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ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

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

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ă as in *fat, man, pang.*
ā as in *fate, mane, dale.*
ä as in *far, father, guard.*
à as in *fall, talk, naught.*
ȧ as in *ask, fast, ant.*
ā̆ as in *fare, hair, bear.*

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

ĭ as in *pin, it, biscuit.*
ī as in *pine, fight, file.*

ŏ as in *not, on, frog.*
ō as in *note, poke, floor.*
ŏ͝ as in *move, spoon, room.*
ȯ as in *nor, song, off.*

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

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

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

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

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

a̤ as in *errant, republican.*
e̤ as in *prudent, difference.*
i̤ as in *charity, density.*
o̤ as in *valor, actor, idiot.*

ş as in *Persia, peninsula.*
ȩ as in *the* book.
ų as in *nature, feature.*

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

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

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

SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
\+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.

SPECIAL EXPLANATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Celticize, Kelticize (sel'-, kel'ti-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Celticized, Kelticized*, ppr. *Celticizing, Kelticizing*. [< *Celtic, Keltic,* + *-ize.*] To render Celtic.

The Norse element in the upper end of the island has been thoroughly *Celticized* in speech and social habits. *The American*, IX. 101.

Celtis (sel'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *celtis*, an African species of lotus.] A genus of trees of several species, natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the elm, but bearing a small fleshy edible drupe instead of a winged samara. *C. australis*, the nettle-tree or tree-lotus, is a native of the Mediterranean region. The principal American species is *C. occidentalis*, the hackberry. Several species occur in northern Asia. See *nettle-tree* and *hackberry*.

Celtish, Keltish (sel'-, kel'tish), *a.* [< *Celt, Kelt,* + *-ish*[1].] Celtic. [Rare.]

Celtism, Keltism (sel'-, kel'tizm), *n.* [< *Celt, Kelt,* + *-ism.*] Same as *Celticism*.

Celtist, Keltist (sel'-, kel'tist), *n.* [< *Celt, Kelt,* + *-ist.*] One engaged or versed in the study of Celtic language, literature, antiquities, etc.

Celtomania, Keltomania (sel"tō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *celtomanie*, < L. *Celtæ* (see *Celt*) + *mania*, madness.] A strong tendency to exaggerate the antiquity and importance of Celtic civilization, language, and literature, and to derive the words of various languages from Celtic originals.

Celto-Roman (sel'tō-rō'mạn), *a.* Relating to the mixed population of Celts and Romans in southern and western Europe.

celure[1], **celer**[2]†, **celler**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cellar* (also *cilleric, cilery*, q. v.), < ME. *celure, cylure, seler, sylure*, < OF. **ecleüre*, < L. *cælatura*, ML. also *celatura* (> ME. *celature*: see *celature*) and *celura*, carving in relief, later sculptured or painted decoration; *cælare*, ML. also *celare*, carve in relief, later of other ornamental work, < *cælum*, a chisel, graver, < *cædere*, cut: connected with *ceil*, *n.* and *v.*, and *ceiling*, in which are confused the notions of ornamental carving or vaulted work (ult. < L. *cælum*, a chisel) and ornamental hanging or canopy (ult. < L. *cælum*, the sky): see *ceil* and *ceiling*.] **1.** Carved work in relief; sculptured decoration for the walls or ceiling of a room; wainscoting.

Sylure of valle [var., of a walle] or of a nother thynge, celatura, celamen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

2. A canopy; a ceiling.

Vnder a *seler* of sylke with dayntethis dighte.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 27.

Hur bedes was off asure,
With testurn and *celure*,
With a bryzt bordure
Compasyd ful clene. *Sir Degrevant*, l. 1474.

celured†, *a.* [< ME. **celured, sylured; < celure* + *-ed*[2].] Ceiled; canopied.

cembalist (sem'ba-list), *n.* [< *cembalo* + *-ist.*] A performer upon a cembalo, usually a harpsichord or a pianoforte.

cembalo (sem'ba-lō), *n.* [It., orig. a cymbal: see *cymbal.*] **1.** A musical instrument of the harp family; a dulcimer. Formerly a general name for many instruments having several wire strings which were struck with hammers. The term doubtless is derived from the bell-like tone thus produced.

2. Such an instrument played by means of keys or digitals; a harpsichord, and, later, a pianoforte or organ keyboard: short for *clavicembalo*.

cement (sē-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* [Early mod. E., and later also *ciment*, < ME. *cinent, cyment, syment*, < OF. *ciment, cement*, F. *ciment* = Pr. *cimen* = Sp. Pg. It. *cimento*, cement, < L. *cæmentum*, a rough stone, rubble, chippings of stone, prop. contr. from **cædimentum*, < *cædere*, cut. The noun is prop. pronounced, as being of ME. origin, sem'ent (formerly, in the spelling *ciment*, sim'ent); but the pron. sē-ment', after the verb, is now more common.] **1.** Any composition which at one temperature or one degree of moisture is plastic and at another is tenacious. Cements are used for uniting materials of the same kind or of different kinds, or for forming smooth and impervious surfaces or coatings. The term properly includes papier-maché, gums, glues, mucilages, limes, mortars, and a great number of compounds of such materials so as to admit of their assuming, under certain conditions, sticky, tenacious, or stone-like consistency. Cements are divided into classes, according to their use, as *glass-cement*, etc. The materials forming the cement are mixed with water, acids, oils, etc., to a paste, and applied to the surfaces to be joined together or coated, and then dried; or, either wet or dry, are applied hot, or are applied and then heated, when they become hard and tenacious. This hardening is called the "setting" of the cement. The cements in use in the arts are exceedingly numerous, and are composed of a great variety of materials.

This hadden tiles for stoons, and towgh cley for *syment*.
Wyclif, Gen. xi. 3.

This *syment*, bryk, stoon, cley togeder drie,
And knytte into oon til noon humoure be therin.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Specifically — **2.** A kind of mortar which sets or hardens under water: hence often called *hydraulic cement*. It is, however, often used in superior masonwork not intended to be covered by water. There are two kinds of cement well known in Europe, *Portland* and *Roman*. Portland cement (named from its resemblance in color to Portland stone) is made from selected materials, commonly chalk and river-mud or alluvial clay. Roman cement (unknown to the Romans, but deriving its name from a supposed resemblance to Roman mortar) was originally made of volcanic ashes, but is now more often made from materials obtained from the Jurassic series of rocks. Much of the cement used in the United States is that known as *Rosendale*. See *cement-stone*.

3. A name sometimes given by placer and hydraulic miners to any rather firmly compacted mass of detrital auriferous material. Usually, however, the application of the word is limited to detrital material of volcanic origin, consisting of fragmentary substances mixed with ashes and caused to cohere somewhat firmly by pressure, or by siliceous or calcareous matter.

4. In *anat.*, the cortical substance which forms the outer crust of a tooth from the point where the enamel terminates to the apex of the root, resembling bone in anatomical structure and chemical composition. Also called *cementum*. See cut under *tooth*.

As age advances, the *cement* increases in thickness, and gives rise to those bony growths, or exostoses, so common in the teeth of the aged. *H. Gray*, Anat.

5. In *zoöl.*, a substance which cements or glues; as the secretion by which a barnacle adheres.

6. Figuratively, bond of union; that which firmly unites persons or interests.

Truth is the foundation of all knowledge, and the *cement* of all societies. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

Friendship! mysterious *cement* of the soul!
Sweetner of life! and solder of society.
Blair, The Grave, l. 88.

7. A compound made of pitch, brick-dust, plaster of Paris, etc., used by chasers and other artificers to put under their work that it may lie solid and firm, for the better receiving of the impression made by the punches and other tools. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **Amber cement**, a solution of hard copal in pure ether, of the consistency of castor-oil. *R. H. Knight.* — **Armenian cement.** See *Armenian.* **Bituminous cement.** See *bituminous.* — **Cement-substance**, the purer or intercellular substance of enamel. — **Chalcedony cement**, a cement composed of one volume of burnt chalcedony, one volume of lime, and two volumes of white sand. It has a glaze like polished marble. — **Glycerin cement**, a cement made of glycerin and litharge, used for metals and for packing joints. It is useful for galvanoplastic purposes, as it reproduces a surface very delicately and accurately. — **Hydraulic cement.** See 2. — **Iron cement**, a cement used for luting the sockets and spigots or flanges of cast-iron pipes, and for caulking the seams of steam-boiler plates. It consists of sal ammoniac, sulphur, and finely pulverized castings or borings made into a paste. — **Portland cement.** See 2. — **Roman cement.** See 2. — **Royal cement**†, a composition consisting of 1 part of sal ammoniac, 2 parts of common salt, and 4 parts of potters' earth or old bricks, the whole incorporated with urine, and used in the cementation or purifying of gold. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **Rubber cement.** (*a*) Clean caoutchouc triturated with a small quantity of sulphur and dissolved in benzine or some other hydrocarbon. It is used for covering cloth of which boots, shoes, coats, belting, etc., are made. (*b*) A cement for securing rubber rings or plates to metal or wood. It consists of a solution of shellac in ten times its own weight of strong ammonia, left for a considerable time to soften without heat. Also called *caoutchouc cement*. *R. H. Knight.*

cement (sē-ment'), *v.* [< ME. **cementen* (in verbal n. *cementynge*) = F. *cimenter* = Sp. Pg. *cimentar* = It. *cimentare* (cf. ML. *cæmentare*, build); from the noun.] **1.** *trans.* To unite by cement, as by mortar which hardens, or by other matter that produces cohesion of bodies.

The gates, that Kyng Allsandre leet make of grete Stones and passynge huge, wel *symented* and made stronge for the mayatrie. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

2. Figuratively, to unite morally or socially in close or firm union.

The fear of us
May *cement* their divisions.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 1.

Reverend sirs,
Think on your ancient friendship, *cemented*
With so much blood.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, v. 3.

No lovers in romance ever *cemented* a more instantaneous friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Cemented gravel, gravel caused to cohere by infiltrated calcareous or siliceous matter, or by the effect of such infiltration combined with that of pressure.

II. *intrans.* To unite or become solid; unite and cohere.

They (the parts of a wound) will, if held in close contact for some time, reunite by inosculation, and *cement* like one branch of a tree ingrafted on another.
Sharpe, Surgery.

cemental (sē-men'tal), *a.* [< *cement* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to cement, as of a tooth: as, *cemental tubes*. *Owen.*

cementation (sem-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *cement* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act of cementing; the act of uniting by an adhesive substance. — **2.** A metallurgical process in which two substances are heated in contact for the purpose of effecting some important chemical change in one of them. Iron may be carburized or decarburized by cementation. Thus, bar-iron, embedded in charcoal-powder and exposed to a temperature above redness, is gradually converted into steel, and in this way steel was formerly made in large quantity. This is carburization by cementation. Again, if cast-iron be embedded in the powder of [illegible] oxide and kept for some time at a red heat, it is decarburized and acquires a considerable degree of malleability. This is the method in use for producing what is known as *malleable cast-iron*. Malleable iron is also converted into steel by keeping it immersed in molten pig-iron. This is a very ancient process, and is a kind of cementation. Silver is also separated from gold by cementation with salt and with potassium nitrate. These last methods of separation of the two precious metals are also very ancient, but are now nearly obsolete. See *case-hardening*.

cementation-box (sem-en-tā'shọn-boks), *n.* The box of wrought-iron in which case-hardening is effected. See *case-hardening*.

cementatory (sē-men'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< *cement* + *-atory.*] Cementing; having the quality of uniting firmly.

cement-copper (sē-ment'kop"ėr), *n.* Copper precipitated by cementation.

cement-duct (sē-ment'dukt), *n.* The duct of a cement-gland of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See second cut under *Balanus*.

cementer (sē-men'tėr), *n.* A person or thing that cements.

Language, the great instrument and *cementer* of society.
Locke.

cement-gland (sē-ment'gland), *n.* The gland which secretes the cement of a cirriped. *Darwin.* See *cement*, *n.*, 5.

cementing-furnace (sē-ment'ing-fėr"nās), *n.* A furnace used in the process of cementation.

cementing-oven (sē-men'ting-uv"n), *n.* An oven used for the same purpose as the cementing-furnace.

cementitious (sem-en-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *cæmentitius*, prop. *cæmenticius*, pertaining to quarried stones, < *cæmentum*: see *cement*, *n.*] Pertaining to cement; having the property of cementing; of the nature of cement.

A small quantity of lime, starch, or other *cementitious* substance is added. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

cement-mill (sē-ment'mil), *n.* A mill for crushing the stony concretions from which a form of cement is obtained.

cement-stone (sē-ment'stōn), *n.* Any rock which is capable of furnishing cement when properly treated. Most of the rock used in the United States for cement comes from the Tentaculite division of the Lower Helderberg series, and the product takes the name of *Rosendale cement* from the town of that name in Ulster county, New York, where it is chiefly worked. The rock which furnishes cement is a more or less impure limestone, or mixture of carbonate of lime with silex and clay. Pure limestone will not make a mortar which will set under water; but some magnesian limestones have hydraulic properties. The theory of the hydraulicity of cement is not clearly understood, although much has been written in regard to it. Also *cement-rock*.

cementum (sē-ment'um), *n.*, pl. [NL., prop. *cæmentum*: see *cement*.] In *anat.*, same as *cement*, 4.

cemeterial (sem-ē-tē'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *cemetery* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a cemetery: as, "*cemeterial* coils," *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-Burial, iii. [Rare.]

Though we decline (says Dr. Browne, in his Urne-burial) the religious Consideration, yet in *cemeterial* and narrow or burying Places, to avoid Confusion, and cross Position, a certain Posture were to be admitted.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 52.

cemetery (sem'ē-ter-i), *n.*; pl. *cemeteries* (-iz). [Also formerly *centerie, centry*, < ME. **cemetery, semetery*, < OF. *cemetiere*, F. *cimetière* = Pr. *cementeri* = Sp. *cementerio* = Pg. *cemiterio* = It. *cimiterio*, < LL. *cameterium*, ML. also *cemeterium*, < Gr. *κοιμητήριον*, a sleeping-room, a sleeping-place, in eccles. writers a cemetery, < *κοιμᾶν*, put to sleep, pass. fall asleep, < *κοίτη*, lie down, related to L. *quies*, rest: see *quiet*.] A place set apart for interment; a graveyard; specifically, a burial-ground not attached to any church; a necropolis: as, Greenwood *cemetery*, near New York.

In the holy grounde called the *semetory*,
Harde by the place where kynge Arthur was founde.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

cenanthy (se-nan'thi), *n.* [< Gr. *κενός*, empty, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, the entire suppression of stamens and pistils within the perianth.

cenatical (sē-nat'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *cenaticus* (< *cena*, dinner, supper: see *cenation*) + *-al.*] Relating to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

cenation, cenation (sē-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cenatio(n-)*, < *cenare*, pp. *cenatus*, dine, eat, < *cena* (also improp. *cœna*, *cœnа*), OL. *cœsna* = Umbrian *cesna*, dinner, supper, the principal meal of the Romans.] The act of dining or supping. *Sir T. Browne.* Also *cœnation*. [Rare.]

cenatory (sen′a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *cenatorius*, < *cenare*, dine: see *cenation*.] Pertaining to dinner or supper. [Rare.]

> The Romans washed, were anointed, and wore a *cenatory* garment. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

cenchri, *n.* Plural of *cenchrus*.

Cenchrina (seng-kri′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cenchris* + *-ina*².] A group of American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*, taking name from the genus *Cenchris*.

Cenchris (seng′kris), *n.* [L., < Gr. κεγχρίς, also κέγχρας, κέγχρος, κεγχρίνης, a serpent with millet-like protuberances, < κέγχρος, a kind of millet (*Holcus sorghum*).] In *herpet.*: (*a*) A genus of tropical American venomous serpents, of the family *Crotalidæ*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] The specific name of some serpent, as a boa. See *aboma*.

cenchrus (seng′krus), *n.*; pl. *cenchri* (-kri). [NL., < Gr. κέγχρος, a kind of millet, anything in small grain.] In *entom.*: (*a*) One of two small (often white) points situated superiorly and laterally on the metathorax. (*b*) A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*.

cendall, cendalet, cendell, *n.* See *sendal*.

cenegild, *n.* [An old law form, intended for AS. **cyngild*, < *cyn* (ME. *kin*, rarely *ken*), kin, + *gild*, payment: see *kin* and *yield*.] In *old law*, an expiatory mulct exacted from one who had killed another and paid to the kindred of the deceased.

ceno-[1], [NL. L. *ceno-*, < Gr. κενός, empty.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning empty, as in *cenotaph*.

ceno-[2], [NL. *cœno-*, prop., as LL., *cœno-*, < Gr. κοινός, common.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning common, as in *cenobite*, etc. For words not found under it is form, see *cœno-*.

ceno-[3], [NL. *ceno-*, *cæno-*, < Gr. καινός, new, fresh, recent. The NL. spelling is prop. *cæno-*, the E. prop. *ceno-*.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, chiefly scientific, meaning new, recent. For words not found under this form, see *cæno-*.

Cenobita, Cœnobita (sen-ō-bī′tä), *n.* [NL., (prop. *Cœno-*), < LL. *cœnobita*, a hermit: see *cenobite*.] A genus of hermit-crabs, of the family *Paguridæ* or giving name to the family *Cenobitidæ*. *C. rugosa* is an example.

cenobite, cœnobite (sen′ō-bīt), *n.* [= F. *cénobite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cenobita*, < LL. *cœnobita*, < *cœnobium*, a convent, monastery, < Gr. κοινόβιον, a convent, neut. of κοινόβιος, living in common, < κοινός, common, + βίος, life.] 1. One of a religious order living in a convent or in community; a monk: opposed to *anchoret* or *hermit* (one who lives in solitude).

> He pushed his quarrel to the death, yet prayed
> The saints as fervently on bended knees
> As ever shaven *cenobite*. *Bryant*, Knight's Epitaph.

2. A social bee. *Shuckard.*

cenobitic, cœnobitic (sen-ō-bit′ik), *a.* [< *cenobite*, *cœnobite*, + *-ic*; = F. *cénobitique*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cenobite, or to cenobitism.

> The other [instance] is in the *cenobitic* life of the first Christians and apostles: they had all things in common, which was that state of nature in which men lived charitably and without injustice. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pret., p. 15.

> The second stage of monasticism was *cenobitic* or cloister life, a substitution of the social for the solitary form of devotion. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 336.

2. Living in community, as men belonging to a convent.

cenobitical, cœnobitical (sen-ō-bit′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cenobitic*.

> Religious orders, black and gray, eremitical and *cenobitical*. *Stillingfleet.*

Jenobitidæ, Cœnobitidæ (sen-ō-bit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (prop. *Cœno-*), < *Cenobita*, *Cœnobita*, + *-idæ*.] A family of hermit-crabs, resembling the *Paguridæ*, but with long antennulæ and of terrestrial habits. It consists of the genera *Cenobita* and *Birgus*.

›obitism, cœnobitism (sen′ō-bī-tizm), *n.* < *cenobite*, *cœnobite*, + *-ism*.] The state of being a cenobite; the principles or practices of cenobites. *Milman.*

cenobium, *n.* See *cœnobium*.

cenoby† (sen′ō-bi), *n.* [< LL. *cœnobium*: see *cenobite*.] A place where persons live in community. *Sir G. Buck.*

Cenogæa, Cenogæan. See *Cænogæa, Cænogæan*.

cenogamous, cœnogamous (sē-nog′a-mus), *a.* [< *cenogamy, cœnogamy*, + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or characterized by cenogamy.

cenogamy, cœnogamy (sē-nog′a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + γάμος, marriage.] The state of having husbands or wives in common; a community of husbands or wives, such as exists among certain primitive tribes.

cenogonous (sē-nog′ō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + γόνος, generation.] In *entom.*, a term applied to certain insects which are oviparous at one season of the year and ovoviviparous or viviparous at another, as the *Aphides*.

cenosity (sē-nos′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *cenosita(t-)s*, < L. *cenosus*, filthy, < *cænum*, dirt, filth.] Filthiness. [Rare.]

cenosphæra (sen-ō-sfē′rä), *n.*; pl. *cenosphæræ* (-rē). [NL., (Gr. κενός, empty, + σφαῖρα, sphere.] A protozoan lattice-sphere; the spherical skeleton developed in certain radiolarians.

cenotaph (sen′ō-taf), *n.* [= F. *cénotaphe* = Sp. It. *cenotafio* = Pg. *cenotaphio*, < L. *cenotaphium*, < Gr. κενοτάφιον, an empty tomb, < κενός, empty, + τάφος, a tomb.] An empty tomb erected in honor of some deceased person; a sepulchral monument erected to one who is buried elsewhere.

> A *cenotaph* his name and title kept.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 3.

> Perhaps this building [tomb of Zechariah] should properly be called a *cenotaph*, as it is perfectly solid, and no cave or sepulchral vault has been found beneath it.
> *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 356.

cenotaphy† (sen′ō-taf-i), *n.* Same as *cenotaph*.

Cenozoic, *a.* See *Cænozoic*.

cens (F. pron. sons), *n.* [F., < L. *census*: see *censue*[1], *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, an annual payment by a tenant to the seignior or lord, in recognition of his superiority.

cense[1] (sens), *n.* [< OF. *cens*, *cense*, mod. F. *cens* = Sp. Pg. It. *censo*, rent, rate, tax, < L. *census*, a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, registered property, wealth: see *census*.] 1. A public rate or tax.

> The *cense* or rates of Christendom are raised since ten times, yea, twenty times told. *Bacon.*

2. A census; an enumeration.

> The number of graffs which sprung at one time in and about her walls in a famous *cense* that was made, amounted to above three millions. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove (ed. 1640), p. 73.

3. Condition as to property; rank.

> A man whose state and *cense* . . . you are familiar with. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

cense[2] (sens), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censed*, ppr. *censing*. [< ME. *censen*, *sensen*, by apheresis for *encensen*, incense: see *incense*[2], *v.*] I. *trans.* To perfume with odors from burning gums and spices; burn incense before or about.

> *Censinge* the wives of the parish faste.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 155.

> The Salii sing, and *cense* his altars round. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* To scatter incense.

> Where the devil is resident, that he may prevail, up with all superstition and idolatry, . . . *censing*, painting of images, candles, palms, ashes, holy water, and new service of men's inventing; as though man could invent a better way to honour God with, than God himself hath appointed. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> He *censeth*: the boy strews flowers.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

cense[3]† (sens), *n.* [< ME. *cense*, *cens*, by apheresis for *encense*, incense: see *incense*[2], *n.*] Incense.

> The smel of thi clothingus as the smel of *cens*.
> *Wyclif*, Cant. iv. [ii (Oxf.).

cense-money† (sens′mun[1]), *n.* Money paid as tax. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

censer[1] (sen′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *censer*, *senser*, by apheresis for *encenser*, < OF. *encenser*, *encensier* = Sp. *incensario* = It. *incensiere*, < ML. *incensarium* (also *incensorium*, > F. *encensoir*), < *incensare*, burn incense: see *incense*[2], and cf. *cense*[2].] 1. A vessel in which incense is burned before an altar. Censers are now usually made of metal in the shape of a cup with a perforated cover, and contain burning charcoal or other material capable of producing sufficient heat to burn the fragrant gums used as incense. The censer is swung in the hand by chains. In ancient Roman usage incense was carried to the altar in a square box called an *acerra*, from which it was taken and sprinkled on the flame. A similar practice prevailed among the Greeks. The ecclesiastical term for a censer is *thurible*. The only distinct biblical precepts regarding the use of the censer are found in Num. iv. 14 and Lev. xvi. 12. According to Bingham, neither incense nor censers were used in the Christian church during the first three centuries. They are now used in the Greek Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and in some Anglican and other churches.

> Ther be also iij grett *Sensurys* of gold as hye as the Chalys ya. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

> Antonius gave piety in his money, like a lady with a *censer* before an altar. *Peacham*, the Compleat Gentleman.

> Like two streams of incense free
> From one *censer*, in one shrine.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

2†. A fire-pan in which perfumes were burned to sweeten the atmosphere, having its lid perforated, and sometimes decorated with figures and designs in open-work.

> And other two after hem with *sensers* soone,
> Set with riche stones; and a viole of sence.
> *Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

censer[2]† (sen′sėr), *n.* [< *cense*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who formerly paid cense-money. See *censure*, *n.*, 5.

cension† (sen′shon), *n.* [< L. *censio(n-)*, < *censere*, value, tax: see *census*.] A rate, tax, or assessment. *Ep. Hall.*

censitaire (F. pron. soñ-si-tãr′), *n.* [F., a copyholder, < ML. **censitarius*, < L. *census*, tax: see *cens*, *cense*[1], *census*.] In *French-Canadian law*, a tenant holding under a seignior by virtue of payment of cens.

censo (Sp. pron. then′sō), *n.* [Sp.: see *cense*[1].] In *Spanish-American law*, a ground-rent; an annuity charged upon specific property; the right to a periodical payment out of a particular fund or estate.

censor (sen′sọr), *n.* [L. (> Gr. κήνσωρ), a Roman magistrate, a rigid judge of morals, < *censere*, pp. *census*, tax, assess, value, judge, consider, etc.] 1. One of two superior magistrates of ancient Rome, who in the latter half of the fifth century B. C. succeeded to certain powers which had before been exercised by the consuls. Their functions included—(*a*) the keeping of a register (census) of all Roman citizens, with the amount of their property, for the ends of taxation, and for the classification of the citizens according to their possessions, from the rank of senator down; (*b*) the disciplinary control of manners and morals, in which their power was absolute, both in sumptuary matters and in the degradation of any citizen from his proper class for reasons affecting the moral or material welfare of the state, or in the imposition of fines (*c*) will upon those deemed by them to be offenders; (*c*) the practical administration of the public finances, including the control under the senate of both direct and indirect taxation, the determining of the expenditures of the state other than fixed charges, the letting of public contracts, and the supreme direction of public works. The magistracy of the censors was instituted at the time of the civil wars, and under Augustus and succeeding emperors was reestablished at various times, but with greatly diminished powers.

>
> Censer, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

2. An officer empowered to examine manuscripts, books, pamphlets, plays, etc., intended for publication or public performance, in order to see that they contain nothing heretical, immoral, or subversive of the established order of government. See *censorship*. Formerly called *licenser*.

> The oldest mandate for appointing a book *censor* is, as far as I know at present, that issued by Berthold, Archbishop of Mentz, in the year 1486.
> *Beckmann*, quoted in Introd. to Hales's ed. of Milton's [Areopagitica, p. xvii.

3. One who censures, blames, or reproves; one addicted to censure or faultfinding; one who assumes the functions of a critic.

> Ill-natur'd *censors* of the present age. *Roscommon.*

> Let me tell my youthful *censor* that the necessities of that time required something very different from what others then suggested. *Burke.*

4. (*a*) In old universities, the title of certain masters chosen by the nations to visit the colleges and reform the administration, discipline, and instruction. (*b*) In the university of Cambridge, a college officer whose duties are similar to those of dean; at Christ Church, Oxford, one of two fellows having similar functions, called *senior* and *junior censor*.— 5. In China, one of a body of officials stationed at Peking, under the presidency of a Chinese and a Manchu, who are charged with the duty of inspect-

ing the affairs of the empire, and, if need be, of censuring any of the officials, and even the emperor himself, for any act which they consider illegal, extravagant, or unjust. They are called the "eyes and ears" of the emperor.—**Council of censors**, a council provided for by the Constitution of Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790, and by that of Vermont from 1790 to 1870, to be elected once in seven years, for the purpose of inquiring into the conduct of State officers and into violations of the Constitution.

censorate (sen'sgr-āt), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ate*[3].] A body of censors; specifically, in China, the college of censors stationed at Peking. See *censor*, 5.

censorial (sen-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< *censor* + *-ial*; = F. *censorial*.] **1.** Belonging to a censor, or to the correction of public morals: as, the *censorial* office in ancient Rome.

The authority of the Senate, the dignity of the equestrian order, and the manners of the people in general, were guarded, and in a great measure preserved, by the integrity and strict exercise of the *censorial* power.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 535.

2. Full of censure; censorious; severe: as, "*censorial* declamation." *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iv. 6. [Rare.]

censorian (sen-sō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *censorius* (< *censor*, censor) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a censor; censorial.

The *censorian* power. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 64.

II. *n.* A censor; a critic.

But thus it is when petty priscians
Will needs step up to be *censorians*,
Marston, Satires, iv.

censorious (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *censorius*, pertaining to a censor, < *censor*: see *censor*.] **1.** Addicted to censure; apt to blame or condemn; severe in commenting on others or on their actions, manners, writings, etc.; captious; carping: as, a *censorious* critic.

A dogmatical spirit inclines a man to be *censorious* of his neighbours. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. Implying or expressing censure: as, *censorious* remarks.

My imperfections, which have no helps but the shrine of your glorious Name, I withdraw from *censorious* condemnation. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 58.

=**Syn.** Hypercritical, faultfinding, carping, captious.

censoriously (sen-sō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

It is often said, *censoriously*, to be a great advantage possessed by the clergy, that no one can answer them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 152.

censoriousness (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being censorious or faultfinding; disposition to blame or condemn; the habit of censuring or severely criticizing.

Censoriousness and sinister interpretation of things, all cross and distasteful humours, render the conversation of men grievous and uneasy. *Tillotson.*

censorship (sen'sor-ship), *n.* [< *censor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a censor; the time during which a censor holds his office. — **Censorship of the press**, a regulation which formerly prevailed in most countries of Europe, and is still in force in some, according to which manuscripts, printed books, pamphlets, plays, and newspapers are examined by officials, civil or ecclesiastical, appointed for the purpose, who are empowered to prevent publication or suppress any parts of the text if they find anything in such books or writings obnoxious to the prevailing political or religious system. A general censorship of the press was established by the Roman Catholic Church as early as 1515, and is still enforced so far as its authority extends. In England there were "licensers" of books, who were for the most part bishops; a general system of censorship, established by a decree of the Star Chamber in 1637, remained in force during the civil war, and was confirmed by act of Parliament in 1643. Against this act Milton protested in his "Areopagitica: a speech for the liberty of Unlicensed Printing." The censorship, or license system, was abolished in England in 1694. In France a general censorship of the press existed from the introduction of printing till 1789, when it was abolished; and it has since been several times restored with various ameliorations and again abolished, finally in 1830, though a modified censorship of newspapers was afterward established and still exists. In Russia there is a very rigid censorship of the press. In Spain the censorship was abolished by the Constitution of 1837. In Germany, after great vicissitudes, the censorship has remained abolished since 1848. There is no authoritative censorship in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands, or Belgium, but penalties are imposed upon those who offend through the press. In the United States the press is, and always has been, absolutely free from any form of political or ecclesiastical censorship.

censual† (sen'shū-al), *a.* [= F. *censuel* = Sp. *censual* = Pg. *censual* = It. *censuale*, < L. *censualis*, < *census*, census.] Relating to or containing a census.

A *censual* roll or book. *Sir W. Temple*, Int. to Hist. [illegible], ii. 57 (Ord MS.).

censurable (sen'shūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *censure*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Deserving censure; blamable; culpable; reprehensible: as, a *censurable* person; *censurable* conduct or writings.

censurableness (sen'shūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being censurable or blamable; fitness to be censured.

This, and divers others, are alike in their *censurableness* by the unskilful, be it divinity, physic, poetry, etc.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 493.

censurably (sen'shūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a censurable manner; in a manner worthy of blame.

censural† (sen'shūr-al), *a.* [< *censure*, *n.*, 5, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a cense, valuation, or assessment: as, a *censural* book or roll. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

censure (sen'shūr), *n.* [= F. *censure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *censura* = D. *censuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *censur*, < L. *censura*, the office of a censor, a judgment, opinion, a severe judgment, in ML. also tax, assessment, < *censere*, judge, etc.: see *censor*, and cf. *censel*.] **1**†. Judgment; opinion.

Take each man's *censure*, but reserve thy judgment.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Your charitable *censures* I beseech.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 2.

This work and myself I humbly present to your approved *censure*, it being the utmost of my wishes to have your honourable self my weighty and perspicuous comment.
Webster, Ded. to Duchess of Malfi.

2†. Judicial sentence; formal condemnation.

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

3. *Eccles.*, a penalty imposed upon an offender. It may consist in public rebuke or in temporary or permanent suspension from communion or from office. See *discipline*.

The time being expired that Mr. John Lyford's *censure* was to take place, he was so far from answering their hopes by amendment, as he had doubled his evil.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

4. The act of criticizing, especially of finding fault; criticism; expression of blame or disapprobation; faultfinding; condemnation; animadversion.

What ever the actions of Princes are, they are liable to the *censures* of the people.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vii. (1670).

To 'scape my *censure*, not expect my praise.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 113.

In minds unstrengthened by right culture there is a perverse belief that they can only raise themselves by lowering whatever stands beside them. Therefore, when all the world turned critical before the schoolmaster was well abroad, *censure*, that simply meant expression of opinion, with a sense even of some admitted value to be ascertained, came to mean chiefly or only condemnation.
J. Morley.

5†. A custom which formerly prevailed in several manors in Cornwall and Devonshire, England, by which all the inhabitants above the age of sixteen were summoned to swear fealty to the lord of the manor, to pay eleven pence per poll, and a penny a year after as censo-money on common fine. The persons thus sworn were called *censers*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**Absolution from censures.** See *absolution*.—**Syn. 4.** *Admonition*, *Monition*, etc. (see *admonition*), stricture, reprobation, disapproval, reflection, diatribe, reproval.

censure (sen'shūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *censured*, ppr. *censuring*. [< *censure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To estimate; reckon; regard; consider.

Should I say more, you well might *censure* me
(What yet I never was) a flatterer.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, i. 2.

But Scalinger *censureth* our Sibyls to be counterfeit.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

2†. To judge; adjudge; pass judgment on; sentence.

Censure me in your wisdom, and awake your senses, that you may the better judge. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.

Quoth Roberto, I tooke you rather for a Gentleman of great living, for if by outward habite men should be *censured*, I tell you, you would bee taken for a substantiall man. *Greene*, Groats-worth of Wit.

Some were *censured* to the whipping post, some burned in the hand, but two were condemned to die.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 154.

3. *Eccles.*, to discipline by public rebuke, etc. See *censure*, *n.*, 3.—**4**. To criticize, especially adversely; find fault with and condemn; blame; express disapprobation of: as, to *censure* a man, or his manners or conduct; to *censure* a book.

She is a maine verdict to her capacitie of those that are not her Preachers, and *censures* all Sermons but bad ones.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Shee Precise Hypocrite.

We laugh at vanity oftener than we *censure* pride.
Buckminster.

Clarendon *censures* the continental governments with great bitterness for not interfering in our internal dissensions. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=**Syn. 4.** *Reprove*, *Rebuke*, *Reprimand*, *Censure*, *Remonstrate with*, *Expostulate with*, *Reproach*, chide, reprehend, take to task, rate, berate, scold, upbraid, lecture. To *reprove* is to admonish with disapprobation. To *rebuke* is to reprove strongly or sharply. To *reprimand* is to reprove officially; it is the act of one having authority. To *censure* is to express an unfavorable opinion; it is less personal than the previous terms. *Remonstrate with* and *expostulate with* are more argumentative and imply more of advice than either *reprove* or *censure*; they also apply only to acts now taking place or about to take place, while *censure* applies only to what is past. To *reproach* a person is to lay blame upon him in direct address, and with feeling, to endeavor to shame him with what he has done. The words advance in the degree of likelihood that the person *reproved*, etc., does not admit the fault for which he is taken to task. See the distinction of corresponding nouns under *admonition*.

II.† *intrans.* To pass an opinion, especially a severe opinion; judge: followed by *of* or *on*.

Amongst the rest that *censured of* her curious favours, there was one Signor Bernardo.
Greene, Never too Late (Dyce ed.), Int., p. xxi.

'Tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus *on* lovely gentlemen.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 2.

censurer (sen'shūr-ėr), *n.* One who censures.

A statesman, who is possessed of real merit, should look upon his political *censurers* with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics. *Addison.*

census (sen'sus), *n.* [L., a registering and rating of persons and property, a census, a censor's list, registered property, wealth, < *censere*, tax, rate, assess. Cf. *cense*.] **1**. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A registered statement of the particulars of a citizen's property for the purposes of taxation. (*b*) An enumeration and register of the Roman citizens in their appropriate classes, with reference to tribe, family, children, slaves, freedmen, etc. (*c*) The drawing up of such a register. See *censor*, 1.—**2**. In modern times, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a state or country, with details of sex and age, family, occupation, possessions, etc. A census has been taken by the United States once in ten years, beginning with 1790; and many of the States take an intermediate census. The first actual enumeration of the peoples of England and Scotland was made in 1801. Since then a census, including Ireland, has been taken every ten years. In some countries a census is taken at intervals of three, five, or six years.

By the first *census*, taken in 1790—three years after the call—the population of the United States amounted to 3,304,563. *Calhoun*, Speech, I. 170.

census-paper (sen'sus-pā'pėr), *n.* A schedule or form left with the head of each household on an occasion of taking the census, to be filled up with the names, ages, occupations, etc., of all the members of the household, and to be given up to the enumerators on the statutory day.

cent (sent), *n.* [< ME. *cent*, < OF. *cent*, F. *cent* = Sp. *ciento* = Pg. It. *cento*, < L. *centum* = AS. *hund*, *hund-red*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.] **1**†. A hundred.

And brought with hem many stout *cent*
Of gret lordynges. *Ootavian*, l. 1463.

2. [Cf. *centaro*, *centime*.] The hundredth part of a dollar, a rupee, or a florin; especially, in the United States, a coin of copper, or copper and nickel, whose value is the hundredth part of a dollar, or about the same as an English half-penny. other dollars are divided in the same way, as the Spanish dollar, duro, or piastre, though not in Spain; also, the Dutch florin and the East Indian rupee in Ceylon and the Mauritius. Abbreviated c. or ct.

United States Cent, size of the original.

3†. An old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. *Simmons.*—**4**†. An old game at cards: so called "because 100 was the game" (*Nares*). Also spelled *sant* and *saint*.—**Bar cent**, in the early federal coinage of the United States, a cent the reverse of which was simply

Link Cent, size of the original.

marked with horizontal bars.—**Link cent**, a cent coined by the United States in 1793, the reverse of which bore a circular device of a chain of thirteen links.

cent. An abbreviation of Latin *centum*, a hundred: used in *per cent.* for *per centum* (in or by the hundred): as, interest at 10 *per cent.*; fifty *per cent.* of the population.

centage (sen'tāj), *n.* [< *cent* + *-age*. Cf. *per-centage*.] Rate by the cent or hundred; per-centage. [Rare.]

cental (sen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of a hundred; reckoning or proceeding by the hundred.

II. *n.* A weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, used at Liverpool for corn, and proposed to be generally adopted in the trade and commerce of Great Britain.

centaur (sen'târ), *n.* [< L. *centaurus*, < Gr. *κένταυρος*; of uncertain origin.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a monster, half man and half horse, descended from Ixion and Nephele, the cloud. The myth is probably of Eastern origin. The centaurs, supposed to have inhabited Thessaly, were rude and savage beings, embodying the destructive and ungovernable forces of nature. Chiron, the wise instructor of Achilles, and Pholus, the friend of Hercules, were beneficent centaurs. In art the centaur was originally represented as a complete man, to whose body were attached, behind, the barrel and hind quarters of a horse; later this ungainly combination was abandoned, and was universally replaced by the form in which the human body to the waist took the place of the head and neck of the horse. Examples of the primitive type of centaur survive on archaic painted vases, in a few small bronzes, terra-cottas, etc., among the reliefs from the temple of Assos, and in certain wall-paintings.

Centaur.—Museo Capitolino, Rome.

Come, come, be every one officious
To make this banquet, which I wish may prove
More stern and bloody than the *Centaurs'* feast.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Centaurus.—3. In *her.* See *sagittary*.

Centaurea (sen-tâ'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *centauria*, *-æum*, *-ion*, < Gr. *κενταύριον*, *-ιον*, *-ιη*, *-ία*, *-ίς*, centaury, < *κένταυρος*, centaur; feigned to have cured a wound in the foot of the centaur Chiron.] 1. A very extensive genus of herbaceous plants, natural order *Compositæ*, allied to the thistles. The species are annual or perennial herbs, with alternate leaves and single heads, all the florets of which are tubular. They are found in Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa, with a single species in the United States, and two or three in Chili. The annuals, *C. Cyanus* (corn-bluebottle), *C. moschata* (purple or white sultan), and *C. suaveolens* (yellow sultan), are sometimes cultivated in gardens, as are also some perennials especially for their foliage; but the species in general are of very little importance, and many are mere weeds.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

centauress (sen'tâ-res), *n.* [< *centaur* + *-ess*.] A female centaur.

His [Zeuxis's] picture of a *centauress* suckling her young; the spectators of which forgot the painter in the subject.
Encyc. Brit., II. 363.

centaurian (sen-tâ'ri-an), *a.* [< *centaur* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to a centaur. *C. O. Muller*, Manual of Archæol.

centauriet, *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

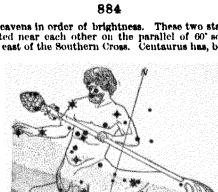
centarize (sen'tâ-rīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *centaurized*, ppr. *centaurizing*. [< *centaur* + *-ize*.] To act like a centaur; make a brute of one's self. *Young*. [Rare.]

centauromachia (sen-tâ'rō-mak'i-ạ), *n.* [L.] Same as *centauromachy*.

The seventeen known antique illustrations of this *centauromachia*.
J. T. Clarke, Archæol. Investigations at Assos, 1881, p. 108.

centauromachy (sen-tâ-rom'ạ-ki), *n.* [< L. *Centauromachia*, name of a poem, < Gr. *κενταυρομαχία*, < *κένταυρος*, centaur, + *μάχη*, fight, contest.] In *art* and *archæol.*, a contest in which centaurs take part; especially, a fight between centaurs and men; in *Gr. myth.*, a battle between Hercules and the centaurs, or between the Lapithæ, aided by the Athenians, and the centaurs.

Centaurus (sen-tâ'rus), *n.* [L.: see *centaur*.] An ancient southern constellation, situated between Argus and Scorpio, pictured to represent a centaur holding a Bacchic wand. Its brightest star, a Centauri, is the third brightest in the heavens, being a quarter of a magnitude brighter than Arcturus; it is of a reddish color. Its second star, β, a white star, is about as bright as Betelgeuse, and is reckoned the eleventh in the heavens in order of brightness. These two stars are situated near each other on the parallel of 60° south, a little east of the Southern Cross. Centaurus has, besides,



The Constellation Centaurus.

two stars of the second magnitude and seven of the third, and is a splendid constellation.

centaury (sen'tâ-ri), *n.* [< ME. *centaurie*, *centaury* (Chaucer), < L. *centauria*: see *Centaurea*.] The popular name of various plants, chiefly of the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*. The greater centaury of the old herbals was a gentianaceous plant, *Chlora perfoliata*, and the lesser centaury was *Erythræa Centaurium*. In the United States the name is given to species of the genus *Sabbatia*.

centavo (Sp. pron. then-tä'vō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *centum*, a hundred: see *hundred*.] A cent, or hundredth part of a dollar or peso, in Chili, Paraguay, Venezuela, Manila, etc.

centen (Sp. pron. theu-tän'), *n.* [Sp. *ceutén*, < L. *centeni*, pl., a hundred each: see *centenary*.] A Spanish gold coin, the doblon de Isabella, first struck in 1854, and worth $5.02 in United States gold.

centenaar (sen'te-när), *n.* [D., = G. Dän. Sw. *centner*, < L. *centenarius*, of a hundred: see *centenary*, *centner*, and cf. *cantar* and *quintal*, all ult. identical.] The Amsterdam hundredweight or quintal, equal to 109 pounds avoirdupois. See *centner*.

centenarian (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *centenaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *centenario*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary* and *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a centenary, or to a person one hundred years old.

II. *n.* A person a hundred years old or older.

These [census] lists are revised at irregular intervals, and all males alive at the time of the "revision," from the new-born babe to the *centenarian*, are duly inscribed.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 123.

centenarianism (sen-te-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *centenarian* + *-ism*.] The condition or state of living to the age of one hundred years or more.

Facts concerning *centenarianism* are still more abundant in the nineteenth century (than in the eighteenth).
Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 100.

centenarii, *n.* Plural of *centenarius*.

centenarious (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] Belonging to a hundred years. [Rare.]

centenarius (sen-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *centenarii* (-i). [ML., < L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred: see *centenary*.] In the Salic and other Teutonic legal systems, the president of the court of the hundred.

The *centenarius* or thungimus of the Frank law was the elected head of his hundred, and exercised his jurisdiction in company with the king's sacebaro.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 45.

centenary (sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centenarius*, consisting of a hundred, relating to a hundred, < *centeni*, a hundred each, distributive adj., < *centum* = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, and cf. *centenaar*, *centner*, *cantar*, and *quintal*, all ult. < L. *centenarius*. In popular use *centenary*, by confusion with *centennial*, is usually regarded as connoting a hundred years.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of a hundred; relating to a period of a hundred years; recurring once in every hundred years: as, a *centenary* festival or celebration.

Centenary solemnities which occurred but once in a hundred years.
Fuller.

II. *n.*; pl. *centenaries* (-riz). **1.** The space of a hundred years.

One inch of decrease in the growth of men for every *centenary*.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 49.

What I call by this name has grown up in the last *centenary* — a word I may use to signify the hundred years now ending. *De Morgan*, in Correspondent of Oct. 28, 1865.

2. The commemoration or celebration of the hundredth anniversary of any event, as the birth of a great man: as, the *centenary* of Burns; the *centenary* of the Constitution of the United States. [Now the usual meaning.]—**3.** A centenarian.

Centenaries, he thought, must have been ravens and tortoises.
Southey, Doctor, cxxxii.

centenier, *n.* [< F. *centenier* = Pr. *centenier*, a centurion, < ML. *centenarius*, a centurion, a minor judge: see *centenarius*.] One of a division containing a hundred.

They are an hundred chosen out of every town and village, and thereon were termed *centeniers* or centurians.
Time's Storehouse.

centennial (sen-ten'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *centennis*, a hundred years old, < L. *centum*, = E. *hundred*, + *annus*, a year: see *cent* and *annual*. Cf. *biennial*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or lasting a hundred years; completing a hundred years: as, a *centennial* epoch; the *centennial* year.

To her alone I rais'd my strain,
On her *centennial* day.
Mason, Palinodia, Ode x.

2. Existing for a century or more. [Poetical.]

That opened through long ages
Of sacred flex and *centennial* pines. *Longfellow.*

3. Happening every hundred years; relating to or marking a centenary: as, a *centennial* celebration.

II. *n.* The commemoration or celebration of an event which occurred a hundred years before: as, the *centennial* of American independence. [Recent (1876).]

centennially (sen-ten'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in every hundred years: as, to celebrate an event *centennially*.

center[1], **centre**[1] (sen'tėr), *n.* [*Centre* is the regular spelling in England; early mod. E. usually *center*, but also *centre*, < OF. *centre*, F. *centre* = Pr. *centre* = Sp. Pg. It. *centro* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *centrum*, < L. *centrum*, < Gr. *κέντρον*, any sharp point, a goad, spur, peg, pin, quill, the stationary point of a pair of compasses, hence the center of a circle, < *κεντεῖν*, prick, goad.] **1.** That point from which all the points of a circumference or of the superficies of a sphere are equally distant: in a regular figure or body the center is a point so situated with reference to the circumscribed circle or sphere.—**2.** The middle point or part of any surface or solid.

The market-place,
The middle *centre* of this cursed town.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

From the *centre* all round to the sea,
I am lord of the fowl and the brute. *Cowper.*

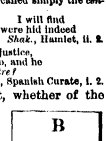
The *center* of the glacier, like that of a river, moves more rapidly than the sides. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 61.

3†. The fixed point once supposed to exist in the middle of the universe. In the ancient astronomy this was the earth, or more strictly its middle point, either of which was therefore often called simply the *center* by the older poets.

I will find
Where truth is hid, though it were hid indeed
Within the *centre*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

Is there a justice,
Or thunder, my Octavio, and he
Not sunk unto the *centre*!
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 2.

4. In *her.*, the middle point, whether of the whole field or of the chief or base. Thus, in the illustration, *A* is the center of the shield, or fesse-point, *B* is the middle chief-point, *C* is the middle base-point, and all three are called *centers*.



Heraldic Center.
A, center of the shield, or fesse-point; *B*, middle chief-point; *C*, middle base-point.

5. One of the points of the two lathe-spindles on which an object to be turned is placed, distinguished as the *front* or *live center*, on the spindle of the head-stock, and the *dead center*, on that of the tail-stock; also, one of two similar points for holding an object to be operated on by some other machine, as a planing-machine, and enabling the object to be turned round on its axis.—**6.** A point of concentration or diffusion; the nucleus about which or into which things are collected or from which they diverge or emerge: as, a *center* of attraction; a *center* of power.

These institutions collected all authority into one *centre*, kings, nobles, and people. *J. Adams.*

The *centre* of a world's desire.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxiv.

7. The central object; the principal point; the point of chief interest: as, the *center* of a diplomatic negotiation.—**8.** *Milit.*: (*a*) In an army, the body of troops occupying the middle place in the line, between the wings. (*b*) In a fleet, the division between the van and rear of the

line of battle, or between the weather and lee divisions in the order of sailing.—9. In *marksmanship*: (*a*) The part of a target next the bull's-eye. Hence—(*b*) A shot striking the target within the circle or square next the bull's-eye.—10. The title given to the leaders of the organization of Feniana. The *head center* is at the head of the whole, and he has under him various subordinates named *district centers*, etc.

11. In the French and some other legislative assemblies, the name given to the group of deputies who hold moderate views, intermediate between the *Right*, or conservatives, and the *Left*, of which the extreme is the radical party. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag the Center consists of the Ultramontane party. (Usually with a capital letter.)

12. (*a*) The mean position of a figure or system: as, the *center* of mass or of inertia. (See below.) (*b*) A point such that, if the whole mass considered were concentrated there, some important result would remain unchanged: as, the *center* of gravity.—**Center of a bastion.** See *bastion*.—**Center of a curve,** formerly, the point where two diameters concur; now, a point such that every radius vector from it to the curve is accompanied by an equal and opposite one.—**Center of a dial,** the point from which the hour-lines radiate.—**Center of a door,** the pivot on which the door turns.—**Center of a flat pencil,** of rays, the point from which the lines of the pencil radiate.—**Center of an involution,** a point, *O*, such that, if *A* and *B* be any pair of corresponding points of the involution, $OA \times OB$ is constant.—**Center of a sheaf,** the point through which all the lines or planes of the sheaf pass.—**Center of attraction,** an attracting point, whether fixed or movable. **Center of buoyancy.** Same as *center of displacement*. **Center of cavity,** a metacenter (which see).—**Center of collineation.** Same as *center of perspective*.—**Center of conversion.** See *conversion*.—**Center of curvature** of a plane curve at any point, or center of absolute curvature of a twisted curve, the center of the osculating circle.—**Center of displacement** or **of buoyancy,** the center of mass of the water displaced by a ship or other floating body.—**Center of effort,** a point on the sails of a vessel the impingement upon which of the whole force of the wind produces the same effect as that caused by the wind when uniformly distributed on the system of sails. Also called *center-vele* and *vele point*.—**Center of equilibrium,** of bodies immersed in a fluid, a point such that, if the system were suspended from it, the whole would remain in equilibrium.—**Center of figure,** of those distance from every plane equals the average distance of the whole figure from the same plane.—**Center of force,** an attracting or repelling point.—**Center of friction,** of a body resting on a base and turning round a vertical axis, a point on the base at such a distance from the axis of rotation that, if the mass of the body were concentrated there while it continued to revolve about the same axis, the retardation would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of gravity,** a point such that, if the whole mass of the body were concentrated there, the attraction of gravity would remain unchanged. Originally and still often used for *center of mass* and for *center of figure*.—**Center of gyration.** See *gyration*.—**Center of homology.** Same as *center of perspective*.—**Center of inertia,** that point in a body which is so situated that the force requisite for producing motion in the body, or bringing it to rest, is equivalent to a single force applied at this point. It is coincident with the *center of mass*.—**Center of magnitude,** that point in a body which is equally distant from all the similar external parts of it. In the regular solids this part coincides with the center of gravity.—**Center of mass,** of a material system, a point whose distance from every plane is equal to the average distance of the whole mass from the same plane. This is commonly, but inconveniently, called the *center of gravity* (which see, above).—**Center of mean distances,** of points on a right line, such a point on the line that the algebraic sum of its distances from the former points vanishes.—**Center of motion,** a point which remains at rest while all the other parts of a body move round it.—**Center of oscillation,** a point in a pendulum such that, if the whole mass of the pendulum were concentrated there, the time of oscillation would remain unchanged. It coincides with the *center of percussion*.—**Center of ossification.** See *ossification*.—**Center of percussion,** of a body rotating about an axis, a point such that, if part of the mass were concentrated there and the remainder on the axis, the statical moment of the weight and the moment of inertia would be the same as in the actual case.—**Center of perspective,** the point which is collinear with every pair of corresponding points of two figures in perspective. Also called *center of collineation* and *center of homology*.—**Center of principal curvature,** of a surface, the centers of the maximum or minimum osculating circles at any point. **Center of projection,** a point from which are projected right lines to every point of a figure, and planes to every line of the figure.—**Center of resistance,** of a joint, the point where the resultant stress traverses the joint.—**Center of similarity** or **similitude,** of two loci, a point from which the radii vectores to the two loci in the same direction are in a constant ratio; the vertex of a cone of which two similar and similarly placed figures are sections.—**Center of spherical curvature,** the center of the osculating sphere of a twisted curve.—**Center of stress** or **of pressure,** in any surface, the point where the resultant of all stresses traverses the surface.—**Center of symmetry,** a point which bisects the distance between any two corresponding points of a figure having the requisite kind of symmetry.—**Center of the harmonic mean.** See *harmonic*.—**Equation of the center.** See *equation*.—**General center,** the old name for that which is now called the *center of a curve*.—**Harmonic center of the** *n*th **order.** See *harmonic*.—**Instantaneous center of rolling,** the point of contact.—**Nervous centers.** See *nervous*. **Phonocamptic center,** a virtual focus of sound. **Surface of centers,** the locus of the centers of principal curvature of a given surface.—**Syn.** *Midst*, etc. See *middle*, *n.*

center[1], **centre**[1] (sen′tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *centered* or *centred*, ppr. *centering* or *centring*. [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place on a center; fix on a central point.

One foot he *centred*, and the other turn'd
Round through the vast profundity obscure.
Milton, P. L., vii. 228.

2. To collect to a point.

Thy joys are *centred* all in me alone. *Prior.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To be placed in a center or in the middle.

As God in heaven
Is centre, yet extends to all; so thou [earth],
Centring, receiv'st from all those orbs.
Milton, P. L., ix. 109.

2. To meet or be collected in one point; be concentrated or united in or about a focus, literally or figuratively.

Our hopes must *centre* on ourselves alone. *Dryden.*
Life's choicest blessings *centre* all in home. *Cowper.*
Religion is not an exclusive impulse. It does not grow from an emotion that is *centred* wholly upon God and knows no other object. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 5.

center[2], **centre**[2] (sen′tėr), *n.* [Also formerly *centry*; a modification, in simulation of *center*[1] (with which the word is now confused), of the earlier *cinter*, *cintre*, < ME. *cynter*, < OF. *cintre*, F. *cintre*, "a centry or mould for an arch, the frame of wood whereon it is built, and whereby it is upheld in building" (Cotgrave), mod. F. *cintre*, center, centering, an arch, semicircle (ML. *cintrum*, *cintorium*), = Cat. *cimbri* = Sp. *cimbrio*, formerly also *cimbria*, = It. *centina*, a center, centering, frame for arch-work; from the verb, F. *cintrer* = Sp. *cimbrar* = It. *centinare*, arch, < ML. **cincturare*, girdle, inclose as with a girdle, < *cinctura*, OF. *ceinture*, *cinture*, a girdle: see *ceinture*, *cincture*. By the confusion with *center*[1] (L. *centrum*), and for other reasons, the word has suffered unusual changes of form. Cf. *centering*[2].] An arched frame on which the arch of a bridge or any vaulted work is supported during its construction: same as *centering*[2].

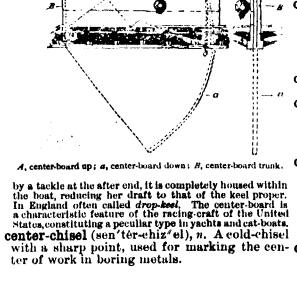
Cynter or [read *of*] masonry [var. *cygnt* of masonryel, cintorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 78.

center-bar (sen′tėr-bär), *n.* In a drilling- or boring-machine, an arbor to which the cutting-tools are made fast; a boring-bar.

center-bit (sen′tėr-bit), *n.* A carpenters' boring-tool, having a central point or pivot and two wings, called a scriber, or vertical cutting edge for severing the fibers in a circular path, and a router, which cuts horizontally and removes the wood within the circle of the scriber. See *bit*[1], 5.—**Plug center-bit,** a modified form of the ordinary center-bit, in which the center-point or -pin is enlarged into a stout cylindrical plug, which may exactly fill a hole previously bored, and guide the tool in the process of cutting out a cylindrical countersink around this, as, for example, to receive the head of a screw-bolt.

center-block (sen′tėr-blok), *n.* A wooden block put under the center-plate of a car-truck to raise it to the required height.

center-board (sen′tėr-bōrd), *n.* A shifting keel passing through a slot in a boat's bottom and swinging on a pin at the forward lower corner. It is capable of being hoisted or lowered in a vertical casing or well. When lowered below the boat's bottom, it acts as a projecting keel; and when triced up



A, center-board up; *a*, center-board down: *B*, center-board trunk.

by a tackle at the after end, it is completely housed within the boat, reducing her draft to that of the keel proper. In England often called *drop-keel*. The center-board is a characteristic feature of the racing-craft of the United States, constituting a peculiar type in yachts and cat-boats.

center-chisel (sen′tėr-chiz′el), *n.* A cold-chisel with a sharp point, used for marking the center of work in boring metals.

center-chuck (sen′tėr-chuk), *n.* A chuck which can be screwed on the mandrel of a lathe, and has a hardened steel cone or center fixed in it; also, a projecting arm or driver.

center-drill (sen′tėr-dril), *n.* A small drill used for making a short hole in the ends of a shaft about to be turned, for the entrance of the lathe-centers.

center-fire (sen′tėr-fīr), *a.* Having the primer or fulminate in the center of the base: opposed to *rim-fire*: used of cartridges. Also *central-fire*.

Center-gage.

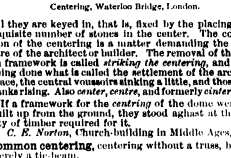
At *A* is shown the manner of gaging the angle to which a lathe-center should be turned; at *B*, the angle to which a screw-thread cutting-tool should be ground; and at *C*, the correctness of the angle of a screw-thread already cut.

center-gage (sen′tėr-gāj), *n.* A guide or gage used in centering work in a lathe.

center-guide (sen′tėr-gīd), *n.* A channel or course for guiding the chain of a differential pulley.

centering[1], **centring**[1] (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[1], *centre*[1], + *-ing*[1].] The act of focusing; specifically, the operation of bringing the centers of a set of lenses into line.

centering[2], **centring**[2] (sen′tėr-ing, -tring), *n.* [< *center*[2], *centre*[2], + *-ing*[1].] The framing of timber by which an arch, as of a bridge or any vaulted work, is supported during its erection. The centering of a bridge, like that of any other arch or vault, serves to keep the stones or voussoirs in position



Centering, Waterloo Bridge, London.

till they are keyed in, that is, fixed by the placing of the requisite number of stones in the center. The construction of the centering is a matter demanding the utmost care of the architect or builder. The removal of the wooden framework is called *striking the centering*, and on this being done what is called the settlement of the arch takes place, the central voussoirs sinking a little, and those in the flanks rising. Also *center*, *centre*, and formerly *cinter*, *cintre*.

If a framework for the *centering* of the dome were to be built up from the ground, they stood aghast at the quantity of timber required for it.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 344.

Common centering, centering without a truss, but with merely a tie-beam.

centering-tool (sen′tėr-ing-tōl), *n.* A tool with a trumpet-shaped mouth into which the end of a shaft may be inserted, and the axis of which is occupied by a drill or punch, which may be driven forward to drill or punch a hole in the exact axial center of the shaft.

center-lathe (sen′tėr-lāтн), *n.* 1. A lathe in which the work is supported on centers, one, called the *front* or *live center*, on the end of the mandrel in the head-stock, and the other, called the *back* or *dead center*, on the axis in the tail-stock, the latter being adjustable.—2. A lathe having two posts from which centers project and hold the work, driven by a sand-making one or more turns about it, and secured at its ends to a spring-bar above the lathe and a treadle below it. Also called *pole-lathe*.

center-mold (sen′tėr-mōld), *n.* A templet used in making circular stucco ornaments. It is pivoted at the center of the proposed figure and swept round over the plastic material, thus forming a figure according to the pattern used.

centerpiece (sen′tėr-pēs), *n.* An ornament intended to be placed in the middle or center of something, as of a table, ceiling, or mantel-shelf, or between other ornaments.

He might have missed a *centre-piece* or a choice wine-cooler. *Dickens.*

center-pin (sen′tėr-pin), *n.* The pivot on which the needle of a compass oscillates.

center-plate (sen′tėr-plāt), *n.* One of a pair of plates, usually made of cast-iron, which support a car-body on the center of a truck. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—**Body center-plate.** See *body*.—**Center-plate block.** See *block*.

center-punch (sen′tėr-punch), *n.* A tool consisting of a small piece of steel with a hardened point at one end, used for making an indentation, such as to mark the center of a hole to be drilled or a circle to be struck, or as a center of revolution in a lathe. Also called *dot-punch* and *prick-punch*.

center-rail (sen′tėr-rāl), *n.* In railways and tramways, a rail placed between the ordinary

rails in a track. It is used on inclined planes for the ascent or descent of steep grades, in connection with special wheels on the locomotive.

center-saw (sen′tẽr-sâ), *n.* A machine for splitting logs into bolts for ax-handles, spokes, etc.

center-second (sen′tẽr-sek′ond), *a.* Having the second hand mounted on the central arbor: applied to a watch, clock, or other timepiece so constructed.

center-table (sen′tẽr-tā′bl), *n.* A table placed or intended to be placed in the center of a room; specifically, a parlor or drawing-room table.

A book . . . for the student, and . . . more likely to find its place on the library-shelf than the *centre-table*.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 276.

center-tools (sen′tẽr-tōlz), *n. pl.* The tools used by bookbinders for the decoration of the centers of ornamented squares.

center-valve (sen′tẽr-valv), *n.* A four-way gas-cock or distributer, used to distribute the gas to the purifiers.

center-velic (sen′tẽr-vē′lik), *n.* Same as *center of effort* (which see, under *center*[1]).

centesimal (sen-tes′i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centesimus*, hundredth (ordinal of *centum*, a hundred: see *cent*, and cf. *centime*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Hundredth: as, a *centesimal* part.—2. By the hundred: as "*centesimal* increase." *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, p. 40.—**Centesimal division** of the circle, a system of measuring angles used in France. Each centesimal degree is the hundredth part of the quadrant, and is divided into one hundred *centesimal minutes*, and each of these into one hundred *centesimal seconds*.

II. *n.* In *arith.*, a hundredth; the next step of progression after decimal in dividing by ten.

The neglect of a few *centesimals* in the side of the cube would bring it to an equality with the cube of a foot.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

centesimally (sen-tes′i-mal-i), *adv.* By hundredths; in or into a hundred parts.

The great French tables of logarithms of numbers, sines and tangents, and natural sines, called Tables du Cadastre, in which the quadrant was divided *centesimally*.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 413.

centesimate (sen-tes′i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centesimated*, ppr. *centesimating*. [< L. *centesimatus*, pp. of *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment, < *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *decimate*.] To pick out one in a hundred of; inflict the punishment of centesimation upon. *De Quincey*.

centesimation (sen-tes-i-mā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if "*centesimatio*(*n*-), < *centesimare*, take out the hundredth for punishment: see *centesimate*. Cf. *decimation*.] The punishment of one man in a hundred, as in cases of mutiny or wide-spread desertion from an army.

Sometimes the criminals were decimated by lot, as appears in Polybius, Tacitus, Plutarch, Julius Capitolinus, who also mentions a *centesimation*.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 122.

centesimo (It. pron. chen-tes′ē-mō; Sp. then-tes′ē-mō), *n.* [It. and Sp., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] 1. In the monetary system of Italy, the hundredth part of a lira; in that of Spain, the hundredth of a peseta: in both equal to the French centime, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent.—2. A money of account in some South American countries, about equal to a United States cent. In the Argentine Republic and Uruguay it is the hundredth part of a peso; in Peru, of a sol.

centesm, *n.* [L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*. Cf. *centime*.] The hundredth part of a thing, as of an integer. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

Centetes (sen-tē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κεντητής*, one who pierces, < *κεντεῖν*, pierce, prick: see *center*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Centetidæ*, having long, highly specialized canines in both jaws, no external tail, and the pelage spiny. It contains the tenrec, or Madagascan groundhog or hedgehog, *C. ecaudatus*, which is from 12 to 16 inches long, and is one of the largest animals of the order. The genus has often been referred to the family *Erinaceidæ*.

centetid (sen-tet′id), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Centetidæ*.

Centetidæ (sen-tet′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of Madagascan mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the tenrecs or Madagascan groundhogs or hedgehogs. They have a squat form, rudimentary tail, and spines in the pelage; the skull is cylindroconic and without interorbital constriction, zygomatic arches, or postorbital processes. There are several genera, all confined to Madagascar and related to the West Indian *Solenodontidæ*.

Centetinæ (sen-te-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centetes* + *-inæ*.] The centetids as a subfamily of *Erinaceidæ*. Also *Centetina*.

centiare (sen′ti-âr; F. pron. soṅ-tyâr′), *n.* [F., < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *area*: see *are*[2], *n.*] A square meter; the hundredth part of the French are, equal to 1.19 square yards.

centicipitous (sen-ti-sip′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *centiceps* (*centicipit-*), hundred-headed, < *centum*, a hundred, + *caput*, a head.] Having a hundred heads. *Smart.* [Rare.]

centifidous (sen-tif′i-dus), *a.* [< L. *centifidus*, < *centum*, a hundred, + *findere* (√ **fid*), cleave, = E. *bite*.] Divided into a hundred parts. [Rare.]

centifolious (sen-ti-fō′li-us), *a.* [< L. **centifolius* (in fem. *centifolia* (sc. *rosa*), a hundred-leafed rose), < *centum*, a hundred, + *folium*, a leaf.] Having a hundred leaves. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

centigrade (sen′ti-grād), *a.* [< F. *centigrade* = Sp. *centigrado* = Pg. It. *centigrado*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *gradus*, a degree: see *grade*.] 1. Consisting of a hundred degrees; graduated into a hundred divisions or equal parts: often placed after the noun which it qualifies, like *troy*, *avoirdupois*, etc.—2. Pertaining to the scale which is divided into a hundred degrees: as, a *centigrade* degree.

Its abbreviation is *C.*: as, 35° *C.*

Centigrade thermometer, a thermometer introduced by Celsius, and universally used by physicists, which divides the interval between the freezing- and boiling-points of water into 100°, the zero of the centigrade thermometer being placed at the freezing-point. Five degrees centigrade are equivalent to 9° Fahrenheit, and the point marked 10° on the centigrade scale corresponds to the point marked 50° on the Fahrenheit scale. The simplest rules for reducing a temperature noted on one scale to the corresponding number of degrees in the other are as follows: To reduce a temperature on the centigrade scale to Fahrenheit—Subtract 10° from the given temperature, subtract from the remainder one tenth of itself, double the last remainder, and add 50° to the product. To reduce a temperature on the Fahrenheit scale to centigrade—Subtract 50° from the given temperature, divide the remainder by 2, multiply the quotient by 10, divide the product by 9, and add 10° to the last quotient. See *thermometer*.

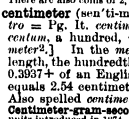
centigram (sen′ti-gram), *n.* [= Sp. *centigramo* = Pg. It. *centigrammo*, < F. *centigramme*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *gramme*: see *gram*[2].] A metric weight in the metric system, the hundredth part of a gram, or 0.15432 grain troy. See *gram*[2]. Also spelled *centigramme*.

centiliter (sen′ti-lē-tẽr), *n.* [= Sp. *centilitro* = Pg. It. *centilitro*, < F. *centilitre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] A liquid measure in the metric system, the hundredth part of a liter, a little more than three fifths of a cubic inch. Also spelled *centilitre*.

centillion (sen-til′ion), *n.* In the French enumeration, used in the United States, the hundredth power of 1000: in England the hundredth power of 1,000,000.

centiloquy† (sen-til′ō-kwi), *n.* [= Sp. *centiloquio* = Pg. *centiloquy*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + *loqui*, speak. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A hundred sayings: as, the *Centiloquy* of Ptolemy, a work containing a hundred astrological aphorisms. *Burton.*

centime (F. pron. soṅ-tēm′), *n.* [F., < L. *centesimus*, hundredth: see *centesimal*.] In the French system of coinage, the hundredth part of a franc, or about one fifth of a United States cent. Its abbreviation is *c.* Coins of a single centime have been struck in copper and bronze, though little used. There are also coins of 2, 3, 5, and 10 centimes.


Obverse. Reverse.
Centime of Napoleon III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

centimeter (sen′ti-mē-tẽr), *n.* [= Sp. *centimetro* = Pg. It. *centimetro*, < F. *centimètre*, < L. *centum*, a hundred, + F. *mètre*, a meter: see *meter*[2].] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, the hundredth part of a meter, equal to 0.3937+ of an English inch: that is, one inch equals 2.54 centimeters, as nearly as possible. Also spelled *centimetre*, and abbreviated *cm.*—**Centimeter-gram-second system**, a system of physical units introduced in 1874, in which the *centimeter* is taken as the fundamental unit of length, the *gram* of mass, and the mean solar *second* of time. In this system the *dyne* is the unit of force, the *erg* of work, etc. See *unit*. It is abbreviated to *c. g. s. system*.

centinel, *n.* A former spelling of *sentinel*.

centiped, centipede (sen′ti-ped, -pēd), *n.* [< L. *centipeda* or *centupeda*, a worm (also called *millepeda* or *multipeda*), < *centum*, a hundred, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] The popular name of an articulated arthropod animal of the class *Myriapoda* and order *Chilopoda*: so called from having many legs (indefinitely called a hundred), there being a pair to each segment or somite of the body. Species of the temperate countries are mostly small and quite harmless, but in tropical regions some of the centipeds attain great size and are very poisonous, as those of the genus *Scolopendra*, which are sometimes nearly a foot long. See also cute under *basilar* and *cephalic*.

Centiped (*Scolopendra heros*).

centipedal (sen′ti-ped-al), *a.* [< *centiped* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the centipeds.

centnar (sent′när), *n.* [Pol., = G. *center*, etc., < L. *centenarius*: see *centner*.] The Polish centner, equal to 89.4 pounds avoirdupois.

centner (sent′nẽr), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *centner* = D. *centenaar* = Pol. *centnar*, < L. *centenarius*: see *centenary*.] 1. In *metal.* and *assaying*, a weight divisible first into a hundred parts and then into smaller parts. Metallurgists use a weight divided into a hundred equal parts, each being equal to one pound, calling the whole a *centner*; the pound is divided into thirty-two parts or half-ounces, the half-ounce into two quarters, and each of these into two drams. But the assayers use different weights: with them a centner is one dram, to which the other parts are proportioned. 2. A common name in many European countries for a hundredweight. It is now fixed at 50 kilos or 110.23 pounds avoirdupois throughout Germany, Austria, Sweden (after Jan. 1, 1880), Denmark, and Switzerland. The centner was generally 100 local pounds; but this was not always the case. Thus, the Cassel light centner was 108 light pounds, or 111.1 pounds avoirdupois; the old Prussian centner was usually 110 pounds, or 113.3 pounds avoirdupois; the Hamburg centner was 112 pounds, or 119.6 pounds avoirdupois; and the Bremen centner was 116 pounds, or 127.2 pounds avoirdupois. See *centenar*, *centner*, and *quintal*. The British cental has also been called *centner*. See *cental*.

The Liverpool corn measure of 100 lb., called a *centner*, he proposes as the unit of measure.
Standard (London), March 30, 1881.

cento (sen′tō), *n.* [= F. *centon* = Sp. *centon* = Pg. *centão* = It. *centone*, < L. *cento*(*n*-), patchwork, a cento, prob. for **centro*(*n*-), < Gr. *κέντρων*, patchwork, a cento, < *κέντρον*, a pin, point, etc.: see *center*[1].] 1†. A patchwork.

His apparel is a *cento*, or the ruins of ten fashions.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

It is a mere *cento* of blunders.
Jefferson, Correspondence, I. 190.

Hence—2. In *music* and *literature*, a composition made up of selections from the works of various authors or composers; a pasticcio; a medley.

I have laboriously collected this *Cento* out of divers writers. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 20.

It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a *cento*. *Camden*, Remains.

A *cento* primarily signifies a cloak made of patches. In poetry it denotes a work wholly composed of verses or passages promiscuously taken from other authors, only disposed in a new form or order, so as to compose a new work and a new meaning. A *cento* may be laid down the rules to be observed in composing *centos*. The pieces may be taken either from the same poet, or from several, and the verses may be either inserted entire, or divided into two, one half to be connected with another half taken elsewhere, but two verses are never to be taken together.
Lit. Gazette, Curios. of Lit., I. 392.

centoculated (sen-tok′ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *centoculus*, having a hundred eyes (< L. *centum*, a hundred, + *oculus*, eye), + *-ate*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a hundred eyes.

centoist (sen′tō-ist), *n.* [< *cento* + *-ist*.] One who compiles centos; a compiler. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

centoni, *n.* [F.: see *cento*.] A patched coat. *Coles*, 1717.

centone (It. pron. chen-tō′ne), *n.* [It., < L. *cento*(*n*-), a cento: see *cento*.] A musical cento.

centonism (sen′tō-nizm), *n.* [< L. *cento*(*n*-), cento, + *-ism*.] The practice of constructing centos, or making compilations from various authors. *Hallam.* [Rare.]

centonizing (sen′tō-ni-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **centonize*, < ML. *centonizare*, < L. *cento*(*n*-): see *cento*.] The practice of compiling; specifically, in *music*, the practice of adapting songs to music already known. [Rare.]

centra, *n.* Plural of *centrum*.

centrad (sen′trad), *adv.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-ad*[3].] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, to or toward the center; from the periphery or surface to the center or an interior part.

centradiaphanes (sen′trạ-di-af′ạ-nēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἀ-* priv., + *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] In *pathol.*, cataract caused by opacity of the central portion of the crystalline lens of the eye.

central (sen′trạl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *central* = It. *centrale*, < L. *centralis*, < *centrum*: see *cen-*

ter[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or constituting the center: as, the *central* point of a circle; a *central* country of Europe.

Palmyra, *central* in the desert, . . . fell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

2. Nuclear in constitution or principle; constituting that from which other related things proceed, or upon which they depend: as, the *central* facts of history; a *central* idea.

The ducal palace of Venice contains the three elements in exactly equal proportions — the Roman, Lombard, and Arab. It is the *central* building of the world.
Ruskin, Stones of Venice, I. 17.

The Roman dominion is the *central* fact in the history of the world. . . . Rome is the lake in which all the streams of older history lose themselves, and out of which all the streams of later history flow.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 312.

3. Passing through or near the center or middle; median: as, a *central* line; the New York *Central* Railroad. — **Central artery and vein of retina**, the artery and vein passing in the optic nerve to the middle of the optic papilla, where they subdivide. — **Central canal.** See *canal*[1]. — **Central capsule.** See *capsule*. — **Central eclipse**, an annular or total eclipse. (See *annular*.) It is so named because the centers of the sun and moon appear to coincide. — **Central ellipsoid.** See *ellipsoid*. — **Central force**, in *mech.*, a force of attraction or repulsion. — **Central ligament**, the filum terminale of the spinal cord. — **Central lobe of the brain**, the island of Reil; that part of the superficies of the cerebral hemisphere which lies deeply within the beginning of the fissure of Sylvius. It is triangular in shape, and consists of 5 or 6 straight gyri. — **Central projection**, a representation in perspective.

centrale (sen-trā'lē), *n.*; pl. *centralia* (-li-ą). [NL., neut. of L. *centralis*, central: see *central*.] A bone situated in the middle of the typical carpus and tarsus of the higher *Vertebrata*, between the proximal and distal rows of carpal and tarsal bones. It is often wanting. See cuts under *carpus* and *tarsus*.

centralisation, centralise, etc. See *centralization*, etc.

centralism (sen'trąl-izm), *n.* [< *central* + *-ism*.] Centralizing tendency or tendencies; the principle of centralization, especially in regard to political and governmental influence and control.

It is the true mission of Democracy to resist *centralism* and the absorption of unconstitutional powers by the President and Congress. *J. Buchanan*, in Curtis, II. 23.

centralist (sen'trąl-ist), *n.* [< *central* + *-ist*; = Sp. *centralista*.] One who favors or promotes political centralization, or the control of all the functions of government by a central authority.

centrality (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *central* + *-ity*.] The quality of being central.

centralization (sen″trąl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *centralize* + *-ation*; = F. *centralisation* = Sp. *centralizacion* = Pg. *centralização* = It. *centralizazione*.] **1.** The act of centralizing or bringing to one center: as, the *centralization* of commerce in a city; the *centralization* of control, as in stock companies.

The *centralization* of labour in cities has assisted the birth of the trade-union and the co-operative society, which are among the best agencies for diffusing wealth.
Rae, Contemporary Socialism, p. 404.

While his [Charlemagne's] policy of *centralization* was abandoned as impossible, the civilizing influences of his rule and his example were never forgotten.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 97.

Specifically — **2.** In *politics*, the concentration of administrative power in the central government at the expense of local self-government.

The Constitution raises a powerful barrier against the tide of *centralization* which threatens to ingulf our liberties.

Also spelled *centralisation*.

centralize (sen'trąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centralized*, ppr. *centralizing*. [< *central* + *-ize*; = F. *centraliser* = Sp. Pg. *centralizar* = It. *centralizzare*.] To draw to a central point; bring to a center; render central; concentrate in some particular part as an actual or a conventional center: generally applied to the process of transferring local administration to the central government. Also spelled *centralise*.

The first task of a modern despot is to *centralize* to the highest point, to bring every department of thought and action under a system of police regulation, and, above all, to impose his shackling tyranny upon the human mind.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

centralized (sen'trąl-īzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *centralize*, *v.*] Centered in one point or on the authority of one person, party, etc.; vested in a central authority. Also spelled *centralised*.

Spain is not, and never has been, one of those *centralized* countries in which the capture of the capital implies the subjugation of the nation. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., I.

Bad as the old poor-law was in many of its aspects, it gave a far greater freedom to those who had to work its provisions than the present *centralized* system allows.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 200.

centralizer (sen'trąl-ī-zėr), *n.* One who centralizes or is in favor of administrative centralization. Also spelled *centraliser*.

If Calhoun had become President he would in all probability have been as strong a *centralizer* as Jefferson.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 360.

centrally (sen'trąl-i), *adv.* In a central manner or position; with regard to the center; along a central line: as, to be *centrally* situated; to flow *centrally*, as a river through a region of country.

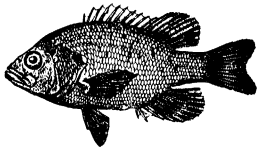
centralness (sen'tral-nes), *n.* [< *central* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being central; centrality.

Centranthus (sen-tran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, a spur (see *center*[1]), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Valerianaceæ*, distinguished from the true valerian by having a spur to the corolla and a single stamen. The species are perennial smooth herbs, with white or red flowers. *C. ruber* (spur valerian) is a sweet-scented plant from southern Europe, often cultivated for ornament.

centrarchid (sen-trär'kid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchidæ (sen-trär'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centrarchus*, containing the forms known as *sunfish*, *rock-bass*, and *black-bass*, all of which are inhabitants of the United States. The *Chænobryttus gu-*



Warmouth (*Chænobryttus gulosus*). (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

losus is abundant in the southern streams, where it is known as the *warmouth*. They are all fresh-water fishes, with compressed oval body, continuous lateral line concurrent with the back, head of moderate size with nostrils normally double and scaly cheeks and gill-covers, the operculum ending in a colored lobe or point, a long dorsal fin usually with 10 spines and 10 rays, and the anal fin opposite the soft part of the dorsal. There are 10 genera and nearly 50 species.

Centrarchinæ (sen-trär-ki-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of centrarchoid fishes, including those of a compressed ovate form, and with the dorsal and anal fins nearly equally developed and obliquely opposite each other. It embraces only the genera *Centrarchus* and *Pomoxys*, of which the former is a southern United States type and the latter common to the southern and western United States.

centrarchine (sen-trär'kin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Centrarchinæ* or *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrarchinæ*.

centrarchoid (sen-trär'koid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish belonging to or resembling the *Centrarchidæ*.

Centrarchus (sen-trär'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *ἀρχός*, rectum (anus).] A genus of percoideous fishes, typical of the family *Centrarchidæ*, having many spines in the anal fin, whence the name.

centration[1] (sen-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **centratio(n-)*, < *centrum*, center: see *center*[1].] Tendency toward the center. *Dr. H. More.*

centraxonial (sen-trak-sō'ni-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *ἄξων*, axis, + *-ial*.] Having a median axial line; having the center of the body definable by a line: the correlative of *monaxonial* and *stauraxonial*. *Encyc. Brit.*

centre[1], *n.* and *v.* See *center*[1].

centre[2], *n.* See *center*[2].

centreity (sen-trē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *-eity*.] The state of being a center, as of attraction or action, or of being situated in a center; centrality.

In everything compost,
Each part of th' essence its *centreity*
Keeps to itself; it shrinks not to a nullity.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 20.

centric (sen'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. It. *centrico*, < NL. *centricus*, < Gr. *κεντρικός*, of or from the center, < *κέντρον*, center: see *center*[1], and cf. *central*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Central; basic; fundamental. [Rare.]

2. Originating at or connected with a central point: as, a *centric* nervous disease (that is, one depending on a brain-lesion, for example, as contrasted with a peripheral disease affecting the nerves in their course).

II.† *n.* A circle the center of which is the same as that of the earth.

The sphere
With *centric* and eccentric scribbled o'er.
Milton, P. L., viii. 83.

centrical (sen'tri-kąl), *a.* Same as *centric*.

The popular fervour of the drama had now a *centrical* attraction; a place of social resort, with a facility of admission, was now opened. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 171.

centrically (sen'tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a centric position; centrally. [Rare.]

The city of Herat is . . . very *centrically* situated, great lines of communication radiating from it in all directions.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 713.

centricalness (sen'tri-kal-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being situated in a central position.

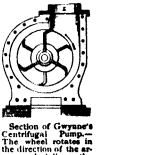
centriciput (sen-tri-sip'i-tąl), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *caput* (in comp. *-cipit*), head, + *-al*.] Situated in the middle part, region, or segment of the head, between the sinciput and occipital portions; of or pertaining to the centriciput; parietal, as a cranial segment.

His (Carus's) three principal cranial vertebræ correspond to the three cerebral masses, and are the occipital, *centricipital*, and sincipital.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

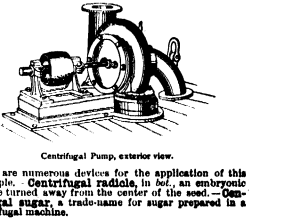
centricipital (sen-tris'i-put), *n.* [For *centricaput*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *caput*, head.] In *anat.*, the mid-head, between the sinciput and the occiput, or fore-head and hind-head; a part of the head, or segment of the skull, corresponding to the mesencephalon, and constituting the second cranial segment counting from behind forward. See *centricipital*.

centricity (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* [< *centric* + *-ity*.] The state of being centric; centricalness.

centrifugal (sen-trif'ū-gąl), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. F. *centrifuge* = Sp. *centrífugo* = Pg. It. *centrifugo*; < NL. *centrifugus*, < L. *centrum*, the center, + *fugere*, flee: see *fugacious*, *fugue*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Flying off or proceeding from a center; radiating or sent outward from a focus or central point: opposed to *centripetal*: as, *centrifugal* force or energy; *centrifugal* rays, or spokes. — **2.** Operating by radial action; producing effects by centrifugal force: as, a *centrifugal* filter, pump, or machine. (See phrases below.) — **3.** In *psychol.*, moving from the brain to the periphery. — **Centrifugal drier, centrifugal drill.** See the nouns. — **Centrifugal filter**, a filter having a hollow, perforated, rotary cylinder, in which a saturated substance can be placed. When the cylinder is revolved rapidly, the fluid contained in the substance to be filtered is forced by centrifugal action through the perforations. — **Centrifugal force.** See *force*. — **Centrifugal gun**, a kind of machine-cannon having a chambered disk revolving very rapidly, from which balls are discharged by centrifugal force. [Not in use.] — **Centrifugal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *definite* or *determinate*, in which the central axis is terminated by a flower-bud, which is the first to open, the lower or outer ones following in succession. The elder and valerian furnish examples. — **Centrifugal machine**, a name given to many machines for raising water, ventilating mines, drying yarn, clothes, sugar, etc. In centrifugal drying-machines the material is placed in a cylinder of wire gauze, the rapid rotation of which causes the water (or in the case of sugar the molasses) to fly off by centrifugal action. **Centrifugal pump**, a rotary pump in which water is raised by centrifugal action, by means of a fan-wheel operating directly upon the mass of water.



Section of Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump.—The wheel rotates in the direction of the arrow, and delivers the water upward into the eduction-pipe, *L*.



Centrifugal Pump, exterior view.

There are numerous devices for the application of this principle. — **Centrifugal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned away from the center of the seed. — **Centrifugal sugar**, a trade-name for sugar prepared in a centrifugal machine.

II. *n.* 1. *pl.* Sugars made in a centrifugal machine.

Centrifugals [ranged in price] from 4¾ for "seconds" to 6¾ cents. *The Century*, XXXV. 119.

2. A drum in a centrifugal machine.

Next the "massecuite" falls into the "centrifugals," which are small drums holding about 120 pounds of sugar. *The Century*, XXXV. 114.

centrifugally (sen-trif'ū-gal-i), *adv.* In a centrifugal manner; from the center outward.

At some perihelion of the planet . . . the tidal swell would be lifted bodily from connection with th. central mass and move *centrifugally* to such distance that a state of equilibrium would be reached.

Wendell, World Life, p. 213.

centrifugence (sen-trif'ū-jens), *n.* [< *centrifug(al)* + *-ence*. The strict form would be **centrifugience*.] A tendency to fly off from the center; centrifugal force or tendency.

centrimanent (sen-trim'a-nent), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *manen(t-)s*, ppr. of *manere*, remain.] Remaining in the center, especially in the brain.

Centrina (sen-trī'na), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of sharks, taken as the type of a family *Centrinidæ*.

centring[1], *n.* See *centering*[1].

centring[2], *n.* See *centering*[2].

Centrinidæ (sen-trin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrina* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks, typified by the genus *Centrina*; same as *Squalidæ*, *Laniæ*, 1843.

centripetal (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* [Cf. F. *centripète* = Sp. *centrípeto* = Pg. It. *centripeto*; < NL. *centripetus*, < L. *centrum*, center, + *petere*, seek, move toward.] 1. Tending or moving toward the center; opposed to *centrifugal*.—2. Progressing by changes from the exterior of an object to its center; as, the *centripetal* calcification of a bone. See *bone*. **Centripetal inflorescence**, a form of inflorescence, otherwise called *acropetal*, in which the lower or outer flowers are the first to open, as in spikes, racemes, umbels, the heads of compositæ, etc. **Centripetal press**, a device for applying pressure in an inward direction in radial lines. **Centripetal pump**, a rotary pump in which revolving blades collect the water and drive it to the axis, where it enters the discharge tube. **Centripetal radicle**, in *bot.*, an embryonic radicle turned toward the center of the seed. **Centripetal railway**, a railway having a single bearing rail to support the car, with side rails and wheels to steady it.

centripetalism (sen-trip'e-tal-izm), *n.* [< *centripetal* + *-ism*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal motion or tendency.

The plague of *centripetalism* is a curse which has come to us [New Zealand] across the seas from older countries.

Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 409.

centripetally (sen-trip'e-tal-i), *adv.* In a centripetal manner; with tendency toward a center; by centripetal force.

Cartilaginous process ascending from the cartilaginous margin of the disc *centripetally* in the outer surface of the jelly-like disc. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XII. 562.

centripetence, centripetency (sen-trip'e-tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *petent(i-)s*, pple. of *petere*, seek, + *-ence*, *-ency*. See *centripetal*.] Tendency toward a center; centripetal force or tendency.

The *centripetence* augments the centrifugence. We balance one man with his opposite, and the health of the state depends on the see saw. *Emerson*, Uses of Great Men.

centriscid (sen-tris'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Centriscidæ*.

Centriscidæ (sen-tris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centriscus* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of hemibranchiate fishes, typified by the genus *Centriscus*, having a short ovate body with bony plates in front and on the back, the mouth drawn out into a long tubular snout, a small spinous dorsal fin, and the ventrals near the middle of the abdomen with a spine and 7 rays each. These fishes are variously known as *sea-snipe*, *snipe-fishes*, and *trumpet-fishes*, in consequence of the length of the beak. The body is compressed, and covered with small rough scales; there is no lateral line; bony strips are found on the side of the back, sometimes confluent into a shield, and other bony strips occur on the margin of the thorax and abdomen. There are no teeth. The gill-openings are wide, and the branchiostegals are 4 in number. Of the two dorsal fins, the first bears 4 to 7 spines, the second of which is very long and strong, and the soft dorsal is of moderate size, like the anal; the pectorals are short; the caudal is emarginate, and its middle rays are not produced. The family is also and more properly called *Macrorhamphosidæ*.

2. A family extended to include not only the true *Centriscidæ*, but also the *Amphisilidæ*.

centriciform (sen-tris'i-form), *a.* [< NL. *centrisciformis*, < *Centriscus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Shaped like a fish of the genus *Centriscus*; of or pertaining to the *Centriciformes*.

Centriciformes (sen-tris-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *centrisciformis*: see *centriciform*.] In Günther's system of classification, the thirteenth division of *Acanthopterygii*, characterized by two dorsal fins with short spines, the soft anal of moderate extent, and the ventrals truly abdominal and imperfectly developed.

Centriscus (sen-tris'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρισκος, a kind of fish, dim. of κεντρον, a spine, spur; see *center*[1].] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Centriscidæ*. *C. scolopax* is the trumpet-fish, bellows fish, snipe-fish, or sea snipe of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, now called *Macrorhamphosus scolopax*.

Centrist (sen'trist), *n.* [< *center*[1] + *-ist*.] In the German Reichstag or Imperial Parliament, one of the members of the so-called Center or Ultramontane party.

centro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *centrum* or Greek κεντρον, center, also spine.

centro-acinal (sen-trō-as'i-nal), *a.* In *anat.*, in the center of an acinus: applied specifically to certain spindle-shaped shells found in the middle of the acini of the pancreas and in some other glands.

centro-acinar (sen-trō-as'i-nār), *a.* Same as *centro-acinal*.

centrobaric (sen-trō-bar'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κεντρον, the center, + βαρος, weight.] Relating to the center of gravity, or to the method of finding it.

Centrobaric body, a body which attracts as if its whole mass were concentrated in a point, its center of gravity.

If the action of terrestrial or other gravity on a rigid body is reducible to a single force in a line passing always through one point fixed relatively to the body, whatever be its position relatively to the earth or other attracting mass, that point is called its center of gravity, and the body is called a *centrobaric body*.

Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 553.

Centrobaric method, a method of measuring the extent of a surface or the contents of a solid by means of certain relations subsisting between the centers of inertia (gravity) of a line and surfaces generated by it, and between the center of inertia of a plane surface and solids generated by it.

centrobarical, *a.* [Formerly also *centrobaryeal* (E. Phillips, 1706); as *centrobaric* + *-al*.] An obsolete form of *centrobaric*.

Centrocercus (sen-trō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. κεντρον, point, center, + κερκος, tail.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, of the

Sage-cock, or Cock of the plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).

Tetraonidæ or grouse family, the typical and only species of which is the great sage-cock or cock-of-the-plains of western America, *C. urophasianus*. The genus is so named from the stiff, narrowly acuminate tail feathers, which are 20 in number and equal or exceed the length of the wing. The neck is susceptible of enormous inflation by means of air-sacs beneath the skin, which when distended is extensively naked, and forms an irregular bulging mass surmounted by a fringe of long narrow feathers, several inches long, springing from a mass of erect white feathers, and covered below with a solid set of sharp, white, horny feathers like fish-scales. The tarsus is feathered to the toes, and the gizzard is only slightly muscular.

centrodorsal (sen-trō-dôr'sal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *dorsum*, back, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Central and dorsal or aboral: applied to the central ossicle of the stem of crinoids, as members of the genus *Comatula*.

The centre of the skeleton is constituted by a large *centrodorsal* ossicle. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 580.

II. *n.* In crinoids, a centrodorsal ossicle which unites the skeleton of the stalk with the body.

centrodorsally (sen-trō-dôr'sal-i), *adv.* In a centrodorsal position or relation.

Centrogonida (sen-trō-gon'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρον, center, + γονος, generation, + *-ida*.] An order of degraded auctorial crustaceans, represented by such genera as *Sacculina* and *Peltogaster*. Also called *Suctoria* and *Rhizocephala*.

centroid (sen'troid), *n.* [< Gr. κέντρον, center, + *-ειδης*, form.] In *math.*, the center of mass. See *center*[1].

centrolecithal (sen-trō-les'i-thal), *a.* [< Gr. κεντρον, center, + λεκιθος, yolk of an egg, + *-al*.] In *embryol.*, having the food-yolk (deutoplasm) central in position, surrounded by peripheral protoplasm.

The food yolk may . . . have a central position. In such *centrolecithal* eggs the segmentation is confined to the periphery. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

Centrolepis (sen-trō-lē'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρον, point, + λεπις, scale.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of monocotyledonous plants belonging to and the type of the natural order *Centrolepideæ*. They are small tufted plants, mostly annuals, with linear-filiform radical leaves. Seventeen species are known, natives of Australia.

Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 112.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes. *Egerton*, 1843.

centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*[3].] An instrument for drawing lines converging toward a point, though the point be inaccessible.

centrolineal (sen-trō-lin'ē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *centrum*, center, + *linea*, line, + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Converging to a center.

II. *n.* Same as *centrolineal*.

Centrolophinæ (sen[2]trō-lō-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centrolophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Stromateidæ*, typified by the genus *Centrolophus*. They have complex elongated gill-rakers extending backward from the cephaerobranchial the last branchial arch, 11 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebræ, protractile premaxillaries, and normally developed ventral fins persistent through life.

centrolophine (sen-trol'ō-fin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Centrolophinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*.

Centrolophus (sen-trol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρον, spine, + λοφος, crest.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Centrolophinæ*, including the blackfish of England, *Centrolophus pompilus*, or *C. morio*. This fish is chiefly of a black color; the cent is advanced in position, the ventral fin is small, and the anal is half as long as the dorsal.

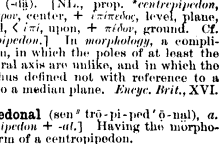
centronel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *centinel*, for *sentinel*.

centronizæ (sen-trō'ni-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρον, a point, spine.] A large group of animals, the radiates, zoöphytes, or cœlenterates: an inexact synonym of *Radiata*.

Centronotidæ (sen-trō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centronotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Centronotus*: same as *Murænoididæ*.

Centronotus (sen-trō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεντρον, spine, + νωτος, back.] A genus of fishes with the entire dorsal fin composed of spines, typical of the family *Centronotidæ*.

Centrophanes (sen-trof'a-nēz), *n.* [NL. (Kaup, 1829), < Gr. κεντρον, a goad, sting, spur, + φαινις, evident, < φαινειν, appear.] A genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, inhabiting northerly parts of both hemispheres: so called from the long, straight, spur-like hind claw. The Lapland longspur, *C. lapponicus*, common to Europe, Asia, and America, is the type spe-



Lapland Longspur (*Centrophanes lapponicus*).

cies. Others are *C. ornatus*, the chestnut collared lark-bunting, and *C. pictus*, the painted lark-bunting, both of North America.

centropipedon (sen-trō-pip'e-don), *n.*; pl. *centropipedia* (-diī). [NL., prop. **centripedon*, < Gr. κεντρον, center, + ἐπίπεδος, level, plane, superficial, < ἐπί, upon, + πέδον, ground. Cf. *parallelopipedon*.] In *morphology*, a complicated form, in which the poles of at least the dorsoventral axis are unlike, and in which the body is thus defined not with reference to a line, but to a median plane. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 844.

centropipedonal (sen[2]trō-pi-ped'ō-nal), *a.* [< *centropipedon* + *-al*.] Having the morphological form of a centropipedon.

Centropodinæ (sen-trō-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Centropus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of picarian birds, of the family *Cuculidæ*; the coucals or spurred cuckoos: so called from the long, straight hind claw. They include many species of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies, some of them also known as *pheasant-cuckoos*. Also *Centropinæ*.

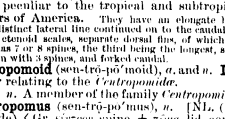
centropomid (sen-trō-pō′mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*.

Centropomidæ (sen-trō-pom′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Centropomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Centropomus*, peculiar to the tropical and subtropical waters of America. They have an elongate body with distinct lateral line continued on to the caudal fin, small ctenoid scales, separate dorsal fins, of which the first has 7 or 8 spines, the third being the longest, short anal fin with 3 spines, and forked caudal.

centropomoid (sen-trō-pō′moid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Centropomidæ*.

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

Centropomus (sen-trō-pō′mus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *πῶμα*, lid, cover, i. e., operculum.] A genus of fishes, typical of



Robalo (*Centropomus undecimalis*).

the family *Centropomidæ*, having a long preopercular spine, whence the name. It includes a number of species of moderate size found in the tropical American seas, known as snooks and robalos, and esteemed for food.

Centropristis (sen-trō-pris′tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, sting, + *πριστής*, a large fish, supposed to be (as in early NL.) the sawfish.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Serranidæ*, containing the sea-basses, such as *C. furcus*, *C. atrarius*, and *C. philadelphicus*.

Centropus (sen′trō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, a spur, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of birds, typical of the subfamily *Centropodinæ*: in a restricted sense, covering only the African coucals, like *C. senegalensis*; in other usages, more or less nearly the same as the subfamily *Centropodinæ*.

centrostigma (sen-trō-stig′mā), *n.*; pl. *centrostigmata* (-ma-tā). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, center, + *στίγμα*, a point, spot.] In *morphology*, a form or body of which all the axes radiate from a central point; a protaxonial organism which is defined by its central point.

centrostigmatic (sen′trō-stig-mat′ik), *a.* [As *centrostigmat(a)* + *-ic*.] Consisting of a centrostigma; definable as to figure by a center: said of protaxonial figures only.

centrosurface (sen-trō-sėr′fās), *n.* [⟨ L. *centrum*, center, + *superficies*.] In *geom.*, the locus of centers of principal curvature of a surface.

centrotrianе (sen′trō-tri-ā′nē), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τριαινα*, a three-pronged fish-spear, a trident: see *triaene*.] A kind of sponge-spicule having the form of a cladose rhabdus or triene, whose cladome arises from the middle of the rhabdome. *W. J. Sollas.*

The shaft may also become trifid at both ends, amphitriene, and the resulting rays all bifurcate, or the cladome may arise from the centre of the rhabdome. *centrotriæne*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

centrotylote (sen-trot′i-lot), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, spine, + *τύλωσις*, knobbed, ⟨ *τύλοῦν*, make knobby, ⟨ *τύλος*, a knot, knob.] Swollen in the middle: a term applied by Sollas to a form of sponge-spicule which is an oxyaster of two rays produced from a central swelling; as, "a *centrotylote* microxea," *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

centrum (sen′trum), *n.*; pl. *centra* (-trā). [L., ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, center: see *center*.] **1.** A center. Specifically—**2.** [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) The body of a vertebra; the solid piece to which the arches and some other parts are or may be attached. Morphologically, however, the centrum is not exactly what is ordinarily called the body of a vertebra; for the latter usually includes the bases of the neural arches, from which the centrum proper is separated for a period by the neurocentral suture. See cuts under *cervical*, *dorsal*, and *endoskeleton*. (*b*) The basis or fundamental portion of one of the cranial segments, regarded as analogous to vertebræ. Thus, the basioccipital is the centrum of the occipital segment of the skull. —**Centrum ovale**, the large white central mass displayed by removing the upper portions of the cerebral hemispheres at the level of the corpus callosum. Also called *centrum ovale majus* and *centrum ovale of Vieussens*. **Centrum ovale minus**, the white central mass of the cerebral hemispheres as displayed by a transverse cut at any level. Also called *centrum ovale of Vieqd'Azyr*.

centry[1], *n.* An obsolete variant of *center*[2].

centry[2], *n.* A contracted form of *cemetery*.

centry[3], *n.* A former spelling of *sentry*.

The *centry's* box. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 398.

centum (sen′tum), *n.* [L., = E. *hundred*: see *cent*, *hundred*.] A hundred: used in the phrase *per centum*, by the hundred.

centumpondium (sen-tum-pon′di-um), *n.*; pl. *centumpondia* (-ā). [L., ⟨ *centum*, a hundred, + *pondus*, weight.] The ancient Roman hundredweight, equal to 72 pounds avoirdupois.

centumviri (sen-tum′vī), *n.*; pl. *centumviri*, *centumviri* (-vēr′z, -vi-rī). [L. *centumviri*, prop. separately *centum viri*, ⟨ *centum* (= AS. *hund*, E. *hund-red*, q. v.) + *viri*, pl. of *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man.] In ancient Rome, one of a body of 105 (called in round numbers 100) judges, 3 from each of the 35 tribes, appointed to decide common causes among the people. The office of the centumviri was annual, the presidency of the tribunal belonging to the prætor. The court sat in the Julian basilica, in four sections, each presided over by a decemvir or an ex-quæstor. Under the empire their number was increased to 180, or perhaps more.

centumviral (sen-tum′vi-ral), *a.* [⟨ L. *centumviralis*, ⟨ *centumviri*: see *centumvir*.] Pertaining to the centumvirs.

centumvirate (sen-tum′vi-rāt), *n.* [⟨ L. *centumvir* + *-atē*[3].] **1.** The office or dignity of a centumvir.—**2.** Any body of a hundred men.

Finding food and raiment all that term for a *centumvirate* of the profession. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 198.

centumviri, *n.* Latin plural of *centumvir*.

centuple (sen′tu-pl), *a.* [⟨ F. *centuple* = Sp. *centuplo* = Pg. It. *centuplo*, ⟨ L. *centuplus*, hundred-fold, ⟨ *centum*, a hundred, + *plus* (= Gr. *-πλοος*), a multiplicative suffix, related to *plus*, more, and ult. to E. *full*.] A hundred-fold greater; multiplied by a hundred.

I wish his strength were *centuple*. *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

centuple (sen′tu-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centupled*, ppr. *centupling*. [⟨ *centuple*, *a.*] To make a hundred times more; multiply by a hundred.

centuplicate (sen-tu′pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *centuplicated*, ppr. *centuplicating*. [⟨ L. *centuplicatus*, pp. of *centuplicare*, increase a hundred-fold, ⟨ *centuplex* (*centuplic-*), a hundred-fold, ⟨ *centum*, a hundred, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply a hundred times; centuple.

I performed the civilities you enjoined me to your friends, who return you the like *centuplicated*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 2.

centuply† (sen′tu-pli), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *centuplicare*: see *centuplicate*.] To centuple.

Though my wants
Were *centuplied* upon myself, I could be patient.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, i. 2.

centuria (sen-tu′ri-ä), *n.*; pl. *centuriæ* (-ē). [L.: see *century*[1].] An ancient Roman measure of land, said to have been originally 100 times the quantity Romulus distributed to each citizen, and equal to 200 jugera: but it seems to have varied from 50 to 400 jugera. See *jugerum*.

centurial (sen-tū′ri-al), *a.* [⟨ L. *centuriatus*, ⟨ *centuria*, a century: see *century*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to a century or centuries; existing for a century or centuries of years.

Quadrangles mossy with *centurial* associations. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 70.

2. Consisting of or regulated by centuries; arranged by or divided into hundreds, or hundred years: as, a *centurial* organization of troops; a *centurial* history.

The *centurial* plan, which prevailed from Flaccus to Mosheim, is an improvement [on the purely chronological or annalistic method of writing history]. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

3. Occurring once in a century or a hundred years; centennial: as, a *centurial* sermon. [Rare.]—**4.** Completing a century.

Every year of which the number is divisible by four without a remainder is a leap-year, excepting the *centurial* years, which are only leap-years when divisible by four after omitting the two ciphers. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 667.

Centurial stones, boundary stones; stones marking the limits of an old Roman century or allotment of land.

centuriate† (sen-tū′ri-āt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *centuriatus*, pp. of *centuriare*, divide into hundreds, ⟨ *centuria*, a hundred: see *century*[1].] To divide into centuries or hundreds.

centuriate† (sen-tū′ri-āt), *a.* [⟨ L. *centuriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into or consisting of centuries or hundreds: as, *centuriate* assemblies. *Holland.*

centuriation (sen-tū-ri-ā′shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *centuriatio(n-)*, ⟨ *centuriare*, divide into centuries: see *centuriate*, *v.*] The custom of dividing land into centuries. See *century*[1], 2 (*c*).

It is obvious that formal *centuriation* in straight lines and rectangular divisions, by the Agrimensores, produced something entirely different from the open field system as we have found it in England. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 277.

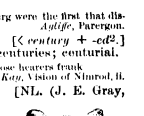
centuriator (sen-tū′ri-ā-tor), *n.* [NL. (?) F. *centuriateur* = Pg. *centuriador*), ⟨ L. *centuriare*, divide into hundreds: see *centuriate*, *v.*] One of the writers of the Protestant ecclesiastical history known as the Centuries of Magdeburg. Also *centurist*.

The *centuriators* of Magdeburg were the first that discovered this grand imposture. *Agitife*, Parergon.

centuried (sen′tū-rid), *a.* [⟨ *century* + *-ed*[2].] Lasting for a century or centuries; centurial.

His *centuried* silence to those hearers frank
With joy he broke. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, ii.

Centurio (sen-tū′ri-ō), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1842): see *centurion*.] A genus of American phyllostomine bats, notable in its family for the absence of a distinct nose-leaf, but having various extraordinary excrescences upon the face, which produce a most grotesque physiognomy. *C. senex* is the type.

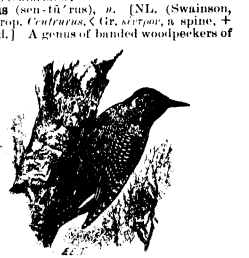


Centurio senex.

centurion (sen-tū′ri-on), *n.* [⟨ ME. *centurion* = F. *centurion* = Sp. *centurion* = Pg. *centurião* = It. *centurione*, ⟨ L. *centurio(n-)*, ⟨ *centuria*, a company of a hundred: see *century*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a military officer who commanded a century or company of infantry. The centurion was appointed by the commander-in-chief, and corresponded to the captain in modern military service.

centurist (sen′tū-rist), *n.* [⟨ *century*[1] + *-ist*.] Same as *centuriator*.

Centurus (sen-tū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), prop. *Centrurus*, ⟨ Gr. *κέντρον*, a spine, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of banded woodpeckers of



Red-bellied Woodpecker (*Centurus carolinus*).

the warmer parts of America, of which the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*, is the type; so called from the acute tail-feathers. They are also known as *zebra-woodpeckers*, from the transversely striped plumage.

century[1] (sen′tū-ri), *n.*; pl. *centuries* (-riz). [⟨ F. *centurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *centuria*, ⟨ L. *centuria*, an assemblage or division consisting of a hundred units, as a company of a hundred soldiers, a division of the people, etc. (not in the sense of 'a hundred years,' for which *secutum* was used: see *secular*), ⟨ *centum* = E. *hundred*.] **1.** In a general sense, a hundred; anything consisting of a hundred in number.

And when
With wild wood-leaves and weeds I have strew'd his grave,
And on it said a *century* of prayers,
Such as I can, twice over, I'll weep and sigh.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

How many of the *century* of graduates sent forth from our famous University every year . . . are able to read with moderate relish and understanding one of the Tusculan Disputations? *De. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 44.

Specifically—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A division of the people (originally so called, probably, with reference to the approximate number of its members, though there was no fixed limit), instituted by Servius Tullius, formed with reference to taxation and to the election of magistrates and enactment of laws. All the citizens were divided into classes according to their wealth, and each of the classes was divided into two to 40 senior and junior centuries, according to age, in all 193 or 194. Each century had one vote in the comitia centuriata, the wealthier classes voting first and generally controlling the others. (*b*) A subdivision of the legion, corresponding to a modern military company of infantry, and consisting nominally of a hundred men. Prior to the rule of Marius the century was half of a maniple, and contained normally 100 men, each century having in addition 20 light-armed troops. After the military reform of Marius the old distinctions of arms in the legion were abolished; the century was still the half

of the manuple, but its normal quota of men was increased. Under the empire the regular force of the century was 110 men. See *legion*.

Mac. Know you what store of the prætorian soldiers Sejanus holds about him for his guard?

Lac. I cannot the just number; but I think
Three *centuries*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 3.

(*c*) An allotment of land of varying size; especially, the area of land allotted to soldiers in a conquered country.—**3.** A period of one hundred years, reckoned from any starting-point; as, a *century* of national independence; a *century* of oppression. Specifically, one of a number of hundred-year periods, reckoned either forward or backward from some recognized era. Thus the *first century* of the Christian era began with the year A. D. 1 and extended to the end of the year 100; the *third century* began with 201 and ended with 300; and the *eighteenth century* began with 1701 and ended with 1800, the year completing the hundred-year period in each instance giving name to the century. When used absolutely, without explanatory adjunct of any kind, the centuries of the Christian era are always meant. The centuries before Christ are reckoned backward in their order from the Christian era, and those after Christ are reckoned forward: as, the fourth *century* B. C. (from 301 B. C. backward to 400).

One crash, the death-hymn of the perfect tree,
Declares the close of its green *century*.
Emerson, Woodnotes, I.

Centuries of Magdeburg, a title given to an ecclesiastical history of the first 1,300 years of the Christian era, in which the records of each century occupy a volume, compiled by a number of Protestants at Magdeburg. It was published at Basel, 1560–74.

century[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *centaury*.

century-plant (sen"tū-ri-plant), *n.* A name given to the American aloe, *Agave Americanus*, which was formerly supposed to flower only after the lapse of a century. See *Agave*.

centussis (sen-tus'is), *n.* [L., < *centum*, a hundred, + *us* (*ass-*), an as.] An ancient Roman unit of weight, consisting of 100 asses. See *as*[4].

ceorl, *n.* [The AS. original of E. *churl*, q. v.] A freeman of the lower rank among the Anglo-Saxons; a churl.

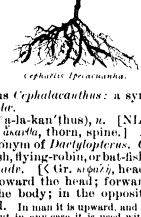
-ceous. An adjective termination of Latin origin. See *-aceous*.

cepa (sē'pä), *n.* [L., also written *capa*, *cepe*, *carpe*, an onion, > F. *cive*, > E. *cive*, q. v.] The common onion, the *Allium Cepa* of botanists.

cepaceous (se-pā'shius), *a.* [*Cepa* + *-aceous*.] Alliaceous; having the odor of onions.

cepevrous (sē-pev'ē-rus), *a.* [Prop. **cepivorous*, < L. *cepa*, *cepe*, an onion, + *vorare*, eat, devour.] Feeding on onions. [Rare.]

Cephaëlis (sē-fā-e'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + εἶλεος (√ *εἰ), compress.] An extensive genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of shrubs or perennial herbs, natives of tropical regions, chiefly in America. Their flowers grow in close heads, surrounded by involucrating bracts, which are sometimes richly colored. The most interesting species is *C. Ipecacuanha*, which yields the ipecacuanha root of the druggists. It is found in shady woods in Brazil. The root has a characteristic ringed structure. See *ipecacuanha*.



Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha.

cephal-. See *cephalo-*.

Cephalacanthidæ (sef"ā-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cephalacanthus*: a synonym of *Dactylopteridæ*.

Cephalacanthus (sef"ā-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] A genus of fishes: a synonym of *Dactylopterus*. *C. volitans* is the flying-fish, flying-robin, or bat-fish.

cephalad (sef'a-lad), *adv.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ad*[2].] In *anat.*, toward the head; forward in the long axis of the body; in the opposite direction from caudad. In man it is upward, and in most animals forward; but in any case it is used without reference to the posture of the body. Thus, the carotid arteries run *cephalad* from the chest; the cerebrum is situated *cephalad* of the cerebellum; the fundus of the bladder is *cephalad* with reference to its neck.

cephalæa (sef-a-lē'ä), *n.* [L., < Gr. κεφαλαία, a persistent headache, prop. fem. of κεφάλαιος, of the head, < κεφαλή, head.] In *pathol.*, headache, especially one of those forms of headache which do not seem to be part of some more general disorder, and which do not exhibit the typical features of neuralgia or of megrim.

cephalæmatoma (sef-a-lē-ma-tō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalæmatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + αἷμα(τ-), blood, + *-oma*.] A swelling formed in new-born children by an effusion of blood—(*a*) between the aponeurotic structures of the cranium and the pericranium; (*b*) between the pericranium and the skull; or (*c*) between the dura mater and the skull. Also *cephalhematoma* and *cephalohematoma*.

cephalagra (sef-a-lag'rä), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄγρα, a catching; cf. *chiragra*, *podagra*.] Severe pain in the head; especially, gout in the head.

cephalalgia (sef-a-lal'ji-ä), *n.* [L., also *cephalargia*, < Gr. κεφαλαλγία, later also κεφαλγία, headache, < κεφαλαλγής, having headache, < κεφαλή, head, + ἄλγος, pain, ache.] In *pathol.*, headache. Also called *cephalalgy*, *encephalalgia*.

cephalalgic (sef-a-lal'jik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cephalalgicus*, < Gr. κεφαλαλγικός, < κεφάλαλγία: see *cephalalgia*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to cephalalgia or headache.

II. *n.* A medicine for headache.

cephalalgy (sef'a-lal-ji), *n.* [< F. *cephalalgie* = Sp. *cefalalgia* = Pg. *cephalalgia* = It. *cefalalgia*, *cefalargia*, < L. *cephalalgia*: see *cephalalgia*.] Same as *cephalalgia*.

cephalanthium (sef-a-lan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalanthia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄνθος, a flower.] In *bot.*, the head or capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

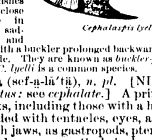
Cephalanthus (sef-a-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. The species are shrubs, with small white flowers densely aggregated in spherical pedunculed heads. The best-known species is *C. occidentalis*, the button-bush of North America.

Cephalaspidæ, *n. pl.* See *Cephalaspididæ*.

Cephalaspidea (sef"a-las-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-ea*.] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, characterized by the development of a cephalic disk distinct from the back. It comprises the *Bullidæ* and related families.

Cephalaspididæ, Cephalaspidæ (sef"a-las-pid'i-dē, sef-a-las'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalaspis* (*-pid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil fishes, of which the genus *Cephalaspis* is typical.

Cephalaspis (sef-a-las'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἀσπίς, a shield.] A genus of fossil fishes, typical of the family *Cephalaspididæ*. The very large head which characterizes these fishes bears a close resemblance in shape to a saddlers' knife, and is covered with a buckler prolonged backward into a point on either side. They are known as *buckler-fishes* or *buckler-heads*. *C. lyelli* is a common species.



Cephalaspis lyelli.

Cephalata (sef-a-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalatus*: see *cephalate*.] A prime division of mollusks, including those with a head, generally provided with tentacles, eyes, and a mouth armed with jaws, as gastropods, pteropods, and cephalopods: same as *Cephalophora*, 1, or *Encephala*: the opposite of *Acephala*. [Not now in use.]

cephalate (sef'a-lat), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalatus*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head.] **I.** *a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalata*.

II. *n.* A mollusk having a head; specifically, one of the *Cephalata*.

cephaletron (sef-a-lē'tron), *n.*; pl. *cephaletra* (-trä). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ἔτρον, the abdomen.] Owen's name (1872) of the head, cephalon, or anterior division of the body of some crustaceans, as the king-crab: correlated with *thoracetron* and *pleon*.

cephalhematoma, *n.*; pl. *cephalhematomata*. Same as *cephalæmatoma*.

cephalic (se-fal'ik or sef'a-lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céphalique* = Sp. *cefálico* = Pg. *cephalico* = It. *cefalico*, < L. *cephalicus*, < Gr. κεφαλικός, of or for the head, < κεφαλή, dial. κέφαλή, κεῖφλή, head, prob. not connected with L. *caput*, head, or AS. *heáfod*, E. *head*, or, it appears, with AS. (poet.) *hafela*, *hafala*, *heafola*, the head, but perhaps connected with *gable*[1]: see *caput*, *head*, *gable*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the head in any way.—**2.** Situated or directed toward the head; connected with or constituting the front or fore part of a body or organ: opposed to *caudal*: as, the *cephalic* surface of the liver or diaphragm; the *cephalic* end of a vertebra; the *cephalic* segment of a centiped.

Head of a Centiped (*Scolopendra*), showing cephalic segment. *B*, followed by basilar segment, *C*, *a*, *a*, antennæ.

Now that the extended study of comparative anatomy and embryonic development is largely applied to the elucidation of the human structure, it is very desirable that descriptive terms should be sought which may without ambiguity indicate position and relation in the organism at once in man and [other] animals. Such terms as *cephalic* and caudal, dorsal and ventral, are of this class, and ought, whenever this may be done consistently with sufficient clearness of description, to take the place of those which are only applicable to the peculiar attitude of the human body. *Quain*, Anat., I. 6.

Cephalic aura, peculiar sensations, referred to the head, preceding epileptic or hysterical attacks.—**Cephalic enteron**, the cephalic portion of the enteron; so much of the alimentary canal as is in the head.—**Cephalic flexure**, (*a*) In *Actinopoda*, the upward inclination of the longitudinal axis of the cephalic sternites in respect to the same axis of the thoracic sternites. (*b*) In *human anat.*, the bending of the head of the embryo forward or downward upon the trunk.—**Cephalic ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cephalic index**, in *craniom.*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest antero-posterior diameter of the skull multiplied by 100. It varies from 62 to 88 or 99.

Those people who possess crania with a *cephalic index* of 80 and above are called brachycephalic; those with a lower index are dolichocephalic. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 430.

Cephalic medicines, remedies for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic shield**, in trilobites, the large buckler which surrounds and protects the head and extends over more or less of the body. See *Trilobita*, and cut under *Lioubus*.—**Cephalic souffle**, a blowing murmur which may be heard on auscultation of the head in some anemic states, as well as in some cases of anemism of an artery of the head.—**Cephalic vein**, a large superficial vein on the front of the arm, running from the elbow to the shoulder: so named because the ancients were wont to open it as a remedy for disorders of the head.—**Cephalic version**, in *obstet.*, the operation of turning the fetus in the uterus in such a manner that the head is made to present at the os uteri: distinguished from *podalic version*.

II. *n.* A remedy for headache or other disorders in the head.

cephalical† (se-fal'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cephalic*.

When I had passed the superficial parts, and digged a little more than skin deep into the Mineral of *Cephalicall* Motion, I came to the Muscles, the instruments of voluntary motion.

Quoted in *F. Warner's* Physical Expression, p. 324.

Cephalinæ (sef-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plectognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Cephalus*: synonymous with *Molidæ*.

cephalis (sef'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλίς, a little head, a capital, dim. of κεφαλή, head.] A lattice-head in the skeleton of certain radiolarians of the group Monocyrtida: a simple subspherical lattice-shell, inclosing the central capsule and standing in connection with it at the basal pole of its main axis.

cephalistic (sef-a-lis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ist-ic*.] Same as *cephalic*. [Rare.]

There is a cranium, the *cephalistic* head-quarters of sensation. *Is. Taylor.*

cephalitis (sef-a-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

cephalization (sef"a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cephalize* + *-ation*.] In *biol.*, a term first used by J. D. Dana to denote a tendency in the development of animals to localization of important parts in the neighborhood of the head, as by the transfer of locomotive members or limbs to or near to the head (in decapod crustaceans, for example), or the concentration of plastic force in parts composing the head, or subserving cephalic functions. It is accomplished in various ways: by the transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series; by particular modifications of locomotive organs in cephalic functions; by increased abbreviation, condensation, and perfection of structure anteriorly, with the opposite qualifications posteriorly; or (in man alone) by the uprising of the cephalic end, till at last the body becomes vertical.

cephalize (sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cephalized*, ppr. *cephalizing*. [< *cephal-ic* + *-ize*.] To make or render cephalic; favor or cause cephalization in or of: as, to *cephalize* legs of a crustacean by modifying them into mouth-parts; to *cephalize* the nervous system by developing a brain.

cephalized (sef'a-lizd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cephalize*, *v.*] Exhibiting cephalization; having the head and anterior members of the body well developed or well distinguished.

cephalo-, [NL., etc., *cephalo-*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic*.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning the head, referring to the head, skull, or brain. Also *cephal-*, before a vowel.

Cephalobranchia, Cephalobranchiata (sef"a-lō-brang'ki-ä, -brang-ki-ā'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr.

κεφαλή, head, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of *Annelida* with cephalic branchiæ, including the sedentary or tubicolous polychetous annelids. They are worm-like marine animals, for the most part protected by a tube; have distinct sexes and a segmented body; respire by branchiæ situated on or near the head; and undergo metamorphosis, the embryo being free-swimming and ciliate. The tubes are usually secreted by the animals themselves, and in some cases have been mistaken for the shells of mollusks; they may be either calcareous or membranous, or composed of grains of sand agglutinated together, and are either free or adherent to some fixed foreign body, but not organically attached to the animals inhabiting them. To this order belong such families as *Amphictenidæ*, *Terebellidæ*, *Sabellidæ*, and *Serpulidæ*. Also called *Capitibranchia*, *Capitibranchiata*, *Capitobranchia*, *Capitobranchiata*. See *Sedentaria* and *Tubicolæ*.

cephalobranchiate (sef″a-lō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ate*1.] Having tufts of external gills on or near the head; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cephalobranchia*. Also *capitibranchiate*, *capitobranchiate*.

cephalocaudal (sef″a-lō-kâ′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *cauda*, the tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, same as *cephalocervical*.

cephalocele (sef′a-lō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, the protrusion of more or less of the cranial contents through an abnormal opening in the cranial walls; hernia of the brain.

cephalocercal (sef″a-lō-sėr′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κέρκος*, tail, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, extending from head to tail: applied to the long axis of the body. Also *cephalocaudal*.

cephalochord (sef′a-lō-kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] In *embryol.*, the cephalic or intracranial portion of the chorda dorsalis of the embryo: correlated with *notochord* and *urochord*.

Cephalochorda (sef″a-lō-kôr′dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *χορδή*, string, cord, chord.] A name given by E. R. Lankester to the lancelets (*Amphioxus*) considered as a prime division of *Vertebrata*, contrasted on one hand with *Urochorda* (tunicates or ascidians), on another with *Hemichorda* (acorn-worms), and also with *Craniota* (all other vertebrates collectively).

cephalochordal (sef″a-lō-kôr′dal), *a.* [< *cephalochord* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the cephalochord.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the *Cephalochorda*.

cephalocone (sef′a-lō-kōn), *n.* Same as *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconi, *n.* Plural of *cephaloconus*.

cephaloconic (sef″a-lō-kon′ik), *a.* [< *cephaloconе* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a cephaloconus.

cephaloconus (sef″a-lō-kō′nus), *n.*; pl. *cephaloconi* (-ni). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *κῶνος*, a wedge, cone.] In pteropods, a process on the head in addition to the superior tentacles. Also *cephalocone*.

cephalodia, *n.* Plural of *cephalodium*.

cephalodiiferous (sef″a-lō-di-if′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalodium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing cephalodia.

cephalodine (sef″a-lō-dīn), *a.* [< Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head (see *cephalodium*), + *-ine*1.] In *bot.*, forming a head. *R. Browne.*

cephalodium (sef-a-lō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *cephalodia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλώδης*, like a head, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, an orbicular granular concretion which occurs on the thallus of lichens, and in which gonidia are localized.

cephalodynia (sef″a-lō-din′i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the head; cephalalgia; myalgia in the muscles of the head.

cephalogenesis (sef″a-lō-jen′e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of the head or brain.

cephalogenetic (sef″a-lō-jē-net′ik), *a.* [< *cephalogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cephalogenesis.

cephalography (sef-a-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the head. *Dunglison.*

cephalohematoma (sef″a-lō-hem-a-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalohematomata* (-ma-tä). Same as *cephalematoma*.

cephalohumeral (sef″a-lō-hū′me-ral), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cephalohumeralis*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, the humerus.] **I.** *a.* Connecting the head with the fore limb: as, the *cephalohumeral* muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of some animals connecting the skull with the fore limb; the cephalohumeralis.

cephalohumeralis (sef″a-lō-hū-me-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *cephalohumerales* (-lēz). [NL., adj. as n.: see *cephalohumeral*.] In *anat.*, a large muscle of some animals, as the horse, representing the clavicular portions of the human sternocleidomastoid and deltoid combined.

cephaloid (sef′a-loid), *a.* [= F. *cephaloïde* = Sp. *cefaloide*, < Gr. *κεφαλοειδής*, < *κεφαλή*, head, + *εἶδος*, form.] Shaped like or resembling the head.

Cephaloidæ (sef-a-lō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalon* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera* with the anterior coxal cavities open behind, and the head strongly constricted at the base, prolonged behind, and gradually narrowed.

cephalology (sef-a-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the head.

Cephalophus (sef-a-lō′fus), *n.* Same as *Cephalophus*.

cephaloma (sef-a-lō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalomata* (-ma-tä). [NL. (from its resemblance to brain-substance), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a soft carcinoma.

cephalomeningitis (sef″a-lō-men-in-jī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + NL. *meningitis*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the membranes of the brain: distinguished from *spinal meningitis*.

cephalometer (sef-a-lom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I.** An instrument formerly used for measuring the fetal head during parturition.—**2.** An instrument for measuring the various angles of the skull; craniometer.

cephalometric (sef″a-lo-met′rik), *a.* [< *cephalometry* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cephalometry.

cephalometry (sef-a-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *céphalométrie*: see *cephalometer*.] Measurement of the head or skull; craniometry.

Cephalonian (sef-a-lō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cephalonia (the ancient Cephallenia), the largest of the Ionian islands, now belonging to the kingdom of Greece.

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

cephalonomancy (sef-a-lon′o-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὄνος*, an ass, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A kind of divination formerly practised in detecting guilt. Lighted coals having been placed on the head of an ass, prayers were recited, and the names of suspected persons pronounced at random. The one whose name happened to be called at the moment that the ass leaped with pain was presumed to be guilty.

cephalont (sef′a-lont), *n.* [< Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὤν* (*ὀντ-*), being, ppr. of *εἶναι*, be: see *ens* and *be*1.] In *zoöl.*, the phase or stage of a septate or dicystidan gregarine in which the anterior cyst or protomerite bears an epimerite: the opposite condition is called *sporont*.

Cephalopa (sef-a-lō′pä), *n.* [NL. (Newman, 1838), < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *ὤψ* = L. *oculus*, an egg.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalopidæ*.

cephalo-orbital (sef″a-lō-ôr′bi-tal), *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the head and to the orbits. **Cephalo-orbital index**, the ratio of the cubic contents of the orbits taken together to the cubic contents of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100.

Cephalopeltinæ (sef″a-lō-pel-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalopeltis* + *-inæ*2.] A group of amphisbænians, typified by the genus *Cephalopeltis*, named by Gray for species having the head depressed and covered above by a flat and bordered mail-like shield, either simple or transversely divided. It included a few African and South American species.

Cephalopeltis (sef″a-lō-pel′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cephalopeltinæ*, including amphisbænians with a shield-like plate on the head.

cephalopharyngeal (sef″a-lō-fa-rin′jē-al), *a.* [As *cephalopharynx* + *-eal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head or skull and to the pharynx: as, a *cephalopharyngeal* muscle.

cephalopharyngeus (sef″a-lō-fa-rin′jē-us), *n.*; pl. *cephalopharyngei* (-ji-i). [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φάρυγξ*, pharynx.] **1.** The superior constrictor of the pharynx.—**2.** A muscle, occasionally found in man, springing from the base of the skull, and inserted among the fibers of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx.

Cephalophinæ (sef″a-lō-fī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalophus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, represented chiefly by the genus *Cephalophus*.

cephalophine (sef-fal′ō-fin), *a.* Tufted on the poll, as an antelope; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophinæ*.

Cephalophora (sef-a-lof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalophorus*: see *cephalophorous*.] **1.** A division of mollusks, including those which have a head: synonymous with *Cephalata*. *De Blainville*, 1817.—**2.** One of the three classes of *Mollusca*, the other two being *Acephala* and *Cephalopoda*. It is divided into the subclasses *Scaphipoda*, *Gastropoda*, and *Pteropoda*.

cephalophoran (sef-a-lof′ō-ran), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A member of the *Cephalophora*.

II. *a.* Same as *cephalophorous*.

cephalophore (sef-fal′ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Cephalophora*.] A cephalophoran.

cephalophorous (sef-a-lof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalophorus*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** Having a head, as a cephalate mollusk.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalophora*.

There are various reasons for supposing that this ancestry [of the lancelbranch] is to be found in the stock of the *cephalophorous* mollusca. *Bird. Lab. of Johns Hopkins*, III. 37.

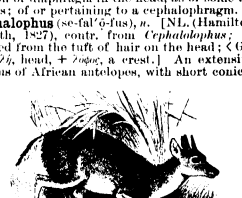
Also *cephalophoran*.

cephalophragm (se-fal′ō-fram), *n.* [< NL. *cephalophragma*, < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *φράγμα*, division: see *phragma*.] A Y-shaped internal partition which divides the head of some insects, as certain orthopterans, into an anterior and a posterior chamber.

cephalophragma (sef″a-lō-frag′mä), *n.*; pl. *cephalophragmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *cephalophragm*.

cephalophragmatic (sef″a-lō-frag-mat′ik), *a.* [< *cephalophragma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Forming a partition or diaphragm in the head, as of some insects; of or pertaining to a cephalophragm.

Cephalophus (se-fal′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), contr. from *Cephalolophus*; so called from the tuft of hair on the head; < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *λόφος*, a crest.] An extensive genus of African antelopes, with short conical



Duyker, or Impoon (*Cephalophus mergens*).

horns set far back, a large muzzle, and a crested poll. It contains such species as the duyker or impoon, *C. mergens*; the roodebok or redbuck, *C. natalensis*; and the philantomba, coquetoon, and many others, which are much hunted for their hides and flesh. Also written more correctly *Cephalolophus*, and incorrectly *Cephalopus*.

cephalopod (sef′a-lō-pod or se-fal′ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopodous*.

II. *n.* A member of the class *Cephalopoda*. Also *cephalopodan*, *cephalopode*.

Cephalopoda (sef-a-lop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κεφαλή*, head, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A class of the *Mollusca*, the highest in organization in that division of the animal kingdom, characterized by having the organs of prehension and locomotion, called tentacles or arms, attached to the head. They are divided into two sections, *Tetrabranchiata* and *Dibranchiata*. The nautilus and the fossil genera *Orthoceras*, *Ammonites*, *Goniatites*, etc., belong to the *Tetrabranchiata*, in which the animal has an external shell. The dibranchiate group includes the argonaut, the octopus or eight-armed cuttlefish, and the ten-armed forms, as the calamaries, the fossil belemnites, etc. The shell is in all these internal, in some rudimentary, but the female argonautids develop an egg-case as a sort of external papery shell. The fossil *Cephalopoda* are multitudinous. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *Tetrabranchiata*.

cephalopodan (sef-a-lop′ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephalopoda* + *-an*.] Same as *cephalopod* and *cephalopodous*.

cephalopode (sef′a-lō-pōd or se-fal′ō-pōd), *n.* Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodic (sef″a-lō-pod′ik), *a.* [< *cephalopod* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalopod*.

cephalopodous (sef-a-lop′ō-dus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopoda*.

The apparent resemblances between the *cephalopodous* and the vertebrate eye are merely superficial and disappear on detailed comparison. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 452.

Cephalopteræ (sef-a-lop'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cephalopterus*.] Same as *Cephalopteridæ*. *Müller and Henle*, 1841.

cephalopterid (sef-a-lop'te-rid), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cephalopteridæ*.

Cephalopteridæ (sef-a-lop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephalopteræ* + *-idæ*.] A family of oblique-mouthed fishes, of the group *Batoidei*, or rays, typified by the genus *Cephaloptera*. They have very broad, laterally pointed, wing-like pectorals, distinct cephalic flaps, subterminal mouth, and the teeth in one or both jaws, or none at all. The largest of the rays belong to this family, and among them is the devil-fish, *Manta birostris*, of the American seas.

cephalopteroid (sef-a-lop'te-roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cephalopteræ* (*Cephalopterus*, 2) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cephalopteridæ*.

II. *n.* A cephalopterid.

cephalopterous (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalopterus*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + πτερόν, wing.] Having the head alate; provided with wing-like cephalic appendages; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalopteridæ*.

Cephalopterus (sef-a-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Isid. Geoffroy, 1809): see *cephalopterous*.] **1.** A remarkable genus of South American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cotingidæ* and subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, including those fruit-crows which are known as umbrella-birds; so called from their singular crests. There are three species, *C. ornatus*, *C. penduliger*, and *C. glabricollis*. They are related to the bell-birds or araripangas.

2. Same as *Cephalopteræ*.

cephalorachidian (sef-a-lō-ra-kid'i-an), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ῥαχίς (ῥαχιδ-), spine, + *-ian*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the head and spine.

cephalostegite (sef-a-los'te-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + στεγος, a roof, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, that part of the carapace which covers the head; an anterior division of the carapace, in any way distinguished from the posterior division, or omostegite. See *Apus*, 2, and *Daphnia*.

cephalot, **cephalote** (sef'a-lot, -lōt), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλωτός, headed, with a head, < κεφαλή, head.] A yellow, elastic, fatty substance, insoluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, obtained from the brain. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state. Also *cerebrot*.

Cephalotaxus (sef'a-lō-tak'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + ταξος (< L. *taxus*), a yew-tree.] A genus of coniferous trees, resembling and nearly related to the yew, but with clustered inflorescence and large plum-like fruit. There are four species, of China and Japan, two of which attain a height of about 30 feet, and the others of 50 and 60 feet. They are sometimes planted for ornament, and are easy of cultivation.

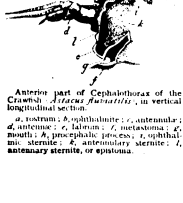
cephalote, *n.* See *cephalot*.

cephalotheca (sef'a-lō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cephalothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + θήκη, a case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, the head-case, or that part of the integument of an insect-pupa which covers the head.

cephalothecal (sef'a-lō-thē'kal), *a.* [< *cephalotheca* + *-al*.] Casing or sheathing the head; having the character of a cephalotheca.

cephalothoracic (sef'a-lō-thō-ras'ik), *a.* [< *cephalothorax* (*-rac-*) + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the cephalothorax.—**Cephalothoracic scutum** or **shield**, the plate covering the cephalothorax. See cut under *Eurypterida*.

cephalothorax (sef'a-lō-thō'raks), *n.* [= F. *céphalothorax*, < NL. *cephalothorax*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + θώραξ, a breastplate: see *thorax*.] The anterior division of the body in arthropods, as crustaceans, spiders, scorpions, etc., consisting of the head and thorax blended together. The term is also applied to the entire anterior division of members of the genus *Limulus*, by those who hold the view of its morphology thus implied.



Anterior part of Cephalothorax of the Crawfish (*Astacus fluviatilis*), in vertical longitudinal section.

a, rostrum; *b*, ophthalmite; *c*, antennule; *d*, antenna; *e*, labrum; *f*, metastoma; *g*, mouth; *h*, procephalic process; *i*, ophthalmic sternite; *k*, antennulary sternite; *l*, antennary sternite, or episioma.

Cephalothricidæ, **Cephalothrichidæ** (sef'a-lō-thris'i-dē, -thrik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cephalotrichidæ*, < *Cephalothrix* (*-trich-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchocœlous turbellarians, typified by the genus *Cephalothrix*, having an indistinct head elongated and pointed, and no cephalic slits or lateral organs. Also *Cephalotrichidæ*.

Cephalothrix (sef-a-loth'riks), *n.* [NL. (*Cephalotrich-*), < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair.] The typical genus of the family *Cephalothricidæ* or *Cephalothrichidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. Also *Cephalotrix*.

cephalotome (sef'a-lō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *céphalotome*, < Gr. κεφαλοτόμος, cutting (off) the head, < κεφαλή, head, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for cutting into the fetal head as a preliminary to its forcible compression in order to facilitate delivery.

cephalotomy (sef-a-lot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *céphalotomie* = Sp. *cefalotomía*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + τομή, a cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut: see *anatomy*, and cf. *cephalotome*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the dissection or opening of the head.—**2.** In *obstet.*, the act or practice of operating with the cephalotome.

cephalotribe (sef'a-lō-trib), *n.* [= F. *céphalotribe*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + τρίβειν, bruise.] In *obstet.*, an instrument for crushing the head of the infant in the womb in cases of difficult delivery. It consists of a strong forceps, with a powerful screw, by which the blades are forcibly pressed together so as to crush anything that is between them.

Cephalotrichidæ (sef'a-lō-trik'i-dē), *n. pl.* The correct form for *Cephalothricidæ*, *Cephalothrichidæ*.

cephalotripsy (sef'a-lō-trip-si), *n.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head, + τριβή, a rubbing, bruising, < τρίβειν, rub, bruise.] In *obstet.*, the use of, or the act of operating with, the cephalotribe; the operation of crushing the head of the fetus in the womb to facilitate delivery. *Dunglison*.

Cephalotrix (sef-a-lot'riks), *n.* Same as *Cephalothrix*.

cephalotroch (sef'a-lō-trok), *n.* [< NL. *cephalotrochum*, neut. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] In *zoöl.*, the preoral or cephalic division of a trochosphere (which see), as distinguished from the postoral branchiotroch: thus, the velum of an embryonic mollusk in the veliger stage is a cephalotroch.

Cephalotrocha (sef-a-lot'rō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cephalotrochus*: see *cephalotrochous*.] A group of polychætous annelids, the ciliated free-swimming larvæ of which have a row of cilia in front of the mouth at some distance from the anterior end of the body, as the larva of *Polynoë*. *Claus*.

cephalotrochal (sef-a-lot'rō-kal), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-al*.] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a cephalotroch.

cephalotrochic (sef'a-lō-trok'ik), *a.* [< *cephalotroch* + *-ic*.] Same as *cephalotrochal*: as, the *cephalotrochic* tufts of *Rotifera*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 4.

cephalotrochous (sef-a-lot'rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *cephalotrochus*, < Gr. κεφαλή, head, + τροχός, a wheel, a round cake: see *trochee*.] Having a cephalic circlet of cilia; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cephalotrocha*.

Cephalotus (sef-a-lō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κεφαλωτός, headed, < κεφαλή, head.] A genus of plants of a somewhat anomalous structure, included in the natural order *Saxifragaceæ*, only one species is known, *C. follicularis* (the Australian pitcher-plant), a curious herb with radical leaves, of which some are elliptic and entire, but others are altered into pitchers with a thickened notched rim, closed with lids like the true pitcher-plants, *Nepenthes*. The small white flowers are borne on a long spike. The generic name has reference to the capitate hairs which cover the base of the calyx.

Australian Pitcher-plant (*Cephalotus follicularis*).

cephalus (sef'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. κεφαλή, head.] Having a head: opposed to *acephalous*.—**2.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cephalata*: as, the *cephalous Mollusca*.

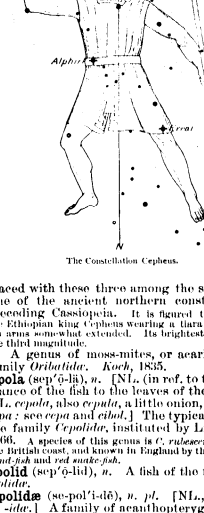
Cephalus (sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Shaw, about 1804), < Gr. κεφαλή, head: see *cephalic*.] A genus of plectognathous fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (1) Originally proposed by Shaw (in 1804) for the same species previously called by Cuvier *Mola*, and by Bloch and Schneider *Orthagoriscus*. (2) Later used by Bamard (in 1837) for the typical species of *Mola*, but a monstrous specimen of the species. (3) Subsequently restricted by Swainson (in 1839) to the species typical of the genus now called *Ranzania*. In the last sense it became the basis of the subfamily *Cephalinæ* of the family *Balistidæ* in Swainson's classification of fishes.

Cephea (sē'fē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Péron and Lesson, 1809): see *Cepheus*.] A genus of discophorous hydrozoans, of the order *Rhizostomeæ* and family *Cepheidæ*. See cut under *Discophora*.

cepheid (sē'fē-id), *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cepheidæ*.

Cepheidæ (se-fē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cephea* + *-idæ*.] The family of hydrozoans represented by the genus *Cephea*. Subsequently the family was reduced to the rank of a subfamily, which was named, from the associate genus, *Polyrhizinæ* of *Cepheæ*, *Polyrhizidæ*, and referred to the family *Toreumidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1879, 1880.

Cepheus (sē'fūs), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κηφεύς, in myth. a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiope, father of Andromeda, and father-in-law of Perseus,



The Constellation Cepheus.

placed with these three among the stars.] **1.** One of the ancient northern constellations, preceding Cassiopeia. It is figured to represent the Ethiopian king Cepheus wearing a tiara and having his arms somewhat extended. Its brightest stars are of the third magnitude.

2. A genus of moss-mites, or acarids of the family *Oribatidæ*. *Koch*, 1835.

Cepola (sep'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (in ref. to the resemblance of the fish to the leaves of the plant), < ML. *cepola*, also *cepula*, a little onion, dim. of L. *cepa*: see *cepa* and *cibol*.] The typical genus of the family *Cepolidæ*, instituted by Linnæus in 1766. A species of this genus is *C. rubescens*, found on the British coast, and known in England by the names *red ribbon-fish* and *red snake-fish*.

cepolid (sep'ō-lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ*.

Cepolidæ (se-pol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cepola* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cepola*, to which varying limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Günther's system of classification the *Cepolidæ* form a family of his *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*, and are characterized by the elongated band-like body, which is much compressed; by the absence of a bony stay for the preoperculum; and by the thoracic position of the ventral fins, which are composed of a spine and five soft rays. The species are called *ribbon-fish*, *band-fish*, and sometimes *snake-fish*, in allusion to their elongated and attenuated form. Some other forms of the family name are *Cepolidi*, *Cepolidia*, and *Cepolini*.

cepoloid (sep'ō-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cepola* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Cepolidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cepolidæ*; a cepolid.

Cepphi (sep'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cepphus*, q. v.] A group of diving birds: an inexact synonym of *Lyppodytes* or *Urinatores*.

cepphic (sep'fik), *a.* [< Gr. κέπφος, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel; hence, a feather-brained simpleton, a booby: see *Cepphus*.] Very light; trifling. [Rare.]

Cepphus (sep'fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέπφος, a light sea-bird, prob. the stormy petrel.] In *ornith.*: (*a*†) A genus of diving birds, the loons: sy-

nonymous with *Colymbus* or *Urinator*. *Mochring*, 1752. (*b*) A genus of *Alcidæ* founded by P. S. Pallas in 1769, now commonly called *Uria*; the black guillemots. There are several species, inhabiting the North Atlantic, North Pacific, and Arctic oceans. The common black guillemot is *C. grylle*; the pigeon guillemot is *C. columba*; the sooty guillemot is *C. carbo*. (*c*†) A genus of altricial grallatorial birds, the umbrettes; now called *Scopus*. *J. Wagler*, 1827.

cera (sē′rä), *n.* [L., wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cere*.

cera-. See *cerato-*.

Cerabranchia (ser-a-brang′ki-ä), *n. pl.* Same as *Ceratobranchia*.

ceraceous (sē-rā′shius), *a.* [< NL. *ceraceus*, < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] In *bot.*, waxy: applied to bodies which have the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen-masses of many orchids.

cerago (sē-rā′gō), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax.] Bee-bread, a substance consisting chiefly of the pollen of flowers, used by bees as food.

cerain (sē′ra-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-in*2. Cf. *cerin*.] That portion of beeswax which is sparingly soluble in alcohol and is not saponified by potash.

ceral (sē′ral), *a.* [< *cera* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cere. *Coues*.

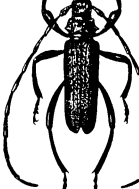
cerambycid (se-ram′bi-sid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cerambycidæ*.

Cerambycidæ (ser-am-bis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*, with antennæ having a diffused sensitive surface, the tarsi generally dilated and spongy beneath, the submentum not pedunculate, the antennæ usually long or greatly developed, frequently inserted upon frontal prominences, the front often vertical, large and quadrate, and the tibial spurs distinct.

Cerambycinæ (ser-ram-bi-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cerambycidæ*, in which the prothorax is not margined, the palpi are not acutely pointed, and the fore tibiæ are without grooves on the inner side.

cerambycine (se-ram′bi-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cerambycinæ* or *Cerambycidæ*.

Cerambycini (se-ram-bi-sī′ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerambyx* (*-byc-*) + *-ini*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a prime division of longicorn beetles, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Cerambycidæ*.



Musk-beetle (*Cerambyx moschatus*), natural size.

Cerambyx (se-ram′biks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κεράμβυξ*, a kind of horned beetle, perhaps < *κέρας*, *κερ-*, a beetle, with simulation of *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of longicorn beetles, typical of the family *Cerambycidæ*, formerly of great extent, but now restricted to the typical musk-beetles.

ceramia, *n.* Plural of *ceramium*, 2.

Ceramiaceæ (se-rā-mi-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-aceæ*.] The rose-tangles considered as a natural order: same as *Ceramieæ*.

ceramic, keramic (se-, ke-ram′ik), *a.* [= F. *céramique* = Sp. *cerámico* = Pg. It. *ceramico*, < NL. *ceramicus*, < Gr. *κεραμικός*, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, a piece of pottery, jar, etc.] Of or belonging to pottery or to the fictile arts; pertaining to the manufacture of porcelain, stoneware, earthenware, and terra-cotta: as, *ceramic* decoration.

ceramics, keramics (se-, ke-ram′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceramic*, *keramic*: see *-ics*.] The fictile arts collectively; the art or industry of making jars, vases, etc., from clay which is molded and baked; also, collectively, the things so made. See *ceramic*.

ceramidium (ser-a-mid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ceramidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κεραμίδιον*, dim. of *κέραμις*, a vase, a tile, < *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery: see *ceramic*.] In *bot.*, an ovate or urn-shaped conceptacle found in certain algæ, having an apical pore and containing a tuft of pear-shaped spores arising from the base. *Harvey*.

Ceramieæ (ser-a-mi′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceramium* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of seaweeds or algæ, consisting of thread-like jointed plants of a red or brown-red hue; the rose-tangles. The spores are in masses surrounded by a gelatinous envelop. Also, classed as an order, *Ceramiaceæ*.

ceramioid (se-ram′i-oid), *a.* [< *Ceramium* + *-oid*.] Having the character or appearance of algæ of the suborder *Ceramieæ*.

ceramist (ser′a-mist), *n.* [< *ceram-ic* + *-ist*.] A person devoted to the ceramic art, whether as a manufacturer, a designer and decorator, or as a student or connoisseur.

Archeologists, *ceramists*, musicians. *Science*, IX. 534.

Ceramium (se-rā′mi-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the incurved tips of the forked filaments, which resemble the handles of a pitcher), < Gr. *κέραμος*, a jar or pitcher, dim. of *κέραμος*, potters' clay, pottery, a jar.] **1.** A large genus of delicate red algæ, typical of the suborder *Ceramieæ*. The plant consists of branching filaments, each having a single row of cells and a cortical band at the nodes. The tips of the filaments are incurved. In some species, as the common *Ceramium rubrum*, the cortical layer extends throughout.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *ceramia* (-ä).] An ancient liquid measure. In Egypt under the Ptolemies it was equal to the artab, or 39.4 liters; later, to the cube of a Roman foot, or 26.01 liters. In Greece the name was used for the Roman amphora.

ceramographic (ser″a-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *ceramography* + *-ic*; = F. *céramographique* = Sp. *ceramográfico*.] Pertaining to ceramography.

ceramography (ser-a-mog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *céramographie*, < Gr. *κέραμος*, pottery, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] **1.** The study of ceramics; a description of ceramic ware, as of porcelain or terra-cotta.—**2.** Decoration of fictile ware, as pottery, porcelain, etc.

Painting, or rather colouring, as it would be more properly described in earliest phase, in which it was entirely subservient to architecture and *ceramography*, is said to have been first elevated to an art by Cleanthes of Corinth. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 353.

There is no progress and no promise in Cyprian *ceramography*; it would seem to have mechanically reproduced the same patterns, century after century.

Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 227.

Ceraphron (ser′a-fron), *n.* [NL., said to be < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn (antenna), + *ἄφρων*, senseless, < *ἀ-* priv. + *φρήν*, mind.] A genus of pupivorous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*, of minute size and parasitic habits. Some of them prey on injurious insects. *C. pusillus* lives on the larvæ of bark-boring beetles. It is calculated that not more than one in ten escapes these enemies. *C. carpenteri* deposits its eggs in female plant-lice. About 60 spe cies are described.

Ceraphroninæ (ser″a-frō-ni′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceraphron* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Proctotrypidæ*, typified by the genus *Ceraphron*, and characterized by the two-spurred front tibiæ.

Cerapus (ser′a-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *πούς* = E. *foot*.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans which live in a tube, like the caddis-worms among insects; the caddis-shrimps. They belong to the family *Corophiidæ*. *C. tubularis* is a species which is found among sertularians on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

cerargyrite (se-rär′ji-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *ἄργυρος*, of silver, < *ἄργυρος*, silver.] Native silver chlorid, a mineral occurring crystallized in cubes, also more commonly massive. It looks a little like wax, and is so sectile that it may be cut with a knife; hence it is called *horn-silver*. The color is nearly white when fresh, but on exposure to the light it darkens and becomes brown. It is an important ore of silver. Also written *keraargyrite*.

ceras (ser′as), *n.*; pl. *cerata* (-a-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, akin to L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, and the source of *carat*: see *horn*, *carat*, *ceratо-*, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a horn, or a horn-like part, process, or organ; specifically, one of the dorsal papillæ or gills of a pygobranchiate or notobranchiate mollusk, as a sea-slug.

These diverticula extend usually one into each of the dorsal papillæ or *cerata* when these are present.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 659.

cerasin (ser′a-sin), *n.* [= F. *cérasine* = Sp. *cerasina*, < NL. *cerasus*, < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] A kind of gum which exudes from cherry-trees and plum-trees. It is distinguished from gum arabic by being insoluble in cold water.

cerasine (ser′a-sin), *a.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn, + *-ine*1.] In *mineral.*, horny; corneous. Often *keraxine*.

cerasinus (se-ras′i-nus), *a.* [< L. *cerasinus*, < Gr. *κερασινος*, pertaining to the cherry, < *κερασός*, cherry: see *Cerasus*, *cherry*1.] 1. Pertaining to or containing cerasin.—**2.** Cherry-colored; deep-red. [Rare.]

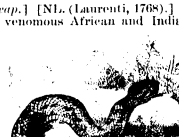
cerasite (ser′a-sit), *n.* [< L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, + *-ite*2.] A cherry-like petrifaction.

cerastes (se-ras′tēz), *n.* [= F. *céraste* = Sp. *cerasta*, *ceraste*, *cerastes* = Pg. It. *cerasta*, < L. *cerastes*, < Gr. *κεράστης*, a horned serpent, prop. adj., horned, < *κέρας*, horn: see *ceras*, *cerato-*.]

1. Some horned viper, hydrus, and elops drear.

Milton, P. L., x. 525.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Laurenti, 1768).] A genus of very venomous African and Indian serpents,



Horned Viper (*Cerastes cornutus* or *hasselquistii*).

the horned vipers, of the suborder *Solenoglypha* and family *Viperidæ*, having a horn over each eye, and the tail distinct from the body. *C. ri-peria* or *hasselquistii* is the horned viper of northern Africa, a species known to the ancients.

Cerastium (se-ras′ti-um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the horn-shaped capsules of many of the species), < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs with small leaves and white flowers, the petals bifid, and the cylindrical capsules

Branch of Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Cerastium vulgatum*), with flower and dehiscent capsule on longer scale. From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States."

often curved, opening regularly by twice as many teeth as there are styles. The species, known as *mouse-ear chickweed* and *field chickweed*, are numerous and widely distributed, but are of no economic value. A few are cultivated for ornament, and several are very common weeds in all temperate and cool regions.

Cerasus (ser′a-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerasus*, < Gr. *κερασός*, the cherry-tree: see *cherry*1.] A former genus of trees, natural order *Rosaceæ*, now considered a section of the genus *Prunus*. See *cherry*1.

cerata, *n.* Plural of *ceras*.

cerate1 (sē′rat), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] **I.** *a.* In *ornith.*, cered; having a cere.

II. *n.* [< L. *ceratum*, prop. neut. of *ceratus*, pp.] A thick ointment composed of wax, lard, or oil, with other ingredients, applied externally for various medical purposes. **Simple cerate.** Same as *cerotum*.—**Turner's cerate**, cerate composed of prepared calamin, yellow wax, and olive-oil.

cerate2 (ser′at), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *ceras*.] Chlorid of silver; horn-silver. See *cerargyrite*. Also *kerate*.

cerated (sē′ra-ted), *a.* [< L. *ceratus*, pp. of *cerare*, cover with wax: see *cerate*1.] Covered with wax.

ceratheca (ser-a-thē′kä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *ceratotheca*.

ceratia, *n.* Plural of *ceratium*, 1.

Ceratiaceæ (se-ra-ti-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratium* + *-aceæ*.] A division of *Myxomycetes*, containing those which have the plasmodium fused and exosporous. *Van Tieghem*.

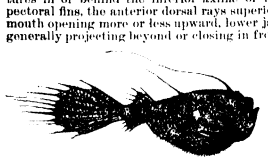
ceratiaceous (se-ra-ti-ā′shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiaceæ*.

Ceratias (se-rā′ti-as), *n.* [NL. (Kröyer, 1845), < L. *ceratias*, < Gr. *κερατίας*, < *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), a horn.] A genus of pediculate fishes, typical of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

ceratiid (se-rā′ti-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratiidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratiidæ*.

Ceratiidæ (ser-a-ti'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratias* + *-idæ.*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of pediculate fishes, with the branchial apertures in or behind the inferior axillæ of the pectoral fins, the anterior dorsal rays superior, mouth opening more or less upward, lower jaw generally projecting beyond or closing in front



Ceratias holbœlli.

of the upper, and pseudobranchia with three actinosts. It is one of the most characteristic of the deep-sea types of fishes, and unusual variation occurs among its representatives.

ceratin, ceratine[3] (ser'a-tin), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance of horn or horny tissue; the organic substance of the ceratina, entering largely into the composition of epithelial or cuticular structures, as horns, hoofs, nails, etc. Also *keratin, keratine.*

ceratina (se-rat'i-nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *cervus.*] **1.** In *anat.*, the horn-plate or horn-layer of the skin; the epidermis or cuticle: in the most general sense including all epidermal parts or structures, as horns, nails, hoofs, claws, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of bees, family *Apidæ* and subfamily *Dasygastrinæ*. *C. dupla* is an example. *Latreille*, 1804. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Menge*, 1867.

ceratine[1] (ser'a-tin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κεράτινος*, of horn, ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn.] Epidermal; cuticular; consisting of or pertaining to ceratina.

ceratine[2] (ser'a-tin), *a.* [= F. *cératine*, ⟨ L. *ceratina*, ⟨ Gr. *κερατίνος*, the name of a sophistical dilemma (the Horns) celebrated among ancient rhetoricians, ⟨ *κεράτινος*, of a horn, ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn. The dilemma is thus stated: in Greek, *Ἃ τι οὐκ ἀπέβαλες, τοῦτο ἔχεις· κέρατα δὲ οὐκ ἀπέβαλες· κέρατα ἄρα ἔχεις* (Diogenes Laertius, 7, 187); in Latin: *Quod non perdidisti, habes: cornua non perdidisti; habes igitur cornua* (Gellius, 18, 2, 8); that is: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns.] Sophisticai; fallaciously subtle. [Rare.]

ceratine[3], *n.* See *ceratin.*

ceratine[4]† (ser'a-tin), *a.* [Appar. ⟨ L. *ceratum*, a wax plaster (see *cerate*[1]), + *-ine*[2]; or an error for *cerine*.] Made of wax. *Coles*, 1717. [Rare.]

ceratioid (se-rat'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Ceratias* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Ceratiidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Ceratiidæ.*

ceratite (ser'a-tīt), *n.* A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Ceratites.*

Ceratites (ser-a-ti'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Haan, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-ites.*] **1.** A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate cephalopods, characteristic of the Triassic formation, and typical of the family *Ceratitidæ*. They have descending lobes ending in a few small denticulations pointing upward, and evident septa. *C. nodosus* is an example.

Ceratites nodosus.

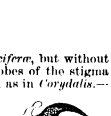
2. A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*. *MacLeay*, 1829.

Ceratitidæ (ser-a-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratites*, 1, + *-idæ.*] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Ceratites*. The last chamber of the shell is short, the lobes are finely denticulated, the denticulations being shallow and subequal, and the saddles are generally simple and rounded. The surface of the shell is ribbed and tuberculated. The species lived during the Permian and Triassic epochs.

ceratitis (ser-a-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *-itis.* Cf. L. *ceratitis*, ⟨ Gr. *κεραττίς*, horned poppy.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also *keratitis.*

ceratitoid (se-rat'i-toid), *a.* [⟨ *Ceratites*, 1, + *-oid.*] Resembling or having the characters of the *Ceratitidæ* or of *Ceratites.*

ceratium (se-rā'shium), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κεράτιον*, dim. of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn: see *cervus.*] **1.** Pl. *ceratia* (-shiē). In *bot.*, a capsule similar to the ordinary siliqua of the *Cruciferæ*, but without a septum, and having the lobes of the stigma alternate with the placentæ, as in *Corydalis*.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of flagellate infusorians, related to *Peridinium*, by some referred to a family *Peridiniidæ*. *C. tripos* is an example: so called from the three processes besides the flagellum. *F. von Paula Schrank*, 1793.



Ceratium tripos, greatly magnified.

cerato-, [NL., etc., also by contr. *cerat-*, *cerato-*, *cero-* (and irreg. *cerus-*, *ceri-*, *cerio-*), in some words also or more commonly with initial *l*, *lcerato-*, *lcer-*, before a vowel *cerat-*, *cer-*, *lcerat-*, ⟨ Gr. *κερατο-* (rarely also *κηρο-*), combining form of *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, a horn: see *cervus.*] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning horn, or a part likened to a horn. See the following words.

ceratoblast (ser'a-tō-blast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] A spongoblast (which see). Also *keratoblast.*

The spongoblasts of Schulze, which should, we think, be styled *keratoblasts*.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 83.

Ceratobranchia (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the branchiæ cylindrical, fusiform, or club-shaped, whence the name. Also *Cerabranchia.*

ceratobranchial (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-al), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Noting the principal and median piece of a branchial arch in fishes.

II. *n.* In Owen's nomenclature of the parts of a hyoid bone, that bone which, in vertebrates below mammals, is borne upon the end of the hypobranchial, and, in a bird for instance, forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu of the hyoid, the hypobranchial and ceratobranchial together forming the so-called thyrohyal, which curves up behind the skull. In fishes it contains on its convex margin most of the gill-filaments, and on the concave one most of the rakers. Now called *epibranchial.*

2. In later nomenclature, same as the *apohyal* of some authors and the *hypobranchial* of Owen.

ceratobranchiate (ser'a-tō-brang'ki-at), *a.* [⟨ *Ceratobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Ceratobranchia.*

ceratocele (ser'a-tō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia of the cornea, or protrusion of the membrane of Descemet, with more or less of the inner corneal layers, through an opening in the outer corneal layers. Also *keratocele.*

ceratocricoid (ser'a-tō-krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *ceratocricoideus.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, connected with the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage and with the cricoid ring.

II. *n.* An occasional muscle of the human larynx, connected with the post-rior crico-arytenoid muscle, passing from the cricoid ring to the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. Also *keratocricoid.*

ceratocricoideus (ser'a-tō-kri-koi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratocricoidei* (-i). [NL., ⟨ *cerato-* + *cricoideus.*] The ceratocricoid muscle. Also *keratocricoideus.*

Ceratoda (ser-a-tō'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κερατώδης*: see *ceratode.*] The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratospongiæ* or *Fibrospongiæ*. See *Ceratoidea.* Also written *Keratoda.*

ceratode (ser'a-tōd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κερατώδης*, contr. of *κερατοειδής*, horn-like, ⟨ *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *εἶδος*, form.] The horny or fibrous skeletal substance of sponges. Also *ceratose, keratode.*

We have heard that *keratode* was found in the invaginations of the ectoderm (of certain sponges).
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 82.

Ceratodidæ (ser-a-tod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratodus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoans, or so-called mudfish, characterized by possessing but one lung, and so considered to represent a suborder, *Monopneumona*, of the order *Dipnoi*. Also called, more correctly, *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodon (se-rat'o-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **1**†. An old name of the narwhal: so called from the horn-like tusk.—**2.** [*cap.*] The genus of narwhals: now called *Monodon*. *Brisson*, 1756; *Illiger*, 1811.

ceratodont (se-rat'o-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the characters of the *Ceratodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Ceratodus* or family *Ceratodontidæ.*

ceratodontid (ser'a-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ceratodontidæ.*

Ceratodontidæ (ser'a-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ceratodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of dipnoöus fishes, represented by the genus *Ceratodus*. See *Ceratodidæ.*

ceratodous (se-rat'o-dus), *a.* [⟨ *ceratode* + *-ous.*] Consisting of ceratode; ceratofibrous, as the skeleton of a sponge.

Ceratodus (ser'a-tō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Ceratodontidæ*: so called from the horn-like ridges of the teeth. *Ceratodus forsteri* is the barramunda of Australia, sometimes called the native salmon. It is from 3 to 6 feet long, and its body is covered with cycloid scales. The head is wide and bony, the dorsal and anal fins are confluent with the caudal, and the pectoral and ventral paddle-like, but pointed at the ends. The dentition is especially characteristic; in each jaw is a lateral molar with transverse ridges diverging outward, and in advance of the palatal ones are incisor like teeth. The family is remarkable for its antiquity, having survived from the Triassic and Jurassic periods to the present time. In the early ages it was widely distributed, but it is now represented by only one or two fresh-water species in Australia.

ceratofibrous (ser'a-tō-fī'brus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *fibrous.*] Consisting of horny fibers, as the skeleton of most sponges.

ceratogenous (ser-a-toj'e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + √ *γεν*: see *-genous.*] Producing horn or a horny substance: as, *ceratogenous* cells. Also *keratogenous.*

ceratoglobus (ser'a-tō-glō'bus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + L. *globus*, ball.] Same as *buphthalmos.*

ceratoglossal (ser'a-tō-glos'al), *a.* and *n.* [As *ceratoglosso-us* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the tongue: specifically said of the ceratoglossus.

II. *n.* The ceratoglossus.

ceratoglossus (ser'a-tō-glos'us), *n.*; pl. *ceratoglossi* (-i). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *γλῶσσα*, the tongue.] In *anat.*, that portion of the hyoglossus which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in man. It is sometimes described as a distinct muscle. *Albinus.*

ceratohyal (ser'a-tō-hī'al), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + E. *hyoid*] + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or noting (*a*) certain lateral portions of the hyoid skeletal arch; (*b*) the smaller and anterior cornu of the hyoid bone in man.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) In mammals, including man, the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; that by which the bone is slung to the skull, situated at the junction of the greater cornu or thyrohyal with the body of the bone or basihyal. *Flower.* See cut under *skull.* (*b*) In birds, the corresponding part of the hyoid bone, which, however, does not connect the bone with the skull, and is borne upon the glossohyal, not the basihyal: it is always small, often wanting. (*c*) In *ornith.*, formerly, the bone of the compound hyoid, now known as the *epibranchial*; that bone which is borne upon the apohyal (of former nomenclature, now the *ceratobranchial*), and forms the terminal portion of the greater cornu. *Macgillivray.* (*d*) In fishes, the chief element of the branchiostegal arch, which bears most of the branchiostegal rays.

Ceratohyla (ser'a-tō-hī'lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + *Hyla.*] A genus of arciferous salient batrachians, of the family *Hemiphractidæ*, having a well-ossified skull developing horn-like processes, whence the name. *C. bubalus* is an example.

ceratohyoid (ser'a-tō-hī'oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *ceratohyoideus*, ⟨ Gr. *κέρας* (*κερατ-*), horn, + NL. *hyoideus*: see *hyoid.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or connected with the horns of the hyoid bone: as, a *ceratohyoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The ceratohyoideus.

ceratohyoideus (ser'a-tō-hī-oi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *ceratohyoidei* (-i). [NL.: see *ceratohyoid.*] A muscle connecting the hyoidean and branchial arches of some of the lower vertebrates, as reptiles of the genus *Menobranchus.*

ceratoid (ser'a-toid), *a.* [= F. *cératoïde*, ⟨ Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] **1.** Horn-like; horny.—**2.** Fibrous or horny, as a sponge; specifically, belonging to the *Ceratoidea.*

Also *keratoid.*

ceratoidea (ser-a-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κερατοειδής*, horn-like: see *ceratode.*] The horny sponges or *Ceratoda*; in Hyatt's system, the third order of the second class, *Carneospongiæ*,

of the *Poriferata* or sponges; the true horny sponges, whose skeleton consists of ceratode, forming a network in the mesoderm. They are the only sponges of practical importance and commercial value. They are usually found on rocky ground or coral-reefs at a depth of not more than 75 fathoms. Also *Keratoidea*.

ceratomandibular (ser″ą-tō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [< NL. *ceratomandibularis*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + LL. *mandibula*, a mandible.] Pertaining both to a portion of the hyoid bone and to the mandible: as, the *ceratomandibular* muscle of reptiles.

ceratome (ser′ą-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn (cornea), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction of the lens. Also *keratome*.

Ceratonia (ser-ą-tō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κερατωνία, also κερατία, the carob-tree (so called from the horn-shaped pods), < κέρας (κερατ-), a horn.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, remarkable from the fact that the flowers lack the corolla. The only species is *C. Siliqua*, a native of the countries skirting the Mediterranean. The pods, often called locust beans, are supposed by some to have been the food of John the Baptist in the wilderness. They contain a sweet nutritious pulp, are extensively used for feeding animals, and are sometimes seen in fruiterers' shops.

Branch of Carob-tree (*Ceratonia Siliqua*), with flower and fruit.

Ceratonota (ser″ą-tō-nō′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratonotus*: see *ceratonotous*.] A division of non-palliate or nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having the ctenidia atrophied and replaced by cerata which serve as gills, as the sea-slugs of the family *Eolidæ*.

ceratonotal (ser″ą-tō-nō′tal), *a.* [As *ceratonot-ous* + *-al*.] Having cerata or false gills on the back; notobranchiate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Ceratonota*.

ceratonotous (ser″ą-tō-nō′tus), *a.* [< NL. *ceratonotus*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + νῶτος, back.] Same as *ceratonotal*.

ceratonyxis (ser″ą-tō-nik′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + νύξις, a puncturing.] In *surg.*, the operation of removing a cataract by thrusting a needle through the cornea of the eye and breaking up the opaque mass. Also *keratonyxis*.

Ceratophrys (ser-ą-tof′ris), *n.* [NL. (Boïe), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀφρύς = E. *brow*.] A genus of areiferous salient batrachians, of the family *Cystignathidæ*, containing toads with a horn-like process over the eye, whence the name. The Brazilian *C. fryi* is an example.

Ceratophthalma (ser″ą-tof-thal′mi), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ὀφθαλμός, eye.] In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his phyllopodous branchiopods, equivalent to the modern families *Branchipodidæ* and *Estheriidæ*, of the order *Phyllopoda*. Properly *Ceratophthalmata*.

Ceratophyllaceæ (ser″ą-tō-fi-lā′ṣē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratophyllum* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of plants, containing a single genus with only one species, *Ceratophyllum demersum* (hornwort). It is a slender aquatic herb, with whorled, finely dissected, right leaves, and small, solitary, monœcious flowers, without calyx or corolla. It is common in pools or slow streams over a great part of the world.

Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*).

Ceratophyllum (ser″ą-tō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The only genus of plants of the natural order *Ceratophyllaceæ*.

Ceratophyta† (ser″ą-tō-fī′tą), *n. pl.* [NL. (orig. *Keratophyta* — Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + φυτόν, a plant.] In Cuvier's system of classification, a tribe of corticate *Corallifera*, having an interior fibrous axis resembling horn in substance and texture. It includes such genera as *Antipathes* and *Gorgonia*.

ceratophyter (ser″ą-tō-fī′tėr), *n.* A member of the *Ceratophyta*. Also *keratophyte*.

ceratoplastic (ser″ą-tō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *ceratoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of ceratoplasty. Also *keratoplastic*.

ceratoplasty (ser″ą-tō-plas-tī), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. of πλάττειν, form, mold.] In *surg.*, the artificial restoration of the cornea by replacing it by one taken from an animal. Also spelled *keratoplasty*.

Ceratoptera (ser-ą-top′te-rą), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + πτερόν, wing or fin.] A genus of rays with cephalic fins developed as horn-like appendages toward the front of the head, typical of a group *Ceratopterina*.

Ceratopterina (ser-ą-top-te-rī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoptera* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Myliobatidæ*, characterized by the very small size of the teeth and the development of cephalic fins, forming a pair of separated appendages of the head in front of the snout: synonymous with *Cephaloptéridæ*.

Ceratorhina (ser″ą-tō-rī′nā), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1828, in the form *Ceratorhynchca*), < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] 1. A genus of auks, of the family *Alcidæ*: so called from the large deciduous horn which surmounts the base of the bill. The type and only species is the rhinoceros auk, *C. monocerata*, of the northern Pacific ocean. Also *Ceratorhynchus*, *Cerorhyncа*, *Cerochina*, *Ceorhynchus*, *Cerorhinca*.

2. [Spelled *Ceratorrhina*.] A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1843.

ceratorhynchа (ser″ą-tō-ring′kā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + ῥύγχος, snout.] Same as *Ceratorhina*, 1. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

Ceratornis (ser-ą-tôr′nis), *n.* Same as *Ceriornis*.

Ceratosa (ser-ą-tō′sii), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ceratosus*: see *ceratose*.] 1. The horny or fibrous sponges; the *Ceratoda*. Also *Keratosa*. *Bowerbank*, — 2. As restricted by Lendenfeld, a suborder of sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, supported by a skeleton of spongin (exceptionally without any skeleton at all), the fiber without spicules proper, but with or without foreign bodies. In this sense it is composed of the families *Spongiidæ*, *Aplysinidæ*, *Hircinidæ*, *Spongeliidæ*, *Aplysillidæ*, and *Halisarcidæ*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

ceratose (ser′ą-tōs), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ceratosus*, < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-osus*: see *-ose*.]

I. *a.* Horny.

When the living matter is removed from a *Ceratose* sponge a network of elastic horny fibres, the skeleton of the animal, remains behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 428.

II. *n.* Same as *ceratode*.

Also *keratose*.

ceratosilicious (ser″ą-tō-si-lish′ins), *a.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + L. *silicus*, silicious.] Containing or composed of mixed horny fibers and silicious spicules, as a sponge. Also *keratosilicious*.

ceratosilicoid (ser″ą-tō-sil′i-koid), *a.* [As *ceratosilicious* + *-oid*.] Same as *ceratosilicious*. Also *keratosilicoid*.

Ceratosilicoidea (ser″ą-tō-si-li-koi′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceratoidea* + *Silicoidea*.] An order or other group of sponges, intermediate between the *Ceratoidea* on the one hand and the *Silicoidea* on the other; the silicieeratous sponges. They have skeletons of mixed ceratose fibers and silicious spicules. Most sponges are of this character. Also *Keratosilicoidea*.

Ceratospongiæ (ser″ą-tō-spon′ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + σπόγγος, a sponge.] In Claus's system of classification, the second order of the class *Spongiæ;* the horny sponges, for the most part branched or with massive sponge-stocks, with a framework of horny fibers in which grains of silex and sand are embedded. Also *Keratospongiæ*.

ceratospongian (ser″ą-tō-spon′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ceratospongiæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Ceratospongiæ*.

ceratostoma (ser-ą-tos′tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *ceratostomata* (ser″ą-tō-stō′mą-tą). [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), a horn, + στόμα, a mouth.] 1. In *bot.*, a perithecium with an elongated neck, occurring in certain fungi. — 2. [*cap.*] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi.

ceratotheca (ser″ą-tō-thē′kă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + θήκη, case: see *theca*.] In *entom.*, an antenna-case, or that part of the integument of a pupa which covers and shows the outline of the antenna. Kirby and Spence called it *cerathecа*.

ceratothecal (ser″ą-tō-thē′kal), *a.* [< *ceratotheca* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a ceratotheca; easing antennæ.

ceratotome (se-rat′ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] In *surg.*, a kind of scalpel used in operations for cataract for making incisions in the cornea. Also *keratotome*.

ceratotomy (ser-ą-tot′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy*, and cf. *ceratome*.] In *surg.*, an incision in the cornea. Also *keratotomy*.

ceratum (sē-rā′tum), *n.* [L.: see *cerate*1, *n.*] The pharmacopœial name for simple cerate, consisting of 30 parts of white wax and 70 of lard; ceratum adipis.

ceraunic (se-rā′nik), *a.* [< Gr. κεραυνός, a thunderbolt, thunder and lightning, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or accompanied by thunder and lightning.

ceraunics (se-rā′niks), *n.* [Pl. of *ceraunic*: see *-ics*.] That branch of natural philosophy which investigates the laws and describes the phenomena of heat and electricity. [Rare.]

ceraunite (se-rā′nit), *n.* [= F. *cérannite*, < Gr. κεραυνίτης (sc. λίθος, stone), a kind of precious stone, lit. a thunder-stone, < κεραυνός, a thunderbolt.] Same as *belemnite*.

ceraunoscope (se-rā′nō-skōp), *n.* [Cf. Gr. κεραυνοσκοπία, the observation of thunder and lightning in divination, < κεραυνός, thunder and lightning, + σκοπεῖν, view.] An apparatus or instrument used in the mysteries of the ancients to imitate thunder and lightning.

Cerbera (sėr′be-rą), *n.* [NL., after the fabled dog *Cerberus*, in allusion to their poisonous qualities.] An apocynaceous genus of small trees, consisting of four maritime species of Madagascar, tropical Asia, and the Pacific. These best known are *C. Odollam* and *C. Tanghina*, the fruit of which is a violent poison, and was formerly used in Madagascar in ordeals.

Cerberean (sėr-be-rē′an), *a.* [Also *Cerberian*, < L. *Cerbereus*, pertaining to Cerberus.] Relating to or resembling Cerberus.

A cry of hell hounds never ceasing bark'd
With wide *Cerberean* mouths full loud.
Milton, P. L., ii. 655.

cerberin, cerberine (sėr′be-rin), *n.* [< *Cerbera* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A vegetable principle found in *Cerbera Odollam*.

Cerberus (sėr′be-rus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κέρβερος.] 1. In *class. myth.*, the watch-dog of the infernal regions, the offspring of the giant Typhaon and the serpent-woman Echidna. He is usually represented with three heads, with the tail of a serpent, and with serpents round his neck. — 2. [NL.] In *herpet.*, a genus of East Indian serpents, related to the pythons, having the head entirely covered with small scales. — 3. A constellation of Hevelius, formed out of four small stars of the constellation Hercules, and now obsolete.

Cerberus. — Antique bronze.

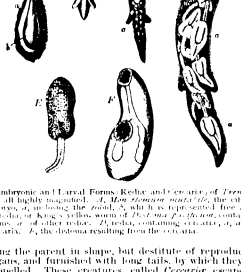
cerca (sėr′kā), *n.*; pl. *cercæ* (-sē). [NL.] An incorrect form of *cercus*.

cercal (sėr′kal), *a.* [< *cercus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the tail; caudal; coccygeal. [Little used.] Specifically — 2. Of or pertaining to the cercus of an insect.

cercar, *n.* See *sircar*.

cercaria (sėr-kā′ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *cercariæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. κέρκος, the tail of a beast: see *cercus*.] In *zoöl.*, the second larval stage of a trematoid worm or fluke, named by O. F. Müller in 1786 as a genus of infusorians. It is a tadpole-like body, which becomes encysted and gives rise to the sexual forms. The cycle of forms is: 1, distoma, parent form; 2, redia; 3, cercaria; 4, encysted cercaria; 5, distoma. The larvæ are chiefly found in the bodies of mollusks, and the adults in vertebrated animals, as birds. See *redia*, *Distoma*.

The Redia . . . has a mouth and a simple cæcal intestine, but no other organ. In its cavity a process of internal gemmation takes place, giving rise to bodies resem-



Embryonic and Larval Forms, Redia and Cercaria, of *Trematoda*, all highly magnified. *A*, *Miracidium muelleri*, the ciliated embryo, *a*, its sucker, *b*, which is represented free at *B*. *C*, redia, *a*, its head, *b*, yellow mass of *Distomum fasciola* now, containing germ-cells and other rudiments; *D*, redia, containing cercaria, *a*, *a*. *E*, cercaria. *F*, the distoma resulting from the cercaria.

bling the parent in shape, but destitute of reproductive organs, and furnished with long tails, by which they are propelled. These creatures, called *Cercariæ*, escape by bursting through the Redia, and, after a free swimming existence, penetrate the body of some other animal, their tails dropping off. They then become encysted, and assume the adult form. *Huxley.* Anat. Invert., p. 579.

Cercariadæ (sẽr-ka-ri′a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercaria* (see *cercarian*) + *-adæ*.] A family of worms, named from the supposed genus *Cercaria*.

cercarian (sẽr-kā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *cercaria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of cercariæus.

II. *n.* A trematoid worm or fluke in its second larval stage. See *cercaria*.

cercariform (sẽr-kar′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cercaria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like or likened to a cercaria: as, the *cercariform* larva of a trematoid. *Huxley.*

cercelt, *n.* [⟨ F. *cercelle*, also *sarcelle*, ⟨ ML. *circella*, a teal, found also in various other forms, appar. alt. ⟨ L. *querquedula*, a teal: see *querquedula*.] A teal. *Coles*, 1717.

cerchet, *r.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *search*.

cerchneis (sẽrk-nē′is), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κερχνεύς, contr. κιρχνής, also transposed κιχλής, etc., the kestrel.] An old name of some small hawk of Europe, sometimes generically applied to the group of which the kestrel, *Falco* (or *Tinnunculus*) *alaudarius*, is the type.

cerchnus (sẽrk′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κίρχνος, roughness, hoarseness, ⟨ κίρκινος, rough, hoarse.] In *pathol.*, noisy respiration; hoarseness of voice.

cerci, *n.* Plural of *cercus*.

Cercidiphyllum (sẽr si-di-fil′um), *n.* [NL. (so called because the leaves resemble those of the Judas-tree), ⟨ Gr. κέρκις, Judas-tree (see *Cercis*), + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of trees, referred to the *Magnoliaceæ*. Two species are known, both natives of Japan, of which *C. Japonicum* has been introduced into cultivation. It has cordate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

Cercis (sẽr′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κέρκις, a kind of poplar (according to others, the Judas-tree), so called from its rustling motion; ⟨ κίρκος, a shuttle.] A small genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*. They have simple, broad, generally two-lobed leaves, and rose-colored flowers, appearing before the leaves. The best-known species in the old world is *C. Siliquastrum*, commonly called the *Judas-tree*, from the tradition that it was upon a tree of this sort, standing near Jerusalem, that Judas Iscariot hanged himself. It is common on the shores of Asia Minor and in all the East. *C. Canadensis*, of the United States, is known as the *red bud*.

cercle†, *n.* and *r.* The older English form of *circle*.

cercléd (sẽr′klē), *a.* [F., circled, pp. of *cercler*, circle.] 1. In *her.*, crowned, or surrounded by a crown, wreath, or the like.—2. Ornamented with circles, as a jug or bottle: most commonly applied to vessels decorated with circles drawn around them by a brush or point held stationary while the vessel is revolved on the potter's wheel.

Cercocarpus (sẽr-kō-kär′pus), *n.* [NL. (so called with ref. to the long and caudate achenes), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + καρπός, fruit.] A rosaceous genus of shrubs or small trees of the western United States and northern Mexico. There are four or five species, with thick evergreen leaves and hard, heavy, dark-colored wood. *C. ledifolius* attains the greatest size, and is known as *mountain mahogany*.

Cercocebidæ (sẽr-kō-seb′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercocebus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monkeys, named from the genus *Cercocebus*.

Cercocebus (sẽr-kō-sē′bus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, a tail, + κῆβος, an ape: see *Cebus*.] A genus of long-tailed Asiatic and African monkeys, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*, with large cheek-pouches and ischial callosities: formerly often included in the genus *Cercopithecus*, but more nearly related to the mangabeys. It includes the mallemook or dog-tailed monkey, and the mangabeys and green monkeys. Species of this genus are frequent inmates of menageries, and are remarkable for their suppleness and agility.

Cercolabes (sẽr-kol′a-bēz), *n.* [NL. (J. F. Brandt, 1835), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, a tail, + λαμβάνειν (√ **la.*), seize.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, typical of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*. *C. prehensilis* is the South American prehensile-tailed porcupine, or coendou. The name is a synonym of both *Sphingurus* and *Smethecus*.

Cercolabidæ (sẽr-kō-lab′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercolabes* + *-idæ*.] The American or arboreal porcupines considered as a family of rodents, including the North American tree-porcupines of the genus *Erethizon*, as well as the prehensile-tailed *Cercolabinæ*. See cut under *porcupine*. Also called *Synetheres* (Gervais, 1852).

Cercolabinæ (sẽr-kō-lā-bī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercolabes* + *-inæ*.] A South American subfamily of rodents, the prehensile-tailed porcupines, of the family *Hystricidæ*, typified by the genus *Cercolabes*. Also called *Sphingurinæ*.

cercolabine (sẽr-kol′a-bin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Seizing or holding with the tail; prehensile-tailed; of or pertaining to the *Cercolabinæ*.

II. *n.* A porcupine of the subfamily *Cercolabinæ*.

Cercoleptes (sẽr-kō-lep′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + λαμπτής, one who takes, ⟨ λαμβάνειν, take.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cercoleptidæ*, containing the kinkajou, *C. caudivolvulus*. See cut under *kinkajou*.

Cercoleptidæ (sẽr-kō-lep′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercoleptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of carnivorous mammals, of the arctoid series of the order *Feræ*, related to the *Procyonidæ* or raccoons, and to the *Bassaricidæ*. They have well-developed auditory bullæ with a short bony floor to the auditory meatus; short, blunt parocipital processes; a very stout mandible with high coronoid process and extensive symphysis; 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 2 molars, above and below on each side, the last upper premolar and first lower molar tuberculous; the snout short and obtuse; the tail long and somewhat prehensile; and the allspur and hind wanting. The only genus is *Cercoleptes*. See *kinkajou*. Also, erroneously, *Cercolestidæ*.

Cercoleptinæ (sẽr′kō-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercoleptes* + *-inæ*.] The *Cercoleptida* regarded as a subfamily of *Procyonidæ*. Also *Cercoleptina*.

cercomonad (sẽr-kom′ō-nad), *n.* A member of the genus *Cercomonas*; one of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

cercomonadid (sẽr-kō-mon′a-did), *n.* A member of the *Cercomonadidæ*.

Cercomonadidæ (sẽr′kō-mō-nad′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of monomastigate flagellate *Infusoria*, named by Saville Kent from the genus *Cercomonas*. These animalcules are naked, either free-swimming or adherent, with no distinct oral aperture, one terminal vibratile flagellum, and a permanent or temporary caudal filament. There are several genera, species of which inhabit both fresh and salt infusions. The many species of *Bodo* are parasites in the intestines of various animals. *B. hominis* being found in the dejections of persons suffering from cholera and typhoid fever.

Cercomonas (sẽr-kom′ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + μονάς, unit: see *monad*.] A genus of flagellate infusorians, of the family *Monadidæ*, having a long caudal filament; sometimes made the type of a family *Cercomonadidæ*. *C. intestinalis* is an example.

cercomyd (sẽr′kō-mid), *n.* [Prop. *cercomyid*, ⟨ *Cercomys* + *-id*².] An animal of the genus *Cercomys*. *E. Blyth.*

Cercomys (sẽr′kō-mis), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1829), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of South American rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*. *C. cunicularius* of Brazil is curiously similar to the common house-rat, having a long scaly tail and no spines in the pelage.

Cercopidæ (sẽr-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of the order *Hemiptera*, founded by Leach in 1818 upon the Fabrician genus *Cercopis*, characterized by prominent front of head, two conspicuous ocelli, six-sided or trapezoidal prothorax truncate in front, membranous apical area and thick or leathery basal area of wing-covers, stout legs, and one or two stout teeth on hind tibiæ. It is a very extensive and wide-spread family, including several genera and numerous species known as *cuckoo-spits* and *frog-hoppers*.

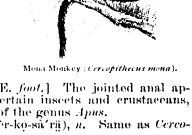
Cercopis (sẽr-kō′pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1776), ⟨ Gr. κίρκωψ (κερκωπ-), a long-tailed monkey, one of a fabled race of men-monkeys, ⟨ κίρκος, tail, + ὤψ, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Cercopidæ*.

Cercopithecidæ (sẽr′kō-pi-thē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercopithecus* + *-idæ*.] A family of old-world catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds, taking name from the genus *Cercopithecus*. Now usually called *Cynopithecidæ*.

cercopithecoid (sẽr-kō-pi-thē′koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cercopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Cercopithecidæ*; belonging to that group of catarrhine *Quadrumana* which contains the tailed monkeys of the old world.

II. *n.* One of the *Cercopithecidæ*.

Cercopithecus (sẽr′kō-pi-thē′kus), *n.* [NL., Erxleben, 1777), ⟨ L. *cercopithecus*, ⟨ Gr. κερκοπίθηκος, a long-tailed ape, ⟨ κίρκος, a tail, + πίθηκος, an ape.] A genus of African monkeys, with long tails, well-developed thumbs, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. The species are very agile, and are often pretily variegated. Among them is the moon monkey, *Cercopithecus mona*. See cut under *Catarrhini*.



Mona Monkey (*Cercopithecus mona*).

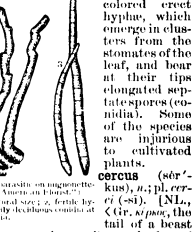
cercopoda (sẽr-kop′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The jointed anal appendages of certain insects and crustaceans, such as those of the genus *Apus*.

Cercosaura (sẽr-kō-sâ′rä), *n.* Same as *Cercosaurus*.

Cercosauridæ (sẽr-kō-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cercosaurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cyclosaurian lizards, taking name from the genus *Cercosaurus*.

Cercosaurus (sẽr-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1838), ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + σαῦρος, lizard.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Ecphropodidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cercosauridæ*. There are several species, all South American. *C. maudichaudi* inhabits the Andes of Ecuador. *C. rhombifer* is about 7 inches long, of a brownish-gray color. Also *Cercosaura*.

Cercospora (sẽr-kos′pō-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, tail, + σπορά, seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, growing mostly on living leaves, producing dark-colored erect hyphæ, which emerge in clusters from the stomates of the leaf, and bear at their tips elongated septate spores (conidia). Some of the species are injurious to cultivated plants.



Cercospora Kruchii, parasitic on magnoliaceous leaves. (From "Insects affecting Orange.")

1, infected leaf, natural size; 2, fertile hyphæ, which bear easily deciduous conidia at the nodules; 3, conidia.

cercus (sẽr′kus), *n.*; pl. *cerci* (sẽ′). [NL., ⟨ Gr. κίρκος, the tail of a beast (*cirri* being the generic word), used also of birds, etc.] 1. In *entom.*, one of the feelers which project from the hinder parts of some insects; one of the more or less antenniform appendages of some insects, the anal limbs or anal forceps (also called *anal cerci*), usually jointed, as in the cockroach. The cerci resemble the antennæ of the same insects. In *Lepidoptera* and *Hymenoptera* they are inarticulate and greatly aborted. See cuts under *Anura* and *Blattidæ*.

2. In *anat.*, a bristle or bristle-like structure.—3. [cap. (Latreille, 1796.)] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Nitidulidæ*. It is easily recognized by the combination of the following characters: claws without distinct tooth at base; elytra margined and with distinct epipleuræ. The species are all of small size and occur on flowers.

Cerdale (sẽr′da-lē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κερδαλέη, a fox-skin, fem. contr. of κερδάλεος, of the fox, wily,

cunning, < *κέρδος*, gain.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cerdalidæ*.

Cerdalidæ (sėr-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerdale* + *-idæ*.] In some systems of classification, a family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cerdale*, embracing eel-like lycodoid forms with small slit-like gill-apertures and anisocercal tail. *Cerdale* and *Microdesmus* are western American genera.

Cerdonian (sėr-dō'ni-an), *n.* A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century, deriving its name from Cerdo, a Syrian teacher, who held that there were two first causes, one good and one evil, and that one was not subject or inferior to the other. The evil principle is revealed by the law and the prophets, and known to men as the Creator of the world, the good principle being the unknown Father of Jesus Christ. The system of Cerdo was very similar to that of Marcion, his pupil. See *Marcionite*.

Cerdonist (sėr'dō-nist), *n.* Same as *Cerdonian*.

cere (sēr), *n.* [< F. *cire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cera*, wax, < L. *cera*, wax, = Gr. *κηρός*, wax, = W. *cwyr* = Corn. *coir* = Ir. and Gael. *céir*, wax.] **1.** Wax. —**2.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Properly, a fleshy cutaneous or membranous, sometimes feathered, covering of the base of the upper mandible of a bird, as of all birds of prey and parrots: so called from its waxy appearance. It differs from the rest of the sheath of the bill in texture, and usually shows a plain line of demarkation. When such a structure is present, the nostrils are always pierced in its substance, or at least open at its edge. When feathered, as in sundry parrots, it appears to be wanting, but its presence is recognized by the opening of the nostrils among the feathers which grow upon it. (*b*) A bare space about the base of the upper mandible, or a fleshy prominence in that situation, or a distinct part of the covering of the upper mandible, though of the same texture as the rest.

A sort of false *cere* occurs in some water-birds, as the jaegers or skua-gulls. . . . The tumid nasal skin of plicenes is sometimes called a *cere*; but the term had better be restricted to the birds first above named.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 102.

Also *cera* and *ceromet*.

cere (sēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cered*, ppr. *cering*. [Early mod. E. also *cear*, *sear*; = F. *cirer* (Sp. Pg. *encerar* = It. *incerare*), < L. *cerare*, cover with wax, < *cera*, wax: see *cere*, and cf. *cerement*.] To wax, or cover with wax, or with a cereloth.

Then was the bodye bowelled [*i. e.*, disemboweled], embawmed and *cered*. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 5.

Let the silent years
Be closed and *cered* over their memory,
As yon mute marble where their corpses lie.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

cereal (sē'rē-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *céréale* = Sp. Pg. *cereal* = It. *cerеale*, *cereale*, < L. *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture: see *Ceres*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to edible grain; producing farinaceous seeds suitable for food. —**Cereal grasses**, grasses which produce edible grain.

II. *n.* A gramineous plant cultivated for the use of its farinaceous seeds as food; any one of the annual grain-plants, as wheat, rye, barley, oats, rice, millet, or maize.

Cerealia (sē-rē-ā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *Cerealis*, pertaining to *Ceres*: see *cereal*.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*, festivals in honor of the goddess Ceres. —**2.** A systematic name of those *Gramineæ*, or grasses, which produce edible grains; the cereals.

Cerealian (sē-rē-ā'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Ceres or to the Cerealia; as, *Cerealian* worship.

cerealin, cerealine (sē'rē-a-lin), *n.* [< *cereal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A nitrogenous substance obtained from bran, closely resembling diastase in its power of transforming starch into dextrin, sugar, and lactic acid.

cerealious (sē-rē-ā'li-us), *a.* [< L. *Cerealis* (see *cereal*) + *-ous*.] Cereal.

The Greek word "spermata," generally expressing seeds, may signify any edulious or *cerealious* grains.
Sir T. Browne, Tracts, p. 16.

Cereanthidæ, Cereanthus, etc. See *Cerianthidæ*, etc.

cerebelt, *n.* [< L. *cerebellum*: see *cerebellum*.] The cerebellum. *Derham*.

cerebella, *n.* Plural of *cerebellum*.

cerebellar (ser-ē-bel'ėr), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ar*.] Pertaining or relating to the cerebellum. —**Cerebellar fossa, ganglion**, etc. See the nouns.

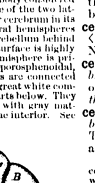
cerebellitis (ser"ē-be-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebellum* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebellum.

cerebellospinal (ser-ē-bel-o-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebellum*, a small brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*.] Pertaining to both the cerebellum and the spinal cord.

cerebellous (ser-ē-bel'us), *a.* [< *cerebellum* + *-ous*.] Relating to the cerebellum, especially to its vessels. [Rare.]

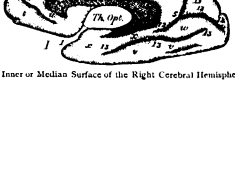
cerebellum (ser-ē-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cerebella* (-ä). [= F. *cervelle* = Pr. *cervela*, *servela* (< L. *cerebella*, pl.) = Sp. *cerebelo* = Pg. It. *cerebello*, < L. (NL.) *cerebellum*, a small brain, dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] **1.** The little brain or hind-brain of a vertebrate animal; a lobe of the brain developed on the dorsal side of the cerebrospinal axis, between the corpora quadrigemina in front and the medulla oblongata behind, and forming part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. The pons Varolii is the corresponding ventral portion of the cerebrospinal axis, and these two parts together are sometimes called the *epencephalon*. In man the cerebellum is a well-developed mass, having an average weight of about 5½ ounces, occupying the inferior occipital fossæ, and separated from the posterior portions of the cerebral hemispheres above by the tentorium. A median portion or vermis and two lateral hemispheres are distinguished, and these are divided by transverse clefts into thin, closely packed laminæ. The cerebellum has five pairs of peduncles by which it is connected with the rest of the brain: the superior peduncles, which join it with the cerebrum; the middle peduncles, which pass down on either side to form the pons Varolii; and the inferior peduncles or restiform bodies, which connect it with the medulla oblongata. The character of the laminæ is of gray matter, while the interior is white, so that a section at right angles to the lamellæ presents a foliaceous appearance, which has received the name of *arbor-vitæ*. There are other masses of gray matter within, namely, the corpus dentatum, nucleus emboliformis, nucleus globosus, and nucleus fastigii. (See *corpora* and *nucleus*.) The cerebellum seems to be principally concerned with the coordination of voluntary movements. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*. **2.** In *Insecta*, the subesophageal ganglion, situated in the lower part of the head, and connected with the supra-esophageal ganglion or cerebrum by two nerve-cords surrounding the gullet. [Rare.] **Digastric lobe of the cerebellum**, a lobe of the cerebellar hemisphere on either side, on the lower surface, lying outside of the tonsil. Also called *lobus digastricus* or *biventral lobe*, and *lobus semilunaris*. —**Ganglion of the cerebellum**. Same as *corpus dentatum*, (*a*) (which see, under *corpus*). **Great horizontal fissure of the cerebellum**, a continuous fissure which separates the cerebellum into upper and lower portions. It begins in front at the middle peduncles, and extends around the outer and posterior border of each hemisphere. —**Incisura cerebelli anterior**, the anterior median notch of the cerebellum, into which the corpora quadrigemina are received. **Incisura cerebelli posterior**, the median posterior outline of the cerebellum, formed by the projection of the cerebellar hemispheres beyond the vermis. **Ventricle of the cerebellum**, the fourth ventricle or epicele, a space between the medulla and pons in front and the cerebellum behind.

cerebral (ser'ē-bral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérébral* = Sp. Pg. *cerebral* = It. *cerebrale*, < NL. *cerebralis*, < L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the brain of a vertebrate animal, whether to the whole brain or to the brain proper or cerebrum. —**2.** Pertaining to the anterior or preoral ganglia of the nervous system in invertebrate animals, regarded as the analogue or homologue of the vertebrate brain. These ganglia are commonly connected with the rest of the nervous system by an esophageal ring, or commissural fibers encircling the anterior part of the alimentary canal. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal*. —**Cerebral carotid artery**. Same as *internal carotid*. See *carotid*, *n.* —**Cerebral ganglia**, in any invertebrate, ganglia of the nervous system situated in the head, or a part of the body considered as the head. —**Cerebral hemisphere**, one of the two lateral halves forming the prosencephalon, or cerebrum in its most restricted sense. In man the cerebral hemispheres are highly developed, overlapping the cerebellum behind and the olfactory lobes in front, and the surface is highly convoluted with gyri and sulci. Each hemisphere is primarily divided into frontal, parietal, temporosphenoidal, and occipital lobes. The two hemispheres are connected with each other by the corpus callosum or great white commissure, and with the cerebellum by the parts below. They consist chiefly of white matter invested with gray matter, and contain ganglia of the latter in the interior. See

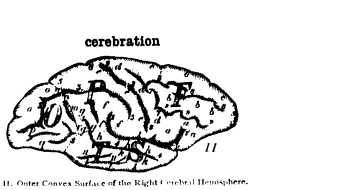


Anterior End of Nervous System of *Aplysia depilans*, a polychætous annelid.

a, cerebral ganglion, united by *b*, *b*, esophageal commissures continued into the ventral ganglia, *c*, by a series of transverse commissures.



1. Inner or Median Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.



II. Outer Convex Surface of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere.

Letters indicate convolutions, or gyri; numbers, fissures, or sulci.

A, quadrate lobule, or precuneus; *B*, cuneus; *c*, paracentral lobule, being the extension of the anterior and posterior central convolutions on to the median surface; *D*, frontal lobe, separated from the parietal lobe by the central fissure; *a*, *a*, *a*, *a*, ascending frontal lobe; *F*, parietal lobe; *f*, *s*, temporosphenoidal lobe; *Th*, *Opt*., thalamus opticus; *A*, *Z*, corpus callosum; *I*, genu, or anterior extremity, and *Z*, splenium, or posterior extremity, of corpus callosum.

1, Sylvian fissure; 2, anterior branch of Sylvian fissure; 3, central fissure, or fissure of Rolando; 4, intraparietal fissure; 5, first temporosphenoidal fissure, or parallel fissure; 6, posterior temporosphenoidal fissure (also called semilunar fissure); 7, superior frontal fissure; 8, inferior frontal fissure; 9, anterior occipital fissure; 10, inferior temporosphenoidal fissure; 11, external occipital fissure; 14, marginal convolution; 15, gyrus fornicatus, or callosal convolution; 16, lobulus fissuratus, or external occipital convolution; 17, lobulus lingualis, or median occipitotemporal convolution; 18, uncinate gyrus.

brain. —**Cerebral index**, the ratio of the transverse to the anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity multiplied by 100. **Cerebral letters**, in *phonol.*, a name often used for certain consonants which occur especially in the Sanskrit alphabet, and are formed by bringing the tip of the tongue backward and bending its under surface against the roof of the mouth; an improper translation of the Sanskrit term *murdhanya*, literally, 'head-sounds,' cephalics (from *κεφαλή*, the head, skull). They are also called *linguals* or *cacuminal letters*. —**Cerebral localization**. See *localization*. —**Cerebral maculæ**, blotches of red following on slight irritation of the skin, extending beyond the area irritated, and persisting for several minutes. They have been observed in a variety of nervous affections. Also called by the French name *taches cérébrales*. —**Cerebral vesicles**, anterior, middle, and posterior, the three primitive hollow dilatations of the embryonic brain: the brain bladders. —**Primitive cerebral cleft**. See *cleft*.

II. *n.* A cerebral sound or letter. See I.

cerebralism (ser'ē-bral-izm), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ism*.] In *psychol.*, the theory or doctrine that all mental operations arise from the activity of the cerebrum or brain.

Cerebralism professes to be a science of the brain and its functions, both vital and psychical, . . . the more exact and comprehensive knowledge of the brain on which the cerebralists build. *N. Porter*, Human Intellect, § 41.

cerebralist (ser'ē-bral-ist), *n.* [< *cerebral* + *-ist*.] One who holds the doctrine or theory of cerebralism.

cerebralization (ser"ē-bral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cerebralize* + *-ation*.] In *phrenol.*, enunciation by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate.

cerebralize (ser'ē-bral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerebralized*, ppr. *cerebralizing*. [< *cerebral* + *-ize*.] To pronounce as a cerebral, that is, by bringing the tip of the tongue upward against the palate; treat, consider, or mark as a cerebral.

cerebrasthenia (ser"ē-bras-thē-ni'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *asthenia*, q. v.] Nervous debility of the brain.

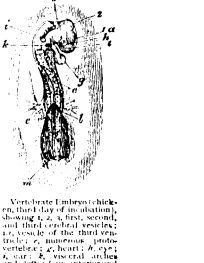
cerebrasthenic (ser"ē-bras-then'ik), *a.* [< *cerebrasthenia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected with cerebrasthenia: as, *cerebrasthenic* insanity.

cerebrate (ser'ē-brāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrated*, ppr. *cerebrating*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ate*[2].] To have the brain in action; exhibit brain-action. Also *cerebrize*.

The mind is never wholly idle and never fully under control; in response to external or internal suggestions we are always *cerebrating*. *N. A. Rev.*

cerebration (ser-ē-brā'shon), *n.* [< *cerebrate*: see *-ation*.] Exertion or action of the brain, conscious or unconscious.

This principle of action was expounded by Dr. Carpenter under the designation of "unconscious *cerebration*," in the fourth edition of his "Human Physiology," published



Vertebrate Embryo (chicken, third day of incubation), seen from the back. *a*, *a*, *a*, fore-, mid-, and third cerebral vesicles; *c*, *c*, cavity of the third ventricle; *e*, numerous protovertebræ; *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, *g*, visceral arches and clefts; *f*, *m*, ancient and posterior folds of amnion, not yet united over the body.

early in 1853—some months before any of the phenomena developed themselves to the explanation of which we now deem it applicable, and it has of late been frequently referred to under that name. The lectures of Sir W. Hamilton not having then been published, none but his own pupils were aware that the doctrine of "unconscious cerebration" is really the same as that which had long precisely been expounded by him as "latent thought." *Quarterly Rev.*

Cerebratulus (ser-ē-brat′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., < *cerebr-um* + pp. suffix *-at-* (see *cerebrate*) + dim. *-ulus.*] A notable genus of nemertean worms. *C. ingens* is an enormous species, sometimes from 10 to 12 feet long and over an inch thick, of flattened form and pale color, found under stones on sandy bottoms. *C. roseus* is a similar but smaller, more rounded, and reddish species found in like places.

cerebric (ser′ē-brik), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from the brain; cerebral.

The English naturalists defined identity as a *cerebric* habit. *The American*, VI. 430.

Cerebric acid, a substance extracted by ether from the brain, after it has been exposed to the action of boiling alcohol. It is probably cerebrin in an impure state.

cerebriform (se-reb′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *forma*, form.] Brain-shaped.

cerebriformly (se-reb′ri-fôrm-li), *adv.* In such a way as to resemble the brain: as, a *cerebriformly* plicate surface. [Rare.]

cerebrin, cerebrine[1] (ser′ē-brin), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A name common to several nitrogenous non-phosphorized substances obtained chemically from the brain and nerves. They are light, very hygroscopic powders, insoluble in cold alcohol or ether, but soluble in hot alcohol.

cerebrine[1] (ser′ē-brin), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-ine*[1].] Pertaining to the brain; cerebral.

cerebrine[2], *n.* See *cerebrin*.

cerebritis (ser-ē-brī′tis), *n.* [NL., < *cerebrum* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the cerebrum; encephalitis.

cerebrize (ser′ē-brīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cerebrized*, ppr. *cerebrizing*. [< *cerebrum* + *-ize.*] Same as *cerebrate*.

The normal process of *cerebrizing*. *Science*, X. 329.

cerebro-. In modern scientific compound words, the combining form of Latin *cerebrum*, the brain, or, in its New Latin modified sense, a part of the brain, as distinguished from *cerebellum*.

cerebroganglion (ser′ē-brō-gang′gli-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + NL. *ganglion.*] In *Invertebrata*, the cerebral or preoral ganglion, when simple; when composite, one of the ganglia of which the cerebrum consists.

cerebroganglionic (ser′ē-bro-gang-gli-on′ik), *a.* [< *cerebroganglion* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cerebroganglion.

cerebroid (ser′ē-broid), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *-oid.*] Resembling the cerebrum.

cerebromedullary (ser′ē-brō-mē-dul′ā-ri), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *medulla* + *-ary*[1]: see *medullary.*] Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; cerebrospinal. **Cerebromedullary tube**, in *embryol.*, the embryonal tube of inverted epiblast from which the whole cerebrospinal axis is developed.

cerebroparietal (ser′ē-brō-pa-rī′e-tal), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *parietes* + *-al.*] In *anat.*, connecting the cerebrum or cerebral ganglia with the parietes: as, a *cerebroparietal* muscle or ligament.

cerebropathy (ser-ē-brop′a-thi), *n.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + Gr. *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a hypochondriacal condition, approaching insanity, which sometimes supervenes in persons whose brains have been overtaxed. *Dunglison.*

cerebropedal (ser′ē-brō-ped′al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pedal.*] In *Mollusca*, of or pertaining to both the cerebral and the pedal nervous ganglia.

cerebrophysiology (ser′ē-brō-fiz-i-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [< *cerebrum* + *physiology.*] The physiology of the cerebrum.

cerebropleurovisceral (ser′ē-brō-plū′rō-vis′e-ral), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *pleura* + *viscera* + *-al.*] Representing the cerebral, pleural, and visceral ganglia, as a single pair of ganglia in some mollusks. [Rare.]

The typical pedal ganglia . . . are joined to the *cerebropleurovisceral* ganglia by connectives. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 693.

cerebrorachidian (ser′ē-brō-rā-kid′i-an), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *rachis* (*rachid-*) + *-ian.*] Same as *cerebrospinal*.

cerebrose, cerebrous (ser′ē-brōs, -brus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *cerebroso*, < L. *cerebrosus*, brain-sick, hot-brained, mad, < *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum.*] In *pathol.*, brain-sick; mad; head-strong; passionate. [Rare.]

cerebrosensorial (ser′ē-brō-sen-sō′ri-al), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *sensorium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the brain and to sensation.

cerebrosity (ser-ē-bros′i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **cerebrosita(t)-s*, < L. *cerebrosus*, hotheaded: see *cerebrose.*] Hotheadedness; brain-sickness. [Rare.]

cerebrospinal (ser′ē-brō-spī′nal), *a.* [< L. *cerebrum*, the brain, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; consisting of the brain and spinal cord; cerebromedullary: as, the *cerebrospinal* system. Also *cerebrorachidian*.—**Cerebrospinal axis**, the brain and spinal cord taken together. **Cerebrospinal canal.** See *canal*[1]. **Cerebrospinal fluid**, a fluid between the arachnoid and the pia mater membranes investing the brain and spinal cord.—**Cerebrospinal meningitis**, inflammation of the meninges of the brain and spinal cord. **Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis**, a malignant zymotic, non-contagious febrile disease, characterized by inflammation of the cranial and spinal meninges, the appearance in many cases of small red or purplish spots called petechiæ, and profound general disturbance showing itself in many ways. Also called *spotted fever*.

cerebrot (ser′ē-brot), *n.* [< *cerebrum.*] Same as *cephalot*.

cerebrous, *a.* See *cerebrose*.

cerebrovascular (ser′ē-brō-vis′kū-lar), *a.* [< *cerebrum* + *viscera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the cerebral and visceral nervous ganglia of mollusks: as, a *cerebrovisceral* commissure.

cerebrum (ser′ē-brum), *n.*; pl. *cerebra* (-brā). [L. (NL.), the brain, prob. akin to Gr. *κάρα*, the head (see *cheer*[1]), to *sparaw*, cranium, and to AS. *harnes*: see *harns.* Cf. *cerebellum.*] **1.** The entire brain; the encephalon.—**2.** That portion of the brain which lies in front of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. This is the ordinary meaning of the term in human anatomy, the cerebrum in this use comprising the prosencephalon or cerebral hemispheres and the olfactory lobes, the thalamencephalon or optic thalami and other parts about the third ventricle, and the mesencephalon, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina above and the crura cerebri below. See cuts under *brain*, *corpus*, and *cerebral.*

The *cerebrum* is generally recognized as the chief organ of mind; and mind, in its ordinary acceptation, means more especially a comparatively intricate co-ordination in time—the consciousness of a creature "looking before and after," and using past experiences to regulate future conduct. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 22, note.

3. The two cerebral hemispheres taken together, with the olfactory lobes; the prosencephalon. See *cerebral hemisphere*, under *cerebral.*—**4.** In insects, the supra-esophageal ganglion, formed by the union of several ganglia in the upper part of the head, and often called the *brain.*—**5.** In invertebrates generally, the principal nervous ganglion or ganglia of the head.

Cerebrum Jovis (literally, Jupiter's brain), a name given by old chemists to burnt tartar.—**Cerebrum parvum**, the little brain; the cerebellum. **Cistern of the cerebrum.** See *cistern*. **Testudo cerebri** (literally, the tortoise of the brain), a name of the fornix: so called because it seems to support or bear up the cerebrum, as a tortoise was fabled to support the world.

cerecloth (sēr′kloth), *n.* [< *cere* + *cloth.*] A linen or other cloth saturated or coated with wax in such a way as to be proof against moisture, used as an under-cover for an altar, as a wrapping or bandage in medical treatment, etc., and especially (in this case also called *cerement*) as a wrapper for a corpse.

It [lead] were too gross
To rib her *cerecloth* in the obscure grave. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7.

His honourable head
Scarf'd up in salves and *cerecloths*, like a packet,
And so sent over to an hospital. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

So to bed, and there had a *cere-cloth* laid to my foot, but in great pain all night long. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 101.

Antiseptic cerecloth, cloth or thin calico saturated with solid paraffin, to which oil, wax, and carbolic acid are added, used for the treatment of wounds. *Dunglison.*

cereclothed, *a.* Wrapped in a cerecloth. *Sir T. Browne.*

cerectomy (se-rek′tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κέρας*, horn (cornea), + *ἐκτομή*, a cutting out, < *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, the excision of the outer layers of the cornea. Also *keratotomy.*

cered (sērd), *a.* [< ME. *cered*; < *cere*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Waxed.

Cered pokets, sal peter, vitriole.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 255.

2. In *ornith*, having a cere; cerate.

cerement (sēr′ment), *n.* [< F. *cirement* (Cotgrave), a waxing, a dressing or covering with wax, < *cirer*, wax: see *cere*, *v.*, and *-ment.*] **1.** Cloth dipped in melted wax and used in wrapping dead bodies when they are embalmed; hence, any grave-cloth; in the plural, grave-clothes in general.

Let me not burst in ignorance! but tell,
Why thy canonized bones, hearsed in death,
Have burst their *cerements!* *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

A *cerement* from the grave. *Mrs. Browning.*

2. The under-cover of an altar-slab.

ceremonial (ser-ē-mō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cérémonial* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonial* = It. *ceremoniale*, < LL. *cærimonialis*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to ceremonies or external forms or rites; ritual; pertaining to or consisting in the observance of set forms or formalities.

The *ceremonial* rites of marriage.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

It is certain that books, in any language, will tend to encourage a diction too remote from the style of spoken idiom; whilst the greater solemnity and the more *ceremonial* costume of regular literature must often demand such a non-idiomatic diction, upon mere principles of good taste. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

Daily intercourse among the lowest savages, whose small loose groups, scarcely to be called social, are without political or religious regulation, is under a considerable amount of *ceremonial* regulation.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 343.

Specifically—**2.** Pertaining to the forms and rites of the Jewish religion: as, the *ceremonial* law, as distinguished from the *moral* law.

There is no elaborate imitation of classical antiquity, no scrupulous purity, none of the *ceremonial* cleanness which characterizes the diction of our academical Pharisees.
Macaulay.

3†. Observant of forms; precise in manners; formal: as, "the dull, *ceremonial* track." *Drayden.* [*Ceremonious* is now used in this sense.]

Very magnifical and *ceremonial* in his outward comportment. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

=**Syn. 1.** *Ceremonious, Formal*, etc. See *ceremonious*.

II. *n.* **1.** A system of rites or ceremonies enjoined by law or established by custom, as in religious worship, social intercourse, etc.; rites, formalities, or requirements of etiquette, to be observed on any special occasion.

I have known my friend Sir Roger's dinner almost cold before the company could adjust the *ceremonial*, and be prevailed upon to sit down. *Addison*, Country Manners.

The next year saw me advanced to the unusual honour of adjusting the *ceremonial* of an assembly.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 109.

The forever-fickle creeds and *ceremonials* of the parochial corners which we who dwell in them sublimely call The World. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

Specifically—**2.** The order for rites and forms in the Roman Catholic Church, or the book containing the rules prescribed to be observed on solemn occasions.

ceremonialism (ser-ē-mō′ni-ā-lizm), *n.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ism.*] Adherence to or fondness for ceremony; ritualism.

In India, as elsewhere, we find an elaborate and debasing *ceremonialism* taking the place of a spiritual religion. *Gaskin of the World*, p. 27.

ceremonially (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-i), *adv.* [< *ceremonial* + *-ly*.] Ceremonial character.

The whole *ceremonialism* of it is confessedly gone.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, i. 287.

ceremonially (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-i), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner; as regards prescribed or recognized rites and ceremonies: as, a person *ceremonially* unclean; an act *ceremonially* unlawful.

ceremonialness (ser-ē-mō′ni-al-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonial.

ceremonious (ser-ē-mō′ni-us), *a.* [= F. *cérémonieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *ceremonioso*, < LL. *cærimoniosus*, < L. *cærimonia*, ceremony: see *ceremony* and *-ous.*] **1†.** Consisting of or relating to outward forms and rites; conformable to prescribed ceremony. [In this sense *ceremonial* is now used.]

God was . . . tender of the shell and *ceremonious* part of his worship. *South.*

2. Full of ceremony or formality; marked by solemnity of manner or method.

O, the sacrifice!
How *ceremonious*, solemn, and unearthly
It was i' the offering! *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

They [the Puritans] rejected with contempt the *ceremonious* homage which other sects substituted for the pure worship of the soul. *Macaulay*, Milton.

3. According to prescribed or customary formalities or punctilios; characterized by more elaborate forms of politeness than are commonly used between intimate acquaintances; formal in manner or method: as, *ceremonious* phrases. *Addison.*

Then let us take a *ceremonious* leave,
And loving farewell, of our several friends.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

In her own circle, it was regarded as by no means improper for khasfok to visit one another without invitation, or preliminary and *ceremonious* warning.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, iv.

Very reverend and godly he [Winthrop] truly was, and a respect not merely *ceremonious*, but personal, a respect that savors of love, shows itself in the letters addressed to him. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

4. Observant of conventional forms; fond of using ceremony; punctilious as to outward observances and ceremonies.

You are too senseless-obstinate, my lord,
Too *ceremonious* and traditional.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

=Syn. *Ceremonious, Ceremonial, Formal. Ceremonious,* full of ceremony, fond of ceremony; *ceremonial,* consisting in or having the nature of ceremony, or bearing upon ceremonies: as, *ceremonious* manners, persons; *ceremonial* law, rites, uncleanness. *Formal* differs from *ceremonious* in that a *formal* person tries too hard to conform to rule in his whole bearing (as well as in his bearing toward others, while a *ceremonious* person magnifies too much the conventional rules of social intercourse; thus both are opposed to *natural, formal* to *easy,* and *ceremonious* to *hearty* or *friendly.*

The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, *ceremonious,* and reserved. *Addison.*

The Roman *ceremonial* worship was very elaborate and minute, applying to every part of daily life.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, viii. § 3.

Especially [ceremonies] be not to be omitted to strangers and *formal* natures. *Bacon,* Ceremonies and Respects.

ceremoniously (ser-ē-mō′ni-us-li), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner; formally; with due forms: as, to treat a person *ceremoniously.*

After this great work of reconciling the kingdom was done most *ceremoniously* in the parliament.
Hume, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

ceremoniousness (ser-ē-mō′ni-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being ceremonious; the practice of much ceremony; formality: as, *ceremoniousness* of manners.

ceremony (ser′ē-mō-ni), *n.*; pl. *ceremonies* (-niz). [< ME. *cerimonie* = D. G. *ceremonie* = Dan. Sw. *ceremoni,* < OF. *ceremonie,* F. *cérémonie* = Pr. *ceremonia, cerimonia* = Sp. Pg. *ceremonia* = It. *ceremonia, cerimonia, cirimonia,* < L. *cærimonia* or *caremonia,* later often *ceremonia,* sacredness, reverence, a sacred rite; perhaps akin to Skt. *karman,* action, work, < √*kar,* do; cf. L. *creare,* create, etc.: see *create* and *Ceres.*]

1. A religious observance; a solemn rite.

Bring her up to th' high altar, that she may
The sacred *ceremonies* there partake.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 226.

There I heard them in the darkness, at the mystical *ceremony,*
Loosely robed in flying raiment, sang the terrible prophetesses. *Tennyson,* Boadicea.

2. The formalities observed on some solemn or important public or state occasion in order to render it more imposing or impressive: as, the *ceremony* of crowning a king, or of laying a foundation-stone; the *ceremony* of inaugurating the President of the United States.

A coarser place,
Where pomp and *ceremonies* enter'd not,
Where greatness was shut out, and highness well forgot.
Dryden, Fables.

3. A usage of politeness, or such usages collectively; formality; a punctilious adherence to conventional forms; punctilio.

When love begins to sicken and decay,
It useth an enforced *ceremony.*
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.
Shak., J. C., iv. 2.

She made little *ceremony* in discovering her contempt of a coxcomb. *Swift,* Death of Stella.

All *ceremonies* are in themselves very silly things; but yet a man of the world should know them. *Chesterfield.*

I met the janissary Aga going out from him [the Bey], and a number of soldiers at the door. As I did not know him, I passed him without *ceremony,* which is not usual for any person to do. *Bruce,* Source of the Nile, I. 37.

4†. A ceremonial symbol or decoration.

No *ceremony* that to great ones 'longs;
Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
Become them with one half so good a grace
As mercy does. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies.*
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

5†. A sign or portent; a prodigy.

For he is superstitious grown of late;
Quite from the main opinion he held once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and *ceremonies.*
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

Master of ceremonies. (*a*) A person who regulates the forms to be observed by the company or attendants on a public occasion; specifically, an officer of the royal household of England who superintends the reception of ambassadors. (*b*) An officer in many European cathedrals whose business it is to see that all the ceremonies, vestments, etc., peculiar to each season and festival are observed in the choir. = **Military ceremonies,** stated military exercises, such as guard-mounting, inspections, parades, reviews, funeral escorts and honors, color escorts, etc. = **Syn. 1.** *Form, Ceremony, Rite, Observance. Form* is the most general of these words; it is impossible to join in worship without the use of some *forms,* however simple; we speak of legal *forms,* etc. *Ceremony* is a broader word than *rite,* in that a *rite* is always solemn and either an act of religion or suggestive of it, as marriage-*rites,* the *rites* of initiation, while *ceremony* goes so far as to cover forms of politeness. A *rite* is generally a prescribed or customary form, while a *ceremony* may be improvised for an occasion: as, the *ceremony* of laying a corner-stone or opening a new bridge. *Observance* is primarily a compliance with a requirement, as in religion, where the word was applied to the act of compliance: as, the *observance* of the sabbath.

Heavy persecution shall arise
On all who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth; the rest, far greater part,
Will deem in outward *rites* and specious *forms*
Religion satisfied. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 534.

Nay, my lords, *ceremony* was but devis'd at first
To set a gloss on faint deeds, hollow welcomes,
Recanting goodness, sorry ere 'tis shown;
But where there is true friendship, there needs none.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Little as we should look for such an origin, we meet with facts suggesting that fasting as a religious *rite* is a sequence of funeral *rites.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 140.

With the [Hebrews'] advance from the pre-pastoral state, there was probably some divergence from their original *observances* of burial and sacrifice.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 138.

ceremony†, *v. t.* [< *ceremony, n.*] To confirm or join by a ceremony. [Rare.]

Or if thy vows be past, and thymen's hands
Have *ceremonied* your unequal bands,
Annul, at least avoid, thy lawless act.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

Ceresphinæ (sē′rē-op-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceropsis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Anatidæ,* represented by the genus *Ceropsis. G. R. Gray,* 1840.

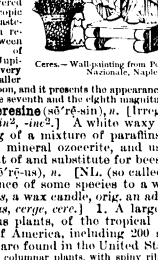
Ceropsis (sē-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *cerus,* waxen, < *cera,* wax (> E. *cere,* q. v.), + Gr. *ὄψις,* appearance.] **1.** A genus of Australian geese, of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Anserinæ,* having a small and extensively membranous bill, and notably long legs, bare above the suffrago. They are so named from the remarkable size of their cere. There is but one species, *C. novæ hollandiæ,* sometimes called the *pigeon goose.* It has been made the type of a subfamily *Ceropsinæ.*

2. A genus of coleopterous insects.—**3.** A genus of cœlenterates.

cereous (sē′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *cereus,* of wax, < *cera,* wax: see *cere, Ceres, cerge.*] Waxen; like wax. [Rare.]

What is worth his observation goes into his *cereous* tablets. *Congreve,* Notes on Don Quixote, iii. 5.

Ceres (sē′rēz), *n.* [L., the goddess of agriculture, esp. of the cultivation of grain; prob. from the root of *creare,* create: see *create.* Cf. *ceremony.*] **1.** In *class. myth.,* the name given by the Romans to the Greek goddess Demeter, whose worship they adopted with some subordinate differences. She was the mother of Proserpine and, according to some phases of the myth, of Bacchus. She was the goddess of the earth in its capacity of bringing forth fruits, especially watching over the growth of grain (hence the adjective *cereal*). The Romans celebrated in her honor the festival of the Cerealia. Ceres was always represented fully draped. Her attributes were ears of corn and poppies, and on her head she sometimes wore a corn-measure. Her sacrifices consisted of pigs and cows.



Ceres.—Wall-painting from Pompeii, Museo Nazionale, Naples.

2. An asteroid discovered by Piazzi at Palermo, Sicily, in 1801. It is the first discovered of the telescopic planets or asteroids which revolve between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. It is very much smaller than the moon, and it presents the appearance of a star of between the seventh and the eighth magnitude.

ceresin, ceresine (sē′rē-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cera,* wax, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A white waxy substance consisting of a mixture of paraffins prepared from the mineral ozocerite, and used as an adulterant of and substitute for beeswax.

Cereus (sē′rē-us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of some species to a wax torch), < L. *cereus,* a wax candle, orig. an adj., of wax: see *cereous, cerge, cere.*] **1.** A large genus of cactaceous plants, of the tropical and warm regions of America, including 200 species, 30 of which are found in the United States. They are oval or columnar plants, with spiny ribs or angles, large tubular funnel-form flowers, and small black ovalluminous seeds. They vary greatly in form and habit, the columnar species being either erect or climbing, and the flowers are often very large, as in the night-blooming cereus group, *C. grandiflorus, C. Macdonaldiæ,* etc., which is well known in cultivation. The old-man cactus, *C. senilis,* is so called from the long gray hairs covering the top of the stem. The most remarkable species are those with tall columnar stems, from 25 to 50 feet high, found chiefly in northwestern Mexico and Arizona, some of them bearing large edible fruit. The best-known of this group is the giant cactus, *C. giganteus,* of Arizona. See cuts under *Cactaceæ.*

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of the genus *Cereus.*—**3.** In *zoöl.,* a genus of sea-anemones, of the family *Actiniidæ.*

cerevis (ser′ē-vis), *n.* [< L. *cervisia,* beer.] The small cap worn by members of students' societies in German universities. It is a low cloth cylinder, too small to fit the head; the society's monogram is usually embroidered on the crown.

cerevisia, *n.* See *cervisia.*

corfoilt, *n.* See *chervil.*

cerge, serge[2] (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. *cerge, serge, cierge,* < OF. *cerge, cierge, sierge, cirge,* F. *cierge* = Pr. *cerri* = Sp. Pg. *cirio* = It. *cerro, cero,* now *cera,* < L. *cereus,* a wax candle, taper, prop. adj., of wax, < *cera,* wax: see *cereous* and *cere.*] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* a large wax candle burned before the altar.

Ceria[1] (sē′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κῆρος,* horn.] **1.** A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Syrphidæ,* having elongate antennæ with a terminal style.—**2.** [*l. c.*] An old name of some cestoid worms.

ceria[2] (sē′ri-ä), *n.* [L. *ceria* or *cerea,* also *celia:* same as *cerevisia,* beer. Cf. *cervisa.*] A drink made of corn; barley-water. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

cerial, *a.* An obsolete form of *cerrial.*

ceriama (ser-i-a′mä), *n.* Same as *seriema.*

Cerianthea (ser-i-an′thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-ea.*] A group of *Actiniaria,* with numerous unpaired septa and a single ventral esophageal groove. The septa are longest on the ventral side, and gradually diminish toward the dorsal aspect; the two septa attached to the bottom of the esophageal groove (directive septa) are remarkably small, and are distinguished in this way from the other ventral septa. Also *Cerianthier.*

Cerianthidæ (ser-i-an′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerianthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacodermatous actinozoans, represented by the genus *Cerianthus.* It contains hermaphrodite forms of sea-anemones the skin of which secretes a glutinous mass filled with nematocysts or a kind of membrane. Also *Cercanthidæ.*

Cerianthus (ser-i-an′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κήρος,* a horn, mod. tentacle, + *ἄνθος,* a flower. The allusion seems to be to the circles of tentacles.] A remarkable genus of hexamerous *Anthozoa,* having two circlets of numerous tentacles, one immediately around the mouth, the other on the margin of the disk, and one pair of the diametral folds of the mouth much longer than the other and produced as far as the pedal pore usually found on the apex of the elongated conical foot. The larva at one stage is tetramerous, with four mesenteries. The genus is typical of the family *Cerianthidæ,* and belongs to the same order (*Malacodermata*) as the sea-anemones. Also *Cercanthus.*

ceric (sē′rik), *a.* [< *cerium*] + *-ic.*] Containing cerium as a quadrivalent element: as, *ceric* oxid, CeO_2.

ceriferous (sē-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cera,* wax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.,* bearing or producing wax.

cerin, cerine (sē′rin), *n.* [< L. *cera,* wax, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] **1.** The name given to that portion of beeswax (from 70 to 80 per cent. of the whole) which is soluble in alcohol. That part of cerin which is not saponified by potash was formerly called *cerain.* Probably cerin is merely impure cerotic acid.

2. A waxy substance extracted from grated cork by digestion in alcohol.—**3.** An ore of cerium, a variety of the mineral allanite.

Cerinthian (sē-rin′thi-an), *n.* One of a sect of early heretics, followers of Cerinthus, a Jew believed to have been born before the crucifixion, and one of the first heresiarchs in the church. The Gospel of John is by some supposed to have been written against his system, which was a mixture of Judaism and Gnosticism.

Ceriopora (ser-i-op′o-rä), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *κήρος,* horn, + *πόρος,* a passage.] The typical genus of the family *Ceriporidæ.*

Ceriporidæ (ser′i-ē-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceriopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans, of the order *Gymnolæmata.*

Ceriornis (ser-i-ôr′nis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), irreg. < Gr. *κήρος,* horn, + *ὄρνις,* a bird.] A genus of pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ,* the tragopans or satyrs, of which there are several species, as *C. satyra* and *C. melanocephala* of the Himalayas, *C. temminckii* and *C. caboti* of China. More correctly *Ceratornis.*

ceriph, *n.* See *serif.*

Ceriphasia (ser-i-fā′si-ä), *n.* [NL., < *Ceriphasiasis* + Gr. *φάσις,* aspect.] The typical genus of the *Ceriphasiidæ.* More correctly *Ceriphasia. Swainson,* 1840.

Ceriphasiidæ (ser′i-fā-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ceriphasia* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water

gastropods, typified by the genus *Ceriphasia*. The species are closely related to the *Melaniidæ*, but the margin of the mantle is entire, and the females are oviparous. The shell varies from an elongate turreted to a subglobular form. The operculum is subspiral. About 500 species have been described, all of which are inhabitants of North America and the West Indies.

Ceriphasis (se-rif′a-sis), *n.* Same as *Ceriphasia*.

cerise (se-rēz′), *n.* and *a.* [F., < L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree: see *cherry*1.] **I.** *n.* Cherry color.

II. *a.* Cherry-colored.

cerite1 (sē′rit), *n.* [< *cer(ium)* + *-ite*2.] A rare mineral, a hydrated silicate of cerium, of a pale rose-red or clove-brown color, and having a dull resinous luster, occurring only in an abandoned copper-mine at Riddarhyttan in Sweden. It is the chief source of cerium, and is the mineral from which that metal was first obtained. It contains also lanthanum and didymium.

cerite2 (sē′rit), *n.* [< *Cerithium*, *Cerithium*, q. v.] A gastropod of the genus *Cerithium* or family *Cerithiidæ*.

Cerithiidæ (ser-i-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + *-idæ*.] A family of holostomatous taenioglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, or sea-snails, typified by the genus *Cerithium*, to which different limits have been assigned; the club-shells. As now generally understood, it includes mollusks with a short muzzle, eyes on short pedicles connate with the slender tentacles, and with shells elongate, turreted and having a short, wide anterior spout to the aperture or a sinuous anterior margin. The species are very numerous and mostly of small size. They are generally distributed, but most abundant in tropical seas. Also written *Cerithiadæ*. See cut under *Cerithium*.

cerithioid (se-rith′i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cerithium* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the genus *Cerithium*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cerithiidæ*.

cerithiopsid (se-rith-i-op′sid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

Cerithiopsidæ (se-rith-i-op′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cerithiopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Cerithiopsis*. They have shells very similar to those of the *Cerithiidæ*, but the animal has a retractile proboscis. The few species are mostly confined to the northern seas.

Cerithiopsis (se-rith-i-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < *Cerithium* + Gr. *ὄψις*, aspect.] The typical genus of the family *Cerithiopsidæ*.

Cerithium (se-rith′i-um), *n.* [NL., also *Ceritium*; a modification of Gr. *κεράτιον*, a little horn, dim. of *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of club-shells of the family *Cerithiidæ*. The species are numerous. *C. obtusum* is an example.

Club-shell (*Cerithium obtusum*).

Cerium (sē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., named by Berzelius in 1803 from the planet *Ceres*.] Chemical symbol, Ce; atomic weight, 140; specific gravity, 5.5. A metal discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Hisinger, and Berzelius independently. It is the pyrophor of lamellar texture, malleable, of a color between that of iron and that of lead, and acquires a metallic luster by pressure. It becomes bright by polishing, but soon tarnishes in the air. It does not occur native, but exists in combination in the mineral cerite, in which it was first found, as also in allanite, gadolinite, and some others.

Cermatia (sēr-mā′ti-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρμα*(τ-), a slice, a mite, a small coin, < *κείρειν*, shear: see *shear*.] The typical genus of the family *Cermatiidæ*, having large faceted eyes: synonymous with *Scutigera*. *C.* or *S. coleoptrata* of Europe is an example. *C. forceps* is a common species of the middle and southern United States.

Cermatiidæ (sēr-mā-ti′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cermatia* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilopod myriapods or centipeds, represented by the genus *Cermatia*. The filiform antennæ are at least as long as the body; the legs are long, and increase in length from before backward; and the free terga are few. They have faceted eyes instead of ocelli. Also called *Scutigeridæ*.

cernt (sêrn), *v. t.* [Abbreviation of *concern*.] To concern.

> What *cerns* it you if I wear pearl and gold?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

cernet, *n.* [ME., < OF. and F. *cerne*, a circle, ring, compass, < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses, < Gr. *κρίκινος*, a circle, < *κρίκος*, a circle: see *circus*, *circle*.] A circle; a ring; a magic circle.

> She n-roos softly, and made a *cerne* with hir wymple all a-boute the bussh and all a-boute Merlin.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 681.

cernuous (sêr′nū-us), *a.* [< L. *cernuus*, stooping or bending forward.] Drooping; hanging; having the apex curved or bent down: specifically, in *bot.*, noting less inclination than *pendulous*; in *entom.*, said of the head when it is bent down so as to form a right angle with the thorax, as in the crickets.

cero (sē′rō), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, saw, sawfish.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus regalis*, with elongated body and of silvery color relieved by a broken brownish band along the side, above and below which are numerous brownish spots, the anterior portion of the spinous dorsal fin being black. It is closely related to the well-known Spanish mackerel, but reaches a much larger size, sometimes weighing 20 pounds.

cerograph (sē′rō-graf), *n.* [See *cerography*.] A writing or engraving on wax; a painting in wax-colors; an encaustic painting.

cerographic, cerographical (sē-rō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *cerography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to cerography.

cerographist (sē-rog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *cerography* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in or who practises cerography.

cerography (sē-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρογραφία*, encaustic painting, < *κηρογράφος*, paint with wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *γράφειν*, write.] 1. The art or act of writing or engraving on wax.—2. Wax painting; encaustic painting.

cerolein (se-rō′le-in), *n.* [< L. *cera*, wax, + *-ol* + *-ein*.] A substance obtained from beeswax by treating the wax with boiling alcohol. It is very soft, dissolves readily in cold alcohol and ether, and is acid to litmus. It is probably a mixture of fatty bodies.

cerolite (sē′rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *λίθος*, stone.] A hydrous magnesium silicate, occurring in reniform masses with conchoidal fracture. Also *kerolite*.

ceroma (se-rō′mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κήρωμα*, a wax tablet, a wax salve, < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] 1. In *chirurgery*, an unguent used by wrestlers.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *cere*.

ceromancy (sē′rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination from the forms assumed by drops of melted wax let fall into water.

ceromel (sē′rō-mel), *n.* [< L. *cera* (= Gr. *κηρός*), wax, + *mel* = Gr. *μέλι*, honey.] An ointment composed of 1 part of yellow wax and from 2 to 4 parts of made honey: used in India and other tropical countries as an application for wounds and ulcers.

ceroon, *n.* See *seroon*.

ceropherary† (se-rō-fe-rā-ri), *n.* [A mixed form, = F. *cerophéraire* = Sp. Pg. *cerofero*, < ML. *cerofer(a)rius*, also corruptly *cerofe(r)gius*, an acolyte who carries candles (neut. *cerofer(a)rium*, *cerofera*, *cerofe(r)gium*, a stand to hold candles), < L. *cera*, wax, *cereus*, a wax candle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1; or < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, pl. *κηροί*, wax tapers, + *φέρων* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1. See *cere*, *cereous*.] 1. *Eccles.*, an acolyte; one who carries candles in religious processions. *Fuller.*—2. A stand to hold candles.

cerophilactic (se-rō-fi-lak′tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κηροφυλακτικός*, modeling in wax (fem. *ἡ κηροπλαστική*, the art), < *κηροφύλακτος*, molded in wax, < *κηρός*, wax, + *πλάσσειν*, mold, verbal adj. *πλαστός*: see *plastic*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of modeling in wax; modeled in wax.

II. *n.* The art of modeling or of forming models in wax. It probably originated in Egypt and Persia, where wax was used in embalming. The Greeks derived it from the Egyptians and applied it to portraiture in the time of Alexander the Great. The Romans decorated the vestibules of their houses with wax busts of their ancestors.

cerosin, cerosine (sē′rō-sin), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρός*, wax (with unusual retention of nom. case-ending *-ος*; cf. *kerosene*), + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A wax-like substance forming a white or grayish-green coating on some species of sugar-cane. When purified, it yields fine light pearly scales.

Cerostoma (sē-ros′to-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέρας*, a horn, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of moths, the caterpillars of one species of which, *C. xylostella*, the turnip diamond-back moth, are very destructive to turnip-crops by eating the leaves. These caterpillars are about half an inch long, green in color, and tapering to both ends. The genus is referred to the family *Tineidæ*.

cerotate (sē′rō-tāt), *n.* [< *cerot(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cerotic acid.

cerotet (sē′rōt), *n.* [< Gr. *κηρωτή*, a salve, cerate, fem. of *κηρωτός*, covered with wax (= L. *cerātum*, a cerate), < *κηρός*, wax: see *cere*.] Same as *cerate*.

cerotic (sē-rot′ik), *a.* [< *cerate* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from beeswax. **Cerotic acid**, $C_{27}H_{54}O_2$, a fatty acid existing in the free state in beeswax, and combined with ceryl as an ether in Chinese wax. It crystallizes from alcohol in delicate needles.

Ceroxylon (sē-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κηρός*, wax, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of tree-palms, natives of South America. They have pinnate leaves and small flowers with one hard seed. The wax-palm of South America, *C. andicola*, is one of the tallest of American

Wax palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*).

palms, reaching a height of over 150 feet, and often grows on the mountains at the limit of perpetual snow. A secretion consisting of two parts of resin and one part of wax is produced in great abundance on the stem, and is also exuded from the leaves, each tree yielding on an average 25 pounds. It is used with tallow in candle-making. The genus has also been named *Iriartea*.

cerrial (ser′i-al), *n.* [< ME. *cerial* (see first extract), prop. **cerreal*, < L. *cerreus*, of or pertaining to the *cerrus*, the Turkey oak: see *cerris*.] Pertaining to the cerris or bitter oak.

> A corone of a grene oke *cerial*
> Upon hir heed was set ful faire and meete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1432.
>
> Chaplets green of *cerrial* oak.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 230.

cerris (ser′is), *n.* [NL., improp. form of L. *cerrus*, a kind of oak, the Turkey oak.] The European bitter oak, *Quercus Cerris*.

cert (sêrt), *adv.* [< ME. *cert*, < OF. *cert*, < L. *certo*, *certe*, adv., < *certus*, certain: see *certain*, and cf. *certes*.] Certainly. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

> So by hen delited in that art
> That wery ne hen by nenere, *cert*.
> *King Alisaunder*, l. 5802.

For cert, for certain; certainly. [Scotch.]

certain (sêr′tān), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *certayn*, *certen*, < ME. *certain*, *-tayn*, *certein*, *-teyn*, *-ten*, etc., < OF. *certain*, *certein*, F. *certain* = It. *certano* = OSp. It. *certano*, < ML. **certanus*, extended form of L. *certus* = Sp. *cierto* = Pg. *certo* = Pr. *cert* = OF. *cert*, *cerl*: see *cert*, *certes*), fixed, determined, of the same origin as *cretus*, pp. of *cernere*, separate, perceive, decide, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate, decide, akin to Icel. *skilja*, separate: see *skill*. From the same L. source come also *ascertain*, *concern*, *decern*, *decree*, *discern*; from the Gr., *critic*, *diacritic*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fixed; determinate; definite; specified; prescribed; settled beforehand: as in the phrase "at a time *certain*."

> Alle the bretheren and sisteren paien a *certein* somme of seluer to leghte of Trinite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

> The people shall go out and gather a *certain* rate every day Ex. xvi. 4.

In France a person is compelled to make a *certain* distribution of his property among his children. *Brougham.*

2. Indefinite in the sense of not being specifically named; known but not described; applied to one or more real individual objects or characters, as distinguished from a class of objects or an order of characters; coming under particular observation, but undefined, as to kind, number, quantity, duration, etc.; some particular: as, a lady of a *certain* age.

> Therby in the rokkes be *certayne* Caues where the apostelles hyd theym in the tyme of the passyon of our Lorde.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

> We returnyd to the Mounte Syon to refresch us and ther restyd us for a *Certeyn* tyme.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 34.

Then came a *certain* poor widow. Mark xii. 42.

The priests and monks concluded the interview with *certain* religious services. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

About everything he wrote there was a *certain* natural grace and decorum. *Macaulay.*

[Formerly *some* was occasionally used before *certain* in this sense with a plural noun.

And now, forsooth, takes on him to reform
Some certain edicts, and some strait decrees.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.]

3. Some (known but unspecified): followed by *of*.

Certain also *of* your own poets have said. Acts xvii. 28.

The count of Cifuentes followed, with *certain of* the chivalry of Seville.
Irving, Granada, p. 85.

4. Established as true or sure; placed beyond doubt; positively ascertained and known; unquestionable; indisputable.

'Tis most *certain* your husband's coming.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

Virtue, that directs our ways
Through *certain* dangers to uncertain praise.
Dryden.

It is *certain* that, when Murat and Ponect were returned from Abyssinia, there was a missionary of the minor friars who arrived in Ethiopia, had an audience of the king, and wrote a letter in his name to the pope.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 521.

This is the earliest *certain* mention of the place.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 45.

5. Capable of being depended on; trustworthy.

Nothing so *certain* as your anchors.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

What they say, is *certaine:* but an oath they hate no lesse then perjury. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 145.

6. Unfailing; unerring; sure; positive: as, a *certain* remedy for rheumatism.

Such little arts are the *certain* and infallible tokens of a superficial mind. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 158.

7. Assured; free from doubt regarding: used absolutely, or with *of*, and formerly sometimes with *on*.

And, brethren, I myself am *certain of* you, that also ye ben full of love. *Wiclif*, Rom. xv. 14.

Be *certain* what you do, sir; lest your justice
Prove violence. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 1.

I am *certain on't*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

A prophet *certain of* my prophecy.
Tennyson, Geraint.

8. Sure: with an infinitive: as, he is *certain* to be there to-morrow.

Were it fire,
And that fire *certain* to consume this body,
If Cæsar sent, I would go.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iv. 2.

=Syn. 4. Undeniable, unquestionable, undoubted, indubitable, indisputable, incontrovertible, inevitable. **7.** *Sure, Positive, Certain, Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); unhesitating, undoubting.

II.† *n.* **1.** A definite but unstated quantity.

Of unces a *certain* [a certain number of ounces].
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 223.

2. Certainty.

Whereof the *certaine* no man knoweth.
Gower, Conf. Amant. (ed. Pauli), I. x.

In this massacre, about 70 thousand Romans and their associats in the places above-mentioned, of a *certaine*, lost their lives. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

3. In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, prayers said daily at mass for specified persons, as for the members of a guild unable to keep a priest of its own, but who paid so much to a church to have a daily remembrance. Also *certainty*.

A *certain* consisted of saying, for certain persons, every day, at or after Mass, those same prayers which by the use of Sarum each parish priest was enjoined to put up to God, on Sundays, for all souls departed.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 127.

For certain, certainly; of a certainty: now only colloquial: as, I do not know *for certain*. [A phrase still current.]

For certain,
This is of purpose laid by some that hate me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 2.

In certain†, with certainty; with assurance. *Chaucer.*

To know *in certayn* ho fourged and wrought
Roial lesigne[in], the noble castell.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 134.

In good certain†, certainly; beyond all doubt.

In good certain, madam, it makes you look most heavenly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

certain† (sėr'tān), *adv.* [< ME. *certain, -ayn*, etc., adj. as adv.] Certainly; assuredly.

And elles *certeyn* were thei to blame.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 375.

'Tis *certain* so; the Prince woos for himself.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

certainly (sėr'tān-li), *adv.* [< ME. *certainly, certeinliche*, etc.; < *certain* + *-ly*2.] With certainty; without doubt or question; in truth and fact; without fail; inevitably; assuredly; undoubtedly; unquestionably; of a certainty.

He said, I will *certainly* return unto thee. Gen. xviii. 10.

For *certeynly* he that hathe a litille there of upon him, it helethe him of the fallynge Evylle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 69.

The discontented Whigs were, not perhaps in number, but *certainly* in ability, experience, and weight, by far the most important part of the Opposition.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

certainness (sėr'tān-nes), *n.* Same as *certainty*.

certainty (sėr'tān-ti), *n.*; pl. *certainties* (-tiz). [< ME. *certeinte, certeynte*, < OF. *certainete* (= Pr. *certanetat* = OSp. *certanedad*), < *certain*, certain.] **1.** The quality or fact of being certain, fixed, determinate, or sure; the possession, as by a judgment or proposition, of certain marks which place it in the class of true propositions; exemption from failure or liability to fail; infallibility; inevitability: as, the *certainty* of an event, or of the success of a remedy.

Nature assureth us by never-failing experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither *certainty* nor durability.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. 54.

The *certainty* of punishment is the truest security against crimes. *Ames.*

Certitude is a mental state: *certainty* is a quality of propositions. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 331.

2. A clearly established fact, truth, or state; that which is positively ascertained, demonstrated, or intuitively known, or which cannot be questioned.

Know for a *certainty* that the Lord your God will no more drive out any of these nations. Josh. xxiii. 13.

I speak from *certainties*. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2.

But I haue little *certaintie* to say of him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 81.

Certainties are uninteresting and eating. *Landor.*

3. That which is sure to be or occur; an assured event or result; an unerring forecast.

An event had happened in the north which had changed the whole fortune of the war [the American revolution], and made the triumph of the Revolutionists a *certainty*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

4. Full assurance of mind; exemption from doubt; certitude.

Such sober *certainty* of waking bliss,
I never heard till now. *Milton*, Comus, l. 263.

I therefore share Augustine's repugnance to Probability as the sole goal of human truth-search, and believe with him that the human reason is destined to attain positive indubitable *certainty*.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 358.

Certainty is not in sensation, though sensation is so constantly our means of acquiring it. *Certainty* belongs to thought and to thought only. Self-conscious, reflective thought is then our ultimate and absolute criterion.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 46.

5†. Same as *certain*, 3.

The vicarye of the forsayde chirche of seynt Clement schal have iij. s. and iij. d. for his *certeynte* of messes.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 378.

Demonstrative (or **derivative**) **certainty,** that which is produced by demonstration: opposed to *intuitive certainty*. — **Empirical certainty,** certainty founded on experience. — **Esthetic certainty.** See *esthetic*. — **Immediate certainty,** the certainty of what is undemonstrable. — **Intuitive certainty,** certainty depending upon intuition. — **Moral certainty,** a probability sufficiently strong to justify action upon it: as, there is a *moral certainty* that the sun will rise to-morrow. **Principle of certainty,** in *logic*, the formula "A is A," whatever body call terms be. Also called *principle of identity*. — **Rational certainty,** certainty founded on reason. — **Subjective certainty,** firm confidence in a belief.

certes (sėr'tēz), *adv.* [< ME. *certes, certez, certis, certys*, < OF. *certes, ſ. certes* (prop. fem. pl., as in phrase *à certes, par certes*) = Pr. OSp. *certas*, < L. *certas*, fem. acc. pl. of *certus*, certain: see *cert, certain*.] Certainly; in truth; verily.

But therof *certes* nedid noght hane doute,
All redy was made a place ful solain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 863.

Owe! *certes!* what I am worthely wrogte with wyr-schip, I-wys! *York Plays*, p. 4.

Certes, Madame, yo have great cause of plaint.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 52.

Certhia (sėr'thi-ä), *n.* [NL., formerly also *certhius, certhius* (Gesner, 1555), < Gr. *κέρθιος*, a bird, the bird, the common tree-creeper.] **1.** An old Linnean genus of birds, of indefinite character, containing many small slender-billed species later referred to different families and orders.—**2.** As now restricted, the typical genus of the small family *Certhiidæ*. The type is the common tree-creeper of Europe, Asia, and America, *C. familiaris*. See *creeper*, 4 (*a*).

Certhidea (sėr-thid'e-ä), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1837), < *Certhia* + *-idea*.] A genus of remarkable fringilline birds, peculiar to the Galapagos islands, and related to *Cactornis, Camarhynchus*, and *Geospiza*. The type-species is *C. olivacea*.

Certhiidæ (sėr-thī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + *-idæ*.] A family of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, typified by the genus *Certhia*: the creepers, properly so called. It is a small group of about a dozen species and four or five genera, falling into two sections, commonly called subfamilies, one of which, *Tichodromiinæ*, contains the wall-creepers and some others, and the other, *Certhiinæ*, the typical tree-creepers of the genus *Certhia* and its immediate allies. Also written *Certhiadæ*.

Certhiinæ (sėr-thi-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia*, 2, + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Certhiidæ*.

Certhilauda (sėr-thi-lâ'dä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), prop. **Certhilaunda*, < *Certhia* + *Alauda*, q. v.] A genus of larks, chiefly African, of the family *Alaudidæ*, the type of which is *C. crepensis* of South Africa. There are several other species.

Certhiola (sėr-thī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Sundevall, 1835), dim. of *Certhia*, q. v.] A genus of honey-creepers, of the family *Coerebidæ*, containing about 15 species or varieties, chiefly of the West Indies. The bill is but little shorter than the head, stout at the base, but curved and rapidly tapering to the acute tip; the rictus is without bristles; the wings are long; and the tail is short and rounded. *C. flaveola* is a leading species. *C. bahamensis*, the Bahaman honey-creeper, occurs in Florida.

Certhiomorphæ (sėr'thi-ō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Certhia* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of laniniplantar oscine passerine birds, containing the tree-creepers, nuthatches, and some others: synonymous with *Scansores* of the same author.

certie, certy (sėr'ti), *n.* [Due to ME. *certis, certes*, certainly: see *certes* and *cert*.] A word used only in the phrases *by my certie, my certie*, a kind of oath, equivalent to *by my faith, by my conscience*, or *in good troth*. [Scotch.]

My certie! few ever wrought for sicean a day's wage.
Scott.

certificate (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* [= F. *certificat* = Sp. Pg. *certificado* = It. *certificato*, < ML. *certificatus*, pp. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** In a general sense, a written testimony to the truth of something; a paper written in order to serve as evidence of a matter of fact.

I can bring *certificates* that I behave myself soberly before company. *Addison.*

I wrote a simple *certificate*, explaining who he was and whence he came. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 28.

2. In a more particular sense, a statement written and signed (usually by some public officer), but not necessarily nor usually sworn to, which is by law made evidence of the truth of the facts stated, for all or for certain purposes. Such are, for example, a *certificate of discharge*, issued by a bankruptcy court to show that a bankrupt has been duly released from his debts; a *certificate of naturalization*, issued by the proper court to show that the holder has been duly made a citizen; a *certificate of registry*, issued by a custom-house collector to show that a vessel has complied with the navigation laws. A certificate is the usual mode of evidencing those acts of ministerial and executive officers which are done for the benefit of particular persons who may desire to possess evidence of the fact independently of official record. — **Allotment certificate.** See *allotment*. — **Certificate lands,** in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in several portions of the State which might be bought with the certificates which the soldiers of that State in the revolutionary army had received in lieu of pay. — **Certificate of deposit,** a written acknowledgment of a bank that it has received from the person named a sum of money as a deposit. — **Certificate of origin,** a British custom-house document required from importers of cocoa, coffee, spirits, and sugar imported from any British colony, to certify the place of production of the commodity in question. — **Clearing-house certificate.** See *clearing-house*. — **Continuous-service certificate.** See *continuous*. — **Gold and silver certificates,** certificates issued by the United States government, circulating as money, on the security of gold deposited with the government for the purpose, or of silver coin belonging to itself. The smallest denomination of the former is twenty dollars, and of the latter one dollar.

certificate (sėr-tif'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certificated*, ppr. *certificating*. [< *certificate*, *n.*] **1.** To give a certificate to, as to one who has passed an examination; furnish with a certificate: as, to *certificate* the captain of a vessel. [In this sense used chiefly in the past participle.]

By the 12th of Queen Anne, it was further enacted, that neither the servants nor apprentices of such *certificated* man should gain any settlement in the parish where he resided under such certificate.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. x.

The teacher, a gentleman, was *certificated* for one of the lower grades. *Jour. of Education*, XIV. 346.

2. To attest, certify, or vouch for by certificate: as, to *certificate* a fact.

certification (sėr'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *certification* = Sp. *certificacion* = Pg. *certificação* = It. *certificazione*, < ML. *certificatio(n-)*, < *certificare*, pp. *certificatus*, certify: see *certify*.] **1.** The act of certifying or informing; notification of a fact.

Of the whiche ridinge that other knight had *certification*. *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 174.

He was served with a new order to appear, . . . with this *certification*, that if he appeared not they would proceed. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, ii.

2. A making sure or certain; certain information; means of knowing.

There can be no *certification* how they stand.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 219.

3. An explicit or formal notice; specifically, in *law*, a certificate attesting the truth of some statement or event; the return to a writ.—**4.** The writing on the face of a check by which it is certified. See *certify*, 3.

certifier (sėr'ti-fī-ėr), *n.* One who certifies or assures.

certify (sėr'ti-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *certified*, ppr. *certifying*. [< ME. *certifien*, < OF. *certifier*, *certefier*, F. *certifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *certificar* = It. *certificare*, < ML. *certificare*, certify, < L. *certus*, certain, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *certain* and *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To assure or make certain (of); give certain information to; tell positively: applied to persons, and followed by *of* before the thing told about, or by *that* before a verb and its nominative: as, I *certified* you *of* the fact.

And returne to telle how Merlin departed from the kynge Arthur, and how he *certified* the kynge Ban and his wif *of* dyuers drenes that thei hadden mette.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 416.

In a lourney, to *certefy* you all,
An hundered knightes of this said contre
Distroed and slain, put to deth mortall.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4068.

We sent and *certified* the king. Ezra iv. 14.

I go to *certify* her, Talbot's here. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

You are so good, 'tis a shame to scold at you; but you never till now *certified me that* you were at Coen Ambrosio.
Gray, Letters, I. 129.

2. To give certain information of; make clear, definite, or certain; vouch for: applied to things.

This is designed to *certify* those things that are confirmed of God's favour. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

The disease and deformity around us *certify* the infraction of natural, intellectual, and moral laws.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 229.

3. To testify to or vouch for in writing; make a declaration of in writing under hand, or hand and seal; make known or establish as a fact.

The judges shall *certify* their opinion to the chancellor, and upon such certificate the decree is usually founded.
Blackstone.

Certified check, a check which has been recognized by a competent officer of a bank as a valid appropriation of the amount of money specified therein to the payee, and bearing the evidence of such recognition. **To certify a check**, to acknowledge in writing upon it that the bank on which it is drawn has funds of the drawer sufficient to pay it. This is done by writing across the face of the check the name of the officer deputed by the bank for that purpose, and the word "good," or any customary equivalent; when done by authority of the bank this has the same effect as the acceptance of a bill of exchange, binding the bank to pay the amount of the check, whether in funds of the drawer or not.

II. *intrans.* To testify; declare the truth; make a certification or certificate. [Rare.]

And thei scide that thei were with Julius Cezar, Emperour of Rome, and bidde to hym that sauage man that thei hadde founded in the forestr, for to *certifye* of a vision that was shewed hym at eleptage. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 426.

The trial by certificate is allowed in such cases where the evidence of the person *certifying* is the only proper criterion of the point in dispute.
Blackstone, Commentaries, III. xxii. 3.

certiorari (sėr'shi-ō-rā'ri), *n.* [< LL. *certiorari*, be informed of, inf. pass. of *certiorare*, inform, lit. make more certain, < L. *certior*, compar. of *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] In *law*, a writ issuing from a superior court to call up the record of a proceeding in an inferior court or before any body or officer exercising judicial power, that it may be tried or reviewed in the superior court. This writ is usually obtained upon complaint of a party that he has not received justice, or that he cannot have an impartial trial in the inferior court or body. It is now to a great extent superseded by the appeal.

certiorate (sėr'shi-ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *certioratus*, pp. of *certiorare*, inform: see *certiorari*.] To inform; assure.

As I am this instant *certiorated* from the office of Westhall. *Scott*, Peveril, xii.

certitude (sėr'ti-tūd), *n.* [= F. *certitude* = Pr. *sertetat* = Cat. *certitud* = Sp. *certidud* = It. *certitudine*, < ML. *certitudo* (*-din-*), < L. *certus*, certain: see *certain*.] Certainty; complete assurance; freedom from doubt.

The world . . .
Hath really neither joy, nor light, nor love,
Nor *certitude*, nor peace, nor help for pain.
M. Arnold.

Certitude, as I have said, is the perception of a truth with the perception that it is a truth.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

cert-money (sėrt'mun'i), *n.* [< ME. *cert* (see *cert*) + *money*.] In *old Eng. law*, head-money, paid yearly by the residents of several manors to the lords thereof, for the certain keeping of the leet, and sometimes to the hundred.

certosa (cher-tō'sä), *n.* [It.; cf. *Carthusian*.] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in Italy. The most celebrated is the great establishment near Pavia in Lombardy, founded by Gian Galeazzo Visconti, first duke of Milan, in 1396, the decorations of which are of extraordinary architectural richness.

certosina-work (cher-tō-sē'nä-wėrk), *n.* [< It. *certosina* (< *certosa*, a convent of Carthusian monks) + *work*.] An inlay of wood and other materials, usually light upon dark, as ivory, satinwood, and the like on walnut or other dark wood. Compare *tarsia*.

certy, *n.* See *certie*.

cerulet, *a.* [< L. *caerulus*, dark-blue: see *cerulous*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *carrule*.

Then gan the shepherd gather into one
His straggling goates, and brave them to a foord,
Whose *cerule* streame, rombling in Pible stone,
Crept under mosse as greene as any goord.
Spenser, Virgils Gnat.

The bark,
That silently adown the *cerule* stream
Glides with swift sails. *J. Dyer*, The Fleece, ii.

cerulean (sė-rū'lē-an), *a.* [< L. *caeruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-an*.] Sky-colored; clear light-blue; blue. Also spelled *carrulean*.

It stands like the *cerulean* arch we see,
Majestic in its own simplicity.
Cowper, Truth, l. 26.

Blue — blue as if that sky let fall
A flower from its *cerulean* wall.
Byron, Fringed Gentian.

Cerulean blue. See *blue*.—**Cerulean warbler**, *Dendroeca cerulea*, a small insectivorous migratory bird of North America, 4½ inches long, belonging to the family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, of an azure-blue color varied with black and white.

cerulerated (sė-rō'lē-ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *caruleus* (see *ceruleous*) + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Painted blue. Also spelled *cerulated*. [Rare.]

cerulein (sė-rū'lē-in), *n.* [< L. *cerulcus* (see *cerulcous*) + *-in*2.] 1. Same as *azulene*.—2. A coal-tar color used in dyeing, prepared by treating gallein with strong sulphuric acid. It is mostly used in dyeing or printing cotton fabrics, although applicable to wool and silk. It produces fast olive-green shades. Sometimes called *anthracene green*.

ceruleous† (sė-rō'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *caruleus*, poet. also *cærulus*, dark-blue, dark-green, dark-colored; perhaps for **cærulus*, < *cælum*, the sky: see *ceil*, *celest*.] Cerulean. Also spelled *carruleus*.

This *cerulcous* or blue-coloured sea that overspreads the diaphanous firmament. *Dr. H. More*, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 3 b.

cerulescent (ser-ū-les'ent), *a.* [< *cerule* + *-escent*.] Somewhat blue; approaching in color to blue. Also spelled *cerulescent*.

ceruleum (sė-rū'lē-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cærulcus*, dark-blue: see *cerulcous*.] A blue pigment, consisting of stannate of protoxid of cobalt, mixed with stannic acid and sulphate of lime. *Ure*, Dict. Also spelled *cærulcum*.

cerulific (ser-ū-lif'ik), *a.* [< L. *caruleus* (see *cerulcous*) + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Of or producing a blue or sky-blue color. Also spelled *cerulific*. [Rare.]

The several species of rays, as the rubifick, *cerulifick*, and others, are . . . separated one from another.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra, ii. 2.

cerumen (sė-rū'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] Ear-wax; the wax-like substance secreted by numerous glands situated in the external meatus of the ear. It is a mixture mainly of fats and soaps, with some coloring matter. It acts as a lubricant, and by its peculiar bitterness is supposed to prevent the entrance of insects.

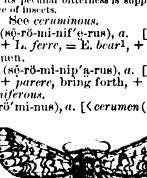
cerumenous, *a.* See *ceruminous*.

ceruminiferous (sė-rū-mi-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Producing cerumen.

ceruminiparous (sė-rū-mi-nip'a-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *parere*, bring forth, + *-ous*.] Same as *ceruminiferous*.

ceruminous (sė-rū'mi-nus), *a.* [< *cerumen* (*-min-*) + *-ous*.] Relating to or containing cerumen. Also written *cerumenous*.—**Ceruminous glands.** See *gland*.

Cerura (sė-rū'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κέρας, horn, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of arctiid moths: so called from the extensile anal appendages of the larvæ. The species are known as puss-moths; *C. vinula*, which feeds on the willow, poplar, and other trees, is an example. See *puss-moth*.



Puss-moth (*Cerura multicrigata*), natural size.

ceruse (sē'rōs), *n.* [< ME. *cerusc*, < OF. *cerusc*, F. *cerusc* = Pr. *cerusa* = Sp. Pg. *cerusa* = It. *cerussa*, < L. *cerussa*, white lead, prob. < *cera*, wax: see *cere*.] White lead; a mixture or compound of hydrate and carbonate of lead, produced by exposing the metal in thin plates to the vapor of vinegar. It is much used in painting, and a cosmetic is prepared from it. Lead is sometimes found native in the form of ceruse, but in this case it is generally called *cerusite*.

Ther was quykesilver, litarge, ne bremstoon,
Boras, *cerusc*, ne oille of tartre noon,
Ne oynement that wolde clense and lyte,
That him mighte helpen of his whelkes white.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 629.

Lend me your scarlet, lady. 'Tis the sun
Hath giv'n some little taint unto the *cerusc*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 1.

Your ladyship looks pale;
But I, your doctor, have a *cerusc* for you.
Massinger, The Duke of Milan, v. 2.

Ceruse of antimony, a white oxid of antimony, which separates from the water in which diaphoretic antimony has been washed.

ceruse (sē'rōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cerused*, ppr. *cerusing*. [< *ceruse*, *n.*] To wash with ceruse; apply ceruse to as a cosmetic.

Here's a colour!
What lady's cheek, though *cerus'd* o'er, comes near it?
Fletcher (and another), New Voyage, v. 2.

cerusite, cerussite (sėr'ū-sīt), *n.* [< *cerusc* (L. *cerussa*) + *-ite*2.] A native carbonate of lead, $PbCO_3$; a common lead ore, found in England, Siberia, the Harz, etc., often in conjunction with galena or sulphid of lead. It occurs crystallized, fine granular, or earthy. Its color is white, yellowish, or grayish, and its luster adamantine. It is often derived from the decomposition of galena. Sometimes called *cerusc*.

cervalat, cervelat, *n.* [F. *cervelat*, a kind of sausage, whence ult. E. *saveloy*, q. v.] 1. A kind of sausage. See *saveloy*.—2. An obsolete musical instrument of the clarinet kind, producing tones similar to those of the bassoon.

Cervantist (sėr-van'tist), *n.* [< *Cervantes* + *-ist*.] A student of the works of Cervantes (1547–1616), a Spanish novelist, author of "Don Quixote."

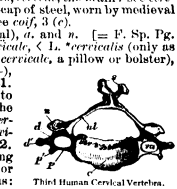
Mr. Gibson's versions of the almost forgotten dramatic and lyrical works of the author of "Don Quixote" have won the applause of all true *Cervantists*, both in England and in Spain. *Athenæum*, No. 3077, p. 499.

cervantite (sėr-van'tīt), *n.* [< *Cervantes*, a locality in Spanish Galicia, + *-ite*2.] A native oxid of antimony of a white to yellow color, occurring in acicular crystallizations or massive.

cervelat, *n.* See *cervalat*.

cervelière (sėr-ve-liär'), *n.* [< OF. *cervelliere*, *cervelliere*, *cerveau*, *cervelle*, the brain: see *cerebellum*.] A skull-cap of steel, worn by medieval foot-soldiers. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

cervical (sėr'vi-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *cervical* = It. *cervicale*, < L. **cervicalis* (only as neut. *n. cervical*, *cervicale*, a pillow or bolster), < *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the neck: as, the *cervical* nerves; *cervical* vessels; *cervical* vertebræ.—2. In *med.*, pertaining to the cervix or neck of the uterus: as, *cervical* endometritis.—3. In *ornith.*, of or pertaining to the cervix, scruff, or back of the neck, or to the nuchenium, just behind the nape of the neck: as, a *cervical* collar. **Cervical fold**, in *Crustacea*, a depression on the sides of the body, representing the union of the maxillary with the maxilliopelary segments. It represents the neck of such an animal, or the demarkation between the head and the thorax, and contains the scaphognathite, an appendage of the second maxilla.—**Cervical ganglia.** See *ganglion*.—**Cervical groove**, in *Crustacea*, an impression on the carapace parallel with the cervical fold. **Cervical sclerites**, in *entom.*, small chitinous pieces in the membrane which connects the head of an insect with the body. *Huxley*. See cut under *Insecta*.



Third Human Cervical Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s*, bifid neural spine; *nl*, neural lamina; *d*, diapophysis proper, being the posterior or inferior transverse process; *p*, parapophysis, being the anterior or capitular transverse process; *d'*, *p'*, specialized tubercles; *z*, prezygapophysis; *ra*, vertebrarterial foramen.

II. *n.* A cervical part or organ; especially, a cervical vertebra.

Cervicapra (sėr-vi-kap'rä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < *Cervus* + *Capra*.] A genus of African

antelopes, including such species as the bohor, *C. bohor*, and the isabelline antelope, *C. isabellina:* used synonymously with *Kobus*. See cut under *bohor*.

Cervicaprinæ (sėr'vi-ka-prī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cervicapra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of African antelopes, including such genera as *Cervicapra*, *Kobus*, *Neotragus*, etc.

cervicaprine (sėr-vi-kap'rin), *a.* Combining characters of the deer and the goat; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cervicaprinæ*.

cervices, *n.* Plural of *cervix*.

cervicicardiac (sėr'vi-si-kär'di-ak), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the heart.—**Cervicicardiac nerves**, several branches from the cervical portion of the pneumogastric nerve to the cardiac plexus.

cervicide (sėr'vi-sīd), *n.* [⟨ L. *cervus*, a deer, + *-cida*, a killer, ⟨ *cædere*, kill.] The killing of deer: as, "a wanton *cervicide*," *B. Taylor*. [Rare.]

cerviciplex (sėr'vi-si-pleks), *n.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *plexus*, q. v.] In *anat.*, the cervical plexus of nerves. See *plexus*. [Rare.]

cervicispinal (sėr'vi-si-spī'nal), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *spina*, spine, + *-al*. Cf. *spinal*.] Of or pertaining to the cervical region of the spinal column, or to vertebræ of the neck.

cervicitis (sėr-vi-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*) + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the neck (cervix) of the uterus.

cervicobrachial (sėr'vi-kō-brā'ki-al), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *brachium*, arm, + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the arm.

Cervicobranchia (sėr'vi-kō-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *branchia*, gills.] A suborder of heteroglossate scutibranchiate gastropods, with lamellar gills in a single row on the side of the gill-cavity at the back of the neck, and the shell conical and symmetrical. It was framed by Gray for the families *Tectaridæ*, *Lepetidæ*, and *Gadinidæ*. [Not in use.]

cervicobranchiata (sėr'vi-kō-brang-ki-a'tiē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cervicobranchiatus*: see *cervicobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of *Mollusca* forming a subclass, *Paracephalophora hermaphrodita*, and including two families, *Retifera* and *Branchifera*. [Not in use.]

cervicobranchiate (sėr'vi-kō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cervicobranchiatus*, ⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + NL. *branchia*, gills.] Having cervical branchiæ or gills; of or pertaining to the *Cervicobranchia* or *Cervicobranchiata*.

cervicodynia (sėr'vi-kō-din'i-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + Gr. *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia or cramp of the neck.

cervicofacial (sėr'vi-kō-fā'shial), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *facies*, face, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to both the neck and the face: as, the *cervicofacial* division of the facial nerve.

cervico-occipital (sėr'vi-kō-ok-sip'i-tal), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *occiput* (*occipit-*) + *-al*.] Pertaining both to the neck and the back of the head.

cervico-orbicular (sėr'vi-kō-ôr-bik'ū-lär), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cervico-orbicularis*, q. v.] Connecting the cervix with an orbicular muscle: specifically applied to the cervico-orbicularis.

cervico-orbicularis (sėr'vi-kō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *orbicularis*: see *orbicular*.] A muscle of the hedgehog, connecting the cervical fascia with the anterior dorsal part of the orbicularis panniculi, the sphincterial action of which it assists in counteracting.

cervicorn (sėr'vi-kôrn), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervus*, a deer, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] Branching like the antlers of a deer.

This type . . . being sometimes globular, sometimes stellate, sometimes *cervicorn*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 473.

cerviculate (sėr-vik'ū-lāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *cerviculæ*, a little neck, dim. of *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, forming a slender neck: applied to the prothorax when it is unusually long and cylindrical, as in certain *Hymenoptera* and *Neuroptera*.

cervid (sėr'vid), *n.* A ruminant of the family *Cervidæ*, as a deer.

Cervidæ (sėr'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cervus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ungulate artiodactyl ruminant mammals; the deer tribe. It is characterized by a polycotyledonary placenta and a fourfold stomach; a skull with the auditory bulla but little produced downward, and applied only to the inner surface of the paroccipital process; a styloid process directed downward between the bulla and the paracapital, and not inclosed in a fold of the bulla; a palatine axis nearly parallel with the occipitosphenoid axis; and diversiform horns, generally present in the male sex only, solid, caducous, usually branched, and known as antlers. The family formerly included the small deer-like animals of the genus *Tragulus*, but these are now regarded as a separate family. The *Cervidæ* are divided into the *Cervinæ*, the *Cervulinæ*, and the *Moschinæ*, or the deer proper, muntjacs, and musk-deer. The leading genera are *Alces*, *Rangifer*, *Dama*, *Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus*, *Cervulus*, *Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*, represented by such animals as the elk or moose, the reindeer, caribou, wapiti, stag, roe-buck, fallow-deer, muntjac, musk-deer, etc. The *Cervidæ* are first found fossil in the Miocene.

Cervinæ (sėr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cervus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *cervine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Cervidæ*, having horns in one or both sexes, and the canine teeth small or wanting, characters distinguishing the typical deer from the muntjacs (*Cervulinæ*) and the musk-deer (*Moschinæ*).

cervine (sėr'vin), *a.* [⟨ L. *cervinus*, ⟨ *cervus*, a deer: see *Cervus*.] 1. Pertaining to deer, or animals of the family *Cervidæ*.—2. Of a deep-tawny or fawn color; dun.—**Cervine anoplothere**. See *Dichobune*.

cervisia, cerevisia (sėr-, ser-ū-vis'i-ä), *n.* [L., also *cerecsia*, beer: a word of Gallic origin.] Beer.

cervix (sėr'viks), *n.*; pl. *cervices* (-si-sēz). [L., the neck.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The neck; the constricted part of the body between the head and the chest. [Little used.] (*b*) The back of the neck; the scruff of the neck, regarded either as to its surface or its deep parts. (*c*) That part of a rib which is situated between its head and shoulder; the neck of a rib, between the capitellum and the tuberculum. (*d*) In *entom.*, the upper part of the occiput or back of the head, over the occipital foramen, and adjoining the vertex. (*e*) Part of an organ likened to a neck: as, the *cervix* of the womb or bladder.—2†. In *bot.*, a rhizome or rootstock.—**Cervix cornu**, or **cervix cornu posterioris**, the constricted part of the posterior horn of gray substance in the spinal cord. **Cervix glandis**, the constriction behind the corona glandis of the penis.—**Cervix uteri**, the neck of the womb; the narrower and lower part of the uterus, nearly an inch in length.—**Cervix vesicæ**, the neck of the bladder.

Cervulinæ (sėr-vū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cervulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of small deer, of the family *Cervidæ*; the muntjacs, having horns and enlarged tusk-like canine teeth in the male. See *muntjac*.

cervuline (sėr'vu-lin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Cervulinæ* or muntjacs.

Cervulus (sėr'vu-lus), *n.* [NL. (cf. LL. *cervulus*, a little chevaux-de-frise), dim. of L. *cervus*, a deer (also a chevaux-de-frise).] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cervulinæ*; the muntjacs.

Cervus (sėr'vus), *n.* [L., a stag, a deer, = AS. *heoro-t*, E. *hart-*: see *hart*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Cervidæ* and subfamily *Cervinæ*: formerly coextensive with the family, but now restricted to such species as the stag or red-deer of Europe (*C. elaphus*), the wapiti or elk of America (*C. canadensis*), and their immediate congeners.

ceryl (sē'ril), *n.* [⟨ L. *cera*, wax, + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, an organic radical ($C_{27}H_{55}$) found in combination in beeswax.

Ceryle (ser'i-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), ⟨ Gr. *κηρύλος*, a sea-bird of the halcyon kind.] A genus of kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ*

Belted Kingfisher (*Ceryle alcyon*).

and subfamily *Alcedininæ*, of which the type is *C. rudis* of Africa and Europe. The species are, however, mostly American, and are such as the common belted kingfisher of North America, *C. alcyon*, together with a number of smaller kinds, as *C. americana*.

cerylic (sē-ril'ik), *a.* [⟨ *ceryl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing ceryl: as, *cerylic* alcohol.

cesare (sē'za-rē), *n.* In *logic*, the mnemonic name of a mood of the second figure of syllogism, consisting of three universal propositions, the major premise and conclusion being negative and the minor premise being affirmative: as, No false religion produces good moral results; all kinds of Christianity produce good moral results; therefore, no kind of Christianity is a false religion. Five of the six letters composing the word *cesare* are significant. *C* means that the mood is reducible to *celarent*; *e*, that the major premise is a universal negative; *s*, that this premise is simply converted in the reduction; *a*, that the minor premise is a universal affirmative; *r*, that the conclusion is a universal negative. See *barbara* and *mood*[2].

Cesarean, Cesarian, *a.* See *Cæsarean*.

cesarowitch (sē-zar'ō-vich), *n.* Same as *czarevitch*.

cese[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

cese[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

cesious, *a.* See *cæsious*.

cespitate (ses'pi-tāt), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cespitatus*, pp. of *cespitare*, prop. *caespitare*, stumble, ⟨ L. *caespes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] To stumble. *Coles*, 1717.

cespititious (ses-pi-fish'us), *a.* [⟨ L. *cæspiticius*, ⟨ *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] Made of turf; turfy: as, *cespititious* ramparts. *Gough*. [Rare.]

cespitose, cæspitose (ses'pi-tōs), *a.* [⟨ L. as if **cæspitosus*, for which the proper form is *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), a turf or sod.] 1. In *bot.*, growing in low tufty patches.—2. In *entom.*, matted; tangled: applied to a surface when it is thickly covered with long and irregularly commingled hairs.

Also *cespitous*.

cespitosely, cæspitosely (ses'pi-tōs-li), *adv.* In a cespitose manner.

Filaments . . . *cespitosely* aggregated into a sort of thallus. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 51.

cespitous (ses'pi-tus), *a.* Same as *cespitose*.

A *cespitous* or turfy plant has many stems from the same root, usually forming a close thick carpet or matting.
Martyn.

cespitulose (ses-pit'ū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ NL. as if **cæspitulosus*, ⟨ L. *cæspes* (*cæspit-*), turf.] In *bot.*, growing in small tufts.

cess[1]†, (ses), *v. i.* [⟨ ME. *cessen*, *sessen*, another form of *cesen* (*ceisen*) (whence the usual mod. form *cease*), ⟨ OF. *cesser*, ⟨ L. *cessare*, cease: see *cease*.] 1. To cease.

O nature, *cease*. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

2. To neglect a legal duty. *Cowell*.

cess[2] (ses), *v. t.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *v.*, short for *assess*.] To impose a tax upon; assess.

A man of two thousand a year is not *cessed* at so many weapons as he has on. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iv. 2.

The English garrisons *cessed* and pillaged the farmers of Meath and Dublin. *Sir J. Davies*, Hist. Eng., 1612.

cess[3] (ses), *n.* [A misspelling of *sess*, *n.*: from the verb: see *cess*[2], *v.*] 1. A rate or tax; a public imposition. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Cess is none other but that which your sclfe called imposition, but it is in a kind perhaps unacquainted unto you. For there are *cesses* of sundrye sortes; one is, the cessing of souldiours upon the countrey.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. In Scotland, the land-tax; a permanent tax fixed at £47,954 per annum, to be levied out of the land-rent of Scotland forever, subject, however, to a power of redemption.—3†. Estimation; measure.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

cess[3] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a contraction of *success*.] Luck: used chiefly in the imprecation *bad cess to you* (*it*, *them*, etc.). [Irish.]

cessant (ses'ant), *a.* [⟨ L. *cessant*(*s*)-*s*, ppr. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] Resting; discontinuing motion or action; inactive; dormant.

cessation (se-sā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *cessatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] 1. A ceasing; a stop; a rest; discontinuance of motion or action of any kind, whether temporary or final.

The day was yearly observed for a festival, by *cessation* from labour, and by resorting to church. *Sir J. Hayward*.

The rising of a parliament is a kind of *cessation* from politicks. *Addison*, Freeholder.

2†. An armistice.—Syn. 1. *Pause*, *Stay*, etc. See *stop*, *n.*

cessavit (se-sā'vit), *n.* [L., he has ceased; 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *cessare*, cease: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, a writ given by statute to recover lands when the tenant or occupier had ceased for two years to perform the service which constituted the condition of his tenure, and had not sufficient goods

or chattels to be distrained, or when the tenant had so inclosed the land that the lord could not come upon it to distrain. This writ was abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., xxvii.

cesse[1], **cesse**[2]. See *cess*[1], *cess*[2].

cesser (ses'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *cesser*, a ceasing, < *cesser*, cease: see *cease*.] In *law*, a ceasing; a neglect to perform services or make payment for two years. See *cessavit*.

cessibility† (ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cessible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of giving way or yielding without resistance. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessible† (ses'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *cessible*, transferable, < L. *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, cede: see *cede* and *-ible*.] Giving way; liable to give way; yielding.

If the parts of the strucken body be so easily *cessible* as without difficulty a stroke can divide them. *Sir K. Digby.*

cessio bonorum (sesh'i-ō bō-nō'rum). [L.: *cessio*, yielding; *bonorum*, gen. of *bona*, goods: see *cession* and *bona*.] The surrender of one's assets; in *Scots law*, a yielding or surrender of property or goods, a legal proceeding by which a debtor is entitled to be free from imprisonment, if innocent of fraud, on surrendering his whole means and estate to his creditors. Any property accumulated after this surrender is, however, liable to attachment so long as the debt is not wholly paid off.

cession (sesh'on), *n.* [= F. *cession* = Sp. *cesion* = Pg. *cessão* = It. *cessione*, < L. *cessio(n-)*, a yielding, < *cessus*, pp. of *cedere*, yield, give way, cede: see *cede*.] **1†.** The act of yielding or giving way; concession.

For excusations, *cessions*, modesty itself, well governed, are but arts of ostentation. *Bacon*, Vain-glory.

No wise man ever lost anything by *cession*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 253.

2†. A yielding to physical force or impulse.

If there be a mere yielding or *cession* [in a body struck] it produceth no sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3. The act of ceding, yielding, or surrendering, as territory, property, or rights; a giving up, resignation, or surrender.

A *cession* of Flanders to that crown [France] in exchange for other provinces. *Sir W. Temple.*

The *cession* of her claims on the earldom of Angus by Lady Margaret had won to Darnley's side the powerful and dangerous Earl of Morton, and had alienated from Murray the kindred houses of Ruthven and Lindsay.
Froude, Hist. Eng., II. ix.

4. In *civil law*, a voluntary surrender of a person's effects to his creditors to avoid imprisonment. See *cessio bonorum*.—**5.** *Ecclus.*, the leaving of one beneficе in consequence of accepting another, the incumbent not having a dispensation entitling him to hold both.

cessionary (sesh'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* |= F. *cessionnaire* = Sp. *cesionario* = Pg. It. *cessionario*, < ML. *cessionarius*, < L. *cessio(n-)*: see *cession*.] **I.** *a.* Giving up; yielding. **Cessionary bankrupt**, one who has surrendered his estate to be divided among his creditors.

II. *n.*; pl. *cessionaries* (-riz). In *Rom. law*, one to whom property has been assigned or conveyed; a transferee, assignee, or grantee.

The parties, cedent and *cessionary*, appeared before the magistrate; the *cessionary*, taking the position of plaintiff, declared the thing his in quiritary right.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 630.

cessment† (ses'ment), *n.* [< *cess*[2] + *-ment*.] An assessment or tax.

cessor[1] (ses'ėr), *n.* [< OF. as if **cessour*, < L. *cessator*, < *cessare*, pp. *cessatus*, cease, be inactive: see *cess*[1], *cease*.] In *Eng. law*, formerly, one who neglected for two years to perform the service by which he held lands, so that he incurred the danger of the writ of cessavit. See *cessavit*.

cessor[2]† (ses'ėr), *n.* [A misspelling of **scssor*, short for *assessor*: see *cess*[2].] An assessor or taxer.

cess-pipe (ses'pīp), *n.* A pipe for carrying off drainage from cesspools, sinks, or drains.

cesspit (ses'pit), *n.* [< *cess* (in *cesspool*) + *pit*[1].] Same as *cesspool*. [Rare.]

Of the deposit of such refuse in *cesspits* and privy-pits.
Preventative Death, p. 88.

cesspool (ses'pūl), *n.* [The orig. and correct spelling is *sesspool*: E. dial. *suspool*, < E. dial. *suss*, *sose*, a puddle, hog-wash, anything foul or muddy, a dirty mess (< Gael. *sos*, any unseemly mixture of food, a coarse mess), + E. *pool*[1].] **1.** A sunk chamber, cistern, or well in a drain or privy, to receive the sediment or filth.—**2.** Figuratively, any foul or fetid receptacle.

The *cesspool* of agio, now in a time of paper-money, works with a vivacity unexampled, unimagined.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 1.

cest (sest), *n.* [< L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] A lady's girdle. *Collins.* [Rare and poetical.]

cesti, *n.* Plural of *cestus*[1].

Cestida (ses'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestum* + *-idæ*.] A family of ctenophorans, constituting the order *Taniata*, of which *Cestum* is the typical and only genus. See cut under *Cestum*.

Cestoda (ses-tō'dā), *n. pl.* [NL., var. of *Cestoidea*, q. v.] Same as *Cestoidea*.

cestode (ses'tōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoid (ses'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** In general, of or pertaining to the *Cestoidea*; being or resembling a tapeworm; taniate.—**2.** More particularly, applied to the adult in distinction from the cystic state of a taenia, not cysticercoid nor hydatid, as a tapeworm.

The tape-worms are rarely met with in both the cystic and *cestoid* conditions in the same animal.
Dunglison, Anat. Invert., p. 186.

Also *cestoideous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cestoidea*. Also called *cestoidean*.

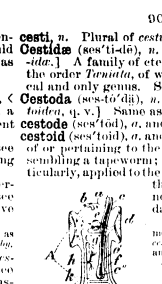


Diagram of Structure of a Cestoid Worm with only one joint, magnified.

A, head and neck; *B*, a segment of the body or attached proglottis; *a*, rostellum; *b*, rostellar spines; *c*, *d*, a double row of hooks; *e*, *e*, *e*, spines of terminal proboscis; *f*, *f*, *f*, *f*, *vasa efferentia*; *g*, sucker or bothrium; *h*, ganglion; *i*, *i*, lateral and circular water-vessels; *k*, ramifications and anastomosing trunks of these vessels; *l*, contractile vesicle; *l*, genital vestibule; *m*, penis and vas deferens; *n*, vagina; *o*, common cavity and inferior seminal vessels; *p*, ovary; *q*, uterus; *r*, vitelligan duct.

Cestoidea (ses-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. as if **καιστοειδής*, < *καιστός*, a girdle, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of platyhelminths or flatworms, having no intestinal cavity; the tapeworms; *Taniata* or *Agastrea*. They are internal parasites, without digestive or blood-vascular systems, hermaphrodite, mostly of an elongated and flattened form, like a piece of tape, and with the anterior end of the body, or head, provided with hooks, suckers, spines, or other armature for adhering. In the typical forms the animal is segmented, and in the tapeworm *Taenia solium* there may be as many as 800 joints; but the head alone is the true animal, the joints or proglottides being merely hermaphroditic reproductive organs budded from the head. The embryo is called a *proscolex*, and at a later stage a *scolex*; in the encysted state the animals are known as *hydatids*. The chain of reproductive segments is the *strobila*. There are several families of cestoids, as the *Taeniidæ*, *Bothriocephalidæ*, *Tetraphyllidæ*, *Tetrarhynchidæ*, and *Caryophyllaeidæ*. Also called *Cestoda*.

cestoidean (ses-toi'dē-an), *n.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestoideous (ses-toi'dē-us), *a.* Same as *cestoid*.

cestont, *n.* [< OF. *ceston*, < L. *cestus*, a girdle: see *cestus*[1].] Same as *cestus*[1], 1.

The Paphian queen
(The flood Eurotas passing) laid aside
Her glass, her *ceston*, and her amorous graces.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, II. 1.

This, this that beauteous *ceston* is
Of lovers' many-colored bliss.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

cestra, *n.* Plural of *cestrum*[2].

Cestraciidæ (ses-trą-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracion* + *-idæ*.] A family of sharks: same as *Cestracionidæ* and *Heterodontidæ*.

Cestracion (ses-trā'si-on), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817, from Klein, 1742), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon.] **1.** A generic name originally employed for the hammer-headed sharks: synonymous with *Sphyrna*. *Klein*, 1742.—**2.** A generic name of the Port Jackson sharks, giving name to the family *Cestracionidæ*: synonymous with *Heterodontus*.

cestracont (ses-trā'si-ont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestracionidæ*.

II. *n.* A shark of the family *Cestracionidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

Cestracontes (ses-trā-si-on'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cestracon(t-)*.] Same as *Cestracionidæ*. *Agassiz*, 1833.

Cestracontidæ (ses-trą-si-on'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cestracon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Selachoidei*, having an anal fin and two dorsal fins, of which the first is opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, and the second opposite that between the ventral and anal fins. The nasal and buccal cavities are confluent; the teeth are of several kinds, the molars being arranged in oblique rows which vary in form and character, and form the basis of the division into genera; there is no nictitating membrane. It contains the Port Jackson sharks. See *shark*. Also called *Heterodontidæ*.

cestraphoran (ses-traf'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cestraphori*; cestraciont.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cestraphori*; a cestracionт.

Cestraphori (ses-traf'ō-ri), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Owen, 1866), < Gr. *κέστρα*, a weapon, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A group of selachians, including the living *Cestracionidæ* and sundry fossil sharks, such as those whose remains chiefly furnish the fossils known as *ichthyodorulites*. In Owen's system the group was defined as a suborder of *Plagiostomi* having obtuse back teeth and spines in front of each dorsal fin. [Not in use.]

Cestrian (ses'tri-an), *n.* [< *Cestria*, Latinized form of *Chester*: see *chester*.] An inhabitant of Chester, England.

The good *Cestrians* may boast of their walls, without a shadow of that mental reservation on grounds of modern cause which is so often the tax paid by the picturesque.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 8.

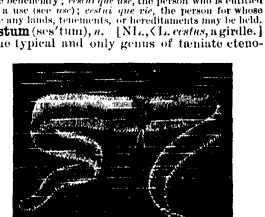
cestront, *n.* A corrupt form of *cistern*.

Cestrum[1] (ses'trum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κέστρον*, betony.] A genus of plants, natural order *Solanaceæ*, natives of tropical America. They have funnel-shaped, yellow, fragrant flowers, and a few species are common in conservatories.

cestrum[2] (ses'trum), *n.*; pl. *cestra* (-trą). [L., also *cestrus*, < Gr. *κέστρον*, a graving-tool used in encaustic painting, < *καίειν*, prick, puncture: see *cestus*[1].] An implement formerly used in encaustic painting. It was of metal and of various forms. When heated and passed near the surface of the painting, it fused the wax and set the color.

cestui, cestuy (ses'twi), *n.* [OF., by, that one, alt. < L. *ecce*, lo, ML. **isti-hic*, dat. of **ist-hic*, < L. *iste*, that (man), + *hic*, this.] He; a person. Used in law expressions such as the following: *cestui que trust*, the person who is entitled to the benefit of a trust, the beneficiary; *cestui que use*, the person who is entitled to a use (see *use*); *cestui que vie*, the person for whose life any lands, tenements, or hereditaments may be held.

Cestum (ses'tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *cestus*, a girdle.] The typical and only genus of taniate cteno-



Venus's-girdle (*Cestum veneris*).

phorans constituting the family *Cestidæ*. They have a ribbon like body without oral lobes, and two tentacles near the mouth; each half of the ctenophoral system is represented by four very long canals. *Cestum veneris*, Venus's girdle, the common Mediterranean species, is a gelatinous ribbon-like organism several feet long and about two inches across; it exhibits phosphorescence. Also *Cestus*.

cestus[1] (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cesti* (-ti). [L.; also improp. written *caestus*; < Gr. *κεστός*, a girdle, prop. adj., stitched, embroidered (se. *ἱμάς*, a strap, girdle), < *κεντεῖν*, prick, stitch.] **1.** In *Gr. and Rom. antiq.*, a girdle of any kind, whether worn by men or by women; particularly, the Greek girdle for confining the tunic, and specifically the girdle or zone of Venus, which was said to be decorated with everything that could awaken love.

Cestus.—Figure of Ariadne, from a Greek red-figured amphora found at Perugia.

Venus, without any ornament but her own beauties, not so much as her own *cestus*. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A ctenophoran; one of the *Cestidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] Same as *Cestum*.

cestus[2], **caestus** (ses'tus), *n.*; pl. *cestus*, *caestus*. [L., prop. *caestus*, a boxer's glove, < *cædere*, strike.] Among the Greeks and Romans, a kind of boxing-glove or gauntlet, consisting of stout leather thongs or straps, often loaded with lead or iron, fastened on the hands and arms of boxers (call-

Various forms of Cestus.

ed *cestuarii*) to render their blows more effective. At first the cestus was worn reaching no higher than the wrist, but it was afterward extended to the elbows, was more heavily weighted, and became, particularly among the Romans, a terrible weapon.

cestuy, *n.* See *cestui.*

cestvaen (kest'vā-en or -vān), *n.* Same as *civet*2.

cesura, cæsura (sē-zū'rä), *n.*; pl. *cesuræ, cæsuræ* (-rē), -ras). [= F. *césure* = Sp. Pg. It. *cesura* = D. *caesuur* = G. *cäsur* = Dan. *cæsur*, < L. *cæsura*, lit. a cutting, < *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut.] In *pros.*, a division made in a line by the termination of a word, especially when this coincides with a pause in delivery or recitation. Strictly, cesura is the division made by the termination of a word within a foot, the division occasioned by the concurrence of the end of a word with the end of a foot being called *diæresis*. This distinction of terms is not, however, generally observed in the reading of modern poetry. A *masculine cesura* is one which immediately follows a syllable bearing the ictus or metrical accent; a *feminine cesura* is one which succeeds a metrically unaccented syllable. A cesura is called *tetrhemimeral, pentheminceral, or hephthemimeral,* according as it occurs in the middle of the second, third, or fourth foot. In the dactylic hexameter the cesura after the first foot of the two short syllables of the dactyl is called the *trochaic cesura*, or *cesura after the trochee* (of the second, third, or fourth foot, as the case may be). In the same kind of verse a division at the end of the fourth foot is called a *bucolic cesura*, more accurately a *bucolic diæresis*. In the following examples the cesura is marked by a dagger (†), the diæresis by a parallel (‖). Thus, in the lines of English heroic verse (unrhymed tapody) given below there is a diæresis after the third foot of the first line, and a cesura in the fourth and third feet of the second and third lines respectively.

Before | the hills | Appear'd, ‖ or fōun | tain flow'd,
Thōu with | ēther | mid Wās | dōm † dost | converse,
Wisdōm | thy sis | ter, † and | with her | dost | play.
Milton, P. L., vii. 8.

A cesura occurs in the fourth foot of this iambic hexapody (trimeter):

Tō dēath's | bēnūm | mtug ō | pium † ās | mȳ on | ly cure.
Milton, S. A., l. 630.

The remaining examples show different cesuræ in the dactylic hexameter. One of the most usual is the penthemimeral: as,

Nāught bŭt trā | dition rē | mains † of thē | beautiful | village of Grand Pre. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

The trochaic cesura of the third foot is also very frequent: as,

This is thē | fōrēst prī | mēval. † Thē | murmūring | pines
And thē | hēmlocks. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

An example of the bucolic cesura (diæresis) combined (as is frequent) with the penthemimeral is:

Wē our | cōuntry | ‖ thōu, | Tityrus, † stretched in the | shādow. *Longfellow*, tr. of Virgil's Eclogue, i.

The hephthemimeral is generally preceded by a trithemimeral as secondary cesura: as,

Bearded with | mōss, † and in | gārments | grēen, † indis- | tinct in thē | twilight. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, Int.

cesural, cæsural (sē-zū'räl), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura,* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or constituting a cesura.

It is but a *cæsural* pause, and anon the curtain lifts.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

cesuret, *n.* [Cf. F. *cesure*, cutting, section, now *césure*, cesura, < L. *cæsura*: see *cesura*.] Same as *cesura*.

Vulgar languages that want
Words, and sweetness, and be scant
Of true measure,
Tyrant rhyme hath so abused,
That they long since have refused
Other *cesure*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xlviii.

cesuric, cæsuric (sē-zū'rik), *a.* [< *cesura, cæsura,* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or produced by cesura or pause.

The great goal before the poet is to compel the listener to expect his *cæsuric* effects. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 362.

Ceta (sē'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Cete* or *Cetæ*, < Gr. κῆτα, contr. κῆτη: see *Cete*3.] Same as *Cete*3.

Cetacea (sē-tā'sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1790), neut. pl. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous.*] 1. Formerly, the systematic name of animals of the whale kind in general, including the sirenians or herbivorous cetaceans and the cetaceans proper: same as *Cetomorpha*.—2. Same as *Cete*3, 1.

cetacean (sē-tā'shiun), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the whale, or to the *Cetacea*.

II. *n.* An animal of the order *Cete*: a whale, or one of the whale kind: as, Herbivorous cetaceans. See *herbivorous.*

cetaceous (sē-tā'shius), *a.* [= Sp. *cetáceo* = Pg. It. *cetaceo*, < NL. *cetaceus*, < L. *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, a whale: see *cete*2 and *cetus.*] Pertaining to the whale; belonging to the *Cetacea* or whale kind.

cetaceum (sē-tā'sē-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of *cetaceus*: see *cetaceous.*] An oily, semi-transparent crystalline matter obtained from the cavity of the cranium of spermaceti and other whales.

cetate (sē'tāt), *n.* [< *cet(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cetic acid.

cete1 (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cætus*, an assembly, gathering: see *coitus.*] A company; a number together: said of badgers. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

cete2 (sēt), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, < Gr. κῆτος, a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *Cete*3.] A whale.

Cete3 (sē'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτη, uncontr. κήτεα, pl. of κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish, particularly a whale: see *cetus*, and cf. *cete*2, *Cetacea.*] 1. An order of monodelphian *Mammalia*, supervader *Edentalia*, containing the true cetaceans, as whales, dolphins, etc. It is naturally divisible into three suborders: the *Zeuglodontes*, mostly extinct; the *Denticete*, or toothed cetaceans, as the sperm whales, dolphins, and porpoises; and the *Mysticete*, or whalebone whales. The genera and species are very numerous, and are arranged under 10 families. The *Cete* are characterized by having the pelvis and hind limbs more or less completely atrophied; a fish-like body, specialized for aquatic progression, and ending in a horizontal tail or fluke; short fore limbs like fins or flippers, often at least of the hand having more than 3 phalanges; the neck usually short; and a greater or less number of the cervical vertebræ ankylosed together. The dentition is monophyodont, and the teeth are conic or compressed when present. Also *Ceta*, *Cetacea.*

2. In some systems of zoölogical classification, a suborder of *Cetomorpha*. Also *Ceta.*

ceteno (sē'ten), *n.* [For *cetylene*, < *cetyl* + *-ene.*] A colorless, oily, liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{16}H_{32}$) obtained from cetylic alcohol. Also called *cetylene.*

Ceteosaurus, *n.* See *Cetiosaurus.*

ceterach (sē'te-rak), *n.* [= F. *cétérac* = It. *cetracca*, < ML. *ceterak* = MGr. σκαρδία; of Eastern origin.] The scaly fern or milt-waste, *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe and western Asia.

ceteris paribus (set'e-ris par'i-bus). [L.: *ceteris*, abl. pl. of *ceterum*, neut. of *ceterus*, other; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *par.*] Literally, other things being equal; being evenly matched in other respects; other conditions corresponding, etc.: as, *ceteris paribus*, a large man is generally stronger than a small one.

cetewale, *n.* An obsolete name of zedoary. *Chaucer.*

cetic (sē'tik), *a.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the whale. **Cetic acid,** an acid produced, according to Heintz, in very small quantity in the saponification of spermaceti. It crystallizes in anhydrous scales, grouped in stars, melting at 55.5° C.

ceticide (se'ti-sīd), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill.] A whale-killer. *Southey.* [Rare.]

cetin, cetine (sē'tin), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The fatty crystallizable matter which forms the essential part of spermaceti.

cetin-elaic (sē'tin-e-lā'ik), *a.* Derived from cetin-elaine. **Cetin-elaic acid,** a fatty acid obtained from cetin-elaine by saponification with an alkali. It resembles but is distinct from oleic acid. *U. S. Disp.*, p. 386.

cetin-elaine (sē'tin-e-lā'in), *n.* A fat dissolved by alcohol from spermaceti, and obtained by evaporating the alcoholic solution.

cetiosaurian (sē'ti-ō-sâ'ri-an), *n.* [< *Cetiosaurus.* Cf. *saurian.*] A member of the genus *Cetiosaurus.*

Cetiosaurus, Ceteosaurus (sē'ti-, sē'te-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, of sea-monsters, monstrous (< κῆτος, a sea-monster, a whale) + σαῦρος, a lizard.] A genus of gigantic fossil dinosaurian reptiles, the species of which attained a length of from 60 to 70 feet, found in the Oölite and Wealden formations.

cetochild (sē'to-kil'id), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cetochilidæ.*

Cetochilidæ (sē-to-kil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetochilus* + *-idæ.*] A family of copepods, taking name from the genus *Cetochilus.*

Cetochilus (sē-tō-kī'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + χίλος, fodder, forage.] A genus of copepod crustaceans, typical of a family *Cetochilidæ*, or referred to a family *Calanidæ*: so called because a species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms a principal part of the food of whales.

cetological (sē-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *cetology* + *-ical*: see *logical.*] Pertaining to cetology.

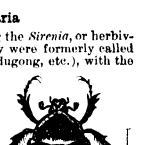
cetologist (sē-tol'o-jist), *n.* [< *cetology* + *-ist.*] One versed in cetology.

cetology (sē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The description or natural history of cetaceous animals.

Cetomorpha (sē-tō-môr'fä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + μορφή, form.] A series of whale-like mammals, including the *Sirenia*, or herbivorous cetaceans, as they were formerly called (the manatee, halicore, dugong, etc.), with the *Cete* or *Cetacea* proper, as the whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc.

cetomorphic (sē-tō-môr'fik), *a.* [As *Cetomorpha* + *-ic.*] Formed like a whale; having cetacean structure or affinities; of or pertaining to the *Cetomorpha.*

Cetonia (sē-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, referred to the *Scarabæidæ*, and made type of a subfamily *Cetoniinæ*, or furnishing the name of a distinct family *Cetoniidæ.* *C. aurata* is the rose-beetle or rose-chafer.



Rose-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*).
Vertical line shows natural size.

cetonian (sē-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetonia* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cetoniinæ.*

II. *n.* A scarabæoid beetle of the subfamily *Cetoniinæ.*

Cetoniidæ (sē-tō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-idæ.*] The subfamily *Cetoniinæ* elevated to the rank of a family. Also written *Cetoniadæ.*

Cetoniinæ (sē-tō-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetonia* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of the *Scarabæidæ*, typified by the genus *Cetonia*; a group of beautiful beetles, the floral beetles, living among plants and flowers. They have short 10-jointed antennæ, the last three joints being elongated and lamelliform. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the colors with which many of them are adorned. The typical genus is *Cetonia.*

The sub-family *Cetoniinæ* is often treated as a distinct family; it is differentiated chiefly by the position of the mesothoracic epimera. *Packard*, Zoöl. Class., p. 141.

cetorhinid (sē-tō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Cetorhinidæ.*

Cetorhinidæ (sē-tō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cetorhinus* + *-idæ.*] A family of anacanthous sharks, represented by the genus *Cetorhinus.* The teeth are excessively small; the branchiæ have long fringes; the five branchial apertures are extremely cleft, almost girdling the neck, and the eyes are very small. The only certain species is the basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus.*

cetorhinoid (sē-tō-rī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cetorhinus* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Cetorhinidæ.*

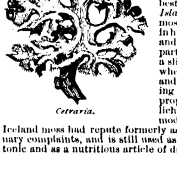
II. *n.* A cetorhinid.

Cetorhinus (sē-tō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + ῥίς, a shark with a rough skin used like shagreen for polishing wood, etc., lit. a file or rasp.] The typical genus of sharks of the family *Cetorhinidæ*, containing a species of great size, approaching a whale in dimensions, whence the name. This is the basking-shark, *C. maximus*, which attains a length of 30 feet. See cut under *basking-shark.*

cetotolite (sē-tot'ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. κῆτος, a whale, + οὖς (ὠτ-), an ear, + λίθος, a stone.] A name of certain fossil cetaceous ear-bones, occurring in such profusion in the Upper Tertiary formation, as the red crag of Suffolk, England, that superphosphate of potash is prepared from them on an extensive scale, and used as manure for land. The ear-bones are the tympanic and petrosal, a characteristic and very durable feature of the skull of cetaceans, readily detached from the rest.

cetrarate (sē-trā'rāt), *n.* [< *cetrar(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A compound formed by the combination of cetraric acid with another substance. **Ammonium cetrarate,** a compound of cetraric acid with ammonia.

Cetraria (sē-trā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (so called from the shape of the apothecia), < L. *cetra*, better *caetra*, a short Spanish shield, prob. of Hispanic origin.] A genus of lichens, related to *Lecidea.* They have a rigid, erect, and branching brown thallus, with lateral apothecia. The best known species is *C. Islandica*, or Iceland moss, which is abundant in high northern latitudes and found in many other parts of the globe. It has a slightly bitter taste, and when wet becomes soft and mucilaginous. Boiling water extracts a large proportion of lichenin or lichen-starch, which is a modification of cellulose.



Cetraria.

Iceland moss had repute formerly as a remedy in pulmonary complaints, and is still used as a mild mucilaginous tonic and as a nutritious article of diet.

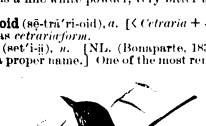
cetrariæform (sē-trā′ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cetraria* + L. *forma*, shape.] Like plants of the genus *Cetraria*. Also *cetrarioid*.

cetraric (sē-trar′ik), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-ic*.] Relating or pertaining to the genus *Cetraria*; existing in or derived from plants of the genus *Cetraria*, as Iceland moss, *C. Islandica*.—**Cetraric acid**, a crystallizable acid constituting the bitter principle of the lichen *Cetraria*. *Lindsay.*

cetrarin, cetrarine (sē-trā′rin), *n.* [< *Cetraria* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A vegetable substance extracted by alcohol from several lichens, as *Cetraria Islandica* (Iceland moss) and *Sticta pulmonacea*. It forms a fine white powder, very bitter to the taste.

cetrarioid (sē-trā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Cetraria* + *-oid*.] Same as *cetrariiform*.

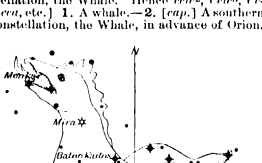
Cettia (set′i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), < *Cetti*, a proper name.] One of the most remark-



Bush-warbler (*Cettia cetti*).

able and anomalous genera of passerine birds, having only ten rectrices. There are about 10 European and Asiatic species, the best-known of which is *Cettia cetti*, or Cetti's bush-warbler, found in the countries bordering the Mediterranean. Also called *Horeites*, *Horornis*, *Neornis*, *Herbivox*, and *Creophena*.

cetus (sē′tus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κῆτος, any sea-monster or large fish, especially a whale; as a constellation, the Whale. Hence *cete*2, *Cete*3, *Cetacea*, etc.] 1. A whale.—2. [*cap.*] A southern constellation, the Whale, in advance of Orion.



The Constellation Cetus.—From Ptolemy's description.

It was anciently pictured as some kind of marine animal, possibly a seal.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of whales. *Brisson*, 1756.

cetyl, cetyle (sē′til), *n.* [< L. *cetus*, a whale (see *cetus*), + *-yl*.] An alcoholic radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) supposed to exist in a series of compounds obtained from spermaceti and beeswax.

cetylene (sē′ti-lēn), *n.* Same as *cetene*.

cetylic (sē-til′ik), *a.* [< *cetyl* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing cetyl: as, *cetylic* alcohol.

Ceuthorhynchus (sū-thō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. κεύθειν, hide, bury (= E. *hide*1), + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. The larvæ are very destructive to the turnip. *C. assimilis* is the turnip-seed weevil; *C. contractus*, the charlock weevil; *C. pleurostigma*, the turnip-gall weevil. Also *Centorhynchus*.

cevadic (sē-vad′ik), *a.* [Abbr. form of *cevadillic*, q. v.] 1. Relating or pertaining to cevadilla.—2. Existing in or derived from cevadilla: as, *cevadic* acid.—**Cevadic acid**, a volatile fatty acid obtained from *Schœnocaulon officinale* (*Veratrum Sabadilla*). It appears in needle-like crystals. Also called *cevadillic acid* and *methylcrotonic acid*.

cevadilla, cebadilla (sev-, seb-a-dil′ä), *n.* [= F. *cévadille*, < Sp. *cevadilla*, usually *cebadilla*, = Pg. *cevadilla* (NL. *sabadilla*), cevadilla, dim. of Sp. *cevada*, usually *cebada*, = Pg. *cevada* = Cat. *cuvada* = Pr. *civada*, barley; < Pg. *cevar* = Sp. *cebar*, feed, < L. *cibare*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] The seeds of *Schœnocaulon officinale*, a bulbous liliaceous plant of Mexico and Central America, with long grass-like leaves. The seeds have a bitter acrid taste, are poisonous to dogs and cats, and have been used as a remedy in various complaints. They are now chiefly used as a source of veratrin. Also *sabadilla*.

cevadillic (sev-a-dil′ik), *a.* [< *cevadilla* + *-ic*.] Same as *cevadic*.

cevadillin, cevadilline (sev-a-dil′in), *n.* [< *cevadilla* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An uncrystallizable alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{59}NO_8$) obtained from cevadilla.

cevadin, cevadine (sev′a-din), *n.* [As *cevad(ic)* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A crystallizable alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{49}NO_8$) obtained from cevadilla.

Ceva's theorem. See *theorem*.

cevin, cevine (sē′vin), *n.* [< *cev(adin)* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] A decomposition product ($C_{27}H_{43}NO_8$) of cevadin.

ceylanite (sē-lan′īt), *n.* [F., = E. *ceylonite*.] See *ceylonite*.

Ceylonese (sē-lon-ēs′ or -ēz′), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ceylon*, otherwise written *Zeylan*, F. *Ceylan*, etc., + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Ceylon, a large island lying to the south of Hindustan, now a colony of Great Britain.

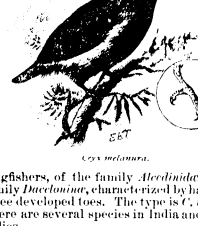
II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or inhabitants of Ceylon; specifically, a member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon. See *Singhalese*.

Also *Cingalese*, *Singhalese*, and *Sinhalese*.

ceylonite (sē-lon′īt), *n.* [< *Ceylon* + *-ite*2.] A dark-colored ferruginous variety of spinel from Ceylon. Also *candite*, *ceylanite*, *zeylanite*.

Ceylon moss, stone, etc. See the nouns.

Ceyx (sē′iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κήϋξ, also καίϋξ, κηΰξ, a sea-bird, perhaps the tern or gannet. Cf. *Ceyconiorphæ*.] In *ornith.*, a genus of



Ceyx melanura.

kingfishers, of the family *Alcedinidæ* and subfamily *Daceloninæ*, characterized by having only three developed toes. The type is *C. tridactyla*. There are several species in India and the East Indies.

cf. [Contr. of L. *confer*, impv. of *conferre*, compare, collate: see *confer*, *collate*.] A contraction of the Latin *confer*, compare.

C. G. An abbreviation (*a*) of *commissary-general*, and (*b*) of *consul-general*.

c. g. s. The usual abbreviation of *centimeter-gram-second* (which see, under *centimeter*): as, the *c. g. s.* system of physical units.

ch. [(1) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, *cch*, later *tch*, medial (in earlier ME. never final, being in its origin due to a following *c* or *i*), < AS. *c* (orig. or inflexive), followed by vowel *e* (*æ*, *ea*, *eá*), *i*, or *y*, the *c* in such case being usually pron. as a palatalized *k*, as in *ceaster*, E. *chester*, *ciel*, E. *chest*, *cild*, E. *child*, *wicce*, E. *witch*, *hwyle* (*hwylce*), E. *which*, etc. (2) < ME. *ch* initial, *ch*, rarely *cch* (or later *tch*) medial (see above), < OF. *ch* (pron. as mod. E. *ch*, i. e., *tsh*, but in mod. F. simply *sh*: see below), < L. *c*, under conditions like those mentioned above. (3) < mod. F. *ch*, pron. *sh*. (4) < L., etc., *ch*, < Gr. χ, an aspirated form of *k*, L. *c*, whence the L. spelling *ch*. (5) < Sc., var. *gh*, repr. ME. *gh*, *h*, < AS. *h*, etc., or Gael. or other forms of this palatal sound, like G. *ch*, aspirated form of orig. *c* or *k*, as in G. *krachen* = AS. *cearcian*, E. *crack*, etc. (6) In Skt. Hindu., etc., see def.] A common English digraph, of various origin and pronunciation. In native English words it is always pronounced *tsh*, being a compound sound consisting of a *t* produced at the *sh*-point, followed by an *sh* in intimate union, so that the sound is commonly regarded as one, and is in many languages, as in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Russian, etc., provided with a simple character. In Spanish it is denoted by *ch* as in English, but the symbol is regarded and named (*che*, pronounced *cha*) as a single character in separate alphabetical place. *Ch* = *tsh* is the surd correlate of *j* = *dzh*. (See *j*.) The digraph *ch* occurs—(1) in words of Anglo-Saxon origin, being in such words usually initial, as in *child*, *choose*, *cheat*, etc., but sometimes final, as in *each*, *such*, *which*, but then usually in the combination *tch* (see *tch*); (2) in words of old French origin, as in *chair*, *chaise*, *chur*, *chamber*, etc.; (3) in words of modern French origin, in which it has the modern French sound, *sh*, as in *chaise*, *champagne*, and in some of older French origin, with original *ch*-sound, assimilated to modern *sh*, as in *champaign*, *chivalry*, etc.; (4) in words of Greek origin, representing the Greek χ, as in *chorus*, *chyle*, etc., being in older words of this origin often a modern substitution for Middle English, Old French, Middle Latin, etc., *c* or *k*, as in *Christian*, *chameleon*, *chamomile*, *alchemy*, *chirurgeon*, etc.; (5) in Scotch words, as *loch*, in which the *ch* is a guttural spirant or fricative uttered through the narrowed throat, like the German *ch* in *doch*, *ach*, etc.; (6) in words of Sanskrit, Hindustani, etc., origin, in which *ch* has the same sound as in English. So in words of Spanish and Portuguese origin, as *chinch*, *chinchilla*, and in Russian and other Slavic words, in which the spelling *tch*, *tsh*, or (as in German) *tsch* is often employed for the single original Russian or Slavic character. See *assibilation*.

ch. An abbreviation (*a*) of *chapter*, and (*b*) of *church*.

C. H. An abbreviation (*a*) of *court-house*, very common in the southern United States, and as far north as southern Pennsylvania, as a part of town-names: as, Spottsylvania *C. H.*; and (*b*) of *custom-house*.

cha (chä), *n.* [Chinese *ch'a*, *tsʻa*, etc., tea: see *tea*.] The Chinese word for *tea*.—**Cha sze**, a tea-expert; a tea-taster.

chabasie (kab′a-zī), *n.* Same as *chabazite*.

chabazite, chabasite (kab′a-zīt, -sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαβάζιος, one of twenty species of stones mentioned in the poem Περὶ λίθων ("About stones"), ascribed to Orpheus (Webster's Dict.).] A mineral of the zeolite group which occurs in rhombohedral crystals of a white or flesh-red color. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium. A reddish variety from Nova Scotia is called *acadialite*; a yellowish variety from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Maryland, has been called *haydenite*.

Chablis (shä-blē′), *n.* A dry white French wine of excellent quality, taking its name from the town of Chablis, near Auxerre, in the department of Yonne.

chabouk, chabuk (cha-bûk′), *n.* [Also written *chawbuck*, repr. Hind. *chābuk*, a whip.] A long whip; specifically, the whip used in the East for inflicting corporal punishment.

> Drag forward that Fakir, and cut his robe into tatters on his back with your *chabouk*.
>
> *Scott*, Surgeon's Daughter, xiv.

Chaca (kā′kä), *n.* [NL., from native E. Ind. name.] 1. The typical genus of the family *Chacidæ*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus. Also *chaka*.

chacet, *v.* and *n.* A former spelling of *chase*.

chachalaca (chä-chä-lä′kä), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's cry.] The Texan guan, *Ortalis vetula maccalli*; a gallinaceous bird of the family *Cracidæ* and subfamily *Penelopinæ*, the only representative of the family in the United States. It is 23 inches long and 26 in extent of wings, of a dark-olive color, brightening to lustrous green on the tail, and changing to plumbeous on the head; the lower parts are of a dingy, undefinable color. It is easily domesticated, and is said to be sometimes used as a game-fowl. It inhabits the valley of the Rio Grande and thence southward. The name is variously spelled, the orthography here given being the usual one.

chacid (ka′sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chacidæ*.

Chacidæ (kā′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Chaca*. The head and front of the body are much depressed; the true dorsal fin is short and anterior; the adipose is replaced by a rayed dorsal, which is confluent with the caudal; the anus is behind, and there is a second anal corresponding to the second dorsal and also confluent with the caudal; each pectoral fin has a strong spine, and the ventrals are moderately far back. The family is represented by an Indian fresh water fish, *Chaca lophioides*. By most ichthyologists the species is referred to the family *Siluridæ*, and variously regarded as representative of a subfamily (*Chacinæ*), a group (*Chacina*), or a cohort (*Chacini*).

Chacina (kā-sī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the broad isthmus, the dorsal and anal fins divided into two portions, the anterior portion of the former with a strong spine, the posterior and the anal united with the caudal, and the ventrals six-rayed. The group is the same as the family *Chacidæ*.

Chacinæ (kā-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-inæ*.] The *Chacidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Siluridæ*: same as *Chacidæ*.

Chacini (kā-sī′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaca* + *-ini*.] In Bleeker's system of classification, a cohort of the family *Siluridæ*: same as *Chacidæ*.

chack1 (chak), *v. t.* [< *cf. chock*3, *chuck*3, and *check*3, *v.*] 1. To bruise, nip, or pinch by jamming or squeezing accidentally: as, to *chack* one's finger in shutting a door.—2. To cut by a sud-

den stroke.—3. To take hold of suddenly.—4. In the *manège*, to jerk or toss (the head), as a horse, in order to slacken the strain of the bridle.

chack[2] (chak), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A slight repast; luncheon; a snack: as, "a *chack* of dinner," *Galt.* Also *check, chatt.* [Scotch.]—**Family chack,** a family dinner; a dinner or luncheon *en famille*, or without special preparation or formality.

He seasoned this dismission by a kind and hospitable invitation, "to come back and take part o' his *family-chack*, at ane precesely." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxiv.

chack[3], **checker, chack-bird** (chak, chak'ėr, chak'bėrd), *n.* [Sc. *chack*, also *check*, and comp. *stane-chacker, -checker*, the wheatear, also the stonechat; var. of *chat*[2].] Local British names of the wheatear, *Saxicola œnanthe. Montagu.*

chack[4] (chak), *n.* and *v.* A Scotch form of *chuck*[1].

chackle (chak'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chackled*, ppr. *chackling.* [Var. of *chatter*; cf. *chack*[1], *chat*[1].] To chatter. [Prov. Eng.]

chackstone (chak'stōn), *n.* A jackstone. [Eng.]

chacma (chak'mä), *n.* The Hottentot name of a South African baboon, *Cynocephalus porcarius.*

chaco (chak'ō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of an unctuous earth found at La Paz, Bolivia, which is made into pats and eaten with chocolate.

chaconne, chacone (sha-kon', -kōn'), *n.* [< F. *chaconne* = It. *ciaconna*, < Sp. *chacona*, a dance, an air.] 1. An old dance or sarabband, probably of Moorish or Spanish origin.—2. A musical composition in the movement of such a dance, in slow tempo, usually in triple rhythm, and properly consisting of a series of variations upon a ground-bass of eight bars' length. It closely resembles the passacaglia.

chacuru (cha-kö'rö), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of *Bucco chacuru*, a South American barbet or puff-bird, barred above with brown and black, having two black stripes on each side of the head and a very stout red beak.

chad[1] (chad), *n.* 1†. An obsolete form of *shad.* —2. The name in Cornwall, England, of the young of the common sea-bream, *Pagellus centrodontus.*

chad[2] (chad), *n.* [E. dial. var. of *chat*[4], q. v.] 1. A dry twig: same as *chat*[4].—2. Dry, bushy fragments found among food. [Prov. Eng. in both senses, usually in plural.]

chadam (chad'am), *n.* [E. Ind.] An imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, representing 25 cowries, or 2½ mills. *Simmonds.*

chadar, *n.* See *chudder.*

chadding (chad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **chad*[2], v., < *chad*[2], *n.*] Gathering twigs. [Prov. Eng.]

chadlock (chad'lok), *n.* A dialectal variant of *charlock.*

chad-penny (chad'pen'i), *n.* A contribution made at Whitsunday to aid in keeping in repair Lichfield cathedral, England, which is dedicated to St. Chad. [Local, Eng.]

chænichthyid (kē-nik'thi-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

Chænichthyidæ (kē-nik-thi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænichthys* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chænichthys*, and including those *Notothenioidea* which have the snout produced and spatuliform, the body mostly naked, and two dorsal fins, the first of which is short and the second long. The few species known are confined to the antarctic seas.

Chænichthys (kē-nik'this), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, gape, + *ἰχθύς*, fish.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Chænichthyidæ.*

chænopsid (kē-nop'sid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chænopsidæ (kē-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chænopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of blennioid fishes, represented by the genus *Chænopsis.* The body is elongated, compressed, and naked; the head elongated and with the postocular region much developed; the branchiostegal membrane conspicuous externally and free from the throat; the dorsal fin long, with the anterior rays inarticulate and the remainder articulate; and the ventrals a little in advance of the pectorals and having two or three rays. The only known species is the *Chænopsis ocellatus*, a rare fish of the Caribbean sea.

Chænopsis (kē-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1865), irreg. < Gr. *χαίνειν*, yawn, + *ὄψις*, look, face.] The typical genus of the family *Chænopsidæ.*

Chærophyllum (kē-rō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., in L. *chærephyllum* (usually *cærefolium*, > ult. E. *chervil*), < Gr. *χαιρέφυλλον*, chervil: see *chervil.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of about 30 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. The more common European species are popularly called *chervil* (which see).

chæta (kē'tä), *n.*; pl. *chætæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, long, loose, flowing hair, a horse's mane, etc.] In *zoöl.*, a bristle; a seta: used chiefly in composition.

Chætetes (ket'ē-tēz), *n.* Same as *Chætites.*

Chætetidæ (kē-tet'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætitidæ.*

Chætifera (kē-tif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous*, and cf. *Chætophora*[1].] An ordinal or other group of cephyreans which have chætæ or setæ. They are characterized by having two strong ventral bristles, the mouth at the base of the proboscis, and the anus terminal. The group contains the families *Echuridæ* and *Bonelliidæ*, and is distinguished from *Achæta*. Also called *Armata.*

Chætiferi (kē-tif'e-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chætiferus*: see *chætiferous.*] Same as *Chætifera.*

chætiferous (kē-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætiferus*, < *chæta*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Cf. *Chætophorous.*] Bearing chætæ or bristles; setiferous or setigerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætifera.*

Chætites (ket'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὤψ*, stone.] The typical genus of the family *Chætitidæ.* Also *Chætetes.*

Chætitidæ (kē-tit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætites* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil tabulate corals occurring in several geological formations, from the Silurian to the Permian. Also *Chætetidæ.*

Chætocercus (kē-tō-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *κέρκος*, tail.] 1. A genus of humming-birds. *G. R. Gray*, 1853.—2. A genus or subgenus of kangaroo-rats, of the family *Dasyuridæ* and subfamily *Dasyurinæ* or *Phascologalinæ.* It is detached from *Phascologale* on account of the crested compressed tail and the lack of one lower premolar tooth. *C. cristicauda* is the type. *Krefft*, 1866.

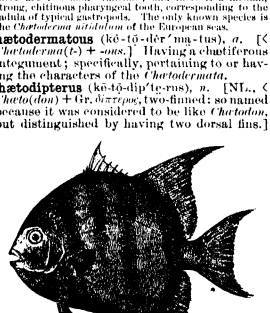
Chætoderma (kē-tō-dėr'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *δέρμα*, skin.] 1. A genus of supposed gephyrean worms having minute calcified spines in the integument, whence the name: now regarded as a genus of gastropodous mollusks, and made the type of an order *Chætodermata. Lovén*, 1845.—2. [*cap.*] Used as a plural.] Same as *Chætodermata. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit.

Chætodermata (kē-tō-dėr'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chætoderma(t-)*.] An order of shell-less lopoleural gastropods, represented by the genus *Chætoderma.*

Chætodermatidæ (kē"tō-dėr-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætoderma(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family of gastropods which is represented by the genus *Chætoderma.* The body is vermiform and subcylindrical, with a swelling at each end, the anterior oral and the posterior anal; the intestine has a hepatic sac; there are two anal branchiæ; and there is a median, strong, chitinous pharyngeal tooth, corresponding to the radula of typical gastropods. The only known species is the *Chætoderma nitidulum* of the European seas.

Chætodermatous (kē-tō-dėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *Chætoderma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Having a chætiferous integument; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætodermata.*

Chætodipterus (kē-tō-dip'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < *Chæto(don)* + Gr. *δι-* + *πτερόν*, two-finned: so named because it was considered to be like *Chætodon*, but distinguished by having two dorsal fins.]



Moonfish, or Porgy (*Chætodipterus faber*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

A genus of chætodontoid fishes, of the family *Ephippidæ. C. faber* is a species of the Atlantic coast of North America, locally known as the *moonfish* and *porgy* (but very different from the porgy of New York). *C. zonatus* is a species of the Pacific coast.

Chætodon (kē'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Chætodontidæ:* so named from the slender bristle-like character of the teeth, which are closely crowded together. To it have been referred at times not only all the *Chætodontidæ*, but some other forms little related to it. By most late writers it is restricted to such species as *C. capistratus* and *C. lunula.*

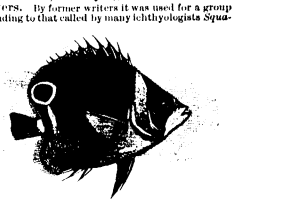
Chætodonidæ (kē-tō-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chætodontidæ* as used by former writers. *Swainson*, 1839.

chætodont (kē'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chætodontoidea* or *Chætodontidæ. Sir A. Richardson.*

II. *n.* Same as *chætodontid.*

chætodontid (kē-tō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ.*

Chætodontidæ (kē-tō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodont(-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian or spiny-finned fishes, typified by the genus *Chætodon*, of varying limits with different writers. By former writers it was used for a group corresponding to that called by many ichthyologists *Squa-*



Chætodon lunula.

mipinnes. By late ichthyologists it is restricted to *Chætodontoidea*, with a single entire dorsal fin, branchial apertures confluent below, and the post-temporal bones undivided and articulating by a single process with the cranium. It includes numerous tropical sea-fishes of rather small or moderate size, most of which frequent coral reefs. They are generally remarkable for the contrast and beauty of their colors.

Chætodontina (kē"tō-don-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon(t-)* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of *Squamipinnes*, characterized by the absence of palatine and vomerine teeth: nearly the same as the family *Chætodontidæ* of recent authors.

chætodontoid (kē-tō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chætodontoidea.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætodontoidea.*

Chætodontoidea (kē"tō-don-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætodon(t-)* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of chætodont fishes. It contains several families, having peculiarly modified vertebræ and basioccipital bone, vertically extended lanceliar upper pharyngeal bones, and a much compressed body with its integument encroaching upon the dorsal and anal fins.

chætognath (kē'tog-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætognatha*; chætognathous.

II. *n.* A member of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætognatha (kē-tog'na-thi), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætognathus*: see *chætognathous.*] A group of transparent animals consisting of the family *Sagittidæ*, the affinities of which are still undetermined. They resemble the nematoid worms and oligochetous annelids in structure, while their mode of development is peculiar, presenting some points of resemblance to that of lower fishes and echinoderms. The group is now made a separate class of the branch *Vermes.*

chætognathous (kē-tog'na-thus), *a.* [< NL. *chætognathus*, < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chætognatha.*

Chætomium (kē-tō'mi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle).] A genus of ascomycetous fungi which grow upon paper (sometimes in books), straw, and similar substances, frequently producing red or yellow spots. The fructification consists of superficially borne perithecia, clothed with hairs or minute bristles and containing asci and spores. The asci are very delicate, and are easily ruptured, so that only the spores are commonly seen.

Chætonotus (kē-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαίτη*, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + *νῶτος*, the back.] A genus of minute aquatic worm-like animals of uncertain position, referred by Ehrenberg to the rotifers, by Dujardin to the infusorians; and they are placed by some writers with *Ichthydium* in the order of oligochætous annelids, and by others with *Ichthydium* and some related genera in a separate class *Gastrotricha.*

Chætophora[1] (kē-tof'o-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous.*] In *zoöl.*, a division of annelids including those which

move by means of setigerous feet or parapodia, or by suctorial disks, as the oligochætous and polychætous forms of worms, and the suctorial forms, or leeches. The group is nearly equivalent to the class *Annelida* in the usual acceptation of that term.

Chætophora elegans. In one branch a *gonosporic* ovisac containing produced in each cell. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité general de Botanique.")

Chætophora[2] (kę-tof'ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *chætophorus*: see *chætophorous*.] In *bot.*, the principal genus of the *Chætophoraceæ*.

Chætophoraceæ (kē-tof-ō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætophora*[2] + *-aceæ*.] A family of filamentous green fresh-water or rarely terrestrial algæ, belonging to the *Chlorosporeæ*, and characterized by bristle-like tips on terminal apiculi or cells. *Chætophora* is the principal genus, and *C. elegans* a common species.

chætophorous (kē-tof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chætophorus* (cf. *chætiferous*), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing bristles; setigerous or setiferous; cheetiferous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chætophora*.

chætopod (kē'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chætopoda*. Also *chætopodous*.

II. *n.* An annelid or worm of the order *Chætopoda*.

Chætopoda (kē-top'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + πους (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] **1.** In some systems of zoological classification, a prime division or branch of a phylum of the animal kingdom called *Appendiculata*, consisting of two classes, *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta*: in this sense contrasted with *Rotifera* (alone) and *Gnathopoda* (*Arthropoda* indiscriminately). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**2.** Ordinarily, an order or subclass of the class *Annelida*, with dorsal branchiæ and non-suctorial mouth. They are marine worm-like annelids not distinctly segmented, and with tubular setigerous feet or parapodia, whence the name. There is a metamorphosis in most forms, and the sexes are generally distinct. This order is a large and important group of about 20 families, which has received many names, and to which varying limits have been assigned; it is now usually divided into *Oligochæta* and *Polychæta*.

chætopodous (kę-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Chætopoda* + *-ous*.] Same as *chætopod*.

Chætops (kē'tops), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + ὤψ, eye, face.] A notable genus of turdoid passerine birds of Africa: so called from the bristly rictus which they possess. *C. fraxatus* is an example.

Chætopteridæ (kē-top-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætopterus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of annelids, usually referred to the order *Chætopoda*, sometimes to the *Cephalobranchia*. The body is elongated and segmented into several dissimilar regions; the dorsal appendages of the middle segments are alate and often lobate, and they usually have 2 or 4 very long tentacular cirri. The animals live in parchment-like tubes.

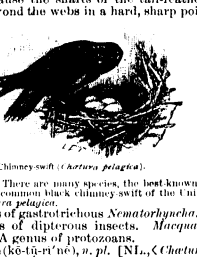
Chætopterus (kē-top'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + πτερον, wing.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætopteridæ*. *C. pergamentaceus* is a West Indian species.—**2.** A genus of sparoid fishes.

Chætosoma (kē-tō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + σῶμα, body.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chætosomidæ*, having a double row of short knobbed rods on the ventral surface in front of the anus.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects.

Chætosomidæ (kē-tō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætosoma*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of marine worms of uncertain position, usually referred to the order *Nematoidea*, and considered to have relationship with the *Chætognatha* (*Sagitta*).

Chætospira (kē-tō-spī'rä), *n.* [NL. (Lachmann, 1856), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + σπεῖρα, a coil, spire.] A genus of heterotrichous infusorians, of the group of the stentors or trumpet-animalcules, having a slender, spirally twisted, ribbon-like extension of the anterior region, and a lateral hyaline expansion along the peristome. It includes sedentary loricate infusorians, the zoöids of which are not attached to the sheath, as *C. mulleri*.

Chætura (kę-tū'rä), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825), < Gr. χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, bristle), + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ*; the spine-tailed swifts: so called because the shafts of the tail-feathers project beyond the webs in a hard, sharp point



Chimney-swift (*Chætura pelagica*).

or mucro. There are many species, the best-known of which is the common black chimney-swift of the United States, *Chætura pelagica*.

2. A genus of gastrotrichous *Nematorhyncha*.—**3.** A genus of dipterous insects. *Macquart*, 1851.—**4.** A genus of protozoans.

Chæturinæ (kē-tū-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chætura*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of non-passerine fissirostral birds, of the family *Cypselidæ* or swifts; the spine-tailed swifts, differing from the typical swifts or *Cypseliinæ* in having the normal ratio of the phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5). The genera are *Chætura*, *Collocalia*, *Dendrochelidon*, *Cypseloides*, and *Nephæcetes*.

chæturine (kę-tū'rin), *a.* Spine-tailed, as a swift; of or pertaining to the *Chæturinæ*.

chafe (chāf), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chafed*, ppr. *chafing*. [< ME. *chaufen*, warm, heat, < OF. *chaufer*, F. *chauffer*, warm, = Pr. *calfar*, < L. *calefacere*, make warm, < *calere*, be warm, + *facere*, make. Cf. *calefaient*, *calefig*, and see *chauf*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To heat; make warm.

That the flamme upbende
The welles forto cherce and *chaufe* olotte.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To excite heat in or make warm by friction; stimulate to warmth by rubbing, as with the hands: as, to *chafe* the limbs.

At last, recovering hart, he does begin
To rubb her temples, and to *chafe* her chin.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Fain would I go to *chafe* his paly lips
With twenty thousand kisses.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

But she . . . laid his head upon her lap,
And loosed the shatter'd casque, and *chafed* his hands.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. To fret and wear by friction; abrade; especially, abrade (the skin) by rubbing; make sore by rubbing; gall: as, the course garments *chafed* his skin.

The ground for anchorage is of the very best kind, sand without coral, which last *chafes* the cables all over the Red Sea.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 340.

Two slips of parchment . . . she sewed round it to prevent its having *chafed*.
Scott.

The opposite hill, which hems in this romantic valley, and, like a heavy yoke, *chafes* the neck of the Aar.
Longfellow, Hyperion, iii. 2.

4. To irritate; annoy; vex; gall; make angry.

These foughten full harde, that sore were *chaufed* with wrath oon a gein a nother.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 469.

Her intercession *chaf'd* him so,
When she for thy repeal was suppliant,
That to close prison he commanded her.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

Nay — yet it *chafes* me that I could not bend
One will; nor tame and tutor with mine eye
That dull old blooded Cæsar.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

5. To stimulate, as by pungent odors; perfume. [Rare.]

Lilies . . .
Whose scent so *chafed* the neighbour air, that you
Would surely swear Arabick spices grew.
Suckling.

6†. To animate; revive; inspirit; encourage.

That he wolde . . .
. . . cherish hem alle with his cher, & *chaufen* her loye,
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), ii. 128.

=**Syn. 3.** To rub, wear. **4.** To gall, vex, irritate, heat, ruffle, exasperate.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be or become heated.

The day be gan to *chaufe*, and the sonne was risen right high as a bonte the houre of pryme, and the duste began to rise right thikke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 283.

2. To be fretted and worn by rubbing: as, the cable *chafed* against a rock.—**3.** To be irritated or annoyed; fret; fume.

And take no care
Who *chafes*, who frets, or where conspirers are.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Strode about in the chamber,
Chafing and choking with rage; like corals were the veins on his temples.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, iv.

4. To be in violent agitation; rage or boil; dash, as in anger; fret.

The troubled Tiber *chafing* with her shores.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

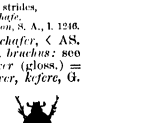
She too is strong, and might not *chafe* in vain
Against them.
Bryant, The Ages, st. 34.

chafe (chāf), *n.* [< *chafe*, *v.*] **1.** Heat excited by friction. [Rare.]—**2.** An irritated mental condition arising from continued provocation or annoyance; heated impatience or anger, especially under restraint or a sense of injury; a fretful tendency or state; vexation.

But she, in *chafe*, him from her lap did shove.
Sir P. Sidney, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 511.

Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks, but in a sultry *chafe*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1246.

chafer[1] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< ME. **chafer*, < AS. *ceafor*, *ceafer*, a beetle (tr. of L. *bruchus*: see *Bruchus*), = D. *kever* = OS. *kever* (gloss.) = OHG. *chevar*, *chevaro*, MHG. *kever*, *kefere*, G. *käfer*, a chafer; root uncertain; cf. MHG. *kifen*, *kiffen*, gnaw.] A name commonly given to several species of lamellicorn beetles, *Scarabæidæ*. The melancholy rose-chafer, *Euphoria melancholica*, a familiar example, feeds upon flowers or upon the sap exuded from wounded trees, but in the autumn, and especially in dry seasons, not infrequently attacks and injures ripe fruit of all descriptions, as grapes, figs, and cotton-bolls. The European cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*, is in habit and position the analogue of the American May beetle or June-bug.



Melancholy Rose-chafer (*Euphoria melancholica*), natural size.

chafer[2] (chā'fėr), *n.* [< *chafe* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which chafes.—**2†.** A vessel for heating water, food, etc.; a chafing-dish.

Water in *chafers* for laydyes fre.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

Chafowre, to make whote a thynge, as watur, calefactorium.
Prompt. Parv.

Hence—**3†.** Any dish or pan. [Rare.]

A *chafer* of water to cool the ends of the irons.
Baker, Hen. VIII., an. 1541.

4. A small portable furnace; a chauffer. *E. H. Knight.* Also *chaffer*.

chafery† (chā'fėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaferie*, < F. (OF.) *chaufferie*, a forge, < *chauffer*, OF. *chaufer*, heat; see *chafe*, *v.*] A sort of blacksmiths' forge formerly used in manufacturing iron in England, for reheating the blooms intended to be drawn out into bars.

chafe-wax (chāf'waks), *n.* [< *chafe*, heat, + obj. *wax*[1].] Cf. equiv. F. *chauffe-cire*.] Formerly, in England, an officer in chancery who prepared the wax for the sealing of writs and other documents about to be issued. Also written *chaff-wax*.

chafeweed (chāf'wēd), *n.* A local English name for *Gnaphalium Germanicum*, the cudweed.

chaff[1] (chaf), *n.* [= Sc. *caff*, < ME. *chaf*, *caffe*, < AS. *ceaf* = D. *kaf*, > MHG. *kaf*, G. *kaff*, chaff, prob. akin to OHG. *chera*, MHG. **kere*, G. *käfe*, pod, husk, G. dial. (Swiss) *kefen* (also *kifel*, Bav. *kifserbes*), green peas in the pod; cf. MHG. *keftach*, pods collectively.] **1.** The glumes or husks of wheat, oats, or other grain and grasses, especially when separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

Ley hem [pomegranates] feire in *chaf* that never oon other Touche, and ther thei beeth save ynough.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

We shall be winnowed with so rough a wind
That even our corn shall seem as light as *chaff*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. Straw cut small for the food of cattle.—**3.** Figuratively, paltry refuse; worthless matter, especially that which is light and apt to be driven by the wind.

Here ev'ery un-clene, carle, be my trowthe,
Caffe of creatoures alle, thow cursede wrieche!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1064.

Gods defend us!
We are *chaff* before their fury else.
Fletcher, Valentinian, v. 4.

Not meddling with the dirt and *chaff* of nature.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

4. In *bot.*, the scales or bracts which subtend the individual flowers in the heads of many *Compositæ*.—**5.** A name among fishermen for the finer kinds of seaweed.

chaff[2] (chāf), *v.* [A dial. form of *chafe*, preserving the older sound of the *a* (namely ä, å), as also in *chaff-wax* for *chafe-wax*: see *chafe*, *v. t.*, 4.] **I.** *trans.* To assail with sarcastic banter or raillery; banter; make game of; ridicule; tease; quiz; worry. [Colloq.]

Morgan saw that his master was *chaffing* him. *Thackeray.*

=**Syn.** See *taunt*.

II. *intrans.* To use bantering or ironical language by way of ridicule, teasing, or quizzing. [Colloq.]

chaff[2] (chăf), *n.* [< *chaff*[2], *v.* Cf. *chafe*, *n.*, 2.] Banter; sarcastic or teasing raillery.

In banter, in repartee, in *chaff*, the almost constant trait is some display of relative superiority — the detection of a weakness, a mistake, an absurdity, on the part of another. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 533.

chaffaret, chaffart, *n.* and *v.* Middle English forms of *chaffer*[1].

chaff-cutter, chaff-engine (chăf'kut'ėr, -en'jin), *n.* An agricultural machine for cutting up hay, straw, etc., as food for cattle. See *chaff*[1], 2.

chaffer[1] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *chaffere*, *chaffare*, *chaffar*, *chaffare*, earlier *chaffatare*, *chaffafare*, bargaining, trade, merchandise (= Icel. *kaupför*, a journey), < *cheap*, *chep*, a bargain, trade, + *fare*, a going, journey, doing, affair, business: see *cheap*, *n.*, and *fare*, *n.*] **1†.** Merchandise; wares; goods; traffic.

No regratour ne no wot of towne for to engrosse the *chaffare*, vpon payne for to be fourty dayes in the kynges prysone. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 353.

But these Marchandes with their shippes great,
And such *chaffare* as they bye and sell
By the weyes, must nede take on hand
By the coasts to passe of our England.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

2. Bargaining; haggling in buying and selling.

chaffer[1] (chaf'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chaffaren*, *chaffaren*, bargain, negotiate, < *chaffare*, etc., bargaining, trade: see *chaffer*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To buy or sell; trade or deal in.

Where is the fayre flocke thou was wont to leade?
Or bene they *chaffred*, or at mischiefe dead?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. To exchange; bandy.

Approching nigh, he never staid to greete,
Ne *chaffar* words. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To treat about a purchase or contract; bargain; haggle: as, to *chaffer* with a fishwoman or a huckman.

Nor rode himself to Paul's, the public fair,
To *chaffer* for preferments with his gold,
Where bishoprics and sheepcures are sold.
Dryden, Character of a Good Parson, l. 70.

2. To talk much and idly; chatter: as, "the *chaffering* sparrow," *Mrs. Browning*.

chaffer[2] (chaf'ėr), *n.* Same as *chafer*[2], 4.

chaffer[3] (chaf'ėr), *n.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who employs chaff or light raillery. [Colloq.]

She was considered the best *chaffer* on the road; not one of them could stand against her tongue. *Meadows.*

chafferer (chaf'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who chaffers; a bargainer; a buyer.

chaffering (chaf'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chaffer*[1], *v.*] **1.** Bargaining; trading.—**2.** Wordy talk and haggling.

Long ere heat of noon,
From byre or field the kine were brought; the sheep
Are penned in cotes; the *chaffering* is begun.
Wordsworth, Prelude, xiii.

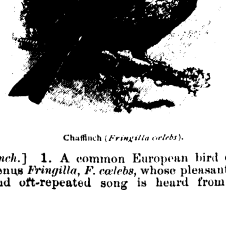
If the Florentines had laid aside their niggardly *chaffering* about the price, they might have diverted the storm.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 139.

chaffery† (chaf'ėr-i), *n.* [< *chaffer*[1] + *-y*.] Traffic; buying and selling.

chaff-flower (chaf'flou'ėr), *n.* The *Alternanthera Achyrantha*, a prostrate weed with chaffy flowers, common in warm regions.

chaff-halter (chaf'hal'tėr), *n.* A bridle with double reins used by women.

chaffinch (chaf'inch), *n.* [< ME. *chaffynche*, var. *caffynche*: so called from its delighting in *chaff*, or rather in grain (so the MD. name *fuxfinco*, also *furfuris*, < L. *furfur*, bran); < *chaff*[1] + *finch*.] **1.** A common European bird of the genus *Fringilla*, *F. cœlebs*, whose pleasant short and oft-repeated song is heard from early spring to the middle of summer. The plumage of the male is very pretty. Chaffinches are useful in destroying aphids and caterpillars, though they injure various kinds of garden-plants. In winter they feed mostly on seeds. Also called *chaffy*, *beech-finch*, *horse-finch*, *shell-apple*, *shelly*, *twink*, *spunk*, *pink*, etc.



Chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).

2. A name of the Australian birds of the genus *Chlorbia*, as *C. gouldiæ*.

chaffless (chaf'les), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-less*.] Without chaff; free from worthless matter, rubbish, or refuse. [Rare.]

The gods made you,
Unlike all others, *chaffless*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 7.

chaffo (chaf'ō) *r.* [E. dial., var. of *chavel*, q. v.] To chew. *Grose.*

chaffron (chaf'ron), *n.* Same as *chanfron*.

chaffs (chafs), *n. pl.* [Var. of *chaffs*: see *chaff*.] The jaws; jaw-bones; chops. [North. Eng.]

chaff-seed (chaf'sēd), *n.* The *Schwalbea Americana*, a scrophulariaceous plant with yellowish flowers, allied to the eyebright, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States: so called from its loose thin seed-coats.

chaff-wax (chaf'waks), *n.* Same as *chaff-wax*.

chaffweed (chaf'wēd), *n.* [< *chaff*[1] + *weed*[1].] A popular name of *Centunculus minimus*, from its small chaffy leaves. It is a low annual, allied to the pimpernel, widely distributed through Europe and America.

chaffy[1] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like chaff; full of chaff.

Chaffy grain beneath the thresher's flail. *Coleridge.*

2. In *bot.*, furnished with chaff, as the receptacle in some compound flowers; paleaceous.—**3.** Figuratively, light; frivolous; unstable.

A very light in love, a *chaffy* lord,
Nor worth the name of valiant!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

Slight and *chaffy* opinion. *Glanville*, Van. of Dogmat., xv.

chaffy[2] (chaf'i), *a.* [< *chaff*[2] + *-y*[1].] Given to chaffing; bantering; ironical. [Rare.]

The time is off-hand, *chaffy*, and must be taken in its mood. *Sir Charles Wyndham*, Vict. Rev., p. 24.

chaffy[3] (chaf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *chaffinch*.] A chaffinch. *Macgillivray.*

chafing-board (cha'fing-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a batten fastened upon the rigging of a ship to prevent chafing.

chafing-check (cha'fing-chek), *n.* *Naut.*, a cleat containing a sheave, sometimes fastened on the after side of the topgallant yard-arms for reeving the royal-sheets.

chafing-dish (chā'fing-dish), *n.* **1.** A dish or vessel to hold coals for heating anything set on it; a portable grate for coals.—**2.** A dish fitted with such a vessel for hot coals, or with lamps or the like beneath, and having a cover, used for cooking food or keeping it hot.

chafing-gear (chā'fing-gēr), *n.* *Naut.*, mats or other soft substances fastened on the rigging, spars, etc., to prevent chafing.

Wherever any of the numberless ropes or the yards are chafing or wearing upon the rigging, there *chafing-gear*, as it is called, must be put on. This *chafing-gear* consists of worming, parcelling, roundings, battens, and service of all kinds — rope yarns, spun yarn, marline, and seizing-stuffs. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 46.

chafing-plate (chā'fing-plāt), *n.* In *mech.*, any metal guard or plate put between two parts moving one upon the other: as, the bolster *chafing-plate* of a car-truck.

chafront†, *n.* See *chanfron*.

chaft (chăft), *n.* [North. E. and Sc., also *cheft*, usually in pl. *chafts*, *chefts*, corruptly *chaffs*, < ME. *chaft*, *chafte*, < Icel. *kjaptr*, *kjaptr* (pt pron. as *ft*) = Sw. *käft* = Dan *kjæft*, the jaw, with formative *-t*, connected with Dan. *kjæve*, the jaw, with OS. *kafbos*, pl., = AS. *ceaft*, pl. *ceaftas*, ME. *chavel*, *chavyl*, *chawylle*, *chawle*, early mod. E. *chaul*, *chawl*, *chowl*, *chole*, now *jowl*: see *chavel* = *chawl* = *chowl* = *jowl*, and cf. *chaw*[2] = *jaw*. The form *chaft* is in general use corrupted to *chap*, *chop*: see *chap*[2], *chop*[3].] A jaw.

chagant, *n.* [ML. *chaganus*, *cagannus*, etc., ult. < Pers. *khān*.] An obsolete form of *khan*[1].

For *chagan* is not a proper name, but a Princely title, which in those parts and the Countries adjoyning is still continued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 395.

chagigah (ha-gō'gä), *n.* [Heb.] The voluntary sacrifices offered by the Jews with the paschal lamb at the passover. It is supposed by some that in the time of Christ they were offered on the morning following the sacrifice of the paschal lamb. *Strauss.*

chagrin[1], *n.* [F. *chagrin*, a kind of leather, shagreen: see *chagrin*[2] and *shagreen*.] See *shagreen*.

chagrin[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *n.* [Formerly sometimes *shagreen*, a spelling now confined to the other sense; < F. *chagrin*, grief, sorrow, formerly (OF. *chagrin*) vexation, melancholy; prob. a metaphorical use of *chagrin*, a kind of roughened leather (*chagrin*[1], *shagreen*), sometimes used (it is supposed) for rasping wood, and hence taken as a type of corroding care. Cf. It. dial. (Genoese) *sagrind*, gnaw, *sagrindse*, consume one's self with anger; It. *tinnire*, dial. gnaw, fret. Similar turns of thought are seen in similar uses of E. *corrode*, *gnaw*, *nag*[1], *fret*[1].] Mental disquiet and pain from the failure of aims or plans, want of appreciation, mistakes, etc.; mortification; vexation.

Hear me, and touch Belinda with *chagrin*,
That single act gives half the world the spleen.
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 77.

Syn. *Vexation*, etc. See *mortification*.

chagrin[2] (sha-grin' or sha-grēn'), *v. t.* [< F. *chagriner*; from the noun.] To excite a feeling of chagrin in; vex; mortify.

O! trifling head and fickle heart,
Chagrined at what soe'er you start.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

chagul (chə-gūl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] In the East Indies, a kind of canteen, usually made of leather, used for carrying drinking-water.

chai-mui (chī'mūi or -mu), *n.* [Chinese.] A game played at dinner-parties and convivial gatherings in China. It is played by two persons, who, while looking each other steadily in the face, simultaneously extend a hand showing some or none of the fingers, crying out at the same time the probable number of fingers thus stretched out by both. The unsuccessful guesser has to drink a cup of wine as a forfeit. It is the same as the Italian game of *morra*, with some differences of method.

Every person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars who shall utter Shouts or Cries or make other Noises while playing the game known as *Chai-Mui*, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 6 a. m.
Hong Kong Ordinances, No. 2, of 1872 (quoted in Gilles's Glossary of Reference).

chain (chān), *n.* [< ME. *chaine*, *chayne*, *cheine*, *cheyne*, < OF. *chaine*, *chaene*, F. *chaîne* = Pr. Sp. *cadena* = Pg. *cadea* = It. *catena* = MD. *ketene*, D. *keten*, *ketting* = MLG. *kedene*, *kede*, LG. *kede* = OHG. *chetinna*, *chetina* (> Sloven. *ketina*), MHG. *ketene*, G. *kette* = Icel. (mod.) *keðja* = Sw. *kedja*, *led* = Dan. *Kjæde* = W. *cadwyn*, *cadwen*, a chain, < L. *catena*, a chain: see *catenæ*, *catenary*, etc., and cf. *chignon*.] **1.** A connected series of links of metal or other material, serving the purposes of a band, cord, rope,

Different forms of Chains.

or cable in connecting, confining, restraining, supporting, drawing, transmitting mechanical power, etc., or for ornamental purposes. In heraldry the chain, as a bearing, may be borne in a single piece bend wise, fesse-wise, or the like, or in a pess or saltier, or in a more elaborate arrangement. It is sometimes represented flat, like a bar or ribbon invected or indented on the edge, and pierced with holes.

Gift there schewethe in the Roche ther, as the frene *Chevn* were festned, that Andromade a gret Geaunt was bounden with, and put in Presoun before Noes Flode.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 30.

2. Figuratively, that which binds, confines, restrains, fetters, or draws; specifically, in the plural, fetters; bonds; bondage; slavery: as, bound by the *chains* of evil habit.

The melting voice through mazes running,
Untwisting all the *chains* that tie
The hidden soul of harmony.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 143.

3. In *surv.*, a measuring instrument, generally consisting of 100 links, each 7.92 inches (see *Gunter's chain*, below), or, as commonly in the United States, one foot, in length.—**4.** In *weaving*, the warp-threads of a web: so called because they form a long series of links or loops.—**5.** A series of things, material or immaterial, linked together; a series, line, or range of things connected or following in succession; a concatenation or coördinate sequence: as, a *chain* of causes, events, or arguments; a *chain* of evidence; a *chain* of mountains or of fortifications.

Nothing is so apt to break even the bravest spirits as a continual *chain* of oppressions.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

6. In *chem.*, a group of atoms of the same kind assumed to be joined to one another by chemical force without the intervention of atoms of a different kind.—**7.** *pl. Naut.*, strong bars or plates of iron bolted at the lower end to the

ship's side, and at the upper end secured to the iron straps of the wooden blocks called deadeyes, by which the shrouds supporting the masts are extended. Formerly, instead of bars, chains were used; hence the name. Same as *chain-plates*. **Albert chain**, a short chain attaching a watch to a buttonhole, where it is secured by a bar or hook: named (1849) from Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria. **Alderman in chains.** See *alderman*. **Angular chain-belt.** See *mantlet*. **Chain-belt.** See *belt*. **Chain cable.** See *cable*, 2. — **Chain harrow.** See *harrow*. **Chain-mail.** See *mail*. **Chain of locks,** in *canal navigation*, a series of locks contiguous one to another, the upper gate of one forming the lower gate of the one next above it. — **Chain of reasoning,** a series of arguments of which each one after the first uses as a premise the conclusion of the one that precedes it, or such that the conclusion of each is a premise of that which precedes it. **Endless chain.** See *endless*. **Gunter's chain,** the chain formerly in common use for measuring land. It has a length of 66 feet, or 22 yards, or 4 poles of 5½ yards each, and is divided into 100 links of 7.92 inches each. 100,000 square links make 1 acre. — **To back a chain.** See *back*[1]. — **Syn.** See *shackle*.

chain (chān), *v. t.* [< ME. *chaynen, cheynen*, etc.; from the noun.] **1.** To fasten, bind, restrain, or fetter with a chain or chains: as, to *chain* floating logs together; to *chain* a dog; to *chain* prisoners.

> A cheyne for *cheyne* a boke, by the gefte of Mawte Kent. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.
>
> The mariners he *chained* in his own galleys for slaves. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

2. Figuratively — (*a*) To unite firmly; link.

> In this vow [I] do *chain* my soul to thine. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

(*b*) To hold by superior force, moral or physical; keep in bondage or slavery; enthrall; enslave.

> And which more blest? who *chain'd* his country, say,
> Or he whose virtue sigh'd to lose a day?
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 147.
>
> I am *chained* to Time, and cannot choose depart.
> *Shelley*, Adonais, xxvi.

(*c*) To restrain; hold in check; control.

> He could stay swift diseases in old days,
> *Chain* madmen by the music of his lyre.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

3. To block up or obstruct with a chain, as a passage or the entrance to a harbor.

chain-ball (chān'bâl), *n.* Same as *chain-shot*.

chain-bearer (chān'bār'ėr), *n.* A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chainman.

chain-bit (chān'bit), *n.* A bridle-bit in which the mouthpiece is a chain.

chain-boat (chān'bōt), *n.* Same as *anchor-boy*.

chain-bolt (chān'bōlt), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, one of the large bolts by which the chain-plates are fastened to a vessel's sides. Also called *chain-plate bolt*. — **2.** A door-bolt which is held or drawn by a chain.

chain-bond (chān'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond formed by building an iron chain, a bar, or a heavy scantling into the masonry. Hoop-iron is often used, since it is so thin that it does not disturb the joints.

chain-bridge (chān'brij), *n.* A suspension-bridge in which the roadway is suspended by chains instead of by wire cables. See *bridge*[1].

chain-chest (chān'chest), *n.* *Naut.*, a locker in the channels for the storage of wash-deck gear. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 4.

chain-coral (chān'kor'al), *n.* A kind of fossil coral, *Catenipora escharoides*.

chain-coupling (chān'kup'ling), *n.* **1.** A supplementary coupling between railroad-cars, etc., used for security in case the main coupling should accidentally give way or become unfastened. — **2.** A hook or other device attached to the end of a chain for the purpose of connecting it with another chain or of fastening it to any object.

chain-fern (chān'fėrn), *n.* The common name of ferns of the genus *Woodwardia*, from the chain-like rows formed by the fruit-dots on each side of the midrib and midveins, and parallel to them.

chain-gang (chān'gang), *n.* A gang or number of convicts chained together, as during outdoor labor or while in transit.

> I'd take my place with a *chain-gang*, and eat Norfolk Island biscuit. *Lever*.

chain-gear (chān'gēr), *n.* A device for transmitting motion by means of a chain that engages the cogs or sprockets of a wheel.

chain-grate (chān'grāt), *n.* A feeding-device for furnaces. The fuel is placed in a hopper, and is slowly carried forward by an endless apron formed of cross-bars attached at each end to moving chains. These bars form the grate. The motion is so timed that when the fuel reaches the rear of the fire-box all combustible matter has been consumed, and the ashes are thrown off by the downward motion of the grate-apron as it returns in its circuit.

chain-guard (chān'gärd), *n.* In *watch-making*, a mechanism, provided with a fusee, to prevent the watch from being over-wound. *E. H. Knight*.

chain-hook (chān'hůk), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, an iron rod, with a handling-eye at one end and a hook at the other, for hauling the chain cables about. — **2.** A hook which grips a link of a chain cable and serves as a cable-stopper. — **3.** In *surg.*, a light chain with hooks attached, used for retracting the parts in dissecting.

chain-knot (chān'not), *n.* **1.** A series of loops on a cord, in which each loop successively locks the one above it, and the last loop is secured by passing the cord itself through it. — **2.** A knot used in splicing the loop-stitch in certain kinds of lacemaking.

chainless (chān'les), *a.* [*chain* + *-less*.] Having no chains; incapable of being chained or bound down.

> Eternal spirit of the *chainless* mind,
> *Byron*, Sonnet on Chillon.

chainlet (chān'let), *n.* [< *chain* + dim. *-let*.] A little chain.

> The spurs and ringing *chainlets* sound. *Scott.*

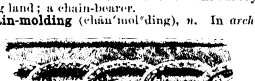
chain-lightning (chān'līt'ning), *n.* Lightning visible in the form of wavy or broken lines.

chain-locker, chain-well (chān'lok'ėr, -wel), *n.* *Naut.*, a receptacle below deck for the chain cable. The deck pipe, through which the chain passes, is made of iron. Steam-vessels have frequently a movable box on deck for this purpose.

chain-loom (chān'lōm), *n.* A loom in which patterns upon a chain control the harnesses, as distinguished from one governed by cams or by a Jacquard attachment. *E. H. Knight*.

chainman (chān'man), *n.*; pl. *chainmen* (-men). A man who carries the chain used in surveying land; a chain-bearer.

chain-molding (chān'mol'ding), *n.* In *arch.*,



Chain-molding. — From St. William's Chapel, York, England.

a species of molding cut to represent a chain. It occurs in the Romanesque style.

chain-pier (chān'pėr), *n.* A pier running into the sea, supported by chains like a suspension-bridge.

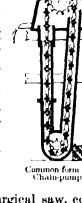
chain-pin (chān'pin), *n.* An iron pin used by surveyors for marking the length of a chain; a measuring-pin.

chain-pipe (chān'pīp), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron pipe or casing in the deck of a ship through which the chain cable is led.

chain-plate (chān'plāt), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the iron plates used for securing the shrouds of the lower rigging to a vessel's sides. Also called *channel-plate*. See *chain*, 7. **Chain-plate bolt.** See *chain-bolt*.

chain-pulley (chān'pul'i), *n.* A pulley having depressions in its periphery, in which lie the links or alternate links of a chain which passes over it and gives motion to or receives motion from it. *E. H. Knight*.

chain-pump (chān'pump), *n.* A form of pump employing an endless chain, armed at intervals with buckets or with flat valves or disks, to raise water for short distances.



Common form of Chain-pump.

The chain is carried over two sprocket-wheels, one of them submerged, and turns with them. If buckets are used, the water is lifted in them by turning the upper wheel, each bucket discharging its load as it passes over the wheel. When valves or disks are employed, the chain passes upward through a tube, which discharges the water forced into it by the disks.

chain-rule (chān'rōl), *n.* A rule of arithmetic, by which, when a succession or chain of equivalents is given, the last of each being of the same kind as the first of the next, a relation of equivalence is established between numbers of the first and last kind mentioned.

chain-saw (chān'sâ), *n.* A surgical saw, consisting of a chain the links of which have a serrated edge, used in amputations between small bones on account of its adjustability.

chain-shot (chān'shot), *n.* Two balls or halves of a ball connected by a chain, chiefly used in old naval ordnance to cut down the masts or spars of vessels or to destroy the shrouds and rigging. It is not used with modern ordnance.

Chain-shot.

In heraldry it is represented in various fantastic ways. Also called *chain-ball*.

> Thys argument, though it hee leauld against Poetrie, yet is it indeed a *chaine-shot* against all learning.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chainsmith (chān'smith), *n.* One who makes chains.

chain-snake (chān'snāk), *n.* A large harmless serpent of the United States, *Ophibolus getulus*: so called from the concatenation of its bold black and white markings.

chain-stitch (chān'stich), *n.* A stitch used in various kinds of ornamental needlework, in ordinary sewing (in contrast with the *lock-stitch*) by some sewing-machines, and as the characteristic method in tambour-work. To form chain-stitches in sewing, a loop is made on the right side of the stuff, and the thread, being passed backward through the stuff, is brought out again in the middle of this loop, and then pulled tight; another loop is then formed; and so on. In tambour-work the fabric itself is formed by such stitches made with a crochet-hook. **Chain-stitch embroidery,** embroidery done with a chain-stitch, whether with a needle or a hook. Some of the most ancient embroidery is of this character, and the stitch has been in use in all periods.

chain-stopper (chān'stop'ėr), *n.* A device for holding a chain cable or keeping it from running out too rapidly.

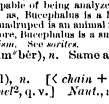
chain-syllogism (chān'sil'ō-jizm), *n.* A sorites. It is a complex syllogism or argumentation having more than two premises and capable of being analyzed into a series of true syllogisms: as, Bucephalus is a horse; a horse is a quadruped; a quadruped is an animal; an animal is a substance; therefore, Bucephalus is a substance. Also called *complex syllogism*. See *sorites*.

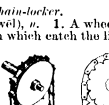
chain-timber (chān'tim'bėr), *n.* Same as *bond-timber*.

chain-wale (chān'wāl), *n.* [< *chain* + *wale*[1]; usually contr. to *channel*[2], q. v.] *Naut.*, a channel. See *channel*[2].

chain-well, *n.* See *chain-locker*.

chain-wheel (chān'hwēl), *n.* **1.** A wheel having sprockets or teeth which catch the links of a chain, used for transmitting power. — **2.** An inversion of the chain-pump, by which it is converted into a recipient of water-power. It consists of a bucket-chain which passes over a pulley and through a pipe of such a size that the buckets very nearly fill its section. The water flows into the pipe at the upper end, and, descending, carries the buckets with it, thus setting the whole chain and therefore the pulley in motion. This wheel is also known as Lamoliere's piston-wheel, the application having been first made by a French mechanician of that name.





Chain-wheels for transmitting power.

chainwise (chān'wīz), *adv.* [< *chain* + *-wise*.] Connected in a sequence, like the links of a chain.

chain-work (chān'wėrk), *n.* **1.** A style of textile fabric consisting of a succession of loops, used in hosiery and tambour-work. *E. H. Knight*. See *chain-stitch*. — **2.** In *decorative art*: (*a*) An ornament of chains meeting one another and interlinking, so as to form a sort of net. (*b*) Any carved or embossed work resembling intersecting links or overlapping chains.

> Wreaths of *chain work*, for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 Ki. vii. 17.

chair (chār), *n.* [< ME. *chaire, chaiere, chaere, chayre, chayere*, etc., < OF. *chaiere, chaere*, F. *chaire*, < L. *cathedra* (with reg. F. suppression of medial consonants *th* and *d*), a chair, a throne, < Gr. *καθέδρα*, a chair, seat: see *cathedra*. Cf. *chaise*, a doublet of *chair*.] **1.** A seat having a back, and sometimes arms, intended for the accommodation of one person. Chairs are usually movable, and made of wood, cane, or other light material, but are sometimes fixed, and sometimes made of stone or metal. The seats are usually and the backs frequently made of some soft material, often upholstered.

> The Jewes setten him in a *Chayere* and cladde him in a Mantelle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 14.

2. A seat of office or authority: as, the *chair* of a judge, a professor, the presiding officer of a meeting or an assembly, etc. Hence — (*a*) The

office itself; especially, the office of a professor; a professorship; as, to hold the *chair* of logic or divinity; to found a *chair* in a university. [In the medieval universities the lecturer alone sat in a chair, and the hearers on the rushes.]

> The *chairs* of justice
> Supplied with worthy men. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.

Nor does it follow, even when a *chair* is founded in connection with a well-known institution, that it has either a salary or an occupant. *O. W. Holmes*, Med. Essays, p. 87.

(b) The incumbent of a seat of authority; a professor or the like; now, specifically, the chairman or presiding officer of an assemblage: as, to address or support the *chair*.

> Let our universities, my Lord, no longer remaine thus silent. . . . Let it not be said, your *Chaires* take no notice of a more pernicious plot, than any that yet has alarm'd us. *Evelyn*, To the Bishop of Oxford.

3. One of four conventions connected with the eisteddfod of Wales, in which bardic matters are discussed and disciples trained in preparation for the great gorsedd or assembly.

> The great day of the Eisteddfod is the *chair* day — usually the third or last day — the grand event of the Eisteddfod being the adjudication on the *chair* subject and the chairing and investiture of the fortunate winner.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 792.

4†. A sedan-chair.

> Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
> And view with scorn two pages and a *chair*.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., i. 46.

5†. A two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse; a chaise; a gig.

> E'en kings might quit their state to share
> Contentment and a one-horse *chair*.
> *T. Warton*, Phaeton.

6. One of the iron blocks forming a kind of clutch by which, according to a common English system, the rails in a railroad are supported and secured to the sleepers or ties. A *joint-chair* is a chair that secures the connection of two rails at their ends. **Bath chair**, an invalid's chair on wheels, intended to be pushed along by an attendant: so called from Bath in England, where invalids are conveyed to the springs in such chairs. **Cane chair**. See *caned*. — **Chair of St. Peter**, the see of Rome, or the office of the papacy: so called from the tradition that St. Peter was the first bishop of Rome, and hence the founder of the papacy. **Chair of state**, a throne; the seat or dignity of any chief executive: as, Washington was unanimously called to the *chair of state*. — **Curule chair**. See *curule*. — **Easy chair**. See *easy-chair*. — **Folding chair**, a chair having the seat, legs, and back hinged and jointed in various ways, so that it can be folded up into a small space when not in use; a camp-chair; also, a sea-chair. **Oculist's chair**. See *oculist*. — **St. Peter's Chair**, the name of two Roman Catholic festivals, held on February 22d and January 18th, in celebration of St. Peter's traditional founding of the episcopacies of Antioch and of Rome on those dates respectively. **Windsor chair**, *(a)* A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood.

> He got up from his large wooden seated *windsor-chair*.
> *Dickens.*

(b) A sort of low wheeled carriage.

chair (chār), *v. t.* [< *chair*, *n.*] **1.** To place or carry in a chair: especially, carry publicly in a chair in triumph.

> The day the member was *chaired* several men in Congleby's rooms were talking over their triumph.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby, v. 2.

2. To place in a chair of office; install; enthrone.

> He took a big, grizzled, docile looking fellow patronizingly by the arm . . . and *chaired* him on a large cylinder-head. *T. Winthrop*, Love and Skates.

chair-bearer (chār'bār'ėr), *n.* Same as *chairman*, 2.

chair-bed (chār'bed), *n.* Same as *bed-chair*.

chair-bolt (chār'bōlt), *n.* A screw-bolt used for fastening a railroad-chair to the sleeper or tie. [Seldom used in the United States.]

chair-days (chār'dāz), *n. pl.* The evening of life; the time of repose for old age. [Poetical and rare.]

> In thy reverence, and thy *chair-days*, thus
> To die in ruffian battle. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

chairman (chār'man), *n.*; pl. *chairmen* (-men). **1.** The presiding officer of an assembly, association, company, committee, or public meeting. — **2.** One who assists in carrying a sedan-chair. *Prior.* Also called *chair-bearer*.

chairmanship (chār'man-ship), *n.* The office of a chairman or presiding officer, as of a committee or board; the performance of the duties of a chairman.

> A great meeting was held in the Town Hall, under Mr. Carter's *chairmanship*.
> *R. J. Huston*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 94.

chair-organ (chār'ôr'gan), *n.* A choir-organ. The word is supposed to be suggested by *choir organ*, with reference to the frequent location of the choir organ directly behind the organist's seat.

chair-rail (chār'rāl), *n.* In *carp.*, a board or plate of wood fastened to a wall at the proper height to prevent the plastering from being injured by the backs of chairs.

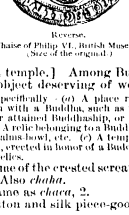
chair-web (chār'web), *n.* A scroll-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

chaise (shāz), *n.* [F.; a variant of *chaire*, a chair: see *chair*. In the 16th century the Parisians in many words substituted the sound of *z* for that of *r*, and in this case, as a distinct meaning was attached to each form, the modification was adopted as a new word.] **1.** Properly, a two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and generally furnished with a hood or top that may be let down. In dialectal speech often *shay*. — **2.** A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage drawn by two or more horses.

> Within the low wheel'd *chaise*,
> Her mother trundled to the gate
> Behind the dappled grays.
> *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. [< F. *chaise*, a chair, from the representation on the coin of the king seated on his throne.] A French gold coin first issued by Louis IX. in the thirteenth century. It was equal to about three United States gold dollars. The specimen illustrated weighs about 73 grains. Chaises were also coined in England in the reign of Edward III.

Obverse.



Reverse.

Chaise of Philip VI., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

chaisel, *n.* [ME., also *chaysel*, *cheisil*, *cheysel*, < OF. *chaisel*, *chaisil*, *cheinsil*, also *chamsil* (> ME. *chaunsel*), assibilated forms of *cainsil*, *cainsil* = Pr. *cansil*, *cansil*, < ML. *camisile*, *camisia*, a shirt, camise: see *camise* and *chemise*.] A fine linen used in the middle ages.

chaitya (chit'yä), *n.* [Skt. *chaitya*, any large tree in a village held in peculiar sanctity, an altar, a monument, a Buddhist temple.] Among Buddhists, a place or an object deserving of worship or reverence. Specifically, *(a)* A place rendered sacred by association with a Buddha, such as the spot where he was born, or attained Buddhaship, or entered into Nirvana, etc. *(b)* A relic belonging to a Buddha, such as a tooth, his girdle, alms-bowl, etc. *(c)* A temple, pyramidal tapering pillar, etc., erected in honor of a Buddha or an Arhat, or to contain relics.

chaja (chä'jä), *n.* A name of the crested screamer, *Chauna chavaria*. Also *chaha*.

chaka (cha'kä), *n.* Same as *chaca*, 2.

chaki (chä'ki), *n.* Cotton and silk piece-goods made in Egypt.

chalandre, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chalastic (ka-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chalastique*, < Gr. *χαλαστικός*, making supple, laxative, < *χαλαστός*, verbal adj. of *χαλᾶν*, let down, loosen, relax, slacken.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing stiffness in the fibers of the body; relaxing; emollient.

II. *n.* A relaxing or emollient medicine; also, a laxative.

chalaza (ka-lā'zä), *n.*; pl. *chalazæ* (-zē). [< NL. *chalaza*, < Gr. *χάλαζα*, hail, a hailstone, a pimple, a tubercle.] **1.** In *bot.*, that part of the ovule or seed where the integuments cohere with each other and with the nucleus. It is the true base of the seed, but corresponds to the hilum or scar only in some cases. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, one of the two albuminous twisted cords which bind the yolk-bag of an egg to the lining membrane at the two ends of the shell, and keep it near the middle as it floats in the albumen, so that the cicatricula or germinating point is always uppermost, and consequently nearest the source of heat during the process of incubation. Also called *pallet-sperm* and *treadle*. — **3.** Same as *chalazion*.

chalazal (ka-lā'zäl), *a.* [< *chalaza* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chalaza; containing the chalaza.

chalaze (ka-lāz'), *n.* [= F. *chalaze*, < NL. *chalaza*: see *chalaza*.] A chalaza.

chalazia, *n.* Plural of *chalazion*.

chalaziferous (kal-a-zif'ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *chalazifère*, < NL. *chalaza*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing chalazæ: applied to the layers of condensed albumen surrounding the yolk of an egg, which when twisted into strings form the chalazæ.

> The first deposit upon the yelk-ball consists of a layer of dense and somewhat tenacious albumen, called the *chalaziferous* membrane. . . . As the egg is urged along by the peristaltic action of the tube [oviduct], it acquires a rotation about the axis of the tube; the successive layers of soft albumen it receives are deposited somewhat spirally; and the *chalaziferous* membrane is drawn out into threads at opposite poles of the egg.
> *Cones*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 292.

chalazion, chalazium (ka-lā'zi-on, -um), *n.*; pl. *chalazia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *χαλάζιον*, dim. of *χάλαζα*, a sty: see *chalaza*.] In *pathol.*, a transparent swelling on the eyelid, due to inflammation of a Meibomian gland with obstruction of its duct. Also *chalaza*.

chalcanthite (kal-kan'thīt), *n.* [< L. *chalcanthum* (< Gr. *χαλκανθος*, a solution of blue vitriol, sulphate of copper, < *χαλκος*, copper, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; cf. the origin of *copperas*) + *-ite*2.] Native copper sulphate or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanosite*.

Chalcedonian1 (kal-sē-dō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Chalcedonius* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia, opposite Constantinople, or to the council held there and its teachings. — **Chalcedonian Council**, the fourth ecumenical council, held at Chalcedon A. D. 451, which condemned Eutychianism, and gave distinct expression to the doctrine of the Incarnable union, without mutation or confusion, of two perfect and complete natures, divine and human, in the one person of Christ. This council also conferred high privileges on the see of Constantinople, confirming and extending those given by the second ecumenical council, and putting it nearly on an equality with the see of Rome.

chalcedonian2 (kal-sē-dō'ni-an), *a.* Same as *chalcedonic*.

chalcedonic (kal-sē-don'ik), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the nature or appearance of chalcedony. Also spelled *calcedonic*.

> Many plants [fossils] have wood well preserved; others are completely silicified and *chalcedonic*. *Science*, IV. 73.

chalcedonous (kal-sed'ō-nus), *a.* [< *chalcedony* + *-ous*.] Having the character or appearance of chalcedony.

Chalcedony (kal-sed'ō-ni or kal'sē-dō-ni), *n.* [Altered, with immediate *ref.* to the L., from ME. *calcidoine*, *cassidoine*, *cassedony* (> E. *cassidony*1), < OF. *calcedoine*, F. *calcédoine* = Sp. It. *calcedonia* = Pg. *chalcedonia*, < L. *chalcedonius* (prop. adj. 'of Chalcedon'), chalcedony, < Gr. *χαλκηδών*, a precious stone found at Chalcedon, *Χαλκηδών*, an ancient Greek town in Asia Minor nearly opposite to Byzantium on Constantinople.] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling in color milk diluted with water, and more or less clouded or opaque with veins, circles, or spots. It is used in jewelry. There are several varieties, as common chalcedony, chrysoprase, sard, and sardonyx. Also called *white agate*. Also spelled *calcedony*. See cut under *botryoid*.

> Above was had a knightly armed kyng,
> Off *cassedony* will formed and made.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4510.

Chalcedony cement. See *cement*.

chalcedonyx (kal-sed'ō-niks), *n.* [< *chalcedony* + *onyx*.] A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. Also *calcedonyx*.

chalchihuitl (chal-chi-wētl'), *n.* [Mex.] A bluish-green turquoise found in New Mexico, highly prized as a gem by the aborigines.

chalcid (kal'sid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chalcidian*2 and *chalcidian*3.

Chalcide (kal'si-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chalcidæ*1.

Chalcidea (kal-sid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*2 (*Chalcid-*) + *-ea*.] A small group of existing *Lacertilia*.

Chalcides (kal'si-dēz), *n.* [NL., taken as sing., prop. pl. of L. *chalcus*, < Gr. *χαλκός*, a kind of lizard: see *Chalcis*2.] The typical genus of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*.

Chalcidian1 (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chalcis* (*Chalcid-*), Gr. *Χαλκίς* (*Χαλκιδ-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Chalcis, the chief city of the Greek island sometimes called Egripo and Negropont, but now bearing its ancient name Eubœa.

> The alphabet used by the Romans is identical with that of the *Chalcidian* colonies in southern Italy and Sicily.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 125.

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

chalcidian2 (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcis*1 (*Chalcid-*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the insects called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*3.

> The male insect is unknown, two insects mistaken for it being, according to Planchon, parasitic hymenoptera of the *chalcidian* group, living in the kermes grains.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 49.

II. *n.* An insect of the family *Chalcididæ*. Also *chalcid*.

chalcidian[3] (kal-sid'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chalcides* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the lizards called *Chalcididæ*. See *Chalcididæ*[2].

II. *n.* A lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*.

Also *chalcid*.

Chalcidic (kal-sid'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the district of Chalcidice, on the coast of ancient Macedonia.

chalcidica, *n.* Plural of *chalcidicum*.

Chalcidici (kal-sid'i-si), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides*, q. v.] In Oppel's system (1811), a family of squamate saurians, containing the chalcids or chalcidians.

chalcidicum (kal-sid'i-kum), *n.*; pl. *chalcidica* (-kä). [L., prop. neut. of *Chalcidicus*, < Gr. Χαλκιδικός, belonging to Chalcis, < Χαλκίς, L. *Chalcis*, a Greek city: see *Chalcis*[2].] A portico, or a hall supported by columns, or any addition of like character connected with an ancient basilica; hence, a similar addition to a Christian church.

Beyond the aisles there is an additional aisle of annexed buildings or *chalcidica*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 444.

Chalcididæ[1] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcis*[3] (*Chalcid-*) + *-idæ.*] In *entom.*, a large family of pupivorous spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, typified by the genus *Chalcis*, composed mainly of minute species most of which are parasitic on the larvæ or eggs of other insects. Some of them attack other parasites of the same or related families. The female chalcid, like the ichneumon fly, deposits her eggs on the larva or egg which she infests, sometimes on the surface, sometimes beneath it, and often many together. The larvæ which emerge feed on the egg or on the soft parts of the infested larva; the latter is unable to complete its transformations, and eventually dies, when the chalcid emerges either as a perfect insect or as a larva, in the latter case sometimes spinning a rough cocoon in which to pass the pupa state. The *Chalcididæ* in their perfect state have usually hard and often brilliant metallic bodies, from which the typical genus, *Chalcis*, takes its name; the antennæ are elbowed; the ovipositor issues before the tip of the abdomen; the pronotum does not reach the tegulæ; and the wings are almost devoid of veins. Many species are yet undescribed. Also *Chalcidæ*.

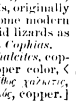
Chalcididæ[2] (kal-sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalcides* + *-idæ.*] In *herpet.*, a family of lizards, typified by the genus *Chalcides*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By some it is extended to include leptoglossate lizards having a distinct lateral fold, hidden ears, very short limbs, and elongated body. The species are tropical American. (*b*) By others the species are referred to the family *Teiidæ*.

chalcidiform[1] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcis*[1] (*Chalcid-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of an insect of the family *Chalcididæ*.

chalcidiform[2] (kal-sid'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chalcides* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the appearance of a lizard of the family *Chalcididæ*.

chalcidine (kal'si-din), *a.* [< *Chalcides* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of lizards of the family *Chalcididæ*; like a chalcid lizard.

Chalcis[1] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκός, copper: see *Chalcis*[2].] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the great parasitic family *Chalcididæ*, of the order *Hymenoptera*. It was founded by Fabricius in 1787. The insects of this genus are parasites, and are characterized by their swollen hind thighs and sessile abdomen. They infest many injurious insects, and transform within the bodies of their hosts without spinning a cocoon. *Chalcis albifrons* (Walsh) belongs to the closely allied genus *Spilochalcis*.



Chalcis albifrons. (Line shows natural size.)

Chalcis[2] (kal'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χαλκίς, a kind of lizard, also called χαλκίδικὸς (καὶ χαλκιδικός), i. e., Chalcidian lizard — Dioscorides), also ζόγνις and αἰγίς; named from Χαλκίς, Chalcis, a city in Eubœa, or more prob. (as also *Naxia*, Chalcis) < χαλκός, copper.] A genus of lizards, originally identical with *Chalcides*, but by some modern herpetologists limited to such teioid lizards as are by others referred to the genus *Ophias*.

chalcitis (kal-sī'tis), *n.* [L., also *chalcites*, copper ore, a precious stone of a copper color, < Gr. χαλκῖτις, containing copper (τὸ χαλκῖτις, copper ore), rock-alum, etc., < χαλκός, copper.] Same as *calcothar*.

Chalcochloris (kal'kō-klō'ris), *n.* [NL. (Mivart, 1867), < Gr. χαλκός, copper, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] Same as *Amblyomus*.

chalcocite (kal'kō-sit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-ce-* inserted, + *-ite*[2].] A native copper sulphid (Cu_2S), a mineral of a lead-gray to black color and metallic luster. It is commonly massive, but is also found in fine crystals, frequently hexagonal in form from twinning. It is an important ore of copper. Also called *chalcosin*, *copper-glance*, and in Cornwall *redruthite*, from the locality Redruth, where it occurs.

chalcodite (kal'kō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκώδης, contr. of χαλκοειδής, like copper (< χαλκός, copper, + εἶδος, form), + *-ite*[2].] A variety of the iron silicate stilpnomelane, occurring in scaly velvety coatings of a brass-like luster.

chalcograph (kal'kō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + γράφειν, write, grave; cf. Nτ. χαλκογράφος, an engraver (orig. formed to translate 'printer').] An engraving on copper or brass.

chalcographer (kal-kog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-er*[1].] An engraver on brass or copper. Also *chalcographist*.

chalcographic, chalcographical (kal-kō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chalcography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to chalcography: as, *chalcographic* artists.

chalcographist (kal-kog'ra-fist), *n.* [< *chalcography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chalcographer*.

chalcography (kal-kog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write, grave.] The art of engraving on copper or steel plates. Commonly called *line-engraving*, because it is chiefly by combinations of lines, simple or crossed, that the engraver imitates textures, etc.

chalcomenite (kal-kō-mē'nit), *n.* [Gr. χαλκός, copper, + μήν, moon, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper selenite, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a bright-blue color.

chalcomorphite (kal-kō-môr'fit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous calcium silicate found in minute hexagonal crystals in the lava of Nieder-Mendig in the Eifel, Rhenish Prussia.

chalcophanite (kal-kof'a-nit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + φανής, appearing, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous oxid of manganese and zinc, occurring in druses of minute tabular crystals of a bluish-black color and metallic luster at Stirling Hill in New Jersey. It assumes a bronze color when heated before the blowpipe, whence the name.

chalcophyllite (kal-kō-fil'it), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + φύλλον, a leaf, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in thin tabular crystals or foliated masses of a bright-green color. Also called *copper mica*.

chalcopyrite (kal-kop'i-rit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + *pyrites*, q. v.] Copper pyrites, or yellow copper ore. It is a sulphid of copper and iron, and occurs in tetragonal crystals or more commonly massive. It has a bright brass-yellow color and brilliant metallic luster on the fresh fracture. It is readily distinguished from pyrite, or iron pyrites, by its deeper color and inferior hardness.

chalcosiderite (kal-kō-sid'e-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + σίδηρίτης, of iron: see *siderite*.] A hydrous phosphate of iron and copper, occurring in crystalline aggregates of a siskin-green color.

chalcostibite (kal-kos'ti-bit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + στίβι, antimony (see *stibium* and *antimony*), + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of antimony and copper, of a lead-gray color. Also called *wolfsbergite*.

chalcotrichite (kal-kot'ri-kit), *n.* [< Gr. χαλκός, copper, + θρίξ (τριχ-), hair, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of cuprite or red oxid of copper, occurring in capillary crystals.

Chaldæism (kal'dē-izm), *n.* A combined science of astronomy and magic attributed to the Chaldeans: out of it probably grew astrology, to which the term is often extended.

Chaldæism and Magism appear . . . mixed up together. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 238.

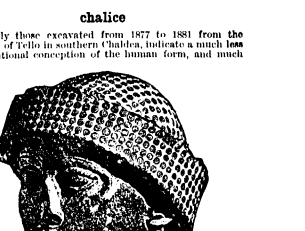
Chaldaic (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Chaldæus*, < Gr. Χαλδαῖος, < Χαλδαία, Chaldæa, prop. fem. of Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean*.

II. *n.* The language or dialect of the Chaldeans, one of the two dialects or branches of the Aramaic. Syriac being the other.

Also *Chaldee*.

Chaldaism (kal'dā-izm), *n.* [< Gr. Χαλδαΐσμός, < Χαλδαΐζειν, follow the Chaldeans, < Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] An idiom or a peculiarity of the Chaldee dialect.

Chaldean (kal-dē'an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chaldæa* + *-an*; see *Chaldaic*.] **I.** *a.* Relating or pertaining to Chaldæa, the rich plain of southern Babylonia: the name *Chaldea* was also often applied to the whole of that country, from the dominance of the Chaldean race over it for a long period. It was in Chaldæa that the important Mesopotamian civilization was developed from the primitive Accadian. Also *Chaldæan*, *Chaldaic*, and *Chaldee*. **Chaldean art**, the earliest development of Accadian or Mesopotamian art, from which the later art of Babylon and Assyria was directly derived. Though still imperfectly known, this art clearly contains the germs of all the later developments from it, including the substructural mounds, terraced temples of brick, enamels, use of bright colors, and engraved gems. Such stone sculptures as have been found, particularly those excavated from 1877 to 1881 from the mound of Tello in southern Chaldea, indicate a much less conventional conception of the human form, and much



Chaldean Art.—Sculptured head from Tello, in the Louvre Museum.

more artistic promise, than was fulfilled in this branch of art by the Babylonian and Assyrian sculptors. **Chaldean cycle.** See *cycle*. **Chaldean era.** See *era*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Chaldæa; specifically, a member of the Semitic race from whom Chaldea took its name, who were celebrated as warriors, astrologers, magicians, etc., and constituted the priestly caste of Babylonia. Hence—2. In the Bible, sometimes, an astrologer, soothsayer, or fortune-teller.

Chaldee (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* < L. *Chaldæus*, < Gr. Χαλδαῖος, Chaldean.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Chaldean*.

Chaldee language. See *Chaldee*, *n.* **Chaldee Paraphrases**, commentaries, called by the Jews *Targume*, made for those Jews who spoke the Chaldee language and did not understand Hebrew.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Chaldæan*, 1.—2. Same as *Chaldaic*.

chalder[1] (chal'dėr), *n.* [< OF. *chaudiere, caudiere, F. chaudière = Pr. caudiera = Sp. caldera = Pg. caldeira = It. caldaja, caldara, < L. (LL. ML.) caldaria, a kettle for hot water: see *chaldron*[1], *caldron*.] **I.** *n.* Same as *chaldron*[1].—2. The Scotch form of *chaldron*[1]. The Scotch chalder was nearly 12 quarters Winchester measure, or 16 bolls of corn.

chalder[2] (chal'dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a rudder-band or gudgeon. [Eng.]

chalder[3] (chal'dėr), *n.* Same as *chaldrick*.

chaldern (chal'dėrn), *n.* Same as *chaudron*.

chaldese, *v. t.* [< *chaldee* (pl. *Chaldees*), q. v., with allusion to magic. See *Chaldæism*.] To trick; injure by trickery. Also *caldese*. [Old slang.]

chaldrick (chal'drik), *n.* [E. dial., also *chalder*; origin obscure.] A name in the Orkney islands for the oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus*. *Montagu*.

chaldron[1] (chal'drun), *n.* [Assibilated form of *caldron*, < OF. *chaudron, F. chaudron, a kettle: see *chalder*[1] and *caldron*.] A measure of coals, etc., equal, by a statute of Charles II., to 36 coal bushels, or 25½ hundredweight, but customarily in England to 32 heaped bushels. The Newcastle chaldron is 52½ or 53 hundredweight. In American ports the weight is very various, but the ordinary weight in the United States is 2000 hundredweight.

chaldron[2], *n.* See *chaudron*.

chalet (sha-lā'), *n.* [F., < Swiss *chalet*, prop. a little castle, < M. L. *castelletum*, > E. *castellet*, *castlet*, q. v.] **1.** A hut or cabin in which cattle and herdsmen are housed for the night on the Swiss mountains.

Chalets are summer huts for the Swiss herdsmen. *Woodsworth.*

Hence—**2.** A dwelling-house of the Swiss peasantry similarly constructed, that is, low, with very wide eaves, and with the roof weighted down with large stones to secure it against the mountain winds.—**3.** A country residence built in the general style of a Swiss mountain cottage, but generally of ornamental character.

Chalet-horn, a horn used by Swiss mountaineers in calling together their herds or flocks.

chalice (chal'is), *n.* [< ME. *chalice*, also *calice*, < OF. *chalice, calice, mod. F. calice = Pr. calitz = Sp. caliz = Pg. calix, calice = It. calice = AS. calic = OS. kelik = D. kelk = OHG. chelih, kelih, MHG. G. kelch = Icel. kálkr = Dan. kalk, < L. calix (calic-), a cup, = Skt. kalaça, a cup, waterpot; cf. Gr. κύλιξ, a cup: see *calix* and *calyx*.]

1. A drinking-cup or -bowl.

This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poison'd *chalice*
To our own lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, I. 7.

Tulips, dark purple and cream-color, burning scarlet and deep maroon, held their gay *chalices* up to catch the dew. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 39.

2. The cup in which the wine is administered in the celebration of the eucharist or Lord's supper. It is now generally made of silver, gilt inside; but gold chalices are not infrequent, while less costly materials have been used at all periods. The rubrics of the Roman Catholic Church require the chalice to be of gold or silver. The shape of the chalice varies very greatly; but in general the foot is wide-spreading, and a knop is introduced in the stem, sometimes half-way up, sometimes nearer the bowl, the object being to prevent all chance of spilling the consecrated wine, the knop affording a firm hold for the hand.

Chalice, from Treasury in Mayence Cathedral.

There is a great *chalice* of fine gold of curious werke, set with many precious stones.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 7.

Mixed chalice, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek and other Oriental churches (except the Armenian), and in many Anglican churches: (*a*) the wine mingled with a little water for use at the eucharist. (*b*) The custom or rite of adding water to the eucharistic wine. See *krasis*.

chalice-case (chal'is-kās), *n.* A permanent cover for the chalice, whether made of a textile fabric like a bag, or in the form of a cylindrical box.

chalice-cells (chal'is-selz), *n. pl.* See *goblet-cells*, under *cell*.

chaliced (chal'ist), *a.* [< *chalice* + *-ed*2.] Having a cup, as a flower.

Chalic'd flowers. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3 (song).

chalice-pall (chal'is-pâl), *n.* In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of cardboard about eight inches square, covered with linen, or with silk on top and linen underneath, placed before and after celebration upon the paten.

chalice-spoon (chal'is-spön), *n.* **1.** A spoon with a perforated bowl for removing insects or other impurities from the chalice.—**2.** A spoon for measuring out the water to be mixed with the eucharistic wine.

chalice-veil (chal'is-vāl), *n.* **1.** In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a piece of silk, varying in color according to the ecclesiastical season, used, over the chalice-pall, to cover the paten and chalice at certain times during the celebration of the mass or holy communion. —**2.** In the Anglican Church, a piece of linen or lawn used to cover the chalice and paten after the communion of the people.

Chalicomys (ka-lik'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), pebble, gravel, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of fossil rodents related to the beavers: synonymous with *Steneofiber*.

chalicosis (kal-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a pulmonary affection produced by the inhalation of siliceous particles, as by stone-cutters. These particles are taken up into the tissues of the lungs, and are apt to produce more or less inflammation, in the form of bronchitis or diffuse pneumonitis.

chalicotherid (kal-i-kō-thē'ri-id), *n.* A mammal of the family *Chalicotheriidæ*.

Chalicotheriidæ (kal'i-kō-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct perissodactyl ungulates, typified by the genus *Chalicotherium*. They were large quadrupeds, with the upper molar teeth surmounted by subequal crescentoid crests separated by an external ridge, and with the lower molars surmounted by crescents; the upper premolars were different from the molars, and had each only one internal cusp; the antepenult had 4 digits and the posterior 3. The species were quite numerous during the Eocene period, and a few lived during the Miocene.

chalicotherioid (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Chalicotheriidæ*.

II. *n.* A chalicotheriid.

Chalicotherioidea (kal'i-kō-thē-ri-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalicotherium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of ungulate quadrupeds, established for the reception of the family *Chalicotheriidæ* and related forms.

Chalicotherium (kal'i-kō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Kaup), < Gr. *χάλιξ* (*χαλικ-*), gravel, rubble, + *θήριον*, a wild beast, < *θήρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the extinct family *Chalicotheriidæ*, remains of which occur in the Miocene formation of Europe, Asia, and America.

chalifate (kā'li-fāt), *n.* Same as *caliphate*.

chalil (ha-lēl'), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, probably a direct flute or flageolet, though possibly having a reed like a clarinet. The word is translated "pipe" in both the authorized and the revised versions of the Bible.

Chalina (ka-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, bit, strap, thong, = Skt. *khalinas*, *khalinas*, a bridle-bit.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinidæ*.

Chalineæ (ka-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-eæ*.] A general name of the siliciceratous sponges. *Clans.*

Chalinidæ (ka-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, represented by the genus *Chalina*.

Chalininæ (kal-i-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalina* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, typified by the genus *Chalina*, having a considerable quantity of spongin in the form of distinct horny fibers containing spicules. It is referred by some to the family *Homorraphidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chalinoid (kal'i-noid), *a.* [< *Chalina* + *-oid*.] Resembling a sponge of the genus *Chalina*: as, "a true *chalinoid* larva," *A. Hyatt*.

Chalinopsidæ (kal-i-nop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinopsis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fibrospongiæ* or fibrous sponges, typified by the genus *Chalinopsis*.

Chalinopsis (kal-i-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1870), < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chalinopsidæ*.

Chalinorhaphinæ (kal'i-nō-ra-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chalinorhaphis* + *-inæ*.] A group of sponges, represented by the genus *Chalinorhaphis*. *Lendenfeld*.

Chalinorhaphis (kal-i-nor'a-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαλινός*, a bridle, a strap, + *ῥαφίς*, a needle, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] The typical genus of *Chalinorhaphinæ*, having many large spicules axially situated. *Lendenfeld*.

chalk (châk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauk*, < ME. *chalk*, < AS. *cealc*, chalk, lime, = D. *kalk* = MLG. *kalk*, LG. *kalk* = OHG. *kalch*, MHG. *kalc* = G. *kalch*, *kalk* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *kalk* = Pr. *chaus* = Sp. Pg. *cal* = It. *calce* = Ir. Gael. *caile* = W. *calch*, lime, < L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, lime, chalk: see *calx*1 and *calk*2, and cf. *calcareous*, *causey*, etc.] **1.** In *geol.*, a soft white rock, consisting almost entirely of carbonate of lime in a pulverulent or only slightly consolidated state, and readily soiling the fingers when handled. It is seen, when examined through the microscope, to be made up in large part of minute fragments of the shells of *Foraminifera*, mollusks, and echinoderms, and also of spicules of sponges. It does not exactly resemble any deep-sea deposit at present known to be in process of formation. This rock is a very important and extensive formation on the south coast of England (which on account of the whiteness of its cliffs is poetically styled Albion) and in the north of France. Under the city of London it has a thickness of from 600 to 800 feet. The chalk gives its name to the so-called Cretaceous formation. It is not known that there is any rock exactly resembling chalk in any other region than that of the Paris and London basins. Chalk, being a nearly pure carbonate of lime in a pulverized condition, is an article of great commercial importance, and is used in a great number of operations. For such purposes it is crushed and levigated. One of its principal uses is for whitening walls, or whitewashing. It is not used with oil, as it has no body with that vehicle; but, on account of its being very much cheaper than lead paint, it supersedes that article to a great extent. There are many names for the various preparations of chalk, as *whiting*, *Spanish white*, *Paris white*, etc. Chalk is not a desirable material for ordinary mortar, but it is used to some extent as one of the ingredients of hydraulic cement. See *cement*, 2.

2. A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on a dark surface.—**3.** A point scored in a game: so called from its being recorded with chalk. [Local and prov. Eng.]

The *chalk* or score is reckoned for every fair pin; and the game of skittles consists in obtaining thirty one *chalks* precisely. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 305.

4. An account. See *to chalk up*, below.

"I tell you, we can't and won't trust you. Your drunken dad has run up a long *chalk* already. Look there, I guess you have enough to count twelve; twelve gallons he owes now." *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 6.

A long chalk, a long way; many degrees. To beat one by *a long chalk* or *long chalks* is to beat him by a long way, or to excel him in a high degree: in allusion to the custom of making marks, as in a score, with chalk, or to the marking of distances by lines drawn with a chalk. [Colloq.]

Sir Alured's speed was by *long chalks* the best of the party, and very soon distanced the rest.
Latcham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 294.

Hence **Not by a long chalk**, not on any account; not by any means; not at all. **Black chalk.** (*a*) Slate sufficiently colored by carbonaceous particles to answer the purpose of black lead in pencils for coarse work, such as marking stone. [Eng.] (*b*) A preparation of ivory-black and fine clay. **Chalk for cheese**, an inferior article for a good one; one thing for another.

Lo! how they feignen *chalke for cheese*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

Chalk style, in *engraving*. See *stipple*, 2. **French chalk**, scaly talc; a variety of indurated talc, in masses composed of small scales of a pearly-white or grayish color, much used by tailors for drawing lines on cloth, and for removing grease-spots.—**Red chalk**, or *ruddle*, a natural clay containing from 15 to 20 per cent. of the protoxid and carbonate of iron.—**Spanish chalk**, a variety of steatite or soapstone obtained from Aragon in Spain.—**To know chalk from cheese**, to have one's wits about one; know a poor or spurious article from a good or genuine one. **To walk one's chalks**, to go away; leave unceremoniously. [Slang.]

Cut his stick, and *walked his chalks*, and is off to London. *Kingsley*.

To walk the chalk, to keep in a straight line; submit to strict discipline.

chalk (châk), *r. t.* [< *chalk*, *n.* Cf. *calk*2.] **1.** To rub or mark with chalk.

Some two or three yards off
I'll *chalk* a line. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

2. To manure with chalk.

In Dorsetshire the land is usually *chalked* once in twenty years. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 372.

3. Figuratively, to make chalky-white; blanch; make pale.

Fear
Stared in her eyes, and *chalk'd* her face, and wing'd
Her transit to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

4. To mark; trace out; describe: from the use of chalk in marking lines.

It is you that have *chalk'd* forth the way
Which brought us hither! *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

To chalk out. (*a*) To sketch, as a plan of work or of operations, roughly, or in general outlines; mark out.

I know all this before, sir;
I *chalk'd* him *out* his way.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

This is indeed a very pretty career that has been *chalked out* for you. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xx.

(*b*) In Scotland, to mark the door of a burgh tenant with chalk, an old mode of notice to quit, which is still competent.—**To chalk up**, to charge; put down to one's account: in allusion to the old custom, prevalent especially among publicans and milk-sellers, of writing a score in chalk on a door or wall.

She has *chalked up* twenty shillings already, and swears she will chalk no more. *Bulgarian*, May Day, I. 2.

chalk-box (châk'boks), *n.* A box containing powdered chalk, in which public dancers and acrobats rub the soles of their feet to prevent them from slipping.

chalk-cutter (châk'kut'ėr), *n.* A man who digs chalk.

chalkiness (châ'ki-nes), *n.* [< *chalky* + *-ness*.] The state of being chalky.

chalk-line (châk'lin), *n.* **1.** A light cord rubbed with chalk and stretched over a surface to mark a straight line. When stretched, it is pulled upward and allowed to spring down by its elasticity, and thus marks a line of chalk on the surface, to serve as a guide, as for a needle or a saw.

2. A vulgar name of the small green heron of the United States, *Butorides virescens*: so called in allusion to the white excrement voided when the bird starts to fly.

chalk-pit (châk'pit), *n.* A pit in which chalk is dug.

chalkstone (châk'ston), *n.* [< ME. *chalkston*, < AS. *cealc-stan*, calculus (= Dan. *kalksten* = Sw. *kalksten*), < *cealc*, lime, + *stān*, stone: see *chalk* and *stone*.] **1.** In *med.*, a concretion, for the most part of sodium urate, deposited in the tissues and joints, especially of the ears, hands, and feet, of persons affected with gout.—**2.** A lump of chalk.

Goth. walketh forth, and bryngе as a *chalkeston*.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 196.

When he maketh all the stones of the altar as *chalkstones* that are beaten in sunder, the groves and images shall not stand up. Is. xxvii. 9.

chalky (châ'ki), *a.* [< *chalk* + *-y*1.] **1.** Consisting of or containing chalk: as, "thy *chalky* cliffs," *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.—**2.** Resembling chalk in any way: as, a *chalky* taste; a *chalky* fracture.

As deposited from the cyanide bath just described, the surface of the precipitated silver has a mat or dead appearance, which is well described as *chalky*.
Wahl, Galvanoplastic Manipulations, p. 304.

challenge (chal'enj), *n.* [< ME. *chalenge*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calange*, an accusation, claim, < OF. *chalenge*, *chalange*, assibilated form of *calenge*, *calange* = It. *calogna*, an accusation, claim, dispute, < L. *calumnia*, a false accusation (in ML. also an action upon a claim), > E. *calumny*, q. v. Thus *challenge* is a doublet of *calumny*.] **1†.** Accusation; charge.

Then muste make thy *chalenge* agens God.
Bp. Pecock, Repressor, I. iii. 152.

But she that wrongfull *challenge* soone assoyled,
And shew'd that she had not that Lady reft
(As they supposed), but her had to her liking left.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 36.

2†. A claim or demand; pretension.

Accept the title thou usurp'st,
Of benefit proceeding from our king,
And not of any *challenge* of desert.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

3. A summons or invitation to a duel; a calling upon one to engage in single combat, as for the vindication of the challenger's honor; a defiance.

Bene. Shall I speak a word in your ear?
Claud. God bless me from a *challenge!*
Shak., Much Ado, v. 1.

Hence—**4.** An invitation to a contest or trial of any kind: as, a *challenge* to a rubber at whist; a *challenge* to a public debate; "a *challenge* to controversy," *Goldsmith.*—**5.** The letter or message containing the summons to a combat or contest.

Here's the *challenge*, read it; I warrant there's vinegar and pepper in't. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

6. *Milit.*, the act of a sentry in demanding the countersign from any one who approaches his post.—**7.** In *hunting*, the opening cry of hounds on first finding the scent of their game.—**8.** A calling in question; an exception taken, as to the tenability of a proposition, or a person's right to do something or to hold something.

Rather assume thy right in silence and de facto than voice it with claims and *challenges*. *Bacon*, Great Place.

9. In *law*, an objection to a juror; the claim of a party that a certain juror shall not sit in the cause. The right of challenge is given in both civil and criminal trials, for certain reasons which are supposed to disqualify a juror to be an impartial judge. The challenge may extend either to the whole panel or body of jurors, called a *challenge to the array*, or only to particular jurors, called a *challenge to the polls*. Both of these challenges are subdivided into *principal challenges* (or challenges for principal cause) and *challenges to the favor*. A *principal challenge* is a challenge which alleges a fact of such a nature that, if proved, the juror is disqualified as a matter of law, without inquiring whether he is actually impartial: as, that one or more of the jury are returned at the nomination of the other party, or are nearly related to the other party. A *challenge to the favor* consists in the allegation by the party of a cause that might probably bias, and the raising of the question whether the juror is in fact impartial: as, a statement that a juror has already formed an opinion, or is prejudiced against the party. A *peremptory challenge*, allowed by statute in many jurisdictions, is a challenge of jurors, to a limited number, to be taken without showing any cause at all.

I do be lieve . . .
You are mine enemy: and make my *challenge*,
You shall not be my judge. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

challenge (chal'enj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *challenged*, ppr. *challenging*. [< ME. *challengen*, accuse, claim, < OF. *chalengier*, *chalongier*, etc., = It. *calleggiare*, < L. *calumniari*: from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To accuse; call to answer; censure.

The next day the two Kings with their people came aboord vs, but brought nothing according to promise; so that Ensigne Salnage *challenged* Namenaeus the breach of three promises.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 62.

Dishonour'd thus and *challenged* of wrongs.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

2. To lay claim to; demand as due or as a right: as, the Supreme Being *challenges* our reverence and homage.

"Charite," quod he, "ne chalfareth nought, *ne chalongeth*, ne craueth ht" *Piers Ploughman* (B), xv. 160.

Mortals can *challenge* not a ray, by right,
Yet do expect the whole of Cynthia's light.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

The Pope *challenges* all churches to be under him, the King and the two Arch-Bishops *challenge* all the Church of England to be under them. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 57.

Hast thou yet drawn o'er young Juba?
That still would recommend thee more to Cæsar,
And *challenge* better terms. *Addison*, Cato, i. 3.

In this night of death I *challenge* the promise of thy word!
Whittier, Swan Song of Parson Avery.

3. To call, invite, or summon to single combat or duel.

Whoso'er gainsays King Edward's right,
By this I *challenge* him to single fight.
[*Throws down his gauntlet.*]
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

4. To call to a contest; call into opposing activity; invite to a trial; defy: as, to *challenge* a man to prove what he asserts (implying defiance).

Thus formed for speed, he *challenges* the wind,
And leaves the Scythian arrow far behind. *Dryden.*

All within us that is bad *challenges* the bad in our brother; distrust engenders distrust. *Sumner*, Orations, I.

5. To take exception to; object to (a person or thing); call in question: as, to *challenge* the accuracy of a statement. Specifically—**6.** In *law*, to object or take exception to, as a juror or jury panel. See *challenge*, *n.*, 9.—**7.** *Milit.*, to demand the countersign from: as, a sentry is bound to *challenge* every person appearing near his post. See *challenge*, *n.*, 6.

II. *intrans.* In *hunting*, to whimper or cry when the scent of game is first discovered: said of a hound.

challengeable (chal'en-ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chalangeable*; < *challenge* + *-able*.] Capable of being challenged, or called to an account.

A chartre is *challengable* byfor a chief justice.
Piers Ploweman (B), xi. 280.

How lords are *challengable* by their vassals.
A. Sadler, Rights of the Kingdom, p. 30.

challenger (chal'en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *challengere*; < *challenge* + *-er*[1].] One who receives a challenge. [Rare.]

The challenger and *challengee*,
Or, with your Spaniard, your provocador
And provocando, have their several courses.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

challenger (chal'en-jėr), *n.* [< ME. *challengere*; < *challenge* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who challenges or defies another to a duel or contest of any kind.

Ros. Have you challenged Charles the wrestler?
Orl. No, fair princess; he is the general *challenger*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 2.

The impious *challenger* of Pow'r divine
Was now to learn that Heav'n, though slow to wrath,
Is never with impunity defied. *Cowper*, The Task, vi.

2. An objector; one who calls in question.—**3.** A claimant; one who demands something as of right.

Earnest *challengers* there are of trial, by some publick disputation. *Howker.*

Challengeria (chal-en-jē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Wyville Thomson, 1877), < *Challenger*, an English vessel in which a voyage of scientific research and exploration was made in 1873–76.] The typical genus of tripyleans of the family *Challengeridæ*.

Challengerida (chal-en-jer'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Challenger-ina* + *-ida*.] An order of tripyleans having a monothalamous shell richly sculptured and filled with a nucleated sarcode.

A group of extremely minute forms, "approaching, but in many important points differing from, the Radiolarians," has been brought to light by the "Challenger" expedition. They have received the ordinal name of *Challengerida*. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 10.

Challengeridæ (chal^{e}en-je-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. < *Challengeria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripyleans having simple chambered shells, with porous glass-like walls, and very fine, perfectly regular, hexagonal pores varying greatly in form. Genera of this family are *Challengeria*, *Gazelletta*, and *Porcupinia*.

challis (shal'i), *n.* [A French-looking form; also written *chally*; same word as *shalli*, q. v.] A name originally given to a choice fabric of silk and wool first manufactured at Norwich, England, about 1832. It was thin, soft, fine, and without gloss. The name is now applied to a fabric resembling muslin de laine, a light all-wool material, woven without twill, and either plain or figured. French challis is sometimes made with a glossy finish resembling that of alpaca.

chalont, chalount, *n.* [ME.; the orig. form of *shallow*, q. v.] A blanket or other form of bed-covering.

Also, non of the Citee ne shal don werche [work] qwyltes ne *chalons* hy-thoute the walles of the Citee, vp-on peyne to lese that good. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 350.

A bed
With sheetes and with *chalons* faire y-spred.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 220.

chalumeau (shal-ū-mō'), *n.* [F. *chalumeau*, < OF. *chalemel* = Pr. *calamel*, *caramel*, *calmeith* = Sp. *caramillo* (also F. dial. **calumel*, > E. *calumet*, q. v.), < ML. *calamellus*; also in forms *chalemelle* (> Pg. *charamela* = It. *ceramella*), < ML. *calamella*, also *calamauda* (also OF. *chalemie*, > MHG. *schalemie*, G. *schalmei* = Dan. *skalmeje* = ME. *shalmie*, later *shalme*, *shawme*, mod. E. *shawm* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), < L. as if **calamia*), a pipe, flute, flageolet, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, a reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *shawm*.] **1.** An obsolete musical instrument, probably of the clarinet class. See *shawm*.—**2.** The lowest portion or register of the scale of the clarinet and of the basset-horn.

chaly (cha'li), *n.* An old copper coin of Ceylon, equal to about one fourth of a United States cent.

Chalybean[1] (kā-lib'ē-an), *a.* [Cf. L. *chalybius*, of steel; < *Chalybes*: see def., and cf. *chalybean*[2].] Pertaining to the Chalybes, an ancient people of Pontus in Asia Minor famed as workers in iron and steel; similar to the work or products of the Chalybes: as, "*Chalybean* tempered steel." *Milton*, S. A., l. 133.

chalybean[2] (kā-lib'ē-an), *n.* [< NL. *chalybeus*, < L. *chalybs*: see *chalybeate*.] A bird of Paradiso of the genus *Chalybeus* or *Manucodia*; a manucode.

chalybeate (kā-lib'ē-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **chalybeatus*, < L. *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel, so called from the *Χαλυβες*, Chalybes: see *Chalybean*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Qualified by the presence of iron: applied to a medicine containing iron, and especially to springs and waters impregnated with iron, or holding iron in solution. Chalybeate springs exist in many parts of the world. The iron is generally present in the form of carbonate, and is held in solution by the carbonic acid contained in the water; on exposure to the air the carbonic acid escapes and the iron is partly precipitated.

2. Relating to or characteristic of a spring or medicine containing iron: as, a *chalybeate* taste; *chalybeate* effects.—**3.** Steel-blue; chalybeous.

II. *n.* A mineral water or other liquid impregnated with iron.

chalybeous (kā-lib'ē-us), *a.* [< L. *chalybeius*, of steel, < *chalybs*, < Gr. *χάλυψ* (*χαλυβ-*), steel: see *chalybeate*.] Of a steel-blue color; very dark blue with a metallic luster.

chalybite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* [< L. *chalybs* (*chalyb-*), steel (see *chalybeate*), + *-ite*[2].] Native iron protocarbonate, $FeCO_3$. Also called *spathic* or *sparry iron ore*, or *siderite*. See *siderite*.

cham[1]†, *v.* An older form of *champ*[1].

cham[2], *a.* [Assibilated form of *cam*[2].] Awry; cam. [North. Eng.]

cham[3]† (kam), *n.* A former spelling of *Khan*[1].

I will . . . fetch you a hair off the great *Cham's* beard.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

In Tartary I freed the *Cham*,
Last June, from his bays swarm of gnats.
Browning, Pied Piper, vi.

Chama (kā'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάσκειν*, gape: see *chasm*.] **I.** A generic name formerly used for bivalve shells of different kinds, but now restricted to typical species of the family *Chamidæ*. Also spelled *Cama*. See cut under *Chamidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A shell of the genus *Chama* in its widest sense: as, the giant *chama*, a species of the family *Tridacnidæ*.

Chamacea, Chamaceæ (ka-mā'shē-ē, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (*Chamacea*, Lamarck, 1809; *Chamaceæ*, Menke, 1828), < *Chama* + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] A family of conchiferous molluska, including and represented by the genus *Chama* and others. It is essentially the same as *Chamidæ*, but various heterogeneous genera were likewise referred to it by old authors. Also written *Camacea*. [Not in use.]

chamacean (ka-mā'shē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chamacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chamacea*.

II. *n.* A gaping cockle; one of the *Chamacea*.

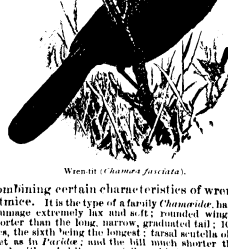
Chamadæ (kam'ā-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ*.

chamade (sha-mād'), *n.* [F., < It. *chiamata* (= Sp. *llamada* = Pg. *chamada*), a calling, < *chiamare* (= Sp. *llamar* = Pg. *chamar*, *clamar* = OF. *clamer*, *claimer*, > E. *claim*), < L. *clamare*, call out: see *claim*[1].] *Milit.*, the beat of a drum or sound of a trumpet inviting an enemy to a parley.

They beat the *chamade* and sent us carte blanche.
Addison.

At length Signora Mencia, seeing me repulsed and ready to raise the siege, beat the *chamade*, and we agreed upon a capitulation. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, viii. 10.

Chamæa (ka-mē'ä), *n.* [NL. (W. Gambel, 1847), < Gr. *χαμαί* (= L. *humi*), on the ground: see *chameleon* and *humous*.] A genus of North American oscine passerine birds, the wren-tits,



Wren-tit (*Chamæa fasciata*).

combining certain characteristics of wrens and titmice. It is the type of a family *Chamæidæ*, having the plumage extremely lax and soft; rounded wings much shorter than the long, narrow, graduated tail; 10 primaries, the sixth being the longest; tarsal scutella obsolete; feet as in *Pacifica*; and the bill much shorter than the head, with scaled linear nostrils and bristled gape. There is but one species, *C. fasciata*, of California. See *wren-tit*.

chamæcephalic (kam″ē-se-fal′ik or kam-ē-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *chamæcephaly* + *-ic.*] Characterized by or exhibiting chamæcephaly.

chamæcephaly (kam-ē-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, low, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *ethnol.*, a formation or development of the skull the cephalic index of which is 70 or less. See *cephalic.*

Chamæcyparis (kam-ē-sip′a-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *κυπάρισσος*, cypress.] A genus of large coniferous timber-trees, represented in the eastern United States by the white cedar (*C. sphæroidea*), on the Pacific coast by the yellow or Sitka cypress (*C. Nutkaensis*) and the Port Orford cedar (*C. Lawsoniana*), and by four or five species in Japan and eastern Asia. The wood of most of the species is light, hard, and very durable, with an agreeable resinous odor, and is used for many purposes. Several of the species are frequently planted for ornament. The genus is nearly related to *Thuya* and *Cupressus* (in which the species are often included), differing from the former in its globose cone of peltate scales, and from the other in its flattened two-ranked foliage and in the thin scales of the cone and the smaller number of seeds.

chamæform (kam′ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chamæ* + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of or related to a chama; channæan.

Chamæidæ[1] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæa* + *-idæ.*] A family established by Baird in 1864 for the reception of the genus *Chamæa.* Also written *Chamæadæ.*

Chamæidæ[2] (ka-mē′i-dē), *n. pl.* See *Chamidæ.*

chamæleo (ka-mē′lē-ō), *n.* [NL.: see *chameleon.*] 1. Same as *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Chamæleon,* 2.

Also *chameleo.*

chamæleon (ka-mē″lē-on), *n.* [L., a chameleon: see *chameleon.*] 1. See *chameleon.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, containing the chameleons. See *chameleon.*—3. A name given by Theophrastus and other early writers to certain plants, because their leaves change color frequently. The black chameleon is believed to have been *Cachopatinus corymbosum*, a thistle-like plant of the Mediterranean region. The white chameleon was the *Carlina acaulescens.* The roots of both contain an acrid resin and were used medicinally.

Chamæleonida (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon* + *-ida.*] In Huxley's system of classification, one of the major divisions of the *Lacertilia*, distinguished from all the *Cionocrania* by the absence of the columella and of an interorbital septum, and from all known lizards by the disunion of the pterygoid and quadrate bones: same as *Rhiptoglossa.* In several respects the *Chamæleonida* may be contrasted with all other *Lacertilia.* There is but one family. Also *Chamæleonidæ.* See *Chamæleontidæ* and *Chamæleon,* 2.

Chamæleonidæ (ka-mē-lē-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chamæleontidæ.*

chamæleontid (ka-mē-lē-on′tid), *n.* A lizard of the family *Chamæleontidæ.*

Chamæleontidæ (ka-mē-lē-on′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæleon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] The family represented by the genus *Chamæleon*, having, besides the characters of the major group *Chamæleonida*, numerous other cranial characters. The structure of the carpus, tarsus, and digits is very singular; the tail is prehensile; there is no tympanum; the skin is soft, tuberculated, and of changing hues; the tongue is remarkable for its extreme extensibility, and is sheathed at the base, club shaped and viscose at the end. All but 3 of the 48 species are confined to Africa and Madagascar. They are generally referred to 3 genera, *Chamæleon, Brookesia*, and *Rhampholeon.* Also *Chamæleonidæ, Chamæleonidæ.* See *chameleon.*

Chamæpelia (kam″ē-pē-lī′ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *πελεία*, the wild pigeon, rock-pigeon, stock-dove, < *πελός*, dark, dusky, ash-colored.] A genus of very small ground-doves of the warmer parts of America; the dwarf doves. The type is *C. passerina*, the common dwarf ground-dove of the southern United States; there are several others. The genus is now often called *Columbigallina.* See cut under *ground-dove.*

Chamærops (ka-mē′rops), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χαμαίρωψ* (in Pliny), < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *ἰώψ*, a bush, shrub.] A genus of palms, consisting of dwarf trees with fan-shaped leaves borne on prickly petioles and bearing a small berry-like fruit with one seed. Only two species are known, natives of the Mediterranean region, *C. humilis* being the only native European palm.

Chamæsaura (kam-ē-sâ′ri), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *σαύρα*, a lizard.] A genus of South African lacertilians, of the family *Zonuridæ*, containing the snake-lizard, *C. anguina*, having only rudimentary limbs and little distinction between tail and body.

Chamæsauridæ (kam-ē-sâ′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chamæsaura* + *-idæ.*] A family of leptoglossate lizards, represented by the genus *Chamæsaura.* The species have rounded sides, with similar scales on back and sides, rudimentary limbs, and a serpentiform body. By most modern herpetologists they are associated with the *Zonuridæ.*

chamar[1] (cha-mär′), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chamār*, Beng. *chāmār*, etc., < Skt. *charmakāra*, a worker in skins, < *charman*, a skin, pelt, + *kāra*, making, doing, < √ *kar*, make, do.] A worker in leather; a shoemaker; a cobbler. *W. H. Russell.* Also *chamar.*

chamar[2] (cha-mär′), *n.* [E. Ind.; cf. Beng. and Marathi *chāmara*, the tail of an ox used as a fly-flap.] 1. A fan of feathers or similar material used in the East Indies as one of the insignia of royalty, and also in temples.—2. A fly-flap.

chamarre (sha-mär′), *n.* [OF.] A loose outer garment for men, worn in Europe in the early part of the sixteenth century, and preceding the cassock. It is said by some to have been purely ornamental, not cut in solid cloth, but made of strips or bands of velvet or silk held together by galoon.

Chamarre, a loose and light gown (and less properly, a cloak), that may be worn a swash or skart-wise; also a studded garment. *Cotgrave.*

chamaylet, *n.* A Middle English form of *camel.*

chamber (chām′bėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaumber*, Sc. *chalmer*, etc.; < ME. *chamber*, *chambre*, *chaumbre*, < OF. *chambre*, *cambre*, mod. F. *chambre* = Pr. *cambra* = Sp. Pg. *camara* = It. *camera* = D. *kamer* = OHG. *chamara*, MHG. *kamere*, *kamer*, G. *kammer* = Dan. *kammer* = Sw. *kammare*, a chamber, room, < ML. *camera*, a chamber, room, < L. *camera*, *camara*, a vault, an arched roof, an arch, < Gr. *καμάρα*, anything with an arched cover, a covered carriage or boat, a vaulted chamber, a vault: see *camera* and *camber*[2].] 1. A room of a dwelling-house; an apartment; specifically, a sleeping-apartment; a bedroom.

And beside tho Welles, he had bete make faire Halles and faire *Chambres*, depeynted alle with Gold and Asure. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

The *chamber* where the good man meets his fate
Is privileged beyond the common walk
Of virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 633.

High in her *chamber* up a tower to the east.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. *pl.* (*a*) A room or rooms where professional men, as lawyers, conduct their business; especially, any place out of court (usually a room set apart for this purpose) where a judge may dispose of questions of procedure of a class not sufficiently important to be heard and argued in court, or too urgent to await a term of court: distinctively called *judges' chambers.* (*b*) Furnished rooms hired for residence in the house of another; lodgings: as, "a bachelor life in *chambers*," *Thackeray.*—3. A place where an assembly meets: as, a legislative *chamber*, a ecclesiastical *chamber*, privy *chamber*, etc.—4. The assembly itself; sometimes, specifically, one of the branches of a legislative assembly: as, the New York *Chamber* of Commerce; a meeting of the legislative *chamber.*

That no brewer broke it, upon payne of xl. s., forfeitable to the *chambre* of the Toune. *Baildon Records* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

In the Imperial *chamber* this vulgar answer is not admitted. *Aylife*, Parergon.

5. A compartment or inclosed space; a hollow or cavity: as, the *chambers* of the eye (see below); the *chamber* of a furnace.

The *chambers* in the bathes may be wrought
As cisterne is. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

And all the secret of the Spring
Moved in the *chambers* of the blood.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *hydraulic engin.*: (1) The space between the gates of a canal lock. (2) The part of a pump in which the bucket of a plunger works. (*b*) *Milit.*: (1) That part of a barrel, at the breech of a firearm or piece of ordnance, which is enlarged to receive the charge or cartridge; also, a receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a revolver or of a breech loading gun. (2) An underground cavity or mine for holding powder and bombs, where they may be safe and dry. Distinctively called *powder-chamber* and *bomb-chamber.* (*c*) The indentation in an axle box, designed to hold the lubricant. (*d*) That part of a mold containing the exterior part of a casting and covering the core in hollow castings. (*e*) In *anat.*: (1) A cavity representing the urogenital sinus of the embryo undifferentiated into a prostatic and bulbous urethra. (2) See *chambers of the eye*, below. (*f*) In *conch.*: (1) The interval between the septa of the camerated shell of a cephalopod, such as species of *Nautilus* or *Ammonites*, as well as the portion of the shell in which the animal rests. (2) A cavity separated from another or the main part of the interior of the shell by a septum. (*g*) In *coal-mining*, same as *breast* or *room.* See *breast.* [Pennsylvania.]

6. A short piece of ordnance without a carriage and standing on its breech, formerly used chiefly for rejoicings and theatrical purposes.

For the close of this their honourable entertainment, a peal of *chambers.* *Middleton*, Entertainment at Opening of New River.

A gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment. *Howell*, Londinopolis, p. 11.

7. A bedroom utensil, used for containing urine; a chamber-pot. **Branchial chamber.** See *branchial.* **Chamber of Agriculture.** See *agriculture.* **Chamber of assurance.** (*a*) A company organized in France for the purpose of carrying on the business of insurance. (*b*) A court in the Netherlands where cases relating to insurance are tried. **Chamber of commerce,** a voluntary association of the merchants and traders of a town for the protection and promotion of their commercial interests. See *board of trade*, under *trade.* **Chamber of Deputies.** See *deputy.* **Chambers of Rhetoric,** the literary guilds that flourished in the Netherlands during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. They were medieval in taste, middle class in tone and ideas, and famous for their wealth and influence. The Amsterdam guild, known as the "Egelantine," was the most celebrated. **Chambers of the eye,** the space between the cornea and anterior surface of the iris, called the *anterior chamber*, and the space between the posterior surface of the iris and the crystalline lens, called the *posterior chamber*, both spaces being filled with the aqueous humor. See cut under *eye.* **Chambers of the king**[1], the parts of houses of England: so called in old records. *E. Phillips*, 1706. **Ciliated chambers.** See *ciliated.* **Clerk of the chamber.** See *clerk.* **Drying-chamber,** a hot closet for drying printed stuffs. It has a series of rollers near the top and bottom of the room, and over these the cloth passes, after which it goes to the folding-room. **Judges' chambers.** See 2 (*a*), above. **Star Chamber.** See *star-chamber.* **To sit at chambers,** to despatch summary business in chambers: said of a judge.

chamber (chām′bėr), *v.* [< *chamber*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To reside in or occupy a chamber.—2. To fit snugly, as layers of buckshot in the barrel of a gun or in a cartridge. See extract under II., 3.

II. *trans.* 1. To shut up in or as in a chamber.

The best blood *chamber'd* in his bosom.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Thy cold pale figure,
Which we have commission but to *chamber* up
In no lunchedy dust. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, v. 3.

2. To furnish with a chamber, as the barrel of a breech-loading firearm. Guns are often chambered in order to enlarge the rear portion of the bore, so as to increase the powder capacity behind the projectile.

3. To fit into the barrel of a gun or into a cartridge, as buckshot.

One should be careful to *chamber* the buckshot at the choke of the gun, and to choose the size that most nearly chambers. *Forest and Stream*, XXII. 226.

chamber-council (chām′bėr-koun″sil), *n.* Private or secret council.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all the nearest things to my heart, as well
My *chamber councils.* *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

chamber-counsel (chām′bėr-koun″sel), *n.* Same as *chamber-counselor.*

chamber-counselor (chām′bėr-koun″sel-or), *n.* A counselor or person learned in the law who gives opinions in private, and does not advocate causes in court.

chamberdakin†, **chamberdekin**†, *n.* [Said to be a corruption of ML. *camerā degens*, living in a chamber: *camera*, abl. of (L.) *camera*, chamber; *degens*, ppr. of L. *degere*, pass time, live, < *de*, of, + *agere*, drive: see *act*, *n.*, *camera*, and *chamber.*] In the University of Oxford, a student not living in a scholars' hall, but rooming with others; especially, one of certain riotous students banished by a statute of Henry V.

A certain sort of scholars called *chamberdekins*, no other, as it seems, than Irish beggars, who, in the habit of poor scholars, would often attend the schools of the university, live under no government of principals, keep up for the most part in the day, and in the night-time go abroad to commit spoils and manslaughter, lurk about in taverns and houses of ill report, commit burglaries and such like. *Anthony à Wood.*

chambered (chām′bėrd), *a.* [< *chamber*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Divided into compartments by walls or partitions.

And every *chambered* cell
Where its dim dreaming life was wont to dwell.
O. W. Holmes, The Chambered Nautilus.

Specifically, in *bot.*, applied to compound ovaries in which the placentas project inward but do not meet in the axis, as in the poppy.

2. Provided with a chamber for gunpowder: said of cannon. **Chambered shells,** a name invented as a vernacular equivalent for the family *Calyptræidæ.* *Adams*, 1854.

chamberet (chām′bėr-ėt), *n.* [< ME. *chambrere*, *chambrere*, < OF. *chambrerere*, fem. *chambrerière*, < *chambre*, chamber.] 1. One who frequents ladies' chambers; especially, one who intrigues; a gallant.

Haply, for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

2. A mistress; a concubine.

I ne held me never digne in no manere
To be your wif, ne yet your *chamberere*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 766.

Abraham hadde mother some Vsanal that he gat upon Agar his *Chamberer*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 102.

3. One who attends in a chamber; a groom of a chamber; a chamberlain.

There partit treuthe and powere herte is and pacience of tonge,
There is Charitee, the chief *chamberere* for god kynges hue! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 100.

4. A chambermaid; a lady's-maid.

Ladies faire, with their gentelwomen *chamberers* also.
Arnold's Chronicle, fol. 193.

chamber-fellow (chām'bėr-fel'ō), *n.* One who occupies the same apartment with another.

chamber-gage (cham'bėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument used to verify the form and dimensions of the chambers of small arms and of cannon.

chamber-hangings (cham'bėr-hang'ingz), *n. pl.* Tapestry or hangings for a chamber.

chambering (chām'bėr-ing), *n.* **1.** Same as *cavereation*, 2.

The *chambering* of the test does not express a corresponding cell-segmentation of the protoplasm.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 846.

2†. Lewd, dissolute behavior.

Let us walk honestly, . . . not in rioting and drunkenness, not in *chambering* and wantonness. Rom. xiii. 13.

chamber-kiln (chām'bėr-kil), *n.* A brick- or tile-kiln having chambers or compartments, sometimes so arranged that they can be heated successively.

chamberlain (cham'bėr-lan), *n.* [Formerly *chamberlin*, < ME. *chamberlyn*, *-leine*, *-leyn*, *-lein*, etc., once *chamburling*, < OF. *chamberlein*, *chamberlenc*, later *chamberlain*, F. *chamberlan* (after Ml.. *cambellanus*) = Pr. *camarlenc* = Sp. *camarlengo* = Pg. *camerlengo* = It. *camarlingo*, *camerlengo*, *camerlingo* (> F. *camerlingue*), < Ml.. *camarlingus*, *camerlingus*, *camerlengus* (also *camerlanus*, *camberlanus*, *cambellanus*, after OF.), < OHG. *chamarling*, *-ling*, MHG. *kemerlinc*, G. *kämmerling* (= D. *kamerling*), < OHG. *chamara*, G. *kammer* (= F. *chambre*, E. *chamber*, q. v., < L. *camera*), chamber, + *-ling* = E. *-ling*†: see *chamber* and *-ling*†.] **1.** A person charged with the direction and management of a chamber or chambers. Specifically (*a*) An attendant, sometimes a male, sometimes a female, at an inn; a head waiter or upper chambermaid, or a person discharging duties analogous to those of such attendants.

Think'st thou
That the bleak air, thy boisterous *chamberlain*,
Will put thy shirt on warm? *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

I had . . . as lieve the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed. *Nashe*, Old Wives' Tale, I. 1.

(*b*) An officer charged with the direction and management of the private apartments of a monarch or nobleman. The *lord great chamberlain* of Great Britain is the sixth officer of the crown. His functions, always important, have varied in different reigns. The duties which now devolve upon him are the robing and attending on the king at his coronation; the care of the ancient palace of Westminster; the provision of furniture for the houses of Parliament, and for Westminster Hall when used on great occasions; and attending upon peers at their creation, and upon bishops when they perform their homage. The office is now jointly held by the families of Cholmondeley and Willoughby de Eresby, and the honors are enjoyed in each alternate reign by each family successively. The office of *lord chamberlain of the household*, generally called simply the *lord chamberlain*, is quite distinct from that of the lord great chamberlain, and is changed with the administration. This officer has the control of all parts of the household (except the ladies of the queen's bedchamber) which are not under the direction of the lord steward, the groom of the stole, or the master of the horse. The king's (queen's) chaplains, physicians, surgeons, etc., as well as the royal tradesmen, are in his appointment; the companies of actors at the royal theaters are under his regulation; and he is also the licenser of plays. He has under him a vice-chamberlain.

As likewise, divers others made their Claims: Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, to have the Office of *Chamberlain*, and to pour out Water for the King to wash.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 136.

2. Originally, the keeper of the treasure-chamber; hence, a receiver of rents and revenues; a treasurer: as, the *chamberlain* of a corporation. The name is given in some of the larger cities and towns both of Great Britain and of the United States to the treasurer or officer who has charge of the moneys of the municipal corporations.

Erastus the *chamberlain* of the city saluteth you.
Rom. xvi. 23.

The *Chamberlain* receives all the rents and dues belonging to the corporation, except those received for charities, and makes all payments. He attends on the admission of freemen, and examines the evidence. The property of the corporation is under his care and superintendence.
Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2464.

chamberlainship (chām'bėr-lan-ship), *n.* [< *chamberlain* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chamberlain.

The profits of his *chamberlainship* being moderate, . . . he had eked it out a little with some practice in his original profession. *Scott*, Abbot, II. 78.

chamberlet (chām'bėr-let), *n.* [< *chamber* + dim. *-let*.] A small chamber, as one of the divisions of the test of a foraminiferous animal-cule.

The principal chambers are subdivided into *chamberlets*, as in Orbiculina. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 356.

Thus, . . . if we compare Orbitoides with Cycloclypeus, we recognize the same plan of growth in each, the *chamberlets* being arranged in concentric rings around the primordial chamber. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 463.

chamberleted, chamberletted (chām'bėr-let-ed), *a.* [< *chamberlet* + *-ed*2.] Divided into or supplied with chamberlets or small chambers.

The division of the chamber-segments of the body into *chamberleted* sub-segments. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, CIX. 328.

chamber-lye (chām'bėr-lī), *n.* [Also *chamberley*, < *chamber* + *lye*.] Urine. *Shak.*

chambermaid (cham'bėr-mād), *n.* **1†.** A maid or female servant who dresses a lady and waits on her in her own room; a lady's-maid.

Whereas the [the chaplains] petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the *chamber maid*, we can by no means assent to it; the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a decolated, and belonging to Holy Church.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition, 1694 (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

2. A woman who has the care of chambers, making the beds and cleaning the rooms.

Readers are respectfully requested to notice that Mrs. Pratchett was not a waitress, but a *chambermaid*.
Dickens, Somebody's Luggage.

3. A theatrical name for an actress who plays the more broadly comic parts; a soubrette.

In sprightly parts, in genteel comedy, in all *chambermaids*, in such bufra-mantic characters, especially where pantomimic action was needed, she [Mrs. Charles Kemble] was excellent. *Doran*, Annals of the Stage, II. 282.

chamber-master (cham'bėr-mās'tėr), *n.* A shoemaker who makes up his own material at home, and disposes of it to the shops. *Mayhew.*

chamber-music (cham'bėr-mu zik), *n.* Music, either instrumental or vocal, which is specially suited for performance in a small room; opposed to *concert-music*, and also to *church music* and *operatic music*. The term is commonly applied to concerted music for solo instruments, such as string quartets, etc. It was first used early in the seventeenth century to designate all music not adapted to the uses of the church or the theater. Originally, therefore, it included concerted vocal music.

chamber-organ (chām'bėr-ôr'gan), *n.* A small portable organ; a cabinet organ, or one designed for use in a small room, public or private.

chamber-piece (chām'bėr-pēs), *n.* In *her.*, a short cannon or mortar, represented either mounted or dismounted. See *chamber*, 6.

chamber-pot (cham'bėr-pot), *n.* A vessel for urine, used in bedrooms.

chamber-practice (cham'bėr-prak'tis), *n.* The practice of a chamber counselor.

8. had the reputation . . . of excellent discernment in the *chamber practice* of the law. *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

chamber-story (chām'bėr-stō"ri), *n.* The story or one of the stories of a house appropriated for bedrooms. *Gwilt.*

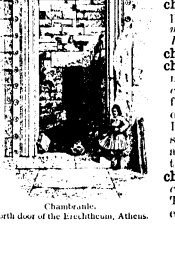
Chambertin (F. pron. shoⁿ-ber-tan'), *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [F.; see def.] A red wine made in Burgundy, in the department of Côte-d'Or, and named from the vineyard of Chambertin, of about 60 acres, near Dijon, on the celebrated hillside which gives the name to the department. This wine ranks among the first six or seven of Burgundy, and therefore among the chief red wines of the world.

The *chambertin* with a yellow seal.
Thackeray, Roundabout Papers.

We will try a bottle of the *Chambertin* to-day, Vincent.
Balzac, Pelham, lxxxiii.

chamblett, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *camlet*. *Beau. and Fl.*

chambranle (shaṁ-branl'), *n.* [F.; etym. uncertain.] In *arch.*, a structural feature, often ornamental, inclosing the sides and top of a doorway, window, fireplace, or similar opening. The top piece or beam is called the *traverse*, and the two side pieces or posts are called the *ascendants*.



Chambranle.
North door of the Erechtheum, Athens.

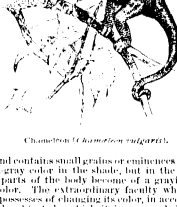
chambray (shaṁ'brā), *n.* [Cf. *cambric*.] A kind of gingham in plain colors with linen finish, used for women's gowns. *E. H. Knight.*

chambrel (kam'brel), *n.* A variant of *gambrel*.

chameck (cha-nek'), *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian monkey of the genus *Ateles* and family *Cebidæ*. The head is round and small; the limbs are long and slender; and the thumb of the fore hands is wanting. It is a very gentle creature, and susceptible of a high degree of training. The length of the body is about 20 inches, and of the tail over 2 feet.

chameleo, *n.* See *chamæleo*.

chameleon (ka-mē'lē-on), *n.* [The mod. spelling *chamæleon*, sometimes *chamælion*, imitates the L. (like *chamæmaile* for *camomile*), early mod. E. *camelion*, *camelian*, < ME. *camelion*, < L. *chamæleon* (= Ar. Pers. *qalamūn*), < Gr. *χαμαίλεων*, lit. 'ground-lion,' that is, low or dwarf lion, < *χαμαί*, on the ground, + *λέων*, lion.] **1.** A lizard-like reptile of the family *Chamæleontidæ*, having a naked body, a prehensile tail, feet suited for grasping branches, and the eye covered by a single circular eyelid with an aperture in the center. There are about 30 species, of which the best-known is *Chamæleon vulgaris*, a native of Africa, extending into Asia and the south of Europe. Its body is 6 or 7 inches long, and the tail 5 inches. The skin is cold to the



Chameleon (*Chamæleon vulgaris*).

touch, and contains small grains or eminences which are of a bluish-gray color in the shade, but in the light of the sun all parts of the body become of a grayish-brown or tawny color. The extraordinary faculty which the chameleon possesses of changing its color, in accordance with that of the objects by which it is surrounded or with its temper when disturbed, is due to the presence of clear or pigment bearing contractile cells placed at various depths in the skin, their contractions and dilatations being under the control of the nervous system. Its power of fasting and habit of inflating itself are due to the fable that it lives on air. It is in reality insectivorous, its tongue, which is long and covered with a viscid saliva, being darted at its prey and securing it when launched.

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
Chameleons that alter hue.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

The thin *chamelion*, fed with air, receives
The colour of the thing to which he cleaves.
Dryden.

As a lover or *chameleon*
Grows like what it looks upon.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

2. In the southern United States and West Indies, a true lizard of the family *Anolidæ* or *Iguanidæ*. Also *chamælea*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A constellation invented by Bayer, situated beneath the feet of the Centaur. **Chameleon mineral,** a name formerly given to a mass produced by fusing oxid of manganese with nitrate of potash, and consisting essentially of the manganate of potassa. It is readily converted into the reddish purple permanganate, and also into salts having manganese as the base and possessing no strong color. When dissolved in water it assumes a variety of colors, passing rapidly from green to blue, purple, and red.

Chameleonida, Chameleonidæ, etc. See *Chamæleonida*, etc.

chameleonize (ka-mē'lē-on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chameleonized*, ppr. *chameleonizing*. [< *chamæleon* + *-ize*.] To change into various colors. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

chamelot, *n.* Same as *camlet*. *Spenser.*

chamfer (cham'fėr), *n.* [Also *chamfret*, early mod. E. *chamfre*, *chanfer*, < OF. *chamfrein*, *chamfrain*, F. *chanfrein* (= Sp. *chafran*), a chamfer; origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *chanfrein*, a chamfron: see *chamfron*.] **1.** In *carp.*, a groove or furrow.—**2.** A bevel or slope; the corner of anything originally right-angled cut away so as to make an angle with the sides which form it. Also *chamfering*.

chamfer (cham'fėr), *v. t.* [< *chamfer*, *n.*] **1.** In *carp.*, to cut a furrow in; flute; channel.—**2.** To cut or grind in a sloping manner, as the edge of anything square, so as to form a bevel.

chamfered (cham'fērd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Grooved; furrowed; figuratively, wrinkled.

But eft, when ye count you freest from feare,
Comes the breme Winter with *chamfred* browes.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

chamfering (cham'fēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfer*, *v.*] Same as *chamfer*, 2.

The roof . . . is generally beautiful, . . . vaulted with very sumptuous frettings or *chamferings*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 31.

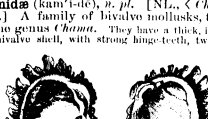
chamfret, *n.* and *v.* [See *chamfer*.] Same as *chamfer*.

chamfreting (cham'fret-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chamfret*, *v.*] The splay of a window, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

chamfron (cham'fron), *n.* [< OF. *chamfrein*, F. *chanfrein*, chamfron; origin uncertain: see *chamfer*, *n.*] The defensive armor of the front part of the head of a war-horse. In the fifteenth century, when lords had attained their greatest development, it was fitted with carpieces covering the horse's ears, and protected the whole head between the eyes and as far down as the nostrils. It was often fitted with a spike or boss between the eyes. Also *chanfrin*, *chaffron*, *chaffrin*, *chamfrin*, *chanfron*. See cuts under *armor* (fig. 2) and *bard*.

chamid (kam'id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Chamidæ*.

Chamidæ (kam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chama* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Chama*. They have a thick, irregular, inequivalve shell, with strong hinge-teeth, two in one



Right and Left Valves of *Chama macrophylla*.

valve and one in the other; an external hinge-ligament; siphonal orifices far apart; and united mantle-margins, leaving but a small opening for the foot. The species occur in tropical seas of both hemispheres, attached usually by one of the umbones to some support. Also *Chamadæ* and *Chamoidæ*.

chamisal (cham'i-sal), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < *chamiso*.] A dense growth of the Californian chamiso; a chaparral.

chamiso (cham'i-sō), *n.* [Mex. Sp.; cf. Sp. *chamiza*, a kind of wild cane or reed; Pg. *chamiça*, a small rope made of matweed.] A plant of the genus *Adenostoma*, natural order *Rosaceæ*. The species are evergreen shrubs with clustered, short, rigid, awl-shaped leaves, and numerous small white flowers borne in dense racemose panicles, sometimes very fragrant. There are two species, natives of California, which clothe great areas of the dry coast ranges and foothills with a dense and sometimes almost impenetrable chaparral, called locally *chamisal*. Ordinarily these shrubs grow in scattered clumps from 4 to 8 feet high, but sometimes much higher.

chamlett, *n.* An obsolete form of *camlet*.

chamois (sham'oi or sham'i), *n.* [Also spelled, esp. in second sense, *shammy* and *shammy*; < F. *chamois* = Pr. *camous* = Sp. *camuza*, *gamuza* = Pg. *camuça*, *camurça* = It. *camozza*, f., *camoscio*, m., < OHG. **gamaz*, *gamz*, MHG. *gamz*, G. *gemse*, > D. *gems* = Dan. *gemse*, chamois; see *gemsbok*. Cf. Pg. *gamo*, fallow-deer, perhaps < Goth. **gamo*, akin to OHG. **gamaz*, *gamz*, etc.] **I.** *n.* A species of goat-like or capriform antelope, *Rupicapra*

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*).

tragus, formerly *Antilope rupicapra*, inhabiting high inaccessible mountains in Europe and western Asia. Its size is about that of a well-grown goat, and it is so agile that it can clear at a bound crevices 16 or 18 feet wide. The chamois is one of the most wary of antelopes, and possesses the power of scenting game at an almost incredible distance, so that the hunting of it is an occupation of extreme difficulty and much danger. Its skin is made into a soft leather.

2. A kind of soft leather made from various skins dressed with fish-oil: so called because first prepared from the skin of the chamois. In recent times it has been largely used for warm underclothing. See *wash-leather*.

chamoisite (sham'oi-zīt), *n.* [< *Chamoison* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A hydrous silicate of iron and aluminium, occurring in greenish-gray to black compact or oölitic masses. It forms beds in the limestone at Chamoison, near Ardon in the canton of Valais, Switzerland, and has been used as an iron ore.

chamolett, *n.* Same as *camlet*.

Natolia affording great store of *Chamolets* and Grogerans; made about Angra, . . . before such time as the goats were destroyed by the late Rebells.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 12.

chamomile, *n.* See *camomile*.

champ1 (champ), *v.* [Sometimes pron. and written *champ*; a later form of early mod. E. *chem*, chew (prob. used in ME., but not found), of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. dial. *kämsa*, chew with difficulty.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite repeatedly and impatiently, as a horse his bit.

But, like a proud steed reined, went haughty on,
Champing his iron curb. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 859.

2. To bite into small pieces; crunch; chew; munch; sometimes followed by *up*.

After dinner came a fellow who eate live charcoal, glowingly tosted, quenching them in his mouth, and then *champing* and swallowing the cleane down.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 2, 1684.

I . . . *champed up* the remaining part of the pipe.
Steele, Spectator, No. 431.

And *champing* golden grain, the horses stood
Hard by their chariots. *Tennyson*, Iliad, viii. 560.

3. To pound; crush; mash: as, to *champ* potatoes. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* To perform the action of biting repeatedly and impatiently; generally followed by *on* or *upon*.

Champing as though his end had troubled him.
Sir P. Sidney.

The noble animal, . . . arching his stately neck, *champed on* the silver bits which restrained him.
Scott, Kenilworth, II. 117.

champ1 (champ), *n.* [< *champ*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of biting repeatedly, as a horse on his bit.
Bacon.—**2.** Mashed potatoes. [Scotch.]

champ2, **champe** (champ), *n.* [< F. *champ*, a field; see *campus*2.] A field. Specifically, (*a*) In *arch.*, a field or ground on which carving is raised. *Oxford Glossary.* (*b*) In *her.*, the field of a shield or banner.

Kay the steward baddé brought the grete baner wherof the *champe* was white as snowe, and the dragon wasa bowe the crosse, flor thus comaundéd Merlin.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 575.

(*c*) In *lace-making*: (1) The ground upon which the pattern is embroidered or applied. (2) The filling of bobbin or links between the figures of the pattern of lace that has no ground or bottom.

champ3 (champ), *n.* [Native term.] The name given to a valuable timber, the product of *Michelia excelsa*, a tall magnoliaceous tree of the eastern Himalaya. The wood is soft but very durable, and of an olive-brown color.

champac, *n.* See *champak*.

champagne (sham-pān'), *n.* [Formerly also *champaigne*, *champaign*, < F. *champagne*, so named from the former province of *Champagne*, lit., like It. *campagna*, a champaign, or flat open country: see *champaign* and *campaign*.] **1.** The effervescent or so-called sparkling wine made within the limits of the old province of Champagne in northeastern France, chiefly in the region about Reims, Épernay, Ayize, Ay, and Pierry, in the department of Marne. The vineyards are all situated within a district about twenty miles long, from Reims on the north to Vertus on the south, and are generally classed as "of the Hill" (*montagne*) or "of the River," namely, along the Marne; but great quantities of new wine are brought from other regions, and each manufacturer makes a mixture or blend according to his own system, to produce the brand of wine known by his name. The effervescence is artificially produced, and is of the nature of an arrested or incomplete fermentation. The greater or less sweetness of the wine is produced by the addition of a liqueur consisting of sugar candy dissolved in old wine; the different degrees of sweetness are indicated by the terms *sec*, 'dry,' *demi*, 'sweet,' and *brut*, 'rough' or 'strong,' denoting originally the new or unmanipulated wine, is now used for the manufactured wines having from 1 to 3 per cent. of liqueur. The sweeter wines are generally the more effervescent.

As is the wit it gives, the cray *Champaign*.
Thomson, The Seasons, Autumn.

2. Effervescent wine, wherever made: as, Swiss *champagne*; California *champagne*. —**Champagne brandies**, the French brandies most in repute of the coarse class. These are, in general, classified as *grandes champagnes* and *fines champagnes*. The *grandes champagnes* are distilled from the wine produced in a level district called Champagne, in the department of Charente west of Angoulême and south of Cognac. The *fines champagnes* are the product of a blending of the brandies produced in this and neighboring regions of southwestern France with alcohols derived from grain or from beet roots, the two kinds of alcohol giving rise to distinct flavors in the brandy. An inferior grade, known as *petite champagne*, is made from grapes grown in the southern part of the district. **Champagne rosé**, champagne having a slightly pink or ruddy tint. This color is usually produced by the addition of a little red wine. **Still champagne**, properly, non-effervescent wine made in Champagne, of which the best-known is *sillery sec*; improperly, slightly effervescent champagne, as distinguished from the *grand mousseux* or frothing variety.—**Tisane de Champagne**. See *tisane*.

champaign (sham-pān'; formerly cham-pān'), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *champain*, *champaine*, and by corruption *champian*, *champion*, < ME. *champeyne*, < OF. *champaigne*, assibilated form of *campaigne* = It. *campagna*, a flat open country: see *campaign*.] **I.** *n.* A flat open country.

In place cke heate and drie,
In *champeyne* cke, and nygh the sees brynke
Belyme upon thi work in eynes bke.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

The Canonites, which dwell in the *champian* over against Gilgal. Deut. xi. 30.

The mountainous [of Cephalonia] intermixed with profitable vallies, and the woods with *champain*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 4.

Many miles of Woodlands and *champion*, which he divided into several Hundreds.
S. Clarke, Four Plantations in America (1670), p. 14.

Many a vale
And river sunder'd *champaign* clothed with corn.
Tennyson, Œnone.

II. *a.* Level; open.

The whole Country is plaine and *champion*, and few hills in it. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 248.

A wide, *champaign* country filled with herds and flocks.
Addison.

champak, champac (cham'pak), *n.* [< NL. *champaca*; < Skt. *champaka*, > Beng. *champaka*, Hind. *champa*.] A beautiful Indian tree, *Michelia Champaca*, natural order *Magnoliaceæ*, held in high esteem by Brahmans and Buddhists, and planted about their temples. Images of Buddha are made of its wood, which is olive-colored or dark brown and often beautifully mottled, takes a fine polish, and is much prized for furniture. Its flowers are of a beautiful golden color and very fragrant, their perfume being much celebrated in Hindu poetry. They are worn in the hair by the native women.

The wandering airs they faint
On the dark, the silent stream —
The *champak* odours fail,
Like sweet thoughts in a dream.
Poe, Lily of the Valley, Indian Serenade.

champarty, *n.* See *champerty*.

champe, *n.* See *champ*2.

champer (cham'pėr), *n.* One who champs.

champert, *n.* An obsolete form of *champerty*.

champertor (cham'pėr-tor), *n.* [< OF. *champartour*, < *champart*: see *champerty*.] In *law*, one who is guilty of champerty.

champertous (cham'pėr-tus), *a.* Of the nature of champerty.

champerty (cham'pėr-ti), *n.* [Also *champarty*, *champert* (obs.), < ME. *champartie*, *champertie*, champerty, also a partnership in power, < OF. *champart*, < ML. *campipars* (also *campartum*, *campartagium*), i. e., *campi pars*, lit. part of the field, a certain portion of the crop exacted by the lord: *campi*, gen. of L. *campus*, field; L. *pars*, a part: see *campus*2 and *part*.] **1.** In *law*, a species of maintenance, being a bargain which a person not otherwise interested makes with a plaintiff or defendant to receive a share of the land or other matter in suit in the event of success, the champertor carrying on or assisting to carry on the party's suit or defense at his own expense; the purchase of a suit or the right of suing. Champerty is a punishable offense by common law, and in some jurisdictions by statute.

Foreyn attorneys to be admitted and sworn in lyke wise, truly to execute their office as the lawe requirith wout mayntenaunce, or *champertie*, or counselyinge ther clyauntes to use ony fals accyones.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The practice of *champerty* was common, whereby the lawyer did his work in consideration of a percentage on the sum which was at last forcibly collected.
Atlantic Monthly, LVIII. 382.

2†. A partnership in power.

Also written *champarty*.

champiant, champion2†, *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *champaign*.—**2.** One who lives in or farms the open fields.

During the 15th century . . . the extensive wastes which covered a large part of England began to be enclosed, to the consequent disturbance of a number of squatters (called at the time *champions*, from champs) who had settled on the ln, and derived a not very sufficient subsistence from feeding a few animals on the commons.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 364.

II. *a.* Same as *champaign*.

champignon (sham-pin'yon), *n.* [F. (cf. It. *campignuolo*), a mushroom, < ML. as if **campinius*, for LL. *campanius*, *campaneus*, equiv. to

champignon L. *campestris*, of the field, ⟨ *campus*, F. *champ*, etc., field: see *camp*[2]. (Cf. *camperknurs*.] A mushroom: the French name for mushrooms in general, but in England applied only to the *Marasmius* (or *Agaricus*) *oreades*, an edible species growing in fairy rings.

He teller friends with doubtful mushrooms treats,
Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats. *Dryden.*

champion[1] (cham'pi-on), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ ME. *champion*, *-ioun*, *-iaun*, ⟨ OF. *champion*, *-un*, *campion* (> D. *kampioen*), F. *champion* = Sp. *campeon* = Pg. *campeão* = It. *campione*, ⟨ ML. *campio(n-)*, a champion, combatant in a duel, ⟨ *campus*, a battle, duel (cf. AS. *cempa*, ME. *kempe* (= OHG. *chempho*, *champho*, MHG. *kempfe*, G. *kämpfe* = Dan. *kæmpe* = Sw. *kämpe* = Icel. *kappi*), a warrior, champion, ⟨ *camp*, fight): see *camp*[1] and *camp*[2].] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who undertakes to defend any cause; especially, one who engages in combat or contention in behalf of another, or in any representative capacity: as, the *champion* of an army or of a party; a *champion* for the truth, or of innocence.

In our common law, *champion* is taken no less for him that triethh the combat in his own case, than for him that fighteth in the case of another. *Cowell.*

The statutes of our state
Allow, in case of accusations,
A *champion* to defend a lady's truth.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 3.

But choose a *champion* from the Persian lords
To fight our *champion* Sohrab, man to man.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. More generally, a hero; a brave warrior.

Renowned
For hardy and undoubted *champions*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

3. One who has demonstrated his superiority to all others in some matter decided by public contest or competition, as prize-fighting, pedestrianism, rowing, shooting, etc. **Champion of the king**, a person whose office it is at the coronation of a king in England to ride armed into Westminster Hall while the king is at dinner there, and by the proclamation ther add to make challenge in this effect, "that if any man should deny the king's title to the crown, he was ready to defend it in single combat." This ceremony was last performed at the coronation of George IV., in 1821, but the office, which has been held by a family named Dymocke since 1377, still exists. **Champions' game.** See *billiards*.

II. *a.* **1.** First among all competitors or contestants: as, a *champion* oarsman. Hence —**2.** By extension, of the first rank or highest excellence in any respect; unexcelled. [Colloq.]

champion[1] (cham'pi-on), *v. t.* [⟨ *champion*[1], *n.*] To maintain or support by contest or advocacy; act as champion for.

Come, fate, into the list,
And *champion* me to the utterance!
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Championed or unchampioned, thou dost by the stake or faggot. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, II. 201.

The safety of the nation will one day, and ere long, demand that universal education shall be made compulsory. Does any friend of education believe that this reform will be *championed* by the Democratic party?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 504.

champion[2]†, *n.* and *a.* See *champian*.

championess (cham'pi-on-es), *n.* [⟨ *champion*[1] + *-ess*.] A female champion. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

championship (cham'pi-on-ship), *n.* [⟨ *champion*[1] + *-ship*.] The state or honor of being a champion.

Champlain (sham-plān'), *a.* [⟨ Lake *Champlain*, bordering on New York, Vermont, and Canada.] In *Amer. geol.*, a term first employed by Emmons to designate a part of the Paleozoic series of the State of New York. Later suggested by Dana as the name of a division of the superficial (Post-tertiary) deposits of northeastern North America, connected in origin, according to the prevalent glacial theories (see *glacial*), with the melting of the great ice-sheet supposed by many geologists to have once extended over that region.

The loose deposits or drifts overlying the lower unstratified boulder-clay belong to the period of the melting of the great ice-sheets, when large bodies of water, discharged across the land, levelled down the detritus that had formed below or in the under part of the ice. This re-modelled drift has been called the *Champlain* group.
Geikie, 1885.

champlevé (shamp-le-vā'), *a.* and *n.* [P., pp. of *champlever*, ⟨ *champ*, surface, + *lever*, lift: see *champ*[2], *camp*[2], and *lever*.] **I.** *a.* Having the ground originally cast with depressions, or engraved or cut out, or lowered: said of a kind of enameling upon metal, of which the hollows are filled with the enamel pastes, which are afterward fired. Champlevé enamel can be recognized by the unbroken surface of the metal divisions or parting-strips, and generally by their varying widths; whereas a surface of cloisonné enamel shows parting-strips of uniform width, and with solutions of continuity. Champlevé enamel is in common use in Europe and America for jewelry, but is extremely rare in the decorative work of China and Japan.

II. *n.* The art or method of producing such work in enamel: as, a plaque in *champlevé*.

In *champlevé* the enamelling substance is applied to the surface of the gold as ornamental details, and is "fired" in a muffle or furnace under the eye of the enameller.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 679.

chan†, *n.* An obsolete form of *khan*.

chana (chä'nä), *n.* An East Indian name for the chick-pea or gram, *Cicer arietinum*.

chance (chāns), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaunce*, ⟨ ME. *chance*, *chaunce*, *cheance* = MHG. *schanze*, *schantz*, ⟨ OF. *cheance*, *chaance*, F. *chance*, chance, hazard, risk, luck, = Pr. *cazensa* = It. *cadenza*, ⟨ ML. *cadentia*, that which falls out, esp. favorably (particularly used in dice-playing), ⟨ L. *cadent(-s)*, ppr. of *cadere*, fall: see *cadent*, *cadence*, *cadenza*, and *case*[1].]

I. *n.* **1**†. Fall; falling.

The daie is go, the nightes *chaunce*
Hath derked all the bright sonne.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 307.

2†. A throw of dice; the number turned up by a die.

Seven is my *chaunce*, and thyn is cink and treye.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 191.

Also next thyn place ys an Auter wher the Crucyfyers Deyvyded hys clothes by *Chaunce* of the Dyce.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 42.

The very dice obey him,
And in our sports my better cunning faints
Under his *chance*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 3.

Hence —**3.** Risk; hazard; a balanced possibility of gain or loss, particularly in gaming; uncertainty.

There is a divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, *chance*, or death. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 1.

And I another,
So weary with disasters, tugged with fortune,
That I would set my life on any *chance*,
To meet it, or be rid on't. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Gambling and usury are also prohibited, and all games of *chance*. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 114.

4. A contingent or unexpected event; an event which might or might not befall.

For ill *chances* me fell unfortunately
At my first-e grynning and enhancement.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2976.

Then we shall know that it was not his hand that smote us; it was a *chance* that happened to us. 1 Sam. vi. 9.

Had I but died an hour before this *chance*,
I had lived a blessed time. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

I am very glad that the *chances* of life have brought us two hundred miles nearer together.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

Many a *chance* the years beget.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

5. Vicissitude; contingent or unexpected events in a series or collectively.

The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; . . . but time and *chance* happeneth to them all.
Eccl. ix. 11.

6. Luck; fortune; that which happens to or befalls one.

Than gan the *chaunce* to chaunge fro hem that hadde the better. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 406.

Yit will I use this mariet faithfully
While I may live, what ever be my *chance*;
And if it happe that in my trouthe I dye,
That deth shal not doo me noo displesaunce.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 68.

Prithee, go hence;
Or I shall show the cinders of my spirits
Through the ashes of my *chance*.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

Tell them your *chance*, and bring them back again
Into this wood. *Greene*, Alphonsus, ii.

7. Opportunity; a favorable contingency: as, now is your *chance*.

And some one day, some wondrous *chance* appears,
Which happened not in centuries of years.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 825.

They [Roman shipmen] had learned that men who lived on the western coast of Spain had no real *chance* of daily hearing the sun hiss as his fiery ball sank into the waters of the great stream. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 106.

8. Probability; the proportion of events favorible to a hypothesis out of all those which may occur: as, the *chances* are against your succeeding.

No more *chance* of a Whig administration than of a thaw in Zembla. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, ii.

A single occurrence opposed to our general experience would tell for very little in our calculation of the *chances*.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

An urn has two white balls and five black ones: there are seven equally likely drawings, two white; therefore the *chance* or probability of drawing a white ball is two-sevenths. *De Morgan.*

9. Fortuity; especially, the absence of a cause necessitating an event, or the absence of any known reason why an event should turn out one way rather than another, spoken of as if it were a real agency; the variability of an event under given general conditions, viewed as a real agency.

So we profess
Ourselves to be the slaves of *chance*, and flies
Of every wind that blows. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

If *chance* will have me king, why, *chance* may crown me.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 3.

Next him, high arbiter,
Chance governs all. *Milton*, P. L., II. 910.

It is strictly and philosophically true in nature and reason that there is no such thing as *chance* or accident.
Clarke, Sermons, I. xcviii.

The Bible takes quite as strong ground as the physicist on the side of law. The weather is not with it a matter of *chance*, or the sport of capricious demons. God arranged it all far back in the work of creation.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 60.

The amount of a nation's savings is no affair of *chance*; it is governed much more by commercial reasons than is sometimes supposed. *Iae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 334.

Chance is a term by which we express the irregularities in phenomena, disregarding their uniformities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 90.

Absolute chance, the (supposed) spontaneous occurrence of events undetermined by any general law or by any free volition. According to Aristotle, events may come about in three ways: first, by necessity or an external compulsion; second, by nature, or the development of an inward general tendency; and third, by chance, without any determining cause or principle whatever, by lawless, sporadic originality. —**By chance**, without design; accidentally.

As I happened *by chance* upon mount Gilboa, behold, Saul leaned upon his spear. 2 Samu. i. 6.

But these great actions others do *by chance*
Are, like your beauty, your inheritance.
Dryden, Epistles, iv. 21.

'Tis hard if all is false that I advance;
A fool must now and then be right *by chance*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Even chance, probability equally balanced for and against an event. **Main chance**, the chance or probability of most importance or greatest advantage; hence, the end or stake to be kept most in view; the chief personal advantage.

That habit of forethought for the *main chance* grew with his years, and finally placed him in the first line of millionaires in America. *W. Barrows*, Oregon, p. 59.

He has made his money by looking after the *main chance*. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLV. 25.

Theory or doctrine of chances. See *probability*. —**To take one's chance**, to accept the risks incident to an undertaking or venture.

II. *a.* Resulting from or due to chance; casual; unexpected: as, a *chance* remark; a *chance* customer.

They met like *chance* companions on the way. *Dryden.*

—**Syn.** *Casual*, *Fortuitous*, etc. See *accidental*.

chance (chāns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chanced*, ppr. *chancing*. [⟨ *chance*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To happen; fall out; come or arrive without design or expectation.

Ay, Casca; tell us what hath *chanced* to day,
Shak., J. C., I. 2.

Our discourse *chanced* to be upon the subject of death.
Steele, Tatler, No. 114.

Surely I shall *chance* upon some Thyrsis piping on the pine-tree shade, or Daphne flying from the arms of Phœbus. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 6.

[This verb is sometimes used impersonally.

How *chances it* they travel? *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Sometimes the *it* is omitted.

How *chance* the king comes with so small a number?
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

II. *trans.* **1.** To befall or happen to. [Rare.]

What would have *chanced* me all these years,
As boy and man, had you not come . . .
From your Olympian home?
T. B. Aldrich, At Twoscore.

2. To risk; hazard; take the chances of: as, the thing may be dangerous, but I will *chance* it. [Colloq.]

chance (chāns), *adv.* [Perhaps only in the following passage, where it is often printed *'chance*; short for *perchance* or *by chance*.] By chance; perchance.

If, *chance*, by lonely contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall enquire thy fate,
Gray, Elegy.

chanceable† (chän'sa-bl), *a.* [⟨ *chance* + *-able*.] Accidental; casual; fortuitous.

So farre were they carried into the admiration thereof, that they thought in the *chanuecable* hitting vpon any such verses great fore-tokens of their following fortunes were placed. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

chanceably† (chän'sa-bli), *adv.* Casually; by chance. *Sir P. Sidney.*

chanceful (chāns'ful), *a.* [⟨ *chance* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of chances or accidents; hazardous. [Rare and poetical.]

All are not lost who join in *chanceful* war. *J. Baillie.*

chancel (chan'sel), *n.* [⟨ ME. *chauncel*, *chauncell*, ⟨ OF. *chancel*, *cancel*, ⟨ ML. *cancellus*, a

chancel, L. *cancelli*, pl., a grating, latticework: see *cancel*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, the inclosed space in a church surrounding the altar, and railed off from the choir; the sanctuary. In small churches having no separate choir the altar rails (and in some churches the screen or latticework) divide the chancel immediately from the body of the church. In a wider sense the words *chancel* and *choir* are sometimes used to include both the sanctuary and the choir proper. In Greek churches the *bema* answers to the chancel or sanctuary, and the *iconostasis* (as the choir does not intervene between sanctuary and nave) corresponds in some measure to both altar-rails and rood-screen, to the former as separating the altar from the rest of the church, and to the latter as constituting a marked boundary to the nave. **2.** An inclosed space railed off in courts of judicature.

chancelert, *n.* An obsolete form of *chancellor*.

chanceless (chāns'les), *a.* [< *chance* + *-less*.] Without chance or opportunity; hopeless; unavailing: as, a *chanceless* struggle. [Rare.]

chancellery (chān'sel-e-ri), *n.*; pl. *chancelleries* (-riz). **1.** Same as *chancery*, 3.—**2.** A secretary's office. See *chancellor*, 2.

In the *chancellery* or secretary's office there is a large library. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 228.

chancellor (chān'sel-or), *n.* [< ME. *chaunceler*, *chauncelor*, *chaunsuler* (always with one *l*), < OF. *chancelier*, *-ier*, F. *chancelier* = Pr. *cancelier*, *chancellier* = Cat. *canceller* = OSp. *canceller*, *canciller*, Sp. *canciller* = Pg. *chanceller*, *cancellario* = It. *cancelliere* = D. *kanselier* = MLG. *kanselere* = OHG. *chanzelari*, *chanzilari*, MHG. *kanzelære*, G. *kanzler* = Dan. Sw. *kansler* = Icel. *kanzlari*, *kanselleri* = Russ. *kantsleri*, < ML. *cancellarius*, a chancellor, orig. (LL.) an officer in charge of records, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, and acted as an intermediary between the suitors and the judge; < L. *cancelli*, a latticed railing; see *chancel* and *cancel*, and cf. *chancery*.] **1.** Originally, under the later Roman emperors, a doorkeeper or usher, who stood at the latticed railing inclosing the judgment-seat, to keep off the crowd and to introduce such persons as were entitled to pass inside. Later and naturally he became a sort of intermediary between petitioners and the judges, and arranged about their hearings or scribe on whom devolved the duty of preparing and sealing all important documents, such as charters, letters, and other official writings of the crown; hence he became keeper of the great seal, and in consequence of the influence of his position his office came to be one of the most important. From the Roman empire the ecclesiastical court at Rome introduced the office, and the chancery at the Vatican was repeated throughout the several bishoprics, where each diocese, and frequently each of the great monastic houses, had its chancellor.

Hence—**2.** A secretary; a notary.

One Gilbert Peck, his (the Duke of Buckingham's) *chancellor*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1.

3. In Great Britain: (*a*) The highest judicial officer of the crown, law adviser of the ministry, and keeper of the great seal: more fully designated *lord high chancellor*. He is a cabinet minister and privy councilor by virtue of his office, and president of the House of Lords by prescription, and ranks next after the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury. The writs for the convocation of Parliament are issued by him. To him belongs the appointment of the justices of the peace, and he is the patron of all livings of the crown under the value of twenty marks in the king's books; he is keeper of the sovereign's conscience, visitor of all hospitals and colleges founded by the king, guardian of all charitable uses, and judge of the High Court of Chancery, now called the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court. There is also a lord high chancellor in Ireland at the head of the equity system of that country, and Scotland had a chancellor until the treaty of union with England in 1707. (*b*) An officer, officially styled *chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster*, who presides in person or by deputy over the courts of law and equity in the duchy of Lancaster. He is usually a cabinet minister, and seldom a lawyer. (*c*) The finance minister of the British government, more fully styled *chancellor of the exchequer*. He is invariably a member of the House of Commons (that division of the legislature having the sole right of laying taxes and originating money bills) and also of the cabinet. The chancellor of the exchequer was formerly a judge or *officio* in the equity department of the Court of Exchequer, taking precedence of all the barons; but when the equitable jurisdiction of this court was transferred by 5 Vict. v. to the Court of Chancery his judicial functions became merely nominal. (*d*) In the jury system of Scotland, the preses or foreman of a jury, who announces the verdict when it is a verbal one, and who, when it is in writing, hands it in and indorses it, in the name of the jury, along with the clerk of the court.—**4.** In France: (*a*) The chief officer of the crown, charged with the custody of the great seal, the administration of justice, and the duty of presiding over the councils of the king. The office was abolished in 1790, revived in name by Napoleon I., and finally abolished in 1848. (*b*) The chief officer of the palace of a queen or prince. (*c*) A secretary, especially of an embassy or a consulate.—**5.** In the new German empire, the president of the Federal Council, who is also charged with the supreme direction, under the emperor, of all imperial affairs.—**6.** The chief officer, next to the honorary head, of a military or honorable order, who guards its seal, administers its property, and preserves its records: as, the *chancellor* of the Order of the Garter.—**7.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) An officer learned in canon law, who acts as vicar-general to a bishop, holds his courts, and directs and advises him in all matters of ecclesiastical law, and is the keeper of his seals. More fully styled *chancellor of a bishop or of a diocese*. (*b*) An officer belonging to a cathedral, who arranges the celebration of religious services, hears lessons, lectures in theology, writes letters of the chapter, applies the seal, keeps the books, etc.—**8.** The titular head of a university, from whom all degrees are supposed to emanate. The chancellor was originally the notary of the chapter of the cathedral. But nobody could preach without the authorization of the bishop; and the pope as the chief of the bishops undertook to regulate this authorization. He made the chancellors of certain cathedrals his deputies for this purpose, and thus they above could grant the degree of master of theology, the highest of the universities, which carried with it the right to preach. The chancellors seldom took an active part in the government of the university. In Great Britain the office is now a merely honorary one, and is usually held by a nobleman or some statesman of eminence. The duties of the chancellor of Oxford or Cambridge are usually discharged by a vice-chancellor. There is an officer with similar functions in several of the colleges of the United States.

9. In Delaware, New Jersey, and some others of the United States, a judge of the Court of Chancery or Equity. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee there are district chancellors chosen by popular vote.—**10.** In *Scrip.*, a master of the decrees, or president of the council. Ezra iv. 8.

chancellorship (chān'sel-or-ship), *n.* [< *chancellor* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of a chancellor; the period during which a chancellor holds office.

chancel-rail (chan'sel-rāl), *n.* The rail which separates the chancel or sanctuary of a church from the choir, or, where there is no choir, from the nave.

chancel-screen (chan'sel-skrēn), *n.* The screen or railing separating the chancel from the body of the church. It is often richly carved and ornamented.

chancel-table (chan'sel-tā'bl), *n.* A communion-table within the chancel.

chancely† (chāns'li), *adv.* [< ME. **chauncely*, *chaunselich*; < *chance* + *-ly*2.] By chance; accidentally.

And [if it] be so that eny debat *chaunselich* falle among eny of hem, that god defende, they begyne in debat shal shawe and rome the cause of her debat to the wardeins of the forsaide brotherhede. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

chance-medley (chāns'med'li), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** In *law*: (*a*) Originally, a casual affray or riot, accompanied with violence, and without deliberate or premeditated malice. (*b*) The killing of another in self-defense, upon a sudden and unpremeditated encounter.

The prisoner pleaded inadvertency; and the jury were going to bring it in *chance-medley*, had not several witnesses been produced against the said Elizabeth Makebate, that she was an old offender. *Addison*, Cases of False Delicacy.

Hence—**2**†. Misadventure.

May he cut a collier's throat with his razor, by *chance-medley*, and yet be hanged for't. *B. Jonson*, Epicene, iii. 2.

3. A haphazard mixture; a fortuitous combination.

Wherefore they are no twain, but one flesh; this is true in the general right of marriage, but not in the *chance-medley* of every particular match. *Milton*, Tetrachordon (Ord MS.).

Who there will court thy friendship, with what views, And, artless as thou art, whom thou wilt choose, . . . Is all *chance-medley*, and unknown to me. *Cowper*, Tirocinium.

II. *a.* Haphazard.

The Moors' line was broken by the shock, squadron after squadron was thrown into confusion, Moors and Christians were intermingled, until the field became one scene of desperate *chance-medley* fighting. *Irving*, Moorish Chronicles, p. 73.

chancer† (chān'sėr), *v. t.* [Formed from *chancery*.] To adjust according to principles of equity, as would be done by a court of chancery: as, to *chancer* a forfeiture. *Mass. Prov. Laws.*

chancery (chān'sē-ri), *n.* [Contr. from earlier **chancelry*, *chancelery*, < ME. *chancelerie*, *chaunchellerie*, < OF. *chancellerie*, F. *chancellerie* = Pr. *cancellaria* = Cat. *cancelleria* = Sp. *cancilleria* (*cancelaria*, the papal chancery) = Pg. *chancellaria* = It. *cancelleria* = D. *kanselarij* = G. *kanzlei*, *kanzelei* = Dan. *kancelli* = Sw. *kansli* = Russ. *kantselyariya*, *kantselyariya*, < ML. *cancellaria*, a chancery court, orig. the record-office of a chancellor: see *chancellor*.] **1.** Originally, the office of a chancellor, notary, or secretary, where the records were kept and official documents were prepared, sealed, and despatched.

As soon as the day and place of session were fixed, the writs of summons were prepared in the royal *chancery* and issued under the great seal. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 239.

That class of clerks of the King's chapel or *chancery* who had so large a share in the administration of the kingdom. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norm. Conq., V. 89.

2. In England, formerly, the highest court of justice next to Parliament, presided over by the lord chancellor, but since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice. It once consisted of two distinct tribunals: one ordinary, or legal; the other extraordinary, or a court of equity.

3. In Scotland, an office in the general register-house at Edinburgh, in which are recorded charters, patents of dignities, gifts of office, remissions, legitimations, and all other writs appointed to pass the great or the quarter seal. Also *chancellery*.—**4.** In the United States, a court of equity. See *equity*.—**5.** In *pugilism*, the position of a boxer's head when it is under his adversary's arm, so that it may be held and pommeled severely, the victim meanwhile being unable to retaliate effectively: in the phrase *in chancery*. So called because of its supposed resemblance to the position of a suitor among the chancery lawyers. [Slang.] **In chancery**. (*a*) In litigation, as an estate, in a court of equity. (*b*) In an award or predicament. [Slang.] (*c*) See 5, above. **Inns of chancery**. See *inn*. **Master in chancery**. See *master*. **Ward in chancery**. See *ward*.

chançon (F. pron. shoñ-sôn'), *n.* See *chanson*.

chancre (shang'kėr), *n.* [F.: see *canker*.] A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of syphilitic poison. Chancres are of two kinds: (1) the true chancre, consisting of an ulcer with a hard indurated base, occurring at the point of infection; the initial lesion of syphilis; (2) the soft chancre. See *chancroid*.

chancrelle (shang'krel), *n.* Same as *chancroid*.

chancroid (shang'kroid), *a.* and *n.* [< *chancre* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a chancre.

II. *n.* A virulent ulcer, almost always situated on the genitals, and communicated in sexual intercourse by contact of its pus, usually with a breach of surface. It does not infect the system, though it often gives rise to suppurating inguinal lymphadenitis. It is the *chancre* of German authors. Also called *local*, *soft*, *non-indurating*, *non-infecting*, or *simple chancre*, *venereal sore*, and *chancrelle*.

chancroidal (shang-kroi'dal), *a.* [< *chancroid* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chancroid.

chancrous (shang'krus), *a.* [< *chancre* + *-ous*.] Having the qualities of a chancre; ulcerous.

chancy (chān'si), *a.* [< *chance* + *-y*1.] **1.** Uncertain; changeful. [Rare or colloq.]

By a roundabout course even a gentleman may make of himself a *chancy* personage, raising an uncertainty as to what he may do next. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxvlii.

2. Fortunate; lucky; propitious; foreboding good: applied to either persons or things, and generally used with a negative in the sense of uncanny: thus, persons suspected of possessing magical arts are regarded as *not* (or *no*) *canny*. [Scotch.]—**3.** Favorable; safe: as, a *chancy* wind: generally used with a negative: as, *not chancy* (that is, dangerous). [Scotch.]

chandala, chandaul (chan-dä'lä, -dâl'), *n.* [Hind., etc., *chandal*, *chandal*.] In India, a person of mixed caste, whose touch, breath, or presence is a pollution; consequently, one sprung from a Sudra father and a Brahman mother; an outcast. *Wilson*. The chandalas are the scavengers and executioners of India, and, like lepers, live in separate villages.

chandelier (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* [< F. *chandelier* = Pr. *candelier*, *candelar* = Sp. *candelero* = Pg. *candeiro*, *candieiro* = It. *candelliere* = D. *kandelaar*, < ML. *candelarius*, m., *candelaria*, f., a candlestick, < L. *candela*, a candle; see *candle*. Cf. *chandler*, which is the older E. form.] **1.** A branched cluster of lights suspended from a ceiling by means of a tubular rod (as is usual when gas is used), or by a chain or other device. Originally the word signified a candlestick, then a cluster of candlesticks; finally the distinction became established between a candelabrum, which is a standard, and a chandelier, which is a pendant. Compare *luster*.

2. In *fort.*, a movable parapet, serving to support fascines to cover pioneers. — **3†.** A tallow chandler. *Kersey*, 1708.

chandelier-tree chandelier-tree, *n.* The *Pandanus candelabrum* of tropical Asia; so named on account of its mode of branching.

chandla (chand'lä), *n.* [Hind. *chandla*, < *chand*, the moon.] In India, a small circular ornament worn by women on the forehead, between the eyes. It may be of metal or fine stone, or merely a mark made with an unguent or cosmetic.

chandler (chand'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *chandeler*, *candeler*, a candle-seller, candle-maker, candlestick, < OF. *chandelier*, *candelier*, a candlestick, = Pr. *candelier* = OSp. *candelero* = It. *candeliere*, < ML. *candelarius*, a candle-maker, < L. *candela*, a candle: see *candle*. The term *tallow-chandler* would orig. signify a person who sold candles made of tallow, as opposed to those made of wax, but *chandler* came to mean 'dealer' in general: hence *ship-chandler*, q. v.] **1.** One who makes or sells candles, or, formerly, torches.

> Now speke I wylle a lytulle whyle
> Of the *chandeler*, with outen gyle,
> That torches and lortes and pryckets can make,
> Perchours, smale candles, I wote-yn-take;
> Of wax these candels alle that brennen.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

> The sack that thou hast drunken me would have bought me lights as good cheap at the dearest *chandler's* in Europe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

> The *chandler's* basket, on his shoulder borne,
> With tallow spots thy coat. *Gay*, Trivia, ii. 40.

2†. A huckster; a dealer in provisions.

> *Pizzicamolo*, a retailer, a regrater or huckster of all manner of victuals, as our *chandlers* be or our fruiterers. *Florio.*

3. In composition, a dealer; a merchant: the particular application being determined by the other element of the compound: as, tallow-*chandler*, ship-*chandler*, corn-*chandler*, etc. — **4†.** A candlestick. See *chandelier*.

chandlery (chand'lėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chandlerie*; < *chandler* + *-y*[3].] Pertaining to a chandler. [Rare.]

> To be taxt by the poul, to be scourst our head mercy, our tuppences in their *Chaundlerie* Shop book of Easter. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

chandlery (chand'lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chandleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *chaundlery*, contr. *chaundry* (see *chaundry*); < *chandler* + *-ery*.] **1.** The commodities sold by a chandler. — **2.** A chandler's warehouse. — **3.** A store-room for candles.

> The serjeant of the *chaundlery* was ready at the same chamber door to deliver the tapers.
> *Stowe*, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1547.

chandoo (chan-dō'), *n.* [Malay.] Opium prepared for smoking.

chandryt (chan'dri), *n.* [Early mod. E. *chaundry*, *chandrie*; < contr. of *chandlery*. Cf. *chancery* for **chancerly*.] A place where candles are kept.

> One of the said groomes of the privy chamber to carry to the *chaundrie* all the remaine of mortiers, torches, quarries, prickets, wholly and intierly, without imbeselling or purloyning any parte thereof.
> Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), Index.

> Torches from the *chaundry*.
> *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

chanet, *n.* Another form of *chan*, now *khanl*.

> Thanne entren men agen in to the Lond of the grete *Chane*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 211.

chanfreint, *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chanfrin (chan'frin), *n.* [See *chamfron*.] **1.** The fore part of a horse's head. — **2.** Same as *chamfron*.

chanfron (chan'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

chang[1] (chang), *n.* [E. dial.; an imitative word: cf. *chank*[1], *chunk*, *clank*, *tang*.] The harsh noise of the conversation of a great number of persons, or the sound of bells.

> Then doubly sweet the laverock's song,
> Wi' mingling sweets the cowslips spring,
> And all the grove in gladsome *chang*
> Their joy confessed.
> *J. Stagg*, Cumberland Ballads.

chang[2] (chang), *n.* [Chinese.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 chih (called by foreigners *feet*), or about 11⅓ English feet. See *chih*.

change (chānj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *changed*, ppr. *changing*. [Early mod. E. also *chaunge*, < ME. *changen*, *chaungen*, < OF. *changier*, *changer*, F. *changer* = Pr. *cambiar*, *canjar* = Sp. Pg. *cambiar* = It. *cambiare*, *cangiare*, < ML. *cambiare*, extended form of LL. *cambire*, change, exchange; whence also *cambium*[1], *cambium*[2], etc. The form *change* is in part an abbr. of *exchange*: see *exchange*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To substitute another thing or things for; shift; cause to be replaced by another: as, to *change* the clothes, or one suit of clothes for another; to *change* one's position.

> Be clean, and *change* your garments. Gen. xxxv. 2.

> Persons grown up in the belief of any religion, cannot *change* that for another without applying their understanding duly to consider and compare both. *South.*

> Sancho Panza am I, unless I was *changed* in the cradle.
> *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.), II. ii. 13.

Specifically — **2.** To give or procure an equivalent for in smaller parts of like kind; make or get change for: said of money: as, to *change* a bank-note (that is, to give or receive coins or smaller notes in exchange for it).

> He called me aside, and requested I would *change* him a two-pty-pound bill. *Goldsmith.*

> Here, my honest Rowley, here, get me this *changed* directly, and take a hundred pounds of it immediately to old Stanley. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

3. To give and take reciprocally; barter; exchange.

> Amintor, we have not enjoy'd our friendship of late,
> For we were wont to *change* our souls in talk.
> *Beaum. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

> Those thousands with whom thou wouldst not . . . *change* thy fortune and condition.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> Here stood a wretch, prepared to *change*
> His soul's redemption for revenge.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 9.

> But if you speak with him that was my son,
> Or *change* a word with her he calls his wife,
> My house is none of yours. *Tennyson*, Dora.

4. To cause to turn or pass from one state to another; alter or make different; vary in external form or in essence: as, to *change* the color or shape of a thing; to *change* countenance.

> With charmes & enchantmens sche *changed* my sone in to a wilde werwolf. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4104.

> Can the Ethiopian *change* his skin, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

> Changes will befall, and friends may part,
> But distance only cannot *change* the heart.
> *Cowper*, Epistle to J. Hill.

5. To render acid or tainted; turn from a natural state of sweetness and purity: as, the wine is *changed*; thunder and lightning are said to *change* milk. **To change a horse**, to change hand, [illegible]. **To change color**, [illegible]. **To change face**, [illegible]. **To change hands**, [illegible]. **To change one's coat**, [illegible]. **To change one's mind**, [illegible]. **To change one's tune**, [illegible].

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be altered; undergo variation; be partially or wholly transformed: as, some fruits *change* for the better, others for the worse.

> And thus Descended we come to the bolome of the Vale of Josophat and beyonnyth the Vale of Siloe, And they both be but on vale, but the name *Chaungeth*.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

> I am the Lord, I *change* not. Mal. iii. 6.

> The face of brightest heaven had *changed*
> To grateful twilight. *Milton*, P. L., v. 644.

> All things must *change*
> To something new, to something strange.
> *Longfellow*, Kermess.

2. To pass from one phase to another, as the moon: as, the moon will *change* on Friday. — **3.** To become acid or tainted, as milk.

change (chānj), *n.* [< ME. *change*, *chaunge*, < OF. *change*, *cange*, F. *change* = Pr. *cange*, *escanh* = Sp. Pg. It. *cambio*, It. also *cangio* (obs.), < ML. *cambium*, change; from the verb. In senses 5, 7, 8, 11, 14, short for *exchange*, q. v.]

1. Any variation or alteration in form, state, quality, or essence; a passing from one state or form to another: as, a *change* of countenance or of aspect; a *change* of habits or principles.

> Your thoughts are woven
> With thousand *changes* in one subtle web,
> And worn so by you. *Beaum. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

> Whatever lies
> In earth, or flits in air, or flits the skies,
> All suffer *change*, and we, that are of soul
> And body mixed, are members of the whole.
> *Dryden*, Pythagorean Philos., l. 672.

2. Specifically — (*a*) The passing from life to death; death.

> All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my *change* come. Job xiv. 14.

> She labour'd to compose herself for the blessed *change* which she now expected. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1635.

(*b*) In *vocalics*, the mutation of the male voice at puberty, whereby the soprano or alto of the boy is replaced by the tenor or bass of the man. (*c*) In *music*, a modulation or transition from one key or tonality to another. — **3.** Variation or variableness in general; the quality or condition of being unstable; instability; transition; [illegible]: applied to all things are subject to *change*; *change* is the central fact of existence.

> *Change* threatens them [existing institutions], modifies them, eventually destroys them; hence to *change* they are uniformly opposed. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 373.

4. A passing from one thing to another in succession; the supplanting of one thing by another in succession: as, a *change* of seasons or of climate; a *change* of scene.

> Our fathers did, for *change*, to France repair. *Dryden.*

> *Change* was life to them. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 163.

> Men stupefy themselves by staying all day in their shops or counting-rooms. Every human being needs a *change*, and God has meant that a part of our time shall be spent out of doors. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 124.

5. The beginning of a new monthly revolution; the passing from one phase to another: as, a *change* of the moon (see below). **6.** Alteration in the order of a series; [illegible] specifically, in *campanology*, any arrangement or sequence of the 5 or 7 bells other than the last. See *ringing*.

> Four bells admit twenty-four *changes* in ringing.
> *Holder*, Elem. of Speech.

7. Variety; novelty.

> The mind
> Of desultory man, studious of *change*,
> And pleased with novelty.
> *Cowper*, Task, The Sofa, l. 500.

> Perhaps you would like a kidney indeed of a devil? It would be a little *change*. *Disraeli*, Henrietta Temple, xxx.

8. That which makes a variety or may be substituted for another: as, "thirty *change* of garments," Judges xiv. 12, 13. — **9.** Money of the lower denominations given in exchange for larger pieces.

> Wood buys up our old halfpence, and from thence the present want of *change* arises. *Swift.*

10. The balance of money returned after deducting the price of a purchase from the sum tendered in payment. — **11.** A place where merchants and others meet to transact business; a building appropriated for mercantile transactions: in this sense an abbreviation of *exchange*, and often now written *'change*.

> The bar, the bench, the *'change*, the schools, and the pulpit, are full of quacks, jugglers, and plagiarists.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

> A country fellow distinguishes himself as much in the church yard as a citizen does upon the *Change*, the whole parish-politics being generally discussed in that place either after sermon or before bell rings.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

12. Exchange; as, "mantained the *change* of words," *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

> Give me a prince of blood . . .
> In *change* of him. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

13. A public house; a change-house. [Scotch.]

> They call an ale-house a *change*, and think a man of good family suffers no diminution of his gentility to keep it. *Burt.*

14. A round in dancing.

> In our measure vouchsafe but one *change*.
> *Shak.*, 1. L. L., v. 2.

15†. In *hawking*, the mistaking of a slug master by a hare for the one pursued. *Kersey*, 1708. — **Book of changes**, [illegible]. **Change of life**, [illegible]. **Change of the moon**, the passing of the moon from one phase to another; specifically, the passing from the first quarter to full moon, or from the last quarter to new moon. **Change-ratio**, [illegible]. **Changes**, [illegible]. **Chemical change**. See *chemical*. **Chops and changes**. See *chop*[1]. **Secular change**, a change requiring many years to run its course. **To put the change on or upon**[1], to trick; mislead; deceive; humbug.

> I have *put the change upon* her that she may be otherwise employed. *Congreve*, Double Dealer, v. 17.

You cannot *put the change on* me so easy as you think, for I have lived among the quick stirring spirits of the age too long to swallow chaff for grain.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. 32.

To ring changes or the changes on, to repeat in every possible order or form.

He could have amazed the listener, . . . and have astounded him by *ringing changes upon* Alumnæ, Oxford, etc.
Southey, The Doctor, lxxxvi.

Who never once would let the matter rest
From that night forward, but *rang changes* still
On this . . . and that.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 59.

To ring the changes, to go through the various permutations in ringing a chime of bells. See 6, above. = **Syn.** 1 and 3. Variety, modification, deviation, transformation, mutation, transition, vicissitude, innovation, novelty, transmutation, revolution, reverse.

changeability (chān-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *changeabilte*, < OF. *changeabilté*, < *changeable*, changeable: see *-bility*.] Liability to change; changeableness. *Ibdeman.*

changeable (chān'ja-bl), *a.* [< ME. *changeable*, < F. *changeable*, OF. *changeable*, < Sp. *cambiable* = It. *cambiabile*, < *changer*, etc., + *-able*: see *change*, *-able*.] **1.** Liable to change; subject to alteration or variation; inconstant; mutable; variable: as, a person of changeable mind.

A *changeable* and temporal effect.
Raleigh, Hist. of World, Pref.

As I am a man, I must be *changeable*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the quality of varying in color or external appearance: as, *changeable* silk; the *changeable* chameleon.

Now, . . . the tailor make thy doublet of *changeable* taffata, for thy mind is a very opal! *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

Changeable chant. See chant, *n.*, 3. = **Syn.** 1. Changeable, unsteady, wavering, fickle.

changeableness (chān'ja-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being changeable; inconstancy; instability; mutability.

The *changeableness* or immutability of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Pol., iii. § 10.

changeably (chān'ja-bli), *adv.* In a changeable manner; inconstantly.

changeful (chānj'ful), *a.* [< *change*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of change; inconstant; mutable; fickle; uncertain; subject to alteration or variation.

As *changeful* as the Moone. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

Fickle as a *changeful* dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., v. 30.

changefully (chānj'ful-i), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

changefulness (chānj'ful-nes), *n.* [< *changeful* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being changeful.

The reconciliation of its [the human form's] balance with its *changefulness*. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 175.

change-house (chānj'hous), *n.* An ale-house; a public house. [Scotch.]

Ye'll dow ye doun to yon *change house*,
And drink till the day be dawing.
Duke of Athol's Nourice (Child's Ballads, VIII. 231).

changeless (chānj'les), *a.* [< *change* + *-less*.] Constant; not admitting alteration or variation; steadfast.

Byron.

changelessness (chānj'les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being changeless.

The Chinese idea of the infinite was that of *changelessness*.
Education, III. 560.

changeling (chānj'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chaungeling*; < *change* + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A child left or taken in the place of another; especially, in popular superstition, a strange, stupid, ugly child left by the fairies in place of a beautiful or charming child that they have stolen away.

Her lone little bread there for thee left:
Such men do *Changelings* call, so chaung'd by Faeries theft.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 65.

Thou art a *changeling* to him, a mere gipsy,
And this the noble lady.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

2†. Figuratively, anything changed for or put in the place of another, or the act of so changing.

I . . . folded the writ up in form of the other,
Subscribed it; gave it the impression; plac'd it safely,
The *changeling* never known. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

3. One apt to change; a waverer.

Fickle *changelings* and poor discontents,
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

I will play the *changeling*;
I'll change myself into a thousand shapes,
To court our brave spectators.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

II. *a.* **1.** Exchanged: specifically applied to a child fancied to have been exchanged for another by the fairies.

I do but beg a little *changeling* boy.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

2†. Given to change; inconstant; fickle: as, "studiously *changeling*," *Boyle*, Works, I. 35.

Away, thou *changeling* motley humourist.
Donne, Satires.

changement (chānj'ment), *n.* [< *change* + *-ment*.] Change; variation. [Rare.]

More enticing from the variety of *changements* they admit of. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 47.

changer (chān'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *changer*, *chaunger* (a money-changer) (after OF. *cangeour*, *changeor*, *chaungiar*, F. *changeur* = Pr. *cambiaire*, *cambiaire*, *cambiador*, *canjador* = Sp. Pg. *cambiador* = It. *cambiatore*, < ML. *cambiator*), < *changen*, change.] **1.** One who changes or alters the form of anything.

Changer of all things, yet immutable,
Before and after all, the first and last.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph, ii. 40.

2†. One who is employed in changing and discounting money; a money-changer.

He drove them all out of the temple, . . . and poured out the *changers'* money. John ii. 15.

3. One given to change; one who is inconstant or fickle.

change-ringing (chānj'ring'ing), *n.* The art of ringing a peal of bells in a regularly varying order, so that all the possible combinations may be made.

changerwife (chān'jėr-wif), *n.* An itinerant female huckster. [North. Eng.]

change-wheel (chānj'hwēl), *n.* One of a set of cog-wheels having varying numbers of teeth of the same pitch, used to vary the angular velocity of the axis or arbor of a machine in any required degree. Every lathe for cutting screws, etc., is provided with such a set of wheels, by means of which screws of different pitch can be cut.

changing (chānj'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *change*, *v.*] Variable; unsettled; inconstant; fickle.

One Julia, that his *changing* thoughts forget,
Would better fit his chamber. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 4.

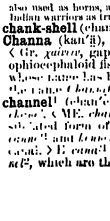
changing-house (chānj'ing-hous), *n.* The room or building in which miners dress and undress before going to or after returning from the mine.

changingly (chānj'ing-li), *adv.* Alternately. [Prov. Eng.]

Chanina (ka-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification,

chank[1] [E. dial.; < Pg. *chanco*, a leg, < *chanca*, a crook. Cf. *chouk*.] The elephant- or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. *Montagu.* [Local, British.]

chank[2] (changk), *n.* [Hind. *chank*, more correctly *cankh*, < Skt. *çankha*, a conch-shell: see *conch*.] The most generally known species of the family *Turbinellidæ*, *Turbinella pyrum*. It is found



Chank (*Turbinella pyrum*).

in the Indian Ocean, and is also made of chank-shells for ornamental purposes, and they are sawed into narrow rings or bracelets called bangles, and worn as ornaments by the Hindu women. The shells are also used as horns, and they were formerly employed by Indian warriors as trumpets.

chank-shell (changk'shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

Channa (kan'ā), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1763), < Gr. *χαννη*, gape: see *chasm*.] A genus of ophiocephaloid fishes destitute of ventral fins, whose name has been taken as a component of the name *Channichthyes*.

channel[1] (chan'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chanel*, < ME. *chanel*, *chanelle*, < OF. *chanel*, assibilated form of *canel* (> ME. *canel*, mod. E. *cane*[1] and *kennel*[2], < L. *canalis*, a water-pipe, canal; > E. *canal*[1]: see *canal*[1], *canal*[2], and *kennel*[2], which are thus doublets of *channel*[1].] **1.** The bed of a stream of water; the hollow or course in which a stream flows.

It is not so easy . . . to change the *channel*, and turn their streams another way. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

2. The deeper part of a river, or of an estuary, bay, etc., where the current flows, or which is most convenient for the passage of a ship. **3.** Specifically applied in navigation: (*a*) A part of the sea covering a considerable distance in length, as between a coast and islands, or between two islands; a strait: as, the English *channel*, between France and England, leading to the strait of Dover; St. George's *channel*, between Great Britain and Ireland, leading to the Irish sea; the Mozambique *channel*. (*b*) A wide area of the sea covering a considerable distance in length, as between Asia and England. — **4.** That by which a ship's course is directed or transmitted; a course of passage, conveyance, transmitting, reaching, or gaining: as, the news was conveyed to us by different *channels*; *channels* of influence.

This reputation [of being a Fakir] opened me, privately, a *channel* for purchasing many Arabic manuscripts.
Beaconsfield, Speech of this Day, I. 25.

He has neither friends nor enemies, but values men only as *channels* of power. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

5. The trough used to conduct molten metal from a furnace to the molds. — **6.** A furrow or groove.

My face was lined
With *channels*, such as suffering leaves behind.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 29.

Specifically (*a*) The cut or depression in the side of a stone in which the thread is sunk. (*b*) A groove cut in a stone in the line along which it is to be split. (*c*) In *architecture*, a vertical concave groove of which the sides are parallel and meet at a sharp edge or arris. The channel is distinguished from the *flute*, of which the section is an arc of a circle, and is a characteristic feature of shafts of the Doric order.

Channels, Archaic Doric Capital, Temple of Assos.

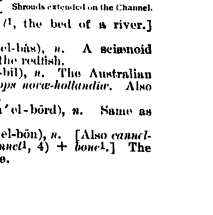
7. The wind-pipe; the throat. *Marlowe.* (*Halliwell.*) — **8.** The hollow between the two nether jaw-bones of a horse, where the tongue is lodged. — **Channel-stone.** (*a*) A stone used for forming gutters in paving. (*b*) The stone used in the game of curling; a curling-stone. [Scotch.]

channel[1] (chan'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *channeled* or *channelled*, ppr. *channeling* or *channelling*. [< *channel*[1], *n.*] To form or cut a channel or channels in; groove.

So more shall trenching war *channel* her fields,
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

The hideous red rays have covered even the four columns of the baldacchino, columns fluted and *channelled* in various ways and supporting pointed arches.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 130.

channel[2] (chan'el), *n.* [A corruption of *channel*, q. v. Cf. *gunnel* for *gunwale*.] In *shipbuilding*, a plank of considerable thickness bolted edgewise to a vessel's side, nearly abreast of a mast, and serving to extend the shrouds of the lower rigging and keep them clear of the gunwale, the chain-plates being carried through notches on its outer edge. Also called *chain-wale* and *channel-board*.



Shrouds extended on the Channel.

channel[3] (chan'el), *n.* [Also *channer*[2], *channers*; perhaps a particular use of *channel*[1], the bed of a river.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channel-bass (chan'el-bās), *n.* A sciænoid fish, *Sciænops ocellata*, the redfish.

channelbill (chan'el-bil), *n.* The Australian giant cuckoo, *Scythrops novæ-hollandiæ*. Also called *kurrbill cuckoo*.

channel-board (chan'el-bōrd), *n.* Same as *channel*[2].

channel-bone† (chan'el-bōn), *n.* [Also *canal-bone*, < *channel* (*canal*[1], 4) + *bone*[1].] The collar-bone or clavicle.

channel-bone

Hit [her neck] was white, smothe, streight, and pure flatte,
Withouten hole, or *canel-bone*,
As by semblaw, hadde she noon.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 942.

Chiaricula [It., < L. *clavicula*], the *chanelbone* of the throte, the necklone or crawlsone. *Florio.*

channel-cat (chan′el-kat), *n.* A name common in the United States to several species of catfish: so called from being found in the channels of rivers. (*a*) The *Ictalurus punctatus*, a slender, small-headed, fork-tailed species, abounding in the larger western and southern streams, attaining a weight of from 5 to 10 pounds, and generally esteemed for the table. (*b*) The *Amiurus albidus*, a robust large-headed species, with an emarginate caudal fin, and of a light color, common in the Susquehanna and Potomac rivers.

channel-duck (chan′el-duk), *n.* See *duck*2.

channeled, channelled (chan′eld), *a.* [< *channel*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Having one or more channels; worn into channels; grooved longitudinally; fluted.

Torrents, and loud impetuous Cataracts,
Roll down the lofty mountain's *channelled* sides.
Sir K. Blackmore.

2. In *bot.*, hollowed out; trough-like; canaliculate: applied to petioles, leaves, etc.—3. In *entom.*, canaliculate; having a central longitudinal furrow.

channeler, channeller (chan′el-ėr), *n.* A machine used in quarrying for cutting grooves or channels in the rock.

channel-goose (chan′el-gōs), *n.* The solan-goose or white gannet, *Sula bassana*: so called from its frequenting the channel between England and Ireland. See cut under *gannet*.

canneling, channelling (chan′el-ing), *n.* [< *channel*1 + *-ing*1.] 1. A system of channels or gutters.

All parts of the premises [a tannery] should be firmly and evenly paved with appropriate materials, and duly sloped to good *channelling*, and well drained throughout.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 309.

2. In *arch.*, channels or grooves, taken collectively: as, the *channeling* of the Doric column. See *channel*1, 6 (*c*).

channeling-machine (chan′el-ing ma-shēn′), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting grooves or channels in quarrying stone.—2. A machine for cutting channels in the soles of shoes and boots, into which the thread is sewed.

channel-iron (chan′el-ī′ėrn), *n.* 1. A form of angle-iron having two flanges, both placed on the same side of the web.—2. A hook to support a gutter.

channel-leafed (chan′el-lēft), *a.* In *bot.*, having leaves folded together, so as to resemble a channel. *Loudon.*

channelled, etc. See *channeled*, etc.

channelly (chan′el-i), *a.* [< *channel*3 + *-y*1.] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channel-plate (chan′el-plāt), *n.* [< *channel*2 + *plate*.] Same as *chain-plate*.

channel-wale (chan′el-wāl), *n.* A strake between the ports of the gun deck and the upper deck of a large war-vessel.

channer1 (chan′ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chanter*2.] To fret; grumble; complain.

The cock doth craw, the day doth daw,
The *channerin'* worm doth chide.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 295).

channer2, **channers** (chan′ėr, -ėrz), *n.* [Var. of *channel*3, q. v.] Gravel. [Scotch.]

channery (chan′ėr-i), *a.* [< *channer*2 + *-y*1.] Gravelly. [Scotch.]

channest, *v. t.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *change* or *challenge*.] 1. To exchange. *Halliwell.*—2. To challenge.

chanoid (kā′noid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Chanoidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to fishes of the family *Chanoidæ*.

Chanoidæ (ka-nō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chanos* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chanos*. It embraces *Chanoidea* with subfusiform body, small adherent scales, distinct lateral line, premaxillaries joined to the upper edge of the maxillaries and gill-membranes broadly connected, but free. Although containing only two Pacific ocean species, it is a well-marked group.

chanont, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*2.

I demede hym sou *chanon* for to be.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 573.

Chanos (kā′nos), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède), < Gr. *χάνος*, the open mouth, < *χαίνειν* (√ *χαν-*), gape, yawn: see *chasm*.] A genus of clupeoid fishes, which represents the family *Chanoidæ*. These fishes somewhat resemble herrings; they have the mouth small and toothless, the abdomen flattened below, and the gill-membranes united below the isthmus. Two species are known, one of which has an unusually wide range, being found in the Gulf of California, in the Red Sea, and in several intermediate regions. *C. salmoneus* or milkfish is common in the Pacific ocean, is highly esteemed for the table, and sometimes attains a length of about 4 feet.

chanount, *n.* An obsolete form of *canon*2.

chanson (shan′son; F. pron. shoṅ-sōṅ′), *n.* [F., < OF. *canson*, *chanson*, *chançon* = Pr. *canso*, *chanso* = OSp. *chanzon*, Sp. *cancion* = Pg. *canção* = It. *canzone*, < L. *cantio(n-)*, a song: see *cantion* and *canzone*.] 1. A song. (*a*) Originally, a short poem in a simple, natural style, in stanzas called couplets, each usually accompanied by a refrain, intended to be sung. (*b*) Later, any short lyric poem, and the music to which it is set.

The first row of the pious *chanson* will show you more.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

These [Christmas carols] were festal *chansons* for enlivening the merriments of the Christmas celebrity.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 142.

2. A finger-ring with an inscription. See *posy-ring*.—3. The motto on a ring.

chansonnette (shan-so-net′), *n.* [F., < OF. *chançonnete* (= Pr. *cansonneta*, *chansoneta* = Pg. *cançoneta* = It. *canzonetta*), < *chançon*: see *chanson*, *canzonet*, etc.] A little song.

chant (chānt), *v.* [< ME. *chanten*, *chaunten*, < OF. *canter*, *chanter*, F. *chanter* = Pr. *cantar*, *chantar* = Sp. Pg. *cantar* = It. *cantare*, < L. *cantare*, sing, freq. of *canere*, sing: see *cant*2.] I. *trans.* 1. To sing; warble; utter with a melodious voice.

The cheare full birds of smutry kynd
Doe *chaunt* sweet musick. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 3.

2. To celebrate in song: as, to *chant* the praises of Jehovah.

Wherein is the so *chanted* fountain of Arethusa.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 188.

One would *chant* the history
Of that great race, which is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxii.

3. To sing, as in the church service, in a style between air and recitative. See *chant*, *n.*

The *chanted* prayer of men, now low, now loud,
Thrilled through the brazen leaves of the great door.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 97.

To chant a horse, to advertise it by qualities which on trial are found wanting. [Slang.]

Jack Fitzharce and Tom Humboldt of Spotsylvania was here this morning *chanting horses* with 'em.
Thackeray, The Virginians.

II. *intrans.* 1. To sing; make melody with the voice.

That *chaut* to the sound of the viol. Amos vi. 5.

2. To sing psalms, canticles, etc., as in the church service, after the manner of a chant.—3. To go in full cry: said of hounds.

chant (chānt), *n.* [< *chant*, *v.* Cf. F. *chant* = Pr. *cant*, *chant* = Sp. Pg. It. *canto*, < L. *cantus*, song: see *canto*.] A vocal melody; a song; especially, now, one that is solemn, slow, or monotonous.

A pleasant grove,
With *chant* of tuneful birds resounding loud.
Milton, P. R., ii. 290.

Specifically—(*a*) A melody composed in the Ambrosian or Gregorian style, following one of the ecclesiastical modes, having often a note for each syllable, and without a strict rhythmical structure; sometimes called a *tone*; when used in contrapuntal composition, called a *canto fermo*. (*b*) A Gregorian melody, usually of ancient origin, intended to be used with a prose text in several verses, several syllables to each verse being recited or intoned upon a single note. A Gregorian chant of this kind has five parts: the intonation, the first dominant or reciting note, the mediation, the second dominant or reciting note, and the ending or cadence. (*c*) A short composition in seven measures, the first and fourth of which contain but one note, whose time value may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words, while the remaining measures are sung in strict rhythm; commonly called an *Anglican chant*, because most extensively used in the services of the Anglican Church for the canticles and the psalms. An Anglican chant consists of two parts, the first of three and the second of four measures; each half begins with a reciting-note and ends with a cadence; the first cadence is also called the *mediation*. A *double chant* is equal in length to two typical or single chants, that is, contains fourteen measures, four reciting-notes, etc. The distribution of the words of a text for use with a chant is called *pointing* (which see). The Anglican chant is probably a modernized form of the Gregorian, without an intonation, having the mediation and cadence made strictly rhythmical, and following the modern ideas of regularity and harmony. (*d*) Any short composition one or more of whose notes may be extended at will so as to accompany several syllables or words.

Formerly also spelled *chaunt*.

Ambrosian chant. See *Ambrosian*2.—**Changeable chant,** a chant that can be sung in either the major or minor mode.—**Free chant,** a form of recitative for the psalms and canticles, invented by John Crowley, an Anglo-Irishman. It consists of two chords only to each hemistich of the words. See above.

chantable (chān′ta-bl), *a.* [ME. *chauntable*, < L. *cantabilis*, that may be sung: see *chant* and *-able*, and *cantable*.] Worthy to be sung.

Chantable weren to me thi lustrifyinges.
Wyclif, Ps. cxviii. [cxix.] 54.

chantant (chän′tant; F. pron. shoṅ-toṅ′), *a.* and *n.* [F., ppr. of *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.*] I. *a.* Singing. [Rare.]—**Café chantant.** See *café*.

chanticleer

II. *n.* Instrumental music of an easy, smooth, and singing style. *Moore.* [Rare.]

chantepleuret, *n.* [ME. *chantepleure*, < OF. *chantepleure*, *chantepliure*, *chantepleure*, f., lamentation, mourning, the chanting of the office of the dead, prop. 'she who sings and weeps,' the name of a famous poem of the 13th century (also called *Plourechante*), addressed to those who sing in this world but will weep in the next (cf. *chantepleure*, m., the singer who started the tune in the songs sung in comedies); hence, with the notion of 'weeper,' the latter application to a gardener's water-pot, and, as in mod. F., to a funnel, tap, outlet, vent; < *chanter* (< L. *cantare*), sing, + *pleurer*, *plurer*, mod. F. *pleurer* (< L. *plorare*), weep.] 1. Alternate singing and weeping. See etymology.

I fare as doth the song of *chantepleure*;
For now I pleyn, and now I pley.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 323.

2. In *arch.*, a narrow vertical hole or slit in a wall, to let the overflow of a stream or any other water that may collect pass through.

chanter1 (chän′tėr), *n.* [Also *chantor*, *chaunter*, early mod. E. *chauntor*, < ME. *chantour*, < OF. *chantur*, F. *chanteur* = Pr. *cantaire*, *chantaire*, *cantador*, *chantador* = Sp. *cantador* = It. *cantatore*, < L. *cantator*, a singer, < *cantare*, pp. *cantatus*: see *chant*, *v.*] 1. One who chants; a singer, minstrel, or songster.

You curious *chanters* of the wood,
That warble forth dame Nature's lays,
Sir H. Wotton, To the Queen of Bohemia.

2. The chief singer or priest of a chantry; a cantor.

The rulers of the choir, or, as they are now called, *chanters*, were arrayed in silken copes and furred mitres, and bore each one a staff of beautiful workmanship in his hand.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 163.

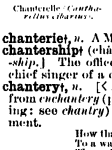
3. One who chants, sings, or sounds the praise of anything, especially with the design to deceive: as, a horse-*chanter* (a fraudulent horse-dealer at country fairs). [Slang.]

"Oh, him!" replied Neddy; "he's nothing exactly. He was a horse *chaunter*; he's a leg now."
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.

4. A street-vender of ballads or other broadsides, who sings or bawls the contents of his papers. [Slang.]—5. In bagpipes, the pipe with finger-holes on which the melody is played. —6. The hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*.

chanter2 (chän′tėr), *v. t.* and *i.* [E. dial., also *chanter*, *chaunter*; cf. *chammer*1, *chaumer*; partly imitative, but perhaps with ref. to *chant*, q. v.] To mutter. [Prov. Eng.]

chanterelle (shän-tė-rel′), *n.* [< F. *chanterelle*, a treble string, the first string, a decoy-bird (> E. *chanterel*), also a mushroom, in OE. also a treble bell, a small bell for a chime (whence, in ref. to the shape, the later application to a mushroom) (= Sp. *cantarela*, treble string, a mushroom = It. *cantarella*, a treble string, a young frog, a bird-call (Florio), now a call-bird), < *chanter*, sing: see *chant*, *v.* See *Cantharellus*.]



Chanterelle (*Cantharellus cibarius*).

1. The shortest or highest string of a musical instrument of the violin or the lute class; the string on which the melody or chant is usually played; especially, the E-string of the violin. —2. The edible mushroom, *Cantharellus cibarius*, resembling *Agaricus*. It is of a bright-orange color and has a fragrant fruity smell. Also *chanterelle* and *chantarella*.

chanteriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *chantry*.

chantership (chän′tėr-ship), [< *chanter*1 + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of chanter, or chief singer of a chantry. *Blackstone.*

chanteryt, *n.* [< ME. *chauntevye*; by apheresis from *enchantery* (prob. after OF. *chanterie*, singing: see *chantry*): see *enchantery*.] Enchantment.

How that lady bryght
To a warm [worm] was dyght
Through kraft of *chauntevye*.
Lybeaus Disconus, l. 2056.

chantey (chän′ti), *n.* [Cf. *chant*, *n.*] A sailors' song.

"Then give us one of the old *ch'anteys*. . . . Why, the mere sound of those old songs takes me back forty years.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, III.

chanticleer (chan′ti-klēr), *n.* [Also accom. *chant-it-clear* (B. Jonson), < ME. *chanteclere*, *chauntecleer*, < OF. *Chantecler*, the name of the cock in the epic of Renart (Reynard the Fox), <

chanter, sing. + ***cler***, clear: so called from the clearness or loudness of his voice in crowing: see *chant, v.*, and *clear, a.*] **1.** A cock: a quasi-proper name used like *reynard, brain,* and other similar appellatives.

This *chaunteclere* his wynges gan to bete.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 501.

The feathered songster, *chanticleer*,
Hath wound his bugle-horn;
And tells the early villager
The coming of the morn.
Chanticleer, Bristowe Tragedie.

2. A local English name of the gemmous dragonet, *Callionymus draco.*

chantie, *n.* See *shanty.*

Chantilly lace, porcelain. See the nouns.

chant-it-clear, *n.* [See *chanticleer.*] An adapted form of *chanticleer.* [Rare.]

Brave *chant it clear*, his noble heart was done,
His comb was cut. *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

chantlate (chant'lāt), *n.* [< OF. *chantelle*, F. *chantate, chantelate*, a little gutter, in pl. gutter-tiles on a roof (cf. ML. *cumulata*, a funnel), dim. of *chanel*, gutter, channel: see *channel*, 1.] In *arch.*, a piece of wood fastened at the end of rafters and projecting beyond the wall, to support several rows of slates or tiles, so placed as to prevent rain-water from trickling down the face of the wall. *Gwilt.*

chantment, *n.* [ME. *chantement, chauntement*: by apheresis from *enchantment*, q. v.] Enchantment.

The halp hym maght hys armys,
Hys *chauntement* me hys charmys.
Libeaus Desconus, l. 1488.

chanton, *n.* [< OF. **chanton*, appar. assibilated form of *canton*, a corner: see *canton.*] A piece of armor in use at the end of the thirteenth century, perhaps the ailette.

chantrelt, *n.* [< F. *chantecelle*, a decoy-bird: see *chanterelle.*] A decoy-partridge. *Howell.* (*Halliwell.*)

chantress (chān'tres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chauntress*, < *chanter* + *-ess*, after OF. *chanteresse*, fem. of *chanteur*, a singer.] A female singer.

Thee, *chauntress*, oft, the woods among,
I woo, to hear thy even song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 63.

chantry (chān'tri), *n.*; pl. *chantries* (-triz). [< ME. *chanterie, chanterie, <* OF. *chanterie, chanterie*, later *chantrerie*, a chantry (as in defs.), also singing (> Sp. *chantria*, precentorship), < ML. *cantaria*, a benefice or chapel for saying mass, < L. *cantare* (> F. *chanter*, etc.), sing, ML. say mass: see *chant, v.*] **1.** A church or chapel which in former times was endowed with lands or other revenue for the maintenance of one or more priests to sing or say mass daily for the soul of the donor or for the souls of persons named by him. Chantries were often attached to or formed a part of parish churches, generally containing the tomb of the founder, and many such still exist in England; but they were more frequently connected with abbeys and monasteries.

And ran to London, unto Seinte Poules,
To seeken him a *chaunterie* for soules.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 511.

I have built
Two *chantries*, where the sad and solemn priests
Sing still for Richard's soul. *Shak.*, Rich. V., iv. 1.

2. A chapel attached to a church, in which minor services for prayer, singing, etc., Sunday-school meetings, and the like are held.

chantry, **chantie** (chān'ti), *n.* A chamber pot. [Scotch.]

chaology (kā-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χάος*, chaos, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A treatise on chaos. *Crabb.* [Rare.]

chaomancy† (kā'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάος*, chaos (applied by Paracelsus to the atmosphere), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the atmosphere or by aërial visions; clairvoyance; second sight.

chaos (kā'os), *n.* [= F. Pg. *chaos* = Sp. It. *caos* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *chaos* = Russ. *khaosŭ*, < L. *chaos*, < Gr. *χάος*, empty space, abyss, chaos (cf. *χάσμα*, a yawning hollow, abyss, chasm, E. *chasm*), < √ *χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, akin to L. *hiscere*, gape, *hiare*, gape, and to E. *gaze*: see *chasm, hiatus,* and *gaze.*] **1.** A vacant space or chasm; empty, immeasurable space.

Between us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*.
Rheims N. T., Luke xvi. 26.

Death keeps suicides shivering in *Chaos* . . . until the allotted dying hour they vainly tried to anticipate comes around. *Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiii.

2. The confused or formless elementary state, **not fully existing**, in which the universe is supposed to have been latent before the order, uniformities, or laws of nature had been developed or created: the opposite of *cosmos.*

All being a rude and unformed *Chaos*, Tayn (say they) framed and settled the Heauen and Earth.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 445.

Where eldest Night
And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold
Eternal anarchy. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 895.

3. A confused mixture of parts or elements; confusion; disorder.

Chaos of thought and passion, all confused.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 13.

Trieste has ever since remained Austrian in allegiance, save during the *chaos* of the days of the elder Buonaparte.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 77.

4. In the language of the alchemists, the atmosphere: first so used by Paracelsus. – **Syn. 3.** *Anarchia, Chaos.* See *anarchy.*

chaotic (kā-ot'ik), *a.* [Irreg., < *chaos* + *-atic*, as in *erotic, dramatic*, etc.; = D. G. *chaotisch* = Dan. Sw. *kaotisk* = F. *chaotique* = Sp. *caótico.*] Resembling or of the nature of chaos; confused; without order.

The *chaotic* tumult of his mind. *Disraeli.*

Opinions were still in a state of *chaotic* anarchy, intermingling, separating, advancing, receding.
Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

The "Drama of Exile" . . . is a *chaotic* mass, from which dazzling lustres break out.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 128.

chaotically (kā-ot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chaotic state or manner; in utter confusion.

chao-ting (chou' ting'), *n.* [Chin., < *chao*, morning, + *ting*, hall. Cf. *chotci.*] In China, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

chaoucha (chou'chā), *n.* Same as *charicha.*

chap[1] (chap), *v.*; pret. *chapped*, pp. *chapped* and *chapt*, ppr. *chapping.* [< ME. *chappen*, cleave, crack, a variant of *choppen*, cut, chop, *Chap*[1] and *chap*[2] are now partly differentiated in use. See *chop*[1] and *chip*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to cleave, split, crack, or break in clefts: used of the effect of extreme cold followed by heat on exposed parts of the body, as the hands and lips, and sometimes of similar effects produced in any way on the surface of the earth, wood, etc. Also *chop.*

My boys they fold, my fyngers are *chapped*.
*Tusser*ay *Mysteries*, p. 98.

Like a table, . . . not rough, wrinkled, gaping, or *chapt*.
B. Jonson.

The voluminous sleeves were pinned up, showing a pair of wasted arms, *chapped* with cold and mottled with bruises. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 150.

2. To strike, especially with a hammer or the like: beat. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To crack; open in slits, clefts, or fissures: as, the earth *chaps*; the hands *chap.* Also *chop.*—**2.** To knock, as at a door; strike, as a clock. [Scotch.]

O whae is this at my bower door,
That *chaps* sae late, or kens the gin?
Gilmilon (Child's Ballads, III. 221).

chap[1] (chap), *n.* [< *chap*[1], *v.*] **1.** A fissure, cleft, crack, or chink, as in the surface of the earth or in the hands or feet: also used figuratively. Also *chop.*

There were many clefts and *chaps* in our counsel.
Fuller.

What *chaps* are made in it [the earth] are filled up again.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A stroke of any kind; a blow; a knock; especially, a tap or rap, as on a door, to draw attention. Also *chop.* [Scotch.]

chap[2], **chop**[3] (chop), *n.* [Always written *chap* in the third sense given below; usually, in lit. sense, in the pl., *chaps, chops*; a Southern E. corruption (appar. in simulation of *chap*[1], *chop*[1]) of Northern E. *chaps*, the jaws: see *chaft.*] **1.** The upper or lower part of the mouth; the jaw: commonly in the plural.

He, mistaking the weapon, lays me over the *chops* with his club-fist. *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

His *chaps* were all besmeared with crimson blood.
Cowley, Pyramus and Thisbe.

The Crocodiles the countrey people do often take in pitfals, and grappling their *chaps* together with an iron, bring them alive into Cities. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 79.

2. A jaw of a vise or clamp.—**3.** *pl.* The mouth or entrance of a channel: as, the *chops* of the English channel. Sometimes applied to the capes at the mouth of a bay or harbor: as, the *East Chop* and *West Chop* of Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard.

chap[3] (chap), *n.* [An abbrev. of *chapman*, q. v. For the second sense, cf. the similar use of *customer*, and formerly of *merchant*; cf. also G. *kunde*, a customer, purchaser, chapman, fellow, chap.] **1†.** A buyer; a chapman.

If you want to sell, here is your *chap*. *Steele.*

2. A fellow; a man or a boy: used familiarly, like *fellow*, and usually with a qualifying adjective, *old, young, little, poor*, etc., and loosely, much as the word *fellow* is.

Poor old *chap*, . . . poor old Joey, he was a first-rater.
G. A. Sala, The late Mr. D.

chap[4] (chap), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping.* [< ME. *chappen, chapen*, var. of *cheapen, chepien*, E. *cheap*: see *chap*[2] and *cheap, v.*, and cf. *chap-book, chapman, chapfare*, etc.] To buy or sell; trade: a variant of *chap*[2] and *cheap* (which see).

chap[5] (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapped*, ppr. *chapping.* [Sc., also *change*, n, appar. a particular use of *chap*[1] = *chap*[2], bargain, or of *chap*[4], strike (a bargain).] **1.** To choose: chose definitely; select and claim: as, I *chap* this.—**2.** To fix definitely; accept and agree to as binding; hold to (a proposal, or the terms of a bargain): as, I *chaps* that; I *chap* (or *chaps*) you. [Scotch in both senses, and in common use among children during play.]

chap. An abbreviation of *chapter.*

chapapote (Sp. pron. chā-pā-pō'te), *n.* [Cuban Sp., < (?) Sp. *chapar*, cover, coat, plate, + *pate*, pat, pot.] A kind of asphalt or bitumen brought from Cuba. Also called *Mexican asphalt.*

Bitumen is likewise found in Cuba, and is brought into commerce under the name of *chapapote*, or Mexican asphalt. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 189.

chaparral (chap-a-ral'), *n.* [Sp., < *chaparra, chaparro*, an evergreen oak, said to be < Basque *achaparra*, < **achat, *atza* for *aitza*, rock, stone, + *aharra*, an evergreen oak.] **1.** A close growth, more or less extensive, of low evergreen oaks.—**2.** Any very dense thicket of low thorny shrubs which exclusively occupy the ground; sometimes, a thick growth of cacti. [Western and southwestern U. S.]

Even the low, thorny *chaparral* was thick with pea like blossom. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 208.

chaparral-cock (chap-a-ral'kok), *n.* The ground-cuckoo, road-runner, or paisano; a large terrestrial bird of the family *Cuculidæ*,

Chaparral-cock (*Geococcyx californianus*).

the *Geococcyx californianus*, a common species of the southwestern United States. See *Geococcyx.*

chapati, *n.* See *chapatty.*

chap-book (chap'buk), *n.* [< *chap* for *chapman* + *book.*] One of a class of tracts upon homely and miscellaneous subjects which at one time formed the chief popular literature of Great Britain and the American colonies. They consisted of lives of heroes, martyrs, and wonderful personages, stories of roguery and treachery, of giants, ghosts, witches, and dreams, histories in verse, songs and ballads, theological tracts, etc. They emanated principally from the provincial press, and were hawked about the country by chapmen or pedlers.

Such a dream dictionary as servant maids still buy in penny *chap-books* at the fair.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 111.

No *chap-book* was so poor and rude as not to have one or two prints, however inartistic.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 481.

chap-de-mail, *n.* Same as *camail. Meyrick.*

chape (chāp), *n.* [< ME. *chape*, sheath of a sword, etc., < OF. *chape*, a catch, hook, chape, cope, assibilated form of *cape*, > E. *cape*[1] and *cope*[1], q. v.] **1.** A metal tip or case serving to strengthen the end of a scabbard.

A whittle with a silver *chape*.
Greene, Description of the Shepherd and his Wife.

The whole thwick of war in the knot of his scarf, and the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

2. A similar protection for the end of a strap or belt.—**3.** In *bronze-casting*, the outer shell or case of the mold, sometimes consisting of a

sort of composition which is applied upon the wax, and sometimes of an outer covering or jacket of plaster in which the pieces of the earthen mold are held together.—**4.** A barrel containing another barrel which holds gunpowder. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**5.** That part of an object by which it is attached to something else, as the sliding loop on a belt to which a bayonet-scabbard is secured, or the back-piece by which a buckle is fixed to a strap or a garment.—**6.** The end of a bridle-rein where it is buckled to the bit.—**7†.** Among hunters, the tip of a fox's tail. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chapel (chap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chaped*, ppr. *chaping*. [< ME. *chapen*; from the noun.] To furnish with chapes.

Here knyfes were i-*chaped* nat with bras.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 356.

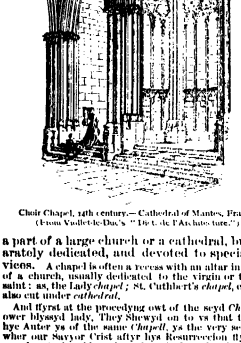
chapeau (sha-pō'), *n.*; pl. *chapeaux* (-pōz'). [F., < OF. *chapel* = Pr. *capel* = Sp. *capelo* = Pg. *chapeo* = It. *cappello*, < ML. *capellus*, a headdress, hat, dim. of *cappa*, *cappa*, a hood: see *cap*1, *cape*1, *capel*1. Cf. *chapel*, *chapeau*.] A hat; used in English to denote a plumed hat forming part of an official costume or uniform. Specifically, in the United States army, a military hat pointed in front and behind, which may be folded flat and carried under the arm, worn by officers of the staff corps and departments. — **Chapeau bras**, a hat meant to be carried under the arm, and commonly so carried in the eighteenth century, when first introduced, at the time that large and warm wigs were in use. — **Chapeau de poil**, a beaver hat.

It was a *chapeau de poil* [a fur hat], a mark of some distinction in those days, and which gave name to Rubens's famous picture, now in Sir Robert Peel's collection, of a lady in a beaver hat, or "*chapeau de poil*." This having been corrupted into *chapeau de paille* [a straw hat] has led to much ignorant conjecture. *Peyps*, Diary, I. 230, note.

Chapeau Montauban. (*a*) A certain kind of hat worn in the sixteenth century. (*b*) A steel cap or helmet, without vizor, worn in the fifteenth century. It was undoubtedly a variety of the chapel-de-fer.

chaped (chapt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *chappé*.

chapel (chap'el), *n.* [< ME. *chapele*, *chapelle*, < OF. *chapele*, *capele*, F. *chapelle* = Pr. *capella* = Sp. *capilla* = Pg. *capella* = It. *cappella* = D. *kapel* = OHG. *chapella*, MHG. *kapelle*, *kappelle*, G. *kapelle* = Dan. *kapel* = Sw. *kapell* = Icel. *kapella*, < ML. *capella*, a chapel, sanctuary for relics, canopy, hood (fem.; cf. *capellus*, masc., a hood): see *chapeau*), dim. of *capa*, *cappa*, a hood, cope (> E. *cap*1, *cape*1, *capel*1). The particular sense 'chapel' of ML. *capella* is said to be an extension of the sense 'canopy,' referring to the canopy or covering of the altar when mass was said; traditionally, *capella* was the sanctuary in which was preserved the *cappa* or hat of St. Martin. Hence ult. *chaplain*.] **1.** A subordinate place of worship forming an addition to or



Choir Chapel, 14th century.—Cathedral of Mantes, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire raisonné.")

a part of a large church or a cathedral, but separately dedicated, and devoted to special services.

A chapel is often a recess with an altar in an aisle of a church, usually dedicated to the virgin or to some saint: as, the Lady *chapel*; St. Cuthbert's *chapel*, etc. See also cut under *cathedral*.

And fyrst at the prouedyng owt of the seyd *Chapell* of owr blyssyd lady, They Shewyd on vs that thei the hye Auter ys of the same *Chapell*, ys the very self place whor our Sawyor Crist afyer hys Resurrexcion fyrst apperyd vnto hys blyssyd mother, And seyd, Salve Sancta Parens. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Where God hath a temple, the Devil will have a *chapel*.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., iii. 4.

2. A separate building *subsidiary* to a parish church; as, a parochial *chapel*; a free *chapel*. —**3.** A small independent church-edifice devoted to special services.

There ben many Oratories, *Chapelles*, and Heremytages, where Heremytes weren wont to duelle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 93.

4. A place of worship connected with a royal palace, a private house, or a corporation, as a university or college.—**5.** In Scotland and Ireland, any Roman Catholic church or place of worship.—**6.** An Anglican church, usually small, anywhere on the continent of Europe.—**7.** A place of worship used by non-conformists in England; a meeting-house. [Eng.]—**8.** In *printing*: (*a*) A printing-house; a printers' workshop: said to be so designated because printing was first carried on in England, by Caxton, in a chapel attached to Westminster Abbey.

Every Printing-house is by custom of time out of mind called a *Chapel*; and all the workmen that belong to it are members of the Chapel; and the oldest freeman is father of the Chapel. I suppose the style was originally conferred upon it by the courtesy of some great churchman or men, doubtless when chapels were in more veneration. *J. Moxon*, Mechanick Exercises, p. 5.6.

(*b*) The collective body of journeymen printers in a printing-house. In Great Britain it has been customary for the chapel to be permanently organized under the presidency of the "father of the chapel," a mutual benefit, the regulation of work, the maintenance of order, etc. The chapel of a large establishment in the United States is also sometimes organized, much in the same manner, for similar purposes.

9. A choir of singers or an orchestra attached to a nobleman's or ecclesiastic's establishment, or a prince's court.

When the bishops is come thedir in his pontificalis, and all the bishops to gete, and the chapell of the chirche to answere to hym, and all his *chapell* [i. e. his own choir] to be there and wayte.

Apsidal chapel. See *apsidal*. — **Chapel royal**, a place of worship specially designated in connection with the court of a Christian monarch; a chapel attached to a royal palace; as at St. James's Palace and at Windsor in England. — **Chapel-text**, a type like church-text in general appearance, but with more floriation in the capital letters. — **Dean of the chapel royal.** See *dean*. — **Free chapel**, in England, a chapel founded by the king and not subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also grant license to a subject to found such a chapel. — **Gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *gentleman*. — **Mission chapel**, a place for missionary services, either in a foreign country or at home, in the latter case often established or maintained by a particular church for the supply of a destitute part of a city.—**To call a chapel**, to summon a meeting of the journeymen printers of a particular printing house. See above, 8 (*b*).

chapel (chap'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chapeled* or *chapelled*, ppr. *chapeling* or *chapelling*. [< *chapel*, *n.*] **1.** To deposit or bury in a chapel; enshrine. [Rare.]

Give us the bones
Of our dead kings, that we may *chapel* them.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 1.

2. *Naut.*, to turn (a ship) completely about in a light breeze of wind, when close-hauled, so that she will lie the same way as before.

chapel-cart (chap'el-kärt), *n.* An abbreviation of *Whitechapel cart* (which see, under *cart*).

chapel-clerk (chap'el-klėrk), *n.* In certain colleges, an official who sees that the proper lessons from the Bible are read each day in the chapel, and that they are read by the duly appointed students. In some colleges he marks each day upon a list the names of those who attend.

chapel-de-fer (sha-pel'dė-fer'), *n.* [F.: *chapel*, now *chapeau*, a cap; *de*, of; *fer*, < L. *ferrum*, iron: see *chapeau* and *ferrum*.] In medieval times—(*a*) An iron skull-cap; sometimes popularly called *chapel*. See *coif*, 3, and *secret*. (*b*) A helmet having nearly the form of an ordinary hat, that is, having a brim surrounding a more or less well-defined crown. It was worn over a coif of mail, or (in the fifteenth century) was adjusted to an elaborate camail-mantle and gorget, or even a beaver of steel, so that the head was covered as completely with forged iron as in the vizored basinet or the armet.

chapeless (chāp'les), *a.* [< *chape* + *-less*.] Without a chape: said of a scabbard worn out and battered, exposing the point of the sword.

An old rusty sword, . . . with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

chapelet (chap'el-et), *n.* [< F. *chapelet*, a stirrup-leather, a chaplet: see *chaplet*.] **1.** A pair of stirrup-leathers, with stirrups, joined at the top in a sort of leather buckle, by which they are made fast to the pommel of the saddle.—**2.** In *hydraul. engin.*, a dredging or water-raising machine, consisting of a chain provided with buckets or with pallets traversing in a trough. —**3.** A metallic chuck or bonnet for holding one end of a cannon in the turning-lathe.—**4.** In *founding*, a device for holding the core of a mold in position; a grain; specifically, a mass of wrought-iron with projecting arms, used to center the core-barrel in making gun-castings, with the muzzle downward, when the Rodman method of cooling is employed.

Also *chaplet*, *chapellet*.

chapeline (chap'el-in), *n.* Same as *capeline*.

chapellage (chap'el-āj), *n.* [< *chapel* + *-age*.] The precincts or immediate vicinity of a chapel.

chapellany (chap'el-ā-ni), *n.*; pl. *chapellanies* (-niz). [< F. *chapellenie* = Sp. *capellanía* = Pg. *capellania*, < ML. *capellania*, chaplaincy, < *capellanus*, chaplain: see *chaplain*.] A chapel subject to a more important church; an ecclesiastical foundation subordinate to some other. *Lyliffe*.

chapellet (chap'el-et), *n.* See *chaplet*.

chapel-master (chap'el-mas'tėr), *n.* [Lit. trans. of G. *kapellmeister*.] Same as *kapellmeister*.

chapelry (chap'el-ri), *n.*; pl. *chapelries* (-riz). [< *chapel* + *-ry*, after OF. *capelerie*, < ML. *ca-*2. The chief *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] The cantor. territorial district assigned to

The rulers of the church on a mother church; the
[illegible] in sikks of a chapel.

His abode
[illegible] *chapelry* that lies
[illegible] a poor and rugged wild.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

[illegible] *Apelry* of Newchurch alone contained [illegible] was then declared by the Inquisition to become a parish. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 47.

chaperon (shap'e-rōn), *n.* [F., aug. of *chape*, a hood: see *chape*.] **1.** A hood: a name given to hoods of various shapes at different times.

My factors' wives
Wear *chaperons* of velvet.
Webster, Devil's Law-Case, I. 1.

The Executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face covered with a *Chaperon*, out of which there are but two holes to look thro'.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 42.

Specifically—**2.** A hood or cap worn by the Knights of the Garter when in full dress. *Camden*.—**3.** A small shield containing crests, initials, etc., formerly placed on the foreheads of horses which drew the hearse in pompous funerals. Also written *chaperonnac*.—**4.** Formerly, one who attended a lady to public places as a guide or protector; a duenna; now, more especially, a married woman who, in accordance with the rules of etiquette, accompanies a young unmarried woman to public places or social entertainments.

Our heroine's entree into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn, and her *chaperon* was provided with a dress of the newest fashion.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 7.

5. In *entom.*, the clypeus of the head of an insect; the part which supports the labrum or upper lip; the mesus; the epistoma.

The denomination of *chaperon* being equivocal, I have changed it to epistoma; it supports the labrum.
Latreille, Cuvier's Animal Kingdom (trans., ed. 1849), p. 473.

chaperon (shap'e-ron), *v. t.* [< *chaperon*, *n.*] To attend (an unmarried girl or woman) in public: said of an older woman or a married woman.

Fortunately Lady Bell Finlay, whom I had promised to *chaperon*, sent to excuse herself.
Mrs. H. Mare.

chaperonage (shap'e-rōn-āj), *n.* [< *chaperon* + *-age*.] The protection or countenance of a chaperon.

Under the unrivalled *chaperonage* of the Countess, they had played their popular parts without a single blunder.
Bennett, Young Lady, I. 2.

chaperonne (shap'e-ron), *n.* [Fem. form of *chaperon*, q. v.] Same as *chaperon*, 3.

chaperoont, *n.* Same as *chaperon*, 1.

chapewet, *n.* Same as *chapeau*, *chapel-de-fer*.

chapfallen, **chopfallen** (chop'fâln), *a.* [< *chap*2, = *chop*3, + *fallen*, pp. of *fall*.] Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; hence, dejected; dispirited; silenced; chagrined.

What'er they seem, or howso'er they carry it,
Till they be *chapfallen*, and their tongues at peace,
Nail'd in their coffins sure, I'll ne'er believe 'em.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 3.

They be indeed a couple of *chap-fallen* curs.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Where be your gibes now? . . . Not one now, to mock your own jeering? quite *chapfallen*? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lips,
Alas! how *chapfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chapin, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

Chapins, or high patins richly silver'd or gilt. *Howell.*

chapineyt, *n.* Same as *chopine*.

chapiter[1] (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [A corruption of OF. *chapitel*, F. *chapiteau*, < ML. *capitellum*, a capital (see *capital*[3]), due to the closely related OF. form *chapitre* for **chapitle*, < L. *capitulum*, a chapter, also a capital: see *chapter*.] The upper part or capital of a column or pillar. See *capital*[3].

He overlaid their *chapiters* and their fillets with gold.
Ex. xxxvi. 38.

chapiter[2], **chapitre** (chap'i-tėr), *n.* [The earlier form of *chapter*, q. v.] In *law*: (*a*) A summary of matters to be inquired of by, or presented before, justices in eyre, justices of assize, or justices of the peace. (*b*) Articles delivered either orally or in writing by the justice to the inquest. *Wharton.*

chapitlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chapter*.

Of the commodities of Prusse, and High Dutch men, and Easterlings. The fifth *Chapitle*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 122.

chapitral (chap'i-tral), *a.* [< F. *chapitre*, chapter, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter; chapteral. *Brayham.*

chapitre, *n.* See *chapiter*[2].

chaplain (chap'lān), *n.* [< ME. *chapelayn*, *chapeleyn*, earlier *capelein* (late AS. *capellanus*, after ML.), < OF. *chapelain*, F. *chapelain* = Pr. *capelan* = Sp. *capellan* = Pg. *capellão* = It. *cappellano* = D. *kapelaan* = G. *capellan* = Dan. Sw. *kapellan*, < ML. *capellanus*, < *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*.] 1. An ecclesiastic attached to a chapel; especially, one officiating in the private chapel of a king or nobleman, or other person of wealth or distinction. Forty-eight clergymen of the Church of England hold office as chaplains of the sovereign in England, and are entitled *chaplains in ordinary*, four of them being in attendance each month. There are six chaplains in Scotland, clergymen of the Church of Scotland, but their only duty is to conduct prayers at the election of Scottish representative peers.

Ther by Also ys a parte of a stone upon the which Seynt John Evangelliste sayd often Masse be fore that he sayd lady as her *Chaplayn* after the assencion of owre lorde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 35.

2. An ecclesiastic who renders service to one authorized to employ such assistance, as to an archbishop, or to a family; a confessor.—3. A clergyman who occupies an official position, and performs certain religious functions, in the army or navy, in a legislative or other public body, in a charitable institution, or the like; as, the *chaplain* of the House of Representatives. —4. A private secretary to the lady superior of a convent.

Another nunne with hire hadde she
That was hire *chaplein*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 164.

Auxiliary chaplain, an assistant to a parish priest. **Cathedral chaplain**, formerly, an ecclesiastic appointed to perform the functions of a non-resident canon, a practice checked by the Council of Trent. **Episcopal chaplain**, an ecclesiastic who officiates in the chapel of a bishop, and who now generally serves as the private secretary of the bishop.

chaplaincy (chap'lān-si), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-cy*.] The office, post, station, or incumbency of a chaplain.

The *chaplaincy* was refused to me and given to Dr. Lambert. *Swift*, Letters.

He [Maurice] held at the same time the *chaplaincy* of Lincoln's Inn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 638.

chaplainry (chap'lān-ri), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ry*.] Same as *chaplaincy*.

chaplainship (chap'lān-ship), *n.* [< *chaplain* + *-ship*.] 1. The office or post of a chaplain.

The Bethesda of some knight's *chaplainship* where they bring grace to his good cheer. *Milton*, Colasterion.

2. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

chaplet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chaple*, *chapple*, *chaiple*, *chapel*, *caple*, a felling of timber, the violent shock of battle, battle, carnage, < *chapler*, *chappler*, *chappeler*, *chappeller*, *chabler*, *capeler*, strike violently, cut down, cut to pieces, fight with, mod. F. *chapler*, chip or rasp bread, F. dial. *chapler*, *chapler*, *chapla*, cut to pieces, < ML. *capulare*, cut, cut off, cut up, perhaps an accom. freq. of *cappare*, *cappare*, *cacpare*, cut, chop, of Teut. origin: see *chop*[1].] The violent shock of battle; battle; carnage.

The two kynges were remounted, and than he gan the *chaple* full doleroase and crewell and full mortal.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 389.

chapless (chop'les), *a.* [< *chap*[2] + *-less*.] Lacking the lower jaw. [Rare.]

Yellow *chapless* skulls. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1.

chaplet[1] (chap'let), *n.* [< ME. *chaplet*, < OF. *chapelet*, F. *chapelet*, head-dress, a wreath, dim. of *chapel*, a head-dress, > F. *chapeau*: see *chapeau*. Cf. *chapelet*.] 1. A wreath, as of natural flowers, worn on the head, especially as a mark of festivity or distinction.

An odorous *chaplet* of sweet summer buds.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

Whether they nobler *chaplets* wear. *Suckling.*

Her loose locks a *chaplet* pale
Of whitest roses bound. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 17.

2†. In the middle ages, a circlet of gold or other precious material, more or less ornamented, worn by both men and women.

Of fyn ortrays hadde she eke
A *chaplet*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 563.

3. In *her.*, any garland or wreath, whether of leaves alone, as of laurel or oak, or of flowers. The wreath must be described at length in the blazon. A *chaplet of roses* should have four roses only at equal distances from one another, the rest of the wreath being composed of leaves.

4. Any head-dress; a hood or cap.

He hadde a grete beerde and a longe that coured all his breste and was all white, and a *chaplet* of reden upon his hede, and clothed in a robe of blakke, and for ace bedde hym by the sadill bowe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 201.

5. A string of beads used by Roman Catholics in counting their prayers; a rosary, but strictly only a third of the beads of a rosary.

Her *chaplet* of beads and her missal. *Longfellow.*

The rosary is divided into three parts, each consisting of five decades, and known as a corona or *chaplet*.
Cath. Dict.

6. Anything resembling in form a string of beads.

The collegeuthla pass into *chaplets*.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 74.

7. Same as *chapel-de-fer*, (*a*).—8. In *arch.*, a small round molding, carved into beads, pearls, olives, or some similar design.—9. The tuft or crest of feathers on a fowl's head.—10. In *oyster-culture*, a row of shells or other objects suspended on wire to collect the spat.—11. Same as *chapelet* in any of its senses.

chaplet[1] (chap'let), *v. t.* [< *chaplet*, *n.*] To crown or adorn with a chaplet.

His forehead *chapleted* green with wreathy hop.
Browning, Flight of the Duchess.

chaplet[2] (chap'let), *n.* [Dim. of *chapel*; cf. ML. *capellettus*.] A small chapel or shrine.

That is the *chaplet* where that image of your false god . . . was enshrined or dwelt. *Hammond*, On Acts vii. 43.

chapman (chap'man), *n.*; pl. *chapmen* (-men). [< ME. *chapman*, *cheapman*, < AS. *ceápman*, also in unilauted forms *cepe-*, *cipe-*, *cyp-man* (= OFries. *kápman*, *kapman* = D. *koopman* = OHG. *choufman*, MHG. *koufman*, G. *kaufmann* = Icel. *kaupmaðr* = Sw. *köpman* = Dan. *kjöbmand*), a buyer or seller, a merchant, < *ceáp*, a bargain, trade, + *man*, man: see *cheap*, *n.* (and cf. *chap*[4], *v.*), and *man*. Hence, by abbr., *chap*[3], q. v.] 1. A merchant; a trader; a dealer.

Ther weore *chapmen* lechose the chaffare to preise.
Piers Plowman (A), v. 174.

A compaynge of *chapmen* riche.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 37.

Fair Diomed, you do as *chapmen* do,
Dispraise the thing that you desire to buy.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

2. An itinerant merchant; a peddler.

When *chapman* billies leave the street.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter, l. 1.

Not like a petty *chapman*, by retaile, but like a great marchant, by wholesale. *Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, i. 2.

The rest of the trade of the country was in the hands of the *chapman*, or salesman, who journeyed from hall to hall. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 232.

chapmanhood† (chap'man-hůd), *n.* [ME. *chapmanhode*, < *chapman* + *-hode*, -hood.] The condition of a chapman or tradesman; mercantile business; trade.

chapmanry† (chap'man-ri), *n.* [ME. *chapmanrye*, < *chapman* + *-ry*.] Trade; business; custom. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

He is moderate in his prices, . . . which gets him much *chapmanry*. *Document*, dated 1620 (*Archæol.*, XII. 190).

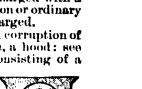
chapmanware†, *n.* [ME., < *chapman* + *ware*[2].] Merchandise. *Catholicon Anglicum*, 1483.

chap-money (chap'mun'i), *n.* [< *chap*[4] + *money*.] A sum abated or given back by a seller on receiving payment. [Prov. Eng.]

chapote (Sp. pron. chā-pō'tā), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name for the black persimmon, *Diospyros Texana*.

chapournated (sha-pōr'nā-ted), *a.* [< *chapournet* + *-ate*[3] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, charged with a chapournet: said of the escutcheon or ordinary upon which the chapournet is charged.

chapournet (sha-pōr'net), *n.* [A corruption of F. *chaperonnet*, dim. of *chaperon*, a hood: see *chaperon*.] In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part cut off from an ordinary, as the chief, and bounded by a curved line, as if in partial resemblance of a hood. Thus, the illustration shows argent on a chief vert, a chapournet ermine. **Chapournet crested**, in *her.*, a chapournet having in the middle a secondary or minor curve also convex. It is explained as the representation of a hood worn over a helmet-crest, which it does it to rise in the middle.



Argent on a Chief vert, a Chapournet ermine.

Chapournet reversed, in *her.*, a chapournet with the convex curve downward. It is sometimes charged upon the field directly, and then resembles the hood of a cloak or cope hanging down the back.

chappet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chape*.

chapp† (shap-pā'), *n.* [F., < *chapper*, *chape*, a chape; see *chape*.] In *her.*, having a chape or botered: said of the scabbard of the sword, the tincture being mentioned: as, a sword scabbarded red, *chappé* or. Also *chaped*.

chappie (chap'i), *n.* See *chappy*[2].

chappin (chap'in), *n.* A Scottish form of *chopin*.

chapping† (chap'ing), *n.* Verbal n. of *chap*[1.] Ground full of chinks and crevices, arising from drought. *Halliwell.*

chappy[1] (chap'i), *a.* [< *chap*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chaps; cleft. Also written *choppy*. *Shak.*

chappy[2], **chappie** (chap'i), *n.* A familiar or affected diminutive of *chap*[3].

chapras (chap-prās'), *n.* [Ind.] *Capparis*, a plate worn on the belt as a mark of office; the badge of a peon.] Same as *chuprassy*.

chapt. Another spelling of *chapped*, past participle of *chap*[1].

chapter (chap'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chapiter*, occasionally *chapitle*, < ME. *chapiter*, *chapiture*, *chapitre*, < OF. *chapitre* (F. *chapitre*) = the **chapitle*, *capitle* = Pr. *capitol*, a chapter or of a book, in ML. also a synod or council, dim. of *caput* (*capit-*), a head: see *chapter*[2], *capital*[3], which are doublets of *chapter*.] 1. A division or section, usually numbered, of a book or treatise: as, Genesis contains fifty *chapters*. Abbreviated *c.*, *ch.*, or *chap.*

Of the whiche sculptes is wryten more largely at the begynnynge of this *chapitre*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 27.

2. The council of a bishop, consisting of the canons or prebends and other ecclesiastics attached to a collegiate or cathedral church, and presided over by a dean.

The archbishop [of York] too, since Becket's death, has been under a cloud, and his *chapter* has striven and sworn.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 189.

3. An assembly of the monks in a monastery, or of those in a province, or of the entire order.

Summoned to Lindisfarne, she came,
There with Saint Cuthbert's Abbot old,
And Tynemouth's Prioress, to hold
A *chapter* of Saint Benedict's rule.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 4.

It was and is the common practice of monks to assemble every morning to hear a chapter of the rule read, and for other purposes. Both the meeting itself and the place of meeting gradually obtained the name of "capitulum or *chapter* from this practice. The assembly of the monks of one monastery being thus designated "the *chapter*," it is easy to understand that assemblies of all the monks in any province, or of the whole order, came to be called "provincial" or "general *chapters*." A general *chapter*, in the case of most of the orders, is held once in three years. *Cath. Dict.*

4. The place in which the business of the chapter of a cathedral or monastery is conducted; a chapter-house.—5. A name given to the meetings of certain organized orders and societies: as, (*a*) the meeting of the Garter, or of the College of Arms.—6. A branch of some society or brotherhood, usually consisting of the members resident in one locality: as, the grand *chapter* of the royal order of Kilwinning; a *chapter* of a college fraternity.—7. A decretal epistle. *Ayliffe.*—8. A place where delinquents receive discipline and correction. *Ayliffe.*—**Chapter of accidents**. (*a*) A series of chances; chance in general.

Let us trust to time and the *chapter of accidents*.
Smollett.

(*b*) A series of mishaps; a succession of mischances.

The chapter of knowledge is a very short, but the *chapter of accidents* is a very long one.
Lord Chesterfield, Letter to S. Dayrolles, Feb. 16, 1753.

To read (one) **a chapter**, to reprove (one) earnestly; reprimand. —**To the end of the chapter**, throughout; to

the end; wholly; entirely; to the close, as of life or of a course of action.

chapter (chap'tėr), *v. t.* [< *chapter*, *n.*, after F. *chapitrer* (< *chapitre*), reprimand in presence of the whole chapter, censure; see *chapter*, *n.*] **1†.** To bring to book; tax with a fault; correct; censure.

He more than once arraigns him for the inconstancy of his judgment, and *chapters* even his own Aratus on the same head. *Dryden*, Hist. of Polybius.

2. To arrange or divide into chapters, as a literary composition. [Rare.]

chapteral (chap'tėr-al), *a.* [< *chapter* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a chapter of a religious body, an order, or a society.

There was held at Ilkley only one out of the twenty-three chapters [Order of the Golden Fleece] which took place before the Papal authority dispensed altogether with the obligation of *chapitral* elections. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 81.

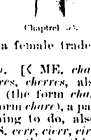
chapter-house (chap'tėr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *chapitre-hous*, also *chapitel-hous*; < *chapter* + *house*.] A building attached to a cathedral or religious house in which the chapter meets for the transaction of business. Chapter houses are of different forms, some being parallelograms, some octagonal, and others decagonal. Many have a vestibule, and crypts are frequently found under them. Chapter houses serving not unfrequently as burial places for clerical dignitaries. Many are among the most notable monuments of medieval architecture. See cut under *cathedral*.

That mighty Abbey, whose *chapyt-house* plays so great a part in the growth of the restored freedom of England. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, II. 333.

In 1352 the *chapterhouse* is regarded as the chamber of the commons. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., 2d ed., § 240.

chapter-lands (chap'tėr-landz), *n. pl.* Lands belonging to the chapter of a cathedral, etc.

Chaptia (chap'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hodgson, 1837); from a native name.] A genus of drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*. The tail is forked and has only twelve rectrices; the plumage has a scaly or spangled appearance, from the metallic luster of the tips of the feathers; and dense frontal plumules are extended on the base of the upper mandible. There are several species, as *C. arcuata*, *C. andamanica*, and *C. braminiana*, ranging throughout India, Burma, Malay peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Formosa. Also called *Pycnopterus* (Hodgson, 1848) and *Edolonides* (Sundevall, 1872).



Chaptrel (c).

chaptrel (chap'trel), *n.* [Dim. of *chapiter*†.] The capital of a pillar or pilaster which supports an arch; more commonly called *impost*.

chapwoman (chap'wim'an), *n.*; pl. *chapwomen* (-wim'en). [< *chap*, as in *chapman*, + *woman*.] A woman who buys and sells; a female trader. *Massinger*. [Rare.]

char[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chär), *n.* [< ME. *char*, *charr*, *cher*, *cherre*, pl. *charres*, *cherres*, also *chare*, *cherr*, pl. *chares*, *cheres* (the form *chare* being due rather to the verb form *chare*), a particular time, a particular thing to do, also, rarely, a turn or turning; < AS. *cerr*, *cierr*, *cirr*, *cyrr*, m., a particular time, a particular thing to do, an affair (with short vowel, but orig. long, *cērr*), = MD. D. *keer*, m., a turn, circuit, tour, time, = MLG. *kēre*, *kār*, *kĕr*, f., a turn, direction, = OHG. *chēr*, MHG. *ker*, m., also OHG. *chēra*, MHG. *kere*, f., G. *kehr*, f., a turn, turning, direction; not found in Scand. or Gothic. See *char*[1], *charel*, *c.* **I.** In the sense of 'a particular thing to do, a job,' the word exists also in the form *chaor*, formerly also spelled *chaer*, and a var. *chaor*, also spelled *chwer*, early mod. E. *chewre*, pointing to a ME. **chore* or **chore*. See *chorel*, *n.* Hence in comp. *ajar* for **achar*; cf. *char*[6]. **1†.** A turn.

Thanne he maketh therto *char*.
Bestiary, l. 643 (Old Eng. Miscellany, ed. Morris).

2†. A particular time.

The thridde time rihl also, and [the] feorthe *cherre*, & te vifte *cherre*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

3†. A motion; an act.

Bote as ton [thou] bere me aboute, ne migt I do the leste *char*.
Debate of Body and Soul, l. 157 (Latin Poems attrib. to [Walter Mapes, ed. Wright, p. 334).

While thou holdes mete in mouthe, be war
To dryuke, that ta un honest *char*,
And also fyrste for-lede hit,
And sais thou may be choket at that byt.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

4. [In this use regularly, in the U. S., *chore*; see etym.] A particular thing to do; a single piece of work; a job; in the plural, miscellaneous jobs; work done by the day. See *chore*[1].

For best we for bakoun, ne for swich stor of house,
Unnethe [hardly] wolde eny don a *char*.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

And drowge his swerde prively,
That the childe were not war
Ar he had done that *char*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

The maid that milks,
And does the meanest *chares*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

Intellectual ability is not so common or so unimportant a gift that it should be allowed to run to waste upon mere handicrafts and *chares*. *Huxley*, Universities.

char[1], **chare**[1] (chär, chär), *r.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, *chared*, ppr. *charring*, *charing*. [< ME. *charen*, *cherren*, also *charen*, *cheren*, < AS. *cerr-en*, *cir-ran*, *cyrran*, orig. *cērran*, turn, return, = OFries. *kera* = MD. *keren*, D. *keeren* = LG. *kēren* = OHG. *chēran*, *chēren*, *kēran*, *kēren*, *chēr-ran*, *chērren*, MHG. *keren*, G. *kehren*, turn, return: see *char*[1], *charel*, *n.* For the senses cf. *turn* and *wend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn; give another direction to.

Satenas [Satan] our wai will *charre*;
Forthi bchoues us be ware
That we ga bl an wrange stiles.
Metrical Homilies, p. 62.

2†. To lead or drive.

The lorde hym *chareed* to a chambre.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 850.

The good eyd to our corn
And *chare* away the crowe.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 325.

3. To stop or turn back: in this sense only *chare*. [North. Eng.]

Charyn, or geyneceyn [var. *ayen stondyn*], sisto.
Prompt. Parv., p. 70.

4. To separate (chaff) from the grain: in this sense only *chare*. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** [See *charl*, *charel*, *n.*, 4, and cf. *chorl*[1], *r.*] To do; perform; execute.

All's *char'd* when he is gone.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To turn; return.

He *charede* agein some eft in to Rome.
Layamon, III. 182.

2†. To go; wend.

Tharvore auan to hire *cherde*
Thrusche and throstle.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 1656.

Leue askede hen hom to fare
With wines and childre thethen [thence] *charen*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3611.

3. [In this sense usually *chare*.] To work in the house of another by the day; do chares or chores; do small jobs.

"Mother goes out *charing*, sir," replied the girl.
Thackeray, The Curate's Walk.

char[2] (chär), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring*. [Due to *char-in charcoal*, rather than to *char*[1], ME. *charren*, turn, return, which does not occur in ME. in a sense connected with that of *char*[2]. See *char*[1]2 and *charcoal*.] **1.** To burn or reduce to charcoal.

A way of *charring* sea-coal wherein it is in about three hours or less . . . brought to charcoal.
Boyle, Works, II. 141.

2. To burn the surface of more or less: as, to *char* the inside of a barrel (a process regularly employed for some purposes); the timbers were badly *charred*.=**Syn.** See *scorch*.

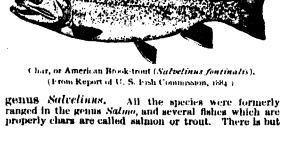
char[2] (chär), *n.* [See *char*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal*.] Charcoal.

The sun itself will become cold as a cinder, dead as a burned-out *char*. *H. W. Warren*, Astronomy, p. 21.

A filter is a big iron drum containing ten thousand pounds of animal bone black. The "*char*" must be washed with hot water every two days and dried in a kiln.
The Century, XXXV. 133.

char[3] (chär), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *charred*, ppr. *charring*. [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of *char*[1] or *char*[2].] In *building*, to hew; work, as stone. *Oxford Glossary*.

char[4] (chär), *n.* [Formerly also written *charr*, *charre*, < Gael. *ceara* = Ir. *cear*, red, blood-colored; cf. Gael. and Ir. *ceir*, blood. The W. name is *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied, < *tor*, belly, + *coch*, red.] A fish of the family *Salmonidæ* and



Char, or American Brook-trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

genus *Salvelinus*. All the species were formerly ranged in the genus *Salmo*, and several fishes which are properly chars are called salmon or trout. There is but one generally recognized species in Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*, the common red char, formerly called *Salmo umbla*, of which the so-called Windermere char and the Welsh torgoch or redbelly are by most considered to be varieties. It inhabits clear cold waters of Switzerland, Germany, Scandinavia, and Great Britain. The American char wearied the European is known as the *Rangeley lake* (in Maine) *trout*, *Salvelinus aquassa*. The Blueberg char of arctic America is *S. arctacus*. The common American brook trout, *S. fontinalis*, is also a char. Chars are among the most beautiful and delicious of the salmon family. They are distinguished from the true trouts by having the vomer boat shaped and without teeth in its shaft. The colors also are characteristic.

char[5], **charé**[5], *n.* [ME., also *charre*, an assibilated form of *carl*, q. v.] A car; a chariot.

About his *char* ther wenten white alauns.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1290.

[She] passes owte of the palesse with alle hir price mayd-dehys,
Towarde Chestyre in a *charre* that chese hir the wayes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3047.

Thethy also, nei ferre fromme Jordan, is the place where Elyas the prophete was ranysshed into heuyn in a goldie *charre*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 42.

char[6] (chär), *adv.* and *a.* [Short for **achar* for *ajar*: see *ajar*.] Ajar. *Halliwell*. [North. Eng.]

char[7] (chär), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of F. *char*, a car, wagon.] An old wine-measure. In Geneva it was about 145 United States gallons.

char[8] (chär), *n.* [E. Ind.] An island or sandbank formed in a stream.

The great Indian rivers, therefore, not only supply new ground by depositing *chars* or islands in their beds, etc.
W. W. Hunter, The Indian Empire, p. 44.

The gradual formation of *chars* and bars of sand in the upper part of its [the Brahmaputra's] course has diverted the main volume of water into the lower channel of the
Encyc. Brit., XV. 226. [*enough*.

Chara[1] (kā'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαρά*, delight, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice.] **1.** A genus of cellular cryptogamous plants, natural order *Characeæ* (which see). They grow in pools and slow streams, rooting in the ground and growing erect. Some species, as *Chara fœtida*, when taken out of the water emit a very disagreeable odor, like that of sulphureted hydrogen. They occur all over the world, but chiefly in temperate countries.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Chara fœtida.

Chara[2] (kā'rä), *n.* The name of the southernmost of the two hounds in the constellation Canes Venatici.

char-à-bancs(shär-à-bon'), *n.* [F. *char-à-bancs*: *char*, a car; *à*, with; *bancs*, benches; see *car*[1], *bank*[3], and *bench*.] A long and light vehicle furnished with transverse seats, and generally open at the sides or inclosed with curtains. Sometimes *charabanc*.

We were met by a sort of *char-à-banc*, or American wagon, with three seats, one behind the other, all facing the horses. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

Characeæ (kā-ra'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chara* + *-aceæ*.] A small group of submerged chlorophyl-bearing cryptogamous plants, nearly related to the algæ and consisting of slender-jointed stems which bear whorls of leaves at regular intervals. The leaves bear leaflets and the organs of fructification. The antheridia are spherical bodies composed externally of eight triangular shield-shaped segments, inclosing a great number of filaments. In each joint or cell of the latter is produced one antherozoid coiled spirally. The carpogonium consists of a central cell which, after fertilization, becomes the fruit and is inclosed by 5 cells twisted spirally around it. The species are usually grouped in two families, each containing two genera. In the *Charew*, represented by *Chara*, the stem and leaves are sometimes covered with a cortical layer of cells and are sometimes naked. The leaves are in whorls of from 6 to 12, and the leaflets are always one-celled. In *Nitellew*, represented by *Nitella*, the stems are never corticated, and the leaflets are in whorls of from 5 to 8, and often more than one-celled. The circulation of the protoplasm is easily observed in the cells of many *Characeæ*. Several species are incrusted with lime and are very brittle.

characeous (ka-rā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the *Characeæ*.

characin (kar'ą-sin), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ*.

Characinæ (kar-ą-si'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Characinidæ*.

characine (kar'ą-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Characinidæ* or *Characinidæ*.

characinid (ka-ras'i-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ*.

Characinidæ (kar-a-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Characinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Characinus*. The body is scaly; the head is naked; the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries in the middle and the maxillaries laterally; the pyloric appendages are more or less numerous; and the air-bladder is divided transversely into two portions. An adipose fin is generally developed, and there are no pseudobranchiæ. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of Africa and tropical America, and are very numerous.

Characininæ (kar'a-si-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Characinus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of characinoid fishes to which different limits have been assigned. Also *Characinæ*.

characinoid (kar'a-si-noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Characinus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Characinidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Characinidæ*.

Characinus (kar-a-si'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), ⟨ Gr. χάραξ (χαρακ-), a sea-fish, perhaps the rud; a particular use of χάραξ, a pointed stake, ⟨ χαράσσειν, make sharp or pointed. See *character*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Characinidæ*.

characti (kar'akt), *n.* [A restored spelling of ME. *carect*, *carecte*, *carect*, a mark, ⟨ OF. *carecte*, *carate* = Pr. *caracti*, shortened from L. *character*: see *character*.] A character; a distinctive mark.

> Even so may Angelo,
> In all his dressings, *characts*, titles, forms,
> Be an arch-villain.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

character (kar'ak-tėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *carecter* (usually shortened *caract*, a mark: see *charact*) = F. *caractère* = Sp. *carácter* = Pg. *caracter*, *character* = It. *carattere* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *karakter*, ⟨ L. *character*, ⟨ Gr. χαρακτήρ, prop. an instrument for marking or graving, commonly a mark engraved or impressed, a figure, any distinctive mark, a personal feature, peculiar nature or character, ⟨ χαράσσειν, furrow, scratch, engrave.] **1.** A mark made by cutting, stamping, or engraving, as on stone, metal, or other hard material; hence, a mark or figure, written or printed, and used to communicate thought, as in the formation of words; a letter, figure, or sign.

> He [Dante] is the very man . . . who has read the dusky *characters* on the portal within which there is no hope.
> *Macaulay*, Milton.

> She looked into an illuminated countenance, whose *characters* were all beaming, though the page itself was dusk.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxxvii.

Hence—**2.** The peculiar form or style of letters used by a particular person; handwriting; any system of written, engraved, or printed symbols employed by a particular race or nation of people to record or communicate thought: as, the Greek *character*; the Runic *character*; the Hebrew *character*.

> Alas, Malvolio, this is not my writing,
> Though, I confess, much like the *character*.
> *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

> Another letter you must frame for me
> Instantly, in your lady's *character*,
> To such a purpose as I will tell you straight.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, I. 3.

> I will have his name
> Formed in some mystic *character*.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

> He . . . made notes of all that I told him, in the quaint *character* used by the Mugbrebbins, or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient Cufic.
> *R. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

3†. A cipher.

> For Sir H. Bennet's love is come to the height, and his confidence, that he hath given my Lord a *character*, and will oblige my Lord to correspond with him.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 148.

4. A distinguishing mark or characteristic; any one of the properties or qualities which serve to distinguish one person or thing from others; a peculiarity by which a thing may be recognized, described, and classified. In modern English *character* is the most general designation for that which an abstract noun denotes.

> I will not name him,
> Nor give you any *character* to know him.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Little French Lawyer, I. 3.

> Fear and sorrow are the true *characters* and inseparable companions of most melancholy.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 109.

> The bandages and draperies of the grave still imparted their channel *character* to the figure.
> *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

> The importance, for classification, of trifling *characters*, mainly depends on their being correlated with several other *characters* of more or less importance.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 367.

5. The combination of properties, qualities, or peculiarities which distinguishes one person or thing, or one group of persons or things, from others; specifically, the sum of the inherited and acquired ethical traits which give to a person his moral individuality.

> A *character*, or that which distinguishes one man from all others, cannot be supposed to consist of one particular virtue, or vice, or passion only; but it is a composition of qualities which are not contrary to one another in the same person.
> *Dryden*, Criticism in Tragedy.

> A *character* is only formed through a man's conscious presentation to himself of objects as his good, as that in which his self-satisfaction is to be found.
> *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 108.

6. The moral qualities assigned to a person by repute; the estimate attached to an individual by the community in which he lives; good or bad reputation, standing: as, a *character* for veracity or mendacity.

> The people of Alexandria have a very bad *character*, especially the military men, and among them particularly the janizaries.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 10.

> *Character* is the slow spreading influence of opinion arising from the deportment of a man in society.
> *Erskine*.

Specifically—**7.** General qualities, or the reputation of possessing them; good reputation: as, a man of worth and *character*.

> They are tenacious of reputation with a vengeance; for they don't choose any body should have a *character* but themselves!
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

> There was a certain dignity about his carriage, quite different from his usual frank volubility, that did not, however, impress us as any accession of *character*.
> *Bret Harte*, Argonauts, p. 169.

8. The qualities, course of action, or rôle appropriate to a given person, station in life, profession, etc.

> The missionaries came here at first under the *character* of physicians.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 77.

> I would not be out of *character*, if you went in your own carriage.
> *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

9. Strongly marked distinctive qualities of any kind: as, a man with a great deal of *character*.

> To put it in a single word, I think that his [Dryden's] qualities and faculties were in that rare combination which makes *character*. This gave flavor to whatever he wrote—a very rare quality.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 78.

10. An account or statement of the qualities or peculiarities of a person or thing; specifically, an oral or a written statement with regard to the standing or qualifications of any one, as a servant or an employee.

> It was your *character* that first commended
> Him to my thoughts.
> *Shirley*, Hyde Park, iii. 3.

> Mr. Selden was a Person whom no *Character* can flatter, or transmit in any Expressions equal to his Merit and Virtue.
> *Aubrey*, Brief Lives, Autobiog. (ed. 1750), p. 16.

11. A person; a personage: as, the noble *characters* of ancient history; a disreputable *character*; specifically, one of the persons represented in a drama, or in fiction.

> In a tragedy, or epick poem, the hero . . . must outshine the rest of all the *characters*.
> *Dryden*, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

> The friendship of distinguished *characters*.
> *Roscoe*.

> I went down to the Turkish houses, to cultivate the acquaintance of a singular *character* I met on board the steamer.
> *R. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 222.

12. A person of marked peculiarities; an odd person: used absolutely: as, he was a *character*.—**13†.** A stamp or representation; type. [Rare.]

> And thou, in thy black shape and blacker actions,
> Being hell's perfect *character*, art delighted
> To do what ill, though infinitely wicked,
> Trembled to hear.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iv. 1.

Arabic characters, arrow-headed or **cuneiform characters, baptismal character, epistolographic characters**, etc. See the adjectives. **Character actor.** See *actor*. **Character of scales and keys**, in *music*, the peculiar quality or individuality that is thought to inhere in certain scales and keys. Thus, keys having sharps in the signature are thought to be brighter and stronger than those having flats; and certain moods are said to be more appropriately expressed by certain keys than by others. The existence of such differences, except so far as they result from the inequality of the voice or an accidental or traditional irregularity of tuning, is denied by many musicians. **Derivative character**, a character that is deducible from another. **Generic character**, a mark distinguishing genera. **Musical characters**, the conventional forms or marks used for signs of clefs, notes, rests, etc. **Real character**, a graphical sign which signifies something directly and ideographically, and not phonetically or by representing a spoken word or speech; also, a complete system of such signs serving as a written language. **Specific character**, a specific difference; a mark distinguishing species. =**Syn. 4.** *Characteristic*, *Attribute*, etc. See *quality*. **5.** Disposition, turn, bent, constitution.

character (kar'ak-tėr, formerly ka-rak'tėr), *v. t.* [⟨ *character*, *n.*] **1.** To engrave; inscribe; write.

> Show me one scar *character'd* on thy skin.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> The laws of marriage *character'd* in gold
> Upon the blanched tablets of her heart.
> *Tennyson*, Isabel.

2†. To ascribe a certain character to; characterize; describe.

> She's far from what I *character'd*.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, v. 1.

> Thuanus . . . thus *charactereth* the Can Widenesse.
> *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 145.

3. To give expression to, as mental qualities to the countenance. [Rare.]

> Such mingled passions *character'd* his face
> Of fierce and terrible benevolence
> That I did tremble as I looked on him.
> *Southey*.

charactered (kar'ak-tėrd), *a.* [⟨ *character* + *-ed*².] Having a character. *Tennyson*.

characterially (kar-ak-tē'ri-al-i), *adv.* Characteristically. *Halliwell-Phillipps*.

characterisation, characterise. See *characterization*, *characterize*.

characterism (kar'ak-tėr-izm), *n.* [= F. *caractérisme*, ⟨ L. *characterismus*, ⟨ Gr. χαρακτηρισμός, a characterizing, ⟨ χαρακτηρίζειν, characterize: see *characterize*.] **1.** A distinctive character; a characteristic.

> The *characterism* of an honest man: He looks not to what he might do, but what he should.
> *Bp. Hall*, Characters.

Simplicity in discourse, and ingenuity in all pretences and transactions, became the *characterisms* of christian men.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

2†. A description of the character or peculiarities of a person or thing; a characterization.

Some short *Characterisms* of the chief Actors.
B. Jonson, The New Inn, Dramatis Personæ.

characteristic (kar'ak-te-ris'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *caractéristique* = Sp. *característico* = Pg. *caracteristico* = It. *caratteristico* = D. *karakteristiek* = Sw. *karakteristik* (cf. G. *karakteristisch* = Dan. *karakteristisk*), ⟨ Gr. χαρακτηριστικός, ⟨ χαρακτηρίζειν, designate, characterize: see *character*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, constituting, or indicating the character; exhibiting the peculiar qualities of a person or thing; peculiar; distinctive: as, a *characteristic* distinction; with *characteristic* generosity, he emptied his purse.

> I saw the mouldering ruin of an abbey overrun with ivy, and the taper spire of a village church rising from the brow of a neighbouring hill . . . all were *characteristic* of England.
> *Irving*, Sketch Book, p. 28.

2. Relative to a characteristic or characteristics in sense II., 2 (*b*) or (*c*). **Characteristic angle of a curve**, in *geom.*, a rectilinear right-angled triangle, whose hypothenuse makes a part of the curve, not sensibly different from a right line. **Characteristic formula**, in *math.*, a formula expressing how many of an *i* way spread of figures satisfy any *i*-fold condition, the formula being of the form shown under II., 2 (*b*).—**Characteristic function of a moving system.** See *function*.—**Characteristic letter, characteristic sound**, in *gram.*, the last letter or sound of the stem, to which the termination must be accommodated, thus determining or characterizing the inflection of the word. Also called the *characteristic*, *character*, or *stem-character*.—**Characteristic number**, the number of characteristics of a given spread of figures, for a condition of a given dimensionality.—**Characteristic piece**, in *music*, a composition intended to depict or suggest a definite scene, event, object, or quality, as Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony.—**Characteristic problem**, the problem of determining the characteristic numbers of a given spread of figures.—**Characteristic tone**, in *music*: (*a*) The seventh tone of the scale: so called because it specially emphasizes the supremacy of the tonic or key-note: the leading-tone. (*b*) In any key, that tone by which it is distinguished, one of the most nearly related keys, as the F♯ that distinguishes the key of G from that of C.

II. *n.* **1.** That which serves to characterize, or which constitutes or indicates the character; anything that distinguishes one person or thing or place from another; a distinctive feature.

> This vast invention exerts itself in Homer in a manner superior to that of any poet: it is the great and peculiar *characteristick* which distinguishes him from all others.
> *Pope*.

> It is a *characteristic* of wisdom not to do desperate things.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 11.

> To become crystallized, fixed in opinion and mode of thought, is to lose the great *characteristical* life, by which it is distinguished from inanimate nature: the power of adapting itself to circumstances.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 105.

2. In *math.*: (*a*) [NL. *characteristica*, used in this sense by Henry Briggs in 1628.] The index or integer part of an artificial or Briggsian logarithm. See *logarithm*. (*b*) A number, one of a set of numbers, *p*, *r*, etc., referring to an *i*-way spread of figures of a given kind, and such that the number of these figures which satisfy any *i*-fold condition is equal to $ap + hr +$, etc., where *a*, *b*, etc., are whole numbers depending upon the nature of this condition. This definition, given by Schubert in 1879, is a

generalization of that given by Chasles in 1864. *(c)* Any number related in a remarkable way to a figure: a use of the term not allowed by careful writers. *(d)* A number referring to a higher singularity of an algebraical curve or surface, and expressing how many simple singularities of a given kind it replaces. *(e)* The rational integral function (in its lowest terms) whose vanishing expresses the satisfaction of the condition of which it is the characteristic.—**3.** In *philol.* See *characteristic letter* or *sound*, above.—**Characteristic of a cubic,** in *geom.*, the invariable anharmonic ratio of the four tangents which can be drawn to a plane cubic from any one of its own points.—**Characteristic of a dynamo** or **magneto-electric machine,** a curve whose abscissas measure the electromotive force or difference of potential, and whose ordinates measure the intensity of the current. A shunt dynamo has two characteristics, the external and internal. **External characteristic of a shunt dynamo,** a curve whose abscissas represent the differences of potential between the terminals, and the ordinates the intensity of the current, in the external circuit.—**Internal characteristic of a shunt dynamo,** the characteristic for the shunt circuit.—**Syn. 1.** *Character, Attribute*, etc. See *quality*.

characteristical (kar|ak-te-ris'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *characteristic*.

But the general beauty of them all is, that they [Sir Philip Sidney's sonnets] are so perfectly *characteristical*.
Lamb, Elia, p. 260.

characteristically (kar|ak-te-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a characteristic manner; in a manner that expresses the character; distinctively.

Each of us looks at the world in his own way, and does not know that perhaps it is *characteristically* his own.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 361.

characteristicalness (kar'ak-te-ris'ti-kal-nes), *n.* [< *characteristical* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being characteristic.

characterization (kar'ak-ter-i-za'shon), *n.* [< *characterize* + *-ation.*] The act of characterizing; representation or description of salient qualities or characteristics, as by an actor, painter, writer, or speaker. Also spelled *characterisation*.

"Society" in this representative town of the Pacific Coast is somewhat difficult of *characterization*.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 7.

characterize (kar'ak-ter-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *characterized*, ppr. *characterizing*. [= F. *caractériser* = Sp. Pg. *caracterizar* = It. *caratterizzare* = D. *karakteriseren* = G. *karakterisiren* = Dan. *karakterisere* = Sw. *karakterisera*, < Mil., *characterizare*, < Gr. χαρακτηρίζειν, designate by a characteristic mark, < χαρακτήρ, a mark, character: see *character*.] **1.** To impart a special stamp or character to; constitute a characteristic or the characteristics of; stamp or distinguish; mark; define.

A spirit of philosophy and toleration . . . now seems to *characterize* the age.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

2. To describe the character or give an account of the qualities of; describe by distinguishing qualities.

One of that species of women whom you have *characterized* under the name of jilts.
Spectator, No. 401.

Under the name of Tancrede he intended to *characterize* King William.
Macaulay, Life of Rowe.

3†. To engrave, stamp, or imprint. [Rare.]

Sentiments *characterized* and engraven in the soul.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

Also spelled *characterise*.—**Syn. 2.** To mark, designate.

characterized (kar'ak-ter-izd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *characterize*, *v.*] Stamped with a specific character or constitution; having characteristic or typical qualities.

The coast presents a coarse red sandstone, which continues well *characterized* as far as Cape Sanmarez.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 40.

characterless (kar'ak-ter-les), *a.* [< *character* + *-less.*] **1.** Lacking a definite or positive character; commonplace; uninteresting; weak.

He [Shakspere] viewed with the prophetic eye of genius the old play or the old story, and at once discovered all its capabilities; . . . its *characterless* personages he was confident that he could quicken with breath and action.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 388.

2†. Unrecorded, as in history.

Mighty states *characterless* are grated
To dusty nothing.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

characterlessness (kar'ak-ter-les-nes), *n.* [< *characterless* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being without a well-marked character, or distinctive features or marks.

character-monger (kar'ak-ter-mung'gėr), *n.* One given to criticizing the actions and characters of other people; a gossip. [Rare.]

She was his [Johnson's] pet, his dear love, . . . his little *character-monger*.
Macaulay, Madame D'Arblay.

charactery (kar'ak-ter-i), *n.* [< *character* + *-y.*] **1.** That which constitutes or indicates character; that in anything which indicates its qualities; a character or characteristic.

Here is a skull: 'tis pearly blank to me,
Nor marked with any sign or *charactery*.
Keats.

2. The act or art of characterizing; characterization by means of words or representation.

Faeries use flowers for their *charactery*.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5.

A third sort bestowed their time in drawing out the true lineaments of every virtue and vice, as lively that who saw the medals might know the face; which art they significantly termed *charactery*.
Bp. Hall, Characters.

charade (sha-rād'), *n.* [F.; a mod. word of unknown origin.] An enigma whose solution is a word of two or more syllables, each of which is separately significant in sound, and which, as well as the whole word, must be discovered from a dialogue or description in which it is used, or from dramatic representation.

Charades and riddles as at Christmas.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

charadrian (ka-rad'ri-an), *a.* Same as *charadrine*.

Charadriidæ (kar-a-dri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-idæ.*] A family of precocial pressirostral grallatorial birds, of the order *Limicolæ*; a group of small limicoline vending birds, or shore-birds, comprising the plovers and certain plover-like forms, related within family limits to the genus *Charadrius*. It is a large and important cosmopolitan group of nearly 100 species. Its limits are, however, unsettled, several genera being sometimes made types of distinct families. Also *Charadriadæ*.

Charadriiformes (ka-rad'ri-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + L. *forma*, form.] In Garrod's system, the four orders of homalogonatous birds, including the pigeons, plovers, cranes, gulls, etc. They are distinguished by the schizorhinal structure of the nasal bones.

Charadriinæ (ka-rad-ri-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charadrius* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Charadriidæ*, including the true plovers. Normally they have but 3 toes; the tarsi reticulate, and longer than the toes, which usually have basal webbing; the tibiæ naked below; the wings long and acute; and the tail short, generally even, and composed of 12 feathers. The bill is typically pressirostral, is not longer than the head, and is shaped somewhat like that of a pigeon. The group contains several genera and perhaps 60 species, of all parts of the world.

charadrine, charadrine (ka-rad'rin, -ri-in), *a.* Pertaining to the *Charadriinæ*; resembling a plover; pluviniine. Also *charadrian*, *charadroid*, *charadrioid*.

charadrioid (ka-rad'ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charadrius* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charadriidæ*. Also *charadroid*.

II. *n.* A bird of the family *Charadriidæ*.

charadriomorph (ka-rad'ri-ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Charadriiformes*.

Charadriomorphæ (ka-rad'ri-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < *Charadrius* + Gr. μορφή, form.] A group of birds including the plovers and snipes; the limicoline waders or *Limicolæ*; a superfamily of schizognathous carinate birds, nearly equivalent to the pressirostral and longirostral grallatorial precocial birds. They have an elongated and comparatively slender rostrum; prominent basipterygoid processes; lamellar concavo-convex metapophyses; the angle of the mandible recurved; the hallux small or absent; and the crus bare above the suffrago. The group includes the *Charadriidæ*, *Scolopacidæ*, and related families.

charadriomorphic (ka-rad'ri-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Charadriomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Plover-like; charadrine; pluvialine; specifically, having the characters of the *Charadriomorphæ*.

Charadrius (ka-rad'ri-us), *n.* [NL., a mod. application of L. *charadrius*, < Gr. χαραδρίος, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts, supposed to be the stone-curlew, < χάραδρα, a ravine, cleft, gully.] The typical genus of the family *Charadriidæ* and subfamily *Charadriinæ*. Formerly it was more extensive than the family now is, but it has been variously restricted, and is now usually confined to certain spotted three-toed species, like the common golden plover of Europe, *C. pluvialis*. See cut under *plover*.

charadroid (ka-rad'roid), *a.* Same as *charadrine* and *charadrioid*.

charas, *n.* Same as *churrus*.

charbocket, charbonclet, *n.* Middle English forms of *carbuncle*.

The tempull is stryet all with tryet clothes,
Rassons of bright gold, & other braike vessell,
Chaundelers full clere, & *charbokill* stones,
And other Riches full Rife that we may rad haue.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3170.

charbon (shär'bon), *n.* [F., lit. a coal: see *carbon*.] **1.** A little black spot or mark remaining after the large spot in the cavity of the corner-tooth of a horse is gone.—**2.** In *pathol.*, anthrax; malignant pustule. See *anthrax*.

His lubors upon *charbon* (splenic fever or malignant pustule) had been suggested by my studies.
Pasteur (trans.), Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 801.

Charbon de garance, a substance obtained from madder by heating it with strong sulphuric acid, converting it into a black mass, which on being heated yields a sublimate of orange crystals of alizarin.

charbuncle, *n.* An obsolete form of *carbuncle*.

charcoal (chär'kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *charcole*, also *charke-cole* (see below), < ME. *charcole*, *charkole*, probably a contraction of **charkecole*, < *charken*, mod. E. *char*[1], creak, crack (*char*[1] being ult. a var. of *creak*[1]), + *cole*, coal (like MD. *krick-kool*, later *krik-kool*, pl. *krickkolen*, charcoal, < *kricken*, = E. *crick*, *creak*, + *kool* = E. *coal*), the verb being used attributively, in qualification of the noun, with ref. to the creaking or clinking of the coals in their fall against one another (cf. *cinder*, a cinder, named for a like reason; cf. also E. dial. *chark*, *cherk*, a cinder, a piece of charcoal, prob. due to the compound), or to their cracking or crackling in the fire: see *char*[1] and *coal*. Hence, from *charcoal* analyzed as *chark* + *coal* (early mod. E. *charkecole*, as above), but without recognition of the orig. sense of *chark* (*char*[1]), the new verb *char*[2] and the noun *char*[2] (which cannot be derived directly from *char*[1]); or, from *charcoal* analyzed as *char* + *coal*, the new verb *char*[2] and the noun *char*[2] equiv. to *chark*[2], and now the usual form: see *chark*[2], *char*[2]. In Skeat's view the *char-* of *charcoal* is a particular use of ME. *charren*, turn (that is, from wood to coal); cf. "Then Nestor bruit them on *cole-turnd* wood" (*Chapman*, Odyssey, iii. 620); "But though the whole world *turn* to *coal*" (*G. Herbert*, Vertue); but the ME. *charren*, mod. E. *char*[1] and its cognates, mean 'turn' only in ref. to a change of direction (and hence to action), and do not appear ever to have been used with ref. to a change of form or substance. See *chark*[1], 1. Coal made by subjecting wood to a process of smothered combustion; more generally, the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or combustible mineral substances which have been subjected to smothered combustion. Wood-charcoal is used as fuel and in the manufacture of gunpowder, and, from its power of absorbing gases, as a disinfectant and also as a filter. The different kinds of charcoal are employed for many purposes in the arts. See *carbon* and *coal*.

A cheyer by-fore the chemne ther *charcole* brenned
Wats graybed for sy Gawan.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 875.

She burned no lesse through the cinders of too kinde affection than the logge doth with the help of *charke-coales*.
Pettie, tr. of Guazzo, Civile Conv., p. 80.

2. A pencil of charcoal, used by artists. **Animal charcoal.** Same as *bone-black*. **Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*). **Fossil** or **mineral charcoal.** See *mother of coal*, under *coal*. **Molded charcoal,** an artificial fuel made of charcoal-refuse and coal-tar, molded into cylinders, dried, and carbonized.

charcoal-black (chär'kōl-blak'), *n.* A black pigment prepared from vine-twigs, almond-shells, and peach-stones.

charcoal-burner (chär'kōl-bėr'nėr), *n.* A man employed in the manufacture of charcoal.

charcoal-drawing (chär'kōl-drâ'ing), *n.* **1.** A picture or drawing executed with crayons of charcoal.—**2.** The art of producing drawings with charcoal.

This art of *charcoal drawing*, which now occupies a very high position in the opinion of artists as an independent means of expression, is a most curious example of what may be called promotion amongst the graphic arts.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 157.

charcoal-furnace (chär'kōl-fėr'nis), *n.* A furnace used in the preparation of charcoal. The furnace used for wood has a large chamber which is completely filled with the wood, with air-passages distributed about it, and with provision for regulating the supply of air.

charcoal-iron (chär'kōl-ī'ėrn), *n.* A superior quality of iron made with the use of charcoal as a fuel.

charcoal-paper (chär'kōl-pā'pėr), *n.* An uncalendered paper with a soft texture and a tooth, used in charcoal-drawing. It is made in various tints.

charcoal-pencil (chär'kōl-pen'sil), *n.* A crayon consisting of a charred twig of willow, or of sawdust from willow-, lime-, or poplar-wood, pressed in a mold, dried in the air, and charred in a retort.

charcoal-pit (chär'kōl-pit), *n.* A charcoal-furnace in the form of a pit, usually conical in shape. It is filled with wood, which is fired and then covered with earth.

charcoal-plates (chär'kol-plats), *n. pl.* The name given to the best quality of tin-plates, made from charcoal-iron. An inferior quality of tin-plates is made with coke as the fuel.

charcoal-tree (chär'kol-trē), *n.* An urticaceous tree of India, *Trema orientalis*, allied to the elm.

Charcot's crystals, disease. See *crystal, disease*.

chard[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *chart* or its doublet *card*[1].

chard[2] (chärd), *n.* [< F. **charde, carde* (cf. *chardon*, < L. *cardus*, a thistle or artichoke: see *card*[2].) A leaf of artichoke, *Cynara Scolymus*, blanched by depriving it of light. **Beet-chards**, the leaf-stalks and midribs of a variety of white beet, *Beta Cicla*, in which these parts are greatly developed, dressed for the table.

chardon, *n.* See *cardoon*.

chare[1], *n.* and *v.* See *char*[1].

chare[2] (chär), *n.* [Also *charr*; perhaps a particular use of *charr*[1], *charr*[3], a turn: see *charr*.] A narrow lane or passage between houses in a town. [North. Eng.]

chare[3]†, *n.* See *char*[5].

charet, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *charet, charette*, < OF. *charette, charete* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *carreta* = It. *carretta*), < ML. *carreta*, a two-wheeled car, dim. of L. *carrus*, chariot: see *car*[1].] A chariot.

Chare Thursday. [*Chare*, assibilated form of *care* (found only in this name and in the adj. *chary*). Cf. *Care Sunday* and the G. *Kar-freitag*, 'Care Friday,' Good Friday.] The Thursday in Passion week; the day before Good Friday. [Prov. Eng.]

charewoman, *n.* See *charwoman*.

charework, *n.* See *charwork*.

charfron (chär'fron), *n.* Same as *chamfron*.

charge (chärj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *charged*, ppr. *charging*. [< ME. *chargen*, rarely *charchen*, < OF. *charger, chargier*, F. *charger*, load (also, without assibilation, OF. *carkier*, AF. **carker* (in comp.), > ME. *carken*, load, burden, mod. E. *cark*), = Pr. Sp. *cargar* = Pg. *carregar* = It. *caricare*, < ML. *carricare, caricare*, load (a car), < L. *carrus*, a car, wagon: see *car*[1]. Hence also (< ML. *carricare*) E. *cark, cargo, carack* = *carick* = *carrick, caricature*, etc., and in comp. *discharge, surcharge*: see these words, and cf. *charge*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put a load or burden on or in; fill, cover, or occupy with something to be retained, supported, carried, etc.; burden; load: as, to *charge* a furnace, a gun, a Leyden jar, etc.; to *charge* a cargo.

They ran to the cliff and cried to their company aboard the Flemings to come to their succour; but finding the boat *charged* with Flemings, yielded themselves and the place. *Ralegh*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 96.

Unluckily, the pistols were left *discharged*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

The table stood before him, *charged* with food.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A body when electrified is said to be *charged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

For cutting the facets, the laps are *charged* with fine washed emery. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 75.

2. Figuratively, to fill or burden with some emotion.

What a sigh is there! the heart is sorely *charged*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 1.

3†. To subject to a charge or financial burden.

And gif eny bows is more worth than an other, be hit *y-charched* to hya worthy [worth].
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 357.

Fal. Good Master Brook, I desire more acquaintance of you.

Ford. Good Sir John, I sue for yours: not to *charge* you; for I must let you understand I think myself in better plight for a lender than you are.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. To impute or register as a debt; place on the debit side of an account: as, the goods were *charged* to him.—**5.** (*a*) To fix or ask as a price; require in exchange: as, to *charge* $5 a ton for coal. (*b*) To fix or set down at a price named; sell at a given rate: as, to *charge* coal at $5 a ton.—**6.** To hold liable for payment; enter a debit against: as, A *charged* B for the goods.—**7.** To accuse: followed by *with* before the thing of which one is accused: as, to *charge* a man *with* theft.

In all this Job sinned not nor *charged* God foolishly.
Job I. 22.

If he did that wrong you *charge* him *with*,
His angel broke his heart. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

8. To lay to one's charge; impute; ascribe the responsibility of: with a thing for the object, and *on, upon, to,* or *against* before the person or thing to which something is imputed: as, I *charge* the guilt of this *on* you; the accident must be *charged to* or *against* his own carelessness.

What he *chargeth* in defect of Piety, Charity, and Morality, hath him also *charged* by Papists *upon* the best reformed Churches. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xx.

Perverse mankind! whose wills, created free,
Charge all their woes on absolute decree.
Pope, Iliad, I. 461.

9. To intrust; commission: with *with*.

And the captain of the guard *charged* Joseph *with* them, and he served them. Gen. xl. 4.

Her *charges* you at first meeting *with* all his secrets, and on better acquaintance renews more reserv'd.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Weake Man.

The dean was *charged with* the government of a greater number of youths of high connections and of great hopes than could then be found in any other college.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

10. To command; enjoin; instruct; urge earnestly; exhort; adjure: with a person or thing as object.

And he straitly *charged* them that they should not make him known. Mark iii. 12.

Satan, avoid! I *charge* thee, tempt me not!
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

The king hath strictly *charg'd* the contrary.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Weep not, but speak, I *charge* you on obedience;
Your father *charges* you.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

11. To give directions to; instruct authoritatively: as, to *charge* a jury.

In Rathawaye's case, 1702, chief Justice Holt, in *charging* the jury, expresses no disbelief in the possibility of witchcraft, and the indictment implies its existence.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 236.

12. To call to account; challenge.

Charge us there upon interlocutories,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

13. To bear down upon; make an onset on; fall on; attack by rushing violently against.

Himself,
Lord Clifford, and Lord Stafford, all abroad,
Charg'd our main battle's front.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

14. To put into the position of attack, as the spear in the rest.—**15**†. To value; think much of; make account of.

We lone might his lede, ne his land nowther;
Ne *charge* might his chargeing, though he chide euer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1931.

Charge bayonets! the order given to infantry soldiers to lower the muskets with fixed bayonets into the position of attack.—**Syn. 7** and **8**. *Accuse, Charge, Indict*, etc. (see *accuse*); *Attribute, Ascribe, Refer*, etc. (see *attribute*).

II. *intrans.* **14.** To import; signify; be important.

I passe al that which *chaceth* nought to say.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1576.

2†. To take to heart; be concerned or troubled.

Esau *chargede* hitt that he hadde sold the right of the first-getenhit child. *Wyclif*, Gen. xxv. 34.

3. To place the price of a thing to one's debit; ask payment; make a demand: as, I will not *charge* for this.—**4.** To make an onset; rush to an attack.

Charge, Chester, *charge!* On, Stanley, on!
Were the last words of Marmion.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 32.

I have been at his right hand many a day when he was *charging* upon ruin full gallop. *Dickens*.

5. To lie down in obedience to a command: said of dogs: commonly used in the imperative.

Charging order, an order obtained under English statutes by a judgment creditor to have his claim made a charge on the stock of the debtor in any public company or funds. **Charging part** (of a bill in equity), the part alleging either evidence or matters in anticipation of the defense, or to which the complainant wishes the defendant's answer.

charge (chärj), *n.* [< ME. *charge*, < OF. *charge, carge*, F. *charge* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cargo* = It. *carico* (ML. **carrica, carga*), f., a load (also without assibilation, OF. (AF.) **carc, kark*, > ME. *carc*, a load, anxiety, mod. E. *cark*, anxiety), = Sp. *cargo* (> E. *cargo*), a load, = Pg. *cargo*, a charge, office, = It. *carico, carco*, a load, etc. (see *cargo*); from the verb.] **1.** A load; a weight; a burden: used either literally or figuratively.

of fruit it [the tree] bore so ripe a *charge*
That alle men it might fesle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 137.

It is noo worschip, but a *charge*, lordschip to taaste.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

'Tis a great *charge* to come under one body's hand.
Shak., M. W. of W., I. 4.

2. The quantity of anything which an apparatus, as a gun, an electric battery, etc., is intended to receive and fitted to hold, or what it actually contains as a load. Specifically—(*a*) The amount of ore, flux, and fuel, in due proportion, to be fed into a furnace at any one time. (*b*) In *elect.*, the quantity of statical electricity distributed over the surface of a body, as a prime conductor or Leyden jar. The charge of a body may be either free to pass off to another body (as the earth) with which it is connected, or bound by the inductive action of a neighboring charge of an opposite kind. See *induction*.

If a hollow closed conducting body be charged, how, ever highly, with electricity, the whole of the *charge* is found upon the outside surface, and none whatever on the inside. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., I. 15.

Hence—**3**†. The case or tube used to contain the charge of a gun; a cartridge-case.

Soldiers . . . leveld in the lowe Countries, . . . called by the generall name of Wallouves, have used to hang about their necks upon a bandrick or border, or at their girdles, certain pipes, which they call *charges*, of copper and tin, . . . which they thinke to skirmish to be the most ready way. Quoted in *Grose's Military Antiq.*, II. 290, note.

4. In England, a quantity of lead of somewhat uncertain amount, but supposed to be 36 pigs, each pig containing 6 stone of 12 pounds each. —**5.** A unit of weight used in Brabant up to 1820, being 400 Brabant pounds, equal to 414 pounds avoirdupois.—**6.** A corn-measure used in southern France. The old charge of Marseilles was 154.8 liters; the new charge (still used, and also at Nice) is 150.96 liters, or 4¼ United States bushels. In other places the charge varied, being generally less than at Marseilles. Thus, at Tarascon it was only 1.6 bushels, but at Toulon it is said to have exceeded 13 bushels. The charge of oil at Montpellier was 48.1 United States gallons.

7. A pecuniary burden, encumbrance, tax, or lien; cost; expense.

Mouths without hands; maintained at vast expense,
In peace a *charge*, in war a weak defence.
Denham, Cym. and Iph., l. 402.

From his excellent learning, and some relation he had to Sr R. Browne, I have his *charges* into England.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb. 1, 1652.

He had been at a considerable *charge* in white gloves, perfumes, and snuff-boxes. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

8. That which constitutes debt in commercial transactions; the sum payable as the price of anything bought or any service rendered; an entry; the debit side of an account.—**9.** A duty enjoined upon or intrusted to one; care; custody; oversight.

I gave my brother Hannal . . . *charge* over Jerusalem.
Neh. vii. 2.

He inquired many things, as well concerning the princes which had the *charge* of the city, whether they were in hope to defend the same. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

A hard division, when the harmless sheep
Must leave their lambs to hungry wolves in *charge*.
Fairfax.

10. Anything committed to another's custody, care, concern, or management; hence, specifically, a parish or congregation committed to the spiritual care of a pastor: as, he removed to a new *charge*.

He hath shook hands with time; his funeral urn
Shall be my *charge*. *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Sure you have injur'd Her, and Phylax too;
For she's my *Charge*, and you shall find it so.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 121.

He will enter on a system of regular pastoral visiting among his *charge* . . . will explore his field to its utmost limits. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 324.

11†. Heed; attention. *Chaucer.*

To doe this to any purpose, will require both *charge*, patience and experience.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 85.

12†. A matter of importance, or for consideration; importance; value.

To him that meneth wel, it were no *charge*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1420.

Because . . . the sayd Chest is of *charge*, we desire you to haue a speciall regard vnto it.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 341.

13. An order; an injunction; a mandate; a command.

This Prince [Richard I.] not favouring the Jews, as his Father had done, had given a Edict (*Charge*, that no Jew should be admitted to be a Spectator of the Solemnity.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 62.

14. (*a*) An address delivered by a bishop to the clergy of his diocese, or in ordination services by a clergyman to the candidate receiving ordination, or to the congregation or church receiving him as pastor; also, any similar address delivered for the purpose of giving special instructions or advice.

The bishop has recommended this author in his *charge* to the clergy. *Dryden.*

(*b*) An address delivered by a judge to a jury at the close of a trial, instructing them as to the legal points, the weight of evidence, etc., affecting their verdict in the case: as, the judge's *charge* bore hard upon the prisoner.—

15. In *Scots law:* (*a*) The command of the sovereign's letters to perform some act, as to enter an heir. (*b*) The messenger's copy of service requiring the person to obey the order of the letters, or generally to implement the decree of a court: as, a *charge* on letters of horning, or a *charge* against a superior.—**16.** What is alleged or brought forward by way of accusation; imputation; accusation.

We need not put new matter to his *charge*.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

The *charge* of confounding together very different classes of phenomena. *Whewell.*

17. *Milit.*, an impetuous attack upon the enemy, made with the view of fighting him at close quarters and routing him by the onset.

The English and Dutch were thrice repulsed with great slaughter, and returned thrice to the *charge*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

O the wild *charge* they made!
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

18. An order or a signal to make such an attack: as, the trumpeters sounded the *charge*.

Given the hot *charge* and bids them do their liking.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 434.

19†. The position of a weapon held in readiness for attack or encounter.

Their armed staves in *charge*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

20. In *her.*, a bearing, or any figure borne or represented on an escutcheon, whether on the field or on an ordinary. The ancient charges were far more simple than the modern, and this is so generally the case that the age of an achievement may almost be known by its relative simplicity; thus a shield simply divided into a few large parts, that is, charged with ordinaries and subordinaries only, is generally older than one charged with mullets, allerions, and the like; and a shield having only these is generally older than one having more pictorial representations.

21. Of dogs: (*a*) The act of lying down. (*b*) The word of command given to a dog to lie down.—**22.** In *farriery*, a preparation of the consistence of a thick decoction, or between an ointment and a plaster, used as a remedy for strains and inflammations.—**Charge and discharge**, a method of taking accounts in chancery, the complainant delivering his account of charges to the master, and the defendant his discharge, objections, or counterclaim.—**Charge and specifications**, a general allegation of guilt of an offense, followed by details of particular instances of its commission.—**Conjoined** or **conjunct charges**, in *her.*, charges in arms borne linked together.—**Free charge**, in electrical experiments with the Leyden jar or battery, that part of the induced electricity which passes through the air to surrounding conductors.—**General charge, general special charge.** See *general*.—**Outward charges** (*onut.*), the pilotage or other charges incurred by a vessel on leaving port.—**Syn. 17.** *Attack, Assault*, etc. See *onset*.

charge†, *a.* [ME., appar. < OF. *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] Heavy; weighty.

Lyghte thinge upwarde, and doumwarde *charge*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 746.

chargeability (chär-ja-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *chargeable*: see *-bility*.] The quality or condition of being chargeable; chargeableness.

chargeable (chär'ja-bl), *a.* [< *charge* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *chargeable*, *charchable*, etc.] **1.** Capable of being charged. (*a*) Capable of being or liable to be set, laid, or imposed: as, a duty *chargeable* on sugar. (*b*) Subject to a charge or tax: as, sugar *chargeable* with a duty.

The town is an inseparable part of the State, and *chargeable* with many State duties, and unless properly governed may cause mischief to the commonwealth at large.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 509.

(*c*) Capable of being laid to one's charge; that may be imputed to one.

Some fault *chargeable* upon him. *South.*

His failure, though partly *chargeable* on himself, was less so than on circumstances beyond his control.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 15.

(*d*) Subject to accusation; liable to be accused.

Your papers would be *chargeable* with something worse than indelicacy; they would be immoral.
Spectator.

He complies with the terms of the conditions accepted by him, and is not *chargeable* with bad faith.
Contemporary Rev., L. 16.

2†. Expensive; costly; causing expense, and hence burdensome.

Whereof ensued great trobles, longe and *chardyable* suetes. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 302.

Small boates be neither verie *chargeable* in makyng, nor verie oft in great ieopardie.
Ascham, The Schoolmaster, p. 65.

That we might not be *chargeable* to any of you.
2 Thes. iii. 8.

A bloody and *chargeable* civil war. *Bacon.*

3†. Weighty; involving care and trouble.

Charles was at that time letted with *chargeable* business.
Fabyan.

chargeableness (chär'ja-bl-nes), *n.* [< *chargeable* + *-ness*.] **1.** Liability to a charge or charges; capability of being charged.—**2†.** Expensiveness; cost; costliness. *Whitlock; Boyle.*

chargeably† (chär'ja-bli), *adv.* Expensively; at great cost. *Ascham.*

chargeant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeant*, ppr. of *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] Burdensome.

A grct multitude of peple, ful *chargeant*, and ful anoyous. *Chaucer*, Melibeus.

charged (chärjd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charge*, *v.*] **1.** In *her.*: (*a*) Bearing a charge: as, a fesse *charged* with three roses. (*b*) Serving as a charge: as, three roses *charged* upon a fesse.—**2.** Overcharged or exaggerated. [Rare.]

chargé d'affaires (shär-zhā' da-fâr'), pl. *chargés d'affaires* (shär-zhā' da-fâr'). [F., lit. charged with affairs: *chargé*, pp. of *charger*, charge; *de*, < L. *de*, of, with; *affaire*, affair: see *charge*, *v.*, and *affair*.] **1.** One who transacts diplomatic business at a foreign court during the absence of his superior, the ambassador or minister.—**2.** An envoy to a state to which a diplomatist of a higher grade is not sent. Charges d'affaires of this class constitute the third grade of foreign ministers, and are not accredited to the sovereign, but to the department for foreign affairs. See *ambassador*.

chargeful† (chärj'ful), *a.* [< *charge*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Expensive; costly.

Here's the note
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat;
The fineness of the gold, and *chargeful* fashion.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

charge-house† (chärj'hous), *n.* A schoolhouse.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house*?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 1.

chargeless (chärj'les), *a.* [< *charge* + *-less*.] **1.** Free from charge or burden.—**2†.** Not expensive; free from expense.

A place both more publick, roomy, and *chargeless*.
Bp. Hall, Hard Measure.

chargeous† (chär'jus), *a.* [ME., < OF. *chargeux*, < *charge*: see *charge*, *n.*] Costly; expensive; burdensome. *Chaucer.*

And when I was among you and had need I was *chargeous* to no man. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 9.

charger[1] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< *charge* + *-er*.] **1.** One who or that which charges.—**2.** A warhorse.

Some who on battle *charger* prance.
Byron, The Giaour.

He rode a noble white *charger*, whose burnished caparisons dazzled the eye with their splendor.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

3. In *mining*, an implement for charging horizontal bore-holes with powder.—**4.** In *gun.*, a contrivance for measuring and placing in a gun a certain quantity or charge of powder or shot.

charger[2] (chär'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *chargeour*, *charjoure*, *chargere*, < *charge*, load; with F. suffix. Cf. OF. *chargeoire*, *cherjouere*, a sort of trap, an instrument used in loading guns, *chargeor*, a place for loading vessels; < *charger*, load: see *charge*, *v.*] **1.** A large flat dish or platter.

He sowppes alle this sesone with sevene knave childre,
Choppid in a *chargeour* of chalke whyit sylver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

Give me here John Baptist's head in a *charger*.
Mat. xiv. 8.

2†. In England, in the middle ages, a servant or officer of the household whose duty was to bear the meats to table at banquets.

I was that cheef *chargeour*,
I bar flesch for folkes feste;
Iheu crist vre maucur
He fedeth bothe lest and meste.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

charger-pit (chär'jėr-pit), *n.* *Milit.*, a shelter-pit to cover the horse of a mounted officer when exposed to the enemy's fire. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

charge-sheet (chärj'shēt), *n.* A paper kept at a police-station to receive each night the names of the persons arrested or taken into custody, with the nature of the accusation and the name of the accuser in each case; a blotter. [Eng.]

chargéship (shär-zhā'ship), *n.* [< *chargé* + *-ship*.] The office of a chargé d'affaires.

charily (chär'i-li), *adv.* In a chary manner; carefully; warily; sparingly; frugally.

Whose provident arm else but God's did bring to naught the power-undermining, which was carried so warily and *charily*? *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 316.

Charina (ka-ri'nā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1849).] **1.** A genus of boa-like serpents, typical of the family *Charinidæ*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A member of this genus; specifically, *Charina plumbea*, an American species.

chariness (chär'i-nes), *n.* [< *chary* + *-ness*.] The quality of being chary; caution; care; frugality; sparingness; parsimony; disposition to withhold or refrain from bestowing.—**2†.** Nicety; scrupulousness.

I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1.

charinid (kar'i-nid), *n.* A snake of the family *Charinidæ*.

Charinidæ (ka-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-idæ*.] A family of peropodous serpents with toothless premaxillaries, and without postfrontal, superorbital, or coronoid bones. Only one species, the *Charina plumbea* of California and Mexico, is known.

Charinina (kar-i-ni'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charina* + *-inæ*[2].] A group or subfamily referred to the *Boidæ*, represented by the genus *Charina*: same as *Charinidæ*.

charinoid (kar'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Charina* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Charinidæ*.

II. *n.* A charinid.

chariot (char'i-ot), *n.* [< ME. *chariot*, *charyot*, *charott*, < OF. *charriot*, dim. of *char*, a car: see *carl*, *char*[1]. Cf. *charet*.] **1.** A two-wheeled car or vehicle, used in various forms by the ancients in war, in processions, and for racing, as well as in social and private life. The Roman chariot was called a *biga*, a *triga*, or a *quadriga*, according as it was drawn by two, three, or four horses, all abreast. The triumphal chariot was a quadriga; it was very richly orna-

Greek Chariot.
Pelops and Hippodamia. From a red-figured vase.

mented, and sometimes made of ivory. Greek and Roman chariots for war and racing were usually closed in front and open behind, and without seats. The war-chariots of the ancient Persians and Britons were armed with weapons like scythe-blades or sickles projecting from the hubs, and are hence called *scythe-chariots*.

And also suche another *Charyot*, with suche Hoostes, ordeynd and arrayd, gon with the Empresse, upon another syde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 242.

Thy grand captain Antony
Shall set thee on triumphant *chariots*, and
Put garlands on thy head. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 1.

2. In modern times: (*a*) A somewhat indefinite name for a more or less stately four-wheeled carriage.

All this while Queen Mary had contented her self to be Queen by Proclamation; but now that things were something settled, she proceeds in her Coronation; for, on the last of September, she rode in her *Chariot* thro' London towards Westminster. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 317.

(*b*) A pleasure-carriage, of different forms.

The lady charged the boy to remember, as a means of identifying the expected green *chariot*, that it would have a coachman with a gold-laced hat on the box.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, vi.

chariot (char'i-ot), *v.* [< *chariot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey in a chariot. [Rare.]

An angel . . . all in flames ascended, . . .
As in a fiery column *charioting*
His godlike presence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 27.

O thou
Who *chariotest* to their dark wintry bed
The winged seeds. *Bailey*, To the West Wind, t.

II. *intrans.* To ride in a chariot.

charietee (char'i-ō-tē'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-ee*[2].] A small light pleasure-chariot, with two seats and four wheels.

charioteer (char'i-ō-tēr'), *n.* [< *chariot* + *-eer*; a modification of ME. *charietер*, *-ere*, after OF. *charretier*, a charioteer.] **1.** One who drives or directs a chariot.

Mounted combatants and *charioteers*.
Cowper, Iliad, xxiii. 105.

2. [*cap.*] The constellation Auriga (which see).—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*, having a filamentous dorsal spine like a coachwhip. It is a rare Brazilian and Caribbean seafish. Also called *coachman*.

charioteer (char'i-ō-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *charioteer*, *n.*] To drive a chariot, or as if in a chariot; act the part of a charioteer. [Poetical.]

To *charioteer* with whips on high,
And to rein in the tempests of the sky.
Southey, Ode to Astronomy.

charioteering (char'i-ō-tēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *charioteer*, *v.*] The act or art of driving a chariot.

Good *charioteering* is exhibited, not by furious lashing of the horses, but by judicious management of the reins. *Aird.*

chariot-man† (char'i-ǫt-man), *n.* The driver of a chariot.

He said to his *chariot man*, Turn thine hand, that thou mayest carry me out of the host. 2 Chron. xviii. 33.

chariot-race (char'i-ǫt-rās), *n.* A race with chariots; an ancient sport in which chariots were driven in contest for a prize.

charism (kar'izm), *n.* [< Gr. *χαρισμα*, a gift, < *χαριζεσθαι*, favor, gratify, give, < *χαρις*, favor, grace, < *χαιρειν*, rejoice, be glad, akin to L. *gratus*, pleasant, *gratia*, grace: see *grateful* and *grace*.] *Eccles.*, a special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, as on the early Christians. These gifts were of two classes, the gift of healing and the gift of teaching, the latter again being of two kinds, the gift of prophecy and the gift of tongues. Such gifts have been claimed in later ages by certain teachers and sects in the church, as the Montanists and the Irvingites, and in recent times by some of those who practise the so-called faith-cure.

They [spiritual gifts] are called *charisms* or gifts of grace, as distinguished from, though not opposed to, natural endowments. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 45.

charisma (ka-riz'mā), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-ma-tā). [NL.] Same as *charism*.

Schlelermacher was accustomed to say of Bleek that he possessed a special *charisma* for the science of "introduction." *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 823.

As yet the church constitution was not determined by the idea of office alone, that of *charismata* (spiritual gifts) still having wider scope alongside of the other. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 675.

charitable (char'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *charitable*, < OF. *charitable*, *F. charitable* = It. *caritatevole*, < ML. **caritabilis*, *caritabilis*, irreg. < L. *caritā(t-)s*, charity: see *charity*.] Pertaining to or characterized by charity. (*a*) Disposed to exhibit charity; disposed to supply the wants of others; benevolent and kind; beneficent.

She was so *charitable* and so pitous
She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were deed or bledde.
Chaucer.

A man may bestow great sums on the poor and indigent without being *charitable*, and may be *charitable* when he is not able to bestow anything.
Addison, A Friend of Mankind.

(*b*) Pertaining to almsgiving or relief of the poor; springing from charity, or intended for charity: as, a *charitable* enterprise; a *charitable* institution.

How shall we then wish . . . to live our lives over again in order to fill every moment with *charitable* offices?
Atterbury.

(*c*) Lenient in judging of others; not harsh; favorable: as, a *charitable* judgment of one's conduct.

Those temporizing proceedings to some may seem too *charitable*, to such a daily during treacherous people.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Fine Travels, I. 209.

Charitable Trusts Acts, English statutes establishing a board for the control of the administration of charities and for regulating them; one in 1853 (16 and 17 Vict., c. 137), another in 1855 (18 and 19 Vict., c. 124), and another in 1860 (23 and 24 Vict., c. 136).—**Charitable uses**, in *law*, uses such as will sustain a gift or bequest as a charity. See *charity*, 8. **Charitable Uses Act**, an English statute of 1601 (43 and 25 Vict., c. 9), amending the law relating to the conveyance of land for charitable uses. It makes such conveyances valid even if the deed is not indented, or if it contains reservations to the donor, or if, in cases of copy-holds, etc., there is no deed.—**Syn.** Generous, indulgent.

charitableness (char'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *charitable* + *-ness*.] The quality of being charitable; the disposition to be charitable; the exercise of charity.

A less mistaken *charitableness*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

He secured to me, by his faith and by his *charitableness*, to include in his soul some grains of the golden age.
Bagley, Works, I. 70.

charitably (char'i-ta-bli), *adv.* 1. In a charitable manner; liberally; beneficently.

How can they *charitably* dispose of anything, when blood is their argument?
Shak., Rich. V., iv. 1.

2. Indulgently; considerately; kindly; with leniency in judgment: as, to be *charitably* disposed toward all men.

'Tis best sometimes your censure to restrain,
And *charitably* let the dull be vain.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 597.

charitativet (char'i-ta-tiv), *a.* [After Sp. Pg. It. *caritativo*, < ML. *caritativus*, < L. *caritā(t-)s*, charity: see *charity* and *-ative*.] Arising from or influenced by charity; charitable.

Charitative considerations, a respect to which was strictly had in all the doctor's writings.
Bp. Fell, Life of Hammond, § 1.

charitoust, *a.* [ME. *charitous*, < ML. *caritosus*, < L. *caritas*: see *charity*.] Charitable.

To him that wroughte charite
He was archward *charitous*,
And to pite he was pitous.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 172.

charity (char'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *charities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. also *charitie*, < ME. *charite*, < OF. *charite*, *charitet*, *caritet*, *F. charité* (OF. also in vernacular form *cherte*, > ME. *cherte*) = Pr. *caritat* = Sp. *caridad* = Pg. *caridade* = It. *carità*, < L. *caritā(t-)s*, dearness, love, in LL. esp. Christian love, benevolence, charity, < *carus*, dear, prob. orig. **cavarus*, related to *amare* (orig. **camarere*), love: see *amor*, and see *cherish* (also, the orig. adj. accompanying *charity*.] 1. In New Testament usage, love, in its highest and broadest manifestation.

Neither death, neither lyfe, . . . neither noon other creature mai departe us fro the *charite* of God that is in Jesu crist oure lord.
Wyclif, Rom. viii. 38.

This I think *charity*, to love God for himself, and our neighbour for God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Our whole practical duty in religion is contained in *charity*, or the love of God and our neighbour.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. In a general sense, the good affections men ought to feel toward one another; good will.

First Cent. But, i' faith, dost thou think my lady was never in love?
Sec. Cent. I rather think she was ever in love; in perfect *charity*, I mean, with all mankind.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, I. 2.

I would the great world grew like thee,
Who grewest not alone in power
And knowledge, but by year and hour
In reverence and in *charity*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxiv.

Specifically—3. Benevolence; liberality in relieving the wants of others; philanthropy.

And it ys called so be cause Duke Philipp of Burgoyne hybyld it of hys grett *Charite* to Reseyve Pylgrymys therin.
Torkington, Diarie of Engl. Travell, p. 24.

She is a poor wench, and I look her in
Upon mere *charity*.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 3.

But the active, habitual, and detailed *charity* of private persons, which is so conspicuous a feature in all Christian societies, was scarcely known in antiquity, and there are not more than two or three examples who have noticed it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 81.

4. Any act of kindness or benevolence; a good deed in behalf of another: as, it would be a *charity* to refrain from criticizing him.

At one of those pillars an arch is turned, and an earthen pot is placed under it, which, by some *charity*, is kept full of Nile water, for the benefit of travellers.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 13.

Specifically—5. Alms; anything bestowed gratuitously on a person or persons in need.

The ant did well to prove the grasshopper for her unthriftiness; but she did ill then to refuse him a *charity* in her distress.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

It was not in dress, nor feasting, nor promiscuous *charities* that his chief expenses lay.
Macaulay.

Let us realize that this country, the last found, is the great *charity* of God to the human race.
Emerson, Fortune of the Rep., p. 421.

6. Liberality or allowance in judging others and their actions; a disposition inclined to favorable judgments.

The highest exercise of charity is *charity* towards the uncharitable.
Buckminster.

7. A charitable institution; a foundation for the relief of a certain class of persons by alms, education, or care; especially, a hospital.

A patron of some thirty *charities*.
Tennyson, Princess, Conclusion.

8. In *law*, a gift in trust for promoting the welfare of the community or of mankind at large, or some indefinite part of it, as an endowment for a public hospital, school, church, or library, as distinguished from a gift which, being for the benefit of particular persons, gives them a right to its enjoyment. Early in the history of English law, the chancellors established the rule that informalities and illegalities which by the common law would invalidate a private trust should not be allowed to defeat a public charity, and that therefore chancery should intervene to prevent the heirs or next of kin from defeating such a gift, should appoint a trustee if none existed, and, if any of the directions of the founder were impracticable, should supply others approximate thereto. The most familiar application of the rule is in the doctrine that the prohibition against perpetuities does not affect a charity. (See *perpetuity*.) The question what constitutes a charity within this rule has been the subject of much litigation. **Brothers of Charity.** (*a*) A religious order founded by St. John of God at Seville in Spain about 1540, and extended over Spain and France, now having about 100 houses. (*b*) An order founded by Cardinal Rosmini-Serbati, in Italy, in 1828. It has a number of houses in England. **Charity commissioner.** See *commissioner*. **Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight*. **Sisters of Charity**, nuns who minister to and instruct the poor and nurse the sick; specifically, a congregation with annual vows founded by Vincent de Paul in France about 1633, and since widely spread; also, a congregation with perpetual vows founded at Dublin in Ireland in 1815, by Mrs. Mary Frances Aikenhead, distinctively called the *Irish Sisters of Charity*.—**Syn.** *Liberality*, *Generosity*, etc. (see *beneficence*), indulgence, forbearance.

charity-boy (char'i-ti-boi), *n.* A boy brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-child (char'i-ti-child), *n.* A child brought up in a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-girl (char'i-ti-gėrl), *n.* A girl brought up at a charity-school or on a charitable foundation.

charity-school (char'i-ti-skūl), *n.* A school maintained by voluntary contributions or bequests, for educating, and in many cases for lodging, feeding, and clothing, poor children.

charivari (shar-i-var'i), *n.* [Also, in U. S., *chivaree*, *chivaree*, < F. *charivari*, < OF. *chalivari*, *caribari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali* = Pr. *caravit* (ML. *caricavarium*, *charavarium*, *charavaria*, *charavalium*, *chalivaricum*, *chalcaritum*, etc.); cf. G. *krawall*; orig. form uncertain, the word being, like others supposed to be imitative, fancifully varied.] A mock serenade, with kettles, horns, etc., intended as an annoyance or insult. Serenades of this sort were formerly inflicted in France upon newly married couples and upon politically unpopular persons, and are still occasionally heard in the United States, where they are also known as *callithumpian concerts*.

We . . . played a *charivari* with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire irons. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

There is a respectable difference . . . between a mob and a *charivari*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 203.

chark[1] (chärk), *v. i.* [< ME. *charken*, *cherken*, *charkren*, < AS. *ceorcian*, creak, crack (e. g., as the teeth when gnashed together); a var., by transposition, of *creacian*, crack: an imitative word: see *crack*[1], and cf. *chirk*. Cf. *chark*[2], *charcoal*.] 1. To creak; crack; emit a creaking sound. [Now chiefly prov. Eng.]

Y schal *charke* vndur gou, as a wayn charged with hul *charkith*. *Wyclif*, Amos ii. 13 (Purv.).

Charkyn, as a carte or barow or othyr thynge lyke, argano; alli dicunt stridere. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 70.

Cherkyn, or *chorkyn*, or frawkyn, as newe cartes or plowys, strideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 78.

2. To crack open; chap; chop. [Prov. Eng.]

chark[2] (chärk), *v. t.* [< *charcoal*, early mod. E. *charke-cole*, analyzed as *chark* (taken to mean 'char') + *coal*: but orig. < *chark*, creak, + *coal*: see *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], of similar origin.] 1. To subject to a process of smothered combustion, for the production of charcoal; char. See *charcoal*, which is the usual word.

Oh, if this sole could be so *charked* as to make iron melt out of the stone! *Fuller*, Worthies, Shropshire.

If it flames not out, *charks* him to a coal.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Like wood *charked* for the smith. *Johnson.*

2. [Appar. a particular use of the preceding; cf. *burn*[1], *v.*, I., 7.] To expose (new ale) to the air in an open vessel until it acquires a degree of acidity and therewith becomes clearer and sourer, fit for drinking. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chark[3]† (chärk), *n.* [See *chark*[2], *v.*, and *charcoal*, and cf. *char*[2], *n.*] Charcoal.

I contrived to burn some wood here, as I had seen done in England, under turf, till it became *chark* or dry coal. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe.

charka (chär'ka), *n.* [Russ., lit. a glass (= Lith. *cherka*, a glass), dim. of *chara* = Pol. *czara*, a cup.] A Russian liquid measure, a little smaller than a gill. It was formerly one eighty-eighth of a wedro, but since 1858 is one one hundredth of a wedro, or 0.753 United States gallon.

charker (chär'kėr), *n.* [< *chark* (*cf. chirk*) + *-er*[1].] A cricket. [Scotch.]

charlatan (shär'la-tan), *n.* [< F. *charlatan*, < Sp. *charlatan* = Pg. *charlatão* = It. *ciarlatano*, a quack, < It. *ciarlare* = Sp. Pg. *charlar*, prate, chatter, jabber, gabble, prob. an alteration (originating in Sp.) of Sp. *parlar* = Pg. Sp. *puclar* = F. *parler*, talk: see *parle*, *parley*.] One who pretends to knowledge, skill, importance, etc., which he does not possess; a pretender; a quack, mountebank, or empiric.

Saltimbanecos, Quacksalvers, and *Charlatans* deceive them [the people] in lower degrees.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 3.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every *charlatan*,
And sold'd with all lavoisher.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxi.

—**Syn.** Impostor, cheat, pretender: *Mountebank*, etc. (see *quack*).

charlatanic (shär-la-tan'ik), *a.* [< *charlatan* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the character of a charlatan; quackish: as, *charlatanic* tricks; a *charlatanic* boaster.

charlatanical (shär-la-tan'i-kal), *a.* Same as *charlatanic*.

A cowardly soldier, and a *charlatanical* doctor, are the principal subjects of comedy. *Cowley.*

charlatanically (shär-la-tan'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a charlatanic manner; like a charlatan.

charlatanism (shär'la-tan-izm), *n.* [< F. *charlatanisme* = Sp. Pg. *charlatanismo* = It. *ciarlatanismo:* see *charlatan* and *-ism*.] The conduct or practices of a charlatan; quackery; charlatanry.

Not the least of the benefits likely to follow the better diffusion of physiological and sanitary information will be the protection of the community from the numberless impostures of *charlatanism*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 353.

charlatanry (shär'la-tan-ri), *n.* [< F. *charlatanerie* = Sp. *charlatanería* = Pg. *charlatanaria* = It. *ciarlatanería:* see *charlatan* and *-ry*.] The practices of a charlatan; fraudulent or impudent pretension to knowledge or skill; quackery. Formerly written *charlatanery*.

Henley was a charlatan and a knave; but in all his *charlatanerie* and his knavery he indulged the reveries of genius. *L. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 100.

To expose pretentious *charlatanry* is sometimes the un pleasant duty of the reviewer.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 373.

Charles's law. See *law*.

Charles's Wain. See *wain*.

charlet, *n.* [ME., also *charlyt*; origin obscure.] A sort of omelet or custard. According to one recipe, it was made of milk colored with saffron, mingled with minced boiled pork and beaten eggs, boiled, stirred and mixed with ale.

Charley† (chär'li), *n.* A slang name for a watchman under the old patrol system in England: given, it is said, because Charles I. in 1640 extended and improved the patrol system of London.

The physicians being called in, as some do call in the *Charleys* to quell internal riot when all the mischief is done, they prescribed for him air.
Jon Bee, Ess. on Samuel Foote, p. clxi.

Bludyer, a brave and intrepid man, would often give a house to his spirits of an evening, and mill a *Charley* or two, as the phrase then was.
Thackeray, Sketches in London (Friendship).

charlin (chär'lin), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A dowel.

charlock (chär'lok), *n.* [E. dial. *carlock, carlick, kerlock, kellock, kedlock, kilk*; < ME. *carlok*, < AS. *certle* (twice), charlock.] A common name of the wild mustard, *Brassica Sinapistrum*, a common pest in grain-fields. Also written *carlick*.

In either hand he bore
What dazzled all, and shone far-off as shines
A field of *charlock* in the sudden sun
Between two showers, a cloth of paled gold.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Jointed or white charlock, *Raphanus Raphanistrum*.

charlotte (shär'lot), *n.* [F., a marmalade of apples covered with pieces of toasted bread; a particular use of the proper name *Charlotte*, fem. of *Charlot*, dim. of *Charles*: see *carl*.] A name given to certain rich and delicate sweet dishes. — **Apple charlotte,** a baked pudding made of bread and apples. — **Charlotte russe** (French *russe*, Russian), whipped cream similarly arranged.

charly-mufti (chär'li-muf'ti), *n.* [A humorous name; appar. < *Charley, Charlie*, dim. of *Charles*, a proper name (see *carl*), + *mufti*, civilian dress.] A name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray*. [Eng.]

charm[1] (chärm), *n.* [< ME. *charme*, < OF. *charme*, F. *charme*, a charm, enchantment, < L. *carmen*, a song, poem, charm, OL. *casmen*, a song, akin to *camena*, OL. *casmena*, a muse, Goth. *hazjan* = AS. *herian*, praise, Skt. *çaṃs*, praise.] **1†.** A melody; a song.

Favourable times did us afford
Free libertie to chaunt our *charms* at will.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 244.

2. Anything believed to possess some occult or supernatural power, such as an amulet, a spell, or some mystic observance or act.

She works by *charms*, by spells, by the figure.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

Hast thou a *charm* to stay the morning star
In his steep course?
Coleridge, Hymn in the Vale of Chamouni.

And still o'er many a neighboring door
She saw the horseshoe's curvèd *charm*.
Whittier, Witch's Daughter.

Hence — **3.** A trinket, such as a locket, seal, etc., worn especially on a watch-guard. — **4.** An irresistible power to please and attract, or something which possesses this power; fascination; allurement; attraction.

All the *charms* of love. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 1.

If a fair skin, fine eyes, teeth of ivory, with a lovely bloom, and a delicate shape — if these, with a heavenly voice, and a world of grace, are not *charms*, I know not what you call beautiful. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 3.

Charm is the glory which makes
Song of the poet divine;
Love is the fountain of *charm*!
M. Arnold, Heine's Grave.

=**Syn. 2.** Spell, enchantment, witchery, magic.

charm[1] (chärm), *v.* [< late ME. *charmen*, < F. *charmer*, < LL. *carminare*, enchant, L. make verses; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To subdue, control, or bind, as if by incantation or magical influence; soothe, allay, or appease.

No witchcraft *charm* thee!
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

Music the fiercest grief can *charm*.
Pope, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 118.

2. To fortify or make invulnerable with charms.

I bear a *charmed* life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

3. To give exquisite pleasure to; fascinate; enchant.

They, on their mirth and dance
Intent, with jocund music *charm* his ear.
Milton, P. L., i. 787.

If the first opening page so *charms* the sight,
Think how the unfolded volume will delight!
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, l. 108.

4. To affect by or as if by magic or supernatural influences: as, to *charm* a serpent out of his hole or into a stupor; to *charm* away one's grief; to *charm* the wind into silence. — **5†.** To play upon; produce musical sounds from.

Charming his oaten pipe unto his peres.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 5.

Here we our slender pypes may safely *charme*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **3.** *Fascinate*, etc. (see *enchant*), delight, transport, bewitch, ravish, enrapture, captivate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce the effect of a charm; work with magic power; act as a charm or spell.

No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to *charm*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

2. To give delight; be highly pleasing: as, a melody that could *charm* more than any other. — **3†.** To give forth musical sounds.

The deaf adder that stoppeth her ear; which will not hearken to the voice of charmers, *charming* never so wisely. *Ps.* lviii. 4, 5.

And all the while harmonious airs were heard,
Of chiming strings or *charming* pipes.
Milton, P. R., ii. 363.

charm[2] (chärm), *n.* [Also *chirm* and *churm* (commonly *chirm*, q. v.), < ME. *chirme*, < AS. *cierm, cirm, cyrm*, noise, clamor, < *cirman, cyrman*, cry out, shout, clamor, = MD. *kermen, karmen*, cry out, lament. The form *charm* for the murmuring or clamoring of birds is still in dial. use, but in literary use is appar. merged in *charm*[1], with ref. to the orig. sense 'a song': see *charm*[1]. **1.** The confused low murmuring of a flock of birds; chirm.

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 642.

2†. In *hawking*, a company: said of goldfinches.

A *charm* of goldfinches.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

charmel (kär'mel), *n.* [Heb.] A garden, an orchard, or a park. [The word is found only in the Douay version of Isa. xxix. 17.]

charmer (chär'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *charmer*; < *charm*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who charms, or has power to charm. (*a*) One who uses or has the power of enchantment, or some similar power.

There shall not be found among you . . . an enchanter, or a witch, or a *charmer*, or a consulter with familiar spirits. Deut. xviii. 10, 11.

(*b*) One who delights and attracts the affections.

Oh, you heavenly *charmers*,
What things you make of us!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear *charmer* away.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, ii. 2.

2†. One who plays upon a musical instrument; a musician.

charmeress†(chär'mėr-es), *n.* [ME. *charmeresse*; < *charmer* + *-ess.*] An enchantress. [Rare.]

Phitonisses [Pythonesses], *charmeresses*,
Olde wyches, sorceresses.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1291.

charmful (chärm'fûl), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Abounding with charms or melodies; charming; melodious. [Rare.]

And with him bid his *charmful* lyre to bring.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

charming (chär'ming), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *charm*[1], *v.*] Having the effect of a charm; fascinating; enchanting; hence, pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

To forgive our enemies is a *charming* way of revenge.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 12.

Harmony divine
So suits sothes her *charming* tones, that God's own ear
Listens delighted. *Milton*, P. L., v. 626.

He saw her *charming*, but he saw not half
The charms her downcast modesty conceal'd.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 229.

=**Syn.** Enchanting, bewitching, captivating, delightful, lovely.

charmingly (chär'ming-li), *adv.* In a charming manner; delightfully.

She smiled very *charmingly*, and discovered as fine a set of teeth as ever eye beheld. *Addison*.

charmingness (chär'ming-nes), *n.* [< *charming* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being charming; the power to please.

charmless (chärm'les), *a.* [< *charm*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute of charms; unattractive. [Rare.]

Saw my mistress, . . . who is grown a little *charmless*.
Swift, To Stella, Sept. 10, 1710.

charn (chärn), *n.* A dialectal form of *churn*. *Grose*. [North. Eng.]

charn-curdle (chärn'kėr'dl), *n.* [*Grose*. [North. Eng.]

charnecot, charnicot (chär'nē-kō, -ni-kō), *n.* [Prob. from *Charneco*, a village near Lisbon.] A kind of sweet Portuguese wine.

Here's a cup of *Charneco*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

Where no old *Charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, ii.

charnel (chär'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *charnelle*, < OF. *charnel, carnel*, < ML. *carnale*, a charnel, neut. of *carnalis*, > OF. *carnel, charnel*, adj., of flesh (see *carnal*) (OF. and F. also *charnier*, < ML. *carnarium*, a charnel), < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. AS. *flæschus*, lit. 'flesh-house,' a charnel.] **I.** *n.* A common repository for dead bodies; a place for the indiscriminate or close deposit of the remains, and especially of the bones, of the dead; a charnel-house. [Now little used separately.]

In *charnel* atte chirche cherles ben yuel to knowe,
Or a knigte fram a knaue; there knowe this in thin herte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 50.

Toward the East, an 100 Pas, is the *Charnelle* of the Hospitalle of seynt John, where men weren wont to putte the Bones of deele men. *Maundeville*, Travels, p. 94.

I have made my bed
In *charnels* and on coffins, where black Death
Keeps record of the trophies won from thee.
Shelley, Alastor.

Where the extinguished Spartans still are free,
In their proud *charnel* of Thermopylæ.
Byron, Childe Harold.

II. *a.* Containing or designed to contain flesh or dead bodies.

Those thick and gloomy shadows damp,
Oft seen in *charnel* vaults and sepulchres.
Milton, Comus, l. 471.

All stood together on the deck,
For a *charnel* dungeon fitter.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

charnel-house (chär'nel-hous), *n.* A place, usually under or near a church, where the bones of the dead are deposited; formerly, and still in parts of Brittany, a kind of portico or gallery, in or near a churchyard, over which the bones of the dead were laid after the flesh was consumed.

charnico†, *n.* See *charneco*.

char-oven (chär'uv'n), *n.* A furnace for charring turf.

charpie (shär'pi), *n.* [F., orig. pp. of OF. *charpir*, tear out, pick to pieces, = It. *carpire*, seize, < L. *carpere*, seize: see *carp*[1], and cf. *carpet*.] A form of lint made by completely raveling pieces of old linen or by tearing them into very narrow strips.

charpoy (chär'poi), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chārpāī*, lit. four-foot-bed, < *chār* (< Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*) + *pāī*, cf. Skt. *pad*, foot (= E. *foot*); thus *charpoy* = (L.) *quadruped* = (Gr.) *tetrapod* = (E.) *four-foot-ed*.] In India, a pallet-bed; the common portable bedstead of the natives, adopted by Europeans. It consists of a light frame with four legs, the support for the mattress being provided by bands of webbing, or tapes, which cross from side to side of the frame.

In one corner of this court, stretched on a *charpoy*, lay a young man of slight figure and small stature.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 58.

charqui (chär'kē), *n.* [The Chilian name, of which the E. term *jerked* (beef) is a corruption.] Jerked beef; beef cut into strips about an inch thick and dried by exposure to the sun.

charri, *n.* See *char*[4].

charras, *n.* See *charrus*.

charre[1†], *n.* See *char*[4].

charre[2†], *n.* See *char*[5].

charrière (sha-ri-ãr'), *n.* [F., from a proper name *Charrière*.] In *anat.*, a small scalpel employed for fine dissection.

charry (chär'i), *a.* [< *char*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal, or partaking of its qualities.

chart (chärt), *n.* [< F. *charte*, a charter, partly < OF. *chartre*, a charter (see *charter*), and partly (as the assibilated form of the older *carte*) < ML. *carta*, L. *charta*, a paper, map, card, etc.: see *card*².] **1.** A map; a draft or projection on paper of some part of the earth's surface; specifically, a hydrographical or marine map showing the coasts, islands, rocks, banks, channels, or entrances into harbors, rivers, and bays, the points of the compass, soundings or depth of water, etc., to regulate the courses of ships in their voyages.

The examiner will find *charts* drawn more than a century ago, with bearings and leading-marks, many of the rocks supposed to be recent discoveries.
Smyth, The Mediterranean.

2. A sheet of any kind on which information is exhibited in a methodical or tabulated form: as, a historical *chart*; a genealogical *chart*; a *chart* of the kings of England.—**3.** A written deed or charter.

In old *charts* we find the words *Angli* and *Anglici* contradistinguished to *Franci*.
Brady, Introd. to Old Eng. Hist., Gloss., p. ii.

Conical, globular, gnomonic, isocyltindric, parallelogrammatic, polyconic, sinusoidal, stereographic, etc., **chart.** See *projection*.—**Mercator's chart** (named from Gerardus Mercator, a Flemish chartographer, 1512–94), a chart on which the meridians are straight lines, parallel and equidistant; the parallels of latitude are straight lines, the distance between which increases from the equator toward either pole, in the ratio of the secant of the latitude to the radius. See *projection*.—**Plane chart**, a representation of some part of the surface of the globe in which the meridians are supposed to be parallel to one another, the parallels of latitude at equal distances, and of course the degrees of latitude and longitude everywhere equal to one another.—**Ptolemaic chart.** See *projection*.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.—**Topographic chart**, a chart showing the topography of a particular place or a small part of the earth's surface.—**Syn.** *Chart*, *Map*. As this use is commonly used, a *chart* is a draft of some navigable water with its connected land-surface; a *map* is a draft of some portion of land with its connected water-surface, either as a separate work or as a division of a general geographical atlas.

chart (chärt), *v.* [< *chart*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To lay down or delineate on a chart or map; map out: as, to *chart* a coast.

What alls us, who are sound,
That we should mimic this our fool thier world,
Which *charts* us all in its coarse blacks and whites?
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

In *charting* rainfall records, which depend so largely upon the location of gauges and the local topography.
Science, VII. 256.

II. *intrans.* To make charts.

The rapid rotation of this planet . . . makes it imperative that the work both of observing and *charting* should be very hastily performed. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 8574.

charta (kär'tä), *n.*; pl. *chartæ* (-tē). [L.: see *card*¹, *chart*, *carte*¹.] Literally, a paper or parchment; a charter. See *chart*.—**Magna Charta** (or **Magna Carta**) (*a*) The great charter of the liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*) of England, signed and sealed by King John in a meadow between Windsor and Staines at Runnymede, June 15th, 1215. Its most important articles are those which provide that no freeman shall be taken, or imprisoned, or prosecuted against, except by the lawful judgment of his peers or in accordance with the law of the land, and that no scutage or aid shall be imposed in the kingdom (except certain feudal dues from tenants of the crown), unless by the common council of the kingdom. The remaining and greater part of the charter is directed against abuses of the king's power in feudal superior. The charter granted by Henry III. is only a confirmation of that of his father, King John. Hence (*b*) A general term for any fundamental constitution which guarantees personal rights and civil privileges.

chartaceous (kär-tā'shius), *a.* [< L. *chartaceus*, < *charta*, paper: see *card*¹.] In *bot.*, papery; resembling writing-paper. Also *cartaceous*.

chartæ, *n.* Plural of *charta*.

chartel, *n.* See *cartel*.

charter (chär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chartre*, *chartere*, < OF. *chartre*, *cartre*, < L. *chartula*, a little paper or writing (in ML., a charter, etc., equiv. to *charta*), dim. of *charta*, a paper, charter, etc.: see *chart* and *card*¹. For the ending *-ter*, alt. < L. *-tula*, cf. *chapter*.] **1.** A written instrument, expressed in formal terms and formally executed, given as evidence of a grant, contract, etc.; any instrument, executed with form and solemnity, bestowing rights and privileges. In modern use the name is ordinarily applied only to government grants of powers or privileges of a permanent or continuous nature, such as incorporation, territorial dominion, or jurisdiction. As between private persons it is also loosely applied to deeds and instruments under seal for the conveyance of lands in fee-simple. *Royal charters* are such as are granted by sovereigns in conveying certain rights and privileges to their subjects, such as the Great Charter granted by King John (see *Magna Charta*, under *charta*), and charters granted by various sovereigns to boroughs and municipal bodies, to universities and colleges, or to colonies and foreign possessions; somewhat similar to which are charters granted by the state or legislature to banks and other companies or associations, etc. In *Scots law* a charter is the evidence of a grant of heritable property made under the feudal condition that the grantee shall annually pay a sum of money or perform certain services to the grantor, and it must be in the form of a written deed. The most common charters are feu charters. (See *feu*.) In *American law* a charter is a written grant from the sovereign power conferring rights or privileges upon a municipality or other corporation. The term is generally applied to the statute, letters patent, or articles of association sanctioned by statute, creating a corporation, as a city, college, stock-company, benevolent society, or social club.

Let the danger light
Upon your *charter*, and your city's freedom.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Christianity, in its miracles and doctrines, is the very *charter* and pledge which I need of this elevation of the human soul.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 220.

2. Privilege; immunity; exemption. [Rare.]

I gyf yow *chartice* of pes, and 3oure chefe tenantes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3695.

I must have liberty
Withal, as large a *charter* as the wind,
To blow on whom I please.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

3. In *com.*: (*a*) The letting or hiring of a ship by special contract: as, a ship is offered for sale or *charter*. (*b*) The limits or terms of such a contract. (*c*) The written instrument embodying the terms of the contract.—**4.** In *Eng. politics*, a sort of chain of rights, or document embodying the demands or principles of the Chartists. See *Chartist*.—**Bank-charter Act.** See *bank*⁴.—**Blank charter**, a document given to the agents of the crown in the reign of Richard II., with power to fill it up as they pleased; hence, figuratively, liberty to do as one pleases; complete freedom of action.—**Charter member**, a member of a club, or other chartered organization, whose name is mentioned in its charter as one of its founders.—**Charter of confirmation.** See *confirmation*.—**Charter of the Forest**, an English statute of 1225 (25 Edw. I.), which restored lands, not of the royal demesn, that had been taken by former kings for forests. It also affected the administration of the forest laws.—**Dongan charter**, a charter for the city of New York granted by Thomas Dongan, "Lieutenant and Governor-General of New York and its dependencies," under James II. of England, dated April 27th, 1686. It remained in force until 1730.—**Duke's charter**, a charter granted by the same authority, in known by the same name.—**Great Charter.** See *Magna Charta*, under *charta*.—**Montgomery Charter**, a charter granted to the city of New York by John Montgomerie, "Captain-General and Governor-in-chief of the Province of New York and the Province of New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same," under George II., dated January 15th, 1730. It succeeded the Dongan charter, and was not essentially changed until 1830.—**Open charter**, in *Scots law*, a charter from the crown, or from a subject, containing a precept of sasine which has not been executed.—**Original charter**, in *Scots law*, a charter which is granted first to the vassal by the superior.

charter (chär'tėr), *v. t.* [*charter*, *n.*] **1.** To hire or let by charter, as a ship. See *charter-party*.—**2.** To establish by charter: as, to *charter* a bank.

charterable (chär'tėr-a-bl), *a.* [*charter*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being, or in a condition to be, chartered or hired, as a ship.

charterage (chär'tėr-āj), *n.* [*charter* + *-age*.] Hire or price of chartering vessels.

Charter-boy (chär'tėr-boi), *n.* In England, a boy educated in the Charterhouse. See *Charterhouse*.

Charter-brother (chär'tėr-bruṯн'ėr), *n.* One of the inmates and pensioners of the Charterhouse in London.

chartered (chär'tėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *charter*, *v.*] **1.** Hired or let by charter-party, as a ship.—**2.** Invested with privileges by or as if by charter; privileged.

When he speaks,
The air, a *chartered* libertine, is still.
Shak., Ben. V., i. 1.

It can hardly be supposed that the smaller *chartered* cities whose privileges were modelled on those of London would follow these changes.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

3. Granted or secured by charter: as, *chartered* liberties or privileges; *chartered* power.

Speculations regarding the sufficiency of *chartered* rights.
Gallaway.

charterer (chär'tėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who charters; particularly, in *com.*, one who hires a ship by charter-party.—**2.** A freeholder. [Prov. Eng. (Cheshire).]

Charterhouse (chär'tėr-hous), *n.* [Corruption perhaps of F. *chartreuse*, a Carthusian monastery, formed from the name of a waste and savage valley said to have been anciently called *Chartrousse*, in Dauphiné, in which the first monastery of the Carthusians, la Grande Chartreuse, was founded. See *Carthusian*.] A charitable institution or hospital and celebrated public school in London, founded in 1611 by Sir Thomas Sutton. It maintains eighty poor brothers (chiefly soldiers and merchants), and forty-four scholars. "The sons of poor gentlemen to whom the charge of education is too onerous." The reputation of its educational department (now at Godalming in Surrey) attracts a large number of other pupils. The house was originally a Carthusian monastery, founded in 1371.

Charterist (chär'tėr-ist), *n.* [< *charter* + *-ist*.] Same as *Chartist*. *Alcott*, *Mag.*

charter-land (chär'tėr-land), *n.* Land held by charter or in socage; bookland.

charter-master (chär'tėr-mās'tėr), *n.* In the midland districts of England, a contractor who undertakes to raise coal from the mines at a stated price.

charter-party (chär'tėr-pär'ti), *n.* [< F. *charte partie*, lit. a divided charter, with reference to the practice of cutting the instrument in two, and giving one part to each of the contractors: *charte*, a charter; *partie*, fem. of *parti*, pp. of *partir*, divide: see *chart*, *part*, *v.*, and *party*.] In *com.*, a written agreement by which a shipowner lets a vessel to another person, usually for the conveyance of cargo, either retaining control of the vessel or surrendering it to the charterer. It usually contains stipulations concerning the places of loading and delivering, the freight payable, the number of lay-days, and the rate of demurrage.

Chartism (chär'tizm), *n.* [*chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ism*.] The political principles and opinions of the Chartists.

Chartist (chär'tist), *n.* and *a.* [*chart* (F. *charte*), charter, + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One of a body of political reformers (chiefly working men) that sprang up in England about the year 1838. The Chartists advocated as their leading principles universal suffrage, the abolition of the property qualification for a seat in Parliament, annual parliaments, equal representation, payment of members of Parliament, and vote by ballot, all of which they demanded as constituting the people's charter. The members of the extreme section of the party, which favored an appeal to arms or popular risings if the charter could not be obtained by legitimate means, were called *physical force men*. The Chartists disappeared as a party after 1849. Also *Charterist*.

The attempt to apply the law of supply and demand to human labour, as rigorously as to cotton, coal, and mere commodities, had brought on in France the French revolution; in this country Luddite riots, *Chartists*, and rick-burning.
R. A. Watson, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 117.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Chartists; connected with Chartism.

The distress of the labouring class was manifested in England by bread-riots, by threatening *Chartist* processions, and by demands for help addressed to Parliament.
Blackwood's Mag., CXXIII. 263.

The *Chartist* movement represented one wing of that activity (the Reform agitation), and the more popular or radical one.
R. A. Watson, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 58.

chartless (chärt'les), *a.* [< *chart* + *-less*.] Not charted, or not provided with a chart; hence, without a guide or guidance: as, a *chartless* rover.

chartographer, cartographer (kär-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chartography*, *cartography*, + *-er*¹.] One who prepares or compiles maps or charts, either from existing geographical materials or from investigation or description.

I write this letter to explain the problem of the Tanganika, which has puzzled Livingstone and so many explorers, and indeed so many able *cartographers*.
H. M. Stanley.

Far in the distance rose . . . Saker Bair, a great syenite mountain, which seems to have done something to offend *cartographers*, for although it rises to a height of 3,000 feet above the sea, it is not noticed in most maps.
J. Bidez, Turkey, p. 300.

chartographic, cartographic (kär-tō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chartography*, *cartography*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chartography.

In particular, we may notice the careful delineation of the vast basin of the Amazon, as showing a considerable advance in *chartographic* certainty.
Saturday Rev., July 23, 1864.

chartographical, cartographical (kär-tō-graf'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chartographic*.

chartographically, cartographically (kär-tō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chartographic manner; by chartography.

chartography, cartography (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *charta* (or ML. *carta*), a map, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of drawing maps or charts.

Undoubtedly Miletus was the birthplace of *cartography*.
Von Raule, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 160, note.

chartomancy (kär'tō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *χάρτης*, a leaf of paper (see *card*¹), + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or fortune-telling by means of cards or written papers.

chartometer (kär-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *charta* (ML. *carta*), a map, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances on maps and charts.

chartreuse (shär-trėz'), *n.* [F.: see *Charterhouse*.] **1.** [*cap.*] A monastery of Carthusian monks, especially in France. The Grande Chartreuse, near Grenoble in Dauphiné, is the most famous and the earliest of the order.

2. A highly esteemed tonic cordial, obtained by the distillation of various aromatic plants, espe-

cially nettles, growing on the Alps. It derives its name from the celebrated monastery of the Grande Chartreuse, in France, where it is made. **Chartreuse pottery**, an enameled pottery made in the neighborhood of Bordeaux in the early part of the eighteenth century, for the use of the Carthusian monastery in that neighborhood. It resembles the finer pottery of Rouen, and especially that of Nevers.

chart-room (chärt′rōm), *n.* The apartment in a ship (steamer or sailing vessel) in which the charts, maps, instruments, etc., are kept.

chartulary (kär′tụ-la-ri), *n.*; pl. *chartularies* (-riz). [< ML. *chartularius, cartularius*, in second sense from ML. *chartularium, cartularium*: masc. and neut. respectively of adj. *chartularius, cartularius*, < *chartula*, a charter, record: see *charter*.] **1.** An officer in the ancient Latin Church who had the care of charters and other papers of a public nature.—**2.** A record or an account-book of the temporal possessions of a monastery.

The *chartulary* or leger-book of some adjacent monastery. *Blackstone.*

The *chartulary* of Winchester Abbey, compiled early in the 12th century, and containing numerous documents of the time before the Conquest, is in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 253.

3. The room in which such records are kept.—**4.** The officer who had the records in charge. Also spelled *cartulary*.

charwoman, charewoman (chär′-, chär′wụm-an), *n.*; pl. *charewomen, charewomen* (-wim′en). [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *woman*.] A woman hired to do chares or odd work, or to work by the day.

There is a *chare-woman* in the house, his nurse,
An Irish woman, I took in a beggar.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

charwork, charework (chär′-, chär′wėrk), *n.* [< *char*[1], *chare*[1], + *work*.] In England, chares or odd work; work, usually menial, done by the job or by the day.

She, harvest done, to *char-work* did aspire;
Meat, drink, and twopence were her daily hire.
Dryden, tr. from Theocritus.

chary (chār′i), *a.* [< ME. *charig*, < AS. *cearig*, full of care or sorrow, sad (= OS. *karag* = OHG. *charag*, full of care or sorrow, = MLG. *karich, karch, kerch*, shrewd, sparing), < *cearu*, care, sorrow. *Chary* is thus the assibilated adj. of *care*: see *care*, and cf. *Chare Thursday*.] **1.** Careful; disposed to cherish with care; cautious: often with *of*.

I Send you my humble Thanks for the curious Sea chest of Glasses you pleased to bestow on me, which I shall be very *chary* to keep as a Monument of your Love.
Howell, letters, I. v. 10.

His rising reputation made him more *chary* of his fame. *Jeffrey.*

2. Sparing; not lavish; not disposed to give freely; frugal: absolute or with *of*: as, *chary* of compliments; *chary of* favors.

The *charis'st* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

Prodigal of all brain-labour he,
Charier of sleep, and wine, and exercise.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

Nature of sameness is so *chary*. *Lowell*, Nomades.

Charybdæa (kar-ib-dē′ạ). *n.* [NL., < L. *Charybdis*, q. v.] The typical genus of acalephs of the family *Charybdeidæ*. *C. marsupialis* is an example.

charybdeid (kar-ib-dē′id), *n.* An acaleph of the family *Charybdeidæ*.

Charybdeidæ (kar-ib-dē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Charybdæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of four-rayed acalephs. They have a 4-sided pouch like form, an undivided marginal membrane or velarium, containing prolongations of the gastro-vascular system, 4 lobe-like vertical appendages of the margin of the disk, 4 curved sense-organs, and 4 vascular pouches separated by narrow partitions. They represent a suborder *Marsupialida* (or *Lophocæ*). Also written *Charybdeidæ*.

Charybdis (ka-rib′dis), *n.* [L., < Gr. Χάρυβδις; etym. uncertain.] See *Scylla*.

chasable (chā′sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *chaceable* (cf. OF. **chaceable, cacheable*, adapted for hunting); < *chase*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being chased or hunted; fit for the chase. Also spelled *chaseable*. [Rare.]

Of beastes which ben *chaceable*. *Gower*, Conf. Amant.

chasbow, *n.* See *chase-bow*.

chase[1] (chās), *r.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chacen, chasen*, < OF. *chacier* (F. *chasser*), chase, assibilated form of *cacier, cachier*, > ME. *cacchen*, E. *catch*, which is thus a doublet of *chase*: see *catch*[1]. Hence in comp. (in OF.) *purchase*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pursue for the purpose of capturing or killing, as game; hunt.

Like to the *chaced* wild bore
The houndes whan he feleth sore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 268.

Mine enemies *chased* me sore, like a bird. Lam. iii. 52.
Rose
To *chase* the deer at five. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.
They saw the swallow *chase* high up in air
The circling gnats. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 352.

2. To pursue for any purpose; follow earnestly, especially with hostile intent; drive off by pursuing: as, to *chase* an enemy.

But another, that had to Name Elphy, *chaced* him out of the Contree, and made him Sanitan.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 37.

'Tis a meritorious fair design
To *chase* injustice with revengeful arms:
Knights, by their oaths, should right poor ladies' harms.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1633.

The following morn had *chased* away
The flying stars, and light restored the day. *Dryden.*
Life's a running shade, with fettered hands,
That *chases* phantoms over shifting sands.
O. W. Holmes, The Old Player.

3. To pursue; continue.

And schortly forth this tale for to *chase*.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 338.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To pursue; follow in pursuit.

To chase
At Love in scorn. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 908.

Specifically—**2.** Of a hunting-dog, to leave a point for the purpose of pursuing the game.—**3.** To move briskly or steadily along; hasten: as, the dog kept *chasing* ahead of us.

Comynge fro a contree that men called Jerico;
To a lastes in thersaulen he *chaced* awey faste.
Sir John Maundeville (B), xvii. 51.

chase[1] (chās), *n.* [Also formerly spelled *chace*, < ME. *chace, chase, chas*, < OF. *chace, cace*, F. *chasse* = Pr. *cassa* = Sp. *caza* = Pg. *caça* = It. *caccia*, chase, the chase; from the verb: see *chase*[1], *v.* Cf. *catch*[1], *n.*] **1.** Pursuit for the purpose of obtaining, capturing, or killing; specifically, hunting; as, to be fond of the *chase*; to be out of the *chase*.

In the contre of Canterbury next plente of fyssch is,
And most *chase* of aboute Salesbury of wylde bestes.
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 6.

The *chase* I sing; hounds and their various breeds.
Somerville, The Chase, l. 1.

2. Pursuit, as of one's desires; eager efforts to attain or obtain: as, the *chase* of pleasure, profit, fame, etc.

What subtle and unpeaceable designes he then had in *chace*, his own Letters discover'd.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

Mad *chase* of fame. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

3. That which is pursued or hunted. Specifically—(*a*) Game which is pursued.

Like some poor exiled wretch,
The frightened *Chase* leaves her late dear abodes.
Somerville, The Chase, ii. 178.

(*b*) A vessel pursued by another: as, the *chase* outsailed us.

4. The body of men pursuing game.

The kynge Agnysans wente in to his Cite discomfited, for the *chace* lefte of hym for to fight with the kynge wyen and his peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 236.

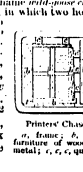
5. An open piece of ground or other place reserved for animals to be hunted as game, and belonging to a private proprietor: properly differing from a forest, in that the latter is not private property and is invested with privileges, and from a park, in that the latter is inclosed. [Eng.]

A forest hath laws of her own, to take cognizance of all trespasses; also hath she her peculiar officers, as forest-ers, verderers, agisters, &c.; whereas a *chase* or park hath only keepers or woodwards. *Howell.*

I see the moulder'd Abbey-walls,
That stand within the *chace*.
Tennyson, Talking Oak.

6†. In the game of tennis, the spot where a ball falls, beyond which an opponent must strike his ball or lose a point.—**7.** In *old Eng. law*, a franchise authorizing a subject to whom it was granted to hunt. **Beasts of the chase**, in *Eng. law*, properly, the buck, doe, fox, marten, and roe; but in a common sense, all wild beasts of venery and hunting. **Knights of the Chase.** See *knight*. **To give chase**, to pursue: absolute or followed by *to* with an object: as, the squadron immediately *gave chase to* the enemy's fleet. **Wild-goose chase**, the pursuit of anything in ignorance of the direction it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, the name *wild-goose chase* was applied to a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, the rider who gained the lead forcing the other to follow him wherever he chose to go. = **Syn. 5.** *Park, Woods*, etc. See *forest*.

chase[2] (chās), *n.* [< OF. *chasse, casse*, F. *châsse*, a frame, a shrine, assibilated form of OF. *casse* (F. *caisse*), a box, chest, > E. *case*[2]; see *case*[2], of which *chase*[2] is a doublet.] **1.** In *printing*, a square and open framework of iron, in which forms of type are secured by furniture and quoins for moving and for working on the press. For large forms of type, chases are made with crossing and movable centerbars, to give greater strength.



Printers' Chase.
a, frame; *b*, *b*, furniture of wood or metal; *c*, *c*, *c*, quoins.

2. The part of a gun between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle, or, in modern guns in which the muzzle has no swell, the whole of that part of the gun which is in front of the trunnions.—**3.** A groove cut in any object: as, the *chase* of a water-wheel; a *chase* in the face of a wall of masonry; the *chase* or groove for the arrow in a crossbow.—**4.** In *ship-building*, that kind of joint by which the overlapping joints of clincher-built boats are gradually converted at the stem and stern into flush joints, as in carvel-built boats.—**5.** The circular trough of a cider-mill, in which the apples are placed to be crushed by a revolving stone called the runner.—**6.** A trench made to receive drainpipes.

chase[3] (chās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chased*, ppr. *chasing*. [Shortened from *enchase*, q. v.] **1.** To decorate (metal-work, especially work in the precious metals) by tooling of any kind on the exterior. It is usual to support the metal, when thin, upon a slightly yielding substance; thus in the case of a hollow vessel the interior is filled with pitch before the chasing is begun.

2. To cut so as to make into a screw; cut, as the thread of a screw.

chaseable, *a.* See *chasable*.

chase-gun (chās′gun), *n.* In war-ships, a gun used in chasing an enemy, or in defending a ship when chased; a chaser.

chase-mortise (chās′môr′tis), *n.* A mode of securing a ceiling-joist to a binding-joist, so that their lower surfaces shall be flush. The end of the ceiling-joist has a tenon which is let into a mortise in the binding-joist. Also called *padelmortise*. *E. H. Knight.*

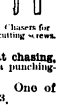
chase-port (chās′pōrt), *n.* The porthole at the bow or the stern of a vessel, through which the chase-gun is fired.

chaser[1] (chā′sėr), *n.* [< ME. *chasour*, a hunter (horse), < OF. *chacerour, chaceror* (F. *chasseur*), a hunter, < *chacier*, hunt: see *chase*[1], *v.*, and *-er*[1]. Cf. *chasseur*.] **1.** One who chases; a pursuer; a hunter; a driver.—**2.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A vessel which pursues another. (*b*) A chase-gun; a gun on a vessel mounted especially for service when in chase or being chased: called a *bow-chaser* when pointed from the bow, and a *stern-chaser* when from the stern.—**3.** A short strap used to keep the curtain of a carriage in place when it is rolled up.

chaser[2] (chā′sėr), *n.* [< *chase*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who chases or enchases; an enchaser.

All the tools and appliances of professional *chasers*. *The American*, VII. 120.

2. A hand-tool of steel used for cutting or finishing the threads of screws; the tool used as the cutting instrument in a chasing-lathe.



Chasers for cutting screws.

chase-ring (chās′ring), *n.* A band placed around a piece of ordnance near the muzzle.

chasible (chas′i-bl), *n.* See *chasuble*.

Chasidean (kas-i-dē′an), *n.* Same as *Assidean*.

chasing (chā′sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chase*[3], *v.*] The art of engraving designs on metallic surfaces with a chisel or a burin. See *burin*, *graver*. **Flat chasing**, a method of ornamenting silverware with a punching-tool which forms the design by dots or lines.

chasing-chisel (chā′sing-chiz″el), *n.* One of the tools used in chasing. See *chase*[3].

chasing-hammer (chā′sing-ham″ėr), *n.* The implement, usually a wooden mallet, used by the chaser to strike upon the butt of the chasing-tool.

chasing-lathe (chā′sing-lāᵺ), *n.* A lathe adapted to cut screws.

chasing-staff, *n.* A weapon or an instrument of offense: apparently the same as *catchpole*[2]. *Grose.*

chasing-tool (chā′sing-tōl), *n.* A tool used in chasing. Such tools are either punches, gravers, or chisel-shaped tools with blunt edges; they are applied by being held in contact with the metal and struck lightly with a hammer or mallet.

Chaslesian (shāil′zi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the French geometer Michel Chasles (1793–1880).

Chaslesian shell, an infinitely thin shell of homogeneous matter, coinciding with an equipotential surface and having a thickness everywhere proportional to the attraction.

chasm (kazm), *n.* [< L. *chasma*, < Gr. χάσμα, a yawning hollow, gulf, chasm, any wide space or expanse (cf. χαῦμα, a yawning), < √ *χα* in *χάσκειν, χαίνειν*, yawn: see *chaos*.] **1.** An open-

ing made by disruption, as a breach in the earth or a rock; a cleft; a fissure; a gap; especially, a wide and deep cleft.

That deep romantic *chasm* which slanted down the green hill. *Coleridge.*

The little elves of *chasm* and cleft. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Hence—**2.** An interruption; a hiatus; any marked breach of continuity.

There is a whole chapter wanting here, and a *chasm* of ten pages made in the book by it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 25.

There are great *chasms* in his facts. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 66.

The bloody chasm, a rhetorical phrase used for some time after the civil war of 1861–65 to designate the division between the North and the South produced by the war. [U. S.]

chasma (kaz'mä), *n.* [L.: see *chasm*.] **1†.** A chasm. *Dr. H. More.*—**2.** In *pathol.*, an attack of yawning; a succession of yawns.

chasmed (kazmd), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-ed*2.] Having a gap or chasm: as, a *chasmed* hill. [Rare.]

chasmogamy (kaz-mog'a-mi), *n.* [< Gr. χάσμα, opening, chasm, + γάμος, marriage.] In *bot.*, the opening of the perianth at the maturity of the flower: distinguished from *cleistogamy*, in which fertilization is effected while the flower remains closed.

Chasmorhynchus (kas-mō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL. (Temminck, 1820, in the improper form *Casmarhynchus*), < Gr. χάσμα, a yawning, + ῥύγχος, snout, beak.] A genus of fruit-crows of South America, of the family *Cotingidæ*, including the bell-birds, averanos, or araipungas, of which there are several species, as *C. carunculatus*, *C. nudicollis*, *C. niveus*, and *C. tricarunculatus*. See cut under *araipunga*.

chasmy (kaz'mi), *a.* [< *chasm* + *-y*1.] Abounding with chasms. [Rare.]

The *chasmy* torrent's foam lit bed. *Wordsworth.*

chasselas (shas'e-las), *n.* [From *Chasselas*, a village near Mâcon, France, where a fine variety is grown.] A white grape, highly esteemed for the table.

chasse-marée (shas'ma-rā'), *n.* [F., < *chasser*, chase, + *marée* (> It. *marea*), tide, ult. < L. *mare*, sea: see *mere*1, *marine*. See *chase*1, *v.*] A French shallop or coasting-vessel, generally lugger-rigged and with two or three masts.

chassepot (shas'pō), *n.* [F., after *Chassepot*, the inventor, born 1833.] The breech-loading rifle officially introduced into the French army in 1866–68.

chasseur (sha-sėr'), *n.* [F., a huntsman, < *chasser*, hunt, chase: see *chase*1, *v.*, and *chaser*1.] **1.** A huntsman.—**2.** A soldier. Specifically—(*a*) In the eighteenth century, a soldier chosen with others to form a company of light troops attached to a battalion. (*b*) In modern times, one of a body of light troops designed for rapid movements, especially in pursuit of an enemy. In the French army there are both mounted and foot chasseurs.

3. A domestic in the households of persons of rank in Europe, who wears a huntsman's or a semi-military livery, and performs the duties of a footman.

The great *chasseur* who had announced her arrival. *Irving.*

chassis (shas'is), *n.* [< F. *châssis*, < *châsse*, a frame: see *chase*2.] A kind of traversing frame or movable railway, on which the carriages of guns move backward and forward in action.

chaste (chāst), *a.* [< ME. *chaste*, *chast*, < OF. *chaste*, *caste*, F. *chaste* = Pr. *casi* = Sp. Pg. It. *casto*, < L. *castus*, chaste, pure, for **cadtus*, akin to Gr. *καθαρός*, Dor. *καθαρός*, pure: see *cathartic*; cf. Skt. *çuddha*, pure, pp., < √ *çudh* or *çundh*, purify.] **1.** Possessing chastity or sexual purity; continent; virtuous; pure.

That they may teach the young women to love their children, to be discreet, *chaste*, keepers at home. Tit. ii. 4, 5.

Early, bright, transient, *chaste* as morning dew,
She sparkled, was exhaled, and went to heaven.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 690.

2†. Celibate; unmarried.

Ihesuis be God that I have wedded fyve:
Welcome the sixte whan that ever he schal!
Forsothe I nyl not kepe me *chast* in al.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 46.

3. Free from obscenity or impurity: as, *chaste* conversation.—**4.** In a figurative sense: (*a*) As applied to language and literary style, free from uncouth or equivocal words and phrases, and from affected or extravagant expressions; not affected or grandiloquent.

That great model of *chaste*, lofty, and pathetic eloquence, the Book of Common Prayer. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

(*b*) In *art*, free from meretricious ornament or affectation; severely simple.

Her thick brown hair . . . seemed to drape her head with a covering as *chaste* and formal as the veil of a nun. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 205.

Chaste week, the week beginning with Quinquagesima Sunday: so named from the injunction to observe strict continence at this time. Also called *Cleansing week*.

Syn. 4. Simple, classic, refined.

chaste, *v. t.* [< ME. *chasten*, *chastien*, *chastyen*, often without inf. suffix *-en*) *chasty*, *chastī*, < OF. *chastier*, *castier*, F. *châtier* = Pr. *castiar*, *chastiar* = Sp. Pg. *castigar* = It. *castigare* (also introduced as an ecclesiastical word into early Teut., OHG. *chestigon*, MHG. *kestigen*, *kastigen*, G. *kasteien* = D. *kastijden*), < L. *castigare*, make pure, chasten, chastise: see *castigate* and *chastise*, and cf. *chasten*1.] **1.** To chasten; discipline; punish; chastise. See *chasten*1 and *chastise*, which have taken the place of this verb.

The said William un-lawfulli *chasted* hym, in bruseyng of his armz and broke his hedd. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

I ne herde never in my lyve
Old man *chasty* yong wyf.
Seven Sages (ed. Wright), l. 1664.

By the whelp *chasted* is the leoun. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 183.

2. To reduce to submission; tame.

They were the firste that *chastede* hors and ladde hem with brydels. *Trevisa*, tr. Higden's Polychronicon, II. 357.

3. To bring or keep under control; restrain, as the passions.

Lukke nowe for charitee, thow *chastyy* thy lyppes,
That thee (so worden) stinge, whate so be tyde;
Lukke that presumte be pride, and presse hym bott lytille.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1040.

With lone and awe thil wyfe thou *chastye*,
And late fayre wordes be thi gerd yarul, trol].
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 53.

chaste-eyed (chāst'īd), *a.* Having chaste or modest eyes.

The oak-crown'd sisters and their *chaste-eyed* queen. *Collins*, Ode on the Passions.

chastelain, *n.* [ME., also spelled *castellain*, etc., *chastelreyne*, < OF. *chastelain*, *carchelein*, m., *chartelaine*, *f.*, mod. F. *châtelain*, m., *châtelaine*, *f.*: see *chatelaine*.] A castellan; a castellan's wife: with reference to the rank.

Now am I knyght, now *chastelene*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6330.

chastelet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *chastelet*, dim. of *chastel*, a coast: see *castle*, *castelle t.*] A castle.

The cribbone of emye and wratthe togideres,
With the *chastelet* of chest and chatering-out-of-resun.
Piers Plowman (B), ii. 84.

chastely (chāst'li), *adv.* [ME. *chastliche*, < *chaste* + *-liche*, -ly2.] In a chaste manner. (*a*) With sexual purity; purely. (*b*) Without obscenity; decently. (*c*) Without barbarism or unusual phrases; tastefully: as, a composition *chastely* written.

The style [Bryant's] always pure, clear, and forcible, and often *chastely* elegant. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 171.

(*d*) Without meretricious ornament: not gaudily: as, a picture *chastely* designed.

chasten1 (chā'sn), *v. t.* [< *chaste*, *a.*, + *-en*1. See *chaste*, *v.*, and *chastise*.] **1.** To inflict pain, trouble, or affliction on for the purpose of reclaiming from evil; correct; chastise; punish: formerly of corporal punishment, but now, chiefly with a moral reference, of disciplinary affliction. [Now rarely or never used for *chastise* in a physical sense.]

If he commit iniquity, I will *chasten* him with the rod of men. 2 Sam. vii. 14.

As many as I love, I rebuke and *chasten*. Rev. iii. 19.

And four and, Enid, I should fall upon him,
Who love you, Prince, with something of the love
Wherewith we love the Heaven that *chastens* us.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To purify by discipline, as the taste; refine; make chaste: as, to *chasten* the imagination, the taste, or one's style.

They [classics] *chasten* and enlarge the mind and excite to noble actions. *Layard.*

It is certainly the duty of every one who has a good telescope, a sharp eye, and a *chastened* imagination, to watch them [the rings of Saturn] carefully, and set down exactly what he sees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 56.

Syn. 1. *Punish*, etc. See *chastise*.

chasten2, *n.* See *chesten*.

chastener (chās'nėr), *n.* One who or that which chastens.

In our day, the great *chastener* and corrector of all investigation, and of the whole business of inference from the known to the unknown, is scientific inquiry into the facts of nature. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 227.

chasteness (chāst'nes), *n.* [< *chaste* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chaste.

chastening (chās'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chasten*1, *v.*] Corrective by means of punishment or discipline.

The father's *chastening* hand. *Rowe.*

The tyrant is altered, by a *chastening* affliction, into a pensive moralist. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

chaste-tree (chāst'trē), *n.* The *Vitex Agnus-castus*. See *agnus castus*, under *agnus*.

chastier, *r. t.* See *chaste*.

chastisable (chas-tī'za-bl), *a.* [< *chastise* + *-able*.] Deserving chastisement. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

chastise (chas-tīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chastised*, ppr. *chastising*. [< ME. *chastisen*, an extended form with suffix *-isen*, *-ise*, of *chastien*, chasten: see *chaste*, *v.*, and cf. *chasten*1.] **1.** To inflict pain upon by stripes, blows, or otherwise, for the purpose of punishing and recalling to duty; punish for the purpose of amending; correct or reclaim by punishment.

Let the wives keepe their husbands secrets, or else let them be *chastised*, and kept in house and bed, till they be better. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

How fine my master is! I am afraid
He will *chastise* me. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Heaven is not always angry when he strikes,
But most *chastises* those whom most he likes.
Dryden, To his Friend in Affliction.

2†. To discipline; instruct; correct the errors or faults of.

And so atte the begynning a man ought to lerne his doughters with good ensaumples, yeunge as dede the quene Prouse of Hongrie, that faire and goudly *chastised* and taught her doughters, as it is conteined in her lokes.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 2.

3†. To reduce to submission; tame.

Thilke men *chastised* and temede hors firste with bridels.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 187.

4. To restrain or refine by discipline; free from faults or excesses. [In this sense now *chasten*.]

Behold the beauty of her person *chastised* by the innocence of her thoughts. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

The gay social sense, by decency *chastised*. *Thomson.*

Syn. 1. *Punish*, *Chasten*, *Chastise*. To *punish* is primarily and chiefly to inflict pain upon, as a retribution for misdeeds, the notion of improving the offender being absent or quite subordinate. *Chasten*, on the other hand, implies that the reformation of the offender is the aim of the punishment inflicted. The word is not now often used of human acts; it is a biblical word for the providential discipline of man: as, "Whom the Lord loveth he *chasteneth*" (Heb. xii. 6); and such expressions as "the *chastening* influence of sorrow" are in use. *Chastise* is a dignified word for corporal punishment, combining in nearly equal degrees the notions of desert and correction.

The spirits perverse
With easy intercourse pass to and fro
To tempt or *punish* mortals. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1032.

That good God who *chastens* whom he loves.
Southey, Madoc, I. iii. 163.

Under whose warrant I impeach thy wrong,
And by whose help I mean to *chastise* it.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

chastisement (chas'tīz-ment), *n.* [< ME. *chastisement*; < *chastise* + *-ment*.] Correction; punishment; pain or suffering inflicted for punishment and correction.

I have borne *chastisement*, I will not offend any more. Job xxxiv. 31.

Shall I so much dishonour my fair stars,
On equal terms to give him *chastisement*?
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

chastiser (chas-tī'zėr), *n.* One who chastises; a punisher; a corrector.

A *chastiser* of too big a confidence.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, v. § 3.

chastity (chas'ti-ti), *n.* [< ME. *castite*, *chastite*, < OF. *chasteit*, *chastete*, F. *chasteté* = Pr. *castitat*, *castetat* = Sp. *castidad* = Pg. *castidade* = It. *castità*, < L. *castitat(-)s*, < *castus*, chaste: see *chaste*, *a.*] **1.** The state or quality of being chaste; the state of being guiltless of unlawful sexual intercourse; sexual purity.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow . . .
To force a spotless virgin's *chastity*?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

2†. Celibacy; the unmarried state.

I schal for evermore
Emforth my might, thi trewe servannt be,
And holden werre alway with *chastite*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1378.

The forenamed church . . . was wont to be occupied of old time by married men under hereditary succession, the Lateran Council held at that time [A. D. 1215] preventing it, by imposing *chastity* upon all clerks and rectors of churches. *Jer. Taylor*

"*De Statu Blasphemiæ*," quoted in Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 2.

3. Abstinence from lawful indulgence of sexual intercourse; continence due to a religious motive. [Rare.]

Chastity is either abstinence or continence; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; continence of married persons. *Jer. Taylor*

4. Freedom from obscenity, depravity, or impurity, as in thought, language, or life; moral purity.

That *chastity* of honour which felt a stain like a wound. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

5. Purity and simplicity of style in writing.—**6.** In *art*, freedom from meretricious ornament or affectation.

Again, at a coronation, what can be more displeasing to a philosophic taste than a pretended *chastity* of ornament, at war with the very purposes of a solemnity essentially magnificent? *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

[In the last two senses *chasteness* is more commonly used.]

chastot, chastont, *n.* [Cf. ML. *chasto*, OF. *chaston*, F. *chaton*, the bezel of a ring; see *chaton*.] The clasp, socket, or holder for the plume of a helmet.

chastyt, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *chaste*.

chasuble (chaz'ū-bl), *n.* [Also written *chasible*, *chesible*; < ME. *chesible*, *chasuble*, etc., < OF. **chasible*, *chasuble*, F. *chasuble* (= Sp. *casulla*; cf. MHG. *kasogle*, *kasakel*, D. *kasuifel*), < ML. *casubula*, *casubla*, equiv. to *casula*, a mantle, a chasuble, lit. a little house (cf. It. *casupola*, a shanty), dim. of L. *casa*, a house: see *case*. Cf. *casula*, *casock*, of the same ult. origin.] *Eccles.*, a sleeveless vestment, originally circular in outline, but in mediæval and modern use of an elliptical shape, or modified from this so as to be nearly rectangular, and provided with an aperture in the center through which to pass the head. It is worn so as to fall in front and at the back of the wearer to an equal or nearly equal distance, showing only one of its halves at a time. The chasuble is the principal vestment worn by a priest when celebrating the mass or holy communion, and is put on over the alb. It is held to represent the seamless coat of Christ, or charity symbolized by it. The material is usually rich stuff silk, brocade, or velvet. In its oldest form it was very full and long, reaching nearly to the feet. The mediæval or elliptical form, which is sometimes worn in Roman Catholic churches, reaches below the knees, and is generally ornamented with a Y cross. The shape commonly worn in the Roman Catholic Church, however, does not reach much below the hips, and is much curtailed at the back, the part which falls in front being cut away at the sides so as not to impede the movement of the arms, and the two parts are frequently united merely by straps at the shoulders. The chasuble generally has a pillar or vertical stripe at the front, a Y cross or Latin cross on the back, or on both front and back, and sometimes an edging on both sides. These ornaments are added in a different material with gold or other embroidery, and are known as the *orphreys of the chasuble*. Among the different names of the chasuble, *paenula*, identifying it with the ancient Roman garment of that name, is probably the oldest. The same word occurs also in various Greek forms. It is translated "cloke" in 2 Tim. iv. 13, and is the accepted name for the chasuble in the Greek Church, generally in the form *phelonion*. The name *planeta* has also been in use from early times, and is still the term preferred in the official use of the Roman Catholic Church. The *amphibalus*, worn at one time in Gaul, seems to have been similar to or identical with the chasuble. In England the name *cope* or *cape* was in use at the time of the Reformation, both for the chasuble alone and for the chasuble with its subsidiary vestments or adjuncts, the stole, amice, and maniple. The use of the chasuble in Anglican churches continued long after the Reformation, and is maintained by certain of them on authority claimed from the Ornaments rubric at the present day. It is also worn in the Greek Church. See *cope-carpet*.

Embroidered Chasuble, in the Catholic Church of Santa Lucia (fifteenth century).

And ge, lowely ladyes, with youre longe fyngres,
That ge han silke and sendal to sowe, whan tymen is,
Chesibles for chapelleynes cheryche to honoure.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 12.

chat[1] (chat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chatted*, ppr. *chatting*. [< late ME. *chatte*, a shortened form, appar. taken as the base, of *chatter*, q. v. Reduplicated *chitchat*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To converse in a familiar manner; talk without form or ceremony.

But what a fool am I, to *chat* with you,
When I should bid good-morrow to my bride.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

To *chat* awhile on their adventures passed. *Dryden.*

Sir Launcelot at her side
Laughed and *chatted* bending over,
Half her friend and all her lover.
T. B. Aldrich, The Queen's Ride.

II.† *trans.* To talk of; converse about.

Your prattling nurse
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While she *chats* him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

chat[1] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Free, informal speech; familiar conversation.

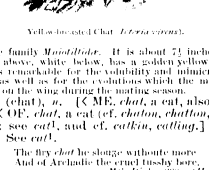
O, how I long to have some *chat* with her!
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

2. Idle talk; chatter.

This bald unjointed *chat* of his, my lord,
I answered indirectly. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Syn. See *gossip*, *n.*

chat[2] (chat), *n.* [< *chat*[1], with reference to their chattering cries. Cf. *chatterer*, 2, and *chack*[3].] A name of several different birds. (*a*) Any bird of the family *Saxicolidæ*, as a stonechat, whinchat, or wheatear. There are many species, chiefly African. (*b*) Specifically, the yellow-breasted chat of the United States, an oscine passerine bird, *Icteria virens*,



Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*).

of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. It is about 7½ inches long, green above, white below, has a golden yellow breast, and is remarkable for the volubility and mimicry of its song, as well as for the evolutions which the male performs on the wing during the mating season.

chat[3] (chat), *n.* [< ME. *chat*, a cat, also a catkin, < OF. *chat*, a cat (cf. *chaton*, *chatton*, a catkin); see *catl*, and cf. *catkin*, *catling*.] **1.** A cat. See *catl*.

The fury *chat* he slonge withoute more
And of Archade the cruel bissshy here.
MS. Digby, 230. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A catkin.

The long Peper comethe first, whan the Lef begynnethe to come; and it is lyche the *Chattes* of Huselle, that comethe before the Lef, and it hangethe lowe.
Maundeville, Travels, p. 168.

3. A key or samara of the ash or maple. [Prov. Eng.]

chat[4] (chat), *n.* [A particular use of *chat*[3], a catkin, or a var. of *chit*], a little twig, a child, etc.: see *chit*[1].] A twig; a little stick; a fragment.—**2.** A child. [Prov. Eng.] **Chat potatoes**, small potatoes.

château (sha-tō'), *n.*; pl. *châteaux* (-tōz'). [F., < OF. *chastel*, *castel*, < L. *castellum*, a castle: see *castle*.] A castle; a manor-house; a large and stately residence, usually in the country; chiefly with reference to France or southern Europe, and very frequent in French local names. Such names are often attached to wines. See phrases below. **Château Chignon**, a red wine made in the department of Nièvre, France. **Château en Espagne**, Sauvignon: so called in Spain. See *castle*. **Château Haut-Brion**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the district of Haut Médoc. It is often classed in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, or may be considered as the first of the second grade. **Château Lafitte**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Pauillac, in the district of Médoc. It ranks in the first grade of Bordeaux red wines.

Château La Rose, a red Bordeaux wine, the first growth of the La Rose wines (which see, under *rose*). It is usually considered a wine of the second grade, but the vintage of some years ranks with the first. **Château La Tour**, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of St.-Lambert, in the district of Médoc. It is one of the first grades of Bordeaux red wines, and ranks after Château Lafitte and Château Margaux. **Château La Tour Blanche**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It ranks with Château Sudduirat, being second only to Château Yquem.

Château Margaux, a red Bordeaux wine made in the commune of Margaux. It is one of the first grade of Bordeaux red wines, ranking either first of all or second only to Château Lafitte. **Château Sudduirat**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. **Château Yquem**, a white Bordeaux wine made in the neighborhood of Barsac. It is considered the chief of the white wines of Bordeaux commonly called Sauternes.

chatelain (shat'e-lān), *n.* [< F. *châtelain*, < OF. *chastelain*, < ML. *castellanus*: see *castellan*.] **1.** A castellan.—**2.** In France, formerly, a territorial lord who had the right of possessing a castle.

The *chatelaines* and mayors [of Neuchatel], who preside in the several courts of justice, are also of his [the king's] nomination. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 376.

chatelaine (shat'e-lān), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *chastelaine*, < ME. *chastelcyne*, < OF. *chastelaine*, F. *châtelaine*, fem. of *châtelain*: see *chatelain* and *castellan*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female castellan; the lady of the castle or château. See *chatelain*. —**2.** A chain, or group of chains, worn by castellans, by which the keys of a castle were suspended from the girdle; hence, a similar modern device for suspending watch-keys, seals, trinkets, etc.; and so, by extension, the trinkets themselves.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a chatelaine: as, a *chatelaine* watch.

chatelet, *n.* [< F. *châtelet*: see *chalet* and *castellet*, *castle*.] A little castle.

chatellany (shat'e-la-ni), *n.*; pl. *chatellanies* (-niz). [< F. *châtellenie*, < ML. *castellania*: see *castellany*.] Same as *castellany*.

This princely republic [Neuchatel] is divided into four *chatellanies* and fifteen mayories.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 375.

chathamite (chat'am-it), *n.* [< *Chatham* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of chloanthite, from Chatham, in the State of Connecticut.

chati (cha-tē'), *n.* [Appar. a native South American name, assimilated to F. *chat*, a cat.] A name of the *Felis mitis*, a small spotted South American cat.

Chatoëssina (kat-ō-e-si'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chatoessus* + *-inæ*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Clupeidæ*, having the mouth transverse and inferior, the jaws narrow, and toothless, the upper jaw overlapping the lower, and the abdomen serrated: a synonym of *Dorosomidæ* (which see).

chatoëssine (kat-ō-es'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chatoessina*.

Chatoëssus (kat-ō-es'us), *n.* [NL.; also written *Chatoessus*, *-ssus*; appar. erroneously formed < Gr. ματᾱιος, fem. ματᾱια, with a long mane, < χαίτη, long flowing hair, a mane: see *chæta*.] A genus of isospondylous fishes, of the family *Dorosomidæ* or gizzard-shads. See *Dorosoma*.

chaton (F. pron. sha-tôn'), *n.* [F., < OF. *chaston*, *caston* = It. *castone* (ML. *chasto*), bezel, prob. < OHG. *chasto*, MHG. G. *kasten*, a box, chest, also applied to a bezel: see *chest*.] The head or top of a ring; the part which receives a stone, device, or ornament of any kind; also, the whole top, including the stone or seal. See *bezel*.

The double-headed axe is also engraved on the famous *chatons* of the ring discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mykenæ.
A. H. Sayce, Pref. to Schliemann's Tiryns, p. 39.

The intaglio on the oval *chaton* of the other gold ring presents an equally strange subject.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 269.

chatoyancy (sha-toi'an-si), *n.* [< *chatoyant*: see *-ancy*.] The quality of being chatoyant.

chatoyant (sha-toi'ant; F. pron. sha-wa-yon'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *chatoyant*, ppr. of *chatoyer*, change luster like the eye of a cat, < *chat*, cat: see *cat*[1].] **I.** *a.* Changing in luster or color, like a cat's eye in the dark.

Deluded little wretch, . . . going to your first party, . . . now for the first time swimming into the frothy, *chatoyant*, sparkling, undulating sea of laces and satins, and white-armed, flower-crowned maidens.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, vii.

II. *n.* A kind of hard stone or gem having when cut and polished a chatoyant luster; cat's-eye.

chatoyment (sha-toi'ment), *n.* [< F. *chatoiement*, < *chatoyer*: see *chatoyant*.] Exhibition of changeable colors, or changeableness of color, as in a mineral; play of colors.

chatra (chat'rā), *n.* Same as *chattah*.

chat-roller (chat'ro-lėr), *n.* An ore-crushing machine, consisting of a pair of cast-iron rollers, for grinding roasted ores. *E. H. Knight.*

chatsome (chat'sum), *a.* [< *chat*[1] + *-some*.] Chatty; full of gossip. *Mackay.*

chatt (chat), *n.* Same as *chack*[2].

chattah (chat'ā), *n.* [Hind. *chhātā*, also *chhattā*, *chhattr*, < Skt. *chhattra*, < √ *chhad*, cover.] In India, an umbrella. See *umbrella*. Also *chatra*.

chattation (cha-tā'shon), *n.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ation*.] Chat; idle talk; gossip. *More*, *D'Arblay.*

chattel (chat'el or -l), *n.* [< ME. *chatel*, *chatel* (with pl. *chatens*, *chatews*, *chatenx*, after OF.), < OF. *chatel*, assibilated form of *catel* (> ME. *catel*), cattle, goods, property: see *cattle* and *capital*[2].] **1.** Property; wealth; goods; stock. See *cattle*, 1.

A'wher with *chatel* mon mai bine cheape [anywhere with wealth one may buy love].
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), p. 271.

To deulen his fo[e]r [father's] *chatel* to recoillide.
Ancren Riwle, p. 224.

2. An article of personal property; a movable: usually in the plural, goods; movable assets.

In *law* the term includes also (for most purposes, at least) any interest in land other than an estate for life or of inheritance.

Goods and *chateux.* *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

Honour's a lease for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: tis a *chattel*
Not to be forfeited in battle.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

No wiser than their mothers, household stuff,
Live *chattels.* *Tennyson*, Princess, Iv.

Are flesh and blood a ware?
Are heart and soul a *chattel?*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 215.

Chattel mortgage, a transfer of chattels from one person, usually a debtor, to another, usually his creditor, on condition that it is to be void on the future payment of a sum of money, or in some other specified contingency, and that in the mean time, and usually also only until some default or danger intervenes, the transferee may retain the possession of the property.—**Chattel personal,** an article of tangible personal property, such as an animal, furniture, grain, etc., including evidences of debt. Chattels personal are usually spoken of simply as chattels, or as theologically as *goods and chattels.* **Chattel real,** or **chattel interest,** an estate in land other than one for life or of inheritance, a lease for years.—**Chattel vegetable,** a designation sometimes applied to trees when severed from the ground, to the fruit and produce of trees when severed from the body of the tree, and to emblements. **=Syn.** *Effects, Goods,* etc. See *property.*

chattel (chat'el or -l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattled* or *chattelled*, ppr. *chattling* or *chattelling*. [< *chattel*, *n.*] To regard as a chattel; reduce to the condition of a chattel. [Rare.]

chattelism (chat'el-izm or -i-izm), *n.* [< *chattel* + *-ism.*] **1.** The condition of holding chattels.—**2.** The state of being a chattel.

chattelize (chat'el-īz or -i-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chattelized*, ppr. *chattelizing*. [< *chattel* + *-ize.*] To consider or class as a chattel or chattels; reduce to the rank of a chattel.

This system of *chattelized* humanity [negro slavery] reared upon that false relation of arbitrary power upon the one side, and dependence and helplessness on the other, which is the life of every form of oppression.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 251.

chatter (chat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *chatteren, chateren, cheateren*, chatter, with a dim. form *chiteren* (> E. *chitter*); cf. *chitchat*), appar. an imitative variation of a form **cwiteren*, **quiteren*, mod. E. *quitter* = Sc. *quhitter*, twitter, = Sw. *qvittra* = Dan. *kvidre*, twitter, chirp, = D. *kwetteren*, chatter, warble; prob. a variation of what is prop. a freq. form connected with AS. *cwethan*, say, speak: see *bequeath* and *quoth*, and cf. *twitter*. Shortened to *chat*[1], *q. v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, as a magpie or a monkey.

Sparrowe is a *chatteringe* bird, *chatteth* ever ant chirmeth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 152.

That *chaterest* so doth on [an] Irish prouost.
Gul and Nightingale, l. 1209.

Apes that mow and *chatter* at me. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Yes: they are birds, and let them sing, they're birds, and let them *chatter.*
Constantine and Azote (Child's Ballads, I. 309).

2. To make a rapid rattling noise, as the teeth, from cold or fright.

When the rain came to wet me once, and the wind to make me *chatter.* *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?
What is't that ails young Harry Gill?
That evermore his teeth they *chatter,*
Chatter, chatter, chatter still?
Wordsworth, Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

3. To talk thoughtlessly, idly, or rapidly; jabber; gabble.

How we *chattered* like two church daws!
Browning, A Lover's Quarrel.

People still *chatter* about the mythical exploits of Tell, but hardly any one has heard of this little piece of successful resistance to oppression, done only twelve years back. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 257.

4. To argue.

If Wratthe wrasted with the pore he hath the worse ende;
For if they bothe pleyne the pore is but feble,
And if he chyde or *chatre* hym chiennth the worse.
Piers Ploreman (B), xiv. 226.

5. To jar, so as to form a series of nicks or notches, as a cutting-tool.

If a tool for use in a slide rest is too keen for its allotted duty, the only result under ordinary circumstances is, that it will jar or *chatter* (that is, tremble and cut numerous indentations in the work).
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 152.

II. *trans.* To utter as one who or that which chatters: as, to *chatter* nonsense.

Their service consisted in precipitate and very irreverent *chattering* of certain Prayers and Hymns to our blessed Saviour and to the blessed Virgin.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 27.

Your birds of knowledge that, in dusky air,
Chatter futurity. *Dryden.*

They *chatter'd* trifles at the door.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxix.

chatter (chat'ėr), *n.* [< *chatter*, *v.*] **1.** A succession of quick, shrill, inarticulate sounds, especially if discordant or jarring, like those uttered by a magpie or a monkey; rapid and imperfectly articulated utterance.

The mimic ape began his *chatter.*
Swift, The Beasts' Confession.

2. The noise made by the teeth striking together repeatedly and rapidly, as under the influence of cold or fright. **3.** Idle or foolish talk.

The murmuring multitude beneath me, on whom his spasmodic *chatter* fell like a wet blanket.
Wendell Phillips, Speeches and Lectures, p. 61.

=Syn. 3. See *prattle, n.*

chatteration (chat-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *chatter* + *-ation.*] The act of chattering; the disposition or habit of talking much. *Johnson.* [Colloq.]

chatter-basket (chat'ėr-bas-ket), *n.* A prattling child. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chatterbox (chat'ėr-boks), *n.* One who talks incessantly: applied chiefly to children.

chatterer (chat'ėr-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who chatters; a prater; an idle talker.—**2.** The popular name of birds of the genus *Ampelis* in the most restricted sense, or *Bombycilla.* The Bohemian chatterer is *A. garrulus*; the chatterer of Carolina, or cedar bird, *A. cedrorum*; the chatterer of Japan, *A. phœnicoptera.* The name is sometimes given to some related birds. See cut under *waxwing.*

chatterster†, *n.* [ME. *chatersestre*; < *chatter* + *-ster.*] One who chatters; a chatterer.

Site nu stille, *chatersestre!*
Owl and Nightingale, l. 655.

chatter-water (chat'ėr-wâ'tėr), *n.* [With allusion to tea-party gossiping.] Tea. [Prov. Eng.]

chattery† (chat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *chat*[1] + *-ery*, or < *chatter* + *-y.* Cf. *chattation.*] Chat; idle talk; light conversation.

Easy and cheerful *chattery.* *Mme. D'Arblay.*

chat-thrush (chat'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus *Cossyphus.*

chattiness (chat'i-nes), *n.* [< *chatty* + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being chatty; talkativeness.

chattocks (chat'oks), *n. pl.* [< *chat*[1] + dim. *-ock-s.*] Refuse wood, left in making fagots. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

chatty[1] (chat'i), *a.* [< *chat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Given to free conversation or chatting; talkative.

As *chatty* as your parrot.
Lady M. W. Montagu, Letters, I. 35.

He found her as handsome as she had been last year; as good natured, and as unaffected, though not quite so *chatty.* *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 287.

2. Conversational and entertaining in style; unconventional; easy: as, a *chatty* letter.

chatty[2] (chat'i), *n.*; pl. *chatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind.] In India, an earthen pot, nearly spherical in shape, used for carrying water and other liquids.

chat-wood (chat'wūd), *n.* Little sticks; fuel. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chau (chou), *n.* A unit of weight in Cochin China, equal to three fifths of a grain troy.

Chauvinism (chō'sėr-izm), *n.* [< *Chaucer* + *-ism.*] A word or an expression peculiar to or characteristic of the writings of Chaucer (about 1340–1400).

Thus I should question the employment of such *Chauceriana*, to use Ben Jonson's phrase.
Trench, Study of Words, p. 154.

chaud-medley (shōd'med'li), *n.* [Also *chaudmeler, chaud-mille*; < OF. *chaude*, hot (< L. *calidus*: see *calid*), + *medlee*, fight: see *medley, mellay, melée.*] In *law*, the killing of a man in an affray in the heat of blood or passion: a word often erroneously used as synonymous with *chaunce-medley.* *Mozley and Whitely.*

chaud-mille, *n.* See *chaud-medley.* *E. Phillips*, 1706.

chaudron†, **chaldron**[2]†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chaudiron, chawdron, chaundron, chawtherne* (not found in ME.), < OF. *chaudun, chaudin, caudun, caldun* (ML. *caldunus*), < *MLG. kaldune, kaldüne, kaltune*, usually in pl. *kaldunen*, etc., LG. *kaldunen, kaldunen* = MHG. *kaldūne*, pl. *kaldūnen*, G. *kaldaunen* (> Dan. *kallun*), entrails, guts (= Pol. and Little Russ. *kaluha* (barrel), belly, paunch, = Bohem. *kalduon*, entrails, = Croatian *kalduni*, lungs); perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. W. *coludyn*, gut, bowel, *coludd*, guts, bowels.] Entrails.

Add thereto a tiger's *chaudron.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Lapet. Sheep-heads will stay with thee?
Gal. Yes, sir, or *chaudrons.*
Fletcher (and another), Nice Valour, iii. 2.

chaufet, *v.* A Middle English form of *chafe.*

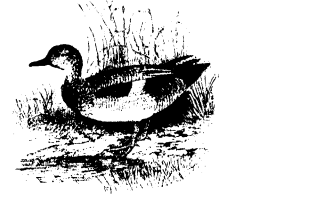
chauffer, chaufer (shâ'fėr), *n.* [< F. *chauffer*, heat, make hot (see *chafe*); or < F. *chaufour*, a lime-kiln, < *chaux*, lime (see *chalk, calx*[1]), + *four*, oven, furnace.] In *chem.*, a small furnace, a cylindrical box of sheet-iron, open at the top, with a grating near the bottom. See *chafer*[2], 4.

chauk-daw (châk'dâ), *n.* [< *chauk*, = *chawgh*, + *daw*[1]. Cf. *cauldaw.*] A local British name for the chough or red-legged crow, *Pyrrhocorax graculus.*

chault, *n.* An obsolete form of *jowl.*

chauldron†, *n.* Same as *chaudron.*

Chaulelasmus (kâ-le-las'mus), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1838), < Gr. *χαυλός*, as in *Chauliodus*, q. v., + *ἔλασμα*, a (metal) plate.] A genus of *Anatinæ* or fresh-water ducks; the gadwalls: so called from the prominent lamellæ of the bill. The common gadwall is *C. streperus*; another species, *C. cinerea*, inhabits the Fanning islands in Polynesia. Also called *Chaulioides.*



Gray Duck, or Gadwall (*Chaulelasmus streperus*).

Chauliodon (kâ-lī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαυλιόδων*, *χαυλιόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth: see *Chauliodus.*] Same as *Chauliodus*, 1.

chauliodont (kâ-lī'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chauliodontidæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chauliodontidæ.*

Jordan and Gilbert.

chauliodontid (kâ'lī-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chauliodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of iniomous fishes, typified by the genus *Chauliodon.* They have an elongated body covered with thin deciduous scales; the head compressed; the mouth deep, its upper margin bounded by the intermaxillaries mesially and the supramaxillaries laterally; no barbels or pseudobranchiæ; and the dorsal an anterior one. The few species are deep-sea fishes with photophoresecent eye-like spots in rows along the lower or under surface of the body.

Chauliodus (kâ-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χαυλιόδων*, also *χαυλιόδους* (*-οδοντ-*), with outstanding teeth or tusks, < *χαυλός*, < (*χάσκω*) *χαίνω* (√ *χα*), yawn, gape: see *chaos, chasm*) + *ὀδούς*, Ionic *ὀδών* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth.*] **1.** A genus of fishes with a few very large exserted anterior teeth, typical of the family *Chauliodontidæ.* Also called *Chauliodon.*—**2.** Same as *Chaulelasmus.*

chaulmugra, chaulmaugra (châl-mug'rä, -mâ'grä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A handsome East Indian bixaceous tree, *Gynocardia odorata*, with fragrant flowers and a large fruit resembling a shaddock. The seeds yield an oil that has long been highly valued in India and China as a remedy for leprosy and other skin diseases, rheumatism, etc.; for leprosy it has been considered a specific.

chaum (chām), *n.* [See *chawn.*] Same as *chawn.* [Prov. Eng.]

chaumontelle (shō-mon-tel'), *n.* [F.] A fine pear which is much grown and attains a large size in the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, and in the southern parts of England.

chaunt, *v.* and *n.* See *chawn.*

Chaunacidæ (kâ-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chaunax*: same as *Chaunacinæ.*

Chaunacinæ (kâ-na-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chaunax* (*Chaunac-*) + *-inæ.*] In Gill's system, a subfamily of *Lophiunacidæ*, typified by the genus *Chaunax*, with cuboid head, only a rostral spine or tentacle, and low soft dorsal fin.

Chaunax (kâ'naks), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes, typical of the subfamily *Chaunacinæ.*

chauncel†, **chauncelert.** Obsolete forms of *chancel, chancellor.*

chaundler†, **chaundeler**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chandler.*

chaundry, *n.* See *chandry*.

chaunge†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *change*.

chaungeling, *n.* An obsolete form of *changeling*.

chaunler, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

chaunt, *v.* and *n.* See *chant*.

chaunter, *n.* See *chanter*.

chaunteresse, *n.* See *chantress*.

chauntry, *n.* An obsolete form of *chantry*.

chaup (chûp), *n.* [= *chop*], 2. (Cf. *caup*[3] = *coup*[1].) A Scotch form of *chap*[1], 2.

chauro, chauros (chä-ō'rō, -rōs), *n.* [Mex.] Same as *churro*.

chaus† (chous), *n.* [Also written *chiaus, chiaous*, and more recently *chaoush*, repr. Turk. *chā'ush*, an interpreter, a messenger; see *chouse*.] Same as *chouse*, 1.

chaus[2] (kâ'us), *n.* [NL., appar. from a native name.] 1. The marsh-lynx, *Felis chaus*, inhabiting portions of Asia and Africa.—2. (*cap.*) A generic name of the aquatic lynxes resembling the above: as, *Chaus libycus*, the Libyan chaus, and *C. caffer*, the Kafir cat. They live on birds or small quadrupeds, on which they spring like the domestic cat. They are somewhat larger than the cat, have the peculiarity of being fond of the water, and are excellent swimmers.

chaussée (sho-sā'), *n.* [F., abbr. of *rez de chaussée*, the ground floor: *rez*, on a level with, level (= *ras*, close-shaven, < L. *rasus*, pp. of *radere*, shave: see *rase*, *raze*); *de*, of; *chaussée*, an embankment, a road: see *causeway*.] In *fort.*, the level of the soil.

chausses (shō'sez; F. pron. shōs), *n. pl.* [F. *chausse*, pl. *chausses*, = Pr. *calsa*, *crossan* = Cat. *calsas* = Sp. *calza* = Pg. *calças* = It. *calza*, *calze*, < L. *calceus*, a shoe: see *calceate*, *v.*, and cf. *calsons*.] 1. Formerly, the clothing of the legs and feet and of the body below the waist.—2. In *medieval armor*, the defensive covering of the legs, used before the introduction of cuisses and leg-pieces of plate-armor. The chausses of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries were either of linked mail or made not unlike the gambeson; in either case the defensive part did not cover the lower portion of the body and the back of the thighs, for this would have interfered with the seat on the saddle, but was attached to a sort of short breeches of linen, leather, or other similar material. See first cut (fig. 1) under *armor*.

chausson, *n.* [F., *chausson* (= It. *calzone*, in pl. *calzoni* (see *calsons*), < *chausse*, hose: see *chausses*.] In *medieval armor*: (*a*) The covering for the foot: a general term, applied as well to the solleret (which see) as to the stocking of chain-mail of the early middle ages. (*b*) A secondary or additional leg-piece, as the leather garment covering the thigh, whether over the chausses of mail or replacing them for the convenience of the seat on the saddle; also, a similar garment of gamboised work. *Hewitt.*

chauvin (F. pron. shō-vaṅ'), *n.* [F., said to be "after a soldier named Nicolas *Chauvin*, so enthusiastically devoted to Napoleon I., and so demonstrative in his manifestations of his adoration of him, that his comrades turned him into ridicule." The named *Chauvin* is the name assumed by *Vol-vin*: see *Calvinism*.] One of those veterans of the first French empire who, after the fall of Napoleon, professed the most unbounded admiration of his person and his acts; hence, any one possessed by an absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm, or by passionate and unreasonable devotion to any cause.

chauvinism (shō'vi-nizm), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ism*.] After F. *chauvinisme*.] The sentiments of a chauvin; enthusiastic, unreflecting devotion to any cause; especially, absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm.

> Sir, I have no sympathy with *chauvinism* of any kind, but, surely, of all kinds that is the worst which obtrudes political national jealousies and rivalries into the realm of science. *Huxley*, Address at Harvey Tercentenary, p. 397.

chauvinist (shō'vi-nist), *n.* [< *chauvin* + *-ist*.] A person imbued with chauvinism; a chauvin.

> During the Crimean War they [the Slavophils] were known to be among the extreme *Chauvinists* who urged the necessity of planting the Greek cross on the desecrated dome of St. Sophia in Constantinople, and hoped to see the Emperor proclaimed "Panslavonic Tsar."
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 411.

> The Russian *Chauvinists* were flattered by seeing that the "true German Baron," which Bismarck affected to be, followed with much closer attention than any of his colleagues the new liberal movement in our (Russia's) Press and literature. Translated in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 224.

chauvinistic (shō-vi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *chauvinist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characterized by chauvinism; fanatically devoted to any cause.

> Considerations which are not advanced in anything like a *chauvinistic* spirit. *Athenæum*, No. 3076, p. 470.

> The somewhat threatening attitude of France toward Italy — or rather the possibility of France relapsing into her *chauvinistic* proclivities, as soon as she is freed from the German incubus. *The Nation*, Sept. 14, 1871, p. 171.

chavet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaff*[3].

chavel† (chav'el), *n.* [(1) < ME. *chavel*, *chavyl*, < AS. *ceafl*, pl. *ceaflas*, = OS. *kafl*, pl. *kaflos*, jaw, = MLG. *kavel*, *kovel*, jaw, gums, palate; with formative *-l* (and equiv. to Icel. *kjaptr*, *kjaptr* (*pl* pron. as *ft*) = Norw. *kjeft*, *kjeft*, *kjept*, *kjøft* = Sw. *käft* = Dan. *kjæft*) < E. *chaft*, *chap*[2], *chop*[3], jaw, with formative *-t*; cf. MLG. *kave*, *kowe*, jaw of a fish, gill, = OHG. *chiwa*, *chewa*, *chiwe*, MHG. *kewe*, also *kiuwel*, also OHG. *chouwe*, MHG. *chouwe*, *kouwe*, *kiuwe*, jaw, the cavity of the mouth, = MD. *kouwe*, the cavity of the mouth; with formatives as mentioned, and change of *w* to *v* or *f*, < AS. *ceówan* (pret. *ceáw*), ME. *chewen*, E. *chew* = OHG. *chiuwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, etc., chew: see *chew*, and cf. *chawl*, *chaw*[2]. With these words are confused in part the forms and senses of (2) D. *kevel*, gum, = MHG. *kivel*, *kivel*, *kiefel*, also *kiver*, *kifer* (with formative *-el* or *-er*), jaw, gill, also MHG. *kiefle*, gill, G. *kiefe*, jaw, gill, = Lel. *kiffe*, jaw, *kiefe*, gill, = Dan. *kjæve*, jaw, prop. from the verb represented by MHG. *kiefen*, *kiffen*, gnaw, chew: see *chafer*[1]. The ME. form *chavel*, commonly in pl. *chavelen* (written *chavelles*), passed over into the forms *chawle*, *chawel*, *chawle*, *chaul*, *chowle*, whence mod. E. *jowl*. To the same form through *chawl* is due in part the mod. E. *chaw*[2] = *jaw*: see *chaw*[2], *jaw*, and *jowl*, and cf. *chap*[2], *chop*[3], *chaft*.] The jaw; especially, the jaw with its beard.

> He strake the dragon in at the *chavyl*,
> That it come out at the navyl.
> *Ywaine and Gawin*, l. 1991.

I seek [var. *shoak*] tham be the berdes sun [var. *so*].
That I thair *chaffes* [var. *chawlis*, *chawles*, *chaulis*] nane
[refl. var. *i-scrabel*] in tun [var. *twyl*].
Cursor Mundi, l. 7510.

chavel (chav'el), *v. t.* [Also *chawel*; < *chavel*, *n.*, with ref. to *chaw*[1], *chew*: see *chawel*, *n.*, *chawl*, *chew*.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chavel-bone, *n.* [ME. *chavyl-bon*; < *chavel* + *bone*.] A jaw-bone.

With this *chavyl-bon* I xal [shall] the sle.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 37.

chavender (chav'en-dėr), *n.* [See *cheven*.] The fish otherwise called the *chub* or *cheven*.

> The bream, the cap, the chub and *chavender*,
> And many more that in fresh waters are.
> *John Deanys*, in Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 167.

> These are a choice bait for the chub or *chavender*.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Chavica (kav'i-kä), *n.* [NL., from the name of the plants in the South Sea islands.] A genus of plants, natural order *Piperaceæ*, including the common long pepper and the betel-pepper. The species are now usually referred to the genus *Piper* (which see).

chavicha (chav'i-chä), *n.* An Alaskan Indian name of the Californian salmon or quinnat, *Oncorhynchus chavicha*. Also *chawytcha*, *chaunche*, *chaurcha*, and *chouicha*.

chavicic (chä-vis'ik), *a.* [< *Chavica* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Chavica*. — **chavicic acid**, an acid found in pepper, and forming when extracted from it an amorphous resinous mass.

chavicin, **chavicine** (chav'i-sin), *n.* [< *Chavica* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An organic principle analogous to piperine, found in pepper.

chavish[1] (chav'ish), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chatter*.] A confused chattering; a chattering, prattling, or murmuring noise. [Prov. Eng.]

chavish[2] (chav'ish), *a.* [E. dial.] Peevish; fretful. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw[1] (chä), *v.* [A var. of *chew*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. Same as *chew*, 1. [Now only dialectal or vulgar.]

> I am in love: revenge is now the cud
> That I do *chaw*.
> *Fletcher* (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

> [Love] neighbours us and never *chaws*; . . .
> He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry.
> *Donne*, The Broken Heart.

2†. Same as *chew*, 2.

> *Chawing* vengeance all the way I went.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. iv. 29.

Chawed up, demolished; badly discomfited. [U. S. slang.]

II. *intrans.* To be sulky. [Prov. Eng.]

chaw[1] (chä), *n.* [< *chaw*[1], *v.*] As much as is put in the mouth at once; a chew, especially of tobacco; a quid. [Vulgar.]

chaw[2] (chä), *n.* [Early mod. E., also *chawe*; now *jaw*, q. v.] The jaw.

> The *chawe* and the nape of the necke.
> *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii. 2.

[This form occurred twice in the original edition (1611) of the authorized version of the Scriptures (Ezek. xxix. 4, xxxviii. 4), but in modern editions has been changed.]

chaw-bacon (chä'bā'kn), *n.* [< *chaw*[1] + obj. *bacon*.] A country lout; a bumpkin. [Colloq., Eng.]

> The *chawbacons*, hundreds of whom were the Earl's tenants, raised a shout. *Scrope*, Reuben Medlicott, II. 10.

chaw-bonet, *n.* An obsolete form of *jaw-bone*.

chawcerst, *n. pl.* [< F. *chaussure* or OF. *chaucier*, shoes, foot-gear, < *chausser*, shoo: see *chaussures*.] Shoes.

chawdront, *n.* See *chaudron*.

chawelt, *n.* Same as *chavel*.

chawelt, *v. t.* Same as *chavel*.

chawlt, *n.* A contracted form of *chavel*. See *chavel*, *n.*, and *jowl*.

chawmt, *v.* and *n.* See *chaum*.

chawnt (chän), *v.* [Early mod. E. also written *chaun*, *chawnes*, *chown*, *chounce*, and erroneously *chaum*, *chaume*; perhaps for **jawn*, a dial. form of *yawn*, q. v. (cf. *chaw*[2], obs. form of *jaw*, and *chawl*, *chaul*, obs. forms of *jowl*); or perhaps (through *chouan*) ult. < ME. *chinen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. *cinan* (pret. *cán*), chine, gape: see *chine*[1], and cf. *shone* (pron. shōn or shun), ult. < AS. *scin*, pret. of *scinan*, shine.] **I.** *intrans.* To gape; open; yawn. *Shorwood.*

II. *trans.* To cause to yawn; open.

> O thou all bearing earth, . . .
> O *chaunt* thy breast,
> And let me sinke into thee.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

chawnt (chän), *n.* [Also written *chaun* (and erroneously *chawm*, *chaum*); from the verb.] A gape; a gap.

> The sun, with its mighty heat, so parched and filled it with chaps and *chaunts*.
> *Bp. Craft*, on Barnet's Theory of the Earth, p. 113.

Fendunes [F.], a cleft, rift, chop, *chaune*. *Cotgrave.*

chaw-stick (chä'stik), *n.* Same as *chew-stick*.

chay[1], **shay** (shā), *n.* [A false sing. for the supposed pl. *chaise*.] A chaise. [Colloq.]

> Have you heard of the wonderful one-hoss *shay*?
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Deacon's Masterpiece.

chay[2], **chaya-root** (chī, cha'ī-rōt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

chaya[3] (shā), *n.* A European name for a Persian weight, the batman of Shiraz, equal to 12¾ pounds avoirdupois.

chayer†, *n.* A Middle English form of *chair*.

chaysel†, *n.* See *chaisel*.

cheap (chēp), *v.* [Also (chiefly dial.) *chap*, *chop* (see *chap*[4], *chop*[2]); < ME. *chepen*, *cheapien*, *chapien*, < AS. *ceapian*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, buy, bribe (*ge-ceápian*, buy) (also *cypan*, sell), = OS. *kôpôn* = OFries. *kapia* = D. *koopen* = MLG. *kôpen*, LG. *kopen* = OHG. *chouffôn*, *confân*, *kaufan*, *chaufen*, *caufen*, *koufen*, MHG. *koufen*, *koufen*, traffic, trade, buy or sell, G. *kaufen*, buy (G. *ver-kaufen* = OS. *far-kôpôn*, sell), = Icel. *kaupa*, trade, bargain, = Sw. *köpa* = Dan. *købe*, buy, = Goth. *kaupôn*, traffic, trade (ult. < Teut. *kaupi-* = Serv. *kupiti* = Bohem. *koupiti* = Pol. *kupić* = Russ. *kupitĭ*; Hung. *kupcz*, buy; Finn. *kauppata*, trade; from Teut.), in form appar. from the noun (AS. *ceáp*, etc.: see *cheap*, *n.*), but the verb is found earlier and is appar. not orig. Teut., but derived at an early period, through the traffic with Italy, < L. *cauponari*, traffic, trade, < *caupo*(*n*-), *copo*(*n*-), later also *capo*(*n*-), a petty tradesman, a huckster, an innkeeper (> OHG. *chouffo*, a tradesman, trader, merchant); cf. *caupônæ*, a female huckster, a landlady, *caupona*, a retail shop, a tavern, inn; cf. Gr. κάπηλος, a huckster, καπηλεύειν, drive a petty trade, καπηλεία, retail trade, καπήλειον, a tavern. According to Grimm and others, the verb (Goth. *kaupon*) is connected with Goth. *kaupatjan*, strike, with ref. to striking a bargain, orig. made by agreement by striking hands. But the Goth. *kaupatjan* means 'strike' only in the sense of 'buffet, slap,' in assault, and has no cognates (in that form and sense) in the other tongues. The figure of 'striking' a bargain or agreement occurs in Latin (*fœdus ferire* or *percutere*) and in AS. (*weold sleán*, as a translation of the Latin), but appar. not otherwise in the early Teut. The verb *cheap* is now superseded by *cheapen*, q. v. See *cheap*, *n.*, *chaffer*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To trade; traffic; bargain; chaffer; ask the price of goods; cheapen goods.

> Were I worth al the wone of wymmen alyue,
> & al the welе of the worlde were in my honde,
> I schulde *chepen* & chose, to chese [obtain] me a lorde.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1271.

> I see you come to *cheap* and not to buy.
> *Heywood*, Edw. IV., p. 66. (*Halliwell.*)

II. *trans.* **1.** To bargain for; chaffer for; ask the price of; offer a price for; cheapen.

Who so *cheped* my chaffare chiden I wolde,
But he profred to paye a peny or tweyne
More than it was worth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 380.

2. To buy; purchase.

Such chaffare I *chepe* at the chapitre.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 150.

As a spanyel sche wol on him lepe,
Til that sche fynde som man hir to *chepe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 268.

3. To sell.

Anere [anchoress] that is cheapiltl, heo *cheapeth* hire soule [to] the chepmon of hethe.
Ancrena Riwle, p. 438.

cheap† (chēp), *n.* [< ME. *chep*, *chepe*, *chepe*, *chep*, *cheep*, trade, traffic, bargain, price, < AS. *ceáp*, trade, traffic, price, also cattle (cf. *fee*), = OS. *kôp* = OFries. *kap* = D. *koop* = MLG. *kop*, LG. *koop* = OHG. *chouf*, *couf*, *kouf*, MHG. *kouf*, G. *kauf*, trade, traffic, bargain, purchase, = Icel. *kaup* = Sw. *köp* = Dan. *kjöb*, bargain, purchase; from the verb: see *cheap*, *v.* Hence in comp. *chapfare*, now *chaffer*, *chapman*, also abbr. *chap*. In ME. the noun is esp. common in the phrases *god chep*, early mod. E. *good cheap* (= D. *goed koop* = LG. *göd kop* = North Fries. *god kôp* = Icel. *gótt kaup* = Sw. *godt köp* = Dan. *godt kjöb*), lit., like F. *bon marché*, a good price or bargain; and *cheep*, early mod. E. *great cheap*, a great bargain, whence by abbr. *cheap*, *a.*, q. v.] **1.** Trade; traffic; chaffer; chaffering.

Al for on [one] ywolde yeve thrco withoute *chep*.
Spec. of Eng. Prose (ed. Wright), p. 39.

2. A market; a market-place: in this sense extant in several place-names, as *Cheapside* and *Eastcheap* in London, *Chepstow*, etc.

The Walbrook, then and for centuries to come a broad river channel, . . . deep enough to float the small boats used in the traffic up from the Thames to the very edge of the *Cheap*, or market-place.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 438.

3. Price.

Heo was a cheuese, hire *cheap* was the wrse.
Layamon, I. 17.

Cheep, preclum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 72.

To no man schuld hyt be sold
Half swych a *chepe*. *Octavian*, l. 849.

4. A low price; a bargain: especially in the phrases *good cheap* and *great cheap* (see below). —**5.** Cheapness; lowness of price; abundance of supply.

Of plente and of grete famyne.
Of *chepe*, of derthe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1874.

Good cheap (see etymology), literally, good bargain or price, or (as in *great cheap*) market or trade, with reference to the abundance of the supply. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

The god zer was icome and *god chep* of corn.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 341.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap: used adjectively or adverbially. [Now simply *cheap*. See *cheap*, *a.*]

I wille that my brothere William haue the landes and rentys *bettir chep* than any other man, by a reasonable some. *Wills and Inventories* (ed. Surtees), p. 63.

Victuals shall be so *good cheap* upon earth, that they shall think themselves to be in good case. 2 Esd. xvi. 21.

But here's one can sell you Freedom *better cheap*.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, v. 14.

The planters put away most of their goods within a small matter as *good chep* as they pay for yt.
Trelawny Papers, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 405.

Great cheap (see etymology, and compare *good cheap*), literally, great or large market trade. (*a*) An abundant supply; cheapness.

Greet pees at market makith deer chaffare,
And *to great chep* is holden at litel paris.
Chaucer, Fred. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 1262.

Men han gret plentee and *gret chep* of all wynes and vitailles. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 308.

(*b*) In abundant supply; at a low price; cheap.

Clothes of Gold and of Silk ben *gretter chep* there a gret del, than ben Clothes of Wolle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 232.

cheap (chēp), *a.* [Short for *good cheap*; see under *cheap*, *n.*] **1.** Rated at a low price or cost; purchasable or obtainable at a low price or cost, either as compared with the usual price or cost, or with the real value, or, more vaguely, with the price of other things; relatively inexpensive.

It is *cheaper* to hire the labour of freemen than to compel the labour of slaves. *Bacon.*

The *cheap* defence of nations [chivalry], the nurse of manly sentiment and heroic enterprise, is gone.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The modern *cheap* and fertile press, with all its translations, has done little to bring us nearer to the heroic writers of antiquity. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 109.

2. Of small intrinsic value or esteem; common; commonplace; mean; costing little effort to obtain, practise, influence, etc.: as, to make one's self *cheap*.

So common hackneyed in the eyes of men,
So stale and *cheap* to vulgar company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

That low, *cheap*, unreasonable, and inexcusable vice of customary swearing. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388.

Be admonished by what you already see, not to strike leagues of friendship with *cheap* persons, where no friendship can be. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 195.

The Count had lounged somewhat too long in Rome,
Made himself *cheap*. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 54.

3. Getting off cheaply, or without losing much (or so much as one deserves): as, to be *cheap* o't. [Scotch.]

If he loses by us a'thegither, he is e'en *cheap* o't, he can spare it brawly. *Scott.*

Cheap Jack, cheap John, a traveling hawker; a seller of cheap articles; a chapman; one who sells by Dutch auction.

Of all the callings ill used in Great Britain, the *Cheap Jack* calling is the worst used.
Dickens, Doctor Marigold's Prescriptions.

cheapen (chē'pn), *v. t.* [< *cheap*, *v.* or *a.*, + *-en*1. In the first sense it supersedes the orig. verb *cheap*, q. v.] **1.** To ask the price of; chaffer or bargain for. [Obsolete or obsolescent.]

I *cheapened* sprats. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

To shops in crowds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy.
Swift, A City Shower.

2. To beat down the price of.

I *cheapen* all she buys, and hear the curse
Of honest tradesmen for my niggard purse.
Cobbe, Works, V. 56.

3. To reduce in price or cost; make cheaper: as, to *cheapen* the cost of production; to *cheapen* the necessaries of life.

Oxidizing and combustible agents to *cheapen* the cost and magnify the force of the explosive. *Science*, IV. 14.

4. To lessen the value of; depreciate or belittle; make too common: as, to *cheapen* one's self by being too officious.

I find my proffered love has *cheapened* me. *Dryden.*

Here might the red bird come his plumes to cool,
And court the flower that *cheapens* his array.
Emerson, The Rhodora.

cheapener (chē'pnėr), *n.* One who cheapens, in any sense.

cheaping†, *n.* [< ME. *chepinge*, < AS. *cýping*, *ceápung*, trade, business, market-place, verbal n. of *cýpan*, *ceápian*, trade: see *cheap*, *v.*] A market; a market-place.

He myȝte teche his men to mortther myne hewen,
Forstalleth my ȝeres and ȝiteth in my *chepinge*.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 56.

Wait ȝif any weigh comes wending alone,
Other cheri other child fro *chepinge* or ȝere.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1882.

cheaply (chē'pli), *adv.* **1.** In a cheap manner; at a small price; at a low cost: as, "*cheaply* bought," *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we
Breathe *cheaply* in the common air. *Lowell*, Masaccio.

No fear lest praise should make us proud!
We know how *cheaply* that is won;
The idle homage of the crowd
Is proof of tasks as idly done.
O. W. Holmes, 81. Anthony the Reformer.

2. At a low estimate of value; as of little value or importance; with depreciation or dissteem.

There have appeared already among Roman Catholics symptoms of a tendency to hold *cheaply* the Holy Scripture, as being comparatively unimportant to them, who have the authority of an infallible Church, forgetting that the authority of the Church depends upon Holy Scripture.
Posey, Eirenicon, p. 94.

cheapness (chēp'nes), *n.* [< *cheap* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being cheap; lowness in price or value.

cheart, *n.* and *c.* An obsolete form of *cheer*1.

cheasont, *n.* and *c.* [ME. *chesoun*, by apheresis for *encheson*: see *encheason*.] Encheson; occasion.

We (the devil) schulen ordeyne hi[son assent
A prinsy counceil al of treysoun,
And clayme hem [Jesus] for oure rent;
For that he is kinde [nature] of man, it is good *cheasun*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

cheat1 (chet), *n.* [< ME. *chete*, a clipped form of *eschete*, an escheat: see *escheat*, *n.* In senses 2–6, the noun is from the verb *cheat*.] **1**†. An escheat; an unexpected acquisition; a windfall.

Thorw ȝoure lawe, as I lene I lese many *chetes*;
Mede ouer maistrieth lawe and moche reuthe letteth.
Piers Plowman (B), iv. 175.

And yet, the taking off these vessels was not the best and goodliest *cheat* of their victory; but this passed all, that with one light skirmish they became lords of all the sea along those coasts. *Holland.*

2. A fraud committed by deception; a trick; an imposition; an imposture.

When I consider life, 'tis all a *cheat*.
Dryden, Aurungzebe, iv. 1.

The pretence of public good is a *cheat* that will ever pass. *Sir W. Temple.*

Nothing dies but the *cheats* of time.
Whittier, The Preacher.

In *law*, a fraud is punishable as a cheat only (1) when it deprives another of property (thus, fraudulently inducing a marriage is not termed a cheat); (2) when it is not such as to amount to a felony (for then it is more severely punishable); and (3) when it is effected by some practice or method, other than mere words, which affects or may affect numbers of persons or the public at large, such as the use of false weights. —**3.** A person who cheats; one guilty of fraud by deceitful practices; a swindler.

No man will trust a known *cheat*. *South.*

4. A game at cards, in which the cards are played face downward, the player stating the value of the card he plays (which must always be one higher than that played by the previous player), and being subjected to a penalty if he is discovered stating it wrongly. —**5.** Anything which deceives or is intended to deceive; an illusion; specifically, a false shirt-front. See *dicky*. —**6.** The sweetbread. —**Syn. 2.** Deceit, deception, fraud, delusion, artifice, guile, finesse, stratagem.

cheat1 (chēt), *v.* [< ME. *cheten*, confiscate, seize as an escheat, a clipped form of *escheten*, escheat: see *escheat*, *v.*, and *n.*, and cf. *cheat*1, *n.* The sense of 'defraud,' which does not occur until the latter part of the 16th century, arose from the unscrupulous actions of the *escheaters*, the officers appointed to look after escheats: see *escheator*, *cheater*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To confiscate; escheat.

Chetyn, confiscor, fisco. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 73.

2. To deceive and defraud; impose upon; trick: followed by *of* or *out of* before the thing of which one is defrauded.

A sorcerer that by his cunning hath *cheated* me
of the bland. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 2.

To thee, dear schoolboy, whom my lay
Has *cheated of* thy hour of play,
Light task, and merry holiday!
Scott, Marmion, L'Envoi.

Another is *cheating* the sick *of* a few hot grasps, as he sits To jostle a poison'd poison behind his crimson lights.
Tennyson, Maud, I. 11.

3. To mislead; deceive.

Power to *cheat* the eye with blear illusion.
Milton, Comus, l. 155.

All around
Are dim uncertain shapes that *cheat* the sight.
Bryant, Journey of Life.

4. To elude or escape.

A fancy pregnant with resource and scheme
To *cheat* the sadness of a rainy day.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

We can easier way to *cheat* our pains be found.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

5†. To win or acquire by cheating: as, to *cheat* an estate from one. *Cowley.* —**6.** To effect or accomplish by cheating: as, to *cheat* one's way through the world; to *cheat* one into a misplaced sympathy.

Selfishness finds out a satisfactory reason why it may do what it wills: collects and distorts, exaggerates and suppresses, so as ultimately to *cheat* itself into the desired conclusion. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 179.

To cheat the gallows, to escape the punishment due to a capital crime: escape the gallows though deserving hanging.

The greatest thief that ever *cheated the gallows*. *Dickens.*

—**Syn. 2.** To cozen, gull, cheuse, foul, outwit, circumvent, beguile, dupe, inveigle.

II. *intrans.* To act dishonestly; practise fraud or trickery: as, he *cheats* at cards.

cheat2 (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] See second and third extracts under *cheat-bread*.

cheat3 (chēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thing; usually with a distinctive word: as, a cuckling *cheat*, a fowl; *bellyful cheat*, an apron. [Old slang.]

cheatable (chē'ta-bl), *a.* [< *cheat* + *-able*.] Capable of being cheated; easily cheated.

cheatableness (chē'ta-bl-nes), *n.* [< *cheatable* + *-ness*.] Liability to be cheated.

Not faith but folly, an easy *cheatableness* of the heart.
Hammond, Works, IV. 554.

cheat-bread† (chēt'bred), *n.* [< ME. *chetbred*.] A kind of wheaten bread, ranking next to manchet.

Manchet and *chet bred* he shalle take,
Thu pantere assayes that bit he bake.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

Pain rousset [F.], *cheat* or basted *bread*; household bread, made of wheat and rie mingled. *Cotgrave.*

There were two kinds of *cheat-bread*, the best of fine cheat, mentioned in Ord. and Reg., p. 301, and the coarse cheat, cavelled bread, ib. 307. The second sort was, as Harrison [p. 168] expressly tells us, "used in the halles of the nobilitie and gentrie onelie. . . ." "The second is the cheat or wheaten bread, so named because the colour thereof resembleth the graie or yellowish wheat, being cleane and well dressed, and out of this is the coarsest of the bran taken." *Halliwell.*

cheatee (chē-tē'), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ee*[1].] One who is cheated. [Rare.]

> Believe me, credit none; for in this city
> No dwellers are but cheaters and *cheatees*.
> *T. Tomkis* (?), Albumazar, v. 1.

cheater (chē'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *chetour* (spelled *chetowre*—Prompt. Parv.), < OF. *escheteur*, *escheiteur*, an escheater: see *escheater*. In the 2d sense, < *cheat*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1], the two forms and senses being mingled: see *cheat*[1].] **1†.** An escheater.

> I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

2. One who cheats; a cheat.

> Disguised *cheaters*, prating mountebanks, *Shak.*, C. of E., i. 2.

That old bald *cheater*, Time. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, I. 1.

cheatery (chē'tėr-i), *n.* [< *cheat*[1] + *-ery*.] Fraud; imposition; deception. [Colloq.]

cheating (chē'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheat*[1], *v.*] **1.** Disposed to cheat or associated with cheating; fraudulent; dishonest: applied to persons.

> To haggle like a *cheating* horsewife. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., viii.

2. False; deceptive; made or fitted to defraud: applied to things.

> His *cheating* yardwand. *Tennyson*, Maud, I. 13.

cheatingly (chē'ting-li), *adv.* In a cheating manner.

cheat-loaf (chēt'lōf), *n.* A loaf of cheat-bread.

> Passing away the time with a *ch-at loaf* and a bombard of broken beer. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

Clough. Why is it called the *Cheat-loaf*?

Cal.'s Fr. This house was sometimes a baker's, sir, that served the court, where the bread is called cheat.

Middleton and Rowley, A Fair Quarrel, iv. 1.

Chebacco-boat (shē-bak'ō-bōt), *n.* [So called from *Chebacco*, the name of a small river in Essex county, Massachusetts, where these boats were built.] A type of vessel formerly much employed in the Newfoundland fisheries. See *pinkie*.

chebbo (keb'bō), *n.* An old Venetian measure of length, equal to 4¼ Venetian feet, or 61.6 English inches.

chebec, chebeck (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec*.

chechinquamint, *n.* An early form of *chinkapin*. *Kersey*, 1708.

check[1] (chek), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chek*, *chekke*, a check at chess, also as an exclamation, check!, any sudden stop, repulse, defeat, < OF. *eschec*, *eschek*, *eschac*, *echec*, *acheс*, *echair*, etc., F. *échec*, a check at chess, repulse, defeat, pl. *échecs*, chess, = Pr. *escac* = Sp. *jaque* = Pg. *xaque* = It. *scacco* (Mlg. *scacci*, pl., chess) = D. *schaak* = OHG. *schāh*, MHG. G. *schach* = Icel. *skák* = Sw. *schack* = Dan. *schak*, < Pers. *shāh*, a king, the principal piece in the game of chess: see *shah*. The literal sense of *check!* is 'king!' implying that the king is in danger (see *chess*!). In sense 8 *check* is rather an abbreviation of *checker*, a square on a chessboard, prop. the chess-board itself (see *checker*[1]). The later senses are chiefly from the verb. In sense 13 *check* is in England also written *cheque*, in imitation of *exchequer*, with which it is remotely connected.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *chess*, an exposure of the king to a direct attack from an opposing piece, as a result either of a move made by this piece or of the removal of a piece that interposed. Warning of such an attack must be given to the player whose king is in danger by the word *check!* If the king cannot be protected, he is "checkmated." The king cannot be moved into a position in which he will be in check. See *chess*!.

> The fair'st jewel that our hopes can check,
> Is so to play our game U avoid your check.
> *Middleton*, Prol. to Game at Chess.

2†. A hostile movement; an attack; hence, disaster.

> This is a chapel of meschaunce, that *chekke* hit by-tyde!
> Hit is the cowsedest kyrk that euer I com inne.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2195.
>
> He watȝ mayster of his men & myȝty him seluen,
> The chef of his cheualrye his *chekkes* to bunke,
> He brek the bareres as bylyne, & the burȝ after.
> *Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 1238.

3. A reprimand; rebuke; censure; slight.

> So we are sensible of a *check*,
> But in a brow, that sanctly controuls
> Our actions. *Shirley* (and *Fletcher*?), Coronation.
>
> Let me implore your majesty not to give
> His highness any *check* for worthless me.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

4. The act or means of checking or restraining; a stop; hindrance; restraint; obstruction.

> They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their consciences much breaketh their spirit.
> *Sir J. Hayward.*
>
> I have no remorse, and little fear,
> Which are, I think, the *checks* of other men.
> *Shelley*, The Cenci, I. 1.
>
> No *check*, no stay, this streamlet fears:
> How merrily it goes. *Wordsworth.*

Climate plays an important part in determining the average numbers of a species, and periodical seasons of extreme cold or drought seem to be the most effective of all *checks*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 75.

5. A means of detecting or exposing error; an obstruction to the effect or acceptance of anything erroneous; as, one author serves as a *check* upon another in seeking the truth; a *check* upon the accuracy of a computation or an experiment. —**6.** In *falconry*, the act of a hawk when she forsakes her proper game to follow rooks, magpies, or other birds that cross her in her flight: as, the hawk made a *check*, or flew at or on *check*. Hence—**7.** Base game, such as rooks, small birds, etc. —**8.** A pattern of squares of alternating colors. Properly a check should have no divisions between the squares more than a thin boundary line; that is, it should resemble the ordinary chess-board. See *plaid*. Hence—**9.** A fabric having such a pattern.—**10.** A mark put against names or items on going over a list, to indicate that they have been verified, compared, or otherwise examined.—**11.** Any counter-register used as a security, as the correspondent cipher of a bank-note, a corresponding indenture, etc.; a counterfoil.—**12.** A token, usually in the form of a written or printed slip of paper or a stamped piece of metal, given as a means of identification, as to a railway passenger to identify his baggage, or (by a conductor) as a substitute for his ticket, or to a person leaving a theater with the intention of returning, as a means of showing his right to admission on his return and of identifying his seat. Checks for baggage are generally of brass and in duplicate, one being attached to the piece of baggage checked and the other given to the owner.

13. A written order for money drawn on a bank or private banker or bank-cashier, payable to a person named, or to his order, or to bearer. In legal effect it is a bill of exchange. [In England commonly spelled *cheque*.]—**14.** A roll or book containing the names of persons who are admitted in the pay of a king or great personage, as domestic servants. Also called *check-roll*, *checker-roll*.—**15.** Same as *check-rein*. —**16.** A pad on the back part of a pianoforte key, which catches the head of the hammer as it falls and prevents it from rebounding.—**17.** In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of the strata. See *fault*.—**18.** An alphabetic sound produced by complete stoppage of the breath, or vent of breath; a mute. — **Certified check.** *Specific.* **Clerk of the check.** *(a)* In the household of the British sovereign, an officer who has the control of the yeomen of the guard and all the others belonging to the royal family, the care of the watch, etc. *(b)* In the British royal dockyards, an officer who keeps a register of all the men employed in the public service at the port where he is stationed. **Crossed check,** in Great Britain, a bank check having the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof (usually "& Co.") written between two parallel lines across its face. In this form it is *crossed generally*, and can be used only by paying it into some bank. When the name of a bank is inserted before the words "& Co.," the check is *crossed specially*, and can be used only by paying it into that bank, drawing against it by ordinary check if need be. Sometimes the words "not negotiable" are added. The object of this proceeding is to facilitate the tracing of checks if lost when sent by mail. **Crossed Checks Act,** an English statute of 1856 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 81), which introduced "non negotiable" checks, that is, instruments which are freely negotiable, but to which a bona-fide holder for value does not acquire a new and independent title, but can have only such title as his transferor had. A thief or finder can have no title, and therefore cannot convey one. *Byles on Bills*, 7th ed., 26. **Recoil-check,** any device used to check the recoil of a piece of ordnance, such as hydraulic, pneumatic, or rubber buffers, friction plates, friction-clamps, spiral or other springs, check-ropes, etc. — **To certify a check.** See *certify*. **To take check**†, to take offense. [Rare.]

> Say I should wed her, would not my wise subjects
> *Take check*, and think it strange? perhaps revolt?
> *Dryden.*

II. *a.* Ornamented with a checkered pattern; checkered: as, a *check* shirt.

check[1] (chek), *v.* [< ME. *chekken*, *chekkie*, offer check (at chess); in other senses mod.]; cf. OF. *eschequier*, *escheckequier*, play chess, check, checkmate, later also *eschequer*, mark with checks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *chess*, to place (one's adversary's king) in danger by a direct attack from any piece. See *check*[1], *n.*, 1. The word is sometimes used of similar attacks upon other important pieces, as the queen.

2. To stop suddenly or forcibly; curb; restrain.

> Gently he raised her — and the while
> *Checked* with a glance the circle's smile.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 27.

3. *Naut.*: *(a)* To ease off (a little of a rope which is too tightly strained). *(b)* To stop or regulate the motion of, as a cable when it is running out too violently.—**4.** To restrain by rebuke; chide or reprove.

> Richard with his eye brimful of tears,
> Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland—
> Did speak these words. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Some men in the Fair, that were more observing and less prejudiced than the rest, began to *check* and blame the baser sort, for their continual abuses done by them to the Men. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

5. To mark in checks or small squares.—**6.** To compare with a counterfoil or something similar, with a view to ascertain authenticity or accuracy; control by a counter-register; test the accuracy of by comparison with vouchers or a duplicate: as, to *check* an account.—**7.** To note with a mark as having been examined, or for some other purpose; mark off from a list after examination or verification: as, to *check* the items of a bill; to *check* the names on a voting-list.—**8.** To attach a check to, for the purpose of identification: as, to *check* baggage.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a stop; stop; pause: generally with *at*.

> And she, that dar'd all dangers to possess him,
> Will *check at* nothing to revenge the loss
> Of what she held so dear. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The miller perceived his wheel to *check* on the sudden, which made him look out, and so he found the child sitting up to the waist in the shallow water beneath the mill. *Walthoop*, Hist. New England, II. 326.

2†. To clash or interfere.

> They do best, who if they cannot but admit love, yet . . . sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life; for if it *check* once with business, it troubleth men's fortunes. *Bacon*, Of Love.

3†. To exercise a check.

> I'll avoid his presence,
> It *checks* too strong upon me. *Dryden.*

4. In *falconry*, to forsake the prey and follow small birds, as a hawk: with *at*.

> Flatterers are kites
> That *check at* sparrows. *Chapman*, Busy D'Ambois, iii. 1.
>
> Like the haggard, *check at* every feather
> That comes before his eye. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

5. To split, crack, or scam in seasoning or drying, or by becoming too dry, as timber, painted or varnished surfaces, and the like.

check[2] (chek), *n.* Same as *check*, 2 (*f*).

check[3] (chek), *n.* Same as *check*[2]. [Scotch.]

check-book (chek'buk), *n.* A book containing blank checks on a bank or banker, or on the cashier of a business establishment. The check-forms are so printed that opposite each one there is a stub of paper which is left in the book when the check is detached, and on which it is usual to enter the date and amount of the check and the name of the payee, for the purpose of keeping an account of the transaction.

check-bridge (chek'brij), *n.* See *bridge*[3].

check-chain (chek'chān), *n.* A chain connecting the body of a car to its truck, and designed to keep the latter from swinging transversely to the track if the wheels leave the rails.

check-clerk (chek'klėrk), *n.* A clerk whose business it is to check the accounts of others, their time of attendance at work, etc.

check-cord (chek'kôrd), *n.* A long cord attached to the collar of a hunting-dog to bring him to a sudden stop at the word of command from the trainer.—**2.** In a carriage or other vehicle, a cord to be pulled as a signal; a checkstring.

checked (chekt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *check*[1], *v.*, for *checker*[1]. Cf. *check*[1], *n.*, 8.] Checkered or variegated. *Spenser.*

> Bring rich carnations, flower-de-luces, lilies,
> The *checqued* and purple-ringed daffodillies.
> *B. Jonson*, Pan's Anniversary.

check-end (chek'end), *n.* An ornamental device often printed on the end of a bank-check, draft, or money-order, intended to make counterfeiting difficult and its detection easy. The check is sometimes irregularly torn or cut through the check-end, and will accordingly fit exactly the part left, while the counterfeit will not.

checker[1] (chek'ėr), *n.* [Also written in England *chequer*, a recent and imperfect "restoration" of the F. form; < ME. *checker*, *chekkere*, a chess-board, the exchequer, shortened from *escheker*, the exchequer, < AF. *escheker*, *eschekier*, OF. *eschequier*, *eschekier*, *eschiquier*, *eschakier*, a chess-board, hence the checkered cloth on which accounts were calcu-

lated, a court of revenue, exchequer, F. *échiquier* = Pr. *escaquier* = It. *scacchiere*, ‹ Ml. *scacarium*, *scaccarium*, a chess-board, a court of revenue, exchequer, ‹ *scacci*, chess: see *check*[1], *n.*, and cf. *exchequer*, a doublet of *checker*.] **1†.** A checker-board; a chess-board. See *checker-board*.

A *checker* he fond bi a cheire. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 29.

Than trumpeours lym-self made with his owne handes a *Checker* of golde and ivory half parted.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 362.

2†. The game of chess.

Many gaumes were begonnen the grete for to solas,
The *checker* was chosisly there chosen the first,
The draghtes, the dyse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 162.

3. *pl.* A game played with twenty-four pieces or men on a board divided into sixty-four checks or squares. Each of the two players is provided with twelve pieces, which are placed on alternate squares on the first three rows on one of two opposite sides of the board. The men are moved forward diagonally to the right or left one square at a time, or over an opposing piece if there is an empty space beyond it on the same diagonal; in the latter case the man thus "jumped" is "taken" — that is, removed from the board. Two or more pieces can be taken at once if similarly exposed, with one intervening empty square between each pair into which the adversary can "jump." The object of each player is to capture all his opponent's men, or to hem them in so that they cannot move. When a player succeeds in moving a piece to the further end of the board (the crown-head or king-row), that piece is crowned or becomes a "king," and has the power to move or capture diagonally backward or forward. In *Polish checkers* there are one hundred squares on the board, and forty counters; the men can move in taking either backward or forward, and kings can move the whole length of the board on the diagonals when no pieces intervene. Also called *draughts*.

4. A piece or man in the game of checkers.— **5.** A treasury; a court or bureau of revenue; an exchequer (which see).

Somme sercnen the kynge and hus scher tellen,
In the *chekkere* and the chaunccrie chalengynge hus debtes,
Of wardes and of wardemotes, wayues and strayues.
Piers Plowman (C), i. 91.

Tribute that the swoln floods render,
Into her *chequer*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

6†. A check-roll or list.

It ys ordeyned at this present yold, how he it euery citizein of the old *cheker* pay at this tyme but vij. d., and euery citizein of the newe *cheker* but viij. d., etc.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 406.

Item, that the citizeins of the old *cheker* & of the newe, ther payment at this yelde be no precedent, etc.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 376.

7. One of the squares of a checkered pattern; the pattern itself.

Now in a plentious Orchard planted rare
With vn-graft trees, in *checker*, round, and square.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

8. One of a number of spots giving to a surface a checkered appearance.

The late afternoon light was gilding the monstrous jars and suspending golden *checkers* among the golden-fruited leaves.
H. James, Jr., Hawthorne, Sketches, p. 191.

9. *pl.* In *arch.*, stones in the facings of walls which have all their joints continued in straight lines without interruption or breaking of joints, thus presenting the appearance of checker-work.— **10†.** An inn the sign-board of which was marked with checkers, probably to announce that draughts and backgammon were played within. Several houses marked with signs of this kind have been exhumed in Pompeii. [Commonly in the plural.]

Story! God bless you, I have none to tell, sir,
Only last night a-drinking at the *Chequers*,
This poor old hat and breeches, as you see, were
Torn in a scuffle.
Canning, Knife-Grinder.

Anallagmatic checker. See *anallagmatic*. **Checker-type**, printing-type made to illustrate the game of checkers.

checker[1] (chek'ėr), *v. t.* [Also written *chequer*; ‹ *checker*[1], *n.*] **1.** To mark or decorate with squares of alternate color, like a checker-board; mark with different colors.

The gray-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to variegate with different qualities, scenes, or events; diversify; impart variety to; give a character of both good and evil or happiness and unhappiness to.

Our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falsehood. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 237.

Happy the man who sees a God employ'd
In all the good and ill that *checker* life!
Cowper, The Task, ii.

checker[2] (chek'ėr), *n.* [‹ *check*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who checks, in any sense of the word.

checkerberry (chek'ėr-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *checkerberries* (-iz). [Also *chequerberry*, *chickaberry*; ‹ *checker* (origin uncertain; cf. *checker-tree*) + *berry*[1].] **1.** A small creeping plant, the *Mitchella repens*, growing in North America.— **2.** The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*.

Our American plant Gaultheria is called in some sections Wintergreen, in others *Chequerberry*.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 81.

checker-board (chek'ėr-bōrd), *n.* A board divided into sixty-four small squares, thirty-two of one color and thirty-two of another, and arranged so that no two of the same color are side by side, on which checkers and chess are played. Also called *draught-board*, *chess-board*.

checkered (chek'ėrd), *p. a.* [‹ *checker*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Marked with squares or checkers, like a checker-board; exhibiting squares of different colors; hence, broken into different colors or into lights and shadows.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund rebecks sound
To many a youth, and many a maid,
Dancing in the *chequer'd* shade.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 96.

2. Figuratively, variegated with different qualities, scenes, or events; crossed with good and bad fortune.

A *checkered* day, of sunshine and of showers,
Fading to twilight and dark night at last.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 432.

The struggles of his curiously *checkered* early life . . . furnish the materials of a biography possessing all the interest of a romance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 7.

checker-roll (chek'ėr-rōl), *n.* [Also *check-roll*.] Same as *check*[1], 14.

checker-tree, chequer-tree (chek'ėr-trē), *n.* [Said to be ‹ *checker* (‹ *chekr*, old form of *choke*), equiv. to *choker*, + *tree*: so called from the extreme austerity of the immature fruit.] A name in some parts of England of the service-tree, *Pyrus Sorbus*.

checkerwise (chek'ėr-wiz), *adv.* [‹ *checker*[1] + *-wise*.] In the form of checkers; of checkered pattern. Also spelled *chequerwise*.

I observed the bars both of iron and brass they make *chequerwise* to put before their windows, were of very good workmanship. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 30.

checkerwork (chek'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Any pattern of which the general effect is that of alternating squares of different colors. The word *plaid* is generally limited to textile fabrics and what may be considered imitations of them, as in color printing on paper; but *checkerwork* is somewhat more general. Thus, a pattern of metal chains crossing one another at equal intervals would be called *checkerwork* or *checkered pattern*. Also used figuratively. Also spelled *chequerwork*.

Acts of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars.
1 Ki. vii. 17.

How strange a *chequer-work* of Providence is the life of man!
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

A *chequer-work* of beam and shade.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

check-hook (chek'hůk), *n.* **1.** A device for arresting too rapid motion in any form of hoisting apparatus.— **2.** In a harness, a hook on the saddle for holding the end of the check-rein.

checking (chek'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *check*[1], *v. t.*, 5.] Lines engraved on certain portions of a gun-stock, enabling one to grasp it more surely.

check-key (chek'kē), *n.* A latch-key. [Great Britain.]

checklatount, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

checkle (chek'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *checkled*, ppr. *checkling*. [Var. of *chackle*, or *cackle*. Cf. *chuckle*.] To cackle; talk noisily; scold. [Prov. Eng.]

checkless (chek'les), *a.* [‹ *check*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being checked or restrained.

The hollow murmur of the *checkless* winds
Shall groan again.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iv. 5.

check-line (chek'lin), *n.* Same as *check-rein*.

checkling (chek'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *checkle*, *v.*] Cackling; noisy talking.

check-list (chek'list), *n.* **1.** An alphabetical or systematic list of names of persons or things, intended for purposes of reference, registration, comparison, or verification: as, a *check-list* of birds; the Smithsonian *check-list* of shells. Specifically— **2.** In *U. S. politics*, a list of all the qualified voters in a town, ward, or voting precinct, on which, in order to prevent frauds at elections, primary meetings, or caucuses, the names of voters may be checked or marked as they vote. Also called *hand-list*.

The use of the *check-list* as a protection against fraud was voted, but was almost ignored: although twelve hundred votes were cast, only a hundred and twenty names were checked. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 107.

check-lock (chek'lok), *n.* A lock of which the bolts do not themselves fasten the door, but hold the bolts which do secure it.

checkmate (chek'māt), *n.* [‹ ME. *checkmate*, *chekmat*, ‹ OF. *eschiec et mat*, *echec et mat*, later *eschequemat*, F. *échec et mat* = Pr. *escatz mat* = Sp. *jaque y mate* = Pg. *xaque e mate* (the conjunction *et* = *y* = *e*, and, being intrusive) = It. *scacco matto* = D. *schaakmat* = G. *schachmatt* = Dan. *schakmat* = Sw. *schackmatt*, ‹ Pers. *shāh-mat*, checkmate, lit. the king is dead, ‹ *shāh*, king, + *mat*, he is dead: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *mate*[2].] **1.** In *chess*, originally, an exclamatory sentence, literally, 'the king is dead': said of the opponent's king when he is in check, and cannot be released from it; hence, the position of being unable to escape from a check. Since it is a principle of the game that the king cannot be captured, this brings the game to a close, with the defeat of that player whose king is checkmated. See *check*.

Shal noon housclsonde seyn to me "*chek mat*."
Chaucer, Troilus, II. 754.

Therwith Fortune seyde *chek* here,
And *mate* in the myd point of the chekkere.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 658.

Hence— **2.** Figuratively, defeat; overthrow.

Love they him called that gave me *checkmate*,
But better mought they have behote him Hate.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

checkmate (chek'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *checkmated*, ppr. *checkmating*. [‹ ME. *checkmaten*; ‹ *checkmate*, *n.*] **1.** In *chess*, to put in check (an opponent's king), so that he cannot be released. See *checkmate*, *n.*, 1.— **2.** Figuratively, to defeat; thwart; frustrate; baffle.

'Tis not your active wit or language,
Nor your grave politic wisdome, lords, shall dare
To *check-mate* and control my just commands.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

check-nut (chek'nut), *n.* In *mach.*, a nut used as a stop for adjusting the length of a screw, or to prevent the turning of the main nut when once properly adjusted.

check-rail (chek'rāl), *n.* In railroads, a contrivance at the crossing from one line of rails to another, or at a siding, for allowing trains to run on to or move into the other line or siding.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* **1.** A short rein joining the bit of one of a span of horses to the driving-rein of the other, the short rein fastened to the saddle of a harness to keep the horse's head up. See cut under *harness*.

Also called *check* and *check-line*.

check-roll (chek'rōl), *n.* Same as *check*[1], 14.

He take a survey of the *check-roll* of my servants.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

check-rope (chek'rōp), *n.* In *gun.*, a strong rope employed to diminish the recoil of a gun by increasing the frictional resistances. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

check-rower (chek'rō'ėr), *n.* An attachment fitted to a corn-planter to cause the seed to drop at regular intervals.

check-stop (chek'stop), *n.* A device used in deep-sea dredging to prevent the breakage of the dredge-line in case the dredge fouls on the bottom.

check-strap (chek'strap), *n.* **1.** In a harness, a strap passing between the fore legs of the horse and connecting the collar with the belly-band, designed to prevent the collar from riding up when the horse backs. See cut under *harness*.— **2.** In an omnibus or other vehicle, a strap to be pulled as a signal for stopping.

check-string (chek'string), *n.* A string in a coach or public conveyance by pulling which an occupant may call the attention of the driver.

check-taker (chek'tā'kėr), *n.* An official at a theater, concert-hall, etc., who receives the checks or tickets given by the money-taker.

check-valve (chek'valv), *n.* A valve placed in a receiving- or supply-pipe to prevent the backward flow of a liquid. Thus, the check-valve of a steam boiler prevents the pressure of the steam from forcing the water out of the boiler.

To prevent all the water and steam in the boiler from escaping in case of accident to either the feed-pipe or pump, another valve, . . . called a *check valve*, is placed between the feed pipe and the boiler.
Farmer, Locomotive, p. 117.

Alarm check-valve. See *alarm*.

checky (chek'i), *a.* [Also written *chequy*, *chequey*, formerly *checkie*; ‹ OF. *eschequé*, pp. of *eschequer*, check: see *check*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, divided

by transverse lines vertically and horizontally into equal parts or squares, alternately of different tinctures, like a chess-board. Omordinaries a checky field should consist of at least three ranges of square pieces.

Cheddar cheese. See *cheese*[1].

chee, *n.* See *chih.*

cheecha (chē'chiä), *n.* [Native name.] A gecko lizard of Ceylon, *Hemidactylus frenatus.*

cheechee (chē'chi), *n.* **1.** In India, a nickname for the half-castes or Eurasians, probably in allusion to their mincing pronunciation.—**2.** The mincing speech of the half-castes.

Check by agent and screw.

cheef†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chief.*

cheek (chēk), *n.* [< ME. *cheke, cheoke, choke,* < AS. *ceáce,* also *ceácer,* ONorth. *ceica,* Mercian *cēke* = OFries. *kēke* = MLG. *kake, keke,* LG. *kack, kek,* cheek-bone = MD. *kake,* D. *kaak,* cheek, jaw, = Sw. *käk,* jaw. Origin uncertain; in one view derived from AS. *ceówan,* etc., chew (see *chew*, and cf. *charel*, jaw, *chafl, chaps*[2] = *chap*[3], jaw, and ult. *jowl*, from the same source), but the mode of formation is not clear.] **1.** Either of the two sides of the face below the eyes.

Human *cheeks,*
Channels for tears.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 31.

2. Something regarded as resembling the human cheek in form or position; one of two pieces, as of an instrument, apparatus, framework, etc., which form corresponding sides or which are double and alike. Specifically (*a*) In *founding,* one of the side-parts of a flask consisting of more than two parts. (*b*) In *mining,* one of the walls of a vein. [North. Eng.] (*c*) One of the sides of an embrasure. (*d*) One of the jaws of a vise. (*e*) One of the expanded sides of the eye of a hammer, designed to give a better hold to the handle. A hammer so made is said to be *in cheek.* (*f*) One of the side pieces of a gun-carriage, on which the trunnion immediately rest. See cut under *gun-carriage.* (*g*) One of the shears or bed bars of a lathe, on which the puppets rest. (*h*) One of the side-pieces of a window frame. (*i*) One of the projections on the side of a mast, on which the trestle-trees rest. (*j*) The solid part of a timber on the side of a mortise. (*k*) One of the branches of a bridle bit. (*l*) In the *manage,* that portion of the bit outside of the horse's mouth. Also called *check.* (*m*) One of the sides of a pillow block, which hold the boxing. (*n*) One of the standards or supports, arranged in pairs, of the copperplate printing-press and many similar machines. (*o*) The handle of a balance or pair of scales. *E. Phillips,* 1706. (*p*) One of two or more projecting, buttress-like pieces of a wall.

The gatehouse presents two lateral *cheeks* of wall projecting on either side of the bridge and thus forming a covered way. *G. T. Clark,* Military Architecture, II. 52.

(*q*) The miter sill of a lock gate. (*r*) *Naut.,* one of the pieces of a block which form the sides of the sheil.

3†. A check-bone; a jaw-bone.

A thousand men he slow eek with his hond,
And had no wepen but an asses *cheek.*
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 48.

4. In *entom.*, the gena, or that part of an insect's head which lies between the eye and the mouth-cavity. This region sometimes becomes very prominent, as in certain of the *Diptera.*—**5.** The edible portion of the large sea-chub, *Mactra solidissima.* [Cape Cod.]—**6.** Cool confidence; brazen-faced impudence; an impudent or self-confident manner: as, he has plenty of *cheek.* [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"You don't know how willing she may be to overlook everything that is past."

"If she were, I am not fit to go near her. I couldn't have the *cheek* to try." *W. Black,* Princess of Thule.

7. Share; portion; allowance. [Eng., colloq. or vulgar.]

I remember the time when I have drunk to my own *cheek* above two quarts between dinner and breakfast. *Trollope.*

Cheek by jowl, with cheeks close together; exceedingly intimate.

We are your honest neighbours, the cobbler, smith, and butcher, that have so often sat snoring *check by jall* with your signiory in rug at midnight.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, ii. 1.

Sit thee down, and have no shame,
Check by jowl, and knee by knee:
What care I for any name?
What for order or degree?
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Cheeks and ears†, a head-dress worn in England in the seventeenth century.

cheek (chēk), *v. t.* [< *cheek, n.*] **1†.** To bring up to the cheek.

His pike *check'd,* to guard the tun
He must not taste. *Cotton,* Epistles.

2. To face; confront in a bold or impudent manner; assail with impudent or insulting language. [Slang.]

What does he come here *checking* us for? *Dickens.*

[Sometimes with an indefinite *it* for the object.

They . . . persuaded me to go and beg with them, but I couldn't *check it.* *Mayhew.*

Just you *check it* out and say it was a lie!
The Century, XXVIII. 549.]

cheek-band (chēk'band), *n.* **1.** Part of a head-dress passing under the chin and covering the cheeks. The head-dress of women in the thirteenth century in Europe consisted of a broad band or folded kerchief passing from the top of the head to the chin, and covering both cheeks, over which was worn the veil, and sometimes a round cap. Also called *chin band.*

2. Same as *cheek-strap.*

cheek-blade (chēk'blād), *n.* The cheek-bone. [Scotch.]

cheek-block (chēk'blok), *n.* A pulley attached to the side of an object which itself forms one cheek of the pulley-block, the other being formed by the strap or piece which secures the block.

Cheek-blocks are half shells which bolt against a mast or spar. *Qualtrough,* Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

cheek-bone (chēk'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *chekebon, chekbone,* etc., < AS. *ceácbán* (= D. *kaakbeen*), *ceáce,* cheek, + *bán,* bone.] **1.** The malar bone, forming the prominence below the outer angle of the eye. Persons, or races, in whom this bone is specially prominent are said to have "high cheek-bones." It also becomes prominent in emaciated or hollow-cheeked persons, from the absorption of the fat of the soft parts of the cheek. See cuts under *orbit* and *skull.*

2. The superior maxillary or upper jaw-bone, forming most of the bony basis of the upper jaw.

cheek-lap†, *n.* [ME.] A jaw.

A cokedril, . . . a beest of foure feete, hauynge the nether *cheek-lap* vnmenable, and meuynge the ouere.
Wyclif, Lev. xi. 29 (Oxf.).

A founden checkloun, that is, the *checklap* of an asse.
Wyclif, Judges xv. 15 (Oxf.).

cheek-piece (chēk'pēs), *n.* **1.** A part of anything forming a cheek, or a piece intended to protect or cover a cheek. Specifically—**2.** In *armor,* that part of a defensive head-covering which defends the cheeks. (*a*) The fixed wing, forming one piece with the skull-piece, or firmly riveted to it, separated by the eye-opening from the nasal, such as are common in representations of Greek warriors and in medieval helmets before 1250. (*b*) A movable plate, such as was attached to the Roman legionary helmet by a hinge, or a similar piece used with modes of mail, serving as a chin strap while also protecting the cheek. In modern cavalry helmets the chin strap answers this purpose.

cheek-pouch (chēk'pouch), *n.* A special dilatation of the skin or of the skin and mucous membrane of the cheek, forming a pouch or bag outside the teeth, in many animals, as monkeys, squirrels, and various other rodents. An *external cheek-pouch* is a reduplication of the skin of the cheeks, entirely outside the mouth, lined with fur, forming a bag, as in the rodents of the family *Geomyidæ* (which see). In the case of ordinary cheek-pouches, the entrance is in the cavity of the mouth; but the opening of external cheek-pouches is entirely outside the mouth.

cheek-strap (chēk'strap), *n.* In *saddlery,* a strap of a bridle or head-stall passing down the side of a horse's head. Also called *cheek-band.*

cheek-tooth (chēk'tōth), *n.* A molar tooth or grinder. [Rare.]

He hath the *cheek-teeth* of a great lion. Joel i. 6.

cheeky (chē'ki), *a.* [< *cheek, n.*, 6, + *-y*[1].] Impudent; brazen-faced; presumptuous; self-confident: as, he is a *cheeky* little fellow. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

"You will find, Sir," said Lev, "that these men in this here hut are a rougher lot than you think for; very like they'll be *cheeky.*" *H. Kingsley,* Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

cheela[1], **chela**[2] (chē'lä), *n.* [< Hind. *chelā,* a pupil, a disciple, a slave brought up in the house.] A pupil.

cheela[2] (chē'lä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The name of a species of Indian eagle, *Spizaetus cheela.*

cheelaship (chē'lä-ship), *n.* [< *cheela*[1] + *-ship.*] The state, quality, or condition of a cheela. Also *chelaship.*

cheep (chēp), *v.* [< *chip*[2], *chipper*[3], *chipping-bird;* also *cheet* and *peep,* all ult. imitative of a thin crisp sound.] **I.** *intrans.* To peep, as a chick; chirp; squeak; creak; make a sound resembling "cheep."

The maxim of the Douglases, that it was "better to hear the lark sing than the mouse *cheep,*" hence, was adopted by every border chief. *Scott.*

In a minute we were ahead of the brig with our tow-rope taut, and our ears *cheeping* bravely as they ground against the thole-pins. *W. C. Russell,* Sailor's Sweetheart, xvi.

II. *trans.* To utter in a chirping or peeping tone; pipe; chirp.

O Swallow, Swallow, if I could follow, and light
Upon her lattice, I would pipe and trill,
And *cheep* and twitter twenty million loves.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

They [birds] *cheep* a good-morning to one another in soft, cheerful voices. *The Century,* XXVI. 487.

cheep (chēp), *n.* [< *cheep, v.*] A squeak, as of a mouse; a chirp; hence, a creak.

Come, screw the pegs in tuneful *cheep.* *Burns.*

cheeper (chē'pėr), *n.* One who or that which cheeps, as a young chick; specifically, among sportsmen, the young of the grouse and some other game-birds.

cheer[1] (chēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chear;* < ME. *chere,* the face, look, demeanor, also, occasionally (*ghad* or *fair* being understood), friendly reception or entertainment, < OF. *chere, chiere,* F. *chère* (> It. *cera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cara,* the face, look, < ML. *cara,* the face, < Gr. *κάρα,* the head, = Skt. *çíras,* the head, akin to L. *cerebrum,* the brain. See *cerebrum.*] **1†.** The face; countenance.

In the sweat of thi *chere,* or face *chere,* Purv.] thou shalt ete thi breede. *Wyclif,* Gen. iii. 19 (Oxf.).

But he that king with eyen wrothe,
His *chere* awaiward for me caste.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 46.

2†. Look; demeanor.

And he lowted his lege with a low *chere,*
And graunted to go with a goode wille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1778.

Ech rackle dede and ech unbrideled *chere.*
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 429.

3. Expression of countenance, as noting the state of feeling. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Be symple of *chiere,* cast nat thyn ye [eye] aside,
Agenst the post lete nat thy lak abyde.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Our dole more deadly looks than dying;
Balms, and gums, and heavy *cheers,*
Sacred vials fill'd with tears,
And clamours through the wild air flying!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 5.

A moment changed that ladye's *cheer,*
Gush'd to her eye the unbidden tear.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 22.

4. State or temper of the mind as indicated by expression or demeanor; state of feeling or spirits.

Son, be of good *cheer:* thy sins be forgiven thee. Mat. ix. 2.

He ended; and his words their drooping *cheer*
Enlighten'd, and their languished hope revived.
Milton, P. L., vi. 196.

5. A state of gladness or joy; gaiety; animation.

I have not that alacrity of spirit,
Nor *cheer* of mind, that I was wont to have.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

Naked I go and void of *cheer.* *Tennyson,* Two Voices.

6. That which makes cheerful or promotes good spirits; entertainment; provisions for a feast; viands; fare.

We return'd to London, having been treated with all sorts of *cheere* and noble freedom by that most religious and vertuous lady. *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 22, 1685.

The Tonquineers in general are very free to their visitants, treating them with the best *cheer* they are able to procure. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 83.

7. A shout of joy, encouragement, applause, or acclamation.

Welcome her, thundering *cheer* of the street!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandra.

Loud was the *cheer* which, full and clear, swept round the silent bay. *Whittier,* Cassandra Southwick.

8. Fortune; luck; also, report; tidings.

What *cheer?* *Shak.,* Tempest, I. 1.

Shipmet, what *cheer?* *Dickens,* Dombey and Son.

To do or **make** (one) **cheer†,** to entertain (one) in a friendly manner.

Thy honourable queene *doth* him *cheere.*
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2451.

To make good cheer†, to make entertainment; be festive; be cheerful.

And array the to *make gode cheer,* and to yeve grete yeftes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 60.

cheer[2] (chēr), *v.* [< ME. *cheren,* < *chere,* cheer: see the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dispel despondency, sorrow, or apathy from; cause to rejoice; gladden; make cheerful: often with *up.*

Cheer thy heart, and be not thou dismayed.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I'll minister all cordials now to you,
Because I'll *cheer* you *up,* sir.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 1.

Sing, little bird! thy note shall *cheer*
The sadness of the dying year.
O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

2†. To cure; recover.

Achilles thurgh chaunse was *cherit* of his wond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10416.

3. To incite; encourage.

Here's the heart that triumphs in their death,
And *cheers* these hands that slew thy sire and brother,
To execute the like upon thyself.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

He *cheer'd* the dogs to follow her who fled.
Dryden, Theodore and Honora, l. 123.

4. To salute with shouts of joy or cheers; applaud: as, to *cheer* a public speaker. —**Syn. 1.** To inspirit, comfort, console, solace, enliven, animate, exhilarate.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be in any state or temper of mind; fare.

How *cheer'st* thou, Jessica? *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To grow cheerful; cast off gloom or despondency; become glad or joyous: often with *up*.

At sight of thee my gloomy soul *cheers up*. *Philips.*
Come Annie, come, *cheer up* before I go. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

3. To utter a cheer or shout of acclamation or joy.

And even the ranks of Tuscany
Could scarce forbear to *cheer*. *Macaulay*, Horatius, st. 60.

4. To fare; prosper.

If thou *cheer* well to thy supper,
Of mine thou takes no care.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 100).

cheer[2†], *n.* and *n.* [ME. *cheere, chere,* < OF. *chere, chiere,* F. *chère* = Pr. *car* = Sp. Pg. It. *cara,* < L. *cara,* dear, loved, loving, precious, costly; see *caress, cherish,* and *charity.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Dear; loved.

Archilogon, the choise knight, was *chere* to his faider.
The noble Duke Nestor, that moyet full sore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10564.

A lond more *cheere* to thee of alle.
Wyclif, Wisdom, xii. 7 (Oxf.).

2. Worthy; fit.

The *chere* men of lond.
Robert of Gloucester (ed. Hearne), p. 166.
He chese hym a *chere* man, the charge for to beire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

II. *n.* A dear one; a friend.

Then Achilles to that *cheer* [Telephus, his companion] chiefely can say.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5286.

cheer[3], *n.* English dialectal and former literary form of *chair.* *Shak.*, Hamlet (folio ed., 1623).

cheer[4] (chēr), *n.* [Native name.] A name of Wallich's pheasant, *Phasianus wallichi.*

The *cheer* . . . is a native of the western Himmalehs to the borders of Nepal. . . . The *cheer* is a local species, dwelling at from 6000 to 8000 feet of elevation and haunting grassy hills covered with oak and pine.
Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 221.

cheerer (chēr'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who gives cheer or utters cheers; one who or that which gladdens.

Thou *cheerer* of our days.
Watton, Hymn on the Birth of Prince Charles.

2. A glass of spirit and warm water. [Prov. Eng.]

cheerful (chēr'fūl), *a.* [< *cheer, n.,* + *-ful,* 1.] **1.** Of good cheer; having good spirits; gay; lively: said of persons.

You do look, my son, in a moyl'd sort,
As if you were dismay'd: be *cheerful*, sir.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

True piety is *cheerful* as the day,
Will weep indeed and heave a pitying groan
For others' woes, but smiles upon her own.
Cowper, Truth, l. 177.

2. Cordially willing; genial in action; hearty; ungrudging.

God loveth a *cheerful* giver. 2 Cor. ix. 7.

A *cheerful*-giving hand, as I think, madam,
Requires a heart as *cheerful*.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 1.

3. Characterized by or expressive of good spirits; associated with agreeable feelings; lively; animated: as, *cheerful* songs.

A merry heart maketh a *cheerful* countenance. Prov. xv. 13.

If what you sent me last be the product of your melancholy, what may I not expect from your more *cheerful* hours? *Gray*, Letters, I. 8.

A man he seems of *cheerful* yesterdays
And confident to-morrows.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vii.

4. Promoting or causing cheerfulness; gladdening; animating; genial: as, the *cheerful* sun; a *cheerful* fire.

In the afternoon to Mr. Lawrence's church, a new and *cheerful* pile. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 28, 1682.

He now hears with pain
Now oysters cry'd, nor sighs for *cheerful* ale.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

=**Syn.** Lightsome, gleeful, blithe, airy, sprightly, jocund, jolly, buoyant. See *cheery.*

cheerfully (chēr'fūl-i), *adv.* In a cheerful manner. (*a*) With pleasure, animation, or good spirits. (*b*) With alacrity or willingness; readily.

The Corporal did not approve of the orders, but most *cheerfully* obeyed them. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ix. 20.

cheerfulness (chēr'fūl-nes), *n.* [< *cheerful* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being cheerful. (*a*) A state of moderate joy or gaiety.

Health is the condition of wisdom, and the sign is *cheerfulness* — an open and noble temper. *Emerson*, Success.

(*b*) Alacrity; readiness; geniality.

He that sheweth mercy, with *cheerfulness*. Rom. xii. 8.

=**Syn.** *Mirth, Cheerfulness, etc. See mirth.*

cheerily (chēr'i-li), *adv.* In a cheery manner; with cheerfulness; with good spirits; heartily: as, to set to work *cheerily.*

Come, *cheerily*, boys, about our business.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer.

cheeriness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* [< *cheery* + *-ness.*] The quality or state of being cheery; cheerfulness; gaiety and good humor: as, his *cheeriness* was constant.

He [Bryant] fills the mind with the breezy *cheeriness* of springtime. *D. J. Hill*, Bryant, p. 303.

cheering (chēr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cheer*[1], *v.*] Imparting joy or gladness; enlivening; encouraging; animating: as, *cheering* news.

The sacred sun . . . diffused his *cheering* ray. *Pope.*

cheeringly (chēr'ing-li), *adv.* In a cheering manner.

cheerishness† (chēr'ish-nes), *n.* [< **cherish* (not used; < *cheer*[1] + *-ish*[1]) + *-ness.*] Cheerfulness. [Rare.]

There is no Christianduty that is not to be seasoned and set off with *cheerishness*. *Milton*, Divorce.

cheerless (chēr'les), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-less.*] Without joy, gladness, or comfort; gloomy; destitute of anything to enliven or animate the spirits.

All's *cheerless*, dark, and deadly. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

cheerlessly (chēr'les-li), *adv.* In a cheerless manner; dolefully.

The loneliness of the situation, the night, the uncertainty cloaking the object of his coming, all affected him *cheerlessly*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 403.

cheerlessness (chēr'les-nes). [< *cheerless* + *-ness.*] The state of being cheerless.

cheerly†[1] (chēr'li), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Gay; cheerful; not gloomy.

Hurdles to weave, and *cheerly* shelters raise.
Dyer, The Fleece, i.

Their habitations both more comfortable and more *cheerly* in winter. *Bacon*, Wisdom of God.

cheerly[1] (chēr'li), *adv.* [< *cheerly*[1], *a.*] Cheerily; cheerfully; heartily; briskly.

Lusty, young, and *cheerly* drawing breath.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

cheerly[2]†, *adv.* [< ME. *cherli, cherecliche, cherlich*; < *cheer*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Lovingly; tenderly.

The cherl ful *cherli* that child tok in his armes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

And Achilles the choise kyng *cherly* he prayit,
To fet the lorde home his pyler for lewte of hym,
That woundit was wickedly to the wale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5265.

2. Worthily; fitly.

Cherlich [var. *cherlich*] as a cheuetern his chaubre to holden. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 583.

cheerup[1] (chēr'up), *v. t.* [For *cheer up*; suggested by *chirrup*, which in turn is sometimes changed to *cheerup*: see *cheerup*[2] and *chirp*[1].] To make cheerful; enliven. [Rare.]

To drink a *cheerupping* cup. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

cheerup[2] (chēr'up), *v. i.* [A variation of *chirrup*, ult. of *chirp*[1], q. v. Cf. *cheerup*[1].] To chirrup; chirp.

cheery (chēr'i), *a.* [< *cheer*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Showing cheerfulness or good spirits; blithe; gay; sprightly; jocund: as, a *cheery* tone of voice; always *cheery* and in good humor.

They were set in their places, and were a little *cheery* after their journey. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 315.

And though you be weary,
We'll make your heart *cheery*
And welcome our Charlie
And his loyal train.
Jacobite Song, Come o'er the Stream, Charlie.

On what I've seen or pondered, sad or *cheery*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiv. 11.

2. Having power to make gay; promoting cheerfulness; enlivening.

Come, let us hie, and quaff a *cheery* bowl.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 9.

The house had that pleasant aspect of life which is like the *cheery* expression of comfortable activity in the human countenance. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

One [painting] is constrained, sad, depressing, autumnal; the other free, *cheery*, summer like.
T. Hill, True Order of Studies, p. 136.

=**Syn.** *Cheerful, Cheery.* When *cheerful* means producing cheer, it is only by what seems distinct metonymy, as in such phrases as 'the *cheerful* beams of the sun,' 'a *cheerful* fire.' *Cheery* is coming into increasing use, representing cheerfulness in its more active forms or manifestations, and especially that cheerfulness which is contagious.

What then so *cheerful* as the holly-tree?
Southey, The Holly-Tree.

It was like a north-west wind in summer to get your *cheery* little letter of interest and memory.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 431.

cheest. Preterit of *chese*[1], the common Middle English form of *choose.*

Chaucer.

cheese[1] (chēz), *n.* [< ME. *chese,* < AS. *cēse, cȳse,* also *cȳse* = OS. *kāsi, kāsi* = OFries. *tzāse* = D. *kaas* = MLG. *kēse,* LG. *kese* = OHG. *chāsi,* MHG. *kæse,* G. *käse* = Sp. *queso* = Pg. *queijo* = It. *cacio* (also prob. = Ir. *cais* = Gael. *caise* = W. *caws*), cheese, < L. *caseus,* ML. *exasus,* cheese. See *caseus, etc.* The Scand. word is different: Icel. *ostr* = Sw. Dan. *ost,* cheese.] **1.** The curd or casein of milk, coagulated by rennet or some acid, separated from the serum or whey, and pressed in a vat, hoop, or mold. All the acids separate the cheese from the whey; neutral salts, and likewise all earthy and metallic salts, produce the same effect; but rennet, which is made by macerating in water a piece of the last stomach of a calf, salted and dried for this purpose, is most efficient. The flowers of the *Galium verum*, or yellow lady's bedstraw, and the juice of the fig tree very readily coagulate milk. There are many kinds of cheese, which differ from one another according to the quality of the milk employed and the mode of preparation. *Soft cheese*, such as cream-cheese, Bath and Yorkshire cheese, will not keep long. *Hard cheese*, as the shire, Gloucester, Cheddar, Parmesan, and Dutch, can be kept a long time. There is also an intermediate class, as Gruyère, Stilton, etc. Cheese is composed of from 30 to 50 per cent. of water, 20 to 35 per cent. of casein, 18 to 30 per cent. of fat, and 4 to 6 per cent. of mineral matter.

2. A mass of pomace or ground apples pressed together in a cider-press. —**3.** The inflated appearance of a gown or petticoat resulting from whirling round and making a low courtesy, supposed to resemble a large cheese; hence, a low courtesy.

What more reasonable thing could she do than amuse herself with making *cheeses*? that is, whirling round . . . until the petticoat is inflated like a balloon and then sinking into a curtsey. *De Quincey*, Autobiographic Sketches, vi.

It was such a deep ceremonial curtsey as you never see at present. She and her sister both made those *cheeses* in compliment to the new-comer, and with much stately nicety. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xxiii.

4. *pl.* Same as *cheese-cake*, 3. —**Banbury cheese,** a cheese formerly made at Banbury, England, and supposed to be dry, with a thick rind. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. —**Brickbat cheese,** a cheese made chiefly in Wiltshire, England, of new milk and cream, and sold in square pieces. —**Brie cheese,** a soft, salted, white cream-cheese made in the region about the city of Meaux, in the district of Brie, France. —**Camembert cheese,** a rich sweet cream cheese of a yellowish color, made in the region about the village of Camembert in Normandy. —**Chalk for cheese.** See *chalk.* —**Cheddar cheese,** a rich fine-flavored cheese made at Cheddar in Somersetshire, England. —**Cottage cheese,** a preparation of pressed curds, made without rennet, and served with salt or sugar and cream. Also called *Dutch cheese, pot cheese,* and *smearcase* (Dutch *smeerkaas*). [U. S.] —**Cream-cheese,** (*a*) A cheese of soft, buttery consistency, such as the Brie and Neufchatel cheeses. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese.* —**Dunlop cheese,** a cheese made in Ayrshire, Scotland. —**Dutch cheese,** (*a*) A small, hard cheese, made in globular molds from skimmed milk. The outside is colored red with a preparation of madder. (*b*) Same as *cottage cheese.* —**Filled cheese,** a trade-name for adulterated cheese. —**Gloucestershire cheese,** a rich mild variety of cheese, of two qualities, *single* and *double*. The former contains half and the latter all the cream of the milk. —**Groaning cheese!,** a cheese forming part of the blithement or entertainment provided at the birth and christening of a child.

It is customary at Oxford to cut what we in the North call the *Groaning Cheese* in the Middle when the Child is born, and so, by degrees, form with it a large Kind of Ring, through which the Child is put on the Day of Christening Day. *Bowman's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 403.

—**Gruyère cheese,** a kind of cheese made in the Jura region of both Switzerland and France, and also among the Vosges mountains: so called from Gruyères, canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. The curd is pressed in large and comparatively shallow cylindrical molds, and while in the mold is heavily salted during a month or more. The cheese is intermediate between the hard and the soft cheeses, is of a pale-yellowish color, and is traversed by abundant air bubbles and passages. —**Limburger cheese,** a cheese made at Herve, near Limburg in Belgium, and imitated in the United States. It is eaten in a state of putrefaction. —**Lincolnshire cheese,** a small soft cheese made of new milk and cream. —**Neufchâtel cheese,** cream thickened by heat and then pressed in a small mold, made at Neufchâtel-en-Bray in Normandy. It is esteemed a great delicacy. —**Parmesan cheese,** a hard, dry, grating, and highflavored Italian cheese colored with saffron. A considerable degree of heat is used in its manufacture. —**Pineapple cheese,** a hard yellow cheese molded into somewhat the form of a pineapple. —**Pont l'Evêque cheese,** an esteemed soft cream cheese of much the character of Neufchâtel cheese, made about Pont l'Evêque in Normandy. —**Pot-cheese.** Same as *cottage cheese.* —**Roquefort cheese,** a French cheese made at Roquefort in Guienne, from the milk of ewes. When sufficiently dried and compacted the cheeses are placed in a room of a deep cavern in the limestone rock at Roquefort, in which the temperature is always about 40° F. While in the cave the cheeses are salted, and the mold which forms upon them is scraped off from time to time, passing successively in color, in the course of about 40 days, from white through blue to a reddish tint, when the cheese is ready for use. —**Sage or green cheese,** cheese colored by means of sage or other leaves. In Scotland lovage-seeds are also added. —**Slipcoat cheese,** a rich variety of cheese made from milk

warm from the cow; it resembles white butter. *Simmonds.* — **Stilton cheese**, a solid, rich, white English cheese, originally made at Stilton in Huntingdonshire, but now made chiefly in Leicestershire.

cheese[2] (chēz), *n.* [Appar., through Anglo-Ind. or, less prob., Gipsy use, < Hind. (< Pers.) *chīz*, a thing, anything.] The thing; the correct or proper thing; the finished or perfect thing: always with the definite article. [Slang.]

Some years ago the mashers of the day indulged in a slang expression by speaking of what pleased them as "being quite *the cheese*." A friend who had just returned from India after forty years' absence from England used this phrase to me, prefacing his remarks by the words "as we should say in India," and was not a little astonished to learn that the Hindo-tani word *chīz*, thing, had taken root for a season in England.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 446.

cheesebowl (chēz'bōl), *n.* [< ME. *cheesbolle*, *chesbolle*, poppy, appar. < *chese*, cheese, + *bolle*, bowl, as if named from the likeness of the capsule in shape to a round cheese; but the formation is uncertain.] The poppy, *Papaver Rhœas*, etc. Also *chasbour*.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleeping *chasbour*. *Drummond*, 1790.

cheese-cake (chēz'kāk), *n.* [< ME. *cheese-cake* (cf. D. *kaaskoek*), < *chese*, cheese, + *cake*[1].] **1.** A cake filled with a jelly made of soft curds, sugar, butter, eggs, etc. **2.** A small cake made in various ways and with a variety of ingredients: as, lemon *cheese-cake*, orange *cheese-cake*, apple *cheese-cake*, etc.

As soon as the tarts and *cheese-cakes* made their appearance, he quitted his seat and stood aloof.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

3. *pl.* A name with children for the immature fruit of the common mallow, *Malva rotundifolia* and *M. sylvestris*, on account of its shape. Also *cheeses*.

cheese-cement (chēz'se-ment'), *n.* A kind of glue, probably casein and an alkaline carbonate, used for mending broken glass and crockery, joining wood that is exposed to the wet, etc.

cheese-cloth (chēz'klôth), *n.* A coarse cotton fabric of an open texture, used in cheese-making for wrapping the cheese. It is also used for other purposes, as for a ground for embroidery, etc., and, when made with a finer texture, for women's gowns.

cheese-fat (chēz'fat), *n.* Same as *cheese-vat*. *Scott.*

cheese-fly (chēz'flī), *n.* A small black dipterous insect bred in cheese, the *Piophila casei*, of the family *Muscidæ*, to which the house-fly, blow-fly, etc., belong. It has a very extensible ovipositor, which it can sink to a great depth in the cracks of cheese, where it lays its eggs. The maggot, well known as the *cheese-hopper*, is furnished with two horny claw-shaped mandibles, which it uses both for digging into the cheese and for moving itself, having no feet. It has two pairs of spiracles, one pair near the head and the other near the tail, so that when one is obstructed the other can be used. In leaping it first brings itself into the form of a circle, and then by a jerk projects itself from twenty to thirty times its own length.

Cheese-fly and Cheese-hopper (*Piophila casei*).

a, maggot, extended; *b*, *c*, same, in leaping positions; *d*, *e*, hopper and fly, magnified; *g*, *f*, fly, natural size, with wings expanded and folded.

cheese-hoop (chēz'hōp), *n.* A wooden cylinder in which curds are pressed to drive out the whey.

cheese-hopper (chēz'hop'ėr), *n.* The maggot of the cheese-fly. Also called *cheese-maggot*.

cheese-knife (chēz'nīf), *n.* **1.** A wooden spatula used to break down the curd in the process of cheese-making. — **2.** A curved knife or scoop used to cut cheese at the table.

cheeselip, cheeselep (chēz'lip, -lep), *n.* [Also *cheeslip*, *cheslip*; < ME. *cheslepe*, *cheslippe*, < AS. *ċȳslyfb*, *ċȳslyb* (= OD. *kaeslibbe*, D. *kaaslob* = OHG. *chæslluppa*, MHG. *kæselupe*, G. *käselappe*, *käslappe*), rennet, < *ċēse*, cheese, + *lyb*, a drug, poison, = OHG. *luppa*, deadly juice, = Icel. *lyf*, medicine, = Goth. *lubja*, poison. Cf. Dan. *ostelöbe*, rennet, < *ost*, cheese, + *löbe*, rennet.] **1.** Rennet. — **2.** A bag in which rennet for cheese is kept. — **3.** The hog-lonse. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cheese-maggot (chēz'mag'ot), *n.* Same as *cheese-hopper*.

cheese-maker (chēz'mā'kėr), *n.* The *Withania coagulans*, a solanaceous shrub of Afghanistan and northern India, the fruit of which has the property of coagulating milk, and is employed instead of rennet, the latter being objectionable to the natives on religious grounds.

cheese-mite (chēz'mīt), *n.* A mite of the family *Acaridæ* and subfamily *Tyroglyphinæ*, *Tyroglyphus* (formerly *Acarus*) *siro*. It occurs not only in cheese, but in flour, when it is known as the *flour-mite*, and in milk, when it is called the *milk mite*.

cheese-mold (chēz'mōld), *n.* A mold or form in which cheese is pressed.

cheesemonger (chēz'mung'gėr), *n.* One who deals in or sells cheese.

cheese-pale (chēz'pāl), *n.* A sharp instrument of a semicircular concave form, like a small scoop, for piercing cheese to sample it. Also called *cheese-scoop* and *cheese-taster*.

cheese-paring (chēz'pār ing), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A paring of the rind of cheese. — **2.** Hence, figuratively, a mean or parsimonious disposition or practice.

II. *a.* Meanly economical; parsimonious: as, *cheese-paring* economy.

cheese-press (chēz'pres), *n.* A press for expelling the whey from curds in cheese-making. The curds are placed in a cheese-hoop and this is put in the press. In one form of press a vacuum is created below the cheese-hoop, and the pressure of the atmosphere drives the whey out. In more common forms, screws, toggle-joints, and other devices are used to obtain pressure.

cheese-rennet (chēz'ren"et), *n.* [< *cheese* + *rennet*. Cf. AS. *ċȳs-gerunn*, rennet.] A name given to the yellow lady's-bedstraw, *Galium verum*, used for coagulating milk. See *cheese*[1], 1. Also called *cheese-running*.

cheese-room (chēz'rūm), *n.* [< *cheese* + *-room* in *mushroom*.] The common name in some parts of England of the horse-mushroom, *Agaricus arvensis*.

cheese-running (chēz'run'ing), *n.* Same as *cheese-rennet*.

cheese-scoop (chēz'skōp), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-taster (chēz'tas'tėr), *n.* Same as *cheese-pale*.

cheese-toaster (chēz'tōs'tėr), *n.* **1.** A fork, broach, or other contrivance for toasting cheese before a fire. Hence — **2.** A sword. [Slang.]

With a good oaken sapling he dusted his doublet, for all his golden *cheese toaster*.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, I. 126.

I'll drive my *cheese-toaster* through his body.
Thackeray, Virginians, x.

cheese-turner (chēz'tėr'nėr), *n.* A shelf upon which cheeses are placed while ripening, and so arranged that by turning it they can be inverted.

cheese-vat (chēz'vat), *n.* [Also written *cheese-fat*, and formerly, by corruption, *chesford*; < ME. *cheesfat*, < AS. *ċēsfæt* (= MLG. *kesevat* = D. *kaasvat* = MLG. *kesevat*, LG. *kēsfat*, *kesefat* = G. *käsefass*), < *ċēse*, cheese, + *fæt*, fat, vat: see *fat*[2] and *vat*.] The vat or case in which curds are confined for pressing.

cheesiness (chē'zi-nes), *n.* [< *cheesy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being cheesy, or resembling cheese in consistence, taste, or odor.

cheesy (chē'zi), *a.* [< *cheese*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having the consistence, taste, odor, etc., of cheese; resembling cheese in any respect; caseous. — **Cheesy degeneration** or **transformation**, caseous degeneration (which see, under *caseous*).

cheet (chēt), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *cheep*.] To utter or cry out.

cheetah, cheetah, *n.* See *chetah*.

cheetal (chē'tal), *n.* [Hind. *chītal*.] The common spotted deer of India, *Cervus axis*.

chef (shef), *n.* [ME. *chef*, var. of *chief*, < OF. *chef*, mod. F. *chef*, head: see *chief*.] **1†.** An obsolete form of *chief*. — **2.** [Mod.] A head or chief; specifically, a head cook, etc. — **3.** A reliquary in the shape of a human head with or without the shoulders, either standing alone or placed upon a substructure or base, formerly made to receive the whole or a portion of the head of a saint or martyr. Chefs were commonly made of metal, as copper, fashioned by the repoussé process, gilded, chased, and otherwise ornamented; but they were sometimes carved in wood and covered with thin plates of silver or gold. See cut in next column. **Chef d'attaque**, the leader of an orchestra (first violin) or of a chorus. **Chef d'orchestre.** (*a*) The leader of an orchestra. (*b*) The director or conductor of an orchestra.

chef-d'œuvre (she-dē'vr), *n.*; pl. *chefs-d'œuvre* (she-dē'vr). [F., a trial-piece, a masterpiece: *chef*, head; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *œuvre*, < OF. *oevre*, *ovre*, < L. *opera*, work: see *chief*, *n.*[1], and *manœuvre*, *manure*.] A masterpiece; a superlatively fine work in art, literature, etc.

The contest of Ajax and Ulysses, for the arms of Achilles, in one of the latter Books of the Metamorphoses, is a *chef-d'œuvre* of rhetoric, considering its metrical form.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

chefet, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *chief*.

chefford (chef'ord), *n.* A dry measure formerly used at Archangel, equal to about two United States bushels.

cheft (cheft), *n.* Same as *chaft*.

chego (cheg'ō), *n.* A unit of weight for pearls in Goa. It seems to be from an eighth to a quarter of a carat.

chegoe (cheg'ō), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

cheh, *n.* See *chih*.

Cheilanthes (kī-lan'thēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείλος, a lip, + ἄνθος, a flower; in allusion to the form of the indusium.] A genus of ferns having roundish sori at or near the ends of the veins, each sorus being covered by an indusium formed from the reflexed margin of the frond. The genus includes more than fifty species, widely distributed in tropical and temperate zones, the greater number growing in the warmer parts of North and South America.

cheilo-. See *chilo-*.

cheir (kīr), *n.* A shortened form of *Cheiranthus*. The wild cheir is the wallflower, *C. Cheiri*.

Cheiranthus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, a hand, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cruciferæ*, consisting of pubescent herbs or small shrubs with large yellow or purple sweet-scented flowers. The wallflower, *C. Cheiri*, is the best-known species.

cheiro-. See *chiro-*.

cheki, *n.* An obsolete form of *check*[1].

cheke[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *check*.

cheke[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *choke*[1].

chekefull, *a.* An obsolete form of *choke-full*.

chekelatount, *n.* See *cicloton*.

chekelewt, *a.* See *chokelew*.

cheke-matet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checkmate*.

cheken (chek'en), *n.* The Chilian name of a myrtaceous shrub, *Eugenia Cheken*, the bark of which is astringent and is sometimes used as a remedy in catarrh.

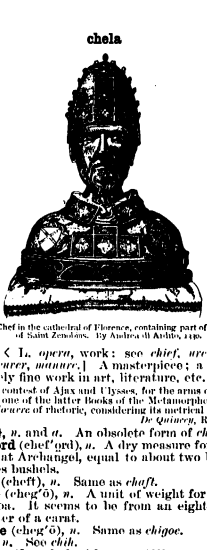
chekert, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *checker*[1].

cheki (che-kē'), *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish unit of weight, probably derived from the Roman pound. Careful determinations at different dates have given the following values in grains troy: 1767, 4,933; 1767, 4,942; 1801, 4,963; 1821, 4,959. It now weighs from 4,942 to 4,943 grains troy, or about 320 grams.

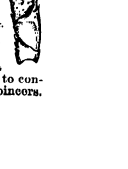
chekiet, *a.* An obsolete form of *checky*.

chekmak (chek'mak), *n.* A Turkish fabric of mixed silk and cotton, with golden threads interwoven.

chela[1] (kē'lä), *n.*; pl. *chelæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. χήλη, a claw, hoof.] **1.** The pair of pincers or nippers, or the so-called claw, which terminates some of the limbs of most *Crustacea*, as crabs and lobsters, formed by an enlarged propodite bearing a movably apposed dactylopodite; the last and penultimate segments of a chelate limb or cheliped so modified as to constitute a prehensile organ like a pair of pincers. [Rare.]



Silver Chef in the cathedral of Florence, containing part of the skull of Saint Zenobius. By Andrea di Arduccio, 1439.



Chela or Claw of Lobster.

A three-jointed appendage, the second joint of which is prolonged in such a manner as to form with the third a pincer or *chela*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 229.

2. The similar nipper- or pincer-like claw terminating the chelicera of an arachnidan, as a scorpion. In these two senses also *chele*.—**3.** [*cap.*] A genus of cyprinoid fishes.

chela[2], *n.* See *chele*[1].

chelandret, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

chelaship, *n.* See *cheelaship*.

chelate (kē'lāt), *a.* [< NL. *chelatus*, < *chela*, q. v.] Having a chela; terminated by a chela or forceps-joint.

By being *chelate*, that is, by having the posterior distal angle of the propodite produced so as to equal the dactylopodite in length, and thus constitute a sort of opposable finger for it. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 370.

Chelate joint or appendage, in *entom.*, one which can be turned back on the supporting part, as the ungues or claws of certain insects.

chelaundret, *n.* An obsolete form of *calandra*.

cheld†, *v. i.* [ME. *chelden*, < AS. **cealdian*, also in comp. *ācealdian*, become cold, < *ceald*, cold: see *cold*, *a.* and *v.*] To become cold; chill.

Rymenhild him gan bihelde,
Hire heorte bigan to *chelde*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1148.

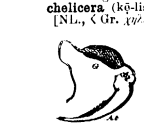
chele[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *chill*[1].

chele[2] (kē'lē), *n.* Same as *chela*[1], 1 and 2.

chelerythria (kel-e-rith'ri-ā), *n.* [NL., as *chelerythr-in* + *-ia*[1].] Chelerythrin.

chelerythrin, **chelerythrine** (kel-e-rith'rin), *n.* [< *Chel(idonium)* + Gr. ἐρυθρός, red, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{17}NO_4$) found in the plants *Chelidonium majus*, *Glaucium luteum*, and *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, and thought to be identical with sanguinarin.

chelicera (kē-lis'e-rā), *n.*; pl. *cheliceræ* (-rē). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + κέρας, a horn.] **1.** One of the anterior pair of appendages of a scorpion; a short, three-jointed organ ending in a prehensile claw. See cut under *scorpion*.—**2.** The corresponding organ in a spider, which terminates in a sharp joint folding down on the preceding one like the blade of a pocket-knife on the handle, and having at its extremity the opening of a poison-gland. This gland is not found in the cheliceræ of the scorpions. These organs are supposed by some naturalists to be the homologues of the antennæ of insects, but others believe that they correspond to the mandibles.



Terminal joint, *ct*, of a Chelicera of a Spider (*Mygale*), with poison-gland, *G*.

In the Arachnida these antennæ are converted into mouth organs; in the Scorpions and Spiders they are known as *cheliceræ*.

Geegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 244.

Also in English form *chelicere*.

cheliceral (kē-lis'e-ral), *a.* [< *chelicera* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a chelicera, or prehensile claw.

The two palpi are developed from the pedipalpal portion of the proboscis; two horny hooks from the *cheliceral* portion; and, finally, the hinder pair of thoracic limbs is added. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 331.

chelicere (kel'i-sēr), *n.* Same as *chelicera*.

cholichnite (ke-lik'nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, a tortoise, + ἴχνος, track, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized impression of a chelonian.

Chelidæ, *n. pl.* See *Chelydidæ*.

chelidon (kel'i-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, also (in allusion to the forking of the swallow's tail) the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, a hollow above the end of the elbow, etc.; = L. *hirundo(n-)*, a swallow.] **1.** In *anat.*, the hollow at the bend of the elbow.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *ornith.*, a genus of swallows, the type of which is the common European housе-swallow, *Chelidon urbica*. *Boie*, 1822.

chelidonia (kel-i-dō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < *Chelidonium*.] Same as *chelidonin*.

chelidonic (kel-i-don'ik), *a.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to plants of the genus *Chelidonium* or celandine; existing in or derived from celandine. **Chelidonic acid**, $C_7H_4O_5$, an acid obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. It crystallizes in silky needles.

chelidonin, chelidonine (kel-i-dō'nin), *n.* [< *Chelidon-ium* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{21}NO_3$) obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*. Also *chelidonia*.

chelidoninic (kel'i-dō-nin'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *chelidonin* + *-ic*.] Derived from plants of the genus *Chelidonium*.—**Chelidoninic acid**, an acid found in *Chelidonium majus*, crystallizing in white rhombohedral prisms.

Chelidonium (kel-i-dō'ni-um), *n.* [NL.: see *celandine*.] A papaveraceous genus of plants, of only two species, of Europe and Asia. *C. majus* is the common celandine. See *celandine*.

chelidonize (kel'i-don-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chelidonized*, ppr. *chelidonizing*. [< Gr. χελιδονίζειν, sing the "swallow-song" (χελιδόνισμα), < χελιδών, a swallow: see *chelidon*.] To sing the "swallow-song"; go from house to house singing and soliciting gifts: a custom among boys in ancient Greece about the time when the swallows returned. [Rare.]

Chelidonomorphæ (kel-i-dō-nō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of ornithological classification, the swallows, considered as a superfamily group of one family, *Hirundinidæ*: synonymous with *Longipennes* of the same author.

Chelidoptera (kel-i-dop'te-rā), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. χελιδών, a swallow, + πτερόν, a wing.] A notable genus of American fissirostral barbets or puff-birds, of the family

Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*).

Bucconidæ, similar to *Monasa* (which see), but with a short square tail, comparatively longer wings, and smaller, slenderer bill. There are two species, *C. tenebrosa* and *C. brasiliensis*, known as the swallow and the large swallow-wing.

chelidoxanthin, chelidoxanthine (kel'i-dok-san'thin), *n.* [< *Chelid(onium)* + Gr. ξανθός, sharp, + ἄνθος, flower, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A neutral bitter principle, crystallizing in small yellow needles, obtained from the plant *Chelidonium majus*.

Chelidræ (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* An improper spelling of *Chelydridæ*.

chelifer (kel'i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *chelifer*, < *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] **1.** One of the *Cheliferidea*; a false scorpion.—**2.** [*cap.*] A genus of pseudoscorpions, typical of the family *Cheliferidæ*, including book-scorpions with two eyes, as *C. cancroides*, a small species often found in musty old books.

Cheliferidæ (kel-i-fer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pseudoscorpions, or false scorpions, of the order *Cheliferidea* or *Pseudoscorpiones*, typified by the genus *Chelifer*. They are minute harmless forms resembling scorpions without tail, but with a body flat and rounded behind and destitute of a tail. They live in moist dark places, and feed chiefly on mites and wood-lice.

Cheliferidea (kel'i-fe-rid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelifer*, 2, + *-idea*.] An order of the class *Arachnida*, containing the false scorpions or pseudoscorpions, having the abdomen segmented, indistinctly separated from the cephalothorax, and without the appendage with its poisonous sting which characterizes the true scorpions. The maxillary palpi or pedipalpi are longer than the thoracic limbs, and end in a chela or pincer-like prehensile claw. There are two families, the *Obisiidæ* with four eyes, and the *Cheliferidæ* with two eyes. The order includes the book scorpions. Generally called *Pseudoscorpiones*.

Like the Spiders the *Cheliferidea* are provided with silk-glands, and unlike the Scorpions, which they externally resemble, they have neither a postabdomen nor poison-glands. They breathe by tracheæ. These Arachnids are of small size, and are found chiefly in caverns and damp places in temperate countries. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 95.

cheliferous (kē-lif'e-rus), *a.* [As *chelifer* + *-ous*.] Having chelæ; said of the chelate limbs of crustaceans, and of animals which have chelæ.—**Cheliferous abdomen**, one furnished at the apex with strong and thick forceps, somewhat resembling the great claw of a scorpion.—**Cheliferous sisters**, the cursorial legged crustaceans of the genus *Panaia*.

cheliform (kē'li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form of a chela, cheliped, or chelicera; like the great claw of a lobster or crab; pincer-like.

chelingue (che-lingg'), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *masoola-boat*.

cheliped (kē'li-ped), *n.* [< NL. *chela*[1], q. v., + L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] One of the large specialized chelate limbs of a crustacean, as the great claw of a lobster, modified to form a prehensile rather than a natatorial organ. See *chela*[1].

chelis[1] (kē'lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw: see *chelate*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

chelis[2], *n.* An erroneous form of *kelis*.

Chelodina (kel-ō-dī'nā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, + ὄδους, terrible, mighty, large.] A genus of turtles, related to *Chelys*, typical of the group *Chelodinæ* (which see). *C. longicollis* is an example.

chelodine (kel'ō-din), *n.* [< *Chelodinæ*.] A turtle or river-tortoise of Australia, of the genus *Chelodina*. The long-necked chelodine, *C. longicollis*, has a long, flexible, non-retractile neck and a flat, narrow, pointed head. It is an active species, traversing rapidly the rivers and pools in which it lives.

Chelodines (kel-ō-dī'nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Chelodina*. Cf. *chelodine*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by Huxley to a subdivision of *Emydea*, in which the pelvis is fixed to the carapace and plastron, the neck bends sidewise, and the head cannot be completely withdrawn beneath the carapace. Same as *Pleurodira*.

cheloid[1] (kel'oid), *a.* [< Gr. χείρ, a tortoise, + *-οειδής*, form. But cf. *chelydoid*.] Same as *chelydoid*.

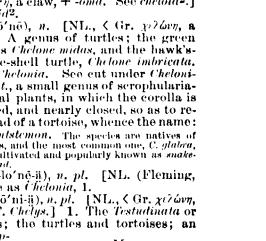
cheloid[2] (kē'loid), *n.* [< Gr. χηλή, a claw, hoof, + *-οειδής*, form; according to some, < χέλυς, a tortoise; cf. *chelonid*. Also written *keloid*, for *cehoid*, by confusion with *kelis*, < Gr. κήλη, a tumor: see *kelis*.] A raised fibrous tumor (fibroma) of the skin, with spurred contours, apt to return in its site if cut out, but not dangerous. Also called *Alibert's cheloid*, *Alibert's chelona*, *chelis*, and formerly sometimes *cancroid*. **Addison's cheloid**, a misnomer for *Addison's keloid*. See *keloid*.

cheloma (kē-lō'mā), *n.*; pl. *chelomata* (-ma-tā). [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a claw, + *-oma*. See *cheloid*[2].] Same as *cheloid*[2].

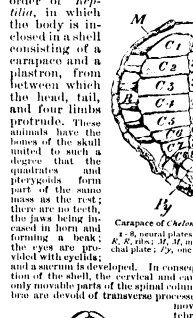
Chelone (kē-lō'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλωνη, a tortoise.] **1.** A genus of turtles; the green turtles, such as *Chelone midas*, and the hawk's-bill or tortoise-shell turtle, *Chelone imbricata*. Also written *Cheloneia*. See cut under *Chelonidæ*.—**2.** In *bot.*, a small genus of scrophulariaceous perennial plants, in which the corolla is inflated, arched, and nearly closed, so as to resemble the head of a tortoise, whence the name: related to *Pentstemon*. The species are natives of the United States, and the most common, *C. glabra*, is occasionally cultivated and popularly known as *snake-head* or *turtle-head*.

Chelonea (ke-lō'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822).] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

Chelonia (ke-lō'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χέλωνη, a tortoise. Cf. *Chelys*.] **1.** The *Testudinata* or shield-reptiles; the turtles and tortoises; an order of *Reptilia*, in which the body is inclosed in a shell consisting of a carapace and a plastron, from between which the head, tail, and four limbs protrude. These animals have the bones of the skull united to such a degree that the quadrates and pterygoids form part of the same mass as the rest; there are no teeth, the jaws being incased in horn and forming a beak; the eyes are provided with eyelids; and a sacrum is developed. In consequence of the formation of the shell, the cervical and caudal regions are the only movable parts of the spinal column; the dorsal vertebræ are devoid of transverse processes; the ribs are not movable upon the vertebræ; and the union of the vertebræ and ribs by means of superficial bony plates almost always forms the carapace or upper shell, the lower shell or plastron being composed of dermal bones, usually 9 in number, 1 median, and 4 lateral and paired. Tortoise-shell is the peculiar epidermal or exoskeletal integument of the bony case. The lungs extend into the abdominal cavity with the other viscera. The *Chelonia* are generally sluggish, cold-blooded animals, very tenacious of life, and able to pass



Carapace of *Chelone midas*, dorsal view.
I–*8*, neural plates; *C*–*C8*, costal plates; *K*, *K*, nuchal; *M*, *M*, marginal plates; *Nu*, nuchal plate; *Py*, one of the two pygal plates.



Plastron of *Chelone midas*.
Cl, clavicle, epiplastron, or episternum; *Ect*, intercla vicle, entoplastron, or entosternum; *Hyp*, hyoplastron or hysternum; *Hpp*, hypoplastron or hyposternum; *Xp*, xiphiplastron or xiphisternum.

long periods without food. Some, however, are quite active. They are oviparous. Most of the species are carnivorous and predatory, but the true land-tortoises are mainly herbivorous. There are over 300 species, among them a few gigantic ones, as the tortoises of the Galapagos and Mascarene islands; one of the fossil species is said to have been about 20 feet long. The living genera are very numerous. The *Chelonia* are variously subdivided. They were formerly generally distributed among four families, the club-footed land-tortoises, the related fresh water tortoises, the soft tortoises, and the sea-turtles. Bunley called these four groups *Testudinea*, *Emydea*, *Trionychoidea*, and *Encrota*. These groups have, however, been long discarded, and the species are now segregated among many families which have been variously combined. Most of the species of the southern hemisphere belong to a peculiar club-footed group, the pleurodirous, while those of the northern are cryptodirous. Also *Cheloniæ*, *Chelonii*.

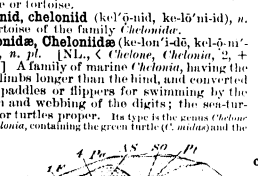
2. [Used as a singular.] Same as *Chelone*, 1.

chelonian (ke-lō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelonia*† + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of, or pertaining to, or having the characters of the *Chelonia*; testudinate.

II. *n.* One of the *Chelonia* or *Testudinata*; a turtle or tortoise.

chelonid, cheloniid (kel'ō-nid, ke-lō'ni-id), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cheloniidæ*.

Cheloniidæ, Chelonioidæ (ke-lon'i-dē, kel-ō-ni-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelone*, *Chelonia*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of marine *Chelonia*, having the fore limbs longer than the hind, and converted into paddles or flippers for swimming by the union and webbing of the digits; the sea-turtles, or turtles proper. Its type is the genus *Chelone* or *Chelonia*, containing the green turtle (*C. midas*) and the



Longitudinal Section of Skull of Turtle (*Chelone midas*), showing outline of brain in situ, with 1-8, the first eight cranial nerves, and the following bones: *BO*, basioccipital; *Ect*, exoccipital; *Sct*, supraoccipital; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PS*, parasphenoid; *Pa*, alisphenoid; *Pa*, pterygoid; *Pa*, enormously expansive parietal; *Pf*, frontal; *Pf*, prefrontal; *E*, ethmoid; *N*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *V*, vomer; *Pl*, palatine.

hawk's-bill turtle (*C. imbricata*). Another leading form is the loggerhead, *Caouann* (or *Thalassochelys caretta*. Formerly the *Dermatochelys* (or *Sphargis*) *coriacea* was referred by some to the family, but it has long been universally isolated as the representative of a very distinct family (*Dermatochelidæ* or *Sphargidæ*), and even suborder (*Athecæ*). The green turtle and the loggerhead are known to hybridize, the progeny being known to the fishermen as the bastard turtle, and having the scientific name of *Colpochelys kempi*. The group is the same as *Emydea* (which see). See *turtle*.

Chelonides (ke-lon'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Chelone*.] Same as *Chelonia*, 1.

Chelonii (ke-lō'ni-ī), *n. pl.* **1.** Same as *Chelonia*, 1.—**2.** A suborder of *Testudinata*, comprising all the land and fresh-water forms. *Oppel*; *Agassiz*.

Cheloniidæ, *n. pl.* See *Cheloniidæ*.

chelonite (kel'ō-nīt), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χέλωνη, a tortoise, + *-ite*².] A name of certain fossil sea-urchins of the family *Cidaridæ*.

Chelonobatrachia (ke-lō'nō-ba-trā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χέλωνη, tortoise, + βάτραχος, a frog.] Same as *Amphibia*.

chelonography (kel-ō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A treatise on turtles; a description of chelonians.

chelonologist (kel-ō-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *chelonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the chelonians.

chelonology (kel-ō-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. χελώνη, a tortoise, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which relates to the chelonians or tortoises.

Chelonura (kel-ō-nū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελώνη, tortoise, + οὐρά, tail.] Same as *Chelydra*.

Chelophora (kē-lof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, a hoof, claw, talon, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*¹.] A series of deciduate mammals with a zonary placenta, consisting of the orders *Proboscidea* and *Hyracoidea*. The word is scarcely used, except to distinguish these two orders collectively from the *Carnivora*, all three forming the *Zonoplacentalia*.

Chelsea porcelain. See *porcelain*.

Chelura (kē-lū'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χηλή, claw, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of amphipod crustaceans, typical of the family *Cheluridæ* or wood-shrimps. *C. terebrans* gnaws into submerged wood, and is one of the most destructive crustaceans, owing to its immense numbers, though it is of diminutive size, being only about a third of an inch long.

Boring Amphipod (*Chelura terebrans*), magnified. (From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

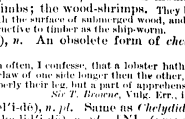
Cheluridæ (kē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelura* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipods, represented by the genus *Chelura*, having several of the abdominal segments united, and much modified abdominal limbs; the wood-shrimps. They bore tunnels beneath the surface of submerged wood, and are nearly as destructive to timber as the ship-worm.

chelyt (kē'li), *n.* An obsolete form of *chela*†, 1 and 2.

It happeneth often, I confesse, that a lobster hath the *chely* or great claw of one side longer then the other, but this is not properly their leg, but a part of apprehension. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

Chelydæ (kel'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydidæ*.

Chelydidæ (ke-lid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (properly *Chelydida*), < *Chelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of pleurodirous *Chelonioidea*, typified by the genus *Chelys*. The head is not completely retractile, and is much depressed; it has very large temporal muscles, and is covered with soft skin, which on the beak takes the form of broad, fleshy lips. The matamata, *Chelys matamata*, is the representative of the family. Also *Chelididæ*, *Chelyidæ*, *Chelyoidæ*.



Matamata (*Chelys matamata*).

chelydoid (kel'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [Properly *chelyoid*, < *Chelys* + *-oid*. Cf. *chelid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydidæ*. Also *chelyoid*, *cheloid*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the family *Chelydidæ*.

It may be seen from this list that no *Chelydoid* passes northward beyond the Isthmus of Panama. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 474.

Chelydra (kel'i-drā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελύδρα, an amphibious serpent, also a kind of tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chelydridæ*. *C. serpentina* is the common snapper or snapping turtle of America. Also *Chelonura*. See cut under *alligator-terrapin*.

Chelydradæ (ke-lid'ra-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-adæ*.] A group of cryptodirous tortoises in Grey's system, including the *Chelydridæ* and the *Cinosternidæ* of other authors.

Chelydridæ (ke-lid'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-idæ*.] A family of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*, having a long tail, large non-retractile head, and a long neck. It embraces the two largest fresh water cheloninns of the United States, the snapping turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*) and the alligator-turtle (*Macrochelys lacertina*). Also spelled, improperly, *Chelidridæ*.

Chelydrinæ (kel-i-dri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelydra* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, typified by the genus *Chelydra*: same as the family *Chelydridæ*.

chelydroid (kel'i-droid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chelydra* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chelydridæ*.

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

chelyfron (kel'i-dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χελύφρων: see *Chelydra*.] A turtle of the genus *Chelydra* or some related genus; an alligator-tortoise.

Chelyetes (ke-li'e-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χήλυσις, a tortoise, + (†) ἑτης, a kinsman, neighbor.] The typical genus of mites of the family *Chelyetidæ*.

Chelyetidæ (kel-i-et'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chelyetes* + *-idæ*.] A family of mites, with the skeleton composed of sclerites embedded in a soft skin, stigmata near the rostrum, and legs of five joints, the first pair being tactile organs. They are remarkable for the enormously developed palpi and sharp rostrum, well suited for plunging into the body of their victims, upon whose juices they subsist. The family contains predatory species, such as *Chelyetes parasitivorax*, *C. heteropalpus*, etc., which it has been shown are strictly parasitic, although with a form of parasitism not contemplated in Van Beneden's classification, namely, a parasitism beneficial to the host, as the guest lives upon other parasites which are injurious to the host. *Michael*.

Chelyiæ (ke-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydridæ*.

chelynge†, *n.* An old form of *keeling*.

chelyoid (kel'i-oid), *n.* The proper form of *chelydroid*.

Chelyoidæ (kel-i-oi'dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chelydridæ*.

chelys (kel'is), *n.* [< Gr. χέλυς, a tortoise, a lyre, the constellation Lyra. Cf. *Chelone*.] **1.** The ancient Greek lyre; so called because first made of tortoise-shell.—**2.** In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a lute or viol.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tortoises, the type of the family *Chelydidæ*, containing only one species, *C. matamata* or *C. fimbriata*. See *matamata*, and cut under *Chelydidæ*.

cheme (kēm), *n.* [LL. *cheme*, ML. *chema*, a measure for liquids, L. *chema* (Pliny), a gaping mussel, < Gr. χῦμα, a yawning, a shell, a cockle, a measure, < √ *χα* in *χάσκειν*, *χανεῖν*, gape: see *chasm*, *chaos*.] A Roman weight, equal to about 35 grains troy.

chemic (kem'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also recently *chemick*, early mod. E. *chimie*, *chimick*, *chymic*, *chymick*; after F. *chimique* = Sp. *químico* = Pg. It. *chimico*, < ML. **chemicus*, **chimicus*, **chimia*, chemistry: see *chemy*, *alchemy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry (or, formerly, to alchemy): same as *chemical*, but now used chiefly in poetry.

Analysis is carried into everything. Even Deity is subjected to *chemic* tests. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 109.

Confused the *chemic* labour of the blood. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2†. Imitative; adulterated; not the genuine thing. See *alchemy*, 3.

World, thou'rt a traitor; thou hast stamp'd thy base And *chymic* metal with great Cæsar's face. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 5.

II. *n.* **1**†. A chemist or an alchemist.

Chimicha [it.], a *chimicke* or an alchimist. *Florio*.

2. In *bleaching*, a dilute solution of chlorid of lime.

Chloride of lime is generally termed *chemick* in the dye-house. . . . There is the danger of rotting the cloth when very strong *chemick* is employed.

W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 49.

Blue chemic. Same as *chemic blue* (which see, under *blue*, *n.*).

chemic (kem'ik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chemicked*, ppr. *chemicking*. [< *chemic*, *a.*, 2.] In *bleaching*, to steep, as cotton goods, in a dilute solution of chlorid of lime in stone vats, the liquor being pumped up and strained through the goods until the action is complete.

chemical (kem'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *chymical*; < *chemic* + *-al*. See *chemistry*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to chemistry: as, a *chemical* experiment.—**2.** Pertaining to the phenomena with which chemistry deals and to the laws by which they are regulated; accordant with the laws of chemistry.

Not only do worms aid indirectly in the *chemical* disintegration of rocks, but there is good reason to believe that they likewise act in a direct and mechanical manner on the smaller particles. *Darwin*, Vegetable Mould, p. 246.

Also *chemic*.

Chemical acetification. See *acetification*.—**Chemical action.** See *action*.—**Chemical affinity, elective affinity,** names formerly used for force, and implying a property inherent in atoms of selecting other atoms with which to unite, or of preferring one combination to another.—**Chemical analysis,** the resolution of complex bodies into their elements. It is either qualitative or quantitative. Qualitative analysis consists in the determination of the component parts merely as respects their nature, and without regard to their relative proportions. Quantitative analysis consists in the determination of the relative proportions of the components.—**Chemical black, bronze.** See *black*, *bronze*.—**Chemical change,** as distinguished from *physical change*, a change which destroys the identity of the substance affected. A physical change is manifested without loss of identity by the substance. Thus, a mass of copper may be reduced to fine particles, drawn into wire, melted and cast into ingots or changed with electricity, without losing its identity as copper. But if copper is put into nitric acid, it dissolves and is converted into another substance, copper nitrate. The copper, in consequence, has lost its identity, and has undergone a chemical change.—**Chemical combination,** the intimate union by chemical force of two or more elements or compounds to form a new compound differing in properties from either of its constituent bodies. It differs from *mechanical mixture* in that each element of a chemical combination has a certain fixed and invariable combining proportion, whereas a mixture of substances can be made with varying amounts of its ingredients. In a mechanical mixture the particles of each of its ingredients can usually be identified and separated by mechanical means; in a chemical combination the constituents are so blended that they cannot be identified. Thus, if chlorin and hydrogen gas are mixed in any desired proportion, the chlorin in the mixture will be evident by its characteristic color and odor. But if this mechanical mixture is exposed to strong light, a chemical combination takes place rapidly between the two gases, with evolution of heat. They combine, however, only in exactly equal volumes, and if an excess of either is present it remains uncombined. In the new compound, hydrochloric acid, chlorin cannot be detected by either color or smell, nor be isolated except by chemical means.—**Chemical decomposition,** the separation by chemical force of the component parts of bodies from one another, or the resolution of bodies into their elements. **Chemical equation,** a symbolic expression used to represent a chemical reaction. The reagents, or bodies which enter into the reaction, form the left-hand member of the equation, and the results of the reaction form the right-hand member. Thus, the fact that calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate when brought together in solution react on each other, forming calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid, is expressed by the following equation:

$$CaCl_2 + Na_2CO_3 = CaCO_3 + 2NaCl.$$

This is a true equation in the algebraic sense, because the value of the two members is the same. Since matter is indestructible, nothing is lost in the reaction, and the weights of calcium chlorid and sodium carbonate which reacted must be precisely the same as the combined

weights of the resultant calcium carbonate and sodium chlorid. — **Chemical equivalent, extinguisher, ferment, fire-engine,** etc. See the nouns. — **Chemical force,** the force which binds together the atoms in a molecule, and causes chemical changes when dissimilar molecules are brought within the sphere of its action under proper conditions. **Chemical formula,** a symbolic expression used to represent the composition of a substance. In the formulas now generally adopted by chemists each elementary substance is indicated by the first letter or letters of its name, called its chemical symbol; and to express the compounds of the elements, their symbols are arranged together, each denoting a single atom, and small numbers are written after a symbol and a little below (sometimes, and formerly always, above) the line, indicating how many atoms of the element exist in the compound. Thus, H means 1 atom of hydrogen; H_2O means 2 atoms of hydrogen united with 1 of oxygen, forming the compound water; KHO means 1 atom of potassium (kalium), 1 of hydrogen, and 1 of oxygen, forming the compound potassium hydrate; and so on. If a number is placed at the beginning of the formula, it multiplies the entire formula as an algebraic coefficient; thus, $2H_2O$ means 2 parts or 2 molecules of water. So, too, a small number placed after a parenthesis multiplies the portion included; thus, $Ca(PO_4)_2$ denotes 3 atoms of calcium combined with 2 equivalents of the radical PO_4, forming tricalcium phosphate or bone phosphate. Chemical formulas are of two kinds, *empirical* and *rational*. An empirical formula expresses only the relative number of atoms of the elements present; a rational formula expresses not only the relative number of atoms, but also some conception of the mode of union of the atoms, the groups of radicals contained in the substance, the class to which it belongs, etc. Thus, the empirical formula of acetic acid is $C_2H_4O_2$, its rational formula (CH_3 . CO . OH) indicates that it may be regarded as a union of the radicals methyl (CH_3), carbonyl (CO), and hydroxyl (OH), and so suggests to the chemist many of its properties and reactions. See *graphic formula*, under *graphic*. — **Chemical harmonicon, hygrometer.** See the nouns. — **Chemical kinetics,** the science which treats of the phenomena of bodies or systems of bodies when chemically active. **Chemical match.** See *match*. **Chemical paper,** paper used or suitable for use in the operations of chemistry, as litmus paper, etc. — **Chemical rays of the spectrum.** See *spectrum*. — **Chemical statics,** the science which treats of the phenomena exhibited by chemical bodies or systems of bodies in equilibrium.

II. *n.* A substance produced by a chemical process; a chemical agent prepared for scientific or economic use: as, the manufacture of *chemicals*.

chemicaled (kem'i-kăld), *a.* [< *chemical*, *n.*, + *-ed*2.] Treated or impregnated with chemicals. [Rare.]

> Washing compounds and soap recommended to be used in cold water . . . are highly *chemicaled*.
>
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXIX. 3.

chemically (kem'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chemical manner; according to chemical principles; in a chemical sense; by a chemical process or operation: as, a *chemically* active substance; a surface *chemically* clean.

chemick, *a.* and *n.* See *chemic*.

chemico-algebraic (kem'i-kō-al-jē-brā'ik), *a.* Relating at once to the modern theory of chemistry (valency, bonds, etc.) and to the algebraical theory of invariants and other concomitants.

chemico-electric (kem'i-kō-ē-lek'trik), *a.* Depending on electric activity produced by chemical means.

chemicogalvanic (kem'i-kō-gal-van'ik), *a.* Same as *chemico-electric*.

chemicograph (kem'i-kō-gráf), *n.* [< NL. *chemicus*, chemic, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] A diagram representing the constitution of a chemical substance by means of bonds connecting symbols of the atoms. See *board*†, 11.

chemicotechnical (kem'i-kō-tek'ni-kal), *a.* Related to or depending on technical applications of chemical science: as, the *chemicotechnical* industries.

chemics (kem'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chemic*: see *-ics*. Cf. Sp. *química* = Pg. It. *chimica* (< NL. **chimica*), chemics, chemistry, prop. fem. of the adj.: see *chemic*, *a.* and *n.*] Chemistry; chemical phenomena. [Rare.]

> The laws of Gravitation, Statics, Acoustics, *Chemics*, etc., etc., . . . these are all reducible to numerical inductance. *Burritson*, Creative Week, p. 330.

chemiglyphic (kem-i-glif'ik), *a.* [< *chemi(c)* + Gr. *γλύφειν*, engrave, + *-ic*.] Engraved by chemical action.

chemin-de-ronde (F. pron. shē-maṅ' dē-rōnd'), *n.* [F.: *chemin*, road, way; *de*, of; *ronde*, round.] In *medieval milit. arch.*, a continuous footway upon the top of the ramparts, protected by the battlements, and affording means of communication between towers and bastions. In the earlier castles the system of defense adopted involved almost complete separation of each tower or post from the others, and the *chemin-de-ronde* was intercepted by each of these; this caused the loss of many fortresses, a sudden attack often shutting up the defenders in their isolated posts. The castles of the fourteenth century were free from this *defect*, the *chemin-de-ronde* becoming specious and uninterrupted, so that the garrison could be massed readily at any point.

Chemin-de-ronde, Viviers (Ardèche), wall, Carcassonne, France. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

chemise (she-mēz'), *n.* [< F. *chemise*, < LL. *camisia*, ML. *camisa*, a shirt, a thin dress: see *camis*, which is the older form, with the more general sense.] **1.** A shift or undergarment worn by women; a smock. — **2.** A short, loose-fitting gown worn by women in the early part of the nineteenth century. — **3.** In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall built parallel to and outside of the main wall of a fortification, or concentric with and surrounding a tower, intended to prevent the approach of sappers to the foot of the main defense. A postern in the latter provides for the access of defenders to the chemise and of their retreat in case it is stormed. (*b*) The space between the chemise-wall and the main work which it protects, sometimes covered with a penthouse roof. — **4.** A sleeve or an envelop of sheet-iron placed on a mandrel to receive the coils of steel ribbon used in making shot-gun barrels. In the Belgian barrels this sleeve remains to hold the coils in place upon the finished barrel. — **5†.** Any covering or envelop, especially one of flexible material, as the parchment bag in which seals of wax were inclosed. **Fire-chemise**†, a piece of linen cloth steeped in a composition of petroleum, camphor, and other combustible matters, formerly used at sea to fire an enemy's vessel. **Rectal chemise,** an instrument for tamponing the rectum. It consists of a large catheter, the end of which is passed through the middle of one or more pieces of cloth, and fastened. It is first introduced into the rectum, and the space between the catheter and its envelop is packed with pledgets of cotton.

chemisette (she-mi-zet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *chemise*.] **1.** A garment for covering the neck, made of some light fabric, as lace, muslin, or cambric, and worn under a waist, especially under one cut low at the throat. — **2.** In *medieval fort.*, a chemise covering a very small part of the main wall.

chemism (kem'izm), *n.* [< *chemical* + *-ism*.] Chemical power, influence, or effects.

> The animal organism transfers solar heat and the *chemism* of the food (protoplasm) to correlated amounts of heat, motion, electricity, light (phosphorescence), and nerve-force. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 190.

chemist (kem'ist), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *chymist* = F. *chimiste* = Sp. *químista*, etc.); short for *alchemist*, *alchymist*: see *alchemist*, and cf. *chemic*, *n.*] **1†.** An alchemist.

> The starving *chemist* in his golden views
> Supremely blest. *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 269.

2. A person versed in chemistry; one whose business is to make chemical examinations or investigations, or who is engaged in the operations of applied chemistry. — **3.** Loosely, one who deals in drugs and medicines. — **Chemist and druggist,** in Great Britain, one who is registered as such under the act of July 31st, 1868, relating to the sale of poisons. Chemists and druggists are eligible as members of the Pharmaceutical Society, but are not entitled to a place on the register as pharmaceutical chemists. — **Pharmaceutical chemist,** a person acquainted with the chemistry of drugs; one engaged in the practice of chemistry in its relation to pharmacy; in Great Britain, a person who, after passing an examination in Latin, botany, materia medica, and pharmaceutical and general chemistry, with other cognate subjects, is registered as such by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

chemistcal† (ke-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *chemist* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to chemistry. *Burton.*

chemistry (kem'is-tri), *n.* [Also recently *chymistry*, by aphæresis for earlier *alchemistry*, *alchymistry*; now regarded as < *chemist* + *-ry*: see *chemist*, *alchemy*, and *alchemistry*. Other names for the science are *chemics* and *chemy*: see these words.] The science of the composition of material things and the changes which they undergo in consequence of changes in their ultimate composition. It regards all substances as made up of atoms (see *atom*) which are indivisible and have certain unchanging properties. An elementary substance consists of groups of chemically united atoms of the same kind; a compound substance, of groups of chemically united atoms of two or more different kinds. All compound substances, and most elementary ones, consist of definite groups of chemically united atoms which are called *molecules*. Each molecule has exactly the same chemical composition and properties as the whole mass of the substance, and is the smallest mass into which the substance can be divided without losing its identity. The laws, causes, and effects of changes in the kind, and the number and arrangement, of atoms within the molecule are the subject-matter of the science. See *chemical*. — **Agricultural chemistry.** See *agricultural*. — **Analytical chemistry.** See *analytical*. — **Applied chemistry.** Same as *practical chemistry*. — **Medical chemistry,** that department of chemistry which has direct and intimate relations to the medical art, including physiological and pharmaceutical chemistry. — **Metallurgic chemistry.** See *metallurgic*. — **Organic chemistry,** formerly defined as the chemistry of those substances which are the products of vital force, which are produced by organized beings, but cannot be artificially prepared; but since many of them have been prepared in the laboratory from inorganic materials, the term has lost its original meaning, and is now applied to the chemistry of all the carbon compounds. **Physiological chemistry,** the chemistry of the tissues and functions of animals and plants. — **Practical chemistry,** the application of chemical laws to the arts; the preparation of chemical compounds, their analysis, and their use in arts and manufactures. Also called *applied chemistry*. — **Theoretical chemistry,** the study of the general laws governing chemical action, and of their bearing on the theories of matter. — **Thermal chemistry,** or **thermo-chemistry,** treats of the phenomena and laws of the development and disappearance of heat induced by chemical reactions.

chemitype (kem'i-tip), *n.* [< *chemi(cal)* + *type*.] A process for obtaining casts in relief from engravings. A polished zinc plate is covered with an etching ground, on which the design is etched with a point and bitten in with dilute aqua fortis. The etching-ground is then removed, and every particle of the acid well cleaned off. The plate is covered with filings of fusible metal, and heated until the metal has melted and filled the engraving. When cold it is scraped away to the level of the zinc plate in such a manner that none of it remains except what has entered the engraved lines. The plate is next submitted to the action of a weak solution of muriatic acid; and, as the one of these metals is negative and the other positive, the zinc alone is eaten away by the acid, so that the fusible metal which has entered the hollows of the engraving is left in relief, and may be printed from in a press. Chemitype is particularly adapted for the production of maps.

chemitypy (kem'i-ti-pi), *n.* Same as *chemitype*.

chemolysis (ke-mol'i-sis), *n.* [< *chem(ic)* + Gr. *λύσις*, solution, < *λύειν*, solve.] The analysis or separation of a compound into its constituent parts by chemical means; chemical analysis.

chemolytic (kem-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [As *chemolysis* (*-lyt-*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to chemolysis, or chemical analysis.

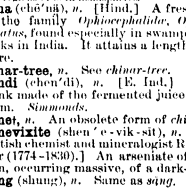
chemosis (kē-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χύμη*, a yawning, gaping (see *chemic*), + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, infiltration, usually inflammatory, of the conjunctiva and of the cellular tissue connecting it with the eyeball, in which the conjunctiva rises up to a considerable height around the cornea. Also *chymosis*.

chemosmosis (kem-os-mō'sis), *n.* [< *chem(ic)* + *osmosis*.] Chemical action transmitted through an intervening membrane, as parchment, paper, etc.

chemosmotic (kem-os-mot'ik), *a.* [As *chemosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to chemosmosis.

chemy (kem'i), *n.* [= F. *chimie* = Sp. *química* = G. *chemie*, etc., chemistry, < ML. *chimia*, alchemy, the same, without the prefix (orig. art.), as *alchimia*, alchemy; see *alchemy*. Cf. *chemics* and *chemistry*.] Chemistry. *Dr. G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

Chen (ken), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), < Gr. *χήν* = L. *anser* = E. *goose*, q. v.] A genus of *Anseriné*; the snow-geese. The knuckle of the bill are conspicuous by reason of the divergence of the edges of



Snow-goose (*Chen hyperborea*).

the mandibles, and the plumage is generally white, with black tips on the wings. *C. hyperborea* inhabits northerly regions of both hemispheres.

chena (ché'nä), *n.* [Hind.] A fresh-water fish of the family *Ophiocephalidæ*, *Ophiocephalus striatus*, found especially in swamps and grassy tanks in India. It attains a length of 3 feet or more.

chenar-tree, *n.* See *chinar-tree*.

chendi (chen'di), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a drink made of the fermented juice of the date-palm. *Simmonds.*

chenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chinel*.

chenevixite (shen'e-vik-sit), *n.* [After the British chemist and mineralogist Richard *Chenevix* (1774–1830).] An arseniate of copper and iron, occurring massive, of a dark-green color.

cheng (shung), *n.* Same as *sing*.

chenille (she-nēl′), *n.* [F., lit. a caterpillar (= Pr. *canilha*), prob. ‹ L. *canicula*, a little dog, dim. of *canis* (› F. *chien*), a dog. Cf. *caterpillar*.] **1.** A soft, velvety cord of silk or worsted, used in embroidery and for fringes and other ornamental parts of women's dresses, etc.—**2.** A name for *Dasya elegans*, one of the red marine algæ, order *Florideæ*. See *Dasya*.

A beautiful species (*Dasya elegans*), known to lady collectors by the name of *chenille*, at once recognized by its long, cylindrical, branching fronds, densely fringed with fine lake-colored filaments. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 177.

Chenille carpet. See *carpet*. **Chenille cloth,** a fabric made with a fringed silken thread used as the weft in combination with wool or cotton. A fur like surface is thus produced, whence the name. **Chenille embroidery,** a kind of embroidery in which chenille is used like thread or braid, either laid upon the surface, as in couching, or drawn through the material with the needle: in the latter case a canvas with large meshes, or perforated cardboard, is commonly used. The chenille used for the purpose is finer than the ordinary kinds. **Chenille lace,** a kind of lace made in France in the eighteenth century, with a ground of silk net and the pattern outlined with fine chenille. **Chenille-needle,** a needle with a very large eye and a sharp point, used for making chenille embroidery. **Chenille velvet,** a velvet silk chenille stiffened by wire, used as an edging for glass shades and for different ornaments. It is also made into a soft cylindrical cord used in rich fringes.

chenomorph (kē′nō-mōrf), *n.* One of the *Chenomorphæ*.

Chenomorphæ (kē-nō-mōr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ‹ Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + μορφή, form.] The duck tribe considered as a prime division of desmognathous carinate birds having the same technical characters as, and being conterminous with, the family *Anatidæ*.

chenomorphic (kē-nō-mōr′fik), *a.* [‹ *Chenomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chenomorphæ*; anserine or anatine; lamellirostral.

chenopod (kē′nō-pod), *n.* A plant of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Chenopodiaceæ (kē-nō-pō-di-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chenopodium* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of apetalous exogens, containing about 60 genera and 400 species of more or less succulent herbs or shrubs, for the most part peculiar to maritime or saline localities and to dry desert regions. It is extensively represented in the alkaline regions of central Asia and western America, and includes most of the succulent species south of America. It furnishes the beet and mangel wurzel, the spinach, and the garden-orach. Some of the succulent species contain large quantities of saline salts; some possess aromatic and medicinal qualities; and some are cosmopolitan weeds. The principal genera are *Chenopodium*, *Atriplex*, *Suæda*, and *Salsola*.

chenopodiaceous (kē-nō-pō-di-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Chenopodiæ (kē-nō-pod′i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chenopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Chenopus*: synonymous with *Aporrhaidæ*.

Chenopodium (kē-nō-pō′di-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + ποῦς (πoδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of plants of the natural order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is widely distributed in temperate regions, and includes various common weeds, known as *goosefoot*, *pinweed*, *mock-King's-fern*, etc., frequently eaten as greens when young. Some aromatic species are used in medicine, as the Jerusalem oak (*C. Botrys*) and wormseed (*C. ambrosioides*), and the strawberry-blite (*C. capitatum*) is sometimes cultivated on account of its scarlet fruit. *C. Quinoa* is extensively cultivated in parts of South America for its seeds, which are an article of food. The genus is now restricted to include the species which have commonly been referred to *Blitum*, having densely clustered flowers with a calyx which becomes fleshy and colored in fruit.

Chenopsis (kē-nop′sis), *n.* [NL. (J. Wagler, 1832), ‹ Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + ὄψις, aspect, appearance.] A genus of swans, belonging to the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Cygninæ*. *C. atratus* is the well-known black swan of Australia. Also written *Chenopis*. See *swan*.

Chenopus (kē-nō′pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. χήν, = E. *goose*, + ποῦς (πoδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of *Chenopodidæ*: same as *Aporrhaidæ*.

Chenorhamphus (kē-nō-ram′fus), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. χαίνειν, gape, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] Same as *Anastomus*, 1.

Chenot process. See *process*.

cheoh, *n.* See *chih*.

chep[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

chep[2] (chep), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *chape*.] The part of a plow on which the share is placed. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

chepet, *r.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *cheap*.

chepinget, *n.* Same as *cheaping*.

chepster (chep′stėr), *n.* [E. dial., ‹ *cheep*, Sc. *chirp*, *chepe*, chirp, peep, as a bird, + *-ster*.] A local British name of the starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. *Montagu*.

cheque, *n.* See *check*[1], 13.

chequer (chek′ėr), *n.* and *r.* A more recent spelling (in England) of *checker*[1].

chequerberry, *n.* See *checkerberry*.

chequer-tree, *n.* See *checker-tree*.

chequey, *a.* See *checky*.

chequint, *n.* An obsolete form of *sequin*.

chequy, *a.* See *checky*.

cherassi (che-ras′i), *n.* A kind of gold medal struck in Persia for distribution on the occasion of a coronation, and often used as a coin. The value varies from $1 to $7.

cherch, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *church*.

cherchert, *n.* See *kercher*, *kerchief*, *Wright*.

chere[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *cheer*[1] and *cheer*[2].

cherelichet, *adv.* A Middle English form of *cheerily*[2].

cherice[1], *r. t.* A Middle English form of *cherish*.

cherif, *n.* A French spelling of *sherif*.

cherimoyer (cher-i-moi′ėr), *n.* [Also *chirimoya*; F. *cherimolier*, a corruption of *cherimolex*, the name of the fruit in Peru.] The fruit of *Anona Cherimolia*, a native of Peru. It is a heart-shaped fruit, with a scaly exterior and numerous seeds buried in a pulp. It is as much esteemed in the western parts of South America as the custard-apple, to which it bears a strong resemblance, is in the West Indies.

cherisaunce, *n.* An error for *cherisaunce*.

cherish (cher′ish), *r. t.* [‹ ME. *cherischen*, *cherisshen*, *cherichen*, ‹ OF. *cherir-*, stem of certain forms of *chevir*, F. *chérir* (*cherisse-*), hold dear, cherish, ‹ *cher*, ‹ L. *carus*, dear: see *cher*[2], *charity*, and *caress*.] **1.** To hold as dear; treat with tenderness and affection; foster; nurture; support and encourage; shelter fondly; nurse; caress.

We were gentle among you, even as a nurse *cherisheth* her children. 1 Thes. ii. 7.

No man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth and *cherisheth* it, even as the Lord the church. Eph. v. 29.

And understande tytle alle Kynges and Lordes *cherischen* hem the more with gifftes and alle thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

You that do abet him in this kind,
Cherish rebellion, and are rebels all.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

For what doth *cherish* weeds, but gentle air?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 6.

2. To indulge and encourage in the mind; harbor; cling to: as, to *cherish* forgiveness; to *cherish* revenge.

His valour . . .
Hath taught us how to *cherish* such high deeds,
Even in the bosom of our adversaries.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

To *cherish* virtue and humanity. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

Am I mad, that I should *cherish* that which bears but bitter fruit?
I will pluck it from my bosom, tho' my heart be at the root.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3†. To give physical comfort or pleasure to; invigorate; strengthen; warm; hence, to provide for; entertain hospitably.

Wherefore his servants sadd unto him, Let there be sought for my lord the king a young virgin: and let her stand before the king, and let her *cherish* him, and let her lie in thy bosom, that my lord the king may get heat.
1 Ki. i. 2.

They burn sweet gums and spices or perfumes, and pleasant smells, and sprinkle about sweet ointments and water, yea, they have nothing undone that maketh for the *cherishing* of the company.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

Syn. *Foster*, *Cherish*, *Harbor*. "To *foster* is to sustain and nourish with care and effort. To *cherish* is to hold and treat as dear. To *harbor* is to provide with shelter and protection, so as to give opportunity for working to that end that might be and often ought to be excluded." *Angus*, Handbook of the Eng. Tongue, p. 378.

cherisher (cher′ish-ėr), *n.* One who cherishes; a supporter; an encourager; an entertainer.

He that comforts my wife is the *cherisher* of my flesh and blood. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

He [Cyrus] was universally beloved . . . a very greate *cherisher* of learned men of whom he had the conversation.
Evelyn, Diary, May 20, 1703.

cherishingly (cher′ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an affectionate or cherishing manner.

cherishment (cher′ish-ment), *n.* [‹ *cherish* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of giving physical comfort or pleasure.

Those parts neere (and perhaps under) the Pole are habitable, the continuance of the Sunnes presence in their Summer heating and warming with likely *cherishment* all Creatures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 741.

2. Encouragement; support. [Rare.]

One onelie lives, her ages ornament,
And myrrour of her Makers majestie,
That with rich bountie, and deare *cherishment*,
Supports the praise of noble Poesie.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

cherishly†, *adv.* [ME., ‹ *cherisen*, cherish, + *-ly*-ly[2]; equiv. to *cheerly*[2], q. v.] Dearly.

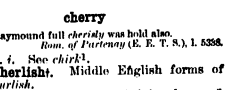
Raymound full *cherishly* was hold also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5338.

cherk†, *r. i.* See *chirk*[1].

cherl†, **cherlisht.** Middle English forms of *churl*, *churlish*.

chermany (chėr′ma-ni), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In the southern United States, a variety of the game of base-ball. *The Century*.

chermes (kėr′mēz), *n.* [NL.: see *kermes*.] **1†.** An old spelling of *kermes*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.]



Chermes abietinolens. (Cross shows natural size.)

A genus of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, species of which affect firs and larches.

Chermes affords an example of heterogamy in that two different oviparous generations follow one another: a slender and winged summer generation, and an apterous generation which is found in autumn and spring and lives through the winter. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), ii. 543.

Chermesinæ (kėr-me-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chermes*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of bark-lice, of the family *Aphididæ*, typified by the genus *Chermes*, having only two discoidal veins on the fore wings, and the antennæ usually 5-jointed, but exceptionally 3-jointed. It consists of minute forms usually black or yellow, including the vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*.

chermesine (kėr′me-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chermesinæ*.

cherna (chėr′nä), *n.* [Sp.] A name adopted from the Portuguese and Spanish for various species of serranoid fishes. (*a*) *Polyprion cernium*, generally called *stone-bass* or *sea-hake*. Also *cherne*. (*b*) *Epinephelus morio*, better known as the red grouper.

cherne (chėr′ne), *n.* [Same as *cherna*.] A local (Madeira) name of the stone-bass. See *cherna*, (*a*).

Chernes (kėr′nēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. χερής, a day-laborer, as adj. poor, needy.] A genus of two-eyed book-scorpions, of the family *Cheliferidæ*, or giving name to a family *Chernetidæ*.

chernetid (kėr′ne-tid), *n.* A false scorpion of the family *Chernetidæ*.

Chernetidæ (kėr-net′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chernes* (*Chernet-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of false scorpions, of the order *Pseudoscorpiones* or *Chelifer-idea*. It is restricted to the book-scorpions with two eyes, in which case it is synonymous with *Cheliferidæ*, or contains the four-eyed forms also, and is then coextensive with the order.

chernette (chėr-net′), *n.* [Dim. of *cherne*.] A young cherne.

chernozem (chėr′ nō-zem), *n.* [Also written *tchernozem*; repr. Russ. *chernozemŭ*, ‹ *chernuĭ*, black, + *zemlya*, earth, land.] The local name of a black earth of extraordinary fertility, covering at least 100,000,000 acres, from the Carpathian to the Ural mountains, to the depth of from 4 to 20 feet, and yielding an almost unlimited succession of similar crops without preparation. It consists chiefly of silica with a little alumina, lime, and oxid of iron, and about 7 per cent. of vegetable mold, of which 2.45 is nitrogen gas. The nitrogen and other organic matter are no doubt the cause of its fertility.

cheroot (she-rōt′), *n.* [Also spelled *sheroot*; = Pg. *charuto*, a cigar, tobacco-leaves, ‹ Hind. *churūt*, a cigar; prob. orig. a native name in the Philippine islands.] A kind of cigar not pointed at either end, and thicker at one end than at the other. Cheroots were first made at Manila in the Philippine Islands.

The valleys of Luzon . . . send us more *cheroots* than spices. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 159.

chi-root (shā′rōt), *n.* Same as *sheep-root*.

cherry[1] (cher′i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *chery*, *cherie*, ‹ ME. *chery*, *chere*, in comp. *cheri-*, *cheris-* (pl. *cherys*, *cheries*, *cherries*), a new singular developed from the supposed pl. **cheris*, **cheiris*, ‹ AS. *ciris*, *cyrs* (in *ciris-beam*, *cyrstreów*, cherry-tree) = D. *kers*, *kerse* = MLG. *kerse*, *kars*, *kus*(*-bere*) = OHG. *chirsa*, MHG. *kirse*, *kerse*, *kersche*, G. *kirsche* = Dan. *kirse*(*-bær*) = Sw. *körs*(*-bär*) = F. *cerise* = It. *ceresia*, *ceriegia* = Sp. *cereza* = Pg. *cereja* = It. *ciriegia*, *ciliegia* = Wall. *ceiraswŷ*, a cherry (cf. F. *cerisier* = Pr. *serier* = Cat. *civer*, *civerer* = Sp. *cerezo* = Pg. *cerejeira* = It. *ciriegio*, *ciliegio* = Wall. *ceiresbu*, a cherry-tree), ‹ Mll. *cerasea*, *cervasia*, ‹ MGr. *κερασία*, *κερασία*, the cherry-tree, ‹ L. *cerasus*, a cherry-tree, *cerasus*, *cervasum*, a cherry (= Ar. *keraz* = Turk. *kirāz*), ‹ Gr. *κερασός*, a cherry-tree, *κέρας*, a horn, prob. with reference to

the horny pit (*cf. cornel*). Traditionally, the name is referred to *Cerasus*, L. *Cerasus*, Gr. *Κερασούς*, an ancient town in Pontus, where the cherry-tree was native.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cherries* (-iz). **1.** The fruit of species of *Cerasus* (which is commonly regarded as a subgenus of *Prunus*), consisting of a globose pulpy drupe inclosing a one-seeded smooth stone; also, a tree producing this fruit. The cultivated varieties of the garden-cherry probably all belong to two species, *Prunus Cerasus* and *P. avium*, both doubtless natives of Europe. It is related by Pliny that this fruit or a cultivated variety of it was brought from Cerasus in Pontus to Italy after the defeat of Mithridates by Lucullus, about 70 B. C. It was introduced into England by the Romans about 120 years afterward. There are many kinds, as the red-, black-, and white-hearts, the Maydule, bigarroon, morello, Kentish, etc. The wild or crab cherry, mazard or gean of Great Britain, is a wild state of the *Prunus avium*, which is also found in various other parts of Europe. From the fruit of its different varieties several highly esteemed cordials are prepared, as the maraschino of Italy, the ratafia of France, the kirschwasser of Germany, etc. To this group of cherries, distinguished by having their flowers and fruit in clusters, belong also the mahaleb cherry (*P. Mahaleb*) of Europe, with very fragrant flowers, and the ground-cherry (*P. Chamæcerasus*), as well as the wild red cherry (*P. Pennsylvanica*) and the dwarf cherry (*P. pumila*) of North America. A second section of the genus has the flowers in racemes, and the fruit smaller and less palatable. To this belong the bird-cherry (*P. Padus*) of Europe, and the wild black cherry, also called the rum- or cabinet-cherry (*P. serotina*), and the choke-cherry (*P. Virginiana*) of America. Still a third section consists of evergreen trees, with the flowers in racemes and the fruit inedible, including the bastard cherry, bay-cherry, or laurel-cherry (*P. Lauro-Cerasus*) of Europe, and the Carolina laurel-cherry (*P. Caroliniana*) of the southern United States.

2. A name given to many different kinds of fruit which bear some resemblance to the common cherry. See phrases below.—**3.** (*a*) The wood of the cherry-tree. That of the wild black cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of the United States is a light, hard, strong wood of a reddish color, largely used and highly esteemed for cabinet-work, interior finishing, etc. (*b*) In Australia, the fine-grained wood of *Eugenia myrtifolia*, and especially the very hard, compact, and durable wood of *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, used in ship-building and other strong work.—**4.** A cutter or countersink used in making bullet-molds.—**Barbados cowhage**, or **West Indian cherry**, the fruit of species of *Malpighia* and *Banisteria*.—**Bastard cherry**, the fruit of the *Ehretia tinifolia*.—**Beech-** or **brush-cherry**, of Australia, the *Trochocarpa laurina*.—**Broad-leafed cherry**, of Jamaica, *Cordia macrophylla*.—**Chimney cherry**, *Cordia Collococca*.—**Cornelian cherry**, the fruit of *Cornus mas*, the cornel-tree. It is a small, acid, cherry-like, edible berry.—**Dog-cherry**, the fruit of a species of dog-wood, *Cornus sanguinea*.—**Dwarf cherry**, the fruit of *Lonicera*, or honeysuckle.—**Hottentot cherry**, the fruit of *Cassine Maurocenia*, a South African plant related to the American yaupon, the *Cassine*. It is a tricoccous edible berry of a dark-purple color.—**Jamaica cherry**, *Ficus pedunculata*.—**Jerusalem cherry**, an ornamental plant, *Solanum Pseudo-capsicum*, and its fruit. Also called *winter-cherry*.—**Winter-cherry**, (*a*) The fruit of *Physalis Alkekengi*. See *alkekengi*. (*b*) Same as *Jerusalem cherry*.—**Zulu cherry**, of South Africa, *Anthospermum Rarpescot*.

II. *a.* **1.** Like a red cherry in color; red; ruddy; blooming: as, a *cherry* lip; *cherry* cheeks.

Shore's wife hath a pretty foot,
A *cherry* lip, a bonny eye, a passing pleasing tongue.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

2. Made of cherry-wood: as, a *cherry* table.

cherry[1] (cher'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cherried*, ppr. *cherrying*. [< *cherry*[1], *n.*] To impart a cherry color to; redden.

Close in her Closet, with her best Complexions,
Shee mends her Faces wrinkle-full defections,
Her Cheek shee *cherries*, and her Eye shee cheers,
And falsifies her Creed in a inch of fifteen years.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Decay.

cherry[2] (cher'i), *v. t.* [As if directly < OF. *cherir*: see *cherish*.] A modification of *cherish*.

Sweet Goddesses all three, which me in mirth do *cherry*!
Spenser, F. Q., V., xi. 22.

cherry-bird (cher'i-bėrd), *n.* **1.** A book-name of the European oriole or pirol, *Oriolus galbula*.—**2.** The Carolina waxwing, or cedar-bird, *Ampelis cedrorum*. See *Ampelis* and *waxwing*.

cherry-blight (cher'i-blīt), *n.* An ascomycetous fungus, *Podosphæra Oxyacanthæ*, of the family *Erysiphaceæ*. The white mycelium grows over the surface of the leaf, and the perithecia produced upon it have radiating appendages branched at the tips. Each perithecium contains one ascus, in which several spores are formed.

cherry-bounce (cher'i-bouns'), *n.* A popular cordial, consisting of burned brandy in which cherries have been steeped with sugar. Also called *cherry-cordial*.

Yes, of *cherry-bounce* quantum suff. and old Oporto a couple of magnums: that's my physic.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, ii. 1.

cherry-brandy (cher'i-bran'di), *n.* **1.** Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.—**2.** A cordial made of spirit flavored with syrup of cherries.

cherry-coal (cher'i-kōl), *n.* A variety of bituminous coal which is moderately lustrous, has a somewhat conchoidal fracture, and readily breaks up into cuboidal fragments. It is intermediate in character between coking coal and splint coal, retaining its shape until thoroughly consumed, and not coking.

cherry-cob (cher'i-kob), *n.* A cherry-stone. [Prov. Eng.]

cherry-coffee (cher'i-kof'ē), *n.* The coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

cherry-colored (cher'i-kul'ėrd), *a.* Of a reddish color resembling that of the common red cherry; cerise.

She wore one of her own round-eard caps, and over it a little straw-hat, lined with *cherry-colored* silk, and tied with a *cherry-colored* ribbon. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

cherry-cordial (cher'i-kor'djal), *n.* Same as *cherry-bounce*.

cherry-gum (cher'i-gum), *n.* Cerasin.

cherry-laurel (cher'i-lâ'rel), *n.* The English name of *Cerasus Lauro-Cerasus*, natural order *Rosaceæ*, a native of Asia Minor. It is commonly called *laurel*, but must not be confounded with the sweet-bay or other tree species of *Laurus*. The leaves yield by distillation hydrocyanic acid and an oil resembling that obtained from bitter almonds. The distilled water from the leaves is used in medicine in the same way as diluted hydrocyanic or prussic acid.

cherry-pepper (cher'i-pep'ėr), *n.* A species of *Capsicum*, *C. cerasiforme*, of the West Indies, whose fruit is small and cherry-shaped.

cherry-pie (cher'i-pī'), *n.* **1.** A pie made of cherries.—**2.** A popular name for the common heliotrope.

"Did you ever smell *cherry-pie* so sweet before?" Heliotrope was a passion with old Andros Bartraud.
Annie Edwardes, A Girton Girl.

cherry-pit (cher'i-pit), *n.* **1.** The stone or pit of a cherry.—**2.** A child's play, in which cherry-stones are thrown into a small hole.

'Tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

In the Eldorado, where urchins play at *cherry-pit* with diamonds. *Scott*, Kenilworth, I. i.

cherry-rum (cher'i-rum'), *n.* Rum in which wild cherries have been steeped.

cherry-stick (cher'i-stik), *n.* A tobacco-pipe tube, usually the Turkish chibouk, made of a young stem of the mahaleb cherry, bored and with the reddish-brown bark retained. Sometimes these stems are five feet long, and as straight and smooth as if turned.

cherry-stone (cher'i-stōn), *n.* The stone-like seed of a cherry.

cherry-tree (cher'i-trē), *n.* [< ME. *cherytre*, *cheritre*, *cheritre*, < AS. **ciris-treów*, *cyrs-treów* (cf. *ciris-beám*), cherry-tree, < *ciris*, *cyrs*, cherry, + *treów*, tree.] A tree producing cherries. See *cherry*[1].

I preved have encrece of *Chiritree*.
The yerdes [rods] that my vyne I sette unto
Amoon hath growen up an huge tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

cherry-wine (cher'i-wīn'), *n.* A fermented liquor made from cherry-juice with the addition of sugar and sometimes of flavoring ingredients.

chersett, *n.* See *churchesset*.

chersian (kėr'si-an), *n.* [< *Chersus* + *-ian*.] A land-tortoise of the family *Chersidæ*. Also *chersidæ*.

chersid (kėr'sid), *n.* Same as *chersian*.

Chersidæ (kėr'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chersus* + *-idæ*.] The land-tortoises as a family of *Chelonia*: synonymous with *Testudinidæ*.

chersite (kėr'sit), *n.* [NL., as *Chersus* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chersian*.

Chersobatæ (kėr-sob'a-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χέρσος*, dry land, + *-βατης*, < *βαίνειν* (√ **βα-*), go.] Another name of the *Anabantidæ*.

chersonese (kėr'sō-nēs or -nēz), *n.* [< L. *chersonesus*, < Gr. *χερρόνησος*, < *χέρσος*, land, dry land (as adj., dry), + *νῆσος*, an island.] A peninsula; a tract of land of any extent which is nearly surrounded by water, but is united to a larger tract by an isthmus. The ancient Thracian Chersonesus was the peninsula of Gallipoli in European Turkey, between the Hellespont and the Ægean sea; the Tauric Chersonese, the Crimea; the Cimbric Chersonese, the peninsula of Jutland in Denmark; and the Golden Chersonese, in India, probably the peninsula of Malacca. These are the most prominent instances of the ancient use of the word in names; but it was applied to many smaller bodies of land. Formerly also written *chersonese*.

The sea so circles there that it becomes a *chersonesus*.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 35.

And, on the other side, Hayle's vaster mouth doth make A *chersonese* thereof. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 33.

Chersus (kėr'sus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *χέρσος*, adj., dry, *χέρσος*, n., dry land, > *χερσαῖος*, of dry land, living or found thereon, *χερσαῖος χερσαῖα*, a land-tortoise.] The typical genus of the family *Chersidæ*.

Chersydrus (kėr-sid'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χέρυδρος*, an amphibious serpent, < *χέρσος*, dry land, + *ὕδωρ*, a water-snake, < *ὕδωρ*, water.] A genus of aquatic wart-snakes, family *Aerochordidæ*, having the hinder part of the body compressed, with a fold of skin beneath the abdomen and the tail. *C. granulatus* is an East Indian species, resembling in habits the very venomous water-snakes, *Hydrophidæ*, though it is perfectly harmless.

chert (chėrt), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. (Kentish) *chart*, common rough ground overrun with shrubs; *charty*, *chacty*, = *cherty*, rough or rocky; Sw. dial. *kart*, a pebble. Prob. of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *ceart*, a pebble, *carrach*, rocky, Gael. *carr*, a shelf of rock, W. *carcg*, a stone; see *carn*[3], *cairn*, and *craig*[1].] A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, also called *hornstone*, *petrosilex*, or *rock-flint*. It is less hard than quartz crystal, has usually a conchoidal or splintery fracture, is commonly gray-brown or black in color, and is often somewhat translucent. It frequently occurs in layers or concretionary nodules, especially in limestone rocks. The name is also applied to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers.

cherty (chėr'ti), *a.* [< *chert* + *-y*[1].] Like chert; full of chert; flinty.

cherub (cher'ub), *n.*; pl. *cherubim*, *cherubs* (-ē-bim, -ubz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *cherub* (in Rom. in dim. form: see *cherubini*), < LL. *cherub*, pl. *cherubim*, < Heb. *Kĕrûbh*, *Kĕrûbhîm*, a cherub: supposed to be of foreign origin; connected by some with Assyrian *kirubu*, a name of the steer-god, the winged guardian at the entrance of Assyrian palaces. The pl. *cherubim* occurs earliest in the neeom. form *cherubin*. A double E. pl. *cherubimus* occurs in the Bible and elsewhere.] **1.** One of an order of angels variously represented at different times, but generally as winged spirits with a human countenance (often simply as winged heads), and distinguished by their knowledge from the seraphs, whose distinctive quality is love. In the celestial hierarchy cherubim are represented as next in order to seraphs. The first mention of cherubs is in Gen. iii. 24, where their figure is not described, but their office was, with a flaming sword, to keep or guard the way of the tree of life. Figures of a pair of cherubs were placed on the mercy-seat of the ark, and a pair of colossal size overshadowed it in Solomon's temple with the canopy of their outspread and extended wings. They are called "the cherubims of glory" (Heb. ix. 5), as on them the glory, when visible, rested. They were anointed with the holy oil like the ark itself and the other sacred furniture. Their wings were stretched upward, and their faces turned "toward each other, and toward the mercy-seat." The cherubs seen in Ezekiel's vision had each four heads or faces, the hands of a man, and wings. The four faces were the face of the cherub, of a man, that of a lion, and that of an eagle. They had the bodily form of a man. (Ezek. x.) The hieroglyphical and emblematical figures embroidered on the veils of the tabernacle were called "cherubims of cunning work" (Ex. xxvi. 1).

And he stegh [ascended] over *cherubyn*.
O. E. Psalter, Ps. xviii. 10.

But first and chiefest with thee bring
Him that yon soars on golden wing,
Guiding the fiery-wheeled throne,
The *Cherub* Contemplation.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 54.

On the entablature of the walls were seen the *cherubim* with outstretched wings, the symbol of the power and immediate presence of Jehovah.
Von Raumer, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 54.

2. A beautiful child: so called because in painting and sculpture cherubs are generally represented as beautiful winged children. [In this sense the plural is always *cherubs*.]

cherubic (che-rō'bik), *a.* [< *cherub* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cherubs; angelic: as, *cherubic* host; *cherubic* watch; *cherubic* songs.
Milton.—**Cherubic hymn**, a hymn beginning with the words "We who mystically represent the Cherubim," and concluding with a triple "Alleluiah," sung at the great entrance in the liturgy of Constantinople, and in other liturgies as modified by that. It is said to have been introduced into the service at the command of Justinian about the middle of the sixth century. Sometimes used as a name of the Sanctus or Tersanctus, properly called the *seraphic hymn*.

cherubical (che-rō'bi-kal), *a.* Same as *cherubic*.

The *cherubical* angel. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 162.

cherubim, *n.* Plural of *cherub*.

cherubimic (cher-ō-bim'ik), *a.* [< *cherubim* + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cherubim.

cherubin[1] (cher'ō-bin), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cherubyn*, < OF. *cherubin*, F. *chérubin* = Sp. *querubin* = Pg. *cherubim* = It. *cherubino*, a cherub, dim. of LL. *cherub*: see *cherub*.] **I.** *n.* A cherub.

A sompnour was ther with us in that place,
That hadde a fyr-reed *cherubynes* face.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 624.

He, when wee least deserv'd, sent out a gentle gale, and message of peace from the wings of those his *Cherubins*, that fanne his Mercy-seat.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., II.

Whose face is paradise, but feed from sin,
For God in either eye hath plac'd a *cherubin*.
Dryden, To the Duchess of Ormond.

II. *n.* Cherubic; angelic: as, "her *cherubin* look." *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

cherubin[2]‡, *n.* Obsolete plural of *cherub*.

cherup (cher'up), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cheruped* or *cherupped*, ppr. *cheruping* or *cherupping*. [A form of *chirrup* for *chirp*[1]. Cf. *cheerup*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To chirp or chirrup: as, "*cheruping* birds," *Drayton*.

II. *trans.* To excite or urge on by chirruping. [Rare.]

He *cherups* brisk his ear-erecting steed.
Cowper, Task, iii. 9.

cherup (cher'up), *n.* [< *cherup*, *v.*] A chirp or chirrup. [Colloq.]

chervice (chér'vis), *n.* A fine kind of tallow imported into Turkey from the ports of the Black Sea for use in cookery.

chervil (chér'vil), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chervel*, < ME. *chervelle*, < AS. *cerfille* = D. *kervel* = MLG. *kervelde* = OHG. *chervola*, *-ella*, *-olla*, MHG. *kervele*, *kerrel*, G. *kerbel* = Icel. *kerfill* = Sw. *kyrfvel* = Dan. *kjörvel* = OF. *cherfuel*, F. *cerfeuil* = Sp. *cerafolio* = Pg. *cerefolio* = It. *cerfoglio*, < L. *cerefolium*, ML. also *cerefolium*, *cerifolium*, prop., as in NL., *chærophyllum*, < Gr. *χαιροφύλλον*, chervil, < *χαίρειν*, rejoice, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf: with reference to the pleasant odor of the leaves.] **1.** A garden pot-herb, *Anthriscus Cerefolium*, of the natural order *Umbelliferæ*. The bur or hemlock chervil is *A. vulgaris*; the wild or cow chervil, *A. sylvestris*. Both are natives of Europe.—**2.** A name of several other plants of different genera. **Needle chervil**, *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*, a corn-field weed like chervil, but with slender beaked fruit. **—Rough chervil**, *Chærophyllum temulum*. **—Sweet chervil**, or *sweet cicely*, *Myrrhis odorata*, an aromatic and stimulant umbellifer formerly used as a pot-herb.

chesablet, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

chesbolle[1]‡, *n.* Same as *cheesbowl*.

chesbolle[2]‡, *n.* A Middle English form of *chibol*, *cibol*. See *cibol*.

chese[1]‡, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *choose*.

chese[2]‡, *n.* A Middle English form of *cheese*[1].

Cheshire cat. See *cat*[1].

chesiblet, *n.* A Middle English form of *chasuble*.

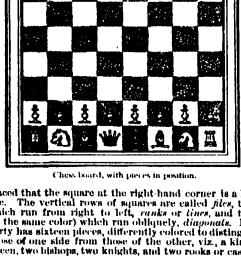
chesil, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

chesily (ches'ili), *n.* Same as *cheeselip*.

chesnut, *n.* See *chestnut*.

chesont, chesount, *n.* See *cheason*, *encheson*.

chess[1] (ches), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chesse*, *chesis*, < ME. *ches*, *chesse*, < OF. *eschecs*, *eschecs*, *eskies*, nom. sing. of *eschec*, *eschac*, check; F. pl. *échecs*, chess, = It. *scacchi* (ML. *scacci*), pl., = D. *schaak* = G. *schach* = Dan. *schak* = Sw. *schack* = Icel. *skák*, chess, ult. < Pers. *shāh*, king: see *check*[1], *n.*, and *shah*.] A very ancient game played by two persons or parties with thirty-two pieces on a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares. The squares are alternately light and dark, and in beginning a game the board must be so



Chess-board, with pieces in position.

placed that the square at the right-hand corner is a light one. The vertical rows of squares are called *files*, those which run from right to left, *ranks* or *lines*, and those (of the same color) which run obliquely, *diagonals*. Each party has sixteen pieces, differently colored to distinguish those of one side from those of the other, viz., a king, a queen, two bishops, two knights, and two rooks or castles, placed on the squares of the end line of the board, and eight pawns placed on the next line in front. The king and queen are placed on the two middle squares, the queen on her own color (light or dark), and by the side of each are placed a bishop, a knight, and a rook, in this order. The pieces move according to certain laws over unoccupied squares, the knight alone being free from this latter restriction (see below). The king moves one square in any direction (except into check); the queen in any direction and to any distance along the rows of squares, and also along the diagonals; the rooks or castles in any direction along the files or ranks of squares; the bishops of which there is one on each color) in any direction along the diagonals of the color on which they are originally placed; the knights one square on one row and then two squares on the row at right angles to it (or two squares and then one) in any direction, without reference to interposing pieces; and the pawns one square ahead on the files. A piece is taken by removing it from the board and placing the capturing piece in its place. In taking, each player makes some one of its ordinary moves, except the pawn, which takes by moving one square forward on a diagonal; the knight alone can take by jumping over an intervening piece. The object of the game is to capture the king of the opposing party; and this is effected by an attack so planned that it is impossible, either by moving the opposing king or by interposing another piece, to prevent him from being taken on the next move—that is, by placing the opposing king in a check from which he cannot escape. See *check*[1], *checkmate*, and *stalemate*[2]. The squares of the board are commonly numbered along the files, forward from either party, from the principal pieces placed upon them at the beginning of a game: as, the queen's rook's knight's second (Q. R. Kt.'s 2), queen's rook's second square (Q. R. 2), etc.

Four and twenty ladies fair
Were playing at the *chess*.
The Twenty Fandans (Child's Ballads, I. 117).

Chess has been known to the Chinese for many centuries under a form not very unlike our own game. The board has 64 squares, is played with 16 men on each side, the men all moving and having the same powers as ours (called horses) having a move equivalent to that of our knight. The chief differences are that the Chinese adversaries are separated by a river, over which neither pieces cannot pass, while the "king" is confined to a square of nine moves only; and that the pieces are placed upon the intersections of the lines forming the board, instead of upon the squares. *Giles*, Glossary of Reference, p. 38.

The origin of the game of *chess* is lost in obscurity, a fact which has rather invited than repelled learned speculation on the subject. The invention of the game has been variously ascribed to the Greeks, Romans, Babylonians, Scythians, Egyptians, Jews, Persians, Chinese, Hindus, Arabians, Aranca nians, Castilians, Irish, and Welsh. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 596.

Chess-type, printing-type made to illustrate the game of chess.

chess[2] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *cheat*[2].] The common name in the United States of several species of *Bromus*, especially *B. secalinus*, which bears some resemblance to oats, and is frequently more or less abundant as a weed in wheat-fields. Also called *cheat*.

chess[3] (ches), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *chessex*, and see *chess-tree*. Appar. a corruption of *chestnut*; cf. Sp. *castañuelas*, chess-trees, < *castaña*, chestnut.] One of the planks forming the roadway of a military bridge. The chesses lie upon the balks, which are longitudinal timbers resting upon the batteaux or pontoons.

The *chesses* or planks which form the roadway should be made of a shorter length for a bridge which is designed for light traffic than for one which is designed for heavy traffic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 408.

chess[4]‡, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chase*[1].

Perchance that they may tak the *chess*,
Ere they come to the stanes.
Battle of Balrinnes (Child's Ballads, VII. 222).

chess[5]‡, *n.* Obsolete form of *jess*.

chess-apple (ches'ap'l), *n.* An old name for the service-berry, the fruit of *Pyrus Aria*.

chess-board (ches'bōrd), *n.* The board used in the game of chess; a checker-board.

Cards are dealt, and *chess-boards* brought
To ease the pain of coward thought.
Prior, Alma, iii.

Chess-board canvas, a thick cotton canvas used as a foundation for embroidery, and divided into squares, like a chess-board, in alternating patterns.

chessel (ches'el), *n.* [A corruption of *cheslip*, *cheeselip*.] A mold or vat in which cheese is formed.

chesses (ches'ez), *n. pl.* [See *chess*[2].] A species of peony, *Paonia officinalis*, naturalized in England.

chessex (chas'ekes), *n.* Same as *chess*[3].

chessman (ches'man), *n.*; pl. *chessmen* (-men). [< *chess*[1] + *man*.] One of the pieces used in the game of chess.

chessnert (ches'nėr), *n.* [< *chess*[1] + *-n-* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *cittner*.] A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must leave to see. *Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv.

chessomt (ches'um), *n.* [A variant of ME. *chesel*: see *cheesil*, *chisel*[1].] A kind of sandy and clayey earth. *Halliwell*.

The tender *chessom* and mellow earth is the best, being mere mould. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

chess-player (ches'plā'ėr), *n.* One who plays chess; one skilled in the game of chess.

chess-rook (ches'rūk), *n.* In *her.*, a representation of the rook or castle in the game of chess, used as a bearing. It is a modern bearing, and is drawn in various fantastic ways.

chess-tree (ches'trē), *n.* In *ship-building*, a beam of wood formerly bolted to the side of a ship abaft the fore-chains, to which the main-tack was hauled down.

Chessy copper. See *copper*.

chessylite (ches'i-lit), *n.* [< *Chessy-les-Mines*, a town near Lyons in France, where the mineral occurs, + Gr. *λίθος*, a stone.] Same as *Chessy copper* (which see, under *copper*).

chest[1] (chest), *n.* [Also dial. and early mod. E. *chist*; < ME. *chest*, *chist*, *cheste*, *chiste*, assibilated forms of *kist* (North. E. and Sc. *kist*), a box, coffin, ark, < AS. *cist*, *cyst*, *cest*, a box, coffin, = OFries. *kiste* = D. *kist*, *kast* = OHG. *kista*, MHG. G. *kiste* = Dan. *kiste* = Sw. Icel. *kista*, < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a box, chest. Hence also (from L.) *cist*[1], *cist*[2].] **1.** A box, properly one of considerable size, made of wood, iron, or other material, with a hinged lid, used as a depository for treasure, papers of record, clothing, or other articles.

Yet *chest* to be locked with three seuerall lockes at the least, web shal be kept by three of the said ffeoffees.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

Specifically—**2.** In *com.*, a box-shaped case in which certain kinds of goods, as tea, indigo, opium, etc., are packed for transit. Hence—**3.** The quantity such a case contains: a customary but uncertain measure of capacity for a few commodities: as, a *chest* of isinglass is 3½ hundredweight; a *chest* of cochineal is 1½ hundredweight.—**4t.** A coffin.

He is now deed and nayled in his *chest*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale, I. 29.

When Darius in hope of treasure opened the sepulchre of Semiramis, he found a *chest* which being opened, a venomous pestilence issued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

5. The trunk of the body from the neck to the belly; the thorax (which see). **Bridal chest**, an ornamental box or coffer made to contain the robes and laces of a bride, either brought with her as a part of her outfit or presented by the bridegroom. See *cassone*. **—Chest of drawers.** See *drawer*. **—Chest of viols**, a set of instruments of the viol kind, comprising two trebles, two tenors, and two basses, which formed the nucleus of an orchestra in the seventeenth century. Also called a *consort of viols*. **Middle chest**, in *artillery*, the front chest on the body of an artillery caisson, so called from its position between the rear chest on the body and the chest on the limber. **Seaman's chest**, the wooden box usually forming all the luggage of a sailor in the merchant service. It is fitted with one or more tills, and is usually long and very narrow, the back sloping or curving a little, so that the cover is narrower than the bottom, in order that the chest may fit against the ship's side in the forecastle.

chest[1] (chest), *v. t.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*] **1.** To deposit in a chest; hoard. [Rare.]—**2.** To place in a coffin.

We *chested* our late commander.
E. Terry, Voyage to East Indies (1655), p. 41.

chest[2]‡, *n.* [ME., also *cheast*, < AS. *ceást*, also (without the formative *-t*) *ceás* = OFries. *kése*, strife, contention.] Debate; quarrel; strife; enmity.

Holy wryt telleth
What *cheste*, and meschaunce to the children of Israel,
Fil on hem that free were thurwe two false preestes.
Piers Plowman (C), I. 105.

The slume of contumelie or strif and *cheste*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

chest-bellows (chest'bel'ōz), *n.* A piston-bellows.

chested (ches'ted), *a.* [< *chest*[1], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a chest (of a specified kind): used chiefly in composition: as, broad-*chested*, narrow-*chested*.

chesteinet, *n.* See *chesten*.

chestent, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *chesten*, *chesteine*, *chesteyne*, *cheston*, *chestan*, *chasten*, *chastein*, *chesteyn*, *chasteyn*, etc., also unassibilated *kesteyn*, *kasteyn*, *castayn* (after L.); (*a*) partly < AS. *cisten-beám*, *cyst-beám*, also *cystel*, = OHG. *chestinna*, *kestinna*, MHG. *kestene*, *kesten*, G. dial. *keste*, MHG. also *kastānie*, *kastāne*, G. *kastanie* = D. *kastanje* = Dan. Sw. *kastanje*, a chestnut; and (*b*) partly < OF. *chastaine*, *chastaigne*, *castaigne*, F. *châtaigne* = Pr. *castanha*, *castagna* = Cat. *castanya* = Sp. *castaña* = Pg. *castanha*, < It. *castagna*, chestnut; < L. *castanea*, ML. also *castania*, *castenia*, a chestnut, the chestnut-tree, < Gr. *κασταν-ία*, a chestnut, usually in pl. *κάστανα*, *καστάνια*, *καστάνεια*, chestnuts (*κάστανον*, a chestnut-tree), also prop. *κάρυα Καστάνεια*, or *κάρυα Καστανικά*, nuts of Castana, < *Κάστανα*, *Καστανία*, a city in Pontus where chestnut-trees abounded. Hence *chesten-nut*, contr. *chestnut*, q. v.] **1.** A chestnut. **—2.** The chestnut-tree.

Chasten wol appe of plaumtes that alone
Upgrowe, or of his seedes multiplie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

chesten

And there bon grete Forestes of *Chesteynes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 307.

chesten-nut, *n.* See *chestnut*.

chester (ches'tėr), *n.* [As a suffix in place-names, *-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, disguised *-ter*; < ME. *chestre*, a town, a city, as suffix *-chestre*, *-cestre*, *-caistre*, < AS. *ceaster*, a town or city, chiefly in place-names, either in comp. or preceded by the independent gen. of the distinctive name (see def.). This is one of the few words recognized as inherited from the Roman invaders of Britain (see *street*): < L. *castra*, a camp, a military station, hence in AS. a town: see *castrum*, *castle*.] Originally, a town; now, the proper name of several towns and cities in England and the United States, the most ancient being *Chester* [ME. *Chestre*, AS. *Ceaster*], the capital of Cheshire [*Chester-shire*, AS. *Ceasterscir*], on the river Dee, in England. The term more frequently occurs as a suffix (*-chester*, *-cester*, *-caster*, *-ter*) in place-names: as, *Colchester* [ME. *Colchester*, AS. *Colaceaster*], on the river Colne; *Cirencester* [ME. *Circecestre*, *Circestre*, AS. *Cirenceaster*], the station of Circn (*Corinium*); *Exeter* [ME. *Exestre*, etc., AS. *Exanceaster*, *Exeteceaster*], on the river Exe [AS. *Exe*]; *Doncaster*, on the river Don, etc.

chesterfield (ches'tėr-fēld), *n.* A kind of top-coat, named after the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield.

Chesterfieldian (ches'tėr-fē'l^{e}-di-an), *a.* [< *Chesterfield* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Characteristic of the Earl of Chesterfield (1694–1775), an English courtier and politician distinguished for the elegance of his manners, and as the author of a series of letters addressed to his son containing maxims of conduct, together with many suggestions as to manners.

Few young people, it has been truthfully said, can lay themselves out to please after the *Chesterfieldian* method, without making themselves offensive or ridiculous to persons of any discernment.
W. Matthews, Getting on in the World, p. 157.

chesterlite (ches'tėr-līt), *n.* [*Chester* (see def.) + *-lite*.] A variety of potash feldspar, occurring in small white crystals implanted on dolomite, from Chester county, Pennsylvania.

chesteyn, *n.* See *chesten*.

chest-founder (chest'foun^{d}dėr), *n.* Chest-foundering.

chest-foundered (chest'foun^{d}dėrd), *a.* Suffering from chest-foundering: said of a horse.

chest-foundering (chest'foun^{d}ėr-ing), *n.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles of the chest and fore legs in horses, impeding both respiration and the motion of the limbs.

chest-lock (chest'lok), *n.* A mortise-lock inserted vertically into the body of a box or chest. The plate which is set into the under side of the lid has a staple or staples, into which the bolt enters by a horizontal movement. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-measure (chest'mezh'ūr), *n.* The greatest girth of the chest.

chest-measurer (chest'mezh'ūr-ėr), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the mobility of the chest by its expansion and contraction; a form of stethometer.

chestnut (ches'nut), *n.* and *a.* [Contr. of earlier *chesten-nut* (prop. applied to the nut, the tree being also called in ME. *chesten-tree*, or simply *chesten*), < *chesten*, q. v., + *nut*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The fruit of trees of the genus *Castanea*. See 2. The chestnuts of commerce known as *Spanish* or *sweet chestnuts* are obtained from Spain and Italy, and are larger though less sweet than the American variety.

2. The tree *Castanea vesca*, natural order *Cupuliferæ*, a native of western Asia, southern Europe, and the United States east of the Mississippi. It is a stately tree, attaining a height of from 80 to 100 feet, bearing staminate flowers in long slender aments, and nuts inclosed two or three together in a globose prickly envelop called the bur. The wood is light, soft, coarse-grained, and brittle; it is largely used in cabinet-making, and for railway-ties, fencing, etc. The young wood is more elastic, and is used for hoops and similar purposes.

Flowering Branch and Nut of Chestnut (*Castanea vesca*).

3. A name given to certain trees or plants of other genera, and to their fruit. See below.—**4.** The color of a chestnut; a reddish-brown color.

Ros. His hair is of a good colour.
Cel. An excellent colour; your *chestnut* was ever the only colour.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4.

5. In *farriery*, the bur or horny wart-like excrescence on the inner side of a horse's leg.—**6.** [In allusion to a stable or worm-eaten chestnut.] (*a*) An old joke; a trite jest; a stale pun or anecdote; a "Joe Miller." (*b*) A worn-out phrase or catchword; a phrase or expression serious in form and intent, but which has ceased, through futile repetition, to command interest or respect. [U. S. newspaper slang.]—**Cape chestnut**, the *Calodendron capense*, a large ornamental rutaceous tree of southern Africa. **Earth-chestnut**, the earthnut. —**Horse-chestnut**, the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*. See *Æsculus*.—**Moreton Bay chestnut**, of Queensland, the seed of the *Castanospermum australe*, which somewhat resembles the chestnut in flavor. —**Tahiti chestnut**, the fruit of *Inocarpus edulis*, a leguminous tree of the islands of the Pacific. —**Wild chestnut**, of Cape Colony, the seed of *Brabejum stellatum*, which is eaten and used as a substitute for coffee. (See also *water-chestnut*.)

II. *a.* Of the color of a chestnut; of a reddish-brown color; castaneous.

His *chestnut* curls clustered over his open brow.
Disraeli, Coningsby, I. 1.

Also spelled *chesnut*.

Chestnut-brown. See *brown*.

chestnut-bur (ches'nut-bėr), *n.* The bur or prickly envelop of a chestnut.

chestnut-coal (ches'nut-kōl), *n.* A size of anthracite coal small enough to pass through a square mesh of an inch to an inch and an eighth in size, but too large to pass through a mesh of five eighths or one half of an inch. It is known in the trade as *No. 5 coal*.

cheston[1], *n.* See *chesten*.

cheston[2] (ches'ton), *n.* [Perhaps a use of *chesten*, *cheston*, etc., a chestnut-tree; from some resemblance.] A kind of plum.

chest-register (chest'rej'is-tėr), *n.* The lower portion of the compass of both male and female voices, which most easily arouses sympathetic vibration in the cavity of the chest or thorax.

chest-rope (chest'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, an extra painter or boat-rope, by which a boat is made fast astern of a ship.

chest-saw (chest'sâ), *n.* A kind of hand-saw with a back. *E. H. Knight.*

chest-tone (chest'ton), *n.* Same as *chest-voice*.

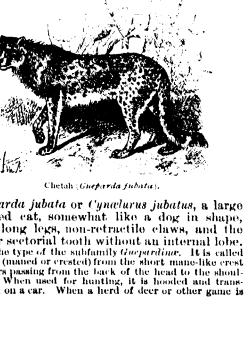
chest-trap†, *n.* A kind of box or trap used to take polecats, fitches, and the like vermin. *Kersey*, 1708.

chest-voice (chest'vois), *n.* A tone of the voice which arouses sympathetic vibration in the chest or thorax. Also called *chest-tone*. See *head-voice*.

chesublet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chasuble*.

chet (chet), *n.* [Assibilated var. of *kit*]. Cf. *chat*[3], a cat.] A kitten. [Prov. Eng.]

chetah, cheeta, cheetah (chē'tä), *n.* [< Hind. *chita*, the hunting-leopard; cf. *chital*, *chitta*, Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, < Skt. *√ chit*, look at, perceive. Cf. *chintz*[1], from the same ult. source.] The native name of the guepard or hunting-leopard of India, *Felis jubata*, now



Cheetah (*Gueparda jubata*).

Gueparda jubata or *Cynaelurus jubatus*, a large spotted cat, somewhat like a dog in shape, with long legs, non-retractile claws, and the upper sectorial tooth without an internal lobe. It is the type of the subfamily *Guepardinæ*. It is called *jubata* (maned or crested) from the short mane-like crest of hairs passing from the back of the head to the shoulders. When used for hunting, it is hooded and transported on a car. When a herd of deer or other game is seen, its keeper turns its head in the proper direction and removes the hood, the cheetah slips from the car, and, approaching its prey in a stealthy manner, springs on it at one bound.

chettik (chet'ik), *n.* [Native name.] A tree of Java, the *Strychnos Tieuté*, and the poison obtained from it, called *upas tieuté*, which is the principal ingredient of an arrow-poison.

Chettusia (ke-tū'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1839); also written *Chelusia*, *Cluchusia*, *Charlusia*, the last appar. based on Gr. χαρύ, long, flowing hair, a name: see *charla*.] A genus of plovers, of the subfamily *Charadriinæ*; the spur-winged plovers. The wing is armed with a horny tubercle or

Spur-winged Plover (*Chettusia gregaria*).

spine, sometimes rudimentary; the base of the bill in most species is wattled; and the toes are four in number. There are about 15 species, all inhabitants of the old world, and chiefly of warm countries. Those with the spines and wattles best developed constitute the section *Lobivanellus*. The type of the genus is *C. gregaria*.

chetverik (chet-ve-rik'), *n.* [Russ. *chetverikŭ*, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 garnetses, or 4 chetvertkas, or ¼ chetvert, and fixed by a ukase of 1835 at the volume of 64 Russian pounds of water at 62° F., or 1601.22 cubic inches, equal to about 3 United States pecks. It was previously about 25.8 liters. The old measures of Novgorod, Pskov, etc., were at least half as large again. Also written *chetwerik*, *tschetwerik* [Gi.], *czetwerica*.

chetvert (chet'vėrt), *n.* [< Russ. *chetvertŭ*, prop. a quarter, a fourth part, < *chetvero* = L. *quatuor* = E. *four*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to 8 chetveriks. Also written *tzetwer*, *tschetwert* [Gi.].

chetvertak (chet'vėr-tak), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertakŭ*, < *chetvertuĭ*, fourth, quarter, < *chetvero*: see *chetvert*.] A Russian silver coin, worth 24 copecks, or about 19 cents. Also written *tschetwertak* [Gi.], *tchetwerka*.

chetvertka (chet-vėrt'kä), *n.* [Russ. *chetvertka*, < *chetvertaĭ*, fourth: see *chetvertak*.] A Russian dry measure, equal to ¼ chetverik. Also written *tschetwertka* [Gi.], etc.

chevachie†, *n.* [ME., also *chirachie*, *chiracche*, *chevache*, < OF. *chevauchee*, *-chie*, *chiralchee*, < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse. See *cavalcade*, which is a doublet.] An expedition on horseback or with cavalry; in a wider sense, any military expedition. *Chaucer.*

Ye know well that we bene lorde in this *chyvachie* that we have made vpon the kynge of *Mecdin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 173.

chevagel, *n.* Same as *chiefage*.

cheval (shē-val'), *n.*; pl. *chevaux* (-vō'). [Now as mere F., in early mod. E. *chiral*, < F. *cheval*, < L. *caballus*, a horse: see *cabal*[2], *capel*[1]. In the sense of support or frame, cf. *easel* and *clothes-horse*. Hence *cavalier* and *cavalry*, etc.] **1.** A horse.—**2.** In composition, a support or frame: as, a *cheval*-glass. —**A cheval** (*mobl.*), astraddle; on both sides simultaneously; in such a manner as to command any intermediate space. Troops are arranged *à cheval* when they command two roads, as the British army at Waterloo, which, being posted at their junction, commanded the road between Charleroi and Brussels and that to Mons.

The Western Powers will assuredly never permit Russia to place herself *à cheval* between the Ottoman Empire and Persia. *London Times.*

cheval-de-frise (shē-val'dė-frēz'), *n.* **1.** Same as *chevaux-de-frise*.—**2.** A kind of trimming in a pattern of radiating and crossing straight lines.

chevalement (shē-val'mėn), *n.* [F., < *chevaler*, prop. bear up, < *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] In *arch.*, a prop, usually consisting of a shaft of timber with a head formed of one or more pieces placed transversely to distribute the pressure. It is used to support temporarily portions of an edifice of which the lower parts are being rebuilt or are undergoing repairs or modifications of such character as to affect their stability.

chevalet (shev'a-lā), *n.* [F., dim. of *cheval*, a horse, prop: see *cheval*.] The bridge of a violin, pianoforte, or other stringed instrument.

cheval-glass (shē-val'glȧs), *n.* A looking-glass mounted so as to swing in a frame, which may move on wheels or rollers, and large enough to reflect the whole figure.

Mr. Scaley . . . walking up to one of the *cheval-glasses*, gave it a hard poke in the centre with his stick.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxi.

chevalier (shev-a-lēr'), *n.* [< ME. *chivaler, chevaliere*, < OF. *chevalier*, mod. F. *chevalier*, a horseman, knight, cavalier: see *cavalier*, which is a doublet.] **1.** A horseman; a knight; a cavalier; a gallant soldier.

Knyghtis, I commande, who to dule drawen,
Thus churles as *chevaliers* ye chastise and chase,
And dresde ȝe no doute. *York Plays*, p. 125.

Mount, *chevaliers!* to arms! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

The French *chevaliers*, after they had broken their lances, came to handy blows. *Time's Storehouse.*

2. The lowest title of rank in the old French nobility.

It was rumoured that a young gentleman of French extraction, the *Chevalier* de Magny, equerry to the reigning duke, . . . was the intended of the rich Countess Ida.
Buckeridge, Barry Lyndon, xi.

3. A member or knight of an honorable order, especially one who holds the lowest rank in such an order when there are more ranks than one: as, a *chevalier* of the Legion of Honor. The word in this sense is not used as a title of address. Compare *cavalier*.—**4.** In *her.*, an armed knight, usually mounted. If mounted, the blazon should state the fact.—**5†.** In *ornith.*, an old and disused name of the greenshank, redshank, and other birds of the genus *Totanus*. Also called *gambet* and *horseman*.—**Chevalier d'industrie** (F., knight of industry), a man who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.

chevalryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *chivalry*.

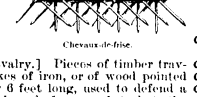
cheval-screen (shē-val'skrēn), *n.* A screen mounted in a frame, having a broad base for its support, and therein differing from a folding screen. See *screen*.

chevaster (shē-vas'tėr), *n.* Same as *cheverstre*.

chevauchement (she-vōsh'ment), *n.* [F., < *chevaucher*, ride on horseback, < *cheval*, a horse: see *chevachie, cheval*.] In *surg.*, the riding of one bone over another after fracture, giving rise to shortening of the limb.

chevaux, *n.* Plural of *cheval*.

chevaux-de-frise (shē-vō'dē-frēz'), *n. pl.* [F., lit. Friesland horses: *chevaux*, pl. of *cheval*, horse; *de*, of; *frise*, Friesland: said to have been first employed at a siege of Groningen, in ancient Friesland, against the enemy's cavalry.] Pieces of timber traversed with spikes of iron, or of wood pointed with iron, 5 or 6 feet long, used to defend a passage, stop a breach, form an obstacle to the advance of cavalry, etc. A similar contrivance is placed on the top of a wall to prevent persons from climbing over it. Also *cheval-de-frise*. See *caltrop*.



Chevaux-de-frise.

These staircases received light from sundry windows placed at some distance above the floor, and looking into a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top. *Dickens.*

The impassable and hollow bristled with *chevaux de frise* of the dwarf palmetto.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 180.

chevet, *v.* See *chivet*.

chevelé (shev-e-lā'), *a.* [F., < L. *capillatus*, hairy: see *chevelure*.] In *her.*, streaming with rays: said of a comet or blazing-star.

chevelure (shev'e-lūr), *n.* [F., head of hair, < OF. *cheveleure* = It. *capellatura*, < L. *capillatura*, hair, esp. false hair, < *capillatus*, hairy, < *capillus*, hair: see *capillary*.] **1.** A head of hair.—**2.** A periwig; a peruke.—**3.** In *astron.*, the coma or nebulous part of a comet or other nebulous body.

cheven (chev'en), *n.* [Formerly also *chevin*; also *chevender, chavender*, q. v.; < OF. *cheresne, cheviniau*, F. *chevin, chevaine*, a chub, prob. < *chef*, head: see *chief*.] An old name of the chub. Also *chiven, chving*.

Go to the same hole in which I caught my Chub, where, in most hot days, you will find a dozen or twenty *Chevens* floating near the top of the water.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 68.

chevenden (chev'en-den), *n.* [See *cheven, chavender*.] A local English name of the chub.

cheventeint, *n.* An obsolete variant of *chieftain*.

chevert, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *chiver*, now *shiver*, tremble. See *shiver*[2].

Achilles at the choise men *cheuert* for anger.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9370.

cheverel[1], **chevril** (chev'ėr-el, -il), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *chevrel*, F. *chevreau*, a kid, dim. of *chevre*, F. *chèvre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*[1], *capriole*, and cf. *chevron*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A kid.

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray.*

2. Kid leather, used especially for gloves in the middle ages and later.

Here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. Any flexible leather similar to kid.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of kid leather.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit: how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

2. Figuratively, pliable; yielding.

Your soft *cheveril* conscience. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

No tough hides limiting our *cheveril* minds.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, i.

cheverilize† (chev'ėr-il-iz), *v. t.* [< *cheveril* + *-ize*.] To make as pliable as kid leather.

I appeal to your own, though never so much *cheverilized*, consciences, my good calumniators.
Bp. Monatagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 23.

cheveron, *n.* See *chevron*.

cheveronny (shev-e-ron'i), *a.* [Accom. of *chevrony*, < F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *chevron*.] In *her.*, divided into several equal parts by lines having the direction of the chevron: said of an escutcheon. Also written *chevronny*.

chevesaile†, **chevesail**†, *n.* [ME. *chevesaile*, < OF. *chevesaille, chevecaille*, neck-band, < *chevecr*, the neck, = Sp. *cabeza* = Pg. *cabeça*, the head: see *cabeçon*.] An ornamental collar, either a neckband or more probably the collar of a gown or upper garment, which when opened exposed the bosom. It is described as richly adorned.
Rom. of the Rose.

chevestre, chevêtre (she-ves'tėr, shē-vā'tr), *n.* [< OF. *chevestre*, F. *chevêtre*, a bandage, < L. *capistrum*: see *capistrum*.] In *surg.*, a bandage for the head, used in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw. Also written *cheraster*.

chevet (she-vā'), *n.* [F., apse, head of a bed, dim. of *chef*, head: see *chief*.] **1.** The eastern extremity or the termination of the apse, both exterior and interior, of a church, with the chapels, aisles, etc., if present, immediately connected with it.

The *chevet* . . . is an apse, always enclosed by an open screen of columns on the ground-floor, and opening into an aisle, which again always opens into three or more apsidal chapels. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 475.

2. A small block or coin sometimes used for giving the proper elevation to a mortar in firing.

chevetaint, *n.* A Middle English form of *chieftain*.

chevêtre, *n.* See *cheverstre*.

chevey, *r.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chevicet, *v. t.* Same as *carell*, 3. *Kersey*, 1708.

cheville (she-vēl'), *n.* [< F. *cheville* = Pr. *cavilla* = Sp. *cabilla* = Pg. *cavilha*, a peg, pin, bolt, = It. *caviglia* (also *cariglio*), a peg, pin, < L. *clavicula*, a small key, bar, bolt, > E. *clavicle*, q. v.] The peg to which a string of a violin, guitar, or other stringed instrument is attached.

chevini, *n.* See *cheven*.

Cheviot (chev'i-ot), *n.* **1.** A sheep of a breed so called from the Cheviot Hills, between England and Scotland. Cheviots are noted for their large carcass and valuable wool, qualities which, combined with a hardiness almost equal to that of the black-faced breed, make them the most valuable race of mountain sheep in Great Britain. The fleece weighs from 3 to 4 pounds, and the carcass of ewes, lambs from 12 to 16 pounds per quarter, that of wethers from 16 to 20 pounds.

2. [*l. c.*] A loosely woven woolen cloth made from the wool of the Cheviot sheep.

chevisance†, *n.* [ME. *chevisance, -aunce*, etc., < OF. *chevisance, chevissance*, < *chevir*, come to an end, perform, prevail, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, *achieve*, and *chief*.] **1.** Accomplishment; achievement; result; outcome.

Whan Henry herd telle this of that gode *chevysaunce*.
Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 105.

2. Means.

Almesdede shal make a *chevisaunce*
Y exclude by grace the rigour of vengeaunce.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

3. A bargain; negotiation for a loan; a loan.

And tellith hir that chaffar is so deere
That needes most he make a *chevisaunce*.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 328.

Exchaunges and *chevesaunces* with suche chaffare I dele,
And lene folke that lese wol a lyppe at euery noble.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 249.

4. Profit; gain.

5. In *law*: (*a*) A making of contracts; agreement. (*b*) An unlawful agreement or contract. (*c*) An agreement or a composition, as an end or order set down between a creditor and his debtor.

chevise†, **chevish**†, *v. t.* [Also written *chevice*; ME. *chevisen, chevesen, cheryschen, chevesshen*, < OF. *cheviss-*, stem of certain parts of *chevir*, accomplish, obtain, etc.: see *chieve*[1], and cf. *cherisance*.] **1.** To get; provide.

Cheryschen [var. *cheryschen, chevesshen*] or purveyn, provideo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

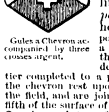
Thof the hune *cheuesed* thee a chylde, . . .
For it is geten of a god, thy gift is the hunse.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 966.

2. To care for; help.

Your honour and your emperise,
Negh ded for drede, ne can her not *chevise*.
Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 280.

chevrette (shev-ret'), *n.* [F., dog, roe, trivet, shrimp, dim. of *chevre*, a goat: see *cheverel*.] A machine used for raising guns or mortars upon their carriages.

chevron, cheveron (shev'ron, -e-ron), *n.* [< F. *chevron*, OF. *chevron* = Pr. *cabrion* = Sp. *cabrio*, a rafter, a chevron, < ML. *capro(n-)*, a rafter, < L. *caper, capra*, a goat; rafters being appar. so named because they are reared on end like butting goats; cf. *capreoli*, props, stays, lit. goats: see *capriole, caper*.] **1.** In *her.*, one of the honorable ordinaries. It is supposed to represent two rafters, as of a roof, leaning against each other at the top; but it may more properly be described as the lower half of a saltier completed to a point at the top. The two arms of the chevron rest upon the sinister and dexter bases of the field, and are joined in the center. It occupies one fifth of the surface of the field.



Gules a Chevron accompanied by three crosses argent.

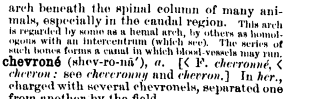
2. A variety of fret ornament common in Norman and other Romanesque architecture. When systematically repeated it forms a *chevron-molding*. Also called *zigzag, chevron-work*, and *dancette*.

Chevron-molding.
Galilee, Cathedral of Durham, England.

3. *Milit.*, a badge consisting of stripes meeting at an angle, worn on the coat-sleeves of non-commissioned officers, above the elbow. The number of stripes indicates the rank of the bearer: as, for a sergeant-major, three bars and an arc; for a quartermaster sergeant, three bars and a tie of three bars; for a sergeant, three bars; for a corporal, two bars.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a chevron-bone (which see).—**Chevron couched**, in *her.*, a chevron lying sidewise, its two ends being turned to one side of the field.—**Chevron in chief**, in *her.*, a chevron out of its usual place, and set very high in the field.

chevron-bone (shev'ron-bōn), *n.* One of a pair of bones which form a subvertebral V-shaped



Two Chevron-bones in profile (*ch, ch*), and one showing front view.

arch beneath the spinal column of many animals, especially in the caudal region. This arch is regarded by some as a hemal arch, by others as homologous with an intercentrum (which see). The series of such bones forms a canal in which blood-vessels may run.

chevroné (shev-ro-nā'), *a.* [< F. *chevronné*, < *chevron*: see *cheveronny* and *chevron*.] In *her.*, charged with several chevronels, separated one from another by the field.

chevroned (shev'rond), *a.* [< *chevron* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Decorated or covered with chevrons, or with chevron-like ornamentations; marked with zigzag lines or stripes.

Watchet cloth of silver *chevroned* all over with lace.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

2. In *her.*, same as *chevroné*.

chevronel (shev'ro-nel), *n.* [Dim. of *chevron.*] In *her.*, a bearing like the chevron, but of only half its width; a half-chevron. See *chevronny.*

chevron-molding (shev'ron-mōl'ding), *n.* See *chevron*, 2.

chevronny (shev-ron'i), *a.* Same as *chevronwise.*

chevronways (shev'ron-wāz), *adv.* Same as *chevronwise.*

chevronwise (shev'ron-wiz), *adv.* [< *chevron* + *-wise.*] In *her.*, divided by lines having the direction of a chevron.

chevron-work (shev'ron-wėrk), *n.* In *arch.*, see *chevron*, 2.

chevrotain (shev'ro-tān), *n.* [Also formerly *chevretain*; < F. *chevrotain*, < OF. *chevrot*, dim. of *chevre*, < L. *capra*, a goat: see *caper*1.] A name of the napu and other species of hornless pygmy deer of the genus *Tragulus*, resembling the musk-deer and often confused with it, but belonging to a different family, *Tragulidæ.*

chevrotin† (shev'ro-tin), *n.* Same as *chevrotain.*

The *chevrotin*, or little guinea deer, which is the least of all cloven-footed quadrupeds, and perhaps the most beautiful. *Goldsmith*, Animated Nature, II. 56.

chevy, chivy (chev'i, chiv'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chevied, chivied*, ppr. *chevying, chivying.* [Also written *chevey, chivey, chivvy*; origin obscure. See first extract.] To chase about or hunt from place to place; throw or pitch about; worry. [Slang.]

Chivy is a common English word, meaning to goad, drive, vex, hunt, or throw as it were here and there. It is purely Gypsy. Chiv in Romany means anything sharp-pointed, as a dagger or goad, or knife. The old Gypsy word chiv, among its numerous meanings, has exactly that of casting, throwing, pitching, and driving.

C. G. Leland.

One poor fellow was *chevied* about among the casks in the storm for about ten minutes. *London Times.*

A gleaming green body that might have passed for a huge wedge of emerald, and that I reckoned to be a dolphin, which kept pace with us to the windward in the wake of a timid, lovely prey it was *chivying.*

W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xlvi.

chevy, chivy (chev'i, chiv'i), *n.* [< *chevy, chivy, v.*] A halloo; a shout; a cheer. [Slang.]

chewyt, *n.* See *chowse.*

chew (chō), *v.* [Early mod. E. and mod. colloq. and dial. also *chaw*; < ME. *chewen, chewwen*, < AS. *cēowan* (pret. *cēow*, pl. *cuwon*, pp. *cowen*) = D. *kauwen* = MLG. *kouwen* = OHG. *chiwan*, MHG. *kiuwen*, G. *kauen*, prob. (with change of *c* to *t*, cf. *crane* = Icel. *trani*, etc.) = Icel. *tyggja* = Sw. *tugga* = Dan. *tygge*, chew, = Russ. *zhevati* = OBulg. *zievati*, chew. Cf. *chard, chard, chard, jowl.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bite and grind with the teeth; masticate, as food, preparatory to swallowing and digestion.

And while the flesh was yet between their teeth, ere it was *chewed*, the wrath of the Lord was kindled against the people. Num. xi. 33.

2. Figuratively, to ruminate on in the thoughts; meditate on.

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be *chewed* and digested. *Bacon*, Studies.

To chew the cud, to ruminate; figuratively, to meditate.

These shall ye not eat of them that *chew the cud*, or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he *cheweth the cud*, but divideth not the hoof. Lev. xi. 4.

= **Syn. 1.** *Bite, Gnaw, etc.* See *eat.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To perform the act of biting and grinding with the teeth; champ; ruminate. Specifically — **2.** To press or grind tobacco between the teeth for the sake of its flavor or stimulating effects. [Colloq.] — **3.** Figuratively, to meditate; reflect.

Till then, my noble friend, *chew* upon this.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Let 'em rest there,
And *chew* upon their miseries.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Old politicians *chew* on wisdom past.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 228.

chew (chō), *n.* [< *chew, v.*] That which is chewed; that which is held in the mouth at one time; especially, a quid of tobacco.

chewagh (chē-wäg'), *n.* [Chinook.] The Dolly Varden trout, *Salvelinus malma:* so called in British Columbia.

chewer (chō'er), *n.* One who chews; specifically, one in the habit of chewing tobacco.

chewet1† (chō'et), *n.* Perhaps formed from *chew.*] A kind of pie made from chopped substances.

Chewettes were small pies of chopped-up livers of pigs, hens, and capons, fried in grease, mixed with hard eggs and ginger, and then fried or baked.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), note, p. 287.

Bottles of wine, *chewets*, and currant-custards.
Middleton, The Witch, ii. 1.

chewet2† (chō'et), *n.* [< F. *chouette*, an owl, a daw, dim. of OF. *choue, choe*, an owl, prob. < MHG. *chouch* = E. *chough*: see *chough* and *coc.*] An impertinent chatterer.

Peace, *chewet*, peace. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

chewing-ball (chō'ing-bâl), *n.* A medicinal ball or bolus administered to a horse to promote or restore its appetite.

chewing-gum (chō'ing-gum), *n.* See *gum*2.

chewink (chē-wingk'), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note.] A name of the towhee bunting, *Pipilo erythrophthalmus*, a fringilline bird of the United States. Also called *ground-robin* and *marsh-robin.*

During the first week of the month [May] I heard the whippoorwill, the brown thrasher, the veery, the woodpewee, the *chewink*, and other birds.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 340.

chew-stick (chō'stik), *n.* A twig of *Gouania Domingensis*, used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice. More commonly *chewstick.*

cheyote (Sp. pron. chā-yō'tā), *n.* [Cuban and Mex.] The name in Cuba of the fruit of the *Sechium edule*, a cucurbitaceous plant. It is much used as a vegetable. Also *chayo, chocho.*

chia1 (Sp. pron. chē-yō-tē'yā), *n.* [Mex., dim. of *cheyote.*] A cucurbitaceous plant of Mexico, *Hanburia Mexicana*, bearing a four-seeded spiny fruit of the size of an orange, which at maturity bursts suddenly and throws the seeds to a considerable distance.

chi (kī), *n.* The twenty-second letter of the Greek alphabet, Χ, χ, corresponding to the English *ch.*

chia (chē'ä), *n.* [Sp. *chia*, the lime-leafed sage, *Salvia tiliæfolia.*] The name among the Indians of Mexico and Arizona of several species of *Salvia*, especially *S. Columbariæ*, the seeds of which are used for making a pleasant mucilaginous drink, and also as food.

Chian (kī'an), *a.* [L. *Chius* (Gr. Χίος), pertaining to *Chios, Chios, Chius*, Gr. Χίος, Chios, now *Scio.*] Pertaining to Chios, an island in the Ægean sea, now belonging to Turkey.

That blind bard, who on the *Chian* strand . . .
Beheld the Iliad and the Odyssey
Rise to the swelling of the voiceful sea.
Coleridge, Fancy in Nubibus.

Chian earth, a dense compact kind of earth from Chios, used anciently in medicine as an astringent and as a rosacic. — **Chian** or **Cyprus turpentine,** turpentine procured from the *Pistacia Terebinthus.* It is of the consistence of honey, clear, and yellowish white.

Chianti (ke-an'ti), *n.* [It.] Properly, a red wine of Tuscany, grown in the region between Siena and Arezzo; as used in Great Britain and the United States, any dry red wine of Tuscany, or any Italian wine of different color which has a similar flavor.

chiaoust, *n.* See *chouse.*

chiaroscurist (kiä-ros-kō'rist), *n.* and *a.* [< *chiaroscuro* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* An artist who draws in chiaroscuro.

The most perfect discipline is that of the coburists; for they see and draw everything, while the *chiaroscurists* must leave much indeterminate in mystery or invisible in gloom. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 159.

II. *a.* Executed in chiaroscuro, or by a chiaroscurist. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 160.

chiaroscuro, chiaro-oscuro (kiä-ros-kō'rō, kiä-rō-os-kū'rō), *n.* and *a.* [It. (= F. *clair-obscur*, > E. *clair-obscure*), lit. clear-obscure: *chiaro*, < L. *clarus*, clear; *oscuro*, < L. *obscurus*, obscure: see *clear, a.*, and *obscure.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Light and shade; specifically, the general distribution of light and shade in a picture, whether painted, drawn, or engraved — that is, the combined effect of all its lights, shadows, and reflections. Strictly speaking, however, every object on which light strikes has its own chiaroscuro.

According to the common acceptation of the term in the language of Art, *chiaro-oscuro* means not only the mutable effects produced by light and shade, but also the permanent differences in brightness and darkness.
Fairholt, Dict. of Art.

[Vase-painters] abstained, as a rule, in their designs from all combinations and groupings which could not be expressed without more *chiaroscuro* than was compatible with their simple monochrome outlines.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 346.

2. A drawing in black and white. — **3.** A method of printing engravings from several blocks representing lighter and darker shades, used especially in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; also, an engraving so printed.

Between 1722 and 1724, Kirkall published by subscription twelve *chiaroscuros* engraved by himself, chiefly after designs by old Italian masters. In these *chiaroscuros* the outlines and the darker parts of the figures are printed from copper-plates, and the sepia-coloured tints are afterward impressed from wood blocks.
Chatto, Wood Engraving, p. 451.

chiastre **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving.

The Greek or *Chiaroscuro* school . . . is directed primarily to the attainment of the power of representing form by pure contrast of light and shade.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 159.

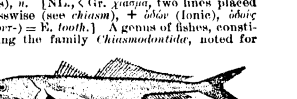
Also *clair-obscure, clare-obscure.*

chiasm (kī'azm), *n.* [< NL. *chiasma*, < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines crossed, < *χιάζειν*, marked with two lines crossed as in the letter Χ, χ, < *χί*, the letter Χ, χ, *chi*, represented by L. *ch*, in form by L. X, *x*. Cf. *decussate.*] In *anat.*, a decussation or intersection; specifically, the decussation of the optic nerves which occurs in nearly all vertebrates. See second cut under *brain.*

The optic *chiasm* doubtless is a sign of some kind of sympathetic relation between the two eyes; but whether this necessarily reaches the degree which produces correspondent points is uncertain. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 202.

chiasma (kī-az'mä), *n.*; pl. *chiasmata* (-ma-tä). [NL.] Same as *chiasm.*

Chiasmodon, Chiasmodus (kī-as'mō-don, -dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χίασμα*, two lines placed crosswise (see *chiasm*), + *ὀδών* (Ionic), *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fishes, constituting the family *Chiasmodontidæ*, noted for



Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*).

voracity and for the enormous distensibility of their stomach and integuments, which permits them to swallow fishes larger than themselves. *C. niger*, the black swallower, is the only known species.

chiasmodontid (kī-as-mō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiasmodontidæ.*

Chiasmodontidæ (kī-as-mō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiasmodon(t-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by *Chiasmodon*, its only genus. They have an elongated subcylindric or slightly tapering form; subconic head; deeply cleft mouth reaching beyond the eyes, with numerous long, sharp, and in part movable teeth; naked skin; two dorsal fins; anal fin like the second dorsal; and thoracic ventral fins. Only one species is known, *Chiasmodon niger*, a deep-sea fish of wide distribution in the Atlantic ocean. See *black swallower*, under *swallower.*

Chiasmodus, *n.* See *Chiasmodon.*

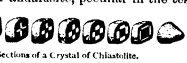
chiasmus (ki-as'mus), *n.* [< Gr. *χιασμός*, < *χιάζειν*, mark with two cross-lines: see *chiasm.*] In *rhet.*, the arrangement of repeated, parallel, or contrasted words or phrases in two pairs, the second of which reverses the order of the first: as, do not *live* to *eat*, but *eat* to *live*; or as in the following quotation:

The *children* ought not to lay up for the *parents*, but the *parents* for the *children.* 2 Cor. xii. 14.

chiastic (ki-as'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (verbal adj. of *χιάζειν*: see *chiasm, chiasmus*), + *-ic.*] In *rhet.*, of the nature of chiasmus.

Noticeable in Sallust is the *chiastic* arrangement cita modo modo tardus incessus, which found few imitators.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 503.

chiastolite (ki-as'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *-lite*, stone.] A variety of andalusite, peculiar in the tessel-



Sections of a Crystal of Chiastolite.

lated appearance which it presents when cut transversely and polished. The dark portions are due to symmetrically arranged impurities in the crystal. Also called *macle.*

Chiastoneura (ki-as-tō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally (see *chiastic*), + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks, including the two series of the *Zygobranchia* and the *Anisobranchia.* The former are represented by such genera as *Fissurella* and *Haliotis*, the latter by *Patella, Trochus, Littorina*, etc.

chiastoneural (ki-as-tō-nū'ral), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-al.*] Same as *chiastoneurous.*

chiastoneurous (ki-as-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Chiastoneura* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chiastoneura.*

chiastre (ki-as'tėr), *n.* [F. form, < Gr. *χιαστός*, arranged diagonally: see *chiastic.*] In *surg.*, a

bandage shaped like a cross or the Greek letter X, used for stopping hemorrhage from the temporal artery.

chiaus, *n.* See *chouse*.

chibalt, **chibbalt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

chibe (chib), *n.* [Cf. *chire*[2], *cive*, with related *chibol*, *cibol*.] A variant of *chive*[2].

chibia (chib'i-ä), *n.* [The native E. Ind. name.] 1. An East Indian drongo-shrike of the family *Dicruridæ*: called *Cornus hottentottus* by Linnæus.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of drongo-shrikes. *Hodgson*, 1837.

chibol, **chibbolt**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cibol*.

chibouk, **chibouque**, **chibuk** (chi-bŏk'), *n.* [< Turk. *chibouq*, < Pers. *chibuq*, a pipe.] A Turkish pipe having a stiff stem 4 or 5 feet long, usually wound with silk or other thread, which is sometimes wet to cool the smoke by evaporation. The mouthpiece is usually of amber, but sometimes of glass; the bowl usually of baked clay, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top, like the flower of the morning-glory. It is customary in smoking to rest the bowl upon a small tray of wood or brass.

> The long *chibouques* dissolving cloud supply,
> While dance the Almas to wild minstrelsy.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 2.

> Once a Wahhabi stood in front of us, and by pointing with his finger and other insulting gestures, showed his hatred to the *chibouque*, in which I was peaceably indulging. *R. F. Burton*, El Medinah, p. 349.

chic (shek), *a.* and *n.* [F., a slang word, usually explained from *G. geschickt*, aptness, skill, address, *geschickt*, apt, clever, < *schicken*, adapt (one's self), bring about, caus. of *geschehen*, happen; otherwise referred to OF. *chic*, small: see *chicane*.] **I.** *a.* Stylish; effective in style.

II. *n.* 1. In the *fine arts*, the faculty of producing effective works with rapidity and ease; cleverness and skill combined with great facility.

> To use *chic*, in artistic parlance, is to produce effects by means of the imagination and by means of magic—as, for instance, to create from one model's face a dozen of different ages, or by a few skillful strokes to transform the cloth garment on the model into a fur one on the paper or canvas, or to make a straw hat over into a beaver.
> *The Century*, XXV. 575.

2. Parisian elegance and fashionableness combined with originality: said of fashion in dress.—3. Adroitness; cunning; knowingness. [Slang in all uses.]

chica[1] (chē'kä), *n.* Same as *chico*.

chica[2] (chē'kä), *n.* [OSp.; cf. Sp. *chico*, fem. *chica*, little.] An old Spanish dance, said to have been introduced by the Moors, and to be the source of the fandango, the chaconne, the cachucha, the bolero, etc.

chicalote (Sp. pron. ché-ká-lō'tā), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name given in southern California to a species of thorn-poppy, *Argemone platyceras*.

chicane (shi-kān'), *n.* [< F. *chicane*, trickery, sharp practice, caviling, wrangling, < *chicaner*, use trickery, cavil, quibble, wrangle, pettifog, prob. < OF. *chic*, small, little (*de chic à chic*, from little to little); as a noun, a little piece, fluesse, subtlety; = Cat. *chic* = Sp. *chico*, small, little. Cf. *chick*[2]. According to some, *chicane* meant the game of mall, then a dispute in that or other games, and then sharp practice in lawsuits; < MLL. **zicanum*, < MGr. τζικάνον, < Pers. *chaugán*, a club or bat used in polo: see def. 2.] 1. The art of gaining an advantage by the use of evasive stratagems or petty or unfair tricks and artifices; trickery; sophistry; chicanery.

> He strove to lengthen the campaign,
> And save his forces by *chicane*. *Prior*.

> His attornies have hardly one trick left; they are at an end of all their *chicane*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

> You, a born coward, try a coward's arms,
> Trick and *chicane*. *Browning*, King and Book, I. 384.

2. A game similar to pall-mall, played on foot, in Languedoc and elsewhere, with a long-handled mallet and a ball of hard wood. It is played in an open field, like polo.

chicane (shi-kān'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chicaned*, ppr. *chicaning*. [< F. *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use chicane; employ shifts, tricks, or artifices. [Rare.]

> Give me but virtuous actions, and I will not quibble and *chicane* about the motives. *Chesterfield*.

II. *trans.* To treat with chicane; deceive; cheat; bamboozle.

> The "strong hand" of the Bonapartist government did its utmost to *chicane* those whose ideas were not acceptable in high places. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 53.

chicaner (shi-kā'nėr), *n.* [< *chicane*, *v.*, + *-er*[1], after F. *chicaneur*.] One who employs chicane or chicanery; a sophistical or tricky opponent or disputant.

> This is the way to distinguish . . . a logical *chicaner* from a man of reason. *Locke*.

chicanery (shi-kā'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *chicaneries* (-iz). [< F. *chicanerie*, < *chicaner*, use trickery: see *chicane*, *v.*] Chicane; mean or petty artifices; trickery; sophistry.

> Manors got by rapine and *chicanery*. *Lamb*, Popular Fallacies, ii.

> Men who, by legal *chicanery*, cheat others out of their property. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 239.

Syn. Quibbling, stratagem, duplicity.

chicarie (chik'a-rik), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

> The names *Chicarica* and Chickling have reference to their rasping notes. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 103.

chiccory, *n.* See *chicory*.

chich[1] (chich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cich*; < ME. *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, F. *chiche* (*pois chiche*), chick-pea, = It. *cece* = Pr. *cezer* = Sp. Pg. *chicharo* a OHG. *chihhiru*, MHG. G. *kicher* (cf. D. *ciserwrt*, lg. *cizirão*), < L. *cicer*, the chich, chick-pea.] A dwarf pea: same as *chick-pea*.

> Her either *chiche* is sowen in this moone,
> Ther alder is moist, and landes is ronke and stepe.
> *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

Chiches and the other pulses.
B. Googe, Husbandrie, fol. 18 b.

> Him that buys *chiches* blanched.
> *B. Jonson*, Horace's Art of Poetry.

chich[2], *a.* and *n.* [ME. *chiche*, also *chiuche*, *chiuc*, < OF. *chiche* (masc. prop. *chic*), F. *chiche*, niggardly, miserable, mean, ill, small (*see chicane*), = Sp. *chico*, small. Cf. It. *cieco*, nothing, < L. *cæcus*, a trifle, a thing of no value.] **I.** *a.* Niggardly; sparing. *Chaucer*.

II. *n.* A miser; a niggard.

> For ther is veh mon payed in-liche,
> Whether lyttel other much be hys rewarde,
> For the gentyl chiuc[3]man is no *chyche*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 604.

chich[3], *v.* [ME. *chichen*, assibilated form of *chicken*, chick, a var. of *chuck*: see *chick*[2], *chuck*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* To chuck; cluck, as a hen.

II. *trans.* To call by clucking, as a hen her young.

> She [the hen] clocketh hem, but when she fynt a corne,
> She *chicheth* hem and lolth it hem before.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

chicha (chē'chä), *n.* [Sp.] 1. Same as *chico*, —2. The mucilaginous seeds of *Sterculia Chica*, a South American tree. See *Sterculia*.

chicheree (chich'e-rē'), *n.* [Imitative.] A name of the gray kingbird or petchary flycatcher, *Tyrannus dominicensis*, a climatorial passerine bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*. See *petchary*.

> Nearly akin to the King-bird is the Petchary or *Chicheree*, . . . one of the most characteristic and conspicuous birds of the West Indies. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 81.

chichling (chich'ling), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *-ling*; now commonly *chickling*.] Same as *chickling*[2].

chichling-vetch (chich'ling-vech), *n.* Same as *chickling*[2].

chick[1] (chik), *n.* [< ME. **chikke*, *chike*, short for *chicken*: see *chicken*[1], of which *chick* is now regarded as a dim. form.] A chicken; particularly, the young of the domestic hen, and of some other birds, as partridges. At exhibitions of poultry, a specimen less than one year old, whether cockerel or pullet, is termed a *chick*. When over one year old, the chick becomes a *fowl*. See *chicken*[1].

> While it is a *chick*, and hath no spurs, nor cannot hurt, nor hath seen the motion, yet he readily practiseth it.
> *Sir M. Hale*.

chick[2] (chik), *v. i.* [ME. *chikken*, also assibilated *chichen* (see *chich*[3]), a variation of *chuck*: see *chuck*[1]. Prob. mentally associated with *chick*[1], which is nit. from the same imitative root.] To peep; cheep; make the characteristic cry of a young chick.

> Chukkun [var. *chuckr*], as hennys byrdys [var. *kenne birdes*], pipio, pipulo.
> Chykkynge [var. *chickyng*] or wyppynge [var. *zippyng*, *peppinge*] of yonge byrdys, pupulatus, pupulacio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

chick[3] (chik), *v. i.* [< ME. *chikken* (*chykkyn*, Prompt. Parv.), sprout, prob. a variant of **chinken*, related to *chinen*, chine, chink, crack: see *chine*[1], *chink*[1]. Appar. not connected with *chick*[1], but cf. L. *pullulare*, sprout, < *pullulus*, a chick, a sprout, dim. of *pullus*, a young fowl (see *pullet*). The resemblance to *chick*[1], v., sprout, would thus be accidental; but there may have been some association of thought between the two words.] 1. To sprout, as seed in the ground; vegetate.

> Chykkyn, as corne, or spyryn, or spr[o]wtyn. pullo (pullulo). *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 74.

2. To crack. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chick[3] (chik), *n.* [< *chick*[3], *v.* Cf. *chink*[1], *n.*] A crack; a flaw. [Prov. Eng.]

chick[4] (chik), *n.* [Also *cheek*; Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chiq.*] In India, a screen or curtain made of thin slips of bamboo with very narrow openings between them, allowing the admission of air and light, while excluding the view from the outside: it is hung in doorways and windows, both in houses and tents, and is the original of a kind of blind or shade now common in Europe and America.

> Glass is dear, and scarcely purchasable; . . . therefore their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with *cheeks*, or lattises.
> *Fryer*, A New Account of East India and Persia.

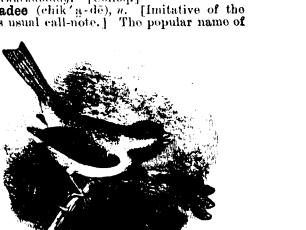
chick[5] (chik), *n.* [E. Ind.] A name for the thick juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make about one pound of opium.

chick[6] (chik), *n.* An abbreviated form of *chickeen*.

chickaberry (chik'a-ber'i), *n.* A corruption of *checkerberry*. [U. S.]

chickabiddy (chik'a-bid'i), *n.*; pl. *chickabiddies* (-iz). [< *chick*[1] + *-a-* + *biddy*.] A young chicken: also used as a pet name for children. Also *chuckabiddy*. [Colloq.]

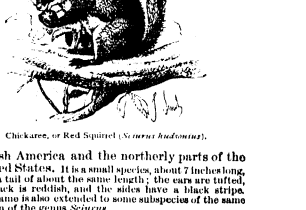
chickadee (chik'a-dē), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's usual call-note.] The popular name of



Chickadee, or Blackcap (*Parus atricapillus*).

the American black-capped titmouse, *Parus atricapillus*, and related species. The chickadees are small birds from 4½ to 5¼ inches long, leaden-gray above and whitish below. They have a black cap and black throat.

chickaree (chik'a-rē), *n.* [Imitative of the squirrel's cry.] A popular name of the American red squirrel, *Sciurus hudsonius*, which inhabits



Chickaree, or Red Squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonius*).

British America and the northerly parts of the United States. It is a small species, about 7 inches long, with a tail of about the same length; the ears are tufted, the back is reddish, and the sides have a black stripe. The name is also extended to some subspecies of the same section of the genus *Sciurus*.

Chickasaw plum. See *plum*.

chickchack (chik'chak), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *gecko*.] A gecko lizard, *Ptyodactylus gecko*. *Collingwood*.

chickeen (chik'ēn), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a sum of four rupees. Often shortened to *chick*. *Yule and Burnell*.

chicken[1] (chik'en), *n.* [< ME. *chiken*, *chekin* (also shortened *chike*, > mod. *chick*: see *chick*[1]), < AS. *cicen* for **cycen* (= D. *kuiken*, *kieken* = LG. *küken* = G. dial. *küchen*; cf. equiv. G. *küchlein* and E. *chickling*[1]), neut., a chicken, in form dim. of *coc*, *cocc*, a cock, but in sense more general: see *cock*[1]. Cf. ME. *chikken*, peep, cheep, as young chickens: see *chick*[2].] 1. The young of the domestic hen: in this sense now less exact than *chick*.—2. A domestic or barn-yard fowl, especially one less than a year old.—3. The young of some birds other than the domestic

hen.—**4.** A common name of (*a*) the pinnated grouse or prairie-hen (prairie-chicken), *Cupidonia cupido* (see cut under *Cupidonia*), and of (*b*) the sharp-tailed grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus*. [Local, U. S.]—**5.** A person of tender years; a child: sometimes used as a term of endearment, or with a negative (*an chicken*), in satirical implication of mature years.

> Why, now you are my *chicken* and my dear.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, iv. 4.
>
> Stella is *no chicken*. *Swift*, Stella's Birthday, 1720.

6. A name applied with a qualifying adjective to various fishes, as in the north of Ireland to the *Atherina presbyter*, called the *Portaferry chicken*.—**7.** A kind of turtle whose shell is used in commerce. —**Blue Hen's Chicken**, a slang name for a resident of the State of Delaware, said to have arisen from the members of a Delaware regiment distinguished in the revolution being so called on account of the famous game-cocks raised by their colonel (Caldwell) from a breed of blue hens. —**Chicken cholera.** See *cholera*, 3.—**Chicken hazard.** See *hazard*. **Mother Carey's chicken**, a name given by sailors to the stormy petrel and other small oceanic species of petrel. —**Pharaoh's chicken.** See *Egyptian vulture*, under *vulture*. —**To count one's chickens before they are hatched**, to anticipate too confidently the obtaining or doing of something that one may never receive or be able to do. [Colloq.]

chicken[2], **chickun** (chik'en, -un), *n.* [< Hind. *chikan*, < Pers. *chakin*, embroidery. Cf. *chikandozi*.] Embroidery, especially embroidery upon muslin. [Anglo-Indian.] **Chicken walla**, an itinerant dealer in embroidered handkerchiefs and the like. *Yule and Burnell*. [India.]

chicken-bird (chik'en-bėrd), *n.* [Prob. for **chickingbird*, < *chicking*, ppr. of *chick*[2] (cf. *chicarie* and *chickling*[1]), + *bird*[1].] A name of the turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [New Eng.]

chicken-breasted (chik'en-bres'ted), *a.* Having that form of chest in which the costal cartilages are carried inward and the sternum is thrown forward, so that the thorax resembles somewhat that of a carinate bird. In pathology it is characteristic of rickets.

chicken-feeder (chik'en-fē'dėr), *n.* Same as *epinette*.

chicken-halibut (chik'en-hol'i-but), *n.* A small halibut, weighing from 10 to 20 pounds.

chicken-hawk (chik'en-hâk), *n.* Same as *hen-hawk*.

chicken-heart (chik'en-härt), *n.* A coward.

> These flaxen-haired men are such pulers, and such piddlers, and such *chicken-hearts*.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master Constable, ii. 2.

chicken-hearted (chik'en-här'ted), *a.* Having no more courage than a chicken; timid; cowardly.

> He was himself so *chicken-hearted* a man.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 295.

chicken-pox (chik'en-poks), *n.* A mild contagious eruptive disease, generally appearing in children; varicella.

chicken's-meat (chik'enz-mēt), *n.* [Prop. *chickens' meat*; < ME. *chikenemete, chicenemete*, later also *chekynmete, chekynmette*, < AS. *cicena mete*, lit. 'chickens' food': *cicena*, gen. pl. of *cicen*, chicken; *mete*, food: see *chicken*[1] and *meat*.] **1.** Chickweed.—**2.** The endive.—**3.** Dress corn. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

chicken-snake (chik'en-snāk), *n.* A popular name of certain American snakes, as *Coluber quadrivittatus* and *Ophibolus eximius*. *Baird and Girard*, 1853.

chicken-tortoise (chik'en-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Clemmyidæ*, *Chrysemys reticulata*, with dark-brown head and neck marked by narrow yellow lines, and a dusky yellow throat traversed by three yellow streaks. A streak from each nostril extends along the sides of the neck. The shell is generally about 9 or 10 inches long. They are found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in North Carolina.

chickenweed, *n.* See *chickweed*, 1.

chickera, *n.* See *chikara*[2].

chickerberry (chik'ėr-ber'i), *n.* Same as *checkerberry*.

chicket (chik'et), *n.* [Perhaps an error for *cicket*.] A fastening.

> The green shutters and *chickets* are offensive. *Ford.*

chick-house (chik'hous), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *house*.] In India, a light structure of chicks, or slips of bamboo, used for the protection of plants unable to bear full exposure to the heat and dry winds.

chickling[1] (chik'ling), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *-ling*[1]; = Icel. *kyklingr*, *kjúklingr* = Sw. *kyckling*, dial. *kukling*, *kjukkling* = Dan. *kylling*; cf. G. *küchlein*: see *chicken*[1].] **1.** A small chick or chicken.—**2.** [Cf. *chicarie*.] A name of the bird *Strepsilas interpres*, or turnstone.

chickling[2] (chik'ling), *n.* [An accom. of *chicking*, in imitation of *chickling*[1], *chick*[1]. Cf. *chick-pea*.] A vetch or pea, *Lathyrus sativus*, extensively cultivated in the south of Europe for its seed, which is eaten like the chick-pea, and is said to be of superior quality. Also called *chickling, chickling-vetch, chichling-vetch*.

chickore (chi-kor'), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chakor*.] The hill-partridge of India, *Caccabis chukar*. It is found all over the Himalayas from Cashmere to Nepál, not extending to Sikkhim, and prefers rocky hill to scrub jungle. The hen lays from 10 to 15 eggs. *Fallon*. Also *chuckore*.

> At a little distance beyond the bridge we heard a covey of *chickore*, or hill-partridge, in full conversation down the valley. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 163.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* [For *chich-pea* (see *chich*[1]); accom. to *chick*[1]. Cf. *chickweed*.] The popular name of the plant *Cicer arietinum*. It grows wild around the shores of the Mediterranean and in many parts of the East, producing a short puffy pod, containing one or generally two small netted seeds with two

Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*).

swellings on one side. It is much used in olla in Spain, is an important article in French cookery, and has been cultivated from a very early period in the warmer regions of the old world. When roasted it is the common parched pulse of the East. The plant contains much acid oxalate of potash, and is covered with glandular acid hairs. Also called *chich*.

chickstone (chik'stōn), *n.* [For **checkstone* or **chackstone*, transposition of *stonechack, stonechak*: see *chack*[3], *stonechack*, and *stonechat*.] A name for the bird *Saxicola* or *Pratincola rubicola*, or stonechat. *Montagu*. [Eng.]

chickun, *n.* See *chicken*[2].

chickweed (chik'wēd), *n.* [< *chick*[1] + *weed*[1]. In Scotland it is often called *chickenwort* or *chickenwort*. Cf. *chicken's-meat*.] **1.** The popular name of *Stellaria media*, a common weed in cultivated and waste grounds, flowering throughout the year. It has a procumbent more or less hairy stem, with ovate pointed leaves, and many small white flowers. It is much used for feeding cage birds, which are very fond of both leaves and seeds. Also called *chickenweed*.

2. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Forked chickweed,** the *Anychia dichotoma*. **Indian chickweed,** the carpetweed, *Mollugo verticillata*. **Jagged chickweed,** *Holosteum umbellatum*. **Mouse-ear chickweed,** the popular name of various species of *Cerastium*.—**Red chickweed,** the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*.—**Silver chickweed,** the *Paronychia argyrocoma*: so called from its silvery stipules. **Wintergreen chickweed,** the common name of *Trientalis Europæa*. (See also *water-chickweed*.)

chickwitt, *n.* Same as *chigwit*.

chicle-gum (chik'l-gum), *n.* An elastic gum obtained from the mastic-berry, *Achras Sapota*, a sapotaceous tree of tropical America. It is used as a masticatory.

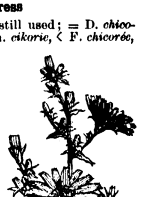
chico (chō'kō), *n.* [S. Amer.] **1.** An orange-red coloring matter obtained by the Indians from the leaves of the *Bignonia Chica*, which grows on the banks of the Meta and the Orinoco, and is employed by them, like arnotto, to dye their bodies. It is also used in the United States to produce red and orange shades on cotton and wool, the process followed being similar to that for arnotto. *Calvert*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 291.

2. A fermented liquor or beer derived from Indian corn, mashed in hot water, used by the natives of Chili.

Also *chica, chicha*.

chicoriaceous (chik-ō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *chicory*[1] + *-aceous*, after *cichoriaceous*.] Same as *cichoriaceous*.

chicory (chik'ō-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cichory* and *cykory*, and, by corruption, *succory* (see *succory*), which is still used; = D. *chicorei* = G. *cichorie* = Dan. *cikorie*, < F. *chicorée, cichorée* = Sp. *achicoria* = Pg. *chicorea* = It. *cicorea*, < L. *cichorium, cichoreum*, < Gr. κιχώριον, also κιχώρη, better *σιχώριον, σιχώρεα*, pl., chicory.] The popular name of *Cichorium Intybus*, a composite plant common in waste places, found throughout Europe and Asia as far as India, and naturalized in the United States. It has a fleshy tapering root, a stem from 1 to 3 feet high, with spreading branches and lobed and coarsely toothed leaves. The flowers are bright-blue. The roots are extensively employed as a substitute for coffee, or to mix with coffee, being roasted and ground for this purpose. Chicory is also cultivated as food for cattle, and the blanched leaves are sometimes used as a salad. Also spelled *chicorey*.



Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*).

chide (chid), *v.*; pret. *chid* (formerly *chode*), pp. *chidden, chid*, ppr. *chiding*. [< ME. *chiden* (weak verb, pret. *chidde*, pp. *chid, chidde*, the much later pret. *chode* and pp. *chidden* being due to the analogy of verbs like *ride, rode, ridden*, cf. *hide*[1], also a weak verb), < AS. *cīdan* (weak verb, pret. *cīdde*, pp. *cīded, cīdd*), chide, blame (with dat.), intr. quarrel; connections unknown.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reprove; rebuke; reprimand; find fault with; blame; scold: as, to *chide* one for his faults; to *chide* one for his delay.

> Almost *chide* God for making you that countenance you are. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1.
>
> But Kirk was only *chid* for it; and it was said that he had a particular order for the same military evolutions, so that he could only be *chid* for the manner of it.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1655.

2. To find fault about; blame; reproach: applied to things: as, to *chide* one's own folly.

> 'Tis not because the ring they ride,
> And Lindsay at the ring rides well,
> But that my sire the wine will *chide*,
> If 'tis not fill'd by Rosabelle.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

3. To strike by way of punishment or admonition.

> Caressed or *chidden* by the slender hand.
> *Tennyson*, Sonnets, viii.

4. To drive or impel by chiding.

> How churlishly I *chid* Lucetta hence!
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 2.
>
> With loud screams
> *Chiding* his mate back to her nest.
> *M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

5. Figuratively, to fret; chafe.

> Clipped in with the sea
> That *chides* the banks of England.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Syn. To blame, censure, reproach, upbraid, reprimand.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To scold; find fault; contend in words of anger; wrangle; grumble; clamor.

> I lyken the to a sowe, for thou arte ever *chyding* at mete. *Palsgrave*, p. 611.
>
> And Jacob was wroth, and *chode* with Laban.
> Gen. xxxi. 36.

Incredible number of partridges, like to those of Scio, here run on the rocks, and flie *chiding* about the vineyards. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 22.

2. Figuratively, to make a clamorous or murmuring noise.

> Yet my duty,
> As doth a rock against the *chiding* flood,
> Should the approach of this wild river break,
> And stand unshaken yours. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

3. To bay, as hounds in full cry.

chide (chīd), *n.* [< ME. *chide*, < AS. *gecid*, contention, < *cīdan*, chide, contend: see *chide*, *v.*] **1.** A reproof; a rebuke. *Bunyan.*—**2.** A murmuring, complaining, or brawling sound. [Rare.]

> Nor bleating mountains, nor the *chide* of streams,
> And hum of bees. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 1207.

chider (chī'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *chidere, chyder*; < *chide* + *-er*[1].] One who chides, scolds, clamors, or rebukes.

> Men most enquere . . .
> Wher sche be wys, or sobre, or dronkelewe, . . .
> A *chyder* (var. *chidester*, Tyrwhitt), or a wastour of thy good. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 291.
>
> Whether any be brawlers, slanderers, *chiders*, scolders, and sowers of discord between one and another.
> *Abp. Cranmer*, Articles of Visitation.

chideress, *n.* [ME. *chideresse*; < *chider* + *-ess*.] A woman who chides; a scold.

> An angry wight, a *chideresse*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 150.

chidester, *n.* [ME., < *chide* + *-ster*; a var. of *chider*, where see first extract.] A female scold. *Chaucer.*

chiding (chī'ding), *n.* [< ME. *chiding*, < AS. *cidung*, verbal n. of *cidan*, chide: see *chide*, *v.*] **1.** The act of reproving, rebuking, berating, or scolding; utterance of reproof or reproach.

And churlish *chiding* of the winter's wind.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

You see us friends now,
Heartily friends, and no more *chiding*, gentlemen.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. A murmuring or brawling noise.

The *chidings* of the heathbrog brook.
Mallet, A Fragment.

3. In *hunting*, the sound made by hounds in full cry; baying.

They bay'd the bear
With hounds of Sparta: never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

chidingly (chī'ding-li), *adv.* In a scolding or wrangling manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cheef*, *chefe*, *chef*, rarely *chief*, head, hand, = Sp. *jefe* = Pg. *chefe*, < OF. *chef*, *chief*, F. *chef* = Sp. Pg. *cabo* = It. *capo*, < L. *caput*, head: see *caput*, *capital*, and cf. *cape*[2], a doublet of *chief*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A head; the head or upper part of anything.

In the *cheefe* of the chosse halle, chosen for the kynge
Was a grounde up graid with pauis [pavis] of Marsill.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

Where bene the nosegayes that she dight for thee?
The coloured chaplets wrought with a *chief*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

2. The person highest in authority; the head or head man. Specifically—(*a*) A military commander; the person who leads an army.

And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be *chief* and captain. 1 Chron. xi. 6.

Such *chiefs*, as each an army seemed alone. *Dryden.*

(*b*) A principal, leader, or director in general; especially, the hereditary or the chosen head of a clan or tribe; used as a title particularly for the heads of Scottish Highland clans, and for the military or governing heads of uncivilized or semi-civilized tribes.

Hail to the *chief* who in triumph advances!
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

In Tonga it is supposed that only the *chiefs* have souls.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 199.

(*c*) The principal officer of a bureau or division of the civil service, or of an editorial staff, newspaper office, mercantile establishment, or other organized body.

3. The principal or most important part or portion; the bulk or larger part of one thing or of many.

The people took of the spoil, sheep and oxen, the *chief* of the things which should have been utterly destroyed.
1 Sam. xv. 21.

The *chief* of my conversation. *Herrey*, Meditations, i. 129.

4. In *her.*, the head or upper part of the escutcheon, from side to side, cut off horizontally by a straight line, and containing properly a third part of the dimensions of the escutcheon. It is one of the honorable ordinaries, and is commonly considered as divided into dexter, sinister, and middle, the charges upon it being thus blazoned.

Argent a Chief Gules.

5†. The prime; the most important part.

In the *chief* of his youth, he was taken from school into the court, and there passed all his time in much trouble and business. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, iv. by Robinson.

In chief [ME. *in chief*, *in cheef*, < OF. *en chef*, < L. (ML.) *in capite*]. (*a*) At the head; in the principal or highest position or office; as, the commander *in chief*. (*b*) In fee, charged upon the upper part of the shield; a term generally used when the chief itself is not indicated. (*c*) Directly: said of land tenure: as, to hold land *in chief* (to hold it directly from the sovereign by honorable personal service). (*d*) In direct or original precedence: as, an examination *in chief*. See *examination*. **Little chief hare.** See *lapwings* and *pika*. **– Per chief**, in *her.*, divided by the horizontal line which separates the chief from the rest of the field. Thus, an escutcheon may be blazoned as *per chief argent and sable*; but this form is rare, it being usual to say *sable a chief argent*. = **Syn. 2.** *Chief*, *Chieftain*, *Commander*, *Leader*, *Head*, *Chief*. Literally the head, is applied to one who occupies the highest rank in military or civil matters: as, an Indian *chief*; a military *chief*; the *chief* of a department in the civil service; a party *chief*. *Chieftain* is now mostly poetic, and is sometimes used in prose where the leadership is peculiarly suggestive of the past: as, a Highland *chieftain*. A *commander* is one who issues commands to a body or organization of a military or naval character, or has authority over it: as, the *commander* of the army in the East; the *commander* of the Asiatic squadron. A *leader* is the head of a party or faction, or one who conducts some special undertaking, perhaps actually going at the head: as, the *leader* of the House of Commons; the *leader* of the Conservative or Republican party; the *leader* of the storming party or forlorn hope; a *leader* of fashion. *Head* is applied to the chief of a tribe or family or profession: as, the *head* of the house of Cavendish; the *head* of the church; the *head* of the bar.

The Governor, together with the Arab *chiefs* and about twenty of their men, came up to my room.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

The pibroch sounds, the bands advance,
The broad swords gleam, the banners dance,
Obedient to the *Chieftain's* glance.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 8.

Bid our *commanders* lead their charges off
A little from this ground. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2.

Let a people's voice . . .
Attest their great *commander's* claim.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, vi.

Each [member of Clan Chattan] as he was led to the gallows . . . was offered a pardon if he would reveal the bidding place of his *Chief*, but . . . no sort of punishment could induce them to be guilty of treachery to their *leader*.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., v.

There arises first a temporary and then a permanent military *head*, who passes insensibly into a political *head*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 250.

II. *a.* **1.** Highest in office, authority, rank, or estimation; placed above the rest; principal: as, a *chief* priest; the *chief* butler. (*Chief* is not now regarded as admitting of degrees of comparison, but formerly the superlative *chiefest* was often used.)

Our kyng which we hild moste *cheefe* vs among
Litell hath fro hym deffended our wrong.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4421.

Doeg, an Edomite, the *chiefest* of the herdmen.
1 Sam. xxi. 7.

Among the *chief* rulers also many believed on him.
John xii. 42.

Our *chiefest* courtier, cousin, and our son.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Hence—**2.** Principal or most eminent, in any quality or action; such that others (things, persons, particulars of any kind) are by comparison inferior or subordinate; most important; leading; main; most conspicuous.

He was he (you say verray certainly).
That euer ther was moste *chef* of goodnesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5502.

The hand of the princes and rulers hath been *chief* in this trespass. Ezra ix. 2.

From this *chief* cause these idle praises spring,
That themes so easy few forbear to sing.
Crabbe, The Village.

3. Intimate; near; close. [In this sense obsolete except in Scotland, where it is still used: as, they are very *chief* wi' axe anither.]

He [Rabelais] limping up, and laid his great jaws in her lap: from that moment they were *chief*, as she said, James finding him nauseous and evil-favoured.
Dr. J. Brown, Rab and his Friends.

Chief baron. See *baron*, 2. **Chief burgess.** See *burgess*, 4. **Chief cone.** See *cone*. **Chief constructor, engineer, justice, magistrate,** etc. See the nouns. **Chief tangent.** See *tangent*. **Chief tenant,** *or tenant in capite.* See *in capite*. = **Syn. 2.** First, paramount, supreme, cardinal, capital, prime, vital, especial, essential, great, grand.

chief (chēf), *adv.* [< *chief*, *a.*] Chiefly. *Thomson.* [Rare.]

chiefage (chē'fāj), *n.* [Also written *chevage*, < OF. *cevage*, < *chef*, head: see *chief* and *-age*.] A tribute by the head; a poll-tax.

chiefdom (chēf'dum), *n.* [< *chief* + *-dom*.] Sovereignty. [Rare.]

Zephyrus, . . . being in love with her [Chloris], . . . gave her for a dowrie the *chiefedom* and soveraignye of all flowres and greene herbs.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April, Gloss.

chiefery† (chēf'fe-ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ery*.] A body of chiefs; chiefs taken collectively. *Holland.*

chiefess (chē'fes), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ess*.] A female chief. *Carver.* [Rare.]

Upon the mat sat, or reclined, several *chiefesses*.
C. W. Stoddard, South Sea Idyls, p. 280.

chief-justiceship (chēf'jus'tis-ship), *n.* The office or incumbency of a chief justice.

chiefless (chēf'les), *a.* [< *chief* + *-less*.] Without a chief or leader.

Chiefless armies. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 617.

chieflet (chēf'let), *n.* [< *chief* + dim. *-let*.] A petty chief. [Rare.]

chiefly (chēf'li), *a.* [< *chief*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a chief; proper to a chief.

The habitual existence of chieftainship, and the establishment of *chiefly* authority by war.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 76.

Inside the house are priceless treasures, rare Maori weapons of jade, long heirlooms in *chiefly* families.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIII. 419.

chiefly (chēf'li), *adv.* [< *chief*, *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] **1.** Principally; above all; in the first place; eminently.

And *chiefly* thou, O Spirit, that dost prefer
Before all temples the upright heart and pure.
Milton, P. L., i. 17.

2. For the most part; mostly: as, his estates were *chiefly* situated in Scotland.

The vices of the administration must be *chiefly* ascribed to the weakness of the king and to the levity and violence of the favorite. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

The causes of this change lie *chiefly* [the Venetians would be apt to tell you wholly] in the implacable anger, the inconsolable discontent, with which the people regard their present political condition. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

–Syn. Mainly, especially, eminently, primarily.

chief-rent (chēf'rent), *n.* Same as *quit-rent*.

chiefrie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chiefry*.

chiefry (chēf'ri), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ry*, formerly *-rie*.] **1.** A rent or duty paid to the lord paramount.

My purpose is to rate the rents of all those lands of her Majestie in such sorte, and to those Englishmen which shall take them, as they may be well able to live thereupon, to yeeld her Majestie reasonable *chiefrente*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. The landed property of a chief or lord; a demain.

When . . . the chiefest son had once taken the place of his uncle as the heir to the humbler chieftaincies, he doubtless also obtained that portion of land attached to the signory or *Chiefry* which went without partition to the Tanaist. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 204.

chiefship (chēf'ship), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of chief.

In many tribes the *chiefship* was prudently made hereditary through the female line. *The Century*, XXVI. 106.

chieftain (chēf'tān), *n.* [< ME. *chefetain*, *cheftain*, *chevetein*, *cheventein*, etc., < OF. *chevetaine*, < ML. *capitanus*, whence also E. *captain*, which is thus a doublet of *chieftain*: see *captain*.] A captain, leader, or commander; a chief; the head of a troop, army, or clan.

A *chieftain*, to the Highlands bound,
Cries, "Boatman, do not tarry."
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

It [the tribe] is of sufficient size and importance to constitute a political unit, and possesses at its apex a one of the numerous *chieftains* whom the Irish records call Kings. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 92.

–Syn. *Commander*, *Leader*, etc. See *chief*.

chieftaincy (chēf'tān-si), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-cy*.] The rank, dignity, or office of a chieftain.

The laird of Rannoch has sometimes disputed the *chieftaincy* of the clan with Macleod of Skie.
Johnson, Letter to Mrs. Thrale.

chieftainess (chēf'tān-es), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ess*.] A female chieftain. [Rare.]

chieftainry† (chēf'tān-ri), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ry*.] Chieftainship.

chieftainship (chēf'tān-ship), *n.* [< *chieftain* + *-ship*.] The office or rank of a chieftain; chiefship.

The tribal *chieftainship* and the religious organization of the Druids were both of them inherited from antiquity. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 218.

chiefty† (chēf'ti), *n.* [< *chief* + *-ty*, equiv. to *-ship*.] Headship; authority.

A Bishop is a minister of God, unto whom with permanent continuance there is given . . . a power of *chiefty* in government over Presbyters as well as Laymen, a power to be by way of jurisdiction a Pastor even to Pastors themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 2.

chiel (chēl), *n.* [Sc., also *chield*, = E. *child*, which was also formerly applied to a young man: see *child*, *n.*, *childe*.] A young man; a fellow: used in either a good or a bad sense. [Scotch.]

Bairnly *chiels* an' clever hizzies. *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

chievance†, *n.* [< ME. *cheruance*, gain, < OF. *cheruance*, F. *chevance* (> It. *civanza*, *civanzo*; ML. *cheruancia*), gain, < *chevir*, attain: see *chieve*[1]. Cf. *chevisance*.] An unlawful bargain; traffic in which money is extorted as discount.

Against unlawful *chieurances* and exchanges, which is bastard usury. *Bacon.*

chieve[1], *v.* [< ME. *cheven*, < OF. *chevir*, come to an end, make an end, bring to an end, compound, < *chef*, head, extremity, end: see *chief*, and cf. *achieve*, *chevisance*, *chevisch*, *chevisaunce*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To come to an end.

Yvel mote he *cheve*!
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 214.

2. To come to a head; grow; prosper; succeed; speed; thrive.

"Allas," sald syr Arthure, "so lange have I lyffede,
Hade I wyteone of this, wele had me *cheved*."
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 803.

Sette hem southwarde sonner wel that preve,
Septentrion wol make hem latter *cheve*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

3. To hasten.

Hee graythed [prepared] hym a greate este grym to beholde,
And *cheved* forthe, with the childe what chaunse so betide.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 78.

Foul chieve him!, foul fall him; ill betide him; may he have foul fortune, or ill speed.

II. *trans.* To bring to an end; accomplish; achieve; do.

chieve[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *chief*[2].

chiff-chaff (chif'chăf), *n.* [Also called *chip-chap*, and with humorous variation *choice-and-cheap*; imitative of its note.] A common European bird of the subfamily *Sylviinæ* or warblers, the *Sylvia hippolais* (Latham), *S. rufa* (Bechstein), now *Phylloscopus rufus*: a near relative of the willow-warbler and wood-warbler, which it much resembles.

Chiff-chaff (*Phylloscopus rufus*).

The little *chiff-chaff* was chiffchaffing in the pine woods.
The Century, LXXVII. 759.

chiff-chaff (chif'chăf), *v. i.* [See *chiff-chaff*, *n.*] To utter the notes of the chiff-chaff. [Rare.]

chiffon (shif'on; F. pron. shē-fôn'), *n.* [F., a rag or scrap; a bit of old stuff, < *chiffe*, a rag, flimsy stuff.] **1.** A bit of feminine finery; something used by women purely for adornment.

The love of *chiffons* ingrained in the female mind is amply satisfied on every opportunity by elaborate descriptions of the toilettes of Court beauties, singers, and dancers. *The Spectator*, No. 3048, p. 583.

2. A thin gauze.

chiffonnier (shi-fon'iā), *n.* [< F. *chiffonier*, a rag-picker, a kind of cabinet, < *chiffon*, a rag, scrap: see *chiffon*.] **1.** Properly, a small cabinet with drawers; in general, any ornamental piece of furniture used for containing ornaments and curiosities. It differs from an étagère in being closed, having drawers or doors instead of open shelves.

2. A case of drawers resembling a bureau, but higher in proportion to its width and less often provided with a mirror.—**3.** A rag-picker; in this sense used by English writers merely as a French word, with a feminine *chiffonnière*.

chiffon-work (shif'on-wėrk), *n.* A variety of patchwork in which very small pieces of silk, etc., are used. A solid material forms the foundation, and the scraps of silk, velvet, etc., are sewed upon the surface in various patterns.

chiffre (shē'fr), *n.* [F., a figure, cipher: see *cipher*.] In *music*, a figure used to denote the harmony, as in figured bass.

chig (chig), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chigged*, ppr. *chigging*. [A var. of *chew*. The guttural occurs in some of the cognate forms: see *chew*, *v.*] **1.** To chew.—**2.** To ruminate upon. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chig (chig), *n.* [< *chig*, *v.*] A chew; a quid. [Prov. Eng.]

chigga, chiggre (chig'ä, -ėr), *n.* See *chigoe*.

chignon (F. pron. shē'nyôn), *n.* [F., a chignon, prop. the nape of the neck, < OF. *chaignon* (also F. *chaînon*, a link), < *chaîne*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] A woman's hair gathered behind the head, or at the nape of the neck, in a roll or mass; specifically, such a roll when made very large, as by arranging the hair over a cushion. Chignons have been made with false hair as a separate article of trade.

She had a small blue eye, a massive *chignon* of yellow hair, and a mouth at once broad and comely.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 53.

Chignon-fungus, a microscopic organism of doubtful nature, sometimes found upon false hair. *Amer. Nat.*, I. 370.

chigoe (chig'ō), *n.* [Also written *chigo*, *chego*, *chigga*, *chiggre*, *jigger*, etc.; = F. *chique*; of West Indian or S. Amer. origin.] A very curious insect of the order *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, and family *Pulicidæ*, *Pulex* or *Sarcopsylla penetrans*, closely resembling the common flea, but of more minute size, found in the West Indies and South America. The female burrows beneath the skin of the foot, and soon acquires the size of a pea, its abdomen becoming distended with eggs. If these eggs remain to be hatched beneath the skin, great irritation and even troublesome sores result. The insect must be extracted entire, and with great care, as soon as its presence is indicated by a slight itching. See *jigger*, 2.

chigre (chig'ėr), *n.* Same as *chigoe*.

chigwit (chig'wit), *n.* [Prob. corrupted from Amer. Ind. *squetenague*.] An obsolete name of the squetenague or weakfish, *Cynoscion regalis*, *Harriott*, 1590. Also *chickwit*.

chih (chē), *n.* [Chinese *ch'ih*.] A Chinese measure of length, equal to 10 Chinese tsun or inches, and to 14.1 English inches. Also written *chee*, *cheh*, and *chik*, the last representing the Cantonese pronunciation of the word.

chi-heen, *n.* See *chih-hien*.

chih-fu, chih-foo (chē'fō'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the *fû* or department,' < *chih*, know, + *fû*, prefecture, department.] In China, the official in charge of a prefecture or department; a judge, having general supervision of all the civil business of the hiens comprising his prefecture. See *fu*.

chih-hien, chi-heen (chē'hyen'), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'he who knows the district,' < *chih*, know, + *hien*, an administrative district.] In China, an official in charge of a hien or administrative district; in consular and diplomatic documents customarily called *district magistrate*. He is responsible for the peace and order of his district, and has summary jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. All transfers of land must be stamped with his seal. Also written *chih-hsien*.

chikandozi (chik-an-dō'zi), *n.* [Hind. *chikandōzi*, embroidery, < *chikandōz*, an embroiderer, < Pers. *chakāndāz*, an embroiderer, < *chakin* (> Hind. *chikan*, embroidery: see *chicken*[2]) + *dakhtan*, sew.] In India, hand-embroidery in muslin. *H. Heath.*

chikara[1] (chi-kä'rä), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a small four-horned goat-like antelope of Bengal, *Antilope chikara* of Hardwicke, or *Tetracerus quadricornis*. Also called *chousingha*.

chikara[2], **chickera** (chik'a-rä, -ċe-rä), *n.* [Hind. *cikāra*.] A Hindu musical instrument of the violin class, having four or five horsehair strings.

chikary, *n.* See *shikaree*.

chiket, *n.* A Middle English form of *chick*[1].

chikie, *n.* A name given in Alaska to the glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*. *H. W. Elliott.*

chiksa (chik'sä), *n.* [Hind. *chiksa*.] The East Indian name of a fragrant powder composed of sandal-wood, benzoin, and other ingredients; a kind of sachet-powder.

chilt, *n.* Same as *child*, 8.

chilam (chē'lam), *n.* [Hind. *chilam*.] Same as *chillum*.

chilbladder (chil'blad'ėr), *n.* A chilblain. [Prov. Eng.]

chilblain (chil'blān), *n.* [< *chill* + *blain*.] A blain or sore produced by cold; an erythematous condition of the hands or feet, accompanied with inflammation, pain, and sometimes ulceration; erythema; pernio.

My feet are full of *chilblains* with travelling.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 2.

chilblain (chil'blān), *v. t.* [< *chilblain*, *n.*] To afflict with chilblains; produce chilblains in: as, my feet were *chilblained*.

child (child), *n.*; pl. *children* (chil'dren), formerly (and still dialectally) *childer* (chil'ėr). [= Sc. *chield*, *chiel*, q. v.; < ME. *child*, *childe* (the latter form being prop. dat.), pl. *childre*, *childere*, *childer*, also extended with second pl. suffix *-en*, *childeren*, *childeren*, and even with a third pl. suffix *-s*, *childrens*, *childerns*, < AS. *cild*, pl. *cild*, also *cildru* and *cildra*, a child; prob. a modification of **cind* = OS. *Cdhrics.* MD. D. *kind* = MLG. *kint*, *kynt*, *kynd*, *kynde*, *kind* = OHG. MHG. *chind*, G. *kind*, a child, akin to Icel. *kundr*, son, and Goth. *-kunds* = AS. *-cund*, an adj. suffix meaning lit. 'born (of)'; all orig. from pp. of √ **kan*, **kau*, seen in E. *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *king*, etc.: see *ken*[2], *kin*[1], *kind*, *cunt*, *genus*, *genesis*, etc. The modification of Teut. *kind* to AS. *cild* may have been due to the influence of Goth. *kilthei*, the womb; cf. *inkilthon*, with child.] **1.** A male or female descendant in the first degree; the immediate progeny of human parents; a son or daughter: used in direct reference to the parentage of the person spoken of, without regard to sex.

And Jephthah came to Mizpeh unto his house, and, behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances; and she was his only *child*. Judges xi. 34.

Charles II. of Spain was sinking rapidly to the grave, leaving no *child* to inherit his vast dominions, and there were three rival claimants for the succession.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. A descendant more remote than the first degree; a descendant, however remote: as, the *children* of Israel.—**3.** *pl.* The inhabitants of a country: as, "the *children* of Seir," 2 Chron. xxv. 11.—**4.** Specifically, a very young person; one not old enough to dispense with maternal aid and care. See *childhood*.

When I was a *child*, I spake as a *child*, I understood as a *child*, I thought as a *child*: but when I became a man, I put away childish things. 1 Cor. xiii. 11.

5. Figuratively, a childish man or woman; one who resembles a child in lack of knowledge, experience, or judgment.—**6.** In general, anything regarded as the offspring or product of something which is specified; product; result: as, disease is the *child* of intemperance; *children* of darkness.

Be a *child* o' the time. *Shak.*, A. and C., II. 7.
I talk of dreams,
Which are the *children* of an idle brain.
Shak., R. and J., I. 4.

Our annals are full of splendid instances of the success attending such personal effort to further the progress of the struggling *child* of poverty and even of shame.
The Century, XXX. 277.

7. A girl. [Prov. Eng.]

A barne, a very pretty barne! A boy or a *child*, I wonder?
Shak., W. T., III. 3.

8. [Now spelled archaically *childe*, as sometimes in ME. This particular use of *child* occurs in late ME. ballads; the best-known modern instance of it is in Byron's "Childe Harold." Cf. a similar use of Sp. Pg. *infante*.] In old and poetical usage, a noble youth; a youth, especially one of high birth, before he was advanced to the honor of knighthood; a squire: also applied to a knight.

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 15.
Childe Rowland to the dark tower came.
Shak., Lear, III. 4.

9. A person in general.

And he was meeke and semly, and ther-to the beste shapen *chielde* to have sought thourgh eny reame.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 284.

A mery *child* he [the parish clerk] was, so God me save.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 139.

A *chiel's* amang ye takin' notes.
Burns, Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

Child-bishop, under *boy-bishop*, under *boy*. —**Children of Light**, a name assumed by the early Quakers, from John xii. 36, etc. *Rev. Orby Shipley.* **Child's play**, a trivial matter of any kind; anything easily accomplished or surmounted.

No *child's play* was it — nor is it!
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 7.

Natural child. (*a*) One who is actually the child of the supposed parent, whether born in wedlock or not: distinguished from the spurious offspring of adultery, which, though it may be reputed to be, is not the child of the other spouse. (*b*) More especially, a bastard child; one who is actually the child but not the lawful issue of the suggested parent. —**Parish child**, a child brought up at the expense of a parish; a pauper child. —**To get with child**, to render pregnant. —**To go with child**, to be pregnant. —**With child**, in a state of pregnancy. = **Syn.** 1. Offspring, issue, progeny.

child[†] (child), *v.* [< ME. *childen* (tr. and intr.), < AS. **cildian* (inferred from *cildung*, its verbal noun, E. *childing*), < *cild*, child. Cf. OHG. *chindōn*, MHG. *kinden*, G. *kinden*, *kindeln* (= D. *kinderen*), bear a child (< *kind*, a child), remotely allied to E. *kindle*[2], < *kind*, nature.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce children; bring forth offspring.

They were two harlots, and dwelled together in one house, and it chanced within two daies they *childed*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

II. *trans.* To bring forth as a child.

That yere *childed* she the seconde sonne truly.
Rous, of Portenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1198.

A little mayde, the which ye *childe*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 17.

childage (chil'dāj), *n.* [< *child* + *-age* (or less prob. *age*[†]). Cf. *nonage*.] Childhood; infancy.

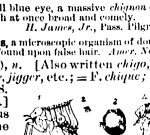
For in your very *childage* there appeared in you a certaine strange and marvellous towardnesse.
J. Udall, On John, Pref.

child-bearing (child'bār'ing), *n.* [< ME. *childbering*; < *child* + *bearing*, verbal n. of *bear*[1].] The act of producing or bringing forth children; parturition.

The timorous and irresolute Sylvia has demurred till she is past *childbearing*. *Addison.*

child-bearing (child'bār'ing), *a.* [< *child* + *bearing*, ppr. of *bear*[1].] Bearing or producing children.

childbed (child'bed), *n.* [< ME. *childbed*; < *child* + *bed*. Cf. OHG. *chintpetti*, G. *kindbett*.] Literally, the bed in which a woman gives birth to a child; hence, the act of bringing forth a child



Chigoe (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*).

1. Anterior part of female before development of eggs (magnified); 2, 3, a, rudimentary wings; 2, male: natural size; 3, female, full of eggs (natural size); 4, female from a human toe; 4, male (magnified).

childbed
or the state of being in labor; parturition: as, "women in *child-bed*," *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.
Queen Elizabeth, who died in *childbed* in the Tower. *Bacon.*

childbirth (child'bėrth), *n.* [< *child* + *birth*1.] The act of bringing forth a child; travail; labor: as, "pains of *child-birth*," *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

child-crowing (child'krō'ing), *n.* In *pathol.*, a nervous affection resulting in spasm of the muscles closing the glottis; laryngismus stridulus.

childe, *n.* See *child*, 8.

childed (child'ded), *a.* [< *child*, *n.*, + *-ed*2.] Provided with or having a child or children.

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that, which makes me bend, makes the king bow,
He *childed*, as I father'd! *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

childer (chil'dėr), *n. pl.* The older plural of *child*. [Now only dialectal.]

They cre lyke vn-to the *childir* that rymes after buttyrflyes. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

Childermas (chil'dėr-mas), *n.* [< ME. **childermesse*, < AS. *cildra messe* (*-dæg*): *cildra*, also *cildra*, gen. pl. of *cild*, child; *mæsse*, mass: see *child* and *mass*2.] The popular name of Holy Innocents' day, a feast-day observed in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches on the 28th of December in commemoration of the slaughter of the children in and near Bethlehem by order of Herod soon after the birth of Christ, as narrated in Mat. ii. 16–18. Also *Childermas day*.

So according to them [monks], it is very unlucky to begin any Work upon *Childermass*. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 211.

child-great† (child'grāt), *a.* Pregnant. *Sylvester.*

childhood (child'hud), *n.* [< ME. *childhod*, *-hode*, *-hade*, *-hede*, < AS. *cildhād* (cf. OHG. *chindheit*, G. *Kindheit* = D. *Kindschheid*), < *cild*, child, + *hād*, state: see *child* and *-hood*.] The state of being a child, or the time during which a person is termed a child; the time from birth to puberty; in a more restricted sense, the state or time from infancy to boyhood or girlhood; the period during which constant maternal care continues to be needed.

A very clere fontayne, . . . where ȝe blessyd Lady was wonte many tymes to wasshe ȝe clothes of our blessyd Sauyour in his *childehode*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 34.

The *childhood* shows the man,
As morning shows the day. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 220.

childing (chil'ding), *n.* [< ME. *childinge*, < AS. *cildung*, verbal n. of **cildian*, ME. *childen*, E. *child*: see *child*, *v.*] Child-bearing.

Thilke ymage
Which the goddesse of *childing* is,
And cleped was lay mayre Veis.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 69.

childing (chil'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *child*, *v.*] **1.** Bearing children; with child; pregnant.

Many a *childing* mother then,
And new-born baby died.
Southey, Battle of Blenheim.

2. Figuratively, productive; fruitful: as, "the *childing* autumn," *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 2. [Rare and archaic in both uses.] **Childing cudweed.** See *cudweed*.

childish (chil'dish), *a.* [< ME. *childisch*, < AS. *cildisc* (cf. OS. *kindisc* = MD. *kintsch*, D. *kindsch* = MLG. *kindesch*, LG. *kindsk*; *kindsch* = OHG. *chindisc*, MHG. *kindisch*, *kindesch*, G. *kindisch*), < *cild*, child, + *-isc*: see *child* and *-ish*1.] **1.** Of or belonging to a child or to childhood: as, "sweet *childish* days," *Wordsworth*, To a Butterfly.

"What is Charite?" quod I tho, "a *childissh* thinge," he seide. *Piers Plowman* (C), xx. 145.

2. Like or characteristic of a child or what is peculiar to childhood; especially, in disparaging use, trifling, puerile, silly, weak, etc.: as, *childish* amusements; *childish* fear.

A *childish* waste of philosophic pains. *Cowper.*

=**Syn.** *Childlike*, *Infantile*, etc. See *childlike*.

childishly (chil'dish-li), *adv.* In a childish manner; like a child; in a trifling way; in a weak or foolish manner.

childish-minded (chil'dish-min'ded), *a.* Of a childlike disposition; artless; simple.

childish-mindedness (chil'dish-min'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being childish-minded; extreme simplicity. *Bacon.*

childishness (chil'dish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childish; puerility; simplicity; weakness of intellect: most frequently used in a disparaging sense.

Speak thou, boy:
Perhaps thy *childishness* will move him more
Than can our reasons. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

child-killing (child'kil ing), *n.* Infanticide.

child-learnt (child'lėrnt), *a.* Learned when a child. [Rare.]

By silly superstition's *child-learnt* fears. *J. Baillie.*

childless (child'les), *a.* [< ME. *childles*; < *child* + *-less*. Cf. *childrenless*.] Destitute of children or offspring.

Childless thou art, *childless* remain.
Milton, P. L., x. 989.

The *childless* mother went to seek her child.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

childlessness (child'les-nes), *n.* [< *childless* + *-ness*.] The state of being without children.

childlike (child'lik), *a.* [< *child* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *childly*.] Resembling a child or that which is proper to childhood; becoming to or characteristic of a child; hence, submissive, dutiful, trustful, guileless, inexperienced, etc.

Childlike obedience to her that hath more than motherly care. *Hooker.*

There is something pathetic in the patient content with which Italians work, partly because the ways of the people are so *childlike* and simple in many things.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Childlike*, *Childish*, *Infantile*, *Infantine*. *Childlike* and *childish* express that which is characteristic of a child, the former applying to that which is worthy of approbation, or at least does not merit disapproval, and the latter usually to that which is not: as, a *childlike* freedom from guile; a *childish* petulance. To express that which belongs to the period of childhood, without qualifying it as good or bad, *child* or *childhood* is often used in composition: as, *child-talk*, *childhood days*. *Infantile* and *infantine* are applied to the first stages of childhood in a clear distinction between them has yet been established. See *youthful*.

Let any one ask himself what would be his thought if, in a state of *child-like* ignorance, he were to pass some spot and to hear repeated a shout which he uttered.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 58.

It is, therefore, true, as has been said, that antiquity is the real infancy of man; it is then that he is immature, ignorant, wayward, *childish*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 52.

We cannot, it is true, follow with entire comprehension all the steps of evolution of the *infantile* and childish powers. *W. D. Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., ii.

The peculiar simplicity [of the old Tuscan language] gives even to the most forcible reasoning and the most brilliant wit an *infantine* air. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

childlikeness (child'lik-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being childlike; simplicity; artlessness.

It sets forth *childlikeness* itself as one of the things with which none of us can dispense. *The American*, VII. 164.

childly (child'li), *a.* [< ME. *childlly*, *childli*, < AS. *cildlic* (cf. MLG. *kindlich* = OHG. *chindlih*, G. *kindlich* = D. *kinderlijk*), < *cild*, child, + *-lic*: see *child* and *-ly*1.] Like a child; childlike; acquired or learned when a child. [Rare.]

A *childly* way with children, and a laugh
Ringing like proven golden coinage true.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

There be who love not Nature, souls forlorn, . . .
Not such the little child, nor such the youth . . .
Who has not done his *childly* nature wrong.
R. H. Stoddard, Carmen Naturæ Triumphale.

childness† (child'nes), *n.* [< *child* + *-ness*, irreg. suffixed to a noun.] Childish humor or playfulness; sportive gayety of a child.

He, . . . with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2.

children, *n.* Plural of *child*.

childrenite (child'ren-it), *n.* [Named after J. G. *Children*, an English mineralogist (1777–1852).] A hydrous phosphate of aluminium and iron, with a little manganese, occurring in small brown implanted crystals at Tavistock in Devonshire, and at a few other localities. Eosphorite (which see) is a related mineral.

childrenless, *a.* [ME. *childrenles*; < *children* + *-less*.] Childless.

childship† (child'ship), *n.* [< *child* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a child; the relationship implied in the word *child*.

child-wife (child'wif), *n.* **1.** A very young wife.—**2.**† A woman who has borne children.

But the law sette doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, which is sayd in the third boke of Moses, entitled Leviticus: If a woman have conceived and borne a manchilde, &c.
Paraphrase of Erasmus (1548).

childwit, *n.* [< *child* + *wite*3.] A fine or penalty imposed upon a bondwoman unlawfully with child.

chile (chil'e), *n.* [Sp.] See *chili*.

chilenite (chil'e-nit), *n.* [< Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian, + *-ite*2.] A silver-white massive mineral from Copiapó in Chili, consisting of silver and bismuth.

chili (chil'i), *n.* See *chilli*.

chiliad (kil'i-ad), *n.* [< L. *chilias* (*chiliad-*), < Gr. *χιλιάς* (*χιλιαδ-*), a thousand in the aggregate, < *χίλιοι*, dial. *χίλλιοι*, *χείλιοι*, *χρῖλιοι*, pl., a thousand, perhaps = Skt. *sahásra*, a thousand. See *kilo-*.] **1.** A thousand; the numbers from one multiple of a thousand to the next.

The logarithms of so many *chiliads* of absolute numbers.
Brande and Cox.

Specifically—**2.** The period of a thousand years.

We make cycles and periods of years; as, decads, centuries, *chiliads*.

The Arabian race planted their colonies with the Mosaic worship in Palestine and the Mysteries in Phœnicia, and after *chiliads* of years commissioned the destroyers to go over those lands like locusts to consume and eradicate the product of their own planting.
A. Wilder, Knight's Anc. Art and Myth., 1876, p. xxvii.

chiliaëdron, chiliahedron (kil'i-a-ē'dron, -hē'dron), *n.* [A more correct form would be **chiliedron*; < Gr. *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, < *ἑζ-εσθαι* = E. *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having a thousand sides. [Rare.]

If a man speaks of a *chiliaedron*, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct. *Locke.*

chiliagon (kil'i-a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *χιλίαγωνος*, with a thousand angles, < *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *γωνία*, an angle.] A plane figure of a thousand angles and sides.

chiliahedron, *n.* See *chiliaëdron*.

Chilian (chil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chili* + *-an*. Cf. Sp. *Chileño*, Chilian.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Chili or to its inhabitants: as, a *Chilian* manufacture.—**Chilian pine.** See *pine*.—**Chilian snail**, *Chilina parchei*. See *Chilina*, *Chilinidæ*.

II. *n.* An inhabitant or a native of Chili, a South American republic lying between the Pacific ocean and the watershed of the Andes, and west of the Argentine Republic.

chiliarch (kil'i-ārk), *n.* [< L. *chiliarches*, *-archus*, < Gr. *χιλιάρχης*, *-αρχος*, < *χίλιοι*, a thousand, + *ἄρχειν*, rule, *ἀρχός*, a leader.] The military commander or chief of a thousand men; specifically, an ancient Greek military officer of varying rank; in the modern Greek army, a colonel.

chiliarchy (kil'i-ār-ki), *n.*; pl. *chiliarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. *χιλιαρχία*, < *χιλίαρχος*, a chiliarch: see *chiliarch*.] A body consisting of a thousand men.

The *chiliarchies* . . . or regiments . . . of the Lamb.
Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness, p. 105.

chiliasm (kil'i-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *χιλιασμός*, the doctrine of the millennium, < *χιλιάζειν*, be a thousand years old, < *χίλιοι*, a thousand.] The doctrine, suggested by the 20th chapter of Revelation, of a visible and corporeal government of Christ and the saints on earth in the last days, continuing for a thousand years, preceded by a first resurrection of the righteous only, and succeeded by a final struggle between good and evil, a second resurrection, and the last judgment. See *millenarianism*.

chiliast (kil'i-ast), *n.* [< Gr. *χιλιασταί*, pl., < *χιλιάζειν*, be a thousand years old: see *chiliasm*.] A believer in the chiliasm; a millenarian.

chiliastic (kil-i-as'tik), *a.* [< *chiliast* + *-ic*.] Relating to the chiliasm or millennium; millenarian.

chilifactive, *a.* See *chylifactive*.

Chilina (ki-lī'nij), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1828), < *Chili* (see *Chilian*) + *-ina*1.] A genus of pondsnails, referred to the family *Limnæidæ*, or made typical of a family *Chilinidæ* (which see).

chilindré, *n.* An obsolete form of *cylinder*.

chilinid (kil'i-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chilinidæ*.

Chilinidæ (ki-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods, with wide flattened tentacles, eyes sessile on the inner surfaces of the tentacles, no jaw, peculiar lingual teeth (the median small, cuspidate, the marginal pectiniform or palmate, with an external superior prolongation), and a spiral shell with rapidly increasing whorls and a plicated columella. The species are peculiar to the fresh waters of South America.

Chilian Snail (*Chilina parchei*).

chill1 (chil), *n.* and *a.* [< (1) ME. *chil*, *chile* (rare), < AS. *cicle*, *cele*, *cyle*, n., cold, coldness, orig. **cali*, < *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), be cold, whence also *cōl*, E. *cool*, and *ceald*, E. *cold*, q. v.; mixed with (2) ME. *chēle*, < AS. *cele*, n., cold, coldness (= OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *küle*, G. *kühle*, coolness, = Dan.

chill

kŏle, coolness, = Sw. *kyla*, a chill; Icel. *kylr*, a gust of cold air, may go with either form), ‹ *cōl*, adj., cool, ‹ *calan*, be cold: see *cool* and *cold*. The D. *kil*, a., MD. *kilde*, n., chill, belong to *cold*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A sudden or intense sensation of cold; especially, such a sensation accompanied with shivering or shaking, as a result of exposure to the cold or as the precursor or accompaniment of certain fevers; a cold fit; rigor.

A sort of *chill* about his precordia and head.
Dechaun, Physico-Theology.

A *chill* affects different men in an indefinite manner, according to their state of body or constitution, causing coughs or colds, rheumatism, or inflammations of various organs.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 24.

2. A degree of cold; that condition of the atmosphere or of any object which produces the sensation of cold; coldness such as that caused by the proximity of ice; chilliness: as, there is a *chill* in the air.—**3.** Figuratively, a feeling as of coldness produced by anything that discourages, annoys, or offends; a depressing influence; a check to warmth of feeling, as to sympathy or enthusiasm.

The early *chill* of poverty never left my bones.
Shelley.

4. A metal mold in which certain kinds of iron-castings, as car-wheels, are made. The surfaces in contact with the mold are hardened by sudden chilling.—**5.** In *painting*, dullness or dimness in a picture.—**Chills and fever**, fever and ague; intermittent fever: sometimes simply *chills*. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* [An adj. use of the noun, not found in ME.; the old adjectives are *cool* and *cold*.] **1.** Cold; tending to cause shivering: as, the *chill* air of night. See *chilly*[1], 2.

Noisome winds, and blasting vapours *chill*.
Milton, Arcades, l. 40.

2. Experiencing cold; shivering with cold.

The many will be too *chill* and tender, and they'll be for the flowery way, that leads to the broad gate and the great fire.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 5.

My *chill* veins freeze with despair.
Rowe.

3. Figuratively—(*a*) Depressing; dispiriting; discouraging.

Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.
Gray, Elegy.

(*b*) Distant; formal; not warm, hearty, or affectionate: as, a *chill* reception. See *chilly*[1], 4. (*c*) Insensible in death. [Rare.]

He is *chill* to praise or blame.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

chill[1] (chil), *v.* [‹ ME. *chillen*, be cold, become cold, ‹ AS. **cyllan* or **cyllan*, only in twice-occurring comp. pp. pl. *for-cillede*, chilled (= Sw. *kyla* = Dan. *kole*, make cold, chill), ‹ *cyle*, n., chill, cold: see *chill*[1], *n.*] **I.** † *intrans.* **1.** To be cold; shiver with cold. [Rare.]—**2.** To become cold rapidly or suddenly.

He that ruffeth in his sables . . . is more ready to *chill* for cold than the poor labouring man.
Homily Against Excess of Apparel.

II. *trans.* **1.** To affect with cold; make chilly; strike or blast with severe cold.

Age has not yet
So shrunk my sinews, or so *chill'd* my veins,
But conscious virtue in my breast remains.
Dryden.

The hearth, except when winter *chilled* the day,
With aspen boughs, and flowers, and fennel gay.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

She spoke in a low voice that *chilled* his blood,
So worn and far away it seemed.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 300.

2. Figuratively, to check in enthusiasm or warmth of feeling; discourage; dispirit; depress.

Alas, poor boy! – the natural effect
Of love by absence *chill'd* into respect.
Cowper, Table-Talk.

Chilling his caresses
By the coldness of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

Ere visions have been *chilled* to truth,
And hopes are washed away in tears.
O. W. Holmes, From a Bachelor's Private Journal.

3. In *metal.*, to reduce suddenly in temperature, as a mass of molten iron, so as to harden it by causing a change of crystallization at or near the surface. See *casting*.—**4.** To remove the chill from, as liquor, by warming it. [Prov. Eng.] **Chilled casting.** See *casting*.—**Chilled shot**, armor piercing projectiles made by pouring molten iron into cast-iron molds. The head or point only is brought into contact with the cast iron and thus chilled, the body of the shot being surrounded by sand.—**Chilled varnish**, in *painting*, the varnish of a picture on the surface of which the cloudiness or dimness called blooming appears. **Chilled wheel**, a car-wheel the tread of which has been chilled in casting.

chill[2] (chil), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornish).] A lamp peculiar to Cornwall and the extreme west of England, consisting of an open saucer bent up on four sides so as to leave at the corners depressed spouts or gutters for holding wicks. Such lamps are made of earthenware or of metal, and are often fitted with a hanging support.

chiller (chil'ėr), *n.* One who or that which chills.

chill-hardening (chil'härd'ning), *n.* A mode of tempering steel cutting instruments by exposing them, when heated to redness, to a blast of cold air. *E. H. Knight*.

chilli, chilly[3] (chil'i), *n.*; pl. *chillies* (-iz). [From the native Guiana name.] The pod or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum* or Guinea pepper, the *chilli colorado* of the Mexicans. Also spelled *chile, chili*.

chilli-coyote, in California, the seeds of species of bigroot, *Marah fabaceus*.

chilliness (chil'i-nes), *n.* [‹ *chilly* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chilly. (*a*) A sensation of shivering; a painful or disagreeable feeling of coldness.

A *chilliness* or shivering affects the body.
Arbuthnot.

(*b*) A degree of cold that causes shivering: as, the *chilliness* of the wind. (*c*) Lack of cordiality; coldness; intentional reserve or distance: as, the *chilliness* of his welcome.

chillingly (chil'ing-li), *adv.* In a chilling manner; coldly.

chilli-pepper (chil'i-pep'ėr), *n.* In California, the pepper-tree, *Schinus Molle*.

chillish (chil'ish), *a.* [‹ *chill*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat chilly; chilly.

chillness (chil'nes), *n.* [‹ *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being chill or chilled. (*a*) The feeling of sudden coolness or coldness; chilliness.

If you come out of the sun suddenly into the shade, there followeth a *chillness* or shivering in all the body.
Bacon.

(*b*) An unpleasant degree of coldness: as, the *chillness* of the air.

Also spelled *chilness*.

chillo (chil'ō), *n.* [‹ Sp. *chillas*, pl. of *chilla*, a cotton fabric, adj. *chillon*, showy, tawdry (of colors).] A colored cotton fabric manufactured in England for the African trade.

chillum (chil'um), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., ‹ Hind. *chilam*.] The part of a prepared hookah which contains the tobacco and fire, used by itself by poor people who cannot afford the luxury of a hookah. *Fallon*. Also *chilam*.

chillumchee (chil'um-chē), *n.* [Hind. *chilamchi*, a metal wash-basin, ‹ *chilam*: see *chillum*.] A brass or copper basin for washing the hands.

A *chillumchee* of water, sans soap, was provided.
Mawson, Command of Sir C. Napier.

chilly[1] (chil'i), *a.* [‹ *chill*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Experiencing the sensation of chilliness; chilled.

I'm as *chilly* as a bottle of port in a hard frost.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iv. 1.

2. Producing the sensation of cold; chilling; especially, so cold as to produce the sensation of shivering.

By vicinity to the *chilly* tops of the Alps.
Sir H. Wotton.

3. Cold; chill.

A *chilly* sweat bedews
My shuddering limbs.
J. Philips.

4. Wanting zeal, animation, or heartiness; indifferent; cold; frigid: as, a *chilly* reception.

chilly[2] (chil'i), *adv.* [‹ *chill*[1], *a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a chill or chilly manner; coldly; with coldness.

chilly[3], *n.* See *chilli*.

chilo-. [NL., *chilo-*, ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'lip.' Sometimes written *cheilo-*.

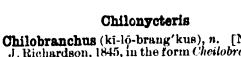
chiloangioscope (kī-lō-an'ji-ō-skōp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *ἀγγεῖον*, vessel, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus designed by Dr. Hütter for observing microscopically the circulation of the blood in the human under lip.

chilobranchid (kī-lō-brang'kid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchidæ (kī-lō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chilobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of symbranchious fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chilobranchus*, and embracing those *Symbranchia* which have an eel-like form, a short abdomen, a long tail, and the anus advanced considerably in front of the middle of the abdomen. Two species are known as inhabitants of the Australasian seas.

Chilobranchina (kī'lō-brang-ki'na), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chilobranchus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, a subfamily of *Symbranchidæ*, having the vent in the anterior half of the length: same as the family *Chilobranchidæ*.

Chilobranchus (ki-lō-brang'kus), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. Richardson, 1845, in the form *Cheilobranchus*), ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A genus of



Chilobranchus dorsalis, with head on larger scale.

fishes whose branchial apertures are close together below, and are surrounded by a lip-like margin. In some systems they represent a family *Chilobranchidæ*.

chilodipterid (ki-lō-dip'te-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodipteridæ (ki-lō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chilodipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of percoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Chilodipterus*: synonymous with *Apogonidæ*.

Chilodipterus (ki-lō-dip'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802, in the form *Cheilodipterus*), ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A genus of fishes, having two distinct dorsal fins and somewhat fleshy lips. They inhabit the Pacific and Indian oceans, and are typical of the family *Chilodipteridæ*.

Chilodon (kī'lō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1834), ‹ *χεῖλος*, lip, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Chlamydodontidæ*. *C. cucullulus* is a common form both of fresh and salt water, having a flattened somewhat body bluntly defected in front, the ventral cilia disposed in parallel lines, and the pharynx encircled by red-like teeth.

chilognath (kī'log-nath), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilognathous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilognatha*; a chilognathous myriapod; a milleped or thousand-legs.

Chilognatha (kī-log'na-thä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilognathus*: see *chilognathous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the myriapods or millepeds proper, or thousand-legs. They have a cylindric or subcylindric segmented body with a hard crustaceous integument, and 2 pairs of legs to each segment, or sonite (excepting certain anterior ones); no footpass; and a 4-lobed plate behind the mandibles, which are without palpi. The antennæ rarely have more than 7 joints. The genital openings are on the coxal joint of the second pair of legs. They are sluggish animals, living on decomposing animal and vegetable matters, and depositing their eggs in the ground. They have the appearance of hard round worms with numberless legs, and some can roll themselves up in a ball, circle, or spiral, like some of the wood lice. There are several families, with numerous genera and species. *Diplopoda* is a synonymous term. The term is contracted with *Chilopoda*. Also written *Cheilognatha*. See cut under *milleped*.

chilognathan (kī-log'na-thąn), *n.* [‹ *chilognath* + *-an*.] A chilognath or milleped.

chilognathiform (ki-log-nath'i-förm), *a.* [‹ NL. *Chilognatha* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling the *Chilognatha* in form. Chilognathiform larvæ are long and cylindrical, with a distinct head, and several pairs of prolegs in addition to the thoracic legs. This is the commonest type in the *Lepidoptera*, and is found also in the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*.

chilognathomorphous (kī-log-nath-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [‹ NL. *Chilognatha* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilognathiform*.

chilognathous (kī-log'na-thus), *a.* [‹ NL. *chilognathus*, ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilognatha*; having the characters of a chilognath; milleped. Also *chilognath*.

chiloma (ki-lō'mą), *n.*; pl. *chilomata* (-mą-tę). [NL., ‹ Gr. *χείλωμα*, a lip, rim, ‹ *χείλοιν*, surround with a lip or rim, ‹ *χεῖλος*, a lip.] In *zoöl.*, the upper lip or muzzle of a quadruped, when tumid and continued uninterruptedly from the nostril, as in the camel.

Chilomonadidæ (ki'lō-mō-nad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Chilomonas* (*-nad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules. They are free-swimming or temporarily adherent and illoricate, with the oral aperture conspicuously developed, going to the anterior border by a bilabiate or excavate appearance, and one of the two flagella convolute and adherent. They inhabit salt and fresh water.

Chilomonas (ki'lō-lom'ō-nas), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg), ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *μονάς*, a unit (monad), ‹ *μόνος*, one.] The typical genus of the family *Chilomonadidæ*.

Chilonycteris (kī-lō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), ‹ Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of phyllostome bats, of the subfamily *Lobostominæ*, containing several South American species with the nose simple and the chin appendaged. They differ from *Mormoops* in the depression of the skull, the basicranial axis being nearly in line with the facial.

Head of *Chilonycteris rubiginosa*, slightly enlarged.

chiloplasty (kī'lō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *χεῖλος*, a lip, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, mold: see *plastic*.] In *surg.*, the operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip by transplanting to it a sufficient quantity of the healthy surrounding surface.

chilopod (kī'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *chilopodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Chilopoda*; a centiped. Also *chilopodan*.

Chilopoda (kī-lop'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilopodus*: see *chilopodous*.] An order of the class *Myriapoda*; the centipeds, or hundred-legs. They are myriapods of elongated and usually flattened form, and submembranous or somewhat coriaceous integument, with only one pair of appendages to each somite of the many-jointed body. The two anterior pairs of legs are modified into foot-jaws or maxilliped (whence the name); the long antennæ have 14 or more joints; each mandible has a palpiform appendage; and the second pair of foot-jaws are perforated for the passage of a poisonous secretion. The *Chilopoda* are for the most part very active, voracious, and predaceous, and the bite of the larger species of centipeds is highly poisonous. There are three or four families, several genera, and numerous species. Also called *Symgnatha*. The term is contrasted with *Chilognatha*. See cuts under *centiped* and *bandac*.

chilopodan (kī-lop'ō-dȧn), *n.* [< *chilopod* + *-an*.] Same as *chilopod*.

chilopodiform (kī-lō-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a centiped in shape; scolopendriform: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to certain butterfly-larvæ which are long and flattened, and have lateral appendages on their bodies resembling the legs of a centiped.

chilopodomorphous (kī-lō-pod-ō-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *Chilopoda* + Gr. *μορφή*, shape, + *-ous*.] Same as *chilopodiform*. *Kirby and Spence*. [Rare.]

chilopodous (kī-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *chilopodus*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Of or pertaining to the *Chilopoda*; having the characters of a chilopod; centiped. Also *chilopod*.

Chilostomata (kī-lō-stom'ȧ-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chilostomatus*: see *chilostomatous*.] A suborder or an order of infundibulate or gymnolæmatous marine *Polyzoa*, containing those which have the cell-opening or mouth provided with a movable lip or operculum (whence the name), and usually avicularia and vibracula: opposed to *Cyclostomata*. The families and genera are numerous. The group is sometimes divided into two, *Articulata* and *Inarticulata*, or into four, *Cellularea*, *Hastrina*, *Escharina*, and *Celleporina*.

chilostomatous (kī-lō-stom'ȧ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *chilostomatus*, < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth.] Of or pertaining to the suborder *Chilostomata*; possessing the characteristics of the *Chilostomata*; having the mouth furnished with a movable lip. Also *chilostomous*.

Chilostomella (kī'lō-stō-mel'ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Reuss, 1861), < Gr. *χεῖλος*, lip, + *στόμα*, mouth, + (L.) dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Chilostomellidæ*.

Chilostomellidæ (kī'lō-stō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idæ*.] A family of perforate foraminifers, typified by the genus *Chilostomella*, with the test calcareous, finely perforate, and polythalamous; segments which follow one another from the same end of the long axis, or alternately at the two ends, or in cycles of three, more or less embracing; and an aperture in the form of a curved slit at the end or margin of the final segment.

Chilostomellidea (kī-lō-stom-e-lid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chilostomella* + *-idea*.] The *Chilostomellidæ* advanced to the rank of an order. *Brady*.

chilostomous (kī-los'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *chilostomatous*.

Chiltern Hundreds. See *hundred*, *n.*

chilver (chil'vėr), *n.* [< ME. **chilver*, < AS. **cilfor* (in comp. *cilfor-lamb*, a ewe-lamb) = OHG. *chilbarra*, MHG. *kilbere*, a ewe-lamb, G. dial. (Swiss) *kilber*, a young ram: see *calf*1.] **1.** A ewe-lamb; a ewe, properly one year old. **—2.** Ewe mutton. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Chimæra1 (ki-mē'rȧ), *n.* [See *chimera*.] **1.** [*cap.* or *l. c.*] A less usual spelling of *chimera*. **—2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of fishes of strange aspect, representing the family *Chimæridæ*, *Linnæus*, 1766. (*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Poli*, 1791. (*c*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. (*d*) A genus of fossil organisms of uncertain character. *Hitchcock*, 1858.

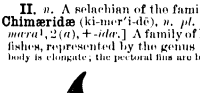
chimæra2 (ki-mē'rȧ), *n.* Same as *chimera*.

chimærid, chimerid (ki-mē'rid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Chimæridæ*; chimeroid.

A *chimærid* fish new to the western Atlantic. *Science*, IV. 466.

II. *n.* A selachian of the family *Chimæridæ*.

Chimæridæ (ki-mer'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chimæra*1, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of holocephalous fishes, represented by the genus *Chimæra*. The body is elongate; the pectoral fins are broad; there is an



Chimæra plumbea.

anterior dorsal fin above the pectorals; the mouth is inferior; the dental organs are confluent into two pairs of lamina in the upper jaw and into one pair in the lower; and there are no spiracles. The males have a peculiar prehensile organ on the upper part of the snout.

chimæroid, chimeroid (ki-mē'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chimæra*1, 2 (*a*), + *-oid*.] **I.** *a* Relating to or like the *Chimæridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the genus *Chimæra* or family *Chimæridæ*.

Chimaphila (ki-maf'i-lȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χεῖμα*, winter, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of low, running perennial plants, of the natural order *Ericaceæ*, with shining leaves on a short stem, and a raceme of fragrant flowers. There are three species in North America and one in Japan; and the common pipsissewa or prince's pine, *C. umbellata*, is also found in Europe. The leaves are used medicinally as a diuretic, tonic, and astringent, and are especially efficacious in dropsy and scrofula.

chimaphilin (ki-maf'i-lin), *n.* [< *Chimaphila* + *-in*2.] A substance found in the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. It appears in yellow acicular crystals, tasteless and odorless.

chimb1, *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*1.

chimb2, *n.* and *v.* See *chime*2.

chimble1 (chim'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimbled*, ppr. *chimbling*. [E. dial. also *chamble*, appar. for **chemple*, **chample*, freq. of *champ*1, q. v.] To crumble into small fragments. *Mackay*.

chimble2, *v. t.* [ME., < Icel. *kimbla*, truss up; cf. *kimbill*, a bundle.] To cover.

That other [lady] with a gorger watz gered ouer the swyre [neck].
Chaudeli ouer hir blake chyn with mylk-quyte vayles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 958.

chimbley (chim'bli), *n.* A dialectal form of *chimney*.

chime1 (chīm), *n.* [< ME. *chimbe*, *chymbe*, *chime*, *chim*, a cymbal, a bell, shortened (prob. through the accom. form *chimbe-belle*, *chymmebelle*, as if < *chimbe* + *belle*, bell) from **chimbel* (cf. OF. **chimbe*, *cimbe*, for **chimbale*, *cimbale*, and so MLG. *cimba* for *cymbalum*), < AS. *cimbal*, *cymbal*, a cymbal, < L. *cymbalum*, a cymbal, in ML. (with a fem. form, *cymbala*) also a bell. The same L. word, through OF. *cimbale*, ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*, is the source of mod. E. *cymbal*: see *cymbal*.] **1†.** A cymbal; probably also a bell.

Chi[*m*]*mbale* bell [var. *chymel*], cimbalum.
Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

As a *chambe* [var. *chime*, *chim*] or brasen belle
That moder [or mother] vnderstand ay telle
What tokeneth her owne soun.
Cursor Mundi, l. 12193.

His *chymbe* belle he doth rynge
And doth dassche gret taborynge.
King Alisaunder, l. 1852.

2. A set of bells (regularly five to twelve) tuned to a musical scale: called *chimes*, or *a chime of bells*. When the bells are stationary, and are struck by hammers instead of tongues, the set is more properly called a *carillon*. Chilton's somerset has consist of from 40 to 50 bells, the smaller bells rising in chromatic succession, while the larger are generally limited to such fundamental basses as the tonic, dominant, and subdominant. Wires or bars are occasionally used instead of bells.

We have heard the *chimes* at midnight, Master Shallow.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

With their strange, unearthly changes, rang the melancholy *chimes*.
Longfellow, Belfry of Bruges.

3. The harmonious sound of bells, or (rarely) of musical instruments.

You're a fair viol, and you sense the strings; . . .
But, being play'd upon before your time,
Hell only danceth at so harsh a *chime*.
Shak., Pericles, I. 1.

Instruments that made melodious *chime*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 559.

4. An arrangement of bells and strikers in an organ, musical box, clock, etc. **—5.** Correspondence of sounds in general; rarely, proportion or harmonious relation: as, "*chimes* of verses," *Cowley*.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhyme,
The motion measur'd, harmoniz'd the *chime*.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph.

chime1 (chim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, ppr. *chiming*. [Early mod. E. also *chimb*, < ME. *chimben*, *chimen*, sound as a bell, < *chimbe*, *chime*, a bell: see *chime*1, *n.* Cf. Sw. *kimba*, ring (an alarm-bell), toll, = Dan. *kime*, ring, chime.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To ring as a bell; jingle; jangle.

Chymyn, or chenkyn [chink] with bellys, tintillo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 75.

The sely tonge may well rynge and *chimbe*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 42.

2. To ring as bells in unison; sound in consonance, rhythm, or harmony; give out harmonious sounds; accord.

The song of those who *chime* for ever,
After the climbing of the eternal spheres. *Keats.*

3. To agree; suit; harmonize: absolutely or with *with*.

Set her sad will no less to *chime* with his.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

There is nothing eccentric, that will not fall into the general aim of the plan, and *chime* with it.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 395.

To chime in with, to be in harmony with; share or take part in approvingly.

He not only sat quietly and heard his father railed at, but often *chimed in with* the discourse.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

Everything *chimed in with* such a humor. *Irving.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound harmoniously, as a set of bells; strike with or move to measure.

With lifted arms they order every blow,
And *chime* their sounding hammers in a row.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 252.

2. To utter harmoniously; recite with rhythmical flow.

Let simple Wordsworth *chime* his childish verse.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

chime2, **chimb**2 (chīm), *n.* [Also by alteration *chine*; < ME. *chymbe*, edge, brim, prob. < AS. **cime* or **cimbe*, in comp. *cim-stān* (*stān*, stone), the base of a column (an unauthenticated form in Somner), = MD. *kime*, *kimme*, *kieme*, D. *kim*, the chime of a cask, border, brim, horizon, = MLG. *kimme*, chime, brim, horizon, LG. *kimm*, > G. *kimme*, edge, border, *kimm*, horizon, = Sw. *kim*, chime of a cask, *cf.* Norw. *kime*, a strip; cf. AS. *cimbing*, a joining, = G. *kimmung*, edging, looming, mirage, = Dan. *kiming*, *kimming*, horizon.] **1.** The edge or brim of a cask or tub, formed by the ends of the staves projecting beyond the head or bottom.

And whan ye sette a pype on broche, do thus: set it foure fyngerbrede aboue ye nether *chymbe* and vpwardes asklaunte; and than shall ye lyes neuer a pyse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 266.

She had a false deck, which was rough and oily, and cut up in every direction by the *chimes* of oil casks.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 244.

2. In *ship-building*, that part of the waterway or thick plank at the side left above the deck and hollowed out to form a watercourse.

chime2, **chimb**2 (chīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chimed*, *chimbed*, ppr. *chiming*, *chimbing*. [< *chime*2, *chimbed*, *n.*] *Naut.*, to make a chime or chimb in.

chime-barrel (chīm'bar'el), *n.* A revolving barrel or cylinder so fitted with pegs or knobs as to operate the levers by which a chime or carillon is played.

chime-bell, *n.* See *chime*1.

chimer (chī'mėr), *n.* One who chimes.

chimera1, **chimæra**1 (ki-mē'rȧ), *n.* [As an E. word now usually *chimera*, formerly often *chimæra*, *chymæra*; = D. *chimera* = G. *chimäre* = Dan. *chimære* = Sw. *chimär* = F. *chimère* = Sp. *quimera* = Pg. *quimera*, *chimera* = It. *chimera*, a chimera, a vain fancy, < L. *chimæra*, < Gr. Χίμαιρα, a fabled monster (see def. 1), supposed to have been orig. a personification of the snow or winter (the name being formally identical with *χίμαιρα*, a she-goat, fem. form of *χίμαρος*, a goat, lit. a winterling, i. e., a yearling), < **χῖμος*, winter (cf. *διάχιμος*, very wintry), = Skt. *hima*, winter; cf. *χειμών*, winter, *χεῖμα*, wintry weather, *χιών*, snow, L. *hiems*, winter, *bimus* (contr. of **bihimus*), of two winters or years.

chimera The sense 'yearling,' as applied to a goat or sheep, appears in G. dial. *einwinter*, a one-winter-old goat, and in E. *wether*, a ram, = L. *ritulus*, a calf, > E. *veal*: see *wether* and *veal*. Cf. Icel. *gymbr*, mod. *gimbr*, a yearling ewe-lamb, *gymbr-, gymbrar-lamb* (= Dan. *gimmer, gimmerlam* = Sw. *gimmer*), > E. dial. and Sc. *gimmer* or *gimmer-lamb*: see *gimmer*2.] **1.** [*cap.*] In *Gr. myth.*, a fire-breathing monster, the fore part of whose body, according to the Iliad, was that of a lion, the middle that of a goat,

Chimera. — Lycian terra cotta, British Museum.

and the hinder that of a dragon, or which, according to Hesiod, had three heads, one of each of these animals: supposed by the ancients to represent a volcanic mountain of that name in Lycia, the top of which was said to be the resort of lions, the middle that of goats, and the foot that of serpents. The Chimera, a symbol of storms and other destructive natural forces, was overcome and slain by the solar hero Bellerophon.

Gorgons, and hydras, and *chimæras* dire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 628.

Hence — **2.** In *ornamental art*, etc., a fantastic assemblage of animal forms so combined as to produce a single complete but unnatural design.

He did not indeed produce correct representations of human nature; but he ceased to daub such monstrous *chimeras* as those which abound in his earlier pieces.
Macaulay, Dryden.

3. An absurd or impossible creature of the imagination; a vain or idle fancy; a fantastic conceit.

We forged a sevenfold story. Kind? what kind?
Chimeras, cratchets, Christmas sobs, sins,
Seven-headed monsters only made to kill
Time by the line in winter.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

All contributed to stimulate the appetite for the incredible *chimeras* of chivalry. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 18.

What a wonderful gauge of his own value as a scientific critic does he afford, by whom we are informed that phrenology is a great science, and psychology *schimæra*.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 155.

chimera2 (shi-mē′rii), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimere (shi-mēr′), *n.* [One of the forms of *simar*, q. v.] The outer robe worn by a bishop, to which the lawn sleeves are usually attached. In the English Church the chimere, which until the accession of Elizabeth was of scarlet silk, is now of black satin. During episcopal consecrations and when the sovereign attends Parliament, however, the robe is scarlet. English prelates of the Roman Catholic Church wear chimeres of purple silk; cardinals, of scarlet. Also *chimera*, *chimerra*, *chimmar*.

Fox has some well-known pleasantries on Hooper, when he preached before the King, feeling like a strange player in the scarlet *chimere* (which now is of black silk), the white rochet, and the lawn, or "square mathematical cap, dividing the world into four parts," which he wore, "though his head was round."
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xviii., note.

chimeric (ki-mer′ik), *a.* [< *chimera* + *-ic*; = F. *chimérique* = Sp. *quimerico* = It. *chimerico* = H. *chimerico*.] Same as *chimerical*.

chimerical (ki-mer′i-kal), *a.* [< *chimeric* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a chimera; wholly imaginary; unreal; fantastic.

Chimerical fancies, fit for a shoon head.
Bp. Hall, Homon of Married Clergy.

I cannot think that Persons of such a *Chymerical* Existence are proper Actors in an Epic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

2. Incapable of realization; fantastically imaginative; preposterous: as, *chimerical* ideas, notions, projects, or fancies.

Think not . . . that there is anything *chimerical* in such an attempt. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxiv.

All wise statesmen have agreed to . . . reject as *chimerical* all notions of a public interest of the community distinct from the interest of the component parts.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

3. Given to or entertaining chimeras or fantastic ideas or projects: as, a *chimerical* enthusiast; the work of a *chimerical* brain. — **Syn.** Wild, unfounded, vain, fantastic, delusive, visionary, utopian.

chimerically (ki-mer′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chimerical manner; wildly; vainly; fancifully; fantastically.

chimerid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimeroid*.

chimerize (ki-me′riz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chimerized*, ppr. *chimerizing*. [< *chimera* + *-ize*.] To entertain, raise, or create chimeras or wild fancies. [Rare.]

Sophistical dreams and *chimerizing* ideas of shallow imaginative scholars. *Buccalini* (trans.), 1626, p. 226.

chimeroid, *a.* and *n.* See *chimeraid*.

chimiet, **chimicalt**, etc. Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, etc.

chiminage, *n.* [OF., < *chemin*, F. *chemin*, a way, road.] In *old law*, a toll for passage through a forest.

chiming-machine (chī′ming-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine consisting of a drum with projecting pins, which is turned by a crank, thus pulling the ropes of a chime of bells in such a way as to produce tunes mechanically.

chimist, **chimistryt**. Obsolete forms of *chemist*, *chemistry*.

chimla (chim′lä), *n.* A Scotch form of *chimney*.

Chimla-lug, chimla-neuk, chimla-cheek, the chimney-side; the hearth.

While frosty winds blaw in the drift,
Ben to the *chimla lug*.
Burns, First Epistle to Davie.

chimlay, **chimley**, **chimlie** (chim′la, -li), *n.* Dialectal forms of *chimney*.

chimmar (shi-mär′), *n.* Same as *chimere*.

chimming (chim′ing), *n.* In *mining*, same as *bossing*.

chimney (chim′ni), *n.*; pl. *chimneys*, formerly *chymnes* (-niz). [ME. dial. *chimisty*, *chimbly*, *chimbie*, *chimly*, *cicumbly*, *chymbly*, *chimbler*, etc.; < ME. *chimey*, *chymney*, *chymne*, *chymenay*, *chimenee*, *chemincy*, etc., a fireplace, furnace, < OF. *cheminee*, *chimenee*, F. *cheminée* = It. *caminata* = OHG. *chemināta*, MHG. *kemenāte* (MHG. also *kamin*, *kemin*, G. *kamen* = Dan. *kamin* = Russ. *kaminŭ* = Pol. *kominu*, < L. *camanus*), < MIr. *cuimnidh*, a fireplace, prop. (se. *camera*) a room with a fireplace, < L. *caminus*, a hearth, furnace, stove, flue, < Gr. κάμινος, an oven, furnace.] **1†.** A fireplace or hearth.

When Gawein entered the halle, as ye harde, his moder lay in a chamber by a *chymney* whereinne was a grete fyere, and she was right pensif for her broder Kynge Arthur. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 187.

The fire which the Chaldeans worshipped for a god is crept into every man's *chimney*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. A furnace; a forge. *Chaucer*.

And his feet like to latoun [brass] as in a burning *chymney*. *Wyclif*, Rev. i. 15.

3. A vertical structure containing a passage or main flue by which the smoke of a fire or furnace escapes to the open air, or other vapors are carried off; in a steam-engine, the funnel. When several chimneys are carried up together, the mass is called a *stack of chimneys*, or a *chimney stack*. The part of the chimney carried above the roof for discharging the smoke is the *chimney-shaft*, and the upper part of the shaft is the *chimney-top* or *head*. Chimneys are commonly built of brick or stone. (The manner in which a chimney and fireplace are often connected, and the names of the different parts, are shown in the cut under *throat*.) The chimneys of some kinds of factories, as chemical

1 2 3

Chimneys.

1. Fifteenth century, Strasburg. 2. Sixteenth century, Château de Chambord, France. 3. Modern, New York.

works, are built to a great height, sometimes several hundred feet, and often as independent structures. They are designed not only to secure a very strong draft, but for the diffusion in the upper air of deleterious fumes, drawn into them through connecting flues.

Item, that no *chimneys* of tre [wood], ner thached houses, be suffred wyn the cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

4. Anything resembling a chimney. (*a*) A glass cylinder surrounding the flame of a lamp to promote combustion and keep the flame steady. (*b*) In *mining*, a rich portion of a vein, especially when it has considerable vertical extension. The ore in a vein is said to occur "in chimneys" when the rich portions are somewhat continuous and have a definite direction. If there are several such chimneys, they are expected to be, and occasionally are, roughly parallel with one another. A chimney of ore may be a *bonanza*, if large and rich enough; but the latter term carries no idea of expected regularity, while *chimney* does. (*c*) A hotly heated draw-worn by women in the fourteenth century. *Strutt*. (*d*) A small tube that passes through the cap of certain stopped pipes in an organ.

Draft of a chimney. See *draft*. **To hovel a chimney.** See *hovel*, *v. t.*

chimney-board (chim′ni-bōrd), *n.* Same as *fireboard*.

chimney-can (chim′ni-kan), *n.* Same as *chimney-pot*.

chimney-cap (chim′ni-kap), *n.* **1.** An abacus or cornice forming a crowning termination for a chimney. — **2.** A rotary device, moved by the wind, which facilitates the escape of smoke from a chimney by turning the exit-aperture away from the wind; a cowl.

chimney-corner (chim′ni-kôr′nėr), *n.* The corner of a fireplace, or the space between the fire and the sides of the fireplace; hence, the fireside, or a place near the fire.

That ineptitude [the zealot stigmatizes as a sterile *chimney-corner* philosophy. *Emerson*, N. A. Rev., CXXII. 417.

It it was difficult to read the eleven commandments by the light of a pine knot, it was not difficult to get the sweet spirit of them from the comfortable of the serene mother knitting in the *chimney-corner*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 13.

chimneyed (chim′nid), *a.* [< *chimney* + *-ed*2.] Having a chimney or chimneys; furnished with chimneys.

Where *chimneyed* roofs the steep ridge cope,
There smoked an ancient town. *J. Baillie*.

chimney-head (chim′ni-hed), *n.* Same as *chimney-top*.

Lo! as great Sol scatters his first fire handful, tipping the hills and *chimney heads* with gold, Herault is at great Nature's feet. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. iv. 4.

chimney-hook (chim′ni-hūk), *n.* A hook, hanging from the back-bar or crane, for holding pots and kettles over an open fire.

chimney-jack (chim′ni-jak), *n.* A movable cowl or wind-shelter placed on top of a chimney to assist the draft; a chimney-cap.

chimney-jamb (chim′ni-jam), *n.* One of the two vertical sides of a fireplace-opening.

chimney-money (chim′ni-mun′i), *n.* A crown duty formerly paid in England for each chimney in a house. Also called *hearth-money*.

The business of buying off the *Chimney-money* is passed in the House: and so the King to be satisfied some other way, and the King supplied with the money raised by this purchasing off of the chimnies. *Evelyn*, Diary, III. 456.

chimneypiece (chim′ni-pēs), *n.* The architectural facing or ornamental work over and around a fireplace, resting against the chimney; a mantel or mantelpiece.

The chimney
Is south the chamber; and the *chimney-piece*,
Chaste Diana, bathing. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

chimney-pot (chim′ni-pot), *n.* A nearly cylindrical pipe of earthenware, brick, or sheet-metal placed on the top of a chimney to increase the draft and prevent smoking. Also called *chimney-can*.

What tiles and *chimney pots*
About their heads are flying!
William Pitt, The Sailor's Consolation.

Chimney-pot hat. See *hat*.

chimney-shaft (chim′ni-shaft), *n.* That part of a chimney which is carried above the roof of the building of which it forms a part. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-stack (chim′ni-stak), *n.* A group of chimneys carried up together.

chimney-stalk (chim′ni-stāk), *n.* A very tall chimney, such as is commonly connected with factories. See *chimney*, 3.

chimney-swallow (chim′ni-swol′ō), *n.* **1.** The *Hirundo rustica*, one of the most common European species of swallow. — **2.** In the United States, a species of swift, *Chætura pelagica* or *pelasgica*. Also *chimney-swift*. See cut under *Chætura*.

chimney-sweep, **chimney-sweeper** (chim′ni-swēp, -swēp′ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is the sweeping of chimneys, in order to rid them of the soot that adheres to their sides.

Golden lads and girls all must,
As *chimney sweepers*, come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. An apparatus for cleaning chimneys. — **3.** The smut of wheat, *Ustilago carbo*. [Local, Eng.]

chimney-swift (chim′ni-swift), *n.* Same as *chimney-swallow*, 2. See *swift*, *n.*, and *Chætura*.

chimney-top (chim′ni-top), *n.* **1.** The top of a chimney. Also called *chimney-head*. — **2.** An organ-pipe having a small open tube in the middle of the top plate, the effect of which is to sharpen the note. The same effect is sometimes produced in stopped wooden pipes by boring a little hole through the topmost.

chimney-valve (chim′ni-valv), *n.* A device for ventilating an apartment by means of the upward draft in the chimney.

chimney-work (chim′ni-wėrk), *n.* In *mining*, a system of working the thick beds of clay ironstone by first working out the bottom

beds, and then the higher ones, the miners standing on the fallen debris. It is much like the bell-work of Derbyshire. [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

Chimonanthus (ki-mō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL. (in allusion to their time of flowering), < Gr. *χεἰμών*, winter (< *χεῖμα*, wintry weather; cf. *γίων*, snow, = L. *hiems*, winter), + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Calycanthaceæ*, consisting of two species. *C. fragrans*, a native of Japan, and popularly called *Japan allspice* or *winter-flower*, was introduced into England in 1766, and is a great favorite because of its early sweet-scented flowers. It is generally trained against walls. The other species has but recently been discovered in China.

chimpanzee (chim-pan'zē or -pan-zē'), *n.* [Also written *chimpanzee*, and formerly *chimpanzé*; = F. Pg. *chimpanzé* = Sp. *chimpancé*; from the native Guinea name.] A large West African ape, *Troglodytes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Mimetes*) *niger*, belonging to the anthropoid or man-like monkeys, of the family *Simiidæ* and suborder *Anthropoidea*, with dark blackish-brown hair, flesh-colored hands and feet, arms reaching to the knee, and very large ears, and like the orang in having the hair on its forearm

Chimpanzee (*Troglodytes niger*).

turned backward, but differing from it in having an additional dorsal vertebra and a thirteenth pair of ribs. In its organization and form it presents a close resemblance to man. The structure of its lower extremities enables it to walk erect better than most of the apes, although its habits are in reality arboreal, and when on the ground it usually goes on all fours. It feeds on fruits and nuts, lives in small societies, and constructs a sort of nest among the branches of trees. The height of a full grown male chimpanzee is about four feet. This animal is most nearly related to the gorilla.

chimpings (chim'pingz), *n. pl.* [E. dial.; cf. *chimblet* and *chumpl.*] Grits; rough-ground oatmeal. *Grose*; *Halliwell.*

chimy (shim'i), *n.* [E. dial., also *shimmy*, < F. *chemise*: see *chemise* and *camis.*] A smock; shift. [Prov. Eng.]

chin (chin), *n.* [< ME. *chin*, < AS. *cin*, **cinn* = OS. *kinni* = OFries. *kin*, *ken* = OD. *kinne*, D. *kin* = MLG. *kinne*, *kin*, LG. *kinn* = OHG. *chinni*, MHG. *kinne*, *kin*, G. *kinn*, the chin, also in comp. the cheek or jaw, = Icel. *kinn* = Sw. Dan. *kind* = Goth. *kinnus*, the cheek, = L. *gena* = Bret. *gen*, the cheek, = W. *gen*, the chin, = Gr. *γένυς*, the chin, the jaw, also the edge of an ax (> *γενύη*, the chin, jaw, cheek, also the beard), = Skt. *hanu*, the jaw.] **I.** *n.* The lower extremity of the face below the mouth; the point of the under jaw in man, or a corresponding part in other animals.

> If you did wear a beard upon your *chin*,
> I'd shake it on this quarrel. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

2. In *zoöl.*, the mentum.—**3.** In *Rotifera*, a ciliated muscular process just below the mouth. **To wag one's chin**, to talk; especially, to talk rapidly, tediously, or with little sense; jabber. [Colloq.]

chin (chin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chinned*, ppr. *chinning*. [< *chin*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To talk.

II. *trans.* To talk to, especially with assurance or impudence. [Slang in both uses.]

china (chī'nạ), *n.* [Short for *chinaware*, where *china* is the European name (*Chinai*) of the country (called by its own people *Chung Kwoh*, the Middle Kingdom or Country, or *Chung Hwa Kwoh*, the Central Flowery Country) used attributively. Cf. Sp. *china*, chinaware, China silk, china-root; Hind. Pers. *chini*, china.] The common name of porcelain and of porcelain-ware. See *porcelain*. **Blue china**, specifically, chinese porcelain decorated with blue laid on the paste before the glazing. Also called *Nankin porcelain* and *blue and white*. See *porcelain*.—**Clobbered china.** See *clobber*.

china-ale (chī'nạ-āl), *n.* A drink composed of ale flavored with china-root and bruised coriander-seed, added before fermentation. An imitation of this was made by beer flavored after fermentation with spice, lemon peel, and sugar. *Bickerdyke.*

China aster, bark, blue, etc. See the nouns.

china-clay (chī'nạ-klā), *n.* Clay suited for the manufacture of chinaware or porcelain. See *kaolin*.

china-grass (chī'nạ-gräs), *n.* The *Bahmeria nivea*, which yields the rhea- or ramie-fiber. See *Bahmeria* and *grass-cloth*.

Chinaman[1] (chī'nạ-man), *n.*; pl. *Chinamen* (-men). [< *China* + *man*.] A native of China, or a man of Chinese origin.

> The *Chinaman* can live and accumulate a surplus where a Caucasian would starve. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 522.

chinaman[2] (chī'nạ-man), *n.*; pl. *chinamen* (-men). [< *china*(*ware*) + *man*.] A manufacturer of china.

> For some time the manufactory was successful and employed 300 hands; but before long one of the partners died, and the survivor, "John Crowther, *chinaman*," was gazetted bankrupt in 1763, and the whole stock was sold off. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 641.

chinaman's-hat (chī'nạ-manz-hat), *n.* A collectors' name for a shell of the family *Calyptræidæ*, *Calyptræa sinensis*.

chinampa (chi-nam'pä), *n.* [Mex.] The native name of the floating gardens once common on the Mexican lakes. They were carefully constructed rafts covered with earth, on which plants were cultivated.

> *Chinampas* or floating gardens of mud heaped on rafts of reeds and bough, which in later times were so remarkable a feature of Mexico. *E. B. Tylor*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 299.

chinar (chi-när'), *n.* Same as *chinar-tree*.

china-root (chī'nạ-rōt), *n.* **1.** The root or rhizome of the *Smilax China*, a climbing shrub by plant, a native of eastern India, China, and Japan. It is closely allied to sarsaparilla, and was formerly much esteemed for the purposes for which the latter drug is now used. The tuberous roots of several species of smilax of the United States and tropical America have been used as a substitute, and are sometimes called *American* or *bastard china-root*. In Jamaica the name is given to *Parkinsonia aculeata*.

2. Galangal.

chinar-tree (chi-när'tre), *n.* [< Hind. *chinar* (< Pers. *chenar*), the plane-tree, + *tree*.] The Oriental plane tree, *Platanus orientalis*. Also spelled *chenar-tree*.

> Like a *chenar-tree* grove, when winter throws
> Over all its tufted heads his feathering snows.
> *Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Ded.

china-shell (chī'nạ-shel), *n.* A collectors' name of the *Ocelum ocium*, given in allusion to the white porcelain-like surface of the shell. See *Ocelum*.

china-shop (chī'nạ-shop), *n.* A shop in which china, crockery, glassware, etc., are sold. **A bull in a china-shop**, a person who commits great destruction or does great harm through ignorance, carelessness, or blind rage: from a story of a runaway bull breaking into a china-shop and smashing its contents in his furious movements.

> Now they are all away, let us frisk at our ease, and have at everything, like *the bull in the china-shop*.
> *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xviii.

china-stone (chī'nạ-stōn), *n.* **1.** An old name for kaolin or porcelain-clay.—**2.** A stone found in Cornwall, and used for the making of porcelain. It is a partially decomposed granitic rock having still more quartz, mica, etc., than the kaolin of China.

china-token (chī'nạ-tō'kn), *n.* A small piece of porcelain or fine earthenware upon which is inscribed the promise to pay a sum of money, or some similar memorandum: used in pottery- and porcelain factories in the intercourse between the workmen and their employers. Those of the Worcester Porcelain Company are small flat disks with the letters W. P. C. on one side and the promise or acknowledgment on the other. *Jewitt.*

china-tree (chī'nạ-trē), *n.* The pride-of-India, *Melia Azedarach*, a native of India, widely cultivated in warm countries for shade.

> Shaded by *china-trees*, in the midst of luxuriant gardens, stood the houses of planters, with negro cabins and dovecots. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

Wild china-tree, the soapberry, *Sapindus marginatus*, a native of northern Mexico, the West Indies, and adjacent United States; so called from its resemblance to the cultivated china-tree.

chinaware (chī'nạ-wār), *n.* [< *China* + *ware*[2]. See *china*.] Porcelain-ware.

china-withe (chī'nạ-with), *n.* In Jamaica, the plant *Smilax celastroides*.

chin-band (chin'band), *n.* Any portion of apparel passing under the chin, whether for protection or to hold the head-dress in place. Specifically (*a*) Same as *cheek-band*, 1. (*b*) In *armor*, the strap or series of metal plates that holds the helmet on the head, passing under the chin. Also called *chin-piece*.

chincapin, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

chincery†, *n.* Same as *chinchery*.

chinch[1]†, *n.* and *v.* [Early mod. E. also *chince*; < ME. *chinche*, *chynche*, var. of *chiche*, < OF. *chiche*, niggard, mean, miserly: see *chich*[2].] **I.** *n.* Same as *chich*[2].

II. *v.* Same as *chich*[2].

chinch[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *chinchen*; from the adj.] To be niggardly.

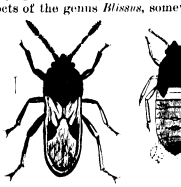
> *Chynchon*, or sparyn mekylle, perparcus. *Prompt. Parv.*

chinch[2] (chinch), *n.* [Also improp. *chintz*; < Sp. Pg. *chinche* = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug: see *Cimex*.] **1.** Same as *chinch-bug*, 1.—**2.** The common bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*.

chinch[1] (chin'chä), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American rodent quadruped, *Lagidium cuvieri*. See *Lagidium*.

chincha[2], *n.* See *chinch*[2].

chinch-bug (chinch'bug), *n.* **1.** The popular name of certain fetid American hemipterous insects of the genus *Blissus*, somewhat resem-



Chinch bug and Pupa (*Blissus leucopterus*). (Vertical lines show natural sizes.)

bling the bedbug, very destructive to wheat, maize, etc., in the southern and western United States. Also *chinch*, *chink-bug*.—**2.** The bedbug.

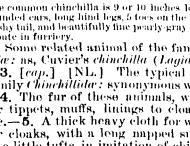
chinche[1], *a.* See *chinch*[1].

chinche[2], **chincha**[2] (chin'che, -chä), *n.* [NL. *chinche*, *chinchi*, *chinna*, applied to the skunk; perhaps a native Amer. name, but cf. Sp. Pg. *chinche*, a bedbug: see *chinch*[2].] A name of the common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*. Also *cinche*.

chinchert, *n.* [ME. *chynchyr*, *chynchare*; < *chinch*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A niggard.

chinchery†, *n.* [ME. *chinchcrie*, *chyncery*; < *chincher*, a niggard: see *chincher*, *chinch*[1].] Niggardliness. *Chaucer.*

chinchilla (chin-chil'ä), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *chinchilha*; of S. Amer. origin.] **1.** A small South American rodent quadruped of the genus *Chinchilla*, especially *C. lanigera*; a pika-squirrel.



Chinchilla lanigera.

The common chinchilla is 9 or 10 inches long, with large rounded ears, long hind legs, 5 toes on the fore feet, a long bushy tail, and beautifully fine pearly gray pelage, in great repute in furriery.

2. Some related animal of the family *Chinchillidæ*: as, Cuvier's *chinchilla* (*Lagidium cuvieri*). —**3.** [*cap.*.] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chinchillidæ*: synonymous with *Eriomys*. —**4.** The fur of these animals, which is used for tippets, muffs, linings to cloaks, pelisses, etc.—**5.** A thick heavy cloth for women's winter cloaks, with a long napped surface rolled into little tufts, in imitation of chinchilla fur.

chinchillid (chin-chil'id), *n.* A rodent mammal of the family *Chinchillidæ*.

Chinchillidæ (chin-chil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of the hystricomorphic series of simplicident rodents, confined to South America, and related to the cavies. It contains the genera *Lagostomus*, *Lagidium*, and *Chinchilla*, or the viscachas and the chinchillas. See cuts under *chinchilla* and *viscacha*.

Chinchillina (chin-chi-li'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chinchilla*, 3, + *-ina*[2].] A group of rodents corresponding to the family *Chinchillidæ*.

chinching-iron, *n.* [Appar. assibilated form of **chinking-iron*: see *chinsing-iron*.] An iron used in calking chinks.

Also take good brede of your wymes euery nyght with a candell, bothe rede wyne and swete wyne, & loke they rebeyde nor loke not, & wassche yr pype bedes euery nyght with colde water, & loke ye haue a *chynchynge yron*, addres, and lynen clothes, yf nede be.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 267.

Chinchona (chin-chō'nä), *n.* Same as *Cinchona*.

chin-cloth (chin'klôth), *n.* A sort of muffler worn by women in the time of Charles I.

chin-clout† (chin'klout), *n.* Same as *chin-cloth*.

There hanges the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chinclout*.

Middleton, Mad Warld, iii. 3.

chin-cough (chin'kôf), *n.* [For **chink-cough*, < *chink*3, = *kink*2, + *cough*. See *kink*2 and *kink-host*.] Same as *whooping-cough*.

It shall ne'er be said in our country
Thou diedst o' the *chin-cough*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca.

She ran to the assistance of the good man, rubbed his forehead, and clapped him on the back, as is practised with children when they have the *chin-cough*.

Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, ii. 1.

chine1† (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chinen*, *chynen* (pret. *chon*), < AS. **cinan*, in comp. *tō-cinan* (*to-*, L. *to-*2, apart), split, crack, chink, = OS. *kinan* = MD. D. *kenen*, split, germinate, sprout, dawn, = OHG. *kinan*, *chinen*, MHG. *kinen*, split, germinate, sprout, = Goth. *keinan*, germinate, sprout, in comp. *us-keinan*, sprout, grow; with present-formative *-n*, from the Teut. √ **ki*, in Goth. **kijan*, ppr. *kijans*, in comp. *us-kijan*, sprout, grow, whence also ult. OS. *kimo* = OHG. *chimo*, MHG. *kime*, G. *keim*, a sprout, shoot, bud, germ (> G. *keimen*, sprout, germinate), and OHG. **kīdi*, *kīti* (in comp. *frumkīdi*), MHG. *kide*, G. dial. *kīd* = OS. *kīth* = AS. *cīth*, E. *chit*, a sprout, shoot; see *chit*1; perhaps ult. connected with the root of *kin*, *kind*, etc.; see *kin*1, *kind*1, *ken*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To split open; crack; chink; chap.

That glas me breketh me *chineth* and the same schinneth ther thurh. *Old Eng. Homilies* (ed. Morris), p. 83.

Drunge drinkeles was his lunge
His lippes to clouen and *chyned*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 147.

Now brik is maade of white cerine, or rubrike,
Or eley, for that is maade in somer hete
To some is drie, an forto *chyne* is like.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

II. *trans.* To split; crack; burst; lay open.

And growen [reed *amorew*, gnaw] bothe gras and stou
Tho that deth her bect *chou*.
Rom. of Arthour and Merlin, l. 7763.

Chyne that samon. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So deadly it inpresst,
That quite it *chynd* his backe behind the sell.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 13.

chine1 (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, *chene*, < AS. *cinn*, also *cinr* (not **cinc*), = MD. *kene*, D. *keen*, a chink, rift, crack, D. also a germ; from the verb: see *chine*1, *v.*] **1**†. A crack; chink; rift; cleft; crevice; fissure.

My cubiet [dove] in the holis of the ston, in the *chine* of a ston wall. *Wyclif*, Cant. ii. 14 (Oxf.).

There was soun tyme in the myddel of Rome a greet *chesme* in the cytthe. *Trevisa*, I. 233.

In a *chine* of the Roch made I-wis entry,
For gret doubte had of Gaffrayes wiles.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4343.

2. A ravine or large fissure in a cliff: a term especially common in the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, England: as, Black-gang *chine*.

chine2 (chīn), *n.* [< ME. *chine*, *chyne*, < OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the spine, = Pr. *espina*, *esquena* = Sp. *espaena* = It. *schiena*, the chine, backbone, < OHG. *skina*, MHG. *schine*, the skinbone, a needle, a prickle, G. *schiene*, skin, shinbone, splint, = AS. *scinu*, E. *shin*, q. v.] **1.** The backbone or spine: now commonly used only of an animal.

Arthur smote hym a-gein so sore that he persed the shelde and the haubrecke that the shafte shewed thourgh the *chine* be-hynde an arme lengthe.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 222.

These eighteene thanksgiuinges are for the eightecne bones in the *chine* or backe-bone, which must in saying hereof be bended.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

They shew as the bone or rib of a wild boare said to have been kill'd by Sir Guy, but which I take to be the *chine* of a whale. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 3, 1654.

At this presents her with the tusky head
And *chine* with rising bristles tonsilly spread.
Dryden, Meleager and Atalanta, l. 217.

2. A piece of the backbone of an animal, with the adjoining parts, cut for cooking.

I do honour a *chine* of beef, I do reverence a loin of veal.
Beau. and Fl., Woman Hater, iii. 2.

I learned from him that he had killed eight fat hogs for this season, that he had dealt about his *chines* very liberally amongst his neighbours. *Addison*, Sir Roger in Town.

3. Figuratively, a ridge of land.

Northwards . . . is Jebel Ohod; a hill somewhat below Jebel Ohod; these are the last ribs of the vast primitive and granitic *chine* that, extending from Lebanon to near Aden, and from Aden again to Muscat, fringes the Arabian trapezium. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 231.

The *chine* of highland, wherever we stood, curved to the right and left of us. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 99.

Mourning of the chine. See *mourning*. **To mose in the chine.** See *mose*.

chine3 (chīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chined*, ppr. *chining*. [< *chine*2, *n.*] To cut through the backbone or into chine-pieces.

Chine or slit him [the chub] through the middle.

Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

chine3 (chīn), *n.* [A corruption of *chimb*2 = *chimet*2, by confusion with *chine*1 or *chine*2.] **1.** An erroneous form for *chime* (of a cask).

The old and mouldy casks had rotted away at their *chines*. *The Americus*, VI. 306.

2. A part of a ship. See *chime*2, 2.

chiné (shē-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *chiner*, color, dye, orig. in Chinese fashion, < *Chine*, China.] Literally, colored in Chinese fashion: applied to fabrics in which the warp is dyed in different colors, so that a mottled effect is produced, or in which a double thread, formed of two smaller threads of different colors twisted together, is used to produce a similar mottled or speckled appearance. Figured chine silks have a plain ground, but the flowers and bouquets forming the pattern have an indistinct and cloudy appearance, produced by the breaking of minute particles of color into one another.

chined (chīnd), *a.* [< *chine*2 + *-ed*2.] Backboned: used in composition: as, "steel-*chined* rascals," *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 1.

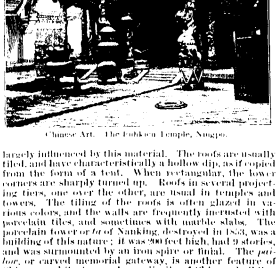
Chinee (chī-nē'), *n.* [< *Chinese*, adj. as noun, sing. and pl., and as pl. regarded as '*Chinees*, as if from a sing. *Chinee*. So *aborigine* has been developed from the L. pl. *aborigines*; and *cherry*, *sherry*, etc., from singulars in *-s* taken for plurals.] A Chinaman. [Colloq.]

For ways that are dark,
And for tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee is peculiar.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

chine-hoop (chīn'hōp), *n.* The last hoop at the end of a cask.

Chinese (chī-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *China* + *-ese*: = F. *chinois* = Sp. *chino* = Pg. *chinez* = G. *chinesisch*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to China.

Chinese Art. See *art*, the last of China, one of the chief branches of Oriental art. Chinese architecture makes extensive use of the bamboo; and its forms and methods of construction, even in brick and stone, are largely influenced by this material. The roofs are usually tiled, and have characteristically a hollow dip, as if copied from the form of a tent. When rectangular, the lower corners are sharply turned up. Roofs in several projecting tiers, one over the other, are usual in temples and towers. The tiling of the roofs is often glazed in various colors, and the walls are frequently incrusted with porcelain tiles, and sometimes with marble slabs. The porcelain tower or *ta* of Nanking, destroyed in 1853, was a building of this nature; it was 200 feet high, had 9 stories, and was surmounted by an iron spire or finial. The *pai-lou*, or carved memorial gateway, is another feature of Chinese architecture. A peculiarity of Chinese building is the practice of beginning with the roof, which is supported on posts, and the walls are then built beneath it. Chinese drawing and painting are often of great delicacy, but show no knowledge of perspective. In the decorative branches of art, much of the work of the Chinese is of high merit. Their small bronzes, and carvings in wood and ivory, are of great technical excellence, and as makers and decorators of porcelains they are unsurpassed. They are fond of the grotesque, and are very successful in decorative treatment of it, as, for instance, in their favorite carved and painted figures of dragons and kindred fantastic creations.



Chinese Art.—The Lohkan Temple, Nanga.

Chinese blue, capstan, classics, crossbow, duck, fire, lantern, wax, white, yellow, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* (plural also formerly '*Chinesez*). A native or natives of China; specifically, a member or members of the principal indigenous race of China proper, as distinguished from other Mongoloids, such as the Manchus, the present ruling race in the Chinese empire.

The barren plains
Of Scricana, where *Chinezes* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Milton, P. L., iii. 439.

We have seen them [writers of fiction] apparelled in the caftan of a Persian, and the silken robe of a *Chinese*, and are prepared to suspect their real character under every disguise. *Scott*, Monastery, I. 58.

2. The language of China. It is a monosyllabic tongue, and on this ground is generally classed with the other languages of the same character in southeastern Asia, in Further India and the Himalayas, as constituting the monosyllabic family. It exists in many dialects, of which the so-called Mandarin is the leading and official one. It is composed of only about 500 words, as we should distinguish them in writing, all of them ending in a vowel-sound or in a nasal, although some of the dialects still retain final mutes, lost in Mandarin. This small body of words, however, is raised to 1,500 by differences of the tone of utterance, as rising, falling, even, abrupt, and so on. The language is without inflection, and even without distinction of parts of speech; but words are classed as "full" or "empty," according as they are used with their full meaning or as auxiliaries in forming phrases: like our *sell* and *have* in "I *sell* it," "they *have* it," on the one hand, and in "they *sell have* seen it," on the other. Chinese records go back to about 2000 B. C., and the literature is immense and varied. The mode of writing is by signs that represent each a single word in one of its senses or in a certain set of senses. The signs are of ideographic or hieroglyphic origin; but the greater part of them at present are compound, and many contain a phonetic element along with an ideographic. They number in the dictionaries about 40,000; but only the smaller part of these are in current and familiar use. They are written in perpendicular columns, and the columns follow one another from right to left. The language and mode of writing have been carried to the neighboring nations that have received their culture from China, especially Japan, Corea, and Annam, and have been more or less borrowed or adopted by such nations.

chingle (ching'gl), *n.* [A dial. variant of *shingle*2, q. v.] **1.** Gravel free from dirt; shingle (which see). —**2.** In *coal-mining*, a portion of the coal-seam stowed away in the gonves to help in supporting the roof of the mine. [Scotch.]

chingly (ching'gli), *a.* A variant of *shingly*. *Scott.*

Chinian†, *n.* [< *China* + *-ian*.] Same as *Chinese*.

Of late I remember not the mention of them in any *Chinian* relation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 195.

chining† (chī'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chine*1, *v.*] A chink; a crack.

Ther as *chyning*, cliffe or scathe is.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

chin-jerk (chin'jėrk), *n.* The spasmodic contraction of the muscles which close the jaws when the lower jaw is suddenly and involuntarily depressed, as by a blow on something resting on the lower teeth. Also called *jaw-jerk*.

chink1 (chingk), *n.* [An extension, with *-k*, of ME. *chine*, < AS. *cinn*, *cinr*, a crack, chine, chink: see *chine*1, *n.*] A crack; a cleft, rent, or fissure of greater length than breadth; a gap: as, the *chinks* of a wall.

Yet is this glimpse of this bright shining Sun comfortable throw this *chinke* and key-hole of our bodily prison.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

Looked at in reference to this globe, an earthquake is no more than a *chink* that opens in a garden walk of a clay day in summer. *Theodore Parker*, Ten Sermons.

chink1 (chingk), *v.* [Not found in ME. except as in *chinse*: see *chink*3, *n.*, and cf. *chinse*. Cf. *chine*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To crack; split; gape.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to open or part and form a fissure; make chinks in.

The skin of that great body is heaped and *chinked* with drought. *Rip. Hall*, Seasonable Sermons, p. 15.

Here they rode singly in a green twilight *chinked* with golden lights. *The Century*, XXXI. 73.

2. To fill up chinks in: as, to *chink* a wall or a pavement.

The intervals between the beds being *chinked* with stones of the neigbourhood.

L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 157.

3. To put into a chink or chinks: as, to *chink* in mortar.

chink2 (chingk), *v.* [< ME. **chinken*, *chenken*, an imitative word, a var. of *clinken*, E. *clink*: see *clink*, and cf. *jingle* (practically = **chinkle*, freq. of *chink*2), *tinkle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a fine sharp sound, as that produced by the collision of small pieces of metal.

Chymyn, or *chenken* wythe the bellys [var. *clinke* bell], tintillo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 75.

Not a guinea *chink*'d on Martin's boards. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To cause to emit a sharp, clear metallic sound, as by shaking coins together.

He *chinks* his purse and takes his seat of state.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 197.

chink[2] (chingk), *n.* [< *chink*[2], *v.*] **1.** A short, sharp, clear metallic sound.

Half a dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate *chink*. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The *chink* of the dropt half penny no more consoles their forlorn bettasement. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

2. Coin: so called from its metallic ring. [Vulgar.]

The keeping of an inn;
Where every jovial tinker, for his *chink*,
May cry, Mine host! *B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 1.

chink[3] (chingk), *n.* [Prop. imitative, like the equiv. *fink*, *finch*, *spink*. Cf. *chink*[2].] **1.** The chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schœniclus*.

chink[4] (chingk), *n.* [Assibilated form of *link*[2], q. v. Cf. *chin-cough*.] A fit, as of coughing or laughing.

Here my lord and lady took such a *chink* of laughing that it was some time before they could recover.
Hawker, Diary of Quality, i. 35.

His [the rector's] kind face was all agape with broad smiles, and the boys around him were in *chinks* of laughing.
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, iv.

chink[5], *n.* [A var., perhaps a misprint, of *chinch*[2].] An obsolete form of *chinch*[2].

Theod. I thank you, hostess.
Pray you, will you show me in?
Hostess. Yes, marry, will I, sir;
And pray that you may be a *chink* yet.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, i. 1.

chinka (ching'kä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A suspension-bridge with a single cable, often made of stout grass, used in the East Indies. From the cable a moving seat, shaped like an ox-yoke, is slung for the passenger.

chinkapin, chincapin (ching'ka-pin), *n.* [Also *chinquapin*, and formerly *chinccmaen*, *chechinquamen* (F. *chinenpin*, *chinquapine*); of Amer. Ind. origin.] **1.** The dwarf chestnut of the United States, *Castanea pumila*, a shrub or tree, ranging from Pennsylvania to Texas, and bearing a nut similar to that of the chestnut, but smaller and solitary in the burr.

They [the Virginians] have . . . many goodly groves of *Chinccmaen* trees, that have husks like a chestnut, and are good meat either raw or boiled.
S. Clarke, Plantations of the English in America (1670), p. 12.

2. On the Pacific coast of the United States, the *Castanopsis chrysophylla*, a tree or shrub of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade mountains. This is more nearly allied to the oak than to the chestnut, though the small nut, which is not edible and does not mature till the second year, is inclosed in a similar spiny bur. See *water-chinkapin*.

3. The nut of *Castanea pumila*.

Of their Chesnuts and *Chechinquamens* boyled 4 houres, they make breadth and bread for their chiefe men.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 58.

Chinkapins have a taste something like a chestnut, and grow in a husk or bur, being of the same sort of substance, but not so big as an acorn. They grow upon large bushes, some about as high as the common apple trees in England, and either in the high or low, but always barren ground.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 14.

chink-bug (chingk'bug), *n.* A corrupt form of *chinch-bug*.

chinkers† (ching'kėrz), *n. pl.* [< *chink*[2] + *-er*[1] + *-s*[1]. Cf. *chink*[2], *n.*, 2.] Coins; money. [Slang.]

Are men like us to be entrapped and sold
And see no money down, Sir Hurly Burly? . . .
So let us see your *chinkers*.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 1.

chinking (ching'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chink*[1], *v.*] **1.** The process of filling the interstices between the logs of log houses preparatory to plastering them over with clay. The double process is known as *chinking and daubing*.—**2.** The material used for filling chinks.

The interstices of the log wall were "chinked," the *chinking* being large chips and small slabs . . . and the daubing yellow clay. *Carlton*, The New Purchase, I. 61.

chinky (ching'ki), *a.* [< *chink*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of chinks or fissures; gaping; opening in clefts or crevices.

Plaister thou the *chinky* hives with clay.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 63.

chinned (chind), *a.* [< *chin* + *-ed*[2].] Having a chin of the kind specified: as, double-*chinned*.

Like a fairy young prince,
First downe-*chinned*. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxiv. 307.

chinoidine (ki-noi'din), *n.* [< NL. *chinin*, var. of *quina* (see *quinine*), + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous dark-brown brittle substance, obtained in the manufacture of quinine by precipitating the brown mother-liquors with ammonia, and consisting chiefly of the remaining amorphous alkaloids. It is used as a substitute for quinine.

chinoline (kin'ō-lin), *n.* [< NL. *china*, quinine (see *quinine*), + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid, C_9H_7N, which is obtained by distilling quinine or cinchonine with potash, or synthetically from aniline and nitrobenzene by treatment with sulphuric acid and glycerin. It is a colorless liquid with a penetrating odor, is a powerful antiseptic, and has been used in medicine as an antipeiodic in intermittent fevers. Also spelled *quinoline*.

Chinook (chi-nuk'), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] **1.** A jargon of Indian, French, and English used as a means of communication with the native tribes in British America, and now extensively employed, especially on the northwestern Pacific coast, not only between the whites and the Indians, but also between the Indians of tribes having different languages. It is similar in character to "Pidgin English," being made of native and foreign words grossly corrupted and often fancifully used. For example, the Chinook name for a male "Indian" is *siwash*, from the French *sauvage*; an Englishman is a *King George man*; a Boston man is a person from the United States; and clouds are *smuck* (English *smoke*).

All words in *Chinook* are very much aspirated, gutturalized, shuttered, and swallowed.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given in the extreme northwestern part of the United States to a warm, dry westerly or northerly wind which is felt at intervals, especially on the eastern slopes of the mountains. In the winter and early spring it causes a very rapid disappearance of the snow. It is similar to the föehn of Switzerland. See *föehn*.

When we reached Spokan Falls we heard the line was bwanched in sixty or eighty places; a *chinook* or warm wind had prevailed for three days, and the flood had swept the line. *W. Shepherd*, Prairie Experiences, p. 136.

chin-piece (chin'pēs), *n.* Same as *chin-band*, (*b*).

chinquapin, *n.* See *chinkapin*.

chinquis (chin'kwis), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the peacock-pheasant of the East Indies, *Polyplectron bicalcaratum*, having two spurs on each leg, and beautiful ocelli on the feathers of the back and tail. See *Polyplectron*.

chin-scab (chin'skab), *n.* A disease in sheep, called by shepherds *dartars*.

chinse (chins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chinsed*, ppr. *chinsing*. [Appar. for **chinch*, < ME. **chinchen* (which appears in *chinching-iron* for *chinsing-iron*); an assibilated form of *chink*[1], *v.*] To caulk, as a boat, temporarily, as the seams of a ship, by forcing in the oakum with a chisel or the point of a knife.

The ends and edges are *chinsed* or lightly caulked.
Thearle, Naval Architecture, § 220.

chinsing-iron (chin'sing-ī'ėrn), *n.* [Earlier *chinching-iron*, ME. *chynchynge-yren*; < *chinching*, *chinsing*, verbal n. of **chinch*, *chinse*, + *iron*.] An edged tool or chisel used to chinse the seams of a vessel.

chin-strap (chin'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap connecting the throat-strap and nose-band of a halter. *E. H. Knight.*

chint, *n.* An obsolete form of *chintz*[1].

chintz[1], **chints** (chints), *n.* [Formerly also *chint*, *chintze*, *chintzz*, also *chhit* = Beng. *chhit*, chintz, a spot (cerebral *t*), > D. *sits*, G. *zitz*, chintz; cf. Hind. *chitra*, spotted, also chintz, < Skt. *chitra*, spotted, variegated, bright, < ✓ *chit*, perceive, look at. Cf. *chetah*.] Cotton cloth printed with flowers or other patterns in different colors, and now generally glazed. Its production was formerly confined to the East Indies, but it is largely manufactured in Europe, especially in Great Britain, where the glazed kind is also frequently called *furniture print*, from its extensive use in covering furniture, etc.

Let a charming *chintz* and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 248.

Chintz braid, a cotton galloon printed with a small pattern in colors. **Chintz style.** Same as *madder style* (which see, under *madder*).

chintz[2] (chints), *n.* A corruption of *chinch*[2].

chin-whelk, chin-welk (chin'hwelk, -welk), *n.* Same as *sycosis*.

Chiococca (ki-ō-kok'ä), *n.* [NL., prop. **Chinococca* (a translation of E. *snowberry*, q. v.), < Gr. χιών, snow (see *chimera*), + κόκκος, a berry; in allusion to the white color of the berries.] A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of small, often climbing shrubs, natives of America, with funnel-shaped yellowish flowers. The fruit is a white berry with two seeds. The plants possess purgative and emetic properties, and the root of *C. anguinum*, known as *cahinca-root*, has been of repute as a diuretic.

chiolite (kī'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. χιών, snow, + *λίθος*, stone.] A rare fluorid of aluminium and sodium, occurring in snow-white tetragonal crystals near Miask, in the government of Ufa, Russia.

Chion (ki'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χιών, snow: see *chimera*, *hiemal*, etc.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the group *Cerambyci*, characterized by the rounded cavities of the front coxæ, an acutely triangular scutellum, a lateral spine, but no dorsal callosities on the thorax, and elytra and thighs spinose at the tip. The single North American species constituting this genus, *C. cinctus* (Drury), is very variable in size and color, but is usually brownish-gray, and is covered with short whitish-gray hair, each wing-case having an oblique ocher-colored band. Sometimes the beetle is uniformly brownish-yellow. It is very abundant in the eastern parts of the United States, its larvæ tunneling in the solid wood of hickory trees.
Prentiss Entomologist, i. 30.

Banded Hickory-borer (*Chion cinctus*), natural size.

Chionanthus (kī-ō-nan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χιών, snow, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A genus of low trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Oleaceæ*, natives of eastern North America and eastern Asia. The principal species is *C. Virginica*, the fringe-tree of the United States. See *fringe-tree*.

Chionididæ (kī-ō-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* (*Chionid-*) + *-idæ*.] A remarkable family of wading birds, related both to the plovers and to the gulls, in some respects near the oyster-catchers, and in some systems ranged with the lark-plovers, *Thinocoridæ*, in a superfamily *Chionidææ*; the sheathbills. See *sheathbill*.

Chioninæ (ki-ō-nī'ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-inæ*.] The only subfamily of the *Chionididæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1841.

Chionis (kī-ō'nis), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1788), < Gr. χιών, snow.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Chionididæ*. *C. alba* inhabits the Falklands and some other antarctic islands, is snow-white in color, and as large as a small chicken. *C. minor* is a smaller and perfectly dusky-colored species inhabiting Kerguelen Island in the Indian ocean. The term is synonymous with *Eurinarius* and *Odontiphorus*. See *sheathbill*.

Chionoidæ (kī-ō-noi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chionis* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds, in which the *Thinocoridæ* are included with the *Chionididæ*.

chionomorph (kī-on'ō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Chionomorphæ*; a sheathbill.

Chionomorphæ (kī-o-nō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Coues and Kidder, 1876), < *Chionis* + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The sheathbills, or *Chionididæ*, as a superfamily of birds.

chionomorphic (kī-o-nō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Chionomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chionomorphæ*.

chip[1] (chip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [< ME. *chippen*, *chuppen*, cut into small pieces (not in AS.) (= D. *kippen*, pick out, hatch, MD. *stric-kocken*, cut off; *kippen*, clip money), = MLG. *kippen*, hatch out, = Icel. *kippa*, chop), derived with reg. vowel-change from *chop*[1]; but the forms and senses are partly mixed with those of other verbs: see *chop*[1] and *chip*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut into small pieces or chips; diminish or disfigure by cutting away a little at a time or in small pieces; hack away. See *chipping*.

Chippe the bread at once, for our gesten be cume.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 71.

There are two doors, and to each a single *chippet* and battered marble step. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 3.

2. In *poker*, *faro*, and other games at cards, to bet; lay a wager: as, to *chip* five dollars (that is, to stake chips representing five dollars).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To break or fly off in small pieces, as the glazing in pot-ware.—**2.** In *poker*, to bet a chip: as, I *chip*.—**3†.** To carp; gibe; sneer.

In wordys men nevere never so wyce
As now, to *chippe* at wordys of reson.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fol. 33. (*Halliwell.*)

To chip in, to put in chips, as into the pool in gambling; hence, to contribute; supply one's share or part: as, they all *chipped in* to buy it. [Slang.]

chip[1] (chip), *n.* [< ME. *chip*, *chippe*, *chuppe*, a chip (AS. *cyp*, *cypp*), a stock, post (I., *clitipes*), occurring in glosses, is a different word, < L. *cippus*: see *cippus*); from the verb.] **1.** A small fragment of wood, stone, or other substance, separated from a body by a blow of an instrument, particularly a cutting instrument, as an ax, an adz, or a chisel.

Fall ofte he loweth up so highe,
Tat *chippes* falleu in his eye.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 100.

2. Wood, coarse straw, palm-leaves, or similar material split into thin slips and made by weaving into hats and bonnets.

The ladies wear jackets and petticoats of brown linen, and *chip* hats. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

3. Anything dried up and deprived of strength and character.

He was . . . a *chip*, weak water-gruel, a tame rabbit.
Colman the Younger, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

Specifically — **4.** The dried dung of the American bison; a buffalo-chip. [Colloq.] — **5.** *Naut.*, the quadrant-shaped piece of wood attached to the end of the log-line. See *log*.

Had it not been for the sea from aft which sent the *chip* home, and threw her continually off her course, the log would have shown her to have been going somewhat faster.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 388.

6. One of the small disks or counters used in poker and some other games at cards, usually of ivory or bone, marked to represent various sums of money. — **7.** A carpenter: commonly in the plural. [Naut. slang.] — **8.** A small wedge-shaped piece of ivory used in rough-tuning a piano. — **A chip of the old block**, a familiar phrase applied to a child or an adult who, either in person or in disposition and character, resembles his father.

"Yes, yes, Chuffey; Jonas is *a chip of the old block*. It's a very old block now, Chuffey," said the old man.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xviii.

chip[2] (chip), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chipped*, ppr. *chipping*. [Imitative; cf. *chirp*, and see *chip*[3], *n.*, *chip-bird*, *chipper*[3], *v.*, *chipmunk*, etc.] To utter a short, dry, crisp sound, as a bird or a bat; cheep; chirp.

chip[2] (chip), *n.* [< *chip*[2], *v.*] The cry of the bat.

chip-ax (chip'aks), *n.* A small ax used to chip a block or timber to nearly the shape to which it is to be dressed.

chip-bird (chip'bėrd), *n.* A popular name of the *Spizella socialis* or *domestica*, a small fringilline bird of North America, very common and familiar in most parts of the United States. It is about 6 inches long, has a reddish cap, streaked back, and plain grayish under parts; builds a neat hair-lined nest in bushes, and lays greenish eggs with dark spots. Also called *hair-bird*, *chipping-bird*, *chipping sparrow*, and *chippy*.

chip-breaker (chip'brā"kėr), *n.* **1.** A metal plate placed at the front of the bit of a carpenters' plane, to bend up the chip and prevent the splitting of the board. — **2.** In a matching-machine, a piece fastened to the side cutter-head frame, to break off the chips and thus prevent the edge of the board from splitting.

chip-chop[1] (chip'chop), *a.* [Reduplication of *chop*[1].] Broken; unmusical. [Rare.]

The sweet Italian and the *chip-chop* Dutch.
John Taylor.

chip-chop[2] (chip'chop), *n.* [Imitative of the bird's note; cf. *chip*[2], *cheep*, and *chiff-chaff*.] A name of the chiff-chaff. *Montagu.*

chipmonk, *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipmunk, **chipmuck** (chip'mungk, -muk), *n.* [Also written *chipmonk*; said to be of Amer. Ind. origin, and appar. orig. imitative. Cf. *chip*[2], etc.] A name of the hacker or chipping-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*, and of other species of the genus *Tamias* (which see). The common chipmunk is a small striped species, about 6 inches long, with the tail 4 inches; it is reddish-brown in the upper parts, and has two white stripes and four black ones on the sides. It is abundant in eastern North America, and furnishes a connecting link between the arboreal squirrels proper and the ground squirrels or spermophiles.

Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

chipper[1] (chip'ėr), *n.* [< *chip*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *chopper*.] One who or that which chips or cuts.

Ye must have thre pantry knyves, one knyfe to square trenchour loues, an other to be a *chippere*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 286.

chipper[2] (chip'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., freq. of *chip*[2], q. v.] To chip; chirp; chirrup.

chipper[3] (chip'ėr), *a.* [Assibilated form of E. dial. *kipper*, lively, brisk; see *kipper*[2].] Active; cheerful; lively; brisk; pert. [Colloq., U. S.]

He turned up at last all alive, and *chipper* as a skunk-blackbird.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 37.

chipping (chip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *chippinge*; verbal n. of *chip*[1].] **1.** The act of cutting or knocking off in small pieces. It is an operation frequently resorted to with cast-iron when it is taken from the mold, in order to remove the dark rind or outside crust, which is harder than the rest and would destroy the file. The operation is performed with the chipping-chisel.

2. The flying or breaking off in small pieces of the edges of pottery and porcelain. — **3.** A chip; a piece cut off or separated by a cutting or engraving instrument or by a blow; a fragment.

They dung their land with the *chippings* of a sort of soft stone.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

chipping-bird (chip'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping-chisel (chip'ing-chiz"el), *n.* The chisel employed in the operation of chipping; a cold-chisel having a face somewhat convex, and an angle of about 80°. See *chipping*, 1.

chipping-machine (chip'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A planing-machine used for cutting dyewoods into chips. *E. H. Knight.*

chipping-piece (chip'ing-pēs), *n.* In *founding*: (*a*) An elevated cast or forged surface, affording sufficient metal for reduction by the tools. (*b*) The projecting piece of iron cast on the face of a piece of iron framing, when intended to be rested against another piece.

chipping-sparrow (chip'ing-spar"ō), *n.* Same as *chip-bird*.

chipping-squirrel (chip'ing-skwur"el), *n.* Same as *chipmunk*.

chipping-up (chip'ing-up'), *n.* The process of rough-tuning a piano with a chip.

chippy[1] (chip'i), *a.* [< *chip*[1] + *-y*[1].] Abounding in chips; produced by chips.

Here my chilled veins are warmed by *chippy* fires.
Savage, The Wanderer, I.

chippy[2] (chip'i), *n.*; pl. *chippies* (-iz). [< *chip*[2] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A familiar name of the chip-bird. — **2.** A female gamin; a young prostitute. [Slang.]

chir (cher), *n.* [E. Ind.] The *Pinus longifolia*, a large pine tree of the northwestern Himalayas. The wood is not durable; but the tree yields a larger amount of resin than any other of the Himalayan pines.

The *chir*, or three-leaved Himalayan pine.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 155.

chir-. See *chiro-*.

chira (chē'rä), *n.* Same as *chiru*.

Chiracanthus (ki-ra-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄκανθα*, a thorn.] **1.** A genus of fossil ganoid fishes of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, covered with small brightly enameled scales, and having all its fins armed with defensive spines. It abounds at Gamrie, in Banffshire, Scotland, and other localities in Great Britain. — **2.** A genus of nematoid worms or threadworms, entirely covered with spines. *C. hispidum* is an example. Also *Cheiracanthus*.

chiragon (ki'ra-gon), *n.* [< Gr. *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄγειν*, ppr. of *ἄγειν*, lead, drive: see *act*, *n.*] A writing-machine for the blind; a cecograph. *E. H. Knight.*

chiragra (ki-rag'rä or ki'ra-grä), *n.* [< L. *chiragra*, < Gr. *χειραγρα*, < *χείρ*, the hand, + *ἄγρα*, seizure. Cf. *podagra*.] Gout in the hand.

chiragric, **chiragrical** (ki-rag'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *chiragricus*, < Gr. *χειραγρικός*, < *χειρ*, *χειραγρα*, chiragra.] Pertaining to or having gout in the hand; of the nature of chiragra.

Chiranthodendreæ (kī-ran-thō-den'drē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiranthodendron* (< Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ἄνθος*, flower, + *δένδρον*, tree) + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, somewhat anomalous in its characters, and intermediate between the guttiferal and malval groups of orders. It includes two monotypic genera, *Fremontia*, of California, and *Chiranthodendron*, the hand-flower tree of Mexico.

chiravari (chir-a-var'i), *n.* See *chiavari*.

chirchet, *n.* A Middle English form of *church*.

Chirella (ki-rel'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] The typical genus of *Chirellidæ*. *Leuckfeld.*

Chirellidæ (ki-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirella* + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, named by Lendenfeld from the genus *Chirella*: same as *Spirastrellidæ* of Ridley and Dendy.

chiretta (chi-ret'ä), *n.* [Hind. *chirāṭā*, *chiraita*, a species of gentian, and the bitter derived from it.] An East Indian bitter derived from the dried stems of *Ophelia Chirata*, a gentianaceous plant from the north of India. It is very similar in its properties to gentian, and is used medicinally for similar purposes, especially in India, where it is much valued. Several other species of *Ophelia* and allied genera are known in India by the same name and have the same virtues.

chirid (ki'rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chiridæ*.

Chiridæ (ki'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Chirus*, to which different limits have been assigned by ichthyologists. In Gill's system it includes those *Cottoidea* which have the dorsal elongated, consisting of nearly equal acanthopterous and arthropterous portions, a long anal (placed equal to the arthropterous dorsal), well-developed thoracic ventrals, compressed head, lateral eyes, branchial apertures extensive, but with the membranes more or less united, an autrosiform compressed body, and a moderate number of vertebræ.

Chiridota (ki-ri-dō'tä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Chirodota*. *Wiegmann*, 1836.

chiriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cherry*[1].

chirimoya, *n.* Same as *cherimoyer*.

Chirinæ (ki-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chiridæ*, typified by the genus *Chirus*, with the anal spines obsolete or reduced to one, the head blunt forward, and the preopercle entire.

chirk[1] (chėrk), *v. i.* [< ME. *chirken* (in the second sense with a var. *chirpen*, > mod. E. *chirp*[1]), appar. regarded as directly imitative (= G. dial. *zirken*, *schirken*, chirp), but in form a variant of *charken* (= G. *knarren*, *charren*, E. dial. *churk*), creak, < AS. *ceorcian*, creak, *cræcc*, creak, metathesis of *cracian*, > E. *crack*: see *chark*[1], *crack*, and cf. *chirp*[1], *chirm*, *chirr*.] **1.** To creak; shriek; groan.

At fal of *chirkyng* was that sory place.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1146.

2. To make a noise, as a bird. *Chirrup.*

And kiste hire swete and *chirketh* [var. *chirteth*] as a sparwe. *Chaucer*, Shamanecra Tale, l. 96.

Also spelled *cherk*.

chirk[2] (chėrk), *v. i.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *chirp*; cf. *chirk*[3], *v.* Cf. *chirp*[2].] To be or become cheerful. [Colloq., New Eng.]

To chirk up, to cheer up.

chirk[3] (chėrk), *a.* Lively; cheerful; pert; in good spirits. [Colloq., New Eng.]

She was just *as chirk* and chipper as a wren, a-wearin' her little sun-bunnet, and goin' a huckleberryin'.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 34.

chirm (chėrm), *v.* [Also *charm* (see *charm*[2]), formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirmen*, < AS. *cirman*, *cyrman* (= MD. Mid. *kermen*, *karmen*), cry out, shout, make a loud noise; cf. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise. See *charm*[2], and cf. *chirk*[1], *chirp*[1], and *chirr*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To chirp as a bird.

The bird *chirmes* as it is whistled to.
Wodrœphe, Fr. and Engl. Grammar (1623), p. 505.

Now listening to the *chirming* birds.
W. W. Story, He and She, p. 1.

2. To emit a mournful sound, as birds collected together before a storm.

II. *trans.* To utter as with a chirp.

chirm (chėrm), *n.* [Also *charm*, formerly written *cherm*, *churm*, < ME. *chirm*, *chyrm*, < AS. *cirm*, *cyrm*, clamor, noise: see the verb.] **1.** The *charme* of a thousand taunts and reproaches. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 186.

2. Specifically, the mournful sound emitted before a storm by birds collected together.

chiro-, **cheiro-**, [L., NL., etc., *chiro-*, before a vowel *chir-*, NL. sometimes less prop. *cheiro-*, < Gr. *χειρο-*, before a vowel *χειρ-*, combining form of *χείρ* = OL. *hir*, the hand.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'hand,' 'the hand.'

Chirocentri (ki-rō-sen'trī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chirocentrus*.] A group of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

chirocentrid (ki-rō-sen'trid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentridæ (ki-rō-sen'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chirocentrus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Chirocentrus*. The body is covered with thin deciduous scales; the margin of the upper jaw is formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally (both bones being firmly united by juxtaposition); the opercular apparatus is complete; the dorsal fin belongs to the caudal portion of the vertebral column; the intestine is short, the mucous membrane forming a spiral fold; and there are no pyloric appendages. Also *Chirocentri*.

Chirocentrodon (kī-rō-sen'trō-don), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fishes founded by Günther in 1868.

chirocentroid (ki-rō-sen'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chirocentrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Chirocentridæ*.

II. *n.* A chirocentrid.

Chirocentroidei (ki-rō-sen-troi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Chirocentrus* + *-oidei*.] In Bleeker's system, a family of the herring order, associated with two others in a tribe called *Pseudoclupeini*: same as *Chirocentridæ*.

Chirocentrus (kī-rō-sen'trus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κέντρον*, spine, center.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chirocentridæ*. It is so named from a lanceolate process of the pectoral fin. *C. dorab*, the only species known, is a large her-

ring-like fish occurring in the Indian ocean and eastward to Japanese waters.

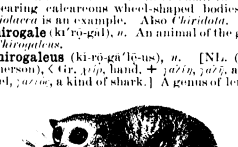
Chirocephalus (ki-rō-sef'n-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Same as *Branchipus*.

Chirocolus (ki-rok'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *κόλος*, docked, curtal.] A genus of Brazilian lizards, having the hind feet 5-toed, and the fore feet 4-toed with a rudimentary thumb. *C. fabicatus* is an example. It is synonymous with *Heterodactylus*, and belongs to the family *Teiidæ*, though sometimes made type of a family *Chirocolidæ*.

Chirodota (ki-rod'ō-tä), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1829).] A genus of apneumonous or apodous holothurians, of the family *Synaptidæ*, having the skin studded with rows of small tubercles bearing calcareous wheel-shaped bodies. *C. violacea* is an example. Also *Chiridota*.

chirogale (ki'rō-gal), *n.* An animal of the genus *Chirogaleus*.

Chirogaleus (ki-rō-ga-lē'us), *n.* [NL. (Commerson), ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel, *γαλεός*, a kind of shark.] A genus of lemurs,



Brown Mouse-lemur (*Chirogaleus murinus*).

including the small species known as dwarf makis or mouse-lemurs. *C. milii* is the brown mouse-lemur of Madagascar.

Chirogalæ (ki-rog'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chirogale* (*Chirog-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct marsupial animals, typified by the genus *Chironectes*. They were of small size, and had in the upper jaw on each side about 3 quadrituberculate or trituberculate premolars and 3 molars with many tubercles in two or three imperfect longitudinal rows. Only one species has been described, from the latest Cretaceous or Puerco beds of New Mexico.

chirognomic (ki-rog-nom'ik), *n.* [⟨ *chirognomy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from chirognomy.

chirognomy (ki-rog'nō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γνώμη*, understanding: see *gnome*.] A so-called art or science which professes to judge of mental character from the form and markings or lines of the hand; palmistry. = Syn. *Chirosophy*, *Chiromancy*. These are technically two departments of palmistry: the former is the pretended art or science of determining an individual's character from the hand, the latter the attempt to foretell from the appearance of the hand what is likely to befall one.

chirograph (ki'rō-graf), *n.* [= F. *chirographe* = Sp. *quirógrafo* = Pg. *chirographo* = It. *chirografo*, ⟨ L. *chirographus* (*-um*, *-on*), ⟨ Gr. *χειρόγραφος*, m., also *χειρόγραφον*, neut., a handwriting, a deed or bond, prop. adj., written with the hand, ⟨ *χείρ*, hand, + *γράφειν*, write.] A deed which, requiring a counterpart, was engrossed twice on the same piece of parchment with a space between, in which was written a word or words, or the capital letters of the alphabet, through which the parchment was cut and one part given to each party, so that the correspondence of the two might be easily shown. This practice was retained in England for the forms of agreement called *fines of land* until such agreements were abolished, in 1833.

chirographer (ki-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [⟨ *chirography* + *-er*1.] 1. One who exercises or professes the art or business of writing; a writer; a transcriber.

Thus passeth it from this office to the *chirographers*, to be engrossed. *Bacon*, Office of Alienation.

2. One who tells fortunes by examining the hand. Also *chirographist*. **Chirographer of fines**, in *old Eng. law*, an officer in the Common Pleas who engrossed fines of land. See *chirograph*.

chirographic, **chirographical** (ki-rō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *chirography* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to chirography.

chirographist (ki-rog'ra-fist), *n.* [⟨ *chirography* + *-ist*.] Same as *chirographer*, 2.

Let the *chirographists* behold his palm.
Arbuthnot, Pope.

chirographosophic (ki-rō-graf-ō-sof'ik), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χειρόγραφον*, handwriting (see *chirograph*), + *σοφός*, wise, + *-ic*.] An expert in chirography; a judge of handwriting. *Kingsley*. [Rare.]

chirography (ki-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= Sp. *quirografia* = Pg. *chirographia*, ⟨ Gr. as if **χειρόγραφία*, ⟨ *χειρόγραφος*, handwriting, written with the hand: see *chirograph*.] 1. The art of writing; handwriting.—2. A particular or individual style of handwriting.—3. The art of telling fortunes by examining the hand.

chirogymnast (ki-rō-jim'nast), *n.* [= F. *chirogymnaste*, ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *γυμναστής*, a gymnast.] Any mechanical apparatus for strengthening the muscles of the hand for pianoforte or organ-playing; especially, a set of rings attached by springs to a cross-bar.

chiroid (ki'roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Chirus* + *-oid*.]
I. *a.* Resembling or related to the genus *Chirus*; belonging to the family *Chiridæ*.
II. *n.* A member of the genus *Chirus* or family *Chiridæ*.

Chirolepis (ki-rol'e-pis), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1833), ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *λεπίς*, a scale.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes, of the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone formation, with minute scales and greatly developed pectoral and ventral fins, generally referred to the family *Palæoniscidæ*. Also *Cheirolepis*.

chirologia (ki-rō-lō-jī'ä), *n.* [NL.] Same as *chirology*.

chirological (ki-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to chirology.

chirologist (ki-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *chirology* + *-ist*.] One skilled in communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers.

chirology (ki-rol'o-ji), *n.* [= F. *chirologie* = Sp. *quirologia* = Pg. *chirologia*, ⟨ NL. *chirologa*, ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art or practice of using the manual alphabet—that is, of communicating thoughts by signs made with the hands and fingers, as by deaf-mutes. See *deaf-mute*. Also *chirologia*.

chiromachy (ki-rom'a-ki), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χειρομαχία*, hand-labor (lit. hand-fighting), ⟨ *χειρομαχεῖν*, fighting with the hand, ⟨ *χείρ*, hand, + *μάχη*, fight.] A hand-to-hand fight. *Gauden*. [Rare.]

chiromancer (ki'rō-man-sėr), *n.* [⟨ *chiromancy* + *-er*1.] One who attempts to foretell future events, or to tell the fortunes and dispositions of persons, by inspecting their hands. Also *chiromant*, *chiromantist*.

The practical *chiromancer* wields a power the subtlest and, be it added, the most dangerous of which the world has heard. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 538.

chiromancy (ki'rō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *chiromancie* = Sp. *quiromancia* = Pg. *chiromancia* = It. *chiromanzia*, ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μαντεία*, divination. Cf. *chiromant*.] Divination by the hand; the art or practice of attempting to foretell the future of a person by inspecting the lines and lineaments of his hand; palmistry practised with reference to the future; also, palmistry in general.

The thumb, in *chiromancy*, we give Venus.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

Chiromancy traces in the markings of the palm a line of fortune and a line of life, finds proof of melancholy in the wrinkles under the middle finger, of success with and death from black spots in the finger nails, and at last, having exhausted the powers of this childish symbolism, it completes its system by details of which the absurdity is no longer relieved by even an ideal sense.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 113.

Syn. *Chiromancy*, *Chiromancy*. See *chirognomy*.

chiromant (ki'rō-mant), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χειρομάντις*, ⟨ *χείρ*, hand, + *μάντις*, divination.] Same as *chiromancer*.

chiromantic, **chiromantical** (ki-rō-man'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [As *chiromant* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or practising chiromancy, or divination by the hand.

With what equity *chiromantical* conjecturers decry these decussations in the lines and mounts of the hand!
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus.

chiromantist (ki'rō-man-tist), *n.* [As *chiromant* + *-ist*.] Same as *chiromancer*.

Chiromeles (ki-rō-mē'lēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + L. *meles*, a badger.] A remarkable genus of molossoid bats, containing one Indo-Malayan species, *C. torquatus*, of large size, having a nearly naked body, a large gular pouch secreting an offensive sebaceous substance, and singular cutaneous nursing-pouches containing the mammæ. The dental formula is 1 incisor, 1 canine, and 3 molars in each half jaw; and 1 premolar in each half upper and 2 premolars in each half under jaw.

Chiromyidæ (ki-rō-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chiromys* + *-idæ*.] A family of lemuroid quadrupeds or *Prosimiæ*, represented by the genus *Chiromys*: in current usage, but a synonym of *Daubentoniidæ* (which see). Also *Chiromydæ*, *Chiromydidæ*, *Cheiromyidæ*.

Chiromyini (ki'rō-mi-ī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chiromys* + *-ini*.] A group of lemuroid quadrupeds, corresponding to the family *Chiromyidæ*.

Chiromys (ki'rō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Chiromyidæ*, containing the aye-aye (which see). It is the current name of the genus, but is a synonym of the prior *Daubentonia*. Also *Cheiromys*.

Chironectes (ki-rō-nek'tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *νήκτης*, a swimmer, ⟨ *νήχειν*, swim.] 1. A genus of marsupial mammals, of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the yapok or water-opossum of South America, *C. variegatus* or *C. yapok*. *Illiger*, 1811.—2. A genus of pediculate fishes: same as *Antennarius*. *Cuvier*, 1817. Also *Cheironectes*.

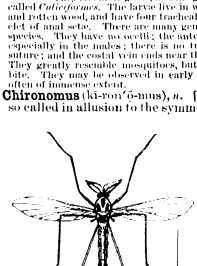
Chironectidæ (ki-rō-nek'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chironectes*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of pediculate fishes, typified by the genus *Chironectes*: synonymous with *Antennariidæ*. *Swainson*, 1839.

chironomer (ki-ron'ō-mėr), *n.* [⟨ *chironomy* + *-er*1.] A teacher of chironomy or gesticulation.

chironomic (ki-rō-nom'ik), *a.* [⟨ *chironomy* + *-ic*.] Relating to chironomy or the art of gesticulation.

Chironomidæ (ki-rō-nom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chironomus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Chironomus*. They resemble gnats, and the group is sometimes called *Culiciformes*. The larvæ live in water, moist earth, and rotten wood, and have four tracheal vesicles and a circlet of anal setæ. There are many genera and about 800 species. They have no ocelli; the antennæ are plumose, especially in the males; there is no transverse thoracic suture; and the costal vein ends near the tip of the wing. They greatly resemble mosquitoes, but as a rule do not bite. They may be observed in early spring in swarms often of immense extent.

Chironomus (ki-ron'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Meigen), so called in allusion to the symmetrical manner in which these insects spread out their feet when they are at rest; ⟨ Gr. *χειρονόμος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation: see *chironomy*.] An extensive genus of dipterous insects, formerly referred to the family *Tipulidæ*, or crane-flies, but now forming the type of the family *Chironomidæ*. The species frequent marshy places and resemble gnats. The blood-worm, used for bait, is the larva of *C. plumosus*. *C. oceanus* is a common New England species. Also *Chironomus*.



Midge (*Chironomus plumosus*). Vertical line shows natural size.

chironomy (ki-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chironomie* = Sp. *quironomia* = Pg. *chironomia*, ⟨ L. *chironomia*, ⟨ Gr. *χειρονομία*, gesticulation, pantomime, ⟨ *χειρονόμος*, one who moves the hands in gesticulation, ⟨ *χείρ*, hand, + *νέμειν*, manage, use: see *nome*.] 1. The science which treats of the rules of pantomimic gesticulation or of significant gesture. Specifically—2. The art of indicating a melody to a choir by motions of the hands, instead of by printed or written notes. This method of conducting was common in the early Western Church.

chironym (ki'rō-nim), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνυμα*, name: see *onym*.] A manuscript-name of an animal or of a plant; an unpublished name. *Coues*, The Auk, I. 321. [Rare.]

chiroplase (ki'rō-plāz), *n.* Same as *chiroplast*.

chiroplast (ki'rō-plast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *χείρ*, hand, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form. Cf. *χειρόπλαστος*, formed by hand.] An apparatus

chiroplast invented by J. B. Logier in London, about 1810, for training the hands of beginners in pianoforte-playing. It consisted of complex arrangements to sustain and guide the wrist and the fingers. A simplification of the machine, invented by Kalkbrenner in 1818, is still in occasional use.

chiropod (kī'rō-pod), *n.* [< NL. **Chiropus*, pl. *Chiropoda*, < Gr. χείρ, hand, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] One of the *Chiropoda*; a mammal with hands, or feet resembling hands.

Chiropoda (kī-rop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of **chiropus*: see *chiropod.*] Hand-footed mammals: a name given by Ogilby to an artificial group of the *Mammalia* containing those whose limbs terminate in hands, or feet that may be used as hands. They are divided into *Bimana*, *Quadrumana*, and *Pedimana* or "foot-handed" animals, such as some of the monkeys, the lemurs, and the opossums. [Not in use.]

chiropodist (kī-rop'ō-dist), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, hand, + ποῦς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ist.*] One who treats diseases or malformations of the hands or feet; especially, a surgeon for the feet, hands, and nails; a cutter or extractor of corns and callosities; a corn-doctor.

chiropodous (kī-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *chiropod* + *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to the *Chiropoda*; having feet like hands; hand-footed.

chiropody (kī-rop'ō-di), *n.* [< Gr. χείρ, hand, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.* Cf. *chiropodist.*] The art of treating diseases, callosities, or excrescences of the hands and feet.

chiropompholyx (kī-rō-pom'fō-liks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πομφόλυξ, a bubble (blister), < πομφός, a blister.] In *pathol.*, a skin-disease affecting the hands and sometimes the feet, characterized by itching and burning followed by the appearance of vesicles on the fingers and palms. It chiefly affects women, and has a strong tendency to recur.

chiropter (kī-rop'tėr), *n.* A mammal of the order *Chiroptera*; a bat.

Chiroptera (kī-rop'te-rā), *n. pl.* [NL. (Blumenbach, 1799), neut. pl. of *chiropterus*, wing-handed: see *chiropterous.*] The bats; an order of insectivorous placental mammals, having the fore limbs modified for true flight by the enormous development of the manus or hand, upon the elongated and divaricated metacarpal and phalangeal bones of which a wing-membrane is spread out and connected with the sides of the body and with the hind limbs. The forearm is also elongated, and consists of a long, slender, curved radius, with a rudimentary ulna ankylosed at its proximal end; the thumb is short and has a claw, which is wanting on the other digits of the wings; the hind limbs are peculiarly rotated outward, and the knee is directed backward, and connected together by an interfemoral membrane, which also incloses a part or the whole of the tail, and is supported in part by a peculiar tarsal process, the calcar (which is occasionally wanting). The order is also characterized by a discoid deciduate placenta. The teeth are heterodont and diphyodont, consisting of specialized incisors, canines, premolars, and molars, 38 or fewer in number; the body is furry; the wings are more or less naked; the penis pendent; the testes inguinal or abdominal; the mammæ thoracic; and the cerebral hemispheres smooth and small, leaving the cerebellum exposed. The *Chiroptera* are extremely modified *Insectivora* whose organization is adapted for flight; they are among the most voltant and aerial of all creatures, being scarcely able to move except on the wing. Most of the bats are insectivorous or carnivorous, but some are frugivorous. The order is divided into the *Megachiroptera* or *Frugivora*, and the *Microchiroptera* or *Animalivora*. The number of species is about 400, of which those of the microchiropteran family *Vespertilionidæ* constitute considerably more than one third (about 150); the macrochiropterans, frugivorous bats, or *Pteropodidæ*, are about 70 in number. The order is nearly cosmopolitan, being absent only from arctic and antarctic regions, but is most numerously represented in the tropical regions of both hemispheres; the fruit-eating bats are not found in America. See *bat*2. Also *Cheiroptera.*

chiropteran (kī-rop'te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chiroptera.*

II. *n.* A chiropter; a bat.

chiropterous (kī-rop'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chiropterus*, wing-handed, < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.* Cf. *Chiroptera.*] Wing-handed, as a bat; specifically, belonging to the *Chiroptera*; having the characters of a chiropter or bat.

Dr. G. E. Dobson pointed out that many of the most characteristic species of the *chiropterous* fauna of Australia have their nearest allies not in the Oriental but in the Ethiopian region. *Science*, IV. 260.

chiropterygian (kī-rop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of the chiropterygium.

chiropterygious (kī-rop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< *chiropterygium* + *-ous.*] Same as *chiropterygian.*

chiropterygium (kī-rop-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chiropterygia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + πτέρυξ (πτερύγ-), wing (< πτερόν = E. *feather*), + NL. *-ium.*] The fore limb or anterior member of a vertebrate animal developed in a hand-like manner, or having the same morphological elements as a hand: contrasted with *ichthyopterygium.*

chirosophical (kī-rō-sof'i-kal), *a.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to chirosophy; chirognomic or chiromantic.

chirosophist (kī-ros'ō-fist), *n.* [< *chirosophy* + *-ist.* Cf. *sophist.*] One versed in chirosophy; a palmist; a chiromancer.

chirosophy (kī-ros'ō-fi), *n.* [< Gr. χειροσοφία, skilled with the hands, < χείρ, hand, + σοφός, wise.] Knowledge of a person's character and probable future asserted to be derived from inspection of the hand; the so-called science of palmistry; chirognomy or chiromancy. Also spelled *cheirosophy.*

The author seeks to divorce *cheirosophy* from all association with astrology and other studies of the kind, and to bring it to the test of truth. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 508.

Chirotes (kī-rō'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Duméril and Bibron) (cf. Gr. χειρωτός, verbal adj. of χειροῦν, subdue), < Gr. χείρ, the hand.] The typical genus of the family *Chirotidæ*. *C. canaliculatus* is a species of subterranean habits, like the other amphisbænoids, about the thickness of the little finger, and 8 or 10 inches long. It is a native of Mexico. Also *Cheirotes.*

chirotenthid (kī-rō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Chirotothidæ.*

Chirotenthidæ (kī-rō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Chirotenthidiidæ*, < *Chirotenthis* (*-thid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of tenthidoid decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Chirotenthis.* They have free arms; lacrymal sinuses; a small siphon destitute of valve or dorsal bridle, and no nuchal or auditory crests; very elongated clavigerous arms, tipped with a spoon-shaped or boat-shaped opening backward and with rows of singular small suckers; a swollen bulb on a long pedicel on the club; the buccal membrane 7-angled; and 6 buccal aquiferous openings.

Chirotenthis (kī-rō-tū'this), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny), < Gr. χείρ, hand, + τευθίς, a squid.] A genus of cephalopods, typical of the family *Chirotenthidæ.*

chirotheca (kī-rō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *chirothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. χείρ, hand, + θήκη, the case.] **1.** The episcopal glove. See *glove.*—**2.** In *armor*, a gauntlet, either the early glove of chain-mail or the later elaborate one of wrought steel.

Chirotidæ (kī-rot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Chirotes* + *-idæ.*] A family of amphisbænoid lizards, characterized by the presence of a small pair of fore limbs. It is typified by the genus *Chirotes.*

chirotony (kī-rot'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *chirotonie*, < Gr. χειροτονία, an extending of the hands, < χειροτονεῖν, stretching out the hands, < χείρ, hand, + τείνειν, stretch: see *tone*, *tension*, *etc.*] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, voting by show of hands.—**2.** Imposition of hands in ordaining priests.

Chirox (kī'roks), *n.* [NL. (so called from the crescentiform fissures of the crowns of the premolar teeth), < Gr. χείρ, the letter X (a cross), + ὀξύς (ὀξυ-), a cleft, fissure, < ὀφύειν (√ **ὀφ*), break.] A genus of extinct mammals, typical of the family *Chirogidæ*. *E. D. Cope.*

chirp1 (chėrp), *v.* [< ME. *chirpen*, *chyrpen* (= G. *zirpen*, *schirpen*), chirp, an imitative word, a variation of *chicken*: see *chick*1, and cf. *chevp*, *chip*2, etc. Lengthened forms are *chirrup*1, *cherup*, *cheerup*2: see these words, and *chirr.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a short, sharp, cheery sound, as is done by small birds and various insects.

A mocking bird perching on a chimney-top . . . was carolling, whistling, mewing, *chirping*, screaming, and trilling with the ecstasy of a whole May in his throat.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 234.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds expressive of satisfaction or pleasure.

How would he *chirp* and expand over a muffin!
Lamb, South-Sea House.

II. *trans.* To sound or utter in a chirping manner. [Rare.]

That she might sound
Her Mother's counsels, in whose joyfull ear
She *chirps* the favor Heroi offer'd her.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 182.

Whilst happier birds can spread their nimble wing
From shrubs to cedars, and there *chirp* and sing,
In choice of features, the humourous story
Of man's redemption and his Maker's glory.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 10.

chirp1 (chėrp), *n.* [< *chirp*1, *v.*] A short, sharp, cheerful note, as of certain birds and insects.

I hear a *chirp* of birds. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxix.

chirp2 (chėrp), *v. i.* [Cf. *chirp*1, *v.*, *cheerup*1, and *chirk*2.] To cheer; enliven: known only in the present participle.

The *chirping* and moderate bottle. *B. Jonson.*

He takes his *chirping* pint, and cracks his jokes.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 368.

chirper (chėr'pėr), *n.* A bird or an insect that chirps; one who chirps or is cheerful.

The *chirper* . . . begins his notes in the middle of March.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xvi.

chirpingly (chėr'ping-li), *adv.* In a chirping manner.

chirpy (chėr'pi), *a.* [< *chirp*1 + *-y*1.] Inclined to chirp; full of chirping; hence, figuratively, lively; cheerful; talkative. [Colloq.]

They were as steady as clocks and *chirpy* as crickets, indulging in many a jest whenever the attention of our friends behind was slackened. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 252.

chirr (chėr), *v. i.* [Also written *cherre*, *churre* (ME. not found, but cf. *chirk*1 and *chirp*1), < AS. *ceorran*, murmur, complain, = OHG. *kerran*, *cherran*, *querren*, MHG. *kerren* (strong verb), cry, murmur, grumble (cf. MD. *karren*, *koerren*, *knrren*, D. *kirren*, coo; mod. = late MHG. *G. kirren* = Dan. *kurre*, coo; cf. also MHG. *gerren*, *gurren*, *garren*, G. *girren*, coo: derivs. forms showing imitative variation; prob. orig. (Teut.) **kersan* = Ir. *garraire* (for **garsaire*), talk, chatter (see *garrulous*); cf. Gr. γάρυς, speech, Skt. *gir*, the voice: see *call*1. From the same root are *chirk*1, *chirp*1, etc.] **1.** To murmur or coo as a pigeon.—**2.** To utter a tremulous, rattling sound; make a shrill jarring noise, such as that made by the cricket or cicada; chirp.

The *chirring* grasshopper. *Herrick.*

Not a cricket *chirred*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xc.

chirrup1 (chir'up), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chirruped* or *chirrupt*, ppr. *chirruping.* [A lengthened form of *chirp*1. Cf. *cherup*, *cheerup*2.] To chirp.

The cricket *chirrups* in the hearth. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

And whit, whit, whit, in the bush beside me *chirrupt* the nightingale. *Tennyson*, The Grandmother, st. 10.

chirrup1 (chir'up), *n.* [< *chirrup*1, *v.*] A chirp.

The sparrow's *chirrup* on the roof. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

chirrup2 (chir'up), *v. t.* [Same as *cheerup*1, mixed with *chirrup*1 = *cheerup*2.] To quicken, enliven, or animate, as by making a chirping sound; cheerup; as, to *chirrup* one's horses.

chirrupy (chir'up-i), *a.* [< *chirrup*2 + *-y*1.] Cheerful; lively; chirpy.

chirt (chėrt), *v. t.* [Also written *chert*; cf. *jert*, *jerk.*] To squeeze; press out suddenly.

chirt (chėrt), *n.* [< *chirt*, *v.*] **1.** A squeeze.—**2.** A squirt, or a squeeze through the teeth.

With a we spit the aspiration, turning it into an Italian *chirt*; as, chairitie, *chairity*.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

chiru (chir'ū), *n.* [Hind. (Tibetan) *chiru.*] A kind of antelope of western Tibet; a species of the genus *Pantholops.* Also *chirut.*

chirurgeon (ki-rėr'jon), *n.* [This word, in early mod. E. also *chirurgian*, was made to conform, as to its first syllable, to *chirurgery* in the mod. E. *chirurgical*, and in spelling and pronunciation with mod. E. words (as *chirography*, etc.) having the same ult. Gr. element *chir-*, would be reg. **cirurgeon* (pron. si-rėr'jon), < ME. *cirurgien*, *cirurgian*, *sirurgien* (once miswritten *corurgien*), < OF. *cirurgien*, mod. F. (conforming with the L. spelling) *chirurgien* = Pr. *cirurgien* (after F.) = Sp. *cirujano* = Pg. *cirurgião*, < ML. as if **chirurgianus*, **cirurgianus* (with suffix *-anus*: see *-an*, *-eon*), equiv. to the common ML. *chirurgicus*, *cirurgicus* (> It. *cirugico*, *cirajco* (Florio, Veneroni), a surgeon, now only adj., *chirurgico*: see *chirurgic*), a chirurgeon, surgeon, prop. adj., < LL. *chirurgicus*, adj. (< Gr. χειρουργικός), surgical (see *chirurgic*), < Gr. *chirurgus*, ML. also *cirurgus*, a chirurgeon, surgeon, < Gr. χειρουργός, a chirurgeon, surgeon, an operating medical man, prop. adj., working or doing by hand, practising a handicraft, < χείρ, the hand, + ἔργον, work, = E. *work*, q. v. The ME. *cirurgien*, *sirurgien*, was more common in the contracted form *surgien*, *surgen*, *surjon* (AF. *cyrogyn*, *sirogen*, *surgien*, etc.), whence the usual mod. form *surgeon*: see *surgeon*, and cf. *chirurgery*, *surgery*, *chirurgical*, *surgical*, etc.] A surgeon. [Archaic.]

The loss
Of a tooth pulled out by his *chirurgeon*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, i. 2.

chirurgeonly (ki-rėr'jon-li), *adv.* [< *chirurgeon* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a chirurgeon or surgeon. *Shak.*

chirurgery (ki-rėr'je-ri), *n.* [In mod. use a reversion (with the initial spelling and pronunciation as in *chirurgeon*) to the orig. form of *surgery*, namely ME. **cirurgerie* (found, however, only in the contracted form *surgerie*), <

OF. *cirurgerie*, a rare form (with the term. conformed to that of nouns in *-erie*, E. *-ery*, as in *popery*, etc.) of *cirurgie, sirurgie*, later and mod. F. *chirurgie* = Pr. *cirurgia* = Sp. *cirugia* = Pg. *cirurgia* = It. *cirugia*, now *chirurgia* = D. G. *chirurgie* = Dan. *kirurgi* = Sw. *chirurgi* (= mod. E. as if **chirurgy*), < LL. *chirurgia*, ML. also *cirurgia*, chirurgery, surgery, n. L. a violent remedy, < Gr. *χειρουργία*, the art or practice of surgery, any handicraft, a working by hand, < *χειρουργός*, working by hand, as noun a chirurgeon, surgeon: see *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgery* and *surgeonry*.] Surgery. [Archaic.]

> Gynecia having skill in *chirurgery*, an art in those days much esteemed. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> The garden and beehive are all her physic and *chirurgery*. Quoted in *Walton's* Complete Angler, p. 87.
>
> The disease of the nation was organic, and not functional, and the rough *chirurgery* of war was its only remedy. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 83.

chirurgic (ki-rėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *chirurgique* = Sp. *quirúrgico* = Pg. *cirurgico* = It. *chirurgico* (formerly *cirugico, cirvico*, n.), < LL. *chirurgicus*, ML. also *cirurgicus*, surgical, < Gr. *χειρουργικός*, of or for surgery or handicraft, surgical, manual, < *χειρουργία*, surgery, handicraft: see *chirurgery* and *chirurgeon*, and cf. *surgical*.] 1†. Manual; relating to work done by the hand. *Bp. Wilkins.* —2. Surgical. [Archaic.]

chirurgical (ki-rėr'ji-kal), *a.* [< *chirurgic* + *-al*; = F. *chirurgical*. Cf. *surgical*.] Chirurgic; surgical: as, "*chirurgical* lore," *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, vi. [Archaic.]

Chirus (kī'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χείρ*, the hand.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chiridæ*, or referred to the *Scorpididæ*.

chisel[1], **chesil** (chiz'el, chez'il), *n.* [E. dial., also *chissel, chessil*; < ME. *chisel, chesel, chesil*, < AS. *ceosel, cysel, cisil* (= OD. *keisel, kijsel*, D. *kiezel* (in comp.) = OHG. *chisil*, MHG. *kisel*, G. *kiesel* = Dan. Sw. *kisel* (in comp.)), gravel; dim. of simpler form, MHG. *kis*, G. *kies* = Dan. *kis*, gravel; cf. D. *kei*, flint, gravel. See *chessom*.] **1.** Gravel.

> As sond in the see dothe ebbe and flowe
> Hath *chesilys* many innumerable.
> *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 56.

2. Bran; coarse flour; the coarser part of bran or flour: generally in the plural. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

chisel[2] (chiz'el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chizel*; < ME. *chisil, chysel, chesel*, also *scheselle, seselle*, < OF. *cisel*, F. *ciseau* = Sp. *cincel* = Pg. *sinzel* = It. *cesello*, a chisel; cf. ML. *cisellus*, forceps, *scisellum*, a chisel (as if connected with L. *scindere*, cut; so *scissors*, q. v.), prob. for **caselius*, a dim. form based on L. *cæsus*, in comp. *-cæsus*, pp. of *cædere*, cut. Cf. *scissors*.] A tool consisting of a blade, commonly flat, but sometimes concavoconvex, having a beveled or sloping cutting edge at one extremity and a handle at the other, designed to cut under the impulse of a blow from a mallet, or under pressure of the hand or in a lathe. In common use it is a paring, gouging, splitting, or cutting-out instrument, and in the lathe it forms many different kinds of turning, according to the shape of the cutting edge. Chisels are usually named from their shape or use, as *chasing-chisel, tecchisel, dental chisel, paring-chisel, tuning-chisel*, etc.

> There is such a seeming softness in the limbs as if, not a *chisel* had been them out of stone, but a pencil had drawn and stroaked them in oil. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Boasting-chisel, a broad chisel used to dress roughly the surface of stone. **Calking-chisel**, a chisel with a short bevel, used for caulking seams between iron plates. **Carving-chisel**, a chisel with an oblique edge, having a bezel on each side. **Chisel in marteline**, a boasting-chisel with steel points, employed in working marble. **Cold chisel**. See *cold-chisel*. **Corner-chisel**, a chisel with two edges projecting rectangularly from a corner. It is used for cutting mortise corners. **Cross-cut chisel**, a chisel with a narrow edge, used to make a groove in metal where it is to be broken. **Dental chisel**, a chisel for excavating cavities in teeth or for cutting teeth to prepare them for filling. **Diamond-cut chisel**, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely. *E. H. Knight.* **Dog-leg chisel**, a chisel with a crooked shank, used to smooth the bottoms of grooves. **Driving-chisel**, a chisel having a stout edge or bezel on each face. **Entering-chisel**. Same as *spoon-chisel*. **Mortise-lock chisel**, a chisel of a peculiar shape adapted for pulling out the wood in making the holes in door-styles to receive the locks. **Round-nosed chisel**, in *marble working*, a kind of file the serrated end of which is bent over; a riffler. It is used to stik and even the surface of marble. **Spoon-chisel**, a bent chisel with a bezel on each side, used by sculptors. Also called *entering-chisel*.

chisel[2] (chiz'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chiseled* or *chiselled*, ppr. *chiseling* or *chiselling*. [< *chisel*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel: as, to *chisel* marble.

> One or two of them [the columns] are none the better for being new *chiselled* in modern times.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

2. To make by cutting or engraving with a chisel: as, to *chisel* a statue from stone.—**3.** Figuratively, to cut close, as in a bargain; gouge; cheat: as, to *chisel* one out of his share. [Slang.]

> I don't suppose any one ever had lower motives than the Duchess when she *chiselled* me about Silverbridge.
> *A. Trollope*, The Prime Minister, xl.

chisel-draft (chiz'el-dräft), *n.* The dressed edge of a stone, which serves as a guide in cutting the rest.

chiseled, chiselled (chiz'eld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *chisel*, *v.*] Worked with a chisel, or as with a chisel; clear-cut; statuesque.

> The delicate and *chiseled* beauty of the student's features. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, iii. 17.

chiselmanship (chiz'el-man-ship), *n.* The work of a stone-cutter; carving. [Rare.]

> No climbing plant was permitted to defile this elaborate piece of *chiselmanship*. *Peacock*, Ralf Skirland (1849), i. 86.

chisel-point (chiz'el-point), *n.* A point shaped like a chisel: as, the *chisel-point* of a rose-nail.

chisel-shaped (chiz'el-shapt), *a.* Shaped like a chisel: in *botany*, specifically applied to the mandibles when they are curved at the tip and truncate, with a cutting edge turned inward. Also called *scalpriform*.

chisel-tooth (chiz'el-tōth), *n.* The scalpriform perennial incisor of a rodent: so called because the cutting edge is beveled sharp like a chisel.

Chisleu (kis'lū), *n.* [Heb. *Kislew.*] The ninth month of the sacred year of the Jews, now the third, answering to parts of November and December. Also written *Cisleu* and *Kislev*.

chisley (chiz'li), *a.* [< *chisel*[1] + *-ey*[1] = *-y*[1].] Having a sandy and clayey character; containing a large admixture of gravel and small pebbles: said of soils.

Chismobranchiata (kis-mō-brang-ki-ā'tiā), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Schismobranchiata*.

chissel, *n.* See *chisel*[1].

chit[1] (chit), *n.* [< ME. **chit* or **chitte* (not found in the sense of 'shoot' or 'sprout'), < AS. *cith* (= OS. *kith* = OHG. **chuti*, **kidi*, MHG. *kide*, G. dial. *keid*), a shoot, sprout, sprig, germ, seed; from Teut. √*kt*, sprout, germinate: see *chine*[1], and cf. *chit*[2].] **1.** The germ or embryo of a seed. See cut under *wheat*.

> The *chit* or sprit at the root end. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.
>
> At the other end of the wheat berry is the *chit*, or germ, which contains the germinal principle.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 41.

2†. A pimple; a wart.

chit[1] (chit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chitted*, ppr. *chitting*. [< *chit*[1], *n.* Cf. *chick*[3], *v.*] To sprout; shoot, as a seed or plant.

> I have known barley *chit* in seven hours after being thrown forth. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

chit[2] (chit), *n.* [< ME. *chitte*, a young animal, whelp, = LG. *kitte* = G. *kitze, kitze*, a kitten; appar. a dim. of *cat*[1]; see *cat*[1], and cf. *kit*[1], *kitten, kitling*, and *chat*[3], and cf. L. *catulus*, a whelp, dim. of *catus*, a cat.] **1†.** A young animal; a whelp.

> There huddle ditches the yrchoun purchin, and murshede out little *chittes* [L. *exuviæ catulos*].
> *Wyclif*, Is. xxxiv. 15 (Oxf.).

Specifically—**2†.** A young cat; a kitten. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**3.** A child or babe; a pert young person, especially a girl. [Colloq.]

> A squealing *chit*. *Tatler*, No. 89.

My girl moved with so much grace and vivacity, that my wife could not avoid discovering the pride of her heart, by assuring me that, though the little *chit* did it so cleverly, all the steps were stolen from herself.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

chit[2]†, *n.* [Also written *chitt*, appar. a var. of *chat*[2].] A kind of bird. *Archæologia*, XIII. 350.

chit[3] (chit), *n.* [Cf. *chit*[1] and *chine*[1].] An instrument for cleaving laths.

chit[4], *r.* A Middle English contraction of *chitteth*. *Chaucer.*

chit[5], **chitty**[3] (chit, chit'i), *n.* [Also *chiter* and *chitti*; < Hind. *chitthi*, abbrev. *chit*, Beng. *chiti*, etc., a note or letter, also Hind. *chitthā*, Beng. *chitā*, etc., a memorandum, rough note, or account.] In the East Indies, China, Japan, etc., a note or letter; a short writing of any kind, as a letter of recommendation, a note of indebtedness, an order, a pass, etc. The form *chitty* is not in use in China and Japan.

> I paid off all my other servants; . . . gave them all *chittys* or notes describing their virtues and services.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 46.

chitai (chē'ti'), *n.* [Chinese, < *chi*, govern, + *tai*, a title of respect given to officers.] A Chinese governor-general or viceroy. See *tsung-tuh*.

chital (chē'tal), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *chittul*, < Hind. *chital*, spotted, a spotted snake, *chatal*, a spotted deer. Cf. *chitra*.] **1.** A venomous water-snake or sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, of the East Indian seas.—**2.** The Indian spotted deer, *Axis maculata*.

chitarah (chit'a-rä), *n.* [Turk.] A silk and cotton fabric manufactured in Turkey. *McElrath*, Com. Diet.

chit-book (chit'bůk), *n.* In India, and among foreigners in China, Japan, etc., a memorandum-book in which chits, notes, or parcels sent by messenger are registered, with a space for the initials or signature of the receiver as proof of delivery; a delivery-book sent with chits.

chit-chat (chit'chat), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *chat*[1], q. v., imitative of continual talking; cf. Hind. *kich kich, kach kach*, chit-chat, gossip.] Familiar or careless talk or conversation; prattle; gossip.

> Nothing can be more unlike than the inflated finical rhapsodies of Shaftesbury and the plain, natural *chit-chat* of Temple. *Lamb*, Genteel Style in Writing.
>
> This *chit-chat* is to yourself only. . . . and must only be read to Sally, and not spoken of to any body else.
> *Franklin*, Life, p. 428.

The common *chit-chat* of the town. *Tatler*, No. 197.

chitin, chitine (kī'tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The name given by Odier to the organic substance which forms the elytra and integuments of insects and the carapaces of *Crustacea*, and which may be obtained by exhausting the wing-cases of May-beetles or dung-bugs with water, alcohol, ether, acetic acid, and boiling alkalis. The residue retains the form of the wing-cases. It is solid, transparent, and of horny aspect. Its composition is regarded as being $C_{15}H_{26}N_2O_{10}$. Also called *entomolin*.

chitinization (kī'ti-ni-za'shon), *n.* [< *chitinize* (in *chitinized*) + *-ation*.] **1.** Conversion into chitin; the act or process of being chitinized.—**2.** The state of being chitinized; hardness of the integuments resulting from the presence of chitin.

Also spelled *chitinisation*.

chitinized (kī'ti-nizd), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ize* + *-ed*[2].] Become chitinous; made into chitin; hardened by the deposition of chitin; chitinous. Also spelled *chitinised*.

> Those [muscles] of the body and limbs are often attached by *chitinised* tendons to the parts which they have to move. *Huxley*, in Amer. Anthropologist, I. 223.

chitino-arenaceous (kī'ti-nō-ar-ē-nā'shius), *a.* Resembling chitin and sand: as, the *chitino-arenaceous* test of miliolites.

chitinocalcareous (kī'ti-nō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Chitinous and chalky; composed of a substance resembling chitin mixed with calcareous matter: said of the testes of some infusorians.

chitinogenous (kī-ti-noj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *genous*.] Producing chitin: as, a *chitinogenous* organ.

chitinous (kī'ti-nus), *a.* [< *chitin* + *-ous*.] **1.** Consisting of or having the nature of chitin.

> When the *chitinous* textures of insects are to be thus mounted, they must be first softened by a weak solution of Turpentine. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 210.

2. Containing chitin in greater or less proportion: in the articulate animals, applied to any definitely hardened part of the integument.

chitlin (chit'lin), *n.* [For **chitling*, < **chit* for *chat*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A small piece; a fragment. *Babb.* [Local.]

chitling (chit'ling), *n.* Same as *chitterling*, 1.

> Hot corn-pones, with *chitlings*.
> *Mark Twain*, A Tramp Abroad, xlix.

chiton (kī'ton), *n.* [< Gr. *χιτών*, a tunic, prob. of Eastern origin.] **1.** A tunic; a usual garment of both men and women among the ancient Greeks. The chiton was essentially an undergarment, though very frequently worn as an outer garment, and was made in widely different styles; either very short, and commonly confined at the waist by a belt, or falling in voluminous folds to the feet; and either sleeveless or, especially after the Persian wars, with short or long sleeves. The materials used were various, and either plain white or colored and embroidered.

> These figures are all draped in a *chiton*, or tunic, falling to the feet, and with sleeves as far as the elbows, over which is a mantle wound round the body.
> *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 76.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Chitonidæ* (which see). In the older systems it was used for all the *Chitonidæ* or *Polyplacophora*, but in recent systems it is restricted to a small group of species. (*b*) A member of the genus *Chiton* or family *Chitonidæ*.—**Dorian chiton**, the form of tunic typical among branches of the Dorian race, but not confined to them. In its characteristic form it was a rectangular piece of woolen stuff, sleeveless, fastened on the shoulders with buckles, usually worn with a belt, more or less open on the right side, and extending to about the middle of the thigh. See cut under *Artemis*.—**Ionian chiton**, the

form of tunic typical among the Ionians. It was voluminous, usually made of fine linen, either with or without sleeves of various form, and fell in numerous folds from the shoulders to the feet. It was very commonly so long that it was necessary, in order to keep it from trailing on the ground, to pull it up through a girdle at the waist,

Ionian Chiton.—Tanagra figurine, Berlin Museum.

or to fold it over toward the outside at the top, so that a portion hung down from the shoulders to the waist, forming a double covering. (See *diplodion*.) The Ionian chiton was the form worn by the women of Athens.

Chitonacea (ki-tō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-acea*.] Same as *Chitonidæ*.

chitonid (ki'tō-nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Chitonidæ*.

Chitonidæ (ki-ton'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1837), < *Chiton*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the chitons, the anomalous character of which has caused them to be classed as a suborder, *Polyplacophora*, or as a group of a higher grade, *Amphomara*.

Chiton squamosus.

Chiton spinosus.

They differ from all other mollusks in having a bilaterally symmetrical body covered with a number (in typical forms 8) of separate overlapping plates or valves, thus exhibiting the nearest approach to the vermiform or articulated type of structure. There are no eyes and no tentacles, and the gills and kidneys are paired. The species are numerous, and are found all over the world adhering to rocks like limpets. The leading genera are *Chiton* and *Cryptochiton*. Also called *Chitonacea*.

chitra (chit'rā), *n.* [Hind., < Skt. *chitra*, bright, variegated, spotted, < √ *chit*, look at, notice. Cf. *chital*, *chint*, *chelah*.] 1. The spotted hog-deer of India. Also spelled *chittra*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of turtles, of the family *Trionychidæ*. *C. indica* is an enormous species, weighing sometimes 240 pounds, found in the Ganges and other rivers.

Chitradæ (chit'ra-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chitra*, 2, + *-adæ*.] In Gray's system of classification, a family of soft-shelled tortoises, typified by the genus *Chitra*, containing a few southern Asiatic and African forms usually referred to *Trionychidæ*. The margin of the disk is expanded, flexible, and without any bones; the head is depressed; the eyes are near the end of the beak; the skull is oblong and thin, with a forehead longer than the face; and the palate is flat. Preferably written *Chitridæ*.

chittack (chit'ak), *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian weight about equal to 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy, in the Bengal bazaars, used as a liquid measure.

chittagong (chit'a-gong), *n.* [< *Chittagong*, a district and town of eastern India.] A variety of domestic fowl, of large size, belonging to the Malayan type.

chittagong-wood (chit'a-gong-wůd), *n.* The wood of *Chickrassia tabularis*, a fine meliaceous tree of India and Burma. It is close-grained, light-colored, and elegantly veined, and is much used for cabinet-work. Some other woods receive the same name.

chittah (chit'ä), *n.* Same as *chital*.

chittam-wood (chit'am-wůd), *n.* The *Rhus cotinoides*, a rare tree of northern Alabama, with soft light wood of a rich orange color. It is used as material for fences, and yields a clear orange dye.

chitter[1] (chit'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *chiteren*, chatter, chirp as a bird, an imitative variation of *chateren*, chatter: see *chatter*, and cf. *twitter*.] To chirp; twitter.

Any swalwe chiteraunge on a berne.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 7.9.

Though he crye to Cryst thanne with kene wille, I leue His leodne [voice] be in owre lordes eye lyke a pyes chiteringe.
Piers Ploweman (B), xii. 253.

I *chitter*, chirp, and sing.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigrams.

chitter[2] (chit'ėr), *v. i.* [Prob. a modification of *chatter* through the influence of *shiver*, formerly *chiver*; the teeth are said to *chatter* when one *shivers* with cold. Cf. *chitter*[1].] 1. To shiver; shake, as with cold. *Ramsay*.—2. To chatter. [Scotch in both senses.]

chitter[3] (chit'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *chitt*.] 1. In *coal-mining*, a seam of coal separated from another by a thin band of shale or clay. [Leicestershire, Eng.]—2. A thin stratum of clay ironstone. [Derbyshire, Eng.]

chitterling (chit'ėr-ling), *n.* [Also contr. *chitling* (cf. E. dial. *chitters*, part of the entrails of a goose); < ME. *chitterlinge*, spelled *chyterlynge*, *chyterlyng*, prob. allied to Sc. *kite* = AS. *cīte*, *cȳte*, belly: see *kite*[3]. Cf. G. *kuttelu*, entrails; Goth. *kwithus*, belly.] 1. In *cookery*, part of the frill-like small intestine, as of swine, fried for food; also, a kind of sausage: generally used in the plural. Also *chilling*.

His warped ear hung over the strings,
Which was but sooze to chitterlings.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 20.

2†. The frill to the breast of a shirt.

Of an Italian waist, we make an English petycoate; of a French ruffe, an English *chyterlyng*.
Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

chittra, *n.* See *chitra*, 1.

chittul, *n.* See *chital*.

chitty[1] (chit'i), *a.* [< *chit*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of chits or sprouts.—2†. Afflicted with warts or pimples.

chitty[2†] (chit'i), *a.* [< *chit*[2] + *-y*[1].] Childish; like a pert young girl.

chitty[3], *n.* See *chit*[3].

chitty-face, *a.* See *chitty-faced*[2].

chitty-faced[1†] (chit'i-fāst), *a.* [< *chitty*[1], 2, + *face* + *-ed*[2].] Pimply-faced.

chitty-faced[2†], **chitty-face** (chit'i-fāst, -fās), *a.* [Appar. < *chitty*[2] + *faced*, *face*.] Having a childish face; baby-faced.

The peaking, *chitty-face* page.
Messinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.

chivachet, **chivachie**, *n.* See *chevrachie*.

chivalt, *n.* See *cheval*.

chivalresque (shiv-al-resk'), *a.* [< F. *chevalresque* (= Cat. *caballeresc* = Sp. *caballeresco* = It. *cavalleresco*), < *chevalerie*, chivalry, + *-esque*.] Pertaining or relating to chivalry; characterized by chivalry; chivalrous.

Some warrior in a *chivalresque* romance.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, viii. 169.

Nicholas has been called the Don Quixote of Autocracy; . . . failure and mishap could not shake his faith in his ideal, and made no change in his boast, stubborn nature, which was as loyal and *chivalresque* as that of the ill-fated knight of La Mancha.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 138.

chivalric (shiv'al-rik), *a.* [< *chivalry* + *-ic*.] Partaking of the character of chivalry; chivalrous; knightly.

His [the Pope's] mind [was] naturally of a *chivalric* and warlike bent.
Porter, Hist. Knights of Malta.

chivalrous (shiv'al-rus), *a.* [< ME. *chivalrous*, *chevalrous*, *chevalerous*, < OF. **chevalereus*, *chevalereus* = Pr. *cavalleros* = Sp. *caballeroso* = Pg. *cavalleiroso*), knightly, < *chevalier*, knight: see *chevalier* and *chivalry*.] 1. Pertaining to chivalry or knight-errantry.

In brave pursuit of *chivalrous* emprise. *Spenser*, F. Q.

A fourth [in Milton's catalogue of names] brings before us the splendid phantoms of *chivalrous* romance, the troubled lake, the embroidered housings, the quaint device, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses.
Macaulay, Milton.

2. Having the high qualities characteristic or supposed to be characteristic of chivalry; having or exhibiting high courage; knightly; gallant, magnanimous, etc.

No *chivalrous* chittan may chere hym.
York Plays, p. 324.

The most puissant and *chivalrous* prince that ever appeared since Alexander the Great.
Bp. Leath, To Warburton.

chivalrously (shiv'al-rus-li), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner or spirit.

chivalrousness (shiv'al-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being chivalrous; nobility of spirit; magnanimity; gallantry.

chivalry (shiv'al-ri), *n.* [The pronunciation of this word and *chivalrous*, etc., prop. with initial *ch* (i. e., *tsh*), has been altered to amit the mod. E. *cheralier*, etc. (with initial *sh*); < ME. *chivalrie*, *chevalrie*, < OF. *chevalerie*, F. *chevalerie* (= Pr. *cavalaria*, *cavalayria* = Sp. *caballeria* = Pg. *cavallaria* = It. *cavalleria*, > E. *cavalerie*, > E. *cavalry*, q. v.), knighthood, horsemanship, < *chevalier*, a horseman, < *cheval*, a horse: see *cheval*, *chevalier*, and *cavalier*.] 1. Knighthood; the medieval system of military privileges, with its peculiar honorary titles and aristocratic limitations of honorable position to the possessors of those titles, founded upon the several degrees of military service rendered on horseback. See *knight*.

The age of *Chivalry* has gone. An age of Humanity has come. The Horse, whose importance, more than human, gave the name to that early period of gallantry and war, now yields his foremost place to Man.
Stanner, Orations, I. 100.

Chivalry [may be considered] as embodying the Middle-Age conception of the ideal life of the only class outside the clergy who had any real power, the knighthood.
Stille, Stud. Med. Hist., xii.

2. That which pertains to knighthood; the usages and customs pertaining to the order of knighthood; the ideal qualifications of a knight, collectively, as courtesy, generosity, valor, and dexterity in arms; the ideal of knighthood.

Flor hym he-horeth to be of soche *chiuatrie*, and so a-meintynnes, that he come hy-self and enquere after the scint Graal that my feire dowghter kepeth.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 520.

The glory of our Troy doth this day lie
On his fair worth, and single *chivalry*.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

The *chivalry*
That dares the right, and disregards alike
The yea and nay of the world.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 202.

3†. A knightly adventure, exploit, or mode of action.

Thei haue doon many felre *chiualries* and yoven many grete strokes, that thei ought to be counted and preised of all the worlde that ther of seen speke.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 269.

Acts more dangerous, but less famous, because they were but private *chiralries*.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. An order or a body of knights; knights or warriors collectively; any company of illustrious warriors.

Thei of the town loste the pray and theire horse, and the moste parte of theire *chiualrie*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 586.

The Red sea coast, whose waves o'erthrew
Busiris and his Memphian *chivalry*.
Milton, P. L., i. 307.

Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy *chivalry*.
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

5. In *Eng. law*, a tenure of lands by knight's service—that is, by the condition of performing service on horseback, or of performing some noble or military service to the lord. See *knight-service* and *tenure*. **Court of Chivalry**, a court established by Edward III. of England, of which the lord high constable and the earl marshal of England were joint judges. When both judges were present, it took cognizance of criminal cases, generally in a summary manner; when held before the earl marshal alone, it was merely a court of honor. It is now in abeyance, except as represented in the Heralds' College by the earl marshal's court.

Guardian in chivalry. See *guardian*.

chive[1†] (chiv), *n.* [A var. of *shive*. Cf. LG. *schere*, the shives or fragments of stalk, as of hemp or flax, that fall off in dressing.] 1. A piece cut off.

Give me a *chive* of your bread, my love,
A bottle of your ale.
The Jolly Gosbawk (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

2. In *bot.*, the filament which supports the anther of a flower; a stamen. *Ray*.

chive[2] (chiv), *n.* Same as *cive*.

chive-garlic (chiv'gär'lik), *n.* Same as *cive*.

chiven, *n.* Same as *cheven*.

chiver (chiv'ėr), *v. i.* Scotch and older English form of *shiver*[2].

chivey, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chiviatite (chiv'i-a-tit), *n.* [< *Chiviato* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and copper, from Chiviato in Peru.

chiving (chiv'ing), *n.* Same as *cheven*.

chivy, *v.* and *n.* See *chevy*.

chizzel, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chisel*[1].

Chladni's figures. See *nodal*.

chladnite (klad'nit), *n.* [< E. F. *Chladni* (1756–1827), a German writer on acoustics and on meteors, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of enstatite, consisting of pure magnesium silicate, and occurring in the meteorite of Bishopville, South Carolina, which fell in March, 1843.

chlæna (klē′nä), *n.*; pl. *chlænæ* (-nē). [< Gr. χλαινα = L. *læna*, a cloak, mantle: see *læna*.] In *ane. Gr. costume*, a warm shaggy mantle of wool, protecting the wearer from cold and rain. It was equivalent to the Roman læna (which see).

Chlænidæ (klē-nī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlænus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Chlænius*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Chlænius (klē′ni-us), *n.* [NL.] A genus of adephagous beetles, referred to the family *Carabidæ*, or made the type of a family *Chlæniidæ*. They are of medium size and usually purplish or of greenish bronzed color, and have an odor like that of morocco leather. *C. sericeus* and *C. tomentosus* are two species of the United States.

chlak (klak), *n.* [Heb.] In Hebrew chronology, a unit of time, equal to the 1080th part of an hour, or 3⅓ seconds.

chlamydate (klam′i-dāt), *a.* [< L. *chlamys* (*chlamyd-*), a mantle (see *chlamys*), + *-ate*1.] Provided with a mantle or pallium, as a mollusk; palliate: the opposite of *achlamydate*.

The *chlamydate* Branchiogasteropods are usually provided with branchiæ. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 457.

chlamydeous (kla-mid′ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. χλαμυδ- (χλαμυς), a mantle (cuvelop), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to the floral envelop of a plant.

chlamydes, *n.* Plural of *chlamys*.

Chlamydoconcha (klam″i-dō-kong′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + κογχη, shell.] The typical genus of the family *Chlamydoconchidæ*. The only known species is *C. orcutti*, of California. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydoconchidæ (klam″i-dō-kong′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoconcha* + *-idæ*.] A family of pelecypods or lamellibranchs, based on the genus *Chlamydoconcha*, having the shell rudimentary and internal, and without muscular or pallial impressions, adductors, hinge, or teeth. Also *Chlamydoconchæ*. *W. H. Dall*, 1884.

Chlamydodera (klam-i-dod′e-rä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), first used in the contr. form *Chlamydera* (J. Gould, 1840), < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + δερη, neck.] A genus of oscine passerine birds of Australia, of the family *Oriolidæ* and subfamily *Ptilonorhynchinæ*; the spotted bower-birds. There are four species, *C. maculata*, *guttata*, *nuchalis*, and *cerviniventris*.

Chlamydodon (kla-mid′ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Ehrenberg, 1835), < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a mantle, + ὀδους, ὀδοντ- = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Chlamydodontidæ*, having the body rounded behind and a distinct annular border of the restricted ciliate area. *C. mnemosyne* is a species which inhabits salt water.

Chlamydodontidæ (klam″i-dō-don′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of hypotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Chlamydodon*. They are free-swimming animalcules of ovate form, with convex dorsal and flattened ventral surface, and with elastic or indurated cuticle, more or less completely clothed on the ventral aspect with fine vibratile cilia. The oral aperture opens on the ventral surface, and is succeeded by a tubular pharynx, the walls of which are strengthened by a cylindrical bundle of carinous rods or by a single horny tube. There is no stylate appendage or fascicle of caudal setæ at the posterior extremity.

Chlamydophoridæ (klam″i-dō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of armadillos, represented by the genus *Chlamydophorus*. The cephalic and dorsal portions of the carapace are continuous, the entire upper surface of the animal being covered with a buckler of numerous similar zones widening to near the end, the hinder part of the body appearing as if truncate and covered with a special armature or pelvic buckler of plates concentrically arranged around the tail, which is small, and curved under and partly connected with the pelvis. The feet are as in other armadillos, especially the xenurines; the head is broad, and the ears are small and far apart. These are the smallest known armadillos, *C. truncatus* being rarely about 6 inches long.

Chlamydophorus (klam-i-dof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., first used in the contr. form *Chlamyphorus* (Richard Harlan, 1825), < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, + φορος, < φερειν = E. *bear*1.] The typical and only genus of armadillos of the family *Chlamydophoridæ*; the pichiciangos, or truncated armadillos, of which there are two species, *C. truncatus* and *C. retusus*, inhabiting the Argentine Republic and also Bolivia. See *pichiciago*.

Chlamydosaurus (klam″i-dō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, + σαυρος, a lizard.] A genus of scrobilosaurian acrodont lacertilians, of the family *Agamidæ*, natives of Australia; the frill-lizards. The *C. kingi* has a curious crenated membrane-like ruff or tippet round its neck, which lies back in plaits upon the body when the animal is tranquil, but which is elevated when it is irritated or frightened. Its head is large in proportion to its body. A full-grown specimen is about 3 feet in length. See cut under *frill-lizard*.

chlamydoselachian (klam″i-dō-se-lā′ki-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chlamydoselachidæ*.

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

Chlamydoselachidæ (klam″i-dō-se-lak′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlamydoselachus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sechachians, typified by the genus *Chlamydoselachus*, having an extremely long slender form, like an eel, six gill-slits, a broad operculur fold continued across the throat, a wide terminal mouth, no nictitating membrane, and one dorsal fin situated opposite the anal, behind the ventrals.

Chlamydoselachus (klam″i-dō-sel′a-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), cloak, + σελαχος, any cartilaginous fish, a shark.] The typical genus of selachians of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*. *C. anguineus* is a remarkable species of Japan, having an eel-like body 6 feet long and scarcely 4 inches thick.

chlamydospore (klam′i-dō-spor), *n.* [< Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), mantle, + σπορος, seed, = E. *spore*.] **1.** The reproductive organ in some fungi; so called on account of its being invested by two very distinct envelops. In the common *Mucor* chlamydospores are formed by the condensation and transformation of the protoplasm in or at the ends of the mycelial thread.

2. In *zoöl.*, a coated or covered spore; a spore with its own investment: opposed to *gymnospore*.

Each spore . . . has its own protective envelope, . . . [and] is distinguished as a *chlamydospore*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 837.

Chlamyphorus (kla-mif′ō-rus), *n.* See *Chlamydophorus*.

Chlamys (klā′mis), *n.*; pl. *chlamydes* (-mi-dez). [< Gr. χλαμυς (χλαμυδ-), a cloak, mantle.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. costume*, a form of mantle which left both arms free, worn especially by equestrians, hunters, and travelers, and by soldiers. The chlamys, which was much smaller than the himation, consisted of a piece of stuff having three straight sides and one long side curved outward. It was worn by bringing the two ends of the straight side opposite the curved side together around the neck, and fastening them with a button or clasp. The buckle was pulled around to the front, to either shoulder, or to the back, to suit the convenience of the wearer. The extremities of the curved side were weighted so as to hang vertically; and when the chlamys was caught together on one shoulder, as it was commonly worn, these hanging ends were likened to wings by the old writers. The paludamentum of the later Roman emperors was called *chlamys* by the Greeks.

The *chlamys* [in the sculptures of the Mausoleum] floating behind the Amazon on horseback adds to its simplicity a massiveness of fold and general form beyond anything to be seen in similarly floating drapery on the other slabs.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 290.

2. A purple cope; one of the pontifical vestments. —**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*:

(*a*) A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* or *Cryptocephalidæ*, covered with tuberosities, having the prothorax grooved to receive the short antennæ, and the legs compressed and retractile into cavities. The larvæ live in sacs or cases made of their own excrement. The North American species are few in number and of small size.

The species generally have metallic coloration, sometimes dull; some of them, including our commonest species, *Chlamys plicata*, so closely resemble a piece of caterpillar's dung that birds would not pick them from a leaf. The eggs of *C. plicata* are borne upon short pedicles, and . . . before they are protected by a coating of excrement or secretion by the female, they are greedily sought for and devoured by the males.

Stand. Nat. Hist., II. 322.

(*b*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: synonymous with *Pecten*. *Bolton*, 1798; *Megerle*, 1830.

chlanis (klā′nis), *n.*; pl. *chlanides* (-ni-dēz). [Gr. χλανις, a mantle. Cf. *chlæna*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, a small mantle of light stuff, apparently a small chlæna, worn by women.

Chlidonia (kli-dō′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλιδων, an ornament, bracelet or anklet.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Chlidoniidæ*. —**2.** In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schaeffer*, 1838.

Chlidoniidæ (klid-ō-ni′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chlidonia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, with zoœcium composed of upright, free, segmented stems, springing from a stolomate network. From the segments, after the first bifurcation, arise lateral branches, consisting of chains of zoœcia springing from the back near the summit.

chloanthite (klō-an′thīt), *n.* [< Gr. χλοη, verdure, + ἀνθος, flower, + *-ite*2.] A nickel arsenid, occurring in tin-white to steel-gray isometric crystals and masses, closely allied to the cobalt arsenid smaltite.

chloasma (klō-az′mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *χλοασμα, < χλοαζειν, be or become green, < χλοη, verdure, grass: see *chlor-*, *chlorin-*, etc.] Literally, greenness; in *pathol.*, a name for a cutaneous affection characterized by patches of a yellow or yellowish-brown color, the pityriasis versicolor, occurring most frequently on the neck, breast, abdomen, and groin. The name is also applied less definitely to a number of brownish discolorations.

Chloëphaga (klō-ef′a-gä), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1838), < Gr. χλοη, grass-eating, < χλοη, verdure, grass, + φαγειν, eat.] A genus of South American geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and the family *Anatidæ*, containing such species as the Magellanic goose, *C. magellanica*. There are about 6 species.

chlor-, chloro-. [NL., etc., *chlor-*, *chloro-*, < Gr. χλωρος, contr. of χλοωρος, pale-green, like young grass, yellowish-green, greenish-yellow, < χλοη, verdure, young grass or corn, green, vegetables, χλοαζ, contr. χλωζ, a yellowish-green color, pale green, paleness, = L. *helvus*, light yellow, = Skt. *hari*, yellow, = E. *yellow*, q. v.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chloro-* before consonants), meaning 'green' or 'greenish' or 'yellowish-green' (see etymology). In some words it represents English *chlorin*.

chloracetate (klō-ras′e-tāt), *n.* [< *chloracet(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of chloracetic acid.

chloracetic (klo-ra-set′ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *acetic*.] Derived from chlorin and acetic acid. —**Chloracetic acid**, an acid produced by the substitution of one, two or three atoms of chlorin for hydrogen in acetic acid. It combines with bases, forming chloracetates.

chloragogic (klō-ra-goj′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χλωρος, pale-green, + ἀγωγος, a leading, conducting, < ἀγειν, lead.] A term applied to certain peculiarly modified pervisceral cells of some annelids, as earthworms, developed in connection with the intestines, the nephridia, etc.

The distribution of the *chloragogic* cells is indicated by the dotting on the terminal section of the nephridium. *Beddard*, Trans. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, XII. 68.

chloral (klō′ral), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *al(cohol)*.] A colorless mobile liquid ($CCl_3.CHO$), having an agreeable pungent smell and biting taste, first prepared by Liebig from chlorin and alcohol, afterward by Städeler by the action of chlorin on starch. The hydrate of chloral ($CCl_3.CH(OH)_2$), as now prepared, is a white crystalline substance having a pungent odor and an acrid taste. In contact with alkalis it separates into chloroform and formic acid. In medicine it is used as a hypnotic, and in doses of from 15 to 30 grains usually produces refreshing sleep, which lasts for several hours, and is not followed by unpleasant effects, such as frequently attend the use of morphine. In overdoses it paralyzes the nerve-centers, arresting respiration and the action of the heart, and causes death. When used continuously it may produce very serious effects on the system.

chloralism (klō′ral-izm), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ism*.] **1.** The habit or practice of using chloral.—**2.** A diseased state of the system marked by varying symptoms arising from the incautious or habitual use of chloral. In extreme cases it is marked by moral degradation similar to that which characterizes alcoholism.

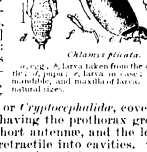
chloralist (klō′ral-ist), *n.* [< *chloral* + *-ist*.] One addicted to the use of chloral.

chloralize (klō′ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloralized*, ppr. *chloralizing*. [< *chloral* + *-ize*.] To affect with chloral; bring under the influence of chloral.

chloraloin (klo-ral′ō-in), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρος, yellowish-green, + *aloin*, aloes, + *-in*2.] A yellow non-crystalline substance derived from barbuloin by replacing six hydrogen atoms with chlorin.

chloralum (klō′ral-um), *n.* [< *chlor(id)* + *alum(inum)*.] An antiseptic preparation containing aluminium chlorid, prepared by treating slightly roasted porcelain clay with crude muriatic acid. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 162.

chloranil (klō′ran-il), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *anil(ine)*.] A compound ($C_6Cl_4O_2$) produced by the action of chlorin on aniline, phenol, salicin, and other allied bodies. It forms pale-yellow pearly scales. By dissolving it in caustic potash, potassium chloranilate is formed.



Chlamys plicata.

a, eggs; *b*, larva taken from the case; *c*, larva; *d*, pupa; *e*, larva in case; *f*, *g*, *h*, legs, mandible, and maxilla of larva. (Lines show natural size.)

chloranilic (klō-ra-nil'ik), *a.* [< *chloranil* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from chloranil. — **Chloranilic acid,** $C_6Cl_2O_2(OH)_2$, an acid derived from chloranil by the action upon it of mineral acids. It forms red shining scales.

Chloranthus (klō-ran'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of shrubs and perennial herbs, of the natural order *Piperaceæ*, of which there are about a dozen Asiatic species. They possess bitter, aromatic, and tonic properties, and *C. officinalis* especially is employed in Java in the treatment of fevers, etc.

chloranthy (klō'ran-thi), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, greenish-yellow, + ἄνθος, a flower.] Same as *chlorosis*, 2 (*b*).

chlorastrolite (klō-ras'trō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, greenish-yellow, + ἀστρον, a star, + λίθος, a stone.] An impure variety of compact prehnite, forming nodules in the amygdaloid of Isle Royale, Lake Superior. It has a delicate green color and radiated or stellate structure, and takes a high polish.

chlorate (klō'rāt), *n.* [< *chlor*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chloric acid. The chlorates are closely analogous to the nitrates. They are decomposed by a red heat, nearly all of them being converted into metallic chlorids, with evolution of pure oxygen. They deflagrate with inflammable substances with such facility that an explosion is produced by slight causes. The chlorates of sodium and potassium are used in medicine.

chlore (klōr), *v. t.* [< *chlor*(*in*).] In *dyeing*, to subject to the action or influence of chlorin. See extract.

Steam*chloring* consists in passing the goods first through a very weak solution of bleaching powder, and immediately after through a large tank filled with steam; the moist heat sets the chlorin (hypochlorous acid) free, and thereby causes the oxidation of the small quantity of coloring matter adhering to the white portions of the fabric.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 300.

chloretic (klō-ret'ik), *a.* Same as *chloritic*.

chlorhydric (klōr-hī'drik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *hydr*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Same as *hydrochloric*.

chloric (klō'rik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in smaller proportion than chlorous compounds. — **Chloric acid,** a colorless syrupy liquid ($HClO_3$) having a very acid reaction, produced by decomposing barium chlorate by means of sulphuric acid. It is an unstable body, easily decomposed, but forms salts which are comparatively stable. — **Chloric ether,** or Ethyl chlorid, a volatile liquid (C_2H_5Cl) obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation and distilling the product. It is also termed *hydrochloric ether*. (*b*) A name given to spirits of chloroform, consisting of chloroform 1 part, alcohol 9 parts. *U. S. Ph.*

chlorid, chloride (klō'rid, -rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-id*[1], *-ide*[1].] 1. A binary compound of chlorin with another element. Formerly called *muriate*.—2. In *mining*, the common name throughout the Cordilleran region of ores which contain silver chlorid, or horn-silver (cerargyrite), in valuable amount.

chloridate (klō'ri-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridated*, ppr. *chloridating*. [< *chlorid* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chloridize*, 2.

chloride, *n.* See *chlorid*.

chloridic (klō-rid'ik), *a.* [< *chlorid* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a chlorid.

chloridize (klō'ri-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chloridized*, ppr. *chloridizing*. [< *chlorid* + *-ize.*] 1. In *metal.*, to convert into a chlorid: a common metallurgic treatment of silver ores, effected by roasting them with salt.—2. In *photog.*, to cover with a chlorid, specifically with chlorid of silver, for the purpose of rendering sensitive to the actinic rays of the sun. Also *chloridate*.

chlorimeter, chlorimetric, etc. See *chlorometer*, etc.

chlorin, chlorine (klō'rin), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, greenish-yellow (see *chlor-*), + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Chemical symbol, Cl; atomic weight, 35.15. An elementary gaseous substance contained in common salt, from which it is liberated by the action of sulphuric acid and manganese dioxid. Chlorin has a yellowish-green color and a peculiar smell, and irritates the nostrils very violently when inhaled, as also the trachea and lungs. It exercises a corrosive action upon organic tissues. It is not combustible, though it supports the combustion of many bodies, and indeed spontaneously burns several, in combination with other elements it forms chlorids, which serve most important uses in many manufacturing processes. It can be liquefied by cold and pressure. It is one of the most powerful bleaching agents, this property belonging to it through its strong affinity for hydrogen. Hence in the manufacture of bleaching-powder (chlorid of lime) it is used in immense quantities. When applied to moistened colored fabrics, it acts by decomposing the moisture present, the oxygen of which then destroys the coloring matter of the material. It is a valuable disinfectant when it can be conveniently applied, as in the form of chlorid of lime. See *calx chlorata*, under *calx*[1]. — **Chlorin process,** in *metal.*, a process extensively used for separating gold from silver. It is based upon the fact that gold at a red heat has no affinity for chlorin, the chlorid of gold being reduced to the metallic state by heat alone, while this is not true of the metals with which the gold is usually alloyed.

chlorinate (klō'ri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinated*, ppr. *chlorinating*. [< *chlorin* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *chlorinize*.

chlorinated (klō'ri-nā-ted), *a.* [Pp. of *chlorinate*, *v.*] In *chem.*, containing one or more equivalents of chlorin.

chlorination (klō-ri-nā'shon), *n.* [< *chlorinate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of subjecting to the action of chlorin. — **Chlorination process,** in *metal.*, a method of separating gold from quartz and arsenical or common pyrites, as well as from various residua obtained in metallurgical operations, invented by Plattner and introduced in Germany in 1851. The process is based upon the power possessed by chlorin gas of transforming metallic gold into a chlorid, in which condition it can easily be dissolved out by water, and afterward precipitated in the metallic form.

chlorine, *n.* See *chlorin*.

chlorinize (klō'ri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorinized*, ppr. *chlorinizing*. [< *chlorin* + *-ize.*] To combine or otherwise treat with chlorin. Also *chlorinate*, *chlorize*.

Recquerel preferred to *chlorinize* the plate by immersion.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 834.

chlorio (klōr-i-ō-ul'ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *io*-*d*(*ine*) + *-ic.*] Compounded of chlorin and iodine.

chloriodine (klōr-ī'ō-din), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *iodine.*] A compound of chlorin and iodine.

chloris (klō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλωρός (in Aristotle), a bird, yellow underneath, about the size of a lark, perhaps the yellow wagtail, < χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] 1. An Aristotelian name of some small greenish bird; subsequently applied, both generically and specifically, to the European greenfinch, *Chloris* of Mochring, 1752, *Fringilla chloris* of Linnæus, 1766, now usually called *Ligurinus chloris*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of warblers; synonymous with *Parula*. *Baie*, 1826.

chlorisatic (klō-ri-sat'ik), *a.* [< *chlorisat*(*in*) + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or producing chlorisatin: as, *chlorisatic* acid.

chlorisatin (klō-ris'a-tin), *n.* [< (*penta*)*chlor*(*id*) + *isatin.*] A substitution product ($C_8H_4Cl_2CNO$) prepared by the action of phosphorous pentachlorid on isatin. It forms orange-yellow transparent crystals of bitter taste, scarcely soluble in cold water.

chlorite (klō'rīt), *n.* [< L. *chloritis*, < Gr. χλωρίτις (se. λίθος, stone), a grass-green stone, < χλωρός, grass-green. In chem. sense, of modification (< *chlor*(*ous*) + *-ite*[2]), but of same ult. elements.] 1. The name of a group of minerals, most of which have a grass-green to olive-green color, and a micaceous structure. Some varieties are massive, consisting of fine scales; others are granular. They are hydrous silicates of aluminium, ferrous iron, and magnesium.

2. In *chem.*, a salt of chlorous acid. The chlorites are remarkable for their strong bleaching and oxidizing properties. **Chlorite slate,** a rock with slaty or schistose structure, consisting of chlorite, granular or in scales, with a little quartz and feldspar.

chloritic (klō-rit'ik), *a.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or containing chlorite: as, *chloritic* sand. Also *chloretic*.

chloritoid (klō'ri-toid), *n.* [< *chlorite*, 1, + *-oid.*] A member of the chlorite group of minerals, of a dark-gray to green or black color.

chlorize (klō'rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chlorized*, ppr. *chlorizing*. [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-ize.*] Same as *chlorinize*.

chloro-. See *chlor-*.

chlorocalcite (klō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + L. *calx* (*calc-*), limestone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *calcite*.] Calcium chlorid, found in cubic crystals in the Vesuvian lava.

chlorocarbonic, chlorocarbonous (klō'rō-kär-bon'ik, klō-rō-kär'bo-nus), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *carbonic, -ous.*] Consisting of a compound of chlorin and carbonic oxid ($COCl_2$), formed by exposing a mixture of the two gases to the direct solar rays.

chlorochrous (klō'rō-krus), *a.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + χρόα, color.] Having a green color.

chlorocyanic (klō'rō-si-an'ik), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *cyan*(*ogen*) + *-ic.*] Consisting of chlorin and cyanogen combined: as, *chlorocyanic* acid.

chlorodyne (klō'rō-dīn), *n.* [< *chloro*(*form*) + (*ano*)*dyne.*] A powerful anodyne remedy, varying somewhat in composition, but containing morphine, chloroform, prussic acid, and extract of Indian hemp, flavored with sugar and peppermint.

chloroform (klō'rō-fōrm), *n.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *form*(*yl*).] Trichlormethane, or formyl trichlorid ($CHCl_3$); a volatile colorless liquid, of an agreeable sweetish taste and fragrant smell, and having the specific gravity 1.48. It is prepared by cautiously distilling together a mixture of alcohol, water, and chlorid of lime or bleaching powder. Its chief use is in medicine as an anesthetic in diseases attended with great pain, in surgical operations, and in childbirth. For this purpose its vapor is inhaled. The inhalation of chloroform first produces slight intoxication; then, frequently, slight muscular contractions, muralness, and dreaming; then loss of voluntary motion, consciousness, and sensibility, the patient appearing as if sound asleep; and at last, if too much is given, death by failure of the heart or respiration. When skilfully administered, in proper cases, it is a safe anesthetic. Chloroform is slightly inferior to ether in point of safety, but is quicker in its action and not so apt to produce vomiting, so that for certain cases it is preferred. It is a powerful solvent, dissolving resins, wax, iodine, etc., as well as strychnine and other alkaloids. — **Gelatinized chloroform,** chloroform shaken with white of egg until it gelatinizes.

chloroform (klō'rō-fōrm), *v. t.* [< *chloroform*, *n.*] To subject to the influence of chloroform; administer chloroform to, for the purpose of inducing anæsthesia, unconsciousness, or death.

chloroformic (klō-rō-fôr'mik), *a.* [< *chloroform* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to, derived from, or obtained by means of chloroform.

The *chloroformic* and other extracts yielded crystals.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8703.

It [nitrobenzene] is soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but when agitated with water, it is at once part separated from its ethereal and *chloroformic* solutions.
A. S. Taylor, Med. Jour., p. 154.

chloroformization (klō-rō-fôr-mi-zā'shon), *n.* [< *chloroform* + *-ize* + *-ation.*] 1. The act of administering chloroform as an anesthetic.

During etherization the warnings of danger are much more evident and more prolonged than during *chloroformization*.
Encyc. Amer., I. 219.

2. In *med.*, the aggregate of anesthetic phenomena resulting from the inhalation of chloroform.

chlorofucine (klō-rō-fū'sin), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + L. *fucus*, red, rouge, + *-ine*[2].] A clear yellow-green coloring matter in plants, belonging to the chlorophyl group and closely resembling in its properties the blue and yellow chlorophyl pigments, but showing a different spectrum. *Sachs.*

chlorogenate (klō-ro-jen'āt), *n.* [< *chlorogen*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt of chlorogenic acid.

chlorogenic (klō-ro-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-gen*), + *-ic.*] Same as *caffeic*.

chlorogenin (klō-rō-jen'in), *n.* [< *chlorogen*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] A substance precipitated from madder extract by basic lead acetate. When boiled with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, it forms a green powder.

chlorohydric (klō-rō-hī'drik), *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

chloroid (klō'roid), *a.* [< *chlor*(*in*) + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. χλωροειδής, of a greenish look.] Resembling chlorin in action or qualities: as, the *chloroid* pole of a galvanic battery. See *chlorous pole*, under *chlorous*.

chloroleucite (klō-rō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + λεύκος, white, + *-ite*[2].] Same as *chloroplastid*.

chloroma (klō-rō'mā), *n.*; pl. *chloromata* (-ma-tā). [NL., < Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a sarcoma or fleshy tumor of a greenish color, occurring usually in the periosteum of the skull.

chloromelanite (klō-rō-mel'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + μέλας (μελαν-), black, + *-ite*[2].] A dark-green or nearly black variety of jadeite, peculiar in containing some iron replacing part of the alumina, and in having a higher specific gravity. Stone hatchets of this material have been found among the remains of the lake-dwellers in the lake of Neuchâtel.

chlorometer (klō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *chlor*(*id*) + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for testing the bleaching or bleaching powers of a substance, as chlorid of lime or chlorid of potash. Also *chlorimeter*.

chlorometric (klo-rō-met'rik), *a.* [< *chlorometry* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained by chlorometry. Also *chlorimetric*.

chlorometry (klō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [As *chlorometer* + *-y*.] The process for testing the decolorizing power of any combination of chlorin, but especially of the commercial articles, the chlorids of lime, potash, and soda. Also *chlorimetry*.

chloropal (klōr-ō'pal), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + *opal*.] A hydrated silicate of iron, of a conchoidal fracture and earthy structure, and varying from yellow to green in color.

Chloropelides (klō'rō-pel-tid'ē-ēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloropeltis* + *-idea*.] In Stein's system (1878),

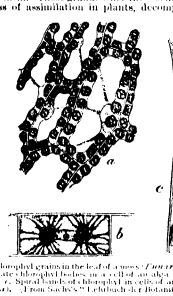
a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Chloropeltis*, *Cryptoglena*, and *Phacus*.

Chloropeltis (klō-rō-pel'tis), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein, 1878), < Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + πέλτη, a shield.] The typical genus of the family *Chloropeltidea*, related to *Phacus* (which see), but differing by the presence of a conical anterior prolongation, perforated at the apex by the oral aperture. *P. ovum* and *P. hispidula* are species of this genus.

chlorophæite (klō-rō-fē'īt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + φαιός, dusky, blackish, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous iron silicate sometimes found in amygdaloidal trap-rocks. It is translucent and of a green color when newly broken, but soon becomes black and opaque. Also called *chlorophæite*.

chlorophane (klo'rō-fān), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + φαίνειν, evident, < φαίνειν, show.] 1. A variety of fluor-spar which exhibits a bright-green phosphorescent light when heated. —2. A greenish-yellow coloring matter contained in the retina of the eye.

chlorophyl, chlorophyll (klo'rō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum*, < Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The green coloring matter of plants; also, the substance within the mass of protoplasm which is colored by this matter. The former is also termed *leaf-green*, or chlorophyll pigment, the latter as the chlorophyl grain or granule. Chlorophyl grains occur in the cells of all plants, and are rarely found in cells that are not exposed to the light. In some of the lower cryptogamic plants they occupy and color the whole protoplasmic mass; in others they form bands or stellate shapes; but ordinarily they appear as minute rounded granules embedded in the protoplasm. These granules are the essential agent in the process of assimilation in plants, decomposing carbonic



a, Chlorophyl grains in the leaf of a moss (*Tortula hygrometica*). *b*, Stellate chlorophyl bodies in a cell of an alga (*Zygnema cruciatum*). *c*, Spiral chlorophyl in cells of an alga (*Spirogyra longata*). (From Sachs's "Lehrbuch der Botanik.")

acid and water under the action of sunlight, with the evolution of oxygen and the formation of starch or other carbon compounds. The chlorophyl pigment may be extracted from the granules by alcohol and other solvents, and appears when dry as a green resin like powder. In solution it may be separated into two portions, one of a yellow color (*xanthophyl*), the other blue or greenish-blue (*cyanophyl*, or *phyllocyanin*). The change of color in leaves in autumn is due to the breaking up and various transformation of this material. In the etiolation or blanching of plants by exclusion of light the chlorophyl granules lose their color and finally become merged in the protoplasm, from which they are again developed by exposure to light and warmth. See also cut under *Paramecium*.

chlorophyllaceous (klō-rō-fi-la'shius), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-aceous*.] 1. In *bot.*, of the nature of or containing chlorophyl.—2. In *zoöl.*, having green endochrome: as, the *chlorophyllaceous* series of infusorians. *S. Kent.*

Also *chlorophyllifarous*, *chlorophyligerous*, *chlorophyllous*.

chlorophyllan (klo-rō-fil'an), *n.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-an*.] In *bot.*, a substance obtained in the form of green crystals by the evaporation of a purified solution of chlorophyl pigment in alcohol.

chlorophyllian (klō-rō-fil'i-an), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to chlorophyl; containing chlorophyl: as, "*chlorophyllian* cells." *Allman*.

chlorophylliferous (klō'rō-fi-lif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

chlorophylligenous (klō'rō-fi-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Producing or produced by chlorophyl; dependent upon the action or presence of chlorophyl.

chlorophylligerous (klō'rō-fi-lij'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chlorophyllum* + L. *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

chlorophyllite (klō-rō-fil'īt), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, green, + φύλλον, leaf, + *-ite*2.] A green micaceous mineral from Unity in the State of Maine, allied to fahlunite.

chlorophylloid (klō-rō-fil'oid), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-oid*.] Resembling chlorophyl.

chlorophyllous (klo-rō-fil'us), *a.* [< *chlorophyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorophyllaceous*.

These cells contain very little or no *chlorophyllous* protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 23.

chloropicrin (klō-rō-pik'rin), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + πικρός, sharp, pungent, + *-in*2.] A pungent colorless liquid (CNO_2Cl_3), the vapor of which attacks the eyes powerfully. It is prepared by the action of bleaching powder on picric acid or of nitric acid on chloral. Also called *nitrochloroform*.

chloroplastid (klo-rō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + πλαστός, verbal n. of πλάσσειν, form, mold, + *-id*.] In *bot.*, a chlorophyl granule. Also called *chloroleucite*.

chloroplatinic (klo-rō-pla-tin'ik), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *platin(um)* + *-ic*.] Compounded of chlorin and platinum. **Chloroplatinic acid**, H_2PtCl_6, an acid, usually called *platinum chloral*, obtained by dissolving platinum in aqua regia, and evaporating this solution till all nitric acid is expelled. It crystallizes in brownish-red prisms which are very deliquescent. It forms double salts by replacement of its hydrogen by metals, and is largely used in laboratories as a reagent.

Chlorops (klo'rops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), < Gr. χλωρός, greenish-yellow, + ὤψ, the eye.] A genus of dichætous dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*. *Clinocera* is an example. See *corn-fly*.

Chloropsis (klo-rop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Jardine and Selby, 1826), < Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + ὄψις, view.] An extensive genus of oscine passerine birds, of the family *Timeliidæ* and subfamily *Brachypodinæ*; the green bulbuls. The numerous species range throughout southern Asia and to the Philippines. The genus is usually called *Phyllornis* which see.

Chloroscombrinæ (klō-rō-skom-bri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chloroscombrus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of fishes, of the family *Carangidæ*, represented by the genus *Chloroscombrus*. The premaxillaries are protractile; the pectoral fins long and falcate; the anal fin like the second dorsal and longer than the abdomen; the maxillary with a supplemental bone; the body much compressed; the back and abdomen trenchant; and the dorsal outline less strongly curved than the ventral. Two wide ranging species are known.

chloroscombrine (klō-rō-skom'brin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chloroscombrinæ*.

II. *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Chloroscombrinæ*.

Chloroscombrus (klō-rō-skom'brus), *n.* [NL. (Girard, 1858), < Gr. χλωρός, yellowish-green, + σκόμβρος, a scomber: see *scomber*.] The typical genus of *Chloroscombrinæ*.

chlorosis (klō-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χλώρωσις, green-sickness, < χλωρός, green: see *chloro-*, *-osis*.] 1. The greensickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness which affects young women at or near the period of puberty. It is characterized by a pale or greenish hue of the skin, amenorrhea, weakness, languor, palpitation, dyspepsia, depraved appetite, etc.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Etiolation. The term is sometimes limited to the blanching which occasionally occurs in plants from lack of iron, an element which is found to be essential to the formation and green color of chlorophyl granules. (*b*) A transformation of the ordinarily colored parts of a flower into green leaf-like or sepal-like organs, as in what are known as "green roses." Also called *chloranthy*. **Egyptian chlorosis**, a disease caused by the presence of a nematoid worm, *Dochmius duodenalis*, in the small intestines.

chlorosperm (klo'rō-spėrm), *n.* An alga belonging to the group *Chlorospermeæ*.

chlorospermatous (klō-rō-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< *chlorospermat(a)* + *-ous*.] Resembling or belonging to the algal group *Chlorospermeæ*. Also *chlorospermous*.

Chlorospermeæ (klō-rō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χλωρός, pale-green, + σπέρμα, seed, + *-eæ*.] A systematic name given by Harvey to the algæ which have grass-green fronds. Under the more recent system of classification they are distributed among several orders, the larger number being referred to the *Chlorosporeæ*.

chlorospermous (klō-rō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *chlorosperm* + *-ous*.] Same as *chlorospermatous*.

On the arrangement of the Families and the Genera of *Chlorosporeæ* Algæ. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 240.

Chlorosporeæ (klō-rō-spō'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. χλωρός, green, + σπόρος, seed, + *-eæ*.] One of the suborders of algæ, belonging to the order *Zoösporeæ*. They are green plants, membranous or filamentous, propagated, so far as known, by zoospores, of which there are frequently two kinds, macrozoospores with four and microzoospores with two terminal cilia. See *Zoösporeæ*. Also called *Conferveæ* and *Confervoideæ*.

chlorosporous (klō-ros'tur-pus), *a.* [< *Chlorosporeæ* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or having the characters of the group of green algæ, *Chlorosporeæ*.

chlorotic (klō-rot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. χλωρότης, greenness, paleness (see *chlorosis*), + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to chlorosis: as, *chlorotic* affections.—2. Affected by chlorosis.

The extasies of sedentary and *chlorotick* nuns. *Battie*.

chlorotile (klō'rō-til), *n.* [< Gr. χλωρότης, greenness, + *-ile*.] A hydrous copper arseniate, occurring in capillary crystals of a bright-green color.

chlorous (klō'rus), *a.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing chlorin; specifically, containing chlorin in larger proportion than chloric compounds: as, *chlorous* oxid; *chlorous* acid, —**Chlorous acid**, $HClO_2$, an acid obtained by heating together in proper proportion a mixture of potassium chlorate, arsenous oxid, and dilute nitric acid, and treating the greenish-yellow suffocating fumes of chlorin trioxid (ClO_3) thus evolved in water, which forms with them chlorous acid. It is a very unstable acid, forming more stable salts called *chlorites*. **Chlorous pole**, the negative pole of a voltaic battery: so called from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorin. The positive pole, according to the same method, is termed the *zincous* or *zincoid pole*. Also called *chloroid pole*.

chloruret (klo'rō-ret), *n.* [< *chlor(in)* + *-uret*.] A compound of chlorin; now called *chlorid*.

chlorureted, chlorureting (klo'rō-ret-ed), *a.* [< *chloruret* + *-ed*2.] Impregnated with chlorin.

chlorydric, *a.* Same as *hydrochloric*.

cho (chō), *n.* [Jap.] A measure of length used in Japan, equal to 60 ken or 360 shaku or Japanese feet. See *ken* and *shaku*.

choak†(chōk), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *choke*1.

choak-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

choana (kō'a-nā), *n.*; pl. *choanæ* (-nē). [NL., < Gr. χοάνη, a funnel, a funnel-shaped hollow (in the brain), connected with χώνευ, a melting-pot, also a funnel, < χεῖν, pour, akin to L. *fundere*, pour (see *found*3 and *fuse*1), and to E. *gush*.] In *anat.*, a funnel or funnel-like opening; an infundibulum. Specifically (*a*) *pl.* The posterior nares. (*b*) The peculiar collar or choanoid rim around the flagellum of a choanate or choanoflagellate infusorian.

choanate (kō'a-nāt), *a.* [< *choana* + *-ate*1.] Provided with a choana or infundibulum; specifically, collared or collar-bearing, as certain animalcules.

choanite (kō'a-nīt), *n.* [< NL. *choanites*, < Gr. χοάνη, a funnel (see *choana*), + *-ites*: see *-ite*2.] A spongiform fossil zoöphyte of the Chalk, of the genus *Choanites*, familiarly called *petrified anemone*, from having the radiating appearance of a sea-anemone.

choanocytal (kō'a-nō-sī'tal), *a.* [< *choanocyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a choanocyte; composed or consisting of choanocytes.

Vosmaer recognized as the physiological cause of Sycon an extension of the *choanocytal* layer. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 427.

choanocyte (kō'a-nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. χοάνη, a funnel (see *choana*), + κύτος, a cavity, a cell.] One of the collared and flagellated monadiform cells of sponges: so called from their great resemblance to choanoflagellate infusorians. Such cells form layers lining the flagellated endodermal chambers of sponges.

In Tetractinellida, and probably in many other sponges certainly in some . . . the cells of contiguous *choanocytes* coalesce at their margins so as to produce a fenestrated membrane, which forms a second inner lining to the flagellated chamber. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 426.

Choanoflagellata (kō'a-nō-flaj-e-la'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (H. James Clark, 1871), neut. pl. of *choanoflagellatus*: see *choanoflagellate*.] The collar-bearing flagellate infusorians; a group or order of animalcules, exceedingly minute, highly variable in form, but usually exhibiting in their most normal and characteristic phase a symmetrically ovate, pyriform, or clavate outline. A single long lash-like flagellum is produced from the center of the anterior border, the base of which is embraced by a delicate hyaline, extensile and retractile, collar like expansion of the body sarcode. The collar in its extended condition is infundibuliform or wineglass-shaped, and when contracted is subcylindrical or conical, exhibiting in its expanded state a distinct circulating current or cyclosis of its finely granular substance. The ingestive area is discoidal, food substances being brought in contact with the expanded collar through the vibratory action of the flagellum. They are first carried up the outside and then down the inside of this structure with the circulating sarcode current, and are finally received into the substance of the body anywhere within the circular area circumscribed by its base. Fecal or waste products are discharged at any point within the same discoidal space. These animalcules have a distinct spheroidal endoplast,

with a contained endoplastule and two or more contractile vesicles, usually conspicuous. They inhabit salt and fresh water, and increase by longitudinal or transverse fission, and by encystment and subdivision of the entire body into sporular elements. The principal genera are *Codosiga*, *Codonœca*, *Salpingœca*, *Dimorpha*, and *Autophysa*. Also called *Flagellata discotomata*, and by Diesing *Trichomastix*.

choanoflagellate (kō″a-nō-flaj′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *choanoflagellatus*, < *choana*, q. v., + *flagellatus*: see *flagellate*.] Collared and flagellate, as certain infusorians; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Choanoflagellata*.

choanoid (kō′a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *choanoides*, < Gr. χοάνη, a funnel (see *choana*), + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform: specifically applied to the choanoideus, a muscle of the eyeball of many animals.

The eye [of the porpoise] has a thick sclerotic, and there is a *choanoid* muscle. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 349.

II. *n.* The choanoid muscle, or choanoideus.

choanoideus (kō-a-noi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *choanoidei* (-i). [NL.: see *choanoid*.] A muscle of the eye of many animals, as the horse, serving as a compressor and retractor of the eyeball: so called from its funnel-like shape.

choanophorous (kō-a-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *choana*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Collar-bearing or choanate, as certain infusorians.

choanosomal (kō″a-nō-sō′mal), *a.* [< *choanosome* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the choanosome of a sponge; characterized by the presence of choanocytes, as a subdermal part of the body of a sponge.

choanosome (kō′a-nō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. χοάνη, a funnel (see *choana*), + σῶμα, body.] The inner part or region of the body of a sponge which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers or cavities lined with a layer of choanocytes; the choanocytal portion of a sponge.

With the appearance of subdermal chambers the sponge becomes differentiated into two almost independent regions, an outer or ectosome and an inner or *choanosome*, which is characterized by the presence of flagellated chambers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

choar, *n.* See *chore*1.

choaty (cho′ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *shoat*.] Chubby; fat: applied to infants.

chobdar (chob′där), *n.* [Hind. *chobdār*, lit. stick-bearer, < *chob*, a stick, drumstick, mace, + *dār*, bearer.] In British India, a superior class of footman; an attendant who carries a mace or staff before an officer of rank. The chobdars in the suite of the viceroys of India and other high officials, such as the judges of the high courts, carry a staff ornamented with silver. Also *chobdar*, *chobdaar*.

chock1 (chok), *n.* A variant of *choke*1. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

chock2 (chok), *adv.* [Due to *chock* in *chock-full* = *choke-full*, q. v.] Entirely; fully; as far as possible: used in the nautical phrases *chock aft*, *chock home*, etc.

chock3 (chok), *v. t.* [With var. *chuck*3, q. v.; orig. a var. of *stock*1, appar. associated also with *chock*1 = *choke*1. Cf. *chuck*1, *v.*, and *chuck*1, *v.*] **1†.** An obsolete variant of *shock*.—**2.** To throw with a quick motion; toss; pitch: same as *chuck*3, **2**.

In the tavern in his cups doth roar,
Chocking his crowns. *Drayton*, Agincourt.

chock4 (chok), *n.* [With var. *chuck*4, in partly diff. senses; appar. < *chock*1, var. of *choke*1; cf. *chock*1, *v.*, block, obstruct, with which *chock*4, *v.*, in part from this noun, nearly agrees. Perhaps also associated with *chock*3, *v.*, throw (thrust in).] **1.** A block or piece of wood or other material, more or less wedge-shaped when specially prepared, used to prevent movement, as by insertion behind the props of a ship's cradle, under the sides of a boat on deck, under the wheels of a carriage, etc.—**2.** In *ship-building*, a block of approximately triangular shape, used to unite the head and heel of consecutive timbers.—**3.** *Naut.*, a block having horn-shaped projections extending partly over a recess in the middle, in which a cable or hawser is placed while being hauled in or on: called distinctively a *warping-chock*.—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a pillar built of short square blocks of wood from 2½ to 6 feet long, laid crosswise, two and two, so as to form a strong support for the roof: used especially in long-wall working. This kind of support has the advantage of being easily knocked apart for removal. Also called *mey*, *coy*, and *clog-pack*.—**Chocks of the rudder** (*naut.*), cleats of timber or iron fastened to the stern of a ship on each side of the rudder, to support it when put hard over either way. See *anchor-chock*.

chock1 (chok), *v.* [< *chock*4, *n.* See *chock*3, *v.*, and cf. *chock*1.] **I.** *trans.* *Naut.*, to secure by putting a chock into or under; as, to *chock* the timbers of a ship; to *chock* a cask.

II. *intrans.* To fill up a cavity like a chock.

The wood work . . . exactly *chocketh* into the joints. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cambridge-shire.

chock-a-block (chok′a-blok), *a.* [< *chock*4 + *a* (vaguely used) + *block*1.] **1.** *Naut.*, jammed: said of a tackle when the blocks are hauled close together.—**2.** Crowded; crammed full: as, the meeting-hall was *chock-a-block*. [Colloq.]

chock-a-block (chok′a-blok), *adv.* [< *chock-a-block*, *a.*] *Naut.*, so as to be drawn or hauled close together, in such a manner as to hinder or prevent motion.

By hauling the reef-tackles *chock-a-block* we took the strain from the other cringles, and passing the close reef earing, and knotting the points carefully, we succeeded in setting the sail close-reefed.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 254.

chock-and-block (chok′and-blok), *a.* and *adv.* Same as *chock-a-block*.

chock-block (chok′blok), *n.* A device for preventing the movement of the traveling wheels of a portable machine while the machinery is in motion; a chock.

chock-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chockling (chok′ling), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *chock*1 = *choke*1.] Hectoring; scolding.

choco, *n.* Same as *chogset*.

chocolate (chok′ō-lāt), *n.* and *a.* [= D. Dan. *chokolade* = G. *chocolade* = Sw. *chocolat* = F. *chocolat* = It. *cioccolata*, < Sp. Pg. *chocolate*, < Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate, < *choco*, cacao, + *atl*, water.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A paste or cake composed of the kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*, ground and combined with sugar and vanilla, cinnamon, cloves, or other flavoring substance. Cacao, under its native name of *chocolatl*, had been used as a beverage by the Mexicans for ages before their country was conquered by the Spaniards. See *cacao* and *cocoa*.

2. The beverage made by dissolving chocolate in boiling water or milk.

The wretch [a sylph] shall feel
The giddy motion of the whirling mill,
In fumes of burning *chocolate* shall glow,
And tremble at the sea that froths below!
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 135.

II. *a.* **1.** Having the color of chocolate; of a dark reddish-brown color: as, *chocolate* cloth.—**2.** Made of or flavored with chocolate: as, *chocolate* cake or ice-cream. **Chocolate lead**, a pigment composed of equal parts of lead calcined with about one third of oxid of copper, the whole being reduced to a uniform tint by levigation.

chocolate-house (chok′o-lāt-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment in which chocolate is sold.

Lisander has been twice a day at the *chocolate house*.
Tatler.

chocolate-root (chok′ō-lāt-rōt), *n.* See *Geum*.

chocolate-tree (chok′ō-lāt-trē), *n.* The *Theobroma Cacao*. See *cacao*.

chodet, An obsolete preterit of *chide*.

choenix (kē′niks), *n.*; pl. *choenices* (-ni-sēz). [< Gr. χοῖνιξ.] A Greek dry measure, mentioned by Homer, and originally the daily ration of a man, but varying from a quart to over a quart and a half. In the ruins of Ptavlopolis, in Phrygia, has been found a marble block having cylindrical wells marked with the various ancient Greek measures. At these the chenix appears to have contained 1.5 liters. This seems to have been about the capacity of the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Persian measures. The Attic chenix, however, according to various approximative statements of the relation of Attic to Roman measures, must have contained about 1 liter, or half a Babylonian kab; and this is probably the measure mentioned in the New Testament (Rev. vi. 6). In Egypt the Ptolemaic system had a chenix, which appears to have equaled 0.8 liter. The chenix of Heraclea in Italy is surmised to have been 0.7 liter.

Chœrodia (kē-rō′di-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (E. Blyth, 1849), < Gr. χοῖρος, a pig, swine, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a division of his *Brachata*, including the swine and their allies, as the hippopotamus and tapir. The division corresponds closely (chiefly differing in including *Hyrax*) with the non-ruminant division of the *Artiodactyla* of later naturalists.

chœrodian (kē-rō′di-an), *a.* [< *Chœrodia* + *-an*.] Swine-like; suilline; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chœrodia*.

chœrogryl (kē′rō-gril), *n.* [< Gr. χοῖρος, a hog, + γρῦλος, a pig.] A name of the *Hyrax sinaiticus*. See *Hyrax*.

Chœropina (kē-rō-pī-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœropus* + *-inæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, the second group of *Labridæ*, having a dorsal fin with 20 rays, 13 of which are spinous, and the lateral teeth more or less confluent into an obtuse osseous ridge, while the anterior remain free and conical.

Chœrops (kē′rops), *n.* [NL. (Rüppel, 1852), < Gr. χοῖρος, a pig, + *ὤψ*, aspect, features.] A genus of labroid fishes, typical of the group *Chœropina*.

Chœropsinæ (kē-rop-si′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chœropsis*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Hippopotamidæ*, represented by the genus *Chœropsis*. The skull is convex between the orbits, the frontal sinus well developed, and the orbits depressed below the level of the forehead and incomplete behind. The small hippopotamus of eastern Africa, *Chœropsis liberiensis*, is the type.

chœropsine (kē-rop′sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to the *Chœropsinæ*.

II. *n.* A species of the *Chœropsinæ*.

Chœropsis (kē-rop′sis), *n.* [NL. (Leidy, 1853), < Gr. χοῖρος, a pig, + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] **1.** A genus of *Hippopotamidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Chœropsinæ*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of longicorn beetles. *Thomson*, 1860.

Chœropus (kē′rō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Ogilby, 1838), < Gr. χοῖρος, a pig, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of bandicoots, of the family *Peramelidæ*, notable for the disproportionate development of the hind limbs and the reduction of the lateral

Bandicoot (*Chœropus castanotis*).

digits of both the fore and the hind feet, the former having but two functional toes, and the latter consisting mainly of an enormous fourth toe. The only species known is *C. castanotis*, erroneously described as *C. ecaudatus*), an animal about the size of a rat, found in the interior of Australia.

chogset (chog′set), *n.* [Also *chogsett*; prob. of Amer. Ind. origin.] The local name in New England of the cunner or blue perch, *Cteno labrus adspersus*. Also called *nibbler*. See *cunner*.

choice (chois), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *choix*, < ME. *chois*, *choise*, *choys*, < OF. *chois*, F. *choix*, a choice, < *choisir*, *cuisir*, F. *choisir* = Pr. *chausir*, *causir* (> Sp. **cosir* = OHG. *cosir* = MHG. *cuosire*), also in comp., Pr. *escausir* = OIt. *scosser* (ss. *sc* < L. *cx*), choose, of Teut. origin: ult. < Goth. *kausjan*, prove, test, < *kusan*, choose. = E. *choose*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of choosing; the voluntary act of selecting or separating from two or more things that which is preferred, or of adopting one course of action in preference to others; selection; election.

And there he put us to the *chois* of thyse forsayd iij. ways, swe[y]nge [showing] to us the dangers of hem, as is before rehersed. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 69.

Ye know how that a good while ago God made *choice* among us, that the Gentiles by my mouth should hear the word of the gospel, and believe. Acts xv. 7.

2. The power of choosing; option.

Nevertheles, he yaf hym fre *choys* to do what he wolde, for yef he wolde he myght yelde god his parte, en to the fende his also. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 14.

The moral universe includes nothing but the exercise of *choice*: all else is machinery.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 301.

The *choice* lay between an amended confederacy and the new constitution. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 5.

3. Care in selecting; judgment or skill in distinguishing what is to be preferred, and in giving a preference. [Rare.]

Julius Cæsar did write a collection of apophthegms; it is a pity his book is lost; for I imagine they were collected with judgment and *choice*. *Bacon*, Apophthegms, 4.

4. The person or thing chosen; that which is approved and selected in preference to others.

I am sorry . . .
Your *choice* is not so rich in worth as beauty.
Shak., W. T., v. 1.

The lady, gracious prince, may be hath settled
Affection on some former *choice*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

5. The best part of anything; a select portion or assortment.

There all the creye of the Grekys, & the grym knyghtys,
And the *choise* of hor chyualry, was chargit to lenge [lie, ger]. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9898.

A braver *choice* of dauntless spirits . . .
Did never float upon the swelling tide.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

6†. A variety of preferable or valuable things.

The *choice* and flower of all things profitable in other books. *Hooker.*

Hobson's choice, a proverbial expression denoting a choice without an alternative; the thing offered or nothing. It is said to have had its origin in the practice of a carrier and innkeeper at Cambridge, England, named Hobson, who let horses and coaches, and obliged each customer to take in his turn that horse which stood nearest the stable-door.

Where to elect there is but one,
'Tis *Hobson's choice*; take that or none.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 326.

Of choice, select; distinguished; of worth or value: as, men *of choice.* **To make choice of,** to choose; select; separate and take in preference.

He *made Choice of* wise and discreet Men to be his Counsellors. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 52.

Syn. *Preference, Election,* etc. *See option.*

II. *a.* **1.** Carefully selected; well chosen: as, a *choice* epithet.

Choice word and measured phrase,
Above the reach of ordinary men.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

2. Worthy of being preferred; select; notable; precious.

Er this day was done, or droghe to the night,
All changet the chere of this *choice* maiden.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8171.

The *choice* and master spirits of this age.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

Thus in a sea of folly tossed,
My *choicest* hours of life are lost. *Swift.*

A written word is the *choicest* of relics.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 111.

3. Careful; frugal; chary; preserving or using with care, as valuable: with *of.*

He that is *choice of* his time will also be *choice of* his company, and *choice of* his actions. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Living.

4†. Noble; excellent.

There the greekes hade grymly ben gird vnto dethe,
Hade not Achilles ben chevalrous & *choise* of his dedis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3348.

=Syn. 2. Costly, exquisite, uncommon, rare, excellent. **3.** Sparing.

choice-drawn† (choiś'drân), *a.* Selected with particular care. [Rare.]

Who is he, whose chin is but enrich'd
With one appearing hair, that will not follow
These cull'd and *choice-drawn* cavaliers to France?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (chor.).

choiceful† (choiś'fûl), *a.* [< *choice* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Offering a choice; varied: as, "*choiceful* plenty," *Sylvester,* Colonies, p. 681. — **2.** Making many choices; fitful; changeful; fickle.

His *choiceful* sense with every change doth fit. *Spenser.*

choiceless (choiś'les), *a.* [< *choice* + *-less.*] Not having the power of choosing; destitute of free will. *Hammond.* [Rare.]

choicely (choiś'li), *adv.* [< ME. *choisly, choisli,* < *chois,* adj., + *-ly*, -ly-2.] **1.** With care in choosing; with nice regard to preference; with judicious choice.

A band of men,
Collected *choicely,* from each county some.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

2. In an eminent degree.

Old fashioned poetry, but *choicely* good.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 4.

3. With great care; carefully: as, a thing *choicely* preserved.

choiceness (choiś'nes), *n.* [< *choice* + *-ness.*] The quality of being choice. (*a*) Justness of discrimination; nicety: as, "*choiceness* of phrase," *B. Jonson,* Discoveries. (*b*) Particular value or worth; excellence: as, the *choiceness* of wine.

Plants . . . for their *choiceness* preserved in pots.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

choice-note (choiś'nōt), *n.* In *vocal music,* one of several notes of different pitch or value, printed together upon the staff, in order that the singer may take that one which is best adapted to his voice.

choile (choil), *v. t.* To overreach. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. (Yorkshire).]

choir (kwir), *n.* [A corrupt spelling of *quire*[1], "restored" to *choir* (without a change of pronunciation) in the latter part of the 16th century, in imperfect imitation of F. *chœur* or the orig. L. *chorus*: see *quire*[1] and *chorus.*] **1.** Any company of singers.

He asked, but all the heavenly *quire* stood mute.
Milton, P. L., iii. 217.

2. An organized company of singers. (*a*) Especially, such a company employed in church service.

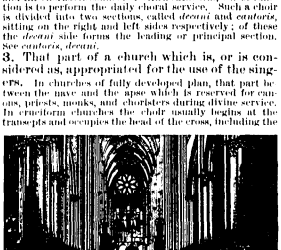
The *choir,*
With all the choicest music of the kingdom,
Together sung Te Deum. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Then let the pealing organ blow
To the full-voiced *quire* below.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 161.

The *choir* have not one common metre hymn to drag them down to the people in the pews below.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 157.

(*b*) A choral society, especially one that performs sacred music. In eight-part music a chorus is divided into first and second choirs. (*c*) In the *Anglican Church,* an official body consisting of the minor canons, the choral vicars, and the choristers connected with a cathedral, whose function is to perform the daily choral service. Such a choir is divided into two sections, called *decani* and *cantoris,* sitting on the right and left sides respectively; of these the *decani* side forms the leading or principal section. See *cantoris, decani.*

3. That part of a church which is, or is considered as, appropriated for the use of the singers. In churches of fully developed plan, that part between the nave and the apse which is reserved for canons, priests, monks, and choristers during divine service. In cruciform churches the choir usually begins at the transepts and occupies the head of the cross, including the



Choir of Amiens Cathedral, France.

altar (see cut under *cathedral*); but sometimes, especially in monastic churches, it extends beyond the transepts, thus encroaching upon the nave. In churches without transepts the choir is similarly placed. In medieval examples, especially after 1250, it was usually surrounded by an ornamental barrier or grating (see *choir-screen*), and separated from the nave by a rood-screen. See *chancel.*

The rich stream
Of lords and ladies, having brought the queen
To a prepar'd place in the *choir,* fell off
A distance from her. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

4. A company; a band, originally of persons dancing to music: loosely applied to an assembly for any ceremonial purpose.

We, that are of purer fire,
Imitate the starry *quire,*
Who, in their nightly watchful spheres,
Lead in swift round the months and years.
Milton, Comus, l. 112.

And high-born Howard, more majestic sire,
With fond of quality, completes the *quire.*
Pope, Dunciad, i. 208.

How often have I led thy sportive *choir*
With tuneless pipe beside the murmuring Lodre.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 243.

Formerly and still occasionally *quire.*

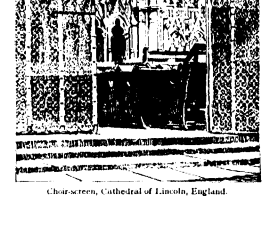
choir (kwir), *v. t.* and *i.* [< *choir* for *quire, n.*; same as *quire*[1], *v.*] To sing in company.

On either side [of the Virgin] round the steps of the throne, is a crowd of *choiring* angels. *Faccer.*

choir-boy (kwir'boi), *n.* A member of a boy-choir; a boy who sings in a choir.

choristers, *n.* An obsolete form of *chorister.*

choir-office (kwir'of'is), *n.* **1.** Same as *choir-service,* 1. — **2.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* any one of the seven canonical hours. — **3.** The breviary-office. *Lee,* Eccl. Terms.



Choir-screen, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

choir-organ (kwir'ôr'gan), *n.* In large organs, the third principal section of the instrument, of less power than the great organ, and containing stops specially suited for choir accompaniment. Once called the *chair-organ;* occasionally, also, the *positive organ.*

choir-pitch (kwir'pich), *n.* The ancient church-pitch of Germany, said to be about one tone higher than the concert-pitch.

choir-ruler (kwir'rö*lėr), *n. Eccles.,* one of the church officers who preside, in place of the precentor, over the singing of the psalms on the more important festivals. The choir-rulers wear copes, and are two or four in number, according to the rank of the festival.

Until a late period, even if they do not still, several churches on the continent put staves into the hands of the *choir-rulers,* as is still practised in Belgium.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 204.

choir-screen (kwir'skrēn), *n.* An ornamental screen of wood, stone, or metal, often in open-work, dividing the choir or chancel of a church from the aisles or the ambulatory, usually in such a manner as not to obstruct sight or sound, but sometimes a solid wall cutting off all view of the floor of the choir from the aisles. See cut in preceding column.

choir-service (kwir'sėr*vis), *n.* **1.** The service of singing performed by a choir. Also called *choir-office.* — **2.** A service or an office chanted or recited in the choir of a church. *Lee,* Eccl. Terms.

choir-tippet (kwir'tip*et), *n.* A scarf or hood worn as a protection against cold or drafts by the clergy officiating in the choir of a church. See *amice*[2].

choke[1] (chōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *choked,* ppr. *choking.* [Also until recently spelled *choak;* dial. *chock* (see *chuck*[1]); < ME. *choken, chcken,* choke, < AS. **ceocian* (in comp. *ā-ceocian: see achoky*) = Icel. *koka,* gulp (cf. *kok,* the gullet, esp. of birds: see *chokes*); prob. orig. imitative of the guttural or gurgling sounds uttered by one who is choking, and so akin to *chuck*[1], *chuckle, cackle, cough, kink*[2], all alt. imitative words containing a repeated guttural: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stop the breath of by preventing access of air to the windpipe; suffocate; stifle.

And the herd ran violently down a steep place, . . . and were *choked* in the sea. Mark v. 13.

Specifically — **2.** To deprive of the power of breathing, either temporarily or permanently, by stricture of or obstruction in the windpipe; constrict or stop up the windpipe of so as to hinder or prevent breathing; strangle.

With eager feeding food doth *choke* the feeder.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

We can almost fancy that we see and hear the great English debater . . . *choked* by the rushing metaphors of his words. *Macaulay,* Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To stop by filling; obstruct; block up: often with *up*: as, to *choke up* the entrance of a harbor or any passage.

The vines and the mulberry-trees, the food of the silk-worm whose endless cocoons *choke up* the market-place, witness to the richness of the land.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 48.

4. To hinder by obstruction or impediments; overpower, hinder, or check the growth, expansion, or progress of; stifle; smother.

And some fell among thorns; and the thorns sprung up and *choked* them. Mat. xiii. 7.

Thin mists and clouds do *choke* her window light.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

5. To suppress or stifle.

Confess thee freely of thy sin;
For to deny each article with oath
Cannot remove, nor *choke,* the strong conception
That I do groan withal. *Shak.,* Othello, v. 2.

6. To offend greatly; revolt. [Rare.]

I was *choked* at this word. *Swift.*

7. Same as *choke-bore.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stifle or suffocate, as by obstruction and pressure in hastily swallowing food, or by irritation of the air-passages when fluids are accidentally admitted there.

Who eats with too much speed may hap to *choak.*
Heywood, Dialogues, p. 323.

2. To be checked as if by choking; stick.

The words *choked* in his throat. *Scott.*

choke[1] (chōk), *n.* [< *choke*[1], *v.*] **1.** The constriction of the bore of a choke-bored gun. — **2.** The neck or portion of a rocket where the stick is attached. — **3.** The tie at the end of a cartridge.

choke[2] (chōk), *n.* [The last syllable of *artichoke.*] The filamentous or capillary part of the artichoke.

choke[3], **chouk** (chōk, chouk), *n.* [Also written *chowk*, repr. Hind. *chauk*, a square, market-place.] In India, an open place or wide street, in the middle of a city, where the market is held. *Yule and Burnell.*

The sowars at once galloped into the *choke*, or principal street, which is very narrow and tortuous.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 352.

choke-bail† (chōk'bāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Non-allowance of bail, as in an unbailable action.

Sue him at common law:
Arrest him on an action of *choke bail*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, v. 3.

II. *a.* Not bailable; not admitting of bail.

Bailiff. We arrest you in the King's name. . . .
Widow. How? how? in a *chokebail* action?
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 3.

chokeberry (chōk'ber"i), *n.*; pl. *chokeberries* (-iz). The plant *Pyrus arbutifolia*, a low rosaceous shrub of North America, or its very astringent berry-like fruit.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *v. t.* To bore (a gun-barrel) in such a manner that the diameter of the bore shall be a little less near the muzzle than at some point back of it other than the chamber, in order to concentrate the charge (of shot) when the gun is fired. Also *choke*.

choke-bore (chōk'bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is slightly constricted near the muzzle.

My duck gun, the No. 10 *choke-bore*, is a very strong and close-shooting piece. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 55.

choke-cherry (chōk'cher"i), *n.* **1.** The popular name of an American species of wild cherry, *Prunus Virginiana*, remarkable for the astringency of its fruit.—**2.** In *mining*, choke-damp; after-damp. [Local, Eng.]

choke-damp (chōk'damp), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *black-damp*.

chokedar (chō'ke-dār), *n.* Same as *chokidar*.

choke-full, chock-full (chōk'-, chok'fūl'), *a.* [Also *chuck-full*, and until recently *choak-full*; < ME. *chokkefulle*, *chokefulle*, *chekkefulle*, < *chokea*, *chekea*, E. *choke*[1] (= *chuck*[1]), + *full*[1]. Hence the adv. *chock*[2]; and cf. *chuck*[4].] Full to the utmost; full to the point of choking or obstructing.

Charottez *chokkefulle* [var. *chekkefulle*] charegyde with goblc. *Morte Arthure*, l. 1562.

We filled the **skins** *choak-full*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, IV. 549.

In short, to use the last-named and much respected lady's own expression, the house was *choke-full* to the very attics. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 21.

chokelewt, *a.* [ME., also *chekelew*, *chekkew*, < *choke*[1], *chekea*, choke, + *-lew*, as in *drunkelew*. Cf. *drunkelewe*.] Choking; strangling.

Unto stelthe beware hem of hempen lane.
For stelthe is medit [medicined] with a *chekelew* [var. *choke lew*, *chekkew*] bane.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), I. 106.

chokeling†, *p. a.* A Middle English form of *chuckling*.

choke-pear (chōk'pār), *n.* **1.** A kind of pear that has a rough astringent taste. Hence—**2**†. Anything that stops the mouth; an unanswerable argument; an aspersion or a sarcasm by which a person is put to silence.

He gane him a *choake peare* to stoppe his breath, replying as followeth. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 321.

Pardon me for going so low as to talk of giving *choke-pears*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

choke-plum† (chōk'plum), *n.* A plum resembling in its effects the choke-pear. *Heywood.*

choker (chō'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which chokes; that which induces a feeling of strangulation; something difficult to swallow.

He had left a glass of water just tasted. I finished it. It was a *choker*. *Thackeray*, Dr. Birch.

2. That which puts another to silence; that which cannot be answered. *Johnson.* [Colloq.]—**3.** A neckcloth: as, "a white *choker*," *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs. [Colloq.]—**4.** In *milit. engin.*, a chain with wooden staves attached to the ends, employed to compress and measure the circumference of fascines.

chokes (chōks), *n. pl.* [= Sc. *chouks*; prob. of Scand. origin: cf. Icel. *kok*, the gullet: see *choke*[1], *v.*] The throat. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

choke-strap (chōk'strap), *n.* Same as *check-strap*, 1.

chokeweed (chōk'wēd), *n.* A name given to several weeds of different genera, either because they choke the growth of other plants, or because when swallowed they produce a sensation of choking. *Imp. Dict.*

chokewort (chok'wėrt), *n.* Same as *chokeweed*. *John Taylor.*

chokey, *n.* See *choky*[2].

chokidar (chō'ki-dār), *n.* [< Hind. *chaukīdār*, a watchman, policeman, < *chauki*, watching, watch, guard, + *-dār*, holding.] In India, a gate-keeper, watchman, or policeman; usually, a private watchman. Also written *chokhadar*, *chokedar*, *chokeedar*, *chowkeydar*.

And the Day following, the *Chocadars*, or Soulders, were remov'd from before our gates.
Ovington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

Simon must start for the nearest police station, to get some *Chowkeydars* to watch the carriage.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 138.

choking (chō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *choke*[1], *v.*] **1.** Causing suffocation; tending to choke or suffocate.

No solicitations could induce him, on a hot day and in a high wind, to move out of the *choking* cloud of dust which overhung the line of march. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvi.

2. Obstructed or indistinct in utterance; gasping: as, to speak with a *choking* voice.

choky[1] (chō'ki), *a.* [Less prop. *chokey*; < *choke*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Tending to choke or suffocate: as, the air of the room was quite *choky*.—**2.** Inclined to choke, as with emotion.

The allusion to his mother made Tom feel rather *chokey*.
Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

choky[2], **chokey** (chō'ki), *n.* [< Hind. *chauki*, watch, guard.] **1.** A prison; a lockup; also, a custom-house toll-station; a palanquin-station. —**2.** The act of watching or guarding.

chol-, cholo-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. *χολή* (rarely *χόλος*), bile, gall, = L. *fel* = E. *gall*[3].] An element in modern scientific compound words (*cholo-* before a consonant), meaning 'bile.'

cholæmia (kō-lē'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *αἷμα*, blood.] The accumulation of the constituents of the bile in the blood. Also spelled *cholemia*.

cholæmic (kō-lē'mik), *a.* [< *cholæmia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cholæmia; characterized or caused by cholæmia: as, *cholæmic* convulsions. Also spelled *cholemic*.

Cholæpus (kō-lē'pus), *n.* See *Cholopus*.

cholagogic (kol-a-goj'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile (see *cholagogue*), + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Promoting the flow of bile.

II. *n.* A cholagogue.

cholagogue (kol'a-gog), *n.* [= F. *cholagogue* = Sp. It. *colagogo* = Pg. *cholagogo*, < Gr. *χολαγωγός*, carrying off bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγωγός*, leading, < *ἄγειν*, lead: see *act*, *n.*] A substance which promotes a flow of bile, by increasing its secretion, by facilitating the flow from the gall-bladder into the duodenum, or by quickening peristalsis, and so hurrying the bile through the intestines before it or its constituents are absorbed.

cholalic (kō-lal'ik), *a.* Same as *cholic*[1].

cholangioitis (kō-lan"ji-ō-ī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel, cell, duct (see *angio-*), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bile-ducts.

chola-plant (kō'lä-plant), *n.* The chick-pea, *Cicer arietinum*.

cholate (kol'āt), *n.* [< *cholic*(*e*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of cholic acid with a base.

choleate (kol'e-at), *n.* [< *cholee*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of choleic acid with a base.

cholecyst (kol'e-sist), *n.* [< NL. *cholecystis*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, gall, + *κύστις*, bladder.] The gall-bladder. Also *cholecystis*.

cholecystenterostomy (kol"ē-sis-ten-te-ros'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *ἔντερον*, intestines, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *surg.*, the establishment, by an operation, of the connection between the gall-bladder and duodenum when the common gall-duct has become closed. *Med. News*, Jan. 10, 1885.

cholecystic (kol-ē-sis'tik), *a.* [< *cholecyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cholecyst or gall-bladder.

cholecystis (kol-ē-sis'tis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cholecyst*.

cholecystitis, cholocystitis (kol"ē-, kol"ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cholecystis*, *cholocystis*, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

cholecystotomy (kol"ē-sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, incision of the gall-bladder, as for the purpose of removing gallstones.

choledoch (kol'ē-dok), *a.* [< NL. *choledochus*, < Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile, < *χολή*, bile, + *δέχεσθαι*, receive, contain.] Conveying bile: as, the common *choledoch* duct.

choledochous (ko-led'ō-kus), *a.* [As *choledoch* + *-ous*.] Conveying bile: applied to the bile-duct (ductus choledochus) of the liver.

choledography (kol-ē-dog'ra-fi), *n.* [An erroneous form, appar. due to confusion with Gr. *χοληδόχος*, containing bile (see *choledoch*); the proper form would be **cholology*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] An account of what relates to the bile, as its composition, secretion, etc.

choledology (kol-ē-dol'ō-ji), *n.* [An erroneous form, prop. **cholology*, < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*. Cf. *choledography*.] Knowledge of what relates to the bile.

choleic (kol'ē-ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *-ic*. The reg. form *cholic* has a different application.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from bile.—**Choleic acid**, the sulphureted acid of bile, $C_{26}H_{43}NSO_5$, a crystalline solid, soluble in water and decomposed by boiling into cholic acid and taurine. Also called *taurocholic acid*.

cholein (kol'ē-in), *n.* [< *cholc*(*ic*) + *-in*[2].] Same as *choline*.

cholemesis, cholemesia (kō-lem'e-sis, kol-e-mē'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χολή*, bile, + *ἔμεσις*, vomiting, < *ἐμεῖν*, vomit: see *emetic*.] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of bile.

cholemia, cholemic. See *cholæmia*, *cholæmic*.

choler (kol'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *choller* (spelled with *ch* in imitation of the L.), earlier *coler*, < ME. *coler*, *colere*, *colre*, < OF. *colere*, F. *colère* = Pr. *colera* = Sp. *cólera* = It. *collera*, anger, bile, < L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή* = L. *fel* = E. *gall*, bile; see *gall*[3]. Cf. *cholera*, of which *choler* is a doublet.] **1**†. The bile. [Anger was formerly supposed to be produced by excess or disturbance of this fluid.]

Anger or wrath is the boiling of the blood about the heart, through the stirring up of choler. *Sir T. Elyot.*

My Father, named Richard, was of a sanguine complexion, inlixed with a dash of *choler*. *Evelyn*, Diary (1620), p. 3.

Hence—**2.** Anger; wrath; irascibility.

Throw cold water on thy *choler*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 3.

Stay not within the bounds Marsilius holds;
Lest, little brooking these unfitting braves,
My *choler* overslip the law of arms.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

Wee see you are in *choler*, therefore till you coole a while wee turne us to the ingenuous Reader.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Syn. 2. *Anger*, *Vexation*, *Indignation*, *etc.* See *anger*.

cholera (kol'e-rā), *n.* [< L. *cholera*, bile, a bilious ailment, < Gr. *χολέρα*, a bilious ailment, cholera, < *χολή*, gall, bile, anger: see *choler*.] **1.** An infectious and often rapidly fatal disease, prevailing epidemically, generally preceded by a diarrhea, and marked by violent purging of watery stools with flocculent particles suspended in them ("rice-water stools"), vomiting, cramps, especially in the legs and abdominal walls, and profound collapse: specifically termed *Asiatic cholera*. In cholera, as in typhoid fever, the morbific particles, probably living germs, seem, as a rule, to be transmitted by emanation or exhalation from the stools of the patient. They are destroyed by boiling. The period of incubation is short, from a few hours to two or three days. Cholera is endemic in India, and at different periods it has swept as an epidemic with great violence over Asia and (since 1829) over Europe and America.

2. An acute disorder of the digestive organs, not epidemic, marked by vomiting, purging, colic, and cramps in the legs and abdominal walls, with considerable exhaustion, usually confined to the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera morbus*.—**3.** A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhea, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is readily controlled by the hotter months, and frequently due to errors of diet: specifically called *sporadic cholera* and *cholera morbus*.—**3.** A destructive infectious disease of fowls, characterized by a yellow or green diarrhea, with an offensive odor, and great weakness and speedy death. It is held to be caused by a bacterium, and is readily controlled by cleanliness. Usually called *chicken-cholera* or *fowl-cholera*.

Algid cholera. See *algid*.—**Cholera infantum** (infants' cholera), a term sometimes loosely applied to threatening cases of enterocolitis or sporadic cholera in infants.—**Cholera morbus** (cholera disease), a term popularly applied to sporadic and occasionally to Asiatic cholera.—**Hog-cholera**, a specific highly contagious fever of swine, attended by inflammation of the lungs, stomach, intestines, and other organs, usually diarrhea, frequently cough, and extravasations of blood in the skin and mucous membranes. It is believed to be caused by the *Bacillus miniminus*. (*Klein.*) Also called *infectious pneumo-enteritis*, *swine plague*, *erysipelas malignum*, and *intestinal fever of swine*.

choleraic (kol-e-rā'ik), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. The reg. form *choleric* has a different use.] Pertaining or relating to cholera; affected or characterized by, due to, or causing cholera: as, *choleraic* exhalations or patients; the *choleraic* voice; *choleraic* miasmata.

choleric[1] (kol'e-rik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *colerick*, < ME. *colerik*, *colrik*, bilious, < OF. *colerique*, F. *colérique* = Pr. *coleric* = Sp. *colérico* = It. *collerico* = L. *collericus*, < L. *cholericus*, bilious, < Gr. *χολερικός*, of or like cholera, < *χολέρα*, cholera: see *choler*, *cholera*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Abounding with choler or bile; bilious.

Our two great poets being so different in their tempers, the one *choleric* and sanguine, the other phlegmatick and melancholick. *Dryden.*

He had something of the *choleric* complexion of his countrymen stamped on his visage. *Lamb,* South-Sea House.

2. Easily irritated; irascible; inclined to anger; angry: as, a *choleric* temper.

When the guide perceived it, he grew so extreme *choleric* that he threatened Mr. I. H. *Cowper,* Credulities, I. 34.

Sir Robert is *choleric* enough, but then, as he is provoked without cause, he is appeased without reason. *Foote,* The Bankrupt, i.

3. Indicating or expressing anger; prompted by anger; angry: as, a *choleric* speech.

That in the captain's but a *choleric* word,
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

Syn. 2. Testy, touchy, peppery, irritable.

II.† *n.* A person of a bilious or choleric temperament.

The dyvuel . . . him nsayleth stranglakest [strongliest] thane [the] *cholerik* mid ire and discord.
Ancrene of Iuwet, p. 157.

choleric[2] (kol′e-rik), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ic*. Cf. *choleric*[1].] A person suffering from cholera. [Rare.]

The commission tried to make the autopsy of a *choleric* whom I saw in the penal establishment of San Miguel.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lv. (1885), p. 680.

cholerically (kol′e-rik-li), *adv.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a choleric manner. [Rare.]

cholericness (kol′e-rik-nes), *n.* [< *choleric*[1] + *-ness.*] Irascibility; anger; peevishness. [Rare.]

Contentiousness and *cholericness.*
Bp. Gauden, Anti Baal Berith, p. 128.

choleriform (kol′e-ri form), *a.* [= F. *choleriforme,* < L. *cholera* + *forma,* form.] Resembling cholera; of the nature of cholera: as, *choleriform* diarrhea.

cholerine (kol′e-rin), *n.* [< *cholera* + *-ine*[2]; = F. *cholérine* = Sp. *colerina,* etc.] **1.** The diarrhea which commonly precedes the severe symptoms in an attack of Asiatic cholera, or which occurs during the prevalence of cholera in cases where no further symptoms are developed. These cases may be considered abortive cases of cholera.—**2**†. A name formerly used to designate the morbific agent of Asiatic cholera.

cholerization (kol′e-ri-zā′shon), *n.* [< **cholerize* (< *cholera* + *-ize*) + *-ation.*] Inoculation with cholera, or with cholera in a modified form, as a prophylactic measure.

choleroid (kol′e-roid), *a.* [< *cholera* + *-oid.* Cf. Gr. χολεροειδής, of same sense and formation.] Resembling cholera.

cholerophobia (kol′e-rō-fō′bi-ä), *n.* [< Gr. χολέρα, cholera, + -φοβία, < φόβος, fear.] An extreme or morbid dread of cholera. [Rare.]

cholerophone (ko-ler′ō-fōn), *n.* [< Gr. χολέρα, cholera, + φωνή, voice.] The faint, plaintive, hoarse or squeaking voice characteristic of choleraic patients in the stage of collapse; choleraic voice (vox cholerica).

cholestearin, cholesterine (kol-es-tē′a-rin), *n.* Erroneous forms of *cholesterin.*

cholesteatoma (kol-es-te-a-tō′mä), *n.*; pl. *cholesteatomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. χολή, bile, + στέαρ (στεατ-), tallow, fat, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.,* an endothelioma in which the cells, closely packed in concentric layers, form glistening, pearl-like bodies.

cholesteræmia (ko-les-te-rē′mi-ä), *n.* [NL., < *cholester(in)* + Gr. αἷμα, blood.] A morbid increase of cholesterin in the blood. Also *cholesteremia.*

cholesteric (kol-es-ter′ik), *a.* [< *cholester(in)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cholesterin, or obtained from it. — **Cholesteric acid,** $C_{27}H_{46}O_2$, an acid obtained by boiling cholesterin with nitric acid. It is in crystals of a yellowish white color.

cholesterin, cholesterine (ko-les′te-rin), *n.* [= F. *cholestérine* = Sp. *colesterina,* < Gr. χολή, bile, + στερεός, solid, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A substance ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) crystallizing in leaflets, with a mother-of-pearl luster and a fatty feel. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and is probably a monoatomic alcohol. It occurs in the blood and brain, in the yolk of eggs, and in the seeds and buds of plants, but most abundantly in the bile, and especially in biliary calculi, which frequently consist wholly of cholesterin. By treating wood-fat with boiling alcohol there is obtained an alcoholic solution of cholesterin and isocholesterin. Also *cholesterina, cholesterine.*

choliah (chō′li-ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small coasting-vessel used by the natives of the Coromandel coast. Sometimes spelled *choolia.* *De Colange.*

choliamb (kō′li-amb), *n.* [< L. *choliambus,* < Gr. χωλίαμβος, lame iambus, < χωλός, lame, limping, + ἴαμβος, iambus.] In *prosody,* a variety of iambic trimeter with a trochee as the sixth foot instead of the regular iambus. This irregularity produces a kind of limp or halt in the rhythm. Greek and Latin poets used it chiefly in pieces characterized by humorous invective. See *scazon.*

choliambic (kō-li-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. χωλιάμβικος, < χωλίαμβος, choliamb: see *choliamb* and *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or composed of choliambs.

II. *n.* Same as *choliamb.*

cholic[1] (kol′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-ic.* Cf. *choleric.*] Pertaining to or obtained from bile. Also *cholalic.* **Cholic acid,** an acid found in the contents of the intestines and in the excrement.

cholic[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *colic.*

choline, cholin (kol′in), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] A basic substance ($C_5H_{15}NO_2$) which is widely distributed in the animal organism, but is most abundant in the bile, in the brain (as a constituent of lecithin), and in the yolk of eggs. It is very deliquescent, and crystallizes with difficulty. Also *cholein* and *neurine.*

cholo (chō′lo), *n.* [S. Amer.] A child of mixed Spanish and Peruvian Indian parentage.

The *cholo,* the descendant of the alliances of the Spaniards with the Inca Indians. *Encyc. Brit.,* IV. 15.

cholo-. See *chola-.*

cholochrome (kol′ō-krōm), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + χρωμα, color.] A general term for bile-pigments of every kind. See *bile-pigment.*

cholocyst, cholocysterenterostomy, etc. See *cholecyst,* etc.

Chologaster (kō-lō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χολή, bile, + γαστήρ, belly.] A genus of carp-like fishes, of the family *Anhimopodæ,* having eyes and colored integument, contrary to the rule in this family. There are several species in the southern United States, as *C. papillifer.*

choloidic (kol-ō-id′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-oid* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from bile: as, *choloidic* acid.

chololithiasis (kol′ō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [As *cholelithiasis*) + *-iasis.*] In *pathol.,* that condition of the body in which gallstones are produced; the chololithic diathesis.

chololithic (kol-ō-lith′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + λίθος, stone, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to gallstones or their formation.

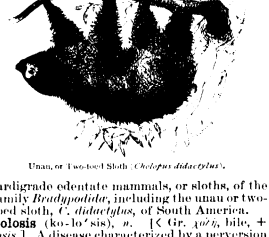
cholophæin (kol-ō-fē′in), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + φαιός, dusky, brown, + *-in*[2].] Same as *biliphæin.*

Cholopodinæ (kō′lō-po-di′ne), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cholopus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Bradypodidæ,* typified by the genus *Cholopus,* containing the two-toed sloths.

cholopodine (kō-lop′ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cholopodinæ.*

II. *n.* A sloth of the subfamily *Cholopodinæ.*

Cholopus (kō′lō-pus), *n.* [NL., orig. by Illiger, 1811, in improper form *Cholapus, Cholapus;* < Gr. χωλός, lame-footed, < χωλός, lame, halt, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] A genus of



Unau, or Two-toed Sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*).

tardigrade edentate mammals, or sloths, of the family *Bradypodidæ,* including the unau or two-toed sloth, *C. didactylus,* of South America.

cholosis (kō-lō′sis), *n.* [< Gr. χολή, bile, + *-osis.*] A disease characterized by a perversion of the secretion of bile.

choltry, choultry (chōl′tri), *n.*; pl. *choltries, choultries* (-triz). [Repr. Malayalam *chavati, chauti* = Telugu and Canarese *chawadi* (cerebral *t* or *d*), *chavari* = Marathi *chawari,* a caravansary, an inn.] **1.** In southern India, a large shed used as a village hall or assembly. —**2.** A khan or caravansary for the resting of travelers, usually consisting of a square court surrounded by low buildings. In some choltries provisions are sold, and in others distributed gratis, especially to Brahmans and religious mendicants.

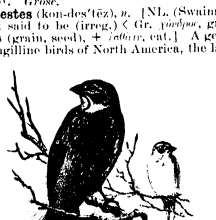
Dr. Buchanan [1800] was struck with the . . . *choultries* which had been built for the accommodation of travelers by rich native merchants of Madras.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. Ind., p. 408.

choluria (ko-lū′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χολή, bile, + οὐρον, urine, + *-ia.*] In *pathol.,* the presence of bile-pigment and bile-salts in the urine.

chomer (kō′mėr), *n.* A Hebrew measure; a homer (which see).

chomp (chomp), *v.* A dialectal variant of *champ*[1]. *Grose.*

Chondestes (kon-des′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827); said to be (irreg.) < Gr. χονδρος, grits, groats (grain, seed), + ἔσθων, eat.] A genus of fringilline birds of North America, the lark-



Lark-finch (*Chondestes grammacus*).

finches, having a long, graduated, party-colored tail, and the head much striped. There is but one species, the common lark-finch of the western United States, *C. grammacus.*

chondr-, chondro-. [NL., etc., repr. Gr. χονδρος, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] An element in modern scientific compound words (*chondro-* before a consonant), usually meaning 'cartilage.'

Chondracanthidæ (kon-dra-kan′thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondracanthus* + *-idæ.*] A family of parasitic lernæoid crustaceans, or fish-lice, represented by the genus *Chondracanthus.* They have an elongated and often not distinctly segmented body furnished with retrorse spines, the abdomen reduced to a mere stump, the anterior pair of pleopods repressed by bifid lobes, other swimming feet wanting, falcate mandibles, and no suctorial proboscis. The male is much smaller than the female, being a stunted cyriform object, carried about by the female, often in pairs, in her vulva, or attached to other portions of her body. See *Epizoa.*

Chondracanthus (kon-dra-kan′thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χονδρος, cartilage, + ἄκανθα, thorn, spine.] A genus of lernæoid parasitic crustaceans, or fish-lice, typical of the family *Chondracanthidæ,* having the body covered with short reflexed spines. *C. zei* is a parasite on the gills of the dory; *C. dibbonis* infests the angler; *C. cornutus* is found on the flat-fish. *Lernæolaimus* is a synonym.

chondral (kon′dral), *a.* [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-al.*] Cartilaginous; pertaining to or consisting of cartilage or a cartilage, especially a costal cartilage: used chiefly in combination: as, *interchondral, costochondral.*

chondralgia (kon-dral′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.,* pain in the region of a cartilage.

chondrarsenite (kon-drär′se-nit), *n.* [< Gr. χονδρος, grits (grain), + *arsenite.*] An arseniate of manganese, occurring in small yellow grains with a conchoidal fracture.

chondrenchymatous (kon-dreng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *chondrenchyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous.*] Having the character of chondrenchyme; containing or consisting of chondrenchyme.

chondrenchyme (kon-dreng′kim), *n.* [Gr. χονδρος, cartilage, + ἔγχυμα, infusion.] A tissue resembling cartilage which occurs in some sponges, as in the cortex of the *Corticidæ.* *W. J. Sollas.*

chondri, *n.* Plural of *chondrus.*

chondrification (kon′dri-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *chondrify:* see *-fy* and *-ation.*] The act or process of chondrifying or of being converted into cartilage; the state of being chondrified.

The processes of *chondrification* and ossification often proceed with but little respect for the pre-existing divisions. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Biol., § 258.

chondrify (kon′dri-fī), *v.*; past and pp. *chondrified,* ppr. *chondrifying.* [Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + *-fy.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert into cartilage.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into cartilage; become cartilaginous.

After the elements of the *chondrifying* cranium have run into each other, the inclosed ear-organs, by their copious growth, . . . trespass on neighbouring territories.
Encyc. Brit., III. 798.

chondrigen (kon'dri-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] The substance of the hyaline cartilage which yields chondrin on boiling with water. It is insoluble in cold water. Also *chondrogen.*

chondrigenous (kon-drij'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-genous.*] Yielding chondrin; pertaining to unhardened cartilage: distinguished from *colloginous*, which refers to the hardened tissue.

Cartilage, . . . the *chondrigenous* basis or ground-substance which many considerations show to be a product or katastate of protoplasm. *M. Foster*, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 29.

chondriglucose (kon-dri-glō'kōs), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *glucose.*] A substance having a sweet taste and reducing properties like those of glucose, which is formed when cartilage is boiled with dilute mineral acids.

Chondrilla (kon-dril'ä), *n.* [NL. (Oscar Schmidt, 1862), dim. of Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] In *zool.*, the typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrillidæ*, having stellate siliceous bodies in the cortex.

Chondrillidæ (kon-dril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrilla* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Myxospongiæ*, or gelatinous sponges, having no fibrous skeleton.

chondrin, chondrine (kon'drin), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2]; = F. *chondrine.*] The proper substance of cartilage, which is procured by boiling the tissue of cartilage as it occurs in the ribs, trachea, nose, etc., and of the cornea, in water. The tissue is slowly dissolved by this means with formation of chondrin, which is soluble in hot water and gelatinizes on cooling. When dry it resembles glue.

chondrite[1] (kon'drit), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρίτης*, made of grouts or coarse meal, < *χόνδρος*, grouts, grain, cartilage.] A common class of meteoric stones, characterized by large numbers of rather minute spherical crystalline grains. See *meteorite.*

chondrite[2] (kon'drit), *n.* [< *Chondrus*, 3, + *-ite*[2].] A fossil marine plant of the Chalk and other formations: so called from its resemblance to the existing *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish moss. *Page.*

chondritic (kon-drit'ik), *a.* [< *chondrite*[1] + *-ic.*] Having the peculiar granulated structure characteristic of chondrite.

chondritis (kon-drī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of cartilage.

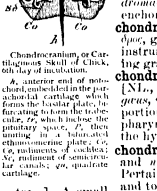
Diseases which attack the laryngeal cartilages, or framework of the larynx, as perichondritis and *chondritis.*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 669.

chondro-. See *chondr-.*

chondrocrania, *n.* Plural of *chondrocranium.*

chondrocranial (kon-drō-krā'ni-al), *a.* [< *chondrocranium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chondrocranium, in any sense.

chondrocranium (kon-drō-krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chondrocrania* (-ä). [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium.*] **1.** A cartilaginous skull; a skull permanently cartilaginous, as that of many fishes.—**2.** The cartilaginous as distinguished from the membranous portions of an embryonic skull, which may eventually become entirely bony; that portion of an osseous skull which is preformed in cartilage. At an early stage this consists largely of the basilar plate or parachordal cartilage. See *Ecaudata*, *Acipenser*, and *parachordal.*



Chondrocranium, or Cartilaginous Skull of Chick, 6th day of incubation.
A, anterior end of notochord, embedded in the parachordal cartilage, which forms the basilar plate, bifurcating to form the trabeculæ, *Tr*, which inclose the pituitary space, *Pt*, then uniting in a lobe-shaped ethmoid-comerine plate, *Co*; *Sk*, rudiments of scleroid; *Ca*, rudiment of semicircular canals; *qu*, quadrate cartilage.

3. In *ichth.*, the persistent cartilaginous portion of the cranium occurring in many osseous fishes, such as the salmonids, subjacent to the bones.

Chondrodendron (kon-drō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *δένδρον*, tree.] A small genus of tall climbing menispermaceous shrubs with large leaves, natives of Peru and Brazil. The root of *C. tomentosum* is the true pareira brava, a drug formerly of great repute in complaints of the bladder. See *pareira.*

chondrodite (kon'drō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χονδρώδης*, granular (see *chondroid*), + *-ite*[2].] A mineral often occurring in embedded grains of a yellow to red color, and also in perfect crystals. It is a fluosilicate of iron and magnesium. Humite and clinohumite are closely related minerals, differing in crystalline form. Also called *brucite.* See *humite.*

chondrogenoid (kon-drō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrogenoidea.*

II. *n.* A fish of the superorder *Chondrogenoidea.*

Also *chondrogenoidean.*

Chondrogenoidea (kon^{e}drō-ga-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χονδρος*, cartilage, + *Ganoidea*, q. v.] In Gill's system of classification, a division or superorder of ganoid fishes, containing those which have a cartilaginous skeleton, such as the sturgeons and many fossil forms. The living representatives are referable to the orders *Chondrostei* and *Selachostomi.*

chondrogenoidean (kon^{e}drō-ga-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *chondrogenoid.*

chondrogen (kon'drō-jen), *n.* [< *chondr(in)* + *-gen.*] Same as *chondrigen.*

chondrogenesis (kon-drō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γένεσις*, generation.] The formation or development of cartilage. Also *chondrogeny.*

chondrogenetic (kon^{e}drō-je-net'ik), *a.* [< *chondrogenesis*, after *genetic.*] Forming or producing cartilage; of or pertaining to chondrogenesis: as, a *chondrogenetic* process or result.

chondrogenous (kon-droj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chondrogeny* + *-ous.*] Same as *chondrogenetic.*

chondrogeny (kon-droj'e-ni), *n.* [< NL. *chondrogenia*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + √ *γεν*: see *-geny.*] Same as *chondrogenesis.*

chondroglossal (kon-drō-glos'al), *a.* and *n* [< *chondroglossus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the tongue.

II. *n.* The chondroglossus.

chondroglossus (kon-drō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] In *anat.*, that part of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.

Chondrograda (kon-drog'ra-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + L. *gradi*, step, go.] A division of the siphonophorous hydrozoans, including such forms as *Velella*, *Porpita*, etc., as distinguished from the *Physograda.*

chondrograde (kon'drō-grād), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Chondrograda.*

chondrographic (kon-drō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chondrography* + *-ic.*] Descriptive of cartilage; specifically, of or pertaining to chondrography.

chondrography (kon-drog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chondrographie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A scientific description of the cartilages.

chondroid (kon'droid), *a.* [< Gr. * *χονδροειδής*, contr. *χονδοειδής*, cartilaginous, < *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cartilaginous; resembling cartilage.

chondrologic (kon-drō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *chondrology* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to chondrology.

chondrology (kon-drol'o-ji), *n.* [= F. *chondrologie*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science or knowledge of cartilages.

chondroma (kon-drō'mä), *n.*; pl. *chondromata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, a tumor which consists essentially of cartilage. Also called *enchondroma.*

chondromatous (kon-drom'a-tus), *a.* [< *chondroma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to a chondroma; enchondromatous.

chondrometer (kon-drom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χόνδρος*, grain, groats, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument resembling a steelyard for weighing grain.

chondropharyngæus (kon-drō-far-in-jē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + NL. *pharyngæus*, < Gr. *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx.*] That portion of the middle constrictor muscle of the pharynx which arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. Also *chondropharyngeus.*

chondropharyngeal (kon^{e}drō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *chondropharyngæus* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lesser horn of the hyoid bone and to the pharynx.

II. *n.* The chondropharyngæus.

Chondrophora (kon-drof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chondrophorus*: see *chondrophorous.*] A section of decapod dibranchiate *Cephalopoda*, having the internal shell horny. Most living cephalopods are of this character. The name is contrasted with *Calciphora.*

chondrophorous (kon-drof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chondrophorus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Chondrophora.*

chondropterygian (kon-drop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Gristly-finned; having a cartilaginous skeleton; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondropterygii.* Also *chondropterygious.*

II. *n.* One of the *Chondropterygii.*

Chondropterygii (kon-drop-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *πτερύγιον*, fin, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτέρον*, a wing, = E. *feather.*] A group of fishes to which different values and limits have been assigned. (*a*) In Artedi's and other early systems, an order including all the fish-like vertebrates without definite rays in the fins — that is, the sea-lamprey as well as the sturgeons and lampreys. (*b*) In Cuvier's system, the second series of the class *Pisces* or fishes, contrasting with the osseous fishes, having the skeleton essentially cartilaginous and the cranium sutureless. The families of this series include the sturgeon, shark, ray, and lamprey. Also called *Cartilaginei.* (*c*) In Gunther's system, a subclass of fishes, including all the selachians, characterized by a cartilaginous skeleton; skull without sutures; a body with medial and paired fins, of which the hinder are abdominal; caudal fin with produced upper lobe; gills attached to the skin by the outer margin, with several intervening gill-openings (rarely one gill-opening only); no gill-covers; no air-bladder; three series of valves in the bulbus arteriosus; optic nerves commissurally united and not decussating; and prehensile organs attached to the ventral fins of the males. — **Chondropterygii branchiis fixis**, in Cuvier's system of classification, the second order of *Chondropterygii*, having fixed branchiæ or gills adherent by the external edge in such a manner that the water escapes through as many holes pierced in the skin as there are intervals between the branchiæ, or at least with these holes terminating in a common duct through which the water is ejected.

chondropterygious (kon-drop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* Same as *chondropterygian.*

chondros (kon'dros), *n.* See *chondrus*, 2.

chondrosarcoma (kon^{e}drō-sär-kō'mä), *n.*; pl. *chondrosarcomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σάρκωμα*, sarcoma.] In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of cartilaginous and sarcomatous tissue.

chondrosarcomatous (kon^{e}drō-sär-kom'a-tus), *a.* [< *chondrosarcoma(t-)* + *-ous.*] In *pathol.*, gristly or fleshy, as a tumor; specifically, of or pertaining to a chondrosarcoma.

Chondrosia (kon-drō'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage.] The typical genus of sponges of the family *Chondrosidæ.*

Chondrosiidæ (kon-drō-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosia* + *-idæ.*] A family of oligosilicine sponges, of the order *Chondrospongiæ*, having no flesh-spicules, typified by the genus *Chondrosia.* Also *Chondrosidæ.* *Lendenfeld*, 1887.

chondrosis (kon-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *-osis.*] The formation of cartilage.

Chondrospongiæ (kon-drō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *σπογγιά*, sponge.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification (1887), the third order of sponges, an order of his subclass *Silicea*, in which there is a rough mesodermal substance or gristly mesoglœa, usually with isolated spicules of the tetraxon or monaxon type. It comprises the lithistids, tetractinellids, some of the monactinellids, and most of the *Myxospongiæ* of authors in general.

chondrospongian (kon-drō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Gristly, as a sponge; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Chondrospongiæ.*

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Chondrospongiæ.*

Chondrostei (kon-dros'tē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chondrosteus*: see *chondrosteous.*] **1.** In Müller's system of classification (1845), an order of ganoid fishes, characterized by the skeleton being partly cartilaginous, partly bony, and the skin naked or provided with osseous bucklers.—**2.** In Cope's system of classification, a primary division of actinopterous fishes, with an entire series of basilar segments of the abdominal ventral fins, and with no branchiostegal rays and no pterotic bone: synonymous with *Chondrogenoidea.*

Chondrosteidæ (kon-dros-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chondrosteus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fossil chondrosteous fishes, represented by the genus *Chondrosteus.*

Chondrosteosaurus (kon-dros^{e}tē-ō-sä'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A genus of fossil dinosaurian reptiles of colossal size, from the Cretaceous strata of Europe and America.

chondrosteous (kon-dros'tē-us), *a.* [< NL. *chondrosteus*, < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton, as a sturgeon or other member of the *Chondrostei.*

Chondrosteus (kon-dros'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843): see *chondrosteous.*] A genus of fossil sturgeon-like fishes, made the type of a separate family *Chondrosteidæ.*

Chondrostoma (kon-dros'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1837), < Gr. *χόνδρος*, cartilage, + *στόμα*,

mouth.] The typical genus of *Chondrostominæ*, containing Eurasiatic cyprinoids with a horny or gristly sheath of the lips, whence the name.

Chondrostomi (kon-dros-tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Chondrostoma.*] Same as *Chondrostominæ.*

Chondrostominæ (kon-dros-tō-mī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chondrostoma* + *-inæ.*] In Jordan's system of classification, a subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, with the air-bladder next to the roof of the abdominal cavity, the dorsal fin short and spineless, and the pharyngeal teeth uniserial. It embraces a number of American genera, only one of which, *Acrochilus*, is closely related to the typical European species of the subfamily.

chondrostomine (kon-dros′tō-min), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chondrostominæ.*

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Chondrostominæ.*

chondrotome (kon′drō-tōm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, cut: see *anatomy.*] In *surg.*, a knife specially adapted for cutting cartilages. It is a stout, strong blade of scalpel, with the blade and the like handle usually of steel and in one piece. Also called *cartilage-knife.*

chondrotomy (kon-drot′ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *chondrotomie* = Sp. *condrotomia*, ⟨ Gr. χόνδρος, cartilage, + τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy.*] **1.** In *surg.*, the cutting of a cartilage.—**2.** In *anat.*, a dissection of cartilages.

chondrule (kon′drūl), *n.* [⟨ NL. **chondrulus*, dim. of *chondrus*, cartilage: see *chondrus.*] A term proposed as an English equivalent of *chondrus*, 1.

chondrus (kon′drus), *n.*; pl. *chondri* (-drī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. χόνδρος, groats, grain, lump, cartilage, gristle.] **1.** A rounded mass, or spherule, consisting of a single crystal of some mineral, or of an aggregate of several crystalline fragments of different minerals, often more or less mingled with a glassy base. Such forms are found in various meteorites, sometimes constituting nearly the whole of the mass, sometimes only a small portion of it. This peculiar structure is designated as *chondritic*, and each individual spherule as *chondrule*. Such chondri are usually smaller than a pea. They are generally considered to be drops of matter solidified from a molten condition.

2. A cartilage, particularly the ensiform cartilage. Also spelled *chondros.*—**3.** [*cap.*] In *bot.*, a genus of seaweeds, including the *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss or carrageen), which furnishes a nutritious gelatinous matter.—**4.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of pupiform gastropods. *Cuvier*, 1817.

chone (kōn), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χώνη, contr. of χοάνη, a funnel: see *choana.*] The cortical dome of a sponge. See extract.

> In many sponges the cortical domes are constricted near their communication with the subdermal cavity by a transverse muscular sphincter, which defines an outer division or ectochone from an inner or endochone, the whole structure being a *chone*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 415.

chonerhinid (kon-e-rin′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Chonerhinidæ.*

Chonerhinidæ (kon-e-rin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Chonerhinus* + *-idæ.*] In Gill's system of classification, a family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, with the frontals separated from the supra-occipital by the intervention of the post-frontals, which are much enlarged and assume a quadrangular form. The ethmoid is little prominent to view and very short; the vertebræ are in increased number (12 abdominal and 17 caudal); the head is wide or has a blunt, wide snout; and the dorsal and anal fins are long and multiradiate. The few species are peculiar to the rivers of southern Asia.

Chonerhinus (kon-e-rī′nus), *n.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1865), irreg. ⟨ Gr. χώνη, contr. of χοάνη, a funnel, + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] The typical genus of the family *Chonerhinidæ.*

choochkie (chōch′ki), *n.* [Alaskan.] The native name in Alaska of the least or knob-billed auklet, *Simorhynchus pusillus*. *H. W. Elliott.*

choor (chōr), *n.* A dialectal variant of *chore*[2], *char*[1].

choory (chō′ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chooried*, ppr. *choorying*. [⟨ *choor*, *n.*] To work; char. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

choosable (chō′za-bl), *a.* [⟨ *choose* + *-able.*] Capable of being or proper to be chosen; having desirable qualities; desirable.

choosableness (chō′za-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being choosable. [Rare.]

> The true source of the nobleness and *choosableness* of all things. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, IV. xvii. § 8.

choose (chōz), *v.*; pret. *chose*, pp. *chosen* (*chose* now obsolete or vulgar), ppr. *choosing*. [Until recently often *chuse*; ⟨ ME. *cheosen*, *chesen*, occasionally *chusen* (pret. *cheas*, *ches*, *chees*, pl. *churen*, *chosen*, pp. *coren*, *chosen*), ⟨ AS. *cēosan*, (pret. *ceās*, pl. *curon*, pp. *coren*) = OS. *kiosan* = OFries. *kiasa* = D. *kiezen* = OHG. *chiosan*, MHG. G. *kiesen* = Icel. *kjosa* = Sw. *kåra* (in comp. *ut-kåra*, elect) = Dan. *kaare* = Goth. *kiusan*, choose, also prove, test (⟩ *kausjan*, prove, test), = L. *gustare*, taste (⟩ *gustus*[2]), = Gr. γεύειν for **γευσεύειν*, taste, = Skt. *√ jush*, relish, enjoy. Hence *cost*[1], and, through F., *choice*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To select from two or more; make a choice of in preference to another or others, or to something else.

> The server at the boarde, after the King is passed it, may *chese* for himself one dyshe or two, that plentie is among. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 325, note.
>
> My soul *chooseth* strangling, and death rather than life. Job vii. 15.
>
> *Choose* not alone a proper mate,
> But proper time to marry.
> *Cowper*, Pairing Time Anticipated.

2. To prefer and decide: with an infinitive as object: as, he *chose* to make the attack.

> Because he *chez* in that Land, rathere than in ony othere, there to suffre his Passioun and his Dethe.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 2.
>
> Every age is as good as the people who live in it *chose* to make it. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 157.

3. To prefer to have; be inclined or have a preference for.

> The landlady now returned to know if we did not *choose* a more genteel apartment. *Goldsmith.*

Syn. 1. *Choose*, *Prefer*, *Elect*, *Select*, fix upon, pitch upon, adopt. *Choose* is the most general of these words, but always represents an act of the will; it is the taking of one or some when all are not wanted or cannot be had. Choice may be founded upon preference or modified by necessity. *Prefer* represents a verdict of the judgment or a state of the inclination; it emphasizes more than does *choose* the having of the rest: he who *prefers* apples to oranges will *choose* apples when he has the opportunity of choice; one may by inclination *prefer* to work at night, but, on grounds of health, *choose* to work only by day. *Elect* has an exact use in theology; its principal use otherwise is to express the choice of persons, by ballot or otherwise, for office, membership in societies, etc.: as, to be *elected* alderman or trustee; to *elect* certain studies in a college is to *choose* them formally. *Select* represents a careful, discriminating choice.

> He called unto him his disciples, and of them he *chose* twelve. Luke vi. 13.
>
> But wild ambition loves to slide, not stand,
> And fortune's ice *prefers* to virtue's land.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.
>
> We have with special soul
> *Elected* him our absence to supply.
> *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 1.

We are as much informed of a writer's genius by what he *selects* as by what he originates.
Emerson, Quotation and Originality.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To elect; make a choice; decide.

> *Regct.* And who is your deer?
> *Ros.* If we *choose* by the horns, yourself.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 1.

They had only to *choose* between implicit obedience and open rebellion. *Prescott.*

2. To prefer; desire; wish.—**3†.** To have one's choice; do as one pleases.

> An you will not have me, *choose*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.
>
> *Boy.* They will trust you for no more drink.
> *Mer.* Will they not? let 'em *choose*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

4†. To direct one's steps; choose one's way.

> He fal chaunced hasty *chosen* to the chef gate,
> That breght breenly the burne to the bryge rathe.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 778.

Towardez Chartris they *chese* these cheualrous knyghtez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1619.

Cannot choose but, cannot do otherwise than. See *cannot but*, under *but*[1], *conj.*

> I *cannot choose but* weep, to think they should lay him i' the cold ground. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

chooser (chō′zėr), *n.* [⟨ *choose* + *-er*[1]. Cf. ME. *chesere*, with fem. *chesseresse*, ⟨ *chesen*, *choose.*] One who chooses; one who has the power or right of choosing.

> So far forth as herself might be her *chooser*.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6.
>
> We cannot be
> *chooserz*, sir, in our own destiny.
> *Middleton (and others)*, The Widow, v. 1.
>
> Should the worm be *chooser* — the clay withstand
> The shaping will of the potter's hand?
> *Whittier*, The Preacher.

choosingly (chō′zing-li), *adv.* [⟨ *choosing*, ppr. of *choose*, *v.*, + *-ly*[2].] By choosing; by choice or preference. [Rare.]

> That I may do all thy will cheerfully, *choosingly*, humbly, confidently, and continually.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 63.

choosing-stick (chō′zing-stik), *n.* A divining-rod. [Prov. Eng.]

chop[1] (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [Orig. identical with *chap*[1], which is now partly differentiated in use, though dial. (8c.) like *chop* in all senses (see *chap*[1]); (1) ⟨ ME. *choppen*, *chappen*, chop, cut, strike, chap (not found in AS.), = MD. *koppen*, cut off (the head or top of), lop, poll, amputate, *kappen*, D. *kappen* (⟩ G. *kappen*), chop, cut, hew, mince, lop, poll, = MLG. *koppen* (⟩ G. *koppen*), lop, poll, = Dan. *kappe*, cut, poll, = Sw. *kappa*, cut; appar. an orig. verb, meaning 'chop, cut with a sudden blow,' mixed in form and senses with several verbs of other origin: (2) MD. *koppen* (= MLG. *koppen* = G. *köpfen*), poll, lop, ⟨ *kop* (= G. *kopf* = E. *cop*), head, top (see *cop*[1]); (3) MD. D. MLG. *koppen* = E. *cup*, bleed (see *cup*); (4) MD. *kappen* (= G. *kappen*), poll (cf. G. *kappen*, cap, hood), ⟨ *kap* = G. *kappe* = E. *cap* (see *cap*[1]); (5) ML. *cappare*, *coppare*, *compare*, cut, poll, partly from the above, but partly in relics of OF. *couper* (⟩ ME. *coupen*, *cowpen*), cut, strike: see *coup*[1], *camp*[3]. Prob. not connected with Goth. *kaupatjan*, strike, slap, or, as supposed (through an assumed root **skap*), with Gr. κόπτειν, cut, κάπων, a capon (see *capon*), and *Skopiti*, q. v.] To cut with a quick blow of a sharp instrument, as an ax; sever with a sudden stroke, or a succession of such strokes; cut in pieces by repeated strokes; fell; hew; hack; mince: as, to *chop* off a limb; to *chop* down a tree; to *chop* wood or straw; to *chop* meat.

> Many chivalrous Achilles *choppit* to dethe:
> All his wedlis were wete of thaire wan blode!
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5999.
>
> *Chop* off his head; something we will determine.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1

2†. To snap up; gobble.

> You are for making a hasty meal and for *chopping* up your entertainment like an hungry clown. *Dryden.*

3. To flog. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To put in. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** To cause to cleave, split, crack, or open longitudinally, as the surface of the earth, or the skin and flesh of the hand or face: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *v.*, I., 1. **To chop a fox** (see 2, above), in *fox-hunting*, to seize him before he has had time to escape from cover: said of a hound.—**To chop up**, to cut in or into pieces. —**Syn.** *Split*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use a cutting instrument, as a cleaver or an ax, with a heavy stroke: as, to spend the day in *chopping*.—**2†.** To strike (at); catch (at); do something with a sudden, unexpected motion, like that of a blow. *Bacon.*

> He *chops* at the shadow and loses the substance.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3†. To cut in; come in suddenly in interruption.

> Some scornful jest or other *chops* between me
> And my desire. *Fletcher*, A Wife for a Month, i. 2.

4. To utter words suddenly; interrupt by remarking; with *in* or *out*: as, he *chopped in* with a question. See phrases below.—**5.** To crack; open in long slits: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *v.*, II., 1.—**To chop in**, to thrust in suddenly; interrupt.

> You're running greedily, like a hound to his breakfast,
> That *chops* in head and all, to regale his fellows.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iv. 2.

This covetous fellow would not tarry till all the sermon was done, but interrupted the sermon, even suddenly *chopping in*. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

To chop in with, to cut in with (some remark); interrupt with. **To chop out with**, to give vent or expression to suddenly; bring out suddenly; whip out.

> Then wilt *chop out* with them unseasonably,
> When I desire 'em not. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

chop[1] (chop), *n.* [⟨ ME. *chop*, a stroke, blow; from the verb.] **1.** A cutting or severing blow; a stroke, especially with some sharp instrument.

> Than Achilles with a *chop* chaunnest to sle
> Philles, a fre kyng, with his fyn strenght.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7701.

2. A slice of mutton, lamb, or pork, usually cut from the loin, and containing the rib. *Long chops* are cut through loin and flank. *Rolled chops* are cut from the flank, without bone. See *mutton-chop.*

> And hence this halo lives about
> The waiter's hands, that reach
> To each his perfect pint of stout,
> His proper *chop* to each.
> *Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

3. Figuratively, an extortion; a forced payment. [Rare.]

> Sir William Capel compounded for sixteen hundred pounds, yet Empson would have cut another *chop* out of him if the king had not died. *Bacon.*

4. In *milling*, the product of the first crushing or breaking of the wheat in making flour by the

modern processes.—5. A crack, cleft, or chink: in this sense more commonly written *chap*. See *chap*[1], *n.*, 1.

The filling of the *chops* of bowls by laying them in water. *Bacon.*

chop[2] (chop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chopped*, ppr. *chopping*. [A var. of *chap*[4] = *cheap*, *v.* (cf. ME. *copen*, buy, < D. *kopen*, buy); see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*[2]; cf. *exchange*[1].] From the sense of 'barter' comes naturally the sense of 'exchange,' and hence 'turn'; but there seems to have been confusion of this word with *chop*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To barter; truck.—**2.** To exchange; substitute, as one thing for another; swap.

This is not to put down Prelaty; this is but to *chop* an Episcopacy. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 37.

We go on *chopping* and changing our friends. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To chop logic, to dispute or argue in a sophistical manner or with an affectation of logical terms or methods.

Nay, stand not *chopping logic*; in, I pray. *Chapman*, All Fools, I. 1.

A man must not presume to use his reason, unless he has studied the categories, and can *chop logic* by mode and figure. *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To bargain; chaffer; higgle.

What young thing of my years would endure
To have her husband in another country,
Within a month after she is married,
Chopping for rotten raisins?
Beau. and Fl., Captain, I. 2.

2†. To bandy words; dispute.

Let not the council at the bar *chop* with the judge. *Bacon*, Of Judicature.

Peace, varlet, dost *chop* with me?
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v. 5.

3. To turn, vary, change, or shift suddenly: as, the wind *chopped* or *chopped* about.

O who would trust this world, or prize what's in it,
That gives and takes, and *chops* and changes ev'ry minute?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 9.

chop[2] (chop), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*] A turn of fortune; change; vicissitude. Also *chap*.—**Chops and changes,** vicissitudes; ups and downs.

There be odd *chops and changes* in this here world, for certain. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, II. ii.

chop[3] (chop), *n.* [Var. of *chap*[2], q. v.] A jaw: usually in the plural, the jaws; the entrance to a harbor. See *chap*[2].

chop[4] (chop), *n.* [< Hind. *chhāp*, stamp, seal, print, copy, impression.] **1.** In India, China, etc.: (*a*) An official mark on weights and measures to show their accuracy. (*b*) A custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been passed; a permit or clearance.

The Governor or his Deputy gives his *Chop* or Pass to all Vessels that go up or down; not so much as a Boat being suffered to proceed without it. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 16.

2. In China, brand; quality: as, silk or tea of the first *chop*. Hence the colloquial phrase *first chop*, first rate.—**3.** A lot of tea to which a common mark or brand is affixed; a brand of tea. A chop may contain a few chests or a large number.

The English merchants in Shanghae best know how many *chops* of tea they obtain from the district every year. *W. H. Medhurst*, Interior of China, p. 150.

Chow-chow chop. See *chow-chow*. **The grand chop,** the port clearance granted by the Chinese customs when all duties have been paid and all the port regulations complied with. Also called *the red chop*, from the large vermilion seal upon it.

chopa, choppa (chō'pä, chop'pä), *n.*; pl. *chopæ*, *choppæ* (-pē). [ML.] A loose upper garment worn in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

chop-boat (chop'bōt), *n.* In China, a licensed lighter or cargo-boat, for the conveyance of goods to and from vessels in the harbor.

chop-cherry (chop'cher'i), *n.* [< *chop*[1], *v.*, + obj. *cherry*.] A game in which a cherry hung by a thread is snatched for with the teeth. *Herrick.*

chop-church, *n.* [< *chop*[2] + obj. *church*. Cf. dial. *chap-church*, a parish church.] A secular priest who gained money by exchanging his benefice. *Halliwell.*

chopdar, *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chop-dollar (chop'dol'är), *n.* and *a.* [< *chop*[4] + *dollar*.] **I.** *n.* In China, Malacca, Burma, and Siam, a dollar bearing an impressed private mark as a guaranty of genuineness. It was formerly the custom in Hongkong and the treaty ports of China for each firm to stamp in this way all coin passing through its hands.

II. *a.* Having the appearance of a dollar covered with chops or marks: applied to the face when deeply pitted with smallpox.

chope (chōp), *n.* A mug or tankard having the sides slightly inclined in a conical form.

chopfallen, *a.* See *chapfallen*.

Though strong persuasion hung upon thy lip.
Alas! how *chopfall'n* now! *Blair*, The Grave.

chop-house (chop'hous), *n.* An eating-house where the serving of chops and steaks is made a specialty.

I lost my place at the *chop-house*, where every man eats in publick a mess of broth, or chop of meat, in silence. *Spectator.*

chopin, choppin (chop'in), *n.* [< ME. *chopyn*, < OF. *chopine*, a liquid measure; cf. *chope*, a beer-glass, < MD. *schoppe*, *schuppe*, *schoope*, a scoop, shovel, D. *schop*, a shovel, = MG. *schoppen*, > G. *schöpse* (= E. *scoop*), a scoop, a pint, chopin; cf. *schöpfen*, empty: see *scoop*.] **1.** A Scotch liquid measure now abolished, equal to 52.1017 cubic inches (half a Scotch pint), or about nine tenths of a United States (old wine) quart.—**2.** An old English measure equal to half a pint.

They sold victuals by false measures, called *choppins* in deceit of the people.
Archives of the City of London, A. D. 1370, in Riley's [Memorials of London, p. 347.

3. A measure of liquids used in France before the establishment of the metric system, and varying in value according to locality, that of Paris being equal to 0.4656 liter, or rather more than four fifths of an imperial pint. The name is now given to the demi-liter, which is a little more than the old measure.

Sextaric is as a *chopin* of Paris.
Wyclif, 3 Kl. vii. 26 (gloss.).

4. A vessel, usually a canette or jug of stoneware, holding about a chopin.

chopine (chop'in or cho-pēn'), *n.* [Formerly also written *choppine*, *choppin*, *choppine*, *chopin*, and (as Sp.) *chapin*; < Sp. *chapin* = It. *chopin*, a clog, chopine (cf. OF. *eschapin*, *escapin*, *escappin*, *escaffin*, later and mod. F. *escarpin*, pl. *escarpins*, pumps), = It. *scappino*, a sock; cf. *scarpino*, pump, light shoe.] A very high clog or patten, of Oriental origin, in some cases resembling a short stilt, formerly worn by women under their shoes to elevate them from the ground. Evelyn calls them "wooden scaffolds." Coryat (1611) says some he had seen at Venice were half a yard high (the women graduating their height in accordance with the rank), so that the wearers required support to prevent them from falling. They were first imported from Turkey into Venice, and thence into England, and were covered with leather of various colors, some being curiously painted, and some gilt. The name came to be applied to the shoe or slipper and clog combined.

Chopines.

Your ladyship is nearer heaven than when I saw you last by the altitude of a *chopine*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, II. 2.

The noblemen stalking with their ladys on *choppines*; these are high-heel'd shoes particularly affected by the Spanish dames, or, as some say, invented to keep them at home, it being very difficult to walke with them.
Evelyn, Diary, June, 1645.

chop-logic (chop'loj'ik), *n.* [< *chop*[2], *v.*, + obj. *logic*.] **1.** An argumentative, disputatious person.

How now! how now, *chop-logic*! what is this?
Shak., K. and J., iii. 5.

2. Disputation; arguing; hair-splitting; over-subtle reasoning: used contemptuously.

Your *chop-logic* hath no great subtilty.
Greene, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 365).

chopness (chop'nes), *n.* [A corrupted form, prob. repr. D. *schop*, a shovel (*schoppen*, spades in cards), = LG. *schuppe*, > G. *schüppe*, a shovel, *schüppen*, spades in cards; related to *shore*, *shovel*, etc.: see *chopin*, *shore*, *shovel*.] A kind of shovel or spade. *Simmonds.*

chop-nut (chop'nut), *n.* The Calabar or ordeal bean, the seed of a leguminous twiner, *Physostigma venenosum*, of Guinea. See *Calabar bean*, under *bean*.

choppa, *n.* See *chopa*.

chopper[1] (chop'ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which chops; specifically, a butchers' cleaver.—**2.** A hand-tool used for thinning out rows of young plants.

chopper[2], *n.* [In form identical with preceding, but with ref. to *chopping*[1].] A stout, lusty child; a bouncer. [Colloq.]

The last prayer I made
Was nine-year old last Bartholomew-tide; 'twould have
A jolly *chopper* an 't had liv'd till this time.
Middleton, No Wit like a Woman's, II. 2.

chopper[3] (chop'ėr), *n.* [< *chop*[3] + *-er*[1].] A check of bacon. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chopper-cot (chop'ėr-kot), *n.* [Hind. *chhappar-khāt*, < *chhappar*, a thatched roof, a shed, + *khāt*, a bedstead.] In India, a bedstead with curtains.

choppin, *n.* See *chopin*.

chopping[1] (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* The sense 'stout, plump,' arises from the old sense 'strike.' Cf. a similar use of *bouncing*.] Stout; lusty; plump; bouncing. [Colloq.]

How say you now, gossip,
Is't not a *chopping* girl?
Middleton, Chaste Maid, iii. 5.

The fair and *chopping* child. *Fenton.*

chopping[2] (chop'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *chop*[1], *v.* (see *chopping*[1]), in reference to the up and down movement, but also associated with *chop*[2], change, vary.] Running in short, irregular, broken, and interrupted waves, such as those caused by the wind blowing in a direction opposite to that of a strong current, or by the combination of different systems of waves: as, a *chopping* sea. Also *choppy*.

And let no man lose heart, and abandon a good scheme, because he meets *chopping* seas and cross winds at the outset. *Guthrie.*

chopping[3] (chop'ing), *n.* A corruption of *chopine*.

chopping-block (chop'ing-blok), *n.* A block on which anything is laid to be chopped.

chopping-board (chop'ing-bord), *n.* A board on which anything is placed to be chopped.

chopping-knife (chop'ing-nif), *n.* A knife, usually curved and with a cross-handle, for mincing meat and other food.

chopping-mill (chop'ing-mil), *n.* A mill in which grain is coarsely ground as feed for cattle.

chopping-note (chop'ing-nōt), *n.* A note in the song of the nightingale. See extract.

The *chopping-note* is a low-pitched and abrupt note, sounding like 'chop, chop,' uttered several times in quick succession, and is intermediate in quality between the truly musical and the simply noisy tones of the nightingale. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1880, p. 87.

chopping-tray (chop'ing-trā), *n.* A wooden tray in which meat, vegetables, etc., are placed to be minced.

choppy[1] (chop'i), *a.* [< *chop*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clefts or cracks; chapped; wrinkled.

Each at once her *choppy* finger laying
Upon her skinny lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

choppy[2] (chop'i), *a.* [< *chop*[2] + *-y*[1]; substituted for *chopping*[2].] Same as *chopping*[2].

chop-sticks (chop'stiks), *n. pl.* [< *chop* (redupl. *chop-chop*, quickly), a corruption of *cup*, the Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kih*, quick, + E. *stick*. In Chinese these sticks are called *kwai-tsze*, < *kwai*, quick, + *tsze*, an indic. idiom. forming a diminutive particle.] Small sticks of wood or ivory resembling lead pencils, but generally longer and slightly tapering, used by the Chinese, Japanese, and Coreans in eating, instead of knives and forks. They are used in pairs, held between the thumb and the first and second fingers. Called *hashi* by the Japanese.

Chop-sticks.

The meal concluded with an enormous lacquer box of rice, from which all our bowls were filled, the rice being thence conveyed to our mouths by means of *chop-sticks*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xix.

choquette (sho-ket'), *n.* [F., < *choquer*, strike, knock; see *shock*[2],] In *silk-culture*, a cocoon in which the worm has died before finishing its work.

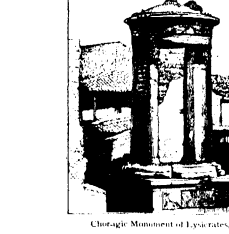
chor, *n.* See *cor*[4].

choragi, *n.* Plural of *choragus*.

choragic (kō-raj'ik), *a.* [< Gr. χορᾱγικός, χορηγικός, < χορᾱγός, χορηγός: see *choragus* and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or connected with a choragus, or the liturgy called a choragy.

The *choragic* victory of Lysikrates occurred B. C. 335.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 330, note.

Choragic monument, in *Gr. antiq.*, a small temple or shrine erected in honor of Bacchus by the successful choragus in a Dionysiac festival, upon which was displayed the bronze tripod received as a prize by the choragus, together with inscriptions usually giving the date, the play or plays represented, and the names of the performers. Choragic monuments were sometimes further ornamented by works of the most renowned artists, such as Praxiteles. In Athens a street called the Street of Tripods was lined with these monuments, of which a beau-



Choragic Monument of Lysicrates, Athens.

tiful example, the monument of Lysicrates, dating from 335–4 B. C., survives, and is one of the earliest authentic examples of the Corinthian order.

choragus, choregus (ko-rā'-, ko-rē'gus), *n.*; pl. *choragi, choregi* (-ji). [< L. *choragus,* < Gr. χορηγός, Doric and Attic χορᾱγός, a leader of the chorus, < χορός, chorus, + ἡγεῖσθαι, lead.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.,* the leader or superintendent of a chorus; the superintendent of a theatrical representation at Athens. One choragus from each tribe had to provide at his own expense for the equipment and instruction of the choruses for tragedies and comedies on the occasion of various religious festivals. He was chosen by election, and the office, though very onerous, was held to be one of great honor.

2. Hence, figuratively, any conductor or leader, as of an entertainment or festival.

God, who is the great *Choragus* and Master of the scenes of life and death, was not pleased then to draw the curtains. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1853), II. 58.

Petrarch was the first *choragus* of that sentimental dance which so long led young folks away from the realities of life, like the piper of Hamelin.

Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 155.

3. [ML.] *Eccles.,* an officer who superintends the musical details of divine service. The name and office are still retained in the University of Oxford. *F. G. Lee.*

choragy, choregy (kōr'a-ji, -ē-ji), *n.* [< L. as if **choragia, choregia,* < Gr. χορηγία, < χορηγός, χορᾱγός, a choragus; see *choragus.*] In ancient Athens, the office and ceremonial duties, or liturgy, of a choragus.

chorah (chō'rä), *n.* A long straight knife used by the Afghans. *Whitworth.*

choral (kō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *choral* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corale,* < ML. *choralis,* < L. *chorus,* chorus, choir: see *chorus, choir.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a chorus or a choir; performed in rhythmic concert, as music or dancing.

Soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison. *Milton,* Par. L., vii. 599.

A star that with the *choral* starry dance
Join'd not. *Tennyson,* Palace of Art.

2. In *music,* specifically, pertaining to or designed for concerted vocal, as distinguished from instrumental, performance: as, Mendelssohn's *choral* works.

The wild and barbaric melody which gives so striking an effect to the *choral* passages. *Macaulay.*

Choral notes, the square characters, or *note quadrate,* used in early Christian music to represent the tones of melodies to be sung. **Choral service,** a church service which is musically rendered, principally by the choir. **Choral vicar.** See *vicar choral,* under *vicar.*

II. *n.* **1.** A simple musical composition in harmony, suited for performance by a chorus. Often written *chorale.*—**2.** A tune written or arranged for a sacred hymn or psalm; specifically, such a tune written in the style of the hymn-tunes of the early Protestant churches, both Lutheran and Reformed, having a plain melody, a strong harmony, and a stately rhythm. —**3.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.,* any part of the service which is sung by the whole choir (cantus chorealis), generally consisting of a part of the ancient church music (cantus firmus), sung in unison, or more frequently sung by the tenor, while a greater freedom is allowed in the parts.

choral-book (kō'ral-bůk), *n.* A collection of chorals or hymn-tunes.

chorale, *n.* See *choral,* 1.

choraleon (kō-ral'ē-on), *n.* [< *choral* + *-eon,* as in *melodeon.*] A musical instrument of the organ kind, having metal pipes, invented in Warsaw in 1825; so called because intended to accompany choral singing in churches. Also called *wolodion, waladicon,* and *walomeladicon.*

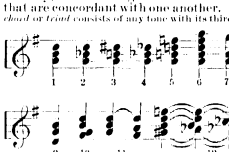
choralist (kō'ral-ist), *n.* [< *choral* + *-ist.*] **1.** A singer or composer of choral music.—**2.** A member of a church choir.

chorally (kō'ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to be adapted to a choir.

choraula (ko-rā'lä), *n.*; pl. *choraulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. χορός, chorus, choir, + αὐλός, > L. *aula,* hall.] In some European churches, (*a*) the hall or room in which choir-boys rehearse; (*b*) a space behind the high altar where certain liturgical exercises are sung.

chord (kôrd), *n.* [Same word as *cord* (and sometimes, and formerly regularly, so spelled; but the spelling *chord,* after the L., is now conventionally preferred for the technical senses given below); < L. *chorda,* < Gr. χορδή, the string of a musical instrument: see *cord*1.] **1.** A string; a cord. Specifically—**2.** The string of a musical instrument.

Love took up the harp of Life, and smote on all the *chords* with might. *Tennyson,* Locksley Hall.

3†. A musical tone.—**4.** In *music,* the simultaneous sounding of three or more tones; specifically, the sounding of three or more tones that are concordant with one another. A *common chord* or *triad* consists of any tone with its third and fifth.

Musical Chords.

1. Major. 2. Minor. 3. Augmented. 4. Diminished. 5. Of the seventh. 6. Of the ninth. 7, 8. Imperfect. 9, 10. Inverted. 11. Relative. 12. Equivocal.

A *major chord* is one having a major third and a perfect fifth; a *minor chord,* one having a minor third and a perfect fifth; a *diminished chord,* one having a minor third and a diminished fifth; and an *augmented chord,* one having a major third and an augmented fifth. Diminished and augmented chords are also called *anomalous.* A *chord of the seventh,* or *seventh chord,* consists of any tone with its third, fifth, and seventh; a *chord of the ninth* contains also the ninth. (See *ninth.*) The tones of a chord are arranged for analysis at intervals of a third from one another; and when so arranged, the lowest tone is called the *root* of the chord. When all the tones of the chord are not present, it is *imperfect* or *incomplete;* when the tones are so arranged that the root is not the lowest, the chord is *inverted.* Inverted chords are known by the numerals indicating the intervals between the lowest tone and the others: as, chords of the sixth, of the fourth and sixth, of the fifth and sixth, of the second, etc. The *tonic* or *fundamental chord* is the triad whose root is the tonic or key-note; the *dominant* or *leading chord,* that whose root is the dominant (fifth tone of the scale); the *subdominant chord,* that whose root is the subdominant (fourth tone of the scale), etc. Chords are *related* or *relative* to each other when they contain common tones. A *transient chord* is one used to connect two keys or tonalities, and containing tones foreign to both. An *equivocal chord* is one which may be resolved into different keys without changing any of its tones.

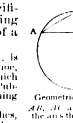
Hence—**5.** Harmony, as of color.

The sweet and solemn harmony of purple with various greens — the same, by the by, to which the hills of Scotland owe their lovely livery — remained a favourite *chord* of colour with the Venetians. *Ruskin.*

6. In *geom.,* a straight line intersecting a curve; that part of a straight line which is comprised between two of its intersections with a curve; specifically, the straight line joining the extremities of an arc of a circle.

The great Piazza in Siena . . . is in the shape of a shallow horse shoe, . . . or, better, of a bow. In which the high façade of the Palazzo Publico forms the *chord,* and every thing else the arc.

H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 254.



Geometrical Chords.

AB, AC are chords of the arcs they subtend.

7. A main horizontal member of a bridge-truss. When at the upper side, it is a *top chord,* and is in compression; when at the lower edge, it is a *lower chord,* and is in tension.

8. In *anat.,* a cord; a chorda; especially, the notochord, or chorda dorsalis. See *chorda.*—**Broken chords.** See *broken.* **Chord of an angle,** the chord of the intercepted arc of a circle of unit radius having its center at the vertex of the angle. **Chord of curvature,** that chord of the osculating circle of a curve which passes through the origin of coördinates. **Chords of contact,** of two circles, chords joining the points of tangency of two common tangents of the two circles. **Chords of Willis,** numerous fibrous bands extending across the lumen of the superior longitudinal sinus of the brain, in its posterior portion.—**Chromatic chord.** See *chromatic.*—**Common chord,** a chord joining the intersections of two or more circles.—**Consonant, derivative, diatonic,** etc., **chords.** See the adjectives.

chord (kôrd), *v.* [< *chord, n. Cf. cord*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To furnish with chords or strings, as a musical instrument. [Rare.]

When Jubal struck the *chorded* shell. *Dryden.*

II. *intrans.* In *music,* to sound harmoniously or concordantly.

chorda (kôr'dä), *n.*; pl. *chordæ* (-dē). [L., a string, etc., with mod. (NL.) scientific applications: see *chord, cord*1.] **1.** In *anat.:* (*a*) A tendon. (*b*) A filament of nerve. (*c*) The notochord.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of olive-brown marine algæ, belonging to the family *Laminariaceæ.* They have long, slender, hollow, cylindrical fronds, which in the common species, *Chorda filum,* sometimes attain a length of 12 feet, with a diameter of a quarter of an inch. The surface is covered with a cortical layer of minute cavate cells. Only another alar species are known. They are sometimes called *cingut* and *sea-lace.* **Chorda caudalis,** the notochord. **Chorda dorsalis,** the notochord. **Chordæ Fernelii,** the vocal cords. **Chordæ tendineæ,** the tendinous cords fastened to the free edges of the auriculoventricular valves of the heart, and attaching them loosely to the inner wall of the ventricles. They prevent these valves from being driven back into the auricles during the ventricular systole. **Chordæ vocales,** the vocal cords (which see, under *cord*1). **Chorda magna,** the tendo Achillis. **Chorda transversa,** the oblique or round ligament running from the tubercle at the base of the coronoid process of the ulna to the radius a little below the bicipital tuberosity. **Chorda tympani,** the tympanic cord, a branch of the facial or seventh cranial nerve, which traverses the tympanic cavity, and joins the gustatory or lingual nerve. **Chorda vertebralis,** the notochord.

chorda-animal (kôr'dä-an'i-mal), *n.* A chordonium.

chordæ, *n.* Plural of *chorda.*

chordal (kôr'dal), *a.* [< L. *chorda,* a chord, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a chord; specifically, of or pertaining to the chorda dorsalis or notochord of a vertebrate. **Chordal sheath,** the investment of the notochord; the perichord. **Chordal tissue,** the substance of the notochord; the peculiar cartilaginous tissue known as cellular cartilage.

Chordaria (kôr-da'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χορδάριον, dim. of χορδή = L. *chorda,* a cord: see *chord, cord*1.] The representative genus of the family *Chordariaceæ.* It has fronds tough and elastic, and the cortical filaments adhere closely to one another.

chordariaceous (kôr-dā-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [< *Chordaria* + *-aceous.*] Resembling *Chordaria;* having the characters of the family *Chordariaceæ.*

Chordariaceæ (kôr-da-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chordaria* + *-aceæ.*] A family of olive-green algæ, having cylindrical, filamentous, branching fronds. The frond has an axis of short, longitudinal cells, surrounded by a cortex of short, densely packed filaments perpendicular to the axis. The sporangia are borne among the cortical filaments or formed directly from them.

Chordata (kôr-dā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *chordatus:* see *chordate.*] A primary division or subkingdom of the animal kingdom, containing all animals which have or have had a notochord, thus including (*a*) the true vertebrates (also called *Craniata*), (*b*) the leptocardians, or *Cephalochorda,* and (*c*) the tunicates, or *Urochorda.*

chordate (kôr'dat), *a.* [< NL. *chordatus,* having a chord or cord (spinal cord, notochord), < L. *chorda,* a chord: see *chord.*] Having the characters of the *Chordata;* pertaining to or resembling the *Chordata:* as, a *chordate* animal.

chordaulodion (kôr-dâ-lō'di-on), *n.* [< Gr. χορδή, a string, + αὐλός, a pipe, + ᾠδή, song.] A composite musical instrument, containing both strings and pipes, invented in 1812 by Kaufmann at Dresden; a kind of orchestrion.

chordee (kôr-dē'), *n.* [< F. *chordée,* < NL. *chordata,* fem. of *chordatus:* see *chordate.*] A painful erection of the penis, under which it is considerably curved. It attends gonorrhœa, and usually occurs at night.

Chordeiles (kôr-di'lēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), emended *Chordeiles,* more prop. **Chordodiles, -is* (so called in allusion to its nocturnal note), < Gr. χορδή, the chord of a lyre or harp, + δείλη, evening.] A genus of American glabrirostral *Caprimulgidæ,* having long pointed wings which extend beyond the forked tail. The type is the long-winged goatsucker, night-hawk, bull-bat, or piramidig of the United States, *C. virginianus* or *C. popetue.* There are several other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

chordel (kôr'del), *n.* [< *chord* + dim. *-el.*] A plane curve every point of which terminates an arc which originates in a fixed line, is described with a fixed point as a center, and subtends a given length the same number of times as a chord.

chordometer (kôr-dom'e-tėr), *n.* [< L. *chorda* (= Gr. χορδή), a string, + Gr. μέτρον, a mea-

sure.] An instrument for measuring the thickness of strings.

Chordonia (kôr-dō′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *chordonium*, q. v.] A hypothetical group of worm-like animals, of which the chordonium is the type or common parent-form, and of which the tunicate *Appendicularia* or any candate ascidian larva is an extant representative, distinguished primarily by the possession of a notochord in the form of a urochord, and supposed to be the immediate progenitors of the ascidians and vertebrates. *Haeckel.*

chordonium (kôr-dō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *chordonia* (-ä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. χορδή, string, chord, cord: see *chord*, *cord*¹.] A name given by Haeckel to a hypothetical worm which he supposed to have been among the common parent-forms of ascidians and vertebrates.

chordotonal (kôr-do-tō′nal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. χορδή, chord, + *tonos*, tone, + *-al*.] Responsive to the vibrations or tones of sound: applied to certain organs or parts of insects and spiders.

These [sense organs in the legs of spiders] are thought to be analogous to the *chordotonal* organs of insects.
F. Galton.

chore[1] (chōr), *n.* [Also written *choar* and dial. *chaur*, formerly *chewre*, a var. of *chare*, *char*; see *char*[1], *charl*.] A char, charc, or small job; a task; especially, a piece of minor domestic work, as about a house or barn, of regular or frequent recurrence; generally in the plural. [Now U. S.]

Here's two *chewres* chewr'd: when Wisdom is employ'd,
Tis ever thus. *Beau. and Fl.*, Love's Cure, iii. 2.

Meanwhile we did our nightly *chores*,—
Brought in the wood from out of doors,
Littered the stalls, and from the mows
Raked down the herd's grass for the cows.
Whittier, Snow Bound.

Now that is the wisdom of a man, in every instance of his labor, to hitch his wagon to a star, and see his *chore* done by the gods themselves. *Emerson*, Civilization.

The Yankee boy of those times was wont to have a regular set of *chores* to do, such as cutting and bringing in wood, making fires, and the like.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 17.

chore[1] (chōr), *v.* Same as *char*[1], 5.

chore[2], *n.* [See *chare*[2].] Same as *chare*[2].

chore[3] (kōr), *n.* [⟨ L. *chorus*: see *choir*.] A chorus; a choir. *B. Jonson.*

chorea (kō-rē′ä), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *corea* = Pg. *choréa* = It. *corea*, ⟨ L. *chorea*, chorea, ⟨ Gr. χορεία, a dance, prop. fem. of χορεῖος, belonging to a dance or chorus: see *chorus*.] 1. A nervous disease, usually occurring before puberty, marked by irregular and involuntary motions of one or more limbs and of the face and trunk, which, however, cease in sleep. Its morbid anatomy is undetermined. Also called *St. Vitus's dance*. —**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hahlemann*, 1847.

choreal (kō-rē′al), *a.* [⟨ *chorea* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of chorea; characteristic of chorea: as, *choreal* movements.—**2.** Affected with chorea.

Many students are interested in being told that a case is one of true epilepsy, . . . who have never tried to form a clear conception of the sort of movements they can see in a *choreal* child. *Millican*, Morbid Germs, p. 75.

choree (kō′rē), *n.* [= F. *chorée* = Sp. *coreo* = Pg. *choreu* = It. *coreo*, ⟨ L. *chorcus*: see *chorcus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*. The word *choree* (choreus, χορεῖος) was used by the earlier classical writers on metres as identical with *trochee*, to designate both the foot now called trochee (– ⏑) and its resolved form the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑), but more frequently the latter. Cicero and Quintilian call the trochee (– ⏑) *chorcus*, and the tribrach (⏑ ⏑ ⏑) *trochaeus*. Later writers use the names *trochaeus* and *tribrachys* exclusively for the feet still known by those names. *Choree* or *chorcus* in modern usage is simply a rare name for trochee (– ⏑). Also called *chorcus*.

choregi, *n.* Plural of *choregus*.

choregraphic, choregraphical, *a.* See *choreographic*, *-al*.

choregraphy, *n.* See *choreography*[2].

choregus, *n.* See *choragus*. [Rare.]

He [Socrates] is the *choregus* of Greek free-thought.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 181.

choregy (kor′ē-ji), *n.* [= F. *chorégie*, ⟨ Gr. χορηγία, ⟨ χορηγεῖν, choragus: see *choragus*, *chorcgus*.] Same as *choragy*. *Grote.*

chorei, *n.* Plural of *chorcus*.

choreic (kō-rē′ik), *a.* [⟨ *chorea* + *-ic*; = F. *choréique*.] Pertaining to chorea; affected with chorea: as, a *choreic* patient.

The upper and lower extremities present the greatest mass of the *choreic* movements.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 115.

choreiform (kō-rē′i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *chorea* + *forma*, shape, form.] Resembling chorea; choreoid: as, *choreiform* movements.

choreoid (kō-rē′oid), *a.* [⟨ *chorea* + *-oid*.] Resembling chorea or what occurs in chorea; choreiform.

choreomania (ko-rē-ō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [⟨ L. *chorea* + *mania*, madness.] Same as *choromania*.

chorepiscopal (ko-rē-pis′ko-pal), *a.* [⟨ *chorepiscopus* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a chorepiscopus.

They were allowed the name and honour, and sometime the execution of other *chorepiscopal* . . . offices.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

chorepiscopus (ko-rē-pis′kō-pus), *n.*; pl. *chorepiscopi* (-pī). [LL. ⟨ F. *chorévêque* = Sp. *corepiscopo* = Pg. *chorbispo* = It. *corepiscopo*, ⟨ Gr. χωρεπίσκοπος, ⟨ χώρα, place, + ἐπίσκοπος, bishop: see *bishop*.] One of a class of clergy, in rank between bishops proper and presbyters, introduced in the latter part of the third century to aid in the episcopal supervision of the country districts of enlarged dioceses. Roman Catholic authorities hold that they were not bishops, but priests intrusted with special power; while others regard them as truly bishops, the heads of inferior dioceses and limited authority. It is probable that both these views are historically correct, but apply to different periods.

chorea (kō-rē′us), *n.*; pl. *chori* (-ī). [L., ⟨ Gr. χορεύς, pertaining to a dance or chorus, a mercer so called, ⟨ χορός, a dance: see *chorus*.] In *pros.*, same as *trochee*.

choria, *n.* Plural of *chorion*.

choriamb (ko′ri-amb), *n.* [Also, as L., *choriambus*, ⟨ Gr. χοριάμβος, ⟨ χορεῖος, chorcus, + ἴαμβος, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot of four syllables, the first and fourth of which are long, the second and third short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (– ⏑ ⏑ – or – ⏑ ⏑ ⏑). The genuine choriamb has a magnitude of six times or more (is hexasemic) when the long syllables constitute the six and the two the arsis, or vice versa, it belongs to the diplasic class of feet. Genuine choriambs are rare. Apparent choriambs are often resolved into dipodics (⏑ ⏑ – ⏑), either of genuine dactyls, as at the end of a pentameter, or of cyclic dactyls, as in Asclepiadic and other logaædic verses. Anapestic lines analyzed as dactylic hexameters with anacrusis show similar forms. The choriamb takes its name from its apparent composition from a chorcc (trochee) and an iambus.

choriambi, *n.* Plural of *choriambus*.

choriambic (ko-ri-am′bik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *choriambicus*, ⟨ Gr. χοριαμβικός, ⟨ χοριάμβος, choriamb.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of choriambs: as, a *choriambic* foot, verse, or movement.

II. *n.* A foot constituting a choriamb, or a verse consisting of choriambs.

choriambus (ko-ri-am′bus), *n.*; pl. *choriambi* (-bī). Same as *choriamb*.

choric (ko′rik), *a.* [= F. *chorique* = It. *corico*, ⟨ L. *choricus* = Gr. χορικός, pertaining to a chorus, ⟨ χορός, chorus: see *chorus*.] Of or pertaining to a chorus; specifically, fitted for the use of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama: as, *choric* meters, poems, or compositions (that is, the more elaborate as opposed to the simpler metres). See *chorus*, I. (*b*).

The *choric* spirit is here, . . . The *choric* responses of the fast-dialogue form a resonant climax to the whole.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 388.

chorioblastosis (ko-ri-ō-blas-tō′sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. χόριον, membrane (corium), + βλάστωσις, germination, ⟨ βλαστάνειν, germ.] A name given by Unna to a deviation from normal growth in the corium or true skin, as, for example, a granuloma, a fibroma, or a case of atrophy.

choriocapillaris (ko-ri-ō-kap-i-lā′ris), *n.* used as *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χόριον, a membrane (choroid), + L. *capillaris*, capillary.] The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye, formed chiefly of capillaries: an abbreviation of the phrase *membrana* or *tunica choriocapillaris*. Also called *tunica Ruyschiana* and *tunica vasculosa Halleri*.

chorion (ko′ri-on), *n.*; pl. *choria* (-ä). [NL. ⟨ F. Sp. Pg. *chorion* = It. *corio*, ⟨ Gr. χόριον, fetal membrane, any membrane. Cf. *corium*.] **1.** In *anat.*, the outermost fetal envelop; the external membrane which invests the embryo, forming in the higher vertebrates the outer layer of the bag of waters, and contributing to the formation of the placenta. With reference to the embryo, it occupies the relation of the original vitelline membrane or cell-wall of the ovum.

2. By analogy—(*a*) The membrana putaminis or egg-pod of those eggs which have calcareous shells. [Rare.] (*b*) The external investment of the ovum of an insect, derived from the epithelial layer of the oviduct. **Chorion frondosum**, the tufted or shaggy part of the chorion, which composes the fetal placenta. **Chorion laeve**, the smooth part of the chorion, which does not enter into the composition of the placenta.

chorionic (ko-ri-on′ik), *a.* [⟨ *chorion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chorion: as, the *chorionic* membrane; *chorionic* villi.

Choristopoda

If the "diffused placenta" is probably a primitive condition, from which most of the others are derived, although its existence must presuppose the absence of the umbilical vesicle as a constituent of the *chorionic* wall.
W. H. Flower, Encyc. Brit., XV. 350.

chorioretinitis (kō′ri-o-ret-i-nī′tis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. χόριον, membrane (choroid), + L. *retina*, retina, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye and the retina. Also called *choroidoretinitis* and *retinochoroiditis*.

choripetalous (ko-ri-pet′a-lus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. χωρίς, asunder, + πέταλον, a leaf (petal).] In *bot.*, having the petals unconnected: equivalent to *polypetalous*.

choriphyllous (ko-ri-fil′us), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. χωρίς, asunder, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves (petals and sepals): applied to a perianth.

chorisepalous (ko-ri-sep′a-lus), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ Gr. χωρίς, asunder, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having the sepals distinct.

chorisis (ko′ri-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χώρισις, a separation, ⟨ χωρίζειν, separate, sever, ⟨ χωρίς, apart, asunder.] In *bot.*, the multiplication, by congenital division, of an organ which is ordinarily entire. It is usually a stricted to the stamens and carpels of the flower, and may be either collateral, when the parts are side by side, as in the stamens of *Dicentra*, or, more rarely, transverse. Also called *chorization*.

chorisma (kō-riz′mä), *n.*; pl. *charismata* (-ma-tä). [NL., ⟨ Gr. χώρισμα, a separated space, ⟨ χωρίζειν, separate, part, ⟨ χωρίς, apart.] In *zool.* and *anat.*, a separating; a separation; a distinction of parts or things.

chorist (kō′rist), *n.* [= D. *korist* = G. *chorist*, *korist* = Dan. *korist*, ⟨ F. *choriste* = Sp. Pg. It. *corista*, ⟨ ML. *chorista* (also *choristes*), ⟨ L. *chorus*, choir: see *chorus*, and cf. *chorister*.] A singer in a choir. [Rare.]

Behold the great *chorist* of the angelical quire.
Parthenia Sacra (1633), p. 150.

choristate (kō-ris′tāt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. χωριστός, separable, separate (⟨ χωρίζειν, separate: see *chorisis*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, increased in number by chorisis; affected with chorisis.

chorister (kor′is-ter), *n.* [⟨ *chorist* + *-er*. Cf. *sparister*, after *spare*.] **1.** A singer in a choir or chorus; specifically, a male member of a church choir.

The *Christian* is the joyous Anthem sing.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 221.

Sometimes there are on the cathedral foundation minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and *choristers*.
A. Trollope, &c., How we are Governed, x.

2. In some churches, a choir-leader or precentor; one who leads the singing of the choir or the congregation.—**3.** A singer in general: as, the feathered *choristers*.

The new born phœnix takes his way;
Our airy *chorister* a summons frames
Attend his progress. *Dryden.*

Choristes (kō-ris′tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χωριστός, separate (χωρίζειν, one who separates): see *choristate*.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Choristidæ*.

choristic (kō-ris′tik), *a.* [⟨ *chorist* + *-ic*.] Belonging to a choir; choral. [Rare.]

Choristida (kō-ris′ti-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χωριστός, separate, separable (see *choristate*), + *-ida*.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, an order of *Tetractinellida*, contrasted with the order *Lithistida*, and defined as tetractinellid sponges with quadriradiate or triæne spicules which are never consolidated into a rigid network.

Choristidæ (kō-ris′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Choristes* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods with a thick short head, a large retractile pharynx, and well-developed jaws. They have an odontophore, with three rows of radulian teeth, on each side a row of broad bilobed inner lateral teeth, and two rows of small hook-shaped outer lateral teeth. They have also small posterior tentacles and frontal tentacles, united by a fold. The shell is bilobed or auriculate, and provided with a paucispiral operculum. The family was constituted from a living and fossil species of the North Atlantic.

choristidan (kō-ris′ti-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Choristida*.

II. *n.* A sponge of the order *Choristida*.

choristopod (kō-ris′tō-pod), *n.* One of the *Choristopoda*; a choristopodous crustacean. *J. D. Dana.*

Choristopoda (kō-ris-top′ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. χωριστός, separate (see *choristate*), + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In Dana's classification, an order of edriophthalmous crustaceans, approximately equivalent to the amphipods and isopods together, and divided into three groups.

choristopodous (kō-ris-top'ō-dus), *a.* [< *Choristopoda* + *-ous.*] Having the feet separated in series, as in the choristopods; specifically, having the characters of the *Choristopoda*.

chorization (kō-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. χωρίζειν, separate, + *-ation*: see *chorisis.*] Same as *chorisis.*

chorl[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *churl.*

chorl[2] (chôrl), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] The angle at the junction of the blade of a pocket-knife with the square shank which forms the joint. *E. H. Knight.*

chorobates[1] (kō-rob'a-tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χωροβάτης, a surveyors' level (cf. χωροβατεύειν, survey, measure by paces), < χῶρος, land, + βατός, verbal adj. of βαίνειν, go, = E. *come.*] An instrument, similar in principle to the common carpenters' level, used to determine the slope of an aqueduct and the levels of the country through which it passes.

chorodidascalus (kō-rō-di-das'ka-lus), *n.*; pl. *chorodidascali* (-lī). [Gr. χοροδιδάσκαλος, < χορός, dance, chorus, + διδάσκαλος, teacher, < διδάσκειν, teach: see *didactic.*] In the ane. Gr. *drama*, the professional or actual trainer of the chorus (sometimes the poet himself), as distinguished from the *choragus*, by whom he was employed.

chorograph (kō'rō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. χωρογράφος, describing countries, < χῶρος, a place, region, country, + γράφειν, write.] An instrument invented, by Professor W. Wallace of Edinburgh, to construct by mechanical means two similar triangles on two given straight lines, their angles being given. It is especially useful in marine surveying.

chorographer (kō-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chorography*[1] + *-er*[1].] One skilled in chorography; a person who describes or makes a map of a particular region or country; specifically, one who investigates the locality of places mentioned by ancient writers and endeavors to identify their true situation.

Camden and other *chorographers.* *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

chorographic[1], **chorographical** (kō-rō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. χωρογράφος, < χωρογραφία: see *chorography*[1].] Pertaining to chorography; descriptive of a particular region, country, or locality; laying down or marking the bounds of a particular country or locality, as a map.

I have added a *chorographical* description of this terrestrial paradise. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. iii. § 15.

The "Poly-olbion" is a *chorographical* description of England and Wales; an amalgamation of antiquarianism, of topography, and of history; materials not the most durable for the creations of poetry. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 248.

chorographic[2], **choregraphic** (ko-rō-, kō-rē-graf'ik), *a.* [= F. *choregraphique* = Sp. *coreográfico* = Pg. *choreographico*; as *chorography*[2] + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the notation of dancing. See *chorography*[2]. Also *chorographical*, *choreographical.*

chorographically (kō-rō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chorographic manner; in a manner descriptive of particular regions.

chorography[1] (kō-rog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chorographie* = Sp. *corografía* = Pg. *chorographia* = It. *corografia*, < L. *chorographia*, < Gr. χωρογραφία, < χωρογράφος, describing countries: see *chorograph.*] The systematic study or description of the natural features of particular regions, countries, or districts; especially, the identification of places mentioned by ancient writers.

I have . . . seen several countries, beheld the nature of their climes, the *chorography* of their provinces. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 8.

chorography[2], **choregraphy** (kō-rog'-, kō-reg'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *choregraphie* = Sp. *coreografía* = Pg. *choreographia* = It. *coreografia*, < Gr. χορός, dance, chorus (the forms in *chore-*, *coreo-*, < Gr. χωρεία, a dance: see *choreal*), + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A system of signs or of notation used to indicate movements, etc., in dancing.

Among the antiquities of this subject [dancing] *choreography*, or orchesography, the art of dancing notation, deserves a place. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 800.

choroid (kō'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. χοροειδής, corrupt form of χοριοειδής, like a membrane: χόριον, membrane, chorion, + *-ειδής*, form.] I. *a.* Membranous, as a chorion; like or likened to the chorion, as an investing part or tunic: in *anat.*, applied to several delicate, highly vascular membranes which invest certain parts, and to associated structures. **Choroid coat, choroid membrane,** of the eye. See II. **Choroid fissure.** Same as *choroidal fissure.* **Choroid gland,** a non-glandular, vascular, erectile, crescent-shaped body about the entrance of the optic nerve in the eye of a fish.

The branches of the [pseudobranchia or] rete mirabile unite again into the ophthalmic artery, which pierces the sclerotic, and breaks up into another rete mirabile, the *choroid gland*, before being finally distributed. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Choroid muscle, the ciliary muscle. **Choroid plexuses,** three pairs of vascular fringes projecting into the lateral, third, and fourth ventricles of the brain.—**Choroid vein.** (*a*) A small vein in the lateral ventricle of either side of the brain, lying on the outer side of the choroidal plexus. It unites with the vein of the corpus striatum to form the vena Galeni. (*b*) The vena Galeni.

II. *n.* A delicate, highly vascular membrane forming one of the coats or tunics of the eyeball, lining the sclerotic, and lying between it and the retina, with which it is in contact by its inner surface. It is plaited in front to form the ciliary processes, ends in the ciliary ligament, and is of a dark brown or blackish color from the abundance of pigment. Also called *choroidea*, and *choroid coat* or *membrane.* See cut under *eye*[1].

choroidal (kō'roi-dal), *a.* [< *choroid* + *-al.*] Same as *choroid.* **Choroidal fissure,** in *embryol.*, a lateral cleft of the secondary optic vesicle. Through it the tissue of the vitreous body is originally continuous with the rest of the mesoblastic tissue outside.

Through this gap, which afterwards receives the name of the *choroidal fissure*, the eye is open from the blastic tissue . . . into the interior of the cavity of the cup. *M. Foster*, Embryology, I. vi. 137.

choroidea (kō-roi-dē-ä), *n.* [NL.: see *choroid.*] Same as *choroid.*

choroiditis (kō-roi-di'tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid coat of the eye.

choroidoiritis (kō-roi'dō-i-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *iris* + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the choroid and iris.

choroidoretinitis (kō-roi'dō-ret-i-ni'tis), *n.* [NL., < *choroid* + *retina* + *-itis.*] Same as *chorioretinitis.*

chorok (chō'rok), *n.* [Native name.] The Siberian polecat, *Putorius sibiricus.*

chorological (kō-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *chorology* + *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to chorology; specifically, zoögeographical and phytogeographical; pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals and plants; faunal and floral.

The great and interesting series of *chorological* phenomena, since they may only be explained by the Theory of Descent, must also be considered as important inductive data of the latter. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 134.

chorologist (kō-rol'o-jist), *n.* [< *chorology* + *-ist.*] One versed in chorology; a student of zoölogy and botany with special reference to geographical distribution.

chorology (kō-rol'o-ji), *n.* [< Gr. χώρος, place, country, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] **1.** The science of describing localities; chorography. —**2.** The science of the geographical distribution of plants and animals; zoögeography and phytogeography. It includes the consideration not only of the habitats of species, but also the subject of faunal and floral areas, and the mapping of the earth's surface into zoological and botanical regions characterized by the fauna and flora.

choromania (kō-rō-ma'ni-ä), *n.* [Gr. χορός, dance, + *μανία*, madness.] The dancing mania (which see, under *mania*). Also *choreomania.*

chorometry (kō-rom'e-tri), *n.* [Gr. χωρομετρία, land surveying, < χῶρος, place, region, + *μέτρον*, measure.] The art of measuring or surveying land; surveying.

choroy (chō'roi), *n.* The name of a Chilian parrakeet, *Henicognathus leptorhynchus.*

chorus (kō'rus), *n.* [< L. *chorus*, < Gr. χορός, a dance accompanied with song, a band of singers and dancers, a choir; prob. orig. a dance round an inclosure, or rather the inclosure itself; cf. χόρτος, an inclosure, hedge, = L. *hortus*, garden, = E. *yard*[2]. For the earlier E. and the Rom., etc., forms, see *quire*[1] and *choir.*] **1.** A dance. Specifically, in the *anc. Gr. drama*— (*a*) A dance performed by a number of persons in a ring, in honor of Bacchus, accompanied by the singing of the sacred dithyrambic odes. From this simple rite was developed the Greek drama. (*b*) In continuation of the early tradition, a company of persons, represented as of age, sex, and estate appropriate to the play, who took part through their leader, the coryphæus, with the actors in the dialogue of a drama, and sang their sentiments at stated intervals when no actor was on the stage. The chorus occupied in the theater a position between the stage and the auditorium, and moved or danced in appropriate rhythm around the sacred thymele or altar of Bacchus, which stood in the middle of the area allotted to the chorus. See *theater.*

Ham. This is one Lucianus, nephew to the king.
Oph. You are as good as a *chorus*, my lord.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 2.

(*c*) One of the songs executed by the chorus.—**2.** In *music*: (*a*) A company of singers, especially an organized company, such as singers in a church or a choral society. (*b*) In an oratorio, opera, or concert, the general company of singers, as distinguished from the soloists. (*c*) A part of a song in which the listeners join with the singer; a refrain; also, any recurring refrain or burden. (*d*) A musical composition intended to be sung in harmony by a company of singers, usually by four voices. A *double chorus* is for eight voices. (*e*) The compound or mixture stops of an organ. (*f*) In the tenth century, an instrument, probably the bagpipe. (*g*) In the fifteenth century, the drone of a bagpipe or of the accompaniment strings of the crowd. (*h*) Formerly, in Scotland, a loud trumpet.—**3.** A union of voices or sounds, or a company of persons, resembling a chorus.

O you *chorus* of indolent reviewers.
Tennyson, Hendecasyllabics.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray.* **Cyclic chorus,** in ancient Greece, the chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes: so called because the performers danced around the altar of Bacchus in a circle. See I (*a*), above.

chorus (kō'rus), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chorused* or *chorussed*, ppr. *chorusing* or *chorussing.* [< *chorus*, *n.*] **1.** To sing or join in the chorus of: as, to *chorus* a song.—**2.** To exclaim or call out in concert.

"Oh, do let the Swiper go in," *chorus* the boys.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby.

chorus-master (kō'rus-mās''tėr), *n.* **1.** The principal singer of a chorus.—**2.** The trainer or conductor of a chorus. [Rare.]

chose[1] (chōz). Preterit and old past participle of *choose.*

chose[2] (shōz), *n.* [F., a thing, < OF. *cose*, *cosa* = Pr. Sp. *cosa* = Pg. *coisa*, *cousa* = It. *cosa*, < ML. *cosa*, *causa*, LL. *causa*, a thing, a peculiar use of L. *causa*, cause: see *cause.* Cf. *quelque chose*, *kickshaws*, *kickshaws.*] In *law*, an article of personal property, or a personal right; a thing. **Chose in action,** an incorporeal right enforceable by action; a right to recover a sum of money or a thing from another person in a court of justice. **Chose in possession,** a chattel personal other than a mere evidence of debt or obligation.—**Chose local,** a piece of property annexed to a place, as a mill or the like.—**Chose transitory,** a piece of movable property.

chosen (chō'zn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *choose*, *v.*] Picked; choice; select.

His *chosen* captains also are drowned in the Red sea.
Ex. xv. 4.

She, questionless, with her sweet harmony
And other *chosen* attractions, would allure.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Your lordship's thoughts are always just, your numbers harmonious, your words *chosen*, your expressions strong and manly. *Dryden*, Essay on the Æneid.

Chosen freeholders. See *freeholder.*

choshing, *n.* [ME., < *chosen* + *-ing*[1].] One chosen.

Quen he to pin hinsecken did
For his *choshinges* on rod tre.
MS. Coll. Vespas., A iii. fol. 10. *(Halliwell.)*

chotei (cho-tā'), *n.* [Chino-Jap. (= Chin. *chaoting*), lit. morning hall (in allusion to the custom of ministers having audience with their sovereign in the morning), < *cho* (= Chin. *chao*), morning, + *tei* (= Chin. *ting*), hall.] In Japan, the hall of audience; the court; hence, by metonymy, the emperor.

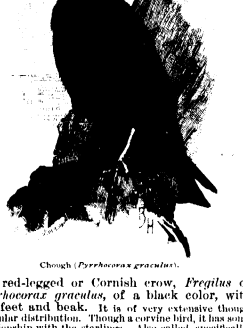
Chouan (shō'an; F. pron. shō-oń'), *n.* [F., after the nickname of Jean Cottereau, the original leader of the party. *Chouan* (dial. *chouhan*, *chauhan*, etc.; now corruptly *chat-huant*, as if 'hooting cat') means 'screech-owl'; cf. OF. *choue*, a daw, > dim. *chouette*, > E. *chewet*: see *chewet*[2] and *chough.*] A member of a body of insurgent royalists of Brittany and the west of France, consisting almost entirely of peasants, who rose in 1792 against the French republic, and carried on a guerrilla warfare of great bitterness. They were not repressed till 1800, and even after that occasional insurrections occurred down to the last years of the reign of Louis Philippe (1830–48).

Chouannerie (shō-an'e-rē; F. pron. shō-on-rē'), *n.* [F., < *Chouan.*] The insurrection of the Chouans, and also the body of persons engaged in it.

choucari (chō-kā'ri), *n.* [Of unascertained native origin.] A bird of the genus *Graucalus* (Cuvier). The name was originally applied to birds now classed under different genera, as to the Australian bowerbirds of the genus *Ptilonorhynchus*, etc.

chough (chuf), *n.* [< ME. *chonghe*, *chogge*, early ME. *choo*, < AS. *cwō*, appar. orig. ***cwōh*, ***cōh*, a chough (cf. OF. *choe*, *choue*, dim. *chouette*, *choucquette*, also dial. *choquar* (Cotgrave), a chough, a daw, whence prob. Sp. *chova*, a chough, *choya*, a jackdaw: see *chewet*[2] and *Chouan*; cf. It.

cirgola, a chough); a variant, with a final guttural, of ME. *ca, ka, co, ko, koo, kowe*, etc., early mod. E. *coe* (see *coe*[1] and *caddow*), both forms being orig. imitative of cawing: see *caw*[1].] An oscine passerine bird of the family *Corvidæ*,



Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*).

the red-legged or Cornish crow, *Fregilus* or *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, of a black color, with red feet and beak. It is of very extensive though irregular distribution. Though a corvine bird, it has some relationship with the starlings. Also called, specifically, *Cornish chough*. There are other species, natives of Asia, Java, etc. Palsgrave applies the name to a young crow.

The crows and *choughs*, that wing the midway air,
Show scarce so gross as beetles. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

A kind of *choughs*,
Or thievish daws, sir.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Cornish chough. (*a*) See above. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*. It was at one time confined as a bearing to Cornish families.

chouicha (chō'i-chä), *n.* Same as *chavicha*.

chouk, *n.* See *choke*[3].

choult, *n.* A Middle English form of *jowl*.

choultry, *n.* See *choltry*.

choups (chōps), *n. pl.* [E. dial.] Hips; the fruit of briers. [North. Eng.]

chourie, *n.* See *choury*.

chourtka (chōrt'kä), *n.* 1. A native name of a kind of partridge, *Tetraogallus caspius*, inhabiting mountainous regions in Russia and Siberia. —2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of such partridges: synonymous with *Tetraogallus*. *Motschoulsky*, 1839.

chous (kōs or kous), *n.* [Gr. χοῦς (> LL. *chus*), < χεῖν, pour, akin to E. *gush*: see *alchemy*.] 1. In *Gr. archæol.*, a vase similar in form to the oinochoë, but larger, used to dip the mixed wine and water from the crater in order to fill the smaller pouring-vessels.—2. An ancient Attic measure of capacity, containing 12 cotyles or the twelfth part of a metretes, and equivalent to 3.283 liters, or 2.8 quarts. The chous was the equivalent of the Roman congius. *Daremberg et Saglio*; *Reinach*, Manuel de Philologie, 1883.

chouse (chous), *n.* [Also spelled *chiaus, chaus* (also *chiaous*, after F. *chiaouz*), repr. Turk. *chā'ush, chaush*, an interpreter, messenger, etc., < Ar. *khawās* (> Hind. *khawās*, an attendant, etc., lit. grandees, nobles), prop. pl. of *khās* (= repr. letter *sād*), noble. In senses 2, 3, and 4, the noun is from the verb.] 1. A Turkish interpreter, messenger, or attendant.

Dapper. What do you think of me,
That I am a *Chiaus*?
Face. What's that?
Dapper. The Turk was here ——
As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 2.

Accompanied with a *chaus* of the court. *Hakluyt.*

The *chaush* is a person of great authority in certain things; he is a kind of living firman, before whom everyone makes way. *R. Carson*, Memoir in the Levant, p. 9.

2. A trick; a sham; an imposition. *Johnson.* [Rare.]—3. An impostor; a cheat.

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

4. One who is easily cheated; a tool; a simpleton.

Stiffer than a sottish *chouse*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 531.

chouse (chous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *choused* (*choust*), ppr. *chousing*. [Formerly also *chowse*; < *chouse*, *n.*; lit., act like a chouse (in allusion to a Turkish interpreter or chouse who, in 1609, swindled some of the London merchants trading with Turkey out of a large sum of money).] To cheat; trick; swindle; often followed by *of* or *out of*: as, to *chouse* one *out of* his money.

You shall *chouse* him *out of* horses, clothes, and money, and I'll wink at it. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 1.

The Portugalls have *choused* us, it seems, in the Island of Bombay, in the East Indys; for after a great charge of our fleets being sent thither with full commission from the King of Portugall to receive it, the Governour, by some pretence or other, will not deliver it to Sir Abraham Shipman, sent from the King, nor to my Lord of Marlborough. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 420.

chousingha (chou'sing-hä), *n.* Same as *chikara*.

chout[1] (chout), *n.* [E. dial.] A frolic or merry-making. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chout[2] (chout), *n.* [Repr. Hind. *chauth* for *chauthai*, a fourth part of the revenue, < Skt. *chaturtha* = E. *fourth*, q. v.] In the East Indies, a fourth part of the clear revenue, extorted by the Mahrattas; hence, extortion; blackmail.

Sivaji the Mahratta . . . organized a regular system of blackmail, known for more than a quarter of a century afterwards as the Mahratta *chout*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. Ind., p. 175.

chout, *n.* [Prob. < F. *chou*, cabbage, on account of its shape.] A name in the seventeenth century of the chignon.

chovy (chō'vi), *n.*; pl. *chovies* (-viz). [E. dial.; origin obscure.] The popular name of a British beetle, *Phyllopertha horticola*.

chow[1] (chō), *v. t.* and *i.* [Var. of *chew, chaw*[1], q. v.] To chew. [Prov. Eng.]

chow[2] (chou), *n.* [Var. of *chaw*[2] for *jaw*; or, with usual loss of final *-l*, abbr. from *chowl* for *jowl*, q. v.] The jowl; used only in the phrase "cheek for *chow*" (that is, cheek by jowl). [Scotch.]

chow[3] (chou), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *chowter*.] To grumble. [Prov. Eng.]

chow[4] (chou), *n.* [Chinese.] A word forming part of the names of many places in China, indicating either a prefecture or district of the second rank or the chief city of such a district; thus, Ning-hai-*chow* may mean either the district of Ning-hai or the city of Ning-hai. Sometimes spelled *chao, chau*, and *choo*.

chow[5] (chou), *n.* [Hind. *chau* (chiefly in comp.), var. of *char*, < Skt. *chatur* = E. *four*.] 1. A unit of weight in Bombay, used for gold and silver, and equal to three tenths of a troy grain.—2. A unit of the nature of the square of a mass, used in the East Indies in the valuation of pearls. A Madras chow is 48 square grains troy, a Bombay chow 15.7 square grains.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *a.* and *n.* [Pigeon English.] I. *a.* Mixed; miscellaneous; broken. **Chow-chow box**, a Japanese lacquered picnic or luncheon-box, with spaces for bottles, and trays or drawers for the various edibles, chop sticks, etc., frequently richly decorated. **Chow-chow cargo**, an assorted cargo. **Chow-chow chop**, the lot of smaller miscellaneous packages sent off in the last lighter or cargo-boat to a vessel loading in a roadstead or harbor.—**Chow-chow shop**, a general shop; a variety shop. **Chow-chow water**, short, irregular waves, such as those made by the paddles or propeller of a steamer, the meeting of currents in a river, etc.

II. *n.* 1. Food of any kind, but especially Chinese food, which is usually broken or cut up in the course of cooking into pieces suitable for being eaten with chop-sticks.—2. A preserve made in southern China, of odds and ends of orange-peel, ginger, bamboo, pumelo-rind, syrup, up, etc.—3. A mixed pickle made with mustard in the East Indies, and imitated elsewhere.

chowder (chou'dėr), *n.* [Origin unknown. In first sense perhaps < F. *chaudière*, a caldron: see *chaldron*, *caldron*. "In the fishing-villages of Brittany *faire la chaudière* is to provide a caldron in which is cooked a mess of fish and biscuit with some savory condiments—a 'hodge-podge' contributed by the fishermen themselves, each of whom in return receives his share of the prepared dish. The French would seem to have carried this practice to America." *N. and Q.*] 1. A dish of fish or clams boiled with biscuits or crackers, pork, potatoes, onions, etc., and variously seasoned. It is common among the fishermen on the banks of Newfoundland and in New England.—2. A picnic party, especially at the sea-shore, at which the main dish is chowder. See def. 1.

A *chowder* was given a few weeks ago at the head of our little bay. *The Century*, XXVIII. 555.

3. A fish-seller. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

chowder (chou'dėr), *v. t.* [< *chowder*, *n.*] To make a chowder of: as, to *chowder* fish. [American.]

chowder-beer (chou'dėr-bēr), *n.* A beverage made in the west of England and in Newfoundland by boiling twigs of black spruce in water and mixing the product with molasses.

choweecha (chou'ē-chä), *n.* Same as *charicha*.

chowert (chou'ėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *chow*[3], *chowter*.] To grumble; scold.

But when the crabbed nurse
Beginnes to chide and *chowre*
With heavie heart I take my course
To seawards from the towre.
Turberville, tr. of Ovid (1567), fol. 122. (*Halliwell.*)

chowl†, *n.* An old form of *jowl*. See *chavel*.

chowlee (chou'lē), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chaulāī, chaula*.] A species of bean, *Vigna* or *Dolichos Catiang*, which is extensively cultivated for food in the tropics of the old world.

chowpatty, *n.* Same as *chupatty*.

chowrie, *n.* See *chowry*.

chowry (chou'ri), *n.*; pl. *chowries* (-riz). [Repr. Hind. *chaunri*, Beng. *chāmara*, Skt. *chamara*.] In the East Indies, a whisk or brush used to drive off flies, often made of the bushy tail of the Tibetan yak set in a decorated handle, and in this form one of the ensigns of ancient Asiatic royalty. Also spelled *chaurie, chowrie*.

chowset, *n.* and *v.* See *chouse*.

chowtert (chou'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial.; cf. *chow*[3] and *chowert*.] To grumble or mutter like a froward child. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

choy-root (choi'röt), *n.* Same as *shaya-root*.

chrematistic (krē-ma-tis'tik). *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chrematistique*, < Gr. χρηματιστικός, pertaining to business or money-making, < χρηματιστής, a man of business, < χρηματίζειν, transact business, < χρῆμα(τ-), a thing, pl. χρήματα, property, wealth, money, < χρήσθαι, use.] I. *a.* Relating or pertaining to finance or the science of wealth. [Rare.]

I am not the least versed in the *chrematistic* art, as an old friend of mine called it. I know not how to get a shilling, nor how to keep it in my pocket if I had it.
Fielding, Amelia, iv. 5.

II. *n.* Same as *chrematistics*.

chrematistics (krē-ma-tis'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *chrematistic*: see *-ics*.] The science of wealth: a name given by some writers to the science of political economy, or to the more restricted sense, to that portion of the science which relates to the management and regulation of wealth and property.

chreotechnics (krē-ō-tek'niks), *n.* [< Gr. χρεῖος, useful, + τέχνη, art: see *technic*.] The useful arts; specifically, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce. [Rare.]

chrestomathic, chrestomathical (kres-to-math'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chrestomathy* + *-ic, -ical*.] Relating to a chrestomathy.

chrestomathy (kres-tom'a-thi), *n.*; pl. *chrestomathies* (-thiz). [= F. *chrestomathie*, < Gr. χρηστομάθεια, desire of learning, a book of selections (of 'things worth knowing'), < χρηστομαθής, desirous of learning, < χρηστός, good, worthy, useful (verbal adj. of χράσθαι, use), + μάθημα, μαθεῖν, learn: see *mathematics*.] A collection of extracts and choice pieces, especially from a foreign language, with notes of explanation and instruction: as, a Hebrew *chrestomathy*.

Chrisis, *n.* See *Chrysis*.

chrism (krizm), *n.* [Also *chrisom*, early mod. E. also *chrisme, crisme, chrysome, crysome*; < ME. *crisme, crysme, crisome, crysome*, chrism (oil), < AS. *crisma*, chrism (oil or vesture), = OHG. *chrisamo, chrisamo, chrysamo*, MHG. *crisme, kresme, crisem, kresem*, G. *chrisam*, chrism (oil) (ME. also *creime, creym*, < OF. *cresme, chresme*, F. *chrême* = Pr. Sp. It. *crisma* = Pg. *chrisma*), < LL. *chrisma*, chrism (oil), < Gr. χρῖσμα, an unguent, unction, < χρίειν, rub, grate, besmear, anoint: see *Christ*. The form *chrisom* is archaic; *chrism* is now preferred in technical and literary use.] 1. *Eccles.*: (*a*) A sacred ointment, consecrated by a bishop, used in the rites of baptism, confirmation, ordination, and coronation, in the consecration of churches, altar-stones, and chalices, and in blessing the baptismal water. In the Roman Catholic church it consists of a mixture of oil and balsam, and in the Eastern church of oil, wine, and various aromatics. Its use in baptism was continued in the Anglican church for a short time after the Reformation. The name is sometimes applied to consecrated oil generally, including the oil of catechumens and the oil of the sick. See *oil*.

To kylle a crownde kynge with *krysome* enoynttede!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2347.

The *chrism*, . . . as in the Latin Church, is consecrated by the Bishop on Maundy Thursday; though its preparation is commenced on the Monday in Holy Week.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 999.

The bishop . . . poured out the holy oil and *chrism* and burned incense upon it [a stone slab] at the middle and four corners. *Book*, Church of our Fathers, i. 246.

(*b*) The rite of confirmation. [Rare.]

Their baptism in all respects was as frustrate as their *chrism*, for the manner of those times was in confirming to use anointing. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

(*c*) Same as *chrisom1*, (*d*).

Upon the anointed head of the newly baptized child was put a piece of fine white linen, known in those days as the chri-sum or *chrisome*, to be worn, like the king's "coyfe," both day and night, for a whole week.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 185, note.

(*d*) The baptismal vesture; a white garment formerly given to the newly baptized as a symbol of the new robe of righteousness given to the saints: in this sense commonly *chrisom*.

When there are many to be baptized, this order of demanding, baptizing, putting on the *Crysome*, and anointing, shall be used severally with every child.
Book of Common Prayer (1549).

2. In general, that with which one is anointed, or the act of anointing.

I wait . . . but she lingers, and ah! so long!
It was not so in the years gone by,
When she bothered my lips with *chrism* of song.
T. B. Aldrich, Flight of the Goddess.

3†. A chrism-child.

The boy surely, I ever said, was to any man's thinking a very *chrisome*. *Ford*, Fancies, iv. 1.

chrism (krizm), *r. t.* [Also *chrisom*; < ME. *crisomen* (cf. ML. *chrismare*), anoint with chrism, < *crisome*, *crysme*, chrism (oil): see *chrism*, *n.*] To anoint with chrism.

And crowne hym kyndly with *krysmaede* hondes,
With his eyptre, as soverayne and lorde.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3186.

chrisma (kriz'mä), *n.*; pl. *chrismata* (-ma-tä). [ML., also *chrismas*; see *chrism* and *Christ*.] The monogram ☧, of the name Christ, made up of the first two letters of the Greek Χριστός. See *labarum*.

chrismal (kriz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *chrismalis*, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of chrism.

Having thus conjured and prayed, he falls upon singing the praises of this *chrismal* oil.
Becon, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 236.

II. *n.* In the *early church*: (*a*) The vessel or flask in which the consecrated oil or chrism was contained. (*b*) A vessel for the reservation of the consecrated host. (*c*) A cloth used to cover relics. (*d*) [Cf. F. *chrémeau*.] The white cloth bound upon the head of one newly baptized, after the unction with chrism, for the purpose of retaining the chrism upon the head during the week. Also *chrism*.

chrismarium (kriz-ma'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *chrismaria* (-ä). [ML., < LL. *chrisma*, chrism.] Same as *chrismatory*.

chrismata, *n.* Plural of *chrisma*.

chrismatin, chrismatine (kriz'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρισμα(τ-)*, an unguent (see *chrism*), + *-in2*, *-ine2*.] Same as *hatchettin*, 2.

chrismation (kriz-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *chrismatio(n-)*, < *chrismare*, pp. *chrismatus*, anoint with chrism, < LL. *chrisma*: see *chrism*.] In the early church, and in the Roman Catholic and Oriental churches, unction with chrism or holy oil, either of persons, as in baptism and confirmation, or of things, especially in consecrating the water for baptism.

The order of baptism of James of Serug is singular in prescribing three *chrismations* of the water.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, i. 99, 1.

chrismatory (kriz'ma-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *chrismatories* (-riz). [< ML. *chrismatorium*, < *chrismare*: see *chrismation*.] A receptacle for the chrism, or holy oil, used in the services of the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches. Also *chrismarium*.

The word is sometimes translated lenticula, a *chrismatory* or cruet, a vessel to contain oil.
Smith, Portrait of Old Age, p. 215.

Chrismatory.

chrism-child, chrisom-child (krizm'-, kriz'um-child), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crisome-child*, *christom-child*; < *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *child*.] A child who dies within a month after baptism: so called from the custom of burying it in its white baptismal garment, or chrisma1; hence, any innocent or very young child.

As undiscerned as are the phantasms that make a *chrism child* to smile. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying.

Fist. Falstaff he is dead. . . .
Quick. A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *christom child*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3.

In England, if a child dies within the first month of its life, it is called a *chrysom child*; whence the title in the London bills of mortality. *De Quincey*, Essenes, Note No. 5.

chrismert, chrismort, *n.* [< *chrism*, *chrisom*, + *-ert*.] A chrism-child.

A *chrismert* or chelder of Henry Jenkynes, baptized.
Beauties of Holy Cross, Canterbury.

Chrisochloris, *n.* See *Chrysochloris*.

chrisolite, *n.* See *chrysolite*.

chrisom (kriz'um), *n.* See *chrism*.

Christ (krist), *n.* [< ME. *Crist*, < AS. *Crist* (orig. with long *i*, *Cristi* = OFries. *Crist* = D. *Christus* = MLG. *Krist*, *Kerst*, *Karst*, *Kirst* = OHG. *Krist*, *Christ*, MHG. *Christ*, *Krist*, G. *Christus* = Icel. *Kristr* = Sw. *Kristi* (now *Christus*) = Dan. *Kristi* (now *Kristus*) = Goth. *Christus* = F. *Christ* = Pr. *Christ*, *Crist* = Sp. It. *Cristo* = Pg. *Christo* (the spelling with *ch* for *c*, and the forms *Christus*, *Kristus*, being in mod. imitation of the L.), < L. *Christus*, < Gr. Χριστός, prop. an adj., anointed (= Χριστός, the anointed), verbal adj. of χρίειν, rub, graze, besmear, anoint, = Skt. √ *ghṛ*, grind, rub, scratch (cf. √ *ghar*, sprinkle, *ghṛta*, clarified butter: see *ghee*), = L. *frigare*, crumble, *fricare*, rub: see *friable* and *fricative*.] The Anointed: a title of Jesus of Nazareth, synonymous with, and the Greek translation of, *Messiah*, originally used with the definite article strictly as a title, *the Christ* (that is, the Anointed), but soon an early period used without the article as a part of the proper name *Jesus Christ*. See *anointed*.

And Simon Peter answered and said, Thou art *the Christ*, the Son of the living God. Mat. xvi. 16.

Then charged he his disciples that they should tell no man that he was *Jesus the Christ*. Mat. xvi. 20.

Paul, a servant of *Jesus Christ*, called to be an apostle. Rom. i. 1.

Paul, an apostle (not of men, neither by man, but by *Jesus Christ*, and God the Father, who raised him from the dead). Gal. i. 1.

Brothers of Christ. See *Christadelphian*. — **Christ's Book.** See *book*. — **Disciples of Christ.** See *disciple*. — **Knights of the Order of Christ.** See *order*.

Christadelphian (krist-a-del'fi-an), *n.* [Also, improperly, *Christodelphian*; < Gr. χριστόδελφος, in brotherhood with Christ, < Χριστός, Christ, + ἀδελφός, brother: see *-adelphian*.] A member of a small religious sect which originated in the United States, but now also exists in England and elsewhere. The doctrines of the sect include a peculiar theory of the Trinity, the attainment of immortality by believers only, the annihilation of the wicked, the denial of infant baptism, and a peculiar view of the millennium. Their churches are called *ecclesias*. Also called *Robert Thomasites* and *Thomasites*.

christalt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

Christ-child (krist'child), *n.* **1.** Christ when a child: used only with the definite article. — **2.** A picture or image of Christ in his childhood. — **3.** A reappearance, in a vision or otherwise, of Christ in the form of a child. Among the Germans the Christ-child bears the same relation to the festivities of Christmas as that borne elsewhere by Saint Nicholas.

Frau Goetzenberger many a time spoke of her Christmas tree, and the marvelous things which the *Christ-child* would lay beneath it.
Mary Howitt, Madame Goetzenberger's Christmas Eve, iii.

christ-cross (kris'krôs), *n.* [Also written *crist-cross*, *criss-cross*, for *Christ's cross* (ME. *Cristes cros*).] **1.** The mark of the cross cut, printed, or stamped on any object. It was sometimes placed on a dial for the figure XII — that is, as the sign of 12 o'clock.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *christ-cross* of noon. *Puritan*, iv. 2. (*Nares.*)

2. The beginning and end; the Alpha and Omega: probably from the sign of the cross being prefixed and appended to serious literary undertakings, inscriptions on sepulchral monuments, etc. See *christcross-row*.

Christ's cross is the *crist cross* of all our happiness.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 12.

christcross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisse-crosse-row*; so called from the cross set before the alphabet. Cf. Sp. *Cristus*, the cross marked at the beginning of the alphabet, the alphabet itself.] The alphabet; the A B C; a horn-book.

Truths to be learned before ever a letter in the Christian's *Christcross row*.
Whitlock, Manners of English People, p. 327.

They never drew
A look or motion of intelligence
From infant-conning of the *Christ-cross-row*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Christdom (kris'dum), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-dom*.] The rule or service of Christ. [Rare.]

They know the grief of men without its wisdom;
They sink in man's despair without its calm;
Are slaves, without the liberty in *Christdom*.
Mrs. Browning, Cry of the Children.

Christe eleison (kris'tē e-lā'i-son). [ML., repr. Gr. Χριστὲ ἐλέησον: Χριστέ, voc. of Χριστός, Christ; ἐλέησον, aor. impv. of ἐλεεῖν, have mercy or pity, < ἔλεος, pity.] Literally, Christ have mercy. This Greek phrase is used untranslated as an invocation in Latin litanies, preceded and followed by *Kyrie eleison*, each of the three invocations being pronounced thrice. (See *kyrie*.) It is not used in the Greek Church.

Christen, *a.* and *n.* Earlier form of *Christian1*.

christen (kris'n), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *kersen*, early mod. E. also rarely *christian* (cf. *Christian*†); < ME. *cristenen*, *cristnien*, < AS. *cristenian* (= MLG. *kristenen*, *kerstenen*, *karstenen* = Icel. *kristnat* = Sw. *kristnat* = Dan. *kristne*), make a Christian, baptize, < *cristen*, a Christian: see *Christen*, *a.* and *n.*, and *Christian*†.] **1.** To baptize into the Christian church.

He hated Christene Men; and zit he was *cristned*, but he forsoke his Law, and became a Renegate.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 84.

To *christen*; baptize; because at baptism the person receiving that sacrament is made, as the catechism teaches, a member of christ. *Hook*, Church Dict.

Specifically — **2.** To baptize under a newly conferred name, especially in infancy; baptize and name as an infant.

She will shortly be to *christen*;
And papa has made the offer,
I shall have the naming of her.
Mary Lamb, Choosing a Name.

These young ladies not supposed to have been actually *christened* by the names applied to them, though always so called in the family. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxvii.

3. In general, to name; denominate; give a name to.

Christen the thing what you will, it can be no better than a mock millenndium. *Bp. Burnet.*

Cunn. But how came this clown to be call'd Pompey first?

Sir Geo. Push, one goodman Cæsar, a pumpmaker, *kersen'd* him. *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

4†. To Christianize.

At Rhodes, at Cyprus, and on other grounds
Christen'd and heathen. *Shak.*, Othello, I. 1.

I am most certain this is the first example in England since it was first *christened*. *Jer. Taylor*, Extempore Prayer.

Christendom (kris'n-dum), *n.* [< ME. *cristendom*, Christianity, baptism, the Christian world, < AS. *cristendom* (= OFries. *kristendom*, *kerstendom* = D. *christendom* = MLG. *kristendom* = MHG. *kristentuom*, G. *christenthum* = Icel. *kristindomr* = Sw. Dan. *kristendom*), Christianity, < *cristen*, Christian, + *-dom*: see *christen*, *Christian1*, and *-dom*.] **1†.** The profession of faith in Christ by baptism; hence, adoption of faith in Christ; personal Christianity; baptism.

The Emperour hym asked how he thought sholde he sure, and he seide he wolde hym assure by his *cristendome*.
Alisaunder (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

This struck such fear, that straight his *Christendome* The King receives, and many with the King.
Fansshawe's Lusiad, x. 116.

O! I hae been at gude church-door,
An' I've got *christendom*.
Tam a Line (Child's Ballads, I. 203).

This . . . cannot be denied . . . by any man that would not have his *christendom* suspected.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted, § 19.

2. The part of the world in which the Christian religion predominates; the Christian world.

We were also nowe passed ye londes of the Infideles, as of Turkes and Sarrasyns, and were comen into the londes of *Cristendome*, whiche also increased our joye and gladnesse right muche. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 74.

Important as outposts on the verge of *Christendom*.
Milman, Hist. of Lat. Christianity.

3. The whole body of Christians.

If there had been no Fryers, *Christendome* might have continu'd quiet, and things remain'd at a stay.
Selden, Table Talk, p. 51.

4†. [*l. c.*] The name received at baptism; hence, any name or epithet.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

christening (kris'n-ing or kris'ning), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *christen*, *v.*] The ceremony of baptism, especially as accompanied by the giving of the name to the infant baptized, followed by family festivities.

Thence . . . to Kate Joyce's *christening*, where much company and good service of sweetmeats.
Pepys, Diary, July 11, 1663.

Christhood (krist'hŭd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *-hood.*] The condition of being the Christ or Messiah.

Christian[1] (kris'tiạn), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. substitution (after L. *christianus*) for early mod. E. *Christen*, *Cristen*, < ME. *cristen*, *crestien* (later and rarely *Christian*), < AS. *cristen* = OS. *krist-tin* = OFries. *Kristen*, *kersten* = D. *christen*, *kersten* = Icel. *kristinn* = Sw. Dan. *kristen*, adj., Christian; as a noun, early mod. E. *Christen*, *Cristen*, < ME. *cristene*, *cristen*, < AS. *cristena*, also *cristen* = OFries. *Kristena*, *kerstena* = D. *christen* = MLG. *kristen*, *kersten*, *karsten*, *kirsten* = MHG. *kristene*, *kristen*, G. *christ*, a Christian; from the adj., the Teut. forms (AS. *cristen*, etc.) having the accom. term. *-en* (see *chriſten*) ; = OF. *chrestien*, *chrestian*, F. *chrétien* = Sp. It. *cristiano* = Pg. *christão*, < L. *christianus*, adj. and n., < Gr. Χριστιανός, orig. as a noun, a Christian, later also as an adj., Christian, < Χριστός, Christ: see *Christ.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or derived from Christ or his teachings: as, the *Christian* religion.—**2.** Received into the body of the church of Christ; acting in the manner, or having the spiritual character, proper to a follower of Christ: as, a *Christian* man.

Nawther ceremonisek sothely in sort with the Jewes,
Ne comyn with *cristen* men, ne on Cristes lemyn;
But barly, as that bestes were, lyuion thai stille.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4327.

3. Having adopted or believing in the religion of Christ: as, a *Christian* nation; a *Christian* community.

In the Church of England the people were never admitted to the choice of a bishop from its first becoming *Christian* to this very day.
Jer. Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted.

4. In accord with or exhibiting the spirit of the teachings of Christ: as, *Christian* conduct. —**5.** Ecclesiastical.

The jurisdiction as to tithes was similarly a debatcable land between the two jurisdictions; the title to the ownership, as in questions of advowson and presentation, belonging to the secular courts, and the process of recovery belonging to the court *Christian*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (3d ed.), § 722.

Christian Brothers, the common designation of the Brethren of the Christian Schools (which see, under *brethren*). **Christian Catholics.** See *Old Catholics*, under *Catholic*. **Christian Connection.** See II., 5 (*a*). **Christian era,** the era of the birth of Christ, from which chronology is reckoned in Christian countries. See *era*. **Christian name,** the name given when one is baptized or christened; hence, the personal as distinguished from the family name; especially, the individual name or names by which a person is usually called. **Christian Science,** a system of religious teaching, based on the Scriptures, which originated with the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy about 1866. Its most notable application is in the professed cure of disease by mental and spiritual means. **Christian socialism** and **socialist.** See *socialism* and *socialist.* **Knights of Christian Charity.** See *knight.*

II. *n.* **1.** A believer in and follower of Jesus Christ; a member of a Christian church. This word occurs but three times in the New Testament, and then under circumstances which justify the conclusion that it was originally coined as a sneering appellation by the enemies of Christianity. The name employed by the followers of Christ in the apostolic church to designate themselves were *disciples*, *followers*, *believers*, *brethren*, and *saints*.

And the disciples were called *Christians* first in Antioch.
Acts xi. 26.

Then Agrippa said unto Paul, almost thou persuadest me to be a *Christian*.
Acts xxvi. 28.

Yet if any man suffer as a *Christian*, let him not be ashamed; but let him glorify God on this behalf.
1 Pet. iv. 16.

2. Specifically, one who possesses the spiritual character proper to a follower of Christ; one who exemplifies in his life the teachings of Christ.

O it is the penitent, the reformed, the lowly, the watchful, the self-denying and holy soul, that is the *Christian!*
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

3. A member of a nation which, as a whole, has adopted some form of Christianity: opposed to *pagan*, *Moslem*, and *Jew*. —**4.** A civilized human being, as distinguished from a **savage** or a brute. [Colloq., Eng.] —**5.** (Generally pronounced, distinctively, kris'tian.) (*a*) A member of an American sect which arose between 1793 and 1804 among the Methodists of North Carolina, the Baptists of Vermont, and the Presbyterians of Kentucky and Tennessee. These bodies, at first unknown to each other, severally rejected all names but that of *Christians*, and were soon organized into a common denomination, now known collectively as the *Christian Connection*. They have no formulated creed, but are generally Unitarians in doctrine and Baptists in practice, and their government is congregational. They have a general quadrennial conference, and number about 150,000. (*b*) A member of a religious sect, properly designated *Disciples of Christ* (which see, under *disciple*).—**6.** A member of Christ's College, Cambridge, or of Christ Church, Oxford. **Bible Christian.** See *Bible.* —**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandæan.* **Christians of St. Thomas,** the members of a community of Nestorians settled on the Malabar coast of India since the early part of the sixth century, or longer, who profess to have derived their Christianity from the apostle St. Thomas. In 1599 they were compelled by the Portuguese to submit to the papal see, but not long afterward the greater part of them restored the independence of their church. They retain many ancient customs, use the Syriac language in their liturgy, and are said now to be Monophysites. **New Christians,** a name given to those Moors and Jews who in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in Spain, to avoid persecution, publicly professed conversion to Christianity and conformed to the church, while still retaining more or less attachment to their former religious faith and ritual.

The *New Christians*, as they were called, formed a kind of distinct and intermediate class of believers.
Milman, Hist. Jews, III. 307.

christian[1†] (kris'tiạn), *v. t.* [< *Christian*, *n.*; substituted for earlier *christen*, *cristen*: see *christen*, *v.*] To baptize. *Udall.*

christian[2] (kris'tiạn), *n.* [After a Danish king *Christian*, *Kristian*.] A gold coin first struck in 1775 by Christian VII. of Denmark as duke of Holstein, of the value of a pistole, or about $4.12. Also *christian d'or.*

christiana (kris-ti-ā'nä), *n.* An old Swedish silver coin, worth about 14 cents.

christian d'or. See *christian*[2].

Christianation, Christianise. See *Christianization, Christianize.*

Christianism† (kris'tiạn-izm). *n.* [< F. *christianisme* = Pr. *crestianisme* = Sp. *cristianismo* = Pg. *christianismo* = It. *cristianesimo*, *cristianismo*, < LL. *christianismus*, < Gr. Χριστιανός, Christianity, < Χριστιανίζειν (LL. *christianizare*), profess one's self a Christian: see *Christianize.*] **1.** The Christian religion.

That I may not seem, rather forcibly, to break out of Platonism into *Christianism*.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.

Herein the worst of Kings, professing *Christianism*, have far exceeded Infidels.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, x.

2. The nations professing Christianity; Christendom. *Johnson.*

christianite (kris'tiạn-īt), *n.* **1.** [After Prince *Christian* Frederik of Denmark.] A variety of the feldspar anorthite, from the Monte Somma on Vesuvius.—**2.** [After *Christian* VIII. of Denmark.] A name sometimes given to the zeolite phillipsite.

Christianity (kris-ti-an'i-ti), *n.* [An alteration toward the LL. form of the earlier mod. E. *christenty*, < ME. *cristiente*, *cristiantive*, *crystyanté*, *cristiante*, < OF. *crestiente*, *cresteiente*, F. *chrétienté* = Pr. *chrestiantat*, *xristiandat* = Cat. *christiandat* = Sp. *cristiandad* = Pg. *christiandade* = It. *cristianità*, < LL. *christianita(t-)s*, < *christianus*, Christian: see *Christian*[1] and *-ity.*] **1.** The religion founded by Jesus Christ. Christianity may be regarded as divisible into (*a*) *Historical Christianity*, the facts and principles stated in the New Testament, especially those concerning the life, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension, and nature of Jesus, together with the subsequent development of the Christian church, and the gradual embodiment in society of the principles inculcated by it.

A candid but rational inquiry into the progress and establishment of *Christianity* may be considered as a very essential part of the history of the Roman Empire.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

(*b*) *Dogmatic Christianity*, the systems of theological doctrine founded on the New Testament. These systems differ with different churches, sects, and schools.

Engelhard's method finds . . . the second period, that of symbolic Catholicism, employed in constructing *Christianity* as a universal system, marked by two tendencies, the scholastic and mystic.
Shedd, Hist. of Christ. Doct., VI. 38.

(*c*) *Vital Christianity*, the spirit manifested by Jesus Christ in his life, and which he commanded his followers to imitate.

Every one who lives in the habitual practice of any voluntary sin, cuts himself off from *christianity*.
Addison.

Christianity is a soul-power — an invisible immutable power in the world.
H. W. Beecher, Sermons, I. 388.

2†. The body of Christian believers.

To Walys thei the *cristianitee*
Of olde Britons.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 446.

3†. The Christian or civilized world; Christendom.

Ther never was no better in *cristianite*.
Nonne Prest, p. 57.

4. Conformity to the teachings of Christ in life and conduct. [Rare.] **Evidences of Christianity,** also called *evidences of revealed religion*, or simply *evidences*, the proofs of the divine origin of Christianity. They are classified as *external* and *internal* evidences. The former are again chiefly two, the argument from prophecies and the argument from miracles; the latter is the argument from the character of Christ and of his teachings, from the adaptation of Christianity to the needs of man, and from the history of its effects in the world. The term does not include the proofs of the existence of a Divine Being. **Muscular Christianity,** a phrase used to denote a healthy, robust, and cheerful religion, one that leads a person to take an active part in life, and does not frown upon harmless enjoyments, as opposed to a religion which is more contemplative, and neglects to a great extent the present life. Hence also the phrase *muscular Christian.* See *muscular.*

Christianization (kris'tiạn-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Christianize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of converting to Christianity. Also spelled *Christianisation.*

The policy of *Christianization* and civilization broke the Normans themselves into two parties.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 352.

Christianize (kris'tiạn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Christianized*, ppr. *Christianizing.* [= F. *christianiser* = Sp. *cristianizar* = Pg. *christianizar*, < LL. *christianizare*, make Christian, earlier profess Christianity, < Gr. Χριστιανίζειν, profess Christianity, < Χριστιανός, a Christian: see *Christian*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make Christian; convert to Christianity: as, to *Christianize* the heathen.—**2.** To imbue with Christian principles.

Christianized philosophers. *Jer. Taylor.*

II. *intrans.* To follow or profess Christianity; to approach the character of a Christian. [Rare.]

Where Prester John (though part he Indaize)
Doth in som sort devoutly *Christianize*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Also spelled *Christianise.*

Christianly (kris'tiạn-li), *a.* [< *Christian*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1]. Cf. OFries. *Kerstenlik*.] Christian-like; becoming or befitting a Christian. [Rare.]

Neither is it safe, or warie, or indeed *Christianly*, that the French King, of a different Faith, should afford our secrest Allyes as good protection as we.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Father he hight and he was in the parish; a *Christianly* plainness
Clothed from his head to his feet the old man of seventy winters.
Longfellow, tr. of Children of the Lord's Supper.

Christianly (kris'tiạn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *cristenly*, < AS. **cristenlice* (= OHG. *christanlihho*, MHG. *kristenliche*), < *cristen*, Christian, + *-lice*: see *Christian*[1] and *-ly*[2].] In a Christian manner; in a manner consistent with the principles of the Christian religion or the profession of that religion. [Rare.]

Every man *christianly* instructed.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

Christianness (kris'tiạn-nes), *n.* [< *Christian*[1], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being in consonance with the doctrines of Christianity. [Rare.]

It is very . . . unreasonable . . . to judge the *christianness* of an action by the laws of natural reason.
Hammond, of Conscience, § 26.

Christianography† (kris-tia-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. Χριστιανός, a Christian, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of Christian nations.

Christicolist (kris-tik'o-list), *n.* [< ML. *Christicola* (< L. *Christus*, Christ, + *colere*, worship) + *-ist.*] A worshiper of Christ. *Ogilvie.* [Rare.]

Christless (krist'les), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-less.*] Without Christ; having no faith in Christ; unchristian.

A million horrible bellowing echoes broke
From the red rifted hollow behind the wood,
And thunder'd up into Heaven the *Christless* code,
That must have life for a blow.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

Christliness (krist'li-nes), *n.* [< *Christly* + *-ness.*] The quality or character of being Christly.

Yet the *Christliness* of a principle is no certain safeguard against unwisdom in its application.
New Princeton Rev., I. 38.

Christly (krist'li), *a.* [< *Christ* + *-ly*[1]. Cf. AS. *cristlic* = D. *christelijk* = G. *christlich* = Dan. *kristelig* = Sw. *christlig*. Cf. *Christcraft*, *a.*] Christ-like.

And so it comes to pass that a *Christly* life is also man's true language.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 213.

Christmas (kris'mas), *n.* [< ME. *Cristmas*, *Cristemes*, *Cristemasse*, *Cristesmesse* (not in AS.) (= MD. *kerstmisse*, D. *kersmis* = MLG. *kerstesmisse*), i. e., *Cristes masse*, Christ's mass or holy day: see *Christ* and *mass*[1].] **1.** The festival of the Christian church observed annually in memory of the birth of Christ. The festival properly begins with the evening of the 24th day of December, called *Christmas eve*, and continues until Epiphany, on the 6th of January, the whole period being called *Christmastide*; but it is more particularly observed on the 25th of December, which is called *Christmas day* or simply *Christmas*. In the Roman, Greek, Episcopal, and Lutheran churches Christmas is observed as a religious festival with special services. Its celebration was formerly forbidden by the Puritans, but Christmas day is now generally observed throughout Christendom by religious services, by

public and social festivities, by the interchange of gifts between relatives and friends, and by the distributing of food and clothing among the poor. In most Christian communities Christmas is a legal holiday.

Thel faste not on the Satreday, no tyme of the geer, but it be *Cristemasse* even or Estre even.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 19.

Canons were made by several councils to oblige men to receive the Holy Communion three times a year at least, viz.: at *Christmas*, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

Wheatley, Ill. of Book of Common Prayer.

2. Christmas day, the 25th day of December.

Christmas has come once more: the day devoted by the large majority of Christians to the commemoration of the Nativity of the Saviour. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 215.

3. [*l. c.*] The holly, *Ilex Aquifolium*, from its use for decoration on Christmas day. **Christmas block**, a Christmas log (which see, below).

To lay a Log of Wood upon the Fire, which they termed a Yule-clog, or *Christmas-block*.

Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 155.

Christmas box. (*a*) Originally, a money box with a slit through which coin could be dropped, carried by pretitlers, porters, and others at Christmas time for the reception of presents of money; hence, a Christmas gift, especially of money. [Eng.]

By the Lord Harry, I shall be undone here with *Christmas-boxes*. The rogues at the coffee-house have raised their tax, every one giving a crown, and I gave mine for shame, besides a great many half-crowns to great men's porters. *Steele*, Journal to Stella, Dec. 26, 1710.

(*b*) A box of presents at Christmas.—**Christmas card**, a card variously ornamented with designs, plain or colored, sent as a token of remembrance at Christmas, and usually bearing a Christmas legend or words of Christmas greeting.—**Christmas carol**, a carol suitable for Christmas; a song or hymn sung in celebration of the nativity of Christ.—**Christmas fern**, *Aspidium acrostichoides*, a fern having simply pinnate fronds of firm texture, which remain green through the winter and may be gathered at any time.—**Christmas fish**, a name of an American pleuronectoid flat-fish, *Pleuronectes glober*; so called in New England from the time of its appearance in the harbors.—**Christmas flower**. Same as *Christmas rose*.—**Christmas log**, a large log of wood, which in old times formed the last log of the fire at Christmas; the yule log.—**Christmas lord** or **prince**, the lord of misrule (which see, under *lord*).

As he hath wrought him, 'tis the finest fellow
That e'er was *Christmas-lord*; he carries it
So truly to the life, as though he were
One of the plot to gull himself.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Christmas rose, a plant, *Helleborus niger*, so called from its open rose-like flowers, which blossoms during the winter months. Also called *Christmas flower*. See *Helleborus*.—**Christmas tree**, a small evergreen tree or large branch, upon which at Christmas presents, ornaments, and lights are hung, as the occasion of a festal gathering.

Christmas-tide (kris'mas-tīd), *n.* The season of Christmas.

Christocentric (kris-tō-sen'trik), *a.* [< L. *Christus*, Christ, + *centrum*, center, + *-ic.*] Having Christ as a center; regarding Christ as the center of history or of the universe.

The ever-increasing number of Lives of Christ strengthens the *Christocentric* character of modern theology.
Schaff, Christ and Christianity, p. 46.

The essentially *Christocentric* character of his view of the universe gave him likewise an almost unique place in the history of religious thought.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 685.

christofia (kris-tō'fi-ä), *n.* A tonic made of white wine and sugar, seasoned with cinnamon, cloves, and bitter almonds. *De Colange.*

Christolatry (kris-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of Christ regarded as a kind of idolatry.

Christological (kris-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *Christology* + *-ical*.] Pertaining to Christology.

The *Christological* conceptions and formulas which occur in the book [Apocalypse] are not always consistent.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 466.

Christology (kris-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *christologie*, < Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak; see *-ology*.] **1.** That branch of theology which treats of the person and character of Jesus Christ.

That part of divinity which I make bold to call *Christology* in displaying the great mystery of godliness, God the Son manifested in human flesh.
B. Oley, Preface to Works of Thomas Jackson.

The Trinity and *Christology*, the two hardest problems and most comprehensive ideas of theology, are intimately connected. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 135.

2. Sometimes, less accurately, doctrine concerning Christ's office and work.

Christolyte (kris'tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, + *λυτός*, verbal adj. of *λύειν*, loose.] One of a sect of Christians of the sixth century who held that when Christ descended into hades he left both his body and soul there, and rose with his divine nature alone.

christomi, *n.* See *chrism*.

Christophany (kris-tof'a-ni), *n.*; pl. *Christophanies* (-niz). [= F. *christophanie*, < Gr. *Χριστός*, Christ, + *-φανια*, < *φαίνειν*, show, appear.] An appearance or manifestation of Christ to men after his death, as recorded in John xx. and elsewhere in the New Testament.

The *Christophanies* resemble in some respects the theophanies of the Old Testament, which were granted only to few believers, yet for the general benefit.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 19.

christopher (kris'tō-fėr), *n.* [< ME. *Cristofre*, in def. 2.] **1.** See *herb-christopher*.—**2.** A brooch, badge, pilgrim's sign, or the like, bearing a figure of St. Christopher carrying the infant Christ.

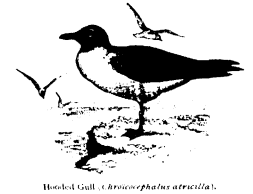
A *Cristofre* on his breest of silver scheene.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 115.

christophite (kris'tō-fīt), *n.* [< *Christoph* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A brilliant black variety of spalerite or zinc blende from the St. Christoph mine, at Breitenbrunn in Saxony. It is peculiar in containing a considerable quantity of iron.

Christ's-thorn (krists'thôrn), *n.* The *Paliurus aculeatus*, a deciduous shrub, a native of Palestine and the south of Europe: so named from a belief that the crown of thorns placed upon the head of Christ was made of it. See *Paliurus*.

Christ-tide (krist'tīd), *n.* [< *Christ* + *tide*. Cf. *Christmas-tide*.] Christmas. *B. Jonson.*

Chroicocephalus (krō-i-kō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (T. C. Eyton, 1836), < Gr. *χροιώς*, colored (< *χρόα*, *χρώς*, color), + *κεφαλή*, head. Later "emended" *Chracocephalus*, and also *Chroöcephalus*.] A genus of gulls (the hooded gulls), of the family *Larida*e and subfamily *Larinæ*, including many medium-sized and small species which have, when adult and in the breeding season, the



Hooded Gull (*Chroicocephalus atricilla*).

head enveloped in a dark or blackish hood or capistrum. *C. ridibundus* is the common laughing-gull of Europe; *C. atricilla*, *C. franklinii*, and *C. philadelphicus* are abundant North American species.

chroma (krō'mä), *n.* [L., < Gr. *χρῶμα*: see *chromatic*.] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) In Greek music, a modification of the usual diatonic scale. (*b*) The sign by which a note is raised or lowered a semitone; a sharp, ♯, or a flat, ♭. (*c*) An eighth-note or quaver. See *croma*. (*d*) A semitone or half-step, whether large or small. See *semitone*.—**2.** In *rhet.*, a figure of speech which consists in speaking so as not to offend the hearer. *Crabb.*—**3.** The degree of departure of a color-sensation from that of white or gray; the intensity of distinctive hue; color-intensity.—**4.** [cap.] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *J. E. Gray*, 1832.—**Chroma duplex.** (*a*) A sixteenth note, or semiquaver, 𝅘𝅥𝅯. (*b*) A double sharp, 𝄪, or double flat, 𝄫.

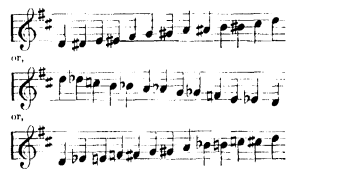
chromameter (krō-mam'e-tėr), *n.* [< F. *chromamètre*, < Gr. *χρῶμα*, chroma, + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] An adjustable monochord invented at Paris in 1827 as a help to the tuning of pianofortes. Its scale was chromatic, whence its name.

chromascope (krō'ma-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for showing certain optical effects of color.

chromate (krō'māt), *n.* [< *chrom(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of chromic acid. The chromates are strong oxidizing agents, and have brilliant colors. The chromate and especially the bichromate of potassium are much used in dyeing and in the manufacture of chromate of lead, which is the pigment chrome yellow.

chromatic (krō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *chromatique* = Sp. *cromático* = Pg. *chromatico* = It. *cromatico*, < L. *chromaticus*, < Gr. *χρωματικός*, relating to color, < *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, complexion, prop. the skin, surface, < *χρώζειν*, *χροΐζειν*, touch the surface, tinge, color, < *χρόα*, *χρώς*, skin, surface, complexion, color; cf. *χρώς* in same senses.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of color.

Good colour depends greatly on what may be called the *chromatic* composition of the picture.
Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 316.

2. In *music*: (*a*) Involving tones foreign to the normal tonality of a scale, a harmony, or a piece; not diatonic. (*b*) Involving the use of the black notes on the keyboard, or of sharps and flats on the staff. **Chromatic aberration.** See *aberration*, 4.—**Chromatic alteration of a tone**, the elevation or depression of its pitch by a semitone. Such an alteration is indicated by the chromatic signs, or accidentals, ♯, ♭, and ♮.—**Chromatic attachment**, an apparatus which can be attached to some forms of printing-presses for putting different colors of printing-ink, always in stripes or bands, on one inking-roller, for the purpose of printing from types or plates in several colors at one impression.—**Chromatic chord** or **melody**, a chord or melody containing tones foreign to the diatonic tonality of the piece.—**Chromatic harmony**, harmony consisting of chromatic chords.—**Chromatic instrument**, a musical instrument constructed so as to produce a chromatic scale, as a chromatic harp or a chromatic horn.—**Chromatic intensity**, the intensity of the chroma of a color-sensation. See *chroma*, 3.—**Chromatic interval**, an augmented or diminished interval.—**Chromatic printing**, a rainbow like blending or shading of different colors, effected by an operation of printing alone or by a combination of printing and stenciling.—**Chromatic printing-press**, a printing press which prints at one impression two or more colors, always in stripes or bands. See *chromatic attachment*, above.—**Chromatic scale**, in *music*, a scale of twelve semitones, which in modern music are made equal to one another. It may be written:

Chromatic type, printing-type divided into two or more parts or sections, each part or section made for printing in a separate color, but forming in combination a perfect letter in two or more colors.

II. *n.* In *music*, a note affected by an accidental.

chromatical (krō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *chromatic*.

Among sundry kinds of music, that which is called *chromaticall* delyghteth, enlargeth and ioyneth the heart.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 486.

chromatically (krō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chromatic manner.

chromatics (krō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *chromatic*; see *-ics*.] The science of colors; that part of optics which treats of the properties of colors and colored bodies.

chromatin (krō'ma-tin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color, + *-in*2.] **1.** In *bot.*, a name proposed for that portion of the substance of the nucleus which is readily colored by staining agents.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, that portion of the substance of an ovum which has a special affinity for coloring matter and readily becomes colored; chromophilous protoplasm, which in the process of maturation of the ovum forms various colored figures, as disks and threads: the opposite of *achromatin*.

The germinal spot . . . consists of two juxtaposed quadrilateral disks, each containing four *chromatin* globules, united by a substance having less affinity for coloring matter. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 317.

chromatism (krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρωματισμός*, coloring, < *χρωματίζειν*, color, < *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] **1.** Chromatic aberration. See *aberration*, 4.—**2.** In *bot.*, the assumption by leaves, or other normally green parts of a plant, of colors similar to those of the petals; unnatural coloration of plants or their leaves. Also called *chromism*.

chromatize (krō'ma-tiz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *chromatized*, ppr. *chromatizing*. [< *chrome* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *χρωματίζειν*, color, dye, < *χρῶμα*(*τ*-), color: see *chromatic*.] To impregnate with a chromate.—**Chromatized gelatin**, a cement for glass consisting of 1 part gelatin and 5 parts of a 5 per cent. to 10 per cent. solution of bichromate of potassium.

chromato-, chromo-. [< Gr. *χρωματο-*, combining form of *χρῶμα* (*χρωματ-*), color: see *chromatic*.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'color.'

chromatogenous (krō-ma-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρωματ-*), color, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Generating or forming color.

chromatograph (krō'ma-tō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρώματ-*), color, + *γράφειν*, write.] An instrument used to produce different shades of color by the simultaneous rotation of colored segments.

chromatography (krō-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρώματ-*), color, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A treatise on colors.

chromatology (krō-ma-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, discourse: see *-ology*.] The science of or a treatise on colors: as, vegetable *chromatology*.

chromatometer (krō-ma-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A scale for measuring or discriminating colors.

And thus . . . the prismatic spectrum of sunlight became, for certain purposes, an exact *chromatometer*.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 341.

chromatopathia (krō″ma-tō-path'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *πάθος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, pigmentary disease of the skin; chromatosis.

chromatopathic (krō″ma-tō-path'ik), *a.* [< *chromatopathia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or affected with chromatopathia.

chromatophore (krō″ma-tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** One of the pigment-cells in animals.

The pigment [in the lizard] encroaches upon the epidermis, occupying the interstices between its cells, so that the dermal *chromatophores* are well-nigh hidden.
Mind, IX. 418.

Cutaneous structures called *chromatophores*, which are little sacs containing pigments of various colors, and each with an aperture, which when open allows the color contained to appear, and when closed conceals it. It is by the various contractions of these sacs that the chameleon effects those changes of color for which it is celebrated.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 488.

It is to the successive expansion and contraction of these *chromatophores* that the Cephalopoda owe the peculiar play of "shot" colors, which pass like blushes over their surface in the living state. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 415.

2. In *Actinozoa*, one of the brightly colored beadlike bodies in the oral disk of some species, as *Actinia mesembryanthemum*. They are diverticula of the body-wall; their surface is composed of close set bacilli, beneath which is a layer of strongly refracting spherules, then a layer of similarly refracting cones, subjacent to which are nucleated cells and nerve-plexuses. These marginal bodies are supposed to be sense-organs. **3.** In *bot.*, a name that has been given to the granules which occur in the protoplasm of plants, including the colorless leucoplastids, the green chlorophyl granules or chlorophastids, and the chromoplastids.

chromatophorous (krō-ma-tof'o-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-φόρος*, bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] **1.** Having chromatophores.—**2.** Containing pigment; of the nature of a chromatophore.

chromatopseudopsis (krō″ma-tō-sū-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ψευδής*, false, + *ὄψις*, vision.] In *pathol.*, color-blindness.

chromatopsia (krō-ma-top'si-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *chromatopsy*.] In *pathol.*, colored vision; an abnormal state in which sensations of color arise independently of external causes, or things are seen unnaturally colored, as when objects appear yellow after taking santonin. Also *chromopsia*, *chromatopsy*.

chromatopsy (krō″ma-top-si), *n.* [< NL. *chromatopsia*, < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *ὄψις*, vision.] Englished form of *chromatopsia*.

chromatoscope (krō″ma-tō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for compounding colors by combining the light reflected from different colored surfaces.

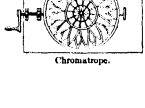
chromatosis (krō-ma-to'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-ωσις*.] In *pathol.*, a deviation from the normal pigmentation of a part: applied especially to the skin.

chromatosphere (krō″ma-tō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, sphere.] Same as *chromosphere*. [Rare.]

In contact with the photosphere is what resembles a sheet of scarlet fire. . . . This is the chromosphere (or *chromatosphere* if one is fastidious as to the proper formation of a Greek derivation).
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 180.

chromatospheric (krō″ma-tō-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromatosphere* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chromatosphere or chromosphere: as, "*chromatospheric* matter," *H. W. Warren*, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 87.

chromatrope, chromotrope (krō'ma-trōp, -mō-trōp), *n.* [Short for "*chromatotrope*, < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] **1.** An arrangement in a magic lantern similar in its effect to the kaleidoscope. The pictures are produced by brilliant designs painted on two circular glasses, which are made to rotate in opposite directions by the turning of a crank. **2.** A toy, consisting of a disk on which are painted circular arcs of bright colors in pairs, so placed that when the disk is made to revolve rapidly streams of color seem to flow to or from the center.



Chromatrope.

chromaturia (krō-ma-tū'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα(τ-)*, color, + *οὖρον*, urine.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of urine of an abnormal color.

chromatype, chromatypy. See *chromotype*, *chromotypy*.

chrome (krōm), *n.* [< *chromium*.] Chromium.—**Oxford chrome**, an oxid of iron used in oil and water-color painting. Also called *oxford ocher* (which see, under *ocher*).

chrome (krōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chromed*, ppr. *chroming*. [< *chrome*, *n.*] In *dyeing*, to subject to a bath of bichromate of potash.

To *chrome* the wool. *Manuf. Rev.*, XX. 240.

chrome-alum (krōm'al″um), *n.* A crystallizable double salt ($K_2SO_4 + Cr_2(SO_4)_3 + 24H_2O$) formed of the sulphates of chromium and potassium: a by-product in the manufacture of artificial alizarin, used in dyeing and calico-printing.

chrome-black (krōm'blak), *n.* A certain color produced in dyeing cotton or wool. See *black*.

chrome-color (krōm'kul″or), *n.* A color prepared from some of the salts of chromium.

chrome-green (krōm'grēn), *n.* A pigment made by mixing chrome-yellow with Prussian blue. The depth of the resulting green color depends on the proportion of blue added.

chromeidoscope (krō-mī'dō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρωμα*, color, + *εἶδος*, shape, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *diluvascope*.

chrome-iron (krōm'ī″ėrn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-ironstone (krōm'ī″ėrn-stōn), *n.* Same as *chromite*.

chrome-mica (krōm'mī″kä), *n.* Same as *fuchsite*.

chrome-ocher (krōm'ō″kėr), *n.* An impure clayey material containing some chromium oxid, and hence of a bright-green color. It is sometimes used as a pigment.

chrome-orange (krōm'or″anj), *n.* A bright-yellow pigment, consisting of lead chromate.

chrome-oxid (krōm'ok sid), *n.* Same as *chromic oxid* (which see, under *chromic*).

chrome-red (krōm'red), *n.* A bright-red pigment consisting of the basic chromate of lead.

chrome-yellow (krōm'yel″ō), *n.* A yellow pigment of which there are various shades, from lemon to deep orange, all composed of chromates of lead. Their color is very pure and brilliant.

chromhidrosis (krōm-hi-drō'sis), *n.* Same as *chromidrosis*.

chromic (krō'mik), *a.* [< *chrome* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to chrome or chromium, or obtained from it.—**Chromic acid**, H_2CrO_4, an acid which forms a large number of colored salts, the most important of which are potassium chromate and bichromate. See *chromate*.—**Chromic iron.** Same as *chromite*.—**Chromic oxid**, more properly *chromic hydroxid*, $Cr_2O(OH)_4$, a pigment known as *Guignet's green*, prepared by heating bichromate of potash with borax and levigating the resulting mass. Also called *chrome oxid*.

chromid (krō'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

Chromidæ (krom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Chromides*. See *Chromis*.

Chromides (krom'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Chromis*. Cf. *Chromidæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of *Acanthopterygii pharyngognathi* with no pseudobranchiæ: synonymous with *Cichlidæ*. Also *Chromidæ*, *Chromididæ*.

chromidia, *n.* Plural of *chromidium*.

chromidian (krō-mid'i-an), *n.* [< *Chromidæ* + *-an*.] A fish of the family *Chromidæ*; a cichlid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

chromidid (krom'i-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Chromididæ*.

Chromididæ (krō-mid'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Chromidæ*.

Chromidinæ (krom-i-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chromidæ*, with the spinous portion of the dorsal fin much larger than the soft.

chromidium (krō-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *chromidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + dim. *-ιδιον*.] In *lichenology*, an algal cell in a lichen thallus: a term proposed by Sitzenberger: same as *gonidium*.

chromidoid (krom'i-doid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* (*Chromid-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromididæ* or *Chromidæ*.

II. *n.* A chromidid or chromid.

chromidrosis (krō-mi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ἱδρώς*, sweat, + *-ωσις*.] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored sweat. Also written *chromhidrosis*.

chromiferous (krō-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *chromium* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Containing chromium: as, a *chromiferous* garnet.

chroming (krō'ming), *n.* [< *chrome* + *-ing*1.] The process of subjecting fabrics, in certain processes in dyeing, to a bath of bichromate of potash.

Chroming, i. e., passing through a bath of bichromate acidified with sulphuric acid.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 148.

Chroming, either hot or cold, in bichromate at 1 lb. salt to 20 gallons of water after steaming, accomplishes the complete fixing of the colour. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 320.

chromiometer (krō-mi-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus for testing water by its optical purity, consisting essentially of a glass tube filled with water, through which light is seen by reflection.

chromionet (krō'mi-on-et), *n.* Same as *chromium*.

Chromis (krō'mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *chromis*, < Gr. *χρῶμις*, a kind of sea-fish.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Chromidæ*, or referred to the family *Cichlidæ*. (*a*) Originally instituted by Cuvier in 1817, for the Mediterranean *C. castanea*. It was thus identical with the genus afterward called *Heliases*, and a representative of the family *Pomacentridæ*. (*b*) Subsequently extended to embrace also sundry African and South American fresh-water fishes. (*c*) It was later restricted to certain African species, of which the bolti is one. It has been used in this sense by most modern ichthyologists, and taken as a type of a family *Chromidæ* or *Chromidæ*; but others properly restrict the name to the original type and its congeners, belonging to the family *Pomacentridæ*, accepting the name *Tilapia* for the African forms, and referring the latter genus to the family *Cichlidæ*.

chromism (krō'mizm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-ism*. Cf. *chromatism*.] Same as *chromatism*, 2.

chromite (krō'mīt), *n.* [< *chrom(ium)* + *-ite*2.] Native iron chromite ($FeCr_2O_4$), occurring massive and in octahedral crystals of a black color. This, the most important ore of chromium, is chiefly obtained from the Shetland Islands, Norway, California, and the Ural mountains. Also called *chrome iron*, *chrome ironstone*, and *chromic iron*.

chromium (krō'mi-um), *n.* [NL. (from the beautiful colors of its compounds), < Gr. *χρωμα*, color, + *-ium*.] Chemical symbol, Cr; atomic weight, 52.14; specific gravity, 6.8–7.3. An element belonging to the metals, obtained in the pure state as a light-green crystalline powder. The separate crystals under the microscope have a tin-white color. It is less tusible than platinum, and after fusion is harder than corundum. It oxidizes slowly in the air, but burns vividly in oxygen. Hot hydrochloric or sulphuric acid dissolves it; nitric acid does not affect it. Chromium does not occur native. It is found in the mineral crocoite or crocoisite (lead chromate), and as a solid in daubreelite; it occurs also in some meteoric iron, and the fine green color which makes the emerald valuable is believed to be due to chromium; but the most abundant ore of chromium is chromite or chrome ironstone. Among its most important compounds are the oxid or sesquioxid (Cr_2O_3), which occurs native in chromeocher and chromite. It is a dull green powder when made artificially by reduction of the chromates, and is used extensively for imparting a green color to porcelain and enamel, and somewhat as a pigment, in the form of chromic acid, under the name of *Guignet's green*. *Potassium bichromate* ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) is the salt from which most salts of chromium are prepared. It forms garnet red crystals, which dissolve in water, making a red solution. It is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing and as an oxidizing agent; also in the carbon or other processes of photographic printing, and in a form of voltaic cell called the bichromate cell. See *cell*, 8. It is an active poison.—**Transparent oxid of chromium**, a pigment used by artists, composed of a hydrated oxid of chromium. It differs but little from Guignet's green.

chromo (krō'mō), *n.* An abbreviation of *chromolithograph*.

chromo-. See *chromato-*.

chromocrinia (krō-mō-krin'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κρίνειν*, separate (secrete).] In *pathol.*, the secretion of colored matter, as by the skin. See *chromidrosis*.

chromocyclograph (krō″mō-si'klō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *κύκλος*, a circle, cycle (series), + *γράφειν*, write.] A colored picture printed from a series of blocks, each bearing its separate color.

chromogen (krō'mō-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] The coloring matter of plants.

chromogenic (krō-mō-jen'ik), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to chromogen.—**2.** Producing color. **Chromogenic bacteria**, those bacteria which produce some color or pigment characteristic of the species. Thus, *Micrococcus prodigiosus* upon starchy substances produces blood-red spots. Some other fungi are chromogenic, as species of *Chætomium* upon paper.

chromogenous (krō-moj'e-nus), *a.* [< *chromogen* + *-ous*.] Same as *chromogenic*, 2.

chromograph (krō″mō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *hectograph*.

chromoid (krō'moid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Chromis* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chromidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Chromidæ*.

chromoleucite (krō-mō-lū'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *λευκός*, white, + *-ite*2.] Same as *chromoplastid*.

chromolithic (krō-mō-lith'ik), *a.* [< *chromolith(ograph)* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithographic*.] Relating to a chromolithograph; executed in chromolithography.

An impression of a drawing on stone, printed at Paris in colours, by the process termed *chromolithic*.
Penn. Soc. Antiq. (1844), I. 22.

chromolithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithograph*.] A picture or print obtained by the process of chromolithography. Often abbreviated to *chromo*.

chromolithograph (krō-mō-lith'ō-grȧf), *v. t.* [< *chromolithograph*, *n.*] To produce by means of chromolithography.

chromolithographer (krō-mō-li-thog'rą-fėr), *n.* One who practises chromolithography.

chromolithographic (kro-mō-lith-o-graf'ik), *a.* [< *chromolithography* + *-ic*. Cf. *chromolithic*.] Pertaining to or executed in chromolithography.

A very considerable degree of fidelity and naturalness in the representation of flowers is already secured by the *chromo-lithocraphic processes*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 502.

chromolithography (krō-mō-li-thog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *lithography*.] A method of producing colored lithographic pictures by the use of a number of prepared lithographic stones. The general outline and the outline of each of the tints in the picture to be reproduced are first traced, and then transferred to the first stone, or keystone, by the ordinary methods of lithography, or the design is drawn directly on the keystone. For the coarser kinds of color, printing the outlines of the design are made upon zinc plates with pen or brush, and thence transferred to the stone. From the keystone, which bears the skeleton design, the outlines of each tint are separately transferred to as many other stones as there are colors in the picture, sometimes as many as forty. The first impression, taken by the printer from the keystone, gives the outlines of the picture, the second, taken from another stone, all the yellow tints, the third all the reds, and so on until all the colors needed are given. Before each successive impression the sheets are adjusted to a nicety, in order that the colors may not overlap one another. This adjustment is called the *register*. After the printing is completed the sheets are sometimes passed through an embossing press, to give them a canvas-like surface.

chromophan (krō'mō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φαίνειν* (√ *φαν*), appear.] The coloring matter of the inner segments of the cones of the retina of certain animals. Three varieties have been described, chlorophan, rhodophan, and xanthophan.

chromophilous (krō-mof'i-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *φίλος*, loving.] Fond of color; specifically, in *embryol.*, having a special affinity for coloring matter, or readily becoming colored, as that deeper portion of the substance of an ovum which is called chromatin: the opposite of *achromophilous*.

chromophorous (krō-mof'ō-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] Bearing or producing color.

The groups which cause the colour of a compound are known as *chromophorous* or colour-bearing groups.
Roscoe & Schl., Oxal tar colours (trans.), p. 28.

chromophotograph (krō-mō-fō'tō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photograph*.] A picture produced by the process of chromophotography.

Chromo photographs . . . leave nothing to be desired when executed with taste. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 506.

chromophotography (krō'mō-fō-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *photography*.] Photography in colors.

chromoplastid (krō-mō-plas'tid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form (see *plastic*), + *-id*2.] In *bot.*, a granule inclosed in protoplasm, resembling a chlorophyl granule, but of some other color than green. The colors of flowers and fruits are largely due to their presence. Also called *chromoleucite*.

chromopsia (krō-mop'si-ą), *n.* [NL. (> E. *chromopsy*), < Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὄψις*, sight.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

chromopsy (krō'mop-si), *n.* English form of *chromopsia*.

chromosphere (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A rose-colored gaseous envelop around the body of the sun, through which the light of the photosphere passes, and from which the enormous red cloud-masses of flames of hydrogen, called solar protuberances, are at times thrown up. Also *chromatosphere*, *color-sphere*, and *sierra*.

The solar photosphere is covered by a layer of glowing vapors and gases of very irregular depth. . . . This vaporous atmosphere is commonly called the *chromosphere*, sometimes the sierra. It is entirely invisible to direct vision, whether with the telescope or naked eye, except for a few seconds about the beginning or end of a total eclipse, but it may be seen on any clear day through the spectroscope. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astronomy, p. 279.

Stellar chromosphere, the gaseous envelop supposed to surround a star.

chromospheric (krō-mō-sfer'ik), *a.* [< *chromosphere* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the chromosphere: as, the *chromospheric* spectrum.

Here and there great masses of the *chromospheric* matter rise high above the general level like clouds of flames, and are then known as prominences or protuberances.
C. A. Young, The Sun, p. 17.

chromostroboscope (kro-mō-strō'bo-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *στρωβος*, a twisting, a whirling (< *στρέφειν*, twist, turn: see *strophe*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions by the rapid rotation of variously colored designs.

chromotrope, *n.* See *chromatrope*.

chromotype, chromatype (krō'mō-tīp, -ma-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *τύπος*, type.] 1. A photo-engraving process for producing images adapted for hand-coloring. The image is printed from a rather thin negative upon a gelatin film sensitized with bichromate of potassium. The film after development is transferred to a sheet of paper. The process is employed chiefly for copying botanical specimens and engravings.

2. A picture produced by this process.—3. A sheet of printed matter from types or engraved blocks where a number of forms are used, each one with an ink of a different color, as in chromolithography (which see).

chromotypic (krō-mō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *chromotypy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of chromotypy.

Another pencil in the [heliotype] process is the adaptation of it to *chromatypic* printing.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 272.

chromotypography (krō'mō-ti-pog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *typography*.] Typography in colors; the art of printing with type in various colors.

Chromo-xylography, effected by a series of blocks printed in succession, was comparatively late, and, like the simpler art, it was derived from China.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 108.

chromulet, chromulet, *n.* [< Gr. *χρῶμα*, color, + *ὕλη*, matter: see *-ule*.] The coloring matter of plants, especially of petals, etc.

chronic (kron'ik), *a.* and *n.* [L. *a.*: = F. *chronique*; cf. Sp. *crónico* = Pg. *chronico* = It. *cronico* < Gr. *χρονικός*, < *χρόνος*, time, of uncertain origin. II. *n.*: < ME. *cronike*, *cronyke*, *cronique* (= D. *kroniek* = OHG. *kronecke*, *cronike*, *cronick*, MHG. G. *chronica*, *chronik* = Dan. *krönike* = Sw. *krönika*), < OF. *cronique*, F. *chronique* = Pr. *cronica* = Sp. *crónica* = Pg. *chronica* = It. *cronica* < L. *chronica*, sing., orig. pl., < Gr. *χρονικά*, annals, neut. pl. of *χρονικός*, relating to time. Cf. *chronicle*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to time; having reference to time. [Rare.] Specifically—**2.** Continuing a long time; inveterate or of long continuance, as a disease; hence, mild as to intensity and slow as to progress: in *pathol.*, opposed to *acute*.

Some pathologists have invented a third epithet, viz., *subacute*, wanting to designate thereby cases which hold an equivocal rank, which are neither decidedly acute nor plainly *chronic*.
Watson, Lectures, viii.

The disturbance which warfare works, though slight compared with the *chronic* misery which it inflicted in earlier times, is now beginning to be regarded as unendurable. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 329.

Also, rarely, *chronical*.

II.† *n.* A chronicle.

He in a *chronique* sauffy nilghte it write.
Chaucer, Sum's Priest's Tale, l. 387.

The *Cronike* doth treiteth this bredly,
More ferther wold go, mater finde might I.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5718.

The best *chronique* that can be now compiled.
L. Addison, Descrip. of West Barbary.

chronica, *n.* Plural of *chronicon*.

chronical (kron'i-kal), *a.* [< *chronic* + *-al*.] Same as *chronic*. [Rare.]

A *chronical* distemper is of length, as dropsies, asthmas, and the like. *Quincy*.

chronically (kron'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronic manner; hence, continually; perpetually; always: as, a *chronically* discontented man.

Observe the emotions kept awake in each savage tribe, *chronically* hostile to neighbouring tribes.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 86.

chronicity (krō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *chronic* + *-ity*; = F. *chronicité* = It. *cronicità*.] The state or quality of being chronic or of long continuance; permanence.

The diagnosis [in inversion of the uterus] has to be made under the two different circumstances of recent occurrence and *chronicity*. *R. Barnes*, Dis. of Women, p. 625.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cronicle*, < ME. *cronicle* (with meaningless term. *-le*, as in *principle*, *syllable*) for *cronike*, *cronique*, a chronicle; see *chronic*, *n.*] **1.** A historical account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history; especially, a bare or simple record of occurrences in their order of time.

So fynden they in here Scriptures and in here *Cronicles*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 53.

Irish *chronicles* which are most fabulous and forged.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

I dare swear he never saw a book except the *Chronicle* chain'd in his Father's Hall. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Stolen Heiress, ii.

2. Figuratively, anything that records, contains, conveys, or suggests history.

Europe was rich in the accumulated treasures of age. Her very ruins told the history of times gone by, and every moldering stone was a *chronicle*.
Irving, Sketch Book, p. 15.

Also *chronicon*.

=Syn. 1. *History*, *Chronicle*, *Annals*, etc. (see *history*); register, record, diary, journal, narrative, story.

chronicle (kron'i-kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chronicled*, ppr. *chronicling*. [< ME. *croniclen*, < *cronicle*: see *chronicle*, *n.*] To record in a chronicle; narrate; register as history.

To suckle fools, and *chronicle* small beer.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

In seeking to interpret the past history of the earth as *chronicled* in the rocks, we must use the same rigid economy of nature as our guide. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 27.

Syn. *Register*, *Chronicle*. See *record*, *v.*

chronicler (kron'i-klėr), *n.* [< ME. *cronicleere*, < *cronicle*: see *chronicle*, *v.*] A writer of a chronicle; a recorder of events in the order of time.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
But such an honest *chronicler* as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

If it were not that both the *chroniclers* and the statute book assert the novel character of the abuse [collection of benevolences], we might . . . be tempted to doubt whether the charge of innovation brought against Edward IV. were true. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

chronicler (kron'i-klėr), *n.* [< *chronic* + *-ist*.] A chronicler. *Shelton*. [Rare.]

chronicon (kron'i-kon), *n.*; pl. *chronica* (-ki). [NL., < Gr. *χρονικόν*, neut. sing. of *χρονικός*: see *chronic*.] Same as *chronicle*.

The present abbot . . . has published a *chronicon* of the abbey. *Pococke*, description of the East, II. ii. 241.

chroniqueur (kron'ik), *n.* See *chronic*, *n.*

chronispore (kron'i-spōr), *n.* A contracted form of *chronizoöspore*.

chronizoöspore (kron-i-zō'ō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, late (of time), + *σπορά*, an animal, + *σπορά*, seed.] A name given to minute zoöspores (microzoögonidia) which are produced at times in the cells of the water-net *Hydrodictyon*, a cell producing from 30,000 to 100,000; so called because they rest for several weeks or months before developing.

chrono-, [L., etc., *chrono-*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'time.'

chronobarometer (kron'ō-ba-rom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *barometer*.] A clock having a mercurial barometer for its pendulum, and used to show by its gain or loss the mean height of the barometer.

chronogram (kron'ō-gram), *n.* [= F. *chronogramme*, < Gr. *χρόνος*, time, + *γράμμα*, a letter or writing, < *γράφειν*, write. Cf. *chronograph*.] An inscription in which a certain date or epoch is expressed by the numeral letters contained in it, each letter being counted according to its independent value, as in the motto of a medal struck by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632: "ChrIstVs DVX; ergo trIVMphVs" (C + I + V + D + V + X + I + V + M + V — that is, 100 + 1 + 5 + 500 + 5 + 10 + 1 + 5 + 1000 + 5 = 1632).

There is another near relation of the anagrams and acrostics, which is commonly called a *chronogram*. This kind of wit appears very often on many modern medals, especially those of Germany, who are fond of preserving the inscription the year in which they were coined.
Addison, Spectator, No. 60.

That [motto used] on the occasion of the splendid creation of fourteen serjeants in 1660 was an ingenious *chronogram* alluding to the restoration of Charles II., "Adest Carol.Vs Magn'Vs."
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 36.

chronogrammatic, chronogrammatical (kron″ō-gra-mat′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *chronogram*, after *grammatic*, etc.; = F. *chronogrammatique*.] Belonging to a chronogram; containing or of the nature of a chronogram: as, "a *chronogrammatical* verse," *Howell*.

chronogrammatically (kron″ō-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chronogram.

chronogrammatist (kron-ō-gram′a-tist), *n.* [< *chronogram* + *-atist*, after *epigrammatist*.] A writer of chronograms.

chronograph (kron′ō-graf), *n.* [< Gr. χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, recording events (see *chronography*), lit. recording time, < χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** A chronogram. — **2.** An instrument for recording the exact instant in which an event occurs. The most important instrument of this kind is the astronomical chronograph, the parts of which are: (*a*) a train of clockwork, regulated, not by an ordinary escapement, but in such a way as to move with a continuous and equable motion, and carry forward a sheet or ribbon of paper; (*b*) a pen which draws a continuous line upon the paper, and is so attached to the armature of an electromagnet that whenever the electric current is broken (or made) for an instant a jog is produced in the line drawn by the pen. The electromagnet is put into one circuit with a clock or chronograph which breaks (or makes) the circuit for an instant at every second, or other convenient interval, and also with an observing key, which on being pressed (at the moment the observation is taken) produces the same effect. The result is that jogs appear upon the line drawn by the pen at every second, and also every time the key is touched; and the relative distances of these jogs, which can be accurately measured, give the time of the observation correct to a fiftieth of a second. The name *chronograph* is also applied to various kinds of watches so contrived that when a button is pressed the second-hand stops, or one of two second hands stops, or the second-hand leaves a dot of ink upon the dial.

3. An instrument for measuring a small interval of time. The simplest instrument of this description consists of a tuning-fork carrying at the end of one of its prongs a bit of quill, which scratches a wavy line upon a moving piece of blackened paper. At the beginning and at the end of the interval to be measured an induction spark is made to pass through the paper close to the marking point. Two little dots are thus made, and the number of waves and fractions of a wave between them gives the interval of time expressed in terms of the period of vibration of the fork as a unit. **Boulengé's chronograph**, an instrument by means of which a small interval of time is determined by measuring the space described by a falling body during the interval. It is the instrument most used for obtaining initial velocities. Bashforth's chronograph is also used for this purpose.

chronographer (krō-nog′ra-fėr), *n.* [< *chronography* + *-er*1.] One who writes concerning time or the events of time; a chronicler.

Our monkish and succeeding *chronographers*.
Selden, on Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

Even Westminster had long ago had her *chronographer*, and far away in furthest Wales, Geoffrey, the Monmouth man, was making men open their eyes very wide indeed with tales. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 343.

chronographic (kron-ō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *chronograph* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chronograph, or to its use in noting time; as, the *chronographic* method of recording the transit of a star.

When properly controlled, this chronoscope measures the time as accurately as any of the *chronographic* methods which have been proposed. *Mind*, XI. 221.

chronography (krō-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chronographie* = Sp. *cronografía* = Pg. *chronographia* = It. *cronografia*, < Gr. χρονογραφία, < χρόνος, time, + γράφειν, write.] The description or investigation of past events, with reference to the time of their occurrence; chronology. [Rare.]

chronologer (krō-nol′ō-jėr), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-er*1.] One versed in chronology; one who investigates or records the dates of past events and transactions. Also *chronologist*.

[Rome] was built but seven hundred fifttie three yeares before Christ, as . . . most of the best *Chronologers* the record. *Cogan*, Cruditives, I. 133.

chronologic (kron-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *chronology* + *-ic*; = F. *chronologique*.] Same as *chronological*. [Rare.]

chronological (kron-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [As *chronologic* + *-al*.] Relating to chronology; containing an account of events in the order of time; according to the order of time: as, a *chronological* table or narrative; a *chronological* arrangement of works of art. — **Chronological column.** See *column*, 1.

chronologically (kron-ō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner; in a manner according with the order of time, the series of events, or the rules of chronology; with regard to the true order of events; as regards chronology.

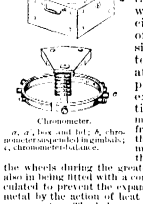
chronologist (krō-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *chronology* + *-ist*; = F. *chronologiste*.] Same as *chronologer*.

chronologize (krō-nol′ō-jīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chronologized*, ppr. *chronologizing*. [< *chronology* + *-ize*.] To arrange in historical order, as events with their dates.

The numerous and contradictory guesses (they deserve no better name) of the Greeks themselves in the attempt to *chronologize* their mythical narratives.
Grote, Hist. Greece, II. 54.

chronology (krō-nol′ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *chronologies* (-jiz). [= F. *chronologie* = Sp. *cronología* = Pg. *chronologia* = It. *cronologia*, < Gr. as if < χρονολόγος, < χρόνος, time, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of time. (*a*) The method of measuring or computing time by regular divisions or periods, according to the revolutions of the sun or moon. (*b*) A special system by which such measurement is effected. (*c*) The science of ascertaining the true historical order of past events and their exact dates. (*d*) A particular statement of the supposed proper order of certain past events: as, the *chronology* of the Greeks. **Astronomical** or **mathematical chronology**, the astronomical part of chronology.

chronometer (krō-nom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *chronomètre* = Sp. *cronómetro* = Pg. *chronometro* = It. *cronometro*, < Gr. χρόνος, time, + μέτρον, measure.] **1.** Any instrument that measures time, or divides time into equal portions, or is used for that purpose, as a clock, watch, or dial. — **2.** Specifically, a time-keeper of great accuracy designed to be used for determining the longitude at sea, or for any other purpose where a very exact measurement of time is required. The marine chronometer differs from the ordinary watch in the principle of its escapement, which is so constructed that the balance is free from the wheels during the greater part of its vibration, and also in having a compensation adjustment, calculated to prevent the expansion and contraction of the metal by the action of heat and cold from affecting its movements. The balance-spring of the chronometer is helicoidal, that of the watch spiral. The pocket chronometer does not differ in appearance from a watch, except that it is rather larger.



Chronometer.

a, *a'*, box and lid; *b*, chronometer suspended in gimbals; *c*, chronometer-balance.

3. An instrument intended to set the pace and rhythm for a piece of music; a metronome. — **Solar chronometer**, a sun-dial adapted to show solar time.

chronometric, chronometrical (kron-ō-met′rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [< *chronometer* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. F. *chronométrique*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of chronometry. — **2.** Pertaining to the chronometer; measured by a chronometer.

The discovery of the different expansibilities of metals by heat gave us the means of correcting our *chronometrical* measurements of astronomical periods.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 142.

Chronometric governor, a device to render the mean velocity of an engine uniform, by means of some kind of time-measurer set to work at a prescribed and equable rate.

chronometry (krō-nom′e-tri), *n.* [< *chronometer* + *-y*3; = F. *chronométrie*, etc.] The art or process of measuring time; the measuring of time by periods or divisions.

In this recognition of the *chronometry* of organic process, there is unquestionably great promise for the future.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 120.

chronopher (kron′ō-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. χρόνος, time, + φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] Gr. analogies would require *chronophore*.] An instrument for transmitting records of time (as by a standard clock), by means of electricity, to distant points.

chronoscope (kron′ō-skop), *n.* [= F. *chronoscope* = It. *cronoscopo*, < Gr. χρόνος, time, + σκοπεῖν, observe.] **1.** An instrument for measuring extremely short intervals of time. Specifically — **2.** An instrument for measuring the velocity of projectiles. The most general arrangement consists of a series of screens through which a ball is made to pass, the rupture of each screen breaking for a moment the continuity of an electric current, setting in motion an electromagnetic machine, and making a permanent mark or record. **Hipp's chronoscope**, a time-measuring instrument consisting of a train of wheels, moved by a weight, with two dials having hands (the wheelwork moving which is thrown in and out of gear with the main train by the action of a clutch worked by an electromagnet). The hands, at first stationary, are thrown into gear by the initial event of the period to be measured, and move until, at the final event, they are thrown out of gear and arrested by the clutch. The distance which they have traveled over the dials measures the interval between the two events.

chronoscopy (krō-nos′kō-pi), *n.* [< *chronoscope* + *-y*3; = F. *chronoscopie*.] The art or process of measuring the duration of short-lived phenomena; the use of a chronoscope.

The later *chronoscopy* has warranted the possibility of determining the educability of the nervous system to a punctual obedience. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 433.

chronostea, *n.* Plural of *chronosteon*.

chronosteal (krō-nos′tē-al), *a.* [< *chronosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the chronosteon: as, *chronosteal* elements.

The human *chronosteal* bones, though completely fused in adult life, differ among themselves in origin, development, structure, position, relations, and function.
Cones, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 19.

chronosteon (krō-nos′tē-on), *n.*; pl. *chronostea* (-ā). [NL. (Cones, 1882), < Gr. χρόνος, time (in allusion to L. *tempus*, time, also temple of the head: see *temple*2, *temporal*2), + ὀστέον, bone.] The temporal bone, or os temporis, of human anatomy, morphologically considered to be composed of a number of separate and different bones.

To begin with, the term "temporal bone" is obviously objectionable, as applied to that group of bones called temporal. We will substitute the single word *chronosteon*. . . . The *chronosteon* is seen to unite the two great offices of auditory sense-organ and support-system of the facial segments. *Cones*, Amer. Jour. Otology, IV. 18, 24.

chronothermometer (kron″ō-thėr-mom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. χρόνος, time, + *thermometer*.] A chronometer with an uncompensated or anti-compensated balance-wheel, used to show the mean temperature.

Chroöcephalus, *n.* Same as *Chroicocephalus*.

Chroöcoccaceæ (krō-ō-kok-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chroöcoccus* + *-aceæ*.] A family of blue-green algæ, belonging to the order *Cryptophyceæ*. They are microscopic unicellular plants, spherical to cylindrical in shape, and solitary or united in families, often by means of an enveloping jelly. They occur in both fresh and salt water.

Chroöcoccus (krō-ō-kok′us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρόα, χρόα, color, + κόκκος, berry.] A genus of algæ, typical of the *Chroöcoccaceæ*, characterized by globose, oval, or (from pressure) angular cells, without a gelatinous envelop, and existing singly or in free families. They grow in moist places.

chroölepoid (krō-ō-lē′e-poid), *a.* [< Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, + *Trentepohlia*, scale, + *-oid*, form.] In *lichenol.*, consisting of minute yellow scales. [Rare.]

chroöpsia (krō-op′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρόα, χροιά, color, + ὄψις, view.] Same as *chromatopsia*.

chrotic (krō′tik), *a.* [< Gr. χρῶς (χρωτ-), the skin, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the skin.

chrotta† (krot′ą), *n.*; pl. *chrottæ* (-ē). [ML.] An ancient musical instrument. See *crowd*2 and *crwth*.

Chrozophora (krō-zof′ō-rą), *n.* [NL., prop. *Crozophora*, < Gr. κρόκος, color, the color of the skin, orig. skin (cf. χροιάζειν, have the color of), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A small genus of low-growing annual or perennial plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. The best-known species is *C. tinctoria*, a small, prostrate, hoary annual, with slender cylindrical stems and drooping fruit, composed of three blackish two-celled nuts. It is a native of warm places in the south of Europe, and produces a deep purple dye called *turnsole*.

chrys-. See *chryso-*.

chrysal, crysal, *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *archery*, a kind of pinch or crack in a bow. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 378.

chrysalid (kris′a-lid), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *chrysalide* = Sp. *crisalida* = Pg. *chrysalida* = It. *crisalide*, < NL. *chrysalis*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

II. *a.* Relating to a chrysalis. *Harris.*

chrysalidan (kri-sal′i-dan), *n.* Same as *chrysalis*.

chrysalis (kris′a-lis), *n.*; pl. *chrysalides* (kri-sal′i-dēz). [NL., < L. *chrysallis*, < Gr. χρυσαλλίς (-ίδ-), the gold-colored sheath of butterflies, etc., < χρυσός, gold. Cf. L. *aurelia*, chrysalis, < *aurum*, gold.] A form from which butterflies, moths, and most other insects assume when they abandon the larval or caterpillar state and before they arrive at their winged or perfect state; specifically, the pupa of a butterfly. In the chrysalis form the animal is in a state of rest or insensibility, and exists without nutriment for a length of time varying with the species and season. During this period an elaboration is going on in the interior of the chrysalis, giving to the organs of the future animal their proper development before it breaks its envelop.

1, Chrysalis of the White Butterfly Moth: *a*, palpi or feelers; *b*, wings; *c*, *c*, eyes; *d*, *d*, antennæ; *e*, tongue. 2, chrysalis of the oak Eggar-moth. All natural size.

chrysalis The form of the case of the chrysalis varies with different families and orders. Those of most lepidopterous insects are inclosed in a somewhat horny membranous case, and generally of a more or less angular form, pointed at the abdominal end and sometimes at both ends. Before the caterpillar undergoes its transformation into this state it often spins for itself a silken cocoon, within which the chrysalis is concealed. In most of the *Coleoptera* the legs of the chrysalis are in distinct sheaths; in the *Lepidoptera* they are not distinct; in the locust tribe, and many other insects, the chrysalis resembles the perfect insect, and differs from the latter principally in not having the wings complete. Also called *chrysalid*, *chrysalidan*, *nymph*, *pupa*, and formerly *aurelia*.

This dull *chrysalis*
Cracks into shining wings.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

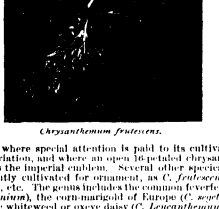
chrysalis-shell (kris′ə-lis-shel), *n.* The shell of a gastropod of the genus *Pupa* or family *Pupidæ*.

chrysamine (kris′a-min), *n.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *amine*.] A coal-tar color of the oxyazo group, used in dyeing. It dyes on cotton a sulphur-yellow, remarkably fast to light.

chrysanaline (kri-san′i-lin), *n.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *aniline*.] A very beautiful yellow dye, obtained by submitting the residue from which rosaniline has been extracted to a current of steam. A quantity of the base passes into solution, and if nitric acid is added to it chrysaniline is precipitated in the form of a nitrate, not easily soluble.

chrysanisic (kris-a-nis′ik), *a.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *anisic*.] Used only in the following phrase. **Chrysanisic acid**, $C_{17}H_{16}N_2O_6$, an acid forming golden-yellow crystals, used in the preparation of certain aniline dyes.

chrysanthemum (kri-san′thē-mum), *n.* [= F. *chrysanthème* = Sp. It. *crisantemo* = Pg. *chrysantemo*, < L. *chrysanthemum*, < Gr. χρυσάνθεμον, lit. 'golden flower,' < χρυσός, gold, + ἄνθεμον, flower.] **1.** A plant of the genus *Chrysanthemum*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A large genus of composite plants, chiefly natives of Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The generic name is now rarely appropriate, as only a small number have yellow flowers. The perennial chrysanthemum of the gardens, *C. Sinense* or *Indicum*, a native of China and Japan, has developed under cultivation a great diversity of handsome and remarkable varieties. It ranks as the national flower of



Chrysanthemum frutescens.

Japan, where special attention is paid to its cultivation and variation, and where an open 16-petaled chrysanthemum is the imperial emblem. Several other species are frequently cultivated for ornament, as *C. frutescens*, *C. roseum*, etc. The genus includes the common feverfew (*C. Parthenium*), the corn-marigold of Europe (*C. segetum*), and the whiteweed or oxeye daisy (*C. leucanthemum*).

chrysarobin (kri-sar′ō-bin), *n.* [NL. *chrysarobinum*, < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *ἀκτ(αγ)οβα*, orig. a native (E. Ind.) name for the bark of a leguminous tree.] **1.** Same as *Goa powder* (which see, under *powder*).—**2.** A supposed chemical principle, the chief constituent and active medicinal principle of Goa powder.

chrysarobinum (kris″ar-ō-bī′num), *n.* [NL.: see *chrysarobin*.] A mixture of proximate principles extracted from Goa powder, formerly mistaken for chrysophanic acid. It is used in certain skin-diseases.

chryselephantine (kris″el-e-fan′tin), *a.* [= F. *chrysélephantine*, < Gr. χρυσελεφάντινος, of gold and ivory, < χρυσός, gold, + ἐλέφας, ivory, elephant, > ἐλεφάντινος, of ivory: see *elephant*.] Composed of gold and ivory: specifically, in *ancient art*, applied to statues overlaid with plates of gold and ivory. Such a statue was built up upon a wooden core or frame, braced and sustained by rods of metal. When the sculptor had completed his model, the flesh surface of a cast taken from it was marked off into sections. These were separated from one another, and reproduced in ivory plates, which were eventually fastened on or fitted into the surface of the wooden core. The draperies also were divided into sections and reproduced in gold, gold of different tints often being introduced, and were fitted upon the statue like a garment. The gold portions were sometimes made removable, as in the great statue of Athena by Phidias in the Parthenon at Athens; in that case they were regarded as a reserve fund available to the state in time of need.

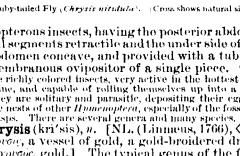
The proportions of the whole building [the Parthenon] itself were again adjusted to the scale of the *chryselephantine* statue of Pallas Athene which it contained.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 83.

Chrysemys (kris′e-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + ἰμύς or ἰμυς (ἰμυτ-), the fresh-water tortoise.] A genus of fresh-water turtles or terrapins, of the family *Emydidæ*. The painted turtle, *Chrysemys picta*, is one of the best-known chelonians of the United States, abounding in ponds and slow streams from Canada to Mexico.

chrysene (kris′ēn), *n.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + *-ene*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{18}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar. It melts at 482° F., and is only slightly soluble in alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphid. It crystallizes in beetles which have a violet fluorescence.

chrysid (kris′id), *n.* One of the *Chrysididæ*.

Chrysididæ (kri-sid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysis* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubuliferous hymenopterous insects, having the posterior abdominal segments retractile and the under side of the abdomen concave, and provided with a tubular membranous ovipositor of a single piece. They are richly colored insects, very active in the hottest sunshine, and capable of rolling themselves up into a ball. They are solitary and parasitic, depositing their eggs in the nests of other *Hymenoptera*, especially of the fossorial wasps. There are several genera and many species.



Ruby-tailed Fly (*Chrysis ritudula*). (Cross shows natural size.)

Chrysis (kri′sis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1766), < Gr. χρύσις, a vessel of gold, a gold-broidered dress, < χρυσός, gold.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysididæ*, containing the gold-wasps or ruby-tailed flies, handsomely colored with metallic hues. *C. ignita* is the best-known species; it has the hind thorax and legs rich blue or green, and the abdomen coppery red. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisis*.

chryso-. [NL. (before a vowel, *chrys-*), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, a word of uncertain origin and relations.] An element in many compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'gold.'

Chrysobalanus (kris-ō-bal′a-nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + βάλανος, an acorn.] A genus of rosaceous trees and shrubs, with simple entire coriaceous leaves, small white flowers, a basal style, and a fleshy one-seeded fruit. There are probably only two species, of Africa and America respectively. The cocoa-plum, *C. Icaco*, is found throughout tropical America and in southern Florida. Its fruit is edible, resembling a plum, and is used as a preserve. The wood is heavy, hard, and strong.

chrysoberyl (kris′ō-ber-il), *n.* [< L. *chrysoberyllus*, < Gr. χρυσοβήρυλλος, beryl with a tinge of gold color, < χρυσός, gold, + βήρυλλος, beryl.] A mineral of a yellowish-green to emerald-green color, sometimes red by transmitted light, an aluminate of glucinum. It is found in rolled pebbles in Brazil and Ceylon; in the crystals variety alexandrite (which see) and in granite at Haddam, Connecticut, and elsewhere in the United States. It is next to the sapphire in hardness, and some varieties are employed in jewelry, the kind called *cat's-eye*, which presents an opalescent play of light, being especially admired. The variety alexandrite, having an emerald-green color by reflected and a columbine-red by transmitted light, is also prized as a gem. Also called *cymophane*.

Chrysobothris (kris-ō-both′ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + βόθρος, a pit, trough.] A genus of buprestid beetles, containing numerous species, of oblong depressed form and on the upper side usually brown-

Flat-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Chrysobothris femorata*).

a, larva, dorsal view; *b*, pupa; *c*, swollen thoracic joints of larva, from beneath; *d*, beetle. (Natural size.)

chrysography (kris-og′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chrysographie* = Sp. *crisografía*, < Ml. *chrysographia*, < Gr. χρυσογραφία, < χρυσογράφος, one who writes in letters of gold, < χρυσός, gold, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—**2.** The writing itself thus executed.—**3.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the art of ish-green, roughened by shallow pits of brighter metallic color. The larvæ are elongate, cylindrical, legless grubs of a whitish color, which tunnel under the bark of trees, and are easily recognized by the enormous size of the first thoracic joint, which is rounded at the sides and flattened above and beneath. Two very abundant North American species are *C. dentipes*, which infests pine trees, and *C. femorata*, which affects various deciduous trees, and by preference orchard-trees. Its larva is the well-known flat-headed apple-tree borer of orchardists.

Chrysochlora (kris-o-klō′ra), *n.* [NL. (Laicreille, 1825), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] A genus of dipterous insects of a golden-green color, whose larvæ live in cows' dung.

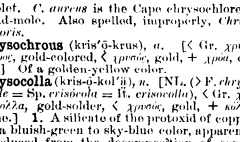
chrysochlore[1] (kris′ō-klōr), *n.* [< *Chrysochloris*, q. v.] An animal of the family *Chrysochloridæ*; a Cape mole.

chrysochlore[2] (kris′ō-klor), *n.* [< *Chrysochlora*, q. v.] A dipterous insect of the genus *Chrysochlora*.

chrysochloridid (kris-ō-klō′ri-did), *n.* An insectivorous mammal of the family *Chrysochloridæ*.

Chrysochlorididæ (kris″ō-klō-rid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysochloris* (*-rid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mole-like fossorial mammals, of the order *Insectivora*; the golden moles or Cape moles of South Africa. They are related to the Madagascan centetids, but not specially to the true *Talpidæ*. They have a dense, soft, lustrous pelage; a cuneiform skull, with no intercarotid constriction or postorbital processes; zygomata complete and tympanics bullate; no pubic symphysis; the tibia and fibula ankylosed; the limbs very short; the fore feet with large strong claws for digging; the ears small and concealed; no tail visible externally; and the eyes rudimentary and covered with skin. There are two genera, *Chrysochloris* and *Chlorochloris* (or *Amblysomus*), distinguished by their dentition.

Chrysochloris (kris-ō-klō′ris), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1798), < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + χλωρός, greenish-yellow.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysochlorididæ*, having 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each side of each jaw; so called from the brilliant metallic luster of the fur, which glances from gold to green and



Golden mole (*Chrysochloris aurea*).

violet. *C. aurea* is the Cape chrysochloro or gold-mole. Also spelled, improperly, *Chrisochloris*.

chrysochrous (kris′ō-krus), *a.* [< Gr. χρυσόχρους, gold-colored, < χρυσός, gold, + χρόα, color.] Of a golden-yellow color.

chrysocolla (kris-ō-kol′ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chrysocolle* = Sp. *crisocola* = It. *crisocolla*), < Gr. χρυσοκόλλα, gold-solder, < χρυσός, gold, + κόλλα, glue.] **1.** A silicate of the protoxid of copper, of a bluish-green to sky-blue color, apparently produced from the decomposition of copper ores, which it usually accompanies.—**2.** Borax: so called in the sixteenth century because it was used in soldering gold.

chrysocollet, *n.* Same as *chrysocolla*, 1.

Now, as with gold grown in the self-same Mine
Much *Chrysocolle*, and also Silver fine:
So supream Honor, and Wealth (match't by none)
Second the Wisdom of great Salomon.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Hymn, ii. The Magnificence.

chrysocracy (kri-sok′ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + -κρατία, rule, < κράτειν, rule.] The power or rule of gold or wealth. [Rare.]

That extraordinary hybrid or mule between democracy and *chrysocracy*, a native-born New England serving man.
O. W. Holmes, Elsie Venner, lix.

chrysogonidium (kris″ō-gō-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *chrysogonidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. χρυσός, gold, + γόνος, seed, + dim. *-idion*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium which contains orange-colored granules.

chrysograph (kris′ō-gräf), *n.* [< Gr. χρυσός, gold, + γράφη, a writing, < γράφειν, write.] A manuscript the letters of which are executed in gold, or in gold and silver.

chrysography (kri-sog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *chrysographie* = Sp. *crisografía*, < Ml. *chrysographia*, < Gr. χρυσογραφία, < χρυσογράφος, one who writes in letters of gold, < χρυσός, gold, + γράφειν, write.] **1.** The art of writing in letters of gold, practised by the writers of manuscripts in the early middle ages.—**2.** The writing itself thus executed.—**3.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the art of

embroidering in gold, of inlaying other metals with gold, and the like.

chrysoid (kris'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοειδής*, like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *εἶδος*, form.] A name for Farmer's alloys, which resemble gold. They are composed of copper, aluminium, and silver.

chrysoidine (kri-soi'din), *n.* [As *chrysoid* + *-ine*².] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, the hydrochlorid of diamidoazobenzene. It consists of dark-violet crystals soluble in water. It dyes bright yellow on silk and cotton.

chrysoin (kris'oin), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *-in*².] Same as *resorcinal yellow* (which see, under *yellow*).

chrysolepic (kris-ō-lep'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *λεπίς*, scale, + *-ic*.] Resembling golden scales.—**Chrysolepic acid**, another name for *picric acid*.

chrysolin (kris'ō-lin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + L. *oleum*, oil, + *-in*².] A coal-tar color of the phthalein group, used in dyeing. It is the sodium salt of benzyl-fluorescein. It produces a yellow color, similar to that of turmeric, on silk, cotton, and wool.

chrysolite (kris'ō-līt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *chrisolite*, *crisolite*, < ME. *crisolite* (also *crisolitus* = Dan. *krysolit*, < OF. *crisolite*, F. *chrysolithe* = Pr. *crisolit* = Sp. *crisólito* = Pg. *chrysolitho* = It. *crisolito* = G. *chrysolith*, < L. *chrysolithus*, < Gr. *χρυσόλιθος*, a bright-yellow stone, perhaps a topaz, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λίθος*, stone.] A silicate of magnesium and iron, commonly of a yellow or green color, and varying from transparent to translucent. Very fine specimens are found in Egypt and Brazil, but it is not of high repute as a jeweler's stone. It is common in certain volcanic rocks, like basalt, and is also a constituent of many meteorites. It is readily altered to the hydrous magnesium silicate serpentine, and many extensive beds of serpentine have been shown to have had this origin. The chrysolite group of minerals includes a number of orthosilicates having the same general composition and the same crystalline form as chrysolite, as forsterite (Mg_2SiO_4), fayalite (Fe_2SiO_4), and tephroite (Mn_2SiO_4). Also called *olivin*, and by the French *peridot*.

chrysolith (kris'ō-lith), *n.* [< L. *chrysolithos*: see *chrysolite*.] Same as *chrysolite*.

chrysolitic (kris-ō-lit'ik), *a.* [< *chrysolite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, resembling, or containing chrysolite.

chrysology (kri-sol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *chrysologie* = Sp. *crisología*, < Gr. as if **χρυσολογία*, < *χρυσολόγος*, speaking of gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of political economy which relates to the production of wealth. *Brande.* [Rare.]

Chrysolophus (kri-sol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσόλοφος*, with golden crest, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *λοφος*, crest.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of magnificent pheasants, of the family *Phasianidæ*, including the golden and Amherstian pheasants, *C. pictus* and *C. amherstiæ*, of the most gorgeous and varied colors, crested, and with a frill on the neck. *J. E. Gray*, 1834. (*b*) A genus of South American flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

chrysomagnet (kris-ō-mag'net), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *magnet*.] A lodestone. *Addison.* [Rare.]

Chrysomela (kris-ō-mē'li), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to Gr. *χρυσομηλόλαθον*, a term of endearment, lit. a little golden beetle or cockchafer, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μηλόλαθη*, a cockchafer), < Gr. *χρυσόμηλον*, gold-apple, a quince, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μῆλον*, an apple.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

Leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela excalmationis*). (Line shows natural size.)

chrysomelid (kris-ō-mel'id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Chrysomelidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Chrysomelidæ*.

Chrysomelidæ (kris-ō-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomela* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera* or beetles. Their tarsi are generally dilated and spongy beneath; the submentum is not pedunculate; the antennæ are of moderate length or short, are not inserted upon frontal prominences, and have diffused sensitive surfaces; the pronotum is most frequently margined; and tibial spurs are usually wanting. The species are very numerous, and are commonly known as *leaf-beetles*.

chrysomelidous (kris'ō-me-lid'ō-us), *a.* [< *Chrysomelidæ* + *-eous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Chrysomelidæ*.

chrysomitra (kris-ō-mit'rā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρης*, with a golden girdle, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *μίτρα*, belt, girdle.] In *zoöl.*, the mature sexual medusiform individual of a physophoran hydrozoan of the family *Velellidæ* (which see), detached from the polyp-stock, and in this state mistaken for a different genus.

Chrysomitris (kris-ō-mit'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσομίτρης* (in Aristotle), a kind of bird, according to Sundevall the goldfinch, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *-μιτρης*, of uncertain meaning.] An Aristotelian name of some small yellowish bird that feeds upon thistles, perhaps the goldfinch, taken by Boie in 1828 as the name of a genus of fringilline birds, including the linnet or siskin (*C. spinus*), and later extended to a number of American linnets, as the pine-finch (*C. pinus*), the American goldfinch (*C. tristis*), etc., having an acutely conic bill, pointed wings, and short forked tail. See cut under *goldfinch*.

Chrysomonadida (kris'ō-mō-nad'i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chrysomonas* (*-ad*) + *-ida*.] A large family of dimastigate customatous flagellate infusorians, named from the genus *Chrysomonas*. The endoplasm includes a pair of lateral olive or yellow pigmentary bands, and the flagella are normally two, of similar or diverse form, though there is only one flagellum in *Chrysomonas*. The family as composed by Kent includes several families of other authors.

Chrysomonas (kri-som'ō-nas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *μονάς* (*μονάδ-*), a unit: see *monad*.] The typical genus of the family *Chrysomonadidæ*. It contains soft and plastic animalcules with a single flagellum and no distinct pharynx.

Chrysopa (kri-sō'pä), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); ef. Gr. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye, face. Cf. *Chrysops*.] A genus of the neuropterous family *Hemerobiidæ*, characterized by having no ocelli, wings entire, antennæ submoniliform, and labrum entire; the lace-wing flies. The eggs are laid upon long footstalks, and the larvæ are carnivorous, feeding upon plant-

Lace-wing Fly (*Chrysopa plorabunda*).
a, eggs; *b*, larva; *c*, cocoon; *d*, image with left wings omitted. (All natural size.)

lice and other small insects. *C. oculata* is the common species of the eastern United States, and is often mentioned as a beneficial insect in articles upon economic entomology.

Chrysopelea (kris'ō-pe-lē'ä), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *πέλεια* for *πέλιος*, livid, dark, < *πελός*, *πέλλειος*, dark-colored, dusky, pro-b. akin to L. *pullidus*, > ult. E. *pale*¹, q. v.] A genus of colubrine serpents, of the family *Dendrophidæ*. *C. ornata* is a beautiful tree-snake of southern Asia and the East Indies.

chrysophan (kris'ō-fan), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοφαής*, shining or showing like gold, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *φαίνειν*, *φᾶναι*, show, appear.] An orange-colored bitter substance ($C_{15}H_{10}O_4$) found in rhubarb, resolvable into chrysophanic acid and sugar.

chrysophanic (kris-ō-fan'ik), *a.* [< *chrysophan* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from chrysophan.—**Chrysophanic acid**, a yellow crystalline coloring matter obtained from the roots of several species of *Rumex*. It also occurs in the bark of *Cassia lejeuna*, and in the thallus of some lichens. Also called *rheic* and *rhabarbaric*.

chrysophilite (kri-sof'i-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσοφίλης*, gold-loving (< *χρυσός*, gold, + *φίλος*, loving), + *-ite*².] A lover of gold. [Rare.]

The seeing, touching, and handling pleasures of the old *chrysophilites*. *Lamb*, Ben Jonson.

chrysophyl (kris'ō-fil), *n.* [< NL. *chrysophyllum* (cf. *Chrysophyllum*), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] The bright golden-yellow coloring matter separable from an alcoholic solution of the green chlorophyl pigment of plants: more frequently called *xanthophyl*.

Chrysophyllum (kris-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL. (so called from the golden color of the under side of their leaves), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of trees of tropical America, natural order *Sapotaceæ*, with milky juice, and beautiful leaves covered below with golden hairs. Some are cultivated as foliage-plants. *C. Cainito* produces a delicious fruit called the star-apple. *C. oliviforme* of Brazil yields monesia bark, used in medicine as a stimulant and astringent.

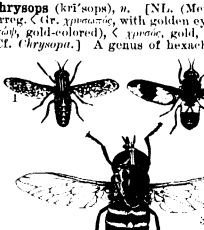
chrysoprase (kris'ō-prāz), *n.* [< ME. *crisopace*, *-pase*, *-passus*, *-prassus* = D. G. *chrysopras*, < OF. *crisopace*, F. *chrysoprase* = Sp. *crisoprasio* = Pg. *chrysoprasso*, *chrysoprasio* = It. *crisopazzo*, < L. *chrysoprasus*, < Gr. *χρυσόπρασος*, < *χρυσός*, gold, + *πράσον*, a leek: see *prasum*.] A variety of chalcedony commonly apple-green in color and often extremely beautiful, so that it is much esteemed in jewelry. It is translucent, or sometimes semi-transparent, and of a hardness little inferior to that of flint.

What was the last prescription in his case?
"A draught of wine with powdered *chrysoprase*."
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

chrysoprasus (kri-sop'ra-zus), *n.* [L.: see *chrysoprase*.] Same as *chrysoprase*.

And the foundations of the wall of the city were garnished with all manner of precious stones. The first foundation was jasper; . . . the tenth, a *chrysoprasus*.
Rev. xxi. 19, 20.

Chrysops (kri'sops), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803), irreg. < Gr. *χρυσωπός*, with golden eyes (cf. *χρυσώψ*, gold-colored), < *χρυσός*, gold, + *ὤψ*, eye. Cf. *Chrysopa*.] A genus of hexachætous dip-



a, Female of Common Clog (*Chrysops cæcutiens*). 1 and 2, Other species of the same family. (All natural size.)

terous insects, of the family *Tabanidæ* or gadflies; the clegs. These flies are great blood-suckers, very troublesome to horses and cattle, and even to man. Their larvæ are supposed to live under ground. The name of the genus is derived from the sparkling golden eyes. *C. cæcutiens* is the common cleg of Europe.

chrysorhamnin (kris-ō-ram'nin), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *ῥάμνος*, a prickly shrub (see *Rhamnus*), + *-in*².] A name given to the yellow coloring matter existing in French berries. See *berry*¹ and *Rhamnus*.

Kane distinguishes two coloring matters in French berries, which he calls respectively *chrysorhamnine* and xanthorhamnine. *O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 76.

chrysospermi (kris'ō-spérm), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσόσπερμον*, a kind of sedum) < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *σπέρμα*, seed.] A means of producing gold. *B. Jonson.* [Rare.]

chrysotannin (kris-ō-tan'in), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *tannin*.] A name of a group of coloring matters in plants, pale-yellow or even colorless, which when oxidized give rise to the various brown substances that cause many of the characteristic tints of autumnal foliage. *Sachs.*

chrysotile (kris'ō-til), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσωτίς*, gilded (< *χρυσοῦν*, gild, < *χρυσός*, gold), + *-ile*.] The delicately fibrous variety of the mineral serpentine. It includes much that is called amiantus and asbestos.

Amazon (*Chrysotis ochrocephala*).

Chrysotis (kri-sō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*¹.] A genus of South American parrots, the amazons, having numerous species, as *C. amazonica* and *C. ochrocephala*.

chrysotoluidine (kris'ō-tō-lū'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *χρυσός*, golden, + *toluidine*.] One of the aniline colors ($C_{21}H_{21}N_3$), a yellow base related to toluidine. It is formed, together with other bases, as a by-product in the manufacture of rosaniline and fuchsine.

chrysure (kris'ūr), *n.* [< NL. *chrysurus*, specific name of *Trochilus chrysurus*, a humming-bird with a golden tail, < Gr. *χρυσός*, gold, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A humming-bird with a golden-green tail: a humming-bird belonging to any one of several species which together constitute a subgenus variously called *Chrysuronia* and *Chrysurisca*.

Chthonascidiæ (thō-na-sid'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *χθών*, the earth, + NL. *Ascidiæ*, q. v.] The ascidians proper, or true ascidians, as distinguished from the salps.

chthonian (thō'ni-an), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *χθόνιος*, adj., ⟨ *χθών* (*χθον-*), the ground, earth.] **1.** Of or relating to the under world; subterranean.

The divine beings who to the historic ages of Greece were the heads and representatives of *chthonian* worship were Demeter and Persephone. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 217.

To Hecate dogs were offered, also honey and black shellfish, as black victims were offered to other *Chthonian* deities. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 600.

2. Springing from the earth.

chthonic (thon'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *χθών*, the ground, earth (see *chthonian*), + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the under world.

The *chthonic* divinity was essentially a god of the regions under the earth; at first of the dark home of the seed, later on of the still darker home of the dead. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 215, foot note.

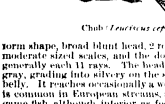
chthonophagia, chthonophagy (thon-ō-fā'ji-ji, thō-nof'a-ji), *n.* [NL. *chthonophagia*, ⟨ Gr. *χθών*, earth, + *-φαγία*, ⟨ *φαγεῖν*, eat.] In *pathol.*, a morbid propensity for eating dirt; cachexia Africana.

Chuana (chō-an'ā), *n.* Same as *Bantu*.

chub (chub), *n.* [Assibilated form of *cub*, a lump, heap, mass, and of *cob* in similar senses (see *cub*[2], *cob*[2]), ⟨ ME. **cubbe* in dim. *cubbel*, a block to which an animal is fastened (cf. E. dial. *kibble*, a stick, Sc. *kibbling*, a cudgel), ⟨ Icel. *kubbr*, *kumbr*, a block, stump (Haldorsen), also in comp. *tré-kubbr*, *-kumbr*, a log (*tré* = E. *tree*); = Norw. *kubb*, *kubbe*, a block, stump, log; = Sw. *kubb*, a block, log; perhaps connected with the verb, Icel. Norw. Sw. dial. *kubba* (⟩ ME. *cobben*; see *cobl*, *v.*), hew, chop, lop. Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *club*, *clump*, *knob*, *knub*, *nub*, *stub*, *stump*, words associated in form and sense, though of different origin. With *chub* as applied to a person or an animal, *cf. cob*[2] as similarly applied.] **1.** One who is short and plump; a chubby person.

Good plump-cheek'd *chub*. *Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

2†. A jolt-head or clownish fellow. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**3.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) The common name in England of the *Leuciscus* or *Squalius cephalus*, a fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It has a thick fusi-



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

form shape, broad blunt head, 2 rows of pharyngeal teeth, moderate sized scales, and the dorsal and anal fins have generally each 11 rays. The head and back are greenish-gray, grading into silvery on the sides and whitish on the belly. It reaches occasionally a weight of about 5 pounds, is common in European streams, and is a rather popular game-fish, although inferior as food. (*b*) A name in California and Utah of a cyprinoid fish, much like the European chub, *Leuciscus* or *Squalius astaciceus*. It is a market-fish, but little esteemed. (*c*) A name in various parts of the United States of a cyprinoid fish, *Semotilus bullaris*; the fall-fish. (*d*) A local name in the United States of a catostomoid fish of the genus *Erimyzon*; the chub sucker (which see). (*e*) A local name in Bermuda of a salt water pimelepteroid fish, *Pimelepterus* or *Cyphosus boscii*. It is there quite an important food fish. See cut under *Pimelepteridæ*. (*f*) A local name in the United States of a scienoid fish, *Liostomus xanthurus*; the lafayette. (*g*) A local name in New Jersey of a labroid fish, *Tautoga onitis*; the tautog.

chubbed (chub'ed or chubd), *a.* [*chub* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *chubby*.] Chubby. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

chubbedness (chub'ed-nes), *n.* Chubbiness. [Rare.]

chubbiness (chub'i-nes), *n.* [⟨ *chubby* + *-ness*.] The state of being chubby.

chubby (chub'i), *a.* [⟨ *chub* + *-y*[1]; = Sw. dial. *kubbug*, fat, plump, chubby. Cf. *chuffy*[2] and *chubbed*.] Round and plump.

Round *chubby* faces and high cheek bones. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iv. 9.

Then came a *chubby* child and sought relief,
Sobbing in all the impotence of grief. *Crabbe*.

chub-cheeked (chub'chēkt), *a.* Having full or chubby cheeks.

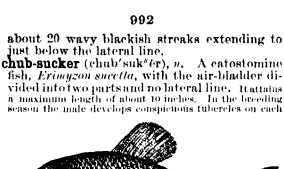
chubdar (chub'där), *n.* Same as *chobdar*.

chub-faced (chub'fāst), *a.* Having a plump round face.

I never saw a fool lean: the *chub-faced* top
Shines sleek. *Marston*, Antonio's Revenge.

chub-mackerel (chub'mak'e-rel), *n.* The *Scomber pneumatophorus*, a small mackerel, distinguished by the development of an air-bladder and by its color, which is blue, relieved by about 20 wavy blackish streaks extending to just below the lateral line.

chub-sucker (chub'suk'ėr), *n.* A catostomine fish, *Erimyzon sucetta*, with the air-bladder divided into two parts and no lateral line. It attains a maximum length of about 10 inches. In the breeding season the male develops conspicuous tubercles on each



Chub-sucker (*Erimyzon sucetta*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission.)

side of the snout; it is otherwise subject to considerable variation, according to size, sex, and locality. It occurs in still fresh waters from Canada to Florida and Texas, and westward to the Rocky Mountains, and is everywhere abundant in suitable localities.

chuck[1] (chuk), *v.* [< ME. *chukken*; imitative, like *cluck* = *clock*[1], q. v. Hence freq. *chuckle*[1], *cackle*, etc., and alt. *cock*[1]; cf. also *chuck*[4] and *chuk*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a low guttural sound, as hens and cocks and some other birds in calling their mates or young; cluck.

He [the cock] *chukketh* when he hath a corn i-founde. *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 361.

2†. To laugh with quiet satisfaction; chuckle.

Who would not *chuck* to see such pleasing sport?
Marston, Satires, i. Dedication.

I have got
A seat to sit at ease here, in mine inn,
To see the comedy; and laugh, and *chuck*
At the variety and throng of humours.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

II. *trans.* To call with chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

Then crowing, clapp'd his wings, th' appointed call,
To *chuck* his wives together. *Dryden*, Cock and Fox.

chuck[1] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[1], *v.*] A low guttural sound, like the call of a hen to her young.

He made the *chuck* four or five times, that people use to make to chickens when they call them. *Sir W. Temple*.

chuck[1] (chuk), *interj.* [See *chuck*[1], *v.* and *n.*] An utterance, generally repeated, used by a person to call chickens, pigs, or other animals, as when they are to be fed.

chuck[2] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chick*[1], prob. through influence of *chuck*[1].] **1.** A hen. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A term of endearment.

Pray you, *chuck*, come hither. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

chuck[3] (chuk), *v. t.* [A var. of *chock*[3], q. v.] **1.** To pat playfully; give a gentle or familiar blow to.

Come, *chuck* the infant under the chin. *Congreve*.

2. To throw or impel, with a quick motion, a short distance; pitch; as, *chuck* the beggar a copper; he was *chucked* into the street. [Colloq.]

And no boy . . . on our farm durst ever get into a saddle, because they all knew the master would *chuck* them out. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 37.

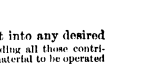
England now
Is but a ball *chuck'd* between France and Spain,
His in whose hand she drops.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, iii. 1.

chuck[3] (chuk), *n.* [< *chuck*[3], *v.*] **1.** A gentle or playful blow or tap, as under the chin.

He gave the sleeping Neddy a *chuck* under the chin, which cut his tongue.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxxi.

2. A toss, as with the fingers; a short throw. [Colloq.]

chuck[4] (chuk), *n.* [Of uncertain and prob. various origin; in the sense of 'block,' cf. *chunk*[1] (and *chub*, *champ*, etc.), also *cock*[3], a heap; in the sense of 'sea-shell,' cf. *chuck*[1] and *cockle*[2]. In the mechanical uses also *chock*, and associated with *chuck*[3], *chock*[3], to throw, and prob. also with *chock*[1], *chuk*[1]: see *chock*[3], *chock*[3], *chock*[2], *chock*[1].] **1.** A block; "a great chip," *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A sea-shell. [North. Eng.]—**3.** A pebble or small stone.—**4.** *pl.* In Scotland, a common game among children, in which five pebbles (or sometimes small shells) are thrown up and caught on the back of the hand, or one is thrown up, and before it is caught as it falls the others are picked up, or placed in ones, twos, threes, or fours. Sometimes called *chuckies*. See *jackstone*.—**5.** In *turnery*, a block or other appendage to a lathe to fix the work for the purpose of turning it into any desired form. It is a general term including all those contrivances which serve to connect the material to be operated upon to the mandrel of the lathe.



1, 2, 3, Spur-chuck; 4, Shell-chuck; 5 Universal chuck.

A *simple chuck* is one which is capable of communicating only the motion round a determinate axis which it receives itself. A *combination chuck* is one by means of which the axis of the work can be changed at pleasure; such are eccentric chucks, oval chucks, segment, geometric chucks, etc.

6. The part of a beef that lies between the neck and the shoulder-blade; used as a roast.

Arbor-chuck, a chuck in the form of a mandrel or axis, on which a ring, wheel, collar, or similar work is secured to be turned.—**Bicycle chuck**, a contrivance by which two rigidly connected points are forced to move on the circumferences of two fixed circles. **Eccentric chuck**, a lathe chuck with an attachment for throwing its center out of line with the center of the lathe, and thus causing the figure cut by the lathe to assume various degrees of eccentricity. See *rose engine*.—**Expanding chuck**, a chuck with adjustable jaws to admit of its grasping objects of different sizes.—**Oval chuck**, a chuck designed for oval or elliptic turning. It consists of three parts: the chuck proper, a slider, and an eccentric circle. It is attached to the puppet of the lathe, and receives a sliding motion to the work. Also called *elliptic chuck*.—**Reverse-jaw chuck**, a chuck the jaw of which can be reversed, so as to allow it to hold by either the interior or the exterior of the work.—**Screw-cutting chuck**, a lathe-chuck used in cutting screw-threads on rods or screw-blanks.

chuck[4] (chuk), *v. t.* [*chuck*[4], *n.*] To fix in a lathe by means of a chuck.

chuck[5] (chuk), *n.* [A var. of *chack*[3].] A local British name of the chack. See *chack*[3].

chuck[6] (chuk), *n.* A dialectal form of *cheek*.

chuck[7] (chuk), *n.* [A clipped form of *woodchuck*.] A woodchuck. [Colloq., U. S.]

chuckabiddy (chuk'a-bid-i), *n.* Same as *chickabiddy*.

chuck-a-by (chuk'a-bī), *n.* [Cf. *chuck*[2] and *lullaby*.] A term of endearment.

chucker (chuk'ėr), *n.* A frozen oyster. [New Jersey, U. S.]

chuck-farthing (chuk'fär"ŦHing), *n.* [< *chuck*[3] + obj. *farthing*.] A play in which a farthing is pitched or chucked into a hole.

He lost his money at *chuck-farthing*, shuttle-cap, and all fours. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

Chuck-farthing [was] played by the boys at the commencement of the last century; it probably bore some analogy to pitch and hustle. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

chuck-full, *a.* See *choke-full*.

chuckie[1] (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[2].] **1.** A hen or chicken.—**2.** A term of endearment.

chuckie[2] (chuk'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *chuck*[4], 3.] **1.** A chuck; a jackstone.—**2.** *pl.* See *chuck*[4], 4.

chuckie-stane, chuckie-stone (chuk'i-stān, -ston), *n.* [Sc., ⟨ *chuckie*[2] + *stane*, *stone*, E. *stone*.] A pebble such as children use in the game called chucks or chuckies in Scotland; a jackstone. See *chuck*[4], 4.

chucking-machine (chuk'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine-lathe in which there is substituted for the ordinary tailstock a head containing a number of tool-spindles, any one of which, by a revolution or some sucking or sliding motion of the head, can be brought at will into action upon the piece of work. A succession of operations upon the work can thus be effected without removing it from the lathe.

chuck-lathe (chuk'lāŦH), *n.* A lathe in which the work is gripped or held by a socket attached to the revolving mandrel of the headstock. This form is used for turning a large variety of useful and ornamental objects, such as cups, spools, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

chuckle[1] (chuk'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a chucking sound, as a hen.

It chatter'd here, it *chuckled* there,
It stirred the old wife's mettle.
Tennyson, The Goose.

2. To laugh in a suppressed, covert, or sly manner; express inward satisfaction, derision, or exultation by subdued laughter.

The fellow rubbed his great hands and *chuckled*.
Bulwer, Pelham, xxiii.

Sweet her *chuckling* laugh did ring,
As down amid the flowery grass
He set her.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 33.

II. *trans.* **1.** To call by chucking or clucking, as a hen her chicks.

If these birds are within a distance, here's that will *chuckle* 'em together. *Dryden*.

2. To utter as a chuckle. [Rare.]

At thy *chuckled* note,
Thou twinkling bird,
The fairy fancies range.
Tennyson, Early Spring.

chuckle[1] (chuk'l), *n.* [< *chuckle*[3], *v.*] **1†.** The call of a hen to her young; a cluck. —**2.** A sly suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or the like; hence, any similar sound.

The Jew rubbed his hands with a *chuckle*.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, ix.

With melodious *chuckle* in the strings
Of her torn voice.
Keats, Isabella and the Pot of Basil, st. 62.

chuckle[2] (chuk'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Freq. of *chuck*[3], *v.*] To cluck under the chin; fondle.

Your confessor, . . . he must *chuckle* you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

chuckle[3] (chuk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chuckled*, ppr. *chuckling*. [Appar. freq. of *chuck*[3], *chock*[2], in sense of 'shake.'] To rock upon its center while rotating, as the runner of a grinding-mill.

chuckle-head (chuk'l-hed), *n.* A large or thick head; hence, a dunce; a numskull. [Colloq.]

Is not he much handsomer, and better built, than that great *chuckle-head*?
Smollett, Roderick Random, iii.

chuckle-headed (chuk'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. < *chuck*[4], a block.] Having a chuckle-head; thick-headed; stupid. [Colloq.]

chuckler (chuk'lėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *shekkar*, repr. Tamil and Malayalam *shakkili*, *shakkiliyan*, also pron. *chakkili*.] In India, a member of a very low caste of tanners or cobblers; colloquially, a shoemaker.

A large number of Portuguese descendants work at the trade, and many *chucklers* from India.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lix. (1885), p. 620.

chuckore (chuk'ōr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *chakor*.] Same as *chickore*.

chuck-roast (chuk'rōst'), *n.* A roast cut from the chuck. See *chuck*[4], *n.*, 6.

chuck-will's-widow (chuk'wilz-wid'ō), *n.* [A fanciful imitation of the bird's cry.] The great goatsucker of Carolina, *Antrostomus carolinensis*, a fissirostral prinnulgine bird, with short rounded wings, long rounded tail, small feet and bill, the latter garnished with long rictal bristles giving off lateral filaments, and dark, much variegated coloration. It resembles the whippoorwill and belongs to the same genus, but is much larger (about 12 inches long and 2 feet in extent of wings) and otherwise quite distinct. See cut under *Antrostomus*.

chud (chud), *v. t.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cud* and *chew*.] To champ; bite. *Stafford*.

chudda, chuddah (chud'ä), *n.* Same as *chudder*.

chudder (chud'ėr), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., also *chudda*, *chuddah*; < Hind. *chādar*, in popular speech *chaddar*, a sheet, table-cloth, coverlet, mantle, cloak, shawl, < Pers. *chādar*, a sheet, a pavilion.] **1.** In India, a square piece of cloth of any kind; especially, the ample sheet commonly worn as a mantle by women in Bengal; also, the cloth spread over a Mohammedan tomb. *Yule and Burnell.* —**2.** The name given in Europe to the plain shawls of Cashmere and other parts of India, made originally at Rampoor, of Tibetan wool, of uniform color, without pattern except a stripe slightly marked by alternate twilling, and, if embroidered, having the embroidery of the same color as the ground. They are made white, fawn-colored, of an Oriental red, and of other colors. —**3.** The material of which these shawls are made.

Chudi (chō'di), *n.* [Also spelled *Tchudi*, *Tschudi*, and Anglicized *Tchood*, repr. Russ. *Chudi*.] A name applied by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It has now acquired a more general application, and is used to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Esthonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Chudic (chō'dik), *a.* [Also spelled *Tchudic*, *Tschudic*; < *Chudi* + *-ic*. Cf. Russ. *Chudskiĭ*, adj.] Of or pertaining to the Chudi; specifically, designating that group of tongues spoken by the Finns, Esthonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

chuet (chō'et), *n.* See *chewet*[2].

chufa (chō'fä), *n.* [Sp.] A species of sedge, *Cyperus esculentus*, the tuberous roots of which are used as a vegetable in the south of Europe.

chuff[1] (chuf), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *chuffe*, *choffe*, a boor; origin unknown; cf. *chub*, 2.] **I.†** *n.* A coarse, heavy, dull fellow; a surly or churlish person; an avaricious old fellow.

No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

A wretched hob-nailed *chuff*, whose recreation is reading of almanacks.
B. Jonson, Pref. to Every Man out of his Humour.

If Anthony be so wealthy a *chuff* as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me.
Scott, Kenilworth, I. iii.

II. *a.* Surly; churlish; ill-tempered. [Prov. Eng.]

chuff[2] (chuf), *n.* [Cf. *chub*, *chubby*, and *chuck*[6].] A cheek. *Cotgrave.*

chuff[3] (chuf), *a.* [Cf. *chuff*[2], *n.*, and *chubby*.] Chuffy; plump. *Holland.*

chuffer[1], *n.* Same as *chuff*[1].

chuffily (chuf'i-li), *adv.* In a chuffy manner; rudely; surlily; clownishly.

John answered *chuffily*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

chuffiness[1] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[1] + *-ness*.] Surliness; churlishness; boorishness.

In spite of the *chuffiness* of his appearance and churlishness of his speech.
Miss Edgeworth, Absentee.

chuffiness[2] (chuf'i-nes), *n.* [< *chuffy*[2] + *-ness*.] Chubbiness; plumpness.

chuffy[1] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Blunt; clownish; surly; rude.

chuffy[2] (chuf'i), *a.* [< *chuff*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *chubby*.] Fat, plump, or round, especially in the cheeks; chubby. **Chuffy brick**, a brick which is puffed out by the escape of rarefied air or steam in the process of burning.

chug (chug), *n.* [Sc.] A short sudden tug or pull.

chug (chug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chugged*, ppr. *chugging*. [< *chug*, *n.*] To take fish by galling them through holes cut in the ice.

chugger (chug'ėr), *n.* One who practises chugging.

chugging (chug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *chug*, *v.*] The practice or art of taking fish by galling them through holes cut in the ice.

chulan (chō'lan), *n.* [Chinese, < *chu*, pearl, pearly, + *lan*, a name given to orchideous plants like *Epidendrum*, etc., and to other gay and fragrant flowers growing on a single pedunele or alternately on a spikelet.] A Chinese plant, the *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, natural order *Chloranthaceæ*, the spikes of the flowers of which are used to scent tea.

chulariose (chō-lā'ri-ōs), *a.* Same as *fructose*. *U. S. Dispensatory*, p. 1256.

chuller, choller (chul', chol'ėr), *n.* [Sc.] **1.** A double chin. —**2.** *pl.* The gills of a fish. —**3.** *pl.* The wattles of a domestic fowl.

chum[1] (chum), *n.* [Origin unknown. Dr. Johnson calls it "a term used in the universities"; perhaps slang.] **1.** One who lodges or resides in the same chamber or rooms with another; a room-mate: especially applied to college students.

The students were friends and *chums*, a word so nearly obsolete, that it may be proper, perhaps, to explain it as meaning "chamber-fellows."
Southey (1820), quoted in F. Hall's Mod. Eng., p. 129.

I remember a capital discourse pronounced by my *chum*, Stetson, on the science of osteology.
Josiah Quincy, Figures of the Past, p. 44.

Hence —**2.** An intimate companion; a crony.

[He] was wont to spend an hour or two in the evenings among them and such of their *chums* as used to drop into the shop.
The American, XII. 175.

chum[1] (chum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To occupy the same room or chambers with another; be the chum of some one.

With forced to *chum* with common sense. *Churchill.*

II. *trans.* **1.** To put into the same room or rooms with another; put into common quarters.

You'll be *chummed* on somebody to-morrow, and then you'll be all snug and comfortable.
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xii.

2. Formerly, in some English prisons, to receive, as a new inmate, by a rough ceremony of initiation, beating him with staves, etc., and making him pay an entrance-fee, the whole being accompanied by masquerading and music: sometimes used with *up*.

Mr. Weale, the Poor-Law Commissioner, . . . they were going to *chum* him up, but he paid the half-crown? No; I don't think they would have *chummed* him.
Brand's Pop. Antiq. (Bohn Antiq. Lib.), 1849, II. 452.

chum[2] (chum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bait, consisting usually of pieces of some oily fish, as the menhaden, commonly employed in the capture of bluefish. It is used for baiting the hooks, and is also thrown into the water in large quantities to attract the fish. [U. S.]

chum[2] (chum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *chummed*, ppr. *chumming*. [< *chum*[2], *n.*] To fish with chum. [U. S.]

Chumming is much more sport, the fish then being captured with rod and reel, from a boat at anchor in a tide-way or channel. The hook is baited with a large piece of menhaden, and particles of the same are chopped up by the boatmen and thrown over to entice the school to the place.
Forest and Stream, XIX. 368.

chum[3] (chum), *n.* [Cf. *chump*, *chunk*, *chuck*[4]; the sense agrees with *chuck*[4], 5.] In *ceram.*, a block upon which an unbaked vessel is fitted when attached to the lathe to be turned. See *thrown-ware*, under *pottery*.

chum[4] (chum), *n.* [Appar. a native Samoyed name.] A tent; a dwelling.

In April, 1883, the Samoyede Hanetz crossed the island [Novaia Zemlia] to the south-east coast and found Samoyede *chums*.
Science, III. 16.

chumar (chu-mär'), *n.* See *chamar*[1].

chummage (chum'āj), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-age*.] A charge for that which one has in common with a chum.

The regular *chummage* is two and sixpence. Will you take three bob?
Dickens, Pickwick, II. xiv.

chummy (chum'i), *a.* [< *chum*[1] + *-y*[1].] Companionable; sociable; intimate: as, I found him very *chummy*. [Colloq.]

chump (chump), *n.* [Prob. a nasalized var. of *chub*; cf. Icel. *kumbr* for *kubbr*, a block: see *chub*, and cf. *chunk*.] **1.** A short, thick, heavy piece of wood. —**2.** A stupid fellow. [Slang.]

chump-end (chump'end), *n.* In *cookery*, the thicker end of a loin of veal or mutton, hence, any thick end.

Biddy . . . distributed three defaced Bibles (shaped as if they had been unskilfully cut off the *chump-end* of something).
Dickens, Great Expectations, x.

chumpish† (chum'pish), *a.* [< *chump* + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *blockish*.] Boorish; sullen; rough.

With *chumpish* looks, hard words, and secret nips.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 391.

chumship (chum'ship), *n.* [< *chum*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being a chum, or of occupying the same chambers with another; close intimacy. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

chunam (chō-nam'), *n.* [Repr. Tamil *chunnam* = Hind. *chūnā*, lime, < Skt. *chūrna*, meal, powder.] **1.** In the East Indies, prepared lime. Specifically— (*a*) The lime made from shells or coral and chewed with the areca nut and the betel leaf.

Chinam is Lime made of Cockle shells or Limestone; and Pawn is the Leaf of a Tree.
Orvington, Voyage to Suratt (1689).

(*b*) A common name for plaster of quicklime and sand, the finest kinds of which are susceptible of a very high polish. *Whitworth.*

They [small pagodas] are of brick, covered with *chunam*, and are rather effective in the distance, but on nearer approach turn out to be squalid enough, though massive and strong. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 198.

2. A weight for gold in northern India, equal to 6 troy grains.

chunam (chō-nam'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *chunamed*, ppr. *chunamming*. [< *chunam*, *n.*] To plaster with chunam.

chundoo, chundoor (chun-dō', -dōr'), *n.* A Ceylonese dry measure, equal to about a quarter of a pound. Oil, milk, and glue are also sold by it.

Chunga (chung'gä), *n.* [NL., from a native name.] A genus of birds, of the family *Cariamidæ*, of which Burmeister's cariama, *Chunga burmeisteri*, is the type.

chunk[1] (chungk), *n.* [Prop. a dial. word, a variation of *chump* or *chub*, appar. through influence of *hunk*, *hunch*.] **1.** A short thick piece, as of wood. —**2.** A person or a beast that is small, but thick-set and strong: as, a *chunk* of a boy; a *chunk* of a horse. [Colloq., U. S.]

I rode an all-fired smart *chunk* of a pony.
New York Spirit of the Times.

For sale, 4 Morgan *chunks*.
Boston Herald, Aug. 12, 1887.

chunk[2], **chunke** (chungk, chung'kē), *n.* [Also *chungke*, *tschungkee*; Amer. Ind.] A game formerly much played by certain tribes of North American Indians, consisting in rolling a disk of stone along a prepared course, and immediately afterward throwing a stick so as to make it lie as near the stone as possible when the two come to rest. The grounds used for this amusement are known as *chunk-yards*.

It has been supposed, and apparently with very good reason, that these areas were chiefly devoted to the practice of this favorite game, and that instead of calling them *chunk* yards, we ought properly to denominate them *chungke* yards.
C. C. Jones, Antiq. of Southern Indians, p. 345.

chunkhead (chungk'hed), *n.* [< *chunk*[1] + *head*.] A local name of the copperhead snake. [U. S.]

chunky (chung'ki), *a.* [< *chunk*[1] + *-y*[1].] Disproportionately thick or stout; appearing like a chunk: as, a *chunky* boy or horse. [U. S.]

They found the Ominaks with their chief in company, a short *chunky* fellow, who proffered the accustomed hospitalities of his tent in true knightly style.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 124.

chunk-yard (chungk'yärd), *n.* A place where the game of chunk is played. See *chunk*[2].

chunner (chun'ėr), *v. i.* See *chunter*.

chunter (chun'tėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *chunder, chunner, chooner, chounter.* Cf. *channer*[1], *chanter*[2].] To grumble; mutter; complain.

chupah (chō'pä), *n.* [Native term.] A measure of capacity used in Sumatra and Penang (in the Strait of Malacca), equal in the former island to 63 cubic inches, in the latter to 68. It is about equal to a Winchester quart.

chuparosa (chō-pä-rō'sä), *n.* [Sp., < *chupar*, suck, extract the juice of (prob. < Mil. *pulpare*, cat, < L. *pulpa*, the fleshy part, the pulp, as of fruit, etc.: see *pulp*), + *rosa* = E. *rose*. Other Sp. names for humming-birds are *chupa-flores* (*flores*, flowers), *chupa-mi* (*mel*, honey), *chupa-mirtos* (*mirtos*, myrtles), *chupa-romeros* (*romeros*, rosemaries).] A name given to various Californian species of humming-birds.

chupatty (chu-pat'i), *n.*; pl. *chupatties* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *chapāti, chapāṭā.*] In India, an unleavened cake of bread (generally of coarse wheaten meal), patted flat with the hand and baked upon a griddle: the usual form of native bread, and the staple food of upper India. *Yule and Burnell.* Also spelled *chapatti, chowpatty, chupaty.*

Bread was represented by the eastern scone; but it was of superior flavor and far better than the ill-famed *Chapati* of India. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 477.

In some parts of the country *chapatties* or cakes were circulated in a mysterious manner from village to village. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 628.

The khitmutgar tells us there is grilled morghie, and eggs, and bacon, and tea, and beer, and jam for breakfast, and plenty of hot *chupatties*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 150.

chuprassy (chu-pras'i), *n.*; pl. *chuprassies* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also *chuprasser*, < Hind. *chaprasi*, a messenger, beadle, orderly, peon, < *chapras*, a plate worn on the belt as a badge of office, a corruption of *chap o rast*, left and right: *chap*, left; *o*, and; *rāst*, right.] In India, especially in Bengal, an office-messenger bearing a plate on which is inscribed the name of the office to which he is attached. Also called *chapras.*

Lord William sent over a *chuprassee* to say we were not ready to receive him. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 393.

church (chėrch), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cirche, cherche, churche*, also *chirecche*, etc. (North. ME. *kirke*, > Sc. *kirk*, after Scand.), < AS. *circe, cyrce, ciric, cyrice* = OS. *kirika, kerika* = OFries. *kerke, izerke* = D. *kerk* = MLG. *kerke*, LG. *kerke, karke* = OHG. *chirihha, chircha*, also *chilihha, chilcha*, MHG. G. *kirche*, dial. *chilche*, = Icel. *kirkja* = Sw. *kyrka* = Dan. *kirke* (cf. ML. *kyrica, kyricea, Kirikka, kirvicea, kirchia*, in MHG. and MLG. glosses), a church (building), the church (of believers), borrowed, probably through an unrecorded Goth. **kyreka*, from LGr. *κυριακόν*, a church (later *κυριακή*, fem., a church, earlier (sc. *ἡμέρα*) the Lord's day), lit. (sc. *δῶμα*) the Lord's house, neut. of *κυριακός*, belonging to the Lord (in common Gr. "belonging to a lord or master"), < *κύριος*, the Lord; a particular application in eccles. writers of the common Gr. *κύριος*, lord, master, guardian, prop. adj. *κύριος*, having power or authority, dominant (*κῦρος*, power, might, power, authority), < **κίρος* (= Skt. *cúra*, strong, a hero, = Zend *çūra*, strong), < √ **ar*, swell (in *κῦρος*, *κυέω*, be pregnant, *ἐγκύος* (= L. *incinct(i)-s*), pregnant, *κύμα*, a (swelling) wave (see *cyme*, etc.). = Icel. *ça*, swell, grow.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An edifice or a place of assemblage specifically set apart for Christian worship.

The powere men of the parisshe of seynt Austyn begunnen [a] gylde, in helpe and amendement of here powere parish *chirche*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

The assertions of some of the earlier christian writers . . . that the Christians had neither temples, altars, nor images . . . should, it would appear, be understood not literally, for there is positive evidence of the existence of *churches* in the 3d century. *Smith*, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., I. 366.

2. An edifice dedicated to any other kind of religious worship; a temple. [Rare.]

Ye have brought hither these men, which are neither robbers of *churches* nor yet blasphemers of your goddess. Acts xix. 37.

3. The visible and organic body of Christian believers, especially as accepting the ecumenical creeds of Christendom and as exhibiting a historic continuity of organized life.

The great Church principle, that God has one *Church*, the mystical body of His Son . . . that this *Church* is, by its very nature, a visible organized body, and yet that all the members of this *Church* are assumed to be in God's favour and grace, or to have once been in it . . . this great Church principle pervades the Apostolic Epistles, to the total exclusion of any counter principle. *M. F. Sadler*, Church Doctrine, Bible Truth, iii. ¶ 2.

4. The invisible and inorganic community of all those who acknowledge a supreme allegiance to Jesus Christ as their Lord and Master.

We believe that the *Church* of Christ invisible and spiritual comprises all true believers. *Congregational Creed* (1883).

I would wish to live and die for the assertion of this truth, that the Universal *Church* is just as much a reality as any particular nation is. *F. D. Maurice*, Biog., I. 166.

5. A particular division of the whole body of Christians possessing the same or similar symbols of doctrine and forms of worship, and manifested by a common name and history; a Christian denomination: as, the Presbyterian *Church*; the *Church* of England; the *Church* of Rome.

We insist that Christians do certainly become members of particular *Churches*— such as the Roman, Anglican, or Gallican — by outward profession, yet do not become true members of the Holy Catholic Church, which we believe, unless they are sanctified by the inward gift of grace, and are united to Christ, the Head, by the bond of the Spirit. *Bennett*, Determinations, II. 474.

6. The organized body of Christians belonging to the same city, diocese, province, country, or nation: as, the *church* at Corinth; the Syrian *church*; in a wider sense, a body of Christians bearing a designation derived from their geographical situation, obedience to a local see, or affiliation with a national ecclesiastical organization: as, the Eastern *Church*; the Western *Church*; the Roman *Church*; the Anglican *Church*.—**7.** A body of Christians worshiping in a particular church edifice or constituting one congregation.

There stands poor Lewis, say, at the desk, delivering to his make-believe *church* his make-believe sermon of ten minutes. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 15.

8. The clerical profession.

A fellow of very kind feeling who has gone into the *Church*. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I.

9. Ecclesiastical authority or power, in contradistinction to the civil power, or the power of the state.

The same criminal may be absolved by the *Church* and condemned by the State; absolved or pardoned by the State, yet condemned by the *Church*. *Lyell*.

10. By extension, some religious body not Christian, especially the Jewish: as, the Jewish *church*.

This is he that was in the *church* in the wilderness with the angel which spake to him in the mount Sina. Acts vii. 38.

[What constitutes a Christian church according to the Scriptures is a question on which Christian denominations widely differ. The three principal views may be distinguished as the Roman Catholic, the Protestant Episcopalian, and the voluntary. According to Roman Catholic theologians, the church is a visible and organic body, divinely constituted, possessing Unity, Visibility, Indefectibility, Succession from the Apostles, Universality, and Sanctity (Faith of Catholics, I. 9), and united to its visible head on earth, the Bishop of Rome. According to the Anglican and Protestant Episcopalian view, the church of Christ is "a permanent visible society" (*Wordsworth* on Mat. xvi. 18), divinely compacted, governed, and equipped, and having definite ends, a definite polity, and a historic continuity (The Church Cyc.) According to the voluntary conception, a church is a society of persons professing faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of men, and organized in allegiance to him for Christian work and worship, including the administration of the sacraments which he has appointed. *R. W. Dale*, Manual of Congr. Principles, Comp. West. Conf. xxxv.; Thirtynine Art., xix.) The second view is held by many, perhaps a majority, in the Episcopal, Lutheran, and other hierarchical denominations; the last by a majority of those in the non-hierarchical denominations, including the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Congregational.]—**Advocate of the church.** See *advocate*.—**Anglican Church, Broad Church.** See the adjectives.—**Church militant,** the church on earth, as engaged in a warfare with the world, the flesh, and the devil, or the combined powers of temptation and unrighteousness: in distinction from the *church triumphant* in heaven.—**Church of England,** the national and established Church in England; the Anglican Church in England and the British colonies, in some of which it has been disestablished. The Church of England claims continuity with that branch of the Catholic Church which existed in England before the Reformation. In the first half of the sixteenth century, under Henry VIII., the spiritual supremacy and jurisdiction of the Pope were abolished; the sovereign was declared to be the head of the church in a sense explained in the thirty-seventh of the Thirty-nine Articles; and a close union of church and state, known as the establishment of the church, took place. The clergy of the Church of England are composed of three orders, namely, bishops, who are appointed by the crown (see *congé d'élire*, under *congé*), priests or presbyters, and deacons. There are also two archbishops, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, the former being the primate of England. Twenty-four of the bishops and the two archbishops sit and vote in the House of Lords. Its chief ecclesiastical body is the Convocation. See *convocation* and *episcopal*.—**Church of God,** the title assumed by a denomination popularly called, from their founder, *Winebrennerians*. See *Winebrennerian*.—**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.** See *Mormon*.—**Church of the Disciples.** See *disciple*.—**Church of the New Jerusalem.** See *Swedenborgian*.—**Church triumphant,** the collective body of saints now glorified in heaven, or in the epoch of their final victory.—**Collegiate church, conventual church.** See the adjectives.—**Eastern Church.** Same as *Greek Church* (which see, under *Greek*).—**Established church,** or **state church,** an ecclesiastical organization established and in part supported by a state as an authorized exponent of the Christian religion. Thus, the Episcopal church is established in England and Wales, the Presbyterian in Scotland, the Evangelical in Prussia, the Roman Catholic in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc. In some countries of Europe, as France, all or many of the principal religious organizations receive state support. In the United States the church is entirely dissevered from all relations to the state.—**Fathers of the church.** See *father*.—**Free church, Gallican church, High church.** See the adjectives.—**Independent Evangelical Church of Neuchâtel,** a free evangelical church organized in 1873 in the canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland. It is entirely independent of the state, and comprised in 1882 twenty-two parishes, with a membership of about 12,000.—**Irish Church Act.** See *disestablishment*.—**Low Church.** See *low*.—**Mother church,** the oldest or original church; a church from which other churches have had their origin or derive their authority. Hence—(*a*) The metropolitan church of a diocese. (*b*) The cathedral, or bishop's church, in distinction from the parish churches committed to simple presbyters. (*c*) A title given to the Roman Catholic church by its adherents.—**Quoad sacra church.** Same as *chapel of ease* (which see, under *chapel*).—**Relief Church.** See *relief*.—**The seven churches.** See *seven*.—**Trustee Churches Act,** an English statute of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 10) which relates to the transfer of church property in Ireland.—**Western Church,** the historical or Catholic Church in the countries belonging to the Western Roman Empire or in those adjacent on the north; the Latin or, in a more especial sense, the Roman Catholic Church; used by Anglican writers as including that church also: opposed to the *Eastern* or *Greek Church*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the church; ecclesiastical: as, *church* politics; a *church* movement; *church* architecture.—**Church banner,** a banner made and used exclusively for ecclesiastical purposes connected with the church. In the middle ages, and when national causings were less distinctive than now, church banners were often borne before an army; in fact, there is no positive distinction between a consecrated banner like the old French oriflamme and a church banner. In modern times the church banner is borne only in church processions, whether within or without the edifice.—**Church bench,** a seat or bench in the porch of a church.—**Church brief.** See *brief*, *n.*, 2 (*a*).—**Church burial,** burial according to the rites of the church.—**Church cadence,** in *music*, the cadence formed by the subdominant and the tonic chords; a plagal cadence: so called because very common in medieval church music, and still retained in "Amens."—**Church court,** a court connected with a church for hearing and deciding ecclesiastical causes; a presbytery, synod, or general assembly.—**Church dignitory,** an ecclesiastical court or body exercising judicial powers.—**Church living,** a benefice in an established church.—**Church modes,** in *music*, the modes or scales first authorized for church use by Bishop Ambrose in the fourth century, and by Pope Gregory the Great in the seventh century. See *mode*.—**Church music.** (*a*) Music used in a church service, including hymns, chants, anthems, and organ pieces. (*b*) Music, vocal or instrumental, in the style actually used in church services.—**Church plurality,** the possession of more than one church living by a clergyman. *Milton*.—**Church service.** (*a*) The religious service performed in a church. (*b*) The order of public worship, especially in the Anglican Church. (*c*) A book containing the calendar, order of Morning and Evening Prayer, Litany, Collects, Epistles and Gospels, communion Office, and Psalter, taken from the Book of Common Prayer, with the addition of all the Scripture Lessons.—**Church text,** in *printing*, a slender and tall form of Black letter, so called because it is frequently used in ecclesiastical work.

This is Church Feet.

church (chėrch), *v. t.* [< ME. *chirchen*, < *chirche*: see *church*, *n.*] **1.** In the *Anglican Church*, to perform with or for (any one) the office of returning thanks in the church, after a sung signal deliverance, as from the dangers of childbirth.

He had christened my son and *churched* my wife in our own house, as before noticed. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1653.

It was the ancient usage of the Church of England for women to come veiled who came to be *churched*. *Wheatly*, Illus. of the Book of Common Prayer.

2. To accompany in attending church on some special occasion, as that on which a bride first goes to church after marriage: as, the bride was *churched* last Sunday; to *church* a newly elected town council. [Scotch.] **Churching of women,** a title popularly given to a liturgical form of thanksgiving for women after childbirth. The practice, borrowed from the Jewish church, is common to all liturgical churches.

church-ale (chėrch'āl), *n.* [< ME. **cherche-ale*; < *church* + *ale*.] **1.** A strong ale of good quality brewed especially for a church festival, and broached only on the day of the feast in question.—**2.** A convivial meeting on the occasion of a church festival, at which the ale specially brewed was served.

The *Church-ales*, called also Easter-ales, and Whitsun-ales, from their being sometimes held on Easter-Sunday, and on Whit-Sunday, or on some of the holidays that follow'd them, certainly originated from the wakes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 471.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yearly chosen by their last foregoers to be wardens, who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to

to flow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other [illegible] against Whitsuntide, upon which holidays the [illegible]bians meet at the church-house, and there merrily [illegible] on their own victuals, contributing some petty portion to the stock, which by many smalls groweth to a meetly [illegible]ness: for there is entertained a kind of emulation between these wardens, who, by his graciousness in gathering, and good husbandry in expending, can best advance the church's profit. *R. Carew.*

3. A custom of collecting contributions of malt from the parishioners, with which a quantity of ale was brewed, and sold for the payment of church expenses: used in this later sense about as soon after the time of Magna Charta. *Stubbs.*

church-bred (chêrch'bred), *a.* Educated in, or for the service of, the church. *Cowper.*

church-bug (chêrch'bug), *n.* A land isopod crustacean, the common wood-louse, *Oniscus asellus*: so called because often found in churches.

churchdom (chêrch'dum), *n.* [< *church* + *-dom.*] The government, jurisdiction, or authority of the church. [Rare.]

Whatsoever church pretendeth to a new beginning, pretendeth at the same time to a new *churchdom*.
Jer. Taylor, Expos. of Creed, ix.

church-due (chêrch'dū), *n.* An assessment on members of a church for paying its expenses.

Nothing did he dislike more heartily than this collecting of *church-dues*, nothing did he do more faithfully.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.

churchessett, *n.* [Also *churset*, *cherset*, and (by misreading *of a cherset*) *acherset* (ML. *cherseta*, *cirisetum*), for ME. **churcheshet*, < AS. *ciric-, cyric-sceat*, a payment to the church, usually of corn or other provisions, < *cirice*, church, + *sceat*, payment. A different word from, but confused with, *church-scot*, q. v.] A certain measure of corn anciently given to the church on St. Martin's day. *Selden.*

church-gang†, *n.* [< ME. *chirchegong*, *chyrchegong* (= OFries. *kerkgang* = D. *kerkgang* = G. *kirchgang* = Icel. *kirkjuganga* = Sw. *kyrkogång* = Dan. *kirkegang*), < *chirche*, etc., church, + *gang*, *gong*, going: see *church* and *gang*. Cf. *church-going*².] **1.** Church-going; attendance at church.

Sum . . . don for the dede [dead] *chirche-gong*, Elmesse-gifte and messe-song. *Gen. and Ex.*, l. 2405.

2. A going to church to return thanks after delivery from danger; especially, the churching of women. See *church*, *v.*, 1.

church-garth (chêrch'gärth), *n.* [< *church* + *garth*. Cf. *churchyard*.] A churchyard.

church-goer (chêrch'gō'ėr), *n.* One who attends church.

church-going¹ (chêrch'gō'ing), *a.* [< *church* + *going*, ppr. of *go*.] Habitually attending church: as, he is not a *church-going* man; the *church-going* classes.

church-going² (chêrch'gō'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *church* + *going*, verbal n. of *go*. In older E. *church-gang*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* The act or practice of going to church.

II. *a.* Giving notice to go to church; summoning to church.

The sound of the *church-going* bell
These valleys and rocks never heard.
Cowper, Alexander Selkirk.

church-haw† (chêrch'hâ), *n.* [< ME. *cherchehawe*, *chirchehawe*, < *cherche*, church, + *hawe*, haw, hedge: see *church* and *haw*².] A churchyard.

In feld, in chirch, or in *chirchhawe*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

He was war, withouten doute,
Of the fir in the *chirchehawe*.
Seven Sages, l. 2924.

Also al they what somewer byen [be] whiche violently drawen out of *cherchehawe* any fugitif thider fled for socour or which yt forbeden him necessary liflode.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1502 (ed. 1811, p. 175).

church-hay (chêrch'hâ), *n.* [< ME. *chyrchehaye*, *chirchheie* for **chirchecheie*, < *chirche*, church, + *haye*, hay, hedge: see *church* and *hay*².] A churchyard; a church-haw.

church-house (chêrch'hous), *n.* **1.** In England, in medieval times, and as revived in the present century, a parish building used for various purposes of business or entertainment.

No one until quite recently seems to have been aware that the *church-house* was a building which, if not always, was at least commonly attached to the parish church. Its uses were varied; indeed, it would seem to have been the public room of the parish, which could, with the consent of the churchwardens, be used for any purpose that the needs of the parish rendered necessary. One function it discharged, and that pretty frequently, was that of a hall in which the church-ales could be held.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 139.

2†. A building in which to rest, keep warm, eat lunch, etc., between the services of the church on Sunday; a Sabbath-day house. [U. S.]

churchill†, *n.* [Named after John *Churchill*, Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).] A broad straw hat worn by the ladies of London in the reign of Queen Anne.

churchism (chêrch'izm), *n.* [< *church* + *-ism.*] Strict adherence to the forms, principles, or discipline of some church, especially a state church.

churchite (chêrch'it), *n.* [After the English mineralogist A. H. *Church.*] A rare phosphate of cerium and calcium, occurring in fan-like aggregates of light-gray crystals, in Cornwall, England.

church-land (chêrch'land), *n.* [< ME. *chirche-land* (= OS. *kirkland* = Icel. *kirkjuland*); < *church* + *land*.] Land belonging to a church, benefice, or religious house; land vested in an ecclesiastical body.

churchless (chêrch'les), *a.* [< *church* + *-less.*] Without a church; not attached or belonging to any church.

church-like (chêrch'lik), *a.* [< *church* + *like*, *a.* Cf. *churchly*.] **1.** Becoming or befitting the church or a churchman.

Lancaster, . . .
Whose *church like* humours fit not for a crown.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. Resembling a church.

churchliness (chêrch'li-nes), *n.* [< *churchly* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being churchly.

Its [Epistle to Ephesians'] *churchliness* is rooted and grounded in Christliness, and has no sense whatever if separated from this root. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

churchling (chêrch'ling), *n.* [< *church* + *-ling*¹.] A mere churchman; a bigoted churchman. *A. Wilder.* [Rare.]

church-litten (church'lit'n), *n.* [< ME. *chirchelyttoun*; < *church* + *litten*.] A churchyard. [Prov. Eng.]

church-loaf (chêrch'lōf), *n.* Before the Reformation in England, bread blessed by the priest after mass and distributed to the people. This was not a part of the eucharistic sacrifice, the bread being commonly leavened bread made in loaves.

churchly (chêrch'li), *a.* [< ME. **chircheli*, < AS. *cirictic*, *cirictlic* (= G. *kirchlich*), < *ciric*, church, + *-lic*: see *church* and *-ly*¹.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to the church, or to its government, forms, or ceremonies; ecclesiastical.

Ephesians is the most *churchly* book of the New Testament. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 95.

2. Devoted to, or inclined to attach great importance to, the order and ritual of a particular section of the Christian church.

His mission to teach *churchly* Christianity.
The American, VI. 7.

3. In accordance with ecclesiastical standards or ceremonies; appropriate for a church: as, *churchly* building; *churchly* music, etc.

churchman (chêrch'man), *n.*; pl. *churchmen* (-men). [Not in ME. or AS.] **1.** An ecclesiastic; a clergyman; one who ministers in sacred things.

What, cardinal, is your priesthood grown peremptory? . . .
Churchmen so hot? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

It is a curious fact, that among its [Marshal Saxe's army's] officers, one of the most conspicuous and successful was by profession a *Churchman*. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. An adherent of the church; specifically, in England, a member of the Church of England, as distinguished from a dissenter; in the United States, a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, as distinguished from a member of any other church.

My friend Sir Roger, being a good *churchman*, has beautified the inside of his church with several texts of his own choosing. *Addison*, Sir Roger at Church.

churchmanlike (chêrch'man-lik), *a.* Like a churchman; belonging to or befitting a churchman.

There might in the lower orders be much envy and jealousy of those who rose from their ranks to the height of *churchmanlike* dignity. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xii. 1.

churchmanly (chêrch'man-li), *a.* [< *churchman* + *-ly*¹.] Churchmanlike. [Rare.]

churchmanship (chêrch'man-ship), *n.* [< *churchman* + *-ship.*] The state of being a churchman.

church-member (chêrch'mem'bėr), *n.* A member of a church; one in communion with and belonging to a church.

church-membership (chêrch'mem'bėr-ship), *n.* **1.** Membership in a church.—**2.** The collective body of members of a church.

Unity in the fundamental articles of faith was always strictly insisted upon as one necessary condition of *church-membership*. *Waterland*, Fundamentals, Works, VIII. 90.

church-mouse (chêrch'mous'), *n.* A mouse supposed to live in a church, where there is nothing for it to eat; hence the proverbial saying, "poor as a *church-mouse*."

church-outed† (chêrch'ou'ted), *a.* [< *church* + *outed*, pp. of *out*, *v.*] Excommunicated from the church.

However those *Churchouted* by the Prelats, hence may appear the right I have to meddle in these matters, as before the necessity and constraint appeard.
Milton, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

church-owl (chêrch'oul), *n.* A name for the barn-owl, *Aluco flammeus*, from its often nesting in belfries or steeples.

church-quake† (chêrch'kwak), *n.* A clerical impostor. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

church-rate (chêrch'rāt), *n.* In England, a rate raised, by resolution of a majority of the parishioners in vestry assembled, from the occupiers of land and houses within a parish, for the purpose of maintaining the church and its services. In 1868 an act was passed abolishing compulsory church rates, except such as, under that name, were applicable to secular purposes.

He [Matthew Arnold] regards the desire to get *Church-rates* abolished and certain restrictions on marriage removed as proving undue belief in machinery among dissenters. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 237.

church-reeve† (chêrch'rēv), *n.* [< ME. *chirche-reve*, < *chirche*, church, + *reve*, reeve, a steward: see *church* and *reeve*. In the passage below, which is awkwardly worded, *church-reves* refers to guilty officers of the church, but is taken by some for "church-robbing" (ME. *reeve*, reave, rob).] A reeve or steward of a church; a churchwarden.

An Erchedekene . . .
That holdely old excencioun
In purgessyinge of fondacioun,
Of *chirchereves*, and of testamentz,
Of contractes, and of lakke of sacramentz.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 7.

church-scot (chêrch'skot), *n.* [< *church* + *scot*. The AS. word was *ciric-sceat*, *circ-sceat*, < *ciric*, church, + *sceat*, money, a certain piece of money, a diff. word from *scot*, q. v. See *churchessett.*] **1.** Formerly, in England, customary obligations paid to the parish priest, exemption from which was sometimes purchased.

[Knute] also charges them to see all *churchscot* and Romescot fully cleered. *Daniel*, Hist. Eng., p. 18.

2. A service due to the lord of the manor from a tenant of church-lands. *O. Shipley.*

churchship (chêrch'ship), *n.* [< *church* + *-ship.*] The state of being or existence as a church.

The Jews were his own also by right of *churchship*.
South, Sermon on St. John.

church-town (chêrch'town), *n.* [< *church* + *town*; = Sc. *Kirk-toun* (dcf. 2). Cf. ME. *cherche-toun*, < AS. *cirice-tūn*, a churchyard: see *church* and *town*.] **1.** A churchyard.—**2.** A town or village near a church.

church-wake† (chêrch'wāk), *n.* [< *church* + *wake*¹. Cf. AS. *cirice-wæcce*.] The anniversary feast of the dedication of a church.

churchwarden (chêrch'wär'dn), *n.* [< ME. *chirchewardein*, *kirkewardein*; < *church* + *warden*. Cf. AS. *cirice-weard*, < *cirice*, church, + *weard*, E. *ward*, a keeper.] **1.** In the *Anglican Church*, an officer whose business it is to look after the secular affairs of the church, and who in England is the legal representative of the parish. Churchwardens are appointed by the minister, or elected by the parishioners, to superintend the church, its property and concerns, to enforce proper and orderly behavior during divine service, and in England to fix the church-rates. For these and many other purposes, including in England some of a strictly secular character, they possess corporate powers. There are usually two church-wardens to each parish, but by custom there may be only one. By a canon of the Church of England, joint council of minister and parish should attend the choice of church-wardens. If they cannot agree, the minister names one and the parishioners the other. In some cases the parish has a right by custom to choose both. In the United States churchwardens are always elected, but have duties similar to the above. In colonial times, in most of the middle and southern colonies, they had civil duties in connection with the local government of the parish.

2. A long clay pipe. [Eng.]—**3.** A sling or cormorant. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

churchwardenship (chêrch'wär'dn-ship), *n.* [< *churchwarden* + *-ship.*] The office of a churchwarden.

churchway (chêrch'wā), *n.* A road which leads to a church; a pathway through a churchyard.

Every one [grave] lets forth his sprite,
In the *church-way* paths to glide.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 2.

churchwoman (chêrch'wum'an), *n.*; pl. *churchwomen* (-wim'en). A female member of the church, specifically of the Anglican Church.

church-work (chêrch'wȯrk), *n.* [= Se. *kirk-work*, < ME. *chirchewerk*: < *church* + *work*.] Work on or in a church, or in connection with a church; work in behalf of a church, or of the church generally; hence, proverbially, slow work.

This siege was *church-work*, and therefore went on slowly. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 111.

church-writ (chêrch'rit), *n.* A writ from an ecclesiastical court. *Wycherley.*

churchy (chêr'chi), *a.* [< *church* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to the church or to ecclesiasticism; given to or supporting ecclesiasticism: as, very *churchy* in tastes or language. [Colloq.]

One of the seceders pithily explained the position of the controversy when he said that he and his fellows were leaving the Kirk of Scotland, not because she was too *churchy*, but because she was not *churchy* enough.
A. Mitchell, Hist. Free Church Times, x.

churchyard (chêrch'yärd), *n.* [= Se. *kirkyard*, < ME. *chirchegeard*, *-yerd*, < late AS. **cyrice-geard*, *-gyrcieard* (the earlier term being ME. *cherch-toun*, < AS. *ciric-tun*: see *church-town*) (= Icel. *kirkjugarthr* = Sw. *kyrkogård* = Dan. *kirkegaard*), < *cyrice*, *circe*, church, + *geard*, yard: see *church* and *yard*2. Cf. equiv. D. *kerkhof* = G. *kirchhof*.] The ground or yard adjoining a church; especially, such a piece of ground used for burial; hence, any graveyard belonging to a church.

Provided alle wyse, that yf the citezens dwelling wyn the *churche yerdes*, or ffraunchesies aboy nynge to this, the citee, be prinyleged as citezen denesyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

Like graves i' the holy *churchyard*.
Shak., Cor., iii. 3.

I give five hundred pounds to buy a *church-yard*,
A spacious *church-yard*, to lay thieves and knaves in.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

Churchyard beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*. See *Blaps*.

churia (chö'ri-ä), *n.* [Mex.] A Mexican name of the chaparral-cock or ground-cuckoo, *Geococcyx californianus*.

churl (chêrl), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *churl*, usually *cherl*, *cheorl*, < AS. *ceorl*, a man, husband, freeman of the lowest rank, churl, = OFries. *kerl* (in comp. *huskerl*), mod. Fries. *tzerl*, *tzirl* = OD. *keerle*, D. *kerel*, a man, churl, fellow, = MLG. *kerle*, LG. *kerl*, *kerel*, *Kirl* (> G. *kerl*), a man, fellow, churl: see *carl*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rustic; a peasant; a countryman or laborer.

It was not framed for village *churls*,
But for high dames and mighty earls.
Scott, L. of L. M., Int.

Specifically—**2.** In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the lowest class of freemen; one who held land from or worked on the estate of his lord.

The word *Churl* has come to be a word of moral reprobation. . . . But in the primary meaning of the words, Eorl and Ceorl form an exhaustive division of the free members of the state. The Ceorl is the simple freeman, the mere unit in the army or in the assembly.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, I. 55.

3. A coarse, rude, surly, sullen, or ill-tempered person.

The *churl's* courtesy rarely comes, but either for gain or falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *churl* in spirit, howe'er he veil
His want in forms for fashion's sake,
Will let his coltish nature break
At seasons thro' the gilded pale.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxl.

4. A miser; a niggard.

The vile person shall be no more called liberal, nor the *churl* said to be bountiful. Isa. xxxii. 5.

When a few words will rescue misery out of her distress, I hate the man who can be a *churl* of them.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 15.

II.† *a.* Churlish. *Ford.*

churlish (chêr'lish), *a.* [< ME. *cherlish*, *-isch*, of the rank of a churl, rustic, rude, < AS. *ceorlisc*, *ceorlisc*, *ceyrlisc*, of the rank of a churl, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-isc*: see *churl* and *-ish*1.] **1.** Like or pertaining to a churl. (*a*) Rude; ill-bred; surly; austere; sullen; rough in temper; uncivil.

Ill-nurtured, crooked, *churlish*, harsh in voice.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 134.

But that which troubleth me most is my *churlish* carriage to him when he was under his distress.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 235.

Much like uncourteous, unthankful, and *churlish* guests, which, when they have with good and dainty meat well filled their bellies, depart home, giving no thanks to the feast maker. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Desc., p. 14.

(*b*) Selfish; narrow-minded; avaricious; niggardly.

My master is of *churlish* disposition,
And little recks to find the way to heaven
By doing deeds of hospitality.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 4.

Hence—**2.** Of things, unpliant; unyielding; unmanageable.

Take it [iron] out of the furnace, and it grows hard again; nay, worse, *churlish* and unmalleable.
Abp. Sancroft, Sermons.

Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,
And force a *churlish* soil for scanty bread.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 168.

= Syn. *Clownish*, *Loutish*, etc. See *boorish*.

churlishly (chêr'lish-li), *adv.* In a churlish manner; rudely; roughly.

churlishness (chêr'lish-nes), *n.* [< *churlish* + *-ness*.] The quality of being churlish; rudeness of manners or temper; surliness; indisposition to kindness or courtesy; niggardliness.

Smell need to bless
Or curse your sordid *churlishness*,
Because ineffuks, without fresh curse,
Each day that comes shall still be worse
Than the past day.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 72.

churl's-head (chêrlz'hed), *n.* An old name for the knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*, from its rough hairy involucre.

churl's-treacle (chêrlz'trē-kl), *n.* An old name for garlic, from its being regarded as a treacle (theriac) or antidote for the bite of animals.

churly (chêr'li), *a.* [< ME. *cherlich*, < AS. *ceorlic* for **ceorlihc*, < *ceorl*, churl, + *-lic*: see *churl* and *-ly*1.] Churlish. [Rare.]

The *churliest* of the churls. *Longfellow.*

churmt, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chirm*.

churn (chêrn), *n.* [< ME. *cherne*, *chirne*, also *lyrn* (> Se. *kirn*), < AS. *cyrin* (once, glossed *sinum*) (**cyrcen*, **ceren*, not authenticated), a churn, = D. *kern*, *karn* = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjerne*, a churn: see the verb.] A vessel in which cream or milk is agitated for the purpose of separating the oily parts from the caseous and serous parts, to make butter. Churns are of various kinds. The older forms consist of a tub or barrel moving vertically in a cask shaped like the frustum of a cone. The more modern kinds have revolving dashers within cylindrical vessels, either upright or horizontal. In some forms the vessels themselves are moved in various ways to dash the contents about.

Rise, ye carle coopers, frae making o' *kirns* and tubs.
Feay of Support (Child's Ballads, VI. 118).

Her awkward fist did ne'er employ the *churn*.
Gay, Pastorals.

Atmospheric churn. See *atmospheric*.

churn (chêrn), *v.* [North. E. and Se. *kern*, *kirn*; < ME. *chernen*, *chirnen* (AS. **cyrnan*, **cernan*, not authenticated) = D. *kernen*, *karnen* = G. *kernen* (perhaps from D.) = Icel. *kirna* = Sw. *kärna*, OSw. *kerna*, = Dan. *kjerne*, churn, curdle; appar. from the noun. Some erroneously take the verb to be earlier than the noun, assuming it meant orig. 'extract the kernel or essence,' as if < Icel. *kjarni* = Sw. *kärna* = Dan. *kjerne* = D. *kern* = OHG. *kerno*, MHG. *kerne*, *kern*, G. *kern*, a kernel, the pith, marrow, essence, related, through E. *corn*, with E. *kernel*: see *corn*1 and *kernel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stir or agitate in order to make into butter: as, to *churn* cream. —**2.** To make by the agitation of cream: as, to *churn* butter.—**3.** To shake or agitate with violence or continued motion, as in the operation of making butter.

Churn'd in his teeth the foamy venom rose.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., iii.

The muddy river, *churned* into yellowish buttery foam.
W. H. Russell.

II. *intrans.* To perform the act of churning, or an act resembling it.

Are you not he,
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
Skim milk; and sometimes labour in the quern,
And bootless make the breathless housewife *churn*?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

There are who cry,
"Beware the Boar," and pass determined by,
Those dreadful tusks, those little peering eyes
And *churning* chaps, are tokens to the wise.
Crabbe, The Borough.

churn-drill (chêrn'dril), *n.* A drill which is worked by hand, and not struck with a hammer; a "jumper": so called from the similarity of the motion made in using it to that made in using the old-fashioned upright churn.

churning (chêr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *churn*, *v.*] **1.** The act of operating a churn.—**2.** The motion of a churn, or a motion which resembles that of a churn.—**3.** As much butter as is made at one time.

churn-jumper (chêrn'jum'pėr), *n.* In *stone-working*, an iron bar 7 or 8 feet long, with a steel bit at each end, used as a drill. It is worked by two men with a spring-rod and line.

churn-milk (chêrn'milk), *n.* Same as *buttermilk*.

churn-owl (chêrn'oul), *n.* [Prob. for *churr-owl*; cf. *chirr* and *jar*1.] A local British name of the European goatsucker or night-jar, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

churn-staff (chêrn'stäf), *n.* **1.** A staff with a flat disk at one end, used in churning by hand in an upright churn.—**2.** A name of the sun-purge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, from its straight stem spreading into a flat top.

churr1, *v. i.* See *chirr*.

churr2 (chėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. imitative. See *chirr*.] A name for the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*. *Macgillivray.*

churro (chö-rō'), *n.* [Sp. *churro*, coarse-wooled, a coarse-wooled sheep.] The coarse-wooled Mexican sheep, used extensively in crossing with the merino, in Texas, northern Mexico, California, etc.

churrus, charras (chur'us, char'as), *n.* [Also written *cherrus*, repr. Hind. *charas*.] The East Indian name of the resin which exudes from the Indian hemp, *Cannabis Indica*. See *Cannabis*, *hashish*, and *bhang*.

churr-worm (chêr'wėrm), *n.* A name for the fan-cricket or mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*. [Eng.]

chuset, *v.* A former common spelling of *choose*.

chusite (chö'sit), *n.* An altered chrysolite from the basalt of Limburg in Breisgau, Baden.

chusst (chus), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps Amer. Ind.] The squirrel-hake, *Phycis chuss*, a gadoid fish. The name was current during the revolutionary war, according to Dr. Schoepff, but is now obsolete. [New York.]

chute (shöt), *n.* [< F. *chute*, a fall, OF. *cheute* = Pr. *cazuta* = Sp. *caida* = Pg. *caida*, *cahida*, fall, ruin, *queda*, fall, declivity, descent, = It. *caduta*, a fall, a falling, orig. fem. of ML. **cadutus* (> OF. *cheut*, F. *chu* = It. *caduto*), **caditus* (> Sp. Pg. *caido*), later popular pp. of L. *cadere* (pp. *casus*), fall: see *cadent*, *case*1, and cf. *cascade*. *Chute* coincides in pronunciation and sense with *shoot*, *n.*, < *shoot*, *v.*; but the two words are independent of each other.] **1.** An inclined trough or tube along which things can slide from a higher to a lower level; a shoot.

Near the centre of the room is a *chute*, lined with plate-glass (so as to be readily kept clean), and passing direct to the furnace below. *Science*, III. 351.

2. A waterfall or rapid; a fall over which timber is floated.—**3.** An opening in a dam through which to float timber.—**4.** In Louisiana and along the Mississippi, a bayou or side channel; also, a narrow passage between two islands, or between an island and the shore.

Now through rushing *chutes*, among green islands, where plume-like
Cotton trees nodded their shadowy crests.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *mining*. See *shoot*.

chutney (chut'ni), *n.* [Also written *chutnee*, < Hind. *chatnī*.] In the East Indies, a condiment compounded of sweets and acids. Ripe fruit (mangos, tamarinds, cocoanuts, raisins, etc.), spices, sour herbs, cayenne, and lime-juice are the ordinary ingredients. They are pounded and boiled together, and either used immediately, as with curries or stews, or bottled.

chuwa (chö'wä), *n.* The South American name of a kind of spider-monkey, of a brown color.

chylaceous (ki-lā'shius), *a.* [< *chyle* + *-aceous*.] Belonging to chyle; consisting of chyle.

chylaqueous (ki-lā'kwē-us), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *aqua*, water. Cf. *aqueous*.] Composed of water containing corpuscles resembling the white corpuscles found in chyle, lymph, and blood in being nucleated and in exhibiting amœboid movements.

The corpuscles are nucleated cells, which exhibit amœboid movements; and the fluid so obviously represents the blood of the higher animals that I know not why the appropriate name of *chylaqueous* fluid should have been invented for that which in no sense chyle, though, like other fluids of the living body, it contains a good deal of water. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 480.

chyle (kil), *n.* [Also, formerly, *chile*; = F. *chyle* = Sp. *quilo* = Pg. *chylo* = It. *chilo*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, LL. the extracted juice of a plant, < Gr. χύλός, juice, moisture, chyle, < χεῖν (√ *χυ), pour, connected with E. *gush*. Cf. *chyme*.] **1.** A milky fluid found in the lacteals during the process of digestion. It contains emulsionized fat and other products of digestion, as well as chyle-corpuscles, fibrin-factors, and other proteids.

2. The liquid contents of the small intestine before absorption.

chyle-bladder (kil'blad'ėr), *n.* The dilatation at the beginning of the thoracic duct which receives the lacteals from the intestine; the cis-

...ern or receptacle of the chyle; the reservoir ... Pecquet.

chyle-corpuscle (kīl'kôr'pus-l), *n.* One of the ...ting cells of the chyle. They are indistinguish... from white blood-corpuscles, and are doubtless de...d from the lymphoid tissue of the intestine, from the ...tary glands and Peyer's patches of the intestine, and ... the mesenteric glands.

chyle-intestine (kīl'in-tes'tin), *n.* The dilated ...al gut of crustaceans.

chyle-stomach (kīl'stum'ak), *n.* An anterior- ... or mesially dilated portion of the mid-gut of crustaceans.

chylifaction (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'shon), *n.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *factio(n-)*, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make. Cf. *chylify*.] The act or process by which chyle is formed from food in animal bodies.

chylifactive (kī-li- or kil-i-fak'tiv), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + **factivus*, < L. *facere*, pp. *factus*, make.] Forming or changing into chyle; having the power to make chyle; chylificatory; chylific. Also spelled *chilifactive*.

chyliferous (kī-lif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *chylifère* = Sp. *quilífero* = Pg. *chylifero* = It. *chilifero*, < NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] 1. Same as *chylifactive*.—2. Containing or conveying chyle.

chylific (kī-lif'ik), *a.* [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + L. *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Making or converting into chyle; chylopoietic: applied to those portions of the alimentary canal in which food is chylified. **Chylific ventricle,** in insects, the last or posterior stomach, generally called the *ventriculus* (which see).

In the *chylific ventricle*, the muscular layers and the basement membrane are disposed much as before.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 358.

chylification (ki'li- or kil'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chylify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chylification* = Sp. *quilificacion* = Pg. *chylificação* = It. *chilificazione*.] The operation of the digestive, absorptive, and circulatory processes concerned in the formation and absorption of chyle from food. Also called *chylosis*.

chylificatory (ki-lif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *chylify*, after other words in *-atory*.] Making chyle; chylifactive.

chylify (kī'li-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chylified*, ppr. *chylifying*. [< NL. *chylus*, chyle, + *-fy*; = F. *chylifier* = Sp. *quilificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To convert into chyle.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyle.

chylocyst (kī'lō-sist), *n.* [< Gr. χύλός, juice, chyle, + κύστις, bladder.] In *anat.*, the chyle-bladder, or receptaculum chyli; the reservoir of Pecquet.

chylocystic (kī-lō-sis'tik), *a.* [< *chylocyst* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylocyst.

chylogaster (kī-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + γαστήρ, stomach.] A part of the intestinal tube where chyle is elaborated; an anterior portion of the small intestine; the duodenum. [Rare.]

chylogastric (kī-lō-gas'trik), *a.* [< *chylogaster* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the chylogaster.

chylopoetic (kī'lō-pō-et'ik), *a.* Same as *chylopoietic*.

chylopoietic (kī'lō- or kil'ō-poi-et'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *quilopoyético*, < Gr. χυλός, chyle, + ποιητικός, < ποιεῖν, make: see *poetic*.] Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of chyle; chylifactive; as, the *chylopoietic* organs.

chylosis (kī-lō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chylose* = Sp. *quilosis* = It. *chilosi*), < Gr. χύλωσις, a converting into juice, < χυλοῦν, convert into juice, < χυλός, juice: see *chylification*.

chylous (kī'lus), *a.* [= F. *chyleux* = Sp. *quiloso* = Pg. *chyloso* = It. *chiloso*, < NL. *chylosus*, < *chylus*, chyle.] Consisting of, pertaining to, or resembling chyle.

chyluria (ki-lū'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *chyluric*), < Gr. χυλός (see *chyle*) + οὖρον, urine.] A pathological condition characterized by the passage of a milky urine, which often coagulates on standing. The color is due to a large amount of emulsionized fat. Blood is often present in greater or less quantity, so that the condition is sometimes called *chyluria hæmatica*. It appears to be caused by the presence of a microscopic nematoid entozoon (*Filaria sanguinis hominis*) in the blood. It occurs almost exclusively in the warmer countries.

chymbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *chime*.

chyme1 (kīm), *n.* [= F. *chyme* = Sp. *quimo* = Pg. *chymo* = It. *chimo*, < LL. *chymus*, < Gr. χυμός, juice, chyle, in most senses equiv. to χυλός, both 'chyle' and 'juice,' < χεῖν, pour: see *chyle*, and cf. *alchemy*.] Food as it passes out of the stomach after gastric digestion, and before it has been acted on by the pancreatic, hepatic, and intestinal secretions.

chyme2†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *chime*1.

chyme-mass (kīm'mās), *n.* In *Protozoa*, same as *endoplasm*.

chymener, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimney*.

chymeret, *n.* An obsolete form of *chimere*.

chymic, **chymical**, *etc.* Obsolete forms of *chemic*, *chemical*, *etc.*

chymiferous (ki-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Conveying or containing chyme.

chymification (ki'mi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *chymify* (see *-fy* and *-ation*); = F. *chymification* = Sp. *quimificacion* = Pg. *chymificação* = It. *chimificazione*.] The process of becoming or of forming chyme; conversion of food into chyme.

chymify (ki'mi-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *chymified*, ppr. *chymifying*. [< LL. *chymus*, chyme, + *-fy*; = F. *chymifier* = Sp. *quimificar*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form into chyme.

II. *intrans.* To be converted into chyme.

chymistical (ki-mis'ti-kal), *a.* [< *chymist* + *-ical*.] Chemical. *Burton*.

chymod (kim'od), *n.* [< *chym-ic* + *-od*, q. v.] Chemical od; the odic force of chemism. *Von Reichenbach*. See *od*.

chymosis (ki-mō'sis), *n.* Same as *chemosis*.

chymous (ki'mus), *a.* [< *chyme*1 + *-ous*.] Pertaining to chyme.

chynche†, *a.* See *chinch*1.

chyometer (kī-om'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. √ **χυ* (root of χεῖν, pour) + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a liquid by the amount expelled by a piston moving in a tube containing the liquid, the quantity being indicated by a graduation on the piston.

Chytridiaceæ (ki-trid-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Chytridium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of microscopic fungi, very simple in structure, usually with little or no mycelium, and reproduced chiefly by zoöspores. They are commonly parasitic on waterplants, especially algæ; but those belonging to the genus *Sanchytrium* inhabit the epidermal cells of land-plants.

chytridiaceous (ki-trid-i-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling the *Chytridiaceæ*.

The genus Rhizophydium was established by Schenk for *chytridiaceous* parasites, whose spores escape by one or more apertures. *Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh*, XXXII. 503.

chytridial (ki-trid'i-al), *a.* [< *Chytridium* + *-al*.] Having the characters of the family *Chytridiaceæ* or of the genus *Chytridium*, or belonging to that genus.

Parasitic *chytridial* growths.
Trans. Roy. Soc. Edinburgh, XXXII. 501.

Chytridium (ki-trid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. ὑτρίδιον, a small pot, < ὑτρα, ὑτρη, an earthen pot.] The typical genus of the family *Chytridiaceæ*.

ciaconnetta (chä-kon-net'tä), *n.* [It., dim. of *ciaconna*, a chaconne: see *chaconne*.] A little chaconne.

cibaria, *n.* Plural of *cibarium*. See *cibarium*.

cibarial (si-bā'ri-al), *a.* [As *cibari-an* + *-al*.] Same as *cibarian*.—**Cibarial apparatus** or **organs**, the tropbi or organs of the mouth.

cibarian (si-bā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food (see *cibarious*), + *-an*. Cf. F. *cibaire*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to or characterized by the structure of the organs of the mouth. **Cibarian system,** a system of classification, first proposed by Fabricius, in which all the insect-orders were arranged in conformity with the structure of the trophi. The same term has been applied to various systems founded on the mouth parts.

The amount of attention the system probably induced Fabricius to construct his *cibarian system* grounded upon the characters of the Trophi alone.
Westwood, Introd. to Mod. Class. of Insects, I. 21.

cibarious (si-bā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *cibarius*, pertaining to food, < *cibus*, food.] Pertaining to food; useful for food; edible.

cibarium (si-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cibaria* (-ä). An erroneous form of *ciborium*.

cibation (si-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cibation* (only in chem. sense) = It. *cibazione*, < L. *cibatio(n-)*, a feeding, < *cibare*, pp. *cibatus*, feed, < *cibus*, food.] 1†. In *alchemy*, the act of adding to the matter in preparation fresh substances, to supply the waste of evaporation, etc.; the seventh process in alchemy.—2. In *physiol.*, the act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds.—3. Any chemical operation that gives a substance consistency and solidity.

cibol (sib'ol), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *civol*, also and earlier *chibol*, *chibbol*, *chibbal* (cf. *cive*, *chive*2), < ME. *chibolle*, *chebolle*, *chesbolle*, *schybolle*, < F. *ciboule* = Pr. *cebula*, *sivela* = Sp. *cebolla* = Pg. *cebola* = It. *cipolla* = L*. *cipolla*, *zipel* = OHG. *zwibolla*, *zwirolle*, MHG. *zibolle*, *zwibolle*, *zwippel*, *zwifel*, *zchulle*, G. *zwiebel* (> Dan. *svibel*, flower-bulb), < ML. *cepula*, *cepola*, *cepulla*, corruptly *sipula*, dim. of L. *capa*, *cepa*, *cæpe*, *cepe*, an onion (> LL. *capulla*, a bed of onions): see *cepa*, *cive*, *chive*2.] 1. The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*.

Chibolles and cherneldes and ripe chiries manye,
And profred Peres this present to plese with manye.
Piers Ploumam (B), vi. 296.

Ye eating rascals,
Whose gods are beef and brewis?, whose brave augers
Do execution upon theese and *chibbals*?
Fletcher, Bonduca, I. 2.

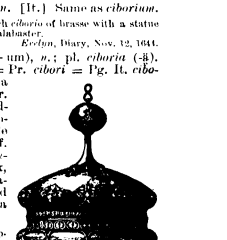
2. Another plant of the same genus, *A. fistulosum*, sometimes called the Welsh onion, a native of Asia, but cultivated in various parts of Europe; its fistulous leaves being used in cooking like those of the shallot.

ciboria, *n.* Plural of *ciborium*.

ciborio† (si-bō'ri-ō), *n.* [It.] Same as *ciborium*.

On the altar a most rich *ciborio* of brasse with a statue of St. Agnes in Oriental alabaster.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

ciborium (si-bō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *ciboria* (-ä). [ML. (> F. *ciboire* = Pr. *cibori* = Pg. It. *ciborio*), < L. *ciborium*, a drinking-vessel, < Gr. κιβώριον, the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean, a cup made of it or like it; cf. κιβώτιον, with dim. κιβώτιον, a wooden box, chest.] 1. A permanent canopy erected over a high altar; a baldachin.

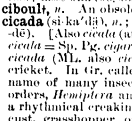

Ciborium, 14th century, Treasury of Sens Cathedral, France. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

Over the Altar, and supported on four shafts, hung the canopy, baldachin, or *ciborium*.
J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 184.

2. Any vessel designed to contain the consecrated bread or sacred wafers for the eucharist. (*a*) A metal pyx, especially one having the form of a chalice with a dome shaped cover.

Returning I stept into ye grand Jesuits', who had this high day exposed their *Ciborium*, made all of solid gold and imagerie, a piece of infinite cost.
Evelyn, Diary, June 4, 1654.

(*b*) A larger receptacle, often of marble, supported on a high stand raised over the altar or elsewhere, containing the pyx or the wafers themselves. (*c*) A shelf or cupboard in the wall used for the same purpose.


Shell of an Oyster (*Ostrea virginica*), showing *Cm*, the Ciborium or nose-like impression.

3. [NL.] In *conch.*, the glossy impression on the inside of the valves of shells where the adductor muscles of the mollusk have been attached; the muscular impression or cicatrix. Those bivalves which have but one ciborium on each shell are called *monomyarian*; those with two, *dimyarian*. [Rarely used.]

cibouli, *n.* An obsolete form of *cibol*.

cicada (si-kā'dä), *n.*; pl. *cicadas* or *cicadæ* (-dē, -dē). [Also *cicada* (after lt.); = F. *cigale* = Pr. *cicala* = Sp. Pg. *cigarra* = It. *cigala*, *cicala*, < L. *cicada* (ML. also *cicala*), the cicada or tree-cricket. In Gr. called τέττιξ.] 1. A popular name of many insects belonging to different orders, *Hemiptera* and *Orthoptera*, which make a rhythmical creaking or chirping noise; a locust, grasshopper, or cricket. In this sense the word has no definite zoölogical signification.—2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] The typical genus of homopterous hemipterous insects of the family *Cicadidæ*. They are of comparatively large size, and the males have drums under their transparent wings with which a peculiar shrilling noise is made. The adult females deposit their eggs in the twigs of trees. The adolescent life of these insects is passed underground. *C. orni* is the south European species; *C. hematodes* occurs in Germany, England, etc.; *C. septendecim* is the American periodical cicada or seventeen year locust, and there are several other species in the United States. (*b*) Any species of the genus *Cicada:* in America commonly called *locust*, a name shared by many orthopterous insects, as grasshoppers. See cut under *Cicadidæ*.

Cicadaria (sik-ą-dā'ri-ą), *n.* Same as *Cicadariæ*.

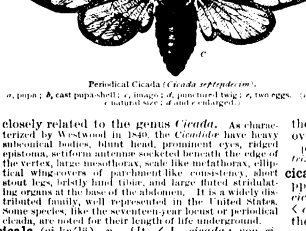
Cicadariæ (sik-ą-dā'ri ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of homopterous *Homoptera*, approximately equivalent to the suborder *Homoptera* as now restricted, including the several modern families of *Cicadidæ*, *Fulgoridæ*, *Cixiidæ*, etc.

Cicadella, Cicadellina (sik-ą-del'ą, sik'ą-de-lī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., dim. of L. *cicada*: see *cicada*.] A group of homopterous hemipterous insects, distinguishing the frog-hoppers or hopping cicadas, such as the *Cercopidæ*, from the cicadas proper. [Not in use.]

Cicadellidæ (sik-ą-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicadella* + *-idæ*.] A large group of homopterous insects, considered as a family: approximately the same as *Cicadellæ*, including several families, as *Jassidæ*, *Ledridæ*, *Cercopidæ*, etc.

Cicadellinæ, *n. pl.* See *Cicadellæ*.

Cicadidæ (si-kad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicada*, 2 (*a*), + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cicadas proper: a group formerly of great extent, now restricted to forms



Periodical Cicada (*Cicada septendecim*).

a, pupa; *b*, cast pupa-shell; *c*, imago; *d*, pan-tool twig; *e*, two eggs. (*a*, *b*, and *c* natural size; *d* and *e* enlarged.)

closely related to the genus *Cicada*. As characterized by Westwood in 1840, the *Cicadidæ* have heavy subconical bodies, blunt head, prominent eyes, ridged epistoma, scutiform antennæ socketed beneath the edge of the vertex, large mesothorax, scale like metathorax, elliptical wing-covers of parchment like consistency, short stout legs, bristly hind tibiæ, and large fluted stridulating organs at the base of the abdomen. It is a widely distributed family, well represented in the United States. Some species, like the seventeen-year locust or periodical cicada, are noted for their length of life underground.

cicala (si-ka'lą), *n.* [It., ⟨ L. *cicada*: see *cicada*.] A cicada.

> At eve a dry *cicala* sang.
> *Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

cicatrice (sik'ą-tris), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cicatrice*, ⟨ F. *cicatrice* = Sp. Pg. *cicatriz* = It. *cicatrice*, ⟨ L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] **1.** A scar; a seam or elevation of flesh remaining after a wound or ulcer is healed: also extended to scars on the bark of trees. See *cicatrix*.

> Thus graffe under the ryndo a bough or tree,
> There *cicatrice* is noon but plaine and clene.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

One Captain Spurio with his *cicatrice*, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

2. Mark; impression. [Rare.]

> Lean upon a rush,
> The *cicatrice* and capable impressure
> Thy palm some moment keeps.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 5.

3. A cicatrix, in any sense.

cicatrices, *n.* Plural of *cicatrix*.

cicatricial (sik-ą-trish'ąl), *a.* [⟨ *cicatrice* + *-ial*; = F. *cicatriciel*, etc.] Pertaining to, marked by, or forming a cicatrice or scar; as, a *cicatricial* process. **Cicatricial tissue**, a form of tissue closely resembling ordinary dense connective tissue, into which the granulation tissue filling up and repairing wounds and other losses of substance becomes converted.

cicatricle (sik'ą-a-tri-kl), *n.* **1.** Same as *cicatricula*.—**2.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The hilum of a seed. (*b*) The scar left by a fallen leaf. [Rare.]

cicatricose (sik'ą-tri-kōs), *a.* [⟨ L. *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar, + *-ose*.] **1.** Covered with scars.—**2.** In *entom.*, having elevated spots like scars of a different color from the rest of the surface; specifically said of the sculpture of insects.

Also *cicatrisate*, *cicatrose*.

cicatricula (sik-ą-trik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cicatriculæ* (-lē). [L. (⟩ F. *cicatricule*), dim. of *cicatrix* (*cicatric-*), a scar.] The germinating or formative point in the yolk of an egg. It is also called the *treat*, appearing as a small but very apparent disk on the upper side of the yolk, and is the germ yolk proper as distinguished from the food yolk of a meroblastic egg. It is that portion from which alone the embryo is formed. Even in fresh-laid eggs it has already reached the stage of a morula by segmentation of the vitellus. Also *cicaticle*.

Within the shell, and suspended in the white of the egg, is the rounded yellow mass of the yolk, and on one side of the yolk is a small round patch, the *cicaticula* (lat. diminutive of *cicatrix*, a scar). Though apparently homogeneous, the microscope shows that the *cicaticula* is made up of minute nucleated cells.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 225.

cicatrisant, *n.* and *a.* See *cicatrizant*.

cicatrisate (sik'ą-tri-zāt), *a.* [For **cicatrizate*, ⟨ *cicatrix* + *-ate*.] Same as *cicatricose*, 2.

cicatrisation, cicatrise. See *cicatrization*, *cicatrize*.

cicatrisive (sik'ą-tri-siv), *a.* [For **cicatrizive*, ⟨ *cicatrize* + *-ive*.] Tending to promote the formation of a cicatrix.

cicatrix (si-kā'triks), *n.*; pl. *cicatrices* (-tri-sēz). [L.: see *cicatrice*.] **1.** A cicatrice or scar.—**2.** In *conch.*, the impression or mark of the muscular or ligamentous attachment in a bivalve shell; the ciborium.—**3.** In *entom.*, a small, roughened, or depressed space on a surface, resembling a scar.—**4.** In *bot.*, the mark of attachment of a seed or leaf.

cicatrizant (sik'ą-tri-zant), *n.* and *a.* [After F. *cicatrisant* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizante*, etc.), ppr. of *cicatriser*: see *cicatrize*.] **I.** *n.* That which cicatrizes; a medicine or an application that promotes the formation of a cicatrice.

II. *a.* Tending to form a cicatrice; showing a tendency to heal; cicatrisive.

Also spelled *cicatrisant*.

cicatrization (sik'ą-tri-zą'shon), *n.* [After F. *cicatrisation* = Sp. *cicatrizacion*, etc.), ⟨ *cicatriser*: see *cicatrize*.] The process of healing (as a wound) or forming a cicatrice, or the state of being healed, cicatrized, or skinned over. Also spelled *cicatrisation*.

[Coughlan] . . . hindering the conglutination and *cicatrization* of the veins. *Harvey.*

cicatrize (sik'ą-triz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cicatrized*, ppr. *cicatrizing*. [⟨ *cicatrix*(*ice*) + *-ize*; after F. *cicatriser* (= Sp. Pg. *cicatrizar* = It. *cicatrizzare*), ⟨ *cicatrice*: see *cicatrice*.] **I.** *trans.* To induce the formation of a cicatrice on; heal up (a wound).

II. *intrans.* To form a cicatrice in healing; skin over; as, the wound *cicatrized*.

Also spelled *cicatrise*.

cicatrose (sik'ą-trōs), *a.* [⟨ *cicatrice*) + *-ose*. Cf. L. *cicatricosus*.] Same as *cicatricose*.

cicely (sis'ę-li), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisley*; a corrupt form of *seseli*, q. v.] A popular name of several umbelliferous plants. See *Seseli*.

Roman cicely, *Catascia Anthriscus*.—**Sweet cicely**, (*a*) *Myrrhis odorata*. Also called *sweet chervil*. (*b*) In North America, the species of *Osmorrhiza*.—**Wild cicely**, *Chærophyllum sylvestre*.

Cicer (sī'sėr), *n.* [L., ⟩ ult. E. *chich*], a chickpea, vetch: see *chich*].] A genus of leguminous plants allied to the vetch, consisting of annual or perennial herbs, natives of central Asia and of the countries bordering the Mediterranean: see *chick-pea*.

cicerone (sis-ę-rō'nē; It. pron. chē-chā-rō'ne), *n.*; pl. *ciceroni* (-nē). [It., a particular application, in allusion to the loquacity of guides, of the name *Cicerone*, ⟨ L. *Cicero*(*n*-), the celebrated Roman orator.] In Italy, one who acts as a guide in exhibiting and explaining antiquities, curiosities, etc.; hence, in general, one who explains the interesting features or associations or the curiosities of a place; a guide.

I must own to you it surprised me to see my *cicerone* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Ciceronian (sis-ę-rō'ni-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Ciceronianus*, ⟨ *Cicero*(*n*-), Cicero.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Cicero (Marcus Tullius Cicero, 106–43 B. C., often called *Tully*), the Roman orator, or his orations and writings.

As for his [Mainbourg's] style, it is rather *Ciceronian* — copious, florid, and figurative — than succinct.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

His delivery of the commonest matters of fact was *Ciceronian*. *Lamb*, My First Play.

II. *n.* A student or an imitator of Cicero.

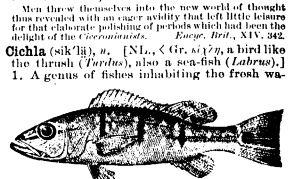
Let the best *Ciceronian* in Italy read Tullies familiar epistles admissibly once, and I believe he shall finde small difference for the Latin tong, either in propriety of wordes or framing of the stile, betwixt Tullie and those that write unto him. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 150.

Ciceronianism (sis-ę-rō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Ciceronian* + *-ism*.] The manner or style of Cicero; a Ciceronian phrase or form of expression.

Ciceronianist (sis-ę-rō'ni-an-ist), *n.* [⟨ *Ciceronian* + *-ist*.] An imitator, especially an affected imitator, of Cicero.

Men threw themselves into the new world of thought thus revealed with an eager avidity that left little leisure for that elaborate polishing of periods which had been the delight of the *Ciceronianists*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 342.

Cichla (sik'lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κιχλη, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), also a sea-fish (*Labrus*).] **1.** A genus of fishes inhabiting the fresh wa-



Cichla ocellaris.

ters of South America, and typical of the family *Cichlidæ*. *Schneider*, 1801.—**2†.** A genus of birds. *Wagler*, 1827.

cichlid (sik'lid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cichlidæ*.

Cichlidæ (sik'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cichla*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cichla*: more generally known as *Chromides*, *Chromidæ*, or *Cromididæ*. They have an oblong or somewhat elongated body, moderate cycloid or ctenoid scales, interrupted or defected lateral line, compressed head, terminal mouth, toothless palate, single nostrils, united lower pharyngeal bones, and four complete rows of gills; the dorsal is long, and its spinous portion forms the greater part of it, while its soft portion and that of the anal are opposite and equal. The species are mostly confined to the fresh waters of tropical Africa and America, but a few are found in Palestine, and one in Texas. They take care of their young, and have considerable superficial resemblance to the centrarchids or sunfishes of the United States. Nearly 150 species are known.

cichling†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chichling*.

cichloid (sik'loid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cichla*, 1, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cichlidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cichlidæ*.

Cichlomorphæ (sik-lo-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κιχλη, a bird like the thrush (*Turdus*), + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, the first and highest group or cohort of birds, embracing eight superfamily groups or phalanges, and approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* or dentirostral *Oscines* of authors in general; one of the six cohorts of this author's *Oscines laminiplantares*.

cichlomorphic (sik-lo-môr'fik), *a.* [⟨ *Cichlomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Resembling a thrush in structure; turdiform or turdoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cichlomorphæ*.

Cichoriaceæ (si-kō-ri-ā'shē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cichorium* + *-aceæ*.] In *bot.*, a tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, the species having only perfect flowers with the corollas all ligulate, and by milky juice: coextensive with the suborder *Ligulifloræ*. There are about 50 genera and 750 species, of which much the greater number belong to the old world. It includes the chicory, endive, lettuce, salsify, dandelion, etc.

cichoriaceous (si-kō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Cichoriaceæ*. Also written *chicoraceous*.

Cichorium (si-kō'ri-um), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. κιχόριον, ⟩ E. *cichory*, *chicory*, and *succory*, q. v.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*. There are two species, perennial herbs of the old world, the common chicory (*C. Intybus*) and endive (*C. Endivia*) of gardens. See *chicory* and *endive*.

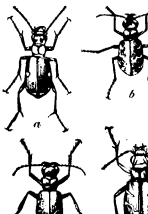
cichory† (sik'ō-ri), *n.* A former spelling of *chicory*.

cichpea†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chick-pea*.

cicindel (si-sin'del), *n.* [⟨ *Cicindela*.] A beetle of the family *Cicindelidæ*; a tiger-beetle.

Cicindela (sis-in-dē'lä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, redupl. of *candela*, a candle: see *candle*.] A genus of the family *Cicindelidæ*, or tiger-beetles. Its technical characters are contiguous posterior coxæ, large prominent eyes, and maxillary palpi with the third joint shorter than the fourth. From their elegance of form, as well as beauty and brilliancy of

...aboring, the numerous species of this genus have always ...en great favorites with collectors, although, on account ...f their variability ...eader and sculp... ...ure, they are very ...ifficult to distin... ...uish. They are ...among the most ...ydaceous bee... ...s, being excel... ...nt runners and ...uick on the wing. ...heir larvæ live in ...ylindrical holes ...n the ground; ...ney are whitish ...rubs, with a large ...ad head, the first ...horacic Joint being furnished ...with a large cornec... ...ous plate, and the ...ninth abdominal ...joint having on ...the dorsal side ...two curved hooks. ...The four species ...figured are characteristic examples.



Tiger-beetles.

a, *Cicindela vaga*ntata; *b*, *c*, *repanda*; *c*, *c. splendida*; *d*, *C. vulgaris*. (All natural size.)

Cicindelete (sis-in-del'ē-tē), *n.pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cicindela*, a glow-worm, + Gr. *ἑτης*, a kinsman, neighbor. Cf. *Cicindela*.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of carnivorous or adephagous pentamerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, embracing the tiger-beetles and their allies.

Cicindelidæ (sis-in-del'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicindela* + *-idæ*.] A family of adephagous *Coleoptera* or beetles, commonly called *tiger-beetles* and *sparklers*. The typical genus is *Cicindela*. The metasternum has an antecoxal piece separated by a well marked suture reaching from one side to the other, and extending in a triangular process between the hind coxæ, which are small and mobile; and the antennæ are 11-jointed, and inserted on the front above the base of the mandibles. The species are found in every quarter of the globe. They have very prominent eyes, very strong mandibles, are armed with strong teeth, and are remarkable for the beauty of their colors. See *Cicindela*.

Cicindelinæ (sis-in-dē-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cicindela* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Cicindelidæ*; the tiger-beetles proper.

cicindeline (si-sin'dē-lin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of the genus *Cicindela* or subfamily *Cicindelinæ*.

cicinnal (si-sin'al), *a.* Same as *cincinnal*.

Cicinnurus, *n.* See *Cincinnurus*.

cicinnus (si-sin'us), *n.* Same as *cincinnus*.

cicisbeism (si-sis'bē-izm), *n.* [⟨ *cicisbeo* + *-ism*; = F. *sigisbéisme*.] The practice of acting as, or the custom of having, a cicisbeo; the practice of dangling about women.

The enormous wickedness and utter paganism of the Borgias and Medici seem almost respectable when compared with the reign of *cicisbeism* and Jesuitry.
Athenæum, No. 3084, p. 737.

cicisbeo (si-sis'bē-ō; It. pron. chē-chēs-bā'ō), *n.* [It. (> F. *cicisbée*, *sigisbée*), said to be ⟨ F. *chiche*, small, little, + *beau*, beautiful: see *beau*, *belle*.] 1. In Italy, since the seventeenth century, the name given to a professed gallant and attendant of a married woman; one who dangles about women.

Lady T. You know I admit you as a lover no farther than fashion sanctions.
Joseph S. True — a mere platonic *cicisbeo* — what every wife is entitled to. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

2†. A bow of silk or ribbon with long pendent ends attached to a walking-stick, the hilt of a sword, or the handle of a fan. *Smollett*.

ciclaton†, **ciclatount**, *n.* [In Spenser, after Chaucer, *checklaton*, *shecklaton*, *schecklaton*; ME. *ciclatoun*, *ciclatun*, *cyclatoun*, *siclatoun*, *syclatoun*, *syklatoun*, ones *chekclatoun*, ⟨ OF. *ciclaton*, *ciclatun*, *ciclaton*, *ciglaton*, *singlaton*, *seaglaton*, *seglaton* (> Sp. *ciclatan*), a kind of mantle or robe, also, at least in AF. (as alone in ME.), a rich fabric (see def.), appar. (with suffix *-an*) (= Sp. *ciclada*, a kind of mantle) ⟨ ML. *cyclas* (acc. *cyclatem*), *ciclus*, *ciclade*, *ciclades*, *ciclatis*, a kind of mantle, also a rich fabric (see def.), ⟨ L. *cyclas*, acc. *cyclada* (in Propertius), ⟨ Gr. κυκλάς, a mantle worn chiefly by women, adorned with a border of purple or gold, with ref. to which, or to its circular form (cf. E. *circular*, a cloak), it received its name, ⟨ Gr. κύκλος, round, circular, ⟨ *κίκλος*, round: see *cyclus* and *cycle*. The transfer and enrichment of the sense (from 'a round mantle' to 'a costly fabric of diverse use') is remarkable, and, with the peculiar forms, gives some color to the supposition that with the L. *cyclas*, etc., in its proper sense of 'a mantle,' has been merged another word, perhaps of Eastern origin, meaning 'a fabric.' Yule compares the Panjâb trade-name *suklat*, brondeloth, or the Ar. *Sikilliyat*, Sicily.] 1. A costly fabric used in the middle ages for men's and women's robes or mantles, and also for hangings, housings, banners, tents, etc. It was sometimes, perhaps generally, of silk, often woven with gold; it is found explained as *pannus aureus*, cloth of gold. From the diversity of its use, the term seems to have been applied to any rich-looking fabric.

Of Bringees were his hosen brown,
His robe was of *ciclatoun*,
That coste many a jane.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 23.

Ther was mony gonfanoun
Of gold, sendel, and *siclatoun*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom., I. 85), l. 1963.

Off silk, sendale, and *syclatoun*
Was the empe*r*ours paryllioun.
Rich. Cœur de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 90).

2. A mantle or robe worn by men and women, apparently of the fabric called by the same name. [But this sense belongs properly only to the French and Spanish *ciclaton* and the Middle Latin *cyclas*; it is not established in English. The word is erroneously explained and used in the following passages by Spenser:

The quilted leather Jacke is old English; for it was the proper weede of the horseman, as ye may reade in Chaucer, where he describeth Sir Thopas his apparrell and armoure, when he went to fight against the Geaunt, in his robe of *shecklaton*, which *schecklaton* is that kind of guild red leather with which they used to embroder theyr Irish jackes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

But in a Jacket, quilted richly rare
Upon *checklaton*, he was straungely dight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 43.]

Ciconia (si-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *ciconia*, a stork, dial. *conia*, prob. redupl. from *canere*, sing, cry. Cf. E. *hen*, from same root.] The typical genus of storks of the family *Ciconiidæ*. The best-known species are the common white and black storks of Europe, *C. alba* and *C. nigra*. See *stork*, and cut under *Ciconiidæ*.

ciconian (si-kō'ni-an), *a.* [⟨ *Ciconia* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or consisting of storks; as, "the fierce *ciconian* train," *Pope*, tr. of Odyssey, ix. 68. [Rare.]

Ciconiidæ (si-kō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ciconia* + *-idæ*.] A family of large altricial grallatorial birds, of the order *Herodiones* and suborder *Perargi* (which see); the storks. The bill is longer than the head, stout at the base, not grooved, tapering to the straight, recurved, or decurved tip; the nostrils are pierced directly in the substance of the bill, and are with out nasal scales; the eyes are reticulate, and bare below the suffrage; the hallux is not completely insistent; and the claws are not acute. The family contains about 12 species, representing nearly as many modern genera, chiefly of the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It includes the storks proper, the marabous, open bills, jabirus, wood-ibises, etc. Also written *Ciconidæ*, *Ciconiadæ*.

White Stork (*Ciconia alba*).

ciconiiform (si-kō'ni-i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ciconiiformis*, ⟨ L. *ciconia*, stork, + *forma*, form.] Having or pertaining to the form or structure of the *Ciconiidæ*; like or likened to a stork.

Garrod and Forbes suggest a *ciconiiform* origin for the Tubinares. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 47, note.

Ciconiiformes (si-kō'ni-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciconiiformis*: see *ciconiiform*.] In Garrod's arrangement, the third division of homalogonatous birds, including several modern orders, as storks, herons, pelicans, vultures, hawks, and owls. It is not a recognized group in ornithology.

Ciconiinæ (si-kō-ni-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Ciconia* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Ciconiidæ*, containing the true storks, marabous, and jabirus, as distinguished from the open-bills and wood-ibises. The bill is straight or recurved; the nostrils are nearly lateral; the toes are short; the hallux is not insistent; and the claws are broad, flat, and blunt, like nails. *Ciconia*, *Mycteria*, and *Leptoptilus* are the leading genera. Also *Ciconinæ*.

ciconine (si-kō'ni-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinæ*; ciconine.

ciconine (sik'ō-nin), *a.* [⟨ L. *ciconinus*, of the stork, ⟨ *ciconia*, a stork: see *Ciconia*.] Of or pertaining to the *Ciconiinæ*; having the characters of storks; ciconiiform; pelargic.

ciconiate (si-kō'ni-āt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *ciconiatus*, pp. of *ciconiare*, make tame, ⟨ *ciconi*, tame.] To tame; reclaim from wildness.

Even after carnal conversion, persons may yet retain some portions of their natures; yet are they so refracted, *ciconiated*, and subdued, as not to make good their first and destructive malignities.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 17.

ciconiation† (si-kō-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **ciconiatio(n-)*, ⟨ *ciconiare*, tame: see *ciconiate*.] The act of taming or reclaiming from wildness. *Ray*.

Cicuta (si-kū'tä), *n.* [L., > It. Sp. Pg. *cicuta* = Pr. *cicuta* = F. *ciguë*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, containing four or five species, one European and three or four American. They are tall, perennial, glabrous herbs, with di. vided leaves, and compound, many rayed umbels of white flowers. *C. virosa* and the common American species, *C. maculata*, are popularly called *water-hemlock* or *cowbane*. The roots of all are a deadly poison. Most of the species may be recognized by the peculiar venation of the leaves, the main side veins running to the notches instead of to the ends of the teeth. See *water-hemlock*.

cicutet, *n.* Water-hemlock. See *Cicuta*.

cicutine (si-kū'tin), *n.* [⟨ *Cicuta* + *-ine*².] A volatile alkaloid found in *Cicuta virosa*, the water-hemlock.

Cid (sid), *n.* [Sp., ⟨ Ar. *seid*, *seiyid*, lord, *el seid* (Sp. *el Cid*), 'the Cid'), the lord or chief.] A chief; a commander: a title applied in Spanish literature to Ruy or Roderigo Diaz, count of Bivar, a dauntless champion of the Christian religion and of the old Spanish monarchy against the Moors in the eleventh century. He received this title from the Moors against whom he fought, while from his countrymen he received that of *el Campeador*, the champion; and the two were combined in the form *el Cid Campeador*, the lord champion.

The title of *Cid* . . . is often said to have come to him from the remarkable circumstance that five Moorish kings or chiefs acknowledged him in one battle as their *Seid*, or their lord and conqueror. *Tickner*, Span. Lit., I. 12.

cidares, *n.* Plural of *cidaris*.

Cidaria (si-dā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Treitschke, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *κίδαρις*, a Persian head-dress. See *Cidaris*, 2.] A genus of moths, of the family *Phalænidæ*, characterized by having oblique bands with acute angles across the front wings. The larvæ are true geometers or loopers, having but two pairs of prolegs. *Cidaria silaceata* feeds on the grape vine.

Cidaria diversilineata, natural size. *a*, larva; *b*, moth.

cidarid (sid'a-rid), *n.* One of the *Cidaridæ* or *Cidaridea*; a desmostichous or regular sea-urchin, as distinguished from a heart-urchin or shield-urchin.

Cidaridæ (si-dar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous endocyclical or regular sea-urchins, with very narrow ambulacral and broad interambulacral spaces, large perforated tubercles, club-shaped spines, no oral branchiæ, and no spheridia. They have the shell rounded, muchseed auricles, entire peristome, and ten anal plates. The typical genus is *Cidaris*.

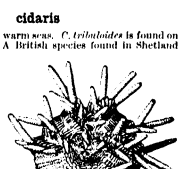
Cidaridea (sid-a-rid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cidaris* (*Cidarid-*), 2, + *-ea*.] A superfamily or ordinal group of *Echinoidea*; the regular endocyclical or desmostichous sea-urchins, having the mouth and anus centric, two rows of ambulacra and of interambulacra alternating with one another, and teeth and masticatory apparatus. It is equivalent to the order *Endocyclica* of some authors, and includes the families *Cidaridæ*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, and others.

cidaris (sid'a-ris), *n.*; pl. *cidares* (-rēz). [L., ⟨ Gr. *κίδαρις*, a turban, tiara; of Pers. origin.] 1. (*a*) An ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persian kings.

On his [the Persian king's] head was set a *Cidaris* or Tiara; this was a kind of Cap or Turbant, not like a felt of wooll, but of diuers peeces of cloth sowed together.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 361.

(*b*) The head-dress of the high priest of the Jews. (*c*) A low-crowned episcopal miter. *E. G. Lee.* Also written *kidaris*. — 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Cidaridæ*. The

species are mostly of warm seas. *C. tribuloides* is found on the Atlantic coast. A British species found in Shetland is *C. papillata*, called the *piper urchin*, from some fancied resemblance of its globular body and spines to a bagpipe.



Cidaris tribuloides, viewed from the actual size. The spines are removed from one interambulacral area and one half of another.

cidarite (sid'a-rit), *n.* [< *Cidaris*, 2, + *-ite*².] A fossil representative of the genus *Cidaris*, or some similar echinoid, found in the Carboniferous limestone and upward. Many cidarites are of large size, and are furnished with long and often curiously ornamented spines. See *Cidaridæ*.

cider (sī'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, < ME. *cidre*, *cyder*, *sider*, *syder*, *cyther*, *sythur*, etc. (also *sicer*, *siser*, etc., after L.), < OF. *sidre*, *cidere*, F. *cidre* = Sp. *sidra*, OSp. *sizra*, = Pg. *cidra* = It. *cidro*, *sidro*, cider, < L. *sicera*, < Gr. σίκερα, < Heb. *shēkār* (= Ar. *sakar*), strong drink, < *shākar*, be intoxicated.] **1.** A strong liquor.

> He schall not drinke wyn ne *sydyr* [A. V., strong drink]. *Wyclif*, Luke i. 15.

2. Formerly, any liquor made of the juice of fruits; now, the expressed juice of apples, either before or after fermentation.

> We had also drink, wholesome and good wine of the grape, a kind of *cider* made of a fruit of that country. *Bacon.*
>
> A flask of *cider* from his father's vats,
> Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

Cider Act, an English statute of 1763 (3 Geo. III., c. 12), imposing additional and heavy taxes upon wine, vinegar, cider, perry, etc. It caused great agitation in the country. — **Hard cider**, fermented cider; cider that has lost its sweetness from fermentation. **Sweet cider**, cider before fermentation, or cider in which fermentation has been prevented. **Water cider**, a weak cider made by adding to the apples, after the first pressing, one half their weight of water, and expressing the liquor a second time.

cider-brandy (sī'dėr-bran'di), *n.* A sort of brandy distilled from cider. In the United States also called *applejack* and *apple-brandy*.

ciderist (sī'dėr-ist), *n.* [< *cider* + *-ist*.] A maker of cider. *Mortimer.*

ciderkin (sī'dėr-kin), *n.* [< *cider* + dim. *-kin*.] An old name for liquor made from the refuse of apples after the juice had been pressed out for cider.

> *Ciderkin* is made for common drinking, and supplies the place of small beer. *Mortimer.*

cider-mill (sī'dėr-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing apples to make cider; an establishment where cider is made.

cider-press (sī'dėr-pres), *n.* A press used in extracting cider from crushed or ground apples.

cider-tree (sī'dėr-trē), *n.* The swamp gum-tree of Australia, *Eucalyptus Gunnii*, the sap of which is occasionally made into a kind of cider.

cider-vinegar (sī'dėr-vin'ē-gär), *n.* A vinegar made by the acetification of cider.

ci-devant (sē-dē-von'), *a.* [F., former; prep. adv., formerly, before: *ci*, contr. from *ici*, here, < L. *ecce*, lo, + *hic*, here; *devant*, OF. *devant*, prop. *d'avant*, < *de*, of, + *avant*, before; see *avant-*, *avaunt*¹.] Former; late; ex-: applied to a person with reference to an office or a position which he no longer occupies.

> The *ci devant* commander. *Quarterly Rev.*
>
> Much they marvelled to see the wealth of the *ci devant* blacksmith.
> All his domains and his herds, and his patriarchal demeanor. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

cidront, *n.* An obsolete variant of *citron*.

C. I. E. An abbreviation of *Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire*, an Anglo-Indian order of knighthood instituted on January 1st, 1878.

ciel, cieled, etc. See *ceil*, etc.

cienaga (sē-e-nä'gä), *n.* [Sp. *ciénaga*, a quagmire (cf. *cenagal*, a quagmire), < *cieno*, mud, mire, < L. *cænum*, mud, mire, filth.] A swamp or swale: a Spanish word used in Arizona and New Mexico, and to some extent in California and Texas. Sometimes written *cienega*.

cierge (sērj), *n.* [F.: see *cerge*.] Same as *cerge*.

cigar (si-gär'), *n.* [= D. *sigaar* = G. *cigarre* = Dan. Sw. *cigar*, < F. *cigare*, < Sp. *cigarro* = Pg. It. *cigarro*, a cigar, orig. a kind of tobacco grown in Cuba.] A cylindrical roll of tobacco for smoking, pointed at one end for insertion into the mouth and cut at the other for lighting. It is made of the leaves of the tobacco-plant divested of the stems and enveloped tightly in a wrapper of the same material. A cigar of tapering form, but not pointed at either end, is called a *cheroot*. Also written, improperly, *segar*.

cigar-bundler (si-gär'bun"dlėr), *n.* A clamping-press for packing cigars in bundles.

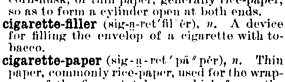
cigar-case (si-gär'kās), *n.* A pocket-case for holding cigars.

cigarette (sig-a-ret'), *n.* [< F. *cigarette*, dim. of *cigare*, a cigar.] A small cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled up in an envelop of tobacco, corn-husk, or thin paper, generally rice-paper, so as to form a cylinder open at both ends.

cigarette-filler (sig-a-ret'fil'ėr), *n.* A device for filling the envelop of a cigarette with tobacco.

cigarette-paper (sig-a-ret'pā"pėr), *n.* Thin paper, commonly rice-paper, used for the wrappers of the fine-cut tobacco which forms the filling of cigarettes.

cigar-fish (si-gär'fish), *n.* A carangoid fish, *Decapterus punctatus*, having a thick fusiform shape somewhat resembling that of a cigar. It has rays of the dorsal and anal fins detached and developed as pin-



Cigar-fish (*Decapterus punctatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

nules, and a row of blackish dots along the sides. It is an inhabitant of the Caribbean sea and the neighboring coast of the United States, and abounds at Bermuda, where it is of some importance as a food fish. Also *round robalo*.

cigar-holder (si-gär'hōl"dėr), *n.* A mouthpiece or tube, often of ivory or amber, used to hold a cigar. Also, rarely, *cigar-tube*.

cigar-plant (si-gär'plant), *n.* The *Cuphea platycentra*, a native of Mexico, having a bright-scarlet tubular corolla tipped with black and white, well known in cultivation.

cigar-press (si-gär'pres), *n.* A press used to compress cigars preparatory to packing.

cigar-tree (si-gär'trē), *n.* A name of the catalpa, from the shape of its pods.

cigar-tube (si-gär'tūb), *n.* Same as *cigar-holder*.

ciginota (sig-i-nō'tä), *n.* [NL., prop. **cygninota*, < L. *cygnus*, swan, + *nota*, mark.] Same as *swan-marks*.

cilery†, cillery†, *n.* [< **celer*, **ciller*, for *celer*, *celler*², *celure*, sculptured work in relief, ornamental carving or other decoration: see *celure*.] Ornamental carving around the head of a pillar; a volute.

> *Tabula* [It., = E. *tablet*], that in the head or chapiter of a piller which beeth out or hangeth ouer in manner of a written circle or curled tuft, being a kind of worke of leaues or some such deuise turned diuers and sundrie wayes; caruers and painters call it draperie or *cillerie*. *Florio.*
>
> *Drapecie* [F.], . . . a flourishing with leaues and flowers in wood, or stone, used especially on the heads of pillers, and beards by our workmen drapery or *cilery*. *Cotgrave.*

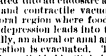
cilia, *n.* Plural of *cilium*.

ciliary (sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *ciliaire*, < NL. *ciliaris*, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling cilia; hair-like; filamentous; specifically, belonging to the eyelids: as, the *ciliary* feathers of birds (that is, feathers situated on the edges of the eyelids). — **2.** Furnished with cilia; ciliated. — **3.** Pertaining to cilia; characteristic of cilia; done by cilia: as, *ciliary* action; *ciliary* motion. — **4.** Related, associated, or connected in some way with the eye; situated in or about the eye: applied to various delicate anatomical structures. — **Ciliary arteries**, numerous small branches of the ophthalmic artery, which supply the interior and other parts of the eyeball. They are divided into three sets, long, short, and anterior. — **Ciliary body**. (*a*) That part of the choroid coat of the eye which lies in front of the ora serrata, including the ciliary muscle and ciliary processes, but not the iris. By some restricted to that part of the choroid coat which lies in front of the orbiculus ciliaris. Also called *corpus ciliare*. (*b*) In the eye of a cephalopod, a thickening of the epithelium on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the connective tissue which invests the ciliary muscle and extends to the crystalline lens. Also called *corpus epitheliale*. — **Ciliary canal.** See *canal*¹. — **Ciliary ganglion.** See *ganglion*. — **Ciliary ligament**, an elastic structure surrounding the iris, and connecting the external and middle tunics of the eyeball. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary motion, ciliary movement**, the motion of cilia which produces the locomotion of the bodies of which they are a part, as in the ciliated protozoans, or maintains a current over the ciliated surface, as in the ciliated air-passages of man. — **Ciliary muscle**, a muscle attached to the choroid coat of the eyeball. Its contraction draws upon the ciliary processes, affects the shape of the crystalline lens, and is the chief agent in the accommodation or adjustment of the eye to vision at different distances. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary muscle of Riolanus**, a small separate fasciculus of the orbicularis palpebrarum, running in the free margin of the eyelid, inside the eyelashes. — **Ciliary nerves**, long and short, ultimate branches of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve, and of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscle and the iris. — **Ciliary neuralgia**, neuralgia extending over the brow and down the side of the nose, attributed to irritation of the ciliary nerves. — **Ciliary processes**, plaits and folds of the choroid connected with corresponding foldings of the suspensory ligament of the lens of the eye, circularly disposed around the lens behind the iris. They are some 60 or 80 in number. See cut under *eye*. — **Ciliary zone**, the ring or zone marked out by the ciliary processes.

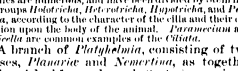
Ciliata (sil-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliatus*, having cilia: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The ciliated infusorians; a major group of *Infusoria*, as distinguished from the *Flagellata* and the *Tentaculifera*, characterized by the possession of organs of locomotion and prehension in the shape of numerous vibratile cilia, more or less completely clothing the body. The cilia are variously modified as setæ, styles, or uncini, and membraniform expansions are occasionally found; but the *Ciliata* are devoid of the special supplementary lash-like appendages called flagella. They are usually unsymmetrical animals of a high grade of organization, in which even the simplest of them being differentiated into an endosarc and ectosarc with an endoplastule and contractile vacuole, while most, if not all, show an oral region where food is ingested, whence an esophageal depression leads into the endosarc; and there is also, usually, an aboral or anal area through which the refuse of digestion is evacuated. The families are numerous, and have been divided by Stein into the groups *Holotricha*, *Heterotricha*, *Hypotricha*, and *Peritricha*, according to the character of the cilia and their disposition upon the body of the animal. *Paramecium* and *Vorticella* are common examples of the *Ciliata*.

2. A branch of *Platyhelmia*, consisting of two classes, *Planaria* and *Nemertina*, as together distinguished from a branch *Nucleata*; an insect synonym of *Nemertoidea* (which see). *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]

ciliate, ciliated (sil'i-at, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *ciliatus* (cf. ML. *ciliatus*, with beautiful eyelids), < L. (NL.) *cilium*: see *cilium*, and cf. *Ciliata*.] Furnished with cilia; bearing cilia. (*a*) In *bot.*, marginally fringed with hairs, as leaves, petals, etc.; having motile appendages, as reproductive bodies of many crypto-



Ciliate Flower.



1, 2. Ciliated embryos of common red coral (*Corallium rubrum*). 3. Ciliated chamber of a fresh-water sponge (*Spongilla*). 4. Free-swimming ciliated embryo of a sponge. (All magnified.)

gams. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zool.*, furnished with cilia, in any sense; ciliary: as, *ciliated* cells; a *ciliated* embryo.

> The groups of *ciliated* cells thus produced . . . form by their aggregation discoid bodies.
> W. *B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 241.

(*c*) In *entom.*, provided with a row of even, fine, rather stiff, and often curved hairs; fringed: as, a *ciliated* margin. — **Ciliated chambers**, in sponges, various local dilatations of the inhalent canals, to which the collar-cells are confined, at first forming a continuous layer, are finally restricted. Now usually and more accurately called *flagellated chambers*. See *Leucones*, and cuts under *Leuconia* and *Spongilla*. — **Ciliated groove**, in acelinans, a grooved region of the body connected with a nerve-center and provided with flagella, supposed to be a nose-organ, probably olfactory. — **Ciliated infusorians**, the *Ciliata*. — **Ciliated tracts**, in acelinans, clefts beset with cilia, situated about the entrance to the respiratory chamber, and leading thence to the esophagus or the vicinity of the cerebral nerve-ganglion, or ending in the ciliated groove (which see, above). — **Syn.** *Ciliate* and *ciliated* are used interchangeably, but the former is more common in botany, the latter in zoology.

ciliately (sil'i-at-li), *adv.* In a ciliate manner.

ciliation (sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< NL. as if **ciliatio(n-)*, < *ciliatus*: see *ciliate*.] **1.** The state of being ciliated.

> This general *ciliation* is only found during the most indifferent condition of the larva.
> *Geoghegan*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 201.

2. An assemblage or supply of cilia. — **3.** In *entom.*, the fine hairs of a ciliated margin. *Westwood.*

cilice (sil'is), *n.* [< F. *cilice* = Pr. *cilici* = Sp. Pg. *cilicio* = It. *cilicio*, < L. *cilicium*, a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious, cilicium*.] Same as *cilicium*.

> Then I must doff this bristly *cilice*.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

cilicia, *n.* Plural of *cilicium*.

Cilician (si-lish'an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cilicia* (< Gr. Κιλικία) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *anc. geog.*, of or pertaining to Cilicia, a country on the southeastern coast of Asia Minor, having on the east

sses through Mount Amanus into Syria, one which was called the *Cilician Gates*.

The worship of Mithras became known to the Romans ough the *Cilician* pirates captured by Pompey about B. C. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 531.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Cilicia.

cilicious (si-lish'us), *a.* [< L. *cilicium*, < Gr. κίλικιον, a coarse cloth made orig. of Cilician goats' hair, neut. of Κίλικιος (L. *Cilicius*), Cilician, < Κιλικία, L. *Cilicia*, a country in Asia Minor.] Made or consisting of hair.

A garment of camel's hair; that is, made of some texture of that hair, a coarse garment, a *cilicious* or sackcloth habit, suitable to the austerity of his [John the Baptist's] life. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 15.

cilicium (si-lish'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilicia* (-ä). [L., a coarse cloth of goats' hair: see *cilicious* and *cilice*.] In the *early* and *medieval church*, an undergarment or shirt of haircloth, worn next the skin by monks or others as a means of mortifying the flesh without ostentation; a hair shirt. Also *cilice*.

cilicula (sil-i-cl'ä), *n.*; pl. *ciliculæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. (NL.) *cilium*, eyelid (cilium): see *cilium*. Cf. *ciliola*.] In *entom.*, a fringe.

ciliferous (si-lif'g-rus), *a.* [< NL. *ciliferus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Provided with or bearing cilia; ciliated.

ciliiform (sil'i-si-fôrm), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cilia; very fine or slender: specifically applied to the teeth of certain fishes when numerous and all equally fine, as those of the perch.

Ciliobrachiata (sil'i-ō-brak-i-ā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliobrachiatus*: see *ciliobrachiate*. Cf. *Brachiata*.] The moss-animalcules; the polyzoans or bryozoans, as a class of "polyps" provided with vibratile cilia: a synonym of *Polyzoa*. [Not in use.]

ciliobrachiate (sil'i-ō-brā'ki-āt or -brak'i-at), *a.* [< NL. *ciliobrachiatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *brachium*, the arm.] In *zoöl.*, having the brachia or arms furnished with cilia, as in *Polyzoa*; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ciliobrachiata*.

Cilioflagellata (sil'i-ō-flaj-e-lā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cilioflagellatus*: see *cilioflagellate*. Cf. *Flagellata*.] An order of free-swimming animalcules, with locomotive appendages consisting of one or more lash-like flagella, a supplementary more or less highly developed ciliary system, and the oral aperture usually distinct; the ciliоflagellate infusorians. As instituted by Claparède and Lachmann (1858–60), the order included only the *Peridinidæ*. As constituted by Saville Kent, it consists of the families *Heteromastigidæ*, *Multomonadidæ*, and *Trichomonadidæ*, besides the *Peridinidæ*. It corresponds to the *Mastigophora trichomonata* of Diesing. It has been since named by Butschli *Dinoflagellata* (which see).

cilioflagellate (sil'i-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cilioflagellatus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *flagellum*, a whip, etc.: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cilioflagellata*.

Ciliograda (sil'i-ō-grā'dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ciliogradus*: see *ciliograde*.] De Blainville's name for the *Ctenophora*.

ciliograde (sil'i-ō-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *ciliogradus*, < L. (NL.) *cilium* (see *cilium*) + *gradi*, walk.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of cilia.

II. *n.* One of the *Ciliograda*; a ctenophoran.

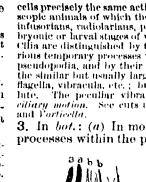
ciliola (si-lī'ō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *ciliolum* (? F. *ciliole*), dim. of *cilium*: see *cilium*. Cf. *cilicula*.] In mosses, the slender hair-like processes sometimes occurring between the teeth of the inner peristome. Also called *cilia*. See cut under *cilium*.

ciliospinal (sil'i-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [< *cili(ary)* + *spinal*.] Pertaining to the ciliary region of the eyeball and to the spinal cord. — **Ciliospinal center**, the center for dilatation of the pupil in the lower cervical and upper thoracic portions of the spinal cord.

cilium (sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cilia* (-ä). [NL. (> F. *cil* = Pr. *cil*, *silh* = Sp. *ceja* = It. *ciglio*), a particular use of L. *cilium*, an eyelid, lit. a cover, akin to *celare*, cover, conceal.] **1.** In *anat.*, one of the hairs which grow from the margin of the eyelid; an eyelash. — **2.** One of the minute, generally microscopic, hair-like processes of a cell or other part or organ of the body, or of an ultimate organism, permanently growing upon and projecting from a free surface, capable of active vibratile or ciliary movement, producing currents in surrounding media, as air or water, and thus serving as organs of ingestion or egestion, prehension, locomotion, etc. In the higher animals cilia are very characteristic of the free surface of various tissues, as mucous membrane, the epithelial cells of which are ciliated. In such cases the cilia have in the individual cells precisely the same action as in the numberless microscopic animals of which they are highly characteristic, as infusorians, radiolarians, polyzoans, rotifers, and the embryonic or larval stages of very many other invertebrates. Cilia are distinguished by their permanency from the various temporary processes which resemble them, such as pseudopodia, and by their minuteness and activity from the similar but usually larger special processes known as flagella, vibracula, etc.; but the distinction is not absolute. The peculiar vibratile action of cilia is termed *ciliary motion*. See cuts under *blastocele*, *Paramœcium*, and *Vorticella*.

3. In *bot.*: (*a*) In mosses, one of the hair-like processes within the peristome. (*b*) One of the microscopic hair-like appendages which are often present upon the reproductive bodies, such as antherozoids and zoöspores of cryptogams. They are frequently two in number and vibrate with great rapidity, producing locomotion. — **4.** In *entom.*, a hair set with others; a fringe, like eyelashes, generally on the leg or margins of the wings of insects.

[In all senses most commonly used in the plural.]



Cilia.—Portion of peristome of the moss *Hypnum squarrosum*, highly magnified.

a, *a*, two outer teeth; *b*, *b*, two inner segments; *c*, cilia; *d*, annulus.

cillery†, *n.* See *cilery*.

cillo (sil'o), *n.* [NL., prob. (like F. *ciller*, wink, *œil*, eyelid) < L. *cilium*, an eyelid: see *cilium*.] In *pathol.*, a constant spasmodic trembling of the upper eyelid. Sometimes called *life's-blood*.

cillosis (si-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *cillo* + *-osis*.] Same as *cillo*.

cillotic (si-lot'ik), *a.* [< *cillosis* (*cillot-*) + *-ic*.] Affected with cillosis or cillo.

cima, *n.* See *cyme*.

cimar, *n.* See *simar*.

cimarron (Sp. pron. sē-mär-rōn'), *n.* [Sp. *cimarron*, wild, unruly, < *cima*, < Mlg. *cima*, the top of a mountain, summit. Hence E. *maroon*, *q. v.*] A Spanish-American name of the bighorn or Rocky Mountain sheep, *Ovis montana*. [Southwestern U. S.]

cimbal† (sim'bal), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *simnel*, *q. v.* Cf. It. *ciambella*, a little cake.] A kind of confection. *Nares*.

Cimbex (sim'beks), *n.* [NL. (Olivier, 1790).] A genus of insects, of the hymenopterous family *Tenthredinidæ*, characterized by antennæ consisting of 5 joints preceding the club, which consists of 2 joints soldered together; obtuse spurs; the anterior tarsi of male spined beneath; a narrow labrum; wings with 2 marginal and 3 submarginal cells, first submarginal cells with 2 recurrent nervures, and lanceolate cell with a straight cross-line. This is an important genus, consisting of the largest saw-flies. *C. americana* feeds upon the elm, and occasionally defoliates large trees.

cimbia (sim'bi-ä), *n.*; pl. *cimbiæ* (-ē). [NL., appar. an error for *cimbra*, < Sp. *cimbra*, *cimbria* = Cat. *cindria* = F. *cintre*, > E. *cintre*, *centre*2, an arched frame, orig. a cincture: see *cintre*, *centre*2.] **1.** In *arch.*, a fillet, list, band, or cincture. — **2.** In *anat.*, a slender white band crossing the ventral surface of the crus cerebri, forming a distinct ridge in certain animals, as the cat.

cimbial (sim'bi-al), *a.* [< *cimbia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cimbia.

Cimbrian (sim'bri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimber* (*Cimbri-*), a Cimbrian, + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cimbric*.

II. *n.* **1.** One of the Cimbri; an inhabitant of Cimbria. — **2.** Same as *Cimbric*.

Cimbric (sim'brik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimbricus*, < *Cimbri* (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Cimbri, an ancient people of central Europe, of uncertain local habitation and ethnographical position. They pushed into the Roman provinces in 113 B. C., and in company with the Teutones and Gauls engaged with and defeated Roman armies in southern Gaul and elsewhere (the most notable defeat being that of Cnæus Mallius in 105 B. C.) until 101 B. C., when they were defeated and virtually exterminated by Marius on the Raudian Fields in northern Italy. The peninsula of Jutland was named from them the *Cimbric Chersonese*.

II. *n.* The language of the Cimbri.

cimelia, *n.* Plural of *cimelium*.

cimeliarch†, *n.* [< LL. *cimeliarcha*, < LGr. *σκευοφύλαξ*, < *κειμήλιον*, treasure, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] **1.** A warden or keeper of valuable objects belonging to a church. — **2.** The apartment in ancient churches where the plate and vestments were deposited; the treasure-chamber of a church.

cimelium (si-mē'li-um), *n.*; pl. *cimelia* (-ä). [Ml., commonly in pl. *cimelia* (in E. sometimes used as sing.), < Gr. *κειμήλιον*, a treasure, neut. of *κειμήλιος*, treasured up, stored up, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie.] A precious or costly possession; a treasure; especially, an article of plate, a costly robe, vestment, etc., in an imperial or royal treasury, or in the treasury attached to a church, or one of the more valuable objects of art or antiquity in a museum or archæological collection: in the plural, a collection of such objects; a treasury. [The plural form is sometimes used as a singular in the collective sense.]

The monsters of porcelain which compose the *cimelia* of the days of the Duchess of Portland. *Art Journal*, VII. 209.

cimenti†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cement*.

cimeter, *n.* See *simitar*.

cimex (sī'meks), *n.* [L., a bug, > Sp. *chinche*, > E. *chinch*2, q. v. Cf. *cimiss*.] **1.** Pl. *cimices* (sim'i-sēz). A bug, as a bedbug. — **2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, typical of the family *Cimicidæ*. *Cimex lectularius* is the bedbug. See *bug*1, 2.

cimicic (si-mis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), a bug (see *cimex*), + *-ic*.] Belonging to or derived from bugs of the genus *Cimex*. — **Cimicic acid**, $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$, an acid forming yellowish crystals, and having a feeble but characteristic smell and taste, prepared from a species of *Cimex*.

cimicid (sim'i-sid), *n.* A bug of the family *Cimicidæ*.

Cimicidæ (si-mis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects or bugs, named from the genus *Cimex*. It is divided into two subfamilies, *Anthocorinæ* and *Cimicinæ*. Also called *Acanthiidæ*.

Cimicifuga (sim-i-sif'ū-gä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*), bug, + *fugare*, drive away, cause, of *fugere*, flee: see *fugitive*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, closely allied to *Actæa*; the bugworts or bugbanes. The species are perennial herbs, natives of Europe, Siberia, and North America. The European *C. fœtida* is very fetid, and is used for driving away vermin. The American black snakeroot is *C. racemosa*, the root of which is used as a remedy in rheumatism, chorea, dropsy, chronic bronchitis, etc.

cimicifugin (sim-i-sif'ū-jin), *n.* [< *Cimicifuga* + *-in*2.] An impure resin obtained from *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Cimicinæ (sim-i-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cimex* (*Cimic-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Cimicidæ*, represented by the common bedbug.

cimicine (sim'i-sin), *n.* [< L. *cimex* (*cimic-*) + *-ine*2.] The substance which emits the very disagreeable odor used as a means of defense by the bedbug and many other *Hemiptera*. It is a fluid which is secreted by glands in the metathorax, and in some species can be ejected to a considerable distance.

cimier (sē-miā'), *n.* [F., a crest, a buttock (of beef).] **1.** The crest of a helmet; specifically, the ornamental crest of a medieval helmet. See *beaume*. This French word is used to distinguish the medieval crest from the crests of the helmets of classical antiquity, Oriental nations, etc.

2. In *her.*, the ornament, consisting of a helmet with lambrequins, which surmounts some escutcheons.

cimiss†, *n.* [< F. as if **cimice* (OF. *cimi*) = It. *cimice*, < L. *cimex* (*cimic-*): see *cimex*.] The bedbug. See *cimex*.

cimiter, *n.* See *simitar*.

Cimmerian (si-mē'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cimmerius* (Gr. Κιμμέριος), pertaining to the Cimmerii, Gr. Κιμμέριοι.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as dwelling "beyond the ocean-stream, where the sun never shines, and perpetual darkness reigns." later writers sought to localize them, and accordingly placed them in Italy, near the Avernus, or in Spain, or in the Tauric Chersonese, and represented them as dwelling in perpetual darkness, so that the expression *Cimmerian darkness* (*Cimmerium tenebræ*) became proverbial. See 3.

Hence — 2. Very dark; obscure; gloomy.

There, under ebon shades, and low-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark *Cimmeria* desert ever dwell.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 10.

3. Pertaining to the Cimmerii, a nomadic people of antiquity dwelling in the Crimea, near the sea of Azof, and in the country of the lower Volga, and perhaps, from some vague knowledge, the original of the mythical Cimmerii.

II. *n.* One of the Cimmerii, in either the mythical or the historical application of that name.

Our bark
Reached the far confines of Oceanus.
There lies the land, and there the people dwell,
Of the *Cimmerians*, in eternal cloud
And darkness. *Bryant*, Odyssey, xi.

cimoliat (si-mō'li-ā). *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cimolia* (se. *creta*, clay, or *terra*, earth), ⟨ Gr. *κιμωλία* (se. *γῆ*, earth), prop. adj., fem. of *Κιμώλιος* (L. *Cimolius*), of *Κίμωλος* (L. *Cimolus*), an island of the Cyclades, now *Kimolo* or Argentiera.] Cimolite. *Holland.*

cimolian (si-mō'li-an), *a.* [⟨ *cimolia* + *-an.*] Pertaining to cimolite.

Cimoliornis (si-mo-li-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κιμωλία* (see *cimolia*) + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of fossil animals, so called because found in cimolite. This fossil, from the Chalk of Maidstone, was supposed by Owen to be a bird, and was named *C. dimidiata*, but was afterward identified by Bowerbank with a pterodactyl, *Pterodactylus giganteus*.

cimolite (sim'ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ *cimolia* + *-ite*[2]; = F. *cimolite*.] A species of clay, or hydrous silicate of aluminium, used by the ancients as a remedy for erysipelas and other inflammatory diseases. It is white, of a loose, soft texture, and moulders into a fine powder. It is useful for taking spots from cloth.

cinaper†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar*.
Great quantitie of quicksilver and of *Cinaper*.
Hakluyt's Voiages, II. 222.

cincanter†, **cincater**†, *n.* [⟨ F. *cinquante*, ⟨ L. *quinquaginta*, fifty, ⟨ *quinque*, five: see *cinque*.] A man fifty years old. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinch (sinch), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *cincha*, f., a girth, girdle, also *cincho*, m., ⟨ L. *cingula*, Mil. also *cingla*, f., *cingulum*, neut., ⟩ E. *cingle*, a girdle: see *cingle*.] A saddle-girth made of leather, canvas, or woven horsehair. [Western U. S.]
The two ends of the tough cordage which constitute the *cinch* terminate in long, narrow strips of leather, called *latigos* (Spanish, thongs), which connect the *cinches* with the saddle and are run through an iron ring, called . . . the larigo ring. . . . and then tied by a series of complicated turns and knots known only to the craft. *L. Sarabacre.*

cinch (sinch), *v.* [⟨ *cinch*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gird with a cinch. Hence — 2. To bind or subdue by force. [Colloq., western U. S.]
II. *intrans.* To tighten the cinch: used with *up*.
At Giles's ranch, on the divide, the party halted to *cinch up*. *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 732.

cinche, *n.* Same as *chinche*[2].

cinchomeronic (sin-kō-me-ron'ik), *a.* Used only in the following phrase. **Cinchomeronic acid**, $C_{11}H_8NO_6$, an acid produced by the oxidation of cinchonine with HNO_3, crystallizing in crusts and nodules of small needles.

Cinchona (sin-kō'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), for *Chinchona*, so called after the Countess of *Chinchon* (Sp. *Chinchon*, a town in Spain near Madrid), vice-queen of Peru, who in 1638 was cured of fever by the use of cinchona bark, and who assisted in making the remedy known. The NL. name according to the Sp. would prop. be *Chinchchona* (pron. chin-chō'nä), but it rarely appears in that form, being adapted in form and pron. to L. analogies.] 1. A genus of evergreen trees, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the Andes from the United States of Colombia to Bolivia, growing chiefly on the eastern slopes at an average altitude of from 5,000 to 8,000 feet. They are the source of Peruvian or cinchona bark and of quinine. There are about 40 species, but the cinchona barks of commerce are produced by about a dozen. The barks used in pharmacy are chiefly of three kinds: loxa, crown, or pale cinchona bark, the ordinary Peruvian bark, afforded by *C. officinalis*; calisaya or

Flowering branch of *Cinchona Calisaya*, with single flower on larger scale.

yellow cinchona bark, from *C. Calisaya*; and red cinchona bark, from *C. succirubra*. Several other barks are used exclusively in the manufacture of quinine, as the Colombian or Cartagena bark, from *C. lancifolia* and *C. cordifolia*; Pitayo bark, from *C. Pitayensis*; gray, Lima, or Huanuco bark, from *C. Peruviana* and other species; and Cusco bark, from *C. pubescens*. The British and Dutch governments have done much to promote the cultivation of the more important species, and extensive plantations have been successfully established in the Himalayas and in Ceylon, Java, and Jamaica. Cinchona bark is most valuable as a remedy in fevers and as a general tonic; but the alkaloids obtainable from the bark have in practice largely taken the place of the bark itself. Of these the most abundant and the one in most common use is quinine. Others equally valuable are quinidin, cinchonine, and cinchonidine. The amount of alkaloids yielded by the bark is very variable, from a very small percentage to as much as 12 per cent., of which from one third to three fourths is quinine. 2. [*l. c.*] The medicinal bark of the species of *Cinchona*. — **African cinchona**, the bark of species of the rubiaceous genus *Sarcocephalus*, from western Africa. Also called *doundake*.

cinchonaceous (sin-kō-nā'shius), *a.* [⟨ *Cinchona* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining or allied to the genus *Cinchona*.

cinchonamine (sin-kon'a-min), *n.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *amine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$) obtained from a variety of cuprea bark, the product of *Remijia Purdieana*.

cinchonate (sin'kō-nāt), *n.* [⟨ *cinchon(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of cinchonic acid; a quinate.

cinchona-tree (sin-kō'nä-trē), *n.* A tree of the genus *Cinchona*.

cinchonia (sin-kō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *cinchona*, 2.] Same as *cinchonine*.

cinchonic (sin-kon'ik), *a.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-ic*.] Of or belonging to cinchona; derived from or having the properties of cinchona: as, *cinchonic* acid. Also *quinic*, *kinic*.

cinchonicine (sin-kon'i-sin), *n.* [⟨ *cinchonic* + *-ine*[2].] An artificial alkaloid derived from cinchonine and isomeric with it.

cinchonidia (sin-kō-nid'i-ä), *n.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*[3] + *-ia*[1].] Same as *cinchonidine*.

cinchonidine (sin-kon'i-dīn), *n.* Same as *cinchonidine*.

cinchonidine (sin-kon'i-din), *n.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-id*[3] + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid of cinchona bark, especially abundant in the red bark, and isomeric with cinchonine. It is used in medicine in the form of the sulphate for the same purposes as quinine, but is a less powerful antiperiodic.

cinchonin (sin'kō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-in*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) obtained from the bark of several species of *Cinchona*. It crystallizes in white prisms, which are odorless, not so bitter as quinine, with which it is generally associated, and soluble in alcohol, but not in water. With acids it forms crystallizable salts. Its medicinal effects are like those of quinine, but milder. Also called *cinchonia*.

cinchonine (sin-kō-nin'ik), *a.* [⟨ *cinchonine* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, existing in or derived from cinchonine: as, *cinchoninic* acid.

cinchonism (sin'ko-nizm), *n.* [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a disturbed condition of the system, characterized by excessive buzzing in the ears, the result of overdoses of cinchona or quinine.
The condition here called *cinchonism* is marked by the occurrence of giddiness, deafness, and a sense of buzzing, or some kind of tinnitus, in the ears.
Sir T. Watson, Lectures on Physic, lxxxvi.

cinchonize (sin'kō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cinchonized*, ppr. *cinchonizing*. [⟨ *cinchona*, 2, + *-ize*.] To bring under the influence of the cinchona alkaloids; administer large doses of cinchona or quinine to.

cinchotannic (sin-kō-tan'ik), *a.* [⟨ *cincho(nine)* + *tann(in)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cinchonine and tannin. **Cinchotannic acid**, a form of tannic acid found in the cinchona barks.

cinchotenin (sin-kot'e-nin), *n.* A neutral nitrogenous principle, derived from cinchonine by the action of potassium permanganate.

cinchovatin (sin-kō-vā'tin), *n.* [⟨ *cincho(nine)* + *v(inum)*, wine, + *-ate*[1] + *-in*[2].] Same as *aricin*.

Cincian law. See *law*.

cincinnal (sin-sin'al), *a.* [⟨ *cincinnus* + *-al*.] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, resembling or related to a cincinnus; scorpioid. Also *cicinnal*.

Cincinnati group. See *group*.

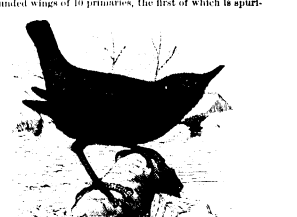
Cincinnurus (sin-si-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1818, in the form *Cicinnurus*), ⟨ L. *cincinnus*, a curl (see *cincinnus*), + Gr. *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of birds of Paradise, of the family *Paradiseidæ* and subfamily *Paradiseinæ*, having the two middle tail-feathers long-exserted in the form of naked wiry shafts coiled at the end into a scorpioid or cincinnal racket which bears vanes, whence the name. The only species is *C. regius*, the manucode or king bird of Paradise, which is 6½ inches long, with the middle tail-feathers about as long. The male is chiefly of a crimson or flaming orange color, varied with iridescent green. The species inhabits New Guinea and several neighboring islands, including Salwatti, the Aru islands, Misol, and Jobie.

King Bird of Paradise (*Cincinnurus regius*).

cincinnus (sin-sin'us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cincinnus* = (perhaps ⟨) Gr. *κίκιννος*, curled hair. Cf. *cirrus*.] In *bot.*, a form of definite inflorescence in which the successive axes arise alternately to the right and left of the preceding one, in distinction from the *bostryx*, in which the suppression is all on one side; a uniparous scorpioid cyme. Also *cicinnus*.

cinclid (sing'klid), *n.* A member of the family *Cinclidæ*; a water-ouzel.

Cinclidæ (sing'kli-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cinclus*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of turdoid oscine passerine birds, the dippers or water-ouzels, remarkable among land-birds for their aquatic habits. They spend much of their time in the water, through which element they fly with ease. They have a stout thick set body; very short tail of 12 rectrices; short rounded wings of 10 primaries, the first of which is spuri-



American Dipper (*Cinclus mexicanus*).

ous; the tarsi booted; the bill shorter than the head, slender, nearly straight, with convex gonys; the linear nostrils partly overhung by feathers; and no rictal bristles. It is a small group, having the single genus *Cinclus* and about 12 species, inhabiting clear mountain streams of most parts of the world.

cinclides, *n.* Plural of *cinclis*.

Cinclinæ (sing-kli'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cinclus*, 1 (in sense 2, ⟨ *Cinctus*, 2), + *-inæ*.] 1. The dippers or water-ouzels rated as a subfamily of *Turdidæ* or of some other group of birds.— 2. The turnstones as a subfamily of *Harmatopodidæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1841. See *Strepsilas*.

cinclis (sing'klis), *n.*; pl. *cinclides* (-kli-dēz). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κιγκλίς*, pl. *κιγκλίδες*, a latticed gate.] An aperture in the wall of the somatic cavity of some actinozoans, as sea-anemones, for the emission of craspedota and acontia.

Cinclosoma (sing-klō-sō'mä), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1825), ⟨ Gr. *κίγκλος*, water-ouzel (see *Cinclus*), + *σῶμα*, body.] A genus of Australian birds of uncertain affinities, usually ranged with *Crateropus*. It includes four species, *C. punctatum*, *castanonotum*, *cinnamomeum*, and *castaneothorax*. They are sometimes called *ground-thrushes*.

Cinclus (sing'klus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κίγκλος*, a certain bird, according to some a kind of wagtail or water-ouzel.] 1. The typical and only genus of birds of the family *Cinclidæ* or water-ouzels. The European species is *C. aquaticus*; the North American is *C. mexicanus*. *Bechstein*, 1802. See cut under *Cinclidæ*.— 2. A name given by G. R. Gray (after Moehring, 1752) to a genus of wading birds, the turnstones, usually called *Strepsilas* (which see).

cinctoplanula (singk-tō-plan'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cinctoplanulæ* (-lē). [NL., ⟨ L. *cinctus*, girdled, + NL. (LL.) *planula*: see *planula*.] In *zoöl.*, a girdled planula; the peculiar collared embryo of sponges, or the embryonic stage of a sponge when it resembles a choanoflagellate infusorian.
The gastrula [of certain sponges] evidently occupies a stage between that of the amphiblastula, or the parenchymula when that is present, and the *cinctoplanula* or girdled planula.
Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 81.

cinctoplanular (singk-tō-plan'ū-lär), *a.* [As *cinctoplanula* + *-ar*[3].] Collared, as the embryo

of a sponge; having the character of a cinctoplanula.

cincture (singk'tur), *n.* [= F. *ceinture* = Pr. *centura* = It. *cintura* (Sp. *cintura*, the waist, formerly a girdle, = Pg. *cintura*, the waist), ‹ L. *cinctura*, a girdle, ‹ *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird, surround. Cf. *cruit*, *centure*, *center*[2] = *cinter*, and see *cinch*, *cingle*, etc.] **1.** A belt, girdle, or band worn round the body or round a part of it.

Now happy he whose cloak and *cincture* can
Hold out this tempest. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3.

Like one that shuddered, she unbound
The *cincture* from beneath her breast.
Coleridge, Christabel, i.

Specifically—**2.** The girdle used to confine a clergyman's cassock, usually of the color of the cassock and made of silk or serge.

Stepped from the crowd a ghostly wight,
In azure gown, and *cincture* white.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 16.

Hence—**3.** Something resembling a belt or girdle.

Round all the dazzl'd Zodiac which throws
His spangled *Cincture* or the slippery Spheres
To keep in order and gird up the Years.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 69.

4. That which encompasses or incloses; inclosure; barrier; circuit; fence.

The court and prison being within the *cincture* of one wall. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

5. In *arch.*, a raised ring or a list around a column. **Humeral cincture**, in *ichth.*, a belt of bones bearing the pectoral fin of a fish, by some considered homologous with the scapular arch, by others with the humerus.

cinctured (singk'turd), *a.* [‹ *cincture* + *-ed*[2].] Girded with a cincture; girdled.

Their feather-*cinctured* chiefs and dusky loves.
Gray, Progress of Poesy.

His movements were watched by hundreds of natives, . . . an exceedingly tall race, almost naked, . . . the women *cinctured* with a woof of painted feathers or a deerskin apron. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 34.

cinder (sin'dėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *cinder*, *sinder* (spelled *cyndyr*, *syndyr* in Prompt. Parv., 1440, perhaps the earliest ME. authority for the word), prob. ‹ AS. *sinder*, scoria, dross of iron, = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. *sinder*, slag or dross from a forge, = Dan. *sinder*, a spark of ignited iron, a cinder, = D. *sintels*, cinders, coke, = OHG. *sintar*, MHG. G. *sinter*, dross of iron, scale (> E. *sinter*, q. v.); origin uncertain. The spelling and usage of the E. word have been affected by F. *cendre*, ‹ L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] **1.** A piece or mass of any substance that has been partially consumed or calcined by heat and then quenched: as, the *cinder* of a forge.—**2.** A small live coal among ashes; an ember. [Rare or obsolete.]

I shall show the *cinders* of my spirits
Through the ashes of my chance.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2.

3. *pl.* The mass of ashes, with small fragments of unconsumed coal interspersed, which remains after imperfect combustion, or after a fire has gone out. (See *coke*[1].)—**4.** *pl.* In *geol.*, coarse ash or scoriæ thrown out of volcanoes. (See *ash*[2].) This material when solidified becomes tuff or tufa.—**5.** One of the scales thrown off by iron when it is worked by the blacksmith.

There is in smiths' *cinders*, by some adhesion of iron, sometimes to be found a magnetical operation.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

6. In *metal.*, slag, especially that produced in making pig-iron in the blast-furnace.—**7.** Any strong liquor, as brandy, whisky, sherry, etc., mixed with a weaker beverage, as soda-water, lemonade, water, etc., to fortify it; a "stick." [Slang.]

cinder-bed (sin'dėr-bed), *n.* A quarryman's name for a stratum of the upper Purbeck series, almost wholly composed of oyster-shells, and named from its loose structure. It is a marine bed lying among fresh-water deposits.

cinder-cone (sin'dėr-kōn), *n.* A formation resulting from the deposition of successive eruptions of fine material, ash, lapilli, and scoriæ, from a volcano.

cinder-fall (sin'dėr-fâl), *n.* The dam over which the slag from the cinder-notch of a furnace flows.

cinder-frame (sin'dėr-frām), *n.* In locomotive engines, a frame of wirework placed before the tubes to arrest the ascent of large pieces of burning coke.

cindering, cindring (sin'dėr-ing, -dring), *a.* [‹ *cinder* + *-ing*[1].] Reducing to cinders. [Rare.]

Sword and *cindring* flame. *Gascoigne* (1587).

cinder-notch (sin'dėr-noch), *n.* In *metal-working*, a notch made on the top of the dam of a blast-furnace to allow the slag to run off.

cinderous, cindrous† (sin'dėr-us, -drus), *a.* [‹ *cinder* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or like cinder; slaggy.

Metals by heat well purified and cleans'd,
Or of a certain sharp and *cindrous* humour.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas, p. 450.

cinder-path (sin'dėr-pâth), *n.* A path or way laid with cinders instead of gravel.

There was a broad *cinder-path* diagonally crossing a field. *Mrs. Gaskell.*

cinder-pig (sin'dėr-pig), *n.* Pig-iron made from cinder. See *bulldog*, 6.

cinder-sifter (sin'dėr-sif'tėr), *n.* One who or that which sifts cinders; specifically, a perforated shovel or sieve for sifting ashes or dust from cinders.

cinder-tub (sin'dėr-tub), *n.* A shallow iron truck with movable sides into which the slag of a furnace flows from the cinder-fall.

cinder-wench (sin'dėr-wench), *n.* A cinder-woman.

In the black form of *cinder-wench* she came.
Guy, Trivia, ii. 131.

cinder-woman (sin'dėr-wům'an), *n.* A woman whose occupation it is to rake for cinders in heaps of ashes. [Eng.]

cinder-wool (sin'dėr-wůl), *n.* A fibrous glass obtained by the action of a jet of air or steam upon molten slag as it flows from a blast-furnace. More commonly called *mineral wool*.

cindery (sin'dėr-i), *a.* [‹ *cinder* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cinders; containing cinders, or composed of them; scoriaceous.

cindring, *a.* See *cindering*.

cindrous, *a.* See *cinderous*.

cinefaction† (sin-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [‹ ML. *cinefactio(n-)*, ‹ L. *cinefactus*, turned to ashes, ‹ *cinis*, ashes, + *factus*, pp. of *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefy*.] The act or process of reducing to ashes. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinefy, *v. t.* [‹ L. *cinis*, ashes, + *-ficare*, ‹ *facere*, make. Cf. *cinefaction*.] To reduce to ashes. *Coles*, 1717.

cinematic, cinematical, etc. Same as *kinematic*, etc.

cinematograph (sin-ē-mat'ō-graf), *n.* See *cinematoscope*.

cinenchyma (si-neng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κίνησις, move, + ἐγχυμα, infusion, ‹ ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, ‹ ἐν = E. *in*, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue consisting of irregularly branching and anastomosing vessels, and containing a milky or yellow juice.

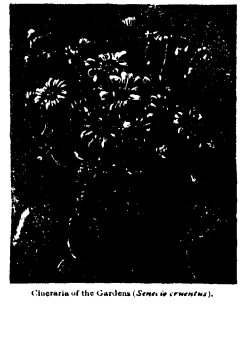
The latex of *Euphorbia phosphorea* exhibits movements which have given origin to the name *cinenchyma* applied to latticiferous tissue by some authors. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 787.

cinenchymatous (sin-eng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [‹ *cinenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or composed of cinenchyma; containing latex or elaborated sap; laticiferous.

cineraceous (sin-ē-rā'shius), *a.* [‹ L. *cineraceus*, ashy, ‹ *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (esp. common in reference to the ashes of a corpse that has been burned), = Gr. κόνις, dust, ashes; cf. Skt. *kana* (lingual n), a small grain, as of dust or rice. Cf. *cinder*.] Of ashes; ashy; cinereous.

Cineraria (sin-ē-rā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (so called from the soft white down which covers the surface of the leaves), ‹ L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes: see *cinerary*.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, consisting of herbs or small shrubs, with small heads of yellow flowers. They are chiefly found in South Africa. Several species formerly included in this genus have been transferred to other genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A name given by florists to plants of the genus *Senecio*, derived by cultivation from *S. cruentus* (formerly *Cineraria cruenta*), a native of Teneriffe in the Canary Islands. They have white or purple flowers. See cut in preceding column.



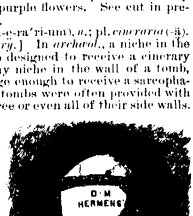
Cineraria of the Gardens (*Senecio cruentus*).

cinerarium (sin-ē-rā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cineraria* (-ä). [L.: see *cinerary*.] In *archæol.*, a niche in the wall of a tomb designed to receive a cinerary urn; hence, any niche in the wall of a tomb, even when large enough to receive a sarcophagus. Ancient tombs were often provided with cineraria in three or even all of their side walls.

cinerary (sin'ē-ra-ri), *a.* [‹ L. *cinerarius*, pertaining to ashes, neut. *cinerarium*, a receptacle for the ashes of the dead, ‹ *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Of or pertaining to ashes; containing ashes.

Cinerary urn, a sepulchral urn in which are deposited the ashes of a cremated corpse.

There were also many niches for *cinerary urns*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 281.



Cinerary Urn.
(From a columbarium near Rome.)

cineration (sin-ē-rā'shon), *n.* [‹ ML. as if **cineratio(n-)*, ‹ *cineratus*, reduced to ashes, pp. of **cinerare*, ‹ L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] The reducing of anything to ashes by combustion; incineration.

cinerea (si-nē'rē-ä), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cinereus*, ashy: see *cinereous*.] Gray or cellular nerve-tissue, as distinguished from white or fibrous nerve-tissue; the gray substance of the brain and spinal cord.

cinereal (si-nē'rē-al), *a.* [‹ *cinerea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cinerea of the brain.

cinereous (si-nē'rē-us), *a.* [‹ L. *cinereus*, ashy, ‹ *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Like ashes; having the color of the ashes of wood; dark opaque gray; ash-gray.

Pale *cinereous* earthen vessels.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 124.

cinerescent (sin-ē-res'ent), *a.* [‹ L.L. *cinerescent(t-)*s, ppr. of *cinerescere*, turn into ashes, ‹ L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Turning gray or ash-colored; becoming cinereous; somewhat ashy-gray.

cineritious (sin-ē-rish'us), *a.* [‹ L. *cineritius*, more correctly *cinericius*, like ashes, ‹ *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes: see *cineraceous*.] Having the color or consistence of ashes; ash-gray: specifically applied, in *anat.*, to the cinerea or gray nerve-tissue as distinguished from white: as, the *cineritious* or cortical substance of the brain; a *cineritious* ganglion. **Cineritious tubercule,** in *anat.*: (*a*) The tuber cinereum. See *tuber*, (*b*). (*b*) The tuberculum cinereum of Rolando. See *tuberculum*.

cinerulent† (si-ner'ū-lent), *a.* [‹ L. *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes (see *cineraceous*), + *-ulent*, as in *pulverulent*, etc.] Full of ashes. *Bailey*, 1731.

Cingalese, Singhalese (sing-ga-lēs' or -lēz'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the island of Ceylon, or to its principal native race. See *Ceylonese*.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* A member or members of the principal native race of Ceylon; the primitive races of Ceylon collectively.—**2.** The language of the people of Ceylon.

Also *Sinhalese*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *n.* [= D. *singel* = F. *sangle*, OF. *cengle*, = Sp. *cincha* (> E. *cinch*, q. v.) = Pg. *cilha* = It. *cengbia*, *cinghia*, ‹ L. *cingula* (ML. also *cingla*), f. (cf. Sp. *cincho*, also later *cingulo* = Pg. *cingolo* = It. *cingolo*, ‹ L. *cingulum*, neut.), a girdle, ‹ *cingere*, gird. Cf. *cruit*, *cointure*, *cincture*, and *surcingle*.] A girth. See *surcingle*.

cingle† (sing'gl), *v. t.* [‹ *cingle*, *n.*] To girdle; gird.

Cenghiare, cinghiare [It.], to girt or *cinghe* a horse. *Florio.*

cingula, *n.* Plural of *cingulum.*

cingulate (sing'gū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cingulatus,* < L. *cingula, cingulum,* a girdle: see *cingle, n., cingulum.*] In *entom.,* surrounded by one or more colored bands: used especially in describing the thorax or abdomen.

cingulum (sing'gū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cingula* (-lē). [L. (ML. NL.): see *cingle.*] 1. [ML., > Sp. *cíngulo* = Pg. *cingulo* = It. *cingolo.*] *Ecclos.,* the girdle with which the alb of a priest is gathered in at the waist.—2. [NL.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) A girdle, belt, or zone; also, the waist; some part constricted as if girdled. Specifically, (1) The neck of a tooth, or the constriction separating the crown from the fang.

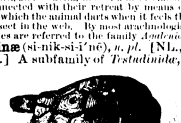
A band of dental substance (termed the *cingulum*) may surround the tooth, and even in man's own order (Primates) may develop small accessory cusps which project downwards external to the two outer of the four principal cusps. *Mivart,* Elem. Anat., p. 294.

(2) One of the zones of the carapace of an armadillo. (*b*) A longitudinal bundle of white fibers in the gyrus fornicatus, arising from below the genu of the corpus callosum in front, and extending down behind into the gyrus hippocampi. (*c*) In *entom.,* a belt-like mark; a transverse band of color. *Say.*—3. [NL.] In annelids, same as *cistellum.*—4. [NL.] In *pathol.,* herpes zoster, or shingles.

Cinifo (sin'i-fō), *n.* [NL. (Blackwall), < L. *cinifo(n-),* a hair-curler, < (?) *cinis,* ashes, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] A genus of spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ* or giving name to the family *Cinifonidæ. C. ferox,* a very voracious species, is a type of the genus.

Cinifonidæ (sin-i-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinifo(n-)* + *-idæ.*] A family of spiders, typified by the genus *Cinifo,* characterized by the peculiar spinnerets. Several species are common in England, living in crevices of rocks and walls, etc., or under leaves or old bark, and weaving nets of a most elaborate description, connected with their retreat by means of a tunnel, through which the animal darts when it feels the vibration of an insect in the web. By most arachnologists the typical species are referred to the family *Agalenidæ.*

Cinixyinæ (si-nik-si-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinixys* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Testudinidæ,* proposed



Cinixys belliana.

for the genus *Cinixys.* All the species are African. Also *Kinixyina.*

Cinixys (si-nik'sis), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), orig. written *Kinixys* (Bell, 1815), as if < Gr. *κινίσκεσθαι* (*κινεῖ-*), waver or sway to and fro, extended form of *κινεῖσθαι,* move: see *kinetic.*] A remarkable African genus of chelonians, of the family *Testudinidæ* or land-tortoises, and constituting a proposed subfamily *Cinixyinæ,* having the carapace mobile at the sides above the inguinal plates.

cinkt, *n.* See *cinque. Chaucer.*

cinkefoile, *n.* See *cinquefoil.*

cinnabar (sin'a-bär), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinabar, cinaber, cinober, cinoper* (ME. *cynoper*); = D. *cinaber,* < F. *cinabre* = Pr. *cinobri, cynobre* = Sp. Pg. *cinabrio* = It. *cinabro,* formerly also *cenabria,* = MHG. *zinober,* G. *zinnober* = Dan. *cinnober* = Sw. *cinober,* < L. *cinnabaris,* < Gr. *κινναβάρι,* also *κιννάβαρις* and *τσιννάβαρι,* cinnabar, vermilion; of Eastern origin: cf. Pers. *zinjarf, zinjafr* = Hind. *shangarf,* cinnabar.] 1. Red sulphid of mercury. *Native cinnabar* is a compact, very heavy mineral, sometimes finely crystallized, but more generally massive, occurring in Spain, Hungary, Chili, Mexico, California, Japan, etc.; it is the principal and most valuable ore of the mercury of commerce, which is prepared from it by sublimation. *Artificial cinnabar,* prepared by subliming a mixture of mercury and sulphur, is an amorphous powder, brighter than the native cinnabar; it is used as a pigment, and is more usually called *vermilion. Hepatic cinnabar* is an impure variety of a liver brown color and submetallic luster.

2. A red resinous juice obtained from an East Indian tree, *Calamus Draco,* formerly used as an astringent; dragon's-blood. **Cinnabar lacquer.** See *lacquer.* **Inflammable cinnabar.** Same as *idrialite.*

cinnabar-green (sin'a-bär-grēn), *n.* A name sometimes given to chrome-green, especially in Germany. It contains no cinnabar or mercury.

cinnabaric (sin-a-bar'ik), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to cinnabar; consisting of cinnabar or containing it: as, *cinnabaric* sand.

cinnabarine (sin'a-bär-in), *a.* [< *cinnabar* + *-ine*[1].] Cf. Gr. *κινναβαρίνος,* like cinnabar, < *κιννάβαρι:* see *cinnabar.*] Same as *cinnabaric.*

cinnamate (sin'a-māt), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-ate*[2].] A salt of cinnamic acid.

cinnamene (sin'a-mēn), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon (C_8H_8) produced by the polymerization of acetylene, and from benzene and other hydrocarbons at high temperatures. It may thus often be detected in coal tar. It occurs naturally in storax. It is a mobile liquid having an agreeable smell. Also called *cinnamole* and *styrolene.*

cinnamic (sin'a-mik), *a.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from cinnamon. Also *cinnamomic.* **Cinnamic acid,** $C_9H_8O_2$, an acid found in storax, balsam of Tolu, and other resinous bodies. It crystallizes in fine needles, is odorless, and is soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Oil of cinnamon is mostly an aldehyde of this acid.

cinnamole (sin'a-mōl), *n.* [< *cinnam(on)* + *-ole.*] Same as *cinnamene.*

cinnamomeous (sin-a-mō'mē-us), *a.* [< L. *cinnamomum,* cinnamon, + *-eous.*] Cinnamon-colored: as, the *cinnamomeous* humming-bird.

cinnamomic (sin-a-mom'ik), *a.* [< *Cinnamomum* + *-ic.*] Same as *cinnamic.*

Cinnamomum (sin-a-mō'mum), *n.* [L.: see *cinnamon.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Lauraceæ,* natives of tropical Asia and the Polynesian islands. They have ribbed evergreen leaves, and a 6-cleft calyx with 9 stamens in 3 rows; each anther has 4 cells, which open by valves inwardly except in the outer row. All the species possess an aromatic volatile oil. See *cinnamon, camphor,* and *cassia lignea.*

cinnamon (sin'a-mon), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cinamon,* dial. *sinament,* etc.; < ME. *cinamome, cynamum, synamon,* etc., = OF. *cinamome* = Pr. *cinamomi* = Sp. Pg. *cinamomo* = It. *cinnamomo* = OHG. *sinamin,* MHG. *zinemin, zimmet,* G. *Zimmet,* < L. *cinnamomum,* also *cinnamum* and *cinnamon,* Mil. also *cinamomum,* < Gr. *κιννάμωμον,* also *κινάμωμον* and *κίναμον,* < Heb. *qinnāmōn,* cinnamon, prob. connected with *qanah,* a reed, a cane; so *cannel*[2], cinnamon, alt. < ML. *canella, cannella,* dim. of *cana, canna,* cane: see *cane*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A tree of the genus *Cinnamomum,* especially *C. Zeylanicum.* This

Cinnamon (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*).

tree is cultivated for its bark in Ceylon, Sumatra, and Borneo, and on the Malabar coast. It is sometimes confounded with *C. Cassia,* which yields the Chinese cinnamon or common cassia lignea (which see).

2. The inner bark of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.* It is stripped from the branches, and in drying takes the form of rolls called *quills,* the smaller quills being introduced as they are drying into the larger ones. The true cinnamon is a grateful aromatic, of a fragrant smell and moderately pungent taste, accompanied with some degree of sweetness and astringency. It is used in medicine for its cordial and carminative properties, and is one of the best restorative spices. The bark of *C. Cassia,* being cheaper, is often substituted for true cinnamon, but it is thicker, coarser, and less delicate in flavor.

Then take powdur of *Synamome,* & temper hit with red wyne. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

The Islands are fertile of Cloues, Nutmegs, Mace and *Cinnamom.* *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 214.

Sinament and Ginger, Nutmegs and Cloves,
And that gave me my jolly red nose.
Ravenscroft, Deuteromelia, Song No. 7 (1609).

Black cinnamon, of Jamaica, *Pimenta acris.*—**Oil of cinnamon,** an oil obtained from the bark and leaves of different trees of the genus *Cinnamomum.* It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde, C_9H_8O, mixed with various resins.—**White cinnamon,** or **wild cinnamon,** of the West Indies. See *Canella*[1].

II. *a.* Of the color of cinnamon; light reddish-brown. **Cinnamon bear,** the cinnamon-colored variety of the common black bear of North America, *Ursus americanus.*

cinnamon-brown (sin'a-mon-broun), *n.* Same as *phenylene brown* (which see, under *brown*).

cinnamon-fern (sin'a-mon-fėrn), *n.* The *Osmunda cinnamomea:* so called from the cinnamon-colored sporangia which cover the fertile fronds.

cinnamon-oil (sin'a-mon-oil), *n.* Same as *oil of cinnamon* (which see, under *cinnamon*).

cinnamon-stone (sin'a-mon-stōn), *n.* A variety of garnet, found in Ceylon and elsewhere, of a cinnamon, hyacinth-red, yellowish-brown, or honey-yellow color, sometimes used in jewelry. Also called *essonite, hessonite.*

cinnamon-suet (sin'a-mon-sū'et), *n.* A fatty substance obtained from the ripe fruit of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.*

cinnamon-water (sin'a-mon-wâ'tėr), *n.* A medicinal beverage made from cinnamon-oil and water.

cinnamyl (sin'a-mil), *n.* [< *cinnam(ic)* + *-yl.*] The radical (C_9H_7-(O) supposed to exist in cinnamic acid.—**Cinnamyl cinnamate,** styracin.

cinnyrid (sin'i-rid), *n.* A bird of the family *Cinnyridæ.*

Cinnyridæ (si-nir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds, named from the genus *Cinnyris.* The name has been made to cover a multitude of dissimilar forms, and is now disused. It is properly a synonym of *Nectariniidæ* (which see), as applied to the sun-birds.

Cinnyrimorphæ (sin'i-ri-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinnyris* + Gr. *μορφή,* form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of oscine passerine birds with long extensile tongue, whence they are also called *Tubulingues.* It is composed of five families of the birds commonly known as *sun-birds* and *honey-suckers,* belonging to the genera *Drepanis, Melithreptes, Nectarinia, Cinnyris,* and their allies.

cinnyrimorphic (sin'i-ri-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Cinnyrimorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinnyrimorphæ.*

Cinnyris (sin'i-ris), *n.* [NL. (G. Cuvier, 1817), said to be < Gr. **κιννρις,* a small bird.] An extensive genus of small tenuirostral passerine birds of Africa, of brilliant and varied hues; the sun-birds. The name has been used in different senses, but is properly a synonym of *Nectarinia.*

cinoper, *n.* An obsolete form of *cinnabar. B. Jonson.*

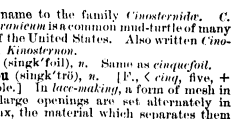
cinosternid (sin-o-stėr'nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cinosternidæ.*

Cinosternidæ (sin-ō-stėr'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cinosternum* + *-idæ.*] A family of fresh-water turtles, typified by the genus *Cinosternum.* They have the carapace and plastron united by suture, no intersternal bone, no intergular scuta, and no mesosternal bone. The species are inhabitants of the fresh waters of North and South America. Most of them emit a strong musky odor, and some are therefore called *stinkpots, stinkpots,* and *musk-turtles.* Also written *Kinosternidæ.*

cinosternoid (sin-ō-stėr'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cinosternum* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinosternidæ.*

II. *n.* A cinosternid.

Cinosternum (sin-ō-stėr'num), *n.* [NL. (Spix, 1824), irreg. < Gr. *κίνειν,* move, + *στέρνον,* breastbone.] A genus of small fresh-water turtles,



Cinosternum pennsylvanicum.

giving name to the family *Cinosternidæ. C. pennsylvanicum* is a common mud-turtle of many parts of the United States. Also written *Cinosternon, Kinosternon.*

cinqfoil (singk'foil), *n.* Same as *cinquefoil.*

cinq-trou (singk'trō), *n.* [F., < *cinq,* five, + *trou,* hole.] In *lace-making,* a form of mesh in which large openings are set alternately in quincunx, the material which separates them being pierced with very small holes so placed as to surround the large ones.

cinquain (sing-kān'), *n.* [F., < *cinq,* five: see *cinque.*] In old military evolutions, an order of battle governing the drawing up of five battalions so as to constitute three lines—that is, a van, main body, and reserve. *E. Phillips,* 1706.

cinque (singk), *n.* [< ME. *cink*, < OF. *cinc*, F. *cinq* = Sp. Pg. *cinco* = It. *cinque*, five, < L. *quinque* = E. *five*, q. v.] **1.** A group of five objects, or five units treated as one: used in certain games.

These five *cinques*, or these 25 round spots, in arms do signify numbers.
E. Potter, Interpretation of the Number 666.

2. *pl.* The changes which may be rung on a chime of eleven bells: so called because five pairs of bells change places in the order of ringing every time a change is rung.—**Barons of the Cinque Ports.** See *baron*.—**Cinque Ports**, originally, five ports or havens on the southern shore of England, toward France, namely, Hastings, Romney, Hythe, Dover, and Sandwich, to which were afterward added Winchelsea and Rye, together with a number of subordinate places. These were anciently deemed of so much importance, in the defense of the kingdom against an invasion from France, that they received royal grants of particular privileges, on condition of providing in case of war a certain number of ships at their own expense. The very ancient office of warden of the Cinque Ports is still maintained, with some of its ancient powers.

cinque-centist (ching-kwe-chen'tist), *n.* [< It. *cinquecentista*, < *cinquecento*: see *cinque-cento* and *-ist*.] **1.** A writer or an artist of the sixteenth century; one who imitates the sixteenth-century style. See *cinque-cento*.

Careful observation and the reading of Lanzi convinced me that all the great Italian artists, including the *cinquecentisti*, had grown from a training of patient self-restraint, imposed by masters who had never indulged their hands in uncertainty and dash. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 477.

2. A student of or authority on the period known as the cinque-cento.

cinque-cento (ching-kwe-chen'tō), *n.* and *a.* [It. *cinquecento*, lit. 500 (< *cinque*, five (see *cinque*), + *cento*, < L. *centum* = E. *hundred*, q. v.), but used as a contraction of *mille cinque cento*, 1500, with ref. to the century (1501–1600) in which the revival took place.] **I.** *n.* The sixteenth century, with reference to Italy, and especially with reference to the fine arts of that period.

Cinque-cento Work.—Pedestal of the Perseus by Cellini, Florence.

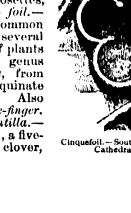
II. *a.* **1.** Executed or designed in the sixteenth century: applied specifically to the decorative art and architecture characteristic of the attempt at purification of style and reversion to classical forms which attained full development in Italy at the beginning of the sixteenth century; also often loosely applied to ornament of the sixteenth century in general, properly included in the term *renaissance*.

What is given the student as next to Raphael's work? *Cinque-cento* ornament generally. *Ruskin.*

2. Living in the sixteenth century.

The process of casting as it was understood and practised by the *Cinque-Cento* medallists is also here described. *Nature, Chicago.*, 3d ser., I. 278.

cinquefoil (singk'foil), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cinkefoile*, < It. *cinquefoglie*, *cinquefoglio*, < *cinque*, five, + *foglio*, leaf: see *cinque* and *foil*[1]. (Cf. F. *quintefeuille*, and see *quinquefoliate*.)] **1.** An ornament in the Pointed style of architecture, consisting of five cuspidated divisions. This form is frequently introduced in circular windows, bosses, rosettes, etc. See *foil*.—**2.** The common name of several species of plants of the genus *Potentilla*, from their quinate leaves. Also called *five-finger*. See *Potentilla*.—**3.** In *her.*, a five-leafed clover, used as a bearing. It is represented conventionally as having a round leaf at the intersection of the five stems, and also as a figure with five lobes about a small circle forming the center.



Cinquefoil.—Southeast porch, Lincoln Cathedral, England.

Also spelled *cinqfoil*.

cinque-pace (singk'pās), *n.* An old French dance, distinguished by a movement of five steps.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a measure, and a *cinque-pace*: . . . then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, till he sink into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1.

cinque-port, *n.* [< F. *cinq*, five, + *porte*, gate, port. Cf. *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.] A sort of fishing-net: so called from the five entrances into it. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cinque-spotted (singk'spot'ed), *a.* Having five spots.

On her left breast
A mole *cinque-spotted*, like the crimson drops
I' the bottom of a cowslip. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

cinquième (F. pron. sang-kiām'), *n.* [F., lit. fifth, < *cinq*, five.] A coin of Louis XV. of France, the fifth part of an écu, or the quarter of a United States dollar.

cinquino (It. pron. ching-kwē'nō), *n.* [It., < *cinque*, five: see *cinque*.] An old Neapolitan money of account, the fortieth part of a ducat of the realm, being about an English penny.

cintert, cintrel, *n.* See *center*[2].

Cinura (si-nū'rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κινύρας*, shaking the tail, < *κίνυρα*, move, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A group of thysanurous insects, in some systems of classification a suborder of the order *Thysanura*, containing apterous ametabolous insects with peculiar mouth-parts, abortive or imperfect abdominal legs, and long abdominal appendages (whence the name). They are known as *bristle-tails*, and are of the genera *Campodea*, *Japyx*, *Lepisma*, etc., commonly ranged in two families, *Campodeidæ* and *Lepismatidæ*. See cut under *Campodea*.

cinurous (si-nū'rus), *a.* [< *Cinura* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cinura*.

cioid (sī'ȫ-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cioidæ*.

II. *n.* A beetle of the family *Cioidæ*.

Cioidæ (si-o'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cis* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Cis*. The ventral segments are normally five, the tarsi are 4-jointed, and the antennæ are generally clavate, sometimes flabellate. Some of the species have clavicorn characteristics. Also called *Cisidæ*. See cut under *Cis*.

cion[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Howell*.

cion[2] (sī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula.] The uvula.

-cion. [ME. *-cion*, *-ciun*, *-cioun*, *-tion*, *-tiun*, *-tioun*: see *-tion*.] An obsolete spelling of the termination *-tion*. In *coercion*, *epinicion*, *internecion*, *suspicion*, the *c* belongs to the root.

cionia (sī-ō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cionite*), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *-ia*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the uvula.

Cionocrania (sī″ȫ-nō-krā'ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, a column, + *κρανίον*, skull: see *cranium*. Cf. Gr. *κιονοκρᾶνον*, *κιοκράνον*, the capital of a column.] Literally, column-skulls: a systematic name applied to the principal group of *Lacertilia*, from the fact that they possess a columella or column-bone of the skull. See *Cyclodus*. Also *Kionocrania*. [Rarely used.]

The great majority of existing Lacertilia belong to the proceleous *Kionocrania*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 196.

Cionocrania amphicœlia, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have amphicœlian vertebræ, as the *Amphisbænidæ*, *Rhynchocephalia*, *Dasseosauria*, and *Protorosauria*.—**Cionocrania procœlia**, a division of *Cionocrania* containing those lacertilians which have procœlian vertebræ, being all the *Cionocrania* excepting those above named.

cionocranial (sī″ȫ-nō-krā'ni-ąl), *a.* [As *Cionocrania* + *-al*.] Having a column-skull, as a lizard; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cionocrania*. Also *kionocranial*.

cionorraphia (sī″ō-nō-rā'fi-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *ῥαφή*, a sewing, < *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Same as *staphylorrhaphy*.

cionotome (sī-on'ō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument for excising a portion of the uvula.

cionotomy (sī-ō-not'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κίων*, a pillar, the uvula, + *τομή*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the operation of excising a part of the uvula.

Cionus (sī'ō-nus), *n.* [NL. (Clairville, 1798), < Gr. *κίων*, a pillar.] A genus of rhynchophorous beetles, of the family *Curculionidæ* or weevils. *C. verbasci* is a globular species found on mullen and other scrophulariaceous plants.

cipers†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cypress*, gauze, crape.

Why, doost thinke I cannot mourne, unlesse I weare my hat in *cipers* like an aldermans heire? *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iii. 1.

ciper-tunnel, *n.* An erroneous form of *cipher-tunnel*.

cipher (sī'fėr), *n.* [Also *cypher*, early mod. E. also *cifer*, *cifre*, < ME. **cifre*, *ciphre* = D. *cijfer* = Dan. *siffer* = Sw. *siffra*, < OF. *cifre*, F. *chiffre* (> Sw. *chiffer*) = Sp. Pg. *cifra* = It. *cifra*, *cifera* = MHG. *zifer*, *ziffer*, G. *ziffer*, a number, a sign, < ML. *cifra*, *cifera*, the figure 0, pl. *cifræ*, the Arabic numerals (also applied to any occult characters), also (by association with *zephyrus*, zephyr) *zephyrum* (> It. *zefiro*, contr. *zero*, > Sp. Pg. *zero* = F. *zéro*, > E. *zero*, q. v.); < Ar. *sifr*, *sefr*, a cipher, lit. empty, nothing, < *safara*, be empty.] **1.** In *arith.* and *alg.*, a character of the form 0, which by itself is the symbol of nought or null quantity, but when used in certain relations with other figures or symbols increases or diminishes their relative value according to its position. Thus, in whole numbers, a cipher when placed at the right hand of a figure increases its value tenfold, as 1, 10; in decimal fractions, when placed at the left hand of a figure, it divides the value of that figure by ten, as, .1, one tenth, .01, one hundredth, etc.; as an exponent it reduces the value of the expression whose exponent it is to unity, as $a^0 = 1$, $c^0 = 1$, etc.

2. Figuratively, something of no value, consequence, or power; especially, a person of no weight, influence, usefulness, or decided character.

Mine were the very *cipher* of a function,
To fine the faults, whose fine stands in record,
And let go by the actor. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2.

Our minister at the court of London is a *cipher*.
S. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 270.

Here he was a mere *cipher*, there he was lord of the ascendant. *Irving.*

3†. A written character in general, especially a numeral character.

This wisdom began to be written in *ciphers* and characters, and letters bearing the form of creatures.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

4. (*a*) A combination of letters, as the initials of a name, in one complex device, engraved, stamped, or written on something, as on a seal, plate, coach, tomb, picture, etc.; a literal device. See *monogram*. (*b*) In *her.*, such a combination of letters borne upon a small escutcheon or cartouche, and substituted in an achievement of arms of a woman for the crest, which appears only in those of men.—**5.** A secret or disguised manner of writing; any method of conveying a hidden meaning by writing, whether by means of an arbitrary use of characters or combinations understood only by the persons concerned, or by a conventional significance attached to words conveying a different meaning to one not in the secret; cryptography.

Ciphers or nota furtive, secret marks for the hiding of the writer's mind from others, save him to whom he writes it. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 261.

I write you freely, without the cover of *cipher*.
Monroe, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 389.

6. Anything written in cipher; a cryptogram. —**7.** The key to or cipher or secret mode of writing.

cipher (sī'fėr), *v.* [< *cipher*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To use figures; practise arithmetic by means of numerical figures or notation.

'Twas certain he could write and *cipher* too.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 208.

2. In *fox-hunting*, to hunt carefully about in search of a lost trail: said of a dog. [New Eng.]—**3.** To run on three legs: said of a dog. [Kentucky.]—**4.** Of an organ-pipe, to sound independently of the action of the player, in consequence of some mechanical derangement in the organ.

II. *trans.* [Cf. *decipher*.] **1.** To reckon in figures; cast up; make out in detail, as or as if by ciphering: generally with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively: as, to *cipher* or *cipher up* the cost of an undertaking; to *cipher out* the proper method of proceeding. [Chiefly colloq.]—**2.** To write in occult characters.

The characters of gravity and wisdom *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough*, Strange Discovery. (*Nares*.)

3†. To designate or express by a sign; characterize.

Some loathsome dash the herald will contrive,
To *cipher* me how fondly I did dote.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 207.

4†. To decipher.

The illiterate, that know not how
To *cipher* what is writ in learned books.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 811.

cipherer (sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who ciphers; one who performs arithmetical processes.—2. One skilled in writing in cipher.

The Chancellor sallied forth with his Sovereign to do the diplomatic work of the campaign at the head of a devoted band of privy councillors, secretaries, *cipherers*, newspaper-hacks, couriers, and cooks. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 320.

cipherhood (sī'fėr-hụd), *n.* [< *cipher* + *-hood*.] The state of being a cipher; insignificance; nothingness. [Rare.]

Therefore God, to confute him and bring him to his native *cipherhood*, threatened to bring a sword against him. *Goodwin*, Works, V. 443.

ciphering (sī'fėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cipher*, *v.*] 1. The act of using figures, as in arithmetic.—2. The sounding of an organ-pipe, in consequence of some mechanical derangement or misadjustment, independently of the action of the player.

ciphering-book (sī'fėr-ing-bụk), *n.* A book in which to solve arithmetical problems or enter them when worked.

ciphering-slate (sī'fėr-ing-slāt), *n.* A slate on which to work arithmetical problems.

cipher-key (sī'fėr-kē), *n.* A key to a system of writing in cipher.

cipher-tunnel (sī'fėr-tun'el), *n.* A mock chimney; a chimney built merely for outward show.

The device of *cipher-tunnels* or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 46

ciphus, *n.* See *scyphus*.

cipolin (sip'ō-lin), *n.* [= F. *cipolin*, < It. *cipollino*, a granular limestone (so called from its being veined or stratified like an onion), < *cipolla*, an onion; see *cibol*.] Same as *cipollino*.

cipollino (sip-ō-lē'nō; It. pron. chē-pol-lē'nō), *n.* [It.: see *cipolin*.] In *geol.*, a granular limestone containing mica. Italian **cipolino**, marble or gypsum having a thinly laminated and concretionary structure, resembling that of the onion.

cippus (sip'us), *n.*; pl. *cippi* (-i). [L. (> F. *cippe*), also *cippus*, a stake, post, pillar, perhaps akin to *scepro*, a staff, and that prob. to Gr. *σκῆπτρον*, a scepter: see *scepter*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a post or pillar, or even a large stake, of wood or stone, used for forming a palisade (for which purpose tree-trunks stripped of their branches were commonly used), or as a mark or monument; specifically, such a monument marking a grave or a sacred place. The cippus was either cylindrical or square, and sometimes had a base and a capital, and more or less sculptured ornament. Many cippi bear the inscription S. T. T. L. (*Sit tibi terra levis*, "May the earth be light to thee"); but many other forms of inscription appear. Cippi were also used to display decrees of the senate and other public notices.

Roman Funeral Cippus, British Museum.

2. In *Rom. milit. hist.*, a palisade for military purposes.

circ (sėrk), *n.* [< L. *circus*, a circle: see *circus*, *cirque*.] A prehistoric stone circle.

Circs of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall. *T. Martin*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. i.

circ. An abbreviation of *circa*.

circa (sėr'kä), *adv.* [L., adv. and prep., about, around, equiv. to *circum*, about: see *circum-*.] About; at or near a date given, when the exact time is not known: as, *circa* A. D. 500. Abbreviated *circ.*, *ca.*, or *c.*

Circæan, *a.* See *Circean*.

Circaëtus (sėr-kā'e-tus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *κίρκος*, a kind of hawk flying in circles (see *circus*), + *ἀετός*, an eagle.] A genus of small eagles or large hawks with the tarsi partly feathered, the nostrils oval and perpendicular, the head crested with lanceolate feathers, and the wing more than half as long again as the tail. The type is *C. gallicus*, a European species, otherwise known as *Aquila brachydactyla*.

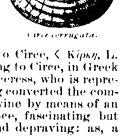
circar, *n.* See *sircar*.

Circassian (sėr-kash'iạn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Circassien*, < *Circassia*, a Latinized form (F. *Circassie*) of the Russian name *Zemlya Cherkesovŭ*, lit. the land of the Circassians: *zemlya*, land; *Cherkesovŭ*, gen. pl. of *Cherkesŭ*, a Circassian, > G. *Tscherkesse*, a Circassian, *Tscherkessien*, Circassia, E. also *Cherkesses*, pl. The Circassians call themselves *Adighe*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or inhabiting Circassia, a district of Russia (until 1864 an independent territory) situated on the northern slope of the Caucasus, and bordering on the Black Sea.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Circassia; specifically, one of the native race of Circassia, distinguished for the fine physical formation of its members, especially its women. —2. [*l. c.*] Same as *circassienne*.

circassienne (sėr-kas-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. (sc. *étoffe* = E. *stuff*) of *Circassien*: see *Circassian*. But the name is arbitrarily given.] A variety of light cashmere made of silk and mohair.

Circe (sėr'sē), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *Circe*, < Gr. *Κίρκη*, Circe, a sorceress. See *Circean*.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of humming birds, the type of which is *C. latirostris* of Mexico. *J. Gould*, 1861.—2. In *conch.*, a genus of siphonate bivalves, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, containing such species as *C. corrugata*, *Schumacher*, 1817. 3. A genus of *Trachymedusæ*: synonymous with *Trachynema* (which see). **Circe's cup.** See *cup*.



Circe corrugata.

Circeadæ, *n. pl.* See *Circeidæ*.

Circean, Circæan (sėr-sē'an), *a.* [< L. *Circæus*, < Gr. *Κιρκαῖος*, pertaining to Circe, < *Κίρκη*, L. *Circe*: see def.] Pertaining to Circe, in Greek mythology a beautiful sorceress, who is represented by Homer as having converted the companions of Ulysses into swine by means of an enchanted beverage; hence, fascinating but brutifying; infatuating and depraving: as, a *Circean* draught.

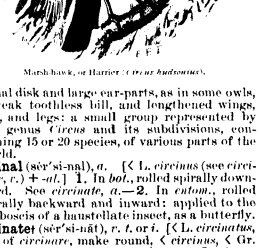
Many sober English men not sufficiently awake to consider this, like men inchanted with the *Circean* cup of servitude, will not be held back from running their heads into the Yoke of Bondage. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

Circeidæ, Circeadæ (sėr-sē'i-dē, -a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. **Circidæ*, < *Circe*, 3, + *-idæ*, *-adæ*.] A family of *Trachymedusæ*, represented by and taking name from the genus *Circe*. See *Trachynemidæ*.

circensial (sėr-sen'shial), *a.* Same as *circensian*.

circensian (sėr-sen'shiạn), *a.* [< L. *circenses* (sc. *ludi*), games of the circus, pl. of *circensis*, a., < *circus*: see *circus*.] Pertaining to or taking place in the circus in Rome, where athletic games of various kinds were practised, as chariot-races, running, wrestling, combats, etc. Circensian games took places in connection with the frequent public festivals.

Circinæ (sėr-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circus*, 4, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hawks, of the family *Falconidæ*, the harriers, having an incomplete



Marsh-hawk, or Harrier (*Circus hudsonius*).

facial disk and large ear-parts, as in some owls, a weak toothless bill, and lengthened wings, tail, and legs: a small group represented by the genus *Circus* and its subdivisions, containing 15 or 20 species, of various parts of the world.

circinal (sėr'si-nal), *a.* [< L. *circinus* (see *circinate*, *v.*) + *-al*.] 1. In *bot.*, rolled spirally downward. See *circinate*, *a.*—2. In *entom.*, rolled spirally backward and inward: applied to the proboscis of a haustellate insect, as a butterfly.

circinate† (sėr'si-nāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp. of *circinare*, make round, < *circinus*, < Gr. *κίρκινος*, a pair of compasses, < *κίρκος* = L. *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circle*, *circus*, and (ult. < L. *circinus*) *cernc*.] To make a circle (upon) with a pair of compasses. *Bailey*.

circinate (sėr'si-nāt), *a.* [< L. *circinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circular or ring-shaped: as, a *circinate* eruption: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to that mode of vernation or foliation in which the leaf is rolled up on its axis from the apex toward the base, like a shepherd's crook, as in the fronds of ferns and the leaves of the sundew; but the term is also sometimes used when the coil simply forms a ring.

The vernation . . . of the ferns and cycads is *circinate*. *Lindley*, Introd. to Botany.

circinately (sėr'si-nāt-li), *adv.* In a circinate manner, form, or arrangement.

Circinately or fascinately convolute. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 40.

circination (sėr-si-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *circinatio(n-)*, circumference, orbit, < *circinare*, pp. *circinatus*, make round: see *circinate*, *v.*] 1. The state of being circinate.—2†. A circling or turning round. *Bailey*.

circinglet, *n.* A misspelling of *surcingle*.

Circinus (sėr'si-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circinus*, a pair of compasses: see *circinate*, *v.*] The Compasses, a small southern constellation made by Lacaille in 1752.

circle (sėr'kl), *n.* [The spelling with *i* is due to mod. imitation of the Latin; < ME. *cercle*, *sercle*, < OF. *cercle*, F. *cercle* = Pr. *cercle*, *sercle* = Sp. *círculo* = Pg. *circulo* = It. *circolo*, also *cerchio*, = AS. *circul*, *circel* = D. Sw. Dan. *cirkel* = OHG. *zirkil*, MHG. G. *zirkel*, < L. *circulus*, a circle (in nearly all senses), dim. of *circus* = Gr. *κίρκος*, usually *κρίκος*, a circle, a ring (perhaps = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*[1], q. v.): see *circus*.] 1. In *elementary geom.*, a plane figure whose periphery is everywhere equally distant from a point within it, the center; in *modern geom.*, the periphery of such a figure; a circumference.—2. A circular formation or arrangement; a circlet; a ring: as, a *circle* of stones or of lights.

On hir heed she hadde a *cercle* of goodly bright shynynge. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 430.

3. A round body; a sphere; an orb.

It is he that sitteth upon the *circle* of the earth. Isa. xl. 22.

4†. Circuit; course.

The sun in his *sercle* sette vpo lofte;
All clerit the course, clensit the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7633.

I went my winter *circle* thro' my district, Rochester & other places. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 14, 1666.

5. Compass; inclosure.

In the *circle* of this forest. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

Certainly there is no happiness within this *circle* of flesh. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 44.

6. Something conceived as analogous to a circle; specifically, a number of persons intimately related to a central interest, person, or event; hence, a number of persons associated by any tie; a coterie; a set: as, a *circle* of ideas; to move in the higher *circles* of society; the *circles* of fashion; the family *circle*.

As his name gradually became known the *circle* of his acquaintance widened. *Macaulay*.

In private *circles*, indeed, he [Sunderland] was in the habit of talking with profane contempt of the most sacred things. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

7. A series ending where it begins, and perpetually repeated.

Thus in a *circle* runs the peasant's pain,
And the year rolls within itself again.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 556.

8. A complete system, involving several subordinate divisions: as, the *circle* of the sciences.

When he has gone thus far, he has shown you the whole *circle* of his accomplishments. *Addison*, The Man of the Town.

9. Circumlocution; indirect form of speech. [Rare.]

Has he given the lye
In *circle* or oblique, or semi-circle,
Or direct parallel? You must challenge him.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

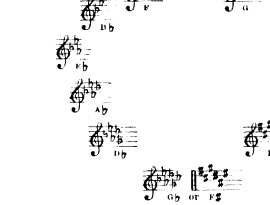
10. In *logic*, an inconclusive form of argument, in which two or more unproved statements, or their equivalents, are used to prove each other: often called a *vicious circle*, or *argument in a*

Circinate.

a, inflorescence of Lopezia coronata; *b*, young fronds of a fern.

circle.—**11.** The English equivalent of the name given in some countries, as in Germany, to certain administrative divisions.—**12.** In *astron.* and *geod.*, a piece of metal or glass with lines engraved upon it so as to form graduations dividing the circumference of a circle into equal parts; hence, any instrument of which such a graduated circle forms the part that is most important or most difficult to make.—**13.** A small shuttle made in the form of a horseshoe, and moving in a circular path. It is a French improvement on the simple swivel, and is used in tissue-weaving to form figures on the surface of a fabric.

The small shuttles called *circles* are an elaborate substitute for the simple swivel, over which they have certain advantages. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 184.

Addendum-circle. See *addendum*. —**Altitude and azimuth circle,** an altazimuth; a telescope moving upon a vertical and a horizontal axis, both being provided with circles. —**Antarctic circle, arctic circle.** See the adjectives. —**Argument in a circle.** See def. 10, above. —**Auxiliary circle.** See *auxiliary*. **Azimuth circles.** See *azimuth*. —**Bifid circle.** See *bifid*. —**Brocard circle** (named from the discoverer, the French mathematician Captain H. Brocard), a circle passing through the symmedian point and circumcenter of any triangle, and through five other points, two of which are each the intersection of three lines from the vertices of the triangle parallel to the sides of one of the triangles inscribed in the given triangle and in the Tucker circle, while the other three points are each the intersection of three such lines (one parallel to one inscribed triangle, and the other to the other) with one of the three lines through the symmedian point parallel to the sides of the original triangle. The Brocard circle is concentric with the Tucker circle. Also called *seven-point circle*. —**Circle in definition** (*circulus in definiendo*), a fault of a definition consisting in introducing a word or conception which can be understood only when the word or conception to be defined is understood. **Circle of aberration.** See *aberration*. —**Circle of altitude.** Same as *almucantar*. **Circle of Apis,** a period of 25 years used in ancient Egypt in connection with the worship of Osiris. **Circle of convergence.** See *convergence*. —**Circle of curvature,** the osculating circle at any point of a curve. —**Circle of declination,** a great circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the equator. —**Circle of dissipation.** See *dissipation*. —**Circle of glory,** in *her.*, a sort of crown made by rays, leaving a circular open space in the middle. **Circle of higher order,** a curve which passes more than twice through the circular points at infinity. —**Circle of inversion.** See *inversion*. **Circle of keys,** in *music*, an arrangement of keys or tonalities in the order of their closest relationship: that is, each key note being the dominant (fifth) or subdominant (fourth)

F is the subdominant of C; B♭ is the subdominant of F; etc. G is the dominant of C; D is the dominant of G; etc.

of the one before it. The circle is perfect in the tempered scale of the pianoforte, but not strictly so in theoretical acoustics. The theoretical error, $\frac{1}{74}\frac{1}{49}\frac{1}{36}$, is called a *Pythagorean comma*, and is approximately represented as $\frac{1}{24}$. **Circle of latitude.** (*a*) In *astron.*, a great circle perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic. Upon such circles celestial latitudes are measured. (*b*) In *geog.*, a small circle the plane of which is perpendicular to the axis of the earth; a circle of the globe parallel to the equator: more usually called a *parallel of latitude*. —**Circle of least confusion.** See *confusion*. —**Circle of perpetual apparition.** See *apparition*. —**Circle of perpetual occultation.** See *occultation*. —**Circle of the empire,** an administrative division of the Roman German Empire. **Circle of the sphere,** a circle described on the sphere of the earth or the heavens. The equator, the ecliptic, the meridians, and the parallels of latitude are all circles of the sphere. A great circle of the sphere is one the plane of which passes through the center of the earth, as the equator. **Circle of Ulloa,** a luminous ring or white rainbow sometimes appearing in alpine regions opposite the sun during foggy weather. —**Circle of Willis,** the circle of arteries at the base of the brain formed by the posterior cerebral, the posterior communicating, the internal carotid, the anterior cerebral, and the anterior communicating arteries. —**Circle parade,** or **the parade of circle,** in *fencing*, a method of parrying by wheeling the foil close by and rapidly round from right to left, to throw off the adversary's weapon from the center of attack. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth). —**Coaxial circles,** a system of circles having one line of centers and one radical axis. **Cotes's properties of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the English mathematician Roger Cotes, 1682–1716), the two theorems that, given a circle of radius R and a point P at a distance r from the center c, if, starting with the intersection of Pc with the circumference, we divide the latter into *n* equal parts, then the continued product of the distances of P from the *n* points so obtained is equal to $+(R^n - r^n)$, and the continued product of the distances of P from the middle points of the *n* arcs is $R^n + r^n$. **De Moivre's property of the circle** (named from the discoverer, the French-English mathematician Abraham de Moivre, 1667–1754), the theorem that, if the circumference of a circle of radius R is divided into *n* equal parts, and P be any point at a distance *r* from the center *c*, then the continued product of the squares of the distances of P from the *n* points on the circumference is $R^{2n} - 2r^n R^n \cos n\theta + r^{2n}$, where θ is the angle between Pc and the radius to one of the points of division of the circumference. —**Diametral circle.** See *diametral*. **Diffraction circles,** small circles round the well-defined image of a star as seen in a telescope under favorable circumstances. **Diffusion circles.** See *diffusion*. **Directing circle.** See *gabion*. —**Director circle,** in *geom.*, the locus of the intersection of two tangents to a conic cutting each other at right angles. **Diurnal circle,** a circle described by a star or other point in the heavens, in its apparent diurnal revolution about the earth, or, in reality, in the rotation of the earth upon its axis. **Druidical circles.** See *druidical*. **Fairy circle.** See *fairy*. **Galactic circle.** See *galactic*. —**Great circle,** a circle on a sphere the plane of which passes through the center of the sphere. —**Horary circle,** an hour-circle. **Hour-circle,** in artificial globes, a small brass circle fixed to the north pole, divided into 24 parts of 15 each, corresponding to the 24 hours of the day, and furnished with an index to point them out. (*b*) A fine showing the hour on a sun-dial. (*c*) A circle of declination; referred to as the *two hour circle*, etc., especially as the *six hour circle*. **Knights of the Golden Circle.** See *knight*. —**Mural circle,** a transit circle attached to a wall instead of being mounted between two piers. **Nine-point circle,** a circle drawn through the middle points of the sides of a triangle, the feet of the perpendiculars let fall on the sides from the vertices, and the middle points of the lines from the common intersection of these perpendiculars to the vertices. **Oblique circle.** See *oblique*. —**Order of circle,** in *com.*, a phrase used of bills or similar obligations maturing or successively falling due in the course of business. (*Imp.*) —**Osculating circle,** a circle having a higher order of contact with a curve at a given point than any other circle, and passing through at least three consecutive points of the curve. See *osculation*. **Pedal circle.** See *polar*. —**Radical axis of two circles.** See *axis*. **Reflecting circle,** an instrument constructed upon the principle of the sextant, but carrying two mirrors. **Repeating circle,** an instrument so arranged that successive measures of the same angle are mechanically added together upon a graduated circle: a mode of construction formerly much employed with a view of eliminating the errors of graduation. —**Secondary circle,** a great circle of a sphere perpendicular to another regarded as primary. —**Seven-point circle.** Same as *Brocard circle* (which see, above). —**To square the circle.** See *circle squarer*. —**Tucker circle** (named from the discoverer, an English mathematician, Robert Tucker), the circle through the six points where the sides of any triangle are cut by parallels to the other sides through the symmedian point. **Vanishing circle,** a great circle of the heavens in which a number of parallel planes meet or appear to meet. **Vertical circle,** an instrument used in geodesy, consisting of a theodolite provided with a very accurate circle attached to its horizontal axis, for the purpose of measuring angular elevations. —**Vicious circle,** in *logic*, an argumentation in a circle. See def. 10, above.

circle (sėr'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circled*, ppr. *circling*. [< ME. *cerclen*, < OF. *cercler* = Pr. *celclar* = Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, also *cerchiare*, = G. *zirkeln* = Sw. *cirkla* = Dan. *cirkle*, < LL. *circulare*, make circular, encircle, < L. *circulus*, circle: see *circle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To encircle; encompass; surround; inclose.

Where should I stay? To what end should I hope?
Am I not *circled* round with misery?
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, I. 1.

We may find fault with the rich valleys of Thasus, because they are *circled* by sharp mountains.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 439.

Circled with the glow Elysian
Of thine exulting vision. *Lowell*, To the Future.

2. To move around; revolve around. [Rare.]

Drake's old ship at Deptford may sooner *circle* the world again. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, I. 2.

3. To make to move in a circle or to revolve.

The acrobat went about to market and fair, *circling* knives and balls adroitly through his hands.
Lew. Wallace, Ben-Hur, I. 5.

To circle in, to confine; keep together by encircling or inclosing. *Sir K. Digby.*

II. *intrans.* **1.** To move in a round or circle; circulate; revolve or turn circularly.

Full well the busy whisper *circling* round
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village, l. 203.

Each *circling* wheel a wreath of flowers entwines.
Dr. E. Darwin, Botanic Garden.

Her mate . . . with short uncasy sweeps
Circles above his cyry.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

2. To form a circle; assume or have the form of a circle.

The forme of this City is in maner round with 3. strong walls, *circuling* the one within the other.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 479.

Impenetrable, impaled with *circling* fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 647.

Peers who *circled* round the king.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 24.

circle-cutter (sėr'kl-kut'ėr), *n.* A tool used by opticians to cut circles in thin glass.

circled (sėr'kld), *a.* [< *circle*, *n.*, + *-ed*2.] **1.** Having the form of a circle; circular; round.

O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That monthly changes in her *circled* orb.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 2.

Like a cat's splendid *circled* eyes.
A. C. Swinburne, Felise.

2. In *her.*, surrounded by rays of light forming a sort of halo.

circle-iron (sėr'kl-ī'ėrn), *n.* **1.** A hollow punch for cutting circular blanks, wafers, etc.—**2.** The fifth wheel in a carriage; a horizontal circle of iron between the fore axle and the body.

circler (sėr'klėr), *n.* [< *circle* + *-er*1; in sense 2, a translation of Horace's *scriptor cyclicus*: see *cyclic* and *circular*, *a.*, 5.] **1.** One who circles or goes around anything.

Neptune, *circler* of the earth. *Chapman*, Iliad, xiii. 42.

2†. A cyclic poet. See *cyclic* and *circular*, 5.

Nor so begin, as did that *circler* late:
I sing a noble war and Priams fate.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry.

circle-reading (sėr'kl-rē'ding), *n.* The reading of a graduated circle in a mathematical instrument.

The mean of the results from the four microscopes is called the *circle reading*. *Nicomah*, Astronomy, p. 156.

circle-squarer (sėr'kl-skwār'ėr), *n.* A person who devotes himself to attempts to solve one of the two impossible problems of squaring the circle, namely: 1st, by means of a ruler and compasses only to construct a square of the same area as a given circle; 2d, to state in exact arithmetical terms the ratio of the circumference to the diameter.

circlet (sėr'klet), *n.* [< *circle* + dim. *-et*.] **1.** A little circle; a ring-shaped ornament or article of dress, especially for the head; a chaplet; a head-band.

Her faire lockes in rich *circlet* be enrold.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 5.

Certain Ladies or Countesses, with plain *circlets* of gold, without flowers. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. An orb or a disk-shaped body.

Till Hesperus displayed
His golden *circlet* in the western shade.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. A circular piece of wood put under a dish at table. [Prov. Eng.]

circlewise (sėr'kl-wīz), *adv.* [< *circle* + *-wise*.] In a circle.

Circlewise sit they, with bound locks
And foreheads garlanded.
B. G. Rossetti, The Blessed Damozel.

circline (sėr'klin), *n.* [< *circle* + *-ine*1.] A broad sash used to confine a cassock at the waist: more commonly called a *cincture*.

circling-boy† (sėr'kling-boi), *n.* A ruffian; a roaring blade; a bully.

One Val Cutting that helps Jordan to roar, a *circling-boy*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 2.

Those lawless ruffians, who, to the disgrace of the city, under the various names of Mohawks, Roarers, *Circling-boys*, Twibills, Blades, Tityre-tu's, Oatmeals, etc., infested the streets almost with impunity, from the days of Elizabeth down to the beginning of the last century.
Dyce, in Ford's Sun's Darling, I. 1.

circly (sėr'kli), *a.* [< *circle* + *-y*1.] Having the form of a circle. *Hulcet.* [Rare.]

circondario (It. pron. chėr-kon-dā'rē-ō), *n.* [It., < *circondare* = Sp. *circundar* = Pg. *circumdar*, < L. *circumdare*, surround, inclose, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put.] In Italy, a district; a subdivision of a province.

Faenza, a city of Italy, at the head of a *circondario* in the province of Ravenna. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 846.

Circoporidæ (sėr-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Circoporus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tripylaeans with a fenestrated shell which is spherical, subspherical, or polyhedric in shape. Sometimes the shell is composed of reticulated plates; it always has one large principal opening and several detached porous areas, and usually hollow radial spicules. Leading genera are *Circoporus*, *Porosphæra*, and *Panosphæra*.

Circoporus (sėr-kop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circus* (Gr. *κίρκος*), a circle, + *porus* (Gr. *πόρος*), a passage.] The typical genus of tripylaeans of the family *Circoporidæ*.

circovarian (sėr-kō-vā'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *circus*, a circle, + NL. *ovarium*, ovary.] Surrounding an ovary: specifically said of certain plates or ossicles encircling the ovary of cystic crinoids. [Rare.]

circuit (sėr'kit), *n.* [< ME. *circuit*, < OF. *circuit*, F. *circuit* = Pr. *circuit* = Sp. *circuito* = Pg. It. *circuito*, < L. *circuitus*, a going round, < *circuire* or *circumire*, pp. *circuitus*, go around, < *circum*, around (see *circum-*), + *ire* = Gr. *ἰέναι* = Skt. √ *i*, go: see *go*.] **1.** The act of

moving or passing around; a circular movement, progress, or journey; a revolution.

His [Jupiter's] periodical *circuit* round the sun.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

The two men who carried the pigs continued to walk round me all the time, making at least a dozen *circuits*.
Cook, Voyages, VI. iii. 11.

2. A boundary-line encompassing any object; the distance round any space, whether circular or of other form; circumference; limit; compass.

That Tuar, with the Cytee, was of 25 Myle in *cyrcuyt* of the Walles.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 41.

The *circuit* or compasse of Ireland is 1300 miles.
Stow, Description of England.

We are now within the *circuit* of the ancient colony.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 59.

3†. That which encircles; a ring or circlet.

The golden *circuit* on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

4. The space inclosed in a circle or within certain limits.

That the comyns may haue knowleche of hur comyn grounde and of the *circuite* of ther ffraunchese.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 370.

Like Maia's son he stood,
And shook his plumes, that heavenly fragrance filled
The *circuit* wide.
Milton, P. L., v. 287.

All the pomp that fills
The *circuit* of the summer hills.
Bryant, June.

5. The journey of a judge or other person from one place to another for the purpose of holding court or performing other stated duties.

He went from year to year in *circuit* to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places.
1 Sam. vii. 16.

6. The district or territory in which any business involving periodical journeys from place to place is carried on; the places visited. Specifically —**7.** The district or portion of country in which the same judge or judges hold courts for the trial of questions of fact. The circuits of England and Wales (of which there are seven fixed by order in Council) are now constituted as follows: the *home circuit*, or *southeastern circuit*, including Hertford, Chelmsford, Lewes, Maidstone, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Ipswich (alternately with Bury St. Edmunds), and Norwich; the *midland circuit*, Bedford, Shrewsbury, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, Oakham, Warwick Division, and Birmingham; the *northern circuit*, Carlisle, Appleby, Northern Division, Lancaster, Manchester, and Liverpool; the *northeastern circuit*, Durham, Newcastle, York, and Leeds; the *Oxford circuit*, Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester; the *western circuit*, general assizes, Winchester, Devizes (alternately with Salisbury), Dorchester, Exeter, Bodmin, Taunton (alternately with Wells), and Bristol; the *North Wales circuit*, Welshpool (alternately with Newtown), Dolgelly, Carnarvon, Beaumaris, Ruthin, Mold, and Chester Castle; and *South Wales circuit*, Haverfordwest, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Swansea or Cardiff, Brecon, and Presteign. Ireland is divided into six circuits; and Scotland, exclusive of the Lothians, is divided into three circuits, each presided over by two judges of the High Court of Judiciary, or Supreme Criminal Court. The circuits of the United States courts are now constituted as follows: *First circuit*, the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; *second circuit*, the districts of Vermont, Connecticut, and New York (northern, southern, and eastern); *third circuit*, the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania (eastern and western), and Delaware; *fourth circuit*, the districts of Maryland, North Carolina (eastern and western), South Carolina (eastern and western), West Virginia, and Virginia (eastern and western); *fifth circuit*, the districts of Georgia (northern and southern), Florida (northern and southern), Alabama (southern, middle, and northern), Mississippi (northern and southern), Louisiana (eastern and western), and Texas (eastern, western, and northern); *sixth circuit*, the districts of Ohio (northern and southern), Michigan (eastern and western), Kentucky, and Tennessee (eastern, middle, and western); *seventh circuit*, the districts of Indiana, Illinois (northern and southern), and Wisconsin (eastern and western); *eighth circuit*, the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri (eastern and western), Kansas, Arkansas (eastern and western), Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah; *ninth circuit*, the districts of California, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Washington, Arizona, and Alaska.

His *circuit* grew into an empire.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 170.

Hence—**8.** A circuit court (see below).—**9.** In the *Meth. Ch.*, the district assigned to an itinerant preacher.

On his two *circuits* he has reported extraordinary revivals.
E. Eggleston, Circuit-Rider, x.

The societies of Methodism—each of these consisting of one or more "classes"—were themselves grouped into *circuits*, each of which was placed under the care of one or more of Wesley's Conference preachers.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 188.

10. A number of theaters controlled by one manager.—**11.** The name given by foreigners in China to a subdivision of a province, containing two or more fū or prefectures, under the control of an official styled a Tao-tai.—**12.** The arrangement by which a current of electricity is kept up between the two poles of an **electrical machine** or of a **voltaic battery**; the path of an electric current. In a voltaic battery the circuit consists of the metallic plates in the cells, with the liquid in which they are immersed, and also the conductor — *for example*, a wire — which joins the two poles of the battery; in the telegraph the earth forms part of the circuit. When the path of the current is completely made, so that the electricity is free to flow, the circuit is said to be *made*, *completed*, or *closed*; if interrupted at any point, it is *broken* or *opened*.

13. A roundabout argument or statement; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Thou hast used no *circuit* of words.
Hulost.

14. In *logic*, the extension of a term. See *extension*.—**15.** In *math.*, a closed path on a surface.—**Circuit court**, the court held by a judge in circuit. —**Commissioner of the Circuit Court.** See *commissioner*.—**Independent circuits**, in *math.*, circuits which cannot by continuous change be made to coincide.—**Irreducible circuit**, in *math.*, a circuit which by continuous change can be made to shrink up into a point: opposed to *irreducible circuit*.—**To make a circuit**, to take a roundabout way instead of the direct road.—**To ride circuit**, or **the circuit**. (*a*) To ride or drive from place to place, accompanying a circuit court: said of judges or lawyers. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, to go the rounds of a circuit as an itinerant preacher.—**United States circuit courts**, territorial courts held in the several judicial circuits (see def. 7). These courts have original jurisdiction in criminal cases, and in civil cases involving $500 or more, and until the establishment of the Circuit Court of Appeals in 1891 had appellate jurisdiction.

circuit (sėr'kit), *v.* [< *circuit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To revolve about or go around in. [Rare.]

Geryon, having *circuited* the air.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 246.

II. *intrans.* To move in a circle or circuit; go around. [Rare.]

Pining with equinoctial heat, unless
The cordial cup perpetual motion keep,
Quick *circuiting*.
J. Philips.

Atoms, he [Lotze] says, need not be simple or unextended. . . . Perhaps, although the most subtle and primitive of all things, even they have their periods, and are *circuiting* back to an earlier condition.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 96.

circuit-breaker (sėr'kit-brā'kėr), *n.* A device for automatically opening an electric circuit, either at regular intervals, or to protect the circuit from excessive currents; a rheotome.

circuit-closer (sėr'kit-klō'zėr), *n.* Same as *circuiter*, for closing an electrical circuit. The most common form is the telegraphic (Morse) key. A disk having intervals upon the rim covered with insulatory material is also used for certain purposes. A spring resting on the disk closes the circuit when by the revolution of the disk it is brought in contact with the parts not protected by the insulating material.

circuiter (sėr'ki-tėr), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*.] One who moves in or travels a circuit. [Rare.]

Like your fellow-*circuiter* the sun, you travel the round of the earth, and behold all the iniquities under the heavens.
Pope, To Mr. —— on the Circuit.

circuiteer (sėr-ki-tēr'), *v. i.* [< *circuiteer*, *n.*] To go on a circuit. [Rare.]

We find the originals of our present iron railways in those wooden railways which Roger North, when *circuiteering* with his brother Lord North, noted as existing at Newcastle.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

circuiter (sėr'kit-ėr), *n.* [< *circuit* + *-er*[1].] One who goes on a circuit; a circuit judge. [Rare.]

The thieves condemned by any *circuiter*.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 513.

circuition (sėr-kū-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *circuitio(n-)*, *circumitio(n-)*, < *circire*, *circumire*, go round: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** The act of going round. *Bp. Pearson.*—**2.** Circumlocution. [Rare in both uses.]

Intricate *circuitions* of discourse.
Hooker, Eccl. Pol., v. 9.

circuitous (sėr-kū'i-tus), *a.* [< ML. *circuitosus*, < L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] Going round in a circuit; not direct; roundabout: as, a *circuitous* road or course; "*circuitous* means," *Burke*.

His army marched by a *circuitous* path, near six miles in length.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

circuitously (sėr-kū'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

circuitousness (sėr-kū'i-tus-nes), *n.* The quality, state, or condition of being circuitous or roundabout; circuity: as, the *circuitousness* of the route led to delay.

circuit-rider (sėr'kit-rī'dėr), *n.* In the *Meth. Ch.*, one who rides a circuit; a minister who supplies the several stations which constitute a circuit, preaching at each successively.

He was accustomed to preach twice every week-day and three times on every Sunday, after the laborious manner of the *circuit-rider* of his time.
E. Eggleston, Circuit-Rider, xiii.

circuity (sėr-kū'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circuities* (-tiz). [< L. *circuitus*, a circuit: see *circuit*, *n.*] **1.** A going round; movement in a circle or circuit.

The deer lies dead eight good miles from the spot where the tufters first roused him, although the *circuities* of the chase have made us travel over the same ground than the point measurement shows.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 514.

Hence—**2.** A roundabout manner of moving or acting; departure from the nearest or straightest way or line: as, the *circuity* and delay of justice.—**3.** A tendency to assume a circular form; the state of being circular.

The characteristic property of running water is progress, of stagnant it *circuity*.
T. Whately, Modern Gardening, p. 67.

4†. Compass; extent; circuit.

A dominion of muche more large and ample *circuitee* then the same whiche he was Lorde of before.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegmas, p. 220.

Circuity of action, in *law*, the indirectness of successive actions by different persons, when an action by the first person in the series directly against the last might afford relief with equal justice.

circulable (sėr'kū-la-bl), *a.* [< *circul(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circulated.

circulant (sėr'kū-lant), *n.* [< L. *circulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circulari*, form a circle: see *circulate*.] In *math.*, a determinant having all the elements of the principal diagonal equal, and those of every row the same as those of any other cyclically transposed.—**Skew circulant**, a determinant which differs from a circulant as above defined only in having the signs of all the elements on one side of the principal diagonal changed.

circular (sėr'kū-lėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulaire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *circular* = It. *circolare*, < LL. *circularis*, < L. *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.*, and *-ar*[3].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a circle; round.

The frame thereof seemed partly *circulare*,
And part triangulare.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 22.

2. Moving in or forming a circle, circuit, or round; returning to the starting-point: as, *circular* motion.—**3.** Relating to a circle: as, *circular* points. See below.—**4.** Figuratively, passing through a round or circuit of events or experiences; successive in order and recurrent. [Rare.]

The life of man is a perpetual war,
In misery and sorrow *circular*.
Book of Job, p. 12.

5. Adhering to a certain cycle of legends; cyclic: applied to certain poets. See *cyclic*. [Rare.]

Had Virgil been a *circular* poet, and closely adhered to history, how could the Romans have had Dido?
Dennis.

6. Intended for circulation among certain persons. See *circular letter*, below.

The first thing we did was to settle the forme of a *circular* letter to the Governors of all his Majes Plantations and Territories in the West Indies and Islands thereof.
Evelyn, Diary, May 26, 1671.

7†. Complete; perfect.

The King and Queen's court, which is *circular* And perfect.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

In this, sister,
Your wisdom is not *circular*.
Massinger, Emperor of the East, iii. 1.

How shall I then begin, or where conclude,
To draw a fame so truly *circular*?
Dryden, Death of Cromwell, l. 18.

8†. Roundabout; circuitous; circumlocutory.

If you knew well my heart, you would not be
So *circular*.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 2.

Circular arc, in *math.*, an arc of a circle.—**Circular cancon**, in *music*. See *canon*[1].—**Circular cone.** See *cone*.—**Circular constant**, in *math.*, the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter.—**Circular cubic**, in *math.*, a cubic curve passing through the two circular points at infinity.—**Circular file.** See *file*[1].—**Circular function**, in *math.*, a simply periodic function, as the sine, cosine, secant, cosecant, tangent, or cotangent of an angle.—**Circular insanity**, insanity in which there are distinct periods of excitation and depression alternating with each other, with or without the intervention of periods of lucidity.—**Circular instruments**, astronomical or nautical instruments for measuring angles in which the graduation extends round the whole circumference of a circle, or to 360°; for instance, a mural circle.—**Circular letter**, a letter conveying information or instructions of common interest to a number of persons either in a single copy to be passed from hand to hand, or addressed in independent copies to all those concerned. See II., 1.—**Circular line**, in *math.*, a line tangent to the absolute, or passing through one of the circular points.—**Circular loom**, a loom in which the shuttle moves continuously in a circular race through warps arranged in a circle.—**Circular measure.** See *measure*.—**Circular micrometer.** See *annular micrometer*, under *micrometer*.—**Circular note**, one of a number of notes or letters of credit, each for the same sum, furnished by bankers to persons about to travel abroad. Along with the note the traveler receives a letter of indication, bearing the names of certain foreign bankers who will cash the note or notes on presentation, on which letter he is required to write his name. On presentation the foreign banker can demand a view of the "letter of indication," and by requiring the presenter to write his name in his presence can compare the signature thus made with that in the letter, and so far satisfy himself whether the pre-

sector is really the person entitled to receive the money. —**Circular number**, in *math.*, a number the powers of which are expressed by numbers the last figure in which is the number itself. Thus, 5 and 6 are circular numbers, because $5^2=25$, $6^3=36$, $5^3=125$, $6^5=216$, etc.—**Circular plane**, in *math.*, a plane tangent to the absolute.—**Circular points at infinity**, in *math.*, two fictitious points in every plane through which every circle in that plane is conceived to pass. See *absolute*, n., 2.—**Circular polarization.** See *polarization*.—**Circular sailing**, the method of sailing on the arc of a great circle. See *sailing*.—**Circular saw.** See *saw*1.—**Circular sinus**, in *anat.*, a venous ring lying in the sella turcica, and connecting the right and left cavernous sinuses.—**Circular system**, in *nat. hist.*, a name sometimes given to the quinary systems of classification used by Macleay and by Swainson. See *quinary*.—**Napier's circular parts**, in *math.*, five parts of a right-angled or a quadrantal spherical triangle. They are the legs, the complement of the hypothenuse, and the complements of the two oblique angles. If any one part is called the *middle* part, the two next to it are the *adjacent* parts, and the other two the *opposite*. Napier's rules for the circular parts serve for the solution of all cases of right-angled spherical triangles.

II. *n.* 1. A letter, notice, or printed paper containing information, or an announcement, or a request, etc., intended for general circulation or for circulation among a particular class or circle of persons; a circular letter: as, a business *circular*; a diplomatic *circular*.

The Government loudly proclaims to Europe reforms for Poland. It informs the various Courts of them by diplomatic *circulars*.
H. S. Edwards, Polish Captivity, II. 1.

2. [Cf. *cyclas*, *ciclaton*.] A kind of long cape or sleeveless cloak worn by women: as, a fur *circular*.

circularity (sėr-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *circularita(t-)s*, < LL. *circularis*, circular: see *circular*.] The state or quality of being circular; a circular form or sphere: as, "the *circularity* of the heavens," *Sir T. Browne*.

circularize (sėr'kū-lār-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circularized*, ppr. *circularizing*. [< *circular* + *-ize*.] To make circular.

circularly (sėr'kū-lār-li), *adv.* In a circle; in a circular manner; in the form of a circle; so as to return to the starting-point.

Trade, which, like blood, should *circularly* flow. *Dryden*.

And then, for fruit, the best way is to have walks built *circularly* one within another. *Peppys*, Diary, II. 41.

A ray of light polarized in a plane is equivalent to two rays polarized *circularly*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 577.

circulary (sėr'kū-lā-ri), *a.* [< LL. *circularis*: see *circular*.] Circular. *Hooker*.

circulate (sėr'kū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circulated*, ppr. *circulating*. [< LL. *circulatus*, pp. of *circulare*, make circular, encircle, a later collateral form of L. *circulari*, form a circle (of men) around one's self, < *circulus*, a circle: see *circle*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To travel round; make a circuit of.

They sente out their shallop againe with 10 of their principall men, & some sea men, upon further discovery, intending to *circulate* that deepe bay of Cap-codd.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 83.

His head hath been intoxicated by *circulating* the earth.
Bp. Croft, on Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Pref.

2. To cause to pass from place to place or from person to person; spread; disseminate: as, to *circulate* a report; to *circulate* bills of credit.

Circulate the money of the great among the ingenious, and from them to the lower rank of people, and encourage arts and sciences.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 277.

One tract, written with such boldness and acrimony that no printer dared to put it in type, was widely *circulated* in manuscript.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move in a circle or circuit; move or pass through a circuit back to the starting-point: as, the blood *circulates* in the body; the bottle *circulated* about the table.

Our knowledge, like our blood, must *circulate*.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

2. To be diffused or distributed; pass from place to place, from person to person, or from hand to hand: as, air *circulates* in a building; money *circulates* in the country; the report *circulated* throughout the city.

The whisper'd tales that *circulate* about.
Crabbe, Lady Barbara.

Circulating capital, **decimal**, **library**, **medium**, etc. See the nouns.—**Circulating element**, in *math.*, a function $A\varphi$ of two whole numbers n and φ, such that $A\varphi=0$ if φ is exactly divisible by n, and $A\varphi=1$ if there is a remainder.—**Circulating function.** Same as *circulator*, 3.

circulate (sėr'kū-lāt), *n.* [< LL. *circulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] A circulating decimal.

circulation (sėr-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *circulation* = Sp. *circulacion* = Pg. *circulação* = It. *circolazione*, < L. *circulatio(n-)*, a circular course (as of a planet), < *circulari*: see *circulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of circulating or moving in a circle or circuit; movement in such a manner as to go forth and return to the starting-point: as, the *circulation* of the blood (see phrases below). —2. The act or state of being diffused or distributed; the act of passing from point to point or from person to person; diffusion: as, the *circulation* of sap in a tree; the *circulation* of money; the *circulation* of a piece of news.

The true doctrines of astronomy appear to have had some popular *circulation*.
Whewell.

Thus the endless *circulations* of the divine charity nourish man.
Emerson, Nature.

3. The extent to which a thing circulates or is diffused or distributed: as, the *circulation* of the two periodicals was about 300,000 copies.—4. A repetition of a series of things or events in the same order.

For the sins of war thou seest fit to deny us the blessings of peace, and to keep us in a *circulation* of miseries.
Eikon Basilike.

5. The amount of coin, notes, bills, etc., in actual use as currency: as, the *circulation* of the national banks.

It comes with something solid in aid of the credit of the paper *circulation*.
Burke.

6. In *chem.*, the repeated vaporization and condensation of a substance in distillation.—7. In *math.*, the amount of flow round a closed curve or circuit; the line-integral round a closed curve of the component velocity of a fluid along the curve.—**Circulation of the blood**, the passage of the blood from the heart into the arteries, from them into the veins, and through the veins back to the heart. The blood passes from the right auricle to the right ventricle, and from the right ventricle by the pulmonary artery to the capillaries of the lungs, where it gives off carbon dioxid and takes up oxygen. From the capillaries of the lungs it returns to the heart, and flows into the left auricle through the four pulmonary veins; thence it goes to the left ventricle, and thence by the aorta to distribution all over the body. Passing from the arteries through the capillaries into the veins, it returns to the right auricle through the ascending and inferior vena cava. The blood vessels form a continuous system without visible pores; but there is continual leakage of the blood-plasma into the tissues, as well as passage of oxygen through the walls of the vessels; and while there is some reentrance of substances from the tissues into the blood, there is also provided in the lymphatic vessels a system of drains which takes up from the tissues the leakage from the blood-vessels, changed as it is by all that it has received from and given up to the tissues. These lymphatics pour their contents into the thoracic duct, which discharges into the veins at the union of the veins from the head and neck on the left side; except that the lymphatics from the right side of the head and the right arm and shoulder empty into the veins at the corresponding point on the right side. The velocity of the circulation is greatest as it leaves the heart, diminishes as it proceeds to the capillaries, and increases as it comes back to the heart again in the great veins. It is estimated as from 12 to 20 inches per second in the aorta, on the average, and in the capillaries as .02 to .05 of an inch per second. The time for the complete circuit in man is a little less than half a minute. The tension of the blood in the human aorta is ordinarily between 5.90 and 7.87 inches of mercury above the atmospheric pressure. It diminishes continuously in the arteries, capillaries, and veins, and in the large venous trunks near the heart, at the auricles, becomes slightly less than the atmospheric pressure, and is called negative. The circulation of the blood was first correctly described and fully established by Harvey (1628); but the exact way in which the blood passed from the arteries to the veins was unknown until Malpighi discovered the capillaries (1661). In the same time the main features of the lymphatic system had been worked out by Bartholin and others. The determination of blood pressures and velocities and the functions of the vasomotor nerves has been the work almost entirely of the present century.—**Collateral circulation**, in *physiol.*, the passage of the blood from one part to another of the same system of vessels by collateral communicating channels. It is much more frequent in the veins than in the arteries.

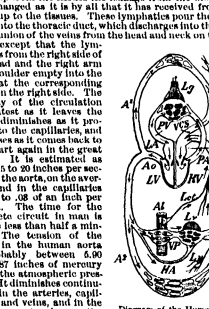


Diagram of the Human Heart and Vessels, showing the course of the blood, supposed to be behind, so that the proper left of the observer corresponds with the left side of the heart in the diagram.

LA, left auricle; *LV*, left ventricle; *Ao*, aorta; *A1*, arteries to upper part of the body; *A2*, arteries to lower part of the body; *HA*, hepatic artery, which supplies the liver with part of its blood; *PA*, veins of the upper part of the body; *VP*, veins of the lower part of the body; *HV*, vena poræ; *RV*, hepatic vein; *VCI*, inferior vena cava; *VCS*, superior vena cava; *RA*, right auricle; *RV*, right ventricle; *PA*, pulmonary artery; *Lg*, lung; *PV*, pulmonary vein; *Lc*, lacteals; *Ly*, lymphatics; *ThD*, thoracic duct; *Al*, alimentary canal; *Lv*, liver. The arrows indicate the course of the blood, lymph, and chyle. The vessels which contain arterial blood have dark contours, while those which carry venous blood have light contours.

circulative (sėr'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *circulate*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Circulating; causing circulation. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

circulator (sėr'kū-lā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *circulator*; cf. L. *circulator*, a peddler, later a mountebank, quack, ML. a public crier, < *circulari*, collect people around one's self: see *circulate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which circulates: specifically applied to a circulating decimal fraction. See *decimal*.—2†. A juggler; a mountebank; one who goes about showing tricks.

These new Gnosticks, . . . a kind of Gipsy-Christians, or a race of *Circulators*, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

3. A function of two whole numbers, a variable, q, and a period, a, of the form

$$A_0 a_q + A_1 a_{q-1} + \ldots + A_{a-1} a_{q-a+1},$$

where a_q, etc., are circulating elements, and A_0, etc., are numerical coefficients. Also called *circulating function*.—**Prime circulator**, a circulator whose numerical coefficients satisfy the following equations for every value of b which exactly divides the period a:

$$A_0 + A_b + \ldots + A_{a-b} = 0$$
$$A_1 + A_{b+1} + \ldots + A_{a-b+1} = 0$$
$$A_2 + A_{b+2} + \ldots + A_{a-b+2} = 0, \text{ etc.}$$

circulatorious† (sėr'kū-lā-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *circulatorius*: see *circulatory*.] Traveling in a circuit, or from house to house.

Circulatorious jugglers. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

circulatory (sėr'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circulatoire* = Sp. Pg. *circulatorio* = It. *circolatorio*, circulatory, < L. *circulatorius* (which, however, has only the special sense of 'relating to a mountebank'), < *circulator*: see *circulator*.]

I. *a.* 1. Moving over or through a circuit.

Borde's *circulatory* peregrinations, in the quality of a quack doctor. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. 76.

2. Pertaining to circulation, as of the blood: as, the *circulatory* vessels.

In the *circulatory* system [of the blood], pressure has doubtless played an important part.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 355.

Warming should not be continued after the *circulatory* action [of the air] has commenced.
J. Constantine, Pract. Ventilation, p. 29.

Circulatory letter†, a circular letter or circular. *Johnson*.

II.† *n.*; pl. *circulatories* (-riz). In *old chem.*, a glass vessel in which a fluid was submitted to the process of circulation. Several kinds were in use, but the two chiefly used were called the *pelican* or *blind alembic* and the *diota*. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circulet† (sėr'kū-let), *n.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + dim. *-et*.] A circlet. *Spenser*.

circuli, *n.* Plural of *circulus*.

circulinet (sėr'kū-lin), *a.* [< L. *circulus* (see *circle*) + *-ine*1.] Moving in a circle; circular; circulatory.

With motion *circuline*
Let turn about.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 33.

circulus (sėr'kū-lus), *n.*; pl. *circuli* (-li). [L. (ML., NL.).] = E. *circle*, 1. A circle. Specifically.—2. A time-signature in early music, in the form of a complete circle, it denoted triple time; in that of an arc only, duple time.

3. A glass-makers' tool for cutting off the necks of glass vessels. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *anat.*, a circle; a ring: especially applied to vascular structures.—5. The head-band of a miter. Since miters in the middle ages were commonly made of stuff, either embroidered or plain, and not stiffened in any other way than by a lining of buckram or similar material, the circulus was an important feature; in very rich miters it becomes the auriphrigium.—**Circulus articuli vasculosus**, the vascular circle of a joint; the vascular border of the synovial membrane about an articular cartilage.—**Circulus cephalicus** (cephalic circle), in *ichth.*, the arterial circle formed beneath the base of the skull.

The anterior branchial vein gives off, at its dorsal termination, a considerable carotid trunk, which passes forward under the base of the skull; and this is united with the fellow by a transverse branch. The complete arterial circle, the *circulus cephalicus*, is formed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 140.

Circulus in arguendo. Same as *argumentum in a circle*. See *circle*, n., 10.—**Circulus in definiendo.** Same as *circle in definition* (which see, under *circle*).—**Circulus major**, **circulus minor**, the greater and lesser vascular rings around the pupil of the eye.—**Circulus tonsillaris**, a plexus of small branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve over the tonsil.—**Circulus venosus**, a venous vascular ring around the base of the nipple of the mammary gland.—**Circulus Willisii**, the circle of Willis (which see, under *circle*).

circum-. [= F. *circom-*, *circon-*, *circum-* = Sp. *circun-*, *circum-* = Pg. *circum-* = It. *circon-*, *circo-*, *circu-*, *circu-*, *circum-*, *circom-*, < L. *circum-*, before a vowel usually *circu-*, combining form of *circum*, adv. and prep., around, about, orig. acc. of *circus*, a circle, ring: see *circus* and *circle*. Cf. G. *ring-*, around (< *ring* = E. *ring*1), and E. *around*, *round*2, *adv.* and *prep.*] A pre-

fix of Latin origin, meaning 'round about,' 'in a circle,' 'on all sides': frequent in compounds taken from the Latin, or formed in English or other modern tongues. Many such compounds are merely occasional. Only the principal ones are entered in this dictionary.

circumaggeration† (sėr-kum-aj-e-rā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumaggeratio(n-)*, < *circumaggerare*, pp. *circumaggeratus*, heap up around, < *circum*, around, + *aggerare*, heap, < *agger*, heap: see *agger*.] A heaping up round about.

circumagitate (sėr-kum-aj'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *agitate*.] To agitate or move about on all sides or in all directions. [Rare.]

God hath . . . given to every one of his appointed offices a portion of the fiery matter to *circumagitate* and roll. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, III. 177 (Ord MS.).

circumagitation (sėr-kum-aj-i-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circumagitate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumagitating; the state or condition of being circumagitated. [Rare.]

A visible *circumagitation* of a white snowy substance. *Grew*, Nat. Hist. of Nature, I. 139 (Ord MS.).

circumambagious (sėr'kum-am-bā'jus), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ambages*: see *ambage*.] Indirect; not going straight to the point; roundabout. *Southey.* [Rare.]

circumambiency (sėr-kum-am'bi-en-si), *n.* [< *circumambient*: see *-ency*.] The state or quality of being circumambient; the act of surrounding or encompassing.

Ice receiveth its figure according unto . . . the *circumambiency* which conformeth it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

circumambient (sėr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* [< *circum-* + *ambient*. Cf. It. *circumambiente*.] Surrounding; encompassing; inclosing or being on all sides: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the pronotum when the anterior angles are elongated in curved processes which form a circle above the head, overlapping in front.

The *circumambient* air. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 28.

The *circumambient* heaven. *Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, iii.

circumambulate (sėr-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumambulated*, ppr. *circumambulating*. [< LL. *circumambulatus*, pp. of *circumambulare*, walk around, < L. *circum*, around, + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk round or about.

Persons that *circumambulated* with their box and needles. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

II. *trans.* To go round; search through.

Why should he *circumambulate* the vocabulary for another couplet? *Seward*, Letters, I. 345.

circumambulation (sėr-kum-am-bū-lā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circumambulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumambulating or walking round or about.

A perambulation and *circumambulation* of the terraqueous Globe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 103.

Passing into the mosque, he should repair to the "Black Stone," touch it with his right hand, kiss it, and commence his *circumambulation*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 407.

circumambulator (sėr-kum-am'bū-lā-tor), *n.* [< *circumambulate* + *-or*.] One who circumambulates or walks about.

Still he was determined to obtain the palm of being the first *circumambulator* of the earth. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 162.

circumanal (sėr-kum-ā'nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *anus*, anus, + *-al*.] Situated about the anus; periproctous.

circumarea (sėr-kum-ā'rē-ą), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *area*, area.] In *math.*, the area of a circumscribed circle.

circumbendibus (sėr-kum-ben'di-bus), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + E. *bend*†, jocularly treated as if it were Latin, and put in the form of a dative or ablative plural (*-bus*-suffix *-ibus*).] A roundabout way; a circumlocution. [Jocose.]

The peripheral, which the moderns call the *circumbendibus*. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

I then introduced them to the giblet on Heavy-Tree Heath; and from that, with a *circumbendibus*, I fairly lodged them in the horse-pond at the bottom of the garden. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

If you have no foundation of knowledge, or habit of thought, to work upon, what chance have you of persuading a hungry man that a capitalist is not a thief "with a *circumbendibus*"? *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 37.

Circumcellion (sėr-kum-sel'iọn), *n.*; pl. *Circumcellions*, *Circumcelliones* (-iọnz, -sel-i-ō'nēz). [= F. *Circoncellion*, < LL. *Circumcellio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *cella*, cell; also called in ML. *Circellio(n-)*, *Circillio(n-)*, as if directly < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circulus* (> ML. *Circulio*), a circle: see *circle* and *circulus*.] **1.** One of a party of Donatists in northern Africa, chiefly peasants, in the fourth and fifth centuries: so called because they wandered about in bands from place to place. They persistently courted death, wantonly insulting pagans and challenging all they met to kill them, looking upon such a death as a martyrdom. They supported themselves by plunder, and committed so many acts of violence, aggravated by their religious differences from the orthodox, that soldiery often had to be employed against them. They were not entirely extinct till about the close of the fifth century.

If I take this ring with me, some of Heraclian's *Circumcellions* will assuredly knock my brains out for the sake of it. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, viii.

2. In the fourth and succeeding centuries, in various places, a vagabond monk, acknowledging no regularly constituted ecclesiastical authority.

circumcenter (sėr'kum-sen'tėr), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *centrum*, center.] In *math.*, the center of a circumscribed circle. Thus, the circumcenter of a triangle is the center of the circle circumscribed about it.

circumcentral (sėr-kum-sen'tral), *a.* [As *circumcenter* + *-al*.] In *math.*: (*a*) Situated about or directed toward a common center. (*b*) Related to the center of a circumscribed circle.

circumcide† (sėr'kum-sid), *v. t.* [< ME. *circumciden*, *-siden* (Wyclif), = Pr. *circumcir* = F. *circoncire* = Sp. *circuncidar* = Pg. *circumcidar* = It. *circoncidere*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] To circumcise.

There was oure Lord *circumeyded*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

circumcinct, *a.* [< L. *circumcinctus*, pp. of *circumcingere*, gird around, < *circum*, around, + *cingere*, gird.] Girt about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumcircle (sėr'kum-sėr'kl), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *circulus*, circle.] In *math.*, a circumscribed circle.

circumcise (sėr'kum-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumcised*, ppr. *circumcising*. [< ME. *circumcisen*, *-sisen*, < L. *circumcisus*, pp. of *circumcidere* (> E. *circumcide*), cut around, cut off, < *circum*, around, + *caedere*, cut.] Literally, to cut round about; specifically, to perform the act or rite of circumcision on: as, to *circumcise* a child; also occasionally in Scripture, metaphorically, to purify from sin.

Kest askes [ashes] on thaire [fig-trees'] *circumcised* roote. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

Circumcise yourselves to the Lord, and take away the foreskin of your heart, ye men of Judah and inhabitants of Jerusalem. Jer. iv. 4.

In whom also ye are *circumcised* with the circumcision made without hands, in putting off the body of the sins of the flesh by the circumcision of Christ. Col. ii. 11.

circumcised (sėr'kum-sīzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumcise*, *v.*] **1.** Having been subjected to the rite or operation of circumcision; by extension, Jewish.—**2.** In *lichenology*, divided from the thallus by a distinct fissure: applied to an apothecium.

circumciser (sėr'kum-sī-zėr), *n.* One who performs circumcision.

Having gained a competent skill and experience, they act up for *circumcisers*. *L. Addison*, State of the Jews, p. 61.

circumcision (sėr-kum-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *circumcisioun*, *-sioun*, *-sion* = F. *circoncision* = Pr. *circumcisio* = Sp. *circuncision* = Pg. *circumcisão* = It. *circoncisione*, < LL. *circumcisio(n-)*, < L. *circumcidere*: see *circumcise*.] **1.** The act of circumcising, or cutting off the foreskin or prepuce of males, or the performance of an analogous operation on females, as a religious rite, or in accordance with a custom founded on belief in the prophylactic value of the operation. The circumcision of males is recorded in the Old Testament as divinely enjoined on Abraham and his descendants, and is required by the Mosaic law. It is still practised among the Jews, the Christians of Abyssinia, the Mohammedans, and a number of semi-barbarous tribes.

A race . . .
Like to themselves, distinguishable scarce
From Gentiles, but by *circumcision* vain.
Milton, P. R., iii. 425.

2. As metaphorically used in Scripture, spiritual purification.

He is a Jew, which is one inwardly; and *circumcision* is that of the heart, in the spirit, and not in the letter; whose praise is not of men, but of God. Rom. ii. 29.

3. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches, a festival observed on the octave of Christmas day (that is, the first day of January), in honor of the circumcision of Christ.—**The circumcision**, in the Scriptures: (*a*) The Hebrew nation.

They that were of the *circumcision* contended with him (Peter). Acts xi. 2.

(*b*) Those spiritually purified and elevated.

We are *the circumcision*, which worship God in the spirit, . . . and have no confidence in the flesh. Phil. iii. 3.

circumcision† (sėr-kum-klō'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumclusio(n-)*, < *circumcludere*, pp. *circumclusus*, inclose on all sides, < *circum*, around, + *claudere*, *cludere*, close: see *close*1.] The act of inclosing on all sides.

circumcone (sėr'kum-kōn), *n.* [< L. *circum*, about, around, + *conus*, a cone.] In *math.*, a surface, the locus of tangents through a fixed point to a given surface. The locus is said to be a circumcone of the latter surface.

circumconic (sėr-kum-kon'ik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *conic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing conic.

circumcubic (sėr-kum-kū'bik), *n.* [< *circum-* + *cubic*.] In *math.*, a circumscribing cubic.

circumcursation† (sėr'kum-kėr-sā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumcursatio(n-)*, < *circumcursare*, pp. *circumcursatus*, run about, < *circum*, around, + *cursare*, freq. of *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *course*.] **1.** The act of running about.—**2.** Rambling language. [Rare.]

The address . . . was but a factious *circumcursation*. *Barrow*, The Pope's Supremacy.

circumdate†, *v. t.* [< L. *circumdatus*, pp. of *circumdare*, put around, surround, < *circum*, around, + *dare*, put: see *date*1.] To compass about. *Coles*, 1717.

circumdatet, *a.* [= It. *circondato*, < L. *circumdatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Surrounded.

O pleasaunt olyue with grace *circumdate*!
O lemyng lawmpe, in light passyng nature!
How greately is thy name glorificate!
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

circumdenudation (sėr-kum-dē-nū-dā'shọn), *n.* [*circum-* + *denudation*.] In *geol.*, erosion of such a character that isolated hills are left as the result of the denuding or erosive action. Such eminences usually owe their relief to the fact that the material of which they are composed is harder and better able to withstand the action of the weather than that of the strata by which they were originally surrounded. [Little used.]

circumduce (sėr-kum-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumduced*, ppr. *circumducing*. [< L. *circumducere*: see *circumduct*.] In *Scots law*, same as *circumduct*, 4.

circumduct (sėr-kum-dukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumductus*, pp. of *circumducere*, lead around, < *circum*, around, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*.] **1.** To lead around or about. Specifically—**2.** In *anat.*, to move (a limb) around an imaginary axis in such manner that it describes a conical figure, the distal extremity moving in a circle while the proximal extremity is fixed.

A limb is . . . *circumducted* when it is made to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 216.

3. In *old Eng. law*, to contravene; nullify. *Ayliffe.*—**4.** In *Scots law*, to declare (the term for leading a proof) elapsed: as, the judge *circumducted* the term. Also *circumduce*.

circumduction (sėr-kum-duk'shọn), [= F. *circonduction*, now *circumduction*, < L. *circumductio(n-)*, < *circumducere*, lead around: see *circumduct*.] **1.** A leading about. [Rare.]

By long *circumduction* perhaps any truth may be derived from any other truth. *Hooker.*

2. In *anat.*, the act of circumducting a limb. See *circumduct*, 2.—**3.** In *old Eng. law*, an annulling; cancelation. *Ayliffe.*—**Circumduction of the term**, in *Scots law*, the sentence of a judge, declaring the time elapsed for leading a proof or doing some other judicial act, and precluding the party from bringing forward any further evidence.

circumductory (sėr-kum-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *circumduct* + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to circumduction: as, *circumductory* movements of the arm.

circumesophageal (sėr-kum-ē-sō-fā'jē-al), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + NL. *œsophagus*, œsophagus, + *-al*.] Surrounding the œsophagus. Also spelled *circumœsophageal*.

The *circum-œsophageal* commissures prove that the ventral ganglia have become more dorsal in position. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 349.

Circumesophageal nerves, those nerves which surround the gullet in many invertebrates, entering into the composition of the œsophageal ring.—**Circumesophageal plate**, in holothurians, as the genus *Synapta*, one of the numerous calcareous pieces which form a hard ring around the gullet, into some of which the longitudinal muscles of the perisome are inserted, and through notches or perforations of which pass the ambulacral nerves from the circumesophageal ring. See cut under *Synapta*.—**Circumesophageal ring**, the nervous collar, composed of certain ganglia and their commissures, which surrounds the gullet of many invertebrates, as molluska, arthropods, etc. Often called simply *œsophageal ring*.

circumferi (sėr-kum-fėr'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumferre*, bear around: see *circumference*.] To limit; keep within bounds.

In philosophy, the contemplations of man do either penetrate unto God, or are *circumferred* to nature, or are reflected or reverted upon himself. *Bacon.*

circumference (sĕr-kum'fe-rens), *n.* [< ME. *circumference*, < OF. *circonference*, F. *circonférence* = Pr. *circonferencia* = Sp. *circunferencia* = Pg. *circumferencia* = It. *circonferenza*, < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference, < L. *circumferen(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumferent*. Cf. *periphery*.] **1.** The line that bounds a circle; by extension, the bounding line of any regular plane curvilinear figure; a periphery: as, the *circumference* of a circle or an ellipse. The circumference of a sphere is that of a great circle of the sphere.

The bubble, being looked on by the light of the clouds reflected from it, seemed red at its apparent *circumference*. *Newton*, Opticks.

Hence — **2.** Loosely, any bounding line: as, the *circumference* of a city. — **3.** The space included in a circle; anything circular in form. [Rare.]

His ponderous shield . . .
Behind him cast; the broad *circumference*
Hung on his shoulders like the moon.
Milton, P. L., i. 286.

4†. A going about; circumlocution. [Rare.]

Come, we spend time in a vain *circumference*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 3.

circumferencet (sĕr-kum'fe-rens), *v. t.* [< *circumference*, *n.*] To include in a circular or spherical space.

Nor is the vigour of this great body included onely in itself, or *circumferenced* by its surface.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

circumferent (sĕr-kum'fe-rent), *a.* [< L. *circumferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumferre*, carry or move around, < *circum*, around, + *ferre* = Gr. φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] Surrounding; encircling; specifically, of or pertaining to a circumference.

This is soft and pliant to your arm
In a *circumferent* fashion.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.
The round year
In her *circumferent* arms will fold us all.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

To bring out the general perfectness of the great curve and *circumferent* stateliness of the whole tree.
Ruskin, Elem. of Drawing, p. 195.

circumferential (sĕr-kum-fe-ren'shal), *a.* [= Sp. *circunferencial* = It. *circonferenziale*, < ML. *circumferentialis* (in neut. *circumferentiale*, adv.), < LL. *circumferentia*, circumference: see *circumference*, *n.*] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the circumference; situated in the circumference; surrounding.

In many Composite and Umbelliferæ, and in some other plants, the *circumferential* flowers have their corollas much more developed than those of the centre.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 129.

The spaces between the rays are in great part filled up by the *circumferential* network.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 602.

A *circumferential* velocity of 24 feet per minute.
Sci. Amer., LIV. 22.

2. Indirect; circuitous.

He preferred death in a direct line before a *circumferential* passage thereunto. *Waller*, Worthies, III. 406.

Circumferential cartilage. See *cartilage*.

circumferentially (sĕr-kum-fe-ren'shal-i), *adv.* In a circumferential manner; around, in, or as regards the circumference.

In some of the earlier patterns of Siemens' machines the cores of the drum are of wood, overspun with iron wire *circumferentially* before receiving the longitudinal windings. *S. P. Thompson*, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 134.

Circumferentially corrugated wrought iron and steel tubes. *London Engineer*, Dec. 31, 1869.

circumferentor (sĕr-kum-fe-ren'tor), *n.* [Irreg. < *circumferent* + *-or*[1].] **1.** An instrument used by surveyors for taking angles. It consists of a graduated brass circle and an index, all of one piece, and carrying a magnetic needle suspended above the center of the circle. The index being directed to an object, the angle which it makes with the magnetic meridian is noted. The index is then directed to the second object, and the angle it makes with the same meridian observed in like manner. The difference or sum (as the case may be) of the two observed angles gives the angle between the two objects. *Brande and Cox.* Also called *circumventor* and *land-compass*.

2. A device for measuring the length of the tire of a wheel, consisting of a wheel of known circumference, which is rolled over the tire.

circumflant† (sĕr'kum-flant), *a.* [< L. *circumflan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumflare*, blow around, < *circum*, around, + *flare* = E. *blow*[1].] Blowing around: as, "*circumflant* air," *Evelyn*.

circumflect (sĕr-kum-flekt'), *v. t.* [= It. *circonflettere*, < L. *circumflectere*, bend around, < *circum*, around, + *flectere*, bend: see *flexion*.] **1.** To bend around. — **2.** To place the circumflex accent on; circumflex.

circumflection, circumflexion (sĕr-kum-flek'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *circumflexão* = It. *circonflessione*, < LL. *circumflexio(n-)*, < L. *circumflectere*, pp. *circumflexus*, bend around: see *circumflect*.] **1.** The act of circumflecting. (*a*) The act of bending into a curved form, or of bending around something else. (*b*) The act of marking with the circumflex accent. **2.** A turning; a winding about; a circuity.

To go by his power and omniscience, is a far quicker way than by the *circumflections* of Nature and second causes. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 33.

circumflex (sĕr'kum-fleks), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *circumflex* = F. *circonflexe* = Pr. *circumflex* = Sp. *circunflejo* = Pg. *circumflexo* = It. *circonflesso*, < L. *circumflexus*, bent round, pp. of *circumflectere*: see *circumflect*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Moved or turned round. *Swift.* [Rare.] — **2.** Curved; winding about: used in anatomy in the specific description of several parts. See below. — **3.** Pronounced with or indicating the tone called circumflex. — **4.** Marked with the accentual sign designating such pronunciation. — **Circumflex artery.** (*a*) Of the arm, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the axillary artery, which wind round the neck of the humerus. (*b*) Of the thigh, one of two branches, anterior and posterior, of the profunda femoris artery, supplying muscles of the thigh. — **Circumflex iliac artery.** See *iliac*[1]. — **Circumflex muscle of the palate.** Same as *circumflexus*, (*a*). — **Circumflex nerve,** the axillary nerve, a branch of the posterior cord of the brachial plexus, arising in common with the musculospiral nerve, supplying muscles and other parts about the shoulder.

II. *n.* **1.** A certain accent or tone of voice in the utterance of a syllable, consisting in a higher or acute tone followed by a lower or grave tone within the same syllable. This tone is recognized as belonging to certain syllables in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit; in the first two languages it is limited to long vowels.

2. The sign used to mark a vowel so accented. It is theoretically made by combining the sign for acute tone and that for grave, and has various forms, as ^, or ~.

3. The same mark (^, ~) used as the sign of a long vowel in certain languages, and as a diacritical mark in phonetic notation. — **4.** In *elocution*, a combined rising and falling or falling and rising inflection on a word or syllable, to express surprise, mockery, etc.

circumflex (sĕr'kum-fleks), *v. t.* [< *circumflex*, *n.*] **1.** To pronounce with the accent or intonation called the circumflex. — **2.** To mark or designate with the sign of such accentuation.

circumflexion, *n.* See *circumflection*.

circumflexus (sĕr-kum-flek'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *circumflexus*, bent around: see *circumflex*, *a.*] In *anat.*: (*a*) The tensor palati, a muscle of the palate which serves to stretch it; the circumflex muscle of the palate. (*b*) The circumflex nerve of the palate, under *circumflex*).

circumfluence (sĕr-kum'flö-ens), *n.* [< *circumfluent* (see *-ence*); = Pg. *circumfluencia* = It. *circonfluenza*.] A flowing around on all sides; an inclosure as by water.

circumfluent (sĕr-kum'flö-ent), *a.* [= Pg. *circumfluente*, < L. *circumfluent(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfluere*, flow around, < *circum*, around, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing around; surrounding as a fluid.

circumfluous (sĕr-kum'flö-us), *a.* [< L. *circumfluus*, flowing around, < *circumfluere*, flow around: see *circumfluent*.] Flowing around; encompassing as a fluid; circumfluent.

Built on *circumfluous* waters calm.
Milton, P. L., vii. 270.

circumflux (sĕr'kum-fluks), *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *flux*: see *flux*.] In *elect.*, the product of the total number of conductor-turns on the armature of a dynamo or motor into a current carried by it. *Standard Elect. Dict.*

circumforaneal (sĕr'kum-fō-rā'nē-an), *a.* Same as *circumforaneous*.

circumforaneous (sĕr'kum-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. *circumforaneo*, < L. *circumforaneus*, about the market-place, < *circum*, about, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum*.] Going about, as from market-place to market-place; walking or wandering from house to house; vagrant; vagabond.

Not borrowed from *circumforaneous* rogues and gipsies.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 58.

circumfulgent (sĕr-kum-ful'jent), *a.* [< L. *circumfulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumfulgere* (> It. *circonfulgere*), shine around, < *circum*, around, + *fulgere*, shine: see *fulgent*.] Shining around; shining widely.

circumfuse (sĕr-kum-fūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumfused*, ppr. *circumfusing*. [< L. *circumfusus*, pp. of *circumfundere*, < *circum*, around, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] To pour around; spread about; suffuse.

Appeared a face all *circumfused* with light.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

Even forms and substances are *circumfused*
By that transparent veil [poesy] with light divine.
Wordsworth, Prelude, v.

circumfusile (sĕr-kum-fū'zil), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *fusilis*, fusile. Cf. *circumfuse*.] Capable of being poured or spread around. [Rare.]

Artist divine, whose skilful hands infold
The victim's horn with *circumfusile* gold.
Pope, Odyssey, iii. 541.

circumfusion (sĕr-kum-fū'zhon), *n.* [< LL. *circumfusio(n-)*, < L. *circumfundere*: see *circumfuse*.] The act of circumfusing, or pouring or spreading around; the state of being poured around. *Swift.*

circumgestation† (sĕr'kum-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if "*circumgestatio(n-)*, < *circumgestare*, pp. *circumgestatus*, carry around, < *circum*, around, + *gestare*, freq. of *gerere*, carry.] The act of carrying around or about.

Circumgestation of the eucharist.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. § 11.

circumgyrate (sĕr-kum-ji'rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *circumgyrated*, ppr. *circumgyrating*. [< ML. *circumgyratus*, pp. of *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, turn around: see *circumgyre*, and cf. *gyrate*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to roll or turn around.

Vessels curled, *circumgyrated*, and complicated together.
Ray, Works of Creation.

II. *intrans.* To roll or turn round; revolve.

circumgyration (sĕr'kum-ji-rā'shon), *n.* [< *circumgyrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumgyrating; rolling or revolving.

The heavenly bodies are said to delight in movement and *circumgyration*. *Howell*, Foreign Travel, p. 11.

circumgyratory (sĕr-kum-ji'ra-tō-ri), *a.* [< *circumgyrate* + *-ory*.] Revolving; rotatory; turning over and over.

That functionary, however, had not failed, during his *circumgyratory* movements, to bestow a thought upon the important object of securing the epistle. *Poe*, Tales, I. 5.

circumgyre† (sĕr-kum-jīr'), *v. i.* [< ML. *circumgyrare*, *-girare*, < L. *circum*, around, + *gyrare*, turn around: see *gyre*, *v.*, and cf. *circumgyrate*.] To circumgyrate; move circuitously.

A sweet river, which after nine miles *circumgyring*, or playing to and fro, discharges itself into the ocean.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 43.

circumincession (sĕr'kum-in-sesh'on), *n.* [< ML. *circumincessio(n-)*, < L. *circum*, around, + *incessus*, a going, a walking, < *incedere*, pp. *incessus*, go unto or against, < *in*, unto, + *cedere*, go: see *cession*, and cf. *incession*.] In *theol.*, the reciprocal existence in one another of the three persons in the Godhead.

A callow student of theology confesses that he is fairly gravelled by the hypostatic *circumincession*.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 38.

circuminsular (sĕr-kum-in'sū-lār), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *insula*, island (see *isle*[1]), + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding an island; specifically, in *anat.*, surrounding the so-called island of Reil in the brain.

circumition† (sĕr-kum-ish'on), *n.* [< L. *circumitio(n-)*, *circuitio(n-)*, a going around: see *circuition*.] A going about; the act of going round. *Bailey.*

circumjacence, circumjacency (sĕr-kum-jā'sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< *circumjacent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state or condition of being circumjacent. — **2.** That which is circumjacent.

All the mongrel curs of the *circumjacencies* yelp, yelp, yelp, at their heels. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, iv. 16.

circumjacent (sĕr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* [= F. *circonjacent* = Pg. *circumjacente*, < L. *circumjacen(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumjacere*, lie around, < *circum*, around, + *jacere*, lie.] Lying about; bordering on every side.

We had an entire prospect of ye whole city, which lyes in shape of a theatre upon the sea brinke, with all the *circumjacent* islands. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

The Euxine . . . made dreadful havoc on the *circumjacent* coasts. *A. Drummond*, Travels through Germany, p. 132.

A large extent of *circumjacent* country . . . was annexed to each city. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

circumjovial (sĕr-kum-jō'vi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter* (see *Jove*, *jovial*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Surrounding or moving about the planet Jupiter.

II. *n.* One of the planet Jupiter's moons or satellites. *Derham.*

circumligation† (sĕr'kum-li-gā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if "*circumligatio(n-)*, < *circumligare*, pp. *circumligatus*, bind around, < *circum*, around, + *ligare*, bind.] **1.** A binding or tying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706. — **2.** The bond with which anything is encompassed. *Johnson.*

circumlition (sĕr-kum-lish'ŏn), *n.* [< L. *circumlitio(n-)*, a smearing over, < *circumlinere*, pp. *circumlitus*, smear, stick, or spread all over, < *circum*, around, + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*.] In *classical antiq.*, the practice and method of tinting as applied to the surface of marble statues. See *encaustic* and *polychromy*.

circumlittoral (sĕr-kum-lit'ŏ-ral), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *litus* (*litor-*), shore, adj. *litoralis* (incorrectly *littus*, *littoralis*): see *littoral*.] Adjacent to the shore-line; extending along the shore: specifically applied to one of the zones into which some naturalists have divided the sea-bottom according to the depth of water covering each. In regard to depth the circumlittoral is the fourth zone, reckoning from the deepest or abyssal.

circumlocution (sĕr'kum-lō-kū'shŏn), *n.* [= OF. *circonloquution*, F. *circonlocution* = Pr. *circumlocutio* = Sp. *circunlocucion* = Pg. *circumlocução* = It. *circonlocuzione*, < L. *circumlocutio(n-)* (tr. Gr. *περίφρασις*, periphrasis), < (LL.) *circumloqui*, speak roundabout, use circumlocution, < *circum*, around, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*.] A roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement; particularly, a studied indirectness or evasiveness of language in speaking or writing.

> A maker [of verses] will seeme to vse *circumlocution* to set forth any thing pleasantly and figuratively, yet no lesse plaine to a reader, than if it were named expresly. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 162.
>
> I much prefer the plain Billingsgate way of calling names, because it would save abundance of time, lost by *circumlocution*. *Swift*.

The *circumlocutions* which are substituted for technical phrases are clear, neat, and exact. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Circumlocution Office, a name used by Dickens in "Little Dorrit" as that of a department of government, to ridicule roundabout official methods and the resulting delays. The Circumlocution Office is there said to be the chief of "public departments, in the art of perceiving how not to do it." Hence the phrase (with or without capitals) is often applied to official methods that seem indirect or unnecessarily slow. = **Syn.** *Periphrasis*, etc. See *pleonasm*.

circumlocutional (sĕr'kum-lō-kū'shŏn-al), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-al*.] Characterized by circumlocution; circuitous or indirect in language; periphrastic.

circumlocutionary (sĕr'kum-lō-kū'shŏn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ary*.] Circumlocutional; roundabout; periphrastic.

> The fashionable rhetoric of philosophical liberalism is as incomprehensible to him (the Russian peasant) as the flowery *circumlocutionary* style of an Oriental scribe would be to a keen city merchant.
>
> *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 500.

Circumlocutionary euphemisms for things which, though natural, are rarely named.

> *T. Inman*, Symbolism, Int., p. xiii.

circumlocutionist (sĕr'kum-lō-kū'shŏn-ist), *n.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ist*.] One who uses circumlocution; a roundabout, indirect, or evasive talker. *Gentleman's Magazine*. [Rare.]

circumlocutionize (sĕr'kum-lō-kū'shŏn-īz), *v. i.* [< *circumlocution* + *-ize*.] To use circumlocution. [Rare.]

> If we want to say, "It was clearly meant as an insult, but he didn't choose to relevet it," we must *circumlocutionize* with four extra words — "to take any notice of it," or at least with two — "to take it up."
>
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 450.

circumlocutory (sĕr-kum-lok'ū-tŏ-ri), *a.* [As *circumlocut(ion)* + *-ory*.] Exhibiting circumlocution; periphrastic.

> A diffused and *circumlocutory* manner of expressing a common idea. *Martinus Scribleru.*

circummeridian (sĕr'kum-mĕ-rid'i-an), *a.* [< *circum-* + *meridian*.] Situated near or about the meridian; relating to what is near the meridian.

> On the 23d [of October, 1871], *circum-meridian* observations of Jupiter were made.
>
> *C. F. Hall*, Polar Exp. (1876), p. 168.

circummigration (sĕr'kum-mī-grā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *migration*.] The act of wandering about; migration from place to place. [Rare.]

> Till in their ever-widening progress, and round of unconscious *circummigration*, they distribute the seeds of harmony over half a pariah. *Lamb*, Elia.

circummure (sĕr-kum-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circummured*, ppr. *circummuring*. [< L. *circum*, around, + LL. *murare*, pp. *muratus*, wall: see *mure*, *v.* Cf. Pg. *circummurado*, pp.] To wall about; encompass with a wall. [Rare.]

> He hath a garden *circummur'd* with brick.
>
> *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 1.

circumnavigable (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gą-bl), *a.* [< *circumnavigate*, after *navigable*. Cf. Pg. *circumnavegavel*.] Capable of being circumnavigated or sailed round: as, the earth is *circumnavigable*.

circumnavigate (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumnavigated*, ppr. *circumnavigating*. [< L. *circumnavigatus*, pp. of *circumnavigare* (> Pg. *circumnavegar*), sail around, < *circum*, around, + *navigare*, sail: see *navigate*.] To sail round; pass round by water: as, to *circumnavigate* the globe.

> Having *circumnavigated* the whole earth.
>
> *Fuller*, Worthies, Suffolk.

circumnavigation (sĕr-kum-nav-i-gā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *circonnavigation*, now *circumnavigation*, = Sp. *circunnavigacion* = Pg. *circumnavegação* = It. *circonnavigazione*, < NL. **circumnavigatio(n-)*, < L. *circumnavigare*, circumnavigate: see *circumnavigate*.] The act of sailing round the earth, or any body of land or water.

circumnavigator (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gā-tŏr), *n.* [= Pg. *circumnavegador*, < NL. **circumnavigator*: see *circumnavigate*, and cf. *navigator*.] One who circumnavigates or sails round a body of land or water: generally applied to one who has sailed round the globe.

> Magellan's honour of being the first *circumnavigator* has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake.
>
> *Guthrie*, Gram. of Geog.

circumnuclear (sĕr-kum-nū'klē-ėr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *nucleus*, a nut, kernel (nucleus), + *-ar*3.] Surrounding a nucleus.

> The independent expulsion of a more or less considerable mass of *circumnuclear* protoplasm.
>
> *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 594.

circumnutate (sĕr-kum-nū'tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *circumnutated*, ppr. *circumnutating*. [< L. *circum*, around, + *nutatus*, pp. of *nutare*, nod, freq. of **nuere*, nod: see *nutant*.] To nod or turn about; specifically, in *bot.*, to move about in a more or less circular or elliptical path: said of the apex of a stem and of other organs of a plant. See *circumnutation*.

> It will be shown that apparently every growing part of every plant is continually *circumnutating*, though often on a small scale. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 3.

circumnutation (sĕr'kum-nū-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circumnutate*: see *-ation*.] A nodding or inclining round about; specifically, in *bot.*, the continuous motion of some part of a plant, as the apex of the stem, a tendril, etc., in which it describes irregular elliptical or circular figures. While describing such figures, the apex often travels in a zigzag line, or makes small subordinate loops or triangles of motion.

> On the whole, we may at present conclude that increased growth first on one side, and then on the other, is a secondary effect, and that the increased turgescence of the cells, together with the extensibility of their walls, is the primary cause of the movement of *circumnutation*.
>
> *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, Int., p. 2.

circumocular (sĕr-kum-ok'ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *circum*, about, + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*2.] Surrounding the eye; orbital: as, *circumocular* prominence.

circumoesophageal, *a.* See *circumesophageal*.

circumoral (sĕr-kum-ō'ral), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *os* (*or-*), mouth, + *-al*.] Surrounding the mouth; situated about the mouth.

> In the Crinoida the *circumoral* suckers acquire the function of tentacles. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 200.

Circumoral ambulacral vessel. See *ambulacral*.

circumparallelogram (sĕr-kum-par-ą-lel'ŏ-gram), *n.* [< *circum-* + *parallelogram*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed parallelogram.

circumpentagon (sĕr-kum-pen'tą-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pentagon*.] A circumscribed pentagon.

circumplexion† (sĕr-kum-plek'shon), *n.* [< L. *circumplexus*, pp. of *circumplectere*, dep. *circumplecti*, clasp around, < *circum*, around, + *plectere*, *plecti*, bend, turn: see *plexus*.] 1. A folding round.—2. Something folded or twined about; a cincture; a girdle.

> It was after his fall that he [man] made himself a figleaf *circumplexion*. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 53.

3. An entangling circumstance; a complication; an embarrassing surrounding.

> *Circumplexions* and environments.
>
> *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 827.

circumplication (sĕr'kum-pli-kā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumplicatio(n-)*, < *circumplicare*, pp. *circumplicatus*, wind or fold around, < *circum*, around, + *plicare*, fold: see *ply*, and cf. *complication*.] A folding, rolling, or winding about; the state of being inwrapped. *E. Phillips*, 1706. [Rare.]

circumpolar (sĕr-kum-pō'lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *polus*, pole: see *pole*2, *polar*.] Surrounding one of the poles of the earth or of the heavens: as, a *circumpolar* sea; *circumpolar* stars.

> The moon to-morrow will be for twelve hours above the horizon, and so nearly *circumpolar* afterward as to justify me in the attempt to reach the Esquimaux hunting-ground about Cape Alexander. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 442.

Circumpolar star, a star near the pole; a star which revolves round the pole without setting.

circumpolygon (sĕr-kum-pol'i-gon), *n.* [< *circum-* + *polygon*.] A circumscribed polygon.

circumposition (sĕr'kum-pŏ-zish'ŏn), *n.* [< LL. *circumpositio(n-)*, < L. *circumponere*, pp. *circumpositum*, set or place around, < *circum*, around, + *ponere*, place: see *position*.] The act of placing round about; the state of being so placed.

> When a plant is too high or its habit does not conveniently admit of its being layered, it may often be increased by what is called *circumposition*, the soil being carried up to the branch operated on. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 235.

circumpressure (sĕr-kum-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *circum-* + *pressure*.] Pressure on all sides. [Rare.]

circumradius (sĕr-kum-rā'di-us), *n.*; pl. *circumradii* (-i). [< *circum-* + *radius*.] In *math.*, the radius of a circumscribed circle.

circumrasion† (sĕr-kum-rā'zhŏn), *n.* [< L. *circumrasio(n-)*, < *circumradere*, pp. *circumrasus*, scrape around, < *circum*, around, + *radere*, shave, scrape: see *rase*.] The act of shaving or paring round. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

circumrenal (sĕr-kum-rē'nal), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *ren* (only in pl. *renes*), kidney, + *-al*: see *reins* and *renal*.] Situated near or lying about the kidneys; perinephric.

circumrotary (sĕr-kum-rō'ta-ri), *a.* [< *circum-* + *rotary*. Cf. *circumrotate*.] Turning, rolling, or whirling about. Also *circumrotatory*.

circumrotate (sĕr-kum-rō'tāt), *v. i.* [< L. *circumrotatus*, pp. of *circumrotare*, turn round in a circle, < *circum*, around, + *rotare*, turn round: see *rotate*.] To revolve or rotate.

circumrotation (sĕr'kum-rō-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circumrotate*: see *-ation*.] The act of rotating or revolving, as a wheel or a planet; circumvolution; the state of being whirled round.—2. A single rotation of a rotating body. *Johnson*.

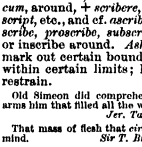
circumrotatory (sĕr-kum-rō'tā-tŏ-ri), *a.* Same as *circumrotary*.

> A great many tunes, by a variety of *circumrotatory* flourishes, put one in mind of a lark's descent to the ground. *Shenstone*.

circumsail (sĕr-kum-sāl'), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *sail*.] To circumnavigate. [Rare.]

> *Circumsailed* the earth.
>
> *Warner*, Albion's England, xi. 63.

circumscissile (sĕr-kum-sis'il), *a.* [< NL. *circumscissilis*. < L. *circumscissus*, pp. of *circumscindere*, cut about: see *scissile*.] In *bot.*, opening or divided by a transverse circular line: applied to a mode of dehiscence in some fruits, as in the pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), henbane, and monkeypot, the fruit in such cases being called a *pyxidium*.



Circumscissile Pod of Pimpernel.

circumscribable (sĕr-kum-skrī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *circumscribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being circumscribed.

circumscribe (sĕr-kum-skrīb'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumscribed*, ppr. *circumscribing*. [< ME. *circumscrive* = F. *circonscrire* = Sp. *circunscribir* = Pg. *circumscrever* = It. *circonscrivere*, < L. *circumscribere*, draw a line around, limit, < *circum*, around, + *scribere*, write, draw a line: see *scribe*, *script*, etc., and cf. *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, *prescribe*, *proscribe*, *subscribe*, etc.] 1. To write or inscribe around. *Ashmole*. [Rare.]—2. To mark out certain bounds or limits for; inclose within certain limits; limit; bound; confine; restrain.

> Old Simeon did comprehend and *circumscribe* in his arms him that filled all the world. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 66.
>
> That mass of flesh that *circumscribes* me limits not my mind. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 11.
>
> The sage . . .
> Has seen eternal order *circumscribe*
> And bound the motions of eternal change.
>
> *Bryant*, The Fountain.

3. In *geom.*, to draw around so as to touch at as many points as possible. A curve is said to be circumscribed about a polygon when it passes through every vertex of the latter; a multilateral figure is said to circumscribe or be circumscribed about a curve when its every side is tangent to the curve. The term is also applied similarly to surfaces. Thus, a cone circumscribes a surface only if every side of it is tangent to that surface.

circumscribed (sĕr-kum-skrībd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumscribe*, *v.*] Inclosed within certain lim-

its; narrow, as applied to the mind: specifically, in *pathol.*, applied to tumors whose bases are well defined and distinct from the surrounding parts.

circumscriber (sėr-kum-skrī'bėr), *n.* One who or that which circumscribes.

circumscript (sėr'kum-skript), *a.* [= F. *circonscrit* = Pg. *circumscripto* = It. *circonscritto*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe.*] Circumscribed; limited. [Rare.]

These results seem clearly to show that the notion of small *circumscript* areas [in the brain], each one of which performs certain definite functions, must be abandoned.
New Princeton Rev., I. 140.

circumscriptible† (sėr-kum-skrip'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere* (see *circumscribe*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being circumscribed, limited, or confined.

He that sits on high and never sleeps,
Nor in one place is *circumscriptible*.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine, II., ii. 2.

circumscription (sėr-kum-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonscription* = Sp. *circunscripcion* = Pg. *circumscripção* = It. *circonscrizione*, < L. *circumscriptio(n-)*, < *circumscribere*, pp. *circumscriptus*, circumscribe: see *circumscribe.*] 1†. A writing around; a circular inscription.

The *circumscription*, cut likewise upon brass, is much defaced. *Ashmole*, Berkshire, I. 142.

2. The act of circumscribing or the state of being circumscribed; the act of bounding, setting, or defining; limitation; restraint; confinement: as, the *circumscription* of arbitrary power.

I would not my unhoused free condition
Put into *circumscription* and confine.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

3. The exterior line which marks the form of a figure or body; periphery: as, the *circumscription* of a leaf.

circumscriptive (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *circunscriptivo* = Pg. *circumscriptivo*, < L. *circumscriptus*, pp. of *circumscribere*: see *circumscript* and *-ive.*] 1. Circumscribing or tending to circumscribe; bringing under certain limits or limitations. *Milton.*—2. Forming or coincident with the superficies of a body. [Rare.]

Such as is *circumscriptive*, or depending upon the whole stone, as in the eaglestone, is properly called the figure.
N. Grew.

circumscriptively (sėr-kum-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a circumscriptive or limited manner or sense. [Rare.]—2. In such a manner as to occupy space and prevent other bodies from occupying it: as, a body is situated where it is *circumscriptively.*

The nature of a soul is not to be *circumscriptively* in place. *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 231.

circumscriptly (sėr'kum-skript-li), *adv.* Narrowly; in a slavishly literal sense. [Rare.]

These words taken *circumscriptly* . . . are just as much against plain equity and the mercy of religion as these words of "Take, eat, this is my body," elementally understood, are against nature and sense.
Milton, Divorce, ii. 15.

circumseated (sėr-kum-sē'ted), *p. a.* [*circum-* + *seated.*] Seated around. *Clifton.* [Rare.]

circumsept† (sėr-kum-sept'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumseptus*, pp. of *circumsepire*, < *circum*, around, + *sepire*, *sæpire*, hedge in, < *sepes*, *sæpes*, a hedge: see *septum.*] To hedge in; inclose; surround.

So that here we stand like sheep in a fold *circumsepted* and compassed between our enemies and our doubtful friends. *Hall*, Rich. III., an. 3.

circumsepted (sėr-kum-sep'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *circumsept*, *v.*] Hedged about: in *entom.*, applied to the wings when the nervures are so arranged that the outer ones accompany and strengthen the margin all round, as in certain *Diptera.*

circumsolar (sėr-kum-sō'lär), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *sol*, sun, + *-ar*[3].] Surrounding the sun; situated about the sun.

It has not been proved, however, that meteorites move in *circumsolar* orbits. *Ure*, Dict., I. 30.

The intense illumination of the *circumsolar* region of our atmosphere masks, under ordinary circumstances, the red prominences. They are quenched, as it were, by excess of light. *Tyndall*, Light and Electricity, p. 83.

circumspect (sėr'kum-spekt), *a.* [= F. *circonspect* = Sp. *circunspecto* = Pg. *circumspecto* = It. *circonspetto*, < L. *circumspectus*, prudent, pp. of *circumspicere*, look around, be cautious, take heed, < *circum*, around, + *specere*, look: see *species*, *spy.*] Literally, looking about on all sides; hence, examining carefully all the circumstances that may affect a determination; watchful on all sides; cautious; wary.

You rulers and officers, be wise and *circumspect*, look to your charge, and see you do your duties.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

High-reaching Buckingham grows *circumspect*.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

You know I have many enemies. . . . It is, therefore, the more necessary for you to be extremely *circumspect* in all your behavior, that no advantage may be given to their malevolence. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 346.

circumspect (sėr-kum-spekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumspectare*, look around attentively, freq. of *circumspicere*: see *circumspect*, *a.*] To look on all sides of; examine carefully; scrutinize. [Rare.]

To *circumspect* and note daily all defects.
Newcourt, Repertorium, p. 233.

circumspection (sėr-kum-spek'shon), *n.* [= F. *circonspection* = Sp. *circunspeccion* = Pg. *circumspecção* = It. *circonspezione*, < L. *circumspectio(n-)*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.*] Attention to all the facts and circumstances of a case, and to natural or probable consequences, with a view to ascertain the correct or safe course of conduct or to avoid undesirable results; watchfulness; wariness; caution: as, "sly *circumspection*," *Milton*, P. L., iv. 537.

He shook his head, and observed that an affair of this sort demanded the utmost *circumspection*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xii.

The active, energetic man, loving activity for its own sake, . . . wants the delicate *circumspection* of another man who does not love activity for its own sake, but is energetic only at the spur of his special ends.
A. Bain, Corr. Forces.

=Syn. Vigilance, thoughtfulness, forecast, deliberation.

circumspectious† (sėr-kum-spek'shus), *a.* [< *circumspection* + *-ous*, as *ambitious* from *ambition.*] Circumspect; vigilant; cautious. *Monmouth.*

circumspective (sėr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *circumspect*, *v.*, + *-ive.*] Literally, looking about in every direction; hence, cautious; careful of consequences; wary; vigilant. [Rare.]

All sly, slow things, with *circumspective* eyes.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 226.

circumspectively (sėr-kum-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a circumspective manner. *Foxe.* [Rare.]

circumspectly (sėr'kum-spekt-li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner; cautiously; prudently.

See then that ye walk *circumspectly*, not as fools, but as wise. Eph. v. 15.

Then judge yourself and prove your man,
As *circumspectly* as you can. *Cowper*, Friendship.

circumspectness (sėr'kum-spekt-nes), *n.* [< *circumspect*, *a.*, + *-ness.*] The quality of being circumspect; caution; circumspection; prudence.

circumspicuous (sėr-kum-spik'ū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **circumspicuus*, < *circumspicere*, look around: see *circumspect*, *a.* Cf. *conspicuous.*] So situated as to be seen on all sides. [Rare.]

God shall, like the air, be *circumspicuous* round about him. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 98.

circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *n.* [< ME. *circumstance*, *stance* = F. *circonstance* = Pr. Sp. *circunstancia* = Sp. *circunstancia* = It. *circonstanzia*, *circostanzia*, < L. *circumstantia*, a standing around, a state, condition, attribute, circumstance (tr. Gr. *περίστασις*), < *circumstan(t-)s*, surrounding: see *circumstant.*] 1. A fact related to another fact and modifying or throwing light upon its meaning, significance, importance, etc., without affecting its essential nature; something attending, appendant, or relative; something incidental; an accidental or unessential accompaniment; especially, some fact which gives rise to a certain presumption or tends to afford evidence.

He that is truly dedicate to war
Hath no self-love; nor he that loves himself
Hath not essentially, but by *circumstance*,
The name of valour. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

If *circumstances* lead me, I will find
Where truth is hid. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Come, do not hunt,
And labour so about for *circumstance*,
To make him guilty, whom you have foredoomed.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

They beheld me with all the marks and *circumstances* of wonder. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Inward essence and outward *circumstances*. *J. Caird.*

2. A particular or detail; a matter of small consequence: as, that is a mere *circumstance* compared to what followed.

To use too many *circumstances* ere one come to the matter is wearisome. *Bacon*, Of Discourse.

circumstant

3. Collectively, detail; minuteness; specification of particulars.

With *circumstance* and oaths, so to deny
This chain. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

What need this *circumstance*? pray you, be direct.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

With all *circumstance* they tell us when and who first set foot upon this island. *Milton.*

4. A ceremonious accompaniment; a formality required by law or custom; more specifically, in a concrete sense, adjuncts of pomp and ceremony; ceremonies; display.

And it was wel don to hertis plesance,
The Assoys loged wel with all *circumstance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2016.

All quality,
Pride, pomp, and *circumstance* of glorious war.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

We set him vpon a rug, and then brought our Gouernour to him with Drums and Trumpets; where after some *circumstances*, for they vse few compliments, we treated of peace with them. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 238.

The aged Harper's soul awoke!
Then would he sing achievements high,
And *circumstances* of chivalry.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi., Epilogue.

5. The surroundings, rarely of a thing, generally of a person; existing condition or state of things; facts external to a person considered as helping or, more especially, as hindering his designs, or as inducing him to act in a certain way; predicament, unforeseen or unprovided for; a person's worldly estate, or condition of wealth or poverty; fortune; means: generally in the plural.

None but a virtuous man can hope well in all *circumstances*. *Bacon.*

Every man knows his own *circumstances* best.
Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

Who does the best his *circumstance* allows,
Does well, acts nobly; angels could no more.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 91.

I am the very slave of *circumstance*
And impulse—borne away with every breath!
Byron, Sardanapalus, iv. 1.

Now, the time for seeing the young women of a grecian city, all congregated under the happiest *circumstances* of display, was in their local festivals. *De Quincey*, Homer, I.

His *circumstances* are more affluent than ever.
Goldsmith, Vicar, iii.

6. Event; occurrence; incident.

Conquerors weeping for new worlds, or the like *circumstance* in history. *Addison.*

The poet has gathered those *circumstances* which most terrify the imagination. *Addison*, Spectator.

Easy circumstances, moderate wealth.—**Narrow circumstances**, respectable poverty.—**Not a circumstance to**, nothing in comparison with. [U. S.] = **Syn.** 1. *Incident*, *Occurrence*, etc. See *event.*

circumstance (sėr'kum-stans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstanced*, ppr. *circumstancing.* [< *circumstance*, *n.*] 1. To place in a particular situation or condition with regard to attending facts or incidents: only in the past participle: as, he was so *circumstanced* that he could not accept.

Another miscarriage of the like nature, more odiously *circumstanced*, was also discovered.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 122.

In one so *circumstanced* it cannot be supposed that such a trifle . . . would be much resented.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 91.

2. To control or guide by circumstances: only in the following passage.

Cas. 'Tis but a little way that I can bring you,
For I attend here; but I'll see you soon.
Bian. 'Tis very good: I must be *circumstanced*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

3. To furnish or dress out with incidents and details; add circumstances to. [Rare.]

The poet took the matters of fact as they came down to him, and *circumstanced* them after his own manner.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

circumstant† (sėr'kum-stant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *circunstante* = Pg. *circumstante* = It. *circonstante*, *circostante*, < L. *circumstan(t-)s*, ppr. of *circumstare*, surround, stand around, < *circum*, around, + *stare*, stand. Hence *circumstance.*] I. *a.* Surrounding.

All *circumstant* bodies.
Sir K. Digby, Nature of Man's Soul.

A fair candlestick, bearing a goodly and bright taper, which sends forth light to all the house, but round about itself there is a shadow and *circumstant* darkness.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 227.

II. *n.* A bystander; a spectator.

When these *circumstants* shall but live to see
The time that I prevaricate from thee.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 33.

circumstantiable† (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-ą-bl), *a.* [< *circumstanti(ate)*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being circumstantiated. *Jer. Taylor.*

circumstantial (sĕr-kum-stan'shąl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *circonstanciel* = Sp. *circunstancial* = Pg. *circumstancial*, < L. as if **circumstantialis*, < *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*]

I. *a.* 1. Attending; incidental; casual; sustaining a minor or less important relation.

This is an attempt to separate what is substantial and material from what is *circumstantial* and useless in history. *Goldsmith*, The Martial Review, Pref.

All that is merely *circumstantial* shall be subordinated to and in keeping with what is essential. *J. Cotrd.*

2. Consisting in, pertaining to, or derived from circumstances or particular incidents: as, *circumstantial* evidence.

The usual character of human testimony is substantial truth under *circumstantial* variety. *Paley.*

Strangers, whether wrecked and clinging to a raft, or duly escorted and accompanied by portmanteaus, have always had a *circumstantial* fascination for the virgin mind, against which native merit has urged itself in vain. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 129.

3. Abounding with circumstances; exhibiting or stating all the circumstances; minute; particular; detailed: as, a *circumstantial* account or recital.

All the rest the prisoner himself confirmed by a more *circumstantial* account. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

Circumstantial evidence, evidence from more or less relevant circumstances or incidents bearing upon a case under consideration, as distinguished from direct testimony. Such evidence may either be quite inadequate to establish the fact, or constitute by logical inference the strongest proof of its existence. =Syn. 3. *Particular*, etc. See *minute*, *a.*

II. *n.* Something incidental and of subordinate importance; an accident or incident; a circumstance: opposed to an *essential*.

To study thy preceptive will, to understand even the niceties and *circumstantials* of my duty. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

Who would not prefer a religion that differs from his own in the *circumstantials* before one that differs from it in the essentials? *Addison*, Freeholder.

circumstantiality (sĕr-kum-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *circumstantialities* (-tiz). [< *circumstantial* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being circumstantial; minuteness; fullness of detail: as, the *circumstantiality* of a story or description.

From the *circumstantiality* . . . [of Homer's account of killing a wild goat], it is evident that some honour attached to the sportsman who had succeeded in such a capture. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

2. A circumstance; a particular detail.

The deep impression of so memorable a tragedy had carried into popular remembrance vast numbers of special-ties and *circumstantialities*. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantially (sĕr-kum-stan'shąl-i), *adv.* 1. In regard to circumstances; not essentially; accidentally. [Rare.]

Of the fancy and intellect the powers are only *circumstantially* different. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

2. Minutely; exactly; with every circumstance or particular.

To set down somewhat *circumstantially* not only the events but the manner of my trials. *Boyle*, Works, II. 470.

circumstantiate (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *circumstantiated*, ppr. *circumstantiating*. [< NL. as if **circumstantiatus*, pp. of **circumstantiare*, < L. *circumstantia*, circumstance: see *circumstance*, *n.*, and *-ate*2.] 1. To place in particular circumstances; invest with particular conditions, accidents, or adjuncts. [Rare.]

If the act were otherwise *circumstantiated*, it might will that freely which now it wills reluctantly. *Bramhall.*

2. To place in a particular condition with regard to power or wealth. [Rare.]

A number infinitely superior and the best *circumstantiated* are for the succession of Hanover. *Swift.*

3. To confirm by circumstances; establish circumstantially. [The prevalent use of the word.]

Neither will time permit to *circumstantiate* these particulars. *Hargrave.*

4. To describe circumstantially; give full or minute details regarding. [Rare.]

De Foe is the only author known who has so plausibly *circumstantiated* his false historical records as to make them pass for genuine, even with literary men and critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantiate† (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. **circumstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Circumstantial.

God . . . also does distinguish us by the proportions and *circumstantiate* applications of his grace to every singular capacity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 49.

circumstantiation (sĕr-kum-stan-shi-ā'shŏn), *n.* [< *circumstantiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] The act of circumstantiating, or investing with circumstantial and plausible adjuncts.

By inventing such little *circumstantiations* of any character or incident as seem, by their apparent inertness of effect, to verify themselves. *De Quincey*, Homer, iii.

circumstantly† (sĕr'kum-stąnt-li), *adv.* [< *circumstant* (with ref. to *circumstance*) + *-ly*2.] Circumstantially; exactly.

A gentleman . . . cuttes saunder certain partes of the wild beaste in a certain order very *circumstantly*. *Chaloner*, Praise of Folie.

circumterraneous (sĕr'kum-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *circum*, around, + *terra*, earth: see *terraneous*.] Around the earth; being or dwelling around the earth. *Hallywell.* [Rare.]

circumtorsion (sĕr-kum-tôr'shŏn), *n.* [< *circum-* + *torsion*.] A torsional stress; an elastic force tending to make a bar, fiber, etc., untwist itself.

circumtriangle (sĕr'kum-trī'ang-gl), *n.* [< *circum-* + *triangle*.] In *math.*, a circumscribed triangle.

circumtropical (sĕr-kum-trop'i-kal), *a.* [< *circum-* + *tropic* + *-al*.] Surrounding the tropics; adjacent to tropical regions.

The total number of species of coral in the *circumtropical* seas must be very great: in the Red Sea alone, 120 kinds, according to Ehrenberg, have been observed. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 87.

circumundulate (sĕr-kum-un'dų-lāt), *v. t.* [< *circum-* + *undulate*, *v.*] To flow round, as waves. [Rare.]

circumvallate (sĕr-kum-val'āt), *a.* and *v.* [< L. *circumvallatus*, pp.: see the verb.] I. *a.* Walled in; surrounded or as by a parapet.—**Circumvallate papillæ**, large papillæ, 7 to 12 in number, on the back part of the tongue. They are of the shape of a truncated cone, and are surrounded by an annular depression (fossa) and elevation (vallum). Also called *calyciform papillæ*.

circumvallation (sĕr'kum-va-lā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *circonvallation* = Sp. *circunvalación* = Pg. *circumvallação* = It. *circonvallazione*, < NL. **circumvallatio(n-)*, < L. *circumvallare*, wall around: see *circumvallate*, *v.*] In *fort.*, the art or act of throwing up fortifications about a place, either for defense or attack; the line of works so formed. Specifically—(*a*) A line of works thrown up to protect an investing or besieging army from attacks in the rear. (*b*) A line of field-works consisting of a rampart or parapet with a trench, surrounding a besieged place or the camp of a besieging army.

3 August, at night, we rode about the lines of *circumvallation*, the General being then in the field. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1641.

The wall of *circumvallation* round Paris, and the places by which we are to be let out and in, are nearly completed. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 224.

The besieging forces closed round [the place] . . . on every side, and the lines of *circumvallation* were rapidly formed. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

circumvection† (sĕr-kum-vek'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *circumvectio(n-)*, < *circumvectus*, pp. of **circumvehere*, carry around, dep. *circumvehi*, ride around, < *circum*, around, + *vehere*, carry, move: see *vehicle*, and cf. *convection*, etc.] A carrying about. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

circumvent (sĕr-kum-vent'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumventus*, pp. of *circumvenire* (> F. *circonvenir* = Sp. *circunvenir* (obs.) = It. *circonvenire*), come around, encompass, beset, deceive, cheat, < *circum*, around, + *venire* = E. *come*.] To gain advantage over by artfulness, stratagem, or deception; defeat or get the better of by cunning; get around; outwit; overreach: as, to *circumvent* one's enemies.

It might be the pate of a politician, . . . one that could *circumvent* God, might it not? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Circumvented thus by fraud. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 152.

With a commonplace capacity, and with a narrow political education, he intended to *circumvent* the most profound statesman of his age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

=Syn. See *cheat*1.

circumvention (sĕr-kum-ven'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *circonvention* = Sp. *circunvención* = It. *circonvenzione*, < LL. *circumventio(n-)*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] 1. The act of circumventing; the act of outwitting or overreaching; deception; fraud; stratagem.

They stuff their Prisons, but with men committed rather by *circumvention*, then any just cause. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

2. Means of circumventing. *Shak.* [Rare.]—3. In *Scots law*, an act of fraud or deceit.

circumventive (sĕr-kum-ven'tiv), *a.* [< *circumvent* + *-ive*.] Tending or designed to circumvent; deceiving by artifices; outwitting; deluding.

circumventor (sĕr-kum-ven'tor), *n.* [< LL. *circumventor*, < L. *circumvenire*, circumvent: see *circumvent*.] 1. One who circumvents, or gains his purpose by cunning or wiles; a plotter or schemer.

Your majesty now of late hath found . . . the said Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, . . . to be the most false and corrupt traitour, deceiver, and *circumventor* against your most royal person. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, iii. 16.

2. Same as *circumferentor*, 1.

circumversion† (sĕr-kum-vĕr'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *circumversio(n-)*, < *circumvertere*, pp. *circumversus*, turn around, < *circum*, around, + *vertere*, pp. *versus*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning about. *Holland.* [Rare.]

circumvest† (sĕr-kum-vest'), *v. t.* [< L. *circumvestire*, clothe or cover over, < *circum*, around, + *vestire*, clothe: see *vest*, *invest*, etc.] To cover round, as with a garment.

Who on this base the earth didst firmly found,
And mad'st the deep to *circumvest* it round.
Sir H. Wotton, Poems.

circumvolation (sĕr'kum-vō-lā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **circumvolatio(n-)*, < *circumvolare*, pp. *circumvolatus*, fly around, < *circum*, around, + *volare*, fly: see *volant*.] The act of flying about. [Rare.]

circumvolution (sĕr'kum-vō-lū'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *circonvolution* = Sp. *circunvolución* = Pg. *circumvolução* = It. *circonvoluzione*, < L. as if **circumvolutio(n-)*, < *circumvolvere*, pp. *circumvolutus*, roll around: see *circumvolve*.] 1. The act of rolling around.

Stable, without *circumvolution*;
Eternall rest.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. ii. 36.

2. The state of being rolled around or wound into a roll.

The twisting of the guts is really either a *circumvolution* or insertion of one part of the gut within the other. *Arbuthnot.*

3. One of the windings of a thing wound or twisted; a convolution. [Rare.]—4. Figuratively, a winding; a roundabout method of procedure.

He had neither time nor temper for sentimental *circumvolutions*. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, vi. 2.

Never did a monarch hold so steadfastly to a deadly purpose, or proceed so languidly and with so much *circumvolution* to his goal. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 102.

circumvolve† (sĕr-kum-volv'), *v.* [= It. *circonvolgere*, < L. *circumvolvere*, roll around, < *circum*, around, + *volvere*, roll: see *volution*.] I. *trans.* To turn or cause to roll about; cause to revolve.

Where'er we *circumvolve* our eyes.
Herrick, On Fletcher's Incomparable Plays.

To ascribe to each sphere an intelligence to *circumvolve* it were unphilosophical. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

II. *intrans.* To roll around; revolve. *E. Darwin.*

circumvolvence† (sĕr-kum-vol'vens), *n.* [< *circumvolve* + *-ence*.] Circumvolution; revolution.

See the piled floors of the sky, and their furniture, clouds, *circumvolvence*, contest, and war. *Emerson*, Representative Men, p. 75.

circus (sĕr'kus), *n.* [= F. *cirque* = Sp. Pg. It. *circo* = D. G. Sw. *circus* = Dan. *cirkus*, < L. *circus*, a circle, ring (in this sense commonly *circulus*: see *circle*), a circus (see def. 1), a racecourse, = Gr. κρίκος, later κίρκος, a ring, a circle, also, after the L., a circus. Hence (from L. *circus*) ult. E. *cire*, *circle*, *circum-*, *circulate*, *cirque*, *encircle*, etc., and *search*, *n.*, *v.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a large, oblong, roofless inclosure, used especially for horse- and chariot-races. It was rounded at one end, and had at the other the barriers or starting-places for the horses. The course passed round a low central wall, called the *spina*, which reached nearly from end to end, and was surrounded by tiers of seats rising one above another for the accommodation of the spectators. It was essentially an adaptation of the Greek hippodrome, but was used also, like the amphitheater, for gladiatorial contests, combats with wild beasts, etc.

This broken *circus*, where the rock-weeds climb,
Flaunting with yellow blossoms, and defy
The gods to whom its walls were piled so high.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica (trans.).

2. In modern times, a place of amusement where feats of horsemanship and acrobatic displays form the principal entertainment; the company of performers in such a place, with their equipage; the entertainment given.

A pleasant valley, like one of those *circuses* which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses. *Sir P. Sidney.*

They must have something to eat, and the *circus* shows to look at. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 1.

3. In England, the space formed at the intersection of two streets by making the buildings at the angles concave, so as to give the intervening space the form of a circle: as, Oxford *Circus*, Regent *Circus*, in London.—**4.** An inclosed space of any kind; a circuit.

The narrow *circus* of my dungeon wall. *Byron*, Lament of Tasso.

Subsequently to this event [the eruption of a volcano] considerable dislocations have taken place, and an oval *circus* has been formed by subsidence. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, I. 46.

5. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, a genus of diurnal birds of prey, the harriers, typical of the subfamily *Circinæ* (which see). *C. cyaneus* is the common harrier of Europe; *C. hudsonius* is the North American marsh-hawk; and there are sundry other species.—**Circus movements**, in *pathol.*, movements in a circle, the result of some unilateral lesions of the base of the brain.

cire perdue [F. pron. sēr per-dü'), [F., lost wax: *cire*, < L. *cera*, wax; *perdue*, fem. of *perdu*, pp. of *perdre*, < L. *perdere*, lose: see *cere*, *n.*, and *perdu*.] A method of casting bronze by making a model in wax and inclosing it in plaster, melting the wax out of the plaster, and then using the latter as a mold for the bronze.

cirket, *n.* See *cirque*.

cirl (sėrl), *n.* [< NL. *cirlus*, < It. *cirlo*, whistling (of a thrush), < *cirlare*, whistle (like a thrush), = Sp. *chirlar* = Pg. *chilrar*, twitter.] Same as *cirl-bunting*. [Rare, except in composition.]

cirl-bunting (sėrl'bun'ting), *n.* [< *cirl* + *bunting*⁴.] A bird of the family *Fringillidæ* and genus *Emberiza*, the *E. cirlus*, a common European species. Also written as two words, *cirl bunting*.

Cirl-bunting (*Emberiza cirlus*).

cirque (sėrk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cirke*; < F. *cirque*, < L. *circus*: see *circus*, and cf. *circ.*] **1.** A circus. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Although the *Cirques* were generally consecrated unto Neptune, yet it seemeth that the Sunne had a speciall interest in this. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 232.

See, the *Cirque* falls! th' unpillar'd temple nods. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 107.

2. A circle; specifically, a circle regarded as inclosing any space or surrounding any object or group of objects. [Obsolete or poetical.]

When we saw our old acquaintance would not stay aboord us as before for hostage, but did what they could to draw us into a narrow *cirke*, we exchanged one Owen Griffin with them for a yong fellow of theirs.

Quoted in Capt. *John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

Like a dismal *Cirque*
Of Druid stones upon a forlorn moor.
Keats, Hyperion, I.

3. Same as *comb*².

cirque-couchant (sirk'kō'shant), *a.* Lying coiled up or in a circle. [A poetical coinage.]

He found a palpitating snake,
Bright, and *cirque-couchant* in a dusky brake.
Keats, Lamia.

cirrate (sir'āt), *a.* [L. *cirratus*, curled, having ringlets, < *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] Having cirri or a cirrus; cirriferous or cirrigerous.—**Cirrate antennæ**, antennæ in which each joint has one or more long, curved, or curled processes, which are generally fringed with fine hairs: a modification of the pectinate type.

cirrated (sir'ā-ted), *a.* [< *cirrate* + *-ed*².] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; curled like a cirrus; cirrose.

cirri-. For words beginning thus, not found under this form, see *cirro-*.

cirrhonosus (si-ron'ō-sus), *n.* [< Gr. *κιρρός*, tawny, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, a diseased condition of a fetus, characterized by a yellow appearance of the pleura, peritoneum, etc.

cirrhosis (si-rō'sis), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirrhose*), < Gr. *κιρρος*, tawny, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, chronic inflammation of interstitial connective tissue, especially of the liver. The name is derived from the yellow appearance of the liver when in this condition, but it may be applied to the same state exhibited in other organs.

cirrhotic (si-rot'ik), *a.* [< *cirrhosis*: see *-otic*.] Affected with or having the character of cirrhosis.

cirri, *n.* Plural of *cirrus*.

cirribranch (sir'i-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having cirrous gills: applied to the tooth-shells.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirribranchiata*.

Also *cirribranchiate*.

Cirribranchiata (sir-i-brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirribranchiatus*: see *cirribranchiate*.] An order of scaphopodous mollusks, having the oral extremity surmounted by filiform tentacles. It was proposed for the family *Dentalidæ* (which see), or tooth-shells. Also *Cirrobranchia*, *Cirrhibranchia*, *Cirrobranchia*, *Cirrobranchiata*, *Cirrhobranchia*, etc.

cirribranchiate (sir-i-brang'ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cirribranchiatus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + NL. *branchiatus*, having gills, branchiate: see *cirribranch* and *branchiate*.] Same as *cirribranch*.

cirriferous (si-rif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Provided with cirri or a cirrus; cirrigerous.

cirriform (sir'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cirriforme*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *forma*, form.] Formed like a tendril; curly, as a cirrus.

cirrigerous (si-rij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing cirri or a cirrus; cirrate; cirriferous.

The . . . peristomial somite is *cirrigerous*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 206.

cirrigrade (sir'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *gradi*, go.] **I.** *a.* Moving by means of tendril-like appendages: as, *cirrigrade Acalephæ*. *Carpenter*.

II. *n.* That which moves by means of cirri. *R. Owen*.

cirriped, cirripede (sir'i-ped, -pēd), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cirripède*, < NL. *cirripes* (*-ped-*), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having feet like cirri; specifically, pertaining to the *Cirripedia*. Also *cirropodous*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cirripedia*.

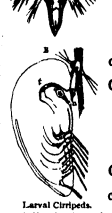
Certain hermaphrodite *cirripedes* are aided in their reproduction by a whole cluster of what I have called complemental males, which differ wonderfully from the ordinary hermaphrodite form. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 275.

Also *cirrhiped*, *cirrhipede*, *cirrhopod*, *cirrhopode*, *cirropod*, *cirropode*.

Cirripeda (si-rip'e-dȧ), *n. pl.* An improper form of *Cirripedia*.

cirripedal, *a.* and *n.* See *cirriped*.

Cirripedia (sir-i-pē'di-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cirripes* (*-ped-*): see *cirriped*.] A subclass of low parasitic entomostracous crustaceans; the barnacles and acorn-shells. They have a multivalvular shell or carapace, and no mandibles. The abdomen is rudimentary or obsolete; the feet are in the form of cirri (whence the name) and normally 6 in number; the sexes are mostly united, or, if distinct, the male is a minute parasite of the female; and the young are free, but the adults are affixed by the head to some foreign body, either by a long pedicle exserted from the shell, or oftener by a short process inclosed in the shell. These singularly metamorphosed and disguised crustaceans become degraded by parasitism as they mature, the free young being altogether more highly organized than the adults. They are usually divided into three orders, *Thoracica*, *Abdominalia*, and *Apoda*, to which a fourth, *Rhizocephala*, is sometimes added. Also *Cirrhipeda*, *Cirrhipedia*, *Cirrhopoda*, *Cirrhopoda*, *Cirripoda*, *Cirropoda*, etc. See also cuts under *Balanus* and *Lepas*.



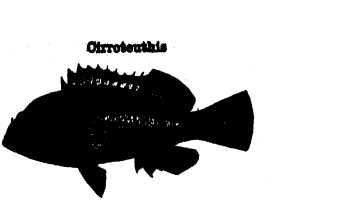
Larval Cirripeds.

A, Nauplius-form of larva of *Balanus balanoides* on leaving the egg; *B*, *B*, Cypris-form (following locomotive pupal stage) of *Lepas australis*: *n*, antennary appendages; *f*, gut-formed gland with cement-duct running to the antenna.

Cirrites (si-rī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *-ites*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *Cirrhites* (originally *Cirrhitus*). *Lacépède*, 1803.

cirritid (sir'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cirritidæ*. Also *cirrhitid*.

Cirritidæ (si-rit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirrites* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Cirrites*, to which different limits have been ascribed. They have perfect ventral fins, no bony stay for the preopercullum, a continuous lateral line, the lower rays of the pectoral fins unbranched, and neither trenchant teeth nor molars in the jaws. The species are confined to the Pacific ocean, and some are important food-fishes. The family has been divided into the subfamilies *Cirritinæ*, *Chilodactylinæ*, *Chirodontinæ*, and *Hoplodactylinæ*. Also *Cirrhitidæ*.



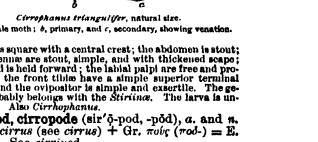
Cirrites forsteri.

Cirrobranchiata, *n. pl.* See *Cirribranchiata*.

cirro-cumulus (sir-ō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the cumulus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

Cirrodermaria (sir"ō-dėr-mā'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *-aria*.] The echinoderms.

Cirrophanus (si-rof'ā-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *φανός*, light, bright.] A genus of noctuid moths, founded by Grote in 1872 on a single species, *C. triangulifer*. In general appearance it resembles the *Arctiidæ*. The wings are long, the primaries blunted, the secondaries small; the



Cirrophanus triangulifer, natural size.

a, female moth; *b*, primary, and *c*, secondary, showing venation.

thorax is square with a central crest; the abdomen is stout; the antennæ are stout, simple, and with thickened scape; the head is held forward; the labial palpi are free and projected: the front tibiæ have a simple superior terminal claw; and the ovipositor is simple and exsertile. The genus probably belongs with the *Stirinæ*. The larva is unknown. Also *Cirrhophanus*.

cirropod, cirropode (sir'ō-pod, -pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Same as *cirriped*.

cirropodous (si-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *cirropod* + *-ous*.] Same as *cirriped*.

cirrose (sir'ōs), *a.* [< NL. *cirrosus*, < L. *cirrus*: see *cirrus*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Having a cirrus or tendril: specifically applied to a leaf tipped with a tendril, or, in mosses, with a very narrow or hair-like sinuous point. (*b*) Resembling tendrils, or coiling like them. — **2.** In *ornith.*, having the head tufted with slender, usually curly, plumes. *Couse*.—**3.** In *entom.*, bearing one or more slender bunches of curved or curled hairs, as the antennæ of certain longicorn beetles.

Also written *cirrous*, *cirrhose*, *cirrhous*.

cirrostomatous (sir-ō-stom'ā-tus), *a.* Same as *cirrostomous*.

Cirrostomi (si-ros'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cirrostomus*: see *cirrostomous*.] One of the many names applied to the acranial vertebrates (*Pharyngobranchia*, *Leptocardia*, or *Acrania*) represented by the genus *Amphioxus* or *Branchiostoma*, the lancelets: so named from the cirri surrounding the mouth.

Cirrostomidæ (sir-ō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [As *Cirrostomi* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cirrostomi*.

cirrostomous (si-ros'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *cirrostomus*, < L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *στόμα*, mouth.] Having cirri around the mouth; specifically, having the characters of the *Cirrostomi*. Also *cirrostomatous*.

cirro-stratus (sir-ō-strā'tus), *n.* [< L. *cirrus* (see *cirrus*) + *stratus*, spread flat: see *stratum*.] A form of cloud having the character of both the cirrus and the stratus. See *cloud*¹, 1.

cirroteuthid (sir-ō-tū'thid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cirroteuthidæ*. Also *cirrhoteuthid*.

Cirroteuthida (sir-ō-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cirroteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of octopod cephalopods, represented by the genus *Cirroteuthis*, with a rather long body, provided with short lateral fins (one on each side), supported by internal cartilage, and arms united nearly to the tips by a broad umbrellar web. Also *Cirrhoteuthidæ*.

Cirroteuthis (sir-ō-tū'this), *n.* [NL., < L. *rus* (see *cirrus*) + Gr. *τευθίς*, a squid.]

nus of cuttlefishes, typical of the family *Cirrotouthidæ*, characterized by an unpaired oviduct, the right one being aborted. Also *Cirrhotouthis*.

cirrous (sir'us), *a.* Same as *cirrose*.

cirrus (sir'us), *n.*; pl. *cirri* (-i). [= F. *cirre* in bot. and zoöl. senses, *cirrus* in sense 3, < L. *cirrus*, a curl or tuft of hair, tuft or crest of feathers, arm of a polyp, filament of a plant, a fringe, in NL. also a tendril, a filament of an animal, a form of cloud, etc. (see defs.); perhaps related to *circus*: see *circus*.] 1. In *bot.*, a tendril; a long thread-like organ by which certain plants climb.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Cirripedia*, one of the curved multiarticulate filaments alternately protruded and retracted with a sweeping motion from the shell or carapace of a cirriped, as an acorn-shell (*Balanus*) or barnacle (*Lepas*). They are the thoracic appendages or feet of the animal, each representing an endopodite and an exopodite, borne upon a protopodite. See cut under *barnacle*. (*b*) In *Crinoidea*, one of the branched filaments given off from the joints of the arms. See cut under *Crinoidea*. (*c*) In *conch.*, one of the cirrose branchiæ of the *Cirribranchiata* or tooth-shells. (*d*) In *ichth.*: (1) One of the cirrose filaments surrounding the mouth of a lancelet. (2) A barbel in sundry fishes. (*e*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of curly plumes on the head. (*f*) In *Vermes*, the protrusible cirrose terminal portion of the vas deferens of a trematoid or cestoid worm; a kind of penis.

Cirri. — Branch of Passion-flower.

This *cirrus* is frequently beset with spines which are directed backwards, and serves as a copulatory organ.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 329.

(*g*) One of the filamentous appendages of the parapodia in chætopodous annelids, which may be larger than the parapodia, or even replace them when atrophied. (*h*) In *entom.*, a tuft of curled hairs such as are often seen on the legs and antennæ of insects. (*i*) Some other cirrose part or organ, as the long flattened modification of ordinary cilia upon the peristomial region of many ciliate *Infusoria*. (*j*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of mollusks. *Sowerby*, 1818.—3. A light fleecy cloud, formed at a great height in the atmosphere. See *cloud*[1], 1. Also called *curl-cloud*. Often abbreviated *c.*—**Cirrus-sac, cirrus-sheath**, a pouch which contains the coiled cirrus of a trematoid or cestoid worm, whence the organ may be protruded.

Cirsium (sėr'si-um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cirsion*, Pliny), < Gr. *κίρσιον*, a kind of thistle said to cure the varicocele, < *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix: see *cirsos*.] A genus of thistles, now included in the genus *Cnicus*.

cirsocele (sėr'sō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *cirsocèle*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *κήλη*, a tumor.] A varicocele. Also, erroneously, *circocele*.

cirsoid (sėr'soid), *a.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *εἶδος*, form.] Caused or characterized by an enlargement of a blood-vessel.—**Cirsoid aneurism**, a tumor formed by an elongated coiled or tortuous sacculated artery. It is most frequent in the smaller arteries, especially in the temporal and occipital.

cirsomphalos (sėr-som'fą-los), *n.* [NL. (> F. *cirsomphale*), < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀμφαλός*, navel.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition around the navel.

cirsophthalmia (sėr-sof-thal'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] In *pathol.*, a varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels.

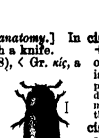
cirsophthalmy (sėr-sof-thal'mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsophthalmie*.] Same as *cirsophthalmia*.

cirsos (sėr'sos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιρσός*, enlargement of a vein, varicocele.] In *pathol.*, a varix, or dilated vein. [Not in use.]

cirsotome (sėr'sō-tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + *τομός*, cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] A surgical instrument used to extirpate a varicose vein.

cirsotomy (sėr-sot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cirsotomie*, < NL. *cirsotomia*, < Gr. *κιρσός*, varicocele, varix, + MGr. *τομία*, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, the removal of a varix with a knife.

Cis (sis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1798), < Gr. *κίς*, a worm in wood or grain.] A genus of xylophagous coleopterous insects, giving name to a family *Cioidæ* or *Cisidæ*. Some are minute beetles which infest the various species of *Boletí* or mushrooms. The larvæ of others do much harm to books, furniture, wood of houses, etc., by piercing them with small holes. Those which perforate books are popularly known as *book-worms*.



Cis bilamellatus, female. (Line shows natural size.)

cis-, [L. *cis*, prep., on this side, as prefix in *Cis-alpinus*, *cis-montanus*, *Cis-rhenanus*, *Cis-tiberis*, adj., on this side of the Alps, the mountains, the Rhine, the Tiber; compar. *citer*, adj., on this side, abl. fem. *citrā*, as adv. and prep., equiv. to *cis*; from pronominal stem *ci-*, this.] A prefix of Latin origin, signifying 'on this side of,' forming adjectives with names of rivers, mountains, etc. In compounds of Roman origin Rome was considered as the point of departure, as in *cisalpine*, etc.; in modern formations the point of departure varies with the circumstances, as *cisatlantic*, on this side (whether American or European) of the Atlantic. Opposed to *trans-* (which see).

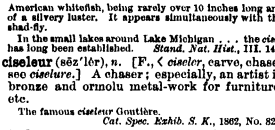
cisalpine (sis-al'pin), *a.* [= F. *cisalpin*, < L. *Cis-alpinus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *Alpes*, Alps, adj. *Alpinus*, alpine.] Situated on this side of the Alps, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south of the Alps: opposed to *transalpine*.—**Cisalpine Republic**, the state formed by Napoleon Bonaparte in northern Italy in 1797, including the previously formed Cispadane and Transpadane Republics south and north of the Po, with Milan for its capital. It was abolished in 1799 and restored in 1800, and under the empire constituted the *greater part* of the kingdom of Italy.

cisatlantic (sis-at-lan'tik), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Atlantic*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the Atlantic ocean.

I mean only to suggest a doubt . . . whether nature has enlisted herself as a *cis-* or trans-*Atlantic* partisan.
H. James, Jr., Passionate Pilgrim, I.

The two voices were pitched in an unforgotten key, and equally native to our *Cisatlantic* air.
H. James, Jr., Pastoonate Pilgrim, I.

cisco (sis'kō), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A name of sundry species of whitefish, of the genus *Coregonus*. *C. artedii*, also called *lake herring*, is the largest and most important of the American species; it is more elongate than the rest, with relatively larger mouth and projecting lower jaw. The cisco of Lake Michigan, *C. hoyi*, is the smallest, most slender, and handsomest of the



Cisco (*Coregonus hoyi*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

American whitefish, being rarely over 10 inches long and of a silvery luster. It appears simultaneously with the shad-fly.

In the small lakes around Lake Michigan . . . the *cisco* has long been established. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, III. 140.

ciseleur (sēz'lėr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, carve, chase: see *ciselure*.] A chaser; especially, an artist in bronze and ormolu metal-work for furniture, etc.

The famous *ciseleur* Gouttière. *Cat. Spec. Exhib. S. K.*, 1862, No. 826.

ciselure (sēz'lūr), *n.* [F., < *ciseler*, chisel, carve, chase, < *ciseau*, OF. *cisel*, a chisel: see *chisel*[2].] 1. The art or operation of chasing.—2. The chasing upon a piece of metal-work.

Cisidæ (sis'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cioidæ*. *Leach*, 1819.

Cisleithan (sis-li'than), *a.* [< *cis-* + *Leitha*: see def.] This side of the Leitha, a river flowing partly along the boundary between Hungary and the archduchy of Austria: applied to that division of the Austro-Hungarian empire having its seat in Vienna. See *Austrian*.

Cisleu, *n.* Same as *Chisleu*.

cisleyi, *n.* An obsolete form of *cicely*.

cismatan (sis'ma-tan), *n.* The seeds of the *Cassia absus*, obtained from central Africa, and used in Egypt in the preparation of remedies for ophthalmia. *De Colange*.

cismontane (sis-mon'tān), *a.* [= F. *cismontain*, < L. *cis-montanus*, < *cis*, on this side, + *mon(t-)s*, mountain, adj. *montanus*: see *mountain*.] Situated on this (the speaker's) side of the mountain; specifically, on the northern side of the Alps (with special reference to the relation of the peoples north of Italy to the see of Rome): opposed to *ultramontane*.

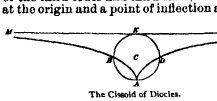
cispadane (sis-pā'dān), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Padus*, the river Po, adj. *Padanus*.] Situated on this side of the Po, with regard to Rome—that is, on the south side.—**Cispadane Republic**, a republic formed in 1796 by Napoleon Bonaparte out of the dominions of Bologna, Ferrara, Modena, and Reggio, and modeled on that of France. In 1797 it was merged with the Transpadane Republic in the new Cisalpine Republic.

cis-saharic (sis-są-har'ik), *a.* [< L. *cis*, on this side, + *Sahara* (see def.).] In *zoögeog.*, situated on this side of the great African desert, from a European standpoint; north of the desert of Sahara.

Cissampelos (si-sam'pe-los), *n.* [NL. (so called because it climbs like the ivy, and has fruit like the vine), < Gr. *κισσός*, ivy, + *ἀμπελός*, a vine.] A genus of climbing plants, natural order *Menispermaceæ*, of which there are nearly 20 species, of tropical America and southern Africa. The velvet-leaf, *C. Pareira* of South America, yields the spurious pareira brava.

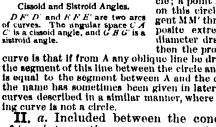
cissing (sis'ing), *n.* The process of wetting a surface to be grained with a sponge moistened with beer and then rubbing it with whiting, in order that the colors which are mixed with beer may adhere. *E. A. Davidson*, House Painting.

cissoid (sis'oid), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κισσοειδής*, like ivy, < *κισσός*, ivy, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* A curve of the third order and third class, having a cusp at the origin and a point of inflection at infinity.



The Cissoid of Diocles.
MM', the inflexional asymptote; *A F E D*, the generating circle, the center being at *C*; *B D*, a diameter of this circle.

It was invented by one Diocles, a geometer of the second century B. C., with a view to the solution of the famous problem of the duplication of the cube, or the insertion of two mean proportionals between two given straight lines. Its equation is $x^2 = y^2 (a - x)$. In the cissoid of Diocles the generating curve is a circle; a point A is assumed on this circle, and a tangent *MM'* through the opposite extremity of the diameter drawn from A; then the property of the curve is that if from A any oblique line be drawn to *MM'*, the segment of this line between the circle and its tangent is equal to the segment between A and the cissoid. But the name has sometimes been given in later times to all curves described in a similar manner, where the generating curve is not a circle.



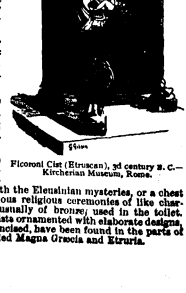
Cissoid and Sistroid Angles.
D F D' and *F E E'* are two arcs of curves. The angular space *C A C'* is a cissoid angle, and *G B G'* is a sistroid angle.

II. *a.* Included between the concave sides of two intersecting curves: as, a *cissoid* angle.

cissoidal (sis'oi- or si-soi'dal), *a.* [< *cissoid* + *-al*.] Resembling the cissoid of Diocles: applied to mechanical curves partaking of that character.

cissorium, *n.* See *scissorium*.

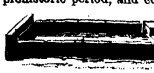
Cissus (sis'us), *n.* [NL. so called in reference to their scrambling roots), < Gr. *κισσός*, Attic *κιττός*, ivy.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Vitaceæ*, nearly allied to the grape (*Vitis*), and united with it by some authorities. It differs chiefly in having but 4 petals, which usually expand before falling, and in the 4-lobed disk at the base of the ovary. The fruit is rarely edible. There are over 200 species, mostly found within the tropics, and usually climbing by tendrils.



Ficoroni Cist (Etruscan), 3d century B. C.—Kircherian Museum, Rome.

cist[1] (sist), *n.* [= F. *ciste* (= AS. *cest*, > E. *chest*), < L. *cista*, < Gr. *κίστη*, a chest: see *chest*[1], and cf. *cist*[2].] A case; a chest; a basket. Specifically, in *archæol.*: (*a*) One of the mystic baskets used in processions connected with the Eleusinian mysteries, or a chest or box used in various religious ceremonies of like character. (*b*) A box, usually of bronze, used in the toilet. Several beautiful cists ornamented with elaborate designs, both in relief and incised, have been found in the parts of Italy anciently called Magna Græcia and Etruria.

cist[3], **kist**[3] (sist, kist), *n.* [< W. *cist* (pron. kist), < L. *cista*, < Gr. κίστη, a chest: see *cist*[1] and *chest*[1].] A place of interment belonging to an early or prehistoric period, and consisting of a stone chest formed in general of two parallel rows of stones fixed on their edges, and covered by similar flat stones, or sometimes in rocky districts hewn in the rock itself. Cists of the former kind are found in barrows or mounds, inclosing bones. Also called *cistvaen*, *cestvaen*, and *kistvaen*.



Cist.

Scarce an old English barrow, or *cist*, happens to be opened, but some ornament or another made of crystal is found. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, I. 293.

cist[4], *n.* See *cyst*.

Cistaceæ (sis-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, consisting of low shrubby plants or herbs, with entire leaves and crumpled, generally ephemeral, showy flowers. The principal genera are *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*, commonly called *rock-rose*. Most of the species are natives of the Mediterranean region. See cut under *Cistus*.

cistaceous (sis-tā'shius), *a.* Belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*.

cistal (sis'tal), *a.* [< *Cistus* + *-al*.] Related to the *Cistaceæ*: applied by Lindley to one of his alliances of plants including the *Cruciferæ*, *Capparidaceæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cistaceæ*.

Cistela (sis-tē'lä), *n.* Same as *Cistella*, 3.

cistelid (sis'te-lid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cistelidæ*.

cistella (sis-tel'ä), *n.*; pl. *cistellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), dim. of *cista*, a box: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. In *bot.*, the capsular shield of some lichens.— 2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of brachiopods, of the family *Terebratulidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1853.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, the typical genus of the family *Cistellidæ*. *C. ceramboides* and *C. sulphurea* are examples. Also *Cistela*.

Cistellidæ (sis-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistella*, 3, + *-idæ*.] A family of heteromerous *Coleoptera*, with anterior coxal cavities closed behind, and tarsal claws pectinate, typified by the genus *Cistella*.

Cistercian (sis-tėr'shiän), *a.* [< F. *Cistercien*, < ML. **Cistercianus*, < *Cistercium*, Latinized form of F. *Cîteaux* (see def.).] A member of an order of monks and nuns which takes its name from its original convent, Cîteaux (Cistercium), near Dijon, in France, where the society was founded in 1098 by Robert, abbot of Molesme, under the rule of St. Benedict. They led a contemplative and very ascetic life, and, having emancipated themselves from the oversight of the bishops, formed a sort of religious republic, under the government of a high council of twenty-five members, the abbot of Cîteaux being president. St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux (founded 1115), was the most celebrated member of the order, and is regarded as its second founder. Its discipline was afterward greatly relaxed, and several times reformed. From the Cistercians emanated the barefooted monks or Feuillants in France, the nuns of Port-Royal, and the monks of La Trappe. The French revolution reduced the Cistercians to a few convents in Belgium, Austria, Poland, and the Saxon part of Upper Lusatia. They wear a white cassock with a black scapular, but when officiating are clothed with a large white gown, with great sleeves and a hood of the same color. The Cistercians have abbeys in the United States at Gethsemane in Kentucky, and near Dubuque in Iowa.

cistern (sis'tėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cisterne* and corruptly *cestron*; < ME. *cisterne*, < OF. *cisterne*, F. *citerne* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cisterna* = G. Dan. *cisterne* = Sw. *cistern*, < L. *cisterna*, a reservoir for water, < *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A natural or artificial receptacle or reservoir for holding or storing water or other fluid, most commonly consisting of mason-work sunk in the ground, but sometimes constructed of wood and placed on the tops of houses.

> Our intercession, then,
> Must be to him that makes the camp a *cestron*
> Brimm'd with the blood of men.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.
>
> My people have . . . forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them out *cisterns*. Jer. ii. 13.
>
> A *cistern* containing a hundred and twenty gallons of punch was emptied to his Majesty's health.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxi.

2t. A vessel made of lead to hold a stock of water for household uses; also, one made of silver, copper, or other metal, to put bottles or glasses in. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**3.** The vessel inclosing the condenser of a condensing steam-engine, and containing the injection-water. *E. H. Knight.*—**4.** The receptacle into which glass is ladled from the pots to be poured on the table in making plate-glass, or in casting glass; a cuvette. *E. H. Knight.*—**5.** In *decorative art*: (*a*) A large vessel, generally of pottery or porcelain, shallow in proportion to its length and breadth, and usually oval in plan. (*b*) A tank or receptacle for water, usually hung upon the wall, and serving to give water, by a spigot or tap, for use in washing, etc.: often of faience or of copper, and a very decorative object. Compare *fountain* in this sense.—**6.** In *anat.*, a reservoir or receptacle of some natural fluid of the body.—**Cistern of Pecquet** (cisterna Pecqueti), in *anat.*, the receptacle of the chyle.—**Cistern of the cerebrum** (cisterna cerebri), the fourth ventricle of the brain.—**Syn.** See *well*.

cistic, *a.* See *cystic*.

Cisticola (sis-tik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < *cistus*, q. v., + L. *colere*, inhabit.] An extensive genus of small warbler-like birds, widely dispersed in the old world. It is of uncertain limits and systematic position, but is commonly placed in the family *Timeliidæ*, and contains many species related to the European *C. schœnicola* or *C. cursitans*, often distributed in the genera *Drymœca*, *Prinia*, etc. It was formerly the specific name of the European species *Sylvia cisticola*, made generic by J. J. Kaup in 1829.

cistome (sis'tōm), *n.* [Appar. for **cistostome*, < Gr. κίστη, box, chest, + στόμα, mouth.] In *bot.*, the lining membrane of the intercellular space into which the stoma of a leaf opens, or the space itself. [Rare.]

cistophore (sis'tō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *cistophorum*, < Gr. κιστοφόρος, carrying a chest: see *cistophorus*.] In *bot.*, the stipe supporting the fruit in certain fungi.

cistophori, *n.* Plural of *cistophorus*.

cistophoric (sis-tō-for'ik), *a.* [< *cistophorus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a cistophorus. *B. V. Head*.

cistophorus (sis-tof'ō-rus), *n.*; pl. *cistophori* (-rī). [< Gr. κιστοφόρος, carrying a chest; as a noun, a coin bearing on the obverse a figure of a cist or basket; < κίστη, chest, + φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A Greek silver coin, weighing on the average something over 193 grains, first issued by the kings of Pergamum, probably in

Obverse. Reverse.

Cistophorus of Pergamum, British Museum. (Size of original.)

the second century B. C., for circulation in their dominions in western Asia Minor.

In Asia Minor the chief silver coinage consisted of the famous *Cistophori*.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. lxii.

Cistothorus (sis-toth'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1850), < *cistus* + Gr. θορεύειν, 2d aor. of θρῴσκειν, leap, spring, rush.] A genus of American marsh-wrens, of the family *Troglodytidæ*, containing such species as the short-billed marsh-wren, *C. stellaris*, of the United States.

cistudinid (sis-tū'di-nid), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Cistudinidæ*.

Cistudinidæ (sis-tū-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Cistudo*, having the plastron united to the carapace by a ligamentous lateral suture, and also divided transversely into two movable portions. It includes all the box-tortoises, of which one genus, *Emys*, is European, and another, *Cistudo*, American.

Cistudinina (sis-tū-di-nī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistudo* (*-din-*) + *-ina*[2].] A subfamily of *Emydoidæ*, including forms with scarcely webbed foot and perfectly closing plastron. It includes only the typical box-tortoises of or related to the genus *Cistudo*, the genus *Emys* being referred to another subfamily called by Agassiz *Evemydoidæ*. Also *Cistudininæ*. *Agassiz*.

Cistudo (sis-tū'dō), *n.* [NL. (Fleming, 1822), for **Cistitestudo*, < L. *cista*, a box, chest, + *testudo*, a tortoise: see *Testudo*.] A genus of box-tortoises, typical of the family *Cistudinidæ*, which have the plastron hinged, so that the shell can be made to close upon and entirely conceal the animal. *C. carolina* is the common box-turtle of the United States.

Box-tortoise (*Cistudo carolina*).

cistula (sis'tū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cistulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cista*, a box, chest: see *cist*[1], *chest*[1].] 1. A small cist; specifically, a reliquary of the shape of a box or casket.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclostomidæ*. *Humphrey*, 1797. (*b*) A genus of reptiles. *Say*, 1825.—**Catoptric cistula.** See *catoptric*.

Cistulea (sis-tū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-ea*.] A group of cyclostomoid shells: same as *Cistulinæ*.

Cistulinæ (sis-tū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cistula*, 2 (*a*), + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, typified by the genus *Cistula*. The numerous species are inhabitants of tropical America, and chiefly of the West Indian islands.

cistus (sis'tus), *n.* [= F. *ciste* = Sp. Pg. *cisto* = It. *cisto*, *cistio*, < NL. *cistus* (L. *cisthos*), < Gr. κίστος, also κίσθη, or κισθός, the rock-rose.] 1. A rock-rose; a plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2.

Rock-rose (*Cistus Creticus*).

[*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants of many species, belonging to the natural order *Cistaceæ*, natives of Europe, or of the countries bordering the Mediterranean; the rock-roses. Some of them are beautiful evergreen flowering shrubs, and ornamental in gardens. Gum ladanum is obtained from *C. Creticus*, *C. ladaniferus* (called the gum-cistus), and other species.—**Ground-cistus**, a dwarf rhododendron-like plant, *Rhodothamnus Chamæcistus*, a handsome alpine shrub of Switzerland.

cistvaen, kistvaen (sist'-, kist'vā-en or -vān), *n.* [< W. *cistfaen*, *f.* pron. as E. *v*), a cist, < *cist* (< L. *cista*), a chest, + *maen*, a stone.] Same as *cist*[2].

cit (sit), *n.* [Abbr. of *citizen*.] A citizen; an inhabitant of a city; especially, a cockney of London: used in disparagement. [Colloq.]

> The *cits* of London and the boors of Middlesex.
> *Johnson*, Thoughts on the late Trans. in Falkland Islands.
>
> Pauto is a citizen, and Avaro a *cit*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

citable (sī'ta-bl), *a.* [< *cite* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *citable*.] Capable of being cited or quoted.

citadel (sit'a-del), *n.* [= D. *citadel* = G. *citadelle* = Dan. *citadel*, < F. *citadelle*, < It. *cittadella* = Sp. *ciudadela* = Pg. *cidadella*, < ML. *civitatella*, also *cittadella* (after Rom.), a citadel, orig. a small town, dim. of L. *civita(t-)s*, > It. *cittade*, *cittate*, now *città*, = Sp. *ciudad*, etc., a city: see *city*.] 1. A fortress or castle in or near a city, intended to keep the inhabitants in subjection, or, in case of a siege, to form a final refuge and point of defense: frequently used figuratively.

> All our moralities are but our outworks, our Christianity is our *citadel*.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxix.
>
> I go one step further, and reach the very *citadel* of controversy. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 278.
>
> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's column'd *citadel*,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

2. Any strongly fortified post.

> By force of stranger soldiers in *citadels*, the nests of tyranny and murderers of liberty. *Sir P. Sidney*.
>
> They [the Northmen in England] pitched their palisades and threw up their moated *citadels*.
> *G. T. Clark*, Military Architecture, I. ii.

=Syn. 1. See *fortification*.

citral (sit'ṛal), *n.* [< *cite* + *-al.*] 1. The act of citing to appear; a summons. [Rare.]—2. Recital; mention. [Rare.]

He made a blushing *cital* of himself,
And chid his truant youth.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

3†. Quotation; citation. *Johnson.*

citation (si-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *citacion, -oun,* = F. Pr. *citation* = Sp. *citacion* = Pg. *citação* = It. *citazione* = G. Dan. *citation* (prob. < F.), < ML. *citatio(n-),* < L. *citare,* pp. *citatus,* cite: see *cite.*] 1. A summons; an official call or notice given to a person to appear in a court and answer to a demand; a call or notice to appear.

The remonstrants were ready according to their *citation.* *Sir M. Hale,* Letter from Synod of Dort, p. 24.

The courts had their own methods of process, derived in great measure from the Roman law, with a whole apparatus of *citations,* libels, and witnesses.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 724.

2. The paper containing such notice or call.—3. The act of citing or quoting a passage from a book, or a statement in the words of the one who made it; hence, the passage or words quoted; a quotation.

It is the beauty and independent worth of the *citations,* far more than their appropriateness, which have made Johnson's dictionary popular even as a reading-book.
Coleridge.

4. Specifically, in *law,* a reference to decided cases, or to statutes, treatises, or other authorities, to maintain a point of law.—5†. Enumeration; mention. *Harvey.*—**Edictal citation.** See *edictal.*—**Law of citations,** a law of Theodosius II. (A. D. 426) prescribing the relative authority to be conceded to the writers upon Roman law.

citator (si-tā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *citateur* = Sp. Pg. *citador,* < L. as if **citator,* < *citare,* pp. *citatus,* cite: see *cite.*] One who cites. [Rare.]

citatory (si'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *citatoire* = Sp. Pg. *citatorio,* < LL. **citatorius* (in neuter *citatorium,* n., a summoning before a tribunal), < L. **citator:* see *citator.*] Citing; summoning; having the force or form of a citation.

If a judge cite one to a place to which he cannot come with safety, he may freely appeal, though an appeal be inhibited in the letters *citatory.* *Aylife,* Parergon.

cite[1] (sit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cited,* ppr. *citing.* [= D. *citeren* = G. *citiren* = Dan. *citere* = Sw. *citera,* < F. *citer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *citar* = It. *citare,* < L. *citare,* cause to move, excite, summon, freq. of *ciēre, cīre,* pp. *citus,* rouse, excite, call, = Gr. *κίειν,* go, caus. *κινεῖν,* move. Hence, in comp., *accite* (of which, in its early form, *acite, assite, cite* is partly an abbreviation), *concite, excite, incite, recite.*] 1. To call upon officially or authoritatively to appear; summon before a person or tribunal; give legal or official notice to appear in court to answer or defend.

The *cited* dead
Of all past ages, to the general doom
Shall hasten. *Milton,* P. L., iii. 327.

He hath *cited* me to Rome, for heresy,
Before his Inquisition.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

2†. To call to action; rouse; urge; incite.

And had I not been *cited* so by them,
Yet did I purpose as they do entreat.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

3. To quote; name or repeat, as a passage from a book or the words of another.—**4.** To refer to in support, proof, or confirmation: as, to *cite* an authority or a precedent in proof of a point in law.

The devil can *cite* scripture for his purpose.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Multitudes of incarnations can be *cited,* from the various pagan mythologies.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 376.

5†. To mention; recount; recite.

We *cite* our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our lawless lives.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

6†. To bespeak; argue; evidence; denote.

Yourself,
Whose aged honour *cites* a virtuous youth.
Shak., All's Well, i. 3.

=Syn. 3 and **4.** *Recite, Adduce,* etc. See *adduce* and *quote.*

citee†, **cite**[2]†, *n.* Middle English forms of *city.*

citer (sī'tėr), *n.* 1. One who cites.—2. One who summons into court.—3. One who quotes. [Rare.]

I must desire the *citer* henceforth to inform us of his editions too. *Bp. Atterbury.*

citer-tree† (sit'ėr-trē), *n.* Same as *citron-tree.*

Eke *Citurtree* this moone in places colde
Is forto graffe, as is beforne ytolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

citess† (sit'es), *n.* [< *cit* + *-ess.*] 1. A city woman: feminine of *cit.* [Rare.]

Cits and *citesses* raise a joyful strain,
'Tis a good omen to begin a reign.
Dryden, Prol. to Albion and Albanius, l. 43.

2. A female citizen: a translation of the French *citoyenne* in use during the French revolutionary period. *Pickering.*

citharа (sith'a-rā), *n.* [As applied to mod. instruments usually in the form *cither* or (by confusion with *gittern*) *cithern, cittern,* q. v.; = F. *cithare* = Pr. *cidra* = Sp. *cítara* = Pg. *cithara* = It. *cetera, cetera,* formerly also *citara, cetara, cetra* (also with variant term., OSp. *cítola* = Pr. *citola* = OF. *citole* (> MHG. *citôle, zitôl* = ME. *citole:* see *citole*); ML. *citola*) = AS. *cyteru:* see *cittern*: see these words.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument of the lyre class. See *lyre.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a genus of prosobranchiate gastropodous mollusks.

Citharexylum (sith-a-rek'si-lum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κιθάρα,* a lyre, + *ξύλον,* wood.] A genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Verbenaceæ.* There are about 20 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America. The wood is very hard and tough. See *fiddlewood.* Also *Citharexylon.*

Citharinina (sith'a-ri-nī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Citharinus* + *-inæ*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ* with an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a rather long dorsal fin.

Citharinus (sith-a-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Citharus* + *-inus.*] An African genus of characinoid fishes, giving name to the *Citharinina.*

citharist (sith'a-rist), *n.* [= F. *cithariste* = Pg. *citharista* = Sp. It. *citarista,* < L. *citharista,* < Gr. *κιθαριστής,* < *κιθαρίζειν,* play on the cithara, < *κιθάρα,* cithara.] A player on the cithara.

First the flute players and next the *citharists,* stepping to a slow and stately tune.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 40.

citharistic (sith-a-ris'tik), *a.* [= F. *citharistique* = Sp. *citarístico,* < Gr. *κιθαριστικός,* < *κιθαριστής:* see *citharist* and *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cithara, or to other stringed instruments on which the sounds are produced by plucking with the fingers or with a plectrum. Also *kitharistic.*

It is true that the ancients also had an instrumental music separate from poetry; but while this in modern times has been come to and more to be the croyn of musical art, was confined in antiquity to the *kitharistic* and auletic nomes. *J. Hadley,* Essays, p. 90.

Citharus† (sith'a-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A genus of fishes.

cither (sith'ėr), *n.* [= G. *cither, zither, zitter* = Dan. *cither,* etc., < L. *cithara:* see *cithara,* and cf. *cithern.*] Same as *cithern.*

cithern, cittern (sith'-, sit'ėrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *citherne, citterne, cyterne, citheron, citron,* etc.; same as *cither,* with form accom. in part to that of *gittern,* < ME. *gitterne, giterne:* see *cither,* and also *gittern,* which is ult. of the same origin, namely, < L. *cithara:* see *cithara.*] A musical instrument having metal strings which are played with a plectrum. In medieval times it was a kind of lute or guitar, having 8 strings strung over a neck and a body, and held vertically. In modern times it is a four-sided harp, having between 30 and 40 strings, and laid horizontally upon a table. The music is played upon strings the length of which may be varied by stopping on a fret-board; the accompaniment is played on open strings. Also *cither, zither.*

Cithern. — South Kensington Museum, London.

Others who more delighted to write songs or ballads of pleasure, to be sung with the voice, and to the harpe, lute, or *cithern* & such other musical instruments; they were called melodious Poets [melici], or by a more common name *Lirique* Poets. *Puttenham,* Art of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

She held a little *cithern* by the strings,
Shaped heartwise, strung with subtle-coloured hair.
Swinburne, Ballad of Life.

citheron†, *n.* Same as *cithern.*

citicism† (sit'i-sizm), *n.* [Also *cityeism; < city* + *-o-* + *-ism.* Cf. *Atticism, criticism, witticism.*] The characteristics of dwellers in cities; the manners of a cit or citizen. [Rare.]

Although no bred courtling, yet . . . reformed and transformed from his original *cityeism.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

citied (sit'id), *a.* [< *city* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Belonging to a city; having the peculiarities of a city. *Drayton,* Polyolbion, xiii. 166. [Rare.]—2. Occupied by a city or cities; covered with cities: as, "the *citied* earth." *Keats.*

citified (sit'i-fid), *a.* Having the manners, dress, etc., of city life. [Colloq.]

Citigrada (sit-i-grā'dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *citigradus:* see *citigrade.*] A group of vagabond spiders with two pulmonary sacs, comprising forms which run swiftly, as the *Lycosidæ,* etc.: opposed to the *Saltigrada,* of those which leap.

citigrade (sit'i-grād), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *citigrade,* < NL. *citigradus,* < L. *citus,* swift (prop. pp. of *ciēre, cīre,* move, arouse: see *cite*), + *-gradi,* go.] I. *a.* Swiftly moving; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Citigrada.*

II. *n.* One of the *Citigrada.*

citiner† (sit'i-nėr), *n.* [Sc. also *citinar;* early mod. E. also *cittiner;* < ME. *cyttenere,* < *cite,* city, + *-n-* + *-ere,* -er[2].] One born or bred in a city; a cit.

You talk like yourself and a *cittiner* in this, I' faith.
Marston, Jonson, and Chapman, Eastward Ho, v. 1.

citizen (sit'i-zn), *n.* and *a.* [(1) < ME. *citizen, citezein, citeseyn, citesayne, citesyn, cyteyyn, citeeyn,* < OF. (AF.) **citezein* (found once, spelled *sithezein*) (the *z* appar. repr. orig. *s* = *y* = *i* between two vowels), prop. *citeïzein, citeïen, citeez, citïen, citeïn, citnain, citaen, citoen, citoïen,* F. *citoyen* = Pr. *ciutadan, ciutadan* (now *citoyen,* after F.) = Cat. *ciutadà* = Sp. *ciudadano* = Pg. *cidadão* = Wall. *cetatsean,* a citizen; prop. adj., OF. *citeein, citeïen, citeen,* etc., *citoen, citoïen,* F. *citoyen* = Sp. *ciudadano,* pertaining to a city, civil, < ML. as if **civitatianus;* cf. (2) OF. *citadin,* F. *citadin* = It. *cittadino,* a citizen, prop. adj., It. *cittadino,* pertaining to a city, < ML. as if **civitatinus;* (3) ML. *civitatensis* (rare, the usual word being *civis* or *burgensis:* see *burgess*), a citizen; with suffixes *-anus* (E. *-an, -en*), *-inus* (E. *-ine*[1]), and *-ensis* (E. *-ese, -ese*), respectively, < L. *civita(t-)s,* a city, a state, > It. *città* = Wall. *cetate* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = F. *cité,* OF. *cite,* > E. *city,* q. v. *Citizen* is thus etymologically equiv. to *city* + *-an;* cf. obs. *citiner,* equiv. to *city* + *-er*[2]. Hence by abbr. *cit*[2].] I. *n.* 1. A native of a city or town, or one who enjoys the freedom and privileges of the city or town in which he resides; a freeman of a city or town, as distinguished from a foreigner or one not entitled to its franchises.

I am a man within these walls are not properly *citizens,* but only such as are called freemen.
Sir W. Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Any inhabitant of a city or town, as opposed to an inhabitant of a rural district; a townsman.—3. In a restricted sense, a person engaged in trade, as opposed to a person of birth and breeding.

Sweep on, you fat and greasy *citizens;*
'Tis just the fashion: wherefore do you look
Upon that poor and broken bankrupt there?
Shak., As you Like It, ii. 1.

4. A member of the state or nation; one bound to the state by the reciprocal obligation of allegiance on the one hand and protection on the other. Persons of the following classes are citizens of the United States: (1) Persons born in the United States and not subject to any foreign power (except untaxed Indians). This includes children of alien parents other than those of foreign ambassadors, etc. (2) Children born elsewhere to fathers who were, at the time of their birth, citizens at some time resident in the United States. (3) Naturalized persons, including some in effect naturalized by treaty, etc. (4) Women (though not born here nor naturalized) if not incapable of naturalization, and married to citizens. (5) Freedmen under the act of emancipation. (6) Indians born within the United States who have withdrawn from the tribal relation, entered civilized life, and are taxed. (7) Indians who have accepted lands allotted in severalty under the Dawes Bill (1887); but there may be a question whether they practically become citizens before their reservation is thrown open. A person may be a citizen of the United States without being a citizen of any particular State, as, for instance, an inhabitant of the District of Columbia. The two citizenships are distinct in legal contemplation, although one is usually held by any person who holds the other; and practically, as a general rule, citizenship in a State consists of citizenship of the United States plus a domicile (that is, a fixed abode) in the State. The right to vote or hold office is not a test of citizenship, for minors and women are commonly citizens without those rights, and there are cases where aliens may hold office.

All persons born or naturalised in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are *citizens* of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside.
Const. of U. S., 14th Amendment.

5. A private person, as opposed to a civil official or a soldier: as, a police officer in *citizen's* dress.—**Natural-born citizen**, one who is a member of a state or nation by virtue of birth. Whether it is necessary to this that the father should be a citizen is disputed; those jurists who follow the doctrine of national character prevailing in continental Europe hold that it is; American jurists generally hold that it is not. The English courts, while holding that a child born within the allegiance and jurisdiction is a natural-born British subject irrespective of alien parentage, held also, after much conflict of opinion, and in disregard of abstract consistency, that a child born in a foreign country of British parents was also a natural-born British subject. The American rule is that a child born and remaining within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States is a citizen, and within its allegiance and protection, irrespective of the birth or nationality of its parents.—**Naturalized citizen**, one of foreign birth who has become a citizen by adoption or naturalization, as distinguished from a native-born or natural-born citizen.

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a citizen; town-bred; effeminate. [Rare.]

> But not so *citizen* a wanton, as
> To seem to die, ere sick.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

citizeness (sit'i-zn-es), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ess*; made to represent F. *citoyenne*, fem. of *citoyen*, citizen: see *citizen*.] A female citizen.

> "Good day, *citizeness*."
> "Good day, citizen."
> This mode of address was now prescribed by decree.
> *Dickens*, Tale of Two Cities, iii. 5.

citizenize (sit'i-zn-iz), *v. t.* [< *citizen* + *-ize*.] To make a citizen of, whether of foreign or native birth; naturalize. [Rare.]

> Talleyrand was *citizenized* in Pennsylvania when there in the form of an emigrant. *T. Pickering.*

> In 1843 Congress passed a law declaring them [Stockbridge Indians] civilized, Christianized, and *citizenized*.
> *New York Examiner*, March 25, 1869.

citizenry (sit'i-zn-ri), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ry*.] The general body of citizens; the inhabitants of a city as opposed to country people, or the mass of people in common life as opposed to the military, etc.

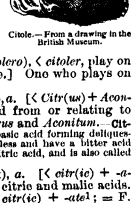
> The salutary checks and pauses to the high and rushing tide of greasy *citizenry*. *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

> No Spanish soldiery nor *citizenry* showed the least disposition to join him. *Carlyle*, Life of Sterling, xiii.

citizenship (sit'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *citizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being vested with the rights and privileges of a citizen. See *citizen*.

> Our *citizenship*, as saith the apostle, is in heaven.
> *Bp. Horne*, Occasional Sermons, p. 158.

> It is possible for a person, without renouncing his country, or expatriating himself, to have the privileges of *citizenship* in a second country, although he cannot sustain the same obligations to both.
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. (Law, § 66.



Citole.—From a drawing in the British Museum.

citolet, *n.* [ME. *citole* = MHG. *zitôle*, *zitôl*, < OF. *citole*, *citolle*, *sitole* = Pr. *citola* = OSp. *citola* (ML. *citola*), < L. *cithara*, *cithern*: see *cithara*, *cithern*.] A small dulcimer used in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries.

citoler, *n.* [< OF. *citoleor*, *citoleur* (= OSp. *citolero*), < *citoler*, play on the citole, < *citole*, citole.] One who plays on the citole.

citraconic (sit-ra-kon'ik), *a.* [< *Citr*(*us*) + *Aconi*(*tum*) + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to plants of the genera *Citrus* and *Aconitum*.—**Citraconic acid**, $C_5H_8O_4$, a bibasic acid forming deliquescent crystals, which are odorless and have a bitter acid taste. It is prepared from citric acid, and is also called *pyrocitric acid*.

citramalic (sit-ra-mal'ik), *a.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-a-* + *malic*.] Composed of citric and malic acids.

citrate (sit'rāt), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ate*1; = F. *citrate* = Sp. Pg. *citrato* (NL. *citratum*).] In *chem.*, a salt of citric acid.

citrean (sit'rē-an), *a.* [< L. *citreus* (see *citreous*) + *-an*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrene (sit'rēn), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + *-ene*.] A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) found in the oil of lemon. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor, and combines directly with hydrochloric acid to form a crystalline compound.

citreous (sit'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *citreus*, of or pertaining to the citron-tree, < *citrus*: see *citrus*.] Of a lemon-yellow color; citrine.

citric (sit'rik), *a.* [= F. *citrique* = Sp. *cítrico* = Pg. It. *citrico*, < NL. *citricus*, < L. *citrus*, citron-tree: see *citrus*, *citron*, and *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from lemons or citrons.—**Citric acid**, $C_6H_8O_7$, an acid contained in many fruits, but in the largest quantity in limes and lemons, lemon-juice yielding from 6 to 7 per cent. It is colorless, inodorous, and extremely sharp in its taste, and crystallizes in rhombic prisms, readily soluble in water. It is used as a discharge in calico-printing, and as a substitute for lemon in making saline draughts.

citril (sit'ril), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *citrine* or *citron*; cf. *citral*, and the specific name *citrinella*: see *citrine*, *citron*.] A common finchgilline bird of southern Europe, also called *citril-finch*, *Fringilla* or *Chrysomitris citrinella*: so called from the color of its breast.

citril-finch (sit'ril-finch), *n.* Same as *citril*.

citrination (sit-ri-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *citrinacioun*, < ML. *citrinacio*(*n*-), < **citrinare*, < *citrinus*, citrine: see *citrine*.] The process of becoming citrine in color; the state of being so colored. Also *citronation*.

> Eek of our materes encorporting,
> And of our silver *citrinacioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 816.

citrine (sit'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *citrine*, < OF. *citrin* = Sp. *citrino*, *cetrino* = Pg. It. *citrino*, < ML. *citrinus*, lemon-colored, < L. *citrus*, a lemon or citron-tree: see *citrus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a lemon-color; yellow or greenish-yellow; specifically, of a color differing from yellow only in its greatly reduced chroma and somewhat reduced luminosity. Also *citrean*, *citrinous*.

> Over against the West was a dull *citrine* glare, like the smoke that overhange a battle-field on a sunlit day.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 204.

2. Pertaining to the genus *Citrus*; having the characters of or resembling the citron, lemon, lime, or orange.—**Citrine lake**. Same as *brown pink* (which see, under *brown*).—**Citrine ointment**, the common name of an ointment made of nitrate of mercury. It consists of 3 parts of mercury, 7 of nitric acid, and 33 of lard. *U. S. Pharmacopœia.*

II. *n.* **1.** Citron-color. See extract.

> *Citrine*, or the colour of the citron, is the first of the tertiary class of colours, or ultimate compounds of the primary triad, yellow, red, and blue; in which yellow is the archeus or predominating colour, and blue the extreme subordinate. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 310.

2. A yellow pellucid variety of quartz. *Dana.*

Citrinella (sit-ri-nel'ä), *n.* [N.L. (Kaup, 1829), dim. of L. *citrinus*, citrine, yellow: see *citrine*, and cf. *citril*.] **1.** A genus of old-world emberizine birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*, containing the yellowhammer, the cirl-bunting, the ortolan, etc.—**2.** A name given by Bonaparte (1838) to a genus of birds of which the citril is the type. See *citril*.

citrinous (sit'ri-nus), *a.* [< *citrine* + *-ous*.] Same as *citrine*, 1.

citrometer (si-trom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *citr*(*ic*) + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the amount of citric acid contained in the juice of limes or lemons. *Spon*, Encyclopædia.

citron (sit'rọn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *citdron*; < F. *citron* = It. *citrone*, *cedrone* (Florio) = D. *citroen* = G. *citrone* = Dan. Sw. *citron*, < ML. *citro*(*n*-), aug. of L. *citrus*, the citron-tree; cf. *citreum* (sc. *malum*, apple), a citron, < Gr. κίτριον, a citron, > κίτρωον, also κιτρία, κιτρέα, the citron-tree; said to be of Ar. origin. Cf. *citrus*, *citer-tree*.] **1.** The fruit of the citron-tree, a variety of *Citrus medica*, distinguished from the lemon by the absence of an umbo at the summit and by its very thick rind. The rind is candied and used in confections and pastries. The fingered citron is a variety in which the fruit is curiously divided into large finger-like lobes.

2. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica*.—**3.** A round and nearly solid variety of the watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*, with white and almost flavorless flesh, sometimes used as a preserve.—**4.** Same as *citron-water*.

> Drinking *citron* with his Grace.
> *Swift, Pope, and Arbuthnot*, Misc., IV. 222.

citronation (sit-rō-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *citron*(*ize*) + *-ation*.] Same as *citrination*.

citronella (sit-rō-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., < ML. *citro*(*n*-), citron, + dim. *-ella*.] A fragrant grass, *Andropogon Nardus*, extensively cultivated in Ceylon and Singapore for an oil (citronella-oil) which is obtained from it. The oil is esteemed in India as a remedy for rheumatism, and is used in Europe and America by soap-makers and perfumers.

citronize, *v. i.* [< *citron* + *-ize*.] To become citrine in color.

> Eight, nine, ten days hence,
> He will be silver potate; then three days
> Before he *citronize*. *B. Jonson* Alchemist, iii. 2.

citron-tree (sit'rọn-trē), *n.* [< *citron* + *tree*. Cf. ME. *citur-tre*, *cytyr-tre*.] The tree, *Citrus medica*, which produces the citron. It has an upright smooth stem, with a branchy head, rising from 5 to 15 feet, adorned with large, oval, spear-shaped leaves.

citron-water (sit'rọn-wâ'tėr), *n.* A liquor distilled from the rind of citrons. Also *citron*.

> Like *citron waters* matrons' cheeks inflame.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 69.

citron-wood (sit'rọn-wụd), *n.* The wood of the *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a cypress-like tree of Algeria. The stems are frequently burned off by the Arabs, and the roots consequently become large and knotted, producing an intricately mottled grain, much valued in cabinet-work. Different kinds of it are known as *tiger-wood* and *panther-wood*. Also called *arar-wood*. See *Callitris*.

citron-yellow (sit'rọn-yel'ō), *n.* A pigment composed of chromate of zinc, of a bright pale-lemon color, of little strength, and not very permanent.

citrul (sit'rul), *n.* [< F. *citrouille*, formerly also *citrulle*, a pumpkin, < It. *cetriuolo*, *cetriuolo*, a cucumber, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citrus*.] The watermelon, *Citrullus vulgaris*. Also *citrule*.

Citrullus (si-trul'us), *n.* [NL. (so called from the color of the fruit when cut), < F. *citrouille*, a pumpkin: see *citrul*.] A genus of cucurbitaceous plants. *C. Colocynthis* yields the well-known cathartic drug called *colocynth*. *C. vulgaris* is the watermelon. A third species is found in South Africa. See cut under *colocynth*.

citrus (sit'rus), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cidra* = It. *cedro*, < L. *citrus*, the citron-tree: see *citron*.] **1.** A citron-tree; in general, any tree or fruit of the genus *Citrus*: as, *citrus*-culture; the *citrus* trade.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of small trees, natural order *Rutaceæ*, with pinnate but apparently simple coriaceous and punctate leaves upon usually winged petioles. The flowers are white and fragrant, with numerous stamens united by their filaments into several irregular bundles. The fruit is pulpy, with a spongy rind. To this genus belong the orange, *C. Aurantium*, of which the kumquat is a variety; the shaddock and pumelo, *C. decumana*; the lemon and citron, *C. medica*; and the lime, which probably originated from *C. Hystrix*.

citrus-tree (sit'rus-trē), *n.* [In earlier form *citer-tree*, q. v.] Any tree of the genus *Citrus*.

Citta (sit'ä), *n.* Same as *Pitta*.

cittern, *n.* See *cithern*.

cittern-head, *n.* An empty-headed person.

> Shall brainlesse *cytterne heads*, each Jobernole
> Pocket the very genius of thy soule?
> *Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, iv. 1.

city (sit'i), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *citie*; < ME. *cite*, *citee*, < OF. *cite*, *citet*, *citeit*, F. *cité* = Pr. *ciu*, *ciutat*, *cieutat*, *ciptat* = Cat. *ciutat* = Sp. *ciudad* = Pg. *cidade* = It. *cittate*, *cittade*, now *città* (also in place-names *civitá*) = Wall. *cetate* = Albanian *kjoutet*, *kjoutete*, < L. *civita*(*t*-)*s*, the condition of a citizen, the body of citizens, the state, later a city, < *civis*, OL. *civirs*, a citizen, prob. akin to AS. *hiw*, family (see *hind*2), perhaps connected with *quies* (> E. *quiet*), rest, and with Gr. κεῖσθαι, lie down, rest, Skt. √*çi*, lie down: see *quiet* and *cemetery*. Hence (from L. *civita*(*t*-)*s*) ult. E. *citadel*, and (from *civis*) *civic*, *civil*, *civility*, *civilize*, etc.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *cities* (-iz). **1.** A large and important town; any large town holding an important position in the state in which it is situated. In the United States a city is properly an incorporated municipality, usually governed by a mayor, aldermen, and common council. The number of inhabitants required to constitute a city is commonly over 10,000, but differs greatly in different States, some (especially in the west) having incorporated cities of fewer than 3,000 inhabitants. In Great Britain the term is applied to a municipal town or town corporate which is or has been the seat of a bishop and of a cathedral church. The word is often used, like *town*, in opposition to *country*.

> And who so had be thence a myle or twayn,
> Vppon the feld to loke or cast his le,
> It shuld hym seme a town or a *Cite*.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1981.

In the United States nearly all *cities* have come from the growth and expansion of villages, with such occasional cases of coalescence as that of Boston with Roxbury and Charlestown. *J. Fiske*, Pop. Educ., p. 64.

2. The inhabitants of a city, collectively.

> I do suspect I have done some offence,
> That seems disgracious in the *city's* eye.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

City of Refuge. (*a*) Any one of six cities, three on the east of the river Jordan (established by Moses), and three on the west (established by Joshua), to which those persons who had inadvertently slain a human creature might flee for refuge. They were Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan on the east, and Hebron, Shechem, and Kadesh on the west. (*b*) Medina in Arabia, where Mohammed took refuge when driven by conspirators from Mecca. (*c*) Any native city, A. D. 622.—**Free city or town**, a city or town having its own government and laws, independently of the country with whose territory it is immediately connected — that is, forming a state by itself. The towns of the Hanseatic league in Germany and northern Europe, in the middle ages, were generally free; some of those in Germany were also called *imperial cities*, as members of the German empire. The only free cities remaining are Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, which since 1871 have been sovereign members of the present German empire. Frankfort-on-the-Main was a free city till 1866, when it was annexed to Prussia.—**Holy city.** See *holy*.—**The City of London**, that part of

London, the metropolis of England, which constituted the original city. It lies on the north bank of the Thames, extending from Temple Bar on the west to the Tower on the east, and as far north as Finsbury. It covers an area of 668 acres, constitutes a county in itself (see *county*), and is governed by a lord mayor, elected by the trade guilds, 26 aldermen holding office for life, elected by the wards, and a common council of 206 members. The great business and commercial interests of London are chiefly centered in this district.

II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to a city; urban: as, a *city* feast; *city* manners; "*city* wives," *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

A *city* clerk, but gently born. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. Pertaining to the class of tradespeople, as opposed to people of birth. [Eng.]

My new *city*-dame, send me what you promised me for consideration, and mayest thou prove a lady.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 3.

City article, in English newspapers, the editorial summary of the commercial or financial news of the day, and remarks upon it. — **City court**, in the United States, a municipal court, or a court whose jurisdiction is coextensive with a city. — **City editor**, in Great Britain, the editor on the staff of a newspaper whose duty it is to superintend the preparation of the city or financial article; in the United States, the editor who superintends the collection and classification of local news. — **City flat-cap**, formerly, a cap with a flat top, sometimes of cloth, sometimes of knitted wool, worn especially by citizens of London. The modern mushroom-cap is derived from it. Also called *statute cap*. — **City item**, in American newspapers, an item of local or city news, as distinguished from foreign or general news. — **City man.** (*a*) A man engaged in business in that part of London which is called "the City." (*b*) One engaged in mercantile pursuits, as distinguished from one whose interests are landed, agricultural, or professional; a business man. [Eng.]

He had made his mark in the mercantile world as a thoroughly representative *City-man*.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 350.

City sword, a sword worn by gentlemen in the city, that is, in private life, as distinguished from the sword used in war. See *sword*, *n.*, and *small sword* (under *sword*). — **City ward**, a watchman, or the watchmen collectively, of a city. *Fairfax.*

city-ward (sit'i-wârd), *adv.* [< *city* + *-ward.*] Toward the city; in the direction of the city.

Look *cityward* and see the trains flying.
The Century, XXVI. 823.

Civaistic, *a.* See *Sivaistic.*

cive (sīv), *n.* [Also *chive*[2], q. v.; usually in pl. *cives*; < F. *cive*, < L. *cepa*, *cepa*, also *caepe*, *caepe*, an onion.] A small bulbous garden-plant, *Allium Schœnoprasum*, of the same genus as the leek and onion, cultivated as a pot-herb. Also *chive*, *chive-garlic.*

civeryt, severyt, *n.* [Perhaps corrupted from *cintry*, *centry*, in a somewhat similar sense.] In *arch.*: (*a*) A bay or compartment in a vaulted roof. (*b*) A compartment or division of scaffolding. *Oxford Glossary.*

civet[1] (siv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sivet*, *sivet*, < F. *civette* (> *zibeth*, < It. *zibetto*, *zibetto*, formerly also *quibetto* (NL. *civetta*), < MGr. ζαπίτης, civet, ζαπίτης, civet-cat (NGr. ζαμπίτι), < Ar. *zabbâd*, *zubâd* = Pers. *zabâd*, the froth of milk or water, civet.] 1. The secretion of the anal glands of the civet-cats, used in perfumery, etc. It is an unctuous resinous substance, of an aromatic odor like musk or ambergris, of the consistence of butter or honey, of a pale-yellowish color, and contains a volatile oil to which it owes its smell, together with resin, fat, mucus, and extractive matters.

Civet is of a baser birth than cat; the very unctuosity flux of a cat. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

I cannot talk with *civet* in the room.
Cowper, Conversation.

2. (*a*) The civet-cat. (*b*) *pl.* The animals of the genus *Viverra* or family *Viverridæ.*

civet[1] (siv'et), *v. t.* [< *civet*[1], *n.*] To scent with civet; perfume.

Fops at all corners, ladylike in mien,
Civeted follows, smell ere they are seen.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 830.

civet[2] (siv'et), *n.* [F. *civet* (so called from the cives with which it is flavored), < *cive*, cive.] A stew, usually of rabbit or hare, flavored with onion, cives, garlic, or the like.

civet-cat (siv'et-kat), *n.* 1. The animal from which civet is obtained; a carnivorous quadruped of the family *Viverridæ* and genus *Viverra*, having well-developed anal glands secreting civet. There are several species, the best-known of which is that of northern Africa, *V. civetta*, about 2 feet long, of a yellowish-gray color, and marked with dusky spots disposed in rows. It is kept in confinement, especially in Abyssinia, the principal seat of the civet trade, for the sake of the secretion, which is taken from the bag twice a week, a dram being a large yield. When thus kept they are fed on raw flesh with the view of increasing the quantity of civet.

Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

2. *pl.* The civets; the animals of the family *Viverridæ*, as the genets, ichneumons, and many others. — **American civet-cat**, *Bassaris astuta.* See *Bassaris.* — **Civet-cat fruit**, the durian. See *Durio.*

Civetta (si-vet'ä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).] A genus of civet-cats. See *Viverra.*

civic (siv'ik), *a.* [= F. *civique* = Sp. *cívico* = Pg. It. *civico*, < L. *civicus*, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] Pertaining to a city or to citizenship; relating to civil life or affairs.

In the *civic* acceptation of the word, I am a merchant.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, iii. 2.

At *civic* revel and pomp and game.
Tennyson, Duke of Wellington, vi.

A candid examination will show that the Christian civilisations have been as inferior to the Pagan ones in civic and intellectual virtues as they have been superior to them in the virtues of humanity and of chastity.
L. W. Hodges, Dorothy Q.

civic crown, garland, or **wreath**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a crown or garland of oak-leaves bestowed on a soldier who had saved the life of a citizen in battle.

The commonwealth owes him a *civic garland*.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 4.

Many a *civic wreath* they won,
The youthful sire and the gray-haired son.
O. W. Holmes, Dorothy Q.

civical (siv'i-kal), *a.* [< *civic* + *-al.*] Civic. *Sir T. Browne.*

civics (siv'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *civic*: see *-ics.*] The science of civil government; the principles of government in their application to civil affairs.

civiere (siv-i-ār'), *n.* [< F. *civière* = It. dial. *civiera*, *scivera*, < *civeo*, *civea*, a barrow or sledge, perhaps < L. *canoochum*, a barrow in which to convey filth, < L. *canum*, prop. *cænum*, filth, + *vehere*, carry.] 1. A small hand-barrow carried by two men. — 2. A litter used by artillery. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

civil (siv'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. *civill*; = D. *civiel* = G. Dan. Sw. *civil*, < F. *civil* = Sp. Pg. *civil* (Pg. also *civel*, civil (law), also rustic) = It. *civile*, < L. *civilis*, belonging to a citizen, civic, political, urbane, courteous, civil, < *civis*, a citizen: see *city.*] 1. Pertaining to the state in general; pertaining to organized society as represented by government.

Besides the gifts wherewith he was enriched, and the *civill* authoritie wherewith he was dignified.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 64.

Where the Parlament sitts, there inseparably sitts the King, there the Laws, there our Oaths, and whatsoever can be civil in Religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

2. Specifically, relating to the commonwealth as secularly organized for purposes of peace: opposed to *ecclesiastical*, *military*, or *naval*; relating to the citizen in his relations to the commonwealth as thus organized, or to his fellow-citizens: as, *civil* rights; or, in particular, relating to property and other rights maintainable in law at the owner's suit: opposed to *criminal*: as, *civil* actions, *civil* courts, *civil* remedies.

Christ himself was a great observer of the *Civil* power, and did many things only justifiable because the State requir'd it. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

3. Reduced to order, rule, and government; not in a condition of anarchy; controlled by a regular administration; exhibiting some refinement of customs and manners; not savage or wild; civilized: as, *civil* life; *civil* society.

It is but even the other day since England grewe to be *civill*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Men that are *civil* do lead their lives after one common law, appointing them what to do.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 15.

Is 't fit such ragamuffins as these are,
Should bear the name of friends, and furnish out
A *civil* house? *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iv. 2.

4. Intestine; not foreign: as, *civil* war.

The whole Land with *civil* broils was rent into five Kingdoms, long time waging Warr each on other.
Milton, Hist. Eng., i.

5. Courteous; obliging; well bred; affable; often, merely or formally polite; not discourteous.

These of all other we found most *civill* to giue intertainement. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 118.

Sir Luc. Begin now — "Sir,"——
Acres. That's too civil by half.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

A *civil* man now is one observant of slight external courtesies in the mutual intercourse between man and man: a *civil* man once was one who fulfilled all the duties and obligations flowing from his position as a "civis."
Abp. Trench, Gloss. Eng. Words, p. 36.

6†. Characteristic of a citizen, as opposed to a courtier, soldier, etc.; not gay or showy; sober; grave; somber.

A *civil* habit
Oft covers a good man; and you may meet,
In person of a merchant, with a soul
As resolute and free, and all ways worthy
As else in any file of mankind.
Fletcher, Beggar's Bush, ii. 3.

Come, *civil* night,
Thou sober-suited matron, all in black.
Shak., K. and J., iii. 2.

That fourteen yard of satin give my woman,
I do not like the color, 'tis too *civil*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Prize, iii. 3.

Civil action. See *action*, 8. — **Civil architecture, corporation.** See the nouns. — **Civil crown.** Same as *civic crown* (which see, under *civic*). — **Civil damage act, civil damage law**, the name commonly given to a statute adopted, in varying forms, in a number of the United States, making the seller of intoxicating liquor liable civilly in damages to those injured by the intoxicated person, including his family, if their means of support are impaired by his intoxication. — **Civil day, death, engineering**, etc. See the nouns. — **Civil law.** (*a*) That part of the laws of a state or nation which concerns the civil power as distinguished from the military power and foreign relations, and regulates within the territorial jurisdiction the rights of persons and property, except when superseded by the military power in time of war. (*b*) More specifically, the municipal law of the Roman empire, the phrase *jus civile* (civil law) being used in Roman law for those rules and principles of law which were thought to be peculiar to the Roman people, in contradistinction to those which were supposed to be common to all nations (*jus gentium*). By English and American legal authors *civil law* is now commonly used to signify the whole system of Roman law, of which the principal source is the collection made by the Emperor Justinian, consisting of the Digest, Code, and Novellæ Constitutiones. Sometimes the term is also applied to the unwritten law of the principal nations of continental Europe, especially of Germany, which is based on that system. Some authors speak in the latter case of *modern civil law.* The civil law is the basis also of the law of Scotland, Spanish America, Louisiana, and Quebec. — **Civil liberty**, personal liberty so far restrained by human laws (and so far only) as is necessary and expedient for the public good. *Minor.* — **Civil list**, the sum annually allowed to the sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the support of his (or her) household and the dignity of the crown. This sum has been fixed by statute (1 Vict., c. 2) at £385,000, as follows: For her Majesty's privy purse, £60,000; salaries of her Majesty's household and retired allowances, £131,200; expenses of her Majesty's household, £172,500; royal bounty, alms, and special services, £13,300; and unappropriated moneys, £8,040. Besides this, £21,000 per annum is allowed for pensions. — **Civil marriage.** See *marriage.* — **Civil Rights Act**, an act of the United States Congress of 1875 (18 Stat., 335), forbidding the exclusion of any person from the enjoyment of inns, public conveyances, theaters, etc., on account of race or color. — **Civil Rights Bill**, an act of the United States Congress of 1866 (14 Stat., 27), conferring citizenship upon all persons born in the United States, not subjects of other powers, "of every race and color, without regard to any previous condition of slavery." It specially affected the recently emancipated slaves. — **Civil rights cases**, the name by which the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in 1883 (see 1 West Virginia, 1879 (100 U. S., 303), and five other cases, 1883 (109 U. S., 3), are frequently referred to, which distans the effect of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States upon the legal status of freedmen. — **Civil servant**, an official of a government not belonging to either the military or the naval forces: especially applied to such an official in British India.

Every one holding a post under the Government [of Great Britain] that is not a legal, military, or naval post, is called a *civil servant*, from the French *Ministre civil*, an army-purveyor. *A. Fonblanque, Jr.*, How we are Governed, p. 155.

Civil service, the executive branch of the public service, as distinguished from the military, naval, legislative, and judicial. — **Civil-service Act.** (*a*) A United States statute of 1871 (16 Stat. 514, sec. 9), authorizing the President to prescribe rules for the admission of persons into the civil service. Its object was to make such admission dependent upon fitness only, without regard to party association. Similar laws in several States are known by the same name. (*b*) An act of 1883, providing for competitive examinations and the suppression of political assessments. — **Civil-service Commissioners**, a body appointed to superintend the examination of candidates for appointments in the civil service. — **Civil state**, the whole body of the citizens who are not included in the military, naval, and ecclesiastical bodies. — **Civil war**, war between different sections of one country, or between different nations of one people. — **Civil year.** See *year.* — **Covenanted civil service**, that branch of the East Indian civil service whose members enter a special department, and are entitled to regular promotion and a pension after serving a specified number of years, and who cannot resign without perulsion. They were also called *civilians.* — **Uncovenanted civil service**, a branch of the East Indian civil service whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, are not entitled to promotion or a pension on retiring, and may resign their office at pleasure. — **Syn. 5.** *Courteous*, *Urbane*, etc. See *polite.*

civilation (siv-i-lā'shon), *n.* [Appar. a humorous corruption of *civilization.*] Intoxication. [Irish slang.]

In a state of *civilation*. *De Quincey.*

civilian (si-vil'yan), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *civilian*, < L. *civilis*, civil: see *civil.*] I. *n.* 1. One who is skilled in the Roman or civil law; a professor or doctor of civil law.

Elizabeth caused an inquiry to be instituted before a commission of privy councillors and *civilians*.
Hallam, Const. Hist., I. iii.

2. A student of the civil law at a university.

He kept his name in the college books and changed his commoner's gown for that of a *civilian*.
Graves, Shenstone.

3. One whose pursuits are those of civil life, not military or clerical; especially, a non-military inhabitant of a garrisoned town.—**4†.** One who, despising the righteousness of Christ, did yet follow after a certain civil righteousness, a *justitia civilis* of his own. *Abp. Trench.*

The mere naturalist or *civilian*, by whom I mean such an one as lives upon dregs, the very reliques and ruins of the image of God decayed. *D. Rogers.*

5. A covenanted civil servant in British India.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a civilian.

To the *civilian* mind it might seem that, when a king writes up an inscription to record his buildings, he wishes that inscription to be read of all men for all time.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 296.

civilisable, civilisation, etc. See *civilizable, civilization*, etc.

civilist (siv'i-list), *n.* [< ML. *civilista*, < L. *civile*, civil: see *civil*.] A civilian, or person versed in the civil law. *Warburton.*

civility (si-vil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *civilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *civylite*, citizenship, < OF. *civilite*, F. *civilité* = Sp. *civilidad* = Pg. *civilidade* = It. *civilità, civiltà*, civility, < L. *civilita(t-)s*, the art of government, politics, also courtesy, < *civilis*, civil: see *civil* and *-ity*.] **1†.** Citizenship.

I with moche summe gat this *civylite*.
Wyclif, Acts xxii. 28.

2. The state of being civilized; redemption from barbarity; civilization. See first extract under *civilization*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The sweet *civilities* of life. *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 134.

Reducing Heathen people to *civilitie* and true Religion, bringeth honour to the King of Heauen.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 59.

They [Malayans] are civil enough, engaged thereto by Trade: for the more Trade, the more *civility*; and on the contrary, the less Trade the more barbarity and inhumanity. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 115.

Another step in *civility* is the change from war, hunting, and pasturage to agriculture. *Emerson*, Civilization.

3. Relation to the civil law rather than to religion.

If there were nothing in marriage but meer *civility*, the magistrate might be meet to be employed in this service.
Bp. Hall, Conscience, iii. 10.

4. Good breeding; politeness, or an act of politeness; courtesy; kind attention: as, to show one many *civilities*.

A man has manners;
A gentleman, *civility* and breeding.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 2.

The insolent *civility* of a proud man. *Chesterfield.*

I also received many *civilities* from the French merchants. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 85.

civilizable (siv'i-li-za-bl), *a.* [< *civilize* + *-able*; = F. *civilisable* = Pg. *civilizavel*.] Capable of being civilized. Also spelled *civilisable*.

civilization (siv'i-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-ation*; = F. *civilisation* = Sp. *civilizacion* = Pg. *civilização* = D. *civilisatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *civilisation*.] **1.** The act of civilizing, or the state of being civilized; the state of being reclaimed from the rudeness of savage life, and advanced in arts and learning.

I asked him [Johnson] if "humiliating" was a good word. He said he had seen it frequently used, but he did not know it to be legitimate English. He would not admit *civilization*, but only "civility." *Boswell*, Johnson.

The entire structure of *civilisation* is founded upon the belief that it is a good thing to cultivate intellectual and material capacities, even at the cost of certain moral evils which we are often able accurately to foresee.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 116.

2†. The act of rendering a criminal process civil. Also spelled *civilisation*.

civilize (siv'i-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *civilized*, ppr. *civilizing*. [< *civil* + *-ize*; = F. *civiliser* = Sp. Pg. *civilizar* = It. *civilizzare* = D. *civiliseren* = G. *civilisiren* = Dan. *civilisere* = Sw. *civilisera*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To reclaim from a savage or semi-barbarous state; introduce order and civic organization among; refine and enlighten; elevate in social and individual life.

We send the graces and the muses forth,
To *civilize* and to instruct the North. *Waller.*

Such sale of conscience and duty in open market is not reconcilable with the present state of *civilized* society.
Quincy.

I am conscious that life has been trying to *civilize* me for now seventy years with what seem to me very inadequate results. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

2†. To make subject to a civil instead of a criminal process.—**3.** To place under civil, as opposed to military, control; transfer from military to civil control.

II.† *intrans.* To behave civilly or with propriety. [Rare.]

I *Civilize*, lest that I seem obscene:
But Lord (Thou know'st) I am vnchast, vnclean.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

Bigby, who had seen him so often come to beg a guinea of Sir C. Williams, and Bathurst, at whose father's he had lived for victuals, understood that dignity as little, and pulled themselves chairs; on which he *civilised*.
Walpole, Letters, II. 163.

Also *civilise*.

civilizer (siv'i-li-zėr), *n.* [< *civilize* + *-er*1.] One who is civilized, or is in process of civilization.

The creature that Whitman terms the *civilizer*.
The Century, XXVI. 933.

civilizer (siv'i-li-zėr), *n.* One who or that which civilizes. Also spelled *civiliser*.

To nations at a certain stage of their life, which may be called the formative or receptive stage, commerce has always proved the great *civilizer*.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 416.

civilly (siv'i-li), *adv.* In a civil manner. (*a*) In a manner relating to government, or to the rights or character of members of the community at large; especially, in a secular manner, as opposed to *ecclesiastically*.

If you ask which is the better of these two, *Civilly* the Gentleman of Blood, Morally the Gentleman by Creation may be the better. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 52.

That a multitude should, without harmony, concur in the doing of one thing—for this is *civilly* to live— . . . is not possible. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i.

It [the state in France] made, for instance, the marriage of priests invalid *civilly*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 398.

(*b*) In a manner relating to private rights: opposed to *criminally*.

That accusation which is publick is either *civilly* commenced for the private satisfaction of the party injured, or else criminally, that is, for some publick punishment.
Aylife, Parergon.

(*c*) Not naturally, but by law: as, a man *civilly* dead. (*d*) Politely; considerately; gently; with due decorum; courteously.

I will deal *civilly* with his poems: nothing ill is to be spoken of the dead. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

(*e*†) Without gaudy colors or finery; soberly.

The chambers were handsome and cheerfull, and furnished *civilly*. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

civil-suited† (siv'il-sū'ted), *a.* Somberly arrayed.

Civil-suited Morn, . . .
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But kercheft in a comely cloud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 122.

civism (siv'izm), *n.* [< F. *civisme*, < L. *civis*, a citizen, + F. *-isme*, -ism.] Good citizenship; devotion to one's country or city: a word of late French origin, more restricted in meaning than *patriotism*. *Dyer.* See *incivism*.

civity†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *civitie* (of. *city*, early mod. E. *citie*), < L. *civita(t-)s*, a city: see *city*.] A city.

An ancient *civitie*. *Stanihurst*, Descrip. of Ireland.

civol†, *n.* See *cibol*.

cizari, *n. t.* An obsolete spelling of *scissor*.

cizars†, cizers†, *n. pl.* Obsolete spellings of *scissors*.

Cl. An abbreviation of *chief justice*.

Cl. The chemical symbol of *chlorin*.

clabber† (klab'ėr), *n.* [See *bonnyclabber*.] Same as *bonnyclabber*.

clabber (klab'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clabber*, *n.*] To become thick in the process of souring; said of milk.

clach (klaḥ), *n.* [Gael.: see *clachan*.] Same as *clachan*, 1.

clachan (klaḥ'an), *n.* [Gael., < *clach*, pl. *clachan*, a stone; orig., it is supposed, *clachan* meant 'a stone circle for sacred or sepulchral uses.'] **1.** A rude stone sarcophagus; specifically, one large and massive enough to form a sort of monument. Also called *clach* and *cist* in England. *Jour. of Archæol.*, III. 107.—**2.** In Scotland, a small village or hamlet, especially one clustering around a parish church.

The *clachan* yill [ale] had made me canty.
Burns, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

Yonder are the lights in the *Clachan* of Aberfoyle.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

clack (klak), *v.* [= Sc. *clake, clatk*, < ME. *clacken, clakken, claken* (not found in AS., but see below, and cf. *clatter* and *crack*) = MD. *klacken*, clack, crack, whack, shake, D. *klakken*, clack, crack (> OF. *claequer, claquer*, clack, clap, clatter, F. *claquer*, clap in applause: see *claque*), = MLG. *klaken*, cluck (as a hen), = Icel. *klaka*, twitter, chatter (as a bird), wrangle, dispute, = Norw. *klakka*, strike, knock; cf. MLG. *klacken*, LG. *klakken*, throw or daub on, as clay, mud, or other soft mass, = OHG. *clocchan, clochan, klecken*, crack with a noise, cause to burst, MHG. *klechen, klecken*, crack or burst with a noise, also as in G. *klecken* and *klecksen*, daub, smear; all being secondary forms of an assumed verb, agreeing nearly with *clock*1, q. v.: AS. as if **clecan*, pret. **clæc*, pp. **clocen*, whence also AS. *clœcian*, E. *clock*1 and *cluck*, make the peculiar noise of the hen, = OHG. *chlochôn, chlocchôn, cloccôn*, strike, knock, whence also ult. E. *clock*2: see *click, clock*1, *clock*2, *cluck*. The words are all more or less imitative; cf. G. *klack, klacks*, interj., slap!; Ir. Gael. *clac*, make a din; Gr. κλάζειν, scream, bark, clash, rattle. The series *clack, click*1, nasalized *clank, clang, clink*, with the related *clock*1, *cluck*, and further *clap*1, *clatter, clash*, and *crack, crash*, with their numerous cognates, though of various historical origin, may be regarded as ult. imitative variations of a common root.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a quick sharp noise, or a succession of sharp sounds, as by striking or cracking; crack; rattle; snap.

The palace bang'd, and buzz'd, and *clack't*,
And all the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

The *clacking* loom
Not long within the homestead will it stand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 202.

2. To utter sounds or words rapidly and continually, or with sharpness and abruptness; let the tongue run or rattle.

Talke discretelye, let not thy tongue go *clack* in an outrage. *Rhodes*, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 103.

Let thy tonge not *clakke* as a mille.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 109.

But ah! the more the white goose laid,
It *clack'd* and cackled louder.
Tennyson, The Goose.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to make a sharp, short, snapping sound; rattle; clap: as, to *clack* two pieces of wood together.—**2.** To speak without thought; rattle out.

Unweighed custom makes them *clack* out anything their heedless fancy springs. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 4.

clack (klak), *n.* [< ME. *clakke*, clack (of a mill), = MD. *klack*, a crack, cracking, = MHG. *klac* (*klack-*), a crack, crash, loud threatening sound, = Sw. *klick*, a sudden alarm; cf. OF. *clac*, a clacket, clacker, clapper, F. *claque*, a claque; from the verb: see *clack*, *v.*] **1.** A sharp, repeated, rattling sound; clatter: as, the *clack* of a mill.—**2.** In a grist-mill: (*a*) That part of the mill that strikes the hopper, to move or shake it, for discharging its contents.

Says John, just at the hopper will I stand,
And mark the *clack*, how justly it will sound.
Betterton.

(*b*) A bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in the hopper. *Johnson.*—**3.** A valve of a pump.—**4.** A ball-valve connected with the boiler of a locomotive. See *ball-valve* and *clack-box*, 2.—**5.** A kind of small windmill with a clapper, set on the top of a pole to frighten away birds. Also called *clack-mill*, and formerly *clacket*.—**6.** Continual talk; prattle; gossip; tattle.

A woman's *clack*, if I have skill,
Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill. *Swift.*

The *clack* of tongues, and confusion of voices in this new assembly, was so very great, that the goddess was forced to command silence several times.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Weakness runs never to this, but always to unthinking *clack* and rattle. *Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 18.

clack-box (klak'boks), *n.* **1.** In *mach.*, the box in which a clack-valve works.—**2.** In a locomotive, a box fitted to the boiler in which a ball-valve is placed to close the orifice of the feed-pipe, and prevent steam or hot water from reaching the pumps. The ball or clack is raised from its seat by the stroke of the pump-plunger forcing water against it; the water then passes into the boiler, but is prevented from returning by the instant fall of the ball.

3. The tongue. [Prov. Eng.]

clack-dish (klak'dish), *n.* A beggar's dish or receptacle for money, fitted with a lid so arranged as to produce when agitated a clatter upon the edge of the vessel. Its use was abandoned in the seventeenth century, and it was succeeded by the alms-pot. Also called *clap-dish*.

His use was, to put a ducat in her *clack-dish*.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish*?
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 1.

clack-door (klak'dōr), *n.* A plate of iron or brass covering an aperture in the side of a clack-box. It is attached by screws, and can be removed to give access to the valve-seat or recess into which the valve fits.

clacker (klak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; the clack of a mill; the clapper.

This they find by the noise of those boat mills; their *clackers* beat much slower.
Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 18.

2. A rattle used to frighten birds. See *clack*, *n.*, 5.

clacket, *n.* [< *clack* + dim. *-et.*] Same as *clack*, 5.

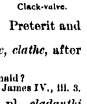
clack-goose (klak'gōs), *n.* [Sc. also *claik-goose*, *claik.*] Same as *barnacle*[1], 1.

clack-mill (klak'mil), *n.* Same as *clack*, 5.

clack-piece (klak'pēs), *n.* The casting in which a clack-door is placed, and which forms the valve-chamber. See *clack-door* and *clack*, 4.

clack-seat (klak'sēt), *n.* In a locomotive, one of the two recesses in each pump into which the clacks fit.

clack-valve (klak'valv), *n.* A valve with a single flap, hinged at one edge, and consisting of a plate of leather a little larger than the valve-aperture, used in pumps. The leather plate is strengthened above by a plate of iron a little larger than the opening, and below by another iron plate a little smaller than the opening. The diameter of the valve-box is generally one half more than that of the valve-opening. Also called *clapper*.


Clack-valve.

clad (klad), [< ME. *clad*, *cled*, *cladd*, contr. from *clothed*, earlier form of *clothed*: see *clothe*.] Preterit and past participle of *clothe*.

clad[1] (klad), *v. t.* [Var. of *clothe*, *clathe*, after *clad*, pret. and pp.] To clothe.

What, shall I *clad* me like a country maid?
Greene, James IV., iii. 3.

cladanthus (kla-dan'thus), *n.*; pl. *cladanthi* (-thī). [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, branch (see *cladus*), + *ἄνθος*, a flower: see *anther*.] In mosses, a flower terminating a lateral branch.

cladding (klad'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clad*, *v.* Cf. *clothing*.] Clothing; clothes. [Rare.]

There were countless lords and ladies of high degree in *claddings* of past centuries.
New York Tribune, March 27, 1885.

cladenchyma (kla-deng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, < *ἐγχεῖν*, infuse, pour in, < *ἐν*, = E. *in*, + *χεῖν*, pour; cf. E. *gush*.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of branching cells.

cladgy (klaj'i), *a.* [Assibilated form of *claggy* (q. v.) = *cleggy*, q. v.] Stiff; tenacious; cledgy. [Rare.]

cladi, *n.* Plural of *cladus*, 1.

cladine (klad'in), *a.* [< *cladus* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *cladose*. *W. J. Sollas.*

Cladobranchia (klad-ō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A small superfamily of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous, plumose, or ramose branchiæ, whence the name.

cladobranchiate (klad-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Cladobranchia* + *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to the *Cladobranchia*.

Cladocarpi (klad-ō-kär'pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cladocarpus*: see *cladocarpous*.] One of the three groups into which the true mosses, *Bryaceæ*, are divided. They are characterized by having the capsules borne at the ends of short lateral branches. The group includes the *Fontinaleæ*, or aquatic mosses.

cladocarpous (klad-ō-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocarpus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a shoot, a branch, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, having the fruit terminal upon short lateral branchlets: as, *cladocarpous* mosses. Also *cladogenous*.

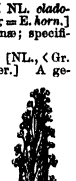
Cladocera (kla-dos'ē-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cladocerus*: see *cladocerous*.] 1. In Latreille's system of classification, a section of his *Branchiopoda lophopoda*, equivalent to the *Daphnidæ* of Strauss or the *Daphniacea* of others. The section included such genera as *Latona*, *Sida*, and *Polyphemus*, and was practically equivalent to the following group of the same name.

2. An order of *Entomostraca* or a suborder of *Phyllopoda*, comprising the small crustaceans known as water-fleas, abounding in fresh water. They are very prolific, produce ephippial eggs, molt frequently, are more or less transparent, have a bivalvular carapace hinged on the back, a single large eye, from 4 to 6 foliaceous feet bearing branchiæ, and large ramose or branched antennæ (whence the name) acting as swimming-organs. Leading families are *Daphnidæ*, *Polyphemidæ*, *Lynceidæ*, and *Sididæ*. Also *Cladoceriata*.

cladocerous (kla-dos'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cladocerus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *κέρας* = E. *horn*.] Having branched or ramose antennæ; specifically, pertaining to the *Cladocera*.

Cladodactyla (klad-ō-dak'ti-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *δάκτυλος*, finger.] A genus of dendrochirotous pedate holothurians: so called from the much-branched tentacular processes. *C. crocea* is a saffron-colored species inhabiting the southern seas. *Brandt.*

cladode, **cladodium** (klad'ōd, kla-dō'di-um), *n.*; pl. *cladodes*, *cladodia* (-dēz, -ą). [NL. *cladodium*, < Gr. *κλαδώδης*, with many branches, lit. branch-like, < *κλάδος*, a branch (cf. dim. *κλάδιον*, a branchlet), + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, a leaf-like flattened branch or peduncle, as in *Ruscus* and some species of *Phyllanthus*. Also *cladophyl*.


Cladode of *Phyllanthus angustifolius*.

cladodont (klad'ō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Same as *hybodont*.

Cladodus (klad'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil placoid fishes of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, having teeth of the kind called cladodont or hybodont. *Agassiz*, 1843.

cladogenous (kla-doj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *cladocarpous*.

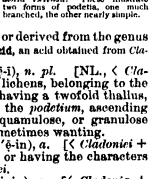
cladome (klad'ōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus* and *-oma*.] The branching arms or rays of a sponge-spicule of the rhabdus type, collectively considered. Each branch of the cladome is a cladus.

The secondary rays are the arms or cladi, collectively the head or *cladome* of the spicule.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

Cladonema (klad-ō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1843), < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] The typical genus of *Cladonemidæ*, having branched or cladose tentacles, whence the name.

Cladonemidæ (klad-ō-nem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonema* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Anthomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cladonema*, having branched tentacles, 4 or 8 simple or branched radial canals, and 4 or 8 gastral gonads. The medusæ bud on polyp-colonies which contain alimentary zoöids or gastrozoöids, together with scattered capitate tentacles.

Cladonia (kla-dō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλαδών* (*κλαδον-*), a branch, < *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] A genus of lichens, representative of the family *Cladonici*. The apothecia are mostly capitate, variously colored (not black), and borne on the vertical portion of the thallus (podetium). The latter is either simple, and often cup-shaped or funnel-shaped, or very much branched. The branching is shown in the reindeer-moss, *Cladonia rangiferina*. See *reindeer-moss*.


1 2
1. *Cladonia subcornuta*. 2. *Cladonia extensa*. These illustrate two forms of podetia, one much branched, the other nearly simple.

cladonic (kla-don'ik), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from the genus *Cladonia*.—**Cladonic acid**, an acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*.

Cladonici (klad-ō-nī'ē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cladonia*.] A family of lichens, belonging to the tribe *Lecideaceæ*, and having a twofold thallus, a vertical one, called the *podetium*, ascending from a horizontal, squamulose, or granulose one. The latter is sometimes wanting.

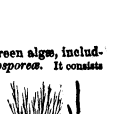
cladonicine (klad-ō-nī'ē-in), *a.* [< *Cladonici* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the family *Cladonici*.

cladonine (kla-dō'ni-in), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or having the characters of the genus *Cladonia*.

cladonioid (kla-dō'ni-oid), *a.* [< *Cladonia* + *-oid*.] Resembling lichens of the genus *Cladonia*.

Cladonioid variation of the parmeliaceous thallus.
E. Tuckerman, Genera Lichenum, p. 6.

Cladophora (kla-dof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].]


Cladophora rivularis, with branched filament: magnified.

1. In *bot.*, a large genus of green algæ, including a large part of the *Chlorosporeæ*. It consists of firm, not gelatinous filaments, which branch throughout. The species grow in fresh or salt water, on rocks, and in tide-pools and ditches, usually in tufts, sometimes forming layers.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Dejean*, 1834. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cladophyl, **cladophyll** (klad'-ō-fil), *n.* [< Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] Same as *cladode*.

cladoptosis (klad-op-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *πτῶσις*, a fall, < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *bot.*, the annual falling of leafy twigs instead of individual leaves, such as takes place in many of the cypress family.

cladose (klā'dōs), *a.* [< NL. *cladosus*, < *cladus*, < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch: see *cladus*.] Branched or ramose, as a sponge-spicule: as, a *cladose* rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *cladine*.

Cladosporium (klad-ō-spō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *σπώρος*, a seed.] A large genus of hyphomycetous fungi, having subdecumbent, intricately branched, olivaceous hyphæ, and typically uniseptate conidia.

Cladothrix (klad'ō-thriks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θρίξ*, a hair.] A genus of bacteria growing in the form of filaments, and especially characterized by what is called *false branching*—that is, the formation of a filament by the side of another, which, soon diverging, gives the appearance of branching. The principal species, *Cladothrix dichotoma*, occurs in stagnant or running water containing much organic matter, especially when putrefying.

Cladrastis (kla-dras'tis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque), irreg. < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, + *θραστός*, brittle.] A peculiar leguminous genus of Kentucky and Tennessee; the yellow-wood. The only species, *C. tinctoria*, is a handsome tree with pinnate leaves and ample panicles of white flowers. It is cultivated as an ornamental shade-tree; the wood is very hard, heavy, strong, of a bright-yellow color changing to brown, and yields a yellow dye.

cladus (klā'dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλάδος*, a branch, a young slip or shoot, prob. < *κλᾶν*, break.] 1. Pl. *cladi* (-dī). One of the secondary arms, rays, or branches of a ramose sponge-spicule, which collectively form the cladome. *W. J. Sollas.*—2. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects.

claes (klāz), *n. pl.* [Also written *clais*, *clase*, formerly *clayis*, etc.; contr. of ME. *clathes*, clothes.] Clothes. [Scotch.]

clag[1] (klag), *n.* [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog* and *clay*.] 1. A clot; a mass of sticky or adhesive matter: as, a *clag* of mud on one's shoe.—2. A clog, encumbrance, or burden, as on property.

clag[1] (klag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clagged*, ppr. *clagging*. [North. E. and Sc.: see *clog*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To clog; encumber with something adhesive, as clay.

Thoult read a satyre or a sonnet now,
Clagging their ayery humour.
Marston, What you Will, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To stick or adhere. *Brockett.*

clag[2] (klag), *n.* [Gael. *clag*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] A portable bell used by the early Scotch Christians, apparently in the service of the mass, and also carried before the host when taken out of the church, and before a dead body when carried to the grave.

claggy (klag'i), *a.* [Sc. (also *cladgy*, *cledgy*, q. v.), < *clag* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *clayey*.] Sticky; adhesive. [Great Britain.]

claik, **claik-goose** (klāk, klāk'gōs), *n.* Same as *clack-goose*.

claim[1] (klām), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *claime*, *clame*, < ME. *claimen*, *cleimen*, *clamen*, < OF. *claimer*, *cleimer*, *clamer*, call, cry out, claim, challenge, = Sp. *llamar*, formerly *clamar*, = Pg. *clamar* = It. *chiamare*, call, name, send for, *clamare*, speak loud, bawl, < L. *clamare*, call, cry out, connected with *calare*, call (see *calends*), = Gr. *καλεῖν*, call, convoke. From the same L. verb come *clamor*, *acclaim*, *declaim*, *exclaim*, *proclaim*, *reclaim*, etc.; and *class*, *calendar*, *ecclesiastic*, etc., are related.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To call; call out; cry out.

And aftre that, where that evere thei gon, evere more thei *cleymen* for Mynstralle of the grete Chane.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 238.

"Is that soth," saide william, "mi/swete lady hende (gentile)?
Cleymeth he after clothes for cristes loue in heuen?"
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4481.

2. To be entitled to a thing; have a right; derive a right; especially, to derive a right by descent.

Howbeit they would hold up this Salique law,
To bar your highness *claiming* from the female.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

We must know how the first ruler, from whom any one *claims*, came by his authority, before we can know who has a right to succeed him in it. *Locke.*

3. To assert a claim; put forward a claim.—4. To assert a belief or an opinion; maintain; assert. [A common use, regarded by many as inelegant.]

And in the light of clearest evidence,
Perceives Him acting in the present tense:—
Not, as some *claim*, once acting but now not.
Coles, The Microcosm.

II. *trans.* **1†. To proclaim.**

"Srewly, frende," seide the kynge, "in good prison hath he you sette that to me hath you sente, for I *clayme* yow qwyte [quit: see *quit-claim*]; but ye shall telle me youre name." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 686.

2†. To call or name.

And that in so gret honoures put be
That ayther of thaim *claymed* is a kyng.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1675.

3. To ask or demand by virtue of a right or asserted right to the possession of the thing demanded, or of authority to demand it; demand as a right or due; assert a right to: as, to *claim* obedience or respect; to *claim* an estate by descent; to *claim* payment: with *from* or *of* before the person on whom the claim is made.

And, look, when I am king, *claim* thou *of* me
The earldom of Hereford. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

If only men had a divine right to obedience, nobody can *claim* that obedience but he that can shew his right. *Locke.*

Earth, that nourished thee, shall *claim*
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

The Bible surely accords with the highest science when it *claims* the vegetable kingdom, with all its wonders, as a product of Almighty power.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 108.

4. To hold or maintain as a fact or as true; assert as a fact, or as one's own belief or opinion: as, I *claim* that he is right. [Considered by many an inelegant use.]

The first*e* fader and foundour of gentillesse [i. e., Christ], What man that *claymeth* gentyl for to be,
Moste folowe his tras. *Chaucer*, Gentilesse, l. 2.

He never made known his history, and *claimed* he had no relation living. *Boston Transcript*, Feb. 7, 1876.

=Syn. 3. *Request, Beg*, etc. See *ask*.

claim[1] (klām), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clame, clame*, < ME. *claime, clame, cleyme*, < OF. *claim, clam* = Pr. *clama* (ML. *clameum*), a challenge, = Pg. *clama* (obs.), a protest; from the verb.] **1†.** A cry; a call, as for aid.

I cald, but no man answerd to my *clame*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 11.

2. A demand of a right or alleged right; a calling on another for something due or asserted to be due: as, a *claim* of wages for services.

The King of Prussia lays in his *claim* for Neufchatel, as he did for the principality of Orange.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

A Prince of Wales, what between public *claims* and social *claims*, finds little time for reading after the period of childhood; that is, at any period when he can comprehend a great poet. *De Quincey*, Style, iv.

3. A right to claim or demand; a just title to something in one's own possession or in the possession or at the disposal of another.

Don Christopher, in a long catalogue of virtues which he possessed to a very eminent degree, had not the smallest *claim* to that of patience, so very necessary to those that command armies. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 185.

A thousand *claims* to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

The past has no *claim* to infallibility any more than the present. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 22.

4. The thing claimed or demanded; specifically, a piece of public land which a squatter or settler marks out for himself with the intention of purchasing it when the government offers it for sale: as, he staked out a *claim*. Hence—**5.** A piece of land obtained in this manner; specifically, in *mining*, the portion of mineral ground held by an individual or an association in accordance with the local mining-laws of the district. These laws usually require that a certain amount of work be done, or money expended, in order to prevent the claim from being forfeited. Claims may also be made for water-rights, for mining purposes, adjacent to streams. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**Alabama claims**, certain claims of the United States against Great Britain for damages inflicted on American shipping during the civil war by privateers built, equipped, and supplied in England, and sent out from British ports to prey on American commerce. The most famous of these privateers was the Alabama (at first called the "290"), built at Birkenhead, near Liverpool, in 1862. At the close of the war claims for damages were presented, and referred by the treaty of Washington (July 4th, 1871) to arbitrators, who met at Geneva in 1872. Their decision, rendered September 14th, known as the Geneva award, asserted the responsible negligence of the British government, allowed the chief claims for direct damages, and awarded $15,500,000 to the United States, which was paid by Great Britain, and apportioned among the claimants.—**Claim in a service**, in *Scots law*, a petition addressed by the heir to the sheriff, in which he states his relationship to the deceased, and prays to be served heir to him.—**Continual claim**, in *law*, a claim that is reiterated from time to time in order that it may not be deemed abandoned.—**Court of Claims.** See *court*.—**Timber claim**, the right or assertion of right (under the acts of Congress to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies) on the part of one who has planted and maintained the requisite number of acres of timber on public lands devoid of timber, and maintained them for a term of years, to have a grant of the quarter section or other smaller tract containing his plantation.—**To lay claim to**, to demand as a right or rightful possession.

claim[2] (klām), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *clame*, < ME. **claimen*, **cleimen* (cf. adj. *claimous*, ME. *cleymous*), var. (after Icel. Norw. *kleima*) of *clemen*, mod. dial. *cleam*, q. v. Cf. *glaim.*] **1.** To stick; paste: as, to *claim* up an advertisement. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** To clog; overload. [Prov. Eng.]

claimable (klā'ma-bl), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *v.*, + *-able*. Cf. OF. *claimable, clamable.*] Capable of being claimed or demanded as due: as, wages not *claimable* after dismissal.

claimant (klā'mant), *n.* [< OF. *claimant, clamant*, a claimant (prop. ppr.), < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry out, > OF. *claimer, clamer*, cry out, claim: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *clamant.*] **1.** A person who claims; one who demands anything as his right.

A wise man will . . . know that it is the part of prudence to face every *claimant*, and pay every just demand on your time, your talents, or your part.
Emerson, Compensation.

2. In admiralty proceedings, a person admitted to defend an action in rem brought against goods to which he claims a right.

claimer (klā'mėr), *n.* A claimant; one who demands something as his due. [Rare.]

Till an agreement was made and the value of the ground paid to the *claimer*.
Sir W. Temple, Introd. to Hist. Eng., p. 296.

claimless (klām'les), *a.* [< *claim*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no claim. [Rare.]

claim-notice (klām'nō'tis), *n.* In the regions of the United States on the Pacific coast, a notification posted by a miner or other settler upon a piece of land, thereby declaring his occupancy or intended occupancy thereof.

claimous†, *a.* [ME. *cleymous*; < *claim*[2] + *-ous*; or var. of *glaimous*, q. v. Cf. *claim*[2], *a.*] Sticky; viscous.

Clam, or *cleymous* [var. *gleymous*], gluttinosus, viscosus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 79.

clairaudience (klār-â'di-ens), *n.* [After *clairvoyance* (q. v.); < F. *clair* (< OF. *cler*, > E. *clear*), clear, + *audience*, hearing: see *clear* and *audience.*] **1.** The supposed power of hearing in a mesmeric trance sounds which are not audible to the ear in the natural waking state.—**2.** An exercise of this power.

The hallucinations, or clairvoyances, or *clairaudiences*, or presentiments, that our "intelligence and veracity" can muster. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 256.

clairaudient (klār-â'di-ent), *a.* and *n.* [After *clairvoyant* (q. v.); < F. *clair*, clear, + *audient*, < L. *audient(i-)s*, hearing: see *clairaudience.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of clairaudience.

The *clairaudient* interconsciousness of friends a thousand miles apart. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 261.

II. *n.* One supposed to have the power of clairaudience.

claire-cole, clear-cole (klār'-, klār'kōl), *n.* [The latter form partly Englished; < F. *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *colle*, glue or size, < Gr. κόλλα, glue.] **1.** In *painting*, a preparation of size put on an absorbent surface to prevent the sinking in of subsequent coats of oil-paint.—**2.** In *gilding*, a coating of size over which gold-leaf is to be applied.

clair-obscure (klār'ob-skūr'), *n.* [Also *clare-obscure*; < F. *clair-obscur* = It. *chiaroscuro*: see *chiaroscuro.*] Same as *chiaroscuro.*

As masters in the *clare obscure*
With various light your eyes allure. *Prior*, Alma, ii. 25.

clairvoyance (klār-voi'ans), *n.* [F., < *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant.*] **1.** A power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state, by which they are supposed to discern objects concealed from sight, and to see what is happening at a distance.

Clairvoyance, which sees into things without opening them. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, I.

Hence—**2.** Sagacity; penetration; quick intuitive knowledge of things.

clairvoyant (klār-voi'ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *clara voyant*; < F. *clairvoyant*, lit. clear-seeing, but peculiarly used in mesmerism, < *clair*, = E. *clear*, + *voyant*, ppr. of *voir*, < L. *videre*, see: see *vision.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characterized by, the supposed faculty of clairvoyance, or of seeing or perceiving things not discernible by the senses.

I am *clara voyant*. *Villiers*, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), iii. 1.

As I reached up to lower the awning overhead, I had a *clairvoyant* consciousness that some one was watching me from below. *Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 145.

II. *n.* A person possessing or supposed to possess the power of clairvoyance.

Alberti . . . became in the end neither a great artist like Raphael, nor a great discoverer like Galileo, but rather a *clairvoyant* to whom the miracles of nature and of art lie open. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 247.

clairvoyante (klār-voi'ant), *n.* [F., fem. of *clairvoyant*: see *clairvoyant*.] A female clairvoyant. [Rare.]

claise (klāz), *n. pl.* A variant of Scotch *claes*.

claith (klāth), *n.* [Sc., = E. *cloth*, q. v.] **1.** Cloth.

Has clad a score i' their last *claith*.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

2. *pl.* Clothes. See *clothes, claes.*

claity (klā'ti), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clarty.*] Dirty. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake[1] (klāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *clack.*

clake[2] (klāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *claked*, ppr. *claking.* [E. dial. Cf. *clatch*[4].] To scratch. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

clake-goose (klāk'gōs), *n.* Same as *clack-goose.*

clam[1] (klam), *n.* [(1) Also *clamm*; < ME. **clam, *clamme*, < AS. *clam, clom* (*clamm-, clomm-*), m., a band, bond, chain, fetter, in pl. *clammas, clommas*, fetters, confinement, = MD. *klamme*, a clamp, hook, grapple, = MLG. *klamme, klemme*, a clamp, hook, = OHG. *clamma*, MHG. *klamme, klamm*, a constriction, a narrow pass, G. dial. *klamm*, a spasm of the throat, a narrow pass (cf. MHG. *chlemme, klemme*, G. *klemme*, a clamp, vise, a pinch, a narrow pass, dial. locked jaw), = Dan. *klamme*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (also *klem*, force, *klemme*, a clamp, press, pinch, strait), = Sw. *klämma*, a press, = Norw. *klemb*, force, pressure, *klemba*, a clamp, press; cf. (2) MHG. *klamere, klamer*, clam, hook, G. *klammer*, a clamp, clamp-iron, brace, clincher, bracket, = Dan. *klammer*, a clamp, cramp, cramp-iron (Sw. Dan. *klammer*, brackets, (G.); and (3) MHG. *klamber, klamper*, G. dial. *klamper* = Norw. *klember, klamb* = Icel. *klömbr*, a clamp, vise. (cf. E. *clamper*); with various irregular forms, all derived, with various formatives, in connection with the verbs *clam*[1] and *clem*[1], and with the closely related and in part identical verb *clamp*[1], from the pret. **klam* (AS. **clam*) of an assumed orig. verb, Teut. (Goth.) **klīman* (AS. **climman*), press or adhere together, stick, to which are also referred *clam*[2], *clemb* = *cleam* = *claim*[2] (all more or less mixed with *clam*[1]), *cloam, clamber, climb, climp*[1], etc. *Clam*[1] in ordinary use has been superseded by *clamp*[1], q. v. With *clam, clamp*, compare *cram, cramp*, which belong to a different group, but agree closely in sense, and may be regarded as variations of the same orig. base.] **1.** A clamp (see *clamp*[1]); in plural, forceps, pincers. Specifically —(*a*) A clamp or vise for wood used by carpenters, etc. (*b*) Same as *clamp*[1], 1 (*e*). (*c*) Pincers or nippers of iron used in castrating horses, bulls, etc. [Scotch.] (*d*) A kind of forceps or pincers with long wooden handles, with which farmers pull up weeds. [Prov. Eng.] (*e*) A kind of forceps used in weighing gold. [Scotch.] (*f*) See the extract.

In the year 1818, Sir John Ross, in command of H. M. S. "Isabella," on a voyage of discovery for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, invented a machine "for taking up soundings from the bottom of any fathomable depth," which he called a "deep-sea *clamm*." A large pair of forceps were kept asunder by a bolt, and the instrument was so contrived that on the bolt striking the ground, a heavy iron weight slipped down a spindle and closed the forceps, which retained within them a considerable quantity of the bottom, whether sand, mud, or small stones.
Sir C. W. Thomson, Depths of the Sea, p. 209.

2. A stick laid across a stream of water to serve as a bridge. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A rat-trap. [Prov. Eng.]

clam[1] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming.* [Chiefly dial., in part denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, and in part a var. of *clem*[1] (AS. **clemman*, etc.: see *clem*[1]) as the factitive of the orig. verb which is the common source

cf. *clam*[1], *n.*, *clam*[2], *a.*, *clam*[3], *v.*, and *clem*[1], *clem*[2], *clem*[3], *cleam*, *claim*[2], *cloam*, etc.: see these words. Cf. *clamp*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To press together; compress; pinch.—**2.** To clog up; close by pressure; shut.—**3.** To castrate, as a bull or ram, by compression.—**4.** To rumple; crease.—**5.** To snatch.—**6.** To pinch with hunger; emaciate; starve.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To stick close.—**2.** To grope or grasp ineffectually. [Scotch.]—**3.** To die of hunger; starve.

In reality we are *clamming* and very near starved to death. *Arnold*, Cotton Famine, p. 224.

[In all senses obsolete or provincial.]

clam[2] (klam), *a.* [Sc. also *clem* (see *clem*[3]); < ME. *clam* = MD. *D. klam*, clammy, moist, = MLG. *klam*, close, fast, rigid, oppressed, discouraged, = MHG. *chlam*, *klam*, close, small, weak, G. *klamm*, narrow, close, scarce, clammy (also MHG. *klemm*, close, G. dial. *klemm*, close, scarce), = Dan. *klam*, clammy, damp; of like origin with *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*, namely, from the pret. **klam* of the orig. verb **kliman*, press or adhere together, stick: see *clam*[1], *n.*, and *clam*[1], *v.*] **1.** Sticky; viscous; clammy (which see).

Clam, or cleymous [see *claimous*], glutinous, viscous. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.

A *clam* pitchie ray shot from that Centrall Night. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 33.

2. Moist; thawing, as ice.—**3.** Vile; mean; unworthy.

In vile and *clam* covetise of men. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 29.

clam[2] (klam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Chiefly dial., in part from *clam*[2], *a.*, and in part a var. of *clem*[2], *cleam*[2], which is a var. of *clem*[2], *cleam*, q. v.; in meaning and form mixed with and ult. related to *clam*[1], *clem*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smear; daub; clog with glutinous or viscous matter.

He spitte in the erthe, and made clay of the spittyng, and *clammyde* clay on the eyen. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), II. 93.

2. To stick; glue.

A swarm of wasps got into a honey-pot, and there they clogged and *clamm'd* themselves till there was no getting out again. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

II. *intrans.* To be glutinous; be cold and moist; be clammy.

A chilling sweat, a damp of jealousy,
Hangs on my brows and *clams* upon my limbs.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii. 1.

clam[2] (klam), *n.* [< *clam*[2], *a.* and *v.*] Clamminess; the state or quality of having or conveying a cold moist feeling. [Rare.]

Corruption and the *clam* of death. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 5.

clam[3] (klam), *n.* [Also formerly *clamp;* being a particular use (prob. through *clam-shell*, *clamp-shell*, that is, orig., a shell like a clamp or vise), of *clam*[1], *n.*, 1., or the equiv. *clamp*[1], *n.*, with ref. to the closed 'jaws' of this shell-fish. Said by some to have ref. to "the firmness with which some clams adhere to rocks"; but clams do not adhere to rocks.] A name given in different localities to different bivalve mollusks. Thus, in England, mostly the mouth of the river Helford, it is given to the piddock, *Pholas dactylus*; in New York and neighboring States, to *Venus mercenaria*, *Mya arenaria* being known as the *soft clam* or *long clam*; in Massachusetts, to *Mya arenaria*, *Venus mercenaria* being designated as the *hard clam* or *round clam*; in many parts of the interior United States, to any species of *Unionidæ* or mussels; along the Pacific coast of the United States, to species of *Tapes* and *Saxidomus*; and, with qualifying prefixes, to various other species. The giant clam is *Tridacna gigas*; the thorny clam is *Chama lazarus*, etc.

They scattered up & down . . . by yᵉ water side, wher they could find ground nuts & *clames*.
W. Bradford, Hist. Plymouth Plantation, ii. 130.

Bear's-paw clam, *Hippopus maculatus*, a large heavy bivalve of the family *Tridacnidæ*. See *Hippopus*.

clam[4] (klam), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *klemt*, a tolling. The E. word is usually associated with *clamor*, q. v. See *clam*[4], *v.*] A ringing of all the bells of a chime simultaneously; a clamor; a clangor. [Prov. Eng.]

clam[4] (klam), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clammed*, ppr. *clamming*. [Cf. Dan. *klemte* = Sw. *klämta*, chime, toll. See the noun.] **1.** To sound all the bells in a chime simultaneously.—**2.** See extract. [Prov. Eng.]

Clam, to muffle a bell. See Waldron's Sad Shepherd, p. 167. According to some, to ring a bell irregularly or out of tune. *Halliwell.*

clam[5] (klam), *n.* Same as *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

clam[6]†. An obsolete variant of *clamb*, old preterit of *climb*.

clamancet, *n.* [ME., < ML. *clamantia*, claim, < L. *clamant(-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, claim: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] Claim.

clamancy (klam'ạn-si), *n.* [< *clamant:* see *-cy.*] Urgency; urgency arising from necessity. [Scotch.]

clamant (klam'ạnt), *a.* [= OF. *claimant*, *clamant* (see *claimant*) = Pg. *clamante*, < L. *claman(t-)s*, ppr. of *clamare*, cry: see *claim*[1], *v.* Cf. *claimant.*] **1.** Crying; beseeching. [Poetical.]

A train of *clamant* children dear.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 350.

"Behold!" This *clamant* word
Broke through the careful silence.
Keats, Endymion, ii.

2. Urgent; calling for prompt attention or relief, etc.; crying: as, a very *clamant* case.

The combat was merely preliminary to something greater even if less *clamant*—the contest over the American university question. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 145.

3. Crying for punishment or vengeance; highly aggravated. [Scotch.]

clamation† (kla-mā'shọn), *n.* [= It. *clamazione*, < ML. *clamatio(n-)*, < L. *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *clamant* and *claim*[1], *v.*] The act of crying out.

Their iterated *clamations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Clamatores (klam-ạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *clamator*, one who cries out, < *clamare*, pp. *clamatus*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] **1.** In Cabanis's classification (1842), an order of insessorial birds, consisting of a majority of those non-oscine forms which had been called *Picariæ* by Nitzsch, having ten primaries, the first of them well developed, and the feet neither zygodactyl nor anisodactyl. It was an artificial assemblage, and is now recognized, if at all, only in a modified sense. The name was adapted from Andreas Wagner (1841).

2†. The gallinaceous birds, or *Gallinæ*: so called from the crowing or clamoring of the males, especially as instanced in domestic poultry.

clamatorial (klam-ạ-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *Clamatores* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the *Clamatores*.

clamb†. Obsolete strong preterit of *climb*. *Chaucer.*

clam-bake (klam'bāk), *n.* A repast consisting chiefly of clams baked in a hole in the ground on a layer of stones previously heated, the hole being covered with seaweed, etc., during the process, usually as an accompaniment of a picnic at the sea-shore; hence, a picnic of which such a repast is the principal feature. [U. S.]

Mya arenaria, the clam par excellence, which figures so largely in the celebrated New England *clam-bake*, is found in all the northern seas of the world. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 280.

clambent. Middle English preterit plural of *climb*.

clamber (klam'bėr), *v.* [Formerly also *clammer* (E. dial. *cammas*), < ME. *clambren*, *clamberen*, climb, also heap closely together (not in AS.; perhaps Scand.), = MLG. *klempern*, LG. *klempers*, *klemmern*, climb, = Icel. *klambra*, *klembra* = Norw. *klembra*, pinch closely together, clamp, = Sw. dial. *klammra* = Dan. *klamre*, grasp firmly, = G. *klammern*, dial. *klampfern*, *klampern*, MHG. *klemberen*, *klampferen*, clamp; in part from the noun represented by Icel. *klömbr* (gen. *klambrar*) = Dan. *klammer* = G. *klammer*, dial. *klampfer*, *klamper*, an extended form of the noun seen in E. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], with freq. *clamb*. The related words are somewhat confused.] **I.** *intrans.* To climb, especially with difficulty or by using both hands and feet, as in ascending a steep mountain: often used figuratively.

Lord, who shall ascend to thy tabernacle, and dwell in thy holy hill? David does not mean that there is no possibility of ascending thither, or dwelling there, though it be hard *clambering* thither, and hard holding there.
Donne, Sermons, x.

We *clambered* over the broken stones cumbering the entrance. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 50.

I turned and *clambered* up
The rivulet's murmuring path.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To ascend by climbing; climb with difficulty. [Now rare.]

Clambering the walls to eye him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

clamber (klam'bėr), *n.* [< *clamber*, *v.*] The act of clambering or climbing with difficulty. *Moore.*

clamber-clown†, *n.* A drink similar to cup, made of ale or beer, in use in the eighteenth century.

clamber-skull (klam'bėr-skul), *n.* Very strong ale. [Prov. Eng.]

clam-cod (klam'kod), *n.* See *cod*[2].

clam-cracker (klam'krak'ėr), *n.* A selachian of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba:* so called at Savannah, Georgia, where it molests the oyster-beds.

clame[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *claim*[1].

clame[2], *v. t.* See *claim*[2].

clamentes (klā-men'tēz), *n.* See *camenes*.

clamjamfrie (klam-jam'fę-ri), *n.* Same as *clanjamfrie*.

clamm, *n.* See *clam*[1].

clammas[1] (klam'ạs), *v. i.* [Cf. *clamber.*] To climb. [Prov. Eng.]

clammas[2] (klam'ạs), *n.* [Cf. *clamor.*] A noise; a clamor. [Prov. Eng.]

clammer[1]† (klam'ėr), *v.* An obsolete form of *clamber*.

clammer[2] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[1] + *-er*[1], Otherwise for *clamper*.] A forceps, like a pair of tongs, used in deep-sea soundings to obtain specimens from the bottom of the sea. The jaws are closed by means of a weight. Also called *clam*, *clam-tongs*. See *clam*[1], 1 (*f*).

clammer[3] (klam'ėr), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-er*[1].] One whose business is the digging and sale of clams. [Local, U. S.]

clammily (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

Wipe those poor lips of hers
Oozing so *clammily*. *Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

clamminess (klam'i-nes), *n.* [< *clammy* + *-ness.*] The state of being clammy. (*a*) Viscous quality or feel; viscosity; stickiness; tenacity of a soft substance.

A greasy pipkin will spoil the *clamminess* of the glew. *Bacon.*

(*b*) The state of being cold and moist to the touch.

clamming (klam'ing), *n.* [< *clam*[3] + *-ing*[1].] The search for and gathering of clams.

clamming-machine (klam'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which an engraved and hardened die (intaglio) is made to rotate in contact with a soft steel mill, in order to make a cameo impression upon it. The mill is used to indent copper rollers for calico-printing. *E. H. Knight.*

clammy (klam'i), *a.* [Extended form of earlier *clam*, with same sense: see *clam*[2], *a.*] **1.** Viscous; adhesive; soft and sticky; glutinous; tenacious.

Bodies *clammy* and cleaving. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Hence—**2.** Cold and moist with a sticky feel.

Closed was his eye, and clench'd his *clammy* hand.
Crabbe, Works, I. 119.

Cold sweat, in *clammy* drops, his limbs o'erspread.
Dryden.

Under the grass, with the *clammy* clay,
Lie in darkness the last year's flowers.
Bryant, The New and the Old.

clammy cherry. See *cherry*[1].

clamor, clamour (klam'ọr), *n.* [< ME. *clamour*, < OF. *clamour*, *clamur*, *clamor*, F. *clameur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *clamor* = It. *clamore*, < L. *clamor* (*clamor-*), an outcry, < *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] **1.** A great outcry; vociferation; exclamation made by a loud voice continued or repeated, or by a multitude of voices.

After, rising with great toy and *clamour*, they sing a prayer of prayse in hope hereof. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 107.

The bitter *clamour* of two eager tongues. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1.

Interpreted it, with its multitudinous echoes and reverberations, as the *clamor* of the fiends and night hags. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, xi.

2. Any loud and continued noise.

Do but start
An echo with the *clamour* of thy drum.
Shak., K. John, v. 2.

Loud Arno's boisterous *clamours*. *Addison.*

3. Figuratively, loud complaint or urgent demand; an expression of strong dissatisfaction or desire.

Bycause his galyottes and officers made suche *clamoure* for vytaylles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

A violent *clamour* was . . . raised against the king by the priests of Debra Libanos, as having forsaken the religious principles of his predecessors.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 533.

=**Syn.** Hubbub, uproar, noise, din, ado.

clamor, clamour (klam'ọr), *v.* [< *clamor, clamour, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To utter in a loud voice; shout.

Melissa *clamour'd*, "Flee the death."
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2†. To make a great noise with; cause to sound loudly or tumultuously: used in an inverted sense in the following passage.

Clamour your tongues, and not a word more.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

3†. To stun with noise; salute with noise.

And let them not come in multitudes, or in a tributious manner; for that is to *clamour* councils, not to inform them. *Bacon*, Counsel.

At sight of him, the people with a shout
Rifted the air, *clamouring* their god with praise.
Milton, S. A., l. 1621.

To clamor bells†, to sound all the bells in a chime together. *Warburton.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To utter loud sounds or outcries; vociferate.

The London sparrows far and nigh
Clamor together suddenly.
D. G. Rossetti, Jenny.

2. To make importunate complaints or demands: as, to *clamor* for admittance.

The Hans not only complained, but *clamoured* loudly for Breach of their ancient Privileges.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 3.

clamorer, clamourer (klam'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who clamors.

clamorist, clamourist (klam'ėr-ist), *n.* [< *clamor, clamour,* + *-ist.*] Same as *clamorer.*
T. Hook. [Rare.]

clamorous (klam'ėr-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *clamoroso,* < ML. *clamorosus,* for L. *clamosus* (> F. *clameux*), < *clamor, clamour*: see *clamor, n.*] 1. Making a clamor or outcry; noisy; vociferous; loud; resounding.

The *clamorous* owl, that nightly hoots.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

And kiss'd her lips with such a *clamorous* smack,
That, at the parting, all the church did echo.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

Infants *clam'rous*, whether pleas'd or pain'd.
Cowper, The Task, i. 222.

With a gesture he awed into silence
All that *clamorous* throng.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 4.

2. Urgent or importunate in complaints or demands.—3. Figuratively, crying out, as for retribution or punishment; heinous; flagrant.

Men do not arise to great crimes on the sudden, but by degrees of carelessness to lesser impieties, and then to *clamorous* sins. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 283.

clamorously (klam'ėr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner; with loud noise or words.

The old women heightened the general gloom by *clamorously* bewailing their fate.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 488.

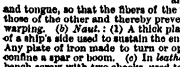
clamorousness (klam'ėr-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clamorous.

clamorsome (klam'ėr-sum), *a.* [Also spelled (dial.) *clammersome;* < *clamor* + *-some.*] Greedy; rapacious; contentious. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clamour, clamourer, etc. See *clamor,* etc.

clamp[1] (klamp), *n.* [First in early mod. E. (taking in part the place of the earlier *clam*[1]), after MD. *klampe,* a clamp, hook, tenon, grapple, brace, D. *klamp,* a clamp, cleat, = MLG. *klampe,* a hook, clasp, = G. dial. (Bav. and Austrian) *klampfe,* G. (after LG.) *klampe* = Dan. *klampe* = Sw. *klamp* (prob. after D.), a clamp, cleat (cf. MLG. *klampe* = East Fries. *klampe,* a bridge over a ditch); practically an extension or variant of the older *clam*[1], q. v., but in form as if from the pret. of the verb represented by MHG. *klimpfen* (pret. *klampf,* pp. *geklumpfen*), draw, press, or hold fast together, which may be regarded as an extension of the orig. Teut. (Goth.) **klīman* (AS. **climman*), pret. **klam,* press or adhere together, whence also *clam*[1], q. v. The forms derived from or related to *clamp*[1] are numerous: see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clamp*[2], *clamp*[3], etc., *climb, clamber,* etc. Cf. also *clip*[1].]

1. An instrument of wood, metal, or other rigid material, used to hold anything, or to hold or fasten two or more things together by pressure so as to keep them in the same relative position. Specifically—(*a*) In *joinery*: (1) An instrument of wood or metal used for holding glued pieces of timber closely together until the glue hardens. (2) A piece of wood fixed to another with a mortise and tenon, or groove and tongue, so that the fibers of the piece thus fixed cross those of the other and thereby prevent it from casting or warping. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) A thick plank or the inner part of a ship's side used to sustain the ends of the beams. (2) Any plate of iron made to turn or open and shut so as to confine a spar or boom. (*c*) In *leather-manuf.*, a wooden bench-screw with two cheeks, used to hold the leather securely while it is stoned or slicked. (*d*) A metallic piece and binding-screw, shaped somewhat like a stirrup, used to hold one of the elements of a battery and complete the electric connection. (*e*) *pl.* A sort of strong pincers used by ship-carpenters for drawing nails. Also *clams.*


Cabinet-makers' Clamp.

2. *pl.* The hinged plates over the trunnions of a gun: generally called *cap-squares.*—3. One of a pair of movable cheeks of lead or copper covering the jaws of a vise, and enabling it to grasp without bruising.—4. In *bot.*, in the mycelium of fungi, a nearly semicircular cellular protuberance, like a short branch, which springs from one cell of a filament close to a transverse wall, and is closely applied to the lateral wall of the adjoining cell. Each cell coalesces with the clamp, and thus an open passage is formed between the two cells. Also called *clamp-cell.*—5. *pl.* Andirons. [Prov. Eng.]—**Binding-screw clamp.** See *binding-screw.*—**Collar and clamp.** See *collar.*—**Geometrical clamp,** a clamp which depends solely on the rigidity of matter and not on friction.—**Horseshoe clamp,** in *ship-building,* an iron strap for attaching the gripe and forefoot.—**Molders' clamp,** in *founding,* a frame for holding together firmly the parts of a flask, so that the metal may safely be poured into the mold.

clamp[1] (klamp), *v. t.* [= D. *klampen,* etc.; from the noun. See *clam*[1], *v.*] To fasten with a clamp or clamps; fix a clamp on.

The strong oaken chest heavily *clamped* with iron, screwed to the floor. *G. A. Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

clamp[2] (klamp), *n.* [Cf. D. and LG. *klamp,* a heap; cf. *clamp*[1], *clamp*[3], and *clump*[1].] 1. A stack of bricks laid up for burning, in such a manner as to leave spaces between them for the access of the fire, and imperviously inclosed: called a *brick-clamp,* in distinction from a *brick-kiln.*

The name of *clamp* is also applied to a pile of bricks arranged for burning in the usual way, and encased with a thin wall of burned bricks and daubed over with mud to retain the heat. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 58.

2. A pile of ore for roasting, or of coal for coking.—3. A mound of earth lined with straw thrown up over potatoes, beets, turnips, etc., to keep them through the winter. [Prov. Eng.]—4. A large fire made of underwood. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A heap of peat or turf for fuel. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp[2] (klamp), *v. t.* [< *clamp*[2], *n.*] 1. To burn (bricks) in a clamp. See *clamp*[2], *n.*, 1.

The bricks are not burned in kilns as with us, but are *clamped.* *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

2. To cover (potatoes, beets, turnips, etc.) with earth for winter keeping. [Prov. Eng.]

clamp[3] (klamp), *n.* An obsolete form of *clam*[3].

Clam or *clamp*, a kind of shell-fish. *Josselyn* (1672).

clamp[4] (klamp), *v. i.* [Appar. imitative; cf. *clank, clump*[3], *tramp.*] To tread heavily; tramp.

The policeman with *clamping* feet. *Thackeray.*

clamp[4] (klamp), *n.* [< *clamp*[4], *v.*] A heavy footstep or tread; a tramp.

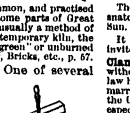
clamp[5] (klamp), *v. t.* [Perhaps a particular use of *clamp*[1], *v.*] 1. To make or mend in a clumsy manner; patch.—2. To patch or trump up (a charge or an accusation). [Scotch.]

clamp-cell (klamp'sel), *n.* Same as *clamp*[1], 4.

clamp-connection (klamp'kǫ-nek'shǫn), *n.* In *bot.,* the connection formed between two cells by a clamp-cell.

clamp-coupling (klamp'kup'ling), *n.* A device for uniting the ends of a shaft by means of conical binding-sleeves, which by longitudinal motion wedge themselves between the shaft-ends and an outer cylinder, thus binding the whole together.

clamp-dog (klamp'dog), *n.* A clamp which serves as a connection between a piece which is to be turned and the face-plate or spindle of a lathe, compelling the work to partake of the motion of the head-spindle.

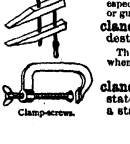

Clamp-dog.

clamper (klam'pėr), *n.* A contrivance consisting of a frame of iron having sharp prongs on the lower part, fastened to the sole of the shoe or boot, to prevent slipping on the ice. Also called *creeper,* and in the United States *calk.*

clamping (klam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clamp*[2], *v.*] The process of burning bricks in a clamp.

The process called *clamping* so common, and practised largely both in this country and in some parts of Great Britain remote from London. . . is usually the method of burning bricks by placing them in a temporary kiln, the walls of which are generally built of "green" or unburned bricks. *C. T. Davis*, Bricks, etc., p. 57.

clamp-iron (klamp'ī'ėrn), *n.* One of several irons fastened at the ends of fires to prevent the fuel from falling. *Imp. Dict.*


Clamp-screws.

clamp-kiln (klamp'kil), *n.* [Also *clamp-kill;* < *clamp*[2] + *kiln.*] A kiln built of sods for burning lime.

clamp-nail (klamp'nāl), *n.* A short, stout, large-headed nail for fastening clamps in ships.

clamp-screw (klamp'skrō), *n.* A tool used by joiners to hold work to the table, or to secure two pieces together.

clam-scraper (klam'skrā'pėr), *n.* Same as *dragrake.*

clam-shell (klam'shel), *n.* 1. The shell of a clam.—2. The mouth, or the lip. [Vulgar, New Eng.]

You don't feel much like speakin',
When if you let your *clam-shells* gape, a quart of tar will leak in. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers.

3. A box made of two similar pieces of wrought-iron hinged together at one end, used in dredging. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 465.

clam-tongs (klam'tôngs), *n. pl.* An instrument used for gathering clams. See *clammer*[2] and *tongs.*

clam-worm (klam'wėrm), *n.* A species of *Nereis,* especially *N. limbata,* found in association with the soft clam, *Mya arenaria.* One species, *N. virens,* is a large sea-worm from 18 to 20 inches long, of a dull bluish-green color tinted with iridescent hues. Clam-worms burrow in the sand, are very voracious, and are much used for bait. [New Jersey and New Eng. coast.]

clan (klan), *n.* [< Gael. *clann,* < Ir. *clann, cland,* offspring, children, descendants, a tribe, clan, prob. through W. *plant,* offspring, children, < L. *planta,* offshoot, sprout, scion, slip, in later L. a plant: see *plant,* of which *clan* is thus a doublet.] 1. A race; a family; a tribe; an association of persons under a chieftain; especially, such a family or tribe among the Highlanders of Scotland. The clan is a tribal form of social and political organization based upon kinship of the members. The chief features of the system are (1) the leadership of a chief, regarded as representing a common ancestor, and (2) the possession of land partly undivided as the common domain of the clan, and partly divided as the separate property of its members and their heirs, the clan being the heir of a member who dies leaving no son. It prevailed in early times in Germany and Ireland, and until recently in Scotland, and to some extent in other countries. Thus, among the Highlanders a clan consisted of the common descendants of the same progenitor, under the patriarchal control of a chief, who represented the common ancestor, and who was revered and served by the clansmen with the blind devotion of children. The clan did not, however, acknowledge the principle of primogeniture, often raising to the chiefship a brother or an uncle of a deceased chief. The name of the clan was generally that of the original progenitor with the prefix *Mac* (son). There are few traces of this institution now remaining.

Each trained to arms since life began,
Owning no tie but to his *clan.*
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 24.

We find the Tribe or *Clan*, including a number of persons, in theory of kin to it, yet in fact connected with it only by common dependence on the chief.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 69.

2. Figuratively, a clique, sect, set, society, or body of persons closely united by some common interest or pursuit, and supposed to have a spirit of exclusiveness toward others.

Partridge, and the rest of his *clan*, may hoot me for a cheat, if I fail in any single particular. *Swift.*

=**Syn.** 1. *Tribe, Race, etc.* See *people.*

clancular† (klang'kū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *clancularius,* secret, clandestine, < *clanculum,* secretly, a dim. form, < *clam,* secretly: see *clandestine.*] Clandestine; secret; private; concealed.

Not allowing to himself any reserve of carnal pleasure, no *clancular* lust, no private oppressions, no secret covetousness. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, I. iii. 3.

clancularly† (klang'kū-lėr-li), *adv.* Privately; secretly.

Judgements should not be administered *clancularly*, in dark corners, but in open court. *Barrow*, Sermons, II. xx.

clandestine (klan-des'tin), *a.* [= D. *clandestien,* < F. *clandestin* = Sp. Pg. It. *clandestino,* < L. *clandestinus,* secret, < *clam* (OL. *calam, calim*), secretly, from root of *celare* = AS. *helan,* hide (see *conceal*); the second element is uncertain.] Secret; private; hidden; furtive; withdrawn from public view: generally implying craft, deception, or evil design.

They, in a *clandestine* and secret manner, collect and snatch fire, as it were by stealth, from the chariot of the sun. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., *Of Deucalion.*

It is the worst *clandestine* marriage, when God is not invited to it. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 207.

Clandestine marriage. (*a*) A marriage contracted without the due observance of the ceremonies which the law has prescribed. By the law of Scotland clandestine marriages are valid, by that of England void: the law in the United States varies. (*b*) Any secret marriage, but especially one contracted in defiance of the will of parents or guardians.—**Syn.** *Latent, Covert,* etc. See *secret.*

clandestinely (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner; secretly; privately; furtively.

This Trick (pouring water on a cargo of cloves) they use whenever they dispose of any *clandestinely.*
Dampier, Voyages, I. 318.

clandestineness (klan-des'tin-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clandestine; secrecy; a state of concealment.

clandestinity (klan-des-tin'i-ti), *n.* [< *clandestine* + *-ity*; = F. *clandestinité*.] Clandestineness; secrecy. [Rare.]

Clandestinity and disparity do not void a marriage, but only make the proof more difficult.
Stillingfleet, Speech in 1668.

Clandestinity, in what manner soever aimed at, may be considered as evidentiary of fear.
Bentham, Judicial Evidence, v. 10.

clang (klang), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = OHG. *chlang*, MHG. *klanc* (*klang-*, also *klank-*), G. *klang* = Sw. Dan. *klang*, sound, clang, ring, clink; in form from the pret. of the verb represented by OHG. *chlingan* (pret. *chlanc*), MHG. G. *klingen* (pret. *klang*) = MLG. *klingen* = Icel. *klingja*, clang, ring, clink, a verb parallel to MHG. G. *klinken* = MLG. *klinken* = MD. D. *klinken* = E. *clink*: see *clink*. Cf. L. *clangor*, clang, clangor, Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clash, rattle, from the verb; L. *clangere*, LL. also *clingere*, make a loud sound, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, rattle. All ult. imitative, the forms in Teut. agreeing with *clang* being mixed with those agreeing with *clank* and *clink*, and further associated through imitative variation with numerous similar forms: see *clink*, *clank*, *click*[1], *clack*, etc.] **1.** A loud, sharp, resonant, and metallic sound; a clangor: as, the *clang* of arms; the *clang* of bells; the *clang* of hammers.

Loud 'larums, neighing steeds, and trumpets' *clang*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

At every stride Red Rowan made,
I wot the Kinmont's airns [irons] play'd *clang*.
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 65).

The haunt of seals, and orcs, and sea-mews' *clang*.
Milton, P. L., xi. 835.

The drawbridge dropped with a surly *clang*.
Lowell, Sir Launfal.

2. [G. *klang*.] The quality of a musical sound; the respect in which a tone of one instrument differs from the same tone struck on another; timbre. See *extract*.

An assemblage of tones, such as we obtain when the fundamental tone and the harmonics of a string sound together, is called by the Germans a Klang. May we not employ the English word *clang* to denote the same thing, and thus give the term a precise scientific meaning akin to its popular one?
Tyndall, Sound, p. 118.

clang (klang), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb; cf. L. *clangere*, clang, = Gr. κλάζειν (perf. κέκλαγγα), scream, bark, clash, clang; see *clang*, *n.*, and *clank*, *clack*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To give out a clang; resound.

Above the wood which grides and *clangs*
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvii.

She looks across the harbor-bar
To see the white gulls fly;
His greeting from the Northern sea
Is in their *clanging* cry.
Whittier, Amy Wentworth.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clang.

The fierce Curetes trod tumultuous
Their mystick dance, and *clang'd* their sounding arms.
Prior.

2. To cause the name of to resound; celebrate with clangor.

"The crane," I said, "may chatter of the crane,
The dove may murmur of the dove, but I
An eagle *clang* an eagle to the sphere."
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

clang-color (klang'kul'ọr), *n.* Same as *clang-tint*.

clangor (klang'gọr or klang'ọr), *n.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; = F. *clangueur* = Pg. *clangor* = It. *clangore*, < L. *clangor*, a sound, clang, < *clangere*, clang: see *clang*.] A sharp, metallic, ringing sound; resonant, clanging sound; clang; clamorous noise; shrill outcry.

And hear the trumpet's *clangour* pierce the sky.
Dryden.

Not without *clangour*, complaint, subsequent criminal trials, and official persons dying of heartbreak.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. iii. 9.

Night after night the geese came lumbering in in the dark with a *clangor* and a whistling of wings, even after the ground was covered with snow.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 267.

The drum rolls loud,—the bugle fills
The summer air with *clangor*.
Whittier, Our River.

The clamor and the *clangor* of the bells.
Poe, The Bells.

clangor (klang'gọr or klang'ọr), *v. i.* [Also sometimes *clangour*; < *clangor*, *n.*] To make a clangor; clang; clank; resound.

All steeples are *clangouring*.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 4.

clangorous (klang'go-rus or klang'ọ-rus), *a.* [< ML. *clangorosus*, < L. *clangor*: see *clangor*.] Making or producing clangor; having a hard, metallic, or ringing sound.

Who would have thought that the *clangorous* noise of a smith's hammers should have given the first rise to music?
Spectator, No. 334.

To serve in Vulcan's *clangorous* smithy.
Lowell, Hymn to my Fire.

clangour, *n.* and *v.* See *clangor*.

clangous, *a.* [< *clang* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *clangeux*.] Making a clanging noise.

Harsh and *clangous* throats.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 14.

clang-tint (klang'tint), *n.* [< *clang* + *tint*, after G. *klang-farbe*, lit. sound-color.] The timbre or quality of a compound musical tone, due to the relative number and intensity of the harmonics present in it; acoustic color. See *clang*, *n.*, 2, *harmonic*, and *quality*. Also called *clang-color*.

Could the pure fundamental tones of these instruments [clarinet, flute, and violin] be detached, they would be undistinguishable from each other; but the different admixture of overtones in the different instruments renders their *clang-tints* diverse, and therefore distinguishable.
Tyndall, Sound, p. 127.

Clangula (klang'gū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822), dim. of Gr. κλαγγή, a clang, clangor, as the screaming of birds, confused cries, etc.: see *clang*.] A genus of sea-ducks or *Fuligulinæ*, containing the garrots or goldeneyes. *C. clangula* is the common goldeneye; *C. barrovi* is Barrow's goldeneye or the Rocky Mountain garrot. The American bufflehead, *Bucephala albeola*, and some other species, are often placed in this genus.

clanjamfrie, **clanjamfry** (klan-jam'fri), *n.* [Sc., variously written *clamjamphry*, *-frie*, etc.; appar. a loose compound of *clam*, *clem*, mean, low, worthless, + *jamph* or *jampher*, be idle.] Persons collectively who are regarded with contempt; a mob; ragtag and bobtail.

A gang of play-actors came.—They were the first of that *clanjamfry* who had ever been in the parish. *Galt.*
I only knew the whole *clamjamfrey* of them were there.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, ix.

clank (klangk), *n.* [Not in ME. or AS.; = MD. D. *klank* = MHG. *klanc*, a ringing sound; in form from the pret. (**klank*) of the verb represented by MD. D. MHG. G. *klinken* = E. *clink*, and parallel to *clang*, similarly related to OHG. *chlingan*, MHG. G. MLG. D. *klingen*: see *clink*, and cf. *clang*, *n.* and *v.* Phonetically, *clank* and *clink* may be regarded as nasalized forms of *clack* and *click*; as imitative verbs they belong to an extensive group of more or less imitative words of similar phonetic form: see *clack*, *click*[1], *clang*, *clash*, *clatter*, *clap*[1], etc.] A sharp, hard, metallic sound: as, the *clank* of chains or fetters.

You mark him by the crashing bough,
And by his corselet's sullen *clank*,
And by the stones spurned from the bank.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 14.

clank (klangk), *v.* [Not in ME. or AS.; formally from the noun, but partly, as an imitative word, an independent verb, a variation of *clink*, *v.*: see *clink*, *n.*, and cf. *clink*, *clang*, *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to sound with a clank: as, to *clank* chains. See the noun.

Officers and their staffs in full uniform *clanking* their spurs and jingling their sabres.
W. H. Russell, Crimean War, vi.

2†. To give a ringing blow to.

He *clanked* Piercy ower the head,
A deep wound and a sair.
Auld Maitland (Child's Ballads, VI. 228).

II. *intrans.* To sound with or give out a clank.

He smote his hand
Against his breast, his heavy mailed hand,
That the hard iron corslet *clank'd* aloud.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

clanker (klang'kėr), *n.* [E. dial.; appar. < *clank* + *-er*[1].] A beating; a chastisement. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clannish (klan'ish), *a.* [< *clan* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to a clan; closely united, like a clan; disposed to adhere closely, as the members of a clan.

The vision of the whole race passing out of its state of *clannish* division, as the children of Israel themselves had done in the time of Moses, and becoming fit to receive a universal constitution, this is great.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 218.

2. Imbued with the prejudices, feelings, sentiments, etc., peculiar to clans; somewhat narrow or restricted in range of social interest and feeling.

clannishly (klan'ish-li), *adv.* In a clannish manner.

clannishness (klan'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clannish.

clanship (klan'ship), *n.* [< *clan* + *-ship*.] A state of union as in a family or clan; association under a chieftain.

The habitations of the Highlanders, not singly, but in small groups, as if they loved society or *clanship*.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland.

clansman (klanz'man), *n.*; pl. *clansmen* (-men). A member of a clan.

Loud a hundred *clansmen* raise
Their voices in their Chieftain's praise.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 18.

clap[1] (klap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clapped* or *clapt*, ppr. *clapping*. [< ME. *clappen*, < AS. *clæppian* (rare) = OFries. *klappa*, *kloppa* = D. *klappen* = MLG. LG. *klappen* (> G. *klappen*) = Icel. Sw. *klappa* = Dan. *klappe* = OHG. *chlaphōn*, MHG. *klaffen*, clap, strike with a noise, in MLG., etc., also to talk much, gabble, chatter; cf. It. *chiappare*, strike, catch; Gael. *clabar*, a mill-clapper, *clabaire*, a loud talker. Prob. ult. imitative: cf. *clack*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strike with a quick, sharp motion; slap; pat, as with the palm of the open hand or some flat object: as, to *clap* one on the shoulder.

The hande that *clappyd* the vndyr the ere.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.

Claps her pale cheek, till *clapping* makes it red.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 468.

Have you never seen a citizen on a cold morning *clapping* his sides, and walking . . . before his shop?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ix. 1.

Hence—**2.** To fondle by patting.

Clapt him on the hands and on the cheeks.
Tennyson, Dora.

3. To push forcibly; move together; shut hastily: followed by *to*: as, to *clap to* the door or gate.—**4.** To place or put, especially by a hasty or sudden motion: as, to *clap* the hand to the mouth; to *clap* spurs to a horse.

The boordes were *clapped* on both sides of his body, through which there were driven many great nailes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 187.

Then trip to his Lodging, *clap* on a Hood and Scarf, and a Mask, slap into a Hackney-Coach and drive hither to the Door again in a trice!
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 8.

If she rejects this proposal, *clap* her under lock and key.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

5. To strike, knock, or slap together, as the hands, or against the body, as wings, with a sharp, abrupt sound.

Men makeen hem [sc. the foules, alle of gold] daunce and synge, *clappynge* here wenges togydere.
Mandeville (ed. Halliwell), p. 219.

O *clap* your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph.
Ps. xlvii. 1.

The crested bird
That *claps* his wings at dawn.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Hence—**6.** To manifest approbation of by striking the hands together; applaud by clapping the hands.

Wishing for those hands to take off his melancholy bargain, which *clapped* its performance on the stage.
Dryden, Ded. of Spanish Friar.

7†. To utter noisily.

Alle that thou herest thou shalt telle,
And *clappe* it out, as doth a belle.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 282.

To clap eyes on, to look at; see. [Colloq.]

Nicest girl I ever *clapped eyes on*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 607.

To clap hands, to clasp or join hands with another, in token of the conclusion of an agreement.

So *clap hands* and a bargain. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

To clap hold of (or **on**), to seize roughly and suddenly.

But here my Guide, his wings soft oars to spare,
On the moon's lower horn *clap'd hold*, and whirl'd
Me up. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 100.

To clap up. (*a*) To make or arrange hastily; patch up: as, to *clap* up a peace.

Was ever match *clapp'd* up so suddenly?
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1.

Coming to their place, they *clapt up* their house quickly, and landed their provisions.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 314.

(*b*) To imprison, especially without formality or delay.

Clap him up,
And, if I live, I'll find a strange death for him.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, iv. 6.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To strike or knock, as at a door.

This somnour *clappeth* at the widowes gate.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 283.

2. To come together suddenly with a sharp noise; close with a bang; slam; clack.

And thai [mouths] *clappe* shall full clene, & neuer vnclose after.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 807.

The doors around me *clapt*.
Dryden.

There rose a noise of striking clocks,
And feet that ran, and doors that *clapt*.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

3. To applaud, as by clapping the hands together.—**4†.** To chatter; prattle or prate continually or noisily.

This monk, he *clappeth* loude.
Chaucer, Prol. to Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 15.

5. To begin or set to work with alacrity and briskness.

Truly, sir, I would desire you to *clap* into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

clap[1] (klap), *n.* [< ME. *clap*, *clappe* = D. *klap* = LG. *klap* (> G. *klapp*) = Icel. Sw. *klapp* = Dan. *klap* = OHG. *klaph*, MHG. *klapf*, G. *klaff*, a striking with a noise; from the verb.] **1.** A sudden sharp sound produced by a collision; a bang; a slap; a slam.

Give the door such a *clap* as you go out as will shake the whole room. *Swift*, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

Hence—**2.** A burst or peal, as of thunder.

Horrible *claps* of thunder, and flashes of lightning, voices and earthquakes. *Hakewill*, Apology.

3. A striking together, as of the hands or of a bird's wings; especially, a striking of the hands together, to express applause.

Men, with wives, and boys,
Whose shouts and *claps* out-vote the deep-mouth'd sea.
Shak., Hen. V., v. (cho.).

4. A clapping; applause expressed by clapping. [Now colloq.]

He sometimes lets the audience begin the *clap* of themselves, and at the conclusion of their applause ratifies it with a single thwack. Punchmaker at the Play.

He was saluted, on his first appearance, with a general *clap*; by which I perceived that he was one of those spoiled actors in whom the pit pardons everything.
Smollett, tr. of Gil Blas, viii. 6.

5†. Noise of any kind, especially idle chatter.

Stynt thi *clappe*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Miller's Tale, l. 3126.
His lewde [ignorant] *clappe*, of which I sett no prys.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

6. A sudden blow, motion, or act: generally in the phrase *at a clap* (which see, below).—**7.** A touch or pat with the open hand: as, he put her off with a kiss and a *clap*. [Scotch and New England.]—**8.** In *falconry*, the nether part of the beak of a hawk. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—**9.** Same as *clapper*[1], 1 (*d*).—**At a clap**, at one blow; all at once; suddenly.

What, fifty of my followers *at a clap*! *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

They are for hazarding all for God *at a clap*, and I am for taking all advantage to secure my life and estate.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 165.

clap[2] (klap), *n.* [Cf. D. *klapoor*, < OF. *clapoir*, a venereal sore.] Gonorrhea.

clap[2] (klap), *v. t.* [< *clap*[2], *n.*] To infect with venereal poison. [Rare.]

clapboard (klap'bōrd; colloq. klab'ǥrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clawboard*, *cloboard*; appar. < *clap*[1] + *board*, but perhaps orig. < *claw* (with ref. to clenching), or *clave* (pp. of *cleave*[2], split), + *board*.] **1.** A long thin board, usually about 6 or 8 inches wide, used for covering the outside of a wooden building. Clapboards are nailed on with edges lapping clinker-fashion, as a weather-boarding. Also called, collectively, *sheathing*.

Mr. Oldham had a small house near the weir at Watertown, made all of *clapboards*, burned August, 1632.
Winthrop, Journal, I. 87.

Richard Longe was fined, in 1635, for riving divers good trees into *clapboards*. *Massachusetts Records*, I. 163.

We heard the loosened *clapboards* toss,
The board-nails snapping in the frost.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

2. A roofing-board about 4 feet long by 8 inches wide, and thicker on one edge than on the other, rived from a log by splitting it from the center outward. Also called *shake*. [U. S.]

The broad side gable, shaded by its rude awning of *clapboards*. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 35.

3. A stave for casks. [Eng.]

clapboard (klap'bōrd; colloq. klab'ǥrd), *v. t.* [< *clapboard*, *n.*] To cover or sheathe with clapboards, as a house. [U. S.]

A plain *clapboarded* structure of small size.
The Century, XXVIII. 11.

clap-bread (klap'bred), *n.* A kind of oatmeal cake rolled out thin and baked hard. Also *clap-cake*. *Halliwell*.

The great rack of *clap-bread* hung overhead, and Bell Robson's preference of this kind of oat-cake over the leavened and partly sour kind used in Yorkshire was another source of her unpopularity.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, lv.

clap-dish (klap'dish), *n.* Same as *clack-dish*.

clap-doctor (klap'dok'tǫr), *n.* A physician who undertakes the cure of venereal diseases; hence, formerly, from the fact that such professions are often made by ignorant or irresponsible persons, a quack. [Now only vulgar.]

He was the first *clap-doctor* that I met with in history.
Tatler, No. 260.

clape (klāp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The flicker or golden-winged woodpecker, *Colaptes auratus*. [Local, U. S.]

clapert, *n.* [ME., later written *clapper*, Sc. *clappers*; < OF. *clapier*, F. *clapier* (ML. *clapperius*, *claperia*, *claperium*), a rabbit-burrow, < *clapir*, squat; origin uncertain.] A rabbit-burrow. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1405.

clapmatch (klap'mach), *n.* A fishermen's name for an old female seal.

The younger of both sexes [of sea-lions], together with the *clapmatches*, cook hoarse[ly], or send forth sounds like the bleating of sheep or the barking of dogs.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 130.

clap-net (klap'net), *n.* A net in hinged sections, made to fold quickly upon itself by the pulling of a string, much used by the bird-catchers who supply the London market.

clapper, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *clap*[1].

clappedepouch (klap'e-de-pouch), *n.* A name of the shepherd's-purse, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, in allusion to its little pouches hung out as it were by the wayside, as the begging lepers of old times extended a pouca at the end of a pole and called attention to it by a clapper or bell.

clapper[1] (klap'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clapper*, *claper*, *cleper* (= D. *klapper* = MHG. *klapper*, *klepper*, a chatterer, blabber (> G. *klapper*), = MHG. *klepfer*, etc.); < *clap*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** Something which claps or strikes with a loud, sharp noise. Specifically—(*a*) The tongue of a bell.

Like the rude *clapper* of a crazed bell.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, v. 3.

(*b*) The cover of a clack-dish. (*c*) The piece of wood or metal which strikes the hopper of a mill. (*d*) In medieval churches, a wooden rattle used as a summons to prayers on the last three days of Holy Week, when it was customary for the church bells to remain silent. Also called *clap*. *F. G. Lee*. (*e*) A clack or windmill for frightening birds.

They kill not vipers, but scarre them away with *Clappers* from their Balsame-trees. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 233.

A *clapper* clapping in a garth,
To scare the fowl from fruit.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

(*f*) *pl.* Pieces of wood or bone to be held between the fingers and struck together rhythmically; the bones. (*g*) The knocker of a door. *Minsheu*, 1617.

2. One who claps, especially one who applauds by clapping the hands.—**3.** A clack-valve.—**4.** *pl.* A pair of iron plates used to hold fine steel springs while being hardened.—**5.** [Cf. *clam*[1], *n.*, 2.] A plank laid across a running stream as a substitute for a bridge.—**6.** *pl.* Warren-pales or -walls. *Coles*, 1717.—**7.** The tongue. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Beggar's clapper.** See *clack-dish* and *clicket*.

clapper[1] (klap'ėr), *v. i.* [< *clapper*[1], *n.*] To clap; make a clattering noise. [Rare.]

Loose boards on the roof *clappered* and rattled.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

clapper[2]†, *n.* See *claper*.

clapper-bill (klap'ėr-bil), *n.* A name of the open-beaked storks, of the genus *Anastomus* (which see). Also called *shell-eater*.

clapperclaw (klap'ėr-klâ), *v. t.* [< *clap*[1] + *claw*. Cf. *caperclaw*.] **1.** To beat, claw, and scratch; thrash; drub.

They are *clapper-clawing* one another; I'll go look on.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. To scold; abuse with the tongue; revile.

Have always been at daggers-drawing
And one another *clapper-clawing*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii.

clapperclaw (klap'ėr-klâ), *n.* [< *clapperclaw*, *v.*] Same as *back-scratcher*, 2.

clapperdudgeon (klap'ėr-duj'ǫn), *n.* [Also *clapperdogeon*; appar. < *clapper*[1], *clap*[1], + *dudgeon*, a dagger, or a handle.] A beggar.

It is but the part of a *clapperdudgeon*, to strike a man in the street. *Greene*, George-a-Greene.

A *Clapperdogeon* is in English a Begger borne; some call him a Fallyard. *Dekker*, Bellman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C, 3.

clappering (klap'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *clapper*[1] + *-ing*[1].] Pulling the clapper instead of the bell.

The lazy and pernicious practice of *clappering*, i. e., tying the bell rope to the clapper, and pulling it instead of the bell. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 379.

clapper-stay (klap'ėr-stā), *n.* A device for muffling large bells.

clapper-valve (klap'ėr-valv), *n.* In a steam-engine, a valve suspended from a hinge, and working alternately on two seats; a clack-valve. It is sometimes a disk vibrating between two seats.

clapse, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clasp*.

clap-sill (klap'sil), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a miter-sill; the bottom part of the frame on which lock-gates shut. Also called *lock-sill*.

clap-stick (klap'stik), *n.* A kind of wooden rattle or clapper used for raising an alarm; a watchman's rattle.

He was not disturbed . . . by the watchmen's rappers or *clap-sticks*. *Southey*, The Doctor, i.

claptrap (klap'trap), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1†.** A contrivance for clapping in theaters.—**2.** Figuratively, an artifice or device to elicit applause or gain popularity; deceptive show or pretense.

This actor [Thomas Cobham], . . . when approaching a *claptrap*, gives such note of preparation that they must indeed be barren spectators who do not perceive that there is something coming. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 318.

He played to the galleries, and indulged them of course with an endless succession of *clap-traps*.
Brougham, Sheridan.

Trashy books which owe their circulation to advertising skill or to pretentious *clap-trap*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 52.

II. *a.* Designing or designed merely to win approval or catch applause.

The unworthy arts of the *clap-trap* mob-orator.
A. K. H. Boyd, Counsel and Comfort Parson, i.

Read election speeches and observe how votes are gained by *clap-trap* appeals to senseless prejudices.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 280.

claque (klak), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, clap, applaud, < D. *klakken*, clap, clack: see *clack*.] **1.** In theaters, a set of men, called *claqueurs*, distributed through the audience, and hired to applaud the piece or the actors; the system of paid applause. This method of aiding the success of public performances is very ancient; but it first became a permanent system, openly organized and controlled by the claqueurs themselves, in Paris at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The *claque* at the Grand Opera is very select. I would n't go with the *claque* on the boulevards.
V. Hugo, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

Hence—**2.** Any band of admirers applauding and praising from interested motives.

claqueur (kla-kėr'), *n.* [F., < *claquer*, applaud: see *claque*.] A member of the claque. Each claqueur has a special rôle allotted to him. Thus, the *rieur* laughs at the comic sallies; the *pleureur* weeps at pathetic passages; the *bisseur* calls "encore!" and so on; and all together clap their hands and applaud upon occasion. The performances of the claque are directed by a leader.

We will go to the Opera. We will go in with the *claqueurs*. *V. Hugo*, Les Misérables, St. Denis (trans.), vi. 2.

clarabella (klar-g-bel'ä), *n.* [Also *claribella*; < L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, beautiful: see *clear*, *a.*, and *beau*, *belle*.] An organ-stop having open wooden pipes which give a soft, sweet tone, resembling the stopped diapason and the eight-foot bourdon.

claravoyant†, *a.* An obsolete form of *clairvoyant*.

Clare (klār), *n.* A nun of the order of St. Clare. —**Poor Clares.** See *Clarisse*.

clare constat (klā'rē kon'stat). [L.: *clare*, clearly, < *clarus*, clear; *constat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *constare*, stand together, be established: see *clear*, *a.*, and *constant*.] Literally, it is clearly established.—**Precept of clare constat**, in *Scots law*, a deed executed by a subject superior, for the purpose of completing the title of his vassal's heir to the lands held by the deceased vassal.

clarence (klar'ǥns), *n.* [From *Clarence*, a proper name.] A close four-wheeled carriage, with a curved glass front and inside seats for two or four persons.

Clarencieux, *n.* Same as *Clarencieux*.

Clarencieux (klar'en-sū), *n.* [Said to be so called from the Duke of *Clarence*, son of Edward III., who first held the office.] In Great Britain, the title of the second king-at-arms, ranking after Garter king-at-arms. His province comprises that part of England south of the river Trent, and he is hence sometimes called *Surroy* (southern king). See *king-at-arms*, *garter*, and *Norroy*.

clarendon (klar'en-dǫn), *n.* [< *Clarendon*, a proper name.] A condensed form of printing-type, like Roman in outline, but with thickened lines.

This line is printed in clarendon.

clareneri, *n.* See *clarionet*.

Clarenine (klar'e-nin), *n.* [< *Clarene* (see def.) + *-ine*[1].] One of a reformed congregation of Franciscans founded in 1302 by Angelo di Cardona, and named from a stream called the Clarene, on which the first monastery was established, near Ancona. They were reunited with the Franciscans in 1510.

clare-obscure (klār'ǫb-skūr'), *n.* Same as *clair-obscure*, *chiaroscuro*.

claret (klar'et), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *claret*, *cloret* (= MLG. MHG. G. *klaret* = Sp. Pg. *clarete* = It.

clarestio, claret), ‹ OF. *claret*, *clairet*, F. *clairet*, prop. adj., clear, clearish, *vin clairet*, or simply *clairet*, wine of clear red color, dim. of *cler*, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clary.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Clear; clearish: applied to wine. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 79.—2. [Attrib. use of the noun.] Having the color of claret wine.

He wore a *claret* coat. *D. Jerrold.*

II. *n.* 1. The name given in English to the red wines of France, particularly to those of Bordeaux, but excluding Burgundy wines. In France the name *clairet* is given only to thin or poor wines of a light-red color. Hence—2. Any similar red wine, wherever made: as, California *claret*.

Red and white wine are in a trice confounded into *claret*. *Boyle.*

3. Blood. [Pugilistic slang.]

claret-cup (klar'et-kup), *n.* A summer beverage, composed of iced claret, a little brandy, sugar, and a slice or two of lemon, with mint or borage.

claret-red (klar'et-red), *n.* A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. It is used for dyeing wool.

clargy†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

Clarian (klar'i-an), *n.* [‹ *Clare* (see def.) + *-ian.*] A member of Clare Hall, in the University of Cambridge, England.

Dropt she her fan beneath her hoop,
E'en stake-stuck *Clarians* strove to stoop.
Smart, Barkeeper of Mitre, 1741.

claribel-flute (klar'i-bel-flōt), *n.* An organ-stop similar to the clarabella, but generally of four-foot pitch.

claribella (klar-i-bel'ạ), *n.* See *clarabella*.

clarichord (klar'i-kôrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. *claricord*; = F. *claricorde*, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear, + *chorda*, a string: see *clear*, *a.*, and *chord.*] 1. A medieval musical instrument, probably some kind of harp. It has been supposed to be identical with the clavichord, probably on account of the similarity of the names.—2. In *her.*, same as *clarion*, 4.

claricymbal (klar-i-sim'bạl), *n.* [‹ NL. *claricymbalum*, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear, + *cymbalum*, cymbal: see *clear*, *a.*, and *cymbal.*] A musical instrument used in the sixteenth century. It resembled in form a grand piano without legs, or a harp laid prostrate, and comprised 4 octaves with 10 notes in each.

claricymbalum (klar-i-sim'bạ-lum), *n.*; pl. *claricymbala* (-lạ). [NL.] Same as *claricymbal*.

clarie†, *n.* See *clary*.

clarification (klar'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *clarification* = Pr. *clarificacio* = Sp. *clarificacion* = Pg. *clarificação* = It. *chiarificazione*, ‹ LL. *clarificatio(n-)*, only in sense of 'glorification,' ‹ *clarificare*, pp. *clarificatus*, glorify: see *clarify.*] The act of clarifying; particularly, the clearing or fining of liquid substances from feculent matter by the separation of the insoluble particles which prevent the liquid from being transparent. This may be performed by filtration, but the term is more especially applied to the use of such clarifying substances or agents as gelatin, albumen, alcohol, heat, etc.

To know the means of accelerating *clarification* [in liquors] we must know the causes of *clarification*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

clarifier (klar'i-fī-ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clarifies or purifies: as, whites of eggs, blood, and isinglass are *clarifiers* of liquors.—2. A vessel in which a liquid is clarified; specifically, a large metallic pan for clarifying saccharine syrup, etc.

clarify (klar'i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clarified*, ppr. *clarifying*. [‹ ME. *clarifien*, make clear, glorify, = D. *clarificeren*, *clarificren*, ‹ OF. *clarifier*, F. *clarifier* = Pr. *clarifiar*, *clarificar* = Sp. Pg. *clarificar* = It. *chiarificare*, clarify, ‹ LL. *clarificare*, glorify, lit. make clear, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear, bright, famous (see *clear*, *a.*), + *facere*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To glorify.

Fadir, the hour cometh, *clarifie* thy sonne.
Wyclif, John xvii. 1.
I come Cristis name to *clarifie*,
And god his Fadir me has ordand,
And for to bere witnesse. *York Plays*, p. 187.

2. To make clear; especially, purify from feculent matter; defecate; fine: applied particularly to liquors: as, to *clarify* wine or saccharine syrup. See *clarification*.

Another Riuer . . . whose waters were thicke and nitry, which they *clarifie* with alume before they can drink it. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 435.

3. To brighten; purify; make clear, in a figurative sense; free from obscurities or defects; render luminous; render intelligent or intelligible.

The Christian religion is the only means . . . to set fallen man upon his legs again, to *clarify* his reason, and rectify his will. *South*, Sermons.

John (Stuart) Mill would occasionally throw in an idea to *clarify* an involved theory or shed light on a profound abysmal one. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 81.

History is *clarified* experience. *Lowell*, Address at Chelsea, Mass., Dec., 1885.

II. *intrans.* 1. To grow or become clear or free from feculent matter; become pure, as liquors: as, cider *clarifies* by fermentation.—2. To become clear intellectually; grow clear or perspicuous.

His wits and understanding do *clarify* and break up in the communicating and discoursing with another. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Much of the history of Shelley's mind lies . . . in the gradual *clarifying* of his zeals and enthusiasms, until at their best they became, not fire without light, but pure and luminous ardours. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 160.

clarigate† (klar'i-gāt), *v. i.* [‹ L. *clarigatus*, pp. of *clarigare*, declare war with certain religious ceremonies, ‹ *clarus*, clear, + *agere*, do, make: see *clear*, *a.*, and *act*, *n.*] To proclaim war against an enemy with certain religious ceremonies. See *clarigation*. *Holland.* [Rare.]

clarigation (klar-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *clarigatio(n-)*, ‹ *clarigare*: see *clarigate*.] Among the ancient Romans, a solemn and ceremonious recital of injuries and grievances received from another people, made within the enemy's territory, as a preliminary to the declaration of war, by the patrician *pater patratus*, one of the fetial priests.

clariid (klar'i-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clariidæ*.

Clariidæ (kla-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Clarias* + *-idæ.*] A family of nematognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Clarias*. They have an eel-like body with extremely long dorsal and anal fins, the head naked above, the body naked, 8 barbels, and a peculiar accessory gill received in a special cavity. There are over 80 species, some of which attain a length of 6 feet. They inhabit parts of Africa and western and southern Asia. The family is divided into *Clariinæ* and *Heterobranchinæ*.

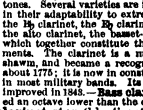
Clariinæ (klar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Clarias* + *-inæ*².] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Siluridæ homalopteræ*, having the gill-membranes not confluent with the skin of the isthmus, and the dorsal fin uniformly composed of feeble rays, or with its posterior portion modified into an adipose fin: same as the family *Clariidæ*.

Clarinæ (klar-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Clarias* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Clariidæ*, containing the typical forms with one long-rayed dorsal fin. About 25 species are known.

clarin (klä-rēn'), *n.* [Sp., a clarion, trumpet: see *clarino*.] A musical instrument: same as *acocotl* (which see).

clarine (klä-rē-nē'), *a.* [F. (= Sp. *clarinado* in same sense), ‹ *clarine*, a small bell (so called from its clear sound), ‹ L. *clarus*, › F. *claire* = E. *clear*, *a.*, q. v.] In *her.*, having a collar of bells: as, a cow *clarine* azure (that is, having a collar of bells in blue). *Berry.*

clarinet (klar'i-net or klar-i-net'), *n.* [Also *clarionet* (resting on *clarion*); = D. Dan. *klarinet* = G. *clarinet* = Sw. *klarinett*, ‹ F. *clarinette*, ‹ It. *clarinetto* (= Sp. *clarinete* = Pg. *clarineta*), dim. of *clarino*: see *clarino*.] A musical wind-instrument consisting of a mouthpiece containing a single beating reed, a cylindrical tube with 18 holes (9 to be closed by the fingers and 9 by keys), and a bell or flaring mouth. Its tone is full, mellow, and expressive, blending well with both brass and stringed instruments. Its compass is about 3½ octaves, beginning just above tenor C, and including all the semitones. Several varieties are in use, differing in pitch and in their adaptability to extreme keys, as the C clarinet, the B♭ clarinet, the E♭ clarinet, etc. Other varieties are the alto clarinet, the basset-horn, and the bass clarinet, which together constitute the clarinet family of instruments. The clarinet is a modification of the medieval shawm, and became a recognized orchestral instrument about 1775; it is now in constant use in all orchestras and in most military bands. Its construction was decidedly improved in 1843.—**Bass clarinet**, a large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the ordinary clarinet.



Clarinet, with mouthpiece on a larger scale.

clarinet-stop (klar'i-net-stop), *n.* See *krummhorn*.

clarinettist (klar-i-net'ist), *n.* [‹ F. *clarinettiste*, ‹ *clarinette*: see *clarinet* and *-ist.*] One skilled in playing the clarinet.

clarino (klä-rē'nō), *n.* [It., also *chiarino*, = Sp. *clarin* = Pg. *clarim*, ‹ ML. as if **clarinus*, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.* Cf. *clarion.*] Same as *clarion*.

clarion (klar'i-ọn), *n.* [‹ ME. *clarioun*, ‹ OF. *clarion*, F. *clairon*, ‹ ML. *clario(n-)*, a trumpet (also *clarasius*; cf. *clarino*), so called from its clear sound, ‹ L. *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] 1. A small high-pitched trumpet. [Now chiefly poetical.]

Pypes, trompes, nakeres, and *clariounes*,
That in the bataille blowe bloody sownes.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1658.
Sound, sound the *clarion*, fill the fife!
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life
Is worth an age without a name.
Scott, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

2. Hence, any sound resembling that of a clarion; any instrument which utters sounds like those of a clarion.

And his thia drum, whose hoarse, heroic bass
Drowns the loud *clarion* of the braying ass.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 234.
The cock's shrill *clarion*, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.
Gray, Elegy.

3. An organ-stop having pipes with reeds, which give a bright, piercing tone, usually an octave above the key struck.—4. In *her.*, a bearing common in very early English heraldry, and occasionally used on the Continent, supposed to represent a musical wind-instrument. It is also called a *rest*, and because so called supposed by some to represent the rest of the lance; but it is certain that it occurs in English heraldry before the adoption of the lance-rest in armor. *J. R. Planché*, in Jour. Archæol. Assoc., IV. Also called *clarichord*.

clarioner†, *n.* [ME. *clarionere*, *clarener*, *clarenere*; ‹ *clarion* + *-er*¹.] A trumpeter.

Clariowre or *clarenere* [var. *clarionere*], liticen, bellicrepa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.

clarionet (klar'i-ọ-net'), *n.* See *clarinet*.

clarioning† (klar'i-ọ-ning), *n.* [ME. *clarionynge*; ‹ *clarion* + *-ing*¹.] Trumpeting.

In feight and blodeshedyngne
Ys used gladly *clarioninge*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1342.

clarisonous (kla-ris'ọ-nus), *a.* [‹ L. *clarisonus*, having a clear sound, ‹ *clarus*, clear, + *sonus*, a sound: see *clear*, *a.*, and *sound*⁵.] Having a clear sound. *Ash.* [Rare.]

Clarisse (kla-rēs'), *n.* [F.] One of an order of Franciscan nuns, also called *Poor Clares*, founded in 1212 by St. Clare under the direction of St. Francis, who gave them their rule in 1224, requiring absolute poverty and dependence upon alms. In 1264 this order was divided into two branches, the one, called *Urbanists*, following the mitigated rule approved by Urban IV., the other following the original rule. The name *Clarisses* or *Clarissines* was retained as a distinctive title by the latter.

clarissimo (kla-rēs'si-mō), *n.* [Sp., now *clarísimo*, ‹ L. *clarissimus*, superl. of *clarus* (› Sp. *claro*), clear, bright, illustrious: see *clear*, *a.*] A magnifico; a grandee.

Enter *Volpone*, *Mosca*. The first in the habit of a Commandadore; the other of a *Clarissimo*.
Vol. Fore heaven, a brave *clarissimo*, thou becom'st it!
Pity thou wert not born one. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

Clarissine (klar-i-sēn'), *n.* [As *Clarisse* + *-ine*¹.] A member of the order of Clarisses.

clarite (klar'it), *n.* [‹ *Clara* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of arsenic and copper closely allied to enargite, from the Clara mine, near Schapbach, in Baden.

claritude (klar'i-tūd), *n.* [‹ L. *claritudo*, ‹ *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; splendor.

Those *claritudes* which gild the skies.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, vii. 57.

clarity (klar'i-ti), *n.* [‹ ME. *clarite*, *claretee*, also *clerete*, *cleerte*, *clerte*, ‹ OF. *clerte*, *clartet*, F. *clarté* = Pr. *claritat* = Sp. *claridad* = Pg. *claridade* = It. *chiarità*, ‹ L. *clarita(t-)s*, clearness, ‹ *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] Clearness; brightness; splendor. [Obsolete or archaic.]

There cam doun a Sterre, and gaf Lighte and served him with *claretee*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

There is a story told of a very religious person, whose spirit in the ecstasy of devotion was transported to the *clarity* of a vision. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

Floods in whose more than crystal *clarity*
Innumerable virgin graces grow.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xxi. 44.

They were the ferment of the heated fancy, and, though murky and unsettled, to be followed by *clarity*, sweetness, and strength. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 392.

clark†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *clerk*, still used as a proper name, *Clark*, *Clarke*.

Clarkia (klär'ki-ạ), *n.* [NL.; named for Capt. William *Clarke*, who with Capt. Meriwether Lewis conducted the first U. S. government

exploring expedition across the continent in 1804–6.] A small genus of herbaceous annual plants, natural order *Onagraceæ*, natives of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They have showy purplish flowers, and two species, *C. pulchella* and *C. elegans*, are common in cultivation.

claro-obscuro (klä'rō-ob-skū'rō), *n.* [Obs.] Same as *chiaroscuro*.

clart (klärt), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *clort*; origin unknown.] To daub, smear, or spread; dirty.

clart (klärt), *n.* [< *clart*, *v.*] 1. A daub: as, a *clart* of grease.—2. *pl.* Tenacious miro or mud. [Scotch.]

clarty (klär'ti), *a.* [Also *clorty*; < *clart* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *slaty*.] Miry; muddy; sticky and foul; very dirty. [Scotch.]

> Searching auld wives' barrels,
> Och, hon! the day!
> That *clarty* barm should stain my laurels.
> *Burns*, On being Appointed to the Excise.

clary[1], *n.* [< ME. *clary*, *clarie*, *clarey*, *clarry*, *clarre*, < OF. *clarei*, < ML. *claratum* (also *claretum*), clary, lit. 'cleared' or 'clarified' wine, prop. neut. (sc. *vinum*, wine) of L. *claratus*, pp. of *clarare*, clear, clarify: see *clear*, *v.* Different from *claret*, with which it has been confused: see *claret*.] Wine mixed with honey and spices, and afterward strained until it is clear.

> A *clarré* maad of a certeyn wyn,
> With nercotykes and opye of Thebes fyn.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 613.
>
> No man yit in the morter spices grond
> To *clarre*. *Chaucer*, Former Age, l. 16.

clary[2] (klā'ri), *n.* [For **sclary*, < F. *sclarée* or G. *klatschen*, dial. *kletschen*, = Dan. *klaske* = Sw. *klatscha*, clash, knock about; cf. MD. D. *klets*, G. *klatsch*, interj.; Dan. *klask* = Sw. *klatsch*, a clash. Appar. imitative variant of *clack*; cf. *crash*, *crack*, and *hack*. See *clish-clash*.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To make a loud harsh noise, as from a violent or sudden blow or collision.

> *Clash*, ye bells, in the merry March air!
> *Tennyson*, Welcome to Alexandra.

The music beat and rang and *clashed* in the air.
G. W. Curtis, Int. to Cecil Dreeme.

2. To dash against an object with a loud noise; come into violent and resounding collision; strike furiously.

> The true Reason of it [the ebbing and flowing of the sea] is nothing else but the *clashing* of the Waters of two mighty Seas crossing each other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.
>
> And thrice
> They *clash'd* together, and thrice they brake their spears.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. Figuratively, to act with opposing power or in a contrary direction; come into collision; contradict; interfere: as, their opinions and their interests *clash*.

> Neither was there any queen-mother who might *clash* with his counsellors for authority. *Bacon*, Henry VII.
>
> Other existences there are, that *clash* with ours.
> *M. Arnold*, Empedocles on Etna.

4. To talk; gossip idly; tattle; tell tales. *Burns*. [Scotch.]

II. *trans.* To bang; strike, or strike against, with a resounding collision; strike sharply together.

> Then Thisbe . . . *clasht* the doore.
> *Lisle*, Heliodorus (1638).
>
> The nodding statue *clash'd* his arms.
> *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., iii. 370.

Above all, the triumphant palm-trees *clashed* their melodious branches like a chorus with cymbals.
C. W. Stoddard, South-Sea Idyls, p. 7.

Let us *clash* our minds together, and see if some sparks do not spring forth.
J. S. Cooke, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

clash (klash), *n.* [< *clash*, *v.*] 1. A sharp or harsh noise made by a blow, as upon a metallic surface; a sound produced by the violent collision of hard bodies; a striking together with noise; noisy collision.

> The *clash* of arms and voice of men we hear.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii.
>
> Here he was interrupted by something which fell with a heavy *clash* on the street before us. *Scott.*
>
> How oft the hind has started at the *clash*
> Of spears, and yell of meeting armies here.
> *Bryant*, To the Apennines.

2. Figuratively, opposition; collision; contradiction, as between differing or conflicting interests, views, purposes, etc.

> The *clashes* between popes and kings.
> *Denham*, Progress of Learning.

3. Tittle-tattle; scandal; idle talk. [Scotch.]

> Some rhyme to court the country *clash*. *Burns.*

4. A quantity of any moist substance thrown at something; a splash. [Scotch.]

clashing (klash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clash*, *v.*] The action of the verb *clash*, in any sense; specifically, opposition; contention; dispute.

> There is high *clashing* again betwixt my Lord Duke and the Earl of Bristol; they recriminate one another of divers Things. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 20.

clashingly (klash'ing-li), *adv.* With clashing.

clasp (klåsp), *v.* [< ME. *claspen*, rarely *clospen*, also *clapsen* (cf. LG. *umklaspern*), grasp firmly, prob. extended from *clap*[1], strike suddenly; but cf. *clamp*[1] and *clip*[1], embrace.] I. *trans.* 1. To catch and hold by twining or embracing; surround and cling to, as a vine to a tree; embrace closely; inclose or encompass, as with the arms, hands, or fingers; grasp.

> Then creeping, *clasp'd* the hero's knees and prayed.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x.
>
> He seeks to *clasp*
> His daughter's cold, damp hand in his.
> *Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

2. To shut or fasten together with or as with a clasp.

> His botes *clapsed* [var. *claspud*, etc., *clasped*, *clospedes*] fayre and fetisly. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 273.
>
> Sermons are the keys of the kingdom of heaven, and do open the Scriptures, which being but read, remain, in comparison still *clasped*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To cling. [Rare.]

> My father, . . .
> . . . *clasping* to the mast, endur'd a sea
> That almost burst the deck. *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

clasp (klåsp), *n.* [< ME. *clasp*, *clespe* (= LG. *klaspe*, *klasper*); from the verb.] 1. A catch or hook used to hold together two things, or two parts of the same thing.

> Ant the body hongeth at the galewes faste,
> With yrnene [iron] *claspes* longe to laste.
> *Execution of Sir Simon Fraser* (Child's Ballads, VI. 282).

Specifically—(*a*) A broad, flat hook or catch used to hold together the covers of a book.

> That book in many's eyes doth share the glory,
> That in gold *clasps* locks in the golden story.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 3.

(*b*) A hook used to hold together two parts of a garment, or serve as an ornament: as, a cloak-*clasp*. See *agraffe*, *brooch*, *fermail*. (*c*) A small piece of tin or other metal passed through or around two objects, and bent over to fasten them together. (*d*) In *spinning*, an arrangement consisting of two horizontal beams, the upper pressed upon the lower one, or lifted for drawing out the thread.

2. A clinging or grasping, especially of the arms or hands; a close embrace.

> A central warmth diffusing bliss
> In glance and smile, and *clasp* and kiss.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

3. In *entom.*, the claspers at the end of the male abdomen, designed for retaining the female.

clasper (klås'pėr), *n.* One who or that which clasps. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, the tendril of a vine or other plant which twines round something for support. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a special organ by which one sex clasps and retains the other in copulation, as in many insects, crustaceans, fishes, etc. The claspers are usually modified limbs, or appendages of limbs, but are sometimes other special parts, as terminal abdominal appendages of insects.

> The ventral fins [of selachians] are always placed near the anus, and, in the male, bear peculiar grooved cartilaginous appendages, which are the accessory copulatory organs (*claspers*). *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 158.

claspered (klås'pėrd), *a.* [< *clasper* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with claspers or tendrils.

clasp-hook (klåsp'hůk), *n.* A pair of hooks provided with a slip-ring which, when in position, holds them together.

clasp-knife (klåsp'nif), *n.* 1. A knife with one or more blades which fold into the handle. Clasp-knives of bronze have been found among Etruscan remains; they have been found in Rome with iconic handles of bone and other materials, and iron blades. During the middle ages they were probably superseded by the sheath-knife worn in the belt, and were not commonly in use again until the seventeenth century.

2. In a narrower sense, a large knife with one blade which folds into the handle and may be locked when open by a catch on the back.

clasp-lock (klåsp'lok), *n.* A lock which is closed or secured by means of a spring; specifically, a device for locking together the covers of a book or an album.

clasp-nail (klåsp'nāl), *n.* A nail having a head with pointed spurs that sink into the wood.

class (klås), *n.* [= D. *klas*, *klasse* = G. *classe* = Dan. *klasse* = Sw. *klass*, < F. *classe* = Sp. *clase* = Pg. It. *classe*, < L. *classis*, a class or division of the people, assembly of people, the whole body of citizens called to arms, the army, the fleet, later a class or division in general, OL. *clāsis*, = (perhaps) < Gr. *κλῆσις*, a calling, summons, name, appellation, < *καλεῖν* = L. *calare*, call, proclaim: see *clēim*[1] and *calends*. Hence *classic*, *classify*, etc.] 1. In *anc. hist.*, one of the five divisions of the Roman citizens made, according to their wealth, by Servius Tullius, for purposes of taxation: a sixth division comprised those whose possessions fell below the minimum of the census. Hence—2. An order or rank of persons; a number of persons having certain characteristics in common, as equality in rank, intellectual influence, education, property, occupation, habits of life, etc.

> We are by our occupations, education, and habits of life divided almost into different species. Each of these *classes* of the human race has desires, fears, and conversation, vexations and merriment peculiar to itself. *Johnson.*
>
> Nine tenths of the whole people belong to the laborious, industrious, and productive *classes*.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Pittsburg, July, 1833.

The constitution of the House of Commons tended greatly to promote the salutary influence of the *classes*. The knight of the shire was the connecting link between the baron and the shopkeeper. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

3. Any body of persons grouped together by particular circumstances or for particular reasons. Specifically—(*a*) A number of pupils in a school, or of students in a college, of the same grade, or pursuing the same studies; especially, in American colleges, the students collectively who are graduated, or in accordance with the rule of the college will be graduated, in the same year. There are four college *classes*, the freshman or lowest, the sophomore, the junior, and the senior. The word was first used in this sense in American colleges in the Latin form *classis*, and was borrowed from the universities of continental Europe, where it had during the sixteenth century replaced the medieval *lectio*. (*b*) In the *Meth. Ch.*, one of several small companies, usually numbering about twelve members, into which each society is divided, for more effective pastoral oversight, social meeting for religious purposes, and the raising of money for church work. It ordinarily holds a weekly session called a *class-meeting*, under the charge of one of the members called a *class-leader*, whose duty it is to see every member of his class at least once a week; to give religious instruction, reproof, or comfort, as needed; to receive for the stewards of the church the contributions of the class for the support of the church; to report to the pastor any members needing especial attention, as the sick, backsliders, etc.; and to report on the condition of the class at the quarterly Conference. (*c*) Same as *classis*, 2. (*d*) In several European states, one of the graded divisions of primary electors for members of the legislative body. In Prussia the whole number of voters is divided into three classes, so arranged that each class pays one third of the direct tax levied. The first class is of the few wealthy, who pay the highest taxes, to the amount of one third of the levy, whole. Each class chooses the same number of secondary electors, who elect the deputies.

4. A number of objects distinguished by common characters from all others, and regarded as a collective unit or group; a collection capable of a general definition; a kind. A *natural class* is a set of objects possessing important characters over and above those that are necessary for distinguishing them from others; but the term is applied by naturalists to groups which want this character, and which have not generally reached very long, unchanged, a place in science. See *classification*.

> There is not a more singular character in the world than that of a thinking man. It is not merely having a succession of ideas which lightly skim over the mind that can with any propriety be styled by that denomination, but observing them separately and distinctly, and ranging them under their respective *classes*.
> *Mackenzie*, Letters of Fitzosborne.

Logicians divide propositions into certain *classes*.
Reid, Account of Aristotle, iii. § 1.

Observing many individuals to agree in certain attributes, we refer them all to one *class*, and give a name to the *class*. *Bain*, Intellectual Powers, p. 1.

[This meaning came into use about the middle of the eighteenth century. The phrase 'to be included *under* a class' is older than 'to be included *in* a class.']

5. In *nat. hist.*, a group of plants or animals next in rank above the order or superorder, and commonly formed by the union of several orders or superorders: but it may be represented by a single species. See *classification*. In zoölogy the class was the highest division of the animal kingdom in the Linnean system, when the word first acquired its technical zoölogical meaning. Linnæus arranged animals in six classes: *Mammalia*, *Amphibia*, *Pisces*, *Insecta*, *Vermes*; the next groups below

were the orders. In the Cuvierian system a class was the first division of one of the four "great divisions" of the animal kingdom, *Vertebrata*, *Mollusca*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*; thus Cuvier's four classes of *Vertebrata* were *Mammalia*, *Aves*, *Reptilia*, and *Pisces*. There are now recognized seven or eight subkingdoms or phyla of animals, divided into about thirty-five classes (*see animal kingdom*, under *animal*); the class being the division usually recognized next below the phylum or subkingdom, though some naturalists introduce a *superclass*, or division between the phylum and the class, as *Ichthyopsida* for the classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*, or *Sauropsida* for the classes *Aves* and *Reptilia*. The class is always superior to the superorder, order, or suborder, and inferior to the kingdom, subkingdom, or phylum. In botany, likewise, the class is the next principal grade of divisions above the order, and in the Linnean system was the highest grade. The subclass, division, and cohort or alliance are, however, often variously intercalated as subordinate groupings between the class and the order. The phanerogamic series or subkingdom of plants includes the three classes of *gymnosperms* (often united with the next), *dicotyledons*, and *monocotyledons*. The cryptogamic series has been ordinarily divided into the two classes of *acrogens* and *thallogens*; by recent authorities the number has been increased by three or four or more.

6. In *geom.*, the degree of a locus of planes; a division of algebraical loci bearing an ordinal number showing how many planes there are incident to the locus and passing through each line of space. In the case of a plane locus, this is the number of lines in the plane incident to the locus and passing through each point in the plane. The ordinal number of the class of an algebraical surface is the number of tangent planes to the surface through each line of space. The class of an algebraical curve of double curvature is the number of osculating planes through each point of space; also, the class of a cone on which the curve lies. The class of an algebraical plane curve is the number of tangents through each point of the plane. The class of a congruence is the number of lines of the congruence passing through each point of space. The class of a complex is the class of the cone of the complex passing through each point of space. The class of a cone is the class of a plane curve lying in it.—**Class cup**, a silver cup presented by a college class to the first boy born to a member of the class after graduation. [U. S.]—**Class of a manifold.** See *manifold*.

class (klās), *v.* [= F. *classer*, etc.; from the noun. Cf. *classify*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To arrange in a class or classes; rank together; regard as constituting a class; refer to a class or group; classify; range.

> We are all ranked and *classed* by Him who seeth into every heart. *Dr. Blair.*

> In consciousness an abstraction? Is anything further off from abstractions, or more impossible to be *classed* with them? *Bushnell*, Nature and the Supernat., ii.

To *class* rightly—to put in the same group things which are of essentially the same nature, and in other groups things of natures essentially different—is the fundamental condition to right guidance of actions.

H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 5.

2. To place in ranks or divisions, as students that are pursuing the same studies; form into a class or classes, as in an educational institution.—**Syn. 1.** *Class*, *Classify*; arrange, distribute, dispose. *Class* is the older and less precise word; it is applied to persons more often than *classify*. *Classify* is used in science rather than *class*, as being more exact.

II. *intrans.* To be arranged or classed. [Rare.]

classable (klās'a-bl), *a.* [< *class* + *-able*. Also less prop. *classible*, < *class* + *-ible*.] Capable of being classed.

> Each of these [doings of individuals] is approved or disapproved on the assumption that it is definitely *classable* as good or bad. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 100.

class-day (klās'dā), *n.* In American colleges, a day during the commencement season devoted chiefly to exercises conducted by members of the graduating class, including orations, poems, etc.

classes, *n.* Plural of *classis* and of *class*.

class-fellow (klās'fel'ō), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a classmate.

classible (klās'i-bl), *a.* See *classable*.

classic (klās'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *klassiek* (cf. G. *klassisch* = Dan. Sw. *klassisk*) = F. *classique* = Sp. *clásico* = Pg. *classico*, < L. *classicus*, relating to the classes or census divisions into which the Roman people were anciently divided, and in particular pertaining to the first or highest class, who were often spoken of as *classici* (hence the use of the word to note writers of the first rank); also, belonging to the fleet (*classici*, the marines: see *classicati*), < *classis*, a class (also a fleet): see *class*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class, especially in literature; accepted as of the highest rank; serving as a standard, model, or guide.

> O Sheridan! if aught can move thy pen,
> Let comedy assume her throne again; . . .
> Give as thy last memorial to the age
> One *classic* drama, and reform the stage.
>
> *Byron*, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

2. Pertaining to or having the characteristics of ancient Greece or Rome, especially of their literature and art; specifically, relating to places associated with the ancient Greek and Latin writers.

> With them the genius of *classick* learning dwelleth, and from them it is derived. *Felton*, Reading the Classicks.
>
> Poetic fields encompass me around,
> And still I seem to tread on *classic* ground.
> *Addison*, Letter from Italy.

Hence—**3.** Relating to localities associated with great modern authors, or with great historical events: as, *classic* Stratford; *classic* Hastings.—**4.** In accordance with the canons of Greek and Roman art: as, a *classic* profile.—**5.** Same as *classical*, 5.

> To foster our consciences that Christ set free,
> And ride us with a *classic* hierarchy.
> *Milton*, New Forces of Conscience.

Classic orders, in *arch.*, the Grecian Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders, and the Roman Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite orders.

II. *n.* **1.** An author of the first rank; a writer whose style is pure and correct, and whose works serve as a standard or model; primarily and specifically, a Greek or Roman author of this character, but also a writer of like character in any nation.

> But, high above, more solid learning shone,
> The *classics* of an age that heard of none.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 148.

It at once raised him to the rank of a legitimate English *classic*. *Macaulay.*

2. A literary production of the first class or rank; specifically, in the plural, the literature of ancient Greece and Rome.

> Under the tuition of Mr. Reynolds he was for some time instructed in the *classics*. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

> A *classic* is properly a book which maintains itself by virtue of that happy coalescence of matter and style, that innate and requisite sympathy between the thought that gives life and the form that consents to every mood of grace and dignity . . . and which is something neither ancient nor modern, always new and incapable of growing old. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 126.

The present practice of making the *classics* of a language the vehicle of elementary grammatical instruction cannot be too strongly condemned. When the *classics* of a language are ground into children who are incapable of appreciating them, the result is often to create a permanent disgust for literature generally.

H. Sweet, Spelling Reform (1885), p. 13.

3. One versed in the classics.—**Chinese classics**, the sacred books of the Chinese. See *king*[2].

classical[1] (klās'i-kal), *a.* [< *classic* + *-al*; = D. *klassikaal*.] **1.** Belonging to or associated with the first or highest class in literature, especially in literary style. (*a*) Primarily and specifically, relating to Greek and Roman authors and orators of the first rank or highest animation.

> He [Sheridan] brought away from school a very slender provision of *classical* learning. *Brougham*, Sheridan.

> The chief end of *classical* studies was perhaps as often reached then [time of Josiah Quincy] as now, in giving a young man a love for something apart from and above the more vulgar associations of life.
>
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 103.

(*b*) Pertaining to writers of the first rank among the moderns; constituting the best model or authority as a composition or an author.

> Mr. Groaves, who may be justly reckoned a *classical* author on this subject. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

Hence—**2.** In general, of the first rank, or constituting a model, in its kind; having in a high degree the qualities which constitute excellence in its kind: as, a *classical* work of art.—**3.** Same as *classic*, 2 and 3.—**4.** (*a*) Pertaining to a class; of the taxonomic rank or grade of a class.

> Unwilling to give similar *classical* characters to both of his primary divisions, Cesalpinus has passed over what at first is most striking in the form of trees.
>
> *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

(*b*) Belonging to classification; classificatory.

> Mr. Hammond's Preface to the American issue of Mr. Sandara's well-known edition of the "Institutes of Justinian" contains much the best defence I have seen of the *classical* distribution of law.
>
> *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 365.

5. In some Reformed churches, relating to or of the nature of a classis or class. See *classis*, 2.

> And what doth make a *classical* eldership to be a presbytery? *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

classical[2], *a.* [< L. *classicus*, belonging to a fleet (< *classis*, a fleet, a class: see *class*, *n.*, and *classic*), + *-al*.] Belonging or pertaining to a fleet. [Rare.]

> Certaine fragments concerning the beginnings, antiquities, and growth of the *classical* and warre-like shipping of this Island [England]. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

classicalism (klās'i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ism*.] **1.** A classic idiom or style; classicism. —**2.** In *art*, attempted adherence to the rules of Greek or Roman art; imitation of classic art.

> We shall find in it [Renaissance architecture] partly the root, partly the expression, of certain dominant evils of modern times—over-sophistication and ignorant *classicalism*. *Ruskin.*

classicalist (klās'i-kal-ist), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ist*.] **1.** One versed in the knowledge of the classics; a classicist.—**2.** In *art*, one who seeks to adhere to the canons of Greek or Roman art. *Ruskin.*

classicality (klās-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being classical. Also *classicalness*.

classically (klās'i-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** In the manner of a classic; according to the manner of classic authors.

> Milton found again the long-lost secret of being *classically* elegant without being pedantically cold.
>
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 337.

2. According to a regular order of classes or sets.

> It would be impossible to bear all its specific details in the memory if they were not *classically* arranged. *R. Ker.*

classicalness (klās'i-kal-nes), *n.* [< *classical* + *-ness*.] Same as *classicality*.

classicism (klās'i-sizm), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ism*; = F. *classicisme* = It. *classicismo*.] **1.** An idiom or the style of the classics.—**2.** The adoption or imitation of what is classical or classic in style.

> The first [kind of verse] was that of an art-school, taking its models from old English poetry, and from the delicate *classicism* of Landor and Keats.
>
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 4.

classicist (klās'i-sist), *n.* [< *classic* + *-ist*.] **1.** One versed in the classics.

> Heyne, the great German *classicist*, shelled the peas for his dinner with one hand, while he annotated Tibullus with the other. *W. Matthews*, Getting on in the World, p. 229.

2. One who is in favor of making a study of the classics the foundation of education.

classicize (klās'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classicized*, ppr. *classicizing*. [< *classic* + *-ize*.] To render classic.

> It [Hôtel de Rambouillet] had no doubt a very considerable influence in bringing about the *classicizing* of French during the 17th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 265.

classifiable (klās'i-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *classify* + *-able*.] Capable of being classified.

> These changes are *classifiable* as the original sensations are. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. 296.

classific (klā-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *classis*, a class (see *class*, *n.*), + *-fic*us, making, < *facere*, make.] **1.** Distinguishing a class or classes: as, a *classific* mark. [Rare.]—**2.** Relating to classification; classificatory; taxonomic.

> The *classific* value of such features as the color of the skin, the color and character of the hair and eyes, the shape of the nose and lips. *Science*, V. 538.

3. Making, constituting, or lying at the foundation of classification, or of a system of classification.

> All curators of anthropological museums must recognize the following *classific* concepts: material, race, geographical areas, social organizations, environment, structure and function, and evolution or elaboration. *Science*, V. 538.

classification (klās'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [= G. *classification* = D. *klassifikatie* = Dan. *klassifikation* = F. *classification* = Sp. *clasificacion* = Pg. *classificação* = It. *classificazione*, < NL. *classificatio(n-)*, < *classificare*, classify: see *classify*.] The act of forming a class or of dividing into classes; the act of grouping together those beings or things which have certain characters in common; distribution into sets, sorts, or ranks; taxonomy. In natural history classification has been made on two principles, distinguished as the *natural* and the *artificial*: the former aiming to arrange all known plants or animals according to their resemblances, and degrees of resemblance, in the whole plan of their structure; the latter arranging them by some one or more points of resemblance or difference, as may be most convenient and easy, and without regard to other considerations. The widest divisions in zoology are called subkingdoms; subkingdoms are divided into phyla or classes, classes into orders, orders into families, families into genera, genera into species, and species into varieties. There are also intermediate divisions, as subclasses, superorder, suborder, subfamily, etc. In botany the same divisions are used as in zoology, except that orders and families are identical, and the term *phylum* is not used. See *animal kingdom*, under *animal*, and *class*, 5.—**Cross-classification**, a classification in which the different classes are subdivided upon a common differentiating principle, so that they are not subordinated to one another. Thus, the division of the population into native and foreign, male and female, is a cross-classification. Such are the classifications of chemistry, geometry, logic, etc. Cross-classification violates a canon of Aristotelian logic.—**Hierarchical classification**, a classification in which the subdivisions of different classes are different, as was required by Aristotle. Such are the usual classifications of botany and zoology.—**Quinary or quinarian classification.** See *quinary*.

classificator (klās'i-fi-kā-tọr), *n.* [NL. Cf. Sp. *clasificador*.] A classifier.

8. Knowledge of the classics and of what relates to them.

> Except in his [Swinburne's] first poem, Atalanta, we may think his *classicalism* is in many respects gravely at fault. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 51.

classificatory (klăs'i-fi-kă-tŏ-ri), *a.* [< *classify*: see *-fy* and *-atory*.] Relating to or of the nature of classification; concerned with classifying; classific; taxonomic.

The *classificatory* sciences.
Whewell, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii.

Like the sciences of zoology and botany, the science of philology is pre-eminently a *classificatory* science, using the method of comparison as its chief implement of inductive research. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 443.

Classificatory relationship or kinship, the confusion under the same general view and name of all members of the tribe belonging to the same generation. *Morgan.*

Father Lafitan, whose "Mœurs des Sauvages Américaines" was published in 1724, carefully describes among the Iroquois and Hurons the system of *kinship* to which Morgan has since given the name of *classificatory*, where the mother's sisters are reckoned as mothers, and so on.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 183.

classifier (klăs'i-fi-ėr), *n.* 1. One who classifies; one who constructs or applies a system of classification; a taxonomist.

The *classifiers* of this period were chiefly Fructists and Corollists. *Rees*, Cyc., Classification.

2. A figure, mark, or symbol used in classifying.—3. In the Chinese spoken language, one of a number of words that serve to point out which one of several things called by the same name (though differently written) is intended. Also called *numeratives*, because of their frequent use after numerals.

classify (klăs'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *classified*, ppr. *classifying*. [= F. *classifier* = Sp. *clasificar* = Pg. *classificar* = It. *classificare* (cf. D. *klassificeren* = G. *classificiren* = Dan. *klassificere*), < NL. *classificare*, classify (*cf. classific*), < L. *classis*, a class, + *facere*, make: see *class*, *n.*, and *-fy*.] To arrange in a class or classes; arrange or group in sets, sorts, or ranks according to some method founded on common characteristics in the objects so arranged.

Speaking strictly, we form a class when we bring together a collection of individuals held in union by the bond of one or more points of community, and when we take care that nothing that is destitute of the point or points of community is admitted into the class: we *classify* when we arrange classes that are constructed on the principle of higher and lower, wider and narrower.
W. L. Davidson, Mind, XII. 234.

The former [the Linnean system] is an attempt at *classifying* plants according to their agreement in some single characters. *Brande and Cox.*

Can he *classify* the currents of his soul?
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, p. 44.

=Syn. See *class*, *v. t.*

classis (klas'is), *n.*; pl. *classes* (-ēz). [< L. *classis*: see *class*, *n.*] 1. Class; order; sort; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a group or division of the taxonomic rank of a class. [Rare.]

Yet there is unquestionably a very large *Classis* of creatures in the earth farre above the condition of elementarity. *Sir T. Browne*, Vig. Err. (ed. 1646), ii. 1.

2. An ecclesiastical judicatory; specifically, in the Reformed (Dutch and French) churches, a judicatory corresponding to a presbytery in the Presbyterian Church. Also *class*.

Classes and synods may advise, but overrule they cannot. *Bp. Hall.*

The meeting of the elders over many congregations that they call the *classis*. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. 114.

3†. A class in a university, college, or school.

The generall houres appointed for all the students, and the especiall houres for their own *classis*.
New England's First Fruits.

class-leader (klăs'lē'dėr), *n.* The leader of a class in a Methodist church. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*c*).

classman (klăs'man), *n.*; pl. *classmen* (-men). 1. In the English universities, a candidate for graduation in arts who has passed an examination of special severity in one of the departments in which honors are conferred, and who is placed according to merit in one of several classes. At Oxford successful candidates are classed in both the public examinations, in the first in three classes, in the second (or final examination) in four classes. At Cambridge only graduates are classed, and they are divided into three classes. See *tripos*.

2. A member of a class in a college: used especially in compounds: as, upper-*classman*, lower-*classman*. See *class*, *n.*, 3 (*a*).

classmate (klăs'māt), *n.* One of the same class at school or college; a class-fellow.

class-shooting (klăs'shō'ting), *n.* A mode of target-shooting in which the competitors are divided into classes according to their scores, and the prizes are awarded to the best in each class.

clastic (klas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. κλαστός, broken (< κλᾶν, break), + *-ic*; < F. *clastique* = Sp. *clástico*.] 1. Relating to what may be taken to pieces.—2. Breaking up into fragments or separate portions; dividing into parts; causing or undergoing disruption or dissolution: as, *clastic* action; the *clastic* pole of an ovum; a *clastic* cell.—3. In *geol.*, fragmental: as, *clastic* rocks; *clastic* structure.—**Clastic anatomy.** See *anatomy*.

clat[1] (klat), *n.* [A dial. var. of *clot*[1]. Cf. MLG. *klatte*, a shred; *Flatzwolle*, coarse wool.] 1. A clot; a clod.—2. Cow-dung.

clat[1] (klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [< *clat*[1], *n.*; a dial. form of *clot*[1], *v.*] 1. To break clods in (a field).—2. To spread dung over (a field).—3. To cut off the dirty locks of wool of (sheep). [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

clat[2] (klat), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clatted*, ppr. *clatting*. [Cf. *clatter* and *clash*[1].] To tattle. [Prov. Eng.]

clat[3], *v.* and *n.* See *claut*.

clatch[1] (klach), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

clatch[2] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., appar. < Norw. *klekka* = Icel. *klessa*, clot, daub, smear. Cf. G. *klecksen*, daub: see *clack*, *v.*] 1. To close up with any adhesive substance.—2. To daub with lime.

clatch[2] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[2], *v.*] 1. Anything thrown for the purpose of daubing. [Scotch.]—2. Mire raked together into heaps on streets or roadsides.

clatch[3] (klach), *v. t.* [Sc., also *sklatch*. Cf. *clatch*[2].] To finish (a piece of work) in a careless and hurried way; botch.

clatch[3] (klach), *n.* [< *clatch*[3], *v.*] A piece of work done in a careless way; a botch.

clatch[4] (klach), *n.* [Appar. an accom. of *catlash*, q. v.] A carriage somewhat similar to a *gig* or chaise.

That Carlyle and she [Mrs. C.] might drive about as with the old *clatch* at Craigenputtock. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 143.

clate (klāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clated*, ppr. *clating*. [A var. of *clat*[1], *v.*] To daub.

clathing (klath'ing), *n.* A dialectal form of *clothing*. *Grose.*

clathrate (klath'rāt), *a.* [< L. *clathratus*, pp. of *clathrare*, furnish with a lattice, < *clathri*, also *clatri*, < Gr. κλῆθρα, a lattice, pl. of κλῆθρον, Attic form of κλειθρον, a bar (see *clithral*), < κλείειν, shut: see *close*[1], *v.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, latticed; divided like latticework; specifically, in *entom.*, clathrose. Also *clathroid*.

Clathrocystis (klath-rō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*, and cf. F. *clathre*, a kind of mushroom), + Gr. κύστις, bag, swelling: see *cyst*.] A genus of low, unicellular algæ, growing in both fresh and salt waters, and consisting of numerous minute rose-colored cells embedded in mucus, the colony being at first solid, but finally perforated. They are sometimes found upon fish, giving them a red color, injuring the quality of the flesh, and even making it poisonous.

clathroid (klath'roid), *a.* [< L. *clathri*, lattice (see *clathrate*), + Gr. εἶδος, shape.] Same as *clathrate*.

A clathroid reticulated mass of threads. *Bp. Berkeley.*

clathrose (klath'rōs), *a.* [< L. as if **clathrosus*, < *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] In *entom.*, having furrows deeper than striæ crossing one another at right angles, as the abdominal segments of certain *Staphylinidæ*.

Clathrosphærida (klath-rō-sfėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice, + *sphæra*, globe, sphere, + *-ida*.] A group of animalcules having a spherical clathrate test, as in the genus *Clathrulina*.

clathrulate (klath'rū-lāt), *a.* [< L. **clathrulus* (dim. of *clathri*, latticework) + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *clathrate*.] Finely clathrate; latticeworked in a small pattern.

Clathrulina (klath-rū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, a lattice (see *clathrate*), + dim. *-ul-* + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of the family *Clathrulinidæ*, having a globular clathrulate siliceous shell and a stalked body, and multiplying by spores. *C. elegans* is an example. *Cienkowsky*, 1867.

Clathrulina elegans, highly magnified.

Clathrulinidæ (klath-rū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clathrulina* + *-idæ*.] A family of amœboid protozoans, typified by the genus *Clathrulina*, belonging to the group *Heliozoa* or sun-animalcules.

Clathrus (klath'rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *clathri*, lattice: see *clathrate*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Phalloidei*. The receptacle consists of an ovate or globose network of branches. The spores are produced upon basidia within small cavities in the branches. *C. cancellatus* is beautiful, but very fetid. See cut under *basidium*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks. *Oken*, 1815.

clats (klats), *n. pl.* [Cf. *clat*[1], *n.*] Slops; spoon-victuals. [Prov. Eng.]

clatter (klat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *clateren*, < AS. **clatrian* (in verbal n. *clatrung*, a clattering), = D. *klateren* = LG. *klätern*, *klöttern*, clatter, rattle; a freq. form of an imitative base **clat* (cf. *clat*[2]). Cf. *clack*, *clap*[1], *chatter*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a rattling sound; make repeated sharp, confused sounds, as when sonorous bodies strike or are struck rapidly together; rattle.

And war-pipe, with discordant cry,
And cymbal *clattering* to the sky,
Making wild music bold and high.
Scott, Marmion, iv. 31.

She saw . . .
A huntsman armed, and clad in gown of blue,
Come *clattering* down the stones of the pass side.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

2. To talk fast and idly; chatter; rattle with the tongue.

Thou dost but *clatter*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., July.

But since he must needs be the loadstar of reformation, as some men *clatter*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

II. *trans.* 1. To make a rattling noise with; cause to sound interruptedly by striking together, or with or against something: as, to *clatter* dishes or the tongs.

You *clatter* still your brazen kettle. *Swift.*

2. To utter glibly and in a rattling manner; tattle; chatter.

And the womene that her herde speke, helde her for a foole and vn-trewe, and *clatered* it about.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 12.

clatter (klat'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clater*, *clatter*, idle talk, = D. *klater*, a rattle; from the verb.] 1. A rapid succession of sharp sounds; rattling, rapidly repeated, and confused noises.

By this great *clatter*, one of greatest note
Seems bruited. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 7.

I have seen a monkey overthrow all the dishes and plates in a kitchen, merely for the pleasure of seeing them tumble, and hearing the *clatter* they made in their fall. *Swift.*

And from the distant grange there comes
The *clatter* of the thresher's flail.
Bryant, Song of the Sower.

Clatter of brazen shields and clink of steel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 296.

2. Idle gossip; tattle. *Burns.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clatterer (klat'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *claterer*; < *clatter* + *-er*[1].] One who clatters with the tongue or gossips; a chatterer.

In yche company is comynly a *claterer* of mowthe,
That no counceil can kepe, ne no close talle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11875.

Even-song *clatterers*, with other hypocrites.
Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe, fol. 88, b.

clatteringly (klat'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a clatter, or clattering noise.

clatting (klat'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clat*[1], *v.*] See extract.

Tagging or *clatting* is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures. *New Amer. Farm Book*, p. 436.

clatty (klat'ī), *a.* [< *clat*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Dirty; slovenly. [Prov. Eng.]

Claude glass, Claude Lorrain mirror. See *mirror*.

claudent (klâ'dent), *a.* [< L. *claudent*(*-t*-)*s*, ppr. of *claudere*, shut: see *clause* and *close*[1], *v.*] Closing or shutting up or in; occludent: as, a *claudent* muscle (an occlusor); the eyelids are *claudent*.

clandestite (klâ'de-tīt), *n.* Native arsenic trioxid, occurring in orthorhombic crystals.

Claudian (klâ'di-an), *a.* [< L. *Claudianus*, < *Claudius*, a proper name, < *claudus*, lame.] Of or relating to any one of several distinguished Romans of the name of Claudius, or to the gens of which they were members; especially, relating to or connected with the emperors of that gens, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero (A. D. 14–68), or to their epoch: as, the *Claudian* age; *Claudian* literature; the *Claudian* aqueduct.

The face of Appius Claudius wore the *Claudian* scowl and sneer,
And in the *Claudian* note he cried, "What doth this rabble here?" *Macaulay*, Virginia, iii.

The epic poets of the Flavian age present a striking contrast to the writers of the *Claudian* period.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 337.

claudicant† (klâ'di-kant), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *claudicante*, < L. *claudican(t-)s*, ppr. of *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] Halting; limping. [Rare.]

claudicate† (klâ'di-kāt), *v. i.* [< L. *claudicatus*, pp. of *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame. Cf. *closh*[1].] To halt or limp. *Bailey.*

claudication (klâ-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *claudication* = Sp. *claudicacion* = Pg. *claudicação*, < L. *claudicatio(n-)*, < *claudicare*: see *claudicate*.] A halting or limping; a limp. [Rare.]

I have lately contracted a . . . *claudication* in my left foot. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 80.

claught (klâcht). Obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) preterit and past participle of *clatch*[1].

The carlin *claught* her by the rump,
And left poor Maggie scarce a stump.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

claught (klâcht), *v.* [See *claught*, pret. and pp.] A catch; a hold: as, I took a *claught* o' him. [Scotch.]

clause (klâz), *n.* [< ME. *clause* = D. *clause*, < OF. *clause*, F. *clause* = Pr. *clausa*, < ML. *clausa*, a clause (L. dim. *clausula*, a clause, close of a period: see *clausule*), < L. *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any part of a written composition, especially one containing complete sense in itself, as a sentence or paragraph: in modern use commonly limited to such parts of legal documents, as of statutes, contracts, wills, etc. In *law*, the usual meaning is some collocation of words the removal of which from the instrument will leave the rest of it intelligible. It is not essential to the idea of a clause that it must itself be capable of being read as a document if taken alone.

Now have I told you schortly in a *clause*
Thestat, tharray, the nombre, and eek the cause
Why that assembled was this compalnye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 715.

The *clause* is untrue concerning the bishop.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

The single important *clause* was that which declared the throne vacant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

2. A distinct stipulation, condition, proviso, etc.: as, a special *clause* in a contract.—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the lesser sentences which united and modified form a compound or complex sentence. A clause differs from a phrase in containing both a subject and its predicate, while a phrase is a group of two or more words not containing both these essential elements of a simple sentence. The *principal clause* is that member of a complex sentence on which others, called *dependent* or *subordinate clauses*, depend. The members of a compound sentence are *coördinate clauses*. Principal and coördinate clauses separated from the remainder of the sentence can by omission of connectives (conjunctions or relatives), and addition, if necessary, of words from other clauses, resume the form of simple sentences. Dependent clauses often require further changes of mood, tense, and person to become independent sentences.—**Assumption clause**, a clause frequently inserted in a deed of property subject to a mortgage or other debt, whereby the grantee assumes the payment of the debt in exoneration of the original debtor.—**Attestation clause.** See *attestation*.—**Bridges clause**, provisions in the Irish Land Act, an English statute of 1870, intended to facilitate the formation of a peasant proprietary by enabling tenants to purchase their holdings.—**Clause of accurse**, in *Scots law*, a clause devolving some office, obligation, or duty on a party in a certain event, as, for example, on the failure of another to perform.—**Clause of return**, in *Scots law*, a clause by which the granter of a right makes a particular distinction of it, and provides that in a certain event it shall return to himself.—**Clauses consolidation acts**, a class of English statutes consolidating or combining and condensing into one system of general application provisions which had previously been frequently enacted in the same or varying forms, for each of many different instances, persons, corporations, or places. Such are the *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act*, combining into one statute provisions usually inserted in special acts authorizing the construction of railways, and the *Land Clauses Consolidation Act*, a similar act as to taking private property for public use.—**Clauses irritant and resolutive**, in *Scots law*, clauses devised for limiting the right of an absolute proprietor in entails.—**Comparative clause.** See *comparative*.—**Conscience clause.** See *conscience*.—**Derogatory clause in a testament**, a sentence or secret character the knowledge of which the testator reserves to himself, with a condition that no subsequent will without precisely the same clause shall be valid; a precaution intended to guard against later wills extorted by violence, etc. [Scotch.]—**Disjunctive clause**, in *Scots law*, the clause of conveyance in any deed, by which property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*: that is, between the living or in contemplation of death.—**Enacting clause**, the main body or leading declaration of a statute, commonly beginning, "Be it enacted," etc.—**Interpretation clause**, in modern statutes, a clause defining the meaning and stating the limitations of words or phrases used in the act.—**Most favored nation clause**, a clause often inserted in commercial treaties engaging each party to give the other, without further stipulation, all the privileges which are granted to the most favored nation.—**Saving clause**, in a legal instrument, a clause exempting something which might otherwise be subjected to the operation of the instrument. Hence, also, any statement or form of words in restriction of a previous statement.—**Shifting clause**, the technical name given by English conveyancers to a clause in a settlement or will prescribing an event upon the occurrence of which the estate given is to shift from one person to another.—**Similitude clause or act**, a name given to section 20 of the United States tariff of 1842, imposing duties on articles bearing similitude to those enumerated.

clause-rolls (klâz'rōlz), *n. pl.* Same as *close rolls*. See *close*[2], *a.*

clausia, *n.* Plural of *clausium*.

Clausilia[1] (klâ-sil'i-ạ), *n.* [NL., fem., < *clausilium*, q. v.] A genus of land-snails, of the family *Helicidæ* (or *Pupidæ*). They have a fusiform sinistral whorled shell, with a small elliptical peristome and operculum aperture, usually separated from the rest of the shell by a constricted neck, and closed by an epiphragm. There are several hundred species in Europe, Asia, and Africa. *Draparnaud*, 1803.

clausilia[2], *n.* Plural of *clausilium*.

Clausiliinæ (klâ-sil-i-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clausilia*[1] + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Heliciidæ*, typified by the genus *Clausilia*, and consisting of species having an elongated pupiform shell provided with a clausilium.

clausilium (klâ-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clausilia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*, and cf. *Clausilia*[1].] A peculiar subspiral calcareous appendage or lamina fitting into a groove of the columella in the molluscous genus *Clausilia*. It serves as a kind of door, and when relieved from pressure springs forward by an elastic ligament and partially closes the aperture of the shell.

In Clausilia a peculiar modification of this lid (hybernaculum) exists permanently in the adult, attached by an elastic stalk to the mouth of the shell, and known as the *clausilium*. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

clausium (klâ'si-um), *n.*; pl. *clausia* (-ạ). [NL., < L. *clausus*, closed: see *clause* and *close*[2], *a.*] Same as *clausilium*.

clausthalite (klâs'thal-īt, more properly klou'stil-īt), *n.* [< *Clausthal* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] Lead selenid, occurring in granular masses of a leaden-gray color, found at Clausthal in the Harz.

claustra, *n.* Plural of *claustrum*.

claustral (klâs'trạl), *a.* [< ME. *claustrall* = F. Sp. Pg. *claustral* = It. *claustrale*, < ML. *claustralis*, < *claustrum*, a cloister: see *cloister*. Cf. *cloistral*.] **1.** Relating to a cloister; cloistral.

This Dunstane . . . compelled men and women to vow chastity, and to kepe *claustrals* obedience.
Bale, English Votaries, i., fol. 62.

How of the Monk
Who finds the *claustral* regimen too sharp
After the first month's essay?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 224.

2. Resembling a religious house in its seclusion; cloister-like; secluded.—**Claustral prior.** See *prior*.—**Claustral school**, a school within the walls of a monastery.

claustrophobia (klâs-trō-fō'bi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a confined place, + Gr. *-φοβία*, fear, < *φοβεῖσθαι*, fear.] In *pathol.*, a morbid dread of confined places, to which hysterical and neurasthenic persons are sometimes subject. See *agoraphobia*.

claustrophobic (klâs-trō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *claustrophobia* + *-ic*.] Affected by claustrophobia.

claustrum (klâs'trum), *n.*; pl. *claustra* (-trạ). [NL., < L. *claustrum*, a bar, bolt, barrier: see *cloister*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a thin sheet of gray matter lying between the extraventricular or lenticular portion of the corpus striatum of the brain and the island of Reil. See *striatum*.—**2.** In *ichth.*, one of the chain of ossicles or bonelets of the ear, between the vestibule and the air-bladder.

clausular (klâ'zū-lẹr), *a.* [< L. *clausula* (see *clausule*) + *-ar*[2].] Consisting of or having clauses.

clausule (klâ'zūl), *n.* [= D. *clausule* = G. *clausel* = Dan. Sw. *klausul* = F. *clausule* (obs.) = Sp. *clausula* = Pg. *clausula* = It. *clausola*, < L. *clausula*, a close, a conclusion, the close of a period, a clause, < *clausus*: see *clause*.] A short or little clause. *Bp. Peacock.* [Rare.]

clausure (klâ'zūr), *n.* [< ME. *clausure* = Sp. Pg. It. *clausura* = G. *clausur*, *klausur*, an inclosure, cloister, < L. *clausura*, an inclosure (the lit. sense 'a closing' does not occur), < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*, and cf. *closure*, 1†. An inclosure. *Capgrave*, Chronicle.—**2.** The act of shutting up or confining; confinement. [Rare.]

In some monasteries the severity of the *clausure* is hard to be borne. *Dr. A. Geddes.*

3†. In *anat.*, the absence of a perforation where it normally occurs; atresia.—**4.** A clasp by which the covers of a book are held together.

claut, clat[3] (klât, klat), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clauted, clatted*, ppr. *clauting, clatting*. [Sc.; perhaps connected with *clat*[1] = *clot*[1], *clod*[1], a thick round mass.] To scratch or claw; rake or scrape together. *Burns.*

claut, clat[3] (klât, klat), *n.* [Sc., < *claut, clat*[3], *v.*] **1.** An instrument for raking or scraping together mire, weeds, etc.—**2.** What is so scraped together; a hoard scraped together by dirty work or niggardliness.

She has gotten a coof wi' a *claut* o' siller.
Burns, Meg o' the Mill.

clava (klā'vạ), *n.*; pl. *clavæ* (-vē). [NL., < L. *clava*, a knotty branch or stick, club, staff, cudgel, a bar, lever, a scion, graft.] **1.** In *anat.*, the slender fibrous band forming the margin of the posterior part of the fourth ventricle of the brain, being the enlarged prolongation of the posterior median column of the spinal cord.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Clavidæ*. *C. leptostyla* is a beautiful reddish marine form occurring on the New England coast, attached to seaweeds about low-water mark. (*b*) A genus of mollusks. *Humphrey*, 1797.—**3.** In *entom.*, the club-like form produced by two or more enlarged joints at the end of the antennæ in certain insects, as the *Cleridæ*. Such antennæ are called *clavate*. See cut under *clavate*[1].

claval[1] (klā'vạl), *a.* [< *clava*, 1, + *-al*.] Pertaining to the clava or clavate process of the brain.

claval[2] (klā'vạl), *a.* [< *clavus*, 4, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, pertaining to the clavus or inner portion of a hemelytron.—**Claval suture**, in *entom.*, the suture dividing the corium from the clavus.

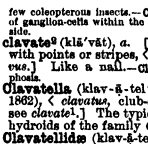
Clavaria (klā-vā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club.] The principal genus of fungi belonging to the family *Clavariei*, including many species. Their substance is fleshy, and their form generally cylindrical or clavi-form, simple or branched. Some are edible. One species is called *gray goat's-beard*.

Clavaria ligula.
Three receptacles, upon the surfaces of which spores are produced. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clavariform (klā-vā'ri-ē-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clavaria* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling in form fungi of the genus *Clavaria*. *M. C. Cooke*, Brit. Fungi, p. 509.

Clavariei (klav-ā-ri'-ē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavaria* + *-ei*.] A family of hymenomycetous fungi in which the spore-bearing area is vertical, covering the sides and tips of the frondose or stem-like, simple or branching, fleshy structures of which the fungus chiefly consists. Also called *Clavati*.

clavate[1], **clavated** (klā'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *clavatus*, < L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] Club-shaped; having the form of a club; growing gradually thicker toward the top; clavi-form.—**Clavate antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, those in which the outer joints increase gradually in size, forming an elongated club.—**Clavate intestine**, a distended portion of the ileum found in a few coleopterous insects.—**Clavate nucleus**, the group of ganglion-cells within the clava of the brain on either side.



Clavate Antennæ.

clavate[2] (klā'vāt), *a.* [< L. *clavatus*, furnished with points or stripes, < *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] Like a nail.—**Clavate articulation**, gomphosis.

Clavatella (klav-ā-tel'ẹ), *n.* [NL. (Hincks, 1862), < *clavatus*, club-shaped, + dim. *-ella*: see *clavate*[1].] The typical genus of tubularian hydroids of the family *Clavatellidæ*.

Clavatellidæ (klav-ā-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, represented by the genus *Clavatella*.

clavately (klā'vāt-li), *adv.* [< *clavate*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a clavate manner; in the shape of a club.

Clavately swollen. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 176.

Clavati (klā-vā'ti), *n.* [NL., pl. of *clavatus*: see *clavate*[1].] Same as *Clavariei*.

clavation[1] (klā-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *clavate*[1]: see *-ation*.] The state of being club-shaped.

clavation[2] (klā-vā'shọn), *n.* [< *clavate*[2]: see *-ation*.] In *anat.*, articulation in a socket, as the teeth in the sockets of the jaws; gomphosis.

clave[1]† (klāv). Obsolete preterit of *cleave*[1] or *cleave*[2].

clave[2] (klāv), *n.* [Uncertain.] A kind of stool used by ship-carpenters.

clave[3]†, *n.* [ME., < L. *clava*, a graft, a scion, a particular sense of *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] A graft; a scion.

In March orenge is sette in sondry wyse:
In sede, in bough, in branches, and in *clave*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

clavean (klā-vē′), *n.* [F.; cf. OF. *clavele, claveselaux* (ML. *clavellus*), infected with pustules; prob. < ML. *clavellus*, dim. of L. *clavus*, > F. *clou*, a nail, a tumor: see *clavus*.] The sheep-pox. *Loudon.*

clavecin (klav′e-sin), *n.* [< F. *clavecin, clavessin*, < It. *clavicembalo* = Sp. *clavicimbalo, clavicimbano* (obs.) = D. *klavecim, klavecimbel* = MHG. *klaffcimbel*, G. *clavizimbel*, < ML. *clavicymbalum, claviscimbalum*, < L. *clavis* (> It. *chiave* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave*, etc.: see *clef, clavis*), a key, + *cymbalum* (> It. *cembalo* = Sp. *cimbalo*: see *cymbal*), a cymbal, tabor, etc. Cf. *clavichord*.] 1. A harpsichord.—2. The set of keys or levers by which a carillon is played.

clavecinist (klav′e-sin-ist), *n.* [< *clavecin* + *-ist*.] One who plays on the clavecin or harpsichord. *Browning.*

clavel† (klā′vel), *n.* Same as *clavy*.

clavellate (klav′e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *clavellatus*, < **clavella*, dim. of L. *clava*, a club: see *clava*.] In *bot.*, provided with club-shaped processes; clavate.

clavellated (klav′e-lā-ted), *a.* [As *clavellate* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Made from billets of wood.—2. Same as *clavellate*.—**Clavellated ashes**, potash and pearlash: so termed from the billets of wood from which they are obtained by burning.

Clavellina (klav-e-lī′nȧ), *n.* [NL., < **clavella* (dim. of L. *clava*, a club) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ascidians of the family *Clavellinidæ*, having the body divided into three regions, and *lepadiformis* is an example. *J. C. Savigny*, 1816.

clavellinid (kla-vel′i-nid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Clavellinidæ*.

Clavellinidæ (klav-e-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavellina* + *-idæ*.] A family of social ascidians, typified by the genus *Clavellina*. Each individual has its own tunic, respiratory apparatus, and digestive organs; but each is fixed on a footstalk which branches from a common creeping stem or stolon, through which a circulation takes place that connects them all. They are so transparent that their internal structure can be easily observed. They propagate both by ova and by buds.

claver[1]†, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clover*.

claver[2], *v. i.* [= Sc. *clever*, < ME. *claveren* = D. *klaveren, kleveren* = LG. *klauern* = Dan. *klavre*; cf. Icel. *klǽfra*, clamber, < *klifa*, climb: see *clive*[1], and cf. *climb*.] To climb.

Hwether the cat of helle *clavreds* euer toward hire?
Ancren Riwle, p. 15.

Two lyngres ware clymbande, and *clavserande* one heghe, The croste of the compas they covette fulle gerne.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3325.

claver[3] (klā′vėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *clatter* in same sense.] To talk idly or foolishly; talk much and at random. [Scotch.]

As gude a man . . . as ever ye heard *claver* in a pulpit. *Scott.*

claver[3] (klā′vėr), *n.* [< *claver*[3], *v.*] 1. An idle story.—2. *pl.* Idle talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

I have kend mony chapmen neglect their goods to carry clashes and *clavers* up and down, from one country-side to another. *Scott.*

claver[4], *n.* A shortened form of *claviger*[1].

claves, *n.* Plural of *clavis*.

clavi, *n.* Plural of *clavus*.

claviary (klav′i-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] In *music*, a collective name for the system of keys upon the organ, piano, and similar instruments. [Little used.]

claviatur (klav′i-a-tėr′), *n.* [= Dan. *klaviatur* = G. *claviatur*, < D. *claviatuur*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. The keyboard of a pianoforte or an organ.—2. A system of fingering suitable for a musical instrument with keys or levers.

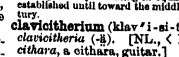
clavicembalo (klav-i-chem′bą-lō), *n.*; pl. *clavicembali* (-lē). [It.: see *clavecin*.] The Italian form of *claviocymbalum*.

Claviceps (klav′i-seps), *n.* [NL., < L. *clava*, a club, + *-ceps*, < *caput* = E. *head*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi parasitic upon the seeds of various grasses and sedges. *C. purpurea* produces the ergot of rye. See *ergot*.

clavichord (klav′i-kôrd), *n.* [= F. *clavicorde* = Sp. Pg. *clavicordio* = MLG. *klaffkordium* = MHG. *clavicordi*, < ML. *clavicordium*, **clavichordium*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *chorda*, a string: see *clef* and *chord*.] A musical instrument invented in the middle ages, and in general use, especially in Germany, until displaced by the square pianoforte at the end of the eighteenth century. Like the pianoforte, it had a keyboard and a set of strings on a horizontal frame; but the tone was produced by the pressure of a brass "tangent" raised and held against the string, instead of by the stroke of a hammer. This method of tone-production permitted considerable variation in force and in quality. The compass of the clavichord was originally limited to a few tones in diatonic succession, and the advance to a full chromatic scale was made gradually. Tuning in equal temperament was not established until toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

clavicitherium (klav′i-si-thē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicitheria* (-ȧ). [NL., < L. *clavis*, a key, + *cithara*, a cithara, guitar.] An old musical instrument of which little is known, probably a kind of harpsichord, having the strings stretched upon a vertical frame, as in an upright pianoforte. Also written *clavicytherium*.

clavicle (klav′i-kl), *n.* [= F. *clavicule* = Sp. *clavícula* = Pg. *clavicula* = It. *clavicola*, < NL. *clavicula*, a special use of L. *clavicula*, a small key, a tendril, dim. of *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] 1. The collar-bone, forming one of the elements of the pectoral arch in vertebrate animals. In man and sundry quadrupeds there are complete clavicles or collar-bones, each joined at one end to the scapula or shoulder-bone, and at the other to the sternum or breast-bone. In many quadrupeds the clavicles are absent or rudimentary, while in birds they are united in a single forked piece, popularly called the *merrythought* or *wishbone*. In many vertebrates below birds clavicles are recognized, but their homology is not always clear. The human clavicle is by some considered to be composed of its body, or clavicle proper, with a mesoscapular segment or acromial epiphysis, a precoracoid or sternal epiphysis, and an omosternum, or interarticular fibrocartilage; but this view is not generally adopted. See also cut under *skeleton*.



Human Clavicle, left side, viewed from above.

2. In *bot.*, a tendril. [Rare.]

clavicorn (klav′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clavicorne*, < NL. *clavicornis*, < L. *clava*, a club, + *cornu* = E. *horn*.] I. *a.* Having clavate antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Clavicornia*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Clavicornia*.

clavicornate (klav-i-kôr′nāt), *a.* [< *clavicorn* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *clavicorn*.

Clavicornia (klav-i-kôr′ni-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *clavicornis*: see *clavicorn*.] A group of *Coleoptera* or beetles having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segments visible for the entire breadth (except in *Physodidæ*), the antennæ clavate or capitate (very rarely serrate), and the club at the end of these furnished with from 2 to 5 joints. The species are either terrestrial or aquatic, living mostly on carrion, though some are found on plants. Most of the clavicorns are known as *Necrophaga*; burying-beetles and water-beetles are examples. Species of *Heterocerus, Parnus, Georyssus*, etc., are aquatic forms.

clavicula (kla-vik′ū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *claviculæ* (-lē). [NL.: see *clavicle*.] The clavicle or collar-bone.

Numerous Vertebrates possess a *clavicula*, or collar-bone. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 35.

clavicular (kla-vik′ū-lȧr), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to the clavicle or collar-bone.—**Clavicular scute**, in *Chelonia*, the clavicularium or epiplastron.

Clavicularia (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavicula* + *-aria*. Cf. *claviculatium*.] A subtribe of dictyonine hexactinellid silicious sponges with radially situated clavulæ.

clavicularium (kla-vik-ū-lā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *clavicularia* (-ȧ). [NL., < *clavicula* (see *clavicle*) + *-arium*.] One of the anterior lateral paired pieces of the plastron of the chelonians; the clavicular scute or so-called clavicle of a turtle: called *episternum* by some authors, and *epiplastron* by Huxley. See *epiplastron*, and cut under *plastron*.

claviculate (kla-vik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< *clavicula* + *-ate*[1].] Having clavicles.

claviculus (kla-vik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *claviculi* (-lī). [NL., dim. of L. *clavis*, a nail: see *clavus*.] One of the perforating fibers, described by Sharpey, passing through the lamellæ of bone at right angles, as if to fasten them together.

clavicylinder (klav-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* [< L. *clavis*, a key, + *cylindrus*, a cylinder.] A musical instrument invented by Chladni in 1799, consisting of a graduated set of glass tubes or cylinders, which were moistened, revolved by a pedal, and set in vibration by cloth-covered levers pressed against them by keys. The compass was about four octaves.

clavicymbalum (klav-i-sim′bą-lum), *n.*; pl. *clavicymbala* (-lȧ). [NL.: see *clavecin*.] Same as *harpsichord*.

clavicytherium, *n.* See *clavicitherium*.

Clavidæ (klav′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clava*, 2 (a), + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypina*, typified by the genus *Clava*, which form colonies of similar individuals, all maturing sexual cells on hollow tentacular processes.

clavier (klą-vēr′), *n.* [= D. *klavier* = G. *clavier, klavier* = Dan. *klaver* = Sw. *klaver*, < F. *clavier*, the keyboard, < L. *clavis* (> F. *clef*: see *clef*), a key: see *clavis, clef*.] 1. A clavichord, or, more rarely, a harpsichord.—2. A pianoforte.—3. The keyboard of a clavichord, harpsichord, pianoforte, organ, or similar instrument.

claviform (klav′i-fôrm), *a.* [Also improp. *clavæform*; = F. Sp. Pg. It. *claviforme*, < *clava*, a club, + *forma*, shape.] Having a clavate form; club-shaped: as, a *claviform* antenna.

claviger[1] (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [Also contr. *claver*; = Pg. It. *clavigero*, < L. *claviger*, < L. *clavis*, a key, + *gerere*, bear.] 1. One who keeps the keys, as of a room.

The prince of that bottomless pit whereof they were the *clavigers*. *Christian Religion's Appeal to Reason*, p. 58.

Hence—2. A custodian of the treasury, records, or muniments of a corporation. [Eng.]

The *Clavers* [clavigers] are two aldermen and two councilmen, who have the custody of the city [Norwich] chest, which has two locks; each claver has a key.
Municip. Corp. Reports (1835), p. 2468.

claviger[2] (klav′i-jėr), *n.* [= F. *clavigère*, < L. *claviger*, < *clava*, a club, + *gerere*, bear.] 1†. Literally, one who has a club; a club-bearer.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Pselaphidæ*. *C. testaceus* is a wingless European species with connate elytra. *Preyssler*, 1790.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods. *Haldeman*, 1842.

clavigerous (kla-vij′ę-rus), *a.* [< L. *claviger* (see *claviger*[1]) + *-ous*.] Bearing a key. *Clarke.*

clavipalp (klav′i-palp), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clavipalpus*, < L. *clava*, a club, + NL. *palpus*, a feeler: see *palpus*.] I. *a.* Having clavate maxillary palpi; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clavipalpi*.

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

Clavipalpi (klav-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clavipalpus*: see *clavipalp*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the seventh family of tetramerous *Coleoptera* or beetles, now retained as a superfamily of the suborder *Tetramera*, containing the families *Erotylidæ* and *Languriidæ*, characterized by compression and clavation of the last three joints of the antennæ and a broadly transverse last joint of the maxillary palps.

clavis (klā′vis), *n.*; pl. *claves* (-vēz). [L. *clavis* (= Gr. κλείς, Dor. κλαίς), a key, connected with *clavi-dere* = Gr. κλείειν, shut, close: see *close*[1], and cf. *slot*, from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *clef, clavicle, conclave*, etc.] A key; specifically, a key to or an aid to the understanding of something difficult, as a cipher, or the study of a foreign or classic author in his own language.

If it had been necessary we should have construed it into the most latent sense, Christ himself would have given a *clavis*, and taught the church to unlock so great a secret. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

clavo (klā′vō), *n.* [Sp., lit. a nail, spike, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clavus*.] In *mining*, a bunch of rich ore. [Mexico.]

clavodeltoid (klā-vō-del′toid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Attached to the clavicle and having the characters of the deltoideus: as, the *clavodeltoid* muscle.

II. *n.* The clavodeltoideus.

clavodeltoideus (klā′vō-del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavodeltoidei* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *deltoideus*.] A muscle, corresponding to the clavicular portion of the human deltoideus, extending in some animals from the clavicle to the ulna, along the lower border of the fore leg.

clavola (klav′ō-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *clavolæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] In *entom.*, the club or expanded terminal portion of an insect's antenna, whether it is clavate, lamellate, or capitate.

clavolet (klav′ō-let), *n.* [< *clavola* + dim. *-et*.] In *entom.*, the club-shaped end of the antennæ of certain beetles, as *Clavicornia*.

clavomastoid (klā-vō-mas′toid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *clidomastoid*.

clavomastoideus (klā′vō-mas-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clavomastoidei* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *mastoideus*.] Same as *clidomastoideus*.

clavotrapezius (klā′vō-tra-pē′zi-us), *n.*; pl. *clavotrapezii* (-i). [NL., < *clav(icula)* + *trapezius*.] An anterior or cervical portion of the

trapezius, in special relation with the clavicle, which in some animals is quite distinct, extending from the occipital region to the ilia.

clavula (klav'ū-lă), *n.*; pl. *clavulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *clava*, a club.] 1. In *bot.*, the elongated clavate portion of the receptacle in certain fungi.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) One of the ciliated clavate setæ or knobbed bristles found on the fascioles of sea-urchins, as spatangoids.

In the Spatangidæ there are peculiar bands upon the upper surface, the fascioles or semitæ, upon which . . . knobbed bristles with active cilia (*clavulæ*) are distributed. *Claus, Zoölogy* (trans.), I. 296.

(*b*) In sponges, a rod-like spicule pointed at one end and having a knob or disk at the other; a tylotate or knobbed rhabdus. *W. J. Sollas.* Also *clavule*.

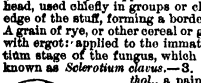
Clavularia[1] (klav-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (fem. sing.).] The typical genus of *Clavulariidæ*. *Quoy and Gaimard.*

Clavularia[2] (klav-ū-lā'ri-ă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *clavula* + *-aria* (neut. pl.).] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a tribe of dictyonine hexactinellidan *Silicispongiæ*, having uncinate spicules in the form of clavulæ, represented by the single family *Farreidæ*.

Clavulariidæ (klav'ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clavularia*[1] + *-idæ*.] A family of polyps, named from the genus *Clavularia*. Also *Clavulariadæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

clavule (klav'ūl), *n.* Same as *clavula*.

clavus (klā'vus), *n.*; pl. *clavi* (-vī). [L. (ML. NL.) *clavus*, a nail, a corn, a tumor, a purple stripe on the tunics, etc., prob. from same root as *clavis*, a key. Cf. *E. clove*[4] and *clou*[1], both ult. < L. *clavus*.] 1. In *costume*: (*a*) [L.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a vertical stripe or band of purple color in the tissue of the tunic. Senators were distinguished by the broad stripe or laticlavus; knights and others wore the narrow stripe or angusticlavus. See *laticlave* and *angusticlave*. (*b*) [LL. ML.] Under the Byzantine empire and in church vestments, (*1*) a plain border; (*2*) a round spot supposed to resemble a nail-head, used chiefly in groups or clusters at the edge of the stuff, forming a border.—2. [NL.] A grain of rye, or other cereal or grass, affected with ergot: applied to the immature or sclerotium stage of the fungus, which was formerly known as *Sclerotium clavus*.—3. [NL.] In *pathol.*, a pain in the head limited to one spot, as if a nail were being driven in.—4. [NL.] In *entom.*, the nail; the interior basal part of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect.


Wing-case of *Nepa cinerea*. *c*, clavus; *b*, corium; *c*, appendix; *d*, membrana.

It is generally of a somewhat different texture from the rest of the corium, and in repose it is partially or entirely covered by the scutellum and border of the pronotum.

clavy† (klā'vi), *n.*; pl. *clavies* (-viz). [Origin uncertain.] In *arch.*, a mantelpiece. Also called *clavel*.

The glory whereof [alabaster] appeareth especially in the workemanship betwixt the *clavie* and the chimney, and the roofe of the chamber. *Cornat*, Crudities, 45.

claw (klâ), *n.* [< ME. *claw*, *clau* (also *clee*, *cle*), pl. *clawes*, *clowes* (also *clees*, *cleen*), < AS. *clawu* or *clāwu* (not **clā*), pl. *clawa*, *clawe*, *clawu* (also, rarely, pl. *cled*, *cledu*), a claw, hoof, = OS. *klawa* = OFries. *klewe*, Fries. *klauwe* = D. *klauw* = OHG. *chlawa*, *chlāwa*, *chlōa*, *clōa*, MHG. *klāwe*, *klâ*, G. *klaue*, dial. *klō*, *klōw*, *klou*, *kloa*, = Icel. *klō* = Sw. Dan. *klo*, a claw. See the verb.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A sharp, hooked, horny end of the limb of a mammal, bird, reptile, or other animal; a pointed and especially a curved nail of a vertebrate, consisting of thickened and hardened epidermal tissue, like horn, borne usually on a bony basis or core; technically, an unguis, as distinguished from a hoof or ungula. (*b*) A sharp, hooked end of a limb of an animal, of whatever character. (*c*) The whole leg, foot, or other appendage of certain animals, terminating in a sharp hooked end or in a pincer-like extremity; a chela, cheliped, or chelicera, as in insects, arachnidans, crustaceans, etc. See cuts under *chela*[1], *chelicera*, and *scorpion*. (*d*) Some part of an animal resembling or likened to a claw.—2. Figuratively, the human hand; hence, in the plural, grasp; clutch; hold: as, to get one's *claws* on a thing.

What's hatching to a man, or laws,
That never comes within their *claws*?
S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. In *mech.*, some part of a tool or tackle resembling a claw: as, the *claw* or cleft end of a hammer, used in drawing out nails; the *claw* of a crowbar; the *claw* of a grapnel.—4. In *bot.*, the narrow base of a petal, especially when it is long, as in the pink and wallflower.—5. In *locksmithing*, a spur or talon which projects from a bolt or tumbler.—**Artery-claw.** See *artery*.—**Crab's claws.** See *crab*[1].—**Devil's claw** (*naut.*), a very strong hook and chain used as a stopper for a chain cable.—**Retractile claws**, claws which may be retracted and protruded by appropriate muscular mechanism, as in the cat family. Claws not so disposed are termed *non-retractile*.

Petal of a cruciferous flower (the wallflower).
Claw.

claw (klâ), *v.* [< ME. *clawen*, *clowen*, < AS. *clawian* (rare) = D. *klaauwen* = MLG. *klōien* = LG. *klēien*, *klauen* = OHG. *klāwean*, G. *klauen*, *kläuen* = Dan. *klō*, dial. *klaa*, = Sw. *klå* = Icel. reflex. *klóa-sk*, claw, scratch: all weak verbs, from the noun. The Icel. *klá* (strong verb, pret. *klá*, pp. *klegginn*), scratch, rub, is perhaps not related.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To tear, scratch, pull, or seize with or as if with claws or talons.

But age, with his stealing steps,
Hath *claw'd* me in his clutch.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1, song (Globe ed.).

Like wild beasts shut up in a cage, to *claw* and bite each other to their mutual destruction. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2. To scratch; relieve by or as if by scratching; scratch, as an itching part, with intent to relieve irritation.

They [bees] counsellours of kinges; Crist wot the sothe,
Whou [how] they [curry] kinges & her bak *claweth*!
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 365.

I *claw*e, as a man or beest dothe a thyng softely with his nayles. *Clawe* my backe, and I will *clawe* thy toe. *Palsgrave.*

The French king neither liking of his errant, nor yet of his pompous speech, said somewhat sharply, I pray thee, good fellow, *claw*e me not where I itch not.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 228.

Hence—**3**†. To fawn on.

Rich men they *claw*, soothe up, and flatter; the poor they contemn and despise. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 13.

4. To make or affect by the use of a claw or claws of some sort: as, to *claw* a hole in a carpet; to *claw* up a heap of dirt; to *claw* the leaves away.—**To claw away**†. Same as *to claw off*, (*a*).

The jade Fortune is to be *claw'd away* for't, if you should lose it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To claw it off†, to escape the consequences of an act; get out of difficulties.

Ant. You mistake the weapon: are you not hurt?
Cæs. A little scratch; but I shall *claw it off* well enough. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

To claw off†. (*a*) To rail at; scold.

Mr. Baxter . . . *claws off* the Episcopal party as a set of Cassandrian priests. *Bp. Nicholson*, To Mr. Yates.

(*b*) To get rid of.

A thousand pound to a penny she spoil not her face, or break her neck, or catch a cold that she may ne'er *claw off* again. *Dekker and Webster*, Northward Ho, iii. 2.

To claw on the back†, to pat approvingly.—**To claw on the skirt**, to rub the wrong way; irritate.

II. *intrans.* 1. *Naut.*, to beat to windward, in order to avoid falling on a lee shore or on another vessel: with *off*; hence, figuratively, to get off; escape: as, to *claw off* from an embarrassing situation.—2. To fawn; flatter.

Here [in Spain] it is not the Stile to *claw* and compliment with the King, or idolize him by Sacred Sovereign, and Most Excellent Majesty. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 10.

clawback (klâ'bak), *n.* and *a.* [< *claw*, *v.*, + obj. *back*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1†. Literally, one who claws the back; hence, one who fawns on another; a sycophant; a wheedler. *Mir. for Mags.*

Those flattering *clawbacks* are original roots of all mischief. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Parasite [F.], a Parasite, a trencher-friend, . . . a *clawback*, flatterer, soother, smoother for good cheer sake. *Cotgrave.*

2. Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

II†. *a.* Flattering. *Bp. Hall.*

clawback (klâ'bak), *v. t.* [< *clawback*, *n.*] To fawn on; flatter or wheedle with. *Varner.*

claw-balk (klâ'bâk), *n.* A balk or beam used in making floating bridges. See extract.

Each two men carrying a *claw-balk*, or timbers fitted with a claw, one of which held the gunwale of the boat, the other the shore abutment. *The Century*, XXIX. 280.

claw-bar (klâ'bär), *n.* A hand-bar with a bent claw-shaped point for drawing spikes from railroad-ties.

clawboard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clapboard*.

clawed (klâd), *a.* [< *claw*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with claws; unguiculate: in *zoöl.*, specifically distinguished from *ungulate*, or *hoofed*: as, *clawed* quadrupeds.

claw-foot (klâ'fut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A foot, as of a piece of furniture, carved in wood or cast in metal in the shape of the foot of a bird or beast of prey.

II. *a.* Having claw-feet: as, a *claw-foot* table.

claw-hammer (klâ'ham'ėr), *n.* 1. A hammer having one end cleft or divided into two claws, for use in drawing nails out of wood.—2. A dress-coat; a swallow-tailed coat: so called from the shape of the tail. [Colloq. or slang.]

claw-hand (klâ'hand), *n.* In *pathol.*, a hand in which the wrist and metacarpophalangeal joints are extended while the interphalangeal joints are flexed: due to paralysis of the lumbricales and interossei muscles.

claw-joint (klâ'joint), *n.* 1. In *anat.*, the terminal or ungual phalanx of a digit which bears a claw or nail; a rhinonychium. In those cases where a claw is well developed, as in a beast or bird of prey, the claw-joint furnishes a bony core to the claw. 2. In *entom.*, the last joint of an insect's tarsus, the one to which the ungues or claws are attached.

clawker (klâ'kėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of dial. *clatcher* or *clewker* for *clutcher*, < *clutch*[1] or its variants.] In a knitting-machine, the feed-pawl or hand of a ratchet.

claw-sick (klâ'sik), *a.* Suffering, as sheep, from foot-rot or claw-sickness.

claw-sickness (klâ'sik'nes), *n.* Foot-rot, a disease in cattle and sheep.

claw-wrench (klâ'rench), *n.* A wrench having a loose pivoted jaw and a relatively fixed one, so arranged as to bite together when they are made to grip an object.

clay (klā), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *clay*, *cley*, *cloi*, < AS. *clæg* = OFries. *klai* = MD. *kleye*, D. *klei* = MLG. LG. *klei* (> G. *klei*) = Dan. *kleg*, clay; related through dial. var. *claeg* (see *claeg*[2], *claggy*) to *clog*, q. v.; and perhaps ult. to L. *glus*, *gluten* (> E. *glue*, *gluten*, q. v.), to Gr. γλοίος, γλοιά, sticky oil, gum, γλίνη, γλήνη, gum, γλία, glue, and to OBulg. *glina*, clay, *glenu*, slime.] **I.** *n.* 1. The material resulting from the decomposition and consequent hydration of the feldspathic rocks, especially granite and gneiss, and of the crystalline rocks in general. As thus formed, it almost always contains more or less sand, or siliceous material, mechanically intermixed. After this has been separated, the clay itself is found to consist of a hydrated silicate of alumina, but it is not yet positively made out that there is one definite combination of this kind constituting the essential basis of all the substances to which the name *clay* is applied. All clays contain hygroscopic water, which may be expelled by heating to 212° F.; but they also contain water in chemical combination, and when this is driven off by ignition the clay loses its plasticity, which cannot be restored. Ordinary clay contains more or less lime and other impurities, which render it to a certain extent fusible. The purer varieties are refractory, and are known as *fire-clay* (which see). (See also *pipe-clay*, *china-clay*, *porcelain-clay*, and *kaolinite*.) The plasticity of clay is of great importance, as without this quality it could not be easily worked into the various shapes for which it is used. On what condition it depends has not as yet been clearly made out.

2. Earth in general, especially in the Scriptures, as the material from which, according to the account in Genesis, the body of the first man was formed.

I also am formed out of the *clay*. Job xxxiii. 6.

Arv. Are we not brothers?
Imo. So man and man should be;
But *clay* and *clay* differs in dignity,
Whose dust is both alike. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3†. Moist earth; mud; slime.

He spat on the ground, and made *clay* of the spittle. John ix. 6.

4†. Any viscous plastic mixture used as mortar or cement.

Clene hit [sc. the ark] with *clay* comly with-inne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

He tok a lonket of reushen, and glewide it withe glewishe *cley* [L. *bitumine*] and with picche.
Wyclif, Ex. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Cley maad with hors or mannes heer, and cut with
Of tartre, alum, glas, berm, wort, and argolle,
Resalgar, and our materes enbibing.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 812.

5. The human body; especially, a dead body. [Poetical.]

Their spirits conquered when their *clay* was cold.
J. Baillie.

6. Figuratively, anything which is easily molded, shaped, or influenced.

All the land
Was *clay* in Slavery's shaping hand.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

Bradford clay, in *geol.*, a bluish, slightly calcareous clay of the Oölite, well developed near Bradford in England, and remarkable for the number of spicerinites in it.—**Clay process**, the method of making a stereotype printing-plate from a mold of prepared clay. This clay is a combination of potters' clay, kaolin, powdered soapstone, and plaster of Paris.—**Drawn clay**, clay which is shrunk or decreased in volume by burning.—**Long clay**, clay possessing a high degree of plasticity.—**Oxford clay**, in *geol.*,

a subdivision of the Jurassic series, named from the county in England where it is conspicuous. It is the upper one of two sections into which the Oxfordian is divided, the lower one being the Kelloways rock (Callovian). The Oxford clay crops out in England from Dorsetshire through to Yorkshire. It consists mainly of layers of stiff blue clay, and sometimes attains a thickness of 600 feet.—**Potters' clay**, a clay suitable for making the coarser varieties of pottery, or for being worked by the potter.

II. *a.* Formed or consisting of clay; characterized by the presence of clay; clayey: as, a *clay* soil; a *clay* bovel.—**Clay iron ore.** Same as *clay ironstone*.—**Clay ironstone**, the ordinary form of iron ore occurring in connection with the coal-measures, especially in England, where this ore is one of great importance. It consists essentially of carbonate of iron more or less mixed with clay and sand, and often has the form of nodular concretionary masses. It contains from 20 to 50 per cent. of metallic iron, according to its purity.—**Clay marl**, a whitish, smooth, chalky clay.—**Clay pigeon**, a saucer of baked clay used as an artificial flying target in trap-shooting.—**Clay rock**, a rock made up of fine argillaceous detrital material, and chiefly that derived from the decomposition of the feldspars; indurated clay; clayey material sufficiently hardened to be incapable of being used as clay without grinding, but not chemically altered or metamorphosed.—**Clay shale**, clay having a thinly laminated structure. It differs from slate, or argillaceous schist, in that the latter has undergone more or less metamorphism, and from this cause has become crystalline and schistose in structure.—**Clay slate**, an argillaceous rock characterized by having a flaky or flasile structure. It consists of detrital or fragmental material which has become consolidated into a rock, and has undergone more or less rearrangement of its constituent particles. (See *metamorphism*, and *metamorphic rocks*, under *metamorphic*.) Roofing-slate is the most characteristic form of clay slate. The tendency of this rock to split into thin plates, making it available for roofing, is ordinarily the result of conditions arising after its deposition and consolidation (see *cleavage*, 3); sometimes, however, this structure is that of the original deposit. Clay slate, or argillaceous schist, often passes gradually into mica schist, and appears to be an incipient stage in the formation of that rock.

clay (klā), *v. t.* [< *clay*, *n.*] 1. To cover or manure with clay.

The ground must be *clayed* again.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To purify and whiten with clay, as sugar. —3. To puddle with clay.

clay-band (klā'band), *n.* In *coal-mining*, clay ironstone, or argillaceous iron ore, in thin strata. [South Wales.]

clay-bead (klā'bēd), *n.* One of the large beads of baked clay, oval or somewhat flattened, sometimes found in ancient tombs, especially in Brittany. They are too large to have been commonly worn as ornaments, and their use is uncertain. They are doubtless identical with the *whorls* found in many parts of the world, as Egypt, the Troad, Greece, and Armenia, and identified as having been used by ancient peoples as weights in spinning.

clay-brained (klā'brānd), *a.* Doltish; stupid. *Shak.*

clay-built (klā'bilt), *a.* Built with clay. [Rare.]

Clay-built cisterns. *E. Darwin*, Botanic Garden.

clay-clot† (klā'klot), *n.* [ME. *cleiclot*.] A clod of earth; figuratively, a corpse.

Nu lith the *cleiclot* al so the ston.
Religious Songs (in Owl and Nightingale, ed. Wright), p. 73.

clay-cold (klā'kōld), *a.* Cold as clay or earth; lifeless.

Clay-cold were her rosy lips—
Nae spark o' life was there.
The Laas of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 112).

Around Patroclus mourn'd the Grecian train,
Stern in superior grief Pelides stood;
Those slaughtering arms, so used to bathe in blood,
Now clasp his *clay-cold* limbs. *Pope*, Iliad, xviii. 369.

clay-colored (klā'kul'ǫrd), *a.* Of the color of clay.—**Clay-colored bunting.** See *bunting*[4].

clay-course (klā'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a seam of clay by the side of a vein; a gouge.

clay-daubed (klā'dâbd), *a.* [ME.] Daubed with clay or mortar.

In that cofer [Noah's ark] that was *claydaubed*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 492.

claye (klāi), *n.* [< F. *claie*, OF. *cloie* = Pr. *cleda*, < ML. *clida*, **cleta* in dim. *cletella*, a hurdle; of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *cliath* = W. *clwyd*, a hurdle, prob. cognate with E. *hurdle*, q. v.] In *fort.*, a wattle or hurdle made with stakes interwoven with osiers, to cover lodgments.

clayey, *a.* [< ME. *cleyen*, < *cley*, *clay*, clay, + *-en*, -en[2].] Of clay.

These that dwellen [in] *cleyene* houste.
Wyclif, Job iv. 19 (Oxf.).

clayey (klā'i), *a.* [< ME. *cleyi*, *cleyye*, *cleyi*, < late AS. *clæġ* for **clæġig*, < *clæg*, clay, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1]. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*.] 1. Consisting of or of the nature of clay; abounding with clay; mixed with clay; like clay.

A heavy or *clayey* soil. *Derham.*

2. Bedaubed or besmeared with clay.

Wheat fields, one would think, cannot come to grow untilled—no man made *clayey* or made weary thereby.
Carlyle, French Rev., I. ii. 1.

claying (klā'ing), *n.* [< *clay* + *-ing*[1].] 1. In *sugar-refining*, a method of removing coloring matter from sugar by the use of clay. Loaves of refined sugar are taken from the molds, the solid crust formed at the point is removed, and the upper layer at the base loosened and scooped out to make a cavity in the center, into which clay paste is put. The water from the clay drives the molasses before it, and soon changes it into a saturated solution of pure sugar by dissolving some of the crystals. As the water filters through the loaf it expels the mother-liquor, and the brown color descends toward the point of the loaf and disappears.

2. In *stone-working*, the operation of driving dry clay into a blast-hole which is too damp for the insertion of the blasting-powder.

claying-bar (klā'ing-bär), *n.* In *mining*, a rod used for making a blast-hole water-tight by driving clay into its crevices, in order to protect the charge.

clayish (klā'ish), *a.* [< *clay* + *-ish*[1].] Partaking of the nature of clay, or containing particles of it: as, "*clayish* water." *Harvey*, Consumption.

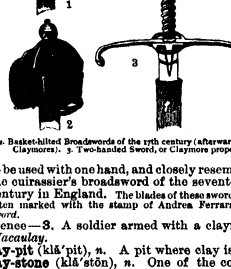
clay-kiln (klā'kil), *n.* A kiln or stove for burning clay.

clay-mill (klā'mil), *n.* A mill for mixing and tempering clay; a pug-mill.

claymore (klā'mōr), *n.* [Also *glaymore*; < Gael. *claidheamhmor*, i. e., great sword: Gael. and Ir. *claidheamh* = W. *cleddyf*, *cleddev* (see *cleddyo*) = L. *gladius* (> E. *glaive*, q. v.), a sword; Gael. *mor* = W. *mawr* = Corn. *maur* = Bret. *meur*, great, akin to L. *magnus*, great, and to E. *much*, *mickle*.] 1. The name, in the Highlands of Scotland, of the heavy two-handed sword. This weapon remained in use among the Highlanders after it had been generally abandoned elsewhere. It had a cross-guard sometimes reinforced with curved quillons and shields.

The Highlandmen drew their *claymores*,
And gie a warlike shout.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 44).

2. A name given inaccurately in the eighteenth century to the basket-hilted broadsword made



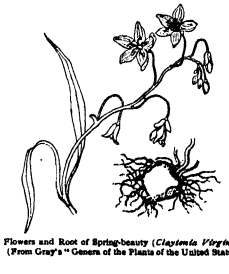
1, 2. Basket-hilted Broadswords of the 17th century (afterward called Claymores). 3. Two-handed Sword, or Claymore proper.

to be used with one hand, and closely resembling the cuirassier's broadsword of the seventeenth century in England. The blades of these swords were often marked with the stamp of Andrea Ferrara. See *sword*.

Hence—3. A soldier armed with a claymore. *Macaulay.*

clay-pit (klā'pit), *n.* A pit where clay is dug.

clay-stone (klā'stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary masses of clay frequently found occurring in alluvial deposits, in the form of flat rounded disks, either simple or variously united so as to give rise to curious shapes. They are sometimes almost as regular as if turned in a lathe.



Flowers and Root of Spring-beauty (*Claytonia Virginica*). (From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Claytonia (klā-tō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. John *Clayton*, a botanist of Virginia, who died in 1773.] A genus of low herbs, natural order *Portulacaceæ*, of about 20 species belonging to temperate North America and northeastern Asia, mostly perennial. The two species of the Atlantic States, *C. Virginica* and *C. Caroliniana*, are known as the *spring-beauty*, producing in early spring a short raceme of flowers from between the single pair of leaves. The more widely distributed species is *C. perfoliata*, sometimes used as a pot-herb.

clay-yellow (klā'yel'ō), *a.* Dull brownish-yellow in color; luteous.

cld. An abbreviation of *cleared*: applied to goods or shipping cleared at the custom-house.

-cle. [= F. *-cle*, < L. *-culus*, *-cula*, *-culum*, a dim. form., composed of two suffixes, *-co* (see *-ce*) + *-lo* (*-lus*): see *-le*, *-el*, *-ule*, etc. In recent F. and E. the term. is usually *-cule*.] A diminutive termination, of Latin origin, occurring in *article*, *particle*, *corpuscle*, *muscle*, *homuncle*, etc., the diminutive force being in some cases unfelt in English. In *corpuscle* and *muscle* the pronunciation of *c* is assimilated to the preceding *s*. In *icicle*, *chronicle*, and some other words, the termination *-cle* is of different origin.

cleach (klēch), *v.* A dialectal form of *clutch*.

cleaching-net (klē'ching-net), *n.* A hoop-and-pole fish-net used by hand. Formerly also called *cleek-net*.

clead, **cleed** (klēd), *v. t.* [A dial. form of *clothe*, q. v.] To clothe.

cleading, **cleeding** (klē'ding), *n.* [A dial. form of *clothing*.] 1. Clothing; that which clothes or covers; a covering. [Scotch.]—2. In engines: (*a*) The jacket or outer covering of the cylinder, or the covering of hair-felt put on steam-pipes to prevent the radiation of heat. Also called *clothing* and *lagging*. (*b*) A timber casing inclosing the boiler of a locomotive engine and the fire-box.—3. Any kind of plank covering, such as the slating-boards of a roof, the boards of a floor, the plank lining of a pit-shaft, the planking of a coffer-dam, etc.—4. In *mining*, deal boarding for brattices. [Eng.]

cleak, *v.* and *n.* See *cleik*.

cleam (klēm), *v. t.* [< ME. *clemen*, < AS. *clēman*, smear, spread over (as clay, tar, oil, or other viscous substance) (= MD. *kleemen* = MLG. *klēmen* = OHG. MHG. *chleimen*, mold, as clay; = Icel. *kleima* = Norw. *kleima*, also *klime*, smear, daub; cf. Sw. *klena*, stick, spread, lay on, = Dan. *kline*, paste, in, build with clay), < *clām*, clay, E. dial. *cloam*: see *cloam* and *claim*[2]. Now only dial., with var. *clem*[2], and mixed with *clam*[2], *v.*, *clam*[2], *a.*, q. v. Cf. *glaim*.] 1. To smear with clay or other viscous substance.

Thenne *cleme* hit [the ark] with clay comly with-inne, & alle the undentur [crevices] dryuen danne wip-outen.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 312.

Sche took a leep [basket] of egge [sedge], and *cawmede* [var. *clemede*] it with tar and pitche.
Wyclif, Ex. ii. 3 (Purv.).

2. To smear upon; spread over; plaster.

Yf wormes feel [many] uppon hem be withoute,
A strape of brass let strape hem of therwith,
And *cleme* uppon the wounde oxe dounge aboute.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 92.

3. To glue together; fasten with glue. [Now only prov. Eng. in all senses.]

clean (klēn), *a.* [< ME. *clene*, *cleene*, < AS. *clǣne*, clean, pure, bright, = OS. *klēni* = OFries. *klēn* = MD. *kleine*, D. *kleen*, *klein* = LG. *klēn*, small (> Icel. *klēinn*, snug, puny, = Sw. *klēn*, dial. *klajn* = Dan. *klein*, small, slight = OHG. *chleini*, bright, pure, MHG. *kleine*, *klein*, clean, neat, fine, small, G. *klein*, small. Cf. W. *glain*, *glan* = Ir. Gael. *glan*, clean, pure, radiant.] 1. Unmixed with foreign or extraneous matter; free from admixture; unadulterated; pure.

Coupes of *clene* gold and peces of seluer,
Rynges with rubyes and beiles inowe.
Piers Plowman (A), iii. 23.

All this is preef of holsum aire and *clene*,
And there as is contrair is aire unclene.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

It seemed to me, also, that in it [the doctrine of compensation] might be shown men a ray of divinity, the present action of the soul of this world, *clean* from all vestige of tradition. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. Free from dirt or filth; having all uncleanness removed.

Jesus. Marcelle, myn awne disciplil dere,
Do ye haue watir here in hast.
Marc. Maistir, it is all redy here,
And here a towell *clene* to taste [handle].
York Plays, p. 234.

Fayrid to wash themselves incessantly;
Yet nothing *cleaner* were for such intent,
But rather fowler seemed to the eye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 61.

Let Thisby have *clean* linen. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 2.

3. Morally pure; guiltless; upright; honorable.

Thow taugtest hem in the trinitee to take bapteeme,
And be *clene* thorw that crystennynge of alle kynnes synnes. *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiv. 184.

He knew who should betray him; therefore said he, Ye are not all *clean*. John xiii. 11.

Mr. ——— will be a formidable rival among the better class. "He is a very *clean* man. He got his nomination in a very *clean* way."
Springfield Rep., quot. in Merriam's Life of Bowles, II. 261.

4. Among the Jews: (*a*) Of persons, free from ceremonial defilement.

And if she be not able to bring a lamb, then she shall bring two turtles, or two young pigeons; the one for a burnt-offering, and the other for a sin-offering: and the priest shall make an atonement for her, and she shall be *clean*. Lev. xii. 8.

(*b*) Of animals and things, not causing ceremonial defilement; specifically, of animals, not forbidden by the ceremonial law for use in sacrifice and for food.

Of *clean* beasts, and of beasts that are not *clean*, . . . there went in two and two unto Noah into the ark. Gen. vii. 8, 9.

But rather give alms of such things as ye have; and, behold, all things are *clean* unto you. Luke xi. 41.

5. Free from defect in substance or execution; without blemish or shortcoming: as, a *clean* garden; *clean* timber; a *clean* proof (in printing); to make a *clean* copy from a draft; to make a *clean* job of a piece of work.—**6†.** Clear; bright; keen; incisive.

And Deffebus, my dere son, I dem hym the next;
With counsell & comfort of *clene* men of wit, . . .
That fare shall in fors & felship to gedur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2798.

Of youre *clene* witte and youre consayte
I am full gladde in harte and thought,
And hym to mete with-outen lati
I am redy. *York Plays*, p. 208.

7†. Noble; excellent; notable.

In his company come many *clene* Dukes,
And Erles also, with mony gret lordis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4078.

In kynges court and kynghtes the *cleanest* men and fairest Shullen serue for the lord selue, so fareth god almyghty.
Piers Ploweman (C), xix. 95.

8. Whole; entire; complete.

He that made man mest sour liues mot saue
& alle oure *clene* synnalle.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1434.

Seying that the Savyor of all the world shuld suffre hys Deth vpon that Tree, That is *clene* remission.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 27.

And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not make *clean* riddance of the corners of thy field. Lev. xxiii. 22.

9. Well-proportioned; shapely; elegant.

Methoughte he had a pair
Of legges and of feet, so *clene* and fair,.
That all my herte I gaf unto his hold.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 598.

Thy waist is straight and *clean*. *Waller.*

They [Indians] are straight and well proportioned, having the *cleanest* and most exact limbs in the world.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 1.

10. Free from awkwardness; not bungling; dexterous; adroit: as, a *clean* boxer; a *clean* leap; a *clean* trick.—**11.** In *whale-fishing*, having no fish or oil aboard; having captured no whales.

Three vessels were reported *clean*, the remainder having from one to nine [whales]. *Science*, VI. 259.

12†. Free; unencumbered.

What brother or sistir of this fraternite dye, he shal have, of the *clene* katel [chattel, property] of the Gilde, xx. messes songyn for his soule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

Clean bill of health. See *bill of health*, under *bill*3.—**Clean hands**, freedom from wrong-doing; innocence of evil intention: originally biblical and used in the broadest sense, but now used especially with regard to financial transactions: as, he retired from office with *clean hands*.

He that hath *clean hands*, and a pure heart. Ps. xxiv. 4.

The clean thing, the right course to pursue; the honorable thing to do. [Colloq.]

It would have been the *clean thing* to say at once that no debate would be allowed, instead of professing a readiness to go into debate, and then to refuse discussion.
Washington Patriot, April 3, 1871.

To make a clean breast of. See *breast*.—**To make a clean sweep.** See *sweep*.

clean (klēn), *adv.* [< ME. *clene*, < AS. *clǣne*, quite, entirely, < *clǣne*, clean. Cf. *clear*, *adv.*] **1.** In a clean manner.

All his apparell *cleane* brusht, and his shoes made cleane.
Rhodes, Boke of Nurture (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

2. Quite; perfectly; wholly; entirely; fully: as, the dam was carried *clean* away.

Contricioun hadde *clene* forgeten to crye and to wepe.
Piers Ploweman (B), xx. 367.

The people . . . passed *clean* over Jordan. Josh. iii. 17.

Now a ball or two may pass *clean* through your body, and never do any harm at all. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

3. Without miscarriage; dexterously; neatly; cleverly. [Obsolescent.]

Byte not thi mete, but kerve it *clene*,
Be welle ware no drop be sene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Pope came off *clean* with Homer. *Rev. J. Henley.*

4†. Nobly; beautifully.

Kyng Aufericus came crossyng them the way,
Full *clene* armyd in riche and good Aray.
Generydes (E. E. T. S), l. 2728.

Clean cam. See *cam*2.

clean (klēn), *v. t.* [< *clean*, *a.* The old verb is *cleanse*, q. v.] **1.** To make clean; remove all foreign or defiling matter from; purify; cleanse.

Time enough to *clean* our ship's bottom.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

Clean'd their vigorous wings. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 857.

2. To remove by cleaning or in the process of cleaning: with *off*: as, to *clean off* filth.—**Cleaning-and-sorting machine**, in *brewing*, a form of grain-cleaner used for freeing barley, previous to malting, from all foreign substances, such as other grain, the seeds of grass and weeds, dust, and dirt; a malt-cleaning machine.—**To clean out.** (*a*) To deprive of all available means; exhaust the pecuniary resources of.

He [Bentley] must have been pretty well *cleaned out*.
De Quincey.

(*b*) To remove completely; clear out. [Colloq.] = **Syn.** *Clean*, *Cleanse*. *Cleanse* is stronger than *clean*, expressing more thorough work. *Clean* is generally used of physical purification; *cleanse*, of physical or moral. *Clean* is more common.

Having bought my boat, . . . I require a menial to *clean* it now and then. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vii.

I commanded, and they *cleansed* the chambers.
Neh. xiii. 9.

Cleanse me from my sin. Ps. li. 2.

Only that is poetry which *cleanses* and mans me.
Emerson, Inspiration.

clean-cut (klēn'kut), *a.* Clear-cut; well-shaped; definite; precise: as, a *clean-cut* mouth; a *clean-cut* statement.

A fine orator with a *clean-cut* perception of the political facts of the situation and a patriotic desire to serve all.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 420.

cleaner (klē'nėr), *n.* One who or that which cleans. Specifically—(*a*) A carriers' knife. (*b*) In *founding*, a hand-tool used in making molds. (*c*) One of a pair of small card-cylinders in a carding-machine which remove the fiber from another small cylinder called a *worker*, and return it to the main card-cylinder; an urchin.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** See *cotton-seed*.

clean-handed (klēn'han'ded), *a.* **1.** Having clean hands.—**2.** Figuratively, free from moral taint or suspicion; guiltless of wrong-doing: now used mostly of fidelity to pecuniary trusts: as, he came out of the transaction *clean-handed*.

cleaning (klē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clean*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making clean.—**2.** The afterbirth of cows, ewes, etc.

cleaning-machine (klē'ning-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which dust and other foreign substances are removed from silk thread by drawing it through a brush. Knots and tangles are taken out by drawing the thread through a notch in a bar. If a knot catches, the bobbin which carries that thread is lifted, off the friction-roll which drives it, and its motion ceases until the operator frees the thread.

cleanish (klē'nish), *a.* [< *clean* + *-ish*1.] Rather clean.

cleanlily (klen'li-li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner; neatly; cleverly.

clean-limbed (klēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs; lithe; shapely: as, "a *clean-limbed* fellow," *Dickens*.

Tonquin is very populous, being thick set with Villages; and the Natives in general are of a middle stature, and *clean-limb'd*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 40.

cleanliness (klen'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being cleanly; freedom from dirt, filth, or any foul matter; the disposition to keep clean, or the habit of keeping so.

Not to need any exquisite decking, having no adornment but *cleanliness*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The *cleanliness* of its streets. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Such *cleanliness* from head to heel. *Swift.*

cleanly (klen'li), *a.* [Now spelled *cleanly* instead of *clenly*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clenly*, < ME. *clenly*, *clenliche*, *clanly*, < AS. *clǣnlic*, a., < *clǣne*, clean, + *-lic*: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*1.] **1.** Free from dirt or any foul matter; personally neat; careful to keep or make clean.

An ant is a very *cleanly* insect, and throws out of her nest all the small remains of the corn on which she feeds.
Addison.

Some plain but *cleanly* country maid. *Dryden.*

2. Free from injurious or polluting influence; pure; innocent: as, "*cleanly* joys," *Glanville.*—**3†.** Cleansing; making clean.

The fair
With *cleanly* powder dry their hair. *Prior.*

4†. Dexterous; adroit; clever; artful.

For he was school'd by kinde in all the skill
Of close conveyance, and each practise ill
Of cosninage and *cleanly* knaverie.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

5. Neat; trim; well-shaped. Compare *clean*, *a.*, 9.

As the kynge come fro chirche on a day, the mithe hym a comly man, well araied, and *clenly*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 45.

He [the verse-maker] may both vse, and also manifest his arte to his great praise, and need no more be ashamed thereof than a shoemaker to haue made a *cleanly* shoe, or a Carpenter to haue buylt a faire house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 253.

cleanly (klēn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clenly*, *clenli*, *clenliche*, < AS. *clǣnlice* (= MD. *kleinlick* = OHG. *cleinlikho*), adv., < *clǣnlic*, a.: see *cleanly*, *a.*, *clean*, *a.*, and *-ly*2.] **1.** Entirely; wholly; completely. [*Clean* is generally used in this sense.]

All the councell fro kourrt was *clenely* depertid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11527.

When Castor had *clanly* consayuit his [Antenor's] wille,
He onswared him. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1918.

The pollen-masses were not removed nearly so *cleanly* as those which had been naturally removed by insects.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 96.

2. In a clean manner; neatly; without soil or uncleanness.

Whether our natives might not live *cleanly* and comfortably. *By. Berkeley*, Querist.

He was very *cleanly* dressed. *Dickens.*

3. Decently; morally; with freedom from vice or impurity.

If I do grow great, . . . I'll . . . live *cleanly*, as a nobleman should do. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

4†. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

His kyrtel of clene whijt *clenlyche* y-sewed.
Piers Ploweman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 229.

Nor fold my fault in *cleanly*-coin'd excuses.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1073.

To have a quick hand and convey things *cleanly*.
Middleton, Witch, ii. 3.

5†. Clearly; unmistakably.

He the kinges cry *clenli* hadde herde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3847.

cleanness (klēn'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clennesse*, *clannesse*, etc., < AS. *clǣnnes*, < *clǣne*, clean, + *-nes*, -ness: see *clean*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clean. (*a*) Freedom from dirt, filth, or foreign or offensive matter; neatness.

Cleanness of body is rightly esteemed to proceed from a modesty of manners, and from sanctimonie.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, iv. 2.

(*b*) Freedom from ceremonial pollution.

No scrupulous purity, none of the ceremonial *cleanness* which characterizes the diction of our academical pharisees. *Macaulay.*

(*c*) Exactness; purity; justness; correctness: used of language or style.

He minded only the clearness of his satire, and the *cleanness* of expression. *Dryden*, Juvenal's Satires.

(*d*) Moral purity: innocence; freedom from anything dishonorable, immoral, or sinful.

Yonder shadow of shame shewid forth his end,
With a compas of eiren to colour his apeche.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 523.

Clannesse of the comune and clerkes clene lyuynge
Made unite holychurche in holynesse stonde.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 381.

The *cleanness* and purity of one's mind. *Pope.*

cleansable (klen'za-bl), *a.* [< *cleanse* + *-able*.] Capable of being cleansed. *Sherwood.* Also spelled, less correctly, *cleansible*. [Rare.]

cleanse (klenz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleansed*, ppr. *cleansing*. [Now spelled *cleanse* instead of *clense*, in imitation of *clean*; early mod. E. *clense*, < ME. *clensen*, *clensien*, < AS. *clǣnsian*, make clean, a causal verb with formative *-s* (cf. *rinse*), < *clǣne*, clean: see *clean*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make clean; free from filth, impurity, infection, or, in general, from whatever is polluting, noxious, or offensive.

Whanne ye shalle drynke, your mouthe *clence* withe a clothe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Where ploughmen *cleanse* the earth of rubbish, weed, and filth.
And give the fallow lands their seasons and their tilth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 351.

This river the Jews proffered the Pope to *cleanse*, so they might have what they found.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

2. To free from moral impurity or guilt.

Lord, grawnt me, ar [before] that I deye,
Sorowe of herte with teres of eye,
Clene *clensyd* for thy mercye.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 193.

Cleanse thou me from secret faults. Ps. xix. 12.

3. To remove; wash or purge away.

The leches waished softly his woundes, and leide ther-to salue and oynementes to *cleanse* the venym.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 666.

Not all her odorous tears can *cleanse* her crime. *Dryden.*

4. In *calico-printing*, to render (the undyed parts) white and clean by removing the excess of mordant from them by immersion in a bath of cow-dung and warm water, or in some artificial substitute; to dung.—**5.** In *brewing*, to remove the yeast from (the beer).—**Syn. 1.** *Clean, Cleanse.* See *clean.*

II.† *intrans.* To become clean.

The cloudes wax clere, *clenseth* the syre.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1055.

Drinking also of that muddie unsauourie water: and thus returne they, *cleansing* from all their sinnes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 269.

cleanser (klen'zėr), *n.* One who or that which cleanses.

Honey of roses, taken internally, is a good *cleanser.*
Arbuthnot.

clean-shaped (klēn'shāpt), *a.* Symmetrical in shape; well-proportioned.

cleansible, *a.* See *cleansable.*

cleansing (klen'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cleanse*, *v.*] Adapted to cleanse and purify; designed for or devoted to purifying.—**Cleansing days**, Ash Wednesday and the three following.—**Cleansing week.** Same as *Chaste week* (which see, under *chaste*).

cleansing-vat (klen'zing-vat), *n.* In *brewing*, a vat in which the fermentation of the beer is completed. The yeast passes out of a bung-hole, and the supply is kept up from a store-vat.

clean-timbered (klēn'tim'bėrd), *a.* Well-proportioned. [Rare.]

I think Hector was not so *clean-timbered.*
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

clean-up (klēn'up), *n.* **1.** A general cleaning. [Colloq.]—**2.** In *gold-mining*: (*a*) The operation of separating and saving the gold and amalgam after the auriferous rock or gravel has been for a certain length of time through the sluices or under the stamps. (*b*) The gold obtained at a given time by the above process. [Cordilleran mining region.]

This specimen—but a small trifle— . . .
Was his last week's *clean up* and his all.
Bret Harte, His Answer to Her Letter.

clear (klēr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *clere*, *cler*, < OF. *cler*, *clair*, F. *clair* = Pr. *clar* = Sp. Pg. *claro* = It. *chiaro* = MD. *klaer*, D. *klaar* = Icel. *klārr* = Sw. Dan. G. *klar*, < L. *clarus*, clear, bright, brilliant, famous, glorious. From the same source are *claret*, *clarify*, *clarity*, *declare*, *chiaroscuro*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Free from darkness or opacity; bright; brilliant; luminous; unclouded; not obscured.

I will darken the earth in the *clear* day. Amos viii. 9.
It is almost *clear* dawn. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2.

2†. Bright-colored; gay; showy; magnificent.

Him that is clothed with *clear* clothing.
Wyclif, Jas. ii. 3.

3. Free from anything that would impair transparency or purity of color; pellucid; transparent: as, *clear* water; a *clear* complexion.

The stream is so transparent, pure, and *clear.*
Denham, Cooper's Hill.

As *clear* as glass
The water ran in ripples o'er that strand.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 222.

Soft, gentle, loving eyes that gleam
Clear as a starlit mountain stream.
W. Winter, At the Pantomime.

Specifically—**4.** In *glass-working*, free from etching, depolish, or anything which could dull the surface. Objects partially depolished are said to be *half-clear.*—**5.** Not confused or dull; quick and exact in action, as the mind or its faculties; acute, as the senses: as, a *clear* mind; a *clear* head.

So rounds he to a separate mind
From whence *clear* memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

Thine eyes,
Were they but *clear*, would see a fiery host
Above thee.
Bryant, Constellations.

6. Manifest to the mind; comprehensible; well defined or apprehended. In philosophy, as a technical term, *clear* is opposed to *obscure*, and does not imply that the idea to which it is applied is so perfectly apprehended as would be implied by the adjective *distinct* (opposed to *indistinct* or *confused*). These words were first used technically as applied to vision by writers on optics. *Clear* vision occurs where there is sufficient light; *distinct* vision, where the parts of the object seen can be recognized. Descartes extended the terms to the mental apprehension of truth, which he considered analogous to vision. Leibnitz gave more technically logical definitions, especially of the term *distinct* (which see), and added the term *adequate.*

Simple ideas are *clear* when they are such as the objects themselves from whence they were taken did or might, in a well-ordered sensation or perception, present them.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 2.

A concept is said to be *clear* when the degree of consciousness is such as enables us to distinguish it as a whole from others. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Lectures on Logic, lx. ¶ 28.

It was *clear* that, of whatever sins the King of Prussia might have been guilty, he was now the injured party.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

7. Obvious to the senses; distinctly and easily perceptible.

As both they trauth & penance well deserude
All in fine gold to haue theyr image kerude,
For *cleere* records of theyr most woorthy fames.
Puttenham, Partheniades, ii.

8. Free from anything that perturbs; undisturbed by care or passion; unruffled; serene; calm.

To whom the Son, with calm aspect and *clear*,
Made answer. *Milton*, P. L., v. 733.

Till ev'n the *clear* face of the guileless King . . .
Became her bane. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

9. Free from guilt or blame; morally unblemished; irreproachable; pure.

I write to you this second epistle, in which I stir your *clear* soul by monishing. *Wyclif*, 2 Pet. iii. 1.

Duncan . . . hath been
So *clear* in his great office. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

In honour *clear*. *Pope*, Epistle to Addison, l. 68.

10. Free from something objectionable, especially from entanglement or embarrassment; free from accusation or imputation, distress, imprisonment, or the like: absolute or followed by *of* or *from*.

The cruel corporal whisper'd in my ear,
Five pounds, if rightly tipt, would set me *clear*. *Gay.*

No one could have started with a more resolute determination to stand *clear* of party politics than Prince Albert. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Own Times, vii.

A house may be kept almost *clear* of fleas by frequent washing and sweeping.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 190.

11. Free from impediment or obstruction; unobstructed: as, a *clear* view.

And make a *clear* way to the gods. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 4.
My companion . . . left the way *clear* to him. *Addison.*
A *clear* field and no favor. *Proverbial saying.*

12. Sounding distinctly; plainly audible; canorous: as, his voice was loud and *clear*.

The robin warbled forth his full *clear* note
For hours, and wearied not.
Bryant, Old Man's Counsel.

For like the *clear* voice when a trumpet shrills, . . .
So rang the *clear* voice of Eakidês.
Tennyson, Achilles over the Trench.

13. Without diminution or deduction; absolute; net: as, *clear* profit or gain.

He through, what ere it cost,
So much *clearer* made out, or so much coine cleare lost.
T. Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

I often wished that I had *clear*,
For life, six hundred pounds a year. *Swift.*

14. Without admixture, adulteration, or dilution: as, a fabric of *clear* silk; *clear* brandy; *clear* tea. [U. S.]—**15.** Free from defect or blemish: as, *clear* lumber.—**16.** Free from doubt; mentally certain; clearly convinced; sure: as, I am perfectly *clear* on that point.

I have heard of a thing they call Doomsday-book—I am *clear* it has been a rental of back-gangling tenants.
Scott, Redgauntlet, Letter xi.

17†. Sole; unaided; unaccompanied.

It was that worthi william that wiges [men] so louan,
& that brouȝt þou out of bale with his *clere* strength.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3268.

Clear days (preceded by some numeral, as three, five, nine, etc.), whole days, exclusive of that on which some proceeding is commenced or completed: as, he was allowed *three clear days* in which to pay up.—**To boil clear.** See *boil*1.—**Syn.** *Plain, Obvious*, etc. See *manifest*, *a.*

II. *n.* **1.** In *carp.*, *arch.*, etc., unobstructed space; space between two bodies in which no third body intervenes; unbroken or uninterrupted surface: used only in the phrase *in the clear*: as, it measures fifty feet *in the clear*.—**2.** That which is clarified; clarified liquor or other matter.—**3†.** Light; clearness.

In the north, distinguishing the hours,
The loadstar of our course dispers'd his *clear*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

clear (klēr), *adv.* [< ME. *clere*, < *clere*, *a.*, clear. In 2d sense, cf. *clean*, *adv.*] **1.** Clearly; plainly; not obscurely; manifestly.

Now *clear* I understand. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 376.

Sh' hath eyes (like Faith), but yet (alas!) those eyes
See *clear* by night, by day are blinde as Bats.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, i. 19.

2. Quite; entirely; wholly; clean: as, to cut a piece *clear* off; he climbed *clear* to the top.

He put his mouth to her ear, and, under pretext of a whisper, bit it *clear* off. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The ambition of Alexander did not only destroy a great part of the world, but made it put on a *clear* other face than it had before. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 358.

Came
A bitter wind, *clear* from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

clear (klēr), *v.* [< ME. *cleren* = D. *klaren* = LG. *kleren*, *klaren* = MHG. *klæren*, G. *klären*, *klären* = Dan. *klare* = Sw. *klara*, clear, from the adj.; cf. Sp. *clarar* (obs.), *declarar* = Pg. *clarear* = It. *chiarare*, *chiarire*, < L. *clarare*, clear, < *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To remove whatever diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color from: as, to *clear* liquors; to *clear* a mirror; to *clear* the sky.—**2.** To make clear to the mind; free from obscurity, perplexity, or ambiguity; explain; solve; prove: now generally followed by *up*, or by *from* or *of* before the thing removed: as, to *clear up* a case; to *clear* a theory *from* doubt; to *clear* a statement *of* confusing details.

Let a god descend, and *clear* the business to the audience. *Dryden.*

Having fully *cleared* their ungratefulness and imputedency, and being assured of the choice of a successor that was to be expected within flue or six weekes, hee was desirous to take the opportunity of this Barke, and to visit the Colony in Virginia.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 164.

To be sure, that matter was never rightly *cleared up*.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, I. 1.

3. To free from obstructions; free from any impediment or encumbrance, or from anything useless, noxious, or injurious: as, to *clear* the way; to *clear* the table; to *clear* the seas of pirates; to *clear* land of trees; to *clear* the voice.

Addressing themselves to the work of *clearing* the land.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

4. To free from foreign or extraneous matter; remove anything from that impairs purity or homogeneity. Specifically—(*a*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, to remove coil from (the surfaces of the plates under treatment) by immersion in muriatic acid. (*b*) In *calico-printing*, to remove superfluous dye from (cloth). See *clearing*, 1 (*c*).

5. To remove (something that has ceased to be wanted, or is of the nature of an encumbrance, impediment, or obstruction): with *off*, *away*, etc.: as, to *clear off* debts; to *clear away* the débris.

If, however, we cannot lay the foundation, it is something to *clear away* the rubbish; if we cannot set up truth, it is something to pull down error.
Macaulay, On West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To empty.

I am confident not a Man among us all did *clear* his Dish, for it rained so fast and such great drops into our Callabashes, that after we had sup't off as much Chocolate and Rain-Water together as suffised us, our Callabashes were still above half full.
Sir T. Herbert, Voyages, II. iii. 86.

7. To free; liberate or disengage; rid: absolutely or with *of* or *from*: as, to *clear* one's self *from* debt or obligation.

Twice in one houre & a halfe the Britaine boarded her, yet they *cleared* themselves.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 6.

Being thus tired with one another's company, . . . we used all the means we could to *clear* ourselves *of* one another. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 385).

8. To justify or vindicate; prove or declare to be innocent; acquit.

That will by no means *clear* the guilty. Ex. xxxiv. 7.
This earth, how false it is! What means is left for me
To *clear* myself? It lies in your belief.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 5.

Ferd. Antonio, sir, has many amiable qualities.
Jerome. But he is poor; can you *clear* him of that, I say?
Sheridan, The Duenna, II. 3.

9. To make gain or profit to the amount of, beyond all expenses and charges; net.

He *clears* but two hundred thousand crowns a year.
Addison.

10. To leap clean over, or pass by without touching; get over or past: as, to *clear* a hedge or ditch; to *clear* a rock at sea by a few yards.

Ten feet of ground
He *clear'd*, in his start, at the very first bound!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

They had scarcely *cleared* the churchyard when a voice . . . called out to them to stop.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 101.

11. *Naut.* and *com.*, to free from legal detention, as imported goods or a ship, by paying duties or dues and procuring and giving the requisite documents: as, to *clear* a cargo; to *clear* a ship at the custom-house.—**To clear a ship for action**, or **to clear for action**, to remove all encumbrances from the decks, and prepare for an engagement.—**To clear the decks.** See *deck*.—**To clear the land** (*naut.*), to make such a distance from shore as to have open sea-room and

be out of danger of getting aground.—**To clear the way**, to open the way; make a free passage.

The Scottish champion *clears the way*,
Which was a glorious thing.
Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 90).

II. *intrans.* 1. To become free from whatever diminishes brightness or transparency, as the sky from clouds or fog; become fair: absolutely or with *up* or *off*.

So foul a sky *clears* not without a storm.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

Advise him to stay till the weather *clears up*.
Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.

His excellency observed my countenance to *clear up*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 4.

Flowerets around me blow,
And *clearing* skies shine bright and fair.
R. H. D. Barham, Memoir of R. H. Barham, I. 33.

Hence—2. To pass away or disappear, as from the sky: followed by *off* or *away*: as, the mist *clears off* or *away*.—3†. To be disengaged from encumbrances, distress, or entanglements; become free or disengaged. *Bacon.*—4. To exchange checks and bills, and settle balances, as is done in clearing-houses. See *clearing-house*, —5. *Naut.*, to leave a port: often followed by *out* or *outward*: as, several vessels *cleared* yesterday; the ship will *clear out* or *outward* tomorrow.—6. To make room; go away. [Colloq., U. S.]—**To clear out.** (*a*) To take one's self off; remove; depart. [Colloq.]

Colonel Colden and the Dickenses came one night, . . . and *cleared out* the next day.
Thackeray, in Life and Letters, II. 207.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, to remove the waste paper and pare down the superfluous leather on the inside of a book-cover, preparatory to pasting in the end papers. (*c*) See def. 5, above.—**To clear up.** (*a*) To become clear to the eye or to the mind. (*b*) See def. 1, above. (*c*) To cheer up.

Come, no more sorrow: I have heard your fortune,
And I myself have the like: *clear up*, man;
I will not have you take it thus.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 4.

clearage (klēr'āj), *n.* [< *clear*, *v.*, + *-age*.] The act of removing anything; clearance. [Rare.]

clearance (klēr'ans), *n.* [< *clear*, *v.*, + *-ance*.] 1. The act of clearing; riddance; removal of encumbrance or obstruction: as, the *clearance* of land from trees; the *clearance* of an estate from unprofitable tenantry.

They [French philosophers] effected a *clearance*, and opened a vista beyond which new ideals might arise before men's eyes.
S. Dowden, Shelley, I. 333.

2. Clear or net profit. *Trollope.*—3. A certificate that a vessel has complied with the law and is authorized to leave port. It contains the name of the master, of the vessel, and of the port to which it is going, a description of the cargo, and other particulars. The manner in which a clearance shall be made is prescribed by law.

4. In steam-engines, the distance between the piston and the cylinder-cover, when the former is at the end of its stroke; similarly, free play for the parts of any lever machine; clearing.—**Clearance angle.** See *angle*[3].

clear-cole, *n.* See *claire-cole*.

clear-cut (klēr'kut), *a.* Formed with clear, sharp, or delicately defined outlines, as if by cutting, as opposed to molding.

A cold and *clear-cut* face. *Tennyson*, Maud, ii.

Quite an American face, I should fancy, it was so *clear-cut* and dark. *The Century*, XXVII. 311.

clearedness (klēr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being cleared. *Fuller.* [Rare.]

clearer (klēr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clears or renders clear.

Oxygen is the mighty scavenger in the vital economy, the general purifier and *clearer*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 570.

2. *Naut.*, a tool on which hemp is prepared for making lines and twines for sail-makers, etc.

clear-eyed (klēr'īd), *a.* Having clear, bright eyes; clear-sighted; possessing acute and penetrating vision; hence, mentally acute or discerning.

She looks through one, . . . like a *clear-eyed* awful goddess. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxi.

clear-headed (klēr'hed'ed), *a.* Having a clear head or understanding; sagacious.

This *clear-headed*, . . . kind-hearted man.
Disraeli, Coningsby.

Clear-headed friend, whose joyful scorn,
Edged with sharp laughter, cuts atwain
The knots that tangle human creeds.
Tennyson, To ——.

clearing (klēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clear*, *v.*] 1. The act of making clear. (*a*) The act of freeing from anything: as, the *clearing* of land. (*b*) The act of defending or vindicating.

For behold this selfsame thing, that ye sorrowed after a godly sort, what carefulness it wrought in you, yea, what *clearing* of yourselves. 2 Cor. vii. 11.

(*c*) In *calico-printing*, the operation of removing superfluous dye from the cloth, by washing, treating with bran and soap, and grass-bleaching. (*d*) In *glass-manuf.*, the keeping of molten glass in a thinly fluid condition, to permit impurities and all uncombined substances to separate and settle to the bottom, leaving the glass clear. This is assisted by agitation, first by the escape of the gases disengaged, and, when this ceases, by stirring with iron ladles or poles, and finally by introducing some substance containing water, which is pushed to the bottom, and there evolves steam, which works upward through the mass. (*e*) In *galvanizing sheet-iron*, the operation of removing oxid from the surface of the plates under treatment by immersing them in muriatic acid. (*f*) In *banking*, the mutual exchange between banks of checks and drafts, and the settlement of the differences. The place where this is effected is called a *clearing-house* (which see). (*g*) In English railway management, the act of distributing among the different companies the proceeds of the through traffic passing over several railways. The necessary calculations are made in the railway clearing-house in London.

2. That which is cleared, or is cleared away; specifically, in the plural, the total of the claims to be settled at a clearing-house.—3. A place or tract of land cleared of wood for cultivation.

Pleasantly lay the *clearings* in the mellow summer morn.
Whittier, Mary Garvin.

4. The amount of free play or space between the cogs of two geared wheels when fitted together.

clearing-battery (klēr'ing-bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

clearing-beck (klēr'ing-bek), *n.* See *beck*[5].

clearing-house (klēr'ing-hous), *n.* A place or institution where the settlement of mutual claims, especially of banks, is effected by the payment of differences called *balances*. Clerks from each bank attend the clearing-house with checks and drafts, usually called *exchanges*, on the other banks belonging to the clearing-house. These exchanges are distributed by messengers among the clerks of the banks that must pay them. Each bank in turn receives from all the other banks the exchanges they have received drawn on it and which it must pay. The exchanges which a bank takes to the clearing-house are called *creditor exchanges*; the exchanges which it receives from the other banks represented there are called *debtor exchanges*. If the creditor exchanges of a bank exceed its debtor exchanges, it is a "creditor bank," and must be paid the balance; if the reverse is the case, it is a "debtor bank," and must pay the balance. The balances are paid by the debtor banks to the clearing-house for the creditor banks. The details of clearing-house methods as regards the mode of paying the balances, differ somewhat in different clearing-houses. The system originated in London, and has been adopted in many cities. In London there is also a railway clearing-house. See *clearing*, 1 (*g*).—**Clearing-house certificate**, a certificate of deposit issued by a clearing-house. Such certificates are negotiable only between banks which are members of the clearing-house association. Under special circumstances similar certificates have been issued by the clearing-house on the deposit of securities instead of specie.

clearing-nut (klēr'ing-nut), *n.* The fruit of the *Strychnos potatorum*, used in the East Indies for clearing muddy water. A seed is rubbed around the inside of a vessel of water, which is then left to settle, all the impurities soon falling to the bottom.

clearing-pan (klēr'ing-pan), *n.* A small, wide, very shallow pan in glass-manufacture for clearing molten glass or freeing it from impurities; a clarifier.

clearing-plow (klēr'ing-plou), *n.* A heavy plow used for breaking up new lands.

clearing-ring (klēr'ing-ring), *n.* In *angling*, a heavy ring of metal run down a fishing-line to clear it of obstructions.

clearing-sale (klēr'ing-sāl), *n.* A sale for the disposal of one's whole stock of goods, furniture, etc.

clearing-screw (klēr'ing-skrō), *n.* In some firearms, a screw placed at right angles to the nipple, as a means of communication with the bore or chamber in case of obstruction in the vent.

clearing-stone (klēr'ing-stōn), *n.* A fine stone on which curriers' knives are whetted to remove the scratches made by the rub-stone. It is a soft variety of hone-slate, cut in a circular form.

clearly (klēr'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clereli*, *cleriche*, < *clere* + *-li*: see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] In a clear manner. (*a*) Without obstruction; luminously.

Mysteries of grace and salvation which were but darkly disclosed unto them, have unto us more *clearly* shined.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

(*b*) Plainly; evidently; so as to leave no doubt.

That, by the old constitution, no military authority was lodged in the Parliament, Mr. Hallam has *clearly* shown.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

(*c*) With distinct mental discernment: as, to know a thing *clearly*.

You do not understand yourself so *clearly*,
As it behoves my daughter, and your honour.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

(*d*) Distinctly; plainly: with or so as to permit clear perception or understanding.

She [the Queen] braied and cride lowde, so that Gawein and his companye it herde *clerly*, and turned thider her wey. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 590.

A horseman riding along the giddy way showed so *clearly* against the sky that it seemed as if a puff of wind would blow horse and man into the ravine beneath.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 170.

Once more; speak *clearly*, if you speak at all:
Carve every word before you let it fall.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

(*e*†) Without entanglement, confusion, or embarrassment.

He that doth not divide, will never enter well into business; and he that divideth too much will never come out of it *clearly*. *Bacon*, Dispatch.

(*f*†) Plainly; honestly; candidly.

Do not take into consideration any sensual or worldly interest, but deal *clearly* and impartially with yourselves.
Tillotson.

(*g*†) Without impediment, restriction, or reserve.

And for he shuld his charge wele susteyn,
The kyng hym gaue, mayrie, perhaps in ref. to breakfast (cf. OF. *matinel*, breakfast): see *clear*, *a.*, and *matin*.] A kind of fine white bread.

Ne no begger ete bred that benes inne were,
But of coket or *clerematyn* or elles of clene whete.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 306.

clear-melting (klēr'mel'ting), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the process of keeping the glass in a molten condition for a time sufficient to permit impurities or uncombined substances to settle. See *clearing*, 1 (*d*).

clearness (klēr'nes), *n.* [< ME. *clerenesse*, < *clere* + *-nesse*: see *clear*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state or quality of being clear. (*a*†) Clarity; brightness; glory.

My towngе is not suffycient
Thy *clerenes* to comprehende,
Yf every membre a tunge myght extende.
Political Poems, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

There was under his feet as it were a paved work of a sapphire stone, and as it were the body of heaven in his *clearness*. Ex. xxiv. 10.

(*b*) Freedom from anything that diminishes brightness, transparency, or purity of color: as, the *clearness* of water or other liquid; *clearness* of skin. (*c*) Distinctness to the senses; the character of being readily and exactly perceived: as, *clearness* to the view. (*d*) Freedom from obstruction or encumbrance: as, the *clearness* of the ground.

(*e*) Distinctness to the mind; perspicuity; intelligibility.

He does not know how to convey his thoughts to another with *clearness* and perspicuity. *Addison*, Spectator.

(*f*) Acuteness of thought; absence of mental confusion; perspicacity.

In the qualities in which the French writers surpass those of all other nations—*clearness*, *clearness*, precision, condensation, his [Mirabeau] surpassed all French writers.
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

(*g*) Acuteness of a sense: as, *clearness* of sight.

The critic *clearness* of an eye
That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, clx.

(*h*†) Plainness or plain dealing; sincerity; honesty; fairness; candor.

When . . . the case required dissimulation, if they then used it, . . . the former opinion spread abroad, of their good faith and *clearness* of dealing, made them almost invincible. *Bacon*, Simulation.

(*i*) Freedom from imputation or suspicion of ill.

For 't [murder] must be done to-night,
And something from the palace; always [be it] thought
That I require a *clearness*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

(*j*) In *painting*, that peculiar quality in a picture which is realized by a skilful arrangement and interdependence of colors, tints, and tones, in accordance with the principles of chiaroscuro.—**Esthetic clearness**, that clearness of comprehension which is brought about by the use of examples.=**Syn.** *Lucidity*, *Plainness*, etc. See *perspicuity*.

clear-seeing (klēr'sē'ing), *a.* Having a clear sight or understanding. *Coleridge.*

clear-seer (klēr'sē'ėr), *n.* A clairvoyant. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

clear-sighted (klēr'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Having clear or acute vision; hence, having acuteness of mental discernment; discerning; perspicacious; judicious: as, *clear-sighted* reason; a *clear-sighted* judge.

Judgment stis *clear-sighted* and surveys
The chain of reason with unerring gaze.
Thomson, Happy Man.

Not a few, indeed, of the most *clear-sighted* men of science have been well aware of the real source of our dynamic conceptions. *J. Martineau*, Materialism, p. 165.

2. Specifically, clairvoyant.

clear-sightedness (klēr'sī'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being clear-sighted; clear vision; acute discernment of the senses or thought.

When beset on every side with snares and death, he [Shaftesbury] seemed to be smitten with a blindness as strange as his former *clear-sightedness*.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. Specifically, clairvoyance.

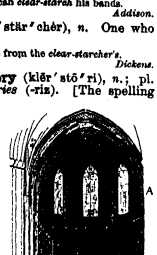
clearstarch (klēr'stärch), *v. t.* To stiffen and dress with clear or pure starch: as, to *clearstarch* muslin.

He took his lodgings at the mansion-house of a tailor's widow, who washes and can *clear-starch* his bands. *Addison.*

clearstarcher (klēr'stär''chėr), *n.* One who clearstarches.

Clean linen come home from the *clear-starcher's*. *Dickens.*

clearstory, clerestory (klēr'stō''ri), *n.*; pl. *clearstories, clerestories* (-riz). [The spelling *clerestory* is archaic, *clearstory*, which occurs in early mod. E., being also the proper present spelling: ‹ *clear* + *story*²; so called because furnished with windows. Cf. *blind-story*.] 1. The upper story of a church, perforated by a range of windows, which form the principal source of light for the central portions of the building. It is immediately over the triforium, where a triforium is present. Where there is no triforium it rests immediately on the arches of the aisles; or, in cases where such arches are not present, it occupies the corresponding position in the upper part of the walls.



Clearstory.—Apse of Bayeux Cathedral, Normandy. *A*, clearstory; *B*, blind-story, or triforium.

A meruelous howse was bylded at Gynes, . . . so grete in quantyte, so statly, and all with *clere story* lyghtys, lyk a lantorne. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. ii.

Hence — 2. The raised part of the roof of a railroad-car, which contains the ventilating windows.

clearweed (klēr'wēd), *n.* The *Pilea pumila*, a low nettle-like plant of the United States, with a smooth, shining, and pellucid stem, growing in moist shaded places. Also called *richweed*.

clearwing (klēr'wing), *n.* A sphinx-moth in which the wings are transparent in the middle: so, the thyshe *clearwing, Hemeris thysbe*.

cleat¹ (klēt), *n.* [E. dial., ‹ ME. *clete*, var. of **clite*, ‹ AS. *clīte*: see *clīte*¹.] 1†. The burdock. — 2. Peter. Eng.]

cleat² (klēt), *n.* [Formerly spelled *cleet, clete*; same as E. dial. *clate*, a wedge; ME. *clete, clyte*, also *clote*, a wedge (‹ AS. **cleat* (†), not found), = MD. *klōt, kloot*, D. *kloot*, a ball, globe, = OHG. *chlōz*, a ball, bowl, MHG. also a knob, wedge, G. *kloss*, a clod, dumpling, = Icel. *klāt*, knob, = Norw. *klot, klaate* = Sw. *klot* = Dan. *klode*, a bowl, ball, globe. The forms and senses are not easily separated from those of the related *clot*¹ and *clat*¹.] 1. *Naut.*: (*a*) A piece of wood or iron consisting of a bar with arms, to which ropes are belayed. (*b*) A piece of wood nailed down to secure something from slipping. — 2. A piece of iron fastened under a shoe to preserve the sole. — 3. A piece of wood nailed on transversely to a piece of joinery for the purpose of securing it in its proper position or strengthening it. Hence — 4. A strip nailed or otherwise secured across a board, post, etc., for any purpose, as for supporting the end of a shelf. — 5. A trunnion-bracket on a gun-carriage. *E. H. Knight.*

Cleats, one of which is lashed to a stay.

cleat² (klēt), *v. t.* [‹ *cleat*², *n.*] To strengthen with a cleat or cleats.

cleat³ (klēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *coal-mining*, the principal set of cleavage-planes by which the coal is divided. Bituminous coal is more or less distinctly stratified — that is, divided by planes parallel to the bedding of the rocks above and beneath it. It is also almost always divided into thin layers by two sets of joint-planes nearly at right angles to each other and to the bedding. Of these two sets one is usually more distinct, and this is called the *cleat*. The surfaces exposed in mining on the line of this cleat, which are in reality joint-planes of the coal, are called *faces* and *backs*. Called in England *board*.

cleavability (klē-vą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *cleavable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of cleavage.

Hardness and *cleavability* of grains. *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 67.

cleavable (klē'vą-bl), *a.* [‹ *cleave*² + *-able*.] Capable of being cleft or divided.

cleavage (klē'vāj), *n.* [‹ *cleave*² + *-age*.] 1. The act of cleaving or splitting, or the state of being cloven.

There is little to look upon with pleasure amidst this *cleavage* of party ties and rending of old associations. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 8.

2. In *mineral.*, the property possessed by many crystallized minerals of breaking readily in one or more directions, by which means surfaces more or less smooth are obtained. The cleavage shows the direction in which the force of cohesion is least. (Compare *parting*.) It is defined as *perfect* or *eminent*, *imperfect*, *interrupted*, etc., according to the ease with which the fracture takes place, and the smoothness of the resulting surface; also *cubic, octahedral, rhombohedral, prismatic, basal*, etc., according to the direction of the fracture.

3. In *geol.*, the property possessed by certain rocks of being easily split or divided into thin layers. It is chiefly the argillaceous rocks in which cleavage is highly developed, and it seems to be the result of metamorphism combined with pressure. The cleavage of roofing-slate is the best illustration of this structure. (See *slay slate*, under *slay*.) Some rocks split into thin layers as a result of stratification, but this is not what is properly understood by cleavage. Tyndall has shown that wax may have planes of cleavage developed in it by pressure; but the only rocks in which cleavage-planes exist in perfection are those which have also undergone some metamorphism. See *metamorphism*.

4. In *embryol.*, segmentation, specifically of the vitellus: distinctively called *egg-cleavage* or *yolk-cleavage*. See *segmentation*. — **Cleavage-cavity**, in *embryol.*, the cavum segmentarium or hollow of a segmented vitellus or yolk which has become a vesicular morula: the interior of a blastula; the cavity of a blastosphere; a blastocœle or blastocœloma. — **Cleavage-globule, cleavage-cell**, a blastomere (which see). — **Cleavage-mass**, in *embryol.*, any cell resulting from the segmentation of the vitellus or yolk of a germinating ovum-cell; a morula-cell.

The first step in the development of the embryo is the division of the vitelline substance into *cleavage-masses*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 10.

cleave¹ (klēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. prop. *cleaved*, pret. also occasionally *clave*, by confusion with pret. of *cleave*², ppr. *cleaving*. [‹ ME. *cleven, cleoven, cleovien, clivien, cliven* (weak verb, pret. *clevede, cleved*), ‹ AS. *cleofian, clifian* (weak verb, pret. *clifode*), pp. *clifod*) = OS. *klibhon* = MD. D. *kleven* = MLG. *kleven*, LG. *kliven* = OHG. *chlebēn*, MHG. G. *kleben* (= Sw. refl. *klibba*) = Dan. *klæbe* (not in Goth.), cleave, stick, adhere; a secondary verb, with orig. strong verb AS. **clifan*, etc.: see *clive*¹. Cf. *climb*.] 1. To stick; adhere; be attached; cling: often used figuratively.

If any blot hath *cleaved* to mine hands. Job xxxi. 7.

Let my tongue *cleave* to the roof of my mouth. Ps. cxxxvii. 6.

Orpah kissed her mother in law; but Ruth *clave* unto her.

For I *cleaved* to a cause that I felt to be pure and true. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 3.

2. To fit closely. [Rare.]

New honours come upon him,
Like our strange garments, *cleave* not to their mould
But with the aid of use. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3.

cleave² (klēv), *v.*; pret. *cleft, clove*, or *clave* (the last now archaic), pp. *cleft, cloven*, or *cleaved*, ppr. *cleaving*. [‹ ME. *cleven, cleoven* (prop. strong verb, pret. *claf, clæf, clef, cleef*, pl. *cloven*, pp. *cloven, clove*; also, as trans., weak, pret. *cleved*, pp. *cleft*), ‹ AS. *cleofan* (strong verb, pret. *clēaf*, pl. *clufon*, pp. *clofen*) = OS. *khobhan* = D. *kloven* = MLG. *kloven, kliven*, LG. *klöben* = OHG. *chlioban*, MHG. G. *klieben* = Icel. *klȳfa* = Sw. *klyfva* = Dan. *klöve* (not in Goth.), split, divide, prob. = L. *glubere*, peel, = Gr. γλύφειν, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph, glyptic*). Not related to *cleave*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To part or divide by force; rend apart; split or rive; separate or sunder into parts, or (figuratively) seem to do so: as, to *cleave* wood; to *cleave* a rock.

Daniel seyde, "sire kynge, thi dremeles bitoknenth,
That vnkouth knygtes shul come thi kyngdom to *cleue*.
Piers Plowman's (B), viii. 155.

The crescent moon *clove* with its glittering prow
The clouds. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 2.

His heart was *cleft* with pain and rage,
His cheeks they quivered, his eyes were wild.
Coleridge.

When Abraham offered up his son,
He *clave* the wood wherewith it might be done,
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Like a spire of land that stands apart
Cleft from the main. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

And the mountain's granite ledge
Cleaves the water like a wedge.
Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

2. To produce or effect by cleavage or clearance; make a way for by force; hew out: as, to *cleave* a path through a wilderness.

The crowd dividing *clove*
An advent to the throne. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3†. To part or open naturally.

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and *cleaveth* the cleft into two claws. Deut. xiv. 6.

=Syn. 1. *Split, Rip*, etc. See *rend*.

II. *intrans.* To come apart; divide; split; open; especially, to split with a smooth plane fracture, or in layers, as certain minerals and rocks. See *cleavage*, 2 and 3.

The Roche *cleef* in two, and in that clevynge was oure Lord hidd. *Maundevile*, Travels, p. 86.

As if the world should *cleave*, and that slain men
Should solder up the rift. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 4.

In a greenstone-dike in the Magdalen Channel, the feldspar *cleaved* with the single axis of symmetry. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 13, note.

cleavelandite (klēv'land-dit), *n.* [After the American mineralogist Parker *Cleaveland* (1780–1858).] A lamellar variety of the feldspar albite, from Chesterfield in Massachusetts.

cleaver¹ (klē'vėr), *n.* [‹ *cleave*¹ + *-er*¹. See *cleavers*, 1.] 1. That which cleaves or sticks. Specifically, a boys' toy, consisting of a piece of soaked leather with a string attached, by which, when the leather is pressed close to a stone, the stone may be lifted; a sucker.

2. See *cleavers*, 1.

cleaver² (klē'vėr), *n.* [‹ *cleave*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which cleaves or splits. Specifically — 2. A heavy knife or long-bladed hatchet used by butchers for cutting carcasses into joints or pieces.

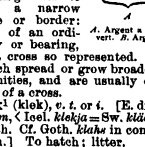
We had processions in carts of the pope and the devil, and the butchers rang their *cleavers*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

3. A cutting-tool with a sharp edge, used in place of a wedge for splitting timber. — **Butcher's Cleaver.** See *Charles's Wain*, under *wain*.

cleavers, clivers (klē'vėrz, -vėrz), *n.* [Prop. pl. of *cleaver*¹ (*cliver* being a dial. form resting on the orig. form of *cleave*¹, namely AS. *clifian*, ME. *clivien*, etc.: see *cleave*¹ and *clive*¹, and cf. *cliver*¹, and, for the form, *cliver*²].] The plants are so called from their cleaving together or to clothes, etc.; cf. *chive*², burdock, of like origin.] 1. A plant, *Galium Aparine*, also called *goose-grass*, used to some extent in medicine as a diuretic and sudorific. It has a square jointed stem, with short reflexed prickles on the angles, and eight narrow leaves at each joint. Also rarely in singular, *cleaver, cliver*. 2. Tufts of grass. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. [In form *clivers*.] The refuse of wheat. [Prov. Eng.]

cleaving-knife (klē'ving-nīf), *n.* A coopers' tool for riving joggles, or blocks of timber, into staves. Also called *frow*.

cleché, clechée (klesh'ā), *a.* [F. *clêché*, fem. *clêchée*, ‹ L. as if **clavicatus*, ‹ *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Voided or pierced throughout, and so much perforated that the chief substance is taken from it, leaving nothing visible but a narrow edge or border: said of an ordinary or bearing, as a cross so represented. (*b*) Having arms which spread or grow broader toward the extremities, and are usually obtusely pointed: said of a cross.


A, Argent a Cross Cleché (or voided), vert. *B*, Argent a Cross Cleché, vert.

cleck¹ (klek), *v. t.* or *i.* [E. dial. and Sc., ‹ ME. *clekken*, ‹ Icel. *klekja* = Sw. *klöcka* = Dan. *klække*, hatch. Cf. Goth. *klaha* in comp. *wiss-klaha*, newborn.] To hatch; litter.

cleck² (klek), *n.* [Cf. *clock*¹, *cluck*.] The noise made by a brooding hen when provoked; a cluck. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clecker (klek'ėr), *n.* [‹ *cleck*¹ + *-er*¹.] A hen sitting, or desirous of sitting, on her eggs. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

clecking, clekin (klek'ing, -in), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cleck*¹, *v.*] A brood; a litter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

clecking-time, clekin-time (klek'ing-, klek'-in-tim), *n.* The time of hatching or littering; the time of birth. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Clecking-time's aye canty time. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, i.

cledt, cleddet. Variants of *clad*, preterit of *clothe*. *Chaucer.*

cleddyf (kled'vf), *n.* [Repr. W. *cleddeu* or *cleddyf*, pl. *cleddyfau*, = L. *gladius*, a sword: see *claymore*.] In *Celtic antiq.*, a sword, usually of bronze, and having the form which is described as leaf-shaped (see *sword*), the tongue being in one piece with the blade, and the barrel of the hilt being formed by riveting a plate of wood, bone, or horn upon each side of the tongue.

Cleddyo, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

cleddyo (kled'i), *a.* [Var. of *claggy*, assibilated form of *claggy*: see *clag*[1], *claggy*.] Stubborn; tenacious; mixed with clay: applied to soil. [Eng.]

cleer (klē), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *claw*.

Gootes *cleen* [goat's-claws], or rootes
Of lilie brente, or galbane all the bote is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

To save her from the seize
Of vulture Death, and those relentless *cleis*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, cli.

cleed, *v. t.* See *clead*.

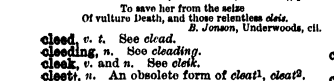
cleeding, *n.* See *cleading*.

cleek, *v.* and *n.* See *cleke*.

cleek[†], *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[1], *cleat*[2].

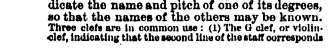
cleeves[†], *n.* An obsolete plural of *cliff*[1].

clef (klef), *n.* [< F. *clef*, OF. *cle*, *clef* = Sp. *clave*, now *llave* = Pg. *chave*, a key, *clave*, a clef, = It. *chiave*, < L. *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*.] In *music*, a character placed upon a staff to indicate the name and pitch of one of its degrees, so that the names of the others may be known. Three clefs are in common use: (1) The G *clef*, or violin-clef, indicating that the second line of the staff corresponds



a. G clef, or violin-clef. *b*, *c*. F clef, or bass clef. *d*. C clef.

to the G next above middle C; (2) the F clef, or bass clef, indicating that the fourth line of the staff corresponds to the F next below middle C; and (3) the C clef, indicating that the degree on which it stands corresponds to middle C. When the C clef stands on the first line, it is called the



1. Soprano clef. 2. Alto clef. 3. Tenor clef. 4. Gregorian C clef. 5. Gregorian F clef.

soprano clef; when upon the third line, the *alto clef*; when upon the fourth line, the *tenor clef*, etc.; an F clef placed on the third line of the staff was called the *barytone clef*. The C clef in its various positions is most used in old music and in full scores of large vocal works. In Gregorian music a peculiar form of the C clef appears, and also of the F clef. The form of all these characters has resulted from gradual changes of the Gothic letters G, F, and C. See *staff*.

cleft[1] (kleft), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clift*, *clyft*, *clyfte*, and erroneously *clif* (perhaps < AS. **clyft*, not found; otherwise Scand.), = D. *kluft* = OHG. *chluft*, G. *kluft* = Icel. *kluft* = Norw. *kluft*, *klyft* = Sw. *klyft*, *klyfta* = Dan. *klöft*, a cleft, crack, etc.; from the verb: AS. *cleofan* = D. *kloven*, etc., cleave, split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *clove*[2] = *clough*[1].] 1. A space or opening made by cleavage; a crevice; a fissure; a furrow; a rift; a chink.

Therby also . . . ys a scisaur or *clyfte* in the Stone Rooke so nyche that a man may almost lye therine.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 43.

He will smite the great house with breaches, and the little house with *clefts*. Amos vi. 11.

The great *cleft* of Wady Mousa was hidden from view.
The Century, XXXI. 14.

2†. The point where the legs are joined to the body; the crotch. *Chaucer*.—**3†.** That which is cloven; a cloven hoof. [Rare.]

Every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the *cleft* into two clawes. Deut. xiv. 6.

4. A disease of horses characterized by a crack on the bend of the pastern.—**5.** A piece made by splitting: as, a *cleft* of wood.—**Branchial cleft.** See *branchial*.—**Primitive cerebral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a deep furrow separating cerebral vesicles or brain-bladders.—**Visceral cleft**, in *embryol.*, a fissure between visceral arches of the neck of a vertebrate embryo, placed transversely across the front or sides of the neck; a primitive gill-slit. See cut under *amnion*.

cleft[2] (kleft). Preterit and past participle of *cleave*[2].

cleft[3] (kleft), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cleave*[2], *v.*] **1.** Split; divided; cloven.

I never did on *cleft* Parnassus dream. *Dryden*.

2. In *bot.*, divided half-way down or somewhat further, with narrow or acute sinuses between the lobes: applied to a lobed leaf, calyx, etc.—**Cleft hoof.** See *hoof*.—**Cleft palate.** See *palate*.—In a **cleft stick**, in a scrape; in a fix, dilemma, or awkward predicament. [Colloq.]

I never saw his equal to put a fellow *in a cleft-stick*.
Lever.

cleft-graft (kleft'gräft), *v. t.* To ingraft (a plant) by cleaving the stock and inserting a scion.

cleft-grafting (kleft'gräf'ting), *n.* See *grafting*, 1.

cleg[1] (kleg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clegged*, ppr. *clegging*. [*Cf. clag*[1], *clog*, *clay*.] To cling; adhere. [Prov. Eng.]

cleg[2] (kleg), *n.* [Sc. and North. E. also *gleg*; < Icel. *kleggi* = Norw. *klegg* = Dan. *klæge*, a horsefly, prob. from root of *clog*, *clag*[1], *clay*, etc., as that which 'sticks'; cf. *clegl*.] A name of various insects which are troublesome to horses and cattle from their blood-sucking habits, as the great horsefly or breeze, *Tabanus bovinus*, also called the gadfly; the *Chrysops cæcutiens* (see *Chrysops*); and, in Scotland, the *Hæmatopota pluvialis*, a smaller grayish-colored fly.

Hornets, *cleggs*, and clocks. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

cleg[3] (kleg), *n.* [Var. of *gleg*[1], q. v.] A clever person. [Prov. Eng.]

cleido-. See *clido-*.

cleik, **cleek** (klēk), *v.* [Sc., < ME. *cleken*; northern (unassibilated) form of *cleach*, *cletch*, *clutch*: see *clutch*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clutch; snatch; seize; catch, as by a hook.

Why, vncouand knaves, an I *cleke* yowe
I schall felle yow, be my faith, for all youre false frawdes.
York Plays, p. 280.

He *cleikit* up ane crukit club.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 119).

2. To steal.

II. *intrans.* To take one's arm; link together. *Burns*.

cleik, **cleek** (klēk), *n.* [< *cleik*, *cleek*, *v.* Cf. *clutch*[1], *n.*] **1.** An iron hook.—**2.** The arm.—**3.** A club with an iron head used in playing golf. [Scotch in all senses.]

cleisto-. See *clistho-*.

cleithral, *a.* See *clithral*.

clem[1] (klem), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clemmed*, ppr. *clemming*. [< ME. **clemmen*, < AS. **clemman* (only in comp. *be-clemman*, fasten, confine) = OS. **klemmian* (in comp. *bi-klemmian*, fasten, confine, *ant-klemmian*, press upon, urge) = MD. D. *klemmen*, pinch, clench, oppress, = MLG. LG. *klemmen*, pinch, oppress, = OHG. **chlemmen* (in comp. *bi-chlemman*), MHG. G. *klemmen*, pinch, cramp, squeeze, jam, = Dan. *klemme*, pinch, squeeze, jam, = Norw. *klemma*, *klæma*, *klemba* (also *klæmra*, *klembra* = Icel. *klembra*, squeeze, clamp) = Sw. *klämma*, pinch, squeeze. In later use taken as equiv. to *clam*[1], *v.*, as a denominative of *clam*[1], *n.*, but prop. a factitive verb, with reg. vowel-change, from the pret. **klam* of an assumed verb, Teut. (Goth.) **kliman*, AS. **climman*, press or adhere together, stick; mixed with *clam*[2], and also with *clem*[2] = *cleam*: see *clam*[1], *clam*[2], *clem*[2] = *cleam*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pinch; compress; stop up by pressure; clog. —**2.** To pinch with hunger; starve.

My entrails
Were *clemm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast.
Massinger, The Roman Actor, ii. 1.

What! will he *clem* me and my followers?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To die of hunger; starve.

Hard is the choice when the valiant must eat their armes or *clem*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 6.

[In all senses prov. Eng.]

clem[2] (klem), *v. t.* A variant of *cleam*.

clem[3] (klem), *a.* [Var. of *clam*[2], *a.*, q. v.] Same as *clam*[2]. [Scotch.]

clematine (klem'a-tin), *n.* [< *Clematis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid found in *Clematis Vitalba*.

Clematis (klem'a-tis), *n.* [L., < Gr. κλη*ματίς*, clematis (so called from its long, lithe branches), dim. of κλῆμα (τ-), a vine, branch, twig, < κλάν, break, lop, prune.] **1.** A genus of plants, mostly herbaceous climbers, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*. There are many species, natives of temperate climates. The flowers are without petals, but the sepals are petaloid and often large and brightly colored. The fruit is a head of many achenia, with long bearded styles. *C. Vitalba* is a common species of Europe, known as *traveler's-joy*, *virgin's-bower*, or *old-man's-beard*, which runs over hedges, loading them first with its copious clusters of white blossoms, and afterward with its plumose-tailed, silky heads. The virgin's-bower of the United States, *C. Virginiana*, is a similar species. There are many forms in cultivation, with large flowers of various colors, mostly varieties or hybrids that have been obtained from *C. Viticella* of Europe, *C. lanuginosa* of China, and the Japanese species *C. florida*, *C. azurea*, and *C. Fortunei*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Clematis*.

clemet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *cleam*.

clemence† (klem'ens), *n.* [< F. *clemence*, now *clémence*, < L. *clementia*: see *clemency*.] Clemency. *Spenser*.

clemency (klem'en-si), *n.* [Formerly *clemence*, q. v.; = Sp. Pg. *clemencia* = It. *clemenza*, *clemenzia*, < L. *clementia*, < *clemen(t-)s*, mild: see *clement*.] **1.** The quality of being clement; mildness of temper, as shown by a superior to an inferior, or by an aggrieved person to the offender; disposition to spare or forgive; mercy; leniency; forbearance.

I pray thee that thou wouldest hear us of thy *clemency* a few words. Acts xxiv. 4.

The only protection which the conquered could find was in the moderation, the *clemency*, and the enlarged policy of the conquerors. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Clemency, he [Seneca] says, is an habitual disposition to gentleness in the application of punishments.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 190.

2. Softness or mildness, as of the elements: as, the *clemency* of the weather.

These and other things table they of the Hyperborei, to which Sollinus addeth many other, of the *clemencie* of the syre, etc. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 396.

=**Syn. 1.** Mercifulness, indulgence, forgiveness, compassion, tenderness, gentleness.

clement (klem'ent), *a.* [< F. *clement*, now *clément* = Sp. Pg. It. *clemente*, < L. *clemen(t-)s*, mild, calm, soft, gentle, placid, orig. of the weather, fig. of disposition, mild, gentle, tranquil, merciful; of uncertain origin, according to one view orig. 'languid,' 'weary,' ppr. of √ **clem* = Skt. √ *çram*, be weary.] Mild in temper and disposition; gentle; forbearing; lenient; merciful; compassionate; tender.

I know you [the gods] are more *clement* than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take a third.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

=**Syn.** Forbearing, indulgent, forgiving.

Clementine (klem'gen-tin), *a.* and *n.* [< **ML.** *Clementinus*, < *Clemen(t-)s*, Clement.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to one of several ecclesiastics named Clement, especially—(1) St. Clement, bishop of Rome in the first century; (2) Pope Clement V. (1305–1314); (3) Clement VII. (1378–1394), the first of the antipopes of Avignon.—**Clementine liturgy**, a very early, probably ante-Nicene, Greek liturgy, so called because it has come down to us incorporated in the eighth book of the work known as the "Apostolical Constitutions," which is ascribed in its Greek title to St. Clement of Rome. It is, however, not Roman, but Oriental in type, and has been assigned by some authorities to the patriarchate of Antioch.

II. *n.* **1.** One of a series of compilations attributed to St. Clement.—**2.** *pl.* That part of the body of canon law which contains the collections made by Pope Clement V. of the acts of the Council of Vienne, A. D. 1311–12, with the addition of some of his decretals.—**3.** A follower of, or a believer in the authority of, the antipope Clement VII.

clemently (klem'gent-li), *adv.* With mildness of temper; mercifully.

Most *clemently* reconcile this company unto Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ii. 9.

clemmyid (klem'i-id), *n.* A member of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

Clemmyidæ (kle-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clemmys* + *-idæ*.] A family of turtles, typified by the genus *Clemmys*: generally, but not properly, known as *Emydidæ*.

clemmyoid (klem'i-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clemmys* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clemmyidæ*.

II. *n.* A clemmyid or emydid.

Clemmys (klem'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλέμμυς, a turtle.] A genus of turtles, typical of the family *Clemmyidæ*.

clench, **clinch** (klench, klinch), *v.* [The form *clinch* (early mod. E. *clynche*, Sc. unassibilated *clink*) is later than *clench*, the normal form; < ME. *clenchen*, also **clenken* (spelled *cleynken*) (pret. *clenchede*, pp. *cleynt*, *clent*), clench, rivet, < AS. **clencan* (in comp. *be-clencan*, Bosworth, ed. Toller, Supp.), = OHG. *chlankhan*, *chlenken*, *klenkan*, MHG. *klenken*, fasten, knit, bind, tie, = D. *klinken* = Dan. *klinke* = Sw. Norw. *klinka*, clench, rivet; appar. the factitive of *clank*, and so prop. applied to fastening with nail or rivet and hammer, and so in later use (E. *clinch*, Sc. *clink*) merged with the closely related *clink*: see *clink*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To nail or fasten.

His Bodi was Book; the Cros was brede [board],
Whon Crist for vs ther-on was *cleynt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 138.

It [the ark] sall be *clenyrked* euer-like dele,
With nayles that are both noble and newe.
York Plays, p. 43.

2. To secure or fasten, as a nail, staple, or other metallic fastening, by beating down the point after it has been driven through something; rivet.—**3.** To bring together and set firmly, as the teeth; double up tightly, as the hands.

The tops I could just reach with my fists *clinched*.
Swift.

Clench'd her fingers till they bit the palm.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

I know you, said Eve, *clenching* her teeth and her little fist. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, Love me Long.

4. To grasp or seize firmly or convulsively; gripe.

He sette him on the benche
His harpe for to *clenche*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1476.

His heart *clenched* the idea as a diver grasps a gem.
Disraeli, Coningsby, vii. 7.

5. Figuratively, to fix or secure by a finishing touch or blow; confirm, as an argument or an action, in some unanswerable or irresistible way; establish firmly.

But the Council of Trent goes much further, and *clench*eth the bluntness as effectually as possible. *South.*

Aubrey not only refused to marry his cousin, but *clenched* his refusal by marrying some one else.
Warren, Ten Thousand a Year.

A taunt that *clench'd* his purpose like a blow!
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. *Naut.*, to calk slightly with oakum, in anticipation of foul weather.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gripe.—2. To seize or gripe another, or one another, with a firm grasp or hold, as in wrestling: as, the men *clenched*.—3†. To pun.

In his time [Sir Philip Sidney's], I believe, it [clenching] ascended first into the pulpit, where, if you will give me leave to *clench* too, it yet finds the benefit of its clergy.
Dryden, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

clench, clinch (klench, klinch), *n.* [< *clench, clinch, v.*] 1. A catch; a grip; a persistent clutch.

He grasped his stole
With convulsed *clenches*. *Keats.*

2. That which holds fast or clenches; a clencher (or clincher); a holdfast.

I believe in you, but that's not enough:
Give my conviction a *clinch*.
Browning, Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha.

3. *Naut.*, a mode of fastening large ropes, consisting of a half-hitch with the end stopped back to its part by seizings. The outer end of a hawser is bent by a clench to the ring of the anchor. *E. H. Knight.*—4†. A pun or play on words.

Inside Clench. Outside Clench.

The ladies smile, and with their fans delight
To whisk a *clinch* aside, then all goes right.
Beau. and Fl., Epil. to Wit at Several Weapons.

Nay, he [Ben Jonson] was not free from the lowest and most groveling kind of wit, which we call *clenches*, of which "Every Man in his Humour" is infinitely full, and, which is worse, the wittiest persons in the drama speak them. *Dryden*, Def. of Epil. to 2d pt. Conq. of Granada.

5. A mode of securing a nail, staple, or the like, by turning over the point and hammering back into the wood the portion bent over.

clench-bolt (klench'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with one end designed to be bent over to prevent withdrawal.

clencher, clincher (klen'-, klin'chėr), *n.* 1. One who clenches, or that which is used for clenching, as a cramp or piece of iron bent down to fasten anything.—2. A tool used for clenching or bending over the point of a nail, to prevent its withdrawal.—3. A retort or reply so decisive as to close a controversy; an unanswerable argument: as, the bishop's letter is a *clencher*.

clench-nail (klench'nāl), *n.* A nail made of such material that it can be clenched.—**Rove clench-nail**, a clench-nail with a square end: so named from the mode of using such nails in boat-building, where they are clenched by hammering down the end, or by placing over it a little diamond-shaped piece of metal called a rove, and riveting the end of the clench-nail down upon it, thus drawing the planks firmly together.

clench-ring (klench'ring), *n.* A lap-ring, or open ring in which the parts on the sides of the opening overlap each other. *E. H. Knight.*

clenet, *a.* A Middle English form of *clean*.

clenge, *v.* An obsolete form of *cling*.

clenk (klenk), *v.* A dialectal form of *clink*.

clent†, *a.* [ME. Cf. *clint*[2], *clinty*.] Steep; high; rocky.

The ship ay shot furth o the shire waghes,
As qwo clymbe at a clyffe, or a *clent* hille.—
Rit dump in the depe as all drowne wolde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1966.

Cleodora (klē-ō-dō'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεοδόρα*, name of a Danaid and of a nymph.] 1. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, of the family *Hyaleidæ* (or *Cavolinidæ*), having a straight triangular shell, sharp-pointed behind, with a triangular oral aperture in front. *C. pyramidata* is an example. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1810.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant.* (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Stephens*, 1834. (*c*) A genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

Cleodora pyramidata.

Cleodoridæ (klē-ō-dor'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleodora*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of pteropods, named by J. E. Gray in 1840 from the genus *Cleodora*.

Cleomachean (klē-ō-mā'kē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cleomachus, a Greek tragic poet of the fifth century B. C.: as, the *Cleomachean* verse or meter. See II.

II. *n.* In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of Ionics a majore in dimeters, with contraction in the last foot of each dimeter, and admitting of anaclasis, so that its scheme is

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{⏑ – ⏑ ⏑} \\ \text{⏑ – ⏑ –} \end{array} \Big| \begin{array}{l} \text{– –} \\ \text{– –}. \end{array}$$

Cleome (klē-ō'mē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus), < LL. *cleome*, an unidentified plant; origin uncertain. The NL. term is referred by some to Gr. *κλείειν*, shut (see *closet*, *v.*), in reference to the parts of the flower.] A large genus of herbaceous and shrubby plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*, natives principally of tropical America, Egypt, and Arabia. Many of the species have showy flowers, and a few are cultivated for ornament, as *C. spinosa*, *C. rosea*, etc.

Cleome spinosa.

Cleonidæ (klē-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cleonus* + *-idæ*.] A family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Cleonus*. *Kirby*, 1837.

Cleonus (klē-ō'nus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1826); also *Cleonis* (Megerle, 1821).] A large genus of *Curculionidæ* or weevils, characterized by an elongate and convex body, a short and thick rostrum, and apical antennæ with their second joint longer than the third. The genus is represented by 12 species in the United States, and there are upward of 165 in all. Several feed upon the pine and the larch.

clepe (klēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cleped, clept, yclped, yclept*, ppr. *cleping*. [E. dial. *clip*; < ME. *clepen, clepien, cleopien, clupen, clupien*, < AS. *cleopian, clypian, clipian* = ONorth. *clopia, clioppia*, call, cry out. Connections unknown.]

I. *intrans.* To give a call; cry out; appeal.

He ryches hym to ryse, & rapes hym sone,
Clepes to his chamberlayn, chooses his wede.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

Clepe at his dore, or knokke with a stoon.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 246.

Cleping for vengeance of this treachery.
Mir. for Mags., p. 447.

To the gods I *clepe*
For true record of this my faithful speech.
Norton and Sackville, Gorboduc.

II. *trans.* 1. To call; call upon; cry out to. In tribulacioun thou inwardli *clepidist* me.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxx. 8.

2. To call to one's self; invite; summon.

He *clupede* to him his chaumberlayne.
Floris and Blauncheflur, l. 607.

Hee *cliped* hym his chamberlayne.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 836.

Than he leet *clepe* in alle the Lordes, that he made voyden first out of his Chambre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

3. To call by the name of; name.

The sterre tranmontaine, that is *clept* the sterre of the see. *Mandeville*, Travels (ed. Halliwell), p. 180.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our addition. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

Judas I am, *ycleped* Machabeus. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven *yclep'd* Euphrosyne.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 12.

[The word is now used only archaically, chiefly in the past participle.]

clepe†, *n.* [< *clepe, v.*] A cry; an appeal; a call.

With *clepes* and cries. *Surrey*, Æneid, ii.

clepps (kleps), *n.* [E. dial., prob. var. of *clip*[1], *n.* Cf. *clamp*[1], *clam*[1], *n.*] A wooden instrument for pulling weeds out of corn. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

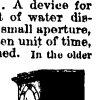
clepsammia (klep-sam'i-ą), *n.*; pl. *clepsammiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν* (*κλεψ-*), steal, + *ἄμμος*, sand.] An instrument, as an hour-glass, for measuring time by the dropping or flowing of sand.

Clepsine (klep-si'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλεψία*, theft, < *κλέπτειν*, steal.] A genus of the order *Hirudinea*, including some of the lower forms of leeches, in which the sinus and other vessels form a continuous system of cavities containing blood, and in which the segmental organs open into the sinuses by ciliated apertures. It is the typical genus of the family *Clepsinidæ*. *C. bioculata* is an example. *Savigny*, 1817.

Clepsinea (klep-sin'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-ea*.] A tribe of leeches, containing the family *Clepsinidæ* or *Glossoporidæ*, characterized by the development of a protrusile proboscis to the mouth.

Clepsinidæ (klep-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepsine* + *-idæ*.] A family of suctorial annelids, or leeches, of the order *Hirudinea*, typified by the genus *Clepsine*: by some called *Glossoporidæ*.

clepsydra (klep'si-drą), *n.*; pl. *clepsydras* (-drąz) or *clepsydræ* (-drē). [< L. *clepsydra*, < Gr. *κλεψύδρα*, < *κλέπτειν* (*κλεψ-*), steal, hide, + *ὕδωρ*, water: see *water*.] 1. A device for measuring time by the amount of water discharged from a vessel through a small aperture, the quantity discharged in a given unit of time, as an hour, being first determined. In the older clepsydras the hours were measured by the sinking of the surface of the water in the vessel containing it. In others the water ran from one vessel into another, there being in the lower a piece of cork or light wood, which as the vessel filled rose and thus indicated the hour. In later clepsydras the hours have been indicated by a dial. In fig. 2, the float, *A*, is attached to the end of a chain, which is wound around the spindle, *B*, and has at its other extremity the counterweight, *C*. When water is admitted from the cistern, *D*, the float rises, and the counterweight descends and turns the spindle, on the end of which is a hand which marks the hours on a dial as in a clock. In modern times a mercurial clepsydra has been employed for the exact measurement of very short intervals, the amount of mercury flowing out being determined by a balance.



1. Clepsydra from an antique seal. 2. A medieval Clepsydra.

2. A chemical vessel. *Johnson.*—3†. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of mollusks; the watering-pot shells: now called *Aspergillum*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

clept. Preterit and past participle of *clepe*.

Clepticinæ (klep-ti-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clepticus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of labroid fishes, represented by the genus *Clepticus*. The eyes are in the hinder part of the head, and the jaws are very protractile.

Clepticus (klep'ti-kus), *n.* [NL.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of labroid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Clepticinæ* or *Clepticiformes*. *Cuvier*, 1829.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

cleptomania, kleptomania (klep-tō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλέπτειν*, steal, + *μανία*, madness.] A mania for pilfering; a supposed species of

moral insanity, exhibiting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned *cleptomania*. *D. Jerrold*, St. James and St. Giles.

cleptomaniac, kleptomaniac (klep-tō-mā′ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< *cleptomania*, after *maniac*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by cleptomania.

II. *n.* One who is affected with cleptomania.

clere[1], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *clear*.

clere[2], *n.* A sort of kerchief.

With kerchefes or *cleres* of fyne cypres.
Hall, in Wright.

clerestorial† (klēr′stō″ri-al), *a.* [< *clerestory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a clearstory. Quoted in *Oxford Glossary*.

clerestory, *n.* See *clearstory*.

clergesse†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *clergesse*, fem. of *clerc*, a learned person, a clerk: see *clerk*.] A learned woman.

She was a noble *clergesse*, and of Astronomye cowde she I-nough, for Merlin hadde hir taught.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 508.

clergiable, *a.* See *clergyable*.

clergial† (klēr′ji-al), *a.* [ME. *clergeal*, < *clergie*, clergy, + *-al*. Cf. Fr. *clérical* and E. *clerical*.] Pertaining to the clergy; learned; clerkly; clerical. Also *clergical*.

We seme wonder wyse,
Oure termes ben so *clergial* and queynte.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 199.

clergially† (klēr′ji-al-i), *adv.* [ME. *clergyally, clergialliche*; < *clergial* + *-ly*[2].] 1. Like a clerk; in a learned or clerkly manner.

Ac ich can nouht construye Catoun [Cato] ne *clergialliche* reuien. *Piers Ploweman* (C), viii. 94.

2. Skilfully.

Thane clarett and Crectte, *clergyally* remuen [caused to run],
With condothes fulle curious alle of clene silvyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2200.

clergiant, *n.* See *clergion*.

clergical† (klēr′ji-kal), *a.* [< *clergy* + *-c-* + *-al*, after *clerical*. Cf. *clergial*.] Same as *clergial*: as, "*clergical* faults," *Milton*.

clergify† (klēr′ji-fī), *v. t.* [< *clergy* + *-fy*.] To convert into a clergyman; bring over to clerical principles.

Let it fit (quoth she)
To such as lust for love; sir Clarke,
You *clergyfie* not me.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 31.

clergion† (klēr′ji-on), *n.* [Also *clergian*; < ME. *clergeon, -eoun, -ioun*, < OF. *clergeon, clerjon* (> ML. *clergeona*), also *clergon, clerzun* = Pr. *clergon* = Sp. *clerizon*, dim. (like ML. *clericulus*, of same sense), < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk, clergy*.] A young chorister or choir-boy.

She called [to ken] me a *clerioun* that hyste
Omnia-probate, a pore thing with-alle.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 49.

A litel *clergion*, seven yeer of age.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 51.

Among churchmen, from the archbishop downwards to the lowliest *clergion*, each one was arrayed in the vestments belonging to his grade in the hierarchy.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 486.

clergy (klēr′ji), *n.* [< ME. *clergie, clergye, clergi, clerge* (cf. MLG. *klerikie, klerkie*), < OF. *clergie* = Pr. *clercia* = Sp. *clerecía* = Pg. *clerezia* = It. *chiericsia*, *chericia*, clerkship (cf. E. *clerisy*), < ML. as if **clericia* (F. *clergé*, < OF. *clergie*, but as if < LL. *clericatus*), the dignity or office of a clergyman, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, clerk: see *clerk*.] 1. A body of men set apart and consecrated by due ordination to the duties of public ministration in the Christian church; the body of ecclesiastics, in distinction from the laity.

The *clergi* on the sexterday,
That kepers were of cristen lay.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

The whole body of the Church being divided into laity and *clergy*, the *clergy* are either presbyters or deacons.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

2†. The privilege or benefit of clergy. See below.

Petit treason, and very many other acts of felony, are ousted of *clergy* by particular Acts of Parliament.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

3. Persons connected with the clerical profession or the religious orders.

I found the *clergy* in general persons of moderate minds and decorous manners; I include the seculars and regulars of both sexes. *Burke*, Rev. in France, p. 118.

4†. Learning; erudition.

Fromont was a good creature,
An huge gret clerke ful of *clergy*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2552.

The deuel bad ne neuere mercy crave,
And he can [knows] more *clergie* than al thi kynne.
Hymne to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 97.

An ounce of mother-wit is worth a pound of *clergy*.
Old proverb.

Benefit of clergy, in *old Eng. law*, the exemption of the persons of ecclesiastics from criminal process before a secular judge; or a privilege by which a clerk, or person in orders, claimed to be delivered to his ordinary to purge himself of felony. This anomalous privilege (which never extended to all crimes), first assumed to give immunity to priestly persons, was in the sequel extended, for many offenses, to all laymen who could read (originally few in number). It was first legally recognized by stat. 3 Edw. I., A. D. 1274; was modified in 1513, under Henry VIII.; and was wholly repealed by 7 and 8 George IV., 1827.—**Black clergy**, in Russia, the regular or monastic clergy.—**Divine right of the clergy.** See *divine*.—**White clergy**, in Russia, the secular or parochial clergy.

clergyable, clergiable (klēr′ji-a-bl), *a.* [< *clergy*, 2, + *-able*.] Entitled to or admitting of the benefit of clergy: as, a *clergyable* felony.

The court in all *clergyable* felonies may impose a fine.
Blackstone, Commentaries, IV. xxviii.

clergyman (klēr′ji-man), *n.*; pl. *clergymen* (-men). [Not in ME.; < *clergy* + *man*.] A member of the clergy; a man in holy orders; a man regularly authorized to preach the gospel and administer ordinances according to the rules of any particular denomination of Christians. In England the term is commonly restricted to ministers of the established church.

I wish to make a note of the change taking place in the meaning of the word *clergyman*. It used to signify "one in holy orders," but is now applied indiscriminately to all preachers. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 227.

He will even speak well of the bishop, though I tell him it is unnatural in a benefited *clergyman*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 6.

Clergyman's sore throat, chronic pharyngitis: so called from the fact that it is often induced by frequent public speaking.—**Syn.** *Priest, Divine*, etc. See *minister, n.*

clergywoman (klēr′ji-wūm″an), *n.*; pl. *clergywomen* (-wim″en). A woman connected with the clerical profession, or belonging to a clergyman's family. [Rare.]

From the *clergywomen* of Windham down to the charwomen the question was discussed.
Mrs. Oliphant, Agnes, I.

cleric (kler′ik), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *clericus*, a clergyman: see *clerk*.] **I.** *n.* A clerk; a clergyman or scholar.

The *cleric*, . . . addicted to a life of study and devotion.
Hartley, Sermon for Sons of the Clergy.

Religious persons were wont to come by proxy, representing themselves as secular *clerics*, and thus to intrude themselves into the benefices of the Church.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

Of the new style of *cleric*, . . . there is none who knows how to versify. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 175.

II. *a.* Same as *clerical*, 1.

clerical (klor′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *clérical* = Sp. Pg. *clerical* = It. *chericale*, < LL. *clericalis*, < *clericus*, a clerk, clergyman: see *cleric, clerk*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to the clergy: as, *clerical* tonsure; *clerical* robes; *clerical* duties.

A separate letter was addressed to the two archbishops at the calling of each parliament, urging them to compel the attendance of the *clerical* estate.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 388.

2. Of or pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist: as, *clerical* errors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of the clergy.—2. A supporter, especially a political supporter, of clerical power or influence.

clericalism (kler′i-kal-izm), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ism*.] Clerical power or influence; especially, the undue influence of the clergy, or support of such influence; sacerdotalism.

Clericalism is well nigh fatal to Christianity.
Macmillan's Mag.

clericality (kler-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *clerical* + *-ity*.] The quality of being clerical; clericalism.

clericism (kler′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ism*.] Clericalism.

The English universities have suffered deeply . . . from *clericism*, celibacy, and sinecurism.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

clericity (klē-ris′i-ti), *n.* [< *cleric* + *-ity*.] The state of being a clergyman. *J. J. G. Wilkinson*. [Rare.]

clerid (kler′id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cleridæ*.

Cleridæ (kler′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clerus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the tarsi 5-jointed, the first ventral segment not elongated, the hind coxæ flat and not sulcate, the prosternum not prolonged behind, and the tarsi with membranous lobes. The larvæ are found under bark, and are mostly predatory, feeding on other insects. *Kirby*, 1837.

clerigiet, *n.* An obsolete form of *clergy*.

clerisy (kler′i-si), *n.* [= D. *klerezij* (= MLG. *klerkesie*) = G. *klerisei* = Dan. Sw. *kleresi*, < ML. **clericia*, clergy: see *clergy*.] 1. The clergy, as distinguished from the laity.

There is an evident inclination on the part of the medical profession to get itself organized after the fashion of the *clerisy*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 409.

2. A body of clerks or learned men; the literati.

The *clerisy* of a nation, that is, its learned men, whether poets, philosophers, or scholars.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 41.

The artist, the scholar, and, in general, the *clerisy*, wins its way up into these places.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 142.

[Rare in both senses.]

clerk (klėrk; in England commonly klärk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written (as now prom. in Eng.) *clark*, < ME. *clerc, clærk, clarc*, also *clerck, cleric*, < AS. *clerc*, also *cleric, clerec* = OFries. *klerk, klirk* = D. *klerk* = MLG. *klerk* = Dan. Sw. *klerk* = Icel. *klerkr* = OF. and F. *clerc* = Pr. *clerc* = Sp. *clérigo* = Pg. *clerigo* = It. *chierico, chierico*, < LL. *clericus*, a clergyman, priest, cleric, ML., etc., also generally a learned man, clerk, < Gr. κληρικός, belonging to the clergy, clerical, a clergyman, < κλῆρος, the clergy, what is allotted, a lot.] 1. A clergyman; a priest; an ecclesiastic; a man in holy orders. [Archaic.]

All persons were stiled *clerks* that served in the Church of Christ, whether they were bishops, priests, or deacons.
Aylife, Parergon.

The reuerend Patriarks,
Whose praise is penned by the sacred *Clarks*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

2. A learned man; a man of letters; a scholar; a writer or author; originally, a man who could read, an attainment at one time confined chiefly to ecclesiastics. [Archaic.]

Thei sclde ther myght noon knowe the cause why, but it were notable *clerkes*; "for thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no skyle on."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 27.

The grettest *clerkes* ben not wisest men.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 134.

3. The layman who leads in reading the responses in the service of the Church of England. Also called *parish clerk*.

God save the king! Will no man say, Amen?
Am I both priest and *clerk*? well then, Amen.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

4. An officer of a court, legislature, municipal corporation, or other body, whose duty generally is to keep the records of the body to which he is attached, and perform the routine business: as, *clerk* of court; town *clerk*; *clerk* to a school-board, etc. See *secretary*.

The Gild had usually its head officer or Alderman (Gracman); its Stewards (Wardens), in whose hands the property or funds were entrusted for administration; its Dean or Beadle; and its *Clerk*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxxviii.

On *clerke*, to wryten the nessessaris of the gild.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

5. One who is employed in an office, public or private, or in a shop or warehouse, to keep records or accounts; one who is employed by another as a writer or amanuensis.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge; . . . and then the boy, his *clerk*,
That took some pains in writing, he begged mine.
Shak., M. of V. v. 1.

6. In the United States, an assistant in business, whether or not a keeper of accounts; especially, a retail salesman.—**Brethren and Clerks of the Common Life.** See *brother*.—**Clerk compositor** or **clerk in orders**, in the *Church of England*, a licensed clergyman.—**Clerk of enrolments**, an officer who has custody of bills passed by both houses of Parliament for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent. *Sir E. May*.—**Clerk of Justiciary**, the clerk of the Scottish Court of Justiciary. There are a principal and a depute-clerk and an assistant; it is their duty to attend the sittings of the Justiciary Court in Edinburgh, to keep the books of adjournal, and to write out the interlocutors and sentences of the court.—**Clerk of the assize**, in England, the person who records what is judicially done by the justices of assize in their circuits.—**Clerk of the chamber**, a clerk in each of several municipal corporations in England charged with the duty of keeping accounts, particularly of fees, and in London with matters relating to admissions to the freedom of the city, apprenticeship deeds, and the plate, jewels, etc., belonging to the city.—**Clerk of the check.** See *check*, 1.—**Clerk of the crown**, in England, an officer of the crown in attendance upon both houses of Parliament and upon the great seal. In the House of Lords he makes out and issues all writs of summons to peers, writs for the attendance of the judges, commissions to summon and prorogue Parliament, and to pass bills, and performs various other duties. In connection with the Commons he makes out and issues all writs

for the election of members in Great Britain, etc.—**Clerk of the essoins**, a former clerk in the English Court of Common Pleas having charge of the essoins, or excuses of defendants not appearing pursuant to writ, and of the Essoin Rolls, or alphabetic indexes of judgments. The office was abolished by 1 Vict., c. 30.—**Clerk of the estreats.** See *estreat*.—**Clerk of the Hanaper**, formerly, a clerk in the English Chancery and in the Exchequer respectively, charged with collecting some of the revenues of the crown, such as fees for patents, commissions, etc., and in Chancery with payment of various salaries of officers of that court.—**Clerk of the House of Commons**, an officer appointed by the crown to make entries, remembrances, and journals of the things done and passed in the House of Commons.—**Clerk of the House of Representatives**, an officer whose duties are similar to those of the clerk of the House of Commons, elected by the House of Representatives immediately after the choice of a Speaker. At the beginning of each Congress the House is called to order by the clerk of the last House, who has previously made a list of representatives regularly elected, and who presides until a Speaker is chosen. State legislatures elect similar officers.—**Clerk of the irons**, a former officer of the English mint who was charged with procuring and safely keeping the dies used in making coins, and medals struck by authority. He had supervision of the die-press room, was required to be present when the great die-press was used, and was held responsible that no pieces should be struck without authority.—**Clerk of the Jewel House**, formerly, a clerk in the English Court of Exchequer charged with the recording of fines and their payment.—**Clerk of the market, of the market and shambles, or of the shambles market**, a clerk in each of several English municipal corporations, in the University of Oxford, and in several boroughs, mostly Welsh, charged with the inspection of markets, weights, measures, etc.—**Clerk of the nichils or nihils**, formerly, in England, a clerk charged with recording debts of record which had been returned by the sheriff as nihil, or nothing worth.—**Clerk of the outlawries**, formerly, a clerk in the King's (or Queen's) Remembrancer Department of the English Court of Exchequer, charged with recording outlawries and seizures thereon.—**Clerk of the Parliaments**, in England, the chief officer of the House of Lords.—**Clerk of the peace**, in England, an officer belonging to the commission of the peace, whose business it is to read indictments and record the proceedings, and to perform special duties in connection with county affairs.—**Clerk of the Pell**, a former clerk in the English Exchequer, charged with the enrolment of letters patent, etc.—**Clerk of the petty bag**, a clerk in the English Chancery, charged with various duties, among which was enrolling the admission of sheriffs and other officers of court. Formerly there were three such clerks.—**Clerk of the Pipe**, a former officer of the English Exchequer who had charge of those accounts which were entered upon the Great Roll or Pipe Roll, and who also issued summons for the collection of debts due to the king.—**Clerk of the privy seal**, formerly, in England, before the office was abolished in 14 and 15 Vict., a clerk (there were four in all) in attendance on the Lord Privy Seal, whose duties were the preparing of documents for authentication by the privy seal.—**Clerk of the Session**, the title given to the clerks of the Scottish Court of Session.—**Clerk of the signet.** See *signet*.—**Clerk of the warrants**, formerly, a clerk having charge of enrollments and extracts in the English Common Pleas.—**Clerk of the weather.** (*a*) A humorous personification of the influences controlling the weather: as, it depends on what the *clerk of the weather* may send us. (*b*) In the United States, a popular name for the head of the meteorological department of the Signal Service.—**County clerk**, in *American law*, the clerk of a county; an administrative officer (commonly elective) charged with making and keeping various public records, and often ex officio clerk of court in the county.—**Holy-water clerk.** See *holy*.—**St. Nicholas' clerk**†, a thief: a highwayman.

Sirrah, if they meet not with *Saint Nicholas' clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Town clerk, the recording officer of a town. In the United States he is usually elected by the people of the town with other local officials, and his duties include keeping minutes of town meetings, giving notice of such meetings and elections, and keeping the files or records of various classes of instruments, such as chattel mortgages. In England the town clerk is an officer in each municipal corporation and borough; he keeps the corporate records, and is clerk of the courts held before the mayor, etc., and of the works required to be executed under the powers of the corporation, and takes charge of the voting-papers in the election of councillors. In Scotland he is also the adviser of the magistrates and council of his town.

clerk (klėrk), *v.* [< *clerk*, *n.*] **I.**† *trans.* To write; compose.

Twa lines o' Davie Lindsay wad ding a' he ever *clerkit*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xvi.

II. *intrans.* To serve as a clerk; act as accountant or salesman: frequently used in the phrase *to clerk it*. [Colloq., U. S.]

I was struck with the original mode in which the young gentleman who was *clerking it* managed his spelling.
A Stray Yankee in Texas, p. 197.

clerk-ale, clerk's-ale (klėrk'-, klėrks'āl), *n.* In England, a feast for the benefit of a parish clerk.

An order was made . . . for suppressing all revels, Church-ales, *Clerk-ales*, which had been used upon that day. *Heylin*, Life of Laud, iv. 256.

clerking (klėr'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clerk*, *v.*] The calling or work of a clerk.

Teaching, *clerking*, law, etc., are so very precarious, except to men of established reputation and business, that it is next to madness for a youth to come here relying upon them. *New York Tribune*, April 19, 1849.

Do not put your sons to *clerking*; apprentice them to handicrafts. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 840.

clerkless (klėrk'les), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-less.*] 1. Ignorant; unlearned. [Rare.]

Janisaries and bashaws . . . in their *clerkless* and cruel way. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 40.

2. Without a clerk.

clerkliness (klėrk'li-nes), *n.* [< *clerkly* + *-ness.*] Clerkly skill; scholarliness. [Rare.]

In this sermon of Jonah is no great curiousness, no great *clerkliness*, no great affectation of words, nor painted eloquence. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *a.* [< *clerk* + *-ly*1.] 1. Clerk-like; scholarly.

Thou art *clerkly*, thou art *clerkly*, Sir John.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

2. Pertaining to a clerk or secretary, with especial reference to penmanship.

At first in heart it liked me ill
When the king praised his *clerkly* skill.
Thanks to St. Bothan! son of mine,
Save Gawain, ne'er could pen a line.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

clerkly (klėrk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *clerkely*; < *clerk* + *-ly*2.] In the manner of a clerk or scholar; skilfully.

The great Princes, and Popes, and Sultans would one salute and greet an other sometime in frendship and sport, . . . & nothing seemed *clerkly* done, but must be done in rymne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 8.

Hath he not twit our sovereign lady here,
With ignominious words, though *clerkly* couch'd?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

They [the poets] did *clerkly*, in figures, set before us sundry tales. *Gascoigne*, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

clerk's-ale†, *n.* See *clerk-ale*.

clerkship (klėrk'ship), *n.* [< ME. *clerc-, clercscipe*; < *clerk* + *-ship*.] 1†. The state of being in holy orders.—2. Scholarship; erudition.

He was not averse to display his *clerkship* and scholastic information. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

3. The office or business of a clerk or accountant.

Clerodendron (klē-rō-den'dron), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλῆρος, lot, + δένδρον, tree.] A verbenaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 70 species, of warm regions, chiefly of the old world. The flowers are often showy, and several species have been cultivated in hothouses.

cleromancy (klē'rō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cléromancie* = Sp. *cleromancia*, < Gr. κλῆρος, lot, + μαντεία, divination.] Divination by throwing dice or lots, and interpreting according to certain rules the points or marks turned up.

cleronomy (klē-ron'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cléronomie*, < Gr. κληρονομία, an inheritance, < κληρονόμος, an heir, < κλῆρος, lot, + νέμεσθαι, have as one's share, mid. of νέμειν, distribute: see *nome*.] That which is given to any one as his lot; inheritance; heritage or patrimony.

clerstory†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clearstory*.

clertet, *n.* A Middle English form of *clarity*.

clerus (klē'rus), *n.* [< Gr. κλῆρος, he who holds an allotment of land, < κλῆρος, a lot, + ἔχειν, have, hold.] In ancient Athens, a citizen to whom land was allotted in conquered territory under the system of colonization called *cleruchy*.

cleruchial (klē-rō'ki-al), *a.* [< *cleruch* + *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a cleruchy, or to the Athenian cleruchs.

cleruchy (klē'rō-ki), *n.*; pl. *cleruchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. κληρουχία, the allotment of land in a foreign country among the citizens (see def. 1), < κληρούχος, one who holds an allotment of land: see *cleruch*.] 1. A system of colonization of conquered territory practised by the ancient Athenians from 506 B. C. The land was distributed equally among the ten Athenian tribes, and parcels were assigned by lot to a certain number of poor citizens from each tribe. The cleruchs retained their Athenian citizenship, and transmitted it to their children under the condition of presenting themselves at Athens at the age of eighteen and having their names entered on the register of their proper demes. The cleruchs were exempted from certain charges to the Athenian state, but remained subject to military service. The natives of the conquered territory often retained some portion of the land, and became Athenian metics.

2. A colony constituted under this system.

clerum (klē'rum), *n.* [Short for L. (ML. NL.) *sermo ad clerum*, a sermon addressed to the clergy: L. *sermo*(*n*-), a speech, LL. a sermon; *ad*, to; *clerum*, acc. of LL. *clerus*, the clergy. *clericus*, a clergyman: see *sermon*, *ad-*, and *clergy*.] A sermon preached at certain times and places, in the University of Cambridge, England; especially, one delivered on January 12th by the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity or some one appointed by him.

Clerus (klē'rus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. κλῆρος, a lot.] The typical genus of beetles of the family *Clerida*. The basal tarsal joint is scarcely visible, the labial palpi end in a large hatchet-shaped joint, and the terminal antennal joint is acutely produced. The larvæ are red. There are about 20 species of this important genus in the United States. The European *C. alvearius* infests the nests of mason-bees.

cletch (klech), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *clutch*1.

clete†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*1, *cleat*2.

Clethra (kleth'rą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλήθρα, alder (which these plants resemble in foliage).] A genus of plants, natural order *Ericaceæ*, natives of North and South America and Madeira. They are shrubs or trees, with alternate serrate leaves and many white flowers in terminal racemes. The corolla consists of five free petals. The white alder or sweet pepperbush, *C. alnifolia*, a species of the Atlantic States, a handsome shrub with very fragrant flowers, is sometimes cultivated.

cleugh, cleuch (klūch), *n.* [Sc., = *clough*1, q. v.] A cleft or gorge in a hill; a ravine; also, a cliff or the side of a ravine.

Since old Buccleuch the name did gain
When in the *cleuch* the buck was ta'en.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

At length they lost sight of Martin and the cows; and they began to run up a little *cleuch* which we call Corrinan-shian, where there is a wee bit stripe of a burn.
Scott, Monastery, I. 8.

cleve1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*1.

cleve2†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cleave*2.

cleve3†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *cleófa, clúfa, cleafa, clúfa, clifa*, a cell, chamber, lair, den, appar. < *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, separate, divide: see *cleave*2.] A chamber.

He caste him on his bac
Ant bar him hom to hise *cleve*.
Havelok, l. 556.

Wickednes thoght he, night and dai
In his *kleve* thar he lai.
Pa. xxxv. 5 (ME. version).

cleve4 (klēv), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *cleve*, also *clefe*, rare sing. from pl. *cleves* or *clif*: see *cliff*1.] An obsolete or dialectal form of *cliff*1.

Light and shadow, step by step, wandered over the furzy *cleves*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xix.

cleve5†, *n.* [ME., also *clive* (spelled *clyve*); prob. associated with *cleve*4; only in the work quoted, translating L. *clivus*, a declivity, slope, hill: see *clivus, clivous*.] A hill; a hillside.

Make hem lough [low] in *cleves* that declyne,
In plaine or rouke lande hier (higher) may thai be,
But londes harde in vyne is not to se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Thai bere anoon in places temporate,
And forth that come in *cleves* and in planys.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

cleveite (klē'vīt), *n.* [< *Cleve*, the name of a Swedish chemist, + *-ite*2.] A mineral closely allied to uraninite, but containing some yttrium, erbium, and other rare substances, found in Norway.

clever1 (klev'ėr), *a.* [Not found earlier than the 17th century, and appar. of provincial origin, being found in dial. use; cf. Dan. dial. *klöver*, with same senses (Wedgwood) as E. *clever*1, in most of the senses given below. The word can hardly be, as commonly supposed, a corruption of ME. *deliver*, which partly coincides in sense (see *deliver*, *a.*).] 1. Possessing skill or address; having special ability of any kind, especially such as involves quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity: adroit. It now commonly implies the possession of ability which, though noteworthy, does not amount to genius, nor even to a high degree of talent.

The *cleverest* men stood in the van.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 242).

The Highland men, they're *clever* men
At handling sword and shield.
Bonny John Seton (Child's Ballads, VII. 233).

Though there were many *clever* men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two great creative minds. *Macaulay*.

There is no harm in being stupid, so long as a man does not think himself *clever*; no good in being *clever*, if a man thinks himself so, for that is a short way to the worst stupidity. *Geo. MacDonald*, Mary Marston, v.

2. Indicative of or exhibiting cleverness: as, a *clever* speech; a *clever* trick.

That *clever* mist of words with which an experienced writer hides the fact that he can find nothing to say on a certain subject. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Makers of Flor., p. 61.

3. Well shaped; active-looking; handsome. [Prov. Eng.]

The girl was a tight *clever* wench as any was. *Arbuthnot*.

4. Good-natured; obliging; complaisant; possessing an agreeable mind or disposition. [Colloq., U. S.]

If we pull together, you will find me a *clever* fellow; if we don't, you will find me a bloody rascal.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 4.

Lord John was a large, hearty man, who lived generously, [and] was *clever* to the Indians and squaws.
The Century, XXXI. 232.

5. Agreeable; pleasant; comfortable; nice: as, "these *clever* apartments," *Cowper*, Works, V. 290. [Obsolete or provincial.]

We could not have been in so *clever* a place as this is, circumstanced as we are, this summer.
Miss Talbot, in Miss Carter's Letters, III. 191.

I wonder if you are going to stay long? All summer? Well, that's *clever*.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 17.

=Syn. 1. *Adroit, Dexterous, Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*); ready, quick, ingenious, neat-handed, knowing, sharp, bright.

clever[2] (klev'ėr), *v. i.* A variant of *claver*[2].

cleverality (klev-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ality*.] Cleverness; smartness. [A jocular term.]

Sheridan was clever; scamps often are; but Johnson had not a spark of *cleverality* in him.
Charlotte Brontë.

cleverism (klev'ėr-izm), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ism*.] A clever saying. [Rare.]

Mr. Smith naturally and truthfully saw chiefly the busy, pushing talkers of the big towns, full of the last new *cleverisms*, just sharp enough to repeat the parrot cries of European mischief-makers, and to be ingeniously wrong on most subjects.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 11.

cleverly (klev'ėr-li), *adv.* 1. Dexterously; skilfully; ably; effectively.

These would invelgle rats with th' scent,
And sometimes catch them with a snap,
As *cleverly* as th' ablest trap.
S. Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1.

2. Pleasantly; nicely; comfortably: as, to be *cleverly* lodged. [Obsolete or provincial.]—**3. Fairly**; actually. [Colloq.]

We had let our sails go by the run, before it [the hurricane] *cleverly* took us.
Poe, Tales, I. 169.

The landlord comes to me as soon as I was *cleverly* up in the morning.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng., vii.

cleverness (klev'ėr-nes), *n.* [< *clever*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The quality of being clever; quickness of intellect or mechanical dexterity; adroitness; **skill**; ingenuity; intelligence.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand. In literature, *cleverness* is more frequently accompanied by wit . . . than by humour.
Coleridge, The Friend (ed. Moxon), II. 133.

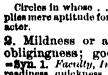
Shallow is a fool. But his animal spirits supply, to a certain degree, the place of *cleverness*.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

Circles in whose . . . precise vocabulary *cleverness* implies mere aptitude for doing and knowing, apart from character.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 90.

2. Mildness or agreeableness of disposition; obligingness; good nature. [Colloq., U. S.]

=Syn. 1. *Facility, Ingenuity*, etc. (see *genius*), aptness, readiness, quickness, expertness.

clevis, clevy (klev'is, klev'i), *n.*; pl. *clevises* (-i-sez), *clevies* (-iz). [Appar. ult. < *cleave*[2], split; cf. Icel. *klofi*, a forked stick, < *kljúfa* = E. *cleave*[2], q. v.] An iron bent in the form of a stirrup, horseshoe, or the letter U, with the two ends perforated to receive a pin, used to connect a draft-chain or whippletree to a cart or plow.


Clevis.

clevis-bolt (klev'is-bōlt), *n.* Same as *lewis-bolt*.

clevy, *n.* See *clevis*.

clew, *n.* and *v.* See *clue*.

clewe[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *clue*.

clewe[2], *n.* See *clough*[1].

Clianthus (kli-an'thus), *n.* [NL., more correctly **Cloanthus*, < Gr. κλέος, fame, glory (cf. Κλειώ, L. *Clio*), + ἄνθος, a flower.] A genus of leguminous plants, of two species, found in Australasia and New Zealand, and cultivated as hothouse- and garden-plants, generally under the name of *glory-pea*. They are shrubs, with large handsome flowers in racemes. The *C. puniceus* is a very elegant plant with crimson flowers, attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. It is a native of New Zealand, where it is called *parrot's-bill*, from the form of the keeled petal.

Clianthus puniceus.

clich (klich), *n.* [Turk. *kilij*, < Hind. *kirich*, *kirch*, Beng. *kirich*, Malay *kiris*, *krîs*, *kris* (> E. *creese*), a sword or long dagger: see *creese*.] A broad-bladed Turkish saber.

clichĕ (klē-shā'), *n.* [F., pp. of *clicher*, stereotype, < OF. *cliquer*, clap (see *click*[1]). Cf. G. *abklatschen*, stereotype, < *ab*, = E. *off*, + *klatschen*, clap (cf. E. *clash*).] An electrotype or stereotype plate.—**Cliché casting**, that kind of casting effected by forcing the mold or the matrix suddenly on the melted metal.

Clichy white. See *white*.

click (klik), *v.* [Not found in ME.; = D. *klikken* (redupl. *klikklakken*) = LG. *klikken* (> G. *klicken* and ÖF. *cliquer*, click, clack, clap; see *clicket* and *cliché*), click, clack, clash, = Dan. *klikke* = Sw. *klicka*, miss fire: an imitative variant of *clack*, expressing a slighter sound.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a small sharp sound, or a succession of weak sharp sounds, as by a gentle blow; tick.

The solemn death-watch *clicked*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 101.

If He have called you to ply the instruments of the artisan, let your shop be musical the livelong day with the *clicking* of your tools.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 207.

II. *trans.* To move with a clicking sound.

When merry milkmaids *click* the latch.
Tennyson, The Owl, i.

She *clicked* back the bolt which held the window-sash.
Thackeray.

Sometimes spelled *klick*.

click[1] (klik), *n.* [= MD. *klick* = LG. *klik* (> G. *klick*) = Norw. *klikk*, *klik*, a click, = Dan. *klik*, a miss-fire; from the verb.] 1. A small sharp sound: as, the *click* of a latch; the *click* of a pistol.

To the billiard room I hastened; the *click* of balls and the hum of voices resounded thence.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. A cluck-like sound, used in the alphabets of certain languages, especially the Hottentot and neighboring tongues in South Africa. It is made by pressing the tip or edge of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it by a sucking action. There are different clicks, according as different parts of the tongue are used; and guttural sounds are combined in utterance with them. Also called *cluck*.

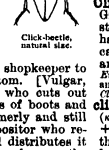
"Suction-stops" are formed . . . by placing the tongue or lips in the position for a stop, and then sucking out the air between the organs which form the stop; they are thus pressed strongly together by the pressure of the air in the mouth, so that when separated a distinct smack is heard. These sounds are common in interjectional speech. In many of the South African languages these suctions are those essential elements of speech known as *clicks*. (This name is somewhat inappropriate; "cluck" would describe the sounds better.)
H. Sweet, Handbook of Phonetics, p. 55.

3. In *mach.*, a small bar which moves backward and forward, and at every forward stroke enters the teeth of a ratchet-wheel or rack, which it pushes forward, leaving it at rest during the backward stroke. Also called *clicker*.—**4.** The latch of a door. [Local.]

click[2] (klik), *v. t.* [North. E., = *cleek*, *cleach*, var. of *clutch*: see *cleik*, *clutch*[1].] To snatch; clutch: as, he *clicked* it out o' my hands. [Prov. Eng.]

"I take 'em to prevent abuses,"
Canta he, and then the Crucifix
And Chalice from the Altar *clicks*.
T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 397.

click-beetle (klik'bē'tl), *n.* A name given to beetles of the family *Elateridæ*, on account of the ability possessed by most species, when poised on the back, of springing into the air with an audible click. This singular power depends upon the loose articulation between the prothorax and the mesothorax, and on the presence of a long prosternal spine, which fits into an excavation of the mesothorax. The species are very numerous, and in the imago state feed on vegetables. Most of their larvæ have the same feeding habit, but it has been observed that a few are carnivorous. See *Elateridæ*.


Click-beetle, natural size.

clicker (klik'ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *click*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** Same as *click*[1], 3.—**2.** A person employed by a shopkeeper to stand at the door and solicit custom. [Vulgar, Eng.]—**3.** In *shoemaking*, one who cuts out leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes.—**4.** In *printing*, as formerly and still sometimes conducted, the compositor who receives the copy of a work and distributes it among the other compositors, makes up the pages, and sets up head-lines, etc.; the leader of a companionship of typesetters.

clicket (klik'et), *n.* [Also formerly *cliquet*; < ME. *cliket*, *clyket*, a door-knocker, a key, < ÖF. *cliquet*, a latch, < *cliquer*, click, clap: see *click*[1], *v.* Cf. MD. *klincket*, D. *klinket*, a wicket, wicket-door, Dan. *klinke*, a latch: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. Anything that makes a rattling noise; especially, a contrivance used in knocking or calling for admission, as a pin with a ratchet, or a knocker. *Chaucer*.

He smytethe on the Gardyn gate with a *Clyket* of Syver, that he holdethe in his hond.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 210.

Specifically—**2.** An instrument making a clapping noise, used by beggars to attract attention. See *clack-dish*.—**3.** *pl.* Flat rattling bones for boys to play with. *Coles*, 1717.—**4.** A latch-key. *B. Jonson*.—**5.** The latch or lock of a door.

He hath the keye of the *cliket* thaus the kyng slepe.
Piers Plowman (A), vi. 94.

[Obsolete or local in all senses.]

clicket, *v. t.* [ME. *cliketen*; < *clicket*, *n.*] To lock with a clicket.

The dore closed,
Kayed and *cliketet* to kepe the with-outen.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 623.

click-pulley (klik'pul'i), *n.* In *mach.*, a sheave having teeth in its rim engaged by a click or ratchet.

click-wheel (klik'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel having the cogs inclined on one face and radial on the other, so disposed that they present the inclined faces to a click, pawl, ratchet, or detent, in the direction in which the wheel moves, while the radial faces on the opposite side engage the detent and keep the wheel from moving backward. Also called *ratchet-wheel*.

clicky (klik'i), *a.* [< *click*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clicks or cluck-like sounds. [Rare.]

All sorts of words in their strange *clicky* language.
The Century, XXV. 195.

Clidastes (kli-das'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **κλειδάζειν* (cf. *κλειδοῦν*), lock up, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key.] A remarkable genus of extinct reptiles, of the order *Pythonomorpha*, from the Cretaceous deposits of North America, having each ramus of the lower jaw provided with a peculiar articulation behind the main body of its length and between the splenial and angular bones, whence the name. About a dozen species have been described, varying in length from 12 to 40 feet. Also *Cleidastes*.

clide[1], *n.* A variant of *clithe*. See *clithe*, and quotation under *clive*[3].

clido-. [Also written, less prop., *cleido-*, repr. Gr. *κλειδο-*, combining form of *κλείς* = L. *clavis*, a key, the clavicle: see *clavis*, *clavicle*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning 'key' or (in anatomy) 'clavicle.'

clidomancy (klī'dō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a key, especially by means of a key fastened into a Bible or other book, the object being to ascertain who is to be one's lover or sweetheart. When the right name is mentioned or the initial letter uttered, the book and key are expected to move in the hands of the person who holds them. Formerly this method was used to detect those guilty of theft. Also *cleidomancy*.

clidomastoid (klī-dō-mas'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clidomastoideus*, < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + NL. *mastoideus*: see *mastoid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the clavicle and to the mastoid process of the temporal bone; connecting these parts, as a muscle.

II. *n.* A clidomastoid muscle; the clavicular portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

Also *cleidomastoid* and *clavomastoid*.

clidomastoideus (klī'dō-mas-toi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *clidomastoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *clidomastoid*.] The clavicular part of the sternocleidomastoideus muscle, sometimes distinct from the sternomastoideus. Also *cleidomastoideus* and *clavomastoideus*.

Clidosterna (klī-dō-stėr'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum.] A group or suborder of *Testudinata*, having a sutural union of the plastron with the carapace strengthened by ascending axillary and inguinal buttresses. It includes the recent *Emydidæ* or *Clemmyidæ*, *Testudinidæ*, and *Cinosternidæ*, and extinct *Pleurosternidæ*, *Baënidæ*, and *Adocidæ*. Also *Cleidosterna*.

clidosternal[1] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *κλείς* (*κλειδ-*), a key, the clavicle, + *στέρνον*, sternum, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the clavicle and the sternum, or the collar-bone and breast-bone. Also *cleidosternal*. More frequently *sternoclavicular*.

clidosterna[2] (klī-dō-stėr'nal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clidosterna* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Clidosterna*.

II. *n.* A tortoise of the group *Clidosterna*. Also *cleidosternal*.

cliency (klī'en-si), *n.* [< *client* + *-cy*. Cf. ML. *clientia*, protection.] The state or condition of being a client.

client (klī'ent), *n.* [< ME. *client* = D. *klient* = G. *client* = Dan. Sw. *klient*, < OF. *client*, F.

client = Sp. Pg. It. *cliente*, < L. *clien(t-)s*, older *cluen(t-)s*, a client, follower, lit. 'hearer,' prop. ppr. of *cluere* = Gr. *κλύειν* = Skt. √ *śru*, hear, whence also (pp.) Skt. *śruta*, heard, = Gr. *κλυτός* = L. *in-clutus*, heard of, famous, = AS. *hlúd*, E. *loud:* see *loud*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a person who was under the guardianship and protection of another of superior rank and influence, called his patron. The relation of client and patron between a plebeian and a patrician, although at first strictly voluntary, was hereditary, the former bearing the family name of the latter, and performing various services for him and his family both in peace and war, in return for advice and support in respect to private rights and interests. Foreigners in Rome, and even allied or subject states and cities, were often clients of Roman patricians selected by them as patrons. The number of a patrician's clients, as of a baron's vassals in the middle ages, was a gage of his importance.

The institution by which every plebeian was allowed to choose any patrician for his patron . . . made the patricians emulate each other in acts of civility and humanity to their *clients*, and contributed to preserve the peace and harmony of Rome. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 543.

2. In a general sense, one who lives under the patronage of, or whose interests are represented by, another.

The prince being at Brussels, humbly besought his majesty to pity the misery of his poor subjects; who by his suit got of the emperor, for his *clients*, words without hope. *Ascham*, Works, p. 21.

We are very curious to observe the behaviour of great men and their *clients*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 49.

Wood. Your daughters are not yet
Dispos'd of?
Golds. No, but we have *clients* daily,
That visit their affections.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, i. 1.

3. In the middle ages, any follower of a noble or knight; an inferior soldier, mounted or on foot; a vassal.—4. One who puts a particular interest into the care and management of another; specifically, one who applies to a lawyer for advice and direction in a question of law, or commits his cause or his legal interests in general to a lawyer's management.

Advocates must deal plainly with their *clients*.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

clientage (klī'ęn-tāj), *n.* [< *client* + *-age*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the state or condition of being a client under the patronage of another.

That wretched and degrading *clientage* of the early empire; . . . gatherings of miserable idlers, sycophants, and spendthrifts, at the levees and public appearances of those whom, in their fawning servility, they addressed as lords and masters, but whom they abused behind their backs as close-fisted upstarts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 413.

Below this class is the populace, between which and the patrician order a relation sometimes like Roman *clientage* existed. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. The condition of being the client of a lawyer or other representative of one's interests. —3. A body of clients, in any sense of the word.

The general interest of the profession and of the *clientage* and the aim of the judges are to bring each cause to as early an end as may be. *The Century*, XXX. 930.

Recommending such legislation as shall consolidate libraries to send books to their outside *clientage* as second-class matter at one cent per pound. *Science*, VIII. 71.

cliental (klī'ęn-tal), *a.* [< *client* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a client or clients.

I sat down in the *cliental* chair, placed over against Mr. Jaggers's chair. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xx.

2. Of the nature of clientage.

A dependent and *cliental* relation.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., an. 51.

[Rare in both uses.]

clientèd (klī'ęn-ted), *a.* [< *client* + *-ed*2.] Having clients. [Rare.]

The least *clientèd* pettifoggers.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 4.

clientelage (klī-en'te-lāj), *n.* [< *clientele* + *-age*. The suffix is unnecessary.] A body of clients, dependants, retainers, or supporters; clientele.

Because her *clientelage* was orthodox from 1634 down, and so deeply tinct with wisdom, she [Miss Grant] wielded a scepter more imperious than ever.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 388.

clientelary (klī-en'te-lā-ri), *a.* [< *clientele* + *-ary*1.] Pertaining to clients or clientage: as, "*clientelary* right," *Prynne*, Power of Parliaments, App., p. 167.

clientele, clientèle (klī'ęn-tēl'; F. pron. klē-on-tāl'), *n.* [F. *clientèle*, < L. *clientela*, clientship, clients collectively, < *clien(t-)s*, a client: see *client*.] 1†. The condition or relation of a client.

Lem. Have's Varguntelus holds good quarter with him.
Cut. And under the pretext of *clientele*
And visitation, with the morning hall,
Will be admitted. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

2. Clients collectively.

The machinery of corruption was well in order. The great nobles commanded the votes of their *clientèle*.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 184.

3. Interests of a client; patronage. [Rare.]

Our laws . . . against those whose *clientele* you undertake have been disputed both by Churchmen and Statesmen. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 213.

clientship (klī'ent-ship), *n.* [< *client* + *-ship*.] The condition of being a client; a state of being under the protection of a patron. *Dryden.*

cliff[1] (klif), *n.* [Early mod. E. *clife* (pl. *cleeves, cleves*), < ME. *clif, clef* (dat. *clife, cleofe, clive, cleve*, pl. *clives, cleves, clevis*, etc.), < AS. *clif* (pl. *clifu, clifo*) (= OS. *klif* = D. *klif* = LG. *klif*, a cliff, a rock, = Icel. *klif* = OHG. *kleb*), a cliff, prob. orig. a place climbed or to be climbed, < *clīfan* (pp. *clifen*), in comp. *ōthelīfan*, adhere, = Icel. *klífa*, climb: see *clive*[1] and *cleave*[1]. The MD. *klippe, kleppe*, D. *klip* = LG. *klippe* (> G. *klippe*) = Dan. *klippe* = Sw. *klippa*, a cliff, crag, are appar. of other origin; cf. *clip*[1].] The steep and rugged face of a rocky mass; a steep rock or headland; a precipice.

And romynge on the *cliyves* by the sea.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1470.

Here es a knyghte in theis *kleyys*, enclesside with hilles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2390.

England's shore, whose promontory *cleeves*
Shew Albion is another little world.
Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

The rest was craggy *cliff*, that overhung
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, P. L., iv. 547.

cliff[2] (klif), *n.* A variant of *clef*.

cliff-brake (klif'brāk), *n.* See *brake*5.

cliff-dweller (klif'dwel-ėr), *n.* A member of one of the aboriginal tribes in the southwestern United States who built their dwellings in natural recesses in cliffs.

cliff-limestone (klif'lim'stōn), *n.* A name once extensively used by geologists for certain rocks in the Mississippi valley, partly of Silurian and partly of Devonian age, forming cliffs or bluffs along that stream. The name has been dropped since the completion of more accurate surveys.

cliff-swallow (klif'swol^{o}ō), *n.* A bird of the family *Hirundinidæ* and genus *Petrochelidon:* so called from affixing its bottle-nosed nests of mud to cliffs. There are several species; the best-known is *P. lunifrons*, abundantly but irregularly distributed in North America, and in populous districts always building its nests under eaves, whence it is often called *eave-swallow*. It is 5½ inches long and about 12 in extent of wings; the upper parts and a spot on the breast are dark, lustrous steel-blue; the under parts are rusty-gray; the rump is rufous; the chin, throat, and sides of the head are chestnut; and the forehead is marked with a white or light crescent. The tail is scarcely forked. Also called *mud-swallow, crescent-swallow*, and *republican swallow*.

cliffy (klif'i), *a.* [ME. not found; < AS. *clifig*, < *clif* + *-ig:* see *clif*[1] and *-y*[1].] Having cliffs; broken; craggy. *John Dyer.*

clift[1] (klift), *n.* A variant of *cleft*[1].

clift[2] (klift), *v. t.* [< *clift*[1], *n.*] To split.

Through *clifted* stones. *Congreve*, Mourning Bride, i. 3.

clift[3] (klift), *n.* [A form of *cliff*[1], due appar. to confusion with *clift*[1] = *cleft*[1].] A cliff.

I view the coast old Ennius once admir'd;
Where *clifts* on high the sides their points display.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, vi. 17.

cliftonite (klif'tǫn-īt), *n.* [Named after R. B. *Clifton*, a professor of physics at Oxford.] A form of graphitic carbon occurring in cubic or cubo-octahedral crystals in the meteoric iron of Youndegin in West Australia.

cliffy (klif'ti), *a.* [< *cliff*[2], = *cliff*[1], + *-y*[1].] Cliffy. [Rare.]

The rocks below widen . . . and their *cliffy* sides are fringed with weed. *Pennant.*

The warrant winds wore abroad, rioting among the *cliffy* heights where they held their tryst.
C. E. Craddock (Miss Murfree), Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 56.

clifid (klif'id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Clidæ*.

Clidæ (klī'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clio*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] Same as *Clionidæ*[1].

cliket†, *n.* A Middle English form of *clicket*.

clima (klī'mą), *n.* [L., appar. a particular use of *clima*, a region: see *clime*[2], *climate*.] An ancient Roman measure of land, a square of 60 Roman feet on the side.

climacter (klī-mak'tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a step of a staircase or ladder, a dangerous period of life, < *κλῖμαξ*, a ladder, climax: see *climax*.] A climacteric.

climacter (klī-mak'tėr), *v. t.* [< *climacter*, *n.*] To bring to a climacteric, especially to the grand climacteric. *Drayton.* [Rare.]

climacterian (klī-mak-tē'ri-an), *n.* [< *climacteric* + *-an*.] An author or a speaker who is given to or skilled in the use of the rhetorical figure called *climax*. [Rare.]

Observe the author's steps continually rising; we shall find him on many occasions a great *climacterian*.
Roger North, Examen, p. 23.

climacteric (klī-mak-ter'ik or klī-mak'te-rik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *climatérique*, etc., < L. *climactericus*, < Gr. *κλιμακτηρικός*, pertaining to a climacter, < *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to a critical period, crisis, or climax.

At that *climacteric* time [the close of the civil war] the Pleiad of our older poets was complete and shining — not a star was lost. *Stedman*, Poets of America, p. 95.

Climacteric teething, the production of teeth at a very late period of life, generally between the sixty-third and eighty-first years. — **Climacteric years.** See II.

II. *n.* A critical period in life, or a period in which some great change is supposed to take place in the human constitution; especially, the so-called change of life or menopause. The climacteric years or critical periods have been supposed to be the years ending the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth period of seven years, to which some add the eighty-first year. The sixty-third year was called the *grand* or *great climacteric*. It has been believed that each of these periods is attended with some remarkable change in respect to health, life, or fortune.

Washington Allston died in the month of July, 1843, aged sixty-three, having reached the grand *climacteric*, that special mile-stone on the road of life.
Sumner, Orations, I. 168.

climacterical (klī-mak-ter'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* Same as *climacteric*.

Mahomet . . . made that [Mecca] the place of his residence, where he dyed in the great *climacterical* year of his age. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 42.

Being my birth-day, and I now entering my great *climacterical* of 63. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 31, 1662.

Climacteris (klī-mak'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*: see *climacter*.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidæ*, related to the wall-creepers, and by some placed in the same subfamily, *Tichodromineæ*, with them. There are several species, peculiar to the Australian and Papuan regions and the Philippine Islands. They have a short soft tail, short bill and toes, large claws, and brownish or spotted plumage. *C. scandens* is an example. *Temminck*, 1820.

climacteryt (klī-mak'te-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *κλιμακτήρ*, a round of a ladder, a climacteric, with direct reference to *climax*, q. v.] In *rhet.*, the construction and use of climax. [Rare.]

He wrought upon the approaches to Oates's plot with notable disposition and *climactery*, often calling before he came at it. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 233.

He is an artist at disposition and *climactery* for the setting off his positions. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 487.

climat (F. pron. klō'mä), *n.* [F.: see *climate*.] Among the vineyards of Burgundy, a small district of ground known as producing wine of a certain quality. A climat may belong to one or to several proprietors. The Clos Vougeot is a large climat which has generally belonged to one proprietor; but others, as the climat of Chambertin and that of Musigny, have been divided into several holdings.

climatal (klī'mā-tal), *a.* [< *climate* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to climate. [Rare.]

The general rule is, that *climatal* and geological changes go on slowly. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 67.

climatarchic (klī-mā-tär'kik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίμα*(τ-), a region (in mod. sense of *climate*), + *ἀρχεῖν*, rule. Cf. *κλιμάταρχος* (of same formation), a governor of a province.] Presiding over climates. *Craig.*

climate (klī'māt), *n.* [In def. 2 modern; < ME. *climat*, < OF. *climat*, mod. F. *climat* = Sp. Pg. *clima* = It. *clima*, also *climate, climato*, = D. *klimaat* = G. Dan. *klima* = Sw. *klimat*, < L. *clima* (> also E. *clime*[2], q. v.), < Gr. *κλίμα*(τ-), a region, zone, or belt of the earth, the supposed slope of the earth from the equator to the pole, prop. a slope, inclination, < *κλίνειν*, slope, = E. *lean*[1]. Cf. *climax*, etc.] 1†. In *old geog.*: (*a*) A zone measured on the earth's surface by lines parallel to the equator. There were thirty of these zones between the equator and the pole.

The Climes or *Climates*, which are the spaces of two Parallels. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

A *climate* is the space or difference upon the face of the earth included between two parallells, wherein the day is sensibly lengthened or shortened half an howre.
J. Davis, Seaman's Secrets (1594), ii.

(*b*) One of seven divisions of the earth corresponding to the seven planets.

The superficialtee of the erthe is departed into 7 parties, for the 7 planetes, and tho [these] parties ben clept *climates*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 186.

Hence — 2. A region or country; any distinct portion of the earth's surface.

O, forfend it, God,
That, in a Christian *climate*, souls refin'd
Should show so heinous, black, obscene a deed!
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

Our ships are laden with the harvest of every *climate*.
Addison, The Royal Exchange.

3. The characteristic condition of a country or region in respect to amount or variations of heat and cold, moisture and dryness, wind and calm, etc.; especially, the combined result of all the meteorological phenomena of any region, as affecting its vegetable and animal productions, the health, comfort, pursuits, and intellectual development of mankind, etc.

The *climate's* delicate; the air most sweet.
Shak., W. T., III. 1.

This talent of moving the passions cannot be of any great use in the northern *climates*. *Swift.*

[As used by the Greeks, the word κλίμα denoted properly a slope or an incline, and was applied to mountain-slopes (κλίματα ὄρων), but especially to the apparent slope or inclination of the earth toward the pole. Hence the word came gradually to be used as nearly the equivalent of *zone* (but not of the divisions of the earth's surface now so named). A change of "climate" took place, in going north, on arriving at a place where the day was half an hour longer or shorter, according to the season, than at the point from which the start was made. The same was the meaning of the word *climate* as used by the early English navigators (see def. 1). Gradually the change of temperature consequent on moving north or south came to be considered of more importance than the length of the day. Hence the word *climate* came finally to have the meaning now attached to it.]—**Continental climate**. See *continental*.

climate† (klī′māt), *v. i.* [< *climate*, *n.*] To dwell; reside in a particular region. [Rare.]

The blessed gods
Purge all infection from our air, whilst you
Do *climate* here! *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

climatic (klī-mat′ik), *a.* [< *climate* + *-ic.*] Relating to or connected with climate: as, "a *climatic* division," *Tennent.*

The important *climatic* factors are temperature, moisture, cloudiness, wind, atmospheric pressure, evaporation, and the chemical composition of the air. *Science*, III. 168.

climatical (klī-mat′i-kal), *a.* Same as *climatic*. [Rare.]

climatically (klī-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards or with reference to climate.

Its *climatically* insulated position gives it an evenness of temperature. *The Century*, XXVI. 803.

climaticity (klī-mā-tis′i-ti), *n.* [< *climatic* + *-ity.*] The capability of being acclimatized; the conditions under which acclimatization can be successfully carried out.

climation (klī-mā′shon), *n.* [< *climate*: see *-ation*. Cf. *acclimation*.] The act of inuring to a climate; acclimation. [Rare.]

climatize (klī′mā-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climatized*, ppr. *climatizing*. [< *climate* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To accustom to a new climate, as a plant; acclimatize.

II. *intrans.* To become acclimated or acclimatized.

Also spelled *climatise*.

climatographical (klī″mā-tō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *climatography* + *-ical.*] Belonging to climatography.

climatography (klī-mā-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A description of climates, or a study of their distribution and variations.

climatological (klī′mā-tō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *climatology* + *-ical.*] Relating to or connected with climatology.

climatologically (klī″mā-tō-loj′i-kal-i), *adv.* As regards climate; with reference to climatology.

The larger part of the land-masses of the globe remained *climatologically* unaffected. *The American*, V. 123.

climatologist (klī-mā-tol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *climatology* + *-ist.*] One skilled in, or who makes a special study of, climatology.

The *climatologist*, in treating the causes of climate, necessarily makes use of the laws which the meteorologist in his broader study of atmospheric phenomena has deduced, and, in turn, furnishes the latter with facts which he must account for by the meteorological principles he has established. *Science*, III. 162.

climatology (klī-mā-tol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *climatologie*, etc., < Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of climate; the study of the climatic conditions of different parts of the earth's surface, or of particular regions: nearly equivalent to *meteorology*, which is more commonly used.

climatometer (klī-mā-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. κλίμα(τ-) (see *climate*) + *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] An instrument used to detect fluctuations in the conditions of sensible temperature.

climature† (klī′mā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *climature*, < *climat* + *-ure*: see *climate* and *-ure*.] A climate.

Demonstrated
Unto our *climatures* and countrymen.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

climax (klī′maks), *n.* [= F. *climax*, etc., < LL. *climax*, a climax, < Gr. κλῖμαξ, a ladder, a staircase, a climax in rhetoric, < *κλίνειν*, slope: see *clino-*. Cf. *climacter* and *climate*. The E. word *ladder* is from the same ult. root.] **1.** In *rhet.*, originally, such an arrangement of successive clauses that the last important word of one is repeated as the first important word of the next; accumulated epanastrophe; hence (since this arrangement is generally adopted for the sake of graduated increase in force or emphasis), a figure by which a series of clauses or phrases is so arranged that each in turn surpasses the preceding one in intensity of expression or importance of meaning. See *anticlimax*. An example of climax in both its earlier and its established meaning is found in the following passage: "We glory in *tribulations* also: knowing that *tribulation* worketh *patience*; and *patience*, *experience*; and *experience*, *hope*; and *hope* maketh not ashamed." Rom. v. 3, 4.

It may as well be called the clyming figure, for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 173.

2. In *logic*: (*a*) A sorites, or chain of reasoning. (*b*) The sophism called *sorites* (which see).—**3.** The highest point of intensity, development, etc.; the culmination; acme: as, he was then at the *climax* of his fortunes.

We must look higher for the *climax* of earthly good.
A. Taylor.

"From the court."
She answer'd, "then ye know the Prince?" and he:
"The *climax* of his age!" *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Sometimes the *climax* of a character is reached only in old age, when storms have wrecked their fury for a lifetime on a soul. *C. J. Bellamy*, Breton Mills, p. 43.

To cap the climax. See *cap*1.

climax (klī′maks), *v. i.* [< *climax*, *n.*] To reach the highest point or climax; culminate.

The excitement in his blood . . . *climaxed* suddenly in her presence. *The Century*, XXV. 111.

climb (klīm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *climbed* or *clomb* (the latter obsolete except in poetry), ppr. *climbing*. [Early mod. E. also *clime*, *clyme*; < ME. *climben*, *climen*, *clemen* (pret. *clam*, *clamb*, *clomb*, pl. *clamben*, *clomben*, *clumben*, *clomme*, pp. *clomben*, *clumben*), < AS. *climban* (pret. **clamb*, **clomm* (in comp. *oferclomm*), pl. **clumbon*, *climbon*, pp. **clumben*) = MD. D. *klimmen* = OHG. *chlimban*, MHG. *climben*, *klimben*, *klimmen*, G. *klimmen*, climb; cf. MG. *klimmen*, pinch, hold fast, MHG. *verklimmen*, in pp. *verklommen*, benumbed with cold (see *clumse*); from the orig. verb, Teut. **kliman* (AS. **climan*), stick to, adhere, whence also the series *clam*1, *clam*2, *clem*2, *clamp*1, etc.: see these words. Cf. also obs. *clive*1, climb, and *cling*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To mount or ascend; especially, ascend by means of both the hands and the feet.

Chyld, *clem* thou not ouer hows ne walle
For no frute, bryddes, ne balle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

He up arose, as halfe in great disdaine,
And *clombe* unto his steed.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iv. 61.

Jonathan *climbed* up upon his hands and upon his feet.
1 Sam. xiv. 13.

Zaccheus . . . *climbed* up into a sycamore tree.
Luke xix. 4.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to rise slowly as if by climbing; ascend; rise.

Some [men] *climb* to Good, some from good Fortune fall.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, vi. 2.

Till *clomb* above the eastern bar
The horned moon. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

We may *climb* into the thin and cold realm of pure geometry and lifeless science, or sink into that of sensation.
Emerson, Experience.

3. Specifically, of plants, to ascend by means of tendrils or adhesive fibers, or by twining the stem or leaf-stalk round a support, as ivy and honeysuckle.

Blend
Thee with us or us with thee
As *climbing* plant or propping tree.
Browning, Dramatic Lyrics, xv.

II. *trans.* **1.** To go up on or surmount, especially by the use of both the hands and feet.

They shall *climb* the wall like men of war. Joel ii. 7.

Ah! who can tell how hard it is to *climb*
The steep where Fame's proud temple stands afar?
Beattie, The Minstrel, i. 1.

Hence—**2.** Figuratively, to ascend or mount as if by climbing.

With how sad steps, O Moon, thou *climb'st* the skies!
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella, st. 31.

3†. To attain as if by climbing; achieve slowly or with effort.

Bowing his head against the steepy mount
To *climb* his happiness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

climb (klīm), *n.* [< *climb*, *v.*] A climbing; an ascent by climbing.

You have not forgotten . . . our *climb* to the Cleft Station. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 155.

climbable (klī′ma-bl), *a.* [< *climb* + *-able.*] Capable of being climbed or ascended.

I . . . climbed everything *climbable*, and eat everything eatable. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, ii. 8.

climber1 (klī′mėr), *n.* [< *climb* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which climbs, mounts, or rises; one who ascends by labor or effort.—**2.** In *bot.*, a plant that rises by attaching itself to some support; specifically, in England, the virgin's-bower, *Clematis Vitalba*. Climbing plants are distinguished as *stem-climbers*, which, like the hop, wind upward around an upright support, and as *tendril-climbers*, which, like the grape-vine, cling to adjacent objects by slender coiling tendrils. Other plants climb also by means of retrorse bristles or spines, or by means of rootlets.

Twiners are distinguished from proper *climbers* by the absence of any special organs . . . for grasping supports; *climbers* being provided with some sort of tendrils or other help. *G. L. Goodale*, Physiological Botany, p. 405.

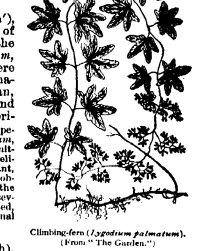
3. *pl.* In *ornith.*, the birds of the old order *Scansores*, as the parrots, cockatoos, woodpeckers, etc.: so called from their climbing habits. They have two toes before and two behind.—**4.** A locomotive with driving-wheels fitted to a cog-rail, for ascending steep grades.—**5.** *pl.* Same as *climbing-irons*.

climber2†, *v. i.* [A variation of *clamber*, in imitation of *climb*.] To climb; mount with effort; clamber.

Beware how you *climber* for breaking your neck.
Tusser, March's Husbandry, xxxvii. 28.

climbing-boy (klī′ming-boi), *n.* A young chimney-sweep who climbed chimneys from the inside. Chimney-sweeping by climbing-boys is now prohibited. [Eng.]

climbing-fern (klī′ming-fėrn′), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Lygodium*, which there are several native to Japan, Australia, and tropical America. A single species, *L. palmatum*, is found in the United States, a delicate climbing plant, with palmately lobed fronds, and the fertile fronds several times forked, forming a terminal panicle.



Climbing-fern (*Lygodium palmatum*). (From "The Garden.")

climbing-fish (klī′ming-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Anabantidæ*, *Anabas scandens*. The gill-covers are the principal means by which the fish climbs. Also called *climbing-perch*. See *Anabas*.

climbing-irons (klī′ming-ī′ėrnz), *n. pl.* Iron frames to which spikes are affixed, which are fastened to the feet or to the legs below the knee, and used in climbing trees, telegraph-poles, etc. Also called *climbers* and *creepers*.

Fitting new straps to his *climbing-irons*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby.

climbing-perch (klī′ming-pėrch), *n.* Same as *climbing-fish*.

climbing-staff tree. The *Celastrus scandens*.

clime†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *climb*.

clime2 (klīm), *n.* [< L. *clima*, a clime, region: see *climate*.] A tract or region of the earth.

Whatever *clime* the sun's bright circle warms.
Milton, Sonnets, iii.

Clime of the unforgotten brave. *Byron*, The Giaour.

To England, over vale and mountain,
My fancy flew from *climes* more fair.
N. P. Willis.

climp1 (klimp), *v. t.* [Sc., prob. for **clemp* as a secondary form of *clamp*1, *v.*, though in form like the orig. verb (= MHG. *klimpfen*), to which *clamp*1 is ult. referred: see *clamp*1.] To hook; snatch; take hold of suddenly.

climp2 (klimp), *v. i.* [Sc.; cf. *clamp*4, *clump*2.] To limp; halt.

clinandrium (klī-nan′dri-um), *n.*; pl. *clinandria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. κλίνη, a bed (< *κλίνειν*, slope: see *cline*), + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man.] In *bot.*, a cavity at the apex of the column in orchids, in which the anthers rest. Sometimes called *androclinium*.

clinant (kli'nant), *a.* [< L. **clinant-(t-)s*, ppr. (cf. *clinatus*, pp.) of **clinare*, lean, incline: see *cline*.] In *math.*, relating to angles considered as differences or remainders.

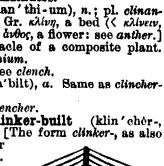
clinanthium (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *clinanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κλίνη, a bed (< κλίνειν, slope: see *cline*), + ἄνθος, a flower: see *anther*.] In *bot.*, the receptacle of a composite plant. Also called *conanthium*.

clinch, *v.* and *n.* See *clench*.

clinch-built (klinch'bilt), *a.* Same as *clincher-built*.

clincher, *n.* See *clencher*.

clincher-built, clinker-built (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-bilt), *a.* [The form *clinker-*, as also in *clinker-work*, after D., G., or Dan.: cf. Dan. *klinkbygget*, or *bygget paa klink*, clincher-built (*bygget*, pp. of *bygge*, built: see *big*[2].)] Made of pieces, as boards or plates of metal, which overlap one another: as, *clincher-built* boats. In woodwork the upper edge of each strake or plank is overlapped by the lower edge of the one above, and these are secured to one another by nails driven through the laps or bands. In metal-work plates of metal are lapped in the same manner and riveted. Also *clinch-built*.



(Pahach's "From Keel to Truck.")

clincher-plating, clinker-plating (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-plā'ting), *n.* Plates of metal used in clincher-built structures.

clincher-work, clinker-work (klin'chėr-, kling'kėr-wėrk), *n.* [Cf. D. *klinkwerk* = G. *klinkerwerk* (= Sw. *klink*), clinchor-work.] In *shipbuilding, boiler-making*, etc., work which is clincher-built: opposed to *carvel-work*. See *clincher-built*. Also called *lap-jointed work*.

cline†, *v. i.* [ME. *clinen, clynen*, < OF. *cliner* = Pr. *clinar* = Olt. *clinare* (usually in comp.: It. *inclinare* = OF. *encliner*, > ME. *enclinen* (of which *clinen* is rather a clipped form), mod. E. *encline, incline*, q. v.), < L. **clinare*, lean, incline (in pp. *clinatus* and in comp. *inclinare*, etc.), = Gr. κλίνειν, lean, slope, bend, incline, recline, decline, = AS. *hlinian*, E. *lean*: see *lean*[1]. Hence ult. (from L.) *decline, encline, incline, recline, clivous, acclivous, acclivity, declivity, proclivity*, etc., (from Gr.) *clinic, enclitic, proclitic*, etc.] To incline; bend or bow down.

With alle mekenes I *clyne* to this acorde,
Bowynge down my face.
Coventry Mysteries, p. 114.

Clynyn or declynen, declino. *Clyne* or bowe down, declino, inclino. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 82.

cling (kling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clung*, ppr. *clinging*. [< (1) ME. *clingen* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungen, clonge*, pp. *clungen, clongen*), adhere closely, also shrink, shrivel, < AS. *clingan* (pret. *clang*, pl. **clungon*, pp. *ge-clungen*), shrink, shrivel, in comp. *be-clingan*, hold in, surround; (2) mixed with ME. *clengen* (pret. *clenged*), prop. factitive of preceding, = G. *klingen*, climb, = Dan. *klynge*, cluster, crowd (*klynge*, a cluster, *klynge op*, hang up, *klynge sig op*, clamber up), = Sw. *klänga*, climb (*klänge*, a tendril); associated in sense, and perhaps ult. in origin (ult. √ **kli*), with *climb, clamber, clam*[1], *clam*[2], etc., *clinch, clench*, etc.: see these words.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To adhere closely; be attached; stick: as, a wet garment *clings* to the limbs.

Ferly [wondrous] fayre watz the folde[earth], for the forst [frost] *clenged*.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1694.

All night long a cloud *clings* to the hills.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To hold fast, especially by the hands or by coiling round or embracing, or, figuratively, by refusing to abandon or give up.

As two apent swimmers, that do *cling* together.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 2.

Two babes of love close *clinging* to her waist.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 158.

Ida station'd there
Unshaken, *clinging* to her purpose, firm.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3. To rush with violence. [Prov. Eng.]

Sir Clegis *clynges* in, and clekes [clutches] another.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1955.

4†. To wither; shrivel.

In coold'clay now schal y *clinge*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Out of this erthe into the erthe,
There to *clinge* as a clot of clay.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to adhere closely; apply firmly and closely. [Rare.]

I *clung* my legs as close to his sides as I could. *Swift.*

2. To consume; waste to leanness; shrivel. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the next tree shalt thou hang alive
Till famine *cling* thee. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.
He . . . kept
The birds and beasts and famish'd men at bay,
Till hunger *clung* them. *Byron*, Darkness.

cling (kling), *n.* [< *cling*, *v.*] 1. Adherence; attachment; the act of holding fast; embrace. [Rare.]

Fast clasped by th' arched zodiack of her arms,
Those closer *clings* of love. *Fletcher*, Poems, p. 254.

It is the anchored *cling* to solid principles of duty and action, which knows how to swing with the tide, but is never carried away by it — that we demand in public men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 100.

2†. A bunch; a cluster; an aggregation of several things that cling together.

The *cling* of big-swoln grapes.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

clingstone (kling'stōn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone: said of a class of peaches. *Clingstone* peaches are distinguished from *freestone* peaches, the pulp of which separates readily and cleanly from the stone.

II. *n.* A peach of this class.

clingy (kling'i), *a.* [< *cling* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sticky*.] Apt to cling; adhesive. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

clinic (klin'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *clinique* = Sp. *clínico* = Pg. It. *clinico*, < L. *clinicus*, a bedridden person, one baptized on a sick-bed, L. as a physician, < Gr. κλινικός, pertaining to a bed (ὁ κλινικός, a physician, ἡ κλινική (sc. τέχνη, art), the medical art), < κλίνη, a bed, couch, < κλίνειν, lean, recline: see *cline*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *clinical*.

II. *n.* 1. One confined to bed by sickness. [Rare.]

Bring to us a *clinick*, . . . and we will instantly restore him sound, and in health. *Killingbeck*, Sermons, p. 131.

2. *Eccles.*, formerly, one who received baptism on a sick-bed.

Suppose the *clinic*, or death-bed penitent, to be . . . forward in these employments.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 187.

3. In *med.*, an examination of a patient by an instructor in the presence of his students, accompanied by remarks on the nature and treatment of the case. Also written *clinique*.

clinical (klin'i-kal), *a.* [< *clinic* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sick-bed; pertaining to a clinic.—**Clinic** or **clinical baptism**. See *baptism*.—**Clinical convert**, one converted on his death-bed.—**Clinical lecture**, a discourse delivered by an instructor to students of medicine or surgery, at the bedside or in the presence of patients suffering from the diseases or injuries described, with a view to practical instruction and demonstration.—**Clinical surgery** or **medicine**, that form of surgical or medical instruction which is imparted to the student at the bedside or in the presence of the patient.

clinically (klin'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a clinical manner; by the bedside.

clinician (kli-nish'an), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ian*; after *physician, mathematician*.] One who makes a practical study of disease in the persons of those afflicted by it.

clinicist (klin'i-sist), *n.* [< *clinic* + *-ist*.] One who studies diseases at the bedside, and is skilled in the recognition and treatment of them; a clinician.

Clinidæ (klin'i-de), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of blennioid fishes, typified by the genus *Clinus*. They have a moderately long or oblong body with regular scales, a projecting head, the dorsal fin divided into a long spinous and a short soft portion, and the ventral fins jugular in position and having a spine and two or three rays. The species mainly inhabit tropical and subtropical seas, though several reach the coast of the United States.

clinidium (kli-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *clinidia* (-ą). [NL., < (?) Gr. κλίνειν, incline; cf. Gr. κλινίδιον, dim. of κλίνη, a bed: see *clinic*. Cf. *clinode*.] In *lichenology*, one of the short filaments which, inclosed in a clinosporangium, produce at their summits spore-like bodies called *clinospores*.

clinique (kli-nēk'), *n.* [F., < LL. *clinicus*: see *clinic*.] Same as *clinic*, 3.

clink (klingk), *v.* [< ME. *clinken* (not in AS.) = MD. D. *klinken*, clink, tinkle, = (with *sp* instead of *nk*) MD. LG. *klimpen* = OHG. *climpan*, MHG. G. *klimpen* = Dan. *klinge*, freq. *klingre*, = Sw. *klinga* = Icel. *klingja*, ring, tinkle, etc.; cf. AS. *clynian* (once), ring, as a shield when struck, = OFries. *klinna*, ring, as a coin. An imitative word, which may be regarded (in E.) as a weakened form of *clank*: see *clank* and *clang*. In the sense of 'clench, clinch,' etc. (see II., 2), *clink* is but a var. of *clinch, clench*, with which *clink* in its orig. sense (def. 1) is closely related: see *clench, clinch*. Compare *click*[1], *clink*, with *clack, clank*. As to the imitation, cf. *chink*[2], *tink, tinkle, ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To ring or jingle; chink; give forth a sharp metallic sound, or a succession of such sounds, as small metallic or other sonorous bodies in collision.

Many a jewelled sword
Clinked at the side of knight or lord.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 106.

2. To cause a clinking sound by striking two objects, as glasses, together.

So fill up thy can, and *clink* with me.
R. H. Stoddard, In Alsatia.

3. To make a jingle; chime.

And yet I must except the Rhine,
Because it *clinks* with Caroline. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to produce a sharp, ringing sound: as, to *clink* glasses in drinking healths.

And I shall *clinken* yow so merry a belle,
That I shal waken al this compaynye.
Chaucer, Prol. to Shipman's Tale, l. 24.

But, while they [the passengers] are at the tables, one may be seen going round among the cars with a lantern and a hammer, intent upon a graver business. He is *clinking* the wheels to try if they are sound.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, pp. 260, 261.

2. To clench; weld; clasp; seize quickly. [Scotch.]

clink (klingk), *n.* [= MD. *klincke*, a blow, also a latch, D. *klink*, a blow, also a latch, rivet, also a clock, = MLG. *klinke, klenke*, a latch, bolt, = MHG. G. *klinke*, a latch (*Klinkbolzen*, a bolt, rivet), = Dan. *klinke*, a latch, rivet, clinker, = Sw. *klinka*, a latch, *klink*, clincher-work; all variously from the verb. In the senses of 'latch,' 'key,' cf. *clicket*, < *click*[1].] 1. A sharp, ringing sound made by the collision of sonorous (especially metallic) bodies.

The *clynke* & the clamour clatertt in the aire.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5858.

The *clink* and fall of swords. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

There is no rustle of silks, no waving of plumes, no *clink* of golden spurs. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 229.

2. A smart stroke. [Scotch.]

Ane got a *clink* on the head. *Old Ballad.*

3. Money; chink: as, "needfu' *clink*," *Burns*. [Scotch.]—4†. A latch.

Tho, creeping close behind the Wickets *clink*,
Prevelle he peeped out through a chinck.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

5†. A key. *Coles*, 1717.—6. *pl.* Long iron nails. [Prov. Eng.]

clinkant†, *a.* See *clinquant*.

clinker (kling'kėr), *n.* [< *clink* + *-er*[1]. In the sense of 'vitrified brick,' etc., also spelled *klinker*, being = G. *klinker*, < *klinken*, a vitrified brick, also a sounder, a vowel; MD. *klinckaerd* (> Sw. *klinkert*), a vitrified brick, also (> Dan. *klinkart, klinkert*) a certain gold coin; cf. Dan. *klinke*, a clinker: see *clink*, *n.*] 1. That which clinks. Specifically—2. A metal-heeled shoe used in dancing jigs.—3. The partly melted and agglutinated residuum of the combustion of coal which has a fusible ash.—4. A partially vitrified brick or mass of bricks.—5. A kind of hard Dutch or Flemish brick, used for paving yards and stables.—6. Vitrified or burnt matter thrown up by a volcano.—7. A scale of black oxid of iron, formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air.—8. A deep impression of a horse's or cow's foot; a small puddle so formed. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

clinker (kling'kėr), *v.* [< *clinker*, *n.*] To form clinker; become incrusted with clinker.

They [boiler-grates] will not *clinker* up.
Fibre and Fabric, V. 17.

clinker-bar (kling'kėr-bär), *n.* In steam-boilers, a bar fixed across the top of the ash-pit for supporting the rods used for clearing the fire-bars.

clinker-built, clinker-plating, etc. See *clincher-built*, etc.

clinking (kling'king), *n.* [< *clink* + *-ing*[1].] Crackling: a term used by file-makers.

clink-shell (klingk'shel), *n.* A shell of the genus *Anomia* or family *Anomiidæ*: so called because when strung or shuffled together they make a clinking sound.

clinkstone (klingk'stōn), *n.* [< *clink* + *stone*; from its sonorousness.] Same as *phonolite*.

clinkumbell (kling'kum-bel), *n.* [Sc., < *clink* + *-um*, an unmeaning syllable, + *bell*[1].] One who rings a bell; a bellman.

Now *Clinkumbell*, wi' rattlin' tow [rope],
Begins to jow and croon. *Burns*, Holy Fair.

clinkum-clankum (klingʹkum-klangʹkum), *n.* and *a.* [A varied redupl. of *clink.*] **I.** *n.* Repeated ringing strokes.

> Wi' *clinkum clankum* o'er their crowns,
> The lads began to fa' then.
> *Battle of Killiecrankie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 154).

II. *a.* Clinking; having a meaningless jingle or sound.

> He ance tell'd me . . . that the Psalms of David were excellent poetry! as if the holy Psalmist thought o' rattling rhymes in a blether, like his ain silly *clinkum-clankum* things that he ca's verse.
> *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxi.

clino-axis (klīʹnō-akʹsis), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline (see *cline*), + *axis.*] Same as *clinodiagonal.*

clinochlore (klīʹnō-klōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *χλωρός,* yellowish-green.] Same as *ripidolite.*

clinoclase (klīʹnō-klās), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *κλάσις,* a breaking, < *κλᾶν,* break.] A hydrous arseniate of copper, occurring in dark-green monoclinic crystals, and also massive, with radiated fibrous structure.

clinoclasite (klī-nō-klāʹsīt), *n.* [< *clinoclase* + *-ite*2.] Same as *clinoclase.*

clinode (klīʹnōd), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη,* bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος,* form; cf. *clinoid.* Cf. *torus.*] In *mycology,* an organ analogous to the hymenium, springing from the inner wall of a conceptacle, or from the surface of the receptacle, and terminating in simple or branched filaments, each bearing a single spore at its extremity. *Le Maout and Decaisne.*

clinodiagonal (klīʹnō-dī-agʹō-nal), *n.* and *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *diagonal.*] **I.** *n.* In *crystal.,* that diagonal or lateral axis in monoclinic crystals which forms an oblique angle with the vertical axis. Also called *clino-axis.*

II. *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the clinodiagonal.

clinodomatic (klīʹnō-dō-matʹik), *a.* [< *clinodome* + *-atic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a clinodome.

clinodome (klīʹnō-dōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *δῶμα,* house: see *dome.*] In *crystal.,* a name given to planes in the monoclinic system which are parallel to the inclined lateral axis, and meet the other two axes. See *dome.*

clinographic (klī-nō-grafʹik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *γράφειν,* write: see *graphic.*] Pertaining to that mode of projection in drawing in which the rays of light are supposed to fall obliquely on the plane of projection.

clinohumite (klī-nō-hūʹmīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *humite.*] A fluosilicate of magnesium occurring in small yellow monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius. It is a subspecies under the general head of *humite.* See *humite.*

clinoid (klīʹnoid), *a.* [= F. *clinoïde,* < Gr. *κλίνη,* a bed (see *clinic*), + *εἶδος,* form.] Resembling a bed.—**Clinoid plate,** a portion of the basisphenoid bone bounding the pituitary fossa posteriorly. The posterior clinoid processes project from the upper corners of this plate.—**Clinoid processes,** in *anat.,* the four processes (an anterior and a posterior pair) surrounding the sella turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone: so called from their resemblance to the posts of a bedstead.

Clinoidæ (klī-noiʹdē), *n. pl.* An incorrect form of *Clinidæ.*

clinologic (klī-nō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *clinology* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to clinology; characterized by decline; belonging to the first period of senility. In the clinologic stage of the life of any animal there is a retrogression of the reproductive functions, and a sensible decrease in the prominence, decoration, strength, etc., of the parts of the adult.

clinology (klī-nolʹō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κλίνειν,* decline (see *cline*), + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the decline or retrogression in form and function of an animal organism after maturity; especially, the doctrine of the correlation between the characteristics of the clinologic stages of one animal and the perfect adult stages of degraded forms of animals belonging to the same group.

clinometer (klī-nomʹe-tėr), *n.* [= F. *clinomètre,* < Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *μέτρον,* a measure.] **1.** An instrument used to determine the dip of rock-strata. A simple form consists of a small pendulum moving on a graduated arc; it is inclosed in a square case with straight sides, one of which is to be placed parallel to the dip of the inclined strata; a compass-needle is ordinarily added.

2. A carpenters' tool for comparing slopes and levels.

Also *klinometer.*

clinometer-level (klī-nomʹe-tėr-levʹel), *n.* A hand-level with an arc on which angles of elevation and divisions for slopes are shown.

clinometric, clinometrical (klī-nō-metʹrik, -rikal), *a.* [< *clinometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a clinometer; ascertained or determined by a clinometer.—**2.** Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms, or to solids which have oblique angles between the axes: as, *clinometric* crystals.

clinometry (klī-nomʹe-tri), *n.* [< *clinometer* + *-y.*] In *geol.,* the method or art of measuring the dip of rock-strata.

clinopinacoid (klī-nō-pinʹa-koid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *pinacoid.*] In *crystal.,* either of the two planes of a monoclinic crystal which are parallel to the vertical and inclined lateral axes. See *pinacoid.* Also *klinopinacoid.*

clinopinacoidal (klī-nō-pin-a-koiʹdal), *a.* [< *clinopinacoid* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a clinopinacoid.

The *clinopinacoidal* cleavage. *Nature,* XXX. 91.

clinoprism (klīʹnō-prizm), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *πρίσμα,* a prism.] A prism of a monoclinic crystal lying between the unit prism and the clinopinacoid.

clinopyramid (klī-nō-pirʹa-mid), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *πυραμίς,* a pyramid.] A pyramid of a monoclinic crystal lying between the zone of unit pyramids and the clinodomes.

clinorhombic (klīʹnō-romʹbik), *a.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *ῥόμβος,* a rhomb, + *-ic.*] In *crystal.,* same as *monoclinic.* See *crystallography* and *monoclinic.* Also *klinorhombic.*

clinosporangium (klīʹnō-spō-ranʹji-um), *n.*; pl. *clinosporangia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *κλίνη,* a bed (cf. *torus*), + *sporangium.*] In *lichenology,* a minute conceptacle resembling a spermogone, clothed within with short filaments called *cilitia,* occurring chiefly in the lower forms belonging to the tribes *Graphidacei* and *Verrucariacei.* Also called *pycnidium. Tuckerman.*

clinospore (klīʹnō-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνη,* a bed, + *σπόρος,* seed (spore).] A spore produced at the summit of a clinidium in a clinosporangium.

clinostat (klīʹnō-stat), *n.* [< Gr. *κλίνειν,* incline, + *στατός,* verbal n. of *ἱστάναι,* stand: see *static.*] An apparatus for equalizing or regulating the exposure of growing plants to sunlight, consisting essentially of a revolving disk moved by clockwork.

clinquant (klingʹkant; F. pron. klaṅ-koṅ'), *n.* and *a.* [F., ppr. adj. as noun, < D. *klinken* = E. *clink,* q. v. Cf. G. *rauschgold,* tinsel, < *rauschen,* rustle (see *rush*2), + *gold* = E. *gold.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Yellow copper; Dutch gold; a showy, cheap alloy.—**2†.** Tinsel; false glitter.

II.† *a.* Decked with garish finery; glittering; flashy. Also *clinkant.*

> Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright,
> With *clinquant* Rates their Body's clothed light.
> *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.
>
> A *clinquant* petticoat of some rich stuff,
> To catch the eye.
> *Fletcher and Rowley,* Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

clint1† (klint), *v. t.* [Var. of *clink, clinch, clench.*] **1.** To clench.

> The statute of præmunire was made, which *clinted* the nails which now was driven in. *Fuller,* Ch. Hist., III. ix. 28.

2. To finish; complete.

clint2 (klint), *n.* [< Me. *klynt* (cf. *clent,* steep or rocky), < Icel. *klettr* (for **klentr*), a rock, cliff, = Sw. *klint,* the top of a mountain, = Dan. *klint,* a cliff.] **1†.** A cliff; a rocky shore.

> So on rockes and *klyntes* thay runne and dryve,
> That all brekes in pecles and sodenly doith tryve.
> *MS. Lansdowne,* 208, fol. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

2. A hard or flinty rock; any large hard stone; a large coarse stone used in the game of curling. [Scotch.]—**3.** *pl.* Crevices among bare limestone rocks. [North. Eng.]—**4.** *pl.* The shelving sides of a river. [Scotch.]

clinting (klinʹting), *n.* [Var. of *clinking,* verbal n. of *clink,* v.: see *clint*1 and *-ing*1.] A clinking sound. [Rare.]

> Mountains stretch'd around,
> Gloomy was their tinting,
> And the horse's hoofs
> Made a dismal *clinting.*
> *Thackeray,* Peg of Limavaddy.

Clinton bridge case. See *case*1.

Clinton group, ore, etc. See the nouns.

Clintonia (klin-tōʹni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after De Witt *Clinton* (1769–1828), a prominent statesman of New York.] A liliaceous genus of plants, consisting of 6 species, divided equally among the Atlantic States, the Pacific coast of North America, and eastern Asia. They are stemless perennials of mountain woods, with rather large, lily-shaped, white or rose-colored flowers, solitary or umbellate on a short peduncle. The species of the Alleghanies and northward are *C. borealis* and *C. umbellata.*

clintonite (klinʹton-īt), *n.* and *a.* [After De Witt *Clinton:* see *Clintonia.*] **I.** *n.* A micaceous mineral of a reddish-brown to copper-red color, occurring in brittle foliated masses at Amity in New York. Also called *seybertite.*

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Clinton group (which see, under *group*).

clinty (klinʹti), *a.* [Sc., < *clint*2 + *-y*1.] Rocky; stony.

Clinus (klīʹnus), *n.* [NL., < (†) Gr. *κλίνειν,* bend, slope: see *cline.*] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Clinidæ.* It is a Cuvierian genus of blennioids.

Clio (klīʹō), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κλειώ, < *κλείειν, κλέϝειν,* tell of, celebrate, > *κλέος,* fame, glory.] **1.** In *classical myth.,* the muse who sings of glorious

Clio.—Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

actions; specifically, the Muse of History. She is usually represented with a scroll in her hand, and a scrinium, or case for manuscripts, by her side, and sometimes with the trumpet of fame in her hand.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.,* a generic name for pteropods, variously used: (*a*) A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, now generally called *Cleodora* (which see). *Brown,* 1756; *Linnæus,* 1767; *Polsener,* 1887. (*b*) A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, founded by O. F. Müller in 1776, now generally called *Clione,* and typical of the family *Cliidæ* (or *Clionidæ*).

Cliona (klīʹō-nā), *n.* [NL., < *Clio.* Cf. *Clio,* 2.] The typical genus of boring sponges, of the family *Clionidæ* and suborder *Monactinellinæ. Grant.*

Clione (klīʹō-nē), *n.* [NL. (Pallas, 1774), < *Clio,* myth. name.] A genus of gymnosomatous pteropods, typical of the family *Clionidæ. C. borealis* swarms in northern seas, constituting a great part of the food of whales, and hence known as *whale-food* or *brit.* There are other species, as *C. papilionacea,* which occasionally occurs on the eastern coast of the United States. Originally called *Clio.* See *Clio,* 2 (*b*).

Clione borealis.

clionid1 (klīʹō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*1.] A pteropod of the family *Clionidæ.*

clionid2 (klīʹō-nid), *n.* [< *Clionidæ*2.] A sponge of the family *Clionidæ.*

Clionidæ1 (klī-onʹi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1840), < *Clione* + *-idæ.*] A family of gymnosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Clione,* to which different limits have been assigned. By the earlier writers some incongruous forms were associated with it. By recent zoologists it is restricted to species without gills, with a short proboscis, and no jaw, but with 2 or 3 pairs of conical buccal appendages. Few species are certainly known; the most common is *Clione borealis.* Also *Cliidæ.*

Clionidæ2 (klī-onʹi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cliona* + *-idæ.*] A remarkable group of the *Porifera* or *Spongida,* the boring sponges, having no fibrous skeleton, but provided with peculiar silicious spicula, by means of which they can burrow into the shells of the mollusks upon which they are parasitic. They existed in the Silurian epoch.

clip1 (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping.* [< ME. *clippen, clyppen, cluppen,* < AS. *clyppan,* embrace. Connection with *clip*2 is uncertain. Cf. *clamp*1, *clamp*1.] **1.** To embrace; infold; hug; clasp; grasp; grip. [Archaic.]

> Whan Arthur felte the Geaunte that so hym held he
> . . . *clippid* his horse in bothe his armes a-boute the nekke.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 346.
>
> O! let me *clip* you
> In arms as sound as when I woo'd.
> *Shak.,* Cor., i. 6.

Let's clippe our hands; Ile thus observe my vowe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

Like a fountain falling round me,
Which with silver waters thin
Clips a little water Naiad sitting smilingly within.
Mrs. Browning, Lost Bower.

2. To hold together by pressure, as with a spring, screw, or bandage.

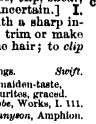
clip[1] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[1], *v.* Senses 3–6 may possibly belong to *clip*[2], *n.*] **1**†. An embrace.

Not used to frozen *clips*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

2. A grasp; clasp; grip, as of a machine.—**3.** A device for closing a vent in a machine.

The *clip* is opened and the steam allowed to escape for ten minutes, when the *clip* is closed and the tube pushed down again to the bottom of the apparatus [Foll's sterilizer]. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 706.

4. In *farriery*, a projecting flange on the upper surface of a horseshoe, which partially embraces the wall of the hoof.—**5.** A metal clasp or confining piece used to connect the parts of a carriage-gear, or to hold the hook of a whippletree.—**6.** A clasp or spring-holder for letters, papers, etc.



a, Clip of a horseshoe. *b*, Clip of a whippletree.

The four candles are placed in a corresponding number of *clips* or candle-holders.

G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 487.

clip[2] (klip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [< ME. *clippen*, < Icel. *klippa* = Sw. *klippa* = Dan. *klippe*, clip, shear, cut. Connection with *clip*[1] is uncertain.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off or sever with a sharp instrument, as shears or scissors; trim or make shorter by cutting: as, to *clip* the hair; to *clip* a bird's wings.

Clipping papers or darning his stockings. *Swift.*

Her neat small room, adorn'd with maiden-taste,
A *clipp'd* French puppy, first of favourites, graced.
Crabbe, Works, I. 111.

Arbours *clipt* and cut. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

2. To diminish by cutting or paring: as, to *clip* coin; "*clipped* silver," *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

England's fate,
Like a *clipp'd* guinea, trembles in the scale.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 2.

3. To shorten; curtail; cut short; impair by lessening.

For, if my husband take you, and take you thus
A counterfeit, one that would *clip* his credit,
Out of his honour he must kill you presently.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 5.

To *clip* the divine prerogative. *South*, Sermons, V. v.

Hence—**4.** To pronounce (words) in a shortened form, or with abbreviation.

They *clip* their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs.
Swift, Improving the English Tongue.

Mrs. Mayoress *clipped* the king's English. *Addison*, Spectator.

Voltaire says very wittily of the English that they "gain two hours a day by *clipping* words." He refers to the habit of saying *don't* for *can not*, *don't for do not*, and other like abbreviations.
J. S. Hart, Composition and Rhetoric, Hyperbole.

To clip the wings, literally, to cut a bird's wings short so as to deprive it of the power of flight; figuratively, to put a check on one's ambition; render one less able to execute his schemes or realize his aspirations.

But love had *clipped* his *wings* and cut him short.
Dryden, Fables.

Philosophy will *clip* an Angel's *wings*,
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line.
Keats, Lamia, ii.

II. *intrans.* To cut hair.

Wel koude he leten blood, and *clippe* and shave,
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 140.

clip[2] (klip), *n.* [< *clip*[2], *v.*] **1.** The quantity of wool shorn at a single shearing of sheep; a season's shearing.

In 1881, the *clip* of wool in Oregon was above 8,000,000 pounds, and it is said to be ranking with the best fleeces that reach the Eastern factories.
W. Barrows, Oregon, p. 345.

2. A blow or stroke with the hand. [Colloq.]

It's jest a kick here, and a cuff there, and a twitch by the ear in t'other place; one a shovin' on 'em this way, and another hittin' on 'em a *clip*.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 84.

3. *pl.* Shears, especially sheep-shears.

clip[3] (klip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clipped* (sometimes *clipt*), ppr. *clipping*. [Usually associated with *clip*[2], cut (cf. *cut*, *v. t.*, in a similar sense), but prob. in part of other origin; cf. LG. (> G. dial.) *kleppen*, run fast, as a horse, a secondary form of *klappen* = E. *clap*[1]: see *clap*[1], which also connotes quick motion. See *clipper*[2].] To move swiftly, as a falcon, a horse, or a yacht: often with an indefinite *it*.

Had my dull soul but wings as well as they,
How would I spring from earth, and *clip* away
As wise Astræa did, and scorn this ball of clay!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

Clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

clip[4] (klip), *v.* A dialectal form of *clepe*.

clip-candlestick (klip'kan'dl-stik), *n.* An old form of candlestick, fitted with a pair of forceps or nippers instead of, or in addition to, a socket. The object of the forceps was to hold a rush-light, which was too slender and irregular in shape to stand steadily in a socket.

clip-chair (klip'chãr), *n.* A kind of chair used on some English railways to secure a rail to a metallic sleeper.

clipeus (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clipei* (-i). See *clypeus*.

clip-hook (klip'hůk), *n.* Same as *sister-hook*.

clipper[1] (klip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *clipper*, *clippere* (= Icel. *klippari* = Sw. *klippare* = Dan. *klipper*) < *clip*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which clips, especially, one who reduces the size, value, or importance of anything by clipping it.

And if they be such *clippers* of regal power and shavers of the Laws, how they stand affected to the law giving Parliament, yourselves, worthy Peeres and Commons, can best testifie. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

The value is pared off from it into the *clipper's* pocket.
Locke, Further Considerations concerning Value of Money.

2. A cutting-tool of the nature of shears; specifically, a tool with rotating or reciprocating knives used for cutting hair, and especially for clipping horses. See *clipping-shears*.

clipper[2] (klip'ėr), *n.* [Usually associated with *clipper*[1] (cf. *cutter*, a vessel, in a similar sense), but cf. D. and LG. *klepper* (> G. and Dan. *klepper*), a fast horse, a nag, < *kleppen*, run fast: see *clip*[3]. The Dan. *klipper*, a vessel, is prob. from E.] **1.** A sailing vessel built with very sharp lines, more or less raking masts, and great spread of canvas, with a view to speed: a development of a model for the mercantile marine first built at Baltimore, U. S., and called the *Baltimore clipper*. The clippers, becoming famous for quick runs, and occasionally making better time than the steamers, were especially employed in the South American fruit trade, in the China trade for cargoes of tea and opium, and in the early California traffic by the Cape Horn route (1849–50). Also called *clipper-ship*.

The knife-edged *clipper* with her ruffled spars.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

2. A person or an animal that runs swiftly, or looks as if capable of running swiftly; a very smart person; something first-rate. [Colloq.]

I never saw your equal, and I've met some *clippers* in my time. *Thackeray.*

3. An Australian bird of the genus *Ephthianura*: as, the wag-tail *clipper*, *E. albifrons*.—**4.** The larva of species of *Sialis*, a genus of neuropterous insects, used for bait by anglers. Also called, in the United States, *crawler*, *dobson*, and *heligrammite*.

clipper-built (klip'ėr-bilt), *a. Naut.*, built after the type of a clipper.

clipper-ship (klip'ėr-ship), *n.* Same as *clipper*[2], 1.

clippfish (klip'fish), *n.* [= D. *klipvisch* = G. *klippfisch*, < Norw. Dan. *klipfisk* (= Sw. *klippfisk*), < *klippe*, rock (see *cliff*[1]), + *fisk* = E. *fish*.] Fish, chiefly cod, split open, salted, and dried; stock-fish. *Consular Report.*

clipping[1]† (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clipping*, *clupping*; verbal n. of *clip*[1], *v.*] The act of embracing.

What *clipping* was there!
With kind embraces, and jobbing of faces.
Robin Hood and Maid Marian (Child's Ballads, V. 374).

clipping[1]† (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[1], *v.*] 1. Embracing; encircling.

Now runs and takes her in his *clipping* arms.
Sir P. Sidney.

2. In *her.*, clasping, as two hands. See *conjoined*.

clipping[2] (klip'ing), *n.* [< ME. *clippinge*; verbal n. of *clip*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting or shearing off.

This design of new coinage is just of the nature of *clipping*.
Locke.

2. A sheep-shearing. [Scotland and North. Eng.]—**3.** That which is clipped off or out; a piece separated by clipping: as, tailors' *clippings*; a newspaper *clipping*.

The *clippings* of our beards, and the parings of our nails.
Locke.

clipping[3] (klip'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *clip*[3], *v.*] **1.** Swift: as, a *clipping* pace. [Colloq.]—**2.** Smart; showy; first-rate. [Colloq.]

What *clipping* girls there were in that barouche!
Cornhill Mag.

clipping-machine (klip'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A power-machine used in clipping horses and sheep.

clipping-shears (klip'ing-shērz), *n. pl.* Shears for clipping hair, especially that of horses.

Clipping-shears.
A, serrated plate; *B*, serrated knife; *H*, handles.

clipping-time (klip'ing-tim), *n.* [ME. *clippingtime*.] **1.** The time of sheep-shearing. Hence—**2.** The nick of time.—**To come in clipping-time**, to come as opportunely as one who visits a sheep-farmer at sheep-shearing time, when mirth and good cheer abound and when his help is welcome. *Scott.*

clip-plate (klip'plāt), *n.* A plate resting upon a carriage-spring, and attached to the axle by a clip; the axle-band of a carriage-wheel.

clip-pulley (klip'půl'i), *n.* A wheel or pulley having on its face a series of grips or clips that grasp and hold the band or wire rope that passes over the pulley. The clips open automatically, and release the rope when it leaves the wheel.

clipsi, clipset, clipsis†, *n.* [ME., also *clippse*, *clippise*, *clippus*, by apheresis for *eclipse*, *eclipse*: see *eclipse*.] An eclipse.

That is cause of this *clipse* that closeth now the sonne.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 135.

ge wote oure clerkis the *clipsis* thei call
Such sodayne sight,
Both sonne and monne that sesonne schall
Lak of ther light. *York Plays*, p. 401.

clip-swage (klip'swāj), *n.* A swage for completing or finishing horseshoe-clips. It is held in the hardy-hole of the anvil.

clipsy†, *a.* [ME. *clipsi*; < *clips*, eclipse, + *-y*[1].] Eclipsed; darkened.

Now [love] is fairе and now obscure,
Now bright, now *clipsi* of manere.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5352.

clipt (klipt). An occasional spelling, formerly the common spelling, of *clipped*, preterit and past participle of *clip*.

clip-yoke (klip'yōk), *n.* In *mach.*, a small plate through which pass the ends of a stirrup-shaped clip, and which serves as a washer-plate for the nuts of the clip.

clique (klēk), *n.* [= G. *clique*, *clike*, *klicke* = Dan. *klike*, < F. *clique*, a party, set, coterie; of uncertain origin.] A party; a set; a coterie; specifically, a body or group of persons associated informally for some exclusive or intriguing purpose.

Mind, I don't call the London exclusive *clique* the best English society. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

cliquish (klē'kish), *a.* [< *clique* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to a clique, set, or party; disposed to form cliques; actuated by a petty party spirit. Also *cliqueish*.

cliquishness (klē'kish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cliquish; inclination or tendency to form cliques. Also *cliqueishness*.

The *cliqueishness* which breaks up both services [Army and Navy] into mutually antagonistic groups.
The American, VII. 206.

cliquism (klē'kizm), *n.* [< *clique* + *-ism*.] A cliquish spirit or tendency; cliquishness. Also *cliqueism*.

Their system is a sort of worldly-spiritual *cliqueism*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xvii.

The smallness of the groups [of Liberals], their number, and the frequency of election would hinder the fostering of those unpleasant elements of *cliquism* and jealousy which have wrought so much distrust.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 309.

cliseometer (klis-ē-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *cliséomètre*, < Gr. κλίσις, inclination (< κλίνειν, incline), + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body.

clish-clash (klish'klash), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clash*.] Silly talk; palaver; gossip; scandal. [Scotch.]

clish-clash (klish'klash), *adv.* With a clashing noise.

The weapons went *clish-clash*. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 481.

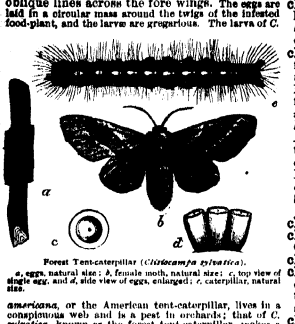
clishmaclash (klish'ma-klash), *n.* [A variation of *clish-clash*; cf. *clishmaclaver*.] Clish-clash; clishmaclaver. [Scotch.]

clishmaclaver (klish'ma-klā'vėr), *n.* [< *clish-* (see *clish-clash*) + *-ma-*, a meaningless syllable, + *claver*.] Idle discourse; silly talk; gossip. [Scotch.]

So, ye may doucely fill a throne,
For a' their *clish-ma-claver*. *Burns*, A Dream.

Clisiocampa (klis'i-ō-kam'pā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλισίον, a shed, + κάμπη, a caterpillar.] A genus

of moths of the family *Bombycidæ*, characterised by their rusty-brown color and by two oblique lines across the fore wings. The eggs are laid in a circular mass around the twigs of the infested food-plant, and the larvæ are gregarious. The larva of *C.*



Forest Tent-caterpillar (*Clisiocampa sylvatica*).
a, eggs, natural size; *b*, female moth, natural size; *c*, top view of single egg; and *d*, side view of egga, enlarged; *e*, caterpillar, natural size.

americana, or the American tent-caterpillar, lives in a conspicuous web and is a pest in orchards; that of *C. sylvatica*, known as the forest tent-caterpillar, makes a smaller web and is destructive to oak forests. *Curtis*, 1828.

Clisterenterata (klis-ten-te-rā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *ἔντερα*, entrails.] An order of *Brachiopoda*, equivalent to *Arthropomata* (which see). Also *Cleisterenterata*.

clisterterate (klis-ten'tē-rāt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clisterenterata*; arthropomatous. Also *cleisterenterate*.

clisto-. [Also *cleisto-*, ‹ Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed, verbal adj. of *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A prefix of Greek origin used in modern scientific words, meaning 'closed,' 'closable.'

clistocarp (klis'tō-kärp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *καρπός*, fruit: see *carp*[1].] In *bot.*, an ascigonium in which the ascl and spores are formed within a completely closed perithecium, from which the spores escape only by its final rupture, as in *Erysipheæ*. Also *cleistocarp*.

Clistocarpidæ (klis-tō-kär'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *clistocarp* + *-idæ*.] A family of lucernarian hydrozoans, represented by such genera as *Craterolophus* and *Mananiæ*, containing those *Lucernariidæ* which are not named *Eleutheroscyphidæ*.

clistocarpous (klis-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [*clistocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having a closed capsule: applied to mosses in which the capsule is without an operculum, dehiscing irregularly. Also *cleistocarpous*.

clistogamic (klis-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [‹ *clistogamy* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or characterized by clistogamy. Also *cleistogamic*, *clistogenous*.

clistogamous (klis-tog'a-mus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κλειστός*, that may be closed (see *clisto-*), + *γάμος*, marriage.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogamy (klis-tog'a-mi), *n.* [As *clistogamous* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, a peculiar dimorphism in the flowers of a plant, when in addition to the ordinary fully developed flowers there are others in which development is arrested in the bud, but which are still fertile and produce an abundance of seed. These latter flowers are inconspicuous, without petals, nectaries, or fragrance, with small anthers containing few pollen-grains, and the pistil much reduced. They are necessarily self-fertilized, but are always fertile, while the more perfect flowers of the same plant are often nearly or quite sterile. Clistogamy is known to occur in about sixty genera, belonging to many very different orders, chiefly dicotyledonous. The violet is a familiar instance. Also *cleistogamy*, *clistogeny*.

clistogene, **clistogenous** (klis'tō-jēn, klis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κλειστός* (see *clisto-*) + *-γενης*: see *-gen*, *-genous*.] Same as *clistogamic*.

clistogeny (klis-toj'o-ni), *n.* [‹ *clistogene* + *-y*[3].] Same as *clistogamy*.

Clistosaccus (klis-tō-sak'us), *n.* [NL. (Lilljeborg, 1859), ‹ Gr. *κλειστός*, that can be closed (see *clisto-*), + *σάκκος*, sack.] A genus of rhizocephalous or sacturnal cirripeds, of the family *Sacculinidæ*. Also *Cleistosaccus*.

clit (klit), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clot*[1].] 1. Stiff; heavy; clayey: said of the soil.—2. Heavy; hazy: said of the atmosphere. [Prov. Eng.]

clit-burr (klit'bėr), *n.* [‹ *clite*[1] + *burr*; a var. of *clot-burr*, q. v.] Same as *clot-burr*.

clitch[1] (klich), *v. t.* [A var. of *cletch*, *clutch*[1], q. v.] To clutch; catch.

He hath an earthen pot wherewith to *clitch* up water.
Holland, tr. of the Cyropædia, p. 4.

clitch[2] (klich), *v. i.* [Cf. MD. *klissen*, stick, adhere, D. *klissen*, be entangled, ‹ MD. *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur: see *clite*[1].] To stick; adhere; become thick or glutinous. [Prov. Eng.]

clite[1] (klīt), *n.* [In comp. *clit-*, in *clit-bur*; also formerly *clithe* (and dial. *clider*, formerly *clitheron*); ‹ ME. **clite* (var. *clide*, and *clete*, mod. E. *cleat*[1], q. v.), ‹ AS. *clīte* (**clīthe* not found), f., colt's-foot, = MD. *klesse*, *klisse*, D. *klis*, a bur, = OHG. *chlettā*, *chletā*, f., *chletto*, m., MHG. *klette*, *klete*, G. *klette*, f., burdock; in series with AS. *clāte*, E. *clote*[1], burdock, and prob. akin to the equiv. AS. *clife*, E. *clive*[3], burdock (see *clive*[3]), appar. (like the then ult. related mod. E. *cleavers*, *clivers*) connected with AS. *cleofan*, *clīfian*, E. *cleave*[1], adhere.] 1†. Goose-grass. See *cleavers*, 1.—2. The burdock, *Arctium Lappa*. [Prov. Eng.]

clite[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[2].

clite[3] (klīt), *n.* [E. dial., also *clayte*. Cf. *clit*.] Clay; mire. [Prov. Eng.]

clitella, *n.* Plural of *clitellum*.

clitellar (klī-tel'ėr), *a.* [‹ NL. *clitellaris*, ‹ *clitellum*, q. v. See *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the clitellum or clitellus of a worm: as, *clitellar* segments.

clitelli, *n.* Plural of *clitellus*.

Clitellio (klī-tel'i-ō), *n.* [NL. Cf. *clitellum*.] A genus of tubicolous limicoline annelids, of the family *Tubificidæ*. A species of this genus is commonly found along the New England coast at high-water mark.

clitellum (klī-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *clitella* (-ä). [NL., also *clitellus*, ‹ L. *clitellæ*, a pack-saddle.] In *zoöl.*, the saddle of an annelid, as the earthworm; a peculiar glandular ring around the body, resulting from the swelling and other modification of certain segments. It is a sexual organ, producing a tough, viscid secretion by which two worms are bound together in a kind of copulation. Also called *cingulum*.

A part of the body into which more or fewer of the segments . . . enter is swollen, of a different color from the rest, provided with abundant cutaneous glands, and receives the name of cingulum or *clitellum*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 195.

clitellus (klī-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *clitelli* (-ī). Same as *clitellum*.

A glandular layer is developed on one portion of the body of the Lumbricidæ, as a *clitellus*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 141.

clithet, *n.* [See *clite*[1].] Burdock. *Gerard*.

clitherent, *n.* [See *clithe*, *clite*[1].] Goose-grass. *Gerard*.

clithral (klith'ral), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar, pl. a gate, door, ‹ *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *clathrate*.] In *arch.*, having a roof that forms a complete covering: said of certain temples by which we hold the opinion that some of these monuments, styled by them hypæthral temples, were roofed only in part. Also *cleithral*.

clithridiate (klith-rid'i-āt), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κλειθρίδιον*, dim. of *κλεῖθρα*, a keyhole (cf. *κλεῖθρον*, a bar for closing a door), ‹ *κλείειν*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] Shaped like a keyhole: applied to the form of the orifice of the zoœcia of certain polyzoans. *Busk*.

Clitoria (klī-tō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, found throughout the tropics of both hemispheres. The species, which are numerous, are climbing, rarely erect, herbs, with large blue, white, or red flowers. Several are in cultivation. *C. Mariana*, the butterfly-pea, is a native of the United States and Mexico.

clitoridean (klī-tō-rid'ē-an), *a.* [‹ *clitoris* (*-rid-*) + *-ean*.] Pertaining to the clitoris.

clitoridectomy (klī'tō-ri-dek'tō-mi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κλειτορίς* (*-ριδ-*), clitoris, + *ἐκτομή*, excision, ‹ *ἐκτέμνειν*, excise, ‹ *ἐξ*, out, + *τέμνειν*, cut.] In *surg.*, excision of the clitoris.

clitoris (klī'tō-ris), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κλειτορίς*, ‹ *κλείειν*, close, shut: see *close*[1].] An erectile organ of the female of most mammals, including the human species, and of sundry birds, as the ostrich, differing from the penis of the male chiefly in its smaller size and usually imperforate state, being as a rule not perforated or grooved by a urethra, though it is so in some animals, as lemurs. It is usually small and concealed in the normal state of the parts, as in the human female; sometimes large, pendent externally, and difficult to distinguish from a penis, as in spider-monkeys (*Ateles*).

clitorism (klī'tō-rizm), *n.* [‹ NL. *clitorismus*, ‹ *clitoris*, q. v.] The presence of a very large clitoris; hypertrophy of the clitoris.

clitoritis (klī-tō-rī'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ *clitoris* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the clitoris.

clitter-clatter (klit'ėr-klat'ėr), *n.* [A varied reduplication of *clatter*; cf. *etsh-clash*, *tittle-tattle*, etc.] Palaver; idle talk; a chattering noise.

Such were his writings; but his chatter
Was one continued *clitter-clatter*. *Swift*.

We talked long in the style of philosophic *clitter-clatter*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 194.

clive[1], *v. i.* [ME. *cliven*, ‹ AS. **clīfan*, only in comp. *ǣthelīfan*, adhere (= OS. *bi-klībhan* = OFries. *bi-klīva*), = OHG. *chlīpan*, *klīban*, MHG. *klīben*, also in comp. *bi-chlīban*, cleave, adhere, stick (cf. causative OHG. **chleiben*, *kleiben*, MHG. G. *kleiben*, cause to adhere), = Icel. *klífa* (pret. *kleif*) = Sw. *klifva* = Dan. *klive*, now *klyve*, climb (whence the ME. sense). Hence the secondary form, AS. *clīfian*, *cleofian*, ME. *clivien*, *cleovien*, *cleven*, *cliven*, *cleven*, *E. cleave*: see *cleave*[1]. Cf. *cliff* and *climb*.] To climb; ascend.

Ambicion, thei is kuead [wicked] whinge hege [high] to cliue. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 22.

Wyth-oute thise noun [four] uirtues non ne may *cliue* into the felle [hilll] of perfeccion. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 127.

clive[2], *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1].

clive[3], *n.* [ME., ‹ AS. *clīfe*, in earlier form *clība*, burdock (see *smæle clīfe*, the small burdock, cleavers; *foxes clīfe*, burdock; in comp. *gār-clīfe* (*gār*, spear), agrimony) (= MD. *kleve*, *klīve* = MLG. *klīve* = OHG. **chliba*, burdock), appar. ‹ *clīfian* or **clīfan*, adhere, stick: see *cleave*[1] and *clive*[1], and cf. *clivers*, *cleavers*.] Burdock or agrimony.

clive[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cliff*[1].

cliver[1]†, *n.* [ME. *cliver*, ‹ AS. *clīfer*, pl. *clīfras*, a claw; prob. ‹ *clīfian*, adhere, cleave: see *cleave*[1].] A claw.

Ich habbe bitu stif and stronge
And gode *cliuers* scharp and longe.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 989.

cliver[2], *n.* See *cleavers*, 1.

cliver[3] (kliv'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *cleaver*[2].

civers, *n.* See *cleavers*.

clives (klīvz), *n.* [Prob. connected with *cleave*[1], obs. *clive*, stick, fasten. Cf. *cliver*[1].] A hook with a spring-catch to prevent it from unfastening. *E. H. Knight*.

clivi, *n.* Plural of *clivus*.

Clivicola (kli-vik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (J. R. Forster, 1817), ‹ L. *clivus*, a slope, declivity, + *colere*, inhabit.] A genus of swallows, the bank-swallows: synonymous with *Cotile* and of prior date. *Clivicola riparia* is the type.

clivity (kliv'i-ti), *n.* [‹ L. *clivus*, a slope; cf. *declivity*.] A declivity; a gradient. [Rare.]

clivous† (kli'vous), *a.* [‹ L. *clivosus*, steep, hilly, ‹ *clivus*, a slope, a declivity, a hillside, hill: see *clivus*.] Sloping; steep.

clivus (kli'vus), *n.*; pl. *clivi* (-vī). [L., a slope, ‹ **clinare* (√ **cli*), slope, incline, lean: see *cline*.] A slope.—**Clivus Blumenbachii**, **clivus ossis sphenoidis**, or simply **clivus**, in *anat.*, the surface rising from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum to the crest of the dorsum ephippii, formed of the upper surfaces of the basilar process of the occipital bone and of the back part of the body of the sphenoid.

cloaca (klō-ā'kä), *n.*; pl. *cloacæ* (-kē), *cloacas* (-kāz). [= F. *cloaque* = Sp. Pg. It. *cloaca* = G. *kloake* = Dan. *kloak*, ‹ L. *cloaca*, a common sewer, prob. ‹ OL. *cluere*, cleanse.] 1. An underground conduit for drainage; a common sewer; as, the *cloaca* maxima at Rome.—2. A sink; a privy.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In vertebrates, the enlarged termination of the rectum or lower bowel, forming a cavity originally in common with that of the allantois (in those animals which have an allantois) and permanently in common with the termination of the urogenital organs; the common chamber into which the intestine, ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts open, in sundry fishes, in reptiles and birds, and in the ornithodelphous mammals. This cavity is the common sewer of the body, receiving the refuse of digestion, the product of conception, the spermatic secretion, and the renal excretion, all to be discharged through the anal orifice. It is more or less incompletely divided into the *cloaca proper*, or the enlarged end of the rectum, and the *urogenital sinus*, a compartment in which terminate the ureters, sperm-ducts, and oviducts, and which contains the penis or clitoris when those organs are developed. There is no cloaca in adult mammals, with the exception of the monotremes, the separation of the urogenital sinus from the digestive tube being complete in all the others. (*b*) In invertebrates, the homologues or analogous and corresponding parts affecting sewerage of the body: as (1) in sponges, the common cavity in which the interstitial canal-systems open; (2) in holothurians, the respiratory tree (which see, under *respiratory*). (*c*) In *entom.*: (1) A cavity found in many insects at the end of the abdomen, between the last dorsal and ventral segments, and receiving the extremity of the rectum. Also called the recto-

genital chamber. (2) The cæcum, or dilatation of the posterior end of the intestine. (*d*) In *ascidians*, the common central cavity into which open the atrial chambers of all the ascidiozoids of an ascidiarium.—4. [NL.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) In cases of necrosis, the opening in the sound bone which leads to the inclosed dead bone. (*b*) The union of rectum, bladder, and organs of generation in a common outlet; a malformation resulting from arrest of development.

cloacal (klō-ā'kal), *a.* [< L. *cloacalis*, < *cloaca*: see *cloaca*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a cloaca, in any sense.—2. In *zoöl.*, having a cloaca: applied specifically to the monotremes.

The *cloacal* animals, the marsupials, the placentals, stand . . . in an order of succession.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XII. 187.

cloak (klōk), *n.* [Until recently also spelled *cloke*, < ME. *cloke*, < OF. *cloke*, *cloque*, *cloche*, a cloak (cf. Dan. *klokke*, an under-petticoat), < ML. *cloca*, a cloak (so called from its shape), lit. a bell: see *clock*².] 1. Properly, a loose outer garment without sleeves worn by either sex as a protection from the weather: now frequently used, though erroneously, for a sleeved outer wrap worn by women. In the sixteenth century the cloak was an article of every-day wear, and was made with large loose armholes, through which the sleeves of the doublet were passed, as is seen in portraits of Henry VIII. and the nobles of his court. Later it was shortened, and became in common use little more than a cape, though large and long cloaks were still used in traveling. In the latter part of the seventeenth century cloaks were abandoned, except for protection from cold and wet, on account of the changing fashion of the outer coat. Under the name of *Spanish cloak*, this garment was worn from about 1800 to 1840 in Great Britain and America, the shape being a half-circle; it had a broad collar, often of fur or of velvet, which was continued down the edges of the cloak on both sides in breadths of a foot or more. When in use, one of these edges was drawn across the breast and flung over the opposite shoulder with the breadth of fur or velvet turned outward, so as to form a decorative draping, falling from the shoulder behind. The same garment is still worn as the most common winter dress in certain Italian cities.

Was St. Martin of Tours habited in a voluminous horseman's *cloak*, or in a mere light cape that would cover the shoulders, it being winter time?
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 467.

2. Figuratively, that which conceals; a cover; a disguise or pretext; an excuse; a fair pretense.

Not using your liberty for a *cloke* of malicIousness.
1 Pet. ii. 16.

They make religion mere policy, a *cloak*, a human invention. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 603.

Drunkard's cloak†, a barrel with one end open and a hole in the other, put over a drunkard's shoulders as a penalty. *S. Dowell.*

cloak (klōk), *v.* [< ME. **cloken* (in adv. *clokedly*), < *cloke*, a cloak: see *cloak*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with a cloak.

He crafty *cloake* him in a Dragons skin
All bright-bespect.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

The Shadow *cloak'd* from head to foot,
Who keeps the keys of all the creeds.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxiii.

2. Figuratively, to cover up; hide; conceal.

David, by his wisdom and policy, thought so to have *cloaked* the matter, that it should never have been known.
Latimer, 2d Serm. bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Thenceforth she sought for helps to *cloak* her crimes withal. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The unscrupulous greed of conquest *cloaked* by pretences of spreading the blessings of British rule and British religion. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

=Syn. To hide, conceal, mask, cover, veil, screen.

II. *intrans.* To intrigue; hold secret council.

Your symonies, and bribes,
Your *cloaking* with the great for fear to fall.
Greene, James IV., v.

cloakage (klō'kāj), *n.* [< *cloak* + *-age*.] The act of covering with or as with a cloak. *J. Martineau.* [Rare.]

cloak-anemone (klōk'ą-nem'ǫ-nē), *n.* A kind of cancriscoid sea-anemone, *Adamsia palliata*.

cloak-bag (klōk'bag), *n.* A bag in which a cloak or other clothes are carried; a portmanteau.

I would not be a serving-man
To carry the *cloak-bag* still.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 5.

Ordering his man to produce the *cloak-bag* which he had caused to be brought from Lady Booby's on purpose.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

cloakedly† (klō'ked-li), *adv.* [< ME. *clokedly*, < **cloked*, pp. of **cloken*, + *-ly*: see *cloak*, *v.*, and *-ly*².] In a cloaked or covert manner; guilefully. [Rare.]

The French Ambassador came to declare, first how the Emperor wronged divers of his Masters Subjects and Vassals: arrested also his Merchants, and did *cloakedly* begin war. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, II. 86.

cloak-father† (klōk'fä'ᵺėr), *n.* The ostensible author or doer of anything; a stalking-horse. [Rare.]

The book goes under the name of Cardinal Allan, though the secular priests say he was but the *cloak-father* thereof, and that Parsons the Jesuite made it.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., IX. vii. 24.

cloaking (klō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloak*, *v.*] 1. The act of covering with or as with a cloak.

To take heed of their dissemblings and *cloakings*.
Strype, Records, No. 36.

2. Cloth for making cloaks.

cloak-room (klōk'rōm), *n.* A room connected with a place of general resort, as an assembly-room or an opera-house, where cloaks, etc., are deposited.

They . . . filled the air of *cloak-rooms* at the Capitol and of private apartments with mean insinuations which were worse than lies. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 317.

cloam, clome (klōm), *n.* and *a.* [Also *clomb*; < ME. **clom* (not found), < AS. *clām*, clay, > *clǣman*, ME. *clemen*, mod. E. dial. *cleam* = *claim*², *clem*², smear, daub: see *cleam*, *claim*², *clem*².] **I.** *n.* 1†. Clay.

Ere Wille mygte a-pie,
Deith delt him a dent and dref him to the erthe,
And is closed vnder *clom*.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 105.

2. Earthenware. *Halliwell*; *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *a.* Of earthenware.

I making answer that that should depend on the pitcher, whether it were iron or *clomb*, he turned on his heel, and presently departed from me. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, i.

cloam, clome (klōm), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cloamed*, *clomed*, ppr. *cloaming*, *cloming*. [< *cloam*, *n.* Cf. *cloam*, *clem*², *claim*², *v.*] To gutter, as a candle. [Prov. Eng.]

clomen, clomen (klō'men), *a.* [< *cloam* + *-en*².] Of or pertaining to earthenware. [Prov. Eng.]

In your account of the ceremonies now practised in Devon at Christmas regarding the apple-trees, you are wrong in calling it a clayey one: it should be a cleme or *clomen* cup; thus all earthenware shops and china shops are called by the middling class and peasantry clome or *clomen* shops, and the same in markets where earthenware is displayed in Devon are called clome standings.
Hone, Every-day Book, II. 1052.

cloamer†, **clomer**† (klō'mėr), *n.* [< *cloam* + *-er*¹.] A maker of cloam.

cloath†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cloth*.

cloathe†, **cloathez**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *clothe*.

cloathing†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clothing*.

clobbed†, *a.* A Middle English form of *clubbed*.

clobber (klob'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps Celtic: cf. Ir. *clabar*, mud. Cf. *clabber*.] A kind of coarse paste made of ground cinders and flour, used to conceal the breaks in the leather of cobbled shoes. *Dickens.* [Eng.]

clobber (klob'ėr), *v.* [< *clobber*, *n.*] To conceal defects in, as by the use of clobber in cobbling shoes.—**Clobbered china**, old porcelain the decoration on which has been freshened up, especially by additional painting.

clobberer (klob'ėr-ėr), *n.* A cobbler of the lowest class, who patches up old shoes, and conceals their defects by rubbing clobber into the breaks of the leather. [Eng.]

clochard†, *n.* Same as *clocher*¹. *Weever.*

clochet, *n.* An obsolete form of *clutch*¹.

clocher†, *n.* [ME., also *clochier*, *clokerre*, < OF. *clochier*, *clocher*, F. *clocher*, < ML. *clocarium*, *clocarium*, a bell-tower, < *cloca*, *clocca*, > OF. *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*², *n.*] A bell-tower; a belfry. *Ayliffe.*

clocher², *n.* See *closer*².

clochette (klō-shet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cloche*, a bell: see *clock*², *n.*] In *decorative art*, any small object resembling a bell.

clochier†, *n.* See *clocher*¹.

clock¹ (klok), *v.* [< ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian*, cluck: see *cluck*, which is the usual form.] **I.** *intrans.* To cluck, as a hen.

That eggs were made before the hardy cock
Began to tread, or brooding hen to *clock*.
The Silkewormes (1599).

II. *trans.* To call by clucking.

She nowe behinde, and nowe she goth before,
And *clocketh* hem.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

clock² (klok), *n.* [< ME. *clock*, *clok*, *clokke*, a clock, = D. *klok*, a clock, = LG. *klok*, a clock, = OHG. *glocka*, MHG. G. *glocke*, a clock, a bell, = Dan. *klokke*, a clock, a bell, = Sw. *klocka*, a clock, a bell, = Icel. *klukka*, a bell (cf. AS. (once) *cluege*, a bell), < ML. *clocca*, *cloca* (also *glocca*, *glogga*), a bell, > F. *cloche*, a bell (ML. also a cloak,) > ult. E. *cloak*, etc., q. v.). The orig. sense is 'bell,' a bell being orig. and still usually a necessary attachment of the clock, and the two words, in many cases, being practically synonymous. Prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *clog*, Gael. also *clag*, a bell, a cloak, = W. *cloch* = Corn. *cloch* = Manx *clagg*, a bell; from the verb repr. by Ir. *clog-aim*, older *clag-aim* = Gael. *clog*, *clag*, ring, sound as a bell. Cf. W. *cleca*, cluck, etc., with numerous derivatives. If imitative, there is a certain connection with E. *clock*¹ and *cluck*.] 1. A machine designed to measure and indicate time by the motion of its parts. *Clock* was the generic name for all such machines; but instruments of this kind designed to be carried on the person are now called *watches*, and those of special accuracy, used at sea, *chronometers*. A clock usually consists of a frame or case containing a train of wheels moved by weights or springs and regulated by a pendulum or balance-wheel, carrying hands or pointers round the face or dial-plate for marking the hours and minutes. The dial-plate may have minor dials, as for marking seconds, or be divided into several dials, as for showing the time at different places. Clocks are also most commonly made to give notice of the hour, and sometimes of lesser divisions of time, by the stroke of a hammer on a bell or other sonorous object. See *horology*.

Wel sikerer [more certain] was his crowyng in his logge [lodge]
Than is a *clok*, or an abbay orlogge [horologe].
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 34.

The time will scom longer without a *clock* or hour-glass than with it. *Bacon.*

2†. A stroke of the clock; the sounding of the hour by a clock.

I told the *clocks* and watched the wasting light. *Dryden.*

3†. A watch; specifically, a watch that strikes the hour.

That striking *clock*, which he had long worn in his pocket.
I. Walton.

Astronomical clock. See *astronomical*.—**Beat of a clock.** See *beat*¹, *n.*—**Electric clock.** (*a*) A clock having a pendulum which by its movement makes or breaks an electric circuit, which in turn controls the movement of a number of other clocks. (*b*) A clock operated by a weight in the usual way, and regulated and controlled by an electric current from another clock or electrical instrument being employed in some cases as the direct means of controlling its motion.—**Flora's clock.** See *horologium*.—**Of the clock** (obsolete or archaic), **o'clock** (**a clock**, **a-clock**, obsolete), a phrase preceded by *one*, *two*, or other number, or by *what*, and signifying the time of day as shown by the face of the clock or watch, or, as originally, by the strokes of the bell.

That was the .xvj. daye of Maij, we come to Venyse, aboute .ij. *of the clokc*, at after noone.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

Euery brother and sustar of the fraternitie forsetd schal come to the chirche forseid be viij *of the clok*, that is for to seye be oure ladies belle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 448.

'Tis now the sweet time for sleep; the night's
Scarce spent: Arrigo, *what's o'clock?*
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, i. 1.

Pneumatic clock, one of a series of clocks governed by pulsations of air, sent at regular intervals to them through tubes by a central clock or regulator. The movement of the central clock compresses the air in the tube and causes a bellows to expand on each clock, thus moving the hands one interval.—**Watchman's clock**, a talltale clock, a clock having pins projecting from the dial, one for each quarter of an hour, which can be pushed in, but only at the times marked by them on the dial. When it is used by a watchman, it is his duty to push one pin in every fifteen minutes, thus proving that his watch has been complete.

clock² (klok), *v. t.* [< *clock*², *n.*] In *bell-ringing*, to sound (a bell) by pulling the clapper without moving the bell itself. See *clappering*.

clock³ (klok), *n.* [First instance prob. in Palsgrave (A. D. 1530); origin unknown. Perhaps orig. applied to a bell-shaped ornament or flower: see *clock*².] 1†. In the sixteenth century, a decoration applied to hoods.—2†. In the reign of Charles II. of England, a gore, plait, or piece inserted to produce a graduated shape of a garment.—3. A figured ornament on the side of the ankle of a stocking, either woven in the fabric or embroidered upon it.

Show the red stockings, Trix. They've silver *clocks*, Harry. *Thackeray*, Esmond, vii.

clock⁴ (klok), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., of obscure origin, perhaps orig. imitative (cf. *click-beetle* and *clock*¹). Cf. OHG. *shuleich*, glossed *scarabæus*; Sc. *potach*, *potlock*, a beetle.] A popular name of a beetle. Also *clock-beetle*. [Eng.]

The Brize, the black-arm'd *Clock*, the Gnat, the Butterflie. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, i. 41.

clock⁵†, *v. i.* [ME. *clokken*, < OF. (Picard) *cloquer*, assibilated *clocher*, *clochier* (cf. E. *closh*¹), < L. *claudicare*, limp, < *claudus*, lame, limping: see *claudicate*, *claudicant*.] To limp; hobble.

I am biknowen
There konnyng clerkes shul *clokke* iiliynde.
Piers Plowman (B), iii. 34.

clock-alarm (klok'ą-lärm'), *n.* The alarm of an alarm-clock.

clock-beetle (klok'bē'tl), *n.* Same as *clock*⁴: sometimes applied specifically to the *Scarabæus stercorarius*, or dung-beetle. [Eng.]

clock-case (klok'kās), *n.* The case or receptacle of the works of a clock.

clocked (klokt), *a.* [< *clock*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Ornamented with clocks or embroidered work: as, *clocked* stockings.

clock-face (klok'fās), *n.* 1. The dial or face of a clock, on which the time is shown.—2. The reading of a clock. [This use of the word was introduced by the American mathematician Chauvenet.]

clock-maker (klok'mā'kėr), *n.* One who makes clocks.

clock-setter (klok'set'ėr), *n.* One who regulates clocks.

Old Time the *clock-setter*. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

clock-star (klok'stär), *n.* In *astron.*, a time-star, or a star observations of which are convenient for use in regulating timepieces.

clock-stocking (klok'stok'ing), *n.* A stocking embroidered with the ornament called clock; a clocked stocking.

clock-tower (klok'tou'ėr), *n.* [For the ME. words see *clocher*[1], *belfry*.] A tower containing a clock, usually with a large dial exposed in each of the four walls.

Above and below, on the street side of this quadrangle, are club-rooms and offices, broken by a picturesque *clock tower*. *The Century*, XXII. 490.

clock-turret (klok'tur'et), *n.* A small clock-tower.

clock-watch (klok'woch), *n.* A watch which strikes the hours, like a clock.

clockwise (klok'wiz), *adv.* [< *clock*[2] + *-wise*.] In the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock; as, the direction of the Amperian currents in the south pole of a magnet is *clockwise*.

In fact, if curve B is rotated *clock-wise* through a small angle round its highest point, it will coincide with that of A. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXI. 261.

clockwork (klok'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. The machinery and movements of a clock; any complex mechanism of wheels producing regularity or precision of movement.

I must not omit, that in this assembly of wax there were several pieces that moved by *clock-work*, and gave great satisfaction to the spectators.
Addison, Religions in Waxwork.

2. Figuratively, any regulated system by which work is performed steadily and without confusion, as if by machinery.

II. *a.* Marked by machine-like regularity of operation: as, a *clockwork* system; *clockwork* movements.

The *clock-work* tintinnabulum of rhyme.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 529.

clod[1] (klod), *n.* [< ME. *clodde*, a modified form of *clotte*, *clot*, perhaps by confusion with *cloud*, *clud*, *cludde*, a round mass, > E. *cloud*: see *cloud*[1], *cloud*[2], and *clot*[1]. Cf. Sw. dial. *klodd*, a lump of snow or clay, *kladd*, a lump of dough.] 1†. Any lump or mass; sometimes, a concreted mass; a clot.

Clods of blood. *Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, vii. 54.

Two massy *clods* of iron and brass.
Milton, P. L., xi. 565.

Specifically—2. A lump of earth, or earth and turf; a lump of clay.

The earth that casteth up from the plough a great *clod* is not so good as that which casteth up a smaller *clod*.
Bacon.

The sluggish *clod*, which the rude swain
Turns with his share, and treads upon.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

3. In *coal-mining*, indurated clay: the equivalent of *bind*. [Eng.]—4. A stretch of ground or turf; earth; soil. [Rare.]

Byzantians boast that on the *clod*,
Where once their sultan's horse has trod,
Grows neither grass, nor shrub, nor tree. *Swift.*

5. Anything earthy, base, and vile; poetically, the body of man in comparison with his soul: as, "this corporeal *clod*." *Milton.*

We leave behind us
These *clods* of flesh, that are too massy burdens.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 6.

He makes flat warre with God, and doth defie
With his poore *clod* of earth the spacious sky.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

6. A dull, gross, stupid fellow; a dolt.

I am no *clod* of trade, to lackey pride.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2.

7. A bait used in fishing for eels, consisting of a bunch of lobworms or earthworms strung on worsted yarn: also called a *bob*. See *clod-fishing*.

clod[1] (klod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clodded*, ppr. *clodding*. [< ME. *clodden*, cover with earth, as seeds; from the noun.] 1. To pelt with clods or stones.

"Clodding" is the Belfast word for throwing stones; *clod* the police is to pelt them.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 285.

2. To form into clods. *Holland.*

The leaven
That spreading in this dull and *clodded* earth
Gives it a touch ethereal. *Keats*, Endymion, i. 297.

3†. To cover with earth, as seeds; harrow.

Nowe loule, that medycyne [clover] is fore yfond,
. . . ye must it plowe eftesones,
Eke diligently *clodde* it, joyke out stones.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

4†. To confine in what is earthy and base, as the soul in the body. *G. Fletcher.*—5. To throw with violence. *Scott.* [Scotch.]

clod[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *clothe*.

clod-breaker (klod'brā'kėr), *n.* 1. Same as *clod-crusher*.—2. A peasant; a clodhopper; a clodpoll: used in contempt. [Rare.]

In other countries, as France, the people of ordinary condition were called *clod-breakers*. *Brougham.*

clod-crusher (klod'krush'ėr), *n.* A roller armed with blunt spikes for dragging over newly plowed land to break the clods and render it fit for seeding.

clodder†, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., var. of *clotter*, *clutter*[1]. Cf. *clodder*, *n.*] To coagulate; clot. *Palsgrave.*

clodder[2], *n.* [< ME. *clodder*, a clot. Cf. *clotter*, *clutter*[1], and *clodder*, *v.*] A clot.

In *clodders* of blod his her [hair] was clunge.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 142.

cloddish (klod'ish), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a clod; earthy; hence, earthly; base; low.

The clods of earth, which we so constantly belabored and tumbled over and over, were never etherealized into thought. Our thoughts, on the contrary, were fast becoming *cloddish*. *Hawthorne*, Hilthedale Romance, p. 79.

2. Clownish; boorish; doltish; uncouth; ungainly.

They [his boots] seemed to him to have a *cloddish* air.
Disraeli, Coningsby, iii. 5.

cloddishness (klod'ish-nes), *n.* [< *cloddish* + *-ness*.] Clownishness; boorishness; doltishness; clumsiness; ungainliness.

cloddy (klod'i), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Consisting of clods; abounding with clods.

The meagre *cloddy* earth. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

2. Earthy; mean; gross.

clodet, *v.* An obsolete variant of *clothe*.

clod-fishing (klod'fish'ing), *n.* A method of catching eels by means of a clod or bait of lobworms strung on worsted. The fisher allows this bait to sink to the bottom of the stream, and the eel lifting it so entangles its teeth in the worsted as to be unable to let go. See cut on *bob-fishing*.

clodhopper (klod'hop'ėr), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopper*; one who 'hops' over 'clods,' i. e., a plowman.] A clown; a rustic; a boor.

Now I should think it was the *clodhopper* gave the gentleman the day's work. *C. Reade*, Never too Late to Mend, i.

clodhopping (klod'hop'ing), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *hopping*; cf. *clodhopper*.] Like a clodhopper; loutish; boorish; treading heavily, as one accustomed to walking on plowed land.

What a mercy you are shod with velvet, Jane! a *clod-hopping* messenger would never do at this juncture.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

clodpate (klod'pāt), *n.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate*.] A stupid fellow; a dolt; a numskull.

clodpated (klod'pā'ted), *a.* [< *clod*[1] + *pate* + *-ed*[2].] Stupid; dull; doltish.

My *clod-pated* relations spoilled the greatest genius in the world, when they bred me a mechanick. *Arbuthnot.*

clodpoll (klod'pōl), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *clodpole* and *clod-pole*; < *clod*[1] + *poll*. Cf. *clodpate* and *blockhead*.] **I.** *n.* A stupid fellow; a dolt; a blockhead.

This letter, being so excellently ignorant, will breed no terror in the youth; he will find it comes from a *clodpole*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

Your parasite
Is a most precious thing, dropt from above,
Not bred 'mongst clods and *clodpoles*, here on earth.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Stupid; dull; ignorant.

What *clod-pole* commissioner is this!
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, v. 1.

clœochoanite (klē-ō-kō'a-nīt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *clœochoanitis*, < Gr. κλοιός, a collar, + χοάνη, a funnel.] **I.** *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a collar as well as a funnel, as an ammonite; specifically, belonging to the *Clœochoanites*.

II. *n.* An ammonoid cephalopod of the group *Clœochoanites*.

Clœochoanites (klē-ō-kō-a-nī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *clœochoanitis*: see *clœochoanite*.] A group of ellipochoanoid ammonoid cephalopods which have a collar above as well as a funnel below the septum. Originally *Cloiochoanites*. *Hyatt.*

cloff (klof), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *com.*: (*a*) Formerly, an allowance of 2 pounds in every 3 hundredweight on certain goods, after the tare and tret were taken, that the weight might hold out in retailing. (*b*) Now, in England, any deduction or allowance from the gross weight. Also written *clough*.

clog (klog), *n.* [< ME. *clogge*, a lump, block; same as Sc. *clag*, a clog, clot, impediment, encumbrance, > *clag*, clog, impede, obstruct, cover with mud or anything sticky (cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*), connected (prob. through Dan. *klæg*, loam) with E. *clay*: see *clay*, *clag*[1], *clegg*[1].] 1. A block or mass of anything constituting an encumbrance.

A *clog* of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow.
Tennyson, The Letters.

Specifically—(*a*) A block of wood or other material fastened to an animal, as by a rope or chain to its leg, to impede its movements. (*b*) A block of wood fastened to or placed under the wheel of a vehicle to serve as a brake in descending a hill.

Hence—2. Any encumbrance; anything that hinders motion or action, physical or moral, or renders it difficult; a hindrance or impediment.

I am glad at soul I have no other child;
For thy escape would teach me tyranny,
To hang *clogs* on them. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Slavery is of all things the greatest *clog* and obstacle to speculation. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, ii.

3. Same as *clog-almanac*.—4. A cone of the pine or other coniferous tree. 5. A kind of shoe with a very thick sole and high heels, worn either alone or as an overshoe. Clogs for the latter purpose were in common use until the introduction of India-rubber overshoes, about 1840. The clogs worn in the middle ages were often excessively high, and, like those of the Japanese, added notably to the wearer's stature. The material was commonly wood. Cheaply made clogs, still in use in the north of England and very common in France and Germany, consist of a wooden sole with a leather upper for the front part of the foot alone, or with sometimes a low leather counter in addition. See *patten* and *chopine*.

Clogges or Pattens to keepe them out of the durt thay may not burden themselues with. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 205.

Pattens date their origin to the reign of Anne; *clogs*, as we have already shown, are of considerable antiquity.
Fairholt, Costume, I. 374.

Hence—6. A similar shoe used in the modern clog-dance.—7. A clog-dance.—8. In *coal-mining*, a short piece of timber placed between a prop and the roof which it helps to support. = Syn. 1. Load, weight, dead weight, burden, obstruction, trammel, check.

clog (klog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clogged*, ppr. *clogging*. [< *clog*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To impede the movements of; encumber; hamper; hobble, as by a chain, a rope, a block of wood, or the like: as, to *clog* a bullock to prevent it from leaping fences; to *clog* a wheel.

If . . . you find so much blood in his liver as will *clog* the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.
Shak., T. N., iii. 2.

The Turks rushi in, and apprehended him, *clogged* him with chains. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 67.

Gums and pomatums shall his flight restrain,
While *clogg'd* he beats his silken wings in vain.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 130.

2†. To restrain; confine.

The castle all of steel,
The which Acrisius caused to be made,
To keep his daughter Danae *clogg'd* in.
Greene, Alphonsus, iii.

3. To choke up; obstruct so as to hinder passage through: as, to *clog* a tube; to *clog* a vein.—4. Figuratively, to throw obstacles in the way of; encumber; hinder; burden; trammel; hamper: as, to *clog* commerce with restrictions.

The bill to raise money is *clogged* so as to prevent the governor from giving his consent to it.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 286.

Clogged by gross vice, by slaughter stained,
Still knew his daring soul to reign. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 10.

The indulgence vouchsafed to the Presbyterians, who constituted the great body of the Scottish people, was *clogged* by conditions which made it almost worthless.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

= Syn. To shackle, fetter, restrain, cumber, embarrass, restrict.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become loaded, encumbered, or choked up with extraneous matter.

In working through the bone the teeth of the saw will begin to *clog*. *Sharpe*, Surgery.

2. To coalesce; unite and adhere in a cluster or mass; stick together.

Move it sometimes with a broom that the seeds *clog* not together. *Evelyn.*

clog-almanac (klog'ăl'mą-nak), *n.* An early form of **almanac** or **calendar**, made by cutting notches or characters on a clog or block, generally of wood, but sometimes of horn, bone, or brass. "This almanac is usually a square piece of wood containing three months on each of the four edges. The number of days in them are expressed by notches, the first day by a notch with a patulous stroke turned up from it, and every seventh by a large-sized notch. Over against many of the notches are placed, on the left hand, several marks or symbols, denoting the golden number or cycle of the moon. The festivals are marked by symbols of the several saints issuing from the notches." *Plot.* Also called *clog.*

The runic writing was cut in the wood in the direction of the grain, as may be seen in the case of some of the runic *clog-almanacks* which are still in existence.

Ja. Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 221.

clog-burnisher (klog'bėr'nish-ėr), *n.* A burnisher having a handle at one end and a hook and staple at the other, used at Sheffield in England for burnishing parts of knives.

clog-dance (klog'dăns), *n.* A dance performed with **clogs**, or with shoes having wooden soles or heels, in which the feet are made to perform a regular and noisy accompaniment to music.

clog-dancer (klog'dăn'sėr), *n.* One who performs clog-dances.

clog-dancing (klog'dăn'sing), *n.* The act of dancing with clogs.

clogginess (klog'i-nes), *n.* [< *cloggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being cloggy or clogged.

clogging (klog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clog*, *v.*] Anything which clogs; obstruction; hindrance; clog.

Truth doth clear, unweave, and simplifie,
Search, sever, pierce, open and disgregate
All ascititious *cloggings*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 25.

cloggy (klog'i, *a.* [< *clog* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *claggy*, *cladgy*, *cledgy*.] Clogging or having power to clog; obstructive; adhesive.

Some grosser and *cloggy* parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 416.

cloghead (klog'hed), *n.* [Accom. from Ir. Gael. *clogachd*, Ir. also *clogas*, *clogchas*, a bell-tower, < *clog*, a bell: see *clock*[2].] One of the slender round towers attached to various Irish churches. *Fosbroke.*

clog-hornpipe (klog'hôrn'pip), *n.* A hornpipe danced with clogs on. *Dickens.*

clog-pack (klog'pak), *n.* In *coal-mining*, same as *chock*[4]. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

clogweed (klog'wēd), *n.* The cow-parsnip, *Heracleum Spondylium.*

cloison (kloi'sọn; F. pron. klwo-zôn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *clausio*, < ML. *clausio(n-)*, < L. *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] A partition; a dividing band; specifically, a fillet used in cloisonné work. Also spelled *cloisson.* See *cloisonné.*

Each minute piece is separated from the next by a thin wall or *cloison* of ivory, about as thick as card-board, which thus forms a white outline, and sets off the brilliance of the coloured stones. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 850.

cloisonnage (kloi'sọ-nąj), *n.* [F., < *cloison* + *-age.*] 1. The process or operation of executing cloisonné work.—2. Cloisonné work.

cloisonné (kloi-sọ-nā'), *a.* [F., < *cloison*, a partition: see *cloison.*] Having partitions; partitioned. Applied specifically to a kind of surface-decoration in enamel, in which the outlines of the designs are formed by small bands or fillets of metal bent to shape and fixed to a ground either of metal or of porcelain. The interstices or cells between the metal fillets are filled with enamel paste of appropriate colors, which is vitrified by heat. The surface is generally ground smooth and polished. Beautiful examples of cloisonné enamel were produced by the Byzantines, and in western Europe during the middle ages, and the art is practised with success at the present day in China and Japan.

cloister (kloi'stėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloister*, *cloyster*, *cloistre*, < OF. *cloistre*, F. *cloître* = Pr. *claustra* = Sp. *claustra*, now *claustro* = Pg. *claustro* = It. *chiostro*, *chiostra*, *claustro* = AS. *clūster*, *clōster*, *clauster* (only in the senses of 'prison, lock, barrier') (> ME. *clauster*, *cluster*, *closter*, parallel with *cloister*) = OS. *klūstar* = OFries. *klāster* = D. *kloster* = MLG. *kloster*, *kloester* = OHG. *chlōster*, MHG. G. *kloster* = Icel. *klaustr* = Sw. Dan. *kloster* = Pol. *klasztor* = Bohem. *klaster*, a cloister, < ML. *claustrum*, *clostrum*, a cloister, in class. L. usually in pl. *claustra*, rarely *claustra*, that which closes or shuts, a lock, bar, bolt, barrier, a place shut in, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, shut, close: see *close*[1] and *close*[2].] **1.** An inclosure.

Withinne the *cloistre* blisful of thy sydes
Took mannes shap the Eternal Love and Pees.
Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale, l. 43.

2. An arched way or a covered walk running round the walls of certain portions of monastic and collegiate buildings. It usually has a wall on one side, and a series of arcades with piers and columns, or an open colonnade, surrounding an interior court, on

Cloister of Las Huelgas, Burgos, Spain.

the opposite side. The original purpose of cloisters was to afford a place in which the monks could take exercise and recreation.

They [the Capuchins] have a fair garden belonging to their Monastery, neare to which they have a *Cloister*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 19.

Hence—3. A place of religious retirement; a monastery; a convent; a nunnery; a religious house.

We come into a *Cloyster* of grekysche monke, whose Churche is of the holy Crusse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

For aye to be in shady *cloister* mew'd,
To live a barren sister all your life,
Chanting faint hymns to the cold fruitless moon.
Shak., M. N. D., I. 1.

Alcuin . . . cannot help recalling these days of his youth and manhood which he had spent in his own England, beneath the still *cloister* built by a Wilfrid.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 281.

3. Any arcade or colonnade round an open court.

And round the cool green courts there ran a row
Of *cloisters*, branch'd like mighty woods.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Cloister monk. See *monk.*

cloister (kloi'stėr), *v. t.* [< *cloister*, *n.*] **1.** To confine in a cloister or convent.

It was of the king's first acts to *cloister* the queen dowager in the nunnery of Bermondsey. *Bacon.*

2. To shut up; confine closely within walls; immure; shut up in retirement from the world.

Nature affords plenty of beauties, that no man need complain if the deformed are *cloistered* up.
Rymer, Tragedies.

With the cessation of college-life would cease the abnormal *cloistering* of the young women.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 613.

cloisteral† (kloi'stėr-al), *a.* An obsolete form of *cloistral.*

cloistered (kloi'stėrd), *a.* [< *cloister* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Furnished with cloisters; arranged in the form of a cloister.

The court below is formed into a square by a corridor, having over the cheife entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone; the rest is *cloistered* and arch'd on pillasters of rustiq worke. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 1, 1644.

A lovely *cloistered* court he found,
A fountain in the midst o'erthrown and dry.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 326.

2. Shut up in a cloister; inhabiting a convent. —**3.** Solitary; retired from the world; secret; concealed.

Let those have night, that silly love t' immure
Their *cloister'd* crimes, and sin secure.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 14.

Ere the bat hath flown
His *cloister'd* flight. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 2.

I cannot praise a fugitive and *cloister'd* vertue, unexercis'd and unbreath'd. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 18.

cloisterer† (kloi'stėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cloistrer*; as if < *cloister* + *-er*[1]; but cf. OF. *cloistrier* (= Pr. *claustrier*), < *cloistre*, a cloister.] One belonging to a cloister.

cloisteress† (kloi'stėr-es), *n.* Same as *cloistress.*

cloister-garth (kloi'stėr-gärth), *n.* In *arch.*, the court inclosed by a cloister.

cloistral (kloi'stral), *a.* [Formerly also *cloisteral*, < *cloister* + *-al*, after ML. *claustralis*: see *claustral.*] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cloister; of the nature of a cloister; belonging to or dwelling in a cloister.

Many *cloistral* men of great learning and devotion prefer contemplation before action.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

That militatory branch of Italian art which I will venture to name, from . . . the profession of many of the best masters who practised it, the *cloistral* epoch.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xiv. 10.

The Armenian Convent, whose *cloistral* buildings rise from the glassy lagoon, upon the south of the city [Venice], near a mile away. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

2. Secluded; retired.

A stately *Fir-grove*, whither I was wont
To hasten, for I found, beneath the roof
Of that perennial shade, a *cloistral* place
Of refuge. *Wordsworth*, Naming of Places, vi.

cloistress† (kloi'stres), *n.* [< *cloister* + *-ess.* Cf. *cloisteress.*] A nun; a woman who has vowed religious retirement. Also written *cloisteress.* [Rare.]

Like a *cloistress*, she will veiled walk. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 1.

cloke† (klōk), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cloak.*

clokke[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *clock*[1].

clokke[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *clock*[2].

clomb[1] (klōm). Obsolete or poetical preterit of *climb.*

clomb[2] (klōm), *n.* and *a.* See *cloam.*

clombent. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb.*

clome, clomen, etc. See *cloam, cloamen.*

clompertont, *n.* See *clumperton.*

clone (klōn), *n.* [< NL. *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, the condition of clonus.

Constitutions differ according to degrees of tone and *clone*. *Ashhurner*, Reichenbach's Dynamics (1851), p. 42.

clonget, *a.* An obsolete variant of *clung.*

clonic (klon'ik), *a.* [< NL. *clonicus*, < *clonus*, q. v.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or exhibiting clonus.—**Clonic spasm**, a spasm in which the muscles or muscular fibers contract and relax alternately, in somewhat quick succession, as in the latter part of an epileptic attack: used in contradistinction to *tonic spasm.*

clonicity (klō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [< *clonic* + *-ity.*] In *pathol.*, the condition of being clonic.

clonus (klō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κλόνος, **any** violent confused motion, turmoil.] In *pathol.*, alternating contractions and relaxations of a muscle following one another in somewhat quick succession. See *clonic spasm* and *ankle-clonus.*

cloof (klōf), *n.* [Sc., also written *clufe*; < Icel. *klauf*, cloven foot, hoof, = Dan. *klov*, a hoof; from root of E. *cleave*[2], *v.* Cf. *cleuch*.] A hoof.

cloom (klōm), *v. t.* [A dial. var. of *cloam*, *v.*] To close with glutinous matter. *Mortimer.* [Local.]

cloop (klūp), *n.* [Imitative.] The sound made when a cork is pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Rare.]

The *cloop* of a cork wrenched from a bottle. *Thackeray.*

cloot (klōt), *n.* [Sc., also written *clute*, a cloven hoof, the half of a cloven hoof; perhaps, through a form **cluft* (see *cleft*[1]), from root of *cleave*[2], split: see *cleave*[2], and cf. *cloof.*] A divided hoof; a cloven hoof.

The harrying thieves ! not a *cloot* left of the nail hirsel !
Scott, Monastery, iii.

Cloot-and-cloot, hoof-and-hoof — that is, every hoof.

Clootie (klō'ti), *n.* [Sc., also written *Clutie*, < *cloot*, *clute*, a cloven hoof: see *cloot.*] The devil; literally, he of the cloven hoofs.

Oh Thou ! whatever title suit thee,
Auld Hornie, Satan, Nick, or *Clootie*.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

clort (klôrt), *n.* Same as *clart.*

clorty (klôr'ti), *a.* Same as *clarty.*

close[1] (klōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *closed*, ppr. *closing.* [< ME. *closen*, a modification (through the influence of adj. *clos*, *close*) of earlier *clusen* (so also in comp. *bi-clusen*, often *bi-closen*), also later sometimes *closen*, close, shut in, < AS. **clȳsan* (in verbal n. *clȳsung*, a closing, an inclosure, and comp. *beclȳsan*, close in, shut up), < L. *clusus*, *clausus*, pp. of *claudere*, *claudere* (always *-clusus*, *-cludere* in comp.), shut, close, shut in (> OF. and F. *clore* (pp. *clos*, > ME. adj. *clos*, *close*: see *close*[2], *a.*) = Pr. *claure*, *clure* = Sp. Pg. *-cluir* (in comp.) = It. *chiudere*, close, etc.), orig. prob. **sclaudere* = OFries. *slūta* = OS. **sluta* (cf. *slutil*, a key) = LG. *sluten* = D. *sluiten* (> *slot*, a lock, > E. *slot*[1], q. v.) = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen* = Dan. *sluttе* = Sw. *sluta*, shut; Gr. κλείειν (√ *σκλαϝ†) appears to be a shorter form of the same root. Hence ult. (from L. *claudere*) E. *close*[1], *close*[2], *closet*, *clause*, *cloister*, *conclude*, *exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *seclude*, etc., *conclusion*, etc., *sluice*, *clavis*, *clef*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To inclose; shut in; surround; comprise.

The Iewes herynge these wordes set hands on Ioseph and *closed* hym in a house where no wyndowe.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

The depth *closed* me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

The sun sets on my fortune, red and bloody,
And everlasting night begins to *close* me.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

When I clung to all the present for the promise that it *closed*. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To make close; bring together the parts of, especially so as to form a complete inclosure, or to prevent ingress or egress; shut; bring to-

gether: as, to *close* one's mouth; to *close* a door or a room; to *close* a book.

The Lord hath poured out upon you the spirit of deep sleep, and hath *closed* your eyes. Isa. xxix. 10.

E. Phil. *Close* your hands,—
Aust. And your lips too. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

Close the door, the shutters *close*.
Tennyson, The Deserted House.

3. To stop (up); fill (up); repair a gap, opening, or fracture in; unite; consolidate: often followed by *up*: as, to *close* an aperture or a room; to *close* or *close up* the ranks of troops.

Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more;
Or *close* the wall *up* with our English dead.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 1.

4. To end; finish; conclude; complete; bring to a period: as, to *close* a bargain or contract; to *close* a lecture.

One frugal supper did our studies *close*. *Dryden.*

The procession moves very slowly; it is *closed* by a second party of musicians, similar to the first, or by two or three drummers. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 297.

5†. To draw near to; approach; close with (which see, under II.).

On our answering in the affirmative, Bellerophon's Signal was made to *close* the Admiral, which we immediately made sail to accomplish.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 261.

6. In *shoemaking*, to sew or stitch together (the parts of the upper).—**Closed bundle.** See *bundle*.—**Closed curve**, in *math.*, a curve which returns into itself; an oval.—**Closed gauntlet**, in *medieval armour*, a sort of gauntlet used in tourneys and lists in the sixteenth century. It was of the form of a closed hand, and was opened or closed by means of a hook and staple or a turning-pin; the hand of the wearer, when inserted in it, could not be opened, but could hold firmly a lance or the handle of the sword.—**Closed surface**, in *geom.*, a surface which separates all space into two regions, so that it is impossible to pass from one to the other by a continuous motion without crossing the surface.—**To close a circuit**, in *elect.* See *circuit*, 12, and *electricity*.—**To close an account.** (*a*) In *bookkeeping*, to balance the credit and debit sides of an account-book at some fixed time, as the end of a fiscal year. (*b*) To settle up an account.—**To close out**, to get rid of; dispose of; sell off: as, to *close out* a line of goods.—**To close the books.** See *book*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To come together, either literally or figuratively; fall; draw; gather around, as a curtain or a fog: often followed by *on* or *upon*: as, the shades of night *close upon* us.

They . . . went down alive into the pit, and the earth *closed* upon them. Num. xvi. 33.

Pass beneath it [an equestrian statue of King Louis] into the court, and the sixteenth century *closes* round you.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 28.

2. To end; terminate or come to a period: as, the debate *closed* at six o'clock.—**3.** To engage in close encounter, or in a hand-to-hand fight; grapple; come to close quarters.

If I can *close* with him, I care not for his thrust.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

After so wide a compass as I have wandered, I do now gladly overtake and *close* in with my subject.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

Scarce could they hear or see their foes,
Until at weapon-point they *close*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

4. In the game of sixty-six, to turn down the trump-card before the pack is exhausted, so that no further drawing can be done.—**To close in**, to envelop; settle down upon and around anything.

As the night *closed in*, they reached the chain of little valleys and hamlets, locked up among these rocky heights.
Irving, Granada, p. 88.

To close on or **upon.** (*a*) To come to a mutual agreement about; agree on or join in.

Jealousy . . . would ensure France and Holland to *close* upon some measures . . . to our disadvantage.
Sir W. Temple.

(*b*) In *fencing*, to get near enough to touch by making a step forward without deranging the position of the body.—**To close out**, to sell out a business, a special stock of goods, or the like.—**To close with.** (*a*) To accede to; consent or agree to: as, to *close with* the terms proposed.

I applaud your spirit, and joyfully *close with* your proposal. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, ii. 2.

It is a very different thing indolently to say, "I would I were a different man," and to *close* with God's offer to make you different, when it is put before you.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 37.

(*b*) To come to an agreement with: as, to *close with* a person on certain terms.

Pride is so unsociable a vice that there is no *closing with* it. *Jeremy Collier*, Friendship.

(*c*) See II., 3. (*d*) To harmonize; agree.

This pernicious counsel *closed* very well *with* the posture of affairs at that time. *Swift*, Conduct of Allies.

To close with the land (*naut.*), to come near to the land.

close[1] (klōz), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The manner of shutting; junction; coming together.

The doors of plank were; their *close* exquisite.
Chapman.

2. Conclusion; termination; end: as, the *close* of life; the *close* of deliberations.

He's come to Glenlyon's yett (gate)
About the *close* o' day.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 43).

Death dawning on him, and the *close* of all.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

3. In *music*, the conclusion of a strain or of a musical period or passage; a cadence.

They read in savage tones, and sing in tunes that have no affinity with musicke; joyning voices at the severall *closes*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

At every *close* she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 197.

4. A grapple, as in wrestling.

The king . . . went of purpose into the north, . . . laying an open side unto Perkin, to make him come to the *close*, and so to trip up his heels. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

Their hug is a cunning *close* with their fellow-combatants, the fruits whereof in his fair fall or foil at the least.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 146.

close[2] (klōs), *a.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, < OF. *clos*, pp. of *clore*, shut, close: see *close*[1], *v.*] **1.** Completely inclosing; brought together so as to leave no opening; having all openings covered or drawn together; confined; having no vent: as, a *close* box; a *close* vizor.

Now the troyens, with tene[grief], all the toun gatys [gates] Keppit full *cloyse*, with care at her hertes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11152.

Spread thy *close* curtain, love-performing night.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

If he be locked in a *close* room, he is afraid of being stifled for want of air. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 234.

About 10 o'clock that Night the King himself came in a *close* Coach with intent to visit the Prince.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 15.

2. Narrowly confined; pent up; imprisoned; strictly watched: as, a *close* prisoner.

He may be *close* for treason, perhaps executed.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 2.

It was voted to send him *close* prisoner to Newgate.
Walpole, Letters, II. 240.

3. Retired; secluded; hidden.

He yet kept himself *close* because of Saul the son of Kish.
1 Chron. xii. 1.

She takes special pleasure in a *close* obscure lodging.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

4. Kept secret; private; secret.

In some of their *close* writings, which they will not suffer to come into the hands of Christians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 197.

Germanicus
Lives in their looks, their gait, their form, t' upbraid us
With his *close* death. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

His meaning he himself'e discovers to be full of *close* malignity. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

5. Having the habit of secrecy or a disposition to keep secrets; secretive; reticent.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman: and for secrecy,
No lady *closer*; for I will believe
Thou wilt not utter what thou dost not know.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Be withal *close* and silent, and thy pains
Shall meet a liberal addition. *Ford*, Fancies, iii. 1.

6. Having an appearance of concealment; expressive of secretiveness or reticence.

That *close* aspect of his
Does show the mood of a much-troubled breast.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

7. Having little openness, space, or breadth; contracted; narrow; confined: as, a *close* alley.

By a stranger who merely passed through the streets, Cairo would be regarded as a very *close* and crowded city.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 5.

Itself a *close* and confined prison for debtors, it contained within it a much *closer* and more confined jail for smugglers. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, i. 6.

8. Stagnant; without motion or ventilation; difficult to breathe; oppressive: said of the air or weather, and of a room the air in which is in this condition.

Do you not find it dreadfully *close*? not a breath of air?
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, ii. 7.

The air is damp, and hush'd, and *close*.
Tennyson, Song.

9. Near together in space or time; near to; in contact or nearly so; adjoining: as, a *close* row of trees; to follow in *close* succession.

Nor can even the pantheist claim any *closer* indwelling in nature for his mechanical all-pervading essence than the Bible claims for its personal God.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 31.

10. Having the parts near each other or separated by only a small interval; condensed: as, the writing is too *close*. (*a*) Compact; dense: as, timber of *close* texture or very *close* in the grain; a *close* texture in cloth. (*b*) Viscous; not volatile. [Rare.]

This oil, which nourishes the lamp, is supposed to be of so *close* and tenacious a substance that it may slowly evaporate. *Bp. Wilkins.*

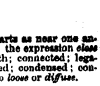
(*c*) In *music*: (1) Having the voice-parts as near one another as possible: especially used in the expression *close harmony*. (2) In *lute-playing*, smooth; connected; legato: as, *close* playing. (*d*) Compressed; condensed; concise: applied to style, and opposed to *loose* or *diffuse*.

Where the original is *close*, no version can reach it in the same compass. *Dryden.*

(*e*) In *bot.*, same as *appressed*. (*f*) In *her.*: (1) Having the wings lying close to the body: said of birds. [This use is considered unnecessary, because birds are assumed to have their wings closed, except when specially blasoned otherwise.] (2) Having the vizor down: said of a helmet. (3) Shut up; closed, as a pair of brayes.

11. Near, in a figurative sense.

(*a*) Intimate; trusted: as, a *close* friend.



A Dove Close.

I can never be *close* with her, as he
That brought her hither. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

(*b*) Nearly related; allied: as, *close* groups in zoölogy.

12. Keeping upon some strong uniting feeling, as love, self-interest, honor, etc.; strong; firm: as, a *close* union of individuals or of nations.

Many such, when they find themselves alone, saving their reputation will compound with other scruples, and come to a *close* treaty with their inner vices in secret.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

13. Undeviating; not wandering. (*a*) Not deviating from the object to which one's mind or thoughts are directed, or from the subject under consideration: as, to give *close* attention; a *close* observer.

Keep your mind or thoughts *close* to the business or subject. *Locke.*

(*b*) Not deviating from a model or original: as, a *close* translation or imitation; a *close* copy.

14. Strictly logical: as, *close* reasoning.

But when any point of doctrine is handled in a *close* and argumentative manner, it appears flat and unsavoury to them. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, IV. v.

15. Stingy; niggardly; penurious. — **16.** Scarce; difficult to get: as, money is *close*.—**Close borough.** See *borough*.—**Close breathing**, breathing in-and-in. See *breed*, *v. t.*—**Close communion.** See *communion*.—**Close contact.** See *contact*.—**Close corporation**, a corporation which fills its own vacancies. In Great Britain, until recent years, many towns were governed by such corporations.—**Close fertilization**, in *bot.*, the fertilization of the pistil by pollen from the same flower.—**Close harmony.** See *harmony*.—**Close herding.** See *herding*.—**Close matter**, in *printing*, printed matter or written copy with few paragraphs or breaks.—**Close order.** See *order*.—**Close ports**, in England, a port situated up a river: in contradistinction to an *outport*, or a harbor which lies on the coast.—**Close reef** (*naut.*), the last reef in a sail.—**Close rolls**, rolls kept for the record of close writs (see below). Also called *clause-rolls*.—**Close string**, in dog-legged stairs, a staircase without an open newel.—**Close vowel**, a vowel pronounced with diminished aperture of the lips, or with contraction of the cavity of the mouth.—**Close writs**, grants of the sovereign, sealed with the great seal, directed to particular persons for particular purposes, and closed up and sealed on the outside, as not being designed for public inspection. **To come to close quarters**, to come into direct conflict, especially with an enemy. = **Syn. 15.** *Miserly*, *Niggardly*, etc. See *penurious*.

close[2] (klōs), *adv.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, adv., < *clos*, *close*, adj.: see *close*[2], *a.*] **1.** Tightly or closely; so as to leave no opening: as, shut the blinds *close*.

Draw the curtains *close*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

2. In strict confinement.

Let them be clapp'd up *close*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

3. In concealment; in hiding; in secret; secretly.

Speke *close* all thyng as thombe in fiste.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 110.

An onion. . . .
Which, in a napkin being *close* convey'd,
Shall in despite enforce a watery eye.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Get ye all three into the bot-tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk. . . . *Close*, in the name of jesting!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Advise Mr. W. to keep *close* by all means, and make haste back. *T. Wyndham*, Hist. New England, I. 462.

4. Near in space or time; in contact, or nearly touching: as, to follow *close* behind one.

There could hardly better News be brought to me, than to understand that you are so great a Student, and that having passed through the Briars of Logic, you fall so *close* to Philosophy. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

Behind her Death,
Close following, pace for pace.
Milton, P. L., x. 589.

Close-shooting firearm, a firearm which delivers a charge of shot compactly, with little scattering.—**Close to the wind**, with the head lying so near to the wind as just to fill the sails without shaking them: said of a ship when close-hauled.

close[3] (klōs), *n.* [< ME. *clos*, *close*, *cloos*, an inclosed place, yard, closet, pass, bounds, etc., < OF. *clos*, an inclosed place, etc., prop. pp. of *clore*: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[1], *v.* Cf. *closet*.] **1.** An inclosed place; any place surrounded by a fence, wall, or hedge.

As two fruitfull Elmis that spred
Amidst a *Cloose* with brooks environed,
Ingender other Elms about their roots.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

Many thousand trees, that grew partly in *closes*, and partly in the common fields. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48.

Pent in a roofless *close* of ragged stones.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. A piece of land held as private property, whether actually inclosed or not: in the common law of pleading, technically used of any interest (whether temporary or permanent, or even only in profits) in the soil, exclusive of other persons, such as entitles him who holds it to maintain an action of trespass against an invader.

It seems I broke a *close* with force and arms.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. Specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or an abbey; a minster-yard.

*Close*s surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons. *Macaulay.*

To every canon [at the end of the eleventh century] was allotted a dwelling-place apart for himself and his servants, though each one was expected to live within the walled space, called, from that circumstance, the *close*, a good specimen of which is still to be seen at Wells, near the cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, II. 88.

4. A narrow passage or entrance, such as leads from a main street to the stair of a building containing several tenements; the entry to a court; a narrow lane leading from a street: as, a *close* in Marylebone. [Scotch and local English.]

And so keppit he the *close* of his clene Cité.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 12982.

A thre hedet hounde in his honnd coght,
That was keper of the *close* of that currsat In.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 301.

Breach of close. See *breach.*

close-banded (klōs'ban'ded), *a.* Being in close order; closely united. *Milton.*

close-bodied (klōs'bod'id), *a.* Fitting close to the body.

A *close-bodied* coat. *Aytife*, Parergon.

close-compacted (klōs'kǫm-pak'ted), *a.* In compact order. *Addison.*

close-couched (klōs'kouchd), *a.* Concealed. *Milton.*

close-couped (klōs'kōpt), *a.* See *couped.*

close-curtained (klōs'kėr'tānd), *a.* Inclosed in curtains.

The drowsy-frighted steeds,
That draw the litter of *close-curtain'd* sleep.
Milton, Comus, l. 554.

close-fights (klōs'fīts), *n. pl. Naut.*, bulkheads formerly erected fore and aft in a ship for the men to stand behind in close engagement in order to fire on the enemy. Also called *close-quarters.*

close-fisted (klōs'fis'ted), *a.* Miserly; niggardly; penurious.

Is Seville *close-fisted?* Valladolid is open.
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 1.

A griping, *close-fisted* fellow. *Bp. Berkeley*, Maxims concerning Patriots.

close-fistedness (klōs'fis'ted-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being close-fisted; niggardliness; meanness.

close-handed (klōs'han'ded), *a.* Close-fisted; penurious; niggardly. *Sir M. Hale.*

Galba was very *close-handed:* I have not read much of his liberalities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

close-hauled (klōs'hâld), *a. Naut.*, sailing as close to the wind as possible.

The weather to-day was fine, though we had occasional squalls of wind and rain. We were *close-hauled*, and the motion of the vessel was violent and disagreeable.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, II. xv.

close-hug (klōs'hug), *n.* A name of the scapular arch of a fowl without the furculum or merrythought.

closely (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner. (*a*) So as completely to inclose; so as to shut out or shut in; so as to leave no opening; tightly. (*b*) Within narrow limits of action; narrowly; strictly.

This day should Clarence *closely* be mew'd up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

(*c*) Secretly; privately; hiddenly.

Then, *closely* as he might, he cast to leave
The Court, not asking any passe or leave.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

We have *closely* sent for Hamlet. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

(*d*) Nearly; with little or no space or time intervening: as, one event follows *closely* upon another.

Follow Fluellen *closely* at the heels.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

At some fond thought,
Her bosom to the writing *closelier* press'd.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, x.

(*e*) Compactly; with condensation: as, a *closely* woven fabric.

Baskets most curiously made with split branches of trees, so *closely* woven together as to contain water almost as well as a wooden vessel. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 548.

(*f*) Undeviatingly; without wandering or diverging: (*a*) Intently; attentively; with the mind or thoughts fixed; with near inspection: as, to look or attend *closely.* (*c*) With strict adherence to a model or original: as, to translate or copy *closely.* *Dryden.* (*g*) With near affection, attachment, alliance, or interest; intimately: as, men *closely* connected in friendship; nations *closely* allied by treaty.

My name, once mine, now thine, is *closelier* mine.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

closen (klō'sn), *v. t.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-en*[1], 4.] To make close or closer. [Rare.]

His friends *closen* the tie by claiming relationship to him. *British Quarterly Rev.*

closeness (klōs'nes), *n.* [< *close*[2], *a.*, + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being close. (*a*) The state of being completely inclosed, of being shut, or of having no vent.

In drums, the *closeness* round about that preserveth the sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 142.

(*b*) Narrowness; straitness, as of a place. (*c*) Want of ventilation; oppressiveness.

Half stifled by the *closeness* of the room. *Swift.*

(*d*) Strictness: as, *closeness* of confinement. (*e*) Near approach; proximity; nearness; intimate relation.

The actions and proceedings of wise men run in greater *closeness* and coherence with one another. *South.*

(*f*) Compactness; solidity; density: as, the *closeness* of fiber in wood. *Bentley.* Figuratively applied to style or argument.

His [Burke's] speeches differed not at all from his pamphlets; these are written speeches, or those are spoken dissertations, according as any one is over-studious of method and *closeness* in a book, or of ease and nature in an oration. *Brougham*, Burke.

(*g*) Connection; near union; intimacy, as of affection or interest: as, the *closeness* of friendship or of alliance. (*h*) Secrecy; privacy; caution.

The extreme caution or *closeness* of Tiberius.
Bacon, Simulation.

(*i*) Avarice; stinginess; penuriousness.

An affectation of *closeness* and covetousness.
Addison, Spectator.

(*j*) Rigid adherence to an original: literalness: as, the *closeness* of a version. (*k*) Logicalness; connectedness: as, the *closeness* of an argument.

close-pent (klōs'pent), *a.* Shut close; confined; without vent.

Ambition, madam, is a great man's madness
That is not kept in chains and *close-pent* rooms.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi.

close-plane (klōs'plān), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic surface, consisting of a torsal plane meeting the surface in a line twice and in a residual curve, and differing from a *pinch-plane* in that the line and curve have an intersection lying on the spinode curve. The close-plane is a spinode plane, and meets the consecutive spinode plane in a line which is not the tangent of the residual curve.

close-point (klōs'point), *n.* A singularity of an algebraic locus, consisting of a point on the cuspidal curve where this curve does not touch the curve of section of the tangent plane.

close-quarters (klōs'kwôr'tėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *close-fights.*

closer[1] (klō'zėr), *n.* [< *close*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which closes or concludes. Specifically—(*a*) That which puts an end to a controversy, or disposes of an antagonist; a clencher. [Colloq.] (*b*) In *arch.*, the last stone in a horizontal row or course, of a less size than the others, fitted so as to close the row; in brickwork, a bat used for the same purpose. When the bat is a quarter brick, it is called a *queen closer;* when it is a three-quarter brick inserted at the angle of a stretching-course, it is called a *king closer.* (*c*) In *elect.*, a circuit-closer. (*d*) *Mining*, a file-closer. (*e*) In *shoemaking*, a boot-closer.

closer[2], *n.* [M.E., also *closere*, and irreg. *clocher*, < OF. *closier*, m., *closiere*, *closere*, f., an inclosure, a garden, < *clos*, pp., closed, close: see *close*[2], *a.*, and *close*[3], *v.*] An inclosure. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4069.

Hit happit hym in hast the hoole for to fynd,
Of the cave of the *clocher*, there the kyng lay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13502.

close-reef (klōs'rēf'), *v. t. Naut.*, to reef (a sail) closely; take in all the reefs.

close-sciences (klōs'sī'ėn-sez), *n.* A name given by the herbalist Gerard to a double variety of the dame's-violet, *Hesperis matronalis*, otherwise known as *close* (that is, double) *scinex.* The latter term arose from an early specific name, *Damascena*, which was understood as *dame's scena.*

close-season (klōs'sē'zn), *n.* Same as *close-time.*

close-stool (klōs'stōl), *n.* A seat for the sick or infirm, comprising a tight box with a close-fitting lid to contain a chamber-vessel.

closet (kloz'et), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *closet*, < OF. *closet*, dim. of *clos*, a close: see *close*[2], *n.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** A small room or apartment for retirement; any room for privacy; a small supplementary apartment communicating with another, as a dressing-room with a bedroom; hence, in religious literature, the place or habit of devotional seclusion.

Thenne lyst the lady to loke on the knyst.
Thenne com ho of hir *closet*, with mony cler burdes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 942.

When thou prayest, enter into thy *closet*. Mat. vi. 6.

William IV. was buried . . . in the royal vault in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Queen Adelaide being present in the royal *closet* of the chapel.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 26.

2. A small side room or inclosed recess for storing utensils, clothing, provisions, curiosities, etc.—**3†.** A bedroom.

Whan that she was in the *closet* layd.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 687.

4†. A secret place; a place for the storing of precious things. [Rare.]

But to her selfe it secretly retayned
Within the *closet* of her covert brest.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

For thro' Earth's *closets* when his way he tore,
He wisely pilfer'd all her gaudiest store.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 54.

5†. An inclosed or inside part.

Than gedryt [gathered] the grekes . . .
Ifrushet in felly at the faire ȝates . . .
The knightes in the *closet* comyn out swithe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11929.

6. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bar, one half of its width.

II. *a.* **1.** Restricted, as to a closet; pertaining to or done in privacy or seclusion; suitable to or designed for private consideration or use; private; secluded: as, a *closet* conference or intrigue; *closet* reflections; a *closet* book or picture.—**2.** Intimate; sharing one's privacy.

I shall not instance an abstruse Author, . . . but one whom wee well know was the *Closet* Companion of these his solitudes, William Shakespeare. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

3. Fitted only for seclusion or the privacy of a scholar; not adapted to the conditions of a practical life; merely theoretical; unpractical: as, a *closet* philosopher or theory.

The simple answer is that we were not *closet* theologians, but men dealing with an extremely difficult problem of practical statesmanship. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 319.

closet (kloz'et), *v. t.* [< *closet*, *n.*] **1.** To inclose or shut up, as in a closet or close compartment. *Herbert.*—**2.** To admit into or as into a closet, as for concealment or for private and confidential or clandestine consultation: used chiefly in the past participle.

Already was he [Stuyvesant] *closeted* with his privy council, sitting in grim state, brooding over the fate of his favorite trumpeter. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 449.

Dundas called on Pitt, woke him, and was *closeted* with him many hours. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

closeted (kloz'et-ed), *a.* [< *closet*, *n.*, 6, + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *barruly* or *barruletty*, according to the number of closets represented. See *closet*, *n.*, 6.

close-time (klōs'tīm), *n.* A season of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain kinds of game and fish. Also *close-season.*

He had shot . . . some young wild ducks, as, though *close-time* was then unknown, the broods of grouse were yet too young for the sportsman. *Scott*, Waverley, xviii.

They came on a wicked old gentleman breaking the laws of his country, and catching perch in *close-time* out of a punt. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lxiv.

closeting (kloz'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *closet*, *v.*] The act of conferring secretly; private or clandestine conference.

About this time began the project of *closeting*, where the principal gentlemen of the kingdom were privately catechized by his majesty. *Swift.*

That month he employed assiduously . . . in what was called *closeting.* London was very full; . . . many members of Parliament were in town. The king set himself to canvass them man by man. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

close-tongued (klōs'tungd), *a.* Secretive; cautious in speaking.

Close-tongued treason. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 770.

close-work (klōs'wėrk), *n.* In *Eng. coal-mining*, the drifting or running of a level between two coal-seams.

closh[1] (klosh), *n.* [< F. *clocher*, OF. *clochier*, < L. *claudicare*, limp: see *clock*[3] and *claudicate.* The Pr. *clopcllar*, limp, has suggested another origin of *clocher*, namely, < ML. **cloppicare*, < *cloppus*, OF. and Pr. *clop*, lame, prob. of LG. origin, but referred without much reason to Gr. *χυλόπους*, lame-footed, < *χολός*, lame, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot.*] A disease in the feet of cattle. Also called *founder.*

closh[2] (klosh), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *klos*, a bowl, bobbin, block (cf. *klootbaan*, a bowling-green), = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, block, stub: see *clot*[1], *n.*] A game mentioned in old statutes, played with pins and bowls, and supposed to be the equivalent of the modern ninepins.

The game of *cloish*, or *closh*, mentioned frequently in the ancient statutes, seems to have been the same as

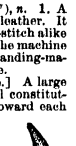
knyles, or at least exceedingly like it: *cloth* was played with pins, which were thrown at with a bowl instead of a truncheon, and probably differed only in name from the nine-pins of the present time.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 365.

closh-calest, *n. pl.* Ninepins. *Coles*, 1717.

closh-hook (klosh'-hŭk), *n.* A whalers' implement for lifting blubber to be skinned. *De Colange.*

closing-machine (klō'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for sewing heavy cloth or leather. It uses two threads, and makes a lock-stitch alike on both sides.—**2.** In *rope-making*, the machine by which the strands made by a stranding-machine are 'laid' or twisted into rope.

Closterium (klos-tē'ri-um), *n.* [NL.] A large genus of desmids in which the cell constituting the plant is entire, tapering toward each end, and lunately or arcuately curved. *Witsche*, 1817.



(*Closterium Lunula*, magnified. Two individuals conjugating. (From the Manual and Dictionnaire général de Botanique.")

closure (klō'-zhūr), *n.* [< OF. *closure* (Roquefort), afterward irreg. extended (under influence of L. *claustrum*, that which closes: see *cloister*) to *closture* (Cotgrave), > mod. F. *clôture*, closure; < L. *clausura*, a closing, < *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *clausure* and *close*[1], and cf. *close*[2], *closer*[2].] **1.** The act of shutting, or the state of being closed; a closing or shutting up.

O look up: he does, and shows
Death in his broken eyes, which Cæsar's hands
Shall do the honour of eternal *closure*.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 1.

The first warning which the community had of his change of attitude was the conspicuous and even defiant *closure* of his shop. *Howells*, Modern Instance, vi.

2†. That by which anything is closed or shut; a means of closing. *Johnson.*

I admire your sending your last to me quite open, without a seal, wafer, or any *closure* whatever. *Pope*, To Swift.

3†. Inclosure; also, that which incloses, bounds, covers, or shuts in.

Yf it be full of stonys,
For *closure* of the fold better stuff noon is.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Within the guilty *closure* of thy walls.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 3.

The bodie withe the *closures* wayed 900 waighte.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 121.

4. Conclusion; end.

The poor remainder of Andronicl
Will hand in hand all headlong cast us down, . . .
And make a mutual *closure* of our house.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

5. In *legislation*, the closing or stoppage of a debate: in the British House of Commons, the cutting off of debate so as to prevent further discussion or motions by the minority and cause a direct vote to be taken on the question before the House: often used in the French form *clôture*. By the rules of 1887 any member, after obtaining the consent of the chair, may move that "the question be now put," and if this motion is carried, at least 200 voting in the affirmative, or if not that number, at least 100 in the affirmative and less than 40 in the negative, the Speaker ends the debate and puts the question. In the House of Representatives and other legislative bodies in the United States the same object is effected by moving the previous question. See *cloture*, *n.*

closure (klō'zūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *closured*, ppr. *closuring*. < *closure*, *n.*] In England, to end by closure. See *closure*, *n.*, 5. [Colloq.]

Several hours later the Government *closured* the discussion on the Navy vote.
Daily News (London), March 24, 1887.

Clos Vougeot (klō vō-zhō'). The most celebrated of the red wines of Burgundy, grown in the commune of Vougeot, in the department of Côte-d'Or. The inclosure (*clos*) forms one of the largest vineyards in the world, containing over 100 acres. The wine produced is variously classified according to quality.

clot[1] (klot), *n.* [Also dial. *clat* (see *clat*[1]); early mod. E. also *clott*; < ME. *clot*, *clotte* (also later *clodde*, > E. *clod*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clott* (very rare), a round mass, = OD. *klot*, *klotte* (cf. D. *klos*, a bowl, block) = MHG. *kloz*, G. *klotz*, a block, lump, = Dan. *klods* = Sw. *klots*, a block, lump, stump, stub. Prob. akin to *clent*[2], q. v. The forms and senses of *clot* seem to have been confused in various languages with those of *clote*[1] = *clot*[2] (*clot-bur*), *cloud*[1], and *cloud*[2]: see these words.] **1.** A clod. [Obsolete or rare.]

Than euery man had a mall
Syche as thei beyn *clottys* withall.
Hunting of the Hareze (Weber, Metr. Rom., III.), l. 91.

The ground also would now be broken up for a fallow, . . . to the end that the sun might thoroughly parch and concoct the *clots*. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 26.

Every heart, when sifted well,
Is a *clot* of warmer dust.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. A hill.

Sant Iohan hem sy [saw] al in a knot,
On the hyl of Syon that semly *clot*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 788.

3†. A dull, stupid man; a clodpoll.

The crafty impositions
Of subtile clerks, feats of fine understanding,
To abuse *clots* and clowns with.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

4. A concrete or coagulated mass of soft or fluid matter: as, a *clot* of blood or of cream.

The white of an egg, with spirit of wine, doth bake the egg into *clots*, as if it began to poch. *Bacon.*

As the *clot* is composed of corpuscles and fibrin . . . after coagulation, the actual proportions of the *clot* and serum are about equal. *Flint*, Human Physiology.

5. A clump. [Rare.]

Clots of sea-pink blooming on their [rocks'] sides instead of heather. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

clot[1] (klot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clotted*, ppr. *clotting*. [< *clot*[1], *n.* Cf. freq. *clotter* = *clutter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To coagulate, as soft or fluid matter, into a thick inspissated mass; become concrete: as, milk or blood *clots*.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To form into clots.

[He] breaketh it in furrows, and sometime ridgeth it up again; and at another time harroweth it and *clotteth* it.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. To cause to coagulate; make or form into clots.

The *clotted* blood within my hose,
That from my wounded body flows.
S. Butler, Hudibras, i. 3.

3. To cover with clots; mat together by clots, as of blood.

The light and lustrous curls . . . *clotted* into points.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

Clotted cream, cream produced in the form of clots on the surface of new milk when it is warmed, and served as a table delicacy. Also *clouted cream*.

clot[2] (klot), *n.* A dialectal variant of *clote*[1]. Compare *clot-bur*.

clot-bur, **clote-bur** (klot'-, klōt'bėr), *n.* [< *clot*[2], *clote*[1], + *bur*[1].] **1.** A name of the burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.—**2.** A name of species of *Xanthium*.

Also called *clit-bur*.

clote[1] (klōt), *n.* [Also E. dial. *clot*, *clut*; < ME. *clote*, *cloote*, < AS. *clāte*, burdock, akin to *clite* (glossed *tussilago*, colt's-foot), ME. **clite*, *clete*, burdock, mod. E. *clite*, *cleat*: see *clite*[1], *cleat*[1].] **1.** The burdock: same as *clot-bur*, 1.

Cloote and breere shal stye on the autters of hem.
Wyclif, Hos. x. 8.

2. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*.

This is the *clote*, bearing a yellow flower;
And this, black horehound.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

clote[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *cleat*[2].

clote-bur, *n.* See *clot-bur*.

clote-leaf, *n.* [ME. *clote-lefe*.] The leaf of the burdock. *Chaucer.*

clotery, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *clotter*, *clutter*[1].

cloth (klōth), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *cloath* (pl. *clothes*, *cloaths*, *cloathes*); < ME. *cloth*, earlier *clath* (pl. *clothes*, *clothis*, and by contraction *close* (cf. Sc. *claes*): see *clothes*), < AS. *clāth* = OFries. *klāth*, *klād*, Fries. *klaed* = LG. D. *kleed* = MHG. *kleit*, G. *kleid*, a dress, garment, = Icel. *klæthi* = Sw. *klädе* = Dan. *klæde*, cloth; origin uncertain. See *clothes*. Hence *clothe*, *clad*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *cloths* (klōᵺz), in a particular sense *clothes* (see *clothes*). **1.** A fabric or texture of wool or hair, or of cotton, flax, hemp, or other vegetable filaments, formed by weaving or intertexture of threads, and used for garments or other covering, and for various other purposes; specifically, in the trade, a fabric of wool, in contradistinction to one made of other material.

Cloth that cometh fro the weuyng is nougt comly to were,
Tyl it is fulled vnder fote, or in fullyng stokkes,
Wasshen wel with water, and with taseles cracched,
Yknoked, and ytented, and vnder tailloures hande.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 444.

2. A piece of cloth used for a particular purpose, generally as a covering, or as the canvas for a painting: as, a table-*cloth*; an altar-*cloth*; to spread the *cloth* (that is, the table-cloth).

In that same *Clothe* so y-wrapped, the Aungeles beroun hire Body to the Mount Synay, and there thei buryed hire with it. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

3†. Dress; raiment; clothing; clothes. See *clothes*.

Thi *cloth* [" raiment," A. V.] bi which thou were hilid [covered] fulfilde not for oldnesse. *Wyclif*, Deut. viii. 4.

I'll ne'er distrust my God for *cloth* and bread. *Quarles.*

4. The customary garb of a trade or profession; a livery; specifically, the professional dress of a clergyman.

That the worthy men of the seid *cloth* graunt no yefte of the comyns good, but of hur owne, without the advise of the xlviij. comyners. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 396.

Hence—**5.** The clerical office or profession; with the definite article (*the cloth*), the clergy collectively; clergymen as a class.

The cloth, the clergy, are constituted for administering and for giving the best possible effect to . . . every axiom.
Is. Taylor.

Strong appeals were made to the priesthood. Would they tamely permit so gross an insult to be offered to their *cloth*? *Macaulay.*

6†. Texture; quality. [Rare.]

I also did buy some apples and pork, by the same token the butcher commended it as the best in England for *cloath* and colour. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 1.

Albert cloth, a material the two sides of which are of different colors, each side finished, so that no lining is required: used chiefly for overcoats.—**American cloth**, a name given in Great Britain to a cotton cloth prepared with a glazed or varnished surface to imitate morocco leather: known in the United States as *enameled cloth*.—**Board of Green Cloth**, a court held by the lord steward and subordinate officers in the English royal court (so called from the color of the cloth on the table), having jurisdiction of the peace of the verge—that is, within the precincts of the palace of the royal residence to about 200 yards beyond the outer gate—and without whose warrant a servant of the palace cannot be arrested for debt.—**Bookbinders' cloth**, a stiffly sized and glazed variety of cotton cloth, usually colored, and often decoratively embossed, much used for the case-binding of books.—**Bread cloth**. See *breadcloth*.—**Camel's-hair cloth**. See *camel*.—**Cashgar cloth**. Same as *putto*.—**Chenille cloth**. See *chenille*.—**Cloth appliqué**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are cut into patterns and sewed upon a cloth foundation, the edges being worked with silk, gold thread, etc.—**Cloth of ace**. Same as *aces*.—**Cloth of Arras**. See *arras*[1].—**Cloth of baudekin**. See *baudekin*.—**Cloth of Bruges**, a general term for silks and satins brocaded with weft wrought with gold, used in the later middle ages in England for ecclesiastical vestments. The pomegranate pattern (which see, under *pomegranate*) was perhaps first introduced in the Bruges stuffs, and was copied all over Europe; later, Italian velvets (see *table*), having equal to those of Venice or Genoa.—**Cloth of estate** or **state**, a rich cloth arranged above and behind a throne or chair of state, so as to form a canopy or baldachin, and also a background against which the throne and its occupant may be seen to advantage.—**Cloth of gold**, cloth of which gold thread or fine gold wire forms either the pattern alone or both that and the ground. It is often richly brocaded with flowers, etc. Japanese brocades often contain a great deal of gold in the form of gilded paper in very narrow strips, the effect of which is extremely brilliant, since the gilded surface has its full metallic luster.

He sente to alle Londes, in manere as thei weren Marchaundes of precyous Stones, of *Clothes of Gold* and of othere thinges. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 138.

She did lie
In her pavilion (*cloth of gold*, of tissue).
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Cloth of lake†, a kind of fine linen, mentioned by Chaucer as used for undergarments.—**Cloth of pall**. See *pall*[1].—**Cloth of silver**, a cloth woven wholly or in part of silver thread, often richly brocaded with patterns of flowers, etc. Such cloth woven with both gold and silver thread was also commonly known as *cloth of tissue*. Compare *cloth of gold*.—**Cloth of state**. Same as *cloth of estate*.—**Cloth of Tars**†. See *tartarine*.—**Cloth of tissue**†, a rich stuff used in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, replacing the baudekin of an earlier epoch. It was apparently a cloth of gold in which the metallic luster was kept as high as possible, as it is contrasted with "cloth of gold" as being more brilliant.

John Tice attained [in 1573] to the perfection of making all sorts of tufted taffaties, *cloth of tissues*.
Barlow, Weaving, p. 24.

Composition cloth. See *composition*.—**Empress cloth**. See *empress*.—**Enameled cloth**. See *American cloth*, above.—**Houseling-cloth**. See *housseling*.—**Long cloth**, a peculiar kind of fine cotton cloth, made milled or plain. *E. H. Knight.*—**Milled cloth**. See *milled*.—**Painted cloths**, in *woolens*, fabrics from 27 to 29 inches wide, all cloths exceeding the latter width being termed *broadcloth*.—**Painted cloth**, canvas or other similar material painted in partial imitation of tapestry, and used by those for whom tapestry was too expensive, especially during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London a goodly hangyng of fyne *painted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes. *W. Rastell* (?), Sir T. More's English Works.

Slaves as ragged as Lazarus in the *painted cloth*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Paper cloth, a fabric of cloth faced with paper.—**Wire cloth**, a texture of wire intermediate between wire gauze and wire netting, used for meat-safes, strainers, etc.

II. *a.* Made or consisting of cloth, specifically of woolen cloth: as, a *cloth* coat or cap; *cloth* coverings.—**Cloth embroidery**, a kind of embroidery in which pieces of cloth of different colors are sewed together edge to edge, producing an elaborate patchwork. The surface is usually embroidered with floss silk.

cloth[1] (klōth), *v. t.* [< *cloth*, *n.* Cf. *clothe*.] To make into cloth.

It were the greatest mandease in the world for vs to vent out woull not *clothed*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 104.

cloth-breecht, cloth-breeches†, *n.* A countryman, or a man of the lower classes, as distinguished from the people of the court.

Yet country's *cloth-breech* and court velvet-hose
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
Wits' Recreations, 1654. (*Nares.*)

clothe (klōᵾ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clothed* or *clad*, ppr. *clothing*. [Formerly also *cloath*, *cloathe*, dial. also *clad* and *clod*; ‹ ME. *clothen*, *cloden*, *clathen* (also *clethen*, › E. dial. and Sc. *cled*, *cleed*, q. v.) (pret. *clothede*, *clothed*, *cladde*, *cledde*, *clade*, *clad*, pp. *clothed*, *clad*, *cled*), ‹ AS. *cláthian* (= D. LG. *kleeden* = MHG. G. *kleiden* = Icel. *klætha* = Sw. *klädа* = Dan. *klæde*), clothe, ‹ *cláth*, a cloth, a garment: see *cloth*, *n.*, and cf. *cloth*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put garments on; invest with raiment; dress; attire.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make coats of skins, and *clothed* them. Gen. iii. 21.

He [Ahijah] had *clad* himself with a new garment.
1 Ki. xi. 29.

In the Temple is the Image of Apollo *clothed*, with a beard. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 80.

Hence—2. To cover as if with clothing; overspread or surround with any covering, literally or figuratively; invest.

I will also *clothe* her priests with salvation. Ps. cxxxii. 16.

And the poor wretched papers be employed
To *clothe* tobacco, or some cheaper dirtie.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

Satan's *cloathing* himself with Terror when he prepares for the Combat is truly sublime.
Addison, Spectator, No. 821.

On either side the river lie
Long fields of barley and of rye,
That *clothe* the wold and meet the sky.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott.

3. To furnish with raiment; provide with clothing: as, to feed and *clothe* a child or an apprentice.

Whanne I was clothles ge me *cledde*,
ge wolde no sorowe vppon me see.
York Plays, p. 508.

=**Syn.** To attire, array, apparel.

II. *intrans.* To wear clothes. [Rare.]

Care no more to *clothe*, and eat.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

clothed (klōᵾd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clothe*, *v.*] 1. Covered with garments; invested with or as if with clothing.

Thou art *clothed* with honour and majesty. Ps. civ. 1.
The pastures are *clothed* with flocks. Ps. lxv. 13.
Then she rode back, *clothed* on with chastity.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Specifically—2. *Naut.*, said of a mast when the sail is so long as to reach down to the deck-gratings. [Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *vested*.

clothes (klōᵾz), *n. pl.* [‹ ME. *clothes*, earlier *clathes* (occasionally contr. *close*, *cloysse*; cf. the common mod. careless pron. klōz, and see Sc. *claes*), ‹ AS. *cláthas*, pl. of *cláth*, a garment: see *cloth*.] 1. Cloths: the older plural of *cloth*, now used only in composition, and including usually senses 2 and 3, as in *clothes-basket*, *clothes-horse*, *clothes-line*, etc.—2. Garments for the human body; dress; vestments; raiment; vesture.

And as it is the custom and maner,
Anone they were arrayed in *clothes* blake.
Gesmydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 242.

If I may touch but his *clothes*, I shall be whole.
Mark v. 28.

3. Materials for covering a bed; bedclothes.

'A bade me lay more *clothes* on his feet.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 3.

She turned each way her frighted head,
Then sunk it deep beneath the *clothes*.
Prior, The Dove.

Long clothes, clothes for a young infant, made much longer than the body.

clothes-basket (klōᵾz'bȧs'ket), *n.* A large basket for holding or carrying clothes or household linen for washing.

clothes-brush (klōᵾz'brush), *n.* A brush adapted for brushing clothes.

clothes-dryer (klōᵾz'drī'ėr), *n.* Any device for drying wet clothes.

clothes-horse (klōᵾz'hôrs), *n.* A frame to hang clothes or household linen on, especially for drying.

clothes-line (klōᵾz'lin), *n.* A rope on which clothes are hung to dry after being washed.

clothes-moth (klōᵾz'môth), *n.* A name common to several moths of the genus *Tinea*, whose larvæ are destructive to woolen fabrics, feathers, furs, etc., upon which they feed, using the material also for the construction of the cases in which they assume the chrysalis state. See cut in next column.

clothes-pin (klōᵾz'pin), *n.* A forked piece of wood or a small spring-clip for fastening clothes on a clothes-line.

clothes-press (klōᵾz'pres), *n.* 1. A wardrobe, closet, or cupboard in which clothes are placed; an armoire.—2. A press in which clothing is creased and smoothed. *E. H. Knight.*

Clothes-moth (*Tinea pellionella*), with piece of cloth attacked by larva. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

clothes-sprinkler (klōᵾz'spring'klėr), *n.* A perforated vessel by means of which a fine shower of water is sprinkled upon clothes to dampen them for ironing.

clothes-wringer (klōᵾz'ring'ėr), *n.* A mechanical device for wringing the water from wet clothes. It is commonly a frame containing two elastic rollers in contact and turned by a crank, between which the clothes are passed to squeeze out the water.

cloth-hall (klōth'hâl), *n.* A hall or local institution forming a center of the trade in woolen cloth, as at Leeds, Bruges, etc.; a market for the sale of woolen cloths. The cloth-halls were formerly of great importance in the trade.

The importance of these *cloth-halls* may be seen from the fact that the merchants of Novgorod, after having several times received defective pieces of cloth from other places, determined that no cloth but that from the hall at Bruges should be allowed entrance into the Baltic ports and the Eastern markets. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cvi.

clothier (klōᵾ'thyėr), *n.* [‹ *clothe* + *-i-er*, as in *brazier*[1], *grazier*, *sawyer*, etc.] 1. A maker or seller of cloth or of clothes; specifically, a dealer in ready-made clothing.

The *clothiers* all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have put off
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 2.

2. A fuller. *Pickering.* [U. S.]

clothing[1] (klō'ᵾing), *n.* [‹ ME. *clothing*, *clathing* (also *clething*, › E. dial. and Sc. *cleading*, *cleeding*) (= Icel. *klæthing* = Dan. *klædning*), verbal n. of *clothe*, *v.*: see *clothe*.] 1. Garments in general; covering for the person; clothes; dress; raiment; apparel.

Looke, suche *clothyng* as thou shall weere
Keepe hem as cleenly as thou can;
And all the Remenant of thy geere;
For *clothyng* ofte maketh man.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 110.

My *clothing* was sackcloth. Ps. xxxv. 13.

2†. Livery; corporation.

That ther be ordeyned a stronge comyn cofur wt vj. keyes, to be kepe ther Fermour, oon keye therof to be delyuered to the high Baillye, and another to oon of the Aldermen, and the tijde to the chamberleyn chosyn by the grete *clothynge*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

3. In steam-engines, same as *cleading*, 2 (*a*).—4. Sheets of leather studded with wire, used to form the cards of a carding-machine. Also called *card-clothing*.

clothing[2] (klōᵾ'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloth*, *v.*] The making or manufacture of cloth.

The king took measures to instruct the refugees from Flanders in the art of *clothing*. *Hay.*

cloth-lapper (klōth'lap'ėr), *n.* A person who laps or folds cloth, generally with the aid of some mechanical contrivance.

clothless†, *a.* [ME. *clothles* (= Icel. *klæthlauss*); ‹ *cloth* + *-less*.] Without clothing. See extract under *clothe*, I., 3.

Seint Paul . . . in famyne, and in thurst, and colde, and *clothles*. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale, p. 289.

cloth-mark† (klōth'märk), *n.* A seal, usually of lead, appended to a roll or piece of cloth by a duly appointed officer (see *ulnager*) as evidence of its quality or length.

cloth-measure (klōth'mezh'ūr), *n.* A measure of length and surface, in which the yard is divided into quarters and nails: formerly employed in measuring cloth sold by the yard, but now practically out of use, the yard being divided into halves, quarters, sixteenths, etc.

Clotho (klō'thō), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *Clotho*, ‹ Gr. Κλωθώ, one of the three Fates, lit. 'the spinster' (the three being also called Κλῶθες, 'the spinsters'), ‹ κλώθειν, spin.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. *Fauſas de Saint-Fond*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of tubitelarian spiders, of the family *Agalenidæ*: a synonym of *Uroctea*. *Walckenaer*, 1809. [Not in use.] (*c*) A genus of venomous African serpents, of the family *Viperidæ*. *C. arietans* is the puff-adder of the Cape of Good Hope, the largest and most poisonous South African species. *C. nasicornis* is another African species known as the river-jack. *J. E. Gray*, 1840. (*d*) A genus of humming-birds. *Mulsant*, 1875.

cloth-paper (klōth'pā'pėr), *n.* Coarse glazed paper used for pressing and finishing woolen cloth.

cloth-plate (klōth'plāt), *n.* In a sewing-machine, the metal plate on which the work rests and through which the needle passes.

cloth-press (klōth'pres), *n.* A hydrostatic press in which woolen cloths are subjected to pressure. *E. H. Knight.*

cloth-prover (klōth'prō'vėr), *n.* A form of magnifying glass used in numbering the threads of weft in a given space of cloth.

clothred†, *pp.* A Middle English variant of *clottered*. *Chaucer.*

cloth-shearer (klōth'shēr'ėr), *n.* One who shears cloth to free it from superfluous nap.

My father is a poor man, and by his occupation a *cloth-shearer*. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 436.

cloth-shop (klōth'shop), *n.* A bookbindery devoted to case-work or binding in cloth.

cloth-stitch (klōth'stich), *n.* A close stitch used in the decorative patterns of pillow-laces, in which the threads are woven together like those of a piece of cloth. It is not strictly speaking a stitch, but is woven with bobbins.

cloth-stretcher (klōth'strech'ėr), *n.* One who or that which stretches cloth; specifically, a machine having a series of pins and bars over which cloth is drawn to stretch it.

cloth-tester (klōth'tes'tėr), *n.* A machine for testing the strength of cloth by a direct pull.

cloth-walk†, *v. i.* [ME.: see *cloth* and *walk*.] To full cloth.

Wher they be persones ynogh and people to the same, to dye, carde, or spynne, weve, or *cloth-walke*, withyn the said cyte. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 383.

cloth-wheel (klōth'hwēl), *n.* 1. A grinding or polishing wheel covered with cloth charged with an abrading or polishing material, as pumice-stone, rotten-stone, chalk, putty-powder, etc. *E. H. Knight.*—2. In a sewing-machine, a feed-movement in the form of a toothed or serrated wheel which projects upward through the cloth-plate and has an intermittent motion.

cloth-worker (klōth'wėr'kėr), *n.* A maker of cloth.

He got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 2.

No *clothworker* was allowed to bring his wares for sale in these halls, unless he had served seven years an apprenticeship. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxi.

Cloth-workers' Company, one of the twelve great livery companies of London.

clothy (klōth'i), *a.* [‹ *cloth* + *-y*[1].] Resembling cloth; having the texture of cloth. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 5. [Rare.]

cloth-yard (klōth'yärd), *n.* An old measure for cloth which differed somewhat in length from the modern yard. See *yard*.—**Cloth-yard shaft** or **arrow**, an arrow having the length of a yard, cloth-measure: the longest shaft ever used in European archery. The length of the shaft used depended upon the length and flexibility of the bow, because it was always considered necessary that the arrow should be drawn nearly to its head. A long arrow was, however, more easy to aim truly; hence the long and flexible bow with a long shaft was a more effective weapon than a shorter bow.

He had a bow bent in his hand,
Made of a trusty tree;
An *arrow* of a *cloth-yard* long
Up to the head drew hee.
Chevy-Chase (Percy's Reliques, p. 143).

God keep the kindly Scot from the *cloth-yard shaft*, and he will keep himself from the handy stroke.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

clotpate (klot'pāt), *n.* Same as *clotpoll*.

clotpoll†, clotpole† (klot'pōl), *n.* [Var. of *clodpoll*.] 1. A clodpoll; a blockhead. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.—2. A head: used contemptuously.

I have sent Cloten's *clotpoll* down the stream.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

clott† (klot), *n.* An early modern English form of *clot*[1].

clotter†, *v. t.* [‹ ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *clothren* (= MD. *klotteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.* See *clutter*[1].] To clot; congulate: the earlier form of *clutter*[1].

The *clothred* [var. *clotered*, *clotred*] blood, for eny lechecraft,
Corrumpeth, and is in his bouk fluht [left].
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1887.

Slidd'ring through *clottered* blood and holy mire.
Dryden, Æneid, ii.

clotty (klot'i), *a.* [< *clot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of clots or small hard masses; full of concretions or clods.

The matter expectorated is thin, and mixed with thick, *clotty*, bluish streaks. *Harvey*, Consumption.

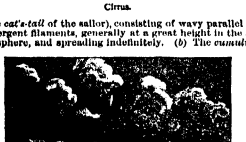
clôture (klō'tūr), *n.* [F.] Same as *closure*, 5.

clouch† (klouch), *n.* A variant of *clutch*[1].

cloud[1] (kloud), *n.* [< ME. *cloud*, *cloude* (with rare irreg. variants *clod*, *clogd*), a cloud, prob. a new use of ME. *cloud*, earlier *clude*, *clud*, a mass of rock, a hill (in ME. partly confused with *clot*[1], *clod*[1], q. v.), < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill (the AS. word for 'cloud' was *wolcen*, > E. *welkin*, q. v.). Cf. *cloud*[2].] **1.** A collection of visible vapor or watery particles suspended in the air at a considerable altitude. A like collection of vapor upon the earth is called *fog*. The average height of the clouds is estimated at between two and three miles, but it varies at different times of the year. The forms of clouds are indefinitely variable; they are commonly classified roughly as follows: (*a*) *Cirrus*, a cloud somewhat resembling a lock or locks of hair

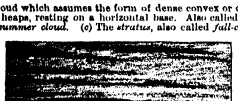
Cirrus.

(the *cat's-tail* of the sailor), consisting of wavy parallel or divergent filaments, generally at a great height in the atmosphere, and spreading indefinitely. (*b*) The *cumulus*,



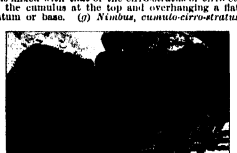
Cumulus.

a cloud which assumes the form of dense convex or conical heaps, resting on a horizontal base. Also called *day* or *summer cloud*. (*c*) The *stratus*, also called *fall-cloud*



Stratus.

from its lowness, or *cloud of night*, an extended, continuous, level sheet of cloud, increasing from beneath. These three principal forms produce in combination forms denominated as follows: (*d*) *Cirro-cumulus*, a connected system of small roundish clouds placed in close order and separated by intervals of sky, often occurring in warm dry weather. Also called *mackerel-sky*. (*e*) *Cirro-stratus*, a horizontal or slightly inclined sheet, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward or undulated. (*f*) *Cumulo-stratus*, a cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus, the cumulus at the top and overhanging a flattish stratum or base. (*g*) *Nimbus*, *cumulo-cirro-stratus*, or



Nimbus.

rain-cloud, a dense cloud spreading out into a crown of cirrus and passing beneath into a shower. (*h*) *Globo-cumulus*, a term applied by Millot to slightly elongated, hemispherical, grayish pockets appearing in the mass of rain-clouds.

2. A semblance of a cloud, or something spread out like or having some effect of a cloud: commonly followed by a specification: as, a *cloud* of dust; a ship under a *cloud* of canvas (that is, a large spread of sails).

The archers on both sides bent their bows,
And the *clouds* of arrows flew.
Robin Hood and the Valiant Knight (Child's Ballads, [V. 301).

A pitchy *cloud*
Of locusts, warping on the eastern wind.
Milton, P. L., i. 340.

3. A clouded appearance; a dark area of color over a lighter material, or the reverse, as bloom upon a varnished surface.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, an ill-defined, obscure, or indistinct spot or mark, often a spot produced by the internal structure seen through a semi-transparent surface.

Larva . . . beneath with opaque white *clouds*. *Say.*

5. Anything that obscures, darkens, threatens, or the like.

He has a *cloud* in's face. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2.

6. A multitude; a collection; a throng. [Now rare.]

So great a *cloud* of witnesses. Heb. xii. 1.

The bishop of London did cut down a noble *cloud* of trees at Fulham. *Aubrey*, Lord Bacon's Apophthegms.

7. A woman's head-wrap made of loosely knit wool.—**Cloud on a title.** See *title*.—**In cloud**†, secretly; covertly.

These, sir, are businesses ask to be carried
With caution, and *in cloud*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

In the clouds. (*a*) Above the earth and practical things; high-flown; unreal; unsubstantial; illusory. (*b*) Absorbed in day-dreams; visionary; absent-minded; abstracted. (*c*) Out of ordinary comprehension; in the realms of fancy or non-reality.

Though poets may of inspiration boast,
Their rage, ill-govern'd, *in the clouds* is lost.
Waller, On Roscommon's tr. of Horace.

Magellanic clouds. See *Magellanic*.—**Under a cloud**, in difficulties or misfortune; in an uncertain or unfortunate condition; especially, under suspicion or in disgrace.

I will say that for the English, if they were dells, that they are a cecvelcessed people to gentlemen that are *under a cloud*. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, II. xiii.

They had attached themselves to Isabella in the early part of her life, when her fortunes were still *under a cloud*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

Under cloud†, under heaven; under the sun.

Was never king *under cloude* his knightes more loued,
Ne greter of giftes to his goode men.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3873.

—**Syn. 1.** *Haze*, *Fog*, etc. See *rain*, *n.*

cloud[1] (kloud), *v.* [< *cloud*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overspread with a cloud or clouds: as, the sky is *clouded*. Hence—**2.** To cover as if with clouds: in various figurative applications, as to obscure, darken, render gloomy or sullen, etc.: said of aspect or mood.

To *cloud* and darken the clearest truths.
Decay of Christian Piety.

His fair demeanour,
Lovely behaviour, unappalled spirit,
Spoke him not base in blood, however *clouded*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

3. To variegate with spots or waves of a darker color appearing as if laid on over a lighter, or the reverse: as, to *cloud* a panel; a *clouded* sky in a picture.—**4.** To place under a cloud, as of misfortune, disgrace, etc.; sully; tarnish: as, his character was *clouded* with suspicion.

I would not be a stander-by, to hear
My sovereign mistress *clouded* so.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Clouded cane. See *cane*[1].—**To cloud a title.** See *cloud on a title*, under *title*.

This disputation concerning these lands has *clouded the title* for a quarter of a century.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc. (1886), p. 250.

II. *intrans.* To grow cloudy; become obscured with clouds: sometimes with *up*.

Worthies, away; the scene begins to *cloud*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

It *clouded up* before eight o'clock. *Bryant.*

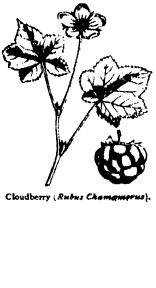
cloud[2]†, *n.* [ME., earlier *clude*, *clud*, < AS. *clūd*, a mass of rock, a hill. Cf. *cloud*[1], and *clod*[1], *clot*[1].] A rock; a hill.

Wormes woweth under *cloudes*.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright).

The *cludes* to the se shal rin
flor to hid them tharin.
Antiorist (ed. Morris), l. 708.

cloudage (klou'dāj), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-age*.] A mass of clouds; cloudiness: as, "a scudding *cloudage* of shapes," *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

cloudberry (kloud'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *cloudberries* (-iz). [< *cloud*[1] (appar. in earlier sense of 'a round mass,' in ref. to the berries; cf. the other name *knotberry*) + *berry*[1].] A species of dwarf raspberry, *Rubus Chamæmorus*, with a creeping root-stock and simple stem, from 4 to 8 inches high. It is found in arctic and subarctic regions of the northern hemisphere, on the mountains of Great Britain and central Europe, and in some localities in Canada and New England. The flowers are large and white, and the berries, which are of a very agreeable taste, are orange-yellow in color, and consist of a few large drupes. Also called *knotberry* and *mountain bramble*.



Cloudberry (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).

cloud-born (kloud'bôrn), *a.* [Tr. of L. *nubigena*, an epithet of the centaurs.] Born of a cloud.

Cloud-born centaurs. *Dryden*, Æneid.

cloud-built (kloud'bilt), *a.* **1.** Built up of clouds.

The sun went down
Behind the *cloud-built* columns of the west.
Cowper, Odyssey.

2. Fanciful; imaginary; chimerical; fantastic: applied to day-dreams or castles in the air.

And so vanished my *cloud-built* palace.
Goldsmith, Essays.

cloud-burst (kloud'bėrst), *n.* A violent downpour of rain in large quantity and over a very limited area.

The most destructive *cloud-burst* ever known in Grant country . . . extended over twelve miles in length. Rocks weighing tons were washed loose on the hills, and came down like an avalanche, sweeping away fences, houses, and groves; dry gulches were filled and overflowing; the smallest rivulets became roaring torrents.
Amer. Meteor. Jour., II. 556.

cloud-capped, cloud-capt (kloud'kapt), *a.* Capped with clouds; touching the clouds; lofty.

The *cloud-cappd* towers, the gorgeous palaces.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

cloud-compeller (kloud'kom-pel'ėr), *n.* [A tr. of Gr. *νεφεληγερέτα*, lit. 'cloud-gatherer,' a Homeric epithet of Zeus (Jupiter), < *νεφέλη*, cloud (see *nebula*), + *ἀγείρειν*, gather: see *agora*.] He who collects or drives together the clouds: an epithet of Zeus or Jupiter.

cloud-compelling (kloud'kom-pel'ing), *a.* Collecting or driving together the clouds: applied classically to Jupiter.

Bacchus, the seed of *cloud-compelling* Jove.
Waller, On the Danger His Majesty Escaped.

Abyssinia's *cloud-compelling* cliffs.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 801.

cloud-drift (kloud'drift), *n.* Irregular, drifting clouds; cloud-rack.

Far off, above the frigid western hills, lay violet-fringed *cloud-drifts*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

cloudful, *a.* [ME. *cloudeful*; < *cloud*[1] + *-ful*, 1.] Dark; blind; ignorant.

To wasche away oure *cloudeful* offence.
Chaucer, Orison to the Virgin, l. 109.

cloudily (klou'di-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner; with clouds; darkly; obscurely; not perspicuously.

Plato . . . talks too metaphysically and *cloudily* about it [the highest good]. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 205.

cloudiness (klou'di-nes), *n.* The state of being cloudy or clouded.

clouding (klou'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cloud*[1], *v.*] The appearance of cloudiness; unequal blending or distribution of light and shade or of colors; specifically, a clouded appearance given to silks, ribbons, and yarns in the process of dyeing.

The *cloudings* of the tortoise-shell of Hermes.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, p. 166.

cloud-kissing (kloud'kis'ing), *a.* Touching the clouds; lofty.

Cloud-kissing Ilion. *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1370.

cloud-land (kloud'land), *n.* The region of the clouds; a place above the earth or away from the practical things of life; dream-land; the realm of fancy.

cloudless (kloud'les), *a.* [< *cloud*[1] + *-less*.] Being without a cloud; unclouded; clear; bright: as, *cloudless* skies.

cloudlessly (kloud'les-li), *adv.* In a cloudless manner; without clouds.

cloudlet (kloud'let), *n.* [< *cloud*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cloud.

Eve's first star through fleecy *cloudlet* peeping.
Coleridge.

cloud-rack (kloud'rak), *n.* An assemblage of irregular, drifting clouds; floating cloudy vapor; cloud-drift.

If there is no soul in man higher than all that, did it reach to sailing on the *cloud-rack* and spinning sea-sand; then I say man is but an animal. *Carlyle.*

cloud-ring (kloud'ring), *n.* A ring of clouds; specifically, a cloudy belt or region north and south of the equator.

cloud-topped, cloud-topt (kloud'topt), *a.* Having the top covered with clouds. *Gray.*

cloudy (klou'di), *a.* [< ME. *cloudy*, *cloudi* (of. AS. *clūdig*, rocky, hilly); < *cloud*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Overcast with clouds; obscured by clouds: as, a *cloudy* day; a *cloudy* sky.

And bring in *cloudy* night immediately.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2. Consisting of a cloud or clouds; of the nature of a cloud.

As Moses entered into the tabernacle, the *cloudy* pillar descended and stood at the door of the tabernacle.
Ex. xxxiii. 9.

3. Obscure; dark; not easily understood.

The Historian, affirming many things, can in the *cloudy* knowledge of mankinde hardly escape from many lyes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Cloudy and confused notions.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

4. Having the appearance of gloom; indicating gloom, anxiety, sullenness, or ill nature; not open or cheerful.

When *cloudy* looks are cleared. *Spenser*, Sonnets, xl.

5. Marked with spots or areas of dark or various hues, or by clouding or a blending of light and shade or of colors.—6. Wanting in luster, brightness, transparency, or clearness; dimmed: as, a *cloudy* diamond.

Before the wine grows *cloudy*.
Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.

Cloudy swelling, a degenerative change of cell-substance, sometimes seen in muscular and glandular tissue. It is marked by swelling and a cloudy granular appearance. The granules dissolve in acetic acid or in alkalis. It is often followed by fatty degeneration. Also called *parenchymatous degeneration* or *inflammation*, *granular degeneration*, and *albuminous infiltration*.=Syn. 1. Murky, hazy, lowering, dim, dismal.

clouⁱ (klū-ā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *clouer*, fix or stud with nails, < *clou*, a nail: see *clove*⁴, and cf. *clout*³.] In *her.*, studded with nails. See *trellis*.

clough¹ (kluf or klou), *n.* [= Sc. *cleugh*, *cleuch*, < ME. *clough*, *clow*, pl. *cloughes*, *\clowes*, *cloes*, *clewes*, prob. (with guttural *gh* (> *w*) for orig. *f* (> *v*), as forced for *forgh* in the mod. pron., and in *dwarf*, *duff* for *dough*, etc.) < Icel. *klofi*, a cleft or rift in a hill, a ravine (cf. Dan. *klov*, a clamp, vise, tongs, = Sw. *klofva*, a vise) (= D. *kloof*, a slit, crevice, chink, > E. (Amer.) *clove*, a ravine: see *clove*³), < *kljúfa* = AS. *cleófan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², and cf. *cleft*¹, *clift*¹. The ME. pl. *clowes* touches *cloves*, pl. of *clif*, mod. E. *cliff*: see *cleave*², *clift*¹. (Cf. *clove*⁵.]
1. A narrow valley; a cleft in a hillside; a ravine, glen, or gorge.

Into a grisly *clough*
That and that maiden yode.
Sir Tristrem, ii. 59.

Ain lange se we haue herde-men bene,
And kepis this catell in this *cloghe*,
So selcouth a sight was neuere non sene.
York Plays, p. 120.

These caitif Jewes dud not so nowe,
Sende him to seche in clif and *clowe*.
Cursor Mundi. (*Halliwell.*)

What pictures are presented by these misty crags and deep water-worn *cloughs*! *All about Derbyshire*, 1884.

2†. A cliff; a rocky precipice.

Here is the close of Clyme with *cleves* so hye.
Morte Arthure, l. 1639.

3. The cleft or fork of a tree. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A wood. [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A sluice; especially, a sluice for letting off water gently, as in the agricultural operation of improving soils by flooding them with muddy water. Also *clow*.

This [washing] is performed by stirring up the wool in a tank of water with a strong pole, the water being let off through a *clow* or shuttle, furnished with a grating, at the bottom of the vat.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 84.

6. A large vessel of coarse earthenware. — **Floating clough**, a barge with scrapers attached, which, driven by the tide or current, rakes up the silt and sand over which it passes, that it may be removed by the current.

clough² *n.* See *cloff*.

clough-arch (kluf'ärch), *n.* Same as *paddle-hole*.

clour¹ (klör), *n.* [E. dial., < ME. *clowre*, a field.] A field.

He scythe a puiter [poulterer] that sellythe a fatte swanne
For a gosselyng, that grasethe on bareyne *clowrys*.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 81.

clour² (klör), *v. t.* [Sc. Cf. Icel. *klóra* = Norw. *klore*, scratch, scrawl.] **1.** To inflict a blow on. —**2.** To make a dent or bump on.

clour³ (klör), *n.* [Sc., < *clour*², *v.* Cf. Icel. *klór*, a scratching.] **1.** A blow.

Frae words and aiths to *clours* and nicks.
Burns, To William Simpson.

2. An indentation produced by a blow, or a raised lump resulting from a blow on the person.

clout¹ (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clut*, a patch, shred, < AS. *clūt*, a patch, a plate (of metal) (> Icel. *klútr*, a kerchief, = Sw. *klut* = Dan. *klud*, a rag, clout), < W. *clwt* = Ir. Gael. *clud* = Manx *clooid*, a clout, patch.] **1.** A patch; a piece of cloth, leather, etc., used to mend something.

—2. Any piece of cloth, especially a worthless piece, or one designed for a mean use; a rag.

A *clout* about that head,
Where late the diadem stood. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

They look
Like empty scabbards all, no mettle in 'em;
Like men of *clouts*, set to keep crows from orchards.
Fletcher, Bonduca, ii. 3.

3†. Any small piece; a fragment; a tatter; a bit.

And whan she of this bille hath taken hede,
She rente it al to *cloutes* atte laste.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 709.

4. In *archery*: (*a*) The mark fixed in the center of the butts at which archers are shooting. [The mark is said to have been originally a piece of white cloth, though Nares supposes that it may have been a small nail (French *clouet*. See *clout*³.)]

Indeed, a' must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*.
Shak., 1. L. L., iv. 1.

Kings are *clouts* that every man shoots at,
Our crown the pin that thousands seek to cleave.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., ii. 4.

(*b*) A small white target placed near the ground. *Encyc. Brit.* (*c*) An arrow that has hit the target.

Within 30 years they [the Royal Archers at Edinburgh] shot at a square mark of canvas on a frame, and called the *Clout*; and an arrow striking the target is still called a *clout*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. cili.

5. An iron plate fastened upon an axletree to keep it from wearing.

clout² (klout), *v. t.* [< ME. *clouten*, *clutien*, < AS. *\clūtian* (in pp. *ge-clūtad*, patched), < *clūt*, a patch: see the noun.] **1.** To patch; mend by sewing on a clout or patch; cobble; hence, to join clumsily.

And when thei were passed thourgh thei ouertoke a carl, that hadde bought a payre of stronge shone, and also stronge lether to *clowte* hem with.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 33.

Many sentences of one meaning *clouted* up together.
Ascham.

Paul, yea, and Peter too, had more skill . . . in *clouting* an old tent. *Latimer*.

2. To cover with a piece of cloth or with rags; bandage.

A noisy impudent beggar . . . showed a leg *clouted* up.
Tatler, No. 68.

3. To rub with an old piece of cloth, felt, or the like.

clout³ (klout), *n.* [< ME. *clout*, *clowte*, a blow; origin unknown.] A blow with the hand; a cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

He *gat* hys fallur soche a *clowte*
That hors and man felle downe.
Rom. of Syr Tryamour (ed. Halliwell), l. 781.

Dryve out dogge and catte, or els geue them a *clout*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 182.

clout² (klout), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *clut*; < ME. *clouten*, *clowten*, strike, beat: see *clout*², *n.*] To strike with the hand; cuff. [Now colloq. or vulgar.]

If I here [her] chyde, she wolde *clowte* my cote, hiere myn ey. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 98.

Pay him over the pate, *clout* him for all his courtesies.
Fletcher, Women Pleased.

clout³ (klout), *n.* [Appar. short for *clout-nail*, where *clout* is either < F. *clouet* (Cotgrave), a little nail (dim. of *clou*, a nail: see *clove*⁴), > *clouter*, stud with nails, or < *clout*¹, *v.*, patch, cobble, esp. of shoes, in the patching of which clout-nails would be used. See quot. from Piers Plowman, under *clout*², v.] Same as *clout-nail*.

clout³ (klout), *v. t.* < *clout*³, *n.* Cf. F. *clouter*, stud.] To stud or fasten with nails.

With his knopped shon [buckled shoes] *clouted* full thykke.
Piers Plowman's Creed, l. 424.

clouted¹ (klou'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*¹, *v.*] **1.** Patched; mended with clouts; mended or put together clumsily; cobbled: as, *clouted* shoes.

A *clouted* cloak about him was,
That held him fme the cold.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 188).

2. Clothed or covered with clouts or patched garments; ragged: as, a *clouted* beggar.

clouted² (klou'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *clout*³, *v.*] Studded, strengthened, or fastened with clout-nails.

I thought he slept; and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

The dull swain
Treads on it daily with his *clouted* shoon.
Milton, Comus, l. 635.

[Some regard the word *clouted* in the above passages as *clouted*¹, patched or mended.]

clouted³ (klou'ted), *p. a.* A variant of *clotted*. [Prov. Eng.]

One that 'nointe his nose with *clouted* cream and pomatum.
Chapman, May-Day, ii. 2.

clouter¹, *n.* [< ME. *clouter*, *clowter*, a cobbler, < *clouten*, patch, cobble: see *clout*², *v.*] A cobbler; a patcher.

clouterly (klou'tėr-li), *a.* [< *clouter* + *-ly*¹.] Clumsy; awkward. [Obsolete or provincial.]

The single wheel plough is a very *clouterly* sort.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

clouting (klou'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *clout*², *v.*] **1.** The act of striking.—**2.** [Appar. a particular use of preceding.] See extract.

A heavy smooth-edged sickle is used for bagging or *clouting*—an operation in which the hook is struck against the straw, the left hand being used to gather and carry along the cut swath. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 574.

clout-nail (klout'nāl), *n.* [< *clout*³ + *nail*.] **1.** A short large-headed nail worn in the soles of shoes.—**2.** A nail for securing clouts or small patches of iron, as to the axletree of a carriage. It has a round flat head, round shank, and sharp point.

Also called *clout*.

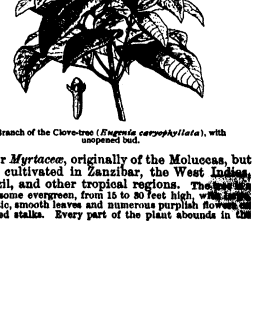
clove¹ (klōv). Preterit, and formerly sometimes (for *cloven*, to which the *o* in pret. *clove* is due) past participle, of *cleave*².

clove² (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clove* (written *clowe*, also *clowe*; cf. *clove*⁴), < AS. *clufu*, pl. (sing. not found) (= LG. *klöve*), clove, esp. of garlic, also in comp. *cluf-thung*, crowfoot, and *clufwyrt*, buttercup, also spelled *clof-thung*, *clofwyrt*; = OHG. *\chlobo*, *\chlofo*, in comp. *chlobolouh*, *chlofolouh*, *chlovolouh*, MHG. *klobelouch*, dissimilated *knobelouch* (cf. *clue*), G. *knoblauch* = MLG. *klofläk*, *knuflook*, LG. *knuflök* = MD. *knofloec*, D. *knoflook*, garlic, lit. 'clove-leek.' The orig. sense appears in OHG. *\chlobo*, MHG. *klobe*, G. *klobe*, *klöben*, a split stick, = D. *kloof*, a cleft (> *clove*³, q. v.), = E. *clough*¹, q. v.; thus ult. from AS. *clēofan*, E. *cleave*, split: see *cleave*², *clove*³, *clough*¹.] One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic.

Cloves [var. *clove*] of garlykke [var. garlek or other lyke], costula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

clove³ (klōv), *n.* [< D. *klove*, now *kloof*, a cleft, ravine, = E. *clough*¹, q. v. See also *clove*².] A ravine or rocky fissure; a gorge: as, the Kaaterskill *clove* in the Catskill mountains. [Used principally along the Hudson river in New York, where several Dutch words still remain current.]

clove⁴ (klōv), *n.* [< ME. *clowe*, *clawe*, pl. *cloves*, *cloues*, short for earlier ME. *clowe gilafre* (cf. *clove-gillyflower*), in the Ancren Riwle as OF., *clou de gilofre*, F. *clou de girofle*, also *clavo girofiado*, *girofle*, clove, = Sp. *clavo girofiado*, also *clavo aromático*, *clavo de especia* (see *spice*), or simply *clavo*, = It. *chiovo*, *chiodo di garofano*, or simply *garofano*, *gherofano*, clove: so called from the shape of the clove, lit. 'nail of the gillyflower,' the term *gillyflower*, ME. *gilofre*, etc., being ult. a corrupted form of Gr. *καρυόφυλλον*, lit. 'nut-leaf,' applied to the clove-tree, and subsequently to various aromatic plants: see *Caryophyllus*, *gillyflower*. F. *clou*, Sp. *clavo*, etc., is lit. 'nail,' < L. *clavus*, a nail (prob. akin to *claris*, a key), < *claudere*, close: see *clavis*, *clef*, *close*¹, *v.*] **1.** A very pungent aromatic spice, the dried flower-buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, of the natural



Branch of the Clove-tree (*Eugenia caryophyllata*), with unopened bud.

order *Myrtaceæ*, originally of the Moluccas, but now cultivated in Zanzibar, the West Indies, Brazil, and other tropical regions. The tree is a handsome evergreen, from 15 to 30 feet high, with elliptic, smooth leaves and numerous purplish flowers on jointed stalks. Every part of the plant abounds in the

volatile oil for which the flower-buds are prised. Cloves are very largely used as a spice, and in medicine for their stimulant and aromatic properties.

Biron. A lemon.
Long. Stuck with *cloves*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

2. The tree which bears cloves.—**3.** [F. *clou*, a nail: see *clym.*] A long spike-nail.—**Mother cloves,** the dried fruit of the clove-tree, resembling cloves somewhat in appearance, but larger and less aromatic.—**Oil of cloves,** an essential oil obtained from the buds of the clove-tree. It is the least volatile of the essential oils, and consists of eugenic acid and a neutral oil. It is colorless or has a faint yellow tinge, a strong characteristic odor, and a burning taste.—**Royal clove,** an abnormal state of the clove, in which it has an unusual number of sepals and large bracts at the base: once held in high repute from its rarity and supposed virtues.—**Wild clove,** a small tree of the West Indies and Venezuela, *Pimenta acris*, which yields the oil of myrcia, the basis of bay-rum.

clove[5] (klōv), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] In England, a weight of cheese, etc. A statute of 1430 makes the clove equal to 7 pounds. The word is still used in Suffolk and Essex for a weight of 8 pounds of cheese or wool, as a division of the wey.

clove-bark, clove-cinnamon (klōv'bärk, -sin'a-mon), *n.* Same as *clove-cassia* (which see, under *cassia*).

clove-gillyflower (klōv'jil'i-flou-ėr), *n.* [ME. *clowe gilofre*, etc., clove; in mod. sense a new comp. of *clove*[4] + *gillyflower:* see *clove*[4] and *gillyflower.*] **1†.** Same as *clove*[4], 1.

In that countree growen many trees that beren *clowe-gilofres* and notemuges. *Mandeville*, Travels.

2. One of the popular names of *Dianthus Caryophyllus*, given especially to the clove-scented, double-flowered, whole-colored varieties.

clove-hitch (klōv'hich), *n.* See *hitch*, 6.

clove-hook (klōv'hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *sister-hook.*

clovel (klō'vel), *n.* [E. dial.] Same as *back-bar.*

cloven (klō'vn), *p. a.* [ME. *cloven*, < AS. *clofen*, pp. of *cleófan*, cleave: see *cleave*[2].] **1.** Divided; parted; split; riven.

She did confine thee . . .
Into a *cloven* pine. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

2. In *her.* See *sarcelled.*—**Cloven hoof.** See *hoof.*—**To show the cloven hoof,** to show that one has designs of an evil or diabolical nature, the devil being commonly represented with cloven hoofs.

cloven-berry (klō'vn-ber'i), *n.* A shrub of the West Indies, *Samyda serrulata*, which bears a delusheet fleshy fruit.

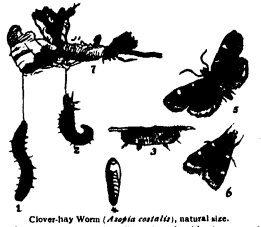
cloven-footed (klō'vn-fůt'ed), *a.* [ME. *clovefote*; < *cloven* + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the foot divided into parts; cloven-hoofed; fissiped.—**2.** In *ornith.*, having the webs of a palmate foot deeply incised, so that the foot is almost semipalmate, as in a tern of the genus *Hydrocheliden*, the *Larus fissipes* or cloven-footed gull of early authors.

cloven-hoofed (klō'vn-hůft), *a.* Having the hoof divided into two parts, as the ox.

clove-pink (klōv'pingk), *n.* A variety of pink the flowers of which smell like cloves.

clover (klō'vėr), *n.* [E. dial. *clover, clavver,* Sc. *claver, claiver;* < ME. *clover*, earlier *claver*, < AS. *clāfre*, usually *clāfre* = D. *klaver* = MLG. *klōver, klāveren*, LG. *klōwer, klāwer* = Dan. *kløver* = Sw. *klöfver* = (in *klöfver ler*) OHG. *chlēo, chlē* (*chlēw-*), MHG. *klē* (*klēw-*), G. *klee*, clover. Root unknown.] **1.** A name of various common species of plants of the genus *Trifolium*, natural order *Leguminosæ.* They are low herbs, chiefly found in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. There are about 300 species, of which about 50 are natives of the United States, chiefly west of the Rocky Mountains. Many are valuable forage-plants. The red, purple, or meadow clover, *T. pratense*, is extensively cultivated for fodder and as a fertilizer. The white or Dutch clover, *T. repens*, is common in pastures. The Alsike clover, *T. hybridum*, and the crimson, or crimson clover, *T. incarnatum*, are sometimes cultivated. Other species, mostly weeds of little value, are the yellow or hop clover, *T. agrarium*; the stone, hare's-foot, or rabbit-foot clover, *T. arvense*; the strawberry clover, *T. fragiferum*; the buffalo clover, *T. reflexum*; the zigzag clover, *T. medium*, etc. The above are all natives of Europe, though several are widely naturalized.

2. One of several plants of other genera belonging to the same order. Species of *Melilotus* are known as sweet clover and Bokhara or tree clover. Bur- or heart-clover is *Medicago maculata*; Calvary clover, the spiny-fruited *Medicago Echinus*; bush-clover, species of *Lespedeza*; bird's-foot clover, *Lotus corniculatus* and *Trigonella ornithopodioides*; prairie clover, species of *Petalostemon*, etc.—**clover-hay worm,** the larva of the pyralid moth, *Asopia costalis* (Fabricius). It occurs all over the United States and Canada, and was probably brought from Europe; it feeds exclusively upon stored clover, matting it together with silk filled with excremental pellets, and utterly spoiling it as food for stock. It makes its cocoon either at the borders of the hay-mow or stack, or entirely away from it, under a board or other shelter. There are two or three annual generations, and the insect hibernates as a larva. See cut in next column.—**Clover-root borer.** See *borer.*—**To be or live in clover,** to be like a cow in a clover-field—that is, in most comfortable or enjoyable circumstances; live luxuriously or in abundance.



Clover-hay Worm (*Asopia costalis*), natural size.
1, 2, larvæ; 3, 4, cocoon; 5, chrysalis; 6, 6, moth, with wings expanded and closed; 7, worm covered with silken web.

clovered (klō'vėrd), *a.* [< *clover* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with clover.

Flocks thick-nibbling through the *clover'd* vale.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1235.

clover-grass (klō'vėr-grās), *n.* Same as *clover.*

clover-huller (klō'vėr-hul'ėr), *n.* A machine for separating clover-seeds from their hulls.

clover-leaf (klō'vėr-lēf), *n.* The leaf of clover; a trefoil.

clover-sick (klō'vėr-sik), *a.* In bad condition from being too long used for raising clover: said of land.

clover-weevil (klō'vėr-wē'vil), *n.* A kind of weevil of the genus *Apion*, different species of which feed on the seeds of the clover, as also on tares and other leguminous plants. *A. apricans*, especially, is frequently very destructive to fields of red clover, laying its eggs among the flowers, from which the grubs eat their way into the pods. It is of a bluish-black color and little more than a line in length.

Clover-weevil (*Apion apricans*). (Vertical line shows natural size.)

clovery (klō'vėr-i), *a.* [< *clover* + *-y*[1].] Full of clover; abounding in clover: as, *clovery* grass.

They [peasant women] bring a sense of the country's *clovery* pasturage, in the milk just drawn from the great cream-colored cows. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

clovewort (klōv'wėrt), *n.* [< *clove*[4] + *wort*[1].] A name given to plants belonging to the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ.*

clow[1] (klou), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *clough*[1].

clow[2] (klō), *v. i.* [A var. of *claw.*] To pull together rudely; labor irregularly in a tumultuous manner. [North. Eng.]

clowe-gilofret, *n.* [ME.: see *clove-gillyflower* and *clowe*[4].] A clove.

clown (kloun), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cloune* (Levins, 1570, perhaps the earliest instance cited), < Icel. *klunni*, a clumsy, boorish fellow (= North Frics. *klönne*, a clown, bumpkin—Wedgwood); cf. Sw. dial. *kluns*, a hard knob, a clumsy fellow, *klunn*, a log, Dan. *klunt*, a log, a block, = D. *klont*, a clod, lump; cf. also Dan. Sw. *klump*, a lump (see *club*[1] and *clump*[1]); for the sense, cf. *blockhead, clodpoll.* The notion that the word *clown* is derived from L. *colonus*, a husbandman (see *colony*), though phonetically possible (cf. *crown*, ult. < L. *corona*), is erroneous; but it has perhaps affected the use of *clown.*] **1.** A man of rustic or coarse manners; a person without refinement; a lout; a boor; a churl.

By my soul, a swain! a most simple *clown!*
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is: thou art mated with a *clown*,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A husbandman; a peasant; a rustic.

When Little John came, to gambols they went,
Both gentlemen, yeomen, and *clown.*
Robin Hood's Birth (Child's Ballads, V. 340).

The *clown*, the child of nature without guile,
Blest with an infant's ignorance of all
But his own simple pleasures. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 623.

3. A professional or habitual jester; a merryman or buffoon, as in a pantomime, circus, or other place of entertainment, and formerly in the households of the great.

The royn̄ish *clown*, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 8.

=**Syn.** See *jester* and *zany.*

clown (kloun), *v. i.* [< *clown*, *n.*] To act or behave as a clown; play the clown.

Beshrew me, he *clowns* it properly indeed.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 2.

clownage† (klou'nāj), *n.* [< *clown* + *-age.*] The manners of a clown.

And he to serve me thus! Ingratitude
Beyond the coarsenes yet of any *clownage.*
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

Rural *clownage* or urbanity. *Ford*, Fame's Memorial.

clownery (klou'nėr-i), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ery.*] **1.** The condition or character of a clown; ill-breeding; rustic behavior; rudeness of manners.

Honesty is but a defect of wit;
Respect but mere rusticity and *clownery.*
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

'Twere as good
I were reduc'd to *clownery.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

2. Clownish buffoonery, as in a pantomime.

The trivial and the bombastic, the drivelling, squinting, sprawling *clowneries* of nature, with her worn out stage-properties and rag-fair embiazonments.
Sterling, quoted in Whipple's Lit. and Life, p. 113.

clown-heal (kloun'hēl), *n.* A common labiate plant, *Stachys palustris:* first so called by the herbalist Gerard because a countryman who had cut himself to the bone with a scythe was said to have healed the wound with this plant. Also called *clown's allheal* and *clown's woundwort.*

clownish (klou'nish), *a.* [< *clown* + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of clowns or rustics; like a clown; rude; coarse; awkward; ungainly.

A cloud of cumbrous gnattes doe him molest, . . .
But with his *clownish* hands their tender wings
He brusheth off. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. i. 23.

What if we essay'd to steal
The *clownish* fool out of your father's court?
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

He [Leicester] mimicked with ready accent the manners of the affected or the *clownish*, and made his own graceful tone and manner seem doubly such when he resumed it.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. Abounding in clowns; dull; stupid; uncultured; unrefined: as, "a *clownish* neighbourhood," *Dryden.*—**Syn.** *Churlish, Loutish*, etc. See *boorish.*

clownishly (klou'nish-li), *adv.* In a clownish manner; coarsely; rudely.

clownishness (klou'nish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being clownish; rusticity; coarseness or rudeness of behavior or language; incivility; awkwardness.

Even his Dorick dialect has an incomparable sweetness in its *clownishness.* *Dryden.*

clownist (klou'nist), *n.* [< *clown* + *-ist.*] One who acts the clown; a clown.

We are, sir, comedians, tragedians, tragi-comedians, comi-tragedians, pastorists, historists, *clownists*, satirists.
Middleton (and another), Mayor of Queenborough, v. 1.

clown's-treacle (klounz'trē'kl), *n.* A name of the garlic, *Allium sativum.*

clowring (klour'ing), *n.* [Cf. E. dial. *clour*, a lump.] In *stone-cutting*, the process of splitting off superfluous stone with a wedge-shaped chisel, or with a pick, thus reducing the faces of the stone to nearly plane surfaces. In this condition it is said to be *wasted off.*

cloy[1] (kloi), *v. t.* [< OF. **cloyer*, var. of *cloer*, F. *clouer*, nail, fasten or join with nails (in comp. *encloyer* (see *accloy*), cloy, choke or stop up, var. of *enclouer*, nail, drive in a nail), < *clo, clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*[4] and *cloud*[2].] **1†.** To pierce; gore.

Which with his cruell tuske him deadly *cloyd.*
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 48.

2†. In *farriery*, to prick (a horse) in shoeing.

He never shod a horse but he *cloyed* him.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

3†. To stop up; obstruct; clog.

The duke's purpose was to have *cloyed* the harbour by sinking ships laden with stones.
Speed, Henry VI., IX. xvi. § 30.

4. To spike; drive a spike into the vent of: as, to *cloy* a gun.

Did Jove look on us, I would laugh, and swear
That his artillery is *cloy'd* by me.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), False One, v. 4.

5. To satiate; gratify to repletion or so as to cause loathing; surfeit; sate.

Who can . . .
. . . *cloy* the hungry edge of appetite
By bare imagination of a feast?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Let smooth-chinn'd amourists be *cloy'd* in play,
And surfeit on the bane of hateful leisure.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Fame's Memorial.

=**Syn.** 5. *Sate*, etc. (see *satisfy*), pall, glut, gorge.

cloy[2]† (kloi), *v. i.* [Appar. a corruption of *claw*, *v.*, by confusion with *cloy*[1].] To stroke with a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak,
As when his god is pleas'd. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

cloyer† (kloi'ẽr), *n.* [< *cloy*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who intrudes on the profits of young sharpers by claiming a share. [Thieves' slang.]

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade and snaps: he will have half in any booty.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl.

cloyless (kloi'les), *a.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-less.*] Not causing satiety.

Epicurean cooks
Sharpen with *cloyless* sauce his appetite.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 1.

cloyment† (kloi'ment), *n.* [< *cloy*[1] + *-ment.*] Surfeit; repletion beyond the demands of appetite.

Alas, their love may be call'd appetite . . .
That suffer surfeit, *cloyment*, and revolt.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

club[1] (klub), *n.* [< ME. *club*, *clubb*, *clubbe*, also *clob*, etc., < Icel. *klubba* = Sw. *klubba* = Dan. *klub*, prob. an assimilated form (*bb* < *mb*, *mp*) of Icel. *klumba*, a club, = Sw. Dan. *klump*, clump, lump; cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, block; Dan. *klumpfodet*, clubfooted: see *clump*[1] and *clown*. As the name of a suit of cards, *clubs* is a translation of Sp. *bastos*, the suit of clubs, pl. of *basto*, a club, a cudgel (see *basto*, *baston*). The figure on these cards is now a trefoil or clover-leaf; cf. Dan. *klöver* = D. *klaver*, a club at cards, lit. 'clover': see *clover*.] **1.** A stick or piece of wood suitable for being wielded in the hand as a weapon; a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon; a cudgel.

But make you ready your stiff bats and *clubs*.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

As he pulled off his helmet, a butcher slew him with the stroak of a *club*.
Sir J. Hayward.

2. In the games of golf and shinty, a staff with a crooked and heavy head for driving the ball. See *golf-club*, 1.—**3.** A round solid mass; a clump; a knot.

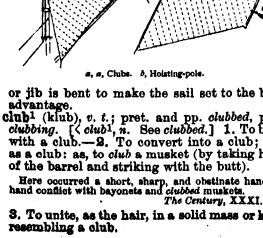
The hair carried into a *club*, according to the fashion.
Bulwer.

4. A playing-card that is marked with trefoils in the plural, the suit so marked.

Ensanguined hearts, *clubs* typical of strife,
And spades, the emblem of untimely graves.
Cowper, Task, iv. 218.

The suit of *clubs* upon the Spanish cards is not the trefoils as with us, but positively clubs, or cudgels, of which we retain the name, though we have lost the figures; the original name is bastos. The spades are swords, called in Spain espadas; in this instance we retain the name and some faint resemblance of the figure.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 424.

5. In *entom.*, a suddenly broadened outer portion of an antenna, formed by two, three, or more enlarged terminal joints, as in most weevils. See cut under *clavate*[1].—**6.** In fungi of the family *Clavariei*, the claviform receptacle or one of its branches. *M. C. Cooke*, British Fungi, p. 335.—**7.** A small spar to which the foot of a gaff-topsail or the clue of a staysail



a, *a*, Clubs. *b*, Hoisting-pole.

or jib is bent to make the sail set to the best advantage.

club[1] (klub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[1], *n.* See *clubbed.*] **1.** To beat with a club.—**2.** To convert into a club; use as a club: as, to *club* a musket (by taking hold of the barrel and striking with the butt).

Here occurred a short, sharp, and obstinate hand-to-hand conflict with bayonets and *clubbed* muskets.
The Century, XXXI. 455.

3. To unite, as the hair, in a solid mass or knot resembling a club.

He had a few gray hairs plaited and *clubbed* behind.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 17.

4. *Milit.*, to demoralize or confuse by a blunder in tactical manœuvers: as, to *club* a battalion. [Slang.]

club[2] (klub), *n.* [Appears first in the middle of the 17th century, written *club* or *clubbe*, and applied to convivial societies originating and meeting in coffee-houses and taverns; prob. a particular application of *club*[1] in the sense of a 'clump' or 'knot,' i. e., of men (see *club*[1], 3); cf. Sw. *klubb*, a clump, etc. (see *club*[1]), dial. a crowd; G. *klumpf*, a lump, mass, crowd: see *clumpf*[1].] **1.** A company of persons organized to meet for social intercourse, or for the promotion of some common object, as literature, science, politics, etc. Admission to the membership of clubs is commonly by ballot. Clubs are now an important feature of social life in all large cities, many of them occupying large buildings containing meeting-rooms, libraries, restaurants, etc.

We now use the word *clubbe* for a sodality in a tavern.
Aubrey (1659).

What right has any man to meet in factious *clubs* to vilify the government?
Dryden, Ded. of The Medal.

The end of our *club* is to advance conversation and friendship.
Swift, Letters.

2. A club-house.—**3.** The united expenses of a company; joint charge; mess account.

We dined at a French house, but paid ten shillings for our part of the *club*.
Pepys, Diary.

4. The contribution of an individual to a joint charge.

The fine fellows are always inviting him to the tavern, and make him pay his *club*.
Swift, Journal to Stella, vi.

club[2] (klub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [< *club*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To combine or join together, as a number of individuals, for a common purpose; form a club: as, to *club* together to form a library.—**2.** Specifically, to contribute to a common fund; combine to raise money for a certain purpose.

We were reduced to *club* for a coach.
Tatler, No. 137.

The owl, the raven, and the bat
Clubbed for a feather to his hat.
Swift.

3. To be united in producing a certain effect; combine into a whole.

Till grosser atoms, tumbling in the stream
Of fancy, madly met, and *clubbed* into a dream.
Dryden.

II. *trans.* **1.** To unite; add together by contribution; combine.

By thus *clubbing* our books in a common library, we should each of us have the advantage of using the books of all the other members.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 119.

The two brothers who *clubbed* their means to buy an elephant.
T. Hood, Gilbert Gurney, III. 1.

2. To divide into an average amount for each individual concerned: as, to *club* the expense of an entertainment.

club[3] (klub), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *clubbed*, ppr. *clubbing*. [Cf. *club*[1].] *Naut.*, to drift down a current with an anchor dragging on the bottom.

clubability, **clubbability** (klub-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *clubable* + *-ity.*] The quality of being clubable or social.

clubable, **clubbable** (klub'a-bl), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-able.*] Having the qualities that make a man fit to be a member of a social club; companionable; sociable.

John Gibson Lockhart was not a social or *clubbable* man.
The Century, XXV. 311.

A very small body of citizens entitled to be classed as *clubable* men.
The Century, XXV. 311.

club-ball† (klub'bâl), *n.* A game. See extract.

Club-ball is a pastime clearly distinguished from cambuc or golf. . . . The difference seems to have consisted in the one being played with a curved bat and the other with a straight one.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 178.

clubbed (klubd), *a.* [< ME. *clubbed*, *clobbed*, club-shaped, also rude; < *club*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a club; thickened at the end.

Grete *clobbed* staves. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 10.

The finger-ends are swollen, and a *clubbed* appearance is present.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., V. 98.

Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Clavate; dilated toward the apex: as, *clubbed* antennæ or tibiæ. See cut under *clavate*[1]. (*b*) Forming a club: as, *clubbed* terminal joints of the antennæ.

clubber[1] (klub'ẽr), *n.* [< *club*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who clubs; one who strikes with a club.

clubber[2] (klub'ẽr), *n.* [< *club*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who belongs to a club; a clubbist; a club-man.

clubbing (klub'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *club*[1], *v.*, regarded as intransitive.] **1.** The state of being or becoming clubbed or club-shaped, as the hands or feet.—**2.** Same as *clubfoot*. See *club-foot*, 3.—**3.** The act of beating with a club: as, the police resorted to *clubbing*.

clubbing-drink (klub'ing-dringk), *n.* A beverage drunk at a club, tavern, or coffee-house.

He hath a drink called cauphe [coffee], which is made of a brown berry, and it may be called their *clubbing-drink* between meals.
Howell, Letters (1650).

clubbish[1] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Rude; clownish; rustic.

Ten kings do die before one *clubbish* clowne.
Mir. for Mags., p. 281.

clubbish[2] (klub'ish), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to associate or club together; clubable.

clubbist (klub'ist), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *-ist.*] One who belongs to a party, club, or association; a supporter of clubs. [Rare.]

The crowd shouted out, with rage, at sight of this latter the name of a Jacobin townsman and *clubbist*; and shook itself to seize him.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iv. 3.

Literary clubs and *clubbists*.
Jour. of Education, XVIII. 99.

clubby (klub'i), *a.* [< *club*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of a clubable or social disposition. *Sala.*

club-compasses (klub'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* A form of compasses having a bullet or cone at the extremity of one leg, which is inserted in a hole.

club-fist† (klub'fist), *n.* A large heavy fist; hence, a brutal fellow. *Mir. for Mags.*

club-fisted (klub'fis'ted), *a.* Having a burly fist.

club-foot (klub'fût), *n.* [< *club*[1] + *foot.* Cf. G. *klumpfuss* = D. *klompvoet* = Icel. *klumbufôtr* = Dan. *klumpfod* (= Sw. *klumpfot*), a club-foot: see *club*[1].] **1.** A deformed or distorted foot; a foot which is set awry from the ankle, and is generally also imperfect in shape or undersized. —**2.** A similar twisted condition of the feet which is normal in some animals, as sloths.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] Congenital distortion of the foot; the state of having a club-foot or club-feet; talipes (which see): as, to be afflicted with *clubfoot*; the surgical treatment of *clubfoot*. Also called *clubbing*.—**Club-foot moss.** Same as *club-moss*.

clubfooted (klub'fût'ed), *a.* [< *club-foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having a club-foot or club-feet; affected with clubfoot; taliped.

clubfootedness (klub'fût'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being clubfooted or taliped.

club-grass (klub'gras), *n.* A kind of grass constituting the small genus *Corynephorus*, native to southern Europe. It has a jointed beard, which is club-shaped at the apex.

clubhaul (klub'hâl), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to tack (a ship) when in danger of missing stays and drifting ashore, by letting go the lee anchor as soon as the ship's head comes into the wind, and then causing the vessel to pay off in the right direction by hauling on a hawser previously attached to the anchor and led in on the lee quarter. The hawser is then cut, and, the sails being trimmed, the ship stands off on the new tack.

club-headed (klub'hed'ed), *a.* [< *club*[1] + *head* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *clodpoll*, *blockhead*, etc.] Having a thick head: as, "*club-headed* antennæ," *Derham*.

club-house (klub'hous), *n.* A house occupied by a club, or in which a club assembles. It is a place of meeting and entertainment, always open to those who are members of the club. In the original coffee-room and news-room the typical modern club-house adds library and reading-room, and usually card-, billiard-, and smoking-rooms, baths, etc., and often bedrooms. The cuisine and domestic departments are also complete.

club-law (klub'lâ), *n.* **1.** Government by clubs or violence; the use of arms or force in place of law.—**2.** In the game of loo, a rule that when clubs are trumps no player may pass or give up his hand.

clubman[1] (klub'man), *n.*; pl. *clubmen* (-men). [< *club*[1] + *man.*] One who carries a club; one who fights with a club.

Alcides, surnam'd Hercules,
The only *clubman* of his time.
Soltman and Perseda, 1590.

club-man[2] (klub'man), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *man.*] A member of a club; one who prefers the life of clubs.

Hawthorne does not . . . covet the applause of the clever *club-man*.
N. A. Rev., CXXIII. 480.

club-master (klub'mas'tẽr), *n.* [< *club*[2] + *master.*] The manager of or purveyor for a club.

club-moss (klub'môs), *n.* The common name of plants of the order *Lycopodiaceæ*, more particularly of the genus *Lycopodium*. Also called *clubfoot moss*.

The *club-moss* (Selago) was a fetish of another kind. The man who carried the divine object was secure against all misfortune: and blindness could be cured by the

fumes of a few of its leaves, which were dried and thrown into the fire. It had to be gathered with a curious magical ceremony. *C. Kiton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 260.

club-room (klub'rōm), *n.* The apartment in which a club meets.

clubroot (klub'rōt), *n.* A disease of the roots of cabbage, consisting of large swellings, caused by the myxomycetous fungus *Plasmodiophora Brassicæ*.

club-rush (klub'rush), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Scirpus*.—2. The cattail reed, *Typha latifolia*.

club-shaped (klub'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a club; clavate.

club-skate (klub'skāt), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *skate*. The first skate of the kind made with heel-button and clamp for the sole was named the "New York Club skate," after an organization then existing (1860).] A skate the framework of which is made of light iron or steel, with clamps, springs, or screws, to fasten it securely to the shoe.

clubster (klub'stėr), *n.* [< *club*^{2} + *-ster*.] A frequenter of clubs; a boon companion.

He was no *clubster* listed among good fellows.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 145.

club-topsail (klub'top'sāl, -sl), *n.* *Naut.*, a large gaff-topsail, used in yachts, having a small spar called a club bent to its foot so as to extend it beyond the end of the gaff. The head of the sail is also extended above the masthead by a light spar called a *hoisting-pole*. See *club*^{1}, *n.*, 7.

cluck (kluk), *v.* [Also dial. *clutch*; earlier usually *clock* (see *clock*^{1}); < ME. *clokken*, < AS. *cloccian* = MD. *klocken*, D. *klokken* = MLG. *klucken*, LG. *klukken* = MHG. *klucken*, also *glucken*, G. *glucken* = Dan. *klukke* = Sw. *klucka* = W. *ciwcian*, *clociaw* = L. *glocire*, later **glociare* (cf. *glocidare* and *gluttire*, cited from Festus) (> It. *chiocciare*, *crocciare* = Sp. *clocar*, *cloquear*, *coclear* = Pr. *cloquiar* = OF. *cloucer*, *gloucer*, later *glosser*, *glousser*, F. *glousser*), clück as a hen (cf. It. *chioccia* = Sp. *clueca* = MLG. *klucke* = MHG. *klucke*, G. *klucke*, *glucke*, a brooding hen; E. dial. *clock*^{1}, hatch, *clock*^{2}, cluck; = Gr. κλώσσειν, cluck as a hen; cf. Gr. κλώζειν, croak as a jackdaw, groan in disapprobation; Hind. *kurkurāna*, cluck, cackle, murmur: all imitative words, more or less varied, which may be compared, as to form, with *chuck*^{1}, *click*^{1}, *clack*, *crake*, *croak*, *cock*^{1}.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter the call or cry of a brooding hen or a hen with young chicks.

The lines were only a part of the sound of his wife's tongue, distracting him no more than the *clucking* of the maternal hens about the house.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 56.

II. *trans.* To call or incite by clucking, as a hen her chicks.

When she (poor hen !), fond of no second brood,
Has *cluck'd* thee to the warn. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

cluck (kluk), *n.* [< *cluck*, *v.* In second sense, cf. *click*^{1}, *n.*] 1. A sound uttered by a hen when broody, or in calling her chicks.—2. Same as *click*^{1}, 2.

clucking-hen (kluk'ing-hen), *n.* A name in Jamaica of the crying-bird, carau, or limpkin, *Aramus pictus*.

cludiform (klō'di-fôrm), *a.* [< ML. **cludus* (a reflex of OF. *clou*, < L. *clavus*, a nail: see *clove*^{4} and *clavus*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Nail-shaped; cuneiform: specifically applied to the characters of the ancient inscriptions of Babylonia, Assyria, and Persia. See *arrow-headed* and *cuneiform*. [Rare.]

clue, **clew** (klō), *n.* [< ME. *clowe*, *clowe*, *clue*, < AS. *cliwen*, *clywen*, *cleowen* (once *clywe*) = D. *kluwen*, formerly also *klauwe*, *klouwe*, = LG. *kluwe*, *klouwen* = OHG. *chliuwa*, *chliwa*, MHG. *kliuwe*, with dim. OHG. *chliuwelin*, MHG. *kliuwelin*, and *kliuwel*, dissimilated *kniulin*, *kniuwel*, G. *knäuel* (> Dan. *nögle*, neut., clue), a ball, a ball of thread; cf. **gluere*, draw together, Skt. *gōlas*, a ball; perhaps akin to L. *glōmus*, a clue, a ball of thread (see *glomerate*), and *glōbus*, a ball (see *globe*). The naut. senses are prob. of D. origin.] 1. A ball or skein of thread or yarn.

Steal out, all alone, to the kiln, and, darkling, throw into the pot a *clue* of blue yarn. *Burns*, Halloween, Notes.

2. The thread or yarn that is wound into the form of a ball; thread in general.

He [Theseus] formed that ingenious device of his *clue*, which led directly through all the windings of the labyrinth. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x.

It is decreed
That I must die with her; our *clue* of life
Was spun together.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iv. 3.

Hence—3. Anything that guides or directs one in an intricate case; a guide or key to the solution of a puzzle or problem, or the unraveling of a plot or mystery: in allusion to the mythological story that Theseus was guided by a clue of thread through the Cretan labyrinth.

They are only to be understood and traced by the *clue* of experience. *Bacon*, Political Fables, x., Expl.

This *clue* will unravel what otherwise would seem very inconsistent in my father's domestic character.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. A measure of yarn or hemp, 4,800 yards.—5. *Naut.*, a lower corner of a square sail or the aftmost corner of a fore-and-aft sail.—**Clues of a hammock**, the combination of small lines by which it is suspended.—**From clue to earing** (*naut.*), from the bottom to the top; from one end to the other; throughout; entirely.

clue, **clew** (klō), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clued*, *clewed*, ppr. *cluing*, *clewing*. [< *clue*, *clew*, *n.*] 1. *Naut.*, to haul up to the yard (the lower corners of a topsail, topgallantsail, or royal) by means of the clue-lines: used with *up*.

"Here comes Cape Horn !" said the chief mate; and we had hardly time to haul down and *clew* up before it was upon us. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 22.

2. To direct, as by a clue or thread. *Beau. and Fl.*

clue-garnet (klō'gär'net), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase, consisting of two single blocks and a fall, by which the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled up to the yard.

clue-iron (klō'ī'ėrn), *n.* *Naut.*, a shackle-shaped iron at the clues of large sails. The leech-rope and foot-rope of the sails are spliced into eyes in the clue-iron, and the tacks and sheets secured to it.

clue-jigger (klō'jig'ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a small purchase for trimming up the corners of topsails and courses forward of the yards, so that the sails may be easily furled.

clue-line (klō'līn; colloq. klō'lin), *n.* *Naut.*, a purchase or single rope for hauling up to the yards the clues of topsails, topgallantsails, and royals.

clum^{1}† (klum), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *clumme*, < ME. *clum*, *clom*, silence; cf. AS. *clumian* (once), mutter. Imitative; cf. *mum*.] **I.** *n.* Silence: also used as an exclamation to command silence.

Yef (if) ye me wylleth yhere [hear], habbeth amang you *clom* and reste. *Ayenbite of Inwyt*, p. 266.

Now, pater noster, "*clum*," quod Nicolay,
And "*clum*," quod Jon, and "*clum*," quod Alisoun.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 452.

II. *a.* Silent; glum.

He is . . . *clumme*, and is more surly to be spoken with than ever he was before.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 165).

clum^{2} (klum). An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *climb*.

clum^{3} (klum), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clummed*, ppr. *clumming*. [Cf. *clumse*.] 1. To handle roughly. —2. To clutch. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

Some in their gripyng tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.
A Herring's Tayle, 1598.

clumbent. Obsolete strong preterit plural of *climb*.

clumber (klum'bėr), *n.* A kind of spaniel valued as a retriever.

clump^{1} (klump), *n.* [< ME. **clump* (AS. only in longer form *clympre* (var. *clymppe*), a lump (of metal); cf. *clumper*^{1}) = D. *klomp* = LG. *klump* (> G. *klump*, *klumpe*, *klumpen*) = Dan. Sw. *klump*, a clump, lump, etc. (prob. = Icel. *klumba*, assimilated *klubba*, a club, > E. *club*^{1}); cf. Dan. *klimp*, a clod, Sw. *klimp*, a clod, lump, dumpling, Sw. *klamp*, a clump. The resemblance of *clump* to *lump* is accidental, and its connection with *clamp*^{1}, *clam*^{1}, *clumse*, etc., remote and uncertain.] 1. A thick, short, unformed piece of wood or other solid substance; a shapeless mass.—2. A cluster; a small, closely gathered group: used especially of trees or shrubs, but sometimes of other things and of persons.

He could number the fields in every direction, and could tell how many trees there were in the most distant *clump*.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 134.

I observed many times daily for more than a fortnight some large *clumps* of Heartsease growing in my garden, before I saw a single humble-bee at work.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 134.

3. A thick sole secured to an ordinary bootsole by springs or by cement.—4. A small spiral curl of hair pressed flat between the disk-shaped ends of a pair of crimping-tongs, so as to lie close to the head.—5. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ*, *Lutraria elliptica*. It has a broad flattish shell about 5 inches long and 3 inches high. It lives chiefly in muddy estuaries, buried a foot or two deep.

clump^{2} (klump), *v. t.* [Prob. < *clump*^{1}, *n.*; cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog, a var. form of the noun. Cf. *clamp*^{4}.] To walk heavily and clumsily.

clump-block (klump'blok), *n.* In *mech.*, a strongly made block with a thick sheave and a large opening. See cut under *block*.

clump-boot (klump'bōt), *n.* [< *clump*^{1} + *boot*^{2}. Cf. D. *klomp*, a clump, also a wooden shoe.] A heavy boot for rough wear.

clumper^{1} (klum'pėr), *n.* [< ME. **clumpre* (?), < AS. *clympre*, a lump: see *clump*^{1}.] A large piece; a lump; in *coal-mining*, a large mass of fallen rock. [Forest of Dean, Eng.]

clumper^{1}† (klum'pėr), *v. t.* [Freq. of verb **clump*^{1}, or ult. < *clump*^{1}, *n.*; cf. Dan. *klumpe*, Sw. *klimpa*, clot, coagulate; from the noun: see *clump*^{1}.] To form into clumps or masses.

Vapours . . .
Clumper'd in balls of clouds.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

clumper^{2} (klum'pėr), *n.* [< *clump*^{2} + *-er*^{1}. Cf. MLG. *klumpe*, *klompe*, a wooden shoe, clog: see *clump*^{2}.] A thick, heavy shoe: usually in the plural. [Prov. Eng.]

clumperton†, *n.* [Also *clomperton*; appar. < *clumper*^{1} + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*. Cf. *clumpse* = *clumse*.] A clown. *Minsheu*, 1617; *Coles*, 1717.

Fallinge . . . to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie beaten of him.

clumping (klum'ping), *n.* [< *clump*^{1}, *t.*, + *-ing*^{1}.] The process of curling the hair in clumps.

clumps^{1}†, **clumpse**† (klumps), *a.* and *n.* Variant forms of *clumse*.

clumps^{2} (klumps), *n.* [Appar. orig. pl. of *clump*^{1}, *n.*] A game of questions and answers. The players are divided into two sets or layers, one from each side, select an object which the others try to discover by questioning them, the answers being "yes" or "no," and each party questioning the *Veronica* of the two who belongs to the opposite side. The side that guesses the object first takes one player from the other side, and this continues until all the players of one party but one are taken by the other, when that one is beaten or "clumps."

clumpy (klum'pi), *a.* [< *clump*^{1} + *-y*^{1}; = Sw. *klumpig*, clumsy.] Consisting of clumps; massive; lumpy.

clumse (klums), *v.*; pret. and pp. *clumsed*, ppr. *clumsing*. [< ME. *clumsen*, *clomsen*, *cloumsen*, < Norw. *klumsa*, make speechless, palsy, prevent from speaking, silence, muzzle (an animal), also *klumra*, *kluma*, *klumme*, and in comp. *forklumsa*, with same sense, whence *klumsad*, pp., also *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, by a spasm or by fear, or (as sometimes thought) by witchery, = Sw. dial. (with strong pp. suffix) *klummen*, *klumsun*, *klomsen*, benumbed with cold; with formative *-s* (or, in the form *kluma*, directly; cf. D. *kleumen*, and in comp. *ver-kleumen*, *ver-klomen* (= LG. *ver-klamen* = G. *ver-klomen*), be numb with cold—a secondary form, with pp. as adj., *ver-kleumd* = LG. *verklamt*, equiv. to G. *ver-klommen* (with strong suffix), benumbed with cold) from an assumed pp. (**klumen*) of a verb (**klīman*) from the pret. of which (**klam*) is derived E. *clam*^{1} with its cognates, the orig. sense being 'to stick, adhere': the word *clumse*, with its more familiar deriv. *clumsy*, being thus in relation with *clam*^{1}, *clam*^{2}, *clem*^{2}, etc.: see these words.] **I.** *trans.* To numb, benumb, stiffen, or paralyze with cold or fear.

That o'erdo *clumsed* vs clene
That come schynand so clere,
Such syght was never seno
To eke all sydis seene. *York Plays*, p. 191.

Fadres bihelden not sones with *clumsid* hindis.
Wyclif, Jer. xlvii. 3 (Purv.).

He that will noght thynk of this . . .
He is outher *clomsed* [L. *hebes*] or wode [crazy].
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 1651.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be numbed, benumbed, stiffened, or paralyzed with cold or fear.

"Haue, Haukyn !" quod Pacyence, "and ete this wham the hungreth,
Or whan thow *clomsest* for colde or clyngest for drye."
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 50.

2. To die of thirst. [Shetland.]

[Now only prov.]

clumse (klums), *a.* and *n.* [Also *clumpse*, *clumps*; < Norw. *klumsa*, speechless, palsied, benumbed; or short for *clumsed*, pp. of *clumse*: see *clumse*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Benumbed, as with cold. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Entombi [F.], stonied, benummed, *clumpse*, asleep.
Cotgrave.

Pote [F.], *clumpse*, benummed, or swollen with cold.
Cotgrave.

2. Idle; lazy; loutish. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Plain-dealing; honest. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *n.* A stupid fellow; a numskull. *Bailey.*

clumsily (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner; awkwardly; in an unhandy manner; without expertness, tact, dexterity, or grace.

He dared not deceive them grossly, *clumsily*, openly, impudently. *Lord Brougham*, John Wilkes.

clumsiness (klum'zi-nes), *n.* [< *clumsy* + *-ness.*] The quality of being clumsy; awkwardness; unhandiness; ungainliness; want of readiness, nimbleness, or dexterity.

clumsy (klum'zi), *a.* [A variation of *clumse, a.*, or *clumsed, pp.*, with suffix *-y*[1].] 1†. Stiffened with cold; benumbed.

The Carthaginians . . . returned to the camp so *clumsy* and frozen as scarcely they felt the joy of their victory. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 425.

2. Acting as if benumbed; awkward; ungainly; unhandy; uncouth; without expertness, dexterity, tact, or grace: as, a *clumsy* workman; a *clumsy* wooer.

This precious piece of verse, I really judge
Is meant to copy my own character,
A *clumsy* mimic.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 316.

3. Manifesting awkwardness; ill-contrived or ill-managed; awkwardly combined, arranged, or used: as, a *clumsy* movement; *clumsy* sentences.

You will not have far to go, seeing that He is now even among us hearing my *clumsy* words. *Kingsley.*

4. So made as to be unwieldy in certain or in all uses; heavily built; large and heavy; not manageable, light, or graceful.

Dire artillery's *clumsy* car. *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 27.

5. Awkward in appearance or use; unfamiliar; anomalous; outré.

See what a lovely shell. . . .
What is it? a learned man
Could give it a *clumsy* name.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiv. 2.

Clumsy tea, a tea with something substantial to eat. *Macmillan's Mag.*, Syn. 2. *Unwieldy, Uncouth, etc.* (see *awkward*), heavy, lumbering.

clumsy-boots (klum'zi-bōts), *n.* See *boot*[2].

clumsy-cleat (klum'zi-klēt), *n.* In a whaleboat, a stout thwart with a rounded notch on the after side. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 224.

clunch[1] (klunch), *n.* [Origin obscure; prob. related to *clump*[1], as *bunch, dunch, hunch, lunch* to *bump*[2], *dump, hump, lump*, respectively.] One of the names current in England for a coarse, impure variety of clay, especially for that commonly occurring in the coal-measures. The Oxford clay, a member of the Middle Oölite of the English geologists, was originally designated by W. Smith as the "clunch clay." In Cambridgeshire some of the beds of the Chalk are sufficiently indurated to furnish an inferior building-stone, and this is known in that vicinity as *clunch.*

The external walls of the College [Christ's] were originally built of blocks of *clunch* in courses, alternating with red brick, and consequently, from the perishable nature of that material, had become so sordid and decayed as to make repair imperative.
Willis, Arch. Hist. Univ. of Cambridge, II. 222.

clunch[2] (klunch), *a.* [E. dial. Cf. *clunch*[1], *clump*[1], and *clumsy, a.*] Close-grained, as stone or wood.—2. Stumpy; squat.

She is fat, and *clunch*, and heavy.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, IV. 272.

clunchy (klun'chi), *a.* [< *clunch*[1] + *-y*[1].] Characterized by or containing clunch.

clung (klung). Preterit and past participle of *cling.*

clung (klung), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cling, v. t.*, 2.] 1. Shrunken; emaciated; wasted to leanness; shrunk.

But whenne thair [almonds'] fruyte is ripe, as take it ynne,
And that is when thaire huske is drie and *clonge.*
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

2. [Cf. *strong* as related to *string.*] Strong. [Prov. Eng.]

clung (klung), *v. i.* [Var. of *cling*, due to the pp. form.] 1†. To cling.

Heavy *clunging* mists.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 92.

2. To shrink; waste. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Clunisc (klū'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* One of a reformed order of Benedictine monks (the order of Cluny), which originated in the celebrated abbey of Cluny in Saône-et-Loire, France, founded about 910, and was very numerous in France for several centuries.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Benedictine monks of the order of Cluny.

clunk (klungk), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *cloop.*] To emit a sudden hollow, gurgling sound, such as is made when a cork is quickly pulled out of the neck of a bottle. [Scotch.]

And made the bottle *clunk*
To their health that night.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

clunk (klungk), *n.* A sound such as is expressed by the imitative verb *clunk*; the gurgling sound made by liquor when poured from a bottle. [Scotch.]

Cluny lace, guipure, etc. See the nouns.

Clupea (klū'pē-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *clupea*, a small river-fish, not identified.] A genus of fishes, of which the common herring is the most familiar example, typical of the family *Clupeidæ.* See cut under *herring.*

Clupeæ (klū'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Clupea.*] In Cuvier's system, the fifth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales:* same as *Clupeidæ, (a).* Also *Clupeoidei.*

clupeid (klū'pē-id), *n.* A fish of the family *Clupeidæ.* Also *clupeoid.*

Clupeidæ (klū-pē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-idæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Clupea*, containing the common herring. Very different limits have been assigned to it by ichthyologists. *(a)* In Bonaparte's system of classification, a family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, without adipose fin, and with the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries, which have no pedicles, in the middle, and by the maxillaries on the sides; the body is nearly always covered with numerous scales, and in most cases a swim-bladder and numerous cæca are present. Also *Clupeæ* and *Clupeoidæ.* *(b)* In Günther's system, a family of physostomatous fishes, with the body covered with scales; the head naked; the abdomen frequently compressed into a serrated edge; the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially and by the maxillaries laterally, and the maxillaries composed of three (sometimes movable) pieces; the opercular apparatus complete; the dorsal fin not elongated; the stomach blind sac; the pyloric appendages numerous; and the gill-apparatus highly developed, the gill-openings being generally very wide. *(c)* In later systems, a family containing *Clupeoidea* with the body compressed, deciduous scales, no distinct lateral line, a terminal mouth, supramaxillaries of three pieces, and a compressed and trenchant abdomen. Also *Clupeina.*

clupeiform (klū'pē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Clupea*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a herring, in a broad sense.

Clupeina (klū-pē-ī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the third group of *Clupeidæ*, with the upper jaw not overlapping the under, and the abdomen serrate: same as the family *Clupeidæ, (c).*

Clupeini (klū-pē-ī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeina. Bonaparte*, 1831.

clupeoid (klū'pē-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clupea* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Clupeidæ.*

II. *n.* Same as *clupeid. L. Agassiz; Sir J. Richardson.*

Clupeoidea (klū-pē-oi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + Gr. *εἶδος*, shape.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes containing the families *Clupeidæ, Dussumieridæ, Dorosomidæ, Stolephoridæ, Chanoidæ, Alepocephalidæ, Albulidæ*, and *Elopidæ.*

Clupeoidæ (klū-pē-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeidæ, (a). Sir J. Richardson*, 1836.

Clupeoidei (klū-pē-oi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clupeæ. Cuvier*, 1817.

Clupesoces (klū-pes'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esox*, pl. *Esoces.*] A group of physostomatous or malacopterygian fishes, supposed to be intermediate between *Clupeidæ* and *Esocidæ*, and made to contain the genera *Chirocentrus, Notopterus, Osteoglossum, Hemiotis*, and *Arapaima*, which in modern systems mostly belong to different families.

Clupesocids (klū-pe-sōs'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clupea* + *Esocidæ.*] A family of malacopterygian fishes: same as *Clupesoces. Sir J. Richardson.*

Clusia (klū'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., after *Clusius*, Latinized name of C. de *L'Escluse*, a French botanist.] A tropical American genus of shrubs or trees, natural order *Guttiferæ.* Many of the species are parasites, and all secrete more or less of a milklike resinous juice. *C. rosea* yields a resin used in veterinary medicine and also as a substitute for pitch in boats. *C. insignis* is the wax-flower of Demerara, British Guiana.

cluster (klus'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *cluster, clustre, closter,* < AS. *cluster*, usually *clyster*, = LG. *kluster*, a cluster; prob. akin to Icel. *klasi* = Sw. Dan. *klase*, a cluster. Other connections uncertain.] 1. A number of things, as fruits, growing naturally together; a bunch, particularly of grapes or other fruit growing similarly.

Great *clusters* of ripe grapes. *Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 600.

And they gave him . . . two *clusters* of raisins.
1 Sam. xxx. 12.

2. A number of persons or things of any kind collected or gathered into a close body; a nearly conjoined group or collection: as, a *cluster* of islands.

As bees . . .
Pour forth their populous youth about the hive
In *clusters.* *Milton*, P. L., i. 771.

In the centre of the *cluster* of Creole beauties which everywhere gathered about her . . . she was always queen lily. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 274.

Clusters of Bruch. Same as *aggregate glands of Bruch.* See *gland.*

cluster (klus'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *clusteren* = LG. *klusteren*; from the noun.] I. *intrans.* To form or constitute a cluster or clusters; grow or be placed in clusters or groups; gather in a group or groups.

Suddenly made him from my side to start
Into the *clust'ring* battle [army] of the French.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

After a little conference, two or three thousand men, women, and children came *clustering* about us.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 175.

A trailing palm in the Malay Archipelago climbs the loftiest trees by the aid of exquisitely-constructed hooks *clustered* around the ends of the branches.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 192.

There at her feet lay the city in its beauty, the towers and spires springing from amidst the *clustering* masses of the college elms. *Froude*, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, I.

II. *trans.* 1. To collect into a cluster or group.

The venerable man beckoned to the various groups that were *clustered*, ghost-like, in the mist that enveloped the ship. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 166.

Everybody knows those large and handsome tropical lilies, the yuccas, with their tall, *clustered* heads of big white blossoms. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 186.

2. To produce in a cluster or clusters.

Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy prickle fire the dells,
The foxglove *cluster* dappled bells.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To cover with clusters.

His kyngdom was clene *clustrit* with hilles.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5476.

Clustered arch, column, window, etc. See the nouns.

cluster-cups (klus'tėr-kups), *n. pl.* A common name of the sveidium stage of fungi belonging to the family *Uredineæ*, and especially to the genera *Puccinia* and *Uromyces* so called because spores are produced in small cups, which are commonly clustered. See cut at *Puccinia.*

cluster-fist, *n.* A niggard; a close-fisted person.

I saw no other cakes on the table but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum, so base a *cluster-fist* was he.
Comical Hist. of Francion (1655).

clusteringly (klus'tėr-ing-li), *adv.* In clusters.

cluster-spring (klus'tėr-spring), *n.* A spiral car-spring composed of several separate springs so joined as to act as one. When two, three, or more springs are connected, they are termed *double* or *two-group springs, three-group springs*, etc.

clustery (klus'tėr-i), *a.* [< *cluster* + *-y*[1].] Exhibiting or full of clusters; growing in clusters.

clutch[1] (kluch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < ME. *cluchen, cluchen 'cleuchen*, corresponding to Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik*), clutch, seize; connected with *cloche, clouche* (also *cloke*, > Sc. *cleuk, cluke, cluik, clook*), a claw, talon. The older and more common form of the ME. verb is *clechen* (> E. dial. *cletch, clitch*[1], *cleach*) or *cleken* (> E. dial. *cleak, cleek, cleik, click*[2]) (pret. *cleyst, clihte*, etc.), with noun *cleche*, a claw: origin doubtful; AS. *ge-læccan* (see *latch*, *v.*) corresponds in meaning, but not, initially, in form.] I. *trans.* 1. To grasp tightly or firmly; seize, clasp, or grip strongly: as, to *clutch* a dagger.

The stronge strok of the stonde strayned his loyntes,
His cuss [knees] cachohe to close & *cluchches* his hommes,
& he with plattyng his paunes playes his tuy.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1541.

They foot and *clutch* their prey. *G. Herbert.*

The Sword he resolves to *clutch* as fast as if God with his own hand had put it into his.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

2†. To close tightly; clench.

Not that I have the power to *clutch* my hand,
When his fair angels would salute my palm.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

3†. To fasten.

Cros whon Crist on the was *clüt*,
Whi noldestou not of mennyng minne?
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

4†. To get; gain.

If thay in clannes [cleanness] be clos thay *cleche* gret mede.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 12.

Specifically—5. To seize (a clutch of eggs); take from the clutch.

Another tells how a mocking-bird appeared in southern New England and was hunted down by himself and friend, its eggs *clutched*, and the bird killed.
The Century, XXXI. 873.

II. *intrans.* To snatch, or endeavor to snatch; try to grasp or seize: with *at.*

Clutching with desperate hand
At the gay feathers of the shaft that lay
Deep in his heart.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 6.

Hurrying to him, he grasped his arm as a drowning man might *clutch at* sudden help.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 204.

clutch[1] (kluch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *clouch*; < *clutch*[1], *v.*, directly, or in the senses of 'paw, talon, hand,' through ME. *cloche*, etc., a claw, talon, hand: see *clutch*[1], *v.*] **1.** A grasp or hold; specifically, a strong grip upon anything.

Olive trees, centuries old, hold on to the rocks with a *clutch* as hard and bony as the hand of Death.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 55.

2. In *mach.*: (*a*) A movable coupling or locking and unlocking contrivance, used for transmitting motion, or for disconnecting moving parts of machinery. See *bayonet-clutch*, *friction-clutch*, etc. (*b*) The cross-head of a piston-rod.—**3.** The paw, talon, or claw of a rapacious animal.

Syche buffetez he [the bear] hym rechez with hys brode *klokes*,
Hys brest and hys brathelle was blodye alle over!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 792.

It was the hard fortune of a cock to fall into the *clutches* of a cat.
Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.

4. Figuratively, the hand, as representing power; hence, power of disposal or control; mastery: chiefly in the plural: as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy.

But all in vaine: his woman was too wise
Ever to come into his *clouch* againe.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 20.

I must have . . . little care of myself if I ever more come near the *clutches* of such a giant.
Stillingfleet.

5. A hatch of eggs; the number of eggs incubated at any one time; in the case of the domestic hen, specifically, thirteen eggs.

Many birds rear two or three broods annually, though one *clutch* of eggs is the rule.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 223.

clutch[2] (kluch), *v.* A dialectal variant of *cluck*.

clutch-drill (kluch'dril), *n.* A drill turned by a lever the head of which clutches the drill-spindle or chuck only when moving in a particular direction. A rotation of the drill in one direction only is thus secured.

clutch-lamp (kluch'lamp), *n.* See *electric light*, under *electric*.

clutchtail[*] (kluch'tāl), *n.* [< *clutch* + *tail*[1]; a tr. of Haeckel's NL. term *Labidocerca*, q. v.] One of the American monkeys with prehensile tail, as a spider-monkey (*Cebus*); any member of the *Labidocerca*.

cluther (kluwh'ėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *clutter*[2].

clutter[1] (klut'ėr), *v.* [Formerly *clotter*, < ME. *cloteren*, *clotren*, *cloderen*, *clothren* (= MD. *kloteren*); freq. of *clot*[1], *v.*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To clot; coagulate.

It killeth them . . . by . . . *cluttering* their blood.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 13.

II. *intrans.* To become clotted or coagulated.

clutter[2] (klut'ėr), *n.* [Also dial. *cluther*; perhaps < W. *cludair*, a heap, pile, *cludeirio*, pile up, < *cludo*, heap. Cf. *clutter*[1] and *clutter*[3].] A heap or collection of things lying in confusion; confusion; litter; disorder.

He saw what a *clutter* there was with huge . . . pots, pans, and spits.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

clutter[2] (klut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *clutter*[2], *n.*] To crowd together in disorder; fill with things in confusion: often with *up*: as, to *clutter* the things all together; to *clutter up* the house.

If I have not spoken of your Majesty encomiastically, your Majesty will be pleased to ascribe it to the law of a history which *cluttered* not praises together upon the first mention of a name, but rather disperses them, and weaves them throughout the whole narration.
Bacon, To James I., Sir T. Matthew's Letters, p. 32.

Cluttered together like so many pebbles in a tide.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 607.

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *clatter*, *v.*, perhaps by confusion with *clutter*[2].] To make a bustle or disturbance.

All that they
Bluster'd and *clutter'd* for, you play.
Lovelace, Lucasta (1650).

clutter[3] (klut'ėr), *n.* [A var. of *clatter*, *n.* See *clutter*[3], *v.*] Confused noise; bustle; clatter; turmoil.

The manner of thir fight was from a kind of Chariots; wherin riding about, and throwing Darts with the *clutter* of thir Horse, and of thir Wheels, they oft-times broke the rank of thir Enemies.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

Prithee, Tim, why all this *clutter*?
Why ever in these raging fits?
Swift.

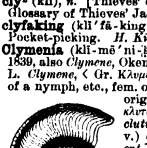
clutterment (klut'ėr-ment), *n.* [< *clutter*[3] + *-ment*.] Noise; bustle; turmoil. *Urquhart.*

cly[1] (klī), *n.* [A var. of *clithe*, q. v.] Goose-grass. [Prov. Eng.]

cly[2] (klī), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] A pocket. *Tuft*, Glossary of Thieves' Jargon, 1798.

clyfaking (klī'fā-king), *n.* [Thieves' cant.] Pocket-picking. *H. Kingsley.*

Clymenia (klī-mē'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Münster, 1839, also *Clymene*, Oken, 1815, and *Clymenea*), < L. *Clymene*, < Gr. Κλυμένη, in myth. the name of a nymph, etc., fem. of κλύμενος, lit. 'famous,' orig. ppr. pass. (equiv. to κλυτός, verbal adj., = L. *inclutus*, famous, = E. *loud*, q. v.) of κλύειν, hear: see *client*.] **1.** A genus of fossil tetrabranchiate or tentaculiferous cephalopods, of the family *Nautilidæ*, or made typical of the *Clymeniidæ*, having an internal siphuncle and a discoidal shell with simple or slightly lobed septa. There are many species, ranging from the Silurian to the Chalk.—**2.** A genus of psyllioses, of the family *Delphinidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1864.



Clymenia striata.

Clymeniidæ (klī-me-nī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clymenia*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Clymenia*.

clypeal (klip'ē-al), *a.* [< *clypeus*, 2, + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the clypeus.—**Clypeal or frontal suture**, in *entom.*, an impressed line running transversely between or in front of the antennæ, and separating the clypeus from the front. It is seen especially in *Hymenoptera* and in many *Coleoptera*. Also called *clypeofrontal suture*.—**Clypeal region.** See extract, and cut under *epitabrum*.

Of the clypeus of Hexapoda there is apparently no true homologue in Myriopoda; in the Lyriopodal Chilognatha there is, however, an interantennal *clypeal region* slightly differentiated from the epicranium and forming the front of the head.
A. S. Packard, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc., June, 1883, p. 197.

Clypeaster (klip-ē-as'tėr), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. *clypeus*, a shield (see *clypeus*), + LL. *aster*, < Gr. ἀστήρ = E. *star*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Clypeastridæ*.—**2.** A genus of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1829.

Clypeasteridæ (klip'ē-as-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Clypeastridæ*.

clypeastrid (klip-ē-as'trid), *n.* One of the *Clypeastridæ*. Also called *clypeastroid*.

Clypeastridæ (klip-ē-as'tri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idæ*.] **1.** A family of irregular sea-urchins, flattened into a discoidal or shield-like shape, with the mouth central and furnished with a masticatory apparatus; the shield-urchins. They have broad petalostichous ambulacra; a 5-leafed ambulacral rosette about the apical pole; 5 genital pores in the region of the madreporic body; very small tube-feet; the anus not central; and the edge of the disk not indented. *Clypeaster* is the typical genus.

Dentary Apparatus or Oral Skeleton of a Clypeastrid.
a, *a*, alveolus; *d*, rotula; *t*, tooth.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a group of petalostichous *Echinoida*, represented by the genus *Clypeaster* and its relatives, as distinguished from the spatangoid sea-urchins.

Also *Clypeastéridæ*, *Clypeastroidea*.

Clypeastridea (klip'ē-as-trid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-idea*.] The clypeastrids raised to the rank of an order, and including such forms as *Mellita*, *Scutella*, etc.

clypeastroid (klip-ē-as'troid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Clypeastridæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *clypeastrid*.

Clypeastroidea (klip'ē-as-troi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Clypeaster*, 1, + *-oidea*.] Same as *Clypeastridea*.

clypeate (klip'ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *clypeatus*, *clipeatus*, pp. of *clypeare*, *clipeare*, furnish with a shield, < *clypeus*, *clipeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] **1.** Shaped like a round buckler; shield-shaped; scutate; scutellate. Also *clypeiform*.—**2.** In *entom.*, provided with a clypeus: said especially of the head of a hemipterous insect when the crown is produced in front, forming a clypeus over the anterior part or face.—**Clypeate tibia**, in *entom.*, a tibia greatly expanded on the inner side, in a broad, shield-like piece, as in certain *Crabronidæ*.

clypei, *n.* Plural of *clypeus*.

clypeiform (klip'ē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *clypeus*, a shield, + *forma*, shape.] Same as *clypeate*: applied to the large prothorax of certain beetles, the carapace of some crustaceans, etc.

clypeofrontal (klip'ē-ō-fron'tal), *a.* [< L. (NL.) *clypeus* (see *clypeus*) + *frons* (*front-*), forehead, + *-al*. See *frontal*.] In *entom.*, common to the clypeus and front.—**Clypeofrontal suture**, the clypeal or frontal suture (which see, under *clypeal*).

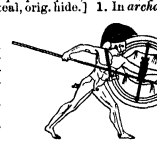
Clypeola of *Equisetum*, with sporangia, attached (enlarged). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

clypeola (kli-pē'ō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *clypeolæ* (-lē). [NL., lit. a small shield, dim. of L. *clypeus*, a shield: see *clypeus*.] A name of the shield-shaped bodies which compose the fruiting spike of species of *Equisetum*. Each is borne on a horizontal pedicel, and each bears on its inner face from 6 to 9 sporangia. Also *clypeole*.

clypeolate (kli-pē'ō-lāt), *a.* [< *clypeola* + *-ate*[1].] Provided with or pertaining to clypeoles.

clypeole (klip'ē-ōl), *n.* [< *clypeola*.] Same as *clypeola*.

clypeus (klip'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *clypei* (-ī). [L., also written *clipeus*, prop. *clipeus*, a shield; prob. akin to *clepere*, steal, orig. hide.] **1.** In *archæol.*: (*a*) A large circular shield, with a convex outer and concave inner surface. (*b*) An ornamental disk, of marble or othersubstance, in the shape of a shield, often sculptured in relief, hung in the intercolumniations of the atria of Roman dwellings, etc. Examples have been found at Pompeii and elsewhere.—**2.** [NL.] In *entom.*, properly, that part of the upper surface of an insect's head which lies before the front or forehead, and behind the labrum when the latter is present; a fixed sclerite immediately in front of the epicranium, and to which the labrum is attached. See cut under *Hymenoptera*. By Huxley and other anatomists the front is included in this term, being distinguished as the *clypeus superior*, or *supraclypeus*. Some of the older entomologists, notably Fabricius and Illiger, applied the term *clypeus* to the labrum. In *Diptera* it is probably represented by the part called the hypostoma or face; but in that order the name is applied to a more or less horny fold on the upper part of the membrane connecting the proboscis with the border of the mouth, proper, answering to the labrum. In the *Heteroptera* the clypeus is a process of the upper part of the head or crown, which in some species extends over the face. Often called the *epistoma*, especially when it is small or softer than the surrounding parts; also *nasus* and *prælabrum*.



Clypeus.—Figure of Achilles, from a Greek red-figured vase.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil echinoderms. *C. sinuatus* is an example.

clysmian (kliz'mi-an), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a drench, + *-ian*. Cf. *clysmic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cataclysm: as, *clysmian* changes. [Rare.]

clysmic (kliz'mik), *a.* [< Gr. κλύσμα, a liquid used for washing out, a drench (< κλύζειν, wash, cleanse), + *-ic*.] Washing; cleansing. *Craig.* [Rare.]

clyster (klis'tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *clister*, and *glyster*, *glister*; = D. *klisteer* = MHG. *clister*, G. *klystier* = Dan. *klyster* = Sw. *klistir*, < OF. *clistere*, F. *clystère* = Sp. *clister*, *clistel* = Pg. *clistel*, *clystere* = It. *clistere*, < L. *clyster*, LL. also *cluster*, a clyster, a clyster-pipe (LL. *clysterium*, < Gr. κλυστήριον, a clyster), < Gr. κλυστήρ, a clyster, prop. the clyster-pipe, < κλύζειν, wash, cleanse; cf. L. *cluere*, purge, Goth. *hlutrs*, pure.] An enema; an injection.

clysterize (klis'tėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *clysterized*, ppr. *clysterizing*. [< LL. *clysterizare*, < L. *clyster*, a clyster.] To administer an enema to.

clyster-pipe (klis'tėr-pīp), *n.* [Formerly also *clisterpipe*.] The anal tube of an enema-syringe.

Clythra, Clytra (klith'rạ, klit'rạ), *n.* [NL. (in form *Clytra*—Laicharting, 1781; Germar, 1824); a word of no meaning.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Cryptocephalidæ*, formerly referred to *Chrysomelidæ*, now made the type of a distinct family. *C. quadrisignata* is an example.

Clythridæ (klith'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Clythra* + *-idæ*.] A family of beetles, typified by the genus *Clythra*, and characterized by serrate antennæ and confluent anterior coxal cavities.

Clytra, *n.* See *Clythra.*

Clytus (klī'tus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801).] A notable genus of cerambycine beetles, containing active species generally banded with yellow, white, or black. They have long legs, finely granulated eyes partly surrounding the base of the antennæ, rounded or broadly triangular scutellum, smooth prothorax, acute intercoxal processes, and scarlinate tibiæ with large spurs.

clyve, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *cleave*[1]. *Chaucer.*

clyvest, *n.* A Middle English plural of *cliff*[1].

cm. A contraction of *centimeter.*

C. M. An abbreviation of the Latin (New Latin) *Chirurgiæ Magister,* Master in Surgery.

cn-. [(1) ME. *cn-,* later as in mod. E. regularly *kn-,* < AS. *cn-* (= OS. *kn-* = OHG. *cn-, chn-,* MHG. *G. kn-,* etc.): see *kn-.* (2) L., etc., *cn-,* < Gr. *κν-,* a common initial combination.] An initial combination not now admitted in actual English speech (the *c* being silent), though retained in the spelling of some words from the Greek. (*a*) In native English words, regularly in the earliest speech, but not now used except in a few instances, as *cnag, cnap, cnuckberry,* where *kn-* is preferred. See *kn-.* (*b*) In words of Greek origin, as *cnemial, cnemis,* etc.

cnag, *n.* See *knag.*

cnemapophysis (nē-ma-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *cnemapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη,* the lower part of the leg, + *ἀπόφυσις,* an apophysis.] The large cnemial apophysis or process of the tibia of some birds, as loons and grebes, which extends far above the knee-joint and serves for the attachment of extensor muscles. It is an extension of the cnemial crest or tuberosity, and corresponds to the olecranon of the ulna.

cnemial (nē'mi-al), *a.* [< *cnemis* + *-al.*] Of or relating to the cnemis or tibia: as, a *cnemial* process; the *cnemial* ridge. See cut under *tibiotarsus.*

The proximal end of the tibia is produced forward and outward into an enormous *cnemial* crest, in all walking and swimming birds. *Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 226.

cnemides, *n.* Plural of *cnemis.*

cnemidium (nē-mid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cnemidia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κνήμη,* the lower part of the leg, + *-ιδιον.* Cf. *cnemis.*] 1. In *ornith.,* the lower part of the crus; the part of the leg just above the suffrago or heel, which is without feathers in most wading or grallatorial birds.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] (*a*) A genus of polyps. *Goldfuss,* 1826. (*b*) A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Perty,* 1830.

Cnemidophorus (nō-mi-dof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830), < Gr. *κνημιδοφόρος,* wearing greaves, < *κνημίς,* pl. *κνημῖδες,* greaves (see *cnemis*), + *-φόρος,* < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of lizards, of the family *Teiidæ* (or *Ameividæ*), related to *Ameiva,* but having the tongue free at the base. There are numerous species in the United States, the best-known being *C. sexlineatus,* the common striped lizard, which is about 10 inches long and extremely active.

Cnemidospora (nē-mi-dos'pō-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς* (*κνημιδ-*), greave (see *cnemis*), + *σπορά,* seed.] A notable genus of gregarines, found in one of the diplopod myriapods, peculiar in the characters of its protomerite, whose contents form two distinguishable masses, the lower finely granular, the upper highly refractive, apparently fatty, and of a greenish color. The species is *C. lutea.*

Cnemiornis (nē-mi-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς,* a greave, legging (see *cnemis*), + *ὄρνις,* a bird.] A genus of subfossil gigantic flightless geese with very large legs, remains of which occur with those of the moa in the Quaternary of New Zealand. The species is *C. calcitrans,* related to the existing *Cereopsis* of Australia. *Owen,* 1865.

Cnemiornithidæ (nē'mi-ôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cnemiornis* (*-nith-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of anserine birds formed for the reception of the genus *Cnemiornis,* having a desmognathous palate, rudimentary sternal keel, and ilia and ischia united behind.

cnemis (nē'mis), *n.*; pl. *cnemides* (-mi-dēz). [NL., < Gr. *κνημίς,* greave, legging, < *κνήμη,* the lower part of the leg.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.,* the crus; the leg between the knee and the ankle; especially, the tibia or shin-bone.

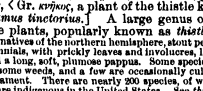
cnicin (nī'sin), *n.* [< *Cnicus* + *-in*[2].] A crystalline principle found in the blessed thistle, *Cnicus benedictus,* and various other plants. It is neutral and bitter, and analogous to salicin in composition. It is said to be useful as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

cnicnode (nik'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cnicus* (see *Cnicus*) + *nodus,* a knot, node.] In *math.,* an ordinary node of a surface, or point where the tangents form a cone of the second order and class, having no double nor stationary generatrices or tangent planes.

cnictrope (nik'trōp), *n.* In *math.,* a singularity of a surface consisting of a tangent plane whose inount is replaced by a conic.

Cnicus (nī'kus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cnicus,* prop. *cnecus,* < Gr. *κνῆκος,* a plant of the thistle kind, *Carthamus tinctorius.*] A large genus of composite plants, popularly known as *thistles.* They are natives of the northern hemisphere, stout perennials or biennials, with prickly leaves and involucres, large heads, and a long, soft, plumose pappus. Some species are treasblesome weeds, and a few are occasionally cultivated for ornament. There are nearly 200 species, of which about 35 are indigenous in the United States. See *thistle.*

cnida (nī'dä), *n.*; pl. *cnidæ* (-dē). [NL., < L. *cnide,* < Gr. *κνίδη,* a nettle, < *κνίζειν,* scrape, grate, tickle, irritate, nettle.] One of the urti-



A Cnida, or Lasso-cell, from *Pleurobrachia rhodopactyla,* highly magnified.

A, the unbroken cell with the lasso coiled; *B, C,* the cell with the lasso partly remaining attached to the cuticular cell-wall; *b,* the coiled lasso, attached at *c.* After Agassiz.

cating cells, thread-cells, lasso-cells, or nematocysts of the *Cœlentera,* from which the jellyfishes, etc., obtain their power of stinging.

Under pressure or irritation the *cnida* suddenly breaks, its fluid escapes, and the delicate thread (*cnidocil*) is projected, still remaining attached to its sheath. The *cnidæ* are said to be analogous to the tactile organs of the Arthropoda. *Pascoe,* Zoöl. Class., p. 16.

Cnidaria (nī-dā'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cnida,* q. v., + *-aria.*] Those *Cœlentera* which have thread-cells or cnidæ; the *Cœlenterata,* with the exception of the sponges. See *Cœlentera.*

cnidoblast (nī'dō-blast), *n.* [< NL. *cnida,* q. v., + Gr. *βλαστός,* a germ.] In *zoöl.,* the bud of a thread-cell; a budding thread-cell, from the contents of which a nematocyst is developed.

Very frequently the *cnidoblasts* are found thickly grouped together at certain places, and form wart-like swellings or batteries. *Claus,* Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

cnidocell (nī'dō-sel), *n.* [< NL. *cnida,* q. v., + L. (NL.) *cella,* cell.] In *zoöl.,* a thread-cell or lasso-cell; a nematocyst or cnida. See *cnida.*

This peculiar paralyzing or stupefying effect [of Hydra] is caused by the action of certain stinging or *cnidocelle* (also called lasso-cells), which are most abundant in the tentacles, but are also found in other parts of the body. *Stand. Nat. Hist.,* I. 74.

cnidocil (nī'dō-sil), *n.* [NL., < *cnida,* q. v., + *cilium,* q. v.] In *zoöl.,* the thread of a thread-cell or nematocyst; the coiled filament which springs out of a cnida or nematophore. See cut under *cnida.*

Each cnidoblast . . . possesses a fine superficial plasmatic process (*cnidocil*), which is probably very sensitive to mechanical stimuli, and occasions the bursting of the capsule. *Claus,* Zoölogy (trans.), I. 223.

cnop, *n.* See *knop.*

Cnossian (nos'i-ăn), *a.* [< L. *Cnossius, Cnosius,* etc., < *Cnossus, Cnosus, Cnoson,* also *Gnossus, Gnosus,* Gr. *Κνωσός, Γνωσός:* see def.] Of or relating to Cnossus or Gnossus, the ancient capital of Crete, famous in mythology for the labyrinth fabled to have been built there for King Minos by Dædalus in order to hold the Minotaur.

The *Cnossian* labyrinth has a totally Oriental appearance, and reminds us of that celebrated garden of Mylitta in Babylon which Herodotus describes. *Keary,* Prim. Belief, p. 182.

cnoutberry, *n.* See *knoutberry.*

co-[1]. [L. *co-*: see def., and *com-.*] A prefix of Latin origin, the usual form, before a vowel or *h,* of *com-* (the *m* in Latin being weak), meaning 'together' or 'with.' See *com-.* It is now freely used in English in composition with words of any origin, being preferred to *com-* or *con-* in combination with words of non-Latin origin, or with words of Latin origin in common use, words in *co-* being thus sometimes parallel to words in *com-* (*con-, cor-,* etc.) of the same ultimate elements, but the prefix, in the latter case, being attached in Latin, as in *co-act, co-active*[2] (different from *coact*[1], *coactive*[1]), *co-agent, co-exist, co-laborer, co-respondent* (distinct from *cor-respondent*), etc., or, with words of purely English origin, as in *co-mate, co-worker,* etc.

co-[2]. [Abbr. of NL. *complementi,* of the complement.] In *geom.,* a prefix, as in *co-sine, co-secant, co-tangent,* etc., meaning sine, secant, tangent, etc., of the complement.

Co. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *company:* as, Smith, Brown & *Co.;* (*b*) of *county:* as, Orange *Co.,* New York.—2. The chemical symbol for *cobalt.*

c. o. An abbreviation of *care of,* common in addressing letters, etc. Often written *c/o.*

coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coacervated,* ppr. *coacervating.* [< L. *coacervatus,* pp. of *coacervare,* < *co-,* together, + *acervare,* heap up, < *acervus,* a heap.] To heap up; pile. [Rare.]

A huge Magazine of your Favours you have been pleased to do me, present and absent, safely stored up and *coacervated,* to preserve them from mouldering away in Oblivion. *Howell,* Letters, I. i. 33.

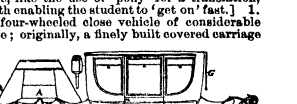
coacervate (kō-a-sėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *coacervatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Heaped; piled up; collected into a crowd. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

coacervation (kō-as-ėr-vā'shŋn), *n.* [< L. *coacervatio(n-),* < *coacervare:* see *coacervate, v.*] 1. The act of heaping, or the state of being heaped together or piled up. [Rare.]

Coacervation of the innumerable atoms of dust. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 58.

2. In *logic,* a chain-syllogism; sorites.

coach (kōch), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coch, coche,* < F. *coche* = Sp. Pg. *coche* = It. *cocchio* = Wall. *cocie;* cf. D. *koets* = G. *kutsche,* a coach (Sw. Dan. *kusk,* a coachman); Sloven. Bulg. *kochija* = Serv. *kochije,* pl., = Bohem. *koch* = Pol. *kocz* = Little Russ. *kochyja* = Albanian *kochi;* all prob. < Hung. *kocsi* (pron. *ko-chi*), a coach: so called from *Kocsi, Kotsi,* now *Kitsee,* a village in Hungary. Vehicles are often named from the place of their invention or first use; cf. *berlin, landau, sedan.* Less prob., F. *coche,* It. *cocchio,* and the forms which may be connected with them, depend on F. *coque* = It. *cocca,* a boat (see *cock*[4]), < L. *concha,* a shell. But the G. and Slavic forms can hardly be referred to the same source. The sense of 'private tutor' is figurative, like the use of 'pony' for a translation, both enabling the student to 'get on' fast.] 1. A four-wheeled close vehicle of considerable size; originally, a finely built covered carriage



Coach.

A, hammercloth; *B,* front standard; *C,* back standard; *D,* dummy-spring; *E,* body-loop; *F,* check-strap; *G,* footman's holder.

for private use; now, any large inclosed vehicle with the body hung on easy springs, especially one for public conveyance of passengers: as, a stage-*coach.* See *mail-coach, tally-ho.*

To White Hall, where I saw the Duke de Soissons go from his audience with a very great deal of state: his own *coach* all red velvet covered with gold lace, and drawn by six barbes, and attended by twenty pages, very rich in clothes. *Pepys,* Diary, I. 116.

She was the first that did invent
In *coaches* brave to ride.
Queen Eleanor's Fall (Child's Ballads, VII. 298).

He kept his *coach,* which was rare in those days [in Elizabeth's reign]; they then vulgarly called it a *caitch.* *Aubrey.*

2. A passenger-car on a railroad. See *railroad-car.*—3†. An apartment in a large ship of war, near the stern and beneath the poop-deck, usually occupied by the captain.

The commanders came on board and the council sat in the *coach.* *Pepys,* Diary, I. 64.

4. (*a*) A private tutor, especially one employed in preparing for a particular examination.

A *coach* or crammer from the Circumlocution Office. *Dickens,* Little Dorrit, I. x.

Warham was studying for India, with a Wanchester *coach.* *George Eliot,* Daniel Deronda, vi.

The English paterfamilias can hire a good *coach* to get his boy ready to compete for a clerkship. *The American,* VI. 278.

(*b*) A person employed to train a boat's crew or other athletes for a contest.—5. The bone of the upper jaw of the sperm-whale. Also called *sleigh.* *C. M. Scammon.*—To ride in the marrow-bone coach. See *marrow-bone.*

coach (kōch), *v. t.* [< *coach, n.*] 1†. To put in a coach; convey in a coach.

Your lady Bird is *coach'd* and she hath took
Sir Gervase with her. *Shirley,* Love in a Maze, iii. 1.

2†. To run over with a coach. [Rare.]

Like the vile straw that's blown about the streets, . . .
Coach'd, carted, trod upon. *Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 291.

3. To tutor; give private instruction to; especially, to instruct or train for a special examination or a contest: as, to *coach* a student for a college examination; to *coach* a boat's crew; to *coach* a new hand in his duties.

Spenser has *coached* more poets and more eminent ones than any other writer of English verse.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 198.

coachbell (kōch'bel), *n.* A Scotch name of the earwig, *Forficula auricularia*.

coach-bit (kōch'bit), *n.* A horse's bit with large stationary cheeks on the mouthpiece. The reins are attached to loops in the cheeks, placed at various distances from the mouthpiece.

coach-box (kōch'boks), *n.* The seat on which the driver of a coach sits.

Fly Cranion, her charioteer,
Upon the *coach-box* getting.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

coach-colors (kōch'kul'ǫrz), *n. pl.* Same as *japan colors* (which see, under *color*).

coach-currier (kōch'kur'i-ėr), *n.* One who sells or makes the leather parts of coaches.

coach-dog (kōch'dog), *n.* Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).

coachee (kō'chē), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-ee*[1]. Cf. *cabby*.] A coach-driver; especially, a driver of a public coach. [Colloq.]

They are out again and up: *coachee* the last, gathering the reins into his hands. *Trollope.*

coacher (kō'chėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cocher*, < F. *cocher*, a coachman, < *coche*, coach: see *coach*, *n.*] 1. A coachman.—2. A coach-horse.

coach-fellow (kōch'fel'ō), *n.* 1. One of a pair of coach-horses; a yoke-fellow.

Their chariot horse, as they *coach-fellowes* were,
Fed by them. *Chapman*, Iliad, x.

2. A person intimately associated with another; a close companion; a comrade.

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you and your *coach-fellow*, Nym.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

coach-founder (kōch'foun'dėr), *n.* One who makes the framework or ironwork of carriages.

coachful (kōch'fūl), *n.* [< *coach* + *-ful*, 2.] As many as a coach will hold.

coach-horse (kōch'hôrs), *n.* A horse used or adapted for use in drawing a coach.—**Devil's coach-horse.** See *devil*.

coaching (kō'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coach*, *v.*] 1. The use of coaches as a means of public conveyance; now, especially, driving as an amusement in large coaches drawn by four or six horses.

The glories of the old *coaching* days, the badness of the roads, the signs of the inns. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 39.

2. The act or practice of giving special instruction or training, as for a college examination or an athletic contest.

coach-leaves (kōch'lēvz), *n. pl.* Blinds; something to cover the windows of a coach and conceal the interior.

Drive in again, with the *coach-leaves* put down,
At the back gate. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

coachlet (kōch'let), *n.* [< *coach* + dim. *-let*.] A small coach.

In my light little *coachlet* I could breathe freer.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. i. 8.

coachmaker (kōch'mā'kėr), *n.* A man who carries on the business of making coaches, or who is employed in making them; a carriage-builder.

Coachman (kōch'man), *n.*; pl. *coachmen* (-men). 1. A man who drives a coach.

Be thou my *Coach-man*, and now Cheek and Ioule
With Phœbus Chariot let my Chariot roule.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

2. In *ichth.*, a serranoid fish, *Dules auriga*: same as *charioteer*, 3.

coachmanship (kōch'man-ship), *n.* [< *coachman* + *-ship*.] Skill in driving coaches.

coach-master (kōch'mas'tėr), *n.* One who owns or lets carriages.

coach-office (kōch'of'is), *n.* In England, a booking-office for stage-coach passengers and parcels.

coach-screw (kōch'skrō), *n.* A screw with a V-shaped thread and a square head, like that of a machine-bolt, used in coach-building.

coach-stand (kōch'stand), *n.* A place where coaches stand for hire.

coach-trimmer (kōch'trim'ėr), *n.* A workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

coach-whip (kōch'hwip), *n.* **1.** A whip intended to be used in driving a coach.—**2.** *Naut.*, the long pennant hoisted at the royalmast-head of a man-of-war.—**3.** [Without the hyphen.] In *herpet.*, a harmless colubrine serpent of the genus *Masticophis* (which see): so called from its long slender form. There are several species, as *M. flagelliformis*, inhabiting southerly portions of the United States.

A *coachwhip*, a snake much like the common black snake in form, but in color a very dark brown some two thirds of its length, the other third to the tip of the tail being a light brown, in appearance, from the peculiar markings, much like the lash of a whip.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 7.

coachwood (kōch'wūd), *n.* The *Ceratopetalum apetalum*, a large saxifragaceous tree of New South Wales, furnishing a soft, close-grained, fragrant wood valued for cabinet-work.

coact (kō-akt'), *v. t.* [< L. *coactare*, constrain, force, freq. of *cōgere*, pp. *coactus*, constrain: see *cogent*. The L. *coactare* is the ult. source of E. *squat* and *squash*[1], q. v.] To compel; force.

Speak to him, fellow, speak to him! I'll have none of this *coacted*, unnatural dumbness in my house.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iii. 2.

The inhabitants were *coacted* to render the city.
Sir M. Hale.

co-act (kō-akt'), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *act*.] To act together.

If I tell how these two did *co-act*,
Shall I not lie in publishing a truth?
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

coaction (kō-ak'shon), *n.* [< L. *coactio(n-)*, < *cogere*, constrain: see *coact*.] Force; compulsion, either in restraining or in impelling.

All outward *co-action* is contrary to the nature of liberty. *Bp. Burnet*, Thirty-nine Articles, xvii.

coactive (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **coactivus*, < *coactus*, pp. of *cogere*, constrain: see *coact* and *-ive*.] Forcing; compulsory; having the power to impel or restrain.

The establishing a *coactive* or coercive jurisdiction over the clergy and whole diocese.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 172.

The clergy have no *coactive* power, even over heretics.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 7.

The *coactive* force of this motive [Duty] is altogether independent of surrounding circumstances, and of all forms of belief. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 189.

co-active (kō-ak'tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *active*.] Acting in concurrence.

With what's unreal thou *coactive* art. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

coactively (kō-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner.

co-activity (kō-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *co-active* + *-ity*. Cf. *activity*.] Unity of or union in action. *Dr. H. More.*

co-actor (kō-ak'tọr), *n.* [< *co-act* + *-or*. Cf. *actor*.] One who acts jointly with another or others.

coadaptation (kō-ad-ap-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adaptation*.] Mutual or reciprocal adaptation: as, the *coadaptation* of the parts of the hip-joint. *Owen.*

coadapted (kō-ą-dap'ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adapted*, pp. of *adapt*, *v.*] Mutually or reciprocally adapted: as, "*coadapted* pulp and tooth," *Owen.*

coadjacence (kō-ą-jā'sens), *n.* [< *coadjacent*: see *-ence*, and cf. *adjacence*.] Adjacence or nearness of several things to one another; the state of being coadjacent; contiguity.

The result of his [Aristotle's] examination is that there are four modes of association: namely, by proximity in time, by similarity, by contrast, by *coadjacence* in space; or three, by proximity in time and *coadjacence* in space be taken under one head. *Pop. Encyc.*

coadjacent (kō-ą-jā'sent), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjacent*.] Mutually adjacent; near each other; contiguous in space and time.

The *coadjacent* is of some difficulty; for I do not now think it probable that Aristotle by this meant to denote mere vicinity in space. It is manifest that Aristotle, under this head, intended to include whatever stands as part and part of the same whole. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, Note D.

coadjument (kō-aj'ụ-ment), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjument*.] Mutual assistance. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

coadjust (kō-ą-just'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjust*.] To adjust mutually or reciprocally; fit to each other. *Owen.*

coadjustment (kō-ą-just'ment), *n.* [< *coadjust* + *-ment*. Cf. *adjustment*.] Mutual or reciprocal adjustment.

coadjutant (kō-aj'ụ-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutant*.] **I.** *a.* Helping; mutually assisting or operating.

Thracius *coadjutant*, and the war
Of fierce Eurcolydon. *J. Philips.*

II. *n.* A coadjutor; a colleague.

Oates or some of his *coadjutants* being touched, not in conscience, but with the disappointment of their work.
Roger North, Examen, p. 198.

coadjutator† (kō-aj'ụ-tā-tọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjutator*.] A coadjutor.

I do purpose . . . to act as a *coadjutator* to the law.
Smollett, Launcelot Greaves, ii.

coadjute (kō-ą-jūt'), *v. t.* [Inferred from *coadjutor*; or < *co-*[1] + *adjute*.] To help or assist mutually or reciprocally; coöperate.

Whereas those higher hills to view fair Tone that stand,
Her *coadjuting* Springs with much content behold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 421.

coadjutive (kō-ą-jū'tiv), *a.* [< *coadjute* + *-ive*.] Mutually assisting; coadjutant; coöperating. [Rare.]

A *coadjutive* cause. *Feltham*, Resolves, i. 66.

coadjutor (kō-ą-jū'tọr), *n.* [< L. *coadjutor*, < *co-*, together, + *adjutor*, a helper: see *co-*[1] and *adjutor*.] 1. One who aids another; an assistant; a helper; an associate in occupation.—**2.** One who is empowered or appointed to perform the duties of another. *Johnson.* Specifically—**3.** The assistant of a bishop or other prelate. A permanent coadjutor may or may not be appointed, with right of succession.—**Syn. 1.** *Associate*, *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), fellow-worker, auxiliary, coöperator.—**3.** *Coadjutor*, *Suffragan*. Each of these is an assistant to a bishop, but the *coadjutor* is appointed as assistant and often as successor to an old and infirm bishop, to relieve him from work; the *suffragan* is assistant to a bishop whose see is too large, and has charge of a specific portion of it, the bishop principal remaining in charge of the central portion.

coadjutorship (kō-ą-jū'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ship*.] 1. Assistance; coöperation. *Pope.*—**2.** The office or employment of a coadjutor.

coadjutress (kō-ą-jū'tres), *n.* [< *coadjutor* + *-ess*.] A female assistant or helper.

The ministresses and *coadjutresses* of justice.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1063.

coadjutrix (kō-ą-jū'triks), *n.* [As if L., fem. of *coadjutor*.] Same as *coadjutress*.

Bolingbroke and his *coadjutrix*.
Smollett, Hist. Eng., I. ii. § 40 (Ord MS.).

coadjuvancy (kō-aj'ụ-vạn-si), *n.* [< *coadjuvant*, in lit. adj. sense 'helping in union with': see *-ancy*.] Assistance; coöperation; concurrent help. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

coadjuvant (kō-aj'ụ-vạnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adjuvant*.] **I.** *a.* Assisting; coöperating with.

II. *n.* An assistant; a promoting agent; specifically, in *med.*, an ingredient in a prescription designed to increase the effect of another ingredient.

coadjuvate†, *n.* A coadjutor.

coadnate (kō-ad'nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *adnate*.] Same as *adnate*.

coadunate, coadunated (kō-ad'ụ-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L.L. *coadunatus*, pp. of *coadunare*, unite together, < L. *co-*, together, + LL. *adunare*, make one (lit. 'at-one': cf. *atone*), < L. *ad*, = E. *at*, + *unus* = E. *one*.] United or joined.

If the metre is characteristically Homeric, as say these infidels, then is the present text (so inextricably *coadunated* with the metre), upon their own showing, the good old Homeric text—and no mistake.
De Quincey, Homer, iii.

Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, united without perceptible articulation; connate. (*b*) In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.

coadunation (kō-ad-ụ-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *coadunatio(n-)*, < *coadunare*: see *coadunate*.] The union of different substances or parts in one mass. [Rare.]

In the *coadunation* and conjunction of parts, the title is firm, but not at all in distinction and separation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 190.

coadunition (kō-ad-ụ-nish'ọn), *n.* [Var. of *coadunation*, after *unite*.] Same as *coadunation*.

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tụr), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coadventured*, ppr. *coadventuring*. [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *v.*] To share with one or more in an adventure or speculation. *Howell.*

coadventure (kō-ad-ven'tụr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventure*, *n.*] An adventure in which two or more are sharers.

coadventurer (kō-ad-ven'tụr-ėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *adventurer*.] A fellow-adventurer. *Howell.*

cœtaneous, cœtaneously. See *coetaneous, coetaneously.*

coafforest (kō-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *afforest*.] To convert into a forest, or add to a forest. See *afforest*.

Henry Fitz-Empresse . . . did *coafforest* much land, which continued all his reign, though much complained of. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 16.

coagency (kō-ā'jen-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agency*.] Joint agency; coöperating power. *Coleridge.*

Those fascinations of solitude which, when acting as a *co-agency* with unrestated grief, end in the paradoxical result of making out of grief itself a luxury.
De Quincey, Autobiog. Sketches, p. 22.

coagent (kō-ā'jgnt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *agent.*] An assistant or associate in an act; an accomplice.

Your doom is then
To marry this *coagent* of your mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta.

coagitate (kō-aj'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coagitated*, ppr. *coagitating*. [< LL. *coagitatus*, pp. of *coagitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *agitare*, agitate: see *agitate.*] To move or agitate together. *Blount.* [Rare.]

coagment† (kō-ag-ment'), *v. t.* [< L. *coagmentare*, join, connect, cement, < *coagmentum*, a joining, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together: see *cogent*, and cf. *coagulum*, *coact.*] To congregate or heap together. *Glanville.*

coagmentation† (kō-ag-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coagmentatio(n-)*, < *coagmentare*, pp. *coagmentatus*, join, connect: see *coagment.*] Collection into a mass; union; conjunction.

Wheresoever there is a *coagmentation* of many, the lowest (shall) be knit to the highest by that which being intercedent may cause each to cleave unto other, and so all to continue one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

Coagmentation of words. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

coagula, *n.* Plural of *coagulum.*

coagulability (kō-ag-ụ-la-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *coagulable:* see *-bility.*] The capacity of being coagulated.

coagulable (kō-ag'ụ-la-bl), *a.* [< *coagul(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of becoming coagulated; capable of changing from a liquid to an inspissated state: as, *coagulable* lymph.

The production of any *coagulable* exudation. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 456.

coagulant (kō-ag'ụ-lant), *n.* and *a.* [< *coagulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coagulare*: see *coagulate*, *v.*] A substance that produces coagulation.

coagulate (kō-ag'ụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coagulated*, ppr. *coagulating.* [< L. *coagulatus*, pp. of *coagulare*, curdle, < *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie: see *coagulum.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To curdle; congeal; clot; change from a fluid into a curd-like or thickened mass: as, to *coagulate* blood; rennet *coagulates* milk.

The cheese-wife knoweth it as well as the philosopher, that sour runnet doth *coagulate* her milk into a curd. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 46.

Spirits attenuate, which the cold doth congeal and *coagulate.* *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. To crystallize. =**Syn.** To thicken, clot, concrete.

II. *intrans.* 1. To curdle or become clotted; congeal or become congealed.

Spirit of wine commixed with milk, a third part spirit of wine and two parts milk, *coagulateth* little, but mingleth. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

About the third part of the oil olive . . . did there *coagulate* into a whitish body, almost like butter. *Boyle.*

2†. To become curdled.

coagulate† (kō-ag'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *coagulat*, < L. *coagulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Coagulated; curdled; clotted.

Combust matrass and *coagulat.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

O'er-aized with *coagulate* gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

coagulation (kō-ag-ụ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *coagulatio(n-)*, < *coagulare:* see *coagulate*, *v.*] 1. The act of changing from a fluid to a thickened curd-like state, well exemplified by the clotting of blood; the state of being coagulated.—2†. The change from a fluid to a solid state, as in crystallization.—3. A mass or quantity of coagulated matter; a curd; a clot.—**Coagulation-necrosis**, in *pathol.*, a form of necrosis which occurs when a small portion of tissue is cut off from the circulation, but remains surrounded by, or at least continuous with, tissue in which the blood continues to circulate. The cells of the tissue become smaller, distorted, shining, and the nuclei disappear.—**Coagulation of the blood**, the production of filaments of fibrin in the blood, running in every direction, thus forming a spongy mass in which the blood-corpuscles are caught; this mass then contracts, squeezing out the serum.

coagulative (kō-ag'ụ-la-tiv), *a.* [< ML. *coagulativus*, < L. *coagulatus*: see *coagulate*, *v.*, and *-ive.*] Causing coagulation: as, "*coagulative* power," *Boyle*, Works, I. 423.

coagulator (kō-ag'ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [< *coagulate* + *-or.*] Anything that causes coagulation.

Globulin, added under proper conditions, to serous effusion, is a *coagulator* of that effusion, giving rise to the development of fibrin in it.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 86.

coagulatory (kō-ag'ụ-la-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *coagulate* + *-ory.*] Tending to coagulate.

coagulum (kō-ag'ụ-lum), *n.*; pl. *coagula* (-la). [NL., < L. *coagulum*, a means of curdling, rennet, also lit. a bond, tie, < **co-agere*, **co-igere*, *cōgere*, bring together, gather, collect, compel: see *cogent*, and cf. *coact*, *coagment.*] 1. A coagulated mass, as curd, etc.; specifically, in *med.*, a blood-clot.—2†. A substance that causes coagulation, as rennet; a coagulant. *Crabb.*

co-ald (kō-ăd'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *aid*[1].] 1. A fellow-helper.—2. Conjunctive assistance. *Pope.*

coaita (kō-ī'tạ), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American monkey, *Ateles paniscus*, about 18 inches in length. See *Ateles*, and cut under *spider-monkey.*

coati, *n.* Same as *coati.*

coak[1] (kōk), *n.* and *v.* See *coke*[1].

coak[2] (kōk), *n.* [Also written *cog* and *cogg*, and perhaps the same as *cog*[2] (a wheel); cf. W. *cocas*, a cog of a wheel.] 1. In *ship-carp.*, a projection from the end of a piece of wood or timber fitting into a hole in another piece to join them, or a cylinder or pin let into the ends of both pieces.

The *coaks* . . . are intended to support the bolts.
Fincham, Ship-building, ii. 8.

2. *Naut.*, a square metallic bushing in the central pole of the sheave of a block, through which the pin passes.

coak[3] (kōk), *v. t.* [< *coak*[2], *n.*] In *ship-carp.*, to unite together, as the ends of two pieces of wood, by means of coaks.

coaken (kō'kn), *v. i.* [E. dial. Cf. *choke*[1].] To strain in vomiting.

coaks (kōks), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *coak*[1].] Cinders. [Prov. Eng.]

coakum (kō'a-kum), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name of the garget or poke, *Phytolacca decandra.*

coal (kōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cole*, < ME. *cole*, *col*, < AS. *col*, neut., = OFries. *kole*, NFries. *koal*, *f.*, = MD. *kole*, D. *kool*, *f.*, = MLG. *kole*, *kale*, LG. *kōle*, also *kol*, *kal*, *f.*, = OHG. *chol*, MHG. *kol*, neut., OHG. *cholo*, *kolo*, MHG. *kole*, *kol*, m., G. *kohle*, *f.*, = Icel. Norw. Sw. *kol* = Dan. *kul*, neut., coal (in both senses), orig. a burning coal; perhaps connected with Ir. Gael. *gual*, coal, and with Skt. *ǵval*, burn, blaze, flame. The Goth. word for a burning coal was *hauri*, perhaps akin to AS. *heorth*, E. *hearth.* Cf. F. *houille*, Walloon *hoie*, ML. *hulla*, mineral coal; Gr. *ἀνθρᾰξ*, a burning coal, also mineral coal (see *anthracite*), L. *carbo(n-)*, a burning coal, charcoal, in mod. use mineral coal (see *carbon*).] 1. A piece of wood or other combustible substance, either ignited or burning (in "live coal" or "glowing coal"), or burned out or charred (a "dead coal," charcoal, cinder).

A quic *col* bernínde ope ane hyeape of dyeaðe *coles* [A live coal burning upon a heap of dead coals].
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 205.

To cold *coles* sche schal be brent.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4367.

As *coals* are to burning *coals*, and wood to fire, so is a contentious man to kindle strife. Prov. xxvi. 21.

If he could burn us all into one *coal*,
We have deserv'd it. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

2. A solid and more or less distinctly stratified mineral, varying in color from dark-brown to black, brittle, combustible, and used as a fuel, not fusible without decomposition, and very insoluble. It is the result of the transformation of organic matter, and is distinguished by its fossil origin from charcoal (def. 1), which is obtained by the direct carbonization of wood. (See *coal-plant.*) Coal always contains more or less earthy matter, which is left behind in the form of ash after combustion. The quantity of the ash varies considerably, but in good coal does not usually exceed from 5 to 10 per cent. in weight. Coal can, however, be used for fuel, in default of a better material, when the amount of ash is much larger than this. Coal consists essentially of carbon, together with hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen; and sulphur is rarely if ever absent. The most general subdivision of coal is into *hard* and *soft.* The former is that coal which consists almost entirely of carbon; the latter is that in which there is a considerable percentage of hydrogen. Hard coal is generally called *anthracite*; *bituminous coal*, or simply *coal*, is the designation of the ordinary soft coal almost everywhere in general use where coal is burned, except in the eastern and Atlantic United States. In anthracite the bituminous or volatile matter constitutes usually less than 7 per cent. of the whole; in soft or bituminous coal it is usually more than 18 per cent. Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and bituminous coal is called *semi-anthracite* or *semi-bituminous*, according as it approaches anthracite or bituminous coal more nearly in character. The material driven off from coal on ignition is not really bitumen, for coal is insoluble, while bitumen is soluble. The name comes from the fact that bituminous coal behaves on being heated very much as bitumen itself does — that is, it swells up more or less, fuses together, and burns with a bright flame and considerable dense smoke. Coal occurs in all the geological formations, from the lowest in which landplants have been found (the Devonian) up to the highest; but the coal of the great manufacturing countries, England, France, Germany, and the eastern United States, is nearly all of the same geological age, and is obtained from the formation called the Carboniferous. (See *carboniferous.*) The coal of Australia, India, and a part of that of China is of later geological age than the Carboniferous, being Mesozoic, and not Paleozoic. There is also a large quantity of good coal in various parts of the world in formations even more recent than the Mesozoic. In general, however, from the time of the Carboniferous on, the conditions were continually growing less favorable for the formation of coal on a large scale; so that each successive age has less coal to show, and that on an average of poorer quality than the coal of the true Carboniferous epoch. (See *lignite.*) Also called *stone-coal*, *mineral coal*, and formerly *sea-coal.* [*Coal* in this sense is used as a collective noun without a plural; but in Great Britain the plural form is also used in speaking of a quantity of coal, with reference to the pieces composing it: as, to lay in a supply of *coals*; put more *coals* on the fire.]

Col groweth vnder lond.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 399.

A peck of *coals* a-piece shall glad the rest.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 282.

Albert coal. Same as *albertite.*—**Blind coal.** See *blind*[1].—**Boghead coal**, a variety of cannel-coal found on the estate of Boghead, near Bathgate, in Scotland, which is extensively used for the manufacture of paraffin and oils. It is an excellent gas-coal, but too costly to be used for that purpose. It is also called *Torbane Hill mineral* and *torbanite.*—**Bovey coal**, a Tertiary lignite or brown-coal, occurring in beds from 2 to 16 feet thick, in pipe-clay, at Bovey Tracey in Devonshire, England. It is an inflammable fossil, resembling in many of its properties bituminous coal. Its structure is fissile, and its cross-fracture even or concholoid, with a resinous and sometimes shining luster. It is brittle, burns with a weak flame, and exhales an odor which is generally disagreeable.—**Buckwheat coal.** See *buckwheat.*—**Coal-boring bit.** See *bit*[4].—**Delve of coals.** See *delve.*—**Fibrous coal.** Same as *mother-of-coal* (which see, below).—**Mother-of-coal**, a soft black substance, resembling charcoal in appearance, found in connection with coal, usually along its planes of stratification or lamination, in which the woody character of the material from which the coal was formed is more perfectly preserved than it is in the body of the coal itself. Also called *fibrous coal*, *fossil charcoal*, and *mineral charcoal.*—**Small coal.** (*a*) Little wood coals formerly used to light fires. *Gay.* (*b*) Same as *slack.*—**To blow a coal**†, to kindle strife.

It is you
Hath *blown* this *coal* betwixt my lord and me.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 4.

To call or haul over the coals, to call to a strict or severe account; reprimand.—**To carry coals**†: See *carry.*—**To carry coals to Newcastle.** See *carry.*—**To heap coals of fire on one's head**, a phrase derived from the scriptural use: see quotation), to excite remorse and repentance in one who has done an injury, by rendering to him good for the evil.

If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing thou shalt *heap coals of fire on his head.* Rom. xii. 20.

To stir coals†, to quarrel, or stir up strife.

After soche sorte did he vpbraid to the people their rashe and vnaduised *stirring* and delinges to warre. *J. Udall*, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 329.

coal (kōl), *v.* [= D. *kolen*, warm with coals, = MLG. *kolen* = G. *kohlen* = Sw. *kola*, burn to charcoal; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To burn to coal or charcoal; make into coal; char.

Charcoal of roots, being *coaled* into great pieces, lasts longer than ordinary charcoal. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 775.

The best charcoal was made of oak. The woods appear to have been *coaled* at intervals of about twenty years, or even less. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 123.

2. To mark or delineate with charcoal. [Rare.]

He *coaled* out rhymes upon the wall.
Camden, Remains, Rythmes.

3. To provide with coal; furnish a supply of coal to or for: as, to *coal* a steamship or a locomotive.

The landlord and squire of the parish, who had always blanketed and *coaled* his poorer neighbours in the winter. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 38.

He used two fires, which were *coaled* alternately.
Thurston, Steam-Engine, p. 125.

II. *intrans.* To take in coal for use as fuel: as, the vessel *coaled* at Portsmouth.

At the twelfth station we *coaled*. The train ended in the desert here. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 36.

Admiral Lespès remains at anchor before Kelung, so as to prevent Chinese vessels from *coaling*.
The American, VIII. 301.

coala, *n.* See *koala.*

coal-backer (kōl'bak'ėr), *n.* A man who is engaged in carrying coal on his back from a ship to the wagons. *Mayhew.* [Eng.]

coal-barge (kōl'bärj), *n.* A flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal. [U. S.]

coal-basin (kōl'bā'sn), *n.* In *geol.*, a depression or basin formed by the subsidence at the center, or upheaval at the edges, of the older rocks, in which the various strata of the Carboniferous system or coal-measures lie. See *coal-measures.*

coal-bed (kōl'bed), *n.* A formation in which there are strata of coal; a bed or stratum of coal.

coal-bin (kōl'bin), *n.* A bin or receptacle for coal.

coal-black (kōl'blak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *cole-blak*, *colblak*, < *col*, coal, + *blak*, black.] **I.** *a.* Black as a coal, or as charcoal, or, as often in modern use, black as mineral coal; very black.

Thin egen [eyes] beoth *colblake* and brode.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 75.

There he was snow-white tofore,
Ever afterward *coleblack* therfore
He has transformed.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 306.

II. *n.* A deep black like that of charcoal; or a deep, shining black with a slight bluish tinge, like that of anthracite coal.

coal-box (kōl'boks), *n.* A box for holding coal.

coal-brand (kōl'brand), *n.* A name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*. [Prov. Eng.]

coal-brass (kōl'bras), *n.* A name given to the iron pyrites found in the coal-measures, which is employed in the manufacture of copperas, and also in alkali-works for the sulphur it contains. Commonly used in the plural.

coal-breaker (kōl'brā"kėr), *n.* **1.** One engaged in breaking into convenient size the larger masses of coal as they come from the mine, or in attending upon a machine used for that purpose.—**2.** A machine for breaking coal; by extension, the whole structure or building in which the various processes of breaking, sorting, and cleaning coal are carried on. Such structures are placed at the entrances of mines, and are often of great extent. The coal is delivered at the top to the breaker proper, and passes downward through the works to the bins or to the coal-chutes, where it is discharged into the cars that enter the lower part of the structure. Coal-breakers were first used in the Pennsylvania anthracite region in 1843.

coal-bunker (kōl'bung"kėr), *n.* A place for storing coal for use; specifically, in steamships, the place where coal for the furnaces is stored.

coal-car (kōl'kär), *n.* A freight-car designed especially for carrying coal, sometimes made of iron, with a drop-bottom.

coal-carrier (kōl'kar"i-ėr), *n.* One who or that which is employed in carrying coal.

coalcarrierly† (kōl'kar"i-ėr-li), *a.* [< *coal-carrier* + *-ly*[1].] Like a coal-carrier.

Peter Plod-all, . . . that *coalcarrierly* clown.
Wily Beguiled (Hazlitt's Dodsley).

coal-chute (kōl'shōt), *n.* A trough or spout down which coal slides from a bin or pocket to a locomotive tender, or to vessels, carts, or cars.

coal-drop (kōl'drop), *n.* A broad, shallow inclined trough down which coal is discharged from a wharf into the hold of a vessel.

coal-dust (kōl'dust), *n.* The dust of coal; powdered coal.

It has been attempted . . . to make the *coal-dust* into bricks. *Anated*, Hungary, p. 194.

coalery† (kōl'ėr-i), *n.* [< *coal* + *-ery*. Cf. *colliery*.] A colliery. *Woodward.*

coalesce (kō-ą-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coalesced*, ppr. *coalescing*. [< L. *coalescere*, grow together, < *co-*, together, + *alescere*, grow up, < *alere*, nourish: see *aliment*.] **1.** To grow together; unite by growth into one body.

In the humerus of the Manati the bicipital groove is obsolete, the two tuberosities *coalescing*, as in the Cetacea.
W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 250.

The middle division of the body of Limulus exhibits markings which indicate that it is composed of, at fewest, six *coalesced* somites. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 228.

2. To combine or be collected or joined, so as to form one body.

When they [vapours] begin to *coalesce* and constitute globules. *Newton.*

Hence—**3.** To come or join together; unite so as to form one party, community, or the like: as, political parties sometimes *coalesce*.

The circumstances of the tenth century led the English kingdoms in Britain, naturally and necessarily, to *coalesce* in the shape of a consolidated kingdom.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 186.

coalescence (kō-ą-les'ęns), *n.* [< *coalescent*: see *-ence*.] **1.** The act of coalescing or uniting; the state of being intimately joined.

That he should not be aware of the future *coalescence* of those bodies into one. *Glanville*, Preëxistence of Souls, ii.

2. In *bot.*, the organic union of similar parts.

coalescency (kō-ą-les'ęn-si), *n.* [= *coalescence*: see *-ency*.] Tendency to grow together or unite. *Bp. Gauden.*

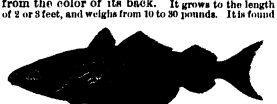
coalescent (kō-ą-les'ęnt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *coalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *coalescere*, grow together: see *coalesce*.] **I.** *a.* Growing together; uniting so as to form one body: in *bot.*, properly applied to the organic cohesion of similar parts.

II. *n.* One who or that which coalesces. *Athenæum.*

coal-exchange (kōl'eks-chānj'), *n.* A market for the sale of coal; specifically, a place for transactions in coal on a large scale.

coal-field (kōl'fēld), *n.* In *geol.*, a general name for any area over which coal occurs somewhat connectedly and in some quantity, and where coal is or may be worked to such an extent as to be of economical importance. One coal-field is separated from another by an intervening barren area. There are 38 distinct coal-fields in Great Britain and Ireland.

coalfish (kōl'fish), *n.* [= G. *kohlfisch*.] A gadoid fish, *Pollachius virens* or *carbonarius*, named from the color of its back. It grows to the length of 2 or 3 feet, and weighs from 10 to 30 pounds. It is found



Coalfish, or Pollock (*Pollachius virens*).

in great numbers about the Orkney islands and the northern parts of Great Britain. The fish and its fry are known by a great variety of local names. In the United States generally called *pollock*.

coal-fitter (kōl'fit'ėr), *n.* See *fitter*[1], 5.

coal-gas (kōl'gas), *n.* **1.** The gas which is given out by burning coal.—**2.** A mixture of gases and vapors, chiefly combustible, which is employed to produce the gas-light in common use. It is obtained by heating bituminous coal in closed iron vessels without access of air, and removing as completely as possible from the vapors thus formed all incombustible and sulphurous gases. The following is an average analysis of ordinary coal-gas: hydrogen, 45.58 per cent.; marsh-gas, 34.90; carbonic oxid, 6.64; olefiant gas, 4.08; tetrylene, 2.38; sulphureted hydrogen, 0.29; nitrogen, 2.46; carbonic acid, 3.07. It also contains traces of ammonia, carbon disulphid, cyanogen, and oxygen.—**Coal-gas charcoal.** Same as *gas-carbon* (which see, under *carbon*).

coal-goose (kōl'gōs), *n.* A local British name for the cormorant, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, from its color.

coal-heaver (kōl'hē"vėr), *n.* One employed in the moving or shoveling of coal, in loading or discharging coal-ships, in shoveling coal from the coal-bunkers of a steam-vessel to the furnaces, etc.; a coal-passer.

coal-hod (kōl'hod), *n.* A hod for carrying coal and putting it on the fire.

coal-hole (kōl'hōl), *n.* **1.** A trap in the sidewalk for the reception of coal to be stored in a cellar beneath.—**2.** A coal-cellar. [Eng.]—**3.** *Naut.*, that part of a ship's hold lying near to the after-magazine containing coal, wood, etc. [Eng.]

coal-hood, coaly-hood (kōl'hud, -i-hud), *n.* [So called from their black crown.] **1.** The bullfinch.—**2.** The coal-tit.

coal-hoodie (kōl'hud'i), *n.* **1.** Same as *coal-hood*.—**2.** A name of the black-headed bunting, *Emberiza schœniela*.

coal-hulk (kōl'hulk), *n.* A vessel kept, usually at foreign stations, for supplying steamers with coal.

coalier, *n.* See *collier*[1].

coaling (kō'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coal*, *v.*] The process of supplying or taking in coal for use: as, the *coaling* of a steamer or locomotive; a *coaling*-station or *coaling*-wharf.

coalised, *p. a.* See *coalized*.

coalite (kō'ą-lit), *a.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp.: see the verb.] United or coalesced: applied specifically, in *botany*, to parts structurally and usually separated when they are closely united without a dividing incisure or suture, as the scutellum when it is connate with the pronotum, or the prolegs of a caterpillar when those of a pair are united, only the ends being sometimes distinct. —**Coalite abdomen**, one in which the segments are united without sutures, as in a spider.—**Coalite calyx-trunk**, the mesothorax and metathorax when they apparently form a single ring, the sterna being united, as in many *Hemiptera*.—**Coalite body**, a body in which the head, thorax, and abdomen are all closely united, as in the mites.

coalite† (kō'ą-lit), *v.* [< L. *coalitus*, pp. of *coalescere*: see *coalesce*.] **I.** *intrans.* To unite or coalesce.

Let them continue to *coalite*. *Bolingbroke*, Parties, xix.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite or coalesce.

Time has . . . blended and *coalited* the conquered with the conquerors. *Burke*, To Sir H. Langrishe.

coalition (kō-ą-lish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *coalition* = Sp. *coalicion* = Pg. *coalição* = It. *coalizione*, < ML. *coalitio(n-)*, < L. *coalescere*, pp. *coalitus*, coalesce: see *coalesce* and *coalite*.] **1.** Union in a body or mass; a coming together, as of separate bodies or parts, and their union through natural causes in one mass or whole: as, a *coalition* of atoms or particles.

'Tis necessary that these squandered atoms should convene and unite into great masses; without such a *coalition* the chaos must have reigned to all eternity. *Bentley.*

2. Voluntary union of individual persons, parties, or states; particularly, a temporary combining of parties or factions for the attainment of a special end; alliance. Among the most famous coalitions of history were those formed at different times by other European powers against France during the wars succeeding the first French revolution.

They [the Jews] can never reduce themselves to such a *Coalition* and Unity as may make a Republic, Principality, or Kingdom. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Because Lord Shelburne had gained the king's ear, . . . the latter formed a *coalition* with Lord North, whose person and whose policy he had spent his whole life in decrying. *Brougham*, Fox.

The *coalition* had, in the course of the year, lost one valuable member and gained another.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvi.

= Syn. 2. *Alliance*, *League*, *Confederacy*, *etc.* (see *alliance*), combination, copartnership.

coalitioner (kō-ą-lish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-er*[1].] A coalitionist. [Rare.]

coalitionist (kō-ą-lish'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *coalition* + *-ist*.] One who favors coalition, or who is a member of a coalition.

A coalition of the Republicans and of the party of peace and order produced the Thiers Government, and then a change in the balance of the *coalitionists* produced the Government of Marshal MacMahon.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, vi.

coalized (kō'ą-lizd), *p. a.* [< *coalize*, var. of *coalesce* or *coalite* (see *-ize*), + *-ed*[2].] Joined by or in a coalition; allied. Also spelled *coalised*. [Rare.]

Rash *coalised* kings. *Carlyle.*

coallier, *n.* See *collier*[1].

co-ally (kō-ą-li'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *ally*[1], *n.*] A joint ally: as, the subject of a *co-ally*. *Kent.*

coalman (kōl'man), *n.*; pl. *coalmen* (-men). [Cf. *coalfish*.] The young coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

coal-master (kōl'mas"tėr), *n.* The owner or lessee of a coal-field who works it and disposes of its produce. [Eng.]

coal-measures (kōl'mezh"ụrz), *n. pl.* In *geol.*, that portion of the Carboniferous series in which beds of coal are found. The coal-measures are sometimes several thousand feet in thickness, and consist, in addition to the coal itself, of many beds of clay, shale, and sandstone. See *carboniferous*.

coal-meter (kōl'mē"tėr), *n.* One appointed to superintend the measuring of coal. [Eng.]

coal-mine (kōl'min), *n.* A mine or pit from which coal is obtained.

coal-miner (kōl'mi"nėr), *n.* One who works in a coal-mine.

coal-mining (kōl'mī"ning), *a.* Pertaining to mining for coal; engaged in or connected with mining coal: as, the *coal-mining* districts; the *coal-mining* interests.

coal-mouse (kōl'mous), *n.*; pl. *coal-mice* or *coal-mouses*. [Also written *colemouse*; < ME. *colmose*, *collomase*, < AS. *colmāse* (= D. *koolmees* = MHG. *kolemeise*, G. *kohlmeise*), coal-mouse, coal-tit, so called from its glossy black head and throat (cf. F. *charbonnier* = Sp. *carbonero*, coal-mouse, < L. *carbo(n-)*, coal), < *col*, coal, + *māse*, ME. *mose* (= MD. *meese*, D. *mees* = MLG. *mese* = OHG. *meisa*, MHG. G. *meise* = Dan. *mejse* = Norw. *meis* = Icel. dim. *meisingr*, > OF. *masange*, F. *mésange*, Walloon *masenge*, Rouchi *masinque*, Picard *masangue*, ML. *masanca*, coal-mouse), the name of several small birds, now found only in two compounds, where it has been corrupted to *-mouse*, namely, *coal-mouse* and *titmouse*: see *mose*[1]. The plural, which is little used, follows that of *titmouse* (*titmice*) in conforming to the plural of *mouse*; but some writers avoid the corruption in the plural, and write *coal-mouses*.] Same as *coal-tit*.

coal-note (kōl'nōt), *n.* A particular form of promissory note formerly in use in the port of London.

coal-oil (kōl'oil), *n.* Same as *petroleum*.

coal-passer (kōl'pas"ėr), *n.* One whose duty is to pass coal to the furnace of a steam-engine.

coal-pipe (kōl'pīp), *n.* In the cast of a tree formed in rock, usually in sandstone, such casts standing vertically, are not uncommon in some of the English coal-fields, and are a source of danger to the miner, as they are likely to fall as soon as the supporting rock is removed.

coal-pit (kōl' pit), *n.* [< ME. (not found), < AS. *colpytt*, < *col*, coal, + *pytt*, pit: see *pit*[1].] **1.** A pit where coal is dug.—**2.** In the United States, a place where charcoal is made.

coal-plant (kōl'plant), *n.* A more or less distinctly preserved or fossilized relic of vegetation found in connection with mineral coal, and regarded as representing, or as akin with, the vegetation of which the coal itself is composed. The vegetable remains which are in the best preservation and have been most studied occur chiefly in the strata between which the beds of coal are intercalated, and especially in the under-clay or clunch by which a large proportion of them are underlain. The shaly strata overlying the coal are also very frequently found to be crowded

with well-preserved forms of vegetable life. The vegetation accompanying coal varies with its geological age. (See *coal.*) As the Paleozoic or "Carboniferous" coal is in Europe and the eastern United States, at least—much more important than that of any other geological age, it is this coal-vegetation which has been the object of the most careful investigation. While it is generally admitted that the coal itself has been formed from the aggregation and more or less complete decomposition of vegetable matter, it is often very difficult to prove this, except by microscopic examination, after preliminary chemical treatment by which most of the entirely disorganized portion of the coal has been removed. Among the materials of which the coal of different regions has been shown by various authorities to be made up are: bark of *Calamites, Lepidodendron,* and *Sigillaria;* spores of *Lepidodendron,* vascular portions of *Pecopteris* and other ferns, and leaves and bark of *Cordaites.* (See these words.) Vegetation of a higher order than the *Coniferæ* has not yet been proved to exist in connection with coal of Carboniferous age; by far the larger portion of the fossil plants of that epoch belongs to the *Cryptogamia.*

coal-sack (kōl′ sak), *n.* 1. A sack made of strong coarse material for containing or carrying coal.—2. A sailors' term for a dark place in the Galaxy south of Crux. Also called *the hole in the sky.*

In the midst of them [the southern circumpolar constellations], as if for contrast, is the dark hole, called by the sailors the *Coal-sack,* where even the telescope reveals no sign of light.
H. W. Warren, Recreations in Astronomy, p. 208.

coalsay, *n.* See *coalsey.*

coal-screen (kōl′skrēn), *n.* A device for screening coal. A common form is that of a cylinder, perforated or made of wire netting, which revolves on its longer axis and in an inclined position.

coal-scuttle (kōl′skut′l), *n.* A vessel, ordinarily of metal, used for holding coal and putting it on a fire; a coal-hod.—**Coal-scuttle bonnet,** a bonnet formerly worn, shaped somewhat like a coal-scuttle, usually projecting far before the face.

Miss Snevellicci . . . glancing from the depths of her *coal-scuttle bonnet.*
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiii.

coalsey (kōl′si), *n.* [Appar. < *coals,* pl., + *-ey* for *-y;* as if *coaly.*] A local English name of the coalfish. Also spelled *coalsay.*

coal-ship (kōl′ship), *n.* A ship employed in transporting coal.

coal-slack (kōl′slak), *n.* [Cf. G. *kohlenschlacke,* coal-cinder.] The dust or grime of coal. Also *coal-sleck.*

Since scarcely ever wash'd the *coalsleck* from her face.
Drayton, Polyolbion, iii. 280.

coal-smut (kōl′smut), *n.* Same as *coal-slack.*

coal-staith (kōl′stāth), *n.* See *staith.*

coal-stone (kōl′stōn), *n.* A kind of cannel-coal.

coal-stove (kōl′stōv), *n.* A stove in which coal is used as fuel; specifically, a stove for burning anthracite coal.

coal-tar (kōl′tär), *n.* A thick, black, viscid, opaque liquid which condenses in the pipes when gas is distilled from coal. It is a mixture of many different liquid and solid substances, and the separation of these into single products is now an important branch of manufacturing chemistry. Among these products may be named paraffin, naphtha, benzol, creasote, anthracene, carbolic acid, naphthaline, pitch, etc. The basic oil of coal-tar is the most abundant source of the beautiful aniline colors, their various hues being due to the oxidation of aniline by means of acids, etc. (See *aniline.*) Coal-tar is made into asphalt for pavements, and with coal-dust forms by pressure an excellent artificial fuel. It is largely used, by itself and combined with other substances, to form preservative compositions for coating wood and metal. Also called *gas-tar.*—**Coal-tar colors,** a name given to a numerous class of colors derived from coal-tar by various complex chemical processes. They are more often and popularly called *aniline colors,* as aniline was the first of them discovered. See *aniline.*

coal-tit (kōl′tit), *n.* [*coal* + *tit*1. See *coal-mouse* and *titmouse.*] The *Parus ater,* one of the titmice: so called from its glossy black head and throat. Also *cole-tit* and *coal-mouse.*

coal-trimmer (kōl′trim′ėr), *n.* One who is employed to stow and trim or shift coal on board vessels, either as cargo or as a supply for the furnaces.

coal-viewer (kōl′vū′ėr), *n.* In *mining,* a person employed to attend to the interests of the one to whom the royalty is payable, or of the person who works the mine.

coal-whipper (kōl′hwip′ėr), *n.* One who raises coal from the hold of a ship in unloading it; a coal-heaver. Coal-whippers are now being superseded by machinery, which executes the work both more cheaply and more expeditiously.

The swarthy, demon-like *coal-whippers* . . . issuing from those black arches in the Strand.
M. W. Savage, Reuben Medlicott, I. 3.

coal-whipping (kōl′hwip′ing), *n.* The act of raising coal from the hold of a vessel.

coal-workings (kōl′wėr′kings), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A coal-mine; a place where coal is raised.

At last we reached the *coal-workings,* and a more deserted, melancholy-looking place for a mine I have never seen.
Ansted, Hungary, p. 124.

coal-works (kōl′wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place where coal is dug, including the machinery for raising the coal; a colliery.

coaly1 (kō′li), *a.* [< *coal* + *-y*1.] Pertaining to or like coal; containing coal.

coaly2 (kō′li), *n.* A dialectal form of *collie.*

coaly-hood, *n.* See *coal-hood.*

coambulant (kō-am′bū-lant), *a.* [< LL. *coambulan(t-)s,* ppr. of *coambulare,* walk together, < L. *co-,* together, + *ambulare,* walk: see *co-*1, and *ambulate, amble.*] In *her.,* walking side by side.

coaming (kō′ming), *n.* [Also written *combing,* being a particular use of that word: see *combing.*] *Naut.,* one of the raised borders or edges of the hatches, designed to prevent water on deck from running below.

coannex (kō-a-neks′), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *annex.*] To annex with something else. [Rare.]

coap (kōp), *n.* See *cope*3.

coappear (kō-a-pēr′), *v. i.* [< *co-*1 + *appear.*] To appear together. [Rare.]

Heaven's scornful flames and thine [Cupid's] can never *coappear.*
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 1.

coapprehend (kō-ap-rē-hend′), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *apprehend.*] To apprehend together with another. [Rare.]

They assumed the shapes of animals common unto all eyes, and by their conjunctions and compositions were able to communicate their conceptions unto any that *coapprehended* the syntaxis of their natures.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 20.

coapt (kō-apt′), *v. t.* [< LL. *coaptare,* < L. *co-,* together, + *aptare,* fit: see *co-*1 and *apt, v.,* and cf. *coaptate.*] Same as *coaptate.*

The side margin of the elytron is expanded so as to *coapt* itself with the prothorax to form an oval outline.
Le Conte.

coaptate (kō-ap′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coaptated,* ppr. *coaptating.* [< LL. *coaptatus,* pp. of *coaptare,* fit together: see *coapt.*] To adjust or fit, as parts to one another; specifically, in *surg.,* to adjust (the parts of a broken bone) to each other.

coaptation (kō-ap-tā′shon), *n.* [< LL. *coaptatio(n-),* < *coaptare,* fit together: see *coaptate.*] 1. The adaptation or adjustment of parts to one another.

The same method makes both prose and verse beautiful, which consists in the judicious *coaptation* and ranging of the words.
Broome.

2. In *surg.,* the act of placing the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position, or of restoring a luxated bone to its place; bonesetting. *Dunglison.*—3. In *anat.,* a kind of gliding articulation of one bone with another, as that of the patella with the femur.

coaptator (kō′ap-tā-tėr), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coaptare,* fit together: see *coaptate.*] A surgical apparatus for fitting together the ends of a broken bone and keeping them in the required position while their union is taking place. *E. H. Knight.*

coaration (kō-a-rā′shon), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *aration.*] Coöperative plowing or tillage: a system of husbandry practised in ancient village communities. *Seebohm.* [Rare.]

coarb (kō-ärb′), *n.* Same as *comarb.*

coarbiter (kō-är′bi-tėr), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *arbiter.*] A joint arbiter.

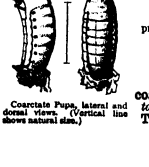
The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono: personages, master Nicholas Stocket, Thomas Gras, and Walter Sibill, in the yeare 1388, with the assistance of their *coarbiters* on our part. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 153.

coarct† (kō-ärkt′), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctare,* erroneous form of *coartare,* press together, < *co-,* together, + *artare,* press: see *co-*1 and *arc*3. Cf. *coart.*] 1. To press together; crowd; confine closely. *Bacon.*—2. To restrain; confine.

He must blame and impute it to himself that he has thus *coarcted* or straitened himself so far.
Aylife, Parergon.

coarctate† (kō-ärk′tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coarctatus,* pp. of *coarctare:* see *coarct.*] Same as *coarct.*

coarctate, coarctated (kō-ärk′tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coarctatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Crowded together. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.:* (1) Compressed; much attenuated, generally at the base; having a narrow base, but wider and thicker toward the apex. (2) Crowded; packed into a small space. (*b*) In *bot.,* compact; dense, as a panicle; closely appressed, as a foliaceous thallus.—**Coarctate abdomen,** in *entom.,* an abdomen attached by a narrow base, but immediately enlarged, and so closely applied to the thorax that it appears to form a part of it, as in the butterflies and most flies.—**Coarctate metamorphosis,** in *entom.,* a metamorphosis characterized by a maggot-like larva and a quiescent coarctate pupa.—**Coarctate pupa,** in *entom.,* a pupa inclosed in an oval coriaceous case, formed by the dried and expanded skin of the larva, and having no external indications of the organs: a form exhibited in most *Diptera.*



Coarctate Pupa, lateral and dorsal views. (Vertical line shows natural size.)

coarctation (kō-ärk-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *coarctatio(n-),* < *coarctare:* see *coarctate, v.,* and *coarct.*] 1†. Confinement; restriction to a narrow space; restraint of liberty.

Human knowledge is confined and circumscribed; and yet without any such contracting or *coarctation* but that it may comprehend all the universal nature of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 10.

2. Pressure; contraction; specifically, in *med.,* the contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal, as the intestine or the urethra, or the contraction of a cavity. *Ray.*

coarse (kōrs), *a.* [Early mod. E. *course, coorse, curse,* prob. developed (in the 16th century) from the ME. phrases *in course, by course,* i. e., in (regular, natural) order, in common fashion; hence, common; cf. similar senses of *ordinary, mean, common.* See *course*1.] 1. Of inferior or faulty quality; poor in kind or character; not pure or choice; not soft or dainty; rude; common; base.

Now I feel
Of what *coarse* metal ye are moulded.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

I shall be most happy
To be employ'd, when you please to command me,
Even in the *coarsest* office.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Capt. Swan, to encourage his Men to eat this *course* Flesh, would commend it for extraordinary good Food.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 146.

A *coarse* and useless dunghill weed. *Otway.*

My Lord, cat, alas, tho' the fare is *coarse.*
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Wanting in fineness of texture or delicacy of structure, or in elegance of form; composed of large parts or particles; thick and rough in texture: as, *coarse* thread or yarn; *coarse* hair; *coarse* sand; *coarse* cloth; *coarse* paper.

Little girl with the poor *coarse* hand.
Browning, James Lee's Wife.

We pass through gentle steps from a *coarse* cluster of stars, such as the Pleiades, . . . till we find ourselves brought to an object such as the nebula in Orion.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 30.

3. Exhibiting or characterized by lack of refinement; rude; vulgar; of manners or speech, unpolished, uncivil, or ill-bred: as, a *coarse* face; *coarse* manners.

In my *coarse* English. *Dryden,* Ded. of Æneid.

Coarse, uncivilized words. *Addison,* Spectator, No. 119.

Daughter of our meadows, yet not *coarse.*
Tennyson, The Brook.

4. Gross; indelicate; offensive: as, *coarse* language; a *coarse* gesture.—5. Rough; inclement; unpleasant: said of the weather: as, it's a *coarse* day. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—**Coarse metal.** Same as *matte.*—**Coarse stuff.** See *stuff.*

coarse-grained (kōrs′grānd), *a.* 1. Consisting of large particles, fibers, or constituent elements: as, *coarse-grained* granite or wood.—2. Wanting in refinement, delicacy, or sensibility; vulgar: as, a *coarse-grained* nature.

coarsely (kōrs′li), *adv.* In a coarse manner. (*a*) In an indifferent or inferior manner; rudely; poorly.

Fared *coarsely* and poorly. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., vii. 9.

(*b*) Without refinement or grace in delineation or description; rudely.

Sardanapalus is more *coarsely* drawn than any dramatic personage that we can remember.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

(*c*) Inelegantly; uncivilly; without art or polish. (*d*) Grossly; indelicately.

There is a gentleman that serves the count
Reports but *coarsely* of her. *Shak.,* All's Well, iii. 5.

coarsen (kōr′sn), *v. t.* [< *coarse* + *-en*1.] To render coarse or coarser, in any sense; especially, make unrefined or inelegant; make rude or vulgar: as, to *coarsen* one's nature. [Rare.]

coarseness (kōrs′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coarse, in any sense.

The *coarseness* of sackcloth. *Dr. H. More.*

Pardon the *coarseness* of the illustration.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

There appears . . . a *coarseness* and vulgarity in all the proceedings of the assembly. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

We envy not the warmer clime, that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies,
Nor at the *coarseness* of our heaven repine,
Though o'er our heads the frozen Pleiads shine.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

coart† (kō-ärt′), *v. t.* [< ME. *coarten,* < L. *coartare, coarctare,* compress, compel: see *coarct.*] To compel.

That so thal be *coart* to swymme in sape,
Enclude hem, and alle harme thal shal escape.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Dyves by dethe was straytely *coartid*
Of his lyf to make a sudden translacion.
MS. Laud, 416, fol. 101. (*Halliwell.*)

corticulated (kō-är-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulated.*] Coapted; conjoined; articulated one with another, as bones.

corticulation (kō-är-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *articulation.*] Articulation one with another; especially, the articulation of the bones in a joint.

cossayt, *n.* An obsolete form of *causeway.*

cossessor (kō-s-sos'gr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *assessor.*] A joint assessor.

cossume (kō-s-sūm'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *assume.*] To assume or take upon one's self in conjunction with another. *Walsall.* [Rare.]

coast (kōst), *n.* [< ME. *coste, coost, cost* = MD. *koste, kuste,* D. *kust* (> G. *küste* = Dan. *kyst* = Sw. *kust*), coast, < OF. *coste,* F. *côte,* rib, hill, shore, coast (cf. OF. *costé* = F. *côté,* side), = Pr. Pg. It. *costa,* rib, hill, shore, = Sp. *costa,* coast, *cuesta,* hill, < L. *costa,* a rib, a side, ML. coast. From the same L. source are derived *costal, accost,* and *outlet.*] **1†.** A side; the side.

Alle the *cost* of the knygte he keruys [carves] doune clene.
Anturs of Arthur, st. 47.

At the *coost* forsothe of the tabernacle that biholdith to the north. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxvi. 25.

Some kind of virtue . . . bends the rays towards the *coast* of unusual refraction. *Newton*, Opticks.

Take a *coast* of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, etc.
Gentlewoman's Delight (1676).

2. The exterior line, limit, or border of a country; boundary; bound.

From the river, the river Euphrates, even unto the uttermost sea shall your *coast* be. Deut. xi. 24.

Give us seven days' respite, that we may send messengers unto all the *coasts* of Israel. 1 Sam. xi. 3.

And they began to pray him to depart out of their *coasts.* Mark v. 17.

3. (*a*) The side, edge, or margin of the land next to the sea; the sea-shore.

One show'd an iron *coast* and angry waves.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

(*b*) The boundary-line formed by the sea; the coast-line.

So passeth he by alle the Havens of that *Coost*, un til he come to Jaffe, that ys the neyest Haven unto Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 126.

4. [From the verb.] A slide on a sled down a snowy or icy incline: as, to go out for a *coast.* [U. S.]—**Clear the coast,** get out of the way; remove obstructions or obstacles; make room: nearly always used in the imperative. [Colloq.]—**The coast is clear,** no one is in the way; the danger is over; the enemy has gone or is absent.

Is the coast clear? None but friends?
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, v.

coast (kōst), *v.* [< ME. *costen,* as if directly < *coste,* n.; but rather shortened from the usual *costeen, costeien* (> Sc. *costay*), coast (trans. and intrans.), < OF. *costeer, costoier, costier,* F. *côtoyer* (= It. *costeggiare*), go alongside of, coast, < *coste,* a coast, border. The sense 'slide down an incline' appears to depend on OF. *coste,* a hillside; but early instances of this sense are wanting.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sail near a coast; sail along or near the shore, or in sight of land; follow the coast-line; rarely, to travel along, either on or near the coast.

Leaving the African shore, we struck across to Sicily, and *coasting* along its eastern border, beheld with pleasure the towering form of Ætna. *W. Ware*, Zenobia, I. 10.

In the morning they divided their company to *coast* along, some on shore and some in the boat.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 44.

2. To sail from port to port on the same coast.

I was *coasting* then for a year and eight months.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 108.

Hence—**3.** Figuratively, to feel one's way cautiously; grope along.

The king in this perceives him, how he *coasts,*
And hedges, his own way. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4†. To advance; proceed; go.

Towards me a sory wight did *cost.*
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 89.

My lord is *coasted* one way;
My father, though his hurts forbade his travel,
Hath took another.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, ii. 4.

5. To slide on a sled down a hill or an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]

They encountered a troop of boys and girls *coasting.* Some were coming up the hill, . . . others wheeling about and skimming away through the bright air, the ups and downs forming a perfect line of revolution.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 17.

6. To descend a hill on a bicycle, removing the feet from the pedals. [U. S.]—**7.** To draw supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.]

II. *trans.* **1.** To sail along or near to, as a coast, or along the shore of: as, to *coast* the shores of the Mediterranean; to *coast* an island.

The Spaniards haue *coasted* it [Nova Guinea] seuen hundred leagues, and yet cannot tell whether it be an Ile or Continent. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 864.

First discovered and *coasted* by Columbus during his fourth and last voyage in 1502, Nicaragua was not regularly explored till 1522. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 479.

2†. To carry or conduct along a coast or river-bank.

The Indians . . . *coasted* me along the river.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 322.

3†. To draw near to; approach; keep close to; pursue.

Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinshed*, Chronicles, III. 352.

Take you those horse and *coast* 'em; upon the first advantage. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 5.

If they will not slack their march, charge 'em up roundly.

4†. To accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

coastal (kōs'tal), *a.* [< *coast* + *-al.* Cf. *costal.*] Of or pertaining to a coast or shore. [Rare.]

coaster (kōs'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which coasts. Specifically—(*a*) A person engaged in sailing along a coast, or in trading from port to port in the same country.

As if a *coaster*, who had gone from port to port only, should pretend to give a better description of the inland parts of a country than those who have travelled it all over. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

(*b*) A vessel used in this service; a coasting-vessel.

I don't rank able-bodied seaman like I used, and it's as much as I can do to get a berth on a *coaster.*
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 110.

(*c*) One engaged in the sport of coasting or sledding. [U. S.] (*d*) A teamster who draws supplies to lumberers' shanties. [Canadian.] (*e*) A low round tray, usually of silver, and formerly on wheels, in which a decanter "coasts" or makes the circuit of a dining-table, for the greater convenience of the company.

2†. An inhabitant of or a dweller near the sea-coast.

Sir, if you had become present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other *coaster*, . . . use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceites.
Benvenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

coast-guard (kōst'gärd), *n.* A guard stationed on the coast; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of men originally designed only to prevent smuggling as agents of the customs, and hence called the preventive service, but now employed as a general police force for the coast, under the charge of the Admiralty.

coast-ice (kōst'īs), *n.* The belt of ice which in extreme northern latitudes forms along the shore of an island or a continent.

coasting (kōs'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coast,* v.] **1.** The act or business of sailing along the coast or from port to port in the same country, for purposes of trade.—**2.** The sport of sliding on a sled down an incline covered with snow or ice. [U. S.]—**3†.** [Cf. *accoast,* var. of *accost.*] Advances toward acquaintance; specifically, courtship.

O, these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

[Most editions have "accosting welcome" instead of "a coasting welcome."]—**Coasting Act,** a United States statute (19 Stat., 305) for enrolling and licensing ships employed in the coasting-trade and fisheries.—**Coasting-pilot.** Same as *coast-pilot.*—**Coasting-trade,** trade carried on between the different ports of the same country, or under the same jurisdiction, by vessels sailing along the coast, as distinguished from foreign and colonial trade: loosely, in American usage, extended to trade between ports of adjoining countries presenting a continuous coast-line.

coastlander (kōst'lan-dėr), *n.* [< *coast* + *land* + *-er*[1].] One who dwells on the coast.

The great invasion of Egypt by these islanders and *coastlanders*, which is an important factor in the classification of the different races.
Anthrop. Inst. Jour., XVI. 372.

coast-line (kōst'lin), *n.* The outline of a shore or coast.

coast-pilot (kōst'pī'lọt), *n.* **1.** A pilot who conducts vessels along a coast.—**2.** A detailed description of a coast, with instructions for navigating it.

Also *coasting-pilot.*

coast-rat (kōst'rat), *n.* A name of the African mole-rat, *Bathyergus maritimus.*

coast-waiter (kōst'wā'tėr), *n.* In Great Britain, an officer of the customs who superintends the landing and shipping of goods coastwise. Also called *land-waiter, landing-waiter.*

coastward, coastwards (kōst'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-ward, -wards.*] Toward the coast. *W. Collins.*

coastways (kōst'wāz), *adv.* [Var. of *coastwise,* after *way:* see *-wise.*] Same as *coastwise.*

coastwise (kōst'wīz), *adv.* [< *coast* + *-wise.*] By way of or along the coast.

coastwise (kōst'wīz), *a.* [< *coastwise, adv.*] Following the coast; moving or carried on along the coast: as, the *coastwise* trade.

Nobody but was struck with his [Webster's] knowledge . . . of all the great routes and marts of our foreign, *coastwise*, and interior commerce. *Choate*, Addresses, p. 295.

coat[1], *n.* A variant spelling of *cote*[1].

coat[2] (kōt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cote;* < ME. *cote, coote, cotte,* < OF. *cote,* also *cotte,* F. *cotte* = Pr. *cota, cot* = Cat. *cot* = Sp. Pg. *cota* = It. *cotta,* a coat, etc., = MHG. *kutte,* G. *kutte* (> Dan. *kutte*), a cowl, < ML. *cota, cotta,* also *cottus,* a tunic; of Teut. origin: cf. OS. *cott* = OHG. *chozzo, chozza,* MHG. G. *kotze,* a coarse woolen mantle (cf. OHG. *umbi-chuzzi,* an overgarment, *umbi-chuzzen,* clothe), orig. 'a cover' or 'shelter,' being allied to E. *cot*[1] and *cote*[1], q. v. A similar transfer of sense from 'house' to 'hood' or 'mantle' is seen in *cassock, casule, chasuble.*] **1†.** A principal outer garment; any covering for the body.

Unto Adam also and to his wife did the Lord God make *coats* of skins, and clothed them. Gen. iii. 21.

2. An outer or upper garment worn by men, covering the upper part of the body. In the early middle ages it was identical with what is now called a tunic, or sometimes with the cassock and corset (which see). Coats of modern form, fitted to the body and to loose skirts, first appeared in the reign of Charles II. of England. Since the beginning of the eighteenth century the coat has been of two general fashions: a broad-skirted coat, now reduced to the form of the frock-coat (which see), and a coat with the skirts cut away at the sides (the modern dress-coat), worn now only as a part of what is called evening dress. There are many other styles, as coats without skirts, or *sack-coats;* coats with the skirts cut away diagonally from the front downward, or *cutaway coats,* etc. See also *overcoat.*

The *coat* of many colours . . . they brought . . . to their father; and said, This have we found: know now whether it be thy son's *coat* or no. Gen. xxxvii. 32.

You laugh if *coat* and breeches strangely vary.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 153.

The *coat* [in 1772] was also short, reaching only to the hips, fitting closely, having a small turn-over collar as now worn. *Harbolt*, I. 230.

3. A woman's outdoor garment resembling a man's coat in material and make.—**4†.** An under garment for the upper part of the body, fitting somewhat closely; a tunic or shirt.

And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy *coat*, let him have thy cloak also. Mat. v. 40.

Now the *coat* was without seam, woven from the top throughout. Wyclif, tr. Bible, John xix. 23.

5. A petticoat. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Her *coats* she has kilted up to her knee.
Jock o' the Side (Child's Ballads, VI. 82).

In Turkey the Reverse appears;
Long *Coats* the haughty Husband wears.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6†. The habit or vesture of an order or class of men, and hence the order or class itself, or the office or station peculiar to the order; cloth.

It will not be amiss, if, in private, you keep good your acquaintance with Crites, or some other of his poor *coat.*
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

It becomes not your lordships *coat*
To take so many lives away.
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, V. 295).

7. The external natural covering of an animal, as hair, fur, wool, etc.—**8.** A thin layer of a substance covering a surface; a coating: as, a *coat* of paint, pitch, or varnish; a *coat* of tinfoil.

There are many petrifications in it [a curious grotto] made by the dropping of the water, and at the end of it there is a table cut out in the rock, which has received a *coat* from the dropping of the water like rock work, and has a very beautiful effect.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 264.

9. One of a number of concentric layers: as, the *coats* of an onion. *Abercrombie.*—**10.** In *anat.,* a tunic or membranous covering of some part or organ: as, the *coats* of the eye.—**11.** *Naut.,* a piece of tarred or painted canvas fitted about the masts at the partners, about the rudder-casing, and around the pumps where they pass through the upper deck, to keep the water from working down. See *mast-coat.*—**12†.** A coat-card.

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us; we were ranked with *coats* as long as old master lived.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 1.

13. In *her.*, a coat of arms or an achievement: used in a general sense.

Hark, countrymen! either renew the fight,
Or tear the lions out of England's *coat*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 5.

I observed his *coate* at the tail of his coach: he gives the arms of England, Scotland, and France, quartered upon some other fields. *Peppys*, Diary, I. 406.

14. Same as *coat-money*.—**15.** A coat of mail.

Such a stroke hym dalt ther vppon hys *cote*,
No had the hauberke smal mail be, god wote,
Als hys breat of stile [steel], ills hym had come sure.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4218.

Buffy coat. See *buffy*.—**Canting coat.** See *canting*.—**Coat or cote and conduct,** clothing and travel. Hence—**Coat-and-conduct money,** in *Eng. hist.*, a tax or imposition laid upon the counties for defraying the expense of clothing the troops levied and their traveling expenses.—**Coat of arms,** in *her.*: (*a*) A complete achievement. (*b*) A surcoat or tabard embroidered with armorial bearings, such as in modern times is worn only by a herald of arms on rare ceremonial occasions. It is a survival of the medieval surcoat (which see).—**Coat of defense.** Same as *coat of fence*.—**Coat of fence,** any body-garment used as defensive armor; specifically, a garment of textile material quilted and stuffed, or having plates or rings of metal sewed upon it or between the folds; a gambeson or brigandine. The term *coat of fence* is more accurately used for a garment of this kind than for the hauberk of mail or the plate-armor that succeeded it. See cut under *brigandine*.—**Coat of mail.** (*a*) A hauberk. (*b*) In a more general sense, any defensive garment for the body, quilted with small plates, rings, or scales of iron. (See *gambeson* and *brokpse*.) The use of the term to denote plate-armor is erroneous.—**Coat of plates,** a name given to the suit of armor made of splints. See *splint* and *plate-armor*.—**Hole in one's coat.** See *hole*!—**Rough coat,** in *plastering*, the first coat spread on lathing.—**Roughing-in coat,** in *plastering*, the first coat applied directly upon masonry in three-coat plastering. Also called *roughing-up coat*. See *scratch-coat*.—**To turn** or **change one's coat,** to be a turncoat; turn from one party or opinion to another.

Coat of Mail, western Europe; 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

He [Marquis Spinola] hath now *changed his Coat*, and taken up his old Commission again from Don Philippo, whereas during that Expedition he called himself Cæsar's Servant. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 14.

coat[2] (kōt), *v. t.* [< *coat*[2], *n.*] **1.** To cover with a coat or outer garment; cover or protect as with a coat.

He is *coated* and booted for it. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Fringing-reefs sometimes *coat*, and thus protect the foundations of islands, which have been worn down by the surf to the level of the sea. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 78.

2. To overspread with a coating or layer of another substance: as, to *coat* something with wax or tin-foil.

coat-armor, coat-armour (kōt'ärˊmor), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cote-armor*, *-armour*, < ME. *cote-armour*, *cote-armure*, *coote-armure*, *cote-armere*, *cote-armur*, coat-armor; called in ML. *toga armaturæ*, coat of armor, or *cota ad armandum*; OF. *cote a armer*, coat for arming (defense); F. *cotte d'armes*, coat of arms (of equiv. *waffenrock*, lit. coat of weapons, i. e., arms): see *coat*[2] and *armor*.] **1†.** A coat marked with the wearer's armorial bearings, worn over the armor; a surcoat.

Alle and every man
Had on him throwen a vesture
Whiche that men clepen a *cote armure*
Embrowded wonderlyche ryche.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2238.

Wear my *coat-armour*; that disguise alone
Will make us undistinguish'd.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

2. A coat of arms; the escutcheon of a person, with its several charges and other furniture, as mantling, crest, supporters, motto, etc.

"What is hus conysaunce," quath ich, "in hus *cote-armure*?"
Piers Ploweman (C), xix. 186.

The *coats armour* which he [Sir William Petty] chose and allways depicted on his coach, &c., was a mariner's compass, the style pointing to the polar star, the crest a beehive. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coat-card (kōt'kärd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coate-card*, *cote-card*, also *coated-card* (now *court-card*, in simulation of *court*, with allusion to the king and queen); < *coat*[2] (with ref. to the figured coats or dresses of the characters on the cards so called) + *card*[1]. Cf. D. *jas-kaart*, a trump-card, a pack of 52 cards, < *jas*, a coat, knave of trumps, + *kaart* = E. *card*[1].] A playing-card which has a figure on it; the king, queen, or knave. In the old Spanish pack the coat-cards of each suit were the king, knight, and groom or knave; in the old German pack they were the king, a high officer (*Ober*), and a low officer (*Unter*). Now, by corruption, *court-card*.

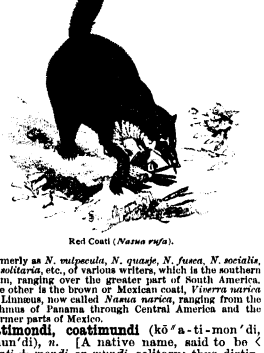
She had in her hand the ace of hearts, methought, and a *coat-card*. *Chapman*, May-Day, v. 2.

coatee (kō-tēʹ), *n.* [< *coat*[2] + *-ee*[2].] A close-fitting coat with short tails. [Eng.]

At every lazy corner were groups of great, well-made, six-foot soldiers, in red *coatees* (for the tunic cannot be enumerated among the causes of the sepoy mutiny).
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 122.

coathe, *v. i.* See *cothe*.

coati (kō'a-ti), *n.* [Also *cuati* (in Spanish writers), *quachi* (Bomarre, 1775), *quaxje* (Schreber, 1776), *quasie*; a native name.] An American plantigrade carnivorous quadruped, of the family *Procyonidæ*, subfamily *Nasuinæ*, and genus *Nasua* (which see), inhabiting tropical and subtropical regions. It is most nearly related to the racoons, but has an elongated body, a long tail, and an attenuated and very flexible snout, whence the generic name *Nasua*. In general aspect the coatis resemble the ring-tailed bassaris, and still more some of the old-world ichneumons or *Viverridæ*, to which family these animals were formerly referred. There are two distinct species of coatis or coatimondis, the synonymy of which has been almost inextricably confused, nearly all the names which have been given to one having been also applied to the other. One is the red, ring-tailed, or Brazilian coati, *Viverra nasua* of Linnæus, now known as *Nasua rufa*, also



Red Coati (*Nasua rufa*).

formerly as *N. vulpecula*, *N. quaxje*, *N. fusca*, *N. socialis*, *N. solitaria*, etc., of various writers, which is the southern form, ranging over the greater part of South America. The other is the brown or Mexican coati, *Viverra narica* of Linnæus, now called *Nasua narica*, ranging from the isthmus of Panama through Central America and the warmer parts of Mexico.

coatimondi, coatimundi (kōʺa-ti-monʹdi, -munʹdi), *n.* [A native name, said to be < *coati* + *mondi* or *mundi*, solitary: thus distinguished from another kind called the 'social' *coati*. There is no zoölogical distinction.] Same as *coati*.

coating (kōʹting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coat*[2], *v.*] **1.** A covering; any substance spread over a surface for protection or ornamentation: as, a *coating* of plaster or tin-foil.—**2.** Cloth for coats: as, an assortment of *coatings*.

coat-link (kōtʹlingk), *n.* A link having a pair of buttons attached to it, or a loop and button, used for fastening a coat over the breast. Coat-links were much in fashion about 1860, business men being made so as barely to meet across the breast.

coat-money (kōtʹmunʹi), *n.* An exaction levied by Charles I. on the pretext of providing clothing for the army. Also called *coat*.

coax[1], **cokes**[2]† (kōks), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A simpleton; gull; dupe; fool.

Why, we will make a *cokes* of this wise master;
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 2.

You are a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, iii. 1.

That you may know I am not, as they say, an animal, which is, as they say, a kind of *cokes*, which is, as the learned term it, an ass, . . . a dolt, a noddy.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

coax (kōks), *v.* [Formerly spelled *cokes*; < *coax*, *cokes*[2], *n.*, a fool. Cf. *fool*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To fondle; caress; flatter; fool with flattery or caresses.

Princes may glue a good Poet such conuenient countenaunce and also benefite as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor *cokes* them (as Cynthia did Endymion), and the discret Poet lookes for no such extraordinary fauours.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 36.

2. To persuade by fond pleading or flattery; wheedle; cajole.

A froward child, that must be humoured and *coaxed* a little till it falls asleep. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Not yet, however, . . . did Mrs. Bennet give up the point. She talked to Elizabeth again and again; *coaxed* and threatened her by turns.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 97.

Hence—**3.** To manage or guide carefully; control in a gentle way: as, to *coax* a horse into a trot.

II. *intrans.* To use cajolery or gentle pleading.

I *coax*! I wheedle! I'm above it.
Farquhar, Recruiting Officer.

coaxal (kō-akʹsal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axal.*] Same as *coaxial*.

Any circular cylinder *coaxal* with the bounding cylinder or cylinders. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 810.

coaxation (kō-ak-sāʹshọn), *n.* [< L. as if **coaxatio*(*n*-), < *coaxare*, pp. *coaxatus*, croak, as a frog, < Gr. κοάξ, in Aristophanes βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ, an imitation of the croaking of frogs. Cf. *quack*[1].] The act of croaking, as of frogs. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]

coaxer (kōkʹsėr), *n.* One who coaxes; a wheedler; a cajoler.

coaxial (kō-akʹsi-al), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *axial.*] Having a common axis. Also *coaxal*.—**Coaxial circles.** See *circle*.

coaxially (kō-akʹsi-al-i), *adv.* In a coaxial manner; in such a position or direction as to have the same axis (as something else).

Let a coil be introduced into the circuit, and let a second coil, wholly disconnected from the first, be laid *coaxially* with it, so that the coefficient of mutual induction between the coils shall be as great as possible.
S. P. Thompson, Dynamo-Elect. Mach., p. 198.

coaxing (kōkʹsing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coax*, *v.*] The act of wheedling; cajolery.

coaxingly (kōkʹsing-li), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

cob[1] (kob), *n.* [< ME. *cob* (found only in sense 2), prob. a var. of *cop*[1], head; cf. *cob*[2]. The various nouns spelled *cob* are chiefly of dialectal origin, and their history is obscure; but most of them are prob. developed from *cob*[1], head, or *cob*[2], roundish lump: see *cob*[2], *cob*[3], etc.] **1†.** The top; the head; the poll. Hence—**2.** A head man; a prominent or chief person; a leader or chief. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Sisternold is not by persons lowe,
But *cobbis* grete this riote sustene.
Occleve, MS. quoted in Halliwell, p. 259.

3†. A wealthy man; especially, one who makes a vulgar use or display of his wealth; a rich and vulgar man; a chuff.

The rich *cobs* of this world. *Udall.*

All cobbing country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges their *gods*, are called rich *cobbes*.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 174).

cob[2] (kob), *n.* [Early examples of the senses here grouped are few, and their history and relations are obscure. They appear to be in part particular uses of *cob*[1] as a var. of *cop*[1], head, and in part due to *cob*[3], a lump, heap, a confused mass, orig. a var. of *chub*, q. v., the general notion being that of 'a roundish lump'; cf. *cobble*[1], *cobblestone*. Cf. W. *cob*, a tuft, var. of *cop*, a tuft, top; W. *cob*, the thumb. With *cob*[2], 5, 6, as applied to a fish, cf. Icel. *kobbi*, a popular name for *kópr*, a young seal. The senses last given may be of other origin. Cf. *cob*[1], *cob*[3], *cob*[4].] **1.** A roundish lump. Specifically—(*a*) A nut; a colnut (which see). (*b*) A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.): as, a cherry-*cob*. (*c*) A roundish loaf: a cob-loaf (which see). (*d*) A ball or pellet of food for fowls. (*e*) pl. The testicles (Low colloq. [Prov. Eng.]

2. A small haystack; a haycock. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** An ear of wheat. See *cob-poke*.—**4.** The cylindrical shoot or receptacle, in the form of a spike, on which the grains of maize or Indian corn grow in rows; a corn-cob (which see). [U. S.]

In the year 1683 the house of Nicholas Desborough, at Hartford, was very strangely molested by stones, by pieces of earth, by *cobs* of Indian corn, and other such things from an invisible hand, thrown at him.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

5. A young herring.

Why not the ghost of a herring *cob*, as well as the ghost of Rasher Bacon?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 3.

6. A fish, the bullhead or miller's-thumb.

Zedola [It.], a gudgeon or a *cob*. *Florio*.

7. The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** A Spanish dollar: a name formerly in use in Ireland, and still at Gibraltar.

He then drew out a large leathern bag, and poured out the contents, which were silver *cobs*, upon the table.
T. Sheridan, Swift.

9. A compost of puddled clay and straw, or of straw, lime, and earth.

The poor cottager contenteth himself with *cob* for his walls.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 53.

10. In *coal-mining*, a small solid pillar of coal left in a waste as a support for the roof. *Greeley.* [Derbyshire, Eng.]—**11.** Clover-seed. [Prov. Eng.]

cob[2] (kob), *n.* [Appar. a particular use of *cob*[2], prob. as an abbr. of *cob-horse*: that is, a thick-set, dumpy horse.] A strong, thick-set, pony-built horse, capable of carrying a heavy weight at a good pace. Also *cob-horse*.

A *cob* is a short-legged, stout, and compactly built animal, 13 hands 3 to 14 hands 3 inches. The hack is the same type, but a hand higher—14.3 to 15.3. The hack is larger than the *cob*; the *cob*, larger than a pony.
Wallace's Monthly, July, 1884, p. 447.

cob[4] (kob), *n.* [E. dial., perhaps a particular use of *cob*[2], with ref. to its roundness.] A kind of wicker basket made to be carried on the arm; specifically, one used for carrying seed while sowing. [North. Eng.]

cob[5] (kob), *n.* [=LG. *kobbe* = Fries. *kub*, a seamew.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]

cob[6] (kob), *n.* [Prob. < W. *cob*, an embankment. Cf. *cob*[2].] A sort of short breakwater.

This ancient work, known by the name of the *Cob*, enclosed the only haven [Lyme] where, in a space of many miles, the fishermen could take refuge from the tempests of the Channel.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

cob[7] (kob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbed*, ppr. *cobbing*. [< ME. *cobben*, strike, fight, prob. < Icel. *kubba*, chop, cut: see *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2] = *cub*[2], lump, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; knock; beat on the buttocks with the knee, or with a board or strap. [Eng.]

[They] *cobb'd* the whole party—ay, every man jack of them.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, 1. 318.

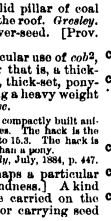
2. In *mining*, to break (ore) into small fragments with a hammer, in the process of dressing it for the smelter. [Chiefly in Cornwall.]—**3.** To excel; outdo; beat. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** To throw. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* To fight.

Ho keppit hym full kantly [strongly], *kobbit* with hym sore,
Woundit hym wickedly.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11025.

Also spelled *cobb*.

cob[7] (kob), *n.* [< *cob*[7], *v.*] A blow on the buttocks with the knee, or with a strap or board; a punishment consisting of such blows. Also spelled *cobb*. [Eng.]



Flower of *Cobæa scandens*.

cobado (kō-bä′dō), *n.* [Pg., reg. *covado*: see *cubit*.] A Portuguese measure. See *cubit*.

Cobæa (kō-bē′ä), *n.* [NL., named after Barnabas *Cobo* (1582–1657), a Spanish Jesuit, missionary for fifty years in Mexico and Peru, and a zealous naturalist.] A small genus of monœcious genus of herbaceous climbing plants, natives of the mountains of tropical America. They have pinnate leaves and large campanulate flowers, and, being rapid growers, are frequently cultivated for ornament. The most common species is *C. scandens*, with purple or white flowers, from Mexico.

cobalt (kō′bâlt), *n.* [< G. *kobalt*, dial. *kobold*, cobalt; said to be the same word as *kobold*, a goblin, the 'demon of the mines,' transferred to cobalt because it was troublesome to miners, and at first its value was not known. See *kobold* and *goblin*.] Chemical symbol, Co; atomic weight, 59. A metal of a steel-gray color and a specific gravity variously given at from 8.52 to 8.95. It closely resembles nickel, the atomic weights of the two metals being the same, and their specific gravities nearly or quite the same. They have also very nearly the same ductility and tenacity, are almost always found in intimate association, and have in many respects a marked resemblance to iron, but are less fusible than that metal, and much less magnetic. Cobalt might be, and is to a very small extent, used for the same purposes for which nickel is used, especially for plating the surface of iron; but it is much rarer than nickel, is procured with more difficulty in the metallic form, and is consequently a dearer metal. The most important ores of cobalt are cobaltite, smaltite, and linnæite. (See these words.) Cobalt ores occur in a considerable number of localities, but nowhere in large quantity. The chief supply of the cobalt preparations comes from Saxony, Bohemia, Hesse, and Norway. The principal value of cobalt in the arts is due to the fact that its protoxid furnishes an intense and beautiful blue color, of importance in painting, and especially in the decoration of porcelain and glass. (See *smalt* and *zaffre*.) Also spelled *kobalt*.—**Cobalt blue.** See *blue*.—**Cobalt green.** See *green*.—**Cobalt plating**, a method of electroplating by the use of a bath of neutral solution of cobalt and ammonium double sulphate, or cobalt sulphate with ammonium or magnesium sulphate, or cobalt chlorid combined with ammonium and magnesium chlorids. See *electroplating*.—**Cobalt yellow.** See *yellow*.—**Earthy cobalt.** See *asbolan*.—**Glass of cobalt**, or **cobalt glass**, a cobalt silicate prepared by fusing cobalt-glance or speiss-cobalt, previously roasted, with sand and potash. When pulverized finely it is called smalt, and is used as a pigment.

cobalt-bloom (kō′bâlt-blōm), *n.* Acicular arseniate of cobalt; erythrite.

cobalt-bronze (kō′bâlt-bronz), *n.* A violet-colored powder resembling the violet-colored chlorid of chromium and having a marked metallic luster. It is a double salt of phosphate of potassium and cobalt and ammonia, prepared at Pfannenstiel in Saxony.

cobalt-crust (kō′bâlt-krust), *n.* Earthy arseniate of cobalt.

cobalt-glance (kō′bâlt-glāns), *n.* Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltic (kō-bâl-tik), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of cobalt; resembling or containing cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which two cobalt atoms react like a single hexad element or radical.

cobalticyanide (kō′bâl-ti-sī′a-nid), *n.* A compound of cobalt and cyanogen.—**Cobalticyanide of potassium**, $K_6(CN)_{12}Co_2$, a yellow crystalline salt formed by the union of cobalt, cyanogen, and potassium. It is a singularly permanent salt, resisting the action of the strongest acids. It was applied by Liebig to the separation of cobalt from nickel in analysis.

cobaltin (kō′bâl-tin), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-in*[2].] Same as *cobaltite*.

cobaltite (kō′bâl-tīt), *n.* [< *cobalt* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of cobalt. It is a mineral of a silver-white color, with a tinge of red, occurring in isometric crystals, often cubes or pyritohedrons. Also called *cobalt-glance*.

cobalt-ocher (kō′bâlt-ō′kėr), *n.* An earthy form of the mineral erythrite.

cobaltomenite (kō-bâl-tom′e-nit), *n.* [< *cobalt* + Gr. *μήν*, moon (cf. *selenite*), + *-ite*[2].] A copper selenite occurring in minute rose-red crystals at Cacheuta in the Argentine Republic.

cobaltous (kō′bâl-tus), *a.* [< *cobalt* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cobalt; consisting of or derived from cobalt: specifically applied to compounds in which the cobalt atom appears to be combined as a dyad element.

The molecular susceptibility of *cobaltous* salts stands about midway between the molecular susceptibilities of nickelous and manganous salts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 264.

cobalt-vitriol (kō′bâlt-vit′ri-ol), *n.* A hydrous cobalt sulphate; when found native, the mineral bieberite.

cobang, *n.* See *kobang*.

cobaya (kō-bā′yä), *n.* [See *cavy*, *Cavia*.] A name of the guinea-pig or domestic cavy, *Cavia cobaya*. Also *cobaia*.

cobb[1], *n.* See *cob*[6].

cobb[2], *v.* and *n.* See *cob*[7].

cobbin (kob′in), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[2].] A piece or slice of a fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cobbing[1], *a.* [Appar. < *cob*[1], *n.*, 3, + *-ing*[2].] Making a vulgar display.

Pars mihi prima est, my part is first; inter precipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious *cobbing* fooles. *Withal* (ed. 1608), p. 391.

cobbing[2] (kob′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cob*[7], *v.*] 1. In *mining*, the operation of breaking ore into small pieces. Long cut the better in cobbing.—**2.** Broken pieces of old bricks and bottoms of furnaces that have absorbed copper. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 348, note.

cobble[1] (kob′l), *n.* [Also *copple(-stone)*; < ME. **cobil*, **coble* (in comp. (see *cobblenut* and *cobblestone*) and in pp. adj. *cobled*, sc. *stone*), dim. of *cob*: see *cob*[2], and *cobblestone, cobstone*.] 1. A stone rounded by the action of water, and of a size suitable for use in paving. Smaller stones of the same character are usually called *pebbles*, and larger ones *boulders*. Also called *cobblestone, cobstone*.

The road is narrow, but deeply cut by long use, and in places difficult. The account of the *cobbles* left loose and dry by the washing of the rains. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 62.

2. A rounded hill. [Local, U. S.]—**3**†. A round nut like a cobble. See *cobnut*.—**4.** A kernel or stone (of fruit, etc.). [Prov. Eng.]—**5.** A lump of coal from the size of an egg to that of a foot-ball.—**6.** An icicle. [Prov. Eng.]

cobble[2] (kob′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cobbled*, ppr. *cobbling*. [< ME. **cobelen*, **coblen* (inferred from the noun *cobeler*, cobbler), of uncertain origin.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mend or patch (especially shoes or boots).

And thred-bare cote, and *cobled* shoes, hee ware.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

They show us an Alexander in the shades *cobbling* shoes.
Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

The cook makes our bodies; the apothecary only *cobbles* them. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 217.

Hence—**2.** To put together, make, or do clumsily, unhandily, or coarsely.

Nothing effected for any purpose or design, but all ill-favouredly *cobbled* and jumbled together.
Bentley, Sermons, i.

II. *intrans.* To work as a cobbler; work clumsily.

Leaves his snug shop, forsakes his store of shoes,
St. Crispin quits, and *cobbles* for the muses.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

cobble[3], *n.* See *coble*.

cobble[4] (kob′l), *n.* [Cf. *cob*[5], a gull.] A name for the red-throated diver, *Colymbus septentrionalis. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

cobblenut† (kob′l-nut), *n.* [ME. *cobill-note*; < *cobble*[1] + *nut*.] Same as *cobnut*, 1.

I am ovir poure to make presande
Ah myn harte wolde, and I had ought,
Two *cobill nutes* vppon a bande,
Loo! litill labe, what I haue broght.
York Plays, p. 122.

cobbler[1] (kob′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *cobelere, cobeler, cobbeler*, < **cobelen*, cobble, + *-er*: see *cobble*[2] and *-er*[1].] 1. One who cobbles, mends, or patches; especially, one who mends boots and shoes.

As good is the prayer of a *cobbler* as of a cardinal.
Tyndale, Works, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** A clumsy workman; one who works in a clumsy, slipshod fashion.

Truly, sir, in respect of a fine workman, I am but, as you would say, a *cobbler*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

Cobbler's-awl duck, a name of the European avoset, *Recurvirostra avocetta*. [Local, British.]—**Cobbler's Monday**, every Monday throughout the year. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cobbler's punch**, a warm drink made of ale or beer with the addition of spirit, sugar, and spice.

cobbler[2] (kob′lėr), *n.* [Appar. orig. *cobbler's punch*: see under *cobbler*[1].] 1. A summer drink to be sucked through a straw, made by shaking up together, in a large glass, pounded ice, wine, sugar, slices of orange, pineapple, etc. [U. S.]—**2.** A fruit pie baked in a large deep dish or a pot lined with thick paste: named according to the kind of fruit used: as, an apple *cobbler*; a peach *cobbler*. [U. S.]

cobbler-fish (kob′lėr-fish), *n.* An American cavarnogid fish, *Blepharis crinitus*, with compressed body, rudimentary dorsal spines, and the first five or six rays of the dorsal and anal fins elongated and filiform: named from the long rays, which resemble a cobbler's strings. It is a warm-water species, but wanders in summer as far north as Cape Cod.

cobblery (kob′lėr-i), *n.* [< *cobbler*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cobblers' work.

I have myself tried an experiment in a small way in the matter of *cobblery*. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 331.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *n.* [Also *copplestone* (and *cogglestone*, q. v.); < ME. *cobilstone*, also (once) *cobled stone*; < *cobble*[1] + *stone*.] A cobble or rounded stone; especially, such a stone used in paving.

The streets are mostly paved with round *cobble-stones*.
L. Hamilton, Mex. Handbook, p. 109.

cobblestone (kob′l-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobblestoned*, ppr. *cobblestoning*. [< *cobblestone*, *n.*] To pave with cobblestones.

Those unreasoning creatures who would grumble that the streets of gold, if they had the chance to see them, were not *cobble-stoned* with diamonds.
New York Independent, Dec. 18, 1873, p. 1585.

cobbling (kob′ling), *a.* [Attrib. use of *cobbling*, verbal n. of *cobble*[2], *v.*] Like the work of a cobbler; patched or clumsily put together.

Such *cobbling* verses no poetaster before ever turned out.
Lamb, To Barton.

cobby[1] (kob′i), *a.* [Prob. < *cob*[2] + *-y*[1].] Short and compact in proportion; well ribbed up; pony-built: said of dogs and horses.

cobcab (kob′kab), *n.* [Ar. *qabqab* (*kabkab*), a patten.] A wooden clog or patten worn by women in Egypt and the Levant. Such clogs are worn in the public baths, and sometimes to keep the garments from trailing, or to increase the apparent stature.

cobcoal (kob′kōl), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *coal*.] A large round piece of coal.

cobelligerent (kō-be-lij′e-rent), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *belligerent*.] **I.** *a.* Coöperating (with another or others) in carrying on war.

II. *n.* A nation, state, or individual that cooperates with another in carrying on war.

cobezoutiant (kō-be-zō'ti-ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bezoutiant*.] In *math.*, any homogeneous quadratic function similar in form and in its property of invariance to the bezoutiant; an invariant of two quantics of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order $m-1$, when the coefficients of the latter are treated as the facients of the invariant, so that the latter is an *m*-ary quadric.

cobezoutoid (kō-be-zō'toid), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bezoutoid*.] In *math.*, an invariant of a quantic of order *m* and of an adjoint quantic of order $m-2$, being an $(m-1)$-ary quantic in the coefficients of the adjoint quantic.

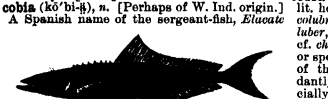
cob-horse (kob'hôrs), *n.* Same as *cob*[3].

cob-house (kob'hous), *n.* 1. A house built of cob. See *cob*[2], 9.

A narrow street of *cob-houses* whitewashed and thatched. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, vi.

2. A child's play-house built of corn-cobs: used, like *house of cards*, as a synonym of instability. [U. S.]

cobia (kō'bi-ạ), *n.* [Perhaps of W. Ind. origin.] A Spanish name of the sergeant-fish, *Elacate*



Cobia, or Crab-eater (*Elacate canada*).

canada. It is of a fusiform shape with wide flattened head, and of an olive-brown color with a broad blackish lateral band. Along the Maryland and Virginia coasts it is called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater*. See *Elacate*.

cob-iron (kob'ī'ėrn), *n.* 1. An andiron of the simplest form, the upright portion of which is small and undecorated.—2. An iron by which a spit is supported. [Prov. Eng.]

co-bishop (kō-bish'ọp), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *bishop*.] A joint or coadjutant bishop. *Ayliffe*.

cobitid (kob'i-tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cobitidæ*; a loach.

Cobitidæ (kō-bit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-idæ*.] A family of plectospondylous fishes, typified by the genus *Cobitis*, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth rather numerous, three hypobranchials, and spines rising from the precobitial bones. The family is peculiar to the old world, and is represented in European fresh waters by several species known chiefly as *loaches*; there are also numerous Asiatic forms. See *loach*.

Cobitidina (kō-bi-ti-dī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cobitis* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fourteenth group of *Cyprinidæ*. Its technical characters are: a mouth surrounded by 6 or more barbels; a dorsal fin short or of moderate length; a short anal fin; scales small and rudimentary, or entirely absent; pharyngeal teeth in a single series in moderate number; and an air-bladder partly or entirely inclosed in a bony capsule. Same as the family *Cobitidæ*.

Cobitis (kō-bī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κωβίτις*, fem. of *κωβίτης*, adj., gudgeon-like, < *κώβιος*, gudgeon: see *gudgeon*.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Cobitidæ* or loaches. *C. taenia* is an example. See cut under *loach*.

cobitoid (kob'i-toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cobitis* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cobitidæ*.

II. *n.* A cobitid.

cob-joe (kob'jō), *n.* A nut fastened to the end of a string. [Prov. Eng.]

cobkeyt, *n.* [Cf. *cob*[1].] A bastinado.

My L. Foster being a lyte dronk, went up to the mayn top to fet down a rebet, and tweny at the least after hym, wher they gave hym a *cobkey* upon the cap of the mayn mast. *MS. addit.* 5006. (*Halliwell.*)

coble, cobble[3] (kob'l), *n.* [< ME. *coble* (Halliwell), < W. *ceubal*, a ferry-boat, a skiff (cf. *ceufad*, a canoe), < *ceuo*, hollow out. Not connected with ONorth. *cuopel*, a boat.] A flat-tish-bottomed, clincher-built fishing-boat with a square stern. [Great Britain.]

Before that he was mid waters,
The weary *coble* began to fill.
The Weary Coble o' Cargill (Child's Ballads, III. 31).

Through an open door between the backs of two houses could be seen a glimpse of the dancing, heaving river, with such ships or fishing *cobles* as happened to be moored in the waters above the bridge.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

cobler (kob'lėr), *n.* [Perhaps same as *cobbler*[1], a mender.] A bent rasp used in straightening the shaft of a ramrod.

cob-loaf (kob'lōf), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *loaf*.] A loaf that is lumpy, uneven, or crusty: applied by Shakspere in contempt to a person.

Ther. Thou grumblest and raillest every hour on Achilles. . . . Thou shouldst strike him.
Ajax. Cobloaf! *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1.

cobnoble (kob'nob-l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobnobbled*, ppr. *cobnobbling*. [E. dial., appar. < *cob*[2] + *nob*, head.] To beat. [Prov. Eng.]

cobnut (kob'nut), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *nut*.] 1. A round nut; a large hazelnut. [Eng.]

"You don't know what I've got in my pockets." . . .
"No," said Maggie. ". . . Is it marls [marbles] or *cobnuts*?" *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 5.

2. A children's game, played with cobnuts.—**Jamaica cobnut**, the seed of a euphorbiaceous tree, *Omphalea triandra*, which is pleasant to the taste and wholesome, after the removal of the embryo.

cobob (kō-bob'), *n.* and *v.* Same as *cabob*.

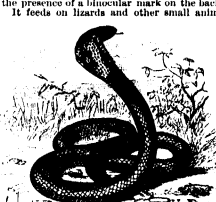
coboose, *n.* See *caboose*.

cob-poke (kob'pōk), *n.* A bag carried by gleaners for receiving the cobs or broken ears of wheat. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

cobra[1] (kō'brạ), *n.* The contracted name of the cobra-de-capello.

cobra[2] (kō'brạ), *n.* See *capra*.

cobra-de-capello (kō'brạ-dē-ka-pel'ō), *n.* [Pg., lit. hooded snake: *cobra*, a snake, adder, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a snake, adder (see *Coluber*, *culverin*); *de*, < L. *de*, of; *capello*, a hood; cf. *chapel*, *chapeau*, and *cape*[1].] The hooded or spectacled snake, *Naja tripudians*, a serpent of the most venomous nature, found abundantly in different hot countries of Asia, especially in India. In common with the other vipers of the genus *Naja*, it is remarkable for the manner in which it is able to spread out or dilate the back and sides of the neck and head when irritated, giving somewhat the appearance of a hood. The name *spectacle-snake* is derived from the presence of a binocular mark on the back of its neck. It feeds on lizards and other small animals, is



Cobra-de-capello (*Naja tripudians*).

sluggish in its habits, and is easily killed. It attains a length of 3 or 4 feet. Also written *cobra-da-capello*, *cobra-di-capello*, or simply called *cobra*. See *Naja*.

cobra-monil (kō'brạ-mon'il), *n.* [< *cobra*[1] + (appar.) *monil*, < L. *monile*, a collar, necklace.] An East Indian viper, *Daboia russelli*. Also called *tic polonga*.

cobres (kō'bres), *n.* [Sp.] The name given in Europe to a superior kind of indigo prepared in South America.

cobric (kō'brik), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the cobra; in *chem.*, derived from the cobra: as, *cobric* acid.

cobriform (kō'bri-fôrm), *a.* [< *cobra*[1] + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the cobra; protoroglyph: specifically said of venomous serpents, as those of the family *Najidæ*, in distinction from *crotalitform*. The cobriform serpents are the *Proteroglypha*, including the families *Najidæ*, *Hydrophidæ*, *Dendraspidæ*.

cob-stacker (kob'stak'ėr), *n.* A device in some corn-shelling machines for removing the cobs from the machinery and placing them in stacks or piles.

cobstone (kob'stōn), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *stone*. Cf. *cobblestone*.] Same as *cobble*[1], 1, and *cobblestone*.

cobswan (kob'swon), *n.* [< *cob*[1] + *swan*.] A leading or male swan. *B. Jonson.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

coburg, cobourg (kō'bōrg), *n.* [From *Coburg* in Germany.] A thin fabric of worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, twilled on one side, used for women's dresses; used as a substitute for merino, and especially as a material for inexpensive mourning.

cob-wall (kob'wâl), *n.* A wall built of unburned clay, sometimes mixed with straw, or of straw, lime, and earth. See *cob-house*, and *cob*[2], 9.

cobweb (kob'web), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *cobwebbe*, < ME. *copweb* (= MD. *kopwebbe*), a spider's web, appar. < *coppe* (mod. E. *cop*[3]), appar. short for *attercoppe* (mod. E. *atteroop*), a spider (cf. MD. *kop*, *koppe*, also *spinne-koppe*, *spinne-kobbe*, a spider, *koppe-ghespin*, also *spinnewebbe*, a spider's web — Kilian: see *cop*[2] and *cop*[1]), + *web*.] **I.** *n.* 1. The net spun by a spider to catch its prey; a spider's web.—2. Figuratively, a network of plot or intrigue; an insidious snare; a contrivance for entangling the weak or unwary: as, the *cobwebs* of the law.—3. Something flimsy and easily rent, broken through, or destroyed.

Worldly spirits, whose interest is their belief, make *cobwebs* of obligations. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 19.

Such are the flimsy *cobwebs* of which this political dreamer's theories are made.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13, note.

4. *pl.* The neglected accumulations of time; old musty rubbish.

Evil apparelled in the dust and *cobwebs* of that uncivil age. *Sir P. Sidney.*

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cobweb; hence, flimsy; slight.

Spun from the *cobweb* fashion of the times.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

Cobweb lawn, a fine linen mentioned in 1640 as being in pieces of 15 yards. *Draper's Dict.*

One half drawn
In solemn Cypress, th' other *cobweb-lawn*.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

The worst are good enough for such a trifle,
Such a proud piece of *cob-web lawn*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady.

cobweb (kob'web), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cobwebbed*, ppr. *cobwebbing*. [< *cobweb*, *n.*] 1. To cover with a filmy net, as of cobweb.

And now autumnal dews are seen
To *cobweb* every green. *Quarles.*

2. To clear of cobwebs.

We *cobwebbed*, swept and dusted. *Harper's Bazar.*

cobwebbed (kob'webd), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with cobwebs.

The *cobwebb'd* cottage. *Young*, Night Thoughts, i. 176.

We like to read of the small, bare room, with *cobwebbed* ceiling and narrow window, in which the poor child of genius sits with his magical pen, the master of a realm of beauty and enchantment. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 17.

2. In *bot.*, covered with loose, white, tangled, slender hairs, resembling the web of a spider.

cobwebbery (kob'web-ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cobwebberies* (-iz). [< *cobweb* + *-ery*.] A mass or collection of cobwebs. [Rare.]

When, across the hundred-fold poor scepticisms, trivialisms, and constitutional *cobwebberies* of Dryasdust, you catch any glimpse of a William the Conqueror, . . . do you not discern veritably some rude outline of a true God-made king? *Carlyle.*

cobwebby (kob'web-i), *a.* [< *cobweb* + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding with cobwebs: as, *cobwebby* texture; a *cobwebby* house.

With the unassisted eye, the *cobwebby* consistence of the mould may be seen penetrated by upright atoms bearing a globule on the end. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 69.

cobworm (kob'wėrm), *n.* [< *cob*[2] + *worm*.] A local British name of the larva of the cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*.

coca[1] (kō'kạ), *n.* 1. The dried leaf of *Erythroxylon Coca*, natural order *Linaceæ*, a small shrub of the mountains of Peru and Bolivia, but cultivated in other parts of South America. The principal source of the drug as a commercial product is the province of Yungas in Bolivia, where the bushes, which are grown on the sides of the mountains, yield three crops a year. By far the greater part of the estimated annual product of 40,000,000 pounds is consumed at home. It is a stimulant, bearing some resemblance in its effects to tea and coffee, and has long been used as a masticatory by the Indians of South America. It relieves feelings of fatigue and hunger, and the difficulty in breathing experienced in climbing high mountains. The habit of chewing coca is an enslaving one. Coca is used in medicine as a stimulant and tonic; it yields the valuable alkaloid cocaine. Sometimes written *cuca*.

2. The plant itself.

coca[2] (kō' kä), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese rice-measure, equal to about 5 Winchester bushels.

Cocagne, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cocaine (kō'kā-in), *n.* [< *coca*[1] + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$) obtained from the leaves of the coca, *Erythroxylon Coca*. It forms colorless, transparent prisms, is odorless, and has a bitter taste. It is soluble in water and alcohol, but more freely in ether. It is used as a local anesthetic.

cocainism (kō'kā-in-izm), *n.* [< *cocaine* + *-ism*.] The morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; the morbid habit of using cocaine as a stimulant.

cocainization (kō-kā-in-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *cocainize* + *-ation*.] Subjection to the influence or effects of cocaine.

There is, however, a certain proportion of cases in which *cocainization* cannot be produced. *Med. News*, l. 501.

cocainize (kō'kā-in-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cocainized*, ppr. *cocainizing*. [< *cocaine* + *-ize*.]

To subject to the influence or effects of cocaine; impregnate with or render insensible by cocaine.

Dr. Koenigstein . . . stated that he had been able to remove the eyeball of a dog, previously *cocainized*, without the animal feeling any pain. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 46.

cocaïon (kok″ā-ïon), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *κόκκαλος*, a kernel, dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] A large cocoon of a weak texture.

cocarde (kō-kärd′), *n.* [F.: see *cockade*.] In *entom.*, one of the bright-red, extensile, lobed vesicles found in coleopterous insects of the genus *Malachius* and its allies. They are 4 in number, 2 near the anterior angles of the thorax and 2 at the base of the abdomen. The cocardes are generally concealed, but the insect protrudes them when alarmed. Being very conspicuous, they perhaps serve to repel insect enemies.

Cocceian (kok-sē′an), *n.* [< *Cocceius* (Latinized form of *Koch*; cf. L. *Coccius*, name of an Italic gens) + *-an*.] A follower of John Cocceius or Koch (1603–69), professor of theology at Leyden, Holland, who founded the so-called "Federal" school in theology. He believed that the whole history of the Christian church in all time was prefigured in the Old Testament, and so opposed the Vestians. See *Vestian*.

cocci, *n.* Plural of *coccus*, 1.

Coccia (kok′si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1864); named after the Italian naturalist A. *Cocco*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the group *Coccinæ*.

coccid (kok′sid), *n.* One of the *Coccidæ*.

Coccidæ (kok′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophthirian hemipterous insects, of the same group as the aphides; the scales, scale-insects, or mealy-bugs. The tarsi have one joint; the male is small, two-winged, and without rostrum; and the female is large, wingless, and rostrate. They live on plants, and the larvæ resemble scales, whence one of the names of the family. The eggs are deposited beneath the large shield-shaped body of the female. The males undergo complete metamorphosis, an exception in this order, and the apterous larvæ become incased in a cocoon, and transform into quiescent pupæ. The family is an important one, not only from the damage done by these insects to plants, but for their commercial value, some of them producing the coloring matter called cochineal, others secreting the substance known commercially as *lac*. See *lac*², and *manna*, and cuts under *coccus* and *cochineal*.

coccidia, *n.* Plural of *coccidium*, 1.

coccidiid (kok-sid′i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccidiidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Coccidiidea*.

Coccidiidea (kok-sid-i-id′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccidium*, 2, + *-idea*.] A subclass or other division of *Sporozoa*, containing extremely minute, non-locomotory parasitic organisms of spherical form and simple structure, living in a single cell of the host until they become encysted, then breaking up into one, few, or many spores, which hatch as active flagellulæ, which in turn burrow in a cell of the host. They have been divided into the three orders *Monosporea*, *Oligosporea*, and *Polysporea*, according to the number of their spores.

coccidium (kok-sid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry (see *coccus*), + *-idιον*.] 1. Pl. *coccidia* (-ä). In *bot.*, a name given by Harvey to a form of conceptacle found in certain red algæ, borne on lateral branches, or sessile on the surface of the frond, and usually not opening by a pore. The spores within are attached to a central placenta. [Not now used.]—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of gregarines. *Leuckart*, 1879.

cocciferous (kok-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *coccum* (NL. *coccus*, q. v.), a berry, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*¹, + *-ous*.] Bearing or producing berries: as, *cocciferous* trees or plants. *Quincy*.

cocciform (kok′si-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *coccus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of cocci; resembling a coccus fruit.

Coccina (kok-si-ī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccia* + *-ina*².] In Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Sternoptychidæ* with the body scaleless, pseudobranchiæ developed, and no rudimentary spinous dorsal fin: same as the family *Maurolicidæ*.

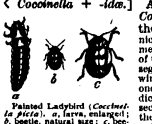
Coccinæ (kok-si′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccus*, 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of homopterous hemipterous insects; the cochineal- or lac-bugs.

coccinean (kok-sin′ē-an), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-an*.] Dyed of a scarlet or crimson color.

Coccinella (kok-si-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *coccinus*, < Gr. *κόκκινος*, scarlet, < *κόκκος*, a berry, the kermes insect: see *coccus*.] The typical genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidæ*.

coccinellid (kok-si-nel′id), *n.* A member of the *Coccinellidæ*; a ladybird.

Coccinellidæ (kok-si-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles; the ladybirds. The technical characters are: partly membranous dorsal segments of the abdomen; free ventral segments; 2-jointed tarsi; wings not fringed; dilated second joint of the tarsi; appendiculate or toothed claws; securiform mandibles; palpi the last 3 joints of the short antennæ clavate; and the general shape rotund or hemispherical. These insects feed on aphides, and constitute a group called *Aphidiphaga* on this account. See *ladybird*.



a *b* *c*

Painted Ladybird (*Cocinella picta*). *a*, larva, enlarged; *b*, beetle, natural size; *c*, beetle, enlarged.

coccinelline (kok-si-nel′in), *a.* [< *Coccinella* + *-ine*¹.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coccinellidæ*.

coccineous (kok-sin′ē-us), *a.* [< L. *coccineus*, also *coccinus* (Gr. *κόκκινος*; see *Coccinella*), scarlet, < *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet or crimson, like cochineal.

coccinin (kok′si-nin), *n.* [< L. *coccinus*, scarlet (see *coccineous*), + *-in*².] A coal-tar color of complex composition, belonging to the azo-group. Also called *phenicol red*.

cocco (kok′ō), *n.* The West Indian name of the taro-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*. Also spelled *cocoe*.

Coccobacteria (kok″ō-bak-tē′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Billroth, 1874), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*: see *coccus* and *bacterium*. A group of bacteria, containing globular forms, such as those of the genera *Micrococcus*, and the rod-like forms, as those of the genera *Bacterium* and *Bacillus*, under a single species, *Coccobacteria septica*, as an assumption that they constitute essentially one organism, which takes on the form either of globular cells or of rods, these either reproducing identical forms or passing into each other, with accompanying variations in size and in combination.

Coccodiscidæ (kok-ō-dis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccodiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of monocyttarian radiolarians, represented by the genus *Coccodiscus*. They have an extracapsular placoid shell connected by radial beams with an intracapsular shell and surrounded by one or more equatorial girdles.

Coccodiscus (kok-ō-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *δίσκος*, a disk.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Coccodiscidæ*.

coccogenic (ko-kog′nik), *a.* [< *coccogn(in)* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from coccognin.—**Coccogenic acid**, an acid derived from coccognin.

coccognin (kok-og′nin), *n.* A crystalline organic principle ($C_{20}H_{22}O_8$) contained in the seeds of *Daphne Mezereum*, differing from daphnin in that it does not yield sugar when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid.

coccolite (kok′ō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolith*.] 1. A variety of pyroxene; granuliform pyroxene. Its color is usually some shade of green; it is composed of distinct embedded grains, easily separable, some of which have an indistinct crystalline form.

2. Same as *coccolith*.

coccolith (kok′ō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λίθος*, a stone. See *coccolite*.] A minute round organic body, consisting of several concreted layers surrounding a clear center, found in profusion at great depths in the North Atlantic ocean embedded in matter resembling sarcode. It is probable that the coccoliths are unicellular algæ.

There are [in the "ooze" of the Atlantic sea-bed] innumerable multitudes of very minute, saucer-shaped disks, termed *coccoliths*, which are frequently met with associated together into spherical aggregations, the coccosphères of Wallich. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 267.

Coccoloba (ko-kol′ō-bä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *λοβός*, pod.] A polygonaceous genus of plants of tropical America, comprising about 80 species of trees, shrubs, or tall woody climbers. It is distinguished from allied genera by its fleshy perianth becoming baccate in fruit. *C. uvifera*, the seaside grape of the West Indies, has a heavy, hard, violet-brown wood, which yields a kino closely resembling the official article.

coccosphere (kok′ō-sfēr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] A spheroidal aggregation of coccoliths. See *coccolith*.

Dr. Wallich . . . added the interesting discovery that, not unfrequently, bodies similar to the . . . "coccoliths" were aggregated together into spheroids, which he termed *coccospheres*. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 136.

Coccosteidæ (kok-os-tē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of placoderm fishes, typified by the genus *Coccosteus*. They had a peculiarly mailed head, anterior dorsal and lateral bucklers as well as specialized thoracic bucklers, and spiniform pectoral appendages. They lived in the seas of the Devonian epoch.

Coccosteus (ko-kos′tē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] A genus of placoderm fishes: so named from the small berry-like tubercles with which the plates of their cranial buckler and body are thickly studded. *Agassiz*.

Coccothraustes (kok-ō-thrâs′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, + **θραυστης* (cf. *θραυστός*, frangible, brittle), < *θραύειν*, break, shatter.] A genus of grosbeaks, of the family *Fringillidæ*. The name was formerly used with great latitude, and the genus was made the type of a subfamily *Coccothraustinæ*; it is now restricted to the hawfinches, such as the common European species *C. vulgaris*, which has a peculiar conformation of the ends of the secondary quill-feathers. *Brisson*, 1760. See also cut under *hawfinch*.

End of Wing of *Coccothraustes vulgaris*, showing peculiar secondaries.

Coccothraustinæ (kok″ō-thrâs-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccothraustes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Fringillidæ*; the grosbeaks. The group is indefinite, and the name is now little used.

coccothraustine (kok-ō-thrâs′tin), *a.* [< *Coccothraustes* + *-ine*¹.] Having the characters of a grosbeak; related to or resembling the grosbeaks.

coccous (kok′us), *a.* [< *coccus*, 1, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, composed of cocci.

coccule (kok′ūl), *n.* [< NL. **coccula*, dim. of *coccus*, q. v.] Same as *coccus*, 1 (*a*).

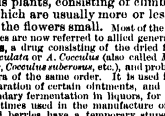
Cocculina (kok-ū-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., as *Coccul-us* + *-ina*¹.] A genus of gastropods with a patelliform shell and peculiar structural characters distinguishing it as the type of a family *Cocculinidæ*.

cocculinid (kok-ū-lin′id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cocculinidæ*.

Cocculinidæ (kok-ū-lin′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cocculina* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods. The technical characters are: dentition resembling that of the *Fissurellidæ* and *Helicinidæ*; only a single asymmetrical gill; no developed appendages to the side of the foot or on the mantle; and a patelliform, unfissured, unsinuated, and entirely external shell.

Cocculus (kok′ū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *coccus*: see *coccus*.] A tropical genus of menispermaceous plants, consisting of climbers, the leaves of which are usually more or less heart-shaped and the flowers small. Most of the commonly known species are now referred to allied genera.—**Cocculus Indicus**, a drug consisting of the dried fruit of *Anamirta paniculata* or *A. Cocculus* (also called *Menispermum Cocculus*, *Cocculus suberosus*, etc.), and probably of some other genera of the same order. It is used in medicine in the preparation of certain ointments, and is said to prevent secondary fermentation in liquors, for which reason it is sometimes used in the manufacture of beer. The powdered berries have a temporary stupefying effect upon fish, and are employed for their capture. The poisonous principle obtained from the kernels of the fruit has been termed *picrotoxin*.

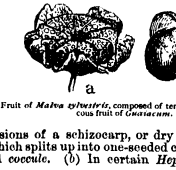
coccus (kok′us), *n.* [NL. (L. *coccum*, neut.), < Gr. *κόκκος*, a berry, a kernel, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry) used for dyeing scarlet: see *cochineal*, *coccineous*, etc.] **I.** *pl. cocci* (-si). In *bot.*: (*a*) One of the separate di-



a *b*

a. Fruit of *Malva sylvestris*, composed of ten Cocci. *b*. Tetracoccous fruit of *Geranium*.

visions of a schizocarp, or dry lobed pericarp which splits up into one-seeded cells. Also called *coccule*. (*b*) In certain *Hepaticæ*, the old



Male Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*). (Cross shows natural size.)

spore mother-cell, whose walls persist after the maturity of the spores, holding them together.

Spores . . . remaining united in a cosmus. Underwood.

(*c*) *pl.* In bacteria, isolated spherical or nearly spherical cells, especially those of the genus *Micrococcus*, as distinguished from the rodlets or bacilli of other genera.—**2.** [*cap.*] The typical genus of the family *Coccidæ*, in which ordinary sexual reproduction takes place. The species are commonly known by the name of the plant they affect. The *Coccus cacti* lives on cacti, as *Opuntia*. See *cochineal* and *Coccidæ*.

coccygeal (kok-sij′ē-al), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coccyx; caudal: as, a *coccygeal* vertebra, muscle, artery, or nerve. Also *coccygian*.—**Coccygeal gland**, the gland of Luschka. See *gland*.

coccygel, *n.* Plural of *coccygeus*.

coccygerector (kok′sij-ē-rek′tor), *n.*; pl. *coccygerectores* (-rek-tō′rēz). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *erector*.] A muscle of the coccyx; the extensor coccygis, which lifts the caudal vertebræ. *Coues.*

Coccyges (kok-sī′jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκυγες, pl. of κόκκυξ, a cuckoo.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the name of a group variously limited. (*a*) In Merrem's classification (1813), a group of zygodactyl birds, composed of the genera *Cuculus*, *Trogon*, *Bucco*, and *Crotophaga*: nearly equivalent to the cuckoos, trogons, and scansorial barbets, collectively. (*b*) In Sundevall's classification (1873), the third cohort of *Zygodactyli*, embracing all the zygodactyl or zygodactyl birds excepting the *Pici* and *Psittaci*, as one of two series of an order *Volucres*. (*c*) Solater's name (1880) for a group restricted to the two families *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or the cuckoos and touracous, and made a suborder of the order *Picarix*. (*d*) A term loosely applied to various conformists or coccygomorphic birds, especially such non-passerine insessorial birds as are neither cypseliform nor piciform.

2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *coccyx*.

coccygeus (kok-sij′ē-us), *n.*; pl. *coccygei* (-ī). [NL., < *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-eus*.] See *coccyx*.] The coccygeal muscle; a muscle extending from the tail to the pelvis of many animals. In man the coccygeus is a small triangular plane of muscular fibers connecting the coccyx with the spine of the ischium, continuous with the levator ani, or levator muscle of the anus, forming a small part of the floor of the pelvis, and supporting and drawing forward the coccyx when this has been pushed backward in defecation or parturition.

coccygian (kok-sij′i-an), *a.* [< *coccyx* (*coccyg-*) + *-ian*.] Same as *coccygeal*.

Coccygine (kok-si-jī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccygus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Coccyzinæ*.

coccygine (kok′si-jin), *a.* [< Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), a cuckoo, + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to a cuckoo; cuculine; coccygomorphic.

coccygodynia (kok′si-gō-din′i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), coccyx, + ὀδύνη, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the region of the coccyx: a frequent affection in pregnancy. Also *coccyodynia*.

coccygomorph (kok′si-gō-môrf), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Coccygomorphæ*. Also *coccygomorphic*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coccygomorphæ*.

Coccygomorphæ (kok′si-gō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), cuckoo, + μορφή, form.] A superfamily of desmognathous picarian birds. The technical characters are: a rostrum sometimes movably articulated with the cranium; no basipterygoid processes, except in *Tropnidæ*; horizontally flattened, more or less spongy maxillopalatines; a sternum usually double-notched behind, and without bifurcated manubrium, except in *Meropidæ*; the clavicles convex forward, with a hypocleidium; and not more than two pairs of intrinsic syringeal muscles. The group is not readily characterized, but corresponds with the conventional order *Picarix* without the cypseliformes and celeomorphs, or swifts, goatsuckers, and woodpeckers, and contains all the non-passerine insessorial and scansorial birds known as collies, touracous, cuckoos, barbets, toucans, jacamars, kingfishers, todies, hornbills, hoopoes, bee-eaters, motmots, rollers, and trogons.

coccygomorphic (kok′si-gō-môr′fik), *a.* [< *coccygomorph* + *-ic*.] Same as *coccygomorph*.

Coccygus (kok-sī′gus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. κόκκυξ (κοκκυγ-), a cuckoo.] A genus of cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Coccyginæ*: synonymous with *Coccyzus*. *Cabanis*, 1848.

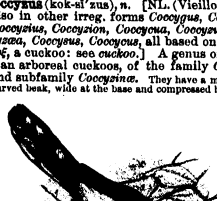
coccyodynia (kok′si-ō-din′i-ā), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *coccyx* + Gr. ὀδύνη, pain.] Same as *coccygodynia*.

Coccystes (kok-sis′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gloger, 1832), < Gr. as if *κοκκυστής, < κοκκύζειν, cry as a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of old-world cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, commonly referred to the subfamily *Centropodinæ* or spurred cuckoos, containing a number of crested species related to the great spotted cuckoo of Africa and Europe, *Coccystes glandarius*.

coccyx (kok′siks), *n.*; pl. *coccyges* (kok-sī′jēz). [NL., < Gr. κόκκυξ, the coccyx (also a cuckoo): see *cuckoo*.] **1.** In *human anat.*, the part of the spinal column consisting of the last four bones, the caudal vertebræ or tail-bones, which are stunted and usually ankylosed together. See cut under *skeleton*.—**2.** In *comp. anat.* and *zoöl.*, the caudal vertebræ, when few and small, or ankylosed together; the bony tail itself, when short, as in a bird.

Coccyzinæ (kok-si-zī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coccyzus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ*, typified by the genus *Coccyzus*, containing several other genera, as *Piaya* and *Neomorphus*, with numerous species, all confined to America. Also *Coccygininæ*.

Coccyzus (kok-sī′zus), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also in other irreg. forms *Coccygus*, *Coccygon*, *Coccyzius*, *Coccyzion*, *Coccycua*, *Coccyzeus*, *Coccyzæa*, *Coccyeus*, *Coccyous*, all based on Gr. κόκκυξ, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] A genus of American arboreal cuckoos, of the family *Cuculidæ* and subfamily *Coccyzinæ*. They have a moderately curved beak, wide at the base and compressed beyond it,



Yellow-billed Cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*).

long pointed wings, a long graduated tail of 10 feathers, and very smooth silkitted plumage. The genus contains the common yellow-billed and black-billed tree-cuckoos of the United States, *C. americanus* and *C. erythrophthalmus*, the mangrove-cuckoo of the West Indies and Florida, *C. seniculus*, and several other species. These cuckoos are not strictly parasitic like the European species, but occasionally lay their eggs in the nests of other birds.

coch. In *med.* and *phar.*, an abbreviation of Latin *cochleare*, a spoon or spoonful.

cocheringt, *n.* An obsolète form of *coshering*.

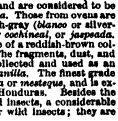
cochin (kō′chin), *n.* [< *Cochin-China*.] A variety of the domestic hen, of large size, belonging to the Asiatic class, or a specimen of this variety. There are *black*, *buff*, *cuckoo*, and *white cochins*, both cock and hen of each kind being of the uniform color denoted by the adjective, except that the buff cock should show a richer shade of yellow or orange in hackle, saddle, and wing-bows. The *partridge cochins* are either single- or pea-combed, the cock being similar in coloring to a black-breasted red game-cock, except that the hackle and the saddle-feathers should be striped with glossy black, and the hen being of a rich reddish- or golden-brown color, each feather distinctly pencilled with dark-brown or black. The hackle of the hen is orange, striped with black, her tail black, and the wing-primaries are dark-brown or dull-black. All the cochins have heavily feathered legs and short shanks, and all have legs yellow, except the black cochins, which have them black or nearly so.

cochin-china (kō′chin-chī′nȧ), *n.* and *a.* A term formerly applied to a large kind of domestic hen which was imported from Cochin-China. From these fowls, which had no constant characteristics of color, form, etc., have been bred the varieties called *brahma* and *cochin*.

Cochin-Chinese (kō′chin-chī-nēs′ or -nēz′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or belonging to Cochin-China.

II. *n.* **1.** *sing.* A native inhabitant or the inhabitants of Cochin-China, properly the name of a division of the old kingdom or empire of Annam in Further India, but taken as the general name of the region now divided between the possessions of France and its protectorate Annam.—**2.** The language of the people of Cochin-China; Annamese.

cochineal (koch′i-nēl or koch-i-nēl′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cutchaneal*; =D. *konzenille* =G. Dan. *cochenille* = Sw. *kochenill* = F. *cochenille* = It. *cocciniglia* = Pg. *cochinella*, < Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, < L. *coccineus*, *coccinus*, scarlet, < *coccum*, < Gr. κόκκος, a berry, esp. the kermes insect (supposed to be a berry): see *coccus*. The Sp. *cochinilla*, cochineal, is by some referred to *cochinilla*, a wood-louse (to which the cochineal-insect has some resemblance), dim. of *cochina*, a sow, fem. of *cochino*, a pig; cf. E. dial. *sow-bug*, woodlouse.] **1.** A dyestuff consisting of the dried bodies of a species of insects, the *Coccus cacti*, found upon several species of *Opuntia* and other *Cactaceæ*, especially *O. Tuna*, *O. Ficus-Indica*, and *Nopalea cochinillifera*. It colors a brilliant crimson, which is changed by acids to an orange-red and by alkalis to violet; a brilliant scarlet dye is prepared from it. The cacti upon which the insect lives, bearing the general name of *nopal*, are extensively cultivated as food for them in the tropical countries of America, and in Java, Algeria, etc. The females only are valuable for their color, and are collected twice a year, after they have been fecundated and have laid eggs sufficient for a new brood. They are killed by spreading them upon heated plates, by putting them in ovens, or by immersing them in boiling water or exposing them to the vapor. Those killed by heated plates are of a blackish color, and are considered to be the finest; they are called *zacatilla*. Those from ovens are next in value; they are of an ash-gray (*blanco* or silver-white) color, and are called *silver cochineal*, or *jaspeada*. Those killed by water or vapor are of a reddish-brown color, and are the least valuable. The fragments, dust, and impurities from cochineal are collected and used as an adulterant, under the name of *granilla*. The finest grade often goes by the name of *mestica* or *mesteque*, and is exported in large quantities from Honduras. Besides the finer grades, which are cultivated insects, a considerable trade is carried on in inferior or wild insects; they are scarcely more than half the size of the cultivated species, and are covered with a cottony down which adds a useless bulk. Good cochineal has the appearance of small, deep brown-red, somewhat purplish grains, wrinkled across the back with parallel furrows, intersected in the middle by a longitudinal one. The coloring principle obtained from cochineal is carminic acid. (See *carmine*, 3.) *East Indian cochineals*, so called, are smooth glistening black grains, of no value; they are used to adulterate the genuine, which are easily distinguishable from them.



Female Cochineal (*Coccus cacti*), and specimen of commerce. (Line shows natural size.)

2. The insect which produces the dyestuff known by the same name. See def. 1.—**Cochineal fig.** See *fig*.—**Cochineal paste.** See extract.

Cochineal paste is obtained by placing 1 lbs. of Honduras cochineal in a vessel, and adding 30 lbs. of ammonia water (17° B.), stirring the mixture well. The vessel should be covered with a cloth, and allowed to stand for a few days. The vessel is then to be immersed in boiling water, in order to evaporate the superfluous ammonia; when the evaporation is complete the mixture is ready to be used [for dyeing]. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 88.

cochlea (kok′lē-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *cochleæ* (-ē). [ML. (NL.), < L. *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail, a snail's shell, < Gr. κοχλίας, a snail, etc., < κόχλος, a shell-fish with a spiral shell; prob. akin to κόγχη, L. *concha*, a conch, and ult. to E. *cockle*2.] **1.** A winding staircase. *E. Phillips.*—**2.** In *anat.*, a part of the inner ear in most vertebrated animals. Its shape in man and most other mammals resembles a snail's; hence the name. In the petrous bone a canal winds about a central conical pillar of bone, the modiolus, and contains a hollow process of the membranous labyrinth which later follows the turns of the canal nearly to the top. To these structures taken together the name of *cochlea* is given. The process of the membranous labyrinth is triangular in cross-section, with its base applied to the outer wall of the canal and the apex attached to a spiral crest of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea, projecting from the inner side of the canal. It thus separates the bony canal into two portions, in addition to its own lumen, the scala vestibuli above and the scala tympani below. The lumen of the process itself is called the canalis cochlearis, its floor is called the basilar membrane, and its roof the membrane of Reissner. Its cavity is connected with the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. The essential structures of the cochlea, the rods of Corti and the hair-cells, are on the upper side of the basilar membrane, and to them is distributed the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve. See cut under *ear*.—**Aqueductus cochleæ.** See *aquæductus*.

cochlean (kok′lē-an), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-an*.] Same as *cochleate*.

cochlear1 (kok′lē-ȧr), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis* < *cochlea*, cochlea. Cf. *cochlear*2.] In *anat.*, of or relating to the cochlea in any way: as, the *cochlear* nerve, *cochlear* canal, etc.—**Cochlear canal.** See *canali*.—**Cochlear duct.** Same as *auditory duct* (which see, under *auditory*).

cochlear2 (kok′lē-ȧr), *n.*; pl. *cochlearia* (kok-lē-ā′ri-ȧ). [< L. *cochlear*, *cochleare*, also *coclear*, *cocleare*, *coclearium*, and *coclearum*, a spoon (so called from its shape), < *cochlea*, *coclea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlea*.] **1.** A spoon; in the orthodox Greek and other Oriental churches, the eucharistic spoon in which the consecrated elements are administered together to communicants. Also called *labis*. See *intinction*, *spoon*, *colatorium*, and *labis*.—**2.** An ancient Roman and Greek medicinal measure, equal to a spoonful. According to various ancient statements, it ranged in amount from a tablespoonful nearly to a teaspoonful. But the statements which give the smaller size use the word under the diminutive form *cochlearium*. According to the statements of the modern lexicons, it would be no larger than a salt-spoon.

cochlear2 (kok′lē-ȧr), *a.* [< NL. *cochlearis*, *coclearis*, < L. *cochlear*, *coclear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*2, *n.*] Spoon-shaped: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a form of imbricative estivation in which one piece is exterior, larger than the others, and bowl-shaped, as in the aconite.

cochleare (kok-lē-ā′rē), *n.* pl. *cochlearia* (-ri-ȧ). [L., also *cochlear*: see *cochlear*2, *n.*] In *med.*, a spoon; a spoonful. In prescriptions abbreviated *coch.*

cochleares, *n.* Plural of *cochlearis*.

Cochlearia1 (kok-lē-ā′ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., pl. of *cochlearis*: see *cochlear*2, *a.*] A genus of cruciferous

herbs, including 25 species, found in northern temperate and arctic regions, mostly near the sea-coast. *C. officinalis*, the scurvy-grass, is a celebrated antiscorbutic, and is often eaten as a salad. The root of *C. Armoracia*, the horse-radish, is used as a condiment.

In common with other species of *Cochlearia*, the horse-radish was formerly in high repute as an antiscorbutic. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 207.

cochlearia[2], *n.* Plural of *cochlear*[2] and *cochlearc*.

cochlearia-fôrm, *a.* [< L. **cochlearia*, adj. (used only as neut. noun *cochlear*, *cochleare*, a spoon; cf. NL. *cochlearia*: see *cochlear*[1], *cochleare*[2], *a.*) (< *cochlea*, a snail's shell), + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a snail's shell; helicine; helicoid.—**Cochleariform process**, the thin plate of bone which separates the tensor tympani, or tensor muscle of the tympanum, from the Eustachian tube.

Cochlearidæ (kok-lē-ar'i-dē). *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochlearius* + *-idæ*.] Boat-billed herons, regarded as a family: synonymous with *Cancromidæ*.

Cochlearius (kok-lē-ā'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < L. *cochlear*, a spoon: see *cochlear*[2], *n.*] A genus of boat-billed herons, typical of the family *Cochlearidæ*. See *Cancroma*, and cut under *boatbill*.

cochleary (kok'lē-ā-ri), *a.* [< *cochlea* + *-ary*[1].] 1. Pertaining to winding stairs. *Coles.*—2. Same as *cochleate*.

Wreathy spires and *cochleary* turnings.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 23.

cochleate, cochleated (kok'lē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cochleatus*, *cocleatus*, spiral, < *cochlea*, *cochlea*, a snail's shell: see *cochlear*.] Having the form of a snail's shell; cochleariform; spiral: used especially in *entom.* and *bot.*, and applied in the latter case to leaves, pods, seeds, etc. Also *cochlean*, *cochleary*.

cochleid (kok'lē-oid), *n.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-oid*.] A curve defined by the equation $(x^2 + y^2)$ arctan. $\frac{x}{y} = \pi ry$.

cochleous (kok'lē-us), *a.* [< L. *cochlea*, a snail's shell, + *-ous*.] Of a spiral form; cochleate.

Cochlides (kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοχλίς, pl. κοχλίδες, a small shell, of κάχλαξ, a shell-fish, a snail: see *cochlear*.] A name of the *Gastropoda* (which see).—2. In E. R. Lankester's classification, the unsymmetrical gastropods: equivalent to *Gastropoda* of other authors without *Amphomœa*. [Little used.]

cochliodontid (kok'li-ō-don'tid), *n.* A shark of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochliodontidæ (kok'li-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of sharks, typified by the genus *Cochliodus*. They lived in the Paleozoic seas, and were related to the *Heterodontidæ*, but had subspirally ridged and furrowed lateral teeth.

cochliodontoid (kok'li-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cochliodus* (*-odont-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or having the characters of the *Cochliodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A cochliodontid.

Cochliodus (kok-lī'ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz), < Gr. κόχλος, shell-fish, + ὀδούς, tooth.] An extinct genus of sharks which had lateral teeth subspirally ridged and grooved like a univalve shell, typical of the family *Cochliodontidæ*.

Cochlospermum (kok-lō-spėr'mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόχλος, a shell-fish, a snail, + σπέρμα, seed.] A genus of trees or shrubs, of the natural order *Bixaceæ*, found in the tropics of both hemispheres. They have palmately lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, and pear-shaped fruit, with numerous coiled seeds covered with a silky down. *C. Gossypium* of the East Indies, growing to a height of 60 feet, yields the kutera gum, used as a substitute for tragacanth.

cocinate (kō'si-nāt), *n.* [< *cocin(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt obtained from cocinic acid.

cocinic (kō-sin'ik), *a.* [< **cocin* (< *cocoa*[1]) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or derived from cocoa or cocoanut.—**Cocinic acid**, $C_{13}H_{26}O_2$, an acid found in the butter of the cocoanut, combined with glycerin. It is a volatile acid forming snow-white crystalline scales. Also called *cocostearic acid*.

cocinin (kō'si-nin), *n.* [As *cocin-ic* + *-in*[2].] A fatty substance which is the chief constituent of cocoanut-oil. By saponification it yields glycerin and cocinic acid.

co-citizen (kō-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *citizen*.] A fellow-citizen; especially, a citizen of the same city or borough.

In 1414, the indenture shows that the lord mayor and thirteen *co-citizens*, having full power from the whole community, chose two citizens. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 422.

cock[1] (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*, < ME. *cock*, *cok*, *coc*, < AS. *coc*, *cocc* = MD. *kocke* = Icel. *kokkr* = Dan. *kok*, a cock; cf. OF. *coc*, F. *coq* = Bret. *kok* = ML. *coccus* = Wall. *cocos* = Albanian *coccoz*, a cock. Gr. κακκάβας ἅρπυς, a poet. name of the cock, lit. the '"cock"-crying bird' (as Chaucer says of the cock: "No thing ne liste him thanne for to crow, But cryde anon *cok! cok!* and up he sterte," Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 455); cf. Gr. κικιρρός, κίκκος, a cock, κίκκα, a hen, Skt. *kukkuta*, a cock, Malay *kukuk*, the crowing of a cock, L. *coco*, an imitation of the clucking of the hen; all directly or ult. imitative of the crowing or the chucking of the domestic cock; for other similar imitative words, see *chuck*[1], *clock*[1] = *cluck*, *cuckoo*, *cackle*, etc., *gaggle*, *croak*, *chough*, etc., *gowk*, a cuckoo, etc., all containing (orig.) a repeated guttural consonant *c*, *k*, *g*, *h*. The older Teut. name of the cock, which appears in Goth. *hana* = OHG. *hano*, MHG. *han*, G. *hahn* = AS. *hana*, a cock, and in fem. form in AS. *henn*, E. *hen*, had also orig. ref. to the crowing of the cock, being lit. 'the singer': see *hen*. The name *cock* has been applied, from a real or a fancied resemblance, to various mechanical contrivances, and to other things having no obvious relation to the name of the bird; and it also enters, actually or allusively (often in connection with *cock*[2]), into various popular adjectives and phrases, as *cockish*, *cocky*, *cocket*[3], *cock-a-hoop*, *cockapert*, etc. See these words, and *cock*[2].] **1.** The male of the domestic fowl; specifically, a male chicken one year old or older, one less than a year old being properly called a *cockerel*. The cock is celebrated for his lordly demeanor, his pugnacity, and his crowing before dawn or in token of victory.

Coc is kene [bold] on his owune mixenne.
Ancren Riwle, p. 140.

The *kok* that orloge is of thorpis lyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 350.

Wittoll. Ay, Bully, a Devilish smart Fellow: 'a will fight like a Cock.
Bridge. Say you so? then I honour him.—But has he been abroad? for every *Cock* will fight upon his own Dunghil.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 2.

2. The male of any other bird, particularly of the gallinaceous kind: in this use especially in composition, as in *peacock*, *turkey-cock*, *cock-robin*, *cock-sparrow*, etc.—**3.** A bird, particularly a gallinaceous bird, without reference to sex: usually in composition or with a distinctive epithet or qualifying phrase, as in *blackcock*, *logcock*, *woodcock*, and the phrasal names below.—**4†.** Cock-crowing; the time when cocks crow in the morning.

At the fyrst *cokke* roose he.
Ipomedon (Wehse's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 783.

We were carousing till the second *cock*.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. A leader; a chief person; a ruling spirit: as, *cock* of the school. [Eng.]

Up ros oure hoste, and was oure aller [=of us all] *cok*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 823.

Sir Andrew is the *cock* of the club.
Addison.

6. A fellow; chap: a familiar term of address or appellation, usually preceded by *old*, and used much in the same way as *fellow*, *chap*, *boy*, etc.

He has drawn blood of him yet; well done, *old cock!*
Maurice, Unnatural Combat, ii. 1.

He was an honest *old cock*, and loved his pipe and a tankard of cyder as well as the best of us.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, viii. 24.

7. A vane in the shape of a cock; a weathercock.

You cataracts and hurricanoes, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples, drown'd the *cocks!*
Shak., Lear, iii. 2.

8. A faucet or turn-valve, contrived for the purpose of permitting or arresting the flow of fluids or air through a pipe, usually taking its special name from its peculiar use or construction: as, *air-cock*, *feed-cock*, *gage-cock*, etc.

Sighing one to another, and gasping, as if each of them expected a *cock* from the fountain to be brought into his mouth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

9. [Cf. Turk. *khoros*, the cock of a gun, lit. a cock (fowl).] The portion of the lock of a firearm which by its fall, when released through the action of the trigger, produces the discharge; in a flint-lock, the part that holds the flint; in a percussion-lock, the hammer.—**10.** In a firearm, the position into which the hammer is brought by being pulled back to the first or second catch. See *at full cock*, *at half cock*, below.—**11.** The style or gnomon of a dial.—**12.** The needle of a balance. *Johnson.*—**13.** The piece which forms the bearing of the balance in a clock or watch.—**14.** Same as *cockloc*. [Scotch.]—**15.** A fictitious narrative, in verse or prose, sold in the streets as a true account; a cock-and-bull story; a canard.

News of the apocryphal nature known as *cocks*.
G. A. Sala.

At full cock, in *firearms*, having the hammer pulled clear back, and held by the sear in the firing-notch of the tumbler.—**At half cock**, having the hammer pulled halfway back, and held fast by the sear in the safety-notch of the tumbler.—**Blow-off cock, blow-through cock.** See *blow-off*, *blow-through*.—**Cock of the game!**, a gamecock.

"*Cocks of the game* are yet," that is, at the close of the sixteenth century, "cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads when they fight in pits, whereof some are costly made for that purpose."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 876.

Cock of the plains, the sage-cock, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, the largest kind of grouse in America. See cut under *Centrocercus*.—**Cock of the rock**, *Rupicola aurantia*, a beautiful bird, with orange plumage, which inhabits Guiana, and forms the type of the genus *Rupicola*.—**Cock of the walk, cock of the loft**, one who has become the chief or head of a set or party by overcoming all opponents: commonly applied to an arbitrary, overbearing, and domineering fellow.

Who seem'd by his talk,
And the airs he assumed, to be *Cock of the walk*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 198.

Cock of the woods, mountain cock, the capercaillie. —**That cock won't fight**, that plan will not do; that story will not go down. [Colloq.]

I tried to see the arms on the carriage, but there were none; so *that cock wouldn't fight*.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, xxiv.

To go off at half cock, to go off when the hammer is at half cock and therefore supposed to be perfectly secure: said of a gun; hence, to act or start unexpectedly; act before one is ready; act on imperfect information.—**To set the cock on hoop** or **on the hoop** or **a-hoop**, literally, to set the cock or spigot on the hoop of the barrel, that is, to take it out and let the liquor flow freely; hence, to give a loose rein to convivial enjoyment. See *cock-a-hoop* and quotations there. The association with *cock* the fowl is apparently merely allusive.

I have good cause to *set the cocke on the hope*, and make gaudye chere.
Palsgrave (1530).

He maketh havok and *setteth the cock on hoope*;
He is so lavish the stooke beginneth to droope.
Heywood.

However, it is to be noted that the effigy of a cock (the fowl) stuck above a hoop was a common tavern sign in the olden times. The *Cock on the Hoop* is mentioned in a Clause Roll, 30 Henry VI., and still existed as a sign in Holborn in 1795.
Larwood and Hotten, Hist. of Signboards, p. 504.

cock[1] (kok), *v.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To raise or draw back the cock or hammer of (a gun or pistol), as a preliminary to firing: as, he *cocked* his rifle.

He runs almost upon the bear, levels his weapon, with hands shaking with excitement, full upon it, *cocks* one barrel, and pulls desperately at the trigger—nothing other.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 205.

II. *intrans.* To set cocks to fighting, or to train them for fighting. [Rare.]

cock[2] (kok), *v.* [Popularly associated with *cock*[1], as if meaning 'strut as a cock' or 'set up like a cock's tail'; but perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Gael. *coc*, cock, *coc-shron*, a cocked nose, *coc-shronach*, cock-nosed, and see *cockeye*. See *cock*[1], *n.*, etymology, at end, and *cocky*, *cockish*, *cocket*[3], etc.] **I.** *trans.* To turn up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way; give a pert, knowing, or inquiring turn to: as, to *cock* the head; to *cock* the eye at a person; to *cock* the brim of a hat; the horse *cocked* up his ears.

I prun'd my Feathers, *cock'd* my Tail,
And set my Heart again to Sale.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

I saw an alert young fellow that *cocked* his hat upon a friend of his who entered just at the same time as myself.
Addison, The Modern House Politicians.

Our Lightfoot barks and *cocks* his ears.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, l. 131.

"And she came to see thee?" said Kester, *cocking* his eye at Sylvia with the old servant look.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

Cocked hat, a turned-up hat, such as naval and military officers wear on full-dress occasions. Such hats were in general use in the last century.

The priest came panting to the shore,—
His grave *cocked hat* was gone.
Whittier, The Exiles.

To knock into a cocked hat, to knock over or to pieces; demolish, literally or figuratively: as, he received a blow that *knocked* him *into a cocked hat*; this sarcasm *knocked* the speaker's argument *into a cocked hat*. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To hold up the head; look big, pert, or domineering.

Every one *cocks* and struts upon it. *Addison*, Guardian.

cock[2] (kok), *n.* [< *cock*[2], *v.*] **1.** The act of turning up or to one side in a jaunty or significant way, as the head or a hat; the position of anything thus placed.—**2.** A particular shape given to a hat, especially by turning up and fastening the brim.

You see many a smart rhetorician turning his hat in his hands, moulding it into several different *cocks*.
Addison.

I observed a young fellow with a tolerable periwig, had it not been covered with a hat that was shaped in the Ramillie *cock*.
Addison, Country Fashions.

3 One of the flaps or parts of a hat turned up. See *flap*.

cock[3] (kok), *n.* [Perhaps Scand.: cf. Dan. *kok* (Wedgwood), a heap, pile, = Sw. *koka*, a clod of earth, = Icel. *kökkr*, a lump, a ball; cf. also G. dial. *kocke*, a heap of hay. Perhaps in part a var. of *cop*[1] = *cob*[2], a haycock: see *cob*[2]. Hence prob. the dim. *coggle*[8].] A small conical pile of hay, so shaped for shedding rain; a haycock.

cock[3] (kok), *v. t.* [< *cock*[3], *n.*] In *hay-making*, to put into cocks or piles.

cock[4]† (kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cocke*; < ME. **cok* (only in comp. *cokboot*, cockboat), also in the form *cog* (after LG. or Scand.), = OHG. *kocho*, MHG. *kocke*, *kucke*, G. *kocke* (also with alteration, MLG. *kogge*, *koghe*, LG. *kogge* = MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = Icel. *kuggr*, mod. *kuggi* = OSw. *kogger*, Sw. dial. *kägg*, *kåk* = Dan. *kogge*, *kvag*, > ME. *cogge*, mod. E. *cog*[1], *q. v.*), < OF. *cogue*, F. *coque* = Sp. *coca* = It. *cocca*, formerly also *cucca* (ML. reflex *cocca*, *cocco*, and (after LG.) *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*; cf. Corn. *coc* = W. *cwch* = Gael. Ir. *coca* = Bret. *koked*), a boat; all prob. < ML. *concha*, a boat more or less shell-shaped, a gondola, a particular use (like E. *shell*, a boat) of L. *concha*, a shell, a snail's shell, any shell, a shell-shaped vessel, > It. *conca* = Sp. Pg. *concha* = F. *coque*, a shell, the hull of a ship: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] A small boat; a cockboat; a skiff.

Yond tall anchoring bark,
Diminish'd to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

cock[5] (kok), *n.* [< It. *cocca*, n., the nock of an arrow, poet. an arrow, dart, = Pr. *coca* = F. *coche*, a nock, notch, neik, nib of a pen; perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. *cog*[2].] A nock or notch, especially that in the butt-end of an arrow, or on the stock of a crossbow, which receives or retains the string.

cock[6]†, *v. i.* [ME. *cocken*, *cokken*, fight, contend; origin obscure; appar. not connected with *cock*[1], *n.* Cf. *cook*[1], *v.*, II.] To fight; contend.

He wole grennen [*grin*, snarl], *cocken* and chiden.
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 2138.

Lord that lenest us lyf . . .
For to *cocke* with knyf nast [ne hast] thou none nede.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 15.

Mon that syth [in a dream] bridden *cokkynde*,
Of wrathhe that is lakkynge. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 262.

cock[8]†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*; from the verb.] Fight.

Mi hende at *cocke*, mi fingres at fight [*manus meas ad prælium, et digitos meos ad bellum*, Vulg.].
Ps. cxliii. (cxliv.) 1 (ME. version).

cock[7] (kok), *v. t.* A variant of *calk*[3].

Cautious men when they went on the roads had their horses' shoes *cocked*. *Trollope.*

cock[8] (kok), *n.* [ME. *cocke*, perhaps < AS. **cocc*, in comp. *sēð-coccas*, pl., sea-cockles (prob. < W. *cocos*, *coes*, cockles), but perhaps abbr. of *cockel*, *cokel*: see *cockle*[2].] A cockle. [Prov. Eng.]

Frydayes and fastyng-dayes a ferthyng-worth of muscles
Were a feste for suche folke, other fissh but [many] *cokes* [var. *cokeles*]. *Piers Plowman* (C), x. 95.

cock[9]† (kok), *v. t.* [See *cocker*[4].] To pamper; cocker. *B. Jonson.*

cock[10]†, *n.* [ME. *cocke*, < L. *coccum*, scarlet: see *coccus*.] Scarlet.

Clothid with bijse [bysaus] and purpur and *cocke*.
Wyclif, Apoc. xviii. 16 (Oxf.).

cock[11]†, *n.* A perversion of or substitution for the word *God*, occurring in oaths, such as "(By) *cock's* body" (bones, wounds, nouns, etc.), "by *cock* and pye," etc. Compare *gog* in similar use.

cockade (ko-kād'), *n.* [Formerly pron. ko-kād', being a corruption of *cockard* = D. *kokarde* = G. *cocarde* = Dan. *kokarde* = Sw. *kokard* (= Sp. *cucarda* = Pg. *cocarda*, *ocar*), < F. *cocarde*, formerly *coquarde*, a cockade (so called from its resemblance to the crest of a cock), < *coq*, a cock: see *cock*[1] and *-ard*.] A clasp, button, or other fastening used to secure and hold up the cock of the hat; hence, any knot or rosette of ribbon, leather, worsted, or other material, worn on the hat, as a badge of adherence to a cause, party, or political league. Such were the white cockade worn in England by the followers of the Stuarts about 1740–45 and the black cockade worn in opposition to this by the adherents of the Hanoverian party. In France, at the first outbreak of enthusiasm after the meeting of the States General in 1789, cockades, at first of green, were adopted by the party of action; the color was afterward changed to the traditional colors of Paris, blue and red, and to these was added the white of the house of Bourbon, as the revolutionists were still royalists. This, according to the common account, was the origin of the French tricolor.

They'd better stay'd awe', man,
Than wi' *cockade* to make parade.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 169).

The Duchesse de Lavagnyon orders eight *cockades* of ribbon, blue, pink, and white.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 292.

(*b*) A part of the livery of a coachman or footman, consisting of a rosette, usually of black leather, worn on the left side of the hat so that it projects a little above the crown.

cockaded (ko-kā'ded), *a.* [< *cockade* + *-ed*[2].] Wearing a cockade.

Well fashion'd figure and *cockaded* brow.
Young, Night Thoughts, v. 855.

cock-a-hoop (kok'ạ-hōp'), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier *cock-on-hoop*; taken from the phrase *to set the cock on hoop* or *on the hoop* or *a-hoop* (which see, under *cock*[1], *n.*). Commonly referred to an assumed F. *coq à huppe*: *coq* = E. *cock*[1]; *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *huppe*, OF. *hupe*, a crest: see *hoopoe*.]

I. *a.* 1. Exultant; jubilant; triumphant; on the high horse.

Cock-a-hoop (*coqua a hupe*, i. e., cock with a cope-brest or comb, F.), all upon the spur; standing upon high terms.
Bailey, 1733.

And having routed a whole troop,
With victory was *cock-a-hoop*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. Tipsy; slightly intoxicated. [Scotch.]

II. *n.* A bumper. [Scotch.]

cock-a-hoop (kok'ạ-hōp'), *adv.* [< *cock-a-hoop*, *a.*] In an exultant or jubilant manner; recklessly.

Cock-on-hoop (i. e., the spigot or cock being laid on the hoop and the barrel of ale stunn'd, i. e., drank out without intermission), at the height of mirth and jollity.
Bailey, 1733.

They possessed that ingenuous habit of mind which always thinks aloud; which rides *cock-a-hoop* on the tongue, and is forever galloping into other people's ears.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 189.

Cockaigne, Cocagne (ko-kān'), *n.* [Also *Cockayne*, etc., in various archaic forms after ME. *cockaigne*, *cokaygne*, *cockagne*, *cokayne*, *cocaigne*, etc., < OF. *cocaigne*, *cokaigne*, *coquaigne*, *cocaingne*, *quoquaingne*, F. *cocagne* (= Sp. *cucaña* = Pg. *cucanha* = It. *cocagna*, *cucagna*, now *cuccagna*), profit, advantage, abundance, a time of abundance; *pays de cocagne*, Land of Cockayne (It. "*Cocagna*, as we say, Lubberland"; "*Cucagna*, the epicures or gluttons home, the land of all delights: so taken in mockerie"—Florio), an imaginary country of luxury and idleness; origin unknown; in one view "the land of cakes," < OF. as if **coque*, Picard *couque* = Cat. *coca*, a cake, appar. either < D. *koek* (= OHG. *chuchha*, MHG. *kuoche*, G. *kuchen*), a cake (see *cooky*), or ult. < L. *coquere*, cook (see *cook*[1]). Usually associated with *cockney* (whence the second sense), but the connection, if real, is remote: see *cockney*.] 1. An imaginary country of idleness and luxury; lotus-land.

In *Cokaygne* is met and drink
Without care, how [anxiety] and swink.
Land of Cokaygne, l. 17 (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall).

2. [In this sense cited also as *Cockeney*, *Cockney*, as in the lines quoted. See *cockney*.] The land of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

A London cockney.—This nickname is more than four hundred years old. For when Hugh Bigot added artificial fortifications to his naturally strong Castle of Bungey in Suffolk, he gave out this rhythme, therein vaunting it for impregnable:

"Were I in my castle of Bungay,
Upon the river of Waveney,
I wouldne care for the King of *Cockney*."

Meaning thereby King Henry the Second, then quietly possessed of London, whilst some other places did resist him. *Coles* (quoting Camden), Proverbs (2d ed. 1678), p. 321.

[Obsolete except in historical use or in literary or humorous allusion.]

cockal† (kok'ạl), *n.* [Origin uncertain. Cf. *cockle*[2].] 1. A game played with the anklebones of a sheep in the place of dice.—2. The bone used in playing the game; the astragalus or ankle-bone, incorrectly called *hucklebone*. See *dib*[3].

cock-ale (kok'āl), *n.* A favorite drink of the eighteenth century, made by flavoring a cask of ale with raisins, dates, nutmeg, spice, and the broth or jelly of a fowl, adding yeast, and allowing the whole to ferment anew. *Bickerdyke.*

cock-a-leekie (kok'ạ-lē'ki), *n.* Same as *cockie-leekie*.

cock-and-bull (kok'and-bùl'), *a.* [From the phrase "a tale of a *cock and a bull*" (as in Congreve); cf. F. *coq-à-l'âne*, a cock-and-bull story, formerly "*du coq à Pasne*, a libel, pasquin, satyre" (Cotgrave) (a tale of the 'cock to the ass'): in allusion to some fable about a cock and a bull, or in general allusion to the strain on credulity produced by the fables of Æsop and his imitators, in which cocks moralize and bulls debate.] Having no foundation in fact or probability; incredible because not plausible: applied to idle and absurd rumors and stories. Also *cock-and-a-bull*.. [Colloq.]

You have some *cock-and-a-bull* story about him, I fancy.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, v. 11.

cockapert† (kok'ạ-pėrt), *a.* [< *cock*[1] or *cock*[2] + *pert* (after *malapert*); cf. *cock-a-hoop*, *cocket*[3], *cockish*, *cocky*.] Impudent; saucy. *Heywood.*

cockard†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockade*. *Wright.*

cockarouse† (kok'ạ-rous), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A chief minister or captain among the Indians of Virginia; hence, a person of consequence.

A *Cockarouse* is one that has the honor to be of the king's or queen's council, with relation to the affairs of the government, and has a great share in the administration.
Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 45.

Thus a fish finding itself entangled would flounce, and often pull the man under water, and then that man was counted a *cockarouse*, or brave fellow, that would not let go, till with swimming, wading, and diving, he had tired the sturgeon, and brought it ashore.
Beverley, Virginia, ii. ¶ 28.

cockatee† (kok-a-tē'), *n.* [< *cockatoo*, with term. arbitrarily altered (*-ee* perhaps for dim. *-elle*).] A cockatoo of the genus *Calopsitta*, as the Australian *C. novæ-hollandiæ*. *P. L. Sclater.*

cockatoo (kok-a-tö'), *n.* [Earlier *cacatoo*, *cacatoe*; = D. *kakatoe*, *kakketoe* = G. *kakadu* = Dan. *kakadue* = Sw. *cacadu*, *kakadu* = F. *kakatoès* = NL. *cacatua*, < Hind. *kākātūā*, Malay *kakatúa*, a cockatoo: so called in imitation of its cry. Cf. *cock*[1] (to which the word has been assimilated) and *cackle*.] The name of many beautiful birds of the parrot family, subfamily *Cacatuinæ* (which see), and especially of the genus *Cacatua*.

Cockatoo (*Cacatua chrysolopha*).

They are for the most part white, tinged with sulphury yellow or rose-color, and with elegant recurved crests resembling helmets, which can be erected at will. They inhabit the East Indies, Australia, etc. The sulphur-crested cockatoo, *Cacatua galerita*, of Australia, and the red-vented cockatoo, *C. hæmatopygia*, are characteristic examples. Black cockatoos belong to the related genus *Calyptorhynchus*.—**Helmet-cockatoo**, *Callocephalon galeatum*.—**Raven-cockatoo**, one of the black cockatoos of the genus *Calyptorhynchus*, as *C. banksi*.

cockatrice (kok'ạ-tris or -tris), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coccatrice*; < ME. *cocatrys*, *kokatrice*, < OF. *cocatrice*, *cocatris*, *cocatrix*, *cocatrix*, *cocatris*, *coqatris*, *coquatrix*, *chocatris*, *cocastris*, *coquastris*, *caucatris*, *caucatri*, *qualquetrix*, an ichneumon, a crocodile, a cockatrice, F. *cocatrix*, a cockatrice, = Pr. *calcatrix* = Sp. *cocatriz*, *cocadriz*, *cocatriz*, a crocodile, = It. *cocatrice* (ML. *cocatriz*, *-trix*), a cockatrice: all corruptions of It. *crocodilus*, a crocodile; cf. *crocodile* and its obs. forms *cockodrill*, *cokodrille*. Popularly associated with *cock*[1], hence the fable of its origin.] 1. A fabulous monster reputed to be hatched by a serpent from a cock's egg, represented as possessing characters belonging to both animals, and supposed to have the power of killing by the glance of its eye; a basilisk. It occurs as a bearing in heraldry, represented as having the head, legs, and feet of the cock, a serpent's body and tail, and dragon-wings. It is generally represented in profile, as if passant; but when blazoned displayed it is depicted affronté, so as to show both wings.

Cockatrice.

They hatch *cockatrices'* eggs, and weave the spider's web.
Isa. lix. 5.

And kill with looks as *Cockatrices* doo.
Spenser, Sonnets, xlix.

And that bare vowel *I* shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 2.

2†. A loose woman.
Withal calls me at his pleasure I know not how many *cockatrices*, and things. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Amphisien cockatrice. Same as *basilisk*, 1.— **Cockatrice's head**, in *her.*, a bearing representing the head of a cockatrice, which, to distinguish it from a cock's head, has two ears or horns.

Cockayne†, *n.* See *Cockaigne*.

cock-bead (kok ′bēd), *n.* In *joinery*, a bead which is not flush with the general surface, but raised above it.

cockbill (kok′bil), *v. t.* [See *a-cockbill*.] *Naut.*, to place a-cockbill, as an anchor or the yards.
The pilot gave orders *to cock-bill* the anchor and overhaul the chain. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 427.

cockboat (kok′bōt), *n.* [< ME. *cokboot, cokbote*, also *cogboot*, < **cok*, E. *cock*[4] (or *cog*, E. *cog*[1]), + *bote*, etc., E. *boat*.] A small boat. See *cock*[4].
No wise man will sail to Ormus in a *cock-boat*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 872.
The camels tripped and stumbled, tossing their litters like *cock-boats* in a short sea.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 352.

cock-brained (kok′brānd), *a.* Giddy; rash; hare-brained.
The mad Lord Frampul! and this same is his daughter. But as *cock-brained* as e'er the father was!
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.
Such a *cock-brained* solicitor. *Milton*, Colasterion.

cock-brass (kok′brȧs), *n.* Same as *cock-metal*.

cock-bread (kok′bred), *n.* A stimulating diet given to game-cocks to prepare them for fighting.
You feed us with *cock-bread*, and arm us with steel spurs that we may mangle and kill each other for your sport.
Southey, The Doctor, clxiv.

cock-broth (kok′brôth), *n.* Broth made by boiling a cock or other fowl; cockie-leekie. [Scotch.]

cockchafer (kok′chā′fėr), *n.* [< *cock*[1] (orig. for *clock*[2], a beetle†) + *chafer*[1].] 1. The popular name of a very common lamellicorn beetle of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*. Also called *May-beetle, May-bug, dor-beetle*, and *dor-bug*.— **2.** Any one of various similar or related beetles.

cockcrow (kok′krō), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *crow*[1], *n.* Cf. AS. *hancrōwa*, cockcrowing, < *hana*, a cock, + *crōwan*, crowing.] The time at which cocks crow; the dawn of day.

cockcrowing (kok′krō-ing), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *crowing*.] Same as *cockcrow*.
Watch ye therefore: for ye know not when the master of the house cometh, at even, or at midnight, or at the *cockcrowing*, or in the morning. Mark xiii. 35.

cocked-hat (kokt′hat′), *n.* [In allusion to the three-cornered *cocked hat*: see *cock*[2], *v.*] **1.** A variety of the game of bowls in which but three pins, placed at the angles of a triangle, are used. —**2.** A note folded into a three-cornered shape.

cockee (ko-kē′), *n.* [Sc.; also *cock*: see *cock*[1], *n.*, 14.] In the game of curling, the spot at the end of a rink where the player must stand when he hurls his stone, usually marked by a cross in a circle.

cocke-gardent, *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cocker[1]† (kok′ėr), *n.* [(Cf. E. dial. *cokers*, rims of iron round wooden shoes) < ME. *coker*, a kind of boot, appar. a particular use of earlier ME. *koker*, a quiver, < AS. *cocor, cocur, cocer* = OFries. *koker* = D. *koker* = MLG. *koker*, LG. *köker* = OHG. *chohhar*, MHG. *kocher*, G. *köcher* = Sw. *kogger* = Dan. *kogger*, a quiver. Hence, from Teut., Mll. *cucurnus*, MGr. κώκκυρον, OF. *coccuve*, also *couire, couevre, cuivre*, > ME. *quyver*, E. *quiver*[2]. *Cocker*[2] is thus a doublet of *quiver*[2], q. v.] **1.** A quiver.
Enne *koker* fulne fian [arrows]. *Layamon*, I. 276.
2. *pl.* High shoes or half-boots, laced or buttoned.
His mittens were of baurens [badger's] skinne,
His *cockers* were of cordiwin [Cordovan leather],
His hood of menniveere. *Drayton*, Dowsabell.
3. *pl.* Thick stockings without feet, used as an outside protection for the lower part of the leg.
Bootes, *cocure*, myttens, mot we were [wear]:
For huntoundes and hunters all this goode is;
For that mot walk in breres and in woodes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.
4. *pl.* Same as *cockermegs*.

cocker[2] (kok′ėr), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A cock-fighter; one who makes a practice of fighting game-cocks, or of training them for fighting.
Here his poor bird th' inhuman *cocker* brings.
Arms his hard heel and clips his golden wings.
Crabbe, Parish Register.
2. A dog of the spaniel kind, trained to start woodcock and snipe in woods and marshes.

cocker[3], *n.* [ME. *cocker, cokker*; < *cock*[6] + *-er*[1].] A fighter; a bully.
He is *cocker*, thef and horeling. *Rel. Antiq.*, I. 188.
Thise dysars [dicers] and thise hollars [holours],
Thise *cokkers* and thise bullars,
Bese welle war of thise men.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 242.

cocker[4] (kok′ėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coequer* (and *cocke*: see *cock*[9]), < ME. *cockeren*; of uncertain origin. Cf. W. *cocri*, fondle, indulge, *cocr*, a fondling, F. *coqueliner*, dandle, cockle, fondle, It. *cocco*, "cookring sport, dandling delight or glee" (Florio), a darling. See *cocket*[3], *cocking*[2], *cockish, cocky*.] To fondle; indulge; treat with excessive tenderness; pamper; spoil.
Cocker thy child, and he shall make thee afraid.
Ecclus. xxx. 9.
I would to God (saith he) we ourselves did not spoil our children's manners, by over-much *cockering* and nice education. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 206.
The nursery-*cocker'd* child will jeer at aught
That may scem strange beyond his nursery.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, ii. 2.

cocker[5] (kok′ėr), *n.* [E. dial., also *coker*, < ME. *coker*; origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *cock*[3].] A reaper. [Now only prov. Eng.]
"Cans tow [canst thou] seruen," he seide, "other syngen in a churche,
Other coke [var. loke] for my *cokers*, other to the cart picche?" *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

cockerel (kok′ėr-el), *n.* [< ME. *cokerel, cokerelle*, appar. a double dim. of *cock*[1]. Cf. *cockle*[4].] A young domestic cock; specifically, the male of the domestic fowl up to one year old. Both cockerel and pullet are specifically called *chicks*, as distinguished from *fowls*.
Cokerelle, gallus, gallulus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 80.
The *cokerels* flesshe that neuer crewe is better than the olde cockes flesshe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.
What wilt thou be, young *cockerel*, when thy spurs
Are grown to sharpness? *Dryden*.

cockermegs (kok′ėr-megz), *n. pl.* [Origin obscure; cf. *cocker*[3].] In *coal-mining*, two props of timber placed obliquely to each other and resting against a third one placed horizontally, so as to support the coal while it is being holed. The timber placed horizontally, and against which the other two abut on the face of the coal, is called the *cockerpole*. Also called *cockers* and *cockerprops*.

cockernonie, cockernony (kok′ėr-nō-ni), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The gathering of a young woman's hair under a snood or fillet. [Scotch.]
Jean maun baith sing her psalms and busk her *cockernony* the gate the gudeman likes. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xii.

cocket[1] (kok′et), *n.* [< ME. **cocket, coket* (not found except in ML. texts, the ML. reflex *cocketum, coketum, cokettum, coquetum*, and as perhaps in *cocket*[2], q. v.), of uncertain origin; supposed to have orig. referred to the boat or lighter used in conveying merchandise to the shore, and hence transferred to the official custom-house seal (cf. the relation of the Anglo-Chinese *chop*[4], an official seal, to *chop-boat*), being then < OF. *coquet*, a small boat, a cock-boat, dim. of *coque*, a boat: see *cock*[4]. Cf. *cocket*[2], *cocket-bread*.] In England—**1.** A seal of the custom-house.—**2.** A scroll of parchment sealed and delivered by the officers of the custom-house to the merchant as a warrant that his merchandise is entered.
The foresaid marchants were not wont to pay for a *cocket* for the conueyance & transportation of their goods out of the realme (albeit many names were written therein) more then 4. d. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 172.
3. The office of entry.—**4†.** A stamp; an official seal of any kind.

cocket[2]† (kok′et), *v. t.* [< *cocket*[1], *n.*] To stamp or mark with a cocket. See *cocket*[1], *n.*, 4.

cocket[3]† (kok′et), *n.* [< ME. *coket*, of uncertain origin; supposed to be short for *coket-bred*, mod. *cocket-bread*, that is, bread that has been inspected and stamped with the official seal, < *cocket*[1].] Same as *cocket-bread*.
No beggere eten bred that beneș inne coome,
Bote *coket* and cler-matin an of clene whete;
Ne non halfpeny ale in none wyse drynke.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 292.
2. A loaf or cake of cocket-bread. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.—**3.** A measure. See first extract under *cocket-bread*.

cocket[4]† (kok′et), *a.* and *n.* [Also *cockst, coquet*; appar. (with ref. perhaps to *cockish, cocky*) < OF. *coquet*, a little cock (dim. of *coq*, a cock) (> *coqueter*, chuck as a cock, swagger, strut), mod. F. *coquet, coquette*, coquet: see *coquet*.] *a.* Brisk; pert; saucy.

Acerosté [F.], crested, copped, having a great crest or comb, as a cock; also, *cockit*, proud, saucy, stately, lusty, crest-risen.—*Gogueliu*, proud, *cocket*, scornful, braggard, vainglorious. *Cotgrave.*

II. *n.* A pert, swaggering fellow; a gallant.

cocket[4]†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To join or fasten in building.
To joyne or fasten in building, as one joyste or stone is *cocketted* within another. *Thomas*, Dict., 1644.

cocket-bread (kok′et-bred), *n.* [See *cocket*[2].] The second quality of wheat bread, the finest being *wastel*. Also called *cocket*.
Bread-cocket of a farthing, of the same corn and Bullet, shall weigh more than Wastel by ⅛. And *Cocket-Bread* made of corn of lower Price shall weigh more than Wastel by ¼. Bread made into a Simnel, shall weigh ⅛ less than Wastel. Bread made of the whole wheat shall weigh a Cocket and a half, so that a cocket shall weigh more than a Wastel by ⅓. Bread of Treet shall weigh two Wastels: and Bread of common wheat shall weigh two great Cockets. *Statute of Bread and Ale*, 51 Hen. III.
I believe *Cocket-bread* or *Cocket* was only hard sea-biskct; either so-called because crokotted or marked with a peculiar stamp or cocket; or also because made for the use of Cock-swains or Seamen. This is but my conjecture; For no author has yet hit upon the sense of the word or derivation of it. *Lovell.*

cockey (kok′i), *n.* [E. dial.] A common sewer. *Britton; Halliwell.*

cockeye (kok′i), *n.* [Appar. < *cock*[2] + *eye*; Skeat derives *cock-* from Gael. *caog*, wink; cf. *caog-shuil*, a squint eye, *caogail*, winking, squinting.] **1.** A squinting eye; strabismus.—**2.** The depression on the balance-rynd of a millstone that receives the point of the spindle.—**3.** In a harness, the loop at the end of a trace, by means of which it is attached to the swingletree.—**A-cockeye**, *adv. phr.*, asquint; obliquely.
As I was hunting in the park, I saw Cupid shooting a *cockeye* into your face, and gazing after his arrow, it fell into mine eye. *Chapman*, All Fools, Alexander, *Lovell.*

cockeyed (kok′id), *a.* [< *cockeye* + *-ed*[2].] Having a squinting eye; cross-eyed.

cock-feather (kok′feṫн′ėr), *n.* In *archery*, the feather which stands up on the arrow when it is rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the cock or notch.

cock-fight (kok′fīt), *n.* A match or contest of cocks; a very ancient sport, in which cocks, usually armed with long steel spurs bound to the shanks, are set to fight with each other, commonly in a "pit," so called.

cock-fighter (kok′fī′tėr), *n.* One who engages in cock-fighting.

cock-fighting (kok′fī′ting), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The fighting of cocks as a sport.
In a Word, *Cock-fighting* is an heathenish Mode of Diversion from the first, and at this Day ought certainly to be confined to barbarous Nations. *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 379.
In the reign of Edward III. *cock-fighting* became a fashionable amusement; it was then taken up more seriously than it formerly had been, and the practice extended to grown persons. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 376.
To beat cock-fighting, to go beyond one's expectations; surpass everything. [Colloq.]
The Squire faltered out, "Well, this *beats cockfighting!* the man's as mad as a March hare!"
Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 11.
II. *a.* Addicted to the sport of fighting cocks; having the tastes and habits of a cock-fighter.
The ne'er-do-well sons of *cockfighting* baronets.
G. A. Sala, The Ship-Chandler.

cock-garden (kok′gar′dn), *n.* Same as *cockle-garden*.

cockgrass (kok′gras), *n.* Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhead (kok′hed), *n.* The top point of the spindle of a millstone.

cock-hedge (kok′hej), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *quick-hedge*; cf. ME. *cuc, cwic*, var. of *cwic*, quick.] A quickset hedge. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhoop (kok′hōp), *n.* A bullfinch. [Prov. Eng.]

cockhorse (kok′hôrs), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. orig. a nursery term; cf. E. dial. *cop-horse*, a child's name for a horse, a toy horse. The allusion to *cock*[1] is prob. fanciful, though some would find here a survival of an ancient myth, connecting the term with the griffin myth and the fabulous ἱππαλεκτρών, 'horse-cock,' in Æschylus and Aristophanes.] **I.** *n.* A child's rocking-horse or hobby-horse: commonly used in the adverbial phrase *on cockhorse, a-cockhorse*, on horseback, or as if on horseback (as when a child rides on a broomstick); hence, in an elevated position; elated; on the high horse.
Abated to an ebb so low that boys
A'-cock-horse frisk'd about me without plunge.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.
When you would have a Child go to such a place, and you find him unwilling, you tell him he shall ride a *Cock-horse*, and then he will go presently.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 96.

My gentlemen to their lodgings *on cockhorse*, and began to think of a fund for a glorious equipage.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 215.

II. *a.* **1.** Mounted as on a hobby-horse, or as if on horseback. [Rare.]—**2.** Proud; upstart. [Rare.]
Cockhorse peasantry. *Marlowe.*

cockhorse (kok'hôrs), *adv.* [< *cockhorse, a.*] Astride.
Alma, they strenuously maintain,
Sits *Cock-Horse* on her Throne the Brain.
Prior, Alma, i.
A huge fellow, with one eye closed and half his whiskers burned by the explosion of powder, was riding *cock-horse* on a gun. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 259.

cockie-leekie (kok'i-lē'ki), *n.* [Sc., also written *cocky-leeky* and *cock-a-leekie*, a loose dim. compound of *cock*[1] + *leek*.] Soup made of a cock or other fowl boiled with leeks.

cockillet, *n.* The old English form of *cockle*[2].

cocking[1] (kok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cock*[1], *v.*] Cock-fighting.
Cries out 'gainst *cocking*, since he cannot bet.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxix.
Let cullies that lose at a race
Go venture at hazard to win,
Or he that is bubbl'd at dice
Recover at *cocking* again.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 106.

cocking[2], *n.* [ME. *cokkynge, cockunge;* verbal n. of *cock*[2], *v.*] Fighting; battling; sparring; disputing. *Udall.*
Mars with fighting and *cokkyng*.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 83.
Ne beth nan icrunet [crowned] bute whase [whose] treowelliche ithuhte fehte ifeire *cockunge* oure-cumene hire flesch.. *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 47.

cocking[3] (kok'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cock*[2], *v.* Cf. *cockering*, ppr. of *cocker*[4], *v.*] Cockering.
Cocking dads make sawcie lads
In youth to rage, to beg in age.
Tusser, Life, p. 162.

cocking-main (kok'ing-mān), *n.* A series of cock-fights carried on in immediate succession between two sides or parties.

cockish (kok'ish), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-ish*[1]. Cf. *cocky, cocket*[3].] Like a cock; arrogant; pert; forward; presuming. [Colloq.]

cockishness (kok'ish-nes), *n.* Uppishness; arrogance; impertinence; presumption. [Colloq.]

cock-laird (kok'lārd), *n.* A person who owns a small landed property and cultivates it himself; a yeoman. [Scotch.]

cockle[1] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cockle, cockel, cokkel, cokel,* < AS. *coccel*, tares, < Ir. *cogal*, corn-cockle, beards of barley, = Gael. *cogall*, tares, husks, cockle, *cogull*, corn-cockle; cf. *cochull*, a husk, shell. Cf. F. *coquiole, coquiolle*, cockle, also of Celtic origin. Ult. connected with *cockle*[2].] **1.** Darnel, *Lolium temulentum;* rye-grass, *L. perenne;* tare; a weed generally.
His enmye came and sew aboue dernel or *cokil*.
Wyclif, Mat. xiii. 25.
Cokylle, wede, nigella, lolilum, zizania.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.
Let thistles grow instead of wheat, and *cockle* instead of barley. Job xxxi. 40.
Such were the first weak steps of the fathers of our language, who, however, culled for us many a flower among their *cockle*. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 312.

2. The corn-rose or corn-cockle, *Lychnis (Agrostemma) Githago.*

cockle[2] (kok'l), *n.* [< ME. *cokel*, perhaps dim. of **cok, cocke*, a shell (see *cock*[3]); otherwise < OF. (and F.) *coquille*, a shell, cockle, = Sp. *coquillo* = It. *cochiglia*, < L. *conchylium* (see *conchylious*), < Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κόγχη, a small kind of mussel or cockle, < κόγχη, L. *concha*, a shell, conch, > F. *coque*, a cockle, a shell: see *cockle*[1], *cockle*[3], *cock*[3], and *conch*.] **1.** A mollusk of the family *Cardiidæ* and genus *Cardium;* especially, the common edible species of Europe, *Cardium edule;* the shell of such mollusks.—**2.** An equivalve bivalve, resembling or related to mollusks of the genus *Cardium*.

Common Cockle (*Cardium edule*).

(*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mytilidæ, Mytilus truncatus:* so called in the Hebrides; more fully called *lady-cockle*. (*b*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidæ;* the scallop. (*c*†) The oyster.
And as the *cockille*, with heauenly dewe so clene
Of kynde, engendereth white perlis rounde.
Lydgate, p. 46.
[Allusion is here made to the old fable that oysters rise to the surface of the water at the full moon, and open their shells to receive the falling dew-drops, which thus harden into pearls.]

3. A univalve mollusk of the family *Muricidæ;* the murex or purple-fish.
There are *cockles* in great numbers, with which they dye a scarlet colour so strong and fair that neither the heat of the sun nor the violence of the rain will change it, and the older it is, the better it looks.
Camden, Britannia, p. 962.

4†. A ringlet or crimp.
The Queen had inkling; instantly she sped
To curl the *cockles* of her new-bought head.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5. [See *cockle*[2], *v.*] The instrument used in cockling the cogs of a mill. *E. D.*—**Cockles of the heart**, the inmost recesses of the heart. [A phrase of unknown origin, but probably connected with *cockle*[2], *n.*, a shell, and *cockle*[2], *v.*, to pucker.]
Polyglot tossed a bumper off; it cheer'd
The *cockles of* his *heart*.
Colman the Younger, Poet. Vagaries, p. 147.

Hot cockles [a fanciful name; cf. *to cry cockles*, (*b*), below], a kind of game. See the extracts.
Hot Cockles, from the French *hautes-coquilles* [an error]; is a play in which one kneels, and covering his eyes lays his head in another's lap and guesses who struck him.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 501.
As at *Hot Cockles* once I laid me down,
And felt the weighty Hand of many a Clown;
Buxoma gave a gentle Tap, and I
Quick rose, and read soft Mischief in her eye.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, l. 99.

Lady-cockle. (*a*) A bivalve mollusk of the family *Mactridæ, Mactra subtruncata:* so called at Belfast, Ireland. It is rarely used except as bait for fishing or as food for pigs. (*b*) Same as *cockle*[2], 2 (*a*).—**To cry cockles.** (*a*) To vend cockles by crying them in the streets. (*b*) To be hanged: from the noise made while strangling. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cockle (kok'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, with ref. to the wrinkles of a cockle-shell. In the 3d sense perhaps of diff. origin.] I. *intrans.* **1.** To pucker or contract into wrinkles, as cloth or glass.
The sorting together of Wools of seuerall natures . . . causeth cloth to *cockle* and lie vneuen.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 162.
Parchment does not *cockle* unless wet through.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 251.

2. To rise into frequent ridges, as the waves of a chopping sea.
Ripling and *cockling* seas. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 5.
A short *cockling* sea which must very soon have bulged the ship. *Cook*, Voyages, I. iii. 7.
It [Massachusetts Bay] is both safe, spacious, and deep, free from such *cockling* seas as run upon the coast of Ireland and in the channels of England.
Quoted in *Tyler's* Amer. Lit., I. 173.

3. To make a slight score on the cogs or teeth of a mill, as a guide for cutting off their ends, so that the whole may be given a truly circular form.

II. *trans.* To cause to pucker in wrinkles: as, rain will *cockle* silk.
Showers soon drenched the camlet's *cockled* grain.
Gay, Trivia, i. 46.
When heated and plunged in water or oil, they are curled and *cockled* in all shapes [articles of steel].
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 251.

cockle[3] (kok'l), *n.* [< F. *coquille*, a kind of grate or stove, also lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] **1.** The body or fire-chamber of an air-stove, usually made of fire-brick.—**2.** A kind of kiln or stove for drying hops.—**3.** In *porcelain-manuf.*, a large stove used for drying biscuit-ware which has been dipped in glaze, preparatory to burning.

cockle[4]† (kok'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cock*[1]. Cf. *cockerel.*] A young cock; a cockerel.

cockle[4] (kok'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cockled*, ppr. *cockling*. [Cf. *cockler*, *n.*, and *cock*[1], *n.*] To cry like a cock. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-boat (kok'l-bōt), *n.* Same as *cockboat*.

cockle-brained (kok'l-brānd), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *brain* + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *cock-brained* and *chuckle-headed.*] Chuckle-headed; foolish. Also *cockle-headed.* [Scotch.]

cockle-brillion (kok'l-bril'yon), *n.* [< *cockle*[2] + *brillion*, said to be < Bret. *brélin* or *vrélin*, a wrinkle.] A bivalve mollusk of the family *Myidæ, Mya truncata:* so called at Belfast in Ireland.

cockle-bur (kok'l-bèr), *n.* **1.** The clot-bur, *Xanthium Strumarium*, a weedy composite plant with close spiny involucres.
A shaggy white pony . . . the abundant hair of his tail and mane thickly clotted with *cockle-burs*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 108.

2. The agrimony, *Agrimonia Eupatoria.*

cockled (kok'ld), *a.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a shell like that of a cockle; inclosed in a shell. [Rare.]

The tender horns of *cockled* snails.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2.

cockle-garden (kok'l-gär'dn), *n.* A preserve by the sea for the keeping of shell-fish. Also *cocke-garden, cock-garden.* [Eng.]
At Starcross they have small *cocke-gardens*, where the shellfish are kept, and the flavour of those cockles is considered superior to those which are found elsewhere.
M. S. Lowell, Edible British Molluscs (1884), p. 42.

cockle-hat (kok'l-hat), *n.* A hat bearing a scallop-shell, the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop.*
His cockle hat and staff. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

cockle-headed (kok'l-hed'ed), *a.* [Appar. < *cockle*[4] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *cockle-brained.* *Scott.*

cockle-oast (kok'l-ōst), *n.* A kind of kiln for drying hops.

cockler (kok'lèr), *n.* [< *cockle*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sells cockles. *Gray.*

cockle-sauce (kok'l-sâs), *n.* A sauce made from cockles, with water, flour, butter, cream, and various condiments.

cockle-shell (kok'l-shel), *n.* **1.** The shell of the cockle, especially the common cockle, *Cardium edule.* See cut under *cockle*[2].
Shall we only sport and play, or gather *cockle-shells* and lay them in heaps like Children, till we are snatched away past all recovery? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.
Cockle-shells are used as cullets for the stone spat to adhere to. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Molluscs (1884), p. 44.

2. A representation of a cockle, serving, instead of the shell itself, as the badge and attribute of a pilgrim: in *her.*, same as *scallop.*—**3.** A cockboat.

cockle-stair (kok'l-stār), *n.* A winding or spiral stair. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-stove (kok'l-stōv), *n.* A stove in which the cockle or fire-chamber is surrounded by air-currents, which, after being heated sufficiently, are admitted into the apartments to be warmed.

cockle-strewer (kok'l-strō'èr), *n.* A person whose duty it was to strew the earth with cockle-shells for the game of pall-mall.
The earth is mixed, and that over all there is cockle-shells powdered and spread, to keep it fast, which, however, in dry weather turns to dust and deads the ball. The person who had the care of grounds was called the King's *cockle-strewer*.
Quoted in *M. S. Lowell's* Edible British Molluscs (1884), [p. 45.

cocklety (kok'l-ti), *a.* [Appar. a var. of **cockly*, < *cockle*[2], *v.*] Unsteady. [Prov. Eng.]

cockle-wife (kok'l-wif), *n.* A woman who collects cockles or scrapes for them. [Eng.]
The sand banks are lined with *cockle-wives* scraping for cockles. *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Molluscs (1884), p. 43.

cocklight (kok'lit), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *light.*] Daybreak. [Prov. Eng.]

cockloach, cocklochet, *n.* [< F. *coquelueche*, a hood.] A fool; a coxcomb.
A couple of *cockloches*. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, ii. 2.

cock-lobster (kok'lob'stèr), *n.* The male of the lobster.

cocklochet, *n.* See *cockloach.*

cockloft (kok'lôft), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *loft.* W. *coeglofft*, a garret, is from the E. word.] A small loft in the top of a house; a small garret or apartment immediately under the roof.
My garrets, or rather my *cock-lofts*, . . . are indifferently furnished. *Swift.*

cock-master (kok'más'tèr), *n.* One who breeds or trains game-cocks.
A *cockmaster* bought a partridge, and turned it among the fighting cocks. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

cock-match (kok'mach), *n.* A cock-fight for a prize. *Addison.*

cockmate (kok'māt), *n.* A mate; companion.
Not disdayning their *cockmates* or refraining their company. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 145.

cock-metal (kok'met'al), *n.* A soft alloy composed of 2 parts of copper and 1 part of lead. It is used for large vessels and measures, and for taps or cocks. Also *cock-brass.*

cock-nest (kok'nest), *n.* A nest built by a male bird and not used for incubation. Such structures are commonly made by various wrens, as the common long-billed marsh-wren of the United States, *Cistothorus* or *Telmatodytes palustris*, for no known purpose, unless it be for a roosting-place or kind of play-house.
The male wren (Troglodytes) of North America builds *cock-nests* to roost in, like the males of our kitty-wrens—a habit wholly unlike that of any other known bird.
Darwin, Origin of Species (ed. 1885), p. 234.

cockney (kok'ni), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cockneye, cocknaye, cocknaie*; < ME. *cockeney, cocknaye, cokeney, cokenay, coknay* (see definitions). The origin has been much disputed, the form and sense of the word having become

entangled with those of other words related only remotely or not at all, namely: (1) *cock*[1], as in the desperate etym. ("Doth the *cock neigh*, too?") mentioned by Minsheu; (2) *cocket*[3], *cockish*, *cocky*, etc., with allusion to pertness or conceit; (3) *Cockaigne*, *Cockayne*, an imaginary country of idleness and luxury, supposed (erroneously) to be related, whence its second meaning, 'cockneydom'; (4) *cocker*[4], *cock*[9], and *coax*, *v.*, pamper, fondle, akin in sense but appar. not in origin. The only solution of *cockney* phonetically satisfactory is historically unsupported, namely, < OF. **coquiné* (ML. **coquinatus*), taken in some such sense as 'a vagabond who hangs around the kitchen,' or 'a child brought up in the kitchen,' or 'a child fed in the kitchen, a pampered child.' The word would then be closely connected with OF. *coquiner*, beg (> *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, ME. *cokin*), a beggar, a rogue, F. a rogue, a rascal, *coquinerie*, beggary, F. roguery, *coquineau*, a scoundrel), < L. *coquinare*, serve in a kitchen, cook (hence the possible later sense of 'hang about a kitchen'), < *coquina*, a kitchen (> ult. E. *kitchen*), < *coquus*, a cook, > ult. E. *cook*[1]: see *cook*[1] and *kitchen*.]

I. *n.* **1†.** A spoiled child; hence, a foolish or effeminate person; a simpleton: often used as a term of reproach without a very clear signification.

I bring vp lyke a *cockneye*, je mignotte. *Palsgrave.*

I sal be halde a dul, a *cokeney*.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

I made thee a wanton, and thou hast made me a foole: I brought thee vp like a *cockney*, and thou hast handled me like a cockescombe.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 103.

A young heir or *cockney* that is his mother's darling.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse.

I am afraid this great lubber, the world, will prove a *cockney*.
Cowper, T. N., iv. 4.

2†. In the following passages the meaning of the word is uncertain. It is conjectured to mean, in the first three, "a cock" or "a cock," etc.; in the last, "a cock."

I haue no salt bacoun
Ne no *bokeney* (var. *cokeney* (C), *cockneyes* (A)), by Cryst, coloppes for to maken.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 287.

At that test they wer servyd with a ryche aray,
Every fyve & fyve had a *cokeney*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 179).

He that couth every date shall have a *cockeate*,
He that couth now and then shall have a fat hen.
Heywood, Proverbs. (*Wright.*)

Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put 'em i' the paste alive.
Shak., Lear, iv. 4.

3. A native or a permanent resident of London: used slightingly or by way of contempt, and generally with allusion to peculiarities of pronunciation or insularity or narrowness of views.

A *cockney*, applied only to one borne within the sound of Bow-Bell, that is, within the City of London; which tearme came first out of this tale: That a Citizens sonne riding with his father out of London into the Countrey, and being a nouice and meerely ignorant how corne or cattle increased, asked, when he heard a horse neigh, what the horse did. His father answered, "The horse doth neigh." Riding further he hoard a cocke crow, and said, "Doth the cocke neigh, too?" and therefore *Cockney* or *Cockeise*, by inuersion thus: *incock*, *quasi*) *incoctus*, *i.* [*e.*] raw or vnripe in Countreymens affaires. But in these dales we may leaue the terme *Cockney*, and call them Apricocks, in Lat. *præcocia*, t. [*e.*] *præmatura*, *i.* [*e.*] soone or rathe ripe, for the suddainnesse of their wits, whereof commeth our English word *Princocks* for a ripe headed young lade. . . . A *Cockney* may be taken for a childe tenderly or wantonly bred up.
Minsheu.

That synod's geography was as ridiculous as a *cockney's*, to whom all is Barbary beyond Brainford, and Christendome endeth at Greenwich.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People (1654), p. 221.

4†. [*cap.*] Same as *Cockaigne*, 2 (where see extract).

II. *a.* Pertaining to or like cockneys or Londoners: as, *cockney* conceit; *cockney* speech.

cockney (kok'ni), *v. t.* [< *cockney*, *n.*] To pamper; fondle; cocker.

The wise justice of the Almighty meant not to *cockney* us up with meere dainties.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, xxix. (Jan., 1625).

cockneydom (kok'ni-dum), *n.* [< *cockney*, 3, + *-dom*.] The region or house of cockneys: a contemptuous or humorous name for London and its suburbs.

He [Sterling] called Crufikshank the Raphael of *Cockneydom*.
Caroline Fox, Journal, p. 144.

cockneyfication (kok'ni-fi-ká'shọn), *n.* [< *cockneyfy* : see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of subjecting, or the state of being subjected, to the ways and influences of London or of the Londoners.

With regard to most romantic sites in England, there is a sort of average *cockneyfication* with which you must make your account.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 248.

cockneyfy (kok'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cockneyfied*, ppr. *cockneyfying*. [< *cockney*, 3, + *-fy*.] To make like a cockney. [Colloq.]

cockneyish (kok'ni-ish), *a.* [< *cockney* + *-ish*[1].] Relating to or like cockneys.

cockneyism (kok'ni-izm), *n.* [< *cockney* + *-ism*.] **1.** The condition, qualities, manner, or dialect of the cockneys. **—2.** A peculiarity of the dialect of the Londoners.

Tom . . . recognised the woman's Berkshire accent beneath its coat of *cockneyisms*.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

cockodrillet, *n.* See *crocodile*.

cockpaidle (kok'pā'dl), *n.* [Sc., also written *cockpaddle*; origin obscure.] A name of the common lumpsucker, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

cock-penny (kok'pen'i), *n.* See the extracts.

The payments were usually made at Shrovetide under the name of *Cock-pence*, as the master [of Cartmel grammar-school] as a sort of return for the compliment made to him, provided a cock for the sport of his scholars.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 682.

Formerly an allowance fee [to the free grammar-school at Burnley] was paid, and a *cock-penny* at Shrovetide; but, in lieu of these, the master is now allowed to make a charge of from four to six guineas a year for each boy, for writing, arithmetic, etc. *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 34.

cockpit (kok'pit), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *pit*[1].] **1.** A pit or inclosed place used for cock-fighting.

And now I have gained the *cockpit* of the Western world, and academy of arms for many years.
Howell, Vocall Forest.

2. Formerly, an apartment under the lower gun-deck of a ship of war, forming quarters for junior officers, and during a battle devoted to the surgeon and his assistants and patients. **—3.** A room in Westminster in which the English Privy Council hold their sittings: so called from its occupation of the site of the former cockpit of the palace at Whitehall.

He throughout threatened to sit often at the *cockpit*, in order to check Leach, who, though a good judge in his own court, was good for nothing in a court of appeal.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 22, 1830.

4†. The pit or area of a theatre.

Can this *cockpit* hold
The vasty fields of France? or may we cram
Within this wooden O the very casques
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shak., Hen. V., i. (cho.).

cockqueant (kok'kwēn), *n.* [Var. of *cuequean*, *cutquean*.] Same as *cutqueau*. *Warner*.

cockroach (kok'rōch), *n.* [Formerly *cockroche*, an accom. of Sp. *cucaracha*, a wood-louse, a cockroach, = Pg. **cacaroucha*, *carouncha*, a beetle.] The popular name of the insects of the orthopterous genus *Blatta*, in a broad sense comprising several species, of which *B.* (*Periplaneta*) *orientalis*, the common cockroach or black beetle, may be regarded as the type. They have a parchment-like elytra, and in the female the wings are imperfectly developed. They are nocturnal in their habits, and are very troublesome in houses, where they often multiply with great rapidity, infesting kitchens and pantries, and attacking provisions of all kinds. They have an offensive smell. One of the commonest cockroaches of the United States is the *Blatta germanica*, commonly called *croton-bug* (which see). See also cut under *Blattidæ*.

Female Cockroach (*Blatta* or *Periplaneta orientalis*), three fourths natural size.

cocks (koks), *n.* [Prob. pl. of *cock*[1].] A common name in some parts of England for the ribwort, *Plantago lanceolata*, from a children's game in which the flower-spikes are fought against each other like cocks in a cock-fight.

cockscomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [Also written (in def. 6 usually) *coxcomb*; < ME. *cokkes comb*, *kokys coom*, etc.; < *cock*'s, poss. of *cock*[1], + *comb*[1].] **1.** The comb or caruncle of a cock.

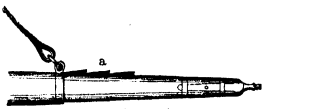
There ben white Gees, rede aboute the Nekke, and thei han a gret Crest, as a *Cokkes Comb* upon hire Hodes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 207.

2. A name given to flowering plants of various genera. By gardeners it is properly confined to *Celosia cristata* (see cut under *Celosia*), but it is also applied to some similar species of *Amaranthus*, as well as to the yellow-rattle, *Rhinanthus Crista-galli*, from the shape of its calyx, and locally to several other plants. In the West Indies the name is given to the *Erythrina Crista-galli*, on account of its crest-like corolla.

3. A kind of oyster, *Ostrea cristagalli*, having both valves plaited. Also called *cockscomb-oyster*. **4.** In *anat.*, the crista galli of the ethmoid bone. See *crista*. **—5.** In *lacemaking*, a bride. See *bride*[2], 2. **—6.** A fop; a vain silly fellow: in this sense usually written *coxcomb* (which see).

If the enemy is an ass, and a fool, and a prating *Coxcomb*.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

7. *Naut.*, a notched cleat on the yard-arm of a



a, Cockscomb of a Yard-arm.

vessel to facilitate hauling out the reef-earings. **—Cockscomb-grass**, the *Cynosurus cristatus*, an annual European grass, so called from the shape of the panicle. **—Cockscomb morion**, a morion of the kind common in the sixteenth century, having a high erect blade rising above the headpiece. **—Cockscomb pyrites**, a variety of marcasite, or white iron pyrites. See *marcasite*. **—cockscomb-oyster** (koks'kōm-ois'tėr), *n.* Same as *cockscomb*, 3.

cocksfoot, cocksfoot-grass (koks'fůt, -gràs), *n.* The orchard-grass, *Dactylis glomerata*, tall and coarse, but valuable for hay, and growing well in the shade: so called from the dense branches of the one-sided panicle. It is native in Europe, but widely naturalized in other temperate countries.

cockshead (koks'hed), *n.* [< *cock's*, poss. of *cock*[1], + *head*.] **1.** A name of the sainfoin, *Onobrychis sativa*, from the shape of its pod. **2.** In the West Indies, the plant *Desmodium tortuosum*, with much-twisted jointed pods.

cockshoot†, *n.* A variant of *cockshut*.

cockshut (kok'shut), *n.* [Also in var. form *cockshoot*; < *cock*[1] + *shut*.] A large net for catching woodcock by shutting them in. **—Cockshut time, cockshut light**, the time or the light (twilight) of evening: so called from that being the time when the cockshut was commonly used, the woodcock then going out to feed. *Nares*.

About *cock-shut time*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

For you would not yesternight
Kiss him in the *cock-shut light*.
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

A fine *cock-shoot* evening.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 1.

cockshy (kok'shī), *n.* [< *cock*[1], *n.*, + *shy*[2].] The act of throwing stones or other missiles at a mark or target.

To settle the question of a geological formation by picking up the stones and appealing to the test of a *cockshy*.
Lord Strangford, Letters and Papers, p. 215.

cocksper (kok'spėr), *n.* [Cf. *cockspur*, 4.] A northern Scotch name of the fry of the salmon.

cockspur (kok'spėr), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *spur*.] **1.** One of the sharp spurs on the legs of a male gallinaceous bird. **—2.** A small wedge of clay or earthenware placed between articles of pottery to prevent their adhering during and after the process of glazing. **—3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A North American species of thorn, *Crataegus Crus-galli*, frequently cultivated as an ornamental shrub. (*b*) *Pisonia aculeata*, a West Indian shrub. **—4.** A small shell-fish. [Prov. Eng.]

cockspur-grass (kok'spėr-gràs), *n.* A coarse annual grass, *Panicum Crus-galli*. Also known as *barn-yard grass*.

cock-stele†, *n.* A stick to throw at a cock, in the game called *cock-throwing* (which see).

Sir Thomas More, who wrote in the sixteenth century, describing the state of childhood, speaks of his skill in casting a *cok-stele*, that is, a stick or a cudgel to throw at a cock. It was universally practised upon Shrove-Tuesday.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 378.

cockstone (kok'stōn), *n.* Same as *alectoria*[1].

cock-stride† (kok'strīd), *n.* A short distance or space, like that passed by a cock in one stride.

It is now February, and the Sun is gotten up a *cock-stride* of his climbing. *Breton*, Fantasticks (February).

At New Year's tide
The days lengthen a *cock's stride*. *Old saying.*

cock-sure (kok'shōr), *a.* [Appar. < *cock*[1] (perhaps with allusion to *cockish*, *cocky*, with ref. to pert self-confidence) + *sure*.] **1.** Perfectly secure or safe.

The devil was disappointed of his purpose; for he thought all to be his own: and when he had once brought Christ to the cross, he thought all *cock-sure*.
Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

2. Confidently or absolutely sure or certain.

Hold! I forbid the Banns; you shan't have her, mun, for all you are so *cock-sure*.
Mrs. Centlivre, The Man's Bewitch'd, v.

cock-sure (kok'shŏr), *adv.* [< *cocksure, a.*] With perfect security or certainty.

We steal as in a castle, *cocksure*; we have the receipt of fern-seed, we walk invisible. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

cock-sureness (kok'shŏr-nes), *n.* Confident certainty.

Of all the dangerous mental habits, that which school-boys call *cocksureness* is probably the most perilous. *Huxley, Sensation and Sensiferous Organs.*

cockswain, coxswain (kok'swān; colloq. kok'sn), *n.* [Also contr. *cockson, coxon*; < *cock*[3], poss. of *cock*[4], a boat, + *swain*. Cf. *boatswain*.] The person who steers a boat; a person on board of a ship who has the care of a boat and its crew under an officer.

Their majesties, Lord Carteret, and Sir John Norris, embarked in Sir John's barge, and his captain steered the boat as *scoxwain*. *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 70.

cocktail (kok'tāl), *n.* [< *cock*[1] (in part with allusion to *cock*[2], *v.*) + *tail*[1]. The origin of the term in the 3d and 4th senses is not clear.] 1. A bird of the genus *Alectrurus*.—2. [So called from the way it cocks up its abdomen.] A name of a European insect, *Ocypus* or *Goërius olens*, one of the rove-beetles or *Staphylinidæ*. Also called *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).—3. A horse which is not thoroughbred, but has some impure blood, generally one fourth or less, but sometimes one half; hence, an underbred person.

But survitors are gentlemen, I suppose? A good deal of the *cocktail* about them, I should think.

Macmillan's Mag.

4. An American drink, strong, stimulating, and cold, made of spirits, bitters, and a little sugar, with various aromatic and stimulating additions.

Being famous for nothing but gin-*cocktails*, and commanding a fair salary by his one accomplishment.

Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, xxi.

Did ye iver try a brandy *cock-tail*, Cornet?

Thackeray, Newcomes, xlii.

Champagne cocktail, a glass of champagne (preferably of the Rheims sort) with a few drops of Angostura bitters. —**Manhattan cocktail**, a whisky cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Martini cocktail**, a gin cocktail diluted with vermuth.—**Soda cocktail**, a glass of soda-water with a little bitters.

cock-tailed (kok'tāld), *a.* [< *cocktail* + *-ed*[2].] Having the tail cocked or tilted up: as, the *cock-tailed* flycatcher, *Alectrurus tricolor*.

cock-throwing (kok'thrō'ing), *n.* An old sport consisting in tying a cock to a stake and throwing sticks at it until it was killed. See *cock-stele*.

Cock-throwing,
Cock-a-doodle do! 'tis the bravest game.
Wit's Recreation, 1640.

The very barbarous amusement of *cock-throwing*, which was at least as old as Chaucer, and in which Sir T. More when a young man had been especially expert, is said to have been peculiarly English. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

cock-up (kok'up), *a.* In *printing*, having the top much above the top line of the other letters of the text: applied to a large type used for the initial letter of the first word of a volume, part, book, or chapter.

cockup (kok'up), *n.* [In def. 1, prob. so called from the trend of the snout.] 1. A serranoid fish, *Lates calcarifer*, of the seas, back-waters, and mouths of rivers of India and neighboring countries. It has an oblong compressed body, moderate scales, small head with incurved sloping profile, from 7 to 8 spines in the first dorsal, 2 spines and from 11 to 12 rays in the second, 3 spines and from 8 to 9 rays in the anal, and convex caudal fin. The color is gray inclining to green on the back and silvery below. It is an excellent food-fish, both fresh and salted, and from it some of the best tamarind-fish is preserved. By Cuvier and Valenciennes it was named *Lates nobilis*, and by that name it was known to most naturalists up to 1860. It is ranked by some naturalists as a fresh-water fish, and occurs in all the large rivers of India and Burma. It is predatory in its habits, and ascends far up the rivers, especially in the wake of shoals of a kind of shad, *Clupea palasah*, and reaches as high as Mandalay, in Upper Burma, about 650 miles from the sea.

2†. An old form of hat with the brim much turned up in front.

cockward†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

cock-water (kok'wâ'tėr), *n.* In *mining*, a stream of water brought into a trough to wash away sand from ores.

cockweb (kok'web), *n.* A dialectal variant of *cobweb*.

cockweed (kok'wēd), *n.* [< *cock*[1] + *weed*[1].] A European plant, *Lepidium latifolium*. Also called *dittander* and *pepperwort*.

cockwold†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuckold*.

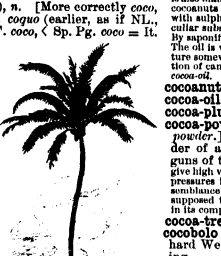
cocky (kok'i), *a.* [< *cock*[1] + *-y*[1], perhaps as a modification of *cocket*[2]: see *cocket*[2], and cf. *cockish*.] Pert; self-confident; conceited. [Colloq.]

Doubtless this was rash, but I was immensely *cocky* about my brigade, and believed it would prove equal to any demand. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 240.

cockygee (kok'i-jē), *n.* A rough sour apple. [Prov. Eng.]

cockyoly-bird (kok'i-ol-i-bėrd), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful perversion of *cock*[1], or *cocky*, + *yellow-bird*.] The yellowhammer, *Emberiza citrinella*. [Eng.]

cocoa[1], **coco** (kō'kō), *n.* [More correctly *coco*, early mod. E. *coco*, *coquo* (earlier, as if NL., *cocus*, *cocoa*); < F. *coco*, < Sp. Pg. *coco* = It. *cocco*, *cocoanut* (cf. NL. *cocus*, now *cocos*, > D. G. Dan. Sw. *kokos*-(in comp.), cocoa), prob. < Gr. κόκκος, the cocoa-tree, cocoanut; perhaps of Egyptian origin: cf. *kāḳ*, an Egyptian kind of palm. The resemblance of the Sp. Pg. name to Sp. Pg. *coco*, a word used to frighten children, a bugbear, is prob. accidental. The spelling *cocoa* is due to confusion with *cacao*, which is also spelled *cocoa*: see *cocoa*[2]. A palm belonging to the genus *Cocos*, producing the cocoanut. *C. nucifera* is everywhere cultivated in tropical regions, but more especially on islands or near the sea. It has a cylindrical stem rising to a height of 60 to 90 feet, and surmounted by a crown of feather-like leaves from 18 to 20 feet long. The small white flowers grow on a branching spadix, inclosed in a hard woody sheathe. The fruits, called *cocoanuts*, are in bunches of from 12 to 20, and are of a subtriangular ovoid form, 12 inches long by 6 broad. They have each a single seed inclosed in a very hard shell, and surrounded by a soft and gelatinous pith or pulp, this fiber, called *coir*, is made into cordage, matting, brushes, bags, etc. The flesh or meat of the cocoanut is a white pleasant-tasting mass, soft and gelatinous when young, but afterward lining the shell in a thick close layer; it is largely used as a condiment and in cookery and confectionery, and yields the valuable cocoanut-oil (which see). The nut also contains when fresh from one to two pints of a clear pleasant liquid called the *milk*. The mature shell takes a high polish, and is made into drinking-cups and other utensils and ornaments. Its various uses make the cocoanut an important article of commerce. A spirit called *toddy* or *arrack* is made from the sweet juice of the spathe. Indeed, almost every part of the tree is employed in tropical countries for some useful purpose. The heart, which is seldom found, is of a light yellowish-brown color, which changes to a deep brown, almost black. The firm part of the trunk is the so-called porcupine-wood, which is very hard and durable, and is much used for all kinds of turnery, and especially for inlaying. Also called *cocoa-tree*, *cocoanut-tree*.



Cocoanut-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

But of greater admiration is the *Coquo*-tree, being the most profitable herbage of the world, which in the Ilands of Maldiua they make and furnish whole ships.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

The slender *coco's* drooping crown of plumes.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

cocoa[2] (kō'kō), *n.* [A corruption of *cacao*, by confusion with *cocoa*[1], *coco*.] 1. A corrupted form of *cacao*.—2. The ground kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree. See *cacao* and *Theobroma*.—**Brazilian cocoa**, guarana.—**Cocoa-nibs**, -**shells**. See *cacao*.

cocoanut, coconut (kō'kō-nut), *n.* [More correctly *cocoanut* (also in commercial use (in England) *cokernut*); < *cocoa*[1], *coco*, + *nut*.] The nut or fruit of the cocoa-tree. See *cocoa*[1].

The most precious inheritance of a Singhalese is his ancestral garden of *coco-nuts*.

Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vii. 2.

Cocoanut matting. See *matting*.—**Double cocoanut**, or *coco-de-mer*, the fruit of a remarkable palm, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, found native only on the Seychelles, in the Indian ocean, and cultivated for a long time from 60 to 100 feet, with a crown of gigantic palmate leaves. The fruit often weighs 40 or 50 pounds, and usually contains 4 nuts, which are 18 inches long, lobed at each end. Before maturing the inside of the nut is soft and eatable. The hard black shell is carved into ornaments, the young leaves yield an admirable material for baskets and platted work, and the older leaves are used for partitions and thatching. The nuts, driven across the sea by the monsoons, were known in India long before the discovery of the tree which produced them, and wonderful stories were current respecting their origin.—**Sea-cocoanut**, of Jamaica, the fruit of a species of *Manicaria*, a palm of Trinidad and the South American coast, often washed ashore upon that island.

cocoanut-crab (kō'kō-nut-krab), *n.* A crustacean, *Birgus latro*, related to the hermit-crabs, inhabiting certain islands of the East Indian archipelago and Pacific ocean. It lives to a large extent on cocoanuts. With its strong claws it pecks off the husk, and makes an opening in the shell through which it extracts the kernel. It lives in deep burrows and is diurnal in habit.

cocoanut-oil (kō'kō-nut-oil), *n.* An oil obtained from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*, or cocoa-palm. It is prepared by the natives of the tropics, where the fruit abounds, both by decoction and by expression, and is used for lighting, the preparation of unguents, etc. It is exported to a considerable extent, and is also manufactured in Europe and the United States from cocoanuts or from copra, by expression or by treatment with sulphid of carbon. Chemically, it consists of a peculiar substance, cocinin, with a small quantity of olein. By saponification cocinin yields glycerin and cocinic acid. The oil is white, of the consistence of lard, and has a texture somewhat foliated. It is largely used in the preparation of candles and the so-called fulling-soaps. Also called *cocoa-oil*.

cocoanut-tree (kō'kō-nut-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

cocoa-oil (kō'kō-oil), *n.* Same as *cocoanut-oil*.

cocoa-plum (kō'kō-plum), *n.* See *plum*.

cocoa-powder (kō'kō-pou'dėr), *n.* [< *cocoa*[2] + *powder*.] A slow-burning prismatic gunpowder of a brownish color, designed for use in guns of the largest caliber. Its action is such as to give high velocities to the projectile with low or moderate pressures in the bore. The name is derived from the resemblance in color to cocoa or chocolate. The color is supposed to be due to the use of under-burned charcoal in its composition. It was first made in Germany.

cocoa-tree (kō'kō-trē), *n.* See *cocoa*[1].

cocobolo (kō-kō-bō'lō), *n.* A name of several hard West-Indian woods used in cabinet-making.

coco-de-mer (kō'kō-de-mār), *n.* [F.: *coco*, cocoa; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *mer*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *cocoa*[1] and *marine*.] Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

cocoe, *n.* See *cocco*.

cocoi (kō-koi'), *n.* [S. Amer. native name.] A large South American heron, *Ardea cocoi*, related to the great blue heron of North America.

cocoint, *n.* See *cocoanut*.

cocon[1] (kō-kōn'), *n.* [= D. G. *cocon* = Dan. *kokon*, < F. *cocon*, dim. of *coque*, a shell, the shell of an egg or insect, a cocoon, < L. *concha*, a shell-fish, shell: see *cock*[4], *conch*, *cockle*[2], etc.] 1. The silky tissue or envelop which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves while they are in the chrysalis state. The cocoon of the silkworm is a familiar example. See cut under *Bombyx*.

The mind can weave itself warmly in the cocoon of its own thoughts and dwell a hermit anywhere.

Lowell, Study Windows, p. 57.

As rich as moths from dunk *cocoons*.

Tennyson, Princess, ii.

2. The silken case in which many spiders inclose their eggs. In some species the mother incloses herself with the eggs until they are hatched; in others she carries the cocoon about with her, or conceals it near her web, until the young emerge.

3. Generally, an egg-case, such as is produced by various animals. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 198.

Calcined cocoons, one of the grades into which silk cocoons are sorted. It comprises those in which the worm has died after it has completed its work and has become reduced to a powdery substance.

cocoon[2] (kq-kūn'), *n.* [Cf. *coquelicon*, a kind of antelope.] The South African bastard wildebeest or brindled gnu, *Catoblepas gorgon*. *Dallas.*

cocoonery (kq-kū'nėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cocooneries* (-iz). [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ery*.] A building or an apartment for silkworms when feeding and forming cocoons.

Vast *cocoooneries* are subject to disaster.

National Baptist, XIX. 684.

cocooning (kq-kū'ning), *n.* [< *cocoon*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The act of forming or spinning cocoons.

The *cocooning* habits of Lycosa. *Science*, III. 686.

cocorite (kō'kō-rīt), *n.* [Braz.] A small palm of Brazil, the *Maximiliana insignis*. Its trunk yields a hard reddish wood.

Cocos (kō'kos), *n.* [NL.: see *cocoa*[1].] A genus of pinnate-leaved palms, of which the cocoa-nut-tree is the type, distinguished by the large fibrous-coated fruit, inclosing a single bony nut with three pores at its base. There are about 30 species, natives of tropical and subtropical America, of which the only one cultivated is *C. nucifera*, now found in all tropical countries, and perhaps indigenous also in the old world. The seeds of *C. butyracea* of Brazil yield an oil similar to that extracted from the cocoanut, and from *C. crudacta* is obtained a yellowish oil with a violet-like odor, known as *Macaya butter*. See cut under *cocoa*[1].

cocostearic (kō'kō-stē-ar'ik), *a.* [< *cocoa*[1] + *stearic*.] Derived from cocoa and resembling in properties stearic acid.—**Cocostearic acid**, same as *cocinic acid*.

coco-wood (kō'kō-wūd), *n.* 1. A very hard, close-grained, dark-brown wood, obtained from *Aporosa dioica*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Bengal and Burma. Also called *kokra-wood*.—2. A wood of the West Indies, said to be the product of *Inga vera*, a common leguminous tree.

cocquelt, *n.* See *cockle*[2].

cocquer, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

cocquet, *a.* and *n.* See *cocket*[3].

coct, *v. t.* [< L. *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, boil, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *concoct*, *decoct*.] To boil.

> Cockles from Chios, frank'd and fatted up
> With far and sapa, flour and *cocted* wine.
> *Middleton*, Game at Chess, v. 3.

> His physicians prescribe him, on pain of death, to drink nothing but water *cocted* with aniseeds.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

coctible (kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **coctibilis*, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Capable of being boiled or cooked. [Rare.]

coctile (kok'til), *a.* [< L. *coctilis*, burned, baked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook, bake: see *cook*[1], *v.*] Made by baking or exposing to heat, as a brick. Also *coctive*.

coction (kok'shon), *n.* [< L. *coctio(n-)*, < *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil, bake, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *coct.*] **1.** The act of boiling or exposing to the action of a heated liquid.—**2†.** In *med.*, that alteration in morbific matter which fits it for elimination.

> A *coction* and resolution of the feverish matter.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3†. Digestion.

coctive (kok'tiv), *a.* [< L. *coctivus*, easily cooked, < *coctus*, pp. of *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*, and cf. *coct.*] Same as *coctile*.

coccion (kok'ō-lon), *n.* [P., aug. of *cocon*, cocoon: see *cocoon*.] A large cocoon.

cocum-butter, cocum-oil (kō'kum-but'ėr, -oil), *n.* A pale, greenish-yellow, solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia Indica*, a tree of the same genus as mangosteen, used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. It is used in some pharmaceutical preparations, in pomatums, etc. Also spelled *kokum-butter*, *-oil*.

cocus, *n.* An obsolete form of *cocoa*, *cocoo*.

cocus-wood (kō'kus-wūd), *n.* The wood of the green ebony, *Brya* or *Amerimnum Ebenus*, a small leguminous tree of Jamaica, used for flutes, inlaying, etc.

cocytinid (kō-sit'i-nid), *n.* A salamander-like amphibian of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

Cocytinus (kos-i-ti'nus), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < *Cocytinus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of proteoid amphibians, typified by the genus *Cocytinus*. The third pair of hemal branchiliyals was developed and the first and second pairs were free and distinct; the maxillaries were weak. The species had an elongated body and tail, and lived during the Carboniferous period.

Cocytinus (kos-i-ti'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1871).] An extinct genus of amphibians, typical of the family *Cocytinidæ*.

cod[1] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod*, *codde*, < AS. *cod*, *codd*, a bag, cod, pouch, = MD. *kodde*, scrotum, = LG. *koden*, *kon*, belly, paunch, = Icel. *koddi*, a pillow, = Sw. *kudde*, a cushion, = Dan. *kodde*, testicle (cf. Icel. *kodkri*, scrotum). Cf. W. *cwd*, cod, sack, pouch. Hence *codling*[1].] **1†.** A bag. *Halliwell.*

> They . . . make purses to put it [the musk] in of the skin, and these be the *cods* of musk.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 242.

2. A pillow; a bolster; a cushion. [Now only Scotch.]

> I prete with myn sene
> When I nap on my *cod*, for care . . .
> And sorrow.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 84.

3. Any husk, shell, envelop, or case containing the seeds of a plant; a pod.

> He coueitide to fille his wombe of the *coddis* [AS. *of thâm bedn-eoddum*, of the bean-cods] which the hoggis eeten.
> *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 16.

> A certaine tree or brier . . . bearing on euery branch a fruit or *cod* round, which when it commeth to the bignesse of a wall-nut, openeth and sheweth forth the cotton.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 392.

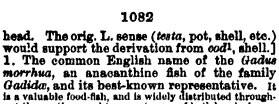
4. The scrotum.—**5.** The belly; paunch.—**6.** *pl.* The testicles. [Vulgar.]—**7.** The narrow part at the extremity of a trawl-net, usually 4 or 5 feet wide and 10 feet long. See *trawl-net*.

cod[1] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [< *cod*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To inclose in a cod.

II. *intrans.* To form an involucre; become a codling: said of an apple.

> Apples in June, when, in the language of our old writers, they had scarcely *codded*, either hot or cold, would have proved no great temptation to ladies of such exquisite taste as the fair Whal-d'ye-lacks of Cheapside.
> *Dyce*, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

cod[2] (kod), *n.* [< ME. *cod* (rare; cf. dim. *codling*[2]), of uncertain origin. Perhaps a particular application of ME. *cod*, a shell, husk, bolster: see *cod*[1], *n.* Wedgwood cites Flem. *kodde*, a club, and compares It. *mazza*, a club, with *mazzo*, a bunch, also a codfish; It. *testuto*, F. *testu*, applied to the codfish (and other fish), It. *testa*, F. *teste*, head. The orig. L. sense (*testa*, pot, shell, etc.) would support the derivation from *cod*[1], shell.] **1.** The common English name of the *Gadus morrhua*, an anacanthine fish of the family *Gadidæ*, and its best-known representative. It is a valuable food-fish, and is widely distributed throughout the northern and temperate seas of both hemispheres, but does not enter the Mediterranean, though found as



Cod (*Gadus morrhua*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

far south as Gibraltar. The principal cod-fisheries are on the banks of Newfoundland and the coasts of New England, but very valuable ones also exist on the coasts of Norway. It is a very voracious fish, living in water from 25 to 50 fathoms deep, where it always feeds close to the bottom, and will take almost any kind of bait which may be offered. The cod reaches maturity at the end of the third year, when it usually measures about 3 feet in length and weighs from 12 to 20 pounds; individuals, however, have been taken weighing from 50 to more than 100 pounds. The cod is of great commercial importance both as a food-fish and as the source of cod-liver oil, which possesses nutritive and therapeutic qualities of much value. Some variations in the size or quality of cod are indicated by terms expressive of the location in which they are taken, as *deep-water* or *shoal-water cod*, *shore* or *inshore cod*, etc. The name is also extended, as a popular family term equivalent to *Gadidæ*, to all the species, and in different English-speaking countries is misapplied to various species of scorpænids, chirids, serranids, sparids, percophidids, and ophidiids.

2. A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of the Pacific coasts of North America, universally called *cod* and *codfish* where the true cod is unknown. Also called *cultus-cod*.—**3.** A serranoid fish, *Polyprion oxygeneios*, of New Zealand, properly called *hapuka*.—**Bank cod**, a commercial term for cod caught on the banks of Newfoundland, of superior value.—**Black rock-cod**, an Indian sparoid fish, *Sparus berda*, considered to be an excellent food-fish. [Madras Presidency.]—**Blue-cod**. (*a*) In the United States, the cultus-cod. (*b*) In New Zealand, the rock-cod.—**Brown cod**, cod of a dark-brown hue.—**Buffalo-cod**, the cultus-cod.—**Clam-cod**, inshore cod which feed on clams.—**Cloudy bay-cod**. See *bay-cod*.—**Fresh-water cod**, a name of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.—**George's cod**, cod from George's Bank (one of the banks of Newfoundland), or cod like them. They are very fat fish with white napes, and considered to be of superior quality. This name is becoming a commercial term to describe codfish of the finest quality in the United States.—**Herring-cod**, a variety of cod of southeast Maine.—**Murray cod**, a serranoid fish, *Oligoria maquariensis*, of the Australian rivers.—**Native cod**, cod living near the shore: distinguished from *bank cod*.—**Night cod**, cod that will bite at night.—**Pine-tree cod**, cod living along the southeast coast of Maine.—**Red rock-cod**, in New South Wales, species of *Scorpæna*, *S. cardinalis*, *S. cruenta*, and *S. bynoensis*.—**Rock-cod**. (*a*) Cod living on a rocky bottom. (*b*) Misapplied at San Francisco to a sebastine fish, *Sebastichthys carnalus*, and about Puget Sound to a chiroid fish, *Hexagrammus decagrammus*.

> The name *Rock cod* applied [along the Pacific coast] to other Chiroids and to Sebastichthys, and thence even transferred to Serranus, comes from an appreciation of their affinity to Ophiodon, and not from any supposed resemblance to the true codfish.
> *Jordan.*

(*c*) A serranoid fish, *Serranus* (?) *cuvieri*, of South Africa. (*d*) A percophidoid fish, *Percis colias*, of New Zealand.—**School cod**, cod occurring in large schools.—**Worm-cod**, cod feeding largely on worms and found near shore. (See also *cultus-cod*, *tom-cod*.)

cod[3] (kod), *v.*; pret. and pp. *codded*, ppr. *codding*. [Origin obscure.] **I.** *trans.* To make fun of or play practical jokes upon. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To play practical jokes. [Slang.]

cod[3] (kod), *n.* [< *cod*[3], *v.*] A practical joke; a guy; a grind. [Slang.]

C. O. D. An abbreviation of *cash* (or *collect* payment) *on delivery*: as, the package was forwarded *C. O. D.*

coda (kō'dä), *n.* [It. (dim. *codetta*), < L. *coda*, later spelling of *cauda*, tail: see *cauda* and *queue*.] In *music*: (*a*) The tail or stem of a note. [Rare.] (*b*) A passage added to a composition for the purpose of bringing it to a complete close: it is especially important in works that are constructed in canon, rondo, or sonata form.

codaga-pala bark. Same as *Conessi bark* (which see, under *bark*[2]).

codamia (kō-dā'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *codamine*.

codamine (kō'da-min), *n.* [< *coda(cine)* + *amine*.] An alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$) of opium, isomeric with laudanine. It forms large colorless six-sided prisms.

cod-bear (kod'bâr), *n.* A pillow-case. See *pillow-bear*.

codd (kod), *n.* A codger. [Slang.]

codded[1] (kod'ed), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Inclosed in a cod: in *her.*, applied to beans, peas, etc., borne in the cod.—**2†.** Bearing cods or seed-vessels.

> This herbe is a *codded* herbe full of oily seed.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 163.

codder[1] (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[1] + *-er*[1].] A gatherer of cods or peas; especially, a woman who gathers peas for the London market. [Eng.]

> The women who gathered pease for the London markets were called *codders*; a name which they still retain.
> *Dyce*, Note in Ford's Plays, III. 207.

codder[2] (kod'ėr), *n.* [< *cod*[2] + *-er*[1].] A person engaged in fishing for cod; a vessel used in fishing for cod. [Amer.]

codding[1] (kod'ing), *a.* [< *cod*[1], *n.*, 4, + *-ing*[2].] Wanton; lecherous; lustful.

> That *codding* spirit had they from their mother.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 1.

Coddington lens. See *lens*.

coddle[1] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, E. dial. *quoddle*; not recorded in ME.; prob. < Icel. *kvotla*, dabble, = G. dial. *quatteln*, wabble: appar. a word of popular origin, orig. imitative of the gurgling sound of agitated water. Erroneously referred (by Skinner, Bailey, etc.) to ML. or NL. **coctulare*, **coctillare*, boil gently, dim. of L. *coquere*, pp. *coctus*, boil: see *cook*[1], *v.* The supposed connection with *codling*[1], an unripe apple, is doubtful: see *codling*[1], *n.*, 2. The sense of *coddle* may have been partly influenced by *caudle*, a hot drink.] To boil gently; seethe; stew, as fruit.

> If . . . *codling* every kernel of the fruit for them would have served. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

> It [the guava] bakes as well as pear, and it may be *coddled*, and it makes very good pies. *Dampier*, Voyages.

> I collected a small store of wild apples for *coddling*.
> *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 256.

> Dear Prince Pippin,
> Down with your noble blood, or as I live
> I'll have you *coddled*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 1.

[In the last extract the sense is somewhat uncertain; probably a figurative use equivalent to 'cane.' Skeat explains it as 'castrate,' and refers it to *cod*[1], *n.*, 4.]

coddle[2] (kod'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coddled*, ppr. *coddling*. [Also *codle*, prob. the same as E. dial. *caddle*, caress, fondle, coax: as noun, one superfluously careful about comfort (a. coddle); of. OF. *cadeler*, cocker, pamper, cherish, make much of; *cadel*, a castling, a starveling, one that needs cockering; appar. ult. < L. *cadere*, fall. Connection with *cadet* uncertain. This verb, added by Todd (1818) to Johnson, is usually, but erroneously, merged with *coddle*[1], stew, whence by assumption the senses 'warm,' 'cherish,' 'pamper.'] To make effeminate by pampering; make much of; treat tenderly as an invalid; humor; pamper.

> The *codled* fool.
> *Cat of Gray Hairs* (1688), p. 109. (*Halliwell.*)

> He [Lord Byron] never *coddled* his reputation.
> *Southey*, Quarterly Rev.

> Such *coddling* as he needed, such humoring of whims.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

> How many of our English princes have been *coddled* at home by their fond papas and mammas. *Thackeray.*

coddle[2] (kod'l), *n.* [E. dial. *caddle*: see the verb. Cf. *mollycoddle*.] An over-indulged, pampered being; a person or animal made weak or effeminate by tender treatment. [Recent.]

> What *coddles* they [horses] look on these fine autumn mornings covered with clothing!
> *Whyte Melville.*

coddy[1] (kod'i), *a.* [< *cod*[1] + *-y*[1].] Husky. *Sherwood.*

coddy[2] (kod'i), *a.* [Origin uncertain.] Small; very little. [Prov. Eng.]

coddy-moddy (kod'i-mod'i), *n.* [Prob., like other familiar riming names, fancifully varied from an obscure original. Cf. *hoddy-doddy*, *hodmandod*.] A gull in its first year's plumage.

code (kōd), *n.* [< F. *code*, < L. *codex*, later form of *caudex*, the trunk of a tree, a wooden tablet for writing on, perhaps orig. **scaudex*, a shoot or projection, related to *cauda*, orig. **scauda*, a tail (see *cauda*, etc.), = E. *scut*, q. v. For the use of wooden tablets in writing, cf. *book*, *liber*, *bible*, *paper*. See *codex*.] **1.** In *Rom. law*,

one of several systematic or classified collections of the statutory part of that law, made by various later emperors, as the Codex Hermogenianus, Codex Theodosianus, etc.; especially, a classified collection made by Justinian (see below).—2. In *modern jurisprudence*: (*a*) A systematic and complete body of statute law intended to supersede all other law within its scope. In this sense a code is not a mere rearrangement of the existing law, but it demands the substitution of new provisions for those of the existing law which appear illogical or erroneous. (*b*) A body of law which is intended to be merely a restatement of the principles of the existing law in a systematic form. Hence—3. A digest or compendium; an orderly arrangement or system; a body of rules or facts for the regulation or explication of any subject: as, the military *code*; the *code* of honor (see below).

"None of the Christian virtues," says M. Chabas, "is forgotten in the Egyptian *code*."

Faiths of the World, p. 147.

And thunder'd up into Heaven the Christless *code*,
That must have life for a blow.

Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 1.

8. Alban's is especially rich in the collected materials that lie at the foundation of her great *code* of chronicles.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 148.

Specifically—4. A system of signals with the rules which govern their use.—**Alfred's code**, a selection, by authority of Alfred the Great, about A. D. 887, from existing laws, often regarded as the foundation of the common law of England.—**Amalfitan code**. See *Amalfitan*.—**Barbarian codes**, the three collections of laws made by the Gothic tribes on Roman territory, known as the *Breviary of Alaric*, the *Papian code* (which see, below) or *law of the Burgundians*, and the *Edict of Theodoric*.—**Black code**. (*a*) The system of law regulating the treatment of the colored race which prevailed in the southern United States before the emancipation of the slaves. (*b*) See *code noir*, below.—**Burgundian code**. See *Papian code*, below.—**Code Napoléon**, the civil code of France, the first and most important of the five codes of law prepared under the direction of Napoleon I. (1803–10). A sixth code of forest laws was added in 1827. These codes still form the substance of the law of France and Belgium, as well as of several German provinces along the Rhine. Their influence on all modern legislation shows them to be of less importance only than the Justinian.—**Code noir**, or *black code*, an edict of Louis XIV. of France in 1685, regulating the West Indian colonies and the condition and treatment of negro slaves and freed negroes.—**Code of Frederick the Great**, a codification of the laws of Prussia made by Frederick the Great in 1751.—**Code of honor**, the social customs and rules of procedure which support and regulate the practice of dueling.—**Code of 1650**, a compilation of the early laws of New Haven Colony. Also called *Ludlow's code*, from Governor Roger Ludlow, who was chiefly responsible for its form and substance.—**Code pleading**, a simple system of pleading, by leaving the facts without fiction or technical forms, which was introduced in American practice by the adoption of codes of procedure as a substitute for common law and chancery practice.—**Eaton code**, a collection of laws made by Governor Eaton by authority of the General Court of New Haven Colony, and adopted by it. It was first published in London in 1656, and is largely composed of extracts from the laws of Massachusetts.—**Field codes**, a series of codes intended to embody all the general laws of the State of New York (proposed by a commission of which David Dudley Field was the chief member), some of which were in substance adopted in that State, and all of which have been adopted in a number of other States. Chief among the reforms of the law introduced by these codes was the substitution of a single procedure in place of the technical forms and distinctions of common-law actions and equity suits, and the admission of parties and interested persons to testify as witnesses.—**Gregorian code**, a collection of Roman laws covering a period between A. D. 106 and 296, of which only fragments have been preserved. It was compiled by Gregorianus, a Roman jurist who lived probably about A. D. 300.—**Hermogenian code**, a code of Roman laws supposed to be from A. D. 287 to 304: now united from Hermogenianus, a jurist whose name frequently appears in the Digest. Fragments only have been preserved. Some have supposed that the Gregorian and Hermogenian were but one code.—**Justinian code**, the body of Roman law compiled and annotated at the command of the Emperor Justinian, who reigned A. D. 527–565. This consists of the *Institutes*, or the condensed opinions of the jurists, in fifty books, the *Institutiones*, and the *Novellæ* or *Novellæ Constitutiones*, a collection of ordinances, the whole forming the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, or body of civil law, the most important of all monuments of jurisprudence.—**Ludlow's code**. See *code of* 1650, above.—**Papian code**, a collection of Roman laws for the government of the Roman subjects of the Burgundians, compiled between the years A. D. 517 and 523. The German subjects of the Burgundians were governed by the Lex Gondobada. *S. Amos*.—**The code**, the code of honor (which see, above).—**Theodosian code**, a collection of Roman laws from the time of Constantine to that of Theodosius II., first published A. D. 438, and comprised in six-teen books.

codeine (kō-dē'in), *n.* [< Gr. *κώδεια*, the head, poppy-head (see *codia*), + *-ine*³.] A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 + H_2O$) contained in opium to the extent of 0.1 to 0.8 per cent. It is used as a hypnotic and to quiet coughs and pain. Also written *codeia*, *codeina*, and *codeia*.

codetta (kō-det'ä), *n.* [It., dim. of *coda*: see *coda*.] In *music*, a short coda.

codex (kō'deks), *n.*; pl. *codices* (-di-sēz). [= D. G. *codex* = Dan. *kodex* = F. *codex* (in sense 3) = Sp. *códice* = Pg. *codice*, codex, = It. *codice*, now *codice*, < L. *codex*: see *code*.] 1. A code. —2. A manuscript volume, complete or fragmentary, as of a classic work or of the sacred Scriptures. The most famous codices of the Greek Bible are the following uncial manuscripts: the *Sinaitic Codex*, of the fourth century, found by Tischendorf in 1844 and 1859 at the convent of St. Catharine on Mt. Sinai, and now in St. Petersburg (part in Leipzig); the *Vatican Codex*, also of the fourth century, in the Vatican library at Rome (contained in its first catalogue, 1475); the *Alexandrine* or *Alexandrian Codex*, of the fifth century, given to the patriarchate of Alexandria in 1098, and presented by Cyril Lucar, of that see and afterward of Constantinople, to Charles I. of England in 1628, and now in the British Museum; the *Codex Guelferbytanus*, or *Wolfenbüttel Fragments*, of the fifth or sixth century, recovered from a palimpsest of Isidore of Seville; the *Codex Claromontanus*, or Clermont manuscript of St. Paul's epistles, now in Paris, a palimpsest of the sixth century, written over the Phædhon of Euripides, etc. The most important manuscript of the Vulgate is the *Codex Amiatinus*. The copy of the Gothic Bible known as the *Codex Argenteus* (silver manuscript) from its silver letters (initials and divine names in gold), formerly at Werden in Westphalia, now at Upsala in Sweden, is noted both for this peculiarity and as being the most important of the few extant remains of the Gothic language. Among secular books, one of the most celebrated is the *Codex Ambrosianus* of the Iliad, containing 58 pictures, of all existing manuscript illustrations retaining most of the character of good antique art.

Till the 8th century, when it fell altogether into disuse, the Ravenna papyrus continued to be employed for uncial manuscripts and ornate *codices*.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 287.

3. A collection of approved medical formulas, with the processes necessary for forming the compounds referred to in it: as, the French *codex*.

codfish (kod'fish), *n.* [< *cod*² + *fish*¹.] 1. A cod; a fish of the genus *Gadus*.—2. The flesh of the cod as an article of food: as, a dish of *codfish*.—**Codfish aristocracy**, a derogatory designation in the United States of persons who make a vulgar display of wealth recently acquired wealth (as if it were the result of dealing in codfish).

codfish-ball, **codfish-cake** (kod'fish-bâl, -kāk), *n.* See *fish-cake*.

cod-fisher (kod'fish'ėr), *n.* 1. A person employed in fishing for cod.—2. A vessel used in this business.

cod-fishery (kod'fish'ėr-i), *n.* 1. The business or operation of fishing for cod.—2. A place where fishing for cod is carried on.

codger (koj'ėr), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *cadger*¹, q. v. For change of vowel, cf. *bodger*² for *badger*², *coddle*² with dial. *caddle*.] 1. A man, miser, or man.—2. An old fellow: an old person; a character: usually with *old*: as, a rum *old codger*. [Slang.]

He's a rum *codger*, you must know;
At least we poor folk think him so.

Comhill Mag., Syntax, iii. 1.

A few of us *old codgers* meet at the fireside.

Emerson, Harper's Mag., LXV. 584.

3. A fellow; a chap: a familiar term of address, used in a slighting way. [Slang.]

That's what they'll do with you, my little *codger*.

D. Jerrold.

I haven't been drinking your health, my *codger*.

Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

cod-glove (kod'gluv), *n.* A thick glove without fingers, worn in trimming hedges. [Prov. Eng.]

codiæ, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδεια*, also *κωδία*, and *κωδίς*, the head; of plants, the head, esp. of the poppy.] In *bot.*, the top or head of any plant, but especially of the poppy. *Bailey*, 1733.

Codiæum (kō-di-ē'um), *n.* [NL.] A shrubby genus of the Euphorbiaceæ, containing 4 species, found in the Pacific islands, Australia, and the Malay archipelago. *C. variegatum* or *pictum* is often cultivated in greenhouses for its beautifully variegated foliage, generally under the generic name of *Croton*. In Brazil it has been a political emblem, the green and yellow of the leaves and stalks of some varieties being the national colors.

codical (kod'i-kal), *a.* [< L. *codex* (*codic-*), a code, etc., + *-al*.] Relating to a code or to a code; of the nature of a code or codex.

codices, *n.* Plural of *codex*.

codicil (kod'i-sil), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kodicil* = G. *codicill* = F. *codicille* = Sp. *codicilo* = Pg. *codicillo* = It. *codicillo*, < L. *codicillus*, pl. *codicilli*, a writing, letter, later in sing. a cabinet order, supplement to a will, dim. of *codex* (*codic-*), a writing, etc.: see *codex*, *code*.] A writing by way of supplement to a will, and intended to be considered as a part of it, containing anything which the testator wishes to add, or a revocation or explanation of something contained in the will.

codicillary (kod-i-sil'ą-ri), *a.* [< LL. *codicillaris*, *-arius*, < L. *codicillus*: see *codicil*.] Of the nature of a codicil.

codification (kod'i-fi-kā'shŋn), *n.* [= F. *codification*; as *codify* + *-ation*.] The act or process of reducing to a code or system; especially, in *law*, the reducing of unwritten or case law to statutory form.

Science is but the *codification* of experience, and it is helpless without the data which experience furnishes.

J. Fiske, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 37.

Both those who affirm and those who deny the expediency of codifying the English law, visibly speak of *Codification* in two different senses. In the first place, they employ the word as synonymous with the conversion of Unwritten into Written Law. *Codification* is, however, plainly used in another sense, flowing from the association of the word with the great experiment of Justinian, . . . to give orderly arrangement to this written law—to deliver it from obscurity, uncertainty, and inconsistency—to clear it of irrelevancies and unnecessary repetitions—to reduce its bulk, to popularise its study, and to facilitate its application.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 362.

codifier (kod'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who codifies or reduces to a code or digest.

Even the legendary account represents William, not as an innovator, but as the *codifier* of the laws of Edward.

E. A. Freeman, Hist. Norman Conq., V. 327.

codify (kod'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *codified*, ppr. *codifying*. [= F. *codifier*; as *code* + *-fy*. The words *codify* and *codification* were first used by Jeremy Bentham.] 1. To reduce to a code or digest, as laws.

These laws were no doubt in general agreement with the Canon Law: and at length the latter of them were *codified* in close imitation of the Roman Code.

R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

The scholastic philosophy was an attempt to *codify* all existing knowledge under laws or formulæ analogous to the general principles of justice.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 211.

2. To arrange or systematize in general; make an orderly collection or compendium of; epitomize.

So far from settling special value on the spontaneous unartificial morsels, which are to us the bonne bouche of letter-writing, these men [medieval collectors] actually cut them out of their *codified* letters.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

codilla (kō-dil'ą), *n.* [Prob. dim. (cf. LL. *codicula*) of L. *coda* for *cauda*, tail. See *coda*.] The coarsest part of hemp or flax which is sorted out by itself.

codille (kō-dil'), *n.* [F. *codille*, < Sp. *codillo*, codille (at ombre), prop. knee (of quadrupeds), angle, dim. of *codo*, elbow, cubit, < L. *cubitus*, elbow, cubit: see *cubit*.] A term at ombre when the player gets fewer tricks than one of his opponents. He then loses double.

She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill,
Just in the jaws of ruin, and *Codille*.

Pope, R. of the L., iii. 92.

codiniact, *n.* [Formerly also *codiniak*, *codiniacke*, < OF. *codignac*, also *codignat*, *cotignat*, = It. *codognato*, *cotognato*, < ML. **codonatus*, *codonatum*, *cotoneatum*, prop. *cydoniatum*, < L. *cydonia*, *cotonia*, ML. also *cidonia*, etc., quince: see *coin*², *quince*, and cf. *quiddany*.] Quince marmalade; quiddany. *Minsheu*; *Bailey*.

codist (kō'dist), *n.* [< *code* + *-ist*.] A codifier; one who favors the making or use of legal codes. [Rare.]

codivision (kō-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< *co-*¹ + *division*.] Division or classification according to two different modes or principles: as, the *codivision* of triangles, first according to their angles, and second according to their sides.

codle¹, **codle**². See *coddle*¹, *coddle*².

codlin (kod'lin), *n.* A frequent form of *codling*², 2.

codline (kod'lin), *n.* A small hemp or cotton line used in fishing for cod.

codling¹ (kod'ling), *n.* [< *cod*¹, in various senses, + dim. *-ling*¹.] 1†. *pl.* Green peas.

If I be not deceived, I ha' seen Summer go up and down with hot *codlings*, and that little baggage, her daughter Plenty, crying six bunches of radish for a penny.

Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iii. 3.

In the pease-field? has she a mind to *codlings* already?

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

[The first extract alludes to the custom of carrying peas spitted on straws for sale, with the familiar street-cry of "Hot *codlings*!" Dyce.]

2†. [Often also *codlin*; early mod. E. also *codlyng*, *quodling*, *quadlin*; appar. < *cod*¹ + *-ling*¹ (as above), with ref. to the involucre (cf. *cod*¹, v., II.). Usually referred to *coddle*¹, boil or stew (as an apple fit to be eaten only when stewed); but the required precedent form *coddling-apple* is not found, and the resemblance seems to be accidental: see *coddle*¹. AS. *cod-eppel*, a quince-pear, a quince, though formally as if (in E.) < *cod*² + *apple*, is prob. adapted from ML. **codonia*, *cotonia*, for *cidonia*, *cydonia*, a quince: see *codiniac*, *coin*², *quince*.] An unripe apple.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before 'tis a peascod, or a *codling* when 'tis almost an apple. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

A *codling*, ere it went his lip in,
Wou'd straft become a golden pippin. *Swift.*

3. An apple to be stewed, or used only when stewed.

In July come gilliflowers of all varieties, early pears and plums in fruit, gennitings and *codlings*.
Bacon, Gardens.

4. One of several cultivated varieties of kitchen apple with large or medium-sized fruit.—**5†.** A testicle. *Sylvester*, Du Bartas.—**6.** *pl.* [E. dial. *codlins.*] Limestones partially burnt. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

codling[2] (kod'ling), *v.* [< ME. *codling*, prop. a young cod, but applied to several different fish; dim. of *cod*[2].] **1.** To young of the common cod when about the size of the whiting. *Day.*

A Codd, first a Whiting, then a *Codling*, then a Codd.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

2. A gadoid fish of the genus *Physis*, as the American *P. chuss* and *P. tenuis.*

codling[3] (kod'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A balk sawed into lengths for staves. *E. H. Knight.*

codling-moth (kod'ling-mȯth), *n.* The *Carpocapsa pomonella* (Linnæus), a common and widespread pest of apple-orchards. The egg is laid in the calyx-end of the forming apple, and the larva feeds on

Codling-moth and Apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), natural size.

e, piece of an apple, showing the work of the larva; *b*, point of entrance of the larva; *d*, pupa; *f*, larva or caterpillar; *f*, *g*, image or moth; *h*, head of larva, enlarged; *i*, cocoon.

the pulp around the core. There are two broods annually, the second passing the winter in the larval state within a slight silken cocoon. The insect has been introduced into different parts of the world with the cultivated apple.

codlins-and-cream (kod'linz-and-krēm'), *n.* A European species of willow-herb, *Epilobium hirsutum*: so called from the odor of its bruised leaves, which resembles that of a once favorite dish.

cod-liver (kod'liv'ėr), *n.* The liver of a codfish.—**Cod-liver oil** (*oleum morrhuæ*), an oil obtained from the liver of the common cod (*Gadus morrhua*) and allied species. In medicine it is of great use as a nutritive in certain debilitated conditions. There are three grades known in commerce, *pale or shore*, *pale-brown* or *straits*, and *dark-brown* or *basks*, the first being the purest.

cod-murderer (kod'mėr'dėr-ėr), *n.* An apparatus in use at Peterhead, Scotland, consisting of a long piece of lead with snoods passed through holes at intervals, bearing a hook at either end, without bait. The cod strikes against the lead, and one or other of the hooks generally secures it. *Day.*

codo (kō'dō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit*, *codille*.] A Spanish linear measure, a cubit, half a vara, especially half a Castilian vara, or 16.44 English inches, = 41.75 centimeters. The name is also applied by Christians in Morocco to the dhirʻ or cubit of 22.5 English inches, = 57.1 centimeters.

codon (kō'don), *n.* [Gr. *κώδων*, a bell.] **1.** A small bell.—**2.** The bell or flaring mouth of a trumpet.

Codonella (kō-dō-nel'ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Codonellidæ*, containing oceanic infusorians with two circlets of oral cilia, the outer long and tentaculiform, the inner spatulate. *C. galea*, *C. orthoceras*, and *C. campanella* are Mediterranean species. *Haeckel*, 1873.

codonellid (kō-dō-nel'id), *n.* A member of the family *Codonellidæ*.

Codonellidæ (kō-dō-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonella* + *-idæ*.] A family of infusorians, named from the genus *Codonella*.

Codonœca (kō-dō-nē'ką), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *οἶκος*, a house.] The typical genus of the family *Codonœcidæ*. *C. costata* is an American salt-water form, with an erect bell-shaped lorica upon a long rigid stalk. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

codonœcid (kō-dō-nē'sid), *n.* A member of the *Codonœcidæ*.

Codonœcidæ (kō-dō-nē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonœca* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, solitary, uniflagellate, inhabiting an erect pedicellate lorica, to the bottom of which they are fixed in a sessile manner, and not attached by a secondary flexible pedicle. They are found in fresh and salt water.

Codonosiga (kō-dō-nō-sī'gą), *n.* [NL. (H. J. Clark, 1866, in form *Codosiga*), < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *σιγή*, silence.] The typical genus of the family *Codonosigidæ*. Also *Codosiga*.

codonosigid (kō-dō-nos'i-jid), *n.* A member of the *Codonosigidæ*.

Codonosigidæ (kō-dō-nō-sij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Codonosiga* + *-idæ*.] A family of animalcules, free-swimming or attached, solitary or socially united, entirely naked, and secreting neither independent loricæ nor gelatinous zoöcytia. They have a well-developed collar, encircling the base of a single terminal flagellum; contractile vesicles, 2 or 3 in number, posteriorly located; and the endoplast is subspherical and subcentral.

codonostoma (kō-dō-nos'tō-mą), *n.*; pl. *codonostomata* (-mą-ż), *codonostomata* (kō'dō-nos-tō'ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κώδων*, a bell, + *στόμα*, mouth.] In *zoöl.*, the mouth or aperture of the disk, swimming-bell, or nectocalyx of a medusa, or the similar opening of the bell or gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore; the orifice of the umbrella, through which its cavity communicates with the exterior.

Codosiga (kō-dō-sī'gą), *n.* [NL.: see *Codonosiga*.] Same as *Codonosiga*. *H. J. Clark*, 1866.

cod-piece (kod'pēs), *n.* In medieval male costume, a part of the hose in front, at the separation of the legs, made loose or in the form of a flap, or in some cases separately attached: it was rendered necessary by the extreme tightness of the garment from about 1475 to 1550.

cod-pole (kod'pōl), *n.* A local (Buckinghamshire and Berkshire) English name for the fish otherwise called *miller's-thumb*.

codulet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cod-worm† (kod'wėrm), *n.* [< *cod*[1] (prob. an assimilation of *caddis*[2]) + *worm*.] A caddis-worm or case-worm. *I. Walton.*

coe[1]†, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *koe*, *koo* (Sc. *ka*, *kae*, *kay*), < ME. *co*, *coo*, *koo*, *ca*, *ka*, *kaa* (< AS. **cā* or **cāh*) = D. *kaa* = OHG. *chāha*, *chā* = Dan. *kaa*; see *cagg*[1].] A jackdaw; a chough.

Coo, byrde or schowhe, monedula, nodula.
Promptorium Parvs., p. 84.

coe[2] (kō), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *cow* = MD. *kouwe*, D. *kouw*, a cage, = MLG. *koje* = MHG. *kōwe*, *kouwe*, G. *kaue*, a coe, also a cage (cf. ML. *caga*, a cage), < ML. *cavia* for L. *cavea*, a hollow, cave: see *cage* and *cavel*, and cf. *coy*[2].] In *mining*, a little underground lodgment made by the miners as they work lower and lower.

coea, *n.* Plural of *cæcum*.

Cœcilia, *n.* See *Cæcilia*, 1.

cœcum, *n.*; pl. *cœca*. See *cæcum*.

coeducation (kō-ej'ū-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *education*.] Joint education; specifically, the education of young men and young women in the same institution.

coefficacy (kō-ef'i-kā-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficacy*.] Joint efficacy; the power of two or more things acting together to produce an effect. *Sir T. Browne.*

coefficiency (kō-e-fish'en-si), *n.* [< *coefficient*: see *-ency*.] Coöperation; joint power of two or more things or causes acting to the same end.

The managing and carrying on of this work, by the spirit's instrumental *coefficiency*. *Glanville*, Sceps. Sci.

coefficient (kō-e-fish'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *efficient*.] **I.** *a.* Coöperating; acting in union to the same end.

II. *n.* **1.** That which unites in action with something else to produce a given effect; that which unites its action with the action of another.—**2.** In *alg.*, a number or other constant placed before and multiplying an unknown quantity or variable or an expression containing such quantities; also, a number multiplying a constant or known quantity expressed algebraically—that is, by the letters *a*, *b*, etc. Thus, 3 is the coefficient of x, $2ab^2$ the coefficient of y, and 2 the coefficient of ab^2, in the polynomial $3x + 2ab^2y$. **3.** In *phys.*, a numerical quantity, constant for a given substance, and used to measure some one of its properties: as, the *coefficient* of expansion of any substance is the amount which the unit of length (surface or volume) expands in passing from 0° to 1° C.

The ratio of the strain to the stress is called the *coefficient* of pliability. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 211.

Binomial coefficient. See *binomial*.—**Coefficient of elasticity** or **of resilience**, the ratio of the numerical value of a stress to the numerical value of the strain produced by it.—**Coefficient of friction**, the resistance to sliding between two surfaces divided by the pressure between them.—**Coefficient of homology**, the constant anharmonic ratio between corresponding points of two figures in homology, the point where the line through these points cuts the axis of homology and the center of homology, or between two corresponding rays, the line from their intersection to the center of homology, and the axis of homology.—**Coefficient of torsion**, the angle of torsion produced in a wire of unit dimensions by a force of unit moment.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion**, the rate of increase of the volume of a body of unit volume with the temperature.—**Differential coefficient**, in the *calculus*, the measure of the rate of change of a function relatively to its variable. A *partial differential coefficient* is the measure of the rate of change of a function of several independent variables relatively to one of them. A *second differential coefficient* is the differential coefficient of the differential coefficient of a function, both differential coefficients being taken relatively to the same variable. *Third*, *fourth*, etc., *differential coefficients* are coefficients formed in a way analogous to that by which the second differential coefficient is obtained.—**Directional coefficient**, of an imaginary quantity, the quotient after dividing the quantity by its modulus.—**Dynamical coefficient of viscosity**, the rate at which the velocity of a fluid moving everywhere in the same direction, but with velocities measured by the distances from a fixed plane, is transmitted tangentially to a unit distance through the fluid.—**Kinematical coefficient of viscosity**, the dynamical coefficient of viscosity divided by the density; the index of friction of a fluid.—**Laplace's coefficients**, certain quantities used in the development of expressions by spherical harmonics.—**Linear coefficient of expansion**, the rate of expansion of a bar of unit length with the temperature.—**Virtual coefficient**, of a pair of screws, the quantity $(a + b)\cos\theta - d\sin\theta$, where a and b are the pitches, d is the least distance between the screws, and θ is the greatest angle between their orthogonal projections.

coefficiently (kō-e-fish'ent-li), *adv.* By coöperation.

coehorn (kō'hȯrn), *n.* [After the Dutch engineer *Coehorn* (1641–1704), who invented it.] A small mortar for throwing grenades, light enough to be carried by a small number of men, usually four. Also spelled *cohorn*.

coel-. The form of *cœlo-* before a vowel.

coela, *n.* Plural of *cœlon*.

cœlacanth (sē'la-kanth), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthi (sē-la-kan'thī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Cœlacanthus*, q. v.] In Agassiz's system of classification, a family of ganoid fishes primarily equivalent to *Cœlacanthidæ*, but including many heterogeneous forms, among which were the living *Osteoglossidæ*, *Amiidæ*, and *Ceratodontidæ*.

cœlacanthid (sē-la-kan'thid), *n.* An extinct fish of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthidæ (sē-la-kan'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlacanthus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, exemplified by the genus *Cœlacanthus*, including forms with rounded scales, 2 dorsal fins, each supported by a single 2-pronged interspinous bone, paired fins obtusely lobate, caudal fin diphycercal, air-bladder ossified, and notochord persistent. The species are extinct, and flourished from the Carboniferous formation to the Cretaceous. Also *Cœlacanthini*, *Cœlacanthoidei*.

cœlacanthine (sē-la-kan'thin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthi* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Having hollow spines, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cœlacanthi*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlacanthini*.

Cœlacanthini (sē'la-kan-thī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-ini*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

cœlacanthoid (sē-la-kan'thoid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cœlacanthus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or having the characters of the *Cœlacanthidæ*.

II. *n.* A cœlacanthid.

Cœlacanthoidei (sē'la-kan-thoi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bleeker, 1859), < *Cœlacanthus* + *-oidei*.] Same as *Cœlacanthidæ*.

Cœlacanthus (sē-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1843), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ἄκανθα*, thorn, spine.] The typical genus of ganoid fishes of the family *Cœlacanthidæ*: so called from their spines, which were filled with a softer sub-

stance, but have become hollow from its loss in the course of petrification.

coelanaglyphic (sē/la-na-glif'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *anaglyphic*, q. v.] An epithet applied to that species of carving in relief in which no part of the figure represented projects beyond the surrounding plane, the relief being effected by deeply incising the outlines. *J. T. Clarke.* This is the most usual method of relief in ancient Egyptian work, the figures when carved being brightly colored, and the incised outline being apparent only by side light. Also *kollanaglyphic*, *coilanaglyphic*. See *cavo-rilievo*.

coelarium (sē-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cœlaria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow.] In *zoöl.*, the epithelium of the body-cavity or cœloma; a kind of vassalium or endothelium lining the serous surfaces. "It is divided into the parietal cœlarium or exocœlarium and the visceral cœlarium or endocœlarium. *Haeckel.* Also called *cœlom-epithelium*.

Coelebogyne (sē-le-boj'i-nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *cœlebs*, *cœlebe*, unmarried (see *celibate*), + Gr. *γυνή*, a woman.] An Australian genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*, of a single species, *C. ilicifolia*, sometimes referred to *Alchornea*. In appearance they much resemble the European holly. The platilliate plant has long been in cultivation in European gardens, and is remarkable for producing seeds without the action of pollen, an instance of the phenomenon of parthenogenesis, which is exceedingly rare in plants.

coelebs (sē'lebs), *n.* [< L. *cœlebs*, *cœlebe*, a bachelor: see *celibate*.] 1. A bachelor: used as a quasi-proper name: as, "*Cœlebs* in Search of a Wife" (the title of a book by Hannah More).

Cœlebs has become a benedick. *G. P. R. James.*

2. [NL.] In *ornith.*, an old, now the specific, name of the chaffinch, *Fringilla cœlebs:* made a generic term by Cuvier in 1800.

coelelminth (sē'lel-minth), *n.* One of the *Cœlelmintha*; a cavitary.

Coelelmintha (sē-lel-min'thä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἕλμινς* (*ἐλμινθ-*), a worm, a tapeworm.] In Owen's system of classification, a division of *Entozoa*, comprising internal parasitic worms which have an alimentary canal or digestive cavity, and including the cavitaries, roundworms, threadworms, etc.: the opposite of *Sterelmintha*.

coelelminthic (sē-lel-min'thik), *a.* [< *Cœlelmintha* + *-ic*.] Belonging to or resembling the *Cœlelmintha*.

Coelenterа (sē-len'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteral*.] 1. A phylum or subkingdom of animals, one of the prime divisions of *Metazoa*, containing aquatic and almost invariably marine animals with a distinct enteric cavity opening by a mouth and commonly tentaculiferous with the general body-cavity (whence the name). This general cavity is known as an enterocœle, in distinction from an intestinal canal proper. The walls of the body are substantially composed of two layers, an inner or endoderm, and an outer or ectoderm. There are no traces of a nervous system, except in certain medusæ, and there is no proper blood-vascular system. Peculiar stinging-organs, threadcells, cnidæ, or nematocysts are very generally present (in all the *Cnidaria* or cœlenterates proper), and in most cases the arrangement of parts or organs is radiate, as is especially observable in the disposition of tentacles around the mouth. Reproduction is usually sexual, distinct generative organs being present, and ova and spermatozoa being discharged by the mouth; but multiplication also takes place by budding and fission. The *Cœlenterа* proper, or *Cnidaria*, are divided into the two great classes of *Actinozoa* and *Hydrozoa*, including all the sea-anemones, corals, acalephs, medusæ, etc. In a wider sense, the sponges and ctenophorans are also included.

2. A lower series or grade of metazoic animals including the *Porifera* or sponges and *Nematophora* or cœlenterates proper: used in distinction from *Cœlomata*, which covers all higher *Metazoa* indiscriminately. *E. R. Lankester.* [Little used.]—**Cœlenterа nematophora**, the nematophorans, cnidarians, or cœlenterates which have thread-cells. See *Cnidaria*, *Nematophora*.—**Cœlenterа porifera**, the sponges, which have no thread-cells. See *Porifera*.

Coelenterata (sē-len-te-rā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cœlenteratus*: see *cœlenterate*.] Same as *Cœlenterа*.

coelenterate (sē-len'te-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cœlenteratus*, < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ἔντερον*, intestine: see *enteral*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœlenterа*.

In such *cœlenterate* animals as polypes, we see the parts moving in ways which lack precision.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, p. 67.

II. *n.* A member of the animal subkingdom *Cœlenterа*.

coelestin, coelestine1 (sē-les'tin), *n.* Same as *celestite*.

celestine2 (sē-les'tin), *n.* [< L. *cœlestinus*, heavenly: see *Celestine*.] In the eighteenth century, a name of various modifications of the harpsichord, clavichord, and pianoforte, in which the usual tone of the instrument was alterable at will by certain mechanical devices. Also *cœlestino*, *celsion*.

coelestine (sel-es-tē'nō), *n.* Same as *cœlestine*2.

coelia (sē'li-ä), *n.*; pl. *coeliæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a cavity, hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] Any one of the ventricles or other cavities of the brain; an encephalic cavity; an encephalocele. Also spelled *celia*. [Rare.]

coeliac, *a.* See *celiac*.

coeliadelphus (sē'li-a-del'fus), *n.*; pl. *coeliadelphi* (-fi). [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἀδελφός*, alike: see *-adelphia*.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which two bodies are united at the abdomen. Also spelled *celiadelphus*.

coeliæ, *n.* Plural of *coelia*.

coeliagra (sē-li-ag'rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄγρα*, a catching (mod. gout); as *chiragra*, *podagra*.] In *pathol.*, gout in the abdomen. Also spelled *celiagra*.

coelialgia (sē-li-al'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the belly. Also spelled *celialgia*.

coelian (sē'li-an), *a.* [< *cœlia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to a cœlia or cavity of the brain: as, the *cœlian* parietes (the walls of a ventricle). Also spelled *celian*. [Rare.]

coelibian, *a.* See *celibian*.

coeligenous (sē-lij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *cœlum*, sky, *cœlum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *-genus*: see *-genous*.] Heaven-born. *Bailey.*

coeline (sē'lin), *a.* [< Gr. *κοιλία*, a hollow (mod. abdomen), + *-ine*1. Cf. *celiac*, *cœliac*.] Relating to the belly. Also spelled *celine*. [Rare.]

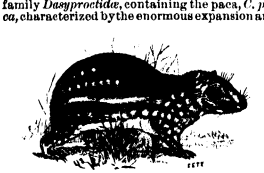
coelison (sōl'i-son), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven, + *sonus*, sound.] Same as *celestina*2.

coelo-. [NL., etc., < Gr. *κοῖλο-ς*, Æolic *κόϊλος*, hollow, akin to L. *cavus*, hollow (but not to E. *hollow*): see *cave*1 and *ceil*, *n.*] An element common in modern scientific compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'hollow.'

coelodont (sē'lō-dont), *a.* [< NL. *cœlodont(-)*, < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] Having hollow teeth: specifically applied to certain lizards, in distinction from *pleodont*, or solid-toothed.

Cœlogaster (sē-lō-gas'tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Schrank*, 1780.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects of the weevil family, *Curculionidæ*, founded by Schönherr in 1837 to include those phytobiuous species in which the third tarsal joint is dilated, the prosternum is provided with antecoxal ridges, and the eyes are inserted under distinct superciliary ridges. Three species are North American; they are of small size and black color, with or without whitish marking, and are found on low plants near water.

Cœlogenys (sē-loj'e-nis), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γένυς*, chin, cheek, = E. *chin*.] A genus of hystricomorph rodents, of the family *Dasyproctidæ*, containing the paca, *C. paca*, characterized by the enormous expansion and



Paca (*Cœlogenys paca*).

excavation of the bones of the cheeks, whence the name. The paca is the only living representative of the genus, but remains of other species, as *C. laticeps* and *C. major*, have been found in the bone-caves of Brazil.

Coelogyne (sē-loj'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (so called from the deeply excavated stigma), < Gr. *κοῖλος*, hollow, + *γυνή*, a woman (in mod. bot. a stigma).] A large genus of East Indian epiphytic orchids, with large, handsome flowers, favorites in cultivation.

cœlom (sē'lom), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

A peri-axial cavity, the *cœlom* or body-cavity, which is essentially the blood-space, and receives the nutritive products of digestion and the waste products of tissue-change by osmosis [in the *Cœlomata*].
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

coeloma (sē-lō'mä), *n.*; pl. *cœlomata* (-ma-tä). [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*(*τ-*), a hollow, cavity, < *κοίλοω*, make hollow, < *κοῖλος*, hollow: see *cœlum*.] The body-cavity of a metazoic animal, as distinguished from the intestinal cavity; the periaxial, perivisceral, or perienteric space. In a two-layered germ, or gastrula, it is an interval between the two layers, that is, between the endoderm and the ectoderm, and either represents a blastocœle (the original cavity of a blastula before invagination) or is a subsequent formation having the morphological relations of a blastocœle. In a four-layered germ, in which a mesoderm has developed, it is an interval between layers of mesoderm, in some of its various modifications called an enterocœle, a schizocœle, or an epicœle. In an adult organism it is the general cavity of the body, usually shut off from all special cavities, as those of the viscera. Also *cœlina*, *cœlome*.

Cœlomata (sē-lō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. pl. of an adj. **cœloma:* see *cœloma*.] 1. A term used by E. R. Lankester to cover a second or higher grade or series of *Metazoa*, including all metazoic animals indiscriminately excepting the sponges and cœlenterates, which constitute a first or lower series of *Metazoa* called *Cœlenterа*. The word connotes the formation of a cœloma, or body-cavity, distinct from the enteric cavity, not in common therewith, as in *Cœlenterа*. [Little used.]

2. [*l. c.*] In *embryol.*, the diverticula or buds of the archenteron or primitive stomach, out of which a cœloma is formed after their separation from the archenteron. *A. Hyatt.*

cœlomate (sē-lō'māt), *a.* and *n.* [As *cœlom*, *cœloma*(*t-*), with term. accom. to *-ate*1. Cf. *cœlomatous*.] I. *a.* Having a cœloma or body-cavity: the opposite of *acœlomate* or *acœlomatous*. Also *cœlomatous*.

The Mollusca agree in being *Cœlomate* with the phyla Vertebrata, Platyhelmia (Flat-worms), Echinoderma, Appendiculata (Insects, Ringed-worms, &c.), and others.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

II. *n.* One of the *Cœlomata*.

cœlomatic (sē-lō-mat'ik), *a.* [< *cœloma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœloma. Also *cœlomic*.

The two *cœlomatic* tubes nipped off from the enteron gradually increase in size.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 216.

cœlomatous (sē-lom'a-tus), *a.* [As *cœlomate* + *-ous*.] Same as *cœlomate*.

cœlome (sē'lōm), *n.* Same as *cœloma*.

cœlom-epithelium (sē'lom-ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* Same as *cœlarium*.

Cœlomi (sē-lō'mī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλωμα*, a hollow, cavity: see *cœloma*.] In Haeckel's classification, one of the classes or main divisions of the animal kingdom, including all worms except the *Acœlomi* (which see), and also the *Rotifera*, *Polyzoa*, and *Tunicata*; worms which have an enteron or intestine. It is therefore rather a general biological term for a worm-like type of structure than the name of a well-defined zoological group of animals.

cœlomic (sē-lom'ik), *a.* [< *cœloma* + *-ic*.] Same as *cœlomatic*.

The Mollusca are also provided with special groups of cells forming usually paired or median growths upon the walls of the *cœlomic* cavity.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 633.

cœlo-navigation (sē'lō-nav-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *cœlum*, prop. *cælum*, heaven (see *ceil*, *n.*), + *navigation*.] That branch of navigation in which the position of a ship is determined from observations of one or more heavenly bodies: same as *nautical astronomy*.

Cœloneura (sē-lō-nū'rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *neuron*, q. v.] Animals whose neuron is hollow, as that of vertebrates: synonymous with *Chordata*. *Wilder*, Amer. Nat., XXI. (1887) 914.

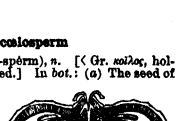
cœloneural (sē-lō-nū'ral), *a.* [As *Cœloneura* + *-al*.] Having a neurocœle or hollow neuron; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cœloneura*.

Cœlopneumonata (sē-lō-nū-mō-nā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Menke, 1828), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πνεύμων*, lung.] A section of gastropods: same as *Cœlopnoa*. It included the orders *Cœlopneumonata gymnostoma*, or the inoperculate, and *C. operculata*, or the operculate pulmoniferous gastropods.

Cœlopnoa (sē-lop'nō-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Schweigger, 1820), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *πνοιή*, *πνεῖν*, breathe.] A section of gastropods including both the inoperculate and operculate pulmonates: same as *Cœlopneumonata*.

Cœlops (sē'lops), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *κοιλωπής*, hollow-eyed), < Gr. *κοίλος*, hollow, + *ὤψ*, eye, face.] A genus of horseshoe-bats, of the family *Rhinolophidæ* and subfamily *Phyllorhininæ*, containing *C. frithi*, of India, Java, and Siam. It is characterized by the peculiar form of the nose-leaf, a short calcar, a small interfemoral membrane, and a long index metacarpal. *E. Blyth*, 1849.

coelosperm (sē'lō-spėrm), *n.* [< Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + σπέρμα, seed.] In *bot.*: (*a*) The seed of some umbelliferous plants, so curved longitudinally as to form a concavity on the inner surface, as in the coriander. (*b*) An umbelliferous plant which is characterized by a coelospermous seed.



Coelosperm.
Section of coelospermous fruit of *Coriandrum*, enlarged. *a*, *a*, the curved seed.

coelospermous (sē-lō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< *cœlosperm* + *-ous.*] Having longitudinally curved seeds, or coelosperms.

coelostat (sē'lō-stat), *n.* An instrument which shows the image of the sky reflected in a plane mirror as stationary. *The Observatory* (London), Aug., 1895, p. 301; *Science*, Jan. 24, 1896, p. 130.

coelum (sē'lum), *n.*; pl. *cœla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. κοῖλον, a hollow, cavity (of the body, etc.), neut. of κοῖλος, hollow: see *cell*, *n.*] In *anat.*, the general cavity of the trunk of the body, including the special cavities of the thorax, abdomen, and pelvis; the cœloma. [Rare.]

Cœlurus (sē-lū'rus), *n.* pl. [NL., < *Cœlurus*, q. v.] An ordinal name of a group of extinct Jurassic dinosaurian reptiles, represented by the genus *Cœlurus* from Wyoming.

coelurid (sē-lū'rid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Cœluridæ*.

Cœluridæ (sē-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœlurus* + *-idæ.*] A family of dinosaurian reptiles with the anterior cervical vertebræ opisthocœlian and the rest biconcave, very long and slender metatarsal bones, and the bones of the skeleton pneumatic or hollow.

Cœlurus (sē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Cœluridæ*. *Marsh*, 1879.

coembody (kō-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coembodied*, ppr. *coembodying*. [< *co-*1 + *embody.*] To unite or incorporate in one body. [Rare.]

> Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will then become *coembodied* in this Divine body. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 252.

cœmeterial, **cœmeteryt**. Obsolete spellings of *cemeterial*, *cemetery*.

coemption (kō-emp'shon), *n.* [< ME. *coempcion*, < L. *coemptio(n-)*, < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy: see *co-*1 and *emption*.] **1.** Joint purchase; the sharing with another of what is bought.

> *Coempcion* is to seyn comune achat or bying togidre, that weere estableyssed upon the people by awich a manere impoosicion, as whoso bowhte a bussel corn, he moste yeve the kynge the fifte part.
>
> Gloss in *Chaucer's* Boëthius, i. prose 4.

2. The act of purchasing all of a given commodity that is for sale, with a view to controlling its price.

> Monopolies and *coemption* of wares for resale, where they are not restrained, are great means to enrich.
>
> *Bacon*, Riches.

3. In *Rom. law*, one of the modes of civil marriage, consisting in a sort of mutual sale of the parties, effected by the exchange of a small sum of money and other ceremonies.

> By the religious marriage or Confarreation; by the higher form of civil marriage, which was called *Coemption*; and by the lower form, which was termed Usus, the Husband acquired a number of rights over the person and property of his wife, which were on the whole in excess of such as are conferred on him in any system of modern jurisprudence. *Maine*, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 149.

coemptor (kō-emp'tor), *n.* [L., < *coemere*, pp. *coemptus*, buy up: see *coemption*.] One who purchases all that there is of any commodity.

coen-. See *cœno-*.

coenæsthesia (sē-nes-thē'si-ą), *n.* [NL., also *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. κοινός, common, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *esthetic*.] Same as *cœnesthesia*.

coenæsthesis, *n.* [NL.] See *cœnesthesis*.

coenanthium (sē-nan'thi-um), *n.*; pl. *coenanthia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + ἄνθος, a flower.] Same as *clinanthium*.

coenation, *n.* See *cenation*.

coendoo, **coendou** (kō-en'dō), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the prehensile-tailed porcupine of Brazil, *Synetheres* or *Cercolabes prehensilis*.

coenenchym (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

> As a rule, the individuals are imbedded in a common body mass, the *cœnenchym*. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 227.

cœnenchyma (sē-neng'ki-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion, < ἐγχεῖν, infuse, pour in, < ἐν, = E. *in*1, + χεῖν, pour, akin to E. *gush*.] In *zoöl.*, the calcified tissue of the cœnosare of actinozoans; a substance which results from the calcification of the cœnosare of compound *Actinozoa*, and which may form a large part of the calcareous matter of a zoanthodeme, uniting the thecæ or corallites of the individual anthozoïds. Also *cœnenchyme*, *cœnenchym*.

> There are cases, again, in which the calcareous deposit in the several polyps of a compound Actinozoon, and in the superficial parts of the *cœnenchyma*, remains loose and spicular. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 140.

cœnenchymal (sē-neng'ki-mal), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of cœnenchyma: as, *cœnenchymal* tubes.

cœnenchymatous (sē-neng-kim'ą-tus), *a.* [< *cœnenchyma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Consisting of cœnenchyma; having the character of cœnenchyma.

cœnenchyme (sē-neng'kim), *n.* Same as *cœnenchyma*.

cœnesthesia, **cœnesthesis** (sē-nes-thē'si-ą), *n.* Same as *cœnesthesis*.

cœnesthesis, **cœnesthesia** (sē-nes-thē'sis), *n.* [NL. *cœnæsthesis*, < Gr. κοινός, common, + αἴσθησις, perception: see *esthetic*.] The general sense of life, the bodily consciousness, or the total impression from all contemporaneous sensations, as distinct from special and well-defined sensations, such as those of touch or sight; vague sense. Also *cœnæsthesia*, *cœnesthesia*.

co-enjoy† (kō-en-joi'), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *enjoy.*] To enjoy together with another. [Rare.]

> I wish my Soul no other Felicity, when she has shaken off the Fetters of Flesh, than to ascend to his, and *co-enjoy* the same Bliss. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 7.

cœno-, [NL., etc., *cœno-* (E. also *ceno-*), < Gr. κοινο-, combining form of κοινός, common: see *com-*, and *ceno-*2, *cenobite*, etc.] An element in some compound words of Greek origin, meaning 'common.'

cœnobia, *n.* Plural of *cœnobium*.

Cœnobita, **cœnobite**, *etc.* See *Cenobita*, *etc.*

cœnobium (sē-nō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *cœnobia* (-ą) or (in def. 1) *cœnobiums* (-umz). [LL. (NL.), < Gr. κοινόβιον, life in community, prop. neut. of κοινόβιος, adj., living in communion, < κοινός, common, + βίος, life.] **1.** A community of monks living under one roof and under one government; a monastery; a religious community.

> A high spiritual life and intellectual cultivation within the numerous *cœnobiums* was quite compatible with practical paganism and disorder outside. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 450.

> An Irish *cœnobium* of the earliest type was simply an ordinary sept or family whose chief had become Christian, and making a gift of his land, either retired, leaving it in the hands of a comarba, or remained as the religious head himself. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 248.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the mulberry-like mass of a compound protozoan, or cluster of many unicellular animals in one stock: originally applied by F. Stein to the spherical clusters of monads at the ends of the branched pedicels of certain infusorians.—**3.** [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A name of the fruit peculiar to the *Boraginaceæ* and *Labiatæ*, consisting of four distinct nutlets around a common style. (*b*) In certain unicellular algæ, a colony consisting of a definite number of cells. In *Pandorina* a cœnobium consists of sixteen one-celled plants grouped together in a definite form.

> The cells of these families, either indefinitely increasing in number (then families in the true sense of the term), or of definite number (then forming a *cœnobium*). *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 86.

Also spelled *coenobium*.

cœnoblast (sē'nō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + βλαστός, germ.] In sponges, an indifferent germinal tissue forming the core or primitive mesoderm whence the true mesoderm and the endoderm both arise. *Marshall.*

> Marshall . . . figures the larva as filled up solidly by a cœnoblastic membrane in which a central cavity appears surrounded by the cells of an endoderm and a mesoderm, both differentiated from the *cœnoblast*. This name appears to us to embody an essential distinction which ought to be made between the primitive layer and the endoderm and mesoderm which arise from it. *Hyatt*, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, p. 85.

cœnoblastic (sē-nō-blas'tik), *a.* [< *cœnoblast* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the cœnoblast; derived from or constituting cœnoblast.

cœnobyt, *n.* See *cenobyt*.

cœnocia, *n.* Plural of *cœnœcium*.

cœnocial (sē-nō'si-al), *a.* [< *cœnœcium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnœcium.

cœnœcium (sē-nē'si-um) *n.*; pl. *cœnœcia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + οἶκος, a dwelling.] In *zoöl.*, a polypary; the chitinous investment or covering of the cœnosare of the hydroid hydrozoans.

cœnogamous, **cœnogamy**. See *cenogamous*, *cenogamy*.

Cœnomorphus (sē-nō-mor'fus), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's system of classification, a cohort of *Anisodactyli*, of an order *Volucres*, consisting of the touracous (*Musophagidæ*), the mouse-birds (*Colliidæ*), the rollers (*Coraciidæ*), and the Madagascan genera *Aleiornis* and *Brachypteraciæ*.

Cœnopithecus (sē'nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + πίθηκος, an ape, monkey.] A genus of fossil strepsirrhine monkeys from the Eocene. *C. lemuroides* represents the oldest form of monkey known.

cœnosarc (sē'nō-särk), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + σάρξ (σαρκ-), flesh.] In *zoöl.*, a term applied by Allman to the common living basis by which the several beings included in a composite zoöphyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoöphyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of beings or polypites developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc. See cuts under *anthozoïd* and *Coralligena*.

cœnosarcal (sē-nō-sär'kal), *a.* [< *cœnosare* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cœnosare: as, *cœnosarcal* canals.

cœnosarcous (sē-nō-sär'kus), *a.* [< *cœnosare* + *-ous.*] Consisting of cœnosare; having the character of cœnosare.

cœnosite (sē'nō-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + σῖτος, food.] A commensal.

cœnosteal (sē-nos'tē-al), *a.* [< *cœnosteum* + *-al.*] Having the character of or consisting of cœnosteum.

cœnosteum (sē-nos'tē-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κοινός, common, + ὀστέον, bone.] In *zoöl.*, the hard, calcareous ectodermal tissue of the hydrocorallines, as of millepore coral; the calcareous or coral-like mass of the hydrophyton of the hydrocoralline acalephs. *Moseley*, 1881.

cœnotype (sē'nō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. κοινός, common, + τύπος, impression, type.] A common or representative type; an organism which represents the fundamental type or pattern of structure of a group. [Rare.]

> Lucernaria, the *cœnotype* of the Acalephæ. *H. J. Clark*, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1862.

cœnotypic (sē-nō-tip'ik), *a.* [< *cœnotype* + *-ic.*] Representing a common type; having the character of a cœnotype.

cœnure (sē'nūr), *n.* [Also as NL., *cœnurus*; < Gr. κοινός, common, + οὐρά, tail.] A hydatid found in the sheep, producing the disease called staggers; the hydatid form of the wandered scolex of the dog's tapeworm with denticulocites attached. It is a bladder-worm, cystic worm, or cysticercus of many heads, the larva of *Tænia cœnurus*. See cut under *Tænia*.

cœnurus (sē-nū'rus), *n.* [NL.: see *cœnure*.] A cœnure: originally mistaken for and named as a genus of worms by Rudolphi.

coequal (kō-ē'kwąl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cœqualis*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æqualis*, equal: see *co-*1 and *equal*.] **I.** *a.* Equal with another person or thing, or with one another; having equal rank, dignity, intellectual ability, etc.; of corresponding character or quality.

> If once he come to be a cardinal,
> He'll make his cap *co-equal* with the crown.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 1.

> He [Hartley Coleridge] had the poetic temperament with all its weaknesses and dangers, yet without a *coequal* faculty of reflection and expression.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 242.

II. *n.* One who or that which is equal to another or others.

coequality (kō-ē-kwol'i-ti), *n.* [< *coequal* + *-ity*, after *equality*.] The state of being coequal; equality in rank, dignity, ability, etc.

coequally (kō-ē'kwąl-i), *adv.* In a coequal manner.

coequalness (kō-ē'kwąl-nes), *n.* Same as *coequality*. *Bailey.*

coerce (kō-ėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coerced*, ppr. *coercing*. [= OF. *coercer*, *cohercer* = Sp. *cohercer*, < L. *coercere*, surround, encompass, restrain, control, curb, < *co-*, together, + *arcere*, inclose, confine, keep off: see *arcade*, *arcane*, *ark*2.] **1.** To restrain or constrain by force, as by the force of law or authority; especially, compel to compliance; constrain to obedience or submission in a vigorous or forcible manner.

> Punishments are manifold, that they may *coerce* this profligate sort. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The king felt more painfully than ever the want of that tremendous engine which had once *coerced* refractory ecclesiastics. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. To deprive of by force; restrain of. [Rare.]

Therefore the debtor is ordered . . . to be *coerced* his liberty until he makes payment. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

3. To enforce; compel by forcible action: as, to *coerce* obedience.

coercer (kō-ėr'sėr), *n.* One who coerces.

coercible (kō-ėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *coercible* = Pg. *coercivel* = It. *coercibile*; as *coerce* + *-ible*.] **I.** Capable of being coerced; too weak to resist effectively.—**2.** Capable of being condensed, especially of being reduced by condensation to the liquid state: applied to gases.

Coercible gases, which can be made fluid by simply cooling them off, are called vapours. *Thaening*, Beer (trans.), p. 53.

coercibleness (kō-ėr'si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coercible.

coercion (kō-ėr'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *coertion*, = F. *coertion*, *coercion* (now *coercition* = It. *coercizione*) = Sp. *coercion* = Pg. *coerção*, < L. *coercio(n-)*, *coertio(n-)*, *coercitio(n-)*, contr. forms of reg. *coercitio(n-)*, a restraining, coercing, < *coercere*, pp. *coercitus*, restrain, coerce: see *coerce*.] **1.** Compulsion; forcible constraint; the act of controlling by force or arms.

It is by *coercion*, it is by the sword, and not by free stipulation with the governed, that England rules India. *Macaulay*, Gladstone in Church and State.

On looking back into our own history, and into the histories of neighbouring nations, we similarly see that only by *coercion* were the smaller feudal governments so subordinated as to secure internal peace. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 196.

2. Power of restraint or compulsion.

Government has *coercion* and animadversion upon such as neglect their duty. *South.*

Coercion acts, a name popularly given to various British statutes for the enforcement of law and order in Ireland, authorizing arrest and imprisonment without bail in cases of treason and crimes of intimidation, the suspension of habeas corpus, search for arms, etc. The most noted acts were those of 1881 and 1887. =**Syn.** *Compulsion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

coercitive (kō-ėr'si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coercitif* = Sp. It. *coercitivo*, < L. as if **coercitivus*, < *coercitus*, pp. of *coercere*, coerce: see *coerce*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to coerce; coercive.

St. Paul's first epistle to Timothy, establishing in the person of Timothy power of *coercitive* jurisdiction over presbyters. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 178.

Coercitive force. See *coercive force*, under *coercive*.

II. *n.* That which coerces; a coercive.

The actions of retirements and of the night are left indifferent to virtue or to vice; and of those, as man can take no cognizance, so he can make no *coercitive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 612.

coercive (kō-ėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< *coerce* + *-ive*; as if contr. of *coercitive*, q. v. Cf. Pg. *coercivo*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to coerce, as by law, authority, or force; restraining; constraining.

Without *coercive* power all government is but toothless and precarious. *South.*

It is notorious that propositions may be perfectly clear, and even *coercive*, yet prove on inspection to be illusory. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 300.

Coercive force, coercitive force, that power or force which renders the impartation of magnetism to steel or iron slower or more difficult, and at the same time retards the return of a bar once magnetized to its natural state when active magnetization has ceased. This force depends on the molecular constitution of the metal.

II. *n.* That which coerces; that which constrains or restrains.

His tribunal takes cognizance of all causes, and hath a *coercive* for all. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, II. (Ord MS.).

coercively (kō-ėr'siv-li), *adv.* By constraint or coercion. *Burke.*

We must not expect to find in a rule *coercively* established by an invader the same traits as in a rule that has grown up from within. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 460.

coerciveness (kō-ėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being coercive or constraining.

Fears of the political and social penalties (to which, I think, the religious must be added) have generated . . . [the] sense of *coerciveness*. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, p. 127.

Cœreba (sē'rē-bạ), *n.* [NL.; sometimes improp. *Cæreba*; < Braz. *guira-cæreba*, name of some guitguit (Maregrave, Willughby, Ray, etc.). The bird to which the word *Cœreba* was first attached as a book-name was *Certhia cyanea* (Linnæus), now *Cereba cyanea*. First made a generic name by Vieillot in 1807.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cœrebidæ*, containing a number of species found in the warmer parts of continental America, as *C. cyanea*, *C. cærulea*, etc. See cut under *Cœrebinæ*.

Cœrebidæ (sē-reb'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds related to the warblers and creepers, confined to the tropical and subtropical portions of America; the guitguits, flower-peckers, honeysuckers, or honey-creepers of America. They have an acute and usually slender, curved bill, and subsist on insects, fruits, and the sweets of flowers. They are of small size, and for the most part of elegant varied colors. The leading genera are *Cereba*, *Dacnis*, *Diglossa*, *Conirostrum*, and *Certhiola*. The family is often called *Dacnididæ*. These brilliant little birds were formerly grouped with the old-world family known as *Nectariniidæ* and *Cinnyridæ*, with which they have little affinity. Also, improperly, *Cœrebidæ*.

Cœrebinæ (ser-e-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cœreba* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of tropical and subtropical American birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Cœreba;* the guitguits proper.

Blue Guitguit (*Cereba cyanea*).

Cereba cyanea of Cayenne and Guiana is a brilliant bird of the size of a sparrow, its plumage being deeply and gorgeously dyed with azure, verditer, and velvet-black, arranged in a bold and striking manner. Its nest is neatly woven and pensile on the extremity of a slender twig. Also, improperly, *Cœreinæ*.

cœrebine (ser'e-bin), *a.* [< *Cœreba* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cœrebidæ*.

coerectant (kō-ē-rek'tạnt), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *erect* + *-ant*1.] In *her.*, set up together, or erected side by side: said of any bearings.

coerected (kō-ē-rek'ted), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *erect* + *-ed*2.] Same as *coerectant*.

cœrulein, *n.* See *cerulein*.

cœrulescent, *a.* See *cerulescent*.

coessential (kō-e-sen'shal), *a.* [< *co-*1 + *essential;* = Sp. *coesencial* = Pg. *coessencial*.] Having the same essence.

We bless and magnify that *coessential* Spirit, eternally proceeding from both [the Father and Son]. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

coessentiality (kō-e-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *coessential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being coessential, or the same essence.

It implies *coessentiality* with God, . . . and consequently divinity in its full extent. *Bp. Burgess*, Sermons (1790).

coessentially (kō-e-sen'shal-i), *adv.* In a coessential manner.

coestablishment (kō-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *establishment*.] Joint establishment.

A *coestablishment* of the teachers of different sects of Christians. *Bp. Watson*, Charges, 1791.

coetanean (kō-ē-tā'nē-ạn), *n.* [< L. *coetaneus*, of the same age (see *coetaneous*), + *-an*.] One of the same age with another. *Aubrey.* [Rare.]

coetaneous (kō-ē-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *coetáneo* = Pg. It. *coetaneo*, < L. *cœtaneus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ætas*, age: see *age*.] Of the same age with another; beginning to exist at the same time; coeval. Also spelled *coetaneous*. [Rare.]

Every fault hath penal effects *coetaneous* to the act. *Government of the Tongue*, § 5.

So mayest thou be *coetaneous* unto thy elders, and a father unto thy contemporaries. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 8.

coetaneously (kō-ē-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a coetaneous manner. Also spelled *coetaneously*.

coeternal (kō-ē-tėrn'), *a.* [< ME. *coeterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *coterno*, < LL. *cœternus*, < L. *co-*, together, + *æternus*, eternal: see *co-*1 and *etern, eternal*.] Same as *coeternal*.

coeternal (kō-ē-tėr'nal), *a.* [As *coetern* + *-al;* or < *co-*1 + *eternal*. Cf. F. *coéternel*.] Existing with another from eternity.

The Son . . . through *coeternal* generation receiveth of the Father that power which the Father hath of himself. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 4.

Hail, holy Light! offspring of heaven first-born, Or of the Eternal *co-eternal* beam. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 2.

coeternally (kō-ē-tėr'nal-i), *adv.* With coeternity, or joint eternity. *Hooker.*

coeternity (kō-ē-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *coéternité* = Sp. *coeternidad*, < NL. **coæternita(t-)s*, < LL. *coæternus*: see *coetern* and *-ity*. Otherwise, in E., < *co-*1 + *eternity*.] Coexistence from eternity with another eternal being.

The eternity of the Son's generation, and his *coeternity* . . . with the Father. *Hammond*, Fundamentals

cœur (kėr), *n.* [F., < OF. *cuer*, *coer*, *cor* (> E. *core*), < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart:* see *core*1 and *heart*.] In *her.*, the heart of the shield, otherwise called the *center* or *fesse-point*. Lines and bearings are spoken of as being *en cœur* when they pass through or are borne upon the center of the shield.

E, Cœur.

coeval (kō-ē'vạl), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *cœvus*, of the same age (see *coevous*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the same age; having lived for an equal period.

Like a young Flock
Coeval, newly shorn. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

2. Existing from the same point of time; coincident in duration: followed by *with*, sometimes by *to*.

Coeval with man
Our empire began. *Goldsmith*, Captivity, iii.

The Nymphs expire by like degrees,
And live and die *coeval with* their Trees.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

3. Coincident in time; contemporary; synchronous: followed by *with*.

A transcript of an original manuscript *coeval with* the time of the "Cid." *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

=**Syn.** *Coeval*, *Contemporaneous*. *Coeval* is more commonly applied to things, *contemporaneous* to persons; but the distinction is not a rigid one.

And yet some kind of intercourse of neighboring states is so natural, that it must have been *coeval* with their foundation, and with the origin of law. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law., § 59.

The unfossiliferous rocks in question [Cambrian] were not only *contemporaneous* in the geological sense, but synchronous in the chronological sense. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 298.

A foreign nation is a kind of *contemporaneous* posterity. *H. B. Wallace*, Recoll. of Man of the World, II. 89.

II. *n.* One of the same age or period; a contemporary in age or active existence.

O my *coevals!* remnants of yourselves,
Poor human ruins tottering o'er the grave.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 109.

He is forlorn among his *coevals;* his juniors cannot be his friends. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

All great authors seem the *coevals* not only of each other, but of whoever reads them. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

coevous (kō-ē'vus), *a.* [= Sp. It. *coevo*, < LL. *cœvus*, of the same age, < L. *co-*, together, + *ævum*, age: see *co-*1, *ayi*1, and *age*.] Same as *coeval*.

Supposing some other things *coevous* to it. *South*, Sermons.

coexecutor (kō-eg-zek'ụ-tọr), *n.* [< ML. *coexecutor*, < L. *co-*, together, + ML. *executor*, executor.] A joint executor.

coexecutrix (kō-eg-zek'ụ-triks), *n.*; pl. *coexecutrices* (-zek-ụ-trī'sēz). [< *co-*1 + *executrix*.] A joint executrix.

coexist (kō-eg-zist'), *v. i.* [= F. *coexister* = Sp. Pg. *coexistir* = It. *coesistere*; as *co-*1 + *exist*.] To exist at the same time with another, or with one another.

In the human breast
Two master passions cannot *coexist*. *Campbell.*

It was a singular anomaly of likeness *coexisting* with perfect dissimilitude. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, vii.

coexistence (kō-eg-zis'tens), *n.* [= F. *coexistence* = Sp. Pg. *coexistencia*; as *co-*1 + *existence*.] Existence at the same time; contemporary existence.

Without the help, or so much as the *coexistence*, of any condition. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, § 18.

coexistency (kō-eg-zis'tęn-si), *n.* Coexistence. *Sir T. Browne.*

coexistent (kō-eg-zis'tent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coexistant* = Sp. Pg. *coexistente* = It. *coesistente;* as *co-*1 + *existent:* see *coexist*.] **I.** *a.* Existing at the same time; coincident in duration.

The law of *coexistent* vibrations. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* A thing existing at the same time or in immediate connection with another.

He seems to have thought that . . . every property of an object has a universal *coexistent*, which he called its form. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. xxii. § 4.

coexpand (kō-eks-pand'), *v. i.* [< *co-*1 + *expand*.] To expand together equally; expand over the same space or to the same extent.

coextend (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [= Sp. *coextender*; as *co-*1 + *extend*.] **I.** *trans.* To extend equally;

cause to extend through the same space or duration; place so as to coincide or occupy the same extent or space.

According to which the least body may be *coextended* with the greatest. *Boyle*, Works, I. 508.

II. *intrans.* To reach to or attain the same place, time, or duration: used with *with*.

coextension (kō-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *extension*.] The mutual relation of two or more objects or (in logic) terms which have the same extension.

coextensive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *extensive*.] Having the same extension. (*a*) Occupying the same extent of space or duration of time.

Rome first extended her citizenship over all Italy, and her dominion over the whole Mediterranean world, and then, by another stage, she made her citizenship *coextensive* with her dominion.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 315.

(*b*) In *logic*, having the same breadth, or logical extension.

coextensively (kō-eks-ten'siv-li), *adv.* So as to exhibit coextension.

coextensiveness (kō-eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being coextensive. *Bentham*.

coft, cofet, *a.* [ME., < AS. *cēf*, quick, sharp, prompt.] Quick; sharp; impetuous; bold.

The luthere *cous* devel. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

If he clothed man so, *cof* he [the adder] waxeth.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 150.

co-factor (kō-fak'tor), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *factor*.] In *alg.*, one of several factors entering into the same expression: thus, a coefficient is a constant *co-factor*.

cofet, *a.* See *coft*.

co-feoffee (kō-fef'ē), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *feoffee*.] One of two or more joint feoffees; a person enfeoffed with another.

cofert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coffer*.

coff[1] (kof), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coft*, ppr. *coffing*. [E. dial. and Sc., appar. a var. of *cope*[2], *coup*, var. of *cheap*, *chop*[2], buy, exchange: see *cope*[2], *coup*[2], *cheap*, *chop*[2]. The change of *p* to *f* within E. is not common, and is usually due to some interference; but in G. it is often (as in *kaufen* (< E. *cheap*, *chop*[2]) can hardly apply here. The fact that the verb is found chiefly in the pret. *coft* suggests that the present *coff* is developed from the pret. *coft*, the latter being in this view merely a var. of *caught* (ME. *caught*, *caght*, *cought*), etc., pret. of *catch*[1], in the sense of 'get, obtain,' with the common change of the guttural *gh* to *f* as in *draught* = *draft*, *cough*, pron. as *coff*, etc.: see *catch*[1], *v.*] **1.** To chop or change. [Prov. Eng.] —**2.** To buy. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

My milk-white steed,
That I hae *coft* sae dear.
The Broomfield Hill (Child's Ballads, I. 133).

That sark she *coft* for her wee Nannie.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

3†. To pay for; expiate; purchase forgiveness of by sacrifice.

The knycht to Chryst, that deit on tre,
And *coft* our synnis deir.
The Black Book (Child's Ballads, VIII. 151).

coff[2] (kof), *n.* [Local E.; origin unknown.] The offal of pilchards.

coffat, *n.* An obsolete form of *coffee*.

Coffea (kof'ē-ạ), *n.* [NL.: see *coffee*.] A considerable genus of shrubs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia and Africa. Some species yield coffee. See cut under *coffee*.

coffee (kof'ē or kof'ē), *n.* [First in 17th century, in various forms *coffee*, *coffa*, *cauphe*, etc.; = D. *koffij* = G. *koffee* (after E.), now *kaffee* (after F.) = Dan. Sw. *kaffe* (after F.) = Russ. *kofe*, *kofeĭ* = F. *caffé*, *coffe*, now *café* (whence the half-English *café*, a coffee-house) = Sp. Pg. *café* = It. *caffè* (NL. *choava*, now *coffea*), < Turk. *qahwe*, < Ar. *qahwe*, *qahwa*, coffee (as a liquid); cf. Ar. *bunn*, the coffee-berry.] **1.** The berry of trees belonging to the genus *Coffea*, natural order *Rubiaceæ*. Several species, but principally *C. Arabica*, produce the coffee of commerce. It is a native of Arabia and Abyssinia, but is now extensively cultivated throughout tropical countries. It will grow to the height of 16 or 18 feet, but is seldom permitted to exceed 8 or 9 feet, for the convenience of gathering the fruit. The stem is round, and covered with a light-brown bark; the branches are horizontal and opposite. The flowers grow in clusters at the bases of the leaves, are pure white, and of an agreeable odor. The fruit is a small, red, fleshy berry, having the size and appearance of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds, commonly called *coffee-beans* or *coffee-nibs*. When ripe the berries are gathered, and the outer pulp and the parchment-like covering of the seeds are removed. The Mocha coffee from Yemen in Arabia is reputed the best; but the principal supplies are now obtained from Ceylon, Java, the West Indies, Brazil, and Central America. The Liberian coffee-tree, *C. Liberica*, of western tropical Africa, has recently been introduced into cultivation. It grows to a greater size and yields a much larger berry than *C. Arabica*, and thrives in low damp regions where the latter will not flourish. What is known as the *male coffee-berry* is simply a re-

Fruiting Branch of Coffee-plant (*Coffea Arabica*).
a, flower; *b*, section of berry, showing inclosed nutlets and position of embryo.

sult of the occasional coalescence of the two seeds of the fruit into one, and differs in no other respect from the ordinary berry. The name *cherry-coffee* is given to the coffee-berry as it comes from the tree, before the pulp has been removed or the seeds have been dried.

2. A drink made from the seeds of the coffee-tree, by infusion or decoction. Before being used the seeds are roasted, and then ground in a coffee-mill, or, as in the East, pounded. The beverage is best when made with coffee-beans freshly roasted and ground. Coffee acts as a slight stimulant, promoting cheerfulness and removing languor; but in some cases it induces sleeplessness and nervous tremblings. The use of it originated in Abyssinia, passed to Arabia several centuries later, and is said to have been made known in Europe by A. Rauwolf, a German physician, whose travels appeared in 1573.

And sip of a drink called *Coffa* in little china dishes, as hot as men can suffer it. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 62.

3. A light meal resembling afternoon tea, at which coffee is served.—**4.** The last course of a dinner, consisting of black coffee.

Directly after *coffee* the band began to play.
Greville, Memoirs, June 5, 1831.

Black coffee, strong coffee served without milk or cream. —**California coffee,** the somewhat coffee-like fruit of *Rhamnus Californica*. —**Coffee-corn.** See *coffee-bean*, 2. —**Coffee coffee,** a drink resembling coffee in color, made by steeping in water browned or toasted crusts of bread. —**Negro coffee,** or **Negidad coffee,** the seeds of *Cassia occidentalis*, which are roasted and used in the tropics as a substitute for coffee, though they contain no caffein. —**Sacca** or **sultan coffee,** the husks of the coffee-berry, which are used to some extent with coffee, and are said to improve its flavor. —**Swedish coffee,** the seeds of *Astragalus Baticus*, used as coffee, and cultivated for this purpose in parts of Germany and Hungary. —**Wild coffee,** of the West Indies, a name given to *Faramea odoratissima*, which is allied to true coffee, to *Eugenia disticha*, and to *Casearia latifolius*. **coffee-bean** (kof'ē-bēn), *n.* The seed of the coffee-tree.

coffee-berry (kof'ē-ber"i), *n.* The fruit of the coffee-tree.

coffee-blight (kof'ē-blīt), *n.* A microscopic fungus, *Hemileia vastatrix*, which has caused great devastation in the coffee-plantations of Ceylon.

coffee-borer (kof'ē-bōr"ėr), *n.* One of two species of coleopterous insects which bore into the stems of the coffee-plant. *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a longicorn beetle which bores into the coffee-plant in southern India. The eggs are laid under the bark and close to the roots in November and December and hatch in February, and the larva attains full growth by July. *Areocerus coffeæ* is the second species. It belongs to the family *Anthribidæ*, and is known as a coffee-pest in South Africa and Brazil, but is found in other countries, being nearly cosmopolitan.

coffee-bug (kof'ē-bug), *n.* The *Lecanium coffeæ*, an insect belonging to the family *Coccidæ*, living on the coffee-tree, and very destructive to coffee-plantations.

coffee-cleaner (kof'ē-klē"nėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for rubbing off the envelop of coffee-seeds. —**2.** A machine for removing mold, dust, etc., from raw coffee.

coffee-cup (kof'ē-kup), *n.* A cup from which coffee is drunk, distinctively about one third larger than a tea-cup of the same set.

coffee-house (kof'ē-hous), *n.* A house of entertainment where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments, and sometimes with lodging; a café. Coffee-houses in Great Britain formerly held a position somewhat similar to that of the club-houses of the present day.

Although they be destitute of Taverns, yet they have their *Cofa-houses*, which something resembles them.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 51.

The *coffee-house* must not be dismissed with a cursory mention. It might indeed, at that time, have been not improperly called a most important political institution. . . . The *coffee-houses* were the chief organs through which the public opinion of the metropolis vented itself. . . . Every man of the upper or middle class went daily to his *coffee-house* to learn the news and discuss it. Every *coffee-house* had one or more orators, to whose eloquence the crowd listened with admiration, and who soon became what the journalists of our own time have been called—a fourth estate of the realm. *Macaulay*.

At the present day every traveller is struck with the almost complete absence in London of this element of Continental life, but in the early years of the eighteenth century *coffee-houses* were probably more prominent in London than in any other city in Europe.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

coffee-huller (kof'ē-hul"ėr), *n.* A machine for removing the husk which envelops the seed of coffee; a coffee-cleaner.

coffee-man† (kof'ē-man), *n.* One who keeps a coffee-house. *Addison*. [Rare.]

coffee-mill (kof'ē-mil), *n.* A small machine or mill for grinding coffee.

coffee-nib (kof'ē-nib), *n.* A coffee-bean.

coffee-nut (kof'ē-nut), *n.* The fruit of the Kentucky coffee-tree, *Gymnocladus Canadensis*.

coffee-pot (kof'ē-pot), *n.* A covered pot or urn, of metal or earthenware, in which coffee is made, or in which the beverage is served at table.

coffee-roaster (kof'ē-rōs"tėr), *n.* **1.** One who prepares coffee-beans for use by roasting them. —**2.** A machine or rotary cylinder used in roasting coffee-beans.

coffee-room (kof'ē-rōm), *n.* A public room in an inn, hotel, or club-house, where guests are supplied with coffee and other refreshments; now, usually, the public dining-room. [Eng.]

He returned in a gloomy mood to the *coffee-room*.
Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, I. 8.

coffee-sage† (kof'ē-sāj), *n.* A coffee-house orator. *Churchill*. [Rare.]

coffee-shop (kof'ē-shop), *n.* **1.** A shop where coffee is sold.—**2.** An inferior sort of coffee-house.

coffee-stand (kof'ē-stand), *n.* **1.** A support for the vessel in which coffee is prepared.—**2.** A stall set up on the street for the sale of coffee and other refreshments.

coffee-tree (kof'ē-trē), *n.* The *Coffea Arabica*, and other species which produce the berries from which coffee is derived. See *coffee*. The wood of the common coffee-tree is of a light greenish-brown or dirty-yellow color, and nearly as close- and hard-grained as boxwood; but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much value. **California coffee-tree,** *Rhamnus Californica*. —**Kentucky coffee-tree,** the *Gymnocladus Canadensis*, a large leguminous tree of the United States, the seeds of which have been used as a substitute for coffee.

coffein, coffeine (kof'ē-in), *n.* [< *Coffea* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Same as *caffein*.

coffer (kof'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cofer*, < ME. *cofer*, *cofre*, a chest, esp. for money, ark, rarely coffin (>D. G. *koffer* = Dan. *kuffert* = Sw. *koffert*), < OF. *cofre*, F. *coffre* (= Pr. Sp. *cofre*), a modification of older *cofin*, a chest, > E. *coffin*, q. v. For the change of the second syllable, cf. *order*, < F. *ordre*, < L. *ordo* (*ordin-*).] **1.** A box, casket, or chest (as now understood, a large chest), especially one used for keeping valuables, as money; an ark; hence, figuratively, a treasury; in the plural, the wealth or pecuniary resources of a person, corporation, nation, etc.

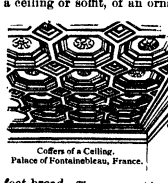
Yet hadde he but litel gold in *cofre*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 298.

Bot make to the [thee] a manciown & that is my wylle,
A *cofer* [ark] closed of tres, clanlych planed;
Wyrk wonez [dwellings] therinne for wylde & for tame.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 310.

There he found in the knyghtes *cofer*
But even halfe a pounde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 52).

He would discharge it without any burden to the queen's *coffers*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *arch.*, a sunk panel or compartment in a ceiling or soffit, of an ornamental character, usually enriched with mouldings and having a rose, pomegranate, star, or other ornament in the center; a caisson.—**3.** In *fort.*, a hollow lodgment across a dry moat, from 6 to 7 feet deep and from 16 to 18 feet broad. The upper part is made of pieces of timber raised 2 feet above the level of the moat, and upon them are placed hurdles laden with earth, which serve as a covering and as a parapet. It is raised by the besieged to repulse besiegers when they endeavor to pass the ditch.



Coffers of a Ceiling.
Palace of Fontainebleau, France.

4. A trough in which tin ore is broken to pieces. —**5.** A kind of caisson or floating dock.—**6.** A canal-lock chamber.

coffer (kof'ėr), *v. t.* [< *coffer*, *n.*] 1. To deposit or lay up in a coffer: usually with *up*.

But what glut [glutton] of tho gomes [men] may any good kachen,
He will kepen it hym-self & *cofren* it faste.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 62.

Treasure, as a war might draw forth, so a peace succeeding might *coffer up*. *Bacon*, Hen. VII.

The aged man that *coffers* up his gold.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 855.

2. To furnish or ornament with coffers, as a ceiling.

coffer-dam (kof'ėr-dam), *n.* 1. A water-tight wooden inclosure built in a body of water, in order to obtain a firm and dry foundation for bridges, piers, etc., by pumping out the water from its interior. It is usually formed of two or more rows of piles, driven close together and rising above the level of high water, with clay packed in between the rows. Coffer-dams are sometimes built against the sides of vessels, in order to make repairs below the water-line without having recourse to a dry-dock.

2. A protective packing for the hulls of warships. It is made of the pith of corn-stalks. When wet it swells, and thus serves to close the holes made by shot.

cofferer (kof'ėr-ėr), *n.* 1. One who lays up treasure in a coffer or chest; one who hoards money. [Rare.]

Ye fortune's *cofferers!* ye pow'rs of wealth!
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 550.

2. Formerly, a principal officer of the royal household of England, who had oversight of the other officers of the court. He was next under the controller, and was a member of the Privy Council. His duties are now performed by the lord steward and paymaster of the household.

Samuel Sandys . . . was raised to the house of peers, and made *cofferer* of the household.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 114.

3†. A treasurer.

Clown. Whither should this money be travelled?
For. To the devil, I think.
Clown. 'Tis with his *cofferer* I am certain, that's the usurer. *Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

coffer-fish (kof'ėr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ostracion;* a trunk-fish.

coffering (kof'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coffer*, *v.*] In *mining*, the operation of securing the shaft of a mine from the ingress of water by ramming in clay between the casing and the rock.

coffership† (kof'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *coffer* + *-ship.*] The office of treasurer, cash-keeper, or purser.

His Majesty pleased the people greatly to put him from the *coffership*. *Raleigh*, Remains (Ord MS.).

coffer-work (kof'ėr-wėrk), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a surface ornamented with coffers.—2. In *masonry*, rubble-work faced with stone.—Coffer-work ceiling. See *ceiling*.

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cophin* (def. 3), after the L.; < ME. *coffin*, *coffin*, a basket, a pie-crust (the sense of 'chest in which a dead human body is buried,' for which ME. *cofer* is found, does not belong to *coffin* in ME.), < OF. *coffin* = Pr. *coffin* = Sp. *cofin*, a basket, = It. *cofano*, formerly also *coffino*, *coffino*, a basket, trunk, coffer, < L. *cophinus*, a basket, < Gr. κόφινος, a basket. See *coffer*, the same word in other ME. and mod. senses.] 1†. A basket.

And thei token the relifs of broken metis twelve *coffins* ful and of the fischis. *Wyclif*, Mark vi.

2†. A mold of paste for a pie; the crust of a pie. See *custard-coffin*.

Of the paste a *coffin* I will rear. *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 2.

If you spend . . .
The red-deer pies in your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Returned here, and piled up.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

3. The chest, box, or case in which a dead human body is placed for burial: usually made of wood or lead, but sometimes of stone or iron, or even of glass.

Not a flower, not a flower sweet,
On my black *coffin* let there be strown.
Shak., T. N., ii. 4 (song).

His [Saint Luke's] bones were brought from Constantinople in an iron *coffin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 178.

4†. A paper twisted in the form of a cone, used as a bag by grocers; a cap or cornet.—5. In *farriery*, the hollow part of a horse's hoof, or the whole hoof below the coronet, including the coffin-bone.—6. In *printing:* (*a*) The wooden frame which inclosed the stone or bed of the old form of hand printing-press. (*b*) The frame which incloses an imposing-stone.—7. In *milling*, one of the sockets in the eye of the runner, which receives the end of the driver. *E. H. Knight.*—8. In *mining*, old workings open to the day, where the ore was raised to the surface by the cast-after-cast method. [Cornwall.]—9. In *ceram.*, same as *cassette.*—To put or drive a nail in one's coffin, to do anything that may tend to shorten one's days.

coffin (kof'- or kôf'in), *v. t.* [< *coffin*, *n.*] 1†. To cover with paste or crust. See *coffin*, *n.*, 2; also extract under *baked-meat*, 2.

And *coffin'd* in crust, till now she was hoary.
B. Jonson, Masque of Gypsies.

2. To put or inclose in a coffin, as a corpse; hence, figuratively, to confine; shut up.

They *Coffin* him and place him in a roome richly furnished, and couer him with a sheet, in which they paint his portraiture. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 446.

Myself will see him *coffin'd* and embalmed,
And in one tomb rest with him.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Tear forth the fathers of poor families
Out of their beds, and *coffin* them alive
In some kind clasping prison.
B. Jonson, Volpone, I. 1.

Some *coffin'd* in their cabins lie, equally
Griev'd that they are not dead, and yet must die.
Donne, The Storm.

coffin-boat (kof'in-bōt), *n.* A sink-boat or battery used in shooting wild fowl, especially ducks. See *battery*, 14. [Chesapeake Bay.]

coffin-bone (kof'in-bōn), *n.* The last phalanx of a horse's foot; the distal phalangeal bone. See *hoof*.

coffin-carrier (kof'in-kar^{r}i-ėr), *n.* [Equiv. to pall-bearer, in allusion to its black back.] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*. See *blackback*, 1. [Local, New Eng.]

coffin-fish (kof'in-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Ostraciontidæ*. The name is applied in New South Wales to *Ostracion diaphanus* and *O. concatenatus*, and to *Aracana lenticularis*.

coffle (kof'l), *n.* [Also written *caufle* and *kaffle*, and in the general sense 'caravan' also *cafilah*, *cafilah*, *kafilah*, *kafila*, < Ar. *kāfila*, > Pers. Hind. *kāfila*, a caravan: see *kafila*.] A train or gang of slaves transported or marched for sale.

Lundy was a constant witness of the horrors and cruelties of the [slave] traffic as the *coffles* of chained victims were driven through the streets.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 371.

coffre-fort (kof'ėr-fōrt), *n.* [F., orig. *coffre fort: coffre*, a box; *fort*, < L. *fortis*, strong: see *coffer*, *n.*, and *fortitude*.] A strong box, especially one of a decorative character, generally small, and wrought either in steel or a similar material, for use in keeping money or valuable papers; an imitation of such a box in wood or the like.

coffret (kof'ret), *n.* [F., dim. of *coffre*, a coffer: see *coffer*, *n.*] A casket, especially one of ornamental design and character.

Oblong box or *coffret*, old black Boule, height 5 inches, length 13 inches. *S. K. Cat. Spec. Exhib.*, 1862, No. 818.

coffy†, *adv.* [ME., also *coffich*, < AS. *cāfiċe*, quickly, valiantly, < *cāf*, quick: see *cof* and *-ly*[2].] Quickly; impetuously.

The Kynge with his keene ost [host] *coffich* fighte.
Aiuaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 297.

cofound (kō-found'), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *found*[2].] To found together or at the same time.

In [the steeple of St. Paul's] . . . was originally *co-founded* by King Ethelbert with the body of the Church.
Fuller, Worthies, London, II. 346.

cofounder (kō-foun'dėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *founder*[1].] A joint founder.

cofret, *n.* A Middle English form of *coffer*.

coft, Preterit and past participle of *cof*[1].

cog[1] (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cogge*, *coge* (after MD. *kogghe*, D. *kog* = MLG. LG. *kogge* (> G. *kogge*) = Dan. *kogge*, *kog*, *kaag* = Sw. dial. *kåg* = Icel. *kuggr*; ML. *cogga*, *coggo*, *cogo*), a var. of ME. *cokke*, E. *cock*[3], < OF. *coque*, a small boat: see *cock*[3].] 1. A small boat; a cockboat; a cock.

Jason and Ercules also
That in a *cogge* to londe were ygo.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1481.

Kaste ancres full kene into the water,
Cogges with cables cachyn to londe,
And lay so on lone the long night ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1077.

2. A trading-vessel; a galley; a ship in general.

Cogges and crayers than crossez thaire maistes
At the commandment of the kynge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

Agaynes hem comen her navye,
Cogges and dromounndes, many galeye.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 4783.

cog[2] (kog), *n.* [< ME. *cog*, *cogge*, *kog* = Sw. *kugge*, a cog; prob. of Celtic origin, < Gael. Ir. *cog* = W. *cocas*, pl. *cocos*, *cocs*, a cog. In def. 5, cf. *cock*[3], a notch.] 1. A tooth, catch, or projection, usually one of a continuous series of such projections, on the periphery or the side of a wheel, or on any part of a machine, which, on receiving motion, engages with a corresponding tooth or projection on another wheel or other part of the machine, and imparts motion to it. See cut under *cog-wheel*.

Cogge of a mylle, scarioballum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

Please you to set the watermill with the ivory *cogs* in't a-grinding. *Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

2†. A mill-wheel; a cog-wheel.

The were I-oundur [*kinder*, that is, more akin or like] to one frogge
That sit at mulne [mill] under *cogge*.
Owl and Nightingale, l. 85.

3. In *mining*, same as *chock*[4], 4.—4. The short handle of a scythe. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A kind of notch used in nailing joists or wall-plates.—Cog and round, a device, consisting of a cog-wheel working into the rounds of a lantern-wheel, for raising a bucket from a well.

cog[3] (kog), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [< ME. *coggen;* from the noun.] 1. To furnish with cogs.

Coggyn a mylle, scarioballo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 85.

2. To wedge up so as to render steady or prevent motion: as, to *cog* the leg of a table which stands unevenly; to *cog* a wheel of a carriage with a stone or a piece of wood. [Scotch.]—3. To harrow. [North. Eng.]—Cogged respiration or breath-sound. See *breath-sound*.

cog[3], **cogue** (kōg), *n.* [Sc. (dim. *coggie*, q. v.), < Gael. *cogan*, a small drinking-vessel, *cog*, a drink, = Ir. *cogan*, *cog*, a drink, = W. *cogan*, a bowl; prob. connected with OGael. *coca*, hollow, empty, W. *coeg*, empty. Cf. *cog*[4].] 1. A circular wooden vessel used for holding milk, broth, etc. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Their drink is ale made of beer-malt, and tunned up in a small vessel called a *cogue;* after it has stood a few hours, they drink it out of the *cogue*, yeat and all.
Mod. Account of Scotland, 1670 (Harl. Misc., VI. 141).

For fear by foes that they should lose
Their *cogues* of brose.
Battle of Sherif-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. A measure used at some mills, containing the fourth part of a peck.—3. Intoxicating liquor.

cog[3], **cogue** (kōg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, *cogued*, ppr. *cogging*, *coguing*. [Sc., from the noun.] To empty into a wooden vessel.

cog[4] (kog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogged*, ppr. *cogging*. [Not found in ME.; perhaps from W. *coegio*, make void, trick, pretend, < *coeg*, empty, vain, saucy, silly, foolish: see *cog*[3]. Cf. *cokes*[2], *coax*.] I. *trans.* 1. To flatter; wheedle; seduce or win by adulation or artifice.

I'll mountebank their loves,
Cog their hearts from them, and come home belov'd
Of all the trades in Rome. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 2.

With such poor fetches to *cog* a laughter from us.
Milton, Colasterion.

2. To obtrude or thrust by falsehood or deception; foist; palm: usually with *in* or *on*.

Fustian tragedies . . . have by concerted applause been *cogged* upon the town for masterpieces. *Dennis.*

3. To adapt (a die) for cheating, by loading it, so as to direct its fall: as, to play with *cogged* dice.

I know none breathing, but will *cogge* a dye
For twentie thousand double pistolets.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., iii. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To wheedle; flatter; dissimulate.

Cog, lie, flatter, and face
Four ways in Court to win men grace.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 54.

For they will *cog* so when they wish to use men,
With "Pray be cover'd, sir," "I beseech you, sit."
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

Mistress Ford, I cannot *cog*, I cannot prate.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 3.

2. To cheat, especially by means of loaded dice.

For guineas in other men's breeches
Your gamesters will palm and will *cog*. *Swift.*

cog[4] (kog), *n.* [< *cog*[4], *v.*] 1. A trick or deception.

Letting it pass for an ordinary *cog* upon them.
Bp. Watson.

2. *pl.* Loaded dice.

It were a hard matter for me to get my dinner that day wherein my master had not sold a dozen of devices, a case of *cogs*, and a suit of shifts in the morning.
Greene, James IV., ii. 1.

cog-bells (kog'belz), *n. pl.* [Cf. equiv. E. dial. *conkabell.*] Icicles. [Prov. Eng.]

cogence (kō'jens), *n.* [< *cogent:* see *-ence.*] Cogency. [Rare.]

An argument of *cogence*. *Cowper*, Conversation, l. 226.

cogency (kō'jen-si), *n.* [< *cogent:* see *-ency.*] Power of proving or of producing belief; the quality of being highly probable or convincing;

force; credibility: as, the *cogency* of an alleged motive, or of evidence; the *cogency* of one's arguments or reasoning.

Maxims and axioms, principles of science, because they are self-evident, have been supposed innate; although nobody ever shewed the foundation of their clearness and *cogency*. *Locke.*

Negative evidence . . . of the same kind and of the same *cogency* as that which forbids us to assume the existence between the Earth and Venus of a planet as large as either of them. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 68.

cogenial† (kō-jē'nial), *a.* [< *co*-[1] + *genial*; var. of *congenial*.] Congenial.

A writer of a *cogenial* cast.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 857.

cogent (kō'jent), *a.* [= F. *cogent*, < L. *cogen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cogere*, collect, compress, compel, contr. of **co-igere*, for **co-agere*, < *co-*, together, + *agere*, drive: see *co*-[1] and *act*, *n.*] 1. Compelling by physical force; potent; irresistible by physical means. [Rare.]

The *cogent* forces of nature. *Prior.*

2. Compelling assent or conviction; appealing powerfully to the intellect or moral sense; not easily denied or refuted: as, a *cogent* reason or argument.

This most *cogent* proof of a Deity. *Bentley.*

This way of reasoning was so obvious and *cogent* that many, even among the Jews themselves, acknowledged the force of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. v.

cogently (kō'jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

cogge[1]†, **cogge**[2]†. A Middle English spelling of *cog*[1], *cog*[2].

cogger[1] (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[2], *n.*, 3, + *-er*[1].] In *mining*, one who builds up the roof-supports or cogs.

cogger[2] (kog'ėr), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-er*[1].] A flatterer; a deceiver; a cheat.

coggery† (kog'ėr-i), *n.* [< *cog*[4] + *-ery*.] The practice of cogging or cheating, especially at dice; trickery; falsehood; knavery.

This is a second false surmise or *coggerie* of the Jesuits to keep the ignorant in error.
Bp. Watson, Quodlibets of Religion (ed. 1602), p. 195.

coggie (kog'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *cog*[3].] 1. A small wooden bowl.—2. The contents of a coggie, as porridge, brose, liquor, etc.

cogging[1] (kog'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *cog*[4], *v.*] The practice of cheating by loaded dice.

As to dicing, I think it becommeth best debashed souldiers to play at on the heads of their drums, being only ruled by hazard, and subject to knavish *cogging*.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

cogging[2] (kog'ing), *n.* Same as *calking*[2].

coggle† (kog'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cog*[1].] A small boat.

coggle[2] (kog'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coggled*, ppr. *coggling*. [E. dial., appar. < *coggle*[1], *n.*, a small boat, or else var. of *cockle*[2], move up and down, as waves: see *coggle*[1] and *cockle*[2].] To move from side to side; be shaky. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

coggle[3] (kog'l), *n.* [E. dial., appar. dim. of *cock*[3], a roundish heap, etc. (cf. Sw. dial. *kokkel*, a lump of earth), or var. of equiv. *cobble*[1], q. v.; but cf. D. *kogel* = MHG. *kugele*, *kugel*, G. *kugel*, a ball, bowl, globe.] A small round stone; a cobble. [Prov. Eng.]

coggledy (kog'l-di), *a.* [Extension of *coggly*, or var. of *cockledy*.] Shaky; unstable. [Prov. Eng.]

Take care of that step-ladder though; it is *coggledy*, as I observed when you came down.
Miss Edgeworth, Helen, xxv.

coggle-stone (kog'l-stōn), *n.* [< *coggle*[3] + *stone*. Cf. *cobblestone*.] A cobblestone.

coggly (kog'li), *a.* [Sc., also spelled *cogglie*; < *coggle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Unsteady; unstable.

cogitability (koj'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cogitabilité*; < *cogitable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being cogitable or thinkable; possibility of being thought.

Conceptions . . . of whatsoever hath any entity or *cogitability*. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cogitable (koj'i-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *cogitable*, < L. *cogitabilis*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] *I. a.* Capable of being thought; that may be apprehended by thinking; thinkable; not logically absurd.

Creation is *cogitable* by us only as a putting forth of divine power. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 593.

II. *n.* Anything capable of being the subject of thought. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

cogitabund (koj'i-ta-bund), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cogitabundo* = It. *cogitabondo*, < LL. *cogitabundus*, thoughtful, < L. *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] Full of thought; deeply thoughtful. [Rare.]

Bosch, in a clerical dress, is seated in an easy-chair, *cogitabund*, with a manuscript open before him.
Southey, The Doctor, cxli.

cogitabundity (koj'i-ta-bun'di-ti), *n.* [< *cogitabund* + *-ity*.] Deep thoughtfulness. [Humorous.]

cogitate (koj'i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cogitated*, ppr. *cogitating*. [< L. *cōgitatus*, pp. of *cōgitare* (> It. *cogitare* = Sp. Pg. *cogitar* = OF. *cogiter*), consider, ponder, weigh, think upon, prob. a contr. (as *cōgere* for **coigere*, **coagere*) for **co-igitare*, for *co-agitare* (which occurs later as a new formation in lit. sense 'shake together'), < *co-*, together, + *agitare*, shake: see *co*-[1] and *agitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To think earnestly or studiously; reflect; ponder; meditate: as, to *cogitate* upon means of escape.

He that calleth a thing into his mind . . . *cogitateth* and considereth. *Bacon*, Learning.

II. *trans.* To revolve in the mind; think about attentively; meditate on; hence, devise or plan: as, he is *cogitating* mischief.

We . . . did *cogitate* nothing more than how to satisfy the parts of a good pastor. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 780.

cogitation (koj-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [In early ME. *cogitacium*, < OF. *cogitacium*, *cogitacion*, F. *cogitation* = Pr. *cogitatio* = Pg. *cogitação* = It. *cogitazione*, < L. *cogitatio(n-)*, < *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate*.] 1. The act of cogitating or thinking; earnest reflection; meditation; contemplation.

On some great charge employ'd
He seem'd, or fix'd in *cogitation* deep.
Milton, P. L., iii. 629.

Round the decaying trunk of human pride,
At morn, and eve, and midnight's solemn hour,
Do penitential *cogitations* cling.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, i. 21.

Hence—2. That which is thought out; a plan; a scheme. [Rare.]

The king, perceiving that his desires were intemperate, and his *cogitations* vast and irregular, began not to brook him well. *Bacon*, Henry VII.

cogitative (koj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cogitatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cogitativo*, < ML. *cogitativus*, < L. *cogitatus*, pp. of *cogitare*, think: see *cogitate* and *-ive*.] 1. Having the power of cogitating or meditating; thinking; reflective: as, *cogitative* faculties.—2. Given to thought or contemplation; thoughtful.

The earl . . . being by nature somewhat more *cogitative*.
Sir H. Wotton, Parallel between Essex and Buckingham.

cogitatively (koj'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cogitative or thinking manner.

cogitativity (koj'i-tā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *cogitative* + *-ity*.] Power of cogitation. [Rare.]

To change death into life, incapacity of thinking into *cogitativity*. *W. Wollaston.*

cogito ergo sum (koj'i-tō ėr'gō sum). [L.: *cogito*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *cogitare*, think; *ergo*, therefore; *sum*, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *esse*, be: see *cogitate*, *ergo*, and *be*[1].] Literally, I think, therefore I am: the starting-point of the Cartesian system of philosophy. See *Cartesian*.

cogman† (kog'man), *n.*; pl. *cogmen* (-men). [< *cog*(*ware*) + *man*.] A dealer in or a maker of cogware.

cognac (kō'nyak), *n.* [Formerly also *cogniac*; < F. *cognac*: so called from *Cognac* in France.] 1. Properly, a French brandy of superior quality distilled from wines produced in the neighborhood of Cognac in the department of Charente, France; more loosely, any of the brandies of that department. Hence—2. In Europe, any brandy of good quality (this name having superseded the original terms *eau-de-vie*, *branntewein*, etc.); in the United States, French brandy in general. See *champagne*.

Cognac pottery. See *pottery*.

cognate (kog'nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *cognado* = It. *cognato*, < L. *cognatus*, < *co-*, together, + **gnatus*, old form of *natus*, born, pp. of **gnasci*, *nasci*, be born: see *natal*, *native*. Cf. *agnate*, *adnate*.] *I. a.* 1. Allied by blood; connected or related by birth; specifically, of the same parentage, near or remote, as another. See *cognation*, 1.—2. Related in origin; traceable to the same source; proceeding from the same stock or root; of the same family, in a general sense: as, *cognate* languages or dialects; words *cognate* in origin.—3. Allied in nature, quality, or form; having affinity of any kind: as, *cognate* sounds.

There is a difference between poetry and the *cognate* arts of expression, since the former has somewhat less to do with material processes and effects.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 3.

In ancient Hellas there were four classes of religious observance more or less *cognate* with pilgrimage, though not in any case identical therewith. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 91.

Cognate accusative or **objective.** See *objective*.—**Cognate notions**, in *logic*: (*a*) Notions essentially identical, and differing only in being conceived by different minds or by the same mind at different times. (*b*) Any similar notions.—**Cognate propositions**, in *logic*, propositions having the same subject or the same predicate.

II. *n.* [= F. *cognat*, etc., < L. *cognatus*, fem. *cognata*, *n.*: see above.] 1. One connected with another by ties of kindred; specifically, in the plural, all those whose descent can be traced from one pair. In its technical use in Roman law it implied a lawful marriage as the source. See *agnate* and *cognation*, 1.—2. Anything related to another by origin or derivation, as a language or a word: as, the Latin and Greek languages are *cognates*.

cognateness (kog'nāt-nes), *n.* The state or relation of being cognate. *Coleridge.*

cognati (kog-nā'ti), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *cognatus*, n.: see *cognate*, *a.* and *n.*] Persons related by birth; specifically, the descendants of the same pair. See *cognation*, 1.

cognatic (kog-nat'ik), *a.* [< *cognate* + *-ic*; = F. *cognatique* = Sp. *cognático* = Pg. *cognatico*.] Cognate; pertaining to relationship by descent from one pair. See *cognation*, 1.

The old Roman law established, for example, a fundamental difference between Agnatic and *Cognatic* relationship, that is, between the Family considered as based upon common subjection to patriarchal authority and the Family considered (in conformity with modern ideas) as united through the mere fact of a common descent. This distinction disappears in the "law common to all nations."
Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 56.

cognation (kog-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *cognacioun*, < OF. *cognacion*, F. *cognation* = Pr. *cognation* = Sp. *cognacion* = Pg. *cognação* = It. *cognazione*, < L. *cognatio(n-)*, < *cognatus*, kindred: see *cognate*.] 1. Relationship by descent from the same pair, including both the male and the female lines. See *agnation*.

He that honours his parents . . . will dearly account of all his relatives and persons of the same *cognation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 210.

Cognation is . . . a relative term, and the degree of connexion in blood which it indicates depends on the particular marriage which is selected as the commencement of the calculation. If we begin with the marriage of father and mother, *Cognation* will only express the relationship of brothers and sisters; if we take that of the grandfather and grandmother, then uncles, aunts, and their descendants will also be included in the notion of *Cognation*; and following the same process a larger number of Cognates may be continually obtained by choosing the starting point higher and higher up in the line of ascent.
Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 142.

2. Affinity by kindred origin.

His *cognation* with the Æacides and kings of Molossus.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 159.

His [the Lord's] baptism did signify, by a *cognation* to their usual rites and ceremonies of ablution, and washing gentile proselytes, that the Jews had so far receded from their duty . . . that they were in the state of strangers.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

3. Affinity of any kind; resemblance in nature or character.

He induceth us to ascribe effects unto causes of no *cognation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

cognisability, cognisable, etc. See *cogniza-bility*, etc.

cognita, *n.* Plural of *cognitum*.

cognition (kog-nish'ọn), [< ME. *cognicion* < F. *cognition* = Pr. *cognitio* = Sp. *cognicion* (obs.) = It. *cognizione*, < L. *cognitio(n-)*, knowledge, perception, a judicial examination, trial, < *cognitus*, pp. of *cognoscere*, know, < *co-*, together, + **gnoscere*, older form of *noscere*, = Gr. *γι-γνώσκειν*, *γνῶναι* = E. *know*: see *know*[1], and cf. *cognize*, *cognisance*, *cognizor*, *cognosce*, *nonsuit*.] 1. Knowledge, or certain knowledge, as from personal view or experience; perception; cognizance.

This deuyn [divine] was of good *cognicion*,
And a scoler was of Tholouse certain,
As witnesseth litterall scripture plain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5981.

Sometime he [Constantine] took, as St. Augustine witnesseth, even personal *cognition* of them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, viii. 8.

I will not be myself, not have *cognition*
Of what I feel; I am all patience.
Shak., T. and C., v. 2.

2. A mental act or process, or the product of an act, of the general nature of knowing or learning. (*a*) The act of acquiring any sort of idea; consciousness referring to an object as affecting the subject; the objectification of feeling; an act of knowing in the widest sense, including sensation, imagination, instinct, etc.: in this sense, discriminated as a function of the mind from *feeling* and *volition*.

I frequently employ *cognition* as a synonym of knowledge. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

The very facts which lead us to distinguish feeling from *cognition* and conation make against the hypothesis that consciousness can ever be all feeling.
James Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 40.

(*b*) The formation of a concept, judgment, or argument, or that which is formed; the acquisition of knowledge by thinking, or the knowledge itself.

The theory of *cognition*, on which this ultimate conception rests, and from which it is developed, may be regarded either as an analysis of experience or as the idea of self-consciousness. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 143.

(*c*) A mental representation (the act or the product) which, by the operation of sensory perception or thought, is made to correspond to an external object, though not, it may be, accurately. The word *cognitio* was the ordinary scholastic term in this sense. *Cognition* was occasionally used by Hobbes, Cudworth, and other writers whose vocabulary was strongly influenced by the Latin, but is rarely met with in later English before Hamilton.

All *cognitions*—even the most abstract—are primarily feelings. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 80.

3. In *old Scots law*, a process in the Court of Session, by which cases concerning disputed marches were determined.—4†. Same as *cognizance*, 2.

The bishops were ecclesiastical judges over the presbyters, the inferior clergy, and the laity. . . . There was inherent in them a power of *cognition* of causes, and coercion of persons. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 200.

Abstractive or **speculative cognition.** See *abstractive*.—**Actual cognition, adequate cognition.** See the adjectives.—**Analytical cognition,** the logical dissection of a notion.—**Cognition and sale,** in Scotland, a process before the Court of Session, at the instance of a pupil and his tutors, for obtaining a warrant to sell the whole or a part of the pupil's estate.—**Cognition and sasine,** in Scotland, a form of entering an heir in burgage property.—**Condition of cognition.** See *condition*.—**Empirical cognition,** an act of learning from experience, or the knowledge so obtained.—**Enigmatical cognition,** abstractive cognition, especially of God: so called in allusion to 1 Cor. xiii. 12, "Now we see in a mirror, darkly"; in the Vulgate, "Videmus nunc per speculum in ænigmate."—**Essential cognition**†, God's knowledge as belonging to him essentially.—**Form of cognition.** See *form*.—**Habitual cognition.** See *habitual knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Historical cognition,** knowledge of facts.—**Immaterial cognition,** an act of acquiring knowledge without the aid of the bodily organs, whether of the peripheral senses or of the brain.—**Infused cognition,** the direct communication of knowledge from on high.—**Intuitive cognition,** knowledge from reason and not from sense.—**Intellectual cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by the understanding. (*b*) Cognition by direct insight, and not by ratiocination.—**Intuitive cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge by immediate experience. (*b*) Present perception of an object, with consciousness of it as an object.—**Material cognition,** an act of learning by means of the bodily organs, that is, the senses or the brain.—**Matter of cognition.** See *matter*.—**Matutinal cognition**†, the cognition of things in the Divine Word: so called because the day was said to have this kind of knowledge in the morning.—**Medium of cognition.** See *medium*.—**Meritorious cognition,** knowledge attained by the practice of virtue.—**Mixed cognition,** a cognition partly a priori, partly a posteriori.—**Natural cognition,** cognition by means of the senses and reason, without miraculous assistance.—**Nocturnal cognition**†, that knowledge of God which belongs to the devils and which does not partake of the divine light.—**Particular cognition.** See *particular*.—**Philosophical cognition.** See *philosophical*.—**Poetical cognition.** (*a*) Knowledge of what ought to be—that is, of what is demanded by the moral law: opposed to *theoretical cognition*, or knowledge of what is. (*b*) Knowledge more or less readily capable of practical application: opposed to *speculative* or *metaphysical cognition*, which is either incapable or not readily capable of such application.—**Proper cognition**†, the cognition of an object in its peculiar essence.—**Pure cognition,** in the philosophy of Kant, cognition of an object so far as it is determined by the laws of the faculty of representation.—**Rational cognition,** cognition a priori, from reason.—**Sensitive cognition,** knowledge by the senses.—**Singular cognition.** See *singular*.—**Symbolical cognition.** See *symbolical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Synthetical cognition,** cognition by a synthesis of notions, not a mere analysis of them.—**Theoretical cognition.** See *theoretical knowledge*, under *knowledge*.—**Theory of cognition,** a mixed psychological and logical account of how the mind is able to attain to knowledge, showing what kinds of truth and certainty are possible and what kinds are impossible.—**Universal cognition,** cognition of an object as one of a class.

cognitionibus admittendis (kog-nish-i-on'i-bus ad-mi-ten'dīs). [L., for *or* of making acknowledgment: *cognitionibus*, abl. pl. of *cognitio(n-)*, acknowledgment; *admittendis*, abl. pl. of *admittendus*, ger. of *admittere*, admit: see *cognition* and *admit*.] In *old Eng. law*, a writ, named from its characteristic phrase, requiring a magistrate to certify to the Court of Common Pleas fines that he had taken and neglected to report.

cognitive (kog'ni-tiv), *a.* [< L. *cognitus* (see *cognition*) + *-ive*; = F. *cognitif*.] 1. Capable of cognition; learning; knowing.

Cognitive power, or conceptive, the power of knowing or conceiving. *Hobbes*, Human Nat., I.

2. Pertaining to cognition: as, the *cognitive* faculties.

Thinking (employing that term as comprehending all our *cognitive* energies) is of two kinds. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions, p. 578.

cognitum (kog'ni-tum), *n.*; pl. *cognita* (-tȧ). [L., neut. of *cognitus*: see *cognition*.] An object of cognition.—**Primum cognitum,** the first thing or kind of thing known in the order of learning.

The question of the *Primum Cognitum* . . . is not involved in the doctrine of Nominalism.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxvi.

cognisability (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cognizable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognizable. Also spelled *cognisability*.

cognizable (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *connusable*, *connusable*; < OF. *cognoisable*, a sophisticated form of **conoisable*, *connoissable*, F. *connaître*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizance*.] 1. Capable of being cognized, known, perceived, or apprehended: as, the causes of many phenomena are not *cognizable* by the senses.

No articulate sound is *cognizable* until the inarticulate sounds which go to make it up have been learned.
H. Spencer, Education, p. 130.

2. Capable of being subjected to judicial examination in a court; within the scope of the jurisdiction: capable of being, or liable to be, heard, tried, and determined.

I last winter erected a court of justice for the correcting of several enormities in dress and behaviour, which are not *cognizable* in any other courts of this realm.
Addison, Institution of the Court.

The canonists affirm that a suit may be brought in the ecclesiastical court for every matter which is not *cognizable* in the courts of secular law, and for a great many matters which are cognizable in both.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

Also spelled *cognisable*.

cognizably (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧ-bli), *adv.* In a cognizable manner. Also spelled *cognisably*.

cognisance (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧns), *n.* [Formerly also *connusance*, *connusance*; < ME. *cognisaunce*, *connisaunce*, *connisance*, *conysaunce*, *konichaunce*, etc., < OF. *cognoisance*, *connoissance*, *conoisance*, *cunoisance*, etc. (mod. F. *connaissance*), < *conoissant*, ppr. of *conoistre*, *conostre*, etc., < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognizable*, *connoisseur*.] 1. Knowledge or notice; perception; observation: now chiefly in the phrase *take cognizance*.

Lady, of my name ye have *conyaunce*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 404.

In China, the Emperor himself *takes cognizance* of all the doctors in the kingdom who profess authorship.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxix.

It is the simple truth that I did *take cognizance* of strange sights and singular people.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The exercise of jurisdiction; a taking of authoritative notice, as of a cause.

The Court of King's Bench has original jurisdiction and *cognizance* of all actions of trespass vi et armis.
Blackstone.

The senate [of Lucerne] has *cognizance* of all criminal causes. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 338.

(*b*) Acknowledgment; admission, as a plea admitting the fact alleged in the declaration; a plea setting up matter de droit. (*c*) A plea in replevin, that defendant holds the goods in the right of another as his bailiff or servant. See *avowry*.—3. (*a*) Any badge borne to facilitate recognition. Before the introduction of systematic heraldry, nobles and leaders adopted simple bearings to be depicted upon a pennon or a shield, and the earliest heraldry was little more than the classification of these. Later, since no parts of the arms proper could be borne but by those who had a legal right to them, with the exception of heralds and pursuivants, some emblem was adopted as a cognizance which could be worn by all the retainers of a noble house. See *badge*†.

Sir encounstre with the knigt that this kare worcheth,
How schal I him knowe what *konichaune* here he bere?
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3560.

It is the proper *cognizance* of Mahometanism, by fire and sword to maintain their cause.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 105.

(*b*) In *her.*, the armorial surcoat, or the crest, when worn, as being the only means by which a man in complete armor could be recognized.

May the Winged Horse, your ancient badge and *cognisance*, still flourish! *Lamb*, Old Benchers.

Also spelled *cognisance*.

Claiming cognisance, in *law*, assertion of the right of exclusive jurisdiction.

cognizant (kog'ni- or kon'i-zȧnt), *a.* [Formerly also *connusant*, *connusant*; ult. < OF. *conoissant*, ppr.: see *cognizance*.] 1. Having cognizance or knowledge: with *of*.

Now the memory has so far regained its dominion, that, in some measure, I am *cognizant of* my state.
Poe, Tales, I. 336.

The very moment there are phenomena of any kind within our consciousness, that moment the mind becomes *cognizant of* its own existence. *J. D. Morell.*

2. In *law*, competent to take legal or judicial notice, as of a cause or a crime.

Also spelled *cognisant*.

cognize (kog'niz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognized*, ppr. *cognizing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, know, with accom. term. *-ize* (as if from *cognisance*, *cognizable*, regarded as *cognise* + *-ance*, *-able*). Cf. *recognize*, *agnize*, and *cognosce*, and see *cognizance*, etc.] To make an object of cognition or thought; perceive; become conscious of; know. Also spelled *cognise*.

It would also be convenient, . . . for psychological precision and emphasis, to use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun cognition. . . . But in this instance the necessity is not strong enough to warrant our doing what custom has not done. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxi.

Consciously to know a thing, that is, to *cognize* it. Animals know objects, but do not *cognize* them.
Kant, Logic (tr. by Abbott).

cognizee (kog-ni- or kon-i-zē'), *n.* [< *cognize* in *cogniz-ance* + *-ee*1.] In *old law*, one in whose favor a fine of land was levied. Also spelled *cognisee*.

cognizor (kog'ni- or kon'i-zôr), *n.* [Formerly also *connusor*, *connusor*; < *cogniz-* in *cogniz-ance* + *-or*.] In *old law*, the party who levied a fine of land. Also spelled *cognisor*.

cognomen (kog-nō'men), *n.* [< L. *cognomen*, < *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, old form of *nomen* = E. *name*, q. v. Cf. *agnomen*, *prenomen*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *renown*.] 1. A surname; a distinguishing name; specifically, the last of the three names by which a Roman of good family was known, indicating the house to which he belonged. See *name*.

A surname, a *cognomen*, is an addition to the personal name, which is given in order to distinguish its bearers from others of the same name. *E. A. Freeman*, Hist. Norman Conquest, V. 377.

2. Loosely, a name, whether a given name, surname, or distinguishing epithet. [Colloq.]

I repeated the name [Priscilla] to myself three or four times: . . . this quaint and prim *cognomen* . . . amalgamated itself with my idea of the girl.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, iv.

cognominal1 (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cognominis*, adj., having the same name (< *co-*, together, + **gnomen*, *nomen*: see *cognomen*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Having the same name.

II. *n.* One who bears the same name; a namesake.

Nor the dogfish at sea much more make out the dog of the land, than his *cognominal* or namesake in the heavens.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

cognominal2 (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* [< *cognomen* (*-min-*) + *-al*. Cf. *cognominal*.] Pertaining to a cognomen or surname. *Bp. Pearson.*

cognominant (kog-nom'i-nant), *a.* [< L. *cognominant(-)s*, ppr. of *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] Having one and the same name.

cognominate (kog-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cognominated*, ppr. *cognominating* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp. of *cognominare*, furnish with a surname, < *cognomen*, a surname: see *cognomen*.] To give a cognomen or surname to; nickname.

Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I *cognominated* Cyclops diphrelates (Cyclops the chariteer).
De Quincey, Eng. Mail Coach.

cognominate (kog-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *cognominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Being or used as a cognomen or surname; surnamed, or having a cognomen.

cognomination (kog-nom-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cognominatio(n-)*, < *cognominare*: see *cognominate*.] A surname; a name given by way of distinction: as, Alexander *the Great*.

Therefore Christ gave him the *cognomination* of Cephas.
Jer. Taylor, Liberty of Prophesying, § 7.

cognomine (kog-nom'i-nē), *adv.* [L., abl. of *cognomen*, cognomen.] By cognomen.

cognosce (kog-nos'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cognosced*, ppr. *cognoscing*. [< L. *cognoscere*, become acquainted with, know: see *cognition*, and cf. *cognize*.] **I.** *trans.* In *Scots law*, to inquire into or investigate, often in order to giving judgment in a cause.

II. *intrans.* To adjudicate; pronounce judgment. [Scotch.]

Both it belong to us . . . to *cognosce* upon his [the king's] actions, or limit his pleasure?
Drummond, Speech, May 2, 1639.

cognoscent† (kog-nos'ens), *n.* [< NL. *cognoscentia*, < L. *cognoscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] Knowledge; the act or state of knowing. *Dr. H. More.*

cognoscente, conoscente (It. pron. kō-nyō-, kō-nō-shen'te), *n.*; pl. *cognoscenti, conoscenti* (-ti). [It., prop. *conoscente*, prop. ppr. of *conoscere*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*.] A connoisseur: most used in the plural.

Ask a person of the most refined musical taste, an absolute *cognoscente*, if you please.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Music, p. 77.

cognoscibility (kog-nos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cognoscible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being cognoscible. [Rare.]

The *cognoscibility* of God is manifest.
Barrow, The Creed.

cognoscible (kog-nos'i-bl), *a.* [< LL. *cognoscibilis*, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognosce* and *cognition*.] 1. Capable of being known.

Neither can evil be known, because whatsoever is truly *cognoscible* is good and true.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

2. Liable or subject to judicial investigation.

No external act can pass upon a man for a crime that is not *cognoscible*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 313.

cognoscitive (kog-nos'i-tiv), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cognoscere*, know (see *cognize*, *cognosce*), + *-it-ive*. The reg. form is *cognitive*.] Having the power of knowing; cognitive.

An innate *cognoscitive* power. *Cudworth*, Morality, iv. 1.

cognovit (kog-nō'vit), *n.* [L., lit. he has acknowledged, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *cognoscere*, know, recognize: see *cognition*.] In *law*, an acknowledgment or confession by a defendant that the plaintiff's cause, or a part of it, is just, wherefore the defendant, to save expense, suffers judgment to be entered without trial. More fully written *cognovit actionem*.

cog-rail (kog'rāl), *n.* A rack or rail provided with cogs, placed between the rails of a railroad-track, to enable a locomotive provided with cogged driving-gear to draw trains up acclivities too steep for ordinary methods of traction.

The rack or *cog-rail* in the middle of the track is made of two angle-irons which have between them cogs of one-and-a-quarter-inch iron, accurately rolled to uniform size.
Science, III. 415.

cogredience (kō-grē'di-en-si), *n.* [< *cogredient*: see *-ency*.] In *math.*, the relation of cogredient sets of variables.

cogredient (kō-grē'di-ent), *a.* [< *co-*1 + **gredient*, the form in comp. (cf. *ingredient*, and L. *congredient(-t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together: see *congress*) of *gradient*, < L. *gradien(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradi*, go: see *gradient*, *grade*.] Literally, coming together: in *math.*, said of a system of variables subject to undergo linear transformations identical with those of another system of variables.

Thus, if when the variables x, y are transformed by the formulas

$$x = ax' + by'$$
$$y = cx' + dy',$$

another set of variables, x', y', is simultaneously transformed by the formulas

$$x' = ax'' + by''$$
$$y' = cx'' + dy'',$$

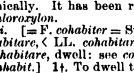
then the two sets are said to be *cogredient*.

co-guardian (kō-gär'di-an), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *guardian*.] A joint guardian. *Kent*.

cogue, *n.* and *v.* See *coggle*.

cogware (kog'wār), *n.* [Etym. unknown. Cf. *cogman*.] A coarse narrow cloth like frieze, mentioned in the reign of Richard II. and used by the lower classes in England up to the sixteenth century.

cog-wheel (kog'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having teeth or cogs used in transmitting motion by engaging the cogs of another similar wheel or of a rack; a geared wheel, or a gear. The direction of the transmitted motion is determined by the position and angle of the circle of cogs. Cog-wheels include rag- or sprocket- and lantern-wheels, and are classified as spur-, bevel-, and crown-wheels, according to the position of the cogs. See these words. — **Cog-wheel respiration**. Same as *cogged breath-sound* (which see, under *breath-sound*).


Cog-wheel (Spur-wheel).

cog-wood (kog'wūd), *n.* [< *cog*2 + *wood*1.] A valuable timber-tree of Jamaica, which is imperfectly known botanically. It has been referred to *Ceanothus Chlorоxylon*.

cohabit (kō-hab'it), *v. i.* [= F. *cohabiter* = Sp. Pg. *cohabitar* = It. *coabitare*, < LL. *cohabitare*, < L. *co-*, together, + *habitare*, dwell: see *co-*1 and *habit*, *v.*, and cf. *inhabit*.] 1†. To dwell together; inhabit or reside in company or in the same place or country.

That mankind hath very strong bounds to *cohabit* and concur in, other than mountains and hills, during his life.
Donne, Letters, xxxvii.

I do easily believe that peace, and patience, and a calm content did *cohabit* in the cheerful heart of Sir Henry Wotton. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 58.

Specifically — 2. To dwell or live together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

The law supposes that husband and wife *cohabit* together, even after a voluntary separation has taken place between them. *Bouvier*.

cohabitant (kō-hab'i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *cohabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohabitare*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] One who dwells with another or in the same place.

No small number of the Danes became peaceable *cohabitants* with the Saxons in England. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, iii. 28.

cohabitation (kō-hab-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cohabitation* = Sp. *cohabitacion* = Pg. *cohabitação* = It. *coabitazione*, < LL. *cohabitatio(n-)*, < *cohabitare*, pp. *cohabitatus*, dwell together: see *cohabit*.] 1†. The act or state of dwelling together or in the same place.

A *cohabitation* of the spirit with flesh.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica, p. 218.

To this day [1722] they have not any one place of *cohabitation* among them that may reasonably bear the name of a town. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 54.

2. The state of dwelling or living together as husband and wife: often with reference to persons who are not legally married, and usually, but not always, implying sexual intercourse.

cohabiter (kō-hab'i-tėr), *n.* A cohabitant.

Cohabiters of the same region.
Hobbes, tr. of Thucydides, iv.

cohair (kō-ār'), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *heir*, after L. *coheres*, *coharres*, < *co-*, together, + *heres*, *harres*, > ult. E. *heir*.] A joint heir; one who has, or has a right to, an equal or a definite share in an inheritance with another or others.

I am a queen, and *co-heir* to this country,
The sister to the mighty Ptolemy.
Fletcher (and *another*), False One, ii. 3.

The heir was not necessarily a single person. A group of persons, considered in law as a single unit, might succeed as *co-heirs* to the inheritance.
Maine, Ancient Law (3d Am. ed.), p. 176.

coheiress (kō-ār'es), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *heiress*. See *coheir*.] A joint heiress; a female who shares equally or definitely in an inheritance.

cohere (kō-hēr'), *v.* i.; pret. and pp. *cohered*, ppr. *cohering*. [Formerly also *coheere*, < L. *cohærere*, stick together, < *co-*, together, + *hærere*, pp. *hæsus*, stick, cleave: see *hesitate*, and cf. *adhere*, *inhere*.] 1. To stick, or stick together; cleave; be united; hold fast, as one thing to another, or parts of the same mass, or two substances that attract each other.

Cohesion is manifested by two surfaces of glass, which, if ground exceedingly smooth and placed in contact, will *cohere* firmly. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 229.

2. To be well connected or coherent; follow regularly in the natural or logical order; be suited in connection, as the parts of a discourse, or as arguments in a train of reasoning.—3. To suit; be fitted; agree.

Had time *coher'd* with place, or place with wishing.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

coherence, coherency (kō-hēr'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *cohérence* = Sp. Pg. *coherencia* = It. *coerenza*, < L. *cohærentia*, < *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together: see *cohere*, *coherent*.] 1. The act or state of cohering; a sticking or cleaving of one thing to another, or of parts of the same body to each other, or a cleaving together of two bodies, as by the force of attraction. This sense *cohesion* is rare.

When two pieces of wood have remained in contact and at rest for some time, a second force besides friction resists their separation: the wood is compressible, the surfaces come closely into contact, and the *coherence* due to this cause must be overcome before motion commences.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 70.

This view of the nature of the labellum explains its large size, . . . and especially the manner of its *coherence* to the column, unlike that of the other petals.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 238.

The United States to-day cling together with a *coherency* far greater than the *coherency* of any ordinary federation or league. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 90.

2. Suitable connection or dependence, proceeding from the natural relation of parts or things to each other, as in the parts of a discourse or of any system; consistency.

Little needed the Princes and potentates of the earth, which way soever the Gospel was spread, to study ways how to make a *coherence* between the Churches politic and theirs. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

coherent (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* [= F. *cohérent* = Sp. Pg. *coherente* = It. *coerente*, < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, ppr. of *cohærere*, stick together, cohere: see *cohere*.] 1. Sticking, or sticking together; cleaving, as the parts of a body, solid or fluid, or as one body or substance to another; adhesive.

Consequently when insects visit the flowers of either form . . . they will get their foreheads or proboscides well dusted with the *coherent* pollen.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 96.

The lower angle of each frustule is *coherent* to the middle of the next one beneath.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 392.

2. Connected; consistent; having a natural or due agreement of parts; consecutive; logical: said of things: as, a *coherent* discourse.

An unerring eye for that fleeting expression of the moral features of character, a perception of which alone makes the drawing of a *coherent* likeness possible.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 125.

From the earliest times that men began to form any *coherent* idea of it [the world] at all, they began to guess in some way or other how it was that it all began, and how it was all going to end. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 191.

3. Observing due order, connection, or arrangement, as in thinking or speaking; consistent; consecutive: said of persons.

A *coherent* thinker and a strict reasoner is not to be made at once by a set of rules. *Watts*, Logic.

4. Suited; fitted; adapted; agreeing.

Instruct my daughter how she shall persever,
That time and place, with this deceit so lawful,
May prove *coherent*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 7.

5. In *bot.*, sometimes used for *connate*.

coherentic (kō-hėr-en-tif'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *cohæren(t-)s*, coherent, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Causing coherence. [Rare.]

Cohesive or *coherentific* force. *Coleridge*.

coherently (kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with due connection or agreement of parts; with logical sequence.

It is a history in which none of the events follow one another *coherently*. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

coheritor (kō-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *heritor*.] A joint heritor or heir; a coheir.

Are a new Calvary and a new Pentecost in reserve for these *coheritors* of the doom to become *coheritors* of the blessedness reserved for the human "sons of perdition"?
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 342.

cohesibility (kō-hē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *cohesible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesiveness. [Rare.]

cohesible (kō-hē'zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere, + *-ible*.] Capable of cohesion; cohesive. [Rare.]

cohesion (kō-hē'zhon), *n.* [= F. *cohésion* = Sp. *cohesion* = Pg. *cohesão* = It. *coesione*, < L. as if **cohæsio(n-)*, < *cohærere*, pp. *cohæsus*, stick together: see *cohere*.] 1. The act or state of cohering, uniting, or sticking together: specifically, in *phys.*, the state in which, or the force by which, the molecules of the same material are bound together, so as to form a continuous homogeneous mass. This force acts sensibly at insensible distances — that is, when the particles of matter which it unites are placed in apparent contact. At immeasurable distances it is a much greater, at sensible distances a much smaller, force than gravitation, so that it does not follow the law of variation of the latter. It unites the particles of a homogeneous body, and is thus distinguished from *adhesion*, which takes place between the molecules of different masses or substances, as between fluids and solids, and from *chemical attraction*, which unites the atoms of a molecule together. The power of cohesion in a body is estimated by the force necessary to pull its parts asunder. In general, cohesion is most powerful among the particles of solid bodies, weaker among those of fluids, and least of all, or entirely wanting, in elastic fluids, as air and gases. Hardness, softness, tenacity, elasticity, malleability, ductility, and in crystallized bodies cleavage, are to be considered properties dependent upon cohesion. The most powerful influence which tends to diminish cohesion is heat, as shown in the change of a solid to a liquid, or of a liquid to a gas, which is effected by it. See *gas* and *liquid*.

2. In *bot.*, the congenital union of one part with another. If the parts are similar, as two stamens, their union is specifically called *coalescence*; if dissimilar, as calyx and ovary, it is styled *adnation*.

3. Connection; dependence; affinity; coherence. [Now rare in this sense.]

Ideas that have no natural *cohesion*. *Locke*.

The greatest strength of the prevailing Faction (the Romish religion) lies in the close union and *cohesion* of all the parts together. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Cohesion figures, a class of figures produced by the attraction of liquids for other liquids with which they are in contact, and divided into *surface*, *submersion*, *breath*, and *electric cohesion figures*. It was found by C. Tomlinson, an English physicist, that a drop of liquid, as of oil or alcohol, spreads itself out on the surface of water always in a definite figure, the figure differing with each fluid dropped on the water; and he suggested that this might be employed as a test for oils, etc. The same principle holds true with regard to liquids which, from greater specific gravity, sink slowly to the bottom in water, each liquid submerged forming a definite figure peculiar to itself. *Breath figures* are produced by putting a drop of the liquid to be examined on a slip of mica and breathing on it, when again each fluid takes a distinct characteristic shape. *Electric cohesion figures* are produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on a plate of glass. — **Magnetic cohesion**, that power by which two magnetic bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of lodestone.

cohesive (kō-hē'siv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *cohesivo*, < L. *cohæsus*, pp. of *cohærere*, cohere.] 1. Characterized by, causing, or concerned in cohesion or the quality of adhering together, literally or figuratively: as, *cohesive* force.

The Tory party is far more *cohesive* than the Liberal party, far more obedient to its leaders, far less disposed to break into sections, each of which thinks and acts for itself. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 60.

2. Having the property of cohesion; capable of cohering or sticking; having a tendency to unite and to resist separation: as, a *cohesive* substance.

The nests are built of strong *cohesive* clay.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, II. 6.

cohesively (kō-hē′siv-li), *adv.* In a cohesive manner; with cohesion.

cohesiveness (kō-hē′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being cohesive; the tendency to unite by cohesion; cohesibility.

cohibit† (kō-hib′it), *v. t.* [< L. *cohibitus*, pp. of *cohibēre* (> Sp. Pg. *cohibir*), hold together, confine, restrain, < *co-*, together, + *habere*, hold: see *habit*, and cf. *adhibit*, *inhibit*, *prohibit*.] To restrain; check; hinder.

It was scarce possible to *cohibit* people's talk.
Roger North, Lord Guilford, I. 298.

cohibition† (kō-hi-bish′ǫn), *n.* [= F. *cohibition* = Sp. *cohibicion* = Pg. *cohibição*, < LL. *cohibitio(n-)*, < L. *cohibere*, restrain: see *cohibit*.] Hindrance; restraint. [Rare.]

cohibitor† (kō-hib′i-tǫr), *n.* [< *cohibit* + *-or*.] One who restrains.

cohobate (kō′hō-bāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cohobated*, ppr. *cohobating*. [< ML. *cohobatus*, pp. of *cohobare* (> F. *cohober* = Sp. Pg. *cohobar*), redistil; prob. of Ar. origin.] In *phar.*, to redistil from the same or a similar substance, as a distilled liquid poured back upon the matter remaining in the vessel, or upon another mass of similar matter.

The *cohobated* water of rue can never be sufficiently recommended for the cure of the baffling sickness, the hysteric passion, for expelling poison, and promoting of sweat and perspiration. *F. Shaw*, chemistry, xvi.

cohobation (kō-hō-bā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *cohobation* = Sp. *cohobacion* = Pg. *cohobação*, < ML. as if **cohobatio(n-)*, < *cohobare*, redistil: see *cohobate*.] The operation of cohobating.

Sub. What's *cohobation*?
Face. 'Tis the pouring on
Your aqua regis, and then drawing him off,
To the trine circle of the seven spheres.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

cohobator (kō′hō-bā-tǫr), *n.* [< *cohobate* + *-or*.] A device in which or by means of which cohobation is effected.

cohoes (kō-hōz′), *n.* A name given to the salmon by the half-breeds of British Columbia.

cohog (kō′hog), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] The round clam, *Venus mercenaria*. Also *quahog*, *quahaug*.

The more costly beads (in wampum) come from the larger shells of the *Quahaug* or *Cohog*, a welk.
Schele de Vere, Americanisms, p. 29.

cohoo†, **cohowt**, *n.* A kind of petrel, probably a shearwater of the genus *Puffinus*.

The *Cohow* is so called from his voice, a night bird, being all day hid in the Rocks.
S. Clarke, Four English Plantations (1670), p. 22.

cohorn, *n.* See *coehorn*.

cohort (kō′hôrt), *n.* [= F. *cohorte* = Sp. Pg. *cohorte* = It. *coorte* = D. G. Dan. *kohorte* = Sw. *kohort*, < L. *cohor(t-)s*, a cohort, division of an army, company, train, retinue of attendants, any multitude, prop. a multitude inclosed, being the same word as *cohor(t-)s*, often contr. *cor(t-)s*, a place inclosed, an inclosure, yard, pen, court, > nlt. E. *court*, *q. v.*] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, an infantry division of the legion, instituted as a regular body by Marius, though the name was used before his time with a less definite signification. Its original strength was 300 men, but, the cohort becoming the tactical unit of the army, the effective number was raised almost immediately to 500, or perhaps to 600, and remained practically the same until the end of the empire. The name was also given to bodies of auxiliary troops of the same strength, not necessarily organized into legions, and distinguished either according to nationality or according to their arm, as *cohortes fundi-torum*, the slingers; *cohortes sagittariorum*, the bowmen. See *legion*.

They kept . . . twelve Prætorian and Urban *Cohorts* in the cities of Rome. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 71.

Hence — **2.** A band or body of warriors in general.

With him the *cohort* bright
Of watchful cherubim. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 127.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold,
And his *cohorts* were gleaming in purple and gold.
Byron, Destruction of Sennacherib.

3. In some systems of botanical and zoölogical classification, a large group of no definitely fixed grade. In zoölogy it is usually intermediate between a family and an order; in botany it is usually a grade next higher than an order, but inferior to a class. *Alliance* has been used in the botanical sense.

cohortation† (kō-hôr-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *cohortatio(n-)*, < *cohortare*, pp. *cohortatus*, exhort, < *co-*, together, + *hortari*, exhort: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*, *dehort*.] Exhortation; encouragement. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

cohortative (kō-hôr′ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *cohortativus*, < L. *cohortatus*, pp. of *cohortari*, encourage, etc.: see *cohortation*.] **I.** *a.* In *Heb. gram.*, noting exhortation or encouragement. Applied to a tense which is a lengthened form of the imperfect (otherwise known as the future), limited almost entirely to the first person, and generally capable of being rendered by prefixing 'let me' or 'let us' to the verb. Sometimes called the *paragogic future*, because formed by the addition of a paragogic letter (*Hē*).

II. *n.* The cohortative tense.

chosh (kō′kosh), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A name in the United States of several plants which have been used medicinally. (*a*) *Cimicifuga racemosa*, the black cohosh. (*b*) *Actæa spicata*, var. *rubra*, and *A. alba*, respectively the red and the white cohosh. See cut under *Actæa*. (*c*) *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, the blue cohosh.

cohow†, *n.* See *cohoo*.

coif (koif), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *quoif*, *quife*; < ME. *coif*, *coyfe*, < OF. *coife*, *coiffe*, F. *coiffe* = Sp. *cofia* = Pg. *coifa* = It. *cuffia*, < ML. *cofia*, *coffea*, *cuffa* (> Sc. *coif*(*z*), *cuphia*, etc., prob. < MHG. *kufe*, *kupfe*, OHG. *chuppa*, *chuppha*, a cap worn under the helmet, < OHG. *chuph*, *choph*, MHG. G. *kopf*, the head: see *cop*[1], *cup*.] **1.** A cap fitting close to the head, and conforming to its shape. The name is especially given to the following head-coverings worn during the middle ages: (*a*) a cap resembling a modern night-cap, tied under the chin, and represented as worn by both sexes both in and out of doors, in the chase and other active occupations, as early as the twelfth century.

Within the Castle were six Ladies cloathed in Russet-Satin, laid all over with Leaves of Gold; on their Heads *Coifs* and Caps of Gold. *Baker*, Chronicles (1510), p. 255.

(*b*) A cap like the calotte or skull-cap, usually of lawn, retained until the common introduction of the wig, especially as the head-dress of barristers.

They cared flor no *coyfes* that men of court vayn,
But meved many maters that man neuer thoughte.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 320.

Sergeants at law . . . are called sergeants of the *coif*, from the lawn *coif* they wear on their heads under their caps when they are created. *Jacob*, Law-Dict., 1729.

(*c*) A skull-cap of leather or of stuff, apparently wadded, made of many thicknesses, or provided with a thickened rim or edge (see *bourrelet*), worn under the camail to prevent the links of the chain-mail from wounding the head when struck, or to prevent the heavy steel headpiece from pressing too heavily upon the head.

2. Figuratively, the calling or rank of a barrister: as, a brother of the *coif*. *Addison*.

The readers in the Inns of Court appear to have been grave professors of the law, often enjoying the dignity of the *coif*, and entitled to their learning and legal acquirements. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 83.

3. In *armor*: (*a*) A cap of chain-mail or of bezanted or scale armor, usually distinct from the camail, and worn over it as an additional defense, or to cover the top of the head when the camail reached only about to the ears. Also called *coif of mail*, *cap of mail*, *mail coif*, and *coiffe-de-mailles*. (*b*) The camail itself. (*c*) A skull-cap of steel, worn over the camail, or perhaps in some cases worn under the camail, or mail coif. Also called *coif of plate*, *coiffe-de-fer*, *cervelière*, and *secret*. — **4.** A light cap of lace, worn by women at the present day.

She was clad in a simple robe of linen, with a white fichu, and a *coiffe* or head-dress of lace.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 288.

Coif of mail. Same as *coif*, 3 (*a*). — **Coif of plate.** Same as *coif*, 3 (*c*). — **To take or receive the coif,** to be admitted to the bar. [Eng.]

I am not sure as to the particular inn with which he [Denzil] was associated, but he *received the coif* in Michaelmas Term, 1531. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 76.

coif (koif), *v. t.* [< *coif*, *n.*] To cover or dress with or as with a coif.

Ready to be called to the bar and *coifed*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

coiffe-de-fer (kwof′dē-fer′), *n.* A coif of plate. See *coif*, 3 (*c*).

coiffe-de-mailles (kwof′dē-māl′), *n.* A coif of mail. See *coif*, 3 (*a*).

coiffette (kwo-fet′), *n.* [F. **coiffette*, dim. of *coiffe*: see *coif*.] Diminutive of *coif* in any of its senses.

coiffure (koif′ūr; F. pron. kwo-fūr′), *n.* [< F. *coiffure*, < *coiffer*, arrange the head-dress, < *coiffe*, head-dress: see *coif*.] A head-dress; the manner of arranging or dressing the hair.

Brantôme dwells with rapture on the elegance of her costume, the matchless taste in its arrangement, and the perfection of her *coiffure*. *Prescott*.

coif-skull†, *n.* The top of an armet or tilting-helmet; the piece which covered the skull. Compare *timber*[3].

coign, **coigne**[1] (koin), *n.* [Old spelling of *coin*[1], 1: in this sense now usually written *quoin*.] A corner; a coin or quoin; a projecting point. See *quoin*.

See you yond' *coign* o' the Capitol, yond' corner-stone?
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Squatting down in any sheltered *coigne* of street or square. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 10.

Coign of vantage, a position of advantage for observing or operating.

No jutty, frieze,
Buttress, nor *coigne of vantage*, but this bird
Hath made his pendent bed. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6.

coigne[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *n.* [Also *coign*, *coyne*; repr. Ir. *coinnimh* (*mh* weak), protection, entertainment; cf. *coinnim*, a guest.] In Ireland, formerly, the custom of landlords quartering themselves upon their tenants at pleasure. The term appears to have been applied also to the forcible billeting of others, as of soldiers.

By the word *Coygnye* is understood many meats; but how the word is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coyne, because they used commonly in theyr *Coygnyes* not only to take meate, but coyne also; and that taking of mony was specially ment to be prohibited by that Statute: but I think rather that this word *Coignie* is derived of the Irish. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

The practice of *coign* and livery, so rightly condemned by the English when resorted to by the natives, was revived, but it had the immediate effect of producing rebellion. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 89.

coigne[2], **coigny** (koin, koi′ni), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coigned*, *coignied*, ppr. *coigning*, *coignying*. [Also *coyne*, *coynie*, etc.; < *coigny*, *coigny*, *n.*] To quarter one's self on another by force; live by extortion. [Irish.]

Though they came not armed like soldiers to be cessed upon me, yet their purpose was to *coynie* upon me, and to eat me out of house and home.
Bryskett, Civil Life, p. 157.

coil[1] (koil), *v.* [ME. not found (but see *cuill*[1]; < OF. *coillir*, also *cuillir*, *cueillir* (> E. *cull*[1]), F. *cueillir*, gather, pluck, pick, cull, = Pr. *coillir*, *cuellhir* = Sp. *coger* = Pg. *colher* = It. *cogliere*, < L. *colligere*, *conligere*, gather together, pp. *collectus* (> E. *collect*: see *collect*), < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pick; choose; select. — **2.** To strain through a cloth. — **3.** To gather into a narrow compass. *Boyle*. — **4.** To gather into rings one above another; twist or wind spirally: as, to *coil* a rope; a serpent *coils* itself to strike.

Our conductor gather'd, as he stepp'd,
A clue, which careful in his hand he *coil'd*.
Glover, Athenaid, xix.

5. To entangle as or as if by coiling about.

And pleasure *coil* thee in her dangerous snare.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxxiv.

II. *intrans.* To form rings, spirals, or convolutions; wind.

They *coil'd* and swam, and ev'ry track
Was a flash of golden fire. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

Down 'mid the tangled roots of things
That *coil* about the central fire. *Lowell*, The Miner.

coil[1] (koil), *n.* [< *coil*[1], *v.*] **1.** A ring or series of rings or spirals into which a pliant body, as a rope, is wound; hence, such a form in a body which is not pliant, as a steel car-spring.

The wild grape-vines that twisted their *coils* from tree to tree. *Irving*.

Specifically — **2.** An electrical conductor, as a copper wire, when wound up in a spiral or other form: as, an induction-*coil*; a resistance-*coil*. — **3.** A group or nest of pipes, variously arranged, used as a radiator in a steam-heating apparatus. — **Branchial coil.** See *branchial*. — **Flemish coil** (*naut.*), a coil of rope in which each turn is laid down flat on the deck, forming a sort of mat.

coil[2] (koil), *n.* [Prob. Celtic: < Gael. and Ir. *goill*, war, fight, Gael. *goil*, boiling, fume, battle, rage, fury; *coileid*, stir, movement, noise; < Gael. *goil*, Ir. *goil-aim*, boil, rage.] Stir; disturbance; tumult; bustle; turmoil; trouble.

I am not worth this *coil* that's made for me.
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

Why make all this *coil* about a mere theatrical mayriat?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 30.

He shall not his brain encumber
With the *coil* of rhythm and number.
Emerson, Merlin, i.

Here's a *coil* raised, a pother, and for what?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 271.

[In the following quotation the meaning is uncertain; it is explained as either 'turmoil, bustle, trouble' (which is the sense employed in all other cases where Shakspere has used the word), or 'that which entwines or wraps around,' that is, the body.

To sleep! perchance to dream; — ay, there's the rub;
For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.]

coil[3] (koil), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coil*[1], *n.*] A hen-coop. Also called *hen-coil*. [Prov. Eng.]

coil[4] (koil), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *coil*[3], q. v.] A cock, as of hay; a haycock.

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the *coil* o' hay.
Clerk Saunders (Child's Ballads, II. 324).

coillont, collon, coillent, *n.* See *cullion*.

coil-plate (koil'plāt), *n.* A plate having hooks or rings by means of which it sustains the horizontal coils of a radiator, or an evaporator, or a condenser, etc.

coin[1] (koin), *n.* [< ME. *coyn, coyne, coigne*, coin, money, < OF. *coin*, a wedge, stamp, coin, later *coing*, corner, F. *coin*, wedge, stamp, die usually corner, = Pr. *cuenh, conh, cong* = Sp. *cuño, cuña* = Pg. *cunho* = It. *conio*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, akin to Gr. κῶνος, a peg, cone (> ult. E. *cone*), and to E. *hone*, q. v. In the senses 'corner, angle,' which are later in E., the word is often spelled *coign* (after later OF. *coing, coign*) or *quoin*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a corner or an angle. See *quoin*.

Another, leveld by the Lesbian Squire,
Deep under ground (for the foundation) joins
Well-polisht Marble, in long massie *Coins*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Magnificence.

2. The specific name given to various wedge-shaped pieces used for different purposes, as—(*a*) for raising or lowering a piece of ordnance; (*b*) for locking a printers' form; (*c*) for fixing casks in their places, as on board a ship. See *quoin*.—**3.** A die employed for stamping money. Hence—**4.** A piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, or some alloy, converted into money by impressing on it officially authorized marks, figures, or characters: as, gold *coins*; a copper *coin*; counterfeit *coins*.

Whanne the puple aposed [questioned] hym of a peny in the temple
And god askede of hem whas [whose] was the *coyne*.
Piers Plowman (C), II. 46.

5. Collectively, coined money; coinage; a particular quantity or the general supply of metallic money: as, a large stock of *coin*; the current *coin* of the realm.

All the *coin* in thy father's exchequer.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.

6. Figuratively, anything that serves for payment, requital, or recompense.

The loss of present advantage to flesh and blood is repaid in a nobler *coin*. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

7. [F.] The clock of a stocking.—**Aryandic coin.** See *aryandic*.—**Coin-cup,** a metal cup or tankard in which coins of silver or gold are inserted, in the bottom, sides, or cover, as ornaments.—**Current coin,** coin in general circulation.—**Defaced coin,** coin on which any name or words have been stamped other than those impressed by the mint in accordance with statute. Any person who defaces coin of the United States, or foreign coin that passes current in the United States, is punishable by law.—**Obsidional coins,** coins of various base metals, struck in besieged places, as a substitute for current money.—**To pay one in his own coin,** to treat a person as he has treated you; give him tit for tat.

I was acquainted with the danger of her disposition;
and now have fitted her a just *payment in her own coin*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

coin[1] (koin), *v.* [< ME. *coynen, coignen*; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stamp and convert into money; mint: as, to *coin* gold.

The kynge's side salle be the hede, & his name written,
The croyce side, what cite [city] it was in *coyned* & amyten.
Langtoft's Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 230.

2. To make by coining metals: said of money.

He caused the Laws of England to be executed in Ireland, and Money to be *coined* there, according to the Weight of English Money. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 74.

3†. To represent on a coin. [Rare.]

That emperor whom no religion would lose, Constantine, . . . that emperor was *coined* praying. *Donne*, Sermons, xl.

4. To make; fabricate; invent: as, to *coin* words.

Some tale, some new pretext, he daily *coined*
To soothe his sister and delude her mind.
Dryden, Æneid, I. 484.

5. In *tin-works*, to weigh and stamp (tin blocks). [Cornwall.]—**To coin money,** figuratively, to make money rapidly; be very successful in business.

The owners of horses and mules were *coining money*, transporting people to the fair-ground.
C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* To yield to the process of minting; be suitable for conversion into metallic money; be coinable. [Rare.]

Their metal is so soft that it will not *coin* without alloy to harden it. *Dryden*, Epick Poetry.

coin[2], *n.* [ME., < OF. *coin, coing*, mod. F. *coing* = Pr. *codony* = It. *codogna, cotogna*, < ML. **codonium*, **codonia, cotoneum, cotonea*, etc., var. of *oidonium, oidonia, cydonium, cydonia*, ult. < L. *cydonia, cotonia, cotonea*, a quince. From a late form of *coin*, namely *quine, quyne*, is derived the present E. form *quince*: see *quince, codiniac, quiddany*.] A quince. *Rom. of the Rose.*

coinable (koi'nạ-bl), *a.* [< *coin*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being converted into coins.

coinage (koi'nāj), *n.* [< *coin*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The act, art, or process of making coins.—**2.** Coin; money coined; pieces of metal stamped by the proper authority for use as a circulating medium.

The archaic coins of Magna Græcia have a local peculiarity of fabric which distinguishes them from the other early *coinages* of Italia. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 406.

3. The charges or expense of coining money.

Cheapness of *coinage* in England, where it costs nothing, will indeed make money be sooner brought to the mint.
Locke, Considerations of Interest, etc.

4. The act or process of forming or producing; invention; fabrication.

Unnecessary *coinage* . . . of words.
Dryden, Ded. of Juvenal's Satires.

5. That which is fabricated or produced.

This is the very *coinage* of your brain.
Shak., Hamlet, III. 4.

Bronze Coinage Act, an English statute of 1859 (22 and 23 Vict., c. 30), making the coinage laws applicable to bronze or mixed metal coins.—**Coinage ratio,** the ratio which expresses the equivalence in value between gold and silver under the then existing) mint law. Thus, in the United States, under the law of 1837, it is 15.988 to 1: that is, one pound of gold can be coined into as many dollars as 15.988 pounds of silver. The coinage ratio is intended (except for subsidiary coins), where bimetallism is desired, to be identical with the average commercial ratio; if this is not the case the metal which is undervalued disappears from circulation as money. Thus under the law of 1792 the coinage ratio was fixed at 15 to 1, but this undervalued gold and it disappeared from circulation; in 1834 the ratio was changed to 16.002 to 1, and in 1837 to 15.988 to 1, but this undervalued silver and it practically disappeared from circulation (except in the form of subsidiary and abraded coins) until 1875, when it was demonetized. Since that date the fall in the value of silver has brought the commercial ratio (1890) down to about 32 to 1.—**Free coinage.** See *free*.—**Garbling the coinage.** See *garble*.

coin-corner (koin'kôr'nėr), *n.* A machine or device for separating coins according to their weight or size.

coin-balance (koin'bal'ạns), *n.* A very accurate and sensitive balance for weighing coins.

coincide (kō-in-sīd'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coincided*, ppr. *coinciding*. [= F. *coincider* = Sp. Pg. *coincidir* = It. *coincidere*, < ML. **coincidere*, < L. *co-*, together, + *incidere*, fall on, < *in*, on, + *cadere*, fall: see *cadent* and *incident*.] **1.** To occupy the same place in space, the same point or period in time, or the same position in a scale or series: as, a temperature of 25° on the centigrade scale *coincides* with one of 77° on the scale of Fahrenheit; the rise of the church *coincides* with the decline of the Roman empire.

If the equator and the ecliptick had *coincided*, it would have rendered the annual revolution of the earth quite useless. *Dr. G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin. of Natural Religion, § 26.

2. To concur; agree; correspond exactly: as, the judges did not *coincide* in opinion; that did not *coincide* with my views.

The rules of right judgment and of good ratiocination often *coincide* with each other. *Watts*, Logic.

coincidence (kō-in'si-dẹns), *n.* [= F. *coincidence* = Sp. Pg. *coincidencia* = It. *coincidenza*, < ML. **coincidentia*, < **coinciden(t-)s*: see *coincident*.] **1.** The fact of being coincident, or of occupying the same place in space or the same position in a scale or series; exact correspondence in position: as, the *coincidence* of equal triangles.

The want of exact *coincidence* between these two notes is an inherent arithmetic imperfection in the musical scale.
Whewell.

2. A happening at the same time or existence during the same period; contemporaneousness.

When A is constantly happening, and also B, the occurrence of A and B at the same moment is a mere *coincidence*, which may be casualty.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 280.

Hence—**3.** Concurrence; agreement in circumstance, character, etc.; more or less exact correspondence generally, or an instance of exact correspondence; especially, accidental or incidental concurrence; accidental agreement: as, the *coincidence* of two or more opinions.

Is there not a true *coincidence* between commutative and distributive justice?
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 150.

The very concurrence and *coincidence* of so many evidences . . . carries a great weight. *Sir M. Hale.*

The actual *coincidences* that sometimes happen between dreams and events. *Chambers's Encyc.*

Formula of coincidence, a formula which expresses how many coincidences occur under certain general conditions.—**Point of coincidence,** a point where two or more points coincide. *Line* and *plane of coincidence* are similarly defined.—**Principle of coincidence,** the principle expressed by a formula of coincidence.

coincidency (kō-in'si-dẹn-si), *n.* Coincidence. *Warburton.* [Rare.]

coincident (kō-in'si-dẹnt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coincident* = Sp. Pg. It. *coincidente*, < ML. **coincident(t-)s*, ppr. of **coincidere*, coincide: see *coincide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Occupying the same place in space, or the same position in a scale or series; coinciding. In *geom.*, two figures are coincident which are everywhere infinitely near to each other; but two coincident points often lie upon a definite right line, etc.

When two sets of waves are *coincident*, the height of the wave or extent of vibration is doubled.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 31.

2. Happening at the same time; coexistent: with *with*.

Their international communication was greatly facilitated by several useful inventions *coincident with* this period. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

Shakspeare, too, saw that in true love, as in fire, the utmost ardor is *coincident with* the utmost purity.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 68.

Ignorance and crime are not cause and effect; they are *coincident* results of the same cause.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 379.

3. Concurrent; exactly corresponding; in all respects conformable; consistent.

Christianity teaches nothing but what is perfectly . . . *coincident* with the ruling principles of a virtuous man.
South.

II. *n.* A concurrence; a coincidence. [Rare.]

Lay wisdom on thy valour, on thy wisdom valour,
For these are mutual *co-incidents*.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

coincidental (kō-in-si-den'tal), *a.* [< *coincident*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of coincidence or a coincidence; happening at or about the same time as another event to which it is in some notable way related.

I have myself . . . noted a considerable number of very striking *coincidental* dreams.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 358.

coincidentally (kō-in-si-den'tal-i), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Coincidentally with these changes, an active fermentation is excited. *Huxley*, Biology, v.

coincidently (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* In a coincident manner; with coincidence.

Now it is certain that two different buildings . . . could not be *coincidently* erected on a site that would certainly not suffice in its dimensions for more than one of the two.
N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 462.

coincider (kō-in-sī'dėr), *n.* One who or that which coincides or concurs.

coin-counter (koin'koun'tėr), *n.* A mechanical device for facilitating the counting of coins. A common coin-counter is a flat tray having a fixed number of depressions on the surface. By throwing the coins on the tray and filling the depressions with them, a large number of pieces can be counted at one time.

coindicant (kō-in'di-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indicant*; = F. *coindicant*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Furnishing an additional symptom or indication; confirming other signs or indications: as, a *coindicant* symptom.

II. *n.* A coindicant symptom.

coindication (kō-in-di-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *indication*; = F. *coindication*, etc.] A concurrent indication, sign, or symptom.

coiner (koi'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who stamps coins; a minter; a maker of money.

There is reason to believe that the reproach against Frederick of being a false *coiner* arose from his adopting the Eastern device of plating copper pieces to pass for silver. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 161.

Specifically—**2.** A maker of base or counterfeit coins; a counterfeiter.

My father was I know not where
When I was stamp'd; some *coiner* with his tools
Made me a counterfeit. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, II. 5.

3. An inventor or maker, as of words.

Dionysius a *coiner* of etymologies. *Camden*, Remains.

coinhabitant (kō-in-hab'i-tant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabitant*.] One who dwells with another or with others. *Dr. H. More.*

coinhabiting (kō-in-hab'i-ting), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inhabiting*.] A dwelling together; a cohabiting. *Milton.*

coinhere (kō-in-hēr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coinhered*, ppr. *coinhering*. [< *co-*[1] + *inhere*.] To inhere together; be included or exist together in the same thing.

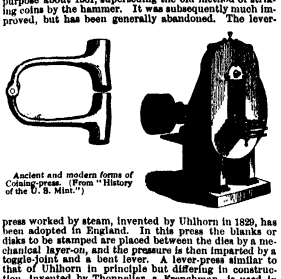
We can justify the postulation of two different substances, exclusively on the supposition of the incompatibility of the double series of phenomena to *coinhere* in one. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

coinheritance (kō-in-her'i-tạns), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritance*.] Joint inheritance.

The Spirit of God . . . adopts us into the mystical body of Christ, and gives us title to a *coinheritance* with him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 406.

coinheritor (kō-in-her'i-tǫr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *inheritor*.] A joint heir; a coheir.

coining-press (koi'ning-pres), *n.* A machine for striking or stamping coins. A screw-press, worked by atmospheric pressure, was introduced for this purpose about 1661, superseding the old method of striking coins by the hammer. It was subsequently much improved, but has been generally abandoned. The lever-



Ancient and modern forms of Coining-press. (From "History of the U. S. Mint.")

press worked by steam, invented by Uhlhorn in 1829, has been adopted in England. In this press the blanks or disks to be stamped are placed between the dies by a mechanical layer-on, and the pressure is then imparted by a toggle-joint and a bent lever. A lever-press similar to that of Uhlhorn in principle but differing in construction, invented by Thonnelier, a Frenchman, is used in the mints of the United States.

coinless (koin'les), *a.* [< *coin*[1] + *-less*.] Having no coin or money; moneyless; penniless.

You . . . look'd for homage you deem'd due
From *coinless* bards to men like you.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax, ii. 7.

coinquinate† (kō-in'kwi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *coinquinatus*, pp. of *coinquinare* (> OF. *coinquiner*), pollute, < *co-*, together, + *inquinare*, pollute.] To pollute; defile. [Rare.]

That would *coinquinate*
That would contaminate
The Church's high estate.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 705.

coinquination† (kō-in-kwi-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *coinquination*, < LL. *coinquinatio(n-)*, < L. *coinquinare*, pollute: see *coinquinate*.] Defilement; pollution. [Rare.]

Coinquination [F.], a *coinquination* or coinquinting; a soyling, defiling, polluting; defaming. *Cotgrave.*

Until I make a second Inundation
To wash thy purest Fame's *coinquination*
And make it fit for finall conflagration.
Davies, Commendatory Poems, p. 14.

coinstantaneous (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *instantaneous*.] Happening at the same instant; coincident in moment of time.

In the case of the prawn-like crabs, their movements were as *coinstantaneous* as in a regiment of soldiers.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 22.

coinstantaneously (kō-in-stan-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same moment; simultaneously. *Darwin.*

An equitable method by which a *coinsuring* member could retire from the society when he ceased to need further insurance. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 444.

coint†, *a.* [ME., also *quoint*, *quoint*, *quaint*, > mod. E. *quaint*, q. v.] A Middle English form of *quaint*.

cointense (kō-in-tens'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *intense*.] Of the same intensity as another; equally intense.

Two sensations that are like in kind can be known as like or unlike in intensity. . . . We can recognize changes as connatural, or the reverse; and connatural changes we can recognize as *cointense*, or the reverse.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 361.

cointension (kō-in-ten'shǫn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *intension*.] The condition of being of equal intensity with another.

In comparing simple states of consciousness that are alike in kind, we observe their relative intensities. If their intensities are equal, they must be called cointense; and the equality of their intensities is *cointension*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 362.

cointensity (kō-in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [< *cointense*, after *intensity*.] Same as *cointension*. *H. Spencer.*

cointerest (kō-in'tėr-est), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *interest*.] A joint interest. *Milton.*

cointise†, *n.* A Middle English form of *quaintise*.

cointoise†, *n.* [OF., also *cointise*, quaintness, neatness, > ME. *cointise*, *quointise*, *quaintise*: see *quaintise*.] 1. A scarf, handkerchief, or veil; specifically, a scarf worn pendent from the head-dress by women in the thirteenth century.—2. A similar veil or kerchief worn by a knight pendent from his helmet, as if bestowed by his lady; hence, any favor of like character worn at a tournament, etc.—3. In heraldic representations, drapery falling from the helmet in folds and curves: a common mode of heraldic decoration in the fifteenth century and later. See *lambrequin* and *mantling*.

coinverse (kō-in-vėrs'), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *inverse*.] In *geom.*, two points inverse to each other with regard to two given circles are said to be *coinverse* to either circle.

coir, coire (kīr), *n.* [Formerly *cair*, *cayar*; = Pg. *cairo*, < Malayalam *kāyar* (= Tamil *kayaru*, *kayiru*), rope, cord, < *kāyaru*, be twisted.] The prepared fiber of the husk of the cocoanut. It is twisted into coarse yarn for making ropes, matting, etc. Cordage made of this material rots in fresh water and snaps in frost, but it is strengthened by salt water, is very buoyant and elastic, and is thus in some respects preferable to hemp for marine uses, especially in cases requiring a rope that will float.

coistril† (kois'tril), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coystril*, *coystrel*; perhaps connected with OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a dagger, < *coustille*, a sort of dagger, < *coustel*, prop. *coutel*, also *coltel*, *cultel*, mod. F. *couteau*, < ML. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutlass*.] An inferior groom; a lad employed by the esquire to carry a knight's arms; hence, a mean paltry fellow.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece. *Shak.*, T. N., I. 3.

coit (koit), *n.* Same as *quoit*.

coition (kō-ish'ǫn), *n.* [< L. *coitio(n-)*, a coming together, a meeting, coition, < *coire*, pp. *coitus*, come together, < *co-*, together, + *ire*, go: see *go*.] 1. A coming together; a meeting. Specifically—2. Sexual congress; copulation.—Todtan of coition, the position of the moon when in the same sign and degree of the zodiac with the sun. *E. D.*

coitus (kō'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *coitus*. [L., a meeting (in this sense also *cœtus*), coition (in this sense only *coitus*), a meeting, assemblage (in this sense only *cœtus*: see *cœtus*[1]), < *coire*, come together, meet: see *coition*.] Coition; sexual intercourse; copulation.

Coix (kō'iks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόϊξ*, an Egyptian variety of palm. Cf. *cocoa*.] A small genus of coarse monœcious grasses, of which one species, *C. Lacryma*, a native of eastern Asia, is found in gardens under the name of *Job's-tears*. The large, round, white, shining fruits have some resemblance to heavy drops of tears; hence its fanciful title. They are sometimes used for necklaces, bracelets, etc.

cojoin (kō-join'), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*[1] + *join*. Cf. *conjoin*.] To join or associate. *Shak.* [Rare.]

cojuror (kō-jö'rėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *juror*.] One who swears to another's credibility. [Rare.]

The solemn forms of oaths: of a compurgator, or *cojuror*, which kind of oath was very much used by the Anglo-Saxons. The form of the oath is this: "I swear by God, that the oath which he who names me has sworn is true and free." *M. Shelton*, tr. of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's Thesaurus, p. 59.

cok†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cock*[1].

cokarioc†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockatrice*.

coke[1] (kōk), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *coak*; same as E. dial. *cokes*, *coaks*, cinders. Cf. *grindlecoke*, a worn-down grindstone. Phonetically, *coke* may be compared with *cake* (cf. LG. *koke*, cake, and see *cake*[1]); but coke does not "cake." Hence F. *coke*, Sp. *cok*, G. *koaks*, *kohks*, usually *coaks*, etc., coke.] The solid product of the carbonization of coal, bearing the same relation to that substance that charcoal does to wood. It is an important article in metallurgy, since few bituminous coals can be used for the manufacture of iron without having been first coked. The *coking coals*, as they are called, are bituminous, and such as contain but a small percentage of water. Hence the coals as recent as the Tertiary—brown-coal or lignite—rarely furnish coke; that is, the material left behind after the bituminous or volatile matter has been driven off is a powder, and not the coherent somewhat vesicular substance to which the name of *coke* is given. The nature of the difference between coking and non-coking coals has not yet been fully made out, and it is stated on good authority that some coal which cokes readily when first mined does not do so after having been exposed to the atmosphere, if only for a few days. The use of coke dates certainly as far back as the middle of the seventeenth century. Its preparation was formerly known as *charking* or *charring*, and the word was often, and is still occasionally, written *coak*.

coke[2] (kōk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coked*, ppr. *coking*. [< *coke*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convert (coal) into coke.

II. *intrans.* To become coke; be convertible into coke: as, a *coking* coal.

Sometimes spelled *coak*.

coke[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cook*[1].

coke-barrow (kōk'bar$^{\prime}$ō), *n.* A large two-wheeled barrow used for various purposes about coke-ovens and furnaces. It is made of sheet-iron, and has the form of a half cylinder.

cokedrill, *n.* Same as *crocodile*.

cokenay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

coke-omnibus (kōk'om$^{\prime}$ni-bus), *n.* In *gasmanuf.*, an iron carriage moving on rails, in front of the retorts, from which it receives the coke as drawn, and carries it to the place of deposit.

coke-oven (kōk'uv$^{\prime}$n), *n.* A furnace, oven, kiln, or retort used for reducing bituminous coal to coke; a coking-oven. The essential features are a chamber to contain the coal, with openings at various points for the admission of air, which can be closed as required during the progress of the operation, and a furnace or fire-chamber to supply the necessary heat. In some forms the gases which are evolved are utilized as fuel for the oven itself, or for a steam-boiler, or for some similar purpose, or they are condensed as tar, etc.

coker[1] (kō'kėr), *n.* Same as *cocker*[5].

coker[2] (kō'kėr), *v. t.* [E. dial.] To sell by auction. [Prov. Eng.]

coker[3]†, *v. t.* See *cocker*[4].

cokereel, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockerel*.

cokernut (kō'kėr-nut), *n.* A commercial mode of spelling *cocoanut*.

Coker nuts for cups, like the mazers of olden time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 96.

cokes[1], *n. pl.* See *coaks* and *coke*[1].

cokes[2]†, *n.* and *v.* See *coax*.

coket†, *n.* See *cocket*[1].

coke-tower (kōk'tou$^{\prime}$ėr), *n.* A high tower or condenser filled with coke, used in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, to give a large surface for the union of a falling spray of water with rising chlorin. See *hydrochloric*.

cokewold†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cuckold*.

cokin†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coquin* (ML. *coquinus*, *cokinus*), a vagabond, servant, messenger; a rogue. See *cockney*.] A rogue.

Thou hethen *cokin*,
Wende to thi deuel Apollin.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 6881.

coking (kō'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *coke*[2].] The act or process of converting or of being converted into coke.

It will thus be seen that the coal at the back is undergoing a process of *coking* before being pushed forward.
Science, IV. 392.

coking-kiln, coking-oven (kō'king-kil, -uv$^{\prime}$n), *n.* A coke-oven.

coknay†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cockney*.

col (kol), *n.* [F., the neck, a pass, defile, < L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] A narrow pass between two mountain peaks: a term used in English by some writers on alpine geology and mountaineering.

One thing alone could justify the proposition [to return] . . . —a fog so thick as to prevent them from striking the summit of the *col* at the proper point.
Tyndall, Hours of Exercise in the Alps, ii.

col-, [L. *col-*, but in classical L. prevailingly unassimilated *con-* before *l*: see *com-*, *con-*.] The assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *l*. See *com-*, *con-*.

Col. 1. An abbreviation (*a*) of *Colonel* as a title, and (*b*) of *Colossians*.—2. [*l. c.*] An apothecaries' abbreviation of *coliander*, an obsolete form of *coriander*.

cola, *n.* Latin plural of *colon*.

colander, cullender (kul'an-dėr), *n.* [E. dial. *culdore*; prob. < Sp. *colador*, a colander (cf. It. *colatojo* (< ML. *colatorium*: see *colatorium*), F. *couloire*, a colander), < *colar* = It. *colare*, Pr. *colar* = F. *couler* (> ult. E. *cullis*[1], *cullis*[2]), < L. *colare*, strain, filter, < *colum*, a strainer, colander, sieve.] A vessel of hair, wicker, or metal, with a bottom, or bottom and sides, perforated with little holes to allow liquids to run off, as in washing vegetables or straining curds, separating the juices from fruits or the liquor from oysters, etc.; a strainer.

An osier *colander* provide
Of twigs thick wrought.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii. 328.

colander-shovel (kul'an-dėr-shuv'l), *n.* A shovel of open wirework used for taking salt-crystals from an evaporating-pan.

cola-nut (kō'lą-nut), *n.* A brownish bitter seed, of about the size of a chestnut, produced by a tree of western tropical Africa, *Cola acuminata*, natural order *Sterculiaceæ*. The tree has become naturalized in the West Indies and Brazil. The nuts are said to be used for purifying water, for quieting the cravings of hunger, and to increase the power of resisting fatigue from prolonged labor; they quickly counteract the effects of intoxication. They have been found to contain two or three times as much caffein as coffee itself, and some theobromine. Also called *cola-seed* and *guru*.

Colaptes (kō-lap'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. κολάπτειν, peck as birds, carve, chisel.] A genus of woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. The bill is somewhat curved, scarcely or not at all ridged on the sides or beveled and truncate at the end; and the plumage is brilliantly colored, with circular black spots on the under surface. It contains the golden-winged woodpecker or flicker of the United States (*C. auratus*), the red-shafted flicker (*C. mexicanus*), and other species, and sometimes stands as the type of a subfamily *Colaptinæ*. See cut under *flicker*.

Colaptinæ (kol-ap-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colaptes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Picidæ*, named from the genus *Colaptes*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

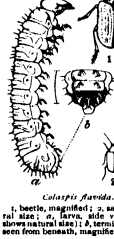
col arco (kol är'kō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the (*con*, < L. *cum*, with; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *arco*, bow: see *com-*, *arc*[1], *arch*[1].] In *violin-playing*, a direction to play 'with the bow,' as distinguished from *pizzicato*.

colarin (kol'a-rin), *n.* [F., < It. *collarino*: see *collarino*.] Same as *collarino*.

colascione, *n.* See *calascione*.

cola-seed (kō'lä-sēd), *n.* Same as *cola-nut*.

Colaspis (kō-las'pis), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius).] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. *C. flavida* (Say) is a yellowish species, about a quarter of an inch long, the larva of which attacks the grape.



Colaspis flavida.
1, beetle, magnified; *a*, same, natural size; *b*, larva, side view (line shows natural size); *c*, terminal joints, seen from beneath, magnified.

colation (kō-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **colatio*(*n*-), < *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] The act of straining or filtering liquor by passing it through a perforated vessel, as a colander. [Rare.]

colatitude (kō-lat'i-tūd), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *latitude*; = F. *colatitude*.] The complement of the latitude — that is, the difference between the latitude, expressed in degrees, and 90°.

colatorium† (kol-ạ-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *colare*, pp. *colatus*, strain: see *colander*.] *Ecles.*, a strainer used to remove anything that may have fallen into the chalice.

colature (kol'a-tūr), *n.* [= F. *colature*, < LL. *colatura*, straining, < L. *colare*, strain: see *colander*.] 1. The act of straining or filtering; the matter strained.—2. A strainer; a filter. [Rare in both uses.]

A *colature* of natural earth. *Evelyn.*

colback (kol'bak), *n.* Same as *calpac*.

colbertine†, **colberteen**† (kol'bėr-tēn'), *n.* [So called from *Colbert*, a distinguished minister of Louis XIV., in the 17th century, a liberal promoter of industry and the arts.] A fine lace of a particular pattern so named in allusion to Colbert's patronage of the industry. The name occurs in English from about 1660 to the middle of the following century. Also *colverteen*.

A narrow diminutive *colverteen* pinner that makes them look so saint-like.
The Factious Citizen, 1685 (Fairholt, I. 823).

Pinners edged with *colberteen*.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

colcannon (kol-kan'gọn), *n.* Same as *calecannon*.

colchicia (kol-chis'i-ạ), *n.* [NL.] Same as *colchicine*.

colchicine (kol'chi-sin), *n.* [< *Colchic*(*um*) + *-ine*[2]; = F. *colchicine*.] A poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_6$) obtained from the bulbs and seeds of plants of the genus *Colchicum*. It apparently represents the virtues of the crude drug.

colchicum (kol'chi-kum; as Latin genus name, kol'ki-kum), *n.* [< L. *colchicum*, < Gr. κολχικόν, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, prob. neut. of Κολχικός (L. *Colchicus*), of Κολχίς, L. *Colchis*, a country in Asia, east of the Black Sea: with reference to Medea, the sorceress and poisoner of ancient legend, said to have been a native of Colchis.] 1. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Colchicum*.—2. [NL.] A genus of liliaceous plants, with radical leaves, generally produced in spring, and crocus-like flowers appearing in the autumn. About 30 species are known, natives of Europe and Asia, the most familiar being *C. autumnale*, the meadow-saffron, a plant with a solid bulb-like root-stock, found in England and various parts of the European continent, and forming a gay carpet in the autumn in the fields where its pale-lilac, crocus-like flowers spring up. Its bulbs and seeds are used medicinally, principally in attacks of gout.

colcothar (kol'kō-thär), *n.* [ML. *colcothar*, *colcotar*, *colcothar vitrioli*; a word introduced (and perhaps invented) by Paracelsus.] The brownish-red peroxid of iron which remains after the distillation of the acid from iron sulphate. It is used for polishing glass and other substances, and as a pigment under the name of *Indian red*. Also called *chalcitis*, *crocus* or *crocus martis astringens*, and *caput mortuum vitrioli*, or *red vitriol*.

A red, blackish, light, powdery, austere calx remains, . . . and hence vitriol consists of the oil of vitriol and *colcothar* and phlegm.
P. Shaw, Chemistry, II. ccvi.

Meadow-saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*) and section of flower.

cold (kōld), *a.* [= Sc. and E. dial. *cauld*, *caud*; < ME. *cold*, *calde*, AS. *ceald*, *cald* (= OS. *kald* = OFries. *kald* = MD. *koud*, D. *koud* = MLG. *kalt*, LG. *kold*, *kald*, *kolt* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. G. *kalt* = Icel. *kaldr* = Sw. *kall* = Dan. *kold* = Goth. *kalds*, cold), an old pp. form in *-d* (like *old*, *lou-d*, *dea-d*), from the strong verb preserved in AS. *calan* (= Icel. *kala*), become cold, < *col*, E. *coal*, and *chele*, E. *chill*; akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, frost, cold, *gelidus*, cool, cold, *gelare*, freeze, etc.: see *coal* and *chill*, and *gelid*, *jelly*, *gelatine*, *congeal*.] 1. Producing the peculiar kind of sensation which results when the temperature of certain points on the skin is lowered; especially, producing this sensation with considerable or great intensity, an inferior degree of intensity being denoted by the word *cool*: gelid; frigid; chilling: as, *cold* air; a *cold* stone; *cold* water. A substance induces this sensation when it is sensibly less warm than the body, and in contact with it absorbs its heat by conduction.

The air bites shrewdly. It is very *cold*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

Of hearts that beat from day to day,
Half-conscious of their dying clay,
And those *cold* crypts where they shall cease.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lviii.

2. Physically, having a low temperature, or a lower temperature than another body with which it is compared: without direct reference to any sensation produced: as, the sun grows *colder* constantly through radiation of its heat. In this sense, a body which is warm or hot to the touch may be cold as compared with some body still hotter. See *heat*.

For surely now our household hearths are *cold*:
Our sons inherit us.
Tennyson, Lotus Eaters (choric song, vi.).

Or o'er *cold* coffee trifle with the spoon.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.

3. Having the sensation induced by contact with a substance of which the temperature is sensibly lower, especially much lower, than that of the part of the body touching it, inferior degrees of the sensation being denoted by *cool*, *chill*, *chilly*. The sensation of cold is probably not the mere opposite of the sensation of heat, but is a distinct sensation residing in points of the skin different in position from those in which the sensation of heat is felt.

When I am *cold*, he heats me with beating.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 4.

The poor man had . . . need have some warm meat,
To comfort his *cold* stomach.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 2.

A spectral doubt which makes me *cold*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xii.

4. Dead.

Ere the placid lips be *cold*. *Tennyson*, Adeline.

Cold to all that might have been.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxv.

Figuratively — 5. Affecting the senses only slightly; not strongly perceptible to the smell or taste. (*a*) Bland; mild; not pungent or acrid.

Cold plants have a quicker perception of the heat of the sun than the hot herbs. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

(*b*) Not fresh or vivid; faint; old: applied in hunting to scent, and in woodcraft to trails or signs not of recent origin.

The object is to obtain a fine nose [in a dog], so as to hunt a *cold* scent. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 440.

(*c*) In the game of hunt-the-thimble and similar games, distant from the object of search: opposed to *warm*, that is, near, and *hot*, very near.

6. Affecting or arousing the feelings or passions only slightly. (*a*) Deficient in passion, zeal, enthusiasm, or ardor; insensible; indifferent; unconcerned; phlegmatic; not animated or easily excited into action; not affectionate, cordial, or friendly: as, a *cold* audience; a *cold* lover or friend; a *cold* temper.

Thou art neither *cold* nor hot. Rev. iii. 15.

So *cold* herself, whilst she such warmth exprest,
'Twas Cupid bathing in Diana's stream.
Dryden, To Mrs. Anne Killigrew, l. 86.

The rumors of the empire of Montezuma, its magnificence and its extent, . . . were sufficient to inflame the *coldest* imagination. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 35.

(*b*) Not heated by sensual desire; chaste.

He spake of her, as Dian had hot dreams,
And she alone were *cold*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

(*c*) Not moving or exciting feeling or emotion; unaffecting; not animated or animating; not able to excite feeling or interest; spiritless: as, a *cold* discourse; *cold* comfort.

Womnenne counseils ben ful ofte *colde*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 436.

The jest grows *cold* . . . when it comes on in a second scene. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*d*) Unmoved by interest or strong feeling; imperturbable; deliberate; cool.

The *cold* neutrality of an impartial judge. *Burke.*

7. Having lost the first warmth, as of feeling or interest.

He had made them [corrections] partly from his own review of the Papers, after they had lain *cold* a good while by him. *Pref. to Maundrell's Aleppo to Jerusalem.*

8. In *art*, blue in effect, or inclined toward blue in tone; noting a tone, or hue, as of a pigment, or an effect of light, into the composition of which blue enters, though the blue may not be apparent to the eye: as, a picture *cold* in tone.—9†. Discouraging; worrying; inspiring anxiety.

Saved the fro cares *colde*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1955.

Cold comfort, small comfort; little cheer; something which affords but little consolation.

Lorde! *colde* wath his *cumfort* & his care huge,
For he knew vche [each] a cace & kark that hym lymped [befell]. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 264.

Cold purse, empty purse. *Shak.*—**Cold roast**†, something insignificant; nothing to the purpose.

I make a vow, quoth Perkyn, thow spoke of *cold rost*,
I schal wyrch "wyseliyer" without any bost.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

He passed by a beggerie little toune of *cold rosts* in the mountaines of Sauoye.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 297.

Cold seeds, the seeds of the cucumber, gourd, pumpkin, etc.—**Cold storage**. See *storage*.—**Cold wave**. See *wave*.—**Cold without**, a slang expression for cold spirits without sugar or water: as, "a glass of *cold without*," *Butwer*, My Novel, vi. 20.—**In cold blood**. See *blood*.—**To blow hot and cold**. See *blow*[1].—**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder**, to treat with studied coldness, neglect, or indifference.—**To throw cold water on** (a proposal, project, etc.), to discourage by unexpected indifference, coldness, or reluctance.

cold (kōld), *n.* [< ME. *cold*, *cald*, < AS. *ceald* = Goth. *kald*, n., cold, = (with diff. term.) OFries. *kalde*, *kelde* = D. *koude* = MLG. *kolde*, *kulde*, *kuldene* = OHG. *chalt*, MHG. *kalte*, *kelte* = G. *kälte*, *f.*, = Dan. *kulde* = Sw. *köld*, m., cold; from the adj.] 1. The sensation produced by sensible loss of heat from some part of the body, particularly its surface; especially, the sensation produced by contact with a substance having a sensibly lower temperature than the body.

A penetrating *cold* is felt in Egypt when the thermometer of Fahrenheit is below 60°.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 9.

My teeth, which now are dropt away,
Would chatter with the *cold*.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. The relative absence or want of heat in one body as compared with another; especially, the physical cause of the sensation of cold.

The parching air
Burns frore, and *cold* performs the effect of fire.
Milton, P. L., ii. 595.

3. In *phys.*, a temperature below the freezing-point of water: thus, 10° of *cold*, C., means 10° below zero, C.; 10° of *cold*, F., means 22° F.—4. An indisposition commonly ascribed to exposure to cold; especially, a catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, or bronchial tubes. When the inflammation is confined to the air-passages of the nose and connecting cavities it is a coryza, or cold in the head. A so-called "cold on the lungs" is usually bronchitis or trachitis.

Fal. What disease hast thou?
Bull. A whoreson *cold*, sir; a cough.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

To leave (out) in the cold, to slight or neglect; intentionally overlook.

The American artists were this year *left* entirely *in the cold*. *The American*, VIII. 185.

To take or **catch cold**, to become affected by a cold.

My wound hath *taken cold*, and I shall die.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

cold† (kōld), *v. t.* [< ME. *colden* (cf. equiv. *cheilden*: see *cheld*), < AS. *cealdian* (= MLG.

kolden, kulden = G. *kälten*, chill), grow cold, < *ceald*, cold; see *cold*, *a.*] To grow cold.

The Constable gan aboute his herte *colde*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 746.

cold-blooded (kōld'blud'ed), *a.* 1. Having cold blood; hematocoryal. (*a*) In *zoöl.*, noting those animals the temperature of whose blood ranges from the freezing-point or near it to 90° F., in accordance with that of the surrounding medium, or those whose blood is very little higher in temperature than their habitat. Among vertebrates, the reptiles, amphibians, and fishes are technically called *cold-blooded*. See *Hæmatocrya*.

When the survey is extended to *Cold-blooded* animals and to Plants, the immediate and direct relation between Heat and Vital Activity . . . is unmistakably manifested.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 412.

(*b*) Not thoroughbred; of common or mongrel stock: applied to horses that are not full-blooded. (*c*) Sensitive to cold,: said of persons who feel the cold more than is usual: as, a *cold-blooded* man is obliged to dress warmly in winter.

2. Figuratively, without sensibility or feeling; unsympathetic; without the usual feelings of humanity; characterized by such lack of sensibility: as, a *cold-blooded* villain; *cold-blooded* advice; a *cold-blooded* murder.

Thou *cold-blooded* slave. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1.

Mr. Malthus . . . presented the data for his reasoning in a somewhat *cold-blooded* fashion. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 315.

cold-chisel (kōld'chiz'el), *n.* A chisel with a cutting edge formed of steel properly strengthened by tempering, for cutting metal which has not been softened by heating.

cold-cream (kōld'krēm'), *n.* A kind of cooling unguent for the skin, usually made of almond-oil, spermaceti, white wax, and rose-water.

cold-drawn (kōld'drân), *a.* Extracted without the aid of heat: applied specifically to oils expressed from nuts, seeds, or fruits which have not been heated. Such oils are of finer quality than those which are hot-pressed.

cold-hammer (kōld'ham'ėr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to hammer when cold.

cold-hammering (kōld'ham'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cold-hammer*, *v.*] In *metal-working*, the act or practice of hammering when cold.

It is often affirmed that wrought-iron changes from fibrous to crystalline after enduring long-continued *cold-hammering*, vibration, tension, jarring, and other strains.
R. Wilson, Steam Boilers, p. 40.

cold-harbor† (kōld'här'bor), *n.* 1. An inn.—2. A protection at a wayside for travelers who are benighted or benumbed with cold.

cold-hearted (kōld'här'ted), *a.* Wanting sympathy or feeling; indifferent; unkind.

O ye *cold-hearted* frozen formalists.
Young, Night Thoughts, iv. 639.

Men who feel no need to come morally nearer to their fellow creatures than they can come while standing, tea-cup in hand, answering trifles with trifles, . . . by feeling no such need, prove themselves shallow-thoughted and *cold-hearted*. *Ld. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 102.

cold-heartedly (kōld'här'ted-li), *adv.* In a cold-hearted manner.

cold-heartedness (kōld'här'ted-nes), *n.* Want of feeling or sensibility.

cold-kind (kōld'kīnd), *a.* Uniting coldness and kindness. [Rare.]

Down he [Winter] descended from his snow-soft chair;
But, all unwares, with his *cold-kind* embrace
Unhous'd thy virgin soul from her fair bidding-place.
Milton, Ode D. F. 1.

coldly (kōld'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coldliche*; < *cold*, *a.*, + *-ly*2.] 1. In a cold manner; without warmth, especially in figurative senses; without ardor of feeling; without passion or emotion; with indifference or negligence; dispassionately; calmly.

If yow your selues do serue God gladlie and orderlie for conscience sake, not *coldlie*, and somtyme for maner sake, you carie all the Courte with yow.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 68.

If he were mad, he would not plead so *coldly*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

What you but whisper, I dare speak aloud,
Stood the king by; have means to put in act too
What you but *coldly* plot.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, i. 1.

The king looked *coldly* on Rochester.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In a cold state. [Rare.]

Thrift, thrift, Horatio! the funeral bak'd meats
Did *coldly* furnish forth the marriage tables.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

cold-moving (kōld'mō'ving), *a.* Indicating want of cordiality or want of interest; indifferent. [Rare.]

With certain half-caps, and *cold-moving* nods,
They frose me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

coldness (kōld'nes), *n.* The state, quality, or sensation of being cold. (*a*) Want of heat. (*b*) Unconcern; indifference; a frigid mood; want of ardor, zeal, enthusiasm, animation, or spirit: as, to receive an answer with *coldness*; to listen with *coldness*.

The faithless *coldness* of the times.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

Chilling his caresses
By the *coldness* of her manners.
Tennyson, Maud, xx. 1.

(*c*) Absence of sensual desire; frigidity; chastity.

Virgin *coldness*. *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 205.

cold-pale (kōld'pāl), *a.* Cold and pale. [Rare.]

Cold-pale weakness numbs each feeling part.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 892.

cold-prophet†, *n.* Same as *cole-prophet*.

coldrick†, *a.* [Early mod. E. *coldrycke* = Sc. *coldruch*, *codrugh*, < ME. *caldrekyn* for **caldrik*, < *cald*, cold, + *-rik* (= D. *-rijk* = G. *-reich*), a term. equiv. to *-ful*, lit. 'rich' (cf. D. *blindrijk*, very blind, *doofrijk*, very deaf, etc.): see *rich* and *-ric*, *-rick*. Cf. *coldrife*.] Very cold.

Caldrekyn, frigorosus, & cetera. *Cath. Anglicum.*
Coldrycke, or full of cold, algosus. *Huloet.*

coldrife (kōld'rif), *a.* [So. *caldrife*, *cauldrife*; < *cold* + *rife*. Cf. *coldrick*.] Very cold; abounding in cold.

cold-served (kōld'sėrvd), *a.* 1. Served up cold. —2. Dull; tiresome; tedious. *Young.* [Rare in both uses.]

cold-short (kōld'shōrt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Brittle when cold: as, *cold-short* iron.

II. *n.* In *founding*, a seam in a casting caused by the congealing of the metal so rapidly as to prevent a proper filling of the mold. Also *cold-shut*.

cold-shot (kōld'shot), *n.* Small iron particles or globules found in chilled parts of a casting.

cold-shut1 (kōld'shut), *a.* Cold-hammered into shape, and joined without welding: said of the links of a chain so made.

cold-shut2 (kōld'shut), *n.* In *founding*, same as *cold-short*.

cold-slaw (kōld'slâ), *n.* An incorrect form of *cole-slaw*.

cold-sore (kōld'sōr), *n.* A herpetic eruption about the mouth and nostrils, often accompanying a cold in the head.

cold-stoking (kōld'stō'king), *n.* In *glass-manuf.*, the operation of lowering the temperature of the oven until the glass attains the proper consistency for blowing. This operation follows that of clearing.

cold-sweating (kōld'swet'ing), *n.* In *tanning*, a process preparatory to the removal of the epidermis and hair from hides, consisting in soaking them from six to twelve days in tanks through which flow streams of fresh cold water.

cold-tankard (kōld'tang'kārd), *n.* Same as *cool-tankard*.

cold-tinning (kōld'tin'ing), *n.* A method of covering metals with tin. The metal to be tinned is thoroughly cleaned by filing or turning and the use of emery-paper, and is then rubbed with a coarse cloth dampened with hydrochloric acid. A soft amalgam of tin is then applied with the same cloth, and the mercury is driven off by heat.

cole1 (kōl), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *coal*.

cole2 (kōl), *n.* [= E. dial. *cale* = Sc. *kale*, *kail*, < ME. *cole*, *cool*, *col*, also *cale*, *cal*, *caul*, < AS. *cāwel*, contr. *cāul* (cf. E. *soul*, < AS. *sāwel*), = MD. *koole*, D. *kool* = MLG. *kōl*, LG. *kōl*, *kaul* = OHG. *kōl*, also *chōlo*, *chola*, MHG. *kole*, G. *kohl* = Icel. *kāl* = Sw. *kål* = Dan. *kaal* = W. *cawl* = Bret. *kaol* = OF. *chol*, F. *chou* = Pr. *caul* = Sp. *col* = Pg. *couve* = It. *cavolo*, < L. *caulis*, later *colis*, cabbage, cabbage-stalk, also prob. the stalk or stem of any plant, = Gr. καυλός, a stalk; orig. a hollow stem, akin to Gr. κοῖλος, hollow, and L. *cavus*, hollow: see *cale*1, *kale*1, *cavel*, *coil*, *n.*, *cælo-*, etc.; and cf. *cauliflower*, *caulis*, etc., and *cabbage*3.] The general name of all sorts of cabbage or plants of the genus *Brassica*: chiefly used in its compounds, *cole-rape*, *cole-seed*, *colewort*, etc. Also *cale* and *kale*.

cole3 (kōl), *n.* [< Icel. *kollr*, a top, a head, a heap.] 1†. The head.

Our kynge was grete above his *cole*,
A brode hat in his crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 109).

2. [Sc., also var. *coil*: see *coil*4.] One of the small conical heaps in which hay is usually thrown up in the field after being cut; a haycock.

cole4†, *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *cole* (rare); origin obscure. Hence, in comp., *coleplay*, *cole-prophet*, *col-fox*, *col-knife*, *colsipe*, and perhaps *coward*: see these words.] Treachery; deceit; falsehood; stratagem.

colecannon, *n.* See *calecannon*.

colectomy (kō-lek'tō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κόλον, the colon, + ἐκτομή, excision, < ἐκτέμνειν, cut out, < ἐκ, out, + τέμνειν, cut. See *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, excision of part of the colon.

co-legatee (kō-leg-a-tē'), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *legatee*.] One who is a legatee together with another; one of several legatees. Also *collegatary*.

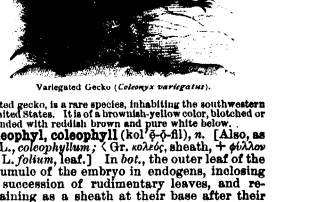
coleliet, *n.* See *cullis*.

colemanite (kōl'man-īt), *n.* [After Wm. T. *Coleman* of San Francisco.] A hydrous calcium borate, occurring in white to colorless monoclinic crystals with brilliant luster, and also in white compact masses, in California. In composition it is nearly identical with priceite.

colemire†, *a.* See *colmy*.

cole-mouse, *n.* See *coal-mouse*.

Coleonyx (kol-ē-on'iks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1845), < Gr. κολεός, a sheath, + ὄνυξ, a nail: see *onyx*.] A genus of American gecko-like lizards, of the family *Eublepharidæ*. *C. variegatus*, the varie-



Variegated Gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus*).

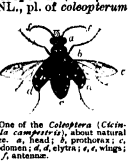
gated gecko, is a rare species, inhabiting the southwestern United States. It is of a brownish-yellow color, blotched or banded with reddish brown and pure white below.

coleophyl, **coleophyll** (kol'ē-ō-fil), *n.* [Also, as NL., *coleophyllum*; < Gr. κολεός, sheath, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, the outer leaf of the plumule of the embryo in endogens, inclosing a succession of rudimentary leaves, and remaining as a sheath at their base after their development. Also called *coleoptile*. [Rare.]

coleophyllous (kol'ē-ō-fil'us), *a.* [< *coleophyl* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having or pertaining to a coleophyl.

coleopter (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tėr), *n.* [= F. *coléoptère*, < NL. *coleopterum*, neut. (sc. L. *insectum*, insect) of *coleopterus*: see *coleopterous*.] One of the *Coleoptera*; a coleopterous insect; a beetle.

Coleoptera1 (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coleopterum*: see *coleopter* and *coleopterous*.] An extensive order of *Hexapoda*, or of the class *Insecta* proper, having the posterior pair of membranous wings sheathed by the hardened anterior pair called *elytra*, which when folded together usually form a nearly complete covering of the body; the sheath-winged insects or beetles. The head is mandibulate, completely and very uniformly constructed, consisting of a labrum attached to a clypeus, generally by means of an epistoma; 2 strong mandibles; 2 maxillæ, each bearing a palp; and a lower lip or labium, also palpiferous, and attached to a mentum which joins the jugulum or under side of the head. The antennæ range in number of joints from 1 to 80 or more, but the typical number is 11; they vary greatly in form. (See *antenna*.) The larva is variable, including eruciform or none; there are no prolegs; the pupa is inactive; and metamorphosis is complete. The *Coleoptera* are by far the largest ordinal group in the animal kingdom, having about 80,000 species and 8,000 genera. Latreille's division of them into *Pentamera*, *Heteromera*, *Tetramera*, and *Trimera*, according to the number of joints of the tarsi, is still generally followed, though it is to some extent artificial and not strictly correct. Subordinate divisions now current are such as *Adephaga*, *Palpicornia*, *Brachelytra*, *Clavicornia*, *Lamellicornia*, *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, *Atrachelia*, *Trachelida*, *Rhynchophora*, *Xylophaga*, *Longicornia*, *Phytophaga*, *Cryptopki*, *Punctipennes*, and *Aphidiphaga*. The *Coleoptera* are also called *Eleutherata*.



One of the *Coleoptera* (*Cicindela campestris*), about natural size. *a*, head; *b*, prothorax; *c*, abdomen; *d*, *d*, elytra; *e*, *e*, wings; *f*, *f*, antennæ.

coleopteran [They] fleyned sum folie that ffalild hem never,
And cast (contrived) it be *colle*.
Richard the Redeless (E. E. T. S.), iv. 24.

Nor colour crafte by swearing precious *coles*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas, l. 1114.

coleopteran (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* Same as *coleopterous*.

coleopterist (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rist), *n.* One who studies the *Coleoptera*.

coleopteroid (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-roid), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterum* + Gr. εἶδος, form.] Resembling a coleopter or beetle.

coleopterological (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to coleopterology.

coleopterologist (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op-tę-rol'ō-jist), *n.* One who is versed in coleopterology.

coleopterology (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op-tę-rol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *coleopterum* + Gr. -λογία, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That part of entomology which relates to the *Coleoptera*.

coleopterous (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterum* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to the *Coleoptera*; sheath-winged; having the characters of a coleopter.

coleoptile (kol-ē-op'til), *n.* [< Gr. κολεός, sheath, + πτίλον, feather.] Same as *coleophyl*.

coleoptilum (kol-ē-op'ti-lum), *n.* [NL.: see *coleoptile*.] Same as *coleophyl*.

coleorhiza (kol-ē-ō-rī'zą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολεός, sheath, + ῥίζα, root.] In *bot.*, a sheath which covers the radicle of the embryo in endogens, and is ruptured by the growth of the radicle.

coleosis (kol-ē-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολεός, sheath, + *-osis*.] In *bot.*, the formation of a sheath.

coleostomous (kol-ē-os'tō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. κολεός, sheath, + στόμα, mouth, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the mouth sheathed.

coleper†, *n.* [< ME. *coleper*, *colepere*, < *cole*4 + *-per*, *-pere*, *-er*1.] A deceiver; a cheat.

colepiet†, *n.* [< ME. *colepie*, < *cole*3 + *pie*2.] The magpie.

colepit†, *n.* [< ME. *colepit*, < *cole*2 + *pit*.] A pit for charcoal.

coleplay†, *n.* [< ME. *coleplay*, < *cole*4 + *play*.] Deceit; trickery; a trick.

colera†, *n.* [< ME. *colera*, < OF. *colere*, *cholere*, F. *colère*, < L. *cholera*, < Gr. χολέρα, cholera, < χολή, bile: see *cholera*.] Cholera.

colerain†, *n.* [< ME. *colerain*, < *cole*2 + *rain*.] Cabbage-water.

colerick†, *a.* [< ME. *colerik*, < OF. *colerique*, *cholerique*, F. *colérique*, < L. *cholericus*, < Gr. χολερικός, < χολή, bile: see *choleric*.] Choleric.

colet†, *n.* [< ME. *colet*, < *cole*2 + *-et*.] A cabbage-stalk.

colewort (kōl'wėrt), *n.* [< *cole*2 + *wort*1.] A cabbage, especially one that does not form a head.

colewortwife†, *n.* [< *colewort* + *wife*.] A woman who sells cabbages.

colfox†, *n.* [< ME. *colfox*, < *col*, *cole*4, + *fox*.] A deceiver; a cheat.

colibert†, *n.* [< ME. *colibert*, < OF. *colibert*, *colybert*, *colubert*, *colubre*, *couleuvre*, F. *couleuvre*, < L. *coluber*, a snake: see *coluber*.] A snake.

colibert†, *n.* [< ME. *colibert*, < OF. *colibert*, *colybert*, *colubert*, *colubre*, *couleuvre*, F. *couleuvre*, < L. *coluber*, a snake: see *coluber*.] A snake.

colic (kol'ik), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *colik*, < OF. *colique*, F. *colique* = Pr. *colica* = Sp. *cólica* = Pg. *colica* = It. *colica*, < L. *colica*, < Gr. κωλική (sc. νόσος, disease), < κῶλον, the colon: see *colon*2.] **I.** *n.* Pain in the colon or in the abdomen generally, with constipation and vomiting.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the colon; affecting the colon.

colicky (kol'ik-i), *a.* [< *colic* + *-y*1.] Affected with colic; pertaining to colic.

colicroot (kol'ik-rōt), *n.* The stargrass, *Aletris farinosa*, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*, found in the United States, and used as a remedy for colic.

colicweed (kol'ik-wēd), *n.* The wild lupine, *Lupinus perennis*, a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, found in the United States.

colicwood (kol'ik-wud), *n.* The wood of the West Indian tree *Vallesia dichotoma*, of the order *Apocynaceæ*, used as a remedy for colic.

colicwort (kol'ik-wėrt), *n.* The stargrass, *Aletris farinosa*.

colier†, *n.* [< ME. *colier*, < OF. *colier*, *collier*, F. *collier*, < L. *collarium*, a collar: see *collar*.] A collar.

colier†, *n.* [< ME. *colier*, < *cole*2 + *-ier*.] A cabbage-seller.

colier†, *n.* [< ME. *colier*, < *cole*3 + *-ier*.] A collier.

colierwife†, *n.* [< *colier* + *wife*.] A woman who sells cabbages.

colieshangie (kol'i-shang'gi), *n.* [Sc.] A noisy quarrel.

colifichet (kol'i-fi-shet), *n.* [< F. *colifichet*, a trifle, a toy, < OF. *colifichier*, *colifichier*, *colifichier*,

coleopterist (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rist), *n.* [< *Coleoptera* + *-ist.*] One versed in the natural history of the *Coleoptera* or beetles.

coleopteron (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *coleoptera* (-rą). [NL., < Gr. κολεός, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather*. Cf. *coleopterous.*] The elytron or wing-cover of a beetle.

coleopterous (kol-ē- or kō-lē-op'te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *coleopterus*, < Gr. κολεόπτερος, sheath-winged, < κολεός, a sheath, + πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coleoptera*: as, a *coleopterous* insect. Also *coleopteral.*

coleoptile (kol-ē-op'til), *n.* [= F. *coléoptile*, < Gr. κολεός, a sheath, + πτίλον, a feather, akin to πτερόν, a wing, = E. *feather.*] Same as *coleophyl.*

Coleorhamphi (kol'ē-ō-ram'fī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Coleorhamphus.*] A group of birds formed for the reception of the sheathbills, *Chionidæ*: synonymous with *Chionomorphæ.*

Coleorhamphus (kol'ē-ō-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Duméril, 1818), < Gr. κολεός, sheath, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] A genus of birds, giving name to the group *Coleorhamphi*: synonymous with *Chionis.*

coleorhiza (kōl'ē-ō-rī'zą), *n.*; pl. *coleorhizæ* (-zē). [NL., < Gr. κολεός, a sheath, + ῥίζα, a root.] In the embryo of many endogenous plants, the sheath covering the root, which bursts through it in germination.

colepid (kō'lē-pid), *n.* An animalcule of the family *Colepidæ.*

Colepidæ (kō-lep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colepis* + *-idæ.*] A family of holotrichous ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colepis*, of symmetrical ovate form, with terminal mouth, indurated cuticular surface, and special oral cilia.

Colepina (kō-lē-pī'nį), *n. pl.* [< NL., < *Colepis* + *-inæ*[2].] Ehrenberg's name of a group of infusorians represented by the genus *Colepis.* See *Colepidæ.*

colepixy (kōl'pik-si), *n.* [Early mod. E. *colle-pixie, collepiskie*, E. dial. *coltpixy*, q. v.; < *cole*[4], treachery, + *pixy*, a fairy. See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] A mischievous fairy; the will o' the wisp, regarded as a fairy.

I shall be ready at thine elbow to plain the parte of Hobgoblin or *Colepixie*, and make thee for feare to weene the deuill is at thy polle.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 125.

colepixy (kōl'pik-si), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colepixied*, ppr. *colepixying.* [< *colepixy*, *n.*; with allusion to the invisible fairy agency.] To beat down (apples). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

colepixt, *n.* [ME. *colepixte, colpixte*; < *cole*[2] + *pixt*[1].] Colewort.

But I haue porettes and percyl and moni *colpixtes* [var. *colepiauntes*].
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 273.

cole-prophet, col-prophet, *n.* [Early mod. E., also *cold-prophet* (simulating *cold*); < ME. *col-prophet*; < *cole*[4] + *prophet.* See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] A false prophet.

Cole-prophet and cole-poyson thou art both.
J. Heywood, Epigrams, vi. 89.

[*Cole-poyson* is a pun on *cold poison.*]

Whereby I found I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.
Mir. for Mags.

As hee was most vainely pursuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Pharaohnus saith, that if those *cold-prophets*, or oracles, tell thee prosperitie and deceiue thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.
R. Scott, Witchcraft, 8ig. M. 8.

Coleps (kō'leps), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, the hollow or bend of the knee.] The typical genus of the family *Colepidæ*, with spinose carapace and no buccal setæ. It includes *Pinacocoleps, Cricocoleps*, and *Dictycoleps* of Diesing. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, and divide by transverse fission. *C. hirtus* is an example.

coler[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *collar.*

coler[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler.*

colerat, *n.* [ME., also *colere, colre*, etc.: see *choler.*] Bile; the gall, as the seat of certain bodily affections. It was frequently qualified by the adjective *black* or *red*, and regarded as the cause of certain diseases.

The grete superfluite
Of youre reede [red] *colera*, parde.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 108.

cole-rape (kōl'rāp), *n.* [= D. *koolraap* = G. *kohlrabi* (also in E.) = Dan. *kaalrabi* = Sw. *kålrabi*; after It. *cavoli-rape*, pl., F. *chou rave*, turnip, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip: see *cole*[2] and *rape*[2].] The common turnip, *Brassica rapa.*

colere†, *n.* A Middle English form of *choler.*

coleredt, *a.* A Middle English form of *collared.*

cole-seed (kōl'sēd), *n.* [< ME. **colesed*, < AS. *cāwel-sæd*, cabbage-seed (= D. *koolzaad*, rape-seed), < *cāwel*, E. *cole*[2], + *sæd*, E. *seed.*] 1. The seed of rape, *Brassica campestris*, variety *oleifera.*—2. The plant itself.

cole-slaw (kōl'slâ), *n.* [< D. **koolsla*, < *kool*, cabbage (= E. *cole*[2]), + *sla*, a reduced form of *salaad*, *salade*, salad: see *cole*[2] and *slaw*[2].] A dish consisting of finely cut cabbage dressed with vinegar, salt, pepper, etc., eaten either raw or slightly cooked; cabbage-salad. Also called, erroneously, *cold-slaw.* [U. S.]

co-lessee (kō-le-sē'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *lessee.*] In *law*, a joint lessee; a partner in a lease; a joint tenant.

co-lessor (kō-les'ọr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *lessor.*] In *law*, a joint grantor of a lease; a partner in giving a lease.

colestaff† (kōl'stâf), *n.*; pl. *colestaves* (-stāvz). Same as *cowlstaff.*

colesla (kō-les'ą), *n.*; pl. *colesulæ* (-lē). [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. κολεός, a sheath.] The membranous sac inclosing the spore-case in *Hepaticæ* or liverworts.

colesule (kō'le-sūl), *n.* [< *colesula.*] Same as *colesula.*

As the fronds approach maturity the terminal leaves become modified so as to form an involucrum, within which a special covering appears, the *colesule* or perianth, surrounding the pistillia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 185.

colett, collet[3]† (kol'et), *n.* [ME. *colet, colit*, by apheresis from *acolit*, acolyte: see *acolyte.*] An inferior church servant: same as *acolyte.*

cole-tit, *n.* See *coal-tit.*

Coleus (kō'lē-us), *n.* [NL. (so called because the filaments are united about the style), < Gr. κολεός, a sheath.] A genus of labiate herbs and shrubs, of tropical Asia and Africa, in general cultivation for their brilliant foliage. There are about 50 species; but all the numerous cultivated varieties have been derived from *C. Blumei* of Java, and from *C. Veitchii* and *C. Gibsoni* of the Pacific Islands.

colewort (kōl'wėrt), *n.* [< ME. *colwort*; < *cole*[2] + *wort*[1]. Also, corruptly, *collard, collet.*] 1. The common cultivated cabbage, *Brassica oleracea.*—2. A young cabbage cut before the head is formed.

col-fox†, *n.* [ME., < *cole*[4] + *fox*[1]. See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] A crafty fox.

A *col-fox*, ful of sleigh iniquité.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 394.

coliander† (kō-li-an'dėr), *n.* An early form of *coriander.*

Colias (kō'li-as), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1808), < Gr. Κολιάς, an epithet of Venus, in reference to her temple on a promontory of that name in Attica.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Papilionidæ. Colias hyale* is the pale clouded-yellow butterfly of Europe; *C. philodice* is the common yellow butterfly of North America.

Colias hyale, natural size.

colibert, *n.* See *collibert.*

colibri (kō-lē'brē), *n.* [F., Sp., etc., *colibri, kolibri*, etc.; said to be the Carib name.] A name given to various species of humming-birds.

colic (kol'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *colick, collick*, < ME. *colyke* = D. *koliek, koliik* = MLG. *kolik, kolk* = G. Dan. *kolik* = Sw. *kolik*, < OF. *colique*, F. *colique* = Sp. *cólica* = Pg. It. *colica*, < (ML.) NL. *colica*, < Gr. κωλική, colic, prop. fem. of κωλικός (> L. *colicus*), pertaining to the colon, < κῶλον, the colon: see *colon*[2]. The noun in E. precedes the adj.] I. *n.* In *pathol.*, severe spasms of pain in the abdomen or bowels; specifically, spasms of pain arising from perverted and excessive peristaltic contractions.—**Biliary** or **hepatic colic** the spasms of pain attendant on the passage of a gallstone.—**Devonshire colic**, lead-colic: so named from its frequent occurrence among the workers in the lead-mines of Devonshire, England.—**Lead-colic**, colic arising from poisoning by lead.—**Renal colic**, spasms of pain caused by the passage of a renal calculus along the ureter.—**Saturnine colic** (*colica saturnina*), lead-colic.

II. *a.* 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the colon or large intestine: as, a *colic* artery.—2. Affecting the bowels.

Intestine stone and ulcer, *colic* pangs.
Milton, P. L., xi. 484.

colica (kol'i-kạ), *n.*; pl. *colicæ* (-sē). [NL., fem. (sc. L. *arteria*, artery) of L. *colicus*: see *colic.*] A colic artery; a branch of a superior or inferior mesenteric artery, supplying the colon and the sigmoid flexure of the rectum. In man three colic arteries are named: the *colica dextra* or right colic artery, *colica media* or middle colic artery, and *colica sinistra* or left colic artery; respectively distributed to the ascending, transverse, and descending colon.

colical (kol'i-kal), *a.* [< *colic* + *-al.*] Of the nature of colic. [Rare.]

colichemarde (kō-lēsh-mârd'), *n.* [F., also *colismarde*; said to be a corruption of the name of Count *Königsmark.*] A long sword in which the forte of the blade is very broad and the foible very narrow and slight, the change being abrupt, with a rapid curve or slope on each side. This weapon came into use toward the end of the seventeenth century.

colicky, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *colic.*

colicked (kol'ikt), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-ed*[2].] Affected with colic; griped. [Rare.]

Leaving the bowels inflated, *colicked*, or griped.
G. Cheyne, Regimen, p. 110.

colicky (kol'i-ki), *a.* [< *colic*(*k*) + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of colic: as, *colicky* pains.—2. Affected with colic; subject to colic: as, a *colicky* baby. [Colloq.]

colic-root (kol'ik-rōt), *n.* A name in the United States of several plants having reputed medicinal virtues, as *Aletris farinosa, Dioscorea villosa*, and *Liatris squarrosa.*

colie, coly (kol'i), *n.*; pl. *colies* (-iz). [A native name.] In *ornith.*, a conirostral bird of the family *Coliidæ.*

The *colies* are all fruit-eaters, live in small bands, frequent thick bushes, and, when disturbed, fly straight to some neighboring covert.
G. E. Shelley, quoted in Stand. Nat. Hist., IV. 304.

coliere†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collier*[1].

coliform (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *colum*, a strainer (see *colander*), + *forma*, form.] Resembling a sieve; cribriform; ethmoid.

Coliidæ (kō-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-idæ.*] A family of non-passerine picarian or coccygomorphic birds, having all four toes turned forward (the feet thus being pamprodactylous), extremely long and narrow central tail-feathers, a conical bill, and soft silky plumage of a uniform subdued color, the bill generally being brightly tinted. They are confined to Africa, and are known as *mouse-birds* and *colies.* The family consists of the single genus *Colius.* Also *Colidæ.*

Coliinæ (kol-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-inæ.*] The colies, regarded as a subfamily. *Scamieon*, 1837.

Colimacea† (kol-i-mā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *Colimacées*), appar. < L. *co-*, together, + *limax* (*limac-*), a snail.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of trachelipods or univalves, including all the land shell-bearing mollusks. They are now distributed among numerous families and several orders.

Colimacidæ (kol-i-mas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colimacea* + *-idæ.*] Same as *Helicea* or *Helicidæ.*

colin (kol'in), *n.* [< F. *colin* (NL. *colinus*), OF. *Colin* (whence E. *Collins* as a surname: see *Collinsia*), prop. dim. of *Colas* for *Nicolas*, Nicholas, a proper name.] 1. The common partridge, quail, or bob-white of the United States, *Ortyx virginiana* or *Colinus virginianus.*—2. *pl.* The American quails of the subfamily *Ortygiinæ* or *Odontophorinæ.*

colindery (kol-in'dę-ri), *n.*; pl. *colinderies* (-riz). [A newspaper word, made from *col*(*onial and*) *Ind*(*ian exhibition*) + *-ery.*] An exhibition of the colonial and Indian industries of the British empire: commonly in the plural. The name was invented on the occasion of such an exhibition in London in 1886.

The Commissioners of the various colonies and courts at the exhibition were convened by Sir Philip Owen, under the Prince of Wales's instructions, to consider the means of continuing the highly successful and educationally useful exhibits of the late *Colinderies* as a permanent Colonial Museum.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 384.

Colinus (kō-lī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1828), < F. *colin*: see *colin.*] A genus of American quails, including those called bob-whites; the colins: synonymous with *Ortyx* (which see).

Coliodæ (kol-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colius* + *-oidea.*] The colies, *Coliidæ*, rated as a superfamily.

Coliomorphæ (kol'i-ō-môr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κολιός, a kind of woodpecker, + μορφή, form.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, the third cohort of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, consisting of four families, and embracing the crows, jays, starlings, grackles, birds of Para-

dise, and some others: equivalent to the same author's earlier *Ambulatores* or *Cursiformes*.

coliomorphic (kol'i-ō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Colliomorphæ* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colliomorphæ*.

colisance, *n.* An obsolete form of *cognisance*, 3. *Wright.*

Colisæum, *n.* See *Colosseum.*

colitis (kō-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶλον, the colon (see *colon*[2]), + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; colonitis.

Colius (kō'li-us), *n.* [NL., < *colie, coly*, native name.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Coliidæ*, the colies, of which there are 6 or 8 species, all confined to Africa. *C. capensis* is the type.

colk[1], *n.* [E. dial. *coke* and *couk*; < ME. *colke, colek*, a hole, = OFries. *kolk*, NFries. *kolcke* = D. *kolk*, a pit, hollow, = MLG. *kolk, kulk*, a hole, a hole filled with water, esp. one caused by the action of water, LG. *kolk*, a hole, pit, ditch.] A core; a kernel.

> Alle erthe by skille may likned be
> Tille a rounde appel of a tree,
> The whiche in myddes has a *colke*
> As has an eye [eggi in myddes a yolke.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6443.
>
> It is fulle roten inwardly
> At the *colke* within.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 281.

colk[2] (kolk), *n.* [Sc.] A name of the king eiderduck, *Somateria spectabilis. Montagu.* [Local, British.]

col-knife†, *n.* [ME.; < *colen*[4], treachery, deceit (as a prefix in this case depreciative), + *knife.*] A big "ugly" knife.

> Both bosters and bragers
> God kepe us fro,
> That with thare long dagers
> Dos mekylle wo,
> From alle bylle hagers
> With *col-knyfes* that go.
> *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 85.

coll[1] (kol), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *cowl*, Sc. also *cow*; < ME. *collen, colen*, var. of *cullen, killen*, hit, strike, cut, later kill, < Icel. *kolla*, hit on the head, harm, = Norw. *kylla*, poll, cut, prune, = D. *kollen*, knock down: see *kill*[1], which is thus a doublet of *coll*[1].] 1. To cut off; clip, as the hair of the head; poll.

> A sergant sent hit to jaiole
> And lohan hefd [head] comanded to *cole*.
> *Cursor Mundi*, l. 13174.

2. To cut; cut short; lop; prune.

> When hy there came a gallant hende,
> Wi' high *coll'd* hose and leigh *coll'd* shoon,
> And he scem'd to be sum kingis son.
> *Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

3. To cut obliquely.

[North. Eng. and Scotch in all senses.]

coll[2] (kol), *v. t.* [< ME. *collen*, < OF. *a-coler* (= Pr. *colar*), embrace, < *col*, L. *collum*, neck: see *collar.*] 1. To embrace; caress by embracing the neck.

> Sche *kolled* it [the child] ful kindly and askes is name,
> & it answered ful sone & seide, "William y hizt."
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 69.

[He will] flatter and speak fair, ask forgiveness, kiss and *coll.* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 575.

2. To insnare.

> This devel is mikel with wil and magt, . . .
> *Colleth* men to him with his onde [envious hate].
> *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 221.

coll[3] (kol), *n.* [< *coll*[2], *v.*] An act of embracing; an embrace, especially about the neck. *T. Middleton.*

coll[3], *a.* A dialectal variant of *cold.*

> She'd ha' dipped her foot in *coll* water.
> *Johnny Cock* (Child's Ballads, VI. 246).

coll-. See *col-.*

colla, *n.* Plural of *collum.*

collabefaction (ko-lab-ē-fak'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **collabefactio(n-)*, < *collabefieri*, pp. *collabefactus*, be brought to ruin, < *com-*, with, + *labefacere*, make to totter, < *labi*, fall, + *facere*, make.] A wasting away; decay; decline. *Blount.*

collaborate (ko-lab'ō-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collaborated*, ppr. *collaborating.* [< LL. *collaboratus*, pp. of *collaborare, conlaborare*, work with, < L. *com-*, with, + *laborare*, work, < *labor*, work: see *labor.*] To work with another or others; coöperate with another or others in doing or producing something; especially, to work with another in a literary production or a scientific investigation.

> He [Scribe] is said in some cases to have sent sums of money for "copyright in ideas" to men who not only had not actually *collaborated* with him, but who were unaware that he had taken suggestions from their work.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 554.

collaborateur (ko-lab'ō-ra-tėr'), *n.* [F.] The French form of *collaborator*, sometimes used by English writers.

> *Collaborateur* is an excellent word, which neither "colabourer" nor "fellow-workman" defines accurately. Many have felt the need of it; but the right force, for us, is "collaborator." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 184, note.

collaboration (ko-lab-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [After F. *collaboration*, < LL. as if **collaboratio(n-)*, < *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] The act of working together; united labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

collaborator (ko-lab'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [After F. *collaborateur*, < ML. *collaborator*, < LL. *collaborare*: see *collaborate.*] An associate in labor, especially in literary or scientific work.

> Without the impelling fanaticism of Luther and his *collaborators*, their battle against Rome would never have been fought. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 245.

collagen, collagenic, etc. See *collogen*, etc.

collapsable (kō-laps'a-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-able.*] See *collapsible.*

collapse (kō-laps'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collapsed*, ppr. *collapsing.* [< L. *collapsus*, pp. of *collabi, conlabi*, fall together, fall in, < *com-*, together, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse.*] 1. To fall together, or into an irregular mass or flattened form, through loss of firm connection or rigidity and support of the parts or loss of the contents, as a building through the failing in of its sides, or an inflated bladder from escape of the air contained in it.

> In consumptions and atrophy the liquids are exhausted and the sides of the canals *collapse*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To break down; go to pieces; come to nothing; fail; become ruined: as, the project *collapsed.*

> The ruins of his crown's *collapsed* state.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 588.
>
> Those corrupted inbred humours of *collapsed* nature.
> *Quarles*, Judgment and Mercy.

An American female constitution which *collapses* just in the middle third of life. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, ii.

(*b*) In *pathol.*, to sink into extreme weakness or physical depression in the course of a disease.

(*c*) To appear as if collapsing; lose strength, courage, etc.; subside; cease to assert one's self or push one's self forward: as, after that rebuke he *collapsed.* [Colloq.]

collapse (kō-laps'), *n.* [< *collapse, v.*] 1. A falling in or together, as of the sides of a hollow vessel.—2. Figuratively, a sudden and complete failure of any kind; a breakdown.

> There was now a general *collapse* in heroism; intrigue took the place of patriotic ardour. *W. Chambers.*

3. In *med.*, an extreme sinking or depression; a more or less sudden failure of the vital powers: as, the stage of *collapse* in cholera.

collapsible (kō-lap'si-bl), *a.* [< *collapse* + *-ible.*] Capable of collapsing; liable to collapse; made so as to collapse: as, a *collapsible* balloon; a *collapsible* tube or drinking-cup. Also *collapsable.*

> The Berthon *collapsible* boat, for infantry in single file, is also employed. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 488.

collapsion (kō-lap'shon), *n.* [< LL. *collapsio(n-)*, *conlapsio(n-)*, < *collabi*, collapse: see *collapse*, v.] The act of falling together or collapsing; the state resulting from collapse. [Rare.]

> The *collapsion* of the skin after death.
> *P. Russell*, Indian Serpents, p. 7.

collar (kol'ėr), *n.* [A later spelling, imitating the L. form, of earlier mod. E. *coller*, < ME. *coller*, earlier *coler*, < OF. *coler, colier*, F. *collier* = Pr. *colar* = Sp. Pg. *collar* = It. *collare*, < L. *collare*, a collar, < *collum* = AS. *healS*, E. *halse*[1], the neck: see *halse*[1].] 1. Something worn about the neck, whether for restraint, convenience, or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A band, usually of iron, worn by prisoners or slaves as a means of restraint or a badge of servitude.

> A grazing iron *collar* grinds my neck.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

(*b*) In *armor*, a defense of mail or plate for the neck. (*c*) An ornamental and symbolic chain or necklace formerly worn by knights and gentlemen as a badge of adherence. It is still used as one of the insignia of an honorary order, usually identified with the higher classes of that order, and worn only on state occasions. The cross, medallion, or the like, is on such occasions attached to the collar, instead of to the ribbon with which it is usually worn. The collars of some of the orders of knighthood are given in the descriptions of the separate orders. See *collar of SS*, below. (*d*) The neck-band of a coat, cloak, gown, etc., either standing or rolled over.

> Let us have standing *collars* in the fashion.
> All are become a stiff-necked generation.
> *Rowlands*, Knave of Hearts (1611).
>
> A standing *collar* to keep his neck band clean.
> *L. Barry*, Ram Alley (1611).

(*e*) A separate band or ruff worn for cleanliness, ornament, or warmth, and made of linen, muslin, lace, fur, etc. (*f*) Same as *bandeleer*, 2.

> If one bandaleer take fire, all the rest do in that *collar.*
> *Lord Orrery*, quoted in Grose, i. 5.

(*g*) A halter.

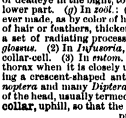
> While you live, draw your neck out of the *collar.*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

(*h*) A neck-band forming that part of the harness of a draft-animal, as a horse, to which the traces are attached, and upon which the strain of the load falls: also a neck-band placed upon some other animal, as a dog, as an ornament or as a means of restraint or of identification.

> Her traces of the smallest spider's web;
> Her *collars* of the moonshine's watery beams.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 4.
>
> With golden muzzles all their mouths were bound,
> And *collars* of the same their necks surround.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

(*i*) A wide ring of metal put about a piece of stove-pipe to make it close the "thimble" in a chimney where the thimble is larger than the pipe: as, a 6-inch collar is needed if a 6-inch pipe is to be used with an 8-inch thimble.

2. Anything resembling a collar; something in the form of a collar, or analogous to a collar in situation. (*a*) In *arch.*: (1) A ring or cincture. (2) A collar-beam. (*b*) In *bot.*: (1) The ring upon the stipe (stem) of an agaric. (2) The point of junction in the embryo between the caudicle and the plumule. (3) The point of junction of the root and stem. (*c*) Same as *collarbone.* (*d*) In *mach.*: (1) An enlargement or swell encircling a rod or shaft, and serving usually as a holding- or bearing-piece. (2) An enlarged portion of the end of a car-axle, designed to receive the end-thrust of the journal-bearing; a button. (*d*) In *mining*, the timbering around the mouth of a shaft, or at the surface of the ground. (*e*) A skirting or rain-shedding piece placed round a chimney where it passes through the roof. (*f*) *Naut.*: (1) An eye in the end or bight of a shroud or stay, to go over a masthead. (2) A rope formed into a strength, with a heart or deadeye in the bight, to which the stay is confined at the lower part. (*g*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A ring around the neck, however made, as by color of hair or feathers, or disposition of hair or feathers, thickening of integument, presence of a set of radiating processes, etc. See out under *Balanoglossus.* (2) In *Infusoria*, specifically, the raised rim of a collar-cell. (3) In *rhizom.*: (*i*.) The upper part of the prothorax when it is closely united to the mesothorax, forming a crescent-shaped anterior border to it, as in *Hymenoptera* and many *Diptera.* (ii.) A posterior prolongation of the head, usually termed a *neck.* [Rare.]—**Against the collar**, uphill, so that the horse's shoulders are constantly



Collar and Clamp.

a, hole for the pintle of the leaf: *b*, clevy; *c*, *c*, anchor.

pressed against the collar: hence, figuratively, at a disadvantage; against difficulties; against opposition.—**Anchor and collar.** See *anchor*[1].—**Bishop's collar**, in *armor*, a collar or tippet of chain-mail of peculiar form, reaching to the end of the shoulders, and forming in front a point where the two sides come together and are held by buckles or the like. The shape was nearly that of the pelerine.—**Collar and clamp**, a hinge ordinarily used upon field-gates; an anchor and collar (which see, under *anchor*[1]).—**Collar of brawn**, the quantity of brawn rolled or wound up in one piece: brawn being derived from the collar or breast part of a boar.

> Item, a *collar of* good large fat *brawn*
> Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two
> Fair long black paddings lying by for drumsticks.
> *Cartwright*, Ordinary.

Collar of SS. (*a*) A decoration which is known to have been instituted by Henry IV. of England, and is identified with the house of Lancaster. It was revived after the wars of the Roses, and was a favorite decoration in the reigns of Henry VII. and Henry VIII. A similar collar is still worn as a mark of dignity by certain English officials, but is now inseparable from the office. The collar consists of an 8 often repeated, but the other details differed at different times, being roses, knots, the Tudor portcullis, and similar emblems. (*b*) A sort of punch made of sack, cider, and sugar. *The Cheats*, 1662, in Wright.—**Hempen collar.** See *hempen.*—**In collar**, ready for or used to work, as a horse.—**Out of collar**, unready for or unused to work.—**To slip the collar**, to escape or get free: disentangle one's self from difficulty, labor, or engagement.

collar (kol'ėr), *v. t.* [< *collar, n.*] 1. To seize by the collar.

> With grim determination, he had *collared* and carried himself to sleep forthwith.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 323.

2. To put a collar on.

> The British dog was within an ace of being *collared* and tax-ticketed, after the continental fashion.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 301.

3. To roll up and bind (a piece of meat): as, to *collar* beef. See *collared beef*, under *collared.*—4. In *racing slang*, to draw up to; get even with or be neck-and-neck with in racing.

collarage (kol'ėr-āj), *n.* [< *collar* + *-age.*] A duty formerly levied in England on the collars of draft-horses.

collar-awl (kol'ėr-âl), *n.* A saddlers' needle for sewing horse-collars.

collarbags (kol'ėr-bagz), *n.* The smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum.* Also *collar.*

collar-beam (kol'ėr-bēm), *n.* A beam or piece of timber extending between two opposite raf-

ters, at some height above their base. It prevents sagging, and also serves as a strut or tie, or as a ceiling-joist for a garret. Sometimes called *wind-beam*.

collar-bird (kol'ẽr-bėrd), *n.* A bower-bird of the genus *Chlamydodera*: so called from the nuchal collar. The spotted collar-bird is *C. maculata*.

collar-block (kol'ẽr-blok), *n.* A block on which harness-makers shape and sew collars.

collar-bolt (kol'ẽr-bōlt), *n.* A bolt forged with a shoulder or collar. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering.

collar-bone (kol'ẽr-bōn), *n.* The clavicle.

collar-cell (kol'ẽr-sel), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a flagellate cell in which a rim or collar of the cell-wall surrounds the base of the flagellum: a frequent condition of monadiform cells, whether belonging to the group of which the genus *Monas* is a representative or occurring elsewhere, as in sponges. See *Choanoflagellata*.

collar-check (kol'ẽr-chek), *n.* A coarse woolen cloth with a checked pattern, used in the manufacture of horse-collars.

collard (kol'ẽrd), *n.* [A corruption of *colewort*.] A variety of cabbage with the fleshy leaves scattered upon the stem instead of gathered into a head. [Southern U. S.]

The poor trash who scratched a bare subsistence from a sorry patch of beans and *collards*.
Gilmore, My Southern Friends, p. 54.

In the South no word, as no dish, is better known among the poorer whites and negroes than *collards* or greens.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 46.

collar-day (kol'ẽr-dā), *n.* In England, a day on which knights appeared at court in the collars of their orders.

It being St. Andrew's, and a *collar-day*, he went to the Chapel. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 69.

collare (ko-lā'rē), *n.*; pl. *collaria* (-ri-ạ). [L.: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. The collar or prothorax of an insect, which bears the anterior pair of legs: sometimes restricted to an elevated posterior portion of the prothorax, seen in many *Hymenoptera* and *Hemiptera*.—2. In *decorative art*, a necklace or collar, as of an order, represented on a figure in embroidery, goldsmiths' work, or the like.

collared (kol'ẽrd), *a.* [< *collar*, *n.*, + *-ed*².] 1. Having a collar, or something resembling a collar.

The amœbiods that form the wall of this cavity become metamorphosed into *collared* flagellate zoöids.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 509.

2. In *her.*, same as *gorged*, 2.—**Collared beef**, beef from which the bones are removed, rolled and bound with a string or tape and braized with various preparations of herbs, wine, spices, etc. It is pressed under a heavy weight and served in slices.—**Collared calf.** See *calf*.

collared-chained (kol'ẽrd-chānd), *a.* In *her.*, wearing a collar to which a chain is attached. See *chain*.

collaret, collarette (kol'ẽr-et), *n.* [< ML. *collaratus*, dim. of L. *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] 1. A small collar or fichu of linen, lace, fur, etc., worn by women.—2. Any piece of armor protecting the neck, more particularly in front. See *gorgerin* and *hausse-col*.

collaria, *n.* Plural of *collare*.

collarino (kol-a-rē'nō), *n.* [It., dim. of *collare*, collar: see *collar*, *n.*] In *arch.*, an astragal. Also *colarin*.

collar-launder (kol'ẽr-lân'dėr), *n.* In *mining*, a gutter or pipe attached to a lift of a pump to convey water to a cistern or any other place.

collarless (kol'ẽr-les), *a.* [< *collar*, *n.*, + *-less*.] 1. Having no collar.—2. In *Infusoria*, not choanate.

collar-nail (kol'ẽr-nāl), *n.* A form of nail used in blind-soling boots and shoes. It has a projecting collar up to which it is driven into the heel or sole; the outer lift or sole is then driven on the projecting head of the nail, which thus holds without extending through the leather.

collar-plate (kol'ẽr-plāt), *n.* An auxiliary nut used to support long pieces in a lathe.

collar-swage (kol'ẽr-swāj), *n.* A swage used by blacksmiths in swaging a collar upon a rod.

collar-tool (kol'ẽr-tōl), *n.* In *forging*, a rounding-tool for swaging collars or flanges on rods.

collar-work (kol'ẽr-wėrk), *n.* Uphill work, such as compels a horse to press against the collar; hence, figuratively, difficult work of any kind.

Collar-tools.

a, lower half of tool in the hardy-hole of the anvil; *b*, upper or fuller-ing tool; *c*, collar and rod in the grip of the pincers.

collatable (kọ-lā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *collate* + *-able*.] Capable of being collated.

collate (kọ-lāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collated*, ppr. *collating*. [< L. *collatus*, *conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*, bring together, compare, bestow (see *confer*), < *com-*, together, + *ferre* (= E. *bear*¹), with pp. *latus*, carry: see *ablative*, *delate*, *prolate*, etc.] 1. To bring together and compare; examine critically, noting points of agreement and disagreement: applied particularly to manuscripts and books: as, to *collate* all the manuscripts of a classical author.

They could not relinquish their Judaism, and embrace Christianity, without considering, weighing, and *collating* both religions. *South.*

Constant care he took,
Collating creed with creed, and book with book.
Crabbe, Works, V. 73.

2. To confer or bestow a benefice on by collation: followed by *to*.

He was *collated* by Sir George Ashe, bishop of Clogher, *to* the archdeaconry of Clogher. *Goldsmith*, Parnell.

3. To bestow or confer. [Rare.]

The grace of the Spirit of God, there consigned, exhibited, and *collated*. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

4. In *bookbinding*, to verify the arrangement of, as the sheets of a book after they have been gathered. It is usually done by counting and inspecting the signatures at the foot of the first page of each sheet.

collateral (kọ-lat'ẹ-rạl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *collaterall*, < ME. *collateral* = F. *collatéral* = Sp. *colateral* = Pg. *collateral* = It. *collaterale*, < ML. *collateralis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *lateralis*, of the side: see *lateral*.] I. *a.* 1. Situated at the side; being to the side or to what is at the side; hence, occupying a secondary or subordinate position.

In his bright radiance and *collateral* light
Must I be comforted, not in his sphere.
Shak., All's Well, I. 1.

Ye cannot compare an ordinary Bishop with Timothy, who was an extraordinary man, foretold and promis'd to the Church by many Prophecies, and his name Joyn'd as *collateral* with Saint Paul, in most of his Apostolick Epistles. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Having scene this, we descended into the body of the church, full of *collaterall* chapells and large oratories.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov., 1644.

2. Acting indirectly; acting through side channels. [Rare.]

They shall hear and judge 'twixt you and me:
If by direct or by *collateral* hand
They find us touch'd, we will our kingdom give . . .
To you in satisfaction. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. Accompanying; attendant, especially as an auxiliary; aiding, strengthening, confirming, etc., in a secondary or subordinate way: as, *collateral* aid; *collateral* security (see below); *collateral* evidence.

Hit [poverty] defendeth the flesh fro folyes ful menye;
And a *collateral* confort, Cryates owen sonde [sending].
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 136.

He that brings any *collateral* respect [consideration] to prayers, loses the benefit of the prayers of the congregation. *Donne*, Sermons, lv.

All the force of the motive lies within itself: it receives no *collateral* strength from external considerations.
Bp. Atterbury.

Not merely the writer's testimony, . . . but *collateral* evidence also is required. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

4. Descending from the same stock or ancestor (commonly male) as another, but in a different line: distinguished from *lineal*. Thus, the children of brothers are *collateral* relations, having different fathers, but a common grandfather.

When a peer whose title is limited to male heirs dies, leaving only daughters, his peerage must expire, unless he have, not only a *collateral* heir, but a *collateral* heir descended through an uninterrupted line of males from the first possessor of the honour.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. In *bot.*, standing side by side: as, *collateral* ovules.—6. In *geom.*, having a common edge, as two adjoining faces of a polyhedron. *Workman.*—**Collateral ancestors**, uncles, aunts, and other collateral antecessors who are not "ancestors" in the sense of progenitors.—**Collateral assurance**, in *law*, assurance made over and above the principal deed.—**Collateral bundle.** See *bundle*.—**Collateral circulation.** See *circulation*.—**Collateral eminence**, a smooth protuberance in the lateral ventricle of the cerebrum, between the middle and posterior lobes, caused by the collateral sulcus or fissure.—**Collateral facts**, in *law*, facts not considered relevant to the matter in dispute in an action.—**Collateral fibers**, of the cerebellum, the fibers which connect one lamina with the adjacent laminæ.—**Collateral fissure**, in *anat.*, the collateral sulcus.—**Collateral-inheritance tax**, a tax laid on property received by collateral heirs by will or under an intestate law.—**Collateral issue**, in *law*, an issue aside from the main question in the case.—**Collateral proceeding**, in *law*, another proceeding, not for the direct purpose of impeaching the proceeding to which it is said to be collateral. In this sense a new action brought to set aside a judgment in a former action is a direct and not a collateral proceeding. The phrase, however, is sometimes loosely used of any proceeding other than a step in the main action or suit. In this sense, while a motion made in an action to set aside a judgment therein is a direct proceeding, a fresh action to set aside the judgment would be a collateral proceeding.—**Collateral security**, any property or right of action, as a bill of sale or stock-certificate, which is given to secure the performance of a contract or the discharge of an obligation and as additional to the obligation of that contract, and which upon the performance of the latter is to be surrendered or discharged.—**Collateral sulcus**, in *anat.*, the occipitotemporal fissure of the cerebrum lying below the calcarine fissure, giving rise to the collateral eminence in the lateral ventricle of the brain. See *sulcus*.—**Collateral trust-bonds.** See *bond*¹.—**Collateral warranty.** See *warranty*.—**Condition collateral.** See *condition*.

II. *n.* 1. A kinsman or relative descended from a common ancestor, but not in direct line.—2. Anything of value, or representing value, as bonds, deeds, etc., pledged as security in addition to a direct obligation.

collateralty†, *n.* [< F. *collatéralité*; as *collateral* + *-ity*.] The state of being collateral. *Cotgrave.*

collaterally (kọ-lat'ẹ-rạl-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner. (*a*) Side by side. (*b*) Indirectly.

The Papists more directly, . . . and the fanatics more *collaterally*. *Dryden.*

(*c*) In collateral relation; not in a direct line; not lineally.

Members of his own family *collaterally* related to him.
Coxe, House of Austria, xxv.

(*d*) With or by means of collaterals.

Dear to the broker is a note of hand
Collaterally secured. *Halleck*, Fanny.

collateralness (kọ-lat'ẹ-rạl-nes), *n.* The state of being collateral.

Collatéralité (F.), collaterality or *collateralness*. *Cotgrave.*

collation (kọ-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *collacioun*, *colasioun*, etc., discourse, conversation, comparison, reflection, = D. *collatie* = MLG. *collatie*, *klatie* = G. Dan. *kollation*, < OF. *collacion*, discourse, etc., F. *collation* = Sp. *colacion* = Pg. *collação* = It. *collazione* (in sense 8 *colazione*), < L. *collatio*(*n*-), *conlatio*(*n*-), a bringing together, collection, comparison, < *collatus*, *conlatus*, pp. of *conferre*: see *collate*.] 1. The act of collating, or bringing together and comparing; a comparison of one thing with another of a like kind; especially, the comparison of manuscripts or editions of books or of records or statistics.

The omissions and the commissions in the Chronicle of Fabyan are often amusing and always instructive; but these could not have been detected but by a severe *collation*, which has been happily performed.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 286.

The earliest instances we recall of this method of centralized *collation* is of meteorological observations, in this country conducted for many years by the Smithsonian Institution. *Science*, IV. 411.

2. A compilation; specifically, a collection of the lives of the fathers of the church.

It is penned in vitas patrum, that is to sele, in lyues and *colacionus* of fadirs.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

3. The act of reading and conversing on the lives of the saints, or the Scriptures: a practice instituted in monasteries by St. Benedict.
Dr. W. Smith.—4†. A conference.

"Yet wol I," quod this markis softely,
"That in thy chambre I and thou and she
Have a *collacion*." *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 269.

They call it a *Collation*, because (forsooth) it wanted some Councill-formalities. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. ii. 90.

5†. A contribution; something to which each of several participators contributes.

A shot or *collation*, because every particular apostle did cast in and collate his article, to make up this sum.
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 25.

6†. In the medieval universities, a sort of theological lecture laying down certain propositions without necessarily proving them. It was not a commentary, although it might contain a general analysis of the Book of the Sentences (*sentence*) and might begin and end with a text of Scripture.

7†. Reasoning; drawing of a conclusion.

It byholdeth alle thinges, so as I shal seye, by a strok of thoust formerly without discours or *collacioun*.
Chaucer, Boëthius, p. 165.

8. A repast; a meal: a term originally applied to the refection partaken of by monks in monasteries after the reading of the lives of the saints.

When I came, I found such a *collation* of wine and sweetmeats prepared as little corresponded to the terms of the invitation. *Whiston*, Memoirs, p. 272.

Here one of the great sheiks resides, who would have prepared a *collation* for us, and asked us to stay all night, but we only took coffee, and he sent a man with us.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 61.

The convention, after dissolving itself, partook of a modest *collation* in the senate chamber.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., II. 273.

2†. The act of conferring or bestowing; a gift.

The baptism of John . . . was not a direct instrument of the Spirit for the *collation* of grace.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Neither are we to give thanks alone for the *collation* of these benefits. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

10. In *canon law*, the presentation of a clergyman to a benefice by a bishop, who is the ordinary of the benefice, and who at the same time has the benefice in his own gift or patronage, or by neglect of the patron has acquired the patron's rights. When the patron of a church is not a bishop, he presents his clerk for admission, and the bishop institutes him; but if the bishop of the diocese is the patron, his presentation and institution are one act, and are called *collation*.

11. In *civil* and *Scots law*, the real or supposed return of a former advancement to the mass of a decedent's property, made by one heir, that the property may be equitably divided among all the heirs; hotch-pot.

The application of the principle of *collation* to descendants generally, so that they were bound to throw into the mass of the succession before its partition every advance they had received from their parent in anticipation of their shares. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 714.

Collation of goods, in *civil law*. See def. 11.—**Collation of rights**, that species of service which the judge renders to any person by putting him in possession of a certain right. *J. S. Mill.*—**Collation of seals**, one seal set on the reverso of another, on the same label. *Wharton.*

collation† (kǫ-lā'shǫn), *v. i.* [< *collation*, *n.*, 8.] To partake of a light repast.

I went to see a coach-race in Hide Park, and *collation'd* in Spring Garden. *Evelyn*, Memoirs, May 20, 1658.

collationer (kǫ-lā'shǫn-ėr), *n.* [< *collation* + *-er*1.] 1. A collator of the printed sheets of books. [Rare.]—2. One who partakes of a collation or repast. [Rare.]

We, meanwhile, untitled attendants, stood at the other end of the room, forming a semicircle, and all strictly facing the royal *collationers*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 99.

collatitious† (kol-a-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collatitius*, more correctly *collaticius*, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] Contributed; brought together; performed by contribution.

Other men's *collatitious* liberality.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 46.

collative (kǫ-lā'tiv), *a.* [= F. *collatif* = Sp. *colativo* = Pg. *collativo*, < L. *collativus*, brought together, combined, < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] 1†. Conferring or bestowing.

Institutive or *collative* of power. *Barrows.*

2. Collating.—3. *Eccles.*, presented by collation: applied to advowsons or livings of which the bishop and patron are the same person.—**Collative act**, in *logic*, the act of joining premises and thence deducing a conclusion; the act of comparing a thing with itself or with something else. [A Scotist term.]

collator (kǫ-lā'tǫr), *n.* [< L. *collator*, a comparer, contributor, etc., < *collatus*, pp. of *conferre*, collate: see *collate*.] One who collates or makes a collation. (*a*) One who compares manuscripts or editions of books. (*b*) In *bookbinding*, a person who collates the printed sheets of books. (*c*) One who collates to a benefice. (*d*†) One who confers any benefit or bestows a gift of any kind.

Well-placed benefits redound to the *collator's* honour.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 16.

collaud† (kǫ-lâd'), *v. t.* [< L. *collaudare*, *conlaudare*, *com-*, together, + *laudare*, praise: see *laud*.] To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame . . .
Collaud his name. *Howell*, Letters.

collaudation† (kol-â-dā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *collaudatio(n-)*, < *collaudare*, pp. *collaudatus*: see *collaud*.] Joint or combined laudation, encomium, or flattery.

The rhetorical *collaudations*, with the honourable epithets given to their persons. *Jer. Taylor.*

colleague (kol'ēg), *n.* [< F. *collegue*, now *collègue* = Sp. *colega* = Pg. It. *collega*, < L. *collēga*, *conlēga*, a partner in office, < *com-*, with, + *legare*, send on an embassy: see *legate*.] An associate in office, professional employment, or special labor, as in a commission: not properly used of partners in business. = **Syn.** *Friend*, *Companion*, *etc.* See *associate*.

colleague (kǫ-lēg'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *collegued*, ppr. *colleaguing*. [< *colleague*, *n.*] To coöperate in the same office, or for a common end; combine.

Colleagued with the dream of his advantage.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

colleagueship (kol'ēg-ship), *n.* [< *colleague* + *-ship*.] The state of being a colleague.

collect†, *n.* See *collock*.

collect (kǫ-lekt'), *v.* [< OF. *collecter*, F. *collecter* = Sp. *colectar* = Pg. *collectar* = It. *collettare*, < ML. *collectare*, collect money, < L. *collecta*, a collection in money, (LL.) a meeting, assemblage, (ML.) a tax, also an assembly for prayer, a prayer (see *collect*, *n.*), prop. fem. of *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, *conligere* (> F. *colliger* = Pg. *colligar*), gather together, collect, consider, conclude, infer, < *com-*, together, + *legere*, gather: see *legend*. From L. *colligere* come also E. *coil*1 and *cull*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To gather into one place or group; assemble or bring together; make a combination, group, or collection of; gather: as, to *collect* facts or evidence; to *collect* curiosities or rare books.

A passion for *collecting* books is not always a passion for literature. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 57.

2. To receive or compel payment of; bring to a settlement: as, to *collect* a bill.—3. To ascertain or infer from observation or information; infer. [Now rare.]

The reverent care I bear unto my lord
Made me *collect* these dangers in the duke.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Which sequence, I conceive, is very ill *collected*. *Locke.*

We may *collect* the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins. *South*, in Whipple's Ess. and Rev., II. 83.

To collect one's self, to recover from surprise or a distracted state; regain command over one's scattered thoughts or emotions.

Affrighted much,
I did in time *collect myself*. *Shak.*, W. T., III. 3.

= **Syn.** 1. To convene, convoke, muster, accumulate, amass, group.

II. *intrans.* 1. To gather together; accumulate: as, pus *collects* in an abscess; snow *collects* in drifts.—2†. To compose one's self.

Collect,
I fear you are not well: pray tell me why
You talk thus? *Shirley*, Traitor, III. 3.

collect (kol'ekt), *n.* [< ME. *collect*, *colect*, < LL. *collecta*, a meeting (L. a collection in money), in ML. also a meeting for prayer, and (*for oratio ad collectam*, a prayer at a preliminary service in one church, before proceeding to another church to attend mass, a prayer at the latter church being called *oratio ad missam*) a prayer, etc.: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other Western liturgies: (*a*) A concise prayer, varying according to the day, week, octave, or season, recited before the epistle, regularly consisting of one sentence, and asking for some grace or blessing with reference to some teaching of the epistle or gospel, or both. A collect is composed of an address to the Trinity or to one of the Divine Persons, a petition thus introduced, and a pleading of Christ's merits or final ascription to a Person of the Trinity. One collect may be used alone or several in succession. Collects regularly belong to the eucharistic office, but are repeated in the day-offices (hours, morning and evening prayer), thus forming a constant link between the latter and the altar service. They are characteristic of Western liturgies and offices, not being known in the Eastern churches. Almost all those still in use are very ancient, and the origin of this form of prayer is at least as old as the fifth century. Leo the Great (440–61) and Gelasius I. (492–96) are reputed the first composers of collects. See *oratio*.

The unity of sentiment and severity of style which characterise these little pieces [Milton's Sonnets] remind us . . . of the *Collects* of the English Liturgy.
Macaulay, Milton.

While the East, again, soars to God in exclamations of angelic worship and triumphant praise, the West comprehends all the spiritual needs of man in *Collects* of matchless profundity.
P. Freeman, Principles of Divine Service, I. 274.

(*b*) In a wider sense, a prayer of similar character or construction, especially one following the collect for the day, or used just before the conclusion of an office. (*c*) A name sometimes given to the synaxis of the Greek Church.—2. A collection. [Rare.]

Yet anything that others can write of him is poor indeed beside a *collect* of his own golden sayings.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 137.

collectable, **collectible** (kǫ-lek'tą-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *collect* + *-able*, *-ible*.] Capable of being collected.

collectanea (kol-ek-tā'nē-ą), *n. pl.* [LL., neut. pl. of L. *collectaneus*, gathered together: see *collectaneous*.] A selection of passages from various authors, usually made for the purpose of instruction; a miscellany.

collectaneous† (kol-ek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *collectaneus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, gather together: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered; collected.

collectarium (kol-ek-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collectaria* (-ą). [ML., < *collecta*: see *collect*, *n.* Cf. *collectanea*.] In medieval use, a separate liturgical book containing the collects, which are now included in the Missal and the Book of Common Prayer.

In the same illumination (the original illumination in the Book of Hours) the young clerk (probably an acolyte) who is seen to the right, kneeling, and holding up before the bishop a *collectarium*, out of which that prelate is singing the collect, is vested in a girdled alb, the neck of which is worked like the canons' surplices.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, I. 439, note.

collected (kǫ-lek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *collect*, *v.*] Having control of one's mental faculties; not disconcerted; firm; prepared; self-possessed; composed: as, to be quite *collected* in the midst of danger.

The jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite *collected*.
Praed, On the Year 1828.

The expression [of the Norwegian men] was sensible and *collected*, but with nothing about it specially adventurous or daring. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 81.

= **Syn.** *Cool*, *Composed*, etc. See *calm*1.

collectedly (kǫ-lek'ted-li), *adv.* 1. In one view; together; collectively. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]—2. In a firm, composed, or self-possessed manner: as, he spoke quite calmly and *collectedly*.

collectedness (kǫ-lek'ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being collected or brought into close union or concentration. [Rare.]—2. A collected or calm state of the mind; composure.

collectible, *a.* See *collectable*.

collecting-cane (kǫ-lek'ting-kān), *n.* See *cane*1.

collection (kǫ-lek'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collection* = Pr. *collectio* = Sp. *coleccion* = Pg. *collecção* = It. *collezione*, < L. *collection(n-)*, a bringing together, reference (tr. Gr. *συλλογισμός*, a syllogism: see *syllogism*), ML. also a collection in money, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] 1. The act or practice of collecting or of gathering together: as, the *collection* of rare books.

His [Cotton's] antiquarian tastes were early displayed in the *collection* of ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts, which had been dispersed from the monastic libraries in the reign of Henry VIII. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 509.

2. An assemblage or gathering of objects; a number of things collected, gathered, or brought together; a number of objects considered as constituting one whole of which the single objects are parts: as, a *collection* of pictures; a *collection* of essays; a *collection* of minerals.

A class, or *collection* of individuals, named after a quality common to all. *Whately*, Logic, I. 51.

Every *collection* ought to form a definite congruous whole, which can be visited, studied, and remembered with a certain unity of impression.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 61.

Specifically—3. A sum of money collected for religious or charitable purposes, especially during a religious service.

Now concerning the *collection* for the saints. 1 Cor. xvi. 1.

4†. The act of deducing consequences; inference from premises; that which is deduced or inferred; an inference; sometimes, specifically, an inductive inference.

Good my lord,
What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

Wrong *collections* have been hitherto made out of these words by modern divines. *Milton.*

5. A private examination at the end of each term at the colleges of the English universities.—**6.** The act of receiving or compelling payment of dues, public or private, as for taxes, customs duties, or personal debts.—**7.** The jurisdiction of a collector; a collectorship. See *collector*, 3.—**Collection Act**, a United States statute of 1799 (1 Stat., 627) which established districts for the collection of duties on imports, regulated the business of custom-houses and customs officers, and prescribed rules for the entry and clearing of vessels, etc.—**Collection of lights**, in *astron.*, a situation of three planets so that two of them are in aspect with the third, though not with each other. = **Syn. 2.** Assemblage, group, crowd, mass, lot, heap; compilation, selection.—3. Contribution.

collectitious† (kol-ek-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *collectitius*, more correctly *collecticius*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*: see *collect*, *v.*] Gathered together; collected.

collective (kǫ-lek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *collectif* = Sp. *colectivo* = Pg. *collectivo* = It. *collettivo*, < L. *collectivus*, < *collectus*, pp. of *colligere*, collect: see *collect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Belonging to, vested in, or exercised by a number of individuals jointly, or considered as forming one body; united; aggregated: opposed to *individual* and *distributive*: as, *collective* actions.

collective

When a body of men unite together and occupy, by appropriation or by conquest, a tract of land, and then divide it into equal shares, that is no evidence of *collective* ownership. *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 20.

2. In *gram.*, denoting an aggregate, group, or assemblage; expressing under the singular form a whole consisting of a plurality of individual objects or persons: as, a *collective* noun.—**3†.** Deducing consequences; reasoning; inferring.

Critical and *collective* reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

4. Having the quality or power of collecting together; tending to collect; forming a collection. [Rare.]

Local is his throne, . . . to fix a point,
A central point, *collective* of his sons. *Young.*

5. Relating to or of the nature of collectivism; belonging to the people as a whole.—**Collective fruits**, fruits resulting from the aggregation of several flowers into one mass, as the mulberry and the pineapple.—**Collective note**, in *diplomacy*, a note or an official communication signed by the representatives of several governments.—**Collective noun.** See II.—**Collective sense**, in *logic*, an acceptation of a common noun such that something is asserted of the individuals it denotes taken together which is not asserted of any one of them separately. Thus, in the sentence "The planets are seven in number," *planets* is taken in a collective sense.—**Collective whole**, in *logic*, a whole the material parts of which are separate and accidentally brought together, as an army, a heap of stones, a pile of wheat, etc.

II. *n.* [Cf. L. *nomen collectivum*, a collective noun.] In *gram.*, a noun in the singular number signifying an aggregate or assemblage, as *multitude*, *crowd*, *troop*, *herd*, *people*, *society*, *clergy*, *meeting*, etc. Collectives as subjects can have their verbs either in the singular or in the plural, the latter by preference in familiar style; but usage varies as to different words of this class, according as they express more prominently a unity or a complexity; they take attributives, however, in the singular: as, the jury *meets* or *meet*, but *this* jury *meets*.

Woe shall also put a manifest violence and impropriety upon a knowne word against his common signification in binding a *Collective* to a singular person. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

collectively (ko-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner; in a mass or body; in a collected state; in the aggregate; unitedly: as, the citizens of a state *collectively* considered.

During the hunting and pastoral stages, the warriors of the group hold the land *collectively*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

collectiveness (ko-lek'tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being collective; combination; union; mass. *Todd.* Also *collectivity*.

collectivism (ko-lek'tiv-izm), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ism*; = F. *collectivisme*.] The socialistic theory or principle of centralization of all directive social and industrial power, especially of control of the means of production, in the people collectively, or the state: the opposite of *individualism*.

As used in current speech, and also in economics, no very definite line of distinction between communism and socialism can be drawn. Generally speaking, communism is a term for a system of common property, and this should be accepted as the reasonably correct usage of the word; but even by socialists it is frequently used as practically synonymous with socialism. *Collectivism* is a word which has recently come into vogue to express the economic basis of socialism as above explained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 207, note.

Collectivism, which is now used by German as well as by French writers, denotes the condition of a community where its affairs, especially its industry, are managed in the collective way, instead of the method of separate, individual effort. *Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 4.

collectivist (ko-lek'tiv-ist), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* [< *collective* + *-ist*; = F. *collectiviste*.] A believer in the principle of collectivism; especially, one who holds that the materials of production, as the soil, should belong to the people at large.

The *Collectivists* admit that recompense should be proportioned to work done, which is the principle of individual responsibility. *Orgen*, tr. of Lavelaye's Socialism, p. 245.

II. *a.* **1.** Believing in the principle of collectivism.—**2.** Pertaining to or of the nature of collectivism; founded on the principle of collectivism.

The message then proceeds to speak of measures for "organizing the life of the people in the form of corporative associations under the protection and furtherance of the state"—a clause which might be taken as an admission of the *collectivist* principle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 216.

3. Relating or belonging to the collectivists: as, a *collectivist* writer.

collectivity (kol-ek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *collective* + *-ity*.] **1.** Same as *collectiveness*. *J. Morley*.—**2.** The whole collectively considered; the mass. [Rare.]

The *collectivity* of living existence becomes a self-improving machine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXI. 436.

Specifically—**3.** The people of a commune or state taken collectively; the people at large; the citizens as a whole.

The Marxists insisted that the social regime of collective property and systematic co-operative production could not possibly be introduced, maintained, or regulated, except by means of an omnipotent and centralised political authority—call it the State, call it the *collectivity*, call it what you like—which should have the final disposal of everything. *Rae*, Contemp. Socialism, p. 140.

4. Collectivism; especially, the ownership on the part of the state or the people at large of all means of production, especially of the soil.

Collectivity, in the dialect of the Socialists, means the ownership of all the instruments of production by the state, and the use of them in such manner as shall seem best calculated to eradicate or diminish poverty. *The Nation*, Nov. 15, 1883.

collector (ko-lek'tor), *n.* [= F. *collecteur* = Sp. *colector* = Pg. *collector* = It. *collettore*, < ML. *collector*, < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, gather together; see *collect*, *v.*] **1.** One who collects or gathers; especially, one who makes it a pursuit or an amusement to collect objects of interest, as books, paintings, plants, minerals, shells, etc.

Ancillon was a great *collector* of curious books, and dexterously defended himself when accused of the Bibliomania. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., I. 58.

2. A compiler; one who gathers and puts together parts of books, or scattered pieces, in one book. [Rare.]

Volumes without the *collector's* own reflections. *Addison.*

3. A person employed to collect dues, public or private; especially, an officer appointed and commissioned to collect and receive customs duties, taxes, or toll within a certain district. Under the government of the United States there are of two classes, called *collectors* of customs and *collectors* of internal revenue.

Qwich mease peny and ferthing schal be reacyued be the *collectour* for the gere (year) chosen. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 452.

The king sent his chief *collector* of tribute unto the cities of Juda. 1 Mac. 1. 29.

Specifically—**4.** In British India, the chief administrative official of a zillah or district, charged with the collection of the revenue, and also, except in Bengal proper, possessing certain magisterial powers. *Yule and Burnell.*—**5.** One of two bachelors of arts in Oxford University who are appointed each Lent to divide the determining bachelors into classes and distribute the schools. Also called *Lent collectors*.—**6.** A person appointed to care for the estate of a decedent until letters testamentary or of administration upon it are granted.—**7.** In *elect.*, the upper plate of a disk or condenser, employed for collecting electricity; more generally, any arrangement for collecting electricity.

A pointed *collector* was not employed until after Franklin's famous researches on the action of points. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 4.

Collector of births and burials, a local English (Norfolk) municipal officer who makes a weekly return of births and burials to the magistrates.

collectorate (ko-lek'to-rāt), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ate*[3].] The district of a collector; a collectorship; specifically, an administrative district, or zillah, of British India under the jurisdiction of a collector. See *collector*, **4.**

Good brass utensils are also made at Kelahi and at Bagmandil in the Ratnagiri *collectorate*. *Birdwood*, Indian Arts, I. 161.

collector-magistrate (ko-lek'tor-maj'is-trāt), *n.* In British India, a collector.

collectorship (ko-lek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ship*.] **1.** The office of a collector of customs or taxes.—**2.** The jurisdiction of a collector.

collectress (ko-lek'tres), *n.* [< *collector* + *-ess*.] A female collector.

colleen (kol'ēn), *n.* [< Ir. *cailin*, a girl, little girl, < *caile*, a girl, + dim. *-in*.] A girl. [Irish.]

collegatary (ko-leg'a-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *collegataries* (-riz). [< LL. *collegatarius*, *collegatarius*, < L. com-, with, + LL. *legatarius*, a legatee.] Same as *co-legatee*.

college (kol'ej), *n.* [Formerly also *colledge*; < F. *college*, now *collège*, = Sp. *colegio* = Pg. It. *collegio*, < L. *collegium*, a connection of associates, a society, guild, fraternity, < *collega*, a colleague, associate: see *colleague*, *n.* Cf. *collegium*.] **1.** An organized association of men, invested with certain common powers and rights, performing certain related duties, or engaged in some common employment or pursuit; a body of colleagues; a guild; a corporation; a community: as, an ancient Roman *college* of priests; the *college* of cardinals; the Heralds' *College* in England; a *college* of physicians or surgeons.

There is a *Colledge* of Franciscan Friers called the Cordeliers. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 10.

Both worships, as well as the science of magic, had their *colleges* of priests and devotees. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., iv. § 1.

collegian

2. (*a*) An endowed and incorporated community or association of students within a university. See *university*. A college corporation in the English universities consists of a master, fellows, and scholars. (*b*) The institution or house founded for the accommodation of such an association. Such houses began to be established about A. D. 1200, as charitable foundations for affording food and lodging to poor students, and did not at first undertake to subject them to any regular discipline or to order their studies. But schools were early attached to them, and the entire instruction of most of the universities was ultimately given in the colleges.

The primary object of a *college* is not the teaching of anybody; it is the maintenance in an incorporated society of some of those who come to profit by the teaching and other advantages of the University. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 616.

The name *college* seems first to have been specially applied to the houses of religious orders, where were accommodated those youths who meant to devote themselves wholly to a "religious" life. *Laurie*, Lectures on Universities, p. 246.

(*c*) In Scotland, the United States, and Canada, an incorporated and endowed institution of learning of the highest grade. In the United States *college* is the generic name for all such institutions (sometimes given even to professional schools), *university* being properly limited to colleges which in size, organization (especially in division into distinct schools and faculties), methods of instruction, and diversity of subjects taught approach most nearly to the institutions so named in Europe. (*d*) A school or an academy of a high grade or of high pretensions. (*e*) An office occupied by a college. (*f*) In France, an institution for secondary education, controlled by the municipality, which pays for the instruction given there, and differing from the lyceum in that the latter is supported and directed by the state. The curriculum is nearly the same in both, the college being usually modeled on the lyceum.—**3†.** A collection or assembly; a company.

On barbed steeds they rode in proud array,
Thick as the *college* of the bees in May.
Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 218.

4. A debtors' prison. [Eng. slang.]

The settlement of that execution which had carried Mr. Plornish to the Marshalsea *College*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, xxxi.

Apostolic college. (*a*) The apostles of Christ considered as a collective body possessing corporate authority. (*b*) The whole body of bishops of the historical church, regarded as continuing and possessing in their corporate capacity the authority of the original assembly of apostles.—**College church.** (*a*) Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*). (*b*) A church connected with a college. [U. S.].—**College of Justice**, in Scotland, a term applied to the supreme civil courts, composed of the lords of council and session, together with the advocates, clerks of session, clerks of the bills, writers to the signet, etc.—**College of regulars**, a monastery attached to a university.—**Electoral college.** See *electoral*.—**Heralds' college.** See *herald*.—**Sacred College** the body of cardinals in the Roman Catholic Church. See *cardinal*, *n.*, 1.

college-pudding (kol'ej-pud'ing), *n.* A kind of small plum-pudding.

colleger (kol'ej-ėr), *n.* [< *college* + *-er*[1].] A member of a college; specifically, one of seventy scholars at Eton College, England, described in the extract.

These *Collegers* [at Eton] are the nucleus of the whole system, and the only original part of it, the paying pupils (oppidans, town-boys) being, according to general belief, an after growth. They (the *Collegers*) are educated gratuitously, and such of them as have nearly but not quite reached the age of nineteen, when a vacancy in King's College, Cambridge, occurs, are entitled to succeed forthwith and provided for during life—or until marriage. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 322.

collegia, *n.* Plural of *collegium*.

collegial (ko-lē'ji-al), *a.* [= F. *collégial* = Sp. *colegial* = Pg. *collegial* = It. *collegiale*, < LL. *collegialis*, < *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] **1.** Pertaining to a college, or an organized body of men appointed to perform any function, as contrasted with an individual: as, a *collegial* system of judges; a *collegial* verdict.—**2.** Relating to a college; collegiate.

The *collegial* corporations had usurped the exclusive privilege of instruction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. *Eccles.*, having the character of a collegium, or voluntary assembly which has no relationship to the state. See *collegium*, *collegialism*.—**Collegial church.** Same as *collegiate church* (which see, under *collegiate*).

collegialism (ko-lē'ji-al-izm), *n.* [< *collegial*, 3, + *-ism*.] *Eccles.*, the theory of church polity which maintains that the church is a society or collegium of voluntary members, and is not subordinate to the state, but stands on an equality with it, and that the highest ecclesiastical authority rests with the whole society, which is independent and self-governing: opposed to *territorialism* and *episcopalism* (which see).

collegian (ko-lē'ji-an), *n.* [< ML. as if **collegianus*, < L. *collegium*: see *college*.] **1.** A member

of a college, particularly of a literary institution so named; an inhabitant of a college; a student.

He has his warmth of sympathy with the fellow-*collegians*. *Lamb*, To Southey.

2. An inmate of a debtors' prison. Also *collegiate*. [Eng. slang.]

It became a not unusual circumstance for letters to be put under his door at night enclosing half-a-crown . . . for the Father of the Marshalsea, "with the compliments of a *collegian* taking leave." *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, vi.

Collegiant (ko-lē′ji-ant), *n.* [< *collegium* + *-ant*[2].] One of a sect founded near Leyden, Holland, in 1619, the societies of which are called *colleges*. The sect spread rapidly in the Netherlands, and is still maintained there and in Hanover. In doctrine and practice the Collegiants resemble the Quakers, having no creed nor organized ministry; but they believe in the necessity of baptism, which they administer by immersion.

collegiate (ko-lē′ji-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *collegiato*, a. and n., < L. *collegiatus*, only as a noun, one of a society, college, etc., < L. *collegium*, a society, college, etc.: see *college*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a college, or an organized body of men having certain common pursuits or duties: as, *collegiate* societies. *Hooker.* See *college*, 1.—2. Pertaining to a college within a university, or to a college which forms an independent institution for higher learning; furnished by or pursued in a college: as, *collegiate* life; *collegiate* education. See *college*, 2.

Arnold himself has the academic bias. There is in him a slight *collegiate* contemptuousness and aloofness. *The Century*, XXVII. 929.

3. Constituted after the manner of or connected with a college in any sense: as, *collegiate* masterships in a university. *Milton.*

Nevertheless, the government of New-England was for having their students brought up in a more *collegiate* way of living. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

4. Collected; combined; united. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—**Collegiate charge**, in Scotland, a charge or pastorship devolving on a minister as the colleague and successor of an emeritus pastor.—**Collegiate church**. (*a*) In England, a church that has a college or chapter, consisting of a dean, canons, and prebends, but has not a bishop's see. Of these some are of royal, others of ecclesiastical foundation; and each is regulated, in matters of divine service, as a cathedral. Some of them were anciently abbeys, which have been secularized.

To be *collegiate*, a *church* must have daily choir-service sung in it, support a dean and canons, and possess a chapter, as if it were a cathedral. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 264.

(*b*) In Scotland, a church or congregation the active pastor of which is the colleague and successor of the emeritus pastor. (*c*) In the United States, a corporate church having several houses of worship, with coördinate pastors.

II. *n.* 1. A member of a college or university.

Rigorous customs that forbid men to marry, . . . as prentices, servants, *collegiates*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 585.

2. Same as *collegian*, 2.

His beginnings were debauched, and his study and first practice in the gaol, . . . and there he . . . buried himself with the cases of his fellow-*collegiates*. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 123.

collegiately (ko-lē′ji-āt-li), *adv.* In a collegiate manner; in or within a college.

'Tis true, the University of Upsal in Sweden hath ordinarily about seven or eight hundred students belonging to it, which do none of them live *collegiately*, but board all of them here and there at private houses. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., Int. to iv.

colleging (kol′ej-ing), *n.* [< *college* + *-ing*[1].] Training and education in college. [Rare.]

Though lightly prized the ribboned parchments three,
Yet collegiase juvat, I am glad
That here what *colleging* was mine I had.
Lowell, Indian Summer Reverie.

collegium (ko-lē′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *collegia* (-ä). [ML., a special use of L. *collegium*, a college: see *college*.] A corporation; especially, an independent and self-governing ecclesiastical body uncontrolled by the state. See *collegiat*, 3, and *collegiality*.

col legno (kol lā′nyō). [It.: *col*, contr. of *con il*, with the; *legno*, < L. *lignum*, wood: see *ligneous*.] Literally, with the wood: a direction in violin-playing to use the back of the bow instead of the hair.

Collema (ko-lē′mä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *collema*, < Gr. *κόλλημα*, that which is glued together, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] 1. A genus of lichens, typical of the family *Collemei*.—2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Every possible stage from the typical nostoc to the typical *collema* was seen repeatedly. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 25.

collemaceous (kol-ē-mā′shius), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-aceous*.] In *lichenology*, resembling or having the characters of *Collemei*. Also *collemeine*.

Collembola (kō-lem′bō-lä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐμβολή*, a putting in place, a setting, insertion, etc.: see *embolic*.] 1. An order of apterous ametabolous insects, containing the lowest or most generalized types of the true insects. It is represented by forms such as *Podura*, which have 3 thoracic and 6 abdominal segments (the anterior abdominal segment with a ventral sucker and the penultimate one with a pair of long setiform appendages), and no wings, and which undergo no metamorphosis. Different authors include in the order or exclude from it the thysanurous insects, as *Campodea* and *Lepisma*.

2. A suborder of the order *Thysanura*: restricted to the springtails proper, the *Poduridæ* and *Sminthuridæ*.

collembole (kol′em-bōl), *n.* One of the *Collembola*.

collembolic (kol-em-bol′ik), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ic*.] Same as *collembolous*.

collembolous (*ko*-lem′bō-lus), *a.* [< *Collembola* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Collembola*; being apterous and ametabolous, as an insect of the family *Poduridæ* or order *Thysanura*.

Collemei (ko-lē′mē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collema*.] A family of gymnocarpous lichens having a frondose or foliaceous thallus, and especially characterized by their gelatinous consistency when wet, and by their bluish-green gonidia (gonimia); jelly-lichens.

collemeine (ko-lē′mē-in), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-ine*[1].] Same as *collemaceous*.

collemoid (ko-lē′moid), *a.* [< *Collema* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Collemei*.

collenchyma (ko-leng′ki-mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a layer of modified parenchyma immediately beneath the epidermis, having the cells thickened at the angles by a pad-like mass which is capable of swelling greatly in water. It is found in the young stems, petioles, and leaf-veins of many dicotyledonous plants.

collenchymatous (kol-eng-kim′a-tus), *a.* [< *collenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] 1. In *bot.*, containing or resembling collenchyma.—2. In *zoöl.*, having the character or quality of collenchyme; consisting of or containing collenchyme.

collenchyme (ko-leng′kim), *n.* [< NL. *collenchyma* (in another sense): see *collenchyma*.] The tissue (of sponges) which is produced by collencytes. It is mesodermal, and in its commonest and simplest form consists of a clear, colorless gelatinous matrix in which the collencytes are embedded.

Collenchyme does not originate through the transformation of sarcenchyme, . . . for it precedes the latter in development. Schulze . . . has compared *collenchyme* to the gelatinous tissue which forms the chief part of the umbrella of jellyfish. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

collencytal (kol-en-sī′tal), *a.* [< *collencyte* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a collencyte.

collencyte (kol′en-sīt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *ἐν*, in, + *κύτος*, a containing hollow.] One of the irregularly branching or stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles from which collenchyme arises, found embedded in the matrix of the latter in the mesoderm of sponges.

collepixie, *n.* See *colepixy*.

collerette, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *collar*.

collier[2], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *choler*.

collery-stick (kol′e-ri-stik), *n.* A missile weapon resembling the boomerang, used by the Colleries, or Thieves, a native race of southern India. Also *colleree-stick*.

collet[1] (kol′et), *n.* [= G. *kollet*, < F. *collet* = It. *colletto*, < ML. *colletus*, a band or collar, dim. of L. *collum*, the neck: see *collar*.] 1. A band or collar; specifically, a small collar or band worn by the inferior clergy of the Roman Catholic Church.—2. Among jewelers: (*a*) Same as *culet*. (*b*) The ring or flange within which a jewel or a group of jewels is set, as that part of a ring which holds the seal. The word is most common in connection with large compositions of jewels' work.

The seal was set in a *collet* of gold. *Sir T. Herbert*, Memoirs, p. 101.

3. In *glass-manuf.*, that part of a glass vessel which adheres to the pontee or iron instrument used in taking the substance from the melting-pot.—4. In *mach.*, a small band of metal, as the thing which fastens the packing of a piston.—5. In *gun.*, that part of the muzzle of a cannon which lies between the astragal and the face of the piece.

collet[1] (kol′et), *v. t.* [< *collet*[1], *n.*] To set in or as in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faire *colleted* in gold. *Arnim*, 1609.

collet[2] (kol′et), *n.* [Like *collard*, a corruption of *colewort*.] Same as *colewort*.

collet[3], *n.* See *collet*.

colleter (ko-lē′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if *κολλητήρ*, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] In *bot.*, one of the glandular hairs which cover the leaf-buds of many plants; by extension, any glandular hair.

On the buds of various trees peculiar glandular hairs formed *colleters* exist. *Knapp*, Bot., IV. 91.

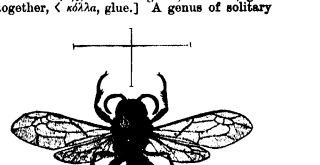
colleteria, *n.* Plural of *colleterium*.

colleterial (kol-ē-tē′ri-al), *a.* [< *colleterium* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a colleterium.—**Colleterial gland**, the colleterium.

Behind it [the spermatheca of the female cockroach] are two large, ramified, tubular *colleterial glands*, which probably give rise to the substance of which the egg-case is formed. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 360.

colleterium (kol-ē-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *colleteria* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. as if *κολλητήριον*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] In *zoöl.*, a glandular organ secreting a viscid or glutinous substance by which the ova are glued together, as in various insects; a colleterial gland. The ootheca or egg-case of the cockroach and other insects is probably secreted by the colleterium, which consists of several tubular glands in the abdomen opening into the oviduct.

Colletes (ko-lē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, < *κολλᾶν*, glue together, < *κόλλα*, glue.] A genus of solitary



Colletes compacta. (Cross shows natural size.)

bees, of the family *Andrenidæ*, forming with *Prosopis* the group *Obtusilingues*. They usually burrow in the ground to the depth of several inches.

colletic (ko-let′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητικός*, < *κολλητός*, verbal adj. of *κολλᾶν*, glue together: see *colleterium*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of gluing; agglutinant; colleterial.

II. *n.* An agglutinant.

colletin (kol′et-in), *n.* [< F. *colletin*, a jerkin, < *collet*, a collar: see *collet*[1].] A piece of armor covering the neck and the upper part of the breast, and arranged to support the articulated pauldrons and also, to a certain extent, the plastron and back-piece.

collet-cocystophore (ko-lē′tō-sis′tō-fōr), *n.* [< Gr. *κολλητής*, one who glues, + *cystophore*.] In *zoöl.*, one of the peculiar marginal bodies characteristic of lucernarian hydrozoans, replacing or representing the tentacullcysts of other hydrozoans. Also *collet-cystophor*.

colley, *n.* See *collie*.

collibert (kol′i-bert; F. pron. kol-ē-bār′), *n.* [Also *colibert*; < OF. *colibert*, *collibert*, < ML. *collibertus*, usually in pl. *colliberti*, applied to serfs nominally freed, but still subject to certain servile conditions (hence also called *conditionales*), < L. *collibertus*, *conlibertus*, a fellow-freedman, < *com-*, together, + *libertus*, a freedman, < *liber*, free: see *liberty*. Cf. *culvert*[2].] 1†. A seeman; a tenant holding in fee socage, but obliged, as long as he held, to perform some customary service or due.—2. One of a despised race formerly existing in several parts of France, afterward chiefly found in Poitou, where they lived in boats on the rivers, but now nearly extinct: probably so called from the ancient class of French serfs of that name.

collicipatal (kol-i-kap′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *collum*, neck, + *caput* (*capit-*), head, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the neck and head. *Coues.* [Rare.]

colliculus (ko-lik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *colliculi* (-lī). [NL., < LL. *colliculus*, a little hill, dim. of L. *collis*, a hill: see *colline*.] In *anat.*, a small eminence; a little elevation.—**Colliculus bulbi**, in *anat.*, spongy tissue surrounding the urethra as it enters the bulb.—**Colliculus nervi optici**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The thalamus opticus. (*b*) The papilla of the optic nerve.—**Colliculus seminalis**. Same as *crista urethræ* (which see, under *crista*).

Collida (kol'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-ida.*] A superfamily group of monocyttarian or monozoic radiolarians having a single central nucleus: distinguished from *Collozoa* or polycyttarian forms.

collide (kǫ-līd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collided*, ppr. *colliding.* [= D. *collideren* = G. *collidiren* = Dan. *kollidere* = Sp. *colidir* (obs.) = Pg. *collidir* = It. *collidere*, ⟨ L. *colliderе, conlidere*, strike or clash together, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *ladere*, strike, dash against, hurt: see *lesion.*] **I.** *intrans.* To strike together with force; come into violent contact; meet in opposition: as, the ships *collided* in mid-ocean; their plans *collided*, or *collided* with each other.

If colored electric lights could be produced, . . . the risk of *colliding* with other steamers . . . carrying electric lanterns would be lessened, . . . but the danger of running down smaller craft which must use the ordinary light would be enhanced.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1883, p. 187.

II. *trans.* To strike against; encounter with a shock. [Rare.]

Struck or *collided* by a solid body.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 23.

collidine (kol'i-din), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-id*[3] + *-ine*[2].] A ptomain prepared by Neucki from decaying glue. It is an oily, colorless liquid ($C_8H_{11}N$), has an agreeable odor, and is very poisonous.

collie (kol'i), *n.* [Also written *colly, colley*, dial. or obs. *coley, coaly, coally*, etc.; prob. ⟨ Gael. *cuilean, cuilein*, a whelp, puppy, cub, = Ir. *cuileann*, a whelp, kitten.] A sheep-dog; a variety of dog especially common in Scotland, much esteemed by shepherds and also by dog-fanciers.

The tither was a ploughman's *collie*,
A rhyming, ranting, roving billie,
Wha for his friend and comrade had him.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

collier[1] (kol'yėr), *n.* [Also *coalier, coallier*, conformed to *coal*, but the vowel is properly short: earlier forms E. *colyer*, ⟨ ME. *colyer, colier*, ⟨ *col*, coal, + *-yer, -ier*, as in *lawyer, sawyer, bowyer:* see *coal.* Cf. MLG. *kolere* = MHG. *kolære*, G. *köhler.*] 1. A digger of coal; one who works in a coal-mine.

That five or six thousand *colliers* and ploughmen should contend during an hour with half that number of regular cavalry and infantry would now be thought a miracle.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

2†. A coal-merchant or dealer in coal.

All maner of *colyers* that bryngeth colys to towne for to selle, smale or grete, that they bryng their sakkes of juste mesure. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

3. A coasting-vessel employed in the coal-trade.

Choliers that cayreden [carry] col come there biside.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2520.

Collier's lung, in *pathol.*, anthracosis.

collier[2] (kol'yėr), *n.* The gaper, *Mya truncata*, a bivalve mollusk. [Local, Irish.]

collier-aphis (kol'yėr-ā'fis), *n.* Same as *dolphin-fly.*

colliery (kol'yėr-i), *n.*; pl. *collieries* (-iz). [Also, rarely, *coalery*, conformed to *coal*; ⟨ *collier*[1] + *-y*: see *-ery.* Cf. *coalery.*] 1. A place where coal is dug; a coal-mine or -pit, with the requisite apparatus for working it.—**2.** The coal-trade.

collieshangie (kol'i-shang'i), *n.* [Sc., appar. a loose compound of *collie*, a dog, + *shangie*, a chain with which dogs were tied.] A noisy quarrel or dispute; a confused uproar.

How the *collieshangie* works
Atween the Russians and the Turks. *Burns.*

Patting her husband on the shoulder, she bade him sit down for a "hard-headed loon, that was aye bringing himsell and other folk into *collie-shangies.*"
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiv.

colliflower† (kol'i-flou-ėr), *n.* An old spelling of *cauliflower.*

colliform (kol'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *collum*, neck, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, having the form of a collar: applied to the pronotum when it is short, narrow, and closely applied to the mesothorax.

colligate (kol'i-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colligated*, ppr. *colligating.* [⟨ L. *colligatus*, pp. of *colligare, conligare*, bind together, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *ligare*, bind: see *ligature.*] To bind or fasten together, literally or figuratively.

The pieces of isinglass are *colligated* in rows. *Nicholson.*

The scientific ideas by which the phenomena are *colligated.* *Whewell*, Philos. of Discovery.

The beasts delighted in dashing furiously through one file, which being *colligated* was thrown each time into the greatest confusion. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 359.

colligation (kol-i-gā'shǫn), *n.* [⟨ L. *colligatio(n-)*, ⟨ *colligare:* see *colligate.*] 1. A binding or twisting together.

That tortuosity or complicated nodosity we usually call the navel; occasioned by the *colligation* of vessels before mentioned. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. In *logic*, the binding together of facts by means of a general description or hypothesis which applies to them all.

All received theories in science, up to the present time, have been established by taking up some supposition, and comparing it, directly or by means of its remoter consequences, with the facts it was intended to embrace. Its agreement, under certain cautions and conditions, . . . is held to be the evidence of its truth. It answers its genuine purpose, the *colligation* of facts.
Whewell, Nov. Org. Renovatum, Iv. § 11.

Colligation is not always induction; but induction is always *colligation.* *J. S. Mill*, Logic, III. ii. § 4.

colligener†, *n.* [For **collegener*, ⟨ *college* + *-ner* as in *cötiner, chessner*, etc.] One living in a college or monastery; a collegiate; a cenobite.

St. Augustine in his book entitled De opera monachorum crieth out against idle *colligeners.*
Dr. Hutchinson, Image of God, p. 208.

colligible† (kol'i-ji-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. *colligere*, collect (see *collect, v.*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being collected or gathered. *Fuller.*

collilongus (kol-i-long'gus), *n.*; pl. *collilongi* (-lon'ji). [NL., ⟨ L. *collum*, neck, + *longus*, long.] The long straight muscle which lies on the front of the cervical vertebræ: more commonly called the *longus colli. Cowes.*

collimate (kol'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collimated*, ppr. *collimating.* [⟨ L. **collimatus*, pp. of **collimare*, a false reading (appar. simulating L. *limes*, limit, bound), in some manuscripts of Cicero and Aulus Gellius, of *collineare*, pp. *collineatus*, of which the proper E. form is *collineate*, q. v. Cf. It. *collimare*, aim at, point.] To bring into the same line, as the axes of two lenses or the telescope of an optical instrument; also, to make parallel, as the rays of light passing through a lens.

collimating (kol'i-mā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *collimate, v.*] Correcting inaccurate adjustment in the line of sight of a telescope; making parallel.—**Collimating eyepiece**, an eyepiece with a diagonal reflector, used to determine the error of collimation in a transit instrument.—**Collimating lens**, a lens like that of the collimator of a spectroscope.

collimation (kol-i-mā'shǫn), *n.* [*collimate* (see *-ation*); = F. *collimation* = Pg. *collimação.* Cf. *collineation.*] The accurate adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope. A telescope having only one motion, as a meridian instrument or a surveyor's level, is in collimation when the mean of the wires or other assumed point apparently traverses a great circle of the heavens when the telescope is rotated. The *error of collimation*, or the distance of the small circle actually described, when the line of sight is not accurately adjusted, from the parallel great circle, is also familiarly called the *collimation.* It is measured by reversing the telescope in its bearings and measuring half the angular distance between the two objects thus successively brought to the mean position of the wires. Two telescopes are said to be in collimation when their optical axes coincide.—**Line of collimation**, the line in which the optical axis of the telescope ought to be.

collimator (kol'i-mā-tȯr), *n.* [*collimate* + *-or*[1].] 1. A fixed telescope with a system of wires at its focus, and so arranged that another telescope can readily be brought into collimation with it, when an observer at the eyepiece of the latter can look into the objective of the former and see the cross-wires or slit in its focal plane. The intersection of the wires of the collimator is used as a standard point of reference.—**2.** The receiving telescope of a spectroscope, consisting of a slit through which the light enters, and a tube with a lens at its extremity which causes the rays to fall upon the prism or grating in parallel lines.

collin (kol'in), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-in*[2].] The purest form of gelatin, taken as the type of all similar substances, which are hence called *colloids.*

colline† (kol'in), *n.* [⟨ F. *colline* = Sp. *colina* = Pg. It. *collina*, a hill, ⟨ ML. *collina*, hilly land, fem. (sc. L. *terra*, land) of L. *collinus*, adj., ⟨ *collis*, a hill, = E. *hill:* see *hill*[1].] A little hill; a mount. [Rare.]

It has also a . . . nobly well wall'd, wooded, and watered park, full of fine *collines* and ponds.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept., 1654.

collinear (ko-lin'ē-ȧr), *a.* [⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *linea*, line: see *linear*, and cf. *collineate.*] Lying in the same straight line.

collineate (ko-lin'ē-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collineated*, ppr. *collineating.* [⟨ L. *collineatus*, pp. of *collineare, conlineare*, direct in a straight line, aim, ⟨ *com-*, with, + *lineare*, ⟨ *linea*, line. Cf. *collimate.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring into a fixed straight line; bring into line with something else.

II. *intrans.* To lie in a line with another.

collineation (ko-lin-ē-ā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *colinéation*, ⟨ L. as if **collineatio(n-)*, ⟨ *collineare:* see *collineate.*] That act or result of placing anything in a line with another thing or other things.—**Axis of collineation.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of collineation.** See *center*[1].

Collinge axle. See *axle.*

collingly† (kol'ing-li), *adv.* [⟨ *colling*, ppr. of *coll*, embrace, + *-ly*[2].] With an embrace or embraces.

And hoong about his necke
And *collingly* him kist.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 94.

collingual (ko-ling'gwal), *a.* [⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *lingua* = E. *tongue:* see *lingual.*] Speaking the same language. *Westminster Rev.*

collinic (ko-lin'ik), *a.* [⟨ *collin* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of or derived from gelatin.—**Collinic acid**, $C_6H_4O_5$, an acid of the aromatic series, a product of the oxidation of various albuminoid bodies.

Collinsia (ko-lin'si-ȧ), *n.* [From Zaccheus *Collins*, an early botanist of Philadelphia (1764–1831). The surname *Collins* is a patronymic genitive of ME. *Colin*, ⟨ OF. *Colin*, dim. of *Colas*, a familiar short form of *Nicolas:* see *colin*, and *nickle*[3], *nickel.*] A genus of annual plants, of the natural order *Scrophulariaceæ.* It contains 14 species, natives of the United States, chiefly of the Pacific coast. They have handsome, somewhat bilabiate, flowers. Several species are in cultivation.

Collinsonia (kol-in-sō'ni-ȧ), *n.* [From Peter *Collinson* of London (1694–1768), through whom Linnæus received the original species from John Bartram. The surname *Collinson*, ME. *Colinson*, is equiv. to *Collins:* see *Collinsia.*] A genus of North American labiate plants of the Atlantic States. There are 4 species, odorous perennials, with racemes of yellow or whitish flowers, and known as *horse-weed, citronella*, etc. They are used as a remedy in dropsy, rheumatism, fevers, and other complaints. *C. Canadensis* is considered tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic.

colliquable (ko-lik' wą-bl), *a.* [⟨ *colliquate*, after *liquable*; = Sp. *colicuable.*] Capable of being liquefied or melted; liable to melt, grow soft, or become fluid.

colliquament† (ko-lik' wą-ment), *n.* [⟨ *colliquate*, after LL. *liquamentum*, a melting, concoction.] 1. The melted state of anything; that which has been melted.—**2.** The first rudiments of an embryo.

colliquant (kol'i-kwant), *a.* [= Sp. *colicuante*, ⟨ ML. **colliquan(t-)s*, ppr. of **colliquare:* see *colliquate.*] Having the power of dissolving or melting; wasting.

colliquate (kol'i-kwāt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *colliquated*, ppr. *colliquating.* [⟨ ML. **colliquatus*, pp. of **colliquare* (⟩ It. *colliquare* = Sp. *colicuar*), **coniquare*, ⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *liquare*, cause to melt: see *liquate.*] To melt; dissolve; change from solid to fluid; fuse; make or become liquid.

The ore . . . is *colliquated* by the violence of the fire.
Boyle, Works, I. 481.

Ice . . . will dissolve with fire; it will *colliquate* in water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

colliquation (kol-i-kwā'shǫn), *n.* [⟨ *colliquate*, after *liquation*; = F. *colliquation* = Sp. *colicuacion* = Pg. *colliquação* = It. *colliquazione.*] 1. The act of melting; fusion; a melting or fusing together.

Glass may be made by the bare *colliquation* of the salt and earth remaining in the ashes of a burnt plant. *Boyle.*

2. In *old med.*, a wasting away of solid parts, accompanied by an excessive excretion of fluids.

colliquative (ko-lik'wą-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *colliquate* + *-ive*; = F. *colliquatif* = Sp. *colicuativo* = Pg. It. *colliquativo.*] 1. Melting; dissolving; fusing.—**2.** In *med.*, profuse or excessive in flow, so as to cause exhaustion; wasting: as, a *colliquative* sweat (a profuse clammy sweat); *colliquative* diarrhea. *Dunglison.*

colliquativeness (ko-lik'wą-tiv-nes), *n.* [⟨ *colliquative* + *-ness.*] 1. The state or quality of melting or dissolving.—**2.** In *med.*, the property of wasting or exhausting.

colliquefaction (ko-lik-wē-fak'shǫn), *n.* [= Sp. *colicuefaccion*, ⟨ L. *colliquefactus*, pp. of **colliquefacere, *conliquefacere*, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *liquefacere*, make liquid: see *liquefy.*] A melting or fusing together; the reduction of different bodies to one mass by fusion.

The incorporation of metals by simple *colliquefaction.*
Bacon, Phys. and Med. Remains.

collish (kol'ish), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A tool used for polishing the edges of the sole of a boot or shoe.

collision (kǫ-lizh'ǫn), *n.* [= D. *collisie* = G. *collision* = Dan. *kollisjon* = F. *collision* = Sp. *colision* = Pg. *collisão* = It. *collisione*, < LL. *collisio(n-)*, < L. *collidere*, pp. *collisus*, dash together: see *collide*.] 1. The act of striking or dashing together; a striking together of two bodies; the meeting and mutual striking or clashing of two or more moving bodies, or of a moving body with a stationary one; specifically, in recent use, the dashing together of two railroad-trains, or of two boats or ships.

By *collision of two bodies*, grind
The air attrite to fire. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1072.

Motion may create light; either directly, as in the minute incandescent fragments struck off by violent *collision*, or indirectly, as through the electric spark.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 66.

2. Opposition; antagonism; counteraction: as, a *collision* of interests or of parties.

The *collision* of contrary false principles.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ii.

They were taught to measure their own strength by *collision* with other powers on a common scene of action.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 3.

3. See extract.

Collision of a vowel . . . is the contraction of two vowels into one, as *thadvice for the advice*, *thaire for the aire*, &c. *Minsheu.*

Collision bulkhead. See *bulkhead*. = Syn. *Concussion*, etc. See *shock*.

collision (kǫ-lizh'ǫn), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *collision*, *n.*] To collide; strike against. [Rare.]

Wave *collisions* wave.
Trans. Roy. Micros. Soc., 1870, p. 298.

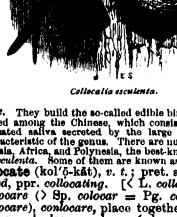
collisional (kǫ-lizh'ǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *collision* + *-al.*] 1. Relating to or of the nature of a collision. — 2. Colliding: as, a *collisional* distance; *collisional* particles.

collisive (kǫ-lī'siv), *a.* [< L. *collisus* (pp. of *collidere*, dash together: see *collide*) + *-ive.*] Causing collision; clashing. *Blackmore.*

collitigant (ko-lit'i-gant), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *colitigante* = Pg. *collitigante*, < L. as if **collitigant(-t)s*, **conlitigant(-t)s*, < *com-*, together, + *litigan(-t)s*, ppr. of *litigare*, dispute: see *litigant*.] I. *a.* Disputing, wrangling, or litigating together. *Maunder.*

II. *n.* One who litigates or wrangles with another.

Collocalia (kol-ǫ-kā'li-ą), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1840), < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *καλιά*, a dwelling, hut, barn, nest = E. *hall*, q. v.] A genus of swifts, or small swallow-like birds, of the family *Cypselidæ*.



Collocalia esculenta.

tidæ. They build the so-called edible birds' nests, much prized among the Chinese, which consist largely of inspissated saliva secreted by the large salivary glands characteristic of the genus. There are numerous species, of Asia, Africa, and Polynesia, the best-known of which is *C. esculenta*. Some of them are known as *salanganes*.

collocate (kol'ǫ-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collocated*, ppr. *collocating*. [< L. *collocatus*, pp. of *collocare* (> Sp. *colocar* = Pg. *collocar* = It. *collocare*), *conlocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, place: see *locus*. From *collocare* comes also *couch*, q. v.] 1. To set or place together.

To marshall and *collocate* in order his battalles.
Hall, Rich. III., an. 3.

2. In *civil law*, to allocate or allot (the proceeds of a judicial sale) among creditors, in satisfaction of their claims.

collocatet (kol'ǫ-kāt), *a.* [< L. *collocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Set or placed together.

The parts wherein that virtue is *collocate*. *Bacon.*

collocation (kol-ǫ-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocation* = Sp. *colocacion* = Pg. *collocação* = It. *collocazione*, < L. *collocatio(n-)*, < *collocare*: see *collocate*, *v.*] 1. The act of collocating or placing together; disposal in a certain order with something else; an arranging.

The disposition and *collocation* of that knowledge which we preserve in writing.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

If elegance consists in the choice and *collocation* of words, you have a most indubitable title to it.
Sir W. Jones, To R. Orme.

2. The state of being placed or ordered along with something else; the manner in which a thing is placed with regard to something else; disposition; arrangement; connection: as, in this *collocation* the sense of the word is clear. — 3. In *civil law*, the allocation among creditors of the proceeds of a judicial sale, in satisfaction of their claims; also, the schedule prepared by the court showing the amount due to each.

collock (kol'ǫk), *n.* [E. dial., earlier also *collack*, *collecke*, < ME. *collok*, *colok*, appar. < Icel. *kolla*, a pot or bowl without feet, + E. dim. *-ock*.] A large pail. [North. Eng.]

collocution (kol-ǫ-kū'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *collocution* = It. *collocuzione*, < L. *collocutio(n-)*, < *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] A speaking or conversing together; colloquy; dialogue. [Rare.]

collocutor (ko-lok'ū-tǫr), *n.* [= Sp. *colocutor* = It. *collocutore*, < LL. *collocutor*, < L. *colloqui*, pp. *collocutus*, speak together: see *colloquy*.] One of the speakers in a dialogue or conversation; an interlocutor. [Rare.]

On my speaking of it, in conversation with a very learned scholar, in which the same terms that I have employed in the text, my *collocutor* very positively queried its ever having got into print. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 190.

collocutory (ko-lok'ū-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< L. *collocutus* (pp. of *colloqui*, speak together: see *colloquy*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a colloquy or conversation; colloquial. [Rare.]

We proceed to give our imitation, which is of the American or *Collocutory* kind. *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 10.

Collodaria (kol-ǫ-dā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κολλώδης*, viscous, like glue (see *collodion*), + *-aria*.] A group of spumellarians without a skeleton, or with a rudimentary one composed mainly of detached silicious spicules scattered outside the central capsule; a suborder proposed by Haeckel for the families *Thalassicollidæ*, *Collozoidæ*, *Thalassosphæridæ*, and *Sphærozoidæ*.

collodion (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn), *n.* [NL., also *collodium*, < Gr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance.] A substance prepared by dissolving pyroxylin or guncotton in ether, or in a mixture of ether and alcohol. It forms a useful substitute for adhesive plaster in the case of slight wounds. When the solution is applied to the wound, it immediately dries in a semi-transparent, tenacious film, which adheres firmly to the part, and protects the wound or abrasion. With the addition of a small quantity of iodides and bromides, collodion is employed as the basis of a photographic process, called the *collodion or wet process*. In obtaining a negative picture by this process, a glass plate is covered with a film of collodion, which is sensitized by a salt (usually iodid of silver), and the plate is then exposed in the camera. The latent image obtained is then developed by the application of a solution of iron protosulphate, water, and acetic acid, and the unprecipitated silver remaining in the film is dissolved by a fixing solution of sodium hyposulphite or of potassium cyanide. To obtain a positive picture, a sheet of paper is laid upon the face of the negative in a frame, the paper having been sensitized by floating on a solution of silver nitrate, or by any other of various methods. The frame is then exposed to light in such a manner that the rays, to reach the paper, must pass through the negative, and the exposure is continued till the tone is sufficiently deep, after which the tint is improved by means of gold chlorid and other salts, and the picture fixed with sodium hyposulphite. Positive pictures may also be obtained direct by the collodion process. *Collodion* is used also as a water-proof coating in place of varnish, especially to protect lucifer matches from the effects of dampness.

collodionize (kǫ-lō'di-ǫn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *collodionized*, ppr. *collodionizing*. [< *collodion* + *-ize*.] To prepare, as a photographic plate, with collodion; treat with collodion.

Into this [a special solution] is dipped the proof after taking it from the water and draining it, the *collodionized* side uppermost. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 442.

collodiotype (kǫ-lō'di-ǫ-tīp), *n.* [< *collodion* + *type*.] A picture produced by the collodion process, or the method by which such pictures are produced. See *collodion*.

collodium (kǫ-lō'di-um), *n.* [NL.] Same as *collodion*.

collogen (kol'ǫ-jen), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] That part of connective tissue which on boiling with water yields gelatin. It appears to constitute the greater part of the white fibrous substance. Also spelled *collagen*.

collogenic (kol-ǫ-jen'ik), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ic*.] Furnishing gelatin on boiling, as the white fibers of connective tissue. Also *collagenic*.

collogenous (ko-loj'ę-nus), *a.* [< *collogen* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of collogen. Also *collagenous*.

collogonidia (kol'ǫ-gǫ-nid'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + NL. *gonidia*, pl. of *gonidium*, q. v.] In *lichenology*, gonidia which are bluish-green, embedded in a colloid envelop, and often disposed in necklace-like chains. They occur chiefly in the families *Pannarei* and *Collemei*. Also called *gonimia*.

collograph (kol'ǫ-grąf), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *γράφειν*, write.] A manifold writing- or copying-machine, depending in its construction on the fact that when a film of moist bichromated gelatin is brought into contact with ferrous salts, tannin, or certain other substances, it acquires the property of attracting a fatty ink. *Spon*, p. 1609.

collogue (ko-lōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *collogued*, ppr. *colloguing*. [E. dial. contr. *clogue*; appar. a modification of **colloque*, < L. *colloqui*, speak together, the form being influenced by *colleague*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To use flattery; gloze; flatter.

Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure. *Fortunatus.*

To lie, dissemble, *collogue*, and flatter their lieges.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 327.

2. To confer or converse confidentially and secretly; plot mischief; lay schemes in concert.

He never durst from that time doe otherwise then equivocat or *collogue* with the Pope and his adherents.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

After that, he proceeds to *collogue*, to conspire with one party, and tell them his decision, twenty hours before he informs the other. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 197.

II. *trans.* To wheedle; flatter.

They *collogue* and soothe up their silly auditors.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 909.

colloid (kol'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. as if **κολλοειδής*, contr. *κολλώδης*, like glue, < *κόλλα*, glue, + *εἶδος*, semblance. Cf. *collodion*.] I. *a.* Like glue or jelly. Specifically — (*a*) In *chem.*, semi-solid, penetrable, slowly diffusible, and non-crystalline. See II.

Certain liquid *colloid* substances are capable of forming a jelly and yet still remain liquefiable by heat and soluble in water. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 184.

(*b*) In *geol.*, partly amorphous: applied to minerals. — **Colloid bodies**, certain irregular bodies, of the aspect of colloid substance, found in the cerebrospinal axis, apparently the result of the metamorphosis of myelin. — **Colloid cancer**, or **colloid carcinoma**, a carcinoma characterized by the transparency of its tissues, due to colloid degeneration of its epithelial cells. It is found most frequently in the alimentary canal and mammæ, more rarely in the ovary and elsewhere. — **Colloid degeneration**, in *pathol.*, the conversion of the substance of a cell into colloid substance, involving when extreme the destruction of the cell. It occurs in the thyroid gland, in certain tumors, and occasionally elsewhere. — **Colloid sphere**, a globule with an oily luster, the result of the colloid degeneration of a single cell. — **Colloid substance**, in *anat.*, a clear jelly-like substance, firmer and more consistent than mucous substance, soluble in water, not precipitated by acetic acid, and not giving a color with iodine. It arises from colloid degeneration.

II. *n.* A substance in a peculiar state of aggregation characterized by slow diffusibility, permeability by crystalloid solutions, etc. See extract.

They are distinguished by the gelatinous character of their hydrates. Although often largely soluble in water, they are held in solution by a most feeble force. They appear singularly inert in the capacity of acids and bases, and in all the ordinary chemical relations. But, on the other hand, their peculiar physical aggregation, with the chemical indifference referred to, appears to be required in substances that can intervene in the organic processes of life. The plastic elements of the animal body are found in this class. As gelatine appears to be its type, it is proposed to designate substances of the class as *colloids*.
J. Graham, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 183.

colloidal (ko-loi'dąl), *a.* [< *colloid* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a colloid.

The gases form *colloidal* unions with the metals, and are diffused through them just as water is diffused through a jelly. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 259.

colloidality (kol-oi-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *colloidal* + *-ity*.] The quality or state of being colloid; colloidal nature or character.

The inquiry suggests itself whether the colloid molecule may not be constituted by the grouping together of a number of smaller crystalloid molecules, and whether the basis of *colloidality* may not really be this composite character of the molecule. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1861, p. 221.

collonell†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *colonel*.

collonema (kol-ǫ-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. *κόλλα*, glue, + *νῆμα*, a thread, < *νεῖν*, spin.] Same as *myxonema*.

collop (kol'ǫp), *n.* [< ME. *collop*, *colop*, *colloppe*, *coloppe*, a slice of flesh (for roasting, etc.), =

Sw. *kalops*, formerly *kallops*, *kollops*, slices of beef stewed, = G. *klops*, a dish of meat made tender by beating; prob. of LG. origin: cf. D. *klop*, a knock, stroke, stamp (= G. *klopf*, a knock), < *kloppen*, knock, beat (= G. *klopfen*, knock), related to *klappen* = G. *klaffen* ≐ Sw. *klappa* = E. *clap*[1], q. v. Cf. E. dial. *clop* for *clap*. Otherwise < OF. *colp*, F. *coup*, a blow, stroke: see *coup*[1.] **1.** A slice or lump of flesh; a piece of meat.

> And I sigge (say), bi my soule I haue no salt bacon,
> No no cokeneyes, bi Crist, *colopus* to maken.
> *Piers Ploweman* (A), vii. 272.
>
> He covereth his face with his fatness, and maketh *collops* of fat on his flanks. Job xv. 27.
>
> God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.
>
> Slices of this Kind of Meat (salted and dried) are at this Day called *Collops* in the North, whereas they are named Steaks when cut from fresh Meat.
> *Bourne's Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 332.

Figuratively — **2.** A slice or piece of anything; anything in the shape of a collop. [Rare.]

> This, indeed, with the former, cut two good *collops* out of the crown land. *Fuller.*
>
> Clouds . . . in flocky rosettes, others in broad, many-folded *collops*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

Collop Monday, the day succeeding Quinquagesima Sunday, and preceding Shrove Tuesday. — **Minced collops**, minced beef; minced neck. [Scotch.]

colloquia, *n.* Plural of *colloquium*.

colloquial (kǫ-lō′kwi-al), *a.* [< L. *colloquium*, conversation (see *colloquy*), + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to conversation; conversational.

> Where pauses is felt the thought is chain'd,
> And sweet *colloquial* pleasures are but few.
> *Cowper*, Task, iv. 400.
>
> His [Johnson's] *colloquial* talents were, indeed, of the highest order. *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

2. Peculiar or appropriate to the language of common or familiar conversation; belonging to ordinary, every-day speech: often especially applied to common words and phrases which are not admissible in elegant or formal speech.

> The amusing exaggerations of Giraldus when he criticises the *colloquial* Latin of Hubert Walter.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 144.

colloquialise, *v. t.* See *colloquialize*.

colloquialism (kǫ-lō′kwi-ąl-izm), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase peculiar to the language of common or familiar conversation. = **Syn.** *Slang*, etc. See *cant*[2].

colloquiality (kǫ-lō-kwi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *colloquial* + *-ity*.] The state of being colloquial. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

colloquialize (kǫ-lō′kwi-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colloquialized*, ppr. *colloquializing*. [< *colloquial* + *-ize*.] To make colloquial. *Worcester.* Also *colloquialise*. [Rare.]

colloquially (kǫ-lō′kwi-ąl-i), *adv.* In a colloquial or conversational manner; in colloquial language.

> Intent on writing *colloquially* and strictly suppressing excitement and indignation. *Spectator*, 1864.

colloquist (kol′ǫ-kwist), *n.* [< *colloquy* + *-ist*.] A speaker in a colloquy.

> The *colloquists* in this dialogue. *Malone*, Dryden.

colloquium (kǫ-lō′kwi-um), *n.*; pl. *colloquia* (-ą). [L., a conversation: see *colloquy*.] **1.** In *law*, that part of the complaint or declaration in an action for defamation which shows that the words complained of were spoken concerning the plaintiff. — **2.** A colloquy; a meeting for discussion.

> Writs were issued to London and the other towns principally concerned, directing the mayor and sheriffs to send to a *colloquium* at York two or three citizens with full power to treat on behalf of the community of the town.
> *J. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 87.

colloquize (kol′ǫ-kwiz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colloquized*, ppr. *colloquizing*. [< *colloquy* + *-ize*.] To take part in a colloquy or conversation; converse. *Charlotte Brontë.*

colloquy (kol′ǫ-kwi), *n.*; pl. *colloquies* (-kwiz). [< L. *colloquium*, < *colloqui*, *conloqui*, speak together, < *com-*, together, + *loqui*, speak: see *locution*. Cf. *soliloquy*.] A conversation; especially, a conversation which is of the nature of a discussion or conference.

> In retirement make frequent *colloquies* or short discoursings between God and your own soul.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, p. 24.

Collosphæra (kol-ǫ-sfē′rą), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1856), < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + σφαῖρα, ball.] The typical genus of radiolarians of the family *Collosphæridæ*. *C. polygona* is an example.

Collosphæra polygona, highly magnified.

Collosphæridæ (kol-ǫ-sfēr′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collosphæra* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with the skeleton either consisting of simple reticulate spheres, or composed of two concentric reticulate spheres, severally inclosing the spherical, polyzoic, central capsules.

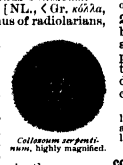
collowt, *v.* and *n.* See *collyl*.

Collozoa (kol-ǫ-zō′ą), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Collozoum*, q. v.] A superfamily group of polycyttarian radiolarians, containing those which have several or many nuclei: distinguished from *Collida*.

Collozoidæ (kol-ǫ-zō′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Collozoum* + *-idæ*.] A family of spumellarians with skeleton entirely wanting and central capsules social, thickly embedded in a common gelatinous body, typified by the genus *Collozoum*.

Collozoum (kol-ǫ-zō′um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλλα, glue, + ζῷον, animal.] A genus of radiolarians, giving name to the *Collozoa*.

Collucianist (ko-lū′shiąn-ist), *n.* [< LL. *Collucianiste*, pl., < L. *com-*, together, with *Lucianus* (see *Lucid*.) + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] One of the followers of Lucian of Antioch, who taught doctrines similar to those afterward known as Semi-Arian, but was subsequently reconciled to the church, and died as a martyr in the persecution under Diocletian.



Collozoum serpentinum, highly magnified.

Lucian's doctrine is known to have been precisely the same as that species of Arianism afterwards called Semi-Arianism; but it is not on that account that I here trace the rise of Arianism to Lucian. . . . These men [Arius and others] originally appealed to him as their authority, and adopted from him the party designation of *Collucianists*.
J. H. Newman, Arians of the Fourth Century, p. 7.

colluctancy, *n.* [< L. *colluctan(t-)s*, ppr. of *colluctari*, struggle: see *colluctation*, and cf. *reluctance*.] A struggling against something; resistance; opposition; contrariety. *Bailey.*

colluctation (kol-uk-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *colluctatio(n-)*, < *colluctari*, *conluctari*, pp. **colluctatus*, struggle, < *com-*, together, + *luctari*, struggle: see *reluct*.] A struggling against or with something, or a resisting; contest; struggle; opposition.

> And being weakened with *colluctation* of contrarie passions, a Feauer, taking that occasion and aduantage, apprehends him, and soone after kills him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 359.
>
> *Colluctation* with old hags and hobgoblins.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 9.

collude (kǫ-lūd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *colluded*, ppr. *colluding*. [= F. *colluder* = Sp. *coludir* (obs.) = Pg. *colludir* = It. *colludere*, < L. *colludere*, *conludere*, play together; in legal use, conspire in a fraud; < *com-*, together, + *ludere*, play: see *ludicrous*, *ludus*.] To conspire in a fraud or deception; act in concert through a secret understanding; play into one another's hands. See *collusion*.

> If they let things take their course, they will be represented as *colluding* with sedition. *Burke*, Affairs of Ireland.
>
> How is he to be punished or impeached, if he *colludes* with any of these banks to embezzle the public money?
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

colluder (kǫ-lūd′dėr), *n.* One who conspires in a fraud; one who is guilty of collusion.

> *Colluders* yourselves, as violent to this law of God by your unmerciful binding, as the Pharisees by their unbounded loosening! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

collum (kol′um), *n.*; pl. *colla* (-ą). [L., = AS. *heals*, E. *halse*: see *collar* and *halse*[1].] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the neck, in the most general sense; the whole neck. [Little used, except in some anatomical names.] — **2.** The necklike prolongation of some flask-shaped infusorians, or of the choanocytes of sponges, which ends in the flagellum and is surrounded by the collar.

> The endoderm extends distally in a cylindrical neck or *collum*, which terminates in a long flagellum surrounded by a delicate protoplasmic frill or collar.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 418.

3. In *entom.*, the upper part or collar of the prothorax of a beetle, usually called the *pronotum*. [Rare.] — **4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Same as *collar*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) In mosses, the neck or tapering base of the capsule. — **Collum obstipum**, in *pathol.*, wryneck.

collurio, collyrio (ko-lū′-, ko-lir′i-ō), *n.* [NL.; prop. *collyrio*; < Gr. κολλύριον (occurring once with var. κορύλλιον), a bird of the thrush kind, perhaps the fieldfare.] **1.** An old book-name of the shrike. It was made the specific name of the red-backed shrike of Europe, *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio*. Hence — **2.** [*cap.*] A generic name applied, with various extensions, to the group of shrikes of which *Lanius excubitor* is the type. *Kaup*, 1829, after *Mochring*, 1752.

collusion (kǫ-lū′zhǫn), *n.* [= F. *collusion* = Sp. *colusion* = Pg. *collusão* = It. *collusione*, < L. *collusio(n-)*, < *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] **1.** Secret agreement for a fraudulent or harmful purpose; a secret or crafty understanding for unworthy purposes.

> A second character is that they [miracles] be done publicly, . . . that there may be no room to suspect artifice and *collusion*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.
>
> A *collusion* between the Delphic priests and the Alcmæonidæ [was discovered]. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 488.

2. Specifically, in *law*, a secret understanding between two or more persons to act or proceed as if adversely or at variance with, or in apparent defiance of, one another's rights, in order to prejudice a third person or to obtain a remedy which could not as well be obtained by open concurrence.

> If a person designed to allen lands in mortmain, the religious or ecclesiastical persons to whom he designed to allen them brought by *collusion* an action to recover the lands, and recovered them by default.
> *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

collusive (kǫ-lū′siv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *collusivo*, < L. *collusus*: see *collusion* and *-ive*.] **1.** Fraudulently concerted or secretly entered into between two or more: as, a *collusive* arrangement. See *collusion*, 2.

> These *collusive* suits were held to be beyond the danger of the statutes. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Acting in collusion.

> The ministers of justice have no opportunity to be *collusive*. *L. Addison*, Western Barbary.

collusively (kǫ-lū′siv-li), *adv.* In a collusive manner; by collusion; by secret agreement to defraud or injure.

> There can be no reasonable doubt that the dissenting judge was, like the plaintiff and the plaintiff's counsel, acting *collusively*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

collusiveness (kǫ-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being collusive.

collusory (kǫ-lū′sǫ-ri), *a.* [= F. ***collusoire*** = Sp. *colusorio* = Pg. *collusorio*, < LL. **collusorius* (in *adv. collusorie*), < *collusor*, a colluder (L. a playmate), < L. *colludere*, pp. *collusus*, collude: see *collude*.] Carrying out fraud or deceit by secret concert; containing collusion; collusive.

collution[†] (kǫ-lū′shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *collutio(n-)*, a washing, < L. *colluere*, pp. *collutus*, wash, rinse, < *com-*, together, + *luere*, wash.] A wash or lotion.

collutorium (kol-ǫ-tō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *collutoria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *collutus*, pp. of *colluere*, *conluere*, wash, rinse: see *collution*.] In *med.*, a mouth-wash; a gargle.

colluvies (ko-lū′vi-ēz), *n.* [L., washings, sweepings, filth, < *colluere*, wash thoroughly: see *collution*.] **1.** Filth; excrement; in *med.*, specifically, a discharge from an old ulcer. *Dunglison.* — **2.**[†] Figuratively, a vile medley; a rabble. [Rare.]

> We have been reputed a *colluvies* of wild opinionists swarmed into a remote wilderness, to find elbow-room for our fanatic doctrines and practices.
> *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler.

colly[1]†, **collowt** (kol′i, -ō), *v. t.* [< ME. **colyen*, *collen*, var. *colren*, *colowen* (verbal n. *colwinge*, *colowinge*), where *w* prob. represents an older *y* for *i*; < AS. as if **colian*, make black as with coal, < *col*, coal: see *coal*, *n.*] To make foul or dirty; grime, as with the smut of coal; blacken.

> Brief as the lightning in the *collied* night.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.
>
> *Potsid* [F.], *coloured*, smeared, bleached, begrimed with soot or with the touch of a sooty skillet, etc. *Colgrave.*
>
> Fie, fie, Cluh, go a' t' other side the way, thou *collowest* me and my ruff. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 3.
>
> Thou hast not *collied* thy face enough.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.
>
> That youthful Virgin of five and forty with . . . a shining Face and *colly'd* eyebrows.
> *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

colly[1]†, **collowt** (kol′i, -ō), *n.* [< *colly*[1], *collow*, *v.*, ult. < AS. *col*, coal.] The black grime or soot of coal or burned wood.

> Besmeared with soot, *colly*, etc.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 554.

colly[2], *n.* See *collie*.

collyba, *n.* Plural of *collybos*.

collybi, *n.* Plural of *collybus*.

collybist (kol'i-bist), *n.* [< LL. *collybista*, ML. also *collybistes*, < Gr. κολλυβιστής, a money-changer, < κόλλυβος, a small coin, also (as in L. *collybus*, *collubus*) exchange, the rate of exchange: see *collybus*.] A money-changer. *Bp. Hall.*

collybos (kol'i-bos), *n.*; pl. *collyba* (-bą). [Gr. κόλλυβος, also κόλλιβος, a kind of cake, mostly in pl. κόλλυβα, boiled wheat distributed to the congregation. Cf. *collybus*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a cake of wheaten bread distributed to the people on the Saturday after Ash Wednesday, and also at celebrations of the liturgy for the departed.

The Saturday of the first week of the fast is observed in memory of S. Theodore Tiro, who is said to have appeared, in the time of Julian the Apostate, to Eudoxius, then Patriarch of Constantinople, and to have warned him of a stratagem by which the Emperor proposed to sell in the markets bread offered to idols, and actually sprinkled with the blood of the sacrifices, recommending him to confine his people to the cakes called *collyba*. On this day, a distribution of these cakes is made to the poor.

J. M. Neale, Eastern Church, I. 745.

colly-brand (kol'i-brand), *n.* A Cornish name for the smut of wheat, *Ustilago segetum*.

collybus (kol'i-bus), *n.*; pl. *collybi* (-bī). [Gr. κόλλυβος, a small coin, also exchange, the rate of exchange. See *collybist*.] The smallest Athenian coin, apparently equivalent in value to about the sixteenth part of a United States cent.

collyria, *n.* Plural of *collyrium*.

Collyridian (kol-i-rid'i-an), *n.* and *a.* [< ML. *Collyridiani*, pl., < LL. *collyrida*, also *collyris*, < Gr. κολλυρίς (κολλυριδ-), a cake, dim. of κόλλυρα, a roll or loaf of coarse bread.] **I.** *n.* One of a heretical sect of Arabia in the fourth century, composed almost exclusively of women, who worshiped the Virgin Mary as a pagan goddess, offering to her little cakes which they afterward ate.

The Church of Rome is not willing to call the *Collyridians* heretics, for offering a cake to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 317.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Collyridians.

Among the *Collyridian* heretics, women were admitted to the priesthood. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 387.

collyriet, *n.* [< L. *collyrium*: see *collyrium*.] Same as *collyrium*.

collyric, *n.* See *collurio*.

collyrite (kol'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. κολλύριον, collyrium (see *collyrium*), + *-ite*2.] A variety of clay of a white color, with shades of gray, red, or yellow.

collyrium (ko-lir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *collyria* (-ą). [L., < Gr. κολλύριον, an eye-salve, poultice, dim. of κόλλυρα, a roll of bread.] 1. Eye-wash, or a salve for the eyes.

Democritus's *collyrium* is not so sovereign to the eyes as this is to the heart. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

He that took clay and spittle to open the blind eyes, can make anything be *collyrium*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 42.

2. A preparation to blacken or color the eyelids and eyebrows.

I will but touch your temples,
The corners of your eyes, and tinct the tip,
The very tip o' your nose, with this *collyrium*.
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

A *collyrium* commonly composed of the smoke-black which is produced by burning a kind of libân — an aromatic resin. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 41.

3. A preparation of medicine in a solid state, made up in a long cylindrical roll so as to be introduced into an opening of the body, as the anus, nostril, etc.; a suppository.

colmar[1] (kol'mär), *n.* A sort of pear, so called from the town of Colmar in Alsace.

colmar[2], *n.* [Origin obscure.] A fan. See extract under *bubble-bow*. [Fashionable slang.]

colmeniert, *n.* [Also written *tolmeiner*; corrupt forms, supposed by some to represent F. *d'Allemagne*, now *Allemande* (cf. *Almain*), of Germany, the plant being a German pink.] The sweet-william: a name used in old herbals.

colmeyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *colmy*.

colmy[1], *a.* [ME. *colmy*, *colmie*, appar. < **colm*, E. *culm*[1], coal-dust: see *culm*[1] and *coal*.] Black; smutted; collied.

He sette him wel loge,
In beggeres rowe;
He lokede him abute
With his *colmie* snute.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1082.

Thanne Pacience parceyued of poyntes of his cote,
Was *colmy* [var. *colomy*, *culmy*] thorw cowyteyse and vnkynde desyrynge. *Piers Ploweman* (B), xiii. 356.

colmy (kol'mi), *n.* [< *colmy*, *a.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

colobe[1], *n.* [< LL. *colobium*: see *colobium*.] Same as *colobium*. *Wright.*

colobe[2] (kol'ōb), *n.* A book-name of monkeys of the genus *Colobus*.

colobia, *n.* Plural of *colobium*.

colobin (kol'ō-bin), *n.* [< *Colobus* + *-in*[1].] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe. *E. Blyth.*

colobium (ko-lō'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *colobia* (-ą). [LL., < Gr. κολόβιον, κολοβίων, a colobium, < κολοβός, docked, curtailed, mutilated, < κόλος, docked, curtailed. Cf. *coture*.] 1. A tunic without sleeves, or with short close-fitting sleeves, worn by deacons and others in the early church: identical with or a variety of the dalmatic. See *dalmatic* and *leviton*.—2. A similar garment, with or without a hood, formerly worn by monks.—3. A dress worn by a king at his coronation, corresponding to the clerical dalmatic. See *dalmatic*.

coloboma (kol-ō-bō'mą), *n.*; pl. *colobomata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation, < κολοβοῦν, dock, mutilate, < κολοβός, docked, mutilated: see *colobium*.] In *med.*: (*a*) The part taken away in mutilation; a mutilation; a defect. (*b*) A defect in the iris, choroid, retina, optic nerve, or lens, due to incomplete or perverted closing of the choroidal fissure: also used for other fissures in the eye or its lids.

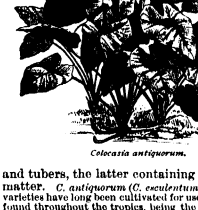
Colobrachia (kol-ō-brā'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κόλος, docked, curtailed, + L. *brachium*, arm.] In Haeckel's system of classification, a primary group of *Echinodermata*, consisting of the sea-stars or starfishes (*Asteriida*) and sea-lilies or lily-stars (*Crinoida*), together distinguished from the armless echinoderms (*Lipobrachia*), which comprise the sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.

colobrachiate (kol-ō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* [As *Colobrachia* + *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Colobrachia*.

Colobus (kol'ō-bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολοβός, docked, curtailed: see *colobium*.] 1. A genus of African monkeys, of the family *Semnopithecidæ*. They have a saccular stomach, a rudimentary thumb (whence the name), a high facial angle, cheek-pouches, and ischial callosities. There are several species, some of very handsome coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] A monkey of the genus *Colobus*; a colobe or colobin. *Sclater.*—3. A genus of reptiles. *Merrem*, 1820.—4. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Serville*, 1833.—5. A genus of mollusks.

Colocasia (kol-ō-kā'si-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *colocasia*, fem. sing., also *colocasia*, neut. pl., < Gr. κολοκασία, fem. sing., also κολοκάσιον, neut. sing., an Egyptian plant resembling the water-lily.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of the East Indies, with acrid leaves



Colocasia antiquorum.

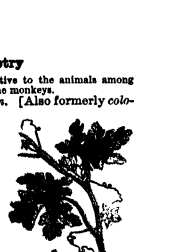
and tubers, the latter containing much starchy matter. *C. antiquorum* (*C. esculentum*) and its several varieties have long been cultivated for use as food, and are found throughout the tropics, being the well-known *taro* (*kalo*) of the Pacific islands, the *yautea* of China, the *sato imo* of Japan, and the *otoe* of Central America. In the Sandwich islands the leaves are roasted and eaten in the same manner as the tubers.

Colocephali (kol-ō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *colocephalus*: see *colocephalous*.] An order of physostomous fishes having no precoracoid arch, no preopercular, and no symplectic, maxillary, or pterygoid bones. It was constituted for the typical *Muræna*. *Cope*, 1870.

colocephalous (kol-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *colocephalus*, < Gr. κόλος, docked, defective, + κεφαλή, head.] In *ichth.*, lacking or defective in certain bones of the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colocephali*.

colocola, **colocolo** (kol-o-kō'lą, -lō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The native name of a wild cat of South America, *Felis colocolo* of Molina, related to the ocelot and of about the same size. It is of marked ferocity, and is very destructive to the animals among which it lives, especially to the monkeys.

colocynth (kol'ō-sinth), *n.* [Also formerly *coloquint*; < ME. *coloquint* (= D. *kolokwint(-appel)* = G. *coloquinte* = Dan. Sw. *kolokvint*), < OF. *coloquinte* (F. *coloquinte*); also *coloquintida* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida* = It. *coloquintida*, *colloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, for *colocynthida*, acc. of *colocynthis*; < L. *colocynthis*, < Gr. κολοκυνθίς, the colocynth and its fruit, < κολοκύνθη, κολοκύντη, the round gourd or pumpkin.] The bitter apple, the fruit of a cucurbitaceous plant, *Citrullus Colocynthis*, indigenous in the warmer parts of Asia, but now widely cultivated on account of its medicinal properties. The fruit is a round gourd, resembling an orange in size and appearance, with many seeds embedded in a light and spongy pulp, which is very bitter. It is used in medicine as a purgative. The seeds are an article of food in some parts of Africa.



Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*).—Flowering branch and fruit.

colocynthein (kol-ō-sin'thē-in), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-ein*.] A resinous substance formed, together with sugar, by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin.

colocynthin (kol-ō-sin'thin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-in*[2].] A peculiar principle obtained from colocynth, and present to a greater or less extent in many plants of the gourd family. It is a soft, semi-transparent mass resembling some resins, very soluble in alcohol, and far less so in water, but affording with the latter a solution of extreme bitterness. It is a violent purgative.

colocynthitin (kol-ō-sin'thi-tin), *n.* [< *colocynth* + *-ite*[2] + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, tasteless substance obtained from colocynth.

cologne (kō-lōn'), *n.* [An abbrev. of F. *eau de Cologne*, Cologne water: *eau*, < L. *aqua*, water; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *Cologne* = G. *Köln*, < ML. *Colonia*, orig., in L., *Colonia Agrippina* or *Agrippinensis*: so called in honor of *Agrippina*, the wife of the emperor Claudius.] A perfumed spirit, first made on a large scale at Cologne in 1709 by Jean Farina, and still extensively produced there by persons bearing or assuming that name. It consists of spirits of wine treated with a few drops of different essential oils blended so as to yield a fine fragrant scent. Also called *eau de Cologne* and *Cologne water*.

Cologne earth, glue, etc. See the nouns.

cololite (kol'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. κόλον, the colon (see *colon*[2]), + *λίθος*, a stone.] In *geol.*, a substance appearing to be the petrified intestines of fishes or their contents, but more probably formed of worm-casts like those of the lobworm. It is frequently found in the lithographic sandstone of the Oölite.

colomba (kō-lom'bą), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Colombella, *n.* Same as *Columbella*.

Colombian (kō-lom'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Colombia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the United States of Colombia, a republic of South America, bordering on the Caribbean sea and the Pacific ocean, west of Venezuela and north of Ecuador. It was formerly part of the Spanish viceroyalty of New Granada, then (from 1831) part of the republic of Colombia (from which Venezuela withdrew in 1829 and Ecuador in 1830), and afterward (from 1831) the republic of New Granada (1831–86), when the present name was adopted.—**Colombian bark**. See *bark*[3].

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the United States of Colombia.

colombier (kō-lom'bi̇ėr), *n.* Same as *columbier*.

Colomesinæ (kol-ō-me-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colomesus* + *-inæ*.] In Gill's classification of fishes, a subfamily of *Tetrodontidæ* which have the frontal bones narrowed and excluded from the orbits, the postfrontals being elongated, projected forward, and connected with the prefrontals.

colomesine (kō-lom'e-sin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Colomesinæ*.

Colomesus (kō-lom'e-sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλος, defective, + μῦσος, middle.] A genus of swell-fishes, typical of the subfamily *Colomesinæ*, containing those tetrodontids whose median frontal bone is narrowed and thus excluded from the roof of the orbits.

colometry (kō-lom'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. κωλομετρία, < κῶλον, a clause, etc. (see *colon*[1]), + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure: see *meter*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*,

analysis of a rhythmical period into cola or sections. See *colon*[1], 2.—**2.** In *paleography*, **measurement** of manuscripts by cola or lines of determinate length; stichometry. See *stichometry* and *colon*[1], 3.

colon[1] (kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *cola* (-la) in senses 1, 2, and 3, *colons* (-lonz) in sense 4. [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon, colo,* < L. *cōlon,* a member of a verse or poem, < Gr. κῶλον, a member, limb, clause, part of a verse.] **1.** In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, one of the larger or principal divisions of a sentence or period; a long clause, or a group of minor clauses or commata. See *comma*, 1.—**2.** In *anc. pros.*, one of the members or sections of a rhythmical period, forming an uninterrupted sequence of feet, united under a principal ictus or beat: sometimes called a *series*. A colon could not consist of more than 8 trisemic, 5 tetrasemic or pentasemic, or 3 hexasemic feet. It usually corresponded to one of the lines of a modern couplet, triplet, or stanza, or formed part only of a longer line. A *pure colon* is a colon consisting of feet of one kind only; a *mixed colon* is composed of feet of different kinds. See *period*.

3. In *paleography*, a clause, clause or group of clauses, or a series of words of about the average length of such a group, estimated as approximately equal to a dactylic hexameter in extent—that is, as containing from 12 to 17 syllables. A colon in this sense was frequently written as a separate line in manuscript, and served to measure the length of a book or treatise. See *colometry* and *spon.*

4. A mark of punctuation formed by two dots like periods placed one above the other (:), used to mark a discontinuity of grammatical construction greater than that indicated by the semicolon and less than that indicated by the period. The colon is commonly used (1) to emphasize a close connection in thought between two clauses of which each forms a complete sentence, and which might with grammatical propriety be separated by a period; (2) to separate a clause which is grammatically complete from a second which contains an illustration or amplification of its meaning; thus, in this work illustrative clauses introduced by "as" are separated from the definition by a colon; (3) to introduce a formal statement, an extract, a speech in a dialogue, etc. Originally it was the mark of the termination of the grammatical or paleographic division called by the same name, and it is now frequently used to mark off metrical periods in prose intended for chanting.

colon[2] (kō′lon), *n.*; pl. *colons* (-lonz), *cola* (-la). [= D. *colon* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolon* = F. Sp. Pg. *colon* = It. *colon,* < L. *cōlon, cōlum* (prop. *cōlon, cōlum*), < Gr. κῶλον (sometimes incorrectly written κῶλον by confusion with κῶλον, a member: see *colon*[1]), the large intestine, also food, meat, fodder. Hence *colic.*] **1.** In *anat.*, a portion of the intestinal tract, the so-called "large" as distinguished from the "small" intestine, continuous from the ileum to the rectum; the great gut, beginning at the cæcum and ending in the sigmoid flexure. In man and mammals generally the colon is distinguished from the preceding small intestine by its greater diameter, and by its sacculation, due to the particular distribution of its circular muscular fibers, which constrict it at some places and allow it to bulge out at others, making a series of pouch-like expansions. It may also present continuous bands of longitudinal fibers, or lengthwise constrictions, so that the cross section is not circular. The colon may not be distinguishable in size or appearance from the rest of the intestine, as in birds, where its commencement is marked only by the presence of a cæcum or of two cæca; and when these are wanting, there is no distinction. In man the course and situation of the colon are definite, owing to the binding of the gut in place by the mesocolon and gastrocolic omentum. Beginning at the cæcum and ascending by the right kidney, it passes under the concave surface of the liver and the bottom of the stomach to the spleen; thence descending by the left kidney, it passes in the form of an *S* to the upper part of the sacrum, where it becomes the rectum. The parts of the colon are designated according to their position or direction: as, the *right lumbar* or *ascending colon*; the arch of the colon, or *transverse colon*; the *left lumbar* or *descending colon*; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac colon*. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

2. In *entom.*, the second portion of an insect's intestine, generally broader than the preceding portion or ileum. It may be straight or convoluted, terminating at the anal opening, or separated from it by a short rectum.

colonate (ko-lō′nāt), *n.* [< LL. *colonatus,* < L. *colonus,* a husbandman, a serf: see *colonc, colonus, colony,* and *-ate*[3].] The condition of a colonus or serf; a mild form of slavery existing under Roman and early Feudal law.

colonet (ko-lōn′), *n.* [= F. *colon* = Sp. Pg. It. *colono,* < L. *colonus,* a husbandman: see *colonus, colony.*] A peasant; a rustic; a clown.

A country *colone* toil and moil.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

colonel (kėr′nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel′), *n.* [Orig. *coronel, coronell* (later also *coronall*), and then, after F., *colonel, colonell, collonell*; introduced from Sp. about 1548 (the date of the first instance noted; see the first extract below); < Sp. *coronel* = Pg. *coronel* (> ML. *coronellus*) = It. *colonnello* (> ML. *colonellus,* F. *colonel, colonnel,* > D. *colonel*), a colonel, lit. the leader of the column or company at the head of the regiment, < *colonnello* (ML. *colonellus*), the column at the head of a regiment, dim. of *colonna,* < L. *columna,* a column: see *column*, and cf. *colonnade.* The change of *l* to *r* in the Sp. Pg. form is due to dissimilation, or perhaps to association with Sp. L. *corona,* Pg. *corôa,* a crown; cf. Sp. dim. *coronel,* a crown (in heraldry): see *coronal.* The E. word, orig. pron. as spelled, *cor-o-nel′, cor′o-nel,* became, by regular phonetic change, *cor′nel,* and now *cur′nel* (kėr′nel) (being often so spelled in novels and character sketches which seek to be realistic), retaining the *r* of its Sp. form; but the spelling was soon changed to suit the F. form, which was much more familiar to the eye of readers. Hence the later occasional pronunciations kol-ō-nel′, kol′ō-nel.] The chief commander of a regiment of troops, whether infantry or cavalry, next in rank below that of a general officer—in the United States army, of a brigadier-general. In the British army, except in the artillery and engineers, the office of colonel is often honorary, and is generally conferred on distinguished officers and princes of the blood royal, the real command resting with the lieutenant-colonel in each battalion, who after five years of service becomes a colonel. Generals who have had what is called "a regiment given to them" as a reward for service, and virtually as a retirement, have the rank of colonel. In the Russian, German, and Austrian armies the colonel of each regiment, holding the title only as an honor, is usually a number of some princely or other eminent family, often foreign, and sometimes appointed in childhood. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Col.*

Hee was . . . *coronell* of the footemen, thowgh that tearm [was] in those dayes [1544] unuzed.
Life of Lord Grey (1575) (Camden Soc.), p. 1.

colonel (kėr′nel or -nl; old pron. kol-ō-nel′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coloneled, colonelled,* ppr. *coloneling, colonelling.* [< *colonel, n.*] To act as colonel; play the colonel.

Thou did sir knight abandon dwelling,
And out he rode a-*colonelling*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 14.

Colonel Bogie. In *golf*, an imaginary player, to whom is assigned, by the committee in charge, a score against which the players have to play.

This "*Bogie*" score usually represents par play over the green, and it is made known before the competition begins, so that each competitor knows what he has to do at every hole. Each player counts his score at every hole, and if he holes out in a particular hole *in fewer strokes, or in* the same number, or in more than the appointed number, he wins, halves, or loses the hole to "Bogie," as the case may be. At the end of the game the number of holes won from "Bogie" are placed against those lost to "Bogie," and the player who is the greatest number of holes up or the fewest down wins the competition.
W. Park, Jr., The Game of Golf, p. 13.

colonelcy (kėr′nel-si), *n.* [< *colonel* + *-cy.*] The office, rank, or commission of a colonel.

colonelship (kėr′nel-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. *coronellship, coronallship*; < *colonel* + *-ship.*] Same as *colonelcy.*

colonery (kol′ō-nėr), *n.* [As *colone* + *-er*[1].] Same as *colonist. Holland.*

coloni, *n.* Plural of *colonus.*

colonial (kō-lō′ni-al), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *kolonial* = G. *colonial* = Dan. *kolonial,* < F. *colonial* = Sp. Pg. *colonial* = It. *coloniale,* < NL. *colonialis,* < L. *colonia,* colony.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a colony: as, *colonial* government; *colonial* rights; specifically, in *Amer. hist.*, relating to the thirteen British colonies which became the United States of America, or to their period. See *colony.*

Colonial journalism was a necessary and a great factor in the slow process of *colonial* union.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., II. 304.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming colonies; consisting of or living as colonies; not separate; aggregative; social: as, the *colonial Anthozoa.*—**Colonial architecture,** the style of architecture prevalent in the American colonies just before and at the time of the revolution. It is a development of the classical forms of the English Renaissance modified by conditions of local materials and circumstances, and in many examples is characterized by much refinement of proportion and detail.

II. *n.* A member or citizen of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies in the eastern hemisphere.

It cannot . . . be fairly said that drunkenness is in any considerable degree a vice which distinguishes the younger generation of *colonials*. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 554.

colonialism (kō-lō′ni-al-izm), *n.* [< *colonial* + *-ism.*] **1.** A practice, idiom, or phrase peculiar to a colony.—**2.** Collectively, the characteristics of colonial life.

He broke through the narrow trammels of *colonialism*.
The American, VI. 46.

colonialize (kō-lō′ni-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *colonialized,* ppr. *colonializing.* [< *colonial* + *-ize.*] To render colonial in character.

The institutions will be rapidly *colonialized* and Americanized. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 75.

colonially (kō-lō′ni-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In a colony; as a colony: as, to live *colonially.*—**2.** In the manner of colonists; as regards the conies.

colonical (kō-lon′i-kal), *a.* [< L. *colonicus* (< *colonus,* a husbandman: see *colone*) + *-al.*] Relating to husbandmen.

Colonical services were those which were done by the Ceorls and Socmen . . . to their lords.
Spelman, Feuds and Tenures, xxv.

colonisation, colonisationist, etc. See *colonization,* etc.

colonist (kol′ō-nist), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kolonist*; as *colony* + *-ist.*] **1.** An inhabitant of a colony; a settler in a colony; a member of a colonizing expedition.

Alarmed that so desperate an alternative [submission or independence] should be forced upon them, the *colonists*, still professing loyalty to a common sovereign, were driven nearer and nearer to a total denial of the power of the British legislature. *Bancroft,* Hist. U. S., IV. 5.

2. An animal or a plant found in a country or region in which it is not indigenous.

A marine plant from the southern coast of North America, which must be regarded as a *colonist* in the Azores, although we have no evidence as to the time or mode of its introduction. *G. Bentham,* Notes on Compositæ.

colonitis (kol-ō-nī′tis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *colon* (see *colon*[2]) + *-itis.* The proper etymological form is *colitis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the colon; colitis.

colonization (kol′ō-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *colonize* + *-ation*; = F. *colonisation,* etc.] **1.** The act or process of colonizing.

The increase of our trade and manufactures, . . . our growth by *colonization* and by conquest, have concurred to accumulate immense wealth in the hands of some individuals. *Burke,* On Present Discontents.

2. The state of being colonized. Specifically—**3.** In *U. S. hist.*, the assisted emigration of free negroes to Africa for the formation of colonies there. See *colonizationist.*—**4.** The settling of men temporarily in a voting-precinct in order to vote at an election.

Also *colonisation.*

colonizationist (kol′ō-ni-zā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *colonization* + *-ist.*] An advocate of colonization; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who favored colonization of emancipated slaves and free negroes, preferably in Africa, as the best remedy for the evils and dangers produced by slavery. Also *colonisationist.*

colonize (kol′ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *colonized,* ppr. *colonizing.* [= F. *coloniser,* etc.; as *colony* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To plant or establish a colony in; occupy with a colony or colonies: as, England *colonized* Australia.

But Issa and Pharos, the only ones to which we can fix a positive date, were *colonized* only in the first half of the fourth century. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 191.

2. To form a colony of; establish in a new settlement; settle together as a body: as, to *colonize* the surplus population; to *colonize* laborers in a mining region.—**3.** To migrate to and settle in, especially as the first or the principal inhabitants; occupy as a colony: as, English Puritans *colonized* New England.—**4.** To place or settle for the time being in a voting-precinct so as to be able to vote at an election: as, to *colonize* voters.

II. *intrans.* To form a colony; congregate in a new settlement; as, to *colonize* in India.

Also *colonise.*

colonizer (kol′ō-nī-zėr), *n.* One who colonizes; one who establishes colonies. Also *coloniser.*

colonizing (kol′ō-nī-zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *colonize, v.*] Given to emigration and the founding of colonies in new countries: as, the British are a *colonizing* people. Also *colonising.*

Rhodes too was in early times a *colonizing*, and so a famous power — one, therefore, of which some knowledge might naturally have reached the writer of the Pentateuch.
G. Rawlinson, Orig. of Nations, ii. 188.

colonnade (kol-ō-nād′), *n.* [< F. *colonnade,* < It. *colonnata, colonnata,* a range of columns, < *colonna,* < L. *columna,* a column: see *column.*] In *arch.*, any series or range of columns placed at certain intervals, called intercolumniations, from one another, such intervals varying according to the requirements of art and utility, and of the order employed.

colonnaded (kol-o-nā′ded), *a.* [< *colonnade* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a colonnade.

Sombre, old, *colonnaded* aisles. *Tennyson*, The Daisy.

He visited Athens again, later than 432, for he saw the Propylæa or *colonnaded* entrance of the Acropolis, completed in that year.

R. C. Jebb, Primer of Greek Literature.

colonne (ko-lon'), *n.* [F., < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] One of the three columns, of twelve figures each, stamped upon a roulette-table.

colonnette (kol-o-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *colonne*: see *colonne*.] A little column.

The façade . . . with its multiple *colonettes* and pilasters resembles a gigantic organ.

C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 187.

colonus (ko-lō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coloni* (-ni). [L., a husbandman, a farmer, colonist, later a serf: see *colone* and *colony*.] 1. A colonist.—2. Under the later Roman empire, a cultivator bound to the soil; an agricultural serf.

colony (kol'ō-ni), *n.*; pl. *colonies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. *colonie*; = D. *kolonie* = G. *kolonie* = Dan. Sw. *koloni*, < F. *colonie* = Sp. Pg. It. *colonia*, < L. *colonia*, a colony, < *colonus*, a husbandman, colonist, < *colere*, till, cultivate, dwell: see *cult*, *cultivate*, etc.] 1. A company or body of people who migrate from their native country or home to a new province, country, or district, to cultivate and inhabit it, but remain subject to or intimately connected with the parent state; also, the descendants of such settlers so long as the connection with the mother country is retained.

Among the ancient Greeks the simple colony, which was not necessarily dependent upon the parent state except in religious matters, must be distinguished from a *cleruchy* (which see). Among the Romans the earliest colonies, so called, were merely garrisons in a hostile territory. Later, colonies were founded for the benefit of the poor of Rome; but Sylla restored the military character to the colony, which became in general a foundation for the benefit of veteran soldiers who had served their time. The colonists retained their Roman citizenship, and received their lands by lot, the original inhabitants of the site being subordinated to them. In American history the name is given especially to the thirteen separate communities along the Atlantic coast under English rule which combined in the revolution, and were formed in 1776 into the United States of America. They were (in geographical order) New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. These were all originally English colonies excepting New York and Delaware, which were for a time respectively Dutch (as New Netherland) and Swedish (as New Sweden). Their governments were by charter (in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut), proprietary (in Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland), or royal (in the remaining colonies). In each (except Rhode Island and Connecticut, which chose their own governors) the governor was appointed by the crown or by the proprietaries. The crown claimed a veto on legislation, and jurisdiction of appeals from the court of last resort.

Once on a time thirteen famous *colonies* of the older England voted that they were and ought to be free and independent States. By that vote they ceased, in the sense of a colonial office, to be English *colonies* any longer. In the sense of history they became English *colonies* more truly than before. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 25.

2. The country or district planted or colonized.

This cittie [Augusta] was a *Colony* of the Romanes, by whom it was for a long time inhabited.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

3. A number of persons of a particular nation, taken collectively, residing temporarily or indefinitely in a foreign city or country: as, the American *colony* in Paris.—4. A number of animals or plants living or growing colonially. Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, a group of generally unicellular fungi or algæ produced by cell-division from a common parent cell, and adhering in groups or chains, sometimes held together by an enveloping gelatinous substance, each individual being able to exist separately. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a polyp-stock, polypidom, or some similar aggregate of individuals; applied to various actinozoans, hydrozoans, and polyzoans, to the compound ascidians, etc. Thus, a bit of living coral is a *colony* of coral polyptes. See cut under *Coralligena*.—**Crown colony**, a colony in which the crown has the entire control of the legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the control of the home government: distinguished from colonies having a constitution and representative government. Gibraltar and Hongkong are examples of British crown colonies.—**Old Colony**, specifically, the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, or the region once occupied by it: so called from having been the earliest settlement within the present limits of Massachusetts.

colony† (kol'ō-ni), *v. t.* [< *colony*, *n.*] To colonize. *Fanshaw.*

colophany, *n.* An erroneous form of *colophony*.

colophene (kol'ō-fēn), *n.* [< *colophon(y)* + *-ene*.] A viscid, aromatic hydrocarbon-oil obtained by the rapid distillation of colophony, or by distilling oil of turpentine with strong sulphuric acid, the product being in both cases afterward purified.

colophilic (kol-ō-fil'ik), *a.* [< *colophon(y)* + *-il* + *-ic*.] Derived from or related to colophony: applied to one of the acids present in colophony. Colophelic acid is produced by the action of heat on pinic acid, and is the least soluble in alcohol of all the colophonic acids.

colophon (kol'ō-fon), *n.* [< LL. *colophon*, < Gr. *κολοφών*, the summit, top, esp. in phrases like *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτιθέναι*, give the finishing stroke, *κολοφῶνα ἐπάγειν τῷ λόγῳ*, put an end to a speech, etc. (imaginatively explained by Strabo with ref. to the city *Κολοφών* in Ionia, because the cavalry from that city was "so excellent that it always decided the contest"; but see *colophony*); prob. akin to L. *columen*, top, summit: see *column*. Cf. Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point, < *κάρη*, head, helmet: see *coryphæ*, *coryphæus*.] 1. An emblematic device, or a note, especially one relating to the circumstances of production, as the printer's or scribe's name, place, and date, put at the conclusion of a book or manuscript.

The *colophon* may be, and frequently is, a pious ejaculation, such as "Laus Deo!" or "Deo sit laus et gloria!" . . . or . . . the mark or device of the printer; the seal, as it were, solemnly affixed to an instrument of high importance, as a published book was once thought to be.

N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 170.

2. The end of a book; the word "finis," or "the end," marking the conclusion of any printed work.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of coleopterous insects. *Westwood*, 1832. (*b*) A genus of arachnidans. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1874.

colophone (kol'ō-fōn), *n.* Same as *colophony*. *Fallows.*

Colophonian[1] (kol-ō-fō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Colophon* (see *colophony*) + *-ian*.] Of or pertaining to Colophon, an ancient city of Ionia.

colophonian[2] (kol-ō-fō'ni-an), *a.* [< *colophon* + *-ian*.] Relating to a colophon, or the conclusion of a book. *Cudworth.*

colophonic (kol-ō-fon'ik), *a.* [< *colophony* + *-ic*.] Derived from colophony, as certain resinous acids called *pinic acid*, *pimaric acid*, *sylvic acid*, and *colophonic acid*. All these acids are isomeric, their common formula being $C_{20}H_{30}O_2$.

colophonite (kol'ō-fō-nīt), *n.* [< *colophony* + *-ite*[2].] A variety of garnet of a reddish-yellow or brown color, occurring in coarse granular masses: so called from its resemblance in color and luster to the resin colophony.

colophonium (kol-ō-fō'ni-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *colophonia*, colophony: see *colophony*.] Same as *colophony*.

colophony (kol'ō-fō-ni), *n.* [Formerly *colofony*; sometimes written *colophany*, after F. *colophane*, formerly *colophone*, = Pr. Pg. *colophonia* = Sp. It. *colofonia*, < L. *colophonia* (sc. *resina*) (NL. also *colophonium*, > Dan. *kolofonium*), < Gr. *κολοφωνία* (sc. *ῥητίνη*), Colophonian resin, fem. of *Κολοφώνιος* (L. *Colophonius*), Colophonian, < *Κολοφών* (L. *Colophon*), a city of Ionia, prob. so named from *κολοφών*, summit, top (there are about thirty towns named *Summit* in the United States): see *colophon*.] A solid, amorphous substance, of an amber or blackish-brown color, left after distilling crude turpentine with water; common resin, or rosin. It is widely used in the arts, especially in making soap and the cheaper grades of varnish, and in medicine as an ingredient of plasters. Also *colophone*. [The word is not now in use except as a book-word.]

Colopterida (ko-lop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coloptera*, 1, + *-idæ*.] In Cabanis's classification of birds, a name of the American family *Tyrannidæ*, embracing the tyrant flycatchers and their immediate allies, as a group of clamatorial or non-oscine *Passeres*. See *Tyrannidæ*.

Coloptera (ko-lop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1845), < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, curtal, + *πτερόν*, wing, = L. *feather*.] 1. In *ornith.*, the typical genus of the family *Colopteridæ*.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Erichson*, 1842.

coloquint, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coloquinte*, F. *coloquinte*: see *coloquintida*.] Same as *coloquintida*.

Cucumber wilde and *coloquynt* doo bresse.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

coloquintida (kol-ō-kwin'ti-dā), *n.* [= F. *coloquinte* = Sp. *coloquintida* = Pg. *coloquintida*, < ML. *coloquintida*, corruption of *colocynthida*, prop. acc. of L. *colocynthis*, > E. *colocynth*: see *colocynth*.] The colocynth or bitter apple. See *colocynth*.

The food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coloquintida*.

Shak., Othello, i. 3.

color, colour (kul'or), *n.* [The second spelling is still prevalent in England; early mod. E. *colour*, *color*, *coloure*, *collour*, < ME. *colour*, *colur*, *culur*, rarely *color*, < AF. *culur*, OF. *colur*, *color*, *colour*, *coulour*, mod. F. *couleur* (> D. *kleur* = Dan. *kulör* = Sw. *kulör*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *color* (Pg. also *cor*) = It. *colore*, < L. *color* (*color-*), OL. *colos* (cf. *arbor*[1]), color, tint, orig. a covering, from the root of *celare*, cover, hide, *occultare*, hide: see *conceal* and *occult*. For the transfer of sense, cf. Gr. *χροιά*, *χρόα*, surface, skin, color.] 1. Objectively, that quality of a thing or appearance which is perceived by the eye alone, independently of the form of the thing; subjectively, a sensation, or the class of sensations, peculiar to the organ of vision, and arising from stimulation of the optic nerve. The proper stimulus to the sensation of color is light radiated from a luminous body or reflected from the surface of a non-luminous body; but it can be induced by other means, as by an electric shock. When a ray of white light is analyzed, as by a prism, into parts each of a definite wave-length, the parts show the colors red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet, which form a continuous spectrum, each color shading gradually into the next. (See *light* and *spectrum*.) These colors have been termed *primary or simple*, though in fact they do not excite simple color-sensations. If the colors of the spectrum are recombined, white light reappears. Similarly, if two colors which lie near together in the spectrum, both on the same side of light of wave-length 0.524 micron, are mixed (for example, if two rays of colored light are thrown upon the same spot so as to be reflected from it together), the intermediate colors are nearly produced. If, however, the colors, being on different sides of that point, are taken further and further apart in the spectrum, the mixture becomes gradually paler (less saturated) until two colors are found which produce pure white light. If the colors are still further removed, a purple results. Those pairs of colors which when mixed produce white or gray light are called *complementary colors*; such are red and green-blue, orange and blue, yellow and indigo-blue, green-yellow and violet. The sensations produced by the different parts of the spectrum, however, vary with the intensity of the light: thus, orange when highly illuminated looks more yellow than when darker, and the main effect of increasing the illumination of a color is to add a yellow color-sensation, called the *color of brightness*. If, instead of mixing colors, colored pigments are mixed, very different results are obtained: thus, while spectral blue and yellow produce white, blue and yellow pigments produce green. This is due to the fact that the blue pigment absorbs nearly all the yellow and red light, while the yellow pigment absorbs the blue and violet light, so that only the green remains to be reflected. Colors may also be *browned*, or formed from admixture of white light; in brightness or *luminosity*; and in *hue*, which roughly corresponds to the mean wavelength of the light emitted. The numbers which measure these quantities, as well as any other system of three numbers for defining colors, are called *constants of color*. Pure white light and darkness are not usually considered as colors; but white and black objects are commonly spoken of as colored, although the former reflect and the latter absorb all the rays of light without separating them into colors properly so called.

2. In *painting*: (*a*) The general effect of all the hues entering into the composition of a picture. (*b*) An effect of brilliancy combined with harmony: said either of a work in different colors or of a work in monochrome, or of an engraving: as, the picture has no *color*; the engraving is full of *color*.

Though there is no *colour*, strictly speaking, in an engraving consisting merely of black and white lines, yet the term is often . . . applied to an engraving which is supposed, from the varied character of its lines and the contrast of light and shade, to convey the idea of variety of *colour* as seen in a painting. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 213.

3. Any distinguishing hue, or the condition of having a distinguishing hue—that is, a hue different from that which prevails among objects of the kind concerned, whether the prevailing hue be positive, as green, or neutral or negative, as white or black; hence, (*a*) in a picture or view, or in a fabric or other material dyed or painted, any hue, especially a pure tint (often implying a vivid one), other than black and white; (*b*) in human beings, from the standpoint of the white races, a hue or complexion other than white, and especially black; (*c*) in *bot.*, any hue except green. See *colored*, 2.—4. The natural hue of the face, red or reddish tint; flush; blush; complexion in general.

But aye she drank the cauld water,
To keep her *colour* fine.
Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 201).

Look, whether he has not turned his *colour*, and has tears in his eyes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

My *colour* came and went several times with indignation. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 3.

5. That which is used for coloring; a pigment; paint.

The statue is but newly fixed, the *colour's*
Not dry. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3.

By mixing his *colours* with white, the artist obtains his tints. By mixing *colours* with *colours*, he produces compound *colours*, or hues; and by mixing *colours* or tints with black, he gets shades.

Salter's Field's Chromatography, p. 27.

6. *pl.* (*a*) A flag, ensign, or standard, such as is borne in a military body, or by a ship: so called from being usually marked by a particular combination of colors: sometimes used as a singular noun. See *flag*[2].

I thought I should have had a tomb hung round
With tatter'd *colours*, broken spears.
Lust's Dominion, iv. 5.

An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered *colours*.
Addison.

The national *colours* are waving in all directions.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 26.

(*b*) A distinctive marking by color or colors, as of a badge or dress; specially colored insignia; hence, any symbol or mark of identification: as, the *colors* of a party; the *colors* of a boxer; the *colors* of a rider or an owner in a horse-race.

In whate countre they kaire that knyghttes myghte knawe
Iche kynge be his *colours*.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2304.

7†. An ornament of style.

Figures of poetrie,
Or *colourss* of rethorik.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 859.

8. Kind; sort; variety; character; description.

Boys and women are for the most part cattle of this *colour*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

He [Henry VIII.] could send Cromwell to the block the moment he discovered that he was pursuing designs of a *colour* which did not recommend itself to him.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 244.

9. Appearance; aspect.

Nothing is further from *colour* or ground of truth, than that which you write of Sir Robert Drury's going to mass.
Donne, Letters, xxxii.

A business difference between communes will take on much the same *colour* as a dispute between diggers in the lawless West, and will lead as directly to the arbitrament of blows.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 479.

10. That which serves to hide the real character of something and give a false appearance; mere appearance; false show; pretense; guise.

Why hunt I then for *colour* or excuse?
Shak., Lucrece, l. 267.

Under the *colour* of commending him,
I have access my own love to prefer.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

My father instantly clapped his hand on my uncle Toby's mouth, under *colour* of whipping in his ear.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 29.

11†. Reason; ground; especially, good reason; excuse.

The most *colour* of comparison is in the other twaine. . . . And thus as I said, in these two things may you catche most *colour* to compare the wealthy mans merite with the merite of tribulation.
Sir T. More, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 50.

I have the wars for my *colour*, and my pension shall seem the more reasonable.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

What has Acœus done, to be destroy'd?
At least, I would have a *colour*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, iv. 3.

Did I attempt her with a thread-bare name,
Un-napt with inordinate actions,
She might with *colour* disallow my suit.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

12. An apparent or prima facie right, pretext, or ground: especially used in legal phraseology, and commonly implying falsity or some defect of strict right: as, to extort money under *color* of office; to hold possession under *color* of title.

Finding no *colour* to detaine me, they dismiss'd me with much pitty of my ignorance.
Evelyn, Diary, Dec. 25, 1657.

[He] went also to the houses of those few families planted there, and forced some of them to swear allegiance to the crown of Sweden, though he had no *color* of title to that place.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 170.

13. In *mining*, a particle or scale of gold, as shown when auriferous gravel or sand is panned or washed out with the batea or horn-spoon. [Cordilleran mining region.]—**14.** In *phren.*, one of the perceptive faculties, its supposed function being that of giving the power of perceiving colors or of distinguishing their shades. —**15.** In *her.* See *tincture*.—**16.** Animation; vividness.

He coothe kyndliche with *colour* discriue,
Yf alle the worlde were whit other swanwhit alle thynges?
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 214.

17. In *music*: (*a*) The various rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic characteristics in a composition which constitute its individuality, as variations in rhythm, melodic decorations or figures, intentional discords, etc. The use of the term is traceable to the early use of colored lines to assist in the interpretation of the neumes, and also of colored notes and other signs in the mensural-music. (*b*) The timbre or quality of a musical tone. See *timbre*.—**Absorption of color.** See *absorption*.—**Accidental colors.** See *accidental*.—**Acoustic color, adjective color.** See the adjectives.—**Application colors.** Same as *spirit colors*.—**Artists' colors,** the finer and more expensive colors used by artists, in distinction from the coarser colors used by house-painters.—**Body color.** See *body-color*.—**Brass-color.** See *brass*!—**Broken colors.** See *broken*.—**Cake-color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Coal-tar colors.** See *coal-tar*.—**Color in pleading**†, in *law*, a false statement pleaded by the defendant, from which the plaintiff seems to have an apparent but not a sufficient right, the object being to lay a foundation for matter in avoidance of it.—**Color of office,** the semblance of right by which a sheriff or other officer assumes to do that which the law does not really authorize. It implies an illegal act.—**Color of title,** semblance or appearance of title, irrespective of its validity. According to the stricter authorities, to give *color of title* the instrument should be good in form, identify the property, profess to convey it, and be duly executed; and in such case possession under it may ripen into a perfect title, irrespective of the void or voidable character of the instrument.—**Confluent colors.** See *confluent*.—**Distemper colors,** colors ground in water to a creamy consistency, to which is added a sizing of glue or white of egg to make them adhere to the surface to which they are applied. They are generally used for decorating plastered walls or ceilings. Also called *water colors*.—**Dry color,** any dry pigment suitable for grinding in a medium to be used in painting.—**Ecclesiastical colors, liturgical colors,** colors for vestments, and for hangings of the altar, sanctuary, pulpit, etc., varying according to the festival, the season, or the kind of office. According to the Roman sequence of colors, white, as the color of purity and joy, is used on the festivals of Christ, the Virgin, angels, and saints not martyrs, and at marriages; red, as the color of blood, on the feasts of the Holy Cross and of martyrs, and at Whitsuntide with reference to the fiery tongues of fire (Acts ii. 3); violet or purple, as the penitential color, in Advent, Septuagesima, etc., Lent, and on vigils, etc.; green, as the prevailing color of natural vegetation and symbolic of hope, on days and during seasons not otherwise distinguished, especially from Trinity to Advent Sunday, both exclusive; black, on Good Friday, at masses, and at services for the departed. These colors are widely used in Anglican churches also, though less frequently for vestments than for hangings. Some Anglican churches have revived the old English or Sarum use, namely, red as the ordinary Sunday color, as a penitential color on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Even, and Whitsun Even, and also on the many days as in the Roman use white, throughout Eastertide; yellow, for feasts of confessors; blue, indifferently with green; and brown or gray with violet, for penitential seasons. In the Greek Church vestments, etc., of various colors are used, but there is no fixed or habitual sequence as in the West, except that red is preferred for Lent.—**Fast colors,** those colors which do not wash out or fade easily from exposure to the sun.

The name of *fast colours* is given to those which resist the action of air, water, alcohol, dilute acids and alkalis, and of weak hypochlorites and soap solution.
Calvert, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 19.

Fresco colors. Same as *distemper colors* (which see, above).—**General color,** a color which, under the usual illumination of average diffused daylight, produces as nearly as possible a fundamental color-sensation. Also called *primary color*. See *color-sensation*.—**General color,** in painting, the effect in combination of the hues or tones appearing in a picture.—**Gradation of color,** the continuous variation of the color-sensations excited by the different parts of a surface.—**Grinding-colors,** colors ground in linseed-oil with the addition of a small amount of wax to prevent their spreading when manipulated with a painting-knife upon the grinding of various colors.—**Ground color.** See *ground*!, *a.*—**High color.** (*a*) A hue which excites intensely chromatic color-sensations. (*b*) Redness of the complexion.—**Intense color,** a high color.—**Japan colors,** colors ground in a medium called japan. They are used by coach- and car-painters, and are often called *varnish-colors*. They are thinned with turpentine before using, and dry dead or flat, that is, without any gloss. They are afterward varnished, which brings out the brilliancy of color.—**Law of color,** the principle that every color of the spectrum can be matched by a mixture of some two out of three colors, namely, the scarlet vermilion of the spectrum at wave-length 0.639 (Angstrom), the bare blue of the spectrum at wave-length 0.485, and the green a little more intense than the pure green of the spectrum at wave-length 0.524, except only that the green of the spectrum contains a little of both red and blue.—**Liturgical colors.** See *ecclesiastical colors*, above.—**Local color.** (*a*) In *painting*, the hue, or combination of hues, appertaining to objects or part. (*b*) A general system of light and shadow upon which the modeling and tinting of details is executed; chiaroscuro.

Local colour in all the black and white arts means the translation of all hues into their relative degrees of grey.
Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 424.

(*c*) Distinct characteristics, peculiarities, or individuality: said of a place, a country, a period, etc.

One (tower) inserted in the body of the wall [of Chester] and like other connected with it, but of a darker ridge of masonry, they contribute to a positive jumble of *local color*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 11.

Hence—(*d*) Analogous characteristics in a literary composition.—**Low color,** a color of little chromatic intensity.—**Mixture of colors,** a color which throws upon the retina a sum of lights similar in quantity, and proportionate in intensity, to the lights which would be projected by the constituent colors, the sum of the proportions being unity. Thus, if A, B, and C are the lights thrown upon the retina by three colors, and another color projects a light which is the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$ A, $\frac{1}{3}$ B, and $\frac{1}{6}$ C, then the latter is said to be a *mixture* of A, B, and C.—**Moist color.** See *water-color*, below.—**Neutral color,** a color which matches a mixture of white and black.—**Oil-colors,** pigments of any hue, ground in linseed- or poppy-oil. The former oil is generally used for house-paints, the latter for artists' colors.—**Persons of color,** specifically, persons having any proportion, however small, of African blood.

Marriages between white men and *women of colour* are by no means rare.
M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Brazil.

Positive colors, those colors which are unbroken by such accidents as affect neutral colors.—**Primary colors,** (*a*) The seven colors into which Newton arbitrarily divided the spectrum. See def. 1, above. (*b*) The colors red, yellow, and blue, from the mixture of which it was erroneously supposed (from the facts of the mechanical mixture of pigments) all other colors could be produced. (*c*) The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum, from the mixture of which all other colors can be produced. Also called *fundamental colors*.—**Pulp-colors,** the name given by paper-stainers and calico-printers to colors ground in water.—**Pure color.** (*a*) A color produced by homogeneous light. (*b*) Any very brilliant or decided color. (*c*) In *painting*, color in which each hue is lighted or shaded only with a modification of itself, and not with a totally different hue. Thus, a brick wall painted in *pure color* will be red in both sunlight and shadow, as distinguished from a representation of such a wall as red in the sun, and blue, gray, or brown in the shade.—**Secondary colors.** See *secondary*.—**Spirit colors,** certain colors obtained in calico-printing, so called from the use of "spirit," the technical name for the acid solutions of tin, in applying the colors. Also called *application colors*.—**Subjective colors.** Same as *accidental colors* (which see, under *accidental*).—**Substantive color.** See *adjective color*, under *adjective*.—**To cast color**†, to lose color; change color.

He cast al his *colour* and bi-com pale.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 881.

To change color, to turn red or pale: said of a person.

Canst thou quake and *change* thy *colour*?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 5.

To fear no colors†, to fear no enemy; probably at first a military expression. *B. Jonson*; *Swift*.

I can tell thee where that saying was born, of, *I fear no colours*. . . . In the wars.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 5.

To match colors, to find colors which produce the same color-sensations.—**To show one's colors,** to declare one's opinions, sentiments, or intentions.—**Tube-colors,** oil-colors put up in collapsible tin tubes, for the use of artists.—**Varnish colors,** a class of colors used in glass-painting. They are soft, and form when applied a kind of glaze upon the surface of the glass.—**Vitrifiable colors,** the oxids of various metals ground to a paste in a vehicle, usually oil of turpentine, and used for decorating pottery. The colors are developed by being fused into the glaze at a high temperature in a kiln.—**Water-colors.** (*a*) A pigment ground in water containing a small amount of glue, glycerin, honey, or molasses, to cause it to bind and adhere to the surface on which it is applied. When pressed into molds and thoroughly dried, they are called *cake-colors*, or but when sold in the form of a stiff paste they are called *moist colors*. (*b*) A painting done in such pigments.—**Young-Helmholtz theory of color** (named from Thomas Young (1773–1829), who, however, did not prove the theory, and Hermann Ludwig Ferdinand Helmholtz, born 1821), the doctrine that there are three kinds of nerves in the retina, giving respectively sensations of red, green, and violet, and that all other color-sensations are due to the simultaneous excitation of two kinds or nerves or of all three.—**Syn. 1.** *Shade, Tint*, etc. See *hue*!—**10.** Plea, pretext, semblance, disguise.

color, colour (kul'or), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *coloure, colowre*; < ME. *colouren, coloren*, < OF. *colorer*, F. *colorer* = Sp. *colorar* (Pg. also *corar*) = It. *colorare*, color (cf. F. *colorier*, OF. *colorir* (> D. *kleuren* = G. *colorieren* = Dan. *kolorere* = Sw. *kolorera*) = Sp. Pg. *colorear* and *colorir* = It. *colorire*, color, paint, adorn), < L. *colorare*, give a color to, color, < *color*, color: see *color*, *n.* Cf. *colorish*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give or apply a color to; change or alter the color or hue of; dye; tinge; paint; stain.

There was no link to *colour* Peter's hat [that is, with smoke].
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Figuratively—(*a*) To cause to appear different from the reality; give a specious appearance to; set in a fair light; palliate; excuse; make plausible.

He *colours* the falsehood of Æneas by an express command of Jupiter to forsake the queen.
Dryden, Ded. of Æneid.

We have scarce heard of an insurrection that was not *coloured* with grievances of the highest kind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) To give a special character or distinguishing quality to, analogous to color in a material object.

Most [writings] display the individual peculiarities of their authors, and are *colored* by personal feelings.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 238.

Coloring matter, any element from which the color of natural objects is derived, or, more specifically, one of the arts for the purpose of imparting color.—**Coloring tool,** in *seal-engraving*, a tool used for cutting color-lines upon the field of work. It has two cutting edges, is placed in a line already cut, serves as a gage to fix the distance of the next line.—**To color (a stranger's) goods**†, to allow him to enter goods at the custom-house in one's name, to avoid the alien's duty: said of a freeman.

The said marchants shal not allow any man which is not of their company, nor shal not *colour* his *goods* and marchandize vnder their company.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 174.

II. *intrans.* To become red in the face; flush; blush: as, he *colored* from bashfulness: often followed by *up*.

"If you believed it impossible to be true," said Elizabeth, *colouring* with astonishment and disdain, "I wonder you took the trouble of coming so far."
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 301.

colorability, colourability (kul'or-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *colorable, colourable*: see *-bility*.] **1.** The power of absorbing or receiving color.

The *colourability* of the lichens is not a property of these plants as a whole.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 275.

2. Speciousness; plausibility.

colorable, colourable (kul′ǫr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-able,* after LL. *colorabilis,* chromatic (in music), < L. *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. Capable of being colored; capable of being dyed, painted, tinged, or stained.—2. Specious; plausible; giving an appearance of right, fairness, or fitness, especially a false appearance: as, a *colorable* pretext; a *colorable* excuse.

Among the many curious objections which have appeared against the proposed constitution, the most extraordinary and the least *colourable* is derived from the want of some provision respecting the debts due to the United States. *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 84.

Every one hastened to urge some former service or some present necessity as a *colorable* plea for obtaining a grant of some of the suppressed lands. *I. D'Israeli,* Amen. of Lit., I. 362.

His wives — the deadly-lively sort of ladies whose portraits are, if not a justification, at least a *colourable* occasion for understanding the readiness with which he [Henry VIII.] put them away. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 247.

=**Syn. 2.** *Specious, Plausible,* etc. See *ostensible.*

colorableness, colourableness (kul′ǫr-ą-bl-nes), *n.* Specciousness; plausibleness.

colorably, colourably (kul′ǫr-ą-bli), *adv.* Speciously; plausibly.

Elisha's servant, Gehazi, a bribing brother, he came *colorably* to Naaman the Syrian. *Latimer,* 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Colorado beetle. See *beetle*[2].

coloradoite (kol-ǫ-rä′dǫ-it), *n.* [< *Colorado* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native telluriď of mercury, a rare metallic mineral, found in Colorado.

colorant (kul′ǫr-ant), *n.* [< L. *coloran(t-)s,* ppr. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] A coloring matter.

This wonderful *colorant* [rosaniline] may be constituted by the action of almost any of the oxidizing agents known in chemistry upon aniline. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXV. 207.

colorate (kul′ǫr-āt), *a.* [< L. *coloratus,* pp. of *colorare,* color: see *color, v.*] Colored; dyed or tinged with some color. [Rare.]

Had the tunicles and humours of the eye been *colorate.* *Ray,* Works of Creation, ii.

coloration (kul-ǫ-rā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *coloration* = Sp. *coloracion* = It. *colorazione,* < L. as if *"coloratio(n-),* < *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] 1. The art or practice of coloring, or the state of being colored; a coloring.

The most serious objection to the increase of the aperture of object-glasses was the *coloration* of the image produced. *Whewell.*

2. Specifically, the special character or appearance of the colors and colored marks on a surface; an arrangement of colors.

The slender whip-snakes are rendered almost invisible as they glide among the foliage by a similar *coloration.* *A. R. Wallace,* Nat. Select., p. 54.

colorational (kul-ǫ-rā′shǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *coloration* + *-al.*] Of, pertaining to, or dependent on color: as, *colorational* changes.

colorature (kul′ǫr-ą-tūr), *n.* [= G. *coloraturen* = Dan. *koloratur,* < It. *coloratura,* < LL. as if *"coloratura* (cf. *colorabilis:* see *colorable*), < L. *colorare,* pp. *coloratus,* color: see *color, v.*] A general term for runs, trills, and other florid decorations in vocal music, in which single syllables of the words are to be sung to two or more tones. Also called *coloring.*

color-bearer (kul′ǫr-bār′ėr), *n.* One who bears a flag; an officer or a soldier who carries the colors.

color-blind (kul′ǫr-blīnd), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Incapable of perceiving certain colors. See *color-blindness.*

Some men are verse-deaf as others are *color-blind.* *Lowell,* Study Windows, p. 273.

II. *n.* One who is incapable of accurately distinguishing colors, or certain colors; such persons collectively.

Another engineer will try some overshirt not been tested in his division, and this led to his examination and . . . conviction by the writer as a *color-blind.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XXVI. 488.

color-blindness (kul′ǫr-blīnd′nes), *n.* Incapacity for perceiving colors, independent of the capacity for distinguishing light and shade, and form. It is not a mere incapacity for distinguishing colors (for this might be due to want of training), but an absence or great weakness of the sensations upon which the power of distinguishing colors must be founded. Color-blindness may be *total,* that is, the absence of all perception of colors as such, independently of light and shade, all colors appearing simply as shades, or *partial,* the entire or partial inability to distinguish particular colors independently of difference of light and shade. The most common form of the latter defect is the inability to perceive red as a distinct color, red objects being confounded with gray or green, and next in frequency is the inability to perceive green. The color which to a normal eye is complementary to the defective color appears as gray; and a mixture of white and black (gray) of the proper luminosity certainly cannot be distinguished by the color-blind from the defective color (red or green). The results of statistical inquiries as to the prevalence of color-blindness show its existence in from 2 to 6 per cent. of males, while among women the number of cases seems to be considerably under 1 per cent. Also called *daltonism* and *achromatopsia.*

color-box (kul′ǫr-boks), *n.* 1. A portable box for holding artists' colors, brushes, etc.—2. An instrument, invented by Maxwell, for mixing the light of any three portions of the spectrum in any required proportions.

color-chart (kul′ǫr-chärt), *n.* A variously colored surface with lines of reference to facilitate the identification of colors.

color-circle (kul′ǫr-sėr′kl), *n.* An arrangement of the hues red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and purple, in this order, about the circumference of a circle.

color-combination (kul′ǫr-kom-bi-nā′shǫn), *n.* A juxtaposition of colors.

color-comparator (kul′ǫr-kom′pą-rā-tǫr), *n.* An apparatus used in comparing tints of the same color.

color-cone (kul′ǫr-kōn), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cone, the vertex being black, the axis gray, every circumference a color-circle, and the intermediate parts intermediate in color.

color-contrast (kul′ǫr-kon′trast), *n.* A contrast of colors.

color-cylinder (kul′ǫr-sil′in-dėr), *n.* A regular arrangement of colors in a cylinder, on the same principle as in the color-cone.

color-diagram (kul′ǫr-dī′ą-gram), *n.* A diagram in which the colors are laid down upon an exact system.—**Newton's color-diagram,** a plane diagram in which any four points are chosen arbitrarily to represent four colors, and the other points in the plane represent the other colors, in such a manner that the colors produced by the mixture of any two colors lie invariably on one right line.

color-doctor (kul′ǫr-dok′tǫr), *n.* In *calico-printing,* a ruler or blade having a slight reciprocating motion, placed in contact with the engraved roll to distribute the coloring material.

colored, coloured (kul′ǫrd), *p. a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a color; dyed; tinged; painted or stained.—2. Having a distinguishing hue.

(*a*) Having some other hue than white or black, especially a bright or vivid hue, as red, purple, blue, etc.: as, a *colored* ribbon.

Several fragments of gold, *colour'd* silk, and linen were also found, the relics of the regal dress in which it was customary . . . to inter kings. *Fairholt,* I. 62, note.

Take my *colour'd* hat and cloak. *Shak.,* T. of the S., i. 1.

(*b*) In *bot.,* of any hue but green: as, a *colored* leaf. (*c*) Having a dark or black color of the skin; black or mulatto; specifically, in the United States, belonging wholly or partly to the African race; having or partaking of the color of the negro. In census-tables, etc., the term is often used to include Indians, Chinese, etc.

What practical security has the *colored* citizen for his right [of suffrage]? *N. A. Rev.,* CXXVI. 387.

(*d*) Of or pertaining to the negroes, or to persons partly of negro origin: as, the *colored* vote.

3. Having a specious appearance; deceptive: as, a *colored* statement.—**Colored glass.** See *glass.*—**Colored light,** a mixture of a nitrate or chlorate with charcoal and sulphur, or other ingredients that burn with a bright-colored flame, used for night-signals and military and pyrotechnic purposes. The salts chiefly used to give colored flames are barium chlorate, which imparts a green color; strontium nitrate, red; sodium chlorid or nitrate, yellow; potassium chlorid or nitrate, violet.

color-equation (kul′ǫr-ē-kwā′shǫn), *n.* An equation in which the different terms added together represent lights which impinge simultaneously upon the retina, and in which the sign of equality implies the exact matching of the colors of the light on the two sides.

colorer, colourer (kul′ǫr-ėr), *n.* One who uses colors: as, painters and *colorers.* [Often used with a suggestion of merely mechanical work.]

colorguard (kul′ǫr-gärd), *n.* In the United States army, a guard attached to each infantry battalion, having charge of the national and regimental colors. It is composed of a color-sergeant and seven corporals, who are selected for this service from the men most distinguished for courage, and for precision under arms and in marching. The color-sergeant carries the national colors. In the American civil war each regiment carried a national flag and a State flag, the latter usually borne by a corporal.

colorific (kul-ǫ-rif′ik), *a.* [= F. *colorifique* = Pg. It. *colorifico,* < L. *color,* color, + *-ficus,* < *facere,* make.] 1. Having the quality of producing colors, dyes, or hues; able to give color or tint to other bodies.—2. Pertaining to color or color-sensations.

The several rays do not suffer any change in their *colorific* qualities. *Sir I. Newton,* Opticks.

The refrangibility of colorific rays cannot extend much beyond that of *colorific* light.

W. Herschel, quoted in Smithsonian Rep., 1880, p. 568.

Colorific intensity, the chroma of a color-sensation, or its departure from a neutral tint.

colorimeter (kul-ǫ-rim′ę-tėr), *n.* [= F. *colorimètre,* < L. *color,* color, + *metrum,* measure.] An instrument for determining the strength of colors, especially of dyes. It consists essentially of two glass tubes of the same size, placed side by side on a stand. They are about half an inch in diameter and 15 inches high, and graduated. A standard solution of the color is placed in one tube, and in the other is placed a solution of the sample to be tested. To the darker solution enough water is added to bring both solutions to the same depth of color, and from this is calculated the strength of the tested sample.

colorimetric (kul′ǫ-ri-met′rik), *a.* [< *colorimetry* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the colorimeter or colorimetry.

colorimetry (kul-ǫ-rim′ę-tri), *n.* [As *colorimeter* + *-y*[3].] The determination of the strength of colors, especially of dyes, by means of a colorimeter.

colorine (kul′ǫr-in), *n.* [< *color* + *-ine*[2].] A dry alcoholic extract of madder, consisting essentially of alizarin, purpurin, fatty matter, and other substances soluble in alcohol, present in garancine.

coloring, colouring (kul′ǫr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *color, colour, v.*] 1. The act or art of applying or combining colors, as in painting.—2. A combination of color; tints or hues collectively; effect of a combination of tints, as in a picture or natural landscape.

The clouds that gather round the setting sun
Do take a sober *colouring* from an eye
That hath kept watch o'er man's mortality.
Wordsworth, Immortality, st. 10.

3. A particular use of color, or style of combining colors, as in the work of an artist.

They who propose to themselves in the training of an artist that he should unite the *coloring* of Tintoret, the finish of Albert Dürer, and the tenderness of Correggio. *Ruskin,* Modern Painters, III. iii. § 26.

4. A peculiar character or indefinable tone analogous to the effect of a general hue or tint, or of the combination of colors in a painting: said especially of tendency or style in writing or speaking.

The Castilian poet has successfully given to what he adopted the *coloring* of his own national manners. *Ticknor,* Span. Lit., I. 74.

5. A specious appearance; pretense; show: as, the story has a *coloring* of truth.

The usurpations of the legislature might be so flagrant and so sudden as to admit of no specious *colouring.* *A. Hamilton,* Federalist, No. 49.

6. In *music,* same as *colorature.*—7. The commercial name for a preparation of caramel used to color soups and gravies. See *caramel,* 1.—**Bronze coloring.** See *bronze.*

colorish, colourish (kul′ǫr-ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *coloriss-,* stem of certain parts of *colorir, couloriv, F. colorier* (= Sp. Pg. *colorir* = It. *colorire*), color, paint, adorn, a var. of OF. and F. *colorer:* see *color, v.*, and *-ish*[1].] To color; paint; renew the color of.

Would truth dispense, we could be content, with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential evocation, and new impressions but the *colourishing* of old stamps which stood pale in the soul before. *Sir T. Browne,* Vulg. Err., To the Reader.

colorist, colourist (kul′ǫr-ist), *n.* [= F. *coloriste* (> D. Dan. *kolorist* = G. *colorist*) = Sp. Pg. It. *colorista,* < ML. *colorista,* < L. *color,* color: see *color, n.*, and *-ist.*] One who colors; a painter: especially, when used absolutely, a painter whose works are notable for beauty of color.

The great *colourists* of former times. *Malone,* Sir J. Reynolds.

color-lake (kul′ǫr-lāk), *n.* See *lake.*

The beautiful red combination of alizarin with alumina is generally known as a *colour-lake* and not as a colouring matter proper. *Benedikt,* Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 26.

colorless, colourless (kul′ǫr-les), *a.* [< *color, colour,* + *-less.*] Destitute of color; not distinguished by any hue; transparent, blanched, or entirely white: as, *colorless* water, glass, or gas; *colorless* cheeks or hair.

Light reflected merely from the outer surface of bodies is in general *colourless.* *Spottiswoode,* Polarisation, p. 15.

colorlessness, colourlessness (kul′ǫr-les-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being without color or distinctive hue.

color-line (kul′ǫr-lin), *n.* 1. In the United States, the social or political line of demarkation between the white or dominant class and persons of pure or mixed African descent.—2. *pl.* In *seal-engraving,* and in heraldic work in black and white, fine parallel lines engraved upon the field for the conventional expression of heraldic colors.

colorman, colourman (kul'ǫr-man), *n.*; pl. *colormen, colourmen* (-men). One who prepares and sells colors. [Eng.]

color-party (kul'ǫr-pär'ti), *n.* In the English service, the two officers who carry the colors of a regiment, usually the two junior lieutenants. Four sergeants are told off to assist, one between the two officers and three in rear rank.

color-printing (kul'ǫr-prin'ting), *n.* Printing with one color after another, or in different colors at once occupying parts of the sheet.

color-reaction (kul'ǫr-rē-ak'shǫn), *n.* See *reaction*.

color-sensation (kul'ǫr-sen-sā'shǫn), *n.* A sensation of the kind produced by the excitation of the retina of the eye. Such sensations are of threefold variability, differing in luminosity, chroma, and hue. See *color*, 1.—**Fundamental color-sensation**, one of the three hues out of which all others are composed. These seem to be a pure red, green, and blue or violet.

color-sense (kul'ǫr-sens), *n.* The power of perceiving color; the sense for color.

color-sergeant (kul'ǫr-sär'jent), *n.* A sergeant who has charge of company or regimental colors. In the British army he is a non-commissioned officer who ranks higher and receives better pay than an ordinary sergeant, and, in addition to discharging the ordinary duties of a sergeant, attends the colors in the field or near headquarters. There is one to each company or battalion of infantry. They are selected for meritorious service, and wear an honorary badge over the chevron. A color-sergeant can be degraded only by court-martial. In the United States army a color-sergeant is one of the regular sergeants detailed to carry the regimental colors. He receives no higher pay, but is relieved of the other duties of a sergeant. See *color-guard*.

color-striker (kul'ǫr-strī'kėr), *n.* A practical color-maker. [Eng.] (In making chemical colors (chrome-yellow, Prussian blue, chrome-green, etc.), one is said to *strike* the color when the proper chemical salt is added to another solution to produce the precipitate of color. This use of the word *strike* is primarily English, but is current to some extent in the United States.)

color-triangle (kul'ǫr-trī'ang-gl), *n.* A color-diagram in the form of a triangle so arranged that all colors are represented by points within it, and all points within it represent possible colors, except certain points in the neighborhood of the vertex representing the fundamental green.

color-variation (kul'ǫr-vā-ri-ā'shǫn), *n.* In *zoöl.*, difference or variability in color within specific limits, as in color-varieties of the same species. There is in many cases a wide range of color-variation, sometimes correlated with geographical distribution, and no doubt dependent upon climatic and other conditions of environment; but in many other instances it appears to be an individual variation referable to no known cause. Specific categories of color-variation are *albinism*, *melanism*, and *erythrism*. (See these words.) The regular occurrence of some kinds of color-variation is called *dichromatism*, examples of which are the gray and red phases of many owls, and the white or colorless and variously colored phases of many herons. Regularly recurring or periodical changes of color, according to age, sex, or season of the year, do not constitute color-variation.

color-variety (kul'ǫr-vā-ri'e-ti), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a variety of a species characterized by a peculiar color, or by an arrangement of colors different from that seen in other varieties. Such characters are sometimes constant in a great number of individuals, and are supposed by many naturalists to indicate a tendency to the formation of races. The common black and gray squirrels of the eastern United States are well-marked color-varieties of the same species, though they were formerly described as two distinct species.

colossal (kǫ-los'al), *a.* [= D. *kolossaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *kolossal*, after F. *colossal* = Sp. *colosal* = Pg. *colossal* = It. *colossale*, < L. *colossus*, a colossus: see *colossus* and *-al*.] Like a colossus; of extraordinary size; huge; gigantic.

> This great *colossal* system of empire, thus founded on commerce. *Pownall*, Study of Antiquities, p. 95.
>
> Let his great example stand
> *Colossal*, seen of every land.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, viii.
>
> The great banqueting-hall . . . contains a *colossal* chimney-piece, with a fireplace large enough to roast, not an ox, but a herd of oxen. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 254.

=**Syn.** Immense, enormous, prodigious.

colosset (kǫ-los'), *n.* [< F. *colosse*, < L. *colossus*: see *colossus*.] Same as *colossus*.

> In another Court not farre from this, stand foure other *Colossees*, or huge Images of Copper. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 409.

colossean (kol-o-sē'an), *a.* [< L. *colosseus*, also *colosseus*, < Gr. *κολοσσαῖος*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Like a colossus; gigantic; colossal.

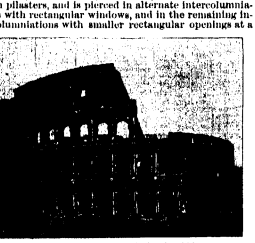
> Among others he mentions the *colossean* statue of Juno. *Harris*, Philol. Inquiries.

Colossendeidæ (kol'o-sen-dē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colossendeis* + *-idæ*.] A family of sea-spiders, of the order *Pycnogonida* (or *Podosomata*), typified by the genus *Colossendeis*, with the mandibles rudimentary or lacking, and palpi present. It is the largest family of the order. Some of the species measure nearly 2 feet across the outstretched legs.

Colossendeis (kol-o-sen'dē-is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, colossus, + NL. *Endeis*, q. v.] A genus of sea-spiders, typical of the family *Colossendeidæ*. *C. colossea* and *C. leptorhynchus* are examples.

Colossendeis leptorhynchus. After Carpenter.

Colosseum, Coliseum (kol-o-, kol-i-sē'um), *n.* [The form *Coliseum* (after MLG. *Coliseum*, > F. *Colisée* = Sp. *Coliseo* = Pg. *Coliseo*, *Coliseu* = It. *Coliseo*, *Culiseo*) is now less common than *Colosseum* (= D. G. Dan. *Kolosseum* = It. *Colosseo*), < L. (ML. NL.) *Colosseum*, prop. neut. of L. *colosseus* (*colossiaeus*), colossal: see *colossean*, *colossus*.] A name given on account of its size to the Flavian amphitheater in Rome, the greatest of ancient amphitheaters, which was begun by the emperor Vespasian (Titus Flavius Sabinus), and finished by his son Titus in A. D. 80. A large portion of the structure still exists, part of the wall being entire. The outline of the Colosseum is elliptic, the exterior length of the building being 607 feet, and its breadth 512 feet; it is pierced with 80 vaulted openings or vomitories in the ground story, over which are superimposed on the exterior face three other stories, the whole rising perpendicularly to a height of 159 feet. The lower story is decorated between the arches with Doric semi-columns; the second and third stories, also with arched openings, bear respectively Ionic and Corinthian semi-columns; and the fourth story, which is higher than the others, and walled in, bears an equal number of Corinthian pilasters, and is pierced in alternate intercolumniations with rectangular windows, and in the remaining intercolumniations with smaller rectangular openings at a



Remains of the Colosseum, or Flavian Amphitheater.

lower level. The arena is 283 by 153 feet, and covers extensive substructions provided for the needs and machinery of ordinary gladiatorial displays, and for the flooding of the arena to convert the amphitheater into a place for naval contests when required. A system of awnings was provided for shading the entire interior. It is estimated that the Colosseum provided seats for 87,000 spectators. The exterior of the building is faced with blocks of travertin; the interior is built of brick, with considerable use of marble. See *amphitheater*.

colossi, *n.* Plural of *colossus*.

Colossian (kǫ-los'ian), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *Colossenses*, n. pl., *Colossinus*, a.; < *Colossæ*, < Gr. *Κολοσσαί*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Colossæ.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrygia, in Asia Minor; specifically, one of the Christians of Colossæ, to whom Paul addressed one of the epistles forming part of the canon of the New Testament. — 2. *pl.* The abbreviated title of one of the books of the New Testament, "the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Colossians." It was probably written during the earlier part of Paul's imprisonment at Rome, about A. D. 62. Gnostic and ascetic teachers had invaded the church, and the object of the epistle is to set before the disciples their real relation to Christ, and the consequent largeness of both their spiritual life and their spiritual liberty. There is much in common, in the spirit, the thoughts, and even the phraseology of this epistle, with that to the Ephesians, which was written and sent about the same time. Often abbreviated *Col.*

colossic (kǫ-los'ik), *a.* [< L. *colossicus*, < Gr. *κολοσσικός*, colossal, < *κολοσσός*, a colossus: see *colossus*.] Colossal: as, "*Colossick* statues," *Chapman*, Bussy D'Ambois, i. 1.

> A certain instrument that lent supportance
> To your *colossic* greatness. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

Colossochelys (kol-o-sok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κολοσσός*, a colossus, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] A genus of colossal fossil land-tortoises, of the family *Testudinidæ*. *C. atlas* is supposed to have been from 12 to 14 feet long. The remains occur in the Sivalik hills in northern India. *Falconer and Cautley.*

colossus (kǫ-los'us), *n.*; pl. *colossi* (-i) or, rarely, *colossuses* (-ez). [= F. *colosse* = Sp. *coloso* = Pg. It. *colosso* = D. *kolos* = G. *koloss* = Dan. *kolos* = Sw. *kolos*, < L. *colossus*, < Gr. *κολοσσός*, sometimes *κολοττός*, a gigantic statue; perhaps related to *κολοκάνος* or *κολεκάνος*, a long, lank, lean person.] A statue of gigantic size; specifically (usually with a capital), the bronze statue of Apollo at Rhodes, which is said to have been 70 cubits high, and was reckoned among the seven wonders of the world. According to the popular fable, it stood astride the mouth of the port, so that ships sailed between its legs; but in fact it stood on one side of the entrance of the port. It was overthrown by an earthquake in 224 B. C., after standing about fifty-six years, and its fragments lay where they fell for nearly a thousand years.

> He doth bestride the narrow world
> Like a *Colossus*. *Shak.*, J. C., I. 2.
>
> In that isle he also defaced an hundred other *colossuses*.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels.
>
> One of the images . . . was a magnificent *colossus*, shaining through the dusky air like some enrobled Defiance.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 265.

colossus-wise (kǫ-los'us-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a colossus; astride, as the colossus at Rhodes was fabled to have stood. *Shak.*

colosteid (ko-los'tē-id), *n.* A stegocephalous amphibian of the family *Colosteidæ*.

Colosteidæ (kol-os-tē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colosteus* + *-idæ*.] An extinct family of stegocephalous amphibians, typified by the genus *Colosteus*. They had a lizard-like form, with the belly covered by rhombic shields, and imperfectly ossified vertebræ. They lived during the Carboniferous epoch.

colostethid (kol-os-tē'thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Colostethidæ*.

Colostethidæ (kol-os-teth'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colostethus* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Colostethus*. They have premaxillary and maxillary teeth, subcylindrical diapophyses and precoracoids, but no omosternum.

Colostethus (kol-os-tē'thus), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1866), < Gr. *κόλος*, defective, + *στῆθος*, breast.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Colostethidæ*.

Colosteus (ko-los'tē-us), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1868), so called with ref. to the imperfect ossification of the vertebræ, < Gr. *κόλος*, docked, imperfect, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] The typical genus of the family *Colosteidæ*.

colostration (kol-os-trā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *colostration*, etc., < L. *colostratio(n-)*, < *colostrum*, the first milk after delivery: see *colostrum*.] A disease of infants, caused by drinking the colostrum. See *colostrum*, 1.

colostric (ko-los'trik), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of the colostrum.

colostrous (ko-los'trus), *a.* [< *colostrum* + *-ous*.] Having the colostrum.

colostrum (ko-los'trum), *n.* [L., neut., also *colostra*, *colustra*, fem.; origin obscure.] 1. The first milk secreted in the breasts after childbirth.—2†. An emulsion made by mixing turpentine and the yolk of eggs.

colotomy (kǫ-lot'ǫ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλον*, the colon, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut: see *anatomy* and *colon*².] In *surg.*, the operation of making an incision into the colon, usually for the purpose of forming an artificial anus.

colour, colourable, etc. See *color*, etc.

colouverinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *culverin*. *Grose.*

colp¹, *n.* See *coup*¹.

colp², *n.* [Appar. a contr. of *collop*.] A bit of anything. *Coles*, 1717.

colp³ (kolp), *n.* [W. *colp*, a pointed spar, a dart.] A light dart or javelin used by the Celts.

colpenchyma (kol-peng'ki-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, the bosom-like fold of a garment (see *gulf*), + *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

colpeurynter (kol-pū-rin'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κόλπος*, the bosom, lap, womb, + **εὐρυντήρ*, a dilator, < *εὐρύνειν*, dilate, widen, < *εὐρύς*, wide.] In *med.*,

a rubber bag into which water may be forced for dilating the vagina.

colpice (kol′pis), *n.* [E. dial.; cf. NL. *colpicium* (Bailey), ult. < OF. *colper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1]. Cf. *coppice.*] A young tree cut down and used as a lever. [Prov. Eng.]

colpitis (kol-pī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the vagina.

colpocele (kol′pō-sēl), *n.* [= F. *colpocèle*, < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + κήλη, a tumor.] A tumor projecting into the vagina; hernia vaginalis. Also called *elytrocele.*

Colpoda (kol-pō′dą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολπώδης, winding, sinuous, < κόλπος, bosom, bay, + εἶδος, form.] 1. A genus of ciliate infusorians, representing a low grade of organization of the *Ciliata*, common in infusions of hay. They have somewhat the shape of a bean, move actively by means of numerous cilia, the longest of which are at the anterior end of the body, and have a contractile vacuole at the other end, and a large endoplast in the middle. They become quiescent, retract their cilia, are incased in structureless cysts, and in that state multiply by the process of fission into two, four, or more individuals. The genus is referred by Kent to *Enchelyidæ*. *C. cucullus* is found in fresh-water infusions. 2. [Used as a plural.] A synonym of *Arctisca.*

Colpodea (kol-pō′dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Colpoda.*] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate enterodelous infusorians, with ventral apertures and simple cilia only.

Colpodella (kol-pō-del′ą), *n.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + dim. *-ella.*] A genus of monadiform infusorians, or so-called zoöspores, which become globular and encysted without passing through an amœboid stage.

Colpodina (kol-pō-dī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colpoda* + *-ina*[2].] A group of ciliate infusorians, typified by the genus *Colpoda. Claparède and Lachmann*, 1858–60.

colpohyperplasia (kol-pō-hī-pėr-plā′si-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ὑπέρ, over, + πλάσις, a forming, < πλάσσειν, form.] In *pathol.*, overgrowth of the vaginal mucous membrane, associated with increased mucous secretion. — **Colpohyperplasia cystica**, colpohyperplasia in which many broad flat cysts develop in the mucous membrane of the vagina.

colpoperineorrhaphy (kol-pō-per″i-nē-or′ą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + περίνεον, perineum, + ῥαφή, a sewing.] In *surg.*, an operation involving the vagina and perineum, performed for the repair of a perineal rupture.

colpoplastic (kol-pō-plas′tik), *a.* [< *colpoplasty* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to colpoplasty.

colpoplasty (kol′pō-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + πλαστός, verbal adj. of πλάσσειν, form.] In *surg.*, a plastic operation on the vagina. Also called *elytroplasty.*

colpoptosis (kol-pop-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + πτῶσις, a falling, < πίπτειν, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapsus of the vagina.

colporrhagia (kol-pō-rā′ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + -ραγία, < ῥήγνῦναι, break.] In *pathol.*, hemorrhage from the vagina.

colporrhaphy (kol-por′ą-fi), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ῥαφή, a sewing, < ῥάπτειν, sew.] In *surg.*, the operation of uniting the walls of the vagina when ruptured. Also called *elytrorrhaphy.*

colporrhea (kol-pō-rē′ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλπος, bosom, lap, womb, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Same as *leucorrhœa.*

colportage (kol′pōr-tąj), *n.* [< F. *colportage*, hawking, peddling, < *colporter*, hawk, peddle: see *colporteur.*] The work carried on by colporteurs; the distribution by gift or sale of Bibles and other religious literature.

colporteur, colporter (kol′pōr-tėr), *n.* [< F. *colporteur*, a hawker, peddler, newsman, < *colporter*, carry on the neck, hawk, peddle, < *col*, neck (see *col, collar*), + *porter*, carry: see *port*[3].] A person employed by a Bible or tract society, or the like, to distribute gratuitously or sell at low rates Bibles and various other religious publications.

col-prophet, *n.* See *cole-prophet.*

colraks (kol′rāk), *n.* [NL. *colrake*, < *col*, coal, + *rake*.] 1†. A rake or poker used by bakers. —2. In *mining*, a shovel used in stirring lead ores during the process of washing.

colsipet, *n.* [ME., as if mod. **colship*, < *cole*[4], treachery, + *-ship.* See *cole*[4] and its compounds.] Treachery; deceit.

> Alle we atter dragen off ure eldere.
> The [whe] broken thriftinnes word thurg the neddre
> Ther-thurg haveth mankin
> Bothen nith and win.
> *Kolsipe* and gisting. *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 210.

colstaff, *n.* Same as *cowlstaff.*

colt (kōlt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *coult*; < ME. *colt*, a young horse, a young ass, < AS. *colt*, a young ass, a young camel, = Sw. *kult*, a young boar, a stout boy, dial. *kultt*, a boy or lad; cf. Sw. *kull* = Dan. *kuld*, a brood, children collectively. Cf. *child.*] 1. A young horse, or a young animal of the horse tribe: commonly and distinctively applied to the male, the young female being a *filly.* In the Bible it is applied to a young camel and to a young ass. In *sporting*, a thoroughbred colt becomes a horse at five years old, others at four years.

> Thirty milch camels with their *colts*. Gen. xxxii. 15.
>
> Behold, thy King cometh unto thee: he is just, and having salvation; lowly, and riding upon an ass, and upon a *colt* the foal of an ass. Zech. ix. 9.

2. A person new to office or to the exercise of any art; a green hand: as, a team of *colts* at cricket. [Slang.] —3†. A cheat; a slippery fellow.

> An old trick, by which C. Varres, like a cunning *colt*, often holpe himself at a pinch.
> *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, II. 224.

4. A rope's end used for punishment; also, a piece of rope with something heavy at the end used as a weapon. [Slang.] —5. The second after-swarm of bees. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 23. [Rare.] — **To cast one's colt's tooth**, to get rid of youthful habits, or to sow wild oats: in allusion to the shedding of a colt's first set of teeth, which begins when the animal is about three years old.

> Well said, Lord Sands;
> *Your colt's tooth* is not *cast* yet.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., I. 3.

To have a colt's tooth, to have a tendency to friskiness, wantonness, or licentiousness.

> Yet I *have* alway *a coltes tooth*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Reeve's Tale, l. 84.

=Syn. *Filly*, etc. See *pony.*

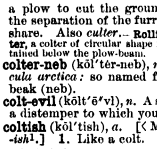
colt (kōlt), *v.* [< *colt*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To frisk, frolic, or run at large, like a colt. *Spenser.* —2. [Cf. *calve*, *v.*, 2, and *cave*[1], *v.*, II., 2.] To become detached, as a mass of earth from a bank or excavation: cave: with *in.* [Prov. Eng.]

II. *trans.* To befool; fool.

> *Lol.* Take heed of his cheating.
> *Gi.* I warrant you, sir, I have not been matriculated at the university . . . to be *colted* here.
> *Chapman*, May-Day, II. 5.
>
> What a plague mean ye to *colt* me thus?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., II. 2.

colt-ale (kōlt′āl), *n.* An allowance of ale claimed as a perquisite by a blacksmith on the first shoeing of a horse. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

colter, coulter (kō′tėr), *n.* [< ME. *colter, cultер, coltour*, < AS. *cultor*, a knife, a colter, = W. *cwltyr, cwltir* = OF. *coutre* = Pr. *coltre* = It. *coltro*, < L. *culter*, a knife, a colter; cf. Skt. *kartari*, scissors, < √ *kart*, cut. From L. *culter* come also *cutlass, cutler*, etc.] An iron blade or sharp-edged wheel attached to the beam of a plow to cut the ground and thus facilitate the separation of the furrow-slice by the plowshare. Also *cutter.* — **Rolling colter**, or **wheel-colter**, a colter of circular shape rotating upon an axis sustained below the plow-beam.



Rolling Colter. Knife-Colter.

colter-neb (kōl′tėr-neb), *n.* The puffin, *Fratercula arctica*: so named from the shape of its beak (neb).

colt-evil (kōlt′ē′vl), *n.* A swelling in the sheath, a distemper to which young horses are liable.

coltish (kōl′tish), *a.* [< ME. *coltissch*; < *colt* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a colt.

> He looked neither heavy nor yet adroit, only leggy, *coltish*, and in the road. *The Century*, XXVII. 184.

2. Frisky; gay; wanton; licentious. *Chaucer.*

> Plato I read for nought, but if he tame
> Such *coltish* years.
> *Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 513).

coltishly (kōl′tish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a colt; wantonly.

coltishness (kōl′tish-nes), *n.* [< *coltish* + *-ness.*] Friskiness; wantonness.

colt-like (kōlt′lik), *a.* Like a colt; characteristic of a colt.

> Devils pluck'd my sleeve; . . .
> With *colt-like* whinny and with boyish shrine
> They burst my prayer. *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

colt-pixy (kōlt′pik′si), *n.* A hobgoblin: now explained as "a spirit or fairy in the shape of a horse, which neighs and thus misleads horses into bogs"; but this is a sophistication due to popular etymology, the word being a perversion of *colepixy*, the will o' the wisp. See *colepixy.* [Prov. Eng.]

coltsfoot (kōlts′fůt), *n.* The popular name of the *Tussilago Farfara*, natural order *Compositæ*, a plant of Europe and Asia, now naturalized in the United States, the leaves of which were once much employed in medicine. The name is given from the shape of the leaf. The wild ginger, *Asarum Canadense*, is also sometimes known as *coltsfoot*, as is, in the West Indies, *Piper peltatum.* Also called *bear's-foot.* — **Coltsfoot candy, coltsfoot rock**, a candy having medicinal properties derived from the leaves of the true coltsfoot. It is used for coughs and colds. — **Sweet coltsfoot**, the European butter-dock, *Petasites officinalis* (*P. vulgaris*): also, *P. palmata* of North America.

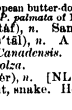
Coltsfoot (*Tussilago Farfara*).

coltstaff (kōlt′stȧf), *n.* Same as *cowlstaff.*

colt's-tail (kōlts′tāl), *n.* A name of the fleabane, *Erigeron Canadensis.*

coltza, *n.* See *colza.*

Coluber (kol′ū-bėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *coluber*, fem. *colubra*, a serpent, snake. Hence ult. *E. cobra*[1], *culverin.*] A genus of ordinary snakes, formerly coextensive with the family *Colubridæ*, now limited to the most typical representatives of that family. They have transverse plates on the belly, the plates under the tail forming a double row; a flattened head with nine larger plates; teeth almost equal, and no poison-fangs. The harmless common snake of ringed snake of Europe, *Coluber natrix*, is an example of the genus.



Head of *Coluber obsoletus*, top view. *r*, rostral plate; *pf*, prefrontal; *pf*, postfrontal; *v*, vertical; *s*, supercilliary; *a*, occipital. Nostrils indicated by dark spots.

colubrid, colubride (kol′ū-brid), *n.* A snake of the family *Colubridæ.*

True *Colubrides*, Colubrina, are land snakes.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 192.

Colubridæ (ko-lū′bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-idæ.*] A family of aglyphodont serpents, containing common innocuous species, representative of the suborder *Colubrina.* They have plates on the head, broad ventral scutes in single series, the caudal scutes in two series, a long and tapering tail, and no anal spurs. There is no coronoid bone, the postorbital is not extended over the supercilliary region, and the nostril is in or between nasal plates. The family contains such species as the common snake of Europe (*Coluber natrix*, *Tropidonotus natrix*, or *Natrix torquata*) and the common black-snake of the United States (*Tropidonotus* or *Bascanion constrictor*). It is divided by Cope into 12 subfamilies and more than 200 genera. See cuts under *black-snake*, *Coluber*, and *Tropidonotus.*

colubride, *n.* See *colubrid.*

colubriferous, *a.* [< L. *colubrifer* (< *coluber*, a snake, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]) + *-ous.*] Bearing snakes or serpents.

colubriform (ko-lū′bri-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *colubriformis*, < *Coluber* + L. *forma*, shape.] Same as *colubrine*, I.

Colubriformia (ko-lū-bri-fôr′mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *colubriformis*: see *colubriform.*] Same as *Colubrina*, 2 (*a*).

Colubrina (kol-ū-brī′nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *colubrinus*: see *colubrine.*] 1. A general term for innocuous serpents, as distinguished from *Viperina* or *Thanatophidia.* —2. More definitely: (*a*) A suborder of *Ophidia*, containing all the innocuous serpents with ungrooved and imperforate teeth and dilatable jaws. Also called *Colubriformia* and *Aglyphodontia.* (*b*) The *Aglyphodontia* together with the *Proteroglyphia*, thus including venomous serpents of the families *Elapidæ* and *Hydrophidæ.*

Colubrinæ (kol-ū-brī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coluber* + *-inæ.*] One of 12 subfamilies of *Colubridæ*, with 36 genera, including *Coluber* proper, having the head distinct and moderately long, the

body and tail both long and slender, and the teeth entire and similar in size.

columbine (kol'ŭ-brin), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *columbinus*, < *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a snake or serpent; ophidian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Columbrina* or *Coluberidæ*. Also *colubriform*. —**2.** Cunning; crafty. *Bailey*; *Johnson*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A columbine serpent. *Mivart.*

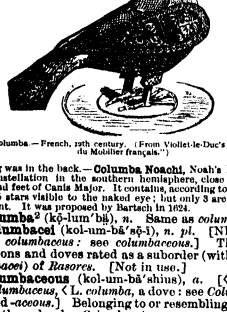
columbris (kol'ŭ-bris), *n.* [NL., accom. of *colibri*, q. v.] The specific name of the common humming-bird of the United States, *Trochilus colubris*.

columboid (kol'ŭ-broid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coluber* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Columbrine; colubriform; specifically, resembling or having the characters of the *Coluberidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Coluberidæ* or *Columbrina*.

Columba[1] (kō-lum'bạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *columba*, fem., *columbus*, masc., a dove, pigeon, appar. = Gr. *κόλυμβος*, fem. *κολυμβίς*, a diver, a kind of sea-bird. Origin uncertain. Cf. L. *palumbes*, a wood-pigeon; Skt. *kādamba*, a kind of goose; E. *culver*[1], a dove.] **1.** A genus of pigeons, formerly coextensive with the order *Columbæ*, now restricted to species typical of the family *Columbidæ* and subfamily *Columbinæ*, such as the domestic pigeon or rock-dove (*C. livia*), the stock-dove (*C. œnas*), the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*), and several others of both hemispheres. The bill is comparatively long and stout; the wings are pointed; the tail is much shorter than the wings, and square or little rounded; the tarsi are shorter than the middle toe, and are scutellate in front and feathered above; and there are 10 remiges or wing-feathers, and 12 rectrices or tail-feathers. See cut under *rock-dove*.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalve mollusks. *Isaac Lea*, 1837.—**3.** [*l. c.*] [ML.] In the mediæval church, the name given to the vessel in which the sacrament was kept, when, as was often the case, it was made in the shape of a dove. It was of precious metal, and stood on a circular platform or basin, had a sort of corona above it, and was suspended by a chain from the roof, before the high altar. The open-



Columba. — French, 19th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing was in the back.—**Columba Noachi**, Noah's Dove, a constellation in the southern hemisphere, close to the hind feet of Canis Major. It contains, according to Gould, 115 stars visible to the naked eye; but only 3 are prominent. It was proposed by Bartsch in 1624.

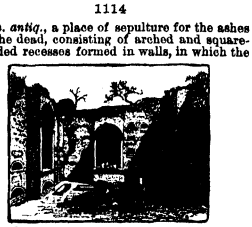
columbæ[2] (kō-lum'bē), *n.* Same as *columbo*.

Columbacei (kol-um-bā'sē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *columbaceus*: see *columbaceous*.] The pigeons and doves rated as a suborder (with *Gallinacei* of *Rasores*. [Not in use.]

columbaceous (kol-um-bā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *columbaceus*, < L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1] and *-aceous*.] Belonging to or resembling birds of the suborder *Columbacei*.

Columbæ (kō-lum'bē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *columba*: see *Columba*[1].] An order of birds of the pigeon kind, sometimes including the dodo and sand-grouse, but more frequently excluding them. They are altricial, pallopedic, monogamous birds, having the skull schizognathous and schizorhinal, with prominent basipterygoid processes, the angle of the mandible not recurved, the rostrum slender and straight, the sternum double-notched or notched and fenestrate, the humeral crest salient, two carotids, one pair of syringeal muscles, the cæca coli small or null, the gizzard muscular, the crop highly developed, the gall-bladder generally absent, the ambiens muscle normally present, the oil-gland nude, small or wanting, the plumage not aftershafted, and the feet incasorial. The group thus defined is divided by different authors into from two to five families.

columbarium (kol-um-bā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *columbaria* (-ạ). [L., a dove-cote, a pigeon-house, hence later (LL.) in senses like those of E. *pigeonhole*, a putlog-hole, a hole near the axle of a wheel, a hole in the side of a vessel for an oar, a rowlock, a place of sepulture; prop. neut. of *columbarius*, adj., pertaining to doves, < *columba*, a pigeon, dove: see *Columba*[1].] **1.** A dove-cote; a pigeon-house. Also *columbary*.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, a place of sepulture for the ashes of the dead, consisting of arched and square-headed recesses formed in walls, in which the



Columbarium, near gate of St. Sebastian, Rome.

cinerary urns were deposited: so named from the resemblance between these recesses and those formed in a dove-cote for the doves to build their nests in.—**3.** In *arch.*, a hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a beam. Also called *putlog-hole*.—**4.** *Ecclus.*, the columba or dove-shaped pyx. See *columba*[1], 3.

columbary† (kol'um-bā-ri), *n.* [< L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] Same as *columbarium*, 1. *Sir T. Browne.*

columbate (kō-lum'bāt), *n.* [< *columb(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A salt or compound of columbic acid with a base: same as *niobate*.

Columbella (kol-um-bel'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < L. *columba*, a pigeon (referring to the dove-like color of the shell of the typical species), + dim. *-ella*. Cf. *Columba*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Columbellidæ*. *C. mercatoria* is an example. Also *Columbella*.

Columbella mercatoria.

columbellid (kol-um-bel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Columbellidæ*.

Columbellidæ (kol-um-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columbella* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhachiglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Columbella*, having an oval obconic or turreted shell with rather short spire, a toothed inner and internally thickened crenulated outer lip, and a narrow aperture with a short anterior canal. The most distinctive feature is the dentition of the tongue, which has a low unarmed median tooth, and a lateral one on each side, somewhat like a clawed ant with bifurcating denticles. There are several hundred species, mostly of small size and often brightly colored; they are all carnivorous and littoral, and are especially numerous in the tropics.

columbethra, *n.* See *colymbethra*.

columbiad (kō-lum'bi-ad), *n.* [< NL. *Columbia* (see *Columbian*) + *-ad*[2].] A heavy cast-iron smooth-bore cannon of a form introduced by Colonel George Bomford, U. S. A., and used in the war of 1812. Columbiads were made of 8- and 10-inch caliber, and were used for projecting both solid shot and shells. They were equally suited to the defense of narrow channels and distant roadsteads. In 1860 General Rodman, of the United States ordnance, devised a 15-inch columbiad, which was cast hollow, and cooled from the interior, thus increasing the hardness and density of the metal next the bore. These guns are now obsolete.

Columbian (kō-lum'bi-an), *a.* [< NL. *Columbianus*, < *Columbia*, a poet. name for the United States, < *Columbus*, Latinized form of the name of the discoverer of America, It. *Colombo*, Sp. *Colon*. The name is identical with It. *colombo*, a dove, a pigeon, < L. *columbus*, a dove, a pigeon (see *Columba*[1]); cf. the E. surnames *Dove*, *Pigeon*, *Culver*, *Turtle*, of the same signification.] Pertaining to Columbia as a poetical name for the United States.

columbic[1] (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [< *columb-ium* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from *columbium*.

columbic[2] (kō-lum'bik), *a.* [< *columbo* + *-ic*.] Existing in or derived from columbo-root: as, *columbic* acid.

columbid (kō-lum'bid), *n.* A bird of the family *Columbidæ*.

Columbidæ (kō-lum'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-idæ*.] The leading family of the order or suborder *Columbæ*, including the true pigeons and doves. The characters of the family are much the same as those of the suborder, with which the group is nearly coextensive. It differs chiefly in the exclusion of the tooth-billed pigeon, *Didunculus strigirostris*, as the type of a different family. A few other genera, as *Goura*, *Calœnas*, and *Carpophaga* are sometimes likewise excluded. There are about 300 species, inhabiting temperate and tropical regions in nearly all parts of the globe. See *dove* and *pigeon*.

columbier (kō-lum'bi-ėr), *n.* [Also *colombier*; < F. *colombier*, a dove-cote, pigeonhole (*grand colombier*, a size of paper), < L. *columbarium*: see *columbarium*.] A size of writing-paper, 23 × 33½ inches in the United States, 24 × 34½ inches in England, and 63 × 89 centimeters in France. —**Petit colombier**, a size of paper 58 × 80 centimeters.

columbiferous (kol-um-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *columbium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or containing columbium.

Columbigallina (kō-lum'bi-ga-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), < *Columba*[1], 1, q. v., + *Gallina*, q. v.] A genus of *Columbidæ*, the dwarf doves, usually called *Chamæpelia*: lately adopted instead of the latter, being of prior date. See cut under *ground-dove*.

columbin (kō-lum'bin), *n.* A non-conducting material placed between the parallel carbons of the electric candle.

Columbinæ (kol-um-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Columba*[1], 1, + *-inæ*. Cf. *columbine*[1].] **1.** The typical subfamily of the family *Columbidæ*, containing the true pigeons.—**2.** In Nitzsch's classification, a major group of birds, equivalent to the order *Columbæ* of authors in general.

columbine[1] (kol'um-bin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *colombin*, < L. *columbinus*, adj., < *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*[1]. Cf. *columbine*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the characters of a pigeon or dove; in *ornith.*, belonging to the *Columbæ* or *Columbinæ*; columbaceous.

Com forth now with thin eyen *columbine*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 897.

For it is not possible to join serpentine wisdom with the *columbine* innocence, except men know exactly all the conditions of the serpent.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 21.

2. Of a dove-color; resembling the neck of a dove in color.

II. *n.* One of the *Columbæ* or *Columbidæ*.

columbine[2] (kol'um-bin), *n.* [< ME. *columbine* = F. *colombine*, < ML., *columbina*, columbine, prop. fem. of L. *columbinus*, dove-like: see *columbine*[1]. Cf. the equiv. name *culverwort*.] The popular name of plants of the genus *Aquilegia* (which see). The common European columbine, *A. vulgaris*, is a favorite garden-flower, and owes its name to the fancied resemblance of its petals and sepals to the heads of pigeons round a dish, a favorite device of ancient artists.—**Feathered columbine**, a book-name for *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*, an old-fashioned garden-plant.

Flower of Columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).

columbite (kō-lum'bīt), *n.* [< *columb-ium* + *-ite*[2].] The native niobate (columbate) of iron, a mineral of black color and high specific gravity, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. It is the principal source of niobium (columbium), and generally contains also more or less of the allied element tantalum. Some varieties contain considerable manganese, and these are slightly translucent and have a dark reddish-brown color. It is found most abundantly in Connecticut, also in other localities of the United States, in Greenland, and in Bavaria. Also called *niobite*.

columbium (kō-lum'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < *Columbia*: see *Columbian*.] Same as *niobium*.

columbo (kō-lum'bō), *n.* [< *Colombo*, in Ceylon, once supposed to be the original habitat of the plant.] The root of *Jateorrhiza Columba* (*J. palmata*), a menispermaceous plant of south-eastern Africa, cultivated in some African and East Indian islands. The columbo of commerce consists of thick circular disks, an inch or two in diameter and depressed in the middle, cut from the root, the taste of

Flowering Branch of *Jateorrhiza Columba*.

which is **persistently** bitter and slightly aromatic. It is much used in medicine as a mild tonic. A false columbo-root is furnished by *Coscinium fenestratum*, a menispermaceous plant of Ceylon. Also written *calumba*, *columba*, *columba*. —**American columbo**, the root of *Frasera Walteri* or *Carolinensis*, a gentianaceous plant of the Atlantic States, having the mild tonic properties of gentian.

columel (kol'ū-mel), *n.* Same as *columella*, 1.

The cathedral . . . challengeth the precedency of all in England for a majestick Western front of *columel* work.
Fuller, Worthies, Northampton.

columella (kol-ū-mel'ȧ), *n.*; pl. *columellæ* (-ē). [L. (NL.), also *columnella*, a little column (see *colonel*), dim. of *columen* or *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. A little column.—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) In many cryptogams, especially in *Musci*, as *Mucorini* and *Myxomycetes*, a central axis in the spore-case, a continuation of the pedicel. The spores are arranged about it, and in the *Myxomycetes* the capillitium branches from it.

Columellæ.
1. Pennel-seed, showing carpels supported by a divided columella or carpophore, dd, a (*c*). 2. Capsule of a moss, divided to show the columella, *c*, def. 2 (*a*).

The spores or gonidial cells are contained in the upper part of the capsule, where they are clustered round a central pillar, which is termed the *columella*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 337.

(*b*) The persistent axis of certain capsules, from which the edges of the valves break away. (*c*) The carpophore in *Umbelliferæ*, the continuation of the axis bearing the two halves of the fruit.—3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The upright pillar in the center of most of the univalve shells, round which the whorls are convoluted. See cut under *univalve*. (*b*) A bone of the tympanic cavity or middle ear in birds, most reptiles, and some amphibians, corresponding to the stirrup-bone or stapes of mammals; the columella auris. (*c*) A bone of the side of the skull of some reptiles, especially lizards, a peculiar dismemberment of the pterygoid, which may meet the parietal or a process of it; the column-bone; the columella cranii. Its presence in nearly all lizards gives rise to the term *Columnostomata*, or "column-mouths," as a major division of *Lacertilia*. See cuts under *acrodont* and *Cyclodus*.

In the principal group of the Lacertilia, a column-like membrane bone, called the *columella*, . . . extends from the parietal to the pterygoid on each side, in close contact with the membranous or cartilaginous wall of the skull. . . . This *columella* appears to correspond with a small independent ossification, which is connected with the descending process of the parietal and with the pterygoid, in some Chelonia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 189.

(*d*) The modiolus or central axis of the cochlea in mammals, round which the lamina spiralis winds; the columella cochleæ. (*e*) A core of connective tissue in crinoids which occupies the central cavity included by the coil of the alimentary canal. (*f*) A structure in the center of the visceral chamber of corals, typically a calcareous rod which extends from the bottom of the chamber to the floor of the calice, projecting upward in the latter, and with which the primary septa are usually connected. (*g*) One of the rods attached to the hyomandibular capsule of the urodele amphibians, representing a remnant of a branchial arch. (*h*) A process in the chitinous mandibles of polyzoans. *G. Busk.* (*i*) In *human anat.*, an old name of the uvula.—**Columella auris**, **cochleæ**, **cranii**. See 3 (*b*), (*d*), (*c*), above.—**Columella fornicis**, the column or anterior pillars of the fornix.

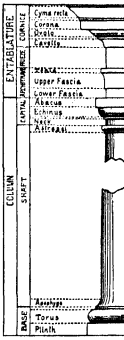
columellar (kol-ū-mel'ȧr), *a.* [< L. *columellaris*, pillar-formed, < *columella*, a pillar: see *columella* and *-ar*².] 1. Same as *columelliform*.—2. Pertaining to a columella, in any sense of that word.—**Columellar lip**, the inner lip of a univalve shell.

Columellaria† (kol'ū-me-lā'ri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1809), < L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*.] In Lamarck's system of conchology, a family of *Trachelipoda* having a plicated columellar lip. Originally the genera *Cancellaria*, *Mitra*, *Marginella*, *Voluta*, and *Columbella* were referred to it, but subsequently *Cancellaria* was excluded.

Columellidæ (kol-ū-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lea, 1843), < *Columella* (< L. *columella*, a pillar: see *columella*) + *-idæ*.] A family of univalve shells: same as *Columellaria*.

columelliform (kol-ū-mel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *columella*, a little column (see *columella*), + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a columella: as, a *columelliform* stapes. *Huxley*. Also *columellar*.

column (kol'um), *n.* [< ME. *columne*, column (of a page), = OF. *colonne*, later *colomne*, mod. F. *colonne* (> G.D. *colonne* = Dan. *kolonne* = Sw. *colonn*, in special senses) = Pr. *colonna* = Sp. *columna*, now *coluna*, = Pg. *columna* = It. *colonna*, < L. *columna*, a column, pillar, post, orig. a collateral form of *columen*, contr. *culmen*, a pillar, top, crown, summit (> E. *culmen*, *culminate*, etc.), = AS. *holm*, a mound, a billow, the sea (> E. *holm*¹, q. v.); akin to L. *collis*, a hill (= E. *hill*, q. v.), *celsus*, high (see *excelsior*), perh. to Gr. κολωνός, top, summit (> E. *colophon*, q. v.). From L. *columna* come also ult. E. *colonel*, *colonnade*, etc.] 1. A solid body of greater length than thickness, standing upright, and generally serving as a support to something resting on its top; a pillar; more specifically, as an architectural term, a cylindrical or slightly tapering or fusiform body, called a *shaft*, set vertically on a stylobate, or on a congeries of moldings which forms its *base*, and surmounted by a spreading mass which forms its *capital*. Columns are distinguished by the names of the styles of architecture which they represent; thus, there are Egyptian, Grecian, Roman, and medieval columns. In classic architecture they are further distinguished by the names of the orders to which they belong, as Doric, Ionic, or Corinthian columns; and again, in various styles, by some peculiarity of position, of construction, of form, or of ornament, as attached, twisted, cabled or ridented, and caricatic columns. Columns are used chiefly in the construction or adornment of buildings. They are also



Column (Tuscan order), illustrating the terms applied to the several parts.

used singly, however, for various purposes: as, the *astronomical column*, from which astronomical observations are made; the *chronological column*, inscribed with a record of historical events; the *gnomonic column*, which supports a dial; the *itinerary column*, pointing out the various roads diverging from it; the *military column*, set up as a center from which to measure distances; the *triumphal column*, dedicated to the hero of a victory, etc.

The fragments of her *columns* and her palaces are in the dust, yet beautiful in ruin.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

A chapel and a hall
On massive *columns*, like a shorecliff cave.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Anything resembling a column in shape; any body pressing perpendicularly on its base, and throughout of the same or about the same diameter as its base: as, a *column* of water, air, or mercury.

The whole weight of any *column* of the atmosphere.
Bentley.

3. In *bot.*, a body formed by the union of filaments with one another, as in *Malvaceæ*, or of stamens with the style, as in orchids. See cut under *androphore*.

In all common Orchids there is only one well-developed stamen, which is confluent with the pistils, and they form together the *column*.
Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 3.

4. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a part or organ likened to a column or pillar; a columna or columella: as, the spinal *column*; the fleshy *columns* of the heart.—5. In *Crinoidea*, specifically, the stalk or stem of a crinoid.—6. *Milit.*, a formation of troops narrow in front and extended from front to rear: thus distinguished from a *line*, which is extended in front and thin in depth.

Presently firing was heard far in our rear—the robbers having fled; the head of the *column* advanced, and the dense body of pilgrims opened out.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 360.

McPherson was in *column* on the road, the head close by, ready to come in wherever he could be of assistance.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

7. *Naut.*, a number of ships following one another.—8. In *printing*, one of the typographical divisions of printed matter in two or more vertical rows of lines. The separation of columns is made by a narrow blank space in which is sometimes placed a vertical line or rule. Division into columns economizes space, and saves the fatigue of the eye arising from attempts to trace the connection of an over-long line with the following line.

Hence—9. The contents of or the matter printed in such a column, especially in a newspaper: as, the *columns* of the daily press.—10. An apparatus used for the fixation of colors upon fabrics by means of steam. It consists of a cylinder of copper punctured with small holes and having a steam-pipe in its interior. The printed fabrics are wrapped around the cylinder, and the steam is allowed to percolate through, setting the colors in what is called steam style. The column is generally used in France, while the steam-chest serving for the same operation is used in England.—**Agony column**. See *agony*.—**Annulated columns**. See *annulated*.—**Attached column**. Same as *engaged column*.—**Banded column**, in *arch.*, a column having one or more cincturcs.—**Burdach's columns**, the external portions of the posterior columns of the spinal cord (which see, under *spinal*).—**Clustered column**, in *arch.*, a pier which consists or appears to consist of several columns or shafts clustered together. These shafts are sometimes attached to one another throughout their whole height, and sometimes only at the capital and base. Columns of this kind commonly support one or more clustered arches. Also called *bundle-pillar*.

Clustered Columns, 13th century.
1, from Worcester cathedral; 2, from Exeter cathedral.

—**Column of the nose**, the anterior portion of the nasal septum.—**Columns of Bertin** (after *E. J. Bertin*, a French anatomist, 1712–81), the prolongations inward of the cortical substance of the kidney between the pyramids.—**Columns of Clarke**, **vesicular columns of Clarke** (after J. A. L. *Clarke*, an English anatomist, 1817–80), two symmetrically placed tracts of medium-sized nerve-cells of the spinal cord, interlocoid of the central canal, confined to the thoracic region.—**Columns of Goll**, the median portion of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.—**Columns of Morgagni**. Same as *columns of the rectum*.—**Columns of the abdominal ring**, the edges of the opening in the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle which forms the external abdominal ring. Also called *pillars of the abdominal ring*.—**Columns of the fornix**, the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also called *columnæ fornicis*.—**Columns of the medulla oblongata**, the longitudinal segments into which the medulla oblongata is divided by the grooves upon its surface, comprising the anterior pyramids, the lateral tracts, the restiform bodies, the funiculus cuneatus, and the funiculus gracilis.—**Columns of the rectum**, longitudinal folds of the mucous membrane of the rectum. Also called *columnæ of Morgagni*.—**Columns of the spinal cord**, the longitudinal masses of white matter of the spinal cord. They are anterior, lateral, and posterior. See *spinal cord*, under *spinal*.—**Columns of the vagina**. See *columnæ rugarum*, under *columna*.—**Columns of Türck**, the direct pyramidal tracts, a portion of the anterior column of the spinal cord, on either side, lying next to the anterior median fissure.—**Coupled columns**, in *arch.*, columns disposed in pairs, the two shafts being close together but not touching.—**Engaged column**, in *arch.*, a column built into a wall so that it appears as if a part of it were concealed. Also called *attached column*.—**Flying column**, a column of troops formed and equipped for rapid movements.—**Hermetic column**. See *hermetic*.—**Manubial column**, a column adorned with trophies and spoils. = **Syn. 1.** See *pillar*, 1.

columna (kō-lum'nȧ), *n.*; pl. *columnæ* (-nē). [NL. (L.): see *column*.] A column; a pillar: used in anatomical names. See *column*.—**Columna dorsalis**, the dorsal column; the posterior white column of the spinal cord.—**Columnæ adiposæ**, in *embryol.*, the trabeculæ of fat which make their appearance in the embryo as the rudiments of the subcutaneous fatty layer.—**Columnæ carneæ**, fleshy columns; muscular bundles on the inner side of the walls of the ventricles of the heart, of which some are merely sculptured in relief, some are attached at both ends to the ventricular walls while they are free in the middle, while some, springing from the ventricular walls, are attached to the chorde tendineæ. The last are called *papillary muscles*.—**Columnæ papillares**, the papillary muscles.—**Columnæ rectí**. Same as *columnæ of the rectum*.—**Columnæ rugarum**, the anterior and posterior longitudinal ridges of the mucous membrane of the vagina.—**Columnæ vesicales**. Same as *columnæ of Türck* (which see, under *column*).—**Columna lateralis**, the lateral white column of the spinal cord.—**Columna ventralis**, the anterior white column of the spinal cord.

columnal (kō-lum'nal), *a.* [< *column* + *-al*.] Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

Crag overhanging, nor *columnal* rock,
Cast its dark outline there. *Southey*, Thalaba, xii.

columnar (kō-lum'nȧr), *a.* [< L. *columnaris*, < L. *columna*, a column: see *column*.] 1. Having the form of a column; formed in columns; like the shaft of a column.

White *columnar* spar, out of a stone-pit.
Woodward, Fossils.

2. Of or pertaining to columns, or to a column.

The Norman in Apulia could hardly fail to adopt the *columnar* forms of the land in which he was settled.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 205.

Columnar structure, in *mineral.*, structure consisting of more or less slender columns or fibers.

columnarian (kol-um-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< *columnar* + *-an.*] Same as *columnar*. *Johnson.*

columnarity (kol-um-nar'i-ti), *n.* [< *columnar* + *-ity.*] The quality of being columnar.

columnary (kol'um-nā-ri), *a.* Same as *columnar*. [Rare.]

columnated (kol'um-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *columnatus*, supported by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*. Hence (< L. *columnatus*), through It. *colonnata*, E. *colonnade*, q. v.] Ornamented with columns; columned: as, *columnated* temples. [Rare.]

column-bone (kol'um-bōn), *n.* In *herpet.*, the columella of the skull. See *Cyclodus*, *Cionocrania*, and *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columned (kol'umd), *a.* [< *column* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with columns; supported on or adorned with columns: as, "the *column'd* aisle," *Byron*, Giaour.

> The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
> Troas and Ilion's *column'd* citadel,
> The crown of Troas. *Tennyson*, ŒNone.

columniation (kō-lum-ni-ā'shon), *n.* [Improp. for **columnation*, < L. *columnatio(n-)*, a supporting by pillars, < *columna*, a pillar: see *column*.] In *arch.*, the employment of columns in a design; collectively, the columns thus used in a structure. *Gwilt.*

columniferous (kol-um-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (L.) *columna*, a column, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1] + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the filaments of the stamens united into a column, as the flowers of *Malvaceæ*. See cut under *androphore*.

column-lathe (kol'um-lāvu), *n.* A lathe mounted on a vertical extensible post, so that an operator can sit or stand while at work, used by dentists and watchmakers.

column-rule (kol'um-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of brass, type-high, used for the separation of columns. It is beveled to a thin edge in the middle of its upper surface, and its impression forms a vertical line.

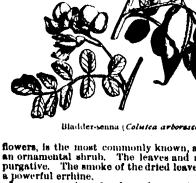
column-skrulla (kol'um-skulz), *n. pl.* Same as *Cionocrania*. See *columella*, 3 (*c*).

columnula (kō-lum'nū-lē), *n.*; pl. *columnulæ* (-lē). [NL. (cf. *columella*), dim. of (L.) *columna*, a column: see *columna*, *column*.] In *anat.*, a little column; a columella.

colure (kō-lūr'), *n.* [= F. *colure* = Sp. Pg. It. *coluro*, < NL. *coluru*s, a colure, < LL. *coluru*s, dock-tailed, *coluri circuli*, the colures, < Gr. κόλουρος, dock-tailed, pl. κόλουροι (sc. γραμμαί, lines), the colures (so called because cut off by the horizon), < κόλος, docked (cf. *colobium*), + οὐρά, a tail.] In *astron.* and *geog.*, one of two circles of declination intersecting each other at right angles in the poles of the world, one of them passing through the solstitial and the other through the equinoctial points of the ecliptic, viz., Cancer and Capricorn, Aries and Libra, and thus dividing both the ecliptic and the equinoctial into four equal parts.

Colus (kō'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλος, a kind of goat without horns, < κόλος, docked, curtal, stump-horned, hornless.] Same as *Saiga*.

Colutea (ko-lū'tē-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κολυτία, also κολυττία, κολυττά, var. of κολουρία, a tree that bears pods.] A genus of shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, having inflated pods, like small bladders; bladder-senna. There are several species, natives of southern Europe and the Mediterranean region, of which *C. arborescens*, with yellow



Bladder-senna (*Colutea arborescens*).

flowers, is the most commonly known, and is not rare as an ornamental shrub. The leaves and seeds are slightly purgative. The smoke of the dried leaves is said to act as a powerful errhine.

colvert, *n.* An obsolete form of *culver*[1].

colverteent, *n.* Same as *colbertine*.

colward†, *a.* [ME., appar. a var. of *culvard*, *culvert*, < OF. *culvert*, *cuivert*, villain: see *culvert*[2] and *collibert*. Otherwise < *cole*[4], treachery, + *-ward*: see *cole*[4] and its compounds.] False; treacherous; deceitful; wicked.

> Throly in-to the deueleg throte man thrynges by lyue,
> For couetyse, & *colwardis* & croked dede.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 181.

coly, *n.* See *colie*.

colydiid (kō-lid'i-id), *n.* A beetle of the family *Colydiidæ*.

Colydiidæ (kol-i-dī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colydium* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles, with the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the first 4 ventral segments connate, the tarsi 4-jointed, the antennæ regular, and the legs not fossorial.

Colydium (kō-lid'i-um), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Colydiidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.

colymbethra (kol-im-beth'rą), *n.* [Gr. κολυμβήθρα, a swimming-bath, eccles. a font, < κολυμβᾶν, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*: (*a*) A baptismal bowl or font.

> In Russia, the *columbethra* is movable, and only brought out when wanted. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

(*b*) A baptistery. Also written *columbethra*.

Colymbidæ (kō-lim'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Colymbus* + *-idæ*.] A family of short-winged, short-tailed, 4-toed swimming and diving birds, of the order *Pygopodes*, either (*a*) containing all the loons and grebes; or (*b*) restricted to the web-footed loons, and corresponding to the genus *Colymbus*; or (*c*) transferred to the lobe-footed grebes, and used as a synonym of *Podicipidæ* or *Podicipitidæ* (which see).

colymbion (kō-lim'bi-on), *n.* [MGr. **κολυμβιον* (cf. Gr. κολυμβήθρα, a font), < Gr. κολυμβᾶν, dive. See *Colymbus*, *Columba*[1].] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a holy-water stoup or basin.

> The *colymbion* answers to the benatura of the Latin Church. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 214.

Colymbus (kō-lim'bus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόλυμβος, a diver, a kind of sea-bird; cf. κολυμβᾶν, dive, plunge. See *Columba*[1].] A genus of birds, typical of the family *Colymbidæ*, in any sense of that word. The name has been given to the web-footed loons or divers, as distinguished from the grebes; to both of these, indiscriminately; to the grebes alone; and formerly to sundry other birds, as some of the auk family. See *diver*, *loon*, *grebe*.

colytic (kō-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. κωλυτικός, hindering, preventive, < κωλυτός, verbal adj. of κωλύειν, hinder, prevent, check.] Antiseptic. *Med. Record*, July, 1884. [Rare.]

colza (kol'zą), *n.* [Sometimes improp. *coltza*; < F. *colza*, < OF. *colzat* (Walloon *colza*, *goiza*), < D. *koolzaad* = E. *colseed*, q. v.] The colseed or rape, a variety of *Brassica campestris* with very oily seeds. See *rape*[2].

colza-oil (kol'zą-oil), *n.* Same as *rape-oil*.

comt. An obsolete preterit of *come*. *Chaucer*.

com-. [L. *com-*, prefix, with, together, often, esp. in later L., merely intensive, < *cum*, in LL. often *con*, prep., with, agreeing in use and pentultimate orig. form (**scum*? **scom*?) with Gr. prefix and prep. σύν, earlier ξύν (transposed from *σκυν?), Cypriote κίν, with, together (see *syn-*), akin to κοινός (for *κονιός), common (see *cenobite*). No certain Teut. connection (see *ge-*). L. *com-*, in comp., usually remains before *b*, *m*, and *p* (and sometimes before a vowel (see *comitia* and *count*[2]), and in OL. in any position), and becomes *co-* before a vowel (usually) and *h*, *col-* (in classical L. usually *con-*) before *l*, *cor-* before *r*, and *con-* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* = *j*, *s* (where sometimes *co-*), *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and in classical L. as well as ML. often before *b*, *m*, *p*, *con-* being thus the most frequent form, often used as the normal form. In Rom. and in E. (and in similar forms in other Teut. tongues), the L. prefix *com-*, *con-*, *col-*, etc., generally remains unchanged, but the assimilated forms are generally reduced to *co-* in Sp., and partly in the other languages. In OF. and AF. *com-*, *con-*, were often *cum-*, *cun-*, whence in ME. *cum-*, *cun-*, *coun-*, beside *com-*, *con-*, the latter forms now prevailing in spelling, even when pronounced *cum-*, *cun-* (as in *company*, *conjure*, etc.). In a few E. words, as *comfit*, *comfort*, *discomfit*, *com-* (pron. and formerly written *cum-*, ME. *cun-*, *con-*) is changed from orig. L. *con-*. In many E. words derived through the F. the L. *com-* (*con-*, etc.) is concealed: see *coif*[1] = *cull*[1], *cost*[2], *costive*, *costume* = *custom*, *couch*, *council*, *counsel*, *count*[1], *count*[2], *countenance*, *cover*[1], *covert*, *curfew*, *curry*[1], *kerchief*, etc. See *co-*[1], *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, and also *contra-*, *counter*[3], *counter-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, appearing also in other forms, *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*, meaning 'together,' 'with,' or merely intensive, and in English words often without assignable force. See words following, and those beginning with *co-*, *col-*, *con-*, *cor-*.

com. An abbreviation of *commissioner*, *commodore*, *commander*, *commerce*, *committee*, *commentary*, etc.

coma[1] (kō'mą), *n.* [< NL. *cōma*, < Gr. κῶμα, a deep sleep, < κοιμᾶν, put to sleep. Cf. *cemetery*.] In *pathol.*, a state of prolonged unconsciousness somewhat resembling sleep, from which the patient cannot be aroused, or can be aroused only partially, temporarily, and with difficulty; stupor.

> It is often important to distinguish the *coma* of drunkenness from that of apoplexy.
> *Hooper*, Physician's Vade Mecum, § 914.

Coma fondroyant, or **fulminating coma**, coma suddenly developing in the midst of apparent good health, in syphilitic patients.—**Coma vigil**, a comatose state accompanied by unconscious muttering, occurring in typhus and typhoid fevers.

coma[2] (kō'mą), *n.*; pl. *comæ* (-mē). [< L. *cōma*, < Gr. κόμη, the hair of the head. Hence ult. *comet*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The leafy head of a tree, or a cluster of leaves terminating a stem, as the leafy top of a pineapple. (*b*) The silky hairs at the end of some seeds, as of the willow-herb, *Epilobium*.—2. In *astron.*, the nebulous hair-like envelop surrounding the nucleus of a comet.—3. In *microscopy*, the hazy fringe on the outline of a microscopic object seen when the lens is not free from spherical aberration.

Coma, 2 (*b*).
Seed of Willow-herb (*Epilobium*).

The aperture of these objectives could not be greatly widened without the impairment of the distinctness of the image by a *coma* proceeding from uncorrected spherical aberration. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 262.

Coma Berenices, an ancient asterism (though not one of the 48 constellations of Hipparchus), situated north of Virgo and between Bootes and Leo, and supposed to represent the famous amber hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes.

comal[1] (kō'mal), *a.* [< *coma*[1] + *-al*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to or of the nature of coma.

comal[2] (kō'mal), *a.* [< *coma*[2] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a coma. See *coma*[2].

comarb (kō'märb), *n.* [Also written *coarb*, *comorb*, *comarba*; < Ir. *comharba*, a successor, abbot, vicar, also protection.] Anciently, in Ireland, the head of one of the families or tribes into which each sept or clan was divided. As such he was the coheir or inheritor of both the temporal and the spiritual-or ecclesiastic powers of the tribe.

> The abbot of the parent house and all the abbots of the minor houses are the *comharbas* or co-heirs of the saints.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 236.

comarbship (kō'märb-ship), *n.* [< *comarb* + *-ship*.] Anciently, in Ireland, the guild-like community constituted by a sept or family.

> Each member of a *Comarbship* and of a consanguinity gave a pledge for the fulfilment of his share of the duties of the co-partnership, and all were collectively responsible for all fines, tributes, etc.
> *W. K. Sullivan*, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. ccxvi.

comart† (kō-märt'), *n.* [If a genuine reading, < *co-*[1] + *mart*.] In the following extract, probably a covenant or agreement. *Covenant* appears in place of it in the edition of 1623 and in most modern editions; *compact* is also found.

> By the same *comart* . . .
> His [lands] fell to Hamlet.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet (ed. Warburton, 1747), i. 1.

Comarum (kom'ą-rum), *n.* [NL. (so called on account of the similarity of its fruit to that of the arbutus), < Gr. κόμαρος, the arbutus.] An old genus of rosaceous plants now included in *Potentilla*.

comate[1] (kō'māt), *a.* [< L. *comatus*, hairy, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*[2].] Hairy; tufted. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma or tuft of silky hairs; comose. See cut under *coma*[2]. (*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Having long hairs on the vertex or upper part of the head, the surface below being nearly or quite glabrous. (2) In general, having very long flexible hairs covering more or less of the upper surface: said of the clothing of insects.

co-mate[2]† (kō-māt'), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *mate*[1].] A fellow, mate, or companion.

> Now, my *co-mates* and brothers in exile,
> Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
> Than that of painted pomp?
> *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 1.
>
> I am proud
> Only to be in fellowship with you,
> *Co-mate* and servant to so great a master.
> *Middleton and Rowley*, World Tost at Tennis, Ind.

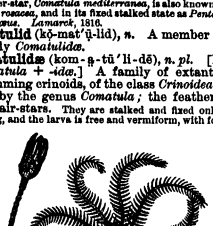
comatose (kō'mą-tōs), *a.* [= F. *comateux*, < NL. *comatosus*, < *coma*(*t-*): see *coma*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling coma; affected with coma; morbidly drowsy or lethargic: as, a *comatose* state; a *comatose* patient; "hysterical and *comatose* cases," *N. Grew*.

comatous (kō′mą-tus), *a.* Same as *comatose*.

Comatula (kō-mat′ū-lą), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *comatulus*, dim. of L. *comatus*, hairy: see *comate*[1].] The typical genus of living crinoids of the family *Comatulidæ* or feather-stars. The rosy feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea*, is also known as *Antedon rosacea*, and in its fixed stalked state as *Pentacrinus europæus*. *Lamarck*, 1816.

comatulid (kō-mat′ū-lid), *n.* A member of the family *Comatulidæ*.

Comatulidæ (kom-ą-tū′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Comatula* + *-idæ*.] A family of extant free-swimming crinoids, of the class *Crinoidea*, typified by the genus *Comatula*; the feather-stars or hair-stars. They are stalked and fixed only when young, and the larva is free and vermiform, with four cili-



A, Rosy Feather-star, *Comatula mediterranea* (or *Antedon rosacea*), adult free form. *B*, Young stalked form of *Comatula* (or *Antedon*) *dentata*, slightly enlarged.

ated zones and a tuft of cilia at the aboral end of the body. In the adult state they have a mouth and an anus, and usually ten cirrous arms, which they have the power of lashing toward the ventral surface, so as to propel themselves, as well as to bring food within their grasp. Representatives of the family are found in most seas.

comb[1] (kōm), *n.* [‹ ME. *comb*, earlier *camb*, a comb, crest (of a cock, a hill, a dike, etc.), also honeycomb, ‹ AS. *camb*, a comb, crest (of a helmet, a hat, etc.), also a honeycomb, = OS. *camb* = MD. *kamme*, D. *kam* = OHG. *chamb*, MHG. *kam*, *kamp*, G. *kamm* = Icel. *kambr* = Norw. *kamb* = Sw. Dan. *kam*, a comb, crest, etc. (Dan. and G. also a cam: see *cam*[1]), lit. a 'toothed' implement, = Gr. *γόμφος*, a peg, bolt, style (orig. tooth?), *γομφίος*, a grinder-tooth, the tooth of a key); cf. *γαμφαί*, *γαμφηλαί*, pl., the jaws, = Skt. *jambha* = OBulg. *zabu*, tooth. See *cam*[1], a doublet of *comb*[1].] **1.** A thin strip of wood, metal, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, etc., one or both edges of which are indentated so as to form a series of teeth, or to which teeth have been attached; or several such strips set parallel to one another in a frame, as in a currycomb. Combs are used for arranging the hair in dressing it; also, in a great variety of ornamental forms, for keeping women's hair in place after it is dressed; and for various other purposes. Those worn in the hair are often carved and elaborately decorated.

When you have apparelled your selfe hansomely, combe your head softly and easily with an luorio *combe*; for nothing recreateth the memorie more.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 249.

And fair Ligea's golden *comb*,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
Sleeking her soft alluring locks.
Milton, Comus, l. 880.

2. Anything resembling a comb in appearance or use, especially for mechanical use. Specifically—(*a*) A card used in hand-carding or in a carding-machine for separating and dressing wool. (*b*) A toothed blade which removes the cotton from the doffer of a carding-machine. (*c*) In *hat-making*, the former on which a fleece of fiber is taken up and hardened into a hat. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) A toothed metal instrument used by painters in graining. (*e*) A tool with teeth of wire used in making marbled paper. (*f*) A steel tool with teeth corresponding to the thread of a screw, used for chasing screws or work which is rotated in a lathe. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A row of sharp brass points connected with one another and with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, and placed near the revolving plate to carry off the electricity generated. (*h*) In *medieval armor*, the upright blade which took the place of a crest on the morions of the sixteenth century. (*i*) The dilated and regularly pectinated inner edge of the middle claw of sundry birds, as herons and goatsuckers. (*j*) A comb-like set of points or processes of a tooth.

It [the pulp-cavity of a tooth] may be divided, anteroposteriorly, as in notched incisors, and especially in the comb-like ones of the flying lemur, where a branch of the pulp-cavity ascends each process of the *comb*.
Mivart, Elem. Anat., p. 275.

(*k*) The notched scale of a wire micrometer. *E. H. Knight.* (*l*) The window-stool of a casement. *Grose.*

3. The fleshy crest or caruncle growing, in one of several forms, on the head of the domestic fowl, and particularly developed in the male birds: so called from its serrated indentures in the typical form, or single comb, which resemble the teeth of a comb. Several characteristic variations in the form of the comb have received distinctive names. An *antlered comb* is one having more or less the form of a *stag's antlers*, as seen in Follah and La Flèche fowls, often in Houdans, etc. The *leaf-comb* has much the form of a strawberry-leaf, set transversely on the head. It is the preferable form of comb in Houdan fowls. The *pea-comb* appears as if formed of three low, bluntly serrated combs set side by side on the head, the middle one of the three being the highest. It is the typical comb of the Brahma fowls. A *rose-comb* is a low comb set flat on the head, like a cap, broad in front, and tapering to a projecting spike behind, the upper part being evenly covered with small projections. It is best illustrated in the Hamburg fowls, and is also found in the Wyandotte, the Sebright bantam, and other varieties. The *strawberry-comb* resembles a half of a strawberry, generally somewhat wrinkled, and set well forward on the head. It is characteristic of the Malay and the Sumatra fowls.

His *comb* was redder than the fyn coral,
And batayled, as it were a castel wall.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 38.

Cocks have great *combs* and spurs; hens little or none.
Bacon.

4. Anything resembling in nature, shape, or position the caruncle on a fowl's head. Specifically—(*a*) The similar but erectile and variable fleshy and vascular colored process growing over each eye of some gallinaceous birds, as ptarmigan and other grouse. (*b*) The top or crest of a wave.

5. The pecten or marsupium in the interior of a bird's eye. [Rare.]—**6.** In *mining*, the division of the mass of a lode into parallel plates, or layers of crystalline material parallel to its walls. Some lodes have several such combs, symmetrically arranged, so that each comb on one side of the center of the mass has its counterpart on the other. Often the face of the comb turned toward the center of the lode is covered with well-developed crystals, and where the central combs meet a cavity studded with crystals is formed.

7. The projection on the top of the hammer of a gun-lock. *E. H. Knight.*—**8.** The top corner of a gun-stock, on which the cheek rests in firing.—**9.** A honeycomb.

They sport abroad, and rove from home,
And leave the cooling hive, and quit the unfinished *comb*.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

comb[1] (kōm), *v.* [‹ *comb*[1], *n.* The old verb is *kemb*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dress with a comb: as, to *comb* one's hair.

With a comb of pearl I would *comb* my hair,
And still as I *comb'd* I would sing and say,
"Who is it loves me? who loves not me?"
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

2. To card, as wool; hackle, as flax.—**3.** To grain with a painter's comb.—**Combed-out work**, a kind of embroidery in which loops of wool are cut, and the threads then combed out until they are finely subdivided; they are then secured to the foundation by gum.—**Combed ware**, pottery or china decorated with color which has been drawn into zigzag lines or waves by a process similar to that used in the marbling of paper.—**To comb one's hair the wrong way.** See *hair*[1].

II. *intrans.* To roll over or break with a white foam, as the top of a wave.

My foe came quite to the verge of the fall where the river began to *comb* over.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxii.

Lake des Allemands was *combing* with the tempest and hissing with the rain.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXV. 92.

comb[2] (kōm), *n.* [Also written *coomb*; ‹ ME. *\comb* (†), ‹ AS. *cumb*, a vessel of a certain capacity (used for liquids), = MLG. *kump*, LG. *kump*, also *kumpen* (? G. *kumpf*, *kumpen*) = MHG. *chumpf*, *kumpf*, *kumph*, *kumpf*, G. *kumpf*, m., a hollow vessel, a basin, bowl, trough, ‹ MLL. *\cumbus*, *\cumpus*, *cimpus*, a basin, bowl (cf. *cumba*, a bowl (a trough?), a boat, a tomb of stone: see *catacomb*), ‹ Gr. *κύμβος*, a hollow vessel, cup, basin, *κύμβη*, a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, boat (see *cymbal*), = Skt. *kumbha*, a pot. Cf. *cup*.] **1.** A dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter. [Eng.]—**2.** A brewing-vat. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

comb[3], **coomb**[2] (kōm, kōm), *n.* [Also written *combe*, *coom*; ‹ ME. *\comb*, ‹ AS. *cumb*, a narrow valley, prob. ‹ W. *cwm* (pron. kōm), a hollow between two hills, a dale, a dingle, = Corn. *cum*, a valley, a dingle, a valley opening downward, = Ir. *cumar*, a valley, bed of an estuary. Cf. OF. *combe* = Pr. *comba* = It. dial. *comba* (ML. *cumba*), a valley, appar. also of Celtic origin. Prob. orig. a 'hollow,' akin to L. *cavus*, hollow, Gr. *κίαρ*, a cavity, *κοῖλος*, hollow, etc.: see *cave*[1], *cage*, *cell*, *cælum*.] A more or less rounded, bowl-shaped hollow or valley inclosed on all sides but one by steep and in some cases perpendicular cliffs. The use of the word is closely limited to certain portions of southwestern England and Wales, and to a part of Ireland, especially to county Kerry, where the combs (there also called *corries*) are numerous and of great size, many of them containing lakes.

From those heights
We dropped, at pleasure, into sylvan *combs*.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Anon they pass a narrow *comb* wherein
Were slabs of rock with figures, knights on horse,
Sculptured.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

combacy†, *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *combat* + *-cy*.] Combat.

Conclude by *combacy*
To win or lose the game.
Warner, Albion's Eng., iv. 22.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *v.* [First in early mod. E.; ‹ F. *combattre*, now *combattre*, = Pr. *combattre* = Sp. *combatir* = Pg. *combater* = It. *combattere*, fight, battle, ‹ ML. *\combattere*, ‹ L. *com-*, together, + ML. *battere*, beat, fight: see *bate*[1] and *batter*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To fight; struggle or contend; battle; especially, in earlier use, engage in single fight.

Forc'd by the tide to *combat* with the wind.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Our endeavours are not only to *combat* with doubts, but always to dispute with the devil.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 19.

After the fall of the republic, the Romans *combated* only for the choice of masters.
Gibbon.

II. *trans.* To fight or do battle with; oppose by force; contend against; resist contentiously: as, to *combat* an antagonist; to *combat* arguments or opinions.

Such was the very armour he had on
When he the ambitious Norway *combated*.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

His will did never *combat* thine,
And take it prisoner.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 2.

They who would *combat* general authority with particular opinion, must first establish themselves a reputation of understanding better than other men.
Dryden, Pref. to State of Innocence.

He needs must *combat* might with might.
Tennyson, Epilogue.

combat (kom′- or kum′bat), *n.* [After F. *combat*, n., from the verb.] A fight, especially, in earlier use, between two; in general, a struggle to resist, overthrow, or conquer: contest; engagement; battle.

About this Time also the Duke of Lancaster was to perform a *Combat*, upon a Challenge with a Prince of Bohemia.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 123.

My courage try by *combat*, if thou dar'st.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The *combat* deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

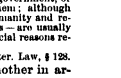
single combat, a fight between two; a duel.=**Syn.** *Conflict*, *Contest*, etc. See *battle*[1].

combatable (kom-bat′ą-bl), *a.* [‹ *combat* + *-able*; = F. *combattable*, etc.] Capable of being combated, disputed, or opposed.

combatant (kom′- or kum′bą-tant), *a.* and *n.* [‹ F. *combattant*, now *combattant*, ppr. of *combattre*, *combattre*, combat: see *combat*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Contending; disposed to combat or contend.

Their valours are not yet so *combatant*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

2. In *her.*, same as *affronté*, but applied only to ferocious creatures, such as lions.



Two Lions Combatant.

Two rampant lions, face to face, are said to be *combatant*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. glosa., p. 113.

Combatant officer. See *officers of the line*, under *line*.

II. *n.* **1.** A person who combats; one who engages in battle; one who fights, whether in single combat or in an army or a fleet.

Sound, trumpets: and set forward, *combatants*.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

A *combatant* is any person directly engaged in carrying on war, or concerned in the belligerent government, or present with its armies and assisting them; although those who are present for purposes of humanity and religion—as surgeons, nurses, and chaplains—are usually classed among non-combatants, unless special reasons require an opposite treatment of them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

2. A person who contends with another in argument or controversy.

A controversy which long survived the original *combatants*.
Macaulay.

3. A name of the ruff, *Machetes pugnax*. See *ruff*.—**4.** In *her.*, a figure drawn like a sword-player standing upon his guard. *Boutell.*

combater (kom′- or kum′ba-tėr), *n.* One who combats, disputes, or contends; a combatant. [Rare.]

Combaters or fighters. *Sherwood.*

combative (kom′- or kum′bą-tiv), *a.* [‹ *combat* + *-ive*.] Disposed to combat; pugnacious; showing a disposition to fight, contend, or oppose.

His fine *combative* manner. *Lamb*, To Wordsworth.

combatively (kom′- or kum′bą-tiv-li), *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

combativeness (kom′- or kum′bą-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being combative; disposition to contend or fight; pugnacity. By phrenologists the word is used to designate one of the propensities. See cut under *phrenology.*

comb-bearer (kōm′bār′ėr), *n.* [A translation of NL. *ctenophorum:* see *ctenophore.*] A ctenophore; a comb-jelly; one of the *Ctenophora.*

Closely related to idyia is pleurobrachia, one of the commonest of the *comb-bearers,* or Ctenophorœ, on the northern coast of the United States. *Pop. Sci. Mo.,* XIII. 321.

comb-broach (kōm′ brōch), *n.* A tooth of a comb with which wool is dressed.

comb-brush (kōm′brush), *n.* 1. A brush used to clean combs.—2†. A lady's-maid, or under lady's-maid. [Eng.]

The maid who at present attended on Sophia was recommended by Lady Bellaston, with whom she had lived for some time, in the capacity of a *comb-brush.*
Fielding, Tom Jones, xvii. 8.

comb-cap (kōm′ kap), *n.* In *armor,* a morion with a comb. This, like other steel caps, had commonly a stuffed or quilted cap worn beneath it to prevent direct contact with the head.

Good *combe-caps* for their heads, well-lined with quilted-caps. *Grose,* Military Antiquities, I. 126.

combe, *n.* See *comb*[3].

combed (kōmd), *a.* [< *comb*[1], *n.,* + *-ed*[2].] Having a comb or crest.

And had for his crest a cock argent,
Combed and wattled gules. *Longfellow.*

combel (kom′bel), *n.* In *her.,* same as *fillet.*

comber[1] (kō′mėr), *n.* [< *comb*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who combs; one whose occupation is the combing of wool, etc.—2. A long curling wave.

We were congratulating ourselves upon getting off dry, when a great *comber* broke fore and aft the boat, and wet us through and through. *R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 153.

comber[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *cumber.*

comber[3] (kom′bėr), *n.* [E. dial. (Cornwall). The resemblance to *scomber* is accidental.] 1. The *Serranus cabrilla,* also called *smooth serranus* and *gaper,* a fish of the sea-perch family, about a foot long, common on the southern coast of England.—2. A species of wrasse or *Labrus* (*L. maculatus,* var. *comber*), with a white lateral band from the eye to the caudal fin, found on the Cornish coast. Also called *comber wrasse.*

comberous, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

comb-frame (kōm′frām), *n.* A square wooden frame fitted to a beehive, in which the bees may construct the comb, and by which the comb can easily be removed from the hive.

comb-honey (kōm′hun′i), *n.* Honey in or with the comb; unstrained honey.

The bulk of this, however, was sent in jars either as pure extracted honey or as *comb-honey* — that is, honey bottled with portions of broken comb remaining in it.
London Times.

combinable (kom-bī′na-bl), *a.* [< *combine, v.,* + *-able;* = F. *combinable,* etc.] Capable of combining or of being combined; suitable for combining.

Pleasures are very *combinable* both with business and study. *Chesterfield.*

combinableness (kom-bī′na-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being combinable; suitableness for combining. [Rare.]

combinant (kom′bi-nant), *n.* [< LL. *combinan(t-)s,* ppr. of *combinare,* combine: see *combine, v.*] In *math.,* a function of the quantities appearing in a given set of functions which remains unaltered as well for linear substitutions impressed upon the variables as for linear combinations of the functions themselves (*Sylvester,* 1853); a covariant which remains unaltered when each quantic is replaced by a linear function of all the quantics (*Cayley,* 1856).

combinate† (kom′bi-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *combinatus,* pp. of *combinare,* combine: see *combine, v.*] Espoused; betrothed. [Rare.]

There she lost a noble and renowned brother; . . . with him . . . her marriage-dowry; with both her *combinate* husband. *Shak.,* M. for M., iii. 1.

combination (kom-bi-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *combinaison* = Sp. *combinacion* = Pg. *combinação* = It. *combinazione,* < ML. *combinatio(n-),* < LL. *combinare,* pp. *combinatus,* combine: see *combine, v.*] 1. The act of uniting in a whole, or the state of being so united; a coming together so as to form a group, sum, product, etc.; especially, the union of related parts in a complex whole: as, a *combination* of wheels and springs in a watch; a *combination* of ideas; a *combination* of circumstances.

All this is but deceit, mere trifles forg'd
By *combination* to defeat the process
Of justice. *Beau. and Fl.,* Laws of Candy, v. 1.

2. The whole or complex thus formed; the product of combining: as, a soft *combination* of stops in organ-playing.

It is this glorious pile of mountains which gives to Granada that *combination* of delights so rare in a Southern city. *Irving,* Alhambra, p. 121.

Specifically—3. The union or association of two or more persons or parties for the attainment of some common end; a league: as, a political or a criminal *combination;* success is possible only through *combination.*

The Indians and they . . . by a generall *combination* in one day plotted to subuert the whole Colony.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

4. In *chem.,* chemical union; the production of a chemical compound.—5. In *math.,* the union of a number of individuals in different groups, each containing a certain number of the individuals. Thus, the number of combinations of four figures taking two together is six (12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 34).—**Aggregate combination.** See *aggregate.*—**Chemical combination.** See *chemical.*—**Combination borders,** in *printing,* types of ornamental designs, of varied character, intended to be combined or composed so as to form a complete design on a larger scale.—**Combination lock.** See *lock.*—**Combination pedal,** in *organs,* a pedal which draws or retires several stops at once. It is *single-acting* when it only operates to add to or subtract from the stops already drawn, and *double-acting* when it both adds to and subtracts from the stops already drawn, so as always to produce a given combination.—**Combination plane,** a plane having a guide which can be changed from one side to the other, or adjusted vertically, as required by the nature of the work.—**Combination-room,** in the University of Cambridge, a room adjoining the hall, into which the fellows withdraw after dinner, for wine, dessert, and conversation.—**Combination tone.** Same as *combinational tone* (which see, under *tone*).—**Commutative combination.** See *commutative.*—**Consecutive combination,** in *chem.,* a term applied to the chemical process by which a series of compounds are formed from one another. Thus, by an addition of soda to dihydrogen sodium phosphate, disodium hydrogen phosphate is formed, and by further addition of soda to this compound trisodium phosphate is produced. In each case one atom of basic hydrogen is replaced by the alkali.—**Heat of combination.** See *heat.*—**Laws of chemical combination,** the laws which regulate the union of substances by chemical affinity. See *chemical* and *equivalent.*—**Syn. 3.** *Party, faction,* etc. (see *cabal*[1]), alliance, league, set, clique, coalition, conspiracy, confederation.

combinational (kom-bi-nā′shon-al), *a.* [< *combination* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a combination or to the act of combining; having the quality of combining.—**Combinational tone.** See *tone.*

combinative (kom-bī′na-tiv), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ive.*] Tending to combine; uniting: in *math.,* applied to a covariant which is equally a covariant when for any of the quantics is substituted a linear function of them. Also *combinatory.*

combinatorial (kom-bī-na-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *combinatory* + *-al.*] Concerned with combinations.—**Combinatorial analysis,** in *math.,* a method of treating problems in the calculus by reducing them to problems in combinations.—**Combinatorial mathematician,** one who has a preference for the combinatorial analysis.

combinatory (kom-bī′na-tō-ri), *a.* [< *combinate* + *-ory;* = F. *combinatoire.*] Same as *combinative.*—**Combinatory imagination,** that sort of fancy which brings into relation objects experienced independently.

combine (kom-bīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *combined,* ppr. *combining.* [< ME. *combinen* = F. *combiner* = Sp. Pg. *combinar* = It. *combinare,* < LL. *combinare,* unite, join (two things together), < L. *com-,* together, + *bini,* two by two: see *binary.*] I. *trans.* To associate, unite, or join into a whole; connect closely together.

They rejoice
Each with their kind, lion with lioness;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast *combined.*
Milton, P. L., viii. 394.

Thousands of people who perhaps agree only on a single point can *combine* their energies for the purpose of carrying that single point. *Macaulay,* Gladstone in Church and State.

We cannot reduce the world of experience to a web of relations in which nothing is related, as it would be if everything were erased from it which we cannot refer to the action of a *combining* intelligence.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 42.

=**Syn.** To mix, compound, blend.

II. *intrans.* 1. To unite; coalesce: as, honor and policy *combine* to justify the measure.

All experience *combines* to testify against the stability and working power of "hazy" and amorphous creeds.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 322.

Specifically—2. To unite in friendship or alliance for the attainment of some common end; league together; join forces; associate; coöperate: followed by *with.*

He that loves God's abode, and to *combine*
With saints on earth, shall one day with them shine.
G. Herbert, Church Porch, st. 73.

You *with* your foes *combine.* *Dryden,* Aurengzebe.

3. To unite by affinity or chemical attraction: as, two substances which will not *combine* of themselves may be made to *combine* by the intervention of a third.

One of the most important laws in chemistry is known as the law of *combining* proportions.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature (1st ed.), p. 67.

combine (kom-bīn′), *n.* [< *combine, v.*] A combination or agreement; especially, a secret combination for the purpose of committing fraud; a conspiracy. [Colloq. and recent; first publicly used in the trial of an alderman for bribery in New York in 1886.]

He believes . . . that trusts, pools, *combines,* and the like, are the unconscious agencies of socialism.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 802.

combined (kom-bīnd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *combine, v.*] Related as parts of a combination; united closely; associated; leagued; confederated; banded.

For insuring the general safety *combined* action of the whole horde or tribe was necessary.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

combinedly (kom-bī′ned-li), *adv.* In a combined manner; in a state of combination; unitedly; jointly.

The flesh, the world, the devil, all *combinedly* are so many fierce adversaries. *Barrow,* Sermons, ii. 30 (3rd MS.).

combinement† (kom-bīn′ment), *n.* [< *combine* + *-ment.*] Combination.

Having no firm *combinements* to chayne them together in their publique dangers, they lay loose to the advantage of the common enemy. *Daniel,* Hist. Eng., p. 2.

combiner (kom-bī′nėr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

This so excellent *combiner* of all virtues—humility.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, ii. 186.

combing (kō′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *comb*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of using a comb.—2. The process of carding wool. See *card*[2], *v. t.,* and *carding-machine.*—3. The process of hackling flax.—4. Graining on wood.—5. That which is removed by combing or carding: generally in the plural: as, the *combings* of wool or hair.—6†. Hair combed over a bald part of the head. *Artif. Handsomeness.*—7. Same as *cowming.*

combing-machine (kō′ming-ma-shēn′), *n.* A machine for carding wool. See *carding-machine.*

comb-jelly (kōm′jel′i), *n.* A comb-bearer or ctenophore; one of the *Ctenophora.*

combless (kōm′ les), *a.* [< *comb*[1] + *-less.*] Without a comb or crest: as, "a *combless* cock," *Shak.,* T. of the S., ii. 1.

comb-paper (kōm′pā′pėr), *n.* Marbled paper in which the design or decoration is most largely produced by the use of the comb.

comb-pot (kōm′ pot), *n.* A stew used to warm the combs employed in preparing long-stapled wool for worsted. It consists of a flat iron plate heated by fire or steam, with a similar plate above it, the space between the two being sufficient to admit the teeth of a comb.

comb-rat (kōm′rat), *n.* A book-name of the species of the genus *Ctenodactylus.*

Combretaceæ (kom-brē-tā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Combretum* + *-aceæ.*] An order of shrubby or arborescent polypetalous exogens, allied to the *Myrtaceæ,* and including about 250 species, natives of the tropics. They are astringent properties, which are frequently utilized in tanning; a few are cultivated for ornament, and others are fine timber-trees. The principal genera are *Terminalia* and *Combretum.*

combretaceous (kom-brē-tā′shius), *a.* In *bot.,* belonging to or resembling the order *Combretaceæ.*

Combretum (kom-brē′tum), *n.* [NL., < L. *combretum* (Pliny), a kind of rush: origin unknown.] A large tropical genus of plants of the order *Combretaceæ,* chiefly shrubs. Various species furnish tanning and dyeing materials, and some are cultivated in greenhouses for their handsome flowers.

comb-saw (kōm′sâ), *n.* A hand-saw used in cutting combs. It has two blades, one for cutting, the other to enter the kerf and serve as a spacing-gage to determine the distance for the next cut. In certain machine-work circular saws are used, having an intermittent longitudinal motion equal to the spacing-distance of the teeth.

comburgess (kom-bėr′jes), *n.* [= F. *combourgeois,* < ML. *comburgensis,* a fellow-burgess: see *com-* and *burgess.*] A fellow-burgess: a term formerly used in England of one who was a member or an inhabitant of the same borough with another, particularly of a member of Par-

liament who was a resident of the borough he represented.

The statutes of Henry IV. and V. enforced residence as a requisite for electors and elected alike, and that of Henry VI. prescribed that the qualification of both must lie within the shire. The same rule applied to the boroughs. And it was for the most part strictly observed; the members were generally "co-diffizens" or *com-burgesses.*
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 423.

combust (kǫm-bust'), *a.* [< ME. *combust* = Sp. It. *combusto*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + **bürere*, perhaps akin to Skt. √*prush*, burn; otherwise explained as < *combs-* for *com-* + *urere*, burn, = Gr. *abew*, kindle, = Skt. √*ush*, burn: see *aurora*, *adust*[2], *east*[2].] 1. Burnt.

Combust materials tend to coagulate.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 258.

Hence—2. In *astron.*, so near the sun as to be obscured by it, or not more than 8½° from it.

And if I hadde, O Venus ful of myrthe,
Aspectes badde of Mars or of Saturne,
Or thou *combust* or let were in my byrthe.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 717.

Who can discern those planets that are oft *Combust* ?
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 43.

combust (kǫm-bust'), *v. t.* [Formed from *combustible*, *combustion*. Cf. *combust*, *a.*] To inflame with excitement and agitation.

All Germany was *combusted* with great troubles.
Tyrwhitt's Storehouse, p. 251 (Ord MS.).

combustibility (kǫm-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as *combustibleness*.

combustible (kǫm-bus'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *combustible* = Sp. *combustible* = Pg. *combustivel* = It. *combustibile*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] I. *a.* 1. Capable of taking fire and burning; capable of undergoing combustion: as, wood and coal are *combustible*. Hence—2. Easily excited; fiery; irascible; inflammable: said of persons.

Arnold was a *combustible* character.
Irving, Life of Washington.

II. *n.* A substance that will take fire and burn: as, wood and coal are *combustibles;* the building was full of *combustibles*. See *combustion*.

combustibleness (kǫm-bus'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The property of being combustible; capability of burning or of being burned. Also *combustibility*.

combustion (kǫm-bus'chǫn), *n.* [< F. *combustion* = Sp. *combustion* = Pg. *combustão* = It. *combustione*, < LL. *combustio(n-)*, < L. *combustus*, pp. of *comburere*, burn up: see *combust*, *a.*] 1. The action of fire on inflammable materials; the act or process of burning. Chemically considered, combustion is a process of rapid oxidation caused by the chemical union of the oxygen of the air, which is the supporter of combustion, with any material which is capable of oxidation—that is, combustible. It results in the formation of oxygen compounds, some or all of which may be gaseous and therefore invisible, and in the liberation of energy, which is made evident by a rise of temperature and often by flame or incandescence. The weight of the products of combustion is always precisely equal to the sum of the weight of the burned substance and that of the oxygen used in the burning. The energy set free is always precisely the same as that which would be required to separate the oxygen again from its combinations. In common life oxygen is the sole supporter of combustion. In the laboratory iodine, chlorin, and some other substances also perform a similar office in certain cases. The term *combustion* has also been applied to slow processes of oxidation not attended by high temperature or evolution of light, such as the combustion in the body which keeps up the animal heat, and the slow decomposition of animal and vegetable matter in the air. See *eremacausis*.

The compression of air renders the *combustion* of gaseous matter less perfect, and, . . . within certain limits at least, the more rarefied the atmosphere in which flame burns, the more complete its *combustion*.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 901.

Any chemical action whatsoever, if its energy rise sufficiently high, may produce the phenomenon of *combustion*, by heating the body to such an extent that it becomes luminous. *Fownes.*

2†. Tumult; violent agitation with hurry and noise; inflammatory excitement; confusion; uproar.

These cruel wars . . . brought all England into an horrible *combustion*. *Raleigh.*

I found Mrs. Vanhomrigh all in *combustion*, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord.
Swift, Journal to Stella, Letter 28.

3. In *astrol.*, the state of being combust.

Combustion.—The being within 8° 30′ of the ☉, which is said to burn up those planets near him, so that they lose their power. It is always an evil testimony.
W. Lilly, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 339.

Spontaneous combustion, the ignition of a body by the internal development of heat without the action of an external agent. It not infrequently takes place in heaps of rags, wool, or cotton soaked with oil, and in masses of wet coal. In the first case it is caused by the rapid spontaneous oxidation of oil, which raises the temperature sufficiently to make it burst into flame; in the second case a similar rapid oxidation of the sulphur of pyrites contained in coal causes an increase of heat sufficient finally to ignite the coal. See *flame*.

combustious†, **combustuous** (kǫm-bus'chus, -tū-us), *a.* [Irreg. < *combust*, *a.*, + *-ious*, *-u-ous*.] Combustible; inflammable.

Subject and servile to all discontents,
As dry *combustious* matter is to fire.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 1162.

combustive (kǫm-bus'tiv), *a.* [< *combust*, *a.*, + *-ive*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of combustion.

The alcohol has become acetic acid by the *combustive* action of the mycoderm.
Lady Claud Hamilton, tr. of Life of Pasteur, p. 79.

2†. Disposed to take fire; combustible. *Bp. Gauden.*

combustuous, *a.* See *combustious*.

come (kum), *v.*; pret. *came*, pp. *come*, ppr. *coming*. [Early mod. E. also *cum* (ppr. also *cumming*, *cumming*, pret. often *come*, *com*); < ME. *cumen*, *comen* (pret. *cam*, *com*, *cum*, pl. *comen*, *cumen* (> mod. dial. *come*, pret.), pp. *cumen*, *comen*), < AS. *cuman* (ONorth. *cuma*, *cyma*, *come*, *cwome*), contr. of **cwiman* (pret. *cōm*, *cwom*, pl. *cōmon*, *cwōmon*, for **cwam*, pl. **cwāmon*, pp. *cumen*), = OS. *kuman* = OFries. *kuma*, *koma*, mod. Fries. *kommen* = MD. D. *komen* = MLG. LG. *komen* = OHG. *queman*, *chweman*, *coman*, *choman*, *cuman*, *kuman*, MHG. *chomen*, *komen*, *kumen*, G. *kommen* = Icel. *koma* = Sw. *komma* = Dan. *komme* = Goth. *kwiman* (pret. *kwam*, pl. *kwēmum*, etc., pp. *kwumans*), come, = L. *ven-ire* (for **gwem-ire*) (> F. Pr. Sp. *venir* = Pg. *vir* = It. *venire*), come, = Umbrian *ben-* = Oscan *ben-* = Gr. *βaiv-ειv* (for **βaiǰ-ειv* for **γaγ-ειv*) = OPers. √*gam*, *jam* = Zend √*gam* = Skt. √*gam*, go. A very prolific root; from the E. word are derived *comely*, *become*, *becoming*, etc., *income*, *oncome*, *outcome*, etc.; from the L., *advene*, *convene*, *prevene*, *supervene*, *convenient*, *advent*, *convent*, *event*, *invent*, *prevent*, *adventure*, *conventicle*, *venture*, etc.; from the Gr., *basē*, *basis*, *bema*, *anabasis*, *catabasis*, *acrobat*, etc.] I. *intrans.* 1. Primarily, to move with the purpose of reaching, or so as to reach, a more or less definite point, usually a point at which the speaker is, was, or is to be at the time spoken of, or at which he is present in thought or imagination; to move to, toward, or with the speaker, or toward the place present to his thought; advance nearer in any manner, and from any distance; draw nigh; approach: as, he *comes* this way; he is *coming;* *come* over and help us.

Cum to me, mi leofmon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 98.

And than he sente for the kynge, and he *come*, and brought Merlyn; and so thei *come* ridynge to the abbey, and herde messe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 52.

A Myle from Flom Jordan, is the Ryvere of Arbonye, the whiche Jacob passed over, whan he *cam* fro Mesopotayme. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 103.

Comes me to the Court one Polemon, an honest plaine man of the country.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 112.

When we had seen every thing, I was desirous of returning, tho' our conductors were for staying, and taking some refreshment; but when they saw the people *coming* about us, they changed their sentiments, and we mounted our horses. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 49.

The Lord God will *come* with a strong hand. Isa. xl. 10.

And *come* he slow, or *come* he fast,
It is but death who *comes* at last.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 30.

Our royal word upon it,
He *comes* back safe. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

[Formerly *come* might be followed by an infinitive expressing the motion in a more particular manner.

There *com go* a lite child
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.]

2. To arrive by movement, or in course of progression, either in space or in time: used (*a*) absolutely, or (*b*) with *to*, *on*, *into*, etc., before the point or state reached (equivalent to reach, arrive at), or (*c*) followed by an infinitive denoting the purpose or object of the movement or arrival: as, he *came to* the city yesterday; two miles further on you will *come to* a deep river; he has *come to* want; the undertaking *came to* grief; I will *come to see* you soon; we now *come to consider* (or to the consideration of) the last point.

That he was *cumen* that broht us liht.
Metrical Homilies, p. 98.

All the days of my appointed time will I wait, till my change *come*. Job xiv. 14.

Ye shall not see me, until the time *come* when ye shall say, Blessed is he that *cometh* in the name of the Lord.
Luke xiii. 35.

I am glad you are *come* so safe from Switzerland *to* Paris.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 15.

We *came* in an hour and a half *to* an old city cut with great labour over a Rocky Precipice, and in one hour more we arrived at Beer.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 64.

In the Evening Captain Minchin and Mr. Richards and his Wife *came* aboard, having staid one night at the Fort; and told me all that had happened to them ashore.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 177.

I perceive, by the book in my hand, that I am condemned to die, and after that *to come to* judgment.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 84.

[In this use the sign of the infinitive is occasionally omitted.

The Hyrcanian deserts . . . are as throughfares now For princes to *come view* fair Portia.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.]

3. To move into view; appear; become perceptible or observable; begin to exist or be present; show or put forth: as, the light *comes* and goes.

Somer is *comen* and winter gon.
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 197.

Specifically—4. To sprout or spring up; acrospire: as, the wheat is beginning to *come*. [In this use also found spelled *comb*. Compare *come*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and *coming*, *n.*, 3.]

[The barley] upon the cleane floore on a round heape, resteth so vntill it be readie to shoote at the roote end, which maltsters call *coming*. When it beginneth therefore to shoot in this maner, they saie it is *come*, and then forthwith they spread it abroad, first thicke and then thinner and thinner vpon the said floore, as it *commeth*.
W. Harrison, Descrip. of England.

It is reported that if you lay a good stock of kernels of grapes about the root of a vine it will make the vine *come* earlier and prosper better. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To result. (*a*) To appear as the result or consequence of some act, practice, or operation: used either absolutely or with *by* or *of*: as, the butter *comes* in the churn; that *comes of* your carelessness.

Usefulness *comes by* labour, wit *by* case. *G. Herbert.*

This *comes of* judging by the eye. *Str R. L'Estrange.*

Why sure she won't pretend to remember what she's ordered not!—ay, this *comes of* her reading!
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

One distinctive tenet . . . affirms that Brahmanism does not properly *come by* caste or descent, but *by* learning and devotional exercises.
Lyall, quoted in W. E. Hearn's Aryan Household, p. 313.

(*b*) To be equal or equivalent in result or effect when taken together or In sum: with *to*: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum; the total *comes to* $81,000; it *comes to* the same thing.

6. To happen; befall; occur; take place.

Another with his finger and his thumb,
Cried, "Via! we will do't, *come* what will *come*."
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

All things *come* alike to all. Eccl. ix. 2.

So *comes* it, lady, you have been mistook.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

7. To become; happen to be; chance to be.

So *came* I a widow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

How *came* my man in the stocks? *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

How *came* you and Mr. Surface so confidential?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

8†. To be becoming.

"Ne wep nogt," he sedo, "love *come*, yor yt ne *comth* nogt to the."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 420.

9. In the imperative, interjectionally (often strengthened by repetition or by the addition of other emphatic words): (*a*) Move along, or take a hand (with me, or the person speaking); unite in going or acting: as, *come*, *come*, let us be going!

This is the heir; *come*, let us kill him. Mat. xxi. 38.

Come! said he to me, let us go a little way up the Forshrouds; it may be that may make the Ship wear; for I have been doing it before now.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 64.

(*b*) Attend; give heed; take notice; come to the point: used to urge attention to what is to be said, or to the subject in hand.

Come, give me your promise to love, and to marry her directly. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Come, *come*, open the matter in brief.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord.
Isa. i. 18.

"*Come*, I say," he remonstrated, "you are taking the thing too much to heart." *W. Black.*

10. To overflow. [Prov. Eng.]—[In the colloquial phrases *come* Friday, *come* Candlemas, for next Friday, next Candlemas, *come* is an imperative used conditionally: thus, let Friday *come*—that is, if or when Friday comes. Certain of the compound tenses of this verb were once regularly and are still frequently formed with the verb *be* instead of *have*. See *be*, *b* (*e*). *Come*, with an adverb or a preposition, enters into a great number of expressions, some highly idiomatic and requiring separate definition, and others which retain more obviously the meaning of their elements. The principal idiomatic phrases are here given.]—**Come on!** (*a*) Come along; join me in going.

"Childe, *come on* with me,
God hase herde thi prayer."
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

(*b*) Approach; come at me: used in defiance or as a challenge: as, *come on!* I am not afraid of you. [Colloq.]—**Come your ways**, come along; come hither. *Shak.*—**Out and come again.** See *out*.—**To come** (an infinitive qualifying preceding noun), to appear or arrive in the future: as, he was thinking of dangers *to come*.

The prophetic soul
Of the wide world dreaming on things *to come*.
Shak., Sonnets, cvii.

To come about. (*a*) To happen; fall out; come to pass; arrive: as, how did these things *come about?* (*b*) To turn; change; come round: as, the wind will *come about* from west to east; the ship *came about*.

On better thoughts and my urged reasons,
They are *come about* and won to the true side.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iv. 4.

If you were just to let the servants forget to bring her dinner for three or four days, you can't conceive how she'd *come about*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

To come across. See *across*.—**To come amiss.** See *amiss*.—**To come and go,** to advance and retire; move back and forth; alternate; appear and disappear.

Also for worldly goods they *come and go*, as things not long proprietary to any body.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 38.

The colour of the king doth *come and go*
Between his purpose and his conscience.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

O fie! I'll swear her colour is natural: I have seen it *come and go*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

To come around. See *to come round*, below.—**To come at,** to reach; arrive within reach of; gain; come so near as to be able to take or possess; attain: as, we prize those most who are hardest to *come at*; to *come at* a true knowledge of ourselves.

How could a Physician tell the Vertue of that Simple, unless he could *come at* it, to apply it?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 39.

The Books . . . were lockt up in Wirod cases, not to be *come at* without particular leave.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 132.

To come away. (*a*) *Naut.*, to begin to move or yield: said of the anchor or anything that is being hauled. (*b*) To part or separate; break off: as, the branch *came away* in my hands. (*c*) To germinate or sprout; come on: as, the wheat is *coming away* very well. [Eng.]—**To come by.** (*a*) To pass near.

The Duke thus syttynge, the sayde p[ro]cessyon *come by* hym, and byganne to passe by aboute .vij. of the cloke.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 9.

(*b*) To obtain; gain; acquire.

I, as I neuer desired the title, so haue I neglected the meanes to *come by* it. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

In Symoniacall purchases he thinks his Soule goes in the bargaine, and is loath to *come by* promotion so deare.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Grate Bluine.

Examine how you *came by* all your state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

To come down. (*a*) Literally, to descend.

In *comynge down* fro the Mount of Olyvete, is the place where oure Lord wepte upon Jerusalem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 97.

We *came down* into the valley to the bed of the brook Kedron, which is but a few paces over, and in many parts the valley itself is no wider.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 21.

(*b*) To be transmitted.

The fact and circumstances of Darius's voyage are *come down* to us, and by these very name means.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 456.

(*c*) Figuratively, to be humbled or abased: as, his pride must *come down*.

Your principalities shall *come down*. Jer. xiii. 18.

(*d*) *Theat.*, to advance nearer to the footlights: opposed to *to go up*—that is, to move away from the footlights.—**To come down on** or **upon** to descend suddenly upon; pounce upon; treat with severity; take to task; rate soundly; make a violent attack upon.

The Abbey of Glastonbury, on which Henry VIII., in the language of our day, *came down* so heavily.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 51.

To come down with, to pay over; lay down, as in payment. [Colloq.]

Little did he foresee, when he said, "All is but dust!" how soon he would *come down with* his own. *Dickens.*

To come down with the dust, to pay the money. (Slang.)—**To come high** or **low,** to be expensive or cheap; cost much or little.—**To come home.** (*a*) To move toward or reach one's home or dwelling-place. (*b*) *Naut.*: (1) To drag or slip through the ground: said of an anchor in heaving up. (2) To reach the place intended, as a sail in hoisting, etc. (*c*) To go to the heart or the feelings; touch the feelings, interest, sympathies, or reason: with *to*: as, his appeal *came home to* all.

Come home to men's business and bosoms.
Bacon, Ded. of Essays (ed. 1625).

To come in. (*a*) To enter, as into an inclosure or a port; make an entrance; appear, as upon a scene.

I may recall the well-known fact that in geological treatises, published not many years ago, mammals were always spoken of as having abruptly *come in* at the commencement of the tertiary series. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 288.

(*b*) To submit to terms; yield.

If the arch-rebel Tyrone . . . should offer to *come in*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Many Cities which till that time would not bend, gave Hostages, admitted Garrisons, and *came in* voluntarily.
Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.

(*c*) To appear; begin to be, or be found or observed; especially, be brought into use.

Since this new preaching hath *come in*, there hath been much sedition. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

It [the fruit of the date] is esteem'd of a hot nature, and, as it *comes in* during the winter, being ripe in November, providence seems to have design'd it as a warm food, during the cold season, to comfort the stomach.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 206.

Silken garments did not *come in* till late.
Arbuthnot, Anc. Coins.

(*d*) To enter as an ingredient or part of a compound thing.

A generous contempt of that in which too many men place their happiness must *come in* to heighten his character. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If the law is too mild, private vengeance *comes in*.
Emerson, Compensation.

(*e*) To accrue from cultivation, an industry, or otherwise, as profit: as, if the corn *comes in* well, we shall have a supply without importation; the crops *came in* light.

Sweet hearts, we shall be rich ere we depart,
If fairings *come* thus plentifully in.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

(*f*) To calve; foal: said of cows and mares. [U. S.]—**To come in clipping-time.** See *clipping-time*.—**To come in for,** to arrive in time to take; be in the way of obtaining; get; unite with others in getting a share or part of.

Let God be honoured as he ought to be, let Religion *come in for* its share among all the things which deserve encouragement. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The rest *came in for* subsidies. *Swift.*

They *come in for* their share of political guilt. *Addison.*

To come into. (*a*) To join with; bring help to; also, and more generally, to agree to; comply with; give in one's adhesion to; unite with others in adopting: as, *to come into* a measure or scheme.

Ready to *come in to* everything that is done for the publick good. *Bp. Atterbury.*

(*b*) To acquire by inheritance or bequest: as, *to come into* an estate.—**To come into one's head,** to occur to one's mind accidentally.

Dear Dick, how'er it *comes into his head*,
Believes as firmly as he does his Creed,
That you and I, Sir, are extremely great.
Prior, To Mr. Harley.

To come in unto, to lie carnally with. Gen. xxxviii. 16.—**To come in with,** to join in suddenly with; break in with; interrupt by means of: as, he *came in with* a laugh.—**To come near** or **nigh,** to approach in place; hence, to approach in nearness in quality or degree; offer or bear comparison with; resemble.

Nothing ancient or modern seems to *come near* it.
Sir W. Temple.

To come of. (*a*) To issue from; proceed from, as a descendant.

Adam and alle that *comen of* him.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Ashur, *of* whom *came* the Assyrians.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 44.

Of Priam's royal race my mother *came*.
Dryden, Æneid.

(*b*) To result from.

There can no falsehood *come of* loving her.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

To come of age, to attain to the age of legal majority. See *age*, 3.—**To come off.** (*a*) To depart; move or turn away; withdraw; retreat.

We might have thought the Jews when they had seen the destruction of Jerusalem would have *come off* from their obstinacy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

(*b*) To escape; get free.

If they *come off* safe, call their deliverance a miracle.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

(*c*) To emerge from some undertaking or transaction; issue; get out or away: as, *to come off* with honor or disgrace.

I know not what danger I undergo by this exploit; pray heaven I *come* well *off!*
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

No man gives better satisfaction at the first, and *comes off* more with the Eloquence of a kind Gentleman, till you know him better, and then you know him for nothing.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Complementall Man.

(*d*) To happen; take place: as, the match *comes off* on Tuesday. (*e*) To get over; settle up.

We hear you are full of crowns;
Will you *come off*, sir?
Massinger.

(*f*) To leave the shore and approach a ship, as persons in a boat; also, similarly, to leave a ship for the shore or for another ship: as, the captain *came off* in his skiff.

They anchor'd again, and made signs for the people to come aboard. It was not long before the Shabander or chief Magistrate of the Town *came off*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 114.

(*g*†) Be quick! hurry up!

Come off, and let me ryden hastily.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 304.

Ayenie [again] to werk am I nette, and I haste.
Come of, let see who be the sharppe penne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

(*h*) To cease (fooling, flattering, chaffing, or humbugging); desist: chiefly in the imperative: as, oh, *come off!* [Recent slang, U. S.]—**To come off roundly!,** to settle up handsomely.

If he
In th' old justice's suit, whom we robb'd lately,
Will *come off roundly*, we'll set him free too.
Middleton, The Widow, iv. 2.

Did Marwood *come off roundly* with his wages?
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 4.

To come on. (*a*) To advance; make progress; thrive; flourish: as, the plants are *coming on*; the young man *comes on* well in his studies. (*b*†) To result from; come of.

I'll bring him the best 'parel that I have,
Come on't what will. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 1.

To come on one for (something), to hold him liable or responsible for (it); depend upon him for (it).

The moment Sir Oliver dies, you know, you would *come on me for* the money. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To come out. (*a*) To emerge; depart.

Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins. Rev. xviii. 4.

(*b*) To become public; appear; be published; come to knowledge or notice: as, the truth has *come out* at last; this book has just *come out*.

The Gazettes *come out* but once a week and but few people buy them. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 22.

To read them "as they *came out*" in their evening paper.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 490.

(*c*) To express one's self vigorously; throw off reserve and declare one's self; make an impression: as, he *came out* strong. [Colloq.] (*d*) To be introduced to general society; in a special sense, in England, to be presented at court: as, Miss B—— *came out* last season. (*e*) To appear after being clouded or obscured: as, the rain stopped and the sun *came out*. (*f*) To turn out to be; result from calculation.

The weight of the denarius . . . *comes out* sixty-two grains and four-sevenths. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

To come out of. (*a*) To come forth or issue from; figuratively, to get through with; come to the end of: as, to *come out of* prison; he has *come out of* that affair very well.

Unclean spirits . . . *came out of* many that were possessed with them. Acts viii. 7.

(*b*) To be the issue or descendant of.

Kings shall *come out of* thee. Gen. xvii. 6.

To come out well or **ill,** to result favorably or unfavorably; prove to be good or bad, distinct or blurred, etc., as an undertaking, a print, or the like.—**To come out with,** to give publicity to; disclose.—**To come over.** **A.** With *over* as an adverb. In *distillation*, to rise and pass over, as vapor.

Toluene, for example, nearly always *comes over* with benzine. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 826.

B. With *over* as a preposition. (*a*) To pass above or across, or from one side to another; traverse: as, to *come over* a bridge or a road.

Israel *came over* this Jordan on dry land. Josh. iv. 22.

(*b*) To pass from an opposing party, side, or army to that one to which the speaker belongs. (*c*) To get the better of; circumvent; overcome; wheedle; cajole: as, you won't *come over* me in that way. [Colloq.]

What a rogue's this!
How cunningly he *came over* us!
Middleton, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

To come round or **around.** **A.** With *round* or *around* as an adverb. (*a*) To happen in due course; be fulfilled; come to pass.

Farewell, my sorrows, and, my fears, take truce;
My wishes are *come round*.
Fletcher (and another), Bloody Brother, v. 2.

"O God be thank'd!" said Alice the nurse,
"That all *comes round* so just and fair."
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

(*b*) To become favorable or reconciled after opposition or hostility: as, on second thought he will forget his anger and *come round*. (*c*) To recover; revive, as after fainting; regain one's former state of health.

B. With *round* or *around* as a preposition. To wheedle, or get the better of by wheedling.

The governess had *come round* everybody.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xl.

To come short, to fail; be inadequate.

To attain
The highth and depth of thy eternal ways
All human thoughts *come short*, Supreme of things!
Milton, P. L., viii. 414.

To come short of, to fail to reach or accomplish; attain or obtain less than is desired.

Men generally *come short of* themselves when they strive to out-doe themselves.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. xi.

All have sinned and *come short of* the glory of God.
Rom. iii. 23.

Why, he was afraid that he should *come short* of Heaven for had a desire to go. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 294.

To come to. **A.** With *to* as an adverb. (*a*†) To come to terms; consent; yield.

What is this, if my parson will not *come to?* *Swift.*

(*b*) To recover; come round; revive, especially after fainting. (*c*) *Naut.*, to turn the head nearer to the wind: as, the ship is *coming to*.

When it *came to*, the pilot was deceived, and said, Lord be merciful to us, my eyes never saw this place before.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 47.

(*d*) In *falconry*, to begin to get tame: said of a hawk.

B. With *to* as a preposition. (*a*) To reach; attain; result in: as, to *come to* ruin, *to* good, *to* luck.

Thou hear'st what wealth (he says, spend what thou canst),
Thou 'rt like to *come to*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

P. Hen. Trust me, I am exceeding weary.
Poins. Is it *come to* that? I had thought weariness durst not have attached one of so high blood.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2.

If it *come to* prohibiting, there is not ought more likely to be prohibited than truth itself.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 54

(*b*) To fall or pass to.

The other half
Comes to the privy coffer of the state.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

(e) To amount to: as, the taxes *come to* a large sum.

And now I'll tell thee I have promised him
As much as marriage *comes to*, and I lose
My honour, if my Don receives the canvas.
Shirley, The Brothers, ii. 1.

(*f*) To become; come to be.

This Town of Hamburgh from a Society of Brewers is *come to* a huge wealthy Place. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 4.

To come to anchor (formerly *to an anchor*), to anchor; bring up at anchor.

We found it an Island of 6. myles in compasse: within a league of it we *came to an anchor*, and went on shore for wood and water.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 110.

We *came to an anchor* in the port of Sibt.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 303.

To come to blows. See *blow*[3].—**To come to close quarters.** See *close*[3].—**To come to grief, hand, heel,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come to nothing,** to fail utterly; give no result; prove of no value: as, our efforts *came to nothing*.

My going up now to the City was in order to have his [the chief of the Factory's] assistance in the Voyage to Cochinchine, Champa, or Cambodia, which Captain Weldon had contrived for me; nor was it his fault that it *came to nothing*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. 1. 14.

To come to one's self. (a) To recover one's senses or consciousness; revive, as from a swoon.

When I was a little *come to myself* again, I asked him wherefore he served me so?
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 139.

(*b*) To resume the exercise of right reason after a period of folly.

When he *came to himself*, he said, How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish with hunger! Luke xv. 17.

To come to pass, to happen; fall out; be brought about.

But it *came to passe*, when fortune fled farre from the Greekes and Latines, & that their townes florished no more in traffcke, nor their Vniuersities in learning, as they had done continuing those Monarchies.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

And it shall *come to pass*, if thou shalt hearken diligently unto the voice of the Lord thy God, to observe and to do all his commandments which I command thee this day, that the Lord thy God will set thee on high above all the nations of the earth. Deut. xxviii. 1.

How *comes* it *to pass*, that . . . you now adventure to discover your self? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

To come to the front. See *front*.—**To come to time,** to be ready to go on with a pugilistic contest when "time" is called; hence, to do what is expected of one; face difficulties; refuse to back out. [Colloq.]—**To come true,** to be verified.—**To come up.** (a) To ascend; rise.

He that *cometh up* out of the midst of the pit.
Isa. xxiv. 18.

(*b*) To come forward for discussion or action; arise. (*c*) To grow; spring up, as a plant.

It shall not be pruned, nor digged; but there shall *come up* briers and thorns. Isa. v. 6.

(*d*) *Naut.*, same as *to come to*. (*e*) To come into use or fashion.

Since gentlemen *came up*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

I had on a gold cable hatband, then new *come up*, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

To come upon. (a) To happen on; fall in with: as, to *come upon* some friends in the park. (*b*†) To occur to.

This day it *came upon* me to write to Joanna Eleonora Malane, the noble young woman at Francfort.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

(*c*) To fall upon; attack or assail.

They *came upon* us in the night,
And brake my bower and slew my knight.
Scott, Waverley, lxiii.

To come upon the town. (a†) To make one's début in town society or as a man about town.

Five-and-twenty years ago the young Earl of Kew *came upon the town*, which speedily rang with the feats of his lordship. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, I.

(*b*) To become a charge upon the public for support, as in a poorhouse: as, she was so poor she feared she would have to *come upon the town*. Also *to come upon the parish*.—**To come up to,** to attain to; amount to.

Whose ignorant credulity will not
Come up to the truth. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

To come up to the mark, scratch, or **chalk,** to come to some mark or line where one ought to stand, especially to the scratch or line from which a race starts; hence, to meet one's engagements; do what one is expected to do.—**To come up with.** (a) To overtake in following or pursuit.

We *came up with* a party of men, who belonged to the sheik of Samwata.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 77.

(*b*) To get even with; pay off a score upon; punish (for folly or mischief): as, you will get *come* up with yet.—**When all comes to all.** See *all*.

II. *trans.* 1. To become; befit; suit. [Now only prov. Eng.]

No auche ilell games it ne *cometh* the to worche.
Life of St. Cuthbert, quoted in Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry, [I. 14.

2. To do; act; practise; play the part of. [Slang.]

So you think to *come* the noble Lord over me. *Lever.*
Don't *come* tricks here. *Slang Dict.*

Often with an indefinite *it*.

In his sleeves, which were long,
He had twenty-four packs,
Which was *coming it* strong.
Bret Harte, Plain Language from Truthful James.

3. *Naut.*, to slacken: with *up*: as, to *come up* the tackle-fall.

Never *come up* all your lower rigging at sea.
Luce, Seamanship, p. 490.

To come up the capstan, to turn the capstan the contrary way, for the purpose of slackening the cable on it.

come (kum), *n.*. [< ME. *come, cume*, coming, < AS. *cyme* = OS. *kumi* = OHG. *chumi, chome, quemi*, coming, = Icel. *koma, kvāma* = Dan. *komme;* from the verb.] 1†. Coming; arrival.

But yee cast at his *comme* to keepen hym hence,
Yee shall lose your lond & your life also.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 473.

2. [Also *coom*; pron. dial. kōm or kŏm.] The point of a medley of malted grain, which, after kiln-drying, drops off during the process of turning; in the plural, malt-dust. They form an excellent manure. Also called *chive*.

come-at-ability (kum-at-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *come-at-able*: see *-bility*.] Attainableness; accessibility. *Sterne.* [Colloq. and humorous.]

come-at-able (kum-at'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *come* + *at* + *-able*.] Capable of being approached or come at; that may be reached, attained, or procured. [Colloq. and humorous.]

comedian (kǫ-mē'di-ạn), *n.* [< F. *comédien* (= Sp. Pg. *comediante* = It. *commediante*), a comedian, < *comédie*, comedy. The classical term for 'comedian' was Gr. κωμῳδός, L. *comœdus*, or Gr. κωμικός, L. *comicus*: see *comic, comedy*.] 1. One who acts or plays parts in a comic drama, whether male or female.—2. An actor or player generally.

The quick *comedians*
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

An adventurer of versatile parts; sharper; coiner; false witness; sham bail; dancing master; buffoon; poet; *comedian*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

3. A writer of comedy; a comic dramatist. *Milton.* [Now rare.]

Scaliger willeth us to admire Plautus as a *comedian*.
Peacham, Of Poetry.

comedic (kǫ-mē'dik), *a.* [< *comedy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of comedy. [Rare.]

Our best *comedic* dramas. *Quarterly Rev.*

comédienne (ko-mā-di-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *comédien*: see *comedian*.] An actress who plays comedy.

comedietta (ko-mā-di-et'tạ), *n.* [It., dim. of *commedia*, a comedy: see *comedy*.] A dramatic composition of the comic class, but not so much elaborated as a regular comedy, and generally consisting of one or at most two acts.

Giving his *comedietta* or farce as a *lever du rideau*.
The Americans, VII. 178.

comediographer (kǫ-mē-di-og'rạ-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. κωμῳδιογράφος, a comic writer, < κωμῳδία, a comedy, + γράφειν, write.] A writer of comedies. *Coles*, 1717.

comedo (kom'e-dō), *n.*; pl. *comedones* (kom-e-dō'nēz). [L., a glutton, < *comedere*, eat up, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat*.] A small, worm-like, black-tipped mass, such as may sometimes be squeezed out of the sebaceous follicles of the face. It is usually simply the retained secretion of the morbid gland, but may include, contain, or be caused by the presence of a minute acarid, *Demodex folliculorum*.

Comedones are also well exemplified in the small, punctate, blackish points which exist here and there upon the forehead and elsewhere. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases, pl. E.

comedon (kom'e-don), *n.* Same as *comedo*.

As long ago as the middle of the 17th century it was known that an animal inhabited the *comedones*, a hard, inflamed tubercle which appears on the forehead and skin, especially of young men. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 694.

comedones, *n.* Plural of *comedo*.

come-down (kum'doun), *n.* A fall or downfall, in a figurative sense; a sudden change for the worse in one's circumstances; a set-back.

comedy (kom'ę-di), *n.*; pl. *comedies* (-diz). [< ME. *commedy* = D. *komedie* = G. *komödie* = Dan. *komedie* = Sw. *komedi*, < OF. *comedie*, F. *comédie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comedia* = It. *commedia*, < L. *comœdia*, < Gr. κωμῳδία, a comedy, < κωμῳδός, Bœotian κωμῳιδός (> L. *comœdus*), a comic actor, a comic writer, < κῶμος, a festival, festal procession, carousal, revel (otherwise < κώμη, a village, which is prob. akin to κῶμος, the festival κῶμος originating *ἐν κώμαις*, in villages, or rather perhaps because κῶμος was orig. a banquet (at which the guests *reclined*; cf. κλίνη, a couch, a dining-couch), both connected with κοίτη, a bed, κοιμᾶν, put to sleep, < *κεῖσθαι*, lie down, akin to E. *home*), + ἀοιδός, contr. ᾠδός, Bœotian ἀράδος, singing, a singer, ἀοιδή, contr. ᾠδή, a song: see *Comus* and *ode*.] 1. That branch of the drama which addresses itself primarily to the sense of the humorous or the ridiculous: opposed to *tragedy*, which appeals to the more serious and profound emotions. See *drama* and *tragedy*.

Comedy [according to Aristotle], on the other hand, imitates actions of inferior interest ("neither painful nor destructive"), and carried on by characters whose vices are of a ridiculous kind. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 89.

2. In a restricted sense, a form of the drama which is humorous without being broadly or grossly comical: distinguished from *farce*.

Comedy presents us with the imperfections of human nature; farce entertains us with what is monstrous and chimerical; the one causes laughter in those who can judge of men and manners, by the lively representation of their folly and corruption: the other produces the same effect in those who can judge of neither, and that only by its extravagancies. *Dryden*, Pref. to Mock Astrologer.

3. A dramatic composition written in the style of comedy; a comic play or drama. Hence—4. A humorous or comic incident or series of incidents in real life.

comelily (kum'li-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comelili, comlyly, comelely*; < *comely, a.*, + *-ly*[2].] In a comely or suitable or decent manner. *Sherwood.* [Rare.]

I saugh hir daunce so *comelely*.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 847.

comeliness (kum'li-nes), *n.* [< *comely* + *-ness*.] The quality of being comely. (*a*) Becomingness; suitableness; fitness.

For *comeliness* is a disposing fair
Of things and actions in fit time and place.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

The Social Gilds were founded upon the true basis of brotherly aid and moral *comeliness*, without distinction (unless expressly specified) of calling or class, and comprehended a great variety of objects.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xxvii.

(*b*) Handsomeness; gracefulness of form or feature; pleasing appearance, especially of the person or of any part of it.

It is not virtue, wisdom, valour, wit,
Strength, *comeliness* of shape, or amplest merit,
That woman's love can win or long inherit.
Milton, S. A., l. 1011.

His face, as I grant, in spite of spite,
Has a broad-blown *comeliness*, red and white.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii.

It is the beauty of the great economy of the world that makes his [the farmer's] *comeliness*. *Emerson*, Farming.

comelingt (kum'ling), *n.* [< ME. *comeling, cumeling, cumling* (= OHG. *chomeling, chumeline*), an incomer, comer, < *comen, cumen*, come, + *-ling*[1].] A comer; an incomer; a new-comer; a stranger.

To *cumlynges* do yee right, na autke [deceive],
For qullum war yee soluen slike.
Cursor Mundi, l. 6785.

So that within a while they began to molest the homelings (for so I find the word newcomer to be Englished in an old book that I have, wherein advena is translated also a *comeling*). *Holinshed.*

comely (kum'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumlie*; < ME. *comly, cumly, cumlich*, < AS. *cymlic* = MD. *komlick, komelick* = MHG. *komelich, gomelîch*), fit, comely, < *cyme*, fit, suitable, comely (< *cuman*, come), + *-lic*, -ly1. For the thought, cf. *become*, suit, *becoming*, suitable, comely, and *convenient*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, suitable, convenient, < *convenire*, come together: both *become* and *convenient* captaining uit. the element *come* (= L. *venire*): see *become, convenient*.] 1. Decent; suitable; proper; becoming; suited to time, place, circumstances, or persons.

git blame I no burne to be, as him ouzte,
In *comliche* clothinge as his statt axith.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 174.

Is it *comely* that a woman pray unto God uncovered?
1 Cor. xi. 13.

Bashful sincerity, and *comely* love.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

The *comely* Prostrations of the Body, with Genuflection, and other Acts of Humility in time of divine Service, are very Exemplary. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2. Handsome; graceful; symmetrical; pleasing in appearance: said of the person or of any part of it, and also of things.

He led him to a *comly* hille,
The Erthe opened, and in thay yode.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 99.

A *cumlie* countenance, with a goodlie stature, geueth credit to learning. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 39.

I have seen a son of Jesse, . . . a *comely* person.
1 Sam. xvi. 18.

You would persuade me that you are old and ugly—not at all; on the contrary, when well-dressed and cheerful, you are very *comely* indeed.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxv.

=Syn. 2. *Handsome, Pretty*, etc. See *beautiful*.

comelyt (kum'li), *adv.* [< ME. *comely, comly, comliche, cumliche,* < AS. *cymlice,* adv., < *cymlic,* adj.: see *comely, a.*] Suitably or fittingly; gracefully; handsomely; in a pleasing manner.

Upon a day Gawein com fro huntynge, and clothed *comly* in a robe that was warme as a robe for the wynter.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), *ii.* 181.

To ride *comely.* *Ascham,* The Scholemaster.

comen1†, A Middle English form of the past participle (and infinitive) of *come.*

comen2†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *common.*

come-off (kum'ôf), *n.* Means of escape; evasion; excuse: as, we can do without this *come-off.* [Rare.]

It would make one grin to see the author's *come-off* from this and the rest of the charters in this time.
Roger North, Examen, p. 644.

come-outer (kum'ou'tėr), *n.* Literally, one who comes out; hence, one who abandons or emphatically dissents from an established creed, opinion, custom, sect, etc.; a radical reformer, especially as to religious doctrine or practice. [Slang, U. S.]

I am a Christian man of the sect called *Come-outers.*
Haliburton (Sam. Slick), Human Nature.

L—— R—— is orthodox, and you are a kind of *come-outer,* but you will like each other for all that.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 209.

comephorid (ko-mef'ō-rid), *n.* A fish of the family *Comephoridæ.*

Comephoridæ (kom-e-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comephorus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Comephorus.* The body is elongate and naked, the head large with a depressed produced snout, the mouth deeply cleft and with teeth on the jaws and palate; there are 2 dorsals, the second long like the anal, and no ventrals. Only one species is known, *Comephorus baikalensis.*

Comephorus (ko-mef'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1800), < Gr. *κώμη,* hair (see *coma*2), + *-φόρος,* -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] The typical genus of fishes of the family *Comephoridæ,* the only known species of which is confined to Lake Baikal in Siberia. It is about a foot in length, and very oily.

comer (kum'ėr), *n.* One who comes; one who approaches, or has lately arrived: often applied to things.

Now leave those joys unsuiting to thy age,
To a fresh *comer,* and resign the stage. *Dryden.*

All comers, every one that comes; everybody, without exclusion or barring: as, a competition open to *all comers.*

The renowned champion . . . has published a defiance to the world, and offers to prove it against *all comers.*
Stillingfleet.

comerancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumbrance.*

comerous†, *a.* An obsolete form of *cumbrous.*

comes (kō'mēz), *n.*; pl. *comites* (kom'i-tēz). [L. (ML. NL.), a companion, < *com-* (E. *coun*-1), q. v.] 1. In ancient Rome and the Roman empire, a companion of or attendant upon a great person; hence, the title of an adjutant to a proconsul or the like, afterward specifically of the immediate personal counselors of the emperor, and finally of many high officers, the most important of whom were the prototypes of the medieval counts. See *count*2, 2. [ML.] In early and medieval usage, a book containing the epistles to be used at mass; an epistolary; more specifically, the ancient missal lectionary of the Roman Church, containing the epistles and gospels, and said to have been drawn up by St. Jerome. Hence— 3. [NL.] In *music,* the repetition of the subject or "dux" of a fugue by the second voice at the interval of a fourth or fifth. Also called *consequent,* or *answer.*— 4. [NL.] In *anat.,* a vessel accompanying another vessel or other structure.—**Comes nervi ischiadici,** the artery accompanying the great sciatic nerve.—**Comes nervi phrenici,** a branch of the mammary artery accompanying the phrenic nerve.—**Vena comites** (companion veins), the usually paired veins accompanying many of the smaller arteries of the body, as the ulnar, radial, or brachial.

comessation†, (kom-e-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *comessatio*(*n-*), prop. *commissatio*(*n-*), < *comissari,* pp. *comissatus* (often written, on account of an erroneous etym., *comess-, commess-, commens-, commiss-,* etc.), revel, make merry, < Gr. *κωμάζειν,* go in festal procession, revel, make merry, < *κῶμος,* festal procession, revel, etc.: see *comedy.*] Feasting or reveling.

Drunken *comessations.* *By. Hall,* Free Prisoner, § 3.

comestible (ko-mes'ti-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *comestible* = Sp. *comestible* = Pg. *comestivel* = It. *commestibile,* < LL. *comestibilis,* eatable, < L. *comestus,* usually *comesus,* pp. of *comedere,* eat up, consume, < *com-* (intensive) + *edere* = E. *eat.*] I. *a.* Eatable; edible.

His markets the best ordered for prices of *comestible* ware, . . . any flesh or fish at a rated price, every morning.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 246.

II. *n.* An eatable; an edible; an article of food.

Wine, wax lights, *comestibles,* rouge, &c., would go to the deuce if people did not act upon their silly principles.
Thackeray.

comet (kom'et), *n.* [< ME. *comete,* < AS. *cométa* = F. *comète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cometa* = D. *komeet* = G. Dan. Sw. *komet,* < L. *cometa,* also *cometes,* < Gr. *κομήτης* (with or without *ἀστήρ,* star), a comet, lit. long-haired (so called from the appearance of its tail), < *κομάν,* wear long hair, < *κόμη,* hair: see *coma*2.] 1. One of a class of celestial bodies which move about the sun in greatly elongated orbits, usually elliptical or parabolic. The typical comet, as it approaches the sun, has the appearance of a bright star-like point (the *nucleus*) surrounded by a mass of misty light (the *coma*), which is

Comet of Donati, October 3d, 1858.
(From "Annals of Harvard Observatory.")

extended away from the sun into a stream of light (the *tail*) reaching a length of from 2° to 90°. Comets which follow a parabolic orbit appear but once, their orbit being infinite, and are called *parabolic comets*; those moving in ellipses return periodically, and are called *periodic comets.* The fact of the periodicity of some comets was first established by Halley with reference to the comet of 1682. The paths in which they move are not, like those of the planets, all nearly in the same plane as the orbit of the earth, but are inclined to that orbit at all angles; and their motion along their paths, though generally direct, that is, in the same direction as that of the earth and the other planets, is sometimes retrograde. Some comets have no nucleus; and this is the case with every one while it is still very remote, when it appears as a mere nebulous patch. In this state it is called a *telescopic comet.* As it approaches the sun, the nucleus is gradually formed as a central but not sharply-defined point of light; later, the tail, consisting of vaporous matter driven back by some repellent influence of the sun, often with enormous velocity, is formed; and lastly, if the comet is a bright one, a series of bright envelops rise successively from the nucleus, each extending back into the tail, and gradually disappearing. The matter of which comets are composed is so transparent that the faintest stars are seen through them without the slightest diminution of their luster. Of their physical constitution little is definitely known. The most remarkable discovery of recent times regarding them is the identity of the course of some of them with the orbit of certain showers of shooting stars. This was first demonstrated by the Italian astronomer Schiaparelli, who proved the agreement between the orbit of the great comet of 1862 and that of the star-shower seen annually about August 1st-10th. Very remarkable comets appeared in 1456, 1680, 1811, 1858 (Donati's), 1861, and 1874. They have always been objects of superstitious fear. See cut under *envelop.*

Canst thou tear-less gaze
(Enen night by night) on that prodigious Blaze,
That hairy *Comet,* that long streaming Star,
Which threatens Earth with Famine, Plague, and War?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 2.

2. In *her.,* same as *blazing-star.*— 3. One of a group of humming-birds with long forked tails: as the Sappho *comet, Cometes sappho;* the Phaon *comet, Cometes phaon.*— 4†. A game of cards, somewhat like speculation, invented and popular in the reign of Louis XV. of France.

What say you to a punle at *comet* at my house?
Southerne.

Comet wine, wine made in any of the years in which notable comets have been seen, and supposed in consequence to have a superior flavor.

The old gentleman yet nurses some few bottles of the famous comet year (i. e. 1811), emphatically called *comet wine.*
London Times.

cometarium (kom-e-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *cometaria* (-ä). [NL., neut. of *cometarius:* see *cometary.*] An astronomical instrument intended to represent the movement of a comet in that part of its orbit which is near the sun.

cometary (kom'e-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cométaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *cometario,* < NL. *cometarius,* < L. *cometa,* a comet: see *comet.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a comet or comets; of the nature of a comet.

There seems to be . . . little relation between the direction of the major axes of *cometary* orbits and the direction of the solar motion in space.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 64.

II. *n.*; pl. *cometaries* (-riz). A cometarium.

comet-finder (kom'et-fin'dėr), *n.* In *astron.,* a telescope of low power, but with a wide field, used to search for comets. Also called *comet-seeker.*

cometic (ko-met'ik), *a.* [< *comet* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a comet, or to comets in general; cometary: as, *cometic* forms; *cometic* movements.

Others [nebulæ] of the *cometic* shape, with a seeming nucleus in the centre, or like cloudy stars surrounded with a nebulous atmosphere.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 28.

cometographer (kom-et-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< *cometography* + *-er*1.] One who describes comets.

cometography (kom-et-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cométographie* = Sp. *cometografía* = Pg. *cometographia,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of or treatise on comets.

cometology (kom-et-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cométologie,* < Gr. *κομήτης,* a comet, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The scientific investigation of comets.

comet-seeker (kom'et-sē'kėr), *n.* Same as *comet-finder.*

comfit (kum'fit), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfit;* < ME. *confit* = D. *konfijt,* < OF. *confit,* F. *confit* = Sp. *confite* (after F.) = Pg. *confeito* = It. *confetto,* a confect, < L. *confectus,* pp. of *conficere,* put together, prepare, > OF. *confire,* F. *confire,* preserve, pickle: see *confect, n.* (a doublet of *comfit*), and *confect, v.*] Any kind of fruit or root preserved with sugar and dried; a ball of sugar with a seed in the center; a bonbon.

Also brandrels or pepyns with carawey in *confeles.*
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 166.

A little child came in to ask for an ounce of almond *comfits* (and four of the large kind which Miss Matty sold weighed that much).
Mrs. Gaskell, Cranford, xv.

comfit†, (kum'fit), *v. t.* [< *comfit, n.* Cf. *confect, v.*] To make a comfit of; preserve dry with sugar.

The fruit which does so quickly waste . . .
Thou *comfitest* in sweets to make it last.
Cowley, The Muse.

comfiture† (kum'fi-tūr), *n.* [< *comfit* + *-ure.* Cf. *confecture.*] Same as *comfit.*

From country grass to *comfitures* of court,
Or city's quelque-choses, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne,* Love's Usury.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comforten, cumforten, comforthen,* earlier *conforten, counforten, counforțen,* < AF. *cunforter,* OF. (and F.) *conforter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confortar* = It. *confortare,* < ML. *confortare,* strengthen, fortify, < L. *com-,* together, + *fortis,* strong; see *force, fort.*] 1†. To give or add strength to; strengthen; fortify; invigorate; corroborate.

Thenne hadde Pacience, as pilgrimes hauen in here poke vitailes,
Sobrete and symple-speche and softhast-byloyne,
To *comforty* hym. *Piers Ploweman* (C), xvi. 188.

The evidence of God's own testimony, added unto the natural assent of reason, . . . doth not a little *comfort* and confirm the same. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, i.

2. To soothe when in grief or trouble; bring solace or consolation to; console; cheer; solace.

They bemoaned him, and *comforted* him over all the evil that the Lord had brought upon him. Job xlii. 11.

Comfort your sorrows; for they do not flow
From evil done. *Tennyson,* Guinevere.

It would be thy part
To *comfort* me amidst my sorrowing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 351.

3. To relieve, assist, harbor, or encourage: in *law,* used especially of the conduct of an accessory to a crime after the fact.—**Syn.** 2. To revive, refresh, inspirit, gladden, animate.

comfort (kum'fėrt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfort;* < ME. *comfort, cumfort, comforth, comford, cumford, coumfort,* earlier *confort, kunfort,* < AF. *cunfort,* OF. (and F.) *confort* = Pr. *confort, cofort* = OSp. *conforto,* Sp. *confuerto* = Pg. It. *conforto,* comfort; from the verb.] 1. Strength; support; assistance; countenance; encouragement: now only a legal use: as, an accessory affords aid or *comfort* to a felon.

And whan he [the king] wiste that Merlyn was come, he was gladde, and thought in his herte that now he sholde haue *counfort.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

2. Relief in affliction, sorrow, or trouble of any kind; support; solace; consolation: as, to bring *comfort* to the afflicted.

There shal thei fynde *comfort* of Christes magnificence.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Hell conceil queene, *comfort* of care!
Hymne to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

3. A state of tranquil or moderate enjoyment, resulting from the satisfaction of bodily wants and freedom from care or anxiety; a feeling or state of well-being, satisfaction, or content.

A welle of good fresshe water, whiche was moche to our *comforth*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 17.

Home-born, heartfelt *comfort*, rooted strong
In industry, and bearing such rare fruit
As wealth may never purchase. *L. H. Sigourney.*

They knew luxury; they knew beggary; but they never knew *comfort*. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

4. That which gives or produces the feeling of welfare and satisfaction; that which furnishes moderate enjoyment or content.

To pass commodiously this life, sustain'd
By him with many *comforts*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1084.

Our creature *comforts*. *M. Henry*, Comment. Ps. xxxvii.

Our chiefest *comfort* is the little child.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

5. Same as *comfortable*.—Cold comfort. See *cold*.—**Out of comfort**, in trouble; distress.

I hearing the fellow so forlorne and *out of comfort* with his luggage gave him . . . three half pence.
Nash, Haue with you to Saffronwalden.

= **Syn.** *Comfort*, *Consolation*, *Solace*, relief, succor, ease, help. *Comfort* has a range of meaning not shared by the others, approaching that of pleasure, but of the quiet, durable, satisfying, heart-felt sort, meeting the needs most felt; as contrasted with *consolation*, it ordinarily applies to smaller or less known griefs, and is more positive and tender, and less formal. As contrasted with *solace*, *comfort* and *consolation* may or may not proceed from a person, while *solace* is got from things. *Comfort* may be merely physical; *consolation* and *solace* are spiritual.

Alas! to-day I would give everything
To see a friend's face, or to hear a voice
That had the slightest tone of *comfort* in it!
Longfellow, Judas Maccabeus, iv. 3.

He who doth not smoke hath either known no great griefs, or refuseth himself the softest *consolation*, next to that which comes from heaven.
Bulwer, What will He Do with It? I. 6.

Seeking but to borrow
From the trembling hope of morrow,
Solace for the weary day.
Whittier, The Ranger.

comfortable (kum'fėr-ta-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortable;* < ME. *comfortable, confortable,* < OF. *confortable, comfortable,* F. *confortable,* affording help or consolation, < *conforter*, strengthen, help, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being in a state of ease or moderate enjoyment, as after sickness or pain; enjoying contentment and ease or repose.

We took hasty counsel as to moving and making *comfortable* the more desperately injured.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

For, something duller than at first,
Nor wholly *comfortable*,
I sit, my glass reversed,
And thrummuing on the table.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. Cheerful; disposed to enjoyment.

His *comfortable* temper has forsook him.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 4.

Be *comfortable* and courageous, my sweet wife.
T. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 438.

3. Attended with or producing comfort; free from or not causing disquiet of body or mind: as, to be in *comfortable* circumstances.

Who can promise him a *comfortable* appearance before his dreadful judge?
South.

Secure in ignorance, he entertained a *comfortable* opinion of himself, and never doubted that he was qualified to instruct and enliven the public.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. lv.

4. Giving comfort; cheering; affording help, ease, or consolation; serviceable. (*a*) Of persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A comly prince he was to loke vppon,
And therwith (all) right good and honorable,
And in the feld a knyght right *comfortable*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2212.

Be *comfortable* to my mother, your mistress, and make much of her. *Shak.*, All's Well, I. 1.

Saints, I have rebuilt
Your shrines, set up your broken images;
Be *comfortable* to me. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, v. 2.

(*b*) Of things.

Rigte as contrieioun is *comfortable* thinge, conscience wote wel,
And a sorwe of hym-self and a solace to the sowle.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 281.

The Lord answered the angel . . . with . . . *comfortable* words. Zech. i. 13.

A *comfortable* doctrine. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

The Comfortable Words, in the Anglican Communion Office, four Scripture passages of a comforting and encouraging character (Mat. xi. 28; John iii. 16; 1 Tim. i. 15; 1 John ii. 1), following the Absolution, and preceding the Sursum Corda. They were first introduced, apparently from the "Consultation" of Archbishop Hermann of Cologne (1543), in the Order of the Communion of 1548, in which, with the Confession and Absolution, they intervene between Consecration and Communion, being immediately followed by the Prayer of Humble Access. = **Syn. 3.** Pleasant, agreeable, grateful.

II. *n.* A thickly wadded and quilted bedcover. Also *comfort* and *comforter*. [U. S.]

comfortableness (kum'fėr-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comfortable.

comfortably (kum'fėr-ta-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner. (*a*) With ease or comfort: as, to travel *comfortably*.

Refresh the patients, and transfer them *comfortably* to the boats for Baton Rouge.
J. K. Hosmer, The Color-Guard, xii.

(*b*) With cheerfulness.

With that anon Clarionas he ganne
To take his chere mor *comfortably*,
Notwithstondyng she was bothe pale and wanne.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 751.

(*c*) In a manner to give comfort or consolation.

Speak ye *comfortably* to Jerusalem. Isa. xl. 2.

comfortative† (kum'fėr-ta-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confortatif* = Pr. *confortatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *confortativo*, < Mll. as if **confortativus*, < *confortatus*, pp. of *confortare*, strengthen, help, comfort; see *comfort*, *v.*, *-ate*[1], and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to promote ease or comfort; capable of making comfortable.

The lono that lith in his herte maketh hym lyste of speche,
And is companable and *confortatif* as Cryst bit hymselue.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 218.

It is necessarie that tho thingis that achal cure this aijknes be temperate, hoot, and moist, and a litil attractyue, and to the synous *confortatyue*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 16.

The odour and smell of wine is very *comfortative*.
Tuve's Storehouse, p. 388 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* That which gives or ministers to comfort.

The two hundred crowns in gold . . . as a cordial and *comfortative* I carry next my heart.
Jarvis, tr. of Don Quixote, II. iv. 6.

comforter (kum'fėr-tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cumforter*; < *comfort* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who comforts or consoles; one who supports and strengthens the mind in distress, danger, or weakness.

I looked . . . for *comforters*, but I found none.
Ps. lxix. 20.

This very prayer of Christ obtained angels to be sent him, as *comforters* in his agony.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 48.

2. [*cap.*] The Holy Spirit, whose office it is to comfort, strengthen, and support the Christian.

But the *Comforter*, which is the Holy Ghost, whom the Father will send in my name, he shall teach you all things. John xiv. 26.

3. A knitted or crocheted woolen scarf, long and narrow, for tying round the neck in cold weather.—**4.** Same as *comfortable*. [U. S.]

comfortful (kum'fėrt-fūl), *a.* [< *comfort* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of comfort. *Ruskin.*

comfortless (kum'fėrt-les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cumfortless*, < ME. *comfortles, comfortlees; cumfortless*, < *comfort* + *-less*.] Without comfort; destitute of or unattended by any satisfaction or enjoyment. (*a*) Of persons.

I will not leave you *comfortless*. John xiv. 18.

(*b*) Of things.

Yet shall not my death be *comfortless*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Where was a Cave, ywrought by wondrous art,
Deepe, darke, uneasy, dolefull, *comfortlesse*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 36.

comfortlessly (kum'fėrt-les-li), *adv.* In a comfortless manner.

comfortlessness (kum'fėrt-les-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being comfortless.

comfortment† (kum'fėrt-ment), *n.* [< *comfort* + *-ment*; = Sp. *confortamiento*, < Mll. *confortamentum*, < *confortare*, comfort. See *comfort*, *v.*] The act of administering comfort; entertainment.

Gracious and favourable letters . . . for the gentle *comfortment* and entertainment of the saide Ambassadour.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

comfortress (kum'fėr-tres), *n.* [< *comforter* + *-ess*.] A woman who affords comfort. [Rare.]

To be your *comfortress*, and to preserve you.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

comfrey (kum'fri), *n.* [Also written *comfry* and *cumfrey;* < ME. *cumfirie, comfory, cowmfory, confery, cownfery*, comfrey, consolida (AS. *gallooi*), < OF. *cumfirie*, later *confire* (ML. reflex *cumfira*), appar. < ML. *confirma*, comfrey (so called with ref. to its reputed medicinal qualities), < L. *confirmare*, strengthen: see *confirm*. Cf. *consolida*.] A name given to several European and Asiatic plants of the genus *Symphytum*, natural order *Boraginaceæ*. The root of the common comfrey, *S. officinale*, often cultivated in American gardens, is very mucilaginous, and is used in decoction in dysentery, chronic diarrhea, etc. It was formerly in high repute as a vulnerary, and hence also called *bruisewort*. The prickly comfrey, *S. asperrimum*, from the Caucasus, is now somewhat widely cultivated as a forage-plant. See *Symphytum*.

Cosmfory, herbe, consolida major, et minor dicitur dayay [var. dayeya]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 97.

Comfire [read *confire*] [F.], the herb *comfrey*, consound, ass ear, knitback, backwort. *Cotgrave.*

Saracen's comfrey, the ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*.—**Spotted comfrey**, the lungwort, *Pulmonaria officinalis*.—**Wild comfrey**, of the United States, *Cynoglossum Virginicum*.

comic (kom'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *comique* = Sp. *cómico* = Pg. It. *comico* = D. *komiek* = Sw. *komik* (cf. G. *komisch* = Dan. *komisk*), < L. *comicus*, < Gr. κωμικός, prop. of or pertaining to revelry or festivity, being the adj. of κῶμος, revelry, festivity (see *Comus*), but used as equiv. to the earlier κωμῳδικός, of or pertaining to comedy, < κωμῳδία, comedy: see *comedy*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to or of the nature of comedy, as distinct from tragedy. See *comedy* and *drama*.

Thy tragic muse gives smiles, thy *comic*, sleep. *Dryden.*

2. Raising mirth; fitted to excite merriment. [Now more commonly *comical*.]

Mirthful *comic* shows. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 7.

A *comick* subject loves an humble verse. *Roscommon.*

Comic opera, a light, harmonious opera, usually consisting of detached movements with more or less dialogue. See *opera*.—**Comic song**, a light, humorous, or grotesque song or ballad, usually descriptive.

II. *n.* A comic actor or singer; a writer of comedies; a comical person.

As the *comic* sentiment, his mind was in the kitchen.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations. *Tatler*, No. 22.

comical (kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *comic* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to comedy. [Now more commonly *comic*.]

They deny it to be tragical because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted *comical*. *Gay.*

Hence—**2.** Exciting mirth; diverting; sportive; droll; funny: said of persons and things: as, a *comical* fellow; a *comical* story; a *comical* predicament.

I am well able to be as merry, though not so *comical* as he. *Goldsmith*, Reverie at Boar's-Head Tavern.

3†. [See etym. of *comic*.] Given to revelry or dissipation; licentious.

When they had sacrificed their divine Socrates to the sottish fury of their lewd and *comical* multitude, they . . . regretted their hasty murder. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, Pref.

4. Strange; extraordinary. [Provincial.] = **Syn.** *Funny*, *Droll*, etc. See *ludicrous*.

comicality (kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *comical* + *-ity*.] **1.** The quality of being comical; capacity for raising mirth; ludicrousness.

Ladislaw's sense of the ludicrous . . . had no mixture of sneering and self-exaltation: . . . it was the pure enjoyment of *comicality*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 88.

2. That which is comical or ludicrous; a comical act or event.

comically (kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a comical manner. (*a*) In a manner befitting comedy.

Some satirically, some *comically*, some in a mixt tone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 416.

(*b*) In a manner to raise mirth; laughably; ludicrously.

comicalness (kom'i-kal-nes), *n.* Comicality; drollery.

comicar†, *n.* [Prop. **comicor* (= G. Dan. *komiker*); < *comic* + *-ar*[1] = *-er*[1].] A writer of comedies. *Skelton.*

comicry (kom'ik-ri), *n.* [< *comic* + *-ry*. Cf. *mimicry*.] Comicality. [Rare.]

Cheerful *comicry*. *H. Giles.*

coming (kum'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *comming, cumming;* < ME. *coming, comynge, cuming;* verbal n. of *come*: see *come*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who or that which comes, in any sense of the verb. Specifically—**2.** Arrival.

Forthi bad we in his *cuming*
Welcum him als worthi king.
Metr. Homilies, p. 12.

3. [Pron. dial. kō'ming. Cf. *come*, *v.*, I., 5, *come*, *n.*, 2, 3.] The act of sprouting.—**4.** *pl.* In *malting*, barley-shoots after the barley has been kiln-dried.

coming† (kum'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *come*, *v.*] Forward; ready to come; yielding; pliable.

What humour is she of? Is she *coming* and open, free?
B. Jonson, Epicœne, v. 1.

A Girl so bright, so sparkling, and what recommends her much more to me, so *coming* that had she lived in the days of Venus, she would have rival'd that Goddess and out-done her too in her own Attributes.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, I. 1.

coming-floor (kŭ'ming-flōr), *n.* [< *coming-s* + *floor.*] The floor of a malt-house. *Halliwell.*

coming-in (kum'ing-in'), *n.* 1. Entrance; arrival; introduction.

The *coming-in* of this mischief was sore and grievous to the people. 2 Mac. vi. 3.

O bless his goings-out and *comings-in*,
Thou mighty God of heaven!
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Welbeck.

2†. Income; revenue.

What are thy rents? What are thy *comings-in!*
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

Our *comings-in* were but about three shillings a-week.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xv.

3†. Submission; compliance; surrender. *Massinger.*

comingle (kō-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *co-*1 + *mingle.* Cf. *commingle.*] To mingle together; commingle. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2 (in some editions).

coming-on† (kum'ing-on'), *a.* Complaisant; willing to please.

Now I will be your Rosalind in a more *coming-on* disposition. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1.

comique (ko-mēk'), *n.* [F.: see *comic.*] A comic actor or singer.

comitalia (kom-i-tā'li-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **comitalis*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion. Cf. ML. *comitialis*, belonging to a count (ML. *comes*); L. *comitialis*, belonging to the comitia: see *comes*, *count*2, *comitia.*] In sponges, spicules accompanying the fibers. *F. E. Schulze.*

comitat (kom'i-tat), *n.* Same as *comitatus*, 2.

The village of Egyed in the *comitat* of Edenburg.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 230.

comitate† (kom'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comitatus*, an escort: see *comitatus.*] To accompany.

With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated.* *Vicars*, Æneid.

comitatus (kom-i-tā'tus), *n.*; pl. *comitatus.* [L. *comitatus*, an escort, an attending multitude, later an imperial escort, ML. the followers of any feudal lord, etc.; < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, etc.: see *count*2.] 1. A body of companions or attendants; an escort; specifically, in Roman and medieval times, a body of noble youth or comites about the person of a prince or chieftain. They were equipped, trained, and supported by the chief, and in return fought for him in war, and were bound in honor not to desert him.

The *comitatus*, or personal following of the king or earldorman. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 87.

There seems to be no doubt that the first aristocracy springing from kingly favour consisted of the *Comitatus* or Companions of the King.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 188.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a county or shire.—**Posse comitatus.** See *posse.*

comites, n. Plural of *comes.*

comitia (kō-mish'i-ä), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *comitium*, a place of assembly, esp. for voting, < **comire*, pp. **comitus*, uncontracted forms of *coire*, pp. *coitus*, go together, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *ire*, go.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, assemblies of the people. They were of three kinds: (*a*) The most ancient assembly, that of the 30 curiæ, or *comitia curiata*, in which the old patrician families found representation. Each curia had one vote, and the assembly acted on matters of state and affairs of family and religion. (*b*) The *comitia centuriata*, the assembly of the whole people by its fiscal classes, divided into centuries in the form of a military organization, according to the property census. There were 193 or 194 centuries, of which the first class had 98, so that the controlling vote lay with it. This assembly passed on laws and propositions with reference to which the king and the senate had the initiative, and had jurisdiction of capital offenses. (*c*) The *comitia tributa*, the assembly of the people by tribes or neighborhoods (a local division), 30—later 35—in number, without reference to rank. This assembly made nominations to the magistracy, had certain judicial powers extending to the imposition of fines and exile, and voted the laws called *plebiscita.* Under the empire the comitia were deprived of their judicial power, and of all influence upon foreign affairs, but retained a voice in the nomination or confirmation of certain magistrates.

2†. [Used as a singular.] An assembly.

No rogue at a *comitia* of the canters
Did ever there become his parent's robes
Better than I do these.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, v. 1.

3†. [Used as a singular.] In the English universities, same as *act*, 5.

comitial (kō-mish'ial), *a.* [< L. *comitialis*, < *comitia*: see *comitia.* Cf. *comitatus.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the comitia, or popular assemblies of the Romans for electing officers and passing laws.—2. Pertaining to an order of Presbyterian assemblies. *Bp. Bancroft.*—**Comitial ill**†, **comitial sickness**† (Latin *morbus comitialis*), epilepsy or falling sickness: so called because, if any one was seized with it during the comitia or public assemblies in Rome, the meeting was broken up, the omen being considered bad.

So Melancholy turned into Madnes;
Into the Falsie, deep-affrighted Sadnes;
Th' Il-habitude into the Dropsie chill,
And Megrim grows to the *Comitial-Ill.*
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

Our [asses'] liver, hoofs or bones being reduced to powder are good, as the naturalists note, against the epilepsy, or *comitial-sickenesse.* *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 26.

comity (kom'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *comitat-*(*s*), < *comis*, courteous, friendly, loving.] 1. Mildness and suavity in intercourse; courtesy; civility.

It is not so much a matter of *comity* and courtesy as of paramount moral duty. *Story*, Conflict of Laws, § 38.

2. In *international law*, that courtesy between states or nations by which the laws and institutions of the one are recognized, and in certain cases and under certain limitations given effect to, by the government of the other, within its territory.

Comity, as generally understood, is national politeness and kindness. But the term seems to embrace . . . also those tokens of respect which are due between nations on the ground of right.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 24.

A *comity* which ought to be reciprocated exempts our Consuls in all other countries from taxation to the extent thus indicated. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

Judicial comity. See *judicial.*—**Syn.** Amenity, suavity, politeness, consideration.

comma (kom'ä), *n.*; pl. *commata* (-ä-tä) in senses 1 and 2, *commas* in the other senses. [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *komma* = F. *comma* = Sp. *coma* = Pg. It. *comma*, < L. *comma*, < Gr. κόμμα, a short clause of a sentence, that which is knocked off, a piece, the stamp of a die, < κόπτειν, strike, cut off.] 1. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a group of a few words only; a phrase or short clause, forming part of a colon or longer clause.—2. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A fragment or smaller section of a colon; a group of a few words or feet not constituting a complete metrical series. (*b*) The part of a dactylic hexameter ending with, or that beginning with, the cesura; also, the cesura itself.—3†. A clause.

In the Morescо catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first *comma.*
L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

4†. In *rhet.*, a slight pause between two phrases, clauses, or words.

We use sometimes to proceede all by single words, without any close or coupling, saying that a little pause or *comma* is geven to every word. This figure may be called in our vulgar the culted *comma*, for that there cannot be a shorter division than at every words end.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 222.

5. In *musical acoustics*: (*a*) The interval between the octave of a given tone and the tone produced by taking six successive whole steps from the given tone, represented by the ratios $(\frac{3}{2})^6 : 2$, or 531441 : 524288. Also called the *Pythagorean comma*, or *comma maximum.* (*b*) The interval between the larger and the smaller whole steps, represented by the ratio $\frac{9}{8} : \frac{256}{243}$, or 81 : 80. Also called the *Didymic* or *syntonic comma.*—6. In *punctuation*, a point (,) used to indicate the smallest interruptions in continuity of thought or grammatical construction, the marking of which contributes to clearness.—7. A spot or mark shaped like such a comma.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) A butterfly, *Grapta comma-album*: so named from a comma-shaped white mark on the under side of the wings. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Rennie*, 1832.—**Comma bacillus.** See *bacillus*, 3.

commaculate† (ko-mak'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *commaculatus*, pp. of *commaculare*, pollute, < *com-* (intensive) + *maculare*, spot: see *maculate.*] To pollute; spot.

Detesting sinne, that doth *commaculate*
The soule of man.
The Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

command (kō-mand'), *v.* [< ME. *commanden*, *commaunden*, commonly *comanden*, = D. *kommanderen* = G. *commandiren* = Dan. *kommandere* = Sw. *kommandera*, < OF. *commander*, commonly *comander*, *cumander*, F. *commander* = Pr. Sp. *comandar* = Pg. *commandar* = It. *comandare*, command, < ML. *commandare*, command, order, the same word, without vowel-change, as *commendare*, command, order, also, as in L., intrust, commend, < *com-* (intensive) + *mandare*, commit, intrust, enjoin: see *mandate.* Cf. *commend.*] I. *trans.* 1. To order or direct with authority; give an order or orders to; require obedience of; lay injunction upon; order; charge: with a person as direct object.

The state *commanded* him out of that territory in three hours' warning, and he hath now submitted himself, and is returned as prisoner for Mantua. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvi.

The darke *commanded* vs then to rest.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 180.

Specifically—2. To have or to exercise supreme power or authority, especially military or naval authority, over; have under direction or control; determine the actions, use, or course of: as, to *command* an army or a ship.

Those he *commands* move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 2.

Thou hast *commanded* men of might;
Command thyself, and then thou art right.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, v. 4.

3. To require with authority; demand; order; enjoin: with a thing as direct object: as, he *commanded* silence.

If thou be the Son of God, *command* that these stones be made bread. Mat. iv. 3.

Defaming as impure what God declares
Pure, and *commands* to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, P. L., iv. 747.

4. To have within the range of one's (its) power or within the sphere of influence; dominate through ability, resources, position, etc., often specifically through military power or position; hence, have within the range of the eye; overlook.

The haughty Dane *commands* the narrow seas.
Marlowe, Edward II., ii. 2.

The other [key] doth *command* a little door.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 1.

Up to the eastern tower,
Whose height *commands* as subject all the vale.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

One side *commands* a view of the finest garden in the world. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 101.

A cross of stone,
That, on a hillock standing lone,
Did all the field *command.*
Scott, Marmion, vi. 22.

My harp would prelude woe,
I cannot all *command* the strings.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxviii.

5†. To bestow by exercise of controlling power.

The Lord shall *command* the blessing upon thee.
Deut. xxviii. 8.

6. To exact, compel, or secure by moral influence; challenge; claim: as, a good magistrate *commands* the respect and affections of the people.

It [criticism] has been the road to fame and profit, and has *commanded* both applause and guineas, when the unfortunate objects of it have been blessed with neither.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

7. To have at one's disposal and service.

Such aid as I can spare you shall *command.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 5.

8†. To intrust; commit; commend. See *commend.*

Kynge Ban and his brother arayed hem to move the thirde day, and *Comanded* their londes in the keppynge of Leonces, and Pharien, that was theire cosyn germayn, and a gode man and right a trewe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

—**Syn.** To bid, govern, rule, control. See *enjoin.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as or have the authority of a commander.

Virtue he had, deserving to *command.*
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

2. To exercise influence or power.

Not music so *commands*, nor so the muse. *Crabbe.*

3. To be in a superior or commanding position.

A princely Castle in the mid'st *commands*,
Invincible for strength and for delight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 198.

command (kō-mand'), *n.* [= F. *commande* = Sp. It. *comando* = Pg. *commando*, command; from the verb. Hence also (from E.) Hind. *kamdn*, (from It.) Turk. *qomanda*, command.] 1. The right or authority to order, control, or dispose of; the right to be obeyed or to compel obedience: as, to have *command* of an army.

Whiles yet my soldiers are in my *command.*
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 3.

2. Possession of controlling authority, force, or capacity; power of control, direction, or disposal; mastery: as, he had *command* of the situation; England has long held *command* of the sea; a good *command* of language.

I have some money ready under my *command.*
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 2.

What an eye
Of what a full *command* she bears!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

He assumed an absolute *command* over his readers.
Dryden.

Never had any writer so vast a *command* of the whole eloquence of scorn, misanthropy, and despair.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

3. A position of chief authority; a position involving the right or power to order or control:

as, General Smith was placed in *command*.—4. The act of commanding; exercise of authority or influence.

As there is no prohibition of it, so no *command* for it.
Jer. Taylor.

Command cannot be otherwise than savage, for it implies an appeal to force, should force be needful.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 180.

5. The thing commanded or ordered; a commandment; a mandate; an order; word of command.

The captain gives *command*. *Dryden.*

6. A body of troops, or any naval or military force, under the control of a particular officer.

Please you to march;
And four shall quickly draw out my *command*.
Shak., Cor., i. 6.

Biddle's small *command*, less than one thousand men, after a severe contest, was gradually forced back.
The Century, XXXIII. 131.

7. Dominating situation; range of control or oversight; hence, extent of view or outlook.

The steepy stand
Which overlooks the vale with wide *command*.
Dryden, Æneid.

8. In *fort.*, the height of the top of a parapet above the plane of its site, or above another work.

The *command*, or height of the parapet above the site, has a very important bearing in the defence of permanent works. *Mahan*, Permanent Fortifications, p. 6.

To be at one's command, to be at one's service or bidding: be subject to one's orders or control.—**Word of command** (*milit.*), the word or phrase addressed by a superior officer to soldiers on duty commanding what they are to do: as, at the *word of command* the troops charged. =Syn. 1 and 2. Sway, rule, authority.—5. Injunction, charge, direction, behest, bidding, requisition.

commandable (kọ-mán'da-bl), *a.* [< *command* + *-able*.] Capable of being commanded. *N. Grew.* [Rare.]

commandancy-general (kọ-mán'dan-si-jen'ẹ-ral), *n.* [After Sp. *comandancia general: comandancia*, the office of a commander, the district of a command (= OF. *comandance*, command), < *comandante*, a commander; *general* = E. *general*: see *commandant* and *general*.] The office or jurisdiction of a governor or commander-general of a Spanish province or colony.

commandant (kom-an-dänt'), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *kommandant*, < F. *commandant* (= Sp. It. *comandante* = Pg. *commandante*), n., orig. ppr. of *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*] A commander; especially, a commanding officer of a fortified town or garrison.

Perceiving then no more the *commandant*
Of his own corps. *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 31.

The murder of *commandants* in the view of their soldiers. *Burke.*

commandatory† (kọ-mán'da-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. **commandatorius*, *commendatorius*, < *commandatus*, *commendatus*, pp. of *commandare*, *commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.* Cf. *commendatory*.] Having the force of command; mandatory.

How *commandatory* the apostolic authority was, is best discernible by the Apostle's mandates unto the churches.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 73.

commandedness (kọ-mán'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being commanded. *Hammond.*

commander (kọ-mán'dèr), *n.* [< ME. *commandour* = Dan. *kommandör*, < OF. *commandeor*, F. *commandeur* = Pr. *comandaire, comandador* = Sp. *comendador* = Pg. *commendador* = It. *comandatore*, < ML. **commandator, commendator*, < *commandatus, commendatus*, pp. of *commandare, commendare*, command (see *command*, *v.*); in mod. E. as if < *command* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commodore*.] **1.** One who has the authority or power to command or order; especially, a military leader; the chief officer of an army or of any division of it.

I have given him for . . . a leader and *commander* to the people. Isa. lv. 4.

The Romans, when *commanders* in war, spake to their army and styled them, My Soldiers. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

Hence—**2.** One who has control, in any sense. [Rare.]

Were we not made ourselves, free, uncoñn'd,
Commanders of our own affections?
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

Specifically—**3.** In the British and United States navies, an officer next in rank below a captain and above a lieutenant or a lieutenant-commander. He may command a vessel of the third or fourth class, or may be employed as chief of staff to a commodore on duty under a bureau, as aid to a flag-officer, etc. In the navy of the United States the commander ranks with a lieutenant-colonel in the army. Often, as a title, abbreviated *Com.*

4. (*a*) The chief officer of a commandery in the medieval orders of Knights Hospitallers, Templars, etc. See *commandery*, 2 (*b*). (*b*) A similar officer in certain secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*c*) A member of a higher class in a modern honorary order. Where there are five classes, the commanders are the third in dignity; where there are three, they are generally the second: as, a *commander* of the Bath.

5. A heavy beetle or wooden mallet used in paving, or by sailmakers and riggers.

His gang . . . stood in line with huge wooden beetles called *commanders*, and lifted them high and brought them down . . . with true nautical power and precision.
C. Reade, Hard Cash, vii.

6. In *surg.*, a box or cradle for incasing an injured limb.—**7.** In *hat-making*, a string which is pressed down over a conical hat while it is on the block, to bring it to the required cylindrical form.—**8.** In *medieval fort.*, same as *cavalier*, 5.

[They laid] another [battery] against the Keepe of Andruzi with two *commanders*, or caualiers, which were aboue with one fort of eleuen other pieces.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 122.

Commander of the Faithful (Arabic *amīr al mūminiīn*), a title adopted by the calif Omar, and borne by the succeeding califs and the sultans of Constantinople.—**Grand commander.** (*a*) The chief fiscal officer of the order of Malta or of Knights Hospitallers, etc. (*b*) A member of the highest class, or one of the highest classes, of some modern honorary orders. See *order*.=Syn. 1. *Leader, Head*, etc. See *chief*, *n.*

commander-in-chief (kọ-mán'dèr-in-chēf'), *n.* **1.** The commander of all the armies of a state or nation; the chief military commander. (*a*) In Great Britain, the highest staff-officer of the army. (*b*) In the United States, the President, who is vested with this authority, both in the army and in the navy, by the Constitution. The title, however, is often unofficially applied to the general officer holding the highest actual rank in the army (now that of senior major-general), and hence having the general supervision of its organization and movements.

2. In the navy, a flag-officer commanding an independent fleet or squadron.

commandership (kọ-mán'dèr-ship), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ship*.] The office of a commander.

commandery (kọ-mán'dèr-i), *n.*; pl. *commanderies* (-iz). [Also contr. *commandry*; < F. *commanderie* (ML. *commanderia*), < *commander*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ery*.] **1.** The office or dignity of a commander.—**2.** A district under the authority or administration of a commander. (*a*) A district under the authority of a military commander or a governor.

The country is divided into four *commanderies* under so many governors. *Brougham.*

To the elector of Baden [are ceded] the Brisgau and the Ortenau, the city of Constance, and the *commandery* of Meinau. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, p. 401.

(*b*) Among several medieval orders of knights, as the Templars, Hospitallers, etc., a district under the control of a member of the order, called a commander or preceptor, who received the income of the estates belonging to the knights within that district, and expended part for his own use and accounted for the rest: in England more especially applied to a manor belonging to the priory of the Knights Hospitallers, or Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Hence—(*c*) A similar local district, or a lodge, in various secret orders, as in the American order of Knights Templars. (*d*) In certain religious orders, as those of St. Bernard and St. Anthony, the district under the authority of a dignitary called a commander.

3. A house, technically called a *cell*, in which the demain-rents of a medieval commandery were received, and which also served as a home for veteran members of the order. It was sometimes fortified, and occasionally formed an extensive and formidable stronghold.

commanding (kọ-mán'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *command*, *v.*] **1.** Directing with authority; invested with authority; governing; bearing rule; exercising authority: as, a *commanding* officer.—**2.** Of great or controlling importance; powerful; paramount: as, *commanding* influence.

In the sixteenth, and to a certain degree in the seventeenth century, Protestantism exercised a *commanding* and controlling influence over the affairs of Europe.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 185.

The political economy of war is now one of its most *commanding* aspects. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 150.

We can ill spare the *commanding* social benefit of cities.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

3. Dominating; overlooking a wide region without obstruction: as, a *commanding* eminence.—**4.** Pertaining to or characteristic of a commander, or of one born or fitted to command; characterized by great dignity; compelling respect, deference, obedience, etc.: as, a man of *commanding* address; *commanding* eloquence.

Is this a *commanding* shape to win a beauty?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.

He was advanced in life, tall, and of a form that might once have been *commanding*, but it was a little bowed by time—perhaps by care. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 28.

5. Imperious; domineering.—**Commanding cards.** See *card*[1].

commandingly (kọ-mán'ding-li), *adv.* In a commanding manner; powerfully.

Parliamentary memorials promising so much interest, that, let them be treated in what manner they may, merely for the subjects, they are often *commandingly* attractive.
De Quincey, Style, i.

commanditaire (kom-man-di-tãr'), *n.* [F., < *commandite*, a partnership: see *commandite*.] In France, a silent partner in a joint-stock company, who is liable only to the extent of the capital he invests; a partner in a limited-liability company.

commandite (kom-mon-dēt'), *n.* [F., irreg. < *commander*, in sense of 'commend, intrust.'] A partnership in which one may advance capital without taking an active part in the management of the business, and be exempt from responsibility for more than a certain amount; limited liability; a special partnership. *J. S. Mill.*

commandless† (kọ-mànd'les), *a.* [Irreg. < *command*, *v.*, + *-less*.] Ungoverned; ungovernable.

That their *commaundlesse* furies might be staid.
Heywood, Troia Britannica (1609).

commandment (kọ-mànd'ment), *n.* [< ME. *commandement, comandement*, < OF. *commandement, comandement*, F. *commandement* = Pr. *comandamen* = OSp. *comandamiento* = Pg. *commandamento* = It. *comandamento*, < ML. **commandamentum, comandamentum, commendamentum*, < *commandare, commendare*, command: see *command*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** A command; a mandate; an order or injunction given by authority; a charge; an authoritative precept.

Thei dide his *comaundment*, and lepe to horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 286.

A new *commandment* I give unto you, That ye love one another. John xiii. 34.

To good men thou art sent,
By Jove's direct *commandment*.
B. Jonson, Love Restored.

Specifically—**2.** Any one of the ten injunctions, engraved upon tables of stone, delivered to Moses on Mount Sinai, according to the account in Exodus. See *decalogue*.

Thou knowest the *commandments*, Do not commit adultery, Do not kill, Do not steal, Do not bear false witness, Honour thy father and thy mother. Luke xviii. 20.

3. Authority; command; power of commanding.

I thought that all things had been savage here;
And therefore put I on the countenance
Of stern *commandment*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.

4. In *old Eng. law*, the offense of instigating another to transgress the law.—**Ten commandments.** (*a*) The decalogue. (*b*) The ten fingers. [Slang.]

Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

(*c*) The lines in an apple extending from the stem through the pulp. [Colloq.]

commando (kọ-mán'dō), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *kommando*, lit. a command, < Sp. *comando* = Pg. *commando* = It. *comando*, command: see *command*, *n.*] A military expedition or raid undertaken by private individuals for personal ends; more specifically, the name given to the quasi-military expeditions undertaken by the Boers and English farmers of South Africa against the natives.

If the natives objected, a *commando* soon settled the matter. A *commando* was merely a new name for an old thing. It was war without any of the usages or restraints of war. *Good Words.*

commandress† (kọ-mán'dres), *n.* [< *commander* + *-ess*, after OF. *commanderesse*.] A woman invested with supreme authority; a female commander.

To prescribe the order of doing in all things, is a peculiar prerogative which Wisdom hath, as queen or sovereign *commandress* over other virtues.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 8.

Fortune, the great *commandress* of the world.
Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

Let me adore this second Hecate,
This great *commandress* of the fatal sisters.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, v. 2.

commandry (kọ-mán'dri), *n.* A contracted form of *commandery*.

commark† (kom'ärk), *n.* [< OF. *comarque*, < ML. *commarca, comarcha, commarchia*, < *com-* + *marca, marcha*, a march, boundary: see *march*[2] and *mark*[1].] The frontier of a country.

The *commark* of S. Lucar's.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, I. 2.

commassee (ko-mas'ē), *n.* A coin, chiefly copper, current in Arabia at the rate of from 40 to 60 to a United States dollar.

commata, *n.* Latin plural of *comma*, 1 and 2.

commaterial† (kom-mą-tē′ri-ąl), *a.* [< *com-* + *material.*] Consisting of the same matter with another thing.

The beaks in birds are *commaterial* with teeth.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 757.

commateriality† (kom-mą-tē-ri-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *commaterial* + *-ity.*] The state of being commaterial.

commatia, *n.* Plural of *commation.*

commatic, commatical (ko-mat′ik, -i-kąl), *a.* [< LL. *commaticus,* < Gr. κομματικός, < κόμμα(τ-), a short clause: see *comma.*] 1. Brief; concise; having short clauses or sentences. [Rare.] — 2. In *music,* relating to a comma. — **Commatic temperament,** in *music,* a system of tuning which is based upon a use of commas in determining intervals.

commation (ko-mat′i-on), *n.*; pl. *commatia* (-ą). [Gr. κομμάτιον, dim. of κόμμα, a short clause: see *comma.*] In *anc. Gr. comedy,* a short song in trochaic or anapestic verse, in which the leader of the chorus bade farewell to the actors as they retired from the stage before the parabasis.

comma-tipped (kom′ą-tipt), *a.* [< *comma* (*bacillus*) + *tip* + *-ed*2.] Tipped or terminated as with a comma: used of a certain species of bacillus, the comma bacillus. See cut under *bacillus.*

commatism (kom′ą-tizm), *n.* [< L. *comma*(*t-*), a short clause, + *-ism.*] Briefness; conciseness in writing; shortness or abruptness of sentences. [Rare.]

Commatism of the style. *Horsley,* On Hosea, p. 43.

commeasurable (ko-mezh′ūr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *com-* + *measurable.*] Having or reducible to the same measure; commensurate; equal.

A *commeasurable* grief took as full possession of him as joy had done. *I. Walton,* Donne.

commeasure (ko-mezh′ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commeasured,* ppr. *commeasuring.* [< *com-* + *measure.* Cf. *commensurate.*] To coincide with; be coextensive with.

Until endurance grow
Sinew'd with action, and the full-grown will,
Circled thro' all experiences, pure law,
Commeasure perfect freedom. *Tennyson,* Œnone.

commeddle† (ko-med′l), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *meddle.*] To mingle or mix together.

Religion, O how it is *commeddled* with policy!
Webster, White Devil, iii. 2.

comme il faut (kom ēl fō). [F.: *comme* = Pr. *com* = OSp. *com,* Sp. *como* = OPg. *com,* Pg. *como* = OIt. *com,* It. *come,* as, < L. *quo modo,* in what or which manner (*quo,* abl. of *quis,* who, which, what; *modo,* abl. of *modus,* manner); *il,* < L. *ille,* this; *faut,* 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *falloir,* be necessary (must, should, ought), an impers. verb, lit. be wanting or lacking, orig. identical with *faillir,* err, miss, fail, < L. *fallere,* deceive: see *who, mode,* and *fail, v.*] As it should be; according to the rules of good society; genteel; proper: a French phrase often used in English.

Commelina (kom-e-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., named from Jan *Commelin* and his nephew, Kaspar, Dutch botanists of the 17th and 18th centuries.]

Commelina communis.

In *bot.,* one of the principal genera of the natural order *Commelinaceæ,* comprising about 90 species. Several are cultivated on account of their delicate flowers or graceful habit, and the tuberous roots of some species are said to be used for food. Also spelled *Commelyna.*

Commelinaceæ (ko-mel-i-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Commelina* + *-aceæ.*] A natural order of herbaceous endogens, natives mostly of warm climates, recognizable by their three green sepals, two or three ephemeral petals, and free ovary with a single style; the spiderworts. They are of importance only as ornamental plants, either for their flowers or foliage. The principal genera are *Tradescantia, Commelina,* and *Cyanotis.*

commemorable (kō-mem′ǫ-rą-bl), *a.* [= It. *commemorabile,* < L. *commemorabilis,* < *commemorare,* commemorate: see *commemorate.*] Worthy to be commemorated; memorable; noteworthy. [Rare.]

commemorate (kō-mem′ǫ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commemorated,* ppr. *commemorating.* [< L. *commemoratus,* pp. of *commemorare* (> It. *commemorare* = Sp. *commemorar* = Pg. *commemorar* = F. *commémorer*), < *com-* (intensive) + *memorare,* mention, < *memor,* mindful: see *memory.*] 1. To preserve the memory of by some act; celebrate with honor and solemnity; honor, as a person or an event, by some act of respect or affection, intended to keep him or it in memory.

We are called upon to *commemorate* a revolution [1689] . . . as happy in its consequences, as full . . . of the marks of a divine contrivance, as any age or country can show. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. vii.

2. To serve as a memento or remembrancer of; perpetuate or celebrate the memory of: as, a monument *commemorating* a great battle; a book *commemorating* the services of a philanthropist. = **Syn.** *Observe, Solemnize,* etc. See *celebrate.*

commemoration (kō-mem-ǫ-rā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commémoration* = Pr. *commemoracio* = Sp. *conmemoracion* = Pg. *commemoração* = It. *commemorazione,* < L. *commemoratio*(*n-*), < *commemorare,* commemorate: see *commemorate.*] 1. The act of commemorating or calling to remembrance by some solemnity; the act of honoring the memory of some person or event by solemn celebration: as, the feast of the passover instituted for an annual *commemoration* of their deliverance from Egypt.

The Church of England, though she asked for the intercession of no created being, still set apart days for the *commemoration* of some who had done and suffered great things for the faith. *Macaulay.*

2. *Eccles.*: (*a*) In the intercessory prayers of the eucharistic office, mention made by name, rank, or condition of persons living or departed, or of canonized saints; also, a prayer containing such mention: as, the *commemoration* of the living; the *commemoration* of the departed; the *commemoration* of the saints. See *diptych.* (*b*) In the services for the canonical hours, a brief form, consisting of an anthem, versicle, response, and collect, said in honor of God, of a saint, or of some biblical or ecclesiastical event: in the medieval church in England also called a *memory,* and sometimes a *memorial.* A complete service said in honor of a saint was also so styled. (*c*) Parts of the proper service of a lesser festival inserted in the service for a greater festival when the latter coincides with and supersedes the former. — **commemoration day,** in the University of Oxford, the day on which the annual solemnity in honor of the benefactors of the university is held, when orations are delivered, and prize compositions are read in the theater, and honorary degrees conferred upon distinguished persons. It is the concluding festival of the academic year.

commemorative (kō-mem′ǫ-rą-tiv), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ive;* = F. *commémoratif,* etc.] Pertaining to, or serving or intended for, commemoration.

A sacrifice *commemorative* of Christ's offering up his body for us. *Hammond,* Works, I. 129.

Over the haven [of Brindisi] rises a *commemorative* column . . . which records, not the dominion of Saint Mark, but the restoration of the city by the Protospatharius Lupus. *E. A. Freeman,* Venice, p. 311.

commemorator (kō-mem′ǫ-rā-tǫr), *n.* [LL., < L. *commemorare,* commemorate: see *commemorate.*] One who commemorates.

commemoratory (kō-mem′ǫ-rą-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *commemorate* + *-ory*; = Sp. *conmemoratorio.*] Serving to preserve the memory of (persons or things). *Bp. Hooper.*

commemorize (kō-mem′ǫ-rīz), *v. t.* [As *commemor-ate* + *-ize.*] To commemorate. [Rare.]

The late happy and memorable enterprise of the planting of that part of America called New England, deserveth to be *commemorized* to future posterity.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 17.

comment†, *v. i.* An old form of *common.*

commence (kǫ-mens′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commenced,* ppr. *commencing.* [In ME. only in contr. form *comsen, cumsen* (see *comse*); < OF. *comencer, cumencer,* F. *commencer* = Pr. *comensar* = Sp. *comenzar* = Pg. *começar* = It. *cominciare,* Olt. *comenzare,* < ML. **cominitiare,* begin, < L. *com-,* together, + *initiare,* begin, < *initium,* a beginning: see *initiate.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come into existence; take rise or origin; first have existence; begin to be.

Thy nature did *commence* in sufferance; time
Hath made thee hard in't. *Shak.,* T. of A., iv. 3.

Ethics and religion differ herein; that the one is the system of human duties *commencing* from man; the other, from God. *Emerson,* Nature, p. 69.

2. To enter a new state or assume a new character; begin to be (something different); turn to be or become.

Should he at length, being undone, *commence* patriot.
Junius, Letters, July 31, 1771.

In an evil hour he *commenced* author, not only surrounded by his books, but with the more urgent companions of a wife and family. *I. D'Israeli,* Calam. of Auth., I. 50.

It is . . . too common, now-a-days, for young men, directly on being made free of a magazine, or of a newspaper, to *commence* word-coiners.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 103.

3. [Tr. ML. *incipere,* take a doctors' degree, lit. begin, commence: a university term.] To take a degree, or the first degree, in a university or college. See *commencement.*

Then is he held a freshman and a sot,
And never shall *commence.*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

He [Charles Chauncy] *commenced* bachelor of divinity.
Hist. Sketch of First Ch. in Boston (1812), p. 211.

"To *commence* M. A.," etc., meaning "to take the degree of M. A.," etc., has been a recognized phrase for some three centuries at least. *F. Hall,* False Philol., p. 40.

II. *trans.* To cause to begin to be; perform the first act of; enter upon; begin: as, to *commence* operations; to *commence* a suit, action, or process in law.

Like a hungry lion, did *commence*
Rough deeds of rage. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

Here closed the Tenant of that lonely vale
His mournful narrative — *commenced* in pain,
In pain *commenced,* and ended without peace.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

= **Syn.** *Commence, Begin.* In all ordinary uses *commence* is exactly synonymous with *begin,* which, as a purely English word, is nearly always preferable, but more especially before another verb in the infinitive.

commencement (kǫ-mens′ment), *n.* [< ME. *commencement* (rare), < OF. (and F.) *commencement* (= Pr. *comensamens* = Sp. *comenzamiento* (obs.) = It. *cominciamento*), < *commencer,* commence, + *-ment.*] 1. The act or fact of commencing; beginning; rise; origin; first existence; inception.

And [they] be-gonne freshly vpon hem as it hadde be at the *comencement.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

It was a violent *commencement.* *Shak.,* Othello, i. 1.

2. In the University of Cambridge, England, the day when masters of arts, doctors, and bachelors receive their degrees: so called from the fact that the candidate *commences* master, doctor, licentiate, etc., on that day. See *commence, v.* i., 3. Hence — 3. In American colleges, the annual ceremonies with which the members of the graduating class are made bachelors (of arts, sciences, engineering, etc.), and the degree of master of arts and various honorary degrees are conferred. The term is also applied, by extension, to the graduating exercises of academies and schools of lower grade. — **Commencement day,** the day on which degrees are conferred by a college. In American colleges it is the last day of the collegiate year.

commencer (kǫ-men′sėr), *n.* 1. A beginner. — 2†. One taking a college degree, or commencing bachelor, master, or doctor; in American colleges, a member of the senior class after the examination for degrees.

The Corporation, having been informed that the custom . . . for the *commencers* to have plumbcake is dishonorable to the College . . . and chargeable to the parents of the *commencers,* doe therefore put an end to that custom.
Records of the Corporation of Harvard College, 1693.

The Corporation with the Tutors shall visit the chambers of the *commencers* to see that this law be well observed.
Peirce, Hist. Harv. Univ., App., p. 127.

commend (kǫ-mend′), *v.* [< ME. *commenden, comenden* (rarely *comaunden*: see *command*), command, = F. *commender* = Sp. *comendar,* intrust a benefice to, = It. *commendare,* < L. *commendare,* intrust to, commend, in ML. changing with *commandare,* command, the two forms, though separated in Rom. and Eng., being etymologically identical: see *command, v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To commit; deliver with confidence; intrust or give in charge.

Father, into thy hands I *commend* my spirit.
Luke xxiii. 46

He [Parry] made a vainglorious boasting of his Faithfulness to the Queen, but not so much as in a Word *commended* himself to God. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 364.

2. To represent or distinguish as being worthy of confidence, notice, regard, or kindness; recommend or accredit to favor, acceptance, or favorable attention; set forward for notice: sometimes used reflexively: as, this subject *commends itself* to our careful attention.

No doubt the good proportion of any thing doth greatly adorne and *commend* it.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 114.

I *commend* unto you Phebe our sister. Rom. xvi. 1.

Among the religions of the world we distinguish three as enshrining in archaic forms principles of eternal value, which may *commend themselves* to the most rationalistic age. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 120.

3. To praise; mention with approbation.

When the kynge Arthur and the kynge Ban herden of the prowesse that the kynge Bohors hadde don thei were gladde, and preised hym moche and *conenden*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

And the lord *commended* the unjust steward, because he had done wisely: for the children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light. Luke xvi. 8.

He *commended* my spirit, though he disapproved my suspicions. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix.

4. To bring to the mind or memory of; give or send the greeting of: with a personal pronoun, often reflexive.

Commend me to my brother. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 5.

Trollus . . . *commends himself* most affectionately to you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 1.

5. In *feudal eccles. law*, to place under the control of a lord. See *commendation*, 4.

The privileged position of the abbey tenants (of Disentis) gradually led the other men of the valley to *commend* themselves to the abbey. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 781.

Commend me to (a thing specified), a familiar phrase expressive of approval or preference.

Commend me to a mask of silliness, and a pair of sharp eyes for my own interest under it.
Sheridan, The Rivals, i. 2.

Commend me to home-joy, the family board,
Altar and hearth.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

= **Syn. 2** and **3.** To extol, laud, eulogize, applaud.

II. *intrans.* To express approval or praise. [Rare.]

Nor can we much *commend* if he fell into the more ordinary track of endowing charities and founding monasteries. *Brougham.*

commend† (kǫ-mend'), *n.* [< *commend*, *v.*] Commendation; compliment; remembrance; greeting.

Tell her, I send to her my kind *commends*.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

Thanks, master jailer, and a kind *commend*.
Machin, Dumb Knight, v.

Let Jack Toldervy have my kind *Commends*, with this Caveat, That the Pot which goes often to the Water, comes home cracked at last. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 6.

commendable (kǫ-men'dȧ-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *comendable* = It. *commendabile*, < L. *commendabilis*, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend* and *-able*.] Capable of being commended, approved, or praised; worthy of commendation or praise; laudable.

The cadence which faileth vpon the last sillable of a verse is sweetest and most *commendable*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 66.

Sure, sure, such carping is not *commendable*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

commendableness (kǫ-men'dȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being commendable.

commendably (kǫ-men'dȧ-bli), *adv.* In a commendable or praiseworthy manner.

I know very many notable Gentlemen in the Court that haue written *commendably*, and suppressed it agayne.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

commendam (ko-men'dam), *n.* [< ML. *commendam*, acc. (in phrase *dare* or *mittere in commendam*, give in trust) of *commenda*, a trust, < L. *commendare*, intrust: see *commend*, *v.* and *n.*, *command*, *v.*] An ecclesiastical benefice or living commended by the crown or head of the church to the care of a qualified person to hold till a proper pastor is provided: usually applied to a living retained in this way by a bishop after he has ceased to be an incumbent, the benefice being said to be held *in commendam*, and its holder termed a *commendator* or *commendatory*. The practice gave rise to serious abuses; under it livings were held by persons who performed none of the duties of the office. It was condemned, though in guarded terms, by the Council of Constance (1417) and the Council of Trent (1563), and has greatly diminished, if not entirely disappeared, throughout the Roman Catholic Church. It was prohibited by statute in the Church of England in 1836.

There was some sense for *commendams*; at first when there was a living void, and never a clerk to serve it, the bishops were to keep it till they found a fit man; but now it is a trick for the bishop to keep it for himself.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 92.

Dispensations, exemptions, *commendams*, annates, tenths. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiii. 10.

A living had been granted by the King to the Bishop of Lincoln in *commendam*, and the claimants of the right of presentation had brought an action against the Bishop.
E. A. Abbott, Bacon, p. 240.

commendatary (kǫ-men'dȧ-tȧ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *commendatarius*, < *commenda*: see *commendam*.] Same as *commendatory*, 2.

commendation (kom-en-dā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *commendacion* = Pg. *commendação* = It. *commendazione*, < L. *commendatio(n-)*, < *commendare*, pp. *commendatus*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *-ation*.] **1.** The act of commending; praise; approbation; favorable representation in words; declaration of esteem.

Need we, as some others, epistles of *commendation* to you? 2 Cor. iii. 1.

The *commendation* of adversaries is the greatest triumph of a writer, because it never comes unless extorted.
Dryden, Pref. to Abs. and Achit.

2. That which commends or recommends; a ground of esteem, approbation, or praise.

Good nature is the most godlike *commendation* of a man.
Dryden, Ded. to Juvenal's Satires.

3. Kind remembrance; respects; greeting; message of love: commonly in the plural. [Archaic.]

Mistress Page hath her hearty *commendations* to you too.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4. In *feudal law*, the cession by a freeman to a lord of dominion over himself and his estate, the freeman thus becoming the vassal and securing the protection of the lord. It was typified by placing the hands between those of the lord, and taking the oath of fealty. It is sometimes described as a surrender of estate, and sometimes as not involving this.

By the practice of *Commendation* . . . the inferior put himself under the personal care of a lord, but without alienating or divesting himself of his right to his estate.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 154.

The beneficiary system bound the receiver of land to the king who gave it; and the act of *commendation* placed the freeman and his land under the protection of the lord to whom he adhered. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 65.

5. In the medieval church in England, a service consisting of psalms, said in the church over a corpse while the priest was marching and blessing the grave before proceeding to the funeral mass and the burial-service proper. Also called *the commendations*, or *psalms of commendation*, and, more fully, *the commendation of the soul*, or *commendations of souls*.

Whilst the choir was chanting a service called the *Commendation of Souls*, the priest, vested in his alb and stole, went into the church-yard. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 476.

Commendation ninepence, a bent silver ninepenny piece formerly used in England as a love-token.

Like *commendation ninepence*, crooked,
With "To and from my love," it looked.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 487.

Commendation of the body, in the Book of Common Prayer, the form of committal of the body at burial to the ground or to the sea. = **Syn. 1.** Recommendation, encomium.

commendator (kom'en-dā-tǫr), *n.* [ML., one holding in commendam, L. a commender, < *commendare*, commend: see *commend*, *v.*, and *commendam*.] One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*.

commendatory (kǫ-men'dȧ-tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *comendatorio*, < LL. *commendatorius*, < L. *commendator*: see *commendator*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Serving to commend; presenting to favorable notice or reception; containing approval, praise, or recommendation: as, a *commendatory* letter.—**2.** Holding a benefice in commendam: as, a *commendatory* bishop.—**3.** Held in commendam. See *commendam*.

The bishoprics and the great *commendatory* abbeys were, with few exceptions, held by that order.
Burke, Rev. in France.

Commendatory letters, letters written by one bishop to another in behalf of any of the clergy or others of his diocese who are traveling, that they may be well received among the faithful; letters of credence. According to the rules and practice of the ancient church, no Christian could communicate with the church, or receive any aid or countenance from it, in a country not his own, unless he carried with him letters of credence from his bishop. These letters were of several kinds, according to the different occasions or the quality of the person who carried them, viz., *commendatory* (specifically so called), *communicatory*, and *dimissory*. The first were granted only to persons of quality, or to persons whose reputation had been called in question, or to the clergy who had occasion to travel in foreign countries. The second were granted to all who were in peace and communion with the church, whence they were also called *pacifical*, *ecclesiastical*, and sometimes *canonical*. The third were given only to the clergy removing from one church to settle in another, and testified that the bearer had the bishop's leave to depart.

Commendatory prayer, in the Book of Common Prayer, a prayer in the order for the visitation of the sick, to be used for a person at the point of death, commending his soul to God.

II. *n.*; pl. *commendatories* (-riz). **1.** A commendation; a eulogy.

[He] esteems his associating with him a sufficient evidence and *commendatory* of his own piety.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

2. One who holds a benefice in commendam. See *commendam*. Also *commendatary*.

commender (kǫ-men'dėr), *n.* One who commends or praises.

Froward, complaining, a *commender* glad
Of the times past, when he was a young lad.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

commendment† (kǫ-mend'ment), *n.* [< *commend* + *-ment*.] Commendation. *B. Jonson.*

commensal (ko-men'sȧl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *commensal* = F. *commensal* = Sp. *comensal* = Pg. *commensal* = It. *commensale*, < ML. *commensalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Eating together at the same table.

They surrounded me, and with the utmost complaisance expressed their joy at seeing me become a *commensal* officer of the palace. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, vii. 2.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living with as a tenant or coinhabitant, but not as a parasite; inquiline. See II., 2.

II. *n.* **1.** One who eats at the same table with another or others.

It would seem, therefore, that the world-wide prevalence of sacrificial worship points to a time when the kindred group and the group of *commensals* were identical, and when, conversely, people of different kins did not eat and drink together. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 134.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, one of two animals or plants which live together, but neither at the expense of the other; an animal or a plant as a tenant, but not a true parasite, of another; an inquiline. Thus the small pea-crab *Pinnotheres*, which lives with an oyster in the same shell, but feeds itself, as does the oyster, is a *commensal*; such also is the cancrisocial sea-anemone, which lives on the shell of a crab, or on a shell which a hermit-crab occupies. (See cut under *cancrisocial*. Compare *consortism*, *parasite*.) In regard to plants, many authorities hold that a lichen consists of a fungus and an alga growing together, but possibly as parasite and host. See *lichen*.

It is obvious that an exhaustive knowledge of the species, nature, and life history of the most formidable insect *commensals* of man is of primary importance.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 357.

commensalism (ko-men'sȧl-izm), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ism*.] Commensal existence or mode of living; the state of being commensal; commensality. Also called *symbiosis*.

commensality (kom-en-sal'i-ti), *n.* [< *commensal* + *-ity* = F. *commensalité*, etc.] **1.** Fellowship at table; the act or practice of eating at the same table.

Promiscuous *commensality*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, the state or condition of being commensal; commensalism.

commensation† (kom-en-sā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **commensatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *mensa*, table. See *commensal*.] The act of eating at the same table.

Pagan *commensation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, p. 15.

commensurability (kǫ-men'sūr-gȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *commensurable* (see *-bility*); = F. *commensurabilité*, etc.] The state of being commensurable, or of having a common measure.

commensurable (kǫ-men'sūr-gȧ-bl), *a.* [= F. *commensurable* = Sp. *commensurable* = Pg. *commensuravel* = It. *commensurabile*, < LL. *commensurabilis*, < **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure: see *commensurate*, and cf. *commeasurable*, *mensurable*.] **1.** Having a common measure; reducible to a common measure. Thus, a yard and a foot are commensurable, as both may be measured by inches. *Commensurable numbers* are those which may be measured or divided by other numbers without a remainder, as 12 and 18, which may be measured by 6 and 3. See *incommensurable*.

2. Suitable in measure; adapted.

Their poems . . . could not be made *commensurable* to the voice or instruments in prose.
Hobbs, On Davenant's Preface.

3. Measurable. [Rare.]

As God, he is eternal; as man, mortal and *commensurable* by time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 337.

Commensurable in power (a translation of the Gr. δυνάμει σύμμετροι), in *math.*, having commensurable squares.

commensurably (kǫ-men'sūr-gȧ-bli), *adv.* In a commensurable manner.

commensurate (kǫ-men'sūr-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commensurated*, ppr. *commensurating*. [< LL. *commensuratus*, adj., prop. pp. of **commensurare*, reduce to a common measure, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *mensurare*, measure: see *measure*, *v.* Cf. *commeasure*.] **1.** To reduce to a common measure.

The aptest terms to *commensurate* the longitude of places. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 7.

2. To adapt; proportionate.

Commensurating the forms of absolution to the degrees of preparation and necessity. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 260.

commensurate (kǫ-men'sū-rāt), *a.* [< LL. *commensuratus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] **1.** Reducible to a common measure; commensurable. —**2.** Of equal size; having the same boundaries.

The inferior commissariats which had usually been *commensurate* with the dioceses. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. Corresponding in amount, degree, or magnitude; adequate; proportionate to the purpose, occasion, capacity, etc.: as, we find nothing in this life *commensurate* with our desires.

When shall we return to a sound conception of the right to property — namely, as being official, implying and demanding the performance of *commensurate* duties? *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

Landor, with his imaginative force unmet by any *commensurate* task, wandered like "blind Orion, hungry for the morn." *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 40.

commensurately (kǫ-men'sū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner; so as to be commensurate; correspondingly; adequately.

commensurateness (kǫ-men'sū-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commensurate.

commensuration (kǫ-men-sū-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commensuration* = Sp. *conmensuracion* = Pg. *commensuração* = It. *commensurazione*, < LL. *commensuratio(n-)*, < *commensuratus*: see *commensurate*, *v.*] Proportion; the state of having a common measure.

All fitness lies in a particular *commensuration*, or proportion of one thing to another. *South.*

comment[1] (kǫ-ment' or kom'ent), *v.* [< F. *commenter* = Sp. *comentar* = Pg. *commentar* = It. *comentare*, comment, < L. *commentari*, consider thoroughly, think over, deliberate, discuss, write upon, freq. of *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise, contrive, invent, < *com-* + **minisci* (only in comp.; cf. *reminiscent*), an inceptive verb, < √ **men* (in *me-minisse*, remember, *mens*, mind, etc.) = Skt. √ *man*, think: see *mind*, *memento*, *mental*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To make remarks or observations, as on an action, an event, a proceeding, or an opinion; especially, to write critical or expository notes on the works of an author.

Enter his chamber, view his breathless corpse,
And *comment* then upon his sudden death. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Critics, having first taken a liking to one of these poets, proceed to *comment* on him and illustrate him. *Dryden.*

I must translate and *comment*. *Pope.*

II. *trans.* To make remarks or notes upon; expound; discuss; annotate.

This was the text *commented* by Chrysostom and Theodoret. *Bacon*, Collation of Psalms, p. 18.

Paulin's work has been *commented* without end, . . . but never rebelled against or superceded.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 280.

comment[1] (kom'ent), *n.* [< *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A spoken or written remark or observation; a remark or note; especially, a written note intended as a criticism, explanation, or expansion of a passage in a book or other writing; annotation; explanation; exposition.

He speaks all riddle, I think. I must have a *comment* ere I can conceive him. *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, I. 2.

Poor Alma sits between two Stools:
The more she reads, the more perplext:
The *Comment* ruining the Text. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. Talk or discourse upon a particular subject; gossip.

She hated all the knights, and heard in thought
Their lavish *comment* when her name was named.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. 1. *Annotation*, etc. See *remark*, *n.*

comment[2], *v. i.* [< L. *commentiri*, feign, devise, < *com-* + *mentiri*, feign, lie, orig. devise, think out; akin to *comminisci*, pp. *commentus*, devise: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and *mendacious*.] To feign; devise. *Spenser.*

commentary (kom'en-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commentaries* (-riz). [= F. *commentaire* = Sp. It. *comentario* = Pg. *commentario*, < L. *commentarius*, m. (sc. *liber*, a book), or *commentarium*, neut. (sc. *volumen*, a volume), a commentary, explanation, orig. a note-book, memorandum, prop. adj., < *commentari*, write upon, comment, devise, etc.: see *comment*[1], *v.*] **1.** A series or collection of comments or annotations; especially, an explanation or elucidation of difficult and obscure passages in a book or other writing, and consideration of questions suggested by them, arranged in the same order as in the text or writing examined; an explanatory essay or treatise: as, a *commentary* on the Bible. A *textual commentary* explains the author's meaning, sentence by sentence. Hence —**2.** Anything that serves to explain or illustrate; an exemplification.

Good life itself is but a *commentary*, an exposition upon our preaching; that which is first laid upon us is preaching. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

3. A historical narrative; an explanatory record of particular transactions: as, the *Commentaries* of Cæsar.

"Memorials," or preparatory history, are of two sorts; whereof the one may be termed *Commentaries*, and the other Registers. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 120.

=Syn. See *remark*, *n.*

commentary† (kom'en-tā-ri), *v.* [< *commentary*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To write notes or comments.

Now a little to *commentary* upon all these proceedings, let me leave but this as a caucat by the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 26.

II. *trans.* To comment upon.

commentate (kom'en-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commentated*, ppr. *commentating*. [< L. *commentatus*, pp. of *commentari*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] To make comments; write a commentary or annotations. [Rare.]

Commentate upon it and return it enriched. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

commentation (kom-en-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= It. *comentazione*, < L. *commentatio(n-)*, < *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*] The act or practice of one who comments; annotation.

The spirit of *commentation* turns to questions of taste, of metaphysics and morals, with far more avidity than to physics. *Whewell.*

commentative (kǫ-men'tą-tiv), *a.* [< *commentate* + *-ive*.] Making or containing comments.

commentator (kom'en-tā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *commentateur*, etc., < LL. *commentator*, an inventor, interpreter, < L. *commentari*, pp. *commentatus*, comment: see *comment*[1], *v.*, and cf. *commenter*.] One who makes comments or critical and expository notes upon a book or other writing; an expositor; an annotator.

I have made such expositions of my authors as no *commentator* will forgive me. *Dryden.*

How *commentators* each dark passage shun,
And hold their farthing candles to the sun. *Young*, Satires, viii. 97.

commentatorial (kǫ-men-tą-tō'ri-ąl), *a.* [< *commentator* + *-ial*.] Relating to or characteristic of commentators. *Whewell.*

commentatorship (kom'en-tā-tǫr-ship), *n.* [< *commentator* + *-ship*.] The office of a commentator.

commenter (kom'en-tėr or kǫ-men'tėr), *n.* [< *comment*[1] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *commentator*.] **1.** One who comments or makes remarks about actions, opinions, etc. —**2**†. A commentator or annotator.

And diuers *Commenters* upon Daniel hold the same opinion. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 73.

As silly as any *commenter* goes by
Hard words or sense. *Donne*, Satires, ii.

Also *commentor*.

commentitious† (kom-en-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *commentitius*, more correctly *commenticius*, devised, fabricated, feigned, < *commentiri*, devise a falsehood: see *comment*[2].] Invented; feigned; imaginary; fictitious.

So many *commentitious* Fables were inserted, that they rendered all that Truths he (Geoffrey of Monmouth) wrote suspected. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 1.

Who willingly passe by that which is Orthodoxall in them, and studiously cull out that which is *commentitious*, and best for their turnes. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

commentitiousness† (kom-en-tish'us-nes), *n.* Counterfeitness; fictitiousness; the state of being fabricated. *Bailey.*

commenter (kom'en-tǫr), *n.* See *commenter*.

commenty† (kom'ęn-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonty*[1].

commerce (kom'ėrs), *n.* [< F. *commerce* = Sp. *comercio* = Pg. It. *commercio*, < L. *commercium*, commerce, trade, < *com-*, together, + *merx* (*merci-*), goods, wares, merchandise, ? *mercari*, trade: see *merchant*, *mercenary*.] **1.** Interchange of goods, merchandise, or property of any kind; trade; traffic: used more especially of trade on a large scale, carried on by transportation of merchandise between different countries, or between different parts of the same country, distinguished as *foreign commerce* and *internal commerce*: as, the *commerce* between Great Britain and the United States, or between New York and Boston; to be engaged in *commerce*.

A prosperous *commerce* is now perceived and acknowledged, by all enlightened statesmen, to be the most useful, as well as the most productive source of national wealth; and has accordingly become a primary object of their political cares. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 12.

I think all the world would gain by setting *commerce* at perfect liberty. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 264.

2. Social intercourse; fellowship; mutual dealings in common life; intercourse in general.

Myself having had the happinesse to enjoy his desirable *commerce* once since his arrival here. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 43.

The end of friendship is a *commerce* the most strict and homely that can be joined. . . . It is for aid and comfort through all the relations and passages of life and death. *Emerson*, Friendship.

We know that wisdom can be won only by wide *commerce* with men and books. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 155.

3. Sexual intercourse. See also **4.** A game of cards, played by any number of persons, in which a hand of five cards is dealt to each player, the two players having the poorest hands retiring from the game, this being continued until only two persons are left, who are declared the winners and receive prizes. If, during play, a person in the game speaks to another out of it, he forfeits his hand to him. —**Active commerce.** See *active*. —**Chamber of commerce.** See *chamber*. —**Domestic commerce**, commercial transactions within the limits of one nation or state. —**Interstate commerce**, specifically, in the United States, commercial transactions and intercourse between persons resident in different States of the Union, or carried on by lines of transport extending into more than one State. The Constitution grants to Congress the general power of regulating such commerce. —**Passive commerce.** See *active commerce*, under *active*. **=Syn. 1.** Business. —**2.** Communication; communion; intercourse.

commerce (kǫ-mėrs'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commerced*, ppr. *commercing*. [< F. *commercer* = Sp. *comerciar* = Pg. *commerciar* = It. *commerciare*, < ML. *commerciare*, LL. *commerciari*, trade, traffic, < L. *commercium*, commerce: see *commerce*, *n.*] **1.** To traffic; carry on trade; deal. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Always beware you *commerce* not with bankrupts.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, I. 1.

2. To hold social intercourse; commune.

Looks *commercing* with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes. *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 39.

Some will not that we should live, breathe, and *commerce* as men, because we are not such modelled Christians as they coercively would have us. *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, v.

Hid his face
From all men, and *commercing* with himself,
He lost the sense that handles daily life. *Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

commerceable (kǫ-mėr'są-bl), *a.* [< *commerce*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Suitable for traffic. *Monmouth*, quoted by F. Hall.

commerceless (kom'ėrs-les), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-less*.] Destitute of commerce. [Rare.]

The savage *commerceless* nations of America.
J. Tucker, To Kames.

commercer (kǫ-mėr'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who traffics with another. —**2.** One who holds social intercourse or communes with another.

commercial (kǫ-mėr'shąl), *a.* [< *commerce* + *-ial*; = F. *commercial*, etc.] **1.** Pertaining or relating to commerce or trade; of the nature of commerce: as, *commercial* concerns; *commercial* relations; a *commercial* transaction. —**2.** Carrying on commerce; characterized by devotion to commerce: as, a *commercial* community. —**3.** Proceeding or accruing from trade: as, *commercial* benefits or profits. —**4.** Devoted to commerce: as, a *commercial* career. —**5.** Prepared for the market, or merely as an article of commerce; hence, not entirely or chemically pure: as, *commercial* soda, silver, etc. —**Commercial agent**, an officer, with or without consular jurisdiction, stationed at a foreign port for the purpose of attending to the commercial interests of the country he represents. —**Commercial law**, the body of law which relates to commerce, such as the law of shipping, bills of exchange, insurance, brokerage, etc. The body of rules constituting this law is to a great extent the same throughout the commercial world, the rules, treatises, and decisions of one country, with due allowance for local differences of commercial usage, being in general applicable to the questions arising in any other. —**Commercial letter**, a size of writing-paper, 11 × 17 inches when unfolded. *Small commercial letter* is 10½ × 16½ inches. [U. S.] —**Commercial note**, a size of writing-paper, 8 × 10 inches when unfolded. [U. S.] —**Commercial paper**, negotiable paper, such as drafts, bills of exchange, etc., given in the due course of business. —**Commercial room**, a public room in the hotels of Great Britain, set apart for the use of commercial travelers. —**Commercial traveler**, a traveling agent for a wholesale business house, selling from samples; a drummer. **=Syn.** See *mercantile*.

commercialism (kǫ-mėr'shąl-izm), *n.* [< *commercial* + *-ism*.] **1.** The maxims and methods of commerce or of commercial men; strict business principles.

The buy-cheap-and-sell-dear *commercialism* in which he had been brought up. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxix.

2. The predominance of commercial pursuits and ideas in an age, a nation, or a community.

commercially (kǫ-mėr'shiăl-i), *adv.* In a commercial manner; as regards commerce; from the business man's point of view: as, an article *commercially* valueless; copyright *commercially* considered.

commerciate† (kǫ-mėr'shiāt), *v. i.* [< ML. *commerciatus*, pp. of *commerciare*, have commerce: see *commerce*, *v.*] To have commercial or social intercourse; associate. *G. Cheyne.* [Rare.]

commerel, *n.* [= Sc. *cummer*, *kimmer*, q. v.; < F. *commère*, a gossip, a godmother, = Pr. *comaire* = Sp. Pg. *comadre* = It. *comare*, < ML. *commater*, godmother, < L. *com-*, with, + *mater* (> F. *mère*, etc.) = E. *mother*.] A gossip; a gossipy; a godmother.

commeve†, *v. t.* See *commove*.

commigrate (kom'i-grāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *commigrated*, ppr. *commigrating*. [< L. *commigratus*, pp. of *commigrare*, < *com-*, together, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To migrate, especially together or in a body; move in a body from one country or place to another for permanent residence. [Rare.]

commigration (kom-i-grā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commigratio(n-)*, < *commigrare*, pp. *commigratus*: see *commigrate*.] The act of migrating, especially in numbers or in a body. [Rare.]

Almost all do hold the *commigration* of soules into the bodies of Beasts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 478.

Commigrations or removals of nations. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 38.

commilitant† (ko-mil'i-tant), *n.* [< LL. *commilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commilitare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *militare*, fight, be a soldier: see *militant*.] A fellow-soldier; a companion in arms.

His martial compeer then, and brave *commilitant*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xviii.

comminate† (kom'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comminatus*, pp. of *comminari*, threaten (> Sp. *conminar* = Pg. *cominar* = It. *comminare*), < *com-* (intensive) + *minari*, threaten, menace: see *minatory*, *menace*.] To threaten; denounce. *G. Hardinge.*

commination (kom-i-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commination* = Pr. *cominacio* = Sp. *conminacion* = Pg. *cominação* = It. *comminazione*, < L. *comminatio(n-)*, < *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. A threatening or denunciation; a threat of punishment or vengeance.

With terrible *comminations* to all them that did resist. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 264.

Those thunders of *commination* which not unfrequently roll from orthodox pulpits. *Is. Taylor.*

Specifically — 2. In the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, a penitential office directed to be used after the Litany on Ash Wednesday and at other times appointed by the ordinary. It consists of a proclamation of God's anger and judgments against sinners in sentences taken from Deut. xxvii. and other passages of Scripture (to each of which the people are to respond Amen), an exhortation to repentance, the 51st psalm, and penitential prayers. There is no office of commination in the American Prayer-Book, but the prayers contained in the English office are ordered to be used at the end of the Litany on Ash Wednesday.

comminatory (ko-min'ạ-tǫ-ri), *a.* [= F. *comminatoire* = Sp. *conminatorio* = Pg. It. *comminatorio*, < LL. as if **comminatorius*, < *comminator*, a threatener, < L. *comminari*, threaten: see *comminate*.] 1. Menacing; threatening punishment. *B. Jonson.*

A *comminatory* note of the powers demanding that Greece should observe the wishes of the powers.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 410.

2. In *law*, coercive; threatening; imposing an unconscionable forfeiture or other hardship, in such sense as not to be enforcible in a court of justice.

comming†, *n.* See *coming*.

commingle (ko-ming'gl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *commingled*, ppr. *commingling*. [< *com-* + *mingle*. Cf. *comingle*.] To mix together; mingle in one mass or intimately; blend.

Dissolutions of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do not *commingle*. *Bacon*, Phys. and Med. Remains.

Commingled with the gloom of imminent war.
Tennyson, Ded. to Idylls of the King.

comminute† (kom'in'ṭ-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *comminute*.

comminuble† (kom-i-nū'i-bl), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *comminuere*, make small (see *comminute*), + *-ible*.] Reducible to powder; capable of being crushed or ground to powder.

For the best [diamonds] we have are *comminible* without it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 5.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comminuted*, ppr. *comminuting*. [< L. *comminutus*, pp. of *comminuere* (> It. *comminutire* = Pr. Pg. *comminuir* = F. *comminuer*), make small, break into pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *minuere*, pp. *minutus*, make small: see *minute*, *minish*, *diminish*.] To make small or fine; reduce to minute particles or to a fine powder by breaking, pounding, braying, rasping, or grinding; pulverize; triturate; levigate.

[Their teeth] seem entirely designed for gathering and *comminuting* their simple food.
Goldsmith, Int. to Brookes's Nat. Hist.

Finely *comminuted* particles of shells and coral.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 36.

Those [fishes] that form this genus . . . feed chiefly on shell-fish, which they *comminute* with their teeth before they swallow them. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl., The Gilt Head.

comminute (kom'i-nūt), *a.* [< L. *comminutus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into small parts; comminuted. — **Comminute fracture**, in *surg.*, fracture of a bone into more than two pieces.

comminution (kom-i-nū'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *comminution*, < L. as if **comminutio(n-)*, < *comminuere*: see *comminute*, *v.*] 1. The act of comminuting or reducing to fine particles or to a powder; pulverization.

[It] is only wrought together, and fixed by sudden intermixture and *comminution*.
Bacon, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

2. In *surg.*, a comminute fracture. — **3**†. Attenuation or diminution by small abstractions.

Commiphora (ko-mif'ǫ-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόμμι, gum, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] A genus of trees and shrubs, natural order *Burseraceæ*, natives of Africa and the East Indies, and abounding in fragrant balsams and resins. Many of the species are imperfectly known. The principal are: *C. Myrrha*, yielding African myrrh; *C. Opobalsamum*, yielding Arabian myrrh and the balm of Gilead or balsam of Mecca; *C. Mukul*, yielding African bdellium; and the Indian species (*C. Kataf*, etc.) from which the resin called bdellium and *kuthar* are obtained.

commis (ko-mē'), *n.* [F., < ML. *commissus*, a deputy, commissioner, orig. pp. of L. *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Equiv. to E. *committee*.] In *French law*, a person appointed by another to represent him in a transaction of any kind.

commiset, *v. t.* [ME. *commiсen*, < OF. *commis*, pp. of *commettre*, commit: see *commit*, and cf. *demise*, *demit*, *compromise*, *compromit*.] To commit; perpetrate.

The crysten man sayd verely thou hast *commysed* some omycide, for thou art all besprenge wyth the blood.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 165.

commiserable (kǫ-miz'ė-rạ-bl), *a.* [= It. *commiserabile*, < L. as if **commiserabilis*, < *commiserari*, commiserate: see *commiserate*, *v.*] Deserving of commiseration or pity; pitiable; capable of exciting sympathy or sorrow.

This noble and *commiserable* person, Edward.
Bacon, Hen. VII., p. 195.

Acutely conscious what *commiserable* objects I consent to be ranked with. *P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 193, note.

commiserate (kǫ-miz'ė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commiserated*, ppr. *commiserating*. [< L. *commiseratus*, pp. of *commiserari* (> It. *commiserare* = Pg. *commiserar*), pity, compassionate, < *com-* (intensive) + *miserari*, pity, commiserate, < *miser*, wretched: see *miser*, *miserable*, etc.] 1. To feel sorrow, regret, or compassion for, through sympathy; compassionate; pity: applied to persons or things: as, to *commiserate* a person or his condition.

Then must we those, who groan beneath the weight
Of age, disease, or want, *commiserate*.
Sir J. Denham, Justice.

2. To regret; lament; deplore; be sorry for.

We should *commiserate* our ignorance and endeavour to remove it. *Locke.*

3. To express pity for; condole with: as, he *commiserated* him on his misfortune.

I *commiserated* him sincerely for having such a disagreeable wife. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 20.

= **Syn.** To sympathize with, feel for, condole with.

commiseration (kǫ-miz-ė-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commisération* = Sp. *commiseracion* = Pg. *commiseração* = It. *commiserazione*, < L. *commiseratio(n-)*, < *commiserari*, pity: see *commiserate*.] 1. The act of commiserating; sympathetic suffering of pain or sorrow for the wants, afflictions, or distresses of another; pity; compassion.

Losses . . .
Enough to press a royal merchant down,
And pluck *commiseration* of his state
From brassy bosoms and rough hearts of flint.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

We must repeat the often repeated saying, that it is unworthy a religious man to view an irreligious one either with alarm or aversion; or with any other feeling than regret, and hope, and brotherly *commiseration*.
Carlyle, Foreign Rev., 1829.

He had *commiseration* and respect
In his decease, from universal Rome.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

2. An expression of pity; condolence: as, I send you my *commiserations*. = **Syn.** *Sympathy*, *Compassion*, etc. (see *pity*), fellow-feeling, tenderness, concern.

commiserative (kǫ-miz'ė-rā-tiv), *a.* [= It. *commiserativo*; as *commiserate* + *-ive*.] Compassionate. *Bp. Hall.* [Rare.]

commiseratively (kǫ-miz'ė-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion. *Sir T. Overbury.* [Rare.]

commiserator (kǫ-miz'ė-rā-tǫr), *n.* [= Pg. *commiserador* = It. *commiseratore*; as *commiserate* + *-or*.] One who commiserates or pities; one who has compassion.

commissarial (kom-i-sā'ri-al), *a.* [= It. *commissariale*; as *commissary* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commissary.

commissariat (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kommissariaat* = G. *commissariat* = Dan. *kommissariat*, < F. *commissariat* = Sp. *comisariato* = Pg. *commissariado* = It. *commissariato*, < ML. **commissariatus*, < *commissarius*, a commissary: see *commissary* and *-ate*8.] **I.** *n.* 1. That department of an army the duties of which consist in supplying transport, provisions, forage, camp equipage, etc., to the troops; also, the body of officers in that department. In the United States army these functions are divided between the quartermaster's department, which furnishes transportation, clothing, and camp and garrison equipage, and the subsistence department, under the control of a commissary-general, which provides the food supplies. In 1858 and 1859 the British commissariat was reorganized, and remained a war-office department, under a commissary-general-in-chief, until 1870, when it was merged, with other supply departments, in the control department, which performed all the civil administrative duties of the army. Near the close of 1875 the control department was superseded by the commissariat and transport department.

The circulatory system is the *commissariat* of the physiological army. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 20.

2. The office or employment of a commissary. — 3. In *Scots law*, the jurisdiction of a commissary; the district of country over which the authority or jurisdiction of a commissary extends. See extract.

The inferior *commissariats*, which had usually been commensurate with the dioceses, had been abolished by a previous statute, each county being erected into a separate *commissariat*, of which the sheriff is commissary.
Chambers's Encyc.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or concerned in furnishing supplies: as, the *commissariat* department; *commissariat* arrangements.

The *commissariat* department does great credit to the cooks and stewards. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. i.

commissary (kom'i-sā-ri), *n.*; pl. *commissaries* (-riz). [= F. *commissaire* (> G. *commissar* = Dan. *kommissar* = Sw. *kommissarie*; cf. D. *kommissaris*) = Sp. *comisario* = Pg. *commissario* = It. *commissario*, *commessario*, < ML. *commissarius*, one to whom any trust or duty is delegated, < L. *committere*, pp. of *committere*, commit: see *commit*. Cf. *commissioner*.] 1. In a general sense, one to whom some charge, duty, or office is committed by a superior power; one who is sent or delegated to execute some office or duty in the place, or as the representative, of his superior; a commissioner.

Commissioners or *commissaries* are frequently sent for the settlement of special questions, as, for example, indemnities to be paid after a war for losses incurred, or boundary disputes. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

2. *Eccles.*, an officer who by delegation from the bishop exercises spiritual jurisdiction in remote parts of a diocese, or is intrusted with the performance of the bishop's duties in his absence.

The *commissary* of the Bishop of London entertained suits exactly analogous to those of the trades unions of the present day. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 316.

3. In *Scots law*, the judge in a commissary-court; in present practice, the sheriff of each county acting in the commissary-court. See *commissary-court*. — 4. *Milit.*, a name given to officers or officials of various grades, especially to officers of the commissariat department. In the British army a commissary-general ranks with a major-general, a deputy commissary-general with a colonel, a commissary with a major, a deputy commissary with a captain, an assistant commissary with a lieutenant. In the United States an officer whose duty is the furnishing of food for the army is called a *commissary of subsistence*, the commissary-general ranking as a brigadier-general.

commissary-court (kom'i-sā-ri-kōrt), *n.* In *Scots law*: (*a*) A supreme court established in

Edinburgh in the sixteenth century, to which were transferred the duties formerly discharged by the bishops' commissaries. It had jurisdiction in actions of divorce, declarator of marriage, nullity of marriage, and the like. Its powers having come gradually to be conjoined with those of the Court of Session, it was abolished in 1836. Also called *consistorial court*. (*b*) A sheriff's or county court which decrees and confirms executors to deceased persons leaving personal property in Scotland, and discharges relative incidental functions. The sheriff, as judge of this court, in certain actions has the title of *commissary*, the county over which the court has jurisdiction being his *commissariat*.

commissary-general (kom'i-sā-ri-jen'e-ral), *n.* The head of the commissariat or subsistence department of an army. See *commissary*, 4.

commissary-sergeant (kom'i-sā-ri-sär'jent), *n.* A non-commissioned staff-officer in the United States army, appointed from sergeants who have faithfully served in the line five years, including three years in the grade of non-commissioned officers. His duty is to assist the commissary in the discharge of all his duties.

commissaryship (kom'i-sā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *commissary* + *-ship*.] The office of a commissary.

commission[1] (ko-mish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *commission* = D. *kommissie* = G. *commission* = Dan. Sw. *kommission*, < OF. *commission*, F. *commission* = Pr. *comissio* = Sp. *comision* = Pg. *commissão* = It. *commissione*, < ML. *commissio(n-)*, a delegation of business to any one, a commission, the warrant by which a trust is held, in L. the act of committing, a bringing together, < *committere*, pp. *commissus*, commit: see *commit*.] **1.** The act of committing or doing: often with the implication that the thing done is morally wrong: as, the *commission* of a crime.

Whether *commission* of something which God hath forbidden, or the omission of something commanded.
Rogers, Sermons.

2. The act of intrusting, as a charge or duty. —**3.** That which is committed, intrusted, or delivered.

He will do his *commission* thoroughly.
Shak., Cymbeline, ii. 4.

4. The warrant by which any trust is held or any authority exercised.

Stay,
Where's your *commission*, lords? words cannot carry
Authority so weighty. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Specifically—(*a*) A warrant granted by government authority to a person, or to a body of persons, to inquire into and report on any subject. (*b*) The document issued by the government to officers in the army and navy, judges, justices of the peace, and others, conferring authority to perform their various functions; also, the power thus granted. (*c*) A writ which issues from a court of law for various purposes, such as the taking of evidence from witnesses who are unable to appear in court.

Hence—**5.** Charge; order; mandate; authority given.

He bore his great *commission* in his look. *Dryden.*
He would have spoke, but I had no *commission*
To argue with him, so I flung him off.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

6. A body of persons intrusted jointly with the performance of certain special duties, usually of a public or legal character, either permanently or temporarily.—**7.** In *com.*, authority delegated by another for the purchase and sale of goods; the position or business of an agent; agency: thus, to trade or do business on *commission* is to buy or sell for another by his authority.—**8.** The allowance made or the percentage given to a factor or agent for transacting business, or to an executor, administrator, or trustee, as his compensation for administering an estate.

Commission is the allowance paid to an agent for transacting commercial business, and usually bears a fixed proportion or percentage, as may be agreed on, to the amount of value involved in the transaction. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 536.

Commission day, the opening day of the sessions, when the commission authorizing the judge to hold court is opened and read. [Eng.]—**Commission of Appeals**, in some States, a court organized for a limited time to hear and determine appeals, when the permanent court is overburdened with business.—**Commission of array**, in *Eng. hist.*, a royal command such as was frequently issued between 1282 and 1557, especially in seasons of public danger, authorizing and commanding a draft or impressment into military service, or into training, of all able-bodied men, or of a number to be selected from among them.—**Commission of bankruptcy**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Commission of Delegates**. Same as *Court of Delegates* (which see, under *delegate*).—**Commission or commissioned officer**. See *officer*.—**Commission of jail-delivery**. See *oyer*, n., 6.—**Commission of lunacy**, a commission issuing from a court to authorize an inquiry whether a person is a lunatic or not.—**Commission of rebellion**, a writ formerly used in chancery to attach a defendant as a contemner of the law.—**Commission of the peace**, a commission issuing under the great seal for the appointment of justices of the peace. [Eng.]—**Commission rogatorie**, in *French law*, letters rogatory; an authority, coupled with a request that it be exercised, communicated by a tribunal in one country to a tribunal of another, for the making of some investigation, administering an oath, certifying papers, or the like.—**Court of High Commission**. See *court*.—**Pal credere commission**. See *del credere*.—**Ecclesiastical commission**. See *ecclesiastical*.—**Electoral commission**. See *electoral*.—**Fish Commission**. See *United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries*, below.—**In commission**. (*a*) In the exercise of delegated authority or a commission.

Virg. Are you contented to be tried by these?
Tuc. Ay, so the noble captain may be joined with them *in commission*, say. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

For he [God] established Moses in a resolution to undertake the work, by joining his brother Aaron *in commission* with him. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

(*b*) See *to put in commission*, below.—**Military commission**, in *American milit. law*, a tribunal composed of military officers, deriving its jurisdiction from the express or implied will of Congress, and having power to try offenders against the laws of war. It has not jurisdiction to try persons in the military service of the nation for purely military offenses, or offenses against the Articles of War.—**On the commission**, holding appointment as a justice on the commission of the peace. [Eng.]—**To override one's commission**. See *override*.—**To put in or into commission**. (*a*) In Great Britain, to intrust officially to a commission, as the duties of a high office, in place of the regular constitutional administrator. Thus, the functions of the lord high admiral have for a long period been regularly put in commission to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, or the Board of Admiralty. The duties of the exchequer or treasury is also sometimes put into commission.

On the 7th of January, 1687, the Gazette announced to the people of London that the Treasury was *put into commission*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iv.

(*b*) In the United States navy, to transfer (a ship) from the navy-yard authorities to the command of the officer ordered in charge. Upon this transfer being made the ensign and pendants are hoisted, and the ship is then said to be *in commission*.—**United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries**, a bureau of the United States government for the promotion of the public interest in relation to fish, as their propagation and distribution, investigation of their habits and fitness for food or other uses, maintenance of supply, etc. Many of the separate States have similar commissions in connection with their internal waters. Commonly called *Fish Commission*.—**Syn. 1.** Perpetration.—**8.** Percentage, brokerage, fee.

commission[2] (ko-mish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*; = F. *commissionner*, etc.] **1.** To give a commission to; empower or authorize by commission.

His ministers, *commission'd* to proclaim
Eternal blessings in a Saviour's name.
Cowper, Elegy, iv. 91.

2. To send with a mandate or authority; send as a commission.

A chosen band
He first *commissions* to the Latin land.
Dryden, Æneid.

Commissioned officer. See *officer*.—**Syn.** To appoint, depute, delegate.

commissionaire (ko-mish'ọn-ãr'), *n.* [Prob. resting on Sp. *camison*, a long wide shirt, aug. of *camisa*, a shirt: cf. *camisole*, and see *camis*.] A shirt. [Slang.]

A garment shifting in condition,
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*.
John Taylor, Works, 1630.

commission-agent (ko-mish'ọn-ā'jent), *n.* One who acts as agent for others, and either buys or sells on commission.

commissionaire (ko-mish-ọn-ãr'), *n.* [< F. *commissionnaire*: see *commissioner*.] **1.** An attendant attached to hotels in continental Europe, who performs certain miscellaneous services, such as attending the arrival of railway-trains and steamboats to secure customers, looking after luggage, etc.—**2.** A kind of messenger or light porter in general; one intrusted with commissions. In some European cities (as in London) a corps of commissionaires has been organized, drawn from the ranks of military pensioners.

commissional (ko-mish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *commission* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a commission; conferring a commission or conferred by a commission. [Rare.]

The king's letters *commissional*.
Rymer, Hist. Addns. of Canterbury and York, I. 201.

commissionary (ko-mish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *commissionarius* (as a noun: see *commissioner*).] Same as *commissional*.

Commissionary authority.
Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iv.

commissionate[1] (ko-mish'ọn-āt), *v. t.* [< *commission*[1], *n.*, + *-ate*[2].] To commission; authorize; appoint.

By this his terrible voice he breaketh the cedars, and divideth the flames of fire [Ps. xxix. 5, 7], which he *commissionates* to do his pleasure.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 320.

commissioner (ko-mish'ọn-ėr), *n.* [In the first sense < *commission* + *-er*[1]. In the other senses = F. *commissionnaire* (> D. *kommissionair* = G. *commissionär* = Dan. *kommissionær*) = It. *commissionario*, < ML. *commissionarius*, one intrusted with a commission, < *commissio(n-)*, a commission: see *commission*[1], *n.*] **1.** One who commissions.—**2.** A person having or included in a warrant of authority; one who has a commission or warrant from proper authority to perform some office or execute some business for the person, court, or government giving the commission.

The archbishop was made one of the *commissioners* of the treasury. *Clarendon.*

Itinerary *commissioners* to inspect, throughout the kingdom, into the conduct of men in office. *Swift.*

Another class of *commissioners*, who are strictly political agents, are occasionally sent out without its being thought desirable to define exactly their rank, but they are usually received as ministers.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 119.

Specifically—(*a*) In Great Britain, an officer having charge of some department of the public service which is put into commission. See *to put in commission*, under *commission*[1], *n.* (*b*) A steward or private factor and an estate, who holds a power from his constituent to manage affairs with full authority.

3. A commissionaire.—**4.** One of the persons elected to manage the affairs of a police burgh or non-corporate town in Scotland, corresponding to a bailie or town-councilor in a corporate town.—**Bankruptcy commissioner**. See *bankruptcy*.—**Board of county commissioners**. See *county*[1].—**Charity commissioner**, a member of a body exercising authority over charity foundations, schools, persons in prisons, etc., in England and Wales.—**Civil-service Commissioners**. See *civil service*, under *civil*.—**Commissioner for the State of**, etc., an officer appointed under the law of one State and resident within another State, to take in the latter acknowledgment of deeds to be recorded and oaths and affidavits to be used in the former. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Appeals**, a member of a Commission of Appeals. See *commission*[1].—**Commissioner of Customs**, an official of the U. S. Treasury Department charged with the collection of the customs revenue and the revision and certification of the revenue and marine accounts.—**Commissioner of deeds**, an officer appointed to take acknowledgments, administer oaths, etc.—**Commissioner of Education**, the head of the Bureau of Education. See *education*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries**, the chief officer of the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries.—**Commissioner of Labor**, an official of the United States government whose duty it is to investigate and report upon matters relating to the laborers and labor-interests of the country. Many of the different States have similar officials.—**Commissioner of Railroads**, an official of the government of the United States, or of one of the several States, whose duty it is to enforce the laws relating to railroads, report upon their condition, recommend such changes as may be considered necessary, etc.—**Commissioner of the Court**. See *United States Commissioner*, below.—**Commissioner of the General Land Office**, the head of the General Land office. See *land*. [U. S.]—**Commissioner of the Patent Office**, or **Commissioner of Patents**, the head of the United States Patent Office. See *patent*.—**Commissioner of the Pension Office**, or **Commissioner of Pensions**, the head of the United States Pension Office. See *pension*.—**Commissioners' Clauses Act**, a British statute of 1847 consolidating many provisions usual in acts constituting boards of commissioners for the undertaking of public works.—**Commissioners of audit**. See *audit*.—**Commissioners of charities and correction**, in New York and some other American cities, a board of officers charged with the oversight of the public charitable and penal institutions.—**Commissioners of estimate and assessment**, in *American law*, a board of a quasi-judicial character, in the nature of arbitrators, appraisers, or referees, appointed in a proceeding to condemn private property to public uses, for the purpose of estimating the value of land taken for a public improvement, and of assessing the cost of the improvement on the property benefited.—**Commissioners of excise**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board, who are charged with the licensing of dealers in intoxicating liquors, and with supervising the enforcement of the laws restricting that trade.—**Commissioners of highways**, officers, usually constituting a permanent or continuous board in a town or village, charged with the duty of laying out and maintaining highways, bridges, etc.—**Commissioners of Justiciary**, the judges of the High Court of Justiciary of Scotland, constituting the lord justice-general, the lord justice-clerk, and five judges of the Court of Session.—**Commissioners of supply**, in Scotland, commissioners appointed to assess the land-tax and to apportion the valuation according to the provisions of the Valuation of Lands Act, within their respective counties.—**Commissioners of teinds**. See *teinds*.—**Indian Commissioner**, the head of the United States Indian Bureau, or of the office having charge of Indian affairs. See *Indian*.—**Lord high commissioner** to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the representative of the sovereign in that assembly.—**Lords Commissioners of the Treasury**. See *treasurer*.—**Police commissioners**, in some American cities, a board of officers having supervision of municipal police.—**United States Commissioner**, or **Commissioner of the Circuit Court**, an officer appointed by a circuit court of the United States to aid in the administration of justice in various ways, as by examining and extraditing criminals.

commissionership (ko-mish'ọn-ėr-ship), *n.* [< *commissioner* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a commissioner.

commission-merchant (ko-mish'ọn-mėr'chant), *n.* **1.** A person employed to sell goods on commission, either in his own name or in the name of his principal, and intrusted with the possession, management, control, and disposal of the goods sold: differing from a broker, who is an agent employed to make bargains and contracts between other persons in matters of trade.—**2.** One who buys or sells groceries, or

garden or dairy produce, etc., on commission. [U. S.]

commissionship (kǫ-mish′ǫn-ship), *n.* [< *commission*[1] + *-ship.*] The holding of a commission; a commissionership. [Rare.]

He got his *commissionship* in the great contest for the county. *Scott.*

commissive (kǫ-mis′iv), *a.* [< L. *commissus*, pp. (see *commissure, commit*), + *-ive.*] Committing. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

commissura (kom-i-gū′rȧ), *n.*; pl. *commissuræ* (-rē). [L.: see *commissure.*] Same as *commissure.*—**Commissura arcuata posterior**, the commissura basalis of Meynert.—**Commissura basalis of Meynert**, a bundle of rather coarse fibers lying above and behind the other portions of the optic chiasma and optic tracts of the brain, and passing on either side to the neighborhood of Luy's body. Also called *Meynert's commissure.*—**Commissura media**, the middle or soft commissure of the brain (which see, under *commissure*).

commissural (kǫ-mis′ū-rȧl), *a.* [= F. *commissural*, < LL. *commissuralis*, < L. *commissura*, commissure: see *commissure.*] Connective; belonging to or forming part of a commissure, or a line or part by which other parts are connected. See cut under *stomatogastric.*

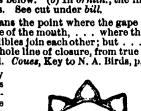
The several pairs of thoracic and abdominal ganglia are united by double *commissural* cords.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 858.

Such connections (between corresponding ganglia) consist of what are called *commissural* fibres. . . . The word *commissural* is, indeed, sometimes used in a wider sense, including fibres that unite ganglia of different grades.
J. Sully, Prin. of Psychol., § 11.

commissure (kom′i-gūr), *n.* [= F. *commissure* = Sp. *comisura* = Pg. *commissura* = It. *commessura*, a joint, *commiura*, symmetry, fitness, < L. *commissura*, a joint, seam, band, < *commissus*, pp. of *committere*, put together, join: see *commit.*] 1. A joint, seam, suture, or closure; the place where two bodies or parts of a body meet or unite. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) A suture of cranial bones. (2) The junction of the lips, eyelids, etc., at their angles. (3) See phrases below. (*b*) In *ornith.*, the line of closure of the mandibles. See cut under *bill.*

Commissure . . . means the point where the gape ends behind, that is, the angle of the mouth, . . . where the apposed edges of the mandibles join each other; but . . . it is loosely applied to the whole line of closure, from *cutting commissure* to tip of the bill. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 105.

(*c*) In *bot.*, the face by which one carpel coheres to another, as in the *Umbelliferæ*; in mosses, the line of junction of two cells, or of the operculum and the capsule. (*d*) In *arch.*, the joint between two stones, formed by the application of the surface of one to that of another.


Commissure in Botany.—Section of Fruit of Umbelliferæ. *a*, *a*, line of the commissural faces of the two carpels.

2. That which joins or connects. Specifically — (*a*) In *anat.*, one of certain bands of nerve-tissue, white or gray, connecting right and left parts of the brain and spinal cord. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, a nerve-cord connecting the larger ganglia of the nervous system.—**Anterior commissure of the brain** (commissura anterior), a rounded cord of white fibers crossing in front of the anterior crura of the fornix. See cut under *corpus.*—**Commissure of the flocculus**, the posterior medullary velum. See *flocculus.*—**Ecphysal commissures**. See *esophageal ring*, under *esophageal.*—**Gray commissure or the spinal cord**, the connection of the two lateral crescentic masses of gray substance. See cut under *spinal.*—**Great white commissure of the brain** (commissura magna), the corpus callosum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Meynert's commissure**. See *commissura basalis*, under *commissura.*—**Middle or soft commissure of the brain** (commissura media), a commissure consisting almost entirely of gray substance, connecting the optic thalami anteriorly across the cavity of the third ventricle. See cut under *corpus.*—**Optic commissure**, the chiasm of the optic nerves. See *chiasm.*—**Posterior commissure of the brain** (commissura posterior), a flattened band of white substance connecting the optic thalami posteriorly.—**Short commissure**, a part of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, situated in the incisura posterior.—**Simple commissure of the cerebellum**, a small lobe near the incisura posterior.—**White commissures of the spinal cord, anterior and posterior**, the connections of the lateral masses of white substance, one in front of, the other behind, the gray commissure. See *spinal.*

commit (kǫ-mit′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *committed*, ppr. *committing.* [< ME. *committen* = OF. *cometre*, F. *commettre* = Pr. *cometre* = Sp. *cometer* = Pg. *commetter* = It. *commettere*, < L. *committere*, bring together, join, compare, commit (a wrong), incur, give in charge, etc., < *com-*, together, + *mittere*, send: see *mission, missile.* Cf. *admit, demit, emit, permit, submit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To give in trust; put into charge or keeping; intrust; surrender; give up; consign: with *to* or *unto*.

Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him.
Ps. xxxvii. 5.

The Baillies of the cite haue power and auctorite to *committe hym to* prison.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

The temporal concerns of our family were chiefly *committed to* my wife's management. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

2. To engage; involve; put or bring into risk or danger by a preliminary step or decision which cannot be recalled; compromise.

You might have satisfied every duty of political friendship without *committing* the honour of your sovereign.
Junius.

The general addressed letters to Gen. Gates and to Gen. Heath, cautioning them against any sudden assent to the proposal, which might possibly be considered as *committing* the faith of the United States. *Marshall*, Washington.

3. To consign to custody by official warrant, as a criminal or a lunatic; specifically, to send to prison for a short term or for trial.

Now we'll go search the taverns, *commit* such
As we find drinking, and be drunk ourselves
With what we take from them.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iv. 3.

4. In *legislation*, to refer or intrust to a committee or select number of persons for their consideration and report.

After it has been carried that it [the bill] should be read a second time, it is *committed*, i. e., referred either to a select committee chosen to examine it carefully, or the whole House goes into committee, or sits to look into it phrase by phrase. *A. Buckland*, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

5. To memorize; learn by heart: a shortened colloquial form of the phrase *to commit to memory*: as, have you *committed* your speech?—6. To do or perform (especially something reprehensible, wrong, inapt, etc.); perpetrate: as, to *commit* murder, treason, felony, or trespass; to *commit* a blunder or a solecism.

And now the Prince's Followers themselves come to be a Grievance, who relying upon their Master, *commit* many outrages. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 86.

And it is to be believed that he who *commits* the same crime often, and without necessity, cannot but do it with some kind of pleasure. *Swift*, Contests, Orig. and Progress of Satire.

7†. To join or put together unfitly or heterogeneously; match improperly or incongruously; confound: a Latinism. [Rare.]

How . . . does Philopolis . . . *commit* the opponent with the respondent? *Dr. H. More*, Divine Dialogues.

First taught our English musick how to span
Words with just note and accent, not to scan
With Midas ears, *committing* short and long.
Milton, Sonnets, viii.

8†. To consider; regard; account.

I was *committed* the best archere
That was in merry Englonde.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

Fully committed, in *law*, committed to prison for trial, in distinction from detention for examination preliminary to such commitment.—**To commit one's self.** (*a*) To intrust one's self; surrender one's self: with *to*.

A kinde of Swine which, . . . being hunted, *commit themselues* quickly *to* the water.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 835.

They *committed themselves unto* the sea. Acts xxvii. 40.

(*b*) To speak or act in such a manner as virtually to bind one's self to a certain line of conduct, or to the approval of a certain opinion or course of action: as, he has *committed himself* to the support of the foreign policy of the government; avoid *committing yourself.*

It might, perhaps, be in the power of the ambassador, without *committing himself* or his government, to animate the zeal of the Opposition for the laws and liberties of England. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

To commit to memory, to learn by heart; memorize.

Syn. 1. *Intrust, Confide, Commit, Consign*, agree in general in expressing a transfer from the care or keeping of one to that of another. To *intrust* is to give to another in trust, to put into another's care with confidence in him. *Confide* is still more expressive of trust or confidence, especially in the receiver's discretion or integrity; the word is now used most of secrets, but may be used more widely. *Commit* implies some measure of formality in the act; it is the most general of these words. *Consign* implies still greater formality in the surrender: as, to *consign* goods to persons not to be opened on the dead to the grave. To *consign* seems the most final as an act; to *commit* stands next to it in this respect.

But a case may arise, in which the government is no longer safe in the hands to which it has been *intrusted*.
D. Webster, Speech, Oct. 12, 1832.

Happy will it be for England if . . . her interests be *confided* to men for whom history has not recorded the long series of human crimes and follies in vain.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The King is by the Bishop of Hereford *committed* to the Custody of the Earl of Leicester.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 112.

He himself [William Penn], in the heyday of youth, was *consigned* to a long and close imprisonment in the tower.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., II. 114.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To commit adultery.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

2. To consign to prison; to exercise the power of imprisoning.

That power of *committing* which the people anciently loved to see the House of Commons exercise is now, at least when employed against libellers, the most unpopular power in the Constitution.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

commitment (kǫ-mit′mǫnt), *n.* [< *commit* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of committing. (*a*) The act of delivering in charge or intrusting. (*b*) The act of delivering in charge to the authorities of a prison; a sending to or putting in prison, generally without or preparatory to a formal trial.

What has the pris'ner done? Say; what's the cause
Of his *commitment?*
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

In this dubious interval, between the *commitment* and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity. *Blackstone*, Com., iv. 22.

(*c*) In *legislation*, the act of referring or intrusting to a committee for consideration: as, the *commitment* of a petition or a bill for consideration and report.

The Parliament . . . which thought this petition worthy not only of receiving, but of voting to a *commitment.*
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*d*) The act of pledging or engaging one's self: as, the writer's *commitment* to the theory of spontaneous generation. [In this sense *committal* is more commonly used.] (*e*) The act of perpetrating; commission. *Clarendon.*

2. A written order of a court directing that some one be confined in prison: formerly more often termed a *mittimus.*

committable (kǫ-mit′ȧ-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-able.*] Capable of being committed. *South.*

committal (kǫ-mit′ȧl), *n.* [< *commit* + *-al.*] The act of committing, in any of the senses of the verb; commitment; commission: as, the *committal* of a trust to a person, of a body to the grave, of a criminal to prison; the or a *committal* (compromising, betrayal, exposure) of one's self. [In all uses but the last *commitment* or *commission* is more common.]

The objection to a premature [disclosure] . . . of a plan by the National Executive consists of the danger of *committals* on points which could be more safely left to further developments. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 429.

committee (kǫ-mit′ē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *committe* (also *comyt* for *comyte*, < AF. *comyte*, *comité*), irreg. < L. *committere* (> E. *commit*) + F. *-é*, L. *-ee*[1].] Hence F. *comité* = D. *comité* = G. *committé*, etc., a committee. The analogical F. form is *commis*, committee, a clerk (see *commis*), < ML. *commissus*, a commissioner, deputy, etc., prob. pp. of L. *committere*: see *commit.*] 1. One or more individuals to whom the care of the person or estate of another, as a lunatic, an imbecile, an inebriate, or an infant in law, is committed by the judge of a competent court. The committee commonly consists of one person, and is distinguished as a *committee of the person*, *of the estate*, or *of the person and estate*, according to the subject or subjects of custody. In some cases the two functions are combined in one committee, and in others they are assigned to different committees.

2. One or more persons elected or appointed to attend to any matter or business referred to them, as by a legislative body, a court, corporation, society, etc.—**Committee of the whole**, a committee of a legislative body consisting of all the members sitting in a deliberative capacity rather than in the character, for formal consultation and preliminary consideration of matters awaiting legislative action. A special presiding officer for the occasion is appointed, and parliamentary and standing rules may be less rigidly applied. The full title of the committee in the United States House of Representatives is "Committee of the Whole House upon the State of the Union."—**Committees of correspondence.** See *correspondence.*—**Joint committee**, a committee composed of two or more committees representing as many different bodies, appointed to confer together for the purpose of composing differences, or of agreeing upon joint action in some matter. Joint committees are of special importance in the Congress of the United States and the State legislatures when the two houses disagree in regard to some measure.—**Riding committee**, a visiting committee. [Scotch.]

For several years the wishes of congregations were ignored; wherever the presbytery refused to appoint at the will of the assembly, a *riding committee*, often assisted by military force, carried out the decision.
Brit., XIX. 665.

Select committee, a committee appointed to consider and report on a particular subject.—**Standing committee**, a permanent committee, as of a legislature, society, etc., intended to consider all matters within an appointed sphere. In the Congress of the United States and in the State legislatures the system of standing committees prevails. There are about 40 such committees in the United States Senate and about 50 in the House of Representatives, consisting of not less than 3 members, and, except in a few cases, not more than 15. The most important committees of the House are the Committee on Ways and Means, which deals with taxes, customs, and all other revenues of the government, and the Committee on Appropriations, in which the principal appropriation bills originate. Each house has also certain select committees, but they are not important. All bills introduced into either branch of Congress, and the estimates for the needed appropriations for the different executive departments, are referred to their appropriate committees, examined, and favorably or adversely reported to the House or Senate.

committeeman (kǫ-mit′ē-man), *n.*; pl. *committeemen* (-men). A member of a committee.

committee-room (kǫ-mit′ē-rōm), *n.* A room in which a committee holds its meetings.

committeeship (kǫ-mit′ē-ship), *n.* [< *committee* + *-ship.*] The office of a committee. *Milton.*

committent (kǫ-mit′ǝnt), *n.* [< L. *committen(t-)s*, ppr. of *committere*, commit: see *commit.*] One who commits a matter or matters into the care or charge of another; a committor.

committer (kǫ-mit′ėr), *n.* 1. One who commits. (*a*) One who intrusts something or some person to the care of another. See *committor.* (*b*) One who does or perpetrates: as, a *committer* of sacrilege. *Martin.*

Thus would the Elements wash themselves cleane from it [sin] and the *committers* thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

Specifically—2†. A fornicator; an adulterer.

If all *committers* stood in a rank, they'd make a lane in which your shame might dwell.
Dekker and Middleton, Honest Whore.

committible† (kǫ-mit′i-bl), *a.* [< *commit* + *-ible.* According to present E. use, the form should be *committable.*] That may be committed.

Mistakes *committible.* *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

committing (kǫ-mit′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *commit, v.*] In *law*, authorized to commit to prison. —**Committing magistrate**, one whose duty it is, on probable evidence, to commit accused persons for trial by a higher court, or to require suitable bail for their appearance.

committor (kǫ-mit′ǫr), *n.* [< *commit* + *-or.*] Same as *committer*, but in this spelling, specifically, a judge who commits a person of unsound mind to the custody of another; the lord chancellor when so acting. [Eng.]

commix (ko-miks′), *v. t.* or *i.* [< ME. *commixen, comixen*, < *com-* + *mixen*, E. *mix*, after equiv. L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus, commistus*, < *com-*, together, + *miscere* = E. *mix*, q. v. Cf. *commingle.*] To mix or mingle; blend.

Yeve hem [brushing] figure grounde
Comyxt with flour to make hem fast and rounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

I have written against the spontaneous generation of frogs in the clouds, or on the earth out of dust and rain-water *commixed.*
Ray, Works of Creation.

Boldly *commixing* with the clouds of heaven. *J. Baillie.*

commixation† (kom-ik-sā′shǫn), *n.* [< *commix* + *-ation.*] Mingling; commixture.

The trim *commixtation*
Of confus'd fancies, full of alteration,
Makes th' understanding dull.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

commixion† (ko-mik′shǫn), *n.* An improper form of *commixtion.*

commixtion (ko-miks′chǫn), *n.* [< ME. *comixtioun* = OF. *commistion*, later *commixtion* = Sp. *commixtion* = Pg. *commistião* = It. *commistione*, < LL. *commixtio(n-)*, *commistio(n-)*, < L. *commiscere*, pp. *commixtus, commistus*: see *commix.*] 1. Mixture; a blending, uniting, or combining of different ingredients in one mass or compound.

Therfore it heelith perfigtly the contynuel feuere; namely with *commixtioun* of the essence of gold and pecrie.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

Were thy *commixtion* Greek and Trojan so
That thou could'st say — "This hand is Grecian all,
And this is Trojan." *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

The whispered Agnus Dei prefaced the *commixtion* of the third part of the Host with the consecrated wine.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

2. In *Scots law*, the blending of substances belonging to different proprietors, as two parcels of corn, giving rise to certain questions regarding rights of property.

commixture (ko-miks′tūr), *n.* [= It. *commistura*, < L. *commixtura, commistura*, < *commiscere*, commix: see *commix*, and cf. *mixture.*] 1. The act of mixing; the state of being mingled; the blending or joining of ingredients in one mass or compound; mingling; incorporation.

The *commixture* of any thing that is more oily or sweet.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The mass formed by mixing or blending different things; a composition; a compound.

Some apprehended a purifying virtue in fire, refining the grosser *commixture.* *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, i.

3. *Eccles.*, in both the Greek and the Western Church since early times, the rite of putting a particle of the consecrated bread or host into the chalice, an act emblematic of the reunion of body and soul at the resurrection.

This *commixture* [of the bread and wine], if not absolutely primitive, is at least of very venerable antiquity. In the West we find it recognized by the most ancient Missals; by the Council of Orange, A. D. 441; and by the fourth of Toledo. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 520.

commodate (kom′ǫ-dāt), *n.* [= F. *commodat* = Sp. *comodato* = Pg. It. *commodato*, < LL. *commodatum*, a loan, orig. neut. of *commodatus*, pp. of L. *commodare*, make fit, adapt, accommodate, lend to, < *commodus*, fit: see *commodious.*] In *law*, a species of loan, gratuitous on the part of the lender, by which the borrower is obliged to restore the identical thing which was lent, in the condition in which he received it.

commodation† (kom-ǫ-dā′shǫn), *n.* [< LL. *commodatio(n-)*, < L. *commodare*, adapt: see *commodate.*] Convenience; utility; adaptation for use. *Sir M. Hale.*

commode (kǫ-mōd′), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *commode*, commodious, accommodating, kind, < L. *commodus*, convenient: see *commodious.*] I.† *a.* Accommodating; obliging.

So, sir, am I not very *commode* to you?
Cibber, Provoked Husband, iv.

II. *n.* [< F. *commode*, a particular use of the adj.] 1. A large and high head-dress, mounted on a frame of wire, covered with silk, lace, bows of ribbon, etc., worn about the end of the seventeenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth.

A niceness that won'd as ill become me as . . . a high *commode* a lean Face. *Southern*, Maid's Last Prayer, ii.

When we say of a Woman, she has a fine, a long, or a good Head, we speak only in relation to her *Commode.*
Spectator, No. 265.

2. Any piece of furniture containing drawers and shelves for holding clothes, handy articles, tools, etc.

Old *commodes* of rudely carved oak.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, iv. 10.

3. A small piece of furniture containing a chamber-pot below and a drawer and shelf above, and conveniently arranged in a bedroom for necessary purposes.—4. A night-stool.—5†. A procuress; a bawd. *Foote.*

commodely† (kǫ-mōd′li), *adv.* Conveniently.

It will fall in very *commodely* between my parties.
Walpole, Letters (1750), II. 103.

You found the whole garden filled with masks, and spread with tents, which remained all night very *commodely.*
Walpole, Letters (1749), II. 289.

commodious (kǫ-mō′di-us), *a.* [< ME. *commodious*, < ML. *commodiosus*, useful, < L. *commodum*, a useful thing, convenience, prop. neut. of *commodus* (> It. *comodo* = Sp. *cómodo* = Pg. *commodo* = F. *commode*, > E. *commode*, q. v.), useful, fit, convenient, < *com-*, with, according to, + *modus*, measure: see *mode.*] 1†. Beneficial; helpful; useful; favorable.

Thai sayen the pyne unto all thing under sowe [sown under it]
Is *commodious.* *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 213.

Wine and many things else *commodious* for mankind.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. vi. 5.

Long sojourning . . . of the . . . army at Newcastle, for lack of *commodious* winds.
Exp. in Scotland (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 115).

2. Suitable; fit; proper; convenient; becoming: in a general sense.

He [the sphere] conteyneth in him the *commodious* description of euery other figure, & for his ample capacitie doth resemble the world or vniuers.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 81.

If they think we ought to prove the ceremonies *commodious*, they do greatly deceive themselves.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 4.

3. Affording good accommodation; convenient and roomy: suitable and spacious: as, a *commodious* dwelling; a *commodious* harbor.

An antiquated but *commodious* manor-house.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 16.

—**Syn.** Convenient, suitable, fit, proper, useful, comfortable.

commodiously (kǫ-mō′di-us-li), *adv.* 1. So as to be commodious: as, a house *commodiously* constructed.—2†. Suitably; usefully; serviceably; conveniently.

Eke se thi lande
Be bering, and *commodiously* stande.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Wisdom may have framed one and the same thing to serve *commodiously* for divers ends.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 42.

On the South side was a piece of plank supported by a Post, which we understood was the Reading Desk, just by which was a little hole *commodiously* broke thro' the Wall to give light to the Reader.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 8.

3†. Agreeably; comfortably.

We need not fear
To pass *commodiously* this life, sustain'd
By him with many comforts.
Milton, P. L., x. 1083.

commodiousness (kǫ-mō′di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being commodious; suitableness for its purpose; convenience; fitness: as, the *commodiousness* of a house.

The *commodiousness* of the harbour.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

commoditable† (kǫ-mod′i-tą-bl), *a.* [Irreg. for *commodity* + *-able.*] Fit for purchase or sale. *Joseph Richardson*, quoted by F. Hall.

commodity (kǫ-mod′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *commodities* (-tiz). [< F. *commodité* = Pr. *comoditat* = Sp. *comodidad* = Pg. *commodidade* = It. *comodità*, convenience, commodity, < L. *commodita(t-)s*, fitness, convenience, ML. commodity (merchandise), < *commodus*, fit, convenient: see *commodious.*] 1†. Accommodation; convenience; suitableness; commodiousness.

It being also unalle *Comadity* that the nobility of England shalbe therby in their youthes brought vp in anuity and acquintaunce.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

Travellers turn out of the highway, drawn either by the *commodity* of a footpath, or the delicacy or the freshness of the fields. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

For *commoditie* of river and water for that purpose, there is no where better.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

2†. Profit; advantage; interest.

Their ordinances were framed for the "better relief and *comodytie* of the porer sorte."
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxi.

They knew that howsoever men may seek their own *commodity*, yet if this were done with injury unto others, it was not to be suffered: *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

I will turn diseases to *commodity*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

3. That which is useful; anything that is useful, convenient, or serviceable; particularly, an article of merchandise; anything movable that is a subject of trade or of acquisition.

Dyuers *comedyetes* that comyn of the shepe
Camsythe no werre, what so men langylle or muse.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 20.

Some offer me *commodities* to buy. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 3.

Under the general name of *Commodity* I rank all those advantages which our senses owe to nature.
Emerson, Nature.

This tax . . . included all freeholders of lands, tenements, rents, services, annuities, offices, fees, profits, or *commodities* within the kingdom to the yearly value of 20s. clear of charge. *Commodity* being a wide term to include any interest, advantage or profit.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 127.

4†. Distribution of wares; parcel; supply.

Now Jove, in his next *commodity* of hair, send thee a beard! *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 1.

Commodity of brown paper†, a phrase much used by the old dramatists to signify worthless goods taken in part satisfaction for a bond or obligation by needy persons who borrowed money of usurers.

Here's young master Rash; he's in [prison] for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

—**Syn.** *Merchandise, Goods*, etc. See *property.*

commodore (kom′ǫ-dōr), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of Sp. *comendador* (= Pg. *commendador*), a knight, commander, superior of a monastery, = It. *comandatore* = F. *commandeur*, OF. *commandeor*, > ME. *commaundour*, E. *commander*, q. v. F. *commodore* is from E.] 1. An officer in the navy next in rank below a rear-admiral and above a captain. In the navy of the United States (in which the office was first created) a commodore ranks with a brigadier-general in the army, and may command a division or a squadron, or be chief of staff of a naval force commanded by an admiral or a vice- or rear-admiral; or he may command ships of the first class, or naval stations. In the British navy the rank of commodore is a temporary one, and of two kinds, of which the first conveys authority over a captain in the same ship, while the second does not. The former gives the rank, pay, and allowances of a rear-admiral; the latter, the pay and allowances of a captain. They both carry distinguishing pennants. Abbreviated *Com.*

2. By courtesy or by extension—(*a*) The senior captain when three or more ships of war are cruising in company. Before 1862 captains in the United States Navy commanding or leading commanded squadrons were recognized as commodores by courtesy. (*b*) The senior captain of a line of merchant vessels. (*c*) The president of a yachting-club or of an organization of boat-clubs. (*d*) The convoy or leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen, which carries a light in her top to conduct the other ships.

commodulation† (ko-mod-ụ-lā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commodulatio(n-)*, < *com-* (intensive) + *modulatio(n-)*, proportion: see *modulation.*] Proportion.

If they hold that symmetrie and *commodulation* (as Vitruvius calls it) which they ought, from the proportion of the head, the hand, . . . or the least bone may the dimensions of the whole body be infallibly collected.
Hakewill, Apology, p. 190.

commoigne†, *n.* [OF., also *commoine*, < ML. as if **commonium*, equiv. to *commonachus*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *monachus* (also **manius*, > F. *moine*), a monk: see *monk.*] A monk of the same convent. *Selden.*

commolition† (kom-ǫ-lish′ǫn), *n.* [< ML. **commolitio(n-)*, < *commolere*, pp. *commolitus*, grind together, demolish, < L. *com-*, together, + *molere*, pp. *molitus*, grind: see *mill*, and cf. *amolish*,

demolish, demolition.] The act of grinding together. *Sir T. Browne.*

common (kom'gn), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comoun, comen, comyn,* less frequently *commun, commune,* < OF. *comun, commun,* F. *commun,* m., *commune,* f. (*commune,* f., also as a noun: see *common, n.*, and *commune*[2], *n.*), = Pr. *comun, como* = Sp. *comun* = Pg. *commum* = It. *comune,* < L. *communis,* OL. *comoinis,* common, general, universal; of uncertain formation: perhaps < *com-,* together, + **mūnis,* bound; cf. *mūnis,* obliging, ready to be of service, *immūnis, inmūnis,* OL. *inmemis,* not bound, exempt (> ult. E. *immunity*), *mūnus* (*mūner-*), OL. *mems,* service, duty, obligation (> ult. E. *munerate, remunerate*), *mœnia,* walls, bulwarks, *mœnire,* OL. *moenire,* wall about, defend (> ult. E. *muniment, munition,* etc.). In another view L. *communis* is prop. *comūnis,* OL. *comoinis* (as above), < *com-,* together, + *ūnus,* OL. *oinos* = E. *one.* In either view the L. is usually regarded as cognate with the equiv. Teut. word: Goth. *gamains* = OHG. *gimeini,* MHG. *gemeine, G. gemein* = D. *gemeen* = AS. *gemǽne,* E. *mean*[1], (common); but see the kinship of L. *com-* with Teut. *ga-, ge-,* and still more the survival into Teut. of the full form *gam-,* as required by the second view, are doubtful. See *i-* and *mean*[2]. Hence (from L. *communis*), besides *common, communc*[1], *v., commune*[2], *n., communicate,* etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to all—that is, to all the human race, or to all in a given country, region, or locality; being a general possession or right; of a public nature or character.

> The *comyn* weele, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kynges lawes, alwey kept and foreseyn. *England* (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

Such actions as the *common* good requireth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. § 10.

The *common* air. *Shak.,* Rich. II., I. 3.

One writes that "Other friends remain,"
That "Loss is *common* to the race."
Tennyson, In Memoriam, vi.

Then there was the *common* land held as separate property, not by single owners, but by communities, something like the lands of colleges and other corporations at the present day, and land is still held by village communities in India and the eastern Slavonic countries of Europe.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 20.

I'd not bate one nail's breadth of the honest truth, though I were sure the whole edition of my work would be bought up and burnt by the *common* hangman of Connecticut. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 219.

Such a man as Emerson belongs to no one town or province or continent; he is the *common* property of mankind.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, xvi.

2. Pertaining equally to, or proceeding equally from, two or more; joint: as, life and sense are *common* to man and beast; it was done by *common* consent of the parties.

And comen to a conseille for here *comune* profit.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 148.

The kynge Arthur hem departed [divided them] by *com-on* assent of alle the Barouns after thei were of astate or degre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 603.

One *common* note on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhor'd alike.
Dryden, To the Memory of Mr. Oldham, l. 5.

3. Of frequent or usual occurrence; not exceptional; usual; habitual.

Hit is siker [sure], for sothe, and a sagh [saying] *comyn.*
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2075.

It is no act of *common* passage, but
A strain of rareness. *Shak.,* Cymbeline, iii. 4.

The *commonest* operations in nature. *Swift.*

4. Not distinguished from the majority of others; of persons, belonging to the general mass; not notable for rank, ability, etc.; of things, not of superior excellence; ordinary: as, a *common* soldier; the *common* people; *common* food or clothing.

Ac ich wol drynke of no dich . . .
Bote of *comune* coppes [cups].
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 409.

The *common* People are no less to be feared for their Number, than the Nobility for their Greatness.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 24.

The *common* matter-of-fact world of sense and sight.
Dr. Caird.

5†. Of the common people.

In kynges court and in *comune* court.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 22.

6. Trite; hackneyed; commonplace; low; inferior; vulgar; coarse.

Sweets grown *common* lose their dear delight.
Shak., Sonnets, cii.

7†. At the disposal of all; prostitute.

You talk of women
That are not worth the favour of a *common* one.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

A dame who herself was *common.* *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Not sacred or sanctified; ceremonially unclean.

Nothing *common* or unclean hath at any time entered into my mouth. Acts xi. 8.

9. In *gram.*: (*a*) Both masculine and feminine; optionally masculine or feminine: said of a word, in a language generally distinguishing masculine and feminine, which is capable of use as either. (*b*) Used indifferently to designate any individual of a class; appellative; not proper: as, a *common* noun: opposed to *proper* (which see).—**10.** In *pros.*, either long or short; of doubtful or variable quantity: as, a *common* vowel; a *common* syllable. In ancient prosody a common syllable is generally one containing a short vowel in weak position (see *position*), as the penult of *alacris,* feminine of *alter.* In Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit poetry the last syllable of a verse or period is common—that is, can be either long or short, no matter which quantity is required by the meter.

11. In *anat.*: (*a*) Not peculiar or particular; not specialized or differentiated: as, the *common* integument of the body. (*b*) Forming or formed by other more particular parts: as, the *common* carotid or *common* iliac artery, as distinguished from the internal and external arteries of the same name; the *common* trunk of a nerve, as distinguished from its branches; the *common* origin of the coracobrachialis muscle and of the short head of the biceps muscle—that is, the origin which they have in common.—**12.** In *entom.*, continuous on two united surfaces: said of (*a*) lines and marks which pass in an uninterrupted manner from the anterior to the posterior wings when both are extended, or of (*b*) marks or processes on the two elytra which when closed appear as one.—**Book of Common Prayer.** See *prayer-book.*—**Common accident,** in *logic,* a character or a predicate which always or nearly always is found in the main kind of subject.—**Common appurtenances,** the legal evidence of the transfer of the title to property, as deeds or wills.—**Common bail.** See *bail*[2], 3.—**Common barrator.** See *barrator,* 6.—**Common Bench,** [cap.] Court of Common Pleas.—**Common black.** See *black.*—**Common bud,** in *bot.*, a bud which is at once a leaf-bud and a flower-bud.—**Common carrier.** See *carrier*[1], 2.—**Common centering.** See *centering.*—**Common chord.** See *chord.*—**Common council.** See *council.*—**Common-councilman.** See *councilman.*—**Common dialect** (of Greek), specifically, the Hellenistic ancient Greek spoken and written by the educated classes in Greece and other countries after the time of Alexander the Great. Also called the *Hellenistic dialect,* and distinguished on the one hand from pure Attic, which it approached more or less closely, and on the other from the Alexandrian and other local or Hellenistic dialects. The writings of Aristotle mark the transition from Attic to the common dialect, and Polybius is the earliest writer of note who employs it. Authors who exerted themselves to restore the common dialect as far as possible to the pure Attic standard are called *Atticists.* After the fourth century A. D. the common dialect changed gradually into Byzantine Greek.—**Common diligence.** See *diligence.*—**Common divisor.** See *divisor.*—**Common field.** (Generally in the plural.) (*a*) The arable land of an ancient village community. Such fields were divided into long narrow strips separated by balks of turf about three feet wide, and the strips, though allotted to several ownership, were cultivated or at least plowed up once together. (*b*) In those parts of the southern United States which were formerly a province of France, small tracts of land, usually from one to three yards in width by forty in length and fenced in, which were cultivated by the inhabitants of villages.—**Common gaming-house, common gambling-house,** a building or structure, or a part of a building or structure, kept as a place of resort for the purpose of gaming. The keeping of such a place is a criminal offense. In order to meet various devices to evade the letter of the law, the statutory definitions are usually minute, specifying a great variety of detail. The essential features of all or nearly all laws against common gaming-houses consist in the prohibition of maintaining a place of shelter in any degree accessible to the public, whether open to all who come or only to a select or favored few, as a place of resort for those engaging in gaming. See *gaming.*—**Common good,** in *Scots law,* in its widest sense all the property of a corporation over which the magistrates have a power of administration solely for behoof of the corporation.—**Common heir,** a body, owned in severalty but owned in common; more strictly, land owned by the community, and, not being appropriated for the time to cultivation by any individual, used as waste or open land for common pasturage. See II., 3.—**Common law.** (*a*) In its most general sense, the system of law in force among English-speaking peoples, and derived from England, in contradistinction to the civil or Roman law and the canon or ecclesiastical law. (*b*) More appropriately, the parts of the former system which do not rest for their authority on any superseding express legislative act; the unwritten law. In this sense common law consists in those principles and rules which are gathered from the reports of adjudged cases, from the opinions of text-writers and commentators, and from general usage and custom, in contradistinction to statute law. (*c*) More narrowly, that part of the system just defined which was recognized and administered by the king's justices, in contradistinction to the modifications introduced by the chancellors as rules of equity in restraint or enlargement of the customary and statutory law (see *equity*), and, in respect of procedure, in contradistinction to the code practice.—**Common-law procedure acts,** three English statutes of 1852, 1854, and 1860 which simplified the forms of process, pleading, and practice in the superior courts.—**Common long meter,** in *psalmody,* a six-lined stanza combining a common-meter stanza with half of a long-meter stanza: thus, 8, 6, 8, 6, 8, 8. Also called *common hallelujah meter.*—**Common measure.** (*a*) See *common divisor,* under *divisor.* (*b*) In *music,* duple and quadruple rhythm. The usual sign (*A*) for these rhythms is derived from the theory of medieval musicians that duple rhythm was imperfect, and so to be indicated by a half or broken circle (*B*). It is not the initial of the word "common," since originally triple rhythm was regarded as the standard or perfect rhythm. The sign *A* now usually signifies quadruple rhythm, four beats to the measure, while *C* signifies duple rhythm, two beats to the measure. Also called *common time.*—**Common meter,** in *psalmody,* a form of lambic stanza, primarily of 4 lines, having alternately 8 and 6 syllables to the line: so called because it was the commonest stanza in early psalmody. *Double common meter* consists of a stanza with 8 lines having alternately 8 and 6 syllables.—**Common multiple.** See *multiple.*—**Common notion,** a notion applicable to several objects.—**Common nuisance.** See *nuisance.*—**Common particular meter,** in *psalmody,* a stanza with 6 lines, the third and sixth of which have 6 and the rest 8 syllables.—**Common pasturage,** in *Scots law,* a known rural servitude by which the owner of the dominant tenement is entitled to pasture a certain number of cattle on the grass grounds of the servient tenement.—**Common place** (in L. *communis locus,* and Gr. κοινὸς τόπος (see, for example, *Aristotle,* Rhetoric, i. 2), a common, i. e., general, argument: see *place, locus,* and *topic.* Hence *commonplace, a.* and *n.*), a consideration or argument applicable to a variety of cases. See *place.*

The matter of prooving any question is to be fetched from certaine *common places.*
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iv. 2.

Common Pleas. See *Court of Common Pleas,* under *court.*—**Common prayer,** the liturgy or public form of prayer prescribed by the Church of England to be used in all churches and chapels in public worship. The Book of Common Prayer is used also, with some variations, by the Episcopal churches in Scotland, Ireland, America, and the colonies, and is the basis or source of similar devotional works used by some non-episcopal bodies. See *prayer-book.*—**Common recovery,** a collusive suit instituted by the intended grantee of land against the intended grantor, in which the land is set apart to be granted by the grantee: a device, now obsolete, for evading legal restraints on alienation by conveyance.—**Common room,** the room to which all the members of a college have access. There is sometimes one common room for graduates and another for undergraduates. *Crabb's Tech. Dict.*

Oh, could the days once more but come
When calm I smoak'd in *common room!*
The Student, Oxf. and Cam. (1750), I. 237.

Common school, in the United States, an elementary school open to all the youth of a defined district, maintained wholly or in part by public taxation.—**Common seal.** See *seal.*—**Common seal,** a seal used by a corporation as the symbol of its incorporation.—**Common sense.** (*a*) In *philos.* and *psychol.*: (1) As used by Aristotle, the faculty in which the various reports of the several senses are reduced to the unity of a common apperception. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (2) Same as *cœnæsthesis.* (*b*) In *Scotch philos.*, the combination of those cognitions or convictions which we receive from nature, which all men possess in common, and by which they test the truth of knowledge and the morality of actions. *Sir W. Hamilton.* (*b*) Sound practical judgment; good sense; the practical sense of the greater part of mankind, especially as unaffected by logical subtleties or imagination.—**Common sensory,** the brain or the part of the brain in which the different peripheral sensations are united into a conjoint idea.—**Common sergeant,** a judicial officer of the corporation of the city of London, the assistant to the recorder.—**Common syllogism,** a syllogism whose middle is a common term.—**Common term,** a term predicable of several individuals.—**Common time.** Same as *common measure* (*b*).—**Common way,** a way common to the residents of a particular locality, as distinguished from a highway, which is free to all.—**In common,** [M.E. *in commune,* after F. *en commun,* < ML. *in commune.*] (*a*) Equally with another or with others; all equally; for equal use or participation in by two or more: as, tenants *in common;* to provide for children *in common;* to assign lands to two or more persons *in common;* we enjoy the bounties of Providence *in common.* (*b*†) In public.

Cryst to a comune woman spoke *in comune* at a feste,
That fides sus abuldo sauen hir and saluen [heal] hir of alle synnes. *Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 211.

To make common cause with. See *cause.*—**Syn. 3.** *Common, General, Universal, Prevalent. Common* merely denotes what may frequently be met with, or what is ordinary, but it does not necessarily imply a majority; *general,* stronger than *common,* implies a majority; *universal* and *general* are related to *whole* as the whole to the part; *general* includes the greater part or number, or admits of exceptions; *universal* takes in every individual, and admits of no exceptions or limitations: all its meanings has something of the sense of prevailing or overcoming. Persons or things may be *common;* opinions, diseases, etc., not persons, may be *prevalent.*

There is an evil which I have seen under the sun, and it is *common* among men. Eccl. vi. 1.

I woke, and found him settled down
Upon the *general* decay of faith
Right thro' the world, "at home was little left,
And none abroad."
Tennyson, The Epic.

Preach'd
An *universal* culture for the crowd.
Tennyson, Prol. to Princess.

The technical meaning of the word epidemic should be assimilated to the common meaning, . . . and the word used . . . as a merely quantitative term applicable to particular phenomena . . . in so far as they are common to a whole people, or to a greater number in a community"; or in a word are *prevalent* or *general.*
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 442.

4 and **6.** *Common, Ordinary, Vulgar, Mean.* These words are on a descending scale. *Common* is opposed to *rare,*

unusual, or refined; ordinary, to distinguished or superior; vulgar, to polite or refined; mean, to high or eminent.

Sort our nobles from our *common* men.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 7.

Choice word and measured phrase above the reach
Of *ordinary* men.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 14.

The small jealousies of *vulgar* minds would be merged in an expanded comprehensive, constitutional sentiment of old, family, fraternal regard.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 37.

Scout thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before *mean* men.
Prov. xxii. 29.

II. *n.* [< ME. *comon, comun, comyn*, etc., usually in pl. *comons*, etc., the common people, commons (people), commons (fare), = MHG. *commüne, comüne*, < OF. *commune, F. commune* (> mod. E. *commune*[2], *n.*) = Pr. *comuna, comunia* = It. *comuna*, < L. *commune*, that which is common, the community, in ML. a commune (mixed with ML. *communia* and *communa*, a common pasture, common right, a society, guild), prop. neut. of *communis*, common: see above.] **1†.** One of the common people; collectively, the people at large; the public; the lower classes.

Yeman on foote, and *communes* many oon
With schorte staves.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1651.

Digest things rightly,
Touching the weal o' the *common*; you shall find
No public benefit which you receive
But it proceeds, or comes, from them to you.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

2. *pl.* See *commons*.—**3.** A tract of ground the use of which is not appropriated to an individual, but belongs to the public or to a number; in *law*, an open ground, or that soil the use of which belongs equally to the inhabitants of a town or of a lordship, or to a certain number of proprietors.

The little village nestling between park and palace, around a patch of turfy *common*, . . . retained to my modernized fancy the lurking semblance of a feudal hamlet.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 27.

The pleasant green *commons* or squares which occur in the midst of towns and cities in England and the United States most probably originated from the coalescence of adjacent mark-communities, whereby the border-land used in common by all was brought into the centre of the aggregate.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 40.

According to the doctrine of the books a *common* is the waste of a manor.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 40.

4. In *law*, a right which one person may have to take a profit from the land or waters of another, as to pasture his cattle, to dig turf, to catch fish, to cut wood, or the like, in common with the owner of the land: called *common of pasture, of turbary, of piscary, of estovers*, etc. Common, or right of common, is said to be *appendant, appurtenant, because of vicinage, or in gross. Common appendant* is a right belonging to the owners or occupiers of arable land to put commonable beasts upon the lord's waste, and upon the lands of other persons within the same manor. *Common appurtenant* may be annexed to lands in other lordships, or extend to other beasts besides those which are generally commonable; this is not of common right, but is to be claimed only by immemorial usage and prescription. *Common because of vicinage*, or *neighborhood*, is where the inhabitants of two townships lying contiguous to each other have usually intercommoned with one another, the beasts of the one straying into the other's fields; this is a permissive right. *Common in gross*, or *at large*, is annexed to a man's person, being granted to him by deed; or it may be claimed by prescriptive right, as by a parson of a church or other corporation sole.

Rights to hunt and fish were, in most cases, assumed by the landlords, who distributed them in the form of rights of *common* among their tenants. The right to fish in the lord's waters is called, in the English law, the *common of piscary*. *A common of fowling* is not unheard of.
D. W. Ross, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 203.

Common of the Saints, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an office or form of service suitable for use on a festival of any saint of a particular kind or class, for instance, a martyr, a confessor, a virgin, etc.; or the part of the missal or breviary containing the collects, lections, antiphons, psalms, etc., used in such offices: distinguished from the *Proper of the Saints*, which is suitable for commemoration of one individual saint only.—**Commons Act**, an English statute of 1876 (39 and 40 Vict., c. 56) for the regulation and improvement of commons.

common (kom'ǥn), *v.* [< ME. *comonen, comunen, comynen, communen*, etc., < OF. *comunier* (F. *communier* (only in sense of 'receive or administer the sacrament'), > later E. *commune*[1], *v.*, with accent kept on the last syllable), later *communiquer*, = Pr. *communicar, communiquar, comunicar* = Sp. *comunicar* = Pg. *communicar* = It. *comunicare*, < L. *communicare* (pp. *communicatus*, > E. *communicate*, q. v.), have in common, share, impart, consult, communicate, < *communis*, common: see *common, a., commune*[1], *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To participate in common; enjoy or suffer in common.—**2†.** To confer; discourse together; commune; speak.

If thou shalt *common* or talke with any man: stande not styll in one place yf it be vpon ye bare grounde, or grasse.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

Embassadors were sent upon both parts, and divers means of entreaty were *commoned* of.
Grafton, Edw. III., an. 44.

3. To have a joint right with others in common ground. *Johnson.*—**4.** To live together or in common; eat at a table in common. Also *commonize*.

In those places it is probable they not only lived, but also *commoned* together, upon such provisions as were provided for them.
Wheatley, Schools of the Prophets.

II.† *trans.* To communicate.

The holi goost maketh holi chirche
Of feithful men, bi *comyngnge*
Ech man to othir what thei kunne worche.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Comounne ge not this book of deuyne secretes to wickid men and auerous.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 3.

commonable (kom'ǥn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *common, v.*, + *-able*.] 1. Held in common; subject to general use.

A very few centuries ago, nearly the whole of the lands of England lay in an open, and more or less in a *commonable* state.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 90.

Many *commonable* hay-fields are also found which are thrown open earlier in the year [than Lammas Day], as soon as the hay-harvest is over.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 87.

2. Pasturable on common land.

Commonable beasts are either beasts of the plough or such as manure the ground.
Blackstone, Comm., ii. § 33.

Commonable Rights Compensation Act. See *compensation*.

commonage (kom'ǥn-āj), *n.* [< OF. *communage*, < *commun*, common, + *-age*: see *common, a.*, and *-age*.] 1. The use of anything in common with others; specifically, pasturage or the right of pasturing on a common.

Landlords had often been guilty not only of harshness, but of positive breach of contract, by withdrawing from the tenants a right of *commonage* which had been given them as part of their bargain, when they received their small tenancies.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

2. That which belongs equally to all; that which is common or public. [Rare.]

The rights of man are liberty and an equal participation of the *commonage* of nature.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 205.

commonalty† (kom-ǫ-nal'ṭi-ti), *n.* An obsolete form of *commonalty*. *Grafton*.

commonalty (kom'ǫn-ạl-ṭi), *n.* [Formerly also *commonality*; early mod. E. *commonaltie, comminaltie;* < ME. *communalite, comonalte, comynalte*, < OF. *communalté, -aute*, F. *communauté* = Pr. *communautat* = It. *comunità* (obs.), *comunalità*, < ML. **communalita(t-)s*, < *communalis*, common: see *communal*. Cf. *community*[1].] **1†.** The public; the people; the multitude.

Bothe chefe rulers & all the *comynalte* of the Iewes inioyed gretely & thanked ye verray god of Israell.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

[It] being most truly said, that a multitude or *comminaltie* is hard to please and easie to offend.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 132.

2†. Commonwealth; republic. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Specifically, the common people. (*a*) In monarchical countries, all who do not belong to the nobility or the titled classes.

The *commonalty*, like the nobility, are divided into several degrees.
Blackstone, Comm., i. 12.

The nobility or gentry possess the dignities and employments, in which they never permit strangers or the *commonalty* to have any participation.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 360.

In the reign of Edward I. was passed the famous statute that no tax should be levied without the joint consent of Lords and Commons. In that of Edward III. the laws were declared to be made with the consent of the *commonalty*, which by a Royal Charter is thus acknowledged as an "estate of the realm."
Pemblanque, Pr., How we are Governed, p. 7.

(*b*) In republican countries, the mass of the inhabitants, as distinguished from those in authority. (*c*) In a more restricted sense, the uneducated and uncultured, as distinguished from the learned and intelligent. (*d*) In a city, the mass of citizens, as represented by or acting through the corporate authorities: as, the mayor, aldermen, and *commonalty* of the city of New York do enact as follows. (*e*) The members of an incorporated company other than its officers. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

commonance† (kom'ǥn-ạns), *n.* [< ML. *communantia*, < *communa*, a common: see *common, n.* and *v.*, and *-ance*.] In *law*, the commoners or tenants, or tenants and inhabitants, who have the right of common or of commoning in open field.

commoner (kom'ǥn-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *comoner, comyner, cumuner*, a partaker, a citizen, a councilor, < *comonen*, common, partake: see *common, v.*] 1. One of the common people; a member of the community.

Doubt not the *commoners*, for whom we stand,
But they, upon their ancient malice, will
Forget, with the least cause, these his new honours.
Shak., Cor., ii. 1.

Their [royal troops'] munitions, armour, treasure, and ordnance were actually in the hands of the *commoners*; when, unhappily for their cause, instead of improving their advantage, those peasant soldiers began to rifle the booty.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

Specifically—2. A person inferior in rank to the nobility; one of the commons.

All below them [the peers], even their children, were *commoners*, and in the eye of the law equal to each other.
Hallam.

The only distinction that the law of England knows is the distinction between peer and *commoner*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 307.

3. A member of the British House of Commons.

[The difference] between a representing *commoner* in his publick calling and the same person in common life.
Swift.

4†. A member of a common council; a common-councilman.

That the worthy men graunte no yefte [gift] of the comyn gader w'out the aduise of the xlvtij. *comyners*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 372.

5. One who has a joint right in common ground. *Bacon.*—**6.** A student of the second rank in the University of Oxford, not dependent on the foundation for support, but paying for his board and eating at the common table: corresponding to a *pensioner* at Cambridge.—**7.** One who boards in commons.—**8†.** A prostitute.

A *commoner* o' the camp.
Shak., All's Well, v. 3.

9†. A partaker; one sharing with another.

Cumnner [var. *comynere*] of that glorye.
Wyclif, 1 Pet. v. 1 (Oxf.).

Lewis . . . resolved to be a *commoner* with them in weal or woe.
Fuller, Holy War, p. 196.

Gentleman commoner, a member of the highest class of commoners at the University of Oxford in England.—**Grace, commoner**, a title applied to the first William Pitt (Lord Chatham) and to W. E. Gladstone, on account of their preeminence in debate and influence as members of the British House of Commons.

commoney (kom'ǥn-i), *n.* [< *common* + *-ey*[2].] One of a common kind of playing-marbles.

Inquiring whether he had won any alley tors or *commoneys* lately (both of which I understand to be a particular species of marbles much prized by the youth of this town).
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxiv.

commonise, *v.* See *commonize*.

commonition† (kom-ǫ-nish'ǥn), *n.* [< L. *commonitio(n-)*, < *commonēre*, pp. *commonitus*, put in mind, remind, < *com-* (intensive) + *monēre*, advise, put in mind: see *monish, admonish*, etc., and cf. *monition, admonition*.] An admonition or warning; an advertisement. *Bailey.*

commonitive† (ko-mon'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *commonitus*, pp. of *commonere*, admonish (see *commonition*), + *-ive*.] Warning; monitory.

Whose cross was only commemorative and *commonitive*.
Bp. Hall, Invisible World, p. 14.

commonitory† (ko-mon'i-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< LL. *commonitorius*, < *commonitor*, admonisher, < L. *commonere*, admonish: see *commonition*.] Giving admonition; monitory.

Letters *commonitory*, exhortatory, and of correction.
Becket, Letter to the King, in Foxe's Martyrs.

commonize (kom'ǥn-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonized*, ppr. *commonizing*. [< *common* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To make common. [Rare.]

There being a movement in favor of enamelling wood, because from the expensiveness of the process it is not likely to be *commonized* by use in hotels, bar-rooms and railroad stations, as hard woods have been.
Art Age, IV. 43.

II. *intrans.* To eat at a table in common: same as *common, v. i.*, 4. [Rare.]

About eight o'clock he [the medieval undergraduate] *commonizes* with a Paris man . . . who has an admirable mode of cooking omelettes, which makes his company much sought after at breakfast time.
A. Lang, Historical Descrip. of Oxford.

Also spelled *commonize*.

common-lawyer (kom'ǥn-lâ'yėr), *n.* One versed in the common law.

comonli, **comonly** (kom'ǥn-li), *adv.* [< ME. *comounli, comunliche*, etc.; < *common* + *-ly*[2].] In a common manner. (*a*†) Together; in common.

Thei mygten not ꝑwel *comounli* [var. *in comyn*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Gen. xiii. 6 (Oxf.).

(*b*†) Jointly; familiarly.

As he thereon stood gazing, he might see
The blessed Angels to and fro descend, . .
As *commonly* as frend does with his frend.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 56.

(*c*) Usually; generally; ordinarily; for the most part: as, confirmed habits *commonly* continue through life.

Nobility of birth *commonly* abateth industry.
Bacon, Nobility.

Men . . . *commonly* know their own opinions, but are often ignorant of their own principles.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 184.

commonness (kom'ǫn-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being common; frequent occurrence; frequency.

commonplace (kom'ǫn-plās), *n.* and *a.* [< *common* + *place*, a general heading or rule (see *common place*, under *common*, *a.*), with extension of meaning according to other senses of *common*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A memorandum of something that is likely to be again referred to; a fact or quotation or argument that is or may be made useful in one or another way or in a variety of ways, and so is made note of for handy use.

Whatever in my small reading occurs concerning this our fellow-creature [the ass], I do never fail to set it down by way of *commonplace*.
Swift, Mechanical Operations of the Spirit (Ord MS.).

Nor can we excuse an author if his page does not tempt us to copy passages into our *commonplaces*, for quotation, proverbs, meditation, or other uses.
Alcott, Tablets, p. 131.

2. A well-known, customary, or obvious remark; a trite or uninteresting saying.

It is a *commonplace* that writers who possess a combination of brilliant qualities are by no means the best judges of what constitutes their chief strength.
Quarterly Rev.

It is a *common-place* indeed to assert that the order of the universe remains the same, however our impressions may change in regard to it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 60.

3. Anything occurring frequently or habitually; anything of ordinary or usual character; especially, anything that is so common as to be uninteresting; such common things collectively.

Thou unassuming *Commonplace*
Of Nature, with that homely face,
And yet with something of a grace,
Which Love makes for thee!
Wordsworth, To the Same Flower [Daisy].

He was a frontless, arrogant, decorous slip of the *common-place*; conceited, inane, insipid.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xv.

II. *a.* 1. Not novel or striking; trite; hackneyed: as, a *commonplace* remark.

Some trite, *commonplace* sentence, to prove the value and fleetness of time.
Chesterfield, Letters.

2. Ordinary; common; uninteresting; without originality or marked individuality: as, a *commonplace* person.

Harvey, . . . however, professes to be quite a *commonplace* philosopher.
Craik, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 137.

Commonplace people are only *commonplace* from character, and no position affects that.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 31.

commonplace (kom'ǫn-plās), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commonplaced*, ppr. *commonplacing*. [< *commonplace*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To enter particulars regarding in a commonplace-book.

Collecting and *commonplacing* an universal history.
Felton.

II. *intrans.* To indulge in commonplace statements.

For the good that comes of particular and select committees and commissions, I need not *commonplace*.
Bacon, To King James.

commonplace-book (kom'ǫn-plās-bůk), *n.* A book in which things especially to be remembered or referred to are recorded methodically.

Your *commonplace-book* — where stray jokes and pilfered witticisms are kept with as much method as the ledger of the lost and stolen office.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

commonplaceness (kom'ǫn-plās-nes), *n.* The quality of being commonplace or trite and uninteresting.

The naïve *commonplaceness* of feeling in all matrimonial transactions, in spite of the gloss which the operatic methods of courtship threw about them, was a source of endless amusement.
Howells, Venetian Life, xix.

Our Vicar . . . happens to be rather drowsy and even depressing in the monotony of his *commonplaceness*.
W. Black, Phaeton, xix.

commons (kom'ǫnz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *comons*, *comouns*, *comyns*, pl. of *comon*, etc.: see *common*, *n.*] 1. The people; especially, the common people as distinguished from their rulers or a ruling class; hence, the mean; the vulgar; the rabble.

The left *comoune* folowid the arke.
Wyclif, Josh. vi. 9 (Oxf.).

Thanne come there a kyng knyghtod hym ladde,
Mi3t of the *comunes* maide hym to regne.
Piers Plowman (B), Prol., l. 113.

What comyn folke is so mighty, so strong in the felde, as the *comyns* of England?
English State Papers (1515), quoted in Froude's Hist. [Eng., I. 27.

Specifically — **2.** The freemen of England as organized in their early shires, municipalities, and guilds; the represented people.

The three estates of clergy, lords, and *commons* finally emerge as the political constituents of the nation, or, in their parliamentary form, as the lords spiritual and temporal and the *commons*. This familiar formula in either shape bears the impress of history. The term *commons* is not in itself an appropriate expression for the third estate; it does not signify primarily the simple freemen, the plebs, but the plebs organized and combined in corporate communities, in a particular way for particular purposes. The *commons* are the "communitates" or "universitates," the organized bodies of freemen of the shires and towns; and the estate of the *commons* is the "communitas communitatum," the general body into which for the purpose of parliament those communities are combined. The term, then, as descriptive of the class of men which is neither noble nor clerical, is drawn from the political vocabulary, and does not represent any primary distinction of class.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 186.

3. In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dominion of Canada, the lower house of Parliament, consisting in both instances of the commoners chosen by the people as their representatives; the House of Commons. This title was also given to the lower branch of the legislature of North Carolina from 1776 to 1868.—4. Food provided at a common table, as in colleges, where many persons eat at the same table or in the same hall; also, a college ordinary; food or fare in general.

I knewe neure cardynal that he ne cam fro the pope,
And we clerkes, whan they come for her [their] *comunes* paieth,
For her peluere and her palfreyes mete.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 412.

Their *commons*, though but coarse, were nothing scant.
Dryden.

Most of . . . [the elders] were not present at this first commencement, and dined at the college with the scholars' ordinary *commons*.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 105.

Commons, . . . the students' daily rations, either of meat in hall, or of bread and butter for breakfast and lunch.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 41.

Doctors' Commons, the familiar name of the buildings, erected in 1568, formerly occupied by the College of Advocates in London, where the civilians, or proctors and professors (doctors) of the civil law, used to common together. The buildings, situated near St. Paul's Cathedral, included a court-house for the ecclesiastical courts and the principal registry of wills for England. They were taken down in 1867, and the registry of wills was finally established in Somerset House in 1874.

Doctors' Commons, which had dwelt before in Paternoster Row or at the Queen's Head, under the auspices of Dr. Henry Harvey, built itself a new home, with hall and library and plate, and privileges for supporting them.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 325.

short commons, insufficient fare; scant diet; small allowance.

There were which grudged that others had too much and they too little, the Grecian widows *shorter commons* than the Hebrews.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 78.

Very welcome seemed the generous meal, after a week of suffering, exposure, and *short commons*.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 34.

To be in commons with, to feed with; share with.

Thy melancholy cat, that keeps thy study, *with* whom thou *art in commons*, and dost feed on rats.
Shirley, The Wedding, iv. 3.

common-sense (kom'ǫn-sens'), *a.* [Attrib. use of the phrase *common sense*: see *common*, *a.*] Characterized by common or good sense: as, he took a *common-sense* view of the question. See *common sense*, under *common*, *a.* **=Syn.** *Intelligent*, etc. See *sensible*.

commonsensible (kom-ǫn-sen'si-bl), *a.* [< *common-sense*, *a.*, + *-ible*.] Having or manifesting common or good sense; intelligent; discriminating: as, a *commonsensible* person or opinion. [Colloq.]

community[1] (kom'ǫ-ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [Also formerly *commenty*; < ME. *comunety*, *comunte*, < OF. *communite*: see *community*.] **1†.** Community.

No man shall make yates or gapes in the common feild, upon the corne or grasse of his neighbors, but by the consent of [the] *communalty*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 434.

2†. The commonalty; the common people.

The morowe erly wolde he ride toward the plain of Salisbery, where-as the *comunte* of the peple sholde assemble.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 574.

God graunt the nobilitie hir to serue and loue,
With all the whole *communitie* as doth them behoue.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 6.

3. In *Scots law*, a piece of land belonging to two or more common proprietors, and in general burdened with sundry inferior rights of servitude, such as feal and divot, etc.; a common.

community[2†] (kom'ǫn-ti), *n.* A corruption of *comedy*.

Is not a *community* a Christmas gambol, or a tumbling-trick?
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

commonweal (kom'ǫn-wēl'), *n.* [< ME. *comon wele*, *comyn weele*, etc.; < *common* + *weal*.] **1.** The public good; the common welfare of the nation or community.

The *comyn weele*, welfare, and prosperite of the seid cite, accordynge to the kynges lawes, alwey kept and forseyn.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 407.

We are to consider who participate directly or indirectly in legislation and deliberation for the *commonweal*.
Sir R. Cressy, Eng. Const., p. 315.

2. A commonwealth; the body politic; a community. [Now little used.]

An order expressly or secretly agreed upon touching the manner of their (men's) union in living together . . . we call the Law of a *Commonweal*, the very soul of a politic body, the parts whereof are by law animated, held together, and set on work in such actions as the common good requireth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

So kind a father of the *commonweal*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Many excellent books hath this man . . . [Isaac Casaubonus] set forth, to the great benefite and utility of the *Common-Weale* of learning.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 42.

commonwealth (kom'ǫn-welth'), *n.* [< *common* + *wealth*; equiv. to *commonweal*, the earlier term.] 1. The whole body of people in a state; the body politic; the public.

You are a good member of the *commonwealth*.
Shak., I. L. L., iv. 2.

'Tis the inclusive spirit that holds bodies together and advances the *commonwealth* of mankind.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 97.

Specifically — **2.** The republican or democratic form of government; a government chosen directly by the people; a republican or democratic state: as, the *commonwealth* of England (which see, below). In the United States, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky are officially styled commonwealths.

Trade flourishes nowhere more than in the free *commonwealths* of Italy, Germany, and the Low Countries.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

For the very essence of monarchy is rule over others; the essence of a *commonwealth* is self-rule: if it takes on itself the rule of others, it becomes a conquering king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 335.

3. An association of actors who take shares in the receipts, in lieu of salaries.—**The commonwealth of England**, the designation applied officially to the form of government established by England after the abolition of the monarchy in February, 1649, after the execution of Charles I., till the establishment of the protectorate under Cromwell in December, 1653, but often loosely used of the whole interval from the death of Charles I. to the restoration of Charles II. in May, 1660. During the former period, or that of the real commonwealth, the government was vested in a Council of State, consisting of members of the House of Commons, and the House of Lords was abolished.

commonwealth's-man (kom'ǫn-welths'man), *n.* One who favored the English commonwealth.

Thomas Parnell was the son of a *Commonwealth's-man* of the same name.
Johnson, Parnell.

commoyet, *n.* [Appar. for *commoning*, verbal n. of *common*, *v.* (I., 2).] Discourse; communing.

He was set by King Arthur's bed-side,
To heere their talke, and theire *commoyne*.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 237).

commorance, commorancy (kom'ǫ-rans, -ran-si), *n.* [< *commorant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] In *law*, a dwelling or ordinary residence in a place; the abiding in or inhabiting of a place.

Commorancy consists in usually lying there.
Blackstone, Com., iv. 19.

commorant (kom'ǫ-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *commoran(t-)s*, ppr. of *commorari*, abide, sojourn, < *com-* (intensive) + *morari*, stay, delay, < *mora*, delay. See *demur*.] **I.** *a.* Dwelling; ordinarily residing; inhabiting: now only in legal phraseology.

He was *commorant* in the university.
Quoted in *Bacon's* Advancement of Learning, Pref., p. iii.

The Italian and also most strangers that are *commorant* in Italy doe alwaies at their meales use a little forke (1608).
Coryat, Crudities, I. 106.

II.† *n.* [ML. *commorans in villa*.] In the University of Cambridge, England, a graduate resident within the precincts of the university and a member of the senate, but not belonging to a college.

Rabbi Jacob, a Jew born, whom I remember for a long time a *commorant* in the University.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, I. 10.

commoration† (kom-ǫ-rā'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *commoratio(n-)*, < *commorari*, pp. *commoratus*, abide: see *commorant*.] A staying, tarrying, or sojourning: as, "his *commoration* among them," *Bp. Hall*.

commorient† (ko-mō'ri-ent), *a.* [< L. *commorien(t-)s*, ppr. of *commori*, die together or at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *mori*, die.] Dying at the same time.

Commorient fates and times.
Sir G. Buck, Hist. Rich. III., p. 86.

commorse† (ko-mōrs'), *n.* [Formed on the model of *remorse*.] Compassion; pity; sympathy.

Yet doth calamity attract commorse.
Daniel, Civil Wars, I. 46.

commos (kom'os), *n.*; pl. *commoi* (-oi). [Gr. κομμός, a lamenting song, a beating of the breast in lamentation, orig. a striking, < κόπτειν, strike,

Cf. *comma*, of same ult. origin.] In *anc. Gr. tragedy*, a song or choric passage sung by an actor from the stage in alternation with the chorus, and expressive of sorrow or lamentation.

commote[1] (ko-mōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoted*, ppr. *commoting*. [< L. *commotus*, pp. of *commovere*, move, disturb; see *commove*, *commotion*.] To commove; disturb; stir up; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

It was incidental to the closeness of relationship into which we had brought ourselves, that an unfriendly state of feeling could not occur between any two members [of the Brook Farm Community] without the whole society being more or less *commoted* and made uncomfortable thereby. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 165.

commote[2], **commot**, *n.* [< W. *cwmmwd*, a subdivision of a hundred.] In Wales, half a hundred; fifty villages.

Commotes seemeth to be compounded of the preposition *con* and *mot*, 1, *verbum*, *dictio*, a word or saying, and signifieth in Wales a part of a shire, as a hundred anno 28 H. 8 cap. 3. It is written *commoithes*, anno 4 H. 4 cap. 17, and is used for a gathering made vpon the people (as it seemeth) of this or that hundred, by Welshmen.
Minsheu (1617).

commotion (kō-mō'shọn), *n.* [= F. *commotion*, OF. *comocion* = Pr. *commocio* = Sp. *conmocion* = Pg. *commoção* = It. *commozione*, < L. *commotio(n-)*, < *commovere*, pp. *commotus*, move, displace, agitate, disturb: see *commove*.] **1.** A violent movement or agitation: as, the *commotion* of the sea.

From each hand with speed retired,
Where erst was thickest fight, the angelic throng,
And left large field, unsafe within the wind
Of such *commotion*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 210.

Hence — **2.** Tumult of people; political or social disturbance; turbulence; disorder; sedition; insurrection.

When ye shall hear of wars and *commotions*, be not terrified. Luke xxi. 9.

The like *Commotion* of the Commons was at the same Time also in Cambridgeshire. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

3. Mental agitation; perturbation; disorder of mind; excitement.

Kingdom'd Achilles in *commotion* rages.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

He could not debate anything without some *commotion*.
Clarendon.

commotioner† (kō-mō'shọn-ėr), *n.* [< *commotion* + *-er*[1].] One who excites commotion.

A dangerous *commotioner*. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

That ordinary *commotioner*, the lie,
Is father of most quarrels in this climate.
Middleton and Rowley, Fair Quarrel, ii. 1.

commotive (kō-mō'tiv), *a.* [= It. *commotivo*, < ML. *commotivus*, serving to excite or disturb, < L. *commotus*: see *commote*[1] and *-ive*.] Subject to commotion; disturbed; agitated. [Rare.]

Th' Eternall, knowing
The Sea *commotive* and inconstant flowing,
Thus curbed her.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

commove (kọ-mōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *commoved*, ppr. *commoving*. [< ME. *commoeven*, *commeven* = OF. *commuver*, F. *commouvoir* = Sp. *conmover* = Pg. *commover* = It. *commuovere*, *commovere*, < L. *commovere*, move, displace, agitate, disturb, < *com-*, together, + *movere*, move: see *move*.] To put in motion; disturb; agitate; unsettle; throw into commotion. [Rare.]

He who has seen the sea *commoved* with a great hurricane thinks of it very differently from him who has seen it only in a calm. *The Century*, XXVII. 189.

communal (kom'ụ-nal), *a.* [= G. *communal*- (in comp.) = Dan. *kommunal*, < F. *communal* = Pr. *comunal* = Sp. *comunal* = It. *comunale*, < ML. *communalis*, < *communa*, a community, a commune: see *commune*[2] and *common*, *n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a commune; belonging to the people of a commune: as, *communal* organization; *communal* land.

The system of *communal* tenure, it must be admitted, was hostile to permanent or even transient improvement, because it left the personal advantage of outlay on such land insecure. *Thorold Rogers*, Work and Wages, p. 91.

Did the primitive *communal* ownership survive, there would survive the primitive *communal* control of the uses to be made of land by individuals or by groups of them.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 86.

The year 1200 may be regarded as the date at which the *communal* constitution of London was completed.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 803.

2. Communistic. See *communalism*.

They bought at Nauvoo houses sufficient to accommodate them, but very little land, renting such farms as they needed. They lived there on a *communal* system, and ate in a great dining room.
Nordhoff, Communistic Societies of the U. S.

communalism (kom'ụ-nal-izm), *n.* [< F. *communalisme*, < *communal*, communal, + *-isme*, *-ism*.] The theory of government by communes or corporations of towns and districts, adopted by many republicans in France and elsewhere; the doctrine that every commune, or at least every important city commune, should be virtually an independent state in itself, and the nation merely a federation of such states.

The movement in favor of the autonomy of Paris is an old one, and has been supported by many able and respectable Frenchmen. One in favor of the movement is, however, properly called a communalist, and not a communist, and the movement itself is *communalism* — not communism. *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 21.

There were several Socialist journals, all of which advocated Bakunin's programme, Anarchy or *Communalism*; that is to say, the absolute Independence of each commune. *Orpen*, tr. of Laveleye's Socialism, p. 234.

communalist (kom'ụ-nal-ist), *n.* [< F. *communaliste*, < *communal*, communal, + *-iste*, *-ist*.] One who believes in or advocates communalism.

communalistic (kom'ụ-na-lis'tik), *a.* [< *communalist* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of communalism: as, *communalistic* doctrines.

communard (kom'ụ-närd), *n.* [F. *communard*, < *commune* (see *commune of Paris* (*b*), under *commune*[2]) + *-ard*, in a depreciatory sense.] One who advocates government by communes; a communalist; especially, a member or supporter of the Paris commune of 1871.

The federal republic has always been the favorite ideal of the Democrats of Spain and of the *Communards* of Paris. *Rae*, Contemporary Socialism, p. 5.

commune[1] (kọ-mūn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communed*, ppr. *communing*. [< F. *communier* (only in sense 2) (cf. OF. *comunier*, > the older E. verb *common*, where the accent has regularly receded), < L. *communicare*, share, impart, LL. also make common or base (LL. and ML. also receive the communion), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *v.*, and *communicate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To converse; talk together familiarly; impart ideas and sentiments mutually; interchange thoughts or feelings.

There I will meet with thee, and I will *commune* with thee. Ex. xxv. 22.

If you could but learn to *commune* with your own hearts, and know what noble company you can make them, you would little regard the elegance and splendours of the worthless. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxiii.

2. To partake of the eucharist or Lord's supper; receive the communion: a common use of the word in America and in Wales.

To *commune* under both kinds. *Bp. Burnet.*

II.† *trans.* To cause to partake of the eucharist. *Gesta Romanorum.*

commune[1] (kom'ūn), *n.* [< *commune*[1], *v.*] Familiar interchange of ideas or sentiments; communion; intercourse; friendly conversation.

A Spirit seemed
To stand beside him . . . .
Held *commune* with him. *Shelley*, Alastor.

Days of happy *commune*. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxvi.

commune[2] (kom'ūn), *n.* [= Dan. *kommune*, < F. *commune*, < ML. *communa*, *communia*, a community, territorial district: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In general, a community organized for the protection and prevention of local interests, and subordinate to the state; the government or governing body of such a community.

In 1070, the citizens of Mans established a sworn confederacy, which they called *commune*, in order to oppose the oppressions of Geffrey Mayenne.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcv.

Apart from the government by Roman officials, every province appears to have had, at least under the empire, a provincial assembly or diet of its own (concilium or *commune*), and these diets are interesting as the first attempts at representative assemblies.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 885.

"The *commune* of Florence," said Villani, "lost in these two years" (for the famine, beginning in 1328, lasted into the year 1330) "more than sixty thousand florins of gold in the support of the people."
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 210.

The monastery has through all the ages been at its best a private *commune*, carrying down a primitive custom by means of a religious enthusiasm.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 4.

Specifically — **2.** The smallest administrative division of France, governed in its local affairs by a mayor and municipal council; a municipality or township. In the country a commune sometimes embraces a number of villages. Similar administrative divisions so named exist in Italy, Belgium, etc. **3.** The people or body of citizens of a commune. — **4.** In Russia, the community of peasants in a village. See *mir*. — **The commune of Paris.** (*a*) A revolutionary committee which took the place of the municipality of Paris in the French revolution of 1789, and soon usurped the supreme authority in the state. It was suppressed by the Convention in 1794. (*b*) A committee or body of communalists who in 1871 ruled over Paris for a brief period after the retirement of the German troops, but were suppressed, after severe fighting and much damage to the city, by troops under the authority of the National Assembly of France. See *communalism*.

commune[3], *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *common*.

commune bonum (ko-mū'nē bō'num). [L.: *commune*, neut. of *communis*, common; *bonum*, a good thing: see *common*, *a.*, *bona*, and *boon*[3].] A common good; a benefit to all; a matter of mutual or general advantage.

communer[1] (kọ-mū'nėr), *n.* One who communes or communicates.

communer[2] (kom'ụ-nėr), *n.* [< *commune*[2], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] A member of a commune; a communalist.

The popular school is to be maintained by the Gemeinde, or commune, and the *communers* have not in general found themselves able to forego the income from school fees. *Science*, VIII. 393.

communicability (kọ-mū"ni-kạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *communicabilité*, etc.; as *communicable* (see *-bility*).] **1.** The quality of being communicable; capability of being imparted, as by contact or intercourse.

The question of the contagiousness of cerebro-spinal fever remains still unsettled, but the weight of authority appears to be in favour of the theory of the *communicability* of the disease. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 11.

2. In *logic*, capability of being common to several things. Thus, the characteristics of the sun, though peculiar to that luminary, possess *communicability*, inasmuch as there might be two suns.

communicable (kọ-mū'ni-kạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *communicable* = Sp. *comunicable* = Pg. *communicavel* = It. *comunicabile*, < ML. *communicabilis*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **1.** Capable of being communicated. (*a*) Capable of being imparted; transferable; conferable (upon): as, *communicable* ideas, news, etc.

Eternal life is *communicable* to all.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 20.

Things not reveal'd which the invisible King,
Only Omniscient, hath suppress'd in night,
To none *communicable* in earth or heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 124.

(*b*) Contagious; infectious.

Manners are very *communicable*; men catch them from each other. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

(*c*) Able to impart or communicate ideas; commonly understood.

Vulgar instruction requiring also vulgar and *communicable* termes, not clerkly or vncouthe as are all these of the Greeke and Latine languages.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Communicative; ready to converse or impart information.

Be *communicable* with your friends.
B. Jonson, Epicene, iii. 2.

Perhaps Sir Hugo would have been *communicable* enough without that kind motive. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda.

communicableness (kọ-mū'ni-kạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being communicable.

The antient Hebrew had the same Fortune that the Greek and Latin Tongues had, to fall from being naturally spoken any where, to lose their general *Communicableness* and Vulgarity, and to become only School and Book-Languages.
Howell, Letters, ii. 60.

communicably (kọ-mū'ni-kạ-bli), *adv.* In a communicable manner; with communication.

communicant (kọ-mū'ni-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= G. Dan. *kommunikant*, *n.*, = F. *communicant* = Sp. It. *comunicante* = Pg. *communicante*, < L. *communicant-(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] **I.** *a.* Communicating; imparting. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

II. *n.* One who communicates at the Lord's table; one who is entitled to partake of the sacrament at the celebration of the eucharist.

A constant frequenter of worship, and a never-failing monthly *communicant*. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons.

communicantes (kọ-mū-ni-kan'tēz), *n.* [So called from the first word, L. *communicantes*, pl. of *communican(t-)s*, ppr. of *communicare*, communicate.] In the Roman canon of the mass, the prayer following the commemoration or memento of the living, and containing the commemoration of the saints. Also called *infra actionem*.

communicate (kọ-mū'ni-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *communicated*, ppr. *communicating*. [< L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare* (> It. *comunicare*, etc.: see *common*, *v.*), impart, share, make common, commune (hence ult. E. *commune*[1], *v.*, and *common*, *v.*), < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give to another as a partaker; bestow or confer in joint possession; impart knowledge or a share of: as, to *communicate* intelligence, news, opinions,

or facts; to *communicate* a disease: with *to* (formerly *with*) before the person receiving.

Their opinion is, that such secrete and holy things as they are should not rashly and imprudently be *communicated with* the common people. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.

It was my hap to see his book in a learned Gentlemans hand, . . . who very kindly *communicated* the same *to* me for a little space. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 74.

He *communicated* those thoughts only *with* the Lord Digby. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii. § 180.

Where God is worshipped, there he *communicates* his blessings and holy influences.
Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

They read all they would *communicate* to their hearers.
Watts.

2†. To share in or participate; have in common.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

After much stirre, Almagro and Picarro became friends and agreed to *communicate* Purses and Titles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 567.

3. To administer the eucharist or communion to.

There is infinitely more reason why infants may be *communicated* than why they may not be baptized.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 137.

The chalice should never have turn-over lips, which are extremely liable to cause accident in *communicating* the faithful. *F. G. Lee.*

=Syn. 1. *Communicate*, *Impart*. These words agree in expressing the sharing of something with another, generally something not concrete, as information, news, hope, fears. *Impart* may be used of things concrete, as food. As to things intangible, *communicate* is the more general, and *impart* expresses more of the idea of sharing or intimacy. We may *communicate* unconsciously; we *impart* by intention.

Good, the more
Communicated, more abundant grows.
Milton, P. L., v. 72.

He that hath *two coats*, let him *impart* to him that hath none; and he that hath meat, let him do likewise.
Luke iii. 11.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a share; take part; participate: followed by *in*, formerly also by *with*, before the thing shared.

The place itself . . . did afterward *communicate in* the benefits sent from the Lord. 2 Mac. v. 20.

Ye have well done, that ye did *communicate with* my affliction. Phil. iv. 14.

2. To have a connecting passage or means of transition; have communication: said of things, and generally followed by *with*: as, the lake *communicates with* the sea by means of the river.

The whole body is nothing but a system of such canals which all *communicate with* one another.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

The houses *communicate*. *Johnson.*

3. To have or hold intercourse or interchange of thoughts: said of persons.

But in dear words of human speech
We two *communicate* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxv.

4. To partake of the Lord's supper or communion: used absolutely or followed by *with*.

It does not appear that he was ever formally reconciled to the Church of Rome, but he certainly had scruples about *communicating with* the Church of England.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

In the Fourth Lateran Council, it was decreed that any believer should *communicate* at least once a year—at Easter. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 10.

communicate† (kọ-mū'ni-kāt), *a.* [L. *communicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Communicated; shared. *Bacon.*—2. Communicative.

That every man, after the measure of his faith, should be brotherly *communicate* with his neighbours, and distribute vnto them that thing he hath learned.
Calvin, Four Sermons, i.

communication (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *kommunikatie* = Dan. *kommunikation*, < F. *communication* = Sp. *comunicacion* = Pg. *communicação* = It. *comunicazione*, < L. *communicātio(n-)*, < *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. The act of communicating. (*a*†) A conference; a joint deliberation.

The Alderman and his Bredern shall assemble in their Halle, and dryncke; and there have a curteys *Communycacion* for the weele of the said Glide.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

(*b*†) An act done in common with others; a joint transaction.

That euery brother and suster be gouerned and reuled be the Aldirman and maistres in ridyngge, and alle othere *communicacouns* leful nedeful and spedeful for the Fraternite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 450.

(*c*) The act of imparting, conferring, or bestowing: as, the *communication* of secrets. (*d*) The act of sharing or participating.

They who have the true taste of conversation enjoy themselves in a *communication* of each other's excellencies. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 422.

(*e*) Participation in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. All by communicating of one, become, as to that *communication*, one. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ix.

2. Interchange of thoughts, opinions, or information by speech or writing.

Use no French, but mere English, to the French in all *communication* whatsoever. *Camden*, Remains, Language.

In the way of argument . . . and friendly *communication*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

Secrets may be carried so far as to stop the *communication* necessary among all who have the management of affairs. *Swift.*

3†. Association; companionship; intercourse.

Evil *communications* [revised version, "company doth"] corrupt good manners. 1 Cor. xv. 33.

4. Means of communicating; the way and the means of passing from place to place, as a strait or channel between seas or lakes, a road between cities or settlements, a gallery between apartments in a house or a fortification, the route by which an army communicates with its base of operations, etc.

While the main body of Meade's army was marching southward to meet Lee at Culpepper, Lee was moving rapidly northward on parallel roads to lay hold of Meade's *communications*.
W. Swinton, Army of the Potomac, p. 378.

5. That which is communicated or imparted; information or intelligence imparted by speech or writing; a document or message imparting information.—**6.** In *rhet.*, a figure by which a speaker or writer represents his hearer or reader as participating in his sentiments, by the use of the pronoun *we* instead of *I* or *you*.—**Privileged communication**, in *law*: (*a*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it involves no liability for defamation, except where express malice is shown. (*b*) A communication between such persons or under such circumstances that it is not a matter of right to prove it as an admission by calling the receiver of it as a witness. Also called *confidential communication*.

communication-plate (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn-plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, one of the perforated partitions or incomplete septa between contiguous cells or zoœcia of the connœcium; a rosette-plate.

communication-valve (kọ-mū-ni-kā'shọn-valv), *n.* A valve in the steam-pipe which connects the boiler with the cylinder of a steam-engine.

communicative (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *communicatif* = Pr. *comunicatiu* = Sp. It. *comunicativo* = Pg. *communicativo*, < ML. *communicativus*, < L. *communicatus*, pp. of *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] 1. Inclined to communicate or confer; ready to impart; liberal: as, to be mutually *communicative* of benefits.

The love God requires of us is an operative, material, and *communicative* love.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 70.

They deserve not the name of that *communicative* and noble profession [gardening].
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

2. Disposed to impart or disclose knowledge, facts, or opinions; free in communicating; not reserved; open; talkative.

Mr. Boswell's frankness and gaiety made everybody *communicative*. *Johnson*, Jour. to Western Isles.

3. Disposed to communion with others.

The Morning and Evening Order began, like the Breviary, with the Lord's Prayer: but the *communicative* spirit of the Reformation, where the ministry of the Church was concerned, was shown at once even in this point.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

4. Adapted or intended for communicating.

It cannot be doubted that, in the first stages of *communicative* expression, all those three [gesture, grimace, utterance] were used together, each for the particular purposes which it was best calculated to serve.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

5†. Capable of being communicated; communicable.

That beauty was too *communicative* and divine a thing to be made a property, and confined to one at once.
Shaftesbury, Characteristics (ed. 1732), p. 196.

communicatively (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a communicative manner; by communication.
Milton.

The manifestation of his glory shall arise to us; we shall have it *communicatively*. *Goodwin*, Works, III. iii. 115.

communicativeness (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being communicative; readiness to impart to others; freedom from reserve; talkativeness.

I was courteously received by a worthy old housekeeper, who, with the civility and *communicativeness* of her order, showed me the interior of the house.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 334.

communicator (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *communicator*, < L. *communicare*, communicate: see *communicate*.] One who or that which communicates. *Boyle.*

communicatory (kọ-mū'ni-kā-tọ-ri), *a.* [= F. *communicatoire* = Sp. *comunicatorio*, < ML. *communicatorius*, < LL. *communicator*: see *communicator*.] Imparting knowledge. *Barrow.*—**Communicatory letters**. See *commendatory letters*, under *commendatory*.

communio (kọ-mū'ni-ō), *n.* [L. (LL.) *communio*: see *communion*.] An anthem in the Roman missal, said by the celebrant after he has taken the ablutions. In the Monrabric rite it is sung by the choir. Originally it was sung between the verses of a psalm as a communion anthem while the people were communicating. See *communion*.

communion (kọ-mū'nyọn), *n.* [< late ME. *communyone* = F. *communion* = Pr. *comunion*, *comunion* = Sp. *comunion* = Pg. *communhão* = It. *comunione* = D. *communie* = G. *communion* = Dan. *kommunion* = Sw. *communion*, < L. *communio(n-)*, common participation, LL. communion in eccl. sense, < *communis*, common: see *common*, *a.*, and *communal*, *a.*] 1. Participation in something, especially in ideas and sentiments held in common; hence, fellowship; concord; association.

What *communion* hath light with darkness?
2 Cor. vi. 14.

Yet [thou] so pleased,
Canst raise thy creature to what highth thou wilt
Of union or *communion*, deified.
Milton, P. L., viii. 430.

2. Intercourse between two or more persons; interchange of thoughts or interests; communication.

The Israelites had never any *communion* or affairs with the Ethiopians. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

They eat, they drink, and in *communion* sweet
Quaff immortality and joy. *Milton*, P. L., v. 637.

3. Union in religious worship, or in doctrine and discipline; religious fellowship: as, members in full *communion*.

Bare *communion* with a good church can never alone make a good man; if it could, we should have no bad ones. *South.*

He desired the prayers of those whom he calls the people of God, meaning Mr. Gifford's little congregation, and the handful of persons within his circuit who were in *communion* with them. *Macaulay*, Bunyan, p. 99.

4. A body of Christians who have one common faith, but not necessarily ecclesiastical union; a religious denomination.

A general history of the Eastern *Communion* is a thing which does not exist. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 6.

5. The act of partaking of the sacrament of the eucharist; the celebration of the Lord's supper; also, the elements of the eucharist.

Of the several names by which the supper of the Lord has been distinguished, that of the holy *communion* is the one which the Church of England has adopted.
Eden, Churchman's Theol. Dict., p. 102.

6†. Common action; common consent; public act.

Men . . . served and praised God by *communion* and in public manner. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

Close communion, among Baptists, communion in the Lord's supper with Baptists *only*: a practice based on the belief that all who have not received baptism by immersion are in reality unbaptized, and hence not entitled to communion. Those who hold this belief are called *close-communion* Baptists, or *close-communionists*, in distinction from another class of Baptists opposed to it, and hence called *open-communionists*. The former prevail in the United States, and the latter in Great Britain.—**Communion anthem** or **hymn**, an anthem or hymn sung between the canon or prayer of consecration and before or during the communion of priest and people. In the early church, when all the faithful not under discipline communicated as a rule every Sunday, several psalms or hymns with antiphons seem to have been sung at this time. Survivals of this are seen in the Western *communio* and in the *koinonikon* of the Greek Church. The 34th psalm was especially thus used in primitive times, and its eighth verse was an antiphon, "O taste and see." It is also in the Mozarabic liturgy. In the Anglican Prayer-book of 1549 the Agnus is directed to be sung during the communion of the people. In the American Prayer-book a hymn immediately follows the canon.—**Communion elements**, the bread and wine used in the sacrament of the Lord's supper.—**Communion in one kind**. See *half-communion*.—**Communion office**, a liturgical form appointed for the administration of the holy eucharist or Lord's supper.—**Holy communion**, the Lord's supper; the eucharist. See *Lord*.—**Open communion**, communion with other Christians than those who have received baptism by immersion. See *close communion*, above.
=Syn. 1. Fellowship, converse, intercourse, unity, concord, agreement.

communionable (kọ-mū'nyọn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-able*.] Capable of, or open to, communion. *Is. Taylor*, Spirit of Hebrew Poetry, p. 24.

communional (kọ-mū'nyọn-ạl), *a.* [< *communion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a communion: as, "*communional* sympathy," *Hamilton*.

communion-cloth (kọ-mū'nyọn-klôth), *n.* A cloth for covering the communion-table at the time of the service.

communion-cup (kǫ-mū′nyǫn-kup), *n.* A vessel used for the wine of the communion; a chalice. After the Reformation this name was substituted for *chalice* in the Protestant churches of England, and the cup was carefully made different in appearance from the old chalice, especially in the form of the bowl, in the absence of the knop, and in having a cover, instead of the paten, fitting the top of the bowl. It is now made in many forms. See cut under *chalice*.

communion-rail (kǫ-mū′nyǫn-rāl), *n.* Same as *altar-rail*.

communion-table (kǫ-mū′nyǫn-tā′bl), *n.* The table at or near which the communicants sit or kneel to partake of the Lord's supper, or on which the bread and wine are placed for distribution.

communism (kom′ū-nizm), *n.* [< F. *communisme*, < common, + *-isme:* see *common, commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ism*.] 1. An economic system, or theory, which rests upon the total or partial abolition of the right of private property, actual ownership being ascribed to the community as a whole or to the state. The right of the state to control the means of production, and also the distribution and consumption of the products of industry, is in general especially emphasized by the advocates of the theory. In some communistic schemes the right of the individual to the control of his own labor is also denied, each one being required to do that which is most advantageous to the community as a whole. Such theories, differing in details, have frequently been advanced — by Plato in his "Republic," by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," and in recent times by many writers — and have not infrequently been carried into execution on a small scale, as in the Oneida Community. See *community*.

> *Communism*, in its ordinary signification, is a system or form of common life in which the right of private or family property is abolished by law, mutual consent, or vow. To this community of goods may be added the disappearance of family life.
>
> *Woolsey*, Communism and Socialism, p. 1.

> *Communism* is the name that has been given to the schemes of social innovation which have for their starting-point the attempted overthrow of the institution of private property. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 211.

> The machinery of *Communism*, like existing social machinery, has to be framed out of existing human nature; and the defects of existing human nature will generate in the one the same evils as in the other.
>
> *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 41.

2. Communalism. [An improper use.]

communist (kom′ū-nist), *n.* [= D. *communist* = G. Dan. *kommunist*, < F. *communiste* (= Sp. *comunista* = Pg. *communista*), < *commun*, common, + *-iste:* see *common, commune*[2], *n.*, and *-ist*.] 1. One who advocates and practises the doctrines of communism.

> All *communists* without exception propose that the people as a whole, or some particular division of the people, as a village, or commune, should own all the means of production — land, houses, factories, railroads, canals, etc.; that production should be carried on in common; and that officers, selected in one way or another, should distribute among the inhabitants the fruits of their labor.
>
> *R. T. Ely*, French and German Socialism, p. 35.

> Discordant theories range from the doctrines of the *communist*, who would overturn our social structures, to those of the timid, half-hearted believers in our government, who wish to go back to restraints and powers exercised by the monarchs of Europe.
>
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 360.

2. An advocate of communalism; a member of a commune; a communalist.—**Bible Communist.** See *Perfectionist*.

communistic (kom-ū-nis′tik), *a.* [< *communist* + *-ic*.] 1. Relating to communists or communism; according with the principles of communism: as, *communistic* theories; *communistic* arrangements.

> No cases of *communistic* holding have as yet been adduced from records of the early period.
>
> *D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, p. 39.

2. Communalistic. [An improper use.]

communistically (kom-ū-nis′ti-kal-i), *adv.* In accordance with communism; in a communistic form or way.

communitarian (kǫ-mū-ni-tā′ri-an), *n.* [< *community* + *-arian*.] A member of a community; a member of a communistic association; one who believes in the wisdom of community life.

> These mendacious rogues [our neighbors] circulated a report that we *communitarians* were exterminated, to the last man, by severing ourselves asunder with the sweep of our own scythes! — and that the world had lost nothing by this little accident.
>
> *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 78.

communition (kom-ū-nish′ǫn), *n.* [< *commune* + *-ition*.] Communion. [Rare.]

> "The *communition* of the body of Christ," and "Christ being our life," are such secret glories, that, as the fruition of them is the portion of the other world, so also is the full perception and understanding of them.
>
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 309.

community (kǫ-mū′ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *communities* (-tiz). [= OF. *communite, communete, comunete, comonitet*, etc. (> E. *commonalty*, the older form), mod. F. *communité* = Pr. *communitat* = Sp. *comunidad* = Pg. *communidade* = It. *comunità*, < L. *communita(t-)s*, fellowship, a sense of fellowship, ML. also a society, a division of people, < *communis*, common: see *common, a.*, and *commonty*.] 1. Common possession or enjoyment; the holding or sharing of interests, possessions, or privileges in common by two or more individuals: as, a *community* of goods; *community* of interests between husband and wife.

> Of all the griefs that mortals share,
> The one that seems the hardest to bear
> Is the grief without *community*.
>
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

The essential *community* of nature between organic growth and inorganic growth is, however, most clearly seen on observing that they both result in the same way.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 43.

The natural equality of the Italians is visible in their *community* of good looks as well as good manners.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

2. Life in association with others; the social state. [Rare.]

> Confined
> To cells, and unfrequented woods, they knew not
> The fierce vexation of *community*.
>
> *Shirley*, The Brothers, iv. 1.

3. A number of people associated together by the fact of residence in the same locality, or of subjection to the same local laws and regulations; a village, township, or municipality.

> The sympathetic or social feelings are not so strong between different *communities* as between individuals of the same community.
>
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 9.

> With them [the Slavic nations] the rule of the freedom of acquests has been less strictly observed than in other European countries, and with them, accordingly, the *community* continues in its fullest vigor.
>
> *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 240.

> A great many of the manors now or formerly existing represent ancient *communities* in which, little by little, the authority of the community was changed into the most considerable man in it, until he became the lord, and the other landholders became his dependents.
>
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 41.

4. A society or association of persons having common interests or privileges, commercial, social, political, or ecclesiastical, and subject to the same regulations; now, especially, a society of this nature in which the members reside together or in the same locality: as, the Oneida *Community* (see below).

> According to the "Rules and Orders of the Clothiers' *Community*, 1803," the chief object of the Institution was to carry out the legal regulations as to apprentices in their original purity. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. clxxv.

5. The body of people in a state or commonwealth; the public, or people in general: used in this sense always with the definite article.

> It is not designed for her own use, but for *the* whole *community*. *Addison*, Guardian.

> Burdens upon the poorer classes of *the community*.
> *Hallam*.

6†. Commonness; frequency.

> Sick and blunted with *community*.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

7. In *logic*, the being possessed in common by several subjects.—**Brethren of the Common Life.** See *brother*.—**Community of goods**, the holding of goods in common, implying common ownership and common use and enjoyment, but not, in law, the right of partition or severance. **Community property**, in *civil law* (and in the States of California, Louisiana, Nevada, Texas, Idaho, Montana, Washington, and formerly Missouri, and in the Territory of Arizona), the property of husband and wife exclusive of the antenuptial property of either, and of property acquired by either by bequest, inheritance, or gift. All other acquisitions during marriage are the joint property of both, and the husband has the active power of disposal during the life of both, the wife's rights being merely passive. On the death of either, the survivor administers, much as in the case of partnership, the survivor being entitled to one half, and the heirs, etc., of the deceased to the other half.—**House community**, an early form of organization in which the heirs of a given ancestor and their heirs in turn continued to live together, upon the common inheritance, with a common dwelling and common table.—**Oneida Community**, a religious society or brotherhood, the *Bible Communists* or *Perfectionists*, established in 1847 on Oneida creek, in Lenox township, Madison county, New York, by John H. Noyes, after unsuccessful attempts to establish it at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1834, and at Putney, Vermont, in 1837. A branch of the Oneida Community also existed at Wallingford, Connecticut, but has now been withdrawn. Originally the Oneida Community was strictly communistic, all property and all children belonging primarily to the society. Certain restrictions of marriage being entirely abolished; but in 1879, owing to the increasing demand of public opinion that the social practices of the society should be abandoned, marriage and family life were introduced, and in 1880 communism of property gave place to a joint-stock system, and the Community was legally incorporated as "the Oneida Community, Limited."—**Village community**, an early form of organization, in which the land belonged to the village, the arable land being allotted by it to the members or households of the community, by more or less permanent arrangements, the waste or common land remaining undivided.

commutability (kǫ-mū-tą-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *commutabilité* = Sp. *commutabilidad*, < ML. **commutabilita(t-)s*, < L. *commutabilis*, commutable: see *commutable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being commutable; interchangeableness. Also *commutableness*.

> The *commutability* of terms. *Latham*.

commutable (kǫ-mū′tą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *commutable* = Pg. *commutavel* = It. *commutabile*, < L. *commutabilis*, < *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Capable of being exchanged or mutually changed; interchangeable.

> Here the predicate and subject are not *commutable*.
> *Whately*, Logic.

commutableness (kǫ-mū′tą-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *commutability*.

commutant (kǫ-mū′tant), *n.* [< L. *commutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] In *alg.*, an oblong block of figures, denoting the sum of a number of products, each consisting of as many factors as the block has rows, and each factor being formed by compounding as umbræ the constituents in one row, the different terms being due to permutation with change of sign, in every possible way, of the constituents of every column after the first.

commutation (kom-ū-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *commutation* = Pr. *commutatio* = Sp. *commutacion* = Pg. *commutação* = It. *commutazione*, < L. *commutatio(n-)*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. A passing from one state to another; alteration; change.

> So great is the *commutation*, that the soul then hated only that which now only it loves. *South*, Sermons.

2. The act of giving one thing for another; exchange; barter.

> By giving and returning, by commerce and *commutation*.
> *South*, Sermons.

The use of money in the commerce and traffick of mankind, is that of saving the *commutation* of more bulky commodities. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. The act of substituting one thing for another; substitution. [This, in the specific applications noted below, is now the usual signification of the word.]

> A kind of mutual *commutation* there is whereby those concrete names, God and Man, when we speak of Christ, do take interchangeably one another's room.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 53.

The law of God had allowed an evasion, that is, by way of *commutation* or redemption. *Sir T. Browne*.

Specifically — (*a*) In *law*, the change of a penalty or punishment from a greater to a less, as banishment instead of death.

Suits are allowable in the spiritual courts for money agreed to be given as a *commutation* for penance.
Blackstone.

(*b*) The substitution of one sort of payment for another, or of a money payment in lieu of the performance of compulsory duty or labor, or of a single payment in lieu of a number of successive payments, usually at a reduced rate. See *commutation-ticket*. (*c*) In *Brit. Army*, the money value of allowances, such as quarters, fuel, forage, etc., taken in place of them.—**Angle of commutation**, the excess of the heliocentric longitude of a planet over that of the earth.—**Commutation of Tithes Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 71), frequently amended, providing for the payment of tithes in money and prescribing means for valuing them.

commutation-ticket (kom-ū-tā′shǫn-tik′et), *n.* A ticket issued at a reduced rate by a carrier of passengers, entitling the holder to be carried over a given route a limited number of times, or an unlimited number during a certain period.

commutative (kǫ-mū′tą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *commutatif* = Pr. *commutatiu* = Sp. *commutativo* = Pg. It. *commutativo*, < ML. **commutativus* (fem. *commutativa*, n., exchange), < L. *commutatus*, pp. of *commutare*, change: see *commute*.] Relating to exchange; interchangeable; mutual: as, *commutative* justice (that is, justice which is mutually done and received).

> This is the measure of *commutative* justice, or of that justice which supposes exchange of things profitable for things profitable. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 451.

Commutative combination, in *alg.*, a mode of combination in which the order of the elements is indifferent. —**Commutative contract**, a contract in which each of the contracting parties gives and receives an equivalent. —**Commutative multiplication**, a mode of multiplication in which the order of the factors is indifferent.—**Commutative principle**, a rule of algebra permitting the reversal of the order of combination of two terms or factors.

commutatively (kǫ-mū′tą-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange. *Sir T. Browne*.

commutator (kom′ū-tā-tǫr), *n.* [= Pg. *commutador*, < L. as if **commutator*, < *commutare*, pp. *commutatus*, change: see *commute*.] 1. An apparatus used in connection with many electrical instruments for reversing the cur-

rents from the battery without changing the arrangement of the conductors from the poles: as, Bertin's *commutator*. In the magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machines (see *electric*), a commutator is ordinarily employed to regulate the direction of the current through the external circuit.

2. A contrivance for varying the strength of an electric current by bringing either a portion or the whole of the voltaic cells in a battery into the circuit.

commute (kọ-mūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *commuted*, ppr. *commuting*. [= Sp. *conmutar* = Pg. *commutar* = It. *commutare*, < L. *commutare*, change, exchange, < *com-* (intensive) + *mutare*, change: see *mutable*, *mutation*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To exchange; put in the place of another (thing or person); give or receive for another; substitute another thing for.

> This smart was *commuted* for shame.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 519.
>
> God will not suffer us to *commute* a duty, because all is his due. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 853.

Having *commuted* his petty sovereignty for a considerable sum of money. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xv.

Specifically —(*a*) To exchange one penalty or punishment for another of less severity.

> Let him *commute* his eternal fear with a temporal suffering, preventing God's judgment by passing one of his own. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 534.

The utmost that could be obtained was that her sentence should be *commuted* from burning to beheading.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., v.

(*b*) To substitute one sort of burden for another; especially, to substitute money payment for payment in kind or the performance of a compulsory duty: as, to *commute* tithes.

> A severe tax, which the noble reluctantly paid and which the penniless chiprit *commuted* by personal slavery, was sufficiently unjust as well as absurd.
> *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 27.

2. In *elect.*, to regulate (the direction of an electrical current) as by a commutator.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To serve as a substitute.

> Those institutions which God designed for means to further men in holiness, they look upon as a privilege to serve instead of it, and to *commute* for it. *South*, Sermons.

2. To pay in money instead of in kind or in duty.

> He . . . thinks it unlawful to *commute*, and that he is bound to pay his vow in kind.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, i. 4.

3. To pay a single sum as an equivalent for a number of successive payments; specifically, to purchase and use a commutation-ticket.

commuter (kọ-mū'tėr), *n.* One who commutes; specifically, one who purchases and uses a commutation-ticket.

commutual (ko-mū'tū-al), *a.* [< *com-* + *mutual.*] Mutual; reciprocal. [Rare and poetical.]

> There, with *commutual* zeal, we both had strove
> In acts of dear benevolence and love. *Pope*, Odyssey.

commutuality (ko-mū-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *commutual* + *-ity.*] The state or quality of being commutual; reciprocal union. [Rare.]

comose (kō'mōs), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, < *coma*, hair: see *coma*[2].] Hairy; comate. (*a*) In *entom.*, specifically, tipped with a brush or tuft of hairs; having a bunch of hairs on the apex. (*b*) In *bot.*, furnished with a coma. See cut under *coma*[2].

comous (kō'mus), *a.* [< L. *comosus*, hairy: see *comose.*] Same as *comose.*

comp. An abbreviation of *compare*, *comparative*, *composition*, and *compound*.

compackt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *compact*[1].

compact[1] (kọm-pakt'), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *compacte;* = D. G. *compact* = Dan. *kompakt*, < F. *compacte* = Sp. Pg. *compacto* = It. *compatto*, < L. *compactus*, joined together, pp. of *compingere*, join together, make close or fast, < *com-*, together, + *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, set, fix, akin to E. *fang*: see *fang*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Closely and firmly united, as the parts or particles of solid bodies; having the parts or particles pressed or packed together; solid; dense: as, a *compact* mass of people.

> Glass, crystal, gems, and other *compact* bodies.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *entom.*, specifically, compacted or pressed close, as a jointed organ, or any part of it, when the joints are very closely united, forming a continuous mass: as, a *compact* antennal club; *compact* palpi. —3. Connected or expressed with closeness or brevity, as ideas; hence, of literary style, pithy; terse; not diffuse; not verbose: as, a *compact* discourse.

> Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and *compact*, we must [in translating it] study the utmost force of our language. *Felton*, On Reading the Classics.

4. Compacted; joined; held together.

> Jerusalem is builded as a city that is *compact* together. Ps. cxxii. 3.
>
> We went to see the ruines of the old haven so *compact* with that bituminous sand in which the materials are layd, as the like is hardly to be found.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

5. Composed; consisting; made. [Poetical.]

> My heart is not *compact* of flint nor steel.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.
>
> One low churl, *compact* of thankless earth,
> The fatal byword of all years to come.
> *Tennyson*, Godiva.

=Syn. 1. Firm, condensed. —3. Terse, sententious, succinct, concise.

II.† *n.* Structure; frame.

> He was of a mean or low *compact*, but without disproportion and unevenness either in lineaments or parts.
> *Sir G. Buck*, Rich. III., p. 148.

compact[1] (kọm-pakt'), *v. t.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *compack;* < ML. *compactare*, join, unite, < L. *compactus*, pp.: see *compact*[1], *a.*] 1. To thrust, drive, pack, or press closely together; join firmly; consolidate, as the parts which compose a body; condense.

> The air is partially exhausted, thus causing the atmospheric pressure to operate in *compacting* the pulp into paper. *Ure*, Dict., III. 490.
>
> Many souls . . . might be poetic gardens if they would *compact* all their energies into growing two roses and a lily — three poems in all, for a lifetime.
> *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 102.

2. To unite or connect firmly, as in a system; join the parts of tightly; bring into close connection, as the sheets of a book or other loose materials, by heating, pressure, or the like.

> The whole body fitly joined together and *compacted*.
> Eph. iv. 16.
>
> A bridge of that length . . . so curiously *compacted* together with one only arch. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 238.
>
> The condensing or *compacting* is now generally accomplished by passing the sheets between the cylinders of a rolling machine. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 42.

3. To make firm or stable; establish firmly; confirm; solidify.

> Nor are the nerves of his *compacted* strength
> Stretch'd and dissolved into unnerved length.
> *Sir J. Denham.*

As to my character, it is not yet *compacted* enough for inspection. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

compact[2] (kom'pakt, formerly kọm-pakt'), *n.* [= It. *compatto*, < L. *compactum*, *compectum*, an agreement, prop. neut. of *compactus*, *compectus*, pp. of *compacisci*, *compecisci*, agree with, < *com-*, with, + *paciscere*, deponent *pacisci*, pp. *pactus*, agree, covenant: see *pact.*] An agreement; a contract between parties; in general, any covenant or contract between individuals, members of a community, or nations.

> What is the course and drift of your *compact!*
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.

The law of nations depends on mutual *compacts*, treaties, leagues, etc. *Blackstone.*

By a mutual *compact*, we talked little in the cars.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 19.

Family Compact. See *family.* —**Maydower compact**, an agreement entered into by the Pilgrims in the cabin of the Mayflower, November 11th, 1620, whereby they covenanted and combined themselves "together into a civil body politick, and to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordenances, acts, constitutions and offices, from time to time, as shall be thought most meete and convenient for the general good of the Colonie." —**Social compact.** Same as *social contract.* See *contract.*

compact[2] (kọm-pakt'), *a.* [< L. *compactus*, pp. of *compacisci*, agree with: see *compact*[2], *n.*] United in a compact; leagued; confederated.

> Thou pernicious woman,
> *Compact* with her that's gone!
> *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

compact[2] (kọm-pakt'), *v. i.* [< *compact*[2], *n.*] To make a contract or enter into an agreement.

> Saturne resolued to destroy his male children, either hauing so *compacted* with his brother Titan, or to preuent the prophesie, which was that his sonne should depose him.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 225.

compactedly (kọm-pak'ted-li), *adv.* In a compact manner; compendiously; tersely; closely. *Lovelace.* [Rare.]

compactedness (kọm-pak'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being compacted or firmly and closely bound together; closeness and firmness of parts; compactness.

compacter (kọm-pak'tėr), *n.* One who compacts or unites.

compactible (kọm-pak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *compact*[1] + *-ible.*] Capable of being joined or compacted.

compactile† (kọm-pak'til), *a.* [< L. *compactilis*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere:* see *compact*[1], *a.*, and *-ile.*] Bound, tied, or twined together.

> These [garlands] were made up after all ways of art, *compactile*, sutile, plectile. *Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, ii.

compaction† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [< L. *compactio(n-)*, < *compingere*, pp. *compactus*, join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] The act of making or the state of being compact. [Rare.]

> Buildings which stand by architecture and *compaction*.
> *Bacon.*

compaction[2]† (kọm-pak'shọn), *n.* [As *compact*[2] + *-ion*, after *compaction*[1].] A compact or an agreement.

> A solemn *compaction* with the Devil.
> Quoted in *E. H. Sears's Pictures of* Olden Time, p. 336.

compactly (kọm-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact or condensed manner; closely; concisely; briefly; tersely; neatly.

> You have put all this together most *compactly*.
> *Lamb*, To Barton.

compactness (kọm-pakt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compact. (*a*) Firmness; close union of parts.

> In the ancient city . . . the extreme *compactness* of the political structure made representation unnecessary.
> *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 71.

(*b*) Terseness; condensation; conciseness, as of expression or style.

> The monotonous versification which Pope had introduced, no longer redeemed by his brilliant wit and his *compactness* of expression, palled on the ear of the public.
> *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

compacture (kọm-pak'tūr), *n.* [< L. *compactura*, < *compactus*, pp. of *compingere*, join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] Close union or connection of parts; structure well connected or closely wrought; manner of joining.

> With comely compasse and *compacture* strong.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 24.

compage (kom-pāj'), *n.* [< L. *compages:* see *compages.*] Same as *compages.*

> The ship of civilization, either ancient or modern, is a vast jointed *compage* of timbers and of boards, bolted and bound together. *Is. Taylor.*

compages (kom-pā'jēz), *n.* [< L. *compages*, a joining together, a structure, < *compingere* (*compag-*), join together: see *compact*[1], *a.*] 1. A system or structure of many united parts. [Rare.]

> Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole *compages* immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms.
> *Bp. Parker*, Platonick Philos., p. 46.

And as for all that *compages* of external bodies which you contend for, I shall grant you its existence. *Berkeley.*

2. [NL.] In *anat.*: (*a*) An articulation. (*b*) A commissure.

compaginate† (kom-paj'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compaginatus*, pp. of *compaginare*, join together, < L. *compago* (*compagin-*), collateral form of *compages:* see *compages* and *compact*[1].] To set together; unite or hold together. *Montague.*

compagination† (kom-paj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *compaginatio(n-)*, < *compaginare*, join together: see *compaginate.*] Union of parts; structure; connection; contexture.

> A *compagination* of many parts.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 3.

compaignablet, *a.* See *companiable.* *Chaucer.*

compaignie†, *n.* An obsolete form of *company.* *Chaucer.*

compame†, *n.* A word whose meaning has not been ascertained, but supposed to mean 'companion, friend,' occurring in the following passage:

> As help me God, it wol not be, *compame* [var. *combame*], I love another, and elles were I to blame.
> *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 523.

companable†, *a.* See *companiable.* *Chaucer.*

companablenesst, *n.* See *companiableness.* *Sir P. Sidney.*

companage†, *n.* [ME. *companage*, < OF. *companage* (> ML. *companagium*) = It. *companatico*, < ML. **companaticum* (ML. also *companis*), companage, < L. *com-*, with, + *panis*, bread: see *company*, *n.*] All kinds of sustenance except bread and drink. *Wharton.*

companiable†, *a.* [< ME. *companyable*, also *companable*, *compaignable*, sociable, social, < OF. *compaignable*, *compagnable*, *compagnable*, etc., < *compaignie*, *compagnie*, etc., company: see *company*, *n.*, and *-able.*] Maintaining friendly intercourse; companionable; social.

> To gentlimen he was right servisable,
> And ther withall full good and *companiable*.
> *Destruction of* K. R. T. S.), l. 2261.

Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, but *companiable* and respective. *Bacon*, Hen. VII., p. 241.

companiableness†, *n.* [Also *companablenesse;* < *companiable* + *-ness.*] The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

> His retiredness was for prayer, his *companiableness* was for preaching. *Bp. Hall*, Meditations, iv.

companion[1] (kọm-pan' yọn), *n.* [< ME. *compainoun*, < OF. *compainon*, *compaignon*, *compa-*

nion, F. *compagnon* (› G. *compagnon* = D. Dan. *kompagnon*) = Pr. *companho* = Sp. *compañ̃o*, *compañon* (obs.) = It. *compagno*, ‹ ML. **compānio(n-)*, companion, messmate, commensal, ‹ *compānium*, *companies* (› OF. *compaignie*, etc.), a mess, company taking meals together: see *company*, *n.*] 1. One who accompanies or associates with another, either habitually or casually; one who shares the lot of another; a mate; a comrade.

I am a *companion* of all them that fear thee.
Ps. cxix. 63.

Set Caliban and his *companions* free.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

A merry *companion* is welcome and acceptable to all men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 433.

How fair that new May morning when I rose
Companion of the sun for all the day
Jones Very, Poems, p. 91.

2†. A fellow; a worthless person.

What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

And this *companion* too — beshrew him!
Ford, Fancies, ii. 1.

3. One who holds the lowest rank in an English honorary order: as, a *companion* of the Bath (abbreviated *C. B.*), St. Michael and St. George, etc. — **Companion to the cycloid.** See *cycloid*. — **Syn. 1.** *Comrade*, *Friend*, etc. See *associate*.

companion[1] (kom-pan'yon), *v. t.* [‹ *companion*[1], *n.*] 1. To be a companion to; accompany.

Methinks 'twould be a guilt — a very guilt —
Not to *companion* thee. *Keats.*

Nor can he [St. Thomas] be considered as having entirely abdicated his early right, as his statue, standing on a crocodile, still *companions* the winged lion on the opposite pillar of the piazzetta. *Ruskin.*

2. To make equal; put on the same level.

Companion me with my mistress. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

[Rare in both senses.]

companion[2] (kom-pan'yon), *n.* [‹ D. *kompanje*, MD. *kompanghe* = MLG. *kompandie*, *kompanghe*, *kompagnie*, quarter-deck, poop, companion, apparently ‹ F. *compagnie* = Sp. *compaña*, now *compañía*, a company, in the particular sense of a ship's company, the crew (cf. Sp. *compaña* (obs.), an outhouse). The E. word conforms to *companion*[1]; cf. F. *compagnons*, sailors, crew, lit. companions.] *Naut.*: (*a*) The framing and sash-lights on the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and deck below. *Sailor's Word-book.* (*b*) A raised hatch or cover to the cabin-stair of a merchant vessel. *Young's Naut. Dict.*

companionable (kom-pan'yon-a-bl), *a.* [‹ *companion*[1] + *-able*.] Fitted for good-fellowship; qualified or inclined to be agreeable in company; sociable.

A *companionable* sadness. *I. Walton*, Donne.

I never found the companion that was so *companionable* as solitude. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 147.

companionableness (kom-pan'yon-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being companionable; sociableness.

He [Sir J. Wagstaff] had a great *companionableness* in his nature. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, xiv.

companionably (kom-pan'yon-a-bli), *adv.* In a companionable manner. *Clarendon.*

companion-ladder (kom-pan'yon-lad'er), *n.* The steps or ladder on a ship leading from the poop-deck or quarter-deck to the cabin.

companionless (kom-pan'yon-les), *a.* [‹ *companion*[1] + *-less*.] Having no companion.

A phantom among men, *companionless*
As the last cloud of an expiring storm.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxi.

I, the last, go forth *companionless*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

companionship (kom-pan'yon-ship), *n.* [‹ *companion*[1] + *-ship*.] 1. The state or fact of being a companion; fellowship; association; company; especially, good-fellowship.

'Tis Alcibiades, and some twenty horse,
All of *companionship*. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

He never seemed to avail himself of my sympathy other than by mere *companionship*. *Irving.*

2. In *printing*, an association of compositors engaged in setting up one work or more, under the management of a clicker.

companionway (kom-pan'yon-wā), *n.* [‹ *companion*[2] + *way*.] The staircase at the entrance to a ship's cabin.

company (kum'pa-ni), *n.*; pl. *companies* (-niz). [Early mod. E. also *companie*; ‹ ME. *companye*, *companie*, *cumpany*, *compaignie*, etc., ‹ OF. *compainie*, *compaignie*, *cumpaignie*, etc., F. *compagnie* (› D. *kompagnie* = G. *compagnie* = Dan. Sw. *kompani*, in senses 6, 7, 9) = Pr. *companhia*, *compagnia*, mod. *coumpagna* = Sp. *compañía* = Pg. *companhia* = It. *compagnia*, ‹ ML. **compānia*; cf. *compānium*, and *companies*, also *compānis*, a mess, a company taking meals together (later ML. *compagnia*, any company), ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *pānis*, bread: see *pantry*. Cf. *companion*[1] and *compānage*. Hence (from E.) Hind. *kampni*, (from It.) Turk. *qompanya*, company.]

1†. Friendship; an act pertaining to or befitting a friend or companion.

This which thou me dost for *companye*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 396.

2. A person or persons conjoined to or associated with another or others in any way; one or more having or coming into companionship with another or others: as, choose your *company* carefully; to meet *company* on the road.

The Frenchman resisted and drew his sword: with that *company* came in and disarmed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 230.

3. Consort of persons one with another; companionship; fellowship; association: as, to fall into *company* with a stranger.

None of us are gentlemen,
Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the *company* of awful men.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1.

Brethren, farewell; your *company* along
I will not wish. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1413.

4. An assemblage or consociation of persons or, rarely, of animals; any associated or related aggregate, indefinitely.

A nation and a *company* of nations shall be of thee.
Gen. xxxv. 11.

I have compared thee . . . to a *company* of horses.
Cant. i. 9.

Forbear till this *company* be passed.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 2.

5. A body of persons associated for friendly intercourse, conversation, or pleasure: as, a small *company* to dinner. Specifically — (*a*) Guests at a person's house; persons entertained: often used of a single person.

I believe, Lady Sneerwell, here's *company* coming.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

(*b*) A body or collection of companions; a social or congenial assemblage; society collectively.

A crowd is not *company*, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, where there is no love. *Bacon*, Friendship.

Conversation with the best *company* of both sexes.
Dryden.

Nature has left every man a capacity of being agreeable, though not of shining in *company*. *Swift*, Conversation.

6. A number of persons united for performing or carrying on anything jointly: as, a *company* of players; an insurance *company;* the East India *Company*. In business, a company is generally composed of a considerable number of shareholders, who delegate the control of its affairs to certain officers; a smaller association, each of whose members shares in its management, or invests capital in it by special contract, is called a *partnership*.

7. A member or the members of a firm so designated without being named in the style or title of the firm: usually abbreviated when written: as, Messrs. Smith & *Co.* — 8. More specifically, in London, an ancient guild or incorporation of trades or, "high in office in the Goldsmiths' *company*," *Dickens.* — 9. *Milit.*, a subdivision of an infantry regiment or battalion, corresponding to a troop of cavalry or a battery of artillery, consisting of from 60 to 100 men, and commanded by a captain. In the British army the company is subdivided into four sections, and each company has its own arms and accoutrement chest, and keeps its own books. In the United States army infantry companies in time of war are expected to show about 100 men. A regiment of infantry has 10 companies, and each company has a captain and two lieutenants. In the German army a company numbers about 250 men, under a captain, who is mounted. 10. *Naut.*: (*a*) The crew of a ship, including the officers. (*b*) A fleet. — 11†. A number or collection of things. [Rare.]

There is a great *company* of faire galleries.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 121.

There was also a *company* of deer's feet, stuck up in the houses. *Mourt's Journal*, in App. to New England's [Memorial, p. 352.

Companies Act, an English statute of 1862, frequently amended in later years, which provides for the formation, regulation, and winding up of business associations other than partnerships. — **Companies' Clauses Act**, an English statute of 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., c. 16), embodying the provisions relating to the constitution and management of corporations, usually included in acts creating such corporations, for the purpose of avoiding the necessity of repeating them in future legislation and of insuring uniformity. — **Company fund.** See *fund*. — **Company of moneyers.** See *moneyer*. — **Independent company**, a small body of irregular or militia soldiers, under a captain, not attached to any regiment. — **Limited company**, or **company limited**, a company formed under a law limiting the liability of its members for the debts and obligations incurred by the company to a specific amount, as the amount of capital subscribed by each member. — **Livery companies**, guilds of London founded in the middle ages: so called on account of their adoption of particular liveries or costumes. — **Ship's company**, the men and officers of a ship. — **To bear** (any one) **company**, to accompany; attend; go with.

His faithful dog shall *bear* him *company*.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

To be good company, to be an agreeable companion. — **To keep company**, to consort together.

Day and night did we *keep company*. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

To keep (a person) **company.** (*a*) To accompany; attend; associate with; remain with for companionship.

Well, *keep* me *company* but two years more,
Thou shalt not know the sound of thine own tongue.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

(*b*) To associate with as a lover or suitor. — **To keep company with.** (*a*) To associate with; make a companion of; accompany.

Thou see'st my love, that will *keep company*
With thee in tears; hide nothing, then, from me.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

(*b*) To frequent the society of as a suitor or sweetheart: as, to *keep company with* a girl. [Collog.]

My sister Hannah and the young man who was *keeping company with* her went too.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 137.

=Syn. 4. Assembly, collection, group, gathering, crowd, band, horde, crew, gang, troop.

company† (kum'pa-ni), *v.* [‹ *company*, *n.* Cf. *accompany*, from which *company*, *v.*, is in part derived by apheresis.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To accompany; attend; go with; be companion to.

The soldier that did *company* these three.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

I know your goodness *companies* your greatness.
Fletcher (*and another*?), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

2. To associate; join.

Ther dide merveillously well the xl knyghtes that with hem were *companyed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 388.

II. *intrans.* 1. To live in company; associate; consort or keep company.

And what shall we in this case do? Shall we *company* with them? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

I wrote unto you in an epistle not to *company* with fornicators. 1 Cor. v. 9.

2. To be a gay companion. *Spenser.* — 3. To have sexual intercourse. *Bp. Hall.*

comparable (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *comparable* = Pg. *comparavel* = It. *comparabile*, ‹ L. *comparabilis*, ‹ *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] 1. Capable of being compared. — 2. Worthy of comparison; being of equal regard; worthy to be ranked with.

A man *comparable* with any of the captains of that age.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

In his assumption of infallibility, and his measures for enforcing conformity, Calvin was a pope *comparable* with any who issued bulls from the Vatican.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 369.

comparableness (kom'pa-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being comparable.

comparably (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy to be compared, or of equal regard. *Wotton.*

comparate (kom'pa-rāt), *n.* [‹ L. *comparatus*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] One of two things compared to the other. *Dalgarno.*

comparation† (kom-pa-rā'shon), *n.* [‹ L. *comparatio(n-)*, a preparing, a providing for, ‹ *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, arrange: see *compare*[2].] Provision; the act of providing or making ready. *Cockeram.*

comparatival (kom-par-a-ti'val or kom-par'a-ti-val), *a.* [‹ *comparative* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, of the comparative degree.

comparative (kom-par'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *comparativ* = Dan. Sw. *komparativ* = F. *comparatif* = Pr. *comparativ* = Sp. Pg. It. *comparativo*, ‹ L. *comparativus*, ‹ *comparare*, pp. of *comparare*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Estimated by comparison; not positive or absolute; relative.

The blossom is a positive good: the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, a *comparative* good. *Bacon.*

If they were not in a state of knowledge and virtue, they were at least in one of *comparative* innocence.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 188.

2. Proceeding by comparison; founded on comparison; especially, founded on the comparison or the parallel pursuit of different branches of the same science or study: as, *comparative* anatomy; *comparative* grammar.

The use of the *comparative* method, long ago applied superficially and partially to History, has now become, owing to its employment in other fields of work, far more valuable and remunerative.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 46.

3. Making use of comparison or the comparative method. [Rare.]

At the first attainable period of our knowledge of it (language), whether by actual record or by the inferences of the *comparative* student, it is in a state of almost endless subdivision.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

4. Having the power of comparing; capable of noting similarities and differences.

Beauty is not known by an eye or nose: it consists in a symmetry, and it is the *comparative* faculty which notes it.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

5. In *gram.*, implying comparison; denoting a higher degree of a quality, relation, etc., as belonging to one object or set of objects as compared with another. Applied to derived adjective-forms like *greater*, *smaller*, *blacker*, or (much more rarely) to adverb-forms like *oftener*, *sooner*: such are called *comparative* adjectives or adverbs, or they are said to be in or of the *comparative degree*; the primitives *great*, *often*, etc., being called, in relation to them, *positives*, or of the *positive degree*, and the derived forms *greatest*, *oftenest*, etc., *superlatives*, or of the *superlative degree*. See these words, and *comparison*. — **Comparative anatomy.** See *anatomy*. — **Comparative clause,** a clause introduced by or containing a comparative conjunction. — **Comparative conjunction,** a conjunction expressing equality or difference of degree. The comparative conjunctions are *as* (preceded by a correlative *so* or another *as*, or used in combinations, for instance, *just as*, *in the same measure as*, *as if*, etc.) and *than*. — **Comparative grammar.** See *grammar*. — **Comparative inference,** in *logic*, an inference which compares two terms with each other by comparing each with a third or middle term. — **Comparative method, philology, psychology,** etc. See the nouns. — **Comparative question,** in *logic*, a question that asks which of two subjects possesses a given character in the higher degree.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who makes comparisons or sarcasms; one who affects wit; a scoffer.

Gave his countenance . . .
To laugh at gibing boys, and stand the push
Of every beardless vain *comparative*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

2†. One who is equal or pretends to be an equal; a rival; a competitor.

Gerard ever was
His full *comparative*.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

3. In *gram.*, the comparative degree, or a word expressing it. See I., 5.

comparatively (kǫm-par′a-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In comparison; by comparison; according to estimate made by comparison; not positively, absolutely, or in itself; relatively.

The good or evil which is removed may be esteemed good or evil *comparatively*, and not positively or simply.
Bacon.

Specifically — **2.** By the comparative method of investigation.

How much to the advantage of our general culture it would be if the study of languages . . . were *comparatively* prosecuted.
Masson, Hist. of Man (trans.), II. 24.

comparativist (kǫm-par′a-tiv-ist), *n.* [< *comparative* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates the comparative method of study or investigation. [Rare.]

The old *comparativists*, . . . regardless of the inconsistency of English spelling, always inquire, "if Arkansas is Arkansaw, why is not Kansas Kansaw?"
Science, X. 108.

comparator (kǫm′pā-rā-tǫr), *n.* [< LL. *comparator*, a comparer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] An apparatus for making comparisons; especially, an instrument for comparing the lengths of nearly equal bars, either from end to end or between lines engraved upon them. The usual optical comparator has two microscopes, firmly attached to a bar or something of that sort, with their focal planes coincident and furnished with filar micrometers, whose screws lie virtually in one right line. There is also a carriage moving at right angles to the screws, so as to bring first one bar and then another under the microscopes. In Saxton's comparator a beam of light is caused to fall on a mirror delicately supported on its axis, round which a very fine chain is wound, the other end being attached to a lever provided with a spring in such a way that the mirror is turned one way or the other as the bar contracts or expands, or is replaced by a shorter or longer bar. The mirror throws the beam upon a large scale at some distance, where it indicates by a large movement the very minute movements of the mirror. One form of colorimeter or comparator employs a glass prism, which may be filled with a colored liquid, and a series of glass tubes containing colored solutions of known tints and shades.

compare[1] (kǫm-pār′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compared*, ppr. *comparing*. [= F. *comparer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comparar* = It. *comparare*, < L. *comparare*, *conparare*, connect in pairs, join, match, put together, compare (of. *compar*, *conpar*, like or equal to another), < *com-*, together, with, + *parare*, equal (see *par*, *pair*, *peer*[2], *compeer*[1]); a diff. word from L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, furnish: see *compare*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To note the similarities and differences of (two or more things); bring together for the purpose of noting points of likeness and difference: used absolutely or followed by *with*, and sometimes by *to*: as, to *compare* two pieces of cloth.

They, measuring themselves by themselves, and *comparing* themselves among themselves, are not wise.
2 Cor. x. 12.

To *compare* Great things *with* small.
Milton, P. L., ii. 921.

The doctrines of this religion, though in many respects very pure and even philosophical, when *compared* to the depraved and gross superstitions of India and Africa, yet inculcate the most absolute Fatalism.
Brougham.

2. To liken; parallel; represent as similar or analogous in any respect, for the purpose of illustration: with *to* governing the secondary object.

Solon *compared* the people *to* the sea, and orators and counsellors *to* the winds; for that the sea would be calm and quiet if the winds did not trouble it.
Bacon, Apophthegms.

To me it appears no unjust simile to *compare* the affairs of this great continent *to* the mechanism of a clock.
Washington, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 282.

3. In *gram.*, to affect (an adjective or an adverb) so as to form the degrees of comparison; form or name the positive, comparative, and superlative degrees of (an adjective or adverb). See *comparison*, 5. — **Not to be compared with,** having no marked similarity to; very different from; especially, very inferior to in respect of certain qualities.

All which you forsake is *not to be compared with* a little of that that I am seeking to enjoy.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 87.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Compare to*, *Compare with*, *Contrast*. Two things are *compared* in order to note the points of resemblance and difference between them; they are *contrasted* in order to note the points of difference. When one thing is *compared to* another, it is to show that the first is like the second, as, in Luke xv., the sinner is *compared to* a lost sheep, etc.; when one thing is *compared with* another, it is to show either difference or similarity, especially difference: as, the treatment of the Indians by Penn may be *compared with* the treatment of them by other colonists of America. *Compare* and *contrast* imply equality in the things examined; *compare to* and *compare with* do not, the object of the verb being the principal subject of thought.

Compare our faces, and be judge yourself.
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

Goethe *compared* translators *to* carriers, who convey good wine to market, though it gets unaccountably watered by the way.
T. W. Higginson, Old Port, p. 202.

Compare dead happiness *with* living woe;
Think that thy babes were fairer than they were,
And he that slew them fouler than he is.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

All this luxury of worship has nowhere such value as in the chapels of monasteries, where one finds it *contrasted* with the ascetic ménage of the worshippers.
Harry Quilter, Contemp. Rev., Sketches, p. 306.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear comparison; exhibit likeness, equality, etc.; be held like or equal.

No mortal can with Him *compare*.
S. Stennett, Hymn, Majestic Sweetness.

The allied leagues were broken up: Rome stood forth more distinctly than ever as the one great city amidst a crowd of allies and enemies, none of whom singly could *compare* with her.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 317.

2†. To vie.

And, with her beautie, bountie did *compare*,
Whether of them in her should have the greater share.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 39.

compare[1] (kǫm-pār′), *n.* [< *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Comparison. [Poetical.]

Sorrow, for his sake, is found
A joy beyond *compare*.
Cowper, Love Increased by Suffering (trans.).

2†. Simile; similitude; illustration by comparison.

Their rhymes,
Full of protest, of oath, and big *compare*,
Want similes.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red: . . .
And yet, by heaven, I think my love as rare
As any she belied with false *compare*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxxx.

3†. One who or that which is like; an equal.

I would your grace would quit them from your sight,
Than dare presume to look on *Jove's compare*.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

compare[2†] (kǫm-pār′), *v. t.* [< L. *comparare*, prepare, make ready, provide, furnish, < *com-*, together, + *parare*, prepare: see *pare*. Cf. *comparation*.] To prepare; procure; get.

But both from backe and belly still did spare,
To fill his bags, and richesse to *compare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 28.

comparer (kǫm-pār′ėr), *n.* One who compares.
Bp. Lavington.

comparison (kǫm-par′i-sǫn), *n.* [< ME. *comparison*, *-soun*, < OF. *comparaison*, F. *comparaison* = Pr. *comparaso* = Sp. *comparacion* = Pg. *comparação* = It. *comparazione*, < L. *comparatio(n-)*, a comparison, < *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, compare: see *compare*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of comparing; transition of thought or observation from one object to another, for the discovery of their likeness or unlikeness; the study or investigation of relations.

So far from *comparison* being in any way peculiar to Biological science, it is, I think, the essence of every science.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 80.

This power of *comparison* gives definiteness and clearness to thought; we never can understand anything well but by comparing it with something else.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 134.

2. An act of comparing; a comparative estimate or statement; a consideration of likeness or difference in regard to particular persons or things.

Odyous of olde been *comparisonis*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 22.

Yet, after all *comparisons* of truth, . . .
As true as Trollus shall crown up the verse.
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

And half asleep she made *comparison*
Of that and these to her own faded self.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. Comparable state, condition, or character; any relation of similitude or resemblance; capability of being compared; power of comparing: as, the one is so much superior to the other that there is no *comparison* between them.

On Sundays and Holydays, let Divinity be the sole Object of your Speculation, in *comparison* whereof all other Knowledge is but Cobweb Learning.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 9.

Who is left among you that saw this house in her first glory? And how do you see it now? Is it not in your eyes in *comparison* of it as nothing?
Hag. ii. 3.

[It] was to their hearts a griefe beyond *comparison*, to lose all they had in that manner.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 76.

4. Something with which another thing is compared; a similitude, or illustration by similitude; a parallel.

Whereunto shall we liken the kingdom of God? or with what *comparison* shall we compare it?
Mark iv. 30.

The tints are such
As may not find *comparison* on earth.
Shelley.

5. In *gram.*, the variation of an adjective or (much more rarely) adverb to express a higher and the highest degree of what is denoted by the adjective or adverb. The degrees expressed thus in English, and in most of the languages related with English, are three (including as first the primitive word): *positive* (so called by antithesis to the others), as *strong*, *weak*, *often*; *comparative*, as *stronger*, *weaker*, *oftener*; and *superlative*, as *strongest*, *weakest*, *oftenest*. Adjectives not admitting this variation, and many adverbs, express like degrees by prefixing the comparative adverbs *more* and *most*: as, *more glorious*, *most glorious*; *more weakly*, *most weakly*; and such phrases often serve, less properly, the same names as the forms of equivalent value.

6. In *rhet.*, the considering of two things with regard to some quality or characteristic which is common to them both, as the likening of a hero to a lion in courage.

I will let our figure enioy his best beknowen name, and call him still in all ordinarie cases the figure of *comparison*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 196.

7. In *phren.*, one of the reflecting faculties, whose supposed function is to give the power of perceiving resemblances and differences or other analogies, and to produce a tendency to compare one thing with another. See *phrenology*. — **Double comparison,** the comparing of two things with each other through the medium with which each is compared. =**Syn. 4** and **6.** *Metaphor*, *Allegory*, etc. See *simile*.

comparisont, *v. t.* [ME. *comparisunen*, *-sounen*; < *comparison*, *n.*] To compare.

Thus *comparisune* kryst the kyndom of heuenne,
To this freiych feste that fele arn [many are] to called.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 161.

Thilke selve noumbre of yeres . . . ne may not certes been *comparysoned* to the perfaytnesse that is endeles.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 7.

compart[1] (kǫm-pärt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *compartir* = Sp. Pg. *compartir* = It. *compartire*, < ML. *compartire*, divide, partition, L. dep. *compartiri*, share, < *com-*, together (among), + *partire*, dep. *partiri*, divide, < *par(t-)s*, part: see *part.*] To divide; mark out into parts or subdivisions. [Rare.]

The crystal surface is *comparted* all,
In niches verg'd with rubies.
Glover, Athenaid, iv.

compart[2†] (kom′pärt), *n.* [< *com-* + *part.* Cf. Sp. Pg. *comparte*, a joint party in a lawsuit.] A part existing along with others; an element; a fellow-member; a part.

Comparts of the same substance.
J. Scott, Practical Discoveries, xxii.

compartiment† (kǫm-pär′ti-ment), *n.* [F.: see *compartment.*] Same as *compartment*.

Allowing four feet diameter to the whole [shield], each of the twelve *compartiments* may be of ten or eleven inches in depth.
Pope, Shield of Achilles.

compartimento (kom-pär-ti-men'tō), *n.*; pl. *compartimenti* (-ti). [It.: see *compartment*.] One of the sixteen conventional territorial divisions into which the provinces of modern Italy are grouped.

compartition† (kom-pär-tish'on), *n.* [< ML. *compartitio(n-)*, < *compartire*, pp. *compartitus*, divide: see *compart*[1].] 1. The act of dividing into parts; specifically, in *arch.*, the division or disposition of the whole ground-plan of an edifice into its various apartments.

Their temples and amphitheaters needed no *compartition*.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architect.

2. A division; the part divided; a separate part. *Sir H. Wotton*; *Sir T. Browne.*

compartment (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* [Formerly *compartiment*, *compartiment*, < F. *compartiment* = Sp. *compartimento*, *compartimiento* = Pg. It. *compartimento*, < ML. **compartimentum*, < *compartire*, divide, partition: see *compart*[1].] 1. A part separated from the adjoining parts by a partition or other mechanical means: as, the *compartments* of a steamship or of a European railway-carriage.

There was a train just stopping, and she opened the door of one of the *compartments* and entered it. *Mrs. Riddell.*

2. In *art*, a panel; a cartouche; a coffer; any portion of a work or design separated from the rest by a frame or molding, by being raised or sunk, or in any other way, especially to receive an inscription or a decoration of any kind: as, the *compartments* of a coffered ceiling; the small sculptured *compartments* of the portals of the cathedral of Amiens. See cut under *calendar*.

The square will make you ready for all manner of *compartments*, bases, pedestals, and buildings.
Peacham, Compleat Gentleman.

There are some mezzo-relievos as big as the life, the storie is of ye Heathen Gods, cruditions, *compartments*, &c.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 3, 1666.

About twenty feet from the ground, there is a *compartment* cut on the pillar which seems to have been intended for an inscription, but there is no sign of any letters.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 107.

3. Specifically, in *her.*, any partition or division of the field.—**Compartment ceiling.** See *ceiling*.—**Compartment tiles**, in *arch.*, tiles of different colors so arranged as to form compartments.—**Water-tight compartment**, a division of a ship's hull, or other subaqueous structure, so shut off from other parts that water admitted to these parts cannot enter it from them. See *bulkhead*.

compartner† (kom-pärt'nėr), *n.* [< *com-* + *partner*. Cf. *copartner* and *compart*[2].] A sharer; a copartner. *Bp. Pearson.*

Neither could he beleeue that the French King, being his . . . sworne *Compartner* in that voyage, would vtter any such words. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 23.

compartnership† (kom-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *compartner* + *-ship*.] Copartnership.

My wife's *compartnership*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

compassant (kom'pa-zant), *n.* A corruption of *corposant*.

compass (kum'pas), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *compasse*; < ME. *compas*, *cumpas*, a circle, circuit, limit, form, a mathematical instrument (also contrivance, cunning: see *compase*, *v.*, 4), = D. Dan. *kompas* = G. *compass* = Sw. *kompass*, a mariners' compass, < OF. *compas*, F. *compas* = Pr. Sp. *compas* = Pg. *compasso*, *compaço* = It. *compasso*, < ML. *compassus*, a circle, a circuit, < L. *com-*, together, + *passus*, a pace, step, later a pass, way, route: see *pass*, *pace*.]

1†. A circle. *Chaucer.*

In myddes of that Chirche is a *Compas*, in the whiche Joseph of Araumathie lay the body of oure Lord, whan he had taken him down of the Croys: and there he wassched the Woundes of oure Lord: and that *Compas*, seye men, is in myddes of the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 79.

Specifically—**2†.** The circle of the earth.

All rounde the *compas* though man be sekyng,
In all the worlde so noble king is noght
As the kyng of Fraunce, certes, to be thought.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6270.

3. A passing round or in a circle; a circular course; a circuit; round; circumference.

Men gon be the See Ocean, be many Yles, unto an Yle that is clept Nacumeera; that is a gret Yle and good and fayr: and it is in *compas* aboute more than a 1000 Myle.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 196.

Time is come round,
And where I did begin, there shall I end;
My life is run his *compass*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3.

Taking leave of Cadenham, where we had ben long and nobly entertain'd, we went a *compass* into Leicestershire.
Evelyn, Diary, July 31, 1654.

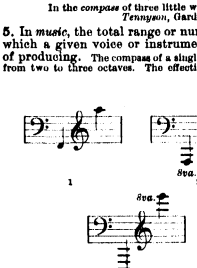
4. Range or extent within limits; hence, limit or boundary; limits.

O Juliet, I already know thy grief;
It strains me past the *compass* of my wits.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

And in that *compass* all the world contains.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

In the *compass* of three little words.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

5. In *music*, the total range or number of tones which a given voice or instrument is capable of producing. The compass of a single voice is usually from two to three octaves. The effective compass of a

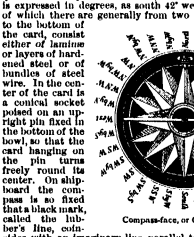


mixed chorus is about three octaves and two tones (1); but exceptional singers extend this about an octave up and down. The compass of the modern pianoforte is usually seven octaves and three tones (2). The compass of the modern orchestra is about six octaves (3).

6†. Contrivance; scheme; plotting; plan.

Maugre Juno, Eneas,
For al hir sleight and hir *compas*,
Achieved al his aventure.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 462.

7. An instrument used to indicate the magnetic meridian, or the direction of objects with reference to that meridian. The mariners' or ship's compass consists of three parts, viz., the *bowl*, the *card*, and the *needle*. The bowl, which contains the card and needle, is usually a hemispherical brass receptacle, suspended by two concentric brass rings (called *gimbals*) in such a manner that the bowl is kept in a horizontal position, notwithstanding the motion of the ship. The circular card is divided into 32 equal parts by lines drawn from the center to the circumference, the points of intersection with the circumference (or the radial lines, or *rhumbs*, themselves) being called the *points of the compass*. The intervals between the points are also divided into halves and quarters. The whole circumference is divided into 360 degrees; consequently, the angle between any two adjoining points is 11° 15'. The four principal divisions (dividing the circumference into four equal parts) are called the *cardinal points*, viz., north, east, south, and west. The names of the others are compounded of these; and if the direction or bearing referred to lies between any two points, quarter or half points are added, as N. E. by E. ¼ E.; or it is expressed in degrees, as south 42° west. The needles, of which there are generally from two to four, fastened to the bottom of the card, consist either of lamine or layers of hardened steel or of bundles of steel wire. In the center of the card is a conical socket poised on an upright pin fixed in the bottom of the bowl, so that the card hanging on the pin turns freely round its center. On shipboard the compass is so fixed that a black mark, called the lubber's line, coincides with an imaginary line parallel to the keel of the ship, and the point of the compass-card which is directly against this line indicates the direction of the ship's head. The relation in direction, or subject to a certain deviation, owing to the variation of the magnetic meridian (see *variation*) and the deviation of the needle caused by the iron in the ship (see *deviation of the compass*, under *deviation*). The regulation compass in the United States navy, and the one also used on many mail-steamers, is known as Ritchie's liquid compass, in which the card is a skeleton, and the bowl, having a glass top, after being filled with a fluid composed of about one third alcohol and two thirds water, is hermetically sealed.


Compass-face, or Compass-card.

Our Course by Stara above we cannot know,
Without the *Compass* too below.
Cowley, Reason, st. 5.

8. A mathematical instrument for describing circles, or for measuring figures, distances between two points, etc.: commonly in the plural. Compasses consist of two pointed legs, movable on a joint or pivot, and are usually so made that the points can be detached for the insertion of a pen- or pencil-holder, an extension of the leg, etc. Also called *dividers*. (See *bow-compasses*, below.)

In his hand
He took the golden *compasses*, prepared
In God's eternal store, to circumscribe
This universe, and all created things.
Milton, P. L., vii. 225.

9. In *soöl.*, the radius of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin. See *radius*, and cut under *lantern*.—**10.** In *archery*, elevation of the arrow in shooting.

Well acquainted with what *compass* his arrows would require in their flight. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

Amplitude compass. See *amplitude*.—**Azimuth compass.** See *azimuth*.—**Boat-compass**, a small compass for use in boats.—**Bow-compasses**, the name given to several instruments for measuring distances, describing arcs, etc., having the two legs united at the top by a bow or spring so as to tend to move apart, the distance between the legs being adjusted by means of a screw and nut.—**Bullet-compasses**, compasses having a sphere at the end of one leg, which can be set in a hole; club-compasses.—**Dumb compass** (*naut.*), an apparatus for taking bearings, consisting of a compass-card painted on wood or canvas or engraved on metal, and sometimes furnished with an alidade or sight-vanes. The point of the compass toward which the ship heads being adjusted on a line parallel with the ship's keel, the bearings of surrounding objects are easily determined.—**Extended compass**, in *music*, the range of a voice or of an instrument which goes beyond the ordinary limit.—**Fly of the mariners' compass.** See *fly*.—**Hair-compasses**, compasses having a spring attached to the upper part of the inside of one of the legs, and pressing outward against the lower part of the other, this constantly tending to keep the legs apart. By means of a finely threaded screw the spring can be compressed or relaxed with the utmost nicety, and the distance of the points adjusted to a hair's-breadth.—**Mill-wrights' compass**, a tool for laying off the dress on the face of a millstone.—**Napier's compasses**, a draftsman's pocket-compasses, having a point and pencil pivoted to one leg, and a point and drawing-pen to the other. The legs are jointed so that the working ends can be folded inward when not in use.—**Oval compass**, a compass for describing ovals: an ellipsograph.—**Pair of compasses.** Same as *compass*, 8.—**Proportional compasses.** See *proportional*.—**Standard compass**, in a ship, a compass, generally the one kept on the azimuth compass, to which others are referred to ascertain their errors, and by which the ship is navigated.—**Steering-compass**, a compass placed in front of the steering-wheel, by which the helmsman is guided.—**The trine compass**†, probably, the equinoctial circle and two colures, or by synecdoche the universe: but the Trinity, according to Tyrwhitt; the threefold world, containing earth, sea, and heaven, according to Skeat.

The Eternal Love and Peas,
That of *the tryne compas* lord and gyde is,
Whom erthe and see and heven, out of preies,
Ay herien. *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 45.

To box the compass. See *box*[2], v.—**To fetch a compass**, to make a circuit or detour.

Landing at Syracuse, we tarried there three days. And from thence we *fetched a compass*, and came to Rhegium.
Acts xxviii. 12, 13.

To keep compass. (*a*) In *archery*, to observe a due elevation of the arrow in shooting.

She'll *keep* a surer *compass*; I have too strong a confidence to mistrust her.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

(*b*) To keep within bounds. *Nares.*

Some pressed the queen, that he [the fool] should come to her, undertaking for him that he should *keep compass*.
King Lear, Argument, 1608.

Triangular compasses. See *triangular*.—**Within compass**†, within bounds.

I speak much *within compass*; for the Savannahs would at present feed 1000 Head of Cattle besides Goats.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 88.

compass (kum'pas), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cumpasse*; < ME. *compassen*, *cumpassen*, go around, make a circuit, draw a circle, contrive, intend, < OF. *compasser*, F. *compasser* = Pr. Pg. *compassar* = It. *compassare*; from the noun: see *compass*, *n.*] **1.** To stretch round; extend about so as to embrace; inclose; encircle; environ; surround.

With favour wilt thou *compass* him as with a shield.
Ps. v. 12.

Now, all the blessings
Of a glad father *compass* thee about!
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

This parlor was lined with oak; fine, dark, glossy panels *compassed* the walls gloomily and grandly.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xi.

Compass'd by the inviolate sea.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

2. To go about or round; make the circuit of.

The seventh day ye shall *compass* the city seven times.
Josh. vi. 4.

3. To obtain; attain to; procure; gain; bring within one's power; accomplish.

'Tis but her picture I have yet beheld,
And that hath dazzled my reason's light: . . .
If I can check my erring love, I will;
If not, to *compass* her I'll use my skill.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 4.

Earl Richard having given infinitely to *compass* his Advancement, looked to help himself again by the Place.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 85.

The man who strives to bring in a future state of things which is still so distant that none but himself sees it to be future, will certainly not *compass* his object.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 221.

4. To purpose; intend; imagine; plot; contrive. [Obsolete except as a legal term.]

And somme to dyuyne and dyuyde, numbres to kenne,
And craftely [skilfully] to *compassen*, and colours to make.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 241.

Compassing and imagining the death of the king are synonymous terms; *compass* signifying the purpose or design of the mind or will, and not, as in common speech, the carrying such design to effect. *Blackstone.*

5†. To canvass; reflect upon; ponder.

Mony day he endurit in his depe thoght,
And ay *compast* the cases in his clene hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10115.

6. To bend in the form of a circle or curve; make circular or curved: as, to *compass* timber for a ship. [Obsolete except in carpentry.]

To be *compassed*, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** To achieve, bring about, effect, secure.

compass (kum'pas), *adv.* [Short for *in* (or *to*) *a* (or *the*) *compass:* see *compass, n.*] **1.** In a compass or curve; in *archery*, at an elevation.

They were fastened on the right shoulder, and fell *compass* down the back in gradious folds. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

Shoot not so much *compass;* be brief, and answer me. *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, v. 1.

Their arrows were all shot *compass*, so as our men, standing single, could easily see and avoid them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 236.

2†. To the limit.

I have now lyued *compasse*, for Adams olde Apron must make Eue a new Kirtle. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 323.

compassable (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* [< *compass* + *-able.*] Capable of being compassed.

compass-board (kum'pas-bōrd), *n.* An upright board through which the neck-twines pass in certain forms of looms; a hole-board.

compass-bowl (kum'pas-bōl), *n.* Same as *compass-box.*

compass-box (kum'pas-boks), *n.* The glass-covered box containing the compass-needle and -card. See *compass, 7.*

compass-brick (kum'pas-brik), *n.* A brick having a curved face, used in the lining of wells and in other curved surfaces.

compass-card (kum'pas-kärd), *n.* The circular card belonging to a compass. See *compass, 7.*

compass-dial (kum'pas-dī'al), *n.* A small sundial fitted into a box to be carried in the pocket, and so arranged that the gnomon of the dial may be adjusted to the meridian by means of an attached compass-needle.

compassed (kum'past), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compass, v.*] **1.** Surrounded.—**2.** Obtained; accomplished; secured.

The weary yeare his race now having run,
The new begins his *compast* course anew.
Spenser, Sonneta, lxii.

3†. Round; arched.

Two fairer beasts might not elsewhere be found,
Although the *compast* world were sought around.
Spenser, Ruines of Time.

The *compassed* window. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

The tombs are not longer nor larger than fitting the included bodies, each of one stone highar as the head is than feet, and *compast* above. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 26.

compass-headed (kum'pas-hed'ed), *a.* In *arch.*, circular: as, "a *compass-headed* arch," *Weale.*

compassing (kum'pas-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *compass, v.*] In *ship-building*, incurvated, curved, or bent: as, *compassing* timbers. See *compass, v. t.*, 6.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *n.* [< ME. *compassion*, < OF. *compassion*, F. *compassion* = Pr. *compassio* = Sp. *compasion* = It. *compassione*, < LL. *compassio(n-)*, sympathy, < *compati* (ML. **compatire*, > It. *compatire* = Pr. F. *compatir*), pp. *compassus*, suffer together with, < L. *com-*, together, + *pati*, suffer: see *passion.*] Literally, a suffering with another; hence, a feeling of sorrow or pity excited by the sufferings or misfortunes of another; sympathy; commiseration; pity.

He, being full of *compassion*, forgave their iniquity. Ps. lxxviii. 38.

His majesty hath had more *compassion* of other men's necessities than of his own coffers. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, Pref., p. 19.

Moved with *compassion* of my country's wrack. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

[Twice used in the plural in the authorized version of the Bible.

It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed, because his *compassions* fail not. Lam. iii. 22.

Shew mercy and *compassions* [*compassion* in the revised version] every man to his brother. Zech. vii. 9.]

=**Syn.** *Commiseration, Sympathy*, etc. (see *pity*), kindness, tenderness, clemency, fellow-feeling.

compassion (kom-pash'on), *v. t.* [< *compassion, n.*; = F. *compassioner*, etc.] To compassionate; pity; commiserate. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens! can you hear a good man groan,
And not relent, or not *compassion* him?
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 1.

To whom shall I my case complain,
That may *compassion* my impatient grief?
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 260).

Never are the human prerogatives so nobly displayed as when *compassioning* the wicked and weak.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 168.

compassionable (kom-pash'on-a-bl), *a.* [< *compassion* + *-able.*] Deserving of pity; pitiable. [Rare.]

He is for some time a raving maniac, and then falls into a state of gay and *compassionable* imbecility. *Crabbe.*

compassionary† (kom-pash'on-ā-ri), *a.* Compassionate. *Cotgrave.*

compassionate (kom-pash'on-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*[1]. Cf. *affectionate, passionate*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Characterized by compassion; full of compassion or pity; easily moved to sympathy by the sufferings, wants, or infirmities of others.

There never was any heart truly great and generous that was not also tender and *compassionate*. *South*, Sermons.

2†. Calling for or calculated to excite compassion; pitiable; pitiful.

Your case is truly a *compassionate* one. *Colman*, English Merchant, v. 1.

Besides its ordinary signification, *compassionate* . . . [is] used to mean "of a nature to move pity."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 221.

3†. Complaining. [Rare.]

Nor. What is thy sentence, then, but speechless death,
Which robs my tongue from breathing native breath?
K. Rich. It boots thee not to be *compassionate*.
After our sentence plaining comes too late. *Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3.

Compassionate allowance, a gratuity granted by the government to the widows, children, and other specified relatives of deceased British naval and military officers left in necessitous circumstances. =**Syn. 1.** Tender, merciful, soft, indulgent, kind, clement, gracious.

II.† *n.* One who compassionates, pities, or commiserates. *W. Watson.*

compassionate (kom-pash'on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compassionated*, ppr. *compassionating.* [< *compassion* + *-ate*[2].] To have compassion for; pity; commiserate.

I really *compassionate* this gentleman for his want of discernment in the choice of friends. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

Compassionate the num'rous woes
I dare not o'en to thee disclose.
Cowper, Secrets of Divine Love (trans.).

compassionately (kom-pash'on-āt-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner; with compassion; mercifully.

compassionateness (kom-pash'on-āt-nes), *n.* The quality of being compassionate.

compassionative† (kom-pash'on-ā-tiv), *a.* [< *compassionate, v.*, + *-ive.*] Same as *compassionate.*

Nor would hee have permitted his *compassionative* nature to imagine, etc. *Sir K. Digby*, Obs. on Religio Medici, p. 12.

compassless (kum'pas-les), *a.* [< *compass* + *-less.*] Having no compass; wanting guidance. [Rare.]

compassment†, *n.* [< ME. *compassement*, also *compacement*, < OF. *compassement*, < *compasser*, compass: see *compass, v.*] Contrivance; purpose; design; a carrying into execution; accomplishment. *Chaucer.*

Men may well preven be experience and sotyle *compassement* of Wytt, that xif a man fond passages be Schippes, that wolde go to serchen the World, men myghte go be Schippe alle aboute the World, and ahoven and beethen. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 180.

compass-needle (kum'pas-nē'dl), *n.* The magnetized needle of a compass. See *compass, 7.*

compass-plane (kum'pas-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane similar to a smoothing-plane, but having its under surface convex. It is used to form a concave surface.

compass-plant (kum'pas-plant), *n.* **1.** A tall, coarse composite plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, common upon the western prairies of North America. It has large divided leaves, which stand vertically; the radical ones, especially, are disposed to place their edges north and south, whence the name. The two sides of the leaves are found to be nearly the same in structure and equally furnished with stomata. Also called *rosin-weed.*

2. The *Lactuca scariola*, a European species of lettuce, similarly characterized.

compass-roof (kum'pas-rōf), *n.* A gable-roof constructed in such a way that a tie from the foot of each rafter meets the opposite rafter at a considerable distance above its foot.

compass-saw (kum'pas-sâ), *n.* A saw with a narrow blade, used to cut in a circle of moderate radius.

compass-signal (kum'pas-sig'nal), *n.* A signal denoting a point of the compass.

compass-timber (kum'pas-tim'bėr), *n.* In *carp.*, curved or crooked timber.

compass-window (kum'pas-win'dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a bow-window or oriel the plan of which is a segment of a circle.

compast. An obsolete or occasional preterit and past participle of *compass.*

compaternity† (kom-pā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *compaternité* = Sp. *compaternidad* = Pg. *compaternidade*, < ML. *compaternita(t-)s*, < *compater*, a godfather, < L. *com-*, with, + *pater* = E. *father:* see *com-* and *paternity*, and cf. *commere.*] The relation of a godfather.

Gossipred or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity. *Sir J. Davies*, State of Ireland.

compatibility (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *compatible* (see *-bility*); = F. *compatibilité*, etc.] The quality of being compatible. (*a*) Consistency; the capacity of coexisting with something else.

The *compatibility* and concurrence of such properties in one thing. *Barrow*, Works, II. ix.

(*b*) Suitableness; congeniality: as, a *compatibility* of tempers. Also sometimes *compatibleness.*

compatible (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* [< F. *compatible* = Sp. *compatible* = Pg. *compativel* = It. *compatibile*, compatible, concurrable, < ML. *compatibilis* (in *compatible beneficium*, a benefice which could be held together with another one), < LL. *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] **1.** Capable of coexisting or being found together in the same subject; consistent; reconcilable: now followed by *with*, formerly sometimes by *to.*

The object of the will is such a good as is *compatible* to an intellectual nature. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

Let us not . . . require . . . a union of excellencies not quite *compatible with* each other. *Sir J. Reynolds*, Dis., xiv.

The maintenance of an essentially religious attitude of mind is *compatible with* absolute freedom of speculation on all subjects, whether scientific or metaphysical.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 274.

2. Capable of existing together in harmony; suitable; agreeable; congenial; congruous.

Not repugnant, but *compatible*. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 485.

Every man may claim the fullest liberty to exercise his faculties *compatible with* the possession of like liberty by every other man. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 94.

=**Syn.** Consistent (with), accordant (with), congruous (with), congenial (to), in keeping (with). For comparison, see *incompatible.*

compatibleness (kom-pat'i-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *compatibility.*

compatibly (kom-pat'i-bli), *adv.* In a compatible manner; fitly; suitably; consistently.

compatient† (kom-pā'shent), *a.* [< ME. *compacient* = It. *compaziente*, < LL. *compatien(t-)s*, pp. of *compati*, suffer with: see *compassion*, n.] Suffering together.

Be ye *compacient*. *Wyclif*, 1 Pet. iii. 8 (Oxf.).

The same *compatient* and commorient fates. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Rich. III.

compatriot (kom-pā'tri-ot), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *compatriote* = Sp. Pg. *compatriota*, Sp. (obs.) *compatrioto* = It. *compatriota, compatriotta*, < ML. *compatriota, compatriotus* (also *compatrianus, compatriensis*), < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *patriota*, a countryman: see *patriot.* Cf. *copatriot.*] **I.** *n.* An inhabitant of the same country with another; a fellow-countryman.

The shipwrecked goods both of strangers and our own *compatriots*. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 4.

Clement VI., with his easy temper, was least likely to restrain that proverbial vice of popes— . . . nepotism. On his brothers, nephews, kindred, relatives, *compatriots*, were accumulated grants, benefices, promotions.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xii. 9.

II. *a.* **1.** Of the same country. [Rare.]

To my *compatriot* youth
I point the high example of thy sons.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, i.

2. Animated by love of a common country; united in patriotism; patriotic. [Rare.]

She [Britain] rears to freedom an undaunted race,
Compatriot, zealous, hospitable, kind.
Thomson, Liberty, v.

compatriotism (kom-pā'tri-ot-izm), *n.* [< *compatriot* + *-ism*; = F. *compatriotisme.*] The state of being a compatriot or fellow-countryman. *Quarterly Rev.*

compear (kom-pēr'), *v. i.* [Also *compeer*; = It. *comparire* = (with term. ult. < L. *-escere*) F. *comparaître* = Pr. *comparaisser* = Sp. Pg. *comparecer*, appear before a judge, < L. *comparere, comparere*, appear, < *com-*, together, + *parere*, appear: see *appear.*] To appear; in *Scots law*,

to present one's self in a court in person or by counsel. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

Two elders, being called and *compeared*, acknowledged the testimonial was false and forged.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 192.

compearance (kom-pēr'ans), *n.* [< *compear* + *-ance*; after OF. *comparence*, *comparance*, < ML. *comparentia*, compearance. Cf. *appearance*.] Appearance; in *Scots law*, the appearance made for a defender by himself or by his counsel in an action. [Obsolete except in legal use.]—**Diet of compearance.** See *diet*[2].

compearer (kom-pēr'ėr), *n.* One who appears; in *Scots law*, an intercoutor by which one who conceives that he has an interest in an action, although not called as a party to it, is permitted to compear and sist himself as party to it. [Obsolete except in legal use.]

compeer[1] (kom-pēr'), *n.* [< ME. *compeer*, *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, < OF. **comper*, F. *compair* = Pr. *compar*, < L. *compar*, *conpar*, equal, an equal, a companion, < *com-*, with, + *par*, equal, > OF. *per*, *pair*, > E. *peer*[2] and *pair*, q. v. Cf. *compare*[1].] One who is the peer of another; one who has equal rank or standing in any respect; an equal, especially as a companion or associate.

With him ther rood a gentil pardoner
Of Rouncivale, his *frend* and his *compeer*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 670.

He so grette [greeted] alle
Of his *compers* that he knew so curteyalliche & faire.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 370.

And him thus answer'd soon his bold *compeer*.
Milton, P. L., i. 127.

His [Landor's] dramatic *compeers* can almost be numbered on the fingers of one hand.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 47.

=**Syn.** See *associate*, *n.*

compeer[1] (kom-pēr'), *v. t.* [< *compeer*[1], *n.*] To equal; match; be equal with.

In my rights,
By me invested, he *compeers* the best.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

compeer[2], *v. t.* See *compear*.

compel (kom-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compelled*, ppr. *compelling*. [< ME. *compellen*, < OF. *compellir* = Pr. Pg. *compellir* = Sp. *compelir*, *compeler*, < L. *compellere*, *compellere*, compel, urge, drive together, < *com-*, together, + *pellere*, pp. *pulsus*, drive: see *pell*[3], *pulse*[1]. Hence *compulsion*, *compulsory*, etc. Cf. *expel*, *impel*, *repel*.] 1. To drive or urge with force or irresistibly; constrain; oblige; coerce, by either physical or moral force: as, circumstances *compel* us to practise economy.

Go out into the highways and hedges, and *compel* them to come in, that my house may be filled. Luke xiv. 23.

I am almost of opinion that we should force you to accept the command, as sometimes the Pretorian bands have *compelled* their captains to receive the empire.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

2. To subject; force to submit; subdue.

I *compel* all creatures to my will. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

Nothing can rightly *compel* a simple and brave man to a vulgar sadness. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 142.

3. To take by force or violence; wrest; extort. [Rare.]

The subjects' grief
Comes through commissions, which *compels* from each
The sixth part of his substance. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

His words and actions are his own and honour's,
Not bought, nor *compell'd* from him.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

4. To drive together; unite by force; gather in a crowd or company; herd. [A Latinism, and rare.]

Wyld beastes in yron yokes he would *compell*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 26.

Attended by the chiefs who fought the field,
(Now friendly mix'd, and in one troop *compell'd*.)
Dryden, Æn. and Arc., iii. 720.

5. To overpower; overcome; control. [Rare.]

But easy sleep their weary limbs *compelled*. *Dryden.*

compellable (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* [< *compel* + *-able*.] Capable of being or liable to be compelled or constrained.

No man being *compellable* to confess publicly any sin before Novatian's time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Joint tenants are *compellable* by writ of partition to divide their lands. *Blackstone.*

compellably (kom-pel'a-bli), *adv.* By compulsion. *Todd.*

compellation (kom-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *compellatio*(*n*-), < *compellāre*, *compellāre*, pp. *compellatus*, *compellatus*, accost, address, reproach, freq. of *compellĕre*, *compellĕre*, urge: see *compel*.] A distinguishing form of address or salutation; a characteristic appellation or denomination.

That name and *compellation* of little flock doth not comfort, but deject my devotion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 56.

Metaphorical *compellations*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The peculiar *compellation* of the kings of France is by "Sire." *Sir W. Temple.*

To begin with me—he gives me the *compellation* of the Author of a Dramatick Essay.
Dryden, Ded. of Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

compellative (kom-pel'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **compellativus*, < *compellare*, address: see *compellation* and *-ive*.] I. *a.* Denoting address: applied to grammatical forms: as, a *compellative* case; the *compellative* use of a word.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a name by which a person is addressed; a proper name.

compellatory (kom-pel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< *compel* + *-atory*.] Tending to compel; compulsory. [Rare.]

Process *compellatory*. *G. Cavendish*, Cardinal Wolsey.

compeller (kom-pel'ėr), *n.* One who compels or constrains.

compellingly (kom-pel'ing-li), *adv.* In a compelling or constraining manner; compulsorily.

She must declare it to be so; that is, probably, obscurely, peradventure, but not evidently, *compellingly*, necessarily.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, ii. § 5.

compend (kom'pend), *n.* [< ML. *compendium*: see *compendium*.] Same as *compendium*.

The ship, in its latest complete equipment, is an abridgment and *compend* of a nation's arts.
Emerson, Civilization.

compendiarious (kom-pen-di-ā'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *compendiarius*, short, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] Short; compendious. *Bailey.*

compendiate† (kom-pen'di-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *compendiatus*, pp. of *compendiare*, abbreviate (condense), < L. *compendium*, that which is weighed together: see *compendium*.] To sum up or collect together; comprehend.

That which . . . *compendiateth* all blessing—peace upon Israel. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina (ed. 1614), p. 2.

compendiosity† (kom-pen-di-os'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *compendiosita*(*t*-)*s*, < L. *compendiosus*, compendious: see *compendious*.] Compendiousness; brevity; conciseness. *Bailey.*

compendious (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* [= F. *compendieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendioso*, < L. *compendiosus*, short, abridged, < *compendium*, a short way: see *compendium*.] 1. Containing the substance or general principles of a subject in a narrow compass; short; abridged; concise: as, a *compendious* system of chemistry; a *compendious* grammar.

On cay wyse latte thy Resone he sayde
In wordes gentylle and also *compendious*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

Three things be required in the oration of a man having authority—that it be *compendious*, sententious, and delectable. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, ii. 2.

2†. Narrow; limited. [Rare.]

Thica men, in matters of Divinitie, openlie pretend a great knowledge, and haue priuately to them selues a verie *compendious* vnderstanding of all.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

3†. Short; direct; not circuitous.

Wherein Mr. Vallence after a wonderouly *compendious*, facile, prompte, and redy waye, not without painfull delegence and labourious industrie, doth enstructe them.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxi.

I think the most *compendious* cure, for some of them at least, had been by Bedlam. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 631.

=**Syn. 1.** *Succinct*, *Summary*, etc. See *concise*.

compendiously (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious or terse, brief manner; summarily; in brief; in epitome.

Brief, boy, brief!
Discourse the service of each several table
Compendiously. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

The state or condition of matter before the world was a-making is *compendiously* expressed by the word chaos.
Bentley.

compendiousness (kom-pen'di-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being compendious; conciseness; brevity; terseness; comprehension within a narrow compass.

The inviting easiness and *compendiousness* of this assertion. *Bentley*, Sermons, ix.

compendium (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [= F. *compendium* = Sp. Pg. It. *compendio*, < ML. *compendium*, an abridgment, in L. a short way, a short cut, lit. a sparing, saving, that which is weighed together, < *compendere*, weigh together, balance, < *com-*, together, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *compensate*.] A brief compilation or composition containing the principal heads of a larger work or system, or the general principles or leading points of a subject; an abridgment; a summary; an epitome. Also *compend*.

We are that bold and adventurous piece of nature, which he that studies wisely learns in a *compendium*, what others labour at in a divided piece and endless volume.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 15.

A short system or *compendium* of a science.
Watts, Improvement of Mind.

=**Syn.** *Epitome*, *Abstract*, etc. See *abridgment*.

compensable (kom-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [< *compense* + *-able*; = F. Sp. *compensable*, etc.] Capable of being compensated. *Cotgrave.*

compensate (kom-pen'sāt or kom'pen-sāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compensated*, ppr. *compensating*. [< L. *compensatus*, *conpensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, *conpensare* (whence ult. the earlier form *compense*, q. v.), weigh together one thing against another, balance, make good, later also shorten, spare, < *com-*, together, + *pensare*, weigh, < *pendere*, pp. *pensus*, weigh: see *pendent*.] 1. *trans.* To give a substitute of equal value to; give an equivalent to; recompense: as, to *compensate* a laborer for his work or a merchant for his losses.

Nothing can *compensate* a people for the loss of what we may term civic individuality. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 203.

2. To make up for; counterbalance; make amends for.

All the wealth and treasures of the Indies can never *compensate* to a man the loss of his life.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

To *compensate* our brief term in this world, it is good to know as much as we can of it.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 29.

Up to a certain period, the diminution of the poetical powers is far more than *compensated* by the improvement of all the appliances and means of which those powers stand in need. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

3. In *mech.*, to construct so as to effect compensation for the results of variations of temperature. See *compensation*, 4.

So long as the clocks themselves are no better than they are, it would undoubtedly be a waste of money to *compensate* the pendulums.
Sir E. Beckett, Clocks and Watches, p. 180.

=**Syn.** *Recompense*, *Remunerate*, etc. (see *indemnify*), reward.

II. *intrans.* To supply or serve as an equivalent; make amends; atone: followed by *for*: as, what can *compensate for* the loss of honor?

No apparatus of senators, judges, and police can *compensate for* the want of an internal governing sentiment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 296.

compensation (kom-pen-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *compensation* = Pr. *compensacio* = Sp. *compensacion* = Pg. *compensação* = It. *compensazione*, < L. *compensatio*(*n*-), < *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] 1. The act of compensating; counterbalance: as, nature is based on a system of *compensations*.—2. That which is given or received as an equivalent, as for services, debt, want, loss, or suffering; indemnity; recompense; amends; requital.

He that thinks to serve God by way of *compensation*, that is, to recompense God by doing one duty, for the omission of another, sins even in that, in what he thinks he serves God. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

He [the Nabob] . . . made overtures to the chiefs of the invading armament, and offered to restore the factory, and to give *compensation* to those whom he had despoiled.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

3. That which supplies the place of something else, or makes good a deficiency, or makes amends: as, the speed of the hare is a *compensation* for its want of any weapon of defense.

His [Dante's] gentleness is all the more striking by contrast, like that silken *compensation* which blooms out of the thorny stem of the cactus.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 46.

4. In *mech.*, means of creating a balance of forces; counteraction of opposing tendencies; adjustment for equilibrium. Compensation of the contraction and expansion of metals through variations of temperature is effected in the pendulums and balance-wheels of timepieces chiefly by a combination of metals of different expansibilities, and, from less perfect work, by allowance for increase and diminution of length; of inequalities in magnetic attraction, etc., by devices called *compensators*. See *compensation-balance*, below, and *compensator*.

5. In the *civil law*, the extinguishment of a debt by a counter-claim which the debtor has against his creditor, thus effecting the simultaneous extinguishment of two obligations, or of one and part of another.—**Compensation-balance**, *pendulum*, a balance-wheel or a pendulum so constructed as to counteract the effects of temperature, under which the instrument would otherwise move slower when warmer and faster when colder. A compensation-pendulum is commonly a *gridiron pendulum* or a *mercurial pendulum*. (See *pendulum*.) A compensation-balance has compensation-bars.—**Compensation-bars**, bars formed of two or more metals of different expansibilities, so that changes of temperature have the effect of bending them one way or the other. They are used to produce perfect equality of motion in the balances of watches and chronometers.—**Commonable Rights Compensation Act**, an English statute of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 15), providing for the ap-

plication of money paid as compensation for the compulsory acquisition of common lands, etc. = **Syn. 2.** Reward, remuneration, requital, satisfaction, indemnification, reimbursement, reparation.

compensative (kǫm-pen′sǎ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *compensatif* = Pg. *compensativo*, < LL. *compensativus*, < L. *compensatus*, pp. of *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] **I.** *a.* Making amends or compensation.

The *compensative* justice of the old drama.
Hazlitt, Lit. of Reign of Elizabeth.

II. *n.* That which compensates; compensation. [Rare.]

This is the sorry *compensative*. *Lamb*, To Barton.

compensativeness (kǫm-pen′sǎ-tiv-nes), *n.* Fitness or readiness to make amends. *Bailey.*

compensator (kǫm′pen-sā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compensateur* = Sp. Pg. *compensador* = It. *compensatore*, < NL. **compensator*, < L. *compensare*, compensate: see *compensate*.] One who or that which compensates. Specifically—(*a*) A magnet or mass of soft iron so placed as to neutralize the effects of local attraction on the needle of a compass. Also called *correcting-plate*. (*b*) In *gas-manuf.*, a device for equalizing the action of the exhauster which draws the gas from the retorts.

compensatory (kǫm-pen′sā-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *compensate* + *-ory*; = F. *compensatoire*. Cf. *compensator*.] Serving to compensate or as compensation; making amends; requiting.

Tribute which is not penal nor *compensatory*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

All the *compensatory* forces of air and water.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Compensatory damages, in *law*, damages estimated as an equivalent for the injury, in contradistinction to *punitive* or *vindictive damages*, awarded by way of punishment for wilful wrong.

compense† (kǫm-pens′), *v. t.* [< ME. *compensen*, < OF. *compenser*, F. *compenser* = Pr. *compensar*, *compessar* = Sp. Pg. *compensar* = It. *compensare*, < L. *compensare*, *compensare*, balance, make good, compensate: see *compensate*.] To recompense; compensate; counterbalance.

The weight of the quicksilver doth not *compense* the weight of a stone. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

compert, *n.* A Middle English form of *comper*[1].

comperage†, *n.* [< *comper* + *-age*.] Gossiping; familiar friendship. *Coles*, 1717.

comperendinate†, *v. t.* [< L. *comperendinatus*, pp. of *comperendinare*, cite a defendant to a new trial on the third following day or later, < *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day: see *comperendinous*.] To delay. *Bailey.*

comperendinous†, *a.* [< L. *comperendinus* (sc. *dies*, day), the third following day, < *com-*, with, + *perendinus*, of day after to-morrow, < *perendie*, on the day after to-morrow, < **perum* (= Oscan *perum* = Gr. πέραν = Skt. *param*, akin to *per-*, *pro-*, *pro-*, *para-*, *peri-*, q. v.), beyond, + *dies*, day: see *dial.*] Prolonged; deferred; postponed. *Bailey.*

compernage†, *n.* [ME., appar. < *compere*, *comper*, *cumper*, companion (see *compere*[1]), + *-n-* + *-age*; or else for **compenage*, *companage*, < OF. *compenage*, *compaignage*, company (cf. *companage*): see *company*. Cf. *comperage*.] Company.

A thing I shall you declare truly,
Ar I me departe fro your *compernage*,
To ende that all thyrcof haue memeryy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3706.

compersion†, *n.* [ME.: see *comparison*.] An obsolete form of *comparison*. *Court of Love.*

compesce (kom-pes′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compesced*, ppr. *compescing*. [< L. *compescere*, fasten together, confine, curb, < *compes*, *compes*, a fetter, < *com-*, together, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *Foot*.] To hold in check; restrain; curb. *Carlyle.*

compester†, *v. t.* [A law term, < OF. *composter*, compound, also prob. compost, < ML. *compostare*, compost: see *compost*, *v.* Prob. confused with *composture*, compost (of which no verb use appears), and perhaps (with regard to the vowel *e* for *o*) with *pasture*.] To manure (land): said of cattle.

No other beasts ought to be put into the Commons but those of the tenant of the land to which it is appendant or those which he takes to *compester* his land.
Argument in Rumney v. Rowden, 1 Ventris, 18.

As if it had been said Levant and couchant, for when they [cattle] are appurtenant, they shall be intended to Plow, Manure, *Compester*, and Feed upon the Land.
Coke, in Mors v. Webbe (1653), 2 Brownlow (and Golds-(borough), p. 298.

compete (kǫm-pēt′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *competed*, ppr. *competing*. [= Sp. Pg. *competir* = It. *competere*, compete (cf. F. *compéter* = Sp. *competer*, have a fair claim to), < L. *competere*, strive after something in company with or together (the lit. sense), usually meet or come together, coincide, agree, be fit or suitable, < *com-*, together, + *petere*, seek: see *petition*. Hence (from L. *competere*) *competent*, *competition*, and *competitor*.] To seek or strive for the same thing as another; enter into competition or rivalry; vie: with *for* before the thing sought and *with* before the person or thing rivaled.

The sages of antiquity will not dare to *compete with* the inspired authors. *Milner.*

How is it that the United States, formerly a maritime power of the first class, has now no ships or steamers that can profitably *compete for* the carrying of even its own exports? *D. A. Wells*, Merchant Marine, p. 45.

competence, competency (kom′pē-tens, -tensi), *n.* [= F. *compétence* = Sp. Pg. *competencia* = It. *competenza*, < ML. *competentia*, competence, fitness, in L. agreement, conjunction, < *competen(t-)s*, ppr., being fit, competent: see *competent* and *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The state of being competent; fitness; suitableness; adequateness: as, there is no doubt of his *competence* for the task.

At present, we trust a man with making constitutions on less proof of *competence* than we should demand before we gave him our shoe to patch.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 67.

We are ever in danger of exaggerating the *competence* of a new discovery. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53, note.

2. Adequate authority or qualification; range of capacity or ability; the sphere of action or judgment within which one is competent.

To master exhaustively the English of our own time is beyond the *competency* of any one man.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 97.

It is not my business, and does not lie within my *competency*, to say what the Hebrew text does, and what it does not, signify. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 19.

3. In the law of evidence: (*a*) Legal capacity or fitness to be heard in court, as distinguished from credibility or sufficiency, because the question whether the evidence shall be heard is usually determined before considering its weight. Thus, a witness may be competent, although unworthy of belief; evidence may be competent, although not alone sufficient even if believed. (*b*) Legal right or authority; power or capacity to take cognizance of a cause: as, the *competency* of a judge or court to examine and decide.

Elizabeth . . . induced the parliament to pass a law, enacting that whoever should deny the *competency* of the reigning sovereign, with the assent of the states of the realm, to alter the succession, should suffer death as a traitor. *Macaulay.*

4. Sufficiency; such a quantity as is sufficient; especially, property, means of subsistence, or income sufficient to furnish the necessaries and conveniences of life, without superfluity.

That which is a *Competency* for one Man, is not enough for another. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 38.

Seven happy years of health and *competence*,
And mutual love and honourable toil.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

competent (kom′pē-tent), *a.* [= D. Dan. *kompetent* = G. Sw. *competent*, < OF. *competent*, F. *compétent* = Pr. *competent* = Sp. Pg. It. *competente*, < L. *competen(t-)s*, in LL. as adj., corresponding to, suitable, competent, prop. ppr. of *competere* (> F. *compéter*, etc.), be sufficient, also strive after, etc.: see *compete*.] **1.** Answering all requirements; suitable; fit; sufficient or adequate for the purpose: as, *competent* supplies of food and clothing; an army *competent* to the defense of the kingdom.

To kepe hir feat in *competent* place be the alderman and maistres assigned. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 445.

His indignation derives itself out of a very *competent* injury. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Has he a *competent* sum there in the bag
To buy the goods within?
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

He that can love his friend with this noble ardour will in a *competent* degree affect all.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 6.

2. Having ability or capacity; properly qualified: as, a *competent* bookkeeper.

As to the particular bounds or extent of it [the kingdom of Tonquin], I cannot be a *competent* judge, coming to it by Sea, and going up directly to Cachao.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 81.

Let us first consider how *competent* we are for the office.
Government of the Tongue.

The storm or molecule which is *competent* to intercept the caloric waves is, in the same degree, *competent* to generate them. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 14.

3. In *law*, having legal capacity or qualification: as, a *competent* judge or court; a *competent* witness. In a judge or court it implies right or authority to hear and determine; in a witness it implies a legal capacity to testify. See *competence*, 3.

Even before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is *competent* to issue a prohibition to innovate, until the point can be determined. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Some members had before suggested that seven states were *competent* to the ratification [of a treaty].
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 45.

4. Rightfully or lawfully belonging; pertaining by right; permissible: followed by *to*.

That is the privilege of the infinite Author of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps, but is not *competent to* any finite being. *Locke.*

It is not *competent to* the defendant to allege fraud in the plaintiff. *Blackstone.*

He studied his business by night and by day . . . until he had made a fine reputation; and then it was *competent* to him to rest. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 74.

Competent and omitted, in *Scots law*, said of pleas which might have been maintained, but have not been stated. = **Syn. 1.** *Sufficient*, etc. See *adequate*. — **2.** *Fitted*, etc. See *qualified*. *Locke.*

competent (kom′pē-tent), *n.* One of the competentes (which see).

competentes (kom-pē-ten′tēz), *n. pl.* [LL., pl. of L. *competen(t-)s*, ppr. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] In the *early church*, the more advanced catechumens, who had given in their names as applicants for baptism on the next stated occasion. Before this, while undergoing their preparatory probation, they were called *auditors* or *hearers* (in Latin *audientes*, hearers, or *rudes*, unskilled; in Greek, the ἀκροώμενοι, or less perfect).

competently (kom′pē-tent-li), *adv.* In a competent manner; sufficiently; adequately; suitably; fitly; rightly.

Some places require men *competently* endowed. *Wotton.*

My friend is now . . . *competently* rich.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 2.

competible† (kǫm-pet′i-bl), *a.* An improper form of *compatible*.

It is not *competible* with the grace of God so much as to incline any man to do evil. *Hammond*, Fundamentals.

competibleness† (kǫm-pet′i-bl-nes), *n.* An improper form of *compatibleness*.

competition (kom-pē-tish′ǫn), *n.* [= F. *compétition* = Sp. *competicion* = Pg. *competição*, < LL. *competitio(n-)*, an agreement, rivalry, < L. *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** The act of seeking or endeavoring to gain what another is endeavoring to gain at the same time; common contest or striving for the same object; strife for superiority; rivalry: as, the *competition* of two candidates for an office. Formerly it was sometimes followed by *to*, now always by *for*, before the thing sought.

Competition to the crown there is none, nor can be. *Bacon.*

There is no *competition* but *for* the second place. *Dryden.*

The *competition* would be, not which should yield the least to promote the common good, but which should yield the most. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 69.

2. A trial of skill proposed as a test of superiority or comparative fitness. — **3.** In *Scots law*, a contest which arises on bankruptcy between creditors claiming in virtue of their respective securities or diligences. = **Syn. 1.** *Rivalry*, etc. See *emulation*.

competitive (kǫm-pet′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **competitivus*, < *competitus*, pp. of *competere*, compete: see *compete*.] Pertaining to or involving competition; characterized by or requiring competition; competing.

The co-operative in lieu of the *competitive* principle.
Quarterly Rev.

The educational abomination of desolation of the present day is the stimulation of young people to work at high pressure by incessant *competitive* examinations.
Huxley, Technical Education.

competitor (kǫm-pet′i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compétiteur* = Sp. Pg. *competidor* = It. *competitore*, < L. *competitor*, a rival (in law, a plaintiff), < *competere*, pp. *competitus*, compete: see *compete*.] **1.** One who competes; one who contends for and endeavors to obtain what another seeks at the same time, or claims what another claims; a rival.

How furious and impatient they be,
And cannot brook *competitors* in love.
Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1.

Where kings were fair *competitors* for honour,
Thou shouldst have come up to him, there have fought him.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, ii. 1.

2. One who competes with another in zeal for the same cause; a zealous associate or confederate; a comrade.

Thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my mate in empire.
Shak., A. and C., v. 1.

Every hour more *competitors*
Flock to the rebels, and their power grows strong.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

competitory (kǫm-pet′i-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< L. *competitus* (see *competitor*) + *-ory*.] Acting or done in

competition† rival: as, a *competitory* treatise. *Faber.* [Rare.]

competitress (kǫm-pet′i-tres), *n.* [< *competitor* + *-ess.*] A female competitor.

competitrix† (kǫm-pet′i-triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *competitor:* see *competitor.*] Same as *competitress.*

Queen Anne, now being without *competitrix* for her title, thought herself secure. *Lord Herbert,* Hen. VIII.

compilation (kom-pi-lā′shǫn), *n.* [< F. *compilation* = Pr. *compilatio* = Sp. *compilacion* = Pg. *compilação* = It. *compilazione,* < L. *compilatio(n-),* a compilation, lit. a pillaging, plundering, < *compilare,* pp. *compilatus,* snatch together and carry off, plunder: see *compile.*] **1.** The act of bringing together; a gathering or piling up; collection.

There is in it a small vein filled with spar, probably since the time of the *compilation* of the mass.
Woodward, Fossils.

2. The gathering of materials for books, documents, tables, etc., from existing sources; the act of bringing together and adapting things said or written by different persons for the exposition of a subject.

Nearly at the same time [sixth century], both in the Eastern Church under John the Faster, and in the extreme West under the Irish and other Celtic missionaries, began the *compilation* of Penitentials.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

3. That which is compiled; a book or treatise produced by compiling.

Among the ancient story-books of this character, a Latin *compilation,* entitled Gesta Romanorum, seems to have been the favourite. *T. Warton,* Hist. Eng. Poetry.

compilator† (kom′pi-lā-tǫr), *n.* [ME. *compilatour* = F. *compilateur* = Sp. Pg. *compilador* = It. *compilatore,* < L. *compilator,* < *compilare,* pp. *compilatus,* snatch together: see *compile,* and cf. *compiler.*] A compiler. *Chaucer.*

compile (kǫm-pīl′), *v.* [< pret. and pp. *compiled,* ppr. *compiling.* [< ME. *compilen,* < OF. *compiler,* F. *compiler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *compilar* = It. *compilare,* < L. *compilare,* snatch together and carry off, plunder, pillage (the sense of 'compile' appears in deriv. *compilatio:* see *compilation*), < *com-,* together, + *pilare,* rob: see *pill2, pillage.*] **1.** To make or form (a written or printed work) by putting together in due order or in an order adapted to the given purpose, and with such changes and additions as may be deemed necessary or desirable, literary, historical, or other written or printed materials collected from various sources; prepare or draw up by selecting, adapting, and rearranging existing materials: as, to *compile* tables of weights and measures; to *compile* a gazetteer or a glossary.

They have often no other task than to lay two books before them, out of which they *compile* a third, without any new materials of their own. *Johnson,* Idler, No. 85.

In the middle of the sixth century Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman abbot, *compiled* the collection of canons which was the germ and model of all later collections.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 296.

2†. To write; compose.

Of that fight how it felle in a few yeres,
That was clanly *compilet* with a clerk wise,
On Gydo, a grome [man], that graidly hade soght,
And wist all the werks by weghes he hade.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 53.

In poetry they *compile* the praises of virtuous men and actions. *Sir W. Temple.*

3†. To contain; comprise.

After so long a race as I have run
Through Faery land, which these six books *compile,*
Give leave to rest me. *Spenser,* sonnets, lxxx.

4†. To make up or place (together); compose; construct.

Walles . . . built of most white and blacke stones, which are disposed checkerwise one by another, and curiously *compiled* together. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* II. 64.

He did intend
A brasen wall in compas to *compyle*
About Cairmardin. *Spenser,* F. Q., III. iii. 10.

Monsters *compiled* and complicated of divers parents and kinds. *Donne,* Devotions, p. 68.

5†. To bring into accord or agreement; reconcile.

The Prince had perfectly *compylde*
These paires of friends in peace and setled rest.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 17.

complement† (kǫm-pīl′mẹnt), *n.* [< *compile* + *-ment.*] The act of putting or piling together or heaping up. *Woodward.*

compiler (kǫm-pī′lėr), *n.* [< ME. *compilour,* < OF. *compileor, compileur,* < L. *compilator,* < *compilare,* compile. Cf. *compilator.*] One who compiles; one who makes a compilation.

compinge† (kǫm-pinj′), *v. t.* [< L. *compingere, compingere,* fix together, confine, < *com-,* together, + *pangere,* fasten: see *compact*[1], *a.*] To compress; shut up.

Into what straits hath it been *compinged,* a little flock!
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 509.

compiret, *n.* An obsolete form of *compeer*[1].
Minsheu, 1617.

compitalia (kom-pi-tā′li-ạ), *n.* [L., neut. pl. of *compitalis,* of or pertaining to cross-roads, < *compitum,* also *competum* and *compitus,* a place where several ways meet, a cross-road, < *competere,* meet or come together, coincide, agree: see *compete, competent.*] In *Rom. antiq.,* a festival celebrated annually at cross-roads in honor of the Lares. It was held soon after the Saturnalia, on a day fixed by the prætor.

complacence, complacency (kǫm-plā′sens, -sẹn-si), *n.*; pl. *complacencees, complacencies* (-sẹn-sez, -siz). [= F. *complaisance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *complacencia* = It. *compiacenza,* < ML. *complacentia,* < L. *complacen(t-)s,* very pleasing: see *complacent* and *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Disposition to please, or an act intended to give pleasure; friendly civility, or a civil act. See *complaisance* (now generally used in this sense).

Complacency, and truth, and manly sweetness,
Dwell ever on his tongue, and smooth his thoughts.
Addison.

Every moment of her life brings me fresh instances of her *complacency* to my inclinations. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 95.

The round
Of smooth and solemnized *complacencies,*
By which, on Christian lands, from age to age
Profession mocks performance.
Wordsworth, Excursion, v.

2. A feeling of quiet pleasure; satisfaction; gratification; especially, self-satisfaction.

The great Galeas of Venice and Florence
Be well laden with things of *complacence,*
All spicery and of greasers ware.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

But also in *complacences,* nowise so strict as this of the passion [love], the man of sensibility counts it a delight only to hear a child's voice fully addressed to him, or to see the beautiful manners of the youth of either sex.
Emerson, Success.

3†. That which gives satisfaction; a cause of pleasure or joy; a comfort.

O thou, my sole *complacence!* *Milton,* P. L., iii. 276.

Love of complacency. See *love of benevolence,* under *benevolence.*—**Syn.** *Complacency, Complaisance, Complacency* once included the meaning of both these words, but they are now separated, *complacency* retaining the meanings allied to quiet pleasure or satisfaction, and making over to *complaisance* those connected with the disposition or effort to compliment, please, and oblige.

Yet nobody even now, I suppose, receives a summons to attend a jury with perfect *complacency.*
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 175.

Wit. If it were not to please you, I see no necessity for our parting.
Jac. I protest I do it only out of *complaisance* to you.
Dryden, Mock Astrologer, iv.

complacent (kǫm-plā′sẹnt), *a.* [= F. *complaisant* = Sp. *complaciente* = Pg. *complacente* = It. *compiacente,* < L. *complacen(t-)s,* very pleasing, ppr. of *complacere,* please at the same time (> It. *compiacere* = Sp. Pg. *complacer* = F. *complaire,* please), be very pleasing (the E. sense 'pleased' due rather to *complacence,* q. v.), < *com-,* together, + *placere,* please: see *please,* and cf. *complaisant,* which is a doublet of *complacent.*] **1.** Civil; kindly; giving pleasure. See *complaisant* (now generally used in this sense).

That calm look which scem'd to all assent,
And that *complacent* speech which nothing meant.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Eternal love doth keep,
In his *complacent* arms, the earth, the air, the deep.
Bryant, The Ages, vi.

2. Accompanied with or springing from a sense of quiet enjoyment; gratified; satisfied: as, a *complacent* look or smile.

They look up with a sort of *complacent* awe to kings.
Burke.

complacential† (kom-plā-sen′shạl), *a.* [< ML. *complacentia,* complacence (see *complacence*), + *-al.*] Marked by complacence; arising from or causing gratification.

The more high and excellent operations of *complacential* love. *Baxter,* Life and Times (1696), fol. p. 7.

complacently (kǫm-plā′sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner; with or from pleasure or gratification, especially self-satisfaction.

We reflect very *complacently* on our own severity, and compare with great pride the high standard of morals established in England with the Parisian laxity.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

complain (kǫm-plān′), *v.* [< ME. *complaynen, complayneu, complaignen,* < OF. *complaindre, complaindre,* F. *complaindre* = Pr. *complagner, complanger* = Sp. *complañir* (obs.) = It. *compiagnere, compiangere,* < L. *complangere,* bewail, complain, < L. *com-,* together, + *plangere,* strike, beat, as the breast in extreme grief, bewail: see *plain*[2], *plaint.*] **1.** *intrans.* To utter expressions of grief, pain, uneasiness, censure, resentment, or dissatisfaction; lament or murmur about anything; find fault.

That he sholde a-mende alle the fautes wherof thei cowde hem *complayne* [bewail themselves].
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 80.

I will *complain* in the bitterness of my soul. Job vii. 11.

Our merchants are *complaining* bitterly that Great Britain is ruining their trade, and there is great reason to *complain.*
J. Adams, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 444.

2. Figuratively, to make a sound resembling that of lamentation or suffering; emit a mournful sound or noise: as, the *complaining* wind; the sea *complains* dismally.—**3.** To utter an expression of discomfort or sorrow from some cause; speak of the suffering of anything: with *of*: as, to *complain of* headache, *of* poverty, or *of* wrong.

In the midst of water I *complain of* thirst. *Dryden.*

4. To make a formal accusation against a person, or on account of anything; make a charge: with *of.*

And where thei saugh sir Gawein, thei drough a-boute hym and *compleyned* to hym of hym-self, and seide that he hadde hem euyll be seyn at that firste turnement.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Now, master Shallow, you'll *complain of* me to the king?
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 1.

Complain unto the duke of this indignity.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

=Syn. 1. To bewail, repine, grieve, mourn, grumble, croak.

II. *trans.* To lament; bewail; deplore. *Lydgate.*

They might the grievance inwardly *complain,*
But outwardly they needs must temporize.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

Gaufride, who could'st so well in rhyme *complain*
The death of Richard with an arrow slain.
Dryden, Fables.

complain (kǫm-plān′), *n.* [< *complain, v.*] Complaint; outcry. [Poetical.]

Then came a conquering earth-thunder, and rumbled
That fierce *complain* to silence. *Keats.*

complainable† (kǫm-plā′na-bl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-able.*] Capable of being or worthy to be complained of.

Though both [profaneness and superstition] be blameable, yet superstition is less *complainable.*
Feltham, Resolves, i. 36.

complainant (kǫm-plā′nant), *n.* [< F. *complaignant,* ppr. of *complaindre:* see *complain,* and *-ant*[1].] **1.** One who makes a complaint; a complainer.

Congreve and this author are the most eager *complainants.* *Jeremy Collier,* Def. of Short View.

In one particular case, the complaint of the King, the old assumption that *complainants* are presumably in the right was kept long alive among us.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 272.

Hence—**2.** One who suffers from ill health. [Rare.]

Taxed as she was to such an extent that she had no energy left for exercise, she is, now that she has finished her education, a constant *complainant.*
H. Spencer, Education, p. 262.

3. In *law,* one who prosecutes by complaint, or commences a legal process against another; a plaintiff; a prosecutor; in particular, the plaintiff in a suit in equity, or one on whose complaint a criminal prosecution is asked for.

complainer (kǫm-plā′nėr), *n.* One who complains, laments, or bewails; a faultfinder; a murmurer; a grumbler.

Speechless *complainer,* I will learn thy thought.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2.

St. Jude observes, that the murmurers and *complainers* are the same who speak swelling words.
Government of the Tongue.

complainful (kǫm-plān′fụl), *a.* [< *complain* + *-ful,* 1.] Full of complaints; complaining. [Rare.]

complaining (kǫm-plā′ning), *n.* [ME. *compleyninge;* verbal n. of *complain,* v.] The expression of regret, sorrow, or dissatisfaction; a murmuring; a complaint.

They vented their *complainings.* *Shak.,* Cor., I. 1.

complaining (kǫm-plā′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *complain, v.*] **1.** Expressing or expressive of complaint; lamenting; murmuring: as, to speak in a *complaining* tone.

Rivers that move
In majesty, and the *complaining* brooks
That make the meadows green.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Rows of *complaining* camels were kneeling close at hand, a caravan from the Soudan.
C. W. Stoddard, Mashallah, p. 194.

2. In the habit of making complaint; fretful; querulous: as, a *complaining* child.—**3.** Sick; ill; poorly: as, he is *complaining*. [Colloq.]

complainingly (kǫm-plā'ning-li), *adv.* In a complaining manner; with expression of dissatisfaction. *Byron.*

complaint (kǫm-plānt'), *n.* [< ME. *complaynte, compleynte, compleinte,* < OF. *complaint, complaint,* m., also *complainte, complente, complante,* F. *complainte,* f. (= It. *compianto*), < *complaint,* pp. of *complaindre,* complain: see *complain, v.*] **1.** An expression of grief, regret, pain, censure, resentment, or discontent; lamentation; faultfinding; murmuring.

Even to-day is my *complaint* bitter. Job xxiii. 2.

The *complaints* I hear of thee are grievous.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

I do not breathe,
Not whisper any murmur of *complaint*.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. That which is complained of; a cause of grief, discontent, lamentation, etc.

What *complaint* hath been more frequent among men almost in all Ages, than that peace and prosperity hath been the portion of the wicked?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

The poverty of the clergy hath been the *complaint* of all who wish well to the church. *Swift.*

3. A cause of bodily pain or uneasiness; a malady; a disease; an ailment: usually applied to disorders not violent.

His *complaints* . . . had been aggravated by a severe attack of small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

4. A formal accusation; a charge that an offense has been committed; especially, such a charge presented to an officer or a court for the purpose of instituting prosecution.

The Jews . . . laid many and grievous *complaints* against Paul, which they could not prove. Acts xxv. 7.

5. In many of the United States, the pleading in which the plaintiff in a civil action formally sets forth the facts of his case, with his claim for relief thereon: corresponding to the *declaration* at common law, the *bill* in equity, and the *libel* in admiralty.—**6†.** A poem bewailing ill fortune in matters of love; a plaint.

Of such matiere made he many layes,
Songes, *complaynetes*, roundelets, virelayes.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 220.

=**Syn. 1.** Lament.—**3.** Ailment, disorder, distemper, illness.

complaintful (kǫm-plānt'fụl), *a.* [< *complaint* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of complaint; complaining. *Huloet.* [Rare.]

complaisance (kom'plā-zans), *n.* [< F. *complaisance,* < *complaisant,* ppr.: see *complaisant* and *complacence.*] Civility and graciousness; that manner of address and behavior in social intercourse which gives pleasure; affability; courtesy; desire to please; acquiescence (in another's wishes) or conformity (to another's desires or comfort) for courtesy's sake.

Complaisance renders a superior amiable, an equal agreeable, and an inferior acceptable. *Addison.*

I am afraid you mistake Mr. Roper's *complaisance* for approbation. *Gray*, Letters, I. 330.

=**Syn.** *Complacency, Complaisance* (see *complacence*), urbanity, suavity, deference, good breeding, politeness.

complaisant (kom'plā-zant), *a.* [< F. *complaisant,* pleasing, obliging, courteous, ppr. of *complaire,* please, = Sp. *complacer* = Pg. *comprazer* = It. *compiacere,* < L. *complacere,* please: see *complacent,* which is a doublet of *complaisant.*] Disposed to please; pleasing in manners; complimentary disposed; exhibiting complaisance; affable; gracious; obliging.

As for our Saviour, he was, . . . if I durst use the word, . . . the most *complaisant* person that ever perhaps appeared in the world. *Bp. Sharp*, Works, V. viii.

The Prince, who was excessively *complaisant*, told her the whole story three times over.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xlix.

He was a man of extremely *complaisant* presence, and suffered no lady to go by without a compliment.
Howells, Venetian Life, xx.

=**Syn.** *Courteous, Urbane,* etc. See *polite.*

complaisantly (kom'plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner; with civility; with an obliging, affable address or deportment.

complaisantness (kom'plā-zant-nes), *n.* Complaisance; civility. [Rare.]

complanate (kǫm'plā-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complanated,* ppr. *complanating.* [< L. *complanatus,* pp. of *complanare* (> OF. *complaner*), make plane or plain, < *com-,* together, + *planum,* level ground, orig. neut. of *planus,* level, plane, > LL. *planare,* make plane or plain: see *plane*1, *plain*1.] To make level; reduce to an even surface. *Derham.* [Rare.]

complanate (kom'plā-nāt), *a.* [< L. *complanatus,* pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Flattened; made level, or with a smooth surface. [Rare.]—**2.** In *bot.*, lying in one plane: applied to leaves, especially of mosses.—**3.** In *entom.*, appearing as if flattened by pressure: applied to plane surfaces continuous with higher and convex or irregular parts: as, a *complanate* margin or disk in a convex pronotum.

complanation (kom-plā-nā'shǫn), *n.* [As *complanate* + *-ion.*] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given portion of a curved surface.

complease† (kom-plēz'), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *please,* after OF. F. *complaire,* etc., < L. *complacere:* see *complacent.*] To assent to; acquiesce in. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

compleat†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *complete.*

complect†, *v. t.* [< L. *complecti, complectī,* act. *complectere,* entwine around: see *complex.*] To embrace.

Then, tender armes, *complect* the neck; do dry thy father's tears,
You nimble hands.
Arpine and Virginia (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IV. 145).

complected[1] (kǫm-plek'ted), *a.* [< *complect* + *-ed*2.] Woven together; interwoven.

Infinitely *complected* tissues.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, I. 8.

complected[2] (kǫm-plek'ted), *a.* [Irreg. < *complexion* (*complect-ion*) + *-ed*2.] Of a certain complexion; complexioned: usually in composition: as, light-*complected.* [Colloq., western and southern U. S.]

You remember a man sat right before you at church? . . . dark-*complected*, straight as a ramrod, tall, long black hair, plain clothes? *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 99.

complection†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complexion.*

complement (kom'plē-ment), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *komplement* = G. *complement* = OF. *complement, complement,* later *complement,* F. *complément* = Pr. *complement* = Sp. Pg. It. *complemento,* complement, < L. *complementum,* that which fills up or completes, < *complere, complere,* fill up, complete: see *complete, a.* and *v.* Cf. *compliment.*] **1.** Full quantity or number; full amount; complete allowance: as, the company had its *complement* of men; the ship had its *complement* of stores.

Where the soul hath the full measure and *complement* of happiness . . . is truly Heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 49.

2. Perfect state; fullness; completeness. Specifically, in *her.*, the condition of being full: used of the moon. The moon represented with human features in the disk and with surrounding rays, is blazoned as the moon *in her complement.*

3. What is needed to complete or fill up some quantity or thing; that which anything lacks of completeness or fullness: as, the *complement* of an angle (which see, below).

Our custom is both to place it [the Lord's Prayer] in the front of our prayers as a guide, and to add it in the end of some principal limbs or parts, as a *complement* which fully perfecteth whatsoever may be defective in the rest.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 35.

The power of a surface to reflect heat is the *complement* of its power to radiate or absorb it.
W. L. Carpenter, Energy in Nature, p. 43.

4. In *music*, the interval formed by the higher note and the note an octave above the lower note of a given simple interval. Thus, the complement of a third is a sixth, formed by the higher note of the third and the note an octave above the lower note of the third. The complement of a fifth is a fourth, of a fourth a fifth, etc. The complements of major and augmented intervals are respectively minor and diminished intervals, and conversely. The complement of an interval is also called its *inversion* (which see).

5. That which is added, not as necessary, but as ornamental; an accessory; an appendage.

Garnish'd and deck'd in modest *complement*.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

Art must be a *complement* to nature, strictly subsidiary.
Emerson, Art.

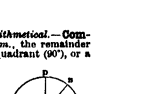
6†. Compliment: a word of the same ultimate origin and formerly of the same spelling. See *compliment.*

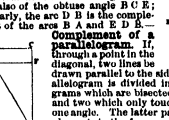
Which figures heyng, as his very originall name (the Gorgious *Complement*) purporteth, the most bewtifull and gorgious of all others, it saketh in reason to be reserued for a last *complement*, and describred by the arte of a Ladies penne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

7†. An accomplishment.

What ornaments doe best adorn her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
R. Brathwaite, Eng. Gentlewoman.

Arithmetical complement. See *arithmetical.*—**Complement of an arc** or **angle,** in *geom.*, the remainder after subtracting a given arc from a quadrant (90°), or a given angle from a right angle. Thus, in the figure, the angle D C B is the complement of the acute angle B C A, and also of the obtuse angle B C E; similarly, the arc D B is the complement of the arc B A and E D B.—**Complement of a parallelogram.** If, through a point in the diagonal, two lines be drawn parallel to the sides, the whole parallelogram is divided into two parallelograms which are bisected by the diagonal, and two which only touch the diagonal at one angle. The latter pair are called complements to the former; thus, A E I H and C G I F are the complements of the parallelogram A B C D.—**Complement of a star,** in *astron.*, the angular distance of the star from the zenith.—**Complement of the curtain,** in *fort.*, that part in the interior side which makes the demigorge.





complement (kom'plē-ment), *v. t.* [< *complement, n.*] To add a complement to; complete or fill up.

This very unique example of Old English workmanship is *complemented* by some old carved doors of an earlier date, but of an equally rare quality.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 341.

complemental (kom-plē-men'tal), *a.* [< *complement* + *-al.* Cf. *complimental.*] **1.** Forming a complement; supplying a deficiency; completing.

In a word, then, the great and oft-disputed religious differences between Germany and this country [the United States] seem to us *complemental* of each other's merits and defects. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 316.

2. In *zoöl.*, forming a complement to the female or to a hermaphrodite; complementary: applied to minute or rudimentary males of some animals, as cirripeds. In some of the cirripeds the males are mere spermatic parasites of the female, carried about on or in her body.

The masculine power of certain hermaphrodite species of Ibla and Scalpellum is rendered more efficient by certain parasitic males, which, from their not pairing, as in all hitherto known cases, with females, but with hermaphrodites, I have designated *Complemental* Males.
Darwin, Cirripedia, p. 55.

3†. Additional and ornamental; supplemental.

It is an error worse than heresy, to adore these *complemental* and circumstantial pieces of felicity.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 18.

4†. Complimentary.

Many other discourses they had (yet both content to give each other constant in *complemental* Courtesies).
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 195.

Complemental flattery with silver tongue.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, viii. 192.

5†. Accomplished.

Would I express a *complemental* youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glasse.

complementary (kom-plē-men'ta-ri), *a.* [< *complement* + *-ary*1.] Completing; supplying a deficiency; complemental.

Two ranges of existence and operative force; nature and the supernatural; both *complementary* to each other
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 141.

2. In *logic* and *math.*, together making up a fixed whole: as, *complementary* angles (that is, angles whose algebraic sum is 90°). See *complement of an angle,* under *complement.*—**3†.** Same as *complimentary.*—**Complementary colors.** See *color*, 1.—**Complementary division.** See *division.*—**Complementary function,** in *math.*, an expression containing an arbitrary constant and being the solution of one differential equation, and which, on being added to any particular integral of another such equation, gives a general solution of the latter. In certain linear operations, two operations such that if either, operating upon any figure, A, gives another figure, B, then the other operating upon B gives A.

complete (kǫm-plēt'), *a.* [< ME. *compleet* = D. *kompleet* = G. *complet* = Dan. *komplet* = Sw. *komplett,* < OF. *complet,* F. *complet* = Sp. Pg. It. *completo,* full, complete, < L. *completus,* pp. of *complere, complere* (> It. *compire,* complete, fill, *compire,* suit, compliment (see *compliment*), = Sp. *cumplir* = Pg. *cumprir,* < OF. *complir, complir,* fulfil), fill up, fill full, fulfil, complete, < *com-* (intensive) + *plere,* fill, akin to E. *full:* see *full*1 and *plenty,* and cf. *deplete, replete.* Cf. also *complement, compliment.*] **1.** Having no deficiency; wanting no part or element; perfect; whole; entire; full: as, in *complete* armor.

And ye are *complete* in him, which is the head of all principality and power. Col. ii. 10.

A thousand *complete* courses of the sun.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 1.

Now the end proposed by God, in causing the Scripture to be written, is to afford us a *complete* rule and measure of whatever is to be believed or done by us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ix.

2. Thorough; consummate; perfect in kind or quality.

A Frenchman told me lately, that was at your Audience, that he never saw so many *complete* Gentlemen in his Life.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 21.

Transcendent Artist! How *complete* thy skill!
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. Finished; ended; concluded; completed.

This course of vanity almost *complete*,
Tired in the field of life, I hope retreat. *Prior.*

Complete act, branch, cadence. See the nouns.—**Complete dyadic**, one which cannot be reduced to the sum of less than three dyads.—**Complete flower**, in *bot.*, a flower furnished with all the organs — that is, with calyx and corolla, as well as stamens and pistil: distinguished from *perfect*, which requires only the presence of the stamens and pistil. - **Complete integral**, of a partial differential equation, in *math.*: *(a)* A solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants or functions. *(b)* In the case of a partial differential equation of the first order, a solution containing the full number of arbitrary constants, but no arbitrary function.—**Complete metamorphosis**, in *entom.*, that metamorphosis in which there is a well-marked quiescent pupa state between the larval form and the imago or perfect insect, as in the *Lepidoptera*. Some of the older entomologists, following Fabricius, applied this term to the changes of those insects in which the larva is formed like the imago, a condition observed only in some of the low, wingless forms, as the lice and fleas.—**Complete primitive**, the same as the *complete integral*, except that it is regarded as producing the differential equation, not as integrating it.—**Syn.** *Whole, Entire, Complete, Total*, full, utter, absolute, plenary, faultless, unbroken. "Nothing is *whole* that has anything taken from it; nothing is *entire* that is divided; nothing is *complete* that has not all its parts, and those parts fully developed. *Complete* refers to the perfection of parts; *entire*, to their unity; *whole*, to their junction; *total*, to their aggregate. A *whole* orange; an *entire* set; a *complete* facsimile; the *total* expense." *Angus*, Handbook of Eng. Tongue, p. 376.

Wilt thou be lord of the *whole* world?
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

Sorrow's eye, glazed with blinding tears,
Divides one thing *entire* to many objects.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

There is nothing which could not have been done, at least nearly as well, and many things much better, by adhering to the *complete* instead of to the broken arch.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 525.

As the *total* tonnage [of Venetian merchant vessels] is but 26,000, it may be inferred that they are small craft.
Howells, Venetian Life, xvi.

complete† (kọm-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *completed*, ppr. *completing*. [= F. *compléter* = Sp. Pg. *completar* = It. *kompletteren* = G. *completiren* = Dan. *kompletere* = Sw. *komplettera*, < ML. as if **completare*, freq. of L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** To make complete; bring to a consummation or an end; add or supply what is lacking to; finish; perfect; fill up or out: as, to *complete* a house or a task; to *complete* an unfinished design; to *complete* another's thought, or the measure of one's wrongs.

The Afghan soon followed to *complete* the work of devastation which the Persian had begun.
Macaulay, Lord Clive.

2. To fulfil; accomplish; realize.

To town he comes, *completes* the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a pope.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 213.

=Syn. To consummate, perform, execute, achieve, realize.

completedness (kọm-plē'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being completed or finished: as, *completedness* of action.

[The Latin word] felt itself containing the notion of *completedness* as well as of affirmation.
G. Harrison, Laws of Lat. Gram., p. 171.

completely (kọm-plēt'li), *adv.* In a complete manner; fully; perfectly; entirely; wholly; totally; utterly; thoroughly; quite: as, to be *completely* mistaken; "*completely* witty." *Swift.*

Completely shiftless was thy native plight.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 5.

By successive crosses one species may be made to absorb *completely* another, and so the two gradually with it.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 406.

completement† (kọm-plēt'ment), *n.* [< *complete* + *-ment*.] The act of completing; a finishing. *Dryden.*

completeness (kọm-plēt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complete; perfectness; entireness; thoroughness.

I cannot allow their wisdom such a *completeness* and inerrability. *King Charles.*

The native and masculine type of excellence must find a place in every ethical code which aspires to *completeness*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 35.

Extensive completeness. See *extensive*.

completion (kọm-plē'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *completio(n-)*, a filling up, < L. *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] **1.** The act of completing, or bringing to the desired end; a carrying or filling out; full performance or achievement; consummation; conclusion: as, the *completion* of a building; the *completion* of one's education, or of an enterprise.

Other larger views than seem necessary to the *completion* of the argument. *Bp. Hurd*, Sermon, Feb. 16, 1781.

A slow-develop'd strength awaits
Completion in a painful school.
Tennyson, Love thou thy Land.

2. Fulfilment; accomplishment.

There was a full entire harmony and consent in the divine predictions, receiving their *completion* in Christ.
South.

The *completion* of those prophecies.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

completive (kọm-plē'tiv), *a.* [= F. *complétif* = Pr. *completiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *completivo*, < LL. *completivus*, serving to fill up, < L. *completus*, pp. of *complere*, fill up: see *complete*, *a.*] Completing or tending to complete; making complete. [Rare.]

The *completive* power of the tense. *Harris*, Hermes, I. 7.

A comprehensive view of the suffering and joy, the redemptive and the *completive* work of Messiah, under prophetic imagery. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 83.

Completive difference, in *logic*, that difference or differentiating mark which, added to the genus, completes the definition of a species.

completorium (kom-plē-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *completoria* (-ạ). [LL., a service containing prayers at the close of the day, < L. *complere*, pp. *completus*, complete: see *complete*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** In the *Ambrosian rite*, a kind of anthem said at lauds and vespers, on ordinary days one at each service, but on Sundays and festivals two or more: apparently named from the fact of its serving as an addition or supplement to a psallenda or other antiphon.—**2.** Same as *complin*.

completory† (kọm-plē'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **completorius*, adj. (neut. *completorium*, n., a complin), < L. *completor*, a finisher, < *complere*, complete, finish: see *complete*, *a.*, and *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Fulfilling; accomplishing.

His crucifixion, . . . *completory* of ancient prodignifications and predictions. *Barrow*, Works, II. xxv.

II. *n.*; pl. *completories* (-riz). Same as *complin*.

complex (kom'pleks), *a.* [= F. *complexe* = Sp. Pg. *complexo*, complex, = It. *complesso*, fleshy, strong, powerful, < L. *complexus*, pp. of *complecti*, *conplecti*, act. *complectere*, *complectere*, entwine, encircle, compass, infold, < *com-*, together, + *plectere*, weave, braid; cf. LL. *complex*, adj., twisted with, confederate (> *complice*), < *complicare*, fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, akin to *plectere*: see *plaid*, *complicate*, *v.*, and *complected*1.] **1.** Composed of interconnected parts; formed by a combination of simple things or elements; including two or more connected particulars; composite; not simple: as, a *complex* being; *complex* ideas; a *complex* term.

Ideas thus made up [of several simple ones] I call *complex*, such as beauty, gratitude, a man, the universe.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 12.

Incomplex apprehension is of one object, or of several without any relation being perceived between them, as of 'a man,' 'a horse,' 'cards'; *complex* is of several with such a relation, as of 'a man on horseback,' 'a pack of cards.' *Whately*, Logic, II. § 1.

When analysis succeeds in reducing a *complex* fact to its component factors, sensible or extra-sensible, there is indeed an enlargement of knowledge.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 9.

2. Involved; intricate; complicated; perplexing.

Many cases are on record showing how *complex* and unexpected are the checks and relations between organic beings. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 77.

The universe is a very *complex* mixture of different substances. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 200.

Complex ens, fraction, etc. See the nouns.—**Complex notion or term**, in *logic*, one in which different marks or attributes can be distinguished.—**Complex number**, (*a*) An expression of the form $x + iy$, where $i^2 = -1$. (*b*) In the theory of numbers, any expression in the form $a_i + b_j + \&c.$, where a, b, etc., are integers, and i, j, etc., are peculiar units.—**Complex question**, in *logic*, one which asks whether an object possesses a character, and not merely whether an object of a simple term exists.—**Complex sentence**, a sentence which contains one or more dependent or subordinate clauses in addition to the principal clause.—**Complex shear**. See *shear*.—**Complex syllogism**. Same as *chain-syllogism*.—**Complex truth**, truth as it exists in the mind, distinguished from transcendental truth or reality.—**Complex variable**, a variable of the form $x + iy$, where i is a unit such that $i^2 = 1$.

=Syn. *Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.

complex (kom'pleks), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *complexo* = It. *complesso*, < L. *complexus*, a surrounding, embracing, connection, relation, < *complecti*, *conplecti*, pp. *complexus*, *conplexus*, surround, embrace, include: see *complex*, *a.* The noun *complex* in mod. use depends closely upon the adj.] **1.** Anything consisting in or formed by the union of interconnected parts; especially, an assemblage of particulars related as parts of a system.

This parable of the wedding supper comprehends in it the whole *complex* of all the blessings and privileges of the gospel. *South*, Sermons.

That full *complex*
Of never-ending wonders. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1786.

To the mind of a philosophe every fact of colour is a *complex* of visible and invisible facts.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 33.

Mind is a *complex* whose nature is beyond the grasp of our intelligence. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 358.

In lyric poetry grand *complexes* are made by the rush and the roll of the rhythm.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 337, note.

2. In *geom.*, a continuous, triply infinite system of infinite straight lines; the whole of any kind of forms in space fulfilling one condition: thus, all the lines that cut a given curve in space constitute a *complex*.—**Axis of a complex**, a right line such that, if the complex be revolved round it or moved along it, the complex remains unchanged.—**Class of a complex**. See *class*, 6.—**Complex of forces**, the system of all the forces subject to a single geometrical condition.—**Linear complex**, a complex of rays so distributed through space that through each point there is an infinity of rays in one plane, and in each plane an infinity of rays meeting in one point.—**Order of a complex**, the order of the curve enveloping all the rays of the complex that lie in an arbitrary plane.

complexed (kom'plekst), *p. a.* **1**†. Same as *complex*. *Sir T. Browne.*—**2**. In *her.*, same as *annodated*.

complexedness† (kọm-plek'sed-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being complex; complexity.

The *complexedness* of these moral ideas.
Locke, Human Understanding, iv. 3.

complexion (kọm-plek'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *complection*; < ME. *complexion*, *complexioun*, *complection*, temperament, < OF. *complexion*, F. *complexion* = Pr. *complexio*, *complicio* = Sp. *complexion* = Pg. *complexião* = It. *complessione*, < L. *complexio(n-)*, *complexio(n)*, a combination, connection, period, in LL. physical constitution or habit, < *complecti*, pp. *complexus*, entwine, encompass: see *complex*, *a.*] **1**†. Temperament, habitude, or natural disposition of the body or mind; constitutional condition or tendency; character; nature.

And Shylock, for his own part, knew the bird was fledged; and then it is the *complexion* of them all to leave the dam. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.

I am far from concluding all to be impenitent that do not actually weep and shed tears; I know there are constitutions, *complexions*, that do not afford them.
Donne, Sermons, xiii.

The Italians are for the most part of a speculative *complexion*. *Howell*, Forraine Travell, p. 41.

Certainly, no other creature, but an atheist by *complexion*, could ever take up with such low accounts of things. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. The color or hue of the skin, particularly of that of the face.

Mislike me not for my *complexion*,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 1.

If I write on a black man, I run over all the eminent persons of that *complexion*. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. The general appearance of anything; aspect.

Men judge by the *complexion* of the sky
The state and inclination of the day.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 2.

In the Southern States the tenure of land and the local laws, with slavery, give the social system not a democratic but an aristocratic *complexion*. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 302.

4. The state of being complex; complexity; involution; combination; also, a complex. [Obsolete or rare.]

God's mercy goes along in *complexion* and conjunction with his judgments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

The first grand and entire *complexion* of a christian's faith. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 306.

Though the terms of propositions may be complex, yet, where the composition of the . . . argument is . . . plain, . . . the *complexion* does not belong to the syllogistic form of it. *Watts*, Logic, III. ii. § 2.

complexion† (kọm-plek'shọn), *v. t.* [< *complexion*, *n.*] To characterize by or endow with a disposition or temperament. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexionably† (kọm-plek'shọn-a-bli), *adv.* [< **complexionable* (< *complexion* + *-able*) + *-ly*2.] Same as *complexionally*. *Sir T. Browne.*

complexional (kọm-plek'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-al*; = Sp. *complexional*, etc.] **1**†. Pertaining to or depending on the disposition, temperament, or nature; constitutional.

Before their first principles can be dislodged, they are made habitual and *complexional*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 870.

Complexional prejudices. *Fiddes.*

2. Pertaining to the hue or color.

complexionally† (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ą-li), *adv.* In the way of temperament; by natural disposition; constitutionally. Also *complexionably.*

Where are the jesters now? the men of health,
Complexionally pleasant? *Blair*, The Grave.

complexionary (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ary*[1].] Pertaining to the complexion, or to the care of it. [Rare.]

This *complexionary* art. *Art of. Handsomeness*, p. 38.

complexioned (kǫm-plek'shǫnd), *a.* [< *complexion* + *-ed*[2].] **1**†. Having a certain disposition.

Charity is a virtue that best agrees with coldest natures, and such as are *complexioned* for humility.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.

2. Having a certain hue, especially of the skin: used in composition: as, dark-*complexioned*, fair-*complexioned*.

A flower is the best-*complexioned* grass; as a pearl is the best-coloured clay. *Fuller*, Worthies, Norwich.

complexionist (kǫm-plek'shǫn-ist), *n.* [< *complexion* + *-ist.*] One who cares for the complexion or undertakes to improve it, by the use of lotions, cosmetics, etc. [Rare.]

Elder-flower water is extensively used by the London *complexionist*. *Domestic Monthly Mag.*, April, 1884.

complexity (kǫm-plek'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *complexities* (-tiz). [< *complex, a.*, + *-ity*; = F. *complexité.*] **1.** The quality or state of being complex or composed of interconnected parts.

Some are distinguished for their simplicity; others for their *complexity*. *Burke.*

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation, both by showing the co-operation of many antecedents to each consequent, and by showing the multiplicity of results which each influence works out.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

2. Intricacy; entanglement.

Such people early discern that the mysterious *complexity* of our life is not to be embraced by maxims.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

3. Anything complex or intricate.

Many-corridor'd *complexities*
Of Arthur's palace.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

=Syn. *Complication, Complexity*, etc. See *complication.*

complexly (kǫm-pleks-li), *adv.* In a complex manner; not simply.

A nation, being a complex union of very *complexly* constituted individuals, cannot any more than they continue in one stay. *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 319.

complexness (kǫm'pleks-nes), *n.* Same as *complexity.*

complexure† (kǫm-plek'shūr), *n.* [< *complex* + *-ure.*] The involution or complication of one thing with others. *W. Montague.*

complexus[1] (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.*; pl. *complexus.* [< L. *complexus, complexus*, n., a surrounding, embracing, connection in discourse: see *complex, n.*] A compound; a complex.

The mind is displayed, even in its highest faculties, as a *complexus* of insoluble antipathies. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

complexus[2] (kǫm-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., prop. pp. (sc. *musculus*, muscle) of *complecti*, surround: see *complex, a.*] In *anat.*, a broad muscle lying along the back part of the neck, connecting the occiput and the lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, and serving to straighten, incline, and turn the head. Also *complexialis.*

compliable† (kǫm-plī'ą-bl), *a.* [< *comply* + *-able*; appar. after *pliable*, which is, however, not connected.] Capable of bending or yielding; pliable; compliant.

Another *compliable* mind. *Milton*, Divorce.

The Jews, by their own interpretations, had made their religion *compliable* and accommodated to their passions.
Jortin, Christian Religion, i.

compliably† (kǫm-plī'ą-bli), *adv.* In a compliant manner; pliably; yieldingly.

compliance (kǫm-plī'ąns), *n.* [< *comply* + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of complying; a yielding or consenting, as to a request, desire, demand, or proposal; concession; submission.

Compliance with our desire. *Locke.*

He [God] hath forewarned us of the danger of being led aside by the soft and easie *compliances* of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

I am equally balked by antagonism and *compliance*.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 190.

2. A disposition to yield to others; complaisance.

He was a man of few words and great *compliance*.
Clarendon.

"I'll go see anybody," quoth my uncle Toby; for he was all *compliance* thro' every step of the journey.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 27.

=Syn. 1. *Submission*, etc. (see *obedience*), acquiescence.

compliancy (kǫm-plī'ąn-si), *n.* Same as *compliance.*

His whole bearing betokened *compliancy*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

compliant (kǫm-plī'ąnt), *a.* and *n.* [< *comply* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Yielding; bending; pliant.

The *compliant* boughs. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 332.

2. Yielding to request or desire; ready to accommodate; consenting; obliging.

To show how *compliant* he was to the humours of the princes. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1509.

Civil to all, *compliant* and polite.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

II.† *n.* A complier. [Rare.]

It [the Liturgy] being a *compliant* with the Papists in a great part of their service. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 8.

compliantly (kǫm-plī'ąnt-li), *adv.* In a compliant or yielding manner.

complicacy (kom'pli-kā-si), *n.* [< *complica(te)* + *-cy.*] The state of being complex or intricate. *Mitford.* [Rare.]

complicalis (kom-pli-kā'lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *complicales* (-lēz). [NL., < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), closely connected, < L. *complicare*, fold together: see *complicate, v.*] Same as *complexus*[2]. *Coues and Shute.*

complicant (kom'pli-kant), *a.* [< L. *complican(t-)s, complican(t-)s*. ppr. of *complicare, complicare*, fold together: see *complicate.*] In *entom.*, lying one partly over another: applied to elytra and wings.

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *complicated*, ppr. *complicating*. [< L. *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare, complicare* (> It. *complicare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *complicar* = F. *compliquer*), fold together, < *com-*, together, + *plicare*, fold, weave, knit: see *plaid*, and cf. *complex.*]
1. To render complex or intricate; fold or twist together; entangle; intertwine; interweave; involve: as, to *complicate* matters, he was suddenly taken ill.

In case our offence against God hath been *complicated* with injury to men, we should make restitution.
Tillotson.

Nor can his *complicated* sinews fail.
Young, Paraphrase of Job.

The conscientious sensitiveness of England to the horrors of civil conflict has been prevented from *complicating* a domestic with a foreign war.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 155.

2. To form by combination of parts or elements; combine; compound. [Rare.]

A man, an army, the universe, are *complicated* of various simple ideas. *Locke.*

complicate (kom'pli-kāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *complicado* = It. *complicato*, < L. *complicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Composed of interconnected parts; complex.

How *complicate*, how wonderful, is man.
Young, Night Thoughts, i.

As a more refined and *complicate* art, it [painting] requires a higher culture. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 141.

2. Intricate; involved.

Though the particular actions of war are *complicate* in fact, yet they are separate and distinct in right.
Bacon, War with Spain.

3. In *bot.*, folded upon itself: as, a *complicate* embryo: same as *conduplicate.*—**4.** In *entom.*, folded longitudinally once or several times, as the wings of wasps, the posterior wings of grasshoppers, etc.

complicated (kom'pli-kā-ted), *p. a.* [< *complicate* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Composed of interconnected parts; not simple; complex; complicate.

Thick-swarming now
With *complicated* monsters, head and tail.
Milton, P. L., x. 523.

Complicated principle of action.
Addison, Spectator, No. 55.

In proportion as a government is free, it must be *complicated*. Simplicity belongs to those only where one will governs all; where one mind directs, and all others obey.
Story, Misc. Writings, p. 619.

2. Consisting of many parts or particulars not easily separable in thought; difficult to analyze or separate into its parts; hard to understand, explain, etc.; involved; intricate; confused.

It is easier to conceive than describe the *complicated* sensations which are felt from the pain of a recent injury, and the pleasure of approaching vengeance.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

=Syn. *Complex*, etc. See *intricate.*

complicatedness (kom'pli-kā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being folded together; complexness.
Bailey.

complicately (kom'pli-kāt-li), *adv.* In a complex manner. *J. Beale.*

complicateness (kom'pli-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being complicated; involution; intricacy.

Every several object is full of subdivided multiplicity and *complicateness*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 8.

complication (kom-pli-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= D. *complicatie* = G. *complication* = Dan. *komplikation* = F. *complication* = Sp. *complicacion* = Pg. *complicação* = It. *complicazione*, < LL. *complicatio(n-)*, < L. *complicare*, pp. *complicatus*, complicate: see *complicate, v.*] **1.** A complex combination or intricate intermingling of things, parts, elements, etc.; especially, a perplexing or incongruous intermixture or combination; a confused complex or complexity: as, a *complication* of knots in a rope; a *complication* of ideas, diseases, or misfortunes; the *complication* of one's affairs with those of another.

All the parts in *complication* roll. *Jordan*, Poems.

By admitting a *complication* of ideas, . . . the mind is . . . bewildered. *Watts*, Logic.

2. That which renders complex, involved, or intricate; that which causes difficulty, entanglement, or interference; an involved and troublesome or embarrassing state of affairs.

Complication . . . signifies the occurrence during the course of a disease of some other affection, or of some symptom or group of symptoms not usually observed, by which its progress is more or less seriously modified.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 279.

3†. An entwining or infolding; an embrace. [Rare.]

Sweet caresses, and natural hearty *complications* and endearments. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 862.

4. In *entom.*, the manner in which an insect folds its wings when at rest.—**5.** In *biol.*, a process the reverse of growth or development, by which the heterogeneous tends toward homogeneity.—**=Syn.** *Complication, Complexity.* These words are rarely used synonymously. *Complication* commonly implies entanglement resulting either in difficulty of comprehension or in embarrassment; *complexity*, the multiplicity and not easily recognized relation of parts: as, business *complications*; the *complexity* of a machine; the *complexity* of a question of duty. See *intricate.*

At the treasury there was a *complication* of jealousies and quarrels. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xi.

Organic phenomena make us familiar with *complexity* of causation. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 323.

complicative (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *complicate* + *-ive.*] Tending or adapted to complicate or involve; producing complication.

complice† (kom'plis), *n.* [< F. *complice* = Sp. *cómplice* = Pg. It. *complice* < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), confederate, participant, < L. *complicare*, fold together, involve: see *complicate, v., complex, a.*, and cf. *accomplice.*] An accomplice.

And so to Armes, victorious Father,
To quell the Rebels, and their *Complices*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1 (1623).

The delivery
Of this seductor and his *complices*.
Massinger, Believe as you List, iii. 3.

complicitous (kǫm-plis'i-tus), *a.* [< *complicity* + *-ous.*] Guilty of complicity; tending to involve. [Rare.]

Whatever a waiter's liver says next day, it is a remarkably *compicitous* witness. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 186.

complicity (kǫm-plis'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *complicité* (= Sp. *complicidad* = Pg. *complicidade* = It. *complicità*), < ML. **complicita(t-)s*, < LL. *complex* (*complic-*), participant: see *complice.*] The state of being an accomplice; partnership in wrong-doing or in an objectionable act: usually followed by *with* before the person and *in* before the thing: as, *complicity with* a criminal, or *in* a criminal act.

Complicity, a consenting or partnership in evil. *Blount.*

The charge, however, of *complicity* in the designs of his patron was never openly repelled.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii.

Dennis charged Steele with tacit *complicity* in this piece of bad taste. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xl.

complict, *n.* An obsolete form of *complin.*

complier (kǫm-plī'ėr), *n.* One who complies, yields, or obeys; a person of ready compliance. *Swift.*

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *n.* [Formerly spelled *complement*, after the orig. L. *complementum* (see *complement*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *kompliment*, < F. *compliment* = Pr. *complimen* = Sp. *cumplimiento* = Pg. *comprimento, cumprimento*, < It. *complimento*, compliment: the same as *complement*, with mod. sense, resting on It. *compire*, fill up, fulfil, suit, compliment (cf. *compire*, finish, complete), < L. *complementum*, that which fills or completes, < *complere*, fill up: see

compliment

complete, comply, complement.] **1.** A formal act or expression of civility, respect, or regard: as, the *compliments* of the season; to present one's *compliments*.

All his other friends were very officious likewise in making their *compliments* of condolence, and administering arguments of comfort to him. *C. Middleton*, Cicero, ii. 326.

Compliments of congratulation are always kindly taken, and cost one nothing but pen, ink, and paper. *Chesterfield.*

2. An expression of praise, commendation, or admiration: as, he paid you a high *compliment* within my hearing.—**3.** Flattery; polite, especially insincere, praise or commendation.

'Twas never merry world,
Since lowly feigning was called *compliment*.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

True friendship loathes such oily *compliment*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

Hollow *compliments* and lies. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 124.

4. A present or favor bestowed; a gift. [Now only Scotch.]

I will share, sir,
In your sports only, nothing in your purchase.
But you must furnish me with *compliments*,
To the manner of Spain: my coach, my guardaduennas.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

Left-handed compliment, an uncomplimentary expression; also, words intended to be or to seem complimentary, but really the opposite; an awkward compliment.

Nor did he omit to bestow some *left-handed compliments* upon the sovereign people, as a herd of poltroons, who had no relish for the glorious hardships and misadventures of battle. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 446.

To stand on compliment, to behave with ceremony; be ceremonious. =**Syn.** *Flattery*, etc. (see *adulation*), laudation, encomium, tribute; (for plural) respects, regards, salutation, greeting.

compliment (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [< *compliment*, *n.*; = F. *complimenter*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pay a compliment to; flatter or gratify by expressions of approbation, admiration, esteem, or respect, or by acts implying these feelings: as, to *compliment* a man on his personal appearance.

I awaked, and heard myself *complimented* with the usual salutation. *Tatler*, No. 111.

Monarchs . . .
Should *compliment* their foes and shun their friends.
Prior.

2. To give complimentary congratulations to; felicitate: as, to *compliment* a prince on the birth of a son.—**3.** To manifest kindness or regard for by a gift or other favor: as, he *complimented* us with tickets for the exhibition. =**Syn. 1.** To praise, commend.—**2.** To felicitate.

II. *intrans.* To pass compliments; use ceremony or ceremonious language. [Rare.]

First Serv. Mistress, there are two gentlemen ——
Maria. Where?
First Serv. Complimenting who should first enter.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, i. 2.

When we had given over looking, I *complimented* with her, and told her that I did not believe so much for the worth of the thing it selfe, as for her sake whose it was. *Mabbe*, The Rogue, i. 163.

complimental† (kom-pli-men'tal), *a.* [Formerly also *complemental* (see *complemental*); < *compliment* + *-al.*] Complimentary; expressive of or implying compliments.

Complimental lies. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, v. 3.

Ridiculous folly
To waste the time, that might be better spent,
In *complimental* wishes. *Massinger*, Renegado, iii. 1.

complimentally† (kom-pli-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a complimentary manner; by way of compliment.

He is laugh'd at
Most *complimentally*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, i. 2.

He has had the good fortune to make some discoveries, and the honour to have them publickly, and but too *complimentally*, taken notice of by the virtuosi.
Boyle, Works, IV. 3.

complimentalness† (kom-pli-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being complimentary.

Complimentalness as opposed to plainness [of speech].
Hammond, Works, II. 292.

complimentarily (kom-pli-men'ta-ri-li), *adv.* In a complimentary manner.

complimentary (kom-pli-men'ta-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *complementary* (see *complementary*); < *compliment* + *-ary*[1].] **I.** *a.* Intended to express or convey a compliment or compliments; expressive of civility, regard, or preference; using or accustomed to use compliments: as, *complimentary* language; *complimentary* tickets; you are very *complimentary*.

I made *complimentary* verses on the great lords and ladies of the court.
Bp. Hurd, Dialogues, Dr. H. More and Waller.

"Child of the Sun" was a *complimentary* name given to any one particularly clever in Peru.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 401.

=**Syn.** Commendatory, laudatory, flattering.

II.† *n.*; pl. *complimentaries* (-riz). **1.** A compliment.—**2.** A master of defense who wrote upon the compliments and ceremonies of dueling.

The most skilful and cunning *complimentaries* alive.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

complimentative† (kom-pli-men'ta-tiv), *a.* [< *compliment* + *-ative.*] Complimentary. *Boswell.*

complimenter (kom'pli-men-tėr), *n.* One who compliments; one given to compliments; a flatterer.

complin, compline (kom'plin), *n.* [Sc. also *complen, complene;* < ME. *complyn, cumplyne*, a var. (prob. taken as a collective plur. in *-en, -n*) of *complie, cumplie*, < OF. *complie*, F. *complie* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *completa* = It. *compieta* (= MLG. *komplete* = G. *komplete* = E. obs. *complete*, *n.*, q. v.), < ML. *completa* (usually in pl., ML. *completæ*, F. *complies*, etc.), complin (so called because this service completes the religious exercises of the day), prop. fem. of L. *completus*, finished, complete: see *complete*, *a.*, and cf. *completory.*] The last of the seven canonical hours, originally said after the evening meal and before retiring to sleep, but in later medieval and modern usage following immediately upon vespers. In the Roman arrangement complin begins with the benediction (but *Hallelujah* at Eastertide) and invariable hymn (*Te lucis ante terminum*). The chapter is Jer. xiv. 9. The *Nunc dimittis* succeeds with its antiphon, the Kyrie, Lord's Prayer, and Creed, and the service concludes with the preces, collect (*Visita, quæsumus*), etc., and benediction. In the Greek Church the office corresponding to complin is called *apodeipnon*, and is said in two forms, *great* and *little apodeipnon*, the former in Lent, the latter at other times. Also called *completorium* or *completory.*

If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he lasts till evensong, and then says his *compline* an hour before the time. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 449.

complish† (kom'plish), *v. t.* [< ME. *complissen*, short for *accomplissen*, accomplish: see *accomplish.*] To accomplish; fulfil.

For ye into like thraldome me did throw,
And kept from *complishing* the faith which I did owe.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 41.

complore† (kọm-plōr'), *v. i.* [< L. *comploræ*, < *com-*, together, + *plorare*, lament. Cf. *deplore, implore.*] To lament or deplore together. *Cockeram.*

complot (kom'plot), *n.* [= D. Dan. *komplot* = G. *complot* = Sw. *komplott*, < F. *complot*, a conspiracy, plot, OF. a crowd, a battle, a plot, prob. for **comploit*, < L. *complicitum*, later form of *complicatum*, neut. of *complicatus*, pp. of *complicare*, involve, complicate: see *complicate*, *v.*, and *complice*. See *plot*[2].] A plotting together; a joint plot; a confederacy in some design; a conspiracy.

I'll disclose
The *complot* to your father.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iv. 1.

I know their *complot* is to have my life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

complot (kọm-plot'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complotted*, ppr. *complotting.* [< F. *comploter*, < *complot*: see *complot*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To plan together; contrive; plot.

Thus living in this slauish life as is aforesaid, diuers of vs *complotted* and hammered into our heads how we might procure our releasement. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 28.

Nobles *complotting* nobles' speedy fall.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Craft, greed and violence *complot* revenge.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 190.

II. *intrans.* To plot together; conspire; form a plot; join in a secret design, generally criminal.

The other 3, *complotting* with him, ran away from their masters in the night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

complotment (kọm-plot'ment), *n.* [< *complot* + *-ment.*] A plotting together; conspiracy.

What was the cause of their multiplied, variated *complotments* against her? *Bp. King*, Sermon, Nov. 5, 1608.

complotter (kọm-plot'ėr), *n.* One joined in a plot; a conspirator.

The *complotter* and executioner of that inhuman action. *Dryden*, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

complottingly (kọm-plot'ing-li), *adv.* By complotting; by conspiracy or plot.

Complutensian (kom-plọ-ten'si-an), *a.* [< L. *Complutensis*, pertaining to *Complutum.*] Pertaining to Complutum, the Roman name of Alcalá de Henares in Spain.—**Complutensian polyglot**, the earliest complete polyglot edition of the Bible, compiled and printed at Alcalá under the direction and at the expense of Cardinal Ximenes, and finished in 1517, in 6 volumes folio, but not published till 1522. Its contents consist of the Hebrew, Latin Vulgate, and Septuagint Greek texts of the Old Testament, and the Greek and Latin Vulgate texts of the New Testament, with other versions of some parts, and with a Hebrew lexicon and grammar, etc.

compluvium (kom-plō'vi-um), *n.*; pl. *compluvia* (-ą). [L., < *compluere*, flow together in raining, < *com-*, together, + *pluere*, rain: see *pluvial.*] A quadrangular opening in the roof over the atrium or court of ancient Roman houses. The roof was made to slope toward the compluvium, so as to collect the rain-water in a basin or tank in the middle of the atrium. See *atrium* and *impluvium.*

comply (kọm-plī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *complied*, ppr. *complying.* [Immediate origin not certain, but prob. it., namely < It. *compiere*, fill up, fulfil, suit, use compliments, *compiere, compire*, finish, = OF. *complir* = Sp. *complir* = Pg. *cumprir*, fulfil, execute, < L. *complere*, fill up, supply, sate (with food or drink), finish, complete: see *complete*, and cf. *compliment.* The meaning seems to have been affected by *ply, pliant, pliable*, etc., which are not related to *comply.*]

I.† *trans.* **1.** To fulfil; perform or execute.

My power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee. *Chapman*, Revenge for Honour.

2. To caress; embrace; encircle.

Witty Ovid, by
Whom fair Corinna sits, and doth *comply*
With yvorie wrists his laureat head.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 221.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To act in accordance with another's will or desire; yield in agreement or compliance: as, to *comply* with a command or request.

Comply with some humours, bear with others, but serve none. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 23.

Yet this be sure, in nothing to *comply*
Scandalous or forbidden in our law.
Milton, S. A., l. 1408.

He that *complies* against his will
Is of his own opinion still.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. iii. 547.

2. To accommodate itself; accord; fit; conform: said of things. [Rare.]

The truth of things will not *comply* with our conceits.
Tillotson.

He made his wish with his estate *comply*. *Prior.*

The altar was shaped so as to *comply* with the inscription that surrounded it. *Addison.*

3†. To be courteous, complaisant, or conciliatory.

Your hands. Come: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me *comply* with you in this garb. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. (See also v. 2.)

Whosoever is Duke of Savoy had need be cunning, and more than any other Prince living in regard that between two potent Neighbours, the French and the Spaniard, he must *comply* with both. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 42.

compo (kom'pō), *n.* [Abbr. of *composition* or of *compost:* see *composition*, 5, *compost*, *n.*, 4.] **1.** Same as *compost*, 4.—**2.** Same as *composition*, 5.—**3.** A mixture of resin, whiting, and glue, used for ornamental on walls and cornices instead of plaster of Paris: called specifically *carvers' compo.*—**4.** The sum or dividend paid in composition of a bankrupt's debts; also, the portion of the monthly wages paid to a ship's company. [Eng.]

compon, *a.* Same as *componé.*

componderate† (kom-pon'dę-rāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< L. **componderatus*, pp. of **componderare*, in ppr. *componderan(t-)s*, < *com-*, together, + *ponderare*, weigh, < *pondus* (*ponder-*), weight: see *ponder.*] To weigh together. *Cockeram.*

componé† (kọm-pōn'), *v. t.* [< L. *componere*, settle: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] To arrange; settle.

A good pretence for *componing* peace between princes.
Strype, Records, No. 23.

componé (kom-pō'ne), *a.* [< F. *componé*, composed, irreg. < L. *componere*, place together: see *compose, compound*[2], *v.*] In *her.*, composed of small squares of two tinctures alternately in one row: said of a bordure, bend, or other ordinary. Also *compon, componed, compony*, and *gobonated.* See *counter-componé.*

Bordure Componé.

componed (kọm-pōnd'), *a.* Same as *componé.*

componency (kọm-pō'nen-si), *n.* [< *component*: see *-ency.*] Composition; structure; nature.

The *componency* of that lightning which produces such an effect [explosion].
Warburton, Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple, ii.

compound (kom'pǫ́-nend), *n.* [< L. *componendus*, ger. of *componere*, compound: see *compound*[1], *compose*.] Something to be formed by composition.

component (kǫm-pǫ́'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *componen(t-)s*, ppr. of *componere*, compose: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* Composing, constituent; entering into the composition of.

> The *component* parts of a natural body.
> *Newton*, Opticks.
>
> Justice and Benevolence . . . are *component* parts of every human mind. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> The stomach digests food, and does it by means of the properties of its *component* tissues.
> *Micart*, Nature and Thought, p. 187.

II. *n.* **1.** A constituent part: as, quartz, feldspar, and mica are the *components* of granite.—**2.** In *mech.*, one of the parts of a strain, velocity, acceleration, force, etc., out of which the whole may be compounded by the principle of the parallelogram of forces, etc.—that is, by geometrical addition. See *composition of forces* (under *composition*), *parallelogram of forces* (under *force*), and *resolution*.—**3.** A part of a whole which is so combined with other parts as to modify its distinctive character; especially, in *logic*, an internal part or part of comprehension; a notion contained in a complex notion.—**Effective component** of a force, in *mech.*, that one of the two components into which the force may be resolved which produces the entire effect of motion or pressure under consideration.—**Real component** of a force, the component of a force which is itself a real force.

componental (kom-pǫ-nen'tal), *a.* [< *component* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a part or constituent.

> All quantitative relations are *componental;* all qualitative relations elemental.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 90.

compony, *a.* Same as *componé*.

comport (kǫm-pǫ́rt'), *v.* [< F. *comporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *comportar* = It. *comportare*, admit of, allow, endure, < L. *comportare*, bear, behave, < *comportare*, *comportari*, bring together, < *com-*, together, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be suitable; agree; accord; fit; suit: followed by *with* (formerly also by *unto*).

> How ill this dulness doth *comport with* greatness!
> *Fletcher (and another?)*, Prophetess.
>
> All that is high, and great, or can *comport*
> Unto the style of majesty.
> *B. Jonson*, Prince Henry's Barriers.

It was Waller who first learned in France that to talk in rhyme alone *comported with* the state of royalty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 157.

2†. To bear; endure: with *with*.

> My wife is
> Such an untoward thing, she'll never learn
> How to *comport with* it.
> *B. Jonson*, The Devil is an Ass, ii. 3.
>
> Shall we not meekly *comport with* an infirmity?
> *Barrow*, Works, I. 484.

II. *trans.* **1.** To behave; conduct: with a reflexive pronoun.

> It is curious to observe how Lord Somers . . . *comported himself* on that occasion.
> *Burke.*

Thus Nature, whose laws I had broken in various artificial ways, *comported herself* towards me as a strict but loving mother. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, viii.

2†. To bear; endure.

> The malcontented sort
> That never can the present state *comport*.
> *Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 70.

comport† (kǫm-pǫ́rt'), *n.* [< OF. *comport* = Sp. *comporte* (obs.) = It. *comporto;* from the verb.] Behavior; conduct; demeanor; manner of acting.

> These arguments . . . are intended to persuade us to a charitable *comport* towards the men.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 397.
>
> I knew them well, and marked their rude *comport*.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

comportable (kǫm-pǫ́r'ta-bl), *a.* [< *comport* + *-able;* = Sp. *comportable*, etc.] Suitable; appropriate; consistent.

> Casting the rules and cautions of this art into some *comportable* method.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Elem. of Architecture.

comportance† (kǫm-pǫ́r'tans), *n.* [< *comport* + *-ance*.] Behavior; deportment.

> Goodly *comportaunce* each to other beare,
> And entertaine themselves with courtsies meet.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 29.
>
> With that I bethought myself, and the sweet *comportance* of that same sweet round face of thine came into my mind. *Wily Beguiled* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, IX. 253).

comportation† (kom-pǫr-tā'shǫn), *n.* [L. *comportatio(n-)*, a bringing together, < *comportare*, pp. *comportatus*: see *comport*, *v.*] An assemblage or collection.

> A collection and *comportation* of Agur's wise sayings.
> *Bp. Richardson*, Obs. on Old Test. (1655), p. 308.

comportment (kǫm-pǫ́rt'mǫnt), *n.* [< F. *comportement* (= Pr. *comportamen* = Sp. *comportamiento* = Pg. It. *comportamento*), < *comporter:* see *comport*, *v.*] Behavior; demeanor; deportment.

> The people here generally seem to be more generous, and of a higher *Comportment*, than elsewhere.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 41.
>
> Her serious and devout *comportment*.
> *Addison*, Freeholder.

composant (kom'pǫ-zant), *n.* Same as *corposant*.

compose (kǫm-pǫ́z'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *composed*, ppr. *composing*. [< OF. *composer*, F. *composer*, compose, compound, adjust, settle, < *com-* + *poser*, place, set, put; substituted for reg. OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct, = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *comporre*, *comporre* = D. *komponeren* = G. *componiren* = Dan. *komponere* = Sw. *komponera*, < L. *componere*, *componere*, put together, compose, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *ponent*. The proper E. forms from L. inf. *componere* are *compound*[1], *v.*, and (later) *compone:* see these words, and *composition*. For the substitution of F. *poser*, see *pose*[2], and cf. *appose*, *depose*, *expose*, *impose*, *oppose*, *propose*, *repose*, *transpose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or form by uniting two or more things; put together the parts of; form by framing, fashioning, or arranging. (*a*) In relation to material things (rarely persons).

> A casque *composed* by Vulcan's skill.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.
>
> Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face;
> Frank Nature, rather curious than in haste,
> Hath well *compos'd* thee. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

(*b*) In relation to literary authorship: as, to *compose* a sermon or a sonnet.

> You desired me lately to *compose* some Lines upon your Mistress's black Eyes. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

(*c*) In relation to musical authorship: as, to *compose* a sonata. (*d*) In relation to artistic skill: as, to *compose* (arrange the leading features of) a picture, statue, group, etc.

2. In *printing:* (*a*) To put into type; set the types for: as, to *compose* a page or a pamphlet. (*b*) To arrange in the composing-stick; set: as, to *compose* a thousand ems. [Rare among printers in both uses, *set* or *set up* being the technical term.]—**3.** To form by being combined or united; be the substance, constituents, or elements of; constitute; make up: as, levies of raw soldiers *compose* his army; the wall is *composed* of bricks and mortar; water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

> Nor did Israel 'scape
> Th' infection, when their borrow'd gold *composed*
> The calf in Oreb. *Milton*, P. L., i. 483.

A few useful things, confounded with many trifles, fill their memories, and *compose* their intellectual possessions. *Watts.*

Numerous great limestones, of immense thickness, and covering vast areas, are *composed* altogether of shells of mollusks or corals. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 82.

4. To bring into a composed state; calm; quiet; appease.

> Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and *composes* all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind. *Sp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.
>
> Yet to *compose* this midnight noise,
> Go freely, search where'er you please.
> *Prior*, The Dove.

Upon this, he *composed* his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave. *Addison*, Sir Timothy Tittle.

> Their rest, their labours, duties, sufferings, prayers,
> *Compose* the soul, and fit it for its cares.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

5. To settle; adjust; reconcile; bring into a proper state or condition: as, to *compose* differences.

> To reform our manners, to *compose* quarrels and controversies. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 62.
>
> I have, therefore, always endeavoured to *compose* those feuds and angry dissensions between affection, faith, and reason. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 19.

6. To place or arrange in proper form; put into a settled state; arrange.

> Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like, which they set on the floore without a cloth, in a woodden dish, and the people *compose* themselues to eate the same, after the Arabian manner. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 229.
>
> In a peaceful grave my corpse *compose*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

7. To dispose; put into a proper mood or temper for any purpose. [Rare.]

> The whole army seemed well *composed* to obtain that by their swords which they could not by their pen.
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, viii.

> *Compose* yourself to the situation, for to the situation you must come. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise composition, in any of the active senses of that word.

> They say he's an excellent poet. . . . I think he be *composing* as he goes in the street.
> *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

2†. To come to an agreement; adjust differences; agree.

> If we *compose* well here. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.
>
> *Compose* with them, and be not angry valiant.
> *B. Jonson*, New Inn, iv. 3.

3. In *painting*, to combine or fall into a group or arrangement with artistic effect; admit of pleasing or artistic combination in a picture: as, the mountains *composed* well.

We all know how in the retrospect of later moods the incidents of early youth *compose*, visibly, each as an individual picture, with a magic for which the greatest painters have no corresponding art.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 10.

composed (kǫm-pǫ́zd'), *p. a.* [< *compose* + *-ed*[2].] Free from disturbance or agitation; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

> Of a *compos'd* and settled countenance, not set, nor much alterable with sadnesse or joy.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Stayed Man.
>
> There she lay,
> *Composed* as when I laid her, that last eve,
> O' the couch, still breathless, motionless, sleep's self.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 311.

=**Syn.** *Cool*, *Collected*, etc. See *calm*[1].

composedly (kǫm-pǫ́'zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; calmly; without agitation; serenely; sedately.

> The man without the hat very *composedly* answered, I am he. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 29.

composedness (kǫm-pǫ́'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being composed; calmness; tranquillity; repose.

> Serenity and *composedness* of mind.
> *Bp. Wilkins*, Natural Religion, ii. 7.

composer (kǫm-pǫ́'zėr), *n.* One who or that which composes. (*a*) One who writes an original work, as distinguished from a compiler; an author. [Rare.]

> Able writers and *composers*. *Milton.*

(*b*) One who composes musical pieces; a musical author. [This is the usual sense when used absolutely.]

> His [Mozart's] most brilliant and solid glory is founded upon his talents as a *composer*.
> *Moore*, Encyc. of Music, p. 627.

(*c*) One who or that which quiets or calms; one who adjusts a difference or reconciles antagonists.

> Ye murmuring streams that in meanders roll,
> The sweet *composers* of the pensive soul!
> *Gay*, The Fan.

(*d*†) In *printing*, a compositor. *Abp. Laud.*

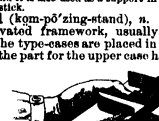
composing-frame (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-frām), *n.* Same as *composing-stand*.

composing-machine (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A type-setting machine. The earliest composing-machine, invented by William Church in 1821, attempted to make the types as well as set them. This special and instantaneous making of the types is also the basis of more recent inventions; but most composing-machines are constructed to set types previously made. The types are specially grooved or nicked to fit them for being seized automatically. The arrangement of classified types in separate channels, and their dislodgment in order into a larger channel by means of levers touched from a finger-board, are features common to most composing-machines, widely as they may differ in other details of construction. Few of these machines have come into practical use, owing especially to the difficulty of separating or distributing the types by an automatic process in the special manner required. See *linotype*.

composing-room (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-rōm), *n.* A room in which types are set and made ready for printing.

composing-rule (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a thin piece of brass or steel fitted to the composing-stick, on or against which the compositor places and arranges the types. The smooth rule permits the free movement of type in the process of spacing, and it is also used as a support in the act of emptying the stick.

composing-stand (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-stand), *n.* In *printing*, an elevated framework, usually of wood, on which the type-cases are placed in inclined positions, the part for the upper case having a steeper slope than that for the lower. Also called *composing-frame*, or in common use *frame* or *stand*.


Composing-stick.

composing-stick (kǫm-pǫ́'zing-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a small tray of iron or other metal, with a raised side and end, which is held by a compositor in his left hand, and in which he places

and arranges the types that he picks out of the cases with his *right* hand. The composing-stick is fitted with a knee, adjustable, by means of a screw or a clamp, to any length of line required in printed work. The earliest composing-sticks were sticks of wood, with knees specially tacked on for different lengths of line; but wooden sticks are now used only in setting hand-bills, or for other work requiring very long lines.

Composite[1] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of L. *compositus*, composite: see *composite*.] The largest natural order of plants, including over 750 genera and 10,000 species, distributed all over the globe wherever vegetation is found, and divided equally between the old world and the new. They form about a tenth of all phenogamous plants, an eighth of those of North America, and in some regions even a larger proportion. They are herbs, or much more rarely shrubs, scarcely ever arborescent, and are of comparatively slight economic importance. A few species are cultivated for food, as the artichoke (*Cynara*), the salsify (*Tragopogon*), and the lettuce (*Lactuca*); others have useful medicinal properties; and a very large number are cultivated for ornament. The flowers are gamopetalous and mostly pentamerous, sessile in a close head (the compound flower of early botanists, whence the name of the order), and surrounded by an involucre of separate or connate bracts. The ovary is inferior and one-celled, and becomes an achene in fruit, the calyx-limb being reduced to a circle of hairs, awns, scales, or teeth, called the *pappus*. The stamens are inserted on the corolla, and their anthers are united into a tube, on which account the name *Synantheræ* has been sometimes given to the order. The genera of the order are divided into three series, depending upon the character of the corolla, viz.: (1) the *Labiatifloræ* (or *Mutisiaceæ*, of 59 genera, largely South American), having a bilabiate corolla, at least in the perfect flowers; (2) the *Ligulifloræ* (or *Cichoriaceæ*, of 56 genera, mostly of the old world), in which the corolla are all ligulate (strap-shaped); and (3) the *Tubulifloræ*, having regular tubular corolla in all the perfect flowers. The last series is again divided into 11 tribes. The 10 largest genera of the order, including three tenths of the species, are *Senecio* (840 species, largely of South America and southern Africa), *Eupatorium* (430 species, all American), *Vernonia* (375 species, mostly tropical), *Centaurea* (316 species, of the Mediterranean-Persian region), *Baccharis* (300 species, mostly South American), *Helichrysum* (235 species, of southern Africa and Australia), *Aster* (174 species, largely North American), *Cnicus* (165 species, of the Mediterranean-Persian region and North America), *Artemisia* (152 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America), and *Hieracium* (150 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America). By far the largest North American genus is *Aster* (134 species), followed by *Solidago* (73), *Erigeron* (71), *Senecio* (57), *Aplopappus* (45), *Artemisia* (42), *Helianthus* (42), *Eupatorium* (30), *Cnicus* (37), *Bigelowia* (31), and *Brickellia* (31); these genera include two fifths of the species of North America. Also called *Asteraceæ*.

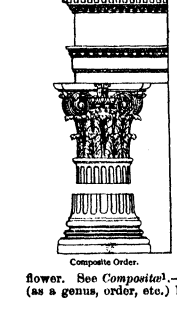
Compositæ[2] (kom-poz'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *Asoidiæ*, q. v.) of L. *compositus*, compound: see *composite*.] In *zoöl.*, a family of compound ascidians, corresponding to the family *Botryllidæ*; the *Synascidiæ* (which see).

composite (kom-poz'it or kom'pō-zit), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Made up of distinct parts or elements; compounded; especially, so combined as to manifest diversity of origin or make-up.

> Happiness, like air and water, . . . is *composite*. *Landor.*

The method of Tennyson may be termed *composite* or idyllic: the former, as a process that embraces every variety of rhythm and technical effect; the latter, as essentially descriptive. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 5.

Specifically — 2. Made of parts so combined as to lose their distinctive characters. [Rare.] — 3. [*cap.*] In *arch.*, an epithet applied to the last of the five orders, because the capital which characterizes it is composed from those of other orders, borrowing a quarter-round from the Tuscan or Roman Doric, a rank of leaves from the Corinthian, and volutes from the Ionic. Its cornice has simple modillions or dentils. It is also called the *Roman* or the *Italic* order.



Composite Order.

4. In *ship-building*, having a wooden skin on an iron framework: as, a *composite* vessel; a vessel built on the *composite* principle. — 5. In *bot.*, belonging to the order *Compositæ*; having the characters of this order: as, a *composite* plant; a *composite* flower. See *Compositæ*[1]. — 6. In *zoöl.*, marked (as a genus, order, etc.) by wide range of variation in the species or other subdivisions which constitute it: often applied to artificial groups composed of widely separated elements. — **Composite algebra**, one separable into two, such that every two units belonging one to one algebra and the other to the other, and neither common to the two, when multiplied together give zero. — **Composite arch**, the lancet or pointed arch, in some forms: so called because the sides are not arcs of circles, but are described each from two centers. This style of arch is more usual in the medieval architecture of England than in that of the continent of Europe. See cut under *lancet*. — **Composite beam, carriage, group.** See the nouns. — **Composite joint**, in *entom.*, a joint permitting both vertical and horizontal movement. — **Composite maxillæ**, in *entom.*, maxillæ having more than one lobe. — **Composite numbers**, such numbers as can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3: thus, 4 is the lowest *composite number*. — **Composite photograph**, a single photographic portrait produced from more than one subject. The negatives from the individuals who are to enter into the composite photograph are so made as to show the faces as nearly as possible of the same size and lighting, and in the same position. These negatives are then printed so as to print together upon the same piece of paper, each being exposed to the light for the same fraction of the full time required for printing. It is believed that by study and comparison of such photographs made from a large series of subjects, types of countenance, local, general, etc., can be obtained. — **Composite proof**, in *logic*, one involving several distinct inferences. — **Composite relation**, a relation satisfied if, and only if, some one of the component relations is satisfied. It is distinguished from an *aggregate relation*, which is satisfied if, and only if, all the partial relations are satisfied. — **Composite sailing**, in *navig.*, a combination of great-circle and parallel sailing. — **Composite whole**, in *metaph.*, a union of matter and form, or of act and power.

II. *n.* **1.** Something made up of parts or different elements; a compound; a composition.

> Each man's understanding . . . is a *composite* of natural capacity and superinduced habit. *Harris*, Hermes.

They are the true *composite* of monkey and tiger, those Orientals. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 288.

2. Specifically, a composite photograph.

When the composite portrait of the class of '86 at Smith College was made, it was my plan to make *composites* of the succeeding Senior classes, and I hoped at some time to be able to secure *composites* of classes in other colleges. *The Century*, XXXV. 121.

3. In *bot.*, one of the *Compositæ*.

composition (kom-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *composicion*, *-cyon* = D. *compositie* = G. *composition* = Dan. Sw. *komposition*, < OF. *composition*, F. *composition* = Sp. *composicion* = Pg. *composição* = It. *compositione*, < L. *compositio(n-)*, *compositio(n-)*, a putting together, connection, esp. the connection or arrangement of words, < *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *compositus*, *conpositus*, bring together, arrange: see *compose* and *compound*[1], *v.*] **I.** The act of composing or compounding, or the state of being composed, compounded, or made up; union of different things or principles into an individual whole; the production of a whole by the union or combination of parts, constituents, or elements.

> Dissolution goeth a faster Pace than *Composition*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

The next operation we may observe in the mind about its ideas is *composition*, whereby it puts together several of those simple ones it has received from sensation and reflection, and combines them into complex ones. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 6.

Gray . . . has found out that there must go a million of ancestors in twenty generations to everybody's *composition*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 183.

Specifically — (*a*) The act of producing a literary work.

> The labor of *composition* begins when you have to put your separate threads of thought into a loom; to weave them into a continuous whole; to connect, to interlace them; to blow them out or to expand them; to carry them to a close. *De Quincey*, Style, ii.

(*b*) The art of putting words and sentences together in accordance with the rules of grammar and rhetoric: as, Greek prize *composition*. (*c*) In *printing*, the setting of type; type-setting; in a wider sense, the preparation of type for use in the production of printed sheets, including setting, correction of errors, making up, and imposition. (*d*) In *philol.*, the union of two (rarely more than two) independent words to form a single word (called a *compound*), or the formation of a word out of other existing words, as *rainbow* from *rain* and *bow*; and so *gentleman*, *lifelike*, *fulfil*, etc. See *compound word*, under *compound*[1], *a.* (*e*) In *music*, the art of composing music according to scientific rules. Composition is said to be *strict* when it follows certain recognized rules of musical form, and *free* when it is more or less independent of such rules. (*f*) In the *fine arts*, arrangement or grouping of parts, especially harmonious grouping, or that combination of the several parts whereby a subject or an object is agreeably presented to the mind; art being subordinate to the whole.

Light, space, color; that subtle synthesis of lines and forms which his most influential master Claude taught him, and which we call *composition*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 33.

(*g*) Combination; orderly disposition; regulation.

> Questioning how deep they should set it (the cross), with what *composition* of gesture to worship it, and the like curiosities of Paganish Christianitie. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 782.

> A preacher in the invention of matter, election of words, *composition* of gesture, look, pronunciation, motion, useth all these faculties at once. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2. Specifically, an act of combination such that the distinctive characters of the parts are modified. [Rare.]

> The distinction of *aggregation* and *composition* runs through all cases of thought. In mathematics, it is seen in the distinction of addition and multiplication; in chemistry, in the distinction of mechanical mixture and chemical combination; in an act of parliament, in the distinction between "and be it further enacted" and "Provided always," and so on. *De Morgan*, Syllabus, § 170.

3. That which results from composing, as a literary, musical, or artistic production; specifically, a short essay written as a school exercise.

> Colourists always liked to introduce the sweeping lines of her white robes into their *compositions*.
> *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

> Long sentences in a short *composition* are like large rooms in a small house. *Shenstone.*

> The best Persian *compositions*, alike in prose and in verse, are marked by the poetic imagery, combined with a profusion of metaphor. *N. A. Rev.*, CXI. 331.

4. That which results from the combination or union of several ingredients; a compound: as, type-metal is a *composition* of lead and antimony.

> Vast pillars of stone, cased over with a *composition* that looks . . . like marble. *Addison.*

Specifically — **5.** The combination of materials of which printers' inking-rollers are made. The ordinary ingredients are glue and molasses, boiled together in such proportions and to such a degree as to produce an elastic substance of considerable durability. A kind called *patent composition* is composed chiefly of glue, glycerin, and sugar. Often contracted to *compo*. **6.** The manner in which or the stuff of which anything is composed; general constitution or make-up; structure.

> So hath God given your majesty a *composition* of understanding admirable. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 2.

> These are the chief and prevailing ingredients in the *composition* of that man whom we call a scorner.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, III. iii.

Hence — **7.** Congruity; consistency. [Rare.]

> There is no *composition* in these news
> That gives them credit. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

8. The compounding or reconciling of differences, or of different interests; a mutual settlement or agreement; now, specifically, an agreement between a debtor and a creditor by which the latter accepts part of the debt due to him in satisfaction of the whole.

> There ys no ffoundacyon of any suche Chaunntry, but a certayne *compowcyon* or ordynaunce made betwene the prior and munkes of the late Monastorye of Tykforde.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 260.

> Thus we are agreed:
> I crave our *composition* may be written.
> And seal'd between us. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

> Do they think by their rude attempts to dethrone the Majesty of Heaven, or by standing at the greatest defiance, to make him willing to come to terms of *composition* with them? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

> The private making of candles for consumption at home was allowed under a *composition* for the duty.
> *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 317.

9. The sum or rate paid, or agreed to be paid, in compounding with creditors: as, he has agreed to pay a *composition* of 60 cents on the dollar, or of 12 shillings in the pound.

> A granting of escheat lands for two pounds of tobacco per acre, *composition*. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 3.

10. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of sounds which form a compound stop in an organ. (*b*) A mechanical contrivance for moving the handles of organ-stops in groups. — **11†.** The synthetical mode of procedure in investigation or exposition; synthesis.

> The investigation of different things by the method of analysis ought ever to precede the method of *composition*.
> *Newton*, Opticks.

Antifriction compositions. See *antifriction*. — **Cannabic composition.** See *cannabic*. — **Composition cloth**, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it water-proof. It is used for bags, trunk-covers, etc. — **Composition deed**, a contract between creditors and their debtor stating a composition, usually in a manner to bind the creditors not to molest the debtor. — **Composition face.** Same as *composition plane*. — **Composition metal**, a kind of brass made of copper, zinc, etc., used instead of copper, which is dearer, as sheathing for vessels. — **Composition of displacements, strains, velocities, accelerations, forces, stresses**, etc., in *mech.*, the union or combination of two or more forces or velocities, acting in the same or different directions, into a single equivalent force or velocity. Thus, two forces acting in the directions of the adjacent sides of a parallelogram, provided the lengths of these sides represent also the magnitudes of the forces, are

equivalent to a single force having the direction and magnitude of the diagonal of the parallelogram. See *force* and *resultant*. — **Composition of proportion**, in *math.*, the substitution, in a series of four proportionals, of the sum of the first and second terms for the first term, and the sum of the third and fourth for the fourth, the same equality of proportion subsisting in the second series as in the first. Thus, if $a:b::c:d$, then, by *composition*, $a+b:b::c+d:d$. — **Composition of ratios**. See *compound ratio*, under *compound*[1], *a.* — **Composition pedal**, in *organ-building*, a pedal which draws or withdraws several stops at once. See *combination pedal*, under *combination*. — **Composition plane**, the plane by which the two parts of a twin crystal (see *twin*) are united in their reversed positions: it is usually the same as the *twinning-plane*. Also called *composition face*.

compositive (kǫm-poz′i-tiv), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp., compound (see *composite*, *compose*), + *-ive*.] Having the power of compounding or composing; proceeding by composition; synthetic. *Bosworth.* — **Compositive method**, synthesis.

compositor (kǫm-poz′i-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *compositeur* = Sp. Pg. *compositor* = It. *compositore*, a composer, a type-setter, < L. *compositor*, one who arranges or disposes, < *componere*, arrange: see *compose*.] 1. In *printing*, one who sets types; a type-setter. — 2. A composing or type-setting machine. = Syn. *Printer*, *Compositor*. See *printer*.

compositous (kǫm-poz′i-tus), *a.* [< L. *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, put together: see *composite*, *compose*.] In *bot.*, composite; belonging to the order *Compositæ*. *Darwin.*

compos mentis (kom′pos men′tis). [L., having control of one's mind: *compos*, *compos* (*compot-*, *conpot-*), having control, possessing, sharing in, < *com-* (intensive) + *potis*, able: see *potent*; *mentis*, gen. of *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] Of sound mind. See *non compos mentis*.

compossessor† (kom-pǫ-zes′ǫr), *n.* [LL., < L. *com-*, with, together, + *possessor*, owner.] A joint possessor. *Sherwood.*

compossibility (kom-pos-i-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< NL. **compossibilita(t-)s*, < **compossibilis*: see *compossible*.] The possibility of existing or being together. [Rare.]

compossible (kom-pos′i-bl), *a.* [< NL. **compossibilis*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *possibilis*, possible.] Capable of existing in one subject; consistent; capable of being true together. *Chillingworth.*

compost (kom′pǫst), *n.* [< ME. *compost*, a condiment, mixed dish, < OF. *composte*, a condiment, a mixed dish, pickle (F. *compote*, > E. *compote* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, stewed fruit), < It. *composta*, fem., *composto*, masc., = Pg. *composto*, mixture, conserve (ML. *compostum*, a mixture of manures), < L. *compositus*, *compostus*, fem. *composita*, *composta*, neut. *compositum*, *compostum*, pp. of *componere*, bring together, compose: see *composite*, *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] 1. A mixture.

> Finding the most pleasurable sin such a sad . . . compost of more bitter than sweet. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 534.

2†. A mixed dish; a compote.

> *Compostes* & confites. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.
>
> Datys in *composte*.
>
> *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 92.

3. In *agri.*, a mixture or composition of various manuring substances for fertilizing land.

> Avoid what is to come;
> And do not spread the *compost* on the weeds,
> To make them ranker. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

> The wealth of the Indies was a rich *compost*, that brought up parasites and rogues with other noxious weeds. *Tickner*, Span. Lit., III. 98.

4. A composition for plastering the exterior of houses. Usually called *coment*.

compost (kom′pǫst), *v. t.* [Cf. ML. *composture*; from the noun: see *compost*, *n.* Cf. *compester*.] 1. To manure with compost.

> By . . . forbearing to *compost* the earth, water-mint turneth into field-mint. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. To plaster.

composture† (kom-pos′tūr), *n.* [< *compost* + *-ure*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *compostura*, composition, composure, decency, < L. *compostura*, *compostura*, a connection, commissure, syntax, < *compostus*, *compositus*, pp. of *componere*, compose: see *compose*, *compound*[1], *v.*] 1. Composition; composure.

> It hath been taken indifferently, whether you call them the one or the other, both for similitude of delineaments and *composture*. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xi., note.

2. Compost; manure.

> The earth's a thief,
> That feeds and breeds by a *composture* stolen
> From general excrement. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

compositist†, *n.* [Irreg. < *compose* + *-ist*, after the mistaken analogy of *casuist*, etc.] A composer. *Pickering.*

composure (kǫm-pō′zhūr), *n.* [< *compose* + *-ure*. Cf. L. *compositura*, connection, commissure, syntax: see *composture*.] 1. The act of composing; composition.

> A kind of Greek wine I have met with, sir, in my travels; it is the same that Demosthenes usually drunk, in the *composure* of all his exquisite and mellifluous orations. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.
>
> They had a great opinion of the piety and unblamable *composure* of the common prayer-book. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 259.

2†. That which is composed; a composition.

> Tis believ'd this wording was above his known stile and Orthographie, and accuses the whole *composure* to be conscious of som other Author. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

> Since the life of the first men was certainly rural, we may reasonably conjecture that . . . their *composures* . . . were pastoral hymns. *Johnson.*

3†. Arrangement; combination; order; adjustment; disposition; posture.

> His *composure* of himself is a studied carelessnesse with his armes a crosse. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Discontented Man.
>
> The shape of his person, and *composure* of his limbs, are remarkably exact and beautiful. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 340.

4†. Frame; composition; hence, temperament; disposition; constitution.

> His *composure* must be rare indeed
> Whom these things cannot blemish. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4.

> Other women would think themselves blest in your case; handsome, witty, lov'd by everybody, and of so happy a *composure* to care a Fig for nobody. *Sir J. Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

5. A composed state of mind; serenity; calmness; tranquillity.

> Old sailors were amazed at the *composure* which he [William of Orange] preserved amid roaring breakers in a perilous coast. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.
>
> I remember a child who, able to look with tolerable *composure* on a horrible cadaverous mask while it was held in the hand, ran away shrieking when his father put it on. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 50.

6†. Agreement; settlement of differences; composition. [Rare.]

> The treaty of Uxbridge gave the fairest hopes of a happy *composure*. *Eikon Basilike.*

7†. Combination; bond.

compot†, *n.* Same as *compote*.

compotation (kom-pō-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *compotation* = It. *compotazione*, < L. *compotatio(n-)*, Cicero's translation of Gr. συμπόσιον, symposium (see *symposium*), < *com-*, together, + *potatio(n-)*, a drinking: see *potation*.] The act of drinking or tippling together. *Sir T. Browne.*

> The fashion of *compotation* was still occasionally practised in Scotland. *Scott.*

compotator (kom′pō-tā-tǫr), *n.* [LL. (> F. *compotateur*), collateral form of L. *compotor*, a drinking companion, < *com-*, together, + *potator*, *potor*, a drinker, < *potare*, pp. *potatus*, drink. Cf. *compotation*.] One who drinks with another. [Rare.]

> Our companions and *compotators* of syllabub. *Pope*, To Mr. Knight.

compote (kom′pōt), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompot* = G. *compot* = Sp. Pg. *compota*, < F. *compote*, < OF. *composte*, a mixture, compost: see *compost*, *n.*] 1. Fruit stewed or preserved in syrup, sometimes with spices. — 2. Same as *compotier*.

competent†, *a.* [ME., < L. *competen(t-)s*, having power with (one), < *com-*, together, + *potent(-)s*, having power: see *compos mentis* and *potent*.] Having control. *Chaucer.*

competier (F. pron. kom-pō-ti-ā′), *n.* [F., < *compote*: see *compote*.] A china or glass dish in which stewed or preserved fruit, or the like, is served. Also, sometimes, *compote*.

compotor (kom-pō′tǫr), *n.* [L.: see *compotator*.] A compotator. *Walker.* [Rare.]

compound, *v.* An obsolete form of *compound*[1]. *Chaucer.*

compound[1] (kǫm-pound′), *v.* [As in *expound* and *propound*, which have the same radical element, the *d* is excrescent after *n*, as in *round*[1], *sound*[2], *hind*[2], *lend*, and the vulgar *drownd*, *swound*, etc. (the *d* being naturally developed from the *n* by dissimilated gemination, but partly due, perhaps, in this case, to the ME. pp. *compowned*, E. adj. *compound*); < ME. *compounen*, later *componen* (the later E. *compone* being based directly on the L.), < OF. *compondre*, *cumpundre*, arrange, direct (rare, the usual word being *composer*: see *compose*), = Pr. *compondre*, *componre* = Sp. *componer* = Pg. *compor* = It. *comporre*, *componre*, < L. *componere*, *conponere*, pp. *compositus*, *conpositus*, put, place, lay, bring, or set together, etc., in a great variety of applications, < *com-*, together, + *ponere*, put, place: see *com-* and *ponent*, and cf. *expound*, *propound*, *compone*, *depone*, *propone*, etc., and see *compose*, which is peculiarly related to *compound*. Cf. *compound*[1], *a.* Hence (from L. *componere*) also *component*, *composite*, *compositor*, *compost*, *compote*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put together or mix (two or more elements or ingredients): as, to *compound* drugs.

> Ne forin cause necesseden the [the creatour] neuer to *compoune* werke of floterynge mater. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, III. meter 9.

Compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. *Burke*, Nabob of Arcot.

2. To join or couple together; combine: as, to *compound* words.

> Therefore, conspiring all together plaine,
> They did their counsels now in one *compound*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

> We have the power of altering and *compounding* . . . images into all the varieties of picture. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To form by uniting or mixing two or more elements or materials.

> Dyuerse membres *compounen* a body. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, III. prose 10.

> The discordant elements out of which the Emperor had *compounded* his realm did not coalesce during his lifetime. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 22.

> Are not we — and my we takes in you — rather a mixed people, a people *compounded* of two elements, Saxon and Norman? *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 155.

4. To make; constitute; form; establish.

> His pomp, and all what state *compounde*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2.

> Sending for her again, hee told her before her friends, she must goe with him, and *compound* peace betwixt her Countrie and vs.
>
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 14.

5†. To put together in due order, as words or sentences; compose.

> The first rule of scole, as thus
> How that Latin shall be *compouned*
> And in what wise it shall be souned.
> *T. Gower*, Conf. Amant., II. 90.

> Lucian's attempt in *compounding* his new dialogue. *Bp. Hurd.*

6. To settle amicably; adjust by agreement, as a difference or controversy; compose.

> I pray, my lords, let me *compound* this strife. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

7. To settle by agreement for a reduced amount or upon different terms, as a debt or dues of any kind: as, to *compound* tithes. See II., 3.

> This gentleman had now *compounded* a debt of £200,-000, contracted by his grandfather. *Evelyn*, Diary, June 19, 1662.
>
> Shall I, ye gods, he cries, my debts *compound*? *Gay.*

8. To agree, for a consideration, not to prosecute or punish a wrong-doer for: as, to *compound* a crime or felony. It is equally illegal, whether the consideration be a money present, the restitution of stolen money or goods, or other acts performed or procured by the offender or another in his interest, upon a promise of immunity from prosecution or the withholding of evidence.

II. *intrans.* 1. To agree upon concession; come to terms of agreement by abating something of the first demand, or by granting something on both sides; make a compromise: used absolutely, or with *for* (formerly also *on*) before the thing accepted or remitted, and *with* before the person with whom the agreement is made.

> We here deliver,
> Subscribed by the consuls and patricians,
> Together with the seal o' the senate, what
> We have *compounded on*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 5.

> Cornwall *compounded* to furnish ten oxen . . . for thirty pounds. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

> Their fortunes do somewhat gild their infirmities, and their purses *compound for* their follies. *Sir T. Overbury*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

> No, no, dear Friend, make it up, make it up; ay, ay, I'll *compound*. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

2. To make a bargain, in general; agree.

> If you think it meet, *compound* with him by the year, and let him abide here with you: if not, use him for the present, and dismiss him. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3.

> They saw Men offer to *compound* with Heaven for all their injustice and oppression. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

3. To settle with a creditor by agreement, and discharge a debt on the payment of a less sum in full; or to make an agreement to pay a debt

by means or in a manner different from that stipulated or required by law. It usually implies payment of or agreement on a gross sum less than the aggregate due. See *composition*, 8.

4. To settle with one who has committed a crime, agreeing for a consideration not to prosecute him. See 1., 8.—**5.** To give out; fail: said of a horse in racing. [Sporting slang.]

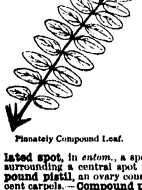
compound[1] (kom'pound), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *compouned*, pp. of *compounen*, mix, compound: see the verb.] **I,** *a.* **1.** Composed of two or more elements, parts, or ingredients; not simple.

Sir, it is of manifold, and, if I may so express myself, *compound* importance. *Everett*, Orations, II. 285.

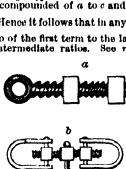
2. In *bot.*, made up of several similar parts aggregated into a common whole.—**Compound animals**, animals in which individuals, although distinct as regards many of the functions of life, are yet connected by some part of their frame so as to form a united whole. Such are the polyzoans and some of the ascidians. Many of these animals are of a comparatively high type. See cut under *Polyzoa*.—**Compound arch way**, in *medieval arch.*, a series of arches of different sizes, inclosed in an arch of larger dimensions.—**Compound axle, beam-engine, bolster, ether, event,** etc. See the nouns.—**Compound eyes of insects.** See *eye*.—**Compound flower**, the flower of a plant of the order *Compositæ*. See *Compositæ*.—**Compound fraction, fracture, fruit.** See the nouns.—**Compound householder**, in Great Britain, a householder who compounds with his landlord for his rates—that is, whose rates are included in his rent.

I shall designate these inhabitants of towns by a phrase by which they are best known, though I am not sure that it is one of exact legal precision; I shall term them *compound householders*. *Gladstone.*

Compound interest. See *interest*.—**Compound interval**, in *music*, an interval greater than an octave, as a ninth, a twelfth, etc.—**Compound larceny.** See *larceny*.—**Compound leaf**, a leaf composed of several leaflets on one petiole, called a common petiole or rachis. It may be either digitately or pinnately compound, and the leaflets may be themselves compound.—**Compound measure, rhythm, time,** in *music*, a rhythm in which the measures are made up of two or more groups of accents. A compound measure is called *duple* if there are two or four groups, *triple* if there are three, whether the groups themselves are constructed in duple or in triple rhythm. Thus, rhythm is a compound duple rhythm, each group being in triple rhythm.—**Compound microscope, motion, number.** See the nouns.—**Compound oceliated spot**, in *entom.*, a spot with three or more circles surrounding a central spot or pupil of the eye.—**Compound pistil**, an ovary consisting of two or more coalescent carpels.—**Compound proportion.** See *proportion*.—**Compound quantity.** (*a*) In *alg.*, a quantity consisting of several terms united by the sign + or —. Thus, $a + b - c$ and $b^2 - b$ are compound quantities. (*b*) In *arith.*, a quantity which consists of more than one denomination, as 6 pounds, 5 shillings, and 9 pence, or 4 miles, 3 furlongs, and 10 yards; hence, the operations of adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing such quantities are termed *compound addition, compound subtraction, compound multiplication*, and *compound division*.—**Compound ratio**, the ratio which the product of the antecedents of two or more ratios has to the product of their consequents. Thus, 6 to 72 is a ratio compounded of 2 to 6 and of 3 to 12, because $\frac{2}{6} \times \frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$. In like manner the ratio of ab to cd is a ratio compounded of a to c and of b to d; for $\frac{ab}{cd} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d}$. Hence it follows that in any continued proportion the ratio of the first term to the last is compounded of all the intermediate ratios. See *ratio*.—**Compound screw**, two or more screws on the same axis. When the pitch of the respective screws varies, it forms a differential screw; when they run in different directions, it is a right-and-left screw. *E. H. Knight.*—**Compound sentence**, a sentence consisting of two or more clauses, each with its own subject and predicate: opposed to a *simple sentence*, which contains only a single clause. A compound sentence may consist of co-ordinate clauses, or of a principal clause and subordinate clauses (in which case it is called a *complex sentence*), or of both.—**Compound steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Compound stem**, a stem that divides into branches.—**Compound stop**, in *organ-building*, a stop that has more than one pipe to each key. Also called a *mixture*.—**Compound umbel**, an umbel which has all its rays or peduncles bearing umbellules or small umbels at the top. See cut in next column.—**Compound word**, in *gram.*, a word made up of two or more words which retain their separate form and significance: thus, *noontop, blackberry, weak-kid, pickpocket*; adjectives, *full-fed, life-like, dark-eyed, inbred*; verbs, *foresee, fulfil*; pronouns, *himself, whosoever*; adverbs, *always, herein*; prepositions, *into, toward*. A verb is also called *compound* when having a prefix which is not used as an independent word, as *befall, disown*; and the term is sometimes, but improperly, applied to derivatives made by means of obvious prefixes and suffixes. = **Syn.** *Complex, Complicated*, etc. See *intricate*.



Pinnately Compound Leaf.



Compound Screws.

a, differential screw; *b*, right-and-left screw.

II, *n.* **1.** Something produced by combining two or more ingredients, parts, or elements; a combination of parts or principles forming a whole.

History, at least in its state of ideal perfection, is a *compound* of poetry and philosophy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Constit. Hist.

Compound Umbel (Fennel).

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.*, a compound word (which see, under I.).

Many words that are really compound have lost the appearance of *compounds*, and look like simple words. *A. Bain.*

3. In *chem.*, a compound body.

Substances . . . produced by the union of two or more elements are termed compound bodies. These *compounds* have in general no more resemblance in properties to the elements which have united to form them than a word has to the letters of which it is made up. *W. A. Miller*, Chemistry, § 1.

Binary compound. See *binary*.

compound[2] (kom'pound), *n.* [< Malay *campong*, an inclosure. According to another view, a corruption of Pg. *companha*, a yard or court, prop. a suite, company: see *company*, *n.*] In India and the East generally, a walled inclosure or courtyard containing a residence with the necessary outhouses, servants' quarters, etc.

Godown usurps the warehouse place;
Compound denotes each walled space. *India Gazette*, March 3, 1781.

Rows of detached bungalows, standing amid flower-gardens and neatly-laid-out *compounds*, with English names on the gate-ways. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 92.

compoundable (kom-poun'da-bl), *a.* [< *compound*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being compounded, in any sense of the verb.

A penalty of not less than forty shillings or more than five pounds, *compoundable* for a term of imprisonment. *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xii.

compounder (kom-poun'dėr), *n.* One who compounds. (*a*) One who mixes different things or ingredients: as, a *compounder* of drugs. (*b*) One who attempts to bring parties to terms of agreement. (*c*) One who brings about or enters into a compromise. [Rare.]

Softners, sweeteners, *compounders*, and expedient-mongers. *Swift.*

(*d*) One who compounds with a debtor or a felon.

Religious houses made *compounders*
For th' horrid actions of the founders.
S. Butler, Weakness and Misery of Man, I. 27.

(*e*) One as an English university who pays extraordinary fees for the privilege to be taken. *Wood*, *t.* (*Imp.*) One who is or has become a life-member of a society or an institution by a single gross payment in composition of all annual fees or dues.

Three life compositions have been received during the year, but as five *compounders* have died during the same period no money has been invested.
Ashtrop, *Inst. Jour.*, XV. 483.

(*g*) [*esp.*] In *Eng. hist.*, a member of one of the two sections into which the Jacobite party divided shortly after the revolution. The Compounders desired a restoration, but demanded constitutional guarantees and a general amnesty. See *Noncompounder*. **Amicable compounder**, in *Louisiana law*, an arbitrator chosen by parties in dispute, whose decision cannot be reviewed by the courts. —**Grand compounder**, a compounder in a university who pays double fees.

compoundress (kom-poun'dres), *n.* [< *compounder* + *-ess*.] A female compounder.

Compoundress of any quarrel that may intervene.
Howell, Vocall Forrest, p. 9.

comprador (kom-prā-dōr'), *n.* [< Pg. Sp. *comprador*, < LL. *comparator*, a buyer, < L. *comparare*, pp. *comparatus*, prepare, provide, furnish, buy, > Pg. Sp. *comprar*, furnish, buy: see *compare*[2].] In Hong Kong and the treaty ports of China, a native agent or manager employed by foreign business houses as an intermediary in dealing with the natives, and as a general adviser and factotum. The comprador engages and is answerable for all the native employees of the firm.

Every Factory had formerly a *Compradore*, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessarys.
C. Lockyer, Trade in India.

2. A store-keeper or ship-chandler in the ports of China and the Indian archipelago.—**3.** A steward or butler in a private family.

compreciation† (kom-prē-ki-ā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *compreciatio(n-)*, *comprecari*, *compreciari*, pp. *compreciatus*, *compreciatus*, pray, supplicate, < *com-*, together, + *precari*, pray, > ult. E. *pray*, *q. v.*] A praying together; united or public supplication or prayer.

Hence came that form of *compreciation* and blessing to the soul of an Israelite, . . . "Let his soul be in the garden of Eden." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 134.

comprehend (kom-prē-hend'), *v.* [< ME. *comprehenden* (also *compriendren*, < OF.) = OF. F. Pr. *comprendre* = Sp. *comprender*, *comprehender* = Pg. *comprehender* = It. *comprendere*, < L. *comprehendere*, *comprehendere*, contr. *comprendere* (also written *compræhendere*, *comprendere*), pp. *comprehensus*, *compressus*, grasp, lay hold of (physically or mentally), < *com-*, together, + *prehendere*, contr. *prendere*, seize: see *prehend*, and cf. *apprehend*, *deprehend*, *reprehend*. Hence ult. (from L. *comprendere*) *comprise*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take in, include, or embrace within a certain scope; include. (*a*) To include within a certain extent of space or time: as, New England *comprehends* six States; the most notable events were *comprehended* in the last ten years of the century.

These two small cabinets do *comprehend*
The sum of all the wealth that it hath pleas'd
Adversity to leave me. *Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, I. 1.

(*b*) To include within limits of any kind; especially, to include in the constitution or nature.

Lady myn, in whome vertus alle
Ar loinede, and also *comprehendide*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 44.

There is a feith aboven alle,
In which the trouthe is *comprehended*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 186.

An art which *comprehended* so many several parts.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

One would wonder how the Poet could be so concise in his Description of the Six Days Works as to *comprehend* them within the bounds of an Epigram.
Addison, Spectator, No. 339.

Members of that grand society which *comprehends* the whole human kind. *Goldsmith*, National Prejudice.

(*c*) To include in meaning or in logical scope.

If there be any other commandment, it is briefly *comprehended* in this saying, namely, Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself. Rom. xiii. 9.

2. To take into the mind; grasp by the understanding; possess or have in idea; understand the force, nature, or character of; conceive; know sufficiently for a given purpose; specifically, to understand in one of the higher degrees of completeness as, to *comprehend* an allusion, a word, or a person.

Reason *comprendith* the thinges ymaginable and sensible. *Chaucer*, Boëthius.

Great things doeth he, which we cannot *comprehend*.
Job xxxvii. 5.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever *comprehends*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

For to *comprehend* is not to know a thing as far as I can know it, but to know it as far as that a thing can be known; and so only God can *comprehend* God.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

3†. To take together; sum up.

And shortly *yt* she shal be *comprehended*,
In her ne myghte nothing been amended.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 83.

=**Syn. 1.** To contain.—**2.** *Apprehend*, *Comprehend* (see *apprehend*), discern, perceive, see, catch.

II, † *intrans.* To take hold; take root; take.

An other saithe thaire graffyng nygh the grounde
Is best, ther only thai *comprehende*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

A diligent husbonde enformed me,
That dedlesse every grafte wol *comprende*,
Untempered lyme yt with the graffes be
Put in the plages [wounds].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

comprehender (kom-prē-hen'dėr), *n.* One who comprehends; one who understands thoroughly.

Rather apprehenders than *comprehenders* thereof.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, I. 5.

comprehendible (kom-prē-hen'di-bl), *a.* [< *comprehend* + *-ible*.] Same as *comprehensible*, *Bentham*.

comprehensibility (kom-prē-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *comprehensibilité* = Sp. *comprensibilidad*, *comprehensibilidad* = Pg. *comprehensibilidade* = It. *comprensibilità*, < ML. "*comprehensibilita(t-)s*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, comprehensible: see *comprehensible* and *-bility*.] The character of being comprehensible. (*a*) The character of being such that it may be included. (*b*) Intelligibility; fitness for being grasped by the mind.

comprehensible (kom-prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *compréhensible* = Sp. *comprensible*, *comprehensible* = Pg. *comprehensivel* = It. *comprensibile*, < L. *comprehensibilis*, *comprehensibilis*, < *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend*.] **1.** Capable of being compre-

hended or included; possible to be comprised. [Rare.]

God . . . is not *comprehensible* nor circumscribed nowhere. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 131.

Narrations and relations of actions, as the War of Peloponnesus, . . . may choose an argument *comprehensible* within the notice and instructions of the writer. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 128.

2. Capable of being understood; conceivable by the mind; intelligible.

An actual, bodily, *comprehensible* place of torment. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 2.

Quick observation and a penetrating intuition, making instantly *comprehensible* the state of mind and its origin. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 94.

comprehensibleness (kom-prē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* [< *comprehensible* + *-ness.*] Capability of being understood; comprehensibility.

Which facility and *comprehensibleness* must needs improve the usefulness of those expositions. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

comprehensibly (kom-prē-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; conceivably.

comprehension (kom-prē-hen'shọn), *n.* [= F. *comprehension* = Sp. *comprension*, *comprehension* = Pg. *comprehensão* = It. *comprensione*, < L. *comprehensio(n-)*, *comprehensio(n-)*, < *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] **1.** The act of comprehending, including, or embracing; a comprising; inclusion.

In the Old Testament there is a close *comprehension* of the New; in the New, an open discovery of the Old. *Hooker.*

Was it less easy to obtain, or at least to ask for, their concurrence in a *comprehension* or toleration of the Presbyterian clergy? *Hallam.*

2. The quality or state of being comprehensive; comprehensiveness. [Rare.]

The affluence and *comprehension* of our language is very illustriously displayed in our poetical translations of ancient writers; a work which the French seem to relinquish in despair, and which we were long unable to perform with dexterity. *Johnson*, Dryden.

3†. That which comprehends or contains within itself; a summary; an epitome.

Though not a catalogue of fundamentals, yet . . . a *comprehension* of them. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestant Church, i. 4.

4. Capacity of the mind to understand; power of the understanding to receive and contain ideas; ability to know.

How much sooner any truths may seem above our understanding and *comprehension*. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxiv.

5. The act or fact of understanding; successful exercise of the knowing faculty; grasp of the significance or particulars of anything: as, to be quick of *comprehension;* the distinct *comprehension* of a term or of a subject.

Like other Englishmen of his time, he [Landor] had no adequate *comprehension* of men and things on this side of the Atlantic. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 64.

6. In *rhet.*, a trope or figure by which the name of a whole is put for a part, or that of a part for a whole, or a definite number for an indefinite. *Johnson.*—**7.** In *logic*, the sum of all those attributes which make up the content of a given conception: thus, *rational*, *sensible*, *moral*, etc., form the *comprehension* of the conception *man:* opposed to *extension*, *extent.*

Body, in its *comprehension*, takes in solidity, figure, quantity, mobility. *Watts*, Logic.

The Internal Quantity of a notion, its Intension or *Comprehension*, is made up of those different attributes of which the concept is the conceived sum; that is, the various characters connected by the concept itself into a single whole in thought. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, viii.

=Syn. 4. See list under *apprehension.*

comprehensive (kom-prē-hen'siv), *a.* [= F. *compréhensif* = Sp. *comprensivo*, *comprehensivo* = Pg. *comprehensivo* = It. *comprensivo*, < LL. *comprehensivus*, < L. *comprehensus*, pp. of *comprehendere*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] **1.** Comprehending, including, or embracing much in a comparatively small compass; containing much within narrow limits.

I was for using *comprehensive* Names; and therefore these three Names of Atlantick, Indian, and South Seas or Oceans serve me for the whole Ambit of the Torrid Zone, and what else I have occasion to speak of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II., Pref.

A most *comprehensive* prayer. *Is. Taylor.*

More specifically—**2.** Having the quality of comprehending or including a great number of particulars or a wide extent, as of space or time; of large scope; capacious.

To begin, then, with Shakspeare. He was the man who of all modern, and perhaps ancient poets, had the largest and most *comprehensive* soul. *Dryden*, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

I shall begin with the most *comprehensive* relation, wherein all things that do or can exist are concerned. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxv. 11.

So diffusive, so *comprehensive*, and so catholic a grace is charity. *Bp. Sprat*, Sermons.

3. Having the power to comprehend or understand.

His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupted heart,
His *comprehensive* head. *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 83.

They know not what it is to feel within
A *comprehensive* faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease. *Cowper*, Task, v. 251.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** Broad, extensive, large, capacious.

comprehensively (kom-prē-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner. (*a*) So as to contain much in small compass; concisely.

And here I shall not restrain righteousness to the particular virtue of justice, but enlarge it according to the genius and style of the book of the Proverbs, in which the words wisdom and righteousness are commonly used very *comprehensively*, so as to signify all religion and virtue. *Tillotson*, Sermons, I. iii.

(*b*) With great scope; so as to include a wide extent or many particulars.

comprehensiveness (kom-prē-hen'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being comprehensive. (*a*) The quality of including much in a narrow compass.

Compare the beauty and *comprehensiveness* of legends on ancient coins. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

(*b*) The quality of comprehending or embracing a great many particulars; extensiveness of scope or range.

2. The power of understanding, comprehending, or taking in; especially, greatness of intellectual range; capaciousness of mind.

For Bacon we claim the decided superiority [over Descartes] in the *comprehensiveness* of mind. *J. D. Morrell.*

comprehensor† (kom-prē-hen'sọr), *n.* [= Sp. *comprensor* = Pg. *comprehensor* = It. *comprensore*, < ML. *comprehensor*, < L. *comprehendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend.*] One who comprehends or has obtained possession, as of knowledge.

When I shall have dispatched this weary pilgrimage, and from a traveller shall come to be a *comprehensor*, then farewell faith, and welcome vision. *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts, i.

comprendt, *v.* An obsolete variant of *comprehend.* *Chaucer.*

compresbyter† (kom-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *compresbítero*, < NL. *compresbyter*, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *presbyter*, presbyter. Cf. *co-presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter.

Saint Hierome was rather content to joine the Latine conjunctive with the Greke woorde and call it *compresbyter*, than to chaunge that woorde signifying the office into senior and consenior, signifying but the age. *Sir T. Browne.*

Cyprian in many places, . . . speaking of presbyters, calls them his *compresbyters*, as if he deemed himself but one, whereas by the same place it appears he was a bishop. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compresbyterial† (kom-pres-bi-tē'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *compresbyter* + *-ial.*] Possessed in common with a presbyter.

He . . . has his coequal and *compresbyterial* power. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

compress (kom-pres'), *v. t.* [< L. *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, *conprimere*, ML. also *compremere* (> It. *comprimere* = Sp. Pg. *comprimir* = Pr. *compremer* = F. *comprimer*), press together (cf. LL. ML. freq. *compressare*, press, compress, oppress), < *com-*, together, + *premere*, pp. *pressus*, press: see *press*[1], and cf. *oppressed*, *depress*, *express*, *impress*, *repress*, *suppress.*] **1.** To press or pack together; force or drive into a smaller compass or closer relation; condense.

Can infect the air, as well as move it or *compress* it. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 2.

Raised her head with lips *compress*.
Tennyson, The Letters.

The air in a valley is more *compressed* than that on the top of a mountain. *G. Adams.*

It would be impossible to *compress* his style; for the short, sharp sentences are the perfection of brevity. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 51.

2†. To embrace sexually.

Some write that it [Rhodes] took this name of Rhoda, a Nymph of the Sea, and there *compressed* by Apollo. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 71.

= Syn. 1. To crowd, squeeze.

compress (kom'pres), *n.* [< F. *compresse* = Sp. *compresa* = Pg. It. *compressa*, < NL. *compressa*, a compress, < L. *compressus*, fem. of *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] **1.** In *surg.*, a soft mass formed of tow, lint, or soft linen cloth, so contrived as by the aid of a bandage to make due pressure on any part.—**2.** In *hydropathic practice*, a wet cloth applied to the surface of a diseased part, and covered with a layer or bandage of dry cloth or oiled cloth.—**3.** An apparatus in which bales of cotton, etc., are pressed into the smallest possible compass for stowage.

compressed (kom-prest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *compress*, *v.*] Pressed into narrow compass; condensed; especially, flattened laterally or lengthwise; having the two opposite sides flattened or plane. Specifically—(*a*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Pressed together from side to side, and therefore narrower than high: as, the *compressed* body of a fish; a *compressed* bill of a bird: opposed to *depressed.* (2) Folded together, as the opposite sides of the tail of some birds. Also called *conduplicate* and *folded.* (*b*) In *bot.*, flattened laterally, in distinction from *obcompressed*, that is, flattened anteroposteriorly.—**Compressed air**, air compressed by mechanical force into a state of more or less increased density. The power obtained from the expansion of greatly compressed air in a cylinder on being set free is used in many applications as a substitute for that of steam or other force, as in operating drills, and in specially constructed engines. Air is compressed also for other purposes, as in a subaqueous caisson for expelling the water and for keeping up an atmospheric equilibrium. See *compressor* (*d*).—**Compressed-air bath.** See *bath*[1].—**Compressed-air engine**, in *mech.*, an engine driven by the elastic force of compressed air. Its construction is usually like that of a steam-engine, the force of the expanding air being exerted against a piston in the cylinder.—**Compressed glass.** See *glass.*—**Compressed harmony.** See *close harmony*, under *close*, *a.*—**Compressed score**, in *music*, a score in which more than one voice-part is written on a single staff: especially used of four-part harmony written upon two staffs. Also called *short score.*—**Compressed type**, a variety of printing-type in which the letters are slightly condensed laterally or elongated vertically.

compressibility (kọm-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *compressibilité* = Sp. *compresibilidad* = Pg. *compressibilidade* = It. *compressibilità*: see *compressible* and *-bility.*] The quality of being compressible, or of yielding to pressure; the quality of being capable of compression into a smaller space or occupying less space: the *compressibility* of elastic fluids. The compressibility of bodies arises from their porosity; when a body is compressed into a smaller bulk, the size of its pores is diminished, or its constituent particles are brought into closer contact, while its quantity of matter remains the same. All bodies probably are compressible in a greater or less degree. Those bodies which return to their former shape and dimensions when the compressing force is removed are said to be *elastic.* See *elastic.*

The great *compressibility*, if I may so speak, of the air. *Boyle*, Works, III. 507.

Compressibility, implying the closer approach of the constituent particles of the body, is utterly out of the question, unless empty space exists between these particles. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 3.

compressible (kọm-pres'i-bl), *a.* [= F. *compressible* = Sp. *compresible* = Pg. *compressivel* = It. *compressibile*, < L. as if **compressibilis*, < *compressus*, pp. of *comprimere*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] Capable of being forced or compressed into a smaller space or narrower compass; yielding to pressure; condensable: as, gases are *compressible.*

compressibleness (kọm-pres'i-bl-nes), *n.* Compressibility; the quality of being compressible.

compressicaudate (kọm-pres-i-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *compressus*, pp., compressed, + *cauda*, tail, + *-ate*[1]. See *compress* and *caudate.*] In *zoöl.*, having the tail compressed.

compression (kọm-presh'ọn), *n.* [= F. *compression* = Pr. *compressio* = Sp. *compresion* = Pg. *compressão* = It. *compressione*, < L. *compressio(n-)*, *conpressio(n-)*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] The act of compressing, or the state of being compressed; a condition of being pressed into increased density or closeness: used in both literal and figurative senses.

They who can form parallels, discover consequences, and multiply conclusions, are best acquainted with the nature of argument and *compression* of thought. *Idler*, No. 70.

Compression [in a steam-engine] is confinement of steam by closing the exhaust opening before the return stroke is ended, thus causing a rise in pressure and assisting to stop the motion of the reciprocating parts.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 56.

Compression casting. See *casting.*—**Compression of the earth**, the excess of the equatorial over the polar diameter of the earth divided by half their sum. It is equal to 1-293.—**Syn.** *Compression*, *Condensation.* *Compression* is primarily the reductive action of a force on a body, whether temporary or permanent; while *condensation* is primarily the reduction in bulk, which is the effect of *compression*, though it may also be brought about by other means.

compression-cock (kọm-presh'ọn-kok), *n.* A cock with a rubber tube which collapses when pressed by the end of a screw-plug wound by the key, thus preventing the flow of the liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

compressive (kọm-pres'iv), *a.* [= F. *compressif* = Sp. *compresivo* = Pg. It. *compressivo;* as *compress* + *-ive.*] Having power to compress; tending to compress.

compressor (kọm-pres'ọr), *n.* [< L. *compressor*, < *comprimere*, pp. *compressus*, compress: see *compress*, *v.*] One who or that which compresses.

specifically—(a) In *surg.*, an instrument used for compressing some part of the body, for which it is adapted in form. (b) An attachment to a microscope, used for compressing objects in order to render possible a more complete examination of them. Also *compressorium*. (c) In *gun.*, a mechanism for holding a gun-carriage to its slide or platform during recoil. (d) A machine, usually driven by steam, by which air is compressed into a receiver so that its expansion may be utilized as a source of power at some distance, and usually at some place where an ordinary steam-engine could not be conveniently used, as deep in a mine. (e) *Naut.*, a curved lever, worked by a small tackle just below the deck, for checking the chain cable when it is running out. (*f*) [NL.; pl. *compressores* (kompre-sō'rēz).] In *anat.*, a name of several muscles which press together the parts on which they act, or press upon them: as, the *compressor naris*, a muscle which compresses and closes or tends to close the nostrils; the *compressor urethræ*, etc.—**Aortic compressor.** See *aortic*.—**Compressor oculi** (compressor of the eye), the choroideus or choanoid muscle of the eyeball of most mammals, but not found in man.—**Compressor prostatæ** (compressor of the prostate), a muscle which compresses the prostate gland.—**Compressor sacculi laryngis** (compressor of the sac of the larynx). Same as *aryteno-epiglotticus*.—**Compressor urethræ** (compressor of the urethra), a muscle which compresses the urethra, facilitating the complete discharge of urine.—**Hydraulic compressor.** See *hydraulic*.—**Parallel compressor,** a device for holding or causing to turn on the stand of a microscope. It consists of two plates of metal joined by hinged rods so as always to maintain a parallel position with reference to each other, and moved toward or away from each other by a screw.—**Reversible compressor,** a microscope-slide fitted with a compressor which can be inverted to permit examination of either side of an object.

compressorium (kom-pre-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *compressoria* (-ȧ). [NL., < L. *compressor*: see *compressor*.] Same as *compressor* (*b*).

compressure (kom-presh'ūr), *n.* [< *compress* + *-ure*, after *pressure*.] The act of one body pressing against or upon another, or the force with which it presses; pressure. [Rare.]

We tried whether heat would, notwithstanding so forcible a *compressure*, dilate it. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

compriest† (kom-prēst'), *n.* [< *com-* + *priest*. Cf. *comprosbyter*.] A fellow-priest.

What will he then praise them for? not for anything doing, but for deferring to do, for deferring to chastise his lewd and insolent *compriests*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

comprint† (kom-print'), *v. t.* [< *com-* + *print*.] To print together: used in the seventeenth century of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as being entitled to share with the King's Printer and Stationers' Company in printing privileged books. *N. E. D.*

comprisal (kom-prī'zal), *n.* [< *comprise* + *-al*.] The act or fact of comprising or comprehending; inclusion. [Rare.]

Slandering is a complication, a *comprisal* and sum of all wickedness. *Barrow*, Works, I. xviii.

comprise (kom-prīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *comprised*, ppr. *comprising*. [< OF. *compris*, *comprins*, F. *compris* (= Sp. It. *compreso* = Pg. *comprehenso*, < L. *comprehensus*), pp. of *comprendre*, < L. *comprehendere*, contr. *comprendere*, pp. *comprehensus*, *comprensus*, comprehend: see *comprehend*. Cf. *apprisel*, *reprise*, *surprise*.] **1.** To comprehend; contain; include; embrace: as, the German empire *comprises* a number of separate states.

Necessity of shortness causeth men to cut off impertinent discourses, and to *comprise* much matter in few words. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 32.

Yet leave our cousin Katharine here with us:
She is our capital demand, *comprised*
Within the fore rank of our articles.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

That state which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor mind conceived, may *comprise* an infinite variety of pursuits and occupations. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 4.

2†. To press together; gather into a small compass; compress.

Soone her garments loose
Upgath'ring, in her lappe she *comprizd*
Well as she might, and to the Goddesse rose.
Spenser, F. Q., III. vi. 19.

=**Syn. 1.** To embrace, embody, inclose, encircle.

comprobate† (kom'prō-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *comprobatus*, pp. of *comprobare*, *comprobare* (> It. *comprovare* = Sp. *comprobar* = Pg. *comprovar*), approve, agree, concur, < *com-*, together, + *probare*, prove: see *prove*.] To agree or concur in testimony.

That sentence . . . doo *comprobate* with holy Scripture that God is the fountain of sapience.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 22.

comprobation† (kom-prō-bā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *comprobacion* = Pg. *comprovação* = It. *comprobazione*, < L. *comprobatio(n-)*, < *comprobare*, concur: see *comprobate*.] 1. Joint attestation or proof; concurrent testimony.

Comprobation from the mouths of at least two witnesses.
Sir T. Browne.

2. Joint approval; approbation; concurrence.

To whom the Earl of Pembrooke imbosomes the whole design, and presses his *comprobation* in it.
Sir G. Buck, Rich. III., p. 59.

compromise (kom'prō-mīz), *n.* [= D. Dan. *kompromis* (= G. *compromiss* = Sw. *kompromiss*, < Mlc.), < F. *compromis* = Pr. *compromis* = Sp. *compromiso* = Pg. *compromisso* = It. *compromesso*, < Ml. L.L. *compromissum*, a compromise, orig. a mutual promise to refer to arbitration, prop. neut. of L. *compromissus*, pp. of *compromittere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter: see *compromit*, and cf. *promise*, *n.*] **1.** In *civil law*, a mutual promise or contract of two parties in controversy to refer their differences to the decision of arbitrators.

The parties are persuaded by friends or by their lawyers to put the matter in *compromise*.
E. Knight, Tryall of Truth (1590), fol. 30.

2. A settlement of differences by mutual concessions; an agreement or compact adopted as the means of superseding an undetermined controversy; a bargain or arrangement involving mutual concessions; figuratively, a combination of two rival systems, principles, etc., in which a part of each is sacrificed to make the combination possible.

O inglorious league!
Shall we, upon the footing of our land,
Send fair-play orders, and make *compromises*,
Insinuation, parley, and base truce,
To arms invasive? *Shak.*, K. John, v. 1.

All government . . . is founded on *compromise* and barter. *Burke*, Works, II. 169.

It cannot be too emphatically asserted that this policy of *compromise*, alike in institutions, in actions, and in beliefs, which especially characterizes English life, is a policy essential to a society going through the transitions caused by continued growth and development.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 396.

3. That which results from, or is founded on, such an agreement or settlement, as a specific arrangement, a course of conduct, or an institution; a medium between two rival courses, plans, etc.: as, his conduct was a *compromise* between his pride and his poverty.

Almost all people descend to meet. All association must be a *compromise*, and, what is worst, the very flower and aroma of the flower of each of the beautiful natures disappears as they approach each other.
Emerson, Friendship.

4. A thing partaking of and blending the qualities, forms, or uses of two other and different things: as, a mule is a *compromise* between a horse and an ass; a sofa is a *compromise* between a chair and a bed. [Colloq.]—**Compromise Act,** a United States statute of 1833 (4 Stat., 629), so called because containing a basis of agreement between the opposing parties in Congress concerning import duties. It provided for the reduction of all such duties above 20 per cent. by taking off one tenth of the excess every two years until 1842, when the whole excess was to cease.—**Compromise of 1850,** an agreement embodied in acts of Congress whereby, on the one hand, the slave-trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, and California was admitted as a free State, while, on the other hand, a more stringent fugitive-slave law was established, and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico were organized with no mention as to slavery.—**Crittenden compromise,** an arrangement proposed in 1860 by Senator Crittenden of Kentucky, in order to avert civil war. Its leading features were that slavery should be permanently forbidden in territories north of lat. 36° 30′ N., and permanently recognized in territories south of that line.—**Missouri compromise,** an agreement embodied in a clause of the act of Congress admitting Missouri as one of the United States, March 6th, 1820 (3 Stat., 548, c. 22, § 8), by which it was enacted that in all the territory ceded by France, known as Louisiana, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, excepting Missouri, slavery should be forever prohibited. Upon this concession by the proslavery party in Congress, Missouri was admitted as a slave State. Its repeal in 1854, in the act for the admission of Kansas (10 Stat., 289, c. 59, § 32), led to disturbances of considerable historical importance in Kansas.

compromise (kom'prō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *compromised*, ppr. *compromising*. [< *compromise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To adjust or compound by a compromise; settle or reconcile by mutual concessions.

The controversy may easily be *compromised*.
Fuller, General Worthies, vi.

2†. To bind by bargain or agreement; mutually pledge.

Laban and himself were *compromis'd*,
That all the eanlings which were streak'd and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

3. To expose to risk or hazard, or to serious consequences, as of suspicion or scandal, by some act or declaration; prejudice; endanger the reputation or the interests of: often used reflexively: as, he *compromised himself* by his rash statements. [A recent meaning, for which *compromit* was formerly used.]

To pardon all who had been *compromised* in the late disturbances. *Molley.*

II. *intrans.* To make a compromise; agree by concession; come to terms.

compromiser (kom'prō-mī-zėr), *n.* One who compromises; one given to compromising.

But for the honest, vacillating minds, . . . the timid *compromisers* who are always trying to curve the straight lines and round the sharp angles of eternal law, the continual debate of these living questions is the one offered means of grace. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 81.

compromise-wheel (kom'prō-mīz-hwēl), *n.* A car-wheel having a broad tread to adapt it to tracks of slightly different gage.

compromissorial† (kom'prō-mi-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< **compromissory* (= F. *compromissoire* = Pg. *compromissorio*, < Ml. L. *compromissum*, a compromise; cf. *promissory*) + *-ial*.] Relating to a compromise. *Bailey.*

compromit (kom-prō-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compromitted*, ppr. *compromitting*. [< late ME. *compromytte* = F. *compromettre* = Sp. *comprometer* = Pg. *comprometter* = It. *compromettere*, < L. *compromittere*, *comprometere*, make a mutual promise to abide by the decision of an arbiter, L.L. also promise at the same time, < *com-*, together, + *promittere*, promise: see *promise*, *v.*, and *compromise*.] **1**†. To pledge; engage; bind.

Compromyttynge them selfes . . . to abyde and performe all suche sentence and awarde as shulde by hym be gyuen. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 4.

2. To put to hazard by some act or measure; endanger; prejudice; compromise. [Obsolescent, the form *compromise* being now generally used.]

The ratification of the late treaty could not have *compromitted* our peace. *Henry Clay.*

compromitment (kom-prō-mit'ment), *n.* [< *compromit* + *-ment*.] The act of pledging or compromising one's self; the state of being so pledged or compromised. [Rare.]

John Randolph was a frequent correspondent of Monroe. He urges him to come back from England; he guards him against *compromitment* by men in whom he cannot wholly confide. *D. C. Gilman*, Monroe, p. 33.

comprovincial† (kom-prō-vin'shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. *comprovincial*, < Ml. *comprovincialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *provincia*, province.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to or contained in the same province; provincially connected or related.

Six Islands, *comprovincial*
In ancient times unto great Britainee,
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 32.

A bishop could not be tried by a metropolitan without the presence of his *comprovincial* bishops.
Quoted in *R. W. Dixon's* Hist. Church of Eng., xix., note.

II. *n.* One belonging to the same province or archiepiscopal jurisdiction.

When the people is urgent for the speedy institution of a bishop, if any of the *comprovincials* be wanting, he may be certified by the primate . . . "that the multitude require a pastor." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 186.

compsognatha (komp-sog'nā-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*.] A suborder of reptiles, of the order *Ornithoscelida*, established for the reception of the genus *Compsognathus*.

compsognathid (komp-sog'nā-thid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Compsognathidæ*.

Compsognathidæ (komp-sog-nath'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Compsognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, typified by the genus *Compsognathus*, having the anterior vertebræ opisthocœlian, the ischia with a long median symphysis, and tridactyl fore and hind limbs.

compsognathous (komp-sog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *compsognathus*, adj.: see *Compsognathus*, and cf. *Compsognatha*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Compsognatha*.

Compsognathus (komp-sog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of extinct reptiles, of the suborder *Compsognatha*, order *Ornithoscelida*, from the Solenhofen slates of Bavaria, remarkable as being the most bird-like reptiles known. It differs from the genera of *Dinosauria* proper in the great length of the cervical vertebræ and in the shortness of the femur, which is not so long as the tibia. The astragalus was probably anchylosed with the tibia. The animal had a light bird-like head, jaws with numerous teeth, very long neck and hind limbs, and small fore limbs. According to Huxley, "it is impossible . . . to doubt that it hopped or walked in an erect or semi-erect position, after the manner of a bird, to which its long neck, slight head, and small anterior limbs must have given it an extraordinary resemblance."

Compsothlypis (komp-soth'li-pis), *n.* [NL. (J. Cabanis, 1850), < Gr. *κομψός*, elegant, + *θλίπτις*, a proper name.] The proper name of the genus of birds commonly called *Parula* (which see).

The common blue yellow-back warbler of the United States, *C. americana*, is the type; there are several other species.

Compsura (komp'sua), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κομψός.] A genus of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles, belonging to the family *Otiorhynchidæ*. They have the mesosternal pieces diagonally divided into two nearly equal parts; a mentum of moderate size and not retracted; a thorax without ocular lobes and not fimbriate behind the eyes; genæ emarginate behind the mandibles; the rostrum short; the tenth elytral stria confluent with the ninth; the claws not connate; the articular surface of the hind tibiæ cavernous and scaly; and the antennal scape passing the eyes. The species are densely scaly, above middle size, and inhabit Mexico, Central America, and particularly South America.

compt[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *count*[1].

compt[2]† (kompt), *a.* [= OIt. *compto*, < L. *comptus*, *comtus*, adorned, elegant, pp. of *cómere*, take care of, bring together, < *co-*, together, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *prompt*.] Neat; spruce.

A *compt*, accomplished prince. *Vicars*, Æneid.

comptable (koun'ta-bl; F. pron. kôn-tabl'), *n.* [F.: see *countable*.] In *French-Canadian law*, one who has been intrusted with the management of the money or the administration of the property of another, and is accountable for the proper performance of the trust.

comptant (koun'tant; F. pron. kôn-toṅ'), *n.* [F., orig. ppr. of *compter*: see *count*[1].] Ready money; cash; specie.

compter[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *counter*[1]. *Shak.*

compter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* See *counter*[2].

comptible† (koun'ti-bl), *a.* [A doubtful word, found only in the passage cited, appar. for *countable*, var. of *countable*, in a peculiar sense: see *countable*, *accountable*.] Sensitive or (in another view) tractable. See etymology.

I am very *comptible*, even to the least sinister usage. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

comptly† (kompt'li), *adv.* Neatly. *Sherwood.*

comptness† (kompt'nes), *n.* Neatness.

comptoir (F. pron. kôn-twor'), *n.* [F., < *compter*, count: see *count*[1] and *counter*[1].] 1. A counter. —2. A counting-house.

Comptonia (komp-tō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after Henry *Compton* (1632–1713), Bishop of London and a patron of botany.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of shrubby apetalous plants, allied to *Myrica* and now usually included in it. The only species, *C. asplenifolia*, is the sweet-fern of the United States, a low shrub with highly aromatic pinnatifid leaves. It is said to be tonic and astringent, and is a domestic remedy for diarrhea.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of echinoderms. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

comptonite (komp'ton-īt), *n.* [< *Compton* + *-ite*[2].] A name given by Brewster to the thomsonite occurring in the lavas of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

comptonotid (komp-tō-nō'tid), *n.* A dinosaurian reptile of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

Comptonotidæ (komp-tō-not'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Comptonotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of ornithopod dinosaurian reptiles, without clavicles and with a complete post-pubis.

Comptonotus (komp-tō-nō'tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *comptus*, elegant, + Gr. νῶτος, back.] A genus of dinosaurian reptiles, typical of the family *Comptonotidæ*.

comptrol†, *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *control*.

comptroller (kon-trō'lėr), *n.* See *controller*.

comptrollership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* See *controllership*.

compulsative (kom-pul'sạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *compulsatus*, pp. of *compulsare*, press or strike violently, freq. of L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, *compulsive*.] Compelling; forcing; constraining; operating by force. Also *compulsatory*. [Rare.]

To recover of us, by strong hand,
And terms *compulsative*, those 'foresaid lands.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1.

compulsatively (kom-pul'sạ-tiv-li), *adv.* By constraint or compulsion. [Rare.]

compulsatory (kom-pul'sạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. *compulsatorius*, < LL. *compulsare*: see *compulsative*.] Same as *compulsative*.

compulse (kom-puls'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *compulsed*, ppr. *compulsing*. [= F. *compulser* = Sp. Pg. *compulsar* = It. *compulsare*, < ML. *compulsare*, compel (chiefly a law term), < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, drive together, compel: see *compel*, and cf. *appulse*, *impulse*, *repulse*.] To compel; constrain; force. [Rare.]

Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and *compulsed*. *Latimer*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 170.

Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in *compulsed* abhorrence. *Charlotte Brontë*, Villette, xxiii.

compulsion (kom-pul'shọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *compulsion* = Pg. *compulsão*, < LL. *compulsio(n-)*, < L. *impellere*, pp. *compulsus*: see *compel*.] The application (to a person) of superior force, physical or moral, overpowering or overruling his preferences; the force applied; constraint, physical or moral.

If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason upon *compulsion*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Wherever thought is wholly wanting, or the power to act or forbear according to the direction of thought, there necessity takes place. This, in an agent capable of volition, when the beginning or continuation of any action is contrary to the preference of his mind, is called *compulsion*; when the hindering or stopping any action is contrary to his volition, it is called restraint.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 13.

Nevertheless, it is true that the laws made by Liberals are so greatly increasing the *compulsions* and restraints exercised over citizens, that among Conservatives who suffer from this aggressiveness there is growing up a tendency to resist it. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 17.

Actual compulsion, in *law*, the illegal exercise of force, by some person, compelling the commission of an act in question.—**Legal compulsion**, that compulsion which a husband is presumed by law to exercise over his wife, when, in his presence and by his command, she commits any criminal act less than an act of treason, robbery, murder, or other heinous crime; marital coercion. = **Syn.** *Coercion*, *Constraint*, etc. See *force*.

compulsitor (kom-pul'si-tọr), *n.* [Cf. *compulsatory*.] In *Scots law*, compulsion.

Duplication against an heir who refused without judicial *compulsitor* to pay a legacy bequeathed per damnationem. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 680.

compulsive (kom-pul'siv), *a.* [= F. *compulsif* = Sp. *compulsivo*, < L. *compulsus*, pp. of *compellere*, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compulsory. [Now rare.]

The persuasive power in man to win others to goodness by instruction is greater, and more divine, then the *compulsive* power to restrayne men from being evill by terrour of the Law. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The clergy would be glad to recover their dues by a more short and *compulsive* method. *Swift.*

compulsively (kom-pul'siv-li), *adv.* By or under compulsion; by force; compulsorily. [Rare.]

To forbid divorce *compulsively*. *Milton*, Divorce.

It is pre-eminently as a critic that we feel bound to reconsider his [Sainte-Beuve's] claim to the high place among the classics of his literature, which the generality of his countrymen has gradually and reluctantly, but *compulsively* rather than impulsively, assigned to him.
Quarterly Rev.

compulsiveness (kom-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Force; compulsion.

compulsorily (kom-pul'sọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory manner; by force or constraint.

compulsoriness (kom-pul'sọ-ri-nes), *n.* The state of being compulsory.

compulsory (kom-pul'sọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *compulsorio* (cf. F. *compulsoire*, *n.*), = It. *compulsoria*, *n.*, warrant, compulsion), < ML. *compulsorius*, < LL. *compulsor*, one who drives or compels, < L. *compellere*, pp. *compulsus*, drive, compel: see *compel*, *compulse*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Exercising compulsion; tending to compel; compelling; constraining: as, *compulsory* authority; to take *compulsory* measures.

That the other apostles were . . . as infallible as himself [St. Peter], is no reason to hinder the exercise of jurisdiction; enforced or unforceable; not left to choice.

This kind of *compulsory* saving, however, would not have caused any increase of capital, unless a part of the amount had been saved over again, voluntarily, by the master. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. 5.

It was in making education not only common to all, but in some sense *compulsory* on all, that the destiny of the free republics of America was practically settled.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 220.

3. Done under compulsion; resulting from compulsion.

He erreth in this, to think that actions proceeding from fear are properly *compulsory* actions.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

II. *n.* That which has the power of compelling; constraining authority. [Rare.]

There is no power of the sword for a *compulsory*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

compunct† (kom-pungkt'), *a.* [= It. *compunto*, < L. *compunctus*, pp. of *compungere*, *compungere*, prick, sting, < *com-* (intensive) + *pungere*, prick, sting: see *pungent*.] Feeling compunction; conscience-stricken. [Rare.]

Contrite and *compunct*.
Stow, William the Conqueror, an. 1086.

compuncted† (kom-pungk'ted), *a.* [< *compunct* + *-ed*[2].] Feeling compunction. *Foxe.*

compunction (kom-pungk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *componction* = Sp. *compunción* = Pg. *compunccão* = It. *compunzione*, < LL. *compunctio(n-)*, < L. *compungere*, pp. *compunctus*, prick, sting: see *compunct*.] 1†. A pricking; stimulation; irritation.

This is that acid and piercing spirit which with such activity and *compunction* invadeth the brains and nostrils. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. The stinging or pricking of the conscience; uneasiness caused by tenderness of conscience or feelings; regret, as for wrong-doing or for giving pain to another; contrition; remorse.

He acknowledged his disloyalty to the king with expressions of great *compunction*. *Clarendon.*

It is a work of much less difficulty to make a good Christian of a professed heathen, than to bring an ill Christian, who now lives like an heathen, to a feeling sense of his sins, and to any degree of true remorse and *compunction* of heart for them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvii.

Compunction weeps our guilt away,
The sinner's safety is his pain.
Crabbe, Hall of Justice.

= **Syn. 2.** *Regret*, *Remorse*, etc. See *penitence*.

compunctionless (kom-pungk'shọn-les), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-less*.] Not feeling compunction; devoid of regret or remorse.

compunctious† (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* [< *compunction* + *-ous*.] Causing compunction; pricking the conscience; causing misgiving, regret, or remorse.

Stop up the access and passage to remorse;
That no *compunctious* visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 5.

compunctiously (kom-pungk'shus-li), *adv.* With compunction.

compunctive† (kom-pungk'tiv), *a.* [= It. *compuntivo*; as *compunct* + *-ive*.] 1. Causing compunction, regret, or remorse.

Fill my memory, as a vessel of election, with remembrances and notions highly *compunctive*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 73.

2. Susceptible of remorse; capable of repentance.

Give me all faith, all charity, and a spirit highly *compunctive*. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

compupil† (kom-pū'pil), *n.* [< *com-* + *pupil*.] A fellow-pupil. [Rare.]

Donne and his sometime *com-pupil* in Cambridge, . . . Samuel Brook. *I. Walton*, Donne.

compurgation (kom-pėr-gā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *compurgacion*, < LL. *compurgatio(n-)*, < L. *compurgare*, pp. *compurgatus*, purge, purify completely, < *com-*, together, + *purgare*, cleanse, purify: see *purge*.] In *early Eng. law*, a mode of trial in which the accused was permitted to call twelve persons of his acquaintance to testify to their belief in his innocence. See *compurgator*. Compurgation in the ecclesiastical courts was not abolished till the reign of Elizabeth.

He freed himself
By oath and *compurgation* from the charge.
Tennyson, Harold, ii. 2.

The killing of the adaling is atoned for by a fine twice or three times as large as that which can be demanded for the freeman; and his oath in *compurgation* is of twice or thrice the weight. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 24.

compurgator (kom'pėr-gā-tọr), *n.* [ML., < L. *compurgare*: see *compurgation*.] In *early Eng. law*, a person, usually a kinsman or a fellow-member in a guild, called in defense of a person on trial. The compurgators acted in the character rather of jurymen than of witnesses, for they swore to their belief, not to what they knew; that is, the accused making oath of his innocence, they swore that they believed he was speaking the truth. The number of compurgators required by law was regularly twelve.

Honour and duty
Stand my *compurgators*. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

The *compurgators* of our oldest law were not a Jury in the modern sense, but they were one of the elements out of which the Jury arose. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 303.

Trial by jury, as we know it now, was not one of the early English institutions. . . . The mode of settling disputed questions of fact was at first by means of *compurgators*. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 205.

compurgatorial (kom-pėr-gā-tō'ri-ạl), *a.* [< *compurgator* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or intended for compurgation.

The consuls of Avignon, Nismes, and St. Gilles took their *compurgatorial* oath to his fulfilment of all these stipulations. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, ix. 8.

compurgatory (kom-pėr-gā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< ML. *compurgatorius*, < *compurgator*: see *compurgator*.] Of or pertaining to a compurgator: as, a *compurgatory* oath.

If the price of life and the value of the *compurgatory* oath among the Welsh were exactly what they were among the Saxons, it would not be one degree less certain than it is that the wergild of the Saxons is the wergild of the Goth, the Frank, and the Lombard.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 90.

compursion† (kǫm-pėr′ shǫn), *n.* [< *com-* + *purse* + *-ion:* a humorous formation.] A pursing up or wrinkling together. [Rare.]

With the help of some wry faces and *compursions* of the mouth. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 27.

computability (kǫm-pū-ta-bil′ĭ-ti), *n.* [< *computable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being computable.

computable (kǫm-pū′ta-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *computable* = It. *computabile*, < L. *computabilis*, < *computare*, count: see *compute*, *v.*, *count*[1], and *cf. countable.*] Capable of being computed, numbered, or reckoned.

Not easily *computable* by arithmetic.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

computate† (kǫm′pū-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *computatus*, pp. of *computare*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] Same as *compute*. *Cockeram.*

computation (kǫm-pū-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *computation* = Sp. *computacion* = Pg. *computação* = It. *computazione*, L. *computatio(n-)*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute*, *v.*] **1.** The act, process, or method of computing, counting, reckoning, or estimating; calculation: in *math.*, generally restricted to long and elaborate numerical calculations: as, the *computation* of an eclipse.

By our best *computation* we were then in the 51 degree of latitude. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 140.

By true *computation* of the time. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

We pass for women of fifty: many additional years are thrown into female *computations* of this nature.
Addison, Guardian.

2. A result of computing; the amount computed or reckoned.

From Novalaise to Venice beganne our *Computation* of miles, which is generally used. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 90.

We receive from him, as a monument both of his power and learning, the then reformed *computation* of the year.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 80.

=Syn. Calculation, estimate, account.

computational (kǫm-pū-tā′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *computation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of computation.

It has generally been under the bias of such a formal *computational* logic that psychologists, and especially English psychologists, have entered upon the study of mind.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 78.

computator (kǫm′pū-tā-tǫr), *n.* [= Pg. *computador* = It. *computatore*, < L. *computator*, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute: see *compute.*] A computer; a calculator. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

compute (kǫm-pūt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *computed*, ppr. *computing*. [= F. *computer* = Sp. Pg. *computar* = It. *computare*, < L. *computare*, *computare*, sum up, reckon, compute, < *com-*, together, + *putare*, cleanse, trim, prune, clear up, settle, adjust, reckon, count, deem, think, suppose (cf. E. *reckon* in sense of 'suppose'), < *putus*, cleansed, clear, orig. pp., < √ *pu*, purify, cleanse, > also *purus*, pure: see *pute*, *pure*. From L. *computare*, through OF. and ME., comes E. *count*[1], a doublet of *compute:* see *count*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To determine by calculation; count; reckon; calculate: as, to *compute* the distance of the moon from the earth.

Two days, as we *compute* the days of heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 685.

I could demonstrate every pore
Where memory lays up all her store;
And to an inch *compute* the station
'Twixt judgment and imagination.
Prior, Alma, iii.

=Syn. *Reckon*, *Count*, etc. See *calculate.*

II. *intrans.* To reckon; count.

A purse is twenty-five thousand Medines; but in other parts of Turkey, it is only twenty thousand: And where they speak of great sums, they always *compute* by purses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 175.

computer (kǫm-pūt′), *n.* [< LL. *computus*, a computation, < L. *computare*, compute: see *compute* and *count*[1], *n.*] Computation.

In our common *computer* he hath been come these many years. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 46.

The time of this Battell, by any who could do more than guess, is not set down, or any foundation giv'n from whence to draw a solid *computer*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

computer (kǫm-pū′tėr), *n.* One who computes; a reckoner; a calculator; specifically, one whose occupation is to make arithmetical calculations for mathematicians, astronomers, geodesists, etc. Also spelled *computor*.

computist† (kǫm-pū′tist), *n.* [< *compute* + *-ist.*] A computer. *Sir T. Browne.*

The treasurer was a wise man, and a strict *computist*.
Sir H. Wotton.

computor, *n.* See *computer.*

comqual, *n.* See *kumqual.*

comrade (kom′rad or -rād, kum′rad or -rād), *n.* [Early mod. E. *comerade*, *camarade* (also *camarado*, *camrado*, after Sp. Pg.), < late ME. *comered* = MD. *camerade*, D. *kameraad* = G. *kamerad*, also *kammerade*, *kammerad*, *camarad*, = Dan. *kammerat* = Sw. *kamrat* (with term. after It.), < F. *camerade*, now *camarade*, < It. *camerata* = Sp. Pg. *camarada*, a company, society, a partner, comrade, = F. *chambrée*, a (military) mess, a house (audience); orig. a collective name for those lodging in the same chamber or tent, < ML. **camarata*, **camerata* (sc. L. *societa(t-)s*, company), fem. of *camaratus*, *cameratus*, lit. chambered, < L. *camara*, *camera* (> It. *camera* = Sp. *cámara* = Pg. *camara* = F. *chambre*, > E. *chamber*), a chamber: see *chamber*, and *cf. camerade.*] An intimate associate in occupation or friendship; a close companion; a fellow; a mate.

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

To be a *comrade* with the wolf and owl.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

Thus he moved the Prince
To laughter and his *comrades* to applause.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Women are meant neither to be men's guides nor their playthings, but their *comrades*, their fellows and their equals, so far as Nature puts no bar to that equality.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 24.

=Syn. *Friend*, *Companion*, etc. See *associate.*

comradery (kom′rad-ri or -rād-ri), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ry*, after F. *camaraderie*, < *camarade*, comrade.] The state or feeling of being a comrade; intimate companionship; cordial fellowship. [Rare.]

This visible expression of the power of the community generated a self-confidence and a spirit of generous *comradery* in the mind of the young soldier.
H. E. Scudder, Noah Webster, p. 21.

comradeship (kom′rad-ship or -rād-ship), *n.* [< *comrade* + *-ship.*] The state of being a comrade, especially a good or agreeable comrade; intimate companionship; fellowship.

The *comradeship* of the camp is one of the strongest ties that ever bind men of all classes of society together.
The American, VIII. 72.

comrogue† (kom-rōg′), *n.* [< *com-* + *rogue.*] A fellow-rogue.

You and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit . . . in the stocks. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Augurs.

You may seek them in Bridewell, or the Hole; here are none of your *com-rogues*. *Massinger*, City Madam, iv. 1.

comset, *v.* [ME. *comsen*, *cumsen*, contr., < OF. *comencer*, *cumancer*, *commencer*, F. *commencer*, > E. *commence:* see *commence*, of which *comse* is a contr. form.] **I.** *trans.* To begin; commence.

Comliche a clerk than *cumsid* the wordis.
Richard the Redeless, iv. 85.

II. *intrans.* To make a beginning or commencement; begin.

The couherd *comsed* to quake for kare & for drede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 288.

Ac for alle thes preciose presentes oure lord prince Ieaus Was nother kyng ne conquerour til he *comsede* wexe In the manere of a man and that by muche slethe.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 97.

comte (kǫnt), *n.* [F.: see *count*[2].] A count: occurring in English use, in French titles.

Comtian (kǫn′ti-an), *a.* [The F. proper name *Comte* is the same as *comte*, a count: see *count*[2] and *-ian.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Auguste Comte (1798–1857) or the system of philosophy founded by him. See *positive philosophy* (under *positive*) and *positivism.* Also *Comtist.*

The purely theoretical part of Comte's Positive Religion is unfortunately mixed up with a great mass of practical details referring to the ritual of *Comtian* worship, which may be entertaining, but are less interesting, because more arbitrary, than the theory. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 261.

Comtism (kǫn′tizm), *n.* [< *Comte* + *-ism*, after F. *Comtisme.*] The philosophical system founded by Auguste Comte; positivism. See *positive philosophy*, under *positive.*

To deny the possibility of any single starting-point; to take, in default of such, "Man" and "The World" as the only two positive and knowable data; to infer the Supreme Being as implied in them and presupposing both; and to investigate the intellectual, physical, and moral laws underlying these data, by means of the inductive method as the only legitimate and universally applicable method — that is the essence of *Comtism*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 238.

Comtist (kǫn′tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *Comte* + *-ist*, after F. *Comtiste.*] **I.** *n.* A disciple of Comte; a positivist.

Writers whose philosophy had its legitimate parent in Hume, or in themselves, were labelled *Comtists* or "Positivists" by public writers, even in spite of vehement protests to the contrary. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 150.

II. *a.* Same as *Comtian.*

Comus (kō′mus), *n.* [< Gr. κῶμος, a revel, festival, carousal, a band of revelers, a company, also an ode sung at such a festival; perhaps < κώμη, a village: see *comedy.*] In *late classical myth.*, a god of festive mirth.

comyn[1]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *common.*

comyn[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cumin.*

comynly†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *commonly.*

con[1] (kon), *v.* A dialectal or obsolete variant of *can*[1]. **To con thank**†. See *can*[1], *v.*

con[2] (kon), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning.* [Early mod. E. also *conne*; < So. *con*, *cun*; orig. (as shown in the alternative pronunciation of the deriv. *con*[3], pron. kon or kun) *cun*, *cunne*, < ME. *cunnen*, < AS. *cunnian*, try, test, examine, also in comp. *ā-cunnian*, *be-cunnian*, *ge-cunnian*, try, inquire, experience (= OS. *gi-kunnōn* = OHG. *chunnan*, MHG. *kunnen*, test, examine, learn to know, = Goth. *ga-kunnan*, read, consider); a secondary verb, < *cunnan* (ind. *can*), know: see *can*[1] and its var. *con*[1], to which *con*[2] is now conformed.] **1**†. To try; attempt (to do a thing).

He wollde *cunnenn* awa
To brimgenn hin hiss herrte
Ertthlike thinngess lisste. *Ormulum*, l. 12137.

2. To try; examine; test; taste. [Now only Scotch, in the form *cun.*]

Ne ther ne fand he nanne drinnch [drink], . . .
Ne wollde het [he it] næfre *cunnenn*.
Ormulum, l. 831.

3. To peruse carefully and attentively; study or pore over; learn: as, to *con* a lesson: often with *over*.

This boke is made for chylde gonge
At the scowle that byde not longe,
Sone it may be *conyd* had,
And make them gode tht thel be bad.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

Here are your parts: and I am to intreat you . . . to *con* them by to-morrow night. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2.

I went with Sr George Tuke to hear the comedians *con* and repeate his new comedy. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 23, 1662.

There he who *cons* a speech and he who hums
His yet unfinished verses, musing walk.
Bryant, The Path.

con[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conned*, ppr. *conning.* [Early mod. E. also *cun*; appar. a particular use of *con*[1] in the sense of 'know how,' can, a verb (*steer*) being omitted: cf. "They *conne* nought here shippes *stere*" (*Gower*, Conf. Amant., I. 59). See *con*[1], and *cf. con*[2].] *Naut.*: (*a*) To direct (the man at the helm of a vessel) how to steer.

The four Chinese helmsmen, *conned* by the English quartermasters, upping with the helm and downing with it.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 95.

(*b*) To give orders for the steering of: as, to *con* a ship.

He that *cund* y^e ship before y^e sea, was faine to be bound fast for washing away.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 140.

I could *con* or fight a ship as well as ever.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, viii.

con[3], **conn** (kon or kun), *n.* [< *con*[3], *conn*, *v.*] *Naut.*: (*a*) The position taken by the person who cons or directs the steering of a vessel.

The tittering of the other midshipmen and the quartermaster at the *conn*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

The first lieutenant, then at the *conn*, where, though wounded, he had remained throughout the fight.
The Century, XXXII. 451.

(*b*) The act of conning.

con[4]†. A variant of *can*[3], for *gan*, preterit of *gin*[1], begin. See *can*[3], *gin*[1].

Then Pirrus by purpos prestly [quickly] *con* wende
Into Delphon.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13706.

con[5] (kon). An abbreviation of the Latin *contra*, against (see *contra*), especially common in the phrase *pro and con* (Latin *pro et contra*), for and against, in favor of and opposed to: sometimes used as a noun, with a plural, the *pros and cons*, the arguments, or arguers, or voters, for and against a proposition.

Of many knotty points they spoke;
And *pro and con* by turns they took.
Prior, Alma, i.

con-. [L. *con-*: see *com-*.] The most frequent form of *com-*.

conable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *covenable*.

conacle†, *n.* See *canacle*.

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *n.* [Appar. < *con-* + *acre*.] In Ireland, a form of peasant occupancy arising from grants of the use of land in whole or part payment of wages. It is nearly obsolete.

conacre (kon-ā′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conacred*, ppr. *conacring*. [< *conacre*, *n.*] To let land on the conacre system.

conacrer (kon-ā′krėr), *n.* [< *conacre*, *n.*, + *-er*1.] One who tills land under the conacre system.

con affetto (kon af-fet′tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *affetto*, < L. *affectus*, affect, sympathy: see *cum-* and *affect*2, *n.*] In *music*, with feeling.

conamarin (kon-am′ą-rin), *n.* [< *con*(*ium*) + *a-marin*.] A very bitter resin found in the root of *Conium maculatum*.

con amore (kon ą-mō′re). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *amore*, < L. *amor*, love: see *com-* and *amor*.] With love; with sympathetic enthusiasm or zeal; with strong liking; heartily.

He expatiated *con amore* on the charms of Florence.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 270.

conaria, *n.* Plural of *conarium*.

conarial (kō-nā′ri-al), *a.* [< *conarium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conarium, or pineal body of the brain.—**Conarial fossa**, a depression of the roof of the skull of some animals, in which the conarium is lodged.—**Conarial tube**, the more or less extended cavity or canal of the pineal body commonly supposed to be the remnant of the passage by which in vertebrates generally the primitive cavity of the myelencephalon communicated with the outer surface of the head. In man and the higher vertebrates generally the conarium appears to be deep-seated in the brain; but this is deceptive, and merely owing to the overgrowth of the cerebrum. The conarium is morphologically on the superior surface of the brain, whatever its apparent situation, and there is much reason to suppose that the large openings of the top of the skull in many Tertiary mammals, called the parietal foramina, indicate the extension of the conarial tube to the surface, and the formation there of a visual or other special-sense organ. On this view, the conarium is the vestige of an extinct eye. See *conarium*.

conario-hypophysial (kō-nā′ri-ō-hī-pō-fiz′i-al), *a.* [< *conarium* + *hypophysis* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the conarium and to the hypophysis of the cerebrum, or to the pineal and pituitary bodies. An epithet applied by Sir R. Owen to a tract through which these two structures are placed in communication in the embryo, the *conario-hypophysial tract* being primitively a part of the general coelian cavity of the brain.

conarium (kō-nā′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *conaria* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κωνάριον, the pineal gland (so called from its shape), dim. of κῶνος, a cone: see *cone*.] The pineal body of the brain; the pineal gland. It is a small reddish body developed from the hinder part of the roof of the first cerebral vesicle, and lying in front of and above the nates. Its substance consists mainly of epithelial follicles and connective tissue; there is no evidence that it is a nervous structure, and its function, if it possess any, is unknown. It was formerly supposed by some (as by the Cartesians) to be the seat of the soul. See *conarial*, and cuts under *corpus* and *encephalon*.

conation (kō-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *conatio*(*n-*), < *conari*, undertake, endeavor, attempt, strive after.] **1**†. An endeavor or attempt.

Therefore the Matter which shall be a cause of his [a freeman's] Disfranchisement ought to be an Act or Deed, and not a *Conation* or an Endeavour he may repent of before the execution of it.
James Bragge's Case (1616), 11 Coke, 98 b.

2. In *psychol.*, voluntary agency, embracing desire and volition.

conative (kō′nạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. *conatus*, pp. of *conari*, attempt (see *conation*), + *-ive*.] **1**. In *psychol.*, relating to conation; of the nature of conation; exertive; endeavoring.

This division of the phenomena of mind into the three great classes of the cognitive faculties, the feelings, . . . and the exertive or *conative* powers, . . . was first promulgated by Kant. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xi.

2. In *gram.*, expressing endeavor or effort.

conatus (kō-nā′tus), *n.*; pl. *conatus*. [= Sp. Pg. It. *conato*, < L. *conatus*, an effort, endeavor, attempt, < *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] An effort; specifically, a tendency simulating an effort on the part of a plant or an animal to supply a want; a tissue.

What *conatus* could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? *Paley*, Nat. Theol.

conaxial (kon-ak′si-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *axial*.] **1**. Having the axes of rotation or of figure coincident, as two bodies.—**2**. Having a common axis: said of superposed cylinders or cones.

As hardness [of steel] decreases, the density of the elementary *conaxial* cylindrical shells increases.
Jour. of Iron and Steel Inst., 1886, p. 995.

con brio (kon brē′ō). [It., with spirit: *con*, < L. *cum*, with (see *com-*); *brio*, spirit, vivacity, = Sp. Pg. *brio* = Pr. *briu* = OF. *bri*, vivacity, force; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Olr. *brig* = Gael. *brigh*, vigor, force.] In *music*, with spirit and force.

concamerate (kon-kam′ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concamerated*, ppr. *concamerating*. [< L. *concameratus*, pp. of *concamerare*, arch over, < *con-* (intensive) + *camerare*, arch: see *camber*3, *chamber*, *v.*, *camerate*.] **1**. To arch over; vault. [Rare.]

The roofe whereof [a hall] is very loftily *concamerated* and adorned with many exquisite pictures.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 120.

2. To divide into chambers. See *concamerated*.

concamerated (kon-kam′ę-rā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concamerate*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, divided into chambers or cells; separated by partitions into a number of cavities; multilocular: as, a *concamerated* shell.

One *concamerated* bone. *N. Grew*, Museum.

concameration (kon-kam-ę-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *concamération*, < L. *concameratio*(*n-*), < *concamerare*: see *concamerate*.] **1**. An arching; an arch or vault. [Rare.]

Not only the beam-work was destroyed, but the ceiling underneath it, or *concameration* called cœlum, being of wood beautifully painted, was also consumed.
Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, i. 303.

2†. An apartment; a chamber.

The inside of these hot-houses are divided into many cells and *concamerations*. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 164.

3. In *zoöl.*, the state of being concamerated or multilocular.

concatenate (kon-kat′e-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concatenated*, ppr. *concatenating*. [< LL. *concatenatus*, pp. of *concatenare* (> It. *concatenare* = Sp. Pg. *concatenar*), link together, connect, < L. *con-*, together, + *catenare*, link, chain, < *catena*, a chain, > ult. E. *chain*: see *catena*, *catenate*, and *chain*.] To link together; unite in a series or chain, as things depending on one another.

Nature has *concatenated* our fortunes and affections together with indissoluble bands of mutual sympathy.
Burrow, Works, II. ii.

Clothed in the purple of his cumbrous diction and the cadences of his *concatenated* periods.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 227.

concatenate (kon-kat′e-nāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *concatenado* = It. *concatenato*, < L. *concatenatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Linked together in a chain or series; concatenated; specifically, in *entom.*, united at the base: applied to spines or other processes when their bases are joined by ridges or raised lines.

The elements be so *concatenate*.
Ashmole, Poem in Theatrum Chemicum.

concatenation (kon-kat-e-nā′shọn), *n.* [F. *concaténation* = Sp. *concatenacion* = Pg. *concatenação* = It. *concatenazione*, < LL. *concatenatio*(*n-*), a concatenation, sequence, < *concatenare*, link together: see *concatenate*, *v.*] **1**. The state of being concatenated or linked together; a relation of interconnection or interdependence.

The consonancy and *concatenation* of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

A due *concatenation* of causes and effects.
Horne, Works, V. xxviii.

I never could help admiring the *concatenation* between Achitophel's setting his house in order, and hanging himself. The one seems to follow the other as a matter of course. *Scott*, Diary, May 13, 1827.

2. A series of things united like links in a chain; any series of interconnected or interdependent things or events: as, "a *concatenation* of explosions," *Irving*.

That *concatenation* of means for the infusion of faith, . . . sending, and preaching, and hearing. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

concaulescence (kon-kâ-les′gns), *n.* [< *con-* + *caulescence*.] In *bot.*, the coalescence of the peduncle of a flower with the stem for some distance above the subtending bract.

concausel (kon-kâz′), *n.* [= Sp. It. *concausa*, joint cause; as *con-* + *cause*.] A joint cause. *Fotherby*.

concavation (kon-kā-vā′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **concavatio*(*n-*), < *concavare*, pp. *concavatus*, make concave, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] The act of making concave.

concave (kon′kāv), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkaaf* = G. *concav* = Dan. Sw. *konkav*, < F. *concave* = Pr. *concau* = Sp. *cóncavo* = Pg. It. *concavo*, < L. *concavus*, hollow, arched, vaulted, < *com-* + *cavus*, hollow: see *cavel*.] **I**. *a.* **1**. Curved or rounded in the manner of the circumference of a circle or the surface of a sphere when viewed from the center; presenting a hollow or incurvation; incurved; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *concave* mirror. A concave bounding surface of a body is one which is so bent that a straight line joining any two points of it lies without the body. Thus, if a ball floats upon water, the common surface of the ball and water is *concave* if conceived as belonging to the water, and *convex* if conceived as belonging to the ball. A surface or curve is said to be concave toward the region which would be outside a body of which the curve or surface was a concave boundary.

Cœlum denotes the *concave* space, or vaulted roof that incloses all matter. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Tiber trembled underneath her banks,
To hear the replication of your sounds,
Made in her *concave* shores. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 1.

2. Hollow; empty. [Rare.]

For his verity in love, I do think him as *concave* as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 4.

Concave brick. See *brick*2.—**Concave leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf with its edge raised above the disk.—**Concave lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides concave. See *lens*.—**Concave mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

Concave or Plano-concave Lens.

II. *n.* [< L. *concavum*, neut. of *concavus*: see I.] **1**. A hollow; an arch or vault; a concavity.

The *concave* of this ear. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

The *concave* of the blue and cloudless sky.
Wordsworth.

2. Any inwardly curved portion of a machine: as, the *concave* of a thresher (the curved breast in which the cylinder works).—**3**. A concave mirror. [Rare.]

An expert artificer that made metalline *concaves* confessed them to shrink upon refrigeration.
Boyle, Local Motion, viii.

concave (kon′kāv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *concaved*, ppr. *concaving*. [< L. *concavare*, hollow out, < *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] To make hollow. [Rare.]

That western bay *concaved* by vast mountains.
Anna Seward, Letters, iv. 118.

concavely (kon′kāv-li), *adv.* So as to be concave; in a concave manner.

concaveness (kon′kāv-nes), *n.* Hollowness; concavity. *Johnson*.

concavity (kon-kav′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concavities* (-tiz). [= F. *concavité* = Pr. *concavitat* = Sp. *concavidad* = Pg. *concavidade* = It. *concavità*, < LL. *concavita*(*t-*)*e*, < *concavus*, concave: see *concave*, *a.*] **1**. The state of being concave; hollowness.—**2**. A concave surface, or the space contained in it; the internal surface of a hollow curved body, or the space within such body; any hollow space which is more or less spherical.

The *concavities* of the shells wherein they were moulded.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Look upon the outside of a dome, your eye half surrounds it; look up into the inside, and at one glance you have all the prospect of it; the entire *concavity* falls into your eye at once.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

Concavo-concave Lens.

concavo-concave (kon-kā′vō-kon′kāv), *a.* Concave or hollow on both surfaces, as a lens. Lenses of this kind are more frequently termed *double-concave* lenses. See *lens*.

concavo-convex (kon-kā′vō-kon′veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other. A *concavo-convex lens* is a lens in which the convex face has a smaller curvature than the concave face, so that the former tends constantly away from the latter. See *convex*.

Concavo-convex Lens.

concavous† (kon-kā′vus), *a.* [< L. *concavus*, hollow: see *concave*, *a.*] Concave.

The *concavous* part of the liver. *Abp. Potter*, Antiq. of Greece, II. 14.

concavously† (kon-kā′vus-li), *adv.* In a concave manner; so as to show a concave surface; concavely.

The dolphin that carrieth Arion is *concavously* inverted.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

conceal (kon-sēl′), *v. t.* [< ME. *conceler*, *concelen*, *concelen*, < OF. *conceler*, *cuncheler*, < L. *conclare*, hide, < *com-*, together, + *celare* (> F. *celer* = Pr. *celar* = Sp. *celar* = Pg. *calar* = It. *celare*), hide, = AS. *helan*, E. *heal*, hide, cover: see *heal*2.] **1**. To hide; withdraw, remove, or shield from observation; cover or keep from sight; secrete: as, a party of men *concealed* themselves behind a wall; his face was *concealed* by a mask.

What profit is it if we slay our brother, and *conceal* his blood? Gen. xxxvii. 26.

Westney, too, may *conceal* a tribal name; or it may be derived from Westan-ig, i. e. West Island, cf. Westanwuda. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 56.

2. To keep close or secret; forbear to disclose or divulge; withhold from utterance or declaration: as, to *conceal* one's thoughts or opinions.

I have not *concealed* the words of the Holy One. Job vi. 10.

My gracious lord, that which I would discover
The law of friendship bids me to *conceal*.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

The absolute dependent of a despotic will is more apt to *conceal* than express the real emotions of his heart towards that will. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 104.

Concealed land. Same as *concealment*, 5.

I will after him,
And search him like *conceal'd land*, but I'll have him.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 3.

=Syn. *Conceal*, *Hide*, *Secrete*, screen, cover, cloak, disguise, dissemble. To *conceal* and to *hide* may be to put or keep out of sight, literally or figuratively; to *secrete* is to put out of sight literally. *Conceal* implies least of action, and *hide* less than *secrete*. *Conceal* and *hide* may be used by a sort of personification where *secrete* could not be employed: as, a cave *concealed* by bushes; a cottage *hidden* amid woods. See *dissemble*.

Gold may be so *concealed* in baser matter that only a chemist can recover it. *Johnson*, Cowley.

Therefore hid I my face from them. Ezek. xxxix. 23.

The *hidden* soul of harmony. *Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 144.

concealable (kọn-sē'la-bl), *a.* [< *conceal* + *-able*.] Capable of being concealed, hidden, or kept secret.

The omniscience of God, wherewnto there is nothing *concealable*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 2.

concealed (kọn-sēld'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conceal*, *v.*] Hidden; secret: specifically, in *entom.*, said of parts which are hidden by the parts behind them, as the head when the borders of the thorax overlap it so that it cannot be seen from above.

concealedly (kọn-sē'led-li), *adv.* In a concealed, concealing, or clandestine manner; secretly; so as not to be discovered or detected.

Worldly lusts and interests slily creep in, and *concealedly* work in their hearts. *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 370.

concealedness (kọn-sē'led-nes), *n.* The state of being concealed. *Johnson.*

concealer (kọn-sē'lėr), *n.* 1. One who conceals.

The *concealer* of the crime was equally guilty. *Clarendon.*

2†. A person formerly employed in England to find out concealed lands—that is, lands privily kept from the king by persons having nothing to show for their title to them.

concealment (kọn-sēl'mạnt), *n.* [< ME. *concelement*, < OF. *concelement* (cf. Pr. *celamen* = Pg. *calamento* = It. *celamento*), < *conceler*, conceal: see *conceal* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of concealing, hiding, or keeping secret.

She never told her love,
But let *concealment*, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her damask cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

2. Specifically, in *law*, the intentional suppression of truth, to the injury or prejudice of another.

I shall not assent to destry ner do no *councelement* of the kynges rightes, nor of his franchises.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

3. The state of being concealed or withdrawn from observation; privacy; retreat.

Some clear cause
Will in *concealment* wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

4. Shelter from observation; protection from discovery; a place or means of such shelter or protection: as, his only *concealment* was an arbor of boughs.

The cleft tree
Offers its kind *concealment* to a few,
Their food its insects, and its moss their nests.
Thomson, Spring, l. 640.

5. In *Eng. hist.*, property, as land, the ownership of which was concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, etc., at the time of the Reformation. Also called *concealed land*.

Their penance, sir, I'll undertake, so please you
To grant me one *concealment*.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

6†. Secret knowledge; a secret; mystery.

He is a worthy gentleman;
Exceedingly well read, and profited
In strange *concealments*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

=Syn. 3 and **4.** Secrecy, hiding, hiding-place, retreat, disguise.

concede (kọn-sēd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceded*, ppr. *conceding*. [= F. *concéder* = Sp. Pg. *conceder* = It. *concedere*, < L. *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, go with, give way, yield, grant, < *com-*, with, + *cedere*, go, cede, grant: see *cede*. Hence *concession*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a concession of; grant as a right or a privilege; yield up; allow: as, the government *conceded* the franchise to a foreign syndicate.

He *conceded* many privileges to the people.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

2. To admit as true, just, or proper; admit; grant; acquiesce in, either by direct assent or by silent acceptance. See *concession*.

Assumed as a principle to prove another thing which is not *conceded* as true itself. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 4.

We *concede* that self-love is the strongest and most natural love of man. *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 93.

Conceding for a moment that the government is bound to educate a man's children, then, what kind of logic will demonstrate that it is not bound to feed and clothe them?
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 362.

In order to shake him (the Spanish beggar) off you are obliged to *concede* his quality.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Peath, p. 48.

II. *intrans.* To make concession; grant a petition, or accept a disputed or disputable point; yield; admit.

I wished you to *concede* to America at a time when she prayed concession at your feet. *Burke*, Speech at Bristol.

concededly (kọn-sē'ded-li), *adv.* As admitted or conceded.

The higher rate of speed, which not only cuts faster, but, in the case of the vulcanite emery wheel, prolongs the life of the wheel, is *concededly* safe with the vulcanite wheel. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 193.

concedence (kọn-sē'dens), *n.* [< *concede* + *-ence*.] The act of conceding; concession. [Rare.]

All I had to apprehend was that a daughter so reluctantly carried off would offer terms to her father, and would be accepted upon a mutual *concedence*: they to give up Solmes, she to give up me.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, iii. 116.

conceder (kọn-sē'dėr), *n.* One who concedes.

conceipt†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit*.

I have a part allotted mee which I have neither able apprehension to *conceipt*, nor what I *conceipt* gratious abilitie to utter. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 5.

conceit (kọn-sēt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *conceyt*, *conseyt*, also rarely in late ME., *conceipt*, *concepte* (with *p* inserted in imitation of the orig. L. *conceptus*); < ME. *conceit*, *conseit*, *conceyte*, *conseyte*, < OF. **conceit* (not found), later also *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto*, < L. *conceptus*, a collecting, taking, receiving, a thought, purpose (whence directly E. *concept*, q. v.), < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*, and cf. *concept*, *concetto*, doublets of *conceit*. For the form, cf. *deceit*, *receit*, the three forms being also spelled, corruptly, *conceipt*, *deceipt*, *receipt*, the last being now the current form.] **1†.** That which is conceived, imagined, or formed in the mind; conception; idea; thought; image.

In laughing there ever preceideth a *conceit* of somewhat ridiculous, and therefore it is proper to man.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

I do feel *conceits* coming upon me, more than I am able to turn tongue to. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The *Conceit* of Honour is a great Encouragement to Virtue. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

2†. The faculty of conceiving; understanding; apprehension.

His wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more *conceit* in him than is in a mallet.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

How often did her eyes say to me that they loved! yet I, not looking for such a matter, had not my *conceit* open to understand them. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Opinion; estimation; view or belief. [Archaic.]

Being in the meane time well vsed, upon *conceit* that the King would like well of their comming.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

Seest thou a man wise in his own *conceit*? there is more hope of a fool than of him. Prov. xxvi. 12.

A *conceit* there is, that the devil commonly appeareth with a cloven hoof. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

4. An undue opinion; a baseless fancy; a crotchety notion.

The form which this *conceit* usually assumes is that of supposing that nature lends more assistance to human endeavours in agriculture than in manufactures.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., i. 1.

The danger is, that they will be too much elated by flattery, and at last seriously entertain the *conceit* that they are great poets. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., i. 87.

5. An exaggerated estimate of one's own mental ability, or of the importance or value of what one has done; an overvaluation of one's own acuteness, wit, learning, etc.; self-conceit: as, a man inflated with *conceit*.

Plumed with *conceit*. *Cotton*, Fable.

So spake he, clouded with his own *conceit*.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

Our vanities differ as our noses do: all *conceit* is not the same *conceit*, but varies in correspondence with the minutiæ of mental make in which one of us differs from another. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 165.

6. A witty, happy, or ingenious thought or expression; a quaint or humorous fancy; wit; humor; ingenuity; especially, in modern usage, a quaint or odd thought; a thought or expression intended to be striking or poetical, but rather far-fetched, insipid, or pedantic.

Others of a more fine and pleasant head . . . in short poemes vttered pretie merry *conceits*, and those men were called Epigrammatistes. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

The eloquence of the bar, the pulpit, and the councilboard was deformed by *conceits* which would have disgraced the rhyming shepherds of an Italian academy.
Macaulay, Dryden.

7†. A fanciful or ingenious device or invention.

Newer carde, for silks or sumpteous cost,
For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For Baudkin, broydrie, cutworks, nor *conceits*.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 71.

Bracelets of thy hair, rings, gawds, *conceits*,
Knacks, trifles. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

8†. A trifle; a dainty; a kickshaw.

And if your Mayster will haue any *conceites* after dinner, as appeis, Nuts, or creame, then lay forth a Towell on the board. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Out of conceit (with a thing or person), not having a favorable opinion; no longer pleased: followed by *with*.

He would fain bring us *out of conceit with* the good success which God hath voutsaf'd us.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Let these trifles put us *out of conceit with* petty comforts. *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

=Syn. 4. Vagary, whim, illusion.—**5.** *Pride*, *Vanity*, etc. (see *egotism*), self-sufficiency, self-complacency.

conceit (kọn-sēt'), *v.* [< *conceit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To conceive; imagine; think; suppose; form an idea of. [Obsolete or archaic.]

One of two bad ways you must *conceit* me,
Either a coward or a flatterer. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

Men *conceit* to themselves that their reason hath the mastery over their words, but it happens too that words react and influence the understanding. *Bacon.*

There are as many hells as Anaxarchus *conceited* worlds.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 51.

Our ancestors were not such fools, after all, as we, their degenerate children, *conceit* them to have been.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 259.

2. Reflexively, to imagine; fancy; think; believe: implying error. [Rare.]

We *conceit ourselves* that we contemplate absolute existence when we only speculate absolute privation.
W. Hamilton.

As little reason have we to *conceit ourselves* that our progeny will be satisfied with our English, as the subjects of the Heptarchy would have had for *conceiting themselves* that their Saxon would supply the necessities of us their descendants. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 18.

3†. To cause to imagine.

To plague the Palatine with jealousy,
And to *conceit* him with some deep extreme.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

II.† *intrans.* To form a notion; have an opinion; conceive.

Those whose vulgar apprehensions *conceit* but low of matrimonial purposes. *Milton.*

conceited (kọn-sē'ted), *a.* [< *conceit*, *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] **1†.** Endowed with or characterized by fancy or imagination; ingenious; witty.

Conceited masques, rich banquets. *Drayton.*

An admirable-*conceited* fellow. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2†. Ingeniously or curiously contrived; fanciful.

A very pretty fashion, believe me, and a most novel kind of trim: your band is *conceited* too!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

A *conceited* chair to sleep in. *Evelyn.*

3. Entertaining an exaggerated opinion of one's own abilities, wisdom, wit, or the like; self-conceited; self-complacent.

Mr. Collins and one Mr. Hales (a young man very well *conceited* of himself and censorious of others) went to Aquiday. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

How *conceited* of their own wit, science, and politeness!
Bentley.

Conceited gowk! puffed up wi' windy pride!
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

The *conceited* are rarely shy; for they value themselves much too highly to expect depreciation.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 331.

4†. Having a favorable conception or opinion of any person or thing. [Rare.]

Of our Chirurgians they were so *conceited* that they believed any Plaister would heale any hurt.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 127.

conceitedly (kŏn-sē'ted-li), *adv.* **1†.** Wittily; ingeniously.

> You have so *conceitedly* gone beyond me,
> And made so large use of a slender gift.
> *Middleton (and another)*, Mayor of Queenborough, iii. 3.

2†. Fancifully; whimsically.

> *Conceitedly* dress her. *Donne.*

3. In a conceited manner; with vanity or egotism: as, he spoke *conceitedly* of his attainments.

conceitedness (kŏn-sē'ted-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being conceited; an overweening estimate of one's self, especially of one's mental ability; conceit.

> For spiritual pride, *conceitedness* in Religion, and a Spirit of contradiction to Superiours, are to be reckoned among some of the worst Symptoms of a declining Church.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

As arrogance and *conceitedness* of our own abilities are very shocking and offensive to men of sense and virtue, we may be very sure they are highly displeasing to that Being who delights in a humble mind.
Addison, Spectator, No. 238.

=Syn. See *egotism*.

conceitless (kŏn-sēt'les), *a.* [< *conceit* + *-less.*] Without conception; dull of imagination or comprehension; stupid; slow of apprehension; silly.

> Think'st thou I am so shallow, so *conceitless*,
> To be seduced by thy flattery?
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 2.

conceivability (kŏn-sē-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conceivable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of conveying a meaning; capability of being supposed without self-contradiction or contradiction of something firmly believed; imaginability.

> It is not a question of probability, or credibility, but of *conceivability*. Experiment proves that the elements of these hypotheses cannot even be put together in consciousness; and we can entertain them only as we entertain such pseud-ideas as a square fluid and a moral substance.
> *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 11.

The test of conceivability, the asserted principle that every clear and distinct conception is true.

conceivable (kŏn-sē'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *concevable* = Sp. *concebible*; as *conceive* + *-able*.] Capable of being conceived, thought, or understood; supposable; thinkable.

> Whereby any *conceivable* weight may be moved by any *conceivable* power. *Bp. Wilkins.*
>
> If . . . those propositions only are *conceivable* of which subject and predicate are capable of unity of representation, then is the subjectivity of space inconceivable.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

The inconceivable by us, but still *conceivable* by others, has a much closer affinity to the *conceivable* by us than it has to the absolutely contradictory.
Ferrier, Institutes, Int., § 69.

It is *conceivable* that the general pattern of an organ might become so much obscured as to be finally lost.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 392.

No *conceivable* decay of Christianity could bring back a primitive way of thinking which had been outgrown long before Christianity appeared.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 75.

conceivableness (kŏn-sē'va-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conceivable; conceivability.
H. Spencer.

conceivably (kŏn-sē'va-bli), *adv.* In a conceivable, supposable, or intelligible manner; possibly.

conceive (kŏn-sēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conceived*, ppr. *conceiving*. [Early mod. E. also *conceeve*, *conceyve*, < ME. *conceiven*, *conceyven*, *conceven*, *conseyven*, *consayven*, < OF. *concever*, *conciver*, *concevoir*, F. *concevoir* = Pr. *concebre* = Sp. *concebir* = Pg. *conceber* = It. *concepere*, *concepire*, *conspere*, < L. *concipere*, take in, receive, conceive, become pregnant, etc., < *com-*, together, + *capere*, take, = E. *heave*, raise: see *capable*, *captive*, *accept*, etc. Cf. *deceive*, *perceive*, *receive*. Hence ult. *conceit*, *concept*, *concetto*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To apprehend in the mind; form a distinct and correct notion of, or a notion which is not absurd: as, we cannot *conceive* an effect without a cause.

> Write not what cannot be with ease *conceiv'd*;
> Some truths may be too strong to be believ'd.
> *Dryden*, Art of Poetry, iii. 475.

When we do our utmost to *conceive* the existence of external bodies, we are all the while only contemplating our own ideas. But the mind, taking no notice of itself, is deluded to think it can and doth *conceive* bodies existing unthought-of or without the mind; though at the same time they are apprehended by or exist in itself.
Bp. Berkeley, Human Knowledge, § 23.

To *conceive* a round square, or to *conceive* a body all black and yet all white, would only be to *conceive* two different sensations as produced in us simultaneously by the same object: a conception familiar to our experience; and we should probably be as well able to *conceive* a round square as a hard square, or a heavy square, if it were not that, in our uniform experience, at the instant when a thing begins to be round it ceases to be square, so that the beginning of the one impression is inseparably associated with the departure or cessation of the other.
J. S. Mill.

We cannot *conceive* an individual without in the same act implying a class to which it belongs, and a larger class from which it is distinguished.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

Among South American tribes, too, we find evidence that the second life is *conceived* as an unvaried continuation of the first. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 101.

2. To form as a general notion in the mind; represent in a general notion or conception in the mind; hence, design; plan; devise.

> Nebuchadrezzar . . . hath *conceived* a purpose against you. Jer. xlix. 30.
>
> What he is, indeed,
> More suits you to *conceive*, than I to speak of.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 2.

The Thought of the Golden Compasses is *conceiv'd* altogether in Homer's Spirit, and is a very noble Incident in this wonderful Description. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 339.

It was among the ruins of the Capitol that I first *conceived* the idea of a work which has amused and exercised near twenty years of my life.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, lxxi.

3. To hold as an opinion; think; suppose; believe.

> When we would express our opinion modestly, instead of saying, "This is my opinion," or "This is my judgment," which has the air of dogmaticalness, we say, "I *conceive* it to be thus—I imagine or apprehend it to be thus"—which is understood as a modest declaration of our judgment. *Reid*, Intellectual Powers, p. 19.

There are persons who act mainly from self-interest at times when they *conceive* they are doing generous or virtuous actions. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 44.

4. To admit into the mind; have a sense or impression of; feel; experience.

> To stop up the displeasure he hath *conceived* against your son, there is no fitter matter. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 5.
>
> Such a pleasure as incaged birds
> *Conceive*. *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

5. To formulate in words; express: as, he received a letter *conceived* in the following terms.

> That an accion of dette be maymtyned ayenst hur, to be *conceyved* after the custom of the seid cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 382.

6†. To understand.

> "I have no kynde knowyng" (natural understanding), quod I, "to *conceyue* alle gowre wordes,
> Ac if I may lyue and loke I shal go lerne bettere."
> *Piers Plowman* (B), viii. 57.

Nay, *conceive* me, *conceive* me, sweet coz. . . . Can you love the maid? *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1.

7. To become pregnant with; bring into existence in the womb in an embryonic state.

> She hath also *conceived* a son in her old age. Luke i. 36.
>
> A sinful man, *conceived* and born in sin.
> *Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

8†. To generate; give rise to; bring into existence.

> Sorry we are that . . . ther should any differance at all be *conceived* betweene us.
> Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 62.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take in a mental image; have or form a conception or idea; have apprehension; think: with *of*.

> I can neither *conceive of* them with my mind, than speak of them with my tongue.
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 88.

Conceive of things clearly and distinctly in their own natures; *conceive of* things completely in all their parts.
Watts, Logic.

2†. To hold an opinion: with *of*.

> The griev'd commons
> Hardly *conceive of* me; let it be nois'd
> That through our intercession this revokement
> And pardon comes. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 2.

3†. To understand.

> Plainly *conceive*, I love you. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

4. To become pregnant.

> Thou shalt *conceive*, and bear a son. Judges xiii. 3.

conceiver (kŏn-sē'vėr), *n.* One who conceives.

> Though hereof prudent symbols and pious allegories be made by wiser *conceivers*, yet common heads will fly unto superstitious applications. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concelebrate† (kon-sel'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *concelebratus*, pp. of *concelebrare* (> F. *concélébrer* = Sp. Pg. *concelebrar*), celebrate together, < *com-*, together, + *celebrare*, celebrate: see *celebrate*.] To celebrate together. *Sherwood.*

> Wherein the wives of Amnites solemnly
> *Concelebrate* their high feaste Bacchanali.
> *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 231.

concent† (kŏn-sent'), *n.* [< L. *concentus*, harmony, < *concinere*, pp. **concentus*, sing together, < *com-*, together, + *canere*, sing: see *cant*[2], *chant*.] **1.** Concert; concord, especially of sounds; harmony.

> Your music . . .
> Is your true rapture: when there is *concent*
> In face, in voice, and clothes.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.
>
> That undisturbed song of pure *concent*.
> *Milton*, Soleman Music, l. 6.

2. Consistency; accordance.

> Abram (saith Master Broughton in his *Concent* [of Scriptures]) was borne sixtie yeeres later then the common account. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.
>
> In *concent* to his own principles. *Bp. Atterbury.*

concent† (kŏn-sent'), *v. t.* [< *concent*, *n.*] To cause to accord; harmonize.

> Such Musicke is wise words, with time *concented*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 2.

concenter, concentre (kŏn-sen'tėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentered, concentred*, ppr. *concentering, concentring*. [= D. *concentreren* = G. *concentriren* = Dan. *koncentrere* = Sw. *koncentrera*, < F. *concentrer* = Sp. Pg. *concentrar* = It. *concentrare*, < L. as if **concentrare*, < L. *com-*, together, + **centrare*, center (found once in LL. pp. *centratus*, centered, central), < *centrum*, center: see *center*.] **I.** *trans.* To draw or direct to a common center; bring together; concentrate; center; focus.

> That Providence who . . . *concentres* all the variety of accidents into his own glory.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.
>
> My breast
> *Concentres* all the terrors of the Universe.
> *Wordsworth*, The Borderers, ii.

By no other intellectual application is the soul thus reflected on itself, and its faculties *concentred* in such independent, vigorous, unwonted, and continuous energy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

> The wretch, *concentred* all in self,
> Living, shall forfeit fair renown.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., Int. to vi.

II. *intrans.* To converge to or meet in a common center; combine or conjoin in one object; center; focus.

> God, in whom all perfections *concentre*.
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xii.

concentful† (kŏn-sent'fūl), *a.* [< *concent* + *-ful*.] Harmonious; concordant.

> So *concentful* an harmony.
> *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 295.

concentralization (kon-sen'trạl-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [< *con-* + *centralization*.] The act of bringing or the state of being brought to or toward a common center. [Rare.]

> Employing the word *concentralization* to express the degree of the drawing together as we come back toward the center from an outward position, we may say that *concentralization* proceeds inversely as the squares of the distances. *Poe*, Eureka.

concentrate (kŏn-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concentrated*, ppr. *concentrating*. [< L. as if **concentratus*, pp. of **concentrare*: see *concentor*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring or draw to a common center or point of union; cause to come close together; bring to bear on one point; direct toward one object; focus: both in literal and in figurative uses.

> He hastily *concentrated* his whole force at his own camp.
> *Motley.*
>
> Love and all the passions *concentrate* all existence around a single form. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 220.

Cologne Cathedral, the last of the great mediæval works, remained unfinished while the whole energies of Europe were *concentrated* upon the church of St. Peter at Rome.
Lecky, Rationalism, I. 265.

Hence—**2.** To intensify the action of, as by bringing it to bear upon one point; render more intense the properties of, as by removing foreign weakening or adulterating elements; specifically, in *chem.*, to render more intense or pure by removing or reducing the proportion of what is foreign or inessential; rectify.

> Spirit of vinegar *concentrated* and reduced to its greatest strength. *Arbuthnot & Mitchell.*

3. In *mining*, to separate (ore or metal) from the gangue or rock with which it is associated in the lode. See *dress*, 5 (*c*).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To approach or meet in or around a common point or center: as, the clouds rapidly *concentrated* in a dense mass.—**2.** To become more intense or pure. See I., 2.

concentrate (kŏn-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **concentrare*: see the verb.]
I. *a.* Reduced to a pure or intense state; concentrated.

II. *n.* That which has been reduced to a state of purity or concentration by the removal of foreign, non-essential, or diluting matter.

This sand, before going to waste, was treated on a concentrator: and from the product or *concentrate* the greater part of escaped gold could have been extracted by chlorine.
Science, V. 419.

concentrated (kŏn-sen'trā-ted or kon'sen-trā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concentrate*, *v.*] **1.** Brought to a common point or center.—**2.** Increased in strength or purity by [illegible]: as, a *concentrated* solution of morphia.

trated sulphuric acid.—3. In *pathol.*, applied to the pulse when there is a contracted condition of the artery.—4. In *zoöl.*, brought together in one region of the body, and more or less combined: said of organs and parts. Thus, the limbs and nervous ganglia in the myriapods are distributed over all the segments, but in the insects they are principally concentrated in the head and thorax. This concentration is characteristic of the higher grades of development.—**Concentrated alum.** See *alum*.

concentration (kon-sen-trā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *concentration* = Sp. *concentracion* = Pg. *concentração* = It. *concentrazione*, < L. as if **concentratio(n-)*, < **concentrare*, concentrate: see *concentrate*.] The act of concentrating. (*a*) The act of collecting or combining into or about a central point; the act of directing or applying to one object; the state of being brought from several or all directions to a common point or center, or into one mass or group: as, the *concentration* of troops in one place; the *concentration* of one's energies.

It is customary to talk of a Platonic philosophy as a coherent whole, that may be gathered by *concentration* from his disjointed dialogues. *De Quincey*, Plato.

Abroad it [the recovered strength of the monarchic system] resulted from the *concentration* of great territorial possessions in the hands of a few great kings.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 290.

(*b*) Specifically, the voluntary continuous direction of thought upon an object; close attention.

The evidence of superior genius is the power of intellectual *concentration*. *B. R. Haydon.*

The word "Attention" in its commoner meaning, as a voluntary prompting to *concentration* of mind, expresses a great deal, but not everything. There is *concentration* from mere excitement, painful and pleasurable, as distinguished from the attention under the will, although the two shade into one another. *A. Bain*, Mind, XII. 173.

(*c*) In *chem.*, the act of increasing the strength of fluids by volatilizing part of their water. The matter to be concentrated must, therefore, be less readily evaporated than water, as sulphuric and phosphoric acids, solutions of alkalis, etc. (*d*) In *metal.*, the separation of the metalliferous and valuable portions of the contents of a vein, or mineral deposit of any kind, from the gangue. Bringing the ore into the proper condition of purity for the smelter is generally called *dressing*, but sometimes the word *concentration* is used in this sense. (*e*) In *dynamics*, the excess of the value of any quantity at any point in space over its mean value within an infinitesimal sphere described about that point as a center, this excess being divided by one tenth of the square of the radius of the sphere. This is the same as the negative of the result of operating with Laplace's operator upon the quantity. The concentration of the potential of gravity is proportional to the density of the gravitating matter at the point considered. (*f*) In *biol.*, specifically, the tendency in descendants toward the inheritance of characters at earlier stages of growth than those in which such characters first made their appearance in the ancestors of any given series. *Hyatt.*

concentrative (kọn-sen′trā-tiv), *a.* [< *concentrate* + *-ive*.] Tending to concentrate; characterized by concentration.

A *concentrative* act, or act of attention.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xiv.

People of exquisitely nervous constitution, of variable moods and abnormally *concentrative* habit.
Mind in Nature, I. 139.

concentrativeness (kọn-sen′trā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or faculty of concentrating; specifically, in *phren.*, one of the propensities seated in the brain, which gives the power of fixing the whole mind or attention upon a particular subject. See cut under *phrenology*.

I possessed, even as a child, a large share of what phrenologists call *concentrativeness*. The power of absorption, of self-forgetfulness, was at the same time a source of delight and a torment.
B. Taylor, Home and Abroad, 2d ser., p. 435.

concentrator (kon′sen-trā-tọr), *n.* [< *concentrate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which concentrates.—2. In *firearms*: (*a*) A wire frame or other device in which the shot are placed in the cartridge to hold them together when discharged from the gun, and which thus serves to effect close shooting. (*b*) A device which can be attached to the mouth of the bore of a shotgun, slightly narrowing it, to concentrate the shot when they are discharged.—3. In *mining*, the name frequently given, especially in the United States, to any complicated form of machine used in ore-dressing, or in separating the particles of ore or metal from the gangue or rock with which they are associated.

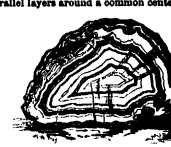
concentre, *v.* See *concenter*.

concentric (kọn-sen′trik), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *concentrik* = F. *concentrique* = Sp. *concéntrico* = Pg. It. *concentrico* (cf. G. *concentrisch* = Dan. *concentrisk*), < ML. *concentricus*, < L. *con-*, together, + *centrum*, center: see *con-* and *centric*.] **I.** *a.* Having a common center: as, *concentric* circles, spheres, etc.

I often compare not you and me, but the spheres in which your revolutions are, and my wheel; both I hope *concentric* to God. *Donne*, Letters, lv.

Concentric circles upon the surface of the water.
Newton, Opticks.

Concentric arch, bundle, engine, etc. See the nouns.—**Concentric structure**, in *mineral.*, an arrangement of parallel layers around a common center, as in agate.



Concentric Structure, in polished agate.

II. *n.* One of a number of circles or spheres having a common center. [Rare.]

We know our places here, we mingle not
One in another's sphere, but all move orderly
In our own orbs; yet we are all *concentrics*.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, ii. 1.

concentrical (kọn-sen′tri-kal), *a.* Same as *concentric*. *Boyle; Arbuthnot.*

concentrically (kọn-sen′tri-kal-i), *adv.* In a concentric manner; around a common center; so as to be concentric.

Eight series of holes, placed *concentrically* to the same circle at equal distances from each other.
Blaserna, Sound, p. 125.

concentricate† (kọn-sen′tri-kāt), *v. t.* [< *concentric* + *-ate*2.] To concentrate. Quoted by *Latham*.

concentricity (kon-sen-tris′i-ti), *n.* [< *concentric* + *-ity*.] The state of being concentric.

concentual† (kọn-sen′tū-al), *a.* [< L. *concentus* (*concentu-*) (see *concent*) + *-al*.] Harmonious; accordant.

This consummate or *concentual* song of the ninth sphere.
T. Warton, Milton's Smaller Poems.

concentus (kọn-sen′tus), *n.* [L., harmony, symphony: see *concent*.] 1. In *old church music*, all that part of the service sung by the whole choir, as hymns, psalms, halleluiahs, etc., in contradistinction to *accentus*, the part sung or recited by the priest and his assistants at the altar.—2. Harmony; consonance in part-music for different instruments.

concept (kon′sept), *n.* [= F. *concept* = Sp. *concepto* = Pg. *conceito* = It. *concetto* = D. G. *concept* = Dan. Sw. *koncept*, < L. *conceptus*, a thought, purpose, also a conceiving, etc., < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, take in, conceive: see *conceive*. Hence also, through OF. and ME., mod. E. *conceit*, q. v.] A general notion; the predicate of a (possible) judgment; a complex of characters; the immediate object of thought in simple apprehension. *Conception* is applied to both the act and the object in conceiving; *concept* is restricted to the object.

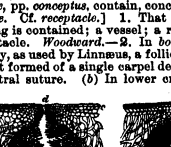
The term *concept* was in common use among the older philosophical writers in English, though, like many other valuable expressions of these authors, it has been overlooked by our English lexicographers.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iii.

For the object of conception, or that which is conceived, the term *concept* should be used.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, iii.

The understanding is the faculty of thinking, and thinking is knowledge by means of *concepts*, which *concepts*, as predicated of possible judgments, refer to some representation of an object yet undetermined.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller (Macmillan, 1881), II. 61.

Apprehensive concept. See *apprehensive*.—**Higher concept**, in *logic*, a more abstract concept.

conceptacle (kọn-sep′ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *conceptacle* (in sense 2), < L. *conceptaculum*, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, contain, conceive: see *conceive*. Cf. *receptacle*.] 1. That in which anything is contained; a vessel; a receiver or receptacle. *Woodward.*—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Originally, as used by Linnæus, a follicle—that is, a fruit formed of a single carpel dehiscing by the ventral suture. (*b*) In lower cryptogams, an



1 Male Conceptacle, containing numerous antheridia attached to branching threads or tissues of the frond. *a*. Female Conceptacle, containing globose bodies (oögonia) whose contents are divided into oöspores. *c*, paraphyses lining the cavity of the conceptacle; *b*, tissue of the frond; *c*, tissue of the surface of the frond; *d*, mouth of the conceptacle. (Highly magnified.)

conceptaculum (kon-sep-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *conceptacula* (-lạ). [NL.] Same as *conceptacle*, 2.

conceptibility† (kọn-sep-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *conceptible* (see *-bility*); = F. *conceptibilité*, etc.] The quality of being conceivable. *Cudworth.*

conceptible† (kọn-sep′ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *conceptible* = Pg. *conceptivel* (*cf.* It. *concepibile*), < L. *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive* and *-ible*.] Capable of being conceived; conceivable; intelligible.

Attributes . . . easily *conceptible* by us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

conception (kọn-sep′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *conception*, *-cioun*, *-cion*, < OF. *conception*, F. *conception* = Sp. *concepcion* = Pg. *concepção* = It. *concezione* (also *concepigione*, *concepizione*), < L. *conceptio(n-)*, a comprehending, a collection, composition, an expression (L. also syllable), also a becoming pregnant, < *concipere*, pp. *conceptus*, conceive: see *conceive*.] 1. The act or power of conceiving in the mind, or of forming a concept; that which is conceived in the mind.

(*a*) A product of the imaginative or inventive faculty.

The *conceptions* of its poets, the creations of its sculptors.
J. Caird.

There can be little doubt that the perfection of art in Greece is to be largely traced to those *conceptions* of the dignified and beautiful in man with which the Greek mind was filled. *Faiths of the World*, p. 74.

(*b*) In *philos.*: (1) The act of conceiving or of forming a concept, or the concept itself; a notion. [Latin *conceptio* was used in this sense by Boethius.]

The most uncivilised parts of mankind have some way or other climbed up into the *conception* of a god.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, Tale of a Tub, viii.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or disjunction . . . of its objects. In *Conception*, that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions), it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

Conception means both the act of conceiving and the object conceived. . . . Now this is a source of great vagueness in our philosophical discussions. . . . For the act of conceiving, the term *Conception* ought to be employed, and that exclusively. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, iii.

Conception we regard equally as an occurrence in consciousness; and, though we suppose it to take place in the absence of any object at the time affecting the senses, we practically separate in our thoughts the conceived content or object from the *conception*, and imagine it vaguely as residing elsewhere than in consciousness.
T. H. Green, Introduction to Ethics, § 58.

(2) Improperly, the faculty of reproductive imagination. *D. Stuart.* (*c*) Thought, notion, or idea, in a loose sense: as, you have no *conception* how clever he is.

But a religion whose object was the truth was at this time so unknown a thing that the pagan magistrate could have no *conception* of it but as a new sect of philosophy.
Warburton, Works, IX. 1.

2†. A fanciful thought; a conceit.

Full of *conceptions*, points of epigram, and witticisms.
Dryden, Ded. of Tr. of Juvenal.

3. The act of becoming pregnant; the beginning of pregnancy; the inception of the life of an embryo; hence, figuratively, beginning; origination.

I will greatly multiply thy sorrow and thy *conception*.
Gen. iii. 16.

Joy had the like *conception* in our eyes.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

High living generates a fullness of habit unfavorable to *conception*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 421.

False conception, in *pathol.*, conception in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a misshapen fleshy mass is formed; a mole.—**Immaculate conception**. See *immaculate*.—**Negative conception**, a notion formed only indirectly by means of a negation.—**Order of the Conception**, an order founded in the seventeenth century by some of the nobles of the Holy Roman Empire, and common to Germany and Italy.—**Syn.** Image, apprehension, sentiment, view.

conceptional (kọn-sep′shọn-al), *a.* [= It. *concezionale*, < LL. *conceptionalis*, < L. *conceptio(n-)*, conception: see *conception*.] Pertaining to or having the nature of a conception or notion.

conceptional organ or a cavity which incloses reproductive bodies, usually spores, with or without special spore-cases: applied without reference to the origin of the spores, whether sexual or asexual. In *Sphæroideæ* (of *Fungi imperfecti*) the conidial spores are borne on short threads within conceptacles; in pyrenomycetous fungi the conceptacle (perithecium) contains spores in asci (thecæ); in *Florideæ* (red algæ) either cystocarpic spores or tetraspores may be contained in conceptacles; in *Fucaceæ* (rock-weeds, etc.) antheridia containing antherozoïdes, and oögonia containing oöspores, are formed in conceptacles. The sporangium, as of ferns, was formerly included under this term, but it is now rarely used in that sense. Also *conceptaculum*.

conceptacula, *n.* Plural of *conceptaculum*.

conceptacular (kon-sep-tak′ū-lạr), *a.* [< *conceptaculum* + *-ar*3.] Consisting of or relating to conceptacles.

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There is movement in the whole vocabulary of language, from the designation of what is coarser, grosser, more material, to the designation of what is finer, more abstract and *conceptional*, more formal.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 90.

conceptionalist (kŏn-sep′shŭn-al-ist), *n.* [< *conceptional* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.*

conceptionist (kŏn-sep′shŭn-ist), *n.* [< *conception* + *-ist.*] Same as *conceptualist.* *Coleridge.*

conceptious† (kŏn-sep′shus), *a.* [< *conception* + *-ous.*] Apt to conceive; fruitful.

Thy fertile and *conceptious* womb. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

conceptism (kon′sep-tizm), *n.* [< *concept* + *-ism.*] In *rhet.*, the expression of general or vague notions; a style of writing in which more may be meant than is directly expressed; ambiguousness through double meaning. See extract.

His [Quevedo's] phrases are of set purpose charged with a double meaning, and we are never sure on reading whether we have taken in all that the author meant to convey. *Conceptism* is the name that has been given to this refinement of thought, which was doomed in time to fall into the ambiguous and equivocal.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

conceptive (kon-sep-tī′vē), *n. pl.* See *feriæ.*

conceptive (kŏn-sep′tiv), *a.* [= F. *conceptif*, < L. *conceptivus*, < *conceptus*, pp. of *concipere*, conceive: see *conceive.*] 1. Capable of conceiving mentally.

The alleged inconceivableness of a minimum or a limit . . . is not due to an arrest of the *conceptive* power, but a baffling of it. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol.

With a *conceptive* imagination vigorous beyond any in his generation, . . . he [Carlyle] wants altogether the plastic imagination, the shaping faculty.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 126.

2. Capable of conceiving physically.

The uterine parts . . . may be reduced into a *conceptive* constitution. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

conceptual (kŏn-sep′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *conceptuel*, < NL. **conceptualis*, < L. *conceptus* (*conceptu-*), concept: see *concept* and *-al.*] Pertaining to conception, mental or physical.

Every *conceptual* act is so immediately followed as to seem accompanied by a nomenclatory one.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 139.

conceptualism (kŏn-sep′tū-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *conceptualisme* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualismo*, < NL. **conceptualismus*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ism.*] The psychological doctrine that the meaning of a general class-name, as *horse*, *red*, etc., can be fully represented in thought or be actually present to consciousness: opposed both to *realism* and to *nominalism.* It is mainly an English doctrine, and Locke is the most celebrated advocate of the opinion. The term is also applied to some of the opinions concerning universals held in the middle ages, under the impression that the questions then at issue were the same as that discussed by the English philosophers.

Dr. Brown repudiates the doctrine of *conceptualism* as held by Locke and others. He admits that we can represent to ourselves no general notion of the common attributes or attributes which constitute a class; but he asserts that the generality, which cannot be realized in a notion of the resembling attribute, is realized in a notion of the resemblance itself. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualist (kŏn-sep′tū-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *conceptualiste* = Sp. Pg. *conceptualista*, < NL. **conceptualista*, < **conceptualis*: see *conceptual* and *-ist.*] One who holds the psychological opinion called conceptualism.

The older *Conceptualists* . . . assert that it is possible to conceive a triangle neither equilateral nor rectangular, — but both at once. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxxvi.

conceptualistic (kŏn-sep′tū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *conceptualist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of conceptualism.

concern (kŏn-sėrn′), *v. t.* [< F. *concerner* = Sp. Pg. *concernir* = It. *concernere*, concern, touch, belong to, < ML. *concernere*, belong to, regard, LL. mix, mingle, as in a sieve, < L. *com-*, together, + *cernere*, separate, sift, observe, = Gr. *κρίνειν*, separate (> ult. E. *crisis*, *critic*, etc.), = Skt. √ *kar*, *kir*, pour out, scatter: see *certain*, *critic*, etc., and cf. *decern* (> ult. *decree*, etc.), *discern* (> ult. *discreet*, *discrete*, *discriminate*, etc.), *excern* (> ult. *excrete*, *excrement*), *secern* (> ult. *secret*, *secrete*, etc.).] 1. To relate or pertain to; have an intimate relation to or connection with.

Preaching the kingdom of God, and teaching those things which *concern* the Lord Jesus Christ. Acts xxviii. 31.

2. To affect the interest of; have interest for; be of importance to.

It *concerns* the State of England to look at this time into the State of France. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 277.

Our wars with France have affected us in our most tender interests, and *concerned* us more than those with any other nation. *Addison*, State of the War.

To this reasoning I am not *concerned* to raise any objection. *Mod.* LX. 90.

3. To interest; busy; occupy; engage: used reflexively or in the passive voice: as, to *concern one's self* in the affairs of others; I was not *concerned* in that transaction.

Being a layman, I ought not to have *concerned myself* with speculations which belong to the profession. *Dryden.*

My father, whilst he was *concerned* in the Turkey trade, had been three or four times to the Levant.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

4. To disturb; make uneasy or anxious; cause disquiet to; trouble: generally in the past participle: as, to be deeply *concerned* about the safety of a friend.

Here we first heard of the Death of Constant Falcon, for whom Captain Brewster seemed to be much *concerned*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 110.

In one compressing engine I shut a sparrow, without forcing any air in, and in an hour the bird began to pant, and be *concerned*, and in less than an hour and a half to be sick. *Derham.*

I was secretly *concerned* to see human nature in so much wretchedness and disgrace. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 117.

5†. To confuse with drink; slightly intoxicate: in the past participle.

Not that I know his Reverence was ever *concern'd* to my knowledge.
Swift, Mary, the Cook-maid, to Dr. Sheridan.

A little, as you see, *concerned* with liquor.
Sir H. Taylor, Ph. van Artevelde, II., iii. 3.

=Syn. 2. To interest, touch, affect.

concern (kŏn-sėrn′), *n.* [< *concern*, *v.*] 1. That which relates or pertains to one; matter of concernment; business; affair.

Let it Storm and Thunder, Hail and Snow,
'Tis Heav'n's *Concern*.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

Exposing the private *concerns* of families.
Addison, Freeholder.

2. Interest; matter of importance; that which affects one's welfare or happiness.

'Tis all mankind's *concern* that he should live. *Dryden.*

Since you have the end,
Be that your sole *concern*, nor mind those means
No longer to the purpose!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 98.

3. Solicitous regard; solicitude; anxiety; agitation or uneasiness of mind; disturbed state of feeling; trouble.

Why all this *concern* for the poor? We want them not.
Swift.

Maria has somehow suspected the tender *concern* I have for your happiness. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

With a face of *concern*, [he] advised me to give up the dispute. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. An establishment or firm for the transaction of business; a manufacturing or commercial establishment; a business house.

When the State, directly or by proxy, has thus come into possession of, or has established, numerous *concerns* for wholesale production and for wholesale distribution, there will be good precedents for extending its function to retail distribution. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 39.

5. A material object, especially one that is complicated or large; a contrivance: with a touch of depreciation. [Colloq.]

The hackney-coach — a great, lumbering, square *concern*.
Dickens.

=Syn. 3. *Solicitude*, etc. (see *care*); *Concern at*, *about*, *for* (*see unconcerned*); carefulness, thoughtfulness.

concernancet, **concernancyt** (kŏn-sėr′nans, -nan-si), *n.* [= Sp. *concernencia*, < OF. **concernance* (= It. *concernenza*), < *concernant*, ppr. of *concerner*, concern: see *concern*, *v.*, and *-ance*, *-ancy*, and cf. *concerning*, *prep.*] Concern; business; import.

The *concernancy*, sir? why do we wrap the gentleman in our more rawer breath? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

concerned (kŏn-sėrnd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concern*, *v.*] 1. Having or manifesting disquietude; uneasy; troubled; anxious: as, she watched his movements with a *concerned* look or feeling; he was *concerned* about his prospects.—2. A euphemism for *damned.* [U. S.]

That's a *concerned* ugly fix, and how we'll ever get out of it is more than I know.
Southern Lit. Messenger, March, 1851.

concernedly (kŏn-sėr′ned-li), *adv.* In a concerned manner; with anxiety or solicitude.

concernedness (kŏn-sėr′ned-nes), *n.* The state of being concerned.

Earnestness and *concernedness*.
Abp. Sharp, Sermons, VI. xi.

concerning† (kŏn-sėr′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *concern*, *v.*] An affair of importance; concern; business.

We shall write to you,
As time and our *concernings* shall importune.
Shak., M. for M., I. i.

concerning† (kŏn-sėr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *concern*, *v.*] Having interest or moment; important.

The Holy Spirit . . . would instruct them in so *concerning* an issue of public affairs.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

So great and so *concerning* a truth. *South.*

concerning (kŏn-sėr′ning), *prep.* [Prop. ppr. of *concern*, *v.*, after F. *concernant* (= Sp. *concerniente* = Pg. It. *concernente*), ppr., similarly used. Cf. *touching*, *regarding*, *respecting*, and other quasi-prepositions of participial form.] Pertaining to; regarding; with relation to; as to; about.

I have accepted thee *concerning* this thing also, that I will not overthrow this city, for the which thou hast spoken. Gen. xix. 21.

I am free from all doubt *concerning* it. *Tillotson.*

concernment (kŏn-sėrn′ment), *n.* [< *concern* + *-ment.*] 1. A thing in which one is concerned or interested; concern; affair; business; interest.

They thought the matter . . . weighty and general to the *concernment* of all the country.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 385.

The great *concernment* of men is with men. *Locke.*

Propositions which extend only to the present life are small, compared with those that have influence upon our everlasting *concernments*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

2. The state or fact of concerning or affecting one's interest or happiness; importance; moment.

It is of greatest *concernment* in the Church and Commonwealth, to have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeane themselves as well as men. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 5.

Let every action of *concernment* be begun with prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 407.

Much business of a trifling nature and personal *concernment* withdraws their attention from matters of great national moment.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 292.

3. The state of being concerned or occupied; interference; participation.

He married a daughter to the earl, without any other approbation of her father or *concernment* in it than suffering him and her to come into his presence. *Clarendon.*

4. The state of being concerned or anxious; concern; solicitude; anxiety.

We cannot so speedily recollect ourselves after a scene of great passion and *concernment*, as to pass to another of mirth and humour, and to enjoy it with any relish.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Lord had taken care that we should not forget her, and those with her: for he had raised and begotten an heavenly *concernment* in our souls for her and them.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

concert (kon-sėrt′), *v.* [< F. *concerter*, < It. *concertare* = Sp. Pg. *concertar*, concert, contrive, adjust, appar. < L. *concertare*, contend, contest, dispute, debate (hence, appar., in later use, confer, arrange by conference, concert, etc.), < *com-*, with, + *certare*, contend (pp. *certus*, *certatus*, var., as adj.), separate, etc.: see *concern*, *v.*, and *certain*. The sense of 'arrange, bring to agreement,' though arising naturally from that of 'debate,' is by some regarded as connecting the verb with L. *consertus*, pp. of *conserere*, join, fit, unite (also contend, join battle), < *com-*, together, + *serere*, join, connect: see *series*.] 1. *trans.* To contrive and arrange mutually; construct or adjust, as a plan or system to be pursued, by conference or agreement.

The two rogues, having *concerted* their plan, parted company. *Defoe*, Col. Jack.

When Gloucester reached Northampton he met the duke of Buckingham and *concerted* with him the means of overthrowing the Wydvilles. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 360.

2. To plan; devise.

A commander had more trouble to *concert* his defence before the people than to plan the operations of a campaign. *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The enterprise was ill *concerted*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 97.

3. In *music*, to arrange (a piece of music) for several voices or instruments.—4. [From the noun *concert*.] To sing in concert. [Rare.]

And we, with Nature's heart in tune,
Concerted harmonies.
Motherwell, Jeanie Morrison.

II. *intrans.* To act in concert: with *with*. [Rare.]

The ministers of Denmark were appointed to *concert* with Talbot. *Bp. Burnet.*

concert (kon′sėrt), *n.* [= D. G. *concert* = Dan. Sw. *koncert*, a (musical) concert, < F. *concert*, = Sp. *concierto* = Pg. *concerto*, < It. *concerto* (also spelled *consorto*, as if connected with L. *consecrere*: see etym. of verb), agreement, union, harmony, concert, etc.; from the verb *concertare*, v.] 1. Agreement of two or more in design or plan; combination formed by

communication of opinions and views; accordance in a scheme or enterprise; harmony.

All these discontents . . . have arisen from the want of a due communication and *concert*. *Swift.*

Individual resistance is too feeble, and the difficulty of *concert* and co-operation too great, . . . to oppose successfully, the organized power of government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 61.

2. In *music:* (*a*) A set of instruments of the same kind, but of different sizes: as, a *concert* of viols. Also *consort*. (*b*) A public performance of music in which several singers or instrumentalists, or both, participate; especially, one in which the program consists of detached numbers: also applied to the performance of an oratorio, but not of an opera. (*c*) The harmonious combination of two or more voices or instruments.

Compositions, called playhouse or act tunes, were written and played in *concert*, and not in unison as formerly. *Stainer and Barrett*, Dict. of Musical Terms, p. 863.

(*d*) A concerto.—**Café concert.** See *café.*—**Dutch concert,** a concert in which each one sings his own song at the same time that his neighbor sings his; or a concert in which each one sings a verse or any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being sung after each verse.

concertante (kon-chär-tän'te), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *concertare*, form a concert: see *concert*, *v.*]

I. *a.* In *music*, agreeing; harmonious.

II. *n.* In *music:* (*a*) A composition suitable for a concert. (*b*) A composition for two or more solo voices or instruments, with accompaniment for the organ or orchestra, so constructed that each of the solo voices or instruments comes into prominence in turn. (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments without orchestra.—**Concertante parts,** in orchestral music, parts for solo instruments.—**Concertante style,** that style of composition which affords the performer opportunity for a brilliant display of skill. See *concerto.*

concertation† (kon-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *concertatio(n-)*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*] Strife; contention.

After the *concertation*, when they could not agree, the king, coming between them both, called away the bishops from the monks. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 216.

concertative† (kon-sėr'tā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *concertativus*, < *concertare*, pp. *concertatus*, contend: see *concert*, *v.*, *concertation.*] Contentious; quarrelsome. *Bailey.*

concerted (kon-sėr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *concert*, *v.*] **1.** Mutually agreed upon, contrived, or planned.

Poetry was, in all appearance, previous to any *concerted* plan of worship. *Goldsmith*, Origin of Poetry.

On a *concerted* day a simultaneous insurrection took place throughout the Provinces. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., iv.

2. Brought into connection or relation; connected by a plan.

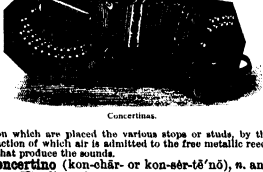
A dream may let us deeper into the secret of Nature than a hundred *concerted* experiments. *Emerson*, Nature, p. 31.

3. In *music*, arranged in parts for several voices or instruments, as a trio, a quartet, etc.

To obtain artistic effect, . . . *concerted* pieces need interspersing with solos. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 437.

concert-grand (kon'sėrt-grand), *n.* A grand pianoforte of power and brilliancy sufficient for use in a large hall or with an orchestra. [Colloq.]

concertina (kon-sėr-tē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < It. *concerto*, a concert, harmony: see *concert*, *v.*] A musical instrument invented by Professor Wheatstone, the principle of which is similar to that of the accordion. It is composed of a bellows, with two faces or ends, generally polygonal in shape,



Concertinas.

on which are placed the various stops or studs, by the action of which air is admitted to the free metallic reeds that produce the sounds.

concertino (kon-chär- or kon-sėr-tē'nō), *n.* and *a.* [It., dim. of *concerto*: see *concerto*, *concert*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* In *music*, a small concerto.

II. *a.* In *music*, employed in the performance of a concerto: as, a violino *concertino.*

concertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< *concert*, *v.*] Concert; contrivance; adjustment. *Young.* [Rare.]

concert-master (kon'sėrt-mȧs'tėr), *n.* [G. *concertmeister.*] The first violinist of an orchestra; the leader.

concertment (kon-sėrt'ment), *n.* [< *concert* + *-ment.*] The act of concerting. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

concert-music (kon'sėrt-mū'zik), *n.* Secular music, vocal or instrumental, of decided technical elaboration, and suited to performance in a large auditorium: usually of one or few movements or parts, and thus different from an opera, oratorio, or similar extended work: distinguished from *chamber-music* and *church music.*

concerto (kon-chär'- or kon-sėr'tō), *n.* [It.: see *concert*, *v.*] In *music:* (*a*) A concert. [Rare.] (*b*) Same as *concertante.* (*c*) A composition for two or more solo instruments of the same or of a different kind: as, Bach's *concerto* for four pianos; Handel's *concerti grossi* for two violins and violoncello soli, with accompaniment for a stringed orchestra. Such concertos are called *double*, *triple*, etc., according to the number of solo instruments. (*d*) A composition, usually in symphonic form, written for one principal instrument (occasionally for more than one), with accompaniment for a large or small orchestra, and intended to display the ability of a solo performer.

concert-piece (kon'sėrt-pēs), *n.* A musical work, usually instrumental, suitable for performance in a concert.

concert-pitch (kon'sėrt-pich), *n.* In *music*, the pitch used in tuning instruments for concert use. See *pitch.*

concessible (kon-ses'i-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *concessivel* = It. *concessibile*, < ML. *concessibilis*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede* and *-ible.*] Capable of being conceded or granted. [Rare.]

It was built upon one of the most *concessible* postulatums in Nature. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 157.

Their claim, we can now all see, was just, . . . though . . . difficult to render clear and *concessible.* *Carlyle*, Cromwell's Letters, II. 44.

concession (kon-sesh'on), *n.* [= D. *koncessie* = G. *concession* = Dan. *konsession*, < F. *concession* = Pr. *concession* = Sp. *concesion* = Pg. *concessão* = It. *concessione*, < L. *concessio(n-)*, < *concedere*, pp. *concessus*, concede, grant: see *concede.*] **1.** The act of conceding, granting, or yielding: usually implying a demand, claim, or request from the party to whom the grant is made.

The *concession* of these charters was in a parliamentary way. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law. of Eng.

I hate, where I looked for a manly furtherance, or at least a manly resistance, to find a mush of *concession.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 191.

Specifically—**2.** In argumentation, the yielding, granting, or allowing to the opposite party of some point or fact that may bear dispute, with a view to gain some ulterior advantage, or to show that, even when the point conceded is granted, the argument can be maintained.

The fallacy lay in the immense *concession* that the bad are successful; that justice is not done now. *Emerson*, Compensation.

3. The thing or point yielded; a grant. Specifically applied to grants of land, privileges, or immunities made by government to individuals or companies to enable or encourage them to undertake public enterprises, as to construct railways, canals, etc.

A gift of more worth, in a temporal view, was the grant to the king of the crusada, the excusada, and other *concessions* of ecclesiastical revenue. *Prescott.*

A Frenchman has obtained the *concession* [the privilege of making the Suez Canal], and it may be executed by French engineers and French workmen. *Edinburgh Rev.*

[In parts of the United States acquired from Spain and Mexico it is used in a much broader sense, and includes entries of land and warrants of survey or location; any designation of public land by the government as assigned to private ownership or occupation.]—**The Concessions,** in *U. S. hist.*, the political privileges granted to the province of New Jersey by the proprietors Berkeley and Carteret in 1664–5, which formed the constitution of the province until 1702, or, as the colonists claimed, until the revolution.

concessionary (kon-sesh'on-ȧ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *concession* + *-ary*[1]; = F. *concessionnaire*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Given by indulgence or allowance; of the nature of a concession: as, a *concessionary* privilege. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *concessionaries* (-riz). A person to whom a privilege or concession has been granted; a concessioner.

concessioner (kon-sesh'on-ėr), *n.* [< *concession* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *concessionary.*] One who obtains or desires to obtain a concession, as a grant of land, or a privilege or immunity of some kind; a concessionary.

concessionist (kon-sesh'on-ist), *n.* [< *concession* + *-ist.*] One who makes or favors concessions. *Quarterly Rev.*

concessive (kon-ses'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *concessivus*, < L. *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or containing a concession or an admission, as the surrender of some disputed or disputable point. —**2.** Specifically, in *gram.*, marking or stating a condition as something which may be granted without destroying a conclusion: as, a *concessive* particle; a *concessive* sentence. A concessive sentence consists of a concessive clause and an adversative clause, often introduced by an adversative particle: as, *though he slay me* (or, *he may slay me*, or, *let him slay me*), yet will I trust in him.

II. *n.* A particle implying concession. See I.

concessively (kon-ses'iv-li), *adv.* By way of concession or yielding; by way of admitting what may be disputable.

Some have written rhetorically and *concessively*, not controverting but assuming the question. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 12.

concessory (kon-ses'ō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **concessorius*, < *concessus*, pp. of *concedere*, concede: see *concede.*] Conceding; permissive. [Rare.]

These laws are not prohibitive, but *concessory.* *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 2.

concetet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *conceit.*

concetti, *n.* Plural of *concetto.*

concettism (kon-chet'tizm), *n.* [< *concetto* + *-ism.*] The use of affected wit or concetti. *Kingsley.*

concetto (kon-chet'tō), *n.*; pl. *concetti* (-ti). [It., = *conceit*, q. v.] A piece of affected wit; an ingenious thought or turn of expression; a conceit.

A kind of counter-taste founded on surprise and curiosity which . . . may be expressed by the *concetto.* . . . *Shenstone.*

He [Thoreau] seeks, at all risks, for perversity of thought, and revives the age of *conceits* while he fancies himself going back to a precissical nature. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 202.

conch (kongk), *n.* [= F. *conque* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concha* = It. *conca*, < L. *concha*, < Gr. κόγχη, a mussel, cockle, shell, also a shell-like thing or cavity, as the hollow of the ear, a niche, a canopy over an altar, an apse, the knee-pan, etc., also κόγχος, in like senses (see *conchus*), = Skt. *çankha* (> *chank*[2], q. v.), a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2], and *conch.*] **1.** A shell of any kind.

Orient pearls which from the *conchs* he drew. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

2. Specifically, a large marine shell, especially that of the *Strombus gigas*, sometimes called *fountain-shell*, from its use in gardens. Conchs have been much used as instruments of call, producing a very loud sound when blown. Often called *conch-shell.*

At that instant, however, the blast of a fish-dealer's *conch* was heard, announcing his approach along the street. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

3. A spiral shell fabled to have been used by the Tritons as a trumpet, probably of the kind now constituting the genus *Triton*, and used as a musical instrument in the South Sea islands. Also *conch-shell.*

One of them kept blowing a large *conch-shell*, to which a reed of two feet long was fixed. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 1.

4. A trumpet in the form of a sea-shell. Also called *Triton's-horn.*—**5.** The external portion of the ear; the concha.—**6.** In *arch.*, the plain, ribless, concave surface of a vault or pendentive; the semidome of an apse; the apse itself. See *apse.* Also called *concha.*

The *conch* or apse before which stood the high altar. *Milman.*

7. [Also written *conk*, *conck*, *konk.*] (*a*) One of the lower class of inhabitants of the Bahamas, and of the keys on the Florida reef: so named from their extensive use of the flesh from conchs as food.

The aforesaid postmaster, a stout *conch*, with a square-cut coatee and red cape and cuffs. *M. Scott.*

The white Americans form a comparatively small proportion of the population of Key West, the remainder being Bahama negroes, Cuban refugees, and white natives of the Bahamas and their descendants, classified here under the general title of *Conchs.* *Circular No. 8, War Dept.*, May 1, 1875, p. 144.

(*b*) One of an inferior class of white inhabitants of some parts of North Carolina.

concha (kong'kȧ), *n.*; pl. *conchæ* (-kē). [L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch.*] **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) The outer ear; the pinna of the ear; the auricle; especially, the shell of the ear, the hollowed part within the antihelix, leading

into the **mestus**. See cut under *ear*. (*b*) A shell of bone, or a bone like a shell; a turbinated bone.—**2.** Same as *conch*, 6.—**3.** [ML., ⟨ OF. *conque*.] An old dry measure of Gascony and Navarre, about 5 pecks, Winchester measure.—**Concha inferior**, the inferior turbinated bone; the maxilloturbinal.—**Concha superior**, concha media, the superior and middle turbinated bones, together making the ethmoturbinal.

Conchacea (kong-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-acea*.] In De Blainville's arrangement (1824), a family of bivalve mollusks, approximating, but more comprehensive than, Lamarck's *Conchæ*, containing numerous genera now distributed in several families.

Conchæ (kong'kē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*.] **1.** A group of bivalve mollusks. (*a*) In the "Systema Naturæ" of Linnæus, the section of the *Testacea* comprising the bivalves. (*b*) In Lamarck's system of conchology (1809–1818), a family of dimyarian *Conchifera*, composed of the genera *Venus*, *Cytherea*, *Cyprina*, *Venericardia*, *Cyrena*, *Galathea*, and *Cyclas*. (*c*) In Deshayes's system, a group limited to the genera *Cyprina*, *Astarte*, and *Venus*.

2. *U. c.* Plural of *concha*.

Conchariidæ (kon-kā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Concharium* + *-idæ*.] A family of triplean radiolarians, with a fenestrated shell, destitute of radial spicules, and composed of two smooth hemispherical or lenticular valves, the edges of which usually interlock by rows of teeth: typified by the genus *Concharium*.

Concharium (kong-kā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κογχάριον, dim. of κόγχη, shell: see *conch*.] The typical genus of the family *Conchariidæ*.

conchate (kong'kāt), *a.* [= Sp. *conchado*, ⟨ NL. *conchatus*, ⟨ L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch* and *-ate*[1].] Same as *conchiform*. *M. C. Cooke*.

conchi, *n.* Plural of *conchus*.

Conchidæ (kong'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *concha*, a shell (see *conch*), + *-idæ*.] A family name proposed by Brodie (1839) for the *Conchæ* of Lamarck and the *Conchacea* of De Blainville.

conchifer (kong'ki-fėr), *n.* [⟨ NL. *conchifer*, ⟨ L. *concha*, shell, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A mollusk of the class *Conchifera*.

Conchifera (kong-kif'e-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *conchifer*, shell-bearing: see *conchifer*.] **1.** In Lamarck's system of classification, headless mollusks with bivalve shells: a loose synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*, but including the brachiopods, which are now placed in a different class. Disencumbered of the brachiopods, the *Conchifera* correspond to the *Acephala testacea* of Cuvier, or to the *Lamellibranchiata* of De Blainville and modern naturalists. Also called *Conchophora*, *Acephala*, *Endocephala*, *Lipocephala*, and *Peleecypoda*.

2. In Gegenbaur's system of classification, one of two primary divisions of the *Mollusca*; the *Mollusca* of authors in general, exclusive of the *Placophora* or chitons.

> What led me most to unite all the Molluscs, with the exception of the Chitonidæ, into one great division, to which I have given the name *Conchifera*, was the consideration that we must recognize the great significance of the shell as affecting the whole organization of these animals.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 316.

conchiferous (kong-kif'e-rus), *a.* [As *conchifer* + *-ous*.] **1.** Provided with a shell, as a mollusk; testaceous.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conchifera;* bivalve, as a mollusk; lamellibranchiate.

> The *conchiferous* or bivalve Acephala.
> *R. Garner*, Mag. Nat. Hist., N. S., II. 579.

3. Bearing or containing shells: as, "*conchiferous* deposits," *Darwin*.

conchiform (kong'ki-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *concha*, a shell, + *forma*, shape.] Shell-shaped; especially, shaped like one valve of a bivalve shell; specifically, in *entom.*, semicircular and concavo-convex, as the tegulæ or wing-covers in most *Hymenoptera*. Also *conchate*.

conchinamine (kong-kin'a-min), *n.* [⟨ *conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *amine*.] Same as *quinidamine*.

conchinine (kong'ki-nin), *n.* [⟨ *conchina*, a transposition of *cinchona*, + *-ine*[2].] Same as *quinidine*.

conchiolin (kong-kī'o-lin), *n.* [⟨ L. *concha*, a shell, + *io(dine)* + *-ol* + *-in*[2].] The organic residuum of a shell left after removal of the carbonate of lime by acids. Also *conchyolin*.

> This was evidently originally a soft Embryonic Shell composed of *conchiolin*, and not of calcareous matter as in the Ammonoidea.
> *A. Hyatt*, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., 1884, p. 236.

conchite† (kong'kīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κογχίτης, a shelly marble (lit. shell-like), ⟨ κόγχη, shell.] A fossil conch or shell. *Ep. Nicolson*.

conchitic (kong-kit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *conchite* + *-ic*.] Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance: applied to limestones and marbles in which the remains of shells are a noticeable feature. *Page*.

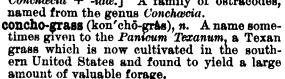
Conchoderma (kong-kō-dėr'mạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόγχη, shell, + δέρμα, skin.] A genus of barnacles, of the family *Lepadidæ*: same as *Otion*. *C. virgata* is a species often found attached to ships. *C. dorsalis* is a Caribbean form.

Conchœcia (kong-kē'si-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + οἶκος, home.] A genus of ostracode crustaceans, of the family *Halocyprida*, or constituting the type of a family *Conchœciidæ*. *C. obtusata*, a British species, is an example.

Conchœciidæ (kong-kē-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Conchœcia* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracodes, named from the genus *Conchœcia*.

concho-grass (kon'chō-grȧs), *n.* A name sometimes given to the *Panicum Texanum*, a Texan grass which is now cultivated in the southern United States and found to yield a large amount of valuable forage.

conchoid (kong'koid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *conchoïde* = It. *concoide* = Sp. *concóide*, ⟨ Gr. κογχοειδής, ⟨ κόγχη, a shell, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *n.* A plane curve invented by one Nicomedes, probably in the second century before Christ, and defined by him as such that if a straight line be drawn from a certain fixed point, called the



Conchoids of Nicomedes.

MN is the asymptote; *P* is the pole. The highest and lowest branches form one conchoid having a cusp at *P*. The branches nearest the asymptote form a conchoid having an acnode at *P*. The dotted curves indicate the conchoid with a cusp at *P*.

pole of the curve, to the curve, the part of the line intercepted between the curve and a fixed line (now called its asymptote) is always equal to a fixed distance. The conchoid was used to facilitate the duplication of the cube. Its Cartesian equation is

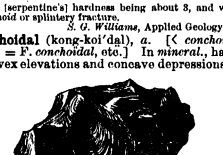
$$m^2y^2 = (p-y)^2(x^2+y^2).$$

It is a curve of the fourth order and of the sixth class, unless it has a cusp at P, when it is of the fifth class. It has a double point at the pole, and meets its asymptote at four consecutive points at infinity. It has two branches.

II. *a.* Same as *conchoidal*.

Its [serpentine's] hardness being about 3, and with a *conchoid* or splintery fracture.
S. G. Williams, Applied Geology, p. 8.

conchoidal (kong-koi'dal), *a.* [⟨ *conchoid* + *-al*; = F. *conchoïdal*, etc.] In *mineral.*, having convex elevations and concave depressions like

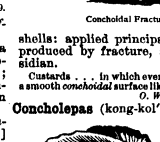


Conchoidal Fracture, in obsidian.

shells: applied principally to such a surface produced by fracture, as exemplified in obsidian.

> Custards . . . in which every stroke of the teaspoon left a smooth *conchoidal* surface like the fracture of chalcedony.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

Concholepas (kong-kol'e-pas), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), ⟨ Gr. κόγχη, shell, + λεπάς, a limpet.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Buccinidæ* or whelks, having a limpet-like shell, owing to the size of the aperture. The only species is *C. peruviana*, of the west coast of South America, along which it is extensively used for food.



Concholepas peruviana.

conchological (kong-kō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *conchology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to conchology, or the scientific study of shells.

> The space of open sea running north and south of the west coast [of America] separates two quite distinct *conchological* provinces. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 163.

conchologist (kong-kol'ō-jist), *n.* **1.** One versed in conchology.—**2.** A name of the carrier-shells (family *Phoridæ*), from their often attaching other shells to the margins of their whorls as they grow. Also called *mineralogist*. See cut under *carrier-shell*.

conchology (kong-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [= Sp. *conchología*, ⟨ Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of shells and shell-fish. The word came into use when mollusks were chiefly studied with reference to their shells. Since increased attention has been given to the structure of the soft parts of mollusks, the term *conchology* is frequently replaced by *malacology* (which see). Shells were formerly divided into three orders, univalves, bivalves, and multivalves, according to the number of parts of which they are composed.

conchometer (kong-kom'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόγχη, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for measuring shells and the angles of their spires. Also *conchyliometer*.

conchometry (kong-kom'e-tri), *n.* [⟨ *conchometer* + *-y*[3].] The measurement of shells or their curves. Also *conchyliometry*.

Conchophora (kong-kof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόγχη, a shell (see *conch*), + φέρειν, ⟨ φέρω = E. *bear*[1].] Same as *Conchifera*, 1. *J. E. Gray*, 1821.

conchospiral (kong-kō-spī'ral), *n.* [⟨ L. *concha*, a shell, + *spiral*.] A variety of spiral curve characterizing certain shells. *Agassiz*.

conch-shell (kongk'shel), *n.* Same as *conch*.

conchus (kong'kus), *n.*; pl. *conchi* (-kī). [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόγχος, a shell, the upper part of the skull, the socket of the eye: see *conch*.] **1.** The skull.—**2.** The orbit of the eye.

conchyaceous, conchyliaceous (kong-ki-lā'shius, kong-kil-i-ā'shius), *a.* [⟨ *conchylium* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to shells; resembling a shell: as, *conchyliaceous* impressions.

conchylia, *n.* Plural of *conchylium*.

conchyliated (kong-kil'i-ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *conchylium* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Derived from shells or mollusks: applied to the coloring matter obtained from shell-bearing mollusks.

> The *conchyliated* colour comprehended a variety of shades, viz., that of the heliotropium, as well as one of a deeper colour, that of the murex, inclining to a full purple, and that of the late violet, this last being the most vivid of all the *conchyliated* tints.
> *M. S. Lowell*, Edible British Mollusca (2d ed.), p. 203.

conchyliologist† (kong-kil-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologiste* = Pg. *conchyliologista*; as *conchyliology* + *-ist*. Cf. *conchologist*.] An obsolete form of *conchologist*.

conchyliology† (kong-kil-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *conchyliologie* = Sp. *conquiliología* = Pg. *conchyliologia*, ⟨ NL. **conchyliologia*, ⟨ Gr. κογχύλιον, conch (see *conchylium*), + λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*, and cf. *conchology*.] An obsolete form of *conchology*.

conchyliometer (kong-kil-i-om'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μέτρον, a measure.] Same as *conchometer*.

conchyliometry (kong-kil-i-om'e-tri), *n.* [As *conchyliometer* + *-y*[3].] Same as *conchometry*.

conchyliomorphite (kong-kil'i-ō-môr'fīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κογχύλιον, a shell, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*[2].] The fossilized cast of a shell from which the shell has disappeared.

conchylious (kong-kil'i-us), *a.* [⟨ *conchylium* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to the shelled or testaceous *Mollusca*.

conchylium (kong-kil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conchylia* (-ạ). [= F. *coquille* = Sp. *concha* [cf. ML. *conchile*) = Pg. *conchylio* = It. *conchiglia*, *cochiglia* = G. *conchylie* = Dan. *konkylie*, ⟨ L. (and NL.) *conchylium*, a shell, ⟨ Gr. κογχύλιον, dim. of κογχύλη, dim. of κόγχη, a shell: see *conch*, and cf. *cockle*[2].] The shell of a mollusk, in the widest sense; a conch.

conciator (kon'si-ā-tor), *n.* [As if ML., ⟨ ML. *conciare*, refit, repair, adorn, for **comptiare*, var. of *comptare*, freq. *computare*, adorn, ⟨ L. *comptus*, elegant, adorned: see *compt*[2].] In *glass-manuf.*, one who weighs and proportions the materials to be made into glass.

concierge (F. pron. kôn-siärzh'), *n.* [F., ⟨ OF. *concierge*, *consierge*, *consiarge*, *concherge*, *concerge*, *consirge*, *cumcerge* (⟩ ML. *concergius*, *conchergius*, also *concergerius*, *conciergerius*, Sp. *conserje*), of uncertain origin; perhaps ⟨ ML. **conservius*, a keeper, guardian, or **conservium*, a keeping, guarding, irreg. ⟨ L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*.] In France, one who attends at the entrance of an edifice, public or private; a doorkeeper of a hotel, apartment-house, prison, etc.; a janitor, male or female.

conciergerie (F. pron. kôn-siêrzh'rē), *n.* [F., ⟨ *concierge*, doorkeeper: see *concierge*.] In France, the room near the entrance of a hotel, apartment-house, or other building occupied by the concierge or janitor.

concilia, *n.* Plural of *concilium*.

conciliable† (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *conciliable* = Sp. *conciliable* = Pg. *conciliavel* = It. *conciliabile*, ⟨ L. as if **conciliabilis*, ⟨ *conciliare*, conciliate: see *conciliate*.] Capable of being conciliated or reconciled; reconcilable.

Nor doth he put away adulterously who complains of causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter disconformity, not *conciliable*, because not to be amended without a miracle. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

conciliable²† (kon-sil'i-a-bl), *n.* [= Sp. *conciliabulo*, ⟨ L. *conciliabulum*, a meeting-place, ⟨ *concilium*, a council: see *council*.] A small assembly; a conventicle.

Some have sought the truth in conventicles and *conciliables* of heretics and sectaries. *Bacon*, Controversies of Church of Eng.

conciliabule (kon-sil'i-a-būl), *n.* [⟨ L. *conciliabulum*: see *conciliable*².] Same as *conciliable*². *Milman.* [Rare.]

conciliar (kon-sil'i-ăr), *a.* [= F. *conciliaire* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*, ⟨ L. as if **conciliaris*, ⟨ *concilium*, council: see *council* and *-ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a council or to its proceedings. Also *conciliary*.

Henry II. contented himself with aiding the *conciliar* legislation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 289.

There are at least three well-known editions of *conciliar* records. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 392.

These synodical or *conciliar* decrees put burden and perplex questions otherwise hard enough to discuss and determine. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 209.

conciliarly† (kon-sil'i-ăr-li), *adv.* After the manner of a council; as by a council.

Those things that were *conciliarly* determined. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

conciliary (kon-sil'i-a-ri), *a.* Same as *conciliar*.

By their authority the *conciliary* definitions passed into law. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 205.

conciliate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conciliated*, ppr. *conciliating*. [⟨ L. *conciliatus*, pp. of *conciliare* (> F. *concilier* = Sp. Pg. *conciliar* = It. *conciliare*), bring together, unite, win over, ⟨ *concilium*, a meeting, assembly, union: see *council*.] **1.** To overcome the distrust or hostility of, by soothing and pacifying means; induce friendly and kindly feelings in; pacify; placate; soothe; win over.

The rapacity of his father's administration had excited such universal discontent that it was found expedient to *conciliate* the nation. *Hallam.*

Each portion, in order to advance its own peculiar interests, would have to *conciliate* all others, by showing a disposition to advance theirs. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 60.

2. To induce, draw, or secure by something adapted to attract regard or favor; win; gain; engage.

Christ's other miracles ought to have *conciliated* belief to his doctrine from the Jews. *Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 69.

His (the Duke of York's) amiable disposition and excellent temper have *conciliated* for him the esteem and regard of men of all parties. *Juvenile*, Memoirs, Aug. 15, 1818.

And any arts which *conciliate* regard to the speaker indirectly promote the effect of his arguments. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

= **Syn. 1.** To win over, propitiate, appease. See *reconcile*.

conciliating (kon-sil'i-ā-ting), *p. a.* Having the quality of gaining favor; pacifying; mollifying; persuading: as, a *conciliating* address.

conciliation (kon-sil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conciliation* = Sp. *conciliacion* = Pg. *conciliação* = It. *conciliazione*, ⟨ L. *conciliatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] **1.** The act of converting from a state of jealousy, suspicion, or hostility; the act of gaining favor or good will.

The house has gone farther; it has declared *conciliation* admissible previous to any submission on the part of America. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

The Roman method of *conciliation* was, first of all, the most ample toleration of the customs, religion, and municipal freedom of the conquered, and then their gradual admission to the privileges of the conqueror.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 251.

2. Reconciliation; harmonizing. [Rare.]

St. Austin repeatedly declares the *conciliation* of the foreknowledge, predestination, and free grace of God with the free will of man to be a most difficult question, intelligible only to few. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Discussions (Blackwood, 1866), p. 622.

Court of conciliation, a tribunal deciding disputes by inducing the parties to agree on a settlement proposed to them. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *court of arbitration*. The technical sense of the term *court of conciliation* implies power to compel a party to appear, at the request of his adversary, for the purpose of enabling the court to compose their differences in a manner to which they will assent, they being turned over to a judicial court if they do not. The term *arbitration* usually implies a tribunal without power to compel attendance of parties, but with power, if parties submit their controversy to it, to decide authoritatively.

conciliative (kon-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conciliativo*; as *conciliate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Designed for or producing conciliation; reconciling; pacifying; conciliatory. *Coleridge.*—**2.** Specifically, pertaining to or of the nature of a court of conciliation.

The president of the Universal Peace Union consented in the latter case to act as a *conciliative* board of one. *The Century*, XXXI. 947.

conciliator (kon-sil'i-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conciliateur* = Sp. Pg. *conciliador* = It. *conciliatore*, ⟨ L. *conciliator*, ⟨ *conciliare*, bring together: see *conciliate*.] One who conciliates, or gains by conciliatory means.

The *conciliator* of Christendom. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 103.

conciliatory (kon-sil'i-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *conciliatoire* = Pg. *conciliatorio*; as *conciliate* + *-ory*.] Tending to conciliate or win confidence or good will; reconciling.

The amiable, *conciliatory* virtues of lenity, moderation, and tenderness to the privileges of those who depend on this kingdom. *Burke*, To the Sheriffs of Bristol.

The Italian, long subject to tyrannical rule, and in danger of his life if he excites the vengeful feelings of a fellow-citizen, is distinguished by his *conciliatory* manner. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 431.

= **Syn.** Winning, pacifying.

concilium (kon-sil'i-um), *n.*; pl. *concilia* (-ä). [L.; see *council*.] A council; an assembly.—**Concilium ordinarium**, the name given in medieval English history to the standing council of the king. About the fifteenth century it developed into the Privy Council. See *privy council*, under *council*.

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *concinnatus*, pp. of *concinnare*, join fitly together, ⟨ *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted: see *concinnous*.] **1.** To join fitly or becomingly together; make well connected; choose and compose suitably.

In order that *concinnated* speech may not beguile us from truth. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. To clear; purify.

A receit to trim and *concinnate* wine. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xiv. 20.

concinnate† (kon-sin'āt), *a.* [⟨ L. *concinnatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Fit; apt; suitable.

A manne of ripe iudgement in electinge and choysynge *concinnate* termes, and apte and eloquente woordes. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 5.

concinnation† (kon-si-nā'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *concinnatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *concinnare*, join fitly together: see *concinnate*, *v.*] The act of making fit, suitable, or perfect.

The building, *concinnation*, and perfecting of the saints. *Bp. Reynolds*, The Passions, p. 77.

concinnity (kon-sin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *concinnities* (-tiz). [= Sp. *concinidad* = It. *concinnità*, ⟨ L. *concinnita*(*t*-)*s*, ⟨ *concinnus*, fitly put together: see *concinnous*.] **1.** Fitness; suitableness; connectedness; harmony.

Dr. Henry King's poems, wherein I find . . . an exact *concinnity* and evenness of fancy. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 16.

A discourse in which the fundamental topic was thus conscientiously omitted was not likely, with all its *concinnities*, to make much impression upon the disaffected of knights. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 359.

Specifically—**2.** In *gram.* and *rhet.*, proper and consistent adjustment of words and clauses as regards both phraseology and construction; fitness and harmony of style.

concinnous (kon-sin'us), *a.* [⟨ L. *concinnus*, fitly put together, well adjusted; origin obscure.] Suitable; agreeable; harmonious. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

concionary† (kon'shiō-nā-ri), *a.* [⟨ L. *concionarius*, prop. *contionarius*, ⟨ *contio*(*n*-), an assembly: see *concionate*.] Same as *concionative*.

There be four things a Minister should be at; the *Concionary* part, Ecclesiastical story, School Divinity, and the Canons. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 24.

concionate† (kon'shiō-nāt), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *concionatus*, prop. *contionatus*, pp. of *concionari*, *contionari* (> Pg. *concionar* = It. *concionare*), make an address, harangue, ⟨ *contio*(*n*-), impr. *concio*(*n*-), an assembly, contr. of OL. *coventio*(*n*-) for *conventio*(*n*-), an assembly: see *convention*.] To preach. *Lithgow.*

concionative (kon'shiō-nā-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *concionate* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to preaching; suited to or used in preaching or discourses to public assemblies. [Rare.]

concionator† (kon'shiō-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concionador* = It. *concionatore*, ⟨ L. *concionator*, prop. *contionator*, ⟨ *contionari*, harangue: see *concionate*.] **1.** A preacher. *Cockeram.*—**2.** A common-councilman; a freeman. *Wharton.*

concionatory† (kon'shiō-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Pg. *concionatorio*, ⟨ L. as if **concionatorius*, false reading for *contionarius*: see *concionary*.] Same as *concionative*.

Concionatory invectives. *Howell.*

concise (kon-sīs'), *a.* [= F. Pr. *concis* = Sp. Pg. It. *conciso*, ⟨ L. *concisus*, cut off, brief, pp. of *concidere*, cut off, cut short, ⟨ *com-* + *cædere*, cut. Cf., for the form, *excise*¹, *incise*, *precise*; and for the sense, *precise*.] Comprehending much in few words; brief and comprehensive in statement: as, a *concise* account of an event; a *concise* argument.

The *concise* style, which expresseth not enough, but leaves somewhat to be understood. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

His [Thucydides's] history is sometimes as *concise* as a chronological chart: yet it is always perspicuous. *Macaulay*, History.

= **Syn.** *Concise*, *Succinct*, *Condensed*, *Laconic*, *Summary*, *Compendious*, short, terse, pithy, sententious, compact. The first four imply fullness of meaning as well as great brevity; the next two that the subject is treated by exhibiting only its main heads, and that therefore the treatment is comparatively brief. *Concise* frequently refers to style, and signifies the expression of much in few words; *succinct* is generally applied to the matter, the less important things being omitted: thus, a *concise* style is a phrase, but a *succinct* narrative or account. *Condensed* relates more to the mode of treatment by which a matter is brought or compressed into a smaller space than it might have occupied. *Laconic* is applied to expressions which carry conciseness or brevity to an extreme. A *summary* account gives the principal points in the case; a *compendious* account is more sure than a *summary* account to give a complete and sufficient view of the subject.

His (Lord Mahon's) narration is very perspicuous, and is also entitled to the praise, seldom, we grieve to say, deserved by modern critics, of being very *concise*.
Macaulay, Lord Mahon's War in Spain.

A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*;
The language plain, and incidents well link'd.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 235.

A work of genius is . . . *condensed* knowledge, judgment, skill, that make up the man. *Wooley*, Relig. of Present and Future.

"His time has come," said the *laconic* scout, thrusting the long barrel of his rifle through the leaves, and taking his deliberate and fatal aim. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxi.

I shall take leave of this island with a *summary* account of their (the winds') force and direction, as observed by us from the 1st to the 8th of November.
Cook, Voyages, III. vi. 8.

For God is love—*compendious* whole
Of all the blessings of a soul. *Byron*, Love of God.

concisely (kon-sīs'li), *adv.* In a concise manner; briefly; in few words.

But to return from this digression, though it was almost necessary—all the rules of painting are methodically, *concisely*, and yet clearly delivered in this present treatise which I have translated. *Dryden*, Parallel between Poetry and Painting.

conciseness (kon-sīs'nes), *n.* The quality of being concise; brevity in statement.

The *conciseness* of Demosthenes, the Greek orator. *Dryden*, Pref. to Second Misc.

The mysterious *conciseness* of an oracle. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

concision (kon-sizh'on), *n.* [= F. *concision* = Pr. *concisio* = Sp. *concision* = Pg. *concisão* = It. *concisione*, conciseness, ⟨ LL. *concisio*(*n*-), a cutting to pieces, a mutilation, separation, ⟨ *concidere*, cut off: see *concise*.] **1†.** A division; a schism; a faction; a sect; a separation.

Those of the *concision* who made it [the division] would do well to consider whether that which our Saviour assures us will destroy a kingdom is the most likely way to settle and support a church. *South*, Works, III., Ep. Ded.

[It is used in the Vulgate and in the authorized version of the Bible to translate the Greek word κατατομή, employed by St. Paul in Phil. iii. 2, apparently, instead of περιτομή, for *circumcision*, as a contemptuous designation of those Jews who relied upon the mere outward rite of circumcision.

Beware of dogs; beware of evil workers; beware of the *concision*. Phil. iii. 2.

Here he speaks more strongly and calls it a *concision*, a mere outward mutilation, no longer as it had been, a seal of the covenant. *Ellicott*, Com. on Phil. iii. 2.]

2. Conciseness.

His Attic taste had the singular merit of giving *concision* to the perplexed periods of our early style.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 33.

His wonted vigour and *concision*. *Brougham.*

concitation† (kon-si-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *concitacion* = Pg. *concitação* = It. *concitazione*, ⟨ L. *concitatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *concitare*, pp. *concitatus*, excite: see *conoite*.] The act of stirring up, exciting, or putting in motion.

The revelations of heaven are conveied by new impressions, and the immediate illumination of the soul; whereas the deceiving spirit, by *concitation* of humours, produceth his conceited phantasm. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 10.

concitate (kon-sīt-āt'), *v.* [It., pp. of *concitare*, excite: see *concite*.] In *music*, excited, agitated: noting passages to be rendered so as to produce such an effect.

concite† (kon-sīt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *conciter* = Sp. Pg. *concitar* = It. *conciare*, < L. *concitare*, move violently, disturb, excite, < *com-*, together, + *citare*, move, stir: see *cite*, and *cf. excite*.] To excite. *Cotgrave.*

concitizen† (kon-sit'i-zn), *n.* [< *con-* + *citizen*; = F. *concitoyen*, etc. Cf. equiv. LL. *concivis*, translating Gr. *συμπολίτης*.] A fellow-citizen. [Rare.]

> A neighbour, or a stranger, or a foreigner or a *concitizen*.
> *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, Pref.

conck, *n.* See *conch*, *n.*, 7.

con-clamation (kon-klā-mā'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *conclamação* = It. *conclamazione* (cf. OF. *conclamitation*), < L. *conclamatio(n-)*, < *conclamare*, pp. *conclamatus*, cry out together, < *com-*, together, + *clamare*, cry out: see *claim*[1], *v.*] An outcry or shout of many together; a clamorous outcry. [Rare.]

> The women continue their lamentations; and many of the females of the neighbourhood, hearing the *conclamation*, come to unite with them in this melancholy task.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 286.

conclave (kon'klāv), *n.* [< ME. *conclave*, < OF. *conclave*, F. *conclave* = Pr. *conclavi* = Sp. Pg. It. *conclave*, < L. *conclave*, a room that may be locked, in ML. the place of assembly of the cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church, the body of cardinals; < *com-*, together, + *clavis*, a key: see *clavis*, *clef*.] **1.** A private apartment; particularly, the place in which the Sacred College or assembly of cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church meets in privacy for the election of a pope.—**2.** The assembly or meeting of the cardinals for the election of a pope. For merly the pope was elected by the clergy and people of Rome; but, owing to the violence and even bloodshed with which these elections were attended, the right of election was in 1059 vested in the cardinals, and is still exercised by them. During the progress of an election, which usually lasts several days, they and their attendants are locked up and guarded within the apartments in the Vatican occupied by them, to prevent any external interference or influence.

> It was said of a cardinal, by reason of his apparent likelihood to step into St. Peter's chair, that in two *conclaves* he went in pope and came out again cardinal.
> *South*, Sermons.

3. The body of cardinals; the Sacred College.

> I bid him welcome,
> And thank the holy *conclave* for their loves.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 2.

4. Any private meeting; a close assembly.

> The great seraphic lords and cherubim
> In close recess and secret *conclave* sat.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 795.

> I was ushered into the presence of the agoumenos, who sat in a hall, surrounded by a reverend *conclave* of his bearded and long-haired monks.
> *R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 369.

> They were assembled in *conclave* down in the meadow on which the fair had been held the day before.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 186.

conclavist (kon'klā-vist), *n.* [= F. *conclaviste* = Sp. Pg. *conclavista* = It. *conclavista*; as *conclave* + *-ist*.] An ecclesiastic attending upon a cardinal in a conclave summoned for the election of a pope.

conclimate (kon-klī'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conclimated*, ppr. *conclimating*. [< *con-* + *climate*.] To acclimatize. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

conclude (kǫn-klōd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concluded*, ppr. *concluding*. [< ME. *concluden* = F. *conclure* = Pr. *concluire* = Sp. Pg. *concluir* = It. *concludere*, *conchiudere*, < L. *concludere*, shut up closely, < *com-*, together, + *claudere*, *-cludere*, shut: see *close*[1]. *cf. exclude*, *include*, *occlude*, *preclude*, *recludе*, *seclude*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To shut up; close in; inclose. [Obsolete or poetical.]

> The very person of Christ . . . was only, touching bodily substance, *concluded* in the grave.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. § 52.

> I dreamt
> Of some vast charm *concluded* in that star
> To make fame nothing.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To bring to an end; finish; terminate.

> I will *conclude* this part with the speech of a counsellor of state. *Bacon.*

> We cannot be more wretched than we are;
> And death *concludes* all misery.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 3.

3. To settle, arrange, or determine finally.

> Shall we at last *conclude* effeminate peace?
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

> This motion was well liked of all, but it was not thought fit to *conclude* it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 267.

4. To make a final judgment or determination concerning; judge; decide; determine; pronounce.

> The law *concludes* no man guilty upon conjectures, but from the detection of some fault.
> *Penn*, Liberty of Conscience, vi.

> But no frail man, however great or high,
> Can be *concluded* blest before he die.
> *Addison*, tr. of Ovid.

5. To infer or determine by reasoning; deduce; judge to be or to exist: used more particularly of strict and demonstrative inference, but also of induction and hypothesis.

> Reprove my allegation, if you can;
> Or else *conclude* my words effectual.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

> No man can *conclude* God's love or hatred to any person by anything that befals him. *Tillotson.*

> In vain the sage, with retrospective eye,
> Would from th' apparent What *conclude* the Why,
> Infer the motive from the deed, and show
> That what we chanc'd was what we meant to do.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 100.

6. To stop or restrain, or, as in law, estop from argument or proceedings to the contrary; oblige or bind, as by authority, or by one's own argument or concession: generally in the passive: as, the defendant is *concluded* by his own plea.

> If . . . they will appeal to revelation for their creation, they must be *concluded* by it.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

> I do not consider the decision of that motion, upon affidavits, to amount to a res judicata, which ought to *conclude* the present inquiry. *Chancellor Kent.*

7†. To shut up; refute; stop the mouth of.

> In all these temptations Christ *concluded* the fiend, and withstood him. *Exam. of W. Thorpe*, in Wordsworth's Eccl. Biog., I. 266.

8†. To include.

> For God hath *concluded* them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. Rom. xi. 32.

> Under these titles of honour do I *conclude* true lovers.
> *Ford*, Honour Triumphant.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To close in; come to an end.

> This his subtle Argument to fast'n a repenting, and by that means a guiltiness of Strafords death upon the Parlament, *concludes* upon his own head. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ii.

> A train of lies,
> That, made in lust, *conclude* in perjuries.
> *Dryden*, Fables.

2. To come to a decision; resolve; determine; decide.

> They did *conclude* to bear dead Lucrece thence.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1850.

> The forest sages pondered, and at length
> *Concluded* in a body to escort her
> Up to her father's house of pride and servitude.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, v.

3. To arrive at an opinion; form a final judgment.

> Where gentry, title, wisdom,
> Cannot *conclude*, but by the yea and no
> Of general ignorance. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1.

4. To perform the act of reasoning; deduce a consequence or consequences from given premises; infer.

> For why should we the busy soul believe,
> When boldly she *concludes* of that and this?
> *Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

conclude†, *n.* [< *conclude*, *v.*] A conclusion; an ending.

> I shall write this generall leter to you all, hoping it will be a good *conclude* of a general, but a costly & tedious business. *Shirley*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 406.

concludence, concludency† (kǫn-klō'dens, -den-si), *n.* [< *concludent* (see *-ence*, *-ency*); = It. *concludenza*.] Inference; logical deduction from premises; logical connection; consequence.

> A necessary or infallible *concludency* in these evidences of fact. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 132.

concludent† (kǫn-klō'dent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *concludente*, It. also *conchiudente*, < L. *concludent(-)s*, ppr. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] Bringing to a close; decisive.

> Arguments . . . highly consequential and *concludent* to my purpose. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

concluder (kǫn-klō'dėr), *n.* One who concludes.

> Not forward *concluders* in these times.
> *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 146.

concludible (kǫn-klō'di-bl), *a.* [< *conclude*, *v.*, + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred. *Bentley.*

concluding (kǫn-klō'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conclude*, *v.*] Final; ending; terminal; closing: as, the *concluding* sentence of an essay.—**Concluding line.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A small line secured to the middle of the steps of stern-ladders. (*b*) A line leading through the middle of the steps of a Jacob's ladder.

concludingly (kǫn-klō'ding-li), *adv.* Conclusively; with incontrovertible evidence.

> Examine whether the opinion . . . be *concludingly* demonstrated or not. *Sir K. Digby.*

conclusa, *n.* Plural of *conclusum*.

conclusible† (kǫn-klō'zi-bl), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being concluded or inferred; determinable.

> The . . . certainly *conclusible* . . . that they will voluntarily do this. *Hammond.*

conclusion (kǫn-klō'zhon), *n.* [< ME. *conclusion*, *-ioun* = D. *conclusie* = G. *conclusion* = Dan. *konklusion*, < OF. *conclusion*, F. *conclusion* = Pr. *conclusio* = Sp. *conclusion* = Pg. *conclusão* = It. *conclusione*, < L. *conclusio(n-)*, < *concludere*, pp. *conclusus*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] **1.** The end, close, or termination; the final part: as, the *conclusion* of a journey.

> Our friendships hurry to short and poor *conclusions*, because we have made them a texture of wine and dreams, instead of the tough fibre of the human heart.
> *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Final result; outcome; upshot.

> And, the *conclusion* is, she shall be thine:
> In practice let us put it presently.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

3. Determination; final decision.

> Ways of peaceable *conclusion* there are but two certain: the one a sentence of judicial decision, given by authority thereto appointed within ourselves; the other, the like kind of sentence given by a more universal authority.
> *Hooker.*

4. A proposition concluded or inferred from premises; the proposition toward which an argumentation tends, or which is established by it; also, rarely, the act of inference.

> That there is but one world, is a *conclusion* of Faith.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, § 35.

> He granted him both the major and the minor, but denied the *conclusion*. *Addison*, Freeholder.

> It is laudable to encourage investigation, but to hold back *conclusion*. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 337.

5. In *gram.*, that clause of a conditional sentence which states the consequence of the proposition assumed in the condition or protasis; the apodosis.—**6.** In *rhet.*, the last main division of a discourse; that part in which, the discussion being finished, its bearings are deduced or its points are summed up; a peroration, application, or recapitulation.

> The *conclusion*, like the introduction, deserves special consideration. . . . In oratory the *conclusion* is called the peroration. *J. De Mille*, Rhetoric, § 400, 405.

7. An experiment; a tentative effort for determining anything. [Obsolete except in the phrase *to try conclusions*.]

> We practise . . . all *conclusions* of grafting and inoculating. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

> Her physician tells me
> She hath pursued *conclusions* infinite
> Of easy ways to die. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

> All the evening pricking down some things, and trying some *conclusions* upon my viall, in order to the inventing a better theory of musick than hath yet been abroad.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 404.

8. In *law*: (*a*) The effect of an act by which he who did it is bound not to do anything inconsistent therewith; an estoppel. (*b*) The end of a pleading or conveyance. (*c*) A finding or determination.—**Conclusion of fact**, the statement by a judge or referee of his decision as to what are the true facts of the controversy.—**Conclusion of law**, the statement by a judge or referee of the legal rights and obligations of the parties resulting from the conclusions of fact.—**Conclusion to the country**, the conclusion of a pleading by which a party "puts himself upon his country"—that is, appeals to the verdict of a jury. See *country*, 6.—**Fallacy of irrelevant conclusion.** See *fallacy*.—**Foregone conclusion.** (*a*) Something already done or accomplished; an accomplished fact.

> *Iago.* Nay, this was but his dream.
> *Oth.* But this denoted a *foregone conclusion*.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

(*b*) Something which is certain to be done or to happen: as, it is a *foregone conclusion* that he will be elected.—**In conclusion**, finally; lastly; to conclude; formerly, in short.—**To try conclusions with a person**, to engage with him in a contest for mastery, either physical or mental; struggle for victory over him, as in a discussion, a trial of strength, or a lawsuit.—**Syn.** *Deduction*, *Corollary*, etc. (see *inference*), issue, event, upshot, finale, completion.

conclusional† (kǫn-klō'zhǫn-al), *a.* [< *conclusion* + *-al*.] Concluding. *Bp. Hooper.*

conclusive (kǫn-klō'siv), *a.* [= F. *conclusif* = Pr. *conclusiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *concluxivo*, < LL. **concluxivus* (in adv. *concluxive*), < L. *concludere*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude: see *conclude*, *v.*] **1.** Decisive of argument or questioning; dispelling doubt; finally deciding; leading to a conclusion or determination.

> The agreeing votes of both houses were not, by any law or reason, *conclusive* to my judgment. *Eikon Basilike.*

There is very strong evidence, although it is not *conclusive*, that in a given gas — say in a vessel full of carbonic acid — the molecules are not all of the same weight.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 306.

The argument from the impossibility of a thing to its non-existence is final and *conclusive*.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 118.

2. Specifically, bringing about or leading to a logical conclusion; conforming to the rules of the syllogism.

Men . . . not knowing the true forms of syllogisms cannot know whether they are made in right and *conclusive* modes and figures. *Locke.*

3. In *law*, possessing such weight, and force as not to admit of contradiction. — **Conclusive evidence**, in *law*, evidence which precludes further contradiction of the fact in question; evidence which, if not disproved, precludes dispute on the point it is adduced to prove. Thus, a judgment for a debt is said to be conclusive evidence of the indebtedness it establishes, because, having been put in evidence against the debtor, he cannot usually give other evidence merely in denial of the indebtedness, unless he first gives evidence sufficient to avoid the judgment. Such evidence is said to raise a *conclusive presumption* of the fact it is adduced to prove. The phrase *conclusive evidence* is also used, more loosely, of evidence which, though not necessarily conclusive, yet, not having been contradicted, is sufficient as matter of law to oblige a jury to come to the proposed conclusion. = **Syn. 1.** *Eventual, Ultimate*, etc. (see *final*), convincing, decisive, unanswerable, irrefutable.

conclusively (kon-klō′siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; decisively; with final determination: as, the point of law is *conclusively* settled.

As it is universally allowed that a man when drunk sees double, it follows *conclusively* that he sees twice as well as his sober neighbors. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 239.

conclusiveness (kon-klō′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conclusive or decisive of argument or doubt; the power of determining opinion or of settling a question.

The *conclusiveness* of the proof. *J. S. Mill*, Logic.

conclusory (kon-klō′sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, conclude (see *conclude*, *v.*), + *-ory*.] Conclusive. [Rare.]

conclusum (kon-klō′sum), *n.*; pl. *conclusa* (-sȧ). [L., prop. neut. of *conclusus*, pp. of *concludere*, close: see *conclude*, *v.*] In *diplomacy*. See extract.

A *conclusum* is a résumé of the demands presented by a government. It may be discussed; and therein lies its difference from an ultimatum, which must be accepted or rejected as it stands. *Blackwood's Mag.*

concoagulate† (kon-kō-ag′ū-lāt), *v. t.* or *i.* [< *con-* + *coagulate*.] To curdle or congeal together; form, or form into, one homogeneous mass. [Rare.]

For some solutions require more, others less, spirit of wine to *concoagulate* adequately with them.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

concoagulation† (kon-kō-ag-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *concoagulate* + *-ation*.] A coagulating or coalescing together, as of different substances or bodies into one homogeneous mass; crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

A *concoagulation* of the corpuscles of a dissolved metal with those of the menstruum. *Boyle*, Works, III. 58.

concoct (kon-kokt′), *v.* [< L. *concoctus*, pp. of *concoquere* (> It. *concuocere*), boil together, digest, prepare, think over, < *com-*, together, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To digest.

After a (cold) Feare, either drinke wine to *concoct* it, or send for the Priest to confesse you. *Cotgrave* (s. v. *vin*).

He must not be called till he hath *concocted* and slept his surfeit into a truce and a quiet respite.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 699.

2†. To purify or sublime; refine by removing the gross or extraneous matter.

Than the waters whereof [Nilus] there is none more sweet, . . . and of all others most wholesome. . . . Such it is in being so *concocted* by the Sun. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

3†. To ripen; develop.

The root which still continueth in the earth is still *concocted* by the earth. *Bacon.*

4. To combine and prepare the materials of, as in cookery; hence, to get up, devise, plan, contrive, plot, etc.: as, to *concoct* a dinner or a bowl of punch; to *concoct* a scheme or a conspiracy.

Grouse pie, with hare
In the middle, is fare
Which, duly *concocted* with science and care,
Doctor Kitchener says, is beyond all compare.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 160.

That vaunted statesmanship which *concocts* constitutions never has amounted to anything.
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 375.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To mature; ripen.

The longer the juice stayeth in the root and stalk, the better it *concocteth*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 483.

2. To digest.

For cold maketh appetite, but naturall heate *concocteth* or boyleth. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

concocter (kon-kok′tėr), *n.* [< *concoct* + *-er*[1].] Cf. It. *concottore*, a concocter, F. *concocteur*, a digestive medicine.] One who concocts.

This private *concocter* of malcontent. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

concoction (kon-kok′shon), *n.* [= F. *concoction* = Pg. *concocção* = It. *concozione*, < L. *concoctio(n-)*, < *concoquere*, pp. *concoctus*, digest, prepare: see *concoct*.] **1**†. Digestion.

Also, the eating of sundrie sorts of meat require often pottes of drinke, which hinder *concoction*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 252.

Your words of hard *concoction*, [your] rude poetry,
Have much impaired my health; try sense another while.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 4.

Bad meats will scarce breed good nourishment in the healthiest *concoction*. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 16.

2. The process by which morbid matter was formerly supposed to be separated from the blood or humors, or otherwise changed and prepared to be thrown off; maturation.

This hard rolling is between *concoction* and a simple maturation. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

3†. A ripening or maturing; maturity.

The constantest notion of *concoction* is, that it should signify the degrees of alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect *concoction*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 338.

All this mellows me for heaven, and so ferments in this world, as I shall need no long *concoction* in the grave, but hasten to the resurrection. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxii.

4. The act of preparing and combining the materials of anything; hence, the devising or planning of anything; the act of contriving or getting up: as, the *concoction* of a medical prescription, or of a scheme or plot.

This was an error in the first *concoction*, and therefore never to be mended in the second or third.
Dryden, Pref. to Œdipus.

5. That which is concocted; specifically, a mixture or compound of various ingredients: as, a *concoction* of whisky, milk, and sugar.

concoctive† (kon-kok′tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *concoctivo*; as *concoct* + *-ive*.] **1.** Digestive; having the power of digesting.

Hence the *concoctive* powers, with various art,
Subdue the cruder ailments to chyle.
Armstrong, Art of Preserving Health.

2. Ripening or tending to ripen or mature.

The fallow ground, laid open to the sun, *concoctive*.
Thomson, Autumn.

concolor (kon-kul′ėr), *a.* [= F. *concolore* = It. *concolore*, < L. *concolor*, of one color, < *com-*, together, + *color*, color.] **1.** Of one color; wholecolored; not party-colored or variegated in color. **2.** Of the same color with or as (something else); having the same colors or coloration: specifically, in *entom.*, applied to the wings of a lepidopterous insect when the upper and lower surfaces show the same colors and patterns.

Concolour animals, and such as are confined unto one color. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

Also *concolorous*.

concolorate (kon-kul′ėr-āt), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, having the same color: specifically said of the wings when the upper and lower surfaces have the same colors and patterns, as in some *Lepidoptera*.

concolorous (kon-kul′ėr-us), *a.* [As *concolor* + *-ous*.] Same as *concolor*.

It would seem that, unless specially bred by *concolorous* marriages, blue-eyed belles will be scarce in the Millennium. *Science*, IV. 367.

concomitance, concomitancy (kon-kom′i-tans, -tan-si), *n.* [< F. *concomitance* = Sp. Pg. *concomitancia* = It. *concomitanza*, < ML. *concomitantia*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, concomitant: see *concomitant*.] **1.** The state of being concomitant; a being together or in connection with another.

The secondary action subsisteth not alone, but in *concomitancy* with the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *Rom. Cath. theol.*, the coexistence of the body and blood of Christ in the single eucharistic element of bread, so that those who partake of the consecrated host receive him in full. Also *concomitation*.

And therefore the dream of the Church of Rome that he that receives the body receives also the blood, because by *concomitance* the blood is received in the body, is neither true nor pertinent to this question.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 3.

3. In *math.*, a relation between two sets of variables such that, when those of one set are replaced by certain functions of themselves, those of the other set are also replaced by certain determinate functions of themselves. — **Simple concomitance**, in *math.*, such a relation between two sets of variables that, when the first set is replaced by a set of linear functions of that first set, the second set is also replaced by a set of linear functions of that second set, the coefficients of the two sets of linear functions being related together in a definite manner. The principal kinds of simple concomitance are *cogredience* and *contragredience*.

concomitaneous† (kon-kom-i-tā′nē-us), *a.* [As *concomit-ant* + *-aneous*.] Accompanying.

Concomitaneous with most of other vices.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 56.

concomitant (kon-kom′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concomitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concomitante*, < LL. *concomitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concomitari*, accompany, < L. *com-*, together, + *comitari*, accompany, < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion: see *count*[2].] **I.** *a.* Accompanying; conjoined with; concurrent; attending: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*.

It has pleased our wise Creator to annex to several objects . . . a *concomitant* pleasure. *Locke.*

As the beauty of the body accompanies the health of it, so certainly is decency *concomitant to* virtue.
Hughes (quoted by Crabb).

Re-distributions of Matter imply *concomitant* re-distributions of Motion. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 17.

II. *n.* **1.** A thing that is conjoined or concurrent with another; an accompaniment; an accessory; an associated thing, quality, or circumstance.

The other *concomitant* of ingratitude is hardheartedness. *South*, Sermons.

Gaiety may be a *concomitant* of all sorts of virtue.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

Wealth with its usual *concomitants*, elegance and comfort. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 1.

2†. A person who accompanies another; an attendant or a companion.

He made him the chief *concomitant* of his heir-apparent and only son. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 212.

3. In *math.*, a form invariantively connected with a given form or system of forms. It is a quantic derived from a given system of quantics (of which it is said to be a *concomitant*) in such a way that, the variables of the given system of quantics being linearly transformed, and another quantic being similarly derived from the transformed system of quantics, the first derived quantic is transformed into the second (to a constant factor *prè*) either by a similar or by a reciprocal transformation of the variables to that which gave the second system of quantics from the first. — **Mixed concomitant**, in *math.*, a concomitant of two systems of quantics such that, when these two systems are severally linearly transformed, the concomitant is to be transformed similarly as to one set and reciprocally as to the other.

concomitantly (kon-kom′i-tant-li), *adv.* So as to be concomitant; in company or combination; accessorily.

A few curious particulars . . . which *concomitantly* illustrate the history of the arts. *Walpole*, Life of Vertue.

concomitate† (kon-kom′i-tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concomitatus*, pp. of *concomitari*, accompany: see *concomitant*.] To accompany or attend; be associated or connected with.

This simple bloody spectation of the lungs is differenced from that which *concomitates* a pleurisy.
Harvey, Consumptions.

concomitation† (kon-kom-i-tā′shon), *n.* [< *concomitate*: see *-ation*.] Same as *concomitance*, 2.

My second cause why I was condemned an heretike is that I denied transubstantiation and *concomitation*, two jugling words of the papists, by the which they doe beleeue . . . that Christ's naturall bodie is made of bread, and the Godhead by and by to be ioyned thereunto.
Taylor, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1383.

concord (kong′kôrd), *n.* [< F. *concorde* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *concordia*, < L. *concordia*, agreement, union, harmony, < *concor(d-)s*, earlier *concordis*, of the same mind, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*: see *cordial*, *core*[1], and *heart*, and cf. *accord*, *discord*.] **1.** Agreement between persons; union in opinions, sentiments, views, or interests; unanimity; harmony; accord; peace.

What *concord* hath Christ with Belial? 2 Cor. vi. 15.

Had I power, I should
Pour the sweet milk of *concord* into hell.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Love-quarrels oft in pleasing *concord* end.
Milton, S. A., l. 1008.

2. Agreement between things; mutual fitness; harmony.

If, nature's *concord* broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung.
Milton, P. L., vi. 311.

Far-reaching *concords* of astronomy
Felt in the plants, and in the punctual birds.
Emerson, Musketaquid.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The simultaneous combination of tones that are in tune or in harmony with each other: opposed to *discord*.

The true *concord* of well-tuned sounds.
Shak., Sonnets, viii.

(*b*) Specifically, a simultaneous combination of two or more tones, which has a final and satisfactory effect when taken alone, without preparation or resolution. Concords of two tones (also called *consonances*) are either *perfect* or *imperfect*; perfect concords include primes, fourths, fifths, and octaves, and imperfect include major and minor thirds and major and minor sixths. Concords of more than two tones contain only the above intervals between every pair of their constituent tones; but the third, consisting of the 2d, 4th, and 7th of the scale when the 2d is in the lowest voice, is ranked as a concord, notwithstanding the dissonance between the 4th and 7th. (See *triad*, and *common chord*, under *chord*, 4.) Concords of two tones are acoustically distinguished from discords by the simplicity of the ratios between the vibration-numbers of the tones: thus, the ratios of the above concords are 1, ½, ⅔, ¾, ⅘, and ⅝ respectively. (See *interval* and *consonance*.)

At musicke's sacred sounde my fansies eft begonne
In *concordes*, discordes, notes, and cliffes, in tunes of unisonne.
Gascoigne, Fruit of Fetters.

4. A compact; an agreement by stipulation; a treaty. [Archaic.]

The *concord* made between Henry and Roderick the Irish king.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

He now openly proclaimed that he had no intention of abiding by the *concord* of Salamanca.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

5. In *Eng. law*, an agreement between the parties in a fine, made by leave of the court, prior to the abolition of that mode of conveyance. It was an acknowledgment from the deforciants that the land in question was the right of the complainant.

6. In *gram.*, agreement of words in construction, as adjectives with nouns in gender, number, and case, or verbs with nouns or pronouns in number and person.—**Book of Concord**, the fundamental symbol of the Lutheran Church, containing the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the Augsburg Confession, the Apology for the Augsburg Confession, the Schmalkald Articles, the two catechisms of Luther, and the Formula of Concord. It appeared in 1580.—**Formula of Concord**, one of the symbolical books of the Lutheran Church, drawn up at Torgau in 1577 as a final statement of its doctrine on controverted points, and adopted by many German states.

concord† (kŏn-kôrd′), *v.* [< ME. *concorden*, < OF. *concorder*, F. *concorder* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *concordar* = It. *concordare*, < L. *concordare*, be of one mind, agree, < *concor(d-)s*, agreeing: see *concord*, *n.*, and cf. *accord*, *record*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To agree; cobperate.

Friends and associates ready to *concord* with them in any desperate measure. *Clarendon*, Life, II. 190.

II. *trans.* To reconcile; bring into harmony.

But vnderstanding that it was *concorded* and concluded, he forthwith retourned to the sayde place of Amphipolis.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 132.

He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with windmills of union to *concord* Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both.
Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 102.

concordable† (kŏn-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [< ME. *concordable*, < OF. *concordable* = Sp. *concordable* = Pg. *concordavel*, < LL. *concordabilis*, agreeing, < L. *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of according; agreeing; corresponding.

For in cronike of time ago
I fynde a tale *concordable*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II.

concordably† (kŏn-kôr′da-bli), *adv.* With concord or agreement; accordantly.

That religion which they do both *concordably* teach.
Nowell, On the Thirty-nine Articles.

concordance (kŏn-kôr′dans), *n.* [< ME. *concordaunce*, < OF. *concordance*, F. *concordance* = Sp. Pg. *concordancia* = It. *concordanza*, < ML. *concordantia*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concordant*, *concord*, *v.*] **1.** The state of being concordant; agreement; harmony.

The knowledge concerning the sympathies and *concordances* between the mind and body.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

Contrasts and yet *concordances*. *Carlyle.*

2†. In *gram.*, concord.

After the three *Concordances* learned, . . . let the master read unto hym the Epistles of Cheros.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 2.

3. A classified collection of the different passages of a work, as of the Bible or the plays of Shakspere, with references to the places of their occurrence. A *verbal concordance* consists of an alphabetical list of the principal words used in the work, under each of which references to the passages in which it is found are arranged in order, generally with citation of the essential part of each. A *real concordance* is an alphabetical index of subjects. (Compare *harmony* in a similar sense.)

The Latin *concordances* of St. Hierom's Bible.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. iii.

A. D. 1378, Thomas de Farnylawe, canon of York cathedral, leaves a Bible and *concordance* to be put in the north aisle of St. Nicholas's, Newcastle.
Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. i. 56, note.

concordancy† (kŏn-kôr′dan-si), *n.* Same as *concordance*, 1.

concordant (kŏn-kôr′dant), *a.* [= F. *concordant* = Sp. Pg. It. *concordante*, < L. *concordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*] **1.** Agreeing; agreeable; correspondent; suitable; harmonious.

Concordant discords. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 556.

Were every one employed in points *concordant* to their natures, professions, and arts, commonwealths would rise up of themselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. In *music*, consisting of a concord, or having the effect of one. See *concord*, 3, and *consonant*, 4.—**Concordant chord** or **harmony**. Same as *consonant chord* (which see, under *consonant*).

concordantial (kŏn-kôr-dan′shal), *a.* [= F. *concordantiel*, < ML. *concordantia*: see *concordance* and *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a concordance. See *concordance*, 3.

Every imaginable sort of aid and appendix to the original texts, with grammar and *concordantial* lexicons adapted to every want. *New York Independent*, June 30, 1870.

concordantly (kŏn-kôr′dant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

Micha's disciples, who hope to lodge *concordantly* together an idol and an ephod.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, xiii. 7.

concordat (kŏn-kôr′dat), *n.* [Formerly *concordate* (now as F.); = F. *concordat* = Sp. *concordato* = Pg. *concordata*, *concordato* = It. *concordato*, < NL. *concordatum*, prop. neut. of L. *concordatus*, pp. of *concordare*, agree: see *concord*, *v.*] An agreement; a compact; a convention; especially, an agreement between church and state.

A long-term, ambiguous, delusive *concordat* had baffled the peremptory demand of Germany for a reformation of the church. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 7.

Nor will any universal formula be possible so long as different nations and churches are in different stages of development, even if for the highest form of Church and State such a formal *concordat* be practicable.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 607.

Specifically—(*a*) In *canon law*, a compact, covenant, or agreement concerning some beneficiary matter, as a resignation, permutation, promotion, or the like. (*b*) In *civil law*, a composition deed. (*c*) A convention or treaty between the see of Rome and any secular government, with a view to arrange ecclesiastical relations. The most celebrated modern concordat is that concluded in 1801 between Napoleon Bonaparte as first consul and Pius VII., defining the restored privileges of the Roman Catholic Church in France, and regulating in detail the relations between the ecclesiastical and civil powers.—**Concordat of Worms**, the convention between Calixtus II. and the emperor Henry V., in 1122, ending the struggle concerning investiture.

concordatet (kŏn-kôr′dāt), *n.* [< NL. *concordatum*: see *concordat*.] An obsolete form of *concordat*. *Swift.*

concorder† (kŏn-kôr′dėr), *n.* One who makes peace and promotes harmony.

The rotall image of the Prince of Peace,
The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease.
Taylor.

concordial (kŏn-kôr′di̯al), *a.* [< *concord*, after *cordial*.] Harmonious; characterized by concord; concordant. [Rare.]

A *concordial* mixture. *Irving*, Bracebridge Hall.

concordist (kŏn-kôr′dist), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ist*.] The compiler of a concordance. *Worcester.* [Rare.]

concordity† (kŏn-kôr′di-ti), *n.* [< *concord* + *-ity*.] Concord. *Bailey.*

concordly† (kong′kôrd-li), *adv.* [< **concord*, adj. (< L. *concor(d-)s*: see *concord*, *n.*), + *-ly*2.] Concordantly.

What they delibert wiselie, let them accomplish *concordlie*, not iarring nor swaruing one from the other.
Foxe, Martyrs, Epistle of Gregorie.

concorporate† (kŏn-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [= It. *concorporate* (cf. Sp. *concorpóreo* = Pg. *concorporeo*), < LL. *concorporalis*, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corporal*.] Of the same body or company. *Bailey.*

concorporate (kŏn-kôr′pō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concorporated*, ppr. *concorporating*. [< L. *concorporatus*, pp. of *concorporare* (> It. *concorporare*, unite in one body), < *com-*, together, + *corporare*, embody: see *corporate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To unite in one substance or body; bring into any close union; incorporate.

To be *concorporated* in the same studies and exercises, in the same affections, employments, and course of life.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 72.

We are all *concorporated*, as it were, and made copartners of the promise in Christ.
Abp. Usher, Sermons (1621), p. 9.

Concorporating things inconsistent.
Boyle, Works, VI. 28.

2. To assimilate by digestion.

II.† *intrans.* To unite in one mass or body.

To bring the stock and graff to (if I may so speak) *concorporate*.
Boyle, Works, II. 233.

concorporate (kŏn-kôr′pō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *concorporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] United in the same body; incorporated. [Archaic.]

Both which, *concorporate*,
Do make the elementary matter of gold.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

But if we are all *concorporate* with one another in Christ, and not only with one another, but with Himself, in that He is in us through His own Flesh, how are we not all clearly one both with each other and with Christ?
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 55.

concorporation (kŏn-kôr-pō-rā′shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *concorporatio(n-)*, < L. *concorporare*, concorporate: see *concorporate*, *v.*] The union of things in one substance or body. *Dr. H. More.*

concostate (kon-kos′tāt), *a.* [< NL. *concostatus*, < L. *com-*, together, + *costatus*, ribbed: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having converging ribs: applied to leaves in which the ribs curving from the base converge at the apex.

concourse (kong′kôrs), *n.* [< F. *concours* = Sp. Pg. *concurso* = It. *concorso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, a throng, < *concurrere*, pp. *concursus*, run together, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *concur*, *course*1, *current*.] **1.** A moving, running, or flowing together; a commingling; concurrence; confluence; coincidence.

The coalition of the good frame of the universe was not the product of chance or fortuitous *concourse* of particles of matter. *Sir H. Vane*, Orig. of Mankind.

By the *concourse* of story, place, and time, Diotrephes was the man St. John chiefly pointed at.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 153.

2. A meeting or coming together of people; an assembly; a throng; a crowd.

Concourse in arms, fierce faces threatening war.
Milton, P. L., xi. 641.

The noise and busy *concourse* of the mart.
Dryden, Æneid.

Amidst the *concourse* were to be seen the noble ladies of Milan in gay fantastic cars, shining in silk brocade, and with sumptuous caparisons for their horses. *Prescott.*

3. An assemblage of things; an agglomeration; a gathering; a cluster.

Under some *concourse* of shades,
Whose branching arms thick intertwined might shield
From dews and damps of night his shelter'd head.
Milton, P. R., iv. 404.

4†. The place or point of meeting; a point of contact or junction of two or more bodies.

The drop will begin to move toward the *concourse* of the glasses. *Newton.*

Hence—**5.** A place for the gathering or resort of carriages with their occupants, as at a good point of view or of accommodation in a park or other public place.—**6**†. Concurrence; aid; cobperation.

Why should he despair of success, since effects naturally follow their causes, and the divine Providence is wont to afford its *concourse* to such proceedings?
Barrow, Works, I. i.

7. In *Scots law*, concurrence by a person having legal qualification to grant it. Thus, to every libel in the Court of Justiciary the lord advocate's *concourse* or concurrence is necessary.—**Concourse of actions**, in *Scots law*, the case where, for the same cause, a prosecution which proceeds *ad vindictam publicam* and a prosecution or action *ad civilem effectum* go on concurrently.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *v. t.* [< LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, create: see *create*. Cf. It. *concreare*, Pg. *concrear*, F. *concréer*, concreate.] To create with or at the same time. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A rule *concreated* with man. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 3.

If God did *concreate* grace with Adam, that grace was nevertheless grace. *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, vi. § 4.

concreate (kon′krē-āt), *a.* [= Pg. *concreado* = It. *concreato*, < LL. *concreatus*, pp. adj.: see the verb.] Created at the same time. [Rare.]

All the faculties supposed *concreate* with human consciousness. Tr. for *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 503.

concredit† (kon-kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *concreditus*, pp. of *concredere*, intrust, consign, commit, < *com-*, together, + *credere*, intrust: see *credit*, and cf. *accredit*.] To intrust; commit in trust; accredit.

There it was that he spake the parable of the king, who *concredited* divers talents to his servants, and having at his return exacted an account, rewarded them who had improved their bank. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

When gentlemen of qualities have been sent beyond the seas, resigned and *concredited* to the conduct of such as they call Governours. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Edward Thurland.

concremation† (kon-krē-mā′shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *concremātio(n-)*, < L. *concremare*, pp. *concrematus*, burn up, < *com-*, together, + *cremare*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act of burning up; burning or cremation, as of dead bodies.

When *some one* died drowned, or in any other way which excluded *concremation* and required burial, they made a likeness of him and put it on the altar of idols, together with a large offering of wine and bread.
Quoted by *H. Spencer.*

concrement (kon′krē-ment), *n.* [< LL. *concrementum*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescence*, and cf. *increment*.] A growing together; concretion; a concreted mass. [Rare.]

The *concrement* of a pebble or flint.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

The stony *concrements* which are found, about the size of a pea, in the apices of the lungs of old people.
Dolley, Bacteria Investigation, p. 172.

concrescе (kŏn-kresʹ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concrесed*, ppr. *concrescing*. [< L. *concrescere*, grow together, < *com-*, together, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*, and cf. *accresce*, *accrease*, *increase*, etc. Cf. *concrete*.] To grow together.

The *concrесed* lips of an elongated blastopore.
J. A. Ryder.

concrescence (kŏn-kresʹens), *n.* [= Sp. *concrecencia*, < L. *concrescentia*, < *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescе*.] 1. Growth or increase; increment.

Seeing it is neither a substance perfect, nor . . . inchoate, . . . how any other substance should thence take *concrescence* it hath not been taught.
Raleigh, Hist. World, I. i. 10.

2. A growing together, in general; a coming together in process of growth or development, to unite or form one part: in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, used of parts originally separate.

The *concrescence* of the folds of the mantle to form a definitely-closed shell-sac.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 671.

3. In *biol.*, the growing together or coalescence of two or several individual cells or other organisms; conjugation; a kind of copulation in which two or more organisms become one. See *conjugation*, 4.

The act of reproduction commences as a rule with the complete or partial fusion of two individuals. . . . The *concrescence* gives the stimulus to changes in the appropriate parts.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 88.

4. In *bot.*, the union of cell-walls, as those of mycelial hyphæ, by means of a cementing substance formed in process of growth, so that they are inseparably grown together. Also called *cementation*.

concrescible (kŏn-kresʹi-bl), *a.* [< F. *concrescible* = Sp. *concrecible* = Pg. *concrescivel* = It. *concrescibile*, < NL. as if **concrescibilis*, < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescе*, *concrete*.] 1. Capable of concrescing or growing together.—2. Capable of becoming concrete, or of solidifying.

They formed a genuine, fixed, *concrescible* oil.
Fourcroy (trans.).

concrescive (kŏn-kresʹiv), *a.* [< *concrescе* + *-ive*.] Growing together; uniting. [Rare.]

concrete (konʹkrēt or kŏn-krētʹ), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konkreet* = G. *concret* = Dan. Sw. *konkret* = F. Pr. *concret* = Sp. Pg. It. *concreto*, < L. *concretus*, grown together, hardened, condensed, solid (neut. *concretum*, firm or solid matter), pp. of *concrescere*, grow together, harden, condense, stiffen: see *concrescе*, and cf. *discrete*.] I. *a.* 1. Formed by coalescence of separate particles or constituents; forming a mass; united in a coagulated, condensed, or solid state.

The first *concrete* state or consistent surface of the chaos must be of the same figure as the last liquid state.
Bp. Burnet.

2. In *logic*, considered as invested with the accidents of matter; particular; individual: opposed to *abstract*.

There is also this difference between *concrete* and abstract names, that those were invented before propositions, but these after; for these could have no being till there were propositions from whose copula they proceed.
Hobbes, Works, I. iii. § 4.

Bunyan is almost the only writer who ever gave to the abstract the interest of the *concrete*.
Macaulay, Pilgrim's Progress.

A *concrete* notion is the notion of a body as it exists in nature invested with all its qualities.
Fleming, Vocab. of Philos., p. 105.

3. In *music*, melodically unbroken; without skips or distinct steps in passing from one pitch to another.—4. Consisting of concrete: as, a *concrete* pavement.—**Concrete abstraction.** See *abstraction*.—**Concrete noun**, the name of something having a concrete existence: opposed to an *abstract noun*, which is the name of an attribute.—**Concrete number.** See *abstract*, a., 1.

II. *n.* 1. A mass formed by concretion or coalescence of separate particles of matter in one body.

They pretend to be able by the fire to divide all *concretes*, minerals and others, into distinct substances.
Boyle, Works, I. 544.

2. In *gram.* and *logic*, a concrete noun; a particular, individual term; especially, a classname or proper name.

Vitality and Sensibility, Life and Consciousness, are abstractions having real *concretes*. They are compendious expressions of functional processes conceived in their totality, and not at any single stage.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. ii. § 2.

3. A compact mass of sand, gravel, coarse pebbles, or stone chippings cemented together by hydraulic or other mortar, or by asphalt or refuse tar. It is employed extensively in building under water (for example, to form the bottom of a canal or the foundations of any structure raised in the sea, as piers, breakwaters, etc.), and for pavements. The walls of houses are sometimes formed of it, the ingredients being first firmly rammed into molds of the requisite shape, and allowed to set. The finer kind of concrete used for purposes requiring the greatest solidity is known as *beton* (which see).
4. Sugar which has been reduced to a solid mass by evaporation in a concretor.

concrete (kŏn-krētʹ), *v.*; pret. and pp. *concreted*, ppr. *concreting*. [= F. *concréter*, coagulate, = Sp. *concretar* = It. *concretare*, concrete, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescе* and *concrete*, *a.*] I. *intrans.* To unite or coalesce into a mass or solid body; form concretions; coagulate; congeal; clot.

The particles of tinging substances and salts dissolved in water do not of their own accord *concrete* and fall to the bottom.
Newton, in Boyle's Works, I. 114.

The blood of some who died in the plague could not be made to *concrete*.
Arbuthnot.

II. *trans.* 1. To form into a mass, as separate particles, by cohesion or coalescence.

There are in our inferior world divers bodies that are *concreted* out of others.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. To combine so as to form a concrete notion.

How . . . could there be such a science as optics were we necessitated to contemplate colour *concreted* with figure, two attributes which the eye can never view but associated?
Harris, Hermes, iii. 4.

concretely (konʹkrēt-li or kŏn-krētʹli), *adv.* In a concrete form or manner; not abstractly.

The properties of bodies . . . taken *concretely* together with their subjects.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 67.

Without studying Homer and Dante and Molière and the rest, one can get but a very meagre notion of human history as *concretely* revealed in the thoughts of past generations.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

concreteness (konʹkrēt-nes or kŏn-krētʹnes), *n.* The quality or state of being concrete, in any sense.

The individuality of a concept is thus not to be confounded with the sensible *concreteness* of an intuition either distinct or indistinct.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

concrete-press (konʹkrēt-pres), *n.* A machine for pressing concrete into the form of blocks for use in building or paving.

concretianism (kŏn-krēʹshan-izm), *n.* [< **concretian*, erroneous form of *concretion*, in lit. sense of 'a growing together,' + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the soul is generated at the same time as the body and develops along with it. [Rare.]

concretion (kŏn-krēʹshŏn), *n.* [= F. *concrétion* = Pr. *concrecio* = Sp. *concrecion* = Pg. *concreção* = It. *concrezione*, < L. *concretio(n-)*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concrescе*.] 1. The act of growing together or becoming united in one mass; concrescence; coalescence.—2. A mass of solid matter formed by a growing together, or by congelation, condensation, coagulation, conglomeration, or induration; a clot; a lump; a nodule: as, "*concretions* of slime," *Bacon*.

These greedy flames shall have devoured whatever was combustible, and converted into a smoak and vapour all grosser *concretions*.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 178.

Calcareous Concretions from Clay-beds.

Specifically—3. In *geol.*, an aggregation of mineral matter, usually calcareous or siliceous, in concentric layers, so arranged as to give rise to a form approaching the spherical, but often much flattened. This often takes place about some organic nucleus, the decomposition of which seems in such cases to be the cause of the structure. Concretions are common in sandstones, shales, and clays.
4. In *logic*: (*a*) The state of being concrete; concreteness. (*b*) The act of determination, or of rendering a concept more concrete or determinate by adding to the marks it contains.

The mind surmounts all power of *concretion*, and can place in the simplest manner every attribute by itself.
Harris, Hermes, iii. 1.

Gouty concretions, nodules of sodium urate formed in the tissues of gouty persons.—**Morbid concretions**, in the animal economy, hard substances which occasionally make their appearance in different parts of the body, as pineal concretions, salivary concretions, hepatic concretions, etc.

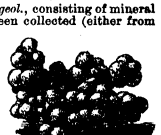
concretional (kŏn-krēʹshŏn-al), *a.* [< *concretion* + *-al*.] Pertaining to concretion; formed by concretion; concretionary.

concretionary (kŏn-krēʹshŏn-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *concrétionnaire*; as *concretion* + *-ary*.] 1. Characterized by concretion; formed by concretion; concretional.

In some Phalluste the alimentary canal is coated by a very peculiar tissue, consisting of innumerable spherical sacs containing a yellow *concretionary* matter.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 518.

The tubular layer rises up through the pigmentary layer of the crab's shell in little papillary elevations, which seem to be *concretionary* nodules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 613.

Specifically—2. In *geol.*, consisting of mineral matter which has been collected (either from the surrounding rock or from without) around some center, so as to form a more or less regularly shaped mass. Carbonate of lime deposited from hot springs often displays the concretionary structure in a high degree. In a single concretion all the parts are subordinate to one center; in a concretionary rock the whole mass is made up of more or less distinctly formed concretions.



Concretionary Structure.

concretism (konʹkrē-tizm or kŏn-krēʹtizm), *n.* [< *concrete* + *-ism*.] The habit or practice of regarding as concrete or real what is abstract or ideal.

It is a surprising instance of this tendency to *concretism*, that, among people so civilized as the Buddhists, the most obviously moral beast-fables have become literal incidents of sacred history.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 374.

concretive (kŏn-krēʹtiv), *a.* [= F. *concrétif* = Pr. *concretiu*; as *concrete* + *-ive*.] Causing to concrete; having power to produce concretion; tending to form a solid mass from separate particles: as, "*concretive* juices," *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

concretively (kŏn-krēʹtiv-li), *adv.* 1. In a concretive manner.—2†. Concretely; not abstractly.

It is urged that although baptism take away the guilt as *concretively* redounding to the person, yet the simple abstracted guilt as to the nature remains.
Jer. Taylor, Polem. Discourses, p. 907.

concretor (kŏn-krēʹtor), *n.* [< NL. **concretor*, < L. *concretus*, pp. of *concrescere*, harden, condense. See *concrete*.] In *sugar-manuf.*, a machine in which syrup is reduced to a solid mass by evaporation.

concreture† (kŏn-krēʹtūr), *n.* [< L. as if **concretura*, < *concrescere*, pp. *concretus*, grow together: see *concrescе*, *concrete*.] A mass formed by coagulation. *Johnson.*

concrew† (kon-krōʹ), *v. i.* [For **concrue* (cf. *accrue*, formerly also *accrew*), ult. < L. *concrescere*, grow together: see *concrescе*.] To grow together.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment sweet
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow and grisely to *concrew*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 40.

concrimination (kon-krim-i-nāʹshŏn), *n.* [< *con-*, together, + *crimination*. Cf. L. *conorimināre*, pp. of *conciminari*, complain, < *com-* (intensive) + *criminari*, complain of, accuse: see *criminate*.] A joint accusation. *Maunder.*

concubarist (kon-kūʹbā-rist), *n.* [NL., < L. *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] A fold, pen, or place where cattle lie. *Cowell.*

concubinacy† (kŏn-kūʹbi-nā-si), *n.* [< *concubine* + *-acy*.] The practice of concubinage.

Their country was very infamous for *concubinacy*, adultery, and incest.
Strype, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

concubinage (kŏn-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* [< F. *concubinage*, < *concubine*, concubine, + *-age*.] **1.** The act or practice of cohabiting without a legal marriage. In law it is a valid ground of objection against the granting of dower to a woman who has been a concubine, but is ruling for dower as wife.

The bad tendency of Mr. Pope's "Eloisa to Abelard" is remarked by Sir John Hawkins . . . as depreciating matrimony and justifying *concubinage*. *Bp. Horne*, Essays.

2. The state of being a concubine.—**3.** In *Rom. law* [*concubinatus*], a permanent cohabitation, recognized by the law, between persons to whose marriage there were no legal obstacles. It was distinguished from marriage proper (*matrimonium*) by the absence of "marital affection"—that is, the intention of founding a family. As no forms were prescribed in the later times either for legal marriage or concubinage, the question whether the parties intended to enter into the former or into the latter relation was often one of fact to be determined from the surrounding circumstances, and especially with reference to a greater or less difference of rank between them.

4. A natural marriage, as contradistinguished from a civil marriage. *Bowier.*

concubinal (kŏn-kū'bi-nal), *a.* [< LL. *concubinalis*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

concubinarian (kŏn-kū-bi-nā'ri-an), *a.* [< ML. *concubinarius* (see *concubinary*) + *-an*.] Connected with concubinage; living in concubinage.

The married and *concubinarian*, as well as looser clergy. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 1.

concubinary (kŏn-kū'bi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concubinaire*, n., = Sp. Pg. It. *concubinario*, n., < ML. *concubinarius*, < L. *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to concubinage; living in concubinage. *Bp. Hall.*

These *concubinary* priests. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 1074.

II. *n.* One who indulges in concubinage. [Rare.]

The Holy Ghost will not descend upon the simoniacal, unchaste *concubinaries*, schismatics, and scandalous priests. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 647.

concubinate† (kŏn-kū'bi-nāt), *n.* [< L. *concubinatus*, n., < *concubina*, concubine: see *concubine*.] Concubinage.

Such marriages were esteemed illegitimate and no better than a mere *concubinate*. *Jer. Taylor*, Rule of Conscience, iii. 5.

concubine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* [< ME. *concubine*, < OF. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., F. *concubin*, m., *concubine*, f., = Sp. Pg. *concubina*, f., = It. *concubino*, m., *concubina*, f., < L. *concubinus*, m., *concubina*, f., a concubine, < *concumbere* (*concub-*), lie together, lie with, < *com-*, together, + *-cumbere* (only in comp.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down, recline, bend: see *cubit.*] **1.** A paramour, male or female.

The lady Anne did falsely and traitorously procure divers of the king's daily and familiar servants to be her adulterers and *concubines*. *Indictment of Anne Boleyn.*

2. A wife of inferior condition; one whose relation is in some respects that of a lawful wife, but who has not been united to the husband by the usual ceremonies: as, Hagar and Keturah, the *concubines* of Abraham. Such concubines were allowed by the Greek and Roman laws, and for many centuries they were more or less tolerated by the church, for both priests and laymen. The concubine of a priest was sometimes called a priestess. See *concubinage*, 3.

And he (Solomon) had seven hundred wives, princesses, and three hundred *concubines*. 1 Ki. xi. 3.

3. A woman who cohabits with a man without being married to him; a kept mistress.

I know I am too mean to be your queen,
And yet too good to be your *concubine*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Indeed, a husband would be justly derided who should bear from a wife of spotless and spotless virtue half the insolence which the King of England bore from *concubines* who owed everything to his bounty.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

concula (kong'kū-lȧ), *n.*; pl. *conculæ* (-lē). An ancient Roman measure of capacity, probably about two thirds of a teaspoonful.

conculcate† (kŏn-kul'kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *conculcatus*, pp. of *conculcare*, tread under foot, < *com-*, together, + *calcare*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel: see *calx*[2]. Cf. *inculcate*.] To tread upon; trample down.

Conculcating and trampling under foot whatsoever is named of God. *Bp. Mountagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 153.

conculcation† (kon-kul-kā'shŏn), *n.* [= Sp. *conculcacion* (obs.) = It. *conculcazione*, < L. *conculcatio(n-)*, < *conculcare*, tread under foot: see *conculcate*.] A trampling under foot; hence, the state of being oppressed.

The *conculcation* of the outer court of the temple by the Gentiles. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. xii. § 1.

The state of the Jews was in that depression, in that *conculcation*, in that consternation, in that extermination in the captivity of Babylon, as that God presents it to the prophet in that vision, in the field of dry bones.
Donne, Sermons, xvii.

concumbency† (kŏn-kum'ben-si), *n.* [< L. *concumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *concumbere*, lie together: see *concubine*.] The act of lying together.

When Jacob married Rachel and lay with Leah, that *concumbency* made no marriage between them.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, ii. 500.

concupiscence (kŏn-kū' pi-sens), *n.* [< ME. *concupiscence*, < F. *concupiscence* = Sp. Pg. *concupiscencia* = It. *concupiscenza*, *concupiscenzia*, < LL. *concupiscentia*, an eager desire, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr., desiring eagerly: see *concupiscent.*] **1.** Improper or illicit desire; sensual appetite; especially, lustful desire or feeling; sensuality; lust.

We know even secret *concupiscence* to be sin. *Hooker.*

Sin, taking occasion by the commandment, wrought in me all manner of *concupiscence*. Rom. vii. 8.

Which lust or evil *concupiscence* he at last defines to be an insatiable intemperance of the appetite, never filled with a desire, never ceasing in the prosecution of evil.
Hammond, Works, IV. 689.

2. Strong desire in general; appetite.

concupiscent (kŏn-kū'pi-sent), *a.* [= F. *concupiscent* = Sp. Pg. It. *concupiscente*, < L. *concupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *concupiscere*, desire eagerly, inceptive of (LL.) *concupere*, desire eagerly, < *com-*, together, + *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid.*] Characterized by illicit desire or appetite; sensual; libidinous; lustful.

The *concupiscent* clown is overdone.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

concupiscential† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen'shal), *a.* [< LL. *concupiscentialis*, < *concupiscentia*, concupiscence: see *concupiscence.*] Relating to concupiscence. *Johnson.*

concupiscentious† (kŏn-kū-pi-sen'shus), *a.* [< *concupiscence* (LL. *concupiscentia*) + *-ous.*] Concupiscent.

In the mean time the *concupiscentious* malefactors make 'em ready, and take London napping.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 3.

concupscible (kŏn-kū'pi-si-bl), *a.* [= F. *concupscible* = Sp. *concupscible* = Pg. *concupscivel* = It. *concupiscibile*, *concupiscevole*, having sensual desire, < LL. *concupiscibilis*, worthy to be longed for, < L. *concupiscere*, long for: see *concupiscent.*] **1.** Characterized by concupiscence; concupiscent.

The appetitive and *concupscible* soul.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 694.

His *concupscible* intemperate lust.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

2†. Characterized by desire or longing; appetitive.

Both the appetites, the irascible and the *concupscible*, fear of evil and desire of benefit, were the sufficient endarments of contracts, of societies, and republics.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

concupscibleness (kŏn-kū'pi-si-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being concupscible; concupiscence. [Rare.]

concupy† (kon'kū-pi), *n.* A contraction of *concupiscence*.

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

concur (kŏn-kėr'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *concurred*, ppr. *concurring*. [= F. *concourir* = Pr. *concurrer* = Sp. *concurrir* = Pg. *concorrer* = It. *concorrere*, concur, compete (cf. D. *konkurreren* = G. *concurriren* = Dan. *konkurrere*, compete), < L. *concurrere*, run together, join, meet, < *com-*, together, + *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *incur*, *occur*, *recur*. Cf. *concourse*.] **1**†. To run together; meet in a point in space.

Is it not now utterly incredible that our two vessels, placed there antipodes to each other, should ever happen to *concur*?
Bentley, Sermons, vii.

Anon they fierce encountring both *concurr'd*,
With grisely looks and faces like their fates.
J. Hughes, Arthur, sig. E, 3 b.

2. To come together or be accordant, as in character, action, or opinion; agree; coincide: followed by *with* before the person or thing and *in* before the object of concurrence.

O, ho! do you come near me now? no worse man than Sir Toby to look to me? This *concurs* directly *with* the letter: she sends him on purpose, that I may appear stubborn to him. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

There was never anything so like another as (*is* all points to *concur*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

I heartily *concur* in the wish.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

3. To unite; combine; be associated: as, many causes *concurred* in bringing about his fall.

In whom all these qualities do *concur*.
Waldyft, Defence, p. 253.

Testimony is the argument; and if fair probabilities of reason *concur* with it, this argument hath all the strength it can have. *Tillotson.*

When outward causes *concur*, the idle are soonest seized by this infection. *Jeremy Collier*, The Spleen.

4. *Eccles.*, to fall on two consecutive days, as two feasts. See *concurrence*, 4.—**5**†. To assent: with *to*.

As my will
Concurr'd not to my being, it were but right
And equal to reduce me to my dust.
Milton, P. L., x. 747.

concurbit†, *n.* A variant of *cucurbit*. *Chaucer.*

concurrence (kŏn-kur'ens), *n.* [= F. *concurrence* = Sp. *concurrencia* = Pg. *concurrencia* = It. *concorrenza*, concurrence, competition (cf. D. *konkurrentie* = G. *concurrenz* = Dan. *konkurrence*, competition), < ML. *concurrentia*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, concur: see *concur*, *concurrent.*] **1.** The act of running o coming together; meeting; conjunction; combination of causes, circumstances, events, etc.; coincidence; union.

And now it is easy to be observed, what a wonderful *Concurrence* of fortunes, in behalf of the Duke of Lancaster, and against King Richard, happened together.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 152.

When God raises up a Nation to be a Scourge to other Nations, he inspires them with a new spirit and courage, . . . and by a *concurrence* of some happy circumstances gives them strange success beyond all their hopes and expectations. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

We have no other measure but of our own ideas, with the *concurrence* of other probable reasons, to persuade us.
Locke.

2. Joint approval or action; accordance in opinion or operation; acquiescence; contributory aid or influence.

Tarquin the Proud was expelled by the universal *concurrence* of nobles and people.
Swift, Contests of Nobles and Commons.

We are to trust firmly in the Deity, but so as not to forget that he commonly works by second causes, and admits of our endeavours with his *concurrence*.
Dryden, Ded. of the Duke of Guise.

In the election of her [Poland's] kings, the *concurrence* or acquiescence of every individual of the nobles and gentry present, in an assembly numbering usually from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, was required to make a choice. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 71.

3. A meeting or equivalency, as of claims or power: a term implying a point of equality between different persons or bodies: as, a *concurrence* of jurisdiction in two different courts.—**4.** *Eccles.*, immediate succession of two feasts or holy days, so that the second vespers of the first and the first vespers of the second coincide in time, and cannot both be observed. The difficulty is avoided either by translating, that is, transferring the less important feast to the first unoccupied day, or by saying the vespers of the greater feast with or without a commemoration of the lesser. See *occurrence*.—**Concurrence of actions**, in *Rom. law*, the vesting of several causes of action in one person. It is either *objective*, when one plaintiff has several actions against the same defendant, or *subjective*, when an action may be brought by several plaintiffs against one defendant, or by one plaintiff against several defendants, or by several plaintiffs against several defendants.—**Syn. 2.** *Consent*, *Acquiescence*, etc. See *assent*.

concurrency (kŏn-kur'en-si), *n.* A less common variant of *concurrence*.

concurrent (kŏn-kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *concurrent*, n., = Sp. *concurrente* = Pg. It. *concorrente*, < L. *concurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *concurrere*, run together, concur: see *concur.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Meeting in a point; passing through a common point.—**2.** Concurring, or acting in conjunction; agreeing in the same act; contributing to the same event or effect; operating with; coincident.

I join with these laws the personal presence of the king's son, as a *concurrent* cause of this reformation.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

The *concurrent* testimony of all antiquity, and of modern times, sufficiently confutes him. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The sense of the unknown concerning the origin of things is necessarily a *concurrent* cause of the fear which they inspire. *Sir J. Lubbock*, Origin of Civilization, p. 6.

3. Conjoined; joint; concomitant; coördinate; combined.

By the *concurrent* consent of both houses of parliament, the libellous petitions against him . . . were cancelled.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 75.

What sort of *concurrent* powers were those, which could not exist together? *D. Webster*, Supreme Court, Feb., 1824.

Concurrent consideration, covenant. See the nouns.—**Concurrent jurisdiction**, in *law*, coördinate jurisdiction; jurisdiction possessed equally by two courts, and, if exercised by one, not usually assumed by the other.—**Concurrent resolution**, in the parliamentary law of Congress, a resolution adopted by both House and Senate, which, unlike a joint resolution, does not require the signature of the President.—**Concurrent stress and strain**, in *mech.*, a homogeneous stress, such that the normal component of the mutual force between the parts of the body on the two sides of any plane whatever through it is proportional to the augmentation of distance between

the same plane and another parallel to it and initially at unit of distance, due to the strain experienced by the same body. *Sir Wm. Thomson* (1856).

II. *n.* **1.** One who concurs; one agreeing with or like another in opinion, action, occupation, etc.

So noble and so disinterested doth divine love make ours, that there is nothing besides the object of that love that we love more than our *concurrents* in it, perchance out of a gratitude to their assisting us to pay a debt (of love and praise) for which, alas! we find our single selves but too insolvent. *Boyle*, Works, I. 277.

All the early printers, like the rivals of Finiguerra at home, and his unknown *concurrents* in Germany, were proceeding with the same art [engraving].
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 239.

2. In *Eng. law*, specifically, one who accompanies a sheriff's officer as witness or assistant.—**3.** That which concurs; a joint or contributory thing.

To all affairs of importance there are three necessary *concurrents*, . . . time, industry, and faculties.
Decay of Christian Piety.

4†. One having an equal claim or joint right.

Tibni, the new competitor of Omri, . . . died leaving no other successor than his *concurrent*.
Raleigh, Hist. World, II. xix. § 5.

5†. A rival claimant or opponent; a competitor.

St. Michael's Mount looketh so aloft, as it brooketh no *concurrent*. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

6. The day, or in the case of leap-year the two days, required to be added to fifty-two weeks to make the civil year correspond with the solar: so called because they *concur* with the solar cycle, whose course they follow.

concurrently (kǫn-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In a concurrent manner; so as to be concurrent; in union, combination, or unity; unitedly.

The Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, . . . *concurrently* making one entire Divinity.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 619.

He attributed the ill-feeling, which no doubt existed, *concurrently* with a certain amount of lax discipline in the sepoy army, to several causes.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 122.

concurrentness (kǫn-kur'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being concurrent; concurrence. *Scott.*

concursion† (kǫn-kėr'shǫn), *n.* [< L. *concursio(n-)*, a running together, concurrence, concourse, < *concurrere*, run together: see *concur*, *concourse*.] Concurrence.

Their [atoms'] omnifarious *concursions* and combinations and coalitions. *Bentley*, Sermons, vi.

concurso (kǫn-kėr'sō), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *concurso*, < L. *concursus*, a running together, LL. an equal claim: see *concourse*.] In *civil law*, the litigation, or opportunity of litigation, between various creditors, each claiming, it may be adversely to one another, to share in a fund or an estate, the object being to assemble in one accounting all the claimants on the fund. It is usual in cases of insolvency and injunction against a debtor's further transactions.

concuss (kǫn-kus'), *v. t.* [= It. *concussare*, < L. *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake together, shake violently, agitate, terrify, esp. terrify by threats in order to extort money, < *com-*, together, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*[1], *case*[1], *cash*[1], and cf. *discuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or agitate. [Rare.]

Concussed with uncertainty.
Daniel, To Sir Thos. Egerton.

2. To force by threats to do something, especially to surrender or dispose of something of value; intimidate; be guilty of action; coerce: as, he was *concussed* into signing the document. [Rare.]

concussant (kǫn-kus'ant), *a.* [< *concuss* + *-ant*; = It. *concussante*.] Of or resembling concussion or its effects; produced by concussion. [Rare.]

A loud *concussant* jar. *C. De Kay*, Vision of Nimrod, iv.

concussation† (kon-ku-sā'shǫn), *n.* [Irreg. for *concussion*.] A violent shock or agitation.

Vehement *concussations*. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 58.

concussion (kǫn-kush'ǫn), *n.* [= F. *concussion* = Sp. *concusion* = Pg. *concussão* = It. *concussione*, < L. *concussio(n-)*, a violent shock, extortion of money by threats, < *concutere*, pp. *concussus*, shake, shook: see *concuss*.] **1.** The act of shaking or agitating, particularly by the stroke or impact of another body.

It is believed that great ringing of bells in populous cities hath dispersed pestilent air, which may be from the *concussion* of the air. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. The state of being shaken; the shock occasioned by two bodies coming suddenly and violently into collision; shock; agitation.

A *concussion* of the whole globe.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

3. In *surg.*, injury sustained by the brain or other viscera, as from a fall, a blow, etc.

This element of *concussion* (i. e., the results of shake independent of lesion) enters into almost every case of injury to the head. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 141.

4. In *civil law*, the act of extorting money or something of value by violence or threats of violence; extortion.

Then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusation fill.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 75.

Curvature of concussion. See *curvature*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Collision*, etc. See *shock*.

concussionary† (kǫn-kush'ǫn-ā-ri), *n.* [= F. *concussionnaire* = Sp. *concusionario* = Pg. It. *concussionario*; as *concussion* + *-ary*[1].] One guilty of the offense of concussion; an extortioner.

Publicke *concussionary* or extortioner.
Time's Storehouse, p. 931.

concussion-fuse (kǫn-kush'ǫn-fūz), *n.* A fuse which is ignited and explodes a shell by the concussion of the shell in striking.

concussive (kǫn-kus'iv), *a.* [= It. *concussivo*, < L. as if **concussivus*, < *concussus*, pp. of *concutere*, shake: see *concuss*.] Having the power or quality of shaking by sudden or violent stroke or impulse; agitating; shocking. *Johnson.*

concutient (kǫn-kū'shi-ent), *a.* [< L. *concutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *concutere*, strike together: see *concuss*.] Coming suddenly into collision; meeting with violence; colliding.

Meet in combat like two *concutient* cannon-balls.
Thackeray, Virginians, xl.

concyclic (kon-sik'lik), *a.* [< *con-* + *cyclic*.] In *geom.*, lying on the circumference of one circle; also, giving circular sections when cut by the same systems of parallel planes: applied to two quadric surfaces which have this relation.

cond†, *v. t.* See *con*[3].

condecency† (kon'dē-sens), *n.* [Written erroneously *condecence*, and appar. regarded as a contr. of *condescendence*; < OF. *condecence*, *condescence*, *condescendence*, < ML. *condecentia*, decency, propriety, excellence, nobility, < *condecen(t-)s* (> It. Sp. Pg. *condecente* = OF. *condecent*), decent, excellent, ppr. of the impers. verb, L. *condecet*, it becomes, it is becoming, meet, seemly, < *com-* + *decet*, it becomes: see *decent*.] Nobility; excellence. [In the extract taken apparently as a contraction of *condescendence*.]

See the *condescendency* of this great king.
T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 440.

con delicatessa (It. pron. kon dā-lē-kā-tet'sä). [It., with softness: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delicatezza*, softness: see *com-* and *delicatesse*.] In *music*, with delicacy.

con deliro (It. pron. kon dā-lē'rē-ō). [It., with frenzy: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *delirio*, < L. *delirium*, frenzy: see *com-* and *delirium*.] In *music*, with frenzy; deliriously.

condemn (kǫn-dem'), *v. t.* [= F. *condamner* = Pr. *condamjnar* = Sp. *condenar* = Pg. *condemnar* = It. *condannare*, *condennare* = D. *kondemneren* = Dan. *kondemnere*, < L. *condemnare*, sentence, condemn, blame, < *com-* (intensive) + *damnare*, harm, condemn, damn: see *damn*.] **1.** To pronounce judgment against; express or feel strong disapprobation of; hold to be positively wrong, reprehensible, intolerable, etc.: used either of persons or things, with *as*, *for*, or *on account of* before an expressed ground of condemnation: as, to *condemn* a person *for* bad conduct, or *as* (sometimes colloquially *for*) a blackguard; to *condemn* an action *for* or *on account of* its injurious tendency.

Condemn the fault, and not the actor of it?
Shak., M. for M., ii. 2.

As for their new way of mingling mirth with serious plot, I do not, with Lisideius, *condemn* the thing, though I cannot approve their manner of doing it.
Dryden, Ess. on Dram. Poesy.

The Commons would not expressly approve the war; but neither did they as yet expressly *condemn* it.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

2. To serve for the condemnation of; afford occasion for condemning: as, his very looks *condemn* him.

If I justify myself, mine own mouth shall *condemn* me.
Job ix. 20.

3†. To convict: with *of*.

With such incomparable honour, and constant resolution, so farre beyond beleefe, they haue attempted and indured in their discoueries and plantations, as may well *condemne* vs *of* too much imbecillitie, sloth, and negligence.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.

4. To pronounce to be guilty, as opposed to *acquit* or *absolve*; more specifically, to sentence to punishment; utter sentence against judicially; doom: the penalty, when expressed, being in the infinitive, or a noun or noun-phrase preceded by *to*: as, to *condemn* a person *to* pay a fine, or *to* imprisonment.

The Son of man shall be betrayed unto the chief priests, and unto the scribes, and they shall *condemn* him *to* death.
Mak. xx. 18.

He that believeth on him is not *condemned*. John iii. 18.

At such Houre schal he dispoyle the World, and lede his chosene to Blisse; and the others schalle he *condempna* to perpetuelle Peynes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 114.

The last Week Judge Rives *condemn'd* four in your Country at Maidstone Assizes. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 66.

He seemed like some dead king, *condemned* in hell
For his one sin among such men to dwell.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 350.

[Formerly the expression to *condemn in* a fine was used.

And the king of Egypt . . . *condemned* the land *in* an hundred talents of silver. 2 Chron. xxxvi. 3.]

5. To demonstrate the guilt of, by comparison and contrast.

The righteous that is dead shall *condemn* the ungodly which are living. Wisdom iv. 16.

6. To judge or pronounce to be unfit for use or service: as, the ship was *condemned* as unseaworthy; the provisions were *condemned* by the commissary.—**7.** To judge or pronounce to be forfeited; specifically, to declare (a vessel) a lawful prize: as, the ship and her cargo were *condemned*.—**8.** To pronounce, by judicial authority, subject to use for a public purpose. See *condemnation*, 1 (*e*).—**Syn. 1.** To censure, blame, reprove, reproach, reprobate.

condemnable (kǫn-dem'nȧ-bl), *a.* [= F. *condamnable* = Sp. *condenable* = Pg. *condemnavel* = It. *condannabile*, < LL. *condemnabilis*, < L. *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Worthy of being condemned; blamable; culpable.

Condemnable superstition. *Sir T. Browne.*

And there is no reason why it should be allowable to eat broth for instance in a consumption, and be *condemnable* to feed upon it to maintain health.
Boyle, Works, § 6, Ref. 3.

condemnation (kon-dem-nā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *condamnation* = Pr. *condemnacion*, *condempnacion* = Sp. *condenacion* = Pg. *condemnação* = It. *condannagione*, *condannazione*, *condennazione*, < LL. *condemnatio(n-)*, < L. *condemnare*, pp. *condemnatus*, condemn: see *condemn*.] **1.** The act of condemning. (*a*) The act of judging or pronouncing to be objectionable, culpable, or criminal. (*b*) The judicial act of declaring to be guilty and of dooming to punishment.

There is therefore now no *condemnation* to them.
Rom. viii. 1.

A legal and judicial *condemnation*.
Paley, Moral Philos., iii. 3.

(*c*) The act of judicially or officially declaring something to be unfit for use or service: as, the *condemnation* of a ship that is unseaworthy, or a building that is unsafe. (*d*) The act of a court of competent jurisdiction in adjudging a prize or captured vessel to have been lawfully captured.
Reynolds and Lawrence. (*e*) The act of determining and declaring, after due process of law, that some specific property is required for public use, and must be surrendered by the owner on payment of damages to be determined by commissioners or a jury: as, the *condemnation* of private lands for a highway, a railroad, a public park, etc.

2. Strong censure; disapprobation; reproof.

O perilous mouths,
That bear in them one and the self-same tongue,
Either of *condemnation* or approof!
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

How can they admit of teaching who have the *condemnation* of God already upon them for refusing divine instruction? *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3†. Adverse judgment; the amount of a judgment against one. *Blackstone.*—**4.** The state of being condemned.

His pathetic appeal to posterity in the hopeless hour of *condemnation*. *Irving.*

5. The cause or reason of a sentence of guilt or punishment.

This is the *condemnation*, that light is come into the world, and men loved darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

condemnatory (kǫn-dem'nȧ-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *condamnatoire* = Pr. *condempnatori* = Sp. *condenatorio* = Pg. *condemnatorio* = It. *condannatorio*, < L. as if **condemnatorius*, < *condemnare*, condemn: see *condemn*.] Condemning; conveying condemnation or censure: as, a *condemnatory* sentence or decree.

A severe *condemnatory* prayer.
Clarke, Works, II. clxxiii.

condemned (kǫn-demd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condemn*, *v.*] **1.** Under condemnation or sentence; doomed: applied to persons: as, a *condemned* murderer.

The Tyrant Nero, though not yet deserving that name, sett his hand so unwillingly to the execution of a *condemned* Person, as to wish Hee had not known letters.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

2. Adjudged to be unfit, unwholesome, dangerous, forfeited, etc.: applied to things: as, a *condemned* building; *condemned* provisions.—**3.** Damned: a term of mitigated profanity. [Colloq.]—**Condemned cell** or **ward**, in prisons, the cell in which a prisoner sentenced to death is confined until the time of execution.

Richard Savage . . . had lain with fifty pounds of iron on his legs in the *condemned ward* of Newgate.
Macaulay, Samuel Johnson.

condemnedly (kǫn-dem'ned-li), *adv.* In a manner deserving condemnation; blamably. [Rare.]

He that hath wisdome to be truly religious, cannot be *condemnedly* a fool. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 49.

condemner (kǫn-dem'nėr), *n.* One who condemns.

A foolish thing it is indeed to be one's own accuser and *condemner*, yet such a fool is every swearer.
Bp. Beveridge, Works, II. xcvii.

condensability (kǫn-den-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *condensable* (see *-bility*); = F. *condensabilité*, etc.] The quality of being condensable.

condensable (kǫn-den'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *condensable* = Pg. *condensavel* = It. *condensabile*, < L. as if **condensabilis*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of being condensed; capable of being compressed into a smaller compass, or into a more close, compact state: as, vapor is *condensable*.

Not being in the utmost extremity of density, but *condensable* yet further. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Bodies, ix.

condensatet (kǫn-den'sāt), *v.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp. of *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To condense; make dense or more dense.

If there were more [critical learning], it would *condensate* and compact itself into less room.
Hammond, Works, IV. 611.

II. *intrans.* To become more dense, close, or compact.

condensatet (kǫn-den'sāt), *a.* [< L. *condensatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Made dense; condensed; made more close or compact.

Water . . . thickened or *condensate*. *Peacham.*

condensation (kon-den-sā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *condensation* (> D. *condensatie* = G. *condensation* = Dan. *kondensation*) = Sp. *condensacion* = Pg. *condensação* = It. *condensazione*, < LL. *condensatio(n-)*, < L. *condensare*, pp. *condensatus*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] **1.** The act of making, or the state of being made, dense or compact; reduction of volume or compass, as by pressure, concentration, or elimination of foreign material; closer union of parts; compression; consolidation: used in both literal and figurative senses.

He [Goldsmith] was a great and perhaps an unequalled master of the arts of selection and *condensation*.
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, the act of reducing a gas or vapor to a liquid or solid form.

The same vapours, being by further *condensation* formed into rain, fall down in drops.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iii., note 1.

Surface condensation, a mode of condensing steam by bringing it in contact with cold metallic surfaces instead of by injecting cold water.—**Syn.** *Compression*, *Condensation*. See *compression*.

condensative (kon-den'sa-tiv), *a.* [< F. *condensatif* = Pr. *condensatiu* = Sp. Pg. *condensativo*, < L. as if **condensativus*, < *condensare*, condense: see *condense*, *v.*] Having power or tendency to condense. *Todd.*

condense (kǫn-dens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condensed*, ppr. *condensing*. [= D. *condenseren* = G. *condensiren* = Dan. *kondensere*, < F. *condenser* = Sp. Pg. *condensar* = It. *condensare*, < L. *condensare*, make thick or dense (cf. *condensus*, very close), < *com-*, together, + *densare*, make thick, < *densus*, dense, thick, close: see *dense*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make more dense or compact; reduce the volume or compass of; bring into closer union of parts; consolidate; compress: used both literally and figuratively.

Spirits, . . . in what shape they choose,
Dilated or *condensed*, bright or obscure,
Can execute their airy purposes,
And works of love or enmity fulfil.
Milton, P. L., I. 429.

The secret course pursued at Brussels and at Madrid may be *condensed* into the usual formula—dissimulation, procrastination, and again dissimulation. *Motley.*

Condense some daily experience into a glowing symbol, and an audience is electrified. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

2. In *chem.* and *phys.*, to reduce to another and denser form, as a gas or vapor to the condition of a liquid or of a solid, as by pressure or abstraction of heat.

He must needs, as the sun, raise many envious exhalations, which, *condensed* by a popular odium, were capable to cloud the brightest merit. *Eikon Basilike.*

A heated ocean would send up abundant vapours, producing a perpetual mist or fog to be constantly *condensed*, by the cold of space without, into continual rains.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 52.

—**Syn. 1.** To concentrate, contract, crowd together, inspissate; to abridge, shorten, reduce, epitomize, abbreviate; to solidify.

II. *intrans.* To become denser or more compact, as the particles of a body; become liquid or solid, as a gas or vapor.

Vapours when they begin to *condense* and coalesce.
Newton, Opticks.

Nitrous acid is gaseous at ordinary temperatures, but *condenses* into a very volatile liquid at the zero of Fahrenheit. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 2.

condenset (kǫn-dens'), *a.* [< L. *condensus*, very close, dense, < *com-* (intensive) + *densus*, close, dense: see *dense* and *condense*, *v.*] Close in texture or composition; compact; dense.

Solid and *condense*. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, I. 1. § 8.

The huge *condense* bodies of planets. *Bentley*, Sermons.

condensed (kǫn-denst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *condense*, *v.*] Made dense or close in texture, composition, or expression; compressed; compact: as, a *condensed* style.

Rapid reading of such *condensed* thought is unproductive. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

Condensed beer, **milk**, **etc.** See the nouns.—**Condensed manifold**, in *math.*, such a manifold of points that between any two assignable points within a certain interval there will always be points of the manifold.—**Condensed type**, the name given by type-founders to thin, tall, and slender forms of letter. A condensed type is thinner than a compressed type.

EXAMPLE OF CONDENSED TYPE.

Condensed Clarendon.

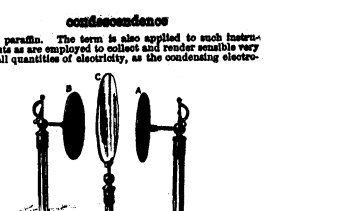
—**Syn.** *Succinct*, *Laconic*, etc. See *concise*.

condensedness (kǫn-den'sed-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being condensed. *Bailey.*

condenser (kǫn-den'sėr), *n.* One who or that which condenses.

Mr. C—— is a gossipy writer, but he is at the same time a clever *condenser*. *The American*, VIII. 298.

Specifically—(*a*) Any device for reducing gases or vapors to liquid or solid form. The reduction is usually effected by lowering the temperature of the vapor by contact with chilled surfaces. A form of condenser common in the laboratory is shown in the figure. From the flask, *A*, the vapor to be condensed escapes through the tube *b c*, which passes through a larger condenser-tube. A stream of ice-water enters the condenser through *d*, and passes off through *g*, keeping the surface of the inner tube, *b c*, chilled, and the vapor entering the tube from *A* is condensed and drops from *c* as a liquid. Condensers used to concentrate vapors or gases, as solutions of alcoholic vapors, fumes, volatile liquids, etc., commonly depend upon the reducing effects of a lower temperature. In them the vapor, gas, smoke, or fumes are brought into immediate contact with chilled surfaces. This is accomplished in a great variety of ways, as in the surface condenser of the steam-engine, the cone (set of a still, or the long convoluted tubes in which poisonous fumes or smoke are cooled before being allowed to escape to the chimney. The cooling surfaces are usually kept cold by water, as in the still, the gas-condenser, the sugar-condenser, etc. For fumes and smoke, the contact with walls exposed to the air is sufficient. (*b*) A part of a cotton-gin which compresses the lint for convenient handling. (*c*) In *wool-manuf.*, a machine which forms the wool received from the doffer of a carding-engine into combs, and rolls it into slubbings. The doffer of the carding-engine is covered by a series of parallel strips of card-clothing wrapped about the cylinder. The wool thus comes off in a number of loose flat ribbons of fleece, which in the condensing-machine are carried by a leather apron beneath a roller which has a reciprocating motion transverse to the feed direction, and thus rolls the fleece into loose slubbings, which are wound upon a roll and are ready for spinning. (*d*) In the manufacture of sugar, the apparatus used for concentrating the clarified juice, preparatory to its final concentration in the vacuum or evaporating-pan. The liquor trickles over the surface of steam-pipes, where heat evaporates the water which constitutes the greater part of the cane-juice. (*e*) In optical instruments, a lens, or combination of lenses, used to gather and concentrate the rays of light collected by a mirror and direct them upon the object, as the bull's-eye condenser (see *bull's-eye*, 9) and the achromatic condenser used with the microscope.—**Achromatic condenser.** See *achromatic*.—**Condenser hygrometer**, a dew-point hygrometer. See *hygrometer*.—**Condenser of electricity**, any apparatus by which electricity can be accumulated, usually consisting of two conducting surfaces separated by a non-conductor, as in the condenser of Epinus (see figure), which is charged by connecting one of the plates (*A*) with the electrical machine and the other (*B*) with the ground; their distance from the glass plate (*C*) can be adjusted at will. A practical form of condenser is the Leyden jar (which see, under *jar*). Condensers are much used in connection with submarine telegraphy; one of the Atlantic cables has a condenser with over two acres of surface of tin-foil, arranged in plates separated by waxed paper and paraffin. The term is also applied to such instruments as are employed to collect and render sensible very small quantities of electricity, as the condensing electroscope. See *electroscope*.—**Hydraulic condenser.** See *hydraulic*.—**Surface condenser**, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which the exhaust-steam is distributed through a large number of pipes surrounded by cold water, which is constantly renewed. In a less common form flat chambers are used instead of pipes.



Condenser of Epinus.

condenser-gage (kǫn-den'sėr-gāj), *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of exhaustion in a steam-condenser. It consists of a glass tube open at both ends, the upper end being attached to the condenser, and the other plunged in mercury.

condensing-coil (kǫn-den'sing-koil), *n.* A compact arrangement of pipes, either in a coil or straight and with return bends, for condensing steam which is passed through it. The condensation is effected by exposing the coil to air, or by surrounding it with cold water constantly renewed.

condensityt (kǫn-den'si-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *condensidad*, < L. *condensus*, very close: see *condense*, *a.*, and *cf. density*.] The state of being condensed; denseness; density. *Bailey.*

condet (kǫn'dėr), *n.* See *conner*[2].

condescendt, *v.* See *condescend*.

condescend (kon-dē-send'), *v. i.* [< ME. *condescenden*, < OF. (and F.) *condescendre* = Sp. Pg. *condescender* = It. *condescendere*, < LL. *condescendere*, let one's self down, stoop, condescend, < L. *com-*, together, + *descendere*, come down: see *descend*.] **1.** To descend from the superior position, rank, or dignity proper or usually accorded to one; voluntarily waive ceremony and assume equality with an inferior; be complaisant, yielding, or consenting in dealings with inferiors; deign.

Mind not high things, but *condescend* to men of low estate. Rom. xii. 16.

Spain's mighty monarch,
In gracious clemency, did *condescend*,
On these conditions, to become your friend.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

The mind that would not *condescend* to little things.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 36.

2. To stoop or submit; be subject; yield.

Can they think me so broken, so debased
With corporal servitude, that my mind ever
Will *condescend* to such absurd commands?
Milton, S. A., l. 1237.

3†. To assent; agree.

Thereto they both did frankely *condiscend*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. i. 25.

Condescending to Blount's advice to surprise the court.
Bacon, Lord Essex's Treason.

The Gov*r condescended* upon equall terms of agreemente.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 123.

These things they all willingly *condescended* unto.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 322.

4. To agree to submit or furnish; specify; vouchsafe: with *upon*: as, to *condescend upon* particulars. [Scotch.]

Men do not *condescend upon* what would satisfy them.
Guthrie's Trial, p. 71.

—**Syn. 1.** To stoop, deign, vouchsafe, bend.

condescendence (kon-dē-sen'dens), *n.* [= F. *condescendance* = Sp. Pg. *condescendencia* = It. *condescendenza*, < ML. *condescendentia*, < LL. *condescendent(-)s*, ppr. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] **1.** The act of condescending; condescension. [Rare.]

By the warrant of St. Paul's *condescendence* to the capacities he wrote unto, I may speak after the manner of men.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays (1648), p. 81.

2. In *Scots law*, the principal written pleading put in by the pursuer, containing a distinct statement of the facts on which his case is founded. It is annexed to the summons, and to it are subjoined the pleas in law, a concise note of the legal propositions on which he rests.

condescendency† (kŏn-dē-sen'dęn-si), *n.* [As *condescendence*: see *-ency*.] Condescension.

The respect and *condescendency* which you have already shewn me is that for which I can never make any suitable return. *Dr. Avery*, in Boyle's Works, VI. 610.

This worthy gentleman was one of singular piety, and rare for humility, as appeared by his great *condescendency*, when as this poor people were in great sickness and weakness, he shunned not to do very mean services for them. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 98.

condescending (kŏn-dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *condescend*, *v.*] Marked or characterized by condescension; stooping to the level of one's inferiors.

A very *condescending* air. *Watts.*

He graciously added that I should have command of the pieces in action, at which *condescending* intimation I rose and bowed profoundly. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvii.

condescendingly (kŏn-dē-sen'ding-li), *adv.* In a condescending manner; so as to show condescension: as, to address a person *condescendingly*.

condescension (kŏn-dē-sen'shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *condescensio(n-)*, < *condescendere*, pp. *condescensus*, condescend: see *condescend*.] The act of condescending; the act of voluntarily stooping or inclining to an equality with an inferior; a waiving of claims due to one's rank or position; affability on the part of a superior; complaisance.

Go, heavenly guest! . . .
Gentle to me and affable hath been
Thy *condescension*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 640.

He [the sheikh] received me with great politeness and *condescension*, made me sit down by him, and asked me more about Cairo than about Europe.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

The good Peter rode through these towns with a smiling aspect, waving his hand with inexpressible majesty and *condescension*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 413.

condescensive† (kon-dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< NL. **condescensivus* (in adv. *condescensive*), < LL. *condescensus*, pp. of *condescendere*, condescend: see *condescend*.] Condescending; courteous.

The *condescensive* tenderness [of God].
Barrow, Sermons, I. viii.

condescent† (kon-dē-sent'), *n.* [< *condescend*, as *descent* < *descend*.] Condescension.

So slight and easy a *condescent*.
Bp. Hall, Contemplations, iv.

condign (kŏn-dīn'), *a.* [Early mod. E. *condygne*, < OF. (and F.) *condigne* = Sp. Pg. *condigno* = It. *condegno*, < L. *condignus*, very worthy, < *com-* (intensive) + *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] 1†. Deserving; worthy: applied to persons.

Her selfe of all that rule she deemed most *condigne*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 11.

2. Well-deserved; worthily bestowed; merited; suitable: applied to things—(*a*) With reference to praise or thanks.

I thought it no *condigne* gratification, nor scarce any good satisfaction for such a person as you.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, Ded.

Render unto God *condigne* thanks and praise for so great a benefice. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vii. 2.

The eulogy bestowed on Chaucer by Spenser's well-worn metaphor has not been quite unanimously recognized as *condign*. *P. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 10.

(*b*) With reference to censure, punishment, or what is of the nature of punishment: the more common use.

Speak what thou art, and how thou hast been us'd,
That I may give him *condign* punishment.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

In an extant Bull he reproves the Archbishop of Glasgow and other prelates of Scotland, . . . treats them as acting unworthily of their holy calling, and threatens them with *condign* censure. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 9.

condignity (kŏn-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [= F. *condignité* = Sp. *condignidad* = Pg. *condignidade* = It. *condegnità*, < ML. **condignita(t-)s*, < L. *condignus*, condign: see *condign* and *-ity*.] 1. Merit; desert.—2. In *scholastic theol.*, specifically, the merit of human actions considered as constituting a ground for a claim of reward.

Condignity and congruity (meritum de condigno and de congruo) are "terms used by the schoolmen to explain their peculiar opinions relative to human merit and deserving. The Scotists maintain that it is possible for man in his natural state so to live as to deserve the Grace of God, by which he may be enabled to obtain salvation, this natural fitness (congruitas) for grace being such as to oblige the Deity to grant it. Such is the merit of congruity. The Thomists, on the other hand, contend that man, by the divine assistance, is capable of so living as to merit eternal life, to be worthy (condignus) of it in the sight of God. In this hypothesis, the question of previous preparation for the grace which enables him to be worthy is not introduced. This is the merit of *condignity*."
Hook, Eccles. Dict.

condignly (kŏn-dīn'li), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to merit; deservedly; justly.

Condignly punished.
L. Addison, Western Barbary, p. 171.

condignness† (kŏn-dīn'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being condign.

condiment (kon'di-ment), *n.* [= F. *condiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *condimento*, < L. *condimentum*, spice, seasoning, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, spice, season, orig. put fruit in vinegar, wine, spices, etc., pickle, preserve, prob. a collateral form of *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together, put away, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *-dere* (in comp.), put: see *abscond*. Cf. *condite*2.] Something used to give relish to food; a relish; seasoning; sauce.

And fro the white is drawe a commune wyne,
But *condyment* is thus to make it fyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 197.

As for radish and the like, they are for *condiments*, and not for nourishment. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

condimental (kon-di-men'tal), *a.* [< *condiment* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a condiment.

Maladies of both mind and body that are connected with chronic, incurable dyspepsia, all brought about by the habitual use of cayenne and its *condimental* cousins.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 371.

condisciple (kon-di-sī'pl), *n.* [= F. *condisciple* = Sp. *condiscípulo* = Pg. *condiscipulo* = It. *condiscepolo*, < L. *condiscipulus* (fem. *condiscipula*), a fellow-pupil, < *com-*, together, + *discipulus*, a pupil: see *disciple*.] A fellow-pupil; a student in the same school or system or field of learning, or under the same instructor. [Rare.]

To his right dearly beloved brethren and *condisciples* dwelling together. *T. Martin*, Marriage of Priests, sig. H, iii. (1554).

Vigors . . . found an energetic *condisciple* and coadjutor in Swainson. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 16.

condit†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*.

conditaneous† (kon-di-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *conditaneus*, suitable for pickling or preserving, < *condire*, pp. *conditus*, pickle, preserve: see *condiment*.] That may be seasoned. *Coles*, 1717.

condite1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*.

condite2† (kon-dīt'), *v. t.* [< L. *conditus*, pp. of *condire* (> It. *condire* = Sp. Pg. OF. *confir*), preserve, pickle, etc.: see *condiment*.] 1. To prepare and preserve with sugar, salt, spices, or the like; season.

Like *candied* or pickled mushrooms, which if carefully corrected, and seldom tasted, may be harmless, but can never do good. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 429.

The entertainment was exceeding civil, but besides a good olio, the dishes were trifling, hash'd and *condited* after their [Portuguese] way. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. To embalm.

The friends and disciples of the holy Jesus, having devoutly composed his body to burial, anointed it, washed it, and *condited* it with spices and perfumes, laid it in a sepulchre. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 344.

condite2† (kon'dit), *a.* [< L. *conditus*, pp., preserved, etc.: see the verb.] Preserved; candied.

Crato prescribes the *condite* fruit of wild rose to a nobleman his patient. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 415.

conditement† (kŏn-dīt'ment), *n.* [< *condite* + *-ment*.] 1. A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.—2. Seasoning; spice; savor; flavor; relish.

A scholar can have no taste of natural philosophy without some *conditement* of the mathematicks.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, i. 10.

condition (kon-dish'on), *n.* [< ME. *condicion*, *condicioun*, rarely *condition*, < OF. *condicion*, F. *condition* (> D. *konditie* = G. *condition* = Dan. Sw. *kondition*) = Pr. *condicio* = Sp. *condicion* = Pg. *condição* = It. *condizione*, < L. *condicio(n-)*, in LL. and ML. commonly but improperly spelled *conditio(n-)* (and hence erroneously identified with LL. *conditio(n-)*, a making, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, put together: see *condiment*, *condite*1, a stipulation, agreement, choice, marriage, also external position, situation, circumstances, nature, condition (in many senses), with short radical vowel, *condĭcio(n-)* (cf. *dĭcio(n-)*, authority, rule, power, lit. a speaking or directing), < *condicere*, agree upon, concert, promise, proclaim, announce, publish, engage, in LL. also assent to, consent, also demand back, orig. talk over together, < *com-*, together, + *dicere*, speak, say, tell, mention, affirm, declare, etc. (with long radical vowel), of like origin with *dicare*, make known, proclaim, declare, orig. point out, as in *indicare*, indicate, etc.: see *diction*, *indicate*.] 1. The particular mode of being of a person or thing; situation, with reference either to internal or to external circumstances; existing state or case; plight; circumstances.

Estimate the greatness of this mercy by the *condition* it finds the sinner in. *South*, Sermons.

Electricity and Magnetism are not forms of Energy; neither are they forms of matter. They may perhaps be provisionally defined as properties or *Conditions* of Matter.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 513.

2. Quality; property; attribute; characteristic.

Men of Ynde han this *condicioun* of kynde, that thei nevere gon out of here owne Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

It seemed to us a *condition* and property of divine powers and beings to be hidden and unseen to others. *Bacon*.

The true *condition* of warre is onely to suppresse the proud and defend the innocent, as did that most generous Prince Sigismundus, Prince of those Countries.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 246.

3†. A state or characteristic of the mind; a habit; collectively, ways; disposition; temper.

We be not ther agein; but ye have seyn his *condicioune* and we ne have not don so, and therfore we praye yowe to suffre us to knowe his *condicioune*, and the maneer of hys gouernaunce that he will ben of here-after.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

The *condition* of a saint, and the completion of the devil.
Shak., M. of V., I. 2.

He that gathereth not every day as much as I doe, the next day shall be set beyond the river, and be banished from the Fort as a drone, till he amend his *conditions* or stature. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 229.

4. Rank; state, with respect to the orders or grades of society or to property: used absolutely in the sense of high rank: as, a person of *condition*.

Honour and shame from no *condition* rise;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Essay on Man, iv. 193.

Those [persons] of *condition* always make a present on their departure to the value of about six pounds.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 11.

The inhabitants of Russia are divided into the following *conditions*, viz., the clergy, the nobility, the merchants and burghers, the peasants. *Brougham.*

5. A requisite; something the non-concurrence or non-fulfilment of which would prevent a result from taking place; a prerequisite.

That a cause efficient be a cause of itself two *conditions* are requisite. . . . If either of these are wanting the cause is said to be by accident.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, I. xvii. 16.

The diffusion of thorough scientific education is an absolutely essential *condition* of industrial progress.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

According to the best notion I can form of the meaning of "*condition*," either as a term of philosophy or of common life, it means that on which something else is contingent, or (more definitely) which being given, something else exists or takes place. I promise to do something on condition that you do something else: that is, if you do this, I will do that; if not, I will do as I please.
J. S. Mill, Exam. of Hamilton, iv.

Hence—6. A restricting or limiting circumstance; a restriction or limitation.

The uncivilized man, at the mercy of his *conditions*, is less choice in his diet than the civilized.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 41.

7. A stipulation; a statement of terms; an agreement or consideration demanded or offered in return for something to be granted or done, as in a bargain, treaty, or other engagement.

We be come to serue yow, with this *condicion*, that ye desire not to knowe our names. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 238.

He sendeth an ambassage, and desireth *conditions* of peace. Luke xiv. 32.

8. In *law*: (*a*) A statement that a thing is or shall be, which constitutes the essential basis or an essential part of the basis of a contract or grant; a future and uncertain act or event not belonging to the very nature of the transaction, on the performance or happening of which the legal consequences of the transaction are made to depend. More specifically, a condition is a provision on the fulfilment of which depends the taking effect or continuance in effect of the instrument or some clause of it, or the existence of some right established or recognized by it, as distinguished from a *covenant*, which is a promise in a sealed instrument the breach of which may give rise to a claim for damages, but not necessarily the forfeiture of any right. The performance of a covenant, however, may be made a condition of the continued efficacy of the agreement. A *condition precedent* is a provision which must be fulfilled or an event which must occur before the instrument or clause affected by it can take effect. A *condition subsequent* contemplates that, after the instrument has taken effect, a right established or recognized by it may be extinguished by some future or uncertain event.

Such a place, such sum or sums as are
Express'd in the *condition*. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3.

(*b*) In *civil law*, a restriction incorporated with an act, the consequence of which is to make the effect of the volition or intention dependent wholly or in part upon an external circumstance. Strictly speaking, there is a *condition* in the meaning of the civil law only when the effect of a legal

act is suspended until the accomplishment or non-accomplishment of a future and uncertain event. *Goudemit.*

9. In a college or school: (*a*) The requirement, made of a student upon failure to reach a certain standard of scholarship, as in an examination, that a new examination be passed before he can be advanced in a given course or study, or can receive a degree: as, a *condition* in mathematics. (*b*) The study to which such requirement is attached: as, he has six *conditions* to make up. [U. S.]—10. In *gram.*, the protasis or conditional clause of a conditional sentence. See *conditional sentence*, under *conditional*.—**Condition collateral**, a condition annexed to a collateral act. —**Condition inherent**, in *Scots law*, a condition which descends to the heir with the land granted, etc.—**Condition of cognition**, or **of a cognitive faculty**, in *philos.*, an attribute with which it is supposed the mind cannot be[ginvesting *every* object of that faculty; an element which, derived from the mind's structure, cannot but enter into every conception it is able to form, though there may be no prototype of it in the object of the conception. Such are, in the Kantian philosophy, space and time, and the categories.—**Conditions of environment**. See *environment*.—**Conditions of sale**, the particular terms, set forth in writing, in accordance with which property is to be sold at auction.—**Equation of condition**. (*a*) In *dynam.*, an equation expressing the effect upon the motion of a system of bodies produced by the absolutely rigid connection between certain parts. (*b*) In the *theory of errors*, an equation expressing an observation with the conditions under which it was taken.—**Estate upon condition**. See *estate*.—**In hard condition**, in *horse-racing*, in firm or very good condition.

[The horses] are both *in hard condition*, so it [the race] can come off in ten days. *Lawrence.*

Necessary condition, a condition in sense 5; a conditio sine qua non.—**Negative condition**. Same as *necessary condition*.—**Sufficient condition**, an antecedent from which the consequent surely follows.—**Syn.** 1. Circumstances, station, plight, 7. Article, terms, provision, arrangement.

condition (kon-dish'ọn), *v. t.* [= F. *conditionner*, OF. *condicioner*, *conditioner*, *condicionner* = Sp. *condicionar* = Pg. *condicionar* = It. *condizionare*, < ML. *conditionare*, condition, restrict; from the noun. Cf. *conditionate*.] 1. To form a condition or prerequisite of; determine or govern.

Yet seas, that daily gain upon the shore,
Have ebb and flow, *conditioning* their march.
Tennyson, The Golden Year.

The appetite of hunger must precede and *condition* the pleasure which consists in its satisfaction.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 161.

Limits we did not set
Condition all we do.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2. To subject to something as a condition; make dependent or conditional on: with *on* or *upon*: as, he *conditioned* his forgiveness *upon* repentance.

All the advantages of binocular vision are *conditioned* on convergence only. Divergence would only confuse by giving false information. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 252.

3. In *metaph.*, to place or cognize under conditions.

The tree or the mountain being groups of phenomena, what we assert as persisting independently of the perciplent mind is a Something which we are unable to *condition* either as tree or as mountain.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 88.

4. To stipulate; contract; arrange.

It was *conditioned* between Saturn and Titan that Saturn should put to death all his male children.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

I must *condition*
To have this gentleman by, a witness.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, I. 2.

5. In mercantile language, to test (a commodity) in order to ascertain its condition; specifically, to test (silk) in order to know the proportion of moisture it contains.—6. To require (a student) to be reëxamined, after failure to show the attainment of a required degree of scholarship, as a condition of remaining in the class or college, or of receiving a degree. See *condition*, *n.*, 9. [U. S.]

conditional (kọn-dish'ọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conditionnel* = Sp. Pg. *condicional* = It. *condizionale*, < LL. *conditionalis*, *condicionalis*, < L. *ondicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Imposing conditions; containing or depending on a condition or conditions; made with limitations; not absolute; made or granted on certain terms; stipulative.

That self-reform which is *conditional* upon the wish for it.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 110.

Having at one time . . . made the granting of money *conditional* on the obtainment of justice, the States-General [of France] was induced to surrender its restraining powers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 561.

2. Involving or expressing a condition. (*a*) In logic, expressing, as a proposition, that one thing will or would be or happen if another is or was, or does or did happen; containing as a syllogism, such a premise. By a few writers the term *conditional proposition* is used to include the disjunctive form.

When is it [a hypothetical proposition] said to be *conditional*? When the conjunction *if* is set before any simple proposition, as thus: If it be a man, it is a sensible body. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599).

(*b*) In *gram.*, expressing an assumption or a supposition; containing or involving a proposition as a premise from which a conclusion or inference follows: as, a *conditional* conjunction; a *conditional* sentence.—**Conditional baptism**. See *baptism*.—**Conditional conjunction**, a conjunction expressing a condition. Such conjunctions in English are *if* (obsolete and provincial *an*), *so* (in the sense of *if only*), *unless* (*but*), etc.—**Conditional estate**. See *estate*.—**Conditional fee**. See *fee*3.—**Conditional form**, a form of the verb used to express a condition, or a conclusion from a condition: thus, *I should go*; *he would come*: such expressions, whether phrases like these or proper verb-forms (as French *j'irais*, *il viendrait*), are sometimes called a *conditional mode*.—**Conditional immortality**, in *theol.*, the doctrine that immortality is not inherent in the race, but is conditional upon faith in Christ.—**Conditional limitation**, a gift to a third person, in case a condition prescribed should take effect; a condition in a grant or devise, the non-fulfilment of which will cause the property to pass to a third party.—**Conditional mode**. See *conditional form*.—**Conditional obligation**, in *law*, an obligation depending on the existence of a condition. Conditions annexed to obligations have been distinguished as *possible* and *impossible*: the former are such as may naturally and legally happen; the latter are such as are contrary to the law or to good morals. Possible conditions have been distinguished as *potential* or *potestative*, such as are within the power of the party burdened with them, and *casual*, such as depend upon an event over which the party has no control.—**Conditional pardon**, a pardon to which a condition is annexed, the performance of which is necessary to the validity of the pardon. *Bouvier.*—**Conditional phrase**, a phrase equivalent to a conditional conjunction, such as *provided that*, *in case that*, etc.—**Conditional sale**. (*a*) A sale in the binding effect of which, notwithstanding delivery of the thing sold, is made to depend on due payment or other performance by the buyer, so that ownership is not vested absolutely in the buyer in him. (*b*) A sale on condition that the vendor may repurchase on certain terms. *Minor.*—**Conditional sentence**, a sentence stating a condition and the conclusion dependent upon it (a hypothetical) period. When complete, it consists of two clauses: (1) the conditional clause, also called the *condition* or *protasis*, introduced by *if*, or an equivalent word, expressed or implied; and (2) the *conclusion* or *apodosis*.

II. *n.* 1. A word expressing a condition.—2. A conditional clause; a limitation; a condition. *Bacon.* [Rare.]—3. In *logic*, a proposition which expresses a condition.—4. In *gram.*, a conditional particle.

conditionality (kọn-dish-ọn-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conditionnalité*, etc.; as *conditional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conditional or limited; limitation by certain terms. *Dr. H. More.*

conditionalize (kọn-dish'ọn-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionalized*, ppr. *conditionalizing*. [< *conditional* + *-ize*.] To condition; qualify. [Rare.]

I, however, would hold that . . . the word sanguine, when *conditionalized* by Croydon [as Croydon sanguine, a color], was satirically used out of its meaning.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 395.

conditionally (kọn-dish'ọn-al-i), *adv.* In a conditional manner; under certain conditions or with certain limitations; on particular terms or stipulations; not absolutely or positively.

Powhatan (to expresse his loue to Newport), when he departed, presented him with twentie Turkies, *conditionally* to returne him twentie auroris.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 171.

His authority was by the People first giv'n him *conditionally*, in Law and under Law and under Oath also for the Kingdoms good and not otherwise.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

conditionary† (kọn-dish'ọn-ạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. **conditionarium*, < *condition(n-)*, L. *condicio(n-)*, condition: see *condition*, *n.*] A stipulation or condition.

Would God in mercy dispense with it as a *conditionary*, yet we could not be happy without it. *Norris.*

conditionata, *n.* Plural of *conditionatum*.

conditionate (kọn-dish'ọn-āt), *a.* [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp. of *conditionare*, put under conditions, restrict, condition: see *condition*, *v.*] Conditional; subject to conditions.

Barne's answer is faithful, though *conditionate*.
Bp. Hall, Jael and Sisera.

conditionate (kọn-dish'ọn-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conditionated*, ppr. *conditionating*. [< ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see the adj.] To condition; qualify; regulate.

So is it usual amongst us to qualifie and *conditionate* the twelve months of the year answerably unto the temper of the twelve days in Christmas.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 4.

conditionatum (kọn-dish'i-ọ-nā'tum), *n.*; pl. *conditionata* (-tạ). [NL., neut. of ML. *conditionatus*, pp.: see *conditionate*, *a.* and *v.*] The consequent of a hypothetical proposition.

conditioned (kọn-dish'ọnd), *a.* and *n.* [< *condition* + *-ed*2.] **I.** *a.* 1. Being in a certain state or having certain qualities, or a certain constitution, temperament, temper, etc.; circumstanced; constituted: most frequently used in composition: as, well-*conditioned*; ill-*conditioned*.

Job, the general of the host of Israel, . . . so *conditioned*, that easy it is not to define whether it were for David harder to miss the benefit of his warlike ability, or to bear the enormity of his other crimes.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 13.

Much prouision was very badly *conditioned*; nay, the Hogs would not eat that Corne they brought.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 59.

Our sweet-*conditio'd* princess . . . never used us
With such contempt. *Massinger*, The Renegado, v. 2.

2. Existing under or subject to conditions; limited by conditions; dependent.

Art is the one corner of human life in which we may take our ease. . . . In other places our passions are *conditioned* and embarrassed.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 68.

The office of verbal inflections is to express qualified and *conditioned*, rather than complex, thought.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

3. In *metaph.*, placed or cognized under conditions or relations; relative.

II. *n.* In *metaph.*, collectively, the universe as existing and known under conditions or limits: always with the definite article: opposed to the *unconditioned* or *absolute*.

The Unconditioned is the incognisable and inconceivable; its notion being only negative of *the Conditioned*, which last can only be positively known or conceived.
Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 12.

The conditioned is the mean between the two extremes —two unconditionates, exclusive of each other, neither of which can be conceived as possible, but of which, on the principles of contradiction and excluded middle, one must be admitted as necessary.
Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures, ix.

conditioning-house (kọn-dish'ọn-ing-hous), *n.* A trade establishment where silk is tested. *Simmonds.* See *conditioner*, 5, *b*.

conditionly† (kọn-dish'ọn-li), *adv.* [< *condition* + *-ly*2. Cf. *conditionally*.] Same as *conditionally*.

And though she give but thus *conditionly*.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

conditio sine qua non (kon-dish'i-ō si'nē kwā non). [L., a condition without which not . . . : see *condition*, *sine*3, *qua*, and *non*.] A necessary or indispensable condition. See *condition*, *n.*, 5.

conditory (kon'di-tọ-ri), *n.*; pl. *conditories* (-riz). [< L. *conditorium*, < *condere*, pp. *conditus*, lay up, put away: see *condiment*.] A repository for storing or keeping things. [Rare.]

conditour, *n.* [ME., < OF. *conduitor*, *condutor*, *conduiteur* (mod. F. *conducteur*), < L. *conductor*, a leader: see *conductor*.] A conductor; a guide; a leader.

[And then they hadde] a goode *conditour* that sette light by theire enmyes, for hem semed [that they were in nombre euele as many for as many. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 392.

condivision (kon-di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *division*.] A logical division or classification coexisting with another which crosses it.

One and the same object may, likewise, be differently divided from different points of view, whereby *condivisions* arise, which, taken together, are all reciprocally coördinated. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

condlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *candle*.

condleri, *n.* An obsolete form of *chandler*.

condolatory (kọn-dō'lạ-tō-ri), *a.* [Irreg. < *condole* + *-atory*.] Expressing condolence. *Smart.*

condole (kọn-dōl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *condoled*, ppr. *condoling*. [= F. *condouloir* (cf. Sp. *condolerse*, *condolecerse* = Pg. *condoerse* = It. *condolersi*, all refl.) = D. *kondoleren* = G. *condolieren* = Dan. *kondolere*, < LL. *condolere*, condole, < L. *com-*, with, + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To speak sympathetically to one in pain, grief, or misfortune; use expressions of pity or compassion: followed by *with* before the person, and by *on*, *for*, or *over* before the subject of condolence.

Having remembered this place in its pristine beauty, I could not help *condoling with* him on its present ruinous situation. *Goldsmith*, Tenants of the Leasowes.

Neighbors crowded round him to *condole*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 79.

II.† *trans.* 1. To commiserate personally; address words of sympathy to, on account of distress or misfortune.

Let us *condole* the knight. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

Each other's company lessened our sufferings, and was some comfort, that we might *condole* one another.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 346).

2. To lament or grieve over with another; express sympathy on account of; lament.

The first Thing he [Lord Leicester] did was to *condole* the late Q. Dowager's Death. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 5.

I come not, Samson, to *condole* thy chance,
As these perhaps, yet wish it had not been,
Though for no friendly intent.
Milton, S. A., l. 1076.

Why should our poet petition Isis for her safe delivery and afterward *condole* her miscarriage? *Dryden.*

condolement† (kǫn-dōl'mẹnt), *n.* [< *condole* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of condoling; condolence.

They were presented to the king . . . with an address of *condolement* for the loss of his queen.
Life of A. Wood, p. 390.

2. The act of sorrowing or mourning; grief; lamentation; sorrow.

To persevere
In obstinate *condolement* is a course
Of impious stubbornness; 'tis unmanly grief.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

condolence (kǫn-dō'lẹns), *n.* [= F. *condoléance* (?) It. *condoglianza* = D. *kondoleantie* = Sw. *kondolanz* = Sp. Pg. *condolencia* = It. *condolenza* = G. *kondolenz* = Dan. *kondolence*, < ML. as if **condolentia*, < LL. *condolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *condolere*, condole: see *condole* and *-ence*.] An expression of sympathy addressed to a person in distress, misfortune, or bereavement.

For which reason their congratulations and their *condolences* are equally words of course. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 100.

A special message of *condolence*. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** *Sympathy, Commiseration*, etc. See *pity*.

condoler (kǫn-dō'lėr), *n.* One who condoles. *Johnson.*

condominate (kon-dom'i-nāt), *a.* [< *condomin(ium)* + *-ate*1.] Of the nature of condominium.

The King of Prussia . . . had acquired the complete proprietorship of Lauenburg by buying up Austria's *condominate* rights over that Duchy. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 357.

condominium (kon-dō-min'i-um), *n.* [NL., < ML. *condominus*, a co-proprietor, < L. *com-*, together, + *dominus*, master, proprietor: see *domine, dominie, dominion.*] Joint or concurrent dominion; ownership including jurisdiction or power of disposal, exclusive as against all the world except one or more co-owners. The term is much used in the civil law for *joint rights in rem*, and in international law of concurrent national jurisdiction or dominion.

Condominium, which tends to split up into property in the narrow sense. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 142.

condonation (kon-dō-nā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *condonación* = Pg. *condonação* = It. *condonazione*, < L. *condonatio(n-)*, < *condonare*, pp. *condonatus*, condone: see *condone.*] 1. The act of condoning, or of pardoning a wrong act: as, the *condonation* of an offense.

And we teach and believe that when sinners are pardoned by God, God doth not change the mind of the sinner . . . but that the same [sin], remaining in the soule of man, in like manner as it did before *condonation*, is only taken away by a not imputation of the guilt.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 169.

Specifically—2. In *law*, the act or course of conduct by which a husband or a wife is held to have pardoned a matrimonial offense committed by the other, as the taking back of his wife by a husband, knowing that she has committed adultery. To have this effect, the conduct must be such as to imply intentional and voluntary remission.

Condonation is the remission, by one of the married parties, of a matrimonial offense which he knows the other has committed, on the condition implied by the law that the party remitting it shall afterward be treated by the other with conjugal kindness.
Bishop, Marriage and Divorce, II. § 33.

The immediate effect of *condonation* is to bar the party condoning of his or her remedy for the offence in question.
Morley and Whiteley.

condone (kǫn-dōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *condoned*, ppr. *condoning*. [= OF. *condoner, condoner, cunduner*, permit, suffer, pardon, = Sp. Pg. *condonar* = It. *condonare*, < L. *condonare*, give, give up, remit, refrain from punishing, < *com-* + *donare*, give: see *donate.*] 1. To forgive or pardon, as something wrong, especially by implication, as through some act of friendship or confidence toward the offender; overlook, as an offense or fault.

Condone, an old legal technicality, has of late received a popular welcome, as a stately euphemism for 'pardon' or 'overlook.' *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng. (ed. 1873), p. 229.

War was rather *condoned* than consecrated, and, whatever might be the case with a few isolated prelates, the Church did nothing to increase or encourage it.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 206.

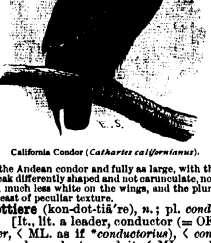
We are not to assume that every offence might be *condoned* for a certain sum in money.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xxxiii.

Specifically—2. In *law*, to forgive, or to act so as to imply forgiveness of (a violation of the marriage vow). See *condonation*, 2.—3. To cause to overlook or forgive; atone for. [Rare.]

He [Donatello], however, *condoned* these defects by the strength of his assertions, the fire of his style, and the transcendent ease with which his skilful hand traced flowing lines of unsurpassed delicacy and freedom upon the marble. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 92.

=**Syn.** See *pardon*.

condor (kon'dor), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *condor* = Dan. *kondor* = F. *condor*, formerly *condore* = It. *condore*, < Sp. Pg. *condor*, < Peruv. *cuntur*, a condor.] 1. A very large South American bird of prey, *Sarcorhamphus gryphus*, of the family *Cathartidæ* or American vultures, having the head and upper part of the neck naked and largely caruncuiate, an exposed ruff of downy white feathers round the neck, and the general plumage blackish, varied with much white in the wings. The size of the condor has been greatly exaggerated: it is not known to exceed 9 feet in stretch of wings, and is little over 3 feet in total length. The bird inhabits chiefly the Andean regions, at elevations of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, where it breeds, making no nest, but laying its eggs on the bare rocks. Condors are never seen in large companies, but in groups of three or four, and descend to the plain only when impelled by hunger. At such times two of them will successfully attack sheep, goats, deer, etc., though as a rule they prefer carrion.



California Condor (*Cathartes californianus*).

2. A South American gold coin. That of Ecuador and Colombia is worth $9.647; that of Chili, $9.123.—**California condor**, the large vulture of California, *Cathartes* or *Pseudogryphus californianus*, resembling the Andean condor and fully as large, with the head and beak differently shaped and not caruncuiate, no downy collar, much less white on the wings, and the plumage of the breast of peculiar texture.

condottiere (kon-dot-tiā're), *n.*; pl. *condottieri* (-ri). [It., lit. a leader, conductor (= OF. *conduitier*, < ML. as if **conductorius*), < *condotto*, way, road, conduct, conduit, < ML. *conductus*, escort, guard; cf. *L. conducti*, mercenary soldiers, prop. pl. of *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire, lit. bring together: see *conduct, conduce.*] In *Italian hist.*, one of a class of professional military captains in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, who raised troops and sold their services to warring states and princes. This system prevailed to a considerable extent all over Europe just before the introduction of regular standing armies.

He espoused the cause of Equity in the pending question with the zeal of a *condottiere*.
Howells, Modern Instance, iii.

conduce (kon-dūs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conduced*, ppr. *conducing*. [In older form *conduse*, < OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, conduire* = It. *condurre* (see *conduce*); = Sp. *conducir* = Pg. *conduzir* = It. *conducere*, conduct, lead, conduce; < L. *conducere*, lead, draw, or bring together, draw toward, connect, take on lease, rent, hire, employ, etc., < *com-*, together, + *ducere*, lead: see *duke, duct.* Cf. *abduce, adduce, educe, induce, produce, reduce, seduce, traduce*, and see *conduct, v.*] **I.**† *trans.* 1. To lead; conduct.

Hys [Christ's] moder swet
Mi mater [matter] *conduse* to the ende entire.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

There was sent unto my lodging the Cardinal of Bourbon . . . to *conduce* me to my lady's presence.
State Papers, Wolsey to Hen. VIII., an. 1527.

2. To bring about.

To *conduce* the peace. *Sir T. More.*

II. *intrans.* To aid in or contribute toward bringing about a result; lead or tend: followed by an infinitive, or a noun preceded by *to*: as, temperance and exercise *conduce to* good health.

Things rather intended for show and ostentation, than *conducing* to piety. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

The reasons you allege do more *conduce*
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

Nothing doth so much *conduce to the* proper happiness of man, as that which doth the most promote the peace and serenity of his mind. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Each new specialization of industry . . . establishes itself by *conducing* in some way *to* the profit of others.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 641.

conducement† (kǫn-dūs'mẹnt), *n.* [< *conduce* + *-ment.*] A leading or tending; tendency.

The *conducement* of all this is but cabalistical.
Gregory, Works, p. 69.

conducent (kǫn-dū'sẹnt), *a.* [< L. *conducen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conducere*, bring together: see *conduce.*] Tending or contributing. [Rare.]

Any act fitting or *conducent* to the good success of this business. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 13.

conducibility (kǫn-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *conducibilita(t-)s*, utility, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable: see *conducible.*] The state or character of being conducive; conducibleness. [Rare.]

Duties . . . deriving their obligation from their *conducibility* to the promoting of our chief end.
Bp. Wilkins, Natural Religion, i. 14.

conducible (kǫn-dū'si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *conducibile, conducevole*, < L. *conducibilis*, profitable, expedient, < *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce.*] **I.** *a.* Conducive; tending.

Every Common-wealth is in general debt'd a societie sufficient of itself, in all things *conducible* to well beeing and commodious life. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

Revelation will soon be discerned to be extremely *conducible* to reforming men's lives, such as will answer all objections and exceptions of flesh and blood against it.
Hammond.

II.† *n.* That which conduces or tends to promote.

Those motions of generations and corruptions, and of the *conducibles* thereto. *Sir M. Hale.*

conducibleness (kǫn-dū'si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of conducing, leading, or contributing to or promoting some end.

Which two contemplations are not inferiour to any for either pleasantness in themselves or *conducibleness* for the finding out of the right frame of nature.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Pref.

conducibly† (kon-dū'si-bli), *adv.* In a manner to promote; conducively.

conducive (kǫn-dū'siv), *a.* [< *conduce* + *-ive.*] Having the quality of conducing, promoting, or furthering; tending to advance or bring about: with *to*.

A conviction, however *conducive* to the good of our country, will be represented as prejudicial to it.
Addison, Freeholder.

Nothing is more *conducive* to happiness than the free exercise of the mind in pursuits congenial to it.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

=**Syn.** Helpful, contributing, promotive, furthersome.

conduciveness (kǫn-dū'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conducive or tending to advance or promote. *Boyle.*

Its *conduciveness* to the practice of our duty.
Sacker, Works, IV. xvii.

If general good, or welfare, or utility, is the supreme end; and if State-enactments are justified as means to this supreme end; then, State-enactments have such an authority only as arises from *conduciveness* to this supreme end. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 19.

conduct (kon-dukt'), *v.* [< L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, lead, hire: see *conduce*, and cf. *conduct, n.* The older form was *condit, conduit*: see *conduit*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To accompany and show the way to; guide; escort; lead.

Pray receive them nobly, and *conduct* them
Into our presence. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4.

I can *conduct* you, lady, to a low
But loyal cottage, where you may be safe.
Milton, Comus, l. 319.

2. To direct; act as leader of. (*a*) As a commander.

The kynge . . . hem [them] did *conduite* with a baner as white as snowe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 576.

Cortes himself *conducted* the third and smallest division. *W. Robertson*, Hist. America.

(*b*) As a director of a musical performance. See *conductor*, 4.

3. To direct the course of; manage; carry on: as, he *conducted* his affairs with prudence.

Our education is not *conducted* by toys and luxuries, but by austere and rugged masters, by poverty, solitude, passions, War, Slavery. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

Unity of action and energy was especially needed for a ministry *conducting* a great war.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

4. Reflexively, to direct the action or conduct of; behave: as, he *conducted himself* nobly.

Pray, how is it we should *conduct ourselves*?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 102.

5. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate: as, metal *conducts* heat better than wood.—**Conducting tissue.** See *tissue.*—=**Syn.** *Direct*, etc. See *manage*.

II. *intrans.* 1. In *physics*, to carry, convey, transmit, or propagate motion or energy; especially, to transmit electricity, heat, light, or sound.

Of all substances in the body the blood *conducts* best.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

2. To act as musical conductor.—3. To behave: used without the reflexive pronoun. [Rare.]

There were times when he was obliged to exert all his fortitude, prudence, and candour, to *conduct* so as not to give offence. *Eliot's New Eng. Biog. Dict.*, p. 29.

I called on the king, but he made me wait in his hall, and *conducted* like a man incapacitated for hospitality.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 354.

conduct (kon'dukt), *n.*[1] [In older form (ME.) *conduit*, *condit* (see *conduit*[1]); = F. *conduite* = Sp. Pg. *conducta* = It. *condotta*, conduct, guidance, management, etc. (Pg. also 'conduit'), fem. forms (< ML. as if **conductа*), distinguished from OF. *conduit*, *condit*, *conduict*, *conduct*, etc., conduct, guidance, escort, conduction, safe-conduct, etc., also way, channel, conduit, F. *conduit* = Sp. Pg. *conducto* = It. *condotto*, masc., a conduit, channel, etc., < ML. *conductus*, defense, protection, guard, escort, company, herd, also a canal, conduit, < L. *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, bring together, collect, lead to: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conduit*[1], *n.*, and *conductus*.] 1. The act of guiding or leading; guidance; escort.

Follow me, that will to some provision
Give thee quick *conduct*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6.

The clouds fell down in streams, and the pitchy night had bereft us of the *conduct* of our eyes, had not the lightning afforded a terrible light. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

After dinner my wife and I, by Mr. Rawlinson's *conduct*, to the Jewish Synagogue. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 46.

2. The act of directing or controlling; management; administration.

If the Jews under his *conduct* should endeavour to recover their liberties and fail in it, they knew that the nation would be severely punished by the Romans.
Jortin, Christian Religion.

Christianity has humanized the *conduct* of war. *Paley.*

The *conduct* of the state, the administration of its affairs, its policy, and its laws are far more uncertain. *Brougham.*

3. A drawing out or development, as of the action of a poem or the plot of a drama or a novel.

Here we have the *conduct* of the drama laid open.
Goldsmith, Criticisms.

The book of Job, indeed, in *conduct* and diction, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Æschylus's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

Though the story ends in this vulgar manner, it is, in its *conduct*, extremely sweet and touching.
Marv. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 250.

4. Skilful management or administration; good generalship; tact and dexterity in affairs; address.

Mr. Horne, it seems, is unable to comprehend how an extreme want of *conduct* and discretion can consist with the abilities I have allowed him. *Junius*, Letters, liv.

The Rais had told him our adventure with the saint, at which he laughed very heartily, saying I was a wise man, and a man of *conduct*. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 115.

5. Personal behavior or practice; way of acting generally or on a particular occasion; course of action; deportment: as, laudable *conduct*; evil *conduct*.

Here lies honest William, whose heart was a mint,
While the owner ne'er knew half the good that was in't;
The pupil of impulse, it forced him along,
His *conduct* still right, with his argument wrong.
Goldsmith, Retaliation, l. 46.

Conduct, in its full acceptation, must be taken as comprehending all adjustments of acts to ends, from the simplest to the most complex, whatever their special natures and whether considered separately or in their totality.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 2.

Our *conduct* is capable, irrespective of what we can ourselves certainly answer for, of almost infinitely different degrees of force and energy in the performance of it, of lucidity and vividness in the perception of it, of fulness in the satisfaction from it; and these degrees may vary from day to day, and quite incalculably.
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

6†. A conductor, guard, or convoy; an escort.

His majesty
Tendering my person's safety, hath appointed
This *conduct* to convey me to the Tower.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

7†. A passport. See *safe-conduct*.

Good angels and this *conduct* be your guide! (Giving a paper.) *Middleton*, Changeling, ii. 1.

8†. That which conveys or carries; a channel; a conduit.

By the sayd cisterne there is drinke conveyed thorow certeine pipes and *conducts*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 61.

9. A tax levied by Charles I. of England for the purpose of paying the traveling-expenses of his soldiers. Also *conduct-money*. See *coat-money*.

He who takes up armes for cote and *conduct* and his four nobles of Danegelt. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 50.

Coat or cote and conduct. See *coat*[2].—Safe conduct. See *safe-conduct*.—Syn. 5. *Carriage*, *Deportment*, etc. See *behavior*.

conduct (kon'dukt), *a.* and *n.*[2] [ME. *conduct*, < L. *conductus*, hired, pp. of *conducere*, lead together, hire: see *conduct*, *v.*, and cf. *conductus*.] I. *a.* Hired; employed: as, "*conduct* prestis," *Wyclif*, Apol. for Lollards (Camden Soc.), p. 52.

II. *n.* The title of two clergymen appointed to read prayers at Eton College, England; a conductus.

conductance (kon-duk'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, the conducting power of a given mass of specified material of specified shape and connections. *Standard Elect. Dict.* [Recent.]

conduct-book (kon'dukt-bůk), *n.* A book kept on board of United States men-of-war, in which the conduct and ability of each man of the crew is noted.

conductibility (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conductibilité*, etc.; as *conductible* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] 1. Capability of being conducted or transmitted: as, the *conductibility* of electricity or of heat.—2. Improperly, capacity for conducting or transmitting; conductivity.

conductible (kon-duk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *conductible* = Sp. *conductible*; as *conduct* + *-ible*.] Capable of being conducted or conveyed. *Wheatstone.*

conduction (kon-duk'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduction* = Sp. *conducion* = Pg. *conducção* = It. *conduzione*, < L. *conductio(n-)*, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, conduce, conduct: see *conduce* and *conduct*, *v.*] 1†. The act of guiding, directing, or leading; guidance.

For the better *conduction* and preservation of the fleete, and atchieuing of the voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 226.

From thence I went with the Turkes power, and vnder his *conduction* to the lands of Iewry.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 22.

2†. The act of training up.

Every man has his beginning and *conduction*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 4.

3. Transmission; conveyance; specifically, in *physics*, transmission of heat from points of high temperature to points of low temperature, or of electricity from points of high potential to points of low potential, from particle to particle, and to a distance, by the raising of the temperature or potential of intermediate particles, without any sensible motion of them. It is distinguished from convection, by which heat and electricity are carried by moving particles; from the radiation of heat, which does not raise the temperature of the intermediate points (except so far as the radiation is hindered); and from the discharge and the electrolytic transfer of electricity.

conductitious (kon-duk-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *conductitius*, prop. *-icius*, pertaining to hire, < *conductus*, pp. of *conducere*, hire: see *conduce*.] Hired; employed for wages.

The persons were neither titularies nor perpetual curates, but entirely *conductitious* and removable at pleasure.
Aylife, Parergon.

conductive (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *conductivo*; as *conduct* + *-ive*.] 1. Having the power or property of conducting: as, *conductive* bodies. See *conductivity*.—2. Resulting from conduction: as, the *conductive* discharge of electricity.

conductivity (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *conductive* + *-ity*.] In *physics*, the power of conducting heat, electricity, or sound; the property of being conductive. In the case of heat (thermal conductivity) solids have in general a much higher degree of conductivity than liquids, and liquids than gases, the last being practically destitute of conductive power: both liquids and gases become heated by convection (which see), not by conduction. Furthermore, among solids the conductivity of metals for heat is greater than that of stony bodies, that of animal and vegetable substances being the least of all. Metals have also a relatively high degree of conductivity for electricity, a charge of electricity distributing itself freely over a metallic surface, and an electrical current passing more or less readily through a metallic wire. Those metals which are the best conductors of heat, as silver, copper, and gold, are also the best electrical conductors. The conductivity of many solids (glass, sulphur, resin) is nearly zero for electricity; the same is true to a less degree of most liquids and also of gases. With any substance the conductivity for electricity is the reciprocal of the resistance. See *resistance*.

Conductivity varies not only with varying temperature, but also with varying tension, torsion, or pressure.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 564.

Péclet . . . employs as the unit of *conductivity* the transmission, in one second, through a plate a metre square and a millimetre thick, of as much heat as will raise a cubic decimetre (strictly a kilogramme) of water one degree.
J. D. Everett, Units and Phys. Constants, p. 104.

Little is . . . yet known of the conditions of *conductivity* of the matter of the nerves; they conduct better than muscular tissue, cartilage, or bone.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 187.

conduct-money (kon'dukt-mun'i), *n.* Same as *conduct*, 9.

conductometer (kon-duk-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, conduct, + *-metrum*, measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the relative conductivity of different materials, especially as regards heat.

conductor (kon-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *conducteur* (> D. *kondukteur* = G. *conducteur* = Dan. Sw. *konduktör*), OF. *conduitor*, etc. (> ME. *conditour*: see *conditor*), = Sp. Pg. *conductor* = It. *conduttore*, < ML. *conductor*, a leader, innkeeper, agent, L. only in sense of lessee, contractor, farmer, < *conducere*, pp. *conductus*, lead, bring together, hire, etc.: see *conduce* and *conduct*.] 1. One who conducts or escorts; one who goes before or accompanies and shows the way; a leader; a guide.

The muses . . . ought to be the leaders and *conductors* of human life. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

You come (I know) to be my Lord Fernando's *Conductor* to old Casallane.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy.

Specifically—2†. A chief; a commander; one who leads an army.

Gent. Who is *conductor* of his people?
Kent. As 'tis said, the bastard son of Gloster.
Shak., Lear, iv. 7.

I myself (though I say it), by my mother's side niece to a worshipful gentleman and a *conductor*; he has been three times in his majesty's service at Chester, and is now the fourth time, God bless him and his charge, upon his journey. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 5.

3. A director or manager in general; a regulator.

If he did not entirely project the union and regency, none will deny him to have been the chief *conductor*.
Addison.

4. The director of a chorus or an orchestra; one who indicates to the performers the rhythm and the expression of a piece of concerted music by means of motions of the hands or of a baton. The office of *conductor* in the modern sense is not clearly distinguished from that of *leader* until about 1800; formerly the leader played an instrument, usually the harpsichord.

5. The chief official on a railroad-train, who directs, and is responsible for the execution of orders concerning, the movements of the train, and usually collects tickets or fares; hence, one who performs similar duties on a street-car, etc. The duties of the guard on European railways are similar, but less comprehensive. [U. S.]—6. That which conducts or transmits in any manner; specifically, in *physics*, a body that conducts or transmits through its substance energy in any of its forms: as, metals are *conductors* of electricity and of heat; water is a good *conductor* of sound. See *conductivity*.

If several *conductors* terminate at the same point, the sum of the currents, counted from this point, is zero.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 194.

Hence—7. A lightning-rod.—8. In *surg.*, an instrument formerly used in the high operation for stone in the bladder.—**Capacity of a conductor.** See *capacity*.—**Conductor's part**, in *music*, a condensed score written on two staffs only, for the use of the conductor.—**Pneumatic conductor**, a fan-blower and tube for carrying off foul air, fire-damp, smoke, etc. Such conductors are used in connection with the dry grindstones employed in some departments of cutlery.—**Prime conductor**, that part of an electric machine which collects and retains the electricity.

conductor-head (kon-duk'tor-hed), *n.* A combined funnel, spout, and pipe for liquids, used in creameries.

conductory (kon-duk'tō-ri), *a.* [< *conduct* + *-ory*.] Having the property of conducting.

conductress (kon-duk'tres), *n.* [= F. *conductrice*, OF. *conducteresse*, *conduitresse*, etc.; as *conductor* + *-ess*.] A female who leads, guides, or directs; a directress.

A prudent and diligent *conductress* of her family.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, 1773.

Obedient to what he understood to be the meaning of his *conductress*, Halbert bared his head to the shoulder.
Scott, Monastery, I. 161.

All the apartments in the castle that we cared to see, or our *conductress* cared to show us. *The Atlantic*, LIX. 583.

conductus (kon-duk'tus), *n.* [ML., lit., in def. 1 a 'led' or 'conducted' song, in def. 2 a 'hired' priest: see *conduct*, *a.* and *n.*, and *conduit*[2].] 1. An old form of vocal composition in which the tenor, instead of being confined to canto fermo, was, like the other parts, invented or freely treated by the composer. It was called *conductus simplex*, *duplex* (also *triplex*), etc., but the nature of these distinctions is matter of controversy.

2. An unendowed chaplain: the name and office are both retained at Eton. *Lee's Glossary.*

conduct, *v. t.* [ME. *conduen, conduuen, condien,* ⟨ OF. *conduire*, F. *conduire* = Pr. *conduire, condurre* = It. *condurre*, ⟨ L. *conducere*, conduce: see *conduce.*] To lead; conduct.

> To sett hym in the ways, & *conduise* hym by the downes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1971.
>
> Go we to the assaut, that God vs alle *condie.*
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron., p. 182.

conduit[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *n.* [⟨ ME. *conduit, condut, condit, conduc, also cundit, cundite, cunduth, cundith*, etc., ⟨ OF. *conduit, conduict, conduc, conduct, condict*, m., conduct, guidance, escort, company, conductor, safe-conduct, also a way, channel, tube, canal, conduit, F. *conduit*, tube, canal; OF. also *conducte, t.*, in like senses, F. *conduite*, conduct, = Sp. Pg. *conducta*, conduct, *conducto*, conduit, = It. *condotta*, conduct, *condotto*, canal, conduit, ⟨ ML. *conductus*, escort, etc., also a tube, canal, etc.: see *conduct, n.*] **1†.** Conduct; guidance; escort: in this sense now *conduct.*

> Than the grekes, by agrement, gyffen hom a signe,
> By *cundeth* to come, & carpe what hom liste.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11437.
>
> And the kynge seide thei sholde haue *conduyte* with gode will, yef thei ask reson.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 82.

2. A medium or means of conveying; anything serving as a channel for passage or transmission.

> Sinue was first seene in the Deuill, . . . from whom, by the *Conduit* of Nature, it is conueied to vs.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.
>
> They can and do receive the benefit, for which the ceremony was appointed as a sign and *conduit.*
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 898.
>
> These organs are the nerves, which are the *conduits* to convey them [sensations] from without to their audience in the brain.
> *Locke.*
>
> The king is the *conduit* through which all the honors and emoluments of the government flow.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 103.

3. A pipe, tube, or other channel for the conveyance of water or other fluid.

> There ben no Ryveres ne Welles; but Water comethe be *Condyte* from Ebron.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 78.
>
> The water may be ledde by weles three:
> In chanuels, or [in] *conditee* of leede,
> Or elles in trowen ymade of tree.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 177.
>
> Of the same house Publius and Quintus were,
> That our best water brought by *conduits* hither.
> *Shak.*, Cor., II. 3.

4. A natural or artificial reservoir or source whence water is distributed; specifically, the former name of fountains built for this purpose. [Now rare.]

> Be strong in faith, for now the time is nigh
> That from the *conduits* of the lofty sky
> The flood shall fall. *Drayton*, Noah's Flood.

The Cheapside *conduits* were the most used, as they were the largest and most decorative of these structures. The Great *Conduit* in the centre of this important thoroughfare was an erection like a tower surrounded by statuary.

> Until ye come unto the chiefest square;
> A bubbling *conduit* is set midmost there,
> And round about it now the maidens throng,
> With jest and laughter, and sweet broken song.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 3.

5. A narrow walled passage, usually under ground, for the purpose of secret communication between apartments.

conduit[1] (kon'- or kun'dit), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *conditen*, conduct, ⟨ *condit*, escort: see *conduit*[1], *n.*] **1†.** To lead; conduct; guide.

> God that is the very guyde, me shall *condite* and lede that in many perilouse places me hath ledde.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 622.

2. To convey, conduct, or transmit by or as by a conduit.

> And his corruption even to this day is still *conduited* to his undone posterity. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 9.

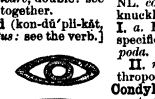
conduit[2], *n.* [ME. **conduit, coundut*, ⟨ OF. *conduit, condut*, ⟨ ML. *conductus* (also fem., *conducta, canducta*) (⟩ MLG. *canduc*), a kind of descant or motet or anthem in which the melody was partly improvised by the leading singer, lit. a led or conducted song, being prop. pp. (sc. *cantus*) of L. *conducere*, lead, conduct: see *conduce, conduct, n.*] A form of vocal composition: same as *conductus*, 1.

> At the sopere & after, many athel [noble] songe
> As *coundutes* of kryst-masse, & carole newe,
> With alle the mauerly merthe that mon may of telle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1855.

conduplicant (kon-dū'pli-kant), *a.* [⟨ L. *conduplican(t-)s*, ppr. of *conduplicare*, double together: see *conduplicate.*] In *bot.*, folded together, as the opposite leaflets of a pinnate leaf applied each to the other, face to face.

conduplicate (kon-dū'pli-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conduplicated*, ppr. *conduplicating.* [⟨ L. *conduplicatus*, pp. of *conduplicare*, double together, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *duplicare*, double: see *duplicate.*] To double; fold together.

conduplicate, conduplicated (kon-dū'pli-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *conduplicatus*: see the verb.] Doubled or folded over or together. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, applied to leaves in the bud when they are folded down the middle, so that the halves of the lamina are applied together by their faces. Also *complicate.* (*b*) In *entom.*, applied to the wings of certain wasps included in the series *Diplоptera*, which are folded longitudinally.



Sections of Leaf-buds with Conduplicate Vernation.

conduplication (kon-dū-pli-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conduplication* = Pg. *conduplicação* = It. *conduplicazione*, ⟨ L. *conduplicatio(n-)*, ⟨ *conduplicare*, pp. *conduplicatus*, double: see *conduplicate, v.*] A doubling; a duplication. [Rare.]

condurango, *n.* See *cundurango.*

condurite (kon'dūr-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Condurrow* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A peculiar ore of copper originally found in a vein in the Condurrow mine in Cornwall, England. Its general color is brownish-black, with sometimes a tinge of blue. It is probably an altered form of an arsenide of copper, like domeykite.

conduti[1], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *conduit*[1].

conduti[2], *n.* See *conduit*[2].

condylar (kon'di-lär), *a.* [⟨ *condyle* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or characterized by a condyle or condyles: as, the *condylar* surfaces of the tibia.

Condylarthra (kon-di-lär'thrȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle (condyle), + ἄρθρον, joint.] A group of fossil mammals from the Eocene of North America, related to the *Probosoidea*, distinguished by having a postglenoid process, a third femoral trochanter, and no calcaneal facet for the fibula.

> The *Condylarthra* with three tubercles are probably also the ancestors of the carnivorous orders.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 610.

condylarthrous (kon-di-lär'thrus), *a.* [⟨ *Condylarthra* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Condylarthra.*

condyle (kon'dil), *n.* [= F. *condyle* = Sp. *cóndilo* = Pg. *condilo* = It. *condilo*, ⟨ L. *condylus*, ⟨ Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob; cf. κόνδοι (Hesychius), heads, knobs.] **1.** In *anat.*, a protuberance on the end of a bone serving to form an articulation with another bone: more especially applied to the prominences of the occipital bone for articulation with the atlas, to the prominences at the distal extremity of the humerus and femur respectively, and to the proximal articular extremity of the lower jawbone of mammals. The occipital condyles are lateral and paired in *Mammalia* and *Amphibia*; in *Aves* and *Reptilia* the condyle is single and median. See cuts under *femur, humerus*, and *skull.*

2. In the arthropod or articulated animals, a rounded portion of the hard integument fitting into another part to which it is articulated, the proximal end of the tibia in insects.—**3.** An ancient Greek long measure, the eighth of a foot. See *foot.*—**Angle of the condyles.** See *craniometry.*—**Occipital condyle.** See *occipital.*

condyli, *n.* Plural of *condylus.*

condylian (kon-dil'i-ȧn), *a.* [⟨ *condyle* + *-ian.*] Having a condyle or condyles; condylar. See *dicondylian, monocondylian.*

condyloid (kon'di-loid), *a.* [= F. *condyloïde* = Pg. *condyloide*, ⟨ Gr. **κονδυλοειδής*, contr. *κονδυλώδης*, ⟨ κόνδυλος, a knuckle, + εἶδος, form.] In *anat.*, resembling or shaped like a condyle; related to a condyle or condyles.—**Condyloid foramen.** See *foramen.*—**Condyloid process.** Same as *articular process of the lower jaw* (which see, under *articular*).

condyloma (kon-di-lō'mȧ), *n.*; pl. *condylomata* (-mȧ-tȧ). [NL., ⟨ L. *condylus* (see *condyle*) + *-oma.*] In *pathol.*, an excrescence, either syphilitic or non-syphilitic, found about the anus or the organs of generation in either sex.

condylomatous (kon-di-lom'ȧ-tus), *a.* [⟨ *condyloma(t-)* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or resembling a condyloma.

Condylopa[1] (kon-dil'ō-pȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Condylopoda*, neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopod.*] A term used by Latreille to designate the jointed-legged articulated animals: synonymous with *Insecta* of Linnæus and *Arthropoda* of modern naturalists. The *Condylopa* were divided into *Aporopoda* (in the incorrect form *Apteropoda*) (crustaceans, arachnidans, and myriapods) and *Hexapoda* (insects proper).

condylope[1] (kon'di-lōp), *n.* [⟨ NL. *condylopus*: see *condylopod.*] Same as *condylopod. Kirby.*

condylopod (kon-dil'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *condylopus* (*condylopod-*), ⟨ Gr. κόνδυλος, a knuckle, joint, knob, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot.*] **I.** *a.* Having articulated legs; arthropodous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Condylopoda.* Also *condylopodous.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Condylopoda*; an arthropod.

Condylopoda (kon-di-lop'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *condylopus*: see *condylopod*, and cf. *Condylopa.*] **1†.** The proper form of *Condylopa.*—**2.** In Lankester's system of classification, a series of *Gnathopoda* or *Arthropoda*, including all except *Malacopoda* (*Peripatidea*). The series is divided into four classes, *Crustacea, Hexapoda* (true insects), *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida.* [Unused.]

condylopodous (kon-di-lop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *condylopod* + *-ous.*] Same as *condylopod.*

Condylura (kon-di-lū'rȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόνδυλος, a knob, + οὐρά, a tail.] **1.** A remarkable genus of North American shrew-moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, having the end of the snout beset with a circular fringe of radiating processes, and the tail during the rutting season much swollen. The dental formula is, in each half jaw, 3 incisors, 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars. There is but one species, the star-nosed mole or shrew-mole, *C. cristata.*

Star-nosed Mole (*Condylura cristata*).

2†. A genus of crustaceans. *Leach*, 1829.

condylure (kon'di-lūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Condylura*; a star-nosed or button-nosed mole.

Condylurea (kon-di-lū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Condylura* + *-eæ.*] A section of the family *Talpidæ*, represented by the genus *Condylura.*

condylus (kon'di-lus), *n.*; pl. *condyli* (-li). [L.: see *condyle.*] A condyle.—**Condylus extensorius,** the ectocondyle, or outer condyle, of the humerus, to which extensor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus flexorius,** the entocondyle, or inner condyle, of the humerus, to which flexor muscles are attached. See cut under *humerus.*—**Condylus mandibularis,** the condyle of the lower jaw. See cut under *skull.*—**Condylus occipitalis,** either occipital condyle.

cone (kōn), *n.* [⟨ F. *cône* = Sp. *cono* = Pg. *cone* = It. *cono*, ⟨ L. *conus*, ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, peak, peg, = L. *cuneus*, a wedge (⟩ ult. E. *coin*[1], *coign, quoin*, q. v.); cf. Skt. *çâna*, a whetstone (= E. *hone*, q. v.), √ *çā*, sharpen.] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle upon one of its sides as an axis. In the figure thus generated the base is a circle, and the line passing through the vertex and the center of the base (the *axis*) is perpendicular to the plane of the base: it is specifically termed a *right cone.* (*b*) A solid the surface of which consists of a circle, which forms its base, and the envelop of all the limited straight lines which join the circumference of the circle to a fixed point lying without the perpendicular to the circle from its center: specifically termed an *oblique* or *scalene cone.* See *conic.* (*c*) In *modern geom.*, any surface generated by a line one point in which is fixed.—**2.** Anything shaped like a cone. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, a dry multiple fruit formed of densely imbricate scales, as in the hop, but more especially in the pine, fir, and spruce, in which a pair of naked seeds is borne upon the upper side of each scale: technically called a *strobile*; in a more general sense, an inflorescence having a cone-like shape. See cut on following page.

> Those three chestnuts near, that hung
> In masses thick with milky *cones.*
> *Tennyson*, Miller's Daughter.

(*b*) In *anat.*: (1) The conarium, or pineal body of the brain. (2) One of the minute cone-shaped structures forming with the so-called "rods" a layer of the retina. See *retina.* (*c*) In *conch.*, a shell of the family *Conidæ*, characterized by its obconic form. (*d*) The hill surrounding the crater of

tata. The name was really given from the knotted appearance of the tail in dried specimens, when the skin had shrunk on the bones, as represented in some figures of the animal in which the tail looks like a string of beads; it is, however, appropriate, since during the rut the tail swells to double its usual size, and has a gibbous appearance.

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Condyluræ (kon-di-lū'rē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Condylura* + *-eæ.*] A section of the family *Talpidæ*, represented by the genus *Condylura.*

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Cone of Larch. Cone of Pine.

a volcano, formed by the gradual accumulation of the ejected material. (*e*) A storm-cone. (*f*) The vent-plug in the barrel of a firearm. (*g*) In *spinning*, one of the taper drums in the head-stock of a mule, known respectively as the *backing-off* and *drawing-up cones*. *E. H. Knight.* — **Arterial cone.** See *arterial.* — **Chief cone,** a quadric cone which intersects a tangent plane of a surface in the chief tangents. — **Circular cone,** in *modern geom.*, a cone of the second order circumscribing the absolute. — **Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill.* — **Cone of dispersion,** in *gun.*, the conoidal surface which envelops the trajectories of the projectiles contained in a case-shot. The apex of this irregular conoid is either at the muzzle of the piece or at the point where the case-shot explodes, and its base is the closed curve which circumscribes the points of impact of all the projectiles. Also called *cone of spread.* — **Cone of rays,** in *optics*, all the rays of light which proceed from a radiant point and fall upon a given flat surface. — **Cone of spread.** Same as *cone of dispersion.* — **Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline.* — **Cyclic planes of a cone.** See *cyclic.* — **Endoskyphic cone.** See *endoskyphic.* — **Layer of rods and cones.** See *retina.* — **Oblique cone.** See def. 1 (*b*), above. — **Ocular cone,** the cone formed within the eye by a pencil of rays proceeding from a point, the base of the cone being on the cornea, the apex on the retina. — **Stepped cone.** Same as *cone-pulley.* — **Supplemental cone,** a cone whose sides are perpendicular to those of another cone. — **Twin cones,** a pair of cones of the retina, united laterally, such as are found in some bony fishes and other vertebrates.

cone (kōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coned*, ppr. *coning*. [< *cone*, *n.*] To shape so as to resemble the segment of a cone, as the tire or tread of a car-wheel.

The bridge rests and turns upon a ring made up of 54 cast-iron *coned* wheels. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 6.

Conea (kō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-ea.*] In *conch.*, a family of cone-shells: same as *Conidæ*. *Menke*, 1828.

cone-billed (kōn′bild), *a.* Having a conical bill; conirostral.

cone-bit (kōn′bit), *n.* A conical-shaped boring-bit.

cone-clutch (kōn′kluch), *n.* In *mach.*, a clutch used for the transmission of power from a driving-shaft to another in line with it, and consisting of a conical plug which slides longitudinally upon one of the shafts, and rotates with it. When moved forward, this plug enters a sleeve which has an interior conical surface corresponding to that of the plug, and is keyed to the other shaft. The clutch acts by frictional contact of these two conical surfaces.

cone-flower (kōn′flou′ėr), *n.* A name given to certain species of *Rudbeckia*, coarse composites with conical or columnar receptacles, especially to *R. laciniata*, which has a greenish-yellow oblong disk, and *R. hirta*, in which the conical disk is dark-brown. — **Purple** or **hedgehog cone-flower,** the nearly allied *Echinacea purpurea* and *E. angustifolia*, of the prairies of the western United States.

cone-gamba (kōn′gam′bȧ), *n.* An organ-stop with conical pipes terminating in a bell. Also called *bell-gamba*.

cone-gear (kōn′gēr), *n.* A method of transmitting motion by means of the rolling-friction of two cones.

cone-granule (kōn′gran′ūl), *n.* A corpuscle of the outer nuclear layer of the retina which is connected with a cone: in distinction from a *rod-granule*. See *retina*.

cone-in-cone (kōn′in-kōn′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *geol.*, appearing to be made up of cones closely

Cone-in-cone Structure (limestone).

packed one within another, as some limestones and marly strata, and very rarely beds of coal. The cone-in-cone structure is believed to be the result of pressure acting on concretions in process of formation, by which their rounded form is changed into a lengthened one, the concentric structure assuming under such circumstances the conical form.

II. *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conularia*.

The problematical fossils known as Conularia or *cone-in-cone*. They first appear in the Silurian, and some reach, for pteropods, an enormous size, an Australian species being estimated to have had a length of about sixteen inches. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

coneine (kō′nē-in), *n.* Same as *conine*.

cone-joint (kōn′joint), *n.* A strong and tight pipe-joint made by inserting a double iron cone into the ends of two pipes, and drawing these ends toward each other by means of screw-bolts.

conenchyma (kō-neng′ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κώνος, a cone, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] In *bot.*, a tissue formed of conical cells, as in the velvety covering of some petals.

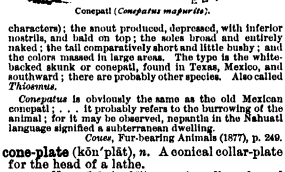
cone-nose (kōn′nōz), *n.* A hemipterous insect of the genus *Conorhinus* (which see).

conepate (kō′ne-pāt), *n.* An animal of the genus *Conepatus*.

conepatl (kō′ne-pät-l), *n.* [Mex.] The Mexican name of a skunk, especially the white-backed skunk, *Conepatus mapurito*. See *Conepatus*.

The Mexican term *conepatl* has been changed into a more familiar-sounding name conepate, in some of the Southern States. *De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 54.

Conepatus (kō-ne-pā′tus), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1837), < Mex. *conepatl:* see extract.] A genus of American badger-like skunks. It differs from *Mephitis* in having the teeth normally 32 instead of 34 (1 premolar less in each upper half jaw); the angle of the mandible strongly bent outward (and in some other cranial



Conepatl (*Conepatus mapurito*).

characters); the snout produced, depressed, with inferior nostrils, and bald on top; the soles broad and entirely naked; the tail comparatively short and little bushy; and the colors massed in large areas. The type is the white-backed skunk or conepatl, found in Texas, Mexico, and southward; there are probably other species. Also called *Thiosmus*.

Conepatus is obviously the same as the old Mexican conepatl; . . . it probably refers to the burrowing of the animal; for it may be observed, nepantla in the Nahuatl language signified a subterranean dwelling. *Coues*, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 249.

cone-plate (kōn′plāt), *n.* A conical collar-plate for the head of a lathe.

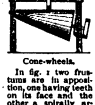
cone-pulley (kōn′pul′i), *n.* A pulley shaped like the segment of a cone — that is, gradually tapering from a thick to a thin end. (*a*) A pulley having a series of faces or sheaves of varying diameter, for giving different speeds of the mandrel, as desired; a speed-pulley. (*b*) In spinning-machines, a device for varying the speed of the bobbins so as to keep the strain upon the roving equal as it is wound upon them. Also called *stepped cone*.

cone-seat (kōn′sēt), *n.* A projecting piece of iron welded to a musket-barrel of the older patterns, made to receive, for the purpose of furnishing a seat into which the cone is screwed.

cone-shell (kōn′shel), *n.* The shell of a mollusk of the genus *Conus*, or family *Conidæ*. See cut under *Conus*.

conessi bark. See *bark*[2].

conessine (kō-nes′in), *n.* [< NL. *conessus* (*conessi cortex*, the bark of *Holarrhena antidysenterica*) (cf. E. Ind. origin) + *-ine*[2].] A bitter principle obtained from *Holarrhena* (*Wrightia*) *antidysenterica*. It is a white amorphous powder. Also called *wrightin*.



Cone-wheels.

In fig. 1 two frustums are in apposition, one having teeth on its face and the other a spirally arranged row of studs. The frustum in fig. 2 when driven by the motor communicates motion to the wheel above it.

cone-valve (kōn′valv), *n.* A valve with a conical face and seat.

cone-wheel (kōn′hwēl), *n.* A cone, or frustum of a cone, used as a means of transmitting power. A very common method of obtaining a change of speed is to use two cones with parallel axes, but with their bases in opposite directions, and connected by a belt moved at will by a shifter. When the belt is at the middle of the cones, supposing the two to be of equal size, the working diameters are equal, and the motion of the driver and driven is uniform. By shifting the belt to either side the relative speed of the driven cone may be increased or diminished. An intermittent or any irregular motion may be given by teeth placed in various positions upon the surfaces of the two cones, and so as to engage each other. See *cone-pulley*.

coney, conejuch, etc. See *cony*, etc.

conf. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *confectio*, a confection, used in medical prescriptions; (*b*) of the Latin *confer*, compare, also expressed by *cf.*

confab (kon-fab′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabbed*, ppr. *confabbing*. [Short for *confabulate*.] To confabulate; chat.

Mrs. Thrale and I were dressing, and as usual *confabbing*. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 120.

confab (kon′fab), *n.* [Short for *confabulation*.] Familiar talk or conversation; chat. [Colloq.]

I overheard a most diverting *confab* amongst that group of ladies yonder. *O'Keefe*, Fontainebleau, II. i.

confabular (kon-fab′ū-lȧr), *a.* [Cf. ML. *confabularis*, an interlocutor, < L. *confabulari*, confabulate: see *confabulate*.] Of the nature of or relating to confabulation or familiar conversation; conversational; chatty. *Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

confabulate (kon-fab′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *confabulated*, ppr. *confabulating*. [< L. *confabulatus*, pp. of *confabulari* (> F. *confabuler* = Sp. Pg. *confabular* = It. *confabulare*), talk together, < *com-*, together, + *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, discourse, fable: see *fable*.] To talk familiarly together; chat; prattle.

I shall not ask Jean Jacques Rousseau
If birds *confabulate* or no;
'Tis clear that they were always able
To hold discourse, at least in fable.
Cowper, Pairing Time Anticipated.

confabulation (kon-fab-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *confabulation* = Sp. *confabulacion* = Pg. *confabulação* = It. *confabulazione*, < LL. *confabulatio(n-)*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] A talking together; chatting; familiar talk; easy, unrestrained conversation: as, the two had a long *confabulation*.

Friends' *confabulations* are comfortable at all times. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 330.

confabulator (kon-fab′ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *confabulateur* = Sp. Pg. *confabulador* = It. *confabulatore*, < LL. *confabulator*, < L. *confabulari*, talk together: see *confabulate*.] One engaged in familiar talk or conversation.

That knot of *confabulators* is composed of the richest manufacturers in the place. *Bulwer.*

confabulatory (kon-fab′ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *confabulatorio*; as *confabulate* + *-ory*.] Belonging to familiar speech; colloquial. [Rare.]

A *confabulatory* epitaph. *Weever*, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 677.

confamiliar† (kon-fa-mil′yȧr), *a.* [< ML. *confamiliaris*, < L. *com-*, together, + *familia*, family: see *familiar* and *-ar*[3].] Belonging to the same family in the way of classification; hence, closely connected; having a common likeness.

More *confamiliar* and analogous to some of our transactions than others. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 80.

confarreate (kon-far′ē-āt), *a.* [< L. *confarreatus*, pp. of *confarreare:* see *confarreation*.] Solemnized by tasting the bread called *far* in presence of the high priest and ten witnesses: as, *confarreate* marriages. See *confarreation*.

confarreation (kon-far-ē-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *confarreatio(n-)*, < *confarreare*, pp. *confarreatus*, connect in marriage by making an offering of bread, < *com-*, together, + *farreus* (sc. *panis*, bread), of spelt, < *far*, a kind of grain, spelt: see *farina*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, the highest form of marriage: so called from the *panis farreus*, a cake of salted flour eaten in the ceremonial. Confarreation was the only religious form of marriage, and is supposed to have been characteristic of the patricians: it was accomplished by pronouncing certain formulas in the presence of ten witnesses, with solemn sacrifices and prayers. It was until a late date considered requisite for the purity of the higher priesthood, but it fell into general disuse early in the empire. Also *farreation*.

Wishing you your Heart's Desire, and if you have her, a happy *Confarreation*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 22.

confate (kon-fāt′), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *fate*, *v.* Cf. L. *confatalis*, jointly dependent on fate.] To decree or determine together with something else; fate or decree at the same time. [Rare.]

In like manner his brother Stoic Chrysippus insists . . . that when a sick man is fated to recover, it is *confated* that he shall send for a physician. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

confect† (kon-fekt′), *v. t.* [Cf. Sp. *confitar* = Pg. *confeitar* = It. *confettare*, make into sweetmeats, from the noun; ult.) < L. *confectus*, pp.

of *confacere*, put together, make up (> F. *confire*, preserve), < *com-*, together, + *facere*, do, make.] **1.** To make up or compound; especially, to make into sweetmeats.

Elias, a converted Jew, is said to have confessed, That in his House the Poison was *confected*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 86.

Saffron *confected* in Cilicia.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Mistery there, like to another nature,
Confects the substance of the choicest fruits
In a rich candy.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

2. To put together; construct; compose; form.

Of this also were *confected* the famous everlasting lamps and tapers. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 309.

confect†, *a.* [< L. *confectus*, pp.: see the verb and noun.] Confected; compounded.

In ropes kepe this *confect* meddlesayng
Until the time of veer or of sprynggyng.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

confect (kon'fekt), *n.* [= G. *confect* = Dan. Sw. *konfekt* = It. *confetto*, < ML. *confectum*, also *confecta* (usually in pl. *confectæ*), a confect, sweetmeat, prop. neut. or fem. of L. *confectus*, pp. of *conficere*, put together, make up: see *confect*, *v.*, and cf. *comfit* and *confetto*, doublets of *confect*, *n.*] A preparation with sugar or honey, as of fruit, herbs, roots, and the like; a confection; a comfit; a sweetmeat.

At supper eat a pippin roasted and sweetened with sugar of roses and caraway *confects*. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

Confects and spiced drinks were then served to them and to the assembled company. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, I. 316.

confection (kon-fek'shon), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *confexion*; < ME. *confection*, *confeccioun*, a preparation, a mixture, < OF. *confection*, *confession*, *confiction*, a confection, F. *confection*, a making, making up, ready-made clothes, a preparation of drugs, etc., = Pr. *confection* = Sp. *confeccion* = Pg. *confecção*, *confeição* = It. *confezione*, < ML. *confectio(n-)*, a preparation, medicament, L. a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare, put together: see *confect*, *v.*] **1.** The art or act of confecting or compounding different substances into one preparation: as, the *confection* of sweetmeats.

This flashe, and lardde, and fitches salt to kepe
In just *confection* how taketh kepe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2†. A composition or mixture, as of drugs, etc.; a preparation to be eaten or imbibed.

As to the *confections* of sale which are in the shops, they are for readiness, and not for propriety.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. x. § 8.

Bread is a *confection* made of many graynes.
Crowley, Confutation of Shaxton, sig. D, iij. b (1546).

That *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Something prepared or preserved with sugar or syrup. (*a*) A sweetmeat.

Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? distill? preserve? yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*? *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6.

(*b*) In *pharm.*, a preparation, in the form of a soft solid, in which one or more medicinal substances are incorporated with saccharine matter, with a view to their preservation or for more convenient administration. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

4. [F.] A ready-made garment, as a mantle, wrap, fichu, etc., for women's wear, often of several materials, and always more or less elaborate and elegant: as, Madame A—— has returned with a choice assortment of *confections*. [Used in trade.]—**Dry confections**, such confections as are made by boiling in syrup those portions of fruits adapted to this method, as citron, orange-peel, figs, etc., which are afterward taken out and dried in an oven. —**Liquid confections**, fruits, whole or in pieces, preserved by immersion in a transparent syrup. Apricots, green citrons, and many other fruits are so preserved.

confection† (kon-fek'shon), *v. t.* [< *confection*, *n.*] To prepare for use with sugar or syrup; compound.

Being grene, or well *confectioned* in syrope, it [ginger] comforteth moche the stomake and head.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, ii.

confectionary (kon-fek'shon-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *confectionarius*, a maker of confections, an apothecary (prop. adj.), < *confectio(n-)*, a confection: see *confection*, *n.*, and *-ary*1.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of, or prepared as, a confection; prepared or preserved with sugar.

The biscuit; or *confectionary* plum.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

II. *n.* **1.** A confectioner.

He will take your daughters to be *confectionaries* and to be cooks. 1 Sam. viii. 13.

2†. A room in which confections are kept or made.

Here, ladies, are the keys of the stores, of the *confectionary*, of the wine-vaults. *Richardson*, Grandison, II. 226.

3†. A confectioner's shop. See *confectionery*. —**4†.** A drug-shop, or place where medicines are compounded.

Both history, poesy, and daily experience are as goodly fields where these observations grow whereof we make a few posies to hold in our hands, but no man bringeth them to the *confectionary*, that receipts might be made of them for the use of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 290.

confectioner (kon-fek'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *confection* + *-er*. Cf. *confectionary*, *n.*] **1†.** One who compounds preparations, as drugs.

Candida Neopolitana was *confectioner* of unguents.
Heywood, Gunaikeion, viii.

2. One who makes confectionery or confections; specifically, one who makes or sells candies, candied fruits, bonbons, caramels, comfits, or other articles prepared with sugar, as cake, ice-cream, etc.

Most of the shops
Of the best *confectioners* in London ransack'd,
To furnish out a banquet.
Massinger, City Madam, ii. 1.

confectionery (kon-fek'shon-er-i), *n.*; pl. *confectioneries* (-iz). [Formerly also *confectionary* (being ult. from ML. as if **confectionaria*); < *confection* + *-ery*.] **1.** A place where sweetmeats and similar things are made or sold; a confectioner's shop. —**2.** Collectively, sweetmeats; things prepared or sold by a confectioner; confections.

She . . . insisted upon his taking some particular *confectionery*, because it was a favourite of her own.
Disraeli, Coningsby, i. 4.

confection-pan (kon-fek'shon-pan), *n.* A rotating pan heated by steam or hot air, and designed for drying confections.

confectory† (kon'fek-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confectorius* (cf. ML. *confectorium*, a sweetmeat-box, also a place where cattle are slaughtered), < L. *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, put together, make up, also diminish, kill: see *confect*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the art of making sweetmeats.

In which the wanton might
Of *confectory* art endeavour'd how
To charm all tastes to their sweet overthrow.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 127.

II. *n.* A place where confections are made; a confectionery.

confectress† (kon-fek'trs), *n.* [< ME. *confectures*, < ML. *confectura*, pl., sweetmeats, L. *confectura*, a preparing, < *conficere*, pp. *confectus*, prepare: see *confect*, and cf. *confiture*, a doublet of *confecture*.] A composition or compound, especially of drugs. *Chaucer.*

Droggis, *confectouris* and spicels.
Acts James VI., 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 221.

confeder† (kon-fed'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *confederen*, < OF. *confederer*, F. *confédérer* = Sp. Pg. *confederar* = It. *confederarsi*, refl., < LL. *confœderare*, confederate: see *confederate*, *v.*] To confederate.

Confedred both by bonde and allyaunce.
Chaucer, Pity, l. 42.

Having *confeered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

confederacy (kon-fed'ėr-ā-si), *n.*; pl. *confederacies* (-siz). [< ME. *confederacie*, < OF. (AF.) *confederacie*, < ML. as if **confœderatia*, < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see *confederate*, *a.*, and *-acy*. Cf. *confederation*.] **1.** A contract between two or more persons, bodies of men, or states, for mutual support or joint action of any kind; a compact, league, or alliance.

This fable seems invented to shew the nature of the compacts and *confederacies* of princes. *Bacon*, Political Fables, ii., Expl.

For he hath heard of our *confederacy*,
And 'tis but wisdom to make strong against him.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

The friendships of the world are oft
Confederacies in vice. *Addison.*

It is readily conceded that one of the strongest characteristics of a *confederacy* is, that it usually operates on the states or communities which compose it in their corporate capacity. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 155.

This first charge [against Suffolk] was based on the report that he had sold the realm to Charles VII., and had fortified Wallingford castle as headquarters for a *confederacy* against the independence of England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. An aggregation of persons, parties, states, or nations united by a league; a confederation.

In the great Delian *confederacy* which developed into the maritime empire of Athens, the Ægean cities were treated as allies rather than subjects.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 75.

3. In *law*, a combination of two or more persons to commit an unlawful act; a conspiracy.

Folk that wisten of a coniuracioun, whiche I clepe a *confederacie*, that was cast agein this tyraunt.
Chaucer, Boëthius, p. 58.

4†. Confederated action; coöperation; concurrence.

Under the countenance and *confederacy*
Of Lady Eleanor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Southern Confederacy. Same as *Confederate States of America* (which see, under *confederate*, *a.*).=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *League*, *Coalition*, etc. (see *alliance*), combination, confederation, union. See *confederation*.

confederal (kon-fed'ėr-al), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *fœdus* (*fœder-*), league: see *con-* and *federal*.] Of or pertaining to a confederation; composed of confederated states; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, pertaining to the confederacy of the States under the Articles of Confederation (1781–89).

It is the disposition of the people of America to place their *confederal* government on the most respectable basis.
J. F. Mercer, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 397.

confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confederated*, ppr. *confederating*. [< LL. *confœderatus*, pp. of *confœderare* (> obs. E. *confeder*, q. v.), unite in a league, < L. *com-*, together, + LL. *fœderare*, league, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), a league: see *federal*, *federate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To unite in a league or alliance; join in a mutual contract or covenant.

They will not . . . [disturb] ye afforesaid Indeans; either in their persons, buildings, cattle, or goods, directly or indirectly; nor will they *confederate* with any other against them.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 438.

By words men . . . covenant and *confederate*. *South.*

It would be unequal to require South Carolina and Georgia to *confederate* on such terms.
C. Pinckney, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 155.

II. *trans.* To cause to unite in a league; ally.

To the end that when many [people] are *confederated* each may make the other the more strong.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

With these the Percies them *confederate*.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 28.

confederate (kon-fed'ėr-āt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confédéré* = Sp. Pg. *confederado* = It. *confederato*, < ML. *confederatus*, *confœderatus*, a. and n., < LL. *confœderatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** United in a league; allied by compact or treaty; engaged in a confederacy; leagued; pertaining to a confederacy.

All the swords
In Italy, and her *confederate* arms,
Could not have made this peace.
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

Zounds! go for the doctor, you scoundrel. You are all *confederate* murderers. *Sheridan*, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

The definition of a *confederate* republic seems simply to be "an assemblage of societies," or an association of two or more states into one state.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 102.

A gale,
Confederate with the current of the soul,
To speed my voyage. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, vi.

Specifically—**2.** [*cap.*] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America: as, the *Confederate* government or army.

During the following night the *Confederate* works on the opposite side of the river were abandoned and blown up. *Am. Cyc.*, XVI. 182.

Confederate States of America, the name assumed by the southern States which seceded from the American Union in 1860–61, on the occasion of the election of a President (Abraham Lincoln) and Congress unfriendly to the institution of slavery, and formed a government under a constitution adopted by a general convention at Montgomery, Alabama, on March 11th, 1861. The confederation ultimately consisted of eleven Southern States, which adopted ordinances of secession in the order given, the first on December 20th, 1860, and the last on May 20th, 1861: South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, North Carolina. They were readmitted to their former status as equal members of the United States after a little more than four years of civil war (the first actual hostilities occurring at Fort Sumter in South Carolina on April 12th, 1861, and the last in Texas on May 13th, 1865), and after a period of reconstruction and the acceptance of certain amendments to the federal Constitution, one of which abolished slavery. Abbreviated *C. S. A.*

II. *n.* **1.** One who is united or banded with another or others in a compact or league; a person or nation engaged in a confederacy; an ally; an associate; an accomplice.

The beast Caliban, and his *confederates*.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

Sir Edward Courtney, and the haughty prelate,
Bishop of Exeter, his elder brother,
With many more *confederates*, are in arms.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

Specifically—**2.** A citizen or subject of one of a number of confederated states; specifically (with a capital), a citizen or soldier of any one

of the southern States of the American Union which formed the Confederate States of America, who participated in or sympathised with the attempt to destroy the Union by secession and the prosecution of the civil war.

Not Federals or *Confederates* were ever more impartial in the confiscation of neutral chickens.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 9.

=Syn. 1. *Friend, Companion*, etc. (see *associate*), accomplice, accessory, abetter, fellow-conspirator.

confederation (kǫn-fed-ę-rā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confédération* = Sp. *confederacion* = Pg. *confederação* = It. *confederazione*, ‹ ML. *confœderatio(n-)*, LL. *confœderatio(n-)*, ‹ *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*.] 1. The act of confederating, or the state of being confederated; a league; a compact for mutual support; alliance.

The three princes enter into a strict league and *confederation*.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

The Fletdes where one of the seven hath almost no light or visibility, though knit in the same *confederation* with those which half the world do at one time see.
Jer. Taylor.

2. An aggregate or body of confederates, or of confederated states; the persons or states united by a league.

Although it (the canton of Zug) is a free republic, it is rather a *confederation* of four or five republics, each of which has its monarchical, aristocratical, and democratical branches, than a simple democracy.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 321.

A *confederation* is a union, more or less complete, of two or more states which before were independent.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 104.

Articles of Confederation, in *U. S. hist.*, the compact or constitution adopted by the Continental Congress in 1777 and ratified by the separate colonies within the next four years. The government formed under this compact, which went into effect on March 1st, 1781, was without an executive and judiciary, consisting simply of a congress of one house, in which each State had one vote; it was empowered to declare war and peace, make treaties with foreign powers, direct the land and naval forces in time of war, make requisitions upon the separate States for their quota of the money necessary for national expenses, regulate the value of coin, control the postal service, etc. As it had no power to enforce its laws upon the States, it soon fell into contempt, and on March 4th, 1789, expired by limitation under the provisions of the present Constitution.—**New England Confederation**, the union effected by the colonies of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven in 1643, suggested by the need of a common defense against the Dutch and the Indians. It was discontinued in 1684.—**Syn.** *Confederation, Confederacy, Federation.* A *confederation* or *confederacy* is sometimes distinguished from a *federation* as follows: Both designate a union of distinct states. In a *federation*, however, the essential sovereignty, as exercised toward foreign countries, is regarded as irrevocably deposited in the hands of the central government, and only a constitutionally limited autonomy in internal matters is retained by the constituent territories; while in a *confederation* the sovereignty may be conceived as still existing in the constituents and exercised more or less extensively by the general government as delegated agent: a *confederacy* is regarded as even less permanent than a *confederation*. Thus, the union of the thirteen colonies before 1780 was a *confederation*, while the United States since that time have constituted a *federation*. The above distinction, however, is not strictly adhered to in the ordinary use of these words.

confederative (kǫn-fed'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [‹ *confederate* + *-ive*; = F. *confédératif*, etc.] Of or belonging to, or of the nature of, a confederation.

confederator (kǫn-fed'ėr-ā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *confédérateur* = Pg. *confederador*, ‹ LL. as if **confœderator*, ‹ *confœderare*, unite in a league: see *confederate*, *v.*] One who confederates; a confederate.

The King shall pay one hundred thousand crowns, wherof the one halfe the *confederators* shall and may employ when neede shall require.
Grafton, Hen. VIII., an. 26.

confer (kǫn-fėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conferred*, ppr. *conferring*. [Early mod. E. *conferre* ; = D. *konferen* = G. *conferiren* = Dan. *konferere*, ‹ OF. *conferer*, F. *conférer* = Sp. Pg. *conferir* = It. *conferire*, ‹ L. *conferre* (pp. *collatus* : see *collate*), bring together, collect, compare, consult together, confer, ‹ *com-*, together, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *defer, differ, infer, prefer, offer, refer, transfer*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To bring together.

And One Two Three make Six, in One *conferd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

2. To compare; examine by comparison; collate.

I have also translated it into Englishe, so that he may *conferre* theime both to-githers, whereof (as lerned men affirme) cometh no smalle profecte.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xxii.

He shall behold all the delights of the Hesperides . . . to be mere umbræ, and imperfect figures, *conferred* with the most essential felicity of your court.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 6.

If we *confer* these observations with others of the like nature.
Boyle.

[In this sense now obsolete except as used in the imperative in making reference to illustrative words or passages, in which use it coincides with, and is usually treated as, the Latin imperative *confer* (prou. kon'fer), and commonly abbreviated *conf.* or *cf.*]

3. To bestow as a permanent gift; settle as a possession: followed by *on* or *upon*.

And *confer* fair Milan,
With all the honours, on my brother.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

The sovereignty
Proud and imperious men usurp upon us,
We *confer* on ourselves, and love those fetters
We fasten to our freedoms.
Fletcher (and *another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

Coronation, to a king, *confers* no royal authority upon him.
South.

The Duke *on* the lady a kiss *conferred*,
As the courtly custom was of yore.
Browning, The Statue and the Bust.

4†. To contribute; conduce.

The closeness and compactness of the parts resting together doth much *confer* to the strength of the union.
Glanville.

=Syn. 3. *Bestow, Grant*, etc. See *give*.

II. *intrans.* To consult together on some special subject; compare opinions; carry on a discussion or deliberation. Formerly *confer* often meant simply to discourse, to talk, but it now implies conversation on some serious or important subject, in distinction from mere light talk or familiar conversation.

When they had commanded them to go aside out of the council, they *conferred* among themselves. Acts iv. 15.

If he [a man] *confer* little, he had need have a present wit.
Bacon, Studies.

We have some secrets to *confer* about.
Shak., T. G. of V., iii. 1.

His eyes and his raiment *confer* much together as he goes in the street. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

conferee (kon-fėr-ē'), *n.* [‹ *confer* + *-ee*[1].] 1. One who is conferred with; a member of a conference.

Provision has been made for two additional *conferees* on the part of our government. *Science*, IV. 47.

2. One on whom something is conferred.

conference (kon'fę-rens), *n.* [= D. *konferentie* = G. *conferenz* = Dan. *konference*, ‹ F. *conférence* = Sp. Pg. *conferencia* = It. *conferenza*, ‹ ML. *conferentia*, ‹ *conferent(-)s*, ppr. of *conferre*, compare, confer: see *confer*.] 1†. Comparison; examination of things by comparison.

The mutual *conference* of all men's collections and observations. *Hooker.*

2. The act of conferring or consulting together; a meeting for consultation, discussion, or instruction; an interview and comparison or interchange of opinions. Specifically—(a) In *diplomacy*, a more or less informal meeting of the representatives of different foreign countries.

It has become rather difficult to draw any certain line between a congress and a *conference*. In theory, however, a congress has the power of deciding and concluding, while a *conference* can only discuss and report. Thus the *conferences* of Moerdyk and Gertruidenberg simply prepared the way for the treaties of Utrecht, while the congresses of Munster, Aix-la-Chapelle, Rastadt, Erfurt, Prague, Châtillon, Vienna, Laybach, and Verona were all more or less direct in their action and results.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., XIII. 778.

(*b*) In British and American parliamentary usage, a species of negotiation between the two houses of Parliament or of Congress, conducted by managers appointed on both sides, for the purpose of reconciling differences. (*c*) In the U. S. The annual assembly of ministers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, for transacting business of an ecclesiastical nature. (*d*) In the *Meth. Epis. Ch. of America*, the title of four *judicatories*: (1.) An assembly, called the *general conference*, which meets once every four years, is composed of ministerial and lay delegates from the annual conferences, and is presided over by a general superintendent. (ll.) One of a number (now over 100) of assemblies, called *annual conferences*, which meet annually, take cognizance of ecclesiastical matters, collect statistics relating to the church, and have charge of benevolent contributions, current expenses, etc. (lll.) An assembly of the ministers and local preachers, the exhorters, the stewards of a district, and a class-leader and Sunday-school superintendent from each pastoral charge, called the *district conference*, meeting annually or semi-annually. (lv.) An assembly, termed the *quarterly conference*, of all the itinerant and local preachers, exhorters, stewards, class-leaders, trustees of churches, and first superintendents of Sunday-schools, in a circuit or station, under the presidency of a presiding elder. It hears complaints and appeals, examines into the character of preachers, licenses ministers, tries those against whom charges are preferred, and makes appointments and removals. (3) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (l.) A voluntary local assembly of priests: a pastoral conference. (ll.) An assembly of priests called by a college: a chapter conference. (4) In some Protestant churches, as the Congregational, a local assembly of representatives from several neighboring churches.

3. Discourse; talk; conversation.

Reading maketh a full man, *conference* a ready man, and writing an exact man. *Bacon*, Studies.

God save your grace, I do beseech your majesty,
To have some *conference* with your grace alone.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 3.

At this Time the Duke of York, under pretence of coming to the Parliament, comes out of Ireland; and at London had private *Conferences* with John, Duke of Norfolk.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 192.

4. A lecture. [Rare.]

Monsieur Liret, the Vaudois clergyman, who had given *conferences* on the history of the Waldenses.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, ii.

Bering Sea Conference. See *sea*[1].—**Hampton Court Conference**, a conference appointed by James I., at Hampton Court, in 1604, to settle the disputes between the Puritan party and the High-church party in the Church of England. It was conducted on three days (January 14th, 16th, and 18th), and resulted in a few alterations of the liturgy, but entirely failed to secure the objects sought by the Puritans. An important indirect result of it was the revision of the Bible called the King James or authorized version, which was suggested at that time.—**Savoy Conference**, a conference held at the Savoy palace in London, after the restoration of Charles II. (1661), between twenty-one Episcopalians and an equal number of Presbyterians, for the purpose of securing ecclesiastical unity. It utterly failed, leaving both parties more bitterly hostile than before.

conferencing (kon'fę-ren-sing), *n.* [‹ *conference* + *-ing*[1].] The act of conferring together or holding a conference; consultation. [Rare.]

There was of course long *conferencing*, long consulting.
Carlyle, Frederick the Great, xii. 11.

conferential (kon-fę-ren'shal), *a.* [‹ *conference* (ML. *conferentia*) + *-al*.] Of or relating to conference. [Rare.]

conferment (kǫn-fėr'ment), *n.* [‹ *confer* + *-ment*.] The act of conferring, as a university degree or a church living.

A kind of ecclesiastical communist, cherishing his connection for the chance it gives him of holding his hand on the spigot of churchly *conferment*.
New Princeton Rev., I. 40.

conferrable (kǫn-fėr'a-bl), *a.* [‹ *confer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conferred or bestowed.

It qualifies a gentleman for any *conferrable* honour.
Waterhouse, Arms and Armoury, p. 94.

conferral (kǫn-fėr'al), *n.* [‹ *confer* + *-al*.] The act of conferring; bestowment. [Rare.]

conferrer (kǫn-fėr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who confers or consults.—2. One who bestows.

Several persons, as *conferrers* or receivers, have found their account in it. *Richardson*, Pamela, xxxii.

conferruminate, conferruminated (kon-fe-rō'mi-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [‹ L. *conferruminatus*, pp. of *conferruminare*, solder together, ‹ *com-*, together, + *ferruminare*, solder, ‹ *ferrumen* (*ferrumin-*), solder, ‹ *ferrum*, iron.] Soldered together; consolidated as if soldered together; specifically, in *bot.*, closely adherent, so as to be separated with difficulty, as the cotyledons of the horse-chestnut.

Conferva (kon-fėr'vą), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *conferva*, a kind of water-plant, so called on account of its supposed healing power, ‹ *confervere*, boil together, grow together, heal.] 1. A genus in which the older botanists placed many very heterogeneous species of filamentous cryptogams. It has been much restricted by various authors, and is now limited to green algæ composed of simple many-celled filaments, not gelatinous, growing in fresh water. The species are very imperfectly known.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *confervæ* (-vē).] The common name of plants of this genus.

Confervaceæ (kon-fėr-vā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Conferva* + *-aceæ*.] A name used by Harvey and some other algologists to include various green, filamentous, many-celled algæ which are now placed among the *Chlorosporeæ* of the order *Zoösporeæ*.

confervaceous (kon-fėr-vā'shius), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Confervaceæ*; having the characters of the *Confervaceæ*.

confervæ, *n.* Plural of *conferva*, 2.

conferval (kon-fėr'val), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Conferva* + *-al*.] I. *a.* Of or related to the genus *Conferva*; consisting of plants of the order *Confervaceæ*: as, the *conferval* alliance. *Lindley.*

II. *n.* A plant of the order *Confervaceæ*.

confervite (kon-fėr'vit), *n.* [‹ *Conferva* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil plant, occurring chiefly in the Chalk formation, apparently allied to the aquatic species of *Conferva*. *Page.*

confervogonidium (kon-fėr-vō-gō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *confervogonidia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ *Conferva* + *gonidium*.] In *lichenology*, a gonidium resembling a confervoid alga.

confervoid (kon-fėr'void), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Conferva* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *bot.*, resembling a conferva; consisting of slender green filaments.

II. *n.* An alga of the group *Confervoideæ*.

Confervoideæ (kon-fėr-voi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Conferva* + *-oideæ*.] Same as *Confervaceæ*, but according to some older authors including other related groups.

confess (kon-fes'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confessed* (formerly, and still sometimes, *confest*), ppr. *confessing*. [< ME. *confessen*, < OF. (and F.) *confesser* = Pr. *confessar*, *cofessar* = Sp. *confesar* = Pg. *confessar* = It. *confessare*, < ML. *confessare*, freq. of L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess, own, avow, < *com-*, together, + *fateri*, acknowledge, akin to *fari*, speak, > *fabula*, tale, fable, *fama*, report, fame, *fatum*, fate: see *fable*, *fame*, *fate*. Cf. *profess*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make avowal or admission of, as of a fault, a crime, a charge, a debt, or something that is against one's interest or reputation; own; acknowledge; avow.

Do you *confess* the bond? *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

What better can we do, than, to the place
Repairing where he judged us, prostrate fall
Before him reverent; and there *confess*
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg?
Milton, P. L., x. 1088.

He that *confesses* his sin, and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. Reflexively, to make an admission or an inculpatory statement concerning; acknowledge to be; specifically, acknowledge the sins or moral faults of, as in auricular confession to a priest: as, *I confess myself* in error or at fault.

I beseech you, punish me not with your hard thoughts, wherein I *confess* me much guilty to deny so fair and excellent ladies anything. *Shak.*, As you Like It, i. 2.

He hath *confessed himself* to Morgan, whom he supposes to be a friar. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

Our beautiful votary took the opportunity of *confessing herself* to this celebrated father. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. *Eccles.*, to receive the confession of; act as a confessor to.

I have *confess'd* her, and I know her virtue. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

4. To acknowledge as having a certain character or certain claims; recognize; own; avow; declare belief in.

Whosoever therefore shall *confess* me before men, him will I *confess* also before my Father which is in heaven. Mat. x. 32.

Some deny there is any God, some *confess*, yet believe it not. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 688.

5. To grant; admit; concede.

If that the king
Have any way your good deserts forgot,
Which he *confesseth* to be manifold,
He bids you name your griefs.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

You have the nobler soul, I must *confess* it,
And are the greater master of your goodness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

6. To reveal by circumstances; show by effect; disclose; prove; attest. [Poetical.]

Nor more a Mortal, but her self appears:
Her Face refulgent, and Majestick Mien,
Confess'd the Goddess. *Congreve*, Hymn to Venus.

Tall thriving trees *confess'd* the fruitful mould. *Pope*, Odyssey.

The lovely stranger stands *confessed*
A maid in all her charms. *Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

=Syn. 1. *Admit*, *Avow*, etc. See *acknowledge*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make confession or avowal; disclose or admit a crime, fault, debt, etc.

Bring me unto my trial when you will.
Died he not in his bed? where should he die?
Can I make men live, whe'r they will or no?
O! torture me no more, I will *confess*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

2. *Eccles.*, to make known one's sins or the state of one's conscience to a priest.

The mendicant priests of Buddha are bound to *confess* twice a month, at the new and full moon.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. iv. § 6.

confessant† (kon-fes'ant), *n.* [< F. *confessant*, ppr. of *confesser*, confess: see *confess* and *-ant*1.] One who confesses to a priest.

The *confessant* kneels down before the priest sitting on a raised chair above him. *Bacon*, Apophthegms.

confessary† (kon-fes'a-ri), *n.* [< ML. *confessarius*, one who confesses, or receives a confession, < L. *confessus*, pp. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess*.] One who makes a confession.

Treacherous *confessaries*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, II. 289.

confessed (kon-fest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confess*, *v.*] Admitted; avowed; undeniable; evident.

Good — great and *confessed* good. *Locke.*

confessedly (kon-fes'ed-li), *adv.* By confession or admission; admittedly. (*a*) By one's own confession or acknowledgment; avowedly.

These preluslve hymns were often the composition *confessedly* of the chanters. *De Quincey*, Homer, ii.

(*b*) By general consent or admission.

His noble, fine horses, the best *confessedly* in England. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 313.

Labour is *confessedly* a great part of the curse, and therefore no wonder if men fly from it. *South.*

confession (kon-fesh'on), *n.* [< ME. *confession*, *-toun* = D. *konfessie* = G. *confession* = Dan. Sw. *konfession*, < OF. (and F.) *confession* = Sp. *confesion* = Pg. *confissão* = It. *confessione*, < L. *confessio*(*n-*), confession, < *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. The act of confessing. (*a*) The acknowledgment of a fault or wrong, or of any act or obligation adverse to one's reputation or interest.

Nor do we find him forward to be sounded;
But, with a crafty madness, keeps aloof,
When we would bring him on to some *confession*
Of his true state. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Giving one the torture, and then asking his *confession*, which is hard usuage. *Sir W. Temple.*

(*b*) The act of making an avowal; profession.

I give thee charge in the sight of God, who quickeneth all things, and before Christ Jesus, who before Pontius Pilate witnessed a good *confession*. 1 Tim. vi. 13.

(*c*) *Eccles.*, a disclosing of sins or faults to a priest; the disburdening of the conscience privately to a confessor: often called *auricular confession*. In both the Eastern and the Western Church confession is one of the four parts of the sacrament of penance, viz., contrition, confession, absolution, and satisfaction. See *sacramental confession*.

Of hys fader and
Which te Rome to the holy fader came
Hys *confession* to declare alway.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5120.

Auricular confession, as commonly called, or the private and special *confession* of sins to a priest for the purpose of obtaining his absolution, an imperative duty in the Church of Rome, . . . was left to each man's discretion. *Hallam.*

(*d*) In *common law*, an admission or acknowledgment of guilt. A *judicial confession* is a confession made in court, or before an examining magistrate. An *extra-judicial confession* is one made not in the course of legal prosecution for the offense, but out of court, whether made to an official or a non-official person. (*e*) In *Rom. law*, the admission by the defendant of the plaintiff's claim. It was either *in jure* (that is, before the prætor, and before the case had been referred to a judge to be tried) or *in judicio* (that is, made after the case had been so referred).

2. In *liturgics*: (*a*) In many Oriental and early liturgies, a form of prayer acknowledging sinfulness and unworthiness, said by the priest before the celebration of the eucharist: also called the *apologia*. (*b*) In the Roman and other Latin masses, the Confiteor, or form of general acknowledgment of sins, said first by the celebrant and then by the assistants, and followed by the Miscreatur and Indulgentiam before the priest ascends to the altar and proceeds to the Introit. (*c*) In the Anglican communion office, the form of general acknowledgment of sins made by the celebrant and the communicants. (*d*) In the liturgy of St. Chrysostom, and in the Alexandrine and other Oriental liturgies, the profession of faith, made before communicating, that the consecrated elements are really and truly the body and blood of Christ.

—3. A formulary which comprises articles of religious faith; a creed to be assented to or signed as a preliminary to admission to the membership of a church, or to certain offices of authority in the church: usually called a *confession of faith*. The great confessions of faith of the Protestant Christian church are: the Augsburg Confession (1530), a part of the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the first and second Helvetic confessions (1536 and 1566), symbols of the Reformed churches of Switzerland, the latter being approved by nearly all the Reformed churches of the Continent and of England and Scotland; the Gallican Confession (1559), adopted and the Confession of Rochelle, prepared by Calvin and his pupil De Chandieu, the symbol of the French Protestant church; the Belgic Confession (1561, revised 1619), the symbol of the Reformed churches in Belgium and the Netherlands, and of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the first Scotch Confession (1560) and the second Scotch Confession or the National Covenant (1581), the symbols of the Scotch church before the adoption of the Westminster Confession; the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England (1563 and 1571); the American revision of the same (1801), the symbol of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the Irish Article (1615) and the Lambeth Articles (1595), the symbols of the Church of Ireland; the Canons of the Synod of Dort (1619), at present recognized by the Dutch Church, and by the Reformed (Dutch) Church in the United States; the Westminster Confession (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church in England, and of Scotland (taking the place in Scotland of the so-called Scotch confessions), and, with some alterations, of the Presbyterian Church of America; the Savoy Confession (1658), adopted by the Independents at the Savoy palace, London; the declaration of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1833), of the Boston (United States) National Council (1865), and of the Oberlin National Council (1871), symbols of Congregational churches; the Articles of Religion (1784) of the Methodist Church; the Confession of 1688, and the New Hampshire Confession (1833), symbols of the Baptist Church. See *catechism*, *creed*.

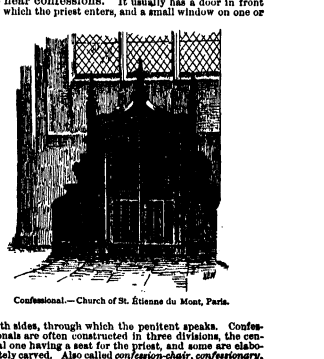
4. [ML. *confessio*(*n-*).] The tomb of a martyr or confessor. If an altar was erected over the grave, the name was extended also to the altar and to the subterranean chamber in which it stood. In later times a basilica was sometimes erected over the chamber; the high altar was placed over the altar on the tomb below, and so this high altar also, and subsequently the entire building, was called a *confession*. Also called *confessional*, and in the Greek Church *catabasis* or *catabasion*.—**Auricular confession.** See *sacramental confession*, below.—**Confession and avoidance**, in *law*, the substance of a pleading by which the party admits the allegation of his adversary's pleading to be true, but states some new matter by way of avoiding its legal effect.—**Confession of faith.** See 3, above.—**Confession of judgment**, the acknowledgment of a debt by a debtor before a court or a justice of the peace, etc., on which judgment may be entered and execution issued.—**General confession.** (*a*) A confession made to a priest of sins committed by the penitent since baptism or since infancy, so far as those sins can be remembered; a confession made in preparation for baptism by one baptized after coming to years of discretion, also before admission to a monastic order. (*b*) [*cap.*] In the Book of Common Prayer: (1) The form of acknowledgment of sins to be said by the minister and the whole congregation at the beginning of Morning Prayer and Evening Prayer. (2) The form of confession in the Communion office.—**Judgment by confession**, a judgment obtained on a confession made to a court or a magistrate, or by the withdrawal of the defense, or against a plaintiff by nolle prosequi.—**Sacramental or auricular confession**, the act or practice of confessing sins to a priest, for the purpose of receiving absolution. At a very early period, for gross apostasy or other public sins, public confession was required as a condition precedent to partaking of the communion. Public confession was gradually abolished in order to prevent scandal and social and legal complications. Auricular confession was first made universally obligatory in the West as a condition of admission to communion by the fourth Lateran Council in A. D. 1215. It is now required in the Roman and Greek Church from all who are conscious of mortal sins, and is regarded as essential to absolution and divine pardon, and a necessary prerequisite to partaking of the communion. Priests are bound in the strongest manner never to disclose a secret thus confided to them. Confession is obligatory in the Orthodox Greek and in the Armenian Church. The Anglican Church differs from the Roman Catholic and the Eastern Church in not making it obligatory, but leaving it to the conscience of the individual.—**Seal of confession**, in the *Rom. Cath.* and in the *Orth. Oh.*, absolute secrecy incumbent on a priest with regard to all private confessions of sins made to him. A similar secrecy is enjoined by the 113th canon of the Church of England. Also called *the seal*, and the *sacramental seal*.

confessional (kon-fesh'on-al), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.*: = F. *confessionnel* = It. *confessionale*, < ML. *confessionalis*, adj., < L. *confessio*(*n-*), confession. **II.** *n.*: = F. *confessionnal* = It. *confessionale*, confessional (seat), = Sp. *confesonal* (obs.), a confessional tract, = Pg. *confessional*, one who confesses, < ML. *confessionale*, a confessional, prop. neut. of *confessionalis*, adj.: see above.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a confession or creed.

The old *confessional* barriers of the Scottish faith. *Tulloch.*

2. Of or pertaining to the act or practice of confessing to a priest. See *sacramental confession*, under *confession*.

II. *n.* 1. A small cabinet, stall, or box in a Roman Catholic church in which the priest sits to hear confessions. It usually has a door in front by which the priest enters, and a small window on one or both sides, through which the penitent speaks. Confessionals are often constructed in three divisions, the central one having a seat for the priest, and some are elaborately carved. Also called *confession-chair*, *confessionary*, and *shriving-pew*.



Confessional.—Church of St. Étienne du Mont, Paris.

2. Same as *confession*, 4.

confessionalism (kon-fesh'on-al-izm), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ism*.] Devotion to the maintenance of a creed or church confession; the tendency to construct confessions or creeds. [Rare.]

The seventeenth century is the period of scholastic orthodoxy, polemic *confessionalism*, and comparative stagnation. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

confessionalist (kon-fesh'on-al-ist), *n.* [< *confessional* + *-ist*.] A priest who hears confessions; a confessor.

confessionary (kǫn-fesh'ǫn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **confessionarius* (neut. *confessionarium*, confessional), < L. *confessio(n-)*, confession: see *confession*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of auricular confession.

A kind of *confessionary* litany.
Prideaux, Euchologia (1656), p. 220.

II. *n.*; pl. *confessionaries* (-riz). 1. Same as *confessional*, 1. [Rare.]

We concur in the opinion that these stalls . . . have been improperly termed *confessionaries* or confessionals.
Archæologia, 1792, p. 296.

2. (*a*) A niche in the body of an altar, designed to contain relics. Also called *altar-cavity*. (*b*) A chamber under or near an altar, intended for similar purposes: in this sense often used as equivalent to *confession*, 4.

The original Saxon cathedral of Canterbury had a crypt beneath the eastern apse. . . . "fabricated," according to Eadmer, "in the likeness of the *confessionary* of St. Peter at Rome."
Encyc. Brit., VI. 667.

confession-chair (kǫn-fesh'ǫn-chār), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

confessionist (kǫn-fesh'ǫn-ist), *n.* [= F. *confessionniste* = Pg. *confessionista*; as *confession* + *-ist*.] 1. One who makes a profession of faith.

Protestant and Romish *confessionists*.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, Ded.

2. A Lutheran who held to the Augsburg formulary. *O. Shipley.*

confessor (kon-fes'ǫr; formerly, and still often as the distinctive cognomen of the Anglo-Saxon king Edward III., kon'fes-ǫr), *n.* [< ME. *confessour*, *confessor*, < OF. *confessor*, F. *confesseur* = Sp. *confesor* = Pg. *confessor* = It. *confessore*, < LL. *confessor*, a confessor (of Christianity), a martyr, < L. *confiteri*, pp. *confessus*, confess: see *confess*.] 1. One who confesses; one who acknowledges a crime, a fault, or an obligation.

Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verify'd in the other *confessor*) with the accusations of the afflicted.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

2. One who makes a profession of his faith in the Christian religion; specifically, one who avows his religion in the face of danger, and adheres to it in spite of persecution and torture. It was formerly used as synonymous with *martyr*; afterward it was applied to those who, having been persecuted and tormented, were permitted to die in peace; and it was used also for such Christians as lived a good life and died with the reputation of sanctity: as, Edward the *Confessor*.

The doctrine in the thirty-nine articles is so orthodoxly settled as cannot be questioned without danger to our religion, which hath been sealed with the blood of so many martyrs and *confessors*.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

With him we likewise seat
The sumptuous shrined king, good Edward, from the rest
Of that renowned name by *Confessor* exprest'd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxiv. 1066

3. One who hears confessions; specifically, a priest who hears confession and grants absolution; distinctively, as a title of office, a priest employed as a private spiritual director, as of a king or other great personage. Formerly, at European courts, the office of confessor was a very important one, giving its incumbent great privileges and influence, and often great power politically.

Hya *confessour* come, hym gan to confesse,
And ther beforn hym made to say a messe.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6094.

Sometyme *confessour* to the kynge your father.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxxix.

Such is my name, and such my tale,
Confessor to thy secret ear
I breathe the sorrows I bewail.
Byron, The Giaour.

The queen's tenderness of conscience led her to take counsel of her *confessor*, not merely in regard to her own spiritual concerns, but all the great measures of her administration.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 5.

confest (kǫn-fest'). An old and occasional modern preterit and past participle of *confess*.

So Samson to his foe his force *confest*;
And to be shorn lay slumbering on her breast.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 73.

confestly† (kǫn-fest'li), *adv.* An old spelling of *confessedly*.

That principle . . . *confestly* predominant in our nature.
Decay of Christian Piety.

confet†, **confetet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *comfit*.

confetto (kon-fet'tō), *n.*; pl. *confetti* (-ti). [It., < ML. *confectum*, a sweetmeat: see *confect*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1. A bonbon or sweetmeat. — 2. A small pellet made of lime or plaster in imitation of a bonbon, used in Italy during carnival-time by the revelers for pelting one another in the streets.

confident† (kǫn-fish'ǫnt), *a.* [< L. *confician(t-)s*, ppr. of *conficere*, produce, cause, effect: see *confect*, *v.*] Efficient; effective; able.

confidant (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [< F. *confidant*, m., *confidante*, *f.*, now *confident*, m., *confidente*, *f.*: see *confident*.] 1. A person intrusted with the confidence of another; one to whom secrets are confided; a confidential friend.

Hobby being a *confidant* of the Protector's.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Reformation, an. 1547.

Martin composed his billet-doux, and intrusted it to his *confidant*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

He [John Adams] had but one *confidant*, his wife; but one intimate friend, the mother of his children.
Thomas and Parker, Historic Americans, vi.

2†. A part of a woman's coiffure usual in the seventeenth century; a small curl worn near the ear.

confidante (kon-fi-dant'), *n.* [See *confidant*.] A female confidant.

You do not see one heiress in a hundred whose fate does not turn upon this circumstance of choosing a *confidante*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 116.

confide (kǫn-fīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confided*, ppr. *confiding*. [= OF. *confider*, *confeder*, also *confier*, F. *confier* = Pr. *confidar* = Sp. Pg. *confiar* = It. *confidare*, < ML. **confidare* for L. *confidere*, trust fully, be assured, confide, rely, < *com-*, together, + *fidere*, trust: see *faith*, *fidelity*.] **I.** *intrans.* To have faith; place trust; repose confidence: used absolutely or with *in*: as, the prince *confided in* his ministers.

He alone won't betray, *in* whom none will *confide*.
Congreve, Love for Love.

Judge before friendship, then *confide* till death.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 570.

II. *trans.* To intrust; commit unreservedly to the charge, knowledge, or good faith of: followed by *to*: as, to *confide* something valuable *to* one; to *confide* a secret *to* some one; a prince *confides* a negotiation *to* his envoy.

Thou art the only one *to* whom I dare *confide* my folly.
Lord Lyttelton, Persian Letters.

=Syn. *Intrust*, *Consign*, etc. See *commit*.

confidence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* [= D. *konfidentie* = F. *confidence*, intimacy, a secret, a (legal) trust, in older form *confiance*, confidence, trust, reliance, assurance, OF. *confiance* = Pr. *confidencia* = Sp. *confidencia*, *confianza* = Pg. *confidencia*, *confiança* = It. *confidenza*, *confidanza*, < L. *confidentia*, confidence, self-confidence, audacity, impudence, < *confident(t-)s*, confident, self-confident: see *confident*.] 1. Assurance of mind or firm belief in the good will, integrity, stability, or veracity of another, or in the truth or certainty of a proposition or an assertion; trust; reliance.

It is better to trust in the Lord than to put *confidence* in man.
Ps. cxviii. 8.

Society is built upon trust, and trust upon *confidence* of one another's integrity.
South.

A cheerful *confidence* in the mercy of God.
Macaulay.

2. Reliance on one's own powers, resources, or circumstances; belief in one's own competency; self-reliance; assurance.

His times being rather prosperous than calm, had raised his *confidence* by success.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

At first she touched her lute with a faltering hand, but gathering *confidence* and animation as she proceeded, drew forth . . . soft aerial harmony.
Irving, Alhambra, p. 307.

3. That in which trust is placed; ground of trust; one who or that which gives assurance or security. [Archaic.]

The Lord shall be thy *confidence*.
Prov. iii. 26.

Trust not to the omnipotency of gold, and say not unto it, Thou art my *confidence*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., I. 8.

4. Boldness; courage; disregard or defiance of danger.

Preaching the kingdom of God . . . with all *confidence*.
Acts xxviii. 31.

But *confidence* then bore thee on; secure
Either to meet no danger, or to find
Matter of glorious trial.
Milton, P. L., ix. 1175.

5. A secret; a private or confidential communication: as, to exchange *confidences*. — **Confidence game**, a kind of swindle practised principally in large cities upon unwary strangers, the swindler, usually under the pretense of old acquaintance, gaining the confidence of his victim, and then robbing or fleecing him at cards or betting, or otherwise; bunko. — **Confidence man**, one who endeavors to swindle strangers by the confidence game; a bunko-steerer; one who by a plausible story, and with great assurance, gains the confidence of another, with a dishonest purpose. — **In confidence**, as a secret or private matter, not to be divulged or communicated to others: as, I told him it *in confidence*.

I shall only send over a very few copies to very particular friends, *in confidence*, and burn the rest.
Jefferson, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 437.

In the confidence of, sharing or trusted with the private opinions, plans, or purposes of.

They all were inclined to believe that I was a man *in the confidence of* Ali Bey, and that his hostile designs against Mecca were laid aside.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 228.

confident (kon'fi-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confident*, m., *confidente*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. *confidente* = It. *confidente*, < L. *confident(t-)s*, confident, self-confident, impudent, ppr. of *confidere*, trust fully, confide: see *confide*, and cf. *confidant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having strong belief; fully assured.

I am *confident*, and fully persuaded, yet dare not take my oath of my salvation.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 59.

I am *confident* that much may be done toward the improvement of philosophy.
Boyle.

2. Confiding; not entertaining suspicion or distrust.

Rome, be as just and gracious unto me,
As I am *confident* and kind to thee.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1.

3. Relying on one's self; full of assurance; bold; sometimes, overbold.

Both valiant, as men despising death; both *confident*, as unwonted to be overcomo.
Sir P. Sidney.

The fool rageth, and is *confident*.
Prov. xiv. 16.

As *confident* as is the falcon's flight
Against a bird, do I with Mowbray fight.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

It is hard to say that there hath ever been an Age wherein vice, such as the very Heathens abhorred, hath been more *confident* and daring than in this.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. viii.

Do you think I could ever catch at the *confident* address of a secure admirer?
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

4†. Giving occasion for confidence. [Rare.]

The cause was more *confident* than the event was prosperous.
Jer. Taylor.

Confident person, in *Scots law*, a partner in trade; a factor, steward, or confidential man of business; also, a servant or other dependant. = Syn. 1. *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, *Positive*, *Dogmatic*. *Sure* is the simplest and most general of these words; it has the strength of simplicity. *Certain* suggests the idea of having been freed from doubt, having been made sure. *Confident* belongs especially in the field of reliant action: as, he is *confident* of success. In regard to opinion or belief it may mean no more than *sure*, or it may suggest reliance, as on one's own judgment or upon evidence: as, a *confident* expectation, hope, belief. It implies a desire for that of which one is *confident*. *Positive* runs close to over-confidence or dogmatism: as, he was *positive* that he had made no mistake; it expresses emphatic certainty that will not entertain a doubt of its correctness. (*For dogmatic, see magisterial.*) That *confident* and *positive* depend somewhat upon the will, and not merely, like *sure* and *certain*, upon the understanding, is shown by the fact that it is not correct to say "I will not be *certain*, or *sure*, about this," while it is correct to say "I will not be *positive*, or *confident*, about it."

I am *sure* I did but speak.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 3.

Now, therefore, do I rest,
A prophet *certain* of my prophecy,
That never shadow of mistrust can cross
Between us.
Tennyson, Geraint.

I am *confident* if he [Captain Swan] had made a motion to go to any English Factory, most of his Men would have consented to it.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 364.

Some *positive*, persisting fops we know,
Who, if once wrong, will needs be always so.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 568.

II.† *n.* A confidant.

In so great reputation of sanctity, so mighty concourse of people, such great multitudes of disciples and *confidents*, and such throngs of admirers, he was humble without matixtures of vanity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 86.

You love me for no other end
Than to become my *confident* and friend;
As such I keep no secret from your sight.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

confidential (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* [= D. *konfidentieel* = Dan. *konfidentiel*, < F. *confidentiel* = Sp. Pg. *confidencial* = It. *confidenziale*, < L. as if **confidentialis*, < *confidentia*, confidence: see *confidence*.] 1. Enjoying the confidence of another; intrusted with secrets or with private affairs: as, a *confidential* friend or clerk. — 2. Intended to be treated as private, or kept in confidence; spoken or written in confidence; secret.

A *confidential* correspondence.
Chesterfield.

Confidential communications.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iii.

Confidential communication. See *privileged communication*, under *communication*. — **Confidential relation**, in *law*, a relation of parties, as that of attorney and client, guardian and ward, in which one is bound to act for the benefit of the other, and can take no advantage to himself from his acts relating to the interests of the other. Such a relation arises whenever a continuous trust is reposed by one person in the skill or integrity of another, or when any property, or the pecuniary or personal interest of a person, or the custody of his body, is placed in charge of another.

confidentiality (kon-fi-den-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *confidential* + *-ity*.] The quality of being confidential; specifically, in *law*, the relation existing between a client and his counsel or agent, or between husband and wife, or a ward and his guardian, etc., in reference to the trust placed in one by the other. See *confidential relation*, under *confidential*, and *privileged communication*, under *communication*.

confidentially (kon-fi-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner; in reliance on secrecy: as, to tell a person something *confidentially*.

confidently (kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident manner; with firm trust; with strong assurance; without doubt or wavering of opinion; positively; dogmatically.

Where Duty bids, he *confidently* steers.
Cowper, On Horace's Ode, ii. 10.

It was *confidently* urged that the artisans might be trusted to understand and manage their own interests better than their masters could do for them.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 4.

confidentness (kon'fi-dent-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being confident; confidence.

confider (kon-fī'dėr), *n.* One who confides; one who trusts in or intrusts to another. *W. Montague.*

confiding (kon-fī'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *confide*, *v.*] Trusting; reposing confidence; trustful; credulous: as, a man of a *confiding* disposition.

Felt
The deep, deep joy of a *confiding* thought.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, ii. 28.

He had a *confiding* wife, and he treated her as *confiding* wives only are treated.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

We miss the *confiding* naturalness of the warm-hearted physician.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 381.

confidingly (kon-fī'ding-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner; trustfully.

confidingness (kon-fī'ding-nes), *n.* The quality of being confiding; confiding disposition; trustfulness.

configurate (kon-fig'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configurated*, ppr. *configurating*. [< L. *configuratus*, pp. of *configurare*, form after something: see *configure*.] To exhibit or assume congruity in plan, or in the combination of figures or parts. [Rare.]

In comely architecture it may be
Knowne by the name of uniformitie;
Where pyramids to pyramids relate,
And the whole fabrick doth *configurate*.
Jordan, Poems.

configuration (kon-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *configuration* = Sp. *configuracion* = Pg. *configuração* = It. *configurazione*, < LL. *configuratio(n-)*, < L. *configurare*, pp. *configuratus*, form after something: see *configurate*.] **1.** External form, figure, or shape, especially as resulting from the disposition and relation of the parts; external aspect or appearance; contour.

The natural *configuration* of the ground, as well as the course of history, had gathered these shires [of Wessex] into three great groups. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 302.

Change, both gradual and sudden, has been exhibited in the *configuration* and character of all portions of the surface of the globe. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 351.

2. In *astrol.*, relative position or aspect of the planets.

The aspects, conjunctions and *configurations* of the stars. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

They [astrologers] undertook . . . to determine the course of a man's character and life from the *configuration* of the stars at the moment of his birth. *Whewell.*

3. In *modern astron.*, any noticeable grouping of stars which may aid in identifying them.—**4.** In *analytical mech.*, the relative positions of the parts of a system at any moment.

When a material system is considered with respect to the relative position of its parts, the assemblage of relative positions is called the *configuration* of the system.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, iv.

5. In *geom.*, a ruled surface considered as a locus of rays; also, a system of three linear complexes.

configure (kon-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *configured*, ppr. *configuring*. [= F. *configurer* = Sp. Pg. *configurar* = It. *configurare*, < L. *configurare*, form after something, < *com-*, together, according, + *figurare*, form, < *figura*, figure: see *figure*, and cf. *configurate*.] To form; dispose in a certain form, figure, or shape; make like in form or figure. [Rare.]

Configuring themselves into human shape.
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

Man is spirit, a nature *configured* to God.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 33.

confinable (kon-fī'na-bl), *a.* [< *confine* + *-able*.] Capable of being confined or restricted.

Not *confinable* to any limits. *Sp. Hall*, Remains, p. 90.

confine† (kon'fin), *a.* [< OF. *confin* = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confino*, bordering, contiguous, < L. *confinis*, at the end or border, adjoining, < *com-*, together, + *finis*, an end, limit, border: see *finis*, *final*.] Bordering; having a common boundary; adjacent; contiguous. [Rare.]

He was sent to discover the straits of Magellan, and *confine* places.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 257.

confine (kon'fin), *n.* [< F. *confin*, OF. *confin*, also *confine*, = Sp. *confin* = Pg. *confim* = It. *confine*, also *confino* and *confina* (all usually in pl.), < L. *confine*, neut., ML. also *confinis*, a border, boundary (cf. L. *confinis*, masc., a neighbor, *confinium*, a border, limit, boundary, neighborhood), < *confinis*, adj., at the end or border, adjoining: see *confine*, *a.* In the sense of 'prison' the noun *confine* is from the verb.] **1.** A boundary-line or limit; bound; border; precinct.

Still hovering betweene the *confines* of that which hee dares not bee openly, and that which he will not be sincerely. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

You are old;
Nature in you stands upon the very verge
Of her *confine*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Events that came to pass within the *confines* of Juden.
Locke, On Romans, Synopsis.

2. That part of a territory which is at or near the border; the frontier: used generally in the plural, and often figuratively: as, the *confines* of France or of Scotland.

And now in little space
The *confines* met of empyréan heaven,
And of this world. *Milton*, P. L., x. 321.

'Twas chiding darkness, past the noon of night:
And Phosphor, on the *confines* of the light,
Promis'd the sun. *Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., i. 1396.

3†. Territory; region; district.

In als many lorneyes may thel gon fro Jerusalem, unto other *Confrynyes* of the Superfluitalite of the Erthe begonde.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 183.

And Cesar's spirit . . .
Shall in these *confines*, with a monarch's voice,
Cry "Havock," and let slip the dogs of war.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

4†. An inhabitant of a contiguous district; a neighbor.

Exchangynge gold for household stuff with their *confines*.
Eden, tr. of R. Martyr's Decades, p. 89 (Ord MS.).

5†. A place of confinement; a prison.

Confines, wards, and dungeons. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

6. In *geom. of n-dimensions*, that which corresponds to a closed volume in three dimensions. =**Syn.** *Bounds*, *Border*, etc. See *boundary*.

confine (kon-fīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confined*, ppr. *confining*. [< F. *confiner*, border, trans. shut up, inclose, = Sp. Pg. *confinar* = It. *confinare*, < ML. *confinare*, *confiniare*, border on, set bounds, *confinire*, border on, < L. *confinis*, bordering on: see *confine*, *a.*] **I.**† *intrans.* To have a common boundary; border; abut; be in contact: followed by *on* or *with*.

Where your gloomy bounds
Confine with heaven. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 977.

Full in the midst of this created space,
Betwixt heaven, earth, and skies, there stands a place
Confining on all three.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 58.

On the South it is *confined with* Pamphilia.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* To restrict within bounds; limit; inclose; bound; hence, imprison; immure; shut up.

Therefore wast thou
Deservedly *confin'd* into this rock,
Who hadst deserv'd more than a prison.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

Those who do *confine* the Church of God either to particular nations, churches, or families, have made it far narrower than our Saviour ever meant it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 55.

He is happiest who *confines* his wants to natural necessities. *Steele*, Englishman, No. 26.

To be confined, to be unable to leave the house or bed by reason of sickness or other cause; specifically, to be in childbed.

I have been very ill this week with a great cold and a fever, and though now in a way to be well, am like to *be confined* some days longer. *Gray*, Letters, I. 329.

=**Syn.** To bound, circumscribe, restrict, incarcerate.

confined (kon-find'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confine*, *v.*] **1.** Restrained within limits; imprisoned; secluded; close; narrow; mean: as, a *confined* mind.—**2.** In *pathol.*, constipated: as, the bowels may be *confined*.

confinedness† (kon'fin- or kon-fin'les), *a.* [< *confine*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Boundless; unlimited; without end.

Black Macbeth
Will scorn as pure as snow, and the poor state
Esteem him as a lamb, being compared
With my *confineless* harms. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

confinement (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* [= F. *confinement*, etc.; as *confine* + *-ment*.] **1.** The state of being confined; restraint within limits; any restraint of liberty by force or other obstacle or necessity; hence, imprisonment.

Under *confinement* in the Tower.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1550.

The mind hates restraint, and is apt to fancy itself under *confinement* when the sight is pent up. *Addison.*

2. Restraint from going abroad by sickness, specifically by childbirth; the lying-in of a woman: as, her approaching *confinement*. = **Syn.** *Imprisonment*, etc. See *captivity*.

confiner (kon-fī'nėr), *n.* **1.** [< *confine*, *v. t.*, + *-er*1.] One who or that which confines.—**2**†. (kon'fi- or kon-fī'nėr). [< *confine*, *v. i.*, + *-er*1. Cf. *confine*, *n.*, 4.] A borderer; one who lives on the confines or near the border of a country; a neighbor.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*,
And gentlemen of Italy. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Though gladness and grief be opposite in nature, they are neighbours and *confiners* in art. *Sir H. Wotton.*

confinity† (kon-fin'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *confinité* = Pr. *confinitat* = Sp. *confinidad* = Pg. *confinidade*, < LL. as if **confinita(t-)*, < *confinis*, contiguous: see *confine*, *a.*] Nearness of place. *Bailey.*

confirm (kon-fėrm'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conferm*; < ME. *confermen*, < OF. *confermer*, mod. F. *confirmer* (after L.) = Pr. *confermar* = Sp. Pg. *confirmar* = It. *confermare*, < L. *confirmare*, make firm, strengthen, establish, < *com-*, together, + *firmare*, make firm, < *firmus*, firm: see *firm*.] **1.** To make firm, or more firm; add strength to; strengthen: as, one's resolution is *confirmed* by the approval of another.

Rubb the neck well with a linnen napking somewhat course, for these things doe *confirme* the whole body; it maketh the mind more cheerefull, and conserueth the sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 255.

This child of the mind is *confirmed*, and gains strength by consent and habit. *Bacon*, Fable of Dionysius.

One of those few sounds that, instead of disturbing solitude, only deepen and *confirm* it.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 112.

2. To settle or establish; render fixed or secure.

I *confirm* thee in the high priesthood, and appoint thee ruler over the four governments. 1 Mac. xi. 57.

Confirm the crown to me, and to mine heirs,
And thou shalt reign in quiet while thou liv'st.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

3. To make certain or sure; give new assurance of truth or certainty to; put past doubt; verify.

The testimony of Christ was *confirmed* in you.
1 Cor. i. 6.

These likelihoods *confirm* her flight.
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

The news we heard at Sea of the K. of Sweden's Death is *confirmed*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 8.

All that was long ago declared as law
By the early Revelation, stands *confirmed*
By Apostle and Evangelist and Saint.
Browning, Red Cotton Night Book, II. 82.

4†. To certify or give assurance to; inform positively.

Pray you, sir, *confirm* me,
Were there three porpoises seen above the bridge,
As they give out? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 1.

5. To sanction; ratify; consummate; make valid or binding by some formal or legal act: as, to *confirm* an agreement, promise, covenant, or title.

Ordinaunces, Actes, and Statutes . . . nowe renewed, and affermed and *confermed*, by the assente and consente and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

In the early days of Rome, the will of a Roman patrician had to be *confirmed* by the assembly of the curiæ.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 142.

6. To strengthen in resolution, purpose, or opinion; fortify.

Confirming the souls of the disciples, and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God. Acts xiv. 22.

Arouses the indifferent and *confirms* the wavering.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

7. *Eccles.*, to admit to the full privileges of church-membership by the imposition of hands; administer the rite of confirmation to. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*).

Those which are thus *confirmed* are thereby supposed to be fit for admission to the sacrament.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

=**Syn. 3.** Corroborate, substantiate.

confirmable (kon-fėr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being confirmed, established, or ratified; that may be made more certain.

Confirmable by many examples.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Corroboratory. [Rare.]

Confirmable in their declaration as witnesses. *R. Parks.*

confirmance (kǫn-fêr'mans), *n.* [< *confirm* + *-ance.*] Confirmation; establishment of confidence. [Rare.]

For their *confirmance*, I will therefore now
Sleepe in our black barke. *Chapman*, Odyssey, iii.

confirmation (kon-fêr-mā'shǫn), *n.* [< ME. *confirmacion*, < OF. *confirmacion*, F. *confirmation* = Pr. *confirmation* = Sp. *confirmacion* = Pg. *confirmação* = It. *confirmazione* (also, in def. 1 (*e*) (1), = D. *confirmatie* = G. *confirmation* = Dan. Sw. *konfirmation*), < L. *confirmatio(n-)*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] 1. The act of confirming. (*a*) The act of strengthening, fortifying, or rendering firm.

But Mandanis . . . said that they inured their bodies to labour for the *confirmation* of their minds against passions. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

(*b*) The act of establishing; a fixing, settling, setting up, establishing, or making more firm; establishment.

In the defence and *confirmation* of the gospel, ye all are partakers of my grace. Phil. i. 7.

(*c*) The act of rendering certain or showing to be true; the act of verifying or corroborating; corroboration: as, the *confirmation* of opinion or report.

The arguments brought by Christ for the *confirmation* of his doctrine were in themselves sufficient. *South.*

A false report which hath
Honour'd with *confirmation* your great judgment.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 7.

It was at Benin, another Negro country, that the king again received a *confirmation* of the existence of a Christian prince, who was said to inhabit the heart of Africa to the south-east of this state.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 105.

Of all the results gained by Nordenskjöld's famous expedition, perhaps the most important is the *confirmation* it has afforded of the true nature of continental ice.

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 65.

(*d*) The act of rendering valid or ratifying, especially by formal assent of the first or sovereign authority, or by action of a coordinate authority (as the United States Senate): as, the *confirmation* of an appointment, or of a grant, treaty, promise, covenant, stipulation, or agreement. (*e*) *Eccles.*: (1) A rite whereby baptized persons are admitted to full communion with the church. In the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican churches it consists of the imposition of hands and prayer by a bishop (or in the Greek Church by episcopal authority), preceded in the two former by unction or anointing with chrism. In the first two churches it is regarded as the confirming or strengthening of the grace given in baptism and the bestowal of the gifts of the Spirit. In the Anglican Church, high-churchmen and low-churchmen regard it from different points of view, the latter attaching especial importance to the personal renewal made in it, by the persons confirmed, of the vows taken by others in their name at baptism, while the former believe it to be essentially a sacramental rite, conveying the strengthening power of the Holy Ghost. This rite is believed to be recorded in the New Testament as a laying on of hands following baptism, distinct from ordination, and administered by apostles only. Unction was discontinued in the Anglican Church not long after the Reformation. In the early church confirmation immediately followed baptism, and the Greek Church has always retained this practice; in the West, however, the two have been separated since the thirteenth century by an interval of seven years or more. Formerly confirmation was sometimes allowed to be administered by presbyters if authorized by the bishop; and this is still the case in the Greek Church, where it is administered by priests with chrism consecrated by a bishop. Confirmation is one of the seven great religious rites, distinctively called *sacraments* by the Roman Catholic Church, and *sacraments or mysteries* by the Greek. The Anglican formularies mention it as one of "five commonly called sacraments," but do not place these in the same rank with baptism and the Lord's supper as sacraments "ordained of Christ our Lord in the Gospel." (See *sacrament*.) The Lutheran and Reformed churches the rite is administered by the pastors. Other Protestant denominations reject it.

The Fathers . . . held *confirmation* as an ordinance apostolic always profitable in God's Church.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

This ordinance is called *confirmation*, because they who duly receive it are confirmed or strengthened for the fulfilment of their Christian duties by the grace therein bestowed upon them. *Hook.*

(2) The practice, enjoined in some ancient western directories, of pouring a little of the consecrated wine from the chalice out of which the catechumen had communicated himself into the unconsecrated wine in another chalice or other chalices. This was supposed to serve as consecration to the wine in the latter.

2. That which confirms; that which gives new strength or assurance; additional evidence; proof; convincing testimony; corroboration.

Trifles, light as air,
Are to the jealous *confirmations* strong
As proofs of holy writ. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

In a good Cause success is a good *confirmation*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

3. In *law*, an assurance of title by the conveyance of an estate or right in esse from one to another, by which a voidable estate is made sure or unvoidable, or a particular estate is increased, or a possession made perfect. — **Charter of confirmation**, in *Scots law*, formerly, a very common method of completing a purchaser's title. It ratified and confirmed the right granted to the purchaser, and the sasine following upon it. — **Confirmation and Probate Act.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*. — **Confirmation of executor**, in *Scots law*, the form in which a title is conferred on the executor of a person deceased to intromit with and administer the defunct's movable effects, for behoof of the executor himself or of those interested in the succession.

confirmative (kǫn-fêr'ma-tiv), *a.* [= F. *confirmatif* = Pr. *confermatiu* = Sp. Pg. *confirmativo* = It. *confermativo*, < LL. *confirmativus*, < L. *confirmatus*, pp. of *confirmare*, confirm: see *confirm.*] Having the power of confirming; tending to confirm or establish; confirmatory.

Not a dimple moved indicative of roguery, nor did the slightest elevation of eyebrow rise *confirmative* of his suspicions. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 22.

confirmatively (kǫn-fêr'ma-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirmative manner; so as to confirm.

confirmator (kon'fêr-mā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *confirmateur* = Sp. Pg. *confirmador* = It. *confermatore*, < L. *confirmator*, < *confirmare*, pp. *confirmatus*, confirm: see *confirm.*] One who or that which confirms. [Rare.]

There wants herein the definitive *confirmator*, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

confirmatory (kǫn-fêr'ma-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *confirm* + *-atory.*] 1. Serving to confirm; giving additional strength, force, or stability, or additional assurance or evidence.

To each of these reasons he subjoins ample and learned illustrations and *confirmatory* proofs.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 453.

2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

The *confirmatory* usage in the synagogues.
Bp. Compton, Episcopalia (1686), p. 35.

confirmed (kǫn-fêrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confirm*, *v.*] 1. Made firm; fixed; established; inveterate; steadfast; settled: as, a *confirmed* skeptic; a *confirmed* drunkard; a *confirmed* valetudinarian.

Those affecting hallucinations terrified them, lest they should settle into a *confirmed* loss of reason.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, vii. 33.

2. *Eccles.*, admitted to the full privileges of the church by the laying on of hands. See *confirmation*, 1 (*e*) (1).

confirmedly (kǫn-fêr'med-li), *adv.* In a confirmed manner.

confirmedness (kǫn-fêr'med-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being confirmed.

Confirmedness of habit. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

confirmee (kon-fêr-mē'), *n.* [< F. *confirmé*, pp. of *confirmer*, confirm: see *confirm* and *-ee*.] In *law*, one to whom anything is confirmed or secured.

confirmer (kǫn-fêr'mėr), *n.* One who or that which confirms, establishes, or ratifies; one who produces corroborative evidence; one who or that which verifies or corroborates; an attester.

Be these and signs *confirmers* of thy words?
Shak., K. John, iii. 1.

confirmingly (kǫn-fêr'ming-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to strengthen or corroborate.

To which [that the moon was called Anna] the vow used in her rites somewhat *confirmingly* alludes.
B. Jonson, King's Entertainment.

confiscable (kon-fis'kȧ-bl), *a.* [= F. Sp. *confiscable* = Pg. *confiscavel* = It. *confiscabile*, < L. as if **confiscabilis*, < *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] Capable of being confiscated; liable to forfeiture. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

confiscate (kǫn-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confiscated*, ppr. *confiscating.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp. of *confiscare* (> F. *confisquer* (> D. *konfiskeren* = G. *confiscíren* = Dan. *konfiskere* = Sw. *konfiskera*) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confiscar* = It. *confiscare*), lay up in a chest, seize upon for the public treasury, confiscate, < *com-*, together, + *fiscus*, a wicker basket, a basket for money, a purse, the public treasury: see *fiscal.* Cf. *confisk.*] 1. To adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury, as the goods or estate of a traitor or other criminal, by way of penalty; appropriate, by way of penalty, to public use.

It was judged he should be banished, and his whole estate *confiscated* and seized. *Bacon.*

If a man doth carry more money about him then is warranted or allowed in the country, it is *confiscated* to the prince. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

The assistance which the military orders afforded him [Henry II.] on the occasion [the taking of Acre] caused the regent of Naples to *confiscate* all the estates of those orders within the kingdom of Naples.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 182.

2. To take away from another by or as if by authority; appropriate summarily, as anything improperly held or obtained by another; seize as forfeited for any reason: as, to *confiscate* a book; the police *confiscated* a set of gambling implements. [Colloq.]

confiscate (kǫn-fis'kāt or kon'fis-kāt), *a.* [< L. *confiscatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Forfeited and adjudged to the public treasury, as the goods of a criminal.

Thy lands and goods
Are, by the laws of Venice, *confiscate*.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

2. Appropriated under legal authority as forfeited.

confiscation (kon-fis-kā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confiscation* (> D. *konfiskatie* = G. *confiscation* = Dan. Sw. *konfiskation*) = Sp. *confiscacion* = Pg. *confiscação* = It. *confiscazione*, < LL. *confiscatio(n-)*, < L. *confiscare*, pp. *confiscatus*, confiscate: see *confiscate*, *v.*] The act of confiscating, or appropriating as forfeited.

The *confiscations* following a subdued rebellion.
Hallam.

The particular clause in relation to the *confiscation* of property and the liberation of slaves appeared to me to be objectionable in its non-conformity to the act of Congress . . . upon the same subjects. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 181.

His [Henry VIII.'s] eyes were soon opened to the powers of the Praemunire, and in his *confiscation* of Wolsey's estates he had his first taste of spoil.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 254.

Confiscation Act. (*a*) A United States statute of 1861 (12 Stat., 319) "to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. (*b*) A statute of 1862 (12 Stat., 589) authorizing the seizure of such property and its condemnation by proceedings in the United States courts. These acts constituted part of the "war measures" adopted during the civil war, and were upheld by the Supreme Court in 1870 (Miller v. U. S., 11 Wall., 268). — **Confiscation cases**, fifteen cases decided in the United States Supreme Court in 1868 (7 Wall., 454), construing the Confiscation Act of 1861. See above.

confiscator (kon'fis-kā-tǫr), *n.* [< *confiscate* + *-or.* Cf. Sp. *confiscador*, a confiscator; LL. *confiscator*, a treasurer.] One who confiscates.

I see the *confiscators* begin with bishops, and chapters, and monasteries. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

confiscatory (kǫn-fis'kȧ-tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *confiscate* + *-ory.* Cf. *confiscator.*] Characterized by confiscation.

Those terrible *confiscatory* and exterminatory periods.
Burke, To R. Burke.

confisk†, *v. t.* [< F. *confisquer*, < L. *confiscare*, confiscate: see *confiscate.*] To confiscate.

Thy goods are *confisked*, and thy children banished.
Golden Book, iv.

confit†, *n.* A Middle English form of *comfit.*

confiten† (kon'fi-tėn), *n.* [< L. *confiten(t-)s*, ppr. of *confiteri*, confess: see *confess.*] One who confesses his sins and faults.

A wide difference there is between a mere *confitent* and a true penitent. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

Confiteor (kon-fit'ē-ôr), *n.* [L., I confess, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of *confiteri*: see *confess.*] The form of confession used in the Latin Church: so called from the initial word, *confiteor*, I confess. See *confession*, 1.

confiture (kon'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *confiture*, < OF. *confiture*, F. *confiture* = Sp. *confitura* = It. *confettura*, < L. *confectura*: see *confecture*, *n.*, and *comfit*, *n.*] 1†. The act or art of making confections. *Holland.* — 2. A sweetmeat; a confection; a comfit. *Bacon.* [Archaic.]

Squares of Kahah, a confiture highly prized in these regions, because it comes from Constantinople.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 477.

3†. A composition; a preparation made up of different drugs. *Chaucer.*

confix† (kǫn-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *confixus*, pp. of *configere*, fasten together, transfix, < *com-*, together, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix.*] To fix; fasten.

As this is true
Let me in safety raise me from my knees;
Or else for ever be *confixed* here,
A marble monument! *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

confixure† (kǫn-fik'shūr), *n.* [< *confix* + *-ure.*] The act of fastening or holding fast.

How subject we are to embrace this earth, even while it wounds us by this *confixure* of ourselves to it!
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays.

conflagrant (kǫn-flā'grant), *a.* [< L. *conflagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conflagrare*, burn up: see *conflagrate.* Cf. *flagrant.*] Burning; involved in a conflagration. [Rare.]

To dissolve
Satan with his perverted world; then raise
From the *conflagrant* mass, purged and refined,
New heavens, new earth, ages of endless date,
Founded in righteousness, and peace, and love.
Milton, P. L., xii. 548.

conflagrate (kǫn-flā'grāt or kon'flā-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflagrated*, ppr. *conflagrating.* [< L. *conflagratus*, pp. of *conflagrare*, burn, con-

sume, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] To burn up; consume with fire.

Popularity is as a blaze of illumination, or, alas! of conflagration kindled round a man, . . . *conflagrating* the poor man himself into ashes and caput mortuum.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 144.

conflagration (kon-flā-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *conflagration* = Sp. *conflagracion* = Pg. *conflagração* = It. *conflagrazione*, ⟨ L. *conflagratio(n-)*, ⟨ *conflagrare*, pp. *conflagratus*, burn up: see *conflagrate*.] A burning; a fire; especially, the burning of any large mass of combustibles: as, the *conflagration* of a city or of a forest; the final *conflagration* of the world.

The *conflagration* of all things under Phaëton.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Floods and *conflagrations*. *Bentley*, Sermons.

conflate (kọn-flāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conflated*, ppr. *conflating*. [⟨ L. *conflatus*, pp. of *conflare*, blow together, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *flare* = E. *blow*¹. Cf. *inflate*.] **1.** To blow together; bring together as if by convergent winds. [Rare.]

The States-General, created and *conflated* by the passionate effort of the whole nation, is there as a thing high and lifted up. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. v. 1.

2. In *diplomatics*, to form by inadvertent combination of two readings of the same words. See *conflation*, 3.

conflate† (kọn-flāt'), *a.* [= It. *conflato*, ⟨ L. *conflatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Blown together; wafted together from several sources; heterogeneous. *Mir. for Mags.*

conflated (kọn-flā'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conflate*, *v.*] Marked by conflation or conflations. See *conflation*, 3.

Whence did the separate members of the *conflated* text arise, since both of them by hypothesis cannot be original?
Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 35.

conflation (kọn-flā'shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *conflacion*, ⟨ LL. *conflatio(n-)*, ⟨ L. *conflare*, pp. *conflatus*, blow together: see *conflate*, *v.*] **1.** The blowing of two or more musical instruments together.

The sweetest and best harmony is, when every part or instrument is not heard by itself, but a *conflation* of them all. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 225.

2. A melting or casting of metal. *Johnson.* [Rare in senses 1 and 2.] —**3.** In *diplomatics*: (*a*) An inadvertent combination of two readings of the same passage, so as to produce a new reading different from either.

Suppose that a given line of a copy has been affected by some scribe's stupidity, so as materially to change the sense without affecting the length (as by the substitution of two or three letters from a wrong line), and that by the subsequent correction of the passage two readings have been placed in close relation, it frequently happens that the real line and the erroneous line which is equal in length to it both combine to form a new reading, which has thus increased the text by one of its own lines. This phenomenon is known by the name of *conflation*. It is well known that the most powerful part of Dr. Hort's great Introduction to the New Testament consists in the exposition of eight cases of *conflation* in the early texts of Mark and Luke. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 33.

(*b*) A reading which has thus originated.

conflect (kon-flekt'), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *flectere*, turn, bend: see *flex*.] In *entom.*, crowded; clustered thickly together: as, *conflect* hairs or punctures: opposed to *sparse*.

conflexure† (kọn-flek'shūr), *n.* [⟨ L. *conflexus*, pp., bowed, bent; after *flexure*, q. v.] A bending together; flexure. *Bailey.*

conflict (kọn-flikt'), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *conflictare*, freq. of *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *figere*, strike. See *conflict*, *n.*, and cf. *affict*, *inflict*.] **1.** To strike or dash together; meet in opposition; come together violently.

Bare unhoused trunks,
To the *conflicting* elements expos'd.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

Lash'd into foam, the fierce *conflicting* brine
Seems o'er a thousand raging waves to burn.
Thomson, Winter, l. 159.

2. To contend; fight; strive; struggle.

A man would be content to strive with himself, and *conflict* with great difficulties, in hopes of a mighty reward.
Abp. Tillotson.

In [architecture's] main problems are how most fitly to enclose a space with solid structures, and to *conflict* most successfully with the force of gravity.
Müvart, Nature and Thought, p. 8.

3. To be in opposition; be contrary or at variance: as, the evidence given by the second witness *conflicted* with that given by the first.

The *conflicting* ingredients, like an acid and an alkali mixed, neutralise each other. *Macaulay*, Milton.

conflict (kon'flikt), *n.* [= F. *conflict*, now *conflit* = Sp. Pg. *conflicto* = It. *conflitto* = D. *konflikt* = G. *conflict* = Dan. *konflikt*, ⟨ L. *conflictus*, a striking together, LL. a fight, contest, ⟨ *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together, contend, fight: see *conflict*, *v.*] **1.** A struggle for mastery; a striving to oppose or overcome; a battle or combat; contention; controversy; strife.

The luckiesse *conflict* with the Gyuant stout.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 26.

In our last *conflict* four of his five wits went halting off.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

They closed
In *conflict* with the crash of shivering points.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Discord of action, feeling, or effect; antagonism, as of interests or principles; counteraction, as of causes, laws, or agencies of any kind; opposing action or tendency; opposition; collision: as, a *conflict* of the elements, or between right and wrong.

I must confess that I was in great *Conflicts* of Mind at this time. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 496.

Temple . . . was engaged in the *conflicts* of active life. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

The more complicated operations of the will, as in adjusting many opposite interests, bring in the element of *conflict*, which is always painful and wasting.
Bain, Corr. of Forces.

Conflict of laws, the opposition between the laws of different jurisdictions when each is sought to be applied in preference to the other, upon a controversy on facts occurring wholly or in part without the jurisdiction in which redress is sought.—**Irrepressible conflict**, a political phrase much used in the United States during the agitation about slavery, to designate the antagonism between freedom and slavery. It was first used by William H. Seward in a speech in 1858 at Rochester, New York, in which he said: "It is an *irrepressible conflict* between opposing and enduring forces, and it means that the United States must and will, sooner or later, become entirely a slaveholding nation or entirely a free-labor nation."—**Syn. 1.** *Engagement*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*¹), war, fray.

conflicting (kọn-flik'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *conflict*, *v.*] Of opposite or opposing character, tendency, function, interest, etc.; mutually contradictory or incompatible; contrary; also, composed of antagonistic or opposing elements; involving antagonism: as, *conflicting* jurisdiction; the evidence was very *conflicting*.

confliction (kọn-flik'shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *confliction(n-)*, ⟨ *confligere*, pp. *conflictus*, strike together: see *conflict*, *v.*] The act of conflicting or clashing; the state of being in conflict; want of harmony. [Rare.]

This question is, however, one of complicated difficulties, from the *confliction*, in every form and degree, of public expediency and private rights. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conflictive (kọn-flik'tiv), *a.* [< *conflict* + *-ive*.] Tending to conflict; conflicting; clashing.

Conflictive systems of theology. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conflictive propositions, in *logic*, propositions which cannot both be true of the same state of things.—**Conflictive terms**, in *logic*, such terms as cannot be united in one subject.

conflow† (kọn-flō'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *flow*, after L. *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] To flow together; converge; unite.

The stream was big by occasion of brookes *conflowing* thither on every side. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus, p. 221.

confluction†, *n.* [⟨ L. as if **confluctio(n-)*, ⟨ *confluere*, pp. **confluctus*, flow together: see *confluent*, *a.*] A flowing together; a meeting or confluence.

It doth draw
All his effects, his spirits, and his powers,
In their *confluctions*, all to run one way.
Jonson, Ind. to Every Man out of his Humour.

confluctuate† (kọn-fluk'tū-āt), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *confluctuatus*, pp. of *confluctuare*, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *fluctuare*, flow: see *fluctuate*.] To flow together. *Ash.*

confluence (kon'flö-ens), *n.* [= F. *confluence* = Sp. Pg. *confluencia* = It. *confluenza*, ⟨ LL. *confluentia*, a flowing together, ⟨ L. *confluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; specifically, the meeting or junction of two or more streams of water or other fluids; also, the place of meeting: as, the *confluence* of the Ohio and the Mississippi: often used figuratively.

The *confluence* . . . of all true joys. *Boyle.*

The junction of an affluent with the main stream is termed the *confluence*, or place where they "flow together." *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 4.

2. A running together of people; an assemblage; a throng; a concourse.

You see this *confluence*, this great flood of visitors.
Shak., T. of A., i. 1.

The *confluence* of the people and multitude of coaches passing every moment over the bridge to a new spectator is an agreeable diversion. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 24, 1643.

It was under the pretence of rope-dancing that he filled the Red-bull playhouse, which was a large one, with such a *confluence* that as many went back for want of room as entered. *I. D'Israeli*, Curios. of Lit., III. 13.

3. In *philol.*, the tending toward accordance, or the becoming similar or accordant in form: said of words. *Skeat.*

confluent (kon'flö-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *confluent* = Sp. Pg. It. *confluente*, ⟨ L. *confluen(t-)s*, flowing together, as a noun often in pl. *confluentes*, the confluence of two streams, ppr. of *confluere* (> Sp. Pg. *confluir* = F. *confluer*), flow together, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] *I. a.* **1.** Flowing together; meeting in their course, as two streams.

And the whole ocean's *confluent* waters swell
Only to quench his thirst, or move and blanch his shell.
Prior.

These *confluent* streams make some great river's head.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, i.

2. In *anat.*, having grown or become blended together, as two bones which were originally separate.—**3.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, blended into one: as, *confluent* leaves.—**4.** In *pathol.*: (*a*) Running together: as, *confluent* pustules. (*b*) Characterized by confluent pustules: as, *confluent* smallpox.—**5**†. Rich; affluent. *Nares.*

Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*.
Chapman, Iliad, ix. 57.

Confluent colors, colors which gradually pass into one another without any marked division.— **Confluent impressions, punctures, spots, strie**, etc., in *zoöl.*, those impressions, etc., so close together that they run into one another irregularly.— **Confluent veins**, veins in the wings of insects, united at the ends.

II. n. **1.** A tributary stream: as, the Mohawk is a *confluent* of the Hudson.—**2**†. A joining or confluence, as of two streams.

The *confluent* where both streams meet together.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 21.

A little beyond the townes end, the River Arar and the Rhodanus doe make a *confluent*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 32.

confluently (kon'flö-ent-li), *adv.* In a confluent manner; so that the different parts run into one another irregularly: as, *confluently* punctate or dotted.

conflux (kon'fluks), *n.* [⟨ L. **confluxus*, n. (cf. *flux*), ⟨ **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere*, flow together: see *confluent*.] **1.** A flowing together; a meeting of two or more currents; confluence.

As knots, by the *confluxe* of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain
Tortive and errant from his course of growth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

I walked till I came to the *confluxe* of two . . . rivulets.
Cook, Voyages, II. 1.

In the centre of Immensities, in the *confluxe* of eternities.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus.

2. A throng; a crowd; a multitude collected.

To the gates cast round thine eye, and see
What *confluxe* issuing forth, or entering in.
Milton, P. R., iv. 62.

confluxibility† (kon-fluk-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confluxible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of fluids to run together.

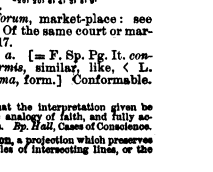
The gravity and *confluxibility* of the liquors.
Boyle, Free Enquiry, p. 301.

confluxible (kọn-fluk'si-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. **confluxus*, pp. of *confluere* (see *confluent*), + *-ible*.] Inclined to flow or run together.

confluxibleness† (kọn-fluk'si-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *confluxibility*.

confocal (kon-fō'kal), *a.* [⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *focus* (in mod. sense: see *focus*) + *-al*.] In *math.*, having the same focus: as, *confocal* quadrics; *confocal* conics.

Any two *confocal* homogeneous solid ellipsoids of equal masses produce equal attraction through all space external to both.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 494.



Confocal Conics.

F and F′ are the foci. The eccentricities, beginning with the inner hyperbola and ending with the inner ellipse, are $\frac{5}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$.

conforaneous† (kon-fō-rā'nē-us), *a.* [⟨ LL. *conforaneus*, ⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *forum*, market-place: see *forum* and *-aneous*.] Of the same court or market-place. *Coles*, 1717.

conform (kọn-fôrm'), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *conforme*, ⟨ LL. *conformis*, similar, like, ⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *forma*, form.] Conformable. [Rare.]

Care must be taken that the interpretation given be every way *conform* to the analogy of faith, and fully accordant to other scriptures. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

Conform map-projection, a projection which preserves the true value of all angles of intersecting lines, or the

shapes of all infinitely small figures; an orthomorphic projection. Among such projections are the stereographic, Mercator's, the quincuncial, etc.

conform (kŏn-fôrm'), *v.* [< ME. *conformen*, < OF. *conformer*, F. *conformer* = Sp. Pg. *conformar* = It. *conformare*, < L. *conformare*, fashion, form, < *com-*, together, + *formare*, form, < *forma*, form. Cf. *conform*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make of the same form or character; make like; adjust: with *to*: as, to *conform* anything *to* a model or a standard.

For whom he did foreknow, he also did predestinate to be *conformed* to the image of his Son. Rom. viii. 29.

It was the almost universal habit of scribes to *conform* orthography and inflection *to* the standard of their own time. *G. P. Marsh*, Hist. Eng. Lang., p. 91.

2. To bring into harmony or correspondence; make agreeable; adapt; submit: often with a reflexive pronoun.

Demand of them wherefore they *conform* not *themselves* unto the order of the church. *Hooker.*

Let me advise you to *conform* your Courses to his Counsel. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 24.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act conformably, compliantly, or in accordance: with *to*: as, to *conform to* the fashion or *to* custom.

Wisdom bids us *conform to* our humble situation. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

A rule *to* which experience must *conform*. *Whewell.*

2. In *Eng. hist.*, to comply with the usages of the Established Church: in this sense often used absolutely. See *conformity*, 3.

Pray tell me, when any dissenter *conforms*, and enters into the church-communion, is he ever examined to see whether he does it upon reason and conviction?

Locke, Second Letter on Toleration.

There was a Puritan gentleman who served under Cromwell, but afterward *conformed*.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 10.

conformability (kŏn-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *conformable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being conformable; specifically, in *geol.*, the relation of two strata, one of which reposes on the other and is parallel to it. See *conformable*, 5.

The evidence of *conformability* between the schist of a ridge and the limestone adjoining it is perfect evidence only in case of actual contact between the rocks.

Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 207.

conformable (kŏn-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *conform* + *-able*; taking the place of L.L. *conformalis*, like, similar.] 1. Corresponding in form, character, etc.; resembling; like; similar: as, this machine is *conformable to* the model.

The Gentiles were not made *conformable to* the Jews, in that which was to cease at the coming of Christ.

Hooker.

2. Exhibiting harmony or conformity; agreeable; suitable; consistent; adapted; adjusted.

How were it possible that *to* such a faith our lives should not be *conformable*? *Chillingworth*, Sermons, i.

Conformable to all the rules of correct writing. *Addison.*

A subtile, refined policy was *conformable to* the genius of the Italians. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. Compliant; acquiescent; ready to follow directions; submissive; obsequious; disposed to obey.

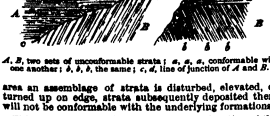
I have been to you a true and humble wife,
At all times *to* your will *conformable*.

Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

[In all the preceding senses generally followed by *to*, sometimes by *with*.]—4. Properly or suitably arranged or formed; convenient. [Rare.]

To make matters somewhat *conformable* for the old knight. *Scott*, Woodstock, iii.

5. In *geol.*, having the same dip and direction: said of two or more stratified beds. If over any



A, *B*, two sets of unconformable strata; *a*, *a*, *a*, conformable with one another; *b*, *b*, *b*, the same; *c*, *d*, line of junction of *A* and *B*.

area an assemblage of strata is disturbed, elevated, or turned up on edge, strata subsequently deposited there will not be conformable with the underlying formations.

This region, now the highest in general elevation of the continent, was a sea-bottom, continuously or nearly so from early carboniferous to the end of the cretaceous, and received, during this time, *conformable* sediments twelve thousand to fifteen thousand feet thick. *Science*, IV. 68.

conformableness (kŏn-fôr'ma-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conformable. *Ash.*

conformably (kŏn-fôr'ma-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner. (*a*) In conformity, harmony, or agreement; agreeably; suitably.

Conformably to the law and nature of God. *Sp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxix.

(*b*) In the manner of strata having the same dip and direction.

At St. Yé Bajada, the Pampean estuary formation, with its mammiferous remains, *conformably* overlies the marine tertiary strata. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, ii. 355.

conformance (kŏn-fôr'mans), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ance*.] The act of conforming; conformity. [Rare.]

Every different part
Concurring to one commendable end;
So, and in such *conformance*, with rare grace,
Were all things order'd.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, iii. 1.

conformant (kŏn-fôr'mant), *a.* [< L. *conforman(t-)s*, ppr. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*, and *-ant*1.] Conformable.

Herein is divinity *conformant* unto philosophy.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 35.

conformate (kŏn-fôr'māt), *a.* [< L. *conformatus*, pp. of *conformare*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] Having the same form. [Rare.]

conformation (kon-fôr-mā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *conformation* = Sp. *conformacion* = Pg. *conformação* = It. *conformazione*, < L. *conformatio(n-)*, < *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, conform: see *conform*, *v.*] 1. The manner in which a body is formed; the particular texture or structure of a body, or the arrangement and relation of the parts which compose it; form; structure.

When there happens to be such a structure and *conformation* of the earth as that the fire may pass freely into these spiracles, it then readily gets out.

Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

Varieties are found in the different natural shapes of the mouth and several *conformations* of the organs.

Holder, Elements of Speech.

2. The act of conforming or adjusting; the act of producing suitableness or conformity: with *to*.

The *conformation* of our hearts and lives *to* the duties of true religion. *Watts.*

3. The becoming similar in respect of form; approach or reduction to formal resemblance; said of words. *Marsh.*—**Syn.** See *figure*, *n.*

conformator (kon'fôr-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *conformateur*, < LL. *conformator*, a framer, former, < L. *conformare*, pp. *conformatus*, frame, form: see *conform*, *v.*] An apparatus consisting of a number of bent levers arranged in a circle and controlled by springs, fitted on the head to ascertain its shape in order to make a pattern for a hat.

conformed (kŏn-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conform*, *v.*] In *bot.*, closely fitted, as seed-coats to the inclosed nucleus.

conformer (kŏn-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who conforms; one who complies with established forms or doctrines.

Being a partisan of Queen Mary's and a hearty *conformer*, he became a great favourite, and held a lucrative post. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, ii.

conformist (kŏn-fôr'mist), *n.* [< *conform* + *-ist*; = F. *conformiste*, etc.] One who conforms or complies; specifically, in England, one who complies with the form of worship of the Established Church, as distinguished from a dissenter or nonconformist.

The case is the same if the husband should be the *conformist*; though how the law is to operate in this case I do not see: for the act expressly says that the child shall be taken from such Popish parent. *Burke*, Popery Laws.

Special theological bias warps the judgments of *Conformists* and Nonconformists among ourselves.

H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 300.

conformity (kŏn-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< F. *conformité* = Pr. *conformitat* = Sp. *conformidad* = Pg. *conformidade* = It. *conformità*, < LL. as if **conformita(t-)s*, < *conformis*, like, similar: see *conform*, *a.*] 1. Correspondence in form or manner; resemblance; agreement; congruity; likeness; harmony: in this and the next meaning, followed by *to* or *with* before the object with which another agrees, and *in* before the matter in which there is agreement: as, a ship is constructed in *conformity to* or *with* a model; *conformity in* shape.

Man amongst the creatures of this inferior world aspireth to the greatest *conformity with* God.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 5.

Men act in sleep with some *conformity unto* their awaked senses. *Sir T. Browne*, Dreams.

Space and duration have a great *conformity in* this, that they are justly reckoned among our simple ideas. *Locke.*

Our knowledge is real only so far as there is a *conformity* between our ideas and the reality of things. . . . Thus the idea of whiteness, or bitterness, as it is in the mind, exactly answering that power which is in any body to produce it there, has all the real *conformity* it can or ought to have with things without us. And this *conformity* between our simple ideas and the existence of things is sufficient for real knowledge. *Locke*, Human Understanding, iv. 4.

2. Submission; accordance; acquiescence.

We cannot be otherwise happy but by our *conformity to* God. *Tillotson.*

In *Conformity to* your commands, . . . I have sent your Ladyship this small Hymn for Christmas-Day.

Howell, Letters, I. vi. 13.

The virtue in most request is *conformity*. . . . It loves not realities and creators, but names and customs.

Emerson, Self-reliance.

3. In *Eng. hist.*, adherence to the Established Church, or compliance with its requirements and principles. Full conformity was required by so-called acts of uniformity passed by Parliament in 1558 (extended in 1593) and 1662, all other forms of worship being prohibited, and observance of them made punishable by deprivation of legal rights, imprisonment, and even death. These laws were enforced with varying degrees of rigor, but were greatly relaxed in terms at the revolution of 1688; and by later enactments the disabilities created by them have been almost wholly removed. See *dissenter* and *nonconformist*.

A proclamation requiring all ecclesiastical and civil officers to do their duty by enforcing *conformity*. *Hallam.*

Bill of conformity, in *law*, a phrase sometimes used for a bill in chancery against creditors, generally for the marshaling of assets and adjustment of debts, filed by an executor or administrator who finds the affairs of his testator or intestate so much involved that he cannot safely administer the estate except under the direction of the court of chancery.—**Oath of conformity and obedience.** See *oath*.

confortation† (kon-fôr-tā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *confortation* = Pr. *confortatio* = Sp. *confortacion* = Pg. *confortação* = It. *confortazione*, < ML. *confortatio(n-)*, < LL. *confortare*, pp. *confortatus*, strengthen, comfort: see *comfort*, *v.*] The act of strengthening.

For corroboration and *confortation* take such bodies as are of astringent quality. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 962.

confound (kon-found'), *v. t.* [< ME. *confounden*, *confunden*, < OF. *confondre*, *cunfundre*, F. *confondre* = Pr. *confondre* = Sp. Pg. *confundir* = It. *confondere*, < L. *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, pour out together, mingle, confuse, perplex, disturb, confound, < *com-*, together, + *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*3 and *fuse*. Cf. *confuse*.] 1. To mingle confusedly together; mix indiscriminately, so that individuals, parts, or elements cannot be distinguished; throw into disorder; confuse.

Let us go down, and there *confound* their language.

Gen. xi. 7.

There the fresh and salt water would meete and be *confounded* together. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 196.

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse *confounded*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 996.

2. To treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake.

It is a common error in politics to *confound* means with ends. *Macaulay*, Burleigh and his Times.

Ought well-being to be so absolutely *confounded* with wealth? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 127.

3. To throw into confusion; perplex with sudden disturbance, terror, or surprise; stupefy with amazement.

And rood with grete Host, in alle that ever he myghte,
for to *confounde* the Cristene men.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 260.

So spake the Son of God; and Satan stood
Awhile, as mute, *confounded* what to say.

Milton, P. R., iii. 2.

The sparrow's chirrup on the roof,
The slow clock ticking, and the sound
Which to the wooing wind aloof
The poplar made, did all *confound*
Her sense. *Tennyson*, Mariana.

A man succeeds because he has more power of eye than another, and so coaxes or *confounds* him.

Emerson, Eloquence.

4. To destroy; bring to naught; overthrow; ruin; spoil. [Archaic.]

Yit somer wol it [wine] soure and so *confounde*,
And winter wol endure and kepe it longe.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted; let me never be *confounded*. *Te Deum*, in Book of Common Prayer.

The uncertainty of the end of this world hath *confounded* all human predictions. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend.

So deep a malice, to *confound* the race
Of mankind in one root. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 382.

Bad counsel *confounds* the adviser. *Emerson*, Compensation.

Hence such interjectional phrases as *confound* it! *confound* the fellow! which are relics of the fuller imprecations, *God confound* it! *God confound* the fellow! etc.

5†. To waste or spend uselessly, as time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glandower.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

= Syn. 1. See list under *confuse*.—3. *Confuse*, etc. See *abash*.

confounded (kŏn-fou'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confound* (def. 4, at end).] Deserving of reprehension or destruction; odious; detestable: a euphemism for *damned:* as, a *confounded* humbug; a *confounded* lie. [Colloq.]

This rising early is the most *confounded* thing on Earth, nothing so destructive to the Complexion.
Mrs. Centlivre, Beau's Duel, v. 1.

confoundedly, confoundedly (kŏn-fou'ded, -li), *adv.* [See *confounded, a.*] A euphemism for *damned*, used also as an emphatic adverb of degree, equivalent to 'very.' [Colloq.]

'Tis *confounded* hard, after such bad fortune, to be baited by one's confederate in evil.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No, faith, to do you justice, you have been *confoundedly* stupid indeed.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

confoundedness (kŏn-fou'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being confounded.

Of the same strain is their witty descant of my *confoundedness*.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

confounder (kŏn-fou'dėr), *n.* One who or that which confounds. (*a*) One who disturbs the mind, perplexes, refutes, frustrates, or puts to confusion or silence.

Ignorance, . . . the common *confounder* of truth.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Close around him and confound him,
The *confounder* of us all.
J. H. Frere, Aristophanes.

(*b*) One who mistakes one thing for another, or who mentions things without due distinction. *Dean Martin.*

confract (kŏn-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces, < *com-* (intensive) + *frangere*, break: see *fraction.*] Broken; broken up.

The body being into dust *confract*.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, i. 9.

confraction (kŏn-frak'shŏn), *n.* [= Sp. *confraccion*, < LL. *confractio(n-)*, < L. *confringere*, pp. *confractus*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] 1. The act of breaking up.

The *confraction* of the spirits grating them with a galling jar.
Feltham, On Ecclesiastes, p. 852.

2. In *liturgics*, the ritual fraction or breaking of the consecrated bread or host: a term used for *fraction*, especially in the Gallican liturgies.

confractorium (kon-frak-tō'ri-um), *n.* [ML., < L. *confractus*, pp. of *confringere*, break in pieces: see *confract.*] In the *Ambrosian liturgy*, an anthem sung by the choir during the fraction of the host.

confragose† (kon-frā-gōs'), *a.* [= Pg. *confragoso*, < L. *confragosus*, broken, rough, uneven, < *com-* (intensive) + *fragosus*, broken, uneven, fragile, < *fragor*, a breaking, < *frangere*, break: see *fraction*, and cf. *confract.*] Broken; rough; uneven.

The precipice whereoff is equal to anything of that nature I have scene in ye most stupendious cataracts of the Alpes.
Evelyn, Diary, June 27, 1654.

confraternity (kon-frā-tėr'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *confraternities* (-tiz). [= F. *confraternité* = Pr. *confraternitat* = Sp. *confraternidad* = Pg. *confraternidade* = It. *confraternità*, < ML. *confraternita(t-)s*, a brotherhood, < *confrater*, pl. *confratres*, colleague, fellow, < L. *com-*, with, together, + *frater*, brother: see *com-*, *brother*, and *confrère*. Cf. *fraternity.*] A brotherhood; a society or body of men united for some purpose or in some profession; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a lay brotherhood devoted to some particular religious or charitable service: as (in the middle ages), the *confraternity* of bridge-builders. The words is now similarly used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal churches. Also called *sodality.*

The *confraternities* are in the Roman Church what corporations are in a commonwealth.
Bruvint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 264.

Each of these councils elects its own members from the six *confraternities* of the city.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 341.

confrère (kon-frār'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *confraire*, *cofraire* = OSp. *comfrade*, Sp. *cofrade* = Pg. *confrade* = It. *confrate*, < ML. *confrater*, a colleague, fellow: see *confraternity*, and cf. *confriar.*] A colleague; a fellow-member; an associate in something.

confriar, confrier (kon-fri'ār, -ėr), *n.* [< F. *confrère* (ML. *confrater*), after E. *friar:* see *confrère* and *friar.*] One of the same religious order with another or others.

Brethren or *confriers* of the said religion.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.

confrication† (kon-fri-kā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *confrication* = Pr. *confricacio* = Sp. *confricacion* = Pg. *confricação* = It. *confricazione*, < LL. *confricatio(n-)*, < L. *confricare*, pp. *confricatus*, rub together, < *com-*, together, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] A rubbing together; friction.

A *confrication* of the horn upon the ivy.
Bacon.

confriert, *n.* See *confriar.*

confront (kŏn-frunt'), *v. t.* [< F. *confronter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *confrontar* = It. *confrontare*, confront, < ML. *confrontare*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to, < L. *com-*, together, + *fron(t-)s* (> F. *front*, > E. *front*), forehead, front: see *front*, and cf. *affront.*] 1. To stand facing; be in front of; face.

There are two very goodly and sumptuous rowes of building, . . . which doe *confront* each other.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 220.

Death being continually *confronted*, to meet it with courage was the chief test of virtue.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 236.

The same
Silent and solemn face, I first descried
At the spectacle, *confronted* mine once more.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 50.

2. To stand in direct opposition to; meet in hostility; oppose; challenge.

Blood hath bought blood, and blows have answer'd blows;
Strength match'd with strength, and power *confronted* power.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

Mean while a number of Souldiers are drawn by small numbers into the City to *confront* all outrages.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 1.

Some day the soft Ideal that we wooed
Confronts us fiercely.
Lowell, Com. Ode.

3. To set face to face; bring into the presence of, as for proof or verification: followed by *with:* as, the accused was *confronted with* the witness, or *with* the body of his victim.

In full court, or in small committee, or *confronted* face to face, accuser and accused, men offer themselves to be judged.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 259.

4. To set together for comparison; bring into contrast: with *with.* [Rare.]

When I *confront* a medal *with* a verse, I only show you the same design executed by different hands.
Addison, Ancient Medals.

confront†, *n.* [< *confront, v.*] Opposition; an opposing.

Cra. Alas, sir, they desire to follow you. But afar off! the farther off the better.

Tutor. Ay, sir; an't be seven mile off, so we may but follow you, without the countenance us in the *confronts* and affronts, which (according to your highness' will) we mean on all occasions to put upon the lord Euphanes.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

confrontation (kon-frun-tā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *confrontation* = Pr. *confrontatio* = Sp. *confrontacion* = Pg. *confrontação* = It. *confrontazione*, < ML. *confrontatio(n-)*, < *confrontare*, pp. *confrontatus*, assign limits to, *confrontari*, be contiguous to: see *confront, v.*] The act of confronting. (*a*) The act of bringing face to face for examination and discovery of truth. (*b*) The act of bringing two objects together for comparison or verification. [Rare.]

Combinations of ideas which have never been feelings, or never verified by *confrontation* with reality.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 15.

confronté (F. pron. kôn-frôn-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *confronter*, confront: see *confront, v.*] In *her.*, same as *affronté.*

confronter (kŏn-frun'tėr), *n.* One who confronts.

confrontment (kŏn-frunt'ment), *n.* [= It. *confrontamento;* as *confront* + *-ment.*] The act of confronting; a placing face to face for comparison. [Rare.]

In youth feeling . . . responds divinely to every sensuous *confrontment* with the presence of beauty.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 157.

Confucian (kon-fū'shian), *a.* [< *Confucius*, a Latinized form of Chinese *K'ung-fu-tse* (also written in E. *Kung-* or *Kong-fu-tsi*), lit. 'K'ung the philosopher,' + *-an.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Confucius, the celebrated philosopher of China (551–478 B. C.), or to his teachings: as, the *Confucian* ethics; *Confucian* literature. See *Confucianism.*—2. Erected or maintained in honor of Confucius: as, a *Confucian* temple.

Confucianism (kon-fū'shian-izm), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ism.*] Properly, the ethico-political system taught by Confucius. He sought (unsuccessfully) to remedy the degeneracy and oppressions of his time, and to secure peace and prosperity to the empire, by the spread of learning and the inculcation of virtue, setting up as models to be imitated the "ancient kings" Yao and Shun (about 2356–2204 B. C.), who, by their virtue and the force of their individual character, were said to have removed evil, poverty, and ignorance from the empire. The system of Confucius was essentially mundane in its methods and aims, being based upon the proper discharge of the duties involved in the five relationships of life, namely, those of prince and subject, parent and child, brother and brother, husband and wife, and friend and friend. By many Confucianism is called one of the three religions of China, the others being Taoism and Buddhism. In this sense the term includes both the Confucian scheme of ethics and statecraft and the ancient native religion (for which the name *Sinism* has been proposed) existent in China from the dawn of Chinese history, and still observed as the state religion. The chief features are: (1) the worship of the Supreme Being (Shang-ti) by the emperor on behalf of the people; (2) the worship of "the host of spirits," as the gods of the winds, of the rivers, of the mountains, the grain, etc., by the officials and dignitaries; and (3) the observance of ancestral worship and filial piety by all. (See *Sinism.*) By others the term has been still further extended, so as to include the cosmogonic speculations of Chu-hi and the other speculative philosophers of the twelfth century. The only Chinese term corresponding in any degree to the word *Confucianism* is *Yu-Kiao*, 'the system of the learned.'

Confucianism pure and simple is in our opinion no religion at all. The essence of *Confucianism* is an antiquarian adherence to traditional forms of etiquette—taking the place of ethics; a sceptic denial of any relation between man and a living God—taking the place of religion; while there is encouraged a sort of worship of human genius, combined with a set of despotic political theories. But who can honestly call this a religion? *China Rev.*, VIII. 50.

I use the term *Confucianism* . . . as covering, first of all, the ancient religion of China, and thus the views of the great philosopher himself, in illustration or modification of it.
J. Legge, Religions of China, p. 4.

Confucianist (kon-fū'shian-ist), *n.* [< *Confucian* + *-ist.*] 1. A follower of Confucius; one who adheres to the system of ethics taught by Confucius.—2. A student of Confucianism or of Confucian literature.

con fuoco (kon *fwō'kō*). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *fuoco* = Sp. *fuego* = Pg. *fogo* = Prov. *foc*, *foc* = F. *feu*, fire, passion, < L. *focus*, fireplace: see *focus.*] In *music*, with fire or impetuosity.

confusability (kŏn-fū-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *confusable:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being confused. *North Brit. Rev.*

confusable (kŏn-fū'za-bl), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-able.*] Capable of being confused.

confuse (kŏn-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *confused*, ppr. *confusing.* [< L. *confusus*, pp. of *confundere*, pour out together, mingle, confound: see *confound.*] I. *trans.* 1. To mingle together, as two or more things, ideas, etc., which are properly separate and distinct; combine without order or clearness; throw together indiscriminately; derange; disorder; jumble.

Stunning sounds and voices all *confused*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 952.

With our Christian habit of connecting God with goodness and love, we *confuse* together the notions of a theology and a faith.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 59.

2. To perplex or derange the mind or ideas of; embarrass; disconcert; bewilder; confound.

The want of arrangement and connexion *confuses* the reader.
Whately, Rhetoric.

Has the shock, so harshly given,
Confused me?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xvi.

Troubles *confuse* the little wit he has.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

3†. To fuse together; blend into one.

Lest the evidence should introduce inconvenient irrelevancies he proposes to take measure not only for the knitting of it, but also, "to use your Majsty's own word, for the *confusing* of it."
Bacon, Abbott, p. 230.

4. To take one idea or thing for another.—**Syn.** 1. To derange, disarrange, disorder, mix, blend, jumble, involve, confound.

II. *intrans.* To become mixed up; become involved.

confuset (kŏn-fūz'), *a.* [< ME. *confus* = D. *confuus* = G. *confus* = Dan. *konfus*, < OF. *confus*, F. *confus* = Sp. Pg. It. *confuso*, < L. *confusus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Mixed; confused: as, "a *confuse* cry," *Barret.*

Our company . . . cast themselues at the last into a *confuse* order, and retired, they knowe not whyther amongst the Turkes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 125.

2. Perplexed; confounded; disconcerted.

I am so *confuse* that I cannot seye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1872.

Be the whiche answere, Allsandre was gretly astoneyed and abayst; and alle *confuse* departe fro hem.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 295.

confused (kŏn-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *confuse, v.*] 1. Lacking orderly arrangement of parts; involved; disordered.

Thus roving on
In *confused* march forlorn.
Milton, P. L., ii. 615.

I went to see the Prince's Court, an ancient *confus'd* building, not much unlike the Hofft at the Hague.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 3, 1641.

There saw I for a space
Confused gleam of swords about that place.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 362.

2. In *entom.*, tending to become united in one mass, as parts of a jointed organ: as, antennæ with *confused* outer joints.—3. In *logic*, indistinct: applied especially to an idea whose parts are not clearly distinguished. See *clear, a.*, 6, and *distinct.*

A *confused* idea is such an one as is not sufficiently distinguishable from another from which it ought to be different.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

4. Perplexed; embarrassed; disconcerted.

Remaining utterly *confused* with fears.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

=Syn. 1. Indiscriminate, indistinct, intricate, deranged. — **4.** Mystified, bewildered, flurried, abashed, discomposed, agitated, mortified.

confusedly (kǫn-fū'zed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a confused manner; in mixed mass or multitude, without order; indiscriminately; indistinctly; unclearly; indistinguishably.

Neither sea, nor shore, nor air, nor fire,
But all these in their pregnant causes mix'd
Confusedly. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 914.

2. With confusion or agitation of mind.

He *confusedly* and obscurely described his opinion.
Clarendon.

confusedness (kǫn-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being confused or disordered; want of order, distinctness, or clearness.

The cause of the *confusedness* of our notions, next to natural inability, is want of attention. *Norris.*

confusely† (kǫn-fūz'li), *adv.* Confusedly; obscurely.

As when a name lodg'd in the memory,
But yet through time almost obliterate,
Confusely hovers near the phantasy.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, II. iii. 11.

confusion (kǫn-fū'zhǫn), *n.* [< ME. *confusion*, *-ioun*, = D. *confusie* = G. *confusion* = Dan. *konfusion*, < OF. *confusion*, F. *confusion* = Sp. *confusion* = Pg. *confusão* = It. *confusione*, < L. *confusio(n-)*, < *confundere*, pp. *confusus*, confound: see *confuse* and *confound*.] **1.** The act of confusing or mingling together two or more things or notions properly separate; the act or process of becoming confused or thrown together in disorder, so as to conceal or obliterate original differences, etc.

The *confusion* of thought to which the Aristotelians were liable. *Whewell.*

2. The state of being confused or mixed together, literally or figuratively; an indiscriminate or disorderly mingling; disorder; tumultuous condition: as, the *confusion* of the crowd.

The whole city was filled with *confusion*. Acts xix. 29.

And never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to impaint his cause;
Nor moody beggars, starving for a time
Of pellmell havoc and *confusion*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

3. The state of having confused or indistinct ideas; lack of clearness of thought.

This singular *confusion* between the attributes of the Deity and those of a constitutional monarch underlies all Warburton's argumentation.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, vii. § 19.

4. Perturbation of mind; embarrassment; abashment; trouble; distraction.

We lie down in our shame, and our *confusion* covereth us. Jer. iii. 25.

Confusion dwelt in every face,
And fear in every heart. *Spectator*, No. 489.

5. Overthrow; destruction; ruin.

O, *confusion* on this villainous occasion!
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 2.

Ruin seize thee, ruthless king!
Confusion on thy banners wait!
Gray, The Bard, i. 2.

6†. One who confuses; a confounder; a troubler.

Thou slye devourer and *confusyon* of gentil women.
Chaucer, Good Women.

7. (*a*) In *civil law*, merger of two titles in the same person. (*b*) In *civil law* and *Scots law*, an extinction of an obligation or servitude by the fact that the two persons whose divided position is requisite for the continuance of a debt become one person, for example, when one becomes the heir of the other. *Mackeldey.* — **Circle of least confusion**, in *physics*, the section of the pencil of rays between the two focal lines in which the rays are most closely brought together — that is, the section which will, in the absence of a true focus, most nearly satisfy the conditions of such a focus. *Tait.* **=Syn. 1.** Derangement, jumble, chaos, turmoil. — **6.** Perplexity, bewilderment, distraction, mortification.

confusional (kǫn-fū'zhǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *confusion* + *-al*.] Relating to or characterized by confusion. [Rare.]

confusive (kǫn-fū'siv), *a.* [< *confuse* + *-ive*. Cf. ML. *confusivus*, adv., ignominiously.] Having a tendency to confuse; confused.

A *confusive* mutation in the face of the world.
Bp. Hall, Hezekiah.

When lo! ere yet I gain'd its lofty brow,
The sound of dashing floods, and dashing arms,
And neighing steeds, *confusive* struck mine ear.
T. Warton, Eclogues, iv.

confutable (kǫn-fū'ta-bl), *a.* [= Pg. *confutavel* = It. *confutabile*; as *confute* + *-able*.] Capable of being confuted, disproved, or overthrown; capable of being proved false, defective, or invalid.

A conceit . . . *confutable* by daily experience.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutant† (kǫn-fū'tant), *n.* [< L. *confutan(t-)s*, ppr. of *confutare*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] One who confutes or undertakes to confute. *Milton.*

confutation (kon-fū-tā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *confutation* = Sp. *confutacion* = Pg. *confutação* = It. *confutazione*, < L. *confutatio(n-)*, < *confutare*, pp. *confutatus*, confute: see *confute*, *v.*] The act of confuting, disproving, or proving to be false or invalid; overthrow, as of arguments, opinions, reasoning, theories, or conclusions.

His great pains in the *confutation* of Luther's books.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, Pref.

A *confutation* of atheism from the frame of the world.
Bentley.

Confutation of the person, in *logic*, an argumentum ad hominem; an argument directed against an opponent personally, and not pertinent to the question in dispute.

Confutation of the person is done either by taunting, railing, rendering check for check, or by scorning — and that either by words or else by countenance, gesture, and action. *Blundeville* (1599).

confutative (kǫn-fū'tą-tiv), *a.* [< L. *confutatus*, pp. of *confutare* (see *confute*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Adapted or designed to confute: as, a *confutative* argument. *Warburton.*

confute (kǫn-fūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *confuted*, ppr. *confuting*. [= F. *confuter* = Sp. Pg. *confutar* = It. *confutare*, < L. *confutare*, check, repress, suppress, destroy, put down, silence; usually, put down by words, answer conclusively, refute; also, rarely, in appar. lit. sense, check a boiling liquid as by stirring it with a spoon (or, as some think, orig. by pouring in cold water); < *com-*, together, + **futare*, pour, pour often, keep pouring (only in glosses, and in comp. *confutare* and equiv. *refutare*, refute, and in deriv. *futatim*, abundantly, lit. pouringly), hence in comp., it is supposed, 'overwhelm with words'; a collateral form of *futare*, pour, in comp. *effutire*, blab, chatter, lit. pour out (cf. *futis*, a water-pitcher, *futilis*, *futtilis*, futile: see *futile*), < √ **fu* (= Gr. *χεϝ in χέεν), simpler form of √ **fud* in *fundere*, pp. *fusus*, pour: see *found*[3], *fuse*, and cf. *confound*, *confuse*. Cf. *refute*.] **1.** To prove to be false, defective, or invalid; overthrow by evidence or stronger argument; refute: as, to *confute* arguments, reasoning, theory, or sophistry.

We need not labour with so many arguments to *confute* judicial astrology. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 18.

It [the cistern] is elevated above the ground nine yards on the South side, and six on the North, and within is said to be of an unfathomable deepness; but ten yards of line *confuted* that opinion.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To prove (a person) to be wrong; convict of error by argument or proof.

Satan stood
. . . *confuted*, and convinced
Of his weak arguing and fallacious drift.
Milton, P. R., iii. 3.

Some, that have been zealously of the mind that the devils could not in the shapes of good men afflict other men, were terribly *confuted* by having their own shapes, and the shapes of their most intimate and valued friends, thus abused. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., ii. 13.

3†. To disable; put an end to; stop. [Rare.]

Our chief doth salute thee,
And lest the cold iron should chance to *confute* thee,
He hath sent thee grant-parole by me.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, v. 4.

=Syn. *Confute*, *Refute*. See *refute*.

confutee† (kǫn-fūt'), *n.* [< *confute*, *v.*] Confutation; opposing argument.

Ridiculous and false, below *confute*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

confutement† (kǫn-fūt'ment), *n.* [< *confute* + *-ment*; = It. *confutamento*.] Confutation; disproof.

An opinion held by some of the best among reformed writers without scandal or *confutement*.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

confuter (kǫn-fū'tėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes. *Milton.*

cong. A pharmaceutical abbreviation of *congius*, a gallon of 6 pints.

conge[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *congee*[1].

conge[2]†, *n.* [< L. *congius*: see *congius*.] A gallon or congius.

A tonne of two hundred *congys* suffise
With poundes XII of pitche, and more or lesse.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 183.

congé[1] (kôn-zhā'), *n.* [F., leave, leave to depart: see *congee*[1].] Leave; permission or leave to depart; dismissal: as, the ambassador received his *congé*: same as, and now commonly used (as distinctly French) in place of, *congee*[1]. — **Congé d'appel**, in *civil law*, leave to appeal. — **Congé de défaut**, or **congé-défaut**, dismissal by default or neglect to prosecute; nonsuit for default. — **Congé d'élire** or **d'eslire** [F., OF.; formerly without accent (so also in E.), *congé d'elire*, permission to choose: *élire*, OF. *eslire*, < L. *eligere*, elect, choose: see *elect*], the sovereign's license or permission to a dean and chapter to choose a bishop. Though nominally choosing their bishop, yet the dean and chapter are bound to elect, within a certain time, such person as the crown shall recommend, on pain of incurring the penalties of a præmunire.

In the hurry of his [James's] first parliament the Act of Mary which repealed the I. Edw. VI. c. 2, by which the *congé d'eslire* and the independent jurisdiction were abolished, was itself repealed.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 327.

congé[2] (kôn-zhā'), *n.* [F., a particular use of *congé*[1], leave, as if departure, spring of the column from its base.] In *arch.*, same as *apophyge*.

congeable (kon'jē-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *congeable* (F. *congéable*), permitted, < *congeer*, *congier*, give leave: see *congee*[1], *v.*, and *-able*.] In *law*, done with permission; lawful; lawfully done: as, entry *congeable*.

congeal (kǫn-jēl'), *v.* [< ME. *congelen*, < OF. *congeler*, F. *congeler* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *congelar* = It. *congelare*, < L. *congelare*, cause to freeze together, < *com-*, together, + *gelare*, freeze, < *gelu*, cold: see *gelatin*, *gelid*, *jelly*, etc., and *chill*[1], *cold*, *cool*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To convert from a fluid to a solid state, especially through loss of heat, as water in freezing, or melted metal or wax in cooling; freeze, stiffen, harden, concrete, or clot.

Lich unto slime which is *congeled*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 96.

If they have not always a stream of tears at commandment, they take it for a sign of a heart *congealed* and hardened in sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

[The island of Sal] hath its name from the abundance of salt that is naturally *congealed* there, the whole island being full of large salt ponds. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1683.

Thick clouds ascend — in whose capacious womb
A vapoury deluge lies, to snow *congealed*.
Thomson, Winter, l. 226.

2. To check the flow of; cause to run cold; thicken.

Seeing too much sadness hath *congeal'd* your blood.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., ii.

Here no hungry winter *congeals* our blood like the rivers.
Longfellow, Evangeline, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* To grow hard, stiff, or thick; pass from a fluid to a solid state, especially as an effect of cold; harden; freeze.

Molten lead when it begineth to *congeal*. *Bacon.*

When water *congeals*, the surface of the ice is smooth and level. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

congealable (kǫn-jēl'ą-bl), *a.* [Formerly *congelable*, < F. *congelable* = Sp. *congelable*, etc.; as *congeal* + *-able*.] Capable of being congealed, or of being converted from a fluid to a solid state.

And yet this hot and subtile liquor I have found upon trial, purposely made, to be more easily *congealable* . . . by cold than even common water. *Boyle*, Works, II. 493.

congealableness (kǫn-jēl'ą-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being congealable. *Boyle.*

congealedness (kǫn-jēl'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being congealed. *Dr. H. More.*

congealment (kǫn-jēl'ment), *n.* [< *congeal* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act or process of congealing; congelation. — **2†.** That which is formed by congelation; a concretion; a clot.

They with joyful tears
Wash the *congealment* from your wounds.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 8.

congean†, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Coles*, 1717.

congee[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *congie*, *congy*, *conge*; < ME. *congie*, *congey*, leave, departure, < OF. *congie*, *congiet*, *conget*, later *congé*, mod. F. *congé* = Pr. *conjat*, *comjat* = It. *comiato* (It. also *congedo*, < OF. *conget*), leave, permission, esp. (like E. *leave*) permission to depart, departure, < ML. *commeatus*, *commiatus* (also, after OF., *congiatus*, *congedium*, *congedia*, *congerium*, *congenium*), leave, permission, permission to depart, L. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, a leave of absence, furlough, also lit. a going to and fro, going at will, hence also a passage, transportation, trip, caravan, provisions, supplies, < *commeare*, *conmeare*, pp. *commeatus*, *conmeatus*, go to and fro, go and come, < *com-* + *meare*, go, pass (cf. *permeate*). The word *congee*, passing out of vernacular use, became later, in the spelling *congé*, more immediately associated with the mod. F., and is now commonly accented and pronounced as F. *congé* (kôn-zhā'): see *congé*[1].] **1.** Leave to depart; leave-taking; dismissal; congé.

Clergye to Conscience no *congeye* wolde take,
But seide ful schrilliche "thow shalt se the tyme,
Whan thow art wery for-walked wilne me to conseille."
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 322.

They courteous *conge* tooke, and forth together yode.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 1.

It is his *conge* to the people of Smyrna, . . . "Farewell in Christ Jesus, in whom remain by the unity of God and of the bishop."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 224.

After this the regent would write to him from Brussels that she was pleased to learn from her brother that he was soon to give him his *congé*.
Prescott.

2. An act of respect performed by persons on separating or taking leave; hence, a customary act of reverence or civility on other occasions; a bow or a courtesy.

And with a lowly *congé* to the ground,
The proudest lords salute me as I pass.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 4.

I kiss my hand, make my *congee*, settle my countenance, and thus begin.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

congee[1] (kon'- or kun'jē), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *congie, congy, conge;* ‹ ME. *congien, congeyen, congeien,* ‹ OF. *congeer, congeher, cungeer, congier, congyer* (= Pr. *conjiar*; It. *congedare*, › F. *congédier*, give leave), depart, dismiss; from the noun: see *congee*[1], *n.* The verb *congee*, like the noun, passing out of vernacular use, took on for a time the form *congé.*] **I.†** *trans.* To have *congé'd* with the duke. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

2. To use ceremonious and respectful inclinations of the body; bow; salute.

I do not like to see the church and synagogue kissing and *congeeing* in awkward postures of an affected civility.
Lamb, Elia.

congee[2] (kon'jē), *n.* [Also written *conjee, conje, kongy*, repr. Hind. *kānji*, Pali *kañjikam*, rice-water.] **1.** In India, rice-water or -gruel; water in which rice has been boiled, much used in the diet of invalids.—**2.** Any gruel or similar food for invalids.

congee-house (kon'jē-hous), *n.* In India, a temporary regimental lockup: so called from the fact that congee is the principal diet of the inmates.

congee-water (kon'jē-wâ'tėr), *n.* Same as *congee*[2].

Congee-water, . . . said to be very antidysenteric.
W. H. Russell.

congelable† (kon-jēl'a-bl), *a.* [‹ F. *congelable*: see *congealable*.] An obsolete form of *congealable*. *Arbuthnot.*

congelation (kon-jē-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congélation* = Pr. *congelacio* = Sp. *congelacion* = Pg. *congelação* = It. *congelazione*, ‹ L. *congelatio(n-)*, ‹ *congelare*, pp. *congelatus*, congeal: see *congeal.*] **1.** The act or process of congealing; the state of being congealed; the process of passing, or the act of converting, from a fluid to a solid state; solidification; specifically, the process of freezing or the state of being frozen.

The capillary tubes are obstructed either by outward compression or *congelation* of the fluid.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

A little water, fallen into the crevice of a rock, under the *congelation* of winter, swells till it bursts the thick and strong fibres.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. That which is or has been congealed or solidified; a concretion; a coagulation.

Near them little plates of sugar plums, disposed like so many heaps of halfstones, with a multitude of *congelations* in jellies of various colours.
Tatler, No. 148.

congelative† (kon-jē'la-tiv), *a.* [= F. *congélatif* = Sp. Pg. *congelativo*, ‹ L. as if **congelativus*, ‹ *congelatus*, pp. of *congelare*, congeal: see *congeal* and *-ive*.] Having the power to congeal. *Coles*, 1717.

congemination† (kon-jem-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *congémination* = Pg. *congeminação*, ‹ L. *congeminatio(n-)*, a doubling, ‹ *congeminare*, pp. *congeminatus*, redouble, ‹ *com-*, together, + *geminare*, double: see *gemination*.] The act of doubling. *Cotgrave.*

congener (kon'jē-nėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *congénère* = Sp. *congénere* = Pg. It. *congenere*, ‹ L. *congener*, of the same race, ‹ *com-*, together, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, genus: see *genus*.] **I.** *a.* Of the same genus or kind; congeneric. [Rare.]

To be strictly *congener* as well with the African Coronocarpi as with a number of American, chiefly Brazilian, plants.
G. Bentham, Notes on Compositæ.

II. *n.* A thing of the same kind as, or nearly allied to, another; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a plant or an animal belonging to the same genus as another or to one nearly allied.

Might not canary birds be naturalised to this climate, provided their eggs were put in the spring into the nests of some of their *congeners*, as goldfinches, greenfinches, &c.?
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xii.

Like its *congeners*, the garden-warbler and the whitethroat, it [the black-capped warbler] sings with great emphasis and strength.
The Century, XXVII. 782.

congeneracy (kon-jen'e-rā-si), *n.* [‹ *congener* + *-acy.*] Similarity of nature; the fact of belonging to the same kind or genus. [Rare.]

They are ranged neither according to the merit, nor the *congeneracy*, of their conditions.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 172.

congenerated† (kon-jen'e-rā-ted), *a.* [‹ *con-* + *generate* + *-ed*[2].] Begotten together. *Bailey.*

congeneric, congenerical (kon-jē-ner'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *congenérico*; as *congener* + *-ic*, *-ical*. Cf. *generic*.] Being of the same kind; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, belonging to the same genus or nearly allied; being congeners.

In the stork and *congeneric* birds.
Todd, Cyc. Anat., I. 288.

congenerous (kon-jen'e-rus), *a.* [As *congener* + *-ous*. Cf. *generous*.] **1.** Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause.

Bodies of a *congenerous* nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Apoplexies and other *congenerous* diseases.
Arbuthnot, Effects of Air.

2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, same as *congeneric*.—**3.** In *anat.*, having the same physiological action; functioning together: applied to muscles which concur in the same action. [Rare.]

congenerousness† (kon-jen'e-rus-nes), *n.* The quality of being of the same nature, or of belonging to the same class.

Persuasive arguments, whose force and strength must lye in their *congenerousness* and suitableness with the ancient ideas and inscriptions of truth upon our souls.
Hallywell, Melampronoea (1677), p. 84.

congenetic (kon-jē-net'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *congenético*, etc.; as *con-* + *genetic*.] Produced at the same time or by the same cause; alike in origin.

The carboniferous surface presents a . . . slight slope from south to north; and the strata are traversed by a series of faults and *congenetic* monoclinal flexures running in north and south courses.
Science, III. 327.

congenial (kon-jē'niāl), *a.* [= F. *congénial* = Sp. Pg. *congenial*, ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *genialis*, genial; see *genial*. Cf. *congeneric* and *congenious*.] **1.** Partaking of the same nature or natural characteristics; kindred; like.

To know God we must have within ourselves something *congenial*.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 21.

Hence—**2.** Suited or adapted in character or feeling; pleasing or agreeable; harmonious; sympathetic; companionable.

Smit with the love of sister arts, we came
And met *congenial*.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas, l. 14.

Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with tempers *congenial* to their own.
Goldsmith, Clubs.

The natural and *congenial* conversations of men of letters and of artists must . . . be those which are associated with their pursuits.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 147.

3. Naturally suited or adapted; having fitness or correspondence; agreeable; pleasing: as, *congenial* work.

Nor is the idea of any secondary machinery, like that of a solid vault, at all *congenial* to the spirit of the Scripture treatment of nature, which refers all things directly to the will of God.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 65.

=**Syn.** *Pleasing, Agreeable*, etc. See *pleasant*.

congeniality (kon-jē-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *congenialidade*; as *congenial* + *-ity.*] The state of being congenial. (*a*) Participation of the same nature; natural affinity.

For grafts of old wood to take, there must be a wonderful *congeniality* between the trees.
Whately, Bacon's Essay on Friendship.

(*b*) Correspondence; suitableness; agreeableness.

Painters and poets have always had a kind of *congeniality*.
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

If *congeniality* of tastes could have made a marriage happy, that union should have been thrice blessed.
Motley.

congenialize (kon-jē'niāl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *congenialized*, ppr. *congenializing*. [‹ *congenial* + *-ize*.] To make congenial. *Eclectic Rev.*

congenially (kon-jē'niāl-i), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

congenialness (kon-jē'niāl-nes), *n.* Same as *congeniality*. [Rare.]

congenious† (kon-jē'nyus), *a.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *com-*, together, + *genius*, genius, for *genus* (*gener-*), kind: see *genus*. Cf. It. *congenio*, cognate, and see *congenial*, *congeneric*.] Of the same kind; congeneric.

In the blood thus drop'd there remains a spirit of life *congenious* to that in the body.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 288.

congenital (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* [= F. *congénital*; as *congenite* + *-al*.] Produced or existing at birth; innate; native: as, *congenital* disease; *congenital* deformity.

While in each individual certain changes in the proportion of parts may be caused by variations of function, the *congenital* structure of each individual puts a limit to the modifiability of every part.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 67.

One who is born with such *congenital* incapacity that nothing can make a gentleman of him.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, ix.

congenitally (kon-jen'i-tal-i), *adv.* In a congenital manner; from birth.

congenite† (kon-jen'it), *a.* [= Sp. *congénito* = Pg. It. *congenito*, produced together, of similar nature, ‹ L. *congenitus*, born together with, congenital, ‹ *com-*, together, + *genitus*, pp. of *gignere*, bear, produce: see *genital*, and cf. *congenital*.] Existing or implanted at birth; connate; congenital.

Many conclusions of moral and intellectual truths seem . . . to be *congenite* with us.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

But suppose that we were born with these *congenite* anticipations, and that they take root in our very faculties.
Bp. Parker, Platonick Philos., p. 59.

conginiture (kon-jen'i-tūr), *n.* [‹ L. *com-*, together, + *genitura*, birth: see *geniture*.] The birth of things at the same time. *Bailey.*

congeon†, *n.* Same as *conjoun*. *Minsheu.*

conger[1] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunger, cungar*; ‹ L. *conger*, *congrus*, *congrus*, *congrus*, ‹ Gr. γόγγρος, a conger.] **1.** The conger-eel.

The *Conger* is a se fleshe faclened like an ele, but they be moche greter in quantyte.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 233.

Drown'd, drown'd at sea, man: by the next fresh *conger* That comes, we shall hear more.
Beaw. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of fishes, of which the conger-eel is the type, exemplifying the family *Congridæ*. See cut under *conger-eel*.

conger[2] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Formerly also *congre*; now also appar. in pl. *congers* as sing.; appar. a slang use of *conger*[1], with an allusion to its voracity; otherwise connected with *congrue, congruous*.] See the extracts.

Congre, conger (of *congruere*, L., to agree together), a society of booksellers who have a joint stock in trade or agree to print books in copartnership. *Bailey*, 1732.

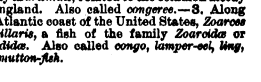
In American slang it [*congress*] indicates, according to the same writer [Mr. A. Hall], a company of publishers who keep all the advantages to themselves in a particular book, and shut out their brethren of the trade from such. It has been used in a somewhat similar sense in this country for a long period, as all students of the literary history of the last century know. The fourth edition of Dr. Wells's "Antient and Modern Geography" was published by an association of booksellers who, about 1719, entered into an especial partnership for the purpose of printing some expensive works, and styled themselves "The Printing *Conger*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 366.

conger[3] (kong'gėr), *n.* [Perhaps an abbr. and corruption of OF. *cucombre*, mod. F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A local English (Lincolnshire) name of the cucumber.

conger-doust (kong'gėr-doust), *n.* [E. dial., ‹ *conger*[1] + *doust*, dial. form of *dust*, powder.] A local English name of the dried conger-eel. The Portuguese and Spaniards used to employ the dried congers, after they had been ground into a powder, for the purpose of giving a relish to their soup. *Day*, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 253.

congeree (kong-gėr-ē'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] Same as *conger-eel*, 2.

conger-eel (kong'gėr-ēl'), *n.* **1.** The sea-eel, *Conger vulgaris* or *Leptocephalus conger*, a large voracious species of eel, sometimes growing to the length of 10 feet and weighing 100 pounds.



Conger, or Sea-eel (*Leptocephalus conger*).

Its color is pale-brown above and grayish-white below. In some places along the European coast it is common, being most usually found in rocky places. Along the American coast, however, it is not often caught, and it is rather rarely to be seen in the markets.

2. In California, *Sidera mordax*, an eel of the family *Muræniдæ*, related to the common moray of England. Also called *congeree*.—**3.** Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, *Zoarces anguillaris*, a fish of the family *Zoarcidæ* or *Lycodidæ*. Also called *congo, lamper-eel, ling*, and *mutton-fish*.

congeriate† (kŏn-jē′ri-āt), *v. t.* [< *congeries* + *-ate*[2].] To pile up; heap together. *Coles*, 1717.

congeries (kŏn-jē′ri-ēz), *n.* *sing.* or *pl.* [= F. *congérie* = Sp. Pg. It. *congerie*, < L. *congeries*, what is brought together, a pile, < *congerere*, bring together, collect: see *congest*.] A collection of several particles or bodies in one mass or aggregate; an assemblage or accumulation of things; a combination; an aggregation; a heap.

The air is nothing but a *congeries* or heap of small . . . flexible particles of several sizes. *Boyle.*

The *congeries* of land and water, or our globe. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 9.

The system to which our sun belongs he [Herschel] described as "a very extensive branching *congeries* of many millions of stars." *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 29.

congeroid (kong′gėr-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *conger*[1] + *-oid*. Cf. *congroid*.] Same as *congroid*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

congest (kŏn-jest′), *v. t.* [< L. *congestus*, pp. of *congerere*, bring together, heap up, < *com-*, together, + *gerere*, bring, carry: see *gest*, *jest*, and cf. *digest*, *suggest*.] 1†. To collect or gather into a mass or aggregate; heap together. See *congested*.

In which place is *congested* the whole sum of all those heads which before I have collected. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 253.

Calumnies . . . *congested* . . . upon the Church of England. *Bp. Mountagu.*

Many goodly buildings, and from all parts *congested* antiquities, wherewith this soveraign City was in times past so adorned. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 27.

2. In *med.*, to cause an unnatural accumulation of blood in: as, the lungs may be *congested* by cold.

congested (kŏn-jes′ted), *p. a.* [< *congest* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Crowded; thronged; affected by excessive accumulation.

I wish that I could transplant some of our poor people from the *congested* districts of Ireland to similar comfort and content. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 178.

Stokes has shown that, if a vibrating system which is incapable of propagating waves of short period be acted upon by such waves, there occurs a sort of compromise, in which the parts of the system acted on are thrown into a species of *congested* oscillation. *Tait*, Light, § 201.

2. In *med.*, containing an unnatural accumulation of blood; affected with congestion: as, a *congested* liver.

If the smaller veins and arteries are conspicuously and brightly injected, the part may be described simply as *congested*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 256.

congestible† (kŏn-jes′ti-bl), *a.* [< *congest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being collected into a mass. *Bailey.*

congestion (kŏn-jes′chŏn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *congestion* = Pg. *congestão* = It. *congestione* = D. *congestie* = G. *congestion* = Dan. Sw. *kongestion*, < L. *congestio(n-)*, a heaping up, < *congerere*, pp. *congestus*, bring together: see *congest*.] 1†. The act of gathering or heaping together or forming a mass; an aggregation.

The church-yards (tho' some of them large enough) were filled up with earth, or rather the *congestion* of dead bodys one upon another for want of earth. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1671.

Congestion of sand, earth, and such stuff as we now see hills strangely fraughted with. *Selden*, Drayton's Polyolbion.

2. An excessive accumulation; an overcrowded condition; specifically, in *med.*, an unnatural accumulation of blood in an organ or part; hyperemia: as, *congestion* of the lungs or of the brain.

congestive (kŏn-jes′tiv), *a.* [= F. *congestif*; as *congest* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to congestion; indicating an unnatural accumulation of blood, etc., in some part of the body: as, a *congestive* chill.

congey†, **congeye**†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *congee*[1].

congiary (kon′ji-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *congiaries* (-riz). [< L. *congiarium*, prop. neut. of *congiarius*, adj., holding a congius, < *congius*, a Roman measure of capacity: see *congius*.] 1. A largess or distribution of corn, oil, or wine, or, in later times, of money, among the people or soldiery of ancient Rome.

Many *congiaries* and largesses which he had given amongst them. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 980.

2. A coin struck in commemoration of such a distribution.

congiet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*[1].

congii, *n.* Plural of *congius*.

congiount, *n.* See *conjoun*.

congius (kon′ji-us), *n.*; pl. *congii* (-i). [L.] 1. A measure of capacity among the ancient Romans, the eighth part of the amphora. The standard congius of Vespasian is extant in good preservation. It contains 3.377 liters, or 0.892 of a United States (old wine) gallon. At most authorities, on theoretical grounds, suppose a mistake to have been made in the construction of this standard, and that it ought to have contained only 3.275 liters, or 0.865 of a United States gallon. It has also been maintained that the construction of this standard marked an increase of 2 per cent. in the Roman measures of capacity.

2. In *pharm.*, a gallon.

conglaciate† (kŏn-glā′shi-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conglaciatus*, pp. of *congliacare*, turn to ice, freeze up, < *com-*, together, + *glaciare*, freeze, < *glacies*, ice: see *glacial*.] To turn to ice; congeal; freeze.

No other doth properly *conglaciate* but water. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglaciation† (kŏn-glā-shi-ā′shŏn), *n.* [= F. *conglaciation* = Pg. *conglaciação*, < L. as if **conglaciatio(n-)*, < *conglaciare*, pp. *conglaciatus*, freeze up: see *conglaciate*.] Congelation.

It [a crystal] was a subject very unapt for proper *conglaciation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

conglobate (kŏn-glō′bāt or kon′glō-bāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobated*, ppr. *conglobating*. [< L. *conglobatus*, pp. of *conglobare* (> E. *conglobe*), gather into a ball, < *com-*, together, + *globare*, make round, < *globus*, a ball: see *globe*.] **I.** *trans.* To collect or form into a ball; combine into one mass, especially a spherical mass. [Rare.]

Matter . . . *conglobated* before its diffusion. *Johnson*, Review of Four Letters from Newton.

A "sweat" distilled from his sacred body as great and *conglobated* "as drops of blood." *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 291.

A mountain brook, . . .
And, on its glassy surface, specks of foam
And *conglobated* bubbles undissolved,
Numerous as stars. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

II. *intrans.* To assume a round or roundish form; become united in one round mass.

This may after *conglobate* into the form of an egg. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 7.

conglobate (kŏn-glō′bāt), *a.* [< L. *conglobatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed or gathered into a ball or a small spherical body; combined into one mass.

Heaven's gifts, which do like falling stars appear
Scatter'd in others, all, as in their sphere,
Were fix'd, *conglobate* in his soul.
Dryden, Death of Lord Hastings, l. 35.

Conglobate gland. See *gland*.— **Conglobate inflorescence**, a globular head of nearly sessile flowers.

conglobately (kŏn-glō′bāt-li), *adv.* In a round or roundish form.

conglobation (kon-glō-bā′shŏn), *n.* [= F. *conglobation* = Sp. *conglobacion* = Pg. *conglobação* = It. *conglobazione*, < L. *conglobatio(n-)*, < *conglobare*, pp. *conglobatus*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of forming or gathering into a ball.— **2.** A round body; a spherical formation.

In this spawn are discerned many specks, or little *conglobations*. *Sir T. Browne.*

conglobe (kŏn-glōb′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglobed*, ppr. *conglobing*. [= F. *conglober* = Sp. Pg. *conglobar* = It. *conglobare*, < L. *conglobare*, gather into a ball: see *conglobate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To gather into a ball; collect into a round mass. [Rare.]

Then founded, then *conglobed*
Like things to like. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 239.

II. *intrans.* To collect and become spherical; gather in a round mass.

Drops on dust *conglobing*. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 292.

Tho' something like moisture *conglobes* in my eye,
Let no one misdeem me disloyal.
Burns, To Mr. William Tytler.

conglobulate (kŏn-glob′ū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conglobulated*, ppr. *conglobulating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *globulus*, a globule, dim. of *globus*, a ball: see *globe*, and cf. *conglobate*, *v.*] To gather into a small round mass or globule. [Rare.]

A number of them [swallows] *conglobulate* together, by flying round and round, and then all in a heap throw themselves under water. *Johnson*, in Boswell, lix.

conglomerate (kŏn-glom′e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conglomerated*, ppr. *conglomerating*. [< L. *conglomeratus*, pp. of *conglomerare* (> It. *conglomerare* = Sp. Pg. *conglomerar* = F. *conglomérer*), roll together, wind up, heap together, < *com-*, together, + *glomerare*, gather into a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), a ball, a clue: see *glomerate*.] 1. To gather into a ball or round body; collect into a round mass.

The silkworm . . . *conglomerating* her both funeral and natal clue. *Dr. H. More*, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 13.

2. To bring together into a mass or heap; collect and form into a whole, without regard to congruity or homogeneity; form a conglomerate.

conglomerate (kŏn-glom′e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conglomérat*, n., = Sp. Pg. *conglomerado* = It. *conglomerato*, p. a., < L. *conglomeratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Gathered into a ball or round body; collected or clustered together.

The beams of light when they are multiplied and *conglomerate* generate heat. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. In *bot.*, densely clustered.— **3.** In *entom.*, gathered irregularly in one or more spots, instead of being distributed evenly over the surface: said of hairs, punctures, dots, etc.— **4.** Composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials; conglomerated.

The romantic Gothic era, whose genius was *conglomerate* of old and new. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 10.

Conglomerate gland. See *gland*. — **Conglomerate rock**, in *geol.*, same as II., 1.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geol.*, a rock made up of the rounded and water-worn debris of previously existing rocks, consisting, at least in part, of fragments large enough to be called pebbles. Also called *conglomerate rock*.— **2.** Anything composed of heterogeneous or incongruous materials.

Conglomerate, polished surface.

Why should they not turn Birmingham into a London of the Midlands — a small London certainly, but unlike the mechanical *conglomerate* of great London — an organism with a life of its own, and a life to be proud of? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 236.

conglomeratic (kon-glom-e-rat′ik), *a.* [< F. *conglomératique*, < *conglomérat*: see *conglomerate*, *a.*, and *-ic*.] Same as *conglomeritic*. *Geikie.*

conglomeration (kŏn-glom-e-rā′shŏn), *n.* [= F. *conglomération* = Sp. *conglomeracion* = Pg. *conglomeração*, < LL. *conglomeratio(n-)*, < L. *conglomerare*, pp. *conglomeratus*, roll together: see *conglomerate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of gathering into a ball or mass; the state of being thus gathered; collection; accumulation.

The multiplication and *conglomeration* of sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which is conglomerated or collected into a mass; a mixed or incongruous mass of any form; a mixture.

conglomeritic (kŏn-glom-e-rit′ik), *a.* [< *conglomerate* (with altered term; cf. *granitic*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the nature of a conglomerate.— **2.** Relating or pertaining to the process of conglomeration; formed by conglomeration.

The lodes . . . course E. and W. through greenstone and *conglomeritic* rock. *Ure*, Dict., III. 288.

Also *conglomeratic*.

conglutin, conglutine (kŏn-glō′tin), *n.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *gluten*, glue, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable albuminoid contained in almonds, maize, and possibly other seeds. In properties it closely resembles animal casein. It is nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing basic phosphates. The solution is coagulated by acids, but not by heat.

conglutinant (kŏn-glō′ti-nant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *conglutinant*, ppr. of *conglutiner*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Gluing; uniting; causing to adhere. *Bacon.*

II. *n.* A medicine or medicinal application that promotes the healing of wounds by adhesion.

conglutinate (kŏn-glō′ti-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conglutinated*, ppr. *conglutinating*. [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp. of *conglutinare* (> It. *conglutinare* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinar* = F. *conglutiner*), glue together, < *com-*, together, + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] **I.** *trans.* To glue together; unite by some glutinous or tenacious substance; reunite by adhesion; cement.

In many the bones . . . have had their broken parts *conglutinated* within three or four days. *Boyle*, Works, II. 196.

II. *intrans.* To adhere; coalesce; become united by the intervention of some glutinous substance.

When the blood is withdrawn from the blood vessels, these plaques have a tendency to *conglutinate*, forming the granule masses of Schultze. *Science*, VII. 220

conglutinate (kŏn-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *conglutinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Glued together; specifically, in *bot.*, united by some adhesive substance, but not organically united: as, *conglutinate* organs.

conglutination (kŏn-glō-ti-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *conglutination* = Sp. *conglutinacion* = Pg. *conglutinação* = It. *conglutinazione*, < L. *conglutinatio(n-)*, < *conglutinare*, pp. *conglutinatus*, glue together: see *conglutinate*, v.] The act of gluing together; a joining or causing to cohere by means of some tenacious substance; hence, in general, adhesive union; coalescence.

There goes to it six hundred several simples, besides some quantity of human fat, for the *conglutination*.
Swan, Volpone, ii. 1.

Conglutination of parts separated by a wound.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

conglutinative (kŏn-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *conglutinatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *conglutinativo*; as *conglutinate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of uniting by conglutination.

conglutinator (kŏn-glō'ti-nā-tọr), *n.* [< *conglutinate* + *-or*.] That which has the power of conglutinating; specifically, something that promotes the closing of wounds. *Woodward.*

conglutine, *n.* See *conglutin*.

conglutinous (kŏn-glō'ti-nus), *a.* [= F. *conglutineux* = Sp. Pg. *conglutinoso*, < LL. *conglutinosus*, < L. *com-* + *glutinosus*: see *glutinous*, and cf. *conglutinate*.] Conglutinant; tenacious.

conglutinously (kŏn-glō'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a conglutinant manner; tenaciously.

The matter of it hangeth so *conglutinously* together, that the repulse divides it not.
Swan, Speculum Mundi, p. 87.

congo[1] (kong'gō), *n.* Same as *congo-eel*.

Congo[2] (kong'gō), *n.*; pl. *Congos* or *Congoes* (-gōz). 1. A member of negroes indigenous to Congo, a country of western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic ocean and the river Congo.

The most numerous sort of negro in the colonies, the *Congoes* and Franc-Congoes, and, though Serpent-worshipers, yet the gentlest and kindliest nature than came from Africa. *G. W. Cable*, The Century, XXXI. 522.

2. [*l. c.*] [Cuban *congo*.] A kind of African dance. See the extracts.

Except the minuet, which was introduced only to teach us the graces, and the *congo*, which was only to chase away the solemnities of the minuet, it was all a jovial, heart-stirring, foot-stirring amusement. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 119.

The latter [dance], called *Congo* also in Cayenne, Chica in San Domingo, and in the Windward Islands confused under one name with the Calinda, was a kind of Pandango, they say, in which the Madras kerchief held by its dpends played a graceful part.
G. W. Cable, The Century, XXXI. 827.

congo-eel (kong'gō-ēl'), *n.* [Corrupted from *conger-eel*.] In the southern United States, an amphibian of the family *Sirenidæ*, *Siren lacertina*. See *Siren*.

Congo pea, red, snake. See *pea, red, snake*.

congou (kong'gō), *n.* [The Amoy pronunciation of the Chinese *kung-fu*, labor: so called from the labor necessary for its production.] A grade of black tea produced in China, being the third picking during the season.

A few presents now and then — china, shawls, *congou* tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers — little more, believe me. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 1.

congratulable (kŏn-grat'ū-la-bl), *a.* [< L. *congratula-ri*, congratulate (see *congratulate*), + *-ble*.] Capable or worthy of being congratulated. *Lamb.* [Rare.]

congratulant (kŏn-grat'ū-lant), *a.* [= F. *congratulant* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulante*, < L. *congratulan(t-)s*, ppr. of *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] Congratulating; expressing congratulation.

Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers,
Raised from their dark divan, and with like joy
Congratulant approach'd him. *Milton*, P. L., x. 458.

congratulate (kŏn-grat'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congratulated*, ppr. *congratulating*. [< L. *congratulatus*, pp. of *congratulari* (> It. *congratulare* = Sp. Pg. *congratular* = F. *congratuler*), wish joy, < *com-*, together, + *gratulari*, wish joy: see *gratulate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To address with expressions of sympathetic pleasure; compliment or felicitate upon an event deemed happy; wish joy to: with *on* or *upon* before the subject of congratulation: as, to *congratulate* a man *on* the birth of a son; to *congratulate* the nation *on* the restoration of peace.

He sent Hadoram his son to king David . . . to *congratulate* him because he had fought against Hadarezer and smitten him. 1 Chron. xviii. 10.

It is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to *congratulate* the princess at her pavilion. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1.

2.† To welcome; hail with expressions of pleasure; salute.

Give me leave to *congratulate* your happy Return from the Levant. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

Henry Vane, Esq., before mentioned, was chosen governour; and, because he was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England, the ships *congratulated* his election with a volley of great shot.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 222.

To congratulate one's self, to have a lively sense of one's good fortune in some particular; rejoice or exult over some favorable fact or circumstance. =**Syn.** *Congratulate, Felicitate.* See *congratulation*.

II.† *intrans.* To express or feel sympathetic gratification: followed by *with* or, formerly, *to*.

He . . . addressed a letter to Governor Bradford, dated October 4th, desiring him to afford "the easiest means, that I may with least weariness come to *congratulate with* you."

Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 283, note.

I cannot but *congratulate with* my country, which hath outdone all Europe in advancing conversation. *Swift.*

congratulation (kŏn-grat-ū-lā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *congratulation* = Sp. *congratulacion* = Pg. *congratulação* = It. *congratulazione*, < L. *congratulatio(n-)*, < *congratulari*, congratulate: see *congratulate*.] The act of congratulating, or expressing to a person gratification or good wishes at his success or happiness, or on account of an event deemed auspicious; words used in congratulating; felicitation.

Stricken by the sight,
With slackened footsteps I advanced, and soon
A glad *congratulation* we exchanged
At such unthought-of meeting. *Wordsworth.*

=**Syn.** *Congratulation, Felicitation.* *Congratulation*, like its verb *congratulate*, implies an actual feeling of pleasure in another's happiness or good fortune; while *felicitation* (with *felicitate*) rather refers to the expression on our part of a belief that the other is fortunate, felicitations being complimentary expressions intended to make the fortunate person well pleased with himself.

Felicitations are little better than compliments: *congratulations* are the expression of a genuine sympathy and joy. *Trench.*

congratulator (kŏn-grat'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *congratulateur* = It. *congratulatore*, < L. as if **congratulator*, < *congratulari*, wish joy: see *congratulate*.] One who offers congratulation. *Milton.*

congratulatory (kŏn-grat'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *congratulatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *congratulatorio*, < L. as if **congratulatorius*, < **congratulator*: see *congratulator* and *-ory*.] Conveying congratulation: as, *congratulatory* expressions; a *congratulatory* letter or address.

congredient (kŏn-grē'di-ent), *n.* [< L. *congredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *congredi*, come together, meet with: see *congress*, *n.*] A component part; an ingredient. *Sterne.* [Rare.]

congreet† (kŏn-grēt'), *v. i.* [< OF. *congreer* (> ML. *congreare*), < *con-* + *greer*, *graer*, agree, < *gre*, pleasing: see *grece*[2], and cf. *agree*.] To agree.

Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like music. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

congreet† (kŏn-grēt'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *greet*[1].] To salute mutually.

Face to face, and royal eye to eye,
You have *congreeted*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *congregated*, ppr. *congregating*. [< L. *congregatus*, pp. of *congregare* (> It. *congregare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *congregar* = OF. *congregier*, *congreger*), collect into a flock, assemble, < *com-*, together, + *gregare*, collect into a flock, < *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*.] I. *trans.* 1. To collect or bring together into an assemblage; assemble; bring into one place or into a crowd or mass.

Those waters were afterwards *congregated* and called the sea. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

The gutter'd rocks, and *congregated* sands.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Congregate a multitude to deliver him out of prison.
Prynne, Power of Parliament, i. 95.

2.† To bring to a center or focus; concentrate.

Darkness in Churches *congregates* the Sight,
Devotion strays in glaring Light.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 22.

II. *intrans.* To come together; assemble; meet, especially in large numbers.

Where merchants most do *congregate*.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Equals with equals often *congregate*.
Sir J. Denham.

congregate (kong'grē-gāt), *a.* [< L. *congregatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Collected; compact; close.

Where the matter is most *congregate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. Of or pertaining to an assemblage or congregation; associate; joint.

It [White Sulphur Spring] is the only place left where there is a *congregate* social life.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 253.

Congregate glands. See *gland*.

congregation (kong-grē-gā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *congrégation* = Sp. *congregacion* = Pg. *congregação* = It. *congregazione*, < L. *congregatio(n-)*, an assembling together, union, society, < *congregare*, pp. *congregatus*, congregate: see *congregate*, v.] **1.** The act of congregating; the act of bringing together or assembling; aggregation.

By *congregation* of homogeneal parts. *Bacon.*

2. Any collection or assemblage of persons or things.

A foul and pestilent *congregation* of vapours.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 2.

I have it not in my nature to look at the animal world merely as a *congregation* of beasts.
F. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 3.

Specifically — **3.** In the Old Testament, the whole body of the Hebrews, as a community gathered and set apart for the service of God; in the New Testament, the Christian church in general, or a particular assemblage of worshipers. — **4.** In modern use, an assemblage of persons for religious worship and instruction; in a restricted sense, a number of persons organized or associated as a body for the purpose of holding religious services in common. See *parish* and *society*.

If I see anything to-night why I should not marry her to-morrow, in the *congregation*, where I should wed, there will I shame her. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2.

Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The devil always builds a chapel there;
And 'twill be found, upon examination,
The latter has the largest *congregation*.
Defoe, True-Born Englishman, i. 4.

He [Bunyan] rode every year to London and preached there to large and attentive *congregations*.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

5. Formerly, in the English colonies of North America, a parish, hundred, town, plantation, or other settlement. — **6.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) One of the committees of cardinals appointed by the pope to aid him in the transaction of the business of the church. The decisions of these congregations are ordinarily regarded as equivalent to decisions of the pope himself. There are eleven regular congregations, namely: (1) the *Congregation of the Consistory*, which prepares the business to be brought before the consistory or assembly of all the cardinals (see *consistory*, 4); (2) the *Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition*, which tries all cases of heresy brought before it, and formerly heard appeals from lower inquisitorial courts, and sent inquisitors where needed (see *inquisition*); (3) the *Congregation of the Index*, which decides what books shall be placed upon the Index Expurgatorius, or list of forbidden books (see *index*); (4) the *Congregation of Rites*, whose duty is to promote a general uniformity of the externals of divine worship, and to decide with regard to the beatification and canonization of any one whose name is proposed therefor; (5) the *Congregation of Immunities*, which is charged with the duty of determining all matters concerning the right of asylum, and such as relate to ecclesiastical jurisdiction where it comes in contact with the civil power; (6) the *Congregation of the Fabric*, which is charged with everything that relates to the conservation of St. Peter's; (7) the *Congregation of the Council* (that is, of Trent), which is the official interpreter of the decrees of the Council of Trent on all matters of discipline whenever questions arise thereon, the interpretation of its articles of faith being reserved to the pope himself; (8) the *Congregation of Bishops and Regulars*, which disposes of such differences as may arise between the bishops and the regular communities within their respective dioceses; (9) the *Congregation of Discipline*, which has supervision of the interior discipline of monastic establishments; (10) the *Congregation of the Propaganda*, which has charge of the missions of the church, and of the College of Propaganda, an institution at Rome for the instruction of men intended for missionary work (see *propaganda*); (11) the *Congregation of Indulgences*, which superintends the examination and certification of the authenticity of relics and the grant of indulgences. Other special congregations are also appointed by the pope. *Cath. Dict.* (*b*) A religious community bound together by a common rule, but not by the solemn and irrevocable vows which characterize the monastic orders. Among them are the Oratorians, the Dames Anglaises, the Fathers of the Mission or Lazarists, the Oblates, the Passionists, the Redemptorists, the Marists, and the Christian Brothers. (See *Christian Brothers*, under *Christian*.) (*c*) A group of monasteries which agree to practise the rules of their order more strictly in their respective houses, and unite themselves together by closer ties, such as the congregations of Cluny and St. Maur.

As a broad general rule, nearly every post-Reformation institute is styled, not an "Order," but a "*Congregation*"; but the only distinction which can be drawn between these two names is that "order" is the wider, and may include several *congregations* within itself (as the Benedictine order, for example, includes the *congregations* of Cluny and of St. Maur), while a *congregation* is a simple unit, com-

plete in itself, and neither dependent on another institute nor possessed of dependent varieties of its own.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 715.

(*d*) A committee of bishops appointed by the pope, or with his approbation, to prepare rules of business, etc., for a general council. In the General Council of Constance the congregation was differently constituted, the Council being divided into congregations according to the nationalities represented—German, French, Italian, English, and subsequently Spanish. These voted separately, preliminary to the final action of the Council as a whole.

7. See *Lords of the Congregation*, below.—8. In *universities*, the body of the masters regent. The *great congregation* is the body of all the masters, regent and not regent. The *house of congregation* is the assembly of the congregation. The function of the congregation is to grant degrees, graces, and dispensations. But in some universities from the first, and in others at present, the congregation has been otherwise constituted and has additional functions. [Eng.]

9. In *falconry*, a flock or flight of plovers.

A *congregation* of plovers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

Congregation of lots, a collection of lots to one or other of which the point or lot is restricted. Thus, in fig. 1, if A = 0 is the equation of one locus, and B = 0 that of another, then AB = 0 is the equation to the congregation of them.—**Congregation of Our Lady of Calvary**, a French order of Benedictine nuns founded at Poitiers in the beginning of the seventeenth century, broken up by the revolution, but afterward reorganized and reëstablished.—**Congregation of the Mother of God**, a monastic order instituted about 1574 at Lucca in Tuscany by John Leonardi, and approved and confirmed by the papal see.—**Free Congregations**, also called *Friends of Light* or *Protestant Friends*, a name adopted by congregations of German rationalistic religious thinkers, who broke away from the established church of Prussia about 1845. They denied the authority of the Bible and the truth of important Christian doctrines, and some of them also the existence of a personal deity. As they became politically powerful, they were suppressed in Saxony and Bavaria, and continued to exist in Prussia only under great difficulties. There are some of these congregations in the United States.—**Lords of the Congregation**, in Scottish *Hist. th. hist.*, a title given to the chief nobles and gentlemen who signed the Covenant of December 3d, 1557, for liberty of worship. The whole body of adherents was called the *Congregation*, from the frequent recurrence of the word *congregation* in the document. = Syn. 4. See *spectator*.

congregational (kong-grē-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *congregation* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a congregation: as, *congregational* singing.—2. *Ecoles.*, pertaining to government by congregations; governed by its own congregation, as a church; specifically (with a capital), pertaining to Congregationalism as a denominational designation: as, the *congregational* polity of the Baptists; the *Congregational* churches of the United States.

The great Baptist denomination—with some leaning toward Independency properly so called—is yet purely *Congregational* in its principle of church order and government.
H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

congregational council. See *council*.—**Congregational music**, music in which the congregation take part, as opposed to music sung by the choir only. = Syn. *Congregational*, *Independent*. See extract under *congregationalism*.

congregationalism, (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ism*.] 1. A system of church government based upon the autonomy of the individual congregation. It embodies three fundamental principles—(1) that it is the right and duty of believers in Jesus Christ in every community to organize for Christian work and worship, and that such an organization is a Christian church; (2) that each such church is by right independent of all external ecclesiastical control, and in any such church all members possess equal ecclesiastical authority; (3) that such churches owe a duty of Christian fellowship and cooperation to one another. This fellowship and cooperation is exercised among those who bear the name of *Congregationalists* by means of councils, conferences, consociations, and associations. The principles of congregationalism are maintained not only by Congregationalists so called, but also by Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, and some other denominations of Christians, and by many evangelical churches in France, Switzerland, etc.

Congregationalism is the democratic form of church order and government; it derives its name from the prominence which it gives to the congregation of Christian believers. It vests all ecclesiastical power (under Christ) in the associated brotherhood of each local church, as an independent body. At the same time it recognizes a fraternal and equal fellowship between these independent churches, which invests each with the right and duty of advice and reproof, and even of the public withdrawal of that fellowship in case the course pursued by another of the sisterhood should demand such action for the preservation of its own purity and consistency. Herein *Congregationalism* as a system differs from Independency, which affirms the seat of ecclesiastical power to reside in the brotherhood so zealously as to ignore any check, even of advice, upon its action.
H. M. Dexter, Congregationalism (2d ed.), i.

2. [*cap.*] The system of ecclesiastical polity and religious doctrine maintained by the Congregational Church. See *congregationalist*, 2.

congregationalist (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *congregational* + *-ist*.] 1. One who holds to the congregational principles of church government. See *congregationalism*, 1. In this sense, Baptists, Unitarians, Universalists, some Methodists, and some other denominations of Christians are congregationalists.

2. [*cap.*] One of a denomination of Christians who hold to the congregational principle of church government, to the system of doctrines known as evangelical or orthodox, to the legitimacy of the baptism of infants, and to baptism by sprinkling. The Congregationalists of the United States are identical in origin and general principles with the Independents (now also called *Congregationalists*) of Great Britain. They were the predominant religious body in the first settlement of New England, and have thence spread over the United States, especially in the Northern and Middle States. Their churches are independent of one another; their various ecclesiastical assemblies—councils, conferences, consociations, associations—possess no ecclesiastical authority, but only a moral power; and they are generally moderate Calvinists in theological doctrines. Their missionary operations are carried on by means of voluntary societies supported by the churches, but only indirectly amenable to them.

congregationally (kong-grē-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a congregational manner; by congregations; as a congregation.

congress (kong'gres), *n.* [= F. *congrès* Sp. *congreso* = Pg. *congresso* = D. Dan. *kongres* = G. *congress* = Sw. *kongress*, < L. *congressus*, a meeting together, an interview, a close union, encounter, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together, < *com-*, together, + *gradi*, step, walk, go: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *regress*, etc., and *congredient*.] 1†. A meeting together of individuals: an encounter; an interview.

That ceremony is used as much in our adieus as in the first *congress*.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici, p. 76.

If her devotion be high and pregnant, and prepared to fervency and importunity of *congress* with God,
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 258.

Here Pallas urges on, and Lausus there; . . .
Their *congress* in the field great Jove withstands.
Dryden, Æneid, x.

2. The meeting of persons in sexual commerce. —3. A formal meeting or association of persons having a deliberative character; an organization or authorized assemblage of persons for the consideration of some special subject or the promotion of some common interest; particularly, in *politics*, an assemblage of envoys, commissioners, or plenipotentiaries representing sovereign powers, or of sovereigns themselves, for the purpose of arranging international affairs: as, the *Congress* of Vienna (1814–15); the *Congress* of Paris (1856). For the distinction between *conference* and *congress*, see extract under *conference*, 2 (*a*).

As soon as the employers attempted to give work to subcontractors, they forced them by strikes to take it back. The society [of hatters] was called the *Congress*, was regularly constituted, and framed bye-laws. All workmen of the trade belonged to it.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. clxviii.

The *congress* of Aix la Chapelle, at which the five great powers were represented . . . was intended to exercise a supervisory power over European affairs, interfering to prevent all dangerous revolutions, especially when they should proceed from popular movements.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 46.

Farmers' *congress*, an association of agriculturists of the United States, which has met annually since 1881.
Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 330.

4. [*cap.*] The national legislature of the United States. In *U. S. hist.* there have been three differently constituted bodies so named. (*a*) The *Continental Congress*, representing the thirteen colonies. What is known as the first Continental Congress, with delegates from all the colonies but Georgia, met in Philadelphia September 5th, 1774, and lasted until October 26th, 1774; the second, in which all were represented, met in Philadelphia May 10th, 1775, and continued December 12th, 1776; the third met in Baltimore December 20th, 1776, and lasted until the Articles of Confederation went into operation, March 1st, 1781. (*b*) The *Congress of the Confederation* representing the States under the Articles of Confederation, March 1st, 1781, to March 4th, 1789. (*c*) The *Congress of the United States*, which represents both the States and the people under the Constitution, and which met for the first time March 4th, 1789. It consists of two houses, the Senate and House of Representatives (sometimes called the upper and lower houses), and meets at least once every year. The Senate is composed of two members from each State, elected (by its legislature) for a period of six years, one third of them being elected every second year. The number of representatives varies in each State in proportion to the population. (See *apportionment*, 2.) They sit for two years only. The united body, for the two years during which the representatives hold their seats, receives a numerical designation as a single Congress, counting from the first. Thus, the senators and representatives sitting during the Mid. Ages, 4th, 1885, to March 4th, 1887, constituted the 54th Congress. The most important powers of Congress, as enumerated in the Constitution, are: to impose and collect taxes, borrow and coin money, regulate commerce, establish uniform naturalization and bankruptcy laws, declare war, raise armies, maintain a navy, suspend the writ of habeas corpus, admit new States, and make all laws necessary to carry these powers into execution. In addition, the Senate confirms or rejects treaties, and nominations to office made by the President.

The substitution of "*Congress*" for "the legislature of the United States," requires no explanation. It is a mere change of phraseology.
Calhoun, Works, II. 254.

The upper house of *Congress* is therefore a federal while the lower is a national body, and the government is brought into direct contact with the people without endangering the equal rights of the several states.
J. Fiske, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 97.

5. The name of the lower house of the Spanish Cortes, and of the national legislatures of the South American republics.—**Church Congress**, a name applied to two voluntary organizations, one in the Church of England, the other in the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, for the free discussion of topics of church interest. Membership is confined to those who are in communion with the church. Neither body possesses any ecclesiastical authority or responsibility, or attempts any legislative functions. The same name, with modifying adjectives, as *Inter-ecclesiastical Congress*, *Inter-denominational Congress*, etc., has been applied to other bodies of a similar character embracing members of various Protestant communions.—**Congress boots**. *See boot*³.—**Congress water**. See *mineral water*, under *mineral*.—**Peace Congress**, in *U. S. hist.*, a conference, in February, 1861, of delegates from free and border slave States, which made unsuccessful efforts to avert civil war by means of proposed amendments to the Constitution, dealing chiefly with slavery. Also called *Peace Convention* or *Conference*.—**Provincial congresses**, popular conventions which, at the beginning of the struggle between the American colonies and England, assumed control of the colonies.—**Stamp-Act Congress**, a body of delegates from nine colonies which met at New York, in 1765, to protest against the Stamp Act and other oppressive measures of the British Parliament.

congress (kon-gres'), *v. i.* [< *congress*, *n.*] To come together; assemble. [Rare.]

The valetudinarians who *congress* every winter at Nice.
Mrs. Gore.

congressionet (kon-gresh'on), *n.* [= F. *congression* = Sp. *congresion*, < L. *congressio(n-)*, < *congredi*, pp. *congressus*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] 1. A coming together; an assembly; a company. *Cotgrave.*—2. Sexual intercourse. *Jer. Taylor.*—3. A bringing together for the purpose of comparison.

Many men excellently learned have . . . approved by a direct and close *congression* [of Christianity] with other religions, that all the reason of the world appears to stand on the Christian side. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium, I. 123.

congressional (kon-gresh'on-al), *a.* [= Pg. *congressional*; as *congresion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a congress, or, specifically (commonly with a capital), to the Congress of the United States: as, *congressional* debates; the "*Congressional* Record."

The revisal of the *Congressional* intelligence contained in your letters makes me regret the loss of it on your desk. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 68.

congressivet (kon-gres'iv), *a.* [< L. as if **congressivus*, < *congressus*, pp. of *congredi*, meet together: see *congress*, *n.*] 1. Encountering.—2. Meeting in sexual commerce.

Congressive generation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

congressman (kong'gres-man), *n.*; pl. *congressmen* (-men). [*cap.* or *l. c.*] [< *congress*, 4, + *man*.] A member of the United States Congress, especially of the House of Representatives. Strictly, the term includes the members of the Senate as well as members of the House of Representatives, but in popular usage it is limited to the latter.

congreve (kong'grēv), *n.* [So called from the inventor, Sir William *Congreve* (1772–1828).] A kind of lucifer match. See *lucifer*, 3.

congreve rocket. See *rocket*.

congrid (kong'grid), *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*.

Congridæ (kong'gri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conger* + *-idæ*.] A family of apodal fishes, typified by the genus *Conger*, to which different limits have been ascribed. See cut under *conger-eel*. (*a*) By some authors it is extended to include the *Ophichthyidæ* and some others, as well as the true *Congridæ*. (*b*) By others it is restricted to the genus *Conger* and those closely agreeing with it. As thus limited, it is closely allied to the family *Anguillidæ*, but differs in the more developed palatopterygoid arches and opercular apparatus, and the advanced dorsal fin. The species are exclusively marine.

congrogadid (kong-grō-gā'did), *n.* A fish of the family *Congrogadidæ*.

Congrogadidæ (kong-grō-gad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teleocephalous fishes, including those *Ophidiidæ* which are without ventrals, have the anus in the anterior half of the length, and the tubercinal membranes united beneath but free from the throat. The species are few in number and rare.

Congrogadina (kong'grō-gā-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Congrogadus* + *-ina*²,] In Günther's classification of fishes, the fifth group of *Ophidiidæ*. The technical characters are: ventral fins absent; vent remote from the head; gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being united [illegible] the throat and not attached to the isthmus. Same as [illegible]ly *Congrogadidæ*.

Congregadus (kong-greg-gā′dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Conger*, q. v., + *Gadus*, q. v.] A genus of fishes combining forms somewhat like those of the cod (*Gadus*) and the conger. It is typical of the family *Congregadidæ*.

congroid (kong′groid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *conger*, conger (see *conger*1), + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling the conger; of or pertaining to the *Congridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Congridæ*; a conger-eel or conger.

Also *congeroid*.

congrue (kon-grō′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *congrued*, ppr. *congruing*. [= D. *congrueren* = G. *congruiren* = Dan. *kongruere*, ⟨ L. *congruere*, come together, agree, accord, suit, fit, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *-gruere*, only in comp. *congruere*, and *ingruere*, rush upon; origin obscure. Cf. *congruous*.] To be in accordance; correspond; agree. [Rare.]

Letters *congruing* [*conjuring* in some editions] to that effect. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3.

congruet (kon-grō′), *a.* [⟨ F. *congru* = Sp. *congruo* = Pg. It. *congruo*, ⟨ L. *congruus*, fit, suitable: see *congruous*, and cf. *congrue*, *v.*] Fitting; suitable; congruous.

Neither have you any just *congrue* occasion in my book so to judge. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 545.

congruely† (kon-grō′li), *adv.* Fittingly; congruously. *Hall.*

congruence (kong′grō-ens), *n.* [= OF. F. *congruence* = Sp. Pg. *congruencia* = It. *congruenza* = D. *congruentie* = G. *congruenz* = Dan. *kongruents*, ⟨ L. *congruentia*, ⟨ *congruen(t-)s*, suitable: see *congruent*.] 1. Suitableness or appropriateness of one thing to another; agreement; consistency. Also *congruency*.

A sullen tragick scene
Would suit the time with pleasing *congruence*.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

2. In *math.*, a relation between three numbers such that the difference between two of them, which are said to be *congruent*, is divisible by the third, which is called the *modulus*. The following example shows the mode of writing a congruence:

$$x^6-1\equiv(x-1)(x-2)(x-3)(x-4)(x-5)(x-6)(\mathrm{mod}.7),$$

which means that any integer being substituted for x, the remainders of the quantities on the two sides of the sign $\equiv$ after division by 7 are equal. See *congruency*.

3. In *gram.*, concord; agreement.—4. Same as *congruency*, 2.—**Linear congruence**, a congruence in which the unknown number is not multiplied into itself.

congruency (kong′grō-en-si), *n.* 1. Same as *congruence*, 1.

The philosophic cabbala and the text have a marvellous fit and easy *congruency*.
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica (1653), p. 236.

2. In *math.*, a continuous and doubly infinite system of infinite straight lines; the system of all the forms of any given kind in space which fulfil two conditions, as all the double tangent lines of a surface. The *order of a congruency* is the number of its rays that lie in an arbitrary plane; the *class* of a congruency is the number of its lines that pass through an arbitrary point; the *order-class* is the number that intersects both of an arbitrary pair of lines, which is the same as the sum of the order and class. Also *congruence*.—**Congruency of rotations or forces**, a system of rotations or forces which belong at once to three, or four complexes.—**Cremonian congruency**, a twofold system of rays, each of which passes through a pair of corresponding points in two planes having a Cremonian correspondence.—**Double congruency**, a system of rotations or forces belonging at once to three complexes.—**Triple congruency**, a system of forces or rotations belonging at once to four complexes.

congruent (kong′grō-ent), *a.* [= F. *congruent* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruente* = D. G. *congruent* = Dan. *kongruent*, ⟨ L. *congruen(t-)s*, ppr. of *congruere*, agree, suit: see *congrue*, *v.*] 1. Harmoniously joined or related; agreeing; corresponding; appropriate.

The *congruent* and harmonious fitting of parts.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Congruent squares.
G. Cheyne, Philos. Prin. of Nat. Religion.

For humble grammar first doth set the parts
Of *congruent* and well-according speech.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing.

2. In *math.*, in the relation of congruence: thus, one number is said to be *congruent* to another relatively to a third, called the *modulus*, when the first two numbers on being divided by the modulus give the same remainder.—3. In *logic*, predicable of the same subject, as terms, or true of the same state of things, as propositions.—4. In *gram.*, accordant; agreeing.

congruently (kong′grō-ent-li), *adv.* In a congruent manner; agreeably; in accordance; harmoniously.

Full *congruently*
As nature could devise.
Skelton, Philip Sparow.

congruity (kon-grō′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *congruities* (-tiz). [< ME. *congruite*, ⟨ OF. *congruite*, F. *congruité* = Sp. *congruidad* = Pg. *congruidade* = It. *congruità*, ⟨ L. as if **congruita(t-)s*, ⟨ *congruus*, suitable, agreeing, congruous: see *congruous*.] 1. The state or quality of being congruous; agreement between things; harmony of relation; fitness; pertinence; consistency; appropriateness.

Verses or rime be a kind of Musicall vtterance, by reason of a certaine *congruitie* in sounds pleasing the eare, though not perchance so exquisitely as the harmoniall concents of the artificiall Musicke.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 53.

A whole sentence may fail of its *congruity* by wanting one particle. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The corals which thy wrist enfold
Lac'd up together in *congruity*. *Donne*, The Token.

Congruity and propriety are commonly reckoned synonymous terms; . . . but they are distinguishable. . . . *Congruity* is the genius of which propriety is a species.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism, I. 304.

On the hypothesis of Evolution, there must exist between all organisms and their environments certain *congruities* expressible in terms of their actions and reactions. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biology, § 53.

2. In *scholastic theol.*, the performance of good actions, which is supposed to render it meet and equitable that God should confer grace on those who perform them. See *condignity*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, equality; capacity of being superposed.—**Direct congruity**, in *geom.*, capacity of being superposed, but only by means of perversion, or turning over.

congrument† (kon-grō′ment), *n.* [< *congrue* + *-ment*; prop. spelled *congruement*.] Congruity. *B. Jonson.*

congruous (kong′grō-us), *a.* [= F. *congru* = Sp. Pg. It. *congruo*, ⟨ L. *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable, ⟨ *congruere*, agree: see *congrue*, *v.*, and cf. *congruc*, *a.*] 1. Accordantly joined or related; harmonious; well adapted; appropriate; meet; fit; consistent.

I am of Opinion that the pure *congruous* grammatical Latin was never spoken in either of them [France or Spain] as a vulgar vernacular Language.
Sewell, Letters, ii. 58.

The existence of God is so many ways manifest, and the obedience we owe him so *congruous* to the light of reason, that a great part of mankind give testimony to the law of nature. *Locke.*

It is no ways *congruous* that God should be always frightening men into an acknowledgment of the truth.
Bp. Atterbury.

Impelled by a species of moral gravitation, the enquirer will glide insensibly to the system which is *congruous* to his disposition, and intellectual difficulties will seldom arrest him. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 204.

2. In *math.*, characterized by congruence: applied to two quantities the difference between which is divisible without remainder by a third. See *congruence*, 2.—3. In *geom.*, having congruity.

congruously (kong′grō-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner; accordantly; pertinently; agreeably; consistently; appropriately.

Nothing can sound more *congruously* or harmoniously.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 64.

Congruously to its own nature. *Boyle*, Works, II. 33.

congruousness (kong′grō-us-nes), *n.* The state of being congruous; congruity.

congustable† (kon-gus′tą-bl), *a.* [< L. *con-*, together, + LL. *gustabilis*, appetizing: see *gustable*.] Having a taste like that of something else; having the same taste; similar in flavor.

In the country of Provence, towards the Pyrenees, and in Languedoc, there are wines *congustable* with those of *Hovedi*, Letters, II. 84.

congy† (kon′ji), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *congee*1. *Burton.*

Sir William with a low *congy* saluted him.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies.

conhydrine (kon-hī′drin), *n.* [< *Con(ium)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_8H_{17}NO$) found in the leaves and fruit of *Conium maculatum*. It forms colorless iridescent crystals.

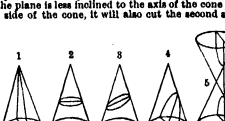
coni, *n.* Plural of *conus*.

conia (kō′ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *Conium*, q. v.] Same as *conine*.

conic (kon′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conique* = Sp. *cónico* = Pg. It. *conico*, ⟨ NL. *conicus*, ⟨ Gr. κωνικός, pertaining to a cone, ⟨ κῶνος, a cone: see *cone*.] I. *a.* 1. Having the form of a cone; circular at the base and tapering to a point; conical.

Whilst tow'ring Firrs in *Conic* Forms arise,
And with a pointed Spear divide the Skies.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, of or pertaining to a cone: as, *conic* sections.—**Conic section** [NL. *sectio conica*, Gr. κωνικὴ τομή], a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone. If the plane is more inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone (fig. 2), the intersection is oval and is called an *ellipse*. The circle is one limit of the ellipse — that, namely, in which the plane becomes perpendicular to the axis of the cone. If the plane is less inclined to the axis of the cone than is the side of the cone, it will also cut the second sheet of



Conic Sections.

The two principal forms are fig. 2, giving the hyperbola, and fig. 3, giving the ellipse. Fig. 4 is the intermediate case, giving the parabola. The degenerate form of the hyperbola is a pair of straight lines, as shown in fig. 1. Fig. 5 shows the circle as a special case of the ellipse having no special relation to the infinitely distant part of the real plane, though it passes through two fixed imaginary points on the line at infinity.

the cone on the other side of the vertex (fig. 6), and the twofold curve thus generated is a hyperbola. A particular case of the hyperbola, produced when the plane passes through the vertex of the cone, is that of two intersecting straight lines, called a *degenerate conic*. Intermediate between the ellipse and the hyperbola is the case where the plane is parallel to the side of the cone (fig. 4), and the curve thus produced is a *parabola*. The degenerate form of the ellipse is a point, that of the parabola a straight line. The degenerate forms are not true conics, because they are of the first class, the conics being of the second class.—**Spherical conic section**, a curve produced by the intersection of a sphere with a cone.

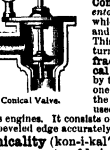
II. *n.* 1. A conic section (which see, under I.); a plane curve of the second order and second class, or the equation to such a curve.—2. *pl.* See *conics*.—**Axis of a conic**. See *axis*1.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**. See *conjugate*.—**Focal conic**. See *focal*.—**Principal tangent conic**, one of the ten conics which may be drawn through every point of a surface having six-point contact with it at that point.

conic-acute (kon′ik-ą-kūt′), *a.* Conical and sharp-pointed: as, the *conic-acute* beak of a bird.

conical (kon′i-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *-al*.] Having the form of a cone; coniform; cone-shaped: as, a *conical* mountain; a *conical* cap.

That determinate *conical* shadow of the earth.
Dr. H. More, Def. of Lit. Cabbala, i.

Conical bearing. See *bearing*.—**Conical gearing**. See *gearing*.—**Conical map-projection**, the projection of the earth first upon a tangent or secant cone with the subsequent development of the cone. The most common conical projection is Bonne's, used for the map of France. "In constructing a map on this projection, a central meridian and a central parallel are first assumed. A cone, tangent along the central parallel, is then assumed, and the central meridian developed along that generator of the cone which is tangent to it, and the cone is then developed on a tangent plane. The parallel falls into an arc of a circle with its center at the vertex, and the meridian becomes a graduated right line. Concentric circles are then conceived to be traced through points of this meridian at elementary distances along its length. The zones of the sphere lying between the parallels through these points are next conceived to be developed, each between its corresponding parallels. Thus all the parallel zones of the sphere are rolled out on a plane in their true relations to each other and to the central meridian, each having in projection the same width, length, and relation to the neighboring zones as on the spherical surface. As there are no openings between consecutive developed elements, the total area is unaltered by the development. Each meridian of the projection is so traced as to cut each parallel in the same point in which it intersected it on the sphere." *Craig*, Treatise on Projections, p. 72.—**Conical point**, in *geom.*, a point on a surface such that every line through it meets the surface in two coincident points.—**Conical pupa** or **chrysalides**, in *entom.*, those pupæ or chrysalides which have a conical tongue, and are more or less conical in form. This is the common type among nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.—**Conical refraction**. See *refraction*.—**Conical surface**, any surface generated by the motion of a right line having one point fixed.—**Conical valve**, the puppet-valve or T-valve, first used by Watt in the construction of his engines. It consists of a circular plate of metal having a beveled edge accurately fitted to a seat.



Conical Valve.

conicality (kon-i-kal′i-ti), *n.* [< *conical* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

conically (kon′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the form of a cone.

An almost *conically* shaped weight of lead.
Boyle, Works, III. 641.

conicalness (kon′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or property of being conical.

conichalcite (kon-i-kal′sīt), *n.* [< L. *conus*, a cone, + *chalcites*, copper-stone: see *chalcitis*.] A mineral resembling malachite, consisting of the arseniate and phosphate of copper and calcium, and occurring in reniform masses.

conicity (kō-nis'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *conicité*; as *conic* + *-ity*.] The property of being conical.

conicle (kon'i-kl), *n.* [< NL. **conicula*, dim. of L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] A small cone.

coniocylindrical (kon'i-kō-si-lin'dri-kal), *a.* [< *conic* + *cylindrical*.] Formed like a cylinder, but tapering from one end to the other.

conicoid (kon'i-koid), *n.* [< *conic* + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a surface of the second degree; a quadric surface.

conic-ovate (kon"ik-ō'vāt), *a.* Ovate, but almost pointed at the smaller end.

conics (kon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *conic*: see *-ics*.] The doctrine of conic sections. See *conic*.

conid (kon'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

Conidæ (kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] A family of toxoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropodous mollusks, represented by the genus *Conus*; the cones or cone-shells. They are so called from the regular inversely conic shape of their shells, which have a long narrow aperture, and the outer lip notched at the base. The operculum is minute or absent, the foot is oblong and truncated, the eyes are on the tentacles, and the lingual teeth occur in pairs. Also *Conoidæ*. See cut under *Conus*.

conidia, *n.* Plural of *conidium*.

conidial (kō-nid'i-al), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-al*.] 1. Relating to or of the nature of conidia.—2. Characterized by the formation of conidia; bearing conidia: as, the *conidial* stage of a fungus. Also *conidiiferous*, *conidiophorous*, and *conidioid*.

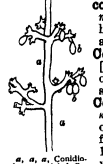
conidiiferous (kō-nid-i-if'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidioid (kō-nid'i-oid), *a.* [< *conidium* + *-oid*.] Same as *conidial*.

conidiophore (kō-nid'i-ō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *conidium*, q. v., + Gr. *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In fungi, a conidium-bearing stalk or branch of the mycelium. See *sporophore*.

conidiophorous (kō-nid-i-of'ō-rus), *a.* [As *conidiophore*.] Same as *conidial*, 2.

conidium (kō-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *conidia* (-ä). [NL. (? F. *conidie*), < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *-idιον*, dim. suffix.] In fungi, a propagative body which is asexual in its origin and functions. In the most technical sense, it includes spores formed either uninclosed, upon hyphæ, or inclosed, as in the sporangia of *Mucor* and the conceptacles of *Sphærospiteæ*; but it is more commonly used to designate only those uninclosed.


a, *a*, *a*, Conidiophores, and *b*, *b*, Conidia of grape-mildew (*Peronospora viticola*), enlarged. (After Pariow.)

The *Penicillium*, or "green mould," . . . sends up from its mycelium a branching stem, the ramifications of which subdivide into a brush-like tuft of filaments, each of which bears at its extremity a succession of minute "beads" termed *conidia*.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 318.

conifer (kō'ni-fėr), *n.* [= F. *conifère* = Sp. *conífero* = Pg. It. *conífero*, < L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, < *conus*, a cone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] In *bot.*, a plant producing cones; one of the *Coniferæ*.

Coniferæ (kō-nif'e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conifer*, cone-bearing: see *conifer*.] The principal order of gymnospermous exogens, exceeding every other order in the value of its timber-supply and of its resinous products. It is cosmopolitan, but is especially abundant in temperate and mountainous regions, often forming in the northern hemisphere vast forests. It consists of trees or shrubs, mostly evergreen and resinous, usually with subulate (awl-shaped), needle-shaped, or scale-like rigid leaves, and with monœcious or rarely dioecious naked flowers. The male flower consists of an indefinite number of stamens upon a central axis, the anthers being frequently suspended from the under side of a peltate scale. The fertile ament consists of scales bearing naked ovules, and in fruit becomes a dry cone or is fleshy and drupe-like. The embryo has often several cotyledons in a whorl. The wood, as in all gymnosperms, is characterized by having the sides of the cells dotted with what are called bordered pits or discoid markings. The order includes 32 genera and about 300 species, and is divided into the following tribes: (*a*) *Abietineæ*, bearing cones formed of spirally imbricated two-seeded scales; to this belong the pine, fir, spruce, larch, cedar, etc. (*b*) *Araucarieæ*, with similar cones having one or several seeds to each scale, represented by *Araucaria* and *Agathis* in the southern hemisphere, and by two monotypical genera in China and Japan. (*c*) *Podocarpeæ*, likewise of the southern hemisphere and eastern Asia. (*d*) *Taxodineæ*, including the big-tree of California (*Sequoia*), the bald cypress (*Taxodium*), and a few species of Australia and Japan. (*e*) *Cupressineæ*, having cones with decussately opposite scales, or sometimes drupe-like, as the cypress, juniper, arbor-vitæ, and the North American cedars. (*f*) *Taxeæ*, with fruit consisting usually of a single seed surrounded by a fleshy disk or coat. This tribe is by some considered a separate order, and includes the yew (*Taxus*), *Torreya*, the ginkgo of China, and some other small genera of Australia and Australasia. True conifers first appear in the Carboniferous measures, and continue upward through all subsequent formations.

coniferin (kō-nif'e-rin), *n.* [< *Coniferæ* + *-in*2.] A crystalline glucoside ($C_{16}H_{22}O_8 + 2H_2O$) existing in coniferous woods, and perhaps in all wood-tissue. Also called *abietin*.

coniferous (kō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *conifer*, cone-bearing, + *-ous*. See *conifer*.] Bearing cones, as the pine, fir, and cypress; specifically, belonging or relating to the order *Coniferæ*.

The fir, pine, and other *coniferous* trees.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 68.

coniform (kō'ni-fōrm), *a.* [= Sp. *coniforme*, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cone; conical: as, a *coniform* mountain.

conine (kō-nin'), *n.* Same as *conine*.

conima (kon'i-mä), *n.* [Native name.] A fragrant resin used for making pastils, extracted from the hyawa or incense-tree, *Protium Guianense*, of British Guiana.

Coninæ (kō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1840), < *Conus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Stromhidæ*, made to include true *Conidæ* as well as *Conella* and *Terebellum*.

conine (kō'nin), *n.* [Also written *coniine*, *coneine* (= F. *conéine*); < *Conium* + *-ine*2.] A volatile alkaloid ($C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_{16}H_{15}N$) existing in *Conium maculatum*, or poison hemlock, of which it is the active and poisonous principle. It is an oily liquid, having a strong odor resembling that of mice. It is exceedingly poisonous, appearing to cause death by inducing paralysis of the muscles used in respiration. Also called *conia*.

coniocyst (kon'i-ō-sist), *n.* [< NL. *coniocysta*, < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *κύστις*, a bladder: see *cyst*.] A term applied by Harvey to the oögonium of *Vaucherieæ*.

coniocysta (kon"i-ō-sis'tä), *n.*; pl. *coniocystæ* (-tē). [NL.] Same as *coniocyst*.

Coniomycetes (kon'i-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, mushroom.] A group of fungi in which the vegetative portion is inconspicuous and the spores are very numerous, one singly or in chains on the ends of short filaments, and either naked or inclosed in a conceptacle; the dust-fungi. The fungi thus artificially grouped together are of widely different affinities, and are now referred mostly to the *Uredineæ*, *Ustilagineæ*, and *Fungi imperfecti*.

coniomycetous (kon'i-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* [< *Coniomycetes* + *-ous*.] Belonging or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the *Coniomycetes*: as, a *coniomycetous* fungus.

Coniopterygidæ (kon-i-op-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coniopteryx* (*-pryg-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of planipennine neuropterous insects, represented by the genus *Coniopteryx*. *Burmeister*.

Coniopteryx (kon-i-op'te-riks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *πτέρυξ*, wing.] The typical genus of insects of the family *Coniopterygidæ*, or referred to the *Hemerobiidæ*, founded by Curtis in 1834: so called because they are powdered with whitish scales. They have globose eyes and moniliform antennæ; the wings are not ciliate, and have few longitudinal veins, with some transverse ones. The hind wings of the male are small. The larvæ resemble those of *Chrysopidæ*, and are supposed to be predaceous. *C. vicina* is a North American species.

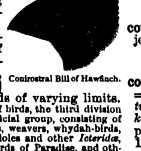
coniospermous (kon'i-ō-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *σπέρμα*, a seed, + *-ous*.] Having dust-like spores.

coniotheca (kon"i-ō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *coniothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *θήκη*, a case.] In *bot.*, an anther-cell.

coniount, *n.* See *conjoun*.

coniroster (kō-ni-ros'tėr), *n.* One of the *Conirostres*.

conirostral (kō-ni-ros'tral), *a.* [As *Conirostres* + *-al*.] 1. Having a conical bill: used as a descriptive term in ornithology specific *Cones.*—2. Of or pertaining to the *Conirostres*; having the characters of a conroster.


Conirostral Bill of Hawfinch.

Conirostres (kō-ni-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *conirostris*, having a conical bill, < L. *conus*, a cone, + *rostrum*, a beak, bill.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds of varying limits. (*a*†) In Cuvier's classification of birds, the third division of his *Passerinæ*: a large artificial group, consisting of the larks, tits, finches, buntings, weavers, whydah-birds, collies, ox-peckers, American orioles and other *Icteridæ*, starlings, crows, jays, rollers, birds of Paradise, and others, belonging to different orders and several families of modern systems. [The term is obsolete in this sense, though long used, with various modifications.] (*b*) In Sundevall's classification, the second cohort of laniniplantar oscines *Passeres*: same as the *Fringillirostres* of the same author. The group includes the fringilline birds and their allies, as the tanagers of the new world and the weavers and whydah-birds of the old. (*c*) With most late authors, a group definitely restricted to the fringilline and tanagrine laniniplantar oscine *Passeres*, such as most editions, buntings, grosbeaks, and tanagers.

Conirostrum (kō-ni-ros'trum), *n.* [NL. (Lafresnaye, 1838), < L. *conus*, cone, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of small oscine passerine birds, of the family *Cœrebidæ*. They have an acutely conical bill, and are natives of South America. *C. cinereum* is an example. Also *Conirostra*.

conisance†, **conisaunce**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *cognizance*.

conisor (kon'i-zôr), *n.* Same as *cognisor*.

conite (kō'nit), *n.* [< Gr. *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*2.] A massive dolomite, in color ash-gray or yellowish- or greenish-gray, and impure from the presence of silica.

Conium (kō-ni'um), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κώνειον*, hemlock.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, consisting of tall glabrous biennial herbs, with compound leaves and white-flowered umbels. The principal species, *C. maculatum*, is a native of Europe and Asia, and widely naturalized in North America; it is the hemlock of the ancients, used by the Greeks as a poison by which condemned persons were put to death. The active principle is a coloriess, oily, alkaline fluid, called *conine* (which see). The plant has been much used and esteemed in medicine as an alterative and sedative.

Conivalvia (kō-ni-val'vi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < L. *conus*, cone, + *valva*, valve.] A section of gastropods proposed for the genus *Patella* and shells of a patelliform appearance.

conj. An abbreviation (*a*) of *conjunction*, and (*b*) rarely of *conjunctive*.

conject (kon-jekt'), *n.* [< ME. *conjecten*, conjecture, < L. *conjectare*, throw or cast together, conjecture, freq. of *conjicere*; in lit. sense, < L. *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere*, usually *conicere*, also *coicere*, throw or cast together, conjecture, < *com-*, together, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*1. Cf. *adject*, *eject*, *inject*, *project*, *reject*, *subject*, *trajject*.] **I.** *trans.* To throw together; throw; cast; hurl.

Calumnies . . . congested and *conjected* at a mass upon the Church of England.
Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 296.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To conjecture; guess.

One that so imperfectly *conjects* [*conceits* in most editions].
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

2. To plan; devise; project. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conjector† (kon-jek'tor), *n.* [< L. *conjector*, < *conjicere*, pp. *conjectus*, conjecture: see *conject*.] One who guesses or conjectures.

Because he pretends to be a great *conjector* at other men by their writings. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conjecturable (kon-jek'tū-ra-bl), *a.* [< *conjecture* + *-able*.] Capable of being conjectured or guessed.

conjectural (kon-jek'tū-ral), *a.* [= F. *conjectural* = Sp. *conjetural* = Pg. *conjectural* = It. *congetturale*, < L. *conjecturalis*, < *conjectura*, conjecture: see *conjecture*, n.] Depending on conjecture; springing from or implying a guess or conjecture; problematical: as, a *conjectural* opinion; a *conjectural* emendation of a text.

Thou speak'st it falsely, as I love mine honour;
And mak'st *conjectural* fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shut out. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3.

His brightest day is but twilight, and his discernings dark, *conjectural*, and imperfect.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 264.

If we insert our own *conjectural* amendments, we perhaps give a purport utterly at variance with the true one.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xi.

conjecturalist (kon-jek'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ist*.] One who deals in conjectures. [Rare.]

conjecturality (kon-jek-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjectural* + *-ity*.] The quality of being conjectural; that which depends on conjecture; guesswork. [Rare.]

The possibilities and the *conjecturality* of philosophy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

conjecturally (kon-jek'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a conjectural manner; by conjecture; by guess.

Probably and *conjecturally* surmised. *Hooker.*
Heatlantly and *conjecturally*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 314.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjecture* = Sp. *conjetura* = Pg. *conjectura* = It. *congettura* = D. *conjectuur* = G. *conjectur* = Dan. *konjektur*, < L. *conjectura*, a guess, < *conjectus*, pp. of *conjicere*, *conicere*, guess: see *conject*.] 1. The act of forming an opinion without definite proof; a supposition made to account for an ascertained state of things, but as yet unverified; an opinion formed on insufficient presumptive evidence; a surmise; a guess.

'Tis likely,
By all *conjectures*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

The British coins afford *conjecture* **of early habitation in these parts.** *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

As the sweet voice of a bird,
Heard by the lander in a lonely isle,
Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so delicately clear, and make
Conjecture of the plumage and the form;
So the sweet voice of Enid moved Geraint.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2†. Suspicious surmise; derogatory supposition or presumption.

For thee I'll lock up all the gates of love,
And on my eyelids shall *conjecture* hang,
To turn all beauty into thoughts of harm.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

=Syn. Supposition, hypothesis, theory.

conjecture (kon-jek'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjectured*, ppr. *conjecturing*. [< *conjecture*, *n.*; = F. *conjecturer*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To form (an opinion or notion) upon probabilities or upon slight evidence; guess: generally governing a clause.

Human reason can then, at the best, but *conjecture* what will be. *South.*

I stood at Naples once, a night so dark
I could have sworn *conjectured* there was earth
Anywhere, sky or sea or world at all.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 232.

=Syn. *Imagine*, *Conjecture*, *Surmise*, *Guess*, *Presume*, fancy, divine. *Imagine* literally expresses pure speculation, and figuratively expresses an idea founded upon the slightest evidence: as, *I imagine* that you will find yourself mistaken. *Conjecture* is something like a random throw of the mind; it turns from one possibility to another, and perhaps selects one, almost arbitrarily. *Surmise* has often the same sense as *conjecture*; it sometimes implies a suspicion, favorable or otherwise: as, *I surmise* that his motives were not good. *Guess* suggests a riddle, the solution of which is felt after by the mind—a question, as to which we offer an opinion, but not with confidence, because the material for a judgment is confessedly insufficient. To *presume* is to base a tentative or provisional opinion on such knowledge as one has, to be held until it is modified or overthrown by later information.

Oft, when the world *imagine* women stray,
The sylphs through mystic mazes guide their way.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 91.

As long as men have liberty to examine and contradict one another, one may partly *conjecture*, by comparing their words, on which side the truth is like to lie. *Baxter*, Reliquiæ.

In South-sea days not happier, when surmised
The lord of thousands, than if now excised.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 183.

Of twenty yere of age he was, I *gesse*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 82.

This gentleman is happily arriv'd,
My mind *presumes*, for his own good, and yours.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* To form conjectures; surmise; guess.

I dimly see
My far-off doubtful purpose, as a mother
Conjectures of the features of her child
Ere it is born. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

conjecturer (kon-jek'tū-rėr), *n.* One who conjectures; a guesser; one who forms an opinion without proof.

I shall leave *conjecturers* to their own imaginations. *Addison.*

conjee, *n.* See *congee*[2].

conjeon†, *n.* See *conjoun*.

conjobble† (kon-job'l), *v. t.* [Humorously formed < L. *com-*, together, + E. **jobble*, freq. of *job*, q. v.] To discuss; arrange; concert.

A minister that should *conjobble* matters of state with tumblers. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

conjoin (kon-join'), *v.* [< ME. *conjoignen*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoindre* = Pr. *conjunger*, *conjongner*, *conjoinyner* = It. *congiungere*, *congiugnere*, < L. *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus* (> Sp. *conjuntar* (obs.) = Pg. *conjunctar*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jungere*, pp. *junctus*, join: see *join*, *joint*, and cf. *conjoint*, *conjugate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join together; bring into relation or contact; unite, as one thing to another.

Where singled forces faile, *conjoynd* may gaine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 14.

The English army, that divided was
Into two parties, is now *conjoin'd* in one;
And means to give you battle presently.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Conjoin thy sweet commands to my desire,
And I will venture, though I fall or tire.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

2. To associate or connect.

Let that which he learns next be nearly *conjoined* with what he knows already. *Locke.*

This worship of the Unity in the Universe is to be found in most historic religions *conjoined* with other worships which are in some cases much more prominent.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 79.

Specifically—3†. To join in marriage.

If either of you know any inward impediment why you should not be *conjoined*, I charge you, on your souls, to utter it. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

II. *intrans.* To form a union or league; come or act together; unite.

Now I perceive they have all *conjoin'd*, all three,
To fashion this false sport in spite of me.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Often both Priest and people *conjogne* in savage noises.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 86.

conjoint, *a.* [For *conjoined* or *conjoint*.] Conjoined. *Holland.*

conjoined (kon-joind'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *conjoin*, *v.*] United; associated. In *her.*, joined together: said of two or more bearings, as—(*a*) two lions having a common head; or (*b*) muscles arranged as in a field lozenge—that is, touching by the points; or (*c*) linked as in a chain, as annulets or muscles; or (*d*) united at their bases, as a pair of wings. Also *coupled*.—**Conjoined charges.** See *charge*.—**Conjoined in lure**, in *her.*, united at their bases, as wings: so called because wings when so united form a representation of the lure used in falconry. See *lure*.—**Cross conjoined.** See *cross*.

conjoinedly (kon-joi'ned-li), *adv.* Conjointly.

The which also undoubtedly, although not so *conjoinedly* as in his epistle, he assures us in his gospel.
Barrow, Works, II. 493.

conjoint (kon-joint'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *conjoint*, < OF. (and F.) *conjoint* = Sp. *conjunto* = Pg. *conjuncto* = It. *congiunto*, < L. *conjunctus*, conjoined, pp. of *conjungere* (> F. *conjoindre*, etc.), conjoin: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjunct*, a later form of *conjoint*, directly from the L.] **I.** *a.* United; connected; associated; joined together; conjunct.

She and the sun with influence *conjoint*
Wield the huge axle of the whirling earth.
Glover, Sir Isaac Newton.

Conjoint degrees, motion, etc., in *music*. See *conjunct*.

II. *n.* In *law*, a person connected with another in a joint interest or obligation, as a spouse or a co-tenant.

conjointly (kon-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; jointly; unitedly; in company; together: as, two nations may carry on a war *conjointly* against a third.

That with one heart and one voice they might *conjointly* glorify God. *Locke*, On Romans.

conjount, *n.* [ME., also *coniown*, *conjeon*, *congeon*, *conjoun*, *cujoun*, = G. Dan. Sw. *kajon*, < OF. *coion*, *conjon*, *cogon*, mod. F. *couion*, wretch, coward, = It. *coglione*, a fool, dolt: see *cullion*, the same word in another form.] A wretch; a low fellow: same as *cullion*, 3.

And nou cometh a *coniown* and wolde cacchen [find out] of my wittes. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 86.

conjubilant (kon-jö'bi-lant), *a.* [< ML. *conjubilan(t-)s*, < L. *com-*, together, + *jubilan(t-)s*, rejoicing: see *jubilant*.] Singing together for joy. [Rare.]

They stand, those halls of Zion,
Conjubilant with song.
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny.

conjugacy (kon'jö-gā-si), *n.* [< *conjugate*: see *-cy*.] 1†. Marriage.—2. The relation of things conjugate to one another.

The mathematical test of *conjugacy* is that the energy arising from two of the harmonics existing together is equal to the sum of the energy arising from the two harmonics taken separately. *Clerk Maxwell.*

conjugal (kon'jö-gal), *a.* [= F. *conjugal* = Pr. *conyugal* = Sp. *conjugal*, now *conyugal*, = Pg. *conjugal* = It. *congiugale*, *conjugale*, < L. *conjugalis*, < *conjunx*, *conjux* (*conjug-*), a husband or wife, also fem. *conjuga*, a wife, < *conjungere*, join, unite, join in marriage: see *conjoin*. Cf. *conjugial*.] 1. Pertaining to marriage; of the nature of marriage; matrimonial; nuptial: as, a *conjugal* union; the *conjugal* relation.—2. Pertaining to the relation of husband and wife; arising from or proper to marriage; connubial; individually, marital or wifely.

He . . . would intermix
Grateful digressions, and solve high dispute
With *conjugal* caresses. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 56.

Their *conjugal* affection still is ty'd,
And still the mournful race is multiplied.
Dryden, Fables.

She recommends to them the same *conjugal* harmony which had ever subsisted between her and her husband.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

=Syn. *Connubial*, *Nuptial*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

conjugality (kon-jö-gal'i-ti), *n.* [< *conjugal* + *-ity*.] The conjugal state; connubiality. *Milton.* [Rare.]

conjugally (kon'jö-gal-i), *adv.* Matrimonially; connubially. *Bp. Hall.*

Conjugatæ (kon-jö-gā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *conjugatus*, joined together: see *conjugate*, *v.*] In *algology*, a group composed of the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, and commonly also the *Desmidiaceæ* and *Diatomaceæ*, in all of which the sexual reproductive process is a distinct conjugation. The conjugating cells in this group are the vegetative cells of the plant, while in *Zygosporeæ* conjugation is effected by means of special, actively moving cells (zoöspores). See *Zygosporeæ*, and cut under *conjugation*.

conjugate (kon'jö-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjugated*, ppr. *conjugating*. [< L. *conjugatus*, pp. of *conjugare* (> It. *congiugare* = Sp. Pg. *conjugar* = F. *conjuguer*), join together, < *com-*, together, + *jugare*, join, yoke, < *jugum* = E. *yoke*: see *join* and *yoke*, and cf. *conjoin*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To join together; specifically, to join in marriage; unite by marriage.

Those drawing as well marriage as wardship gave him both power and occasion to *conjugate* at pleasure the Norman and Saxon houses. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ.

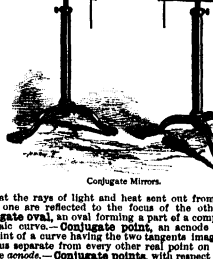
2. In *gram.*, to inflect (a verb) through all its various forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons, or so many of them as there may be. This use has its origin in the fact that in inflected languages a verb is conjugated by *conjoining* certain inflectional syllables with the root.

II. *intrans.* In *biol.*, to perform the act of conjugation; specifically, in *bot.*, to unite and form a zygospore.

A greater and greater degree of differentiation between the cells which *conjugate* can be traced, thus leading apparently to the development of the two sexual forms.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 469.

The Paramœcia assemble in great numbers, . . . then *conjugate* in pairs, their anterior ends being closely united.
Balbiani, tr. in Huxley's Anat. Invert., p. 99.

conjugate (kon'jö-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* 1. United in pairs; joined together; coupled.—2. In *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf which has only one pair of leaflets.—3. In *chem.*, containing two or more radicals acting the part of a single one.—4. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, kindred in meaning as having a common derivation; paronymous: an epithet sometimes applied to words immediately derived from the same primitive.—5. In *math.*, applied to two points, lines, etc., when they are considered together, with regard to any property, in such a manner that they may be interchanged without altering the way of enunciating the property—that is, when they are in a reciprocal or equiparant relation to one another.—**Conjugate angles.** See *angle*[3], 1.—**Conjugate axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Conjugate constituents of a matrix**, in *math.*, those constituents that are symmetrically placed with respect to the principal diagonal.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic**, diameters which are conjugate lines with respect to the conic.—**Conjugate dyadics**, such as are converted into one another by the reversal of the order of all the pairs of factors.—**Conjugate foci.** See *focus*, 2.—**Conjugate hyperbola**, a hyperbola forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate imaginaries**, imaginaries related to one another, as $x + iy$ and $x - iy$.—**Conjugate lines**, with respect to a conic, two lines the pole of each of which lies on the other.—**Conjugate mirrors**, two mirrors placed face to face so



Conjugate Mirrors.

that the rays of light and heat sent out from the focus of one are reflected to the focus of the other.—**Conjugate oval**, an oval forming a part of a complete algebraic curve.—**Conjugate point**, an acnode or double point of a curve having the two tangents imaginary, and thus separate from every other real point on the curve. See *acnode*.—**Conjugate points**, with respect to a conic, points the polar of each of which passes through the other.—**Conjugate quaternions**, quaternions which can be converted each into the other by reversing the sign of its vector part.—**Conjugate roots**, roots of an algebraic equation which are conjugate imaginaries.—**Conjugate tangents**, at any point of a surface, two tangents such that the tangent plane at a consecutive point on either contains the other.—**Conjugate triangles**, two triangles such that each vertex of either is a pole of a side of the other.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.* and *rhet.*, one of a group of words having the same immediate derivation, and therefore presumably related in meaning; a paronym. In *logic*, an argument from conjugates is one drawn from the obvious similarity of such words in form, and, it is assumed, in signification also.

We have learned in logic that *conjugates* are sometimes in name only, and not in deed.

Abp. Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.

2. In *chem.*, a subordinate radical associated with another, along with which it acts as a single radical.—3. A conjugate axis.—**Conjugate of a quaternion**, another quaternion having the same scalar and the vector reversed.—**Harmonic conjugates**, two points so situated with respect to two others that either one of the first pair is the center of the harmonic mean with respect to the other, as a pole of the second pair. If four points, A, B, C, D, in a straight line are at such distances that $\frac{AC}{CB} \div \frac{AD}{DB} = -1$, then C and D are said to be *harmonic conjugates* with respect to A and B, and vice versa.

conjugating-tube (kon'jō-gā-ting-tūb), *n.* In some *Conjugatæ*, as *Desmidiaceæ*, a short tube which protrudes from each of the plants conjugating, to meet that of the other. The two tubes thus meeting become one, and the union of the conjugation-bodies takes place in it.

conjugation (kon-jō-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conjugaison* = Pr. *conjugation* = Sp. *conjugacion* = Pg. *conjugação* = It. *conjugazione* = D. *conjugatie* = G. *conjugation* = Dan. Sw. *konjugation*, < L. *conjugation(n-)*, a joining, etymological relationship, in LL. conjugation (for which the earlier term was *declinatio(n-)*: see *declension*), < *conjugare*, pp. *conjugatus*, join: see *conjugate*, *v.*] 1†. The act of uniting or combining; a coming together; union; assemblage.

Aristotle . . . inquireth the nature of a commonwealth, first in a family, and the simple *conjugations* of man and wife, parent and child, master and servant.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 124.

I intended it to do honour to christianity, and to represent it to be the best religion in the world, and the *conjugation* of all excellent things.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

All the various mixtures and *conjugations* of atoms do beget nothing. *Bentley*, Sermons.

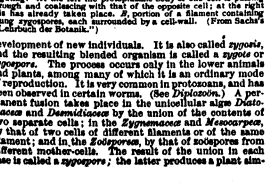
2. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of a verb in its different forms, as voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; a connected scheme of all the derivative forms of a verb. (*b*) A class of verbs similarly conjugated: as, Latin verbs of the third *conjugation*. (*c*) In Hebrew and other Semitic languages, one of several groups of inflections normally formed from the same verb, and expressing a modification of meaning analogous to that found in certain classes of derivative verbs in Indo-European languages, or to the voices of these. [The Latin *conjugatio* is a translation of the Greek συζυγία, properly *derivation*, including inflection as well as formation of new words, but afterward limited to the inflection of verbs, which had previously been called simply *inflection*, or *inflection of verbs* (κλίσις ῥημάτων, *declinatio verborum*.)]

3. A union or coupling; a combination of two or more individuals. [Obsolete except in specific use. See 4.]

The sixth *conjugation* or pair of nerves.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

4. In *biol.*, a union of two distinct cells for reproduction; a temporary or permanent growing together of two or more individuals or cells, with fusion of their plasmodic substance, as a means of reproduction by germs or spores, or a means of renewing individual capacity to multiply by fission. It is a kind of copulation of the entire bodies of different individuals or cells, with the formation of new nuclei or other form-elements, preparatory to the



Cells of a Seaweed (*Sphæroplea cienspira*) Conjugating, highly magnified.

1. Portions of two filaments preparing for conjugation: a protuberance has arisen from each cell to meet a similar one from the opposite cell. 2. *A*, portions of two filaments whose cells are in the act of conjugating. At the left the protoplasmic body of one cell is passing through and coalescing with that of the opposite cell; at the right this has already taken place. *B*, portion of a filament containing young zygospores, each surrounded by a cell-wall. (From Sachs's 'Lehrbuch der Botanik.')

development of new individuals. It is also called *zygosis*, and the resulting blended organism is called a *zygote* or *zygospore*. The process occurs only in the lower animals and plants, among many of which it is in an ordinary mode of reproduction. It is very common in protozoans, and has been observed in certain worms. (See *Diplozoön*.) A permanent fusion takes place in the unicellular algæ *Diatomaceæ* and *Desmidiaceæ* by the union of the contents of two separate cells; in the *Zygnemaceæ* and *Mesocarpeæ*, by that of two cells of different filaments or of the same filament; and in the *Zoösporeæ*, by that of zoöspores from different mother-cells. The result of the union in each case is called a *zygospore*; the latter produces a plant similar to that from which it came. The process is considered a sexual one, though the cells which unite cannot be distinguished as male and female.

The *conjugation* of the Algæ and of some of the simplest animals is the first step towards sexual reproduction.

Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 409.

The *conjugation* of two Infusoria occurs in very different ways, and leads to more or less complete fusion, which, after regeneration of the nucleus, is followed by an increase in the frequency of fission. Paramœcium, Stentor, Spirostoma, during *conjugation*, become connected by their ventral surfaces; some Infusoria, with a flat body like Oxytrichina or Chilodon, by their sides; while Enchelys, Halteria, Colepa, join together the anterior extremities of their bodies, giving the appearance of transverse fusion. A lateral *conjugation* also takes place not infrequently in Vorticella, Trichodina, etc., between individuals of unequal size, the smaller one having the appearance of a bud. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 333.

conjugational (kon-jō-gā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjugation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of conjugation.

conjugationally (kon-jō-gā'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjugational manner.

Will any of your readers explain why overlain is never seen, but overlaid often is to do what is often a necessary duty for it, and where overlain would *conjugationally* fit and be the very word in situ? *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 512.

conjugation-body (kon-jō-gā'shon-bod'i), *n.* In *biol.*, a mass of protoplasm which unites with another to form a zygospore. See *conjugation*, 4.

conjugation-cell (kon-jō-gā'shon-sel), *n.* A cell which unites with another to form a zygospore. See cut under *conjugation*.

conjugation-nucleus (kon-jō-gā'shon-nū'klē-us), *n.* In *biol.*, the nucleus of a fecundated ovum, arising from the conjugation or fusion of a male with a female pronucleus.

conjugative (kon'jō-gā-tiv), *a.* [< *conjugate* + *-ive*.] In *biol.*, pertaining to conjugation: as, a *conjugative* process.

conjugial (kon-jō'ji-al), *a.* [< L. *conjugialis*, < *conjugium*, marriage, < *conjungere*, join, unite: see *conjugate*, *v.* Cf. *conjugal*.] Same as *conjugal:* used by Swedenborg and his followers to distinguish their special conception of the nature of marriage.

Conjugial love is celestial, spiritual, and holy, because it corresponds to the celestial, spiritual, and holy marriage of the Lord and the Church.

Swedenborg, Conjugial Love (trans.), ¶ 62.

conjunct (kon-jungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, and cf. *conjoint*, an older form of *conjunct*.] **I.** *a.* Conjoined; conjoint; united; associated; concurrent.

The interest of the bishops is *conjunct* with the prosperity of the king. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 147.

The Duke of Marlborough . . . carried over Lord Viscount Townsend to be *conjunct* plenipotentiary with himself. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

He discusses the *conjunct* questions with great acuteness from every point of view. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Conjunct charges. See *conjoined charges*, under *charge*.

Conjunct degrees, in *music*, degrees that are adjacent or successive in the scale.—**Conjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the modality affects the copula (as, a white man *may* be black): opposed to *disjunct modal*, where the sign of modality forms the predicate (as, for a white man to be black is *possible*).—**Conjunct motion, progression**, or **succession**, in *music*, a melodic progression without steps of more than one scale-degree.—**Conjunct rights**, in *Scots law*, rights belonging to two or more persons jointly.—**Conjunct system**, in *Greek music*, a system or ten-toned scale made up of three conjunct tetrachords, attributed to Ion, about 460 B. C.—**Conjunct tetrachords**, in *Gr. music*, tetrachords having one tone in common, namely, the upper tone of one tetrachord and the lower tone of the other.

II.† *n.* A combination; an association; a union. *Creech.* [Rare.]

conjunction (kon-jungk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conjuncion*, *-tion* (in astronomy) = F. *conjonction* = Sp. *conjunción* = Pg. *conjunção*, *conjuncção* = It. *congiunzione* = D. *conjunctie* = G. *conjunction* = Dan. Sw. *konjunktion*, < L. *conjunctio(n-)*, a joining together, union, a connecting particle, conjunction, < *conjungere*, pp. *conjunctus*, join together: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*.] **I.** *n.* A joining or meeting of individuals or of distinct things; union; connection; combination; association.

We will unite the white rose and the red;
Smile heaven upon this fair *conjunction!*
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

Never was so happy a *conjunction* of civility, freedom, easiness, and sincerity. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

The history of the government, and the history of the people, would be exhibited in that mode in which alone they can be exhibited justly, in inseparable *conjunction* and intermixture. *Macaulay*, History.

2. In *astron.*, the meeting of two or more stars or planets in the same longitude: as, the *conjunction* of the moon with the sun, or of Jupiter and Saturn. When a planet, as seen from the earth, is in the same direction as the sun, it is said to be in *conjunction* with the sun. This, however, in the case of an inferior planet, may be either when it passes between the sun and the earth or when it is on the further side of the sun; the former is the *inferior* and the latter the *superior conjunction*. A superior planet can be in conjunction with the sun only when the sun is in a direct line between it and the earth. See *syzygy* and *opposition*.

God, neither by drawing waters from the deep, nor by any *conjunction* of the stars, should bury them under a second flood. *Sir W. Raleigh*, Hist. World.

3. In *gram.*, a connective particle serving to unite clauses of a sentence, or coördinate words in the same sentence or clause, and indicating their relation to one another. There are two principal kinds of conjunctions, *coördinating* and *subordinating*: the former joining clauses of equal order or rank (as, he went *and* I came); the latter joining a subordinate or dependent clause to that on which it depends (as, I went *where* he was; he was gone *when* I came). Most conjunctions are of adverbial origin, and some, as, for instance, *also*, share almost equally the character of both parts of speech.—**Comparative conjunction, conditional conjunction, copulative conjunction**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Ecliptic conjunction.** See *ecliptic*.—**Partile conjunction**†, an exact conjunction.—**Platic conjunction**†, a conjunction within the planets' orbs.

conjunctional (kon-jungk'shon-al), *a.* [< *conjunction* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conjunction: as, the *conjunctional* use of a word; a *conjunctional* term.

conjunctionally (kon-jungk'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conjunctional manner.

conjunctiva (kon-jungk-tī'vą), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *conjunctivæ* (-vē). [NL., fem. of LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect: see *conjunctive*.] 1. In *anat.*, the mucous membrane which lines the inner surface of the eyelids and thence is reflected over the front of the eyeball, thus conjoining the lids and the globe of the eye: a contraction of *tunica conjunctiva*. In low vertebrates it is rudimentary and non-secretory, or not to be demonstrated; in the higher vertebrates it is rich and it is well defined. In birds and many reptiles and mammals it forms a special fold, chiefly constituting the nictitating membrane or third eyelid. It is very delicate where it passes over the cornea, offering no impediment to vision. In snakes which have no eyelids a delicate cuticle continues from the skin over the eye, and is shed with the rest of the cuticle. The membrane is regarded as one of the tunics or coats of the eyeball, like the tunica sclerotica, etc.

2. In *entom.*, the membrane uniting two sclerites, or hard parts of the integument, which move freely on each other.

conjunctival (kon-jungk-tī'val), *a.* [< *conjunctiva* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.—**Conjunctival membrane**, in *anat.*, the conjunctiva.

It is through this system of canals that the *conjunctival* mucous *membrane* is continuous with that of the nose.

Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 287.

conjunctive (kon-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conjonctif* = Sp. *conjuntivo* = Pg. *conjunctivo* = It. *congiuntivo*, < LL. *conjunctivus*, serving to connect, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, connect: see *conjoin*, *v.*, *conjunct*, *conjunction*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Closely connected or united.

She's so *conjunctive* to my life and soul.

Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. Connecting; connective; uniting; serving to connect or unite.

Some [conjunctions] are *conjunctive*, and some disjunctive. *Harris*, Hermes, ii. 2.

Conjunctive mode (LL. *conjunctivus modus*, or simply *conjunctivus*], in *gram.*, the mode which follows a conditional conjunction or expresses some condition or contingency. It is more generally called *subjunctive*.

II. *n.* 1. In *gram.*, the conjunctive mode. See above.—2. In *math.*, the sum of rational integral functions, each affected by an arbitrary multiplier. The sum is said to be the *conjunctive* of the functions.

conjunctively (kon-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a conjunctive or united manner; in combination; together.

Of Strasburg and Ulm I may speak *conjunctively*.

Sir H. Wotton, Letters.

conjunctiveness (kon-jungk'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being conjunctive. *Johnson.*

conjunctivitis (kon-jungk-ti-vī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *conjunctiva* + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the conjunctiva. It is one of the commonest affections of the eye.

conjunctly (kon-jungkt'li), *adv.* In a conjunct manner; in union; jointly; together.

They must be understood *conjunctly*, so as always to go together. *Bp. Beveridge*, Sermons, I. xxxi.

The theory of the syllogism in Depth (far less in both quantities *conjunctly*) was not generalized by Aristotle.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, p. 695, note.

Conjunctly and severally, in *Scots law*, same as *jointly and severally* (which see, under *jointly*).

conjuncture (kon-jungk'tūr), *n.* [= F. *conjoncture* = Sp. *conjuntura*, *coyuntura* = Pg. *conjunctura* = It. *congiuntura*, < ML. *conjunctura*, < L. *conjunctus*, pp. of *conjungere*, join together:

see *conjoin, v., conjunct.*] **1.** A coming or joining together; the state of being joined; meeting; combination; union; connection; association. [Obsolete or archaic.]

So God prosper you at home, as me abroad, and send us in good time a joyful *Conjuncture*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 21.

Every man is a member of a society, and hath some common terms of union and *conjuncture*, which make all the body susceptive of all accidents to any part.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 260.

2. Combination of circumstances or affairs; especially, a critical state of affairs; a crisis.

It pleased God to make tryall of my conduct in a *conjuncture* of the greatest and most prodigious hazard that ever the youth of England saw.
Evelyn, Diary, 1641.

Perhaps no man could, at that *conjuncture*, have rendered more valuable services to the court.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

Those largest of all *conjunctures* which you properly call times of revolution must demand and supply a deliberative eloquence all their own.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 167.

conjunged†, *a.* [< L. *conjung-ere*, join together (see *conjoin*), + *-ed*[2].] Same as *conjoined*.

conjuration (kon-jȳ-rā'shŏn), *n.* [< ME. *conjuracioun* = D. *conjuratie* = G. *conjuration*, < OF. *conjuration*, F. *conjuration* = Sp. *conjuracion* = Pg. *conjuração* = It. *congiurazione*, < L. *conjuratio(n-)*, a swearing together, a conspiracy, ML. also enchantment, adjuration, < *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*. The older form (in ME. and F.) is *conjurison*, q. v.] **1**†. A conspiracy; a plot; a league for criminal ends.

The *conjuration* of Catiline.
Sir T. Wyat, The Governour, iii. 28.

Conjurations (societies bound by mutual oaths).
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. xcviii.

2. The act of calling on or invoking by a sacred name; adjuration; supplication; solemn entreaty.

We charge you, in the name of God, take heed. . . .
Under this *conjuration*, speak, my lord.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

Lys. Answer me truly.
Lysi. I will do that without a *conjuration*.
Fletcher (and *Massinger*?), Lovers' Progress, iv. 3.

3. A magical form of words used with the view of evoking supernatural aid; an incantation; an enchantment; a magic spell.

I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver
Of my whole course of love: what drugs, what charms,
What *conjuration*, and what mighty magic
(For such proceeding I am charg'd withal),
I won his daughter.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

conjurator (kon'jȳ-rā-tȯr), *n.* [= F. *conjurateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *conjuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conspirator, < L. *conjurare*, pp. *conjuratus*, conspire, etc.: see *conjure*, *v.* Cf. *conjurer*.] In *old Eng. law*, one bound by an oath with others; a conjuror; a conspirator.

Both these Williams before rehersed were rather taken of suspicion and lelowsie, because they were nere of blood to the *coniurators*, then for any proued offence or crime.
Grafton, Hen. VII., an. 29.

conjure (kon-jȯr' or kun'jėr: see etym. and defs.), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conjured*, ppr. *conjuring*. [Historically the pron. is kun'jėr in all senses; but the pron. kon-jȯr', based on mod. F. or the L., is now prevalent in certain senses. The distinction is modern. < ME. *conjuren*, *conjouren*, < OF. *conjurer*, *conjurer*, mod. F. *conjurer* = Sp. Pg. *conjurar* = It. *congiurare*, < L. *conjurare*, swear together, assent with an oath, assent, unite, agree, conspire, in ML. also conjure, adjure, exorcise, < *com-*, together, + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat*, *jury*, and cf. *adjure*, *perjure*.] I. *intrans.* **1**†. (kon-jȯr'). To swear together; band together under oath; conspire; plot.

Hieu . . . *coniured* agaynst Ioram.
Wyclif, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] ix. 14 (Oxf.).

His seruauntis rysen and *conjureden* bytwene hemselues.
Wyclif, 4 Kl. [2 Kl.] xii. 20 (Oxf.).

Had *conjured* among themselves and conspired against the Englishmen.
Foxe.

And in proud rebellious arms
Drew after him the third part of heaven's sons
Conjured against the Highest.
Milton, P. L., ii. 693.

2 (kun'jėr). To practise the arts of a conjurer; use arts to engage, or as if to engage, the aid of supernatural agents or elements in performing some extraordinary act.

Therupon he gan *conjure*
So thatt through his enchantement
This lady . . .
Met [dreamed] as she slepte thilke while
How fro the heven ther came a light.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 67.

I *conjure* only but to raise up him.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 1.

I am believed to *conjure*, raise storms and devils, by whose power I can do wonders.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

II. *trans.* **1** (kon-jȯr'). To call on or summon by a sacred name or in a solemn manner; implore with solemnity; adjure; solemnly entreat.

The Provost *conjured* him, as he was a Christian, to go and tell the Duke of Alva, his Provost was there clapped up, nor could he imagine why.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 28.

I *conjure* you! let him know,
Whate'er was done against him, Cato did it.
Addison, Cato.

2 (kun'jėr). To affect or effect by magic or enchantment; procure or bring about by practising the arts of a conjurer.

The Poet neuer maketh any circles about your imagination, to *conjure* you to beleeue for true what he writes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

The habitation which your prophet . . . *conjured* the devil into.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

3 (kun'jėr). To call or raise up or bring into existence by conjuring, or as if by conjuring: with *up*: as, to *conjure up* a phantom.

Thou know'st my praise of nature most sincere,
And that my raptures are not *conjur'd up*
To serve occasions of poetic pomp.
Cowper, The Task, i.

He cannot *conjure up* a succession of images, whether grave or gay, to flit across the fancy or play in the eye.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xliv.

=**Syn. 1.** See list under *adjure*.—**2.** To charm, enchant.

conjuret, *n.* [ME., = Pr. *conjur* = Sp. *conjuro*; from the verb.] Conjuration; enchantment.

And gan out of her cofre take
Hem thought an hevenly figure,
Which alle by charme and by *conjure*
Was wrought.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 247.

conjurement (kon-jȯr'ment), *n.* [< OF. *conjurement* = It. *congiuramento*, < ML. *conjuramentum*, < L. *conjurare*, conjure: see *conjure*, *v.*] Adjuration; solemn demand or entreaty. [Rare.]

Earnest intreaties and serious *conjurements*.
Milton, Education.

conjurer, conjuror (kon-jȯr'ėr, -ėr, in senses 1 and 2; kun'jėr-ėr, -ėr, in senses 3 and 4), *n.* [= OF. and F. *conjureur* = Sp. Pg. *conjurador* = It. *congiuratore*, < ML. *conjurator*, a conjurer, also one bound by an oath with others, a conspirator: see *conjurator*, and *conjure*, *v.*] **1**†. One bound by a solemn oath; a conjurator; a conspirator.—**2.** One who solemnly enjoins or conjures.—**3.** An enchanter; one who practises magic or uses secret charms; a magician.

Now do I
Sit like a *conjuror* within my circle,
And these the devils that are rais'd about me.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

From the account the loser brings,
The *conjurer* knows who stole the things.
Prior.

Hence—**4.** One who practises legerdemain; a juggler.—**Bird-conjurer**†, an augur; a haruspex; one who divines by birds. Also called *bird-diviner*.—**No conjurer**, one who is far from being clever or learned.

Sir Sampson has a son who is expected to-night, and by the account I have heard of his education can be *no conjuror*.
Congreve, Love for Love, ii. 9.

conjuring-cup (kun'jėr-ing-kup), *n.* Same as *surprise-cup*.

conjurison†, *n.* [ME. *conjurison*, *conjurisoun*, *conjursoun*, *conjoureson*, < OF. *conjurison*, *conjuresion*, *conjuresun*, *conjuroison*, vernacular form of *conjuration*, > ME. *conjuracioun*, E. *conjuration*, q. v.] **1.** A conspiracy; a conjuration.

There is made a strong *coniuryaoun*.
Wyclif, 2 Kl. [2 Sam.] xv. 12.

2. An enchantment; a conjuration; a charm.

So he learned . . .
Ay to quelle his enemye
With charmes and with *conjurisons*.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), i. 79.

conjuror, *n.* See *conjurer*.

conjury (kun'jėr-i), *n.* [< *conjure* + *-y*.] The acts or art of a conjurer; magic; jugglery. [Rare.]

Priesthood works out its task age after age, . . . exercising the same *conjury* over ignorant baron and cowardly hind.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 30.

conk (kongk), *n.* [E. dial., var. of *cank*[1].] A confidential chat.

"Well! yo' lasses will have your *conks*, a know; secrets 'bout sweethearts and such like."
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

con moto (kon mō'tō). [It.: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *moto*, < L. *motus*, motion, movement, < *movere*, pp. *motus*, move: see *cum-* and *move*.] In *music*, with spirited movement.

conn[1]†, *v.* See *con*[1], *can*[1].

conn[2], *v. t.* See *con*[2].

conn[3], *n.* See *con*[3].

connablet, *a.* See *covenable*.

connascence, connascency (ko-nas'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *connascent*: see *-ence*, *-ency*.] **1.** The birth of two or more at the same time; production of two or more together. [Rare.]

Those geminous births and double *connascencies*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 15.

2. The act of growing together or at the same time. [Rare.]

Symphasis denotes a *connascence*, or growing together.
Wiseman.

connascent (ko-nas'ent), *a.* [< LL. *connascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *connasci*, be born at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *nasci*, be born: see *nascent*, and cf. *connate*.] **1.** Born or produced together or at the same time.—**2.** Growing together or in company. [Rare in both uses.]

connate (kon'āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *connato*, < LL. *connatus*, pp. of *connasci*, be born together: see *connascent*, and cf. *cognate*.] **1.** Inborn; implanted at or existing from birth; congenital.

A difference has been made by some: those diseases or conditions which are dependent upon original conformation being called congenital; while the diseases or affections that may have supervened during gestation or delivery are termed *connate*.
Dunglison.

The conviction that if we are sent into the world with certain *connate* principles of truth, those principles cannot be false.
G. H. Lewes.

2. Cognate; allied in origin or nature.

There was originally no greater mechanical aptitude, and no greater desire to progress, in us than in the *connate* nations of northern Europe.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 429.

That keen acumen *connate* with daring boldness, and that power to govern linguistic phenomena, which the Göttingen professor has heretofore displayed in fields of investigation embracing a wider horizon.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 232.

In the wilderness I find something more dear and *connate* than in streets or villages.
Emerson, Misc., p. 17.

3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, united; not separated by a joint or suture; confluent; specifically, in *entom.*, immovably united; soldered together. Thus, the mentum and ligula may be connate—that is, not separately movable.—**4.** In *bot.*, united congenitally: a general term including both *adnate* and *coalescent*. Sometimes *coherent*.—**Connate elytra**, in *entom.*, those elytra which are immovably united at the suture, the wings in this case being aborted.—**Connate leaf**, a leaf of which the lower lobes are united, either about the stem, if sessile, or above the petiole, if petiolate: in the first case it is *perfoliate*: in the second, *peltate*.

Connate Leaves.

connate-perfoliate (kon'āt-per-fō'li-āt), *a.* In *bot.*, connate about the stem by a broad base: said of opposite leaves.

connation (ko-nā'shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *connatus*, connate: see *connate*, and cf. *cognation*.] Connection by birth; natural union. *Dr. H. More*. [Rare.]—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the formation and production of two things together; original union; junction from the first: as, the *connation* of the toes of a palmiped bird by their webs; *connation* of two processes of bone which arise by a single center of ossification. Connation is an earlier and more intimate or complete union than confluence. See *confluent*, **2**.

connational (ko-nā'shŏn-al), *a.* [< *connation* + *-al*.] Of the same origin; connected by birth.

connatural (ko-nat'ū-ral), *a.* [= F. *connaturel* = Sp. Pg. *connatural* = It. *connaturale*, < ML. *connaturalis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *naturalis*, natural, etc.: see *natural*.] **1.** Of the same nature; like in quality or kind; closely related or assimilated.

Often it falls out that great Solemnities are waited on with great Disasters—or rather, indeed, as being *connatural*, they can hardly be asunder.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 62.

And mix with our *connatural* dust.
Milton, P. L., xi. 529.

2. Belonging by birth or nature; intimately pertaining; connate; inborn.

These affections are *connatural* to us, and as we grow up, so do they.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

But in spite of its power of assimilation, there is much of the speech of England which has never become *connatural* to the Anglican people.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

connaturality (ko-nat-ū-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *connaturalite*, *connaturalete* = Pg. *connaturalidade* = It. *connaturalità*, < ML. **connaturalita(t-)s*, < *connaturalis*: see *connatural*.] Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation. [Rare.]

connaturality There is a *connaturality* and congruity between that knowledge . . . and that future estate of the soul. *Sir M. Hale, Orig. of* Mankind, p. 12.

connaturalize (ko-naťū-ral-īz), *v. t.* [< *connatural* + *-ize.*] To connect by nature; adjust or reconcile naturally. [Rare.]

How often have you been forced to swallow sickness . . . before ever you could *connaturalize* your midnight revels to your temper. *J. Scott,* Christian Life, I. 4.

connaturally (ko-naťū-ral-i), *adv.* In a connatural manner; connately; by nature; originally. *Sir M. Hale.*

There exists between our own being and the world of externalities a wide range of *connaturally* established relations. *Mind,* IX. 376.

connaturalness (ko-naťū-ral-nes), *n.* Participation in the same nature; natural union or relation.

Such is the sweetness of our sins, such the *connaturalness* of our corruptions. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I., Pref. to xl.

connature (ko-nā′tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *nature.* Cf. *connatural.*] Likeness in nature or kind; identity or similarity of character.

Connature was defined as likeness in kind, either between two changes in consciousness or between two states of consciousness. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

connaught (kon′ât), *n.* [Appar. named from *Connaught,* a province of Ireland.] A kind of cotton cloth used as a foundation for embroidery. Also called *Java canvas* and *toile colbert.*

conne[1], *v.* A Middle English form of *con*[1].

conne[2], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *con*[2].

connect (kǫ-nekt′), *v.* [= F. *connecter* = Sp. *conectar* = It. *connettere,* < L. *connectere,* usually *cōnectere,* pp. *connexus, cōnexus,* bind together, connect, < *com-, co-,* together, + *nectere,* pp. *nexus,* bind, tie, = Skt. √ *nah,* bind: see *nexus.*] **I.** *trans.* To bind or fasten together; join or unite; conjoin; combine; associate closely: as, to *connect* ideas; the strait of Gibraltar *connects* the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

To Him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fills, He bounds, *connects,* and equals all.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 280.

Now, in the earliest states of society, all truth that has any interest or importance for man will *connect* itself with heaven. *De Quincey,* Style, iv.

The English . . . saw their sovereign . . . *connecting* himself by the strongest ties with the most faithless and merciless persecutor. *Macaulay,* Sir James Mackintosh.

Connecting cartilage. See *cartilage.*

II. *intrans.* To join, unite, or cohere.

This part will not *connect* with what goes before. *Bp. Horne.*

connectedly (kǫ-nek′ted-li), *adv.* By connection; in a connected manner; conjointly; coherently, as an argument.

connecting-cell (kǫ-nek′ting-sel), *n.* A term used by Harvey for *heterocyst.*

connecting-link (kǫ-nek′ting-lingk), *n.* **1.** A chain-link having a movable section, so that it can be used to unite two portions of a chain. Also called *coupling-link.*—**2.** Figuratively, anything that links or joins one thing to another; that which serves to connect or unite members of a series, or to fill a hiatus between them: as, a *connecting-link* in an argument, or in a chain of evidence; a *connecting-link* between two orders of being.

connecting-rod (kǫ-nek′ting-rod), *n.* In *engin.*: (*a*) The coupling-rod which connects the piston with the crank of the driving-wheel axle of a locomotive engine. See cut under *locomotive.* (*b*) The outside coupling-rod which connects the wheels of a locomotive engine. (*c*) The rod connecting the cross-head of a beam-engine with that end of the working-beam which plays over the cylinder.

connection, connexion (kǫ-nek′shǫn), *n.* [Prop. *connexion, connection* being a false spelling, like *flection, deflection, inflection, reflection,* after the supposed analogy of *affection, dejection,* etc., which, however, depend on verbs (*affect, deject,* etc.) in which the *t* really belongs to the L. pp. and supine stem, whereas in *connect, deflect,* etc., it is a part of the present stem; < F. *connexion* = Sp. *conexion* = Pg. *connexão* = It. *connessione,* < L. *connexio(n-),* usually *cōnexio(n-),* < *connectere, cōnectere,* pp. *connexus, cōnexus,* connect: see *connect.*] **1.** The state of being connected or joined; union by junction, by an intervening substance or medium, by dependence or relation, or by order in a series.

My heart, which by a secret harmony
Still moves with thine, join'd in *connexion* sweet.
Milton, P. L., x. 859.

Ever while you live have two plots to your tragedy. The grand point in managing them is only to let your under plot have as little *connexion* with your main plot as possible. *Sheridan,* The Critic, ii. 2.

Connection between cause and effect. *Whewell.*

All the requisite nervous *connections* are fully established during the brief embryonic existence of each creature. *J. Fiske,* Evolutionist, p. 810.

2. The act of connecting; the act of uniting, associating, or bringing into relation.—**3.** Sexual intercourse.—**4.** Relationship by family ties, more particularly by distant consanguinity or by marriage; hence, a relative, especially a distant one.

But, pray, Mr. Premium, are you acquainted at all with any of my *connexions?* *Sheridan,* School for Scandal, iii. 3.

Now she'll know what a deuce of a fellow she has slighted; she'll know she has put an affront upon a *connection* of the Todworths!
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 74.

5. A circle of persons with whom one is brought into more or less intimate relation: as, a large business *connection;* hence, any member of such a circle.—**6.** An association or united body; a religious sect: as, the Methodist *connection.*

It was a tolerably comfortable class of the community, that dreadful *connection.* *Mrs. Oliphant,* Salem Chapel, ii.

7. A series or set of circumstances or notions; a number of related notions or matters under consideration, or thought of together: especially in the phrases *in this connection* or *in that connection* (that is, in connection with the matter now, or then, mentioned or under discussion).—**Christian Connection.** See *Christian*[1], *n.*, 5 (*a*).—**To make connections,** to join or meet, especially a railway-train or a steamboat, at the place and time intended: as, he failed to *make connections* at New York. [Colloq.]

=Syn. **1.** *Junction, union,* etc. (see *union*); coherence, continuity, association, alliance, intercourse, communication, affinity.—**4.** *Relative,* etc. See *relation.*

connectional, connexional (kǫ-nek′shǫn-al), *a.* [< *connection, connexion,* + *-al.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a connection or union.—**2.** Pertaining to a religious sect or connection.

Thus in all the *connectional* interests of the united church there would be from the very commencement the most practical union. *Christ. Union,* Oct. 18, 1871, p. 252.

connectival (kon-ek-tī′val or kǫ-nek′ti-val), *a.* [< *connective* + *-al.*] Relating to or of the nature of a connective.

connective (kǫ-nek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *connectif,* < NL. *connectivus,* < L. *connectere,* connect: see *connect* and *-ive.* Cf. *connexive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power of connecting; serving or tending to connect; connecting.

There are times when prepositions totally lose their *connective* nature, being converted into adverbs.
Harris, Hermes, ii. 3.

Connective tissue, in *anat.*, a tissue of mesoblastic origin, composed of fusiform and branching cells with fibrillated intercellular substance. It forms the corium and the fibrous and ligamentous and conalitious the framework of the various organs in which their proper cells are sustained. It yields gelatin on boiling. The *connective-tissue group* embraces connective tissue proper, bone, dentine, cartilage, and mucous tissue. These are all derived from the mesoblast.

II. *n.* That which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *gram.*, a word used to connect words, clauses, and sentences. In the widest sense this term includes relatives and words derived from them, many adverbs, prepositions (as connecting verbs and adjectives with nouns, or one noun with another), and conjunctions; but it is most frequently applied to conjunctions. (*b*) In *bot.*, the portion of the filament which connects the two cells of an anther. See *stamen.* (*c*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a nervous commissure; a cord between two ganglia: distinguished from *ganglionic.*

connectively (kǫ-nek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner; by union or conjunction; jointly.

Whenever they [the people] can unite *connectively,* or by deputation. *Swift.*

connectivum (kon-ek-tī′vum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *connectivus*: see *connective.*] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a tissue belonging to the connective-tissue group.

connector (kǫ-nek′tǫr), *n.* [< *connect* + *-or.*] One who or that which connects. Specifically—(*a*) In *chem.*, a small flexible tube for connecting the ends of glass tubes in pneumatic experiments. (*b*) In *elect.*, a device for holding two parts of a conductor in intimate contact; a binding-screw; a clamp. (*c*) A car-coupling. [Eng.]

connellite (ko-nel′īt), *n.* [Named after a British chemist, *Connell.*] A rare sulphatochlorid of copper, occurring in slender hexagonal crystals of a fine blue color in Cornwall, England.

conner[1] (kon′ėr), *n.* [< *con*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who tests, examines, or inspects; one who has a special knowledge of anything. See *also-conner.*

conner[2] (kon′ėr or kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *conder;* < *con*[3] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who gives steering directions to the helmsman of a ship.—**2†.** A person who stood upon a cliff or an elevated part of the sea-coast in the time of the herring-fishing, to point out to the fishermen by signs the course of shoals of fish; a balker.

conner[3] (kun′ėr), *n.* [Also *connor, cunner;* origin obscure.] **1.** An English name of the *Crenilabrus melops,* a fish of the family *Labridæ.*—**2.** See *cunner.*

connexi, *v. t.* [< L. *connexus, cōnexus,* pp. of *connectere, cōnectere,* join together: see *connect.*] To link together; join; connect.

All with that general harmony so *connexed* and disposed as no one little part can be missing to the illustration of the whole. *B. Jonson,* King James's Coronation Entertainment.

connex (kon′eks), *n.* [< L. *connexus,* pp.: see the verb.] In *geom.*, any mixed form consisting partly of points and partly of lines, or of other diverse elements; specifically, a three-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a line and a point in a fixed plane, or a four-dimensional system of elements each consisting of a plane and a point in space. The *order* of a connex is the degree of its equation in point-coördinates; its *class* is the degree of its equation in tangential coördinates (or the class of the enveloping curve or surface when the point is fixed).

connexion, *n.* See *connection.*

connexional, *a.* See *connectional.*

connexity (kǫ-nek′si-ti), *n.* [As *connex* + *-ity.*] The state of being connected.

The *connexity* of a neural group. *G. H. Lewes.*

connexiva, *n.* Plural of *connexivum.*

connexive (kǫ-nek′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *conexivo* = Pg. *connexivo,* < LL. *connexivus, cōnexivus,* serving to connect, < L. *connexus, cōnexus,* pp. of *connectere, cōnectere,* connect: see *connect.* Cf. *connective.*] Connective.

Brought in by this *connexive* particle, Therefore (Gen. ii. 24). *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

connexivum (kon-ek-sī′vum), *n.*; pl. *connexiva* (-vą). [NL., neut. of LL. *connexivus, cōnexivus,* serving to unite: see *connexive.*] In *entom.*, the flattened lateral border of the abdomen of hemipterous insects, separated by deep grooves or sutures from the tergal and ventral surfaces, and frequently much dilated, so that it extends beyond the hemelytron in repose.

connictation (kon-ik-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< L. *com-* + *nictatio(n-),* winking, < *nictare,* pp. *nictatus,* wink: see *connive.*] The act of winking. *Bailey.*

connie, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony.*

conning[1]†, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cunning*[1].

conning[2] (kon′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[2].] The act of one who cons or pores over a lesson.

conning[3] (kon′ing or kun′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *con*[3], *v.*] The act or art of directing a helmsman in steering or piloting a vessel.

conning-tower (kon′ing-tou′ėr), *n.* The low, dome-shaped, shot-proof pilot-house of a war-vessel, particularly an ironclad.

conniption (kǫ-nip′shǫn), *n.* An attack of hysteria; a fit of rage or vexation. [Slang, U. S.]

connivance (kǫ-nī′vans), *n.* [Less correct form for *connivence,* also written *connivency;* < F. *connivence* = Sp. Pg. *connivencia* = It. *connivenza,* < L. *conniventia, cōnniventia,* < *connivere, cōnnivere,* connive: see *connive.*] **1.** The act of conniving, tacitly permitting, or indirectly aiding; collusion by withholding condemnation or exposure; tacit or implied encouragement, especially of wrong-doing.

It is better to mitigate usury by declaration than to suffer it to rage by *connivance.* *Bacon,* Usury.

Better had it beene for him that the heathen had heard the fame of his justice than of his wilfull *connivence* and partiality. *Milton,* Hist. of Hums. Mononat.

Such abuses had gradually prevailed and gained strength by *connivance.* *Hallam.*

2. In the *law of divorce,* specifically, the corrupt consenting of a married person to that conduct in the spouse of which complaint is afterward made. *Bishop.*

connivancy† (kǫ-nī′van-si), *n.* Same as *connivance* or *conniveney.*

connive (kǫ-nīv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connived,* ppr. *conniving.* [= F. *conniver,* < L. *connivere,* usually *cōnnivere,* wink, wink at, overlook an error or crime, < *com-, co-,* + **nivere,* wink, akin to *nicere,* beckon, freq. *nictare,* wink.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To wink.

The artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, *connive* with either eye. *Spectator,* No. 58.

Hence—**2.** To wink, or refrain from looking, in a figurative sense, as at a culpable person or act; give aid or encouragement by silence or forbearance; conceal knowledge of a fault or wrong: followed by *at* (formerly sometimes with *on*).

But what avail'd it Eli to be himself blameless, while he *connived at* others that were abominable?
Milton, Hist. Eng., iii.

Knowing they were reduced to the extremity of famine, he generously *connived at* the methods practised to supply them with provisions. *Goldsmith*, Cultivation of Taste.

3. To be in secret complicity; have a furtive or clandestine understanding: followed by *with*: as, to *connive with* one in a wrongful act. [Colloq. or rare.]—**4†.** To waive objection; act as if satisfied; acquiesce: used absolutely.

Upon the Pope's threatning to excommunicate the King, Thurstane entred upon his Bishoprick, and the King *connived*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 41.

To show I am not flint, but affable, as you say, . . . I relent, I *connive*, most affable Jack.
Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

5†. To tamper: followed by *with*.

Nor were they [statutes] ever intended to be *connived with* in the least syllable. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 178.

II.† *trans.* To shut one's eyes to; wink at; tacitly permit.

Divorces were not *connived* only, but with eye open allowed. *Milton*.

connivence† (kǫ-nī′vens), *n.* Same as *connivance*.

connivency† (kǫ-nī′ven-si), *n.* **1.** Connivance.

I have conniv'd at this, your friend and you,
But what is got by this *connivancy*?
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

2. In *nat. hist.*, convergence; close approach. *Benthan*.

Also *connivancy*.

connivent (kǫ-nī′vent), *a.* [= F. *connivent* = Pg. It. *connivente*, < L. *conniven(t-)s*, *cōniven(t-)s*, ppr. of *connivere*, *cōnivere*: see *connive*.] **1†.** Conniving; wilfully blind or tolerant.

Justice . . . *connivent*, . . . or, if I may so say, oscitant and supine. *Milton*, Divorce, ii. 3.

2. In *nat. hist.*, having a gradually inward direction; converging; coming in contact: as, the *connivent* wings of an insect, or petals of a flower. In *anat.*, specifically applied to circular folds of the mucous membrane of the intestine, lying in series along the inner wall of the tube and projecting into its lumen, increasing the absorbing and secreting surface: as, the *connivent* valvulæ (valvulæ conniventes).

conniver (kǫ-nī′vėr), *n.* One who connives.

Abettors, counsellors, consenters, commenders, *conniver*s, concealers; each of these will be found guilty before God's tribunal. *Junius*, Stone Stigmatized (1638), p. 825.

conniving (kǫ-nī′ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *connive*, *v.*] Same as *connivent*, 2.

Connochætes (kon-ǫ-kē′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Lichtenstein); also improp. *Connochetes*, *Connochetes*; < Gr. κόννος, beard, + χαίτη, mane (NL. *chæta*, a bristle).] A genus of antilopine ruminants, represented by the wildebeest or gnu, *C. gnu*. See *gnu*. Also called *Catoblepas*.

connoisseur (kon-i-sūr′ or -sėr′), *n.* [< F. *connoisseur*, formerly *cognoisseur*, now *connaisseur*, < OF. *conoisseor*, *connissour*, *conissour*, etc. (= Pr. *conoisser*, *conoisseor* = Sp. *conocedor* = Pg. *conhecedor* = It. *conoscitore*), < OF. *conoistre*, *connoistre* (*connoiss-*), F. *connaître* (*connaiss-*) = Pr. *conoscer*, *conoisser* = Sp. *conoscer* (obs.), *conocer* = Pg. *conhecer* = It. *conoscere*, know, < L. *cognoscere*, know: see *cognition*, *cognizance*, *cognize*, *cognosce*.] A critical judge of any art, particularly of painting, sculpture, or music; one competent to pass a critical judgment: as, a *connoisseur* of carvings; a *connoisseur* of lace.

Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure
To get the name of *connoisseur*. *Swift*, Poetry.

What *connoisseurs* say of some pictures painted by Raphael in his youth may be said of this campaign. It was in Frederic's early bad manner.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

The *connoisseur* is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettant, who only "thinks that he knows."
Fairholt, Dict. Terms of Art, p. 127.

connoisseurship (kon-i-sūr′ship or -sėr′ship), *n.* [< *connoisseur* + *-ship*.] The rôle or part of a connoisseur; critical judgment in matters of art.

How well his *connoisseurship* understands
The graceful bend, and the voluptuous swell.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 53.

connor, *n.* See *conner*[3].

connotate (kon′ǫ-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connotated*, ppr. *connotating*. [< ML. **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*.] To denote secondarily; refer to something besides the object named; imply the existence of along with or as correlated to the object named; connote: thus, the term "father" *connotates* a "child": used especially of qualities whose existence is implied by adjectives: distinguished from *denotate*, *denote*.

Law and punishment being relations, and mutually *connotating* each the other.
Bp. Reynolds, The Passions, p. 519 (Ord MS.).

God's foreseeing doth not include or *connotate* predetermining. *Hammond*.

connotation (kon-ǫ-tā′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *connotation* = Sp. *connotacion* = Pg. *connotação*, < ML. **connotatio(n-)*, < *connotare*, pp. **connotatus*, connote: see *connote*.] **1.** Secondary denotation; reference to something besides the object named.

In regard to the word black, we merely annex to it the syllable ness; and it is immediately indicated that all *connotation* is dropped. *James Mill*, Human Mind, ix.

2. That which constitutes the meaning of a word; the aggregation of attributes expressed by a word; that which a word means or implies: distinguished from *denotation*. See extract, and *connote*, *v.*

The most usual mode of declaring the *connotation* of a name is by predicating two or more connotative names which make up among them the whole *connotation* of the name to be defined, as, Man is a corporeal, organized, animated, rational being, shaped as and so; or we may employ names which connote several of the attributes at once, as, Man is a rational animal shaped so and so.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. viii. § 2.

connotative (ko-nō′tą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *connotatif* = Sp. Pg. *connotativo*, < ML. *connotativus*, < **connotatus*, pp. of *connotare*, connote: see *connote*, *connotate*.] Having the quality of connoting; implying an attribute while denoting a subject: applied to any term which connotates or connotes anything, in whatever sense those verbs may be used. [The Latin equivalent *connotativus* is frequent in the scholastic writers, from Alexander of Hales, one of the earliest, who gives *relativa appellatio* as the equivalent of *nomen connotans*, to William of Occam, who says: "A *connotative* name is that which signifies one thing primarily and another secondarily; and such a name properly has a nominal definition, . . . and frequently a part of that definition ought to be placed in the nominative, part in an oblique case, . . . as with the noun *white*, . . . that which possesses whiteness." The word is used in this sense in older English writers. Several modern writers, as James Mill, have used it in nearly the same way; but J. S. Mill's influence has established, alongside of the old meaning, another, used by his followers, which is defined in the following extract:

A *connotative* term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. By a subject is here meant anything which possesses attributes. Thus John, or London, or England, are names which signify a subject only. Whiteness, length, virtue, signify an attribute only. None of these names, therefore, are *connotative*. But white, long, virtuous are connotative. The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc., and implies, or, as it was termed by the schoolmen, connotes, the attribute whiteness. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

Connotative being. See *being*.

connote (kǫ-nōt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *connoted*, ppr. *connoting*. [= Sp. *connotar*, < ML. *connotare*, connote, < L. *com-*, together, + *notare*, mark, note: see *note*, *v.*, and cf. *connotate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** Same as *connotate*.

Good, in the general sense of it, *connotes* also a certain suitableness of it to some other thing. *South*.

While, in the phrase white horse, denotes two things, the color and the horse; but it denotes the color primarily, the horse secondarily. We say that it notes the primary, *connotes* the secondary signification.
J. S. Mill, Human Mind, i.

2. To signify; mean; imply.

It [*Cosmos*] denotes the entire phenomenal universe; it *connotes* the orderly uniformity of nature, and the negation of miracle or extraneous disturbance of any kind.
J. Fiske, Comte. Philos., I. 182.

[This meaning was introduced by J. S. Mill. A word *connotes* those attributes which its predication of a subject asserts that that subject possesses. But *connote* is now often loosely used in such a sense that any attribute known to be possessed by all the objects denoted by a term is said to be *connoted* by that term. Mill discountenances this use of the word.

In some cases it is not easy to decide precisely how much a particular word does or does not *connote*; that is, we do not exactly know (the case not having arisen) what degree of difference in the object would occasion a difference in the name. Thus, it is clear that the word man, besides animal life and rationality, *connotes* also a certain external form; but it would be impossible to say precisely what form; that is, to decide how great a deviation from the form ordinarily found in the beings whom we are accustomed to call men would suffice in a newly discovered race to make us refuse them the name of man.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. ii. § 5.]

= **Syn.** *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See the definitions of these words.

II. *intrans.* To have a meaning or significance in connection with another word.

Some grammarians have said that an adjective only *connotes*, and means nothing by itself.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, ii. 6.

connotive (ko-nō′tiv), *a.* [< *connote* + *-ive*. Cf. *connotative*.] Connoting; significant; conveying the meaning, as of a word; connotative.

Mr. Spencer, . . . preferring to use a term *connotive* of true humility and the limitations of the human mind, calls this mysterious object of religious feeling "The Unknowable." *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 407.

connubial (ko-nū′bi-al), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *connubial* = It. *connubiale*, < L. *connubialis*, usually *cōnubialis*, < *connubium*, usually *cōnubium*, marriage, < *com-*, *co-*, together, + *nubere*, veil, marry: see *nubile*, *nuptial*.] Pertaining to marriage; nuptial; springing from or proper to the married state; matrimonial; conjugal.

Nor turn'd, I ween,
Adam from his fair spouse, nor Eve the rites
Mysterious of *connubial* love refused.
Milton, P. L., iv. 748.

Contented toil, and hospitable care,
And kind *connubial* tenderness are there.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 404.

= **Syn.** *Conjugal*, *Hymeneal*, etc. See *matrimonial*.

connubiality (kǫ-nū-bi-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *connubial* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being connubial.—**2.** Anything pertaining to the married state.

With the view of stopping some slight *connubialities* which had begun to pass between Mr. and Mrs. Browdie.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

connubially (kǫ-nū′bi-al-i), *adv.* In a connubial manner; as man and wife.

connudate† (kon′ū-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-* (intensive) + *nudatus*, pp. of *nudare*, make naked, < *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] To strip naked. *Bailey*.

connumerate (ko-nū′mę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *connumerated*, ppr. *connumerating*. [< LL. *connumeratus*, pp. of *connumerare* (> Sp. *connumerar* = It. *connumerare*), < L. *com-*, together, + *numerare*, number: see *numerate*, *number*, *v.*] To reckon or count conjointly, or together with something else.

Ought to be *connumerated* or reckoned together.
Cudworth.

connumeration (ko-nū-mę-rā′shǫn), *n.* [= Sp. *connumeracion* = It. *connumerazione*, < ML. *connumeratio(n-)*, < LL. *connumerare*, pp. *connumeratus*, number with: see *connumerate*.] A reckoning together.

Insisting upon the *connumeration* of the three persons.
Porson, To Travis, Letters, p. 225.

connusance† (kon′u-sąns), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizance*.

connusant† (kon′u-sant), *a.* An obsolete form of *cognizant*.

connusor† (kon′u-sôr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cognizor*.

connutritious (kon-ū-trish′us), *a.* [< *con-* + *nutritious*.] **1†.** Nourished or brought up together. *Coles*, 1717.—**2.** Imbibed with one's nourishment; resulting from a special kind of food; growing with one's growth: said especially of diseases which are congenital or are contracted from a nurse.

conny[1] (kon′i), *a.* Same as *canny*. [Prov. Eng.]

conny[2], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

Conocardium (kō-nǫ-kär′di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρδία = E. *heart*.] A genus of fossil bivalve shells, from the Silurian and Carboniferous strata of Europe and America, of which *C. hibernicum* is the type.

Conocardium hibernicum.

conocarp (kō′nǫ-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, a fruit consisting of a collection of carpels arranged upon a conical center, as the blackberry. [Rare.]

conocephalite (kō-nǫ-sef′a-līt), *n.* A fossil of the genus *Conocephalites*.

Conocephalites (kō-nǫ-sef-a-lī′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Adams, 1843), < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, the head, + *-ites*.] A genus of trilobites, having the glabella narrowed in front, few thoracic rings, and moderately developed abdomen, made the type of a family *Conocephalitidæ*.

Conocephalitidæ (kō-nō-sef-a-lit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conocephalites* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites, typified by the genus *Conocephalites*. Also written *Conocephalidæ*.

Conocephalus (kō-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + κεφαλή, a head.] **1.** A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, having the vertex conical (whence the name), the elytra long and leafy, the legs long and slender, the antennæ filiform, and the ovipositor ensate. There are several species of these green grasshoppers, such as *C. mandibularis* of Europe and the common *C. ensiger* of the United States.

2†. A generic name variously used for certain crustaceans, beetles, reptiles, and worms.

conocuneus (kō-nō-kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *conocunei* (-i). [NL., ⟨ L. *conus*, a cone, + *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cone* and *coin*¹.] **1.** A geometrical solid having one curved and three plane faces, one of which is the quadrant of a circle and has as one edge a line equal and parallel to one of the radii of the circle forming a boundary of the quadrant.—**2.** A surface generated by a right line which constantly crosses a fixed right line at right angles, and also constantly intersects the circumference of a fixed circle.

conodont (kō′nō-dont), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A small glistening fossil organism, discovered by Pander in Silurian and Devonian rocks in Russia, and subsequently observed in other strata in different localities, and variously supposed to be a tooth of a cyclostomous fish, or a spine, hooklet, or denticle of a mollusk or an annelid: so named from its conical tooth-like appearance. These organisms are certainly not teeth of any vertebrates, and are probably the remains of worms.

Conodonts, supposed to belong to the Myxinidæ, are minute palæozoic tooth-like fossils. *Pascoe*, Zoöl. Class., p. 178.

conoid¹ (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conoïde* = Sp. *conóide* = Pg. It. *conoide*, ⟨ Gr. κωνοειδής, conical (neut. τὸ κωνοειδές, a conoid), ⟨ κῶνος, a cone, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a cone; conoidal.

II. *n.* **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid formed by the revolution of a conic section about its axis. If the conic section is a parabola, the resulting solid is a parabolic conoid, or paraboloid; if a hyperbola, the solid is a hyperbolic conoid, or hyperboloid; if an ellipse, an elliptic conoid, a spheroid, or ellipsoid. But the term *conoid* is often used to include the hyperboloids and paraboloids and to exclude the spheroids. This is the meaning of the Greek word with Archimedes. (*b*) A skew surface which may be generated by a straight line moving in such a manner as to touch a straight line and curve, and continue parallel to a given plane. (*c*) A surface generated by the revolution of an arc of a circle about its sine.—**2.** In *anat.*, the conarium or pineal body.

conoid² (kō′noid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Conus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, resembling or having the characters of the *Conoidea*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Conidæ*.

conoidal (kō-noi′dal), *a.* [⟨ *conoid*¹ + *-al*; = F. *conoïdal*, etc.] **1.** Having the form of a conoid: as, a *conoidal* bullet.—**2.** Approaching to a conical form; nearly but not exactly conical.—**Conoidal ligament**, the posterior or costoclavicular ligament, as distinguished from the trapezoid division of the same structure. It is an important defense of the shoulder-joint, besides contributing to hold the distal end of the clavicle in place.

conoidally (kō-noi′dal-i), *adv.* In a conoidal form or manner.

Conoidea (kō-noi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Conus* + *-oidea*.] In *conch.*, same as *Conidæ*. *Latreille*, 1825.

conoidic, conoidical (kō-noi′dik, -di-kal), *a.* [⟨ *conoid*¹ + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to a conoid; having the form of a conoid.

Conomedusæ (kō′nō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + NL. *Medusæ*.] Haeckel's name of an order of *Scyphomedusæ*, formed for the reception of the *Charybdea* and allied jellyfishes. The disk is bell-shaped with quadrangular base, and the parts are arranged in fours. The 4 tentaculoid arms are perradial; the lamelliform genitalia are in 4 pairs, attached to 4 interradial septa dividing the enteric cavity into 4 gastric pouches, in which the genitalia hang freely. There are 4 interradial flaps, bearing each a long tentacle, and a broad vascular false velum penetrated by the enteric canals.

conomedusan (kō′nō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Conomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Conomedusæ*; charybdean.

II. *n.* One of the *Conomedusæ*; a charybdean.

conominee (kō-nom-i-nē′), *n.* [⟨ *co-*¹ + *nominee*.] One named or designated as an associate; a joint nominee.

Cononite (kō′non-īt), *n.* [⟨ *Conon* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A member of an unimportant sect of Tritheists which followed Conon, Bishop of Tarsus in Cilicia, and appeared and disappeared in the seventh century. See *Tritheist*.

Conopidæ (kō-nop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Conops* + *-idæ*.] A family of dichætous brachycerous dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Conops*, having a distinct proboscis, uncovered halteres, and perfect wings with a simple cubital vein. Also *Conopsidæ*.

Black-cheeked Ant-thrush (*Conopophaga melanops*).

Conopophaga (kō-nō-pof′a-gä), *n.* [NL., Vieillot, 1816); also written *Conopophagus*, and contr. *Conophaga*; ⟨ Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat (see *Conops*), + φαγεῖν, eat.] A genus of ant-thrushes, or formicarioid passerine birds, of South America, divided into the species *C. aurita*, *C. lineata*, *C. melanops*, etc.

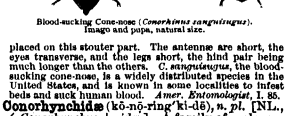
Conops (kō′nops), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κώνωψ, a gnat, mosquito, ⟨ κῶνος, a cone, + ὤψ, eye, face.] A genus of dipterous insects, formerly of great extent, now restricted as the type of the family *Conopidæ*. *C. flavipes*, the larva of which live in the abdomen of hymenopterous insects, is an example.

Conops ichiatis. (Cross shows natural size.)

Conopsariæ (kō-nop-sā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758); prop. **Conoparia*; ⟨ *Conops* + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's classification of insects, the third tribe of *Athericera*, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Conops* and the modern family *Conopidæ*, but including some forms now usually referred to *Muscidæ*.

Conopsidæ (kō-nop′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Conopidæ*.

Conorhinus (kō-nō-rī′nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥίς, ῥινός, nose.] A genus of *Hemiptera*, founded by Laporte in 1833. The body is somewhat flattened, and the sides of the abdomen are strongly recurved. The head is long, narrow, and cylindrical, and thickened behind the eyes; the ocelli are placed on this stouter part. The antennæ are short, the eyes transverse, and the legs short, the hind pair being much longer than the others. *C. sanguisugus*, the bloodsucking cone-nose, is a widely distributed species in the United States, and is known in some localities to infest beds and suck human blood. *Amer. Entomologist*, I. 85.



Blood-sucking Cone-nose (*Conorhinus sanguisugus*). Imago and pupa, natural size.

Conorhynchidæ (kō-nō-ring′ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Conorhynchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Conorhynchus*: same as *Albulidæ*.

Conorhynchus (kō-nō-ring′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, wedge, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of malacopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Conorhynchidæ*: same as *Albula*.

conormal (kō-nôr′mal), *a.* [⟨ *co-*¹ + *normal*.] In *math.*, having common normals.—**Conormal correspondence** of vicinal surfaces, a correspondence according to which points having the same normal correspond to one another.

conoscente, *n.* See *cognoscente*.

conoscope (kō′nō-skōp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A form of polariscope used to observe sections of crystals in converging polarized light.

Conotrachelus (kō′nō-tra-kē′lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + τράχηλος, the neck, throat.] A notable genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *C. nenuphar* is the plum-weevil or plum-curculio, probably the most injurious of the whole family in America. The beetle is of small size, and of a dark-brown color spotted with black, yellow, and white. Besides the plum, this weevil attacks the apricot, nectarine, peach, cherry, apple, pear, and quince. *C. crataegi* is the quince-curculio, which infests the quince, pear, and haw. The eggs are laid in June, and the larvæ when full-grown bore out and fall to the ground, where they remain all winter, assuming the pupa form in the spring, and issuing as beetles in May. There are many other species. The elytra are tuberculate, and in some species handsomely variegated with hairy markings.

Plum-weevil (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*).
a, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, imago; *d*, plum and curculio, the plum bearing one of the punctures. (Lines show natural sizes.)

conourish (kō-nur′ish), *v. t.* [⟨ *co-*¹ + *nourish*.] To nourish together. [Rare.]

If two or more living subjects be *co-nourished* during the period of development, they will tend to "similar proportional development" and "similar series of kindred actions." *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 286.

conquadrate (kon-kwod′rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conquadrated*, ppr. *conquadrating*. [⟨ L. *conquadratus*, pp. of *conquadrare*, make square, ⟨ *com-* + *quadrare*, square: see *quadrate*.] To bring into a square; square with another. *Ash.* [Rare.]

conquassate† (kon-kwas′āt), *v. t.* [⟨ L. *conquassatus*, pp. of *conquassare* (⟩ It. *conquassare*), shake violently, ⟨ *com-*, together, + *quassare*, shake, freq. of *quatere*, pp. *quassus*, shake. Cf. *concuss*.] To shake.

Vomits do violently *conquassate* the lungs. *Harvey.*

conquassation† (kon-kwa-sā′shon), *n.* [= It. *conquassazione*, ⟨ L. *conquassatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *conquassare*, pp. *conquassatus*, shake violently: see *conquassate*.] Concussion; agitation.

I have had a *conquassation* in my cerebrum ever since the disaster. *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, iii. 2.

conquer (kong′kėr), *v.* [⟨ ME. *conqueren* (or, without inf. suffix, *conquer*, *conquere*), ⟨ OF. *conquerre*, *cunquerre*, *conquerer*, F. *conquérir* = Pr. *conquerre*, *conquerer*, *conquerir* = Sp. *conquerir* = It. *conquidere*, ⟨ L. *conquirere* (ML. also in deriv. **conquerere*), pp. *conquisitus*, also *conquistus*) (⟩ Sp. Pg. *conquistar*: see *conquest*, *v.*), seek after, go in quest, seek eagerly, procure, ML. conquer, ⟨ *com-* + *quærere*, pp. *quæsitus*, seek, ask: see *quest*, *query*, and cf. *acquire*, *enquire*, *inquire*, *require*, which contain the same radical element. Hence *conquest*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overcome the resistance of; compel to submit or give way; gain victory over; subdue by force of arms, or by superior strength or power of any kind: as, to *conquer* the enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a prize-fight; to *conquer* a stubborn will, or one's passions.

Barouns that dide homage as soone as he hadde *conquerid* these xj kynges, flor thei doutid that he sholde be-reve hem of her londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

If we be *conquer'd*, let men *conquer* us,
And not these bastard Bretagnes.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

We *conquer'd* France, but felt our captive's charms;
Her arts victorious triumph'd o'er our arms.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 263.

The natives [of Hindustan] had learned to look with contempt on the mighty nation which was soon to *conquer* and to rule them. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

2. To overcome or surmount, as obstacles, difficulties, or anything that obstructs.

How hard a matter it is to *conquer* the prejudices of education. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

3. To gain or secure by conquest; obtain by effort: as, to *conquer* peace.

By degrees the virtues and charms of Mary *conquered* the first place in her husband's affection.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

conquer

It was only after a strenuous opposition from these bodies that ancient literature at last *conquered* its recognition as an element of academical instruction.
Sir W. Hamilton.

=Syn. 1 and **3**. *Overcome, Vanquish, Conquer, Subdue, Subjugate*, to overpower, overthrow, defeat, beat, rout, worst, discomfit, humble, crush, subject, master, agree in the general idea expressed by *overcome*, namely, that of becoming superior to by an effort. The most conspicuous use of these words is in relation to physical struggles, as in war, wrestling, etc., but they refer also to struggles of mind, as in statesmanship, debate, chess, etc. An important difference among them is the implied duration of the victory, *overcome* and *vanquish* not reaching beyond the present, *conquer* implying a good deal of permanence, and *subdue* and *subjugate* containing permanence as an essential idea. *Overcome* is not so strong as *vanquish*, the former expressing a real victory, but the latter also a complete or great one. *Conquer* is wider and more general than *vanquish*, and may imply a succession of struggles or conflicts, while *vanquish* and *overcome* refer more commonly to a single conflict. Alexander the Great *conquered* Asia in a succession of battles, and *vanquished* Darius in one decisive engagement. In this respect *subdue* and *subjugate* are like *conquer*. *Subdue* may express a slower, quieter process than *conquer*. *Subjugate* is the strongest; it is to bring completely under the yoke. See *defeat*.

Who *overcomes*
By force, hath *overcome* but half his foe.
Milton, P. L., i. 648.

In arguing, too, the parson owned his skill,
For e'en though *vanquished*, he could argue still.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 212.

No creed without pathos will ever justify the great human hope, or *conquer* the great human heart.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 327.

Rome learning arts from Greece whom she *subdued*.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato.

The style of Louis XIV. did what his armies failed to do. It overran and *subjugated* Europe.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 390.

II. *intrans.* To make a conquest; gain the victory.

He hath been us'd
Ever to *conquer*, and to have his worth
Of contradiction.
Shak., Cor., III. 3.

Resolv'd to *conquer* or to die.
Waller, Epitaph on Col. C. Cavendish.

conquerable (kong'kėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *conquerable*; as *conquer* + *-able*.] Capable of being conquered; that may be vanquished or subdued.

Revenge, . . . which yet we are sure is *conquerable* under all the strongest temptations to it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. iv.

conquerableness (kong'kėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being conquerable.

conqueress (kong'kėr-es), *n.* [< *conquer* + *-ess*.] A female who conquers; a victorious female.

O Truth! thou art a mighty *conqueress*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 3.

conqueringly (kong'kėr-ing-li), *adv.* By conquering.

conquerment† (kong'kėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *conquerement, conquerrement* (cf. ML. *conquerementum*); as *conquer* + *-ment*.] Conquest. [Rare.]

The nuns of new-won Cales his bonnet lent
In lieu of their so kind a *conquerment*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, III. 7.

conqueror (kong'kėr-or), *n.* [< ME. *conquerour, conquerur*, < OF. *conqueror, conquereor, conquereur, cunqueror* (= Sp. *conquridor*, obs.), < *conquerre*, conquer: see *conquer*. Cf. L. *conquisitor, conquisitor, conquæstor*, a recruiting officer, in ML. one who acquires or gains, a conqueror, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek, ML. conquer.] One who conquers a victory over, any opposing force; specifically, one who subdues or subjugates a nation or nations by military power.

He may wel be called *conquerour*, and that is Cryst to mene.
Piers Plowman (B), xix. 58.

This England never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a *conqueror*,
But when it first did help to wound itself.
Shak., K. John, v. 7.

The mighty disturbers of mankind who have been called *Conquerors* shall not then be attended with their great armies, but must stand alone to receive their sentence.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

The Conqueror, an epithet applied to William I., King of England and Duke of Normandy, on account of his conquest of England in 1066. As originally applied, however (in Old French and Middle Latin), the name was not exactly synonymous with *conqueror* in the modern sense. See extract.

William, we must always remember, did not give himself out as a *conqueror*. The name *conqueror*, conquestor, though applied with perfect truth in the common sense, must strictly be taken in the legal meaning, of purchaser or acquirer.
E. A. Freeman.

=Syn. See *victor*.

conquest (kong'kwest), *n.* [< ME. *conquest*, < OF. *conquest*, m., *conqueste*, f., F. *conquête*, f. (*conquêt*, m., acquisition), = Pr. *conquist, conquesta* = Sp. Pg. *conquista* = It. *conquisto, conquista*, < ML. *conquistus, conquistus, conquestus*, m., *conquistum*, neut., *conquista, f.*, conquest, acquisition, < L. *conquisitus* (ML. contr. *conquistus*), *-a, -um*, pp. of *conquirere*, seek, procure, ML. conquer: see *conquer*, and cf. *acquest, inquest, request*.] 1. The act of conquering; the act of overcoming or vanquishing opposition by force of any kind, but especially by force of arms; victory.

Conquest and good husbandry both enlarge the king's dominions: the one by the sword, making the acres more in number; the other by the plough, making the same acres more in value.
Fuller.

In joys of *conquest* he resigns his breath.
Addison, The Campaign.

2. The act of acquiring or gaining control of by force; acquisition by military or other conflict; subjugation by any means: as, the *conquest* of Persia by Alexander the Great; the *conquest* of a nation's liberties, or of one's passions.

Three years sufficed for the *conquest* of the country.
Prescott.

Specifically—**3.** The act of gaining or captivating the affections or favor of another or others.

Nature did her wrong,
To print continual *conquest* on her cheeks,
And make no man worthy for her to take.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, i. 1.

I confess you have made a perfect *conquest* of me by your late Favours, and I yield myself your Captive.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 23.

4. That which is conquered; a possession gained by force, physical or moral.

What *conquest* brings he home?
What tributaries follow him to Rome?
Shak., J. C., i. 1.

For much more willingly I mention air,
This our old *conquest*, than remember hell.
Milton, P. R., i. 46.

To resign *conquests* is a task as difficult in a beauty as an hero.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

5. In *feudal law*, aequest; acquisition; the acquiring of property by other means than by inheritance, or the acquisition of property by a number in community or by one for all the others.—**6.** In *Scots law*, heritable property acquired in any other way than by heritage, as by purchase, donation, etc.; or, with reference to a marriage contract, heritable property subsequently acquired.—**The Conquest**, by preëminence, in *Eng. hist.*, the conquest or acquisition of England by William, Duke of Normandy (afterward William I., or William the Conqueror), in 1066.

conquest†, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *conquess* (= OF. *conquester, conquister* = Sp. Pg. *conquistar*); from the noun.] To conquer.

The King was cuming to his cuntrie,
To *conquess* baith his landis and he.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 28).

conquestion†, *n.* [< L. *conquestio(n-)*, < *conqueri*, pp. *conquestus*, complain, < *com-*, together, + *queri*, complain: see *quarrel, querulous*.] Complaining together. *Coles*, 1717.

conquest (kong-kwest'), *n.* [< F. *conquêt*: see *conquest*.] In *civil law*, synonymous with *acquest*. (Both words are used of property acquired during a marriage under the rule of community of property, as distinguished from *biens propres*. *Acquest* was formerly often used of property coming to one spouse by some mode other than either succession or gift direct from an ancestor, and becoming community property by virtue of the marriage; while *conquest* was, and perhaps by some writers still is, used to designate property that both husband and wife together acquired as community property.)

conquistion (kong-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *conquisitio(n-)*, a seeking for, < *conquirere*, pp. *conquisitus*, seek for: see *conquer*.] A gathering together; a seeking for the purpose of collection.

The *conquistion* of some costly marbles and cedars.
Bp. Hall, Elisha Raising the Iron.

conquistador (kong-kwis'ta-dōr), *n.* [Sp. Pg., < *conquistar*, conquer, < *conquista*, conquest: see *conquest* and *conquer*.] A conqueror: applied to the conquerors of Spanish America.

The violence and avarice of the *conquistadors*.
Is. Taylor.

consacret, *v. t.* [= F. *consacrer* = Pr. *consecrar, consegrar* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* (Sp. obs. *consacrar*) = It. *consacrare, conseagrare*, < L. *consecrare*, var. of *consecrare*, devote: see *consecrate*.] To devote; consecrate.

Lo heer these Champions that have (bravely bould)
Withstood proud Tyrants, stoutly *consacring*
Their lives and soules to God in suffering:
Whose names are all in Life's fair Book inroul'd.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, III. 5.

consanguine (kon-sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consanguin*, < L. *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] **I.** *a.* Descended from a common ancestor; consanguineous: as, "the *Consanguine* Family," *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 22.

II. *n.* One of the same blood as, or related by birth to, another.

The progress from promiscuity through the marriage of *consanguines*, then upward to the various forms of polyandry and polygyny to monogamy.
Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 400.

consanguineal (kon-sang-gwin'ē-al), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-al*.] Consanguineous. *Sir T. Browne.*

consanguinean (kon-sang-gwin'ē-an), *a.* [As *consanguine* + *-an*.] Same as *consanguineous*, 2.

Half-blood is either *consanguinean*, as between children by the same father, or uterine, as between children having the same mother.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 78.

consanguineous (kon-sang-gwin'ē-us), *a.* [= F. *consanguin* = Sp. *consanguíneo* = Pg. It. *consanguíneo*, < L. *consanguineus*, related by blood, < *com-*, together, + *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*.] 1. Of the same blood; related by birth; descended from the same parent or ancestor.

Am I not *consanguineous*? am I not of her blood?
Shak., T. N., ii. 3.

More specifically—**2.** Of the same father by different wives; characterized by this relation. Also *consanguinean*. *Mainc.*—**3.** Pertaining to or affected by the relation of consanguinity.

When the principles of breeding and of inheritance are better understood, we shall not hear ignorant members of our legislature rejecting with scorn a plan for ascertaining by an easy method whether or not *consanguineous* marriages are injurious to man.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 385.

consanguinity (kon-sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consanguinité* = Sp. *consanguinidad* = Pg. *consanguinidade* = It. *consanguinità*, < L. *consanguinita(t-)s*, < *consanguineus*, of the same blood: see *consanguineous*.] Relationship by blood; the relationship or connection of persons descended from the same common ancestor, in distinction from *affinity*, or relationship by marriage.

I know no touch of *consanguinity*;
No kin, no love, no blood, no soul so near me,
As the sweet Troilus.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 2.

To the Court of Rome, to solicit a dispensation for their marriage, rendered necessary by the *consanguinity* of the parties.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 5.

consarcinator (kon-sär-si-nā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *consarcinatus*, pp. of *consarcinare*, sew or patch together, < *com-*, together, + **sarcinare, sarcire*, patch.] The act of patching together. *Bailey.*

conscience (kon'shens), *n.* [< ME. *conscience, concience, concien*, < OF. *conscience, concience*, F. *conscience* = Pr. *conciencia, cossiencia* = Sp. *conciencia*, now *conciencia* = Pg. *consciencia* = It. *coscienza, coscienza*, < L. *conscientia*, a joint knowledge, cognizance, consciousness, knowledge, conscience, < *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire* (little used, be conscious (of wrong), LL. know well, < *com-*, together, + *scire*, know: see *science*.] 1. Consciousness; knowledge. [Obsolete or rare.]

Let . . . thy former facts
Not fall in mention, but to urge new acts.
Conscience of them provoke thee on to more.
B. Jonson, Catiline, I. 1.

The same passion [for glory] may proceed not from any *conscience* of our own actions, but from fame and trust of others, whereby one may think well of himself, and yet be deceived; and this is false glory.
Hobbes, Works, IV. ix.

The characteristic of the long medieval centuries, the *conscience* that war is justifiable only by law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 220.

2†. Private or inward thoughts; real sentiments.

By my troth, I will speak my *conscience* of the king: I think he would not wish himself anywhere but where he is.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

3. The consciousness that the acts for which a person believes himself to be responsible do or do not conform to his ideal of right; the moral judgment of the individual applied to his own conduct, in distinction from his perception of right and wrong in the abstract, and in the conduct of others. It manifests itself in the feeling of *obligation* or *duty*, the moral imperative "I ought" or "I ought not": hence the phrases the *voice of conscience*, the *dictates of conscience*, etc.

Conscience that es called ywitt (inwit).
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 5428.

My *conscience* hath a thousand several tongues,
And every tongue brings in a several tale,
And every tale condemns me for a villain.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

No way whatsoever that I shall walk in against the dictates of my *conscience* will ever bring me to the mansions of the blessed.
Locke, 1st Letter concerning Toleration.

Man, as conscious of his liberty to act, and of the law by which his actions ought to be regulated, recognises his personal accountability, and calls himself before the internal tribunal which we denominate *conscience*. Here he is either acquitted or condemned. The acquittal is connected with a peculiar feeling of pleasurable exultation, as the condemnation with a peculiar feeling of painful humiliation — remorse. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

4. Moral sense; scrupulosity; conformity to one's own sense of right in conduct, or to that of the community.

Thei han gret *Conscience*, and holden it for a gret Synne, to casten a Knyf in the Fuyr, and for to drawe Flessche out of a Pot with a Knyf. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 249.

He had, against right and *conscience*, by shameful treachery intruded himself into another man's kingdom.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

5†. Tender feeling; pity.

Al was *conscience* and tendre herte.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 150.

6†. Same as *breastplate*, 4. — **7†.** A bellarmine.

Like a larger jug that some men call
A bellarmine, but we a *conscience*.
W. Cartwright, The Ordinary.

A bad conscience, a reproving conscience. — **A clean or clear conscience,** a conscience void of reproach. — **A good conscience,** an approving conscience. — **Case of conscience,** a question as to what ought to be done in a given case or under given circumstances; a problem in casuistry.

A man will pretend to be perplexed with a *case of conscience*, when really he is wishing to make out that some general rule of conduct does not apply to him, because its fulfilment would entail on him trouble, or because it conflicts with some passion which he wishes to indulge.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 314.

Conscience clause, a clause or article inserted in an act or law involving religious matters, which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples against joining or being present in religious services or acts, as in taking judicial oaths, or having their children present at schools during religious service. — **Conscience money,** money paid to relieve the conscience, as money sent to the public treasury in payment of a tax which has previously been evaded, or money paid as atonement for some act of dishonesty previously concealed. — **Court of conscience,** a court established for the recovery of small debts in London and other British trading cities and districts. — **In all conscience,** most certainly; in all reason and fairness. [Colloq.]

Half a dozen fools are, *in all conscience*, as many as you should require. *Swift.*

In conscience. (*a*) In justice; in honesty; in truth; in reason.

Dost thou *in conscience* think — tell me, Emilia —
That there be women do abuse their husbands
In such gross kind? *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 3.

What you require cannot, *in conscience*, be deferred.
Milton.

(*b*) Most certainly; assuredly.

We have but a few days longer to stay here; too little *in conscience* for such a place. *Gray*, Letters, I. 83.

To free one's conscience. See *free*. — **To make a matter of conscience,** to consider from a conscientious point of view; act in regard to as conscience dictates: as, to *make* daily exercise a *matter of conscience*. — **To make conscience,** to act according to the dictates of conscience; do what is required by one's sense of right and wrong.

Troth I do *make conscience* of vexing thee now in the dog-days. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

There is no *conscience to be made* in the kind or nature of the meat being flesh or fish.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

Children are travellers newly arrived in a strange country; we should therefore *make conscience* not to deceive them. *Locke.*

conscienced (kon'shenst), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-ed*2.] Having conscience. [Rare.]

Young *conscienc'd* casuists.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 7.

I would be understood, not onely an Allower, but an humble Petitioner, that discreet and tender-*conscienced* Anabaptists may have due time and means of conviction.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 15.

conscienceless (kon'shens-les), *a.* [< *conscience* + *-less*.] Having no conscience; free from or not marked by conscientious scruples.

Conscienceless and wicked patrons, of which sort the swarm are too great in the Church of England.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. § 24 (Ord MS.).

That has never been paralleled in all the history of your *conscienceless* partisanship. *The American*, VIII. 346.

conscience-smitten (kon'shens-smit'n), *a.* Smitten by conscience or remorse.

conscient (kon'shient), *a.* [= F. *conscient*, < L. *conscien(t-)s*, ppr. of *conscire*, know well: see *conscience*.] Conscious. [Rare.]

Conscient to himself that he played his part well.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning.

The most complex *conscient* acts.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 509.

conscientious (kon-gi-en'shus), *a.* [= F. *consciencieux* = Pg. *consciencioso* = It. *coscienzioso*, < ML. *conscientiosus*, < L. *conscientia*, conscience: see *conscience*.] **1†.** Conscious.

The heretick, guilty and *conscientious* to himself of refutability. *Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 141.

2. Controlled by conscience; governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience, or by the known or supposed rules of right and wrong: as, a *conscientious* judge.

It is the good and *conscientious* man chiefly, that is uneasy and dissatisfied with himself; always ready to condemn his own imperfections, and to suspect his own sincerity, upon the slightest occasions.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xv.

3. Regulated by conscience; according to the dictates of conscience; springing from conscience: as, a *conscientious* scruple.

It was a worldly repentance, not a *conscientious*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Lead a life in so *conscientious* a probity.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

=Syn. 2 and **3.** Scrupulous, exact, careful, faithful, upright, honest, honorable, righteous.

conscientiously (kon-gi-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner; according to the dictates of conscience; with a strict regard to right and wrong.

If the conscience happens to be deluded, sin does not therefore cease to be sin, because a man committed it *conscientiously*. *South.*

conscientiousness (kon-gi-en'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being conscientious; a scrupulous regard to the decisions of conscience; strict adherence to the principles of right conduct.

There were the high Christian graces, *conscientiousness* such as few kings are able or dare to display on the throne, which never swerved either through ambition or policy from strict rectitude. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xi. 1.

conscionable (kon'shqn-a-bl), *a.* [Irreg. formed (in Elizabeth's reign) from *conscience*; as if for **conscienceable*, < *conscience* + *-able*.] **1†.** Governed by conscience; conscientious.

Gon. See, sir, your mortgage, which I only took
In case you and your son had in the wars
Miscarried: I yield it up again; 'tis yours.
Cas. Are you so *conscionable*?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

A knave very voluble; no further *conscionable* than in putting on the mere form of civil and humane seeming.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

Let mercers then have *conscionable* thumbs when they measure out that smooth glittering devil, satin.
Middleton, The Black Book.

2. Conformable to conscience; consonant with right or duty; proper; just. [Most common in the negative. See *unconscionable*.]

I should speak of Pomroy of Northampton . . . who, on the 17th of June, 1775, dismounted and passed Charlestown Neck, on his way to Bunker Hill, on foot, in the midst of a shower of balls, because he did not think it *conscionable* to ride General Ward's horse, which he had borrowed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 394.

conscionableness (kon'shqn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being conscionable; rightfulness; equity. [Rare.]

conscionably (kon'shqn-a-bli), *adv.* Conscientiously; according to conscience.

This duty you both may the more willingly, and ought the more *conscionably* to perform.
John Robinson, in New England's Memorial, p. 28.

conscionary†, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *concionary*.

conscious (kon'shus), *a.* [= Pg. It. *conscio*, < L. *conscius*, knowing, aware, < *conscire*, be conscious, know: see *conscience*.] **1.** In the state of a waking as distinguished from that of a sleeping person or an inanimate thing; in the act of feeling, or endowed with feeling, in the broadest sense of the word.

When the dread trumpet sounds, the slumbering dust,
Not unattentive to the call, shall wake.
. . . Nor shall the *conscious* soul
Mistake its partner. *Blair*, The Grave, l. 755.

The moment the first trace of *conscious* intelligence is introduced, we have a act of phenomena which materialism can in no wise account for.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 282.

2. Attributing, or capable of attributing, one's sensations, cognitions, etc., to one's self; aware of the unity of self in knowledge; aware of one's self; self-conscious.

This self of the "inner state," of which, according to Kant, we are *conscious*, is only known as a phenomenon, and cannot (as indeed nothing can, according to his system) be known as it is in itself.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 80.

3. Having one's feelings directed toward one's self; embarrassed by one's feelings about one's own person, and by the sense of being observed and criticised by others.

The *conscious* water saw its God and blushed.
R. Crashaw, Epigrams.

A large, handsome man I remember him, a little *conscious* in his bearing, but courteous, hospitable, and open-handed. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ix.

4. Present to consciousness; known or perceived as existing in one's self; felt: as, *conscious* guilt.

When they list, into the womb
That bred them they return, and howl and gnaw
My bowels, their repast; then, bursting forth
Afresh, with *conscious* terrours vex me round,
That rest or intermission none I find.
Milton, P. L., ii. 801.

The ingratitude of the world can never deprive us of the *conscious* happiness of having acted with humanity ourselves. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

The *conscious* thrill of shame. *M. Arnold*, Isolation.

5. Aware of an object; perceiving. (*a*) Aware of an internal object; aware of a thought, feeling, or volition.

Let us retire into ourselves, and become *conscious of* our own nature and *of* its high destination.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 18.

To say that I am *conscious of* a feeling is merely to say that I feel it. To have a feeling is to be conscious, and to be conscious is to have a feeling. To be *conscious of* the prick of a pin is merely to have the sensation.
James Mill, Human Mind, v.

When he [Augustus Cæsar] died, he desired his friends about him to give him a plaudite, as if he were *conscious to himself that* he had played his part well upon the stage.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

A tenderness which he was *conscious that* he had not merited. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

(*b*) Aware of an external object: a less correct use of the term: followed in either use by *of* or *that*, formerly by *to* or *to one's self that*.

Were not two of the Jesuits who were *conscious of* the Plot [conspiracy] preferred afterwards at Rome?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. ii.

Slowly and *conscious of* the raging eye
That watch'd him . . .
Went Leolin. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

6. Aware of some element of character as belonging to one's self.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with monarchal pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, P. L., ii. 429.

=Syn. *To be Sensible* or *Conscious*, etc. (see *feel*). *Aware*, *Conscious*. *Aware* refers commonly to objects of perception outside of ourselves; *conscious*, to objects of perception within us: as, to become *aware* of the presence of a stranger; to be quite *aware* of the danger of one's situation; to become *conscious* of a pain in one's eye. *Aware* indicates perception without feeling; *conscious*, generally recognition with some degree of feeling.

consciously (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner; with knowledge or intention.

If these perceptions, with their consciousness, always remained present in the mind, . . . the same thinking thing would be always *consciously* present.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 10.

All the advantages to which I have adverted are such as the artist did not *consciously* produce. *Emerson*, Art.

consciousness (kon'shus-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being conscious; the act or state of mind which distinguishes a waking from a sleeping person; the state of being aware of one's mental acts or states.

Consciousness is the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. 19.

Consciousness is thus, on the one hand, the recognition by the mind or "ego" of its acts and affections — in other words, the self-affirmation that certain modifications are known by me and that these modifications are mine.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xl.

We can imagine *consciousness* without self-consciousness, still more without introspection, much as we can imagine sight without taste or smell.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 37.

Consciousness is briefly defined as the power by which the soul knows its own acts and states.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 67.

Specifically — **2.** Self-consciousness (which see).

Since *consciousness* always accompanies thinking, and it is that that makes every one to be what he calls "self," and thereby distinguishes himself from all other thinking things; in this alone consists personal identity.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 9.

3. Perception; thought; intellectual action in general.

Consciousness is a comprehensive term for the complement of all our cognitive energies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Though *consciousness* should cease, the physicist would consider the sum total of objects to remain the same; the orange would still be round, yellow, and fragrant as before.
J. James, Jr. Pass. Pilgrim, p. 31.

In the course of the tenth century . . . a faint *consciousness* of distinct national life was felt in Italy, Germany, France, and England.
C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 6.

Unlike the ordinary consciousness, the religious *consciousness* is concerned with that which lies beyond the sphere of sense. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 340.

5. An intuitive perception or persuasion; a state of being aware; an inward recognition; a feeling.

They parted; on Miss Tilney's side with some knowledge of her new acquaintance's feelings, and on Catherine's without the smallest *consciousness* of having explained them. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 54.

In his will he [Bacon] expressed with singular brevity . . . a mournful *consciousness* that his actions had not been such as to entitle him to the esteem of those under whose observation his life had been passed. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

Data of consciousness, in *med. psychol.*, a somnambulistic condition in which the patient leads, as it were, two lives, recollecting in each condition what occurred in previous conditions of the same character, but knowing nothing of the occurrences of the other. *Dunglison.*—**Fact of consciousness.** See *fact*.

consciovoluntary (kon-shiō-vol'un-tā-ri), *a.* [< *conscious* (L. *conscius*) + *voluntary*.] Pertaining to consciousness and will.

conscionable (kon'shi-ung-kl), *n.* [Irreg. < *conscience* + dim. *-able*.] A worthless, trifling conscience: used in contempt. [Rare.]

Their rubrics are filled with punctilios, not for consciences, but for *conscionables*. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 66.

conscribet (kon-skrīb'), *v. t.* [= D. *conscriberen* = G. *conscribiren* = Dan. *konskribere* = Sw. *konskribera* = OF. *conscrire* = It. *conscrivere*, < L. *conscribere*, enroll, choose, elect, < *com-*, together, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *conscript*.] To enroll; enlist; levy as by a conscription.

This armie (which was not smalle) was *conscribed* and come together to Harflete. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 9.

conscript (kon-skript'), *v. t.* [< L. *conscriptus*, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] To enroll compulsorily for military or naval service; force into service; draft.

Suddenly the levy came — Pierre was *conscripted*. *The Century*, XXXII. 950.

conscript (kon'skript), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conscrit* = Sp. Pg. *conscripto* = It. *conscritto* = D. *conscrit*, < L. *conscriptus*, enrolled, chosen, elect, pp. of *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Registered; enrolled. — **Conscript fathers**, a common English rendering of the Latin phrase *patres conscripti* (fathers [and] conscripts), used in addressing the senate of ancient Rome. Senators were of two classes, *patres*, 'fathers,' or patrician nobles, and *conscripti*, or those 'elected' from the equestrian orders.

Fathers conscript, may this our present meeting
Turn fair and fortunate to the commonwealth!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

II. *n.* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military or naval service.

The law ordains that the *conscript* shall serve for five years. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 164.

conscription (kon-skrip'shon), *n.* [= F. *conscription* = Sp. *conscripcion* = Pg. *conscripção* = D. *conscriptie* = G. *conscription* = Dan. Sw. *konskription*, < L. *conscriptio(n-)*, a drawing up in writing, LL. a conscription, < *conscribere*, enroll: see *conscribe*.] **1†.** An enrolling or registering.

Conscription of men of war. *Bp. Burnet*, Records, ii. 23.

Specifically — **2.** A compulsory enrolment by lot or selection of suitable men for military or naval service. This was formerly the prevalent method of recruiting on the continent of Europe; but the system of the universal enrolment of properly qualified persons, and compulsory service according to gradation, has been substituted for it in most countries there.

This tribe is in rebellion in Djebel Hauaran, on account of the *conscription*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 113.

conscriptional (kon-skrip'shon-al), *a.* [< *conscription* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a conscription.

conseasonal (kon-sē'zon-al), *a.* [< *con-* + *season* + *-al*.] Occurring or found at the same season of the year: as, *conseasonal* insects. [Rare.]

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consecrated*, ppr. *consecrating*. [< L. *consecratus*, pp. of *consecrare*, dedicate, declare to be sacred, deify (> It. *consecrare*, *consegrare* = Sp. Pg. *consagrar* = Pr. *consecrar*, *consegrar* = F. *consacrer*, *consacrer*: see *consacre*), < *com-*, together, + *sacrare*, consecrate, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*. Cf. *consacre*.] **1.** To make or declare sacred with certain ceremonies or rites; appropriate to sacred uses or employments; set apart, dedicate, or devote to the service of the Deity: as, to *consecrate* a church; to *consecrate* the eucharistic elements. See *consecration*, 1.

Thou shalt *consecrate* Aaron and his sons. Ex. xxix. 9.

If the *consecrated* bread or wine be spent before all have communicated, the Priest is to *consecrate* more.
Book of Common Prayer, The Communion.

When a Man has *Consecrated* anything to God, he cannot of himself take it away. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 40.

In a larger sense, we cannot dedicate — we cannot *consecrate* — we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have *consecrated* it, far above our poor power to add or detract.
Lincoln, Speech at Gettysburg Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

2. Specifically, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, to initiate solemnly into the order of bishops, as a priest. See *consecration*, 2 (*a*). — **3.** To devote or dedicate from profound feeling or a religious motive: as, his life was *consecrated* to the service of the poor.

These to His Memory . . .
I dedicate, I *consecrate* with tears —
These Idylls.
Tennyson, Ded. of Idylls of the King.

4. To make revered or worshiped, or highly regarded; hallow: as, a custom *consecrated* by time.

He [Christ] clothed himself in their affections, and they admitted him to their sorrows, and his presence *consecrated* their joys. *J. Martineau*.

A kiss can *consecrate* the ground,
Where mated hearts are mutual bound.
Campbell, Hallowed Ground.

5. To place among the gods; apotheosize. — **6.** To enroll among the saints; canonize. — **Syn. 1** and **3**. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, etc. See *devote*.

consecrate (kon'sē-krāt), *a.* [< L. *consecratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sacred; consecrated; devoted; dedicated. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Also in Cyprys is Paphon, that was a temple *consecrate* to Venus. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 15.

Assembled in that *consecrate* place.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

Th' imperial seat; to virtue *consecrate*.
Shak., Tit. And., I. 1.

consecratedness (kon'sē-krā-ted-nes), *n.* The state of being consecrated. *Rev. R. Cecil.* [Rare.]

consecration (kon-sē-krā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *consecracioun* = F. *consécration* = Pr. *consecracion* = Sp. *consagracion*, *consecracion* = Pg. *consagração*, *consecração* = It. *consacrazione*, *consecrazione*, < L. *consecratio(n-)*, < *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consecrating, or separating from a common to a sacred use; the act of devoting or dedicating a person or thing to the service and worship of God by certain rites or solemnities: as, the *consecration* of the priests among the Israelites; the *consecration* of the vessels used in the temple; the *consecration* of the elements in the eucharist; the *consecration* of a church.

The *consecration* of his God is upon his head.
Num. vi. 7.

Consecration makes not a place sacred, but only solemnly declares it so. *South.*

Specifically — **2.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The act of conferring upon a priest the powers and authority of a bishop; the rite or ceremony of elevation to the episcopate. In the Roman Catholic, in the Greek and other Oriental churches, and in the Anglican Church, imposition of hands by a bishop for the purpose of making the candidate a bishop is held to be essential to consecration, and the rule is that at least three bishops shall unite in the act, as directed by the fourth canon of the first Council of Nicæa, A. D. 325.

Only pope authority could loose the tie that bound the bishop to the church of his *consecration*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 383.

(*b*) The act of giving the sacramental character to the eucharistic elements of bread and wine, according to the Roman Catholic and the Anglican Church the essential act of eucharistic consecration consists in the recital of the words of institution over the elements by a priest. (*c*) The prayer used to consecrate the eucharistic elements. In its fullest form it consists of three parts: (1) the *institution*; (2) the *oblation*, called distinctively the *great oblation*; and (3) the *epiclesis* or *invocation*. (*d*) The act of placing a particle of the consecrated bread or host in the chalice; the commixture (which see). — **3.** Devotion or dedication from deep feeling, especially from a religious motive: as, the *consecration* of one's self to the service of God, or of one's energies to the search for truth. — **4.** In *Rom. hist.*, the ceremony of the apotheosis of an emperor. — **Consecration-cross**, a cross cut or painted upon the walls of a church, the slab of an altar, etc. It has been canonical at different times to make a given number of these crosses, as, for instance, in the middle ages, five upon the altar-slab, one in the middle and one at each of the four corners, and, as stated by some authors, twelve upon the walls of a church when newly built, either within or without. It was customary to consecrate each of these crosses with chrism, and to recite a special prayer, and perhaps to incense each one; in some cases the cross was cut subsequently in a place which the officiant had consecrated in this manner. In the Greek Church three larger crosses are cut upon the altar-slab instead of five, and the pillars supporting the altar also receive crosses. See *altar-board*.

consecrator (kon'sē-krā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consécrateur* = It. *consecratore*, < LL. *consecrator*, < L. *consecrare*, pp. *consecratus*, consecrate: see *consecrate*, *v.*] One who consecrates.

consecratory (kon'sē-krā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *consecrate* + *-ory*; = Pg. *consecratorio*.] Making sacred; consecrating; of the nature of consecration. [Rare.]

Against, they [sacrifices] were propitiatorie, *consecratorie*, Eucharisticall, and so forth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Consecratory words. *Bp. Morton*, Discharge of Imput. (1633), p. 69.

consecraneous (kon-sek-tā'nē-us), *a.* [< LL. *consecraneus*, following after, consequent, < L. *consectari*, follow after, pursue eagerly, freq. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] Following as a natural consequence. [Rare.]

consectary† (kon'sek-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consectarius*, that follows logically, < *consectari*, follow after: see *consectaneous*.] **I.** *a.* Following logically; obviously deducible.

From the inconsistent and contrary determinations thereof, *consectary* impieties and conclusions may arise. *Sir T. Browne.*

II. *n.* A corollary; a proposition which follows immediately as a collateral result of another, and thus needs no separate proof.

These propositions are *consectaries*.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

consecutet (kon'sē-kūt), *v. t.* [< L. *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** To follow closely after; pursue.

Which his grace accepteth, as touching your merits and acquittal. In no less good and thankful part than if ye, finding the disposition of things in more direct state, had *consecuted* all your pursuits and desires.
Bp. Burnet, Records, ii. 23.

2. To overtake or gain by pursuit; attain.

Few men hitherto, being here in any auctorite, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell.
State Papers, ii. 389. (*Nares.*)

consecution (kon-sē-kū'shon), *n.* [= F. *consécution* = Pr. *consecutio* = Sp. *consecucion* = Pg. *consecução* = It. *consecuzione*, < L. *consecutio(n-)*, < *consequi*, pp. *consecutus*, follow after: see *consequent*.] **1.** The act of following, or the condition of being in a series; that which is consecutive; succession; sequence. [Rare or obsolete.]

In a quick *consecution* of colours, the impression of every colour remains on the sensorium. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *logic*, the relation of consequent to antecedent, or of effect to cause; deduction; consequence.

Consecutions . . . evidently found in the premises.
Sir M. Hale.

In every [argument concerning religious belief] . . . sooner or later there comes a point where strict logical *consecution* fails, and where the passage is made from premise to conclusion by an appeal to faith and feeling or some other illogical element. *R. P. Boone.*

The conception of *consecution* itself, the shifting function of the infinitive, the oscillation of the leading particle *were* are enough, single or combined, to perplex the student who tries either the grammar or the historical method, or both. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 163.

Consecution month, in *astron.*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun and another; a lunar month. — **Consecution of tenses.** Same as *sequence of tenses*. See *sequence*. — **Reciprocal consecution**, in *logic*, the relation of two facts either of which implies the other.

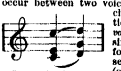
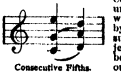
consecutive (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consécutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *consecutivo*, < L. as if **consecutivus*, < *consecutus*, pp. of *consequi*, follow: see *consequent*, *consecution*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uninterrupted in course or succession; succeeding one another in a regular order; successive.

Fifty *consecutive* years of exemption.
Addy Smithnot, Anc. Coins.

2. Following; succeeding: with *to*.

Comprehending only the actions of a man, *consecutive* to volition. *Locke.*

Consecutive combination. See *combination*. — **Consecutive intervals**, in *music*, the similar intervals that occur between two voices or parts that pass from one chord to another in parallel motion. Also called *parallel intervals*. Consecutive thirds and sixths are agreeable; consecutive fourths, disagreeable; while consecutive perfect fifths or octaves (or unisons) are usually forbidden. Consecutive fifths and octaves (or unisons) are covered or hidden when the fifth or octave is reached by similar but not parallel motion; such progressions are rarely objectionable, except when occurring between the outer, most conspicuous voices, and not then if one of


Consecutive Octaves.

Consecutive Fifths.

the voices moves only a semitone.—**Consecutive particle**, in *logic*, a conjunction implying logical consecution: as, *then, so, therefore*, etc.—**Consecutive points** of a curve, coincident points of tangency of coincident tangents. Thus, the tangent to a curve at a node is said to meet the curve in three coincident points, of which two are not only coincident, but (what is more than coincident) consecutive. This means that a right line cutting the curve in three points may by a continuous motion be brought into coincidence with the tangent at the node, the three points in this motion running up into one, and the motion of two of them being, at the limit, entirely along the tangent.—**Consecutive poles**, in *magnetism*. See *magnet*.—**Consecutive symptoms**, in *pathol.*, symptoms that appear on the cessation or during the decline of a disease, but which have no direct or evident connection with the primary ailment.

II. *n. pl.* In *music*, consecutive intervals; usually, the forbidden progression of consecutive or parallel fifths or octaves.—**Covered consecutives**, in *music*, a progression of two voices to a unison, octave, or perfect fifth by similar but not parallel motion, suggesting the forbidden progression of consecutive unisons, octaves, or fifths. Also called *hidden consecutives*. The particular interval is also called *covered* or *hidden*: as, *covered* octaves, *covered* fifths.

consecutively (kon-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner; in regular succession; successively.

consecutiveness (kon-sek'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* The character or state of being consecutive, or of following in regular order.

conseil†, *n.* A Middle English form of *counsel* and of *council*.

conseminate† (kon-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*, *seminal*.] To sow together, as different sorts of seeds. *Bailey*.

consenescence†, consenescency† (kon-sē-nes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *consenescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *consenescere*, grow old together, < *com-*, together, + *senescere*, grow old: see *senescent*.] A growing old; the state of becoming old.

The old argument for the world's dissolution, . . . its daily *consenescence* and decay. *Ray*, Three Discourses, v. § 1.

consense[1]†, *n.* [Early ME. *kunsence;* < OF. *consence*, *cunsence*, f. and m., *cunsense*, *consense*, m., = Pr. *consensa*, f., = Pg. It. *consenso*, m., < ML. *consentia*, f., or *consensus*, m., consent, agreement: see *consensus*, *consent*.] Consent.

Mid *kunsence* of heorte. *Ancren Riwle*.

consense[2]†, *n.* [< *con-* + *sense*.] A sense or feeling in conjunction or union with another; a mutual feeling. *Cudworth*.

consension (kon-sen'shon), *n.* [< OF. *consencion*, *consention*, *consension*, < L. *consensio(n-)*, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*, *consensus*.] Agreement in feeling or thought; accord; mutual consent. [Rare.]

One mind and understanding, and a vital *consension* of the whole body. *Bentley*, Sermons, ii.

Most of the able, honest, and learned men in all or most civilized countries . . . have come to an agreement or *consension* that the single metallic standard of value coined in gold is best. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 161.

consensual (kon-sen'sū-al), *a.* [= F. *consensuel* = Pg. *consensial*, made with consent; < L. *consensus* (*consensu-*), agreement (see *consensus*), + *-al*.] 1. Formed or existing by mere consent; depending upon consent or acquiescence: as, a *consensual* marriage.

"The Christian council of presbyters" exercised discipline, and "exercised a *consensual* juridical function in matters of dispute between Christian and Christian." *N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 555.

2. In *physiol.*, of the nature of reflex action involving sensation but not volition.

In this paper he [Dr. Carpenter] also extended the idea of reflex nervous functions to the centers of sensation and ideation, and enunciated the fundamental notions of "*consensual*" and of "ideo-motor" action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 540.

Consensual contract, in *civil law*, a contract which, though made without the formalities of delivery, writing, or entry in account, was enforcible on the ground that in cases of sale, partnership, agency, and hiring proof of the consent of the parties was enough.

The term *Consensual* merely indicates that the Obligation is here annexed at once to the Consensus. The Consensus, or mutual assent of the parties, is the final and crowning ingredient in the Convention, and it is the special characteristic of agreements falling under one of the four heads of Sale, Partnership, Agency, and Hiring, that, as soon as the assent of the parties has supplied this ingredient, there is at once a *Contract*. The Consensus draws with it the Obligation, performing, in transactions of the sort specified, the exact functions which are discharged, in other contracts, by the Res or Thing, by the Verba stipulationis, and by the Literæ or written entry in a ledger. *Consensual* is therefore a term which does not involve the slightest anomaly, but is exactly analogous to Real, Verbal, and Literal. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 322.

Consensual motions, in *physiol.*, two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary or more remote are independent of the will, such as the contraction of the iris when the eye is opened to admit the light.

consensus (kon-sen'sus), *n.* [< L. *consensus* (ML. also *consentia*: see *consense*[1]), agreement, accordance, unanimity, < *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree: see *consent*.] A general agreement or concord: as, a *consensus* of opinion.

Individual taste is sometimes mistaken, or substituted, for cultured *consensus*. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 26.

To gather accurately the *consensus* of medical opinion would be impracticable without polling the whole body of physicians and surgeons. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 88.

Consensus Genevensis, a document prepared by Calvin in 1552 to harmonize the Swiss Protestant churches on the doctrine of predestination.

consent (kon-sent'), *v.* [< ME. *consenten*, earlier *kunsenten*, < OF. *consentir*, *cunsentir*, F. *consentir* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consentir* = It. *consentire*, < L. *consentire*, pp. *consensus*, agree, accord, consent, lit. feel together, < *com-*, together, + *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel: see *sense* and *scent*, *sent*[2], and cf. *assent*, *dissent*, *resent*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To agree in sentiment; be of the same mind; accord; be at one.

Although they *consent* against Christ, yet doe they much dissent among themselues. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 306.

Flourishing many years before Wycliffe, and much *consenting* with him in judgment. *Fuller*.

They would acknowledge no error or fault in their writings, and yet would seem sometimes to *consent* with us in the truth. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 176.

2. To agree; yield credence or accord; give assent, as to a proposition or the terms of an agreement.

I *consent* unto the law that it is good. Rom. vii. 16.

M. and N. have *consented* together in holy wedlock.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

3. To yield when one has the right, power, or desire to oppose; accede, as to persuasion or entreaty; aid, or at least voluntarily refrain from opposing, the execution of another person's purpose; comply.

My poverty, but not my will, *consents*.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

Half loath, and half *consenting* to the ill.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 313.

His manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 140.

=Syn. See list under *accede*. *Permit*, *Consent to*, etc. See *allow*[1].

II. *trans.* To grant; allow; acknowledge; give assent to.

Interpreters . . . will not *consent* it to be a true story. *Milton*.

consent (kon-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *consente*, < OF. *consente;* from the verb.] **1.** Voluntary allowance or acceptance of what is done or proposed to be done by another; a yielding of the mind or will to that which is proposed; acquiescence; concurrence; compliance; permission.

I sale for me with full *consente*,
Thi liking all will I fulfille. *York Plays*, p. 462.

I give *consent* to go along with you. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 3.

It was his [our Saviour's] own free *consent* that he went to suffer, for he knew certainly before hand the utmost that he was to undergo. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

2. In *law*, intelligent concurrence in the adoption of a contract or an agreement of such a nature as to bind the party consenting; agreement upon the same thing in the same sense. Consent of parties is implied in all contracts; hence, persons legally incapable of giving consent, as infants, etc., cannot be parties to a contract. Persons in a state of absolute drunkenness cannot give legal consent, although a lesser degree of intoxication will not afford a sufficient ground for annulling a contract. Consent is null where it proceeds on essential mistake of fact, or where obtained by fraud or by force and fear.

3. Agreement in opinion or sentiment; unity of opinion or inclination.

Nowe renewed, and affermed and confermed, by the assente and *consente* and agrement off all the Bredern.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

They flock together in *consent*, like so many wild geese. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Hereupon a Parliament is called; and it is by common *Consent* of all agreed, that the King should not go in Person. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 111.

When the wills of many concur to one and the same action and effect, this concourse of their wills is called *consent*. *Hobbes*, Works, IV. xii.

Yet hold! I'm rich;—with one *consent* they'll say,
"You're welcome, Uncle, as the flowers in May."
Crabbe, Parish Register.

4†. A preconcerted design; concert.

Here was a *consent*
(Knowing aforehand of our merriment)
To dash it like a Christmas comedy.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

5. Agreement; correspondence in parts, qualities, or operation; harmony; concord. [Archaic.]

We . . . do giue the name of ryme onely to our concordes, or tunable *consentes* in the latter end of our verses. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 64.

Certainly there is a *consent* between the body and the soul. *Bacon*, Deformity.

The rich results of the divine *consents*
Of man and earth, of world beloved and lover,
The nectar and ambrosia, are withheld.
Emerson, Blight.

6. In *pathol.*, an agreement or sympathy, by which one affected part of the system affects some distant part. See *sympathy*.—**Age of consent.** See *age*, *n.*, 3.—**Syn. 1.** *Assent*, *Consent*, *Concurrence*, etc. See *assent*.

consentable (kon-sen'ta-bl), *a.* [< *consent* + *-able*.] In *Pennsylvania law*, having consent; agreed upon; noting a boundary established by the express agreement or assent of adjoining owners: as, a *consentable* line.

consentaneity (kon-sen-ta-nē'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consentaneus*, agreeing (see *consentaneous*), + *-ity*.] Mutual agreement. [Rare.]

The *consentaneity* or even privity of Prussia.
London Times, Jan. 18, 1856.

consentaneous (kon-sen-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *consentaneo*, < L. *consentaneus*, agreeing, accordant, fit, < *consentire*, agree: see *consent*, *v.*] Agreeing; accordant; agreeable; consistent; consenting; mutually acquiescent.

A good law and *consentaneous* to reason.
Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

The tendency of Europe in our own day . . . has been singularly *consentaneous* in the return not merely to mediæval art, but to mediæval modes and standards of thought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 333.

The settlement or "compromise" of 1850, made by the *consentaneous* action of the North and South, rested, as on a corner stone, upon the inviolability of the settlement of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise.
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consentant†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *consentant*, ppr. of *consentir*, consent: see *consent*, *v.*] Assenting; consenting. *Chaucer*.

consenter (kon-sen'tėr), *n.* One who consents.

No party nor *consenter* to it [treason]. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Plac. Cor., ii. 28.

consentience (kon-sen'shiens), *n.* [< *consentient*: see *-ence*.] The sum of the psychical activities of an animal whose varied sensations converge to a common psychical center, so that it feels its mental unity without being distinctly conscious of it; imperfect or undeveloped consciousness in general.

Luminous impressions which are the most potent agents in educating animal *consentience*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 677.

We may, when our mind is entirely directed upon some external object, or when we are almost in a state of somnolent unconsciousness, have but a vague feeling of our existence—a feeling resulting from the unobserved synthesis of our sensations of all orders and degrees. This unintellectual sense of self may be conventionally distinguished from intellectual consciousness as *consentience*.
Mivart, Proc. Zool. Soc., London, 1884, p. 463.

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The *consentient* judgment of the church. *Bp. Pearson*.

2. Endowed with consentience; of the nature of consentience: as, *consentient* animals; *consentient* activities.

consentingly (kon-sen'ting-li), *adv.* In a consenting or acquiescent manner. *Jer. Taylor*.

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I must after thee, with this thy son;
Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
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Such fatal *consequence* unites us three.
Milton, P. L., x. 264.

2. That which follows from or grows out of any act, cause, proceeding, or series of actions; an event or effect produced by some preceding influence, action, act, or cause; a consequent; a result.

> Shun the bitter *consequence*: for know,
> The day thou eat'st thereof, my sole command
> Transgress'd, inevitably thou shalt die.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 328.

The misfortune of speaking with bitterness is a most natural *consequence* of the prejudices I had been encouraging.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 193.

He [Mr. Bentham] says that the atrocities of the Revolution were the natural *consequences* of the absurd principles on which it was commenced.
Macaulay, Sir James Mackintosh.

3. The conclusion of a syllogism.

> Can syllogism act things right?
> No — majors soon with minors fight;
> Or both in friendly consort join'd,
> The *consequence* limps false behind.
> *Prior*, Alma, iii.

4. A consequent inference; deduction; specifically, in *logic*, a form of inference or aspect under which any inference may be regarded, having but one premise, the *antecedent*, and one conclusion, the *consequent*, the principle according to which the consequent follows from the antecedent being, like the whole inference, termed the *consequence*. — **5.** (*a*) Importance; moment; significance: applied to things: as, this is a matter of *consequence*, or of some, little, great, or no *consequence*.

> A night is but small breath, and little pause,
> To answer matters of this *consequence*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

To people whose eyes do not wander beyond their ledgers, it seems of no *consequence* how the affairs of mankind go.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 488.

(*b*) Importance; influence; distinction; note: applied to persons: as, a man of *consequence*.

> Their people are . . . of as little *consequence* as women and children.
> *Swift.*

Here, Dangle, I have brought you two pieces, one of which you must exert yourself to make the managers accept, I can tell you that; for 'tis written by a person of *consequence*.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

6. *pl.* A game in which one player writes down an adjective, the second the name of a man, the third an adjective, the fourth the name of a woman, the fifth what he said, the sixth what she said, the seventh the *consequence*, etc., etc., no one seeing what the others have written. After all have written, the paper is read.

They met for the sake of eating, drinking, and laughing together, playing at cards or *consequence*, or any other game that was sufficiently noisy.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxiii.

In consequence, as a result; consequently. — **In consequence of**, as the effect of; by reason of; through. — **Syn. 2.** *Result*, *Issue*, etc. See *effect*.

consequence† (kon'sē-kwens), *v. i.* [< *consequence*, *n.*] To draw inferences; form deductions.

> Moses . . . condescends . . . to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and *consequencing*.
> *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

consequent (kon'sē-kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *consequent*, < OF. *consequent*, F. *conséquent* = Sp. *consecuente* = Pg. *consequente* = It. *conseguente* = D. *konsekwent* = G. *consequent* = Dan. *konsekvent*, consequent(-*t*-), < L. *consequent*(-*t*-)s, following, consequent (ML. also as a noun, a consequent, apodosis, tr. Gr. ἐπόμενον), prp. ppr. of *consequi*, follow pp. *cursus*, pursue, follow a cause as an effect (> Sp. Pg. *conseguir*, obtain, = It. *conseguire*, obtain, follow), < *com-*, together, + *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *second*, and cf. *subsequent*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as an effect or result, or as a necessary inference; having a relation of sequence: with *on*, or rarely *to*: as, the war and the *consequent* poverty; the poverty *consequent on* the war.

> The right was *consequent to*, and built on, an act perfectly personal.
> *Locke.*

> He had arrived on the eve of a general election, and during the excitement of political changes *consequent upon* the murder of Mr. Percival.
> *Lady Holland*, in Sydney Smith, vi.

2†. Following in time; subsequent.

> Thy memory,
> After thy life, in brazen characters
> Shall monumentally be register'd
> To ages *consequent*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

3. Characterized by correctness of inference or connectedness of reasoning; logical: as, a *consequent* action.

> The intensity of her [Dorothea's] religious disposition . . . was but one aspect of a nature altogether ardent, theoretic, and intellectually *consequent*.
> *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 32.

Consequent factor, in *math.*, that factor of a non-commutative product which is written last. — **Consequent poles** of a magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *n.* [< ME. *consequente*, n.; from the adj.] **1.** Effect or result; that which proceeds from a cause; outcome. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Those envies that I see pursue me
> Of all true actions are the natural *consequents*.
> *Chapman and Shirley*, Chabot, Admiral of France, ii.

> Death is not a *consequent* to any sin but our own.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 772.

> Avarice is the necessary *consequent* of old age.
> *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 10.

> A world's lifetime with its incidents and *consequents* is but a progressive cooling.
> *Winchell*, World-Life, p. 538.

2. In *logic*: (*a*) That member of a hypothetical proposition which contains the conclusion. See *antecedent*. (*b*) The conclusion of a consequence, or necessary inference conceived as consisting of an antecedent (or premise) and a consequent (or conclusion), and as governed by a consequence (or principle of consecution). — **3.** In *music*, same as *comes*, 3. — **Consequent of a ratio**, in *math.*, the latter of the two terms of a ratio, or that with which the antecedent is compared. Thus, in the ratio $m : n$, or m to n, n is the consequent and m the antecedent. — **Fallacy of the consequent.** See *fallacy*.

consequential (kon-sē-kwen'shal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *consequentia*, consequence (see *consequence*), + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Following as the effect or result; resultant.

> We sometimes wrangle when we should debate;
> A *consequential* ill which freedom draws;
> A loud effect, but from a noble cause.
> *Prior.*

The expansion of trade and production, and the *consequential* increase of social and national well-being.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 30.

2†. Having the consequence properly connected with the premises; logically correct; conclusive.

> Though these arguments may seem obscure, yet, upon a due consideration of them, they are highly *consequential* and concludent to my purpose.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

3. Assuming airs of consequence or great self-importance, or characterized by such affectation; conceited; pompous: applied to persons and their manners.

> Goldsmith was sometimes content to be treated with an easy familiarity, but upon occasions would be *consequential* and important.
> *Boswell*, Johnson (æt. 64).

> His stately and *consequential* pace.
> *Scott.*

Consequential losses or **damages**, in *law*, such losses or damages as arise not immediately from the act complained of, but as a result of it.

II. *n.* An inference; a deduction; a conclusion. [Rare.]

> It may be thought superfluous to spend so many words upon our author's precious observations out of the Lord Clarendon's History, and some *consequentials*, as I have done.
> *Roger North*, Examen, p. 29.

consequentially (kon-sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* **1.** In a connected series; in the order of cause and effect, or of antecedent and consequent. — **2.** With correct deduction of consequences; with right connection of ideas; connectedly; coherently.

> The faculty of writing *consequentially*.
> *Addison*, Whig Examiner, No. 4.

3. In sequence or course of time; hence, not immediately; eventually.

> This relation is so necessary that God himself can not discharge a rational creature from it; although *consequentially* indeed he may do so by the annihilation of such creatures.
> *South.*

4. Consecutively; in due order and connection.

> Were a man a king in his dreams, and a beggar awake, and dreamt *consequentially*, and in continuous unbroken schemes, would he be in reality a king or a beggar?
> *Addison.*

5. With assumed importance; with conceit; pompously; pretentiously.

> He adjusts his cravat *consequentially*.
> *R. R. Peake*, Court and City, iv. 1.

[Now rare in all senses but the last.]

consequentialness (kon-sē-kwen'shal-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being consequential or consecutive, as in discourse. [Rare.] — **2.** Conceit; pompousness; pretentiousness; the assumption of dignity or importance.

consequently (kon'sē-kwent-li), *adv.* **1.** By consequence; by the connection of cause and effect or of antecedent and consequent; in consequence of something; therefore.

> Man was originally immortal, and it was *consequently* a part of his nature to cherish the hope of an undying life.
> *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 204.

2†. Subsequently.

> Hee was visited and saluted: and *consequently* was brought vnto the Kings and Queenes maiesties presence.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 287.

=Syn. *Wherefore*, *Accordingly*, etc. See *therefore*.

consequentness (kon'sē-kwent-nes), *n.* Regular connection of propositions; consecutiveness of discourse; logicalness.

> The *consequentness* of the whole body of the doctrine.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Ded. of Nature of Man's Soul.

consertion (kon-sėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *consertio*(*n*-), < L. *conserere*, pp. *consertus*, put together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, bind, join. Cf. *concert*.] Junction; adaptation; conformity. [Rare.]

> What order, beauty, motion, distance, size,
> *Consertion* of design, how exquisite!
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

conservable (kon-sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< LL. *conservabilis*, < L. *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] That may be conserved; able to be kept or preserved from decay or injury.

conservancy (kon-sėr'van-si), *n.* [< ML. *conservantia*, < L. *conservan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr.: see *conservant*.] The act of preserving; conservation; preservation: as, the *conservancy* of forests.

Conservancy has been introduced in time to preserve many of the advantages they [forests] are calculated to afford, [and] to make them a considerable source of revenue to the state.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 404.

Court of conservancy, a court held by the Lord Mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery on the Thames.

conservant (kon-sėr'vant), *a.* [< L. *conservan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] Conserving; having the power or quality of preserving from decay or destruction. In the traditional Aristotelian philosophy, efficient causes are divided into *procreant* and *conservant causes*. The *procreant* cause is that which makes a thing to be which before was not; the *conservant* cause, that which causes an existent thing to endure.

> The papacy . . . was either the procreant or *conservant* cause . . . of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.
> *T. Fuller*, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 493.

conservation (kon-sėr-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *conservation* = Pr. *conservatio* = Sp. *conservacion* = Pg. *conservação* = It. *conservazione*, < L. *conservatio*(*n*-), < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] **1.** The act of conserving, guarding, or keeping with care; preservation from loss, decay, injury, or violation; the keeping of a thing in a safe or entire state.

> Certayne ordinaunces and rueldes . . . concernyng the said crafte . . . and for the *conservacion* of the politick gouernance of the same.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

> They judged the *conservation*, and, in some degree, the renovation, of natural bodies to be no desperate or impossible thing.
> *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi., Expl.

Aristotle distinguishes memory as the faculty of *Conservation* from reminiscence, the faculty of Reproduction.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxx.

2. Persistence; perdurance; permanence. — **Conservation of energy.** See *energy*.

conservational (kon-sėr-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *conservation* + *-al*.] Tending to conserve; preservative.

conservatism (kon-sėr'va-tizm), *n.* [For "*conservaticism*, < *conservative* + *-ism*.] **1.** The disposition to maintain and adhere to the established order of things; opposition to innovation and change: as, the *conservatism* of the clergy.

> Of all the difficulties that were met in establishing locomotion by steam, the obstruction offered by blind, stolid, unreasoning *conservatism* was not the least.
> *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 350.

> The hard *conservatism* which refuses to see what it has never yet seen, and so never learns anything new.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 89.

2. The political principles and opinions maintained by Conservatives. See *conservative*, *n.*, 3.

> I advocate . . . neither *Conservatism* nor Liberalism in the sense in which those slogans of modern party-warfare are commonly understood.
> *Sir E. Creasy*, Eng. Const., p. 11.

conservative (kon-sėr'va-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatif* (> D. *conservatief* = G. *conservativ* = Dan. *konservativ*) = Sp. Pg. It. *conservativo*, < ML. *conservativus*, < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep, preserve: see *conserve*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Preservative; having power or tendency to preserve in a safe or entire state; protecting from loss, waste, or injury: said of things.

> This place of which I telle, . . .
> Ys sette amyddys of these three,
> Hevene, erthe, and eke the see,
> As most *conservatif* the soun.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, ii. 339.

> I refer to their respective *conservative* principle: that is, the principle by which they are upheld and preserved.
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 87.

2. Disposed to retain and maintain what is established, as institutions, customs, and the like; opposed to innovation and change; in an extreme and unfavorable sense, opposed to progress: said of persons or their characteristics.

His (Alfred's) character was of that sterling *conservative* kind which bases itself upon old facts, but accepts new facts as a reason for things.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng., xi.

Specifically — 3. In *politics:* (*a*) Antagonistic to change in the institutions of the country, civil or ecclesiastical; especially, opposed to change in the direction of democracy.

The slow progress which Sweden has made in introducing needful reforms is owing to the *conservative* spirit of the nobility and the priesthood.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, xviii.

Hence — (*b*) [*cap.*] Of or pertaining to the Conservatives or their principles. See II., 3.

The result of this struggle was highly favourable to the *Conservative* party. *Macaulay.*

Conservative force. See *force.* — **Conservative system,** in *mech.*, a system which always performs or consumes the same amount of work in passing from one given configuration to another, by whatever path or with whatever velocities it passes from one to the other. The doctrine of the conservation of energy is that the universe is a conservative system. See *energy.*

When the nature of a material system is such that if, after the system has undergone any series of changes, it is brought back in any manner to its original state, [and] the whole work done by external agents on the system is equal to the whole work done by the system in overcoming external forces, the system is called a *Conservative System.*
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, art. lxxii.

The conservative faculty, in *psychol.*, the power of retaining knowledge in the mind, though out of consciousness: memory.

II., n. 1†. One who aims, or that which tends, to preserve from injury, decay, or loss; a preserver or preservative.

The Holy Spirit is the great *conservative* of the new life.
Jer. Taylor, Confirmation, fol. 32.

2. One who is opposed by nature or on principle to innovation and change; in an unfavorable sense, one who from prejudice or lack of foresight is opposed to true progress. See *radical.*

We see that if M. Dumont had died in 1799, he would have died, to use the new cant word, a decided *conservative.* *Macaulay*, Mirabeau.

3. [*cap.*] In Great Britain, a Tory: a name first adopted by the Tory party about the time of the passing of the first Reform Bill (1832). The professed object of the Conservatives, as a political body, is to maintain and preserve by every constitutional means the existing institutions of the country, both ecclesiastical and civil, and to oppose such measures and changes as they believe have a tendency either to destroy or to impair these institutions.

4. In *U. S. hist.*, one of the group of Democrats who, during Van Buren's administration, voted with the Whigs against the Independent Treasury Bill.

conservatively (kon-sėr'va-tiv-li), *adv.* In a conservative manner, or in the manner of conservatives; as a conservative; with conservativeness.

It is very *conservatively* English to make concession at the eleventh hour and fifty-ninth minute; but the clock is fast in Ireland. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

conservativeness (kon-sėr'va-tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to preserve or maintain; conservatism.

conservatoire (kon-ser-va-twor'), *n.* [F., = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio* = G. *conservatorium* (> Dan. *konservatorium*), < ML. *conservatorium:* see *conservatory*, *n.*] An establishment for special instruction, particularly in music and theatrical declamation and training. See *conservatory*, 3.

conservator (kon'sėr-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conservateur* = Sp. Pg. *conservador* = It. *conservatore*, < L. *conservator*, < *conservare*, pp. *conservatus*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] 1. A preserver; one who or that which preserves from injury, violation, or infraction: as, a *conservator* of the peace. See phrases below.

Of cold and moist *conservator* flyntstone is.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

Decays of sense and clouds of spirit are excellent *conservators* of humility. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 81.

Specifically — 2. A person appointed to superintend idiots, lunatics, etc., manage their property, and preserve it from waste. [Connecticut.] — **Apostolic conservator,** or **conservator of the apostolic privileges,** a bishop formerly chosen by the University of Paris to judge causes relating to benefices possessed by members of the university. — **Conservators of the peace,** officers who, by the common law of England, were appointed for the preservation of the public peace, before the institution of justices of the peace. Their powers were far inferior to those of modern justices of the peace.

conservatory (kon-sėr'va-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. *conservatorio*, < ML. **conservatorius* (cf. *conservatorium*, n.: see II.), < L. *conservatus*, pp. of *conservare*, keep: see *conserve*, *v.*] I. *a.* Having the quality of preserving from loss, decay, or injury.

II. *n.*; pl. *conservatories* (-riz). [In the first sense directly from the adj.; in the second and third senses, = F. *conservatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *conservatorio*, < ML. *conservatorium*, lit. a place for keeping anything, a fish-pond; prop. neut. of **conservatorius*, adj.: see I., and cf. *conservatoire.*] 1†. A preservative.

A *conservatory* of life. *Bacon.*

In Christ's law non concupisces is . . . the *conservatory* and the last duty of every commandment.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, i. 414.

2. A place for preserving or carefully keeping anything, as from loss, decay, waste, or injury; specifically, and commonly, a greenhouse for preserving exotics and other tender plants. — 3. A place of public instruction and training, designed to promote the study of some branch of science or art. Conservatories of music and declamation (to which the French name *conservatoire* is frequently applied, the most celebrated institution of the kind being in Paris) have been maintained at the public expense in Italy, France, Germany, and other European countries for two or three centuries; and the name is given to many private establishments in Great Britain and America.

conservatrix (kon'sėr-vā-triks), *n.* [L.] Feminine of *conservator.*

conserve (kon-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conserved*, ppr. *conserving.* [< ME. *conserven* = D. *conserveren* = G. *conserviren* = Dan. *konservere*, < OF. *conserver*, F. *conserver* = Sp. Pg. *conservar* = It. *conservare*, < L. *conservare*, keep, retain, preserve, < *com-*, together, + *servare*, hold, keep. Cf. *preserve*, *reserve*, and see *serve.*]

1. To keep in a safe or sound state; save; preserve from loss, decay, waste, or injury; defend from violation: as, to *conserve* bodies from perishing; to *conserve* the peace of society.

Whenne yee be sette, your knyf withe alle your wytte
Vnto youre syff bothe clene and sharpe *conserve*,
That honestly yee mowe your own mete kerve.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

I charge upon you my authority, *conserve* the peace.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 3.

When at last in a race, a new principle appears, an idea — that *conserves* it; ideas only save races.
Emerson, Misc., p. 172.

2. To preserve with sugar, etc., as fruits, roots, herbs, etc.; prepare or make up as a sweetmeat.

Variety also of dates, pears, and peaches, curiously *conserved.* *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 133.

conserve (kon'sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *conserve* = D. *konserf* = G. *conserve* = Dan. *konserver*, pl., = Sw. *konserf*, < OF. (and F.) *conserve* = Sp. Pg. It. *conserva* (ML. *conserva*, a fish-pond); from the verb.] 1. That which is conserved; a sweetmeat; a confection; especially, in former use, a pharmaceutical confection.

We . . . were invited into the apartments allotted for strangers, where we were entertained with *conserve* of roses, a dram, and coffee, a young Maronite sheik being with us. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 95.

2†. A conservatory.

Set the pots into your *conserve*, and keep them dry.
Evelyn, Calendarium Hortense.

3†. A conserver; that which conserves.

The firste which is the *conserve*
And keeper of the remenaunt.
Gower, Conf. Amant.

conserver (kon-sėr'vėr), *n.* 1. One who conserves, or keeps from loss, decay, or injury; one who lays up for preservation.

Priests having been the . . . *conservers* of knowledge and story. *Sir W. Temple.*

2. A preparer of conserves or sweetmeats.

consession† (kon-sesh'on), *n.* [< *con-* + *session.* Cf. L. *consessus*, of same sense.] A sitting together. *Bailey.*

consessori (kon-ses'or), *n.* [L., < *considere*, pp. *consessus*, sit together, < *com-*, together, + *sidere*, seat one's self, akin to *sedere* = E. *sit.*] One who sits with others. *Bailey.*

consider (kon-sid'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *consideren*, < OF. *considerer*, F. *considérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *considerar* = It. *considerare*, < L. *considerare*, look at closely, observe, consider, meditate; orig., it is supposed, an augurial term, observe the stars, < *com-* + *sidus* (*sider-*), a star, a constellation: see *sidereal*, and cf. *desiderate*, *desire.* For the sense, cf. *contemplate.*] I. *trans.* 1. To fix the mind upon, with a view to careful examination; ponder; study; meditate upon; think or reflect upon with care.

Know, therefore, this day, and *consider* it in thine heart. Deut. iv. 39.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow. Mat. vi. 28.

Those who would amend evil laws should *consider* rather how much it may be safe to spare, than how much it may be possible to change.
Macaulay, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Whoever *considers* the final cause of the world, will discern a multitude of uses that enter as parts into that result. *Emerson*, Nature.

2. To view attentively; observe and examine; scrutinize.

'Tis a beauteous creature;
And to myself I do appear deform'd,
When I *consider* her.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

"*Consider* well," the voice replied,
"His face, that two hours since hath died;
Wilt thou find passion, pain, or pride?"
Tennyson, Two Voices.

3. To pay attention to; regard with care; not to be negligent of.

Blessed is he that *considereth* the poor. Ps. xli. 1.

Consider mine affliction, and deliver me. Ps. cxix. 153.

4. To regard with consideration or respect; hold in honor; respect.

England could grow into a posture of being more united at home, and more *considered* abroad.
Sir W. Temple, To the Lord Treasurer, Feb. 21, 1678.

5. To take into view or account; allow for, or have regard to, in examination, or in forming an estimate: as, in adjusting accounts, services, time, and expense ought to be *considered.*

Consider, sir, the chance of war. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5.

It astonish'd us to see what she had read and written, her youth *considered.* *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

When I draw any faulty Character, I *consider* all those Persons to whom the Malice of the World may possibly apply it. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Hence — 6. To require or reward, particularly for gratuitous services.

You that have worn your eyes almost out in the service, you will be *considered.* *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

7. To regard in a particular light; conceive under a particular aspect; judge to be; esteem; take for: as, I *consider* him a rascal.

We are apt to deceive ourselves, and to *consider* heaven a place like this earth: I mean, a place where every one may choose and take his own pleasure.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 3.

Some may *consider* the human body as the habitation of a soul distinct and separable from it; others may refuse to recognize any such distinction.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

=Syn. 1. *Meditate upon, Reflect* upon, etc. (see list under *contemplate*), weigh, revolve. — 4. To respect, regard.

II. *intrans.* 1. To think seriously, deliberately, or carefully; reflect; cogitate: sometimes with *of.*

In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity *consider.* *Eccl.* vii. 14.

Logic *considereth of* many things as they are in notion.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 148.

Let us argue coolly, and *consider* like men.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

2†. To hesitate; stand suspended. [Rare.]

The tears that stood *considering* in her eyes.
Dryden, Fables.

=Syn. 1. To ponder, deliberate, ruminate, cogitate.

considerability† (kon-sid'ėr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *considerable:* see *-ability.*] The quality of being worthy of consideration; capacity of being considered. [Rare.]

There is no *considerability* of any thing within me as from myself, but entirely owes its being from his store, and comes from the Almighty. *Allestree*, Sermons, i. 60 (Ord MS.).

considerable (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *considérable* = Sp. *considerable* = Pg. *considerave*l = It. *considerabile*, < ML. *considerabilis*, < L. *considerare*, observe, attend to, consider: see *consider.*] *a.* 1†. That may be considered; that is to be observed, remarked, or attended to.

Times and days cannot have interest, nor be *considerable*, because that which passes by them is eternal, and out of the measure of time. *Donne*, Letters, xxv.

It is *considerable*, that some urns have had inscriptions on them, expressing that the lamps were burning.
Wilkins.

2. Worthy of consideration; worthy of regard or attention. [Archaic or obsolete.]

But I am fallen into this discourse by accident; of which I might say more, but it has proved longer than I intended, and possibly to you may not be *considerable.*
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 143.

St. Denys is *considerable* only for its stately Cathedral, and the dormitory of the French Kings.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1643.

Though the damage he had done them had been one hundred times more than what he sustained from them, that is not *considerable* in point of a just war.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 313.

3. Of distinction; deserving of notice; important.

Some valued themselves as they were mothers, and others as they were the daughters, of some *considerable* persons. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

Some *considerable* men of their acquaintance determined to emigrate to New England. *Everett*, Orations, II. 6.

4. Of somewhat large amount or extent; of not a little importance from its effects or results; decidedly more than the average: as, a man of *considerable* influence; a *considerable* estate.

We [the English] did nothing by Land that was *considerable*, yet if we had staid but a Day or two longer . . . the whole Fleet of Galeons from Nova Hispania had fallen into our own Mouths. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Considerable sums of money. *Clarendon.*

A body of a very *considerable* thickness. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

To a regular customer, or one who makes any *considerable* purchase, the shop-keeper generally presents a pipe. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 10.

II. *n.* **1†.** A thing of importance or interest.

He had a rare felicity in speedy reading of books, and as it were but a turning them over would give an exact account of all *considerables* therein. *Fuller*, Holy State, II. x. 7.

2. Much; not a little: as, he has done *considerable* for the community; I found *considerable* to detain me. [Colloq.]

considerableness (kon-sid'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Degree of importance, consequence, or dignity; a degree of value or importance that deserves notice. [Rare.]

We must not always measure the *considerableness* of things by their . . . immediate usefulness. *Boyle.*

considerably (kon-sid'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a degree deserving notice; in a degree not trifling or unimportant.

And Europe still *considerably* gains
Both by their good examples and their pains.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

considerance† (kon-sid'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *considerance*, < OF. *considerance* = Pr. *considerransa* = It. *considerranza* (obs.), < L. *considerantia*, < *considerant(-t)s*, ppr. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Consideration; reflection; sober thought.

Considerance is taken atte prudence
What mon we moost enforme.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

considerate (kon-sid'ėr-āt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerado* = It. *considerato*, < L. *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** Given to consideration or sober reflection; thoughtful; hence, circumspect; careful; discreet; prudent; not hasty or rash; not negligent.

Æneas [was] patient, *considerate*, [and] careful of his people. *Dryden*, Preface to Fables.

In that protest which each *considerate* person makes against the superstition of his times, he repeats step for step the part of old reformers. *Emerson*, History.

The perplexities involved in the re-adjustment of the nation's political bases were great enough to task the most *considerate* statesmanship. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 20.

2. Regardful; mindful.

Though they will do nothing for virtue, yet they may be presumed more *considerate* of praise.
Decay of Christian Piety.

3. Marked by consideration or reflection; deliberate; thoughtful; heedful: as, to give a proposal a *considerate* examination.

I went the next day secretly . . . to take a *considerate* view. *Sir H. Blount*, Voyage to the Levant, p. 106.

4. Characterized by consideration or regard for another's circumstances or feelings; not heedless or unfeeling; not rigorous or exacting; kind: as, a *considerate* master; *considerate* treatment.

Watchfully *considerate* to all dependent upon her.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 1st ser., p. 183.

considerately (kon-sid'ėr-āt-li), *adv.* **1.** With due consideration or deliberation; with reason.

I may *considerately* say, I never heard but one Oath sworne, nor never saw one man drunk, nor ever heard of three women Adulteresses, in all this time.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 67.

2. With thoughtful regard, as for the circumstances and feelings of others; kindly: as, he very *considerately* offered me his umbrella.

considerateness (kon-sid'ėr-āt-nes), *n.* **1.** Prudence; calm deliberation.—**2.** Thoughtful regard for another's circumstances or feelings.

consideration (kon-sid-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *considération* = Sp. *consideracion* = Pg. *consideração* = It. *considerazione*, < L. *consideratio(n-)*, consideration, contemplation, reflection, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] **1.** The act of considering; mental view; regard; notice: as, to take into *consideration* the probable consequences.

The *consideration* of the design of it [man's being] will more easily acquaint him with the nature of that duty which is expected from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

2. Careful reflection; serious deliberation.

Let us think with *consideration*. *Sidney.*

Consideration like an angel came,
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

Twelve intended here a while to haue stayed, but vpon better *consideration*, how meanely we were provided, we left that behinde.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 108.

Apothegms are rather subjects for *consideration* than articles for belief. *Selden*, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

3. Contemplation; observation; heed: with *of*: as, he was acquitted in *consideration of* his youth.

The love you bear to Mopsa hath brought you to the *consideration* of her virtues. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The sovereign is bound to protect his subjects, in *consideration of* their allegiance to him. *Brougham.*

4. Thoughtful, sympathetic, appreciative, or deserved regard or respect: with *for* before the subject considered: as, *consideration for* the feelings of others is the mark of a gentleman.

The undersigned has the honour to repeat to Mr. Hulsemann the assurance of his high *consideration*. *D. Webster.*

The *consideration* with which he [Galileo] was treated. *Whewell.*

Consideration for the poor is a doctrine of the Church. *J. H. Newman*, Development of Christ. Doct., i. 3.

We learn patience, tolerance, respect for conflicting views, equitable *consideration for* conscientious opposition. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 95.

5. Some degree of importance; claim to notice or regard; place in or hold upon regard, attention, or thought.

Lucan is the only author of *consideration* among the Latin poets who was not explained for the use of the Dauphin. *Addison*, Freeholder.

6. That which is or should be considered; a subject of reflection or deliberation; a matter of import or consequence; something taken or to be taken into account: as, the public good should be the controlling *consideration* with a statesman.

He was obliged, antecedent to all other *considerations*, to search an asylum. *Dryden.*

The truth is, some *considerations*, which are necessary to the forming of a correct judgment, seem to have escaped the notice of many writers of the nineteenth century.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

The poor working man with a large family, to whom pence were a serious *consideration*.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 28.

7. Recompense for trouble, service rendered, or the like; remuneration.

They hoped that I would give them some *consideration* to be carryed in a chaire to the toppe.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 77.

That they had we equally divided, but gaue them copper, and such things as contented them in *consideration*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 204.

The gentleman shall not have the trouble to put on a fire. . . . I'll put it on myself for a *consideration*.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxii.

8. In *law*, that which a contracting party accepts as an equivalent for a service rendered; the sum or thing given, or service rendered, in exchange for something else, or the sum, thing, or service used in exchange for something: the price of a promise or a transfer of property. This may consist either in a benefit to the promisor or a burden assumed by the promisee, or both. A contract must be mutual, and one side is the consideration of the other. A promise made without any such counter compensation or equivalent may be binding in morals, but the law does not recognize it as a contract nor compel its performance. It is not essential that a consideration be an equivalent in a commercial sense, nor even that it have any commercial value. Even exoneration from a moral obligation which could not be enforced at law may be a consideration for an express promise to perform it: thus, where a debtor, after a legal discharge in bankruptcy or by the statute of limitations, without having paid anything, recognizes his moral obligation to pay, and makes an express promise to do so, the moral obligation is deemed a sufficient consideration to make the promise a legal contract.—**Concurrent consideration**, a consideration received contemporaneously with the making of the promise.—**Executed consideration**, a consideration previously received.—**Executory consideration**, a consideration that was to be received subsequently to the making of the promise.—**Failure of consideration**, resulting worthlessness or inadequacy of a consideration originally apparently good: distinguished from *want of consideration* (which see, below).—**Good consideration**, the natural love or affection, or other adequate motive, on account of which a benefit is conferred without a valuable equivalent. Such a consideration is generally sufficient, except as against creditors.—**Valuable consideration**, in *law*, a consideration which may be deemed valuable in a pecuniary sense, as money, goods, services, or the promise of either. Actual marriage may also be a valuable consideration.—**Want of consideration**, original lack of any consideration whatever. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** Attention, reflection.

considerative† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *considératif* = It. *considerativo*, < L. as if **considerativus*, < *consideratus*, pp. of *considerare*, consider: see *consider*.] Considerate; thoughtful; careful.

I love to be *considerative*; and 'tis true,
I have at my free hours thought upon
Some certain goods unto the state of Venice.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

considerator† (kon-sid'ėr-ā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *considerador* = It. *consideratore*, < L. *considerator*, < *considerare*, pp. *consideratus*, consider: see *consider*.] One who considers; a considerer: as, "mystical *considerators*," *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus.

considerer (kon-sid'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who considers or takes heed; an observer. [Rare.]

He requireth a learned Reader, and a right *considerer* of him. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They are not skilfull *considerers* of human things, who imagine to remove sin by removing the matter of sin.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 26.

consideringly (kon-sid'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With consideration or deliberation.

consign (kon-sīn'), *v.* [= D. *konsigneren* = G. *consignieren* = Dan. *konsignere* = Sw. *konsignera*, < F. *consigner*, consign, present, deliver, OF. seal, attest, = Sp. Pg. *consignar* = It. *consegnare*, < L. *consignare*, seal, sign, attest, register, record, ML. also deliver, < *com-*, together, + *signare*, sign, mark: see *sign*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To impress, as or as if with a stamp or seal.

The primitive christians, who *consigned* all their affairs, and goods, and writtings, with some marks of their Lord, usually writting . . . "Jesus Christ, Saviour of Mankind, our Saviour," made it an abbreviature by writing only the capitals. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 117.

2. To give, send, or commit; relegate; make over; deliver into the possession of another or into a different state, implying subsequent fixedness or permanence: sometimes with *over*: as, at death the body is *consigned* to the grave.

Men, by free gift, *consign over* a place to the divine worship. *South.*

Me to some church in bargain he'll *consign*,
And make some tyrant of the parish mine.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Authoritative treatises are *consigned* to oblivion, ancient controversies cease, the whole aspect of learning is lived up in many capacious memories becomes worthless.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

3. To deliver or transfer, as a charge or trust; intrust; appoint.

The four Evangelists *consigned* to writing that history.
Addison.

She then *consigned* me to Luttrell, asking him to show me the grounds. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 190.

4. In *com.*, to transmit by carrier, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying agency in the consignee, but also used loosely of the act of transmitting by carrier to another for any purpose: as, the goods were *consigned* to the London agent.—**5.** To put into a certain form or commit for permanent preservation.—**6.** To set apart; appropriate; apply.

The French commander *consigned* it to the use for which it was intended. *Dryden*, Ded. of Fables.

= **Syn.** *Intrust*, *Confide*, etc. See *commit*.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To submit; surrender one's self; yield.

All lovers young, all lovers must
Consign to thee, and come to dust.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2 (song).

2. To agree, assent, or consent.

A hard condition . . . to *consign* to.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

consignatary (kon-sig'nā-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignataries* (-riz). [= F. *consignataire* = Sp. Pg. *consignatario* = It. *consignatario*, < ML. as if **consignatarius*, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] One to whom any trust or business is consigned.

consignation (kon-sig-nā'shon), *n.* [= D. *konsignatie* = G. *consignation* = Dan. Sw. *konsignation*, < F. *consignation* = Sp. *consignacion* = Pg. *consignação* = It. *consegnazione*, < ML. *consignatio(n-)*, a consigning, < *consignare*, pp. *consignatus*, consign: see *consign*.] **1†.** The act of confirming, as by signature or stamp; hence, an indication; an evidence; confirmation.

Our obedience . . . is urged to us by the *consignation* of Divine precepts and the loud voice of thunder, even sealed by a signet of God's right hand.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 62.

2†. The act of consigning or relegating; consignment.

Despair is a certain *consignation* to eternal ruin.
Jer. Taylor.

3. in *scots law*, the depositing in the hands of a third person of a sum of money about which there is either a dispute or a competition.—**4.** In *liturgics*, the act of making the sign of the cross with one half of a consecrated oblate or host over the other, the first half having been previously dipped in the chalice. This rite is found in the Greek and Syriac liturgies of St. James, in the Coptic liturgy of St. Basil, in the Nestorian liturgy of the Apostles, etc.

consignatory (kon-sig′na-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *consignatories* (-riz). [< *con-* + *signatory*.] One who signs any document jointly with another or others.

consignature (kon-sig′na-tūr), *n.* [< *con-* + *signature*. Cf. *consign*.] Complete signature; joint signing or stamping.

consigne (kon′sīn), *n.* [F. (= Sp. *consigna* = It. *consegna*), orders, instructions, < *consigner*, consign, deliver: see *consign*.] *Milit.*, special order or instruction given to a sentinel; a watchword; a countersign.

consigné (F. pron. kôn-sē-nyā′), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *consigner*, confine, put under orders: see *consign*, *consigne*.] A person commanded to keep within certain bounds, as an officer in the army or navy ordered to keep his quarters as a punishment.

consignee (kon-sī-nē′), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ee*1. Cf. *consigné*.] The person to whom goods or other property sent by carrier are consigned or addressed; specifically, one who has the care or disposal of goods received upon consignment; a factor.

consigner (kon-sī′nėr), *n.* Same as *consignor*.

consignificant (kon-sig-nif′i-kant), *a.* [< *con-* + *significant*.] Having the same signification or meaning.

consignificate (kon-sig-nif′i-kāt), *n.* Something signified in a secondary way, especially the time of a verb.

consignification (kon-sig′ni-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [< *con-* + *signification*.] Joint signification; connotation. [Rare.]

As they [verbs] always express something else in their original meaning, he [John of Salisbury] calls the additional denoting of time by a truly philosophic word, a *consignification*.
Harris, Philol. Inquiries.

consignificative (kon-sig-nif′i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *con-* + *significative*.] **I.** *a.* Having a like signification; jointly significative.

II. *n.* That which has the same signification or meaning as some other. *Worcester.*

consignify (kon-sig′ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consignified*, ppr. *consignifying*. [< *con-* + *signify*.] To signify secondarily: used in opposition to *connote*, which is to name secondarily. Thus, a relative noun connotes its correlative; a verb *consignifies* its time. [Rare.]

The cypher . . . has no value of itself, and only serves . . . to connote and *consignify*.
Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley, i. 9.

consignment (kon-sīn′ment), *n.* [< *consign* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of consigning; consignation.—**2.** The act of sending or committing, in trust for sale or custody: usually implying conveyance by a carrier, and agency on the part of the recipient.

The merchants who act upon *consignments*.
Tatler, No. 81.

3. That which is consigned; a quantity sent or delivered, especially to an agent or factor for sale: as, A received a large *consignment* of goods from B.

Aman Niaz Khan had sent to Meshed for a large *consignment* of tea and sugar, and rolls of cloth.
O'Donovan, Merv, xxv.

4. The writing by which anything is consigned.

consignor (kon-sī′nọr or kon-si-nōr′), *n.* [< *consign* + *-or*.] A person who consigns, or makes a consignment, as of goods; one who sends, delivers, or despatches goods, etc., to another for custody or sale. Also written *consigner*.

consiliary (kon-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [< L. *consiliarius*, suitable for counsel, counseling, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of counsel.

The presbyters were joined in the ordering church affairs, . . . by way of assistance in acts deliberative and *consiliary*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 179.

consilience (kon-sil′i-ėns), *n.* [< *consilient*: see *-ence*.] A coming together; coincidence; concurrence.

Another character, which is exemplified only in the greatest theories, is the *consilience* of inductions where many and widely different lines of experience spring together in one theory which explains them all.
Quarterly Rev., LXVIII. 233.

consilient (kon-sil′i-ėnt), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *-silien(t-)s*, the form in comp. of *salien(t-)s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap: see *salient*. Cf. E. *jump with*, agree with.] Agreeing; concurring: as, "*consilient* testimony," *Bampton Lectures*, viii.

The discovery of the provision for the consentient or *consilient* action of different organs of the body by the coordinating agency of the great nerve centers.
N. Porter, Human Intellect, § 41.

consimilar (kon-sim′i-lạr), *a.* [< L. *consimilis* (> It. *consimile*), alike (< *com-*, together, + *similis*, like), + *-ar*: see *similar*.] Having common resemblance. [Rare.]

consimilitude (kon-si-mil′i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *consimilitude*, etc.; as *con-* + *similitude*. See *consimilar*.] Resemblance. [Rare.]

consimility (kon-si-mil′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *consimilis*, alike (see *consimilar*), + *-ity*.] Common resemblance; similarity. [Rare.]

By which means, and their *consimility* of disposition, there was a very conjunct friendship between the two brothers and him.
Aubrey, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 511.

consist (kon-sist′), *v. i.* [= F. *consister* = Sp. Pg. *consistir* = It. *consistere*, < L. *consistere*, stand together, stop, become hard or solid, agree with, continue, exist, < *com-*, together, + *sistere*, cause to stand, stand, caus. of *stare* = E. *stand*: see *stand*. Cf. *assist*, *desist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] **1.** To stand together; be in a fixed or permanent state, as a body composed of parts in union or connection; hence, to be; exist; subsist; be supported and maintained.

He is before all things, and by him all things *consist*.
Col. I. 17.

2†. To remain coherent, stable, or fixed.

It is against the nature of water . . . to *consist* and stay itself.
Brerewood, Languages.

Unstable judgments that cannot *consist* in the narrow point and centre of virtue without a reel or stagger to the circumference.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 3.

3. To abide; rest; be comprised, contained, performed, or expressed: followed by *in*.

True happiness
Consists not in the multitude of friends,
But in the worth and choice.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

The whole freedom of Man *consists* either in Spiritual or Civil Liberty.
Milton, Free Commonwealth.

Which Meldrith and Budendorfe, rather like enraged lions, than men, so bravely encountred, as if in them only had *consisted* the victory.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 25.

The perspicuity, the precision, and the simplicity in which *consists* the eloquence proper to scientific writing.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

4. To be composed; be made up: followed by *of*.

Humanity particular *consisteth of* the same parts whereof man *consisteth*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 183.

He [Henry I.] made the Court to *consist of* three Parts, the Nobility, the Clergy, and the Common People.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

The land would *consist of* plains, and valleys, and mountains.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Of the whole sum of human life, no small part is that which *consists of* a man's relations to his country, and his feelings concerning it.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 201.

5. To be compatible, consistent, or harmonious; be in accordance; harmonize; accord: now followed by *with*, formerly also used absolutely.

Either opinion will *consist* well enough *with* religion.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 36.

It may *consist with* any degree of mortification to pray for the taking away of the cross, upon condition it *consist with* God's glory and our ghostly profit.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 89.

Health *consists with* temperance alone.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 81.

Novelty was not necessarily synonymous with barbarism, and might *consist* even *with* elegance.
E. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 293.

To consist together, to coexist.

Necessity and election cannot *consist together* in the same act.
Abp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

consistence, consistency (kon-sis′tėns, -tėn-si), *n.*; pl. *consistences, consistencies* (-tėn-sez, -siz). [= F. *consistance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consistencia* = It. *consistenza, consistenzia*, < L. as if **consistentia*, < *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist, consistent*.] **1.** Literally, a standing together; firm union, as of the parts of a rigid body; hence, the relation of the parts or elements of a body with reference to the firmness of their connection; physical constitution.

The *consistencies* of bodies are divers; dense, rare, tangible, pneumatical, volatile, &c.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 830.

Hence—**2.** State or degree of density or viscosity: as, the *consistency* of cream, or of honey.

Let the expressed juices be boiled into the *consistence* of a syrup.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

These Burmese wells are sunk to a depth of about sixty feet, and yield an oil of the *consistency* of treacle.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 253.

3. A dense or viscous substance. [Rare.]

Quench'd in a boggy Syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land: nigh founder'd on he fares,
Treading the crude *consistence*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 941.

4. Nature, constitution, or character. [Rare.]

His friendship is of a noble make and a lasting *consistency*.
South, Sermons.

5. Harmonious connection, as of the parts of a system or of conduct, or of related things or principles; agreement or harmony of all parts of a complex thing among themselves, or of the same thing with itself at different times, or of one thing with another or others; congruity; uniformity: as, the *consistency* of laws, regulations, or judicial decisions; *consistency* of religious life; *consistency* of behavior or of character. [Now only in the form *consistency*.]

It is preposterous to look for *consistency* between absolute moral truth and the defective characters and usages of our existing state!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 51.

With *consistency* a great soul has simply nothing to do. . . . Speak what you think now in hard words, and to-morrow speak what to-morrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict every thing you said to-day.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

6. Permanence; persistence; stability. [Rare or obsolete.]

Meditation will confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable *consistence* in the soul.
Hammond.

7†. That which stands together as a united whole; a combination.

The Church of God, as meaning the whole *consistence* of Orders and Members.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

consistent (kon-sis′tent), *a.* [= F. *consistant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consistente*, < L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consist*.] **1.** Fixed; firm; solid: as, the *consistent* parts of a body, distinguished from the fluid.

The sand, contained within the shell, becoming solid and *consistent*.
Woodward, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. Standing together or in agreement; compatible; congruous; uniform; not contradictory or opposed: as, two opinions or schemes are *consistent*; a law is *consistent* with justice and humanity.

On their own axis as the planets run,
Yet make at once their circle round the sun;
So two *consistent* motions act the soul;
And one regards itself, and one the whole.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 315.

We have a firm faith that interests are mutually *consistent*; that if you prosper, we shall prosper; if you suffer, we shall suffer.
Everett, Orations, I. 196.

3. Characterized by consistency or harmony; not self-opposed or self-contradictory: as, a *consistent* life.

Their heroes and villains are as *consistent* in all their sayings and doings as the cardinal virtues and the deadly sins in an allegory.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

4†. Composed; made up.

The consistories of Zurick and Bazil are wholly *consistent* of laymen.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 150.

consistentes (kon-sis-ten-tēz), *n. pl.* [LL. (tr. Gr. *συνιστάμενοι* or *συνεστῶτες*), those standing with (the faithful), pl. of L. *consisten(t-)s*, ppr. of *consistere*, stand together: see *consistent*.] In the penitential system of the early church, especially in the Eastern church during the second half of the third and the whole of the fourth century, penitents occupying the fourth or highest penitential station. They were allowed to remain throughout the eucharistic service and take their station with the faithful above the audes, but not to the oblations or be admitted to communion. Also called *bystanders*. See *penitent*, *n.*

consistently (kon-sis′tent-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner; with consistency or congruency; uniformly: as, to command confidence, a man must act *consistently*.

There has been but One amongst the sons of men who has said and done *consistently*; who said, "I come to do Thy will, O God," and without delay or hindrance did it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 175.

consisting (kon-sis′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consist*, *v.*] **1.** Having consistence.

Flame doth not mingle with flame, as air doth with air, or water with water, but only remaineth contiguous; as it cometh to pass betwixt *consisting* bodies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 31.

2. Consistent: followed by *with*.

You could not help bestowing more than is *consisting with* the fortune of a private man, or *with* the will of any but an Alexander.
Dryden, Ded. of Fables.

consistorial (kon-sis-tō′ri-ăl), *a.* [= F. *consistorial* = Sp. Pg. *consistorial*; as *consistory* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a consistory, or an ecclesiastical judicatory.

Consistorial laws. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

How can the presbytery . . . rule and govern in causes spiritual and *consistorial*? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 239.

Consistorial court. Same as *commissary-court* (*a*).

His [Boehme's] famous colloquy with the Upper *Consistorial Court* was made the occasion of a flattering but transient ovation on the part of a new circle of admirers. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 852.

consistorian (kon-sis-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *consistorianus*, < *consistorium*, consistory: see *consistory*.] Consistorial.

consistory (kon-sis′tō-ri or kon′sis-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *consistorie* = F. *consistoire* = Pr. *consistori* = Sp. Pg. *consistorio* = It. *consistorio*, *concistoro*, < LL. *consistorium*, a place of assembly, a council, < L. *consistere*, stand with, occupy a place, etc.: see *consist*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *consistories* (-riz). **1.** A place of meeting; especially, a council-house or place of justice, or the assembly which convenes in it; under the Roman emperors, a privy council.

This false juge . . . sat in his *consistorie*.
Chaucer, Doctor's Tale, l. 162.

To council summons all his mighty peers,
Within thick clouds and dark tenfold involved,
A gloomy *consistory*. *Milton*, P. R., I. 42.

There are . . . the chamber of justice, of twenty-five; the prætorian chamber, of thirteen; . . . the *consistory*, of nine; and the chamber of accounts, of nine.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 340.

What a lesson dost thou read to council, and to *consistory*! *Lamb*, Quakers' Meeting.

Hence — **2.** An ecclesiastical or spiritual court, or the place where such a court is held. Before the Reformation every bishop had his consistory, composed of some of the leading clergy of the diocese, presided over by his chancellor. In the Anglican Church every bishop has still his consistory court, held before his chancellor or commissary in the cathedral church, or some other convenient place, for the trial of ecclesiastical causes.

They confest . . . [their fault] before the whole *consistory* of God's ministers. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

They [the Apostles] surrounded their own central *consistory* with lines impassable to treachery.
De Quincey, Essenes, i.

The archbishops in their prerogative courts, the bishops in their *consistories*, the archdeacons in some cases . . . exercised jurisdiction. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.

3. (*a*) In the *Reformed* (*Dutch*) *Ch.*, the lowest ecclesiastical court, having charge of the government of the local church, and corresponding to the session of the Presbyterian Church. (*b*) In the *Reformed* (*French*) *Ch.*, a higher court, corresponding to a presbytery.— **4.** In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an ecclesiastical senate, consisting of the whole body of cardinals, which deliberates upon the affairs of the church. It is presided over by the pope, or by the dean of the College of Cardinals. The ordinary meetings of the consistory are secret; but public consistories are held from time to time as occasion may require, and are attended by other prelates than the cardinals; the resolutions arrived at in secret session are announced in them.

The Pope himselfe . . . performeth all Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction as in *Consistory* amongst his Cardinals, which were originally but the Parish Priests of Rome.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

In full *consistory*,
When I was made Archbishop, he [the pope] approved me.
Tennyson, Queen Mary, v. 2.

5. In the *Lutheran state churches*, a board of clerical officers, either national or provincial, usually appointed by the sovereign, charged with various matters of ecclesiastical administration.

II. *a.* Belonging to or of the nature of a consistory.

consitiont, *n.* [< L. *consitio(n-)*, a sowing, < *conserere*, pp. *consitus*, sow together, < *com-*, together, + *serere*, sow.] A planting together. *Coles*, 1717.

consociate (kon-sō′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consociated*, ppr. *consociating*. [< L. *consociatus*, pp. of *consociare*, unite, connect, associate, < *com-*, together, + *sociare*, unite, < *socius*, joined with, etc. (as a noun, a companion): see *social*. Cf. *associate*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unite; join; associate; connect.

The ship . . . carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and *consociateth* the most remote regions in participation of their fruits.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 101.

Join pole to pole, *consociate* severed worlds.
Mallett, Amyntor and Theodora.

2. In New England, to bring together in an assembly or convention, as pastors and messengers or delegates of Congregational churches.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To unite; come together; coalesce. *Bentley.* [Rare or obsolete.]— **2.** In New England, to unite or meet in a body forming a consociation of churches. See *consociation*, 2.

consociate† (kon-sō′shi-āt), *n.* [< L. *consociatus*, pp.: see the verb. Cf. *associate*, *n.*] An associate; a partner; a companion; a confederate.

Consociates in the conspiracy of Somerset.
Sir J. Hayward.

I, having a part in the plantation, will receive you as my partners and *consociates*, so many you be free from service.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 136.

consociation (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< L. *consociatio(n-)*, < *consociare*, pp. *consociatus*, associate: see *consociate*, *v.*] **1.** Intimate association of persons or things; fellowship; alliance; companionship; union. [Rare or obsolete, having been superseded by *association*.]

There is such a *consociation* of offices between the Prince and whom his favour breeds, that they may help to sustain his power, as he their knowledge.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Mr. Cleaves and the rest, about thirty persons, wrote to our governour for assistance against Mr. Vines, and tendered themselves to the *consociation* of the United Colonies. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 187.

To fight a duel is . . . a *consociation* of many of the worst acts that a person ordinarily can be guilty of.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 220.

2. In the United States, an ecclesiastical body substituted by some Congregational churches for a council. It is usually composed of the pastors of the Congregational churches of the district represented and one lay delegate from each. It differs from a council in having a permanent organization, and it is also regarded by many as possessing a certain ecclesiastical authority, while the power of councils in the Congregational system is merely advisory.

consociational (kon-sō-shi-ā′shon-ăl), *a.* [*consociation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a consociation.

consolable (kon-sō′la-bl), *a.* [< F. *consolable*, < OF. *consolable* = Sp. *consolable* = Pg. *consolavel*, < L. *consolabilis*, < *consolari*, console: see *console*[1] and *-able*.] Capable of being consoled, or of being mitigated by consolation; capable of receiving consolation; admitting of consolation.

A long, long weeping, not *consolable*.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

consolatet (kon′sō-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consolatus*, pp. of *consolari*, console: see *console*[1].] To comfort; console.

To *consolate* thine ear. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 2.

Cast-off, my heart, thy deep despairing fears;
That which most grieves mee, most doth *consolate*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iv. 38.

The entrance we had upon the spirit of the schult [chief governor] a little *consolated* us.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

consolation (kon-sō-lā′shon), *n.* [< F. *consolation* = Sp. *consolacion* = Pg. *consolação* = It. *consolazione*, < L. *consolatio(n-)*, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Alleviation of misery or distress of mind; mitigation of grief or anxiety; an imparting or receiving of mental relief or comfort; solace: as, to administer *consolation* to the afflicted; to find *consolation* in religion or philosophy, or in selfish indulgence.

We have great joy and *consolation* in thy love. Philem. 7.

He met indeed with cold *consolation* from an "ancient Christian," to whom he opened his case and told he was afraid he had committed the sin against the Holy Ghost; this man, like one of Job's comforters, replied, he thought so too. *Southey*, Life of Bunyan, p. 29.

2. That which consoles, comforts, or cheers the mind; the cause of being consoled.

Waiting for the *consolation* of Israel. Luke ii. 25.

Against such cruelties
With inward *consolations* recompensed.
Milton, P. L., xii. 495.

This is the *consolation* on which we rest in the darkness of the future and the afflictions of to-day, that the government of the world is moral, and does forever destroy what is not. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 288.

Consolation race, match, etc., a race or contest of any kind which can be entered only by those who have failed in the previous races or contests which have taken place within a given period.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Solace*, etc. (see *comfort*, *n.*); encouragement, cheer.

Consolato del Mare (kon-sō-lä′tō del mä′re). [It., lit. consulate of the sea: *consolato*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul; *del*, gen. of def. art., contr. of *di* (< L. *de*), of, and *il* (< L. *ille*, this), def. art. masc.; *mare*, < L. *mare*, sea: see *consulate* and *marine*.] A code of maritime law, supposed to be a compilation of the law and trading customs of various Italian cities, as Venice, Genoa, Pisa, and Amalfi, together with those of the cities with which they traded, as Barcelona, Marseilles, etc. Its precise date is unknown, but a Spanish edition of it was published at Barcelona at the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century. It has formed the basis of most of the subsequent compilations of maritime law.

consolator† (kon′sō-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *consolateur* = Sp. Pg. *consolador* = It. *consolatore*, < L. *consolator*, consoler, < *consolari*, pp. *consolatus*, console: see *console*[1].] One who consoles or comforts.

Officers termed *consolators* of the sick.
Johnson, Note on the Tempest.

consolatory (kon-sol′a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consolatorio*, < L. *consolatorius*, < *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to give consolation; assuaging grief or other mental distress; comforting; cheering; encouraging.

Letters . . . narratory, objurgatory, *consolatory*, monitory, or congratulatory. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

II. *n.*; pl. *consolatories* (-riz). Anything intended to convey consolation; especially, a letter or epistle written for that purpose.

Consolatories writ
With studied argument. *Milton*, S. A., l. 657.

consolatrix (kon′sō-lā-triks), *n.* [= F. *consolatrice* = It. *consolatrice*, < L. as if **consolatrix* (*-tric-*), fem. of *consolator*, a consoler: see *consolator*.] A female consoler.

Love, the *consolatrix*, met him again.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, xxvi.

console[1] (kon-sōl′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consoled*, ppr. *consoling*. [< F. *consoler* = Sp. Pg. *consolar* = It. *consolare*, < L. *consolari*, dep., also act. *consolare*, console, cheer, comfort, < *com-*, together, + *solari*, console, solace: see *solace*.] To alleviate the grief, despondency, or other mental distress of; comfort; cheer; soothe; solace; encourage.

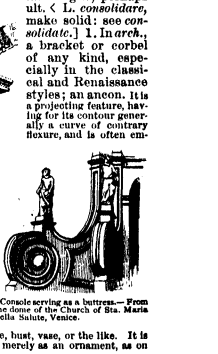
I am much *consoled* by the reflection that the religion of Christ has been attacked in vain by all the wits and philosophers, and its triumph has been complete.
P. Henry.

We *console* our friends when they meet with affliction.
Crabb, Eng. Synonymes, p. 253.

=**Syn.** To cheer, encourage.

console[2] (kon′sōl), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. *console* = Dan. *konsol*, < F. *console*, a bracket; of uncertain origin; perhaps ult. < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a bracket or corbel of any kind, especially in the classical and Renaissance styles; an ancon. It is a projecting feature, having for its contour generally a curve of arbitrary flexure, and is often employed to support a cornice, bust, vase, or the like. It is frequently, however, used merely as an ornament, as on the keystone of an arch.

Console.
Hôtel d'Assezat, Toulouse, France.



Console serving as a buttress. — From the dome of the Church of Sta. Maria della Salute, Venice.

2. A kind of platform or bracket truss hinged on one side of the rear end of the bore of a breech-loading gun, to support the breech-screw when withdrawn preparatory to loading.— **3.** A bracket on a wall, for supporting machinery of any kind, as a hydraulic motor. *E. H. Knight.*

consoler (kon-sō′lėr), *n.* One who consoles, or gives consolation or comfort.

Folding together, with the all-tender might
Of his great love, the dark hands and the white,
Stands the *Consoler*, soothing every pain.
Whittier, On a Prayer-Book.

console-table (kon′sōl-tā′bl), *n.* **1.** A table which, instead of straight or nearly straight legs, has consoles or legs so curved as to resemble them, and is therefore usually set against the wall, from which it appears to project as a sort of bracket.— **2.** More rarely, a table in

which the top projects far beyond the legs, and seems to be supported by small consoles which spring from them.

consolida† (kŏn-sol'i-dȧ), *n.* [LL. ML., ‹ L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*, *v.*, and *consound*.] A name formerly given to the comfrey and other plants. See *consound*.

consolidant (kŏn-sol'i-dant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consolidant*, ‹ L. *consolidan(t-)s*, ppr. of *consolidare*, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Tending to consolidate or make firm; specifically, in *med.*, having the property of uniting wounds or forming new flesh. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A medicine given for the purpose of consolidating wounds or strengthening cicatrices.

consolidate (kŏn-sol'i-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consolidated*, ppr. *consolidating*. [‹ L. *consolidatus*, pp. of *consolidare* (› F. *consolider* (› D. *consolideren* = G. *consolidiren* = Dan. *konsolidere*), OF. *consoder* = Pr. *consolidar*, *consolidar* = Sp. Pg. *consolidar* = It. *consolidare*), make firm or solid, condense, ‹ *com-*, together, + *solidare*, make solid, ‹ *solidus*, solid: see *solid*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make solid or firm; unite, compress, or pack together and form into a more compact mass, body, or system; make dense or coherent.

> He fixed and *consolidated* the earth above the waters.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

> It's [a cistern's] Wall is of no better a material than Gravel and small Pebles, but *consolidated* with so strong and tenacious a cement, that it seems to be all one entire vessel of Rock. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 51.

2. To bring together and unite firmly into one mass or body; cause to cohere or cleave together: as, to *consolidate* the forces of an army, or materials into a compound body.

> A large number of companies were formed, which were subsequently *consolidated* into . . . the Philadelphia Company. *New York Tribune*, March 1, 1888.

> Spain thought it not for her interest that the American states should *consolidate* their union.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 74.

Used specifically—(*a*) in *surg.*, of uniting the parts of a broken bone or the lips of a wound by means of applications [now rare]; (*b*) in *legislation*, of combining two or more acts into one; (*c*) of combining two or more actions, corporations, or benefices into one; (*d*) in *finance*, of uniting different sources of public revenue into a single fund, or different evidences of public debt into a single class (see *consolidated*). = **Syn.** To combine, compact, condense, compress.

II. *intrans.* To grow firm and compact; coalesce and become solid: as, moist clay *consolidates* by drying.

> Hurts and ulcers of the head require it [desiccation] not; but contrariwise dryness maketh them more apt to *consolidate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 785.

consolidate (kŏn-sol'i-dāt), *a.* [‹ L. *consolidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Formed into a solid mass or system. [Poetical.]

> All experience past became
> *Consolidate* in mind and frame.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

consolidated (kŏn-sol'i-dā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. Made solid, hard, or compact; united.

> It was during the wars of the Israelites in David's time, that they passed from the state of separate tribes into the state of a *consolidated* ruling nation.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 451.

2. In *bot.*, same as *adnate*.—3. See extract, and *consolidation locomotive*, under *consolidation*.

> The locomotive was one of the heaviest kind, known as a *consolidated* engine, having four drive-wheels on a side, and weighing 106,000 pounds. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 3.

Consolidated bonds. See *bond*, 1.—**Consolidated funds**, in *Eng. hist.*: (*a*) The revenue or income of Great Britain and Ireland, formerly collected and considered as separate funds, according as they were derived from taxation, crown lands, etc., but by statutes of Parliament, especially one of 1816, united or consolidated into one, and charged first with the interest on the public debt and the civil list, and then with the other expenses of the kingdom. (*b*) Consolidated annuities. See *consols*. (*c*) Consolidated threes. See *consols*.

consolidation (kŏn-sol-i-dā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *consolidation* = Pr. *consolidacio* = Sp. *consolidacion* = Pg. *consolidação* = It. *consolidazione*, ‹ LL. *consolidatio(n-)*, ‹ L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm, consolidate: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. The act of making or the process of becoming solid, firm, or stable; the act of forming into a more firm or compact mass, body, or system.

> The *consolidation* of the marble did not fall out at random. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

> There was a powerful opposition to the adoption of the constitution of the United States. It originated in the apprehension that it would lead to the *consolidation* of all power in the government of the United States;—notwithstanding the defeat of the national party in the convention. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 347.

> The lung has been rendered solid . . . by pneumonic *consolidation*. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 933.

2. The act of bringing together and uniting several particulars, details, or parts into one body or whole.

> The gradual establishment of law by the *consolidation* of custom is the formation of something fixed in the midst of things that are changing. *H. Spencer.*

3†. The act of confirming or ratifying; confirmation; ratification.

> He first offered a league to Henry VII., and for *consolidation* thereof his daughter Margaret.
> *Lord Herbert*, Hen. VIII., p. 11.

4. In *civil law*, the uniting of the possession or profit of land with the property.—5. In *Scots feudal law*, the reunion of the property with the superiority, after they have been feudally disjoined.—6. In *bot.*, same as *adnation*.—**Consolidation acts**, the name given to acts of the British Parliament which embody such clauses as are common to all the particular acts affecting any class of undertakings, in order to obviate the necessity of repeating those clauses in each individual act. Thus, there are the Railways Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Lands Clauses *Consolidation Act*, the Companies Clauses *Consolidation Act*, etc.—**Consolidation locomotive**, a type of locomotive for drawing heavy freight-trains: so called from the name of the first one, made in 1866 for the Lehigh Valley railroad. It had cylinders 20" × 24", four pairs of 48" diameter driving-wheels, and its weight was 90,000 pounds, of which all but 10,000 was on the driving-wheels. *E. H. Knight.*—**Consolidation** (or **consolidating**) **of actions**, the merging of two or more actions together by a court or a judge. This is done for economy of time and expense when two or more actions are brought by the same plaintiff, at the same time, against the same defendant, for causes of action which might have been joined in the same action.

consolidationist (kŏn-sol-i-dā'shŏn-ist), *n.* [‹ *consolidation* + *-ist*.] One who favors consolidation, as of the parts of an empire or a political system.

consolidative (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tiv), *a.* [‹ *consolidate* + *-ive*.] Tending to consolidate; specifically, in *med.*, tending to heal wounds.

consolidator (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tȯr), *n.* [‹ LL. *consolidator*, ‹ L. *consolidare*, pp. *consolidatus*, make firm: see *consolidate*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which consolidates. *Athenæum*.—2. Specifically, in *knitting-machines*, an assemblage of strainers for straining slip.

consolidature (kŏn-sol'i-dā-tūr), *n.* [‹ *consolidate* + *-ure*.] Same as *consolidation*. *Bailey.*

consols (kŏn'sŏlz or kŏn-sŏlz'), *n. pl.* [Contr. of *consolidated annuities*.] Government securities of Great Britain, including a large part of the public debt, the full name of which is "the three per cent. consolidated annuities." The consols originated in the consolidation of a great variety of public securities, chiefly in the form of annuities, into a single stock and at a uniform rate of 3 per cent., under an act of Parliament of 1751, the name being retained for all securities of the same form since issued. The principal is payable only at the pleasure of the government. They are also called "consolidated threes," and other nearly related stocks of smaller amount are known as "reduced threes" and "new threes."

> A further economy and actual profit would be effected if the "clearing" were made, as among the Scotch banks, by transfers of *consols*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 39.

consommé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* [F., lit. consummate, perfect, pp. of *consommer*, ‹ L. *consummare*, make perfect: see *consummate*, *v.* The F. verb is partly confused with *consumer*, ‹ L. *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] A strong, clear soup, containing the nutritive properties of the meat, extracted by long and slow cooking.

consonance (kon'sō-nans), *n.* [= F. *consonance*, *consonnance*, OF. *consonance*, *consonnance*, also *consonancie*, *consonnancie* (› E. *consonancy*), = Pr. Sp. Pg. *consonancia* = It. *consonanza*, ‹ LL. *consonantia*, ‹ *consonan(t-)s*, ppr., agreeing in sound: see *consonant* and *-ance*.] 1. Accord or agreement of sounds; specifically, in *music*, a simultaneous combination of two tones that is, by itself, both agreeable and final in effect. The perfect consonances are the unison, the octave, the fifth, and the fourth; the imperfect are the major and minor thirds and the major and minor sixths. The effect of consonance is due to the simplicity of the ratio between the vibration-numbers of their constituent tones. Thus, the ratio of the unison is $\frac{1}{1}$; of the octave, $\frac{2}{1}$; of the fifth, $\frac{3}{2}$; of the fourth, $\frac{4}{3}$; of the major sixth, $\frac{5}{3}$; of the major third, $\frac{5}{4}$; of the minor third, $\frac{6}{5}$; of the minor sixth, $\frac{8}{5}$. Also called *concord*.

> The two principal *consonances* that most ravish the ear are, by the consent of all nature, the fifth and the octave.
> *Sir H. Wotton.*

> The cases . . . where the prime of one compound tone coincides with one of the partials of the other, may be termed absolute *consonances*.
> *Helmholtz*, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. 284.

2. A state of agreement or accordance; congruity; harmony; consistency: as, the *consonance* of opinions among judges; the *consonance* of a ritual to the Scriptures.

> Winds and waters flow'd
> In *consonance*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 271.

3. The sympathetic vibration of a sonorous body, as a piano-string, when another of the same pitch is sounded near it.

consonancy (kon'sō-nan-si), *n.* [‹ OF. *consonancie*, *consonnancie*, var. of *consonance*, etc.: see *consonance*.] Same as *consonance*.

> A girl of fifteen, one bred up i' the court,
> That by all *consonancy* of reason is like
> To cross your estate.
> *Middleton*, Anything for a Quiet Life, I. 1.

consonant (kon'sō-nant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *consonant*, *consonnant*, OF. *consonant*, *consonnant* = Sp. Pg. It. *consonante*, ‹ L. *consonan(t-)s*, sounding together, agreeing. II. *n.* = D. Dan. Sw. *konsonant* = G. *consonant* = Sp. It. *consonante* = Pg. *consoante* (cf. F. *consonne*, ‹ L. *consona*, fem. of *consonus*: see *consonous*), ‹ L. *consonan(t-)s* (sc. *littera*, letter), a consonant, a letter sounding together with a vowel, or heard only in connection with a vowel (an imperfect description); ppr. of *consonare*, pp. *consonatus*, sound together, agree, ‹ *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound: see *sound*5, *sonant*, and cf. *assonant*, *dissonant*, *resonant*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sounding together; agreeing in sound; specifically, in *music*, having an agreeable and complete or final effect: said of a combination of sounds.

> In order that a chord produced by three or more notes may be *consonant*, it is necessary that the different notes that compose it bear, in respect of the number per second of their vibrations, simple ratios, not only to the fundamental note but also to each other.
> *Rlasernæ*, Theory of Sound, p. 101.

2. Having or emitting like sounds. [Rare.]

> Our bards . . . hold Agnominations and enforcing of *consonant* Words or Syllables one upon the other to be the great Elegance. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 40.

3. Harmonious; agreeing; congruous; consistent: followed generally by *to*, sometimes by *with*: as, this rule is *consonant to* Scripture and reason.

> To the nature of the mind of all men it is *consonant* for the affirmative or active to affect more than the negative or privative. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 226.

> He was *consonant with* himself to the last.
> *Goldsmith*, Bolingbroke.

Negotiation, however, was more *consonant to* his habitual policy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 1.

4. [Attrib. use of noun.] Consisting of or relating to consonants; consonantal.

> No Russian whose dissonant *consonant* name
> Almost shatters to fragments the trumpet of fame.
> *Moore*, Twopenny Postbag.

Consonant chord or **harmony**, a chord or harmony containing only consonances. Also called *concordant chord* or *harmony*.—**Consonant interval**. See *consonance*, 1.—**Consonant terms**, in *logic*, terms which can be predicated of the same subject.

II. *n.* An alphabetic element other than a vowel; one of the closer, less resonant and continuable, of the sounds making up a spoken alphabet; an articulate utterance which is combined, to form a syllable, with another opener utterance called a vowel. Consonants are the closer, and vowels the opener, of the sounds that make up the alphabetic scale or system of a language. But there is no absolute line of distinction between the two classes; and the openest of the consonants may be and are used as vowels also. Thus, the same *l*-sound is consonant in *apply*, and vowel in *apple*; *n* is consonant in *burned*, but vowel in *burden*; and in some languages, as Sanskrit and Polish, *r* is much used as a vowel. On the other hand, *y* and *w* are hardly, if at all, distinguishable from *e* and *oo*. Such consonants, as standing near the boundary between consonant and vowel, are often called *semi-vowels* (also *liquids*). According to their degree of closeness, consonants are divided into *mutes* (or *stops*, or *checks*, or *explosives*), as *b* and *p*, which involve a complete cutting off of the passage of the breath; *fricatives* (*spirants* and *sibilants*, etc.), as *th* and *dh* (TH), *f* and *v*, *s* and *z*, in which a rustling or friction of the breath through a nearly closed position of the organs is the essential element; *nasals*, as *n*, *m*, and *ng*, accompanied with admission of the intonated breath to the nose and its resonance there; and *semi-vowel* or *liquid* sounds, as already illustrated. According to the organs used in producing them, they are divided into *labials*, made with the lips, as *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, *m*; *dentals* or *linguals*, made with the tip of the tongue at or near the teeth, as *t*, *d*, *th*, *dh* (TH), *n*; *palatals* or *gutturals*, made with the back of the tongue, as *k*, *g*, *ng*; and some languages have various other classes. Then, according as they are made with simple breath, or with breath vocalized or made sonant in the larynx, they are divided into *surd* or *breathed*, as *p*, *t*, *f*, *s*, etc., and *sonant* or *voiced* or *vocal*, as *b*, *d*, *v*, *z*, etc. Sometimes wrongly distinguished as *hard* and *soft*, as *strong* and *weak*, as *sharp* and *flat*, and so on). See these various terms, and *syllable*.

consonantal (kon'sō-nan-tal), *a.* [‹ *consonant* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a consonant; marked by consonant sounds.

> Often the ring of his [Browning's] verse is sonorous, and overcomes the jagged *consonantal* diction with stirring lyrical effect. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 302.

consonantic (kon-sŏ-nan′tik), *a.* [< *consonant* + *-ic.*] Consonantal. [Rare.]

Consonantic bases, or, of the vocalic, those which end in *u* (*v*), a vowel of a decided *consonantic* quality, are most apt to preserve the inflections in their unaltered form.
Chambers's Encyc.

The language [Chilian] evinces some tendency towards nasalization of the *consonantic* elements. *Science*, III. 550.

consonantism (kon′sŏ-nan-tizm), *n.* [< *consonant* + *-ism.*] The consonantal sounds of a language collectively considered, or their special character; pronunciation or phonology of consonants.

In treating of the vocalism, the pronunciation of the early empire is made the starting-point, the deviations of earlier and later periods being noted. The same is true of *consonantism*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 247.

consonantly (kon′sŏ-nant-li), *adv.* Harmoniously; in agreement; consistently.

This *as consonantly* it preacheth, teacheth, and deliver-eth, as if but one tongue did speak for all. *Hooker.*

consonantness (kon′sŏ-nant-nes), *n.* Harmoniousness; agreeableness; consistency.

consonating (kon′sŏ-nā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **consonate*, assumed from *consonant*, q. v.] Sounding together with another sounding body; responding sympathetically to the vibrations of another sounding body of the same pitch.—**Consonating cavities**, cavities resounding to certain notes originating outside of them.

consonous (kon′sŏ-nus), *a.* [< L. *consonus*, sounding together, agreeing, < *com-*, together, + *sonare*, sound, *sonus*, a sound: see *sound*[5].] Agreeing in sound; symphonious. [Rare.]

consopiate† (kon-sō′pi-āt), *v. t.* An improper form of *consopite*.

consopiation† (kon-sō-pi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *consopiate*.] A lulling asleep.

One of his lordship's maxims is that a total abstinence from intemperance . . . is no more philosophy than a total *consopiation* of the senses is repose. *Pope*, To Digby.

consopite†, *v. t.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp. of *consopire*, lull to sleep, < *com-* + *sopire*, sleep, < *sopor*, a deep sleep: see *sopor*.] To compose; lull to sleep.

By the same degree that the higher powers are invigorated, the lower are *consopited* and abated.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

consopite†, *a.* [< L. *consopitus*, pp.: see the verb.] Calm; composed; lulled.

Its clamorous tongue thus being *consopite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 43.

con sordini (kon sôr-dē′nē). [It., with the mutes or dampers: *con*, < L. *cum*, with; *sordini*, pl. of *sordino*, mute, damper, low-sounding pipe, < *sordo*, deaf, < L. *surdus*, deaf: see *com-* and *surd*.] In *music*, a direction to perform a passage, if on the pianoforte, with the soft pedal held down, and if on the violin and brass instruments, with the mute on. It is sometimes abbreviated *C. S.*

consort[1] (kon′sôrt), *n.* [= F. *consort*, m., associate, consort (usually in pl. *consorts*, associates, husband and wife), OF. *consort*, m., *consorte*, *f.*, = Sp. Pg. It. *consorte*, < L. *consors* (*consort-*), a partner, brother or sister, ML. a neighbor, a wife, lit. sharing property with, < *com-*, together, + *sors* (*sort-*), a lot: see *sort*. Cf. *assort*, and see *consort*[2], *consort*[3].] **1.** A companion; a partner; an intimate associate; particularly, a wife or a husband; a spouse.

These were great companions and *consorts* together.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 66.

My worthy *Consort* Mr. Ringrose commends most the Guinguil Nuk. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 93.

Wise, just, moderate, admirably pure of life, the friend of peace and of all peaceful arts, the *consort* of the queen has passed from this troubled sphere to that serene one where justice and peace reign eternal. *Thackeray.*

The snow-white gander, invariably accompanied by his darker *consort*.
Darwin, Voyage Round the World, ix. 200.

2. *Naut.*, a vessel keeping company with another, or one of a number of vessels sailing in conjunction.

We met with many of the Queenes ships, our owne *consort* and divers others.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

Prince consort, a prince who is the husband of a queen regnant, but has himself no royal authority.—**Queen consort**, the wife of a king, as distinguished from a *queen regnant*, who rules in person, and a *queen dowager*, the widow of a king.

consort[1] (kon-sôrt′), *v.* [< *consort*[1], *n.* Cf. *consort*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To associate; unite in company; keep company; be in harmony: followed by *with*.

Waller does not seem to have *consorted with* any of the poets of his own youth.
E. Gosse, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 50.

The famous sepulchral church [of Bourg] . . . lies at a fortunate distance from the town, which, though inoffensive, is of too common a stamp to *consort* with such a treasure. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 242.

II. *trans.* **1.** To join; marry; espouse.

He, with his *consorted* Eve,
The story heard attentive. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 50.

2. To unite in company; associate: followed by *with*.

What citizen is that you were *consorted with*?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

Consort me quickly *with* the dead!
M. Royden (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 283).

He begins to *consort* himself *with* men.
Locke, Education.

3. To unite in symphony or harmony.

Consort both heart and lute, and twist a song
Pleasant and long. *G. Herbert*, Easter.

4. To accompany.

Sweet health and fair desires *consort* your grace!
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Iliad, viii. 385.

[In all its transitive senses rare or obsolete.]

consort[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *consorte*, f., a company, var. of OF. *consorce*, f., < ML. *consortia*, f.; cf. Sp. Pg. *consorcio* = It. *consorzio*, m., < L. *consortium*, neut., fellowship, society, community of goods, < *consort(-)s*, a partner: see *consort*[1] (with which *consort*[2] is partly confused), and cf. *consortium*, *consortion*. See also *consort*[3].] **1.** An assembly or company.

Great . . . boats which divide themselves into divers companies, five or six boats in a *consort*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 478.

In one *consort* there sat
Cruell Revenge, and rancorous Despight,
Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Iliate.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 22.

Do you remember me? do you remember
When you and your *consort* travell'd through Hungary?
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, ii. 4.

Specifically — **2.** A company of musicians; an orchestra.

My music! give my lord a taste of his welcome. [A strain played by the *consort*.] *Middleton*, Mad World, ii. 1.

A *consort* of rorers for music.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

3. Concert; concurrence; agreement.

I'll lend you mirth, sir,
If you will be in *consort*.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 2.

Consort of viols. Same as *chest of viols* (which see, under *chest*[1]).—**To keep consort**†, to keep company.

You, that will *keep consort* with such fiddlers,
Pragmatic flies, fools, publicans, and moths.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

consort[3]† (kon-sôrt′), *n.* A former spelling of *concert*, by confusion with *consort*[2].

Ay caroling of love and jollity,
That wonder was to heare their trim *consort*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. iii. 40.

consortable (kon-sôr′ta-bl), *a.* [< *consort*[1] + *-able.*] Companionable; conformable. [Rare.]

A good conscience and a good courtier are *consortable*.
W. Montagne, Devoute Essays, p. 98.

consorter† (kon-sôr′tėr), *n.* One who consorts with another; a companion; an associate. *Bp. Burnet.*

consortial (kon-sôr′shal), *a.* [= F. *consortial*; as *consortium* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a consortium; of the nature of or resulting from an association or union.

The remaining 600,000,000 [lire] to be employed in withdrawing from circulation that amount of the *consortial* or union notes. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 466.

consortion† (kon-sôr′shon), *n.* [< L. *consortio(n-)*, fellowship, partnership, < *consors* (*consort-*): see *consort*[1], and cf. *consort*[2].] Fellowship; companionship.

Be critical in thy *consortion*.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., ii. 9.

consortism (kon′sôr-tizm), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ism.*] In *biol.*, the vital association or union for life of two or more different organisms, as a plant and an animal, each being dependent upon the other in its physiological activities; symbiosis. Consortism is a kind of consortion or fellowship more intimate and necessary than that of commensals or inquilines, and differs from parasitism in that each organism needs the other for its well-being. See *symbiosis*.

The fungi which are concerned in the constitution of lichens maintain with the algal components throughout life relations of *consortism*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 206.

consortium (kon-sôr′shi-um), *n.* [< L. *consortium*, fellowship: see *consort*[2].] Fellowship; association; union; coalition.

The *consortium* of the banks came to a close on the 30th June 1881, and the "consortial" notes actually current are formed into a direct national debt.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 466.

consortment† (kon-sôrt′ment), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ment.*] A keeping or consorting together; association as consorts.

The rest of the ships shall tackle or take off their sailes in such sort as they may meete and come together, . . . to the intent to keepe the *consortment* exactly in all poynts.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 296.

consortship (kon′sôrt-ship), *n.* [< *consort*[1] + *-ship.*] **1.** The state of being a consort or consorts; partnership; fellowship.

Accordingly articles of *consortship* were drawn between the said captains and masters.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 3.

But to return to our Voyage in hand; when both our Ships were clean, and our Water filled, Captain Davis and Captain Eaton broke off *Consortships*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 129.

2†. An association; a company.

Morton thinking himself lawless, and hearing what gain the fishermen made of trading of pieces, powder and shot, he, as head of this *consortship*, began the practice of the same in these parts.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 138.

consound (kon′sound), *n.* [A corruption of F. *consoude* = Pr. *consouda*, *cossouda* = Sp. *consólida* = Pg. *consolda* = It. *consolida*, < LL. ML. *consolida*, comfrey (so called from its supposed healing power), < L. *consolidare*, make solid: see *consolidate*.] A name formerly given to several plants, as the comfrey, the daisy (*Bellis perennis*), the bugle (*Ajuga reptans*), and the wild larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*).

conspecies (kon-spē′shēz), *n.* [NL., < *con-* + *species*.] In *zoöl.*, a subspecies or variety; a climatic or geographical race belonging to the same species as another; a form recognizably different from another, yet not specifically distinct.

Linnæus . . . experienced the inadequacy of his system to deal binomially with those lesser groups than species, commonly called varieties, now better designated as *conspecies* or subspecies. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 79.

conspecific (kon-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [< *conspecies*; as *con-* + *specific*.] Belonging to the same species; more particularly, having the character of a conspecies.

conspectable† (kon-spek′ta-bl), *a.* [< ML. as if **conspectabilis*, < *conspectare*, see, freq. of L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*.] Easy to be seen. *Bailey.*

conspection† (kon-spek′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspection*, < LL. *conspectio(n-)*, < L. *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*. Cf. *inspection*.] A beholding. *Cotgrave.*

conspectuity† (kon-spek-tū′i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. (cf. *conspicuity*) < L. *conspectus*, a view, sight: see *conspectus*.] Sight; view; organ of sight; eye. [Ludicrous.]

What harm can your bisson *conspectuities* glean out of this character? *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

conspectus (kon-spek′tus), *n.* [= F. *conspect*, a general view, = It. *conspetto*, look, appearance, < L. *conspectus*, a view, mental view, survey, < *conspicere*, pp. *conspectus*, look at: see *conspicuous*, and cf. *prospectus*, *prospect*, *retrospect*.] **1.** A viewing together; a comprehensive survey. — **2.** A grouping together so as to be readily seen at one time, or the items so grouped; a digest or résumé of a subject: used chiefly of scientific or other technical treatises.

A *conspectus* of the bad spellings which are common is often helpful for the emendation of difficult glosses.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 126.

There is no book extant in any language which gives a *conspectus* of all those well-marked and widely-varying literary forms which have differentiated themselves in the course of time. *S. Lanier*, The English Novel, p. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

consperse (kon-spėrs′), *a.* [< L. *conspersus*, pp. of *conspergere*, sprinkle, < *com-*, together, + *spargere*, sprinkle: see *sparse*, and cf. *asperse*, *disperse*.] Sprinkled; spotted. Specifically, in *entom.*: (*a*) Thickly and irregularly strewn, so as to be crowded in some places and scattered in others: as, *conspersa* dots or punctures. (*b*) Thickly and irregularly sprinkled with minute colored dots: said of a surface.

conspersion† (kon-spėr′shon), *n.* [< OF. *conspersion*, *consparsion*, < LL. *conspersio(n-)*, < L. *conspergere*, sprinkle: see *consperse*.] A sprinkling.

The *conspersion* and washing the door-posts with the blood of a lamb did sacramentally preserve all the first-born of Goshen. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 126.

conspicable†, *a.* [< LL. *conspicabilis*, visible, < L. *conspicari*, see, descry, < *conspicere*, look at, see: see *conspicuous*.] Evident; easy to be seen. *Ash.*

conspicuity (kon-spi-kū'ĭ-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **conspicuitā(t-)s*, < *conspicuus*, conspicuous: see *conspicuous*.] **1.** Conspicuousness. [Rare.]

How inevitably it [modern religion] depresses all that is sweet, and modest, and unexacting in manners, and forces into *conspicuity* whatsoever is forward, ungenerous, and despotic. *H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 24.

2†. Brightness; luminosity.

Midnight may vie in *conspicuity* with noon.
Glanville, Scep. Sci.

conspicuous (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conspicuo*, < L. *conspicuus*, open to the view, attracting attention, distinguished, < *conspicere*, look at, see, observe, < *com-*, together, + *specere*, look, see, = OHG. *spehōn*, watch, > ult. E. *spy*: see *species*, *spectacle*, *spy*, etc., and cf. *perspicuous*.] **1.** Open to the view; catching the eye; easy to be seen; manifest.

It was a rock
Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds,
Conspicuous far.
Milton, P. L., iv. 545.

2. Obvious to the mind; readily attracting or forcing itself upon the attention; clearly or extensively known, perceived, or understood; striking.

Even now it remains the most *conspicuous* fact about the Christian Church that the name of the world-state Rome is stamped upon the largest branch of it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 181.

Hence—**3.** Eminent; notable; distinguished: as, a man of *conspicuous* talents; a woman of *conspicuous* virtues.

The liberal education of youth passed almost entirely into their [the Jesuits'] hands, and was conducted by them with *conspicuous* ability.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=**Syn. 3.** Illustrious, eminent, celebrated, remarkable, marked, notable.

conspicuously (kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner. (*a*) Obviously; prominently; in a manner to catch the eye or the attention.

Among the Teutonic settlers in Britain, . . . Angles, Saxons, and Jutes stand out *conspicuously* above all.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 30.

(*b*) Eminently; remarkably.

conspicuousness (kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* **1.** Openness or exposure to the view; a state of being clearly visible.—**2.** The property of being clearly discernible by the mind; obviousness.—**3.** Eminence; celebrity; renown.

Their writings attract more readers by the author's *conspicuousness*.
Boyle, Colours.

conspiracy (kon-spir'ā-si), *n.*; pl. *conspiracies* (-siz). [< ME. *conspiracie*, < OF. *conspiracie*, *conspiratie*, < ML. as if **conspiratia*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*. Cf. *conspiration*.] **1.** A combination of persons for an evil purpose; an agreement between two or more persons to commit in concert something reprehensible, injurious, or illegal; particularly, a combination to commit treason, or excite sedition or insurrection; a plot; concerted treason. In legal usage a conspiracy is a combination of two or more persons, by some concerted action, to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. The word is now rarely used in English law more specifically to designate an agreement between two or more persons falsely and maliciously to indict, or procure to be indicted, an innocent person of felony.

They were more than forty which had made this *conspiracy* [to kill Paul]. Acts xxiii. 13.

I had forgot that foul *conspiracy*
Of the beast Caliban, and his confederates,
Against my life. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

It is evident that on both sides they began with a league and ended with a *conspiracy*.
Dryden, Post. to Hist. of League.

Hence—**2.** Any concurrence in action; combination in bringing about a given result.

When the time now came that misery was ripe for him, there was a *conspiracy* in all heavenly and earthly things . . . to lead him into it. *Sir P. Sidney.*

People seem to be in a *conspiracy* to impress us with their individuality. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 18.

=**Syn. 1.** Intrigue, cabal, machination.

conspirant (kon-spīr'ant), *a.* [< F. *conspirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conspirante*, < L. *conspiran(t-)s*, ppr. of *conspirare*, conspire: see *conspire*.] Conspiring; plotting; engaging in a conspiracy or plot.

Thou art a traitor . . .
Conspirant 'gainst this high illustrious prince.
Shak, Lear, v. 3.

conspiration (kon-spi-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *conspiracion*, -*cioun*, < OF. *conspiracion*, *conspiration*, F. *conspiration* = Pr. *cosperatio* = Sp. *conspiracion* = Pg. *conspiração* = It. *conspirazione*, < L. *conspiratio(n-)*, < *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] **1.** Conspiracy. [Rare.]

As soon as it was day certaine Jews made a *conspiracion*.
J. Udall, On Acts xxiii.

2. Concurrence; mutual tendency in action. [Rare.]

Rebellion is to be punished by the *conspiration* of heaven and earth, as it is hateful and contradictory both to God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 69.

In our natural body every part has a necessary sympathy with every other, and all together form, by their harmonious *conspiration*, a healthy whole. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

conspirator (kon-spir'ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *conspirateur* = Sp. Pg. *conspirador* = It. *conspiratore*, < ML. *conspirator*, < L. *conspirare*, pp. *conspiratus*, conspire: see *conspire*.] One who conspires or engages in a conspiracy or is concerned in a plot; a joint plotter; specifically, one who conspires with others to commit treason.

Ahithophel is among the *conspirators* with Absalom.
2 Sam. xv. 31.

Stand back, thou manifest *conspirator*;
Thou that contriv'dst to murder our dead lord.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

conspiratress (kon-spir'ā-tres), *n.* [< *conspirator* + *-ess*.] = F. *conspiratrice*, etc.] A female conspirator. *E. D.*

conspire (kon-spīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *conspired*, ppr. *conspiring*. [< ME. *conspiren*, < OF. *conspirer*, F. *conspirer* = Sp. Pg. *conspirar* = It. *conspirare*, < L. *conspirare*, blow or breathe together, accord, agree, combine, plot, conspire, < *com-*, together, + *spirare*, blow, breathe: see *spirit*. Cf. *aspire*, *expire*, *inspire*, *perspire*, *respire*, *transpire*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** Literally, to breathe together (with); breathe in unison or accord, as in singing. [Rare.] [A modern use imitating the literal Latin sense.]

The angelic choir
In strains of joy before unknown *conspire*.
Byron, Christmas Hymn.

I dilate and *conspire with* the morning wind.
Emerson, Nature.

2. To agree by oath, covenant, or otherwise to commit a reprehensible or illegal act; engage in a conspiracy; plot; especially, hatch treason.

Then, when they were accorded from the fray,
Against that Castles Lord they gan *conspire*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ix. 17.

The servants of Amon *conspired* against him, and slew the king in his own house. 2 Ki. xxi. 23.

3. Figuratively, to concur to one end; act in unison; contribute jointly to a certain result: as, all things *conspired* to make him prosperous.

All the world,
I think, *conspires* to vex me.
Fletcher (*and another*), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

The very elements, though each be meant
The minister of man, to serve his wants,
Conspire against him. *Cowper*, The Task, ii. 139.

Nature is made to *conspire* with spirit to emancipate us.
Emerson, Nature, p. 61.

=**Syn. 2.** To intrigue. —**3.** To combine, concur, unite, cooperate.

II. *trans.* To plot; plan; devise; contrive; scheme for.

I pray you all, tell me what they deserve
That do *conspire* my death with devilish plots
Of damned witchcraft. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Wicked men *conspire* their hurt.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

conspirer (kon-spīr'ėr), *n.* One who conspires or plots; a conspirator.

conspiringly (kon-spīr'ing-li), *adv.* In the manner of a conspiracy; by conspiracy.

con spirito (kon spē'ri-tō). [It., with spirit: *con*, L. *cum*, with; *spirito*, < L. *spiritus*, spirit: see *cum-* and *spirit*.] In *music*, with spirit; in a spirited manner.

conspissate† (kon-spis'āt), *v. t.* [< L. *conspissatus*, p. a., pressed together, < *com-*, together, + *spissatus*, pp. of *spissare*, thicken, < *spissus*, thick.] To thicken; make thick or viscous; inspissate.

For that which doth *conspissate* active is.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 14.

conspissation† (kon-spi-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. *conspissatio(n-)*, a thickening, < *conspissatus*, thickened: see *conspissate*.] The act of making thick or viscous; inspissation.

conspurcation† (kon-spėr-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *conspurcare*, pp. *conspurcatus*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *spurcare*, defile.] The act of defiling; defilement; pollution. *Bp. Hall.*

constable (kun'sta-bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cunstable*; < ME. *constable*, *cunstabul*, contr. of *conestable*, *cunestable*, < OF. *conestable*, *cunestable*, *connestable*, F. *connétable* = Pr. *conestable* = Sp. *condestable* = Pg. *condestavel* = It. *conestabile*, *conestabole*, *contestabile*, < ML. *conestabilus*, *constabulus*, *comestabulus*, *comestabilis*, *comistabuli*, a constable (in various uses), orig. *comes stabuli*, lit. 'count of the stable,' master of the horse: L. *comes*, a follower, etc.; *stabuli*, gen. of *stabulum*, a stable: see *count*[2] and *stable*[2].] **1.** An officer of high rank in several of the medieval monarchies. The *Lord High Constable of England* was the seventh officer of the crown. He had the care of the common peace in deeds of arms and matters of war, being a judge of the court of chivalry, or court of honor. To this officer, and to the earl marshal, belonged the cognizance of contracts touching deeds of arms without the realm, and combats and blazonry within the realm. His power was so great, and was often used to such improper ends, that it was abridged by the 13th Richard II., and was afterward forfeited in the person of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. It has never been granted to any person since that time, except on a particular occasion. The office of *Lord High Constable of Scotland* is one of great antiquity and dignity. He had formerly the command of the king's armies while in the field, in the absence of the king. He was likewise judge of all crimes or offenses committed within four miles of the king's person, or within the same distance of the parliament or of the privy council, or of any general convention of the states of the kingdom. The office has been hereditary since 1314 in the family of Hay, earls of Erroll, and is expressly reserved in the treaty of union. The *Constable of France* was the first officer of the kings of France, and ultimately became commander-in-chief of the army and the highest judge in all questions of chivalry and honor. This office was suppressed in 1627. Napoleon reestablished it during a few years, in favor of his brother Louis Bonaparte. The *constable* was the chief keeper or governor of a castle belonging to the king or a great noble. This office was often hereditary; thus, there were constables or hereditary keepers of the Tower, of Normandy, and of the castles of Windsor, Dover, etc.

The *constabill* of gude Dundè,
The vanguard led before them all.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 185).

The *Constables* of France repeatedly shook or saved the French throne. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 139.

2. An officer chosen to aid in keeping the peace, and to serve legal process in cases of minor importance. In England *constables of hundreds*, or *high constables* (now in many districts called *chief constables*), are appointed either at quarter-sessions or by the justices of the hundred out of sessions; *petty constables*, or *constables of tills or tithings*, are annually sworn into the office at quarter-sessions for each parish, upon presentment of the vestry, and are subordinate to the high or chief constables. In the United States the constable is an official of a town or village, elected with the other local officers, or, as a special constable, acting under a temporary appointment. The constable was formerly of much more consequence both in England and the colonies, being the chief executive officer of the parish or town.

The *constable* was formerly the chief man in the parish, for then the parish was responsible for all robberies committed within its limits if the thieves were not apprehended. . . . But this state of things has long passed away; . . . and although *constables* are in some few instances still appointed, their duties are almost entirely performed by the county police. And it was provided by an Act of 1872 that for the future no parish *constable* should be appointed unless the County Quarter Session or the Vestry should determine it to be necessary.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 60.

Chief constable, high constable. See above, 2. — **Parish constable,** in England, a petty constable exercising his functions within a given parish. — **Special constable,** a person sworn to aid the constituted authorities, military or civil, in maintaining the public peace on occasions of exigency, as to quell a riot.—**To outrun the constable.** (*a*) To escape from the subject in dispute when one's arguments are exhausted. *S. Butler.* (*b*) To live beyond one's means. In this latter sense also *overrun the constable*. [Colloq.]

"Harkee, my girl, how far have you *overrun the constable?*" I told him that the debt amounted to eleven pounds, besides the expence of the writ.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxiii.

Poor man! at th' election he threw, t'other day,
All his victuals, and liquor, and small beer away;
And some people think with such haste he began,
That soon he *the constable* greatly *outran*.
C. Anstey, New Bath Guide, vii.

constablery (kun'sta-bl-ri), *n.*; pl. *constableries* (-riz). [< ME. *constablerie*, < OF. *constablerie*, *conestablerie*, < ML. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers, prop. fem. of *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable: see *constabulary*.] **1.** The district in charge of a constable; specifically, a ward or division of a castle under the care of a constable. *Rom. of the Rose.*—**2.** Same as *constabulary*. Rare in both senses.]

constableship (kun'sta-bl-ship), *n.* [< *constable* + *-ship*.] The office of a constable.

constabless†, *n.* [< OF. *conestablesse*; as *constable* + *-ess*.] A female constable; the wife of a constable. [Rare.]

Dame Hermengild, *conestablesse* of that place.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 441.

constablewick (kun'sta-bl-wik), *n.* [< *constable* + *wick* as in *bailiwick*: see *wick*[3].] The district to which a constable's power is limited. [Rare or obsolete.]

If directed to the constable of D., he is not bound to execute the warrant out of the precincts of his *constablewick*.
Sir M. Hale, Pleas of Crown, i.

constablish (kon-stab'lish), *v. t.* [< *con-* + *stablish.*] To establish along with, or with reference to, another or others. **Constablished harmony**, in *Swedenborgianism*, the harmonious operation of the laws by which the different orders of creation are controlled.

constabulary (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *constabularius*, pertaining to a constable (fem. *constabularia*, the office or jurisdiction of a constable, a company of soldiers), < *constabulus*, a constable: see *constable.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to constables; consisting of constables; involving the functions of constables: as, a *constabulary* force.

The police consists of a well organised *constabulary*
M'Culloch, Geog. Dict., Ireland.

II. *n.*; pl. *constabularies* (-riz). The body of constables of a district, as a town, city, or county; a body or class of officers performing the functions of constables: as, the *constabulary* of Ireland.

constance†, *n.* [ME.: see *constancy.*] An obsolete form of *constancy*. *Chaucer.*

constancy (kon'stan-si), *n.* [< ME. *constance*, < OF. *constance*, F. *constance* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constancia* = It. *constanza*, *costanza*, < L. *constantia*, steadiness, firmness, unchangeableness, < *constan(t-)s*, steady, constant: see *constant.*] **1.** Fixedness; a standing firm; hence, immutability; unalterable continuance; a permanent state.

As soon
Seek roses in December, ice in June;
Hope *constancy* in wind, or corn in chaff.
Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Every increment of knowledge goes to show that *constancy* is an essential attribute of the Divine rule: an unvaryingness which renders the eclipse of a hundred years hence predicable to a moment!
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 53.

2. Fixedness or firmness of mind; persevering resolution; steady, unshaken determination; particularly, firmness of mind under sufferings, steadfastness in attachments, perseverance in enterprise, or stability in love or friendship.

Obstinacy in a bad cause is but *constancy* in a good.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 25.

Alas! they had been friends in youth;
But whispering tongues can poison truth;
And *constancy* lives in realms above.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

3†. Certainty; veracity; reality.

But all the story of the night told over . . .
More witnesseth than fancy's images,
And grows to something of great *constancy*.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

=Syn. 1. Permanence; uniformity; regularity. — **2.** *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*); *Faithfulness, Fidelity*, etc. (see *firmness*), steadfastness, tenacity.

constant (kon'stant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *constant* = Sp. Pg. *constante* = It. *constante, costante*, < L. *constan(t-)s*, steady, firm, constant, ppr. of *constare*, stand together, stand firm, endure, be established or settled, < *com-*, together, + *stare* = E. *stand.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fixed; not varying; unchanging; permanent; immutable; invariable.

The world's a scene of changes, and to be
Constant, in nature were inconstancy.
Cowley, Inconstancy.

It is a law of psychological mathematics that the *constant* force of dullness will in the end overcome any varying force resisting it.
Holmes, Vict. Poets, p. 134.

Specifically — **2.** In *nat. hist.*, not subject to variation; not varying in number, form, color, appearance, etc., in the species or group; always present: as, the middle stria is *constant*, though the lateral ones are often absent; the reniform spot is *constant*, but the other markings are subject to variation. — **3.** Continuing for a long or considerable length of time; continual; enduring; lasting in or retaining a state, quality, or attribute; incessant; ceaseless: as, *constant* change.

My *constant* weary pain.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 218.

There is not only a *constant* motion of the ice from the pole outwards, but a *constant* downward motion as layer by layer is successively formed on the surface.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 221.

4. Regularly recurring; continually renewed or reiterated; continual; persistent: as, the *constant* ticking of a clock; the *constant* repetition of a word; *constant* moans or complaints. [Now used only with nouns of action.]

At this time *constant* Rumour was blown abroad from all parts of Europe, that the Spaniards were coming again against England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 383.

5. Fixed or firm in mind, purpose, or principle; not easily swayed; unshaken; steady; stable; firm or unchanging, as in affection or duty; faithful; true; loyal; trusty.

If I could pray to move, prayers would move me:
But I am *constant* as the northern star
Of whose true-fix'd and resting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

The *constant* mind all outward force defied,
By vengeance vainly urged, in vain assail'd by pride.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 185.

And the love
I told beneath the evening influence,
Shall be as *constant* as its gentle star.
N. P. Willis.

6†. Fixed in belief or determination; insistent; positive.

The augurs are all *constant* I am meant.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

7†. Fixed; stable; solid: opposed to *fluid.*

You may turn these two fluid liquors into a *constant* body.
Boyle, Hist. of Firmness.

8†. Strong; steady.

Prithee, do not turn me about; my stomach is not *constant.*
Shak., Tempest, ii. 2.

9†. Consistent; logical; reasonable.

I am no more mad than you are; make the trial of it in any *constant* question.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

10†. Indisputably true; evident.

It is *constant*, without any dispute, that if they had fallen on these provinces in the beginning of this month, Charleroy, Neville, Louvaine, &c., would have cost them neither time nor danger.
Sir W. Temple, Works, ii. 35 (Ord MS.).

=Syn. 1 and **3.** Steadfast, stable, unchanging, unalterable, invariable, perpetual, continual; resolute, firm, staunch, unshaken, unwavering, determined; persevering, assiduous, unremitting; steady.

II. *n.* That which is not subject to change; something that is always the same in state or operation, or that continually occurs or recurs.

Human progress, as it is called, is always a mean between the two *constants* of innovation and conservation, new conceptions of truth and the tried wisdom of experience.
Quarterly Rev., CXIII. 44.

Specifically — (*a*) In *math.*, a quantity which is assumed to be invariable throughout a given discussion; in the differential calculus, a quantity whose value remains fixed while others vary continuously. Although the constants do not vary by the variation of those quantities that are at first considered as variables, some or all of them may be conceived to vary in a second kind of change, called the *variation of constants*. A quantity which upon one supposition would remain constant becomes variable by the introduction of another supposition. Thus, taking into account the earth's attraction only, the longitude of the moon's node is constant, but by the attraction of the sun and planets its place is slowly changed. In this case one of the constants is said to *vary*. In algebra the unknown quantities are considered as *variables*, the known quantities and coefficients as *constants*. (*b*) In *physics*, a numerical quantity, fixed under uniform conditions, expressing the value of one of the physical properties of a certain substance. Thus, the *physical constants* of ice are the values of its specific gravity, melting-point, coefficient of expansion, index of refraction, electrical conductivity, etc. Similarly, in the case of a physical instrument a *constant* is a fixed value depending upon its dimensions, etc. Thus, the constant of a tangent galvanometer is the radius of its coil divided by the number of coils into 0.28318+.

The strength of a current may be determined in "absolute" units by the aid of the tangent galvanometer if the *constants* of the instrument are known.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 166.

Arbitrary constant. See *arbitrary.* — **Circular constant.** See *circular.* — **Constant of aberration**, that one constant by the determination of which the aberration is obtained from its known laws at any given time. — **Constant of integration**, the new unknown constant which has to be introduced into every result of mathematical integration. — **Constants of color.** See *color*, 3. — **Gravitation constant**, the absolute modulus of gravitation, the acceleration per unit of time produced by the gravitating attraction of a unit mass at the unit of distance. The gravitation constant is about 0.0000000668 of a *c. g. s.* unit. — **Independent constant**, a constant the value of which is unsettled, and which therefore differs from a variable only in not being regarded under that aspect.

Constantia (kon-stan'shiä), *n.* A wine (both red and white) produced in the district around the town of Constantia in Cape Colony, South Africa.

Constantinopolitan (kon-stan'ti-nō-pol'i-tan), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *Constantinopolitanus*, pertaining to *Constantinopolis*, < Gr. *Κωνσταντίνου πόλις*, Constantinople, the new name given by the Roman emperor Constantine to Byzantium, upon transferring thither the seat of empire; *Κωνσταντίνου*, gen. of *Κωνσταντῖνος* (< L. *Constantinus*, Constantine); *πόλις*, city.] **I.** *a.* Relating or belonging to Constantinople, the present capital of Turkey, or to its inhabitants; produced in or derived from Constantinople.

It was natural that the Venetians, whose State lay upon the borders of the Greek Empire, and whose greatest commerce was with the Orient, should be influenced by the *Constantinopolitan* civilization.
Howells, Venetian Life, xxi.

Constantinopolitan Council, one of the several church councils held at Constantinople. The most famous of these are three general or ecumenical councils, namely, the second general council, under Theodosius, in A. D. 381, which condemned Macedonianism, authorized the creed commonly called the Nicene, and gave honorary precedence to the see of Constantinople next after that of Rome; the fifth general council, under Justinian, in 553, which condemned the Nestorian writings known as "the Three Chapters," and the Origenists; and the sixth general council, under Constantine Pogonatus, 680, against Monothelitism, celebrated for its condemnation of Pope Honorius. The Roman Catholics also regard as ecumenical the eighth council, held in 869. The council commonly known as the Quinisext, because regarded as complementary to the fifth and sixth councils, was held at Constantinople under Justinian II. in 691, in the trullo or domed banqueting-hall of the palace, from which it was also called the Trullan Council. Its canons are received by the Greek Church, and were confirmed by the second Nicene Council. A council held at Constantinople under Constantine Copronymus in 754, favoring the Iconoclasts, claimed to be ecumenical, but its decrees were reversed by the second Nicene Council in 787. See *council*, 7. — **Constantinopolitan creed.** See *Nicene.* — **Constantinopolitan liturgy.** See *liturgy.*

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

constantly (kon'stant-li), *adv.* In a constant manner. (*a*) Uniformly; invariably. (*b*) Continually. (*c*) Firmly; steadfastly; with constancy.

The City of London sticks *constantly* to the Parliament.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 50.

(*d*) Perseveringly; persistently.

She *constantly* affirmed that it was even so. Acts xii. 15.

constantness (kon'stant-nes), *n.* Constancy.

Constant, madam! I will not say for *constantness*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

constat (kon'stat), *n.* [L., it appears, it is established; 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *constare*, be established: see *constant.*] In England: (*a*) A certificate given by the auditors of the Exchequer to a person who has passed or move for a discharge of anything in that court. The effect of it is to certify what appears upon the record respecting the matter in question. (*b*) An exemplification under the great seal of the enrolment of letters patent.

constate (kon-stāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constated*, ppr. *constating.* [< F. *constater*, verify, take down, state, < L. *constare*, be established, stand together, be fixed, be certain: see *constant* and *constat.*] **1.** To verify; prove. — **2.** To establish.

A corporation has all the capacities for engaging in transactions which are expressly given it by the *constating* instruments.
Bryce, Ultra Vires, p. 41.

constellate (kon-stel'āt or kon'e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *constellated*, ppr. *constellating.* [< LL. *constellatus*, starred, studded with stars, < L. *com-*, together, + *stellatus*, pp. of *stellare*, shine, < *stella*, a star: see *star*, *stellate.*] **I.** *intrans.* To join luster; shine with united radiance or one general light.

The several things which engage our affections . . . shine forth and *constellate* in God.
Boyle.

II. *trans.* **1.** To unite (several shining bodies) in one illumination.

A knot of Lights *constellated* into
A radiant Throne.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, I. 3.

There is extant in the Scripture, to them who know how to *constellate* those lights, a very excellent body of moral precepts.
Boyle, Works, II. 285.

2. To form into or furnish with constellations or stars.

The *constellated* heavens.
J. Barlow.

3. To place in a constellation or mate with stars.

Thirteen years later, he [Herschel] described our sun and his *constellated* companions as surrounded "by a magnificent collection of innumerable stars."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 25.

4. To group in or as if in a constellation: as, the *constellated* graces of faith, hope, and charity.

Your Grace's person alone, which I never call to mind but to rank it amongst y^e Heroines, and *constellate* with the Graces.
Evelyn, To the Duchesse of Newcastle.

constellation (kon-ste-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constellacion, -cioun*, < OF. *constellacion*, F. *constellation* = Sp. *constelacion* = Pg. *constellação* = It. *costellazione*, < LL. *constellatio(n-)*, a collection of stars, < *constellatus*, set with stars: see *constellate.*] **1.** A group of fixed stars to which a definite name has been given, but which does not form a part of another named group. See *asterism.* Forty-eight constellations are mentioned in the ancient catalogue of Ptolemy, the majority of which appear to date from 2100 B. C. or earlier. They are distributed as follows: (*1*) North of the zodiac: Ursa Minor (the Little Bear, said to be formed by Thales, probably from the Dragon's wing), Ursa Major (the Great Bear, the Wain, or the Dipper), Draco (the Dragon), Cepheus, Bootes (the

Bear-keeper or Plowman), Corona Borealis (the Northern Crown), Hercules (in the original the Man Kneeling), Lyra (the Harp), Cygnus (the Swan, in the original the Bird), Cassiopeia (the Lady in the Chair), Perseus, Auriga (the Charioteer or Wagoner), Ophiuchus or Serpentarius (the Serpent-bearer), Serpens (the Serpent), Sagitta (the Arrow), Aquila or Antinoüs (the Eagle and Antinoüs), Delphinus (the Dolphin), Equulus or Equuleus (the Colt or the Horse's Head), Pegasus or Equus (the Horse), Andromeda, Triangulum Boreale (the Northern Triangle). (2) In the zodiac: Aries (the Ram), Taurus (the Bull), Gemini (the Twins), Cancer (the Crab), Leo (the Lion), Virgo (the Virgin), Libra (the Balance), Scorpius or Scorpio (the Scorpion), Sagittarius (the Archer), Capricornus (Capricorn, or the Goat), Aquarius (the Water-bearer), Pisces (the Fishes). (3) South of the zodiac: Cetus (the Whale), Orion, Eridanus or Fluvius (the river Po or the River), Lepus (the Hare), Canis Major (the Great Dog), Canis Minor (the Little Dog), Argo Navis (the Ship Argo), Hydra, Crater (the Cup), Corvus (the Crow or Raven), Centaurus (the Centaur), Lupus (the Wolf), Ara (the Altar), Corona Australis (the Southern Crown), Piscis Australis (the Southern Fish). Coma Berenices (the Hair of Berenice) is an ancient asterism, which was not reckoned as a constellation by Ptolemy. Antinoüs, mentioned by Ptolemy as part of the constellation Aquila, is said to have been made a separate constellation by Firmicus in the fourth century. Crux (the Crozier or Southern Cross) appears to be mentioned by Dante. The navigators of the sixteenth century added a number of southern constellations. Twelve of these appear in the important star-atlas of Bayer (A. D. 1603), namely: Apus (the Bird of Paradise), Chameleon, Dorado (the Goldfish; or Xiphias, the swordfish), Grus (the Crane), Hydrus (the Watersnake), Indus (the Indian Man), Musca or Apis (the Fly or the Bee), Pavo (the Peacock), Phœnix, Triangulum Australe (the Southern Triangle), Tucana (also called Anser Americanus), and Volans (the Flying-fish). Columba (the Dove of Noah) was made by Petrus Plancius early in the sixteenth century. Bartschius in 1624 added several constellations, of which Camelopardalis (the Camelopard), the Monoceros (the Unicorn) are retained by modern astronomers. Hevelius in 1690 added Canes Venatici (the Greyhounds), Lacerta (the Lizard), Leo Minor (the Small Lion), Lynx (the Lynx), Scutum Sobiescii (the Shield of Sobieski), Sextans (the Sextant), and Vulpecula et Anser (the Fox and the Goose). Finally, Lacaille in 1752 added Antlia Pneumatica (the Air-pump), Cælum (the Graver), Circinus (the Compass), Fornax (the Furnace), Horologium (the Clock), Mons Mensæ (the Table-mountain), Microscopium (the Microscope), Norma (the Quadrant), Octans (the Octant), Equus Pictorius (the Painter's Easel), Reticulum (the Net), Sculptor, and Telescopium (the Telescope). The ancient constellation Argo was broken up by Lacaille into the Stern, the Keel, the Sail, and the Mast. There are, thus, eighty-five constellations now recognized. The names of the constellations are mostly derived from Greek and Roman mythology. The practice of designating by the letters of the Greek alphabet (α, β, γ, etc.) the stars which compose each constellation, in the order of their brilliancy, originated with Bayer.

2. Figuratively, any assemblage of persons or things of a brilliant, distinguished, or exalted character: as, a *constellation* of wits or beauties, or of great authors.

Such a *constellation* of virtues, in such amiable persons, produced in me the highest veneration. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 10.

The *constellation* of genius had already begun to show itself . . . which was to shed a glory over the meridian and close of Phillip's reign. *Prescott.*

3†. The influence of the heavenly bodies upon the temperament or life.

Ire, sikness, or *constellacions* . . .
Causeth ful ofte to doon annys or speken. *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 53.

constellatory (kon-stel'a-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *constellatus* (see *constellate*) + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or resembling a constellation.

A table or a joint-stool, in his [the actor Munden's] conception, rises into a dignity equivalent to Cassiopeia's chair. It is invested with *constellatory* importance. *Lamb*, Elia, p. 249.

conster, *v. t.* An old form of *construe.*

Yet all, by his own verdit, must be *consterd* Reason in the King, and depraved temper in the Parliament. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xviii.

consternate (kon'stėr-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *consternatus*, pp. of *consternare*, throw into confusion, terrify, dismay, intensive form of *consternere*, throw down, prostrate, bestrew, < *com-*, together, + *sternere*, strew: see *stratum*.] To throw into confusion; dismay; terrify. [Obsolete or rare.]

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association. *Pagan Prince* (1690).

consternation (kon-stėr-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *consternation* = Sp. *consternacion* = Pg. *consternação* = It. *costernazione*, < L. *consternatio(n-)*, < *consternare*, pp. *consternatus*, throw into confusion: see *consternate*.] Astonishment combined with terror; amazement that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for deliberate thought and action; extreme surprise, with confusion and panic.

The ship struck. The shock threw us all into the utmost *consternation*. *Cook*, Voyages, I. ii. 4.

In the palpable night of their terrors, men under *consternation* suppose, not that it is the danger which by a sure instinct calls out their courage, but that it is the courage which produces the danger. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

=Syn. *Apprehension, Fright*, etc. See *alarm*.

constipate (kon'sti-pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constipated*, ppr. *constipating*. [< L. *constipatus*, pp. of *constipare* (> F. *constiper* = Pr. *constipar* = Sp. Pg. *constipar* = It. *costipare*), press or crowd together, < *com-*, together, + *stipare*, cram, pack, akin to *stipes*, a stem, *stipulus*, firm: see *stipulate*. Cf. *costive*, ult. < L. *constipatus*, pp.] **1.** To crowd or cram into a narrow compass; thicken or condense. [Archaic.]

Of cold, the property is to condense and *constipate*. *Bacon.*

As to the movements of the *constipated* vapours forming spots, the spectroscope is also competent to supply information. *A. M. Clerke*, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 202.

2. To stop by filling a passage; clog.

Constipating or shutting up the capillary vessels. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. To fill or crowd the intestinal canal of with fecal matter; make costive.

constipated (kon'sti-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constipate, v.*] Costive.

constipation (kon-sti-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *constipation* = Sp. *constipacion* = Pg. *constipação* = It. *costipazione*, < LL. *constipatio(n-)*, < L. *constipare*, pp. *constipatus*, press together: see *constipate*.] **1†.** The act of crowding anything into a smaller compass; a cramming or stuffing; condensation.

All the particulars which time and infinite variety of human accidents have been amassing together are now concentred, and are united by way of *constipation*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 336.

2. In *med.*, a state of the bowels in which, on account of diminished intestinal action or secretion, the evacuations are obstructed or stopped, and the feces are hard and expelled with difficulty; costiveness.

constipulation† (kon-stip-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< Mil. *constipulatio(n-)*, < L. *com-*, together, + *stipulatio(n-)*, agreement: see *stipulation*.] A mutual agreement; a compact.

Here is finely brought in an article of a Magna Charta, so called, compiled between the Sub-planters of a West-Indian Island; whereof the first Article of *constipulation* firmely provides free stable-room and litter for all kinde of conscicences. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 4.

constituency (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.*; pl. *constituencies* (-siz). [< *constituent*: see *-ency*.] **1.** A body of constituents or principals, especially a body of persons voting for an elective officer, particularly for a municipal officer or a member of a legislative body; in a more general sense, the whole body of residents of the district or locality represented by such an officer or legislator. Hence—**2.** Any body of persons who may be conceived to have a common representative; those to whom one is in any way accountable; clientele: as, the *constituency* of a newspaper (that is, its readers); the *constituency* of a hotel (its guests or customers).

constituent (kon-stit'ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constituant* = Sp. *constituyente* = Pg. *constituente*, *constituinte* = It. *costituente*, < L. *constituent(t-)s*, ppr. of *constituere*, establish: see *constitute*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Constituting or existing as a necessary component or ingredient; forming or composing as a necessary part; component; elementary: as, oxygen and hydrogen are the *constituent* parts of water.

Body, soul, and reason are the three *constituent* parts of man. *Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

For the *constituent* elements of an organism can only be truly and adequately conceived as rendered what they are by the end realised through the organism.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 79.

If we could break up a molecule, we [should] sever it into its *constituent* atoms. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Phys., p. 215.

2. Having the power of constituting or appointing, or of electing to public office: as, a *constituent* body.

A question of right arises between the *constituent* and representative body. *Junius.*

Constituent Assembly. Same as *National Assembly* (which see, under *assembly*).—**Constituent whole,** in *logic*, a genus considered as the sum of its species, or a species as the sum of its individuals; a potential whole: opposed to *constituted whole* (which see, under *constituted*). In every case the parts as such constitute the whole as such, and not conversely; but the constituent whole is supposed to be constituent of the nature of the parts as substances.

II. *n.* **1†.** One who or that which constitutes or forms, or establishes or determines.

Their first composure and origination requires a higher and nobler *constituent* than chance.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

2. That which constitutes or composes as a part, or a necessary part; a formative element or ingredient.

The lymph in those glands is a necessary *constituent* of the ailment. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Exactly in proportion to the degree in which the force of sculpture is subdued will be the importance attached to colour as a means of effect or *constituent* of beauty. *Ruskin.*

His humor is distinguished by its *constituent* of feeling. *D. J. Hill*, Irving, p. 200.

3. One who constitutes another his agent; one who empowers another to transact business for him, or appoints another to an office in which the person appointed represents him as his agent.—**4.** One who elects or assists in electing another to a public office; more generally, any inhabitant of the district represented by an elective officer, especially by one elected to a legislative body: so called with reference to such officer.

An artifice sometimes practised by candidates for offices in order to recommend themselves to the good graces of their *constituents*. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Cicero, xii. 10, note.

They not only took up the complaints of their *constituents*, but suggested new claims to be made by them.
J. Adams, Works, I. V. 525.

Conjugate constituents of a matrix. See *conjugate*.—**Constituent of a determinant,** in *math.*, one of the factors which compose the elements of the determinant. Thus, in the determinant $a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$, the *constituents* are a_1, a_2, b_1, b_2.—**Constituent of a pencil,** of lines or rays, a ray or plane of the pencil.—**Constituent of a range,** in *math.*, a point of the range.

constituently (kon-stit'ū-ent-li), *adv.* As regards constituents. [Rare.]

Constituently, elementally the same, Man and Woman are organized on different lines.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 232.

constitute (kon'sti-tūt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constituted*, ppr. *constituting*. [< L. *constitutus*, pp. of *constituere* (> F. *constituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *constituir* = It. *constituire*, *costituire* = D. *konstituceren* = G. *constituiren* = Dan. *konstituere* = Sw. *konstituera*), set up, establish, make, create, constitute, < *com-*, together, + *statuere*, set, place, establish: see *statute*, *statue*, and cf. *institute*, *restitute*.] **1.** To set; fix; establish.

We must obey laws appointed and *constituted* by lawful authority, not against the law of God.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

This theorem, . . . that the demand for labour is *constituted* by the wages which precede the production, . . . is a proposition which greatly needs all the illustration it can receive. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. v. § 9.

2. To enter into the formation of, as a necessary part; make what it is; form; make.

Truth and reason *constitute* that intellectual gold that defies destruction. *Johnson.*

The prevalence of a bad custom cannot *constitute* an apology. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 16.

How Oliver's parliaments were *constituted* was practically of little moment; for he possessed the means of conducting the administration without their support and in defiance of their opposition. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I.

3. To appoint, depute, or elect to an office or employment; make and empower: as, a sheriff is *constituted* a conservator of the peace; A has *constituted* B his attorney or agent.

Constituting officers and conditions, to rule over them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

constituted (kon'sti-tū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constitute, v.*] Set; fixed; established; made; elected; appointed.

Beyond . . . the fact . . . that in 1187 there was at Oxford a great school with diverse faculties of doctors, ergo a *constituted* University, we know little or nothing of University life here so early. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 141.

Constituted authorities. See *authority*.—**Constituted whole,** in *logic*, a whole which is actually and not merely potentially made up of its parts; either a definite, a composite, or an integrate whole: opposed to *constituent whole* (which see, under *constituent*).

constituter (kon'sti-tū-tėr), *n.* One who constitutes or appoints.

constitution (kon-sti-tū'shon), *n.* [< ME. *constitucion*, < OF. *constitucion*, *-tion*, F. *constitution* = Sp. *constitucion* = Pg. *constituição* = It. *costituzione*, *costiuzione* = D. *konstitutie* = G. *constitution* = Dan. Sw. *konstitution*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, a constitution, disposition, nature, a regulation, order, arrangement, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, establish: see *constitute*.] **1.** The act of constituting, establishing, or appointing; formation.—**2.** The state of being constituted, composed, made up, or established; the assemblage and union of the essential elements and characteristic parts of a system or body, especially of the human organism; the composition, make-up, or natural condition of anything: as, the physical *constitution* of the sun; the con-

stitution of a sanitary system; a weak or irritable *constitution*.

He defended himself with . . . less passion than was expected from his *constitution*. *Lord Clarendon.*

The Chaos, and the Creation; Heaven, Earth, and Hell; enter into the *Constitution* of his Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 315.

What is that *constitution* or law of our nature without which government would not exist, and with which its existence is necessary? *Calhoun*, Works, I. 1.

A good *constitution*; such a *constitution* received at birth as will not easily admit disease, or will easily overcome it by its own native soundness.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 228.

3. A system of fundamental principles, maxims, laws, or rules embodied in written documents or established by prescriptive usage, for the government of a nation, state, society, corporation, or association: as, the *Constitution* of the United States; the British *Constitution*; the *Constitution* of the State of New York; the *constitution* of a social club, etc. In American legal usage a constitution is the organic law of a State or of the nation, the adoption of which by the people constitutes the political organization, as distinguished from the statutes made by the political organization acting under the order of things thus constituted.

Without a *constitution*—something to counteract the strong tendency of government to disorder and abuse, and to give stability to political institutions—there can be little progress or permanent improvement.
Calhoun, Works, I. 11.

A federal *constitution* is of the nature of a treaty. It is an agreement by which certain political communities, in themselves independent and sovereign, agree to surrender certain of the attributes of independence and sovereignty to a central authority, while others of these attributes they keep in their own hands.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

4. A particular law, ordinance, or regulation, made by the authority of any superior, civil or ecclesiastical; specifically, in *Rom. law*, what an emperor enacted, either by decree, edict, or letter, and without the interposition of any constitutional assembly: as, the *constitutions* of Justinian.

Constitutions (*constitutiones*), properly speaking, are those Apostolic letters which ordain, in a permanent manner, something for the entire church or part of it.
H. B. Smith, Elem. Ecclics. Law (6th ed.), I. 26.

Of the canons and *constitutions* made in these [English ecclesiastical] assemblies, many have come down to our own times. These form a kind of national canon law. . . . They are principally taken up in such matters as peculiarly belonged to the . . . consideration of a national assembly of the clergy.
Reeves, Hist. Eng. Law (Finlason, 1880), II. 340.

5. Any system of fundamental principles of action: as, the New Testament is the moral *constitution* of modern society.—**Apostolic Constitutions**. See *apostolic*.—**British Constitution**, a collective name for the principle of public policy on which the government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is based. It is not formulated in any particular document or act of documents, but is the gradual development of the political intelligence of the English people, as embodied in concessions forced from unwilling sovereigns, in the results of various revolutions, in numerous fundamental enactments of Parliament, and in the established principles of the common law. The character of the government has become increasingly democratic, and the power of the sovereign, great in the time of the Tudors, Stuarts, and earlier, is now much abridged. The controlling force in the movement has been the gradually acquired supremacy of Parliament (now residing almost entirely in the House of Commons) over the executive powers of government, so that the principal function of the sovereign is now that of simple confirmation. The chief muniments of the British Constitution, as a growth of liberal representative government, are the Magna Charta and its successive extensions, the Habeas Corpus Act, and the Bill of Rights, the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race. (See these terms.)—**Constitution coin**, a German coin struck according to the Leipsic rate of coinage, 8 rix-dollars weighing a Cologne mark of silver, 14 lothe 4 grains fine, and 13⅓ florins weighing one mark, 12 lothe fine. This rate, adopted by some states in 1690, was established throughout the empire from 1738 to 1763.—**Constitution of the United States**, or **Federal Constitution**, the fundamental or organic law of the United States. It was framed by the Constitutional Convention which met in Philadelphia May 25th, 1787, and adjourned September 17th, 1787, and it went into effect March 4th, 1789 (although Washington, the first president under it, was not inaugurated till April 30th), having been ratified by eleven of the thirteen States, the others, North Carolina and Rhode Island, ratifying it November 21st, 1789, and May 29th, 1790, respectively. It is a document comprised in seven original articles and fifteen amendatory articles, or amendments. Of the original articles, the first deals with the legislative body, prescribing the method of election to the House of Representatives and the Senate, the qualifications of members, the methods in which bills shall be passed, and those subjects on which Congress shall be qualified to act; the second relates to the executive department, prescribing the method of election and the qualifications and duties of the President; the third relates to the judicial department, providing for the supreme court and such inferior courts as Congress may think necessary; the fourth deals with the relations between the general government and the separate States, and provides for the admission of new States; the fifth relates to the power and method of amendment to the Constitution; the sixth, to the national supremacy; and the seventh, to the establishment of the government upon the ratification of the Constitution by nine of the States. The amendments, according to one of the methods provided, were proposed by Congress and ratified by the States. The first twelve were submitted under acts passed in 1789–90, 1793, and 1803; the last three, after the civil war, under acts of 1865, 1868, and 1870. The most important of them are the twelfth, which changed the method of election of President and Vice-president; the thirteenth, which abolished slavery; the fourteenth, which disqualifies any one who has been engaged in rebellion against the government from holding office unless his disqualification be removed by Congress, and prevents the assumption and payment of any debt incurred in aid of rebellion; and the fifteenth, which prohibits the denial to any one of the right to vote because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.—**Constitutions of Clarendon**, in *Eng. hist.*, certain propositions defining the limits of ecclesiastical and civil jurisdiction, drawn up at the Council of Clarendon, near Salisbury, held by Henry II., A. D. 1164.

By the *Constitutions of Clarendon*, he [Henry II.] did his best to limit the powers of the ecclesiastical lawyers in criminal matters and in all points touching secular interests. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

Decree of constitution, in *Scots law*, any decree by which the debt is finally and absolutely ascertained, but the term is generally applied to those decrees which are requisite to found a title in the person of the creditor in the event of the death of either the debtor or the original creditor.

constitutional (kon-sti-tū'shon-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *constitutionnel* = Sp. Pg. *constitucional* = It. *costituzionale*, < NL. **constitutionalis*, < L. *constitutio(n-)*, constitution.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or inherent in the constitution of a person or thing; arising from or due to the constitution or composition: as, a *constitutional* infirmity; *constitutional* ardor or apathy.

Contrast the trial of constitution which child-bearing brings on the civilized woman with the small *constitutional* disturbance it causes to the savage woman.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 28.

2. Beneficial to, or designed to benefit, the physical constitution: as, a *constitutional* walk.—**3.** Forming a part of, authorized by, or consistent with the constitution or fundamental organic law of a nation or state. In English law the question whether an act is constitutional turns on its consistency or conformity with the written constitution, and an act in contravention of that is void.

To improve establishments . . . by *constitutional* means.
Bp. Hurd, Sermon before the House of Lords.

As we cannot, without the risk of evils from which the imagination recoils, employ physical force as a check on misgovernment, it is evidently our wisdom to keep all the *constitutional* checks on misgovernment in the highest state of efficiency. *Macaulay.*

The lord's petty monarchy over the manor, whatever it may have been formerly, is now a strictly constitutional one. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

4. Having the power of, or existing by virtue of and subject to, a constitution or fundamental organic law: as, a *constitutional* government.

It requires the united action of both [rulers and the ruled] to prevent the abuse of power and to enable them to constitute, really and truly, a *constitutional* government. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 381.

A *constitutional* sovereign, Dom Pedro II., rules in Brazil, and the thriving state of the country is owing to its free institutions. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 68.

5. Relating to, concerned with, or arising from a constitution.

The ancient *constitutional* traditions of the state.
Macaulay.

The history of the three Lancastrian reigns has a double interest; it contains not only the foundation, consolidation, and destruction of a fabric of dynastic power, but, parallel with it, the trial and failure of a great *constitutional* experiment. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 300.

Medieval London still waits for its *constitutional* historian. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 64.

Constitutional convention, in the United States: (*a*) The body of delegates from the several States which framed the federal Constitution, sitting in Philadelphia from May 25th to September 17th, 1787. (*b*) A body of delegates meeting under authority of Congress to frame a constitution of government for a new State; or such a body convened by a State legislature, in the prescribed manner, to revise the existing constitution of the State.—**Constitutional monarchy**. See *monarchy*.—**Constitutional Union party**, in *U. S. hist.*, a party-name assumed in the electoral contest of 1860 by the southern Whigs, who, unwilling to join either the Republican or the Democratic party, ignored the slavery question in their public declarations and professed no other political principles than attachment to the Constitution and the Union.

II. *n.* [Short for *constitutional walk* or *exercise*. See I., 2.] Exercise by walking, for the benefit of health.

Even the mild walks which are dignified with the name of exercise there, how unlike the Cantab's *constitutional* of eight miles in less than *two* hours.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 45.

constitutionalism (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-izm), *n.* [= F. *constitutionnalisme*; as *constitutional* + *-ism*.] **1.** The theory or principle of a constitution or of constitutional government; constitutional rule or authority; constitutional principles.

Louis Philippe became nearly absolute under the forms of *constitutionalism*.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 94.

The house of Guelph had no more natural love for *constitutionalism* than any other reigning house.
The Century, XXVII. 69.

2. Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

constitutionalist (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-ist), *n.* [= F. *constitutionaliste*; as *constitutional* + *-ist*.] **1.** A supporter of the existing constitution of government.—**2.** An advocate of constitutionalism, as opposed to other forms of government.

The alliance between the Holy See and the Italian *Constitutionalists* was inconsistent with the principles of absolutist rule to which Austria stood pledged.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 70.

Specifically—**3.** (*a*) A framer or an advocate of the French Constitution of 1791.

The revolutionists and *constitutionalists* of France.
Burke, To a Noble Lord.

(*b*) *pl.* [*cap.*] A name assumed by a party in Pennsylvania, about 1787, which favored the retention of the State Constitution of 1776, and opposed the substitution for it of a stronger form of government.

Meantime the Anti-Federalists of New York and Virginia were pressing the Pennsylvania *Constitutionalists* to rally once more, in the hope of reversing the favorable action of that State.
J. Schouler, Hist. United States, I. 61.

(*c*) [*cap.*] A name assumed by the more moderate faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during a few years after 1804: opposed to the "Friends of the People" or "Conventionalists."

constitutionality (kon-sti-tū-shon-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *constitutionalité*, etc.; as *constitutional* + *-ity*.] The quality of being constitutional. (*a*) Inherence in the natural frame or organization: as, the *constitutionality* of disease. [Rare.] (*b*) Conformity to the constitution or organic laws and fundamental principles of a constitutional government.

constitutionalize (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *constitutionalized*, ppr. *constitutionalizing*. [< *constitutional*, *n.*, + *-ize*.] To take a walk for health and exercise. In the English universities, where this term originated, the usual time for constitutionalizing is between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

The most usual mode of exercise is walking—*constitutionalizing* is the Cantab for it.
C. A. Bristed, English University (2d ed.), p. 19.

constitutionally (kon-sti-tū'shon-al-i), *adv.* **1.** In accordance with, by virtue of, or with respect to the natural frame or constitution of mind or body; naturally.

The English were *constitutionally* humane. *Hallam.*

On the whole, the facts now given show that, though habit does something towards acclimatiation, yet that the appearance of *constitutionally* different individuals is a far more effective agent.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 305.

2. With a view to the benefit of one's physical constitution.

Every morning the regular water-drinkers, Mr. Pickwick among the number, met each other in the pump-room, took their quarter of a pint, and walked *constitutionally*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxvi.

3. In accordance with the constitution or frame of government; according to the political constitution.

Even in France, the States-General alone could *constitutionally* impose taxes. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

constitutionary (kon-sti-tū'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *constitutionnaire*, < LL. *constitutionarius*, prop. adj. (as a noun, one who has to do with the copying of the imperial constitutions), < L. *constitutio(n-)*, constitution: see *constitution*.] Constitutional. [Rare.]

constitutionist (kon-sti-tū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *constitution* + *-ist*.] One who adheres to or upholds the constitution of the country; a constitutionalist.

Constitutionists and anti-constitutionists.
Lord Bolingbroke, Parties, xix.

constitutive (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *constitutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *constitutivo*, < L. as if **constitutivus*, < *constitutus*, pp.: see *constitute*.] **1.** Constituting, forming, or composing; constituent; elemental; essential.

An intelligent and *constitutive* part of every virtue.
Barrow.

Individuality is as much a *constitutive* **fact of each human being as is the trait which he shows in common with his fellows.** *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 226.

2. Having power to enact or establish; instituting.—**Constitutive difference.** Same as *competitive difference* (which see, under *competitive*).—**Constitutive mark**, in *logic*, an essential mark; one of the marks contained in the definition of a thing.—**Constitutive principles.** (*a*) In *logic*: (1) The two premises and three terms of a syllogism: called *material constitutive principles*. (2) The mood and figure of syllogism: called *formal constitutive principles*. In both senses distinguished from *regulative* and *reductive principles* (which see, under the adjectives). (*b*) In the *Kantian philos.*, principles according to which an object of pure intuition can be constructed a priori; opposed to *regulative principles* (which see, under *regulative*).—**Constitutive use of a conception**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the holding of a conception to be true as a matter of fact: opposed to the *regulative use*, which consists in acting as if it were true.

constitutively (kon ' sti-tū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a constitutive manner.

constitutor (kon'sti-tū-tọr), *n.* [< L. *constitutor*, < *constituere*, pp. *constitutus*, constitute: see *constitute*.] 1. One who or that which constitutes or makes up; a constituent.

Elocution is only an assistant, but not a *constitutor* of eloquence. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 7.

2. One who promises to pay the debt of another. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

constrain (kọn-strān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *constrainen, constreynen, constreignen*, < OF. *constraindre, constreindre, cunstraindre, costreindre*, F. *contraindre* = Pr. *costraigner* = Sp. *constreñir* = Pg. *constranger, constringir* = It. *costringere, costrignere*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus* (> E. *constringe* and *constrict*, q. v.), bind together, draw together, fetter, constrict, hold in check, restrain, constrain, < *com-*, together, + *stringere*, pp. *strictus*, draw tight: see *strict, stringent, strain*2. Cf. *distrain, restrain.*] 1. In general, to exert force, physical or moral, upon, either in urging to action or in restraining from it; press; urge; drive; restrain. Hence —2. To urge with irresistible power, or with a force sufficient to produce the effect; compel; necessitate; oblige.

The seke men be not *constreyned* **to that Fast.** *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 134.

Me thynketh, syre Reson,
Men sholde *constreyne* no clerke to knatene werkes.
Piers Plowman (C), vi. 54.

I was *constrained* **to appeal unto Cæsar.** Acts xxviii. 19.

Cruel need
Constrain'd us, but a better time has come.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Pardon us, *constrained* to do this deed
By the King's will.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 145.

3. To confine or hold by force; restrain from escape or action; repress or compress; bind.

How the strait stays the slender waist *constrain. Gay.*

He binds in chains
The drowsy prophet, and his limbs *constrains.*
Dryden.

4. To check; repress; hinder; deter.—5†. To force.

Her spotless chastity,
Inhuman traitors, you *constrain'd* and forc'd.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2.

constrainable (kọn-strā'na-bl), *a.* [< *constrain* + *-able*; = F. *contraignable.*] That may be constrained, forced, or repressed; subject to constraint or to restraint; subject to compulsion.

Before Novatian's uprising, no man was *constrainable* to confess publicly any sin. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

constrained (kọn-strānd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *constrain, v.*] Produced by constraint, especially in opposition to nature; manifesting constraint, especially internal constraint or repression of emotion: as, a *constrained* voice; a *constrained* manner.

The scars upon your honour . . . be
Does pity, as *constrained* blemishes,
Not as deserv'd. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

constrainedly (kọn-strā'ned-li), *adv.* By constraint; by compulsion.

constrainer (kọn-strā'nėr), *n.* One who constrains.

constraint (kọn-strānt'), *n.* [< ME. *constreint, constreynte, constrent*, < OF. **constrainte, contrainte*, F. *contrainte*, orig. fem. of **constraint, contraint*, pp. of *constraindre*, constrain: see *constrain.*] 1. Irresistible force, or its effect; any force or power, physical or moral, which compels to act or to forbear action; compulsion; coercion; restraint.

Feed the flock of God, . . . taking the oversight thereof, not by *constraint*, **but willingly.** 1 Pet. v. 2.

Thro' long imprisonment and hard *constraint.*
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 2.

Commande are no *constraints.* If I obey them,
I do it freely. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1372.

Specifically—2. Repression of emotion, or of the expression of one's thoughts and feelings; hence, embarrassment: as, he spoke with *constraint.*

The Ambassador and Fernandes were received by the Benero with an air of *constraint* and coolness, though with civility. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 315.

3. In *analytical mech.*, the product of the mass of a particle into the square of that velocity which, compounded with the velocity the particle would have if free, would give the actual velocity.—**Degree of constraint**, a one-dimensional geometric condition imposed upon the possible displacement of a body or system of bodies. Thus, if one point of the system be forced to remain on the surface of a given sphere, one *degree of constraint* is introduced; if one point be fixed, three *degrees of constraint* are introduced, etc.—**Kinetic constraint**, the condition that a point of a system shall move in a given way.—**Principle of least constraint**, in *analytical mech.*, the principle that, when there are connections between parts of a system, the motion is such as to make the sum of the constraints a minimum.

The maximum and minimum principles have at last assumed their final form in the *Principle of Least Constraint* established by Gauss. According to him, the movements of a system of masses, however the masses may be connected together, take place at every moment in the utmost possible agreement with their free movement, and therefore under the least constraint. As measure of the constraint, is taken the sum of the products of every mass into the square of its departure from free motion.
Quoted in *Mind*, IX. 458.

=**Syn. 1**, Violence, necessity, coercion. See *force, n.*

constraintive† (kọn-strān'tiv), *a.* [< *constraint* + *-ive.*] Having power to compel.

Not through any constraintive necessity, or *constraintive* vow, but on a voluntary choice.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 127.

constrict (kọn-strikt'), *v. t.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constringe.*] 1. To draw together in any part or at any point by internal force or action; contract; cause shrinkage or diminution of bulk, volume, or capacity in: as, to *constrict* a canal or a duct.—2. To compress in one part by external force; squeeze; bind; cramp.

Such things as *constrict* the fibres. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

constrict (kọn-strikt'), *a.* [< L. *constrictus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *constricted.*

constricted (kọn-strik'ted), *p. a.* [< *constrict* + *-ed*2.] Drawn together; compressed or contracted; straitened; cramped: as, the middle of an hour-glass is *constricted.* Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.* and *mech.*, contracted or tightened so as to be smaller in some parts than in others: as, a *constricted* pod; a *constricted* urethra.

Some among the cells in the microscopic fields are seen to be elongated and *constricted* into an hour-glass shape in the middle. *S. B. Herrick*, Plant Life, p. 32.

(*b*) In *entom.*: (1) Suddenly and disproportionally more slender in any part: as, an abdomen *constricted* in the middle. (2) Much more slender than the neighboring parts: as, a *constricted* joint of the antenna.

constriction (kọn-strik'shọn), *n.* [= F. *constriction* = Sp. *constriccion* = Pg. *constricção* = It. *costrizione*, < LL. *constrictio(n-)*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] 1. The act or process of constricting; the state of being constricted. (*a*) A drawing together or into smaller compass by some intrinsic means or action; shrinkage in one or more parts; contraction. (*b*) The operation of compressing by external force; a squeezing or cramping by pressing upon or binding; compression by extraneous means.

2. The result of constricting; a constricted or narrowed part.

Constrictipedes (kọn-strik-ti-pē'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *constrictus*, drawn together, constricted (see *constrict*), + *pes*, pl. *pedes*, = E. *foot.*] In *ornith.*, a subclass of birds, proposed by Hogg in 1846 upon physiological considerations: opposed to his *Inconstrictipedes*, and corresponding approximately with the *Altrices* of Bonaparte and with the *Psilopædes* or *Gymnopædes* of Sundevall. [Not in use.]

constrictive (kọn-strik'tiv), *a.* [= F. *constrictif* = Pr. *costrictiu* = Sp. Pg. *constrictivo* = It. *costrettivo*, < LL. *constrictivus*, < L. *constrictus*, pp. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] Tending to constrict, contract, or compress.

constrictor (kọn-strik'tọr), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *constricteur* = Sp. Pg. *constrictor* = It. *costrittore, costrittore*, < NL. *constrictor*, < L. *constringere*, pp. *constrictus*, constrict: see *constrain, constrict.*] I. *n.* 1. That which constricts, contracts, or draws together; specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle which draws parts together, or closes an opening; a sphincter: as, the *constrictor* of the esophagus.

He supposed the *constrictors* of the eyelids must be strengthened in the supercilious. *Martinus Scriblerus.*

2. A large serpent which envelops and crushes its prey in its folds: as, the boa-*constrictor.* See *boa.*—3. The technical specific name of the common black-snake of North America, *Bascanion constrictor.* See cut under *black-snake.*—**Constrictor arcuum**, one of the muscles connecting branchial arches of each side in some of the lower vertebrates, as *Amphibia.*—**Constrictor isthmi faucium**, the palatoglossus: a small muscle of the soft palate and tongue, forming the posterior pillar of the fauces.—**Constrictor pharyngis superior, medius, inferior**, the upper, middle, and lower pharyngeal constrictors, three muscles forming most of the fleshy wall of the human pharynx, having several attachments to the base of the skull, the lower jaw, hyoid bone, larynx, etc.

II. *a.* Acting as a constrictor; constricting: as, a *constrictor* muscle.

Constrictores (kon-strik-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *constrictor*: see *constrictor.*] In Oppel's system of classification (1811), the constrictors, a family of ophidians; the boas and pythons of the genera *Boa* and *Eryx*. See *Boidæ, Pythonidæ.*

constringe (kọn-strinj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *constringed*, ppr. *constringing.* [< L. *constringere*, draw together: see *constrain, constrict.*] To cause constriction in; constrict or cause to contract or pucker; astringe.

Strong liquors . . . *constringe*, harden the fibres, and coagulate the fluids. *Arbuthnot.*

On tasting it [water from the Dead Sea], my mouth was *constringed* as if it had been a strong alum water.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 36.

constringent (kọn-strin'jent), *a.* [= F. *constringent* = Sp. Pg. *constringente* = It. *costringente*, < L. *constringen(t-)s*, ppr. of *constringere*, constrict: see *constrain, constringe.*] Causing constriction; having the quality of constricting, contracting, or puckering; extremely astringent.

construct (kọn-strukt'), *v.* [< L. *constructus*, pp. of *construere* (> It. *costruire, costruire* = Sp. Pg. *construir* = Pr. F. *construire* (> D. *konstrueren* = G. *construiren* = Dan. *konstruere* = Sw. *konstruera*); cf. *construe*), heap together, build, make, construct, connect grammatically (see *construe*), < *com-*, together, + *struere*, heap up, pile: see *structure.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put together the parts of in their proper place and order; erect; build; form: as, to *construct* an edifice or a ship.

Bivalve shells are made to open and shut, but on what a number of patterns is the hinge *constructed*, from the long row of neatly interlocking teeth in a Nucula to the simple ligament of a Mussel!
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 187.

2. To devise and put into orderly arrangement; form by the mind; frame; fabricate; evolve the form of: as, to *construct* a story.

He *constructed* a new system. *Johnson.*

3†. To interpret or understand; construe.—4. To draw, as a figure, so as to fulfil given conditions. See *construction*, 4.=**Syn. 1.** To fabricate, erect, raise.—2. To invent, originate, frame, make, institute. See *construe.*

II. *intrans.* To engage in or practise construction.

Demolition is undoubtedly a vulgar task; the highest glory of the statesman is to *construct.*
Macaulay, Mirabeau.

construct (kon'strukt), *a.* [< L. *constructus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *gram.*, constituting or expressing connection as governing substantive with the substantive governed: **construct state**, in Hebrew and other Semitic languages, the form of a noun, generally characterized by shortened or changed vowels, used before another noun which in Indo-European languages would be in the genitive case, or preceded by *of.* It may therefore be translated by *of* appended to the governing noun, and the distinctive peculiarity, as compared with the family of languages last named, is that it is the governing and not the governed noun which is altered in form.

Bel's consort was named Belit (for belat III R. 7, col. I 3, on account of the preceding *e*), *construct state of* beltu, "lady." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 269.

constructer (kọn-struk'tėr), *n.* Same as *constructor.*

construction (kọn-struk'shọn), *n.* [= D. *konstruktie* = G. *construction* = Dan. Sw. *konstruktion*, < F. *construction* = Pr. *construcció, costrucció* = Sp. *construccion* = Pg. *construcção* = It. *costruzione*, < L. *constructio(n-)*, < *construere*, pp. *constructus*, construct: see *construct, v.*] 1. The act of building or making; the act of devising and forming; fabrication.

From the raft or canoe . . . to the *construction* of a vessel capable of conveying a numerous crew with safety to a distant coast, the progress in improvement is immense.
Robertson

2. The way or form in which a thing is built or made; the manner of putting together the parts, as of a building, a ship, a machine, or a system; structure.

An astrolabe of peculiar *construction*. *Whewell.*

3. That which is constructed; a structure.

The period when those old *constructions* [mounds] were deserted is . . . far back in the past.
J. D. Baldwin, Anc. America, p. 51.

4. In *geom.*, a figure drawn so as to satisfy given conditions; the method of drawing such a figure with given mathematical instruments, especially with rule and compasses.

Propositions in geometry appear in a double form: they express that a certain figure, drawn in a certain way, satisfies certain conditions, or they require a figure to be so constructed that certain conditions are satisfied. The first form is the theorem, the second the problem, of *construction*. *Petersen*, tr. by Hagemann.

Two simple harmonic motions at right angles to one another, and having the same period and phase, may be compounded into a single simple harmonic motion by a *construction* precisely the same as that of the rectangular parallelogram of velocities. *No. 485.*

5. In *gram.*, syntax, or the arrangement and connection of words in a sentence according to established usages or the practice of good writers and speakers; syntactical arrangement.

What else there is, he jumbles together in such a lost *construction* as no man, either letter'd or unletter'd, will be able to piece up. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

6. The act of construing; the manner of understanding or construing the arrangement of words, or of explaining facts; attributed sense or meaning; explanation; interpretation.

He shall find the letter; observe his *construction* of it. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

Foul wresting, and impossible *construction*.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Wherein I have heretofore been faulty,
Let your *constructions* mildly pass it over.
Spectator, No. 485.

Religion . . . produces good will towards men, and puts the mildest *construction* upon every accident that befalls. *Chancellor Kent*, Com., I. § 147.

Specifically—**7.** In *law*: (*a*) Interpretation; intelligent reading with explanation, such as to define the meaning. (*b*) An altered reading of the text of an instrument, designed to make clear an ambiguity or uncertainty in its actual expression, or to show its application to, or exclusion of, matters which upon its face are not clearly included or excluded.—**8.** *Naut.*, the method of ascertaining a ship's course by means of trigonometrical problems and diagrams.—**9.** In *music*, the composition of a work according to an appreciable plan.—**10.** In the *Kantian philos.*, a synthesis of arbitrarily formed conceptions.—**Construction of equations**, in *alg.*, the construction of a figure representing the equation or equations.—**Pregnant construction.** See *pregnant*.

constructional (kŏn-struk'shŏn-ăl), *a.* [< *construction* + *-al.*] Pertaining to construction, in any sense of that word; specifically, deduced from construction or interpretation.

Symbolical grants and *constructional* conveyances.
Waterland, Charge on the Eucharist, p. 40.

But iron no longer greatly interests us except for interior *constructional* expedients. *The Century*, XXVIII. 511.

constructionally (kŏn-struk'shŏn-ăl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a constructional manner or use; in construction.

The use of wood *constructionally* should be discarded.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 292.

2. With reference to verbal construction; by construing.

constructionist (kŏn-struk'shŏn-ist), *n.* [< *construction* + *-ist.*] One who construes or interprets law or the terms of an agreement, etc.: generally with a limiting adjective.—**Strict constructionist**, one who favors exact and rigid construction, as of laws; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who advocates a strict construction of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, with especial reference to the rights of the individual States. The Anti-Federalist party, the Democratic Republicans who succeeded them, and the Democratic party have in general been strict constructionists; the Federalists, Whigs, and modern Republicans have been chiefly broad or loose constructionists.

construction-way (kŏn-struk'shŏn-wā), *n.* A temporary way or road employed for the transportation of the materials used in constructing a railroad.

constructive (kŏn-struk'tiv), *a.* [= OF. and F. *constructif* = Pr. *constructiu* = Pg. *constructivo*, < L. as if **constructivus*, < *constructus*, pp. of *construere*, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of constructing, or of being employed in construction; formative; shaping.

The *constructive* fingers of Watt, Fulton, Arkwright.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 36.

Emerson was not a great philosopher, because he had no *constructive* talent,—he could not build a system of philosophy. *The Century*, XXVII. 925.

2. Relating or pertaining to the act or process of construction; of the nature of construction.

He [Markyard] brought in the received *constructive* form of his day. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 65.

Architectural ornament is of two kinds, *constructive* and decorative. By the former are meant all those contrivances, such as capitals, brackets, vaulting shafts, and the like, which serve to explain or give expression to the construction. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 31.

Statistics are the backbone of *constructive* history.
The Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 47.

3. Affirmative; inferring a result from a rule and the subsumption of a case under the rule: applied to arguments.—**4.** Deduced by construction or interpretation; not directly expressed, but inferred; imputed, in contradistinction to *actual*: applied, in *law*, to that which amounts in the eye of the law to an act, irrespective of whether it was really and intentionally performed.

Stipulations, expressed or implied, formal or *constructive*.
Locke.

The doctrine of *constructive* treason was terribly exemplified in the cases of Burdett, Stacy, and Walker.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 373.

Constructive contempt, delivery, dilemma, escape, eviction, fraud, imprisonment, malice, mileage, notice, trust, etc. See the nouns.—**Constructive total loss**, in *marine insurance*, occurs when the thing insured and damaged is not actually wholly lost, but recovery is highly improbable, or recovery and repairs would cost more than the thing would be worth after being repaired. A right to recover against the insurers for a constructive total loss is secured by notice of abandonment given by the owners to the insurers.

constructively (kŏn-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a constructive manner. Specifically—(*a*) By way of construction or interpretation; by fair inference.

A neutral should have had notice of a blockade, either actually, by a formal notice from the blockading power, or *constructively*, by notice to his government.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 147.

Ceremonials may be immoral in themselves, or *constructively* immoral on account of their known symbolism.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 214.

(*b*) For the purpose of building or construction.

The Babylonians and Assyrians never seem to have used stone *constructively*, except as the revetment of a terrace wall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 188.

constructiveness (kŏn-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* In *phren.*, the tendency to construct in general, supposed not to be an independent faculty, but to take its particular direction from other faculties. It is said to be large in painters, sculptors, mechanicians, and architects. See cut under *phrenology*.

constructor (kŏn-struk'tŏr), *n.* [= F. *constructeur* (> D. *konstrukteur* = Dan. *konstruktör*) = Sp. Pg. *constructor* = It. *costruttore*, < ML. *constructor*, < L. *construere*, pp. *constructus*, build, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** One who constructs or makes; specifically, a builder.

A *constructor* of dials. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 108.

Social courage is exactly the virtue in which the *constructors* of a government will always think themselves least able to indulge. *J. Morley*, Burke, p. 140.

At present no question is exciting more attention among our *constructors* than that of the strength of materials.
Science, III. 312.

2†. One who construes or interprets.

Seeing no power but death can stop the chat of ill tongues, nor imagination of mens minds, lest my owne relations of those hard events might by some *constructors* bee made doubtfull, I have thought it best to insert the examinations of those proceedings.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 208.

Sometimes written *constructer*.

Chief constructor, in naval administration, the officer charged with the general supervision of construction for the navy. In the United States he is the head of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs in the Navy Department.—**Naval constructor**, an officer in the U. S. navy bearing the relative rank of lieutenant.

constructure (kŏn-struk'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *constructure* = It. *costruttura*, < ML. **constructura*, < L. *construere*, construct: see *construct*, and cf. *structure*.] **1**†. Construction; structure; fabric.

They shall the earth's *constructure* closely bind.
Blackmore.

2. In *Scots law*, a mode of industrial accession, whereby, if a house be repaired with the materials of another, the materials accrue to the owner of the house, full reparation, however, being due to the owner of the materials.

construe (kon'strö or kŏn-strö'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construed*, ppr. *construing*. [Early mod. E. often *conster*; < ME. *construen*, *constrewen*, construe, interpret, < L. *construere*, construe, construct: see *construct*, *v.*] **1.** To arrange the words of in their natural order; reduce the words of from a transposed to a natural order, so as to demonstrate the sense; hence, interpret, and, when applied to a foreign language, translate: as, to *construe* a sentence: to *construe* Greek, Latin, or French.

Children beeth compelled for to leve hire owne langage, and for to *construe* hir lessons and hire thynges in Frenche. . . . Now [A. D. 1387] . . . in alle the grammere scoles of Engeland, children leveth Frenche, and *construeth* and lerneth an [in] Englische.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, ii. 159.

He [Virgil] is so very figurative that he requires, I may almost say, a grammar apart to *construe* him.
Dryden, Pref. to Second Misc.

Hence—**2.** To interpret; explain; show or understand the meaning of; render.

If prophetic fire
Have warm'd this old man's bosom, we might *construe*
His words to fatal sense. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

His [Stuyvesant's] haughty refusal to submit to the questioning of the commissioners was *construed* into a consciousness of guilt. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 290.

=**Syn.** *Interpret*, *Render*, etc. (see *translate*). *Construe*, *Construct*. "To *construe* means to interpret, to show the meaning; to *construct* means to build: we may *construe* a sentence, as in translation, or *construct* it, as in composition." *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

construpratet (kon'stū-prāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *construprated*, ppr. *construprating*. [< L. *constupratus*, pp. of *constuprare*, < *com-* (intensive) + *stuprare*, ravish, < *stuprum*, defilement.] To violate; debauch; deflower. *Bailey.*

construpration† (kon-stū-prā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *constupration* (obs.), < L. as if **constuprātiō(n-)*, < *constuprare*, pp. *constupratus*, ravish: see *constuprate*.] The act of ravishing; violation; defilement. *Bp. Hall.*

consubsist (kon-sub-sist'), *v. i.* [< *con-* + *subsist.*] To subsist together. [Rare.]

Two *consubsisting* wills.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

consubstantial (kon-sub-stan'shăl), *a.* [= F. *consubstantiel* = Sp. *consustancial* = Pg. *consubstancial* = It. *consustanziale*, < LL. *consubstantialis*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantial*.] Having the same substance or essence; coessential.

Christ Jesus, . . . coeternal and *consubstantial* with the Father and with the Holy Ghost.
Bradford, in Foxe's Martyrs, p. 1058.

"*Consubstantial* with the Father" is nothing more than "really one with the Father," being adopted to meet the evasion of the Arians.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 138.

consubstantialism (kon-sub-stan'shăl-izm), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of consubstantiality.

consubstantialist (kon-sub-stan'shăl-ist), *n.* [< *consubstantial* + *-ist.*] One who believes that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost exist in consubstantiality.

consubstantiality (kon-sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *consubstantialité* = Sp. *consustancialidad* = Pg. *consubstancialidade* = It. *consustanzialità*, < LL. *consubstantialita(t-)s*, < *consubstantialis*, consubstantial: see *consubstantial*.] The quality of being consubstantial; existence in the same substance; participation in the same nature; as, the coeternity and *consubstantiality* of the Son with the Father.

Can the answerer himself unriddle the secrets of the Incarnation, fathom the undivided Trinity, or the *consubstantiality* of the Eternal Son, with all his readings and examinations? *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

consubstantially (kon-sub-stan'shăl-i), *adv.* In a consubstantial manner.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consubstantiated*, ppr. *consubstantiating*. [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp. of *consubstantiare*, < L. *com-*, together, + *substantia*, substance: see *substance*, *substantiate*, and cf. *consubstantial*.] **I.** *trans.* To unite in one common substance or nature, or regard as so united. [Rare.]

They are driven to *consubstantiate* and incorporate Christ with elements sacramental, or to transubstantiate and change their substance into his; and so the one to hold him really, but invisibly, moulded up with the substance of these elements—the other to hide him under the only visible shew of bread and wine, the substance whereof, as they imagine, is abolished, and his succeeded in the same room.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 67 (Ord MS.).

II. *intrans.* To profess the doctrine of consubstantiation.

The *consubstantiating* Church and priest
Refuse communion to the Calvinist.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1026.

consubstantiate (kon-sub-stan'shi-āt), *a.* [< NL. *consubstantiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Same as *consubstantial*. *Feltham.*

consubstantiation (kon-sub-stan-shi-ā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *consubstantiation* = Sp. *consustanciacion* = Pg. *consubstanciação* = It. *consustanzi-*

ation, < NL. *consubstantiatio(n-)*, < *consubstantiare*: see *consubstantiate*, *v.*] The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ coexist in and with the elements of the eucharist, although the latter retain their nature as bread and wine: opposed to the Roman Catholic doctrine of *transubstantiation*. The term *consubstantiation* was employed in the doctrinal controversies of the Reformation by non-Lutheran writers, to designate the Lutheran view of the Saviour's presence in the Holy Supper. The Lutheran Church, however, has never used or accepted this term to express her view, but has always and repeatedly rejected it, and the meaning it conveys, in her official declarations.

They [the Lutherans] believe that the real body and blood of our Lord is united in a mysterious manner, through the consecration, with the bread and wine, and are received with and under them in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. This is called *consubstantiation*. *Hooker.*

They, therefore, err, who say that we believe in impanation, or that Christ is in the bread and wine. Nor are those correct who charge us with believing subpanation, that Christ is under the form of bread and wine. And equally groundless is the charge of *consubstantiation*, or the belief that the body and blood of Christ are changed into one substance with the bread and wine . . . But the Lutheran Church maintains that the Saviour fulfils his promise, and is actually present, especially present in the Holy Supper in a manner not comprehensible to us and not defined in the Scriptures. *Mosheim* (trans.).

consuetude (kon'swē-tūd, -tūd), *n.* [< ME. *consuetude*, < OF. *consuetude*, *consietude* = OSp. *consuetud* = It. *consuetudine*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *custom*.] **1.** Custom; usage.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called *consuetude* or custom.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

A series of consistent judgments [in Roman law] of this sort built up was in the strictest sense a law based on *consuetude*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 698.

2. That to which one is accustomed; habitual association; companionship.

Let us suck the sweetness of those affections and *consuetudes* that grow near us. These old shoes are easy to the feet. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 218.

consuetudinal (kon-swē-tū'di-nal), *a.* [< OF. *consuetudinal*, < ML. **consuetudinalis* (in adv. *consuetudinaliter*, according to custom), < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] Customary.

consuetudinary (kon-swē-tū'di-ṇā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *consuetudinaire*, F. *coutumier* = Sp. Pg. It. *consuetudinario*, < LL. *consuetudinarius*, < L. *consuetudo* (*-tudin-*), custom: see *consuetude*, *custom*.] **I.** *a.* Customary.—**Consuetudinary** or **customary law** (in contradistinction to *written* or *statutory law*), that law which is derived by immemorial custom from remote antiquity. Such is the common law of Scotland.

These provinces [Navarre and the Basque], until quite recently, rigidly insisted upon compliance with their *consuetudinary law*. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 810.

II. *n.*; pl. *consuetudinaries* (-riz). [< ML. *consuetudinarius* (sc. L. *liber*, a book), a ritual of devotions: see I.] A book containing the ritual and ceremonial regulations of a monastic house or order; an ordinal or directory for religious houses, or for cathedrals and collegiate churches observing monastic discipline. [Rare.]

A *consuetudinary* of the Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury.
Baker, MS. Catalogue by Masters, Cambridge, p. 61.

Without noticing the title of St. Osmund's book, our chronicler describes its object to be that of regulating the ecclesiastical service; and he ranks it among those writings which, by the usage of the period, were known under one indiscriminating appellation, *Consuetudinary*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 11.

consul (kon'sul), *n.* [< ME. *consul* = OF. and F. *consul* = Pr. *consol*, *cossol* = Sp. Pg. *consul* = It. *console*, *consolo* = D. *konsul* = G. *consul* = Dan. Sw. *konsul*, < L. *consul*, OL. *consol*, *consol*, a consul; prob. < *consulere*, deliberate, consult: see *consult*, *counsel*.] One of the two chief magistrates of the ancient Roman republic, annually chosen in the Campus Martius. In the first ages of Rome they were both elected from patrician or noble families, but about 367 B. C. the people obtained the privilege of electing one of the consuls from among themselves, and sometimes both were plebeians. The office of consul was retained under the empire, but was confined chiefly to judicial functions, the presidency of the senate, and the charge of public games, and was ultimately stripped of all power, though remaining the highest distinction of a subject. It was first assumed by the emperors, and finally disappeared in the sixth century A. D.

2. In *French hist.*, the title given to the three supreme magistrates of the French republic after the dissolution of the Directory in 1799. Napoleon Bonaparte had the title of first consul, and his colleagues were Cambacérès and Lebrun. The first consul was the chief executive; he promulgated laws, named members of council of state, ministers, and ambassadors, etc., the second and third consuls having only a deliberative voice. By popular vote Napoleon was chosen consul for life August 2d, 1802, and by a vote of the senate, May 18th, 1804, consular government was abolished, and he was proclaimed emperor.

3. In *international law*, an agent appointed and commissioned by a sovereign state to reside in a foreign city or town, to protect the interests of its citizens and commerce there, and to collect and forward information on industrial and economic matters. He does not usually represent his government as a diplomatic agent in any sense.

The commercial agents of a government, residing in foreign parts and charged with the duty of promoting the commercial interests of the state, and especially of its individual citizens or subjects, are called *consuls*.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 95.

4†. A senator of Venice.

Many of the *consuls* . . .
Are at the duke's already.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

consulage† (kon'sul-āj), *n.* [< OF. *consulage*, *consulaige*; as *consul* + *-age*.] A consulate.

At Council we debated the buisinesse of the *Consulage* of Leghorne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 8, 1672.

consular (kon'gū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [(ME. *consuler*, n., a consul) = F. *consulaire* = Sp. Pg. *consular* = It. *consolare*, *consulare*, < L. *consularis*, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the consuls in ancient Rome, or in recent times in France, or to their office; pertaining to or characterized by the office of consul: as, the *consular* power; a *consular* government. See *consul*.—**2.** In *international law*, pertaining to or having the functions of a consul (see *consul*, 3): as, the *consular* service.—**Consular agent**, an officer of a grade subordinate to that of consul, stationed at foreign ports of small commercial importance, and charged with duties similar to those of a consul, or vice-consul.—**Consular fees**, the privileged fees or perquisites charged by a consul for his official certificates.

II. *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome: (*a*) An ex-consul, and also, under the empire, one who had held the insignia of a consul without the office.

Juli Cæsar first being *consulor* & eft sone the first emprowr of Rome. *Joye*, Exposicion of Daniel.

(*b*) The governor of an imperial province.—**2†.** A consul.

The pride of the *consulers*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 6.

consulate (kon'gū-lāt), *n.* [= F. *consulat* = Sp. Pg. *consulado* = It. *consolato* = D. *konsulaat* = G. *consulat* = Dan. Sw. *konsulat*, < L. *consulatus*, office of a consul, < *consul*, a consul: see *consul* and *-ate*[3].] **1.** The office of a consul, in either the political or the legal sense of that word.

After the Alexandrian expedition the Venetians, whose commerce was suffering, prevailed on Peter to treat for a peace with Egypt, which was to establish Cypriot *consulates* and reduce the customs in the ports of the Levant.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 195.

2. In *international law*: (*a*) The office or jurisdiction of a consul.

By this [the law of 1855] the President was ordered to make new appointments to all the *consulates*, which were thereby declared vacant.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 45.

(*b*) The premises officially occupied by a consul.—**3.** Government by a consul or consuls; specifically, the government which existed in France from the overthrow of the Directory, November 9th, 1799, to the establishment of the empire, May 18th, 1804. See *consul*, 2.

Would not the world have thought . . . that the courage I exerted in my *consulate* was merely accidental?
W. Belmoth, tr. of Cicero, VI. i.

consulate-general (kon'gū-lāt-jen'ē-ral), *n.* The office or jurisdiction of a consul-general.

The Italian Government has from time immemorial refused to recognize a consul as a diplomatic officer, and even, until Mr. Marsh induced them to relax the rule, to allow the *consulate-general* of any foreign country to be established in the same place as its legation.
The Nation, Dec. 6, 1888.

consul-general (kon'sul-jen'ē-ral), *n.* A diplomatic officer having the supervision of all the consulates of his government in a foreign country; a chief consul. Abbreviated *C. G.*

The salaries of the *consuls-general* vary from $4,000, as at Antwerp, to $10,000, as at Cairo and Calcutta.
Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 94.

consulship (kon'sul-ship), *n.* [< *consul* + *-ship*.] The office or the term of office of a consul, in either the political or the diplomatic sense of the word: as, the *consulship* of Cicero. See *consul*.

consult (kon-sult'), *v.* [< F. *consulter* = Sp. Pg. *consultar* = It. *consultare*, < L. *consultare*, deliberate, consult, freq. of *consulere*, pp. *consultus*, deliberate, consider, reflect upon, consult, ask advice, < *com-*, together, + *-sulere*, of uncertain origin: see *consul* and *counsel*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask advice of; seek the opinion of as a guide to one's own judgment; have recourse to for information or instruction: as, to *consult* a friend, a physician, or a book.

They were content to *consult* libraries. *Whewell.*

He gives an account of this episode in his career, which is well worth *consulting*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxxv.

2. To have especial reference or respect to, in judging or acting; consider; regard.

We are . . . to *consult* the necessities of life, rather than matters of ornament and delight. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The senate owns its gratitude to Cato,
Who with so great a soul *consults* its safety.
Addison, Cato, ii. 3.

Ere fancy you *consult*, *consult* your purse.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

3†. To plan, devise, or contrive.

Thou hast *consulted* shame to thy house by cutting off many people. Hab. ii. 10.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To seek the opinion or advice of another, for the purpose of regulating one's own action or judgment: followed by *with*.

Rehoboam *consulted with* the old men. 1 Ki. xii. 6.

He who prays, must *consult* first with his heart.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

2. To take counsel together; confer; deliberate in common.

Let us *consult* upon to-morrow's business.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

consult† (kon-sult' or kon'sult), *n.* [= F. *consulte* = Sp. Pg. It. *consulta*, < ML. *consultus*, a council, *consulta*, deliberation, L. *consultum*, a consultation, a decree, resolution, masc., fem., and neut., respectively, of L. *consultus*, pp. of *consulere*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] **1.** A meeting for consultation or deliberation; a council.

But in the latter part of his [Charles II.'s] life . . . his secret thoughts were communicated but to few; and those selected of that sort who were . . . able to advise him in a serious *consult*. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

Immediately the two main bodies withdrew, under their several ensigns, to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabala and *consults* upon the present emergency. *Swift*, Battle of Books.

2. The act of consulting; the effect of consultation; determination.

All their grave *consults* dissolved in smoke.
Dryden, Fables.

consultable (kon-sul'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *consultable*, etc.; as *consult*, *v.*, + *-able*.] Able or ready to be consulted.

consultant (kon-sul'tant), *n.* [< F. *consultant*, orig. pp. of *consulter*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] A physician who is called in by the attending physician to give counsel in a case.

consultary (kon-sul'ta-ri), *a.* [< *consult* + *-ary*[1].] Relating to consultation.—**Consultary response**, the opinion of a court of law on a special case.

consultation (kon-sul-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *consultation* = Sp. *consultacion* = Pg. *consultação* = It. *consultazione*, < L. *consultatio(n-)*, a consultation, < *consultare*, pp. *consultatus*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*] **1.** The act of consulting; deliberation of two or more persons with a view to some decision; especially, a deliberation in which one party acts as adviser to the other.

He [Henry I.] first instituted the Form of the High Court of Parliament; for before him the only certain of the Nobility and Prelates of the Realm were called to *consultation* about the most important Affairs of State.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 40.

Thus they their doubtful *consultations* dark
Ended. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 426.

2. A meeting of persons to consult together; specifically, a meeting of experts, as physicians or counsel, to confer about a specific case.

A *consultation* was called, wherein he advised a salivation. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

Writ of consultation, in *Eng. law*, a writ whereby a cause, removed by prohibition from the ecclesiastical court to the king's court, is sent back to the former court: so called because the judges, on *consultation* or deliberation, and comparison of the libel with the suggestion of the party at whose instance the removal is made, find that the suggestion is false, and that the cause has been wrongfully removed.

consultative (kon-sul'ta-tiv), *a.* [= F. *consultatif*, < L. as if **consultativus*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and cf. *consultive*.] Pertaining to consultation; having the function of consulting; advisory.

He laid down the nature and power of the synod, as only *consultative*, decisive, and declarative, not conclusive.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 331.

Evidence coming from many peoples in all times shows that the *consultative* body is, at the outset, nothing more than a council of war. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 491.

consultatory (kon-sul'ta-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **consultatorius*, < *consultatus*, pp. of *consultare*, consult: see *consult*, *v.*, and *-atory*.] Advisory.

consulter (kŏn-sul'tẽr), *n.* One who consults, or asks counsel or information: as, a *consulter* with familiar spirits.

consulting (kŏn-sul'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *consult, v.*; in comp. the verbal n. of *consult, v.*, used attributively.] Acting in consultation or as an adviser; making a business of giving professional advice: as, a *consulting* barrister; a *consulting* physician; a *consulting* accountant.

consultive (kŏn-sul'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *consultivo*; as *consult* + *-ive*. Cf. *consultative*.] Pertaining to consultation; determined by consultation or reflection; maturely considered.

He that remains in the grace of God sins not by any deliberate, *consultive*, knowing act.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 770.

consultively† (kŏn-sul'tiv-li), *adv.* In a consultive manner; deliberately.

consumable (kŏn-sū'ma-bl), *a.* [= F. *consumable*, etc.; as *consume* + *-able*.] Capable of being consumed, dissipated, or destroyed; destructible.

Asbestos doth truly agree in this common quality ascribed unto both, of being incombustible, and not *consumable* by fire.
Bp. Wilkins, Math. Magick.

consumah, consumar (kon'sum-ä, -är), *n.* [Also written *consummah, consummar*, and *consammar*; repr. Hind. *khānsāmān*, a house-steward or butler, perhaps < *khwān*, a tray, + *samān*, effects.] In the East Indies, a servant having charge of the supplies; especially, a house-steward or butler.

The *kansamah* may be classed with the house-steward and butler, both of whom offices appear to unite in this servant.
T. Williamson, East India Vade Mecum.

consume (kŏn-sūm'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *consumed*, ppr. *consuming*. [< ME. *consumen* = D. *konsumeren* = G. *consumiren* = Dan. *konsumere* = Sw. *consumera*, < OF. *consumer*, F. *consumer* = Sp. Pg. *consumir* = It. *consumare*, < L. *consumere*, eat, consume, use up, destroy, lit. take together or wholly, < *com-*, together, + *sumere*, take, contr. of **subimere*, < *sub*, under, from under, + *emere*, buy, orig. take: see *emption*. Cf. *assume, desume, presume, resume*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To destroy by separating into parts which cannot be reunited, as by decomposition, burning, or eating; devour; use up; wear out; hence, destroy the substance of; annihilate.

A vulture or eagle stood by him, which in the day-time gnawed and *consumed* his liver.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Where two raging fires meet together,
They do *consume* the thing that feeds their fury.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Fear and grief
Convulse us and *consume* us day by day.
Shelley, Adonais, xxxix.

Specifically — 2. To destroy by use; dissipate or wear out (a thing) by applying it to its natural or intended use: as, only a small part of the produce of the West is *consumed* there; in an unfavorable sense, waste; squander: as, to *consume* an estate.

Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may *consume* it upon your lusts.
Jas. iv. 3.

Italy with Silkes and Velvets *consumes* our chiefe Commodities.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 128.

It would require greater sumes of money to furnish such a voiage, and to fitt them with necessaries, then their *consumed* estats would amounte too.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

There are numerous products which may be said not to admit of being *consumed* otherwise than nonproductively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

3. To cause to waste away; make thin.

He became miserably worn and *consumed* with age.
Bacon, Moral Fables, ii.

He was *consumed* to an anatomy, . . . having nothing left but skin to cover his bones.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 352).

4. To bring to utter ruin; exterminate.

Let me alone, . . . that I may *consume* them.
Ex. xxxii. 10.

I'll be myself again, and meet their furies,
Meet, and *consume* their mischiefs.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

5. To make use of; employ the whole of; fill out; spend: with reference to time.

Thus in soft anguish he *consumes* the day.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1033.

The day was not long enough, but the night, too, must be *consumed* in keen recollections.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 150.

=**Syn.** *Devour*, etc. (see *eat*); swallow up, use up, engulf, absorb, lavish, dissipate, exhaust.

II. *intrans.* 1. To waste (away); become wasted or attenuated.

Their flesh, . . . their eyes, . . . their tongue shall *consume* away.
Zech. xiv. 12.

I *consume*
In languishing affections for that trespass.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 2

2. To be destroyed as by use, burning, etc.: as, the fire was lighted, and the wood *consumed* away.

What heard they daily? . . . that victells *consumed* apace, but he must & would keepe sufficient for them selves & their returne.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 79.

consumedly (kŏn-sū'med-li), *adv.* [Said to be a corruption of *consummately*.] Greatly; hugely; mightily. [Slang.]

I believe they talk'd of me, for they laugh'd *consumedly*.
Farquhar, Beaux Stratagem, iii. 1.

consumeless (kŏn-sūm'les), *a.* [< *consume* + *-less*.] Unconsumable. [Rare.]

How the purple waves
Scald their *consumeless* bodies!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14

consumer (kŏn-sū'mẽr), *n.* 1. One who consumes, destroys, wastes, or spends; that which consumes.

Time, the *consumer* of things, causing much time and paines to bee spent in curious search, that wee might produce some light out of darknesse.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 337.

The *consumers* of the energy stored in the fly-wheel of an engine are the machines in the mill.
R. S. Ball, Exper. Mechanics, p. 267.

2. Specifically, in *polit. econ.*, one who destroys the exchangeable value of a commodity by using it: the opposite of *producer*.

No labour tends to the permanent enrichment of society which is employed in producing things for the use of unproductive *consumers*.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

consumingly (kŏn-sū'ming-li), *adv.* In a consuming manner.

consummant, consummar, *n.* See *consumah*.

consummate (kŏn-sum'āt or kon'sum-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *consummated*, ppr. *consummating*. [< L. *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare* (> It. *consummare* = Pr. Sp. *consumar* = Pg. *consummar* = F. *consommer*), sum up, make up, finish, complete, < *com-*, together, + *summa*, a sum: see *sum*2, *summation*.] 1. To finish by completing what was intended; perfect; bring or carry to the utmost point or degree; carry or bring to completion; complete; achieve.

During the twenty years which followed the death of Cowper, the revolution in English poetry was fully *consummated*.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

Samuel Adams . . . had done more than any one man to *consummate* the ideas of the New England leaders, and to advance the progress of Revolution.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, iv.

Specifically — 2. To complete (a marriage) by sexual intercourse.

consummate (kŏn-sum'āt), *a.* [= Sp. *consumado* = Pg. *consummado* = It. *consummato*, < L. *consummatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Complete; perfect; carried to the utmost extent or degree: as, *consummate* felicity; *consummate* hypocrisy.

The bright *consummate* flower.
Milton, P. L., v. 481.

A person of an absolute and *consummate* Virtue should never be introduced in Tragedy.
Addison, Spectator, No. 273.

An accomplished hypocrite . . . who had acted with *consummate* skill the character of a good citizen and a good friend.
Macaulay, History.

By one fatal error of tactics he [Fox] completely wrecked his cause, while the young minister who was opposed to him conducted the conflict with *consummate* judgment as well as indomitable courage.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xv.

consummately (kŏn-sum'āt-li), *adv.* Completely; perfectly.

consummation (kon-su-mā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *consommation* = Sp. *consumacion* = Pg. *consummação* = It. *consumazione*, < L. *consummation(n-)*, < *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Accomplishment; completion; end; the fulfilment or conclusion of anything: as, the *consummation* of one's wishes, or of an enterprise.

By a sleep, to say we end
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to—'tis a *consummation*
Devoutly to be wish'd.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

The just and regular process . . . from its original to its *consummation*.
Addison, Spectator.

Consummation of marriage, in *law*, its completion by sexual intercourse.—**Consummation of the mass**, in the Gallican liturgies, the last post-communion prayer.

consummative (kon-sum'ą-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *consumativo*, < L. as if **consummativus*, < *consummatus*, pp. of *consummare*, finish: see *consummate, v.*] Pertaining to consummation; consummating; final.

The final, the *consummative* procedure of philosophy.
Sir W. Hamilton.

consummator (kon'sum-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *consommateur* = Sp. *consumador* = Pg. *consummador* = It. *consummatore*, < LL. *consummator*, < L. *consummare*, pp. *consummatus*, complete: see *consummate, v.*] One who consummates, completes, or brings to perfection.

consumatory (kon-sum'ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *consummate* + *-ory*.] Tending or intended to consummate or make perfect. *Donne.* [Rare.]

consumpti, *a.* [ME., < L. *consumptus*, consumed, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumed.

It is nat geven to knowe hem that ben dede and *consumpti*.
Chaucer, Boëthius.

Slayn thanne the adversaries with a great venlaunce, and vito the dreth almost *consumpt*.
Wyclif, Josh. x. 20 (Oxf.).

consumpt (kŏn-sumpt'), *n.* [< ML. as if **consumptus*, consumption (cf. L. *sumptus*, expense), < L. *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*, consume: see *consume*.] Consumption: as, the produce of grain is scarcely equal to the *consumpt*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

consumption (kŏn-sump'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *consomption* = Pr. *consumpcio* = Sp. *consuncion* = Pg. *consumpção* = It. *consunzione*, < L. *consumptio(n-)*, a consuming, wasting, < *consumere*, pp. *consumptus*, consume: see *consume*.] 1. The act of consuming; destruction as by decomposition, burning, eating, etc.; hence, destruction of substance; annihilation. Specifically — 2. Dissipation or destruction by use; in *polit. econ.*, the use or expenditure of the products of industry, or of anything having an exchangeable value.

Every new advance of the price to the consumer is a new incentive to him to retrench . . . his *consumption*.
A. Reid, Political Economy, A Rectifiable Peace, iii.

The distinction of Productive and Unproductive is applicable to *Consumption* as well as to Labour. All the members of the community are not labourers, but all are consumers, and consume either unproductively or productively.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iii. § 5.

The first proposition of the theory of *consumption* is, that the satisfaction of every lower want in the scale creates a desire of a higher character.
Bowne, Pol. Econ., p. 46.

3. The state of being wasted or diminished.

The mountains themselves [Etna and Vesuvius] have not suffered any considerable diminution or *consumption*.
Woodward.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) A wasting away of the flesh; a gradual attenuation of the body; progressive emaciation: a word of comprehensive significance. (*b*) More specifically, a disease of the lungs accompanied by fever and emaciation, often but not invariably fatal: called technically *phthisis*, or *phthisis pulmonaris*. See *phthisis* and *tuberculosis*.

Such are Kings-evils, Dropsie, Gout, and Stone,
Blood-boyling Lepry, and *Consumption*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

consumptional† (kŏn-sump'shọn-al), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-al*.] Consumptive. *Fuller.*

consumptionary† (kon-sump'shọn-ą-ri), *a.* [< *consumption* + *-ary*1.] Consumptive.

His wife being *consumptionary*, and so likely to die without child.
Bp. Gauden, Bp. Brownrigg, p. 206.

consumptioner† (kŏn-sump'shọn-ẽr), *n.* [< *consumption* + *-er*1.] 1. One who consumes; a consumer. *Davenant.* [Rare.] — 2. A retailer.

These duties, which were in addition to the ordinary customs duties, were to be paid by the *consumptioner*, as the retailer was termed.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 36.

consumptive (kŏn-sump'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *consomptif* = Sp. It. *consuntivo* = Pg. *consumptivo*, < L. as if **consumptivus*, < *consumptus*, pp. of *consumere*: see *consume*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Destructive; wasting; exhausting; having the quality of consuming or dissipating.

Consumptive of time.
Jer. Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium, Pref.

A long *consumptive* war is more likely to break this grand alliance than diable France.
Addison, State of the War.

2. In *med.*, pertaining to or of the nature of consumption, or phthisis pulmonaris.—3. Affected with a consuming disease; specifically, having or predisposed to consumption: as, a *consumptive* person; a *consumptive* constitution.

The lean *consumptive* wench, with coughs decayed,
Is called a pretty, tight, and slender maid.
Dryden.

While that [the Body] droops and sinks under the burden, the Soul may be as vigorous and active in such a *consumptive* state of the Body as ever it was before.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xii.

4. Relating to or designed for consumption or destruction; specifically, in recent use, pertaining to or designed for consumption by use: as, a *consumptive* demand for hops.

They that make *consumptive* oblations to the creatures; as the Collyridians, who offered cakes, and those that burnt incense or candles to the Virgin Mary.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 577.

II. *n.* One who suffers from consumption, or phthisis.—**Consumptive's-weed,** the bear's-weed of California, *Eriodyction glutinosum*, an evergreen resinous shrub, of the natural order *Hydrophyllaceæ*.

consumptively (kọn-sump′tiv-li), *adv.* In a consumptive manner; in a way characteristic of or tending to consumption.

consumptiveness (kọn-sump′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being consumptive, or a tendency to consumption.

consute (kọn-sūt′), *a.* [< L. *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together, stitch, < *com-*, together, + *suere* = E. *sew*.] In *entom.*, having one or more regular series of slight and somewhat distant elevations differing in color from the rest of the surface, so as to resemble lines of stitching, as the elytra of certain beetles.

consutile†, *a.* [< L. **consutilis*, sewed together, < *consutus*, pp. of *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] Stitched together. *Bailey.*

contabescence (kon-tạ-bes′ẹns), *n.* [= F. *contabescence*; as *contabescent* + *-ence*: see *-ence*.] 1. In *med.*, a wasting disease; atrophy, marasmus, or consumption.—2. In *bot.*, an abnormal condition of flowers, in which the anthers become defective and the pollen becomes inert or wanting.

contabescent (kon-tạ-bes′ẹnt), *a.* [= F. *contabescent*, < L. *contabescent(-)s*, ppr. of *contabescere*, waste away, gradually, < *com-* (intensive) + *tabescere*, waste away, < *tabes*, a wasting: see *tabes*.] 1. Wasting away.—2. In *bot.*, characterized by contabescence.

In several plants, . . . many of the anthers were either shrivelled or contained brown and tough or pulpy matter, without any good pollen-grains, and they never shed their contents; they were in fact designated by Gärtner as *contabescent*. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 198.

contabulate†, *v. t.* [< L. *contabulatus*, pp. of *contabulare*, cover with boards, < *com-*, together, + *tabula*, a board, table: see *table*, *tabulate*.] To plank or floor with boards. *Bailey.* Also *cotabulate*.

contabulation†, *n.* [< L. *contabulatio(n-)*, < *contabulare*, pp. *contabulatus*, cover with boards: see *contabulate*.] The act of laying with boards, or of flooring; the floor laid. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

contack†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contacour†, *n.* See *conteckour*.

contact (kon′takt), *n.* [= F. *contact* = Sp. Pg. *contacto* = It. *contatto*, < L. *contactus*, a touching, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch closely, < *com-*, together, + *tangere*, touch: see *tangent*, *tact*, and cf. *contagion*, *contiguous*, *contingent*.] 1. A touching; touch; the coincidence of one or more points on the surface of each of two bodies without interpenetration of the bodies; apposition of separate bodies or points without sensible intervening space.

When several metals at the same temperature are soldered to each other so as to form a continuous chain, the difference of potentials of the extreme metals is the same as if these two metals are in direct *contact*.
Athinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 177.

2. Specifically, in *math.*, coincidence, as of two curves, in two or more consecutive points; the having a point and the tangent plane at that point in common.—3. The act of making one body abut against another; the bringing together so as to touch.—**Angle of contact,** in *math.*, the angle of contingence or curvature; the angle between a curve and its tangent.—**Chords of contact.** See *chord*.—**Contact action,** the action by which a substance causes changes in other substances which are brought into contact with it, apparently without itself taking part in the changes, or at least without being permanently altered by them. Thus, platinum black will cause a combination between oxygen and hydrogen gases when they are brought together with it, but is not itself altered. See *catalysis*, 2, and *catalytic*.—**Contact deposit,** a metalliferous deposit, or aggregation of ore, usually accompanied by more or less veinstone, and occupying a position between or at the junction of two rocks of different lithological character. The copper-mines in Connecticut and New Jersey, the first worked in the United States, were opened on deposits of this kind, which occupied a position between the trappean rock and the sandstone, or between the latter and the underlying crystalline masses.—**Contact goniometer.** See *goniometer*.—**Contact of surfaces,** contact of plane sections of the surfaces; the existence of a double point in the curve of mutual intersection of the surfaces. But if either surface has a double point at the double point of the curve of intersection, it is further requisite that the surface not having the double point shall be capable of being so moved that the intersection should begin to move away from the double point by a motion along that surface. If both surfaces have double points at the double point of the intersection, contact consists in having the same tangent plane and the same point of tangency.—**Contact of the *n*th order,** in *math.*, coincidence of $n + 1$ consecutive points —**Contact of two curves,** in *math.*, coincidence of two or more of their consecutive points.—**Contact resistance,** in *elect.*, the resistance due to the want of perfect union between two connecting surfaces in the circuit.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series* (which see, under *electromotive*).—**Contact theory of electricity.** See *electricity*.—**Multiple contact,** contact at many points.—**Stationary contact** of two surfaces, the existence of a stationary point on their curve of intersection.

contact (kon′takt), *v. i.* [< *contact*, *n.*] To be together or in contact; touch; abut. [Rare.]

To prevent contact with two or more (electrical) plates at the same time, their *contacting* portions are so arranged that no two consecutive plates are in the same vertical line.
Greer, Dict. of Elect., p. 21.

After the drift has passed once through the hole, it should be turned a quarter revolution, and again driven through, and then twice more, so that each side of the drift will have *contacted* with each side of the hole.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 328.

contact-breaker (kon′takt-brā′kėr), *n.* In *elect.*, a contrivance for breaking and making an electrical circuit rapidly and automatically, like that used with the induction-coil; an interrupter.

contaction† (kọn-tak′shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **contactio(n-)*, < *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch: see *contact*, *n.*] The act of touching.

That dexterious it may be at some distance, and destructive without corporal *contaction*, there is no high improbability. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

contact-level (kon′takt-levˊel), *n.* An instrument used for determining minute differences in length, and consisting of a very delicate spirit-level, accurately ground to a curve of given radius and pivoted transversely at the middle. See *contact-lever*.

contact-lever (kon′takt-levˊėr), *n.* A lever which is moved by the abutment of two measuring-bars, and in moving turns a graduated spirit-level, called a *contact-level*, by which the amount of motion can be measured.—**Contact-lever goniometer.** See *goniometer*.

contactual (kọn-tak′tụ-al), *a.* [< L. *contactus* (*contactu-*), contact, + *-al*. Cf. *tactual*.] Pertaining to contact; implying contact.

Contagion may be said to be immediate, *contactual*, or remote. *Pop. Encyc.*

contadina (kon-tä-dē′nä), *n.*; pl. *contadine* (-ne), *contadinas* (-näz). [It., fem. of *contadino*, q. v.] 1. In Italy, a peasant woman; a female rustic.

Happiness to dance with the *contadinas* at a village feast.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, ix.

2. A rustic dance.

contadino (kon-tä-dē′nō), *n.*; pl. *contadini* (-nē). [It., < *contado*, country, county, shire, = E. *county*], q. v.] In Italy, a countryman or peasant; a rustic.

The produce of the orchard is divided equally between *contadino* and landlord. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 452, note.

contagia, *n.* Plural of *contagium*.

contagion (kọn-tā′jọn), *n.* [= F. *contagion* = Sp. *contagion* = Pg. *contagião* = It. *contagione*, < L. *contagio(n-)*, also *contagium* (see *contagium*), a touching, contact, particularly contact with something unclean or infectious, contamination, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contact*, *contingent*.] 1. Infectious contact or communication; specifically and commonly, the communication of a disease from one person or brute to another. A distinction between *contagion* and *infection* is sometimes adopted, the former being limited to the transmission of disease by actual contact of the diseased part with a healthy absorbent or abraded surface, and the latter to transmission through the atmosphere by floating germs or miasmata. There are, however, cases of transmission which do not fall under either of these divisions, and there are some which fall under both. In common use no precise discrimination of the two words is attempted. See *epidemic* and *endemic*.

The miserable prey of the *contagion* of disease, and the worse *contagion* of vice and sin.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

Hence—2. The communication of a state of feeling, particularly of moral feeling, or of ideas, from one person to another; especially, the communication of moral evil; propagation of mischief; infection: as, the *contagion* of enthusiasm; the *contagion* of vice or of evil example.

This Babylonian Idoll — whose *contagion* infected the East with a Catholike Idolatrie.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 66.

The scandal and *contagion* of example. *Bp. Gauden.*

3. Contagium.—4. Pestilential influence; malarial or poisonous exhalations.

Will he steal out of his wholesome bed,
To dare the vile *contagion* of the night?
Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

From the *Contagion* of Mortality,
No Clime is pure, no Air is free.
Congreve, imit. of Horace, II. xiv. 2.

contagioned (kọn-tā′jọnd), *a.* [< *contagion* + *-ed*².] Affected by contagion.

contagionist (kọn-tā′jọn-ist), *n.* [= F. *contagionniste*; as *contagion* + *-ist*.] One who believes in the contagious character of certain diseases, as cholera, typhus, etc.

contagious (kọn-tā′jus), *a.* [= F. *contagieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagioso*, < LL. *contagiosus*, contagious, < L. *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Communicable by contagion; that may be imparted by contact or by emanations; catching: as, a *contagious* disease. [In this sense sometimes distinguished from *infectious*. See *contagion*, 1.]

In the two and twentieth Year of his [Edward III.'s] Reign a *contagious* Pestilence arose in the East and South Parts of the World, and spread it self all over Christendom. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 131.

The disease [empusa] is *contagious*, because a healthy fly coming in contact with a diseased one, from which the spore-bearing filaments protrude, is pretty sure to carry off a spore or two. It is "infectious" because the spores become scattered about all sorts of matter in the neighbourhood of the slain flies. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 372.

2. Containing or generating contagion; poisonous; pestilential: as, *contagious* air; *contagious* clothing.

Breathe foul, *contagious* darkness in the air.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

3. Propagated by influence or incitement; exciting like feeling or action; spreading or liable to spread from one to another: as, *contagious* example; a *contagious* speculation.

The rout
Of Medes and Cassians carry to the camp
Contagious terror. *Glover*, Leonidas.
Too *contagious* grows the mirth, the warmth
Escaping from so many hearts at once.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 65.

4. Arising from or due to contagion, in either sense; brought about by propagation or incitement: as, a *contagious* epidemic. [Rare.]

In the morn and liquid dew of youth
Contagious blastments are most imminent.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

contagiously (kọn-tā′jus-li), *adv.* By contagion.

contagiousness (kọn-tā′jus-nes), *n.* The quality of being contagious.

contagium (kọn-tā′ji-um), *n.*; pl. *contagia* (-ạ). [= F. *contage* = Sp. Pg. It. *contagio*, < L. *contagium*, a collateral form of *contagio(n-)*, contagion: see *contagion*.] 1. Same as *contagion*.—2. The morbific matter conveyed from the sick to the well in the spread of communicable diseases.

Now *contagia* are living things, which demand certain elements of life just as inexorably as trees, or wheat, or barley. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 35.

But even the most cleanly people would contract cholera, syphilis, or small-pox, if the *contagium* were in their midst. *The Sanitarian*, XV. 293.

contain (kọn-tān′), *v.* [< ME. *containen*, *conteinen*, *contenen*, *conteynen*, *cunteynen*, < OF. *contenir*, *cuntenir*, F. *contenir* = Pr. *contener*, *contenir* = Sp. *contener* = Pg. *conter* = It. *contenere*, < L. *continere*, hold or keep together, comprise, contain, < *com-*, together, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenet*, *tenure*, etc., and cf. *detain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*. Hence (from L. *continere*) *continent*, *continence*, *countenance*, *content*¹, *content*², *continue*, *continuous*, etc.] I. *trans.* 1. To hold within fixed limits; comprehend; comprise; include; hold.

Behold, the heaven and heaven of heavens cannot *contain* thee. 1 Ki. viii. 27.

For there be many things which of their own nature *contain* no pleasantness; yes, the most part of them much grief and sorrow. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 7.

What thy stores *contain*, bring forth.
Milton, P. L., v. 314.

I saw an exceeding huge Basiliske, which was so great that it would easily *containe* the body of a very corpulent man. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

2. To be capable of holding; have, as a vessel, an internal volume equal to: as, this vessel *contains* two gallons.—3. To comprise, as a writing; have as contents.

Here's another [sonnet]
Writ in my cousin's hand, stolen from her pocket,
Containing her affection unto Benedick.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 4.

4†. To hold in opinion; regard (with).

Who, for the vain assumings
Of some, quite worthless of her sovereign wreath,
Contain her worthiest prophets in contempt.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 3.

5†. Reflexively, to conduct or deport (one's self); hence, to act; do.

And Merlyn toke the kynge in counselle, and seide that he sholde *contene hym-self* myrily.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

6†. To put restraint on; restrain; retain; withhold.

That oath would sure *containe* them greatlye, or the breache of it bring them to shorter vengeaunce.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Others, when the bagpipe sings i' the nose,
Cannot *contain* their urine. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

To *contain* the spirit of anger is the worthiest disciplyne we can put ourselves to. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 438.

I can no longer *contain* the expressions of my gratitude.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, iii.

7. Reflexively, to keep within bounds; hold in; moderate.

Fear not, my lord; we can *contain ourselves*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Indeed I am angry.
But I'll *contain myself*. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

We . . . resolve, by God's help, to *contain ourselves* from seeking to vindicate our wrongs.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 201.

8. In *math.*, to be divisible by, without a remainder. One integer is said to *contain* a second with respect to a third when it is the sum of two parts divisible respectively by the second and third. **=Syn. 1** and **2**. To embrace, include.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To restrain or control desire, action, or emotion.

If they cannot *contain*, let them marry. 1 Cor. vii. 9.

He could *contain* no longer, but hasting home, invaded his territories, and professed open war.
Bacon, Anat. of Mel., p. 168.

Yea, I was now taken with the love and mercy of God, that I remember I could not tell how to *contain* till I got home. *Bunyan*, in Southey's Life, p. 23.

2†. To exist; be held or included; be or remain.

The general court being assembled in the 2 of the 9th month, and finding, upon consultation, that two so opposite parties could not *contain* in the same body without apparent hazard of ruin to the whole, agreed to send away some of the principal.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 292.

3†. To conduct one's self; appear in action; behave.

That quen & hire dougter & Meliors the schene
Wayteden out at a windowe wifulli in-fere.
How that komeli knist *bauteynand* on his stede.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3301.

containable (kon-tā'na-bl), *a.* [< *contain* + *-able*.] That may be contained or comprised.

containant† (kon-tā'nant), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ant*[1]. Cf. F. *contenant*, ppr. of *contenir*, contain, and see *continent*.] One who or that which contains; a container.

container (kon-tā'nėr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

containment (kon-tān'ment), *n.* [< *contain* + *-ment*.] That which is contained or comprised; extent; contents. [Rare.]

The *containment* of a rich man's estate.
Fuller, Church Hist., IX. iv. 9.

contakt, contake†, *n.* See *conteck*.

contakion (kon-tā'ki-on), *n.*; pl. *contakia* (-ȧ). [MGr. *κοντάκιον*, of uncertain origin; traditionally identified with *κοντάκιον*, a scroll, because, according to the legend, the Theotocos appeared to Romanus and gave him a scroll (*κοντάκιον*) to eat, after which he had power to compose these hymns. Otherwise referred to MGr. *κοντάκιον*, dim. of *κόντος*, a shaft, < Gr. *κοντός*, a pole, shaft, or to MGr. *κοντός*, short, or to L. *canticum*, a song.] In the Gr. Ch.: (*a*) A short hymn in praise of a saint, introduced into a canon of odes. This class of hymns is said to have been the invention of St. Romanus, about A. D. 500. (*b*) A service-book containing only the liturgies of St. Chrysostom, St. Basil, and the Presanctified, as distinguished from the Euchologion, which adds the forms for other sacraments and offices.

contaminable (kon-tam'i-na-bl), *a.* [= F. *contaminable* = Pg. *contaminavel* = It. *contaminabile*, < LL. *contaminabilis*, < L. *contaminare*, contaminate: see *contaminate*, *v.*] Capable of being contaminated.

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contaminated*, ppr. *contaminating*. [< L. *contaminatus*, pp. of *contaminare* (> F. *contaminer* = Sp. Pg. *contaminar* = It. *contaminare*), touch together, blend, mingle, corrupt, defile, < *contāmen* (*contāmin-*) (found only in LL.), contact, defilement, contagion, for **contagmen*, < *contingere* (*contag-*), touch: see *contagion*, *contact*.] To render impure by mixture or contact; defile; pollute; sully; tarnish; taint; corrupt: usually in a figurative sense.

Shall we now
Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

I would neither have simplicity imposed upon, nor virtue *contaminated*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

There is no practicable process known whereby water, once *contaminated* by infected sewage, can be so purified as to render its domestic use entirely free from risk.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 612.

=Syn. To infect, poison, corrupt. See *taint*.

contaminate (kon-tam'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *contaminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Contaminated; polluted; defiled; tainted; corrupt. [Archaic.]

And that this body, consecrate to thee,
By ruffian lust should be *contaminate*!
Shak., C. of E., ii. 2.

This filthy rage of speech, this coil
Of statement, comment, query, and response,
Tatters all too *contaminate* for use,
Have no renewing.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 179.

Ten pounds of the most *contaminate* . . . tinned fruits.
Science, III. 338.

contamination (kon-tam-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contamination* = Sp. *contaminacion* = Pg. *contaminação* = It. *contaminazione*, < LL. *contaminatio(n-)*, < L. *contaminare*, pp. *contaminatus*, defile: see *contaminate*, *v.*] The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated; pollution; defilement; taint.

To be kept free from the touch or *contamination* of those who may be felons. *Sumner*, Prison Discipline.

Though chemistry cannot prove any existing infectious property, it can prove, if existing, certain degrees of sewage *contamination*. *E. Frankland*, Exper. in Chem., p. 611.

contaminative (kon-tam'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *contaminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to contaminate.

contango (kon-tang'gō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] On the London stock exchange, the charge made by a broker for carrying over a bargain to the next fortnightly settling-day; the consideration paid by the buyer of stock for the privilege of deferring settlement until the next settling-day.

Contango is just the opposite of backwardation, for it is used to denote the rate which is charged if one cannot pay for the stock one has purchased on the settling day, and so postpones the payment until the next account.
N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 468.

Contango day, the day on which contangos are fixed; the second day before settling-day. Also called *continuation day*.

contankerous (kon-tang'kē-rus), *a.* Same as *contankerous*.

contark†, *n.* [ME., also *contek*, *contekе*, *contack*, *contak*, *cuntake*, also *contakt*, < OF. (AF.) *contec*, *contek*, *conteck*, m., also *conteke*, f., contention, quarrel, resistance; cf. *contekier*, *contequier*, *contecquier*, *contechier*, *contichier*, touch, appar. < *con-* + **tek* (as in *tek*, *teke*, *teque*, *teche*, *taiche*, etc., a mark, etc.), with the verbal sense 'fasten upon, touch,' as in the related *attach*, *attack*: see *attach*, *attack*, *latch*, *tetch*, *tetchy*, *touchy*. The word seems to have been notionally associated with ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, etc., dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*, *content*[3]. Hence, prob., *contankerous*, *cantankerous*, q. v.] **1.** Contention; dispute; strife; quarreling.

Conteke with bloody knyf and sharp manace.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1145.

Of *conteke* and fool-hastifnesse
He hath a right gret besinesse.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 316.

Ne in good nor goodnes taken delight,
But kindle coales of *conteck* and yre.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

2. Ill treatment; contumely; abuse.

Thei . . . token this kynges seruauntis, and punyshiden with *conteke* and killiden hem.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 49.

conteck†, *v. i.* [ME. *contecken*, *conteken*, < *conteck*, *n.*] To contend; strive.

This two schirus hem mette,
And *cuntecked* for this holy bodi, and faste togade ere sette.
Life of St. Kenelm (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 309.

conteckour†, *n.* [ME., also *contekour*, *contacour* (*contacowre*); < *conteck*, *v.*, + *-our*.] A quarreler; a quarrelsome person; a disturber of the peace.

A Coward, and *Contacowre*, manhod is the mene;
A wrecche, and wastour, mesure is be-twene.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 66.

contection† (kon-tek'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **contectio(n-)*, < *contegere*, pp. *contectus*, cover, < *com-*, together, + *tegere*, cover: see *tegumen*.] A covering.

Fig-leaves . . . aptly formed for . . . *contection* of those parts. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellaneous Tracts, p. 15.

contekt, *n.* See *conteck*.

contemerate† (kon-tem'e-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contemeratus*, pp. of *contemerare*, defile, < *com-* (intensive) + *temerare*, treat rashly, violate: see *temerous*, *temerity*.] To violate; pollute. *Bailey*.

contemeration†, *n.* [< *contemerate* + *-ion*.] A violation. *Coles*, 1717.

contemn (kon-tem'), *v. t.* [< L. *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, despise, < *com-* (intensive) + *temnere*, despise.] **1.** To consider and treat as contemptible and despicable; despise; scorn.

Ha! are we *contemned*?
Is there so little awe of our disdain?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

It is a brave act of valour to *contemn* death.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 44.

Noble he was, *contemning* all things mean.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

We learn to *contemn* what we do not fear; and we cannot love what we *contemn*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 304.

2. To slight or disregard; neglect as unworthy of regard; reject with disdain.

Wherefore doth the wicked *contemn* God? Ps. x. 13.

What is there the Soveraigne & Princes of the earth do more justly resent . . . than to have their Lawes despised, their Persons affronted, and their Authority *contemned*?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

=Syn. *Disdain*, *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*); look down upon, spurn.

contemnedly (kon-tem'ned-li), *adv.* Contemptibly; despicably. *Sylvester*.

contemner (kon-tem'nėr), *n.* One who contemns; a despiser; a scorner.

He was, I heard say, a seditious man, a *contemner* of common prayer. *Latimer*, Misc. Selections.

contemningly (kon-tem'ning-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; slightingly.

contempert (kon-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [= Sp. *contemperar* = It. *contemperare*, < L. *contemperare*, moderate by mixing, < *com-*, together, + *temperare*, mix, temper: see *temper*, *v.*] To moderate; qualify; temper.

The leaves qualify and *contemper* the heat.
Ray, Works of Creation.

contemperament† (kon-tem'pėr-a-ment), *n.* [= It. *contemperamento*, < L. as if **contemperamentum*, < *contemperare*, contemper; after *temperament*.] Modification or qualification to degree; proportion.

An equal *contemperament* of the warmth of our bodies to that of the hottest part of the atmosphere.
Derham, Physico-Theology, i. 2, note 3.

contemperate† (kon-tem'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemperated*, ppr. *contemperating*. [< L. *contemperatus*, pp. of *contemperare*, contemper: see *contemper*.] To temper; bring to another, especially a lower, degree with respect to any quality, as warmth; moderate.

The mighty Nile and Niger . . . *contemperate* the air.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 10.

contemperation† (kon-tem-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contempération*, < LL. *contemperatio(n-)*, < L. *contemperare*, pp. *contemperatus*, moderate: see *contemper*.] **1.** The act of moderating or tempering. **—2.** Proportionate mixture; combination.

I would further know why this *contemperation* of light and shade, that is made, for example, by the skin of a ripe cherry, should exhibit a red and not a green.
Boyle, Works, I. 695.

contemperature† (kon-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [< L. *contemperare*, after *temperature*.] The quality of being contempered; proportion; temperature.

The different *contemperature* of the elements.
South, Works, IX. ix.

A mixture
And fair *contemperature* extracted from
All our best faculties.
Chapman and Shirley, Chabot, Admiral of France, iv.

contemplable (kon-tem'pla-bl), *a.* [< LL. *contemplabilis* (found only in sense of 'taking aim'), < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] Capable of being contemplated or thought about. *Feltham*.

contemplamen (kon-tem-plā'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *contemplari*, look at: see *contemplate*.] An object of contemplation. *Coleridge*.

contemplancet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *contemplance*, < *contempler*, ppr. *contemplant*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplation. *Chaucer*.

contemplant (kon-tem'plant), *a.* [< L. *contemplan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] Contemplating; observant. [Rare.]

Contemplant Spirits! ye that hover o'er
With untired gaze the immeasurable fount
Ebullient with creative Deity.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

contemplate (kŏn-tem'plāt or kon'tem-plāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contemplated*, ppr. *contemplating*. [< L. *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari* (> It. *contemplare* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = F. *contempler*), look at, view attentively, observe, consider, orig. an augurial term, mark out a *templum*, a space for observation, < *com-* + *templum*, a temple: see *temple*, and cf. *contemple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To view, look at, or observe with continued attention.

The territory of Lombardy . . . I *contemplated* round about from this tower. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 118.

2. To consider with continued attention; reflect upon; ponder; study; meditate on.

Troth, I am taken, sir,
Whole with these studies, that *contemplate* nature.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

There is not much difficulty in confining the mind to *contemplate* what we have a great desire to know. *Watts.*

He *contemplated* the past with interest and delight, not because it furnished a contrast to the present, but because it had led to the present. *Macaulay*, History.

3. To consider or have in view, as a future act or event; intend.

There remain some particulars to complete the information *contemplated* by those resolutions.
Hamilton's Report.

If a treaty contains any stipulations which *contemplate* a state of future war, . . . they preserve their force and obligation when the rupture takes place.
Chancellor Kent, Com., I. § 176.

4. To regard; consider.

Between the constituents of a knowledge of succession there can be no succession: so long as certain events are *contemplated* as successive, no one of them is an object to consciousness before or after another.
T. R. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 56.

=**Syn.** 2. To consider, meditate upon, muse upon, reflect upon, ponder; dwell upon, think about.—3. To design, plan, purpose.

II. *intrans.* To think studiously; study; muse; meditate; consider deliberately.

So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I *contemplate*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

When in obscure and dangerous places, we must not *contemplate*, we must act, it may be on the instant.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., p. 74.

contemplation (kon-tem-plā'shŏn), *n.* [< ME. *contemplacion*, < OF. *contemplacion*, F. *contemplation* = Pr. *contemplatio* = Sp. *contemplacion* = Pg. *contemplação* = It. *contemplazione*, < L. *contemplation(n-)*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, look at, consider: see *contemple*.] 1. The act of looking attentively or steadfastly at anything.

As to the gentlemen, each of them tranquilly smoked his pipe, and seemed lost in *contemplation* of the blue and white tiles with which the fireplaces were decorated.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

2. The act of holding an idea continuously before the mind; mental vision; the thinking long of anything in a somewhat passive way.

If I could have remembered a gilt counterfeit, thou wouldst not have slipped out of my *contemplation*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

The next faculty of the mind . . . is that which I call retention, or the keeping of those simple ideas which from sensation or reflection it hath received. This is done in two ways: First, by keeping the idea which is brought into it for some time actually in view, which is called *contemplation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. x. § 1.

Were pure *contemplation* the business of life, were it enough to think and feel about things, the logical end of it would be a self-annihilating ecstasy.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 174.

3. Continued or steadfast thinking in general, without reference to a particular object; musing; reverie.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him!
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

And Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude;
Where, with her best nurse, *Contemplation*,
She plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton, Comus, l. 377.

The mind . . . diffused itself in long *contemplation*, musing rather than thinking. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 64.

Falling into a still delight,
And luxury of *contemplation*.
Tennyson, Eleanore.

4. Religious meditation.

And that done every man yaue hym to prayer, *contemplacyon*, and deuocion.
Sir R. Guylfordys, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

When holy and devout religious men
Are at their beads, 'tis much to draw them thence;
So sweet is zealous *contemplation*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

5. The act of intending, purposing, or considering, with a view to carrying into effect; expectation with intention.

In *contemplation* of returning at an early date, he left, leaving his house undismantled. *Reid.*

contemplatist, *n.* [*contemplate* + *-ist*.] One who contemplates. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]

contemplative (kŏn-tem'plā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contemplatif* = D. *kontemplatief* = Dan. *kontemplativ*, < OF. *contemplatif*, F. *contemplatif* = Pr. *contemplatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contemplativo*, < L. *contemplativus*, < *contemplatus*, pp. of *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Given to or characterized by contemplation or continued and absorbed reflection; employed in reflection or study; reflective; meditative; thoughtful: as, a *contemplative* mind.

Contemplatyf lyf or actyf lyf Cryst wolde men wrouȝte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 251.

My life hath been rather *contemplative* than active.
Bacon.

The studious and *contemplative* part of mankind.
Locke, Human Understanding.

In his dark eyes . . . was that placidity which comes from the fullness of *contemplative* thought — the mind not searching, but beholding.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 35.

2. Marked by contemplation; manifesting reflection or a studious habit.

Fix'd and *contemplative* their looks,
Still turning over nature's books.
Sir J. Denham.

3. Relating or pertaining to contemplation or thought, as distinguished from action: as, *contemplative* philosophy; the *contemplative* faculty (that is, the faculty of cognition).

II. *n.* 1. One given to contemplation or deep thought, especially on religious subjects; a recluse; a hermit.

Among the older religions of the world, the pantheistic character of Buddhism made it the natural home of mysticism, and hence it has produced at all times a host of monks and *contemplatives*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 359.

2. *Eccles.*, a friar of the order of Mary Magdalene.

contemplatively (kŏn-tem'plā-tiv-li), *adv.* With contemplation; attentively; thoughtfully; with close attention.

Contemplatively looking into the clouds of his tobacco-pipe. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 12.

contemplativeness (kon-tem'plā-tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being contemplative.

Mawkish sentimentalism and rapturous *contemplativeness*, that disdain common duties, find no nourishment or support in rabbinical theology. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 307.

contemplator (kon'tem-plā-tor), *n.* [= F. *contemplateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contemplador* = It. *contemplatore*, < L. *contemplator*, < *contemplari*, pp. *contemplatus*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] 1. One who engages in contemplation or reflection; one who meditates or studies.—2. One who merely observes affairs, without taking part in them. [Rare.]

Some few others sought after Him, but Aristotle saith, as the geometrician doth after a right line only, . . . as a *contemplator* of truth; but not as the knowledge of it is anyway useful or conducible to the ordering or bettering of their lives. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 642.

contemplatrest, *n.* [< *contemplate* + *-ress*.] The habit of contemplation; contemplativeness.

Loue desired in the budde, not knowing what the blossome were, may delight the conceiptes of the head, but it will destroye the *contemplature* of the heart.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 270.

contemplet (kŏn-tem'pl), *v. t.* [< F. *contempler* = Sp. Pg. *contemplar* = It. *contemplare*, < L. *contemplari*, contemplate: see *contemplate*.] To contemplate.

I may at rest *contemple*
The starry arches of thy spacious temple.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

contemporal, *a.* [< LL. *contemporalis*, contemporary, < L. *com-*, together, + *temporalis*, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Of the same time; contemporary. *Bailey.*

contemporaneity (kon-tem'pŏ-rā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contemporanéité* = Sp. *contemporaneidad* = Pg. *contemporaneidade*, < LL. as if **contemporaneita(t-)s*, < *contemporaneus*, contemporaneous: see *contemporaneous*.] The state of being contemporaneous; contemporariness.

While on the one hand M. Mariette stoutly asserts that they [the monuments of Egypt] show none of Manetho's dynasties to have been contemporary, all other Egyptologers declare that they prove *contemporaneity* in several instances. *G. Rawlinson*, Origin of Nations, p. 28.

contemporaneous (kon-tem-pŏ-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *contemporain* = Sp. *contemporaneo* = Pg. It. *contemporaneo*, < L. *contemporaneus*, < *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporal*.] Living or existing at the same time; contemporary. Also *cotemporaneous*.

The steps by which Athenian oratory approached to its finished excellence seem to have been almost *contemporaneous* with those by which the Athenian character and the Athenian empire sunk to degradation.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

The birds and the reptiles come in together as allied and *contemporaneous* groups.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 116.

=**Syn.** See *coeval*.

contemporaneously (kŏn-tem-pŏ-rā'nē-us-li), *adv.* At the same time with some other person, thing, or event.

It is lucky for the peace of great men that the world seldom finds out *contemporaneously* who its great men are. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 49.

contemporaneousness (kŏn-tem-pŏ-rā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being contemporaneous.

The three imperfect tenses, then, convey, in addition to standpoint and stage of action, a third idea, that of *contemporaneousness*. *Amer. Philol.*, VIII. 66.

contemporariness (kon-tem'pŏ-rē-ri-nes), *n.* Existence at the same time; contemporaneousness. *Howell.* [Rare.]

Contemporariness with Columbus.
The American, VIII. 252.

contemporary (kon-tem'pŏ-rē-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cotemporary*; < L. *con-* or *co-*, together, + *temporarius*, pertaining to time, < *tempus* (*tempor-*), time: see *temporary*, and cf. *contemporaneous*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Living, existing, or occurring at the same time; contemporaneous: said of persons, things, or events.

It is impossible to . . . bring ages past and future together, and make them *contemporary*. *Locke.*

We know from *contemporary* witnesses what were the institutions of not a few Greek cities.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 257.

Specifically — 2. Living or existing at the same time with one's self.

Let me no longer waste the night over the page of antiquity, or the sallies of *contemporary* genius.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.

3. Of the same age; coeval. [Rare.]

A neighbouring wood, born with himself, he sees,
And loves his old *contemporary* trees.
Cowley, Claudian's Old Man of Verona.

[In all senses absolutely or with *with*, formerly *to*.]

II. *n.*; pl. *contemporaries* (-riz). One living at the same time (with another).

From the time of Boccace and of Petrarch the Italian has varied very little; . . . the English of Chaucer, their *contemporary*, is not to be understood without the help of an old dictionary. *Dryden*, Ded. of Troilus and Cresida.

Don Quixote and Sancho, like the men and women of Shakespeare, are the *contemporaries* of every generation, because they are not products of an artificial and transitory society. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

contemporize (kon-tem'pŏ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contemporized*, ppr. *contemporizing*. [= Sp. *contemporizar* = Pg. *contemporizar*; with added suffix, < LL. *contemporare*, be at the same time, < L. *com-*, together, + *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.] To make contemporary; place in, or contemplate as belonging to, the same age or time. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

Mr. Carlyle has this power of *contemporizing* himself with bygone times.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 258.

contempt (kŏn-tempt'), *n.* [< ME. *contempt*, < OF. *contempt*, < L. *contemptus*, scorn, < *contemnere*, pp. *contemptus*, scorn, despise: see *contemn*.] 1. The act of despising; the feeling caused by what is considered to be mean, vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn for what is mean.

O, what a deal of scorn looks beautiful
In the *contempt* and anger of his lip!
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

Those who survey only one half of his [Bacon's] character may speak of him with unmixed admiration, or with unmixed *contempt*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

2. The state of being despised; shame; disgrace.

Remove from me reproach and *contempt*. Ps. cxix. 22.

3. In *law*, disobedience to, or open disrespect of, the rules, orders, or process of a court or of a legislative assembly, or a disturbance or interruption of its proceedings: called in full, when used in relation to judicial authority, *contempt of court*. Contempts committed out of court are punishable by order to show cause or attachment, on the return of which the offender may be fined or imprisoned; and contempts done before the court or judge, termed contempts in immediate view and presence, may be punished or repressed in a summary way, by immediate commitment to prison or by fine. The power of enforcing their process, and of vindicating their authority against open obstruction or defiance, is incident to all superior courts.

Both strangers and members are now severely punished for *contempts* of the House and its jurisdiction. *Brougham.*

Constructive contempt, in *law*, a contempt not committed in the presence of the court, but tending to obstruct justice; that which amounts in the eye of the law to contempt, irrespective of whether the act was really and intentionally performed as a contempt.—**Criminal contempt**, a wilful disobedience or disorder in defiance of the court, as distinguished from a disobedience merely hindering the remedy of a party.—**Direct contempt**, a contempt committed in the presence of the court, or so near to it as to interrupt the proceedings, in which case punishment may be administered summarily, upon the view and personal knowledge of the judge, without taking evidence.—**In contempt**, in *law*, in the condition of a person who has committed a contempt of court and has not purged himself: such a person is not entitled to proceed in the cause generally, but only to make such application as may be necessary to defend his strict right.—**Syn. 1.** Derision, mockery, contumely, neglect, disregard, slight. See *scorn*, *v.*

contemptful (kon-tempt'fûl), *a.* [< *contempt* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contempt; despicable; contemptible; disgraceful.

> The stage and actors are not *so contemptful*
> As every innovating puritan
> Would have the world imagine.
> *Chapman*, Revenge of Busay d'Ambois, I. 1.

contemptibility (kon-tempt-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *contemptibilita(t-)s*, < *contemptibilis*, contemptible: see *contemptible*.] The quality of being contemptible.

> *Contemptibility* and vanity. *Speed*, Edw. II., ix. 11.

contemptible (kon-tempt'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *contemptible*, now *contentible* = Pg. *contemptivel* = It. *contentibile*, < LL. *contemptibilis*, < L. *contemptus*, pp. of *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn*.] **1.** Worthy of contempt; meriting scorn or disdain; despicable; mean: said of persons or things.

> Despised by all, I now begin to grow *contemptible* even to myself. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

> A most idle and *contemptible* controversy had arisen in France touching the comparative merit of the ancient and modern writers. *Macaulay*, Sir Wm. Temple.

2. Not worthy of consideration; inconsiderable; paltry; worthless: generally used with a negative.

> His own part in the enterprise was by no means *contemptible*. *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxx.

3. Held in contempt; despised; neglected.

> Till length of years
> And sedentary numbness craze my limbs
> To a *contemptible* old age obscure.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 572.

4†. Contemptuous: as, to have a *contemptible* opinion of one. [In this sense now avoided.]

> If she should make light of her love, 'tis very possible he'll scorn it: for the man . . . hath a *contemptible* spirit. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

> It contributed a good deal to confirm me in the *contemptible* idea I always entertained of Cellarius. *Gibbon*, Misc., V. 286.

=Syn. 1. *Contemptible*, *Despicable*, *Paltry*, *Pitiful*, abject, base, worthless, sorry, low. *Contemptible* is unworthy of notice, deserving of scorn, for littleness or meanness; it is generally not so strong as *despicable*, which always involves the idea of great baseness: as, a *contemptible* trick; *despicable* treachery. *Paltry* and *pitiful* are applied to things which from their insignificance hardly deserve to be considered at all: as, a *paltry* excuse; a sum of money *pitifully* small. In *pitiful*, the pity seems to apply to the one feeling enough to offer, etc., the *pitiful* thing. *Pitiful* is often applied to persons. What is *paltry* is of no consequence; what is *pitiful* is absurdly unequal to what it should be. See *pitiful*.

> All sublunary joys and sorrows, all interests which know a period, fade into the most *contemptible* insignificance. *R. Hall*, Death of Princess Charlotte.

> You found the Whig party . . . decent, at least in profession; left it *despicable* in utter shamelessness. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 260.

> Turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
> And stir them up against a mightier task.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

> The one thing wholly or greatly admirable in this play is the exposition of the somewhat *pitiful* but not unpitiable character of King Richard.
> *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 38.

contemptibleness (kon-tempt'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being contemptible, or of being despised; meanness; vileness.

> If Demosthenes, after all his Philippics, throws away his shield and runs, we feel the *contemptibleness* of the contradiction. *Lowell*, Rousseau.

contemptibly (kon-tempt'ti-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a contemptible manner; meanly; in a manner deserving of contempt.—**2†.** Contemptuously. See *contemptible*, 3.

> Asadies . . . stalks any man that speaks more *contemptibly* of the scholar than he. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

=Syn. Meanly, basely, abjectly, vilely, despicably. See *contemptible*.

contemptuous (kon-tempt'tū-us), *a.* [< L. as if **contemptuosus*, < *contemptus*, contempt: see *contempt*.] **1.** Manifesting or expressing contempt or disdain; scornful: said of actions or feelings: as, *contemptuous* language or manner.

> A proud, *contemptuous* behaviour.
> *Hammond*, Works, IV. 607.

> Rome . . . entertained the most *contemptuous* opinion of the Jews. *Bp. Atterbury.*

> The University . . . acknowledged the receipt of the king's letter in a most *contemptuous* way, forwarding their letter of thanks by a bedell.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 5.

2. Apt to despise; contumelious; haughty; insolent: said of persons.

> Some much averse I found, and wondrous harsh,
> *Contemptuous*, proud, set on revenge and spite.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1402.

3†. Worthy of contempt; contemptible.

> And, to declare a *contemptuous* chaunge from religion to superstition undue, the prestes had sodainly set up all the aulters and ymages in the cathedrall churche.
> *Bp. Bale*, The Vocacion.

> Those abject and *contemptuous* wickednesses.
> *Questions of Profitable and Pleasant Concernings.*

=Syn. Disdainful, supercilious, cavalier, contumelious.

contemptuously (kon-tempt'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a contemptuous manner; with scorn or disdain; despitefully.

> The apostles and most eminent Christians were poor, and used *contemptuously*. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living.

> The surest way to make a man contemptible is to treat him *contemptuously*. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

> One of a despised class *contemptuously* termed "the great unwashed." *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 252.

contemptuousness (kon-tempt'tū-us-nes), *n.* Disposition to contempt; expression of contempt; insolence; scornfulness; contumeliousness; disdain.

contenance, *n.* A Middle English form of *countenance*.

contend (kon-tend'), *v.* [= OF. *contendre* = Sp. Pg. *contender* = It. *contendere*, contend, < L. *contendere*, stretch out, extend, strive after, contend, < *com-*, together, + *tendere*, stretch: see *tend*, and cf. *attend*, *extend*, *intend*, *subtend*. Hence *content*[3], *contention*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To strive; struggle in opposition or emulation: used absolutely, or with *against* or *with*.

> Distress not the Moabites, neither *contend with* them in battle. Deut. ii. 9.

> For never two such kingdoms did *contend*
> Without much fall of blood. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

> In ambitious strength I did
> *Contend against* thy valour. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

> There may you see the youth of slender frame
> *Contend with* weakness, weariness, and shame.
> *Crabbe*, Village.

2. To endeavor; use earnest efforts, as for the purpose of obtaining, defending, preserving, etc.: usually with *for* before the object striven after.

> Cicero him selfe doth *contend*, in two sondrie places, to expresse one matter with diuerse wordes.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 103.

> Beloved, . . . *contend for* the faith which was once delivered unto the saints. Jude 3.

> All that I *contend for* is, that I am not obliged to set out with a definition of what love is.
> *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 37.

> Two spirits of a diverse love
> *Contend for* loving masterdom.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cii.

3. To dispute earnestly; strive in debate; wrangle: as, the parties *contend* about trifles.

> They that were of the circumcision *contended* with him.
> Acts xi. 2.

> The younger perswaded the souldiers that he was the elder, and both *contended* which should die.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

II. *trans.* **1.** To dispute; contest. [Rare.]

> When Carthage shall *contend* the world with Rome.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

> And on the green *contend* the wrestler's prize.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. To assert; affirm; maintain: as, I *contend* that the thing is impossible.

> Edward III. [in urging his claim to the throne of France] . . . admitted that the French princess, who was his mother, could not succeed, but he *contended* that he himself, as her son, was entitled to succeed his maternal grandfather. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 93.

contendent (kon-ten'dent), *n.* [= F. *contendant* = Sp. *contendiente* = Pg. It. *contendente*, < L. *contendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *contendere*, contend: see *contend*.] An antagonist or opposer; a contestant.

contender (kon-ten'dėr), *n.* One who contends; a combatant; a disputer; a wrangler.

> Those who see least into things, are usually the fiercest *contenders* about them. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

contending (kon-ten'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *contend*, *v.*] **1.** Striving; struggling in opposition; debating.

> Pale
> With conflict *of contending* hopes and fears.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 668.

2. Clashing; opposing; conflicting; rival: as, *contending* claims or interests.

contendress (kon-ten'dres), *n.* [< *contender* + *-ess*.] A female contender. [Rare.]

> A swift *contendress*. *Chapman.*

contenement (kon-ten'ē-ment), *n.* [< *con-* + *tenement*.] In *law*, that which is connected with a tenement or thing holden, as a certain portion of land adjacent to a dwelling necessary to its reputable enjoyment.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, F. *content* = Sp. Pg. It. *contento*, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content, prop. pp. of *continere*, hold in, contain: see *contain*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, held or contained within limits; hence, having the desires limited to present enjoyments; satisfied; free from tendency to repine or object; willing; contented; resigned.

> Having food and raiment, let us be therewith *content*.
> 1 Tim. vi. 8.

> If ye'll be *content* wi' me,
> I'll do for you what man can dee.
> *Lessome Brand* (Child's Ballads, II. 344).

> He is *content* to be Auditor, where he only can speake, and *content* to goe away, and thinke himselfe instructed.
> *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

> *Content* indeed to sojourn while he must
> Below the skies, but having there his home.
> *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 913.

Content, non-content, or **not content**, words by which assent and dissent are expressed in the British House of Lords, answering to the *aye* and *no* used in the House of Commons.

> Among the Whigs there was some unwillingness to consent to a change. . . . But Devonshire and Portland declared themselves *content*: their authority prevailed; and the alteration was made. *Hist. Eng.*, xx.

=Syn. *Content*, *Satisfied*. See *contentment*.

II. *n.* One who votes "content"; an assenting or affirmative vote.

> Supposing the number of *contents* and not-*contents* strictly equal in number and consequence, the possession, to avoid disturbance, ought to carry it.
> *Burke*, Act of Uniformity.

content[1] (kon-tent'), *v. t.* [< OF. *contenter*, F. *contenter* = Sp. Pg. *contentar* = It. *contentare*, < ML. *contentare*, satisfy, < L. *contentus*, satisfied, content: see *content*[1], *a.*] **1.** To give contentment or satisfaction to; satisfy; gratify; appease.

> Beside *contenting* me, you shall both please and profit verie many others. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 20.

> Is the adder better than the eel,
> Because his painted skin *contents* the eye?
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3.

> Truth says, of old the art of making plays
> Was to *content* the people.
> *B. Jonson*, Prol. to Epicœne.

> And no less would *content* some of them [his disciples], than being his highest Favourites and Ministers of State.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Reflexively, to be satisfied.

> Do not *content yourself* with obscure and confused ideas, when clearer are to be attained. *Watts*, Logic.

> The scientific school, as such, *contents itself* with criticism, and makes no affirmation in respect of religion.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 69.

=Syn. 1. *Content*, *Satiate*, etc. See *satisfy*.

content[2] (kon-tent'), *n.* [< OF. *contente*, content, contentment, < *contenter*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] **1.** That state of mind which results from satisfaction with present conditions; that degree of satisfaction which holds the mind in peace, excluding complaint, impatience, or further desire; contentment.

> 'Tis better to be lowly born,
> And range with humble livers in *content*,
> Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
> And wear a golden sorrow.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 3.

> In all my life I have not seen
> A man, in whom greater *contents* have been,
> Than thou thyself art.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 3.

> Ask thou this heart for monument,
> And mine shall be a large *content*. *Aird.*

> A strange *content* and happiness
> Wrapped him around.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 99.

2. Acquiescence; submission. [Rare.]

> Their praise is still—the style is excellent;
> The sense, they humbly take upon *content*.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, i. 308.

3. That which is the condition of contentment; desire; wish.

> So will I
> In England work your grace's full *content*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4†. Compensation; satisfaction.

> Tell me what this is, I will give you any *content* for your pains. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 42.

Heart's content, full or complete satisfaction.

I wish your ladyship all *heart's content*.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 4.

The first thing we did on boarding Privateer was to get such things as we could to gratifie our Indian Guides, for we were resolved to reward them to their *hearts content*.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 23.

content[2] (kon'tent or kǫn-tent'), *n.* [< L. *contentus*, pp., in lit. sense, contained: see *content*[1], *a.*] 1. That which is contained; the thing or things held, included, or comprehended within a limit or limits: usually in the plural: as, the *contents* of a cask or a bale, of a room or a ship, of a book or a document.

I have a letter from her,
Of such *contents* as you will wonder at.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 6.

The finite spirit itself, with all its *content*, becomes one of the contingent unconnected facts of experience.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, p. 6.

2. In *geom.*, the area or space included within certain limits. [In this and the next sense most frequently singular.]

The geometrical *content* of all the lands of a kingdom.
Graunt, Obs. on Bills of Mortality.

3. In *logic*, the sum of the attributes or notions which constitute the meaning and are expressed in the definition of a given conception: thus, animal, rational, etc., form the *content* of the conception man. The *content of cognition* is the matter of knowledge, that which comes from without the mind.

The basis and *content* of all experience is feeling.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 12.

The attempt [to discriminate the objective from the subjective elements] would only be possible on the ground that we could, at any time and in any way, disengage Thought from its *content*. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 50.

So, while we are all along preferring a more pleasurable state of consciousness before a less, the *content* of our consciousness is continually changing; the greater pleasure still outweighs the less, but the pleasures to be weighed are either wholly different, or at least are the same for us no more. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 72.

4. The power of containing; capacity; extent within limits.

Baltings of wild beasts, as Elephants, Rhinoceros, Tigers, Leopards and others, which much delighted the common people, and therefore the places required to be large and of great *content*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

This island had then fifteen hundred strong ships of great *content*. *Bacon.*

5. In the *customs*, a paper delivered to the searcher by the master of a vessel before she is cleared outward, describing the vessel's designation and detailing the goods shipped, with other particulars. This content has to be compared with the cockets and the indorsements and clearances thereon. — **Long content** or **contents**, length along a straight, curved, or broken line. — **Solid content** or **contents**, the number of solid units contained in a space, as of cubic inches, feet, yards, etc.; volume. — **Superficial content** or **contents** the measure of a surface in square measure; area. — **Table of contents**, a statement or summary of all the matters treated in a book, arranged in the order of succession, and (generally) prefixed to it.

content[3]†, *n.* [< ME. *content*, < OF. *content*, *cuntent*, *contend*, *contant*, *contens*, *contuns*, *conteme*, *contemps*, *contumps* (= Pr. *conten*), dispute, quarreling, contention, < *contendre*, dispute, quarrel, contend: see *contend*. *Content* is related to *contend* as *extent* to *extend*, *ascent* to *ascend*, etc.] Contention; dispute; strife; quarrel.

Where-apon, the sayde John Brendon stode in a *content* ayenst the sayde Master and Wardonys, to be preyvd perjored. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 325.

contentable† (kon-ten'ta-bl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Able to satisfy; satisfying.

contentation† (kon-ten-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contentacion*, < OF. *contentacion*, < ML. *contentatio(n-)*, < *contentare*, pp. *contentatus*, content: see *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Content; satisfaction.

Not only *contentation* in minde but quietnese in conscience. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 138.

Happiness therefore is that estate whereby we attain . . . the full possession of that which simply for itself is to be desired, and containeth in it, after an eminent sort, the *contentation* of our desires.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 11.

He promised to please her mind, and so tooke in hand the setting of her ruffs, which he performed to her great *contentation* and liking.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses (ed. 1595), p. 43.

2. Discharge or payment; satisfaction, as of a claim.

And so the hole Somme for full *contentacion* of the said Chapell Waigtes for oone hole Yere ys = xxxvi. xvs.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. xciv.

And yf they haue non goods ner catelles, sufficient to the *contentacion* of sommes so forfet, then to haue auctorite and power to make seueralle capias ad satisfaciendam ayenst them. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 404.

contented (kǫn-ten'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *content*[1], *v.*] 1. Possessing or characterized by contentment; satisfied with present conditions; not given to complaining or to a desire for anything further or different; satisfied: as, a *contented* man; a person of a *contented* disposition.

Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,
With what I most enjoy *contented* least.
Shak., Sonnets, xxix.

2. Fully disposed; not loth; willing; ready; resigned; passive.

This thy family, for which our Lord Jesus Christ was *contented* to be betrayed, . . . and to suffer death upon the cross.
Book of Common Prayer, Collect for Good Friday.

Men are *contented* to be laughed at for their wit, but not for their folly. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

A *contented* acquiescence in the chronic absence of belief is as little creditable to the intellect as to the heart.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 275.

contentedly (kǫn-ten'ted-li), *adv.* In a contented manner; quietly; without concern.

Passed the hours *contentedly* with chat.
Drayton, Poets and Poesy.

contentedness (kǫn-ten'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being contented; satisfaction of mind with any condition or event.

Miracles . . . met with a passive willingness, a *contentedness* in the patient to receive and believe them.
Hammond, Works, IV. 622.

contentful† (kon-tent'fūl), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of contentment.

Contentful submission to God's disposal of things.
Barrow, Works, III. vi.

contention (kǫn-ten'shon), *n.* [< ME. *contencion*, < OF. *contencion*, F. *contention* = Sp. *contencion* = Pg. *contenção* = It. *contenzione*, < L. *contentio(n-)*, < *contendere*, pp. *contentus*, contend: see *contend*.] 1. A violent effort to obtain something, or to resist physical force, whether an assault or bodily opposition; physical contest; struggle; strife.

But when your troubled country called you forth,
Your flaming courage and your matchless worth
To fierce *contention* gave a prosperous end.
Waller, To my Lord Protector.

2. Strife in words or debate; wrangling; angry contest; quarrel; controversy; litigation.

A fool's lips enter into *contention*. Prov. xviii. 6.

Avoid foolish questions, and genealogies, and *contentions*, and strivings about the law. Tit. iii. 9.

3. Strife or endeavor to excel; competition; emulation.

No quarrel, but a slight *contention*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

4†. Effort; struggle; vehement endeavor.

This is an end which, at first view, appears worthy our utmost *contention* to obtain. *Rogers.*

5. That which is affirmed or contended for; an argument or a statement in support of a point or proposition; a main point in controversy.

That my *contention* is that knowledge does not take its rise in general conceptions.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 25.

German history might be quite as remunerative to us as ours is to the Germans. Such has always been my *contention*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 92.

I am most anxious that my *contention* in writing as I have done should not be misunderstood.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 450.

Bone of contention. See bone[1], = **Syn. 1** and 2. Discussion, variance, disagreement, feud, wrangle, altercation. See *strife*.

contentious (kǫn-ten'shus), *a.* [= F. *contentieux* = Sp. Pg. *contencioso* = It. *contenzioso*, < L. *contentiosus*, quarrelsome, perverse, < *contentio(n-)*, contention.] 1. Apt to contend; given to angry debate; quarrelsome; perverse; litigious.

A continual dropping in a very rainy day and a *contentious* woman are alike. Prov. xxvii. 15.

[They] had entertained one Hull, an excommunicated person and very *contentious*, for their minister.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 121.

The book ["Refutation of Detam"] may be regarded as the last development of that *contentious*, argumentative side of Shelley's nature which found expression at an earlier time in the letters addressed by him under feigned names to eminent champions of orthodoxy.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 398.

2. Relating to or characterized by contention or strife; involving contention or debate.

Not for malice and *contentious* crymes,
But all for prayse, and proofe of manly might,
The martiall brood accustomed to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 18.

When we turn to his opponents, we emerge from the learned obscurity of the black-letter precincts to the more cheerful, though not less *contentious*, regions of political men. *Brougham*, Burke.

contentiously (kǫn-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner; quarrelsomely; perversely; with wrangling.

The justices were to apprehend and take all such as did *contentiously* and tumultuously.
Strype, Memorials, Edw. VI., an. 1548.

contentiousness (kǫn-ten'shus-nes), *n.* A disposition to wrangle or contend; proneness to strife; perverseness; quarrelsomeness.

Contentiousness in a feast of charity is more scandal than any posture. *G. Herbert*, Country Parson, xxii.

contentive† (kon-ten'tiv), *a.* [< *content*[1] + *-ive*; = F. *contentif*, etc.] Producing or giving content.

They shall find it a more *contentive* life than idleness or perpetual joviality.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying, 67 (Ord MS.).

contentless[1] (kon-tent'les), *a.* [< *content*[1], *n.*, + *-less*.] Discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy. [Rare.]

Him we wrong with our *contentlesse* choyce.
John Beaumont, Congratulation to the Muses.

contentless[2] (kon'tent-les), *a.* [< *content*[2] + *-less*.] Void of content or meaning.

So far the Idea remains *contentless*. *Mind*, XI. 429.

contently† (kǫn-tent'li), *adv.* In a contented way.

Come, we'll away unto your country-house,
And there we'll learn to live *contently*.
Dekker, Rule a Wife, v. 3.

contentment (kǫn-tent'ment), *n.* [< F. *contentement* = Sp. *contentamiento* = Pg. It. *contentamento*, contentment; as *content*[1], *v.*, + *-ment*.] 1. That degree of happiness which consists in being satisfied with present conditions; a quiet, uncomplaining, satisfied mind; content.

The noblest mind the best *contentment* has.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 35.

Contentment without external honour is humility.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

Contentment is one thing; happiness quite another. The former results from the want of desire; the latter from its gratification. The one arises from the absence of pain; the other from the presence of pleasure.
L. F. Ward, Dynam. Sociol., II. 207.

2. Gratification, or means of gratification; satisfaction.

You shall have no wrong done you, noble Cæsar,
But all *contentment*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

At Paris the prince spent one whole day, to give his mind some *contentment* in viewing a famous city.
Sir H. Wotton.

= **Syn.** *Contentment*, *Satisfaction*. *Contentment* is passive; *satisfaction* is active. The former is the feeling of one who does not needlessly pine after what is beyond his reach, nor fret at the hardship of his condition; the latter describes the mental condition of one who has all he desires, and feels pleasure in the contemplation of his situation. A needy man may be *contented*, but can hardly be *satisfied*. See *satisfy*, *happiness*.

contents (kon'tents or kǫn-tents'), *n. pl.* See *content*[2].

conteriont, *n.* [An erroneous form of *contrition*, q. v.] A rubbing or striking together. *Nares.*

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *contrition* sparkled out fire.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

conterminable (kon-tėr'mi-na-bl), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminable*.] 1. Capable of being limited or terminated by the same bounds.—2. Limited or terminated by the same bounds; conterminous. [Rare.]

Love and life are not *conterminable*.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 477.

conterminal (kon-tėr'mi-nal), *a.* [< *con-* + *terminal*.] 1. Conterminous.—2. In *entom.*, attached end to end: said of the parts of a jointed organ when each has its base attached to the apex of the preceding one so that they form a regular line.

conterminant† (kon-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* [< LL. *conterminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conterminare*, border on: see *conterminate*.] Having the same limits; conterminous.

conterminant

Suburban and *conterminant* fabrickes.
Howell, Vocall Forrest.

If haply your dates of life were *conterminant*.
Lamb, Elia.

conterminate (kon-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< L. *conterminatus*, pp. of *conterminare* (> It. *conterminare*), border on, < L. *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*.] Same as *conterminous*.

A strength of empire fixed
Conterminate with heaven.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

conterminous (kon-tėr'mi-nus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterminoso*, < L. *conterminus*, bordering upon, < *com-*, together, + *terminus*, a border: see *terminate*, *conterminate*.] 1. Having the same limit; bordering; touching at the boundary; contiguous.

This conformed so many of them as were *conterminous* to the colonies and garrisons to the Roman laws.
Sir M. Hale.

Because speculation is *conterminous* at one side with metempirics, it has frequently been carried by its ardor over its own lawful boundaries into that nebulous region where all tests fail.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1. § 47.

Canaan, Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia — taken in its widest use — are in a certain sense *conterminous*, and form the southern boundary of the world as known to the Hebrews.
G. Rawlinson, Origin of Nations, p. 197.

2. Having the same borders or limits, and hence of the same extent or size; of equal extension.

Our English alphabet is a member of that great Latin family of alphabets whose geographical extension was originally *conterminous*, or nearly so, with the limits of the Western Empire.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 71.

3. In *zoöl.*, having the same limitation or definition: said of classificatory groups. Thus, a genus which is the only one of a family is *conterminous* with it; the modern group *Ichthyopsida* is *conterminous* with the two classes *Pisces* and *Amphibia*. Also *conterminate*.

As applied by Linnæus, the name cactus is almost *conterminous* with what is now regarded as the natural order Cactaceæ, which embraces several modern genera.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 625.

Also *coterminous*.

conterraneant (kon-te-rā'nē-an), *a.* [As *conterrane-ous* + *-an.*] Conterraneous.

If women were not *conterranean* and mingled with men, angels would descend and dwell among us.
Quoted in *Howell's* Letters, iv. 7.

conterraneous† (kon-te-rā'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *conterraneo*, < L. *conterraneus*, < *com-*, together, + *terra*, earth, country.] Of the same earth or world or country.

contesser, *n.* An obsolete form of *countess*[1].

contesseration† (kon-tes-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *contesseratio(n-)*, contracting of friendship, < *contesserare*, pp. *contesseratus*, contract friendship by means of square tablets, which were divided by the friends in order that in after times they or their descendants might recognize each other, < L. *com-*, together, + *tessera*, a tablet: see *tessera*.] A harmonious assemblage or collection; a friendly union.

The holy symbols of the eucharist were intended to be a *contesseration* and an union of Christian societies to God and with one another.
Jer. Taylor, Real Presence, § 1.

contest (kon-test'), *v.* [< F. *contester*, contest, dispute, = Sp. Pg. *contestar* = It. *contestare*, notify, refer a cause, < L. *contestari*, call to witness, bring an action (ML. *contestare litem*, contest a case), < *com-*, together, + *testari*, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *test*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a subject of emulation, contention, or dispute; enter into a competition for; compete or strive for: as, to *contest* a prize; to *contest* an election (see *contested*).

Homer is universally allowed to have had the greatest invention of any writer whatever. The praise of judgment Virgil has justly *contested* with him.
Dryden.

2. To contend or strive for in arms; fight or do battle for; strive to win or hold; struggle to defend: as, the troops *contested* every inch of ground.

The matter was *contested* by single combat.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

West-Saxon Ceawlin, like Hebrew Joshua, went on from kingdom to kingdom, from city to city. As he did unto Cirencester and her king, so did he unto Gloucester and her king. But every step was well *contested*.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 128.

3. To argue in opposition to; controvert; litigate; oppose; call in question; challenge; dispute: as, the advocate *contested* every point; his right to the property was *contested* in the courts.

"Cogito ergo sum." Few philosophical aphorisms have been more frequently repeated, few more *contested* than this, and few assuredly have been so little understood by those who have held up its supposed fallacy to the greatest ridicule.
J. D. Morell.

The originality and power of this [the dramatic literature of the period] as a mirror of life cannot be *contested*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 13.

=Syn. 3. To debate, challenge.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strive; contend; dispute: followed by *with*.

The difficulty of an argument adds to the pleasure of *contesting with* it, when there are hopes of victory.
Bp. Burnet.

2. To vie; strive in rivalry.

I . . . do *contest*
As hotly and as nobly *with* thy love,
As ever in ambitious strength I did
Contend against thy valour.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5.

Man who dares in pomp *with* Jove *contest*.
Pope, Odyssey.

contest (kon'test), *n.* [< *contest*, *v.*] 1. Strife; struggle for victory or superiority, or in defense; a struggle in arms.

What dire offence from amorous causes springs,
What mighty *contests* rise from trivial things!
Pope, R. of the L., I. 1.

The late battle had, in effect, been a *contest* between one usurper and another.
Hallam.

2. Dispute; debate; controversy; strife in argument; disagreement.

Leave all noisy *contest*, all immodest clamours and brawling language.
Watts.

Great *contest* follows, and much learned dust
Involves the combatants; each claiming truth,
And truth disclaiming both.
Cowper, The Task, iii. 161.

=Syn. 1. *Conflict*, *Combat*, etc. (see *battle*[1]), encounter. See *strife*. — **2.** Altercation; dissension; quarrel.

contestable (kon-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< F. *contestable* (= Sp. *contestable* = Pg. *contestavel*), < *contester*, contest: see *contest* and *-able*.] That may be disputed or debated; disputable; controvertible. [Rare.]

contestableness (kon-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Possibility of being contested. [Rare.]

contestant (kon-tes'tant), *n.* [< F. *contestant* = Pg. It. *contestante*, < L. *contestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *contestari*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] One who contests; a disputant; a litigant: commonly used of one who contests the result of an election, or the proceeding for probate of a will.

contestation (kon-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *contestation* = Sp. *contestacion* = Pg. *contestação* = It. *contestazione*, < L. *contestatio(n-)*, an earnest entreaty, an attesting, LL. entering of a suit, < *contestari*, pp. *contestatus*, call to witness, etc.: see *contest*, *v.*] 1†. The act of contesting or striving to gain or overcome; contest; emulation, competition, or rivalry.

Never contention rise in either's breast,
But *contestation* whose love shall be best.
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

There is no act in all the errand of Gods Ministers to man-kind, wherein passes more loverlike *contestation* between God and the Soule of a regenerate man lapsing, then before, and in, and after the Sentence of Excommunication.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

2†. Strife; dispute.

His domestical Troubles were only by Earl Godwyn and his Sons, who yet after many *Contestations* and Affronts were reconciled, and Godwyn received again into as great Favour as before.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

After years spent in domestic . . . *contestations*, she found means to withdraw.
Clarendon.

Those . . . that are in perpetual *contestation* and close fightings with sin.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 90.

3†. Joint testimony; proof by witnesses; attestation.

We as well are baptised into the name of the Holy Spirit as of the Father and Son: wherein is signified, and by a solemn *contestation* ratified, on the part of God, that those three joyned and confederated (as it were) are conspiringly propitious and favourable to us.
Barrow, Works, II. xxiii.

4. In the *Gallican liturgies*, the Vere Dignum, or clause beginning "It is very meet, right, and our bounden duty," at the beginning of the eucharistic preface; a wider sense, the whole preface.

contested (kon-tes'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contest*, *v.*] 1. Disputed. As applied to elections: (*a*) In Great Britain, involving a contest at the polls, more than one candidate having been nominated.

In four out of the six *contested* wards the Land League candidates were rejected.
London Daily Telegraph, Nov. 26, 1881.

(*b*) In the United States, involving a contest or dispute as regards the result of balloting, on the part of the unsuccessful candidate, before a court or a legislative body: called in Great Britain a *controverted* election.

2. Litigated: as, a *contested* case at law.

contestingly (kon-tes'ting-li), *adv.* In a contending manner.

contexture

The more *contestingly* they set their reason to explain them, the more intricate they, perhaps, will find them.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays.

contestless (kon'test-les), *a.* [< *contest* + *-less*.] Not to be disputed; incontrovertible. [Rare.]

Truth *contestless*.
A. Hill.

context† (kon-teks'), *v. t.* [< L. *contexere*, weave together, < *com-*, together, + *texere*, weave: see *text*. Cf. *context*, *v.*] To weave together.

Either by the plastic principle alone, or that and heat together, or by some other cause capable to *context* the matter, it is yet possible that the matter may be anew contrived into such bodies.
Boyle, Works, II. 520.

context† (kon-tekst'), *v. t.* [< L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join or weave together: see *context*.] To knit together; connect.

If the subject be history or *contexted* fable, then I hold it better put in prose or blanks.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 71.

context† (kon-tekst'), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, pp.: see the verb.] Knit or woven together; close; firm.

The coats . . . are *context* and callous.
Derham, Physico-Theology, iv. 3.

context (kon'tekst), *n.* [= F. *contexte* = Sp. Pg. *contexto* = It. *contesto*, < L. *contextus*, a joining together, connection, < *contexere*, pp. *contextus*, join or weave together: see *contex*, *context*, *v.*] 1†. Texture; specifically, the entire text or connected structure of a discourse or writing.

The skillful gloss of her reflection
But paints the *context* of thy coarse complexion.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 6.

Being a point of so high wisdome and worth, how could it be but that we should find it in that book within whose sacred *context* all wisdome is infolded?
Milton, Church-Government, Pref.

We should not forget that we have but stray fragments of talk, separated from the *context* of casual and unrestrained conversations.
Selden, Table-Talk, Int., p. 9.

2. Less properly, the parts of a writing or discourse which precede or follow, and are directly connected with, some other part referred to or quoted.

Cæsar's object in giving the Crastinus episode seems to have been, judging from the immediate *context*, an illustration of the fiery zeal of his soldiers.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XV. 46.

contextual (kon-teks'tū-al), *a.* [< L. *contextus*, context (see *context*, *n.*), + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or dealing with the context.

So as to admit of a *contextual* examination.
The Congregationalist, March 12, 1885.

The argument is not grammatical, but logical, and *contextual*.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 715.

2. Conforming to or literally agreeing with the text: as, a *contextual* quotation.

contextually (kon-teks'tū-al-i), *adv.* Agreeably to the text; verbatim et literatim: as, an extract *contextually* quoted.

contextural (kon-teks'tū-ral), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to contexture.

contexture (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* [= F. *contexture* = Sp. Pg. *contextura* = It. *contestura*, < ML. as if **contextura*, < L. *contextus*, pp. of *contexere*, join together: see *context*, *v.* and *n.*, and *texture*.] 1†. A weaving or joining, or the state of being woven or joined together.

A perfect continuance or *contexture* of the thread of the narration.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 126.

2. The manner of interweaving several parts into one body; the disposition and union of the constituent parts of a thing with respect to one another; composition of parts; constitution; complication.

The first doctrine is touching the *contexture* or configuration of things.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 161.

Pray let's now rest ourselves in this sweet shady arbour, which nature herself has woven with her own fine fingers; 'tis such a *contexture* of woodbines, sweetbrier, jasmine, and myrtle.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 207.

View his whole life; 'tis nothing but a cunning *contexture* of dark arts and unequitable subterfuges.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Sella hung the slippers in the porch
Of that broad rustic lodge, and all who passed
Admired their fair *contexture*.
Bryant, Sella.

3†. Context.

In a *contexture*, where one part does not always depend upon another, . . . there it is not always very probable to expound Scripture, and take its meaning by its proportion to the neighbouring words.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 330.

4. In *Scots law*, a modé of industrial accession, arising when material, as wool or yarn, belonging to one person is woven into cloth belonging to another, and is carried therewith as ac-

cessory. In principle it is similar to *constructure* (which see).

contextured (kŏn-teks'tūrd), *a.* [< *contexture* + *-ed*2.] Woven; formed into texture. [Rare.]

A garment of Flesh (or of senses) *contextured* in the loom of Heaven. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 10.

contiguent (kon'ti-ġent), *a.* [< LL. *conticen(t-)s*, ppr. of *conticere*, be silent, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tacere*, be silent: see *tacit*.] Silent; hushed; quiet. [Rare.]

The servants have left the room, the guests sit *contiguent*. *Thackeray*, The Virginians, li.

contignation† (kon-tig-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *contignation* = Sp. *contignacion*, < L. *contignatio(n-)*, a floor, a story, < *contignare*, pp. *contignatus*, join with beams, < *com-*, together, + *tignum*, a beam.] 1. A frame of beams; a story; the beams that bind or support a frame or story.

The uppermost *contignation* of their houses. *J. Gregory*, Works, I. 10.

An arch, the works of Baltazar di Sienna, built with wonderfull ingenuity, so that it is not easy to conceive how it is supported, yet it has some Imperceptible *contignations* with do not betray themselves easily to the eye. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 25, 1644.

2. The act of framing together or uniting beams in a fabric.

Their own buildings . . . were without any party-wall, and linked by *contignation* into the edifice of France. *Burke*.

contiguate† (kŏn-tig'ū-āt), *a.* [< ML. *contiguatus*, contiguous, ppr. of *contiguari*, be contiguous, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] Contiguous.

The two extremities are *contiguate*, yea, and continuate. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 817.

contiguity (kon-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contiguité* = Sp. *contigüidad* = Pg. *contiguidade* = It. *contiguità*, < ML. *contiguita(t-)s*, < L. *contiguus*, contiguous: see *contiguous*.] 1. Actual contact; a touching; the state of being in contact, or within touching distance; hence, proximity of situation or place; contiguousness; adjacency.

Regard is justly had to *contiguity*, or adjacency, in private lands and possessions. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

In a community of so great an extent as ours, *contiguity* becomes one of the strongest elements in forming party combinations, and distance one of the strongest elements in repelling them. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 233.

Phœbe's presence, and the *contiguity* of her fresh life to his blighted one, was usually all that he required. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

Hence — 2. A series of things in continuous connection; a continuity.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless *contiguity* of shade!
Cowper, The Task, II. 2.

3. In *psychol.*, the coexistence or immediate sequence of two or more impressions or experiences. The *law of contiguity* is that law of mental association according to which an idea which has been accompanied or followed by another is more likely to be accompanied or followed by that other on any occasion of reproduction, and that this tendency is stronger the oftener and the closer the contiguity of the ideas has been. The law also includes the tendency of ideas to recall ideas that have immediately preceded them — if there is such an elementary tendency, which is disputed. Contiguity is the most characteristic of the principles of association. It was stated by Aristotle, and was revived by David Hume, who used the word *contiguity* to translate Aristotle's term τὸ συνεγγυς.

The qualities from which this association arises, and by which the mind is after this manner convey'd from one idea to another, are three, viz.: Resemblance, *Contiguity* in time or place, and Cause and Effect. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature (1739), I. § 4.

The *contiguity* in time and place must mean that of the sensations; and so far it is affirmed that the order of the ideas follows that of the sensations. *Contiguity* of two sensations in time means the successive order. *Contiguity* of two sensations in place means the synchronous order. *James Mill*, Analysis of Human Mind, iii.

contiguous (kŏn-tig'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *contigu* = Sp. Pg. It. *contiguo*, < L. *contiguus*, touching, < *contingere* (*contig-*), touch: see *contingent*, *contact*, *contagion*.] 1. Touching; meeting or joining at the surface or border; hence, close together; neighboring; bordering or adjoining; adjacent: as, two *contiguous* bodies, houses, or estates: usually followed by *to*.

I saw two several Castles built on a rock, which are so near together that they are even *contiguous*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

A picturesque house *contiguous to* the churchyard, which in Queen Elizabeth's time was a palace and was visited by that sovereign, . . . has now become a dairy. *W. Winter*, English Rambles, p. 45.

Specifically — 2. In *entom.*: (*a*) So thickly strewn as to be close together or touch, but without coalescing: as, *contiguous* spots, dots, or punctures. (*b*) Almost or quite touching at the base: as, *contiguous* antennæ. — **Contiguous angles.** See *angle*3, 1. = **Syn.** *Adjoining*, etc. See *adjacent*.

contiguously (kŏn-tig'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner; by contact; without intervening space.

The next of kin *contiguously* embrace:
And foes are sunder'd by a larger space.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 31.

contiguousness (kŏn-tig'ū-us-nes), *n.* A state of contact; close union of surfaces or borders.

The suspicious houses, as if afraid to be infected with more misery than they have already, by *contiguousness* to others, keep off at a distance, having many waste places betwixt them. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 276.

continence, continency (kon'ti-nens, -nen-si), *n.* [< ME. *continence*, < OF. *continence*, F. *continence* = Pr. *contenensa* = Sp. Pg. *continencia* = It. *continenza*, < L. *continentia*, holding back, moderation, temperance, < *continen(t-)s*: see *continent*.] 1. In general, self-restraint with regard to desires and passions; self-command.

A harder lesson to learn *Continence*
In joyous pleasure than in grievous paine. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 1.

He knew . . . when to leave off — a *continence* which is practised by a few writers. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

2. In a special sense, the restraint of the sexual passion within due bounds, whether absolute, as in celibacy, or within lawful limits, as in marriage; chastity.

Chastity is either abstinence or *continence*; abstinence is that of virgins or widows; *continence* that of married persons. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Capacity for holding or containing: as, a measure which has only one half the *continence* of another. — 4†. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

Lest the *continence* of the course should be divided. *Aylife*, Parergon.

continent (kon'ti-nent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *continent*, < OF. (and F.) *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente*, < L. *continen(t-)s*, holding back, temperate, moderate, also hanging together, continuous, uninterrupted, ppr. of *continere*, hold back, check, also hold together: see *contain*. II. *n.* In def. II., 3, early mod. E. *continente* = F. *continent* = Sp. Pg. It. *continente* = D. *kontinent* = G. *continent*, *kontinent* = Dan. *kontinent*, < ML. NL. *continen(t-)s*, a continent, that is, a continuous extent of land, in ML. applied also to a broad continuous field, prop. adj. (sc. L. *terra*, land, or *ager*, field), L. *continent(-)s*, continuous, unbroken: see above. In defs. 1 and 2 the noun is directly from the adj.] I. *a.* 1. Restrained; moderate; temperate.

I pray you have a *continent* forbearance, till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 2.

2. Moderate or abstinent in the indulgence of the sexual passion; maintaining continence; chaste.

My past life
Hath been as *continent*, as chaste, as true,
As I am now unhappy. *Shak.*, W. T., III. 2.

3†. Restraining; opposing.

My desire
All *continent* impediments would o'erbear,
That did oppose my will. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

4†. Containing; being the container: with *of*. — 5†. Continuous; connected; not interrupted.

Some . . . thinke it was called Anglia of Angulus, which is in English a corner, for that it is but a corner in respect of the nayme and *continent* land of the whole world. *Grafton*, Britteyn, iv.

The north-east part of Asia is, if not *continent* with the west side of America, yet certainly . . . the least disjoined by sea of all that coast. *Brerewood*, Languages.

Continent cause. See *cause*, 1.

II. *n.* 1†. That which contains or comprises; a container or holder.

Here's the scroll,
The *continent* and summary of my fortune. *Shak.*, M. of V., III. 2.

2†. That which is contained or comprised; contents; the amount held or that can be held, as by a vessel.

Great vessels into less are emptied never,
There's a redundance past their *continent* ever.
Chapman, Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

3. In *phys. geog.*, one of the largest landmasses of the globe. From the most general point of view there are two continental masses, the eastern and the western, the old world and the new world. In breaking these up into lesser divisions, Europe and Asia together naturally constitute one mass, conveniently designated as Eurasia, though each is commonly reckoned a separate continent. Africa, formerly attached to Asia very slightly by the isthmus of Suez, and now artificially severed from it by the Suez canal, forms another continental mass. Australia is regarded by many as a third continental subdivision of the eastern land-mass (or a fourth, reckoning Europe and Asia separately). North and South America form the two great natural subdivisions (also separately called continents) of the western continent, and are hardly more united than were Africa and Asia before the cutting of the Suez canal.

4. [*cap.*] In a special sense, in English literature, the mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands: as, to travel on the *Continent*.

[He] kindly communicated to her, as is the way with the best-bred English on their first arrival "on the *Continent*," all his impressions regarding the sights and persons he had seen. *Thackeray*, Paris Sketch Book, A Caution to Travellers.

5†. Land in a general sense, as distinguished from water; terra firma.

The carcas with the streame was carried downe,
But th' head fell backeward on the *Continent*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 25.

Make mountains level, and the *continent*,
Weary of solid firmness, melt itself
Into the sea! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

To conduct them through the Red Sea, into the *continent* of the Holy Land. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

6. [*cap.*] Same as *Encratite*. — **Old continent.** See *old*.

continental (kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *continent*, *n.*, + *-al*; = F. *continental*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a continent; entitled to be considered a continent.

Greenland, however insulated it may ultimately prove to be, is in mass strictly *continental*. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 225.

2. Characteristic of a continent: opposed to *insular*: as, a *continental* climate. See below. — 3. Specifically, of or belonging to the continent, as distinguished from adjacent islands, and especially to the continent of Europe: as, the *continental* press; the *continental* Sunday. In *Amer. hist.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the government and affairs of the thirteen revolutionary colonies during and immediately after their struggle against England: as, the *Continental* Congress; *continental* money (the paper currency issued by Congress during the revolutionary war).

The army before Boston was designated as the *continental* army, in contradistinction to that under General Gates, which was called the ministerial army. *Irving*.

(*b*†) Inclined to favor a strengthening of the general government and an increase of unity among the colonies. — **Continental climate**, in *phys. geog.*, the climate of a part of a continent, regarded as owing its peculiarities to this fact. Such a climate is subject to great fluctuations of temperature, both diurnal and seasonal. An insular climate, on the other hand, is much more equable. This difference is most marked in the case of a small island remote from all other land, as contrasted with the central portions of a great continental mass like Asia. Places near the sea, but more especially if surrounded by the sea, and in proportion as they are distant from the land, enjoy a more equable or insular climate. At a great distance from the sea, and especially if the land-area is very large, the summer is abnormally hot and the winter proportionally cold, while the difference between the temperatures of night and day is also very marked. The interiors of the continents have in general a smaller rainfall than their edges. — **Continental pronunciation**, or **system of pronunciation**, of Latin and Greek. See *pronunciation*. — **Continental system**, in *modern hist.*, the plan of the emperor Napoleon for excluding the merchandise of England from all parts of the continent of Europe. It was instituted by the decree of Berlin, issued November 21st, 1806, which declared the British islands in a state of blockade, and made prisoners of war all Englishmen found in the territories occupied by France and her allies.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent, specifically of the continent of Europe.

It appears that Englishmen at all times knew better than *Continentals* how to maintain their right of free and independent action. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. lxxix.

2. In *Amer. hist.*, a soldier of the regular army of the revolted colonies in the war of independence. — **Not worth a continental**, not worth as much as a piece of paper money issued by the Continental Congress in the revolutionary war, and hence, from the depreciation of that money, of little or no value; worthless; good for nothing.

The quaint term "Continental" long ago fell into disuse, except in the slang phrase *not worth a Continental*, which referred to the debased condition of our currency at the close of the Revolutionary War. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 104.

continentaler† (kon-ti-nen'tal-ėr), *n.* Same as *continental*, 2.

continentalist (kon-ti-nen'tal-ist), *n.* [< *continental* + *-ist*.] 1. A native or an inhabitant of a continent; a continental.

Robinson Crusoe and Peter Wilkins could only have been written by islanders. No *continentalist* could have conceived either tale. *Coleridge*, Table-Talk, p. 309.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, one who, just after the close of the revolutionary war, desired a stronger union of the States.

continently (kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely; moderately; temperately; with self-restraint.

When Paul wrote this epistle, it was lykely enough that the man would live *continently*.
T. Martin, Marriage of Priestes (1554), A 4.

contingе (kon-tinj'), *v. i.* [< L. *contingere*, touch: see *contingent*.] To touch; reach; happen. *Bailey.*

contingency, contingence (kon-tin'jen-si, -jens), *n.*; pl. *contingencies, contingences* (-siz, -jen-sez). [= F. *contingence* = Sp. Pg. *contingencia* = It. *contingenza*, < ML. *contingentia*, < L. *contingen(t-)s*: see *contingent*.] 1. The mode of existence of that which is contingent; the possibility that that which happens might not have happened; that mode of existence, or of coming to pass, which does not involve necessity; a happening by chance or free will; the being true of a proposition which would not under all circumstances be true.

Their credulities assent unto any prognosticks which, considering the *contingency* in events, are only in the prescience of God. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I deny not but, for great causes, some opinions are to be quitted: but . . . how few do forsake any; and when any do, oftentimes they choose the wrong side, and they that take the righter, do it so by *contingency*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded., I. 4.

It is a blind *contingence* of events.
Dryden, Amphitryon.

Aristotle says, we are not . . . to build certain rules upon the *contingency* of human actions.
South, Works, I 1.

The *contingency* of the future is thus really reduced to the necessity of the past. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Reid, note U.

What is *Contingency?* It is the ideal admission that certain factors now present may be on any other occasion absent; and when they are absent the result must be different from what it is now.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. I. § 170 n.

2. A casualty; an accident; a fortuitous event, or one which may or may not occur.

Christianity is a Religion which above all others does arm men against all the *contingencies* and miseries of the life of man. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The remarkable position of the queen rendering her death a most important *contingency*. *Hallam.*

The superiority of force is often checked by the proverbial *contingencies* of war.
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

If no blow is ever to be struck till we have a cut-and-dried scheme ready to meet every *contingency*, we shall never have any *contingency* to meet.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 444.

3†. A touching; a falling together; contact: as, "the point of *contingency*." *J. Gregory.*—**Angle of contingence**, the infinitesimal angle between two tangents to a curve at consecutive points.

contingent (kon-tin'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contingent* = Sp. Pg. It. *contingente*, < ML. *contingen(t-)s*, adj., possible, contingent (tr. Gr. *ἐνδεχόμενον*), prop. ppr. of L. *contingere*, pp. *contactus*, touch, meet, attain to, happen: see *contact*.] 1. *a.* 1. Not existing or occurring through necessity; due to chance or to a free agent; accidentally existing or true; hence, without a known, present cause or reason, or caused by something which would not in every case act; dependent upon the will of a human being, or other finite free agent.

When any event takes place of which we do not discern the cause, (or) why it should have happened in this manner, or at this moment rather than another, it is called a *contingent* event, or an event without a cause: as, for example, the falling of a leaf on a particular spot, or the turning up of a certain number when dice are thrown.
Is. Taylor, Elements of Thought, p. 69.

Mathematical propositions become inexact or *contingent* whenever they are applied to cases involving conditions not included in the terms.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 60.

Of all regions it (the antarctic) is the one where the physical conditions are most uniform and least under the influence of *contingent* circumstances.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 206.

Things, as objects of scientific cognition, are *contingent*, dependent — not grounds of their own existence.
Adamson, Philos. of Kant, iii.

2. Dependent upon a foreseen possibility; provisionally liable to exist, happen, or take effect in the future; conditional: as, a *contingent* remainder after the payment of debts; a journey *contingent* upon the receipt of advices; a *contingent* promise.

If a *contingent* legacy be left to any one when he attains the age of twenty-one, and he dies before that time, it is a lapsed legacy. *Blackstone*, Com.

She possessed only a *contingent* reversion of the crown.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

Contingent cause, a cause which may or may not act.

It would puzzle the greatest philosopher . . . to give any tolerable account how any knowledge whatsoever can certainly and infallibly foresee an event through uncertain and *contingent causes*. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xlviii.

Contingent line, in *dialing*, the intersection of the plane of the dial with a plane parallel to the equinoctial.—**Contingent matter**, in *logic*, the matter of a proposition which is true, but not necessarily so.

When is a proposition said to consist of *matter contingent?*
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii. 3.

In *contingent matter*, an Indefinite is understood as a particular. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 2.

Contingent remainder, truth, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. I.** and **2.** *Chance, Casual*, etc. See *accidental*.

II. *n.* 1. An event dependent either upon accident or upon the will of a finite free agent; an event not determinable by any rule.

His understanding could almost pierce into future *contingents*. *South*, Sermons.

All *contingents* have their necessary causes, but are called *contingents* in respect of other events upon which they do not depend. *Hobbes.*

The conviction of this impossibility led men to give up the prescience of God in respect of future *contingents*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Reid, note U.

2. That which falls to one in a division or apportionment among a number; a quota; specifically, the share or proportion of troops to be furnished by one of several contracting powers; the share actually furnished: as, the Turkish *contingent* in the Crimean war.

They sunk considerable sums into their own coffers, and refused to send their *contingent* to the emperor.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

France has contributed no small *contingent* of those whose purpose was noble, whose lives were healthy, and whose minds, even in their lightest moods, pure.
Macp. Prideaux, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 284.

They were attacked by the rebels of the Gwallor *contingent*. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 276.

Future contingent, something which may or may not be brought about in the future by the voluntary action of a man or men: a phrase used in the discussion of divine prescience.

contingently (kon-tin'jent-li), *adv.* Fortuitously; by possibility; as may happen.

Albeit there are many things which seem unto us to be contingent, yet were they so indeed, there could have been no prophecy, but only predictions, which were *contingently* true or false. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, iv. 6.

contingentness (kon-tin'jent-nes), *n.* The state of being contingent; fortuitousness.

continua, *n.* Plural of *continuum*.

continuable (kon-tin'ū-a-bl), *a.* [= OF. *continuable*, continual, = It. *continuabile*; as *continue* + *-able*.] That may be continued. [Rare.]

Their President seems a bad edition of a Polish King. He may be elected from four years to four years, for life. Reason and experience prove to us that a chief magistrate so *continuable* is an officer for life.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 266.

continual (kon-tin'ū-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *continuall*, < ME. *continuel*, < OF. *continuel*, F. *continuel*, < L. *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous* and *-al*.] 1. Proceeding without interruption or cessation; not intermitting; unceasing; continuous.

He that is of a merry heart hath a *continual* feast. Prov. xv. 15.

Full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and sorrows.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

A sweet attractive kinde of grace,
A full assurance given by lookes,
Continuall comfort in a face.
M. Roydon, Astrophel.

2. Of frequent recurrence; often repeated; very frequent: as, the charitable man has *continual* applications for alms.

Yet because this widow troubleth me, I will avenge her, lest by her *continual* coming she weary me. Luke xviii. 5.

Continual claim. See *claim*.—**Continual fever**, or **continued fever**, a fever which, while it may vary somewhat in intensity, neither intermits nor exhibits such decided and regular fluctuations as characterize typical remittent fever.—**Continual proportionals**, the terms of a geometrical progression.—**Syn.** *Incessant, Perpetual*, etc. (see *incessant*), constant, uninterrupted, uninterrupted, interminable, endless.

continually (kon-tin'ū-al-i), *adv.* [< ME. *continuely, -elliche*; < *continual* + *-ly*2.] 1. Without cessation or intermission; unceasingly.

A country [Persia] where the open air *continually* invites abroad, adorned with almost perpetual verdure, and hemmed in by lofty blue mountains.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 330.

2. Very often; at regular or frequent intervals; from time to time; habitually.

Thou shalt eat bread at my table *continually*.
2 Sam. ix. 7.

He comes *continually* to Piecorner . . . to buy a saddle.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

If you are lost in his city (and you are pretty sure to be lost there, *continually*), a Venetian will go with you wherever you wish. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

—**Syn.** Continuously, constantly, incessantly, perpetually.

continualness (kon-tin'ū-al-nes), *n.* The character of being continual.

continuance (kon-tin'ū-ans), *n.* [< ME. *continuance*, < OF. *continuance, continuence* = Sp. (obs.) It. *continuanza*, < L. *continuan(t-)s*, continuing: see *continuant*.] 1. A holding on, remaining, or abiding in a particular state, or in a course or series; permanence, as of habits, condition, or abode; a state of lasting; continuation; constancy; perseverance; duration.

Patient *continuance* in well-doing. Rom. ii. 7.

They are cloy'd
With long *continuance* in a settled place.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

No more now, but desiring a *Continuance* of your Blessing and Prayers, I rest your dutiful Son, J. H.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 32.

Nature . . . is entirely opposed to the *continuance* of paths through her forests. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 221.

2. Uninterrupted succession or continuation; indefinite prolongation; perpetuation.

I make not love to the *continuance* of days, but to the goodness of them. *Bacon*, Death.

They made suite to the Gov^r to have some portion of land given them for *continuance*, and not by yearly lotte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 167.

The brute immediately regards his own preservation or the *continuance* of his species. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. Progression of time.

In thy book all my members were written, which in *continuance* were fashioned. Ps. cxxxix. 16.

4. In *law*: (*a*) The deferring of a trial or hearing, or the fixing of a future day for the parties to a suit to appear or to be heard. Specifically—(*b*) In the United States, the deferring of a trial or suit from one stated term of the court to another.

It is on account of the long intervals between terms that *continuances* (which now constitute the chief means of the "postponement swindle") are so eagerly sought.
The Century, XXX. 831.

5†. Continuity; resistance to a separation of parts; a holding together; ductility.

Wool, tow, cotton, and raw silk have, beside the desire of *continuance* in regard to the tenuity of their thread, a greediness of moisture. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 845.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Continuity*, etc. See *continuation*.

continant (kon-tin'ū-ant), *n.* [< L. *continuan(t-)s*, ppr. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] In *math.*, a determinant all whose constituents vanish, except those in the principal diagonal and the two bordering minor diagonals, while all those of one of these minor diagonals are equal to negative unity: as,

a	1	0	0
−1	*b*	1	0
0	−1	*c*	1
0	0	−1	*d*.

Also *cumulant*.

continuate (kon-tin'ū-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, join together, make continuous: see *continue*.] To join closely together.
Abp. Potter.

continuate (kon-tin'ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *continuatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Immediately united; closely joined.

We are of him and in him, even as though our very flesh and bones should be made *continuate* with his.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 56.

A general cause, a *continuate* cause, an inseparable accident, to all men, is discontent, care, misery.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 170.

2. Uninterrupted; unbroken; continuing for an indefinite length of time; continued.

O, 'tis a dangerous and a dreadful thing
To leave a sure pace and a *continuate* path.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

Untirable and *continuate* goodness. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

continuately (kon-tin'ū-āt-li), *adv.* Continuously; without interruption.

The water ascends gently and by intermissions, but it falls *continuately*. *Bp. Wilkins*, Archimedes, xv.

continuation (kon-tin-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *continuation* = Sp. *continuacion* = Pg. *continuação* = It. *continuazione*, < L. *continuatio(n-)*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] 1. The act or fact of continuing; the prolonging; extension of existence in a line or series.

These things must needs be the works of Providence for the *continuation* of the species. *Ray.*

Preventing the *continuation* of the royal line.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiv.

2. Extension or carrying on to a further point; the thing continued: as, the *continuation* of a story.—3. Extension in space; a carrying on in length; prolongation: as, the *continuation* of a line in surveying.—4. In *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to integration by parts.—5. *pl.* Trousers. [Slang.]—**Continuation day.** Same as *contanno day* (which see, under *contango*).—**Continuation of days.** In *Scots law*, the summons in a civil process formerly authorized the defender to be cited to appear on a certain day, with *continuation of days*, and he might be brought into court either on the day named or later, as the party chose, unless the diet were forced on by protestation.—**Syn.** *Continuation, Continuance, Continuity, Continuousness*, prolongation, protrac-

tion. *Continuation* is used properly of extension in space, *continuance* of time, *continuity* of substance, and *continuousness* of freedom from interruption in space or time. Thus we speak of the *continuation* of a line of railroad (that is, the construction of it beyond a certain point, or the part thus constructed); the *continuance of suffering*; the *continuity* of fibers (that is, their cohesion or preservation of relations). A ferry would break the *continuousness* of a line of railroad. See *continuous*.

The rich country from thence to Portici . . . appearing only a *continuation* of the city. *Brydone.*

There is required a *continuance* of warmth to ripen the best and noblest fruits. *Dryden*, Ded. of Virgil's Georgics.

When a limb, as we say, "goes to sleep," it is because the nerves supplying it have been subjected to pressure sufficient to destroy the nervous *continuity* of the fibres.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 320.

continuative (kǫn-tin'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. It. *continuativo*, < LL. *continuativus*, < L. *continuatus*, pp. of *continuare*, continue: see *continue*.] **I.** *a.* Having the character of continuing, or of causing continuation or prolongation. [Rare.]

II. *n.* **1.** An expression noting permanence or duration.

To these may be added *continuatives*: as, Rome remains to this day; which includes at least two propositions, viz. Rome was and Rome is. *Watts*, Logic.

2. In *gram.*, a loose or unemphatic copulative; a connective.

Continuatives . . . consolidate sentences into one continuous whole. *Harris*, Hermes, ii.

continuatively (kǫn-tin'ū-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a continuative manner; in continuation.

continuator (kǫn-tin'ū-ā-tǫr), *n.* [= F. *continuateur* = Sp. Pg. *continuador* = It. *continuatore*, < L. as if **continuator*, < *continuare*, pp. *continuatus*, continue: see *continue*.] One who or that which continues or carries forward: as, the *continuator* of an unfinished history.

The purely chronological or annalistic method [of history], though pursued by the learned Baronius and his *continuators*, is now generally abandoned.
Schaff, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 4.

continue (kǫn-tin'ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *continued*, ppr. *continuing*. [< ME. *continuen*, *contunen*, < OF. *continuer*, F. *continuer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *continuar* = It. *continuare*, < L. *continuare*, join, unite, make continuous (in space or time), < *continuus*, continuous, unbroken: see *continuous*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To connect or unite; make continuous.

The use of the navel is to *continue* the infant unto the mother. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 5.

2. To extend from one point to another; produce or draw out in length: as, *continue* the line from A to B; let the line be *continued* to the boundary.—**3.** To protract or carry on; not to cease from or terminate.

Ser. If it please your goodnesse for to hire [hear],
With yow I haue *continued* my seruice
In pese and rest. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 877.
O *continue* thy lovingkindness unto them that know thee. Ps. xxxvi. 10.

4. To persevere in; not to cease to do or use: as, to *continue* the same diet.

The seizing Shipwrackt-men has been also a custom at Pegu, but whether still *continued* I know not.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 8.

You know how to make yourself happy, by only *continuing* such a life as you have been long accustomed to lead.
Pope.

5. To carry on from the point of suspension; resume the course of; extend in the same course: as, to *continue* a line of railroad from its present terminus; the story will be *continued* next week.—**6.** To suffer or cause to remain as before; retain: as, to *continue* judges in their posts.

Disturbances in the celestial regions; though so regulated and moderated by the power of the Sun, prevailing over the heavenly bodies, as to *continue* the world in its state. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, i., Expl.

Let us pray that God maintain and *continue* our most excellent king here present, true inheritor of this our realm. *Latimer*, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

7†. To keep enduringly; prolong the state or life of.

If a child were *continued* in a grot or cave under the earth until maturity of age, and came suddenly abroad, he would have strange and absurd imaginations.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 228.

But Barnardine must die this afternoon;
And how shall we *continue* Claudio?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To go forward or onward in any course or action; proceed: the opposite of *cease*: as, he *continued* talking for some minutes more.

Also the grett tempest *contynoned* so owtrageously, that we war never in such a fer in all our lyff.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

"A good and truly bold spirit," *continued* he, "is ever actuated by reason, and a sense of honour and duty."
Steele, Spectator, No. 350.

2. To persevere; be steadfast or constant in any course.

If ye *continue* in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed. John viii. 31.

3. To remain in a state or place; abide or stay indefinitely.

The multitude . . . *continue* with me now three days, and have nothing to eat. Mat. xv. 32.

These men, . . . to excuse those Gentlemens suspicion of their running to the Salvages, returned to the Fort and there *continued*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 218.

Hopelessly *continuing* in mistakes, they live and die in their amurralities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

Those early years which, no matter how long we *continue*, are said to make up the greater portion of our life.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 116.

4. To last; be durable; endure; be permanent.

Thy kingdom shall not *continue*. 1 Sam. xiii. 14.

God is the soule, the life, the strength, and sinnew,
That quickens, nourish, and makes this Frame *continue*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

=Syn. **3.** *Sojourn*, etc. See *abide*1.

continued (kǫn-tin'ūd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *continue*, *v.*] **1.** Drawn out; protracted; produced; extended in length; extended without interruption.

A bridge of wondrous length
From hell *continued*, reaching the utmost orb
Of this frail world. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 1029.

2. Extended in time without intermission; proceeding without cessation; continual: as, a *continued* fever.—**Continued bass.** See *figured bass*, under *bass*4, and *thoroughbass*.—**Continued fever.** See *continual fever*, under *continual*.—**Continued fire.** See *fire*.—**Continued fraction**, in *alg.*, an expression of the form (introduced by Lord Brouncker, 1668)

$$a + \cfrac{a}{b + \cfrac{\beta}{c + \cfrac{\gamma}{d + \cfrac{\delta}{e + \text{etc.},}}}}$$

where a, b, c, d, e, etc., and α, β, γ, δ, etc., are usually taken to represent whole numbers. A *proper continued fraction* is one in which $a = \beta = \gamma = \delta = \text{etc.} = 1$. An *improper continued fraction* is one in which these quantities are all -1. The quantities a, b, c, d, e, etc., are termed the *quotients* or *incomplete quotients*. A *terminating continued fraction* is one having a finite number of quotients. A *periodic* or *recurring continued fraction* is one in which the quotients constitute a finite series recurring over and over again without ceasing.—**Continued or continual proportionals**, a series of three or more quantities compared together, so that the ratio is the same between every two adjacent terms, viz. between the first and second, the second and third, the third and fourth, etc.: as, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc., where the terms continually increase in a double ratio. Such quantities are also said to be in *continued proportion*, and a series of continued proportionals is otherwise called a *geometrical progression*.—**Continued voyage**, or **continuous voyage**, a voyage prosecuted to completion. In the law of prizes, a voyage of a vessel carrying contraband of war, or carrying goods intended for a blockaded port, although in fact ended by stopping short of the unlawful destination and making a transhipment in order to evade the law, is treated by some courts as if continued, thus bringing upon the vessel and cargo the same liability as if it had continued the voyage and effected the unlawful purpose.

continuedly (kǫn-tin'ūd-li), *adv.* Without interruption; without ceasing.

By perseverance, I do not understand a *continuedly* uniform, equal course of obedience, and such as is not interrupted with the least act of sin. *Norris.*

continuer (kǫn-tin'ū-ėr), *n.* **1.** One who continues; one who has the power of perseverance.

I would my horse had the speed of your tongue; and so good a *continuer*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1.

2. One who carries forward anything that had been begun, or takes up a course that had been pursued, by another or others; a continuator: as, the *continuer* of a history.

Mr. Winthrop is a distinguished *continuer* of the memorable line of occasional orators in which Massachusetts has been . . . so fruitful.
New York Evening Post, Oct. 30, 1886.

continuing (kǫn-tin'ū-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *continue*, *v.*] Remaining fixed or permanent; abiding; lasting; enduring; persevering.

Here have we no *continuing* city. Heb. xiii. 14.

Continuing guaranty. See *guaranty*.

continuingly (kǫn-tin'ū-ing-li), *adv.* Without interruption; continuously.

He sayth that the sayd vi slepers were closed in that caue, the first yere of Declius, and so sleped *contynuynghly* to the last time or yeres of Theodocius the yonger.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cexiv.

continuity (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *continuité* = Sp. *continuidad* = Pg. *continuidade* = It. *continuità*, *continuitate*, < L. *continuita(t-)s*, < *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] **1.** Uninterrupted connection of parts in space or time; uninterruptedness.

To this habit of *continuity* of attention, tracing the first simple idea to its remoter consequences, the philosophical genius owes many of its discoveries.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char., p. 178.

To break the *continuity* of the land, and afford the easier and readier intercourse of water conveyance.
D. Webster, Speech, June 5, 1828.

Fire will live in it [vapor of the grotto del Cani] no longer than in water, because it wraps itself . . . about the flame, and by its *continuity* hinders . . . air and nitre from coming to its succour. *Addison*, Italy.

2. In *math.* and *philos.*, a connection of points or other elements) so intimate as that of the instants or points of an interval of time: thus, the *continuity* of space consists in this, that a point can move from any one position to any other so that at each instant it shall have a definite and distinct position in space. This statement is not, however, a proper definition of *continuity*, but only an exemplification drawn from time. The old definitions—the fact that adjacent parts have their limits in common (Aristotle), infinite divisibility (Kant), the fact that between any two points there is a third (which is true of the system of rational numbers)—are inadequate. The less unsatisfactory definition is that of G. Cantor, that continuity is the *perfect connectedness* of a system of points—words which must be understood in special senses. Cantor calls a system of points *concatenated* when any two of them being given, and also any finite distance, however small, it is always possible to find a finite number of other points of the system through which by successive steps, each less than the given distance, it would be possible to proceed from one of the given points to the other. He terms a system of points *perfect* when, whatever point not belonging to the system be given, it is possible to find a finite distance so small that there are not an infinite number of points of the system within that distance of, the given point. As examples of a concatenated system not perfect, Cantor gives the rational and also the irrational numbers in any interval. As an example of a perfect system not concatenated, he gives all the numbers whose expression in decimals, however far carried out, would contain no figures except 0 and 2.

The simplest of the Concrete Sciences, Astronomy and Geology, yield the idea of *continuity* with great distinctness. I do not mean *continuity* of existence, but *continuity* of causation: the unceasing production of effect—the never-ending work of every force.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 322.

The motion of a material particle which has continuous existence in time and space is the type and exemplar of every form of *continuity*.
Clerk Maxwell, Matter and Motion, Art. xxv.

3. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, that part of a thing which lies between the two ends, as the shaft of a long bone, or its diaphysis, as distinguished from its condyles or epiphyses, or the middle portion of the bill of a bird, as distinguished from the base and apex. [Chiefly an anatomical term, and especially a surgical one: as, the fracture of a bone in its *continuity*.]—**Continuity of forms**, in the *Kantian philos.*, the doctrine that if A and B are two concepts such that A includes the whole content of B and more, there will always be a third concept C, such that A includes the whole content of C and more, while C includes the whole content of B and more.—**Equation of continuity**, in *hydrodynamics*, the equation which expresses that any change in the quantity of fluid within any closed surface is, in the absence of sources or sinks within the surface, due to the flow of fluid through the surface. In its differential form the equation is

$$\frac{d\rho}{dt} + \frac{d\rho u}{dx} + \frac{d\rho v}{dy} + \frac{d\rho w}{dz} = 0,$$

where t is the time, ρ the density, x, y, z the rectangular coordinates, and u, v, w the corresponding components of the velocity.—**Law of continuity**, the doctrine that continuous changes in nature are accompanied by continuous changes in the results. This law was first set forth by Leibnitz in 1687, and employed to show that the properties of the parabola result from those of the ellipse, the laws of rest from those of motion, etc. Later he declared it applicable to such questions as whether there is an uninterrupted series of species from the highest to the lowest. The doctrine has often been understood as implying that there are no abrupt variations in nature.

From the knowledge of the complete state at any instant of a thing whose motion obeys the *law of continuity*, we can calculate where it was at any past time, and where it will be at any future time. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, i. 122.

solution of continuity, rupture; separation of parts intimately connected.=**Syn.** *Continuance*, etc. See *continuation*.

continuous (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *continu* = Pr. *continu* = Sp. Pg. It. *continuo*, < L. *continuus*, joined, connected, uninterrupted (in space or time), < *continere*, hold together: see *continent* and *contain*.] **1.** Characterized by continuity; not affected by disconnection of parts or interruption of sequence; having uninterrupted extent, substance, or existence; unbroken.

By changes in the form of the land and of climate, marine areas now *continuous* must often have existed within recent times in a far less *continuous* and uniform condition than at present. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 109.

It [Carlyle's "History of Frederick the Great"] is a bundle of lively episodes rather than a *continuous* narrative. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 147.

I am more than I was yesterday. This "more" represents the growth which I said was implied in the very conception of personality, of the *continuous* individual.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 87.

2. Uninterrupted, or constantly renewed; **continual.**—**3.** In *bot.*, not deviating from uniformity: the reverse of *interrupted*. Thus, a stem which has no joints is said to be *continuous*.—**Continuous bearings**, chains of timber laid under the rails of a railroad for their support, in place of stone or wooden sleepers fixed at certain intervals. The chains of timber, or longitudinal sleepers, are secured to cross-transoms fixed to piles.—**Continuous brake**, **girder**, **import**, etc. See the nouns.—**Continuous function**, a function whose differential coefficient is nowhere infinite, so that an infinitesimal increment of the variable produces an infinitesimal increment in the value of the function.—**Continuous-service certificate**, a certificate issued to enlisted men in the United States navy who reënlist at the expiration of their term of service.—**Continuous voyage.** See *continued voyage*, under *continued*.=**Syn.** *Continuous, Incessant, Continual, etc.* See *incessant*.

continuously (kǫn-tin'ū-us-li), *adv.* With continuity or continuation; without interruption; unbrokenly.

Species of animals are supposed to be separated from each other by well-marked lines of difference, and they have not the power of so intermixing with each other as to produce *continuously* fertile progeny.
Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 134.

continuousness (kǫn-tin'ū-us-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being continuous; uninterruptedness.=**Syn.** *Continuity, etc.* See *continuation*.

continuum (kǫn-tin'ū-um), *n.*; pl. *continua* (-ȧ). [L., neut. of *continuus*, continuous: see *continuous*.] A continuous spread or extension; a continuity; a continuous quantity. See *continuity*.

The animal world is a *continuum* of smells, sights, touches, tastes, pains, and pleasures.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 12.

It is interesting to note that all possible sensations of colour, of tone, and of temperature constitute as many groups of qualitative *continua*. By *continuum* is here meant a series of presentations changing gradually in quality, i. e., so that any two differ less the more they approximate in the series.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 51.

cont-line (kont'lin or -lin), *n.* [For **cant-line*, < *cant*[2] + *line*[2].] **1.** *Naut.*, the space between the bilges of casks which are stowed alongside of one another.—**2.** The space between the strands on the outside of a rope, which in worming is filled up, so as to make the rope nearly cylindrical. *E. H. Knight.*

conto (kon'tō), *n.* [Pg., a million, also a story, tale, lit. an account, a count, = E. *count*[1], *n.*] A Portuguese money of account, in which large sums are calculated, equal to 1,000,000 reis, or $1,080. A conto of contos is a million contos. In Brazil, owing to the smaller value of the milreis, the conto is equal to only $646.

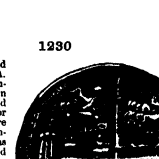
Contopus (kon'tō-pus), *n.* [NL., < MGr. κοντός, short, + Gr. ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of small clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, characterized, among the little tyrant flycatchers, by their extremely small feet. The common wood-pewee of North America, *C. virens*, is the type. The genus also contains the northern flycatcher (*C. borealis*), Coues's flycatcher (*C. pertinax*), and other species, chiefly of the warmer parts of America.

Wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*).

coöcorniate (kǫ-ōr'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *contourniate*, also, as It., *conterniato;* = F. *contorniate*, < It. *conterniato*, contorniate, < *contorno*, circuit, circumference: see *contour*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Having a furrowed circumference or circular furrow.

II. *n.* A coin or medal having such a circumference: a term applied by numismatists to certain Roman copper pieces, which are characterized by having on each side a circular furrow. They bear on one face a head (of Nero, Trajan, etc.), and on the other a subject generally relating to the games in the circus or amphitheater. They were doubtless issued at Rome in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., but their ancient appellation is unknown, and the purpose for which they were employed is uncertain. It has been supposed that they were given as tickets or certificates to successful competitors in the games.

Obverse.


Reverse.
Contorniate with head of Trajan.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

contort (kǫn-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *contortus*, pp. of *contorquere* (> It. *contorcere*), twist, < *com-*, together, + *torquere*, twist, turn round: see *tort*, *torture*.] To twist, draw, bend, or wrench out of shape; make crooked or deformed.

The vertebral arteries are variously *contorted*. *Ray.*

The olive-trees in Provence are . . . neither so tall, so stout, nor so richly *contorted* as . . . beyond the Alps.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 168.

contorted (kǫn-tôr'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contort*, *v.*] Twisted; drawn awry; distorted; twisted on itself: in *bot.*, usually the same as *convolute*, with reference to estivation.

contortion (kǫn-tôr'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *contorsion* = Sp. *contorsion* = Pg. *contorsão* = It. *contorsione*, < L. *contortio(n-)*, < *contorquere*, pp. *contortus*, twist: see *contort*.] **1.** The act of twisting or wrenching, or the state of being twisted or wrenched; specifically, the act of writhing, especially spasmodically; a twist; wry motion; distortion: as, the *contortion* of the muscles of the face.

When Croft's "Life of Dr. Young" was spoken of as a good imitation of Dr. Johnson's style, "No, no," said he [Burke], "it is not a good imitation of Johnson: it has all his pomp, without his force: it has all the nodosities of the oak, without its strength; it has all the *contortions* of the sibyl, without the inspiration." *Sir J. Prior*, Burke.

His [M. Stahl's] attributing to the hyphæ a faculty of *contortion*, or spirally coiling themselves, which from their nature they do not and cannot possess, is calculated to invalidate all that he otherwise observed and depicted.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 555.

2. In *surg.*, a twisting or wresting of a limb or member of the body out of its natural situation; partial dislocation.

contortionist (kǫn-tôr'shǫn-ist), *n.* [< *contortion* + *-ist*.] One who practises gymnastic feats requiring great suppleness of the joints and involving contorted or unnatural postures.

contortious (kǫn-tôr'shus), *a.* [< *contortion* + *-ous*.] Affected by contortions; twisted. [Rare.]

contortive (kǫn-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *contort* + *-ive*.] Pertaining or relating to contortion; expressing contortion.

contortuplicate (kǫn-tôr-tū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *contortuplicatus*, reg. *contortūplicatus*, < *contortus*, twisted (see *contort*), + *plicatus*, pp. of *plicare*, fold: see *plicate*.] 1. In *bot.*, twisted and plaited or folded.—2. In *zoöl.*, crinkled, as the hair of a negro.

contour (kon-tör' or kon'tör), *n.* [< F. *contour* (= Sp. Pg. It. *contorno*), circuit, circumference, outline, < *contourner* = Sp. *contornar* = Pg. *contornear* = It. *contornare*, < ML. *contornare*, go round, turn round, < L. *com-* (intensive) + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*, and cf. *tour*.] The outline of a figure or body; the line that defines or bounds anything; the periphery considered as distinct from the object: used chiefly in speaking of rounded or sinuous bodies.

The magnetic action of a closed current is equal to that of a magnetic shell of the same *contour*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 429.

All her *contours* and all her movements betrayed a fine muscular development.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

Specifically—(*a*) In the *fine arts*, a line or lines representing the outline of any figure.

In the best polychromy great use is made of outlines or *contours*.
O. N. Rood, Modern Chromatics, p. 311.

(*b*) In *fort.*, the horizontal outline of works of defense. When the conformation of the ground or works is described by contours or horizontal sections, these sections are taken at some fixed vertical interval from each other suited to the scale of the drawing or the subject in hand; and the distances of the surface, at each interval, above or below some assumed plane of comparison, are given in figures at the most convenient places on the plan. (*c*) In *earth.*, a curve of equal elevation on a map; a contour-line. (*d*) In *math.*, a closed curve considered as inclosing an area.—**Area of a contour.** See *area*.=**Syn.** *Profile, etc.* See *outline*.

contour (kon-tör'), *v. t.* [< *contour*, *n.*] To make a contour or outline of; mark with contours or contour-lines: as, *contoured* maps.

contour-feather (kon-tör'feтн'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the feathers which determine the details of contour of a bird; *pl.*, the general plumage which appears upon the surface, as distinguished from hidden down-feathers, etc.

Contour-feathers, pennæ or plumæ proper, have a perfect stem composed of calamus and rhachis, with vanes of pennaceous structure, at least in part, usually plumulaceous toward the base. These form the great bulk of the surface plumage. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 85.

contour-hair (kon-tör'hâr), *n.* One of the hairs of the general superficial pelage of a quadruped, which to some extent determines the contour of the animal: distinguished from the hidden under-fur. The fur of the seal or beaver when dressed for use in garments, etc., is deprived of its contour-hairs.

The various forms of hairs, whether woolly or *contour-hairs*, setæ or spines, are merely modifications of one and the same early condition.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

contouring (kon-tör'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *contour*, *v.*] The act of forming or determining a contour or contour-line. See *contour-line*.

In true *contouring*, regular horizontal lines, at fixed vertical intervals, are traced over the country, and plotted on to the maps. *R. A. Proctor*, Light Science, p. 280.

contour-line (kon-tör'lin), *n.* In *surv.*, a line joining points of equal elevation on a surface; a line or level carried along the surface of a country or district at a uniform height above the sea-level. When laid down or plotted on a map or plan, such lines show the elevations and depressions of the surface of the ground, the shape and degree of sloping on the number of lines or levels taken. In the maps of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States the contour-lines are generally given for every 50 feet of elevation. It is essential to the completeness of a contour-line that it should be carried on till it returns to the point whence it started, thus describing a closed curve. The littoral cordon or outline of the sea forms a natural contour-line. The system of representing the form of the earth's surface by means of horizontal lines at equal vertical distances was probably invented by Philippe Buache in 1752.

Contour-lines, eighty feet apart vertically, were run; and intermediate forty-foot contours were interpolated by means of slope-measurements in the steeper parts, and by running curves in the more level portions.
Science, III. 365.

Contour-line map, a map in which the elevations are indicated by contour-lines, which may be drawn at any distance apart, according to the scale adopted and the accuracy with which the surveys have been made. Where the slope is steep the lines are more crowded together, and vice versa. This is, on the whole, the most advantageous method of representing topography where the scale adopted is large.

contourné (kon-tör-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *contourner*, turn round: see *contour*, *n.*] In *her.*, turned toward the sinister: said of an animal used as a bearing.

contouriate (kon-tör'ni-āt), *a.* and *n.* Same as *contorniate*.

contr. An abbreviation of *contracted* and *contraction*.

contra (kon'trȧ), *adv.* and *prep.* [L. *contra*, < *cum*, OL. *com*, with (see *com-*), + *-tra*, ablative fem. of a compar. suffix *-tero* = E. *-ther* in *o-ther*, *hi-ther*, etc., *-ter* in *qf-ter*, etc. Cf. L. *intrā*, *ex-trā*, similarly formed. From L. *contra*, through F., comes E. *counter-*, *counter*[2], *encounter*, and *country*, q. v.] A Latin adverb and preposition (and prefix), meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite,' 'in front of,' orig. 'in comparison with': used in the phrase *per contra*, and, abbreviated, in book-keeping, also in various legal phrases, as *contra bonos mores;* usually as a prefix in words taken from the Latin or Romance languages, or formed analogously in English. In introducing a legal citation it means 'to the contrary.' See *contra-*.

contra-, [L. *contrā-*, prefix: see *contra*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'against,' 'over against,' 'opposite'; counter- of *counter-*. See *contra* and *counter-*. Specifically—(*a*) In the compound names of musical instruments, a prefix signifying a large form or variety, yielding tones an octave lower than the typical form: as, *contrabass*, *contrafagotto*, etc. See *double*. (*b*) In *her.*, contrary.

contra-arithmetical (kon'trȧ-ar-ith-met'i-kal), *a.* Used only in the following phrase: **Contra-arithmetical proportion**, the relation between the three quantities *a*, *b*, and *c* when $a - b : b - c = a : b$ —that is, when $a = b + c$. The series of phyllotactic numbers, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, etc., are in continued contra-arithmetical proportion.

contraband (kon'trȧ-band), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *contraband* = G. *contraband*, *contreband* = Dan. *kontraband* = F. *contrebande*, < It. *contrabbando* = Sp. Pg. *contrabando* (ML. *contrabannum*), prop. contrary to proclamation, < L. *contra*, against, + ML. *bandum*, *bannum*, a proclama-

contraband tion, ban: see *ban*[1], *n.*] **I.** *a.* Prohibited or excluded by proclamation, law, or treaty.

Men who gain subsistence by *contraband* dealing,
And a mode of abstraction strict people call "stealing."
*Barham*s, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 308.

To restrain *contraband* intelligence and trade, a system of searches, seizures, permits, and passes had been introduced, I think, by Gen. Fremont.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 404.

Articles by general consent deemed to be *contraband* are such as appertain immediately to the uses of war.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 179.

Contraband goods, such goods as are prohibited to be imported or exported by the laws of a particular kingdom or state, or by the law of nations, or by special treaties. In time of war, arms and munitions of war, and such other articles as may directly aid belligerent operations (called *contraband of war*), are not permitted by one belligerent to be transported by neutrals to the other, but are under the law of nations held to be contraband and liable to capture and condemnation.

Contraband of war perhaps denoted at first that which a belligerent publicly prohibited the exportation of into his enemy's country, and now those kinds of goods which by the law of nations a neutral cannot send into either of the countries at war without wrong to the other, or which by conventional law the states making a treaty agree to put under this rubric.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 178.

In the very first commercial treaty made by the United States, that with France, . . . the definition of *contraband goods* was also laid down as being solely munitions of war.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 368.

II. *n.* 1. Illegal or prohibited traffic.

Persons most bound . . . to prevent *contraband*.
Burke, State of the Nation, App.

This [the ocean] is a prodigious security against a direct *contraband* with foreign countries; but a circuitous *contraband* to one state, through the medium of another, would be both easy and safe.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 12.

2. Anything by law prohibited to be imported or exported.

At this date the hawker bore a bad character for dealings in *contraband*. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 35.

3. In the United States, during the civil war, a negro slave, especially an escaped or a captured slave: so called from a decision of General B. F. Butler, in 1861, that slaves coming into his lines or captured were contraband of war, and so subject to confiscation.

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District [of Columbia] is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called *contrabands*. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 326.

Occasional contraband, goods treated as contraband by a belligerent, upon the pretext or justification that, though not ordinarily contraband, they are in effect such by reason of the peculiar circumstances of the occasion; doubtful articles put into the list of contraband by a belligerent merely because they are not the product of the exporting country, or because they are intended for a naval or military port, or for similar reasons.

The doctrine of *occasional contraband*, or contraband according to circumstances, is not sufficiently established to be regarded as a part of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 180.

contraband† (kon'tra-band), *v. t.* [< *contraband*, *a.*] 1. To declare prohibited; forbid.

The law severely *contrabands*
Our taking business off men's hands.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To import illegally, as prohibited goods; smuggle.

Christian shippes . . . are there also searched for concealed Slaues, and goods *contrabanded*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 87.

contrabandism (kon'tra-ban-dizm), *n.* [< *contraband* + *-ism*.] Trafficking in contravention of the customs laws; smuggling.

contrabandist (kon'tra-ban-dist), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contrabandista*; as *contraband* + *-ist*.] One who traffics illegally; a smuggler.

It was proved that one of the *contrabandists* had provided the vessel in which the ruffian O'Brien had carried Scum Goodman over to France. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

contrabass (kon'trā-bās), *a.* and *n.* [See *contrabasso*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class, or furnishing the lowest tones in a family of instruments: as, a *contrabass* trombone, saxhorn, etc.—**Contrabass tuba.** See *tuba*.

II. *n.* The largest instrument of the viol class; the double-bass (which see). Also *contrabasso*.

contrabassist (kon'trā-bas-ist), *n.* [< *contrabass* + *-ist*.] A performer on the contrabass or double-bass.

contrabasso (kon-trā-bas'sō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *basso*, bass: see *bass*[3].] Same as *contrabass*.

contra bonos mores (kon'trā bō'nōs mō'rēz). [L.: *contra*, against; *bonos*, acc. pl. masc. of *bonus*, good; *mores*, acc. pl. of *mos* (*mor-*), custom, etc.: see *contra*, *bona*, and *morals*.] Opposed to or inconsistent with good morals; immoral: frequently used in legal discussions: as, if not an infraction of law, it is certainly *contra bonos mores*.

Contracts *contra bonos mores* are void.
Rapalje and Lawrence, Law Dict., I. 279.

contract (kon-trakt'), *v.* [= F. *contracter* = Sp. Pg. *contractar*, *contratar* = It. *contrattare*, < L. *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together, collect, occasion, cause, make a bargain, < *com-*, together, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*. Cf. *attract*, *detract*, *extract*, *protract*, *retract*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw together or closer; draw into a smaller compass, either by compression or by the omission of parts; shorten; abridge; condense; narrow; lessen: as, to *contract* a space or an inclosure; to *contract* the period of life; to *contract* a word or an essay.

But I must *contract* my thoughts . . . that I may have room to insist on one plain, useful inference.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. ix.

It is painful to hear that a state which used to be foremost in acts of liberality . . . is *contracting* her ideas, and polishing them to local and independent measures.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 422.

A government which *contracts* natural liberty less than others is that which best coincides with the aims attributed to rational creatures. *Brougham*.

2. To draw the parts of together; wrinkle; pucker.

Thou cry'dst, Indeed?
And didst *contract* and purse thy brow together.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

3. In *gram.*, to shorten by combination of concurrent vowels into one long vowel or a diphthong.—4. To betroth; affiance.

I'll be marry'd to Morrow, I'll be *contracted* to Night.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

He has undertaken, should it be necessary, to swear and prove that Charles is at this time *contracted* by vows and honour to your ladyship.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

5. To make, settle, or establish by contract or agreement.

They say there is an Alliance *contracted* already 'twixt Christian V. and the Duke of Sax's Daughter.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 2.

6. To acquire, as by habit, use, or contagion; gain by accretion or variation; bring on; incur: as, to *contract* vicious habits by indulgence; to *contract* debt by extravagance; to *contract* disease.

Each from each *contract* new strength and life. *Pope*.

He had apparently *contracted* a strong and early passion for the stage. *Gifford*, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xix.

It is a bad thing that men should hate each other; but it is far worse that they should *contract* the habit of cutting one another's throats without hatred.
Macaulay, Milford's Hist. Greece.

To contract a pair formed of two members of a linear series, in *math.*, to put the prior member one place later in the series and the posterior member one place earlier.—**To contract marriage**, to enter into marriage, as distinguished from making an engagement or precontract of marriage.—**Syn. 1.** To condense, reduce, diminish.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be drawn together; be reduced in compass; become smaller, shorter, or narrower; shrink.

Whatever empties the vessels gives room to the fibres to *contract*. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Years *contracting* to a moment. *Wordsworth*.

2. To make a bargain; enter into an agreement or engagement; covenant: as, to *contract* for a load of flour; to *contract* to carry the mail.

This Dutchman had *contracted* with the Genoese for all their marble. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 19, 1676.

3. To bind one's self by promise of marriage.

Although the young folks can *contract* against their parents' will, yet they can be hindered from possession.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, iii. 5.

=Syn. 1. *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, etc. See *decrease*.

contract† (kon-trakt'), *a.* [< L. *contractus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Condensed; brief.

I have bene ye larger in these things, . . . (thoug in other things I shal labour to be more *contracte*), that their children may see with what difficulties their fathers wrastled. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 68.

2. Concrete.

Number is first divided as you see,
For number abstract, and number *contract*.
T. Hyllis (1600).

3. Contracted; affianced; betrothed.

First was he *contract* to Lady Lucy—
Your mother lives a witness to his vow.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Contract forms, contract conjugation, contract verbs, forms, etc., exhibiting contraction of different vowels into a long vowel or diphthong.

contract (kon'trakt), *n.* [= F. *contrat* = Sp. Pg. *contrato* = It. *contratto* = D. *kontrakt* = G. *contract* = Dan. Sw. *kontrakt*, < L. *contractus*, a drawing together, LL. a contract, agreement, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together, contract: see *contract*, *v.*] 1†. A drawing together; mutual attraction; attractive force.

For nearer *contracts* than general Christianity, had made us so much towards one, that one part cannot escape the distemper of the other. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

2. An agreement between two or more parties for the doing or the not doing of some definite thing. *Parsons*, Contracts, I. 6. See def. 5.

Every Law is a *Contract* between the King and the People, and therefore to be kept. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 65.

We may probably credit the Church with the comparatively advanced development of another conception which we find here—the conception of a *Contract*.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 56.

A *contract* is one of the highest acts of human free will: it is the will bending itself in regard to the future, and surrendering the right to change a certain expressed intention, so that it becomes morally and jurally a wrong to act otherwise; it is the act of two parties in which each or one of the two conveys power over himself to the other, in consideration of something done or to be done by the other. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 87.

Specifically—3. Betrothal.

Glo. Touch'd you the bastardy of Edward's children?
Buck. I did; with his *contract* with Lady Lucy.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

4. The writing which contains the agreement of parties, with the terms and conditions, and which serves as evidence of the obligation.

The interpretation of *contracts* is controlled, according to the prevailing opinion, by the usages and customs of the place of performance. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 72.

5. Specifically, in *law*, an interchange of legal rights by agreement. (*a*) In the most general sense, any agreement or obligation whereby one party becomes bound to another, whether by record or judgment, or by assent, or even impliedly, to do or to omit to do an act. In this sense it is used in contradistinction to obligations arising out of torts or wrongs. (*b*) The legal obligation resulting from the drawing together of minds until they meet in an agreement for the doing or the not doing of an act. In its narrowest use in this sense it implies an agreement where both parties become obligated. Contracts of this sort are sometimes called *bilateral*, to distinguish them from *unilateral* contracts, which bind but one party. (*c*) An agreement in which a party undertakes to do and not to do an act. In this sense it includes *unilateral contracts*, such as promissory notes. (*d*) In the most strict sense, an agreement enforcible by law; an agreement upon sufficient consideration, and in such form, and made under such circumstances, that a breach of it is a good cause of action. In this sense it includes the ideas of validity, as distinguished from those contracts which lack some element necessary to constitute a legal obligation. (*e*) In *civil law*, as defined by modern authors, the union of two or more persons resulting in an outward declaration of the will, with the object of creating a future obligation between them. In the Pandects the generic word was *convenio*, and the word *contractus* was used for those particular conventions which were accompanied by such formalities as to fall within one of the classes recognized by the law as binding; the other conventions of a thoughtful sort which was of later growth, and which were of imperfect effect, were called *pacta*.—**Accessory contract, aleatory contract, bare contract, commutative contract**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Contract of record**, a contract made and entered of record before a judicial tribunal, as a judgment, recognizance, etc.—**Executed contract**, a contract in regard to which the thing agreed has been done; a contract by or under which the possession of and right to the chose or thing are transferred together, as a deed conveying land.—**Executory contract**, a contract in respect of which the thing agreed remains yet to be done, as a contract to convey land at a future day. A mutual contract (which see) may be *executed* as to one party, and remain *executory* as to the other.—**Express contract**, a contract in which the agreement is made in express words or by writing.—**Gambling contract**, a contract to pay at a certain future time a amount equal to any rise in the market price of any article of commerce, in consideration that the other party will pay the amount equal to any fall. *Bishop and Simonds.*—**Implied contract**, a contract which the law imposes or raises by construction, by reason of some value or service rendered, and because common justice requires the party to be treated as if he had agreed: as, where one person receives the money of another, a *contract* to pay it over may be *implied*.—**Indeterminate contract**, a contract the terms of which cannot be fixed by all the parties acting for their true interests, because the circumstances are such that no agreement (nor acquiescence in a non-agreement) can be reached until other motives act.—**Innominate contracts**. See *nominate contracts*, below.—**Joint contract**, a contract in which the contractors are jointly bound to perform the promise or obligation therein contained, or entitled to receive the benefit of such promise or obligation. *Bouvier.*—**Literal contract**, in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the tribunals provided the agreement was entered in the account-book of one, or it may have been of both, of the parties.—**Maritime contract**. See *maritime*.—**Marriage contract**. See *marriage*.—**Mutual contract**, a contract in which each party assumes his obligation in consideration of the obligation assumed by the other. *Goudsmit.*—**Nominate contracts**, in *Scots law*, are loan, commodate, deposit, pledge, sale, permutation, location, society, and mandate. Contracts not distinguished by special names are termed *innominate*, all of which are obligatory on the contracting parties from their date.—**Open contract**, in *Eng. conveyancing*, a contract for the sale of real property which does not by special conditions restrict the extent to which

the vendor must give evidence of his title.—**Oral contract.** Same as *verbal contract*.—**Parole or simple contract,** a contract not by specialty or under seal, whether in writing or by word of mouth. *Stephen.*—**Real contract,** in *Rom. law*, an agreement the validity of which was recognized by the courts because it related to a thing, and the thing had been delivered pursuant to it.—**Social contract** [F. *contrat social*], a supposed expressed or implied agreement regulating the relations of citizens with one another and with the government, and forming the foundation of political society: the phrase used as a title to a treatise on government by J. J. Rousseau, which exercised a great influence in France and elsewhere previous to the revolution.—**Special contract.** (*a*) A sealed contract. (*b*) A written contract specifying in detail what is to be done, as a building-contract with specifications.—**To count on contract.** See *count*[1].—**Verbal contract,** a contract made by word of mouth, in contradistinction to one embodied in writing. Also called *oral contract*.—**Voidable contract,** a contract which is liable to be made void by a party or a third person, but which meanwhile is binding.—**Void contract,** a contract which has no legal efficacy to bind either party.—**Syn. 2.** Obligation, convention.

contractable (kǫn-trak′tạ-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being contracted or acquired: as, *contractable* diseases.

Influences which we think moral, which are usually imitative, and which are *contractable* by imitation.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 447.

contractant (kǫn-trak′tant), *n.* [= F. *contractant;* as *contract* + *-ant*[1].] In *law*, a contracting party.

That trading vessels of any of the *contractants*, under convoy, shall lodge with the commander of the convoying vessel their passports and certificates or sea-letters, drawn up according to a certain form.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 101.

contractation (kon-trak-tā′shọn), *n.* A contract; the act of making a contract.

In every ship every man's name is taken, and if he have any marks in the face, or hand, or arme, it is written by a notarie (as well as his name) appertaining to the *contractation* house, appointed for those causes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, III. 862.

contracted (kǫn-trak′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *contract, v.*] 1. Drawn together or into a smaller or narrower compass; shrunk.

To whom the angel with *contracted* brow.
Milton, P. L., viii. 560.

2. Narrow; mean; selfish: as, a man of a *contracted* soul or mind.

Men may travel far, and return with minds as *contracted* as if they had never stirred from their own market-town.
Macaulay, History.

3. Narrow or restricted in means or opportunities; restricted, as by poverty; scanty; needy.

He passed his youth in *contracted* circumstances.
Lamb, Old Benchers.

4. Arranged for or disposed of by contract; specifically, betrothed.

Here are the articles of *contracted* peace,
Between our sovereign and the French king Charles,
For eighteen months concluded by consent.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., I. 1.

I press me none but good householders, yeomen's sons: inquire me out *contracted* bachelors, such as had been asked twice on the bans.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Contracted vein, in *hydraul.*, a phrase denoting the diminution which takes place in the diameter of a stream of water issuing from a vessel at a short distance from the discharging aperture, owing to the momentum of the particles toward the center of the orifice.

contractedly (kǫn-trak′ted-li), *adv.* In a contracted manner; with contraction.

Pillar is to be pronounced *contractedly*, as of one syllable, or two short ones.
Bp. Newton, Note on Paradise Lost, II. 802.

contractedness (kǫn-trak′ted-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being contracted; conciseness.

Brevity or *contractedness* of speech in prayer.
South, Sermons, II. iv.

2. Narrowness; meanness; extreme selfishness.

Wherever men neglect the improvement of their minds, there is always a narrowness and *contractedness* of spirit.
A. Sykes, Sermon at St. Paul's, p. 9 (1724).

contractibility (kǫn-trak-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *contractible:* see *-bility.*] Capability of being contracted; the property of admitting of contraction: as, the *contractibility* and dilatability of air.

contractible (kǫn-trak′ti-bl), *a.* [< *contract, v.*, + *-ible.*] Capable of contraction.

Small air-bladders dilatable and *contractible*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

Contractible pair, in *alg.*, two not contiguous members of a linear series.

contractibleness (kǫn-trak′ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of suffering contraction; contractibility.

contractile (kǫn-trak′til), *a.* [< F. *contractile* = Sp. Pg. *contractil* = It. *contratile*, < L. as if **contractilis*, < *contractus*, pp. of *contrahere*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. Susceptible of contraction; having the property of contracting or shrinking into a smaller compass or length: as, *contractile* muscles or fibers.—2. Producing contraction; capable of shortening or making smaller.

The heart's *contractile* force.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, iv.

Observation of the ascent of water in capillary tubes shows that the *contractile* force of a thin film of water is about sixteen milligrammes weight per millimetre of breadth. *Thomson and Tait*, Nat. Phil., I. ii., App. (F).

Specifically—3. In *entom.*, capable of being doubled in close to the lower surface of the thorax, and fitting into grooves so as to be hardly distinguishable from the general surface: said of the legs, etc., of insects. This structure is found in many *Coleoptera* which feign death on being alarmed. The body of an insect is said to be *contractile* when the prothorax and head can be folded down on the trunk, as in certain *Coleoptera* and *Hymenoptera*.—**Contractile vacuole.** See *vacuole*.

contractility (kon-trak-til′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *contractilité;* as *contractile* + *-ity.*] The inherent property or force by which bodies shrink or contract; more specifically, in *physiol.*, the property which belongs to muscles of contracting under appropriate stimuli. The stimulus normally comes through the nerves, and may be accompanied by volition or not, but it may also be applied artificially, either indirectly through the nerves or directly to the muscle itself, as by electricity, mechanical violence, or chemical action.

It is not pure thought which moves a muscle; neither is it the abstraction *contractility*, but the muscle, which moves a limb.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. II. § 3.

The central cord, to whose *contractility* this action is due, has been described as muscular.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 439.

contracting (kǫn-trak′ting), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ing*[2].] 1. Making or having made a contract or treaty; stipulating: as, the *contracting* parties to a league.

The *Contracting* parties came, in short, to an understanding in each case; but if they went no further, they were not obliged to one another.
Maine, Ancient Law, p. 315.

2†. Binding a contract; given in confirmation of a bargain or an agreement.

The promises of immortality and eternal life, of which the present miraculous graces of the Holy Spirit were an earnest, and in the nature of a *contracting* penny.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1848), I. 265.

contraction (kǫn-trak′shọn), *n.* [= F. *contraction* = Sp. *contraccion* = Pg. *contracção* = It. *contrazione*, < L. *contractio*(*n-*), contraction, < *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, draw together: see *contract, v.*] 1. The act of drawing together or shrinking; the condition of becoming smaller in extent or dimensions through the nearer approach to one another of the parts: the state of being contracted; a decrease in volume, bulk, or dimensions, as from loss of heat. All bodies, with very few exceptions, expand by the application of heat, and contract when heat is withdrawn. (See *expansion*.) Sound undergoes contraction also when a gas is condensed to a liquid, and in most cases when a liquid is changed to a solid; there are, however, some exceptions, as water, which expands on solidifying.

Contraction of the pupil takes place not only under the stimulus of light, but also in looking at very near objects. The reason of this is, that correction of spherical aberration is thus made more perfect.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 40.

2. The act of making short, of abridging, or of reducing within a narrower compass by any means; the act of lessening or making smaller in amount; the state of being so lessened; reduction; diminution; abridgment: as, a *contraction* of the currency.

He [the farmer] has done his best to become rich; he has mortgaged, and is repudiated his mortgages; . . . he has tried inflation, and *contraction* too; and yet he cannot make more than seven or eight per cent.
The Nation, July 15, 1875.

Specifically—3. A shortening of a word in pronunciation or in writing: as, can't is a *contraction* of cannot. In writing, contraction takes place, as in pronunciation, primarily by the omission of intermediate letters; but also by writing in a smaller character the last letter above the word contracted, by running two or more letters into one character, by using symbols representing syllables or words, and by the use of initial letters: as, *rvd.* for *received*; *qua* for *quare*; *ꝺ* for *et*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the union of the concurrent vowels of two syllables into one long vowel or diphthong—that is, of *ε* and *ο* into *ει*, *ου*, etc. See *abbreviation*, 2.

4. In *anc. pros.*, the use of a single long time or syllable in place of two short times. Thus, in the dactylic hexameter, a spondee (– –) can be substituted in the first four feet for a dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), one long being metrically equivalent to two shorts; but such a substitution is admissible only in certain kinds of verse and in certain parts of a foot or line, according to special rules. In the dactylic hexameter, for example, the fifth foot must ordinarily be a dactyl, not a spondee. The converse of *contraction* is *resolution*.

5†. The act of making a contract; the state of being under a contract, especially one of marriage.

Such an act
. . . makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths: O, such a deed
As from the body of *contraction* plucks
The very soul.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

6. In *surg.*, an abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, arising from various causes, as in ankylosis, distortion, clubfoot, wryneck, etc.—7. In *math.*, any device for abridging the mechanical labor of making calculations by diminishing the number of characters written down.—8. The act or process of contracting or acquiring: as, the *contraction* of a debt.—**Dupuytren's contraction** [named after *Dupuytren*, a French surgeon, 1777-1835], in *pathol.*, the fixed flexion of one finger or more, due to the contraction of the palmar fascia. It usually affects the little finger first, is more frequent in males than in females, and seems to be favored by the gouty diathesis.—**Hour-glass contraction,** an irregular, local, transverse contraction of the uterus, at the internal os or above, occurring after the delivery of the child, and delaying the delivery of the placenta.—**Syn. 2.** *Abbreviation, Contraction.* See *abbreviation*.

contractional (kǫn-trak′shọn-al), *a.* [< *contraction* + *-al.*] 1. Of, relating to, or of the nature of contraction.

Mr. Robert Mallett, a zealous supporter of the *contractional* hypothesis, estimated that the diameter of the earth is now about 189 miles less than it was when entirely fluid. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XX. 251.

The *contractional* theory here finds a cause for all the diminution of interior volume demanded by the wrinkling of the crust in mountain ranges.
Science, V. 886.

2. Causing or caused by contraction.

contractionist (kǫn-trak′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *contraction* + *-ist.*] One who advocates contraction of the currency, especially of the paper currency, of a country: the opposite of *inflationist*.

As regards the Republican party, its own desire is to please everybody—both *contractionist* and inflationist, the solvent and insolvent, the creditor and the debtor.
The Nation, Aug. 19, 1875.

contraction-rule (kǫn-trak′shọn-rōl), *n.* A pattern-makers' rule, longer than the standard rule by an amount equal to that which the metal to be used for a casting contracts in cooling from the molten state. For cast-iron the rule is 24⅛ inches for a length of two feet.

contractive (kǫn-trak′tiv), *a.* [< *contract* + *-ive.*] Tending to contract.

The heart, as said, from its *contractive* cave,
On the left side ejects the bounding wave.
Blackmore, Creation.

contractor (kǫn-trak′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *contractor*, one who makes a contract, < L. *contrahere*, pp. *contractus*, contract: see *contract, v.*] 1. One who contracts; one of the parties to a contract, bargain, or agreement; one who covenants with another to do or to refrain from doing a particular thing.

All matches . . . are dangerous and inconvenient where the *contractors* are not equals.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Specifically—2. One who contracts or covenants, either with a government or other public body or with private parties, to furnish supplies, or to construct works or erect buildings, or to perform any work or service, at a certain price or rate: as, a paving-*contractor*; a labor-*contractor*.—3. A muscle which contracts or lessens the size of a part; a constrictor.—**Contractor trachese,** in *ornith.*, the contractor of the windpipe, a muscle lying along the trachea, whose action shortens the windpipe by drawing the tracheal rings closer together, and also drags the whole structure backward by being attached to the clavicle or sternum. See *sternotrachealis*.—**Independent contractor,** as distinguished from *servant* or *employee*, a person following a regular independent employment, who offers his services to the public to accept orders and execute commissions for all who may employ him in a certain line of duty, using his own means for the purpose, and being accountable only for final performance. *Cooley*, Torts (ed. 1879), p. 549.

contractual (kǫn-trak′tū-al), *a.* [= F. *contractuel*, < L. *contractus* (*contractu-*), a drawing together, LL. a contract: see *contract, n.*, and *-al.*] Arising from a contract or agreement; consisting in or of the nature of a contract: as, a *contractual* liability.

The recognition of simple consent as creative of a *contractual* bond.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 703.

It [the German Salic law] elaborately discusses *contractual* obligations.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 278.

contracture (kǫn-trak′tūr), *n.* [= F. *contracture* = It. *contrattura*; as *contract* + *-ure.*] 1. Contraction, as of muscles; contortion produced by muscular contraction; specifically, a permanent shortening of a muscle.

Massage is of more value in the prevention than in the cure of *contractures*, stiffness, and anchylosis.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 658.

A strong *contracture* of the foot produced in one of them certainly reappeared in the other.
E. Gurney, Mind, XII. 420.

2†. Taking; catching: as, *contracture* of a fever.

contractured (kon-trak′tūrd), *a.* [< *contracture* + *-ed*³.] Suffering from or affected by contracture; constricted.

A preliminary stretching of the *contractured* canal.
Med. News, XLVII. 617.

contra-dance (kon′trȧ-dȧns), *n.* [Modified from F. *contredanse* (= Sp. *contradanza* = Pg. *contradança* = It. *contraddanza*), < *contre*, opposite, + *danse*, dance: see *contra* and *dance*.] A dance by four couples placed opposite each other and making the same steps and figures. See *country-dance*.

contradict (kon-trȧ-dikt′), *v.* [< L. *contradictus*, pp. of *contradicere* (> F. *contredire* = Pr. *contradire* = Sp. *contradecir* = Pg. *contradizer* = It. *contraddire*), in class. L. two words, *contra dicere*, speak against: *contra*, against; *dicere*, speak: see *contra* and *diction*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To assert the contrary or opposite of; deny directly and categorically: as, his statement was at once *contradicted*.

What I am to say must be but that which *contradicts* my accusation.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

I have more Manners than to *contradict* what a Lady has declar'd.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 11.

It has often been said that in no country are land-owners so ignorant of their legal position or so dependent on legal advice as in England; and I believe he cannot be *contradicted*.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 4.

2. To deny the words or assertion of; address or speak of in contradiction: as, he *contradicted* the previous speaker; I *contradicted* him to his face.

When another asserted something that I thought an error, I deny'd myself the pleasure of *contradicting* him abruptly.
Franklin, Autobiog., I. 243.

3. To oppose; act or be directly contrary to; be inconsistent with: as, the statement which was made *contradicts* experience.

No truth can *contradict* another truth.
Hooker.

The impugner of that veracity [of our sensuous faculties] *contradicts* himself, since the veracity of the senses is doubled by him on account of his acceptance of the testimony of his senses.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 113.

4†. To speak or declare against; forbid.

Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord,
And I, her husband, *contradict* your banns.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To gainsay, impugn, controvert, dispute. — 2. To contravene.

II. *intrans.* To utter a contrary statement or a contradiction; deny.

The Jews . . . spake against those things which were spoken by Paul, *contradicting* and blaspheming.
Acts xiii. 45.

contradictable (kon-trȧ-dik′tȧ-bl), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-able*.] That may be contradicted; deniable; disputable.

contradicter (kon-trȧ-dik′tėr), *n.* [= F. *contradicteur* = Sp. *contradictor*, *contraditor* = Pg. *contraditor* = It. *contradditore*, < LL. *contradictor*, < L. *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict* and *-er*¹.] One who contradicts or denies; an opposer. Also *contradictor*.

If a gentleman happen to be a little more sincere in his representations, . . . he is sure to have a dozen *contradicters*.
Swift, State of Ireland.

contradiction (kon-trȧ-dik′shon), *n.* [= F. *contradiction* = Sp. *contradiccion* = Pg. *contradicção* = It. *contradizione*, < L. *contradictio(n-)*, < *contradicere*, pp. *contradictus*, speak against: see *contradict*. L. *contradictio(n-)* in the strict logical sense was first used by Boëthius to translate Gr. *ἀντίφασις*.] 1. An assertion of the direct opposite to what has been said or affirmed; denial; contrary declaration.

I make the assertion deliberately, without fear of *contradiction*, that this globe really was created, and that it is composed of land and water.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 50.

2. Opposition, whether by argument or conduct.

Consider him that endured such *contradiction* of sinners against himself. Heb. xii. 3.

That tongue,
Inspir'd with *contradiction*, durst oppose
A third part of the gods.
Milton, P. L., vi. 155.

3. Direct opposition or repugnancy; absolute inconsistency; specifically, the relation of two propositions which are so opposed that one must be false and one must be true.

If truth be once perceived, we do thereby also perceive whatever is false in *contradiction* to it.
N. Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.

The character of the Italian statesman seems, at first sight, a collection of *contradictions*, a phantom as monstrous as the portress of hell in Milton, half divinity, half snake, majestic and beautiful above, grovelling and poisonous below.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

4. Figuratively, a person who or a thing which is self-contradictory or inconsistent.

Woman's at best a *contradiction* still.
Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last best work, but forms a softer man.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 270.

Contradiction in terms, a self-contradictory phrase, as "a square circle."—**Principle of contradiction**, the principle that nothing can be both true and false in the same sense and in the same respects. Modern formal logic demands that this principle enters into a large part of our reasoning, but forms the hinge only of a few very simple inferences (not of direct syllogism). Formerly many logicians regarded the law of contradiction as the governing principle of all demonstrative reasoning. Accordingly, it is often referred to as such without regard to its exact signification. The law was enunciated by Aristotle, but its name was perhaps first given to it by Ramus.

The proposition that no subject can have a predicate which contradicts it is called the *principle of contradiction*. It is a general though negative criterion of all truth.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 151.

The highest of all logical laws, in other words the supreme law of thought, is what is called the principle of contradiction, or, more correctly, the principle of non-contradiction. It is this: A thing cannot be and not be at the same time.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., xxxviii.

contradictional† (kon-trȧ-dik′shon-ȧl), *a.* [< *contradiction* + *-al*.] Contradictory; inconsistent.

We have tri'd already, and miserably felt . . . what the boisterous and *contradictional* hand of a temporall, earthly, and corporeall Spiritualty can availe to the edifying of Christs holy Church.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

contradictious (kon-trȧ-dik′shus), *a.* [< *contradicti-on* + *-ous*.] 1. Inclined to contradict; disposed to deny, dispute, or cavil. [Rare.]

Bondet was argumentative, *contradictious*, and irascible.
Sir. of Kilda's Narrative, p. 54.

2. Filled with contradictions; self-opposed; inconsistent. [Rare.]

Contradictious inconsistentness.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 49.

How, then, is it possible for institutions, admitted to be so utterly repugnant in their nature as to be directly destructive of each other, to be so blended as to form a government partly federal and partly national? What can be more *contradictious*?
Calhoun, Works, I. 152.

contradictiously (kon-trȧ-dik′shus-li), *adv.* In a contradictious manner; contrarily. [Rare.]

"No, I sha'n't," said old Featherstone *contradictiously*.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxxii.

contradictiousness (kon-trȧ-dik′shus-nes), *n.* 1. Disposition to contradict, dispute, or cavil. —2. Contradictoriness; inconsistency; inner contrariety. [Rare in both uses.]

This opinion was, for its absurdity and *contradictiousness*, worthy of the refined spirit of Plato.
Coleridge, Table-Talk, p. 64.

contradictive (kon-trȧ-dik′tiv), *a.* [< *contradict* + *-ive*.] Containing contradiction; contradictory; inconsistent; opposed. [Rare.]

Though faith be set on a height beyond our human perspicience, I can believe it rather super-elevated than *contradictive* to our reason.
Feltham, Resolves.

contradictively (kon-trȧ-dik′tiv-li), *adv.* By contradiction.

contradictor (kon-trȧ-dik′tȯr), *n.* Same as *contradicter*.

contradictorily (kon-trȧ-dik′tȯ-ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a contradictory manner; so as to contradict, or be self-conflicting. — 2. Contentiously; with opposition; specifically, upon contest or litigation in opposition, as distinguished from proceeding by default or consent.

The suit was then revived, and afterwards conducted *contradictorily* with the administratrix.
Chief Justice Waite.

contradictoriness (kon-trȧ-dik′tȯ-ri-nes), *n.* Direct opposition; contrariety in assertion or effect.

Confounding himself by the *contradictoriness* of his own ideas.
Whitaker, Gibbon, ix.

contradictorious† (kon′trȧ-dik-tō′ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *contradictorius*: see *contradictory*.] Disposed to contradict or deny; contrary.

This is therefore a *contradictorious* humour in you, to decry the parliament in 1640 that you may extoll the parliament in 1641.
State Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne (1649).

contradictoriously† (kon′trȧ-dik-tō′ri-us-li), *adv.* In a contradictorious manner.

contradictory (kon-trȧ-dik′tȯ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contradictoire* = Pr. *contradictori* = Sp. *contradictorio* = Pg. *contraditorio* = It. *contraddittorio*, < LL. *contradictorius*, < *contradictor*, one who opposes: see *contradicter*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Denying that something stated or approved is completely true; diametrically opposed. [This is the meaning of the word in logic.]

Contradictorie propositions can neither be true nor false both at once: for if one be true, the other must needs be false, whether the matter be natural, or contingent; as, Every man is just; Some man is not just.
Blundeville, Arte of Logicke (1599), iii.

2. Inconsistent; logically antagonistic; incapable of being true together (though both may be false).

Schemes . . . absurd, and *contradictory* to common sense.
Addison, Freeholder.

In his present agitation he could decide on nothing; he could only alternate between *contradictory* intentions.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

=**Syn.** *Contrary*, *Inconsistent*, etc. See *contrary*.

II. *n.*; pl. *contradictories* (-riz). A proposition of a pair inconsistent with each other, or each of which precisely denies or falsifies the other.

It is common with princes (saith Tacitus) to will *contradictories*.
Bacon, Empire.

How shall I, or any man else, say "amen" to their prayers, that preach and pray *contradictories*?
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 285.

No man is certain of a truth, who can endure the thought of the fact of its *contradictory* existing or occurring: and that not from any set purpose or effort to reject it, but, as I have said, by the spontaneous action of the intellect.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 187.

contradistinct (kon′trȧ-dis-tingkt′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *distinct*.] Distinguished by opposite qualities. [Rare.]

A *contradistinct* term.
Goodwin, Works, IV. iv. 31.

contradistinction (kon′trȧ-dis-tingk′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinction*.] Distinction by opposite qualities; direct contrast: generally preceded by *in* and followed by *to*.

We speak of sins of infirmity, *in contradistinction to* those of presumption.
South.

It is impossible to give a complete and perfect definition of a plant, *in contradistinction to* what is to be regarded as an animal.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 9th ed., xix. p. 4.

contradistinctive (kon′trȧ-dis-tingk′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *contra-* + *distinctive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the quality of or characterized by contradistinction; opposite in qualities. — 2. Distinguished by opposites.

This diversity between the *contradistinctive* pronouns and the enclitic is not unknown even to the English tongue.
Harris, Hermes, i. 5.

II. *n.* A mark of contradistinction.
Harris.

contradistinguish (kon′trȧ-dis-ting′gwish), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *distinguish*.] To distinguish not merely by differential, but by opposite qualities; discriminate by direct contrast.

Our idea of body . . . is [of] an extended solid substance, capable of communicating motion by impulse: and our idea of soul . . . is of a substance that thinks, and has a power of exciting motion in body, by will or thought. These . . . are our complex ideas of soul and body, as *contra-distinguished*.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxiii. 22.

Revelation makes creation, as *contradistinguished* from redemption, a purely objective work of God.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 78.

contrafact† (kon-trȧ-fak′shon), *n.* A counterfeiting.
Blount.

contrafagotto (kon′trȧ-fȧ-got′tō), *n.* [It., < *contra* (see *contra-*) + *fagotto*.] 1. A double bassoon. — 2. An organ reed-stop made to imitate the tones of the double bassoon.

contrafissure (kon′trȧ-fish-ūr), *n.* [< *contra-* + *fissure*.] In *surg.*, a fissure or fracture in the cranium caused by a blow, but on the side opposite to that which received the blow, or at some distance from it.

contrafocal (kon-trȧ-fō′kȧl), *a.* [< *contra-* + *focal*.] In *math.*, having, as two conics or conicoids, the differences of the squared axes of one equal to those of the other.

contrageometric (kon-trȧ-jē-ō-met′rik), *a.* [< *contra-* + *geometric*.] In *math.*, the distinctive appellation of two kinds of proportion and mean, represented by the formulas

$$b : c = b - c : a - b,$$
$$a : b = b - c : a - b.$$

contragredience (kon-trȧ-grē′di-ens), *n.* [< *contragredient*: see *-ence*.] In *math.*, the relation of contragredient sets of variables.

contragredient (kon-trȧ-grē′di-ent), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *gradien(t-)*, ppr. of *gradi* (in comp. *-gredi*), go: see *gradient*, and cf. *ingredient*.] In *math.*, said of a set of variables subject to undergo linear transformation simultaneously with another set (to which the first is said to be *contragredient*), the two transformations being inverse to one another. Thus, let the

contragredient two sets of variables be x, y, z, and ξ, η, ζ; and let the first set be transformed to X, Y, Z by the equations

$$x = aX + bY + cZ,$$
$$y = dX + eY + fZ,$$
$$z = gX + hY + iZ;$$

then the contragredient of the two sets will consist in the second set ξ, η, ζ being subject to undergo a simultaneous transformation to E, H, Z, defined by the equations

$$E = a\xi + d\eta + g\zeta,$$
$$H = b\xi + e\eta + h\zeta,$$
$$Z = c\xi + f\eta + i\zeta.$$

A system of variables is said to be *contragredient* to another when it is subject to undergo simultaneously with the latter linear transformations of the contrary kind from it. That is to say, the matrix of transformation is turned over about its principal diagonal as an axis.

J. J. Sylvester.

contraharmonical (kon″trȧ-här-mon′i-kal), *a.* [< *contra-* + *harmonical.*] Opposed to or the opposite of harmonical.—**Contraharmonical mean and proportion**, the mean and proportion determined by the formula $a : c = (b - c) : (a - b)$.

contrahent† (kon′trȧ-hent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *contrahent(-)s*, ppr. of *contrahere*, contract: see *contract*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Contracting; covenanting; agreeing: common in diplomatic documents of the time of Henry VIII.

The treatise concluded at London, betwixt the king's highness, the emperour, and the French king, as princes *contrahents*. *Strype*, Records, No. 12.

II. *n.* One who enters into a contract, covenant, or agreement.

contraindicant (kon-trȧ-in′di-kant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indicant.*] In *med.*, a symptom or indication showing that a particular treatment or course of action which in other respects seems advisable ought not to be adopted.

Throughout it was full of *contraindicants*. *Burke.*

contraindicate (kon-trȧ-in′di-kāt), *v. t.* [< *contra-* + *indicate.*] In *med.*, to indicate the contrary of—that is, a course of treatment or action different from or opposed to that which is customary or is called for by the other circumstances of the case.

Opiates are *contraindicated* when fatal accumulation of blood in the air-passages is threatened.

Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, III. 467.

contraindication (kon′trȧ-in-di-kā′shon), *n.* [< *contra-* + *indication.*] In *med.*, an indication from some peculiar symptom or fact that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease would otherwise call for. Also *counter-indication*.

I endeavour to give the most simple idea of the distemper, and the proper diet, abstracting from the complications of the first, or the *contraindications* to the second. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

contrainte par corps (kôn-trant′ pär kôr). [F.: *contrainte*, constraint, arrest; *par* (< L. *per*), by; *corps*, body.] In *civil law*, arrest; attachment of the person; imprisonment for debt.

contraire† (kon-trär′), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

contrair† (kon-trār′), *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *contrary*.

And first, she past the region of the ayre
And of the fire, whose substance thin and slight
Made no resistance, ne could her *contraire*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 7.

contrair† (kon-trār′), *prep.* [< *contraire*, *a.* (by omission of *to*).] Against.

Like as I wan them, sae will I keep them,
Contrair a' kingis in Christentie.
Sang of the Outlaw Murray (Child's Ballads, VI. 35).

contralateral (kon-trȧ-lat′e-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *contra* and *lateral.*] Occurring on the opposite side.

contra-lode (kon′trȧ-lōd), *n.* Same as *counter-lode*.

contralto (kon-tral′tō), *it.* and *a.* [It., < *contra*, counter, + *alto*, alto: see *contra* and *alto.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *contralti* (-tē). 1. In *modern music*, the voice intermediate in quality and range between soprano and tenor, having a usual compass of about two octaves upward from the F below middle C; the lowest of the varieties of the female voice. In *medieval music*, in which the melody was either in a middle voice or passed from one voice to another, and which utilized only male singers, the upper voice was naturally called *altus*. As music for mixed voices developed, that female voice which was nearest the altus, and thus most contrasted with it, was called *contr' alto*. Also *alto*.

2. A singer with a contralto voice.

II. *a.* Pertaining to, or possessed of the quality of, a contralto: as, a *contralto* voice.

contramure (kon′trȧ-mūr), *n.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *murus*, wall.] Same as *countermure*.

contranatural (kon-trȧ-nat′ū-ral), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *natura*, nature, + *-al.*] Opposed to nature. [Rare.]

To be determined and tied up, either by itself, or from abroad, is violent and *contranatural* (for an arbitrary opinion). *Sp. Rust*, Discourse on Truth, § 6.

contranitence†, **contranitency**† (kon-trȧ-ni′tens, -ten-si), *n.* [< *contra-* + *nitence*, *nitency.*] Reaction; resistance to force. *Bailey.*

contra-nuage (kon′trȧ-nū-äzh′), *a.* [< *contra-* + *nuage.*] In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

contra-octave (kon′trȧ-ok′tāv), *n.* [< *contra-* + *octave.*] In *music*, the 16-foot octave of the organ, the notes of which are denoted by CC, DD, etc.; on the piano, the lowest octave beginning with C, the notes of which are denoted by C_1, D_1, etc.; on other instruments, the octave corresponding to these.

contraplex (kon′trȧ-pleks), *a.* [< L. *contra*, against, + *plexus*, pp., woven: see *plexus.*] An epithet applied to the simultaneous transmission of telegraph messages along the same wire in opposite directions: as, *contraplex* telegraphy.

contrapose (kon-trȧ-pōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraposed*, ppr. *contraposing*. [< *contra-* + *pose*3, after L. *contraponere* (> Sp. *contraponer*), pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite, < *contra*, against, + *ponere*, place.] 1†. To set in opposition.

We may manifestly see *contraposed* death and life, justice and injustice, condemnation and justification.
Salkeld, Paradise (1617), p. 285.

2. In *logic*, to transpose, as antecedent and consequent or subject and predicate, with negation of both terms.

contraposita (kon-trȧ-poz′i-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. neut. pl. of L. *contrapositus*, pp. of *contraponere*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] In *logic*, two propositions which can be transformed into each other by the inference of contraposition.

contraposition (kon′trȧ-pō-zish′on), *n.* [= F. *contreposition* = Sp. *contraposicion* = Pg. *contraposição* = It. *contrapposizione*, < LL. *contrapositio(n-)*, < L. *contraponere*, pp. *contrapositus*, place opposite: see *contrapose.*] A placing over against; opposite position; in *logic*, the mode of inference which proceeds by transposing subject and predicate, antecedent and consequent, or premise and conclusion, with negation of the transposed parts. Thus, the proposition, If the ink will make a black spot, you will not spill it, gives by contraposition, If you will spill it, the ink will not make a black spot.

contraprogressist (kon-trȧ-prog′res-ist), *n.* [< *contra-* + *progress* + *-ist.*] A person opposed to the leading tendencies of the times, or to what is commonly considered to be progress. [Rare.]

contraprovectant (kon′trȧ-prō-vek′tant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provectant.*] In *math.*, a covariant considered as generated by the operation of a provector on a covariant.

contraprovector (kon′trȧ-prō-vek′tor), *n.* [< *contra-* + *provector.*] In *math.*, an operator obtained by replacing ξ, η, etc., in any contravariant by d_x, d_y, etc.

contraption (kon-trap′shon), *n.* [< *con-* + *trap*1 + *-tion*; assuming the guise of a word of L. origin. Cf. *cantrap*, *cantrip.*] A device; a contrivance: used slightingly. [Colloq., U. S.]

For my part, I can't say as I see what's to be the end of all these new-fangled *contraptions*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches.

contrapuntal (kon-trȧ-pun′tal), *a.* [< It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint (see *counterpoint*2), + *-al.*] In *music*, pertaining to counterpoint, or in accordance with its rules; having an independent motion of the voice-parts.

contrapuntally (kon-trȧ-pun′tal-i), *adv.* In a contrapuntal manner.

contrapuntist (kon-trȧ-pun′tist), *n.* [= F. *contrapontiste* = Pg. *contrapontista*, < It. *contrappuntista*, < *contrappunto*, counterpoint: see *counterpoint*2.] One skilled in the rules and practice of counterpoint.

Counterpoint is certainly so much an art, that to be what they call a learned *contrapuntist* is with harmonists a title of no small excellence. *W. Mason*, Church Musick, p. 209.

contr'arco (kon-trär′kō), *n.* [It., lit. against the bow: *contra*, against; *arco*, bow: see *contra* and *arc*1.] Incorrect or false bowing on the violin, violoncello, etc.

contraregularity (kon′trȧ-reg-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< *contra-* + *regularity.*] Contrariety to rule or to regularity. [Rare or obsolete.]

It is not only its not promoting, but its opposing, . . . so that it is not so properly an irregularity as a *contraregularity*. *Norris.*

contrarelated (kon′trȧ-rē-lā′ted), *a.* [< *contra-* + *related.*] In *analytical mech.*, having as kinematical exponents contrafocal ellipsoids.

contraremonstrant (kon′trȧ-rē-mon′strant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *remonstrant.*] One who remonstrates in opposition or answer to a remonstrant; specifically (usually with a capital), one of those who issued or supported the counter-remonstrance against the remonstrance of the Arminians prior to the Synod of Dort. See *remonstrant*.

They did the synod wrong to make this distinction of *contra-remonstrants* and remonstrants; for in the synod there was no *contra-remonstrant*, and no man was call'd thither under that name, whereas they in their letters came under the name of remonstrants.
Hales, To Sir D. Carlton (1618).

contrariant (kon-trā′ri-ant), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly, as a noun, also *contrarient*; < F. *contrariant*, < ML. *contrarian(t-)s*, ppr. of *contrariare* (> F. *contrarier*), contradict, run counter: see *contrary*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Opposing; opposite; contradictory; inconsistent. [Rare.]

A law *contrariant* or repugnant to the law of nature and the law of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Without one hostile or *contrariant* prepossession.
Southey.

In the time of Henry the Eighth, he [Cranmer] made his manuscript collections of things *contrariant* to the order of the realm. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

II. *n.* A contradicter: in *Eng. hist.*, the name given to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, and the barons who took part with him against King Edward II., because, on account of their great power, it was not expedient to call them rebels or traitors.

contrariantly (kon-trā′ri-ant-li), *adv.* Contrarily. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

contrariet, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *contrary*.

contrarient†, *n.* See *contrariant*.

contrariety (kon-trą-rī′e-ti), *n.*; pl. *contrarieties* (-tiz). [< F. *contrariété* = Sp. *contrariedad* = Pg. *contrariedade* = It. *contrarietà*, < LL. *contrarietà(t-)s*, contrariness, < L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary*, *a.*] 1. The state or quality of being contrary; extreme opposition; the relation of the greatest unlikeness within the same class.

Sedentary and within-door arts . . . have in their nature a *contrariety* to a military disposition.
Bacon, Kingdoms and Estates.

As there is by nature
In everything created *contrariety*,
So likewise is there unity and league
Between them in their kind.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

So mayest thou more naturally feel the *contrariety* of vice unto nature. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 35.

There is a *contrariety* between those things that conscience inclines to and those that entertain the senses.
South.

2. Something contrary to or extremely unlike another; a contrary.

How can these *contrarieties* agree?
Shak., 1 Hen VI., ii. 3.

The *contrarieties*, in short, are endless.
Bushnell, Nature and the Supernat., p. 71.

Contrariety of motion, the relation of two changes along the same course but in opposite directions, as heating and cooling. Also called *contrariety of access and recess*.—**Contrariety of position**, the relation of two positions the furthest possible from each other, as of two antipodes on the earth.—**Contrariety of propositions**, the relation of two inconsistent universal propositions having the same terms.—**Contrariety of quality**, the relation of two extremely opposed qualities, as heat and cold, freedom and bondage, straightness and curvature. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. Contradiction, opposition, antagonism.

contrarily (kon′trȧ-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *contrarili*; < *contrary* + *-ly*2.] In a contrary manner; in opposition; antagonistically; in opposite ways; on the other hand.

Contrarily, the . . . Spaniards cried out according to their maner, not to God, but to our Lady.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

contrariness (kon′trȧ-ri-nes), *n.* 1. Contrariety; opposition; antagonism.—2. Perverseness; habitual obstinacy.

I do not recognize any features of his mind—except perhaps his *contrariness*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

contrarious (kon-trā′ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *contrarious*, *contrarius* = OF. *contrarios*, *contraltos* = Pr. *contrarios* = It. *contrarioso*, < ML. *contrariosus*, an extension of L. *contrarius*, contrary: see *contrary*, *a.*] Opposing; antagonistic; contrary; rebellious. [Rare.]

The goddes ben *contrarious* to me.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1360.

Orlando, what *contrarious* thoughts be those,
That flock with doubtful motions in thy mind?
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

She flew *contrarious* in the face of God
With bat-wings of her vices. *Mrs. Browning.*

The *contrarious* aspect both of nature and man (concordant and discordant with the Divine perfection) has given rise, as the reader well knows, to a great amount of unsatisfactory speculation.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 143.

contrariously (kǫn-trâ′ri-us-li), *adv.* Contrarily; oppositely. [Rare.]
Many things, having full reference
To one consent, may work *contrariously*.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

contrariwise (kon′trâ-ri-wīz), *adv.* [< *contrary* + *-wise.*] On the contrary; oppositely; on the other hand.
Not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing; but *contrariwise*, blessing. 1 Pet. iii. 9.
The Law lately made, by which the Queen of Scots was condemn'd, was not made (as some maliciously have imagin'd) to ensnare her, but *contrariwise*, to forewarn and deter her from attempting any thing against it.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 370.

contra-rotation† (kon′trâ-rō-tā′shǫn), *n.* [< *contra-* + *rotation.*] Rotation in a contrary direction.
Some have thought that by the Contrariety of the Strophé and Antistrophé, they intended to represent the *Contrarotation* of the Primum Mobile.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contrarotulator† (kon-trâ-rō′tū-lā-tǫr), *n.* [ML.: see *controller.*] A controller; one whose business it was to observe the money which the collectors had gathered for the use of the king or the people. *Cowell.*

contrary (kon′trâ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *contrarie*, also *contraire*, < OF. *contraire*, F. *contraire* = Pr. *contrari* = Sp. Pg. It. *contrario*, < L. *contrarius*, opposite, opposed, contrary, < *contra*, against: see *contra* and *counter*³.] **I.** *a.* 1. Opposite; opposed; at the opposite point or in an opposite direction.
Slippers which his nimble haste had falsely thrust upon *contrary* feet. *Swift.*

2. In *bot.*, at right angles to: as, a silique compressed *contrary* to the dissepiment (that is, in a direction at right angles to it, in distinction from a parallel direction).—**3.** Extremely unlike; the most unlike of anything within the same class: thus, *hot* and *cold*, *up* and *down*, *sage* and *fool*, *heaven* and *hell*, are *contrary* terms. In logic two propositions are *contrary* when the one denies every possible case of the other: as, All cows are black; No cows are black. They are *contradictory* when, one being universal, the other denies some only of the things asserted in the first: as, All men are wise; Some men are not wise.
Our critics take a *contrary* extreme;
They judge with fury, but they write with phlegm.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 661.
I discovered that he was most violently attached to the *contrary* opinion. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

4. Adverse; hostile; opposing; antagonistic; opposite; conflicting.
Blotting out the handwriting of ordinances that was against us, which was *contrary* to us. Col. ii. 14.
That he that is of the *contrary* part may be ashamed, Tit. ii. 8.

5. Given to contradiction; acting in opposition; captious; perverse; intractable; unaccommodating.
Yes, he was always a little *contrary*, I think.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 34.

Contrary or opposite motion, in *music*, progression of parts in opposite directions, as when one part ascends and another descends.—**Syn. 4.** *Inconsistent*, *Contrary*, *Contradictory*, discordant, counter, antagonistic, conflicting, inimical. In common use *inconsistent* is the weakest of these, and *contradictory* the strongest. *Inconsistent* simply asserts a failure to agree—generally, however, in an irreconcilable way. *Contrary* asserts a general opposition: as, the two statements are quite *contrary* (that is, they point in different directions or lead to opposite beliefs). *Contradictory* is active and emphatic; *contradictory* assertions are absolutely antagonistic and mutually exclusive.
In every department of our nature, save our perishable bodies, we find something which seems to point beyond our three-score years and ten — something *inconsistent* with the hypothesis that those years complete our intended existence. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 231.
But the numbers of poetry and vocal musick are sometimes so *contrary*, that in many places I have been obliged to cramp my verses, and make them rugged to the reader, that they may be harmonious to the hearer.
Dryden, Ded. of King Arthur.
The Duke of Wellington once said that the true way to advance *contradictory* propositions was to affirm both vehemently, not attempting to prove either.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 130.

5. *Wilful, Untoward, etc.* See *wayward.*

II. *n.*; pl. *contraries* (-riz). 1. One of a pair of objects placed at opposite points or seen in opposite directions; an opposite.
But men seen another Sterre, the *contrarie* to him, that is toward the Southe, that is clept Antartyk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 180.

2. One of a pair of characters, propositions, statements, or terms, the most different possible within the same general sphere or class. See I., 3.
No *contraries* hold more antipathy
Than I and such a knave. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.
If conscience be a proof of innate principles, *contraries* may be innate principles, since some men, with the same bent of conscience, prosecute what others avoid.
Locke, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 8.
In the language of logicians, as in that of life, a thing has only one *contrary* — its extreme opposite; the thing farthest removed from it in the same class. Black is the *contrary* of white, but neither of them is the *contrary* of red. Infinitely great is the *contrary* of infinitely small, but is not the *contrary* of finite. *J. S. Mill.*

3. A contradiction; a denial. [Rare.]—**4†.** An adversary.
Whether he or thou
May with his hundred, as I spak of now,
Slon his *contrarye*. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1001.

In contrary†, in opposition; to the contrary.
Who so maketh god his adversarie,
As for to werche any thing *in contrarie*
Of his wil, certes never shal he thryve.
Chaucer, Canon's Yeoman's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 758.

Mediate and **immediate contraries**, in *logic*, such contraries, respectively, as do or do not admit of a third term intermediate between them.

Of *contraries immediate* there is a necessity that one of them should be in a capacious subject. So of necessity every number must be even or odd. Of *mediates*, no necessity for either of them: because the medium itself may occupy the subject: for it is not necessary that a body should be black or white; because it may be red or green.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

On the contrary, in precise or extreme opposition to what has been stated.
It must not be supposed, that the repose of the two armies was ever broken by the sounds of war. More than one rencontre, *on the contrary*, with various fortune, took place. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

To the contrary, to the opposite or a different effect; in opposition, contradiction, or reversal of something stated.
Have you heard any imputation *to the contrary*?
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.
We wonder
To hear you speak so openly and boldly,
The king's command being published *to the contrary*.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

contrary (kon′trâ-ri), *adv.* [< *contrary*, *a.*] **1.** In a contrary way; with a contrary result.
And if ye walk *contrary* unto me, and will not hearken unto me, I will bring seven times more plagues upon you according to your sins. Lev. xxvi. 21.
Our wills and fates do so *contrary* run,
That our devices still are overthrown.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. In *her.*, oppositely; contrariwise: said of two bearings each of which is in some sense the reverse of the other. Thus, *contrary fleeted* signifies bent or bowed in opposite directions; *contrary invected* or *indented* means having both sides invected and in opposite senses; and *contrary undé* means undé on both the upper and under sides.

contrary (kon′trâ-ri, formerly kon-trâ′ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contraried*, ppr. *contrarying*. [Early mod. E. also *contrarie*, *contrarye*, also *contraire*; < ME. *contrarien*, < OF. *contrarier*, *contralier*, F. *contrarier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrariar* = It. *contrariare*, < ML. *contrariare*, oppose, go against, < L. *contrarius*, opposite: see *contrary*, *a.*] To oppose; contradict. [Obsolete or provincial.]
In al the court ne was ther wif ne mayde
Ne wydwe, that *contraried* that he sayde.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 188.
Yf preest-hod were parfit and preyede thus the peuple aholde amende,
That non *contrarien* Cristes lawes and Cristendom despisen. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 251.
Proude wittes, that loue not to be *contraryed*, but haue lust to wrangle or trifle away troth.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 43.
You must *contrary* me! *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.
To *contrary*, "to oppose." Still used in the Cumberland Mountains in Tennessee, and elsewhere in East Tennessee perhaps. A typical expression there would be "quit *contrarying* that child." *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 87.

contrary-minded (kon′trâ-ri-min′ded), *a.* Of a different or opposite mind or opinion.

contrast (kon-trâst′), *v.* [< F. *contraster* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contrastar* = It. *contrastare*, < ML. *contrastare*, stand opposed to, withstand, < L. *contra*, against, + *stare* = E. *stand*. Cf. *rest*², *arrest*, *prest*, where also *-st* represents L. *stare*.] **1.** *trans.* To set in opposition, as two or more objects of a like kind, with a view to show their differences; compare by observing differences of character or qualities: used absolutely or followed by *with*: as, to *contrast* two pictures or statues; to *contrast* the style of Dickens *with* that of Thackeray.
To *contrast* the goodness of God *with* our rebellion will tend to make us humble and thankful. *Clark.*
The generosity of one person is most strongly felt when *contrasted with* the meanness of another.
Crabb, English Synonymes, p. 225.

2. In the *fine arts*, to exhibit the differences or dissimilitude of; heighten the effect of, or show to advantage, by opposition of position, attitude, form, or color.
The figures of the groups must not be all on a side, . . . but must *contrast* each other by their several positions.
Quoted in *Dryden's* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

=**Syn.** *Compare*, *Contrast*, etc. See *compare*†.

II. *intrans.* To stand in contrast or opposition; exhibit diversity on comparison.
The joints which divide the sandstone *contrast* finely with the divisional planes which separate the basalt into pillars. *Lyell.*
Whether some false sense in her own self
Of my *contrasting* brightness, overbore
Her fancy dwelling in this dusky hall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

contrast (kon′trâst), *n.* [< F. *contraste* = Pr. *contrast* = Sp. Pg. *contraste* = It. *contrasto*; from the verb.] **1†.** Opposition; dispute.
He married Matilda the daughter of Baldouin, the fift Earl of Flaunders, but not without *contrast* and trouble.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 26.
In all these *contrasts* the Archbishop prevailed, and broke through mutinies and high threats.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 209.

2. Opposition in respect of certain qualities; antagonistic difference; direct opposition: as, the *contrasts* and resemblances of the seasons.
The loose political morality of Fox presented a remarkable *contrast* to the ostentatious purity of Pitt.
Macaulay, William Pitt.
Some of his [Emerson's] audience . . . must have felt the *contrast* between his utterances and the formal discourses they had so long listened to. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

3. Comparison by exhibiting the dissimilitude or the contrariety of qualities in the things compared; the placing of opposites together in order to make the antagonism of their qualities more apparent.
All the talents and all the accomplishments which are developed by liberty and civilisation were now displayed, with every advantage that could be derived both from cooperation and from *contrast*. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

4. In the *fine arts*, opposition of varied forms or colors, which by juxtaposition magnify the effect of one another's peculiarities.

contra-stimulant (kon′trâ-stim′ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Counteracting a stimulant.
II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy which tends to counteract the effect of a stimulant.

contrastive (kǫn-trâs′tiv), *a.* [< *contrast* + *-ive.*] Of the nature of or arising from contrast; due to contrast.
Their admiration is reflex and unconsciously *contrastive*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 241.

contrat (F. pron. kôn-trâ′), *n.* [F.: see *contract*, *n.*] A contract. —**Contrat aléatoire**, in *civil law*, same as *aleatory contract* (which see, under *aleatory*).—**Contrat de vente**, in *civil law*, contract of sale. —**Contrat social**. Same as *social contract* (which see, under *contract*).—**Contrat synallagmatique**, in *civil law*, reciprocal contract.

contrate (kon′trāt), *a.* [< ML. **contratus* (cf. fem. *contrata*, > ult. E. *country*), < L. *contra*, opposite: see *contra*, and cf. *counter-*, *country*.] Having cogs or teeth arranged in a manner contrary to the usual one, or projecting parallel to the axis: as, a *contrate* wheel: used chiefly of wheels in clockwork. See *crown-wheel*.

contra-tenor (kon′trâ-ten-ǫr), *n.* [Also, as It., *contra-tenore*: see *contra*, *tenor*, and *counter-tenor*. Cf. *contralto*.] **1.** In *music*, a middle part between the tenor and the treble; countertenor.—**2.** One who sings this part.
In his (Dr. Croft's) time there was a very fine *contra-tenor* in the Royal Chapel, called Elford.
W. Mason, Church Musick, p. 136.

contravallation (kon′trâ-va-lā′shǫn), *n.* [Also *countervallation*; < F. *contrevallation* = Sp. *contravalacion* = Pg. *contravallação* = It. *contravallazione*, < L. as if **contravallatio*(n-), < *contra*, against, + *vallum*, a rampart: see *wall*.] In *fort.*, a chain of redoubts and breastworks, either unconnected or united by a parapet, raised by the besiegers about the place invested, to guard against sorties of the garrison.

contravariant (kon-trâ-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *contra-* + *variant*.] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to an inversely derived transform of its primitive. *J. J. Sylvester.*—**Primitive contravariant**, the contravariant of a primitive form divided by the greatest common divisor of the minor determinants of the matrix which is the discriminant of that form.

contravene (kon-trą-vēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contravened*, ppr. *contravening*. [= F. *contrevenir* = Pr. Sp. *contravenir* = Pg. *contravir* = It. *contravvenire*, < LL. *contravenire*, oppose, ML. break (a law), < L. *contra*, against, + *venire*,

come, = E. *come*, q. v.] 1. To come or be in conflict with; oppose in principle or effect; impede the operation or course of.

Laws that place the subjects in such a state *contravene* the first principles of the compact of authority; they exact obedience and yield no protection.
Johnson, Jour. to Western Isles.

The right of the weak to be governed by the strong, of the blind to be led by those who have eyes, in no way *contravenes* the right of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. *The Century*, XXVI. 537.

The underlying principles upon which its [quarantine's] workings are based are the modes of transmission and the period of incubation of the disease to be *contravened*.
Science, VI. 24.

2. To act so as to combat or violate; transgress: as, to *contravene* the law.

The former [the house of Lancaster] *contravened* the constitution only when it was itself in its decrepitude.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

He [the materialist] knows that, with more knowledge and power, he could overcome these [difficulties], and this without *contravening* natural laws.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

=Syn. To cross, run counter to, militate against, contradict, defeat, nullify, neutralize.

contravener (kon-trą-vē′nėr), *n.* One who contravenes; one who antagonizes or violates.

The measures he was bent on taking against that rash *contravener*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 2.

contravention (kon-trą-ven′shọn), *n.* [= F. *contravention* = Sp. *contravencion* = Pg. *contravenção* = It. *contravenzione*, < ML. as if **contravention(n-)*, < LL. *contravenire*, contravene: see *contravene*.] 1. The act of opposing, antagonizing, or obstructing; counteraction.

There may be holy contradictions and humble *contraventions*. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 57.

2. The act of transgressing or violating; violation: as, the proceedings of the allies were in *contravention* of the treaty.

He was pursued by a couple of hundred Englishmen, taken prisoner, and, in *contravention* of the truce, lodged in the castle of Carlisle.
Jut. to Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 58).

In *contravention* of all his marriage speculations.
Motley.

Specifically—3. Violation of a legal condition or obligation by which the contravener is bound: especially applied, in *Scots law*, to an act done by an heir of entail in opposition to the provisions of the deed, or to acts of molestation or outrage committed by a person in violation of law-burrows.

contraversion (kon-trą-vėr′shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *contraversão*, < LL. as if **contraversio(n-)*, < *contraversus*, turned against, < L. *contra*, against, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] A turning to the opposite side; antistrophe. [Rare.]

The second Stanza was call'd the Antistrophè, from the *Contraversion* of the Chorus, the Singers, in performing that, turning from the Left Hand to the Right.
Congreve, The Pindarique Ode.

contraviolino (kon′trä-vē-ọ̈-lē′nọ̈), *n.*; pl. *contraviolini* (-nē). [It., < *contra* (see *contra*) + *violino*.] The double-bass.

contrayerva (kon-trą-yėr′vą), *n.* [NL., also *contrajerva* = F. *contrayerva* = It. *contrajerba*, *-ba*, < Sp. *contrayerba* (= Pg. *contraherva*), lit. a counter-herb, antidote, < *contra*, against, + *yerba* (= Pg. *herva*), < L. *herba*, an herb: see *herb*.] An aromatic bitterish root exported from tropical America, and used as a stimulant and tonic. It is the product of *Dorstenia Contrayerva* and *D. Brasiliensis*, plants belonging to the natural order *Urticaceæ*. The name is said to be given in Jamaica to species of *Aristolochia*.

contre[1], *v. t.* An obsolete form of *counter*[4].

contre[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *country*.

contre-. [ME. *contre-*, OF. and F. *contre-*: see *counter-*.] A form of *counter-*, either obsolete (Middle English) or as modern French (pron. kon′tr, F. kôn′tr), in some words not naturalized in English.

contre-cartelé (kon′tr-kär-tę-lā′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-quarterly*.

contre-coup (kon′tr-kȯ̆), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *coup*[4].] In *surg.*, a fracture or an injury resulting from a blow struck on some other part, as a fracture at the base of the skull from a blow on the vertex.

contrectation† (kon-trek-tā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *contrectatio(n-)*, < *contrectare*, touch, handle, < *com-* + *tractare*, touch, handle: see *treat*.] A mutual touching or handling.

The greatest danger of all is in the *contrectation* and touching of their hands.
Chilmead, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), [p. 254.

contre-dance (kon′tr-dȧns), *n.* [F. *contredanse*: see *contra-dance* and *country-dance*.] 1. A French dance, named from the position of the dancers (originally only two), who stand opposite one another. It is a polite and graceful dance, and not to be confounded with *country-dance*, which is a species of English branle, and on being introduced into France was also called *contredanse* from the confusion of sounds. See *country-dance*.

The French *contredanse* made its first appearance in English society, under the name of quadrille, shortly after, or about the time of, the peace of 1815.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 453.

2. A musical composition in duple or sextuple rhythm, and divided into strains of 8 measures each, suitable for such a dance.

contre-ermine (kon′tr-ėr′min), *n.* Same as *ermines*.

contrefacé (kon′tr-fa-sā′), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

contrefetet. A Middle English form of *counterfeit*. *Chaucer*.

contrefort (kon′tr-fȯrt), *n.* [F.: see *counterfort*.] In *fort.*, a brickwork revetment for ramparts on the side of the terreplein, or for counterscarps, gorges, and demi-gorges, and for sides or ends of bomb-proof magazines.

contre-lettre (kon-tr-let′r), *n.* [F.: see *counter-* and *letter*.] A deed of defeasance; a counter obligation. It commonly implies a secret qualification of an apparently absolute transfer.

contrepalé (kon-tr-pa-lā′), *a.* Same as *counterpaled*.

contrepointé (kon-tr-pwan-tā′), *a.* Same as *counterpointé*.

contretemps (kon′tr-toñ), *n.* [F., = Sp. *contratiempo* = Pg. *contratempo* = It. *contrattempo*, < L. *contra*, against, + *tempus*, time: see *contra* and *temporal*.] An unexpected and untoward event; an embarrassing conjuncture; a "hitch."

contre-vair (kon-tr-vār′), *a.* [F.] Same as *counter-vairy*.

contrevet, *v.* An obsolete form of *contrive*[1].

contribual (kon-trib′ụ-ạl), *a.* [< L. *com-*, together, + *tribus* (*tribu-*), tribe, + *-al*.] Belonging to the same tribe.

contributable (kon-trib′ụ-tą-bl), *a.* [< *contribute* + *-able*. Cf. F. *contribuable*.] Capable of being contributed.

contributary† (kọn-trib′ụ-tą-ri), *a.* [= F. *contributaire*, n. and a.; as *contribute* + *-ary*[1]. Cf. *tributary*.] Contributory; tributary.

It was situated on the Ganges, at the place where the river received a *contributary* stream. *D'Anville* (trans.).

contribute (kọn-trib′ụt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contributed*, ppr. *contributing*. [< L. *contributus*, pp. of *contribuere* (> It. *contribuire* = Sp. Pg. *contribuir* = F. *contribuer*), throw together, unite, contribute, < *com-*, together, + *tribuere*, grant, assign, impart: see *tribute*.] I. *trans.* To grant in common with others; give to a common stock or for a common purpose; furnish as a share or constituent part of anything: as, to *contribute* money to a charity; to *contribute* articles to a magazine.

England *contributes* much more than any other of the allies. *Addison*, State of the War.

It is for each nation to consider how far its institutions have reached a state in which they can *contribute* their maximum to the store of human happiness and excellence. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 176.

The union of the political and military departments in Greece *contributed* not a little to the splendour of its early history. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

II. *intrans.* To give or do a part; lend a portion of power, aid, or influence; have a share in any act or effect.

There is not a single beauty in the piece to which the invention must not *contribute*. *Pope*, Pref. to Iliad.

Both the poets you mention have equally *contributed* to introduce a false taste into their respective countries.
Goldsmith, Vicar, viii.

contribution (kon-tri-bū′shọn), *n.* [= D. *kontributie* = G. *contribution* = Dan. Sw. *kontribution*, < F. *contribution* = Sp. *contribucion* = Pg. *contribuição* = It. *contribuzione*, < LL. *contributio(n-)*, < L. *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. The act of giving to a common stock, or in common with others; the act of promoting or affording aid to a common end; the payment by each of his share of some common expense, or the doing by each of his part of a common labor.

So nigh lost in his esteem was the birthright of our Liberties, that to give them back again upon demand stood at the mercy of his *Contribution*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

A cheerful *contribution* to those . . . that need our charity. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, I. lii.

2. That which is given to a common stock or done to promote a common end, either by an individual or by many; something furnished as a joint share or constituent part.

Of Aristotle's actual *contributions* to the physical sciences I have spoken in the history of those sciences.
Whewell, Philos. of Discovery.

The inner arcades and the west doorway [of a little duomo] are worthy of real study, as *contributions* to the stock of what is at any rate singular in architecture.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 207.

Specifically—3. A writing furnished as a distinct part of a periodical or other joint literary work.—4. *Milit.*, an imposition paid by a frontier country to secure itself from being plundered by the enemy's army; an imposition upon a country in the power of an enemy, which is levied under various pretenses and for various purposes, usually for the support of the army.

The people 'twixt Philippi and this ground
Do stand but in a forc'd affection;
For they have grudg'd us *contribution*.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *law*, a payment made by each of several, having a common interest, of his share in a loss suffered, or in an amount paid, by one of the number for the common good: as, for instance, a payment levied on each of the several owners of a vessel for equalizing the loss arising from sacrifices made for the common safety in sea voyages, where the ship is in danger of being lost or captured.—**Action or suit for contribution**, in *law*, a suit at law or in equity brought by one of several parties, who has discharged a liability common to all, to compel the others to contribute thereto proportionably.

contributional (kon-tri-bū′shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *contribution* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or making a contribution.

contributive (kọn-trib′ụ-tiv), *a.* [= F. *contributif* = Pg. It. *contributivo*; as *contribute* + *-ive*.] Tending to contribute; contributing; having the power or quality of giving a portion of aid or influence; furnishing a joint part or share.

We challenge to ourselves something as *contributive* to handsomeness. *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 99.

contributor (kọn-trib′ụ-tọr), *n.* [= F. *contributeur* = It. *contributore*, < L. as if **contributor*, < *contribuere*, pp. *contributus*, contribute: see *contribute*.] 1. One who contributes; one who gives or pays money or anything else of value to a common stock or fund; one who aids in effecting a common purpose; specifically, one who furnishes literary material to a journal or magazine, or other joint literary work.—2†. One who pays tribute; a tributary.

Himselfe as rich in all his Equipage as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a *Contributor* to the Turke.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 45.

contributory (kọn-trib′ụ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *contribute* + *-ory*. Cf. *contributary*.] I. *a.* 1. Contributing to the same stock or purpose; promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint enterprise, or increase to some common stock.

The collecting of a most perfect and general library, wherein whatsoever the wit of man hath heretofore committed to books of worth may be made *contributory* to your wisdom. *Bacon*, in Spedding, I. 335.

I do not pretend that no one was *contributory* to a subsidy who did not possess a vote.
Hallam.

It should not be a ground of offence to any school of thinkers, that Darwinism, whilst leaving them free scope, cannot be made actually *contributory* to the support of their particular tenets.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 69.

2†. Paying contribution; tributary; subject.

Tam. Where are your stout contributory Kings?
Tech. We have their crowns — their bodies strew the field.
Marlowe, Tamburlaine the Great, I., iii. 3.

Contributory negligence, negligence on the part of a person injured, which directly conduced to, or formed part of, the immediate cause of the injury.

II. *n.* 1. One who or that which contributes.

Every one of them to be *contributories*, according to their goods and lands, towards the building of the fortresse.
Strype, Memorials.

The principal additional *contributories* had been the articles of general consumption, tea, malt, and spirits.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 264.

2. In *recent Eng. law*, one who, by reason of being or having been a shareholder in a joint-stock company, is bound, on the winding up of the company, to contribute toward the payment of its debts.

contrist† (kọn-trist′), *v. t.* [< F. *contrister* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contristar* = It. *contristare*, < L. *contristare*, make sad, < *com-*, together, + *tristis*, sad: see *triste*.] To make sorrowful; sadden.

In the condition I am in at present, 'twould be as much as my life was worth to deject and *contrist* myself with so sad and melancholy an account.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii., Author's Pref.

contristate† (kŏn-tris'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contristatus*, pp. of *contristare*, make sad: see *contrist.*] To make sorrowful; grieve; contrist.

Let me never more *contristate* thy Holy Spirit.
Spiritual Conquest, i. 64.

contristation† (kon-tris-tā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *contristation* = It. *contristazione*, < LL. *contristatio(n-)*, < L. *contristare*, pp. *contristatus*, make sad: see *contrist.*] The act of making sad, or the state of being sad.

In spacious knowledge there is much *contristation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

Pangs of fear and *contristation*.
J. Robinson, Eudoxa, p. 41.

contrite (kon'trit), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *contrit* = Sp., Pg. It. *contrito*, < LL. *contritus*, penitent, L. bruised, rubbed, worn out, pp. of *conterere*, bruise, rub, wear out, < *com-*, together, + *terere*, pp. *tritus*, rub: see *trite.*] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Bruised; worn.

Their strengths are no greater than a *contrite* reed or a strained arm.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 911.

Hence — **2.** Broken in spirit by a sense of guilt; conscience-stricken; humbled; penitent: as, a *contrite* sinner.

A broken and a *contrite* heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.
Ps. li. 17.

I Richard's body have interred new;
And on it have bestow'd more *contrite* tears
Than from it issued forced drops of blood.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 1.

=**Syn. 2.** Repentant, sorrowful. For comparison, see *repentance.*

II. *n.* A contrite person; a penitent. *Hooker.*

contrite† (kŏn-trit'), *v. t.* [After *contrite*, *a.*, < L. *contritus*, pp. of *conterere*, bruise: see *contrite*, *a.*] To make humble or penitent.

I awoke in the night, and my meditations, as I lay, were on the goodness and mercy of the Lord, in a sense whereof my heart was *contrited*.
John Woolman, Journal (1757), p. 98.

contritely (kon'trit-li), *adv.* In a contrite manner; with humble sorrow; with penitence.

Contritely now she brought the case for cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 117.

contriteness (kon'trit-nes), *n.* The state of being contrite; contrition.

contrition (kon-trish'ŏn), *n.* [< ME. *contricion*, *-cioun*, < OF. *contriciun*, F. *contrition* = Pr. *contritio*, *contricio* = Sp. *contricion* = Pg. *contrição* = It. *contrizione*, < LL. *contritio(n-)*, grief, contrition (not found in L. in lit. sense of bruising or grinding together), < L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, bruise, rub, wear out: see *contrite.* Cf. *attrition.*] **1†.** The act of grinding or rubbing to powder; attrition.

Reduceable into powder by *contrition*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

Serpents . . . are curious to preserve their heads from *contrition* or a bruise.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 885.

2. Brokenness of spirit for having given offense; deep sorrow for sin or guilt; pious compunction; sincere penitence.

Fruits of more pleasing savour, from thy seed
Sown with *contrition* in his heart.
Milton, P. L., xi. 27.

Contrition is an holy grief, excited by a lively sense, not only of the punishment due to our guilt (that the schools call attrition), but likewise of the infinite goodness of God, against which we have offended.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

=**Syn. 2.** *Penitence*, *Compunction*, etc. See *repentance.*

contriturate (kon-trit'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contriturated*, ppr. *contriturating.* [< *con-* + *triturate.* Cf. *contrite*, *v.*] To pulverize together; triturate.

contrivable (kon-trī'va-bl), *a.* [< *contrive*1 + *-able.*] That may be contrived; capable of being planned, invented, or devised.

Perpetual motion may seem easily *contrivable*.
Bp. Wilkins, Decalus, xv.

contrival† (kon-trī'val), *n.* [< *contrive*1 + *-al.*] Contrivance.

Albeit some might have more benefit by so large a volume, yet more may have some benefit by this compendious *contrivall*. *Cleaver*, Proverbs, Epistles, etc. (Ord MS.).

contrivance (kon-trī'vans), *n.* [< *contrive*1 + *-ance.*] **1.** The act of contriving, inventing, devising, or planning the disposition or combination of things or acts, for a particular purpose.

I look upon the Disposition and *Contrivance* of the Fable to be the Principal Beauty of the Ninth Book.
Addison, Spectator, No. 351.

The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, *contrivance* and design. *Contrivance* must have had a contriver.
Paley, Nat. Theol., ii.

Plotting covetousness and deliberate *contrivance* in order to compass a selfish end are nowhere abundant but in the world of the dramatist.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, I. 3.

2. The thing contrived, planned, or invented; a device, especially a mechanical one; an artifice; a scheme; a stratagem.

Government is a *contrivance* of human wisdom to provide for human wants.
Burke.

For every difficulty he [Warren Hastings] had a *contrivance* ready; and, whatever may be thought of the justice and humanity of some of his *contrivances*, it is certain that they seldom failed to serve the purpose for which they were designed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Party nicknames, in nine cases out of ten, are simply a *contrivance* for exciting odium or contempt.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 4.

=**Syn. 2.** Plan, invention, design: machination, stratagem; *Device*, *Shift*, etc. See *expedient*, *n.*

contrive1 (kon-trīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *contrived*, ppr. *contriving.* [< ME. *contriven*, *contreven*, *controeven*, *controven*, find out, contrive, < OF. *controver*, F. *controuver* (= It. *controvare*), < *con-* + *trover* (= It. *trovare*), find: see *trover*, *trove*, *troubadour.* Cf. *retrieve*, formerly *retrive*, *retreve*, also ult. < OF. *trover.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To invent; devise; plan.

I went to St. Clement's, that pretty built and *contrived* church.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 28, 1684.

Our poet has always some beautiful design, which he first establishes, and then *contrives* the means which will naturally conduct him to his end.
Dryden.

Parasites, external and internal, torture helpless hosts by means of carefully *contrived* implements for securing their hold and aiding their progress.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 241.

2. To manage, by a device, stratagem, plan, or scheme: with an infinitive as object: as, he *contrived* to gain his point.

Sheridan, when he concluded, *contrived*, with a knowledge of stage effect which his father might have envied, to sink back, as if exhausted, into the arms of Burke.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The old town clerks did not spell very correctly, but they *contrived* to make pretty intelligible the will of a free and just community.
Emerson, Misc., p. 86.

=**Syn. 1.** To design, project, plot, concoct, hatch, form, frame, brew.

II. *intrans.* To form schemes or designs; plan; scheme.

If thou read this, O Cæsar, thou mayst live;
If not, the Fates with traitors do *contrive*.
Shak., J. C., ii. 3.

contrive2† (kon-trīv'), *v. t.* [Irreg. made from L. *conterere*, pp. *contritus*, wear away: see *contrite*, *a.* The L. perf. is *contrivi*; but the E. form is prob. due to confusion with *contrive*1.] To wear away; spend.

That sage Pylian syre, which did survive
Three ages, such as mortall men *contrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 48.

Please ye we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistresse' health.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

contrivement† (kon-trīv'ment), *n.* [< *contrive*1 + *-ment.*] Contrivance; invention; plan; device; scheme.

Royall buildings, which though perhaps they come short of the Italian for *contrivement*, yet not in costly curiousnesse.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

To my *contrivement* leave the welcome care
Of making sure that he, and none but he,
To Potipher's estate do prove the heir.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 189.

The admirable *contrivement* and artifice of this great fabrick of the universe.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 176.

contrivent. An arbitrary variant of *contrived*, past participle of *contrive*1.

Reverend Edicts vpon Mount Sina given,
How-much-fould sense is in few words *contriven*!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

contriver (kon-trī'vėr), *n.* An inventor; one who plans or devises; a schemer.

I, the mistress of your charms,
The close *contriver* of all harms,
Was never call'd to bear my part.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 5.

control (kŏn-trōl'), *n.* [< ME. *conterrolle* = D. *kontrole* = G. *controlle* = Dan. *kontrol* = Sw. *kontroll*, < OF. *contrerole*, F. *contrôle*, < ML. *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll or -register used to verify accounts, < L. *contra*, against, opposite, counter, + ML. *rotulus*, L. *rotula*, a roll: see *counter-roll*, *counter-*, and *roll.* The later senses (2 and 3) depend partly on the verb.] **1†.** A book-register or account kept to correct or check another account or register; a counter-register. *Johnson.* — **2.** Check; restraint: as, to speak or act without *control*; to keep the passions under *control.*

If the sinner . . . lay no restraint upon his lusts, no *control* upon his appetites, he is certainly too strong for the means of grace.
South, Sermons.

If angels were to govern men, neither external nor internal *controls* on government would be necessary.
Madison, The Federalist, No. 51.

3. The act or power of keeping under check or in order; power of direction or guidance; authority; regulation; government; command.

Keep it ours, O God, from brute *control*;
O Statesmen, guard us, guard the eye, the soul
Of Europe, keep our noble England whole.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, viii.

A dominant class arising does not simply become unlike the rest, but assumes *control* over the rest.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 216.

Board of control, a board of six members established in 1784 by Pitt for the government of British India. The president of the board was a chief minister of the crown and a member of the ministry. This board was abolished in 1858, when the government of India was transferred to the crown. =**Syn. 3.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. (see *authority*), direction, charge, regulation.

control (kŏn-trōl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *controlled*, ppr. *controlling.* [= D. *kontroleren* = G. *controlliren* = Dan. *kontrollere* = Sw. *kontrollera*, < F. *contrôler*, register, control, < *contrôle*, n.: see *control*, *n.*] **1.** To check or ascertain the accuracy of, as by a counter-register or double account, or by experiment. — **2†.** To prove by counter-statements; confute; convict.

The duke of Milan,
And his more braver daughter, could *control* thee.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

This account was *controlled* to be false.
Fuller.

3. To exercise control over; hold in restraint or check; subject to authority; direct; regulate; govern; dominate.

Give me a staff of honour for mine age,
But not a sceptre to *control* the world!
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

High degrees of moral sentiment *control* the unfavorable influences of climate.
Emerson, Civilization.

The *controlling* influence of public sentiment in groups which have little or no organization is best shown in the force with which it acts on those who are bound to avenge murders.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 466.

4. To have superior force or authority over; overpower. [Rare.]

A recital cannot *control* the plain words in the granting part of a deed.
Johnson's Reports.

Controlling experiment, in *chem.*, a corroborating or confirmatory experiment.

For a *controlling experiment*, the gas may be passed for a short time through the alcoholic ammonia alone.
W. R. Bowditch, Coal Gas, p. 149.

To control the point, in *fencing*, to bear or beat the point down; hence, to have the advantage over.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson foist, you! You'll *control the point*, you!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

=**Syn. 3.** *Rule*, *Regulate*, etc. (see *govern*), curb, restrain, direct.

control-experiment (kŏn-trōl'eks-per'i-ment), *n.* An experiment made to establish the conditions under which another experiment is made.

controllable (kŏn-trō'la-bl), *a.* [< *control* + *-able.*] Capable of being controlled, checked, or restrained; subject to regulation or command.

Passion is the drunkenness of the mind, and therefore, in its present workings, not *controllable* by reason.
South.

controller (kŏn-trō'lėr), *n.* [Often written, in the second sense, *comptroller*, in accordance with a false etymology from *compt*1, an old spelling of *count*1; < ME. *conterroller*, *controllour* (only in sense 1), < AF. *countrerouler*, OF. *contrerolleur*, F. *contrôleur* (> D. *kontroleur* = G. *controlleur* = Dan. *kontrollør*), < ML. *contrarotulator*, lit. the keeper of a counter-roll or check-list, < *contrarotulum*, a counter-roll: see *control*, *n.* In the third sense now practically < *control*, *v.*, 3, + *-er*1.] **1†.** One who has charge of the receipt and expenditure of money.

Ther-fore the *countrollour* . . .
Wryteth vp the somme as euery day,
And helpes to count.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

Specifically — **2.** An officer who has certain duties to perform in examining the accounts and managing the financial affairs of a public or private corporation, or of a city, state, or government. Three controllers are employed by the government of the United States. The *first controller* examines and revises all civil accounts except those relating to customs and the postal service, and the latter also on appeal, and countersigns all warrants drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury for receiving and paying money, except those connected with post-office operations. The *second controller* has the same duties with reference to the accounts and warrants of the War and Navy departments. The *controller of the currency* administers the laws relating to the national banks. Some States and cities also have officers styled controllers, with similar duties. [In this sense often spelled *comptroller*, a false form (see etymology).]

3. One who controls or restrains; one who has the power or authority to govern or control; one who governs or regulates.

The great *controller* of our fate
Deign'd to be man, and lived in low estate.
Dryden, Wit of Bath's Tale, l. 460.

Clerk controller of the king's household. See *clerk*. — **Controller of the household**, in England, an officer at court, ranking next after the treasurer of the household, who investigates the accounts and maintains discipline among the servants of the royal household. His duties, like those of the treasurer and lord steward, are now commonly performed by the master of the household. He is usually a peer, or the son of a peer, and a privy councillor, and bears a white staff as his badge of authority.

The sewer will not take no men no dishes till they be commanded by the *controller*.
Paston Letters (ed. 1841), I. 144.

On the 18th of February Gloucester arrived with about eighty horsemen, and was met a mile out of town by the . . . treasurer and . . . the *controller of the king's household*, who bade him retire at once to his lodgings.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 363.

controller-general (kon-trō'lėr-jen'ę-rąl), *n.* An officer charged with the immediate control or direction of some branch of administration. It has been the title of many officers of the French government, chiefly connected with the revenue. The controller-general of the finances was originally subordinate to the superintendent of the finances, but from 1661 to 1791 was himself the head of the treasury. The title was given to the two officers appointed by the French and English governments, under the arrangement of 1879, for the joint supervision of the finances of Egypt.

controllership (kon-trō'lėr-ship), *n.* [< *controller* + *-ship*.] The office of a controller. Also written *comptrollership*.

controlling-nosle (kon-trō'ling-noz'l), *n.* A device for regulating the size of a stream issuing from a nozle. It consists of a rotating sleeve which thrusts forward or retracts a cone-valve, so as to close the opening altogether or in part, or to leave it unobstructed, as may be desired.

controlment (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* [< *control* + *-ment*.] **1.** The power or act of controlling; the state of being restrained; control; restraint.

Except for the publique benefite, every man to be free and out of *controlment*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 426.

They made war and peace with one another, without *controlment*.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

†**2.** Opposition; resistance; refutation.

Was it reason that we should suffer the same to pass without *controlment*?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 7.

controve†, **controver**†. Middle English forms of *contrive*1, *contriver*.

It is sinne to *controve*
Thyng that is for to reprove.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7545.

controversal† (kon-trō-vėr'sal), *a.* [< L. *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction (see *controverse*, *v.*), + *-al*.] **1.** Turning different ways.

The Temple of Janus with his two *controversal* faces might now not unsignificantly be set open.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 51.

2. Controversial.

I may perhaps have taken some pains in studying *controversal* divinity.
Boyle, Love of God, p. 122 (3rd MS.).

controversary† (kon-trō-vėr'sa-ri), *a.* [< *controverse* + *-ary*1.] Pertaining to controversy; controversial; disputatious.

Controversary points.
Bp. Hall, Works, II. 370.

controverse† (kon-trō-vėrs'), *v. t.* [= F. *controverser*, < L. *controversari*, dispute, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction, disputed, controverted, < *contro-*, another form (neut. ablative) of *contra*, opposite, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] To controvert; dispute.

In litigious and *controversal* causes . . . the will of God is to have them [men] to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, Pref., vi.

controverse† (kon'trō-vėrs), *n.* [< F. *controverse*, < L. *controversa*, pl., disputed points, orig. neut. pl. of *controversus*, turned against: see *controverse*, *v.*, and cf. *controversy*.] Controversy.

So fitly now here commeth next in place,
After the proofe of prowesse ended well,
The *controverse* of beauties averaine grace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 2.

controversert, controversor† (kon-trō-vėr'sėr, -sor), *n.* One who controverts; a disputant.

In which place, boulted before to the bran by many *controverters*, mine adversary hath learned . . . to triumph above measure.
Bp. Hall, Honour of Married Clergy, p. 29.

controversial (kon-trō-vėr'shal), *a.* [< L. *controversia*, controversy (see *controversy*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to controversy; characterized by or connected with disputation; disputatious: as, a *controversial* discourse.

No *controversial* weapon, from the gravest reasoning to the coarsest ribaldry, was left unemployed.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

controversialist (kon-trō-vėr'shal-list), *n.* [< *controversial* + *-ist*.] One who carries on a controversy; a disputant.

What shall we say to a *controversialist* who attributes to the subject of his attack opinions which are notoriously not his?
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 494.

controversially (kon-trō-vėr'shal-i), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

controversion† (kon-trō-vėr'shon), *n.* [< ML. *controversio(n-)*, < L. *controversus*, disputed: see *controverse*, *v.*] The act of controverting.
Hooker.

controversious†, *a.* [< *controversy* (L. *controversia*) + *-ous*.] Full of controversy.
Bailey.

controversor†, *n.* See *controverser*.

controversy (kon'trō-vėr-si), *n.*; pl. *controversies* (-siz). [= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *controversia*, < L. *controversia*, debate, contention, controversy, < *controversus*, turned in an opposite direction: see *controverse*, *v.*] **1.** Disputation; debate; agitation of contrary opinions; a formal or prolonged debate; dispute.

Without *controversy*, great is the mystery of godliness.
1 Tim. iii. 16.

In learning, where there is much *controversy* there is many times little inquiry.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 239.

But this business of Death is a plaine case, and admitts no *controversie*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

Two of his [Pythias's] phrases, by their obscure and archaic diction, have given rise to repeated *controversies*.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 71.

Specifically — **2.** A suit in law; the contention in a civil action; a case in which opposing parties contend for their respective claims before a tribunal.

And their word shall every *controversy* and every stroke be tried.
Deut. xxi. 5.

3. A matter in dispute; a question to settle.

The Lord hath a *controversy* with the nations.
Jer. xxv. 31.

†**4.** Antagonism; resistance. [Rare.]

The torrent roar'd, and we did buffet it
With lusty sinews, throwing it aside
And stemming it with hearts of *controversy*.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

Adoptian controversy. See *adoptionism*. — **Bangorian controversy.** See *Bangorian*. — **Filioque controversy** in *eccles. hist.*, the controversy whether the Nicene Creed should declare merely that the Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father (John xv. 26), or should add "and from the Son" (Latin *filioque*). The Western Church adopted and retains the latter, the Greek Church the former. — **Majoristic controversy.** See *Majoristic*. — **Quinquarticular controversy.** See *the Five Articles and the Five Points*, under *article*. — **Syn. 1.** *Controversy*, *Dispute*, *contest*, disputation, altercation, wrangle, strife, quarrel. A *dispute* is commonly oral; hence it is generally of short continuance, and tends to lose the character of a dignified debate in heated assertions, if not in bickering, so that the word is now used more frequently in this latter sense. (See *argue*.) A *controversy* may be oral, but, as compared with a *dispute*, is generally in writing, and may therefore continue for a long period, with many participants, but not always with coolness or dignity: as, the celebrated Boyle and Bentley *controversy*.

The *controversies* about the Immaculate Conception are older than the Reformation, but have only just been decided.
Pusey, Eirenicon, p. 91.

In all *disputes*, so much as there is of passion, so much there is of nothing to the purpose.
Sir T. Browne.

controvert (kon-trō-vėrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. *controvertir* = Pg. *controverter* = It. *controvertere*, < L. as if **controvertere* (assumed from *controversus*: see *controverse*, *v.*), < *contro-*, against, + *vertere*, turn.] To dispute; oppose by argument; contend against in discussion; deny and attempt to disprove or confute: as, to *controvert* opinions or principles; to *controvert* the justness of a conclusion.

It is an insolent part of reason, to *controvert* the works of God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 54.

It is more our business to exhibit the opinions of the learned than to *controvert* them.
Goldsmith, Orientalisms.

His conclusions, though *controverted* when they were first presented, are now substantially adopted by scholars.
Sumner, John Pickering.

controverter (kon-trō-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who controverts; a controversial writer.

Some *controverters* in divinity are like swaggerers in the taverne, that catch that which stands next them; the candlesticke, or pots; turne everything into a weapon.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

controvertible (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *controvertible* = It. *controvertibile*; as *controvert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being disputed; disputable; not too evident to exclude difference of opinion: as, a *controvertible* point of law.

We find the matter *controvertible*, and with much more reason denied then is as yet affirmed.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

controvertibly (kon-trō-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* In a controvertible manner.

controvertist (kon-trō-vėr'tist), *n.* [< *controvert* + *-ist*. Cf. F. *controversiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *controversista*.] One who controverts; a disputant; a man versed or engaged in controversy or disputation.

This mighty man of demonstration, this prince of *controvertists*.
Tillotson.

contrusion (kon-trō'zhon), *n.* [< L. *contrusus*, pp. of *contrudere*, press together, < *com-*, together, + *trudere*, press. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *obtrude*, *protrude*.] A crowding together. [Rare.]

Pressure or *contrusion* of the particles of the water.
Boyle, Works, III. 617.

cont-splice (kont'splis), *n.* [Cf. *cont-line*.] A splice made by cutting a rope in two, laying the end of one part on the standing part of the other, and pushing the ends through between the strands in the same manner as for an eye-splice. This forms a collar or an eye in the bight of the rope. It is used for pennants, jib-guys, upper shrouds, etc. Also called *cut splice* and *bight-splice*.

contubernal, contubernial† (kon-tū'bėr-nal, kon-tū-bėr'ni-al), *a.* [ME. *Chaucer*, *contubernial*; < L. *contubernalis*, < *contubernium*, companionship in a tent, < *com-*, together, + *taberna*, a tent: see *tavern*.] Dwelling in the same tent; living as comrades; hence, intimate; familiar.

And therefore saith Seneca . . . humble folk ben Criates freendes; they been *contubernyal* with the Lord.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

contumacious (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* [With suffix *-ous* (as in *audacious*, *vivacious*, etc.), = F. *contumax* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *contumaz* = It. *contumace*, < L. *contumax* (*contumac-*), stubborn, insolent (found unchanged, *contumax*, in ME.); origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *contemnere*, despise: see *contemn* and *contumely*.] **1.** Headstrong; insolent; hence, resisting legitimate authority, whether civil, ecclesiastical, military, or parental; stubbornly disobedient or rebellious: as, a *contumacious* child.

Most obstinate *contumacious* sinner.
Hammond, Fundamentals.

Richard fell before the castle of a *contumacious* vassal.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ix. 5.

If he were *contumacious*, he might be excommunicated, or, in other words, be deprived of all civil rights and imprisoned for life.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, wilfully disobedient to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or showing wilful contempt of its authority. — **Syn. 1.** *Stubborn*, *Refractory*, etc. (see *obstinate*), proud, headstrong, unmanageable, ungovernable, unruly, wilful, perverse.

contumaciously (kon-tū-mā'shus-li), *adv.* Obstinately; stubbornly; perversely; in disobedience of orders.

This justice hath stocks for the vagrant, ropes for felons, weights for the *contumacious* by silent.
Bp. Hall, Peace-maker (Ord MS.).

contumaciousness (kon-tū-mā'shus-nes), *n.* Perverseness; stubbornness; obstinate disobedience; contumacy.

contumacity (kon-tū-mas'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *contumax* (*contumac-*) + *-ity*. See *contumacious*.] Same as *contumacy*. [Rare.]

Such a fund of *contumacity*.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 80.

contumacy (kon'tū-mą-si), *n.* [= F. *contumace* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *contumacia*, < L. *contumacia*, < *contumax* (*contumac-*), contumacious: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Wilful and persistent resistance to legitimate authority of any kind; unyielding disobedience; stubborn perverseness in an illegal or wrong course of action.

He disobeys God in the way of *contumacy* who refuses his signs, his outward assistances, his ceremonies which are induced by his authority.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

Such acts
Of *contumacy* will provoke the Highest
To make death in us live.
Milton, P. L., x. 1027.

In consequence of his [Archbishop Laud's] famous proclamation setting up certain novelties in the rites of public worship, fifty godly ministers were suspended for *contumacy* in the course of two years and a half.
Emerson, Misc., p. 35.

2. Specifically, in *law*, wilful disobedience to a lawful order of a judicial or legislative body, or wilful contempt of its authority; a refusal to appear in court when legally summoned. — **Syn. 1.** Stubbornness, perverseness, wilfulness, intractability. For comparison, see *obstinate*.

contumelious (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *contumelioso*, < L. *contumeliosus*, < *contumelia*, insult: see *contumely*.] **1.** Indicating or expressive of contumely; haughtily offensive; contemptuous; insolent; rude and sarcastic: said of acts or things.

Contumelious language. *Swift.*

Assail him with *contumelious* or discourteous language. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 6.

Curving a *contumelious* lip. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiii.

2. Haughty and contemptuous; disposed to taunt or to insult; insolent; supercilious: said of persons.

There is yet another sort of *contumelious* persons, who are not chargeable with . . . ill employing their wit; for they use none of it. *Government of the Tongue.*

3†. Reproachful; shameful; ignominious.

As it is in the highest degree injurious to them, so is it *contumelious* to him. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

=Syn. 1 and **2.** See list under *abusive.*

contumeliously (kon-tū-mē'li-us-li), *adv.* In a contumelious manner; with arrogance and contempt; insolently.

Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates, Thus *contumeliously* should break the peace! *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

contumeliousness (kon-tū-mē'li-us-nes), *n.* Insolence; contempt; contumely.

contumely (kon'tū-mē-li), *n.*; pl. *contumelies* (-liz). [< ME. *contumelie*, < OF. *contumelie* = Sp. Pg. It. *contumelia*, < L. *contumelia*, abuse, insult, reproach; origin uncertain; prob. connected with *contumax*: see *contumacious*.] **1.** Insolently offensive or abusive speech; haughtiness and contempt expressed in words; overbearing or reviling language; contemptuousness; insolence.

The oppressor's wrong, the proud man's *contumely*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

I left England twenty years ago under a cloud of disaster and *contumely*. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 173.

2. A contumelious statement or act; an exhibition of haughty contempt or insolence.

A good man bears a *contumely* worse Than he would do an injury. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Here be also some Jews, . . . a people scattered throughout the whole world, . . . subject to all wrongs and *contumelies*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 114.

=Syn. 1. Abuse, rudeness, scorn.

contumulate† (kon-tū'mū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *contumulatus*, pp. of *contumulare*, furnish with a mound, bury, < *com-*, together, + *tumulare*, bury, < *tumulus*, a mound, tomb: see *tumulus*.] To lay or bury in the same tomb or grave.

Contumulate both man and wife. *Old poem*, in Theatrum Chemicum, p. 178.

contumulation† (kon-tū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *contumulate*: see *-ation*.] The act of laying or burying in the same tomb or grave.

contund† (kon-tund'), *v. t.* [= F. *contondre* = Sp. Pg. *contundir* = It. *contundere*, < L. *contundere*, bruise, beat together, < *com-*, together, + *tundere*, beat, bruise, = Skt. √ *tud* (for **stud*), strike, sting, = Goth. *stautan*, strike. Cf. *contuse*.] To beat; bruise; pulverize by beating.

All which being finely *contunted*, and mixed in a stone or glass mortar. *Middleton*, Mad World, iii. 2.

His [Don Quixote's] muscles were so extended and *contunted* that he was not corpus mobile. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, III. 2.

contunet, *v.* A Middle English form of *continue*.

Love cometh of dame Fortune
That litel while wole *contune*
For it shal chaungen wonder soone.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 5332.

contuse (kon-tūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *contused*, ppr. *contusing*. [< L. *contusus* (> F. *contus* = Sp. Pg. It. *contuso*, bruised), pp. of *contundere*: see *contund*. Cf. *intuse*, *obtuse*, *pertuse*, *retuse*.] **1†.** To beat; bruise; pound; pulverize by beating.

Roots, barks, and seeds . . . *contused* together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 574.

2. To injure the flesh of, by impact of a blunt surface, with or without a breach of the integument; bruise by violent contact or pressure. If the injury is accompanied by a breaking of the skin, it is called a *contused wound*; if not, a *contusion*.

The ligature *contuses* the lips in cutting them. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

contusion (kon-tū'zhon), *n.* [= F. *contusion* = Sp. *contusion* = Pg. *contusão* = It. *contusione* = G. *contusion* = Dan. Sw. *kontusion*, < L. *contusio(n-)*, < *contundere*, pp. *contusus*, bruise: see *contuse*.] **1.** The act of beating and bruising, or the state of being bruised. — **2.** The act of reducing to powder or fine particles by beating or pounding.

Take a piece of glass and reduce it to powder, it acquiring by *contusion* a multitude of minute surfaces. *Boyle*, Colours.

3. In *surg.*, a bruise; a hurt or injury to the flesh or some part of the body without breach of integument or apparent wound, as one inflicted by a blunt instrument or by a fall.

The bones, in sharp colde, wax brittle; and all *contusions*, in hard weather, are more difficult to cure. *Bacon.*

contusive (kon-tū'siv), *a.* [< *contuse* + *-ive*.] Apt to cause contusion; bruising.

Shield from *contusive* rocks her timber limbs,
And guide the sweet Enthusiast [a boat] as she swims! *Poetry of Antijacobin*, p. 150.

Conularia (kon-ū-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone, wedge, + dim. *-ul-* + *-aria*.] A large genus of fossil thecosomatous or shelled pteropods, of the family *Thecidæ*, or typical of a family *Conulariidæ*, extending from the Silurian to the Carboniferous. *C. elongata* and *C. sowerbyi* are examples. Some of these mollusks are nearly two feet long. They have a four-sided shell, whose apex is partitioned by narrow close-set septa resembling a nest of cones or pyramids placed one within another, whence the name of *cone-in-cone*.

conulariid (kon-ū-lā'ri-id), *n.* A pteropod of the family *Conulariidæ*.

Conulariidæ (kon'ū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Conularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Conularia*.

conundrum (kō-nun'drum), *n.* [Orig. slang, prob. a made word of a pseudo-Latin form, like *panjandrum*, *hocus-pocus*, etc. Skeat suggests that it may be a corruption of L. *conandum*, a thing to be attempted, neut. ger. of *conari*, attempt: see *conation*.] **1†.** A conceit; a device; a hoax.

I must have my crotchets,
And my *conundrums*! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 7.

2. A riddle in which some odd resemblance is proposed for discovery between things quite unlike, or some odd difference between similar things, the answer often involving a pun.

conure (kon'ūr), *n.* A bird of the genus *Conurus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

Conurus (kō-nū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κῶνος, a cone, + οὐρά, tail.] **1.** In *ornith.*, a large genus of American parrots or parrakeets, of moderate and small size, chiefly green and yellow coloration, and having the cere feathered: so named from the cuneate form of the tail. The Carolina parrakeet, *Conurus carolinensis*, is a characteristic example. — **2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of rove-beetles. Also called *Conosoma*.

Carolina Parrakeet (*Conurus carolinensis*).

conus (kō'nus), *n.*; pl. *coni* (-ni). [NL., < L. *conus*, a cone: see *cone*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a conical or conoid structure or organ. — **2.** [*cap.*] In *conch.*, the typical genus of the family *Conidæ* (which see), and in some systems conterminous with it: so named from the conical figure of these shells. The cone-shells are numerous and many of them very beautiful; they are found in southern and tropical seas, and include fossil forms going back to the Chalk formation. *Conus gloria-maris* is a magnificent species. *C. marmoreus* is a common and characteristic example. — **Coni vasculosi**, the conical masses formed by the convoluted vasa efferentia of the testis. — **Conus arteriosus**. Same as *arterial cone* (which see, under *arterial*). — **Conus medullaris** (the medullary cone), the tapering part of the spinal cord below the lumbar enlargement.

Cone-shell (*Conus marmoreus*).

conusable†, **conusance**†, etc. Old forms of *cognizable*, etc.

Conusidæ† (kō-nū'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Conus* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Conidæ*. *Fleming*, 1828.

convail†, *v. i.* [< ME. *convalen*, < L. as ff. "*convalere*, < *com-* (intensive) + *valere*, be strong or well. Cf. *convalescence*.] To grow strong; increase in strength.

First as the erth increith populus,
So *convalit* variance and vicis. *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 93.

convalesce (kon-vạ-les'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convalesced*, ppr. *convalescing*. [= Sp. *convalecer* = Pg. *convalescer*, < L. *convalescere*, begin to grow strong or well, grow stronger, < *com-* (intensive) + *valescere*, inceptive of *valere*, be strong or well: see *valiant* and *avail*[1].] To grow better after sickness; make progress toward the recovery of health.

He found the queen somewhat *convalesced*. *Knox*, Hist. Reformation, v., an. 1566.

He had a trifling illness in August, and as he *convalesced*, he grew impatient of the tenacious life which held him to earth. *Howells*, Venetian Life, xiii.

convalescence, **convalescency** (kon-vạ-les'-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< F. *convalescence* = Pr. *convalescencia* = Sp. *convalecencia* = Pg. *convalescença* = It. *convalescenza* = G. *convalescenz*, < LL. *convalescentia*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *convalescent*.] The gradual recovery of health and strength after sickness; renewal of health and vigor after sickness or weakness.

Emaciated, shadow-like, but quite free from his fever, the deacon resigned himself to the luxury of *convalescence*. *Harper's Mag.*

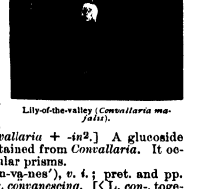
convalescent (kon-vạ-les'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convalescent* = Sp. *convaleciente* = Pg. It. *convalescente*, < L. *convalescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convalescere*, grow strong or well: see *convalesce*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Recovering health and strength after sickness or debility. — **2.** Pertaining to convalescence; adapted to a state of convalescence.

II. *n.* One who is recovering health or strength after sickness or weakness. — **Convalescent hospital**, a hospital intermediate between the ordinary hospital and the homes of the patients, established with the view of developing convalescents into perfect health by the influences of pure air, gentle exercise, and a nourishing, well-regulated diet.

convalescently (kon-vạ-les'ent-li), *adv.* In a convalescent manner.

convallamarin (kon-vạ-lam'ạ-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convall(aria)* + L. *amarus*, bitter, + *-in*[2].] A bitter glucoside ($C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$) obtained from *Convallaria*.

Convallaria (kon-vạ-lā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *convallis*, a valley inclosed on all sides, < *com-*, together, + *callis*, a valley: see *vale*, *valley*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Liliaceæ*. The only species in the genus is *C. majalis*, the lily-of-the-valley, a perennial stemless herb, with a creeping root-stock, two or three leaves, and a many-flowered raceme of white, drooping, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers. It blossoms in May, grows in woods and on heaths throughout Europe and northern Asia, and is also found native in the Alleghanies. It is a favorite in cultivation, and several varieties have been produced.



Lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

convallarin (kon-val'ạ-rin), *n.* [< NL. *Convallaria* + *-in*[2].] A glucoside ($C_{34}H_{52}O_{11}$) obtained from *Convallaria*. It occurs in rectangular prisms.

convanesce (kon-vạ-nes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *convanesced*, ppr. *convanescing*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *vanescere*, vanish: see *vanish*, *evanesce*.] In *math.*, to disappear by the running together of two summits, as of solid angles: said of the edge of a polyhedron. *Kirkman*, 1857.

convanescible (kon-vạ-nes'i-bl), *a.* [< *convanesce* + *-ible*.] Capable of convanescing. — **Convanescible edge**, an edge of a polyhedron that can disappear by the running together of the two summits it joins.

convection (kon-vek'shon), *n.* [< L. *convectio(n-)*, < L. *convehere*, pp. *convectus*, carry together, convey, < *com-*, together, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*.] The act of carrying or conveying; specifically, the transference of heat or electricity through the change of position of the heated or electrified body: distinguished from *conduction* (which see). When a portion of a liquid or gas is heated above the temperature of surrounding portions, it increases in volume, and, thus becoming specifically lighter, rises, while the cooler portions of the fluid rush in from the sides and descend from the upper parts of the vessel. *Convection currents* are thus produced, and the liquid or gas is soon heated throughout. This principle is used in heating a house by a hot-air furnace. The Gulf Stream is a grand *convection current*, carrying the heat of the equator toward the pole. (See *heat*.) Similarly, electricity may be transmitted by convection by the mo-

tion of the electrified body itself, as when the electricity of a conductor is discharged by a point, it being carried off by a stream of electrified air-particles.

The term *convection* is applied to those processes by which the diffusion of heat is rendered more rapid by the motion of the hot substance from one place to another, though the ultimate transfer of heat may still take place by conduction. *Clerk Maxwell*, Heat, p. 10.

When a hot body is placed in air, it sets up a number of *convection* currents. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 364.

convective (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* [< L. *convectus*, pp. of *convehere*, convey (see *convection*), + *-ive*.] Resulting from or caused by convection: as, a *convective* discharge of electricity. *Faraday.*

The significant point is, that *convective* neutralization is a gradual process, requiring time. *Science*, IV. 413.

convectively (kon-vek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convective manner; by means of convection: as, heat transferred *convectively*.

convellent† (kon-vel'ent), *a.* [< L. *convellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convellere*, pull up, tear up, wrench away: see *convulse*.] Tending to pull up or extract: as, a *convellent* force. *Todd and Bowman.*

convenable†‡ (kon'vē-na-bl), *a.* [< F. *convenable*, OF. *convenable* (earlier *covevable*, > ME. *covenable*: see *covenable*) (= Pr. *convenable* = Sp. *convenible* (obs.) = Pg. *conviuhavel* = It. *convenevole*), agreeable, suitable, < *convenir*, agree, suit, formerly also convene, < L. *convenire*, convene, come together: see *convene* and *convenient*, and cf. *covenable*, the older form of *convenable*.] Suitable; fit; consistent; conformable.

This place that was voyde at the table of Iosoph beeto-keneth the place that Matheu fulfille; and, sir, thus be these two tables *convenable*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

And with his word his worke is *convenable*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Another ancient romance says of its hero, "He every day was prov'd in daunsyng and in songe that the ladies coulde think were *convenable* for a nobleman to conne."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 10.

convenable2 (kon-vē'na-bl), *a.* [< *convene* + *-able*.] Capable of being convened or assembled.

convenably† (kon'vē-na-bli), *adv.* Suitably; conveniently. *Lydgate.*

convene (kon-vēn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *convened*, ppr. *convening*. [= F. *convenir* = Sp. *convenir* = Pg. *convir* = It. *convenire*, < L. *convenire*, come together, join, fit, suit, < *com-*, together, + *venire* = E. *come*. Cf. *convenient*, and *advene*, *supervene*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come together; meet; unite: said of things. [Rare.]

The rays [of light] converge and *convene* in the eyes.
Newton, Opticks.

2. To come together; meet in the same place; assemble, as persons, usually for some public purpose or the promotion of some common interest: as, the legislature will *convene* in January; the citizens *convened* in the city hall.

On Wednesday, that fatal day,
The people were *convening*.
Willie's Drowned in Gansery (Child's Ballads, II. 183).

=Syn. 2. To congregate, muster, gather.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to assemble; call together; convoke.

On festivals, at those churches where the Feast of the Patron Saint is solemnized, the masters *convene* their scholars. Quoted in *Liber Cleri*, E. E. T. S.), p. liv.

And now the almighty father of the gods
Convenes a council in the blest abodes.
Pope, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, i.

Frequent meetings of the whole company might be *convened* for the transaction of ordinary business.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 111.

2. To summon to appear, as before a public (especially a judicial) officer or an official body.

By the papal canon law, clerks . . . cannot be *convened* before any but an ecclesiastical judge. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Foker, whom the proctor knew very well, . . . was taken, . . . summarily *convened* and sent down from the university. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, xviii.

3. In *civil law*, to sue. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*

convenee (kon-vē-nē'), *n.* [< *convene* + *-ee*1.] One convened or summoned with others. [Rare.]

convener (kon-vē'nėr), *n.* 1. One who convenes or meets with others. [Rare.]

I do reverence the *conveners* [at the Synod of Dort] for their . . . worth and learning.
Bp. Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 70.

2. One who convenes or calls a meeting; in Scotland, one appointed to call together an organized body, as a committee, of which he is generally chairman: as, the *convener* of the Home Mission Committee.

Ye dainty Deacons and ye douce *Conveners*.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

convenience (kon-vē'niens), *n.* [= F. *convenance* = Pr. *conveniencia*, *convinensa* = Sp. Pg. *conveniencia* = It. *convenienza*, *convenienzia*, < L. *convenientia*, < *convenien(t-)s*, ppr., suitable, convenient: see *convenient*.] 1†. A coming together; assemblage; conjunction; joinder.

Of byrth she was hyghest of degre,
To whom alle angeles did obedience,
Of Daukes lyne which sprong out of Iesse,
In whom alle vertet is by liut *convenience*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

2. The state or character of being convenient; fitness; suitableness; adaptation; propriety.

To debate and question the *convenience* of Divine Ordinations is neither wisdom nor sobriety.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xvii.

3. Freedom from discomfort or trouble; ease in use or action; comfort.

All
That gives society its beauty, strength,
Convenience, and security, and use.
Cowper, The Task, ii.

4. That which gives ease or comfort; that which is suited to wants or necessity; that which is handy; an accommodation.

A man alters his mind as the work proceeds, and will have this or that *convenience* more, of which he had not thought when he began. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

Trade has a strong influence upon all people, who have found the sweet of it, bringing with it so many of the *Conveniences* of Life as it does. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 116.

Excellent! What a *convenience!* They [the negroes] seemed created by Providence to bear the heat and the whipping, and make these fine articles [sugar, coffee, tobacco]. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 154.

5. A convenient appliance, utensil, or other article, as a tool, a vehicle, etc.

What sport would our old Oxford acquaintance make at a man packed up in this leathern *convenience* with a wife and children! *Grant*, Spiritual Quixote, xii. 11.

6†. Agreement; consistency.—**At (one's) convenience**, when it is convenient: as, do not hurry, but do it *at your convenience*.

conveniency (kon-vē'nien-si), *n.* Same as *convenience*. [Formerly common, but now nearly obsolete.]

That imitation whereof poetry is, hath the most *conveniency* to Nature of all other.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Rather intent upon the end of God's glory than our own *conveniency*. *Jer. Taylor.*

You think you were marry'd for your own Recreation, and not for my *Conveniency*.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 7.

convenient (kon-vē'nient), *a.* [< ME. *convenient* = F. *convenant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conveniente*, < L. *convenien(t-)s*, fit, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire*, come together, suit: see *convene*, and cf. *covenant*, ult. a doublet of *convenient*.] 1. Fit; suitable; proper; becoming: used absolutely or with *to* or *for*.

Thou were as a God of the Saracines: and it is *convenyent* *to* a God to ete no Mete that is mortalle.
Maundevile, Travels, p. 230.

At that soper were thei served so well as was *convenient* *to* so myghty a prince as was the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 614.

Feed me with food *convenient for* me. Prov. xxx. 8.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor jesting, which are not *convenient*. Eph. v. 4.

2. Affording certain facilities or accommodation; commodious; serviceable; rendering some act or movement easy of performance or freeing it from obstruction: as, a very *convenient* staircase; a *convenient* harbor.

Because the Cells were cut above each other, some higher some lower in the side of the Rock; here were *convenient* Stairs cut for the easier communication betwixt the upper and nether Regions. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 118.

Exchange may be often *convenient*; and, on the other hand, the cash purchase may be often more *convenient*.
D. Webster, Speech on Tariff, April, 1824.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, it is but a *convenient* mode of expression to denote different classes of its acts. *Mozart*, Nature and Thought, p. 218.

3. Opportune; favorable: as, a *convenient* hour.

When a *convenient* day was come, . . . Herod on his birthday made a supper. Mark vi. 21.

When I have a *convenient* season, I will call for thee.
Acts xxiv. 25.

4. At hand; easily accessible; readily obtained or found when wanted; handy. [Colloq.]

Obstinate heretics used to be brought thither *convenient* for burning hard by. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, iii.

conveniently (kon-vē'nient-li), *adv.* 1. Fitly; suitably; with adaptation to the desired end or effect: as, the house was not *conveniently* situated for a tradesman.

Courtship, and such fair ostents of love
As shall *conveniently* become you there.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 8.

2. With ease; without trouble or difficulty.

He sought how he might *conveniently* betray him.
Mark xiv. 11.

convent† (kon-vent'), *v.* [< L. *conventus*, pp. of *convenire*, come together: see *convene*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To meet; concur.

All our surgeons
Convent in their behoof.
Beau. and Fl., Two Noble Kinsmen.

2. To serve; agree; be convenient or suitable.

When that is known and golden time *convents*,
A solemn combination shall be made
Of our dear souls. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To call together; convoke; convene.

By secret messengers I did *convent*
The English chieftaines all. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 620.

There were required the whole number of seuentie and one, in determining the going to Warre, in adding to a Citie, or the reuenues of the Temple, or in *conuenting* the ordinarie Iudges of the Tribes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 112.

2. To call before a judge or tribunal.

What he with his oath,
And all probation, will make up full clear,
Whensoever he's *convented*. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

Even this morning,
Before the common-council, young Malfato,—
Convented for some lands he held, suppos'd
Belong'd to certain orphans. *Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

And letters missive were dispatched incontinently, to *convent* Mr. Cotton before the infamous High Commission Court. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

convent (kon'vent), *n.* [< OF. *convent*, *covent* (> ME. *covent*, q. v.), F. *couvent* = Pr. *covent*, *conven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento*, < L. *conventus*, a meeting, assembly, union, company, ML. a convent, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet together: see *convene*.] 1†. A meeting or an assembly.

These eleven witches beginning to dance (which is an usual ceremony at their *conuents* or meetings).
B. Jonson, Masque of Queens.

2. An association or a community of persons devoted to religious life and meditation; a society of monks or nuns. The term is popularly limited to such associations of women.

One of our *convent*, and his [the duke's] confessor.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 3.

3. A house occupied by such a community; an abbey; a monastery or nunnery. The parts of a convent are: (1) the church; (2) the choir, or that portion of the church in which the members say the daily office; (3) the chapter-house, a place of meeting, in which the community business is discussed; (4) the cells; (5) the refectory; (6) the dormitory; (7) the infirmary; (8) the parlor, for the reception of visitors; (9) the library; (10) the treasury; (11) the cloister; (12) the crypt. *Cath. Dict.*

conventical (kon-ven'ti-kal), *a.* [< *convent* + *-ical*.] Of or belonging to a convent.—**Conventical prior**, an abbot.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* [< ME. *conventicul* = F. *conventicule* = Sp. *conventículo* = Pg. *conventiculo* = It. *conventicolo*, < L. *conventiculum*, a meeting, place of meeting, ML. esp. a meeting of heretics, dim. of *conventus*, a meeting: see *convent*, *n.*] 1. An assembly or gathering; especially, a secret or unauthorized gathering for the purpose of religious worship.

I shal not gadere togidere the *conuenticulis* [Latin *conventicula*] of hem of blodes. *Wyclif*, Ps. xv. 4.

The people were assembled togither in those hallowed places dedicate to their gods, because they had yet no large halles or places of *conventicle*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

It behoveth that the place where God shall be served by the whole Church be a public place, for the avoiding of privy *conventicles*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 12.

They are commanded to abstain from all *conventicles* of men whatsoever. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

Specifically—2. In Great Britain, a meeting of dissenters from the established church for religious worship. In this sense it is used by English writers and in English statutes. It was especially applied, as a term of opprobrium, to the secret meetings for religious worship held by the Scottish Covenanters, when they were persecuted for their faith in the reign of Charles II.

An act recently passed, at the instance of James, made it death to preach in any Presbyterian *conventicle* whatever, and even to attend such a *conventicle* in the open air. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A building in which religious meetings or conventicles are held.

In hall,
Court, theatre, *conventicle*, or shop,
Wordsworth, Prelude, vii.

Permission to erect, at their own expense, a church or other religious *conventicle*.
R. Anderson, Hawaiian Islands, p. 173.

4†. Connection; following; party.

The same Theophilus, and other bishops which were of his *conventicle*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 6.

Conventicle Act, an English statute of 1670 (22 Charles II., c. 1), which forbade the assembling of five or more persons over sixteen years of age at any meeting or conventicle for the exercise of religion in any other manner than according to the liturgy and practice of the Church of England.

conventicle (kon-ven'ti-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conventicled*, ppr. *conventicling*. [< *conventicle*, *n.*] To belong to or meet in a conventicle; practise the holding of conventicles for religious worship. [Rare.]

> *Conventicling* schools, . . . set up and taught secretly by fanatics. *South*, Works, V. f.

conventicler (kon-ven'ti-klėr), *n.* One who supports or frequents conventicles; specifically, a Scottish Covenanter.

> Having run a mile through such difficult places, he was quite spent, and the *conventiclers* hard at his heels. *Swift*, Memoir of Capt. Creichton.

convention (kon-ven'shon), *n.* [= D. *konventie* = G. *convention* = Dan. *konvention*, < F. *convention* = Sp. *convención* = Pg. *convenção* = It. *convenzione*, < L. *conventio(n-)*, a meeting, agreement, covenant, < *convenire*, pp. *conventus*, meet, agree: see *convene*.] **1.** The act of coming together; coalition; union.

> The *conventions* or associations of several particles of matter into bodies. *Boyle.*

2. A gathering of persons; a meeting; an assembly.

> To-morrow morn
> We hold a great *convention*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Specifically—**3.** A formal, recognized, or statutory meeting or assembly of men for civil or religious purposes; particularly, an assembly of delegates or representatives for consultation on important concerns, civil, political, or religious. (*a*) In the United States, in particular: (1) A body of delegates convened for the formation or revision of a constitution of government, as of a State: called a *constitutional convention* (which see, under *constitutional*). (2) A meeting of delegates of a political party, to nominate candidates for national, State, or local offices, and to formulate its principles of action. State nominating conventions arose about 1825, superseding legislative caucuses. The first national convention to select presidential candidates was held by the Antimasonic party in Baltimore in September, 1831, and all presidential nominations have since been made by such conventions. (3) A meeting of representatives of a national, State, or other general association, or of a number of persons having a common interest, for the promotion of any common object. (4) The triennial assembly of the Protestant Episcopal Church, called the *General Convention*, consisting of the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies; also, the annual assembly of each diocese, called a *diocesan convention*. (*b*) [*cap.*] In *French hist.*, the sovereign assembly, called specifically the *National Convention*, which sat from September 21st, 1792, to October 26th, 1795, and governed France after abolishing royalty. (*c*) In Great Britain, an extraordinary assembly of the estates of the realm, held without the king's writ, as the assembly which restored Charles II. to the throne (also known as the *Convention Parliament* or *Free Parliament*), and which declared the throne to have been abdicated by James II. (*d*†) In the University of Cambridge, England, a clerical court consisting of the master and fellows of a college sitting in the combination room to pass judgment on offenders against the laws of soberness and chastity.

4. An agreement or contract between two parties; specifically, in *diplomacy*, an agreement or arrangement previous to a definitive treaty. A *military convention* is a treaty made between the commanders of two opposing armies concerning the terms on which a temporary cessation of hostilities shall take place between them.

> So to the 'Change, and there bought 32*s.* worth of things for Mrs. Knipp, my Valentine, which is pretty to see how my wife is come to *convention* with me that, whatever I do give to anybody else, I shall give her as much.
> *Pepys*, Diary, III. 80.

And first of all, it is worth while to note that properly the word Treaty is applied exclusively to political and commercial objects; while the less pretentious though longer denomination of *Convention* is bestowed on special agreements of all kinds—as, for instance, international arrangements about postage, telegraphs, or literary rights.
Blackwood's Mag.

The same thing is true of treaties of peace as of all other *conventions*, that they are of no validity where the government exceeds its constitutional powers in making them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 151.

5. General agreement; tacit understanding; common consent, as the foundation of a custom, an institution, or the like.

> A useful *convention* gradually restricted the arbitrary use of these phonograms. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 65.

> The poet is by nature a fiery creature, incapable of toning down his spontaneous feelings to the rules of social *convention*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 581.

6. A customary rule, regulation, or requirement, or such rules collectively; something more or less arbitrarily established, or required by common consent or opinion; a conventionality; a precedent.

> In order to denote the rates of movement along the height and base of an inclined plane in terms of the rate along the hypothenuse, we must adopt some *convention* which will abbreviate such an account as we have just given. *J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 58.

Yet certain *conventions* are indispensable to art.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 467.

7. In *civil law*: (*a*) In general, the agreement of several persons, who by a common act of the will determine their legal relations, for the purpose either of creating an obligation or of extinguishing one. (*b*) In a narrower sense, the agreement of several persons in one and the same act of will resulting in an obligation between them.—**Convention of estates**, the meeting of the estates of the kingdom of Scotland, before the union with England, upon any special occasion or emergency. These conventions consisted of any number of the estates that might be suddenly called together, without the necessity of a formal citation such as was required in summoning a regular parliament.—**Convention of royal burghs**, the yearly meeting held in Edinburgh by commissioners from the royal burghs, to treat of certain matters pertaining to the common good of the burghs. Their deliberations are in general directed to matters of no public importance.—**Convention treaty**, a treaty entered into between different states, under which they severally bind themselves to observe certain stipulations contained in the treaty.—**Joint convention**, in the United States, a meeting in one body of both branches of Congress or of a State legislature.—**National convention, nominating convention.** See above, 3.

conventional (kon-ven'shon-al), *a.* [= D. *konventioneel* = G. *conventionell* = Dan. *konventionel*, < F. *conventionnel* = Pr. *conventional* = Sp. Pg. *convencional* = It. *convenzionale*, < LL. *conventionalis*, pertaining to an agreement, < L. *conventio(n-)*, an agreement: see *convention*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to a convention, or formal meeting of delegates.

> I know that what he has said will be understood as intimating, at least, that this *Conventional* movement of ours was stimulated by South Carolina, and was the result of concert between certain South Carolina [and Mississippi] politicians.
> Quoted in *H. von Holst's* John C. Calhoun, p. 324.

2. Stipulated; covenanted; established by agreement.—**3.** Arbitrarily selected, fixed, or determined; as, *conventional* signs.—**4.** Arising out of custom or usage; sanctioned by general concurrence; depending on usage or tacit agreement; not existing from any natural growth or necessity; generally accepted or observed; formal.

> I too easily saw through the varnish of *conventional* refinement. *Mary Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 190.

> There is no way of distinguishing those feelings which are natural from those which are *conventional*, except by an appeal to first principles.
> *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 190.

The very earliest dialects are as exclusively *conventional* as the latest; the savage has no keener sense of etymological connection than the man of higher civilization.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 297.

Specifically—**5.** In the *fine arts*, depending on accepted models or traditions, irrespective of independent study of nature; traditionally or purposely deviating from natural forms, although properly retaining the principles which underlie them: as, the *conventional* forms of birds, beasts, flowers, etc., in heraldry and on coins.—**6.** In *law*, resting in actual contract: as, the *conventional* relation of landlord and tenant, as distinguished from the implied obligation to pay for use and occupation, incurred by occupying another's land without agreement.

Conventional services reserved by tenures upon grants, made out of the crown or knights service.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

Conventional estates, those freeholds, not of inheritance or estates for life, which are created by the express acts of the parties, in contradistinction to those which are legal, and arise from the operation and construction of law.—**Conventional obligations**, obligations resulting from the actual agreement of parties, in contradistinction to natural or legal obligations.

conventionalism (kon-ven'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ism*.] **1.** Adherence or the tendency to adhere to conventional usages, regulations, and precedents; conventionality; formalism.

> Nothing endures to the point of *conventionalism* which is not based upon lasting rules.
> *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 182.

Conventionalism, indeed, is the modern name for that which stands here for the opposite of religion; and we can judge from this in what way religion itself was conceived, for the opposite of *conventionalism* is freshness of feeling, enthusiasm. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 123.

2. That which is received or established by convention or agreement; a conventional phrase, form, ceremony, etc.; something depending on conventional rules and precepts.

> We must be content with the *conventionalisms* of vile solid knots and lumps of marble, instead of the golden cloud which encircles the fair human face with its waving mystery. *Ruskin.*

conventionalist (kon-ven'shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conventional* + *-ist*.] **1.** One who adheres to conventional usages; a formalist.—**2.** One who adheres to a convention or treaty.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, a name assumed by the more radical faction of the Democratic-Republican party in Pennsylvania during several years succeeding 1808. They had previously also borne the title of "Friends of the People."

conventionality (kon-ven-shon-al'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *conventionalities* (-tiz). [< *conventional* + *-ity*.] The character of being conventional as opposed to natural; artificiality; a conventional custom, form, term, principle, etc.

> It is strong and sturdy writing; and breaks up a whole legion of *conventionalities*. *Lamb*, To Coleridge.

> *Conventionalities* are all very well in their proper place, but they shrivel at the touch of nature like stubble in the fire. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 163.

conventionalization (kon-ven'shon-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *conventionalize* + *-ation*.] The act or the result of conventionalizing.

> The trim of the doors is also in enameled wood, fluted and carved with the shell ornaments, which is a *conventionalisation* from the honeysuckle of the Greeks.
> *Art Age*, IV. 45.

conventionalize (kon-ven'shon-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *conventionalized*, ppr. *conventionalizing*. [< *conventional* + *-ize*.] **1.** To render conventional; bring under the influence of conventional rules; render observant of the forms and precedents of society. Specifically—**2.** In the *fine arts*, to render or represent in a conventional manner—that is, either by exact adherence to a rule or in a manner intentionally incomplete and simplified.

> The fact is, neither [leaves nor figures] are idealized, but both are *conventionalized* on the same principles, and in the same way. *Ruskin.*

conventionally (kon-ven'shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

> I should have replied to this question by something *conventionally* vague and polite.
> *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xiv.

conventionary (kon-ven'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *convention* + *-ary*.] Acting under contract; settled by covenant or stipulation; conventional: as, *conventionary* tenants.

> In the case of the peculiar *conventionary* holdings of the Cornish mining country, where the tenant has an inheritable interest, but must be re-admitted every seven years, something like proof of a Celtic origin is attainable.
> *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 204, App.

convention-coin (kon-ven'shon-koin), *n.* **1.** A German coin adopted by most of the German states in 1763. A Cologne mark of silver, 13 loths 6 grains fine, was coined in 8½ rix-dollars. —**2.** A German coin struck according to a convention of 1857 between Austria, Prussia, and other states. A mint pound or 500 grams of fine silver was coined into 30 thalers or 52½ gulden.

convention-dollar (kon-ven'shon-dol'ėr), *n.* Same as *convention-coin*, 2.

conventionist (kon-ven'shon-ist), *n.* [< *convention* + *-ist*.] One who makes a bargain or contract. [Rare.]

> The buyer (if it be but a sorry postchnike) cannot go forth with the seller thereof into the street, . . . but he views his *conventionist* . . . as if he was going along with him to Hyde Park Corner to fight a duel.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey.

conventual (kon-ven'tū-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *conventuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conventual* = It. *conventuale*, < ML. *conventualis*, < *conventus*, a convent: see *convent*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging to a convent; monastic: as, *conventual* priors.

> The Abbot and monkes *conventuall*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3410.

Conventual regularity. *Thackeray.*

Conventual church, the church attached or belonging to a convent.

> In southern Italy . . . even a metropolitan church was not likely to reach, in point of mere size, to the measure of a second-class cathedral or *conventual church* in England, or even in Normandy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 297.

Conventual mass. See *mass*[1].

II. *n.* **1.** One who lives in a convent; a monk or a nun.

> The venerable *conventual*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 165.

2. [*cap.*] A member of one of the two great branches of the Franciscan order, the other being the Observantis. See *Franciscan*. They live in convents, follow a mitigated rule, wear a black habit and cowl, and do not go barefooted.

> The Franciscans . . . had so far swerved from the obligations of their institute, which interdicted the possession of property of any description, that they owned large estates. . . . Those who indulged in this latitude were called *conventuals*, while the comparatively small num-

ber who put the strictest construction on the rule of their order were denominated observantes, or brethren of the observance. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 8.

converge (kon-vėrj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *converged*, ppr. *converging*. [= F. *converger* = Sp. Pg. *convergere* = It. *convergere*, ⟨ LL. *convergere*, incline together, ⟨ L. *com-*, together, + *vergere*, incline, turn, bend: see *verge*, *v.* Cf. *diverge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To tend to meet in a point or line; incline and approach nearer together, as two or more lines in the same plane which are not parallel, or two planes which are not parallel; tend to meet if prolonged or continued; figuratively, to tend or lead to a common result, conclusion, etc.: opposed to *diverge*.

Colours mingle, features join,
And lines *converge*.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, III.

The mountains *converge* into a single ridge. *Jefferson.*

From whatever side we commence the investigation, our paths alike *converge* toward the principle of which this theory [of equity] is a development.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 499.

As the tree grows, the outer leaves diverge, and get farther from the tree and from each other; and two extremities that have once diverged never *converge* and grow together again. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 80.

II. *trans.* To cause to approach, or meet in a point.

For, on observing what happens when the axes of the two eyes are *converged* on an object, it will be perceived that we become conscious of the space it occupies, and of the closely-environing space, with much more distinctness than we are conscious of any other space.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 119.

To obtain a knowledge of the behaviour of crystalline plates in *converging* polarised light, a polarising apparatus constructed by Duboscq is employed.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 325.

convergence, convergency (kon-vėr′jens, -jen-si), *n.*; pl. *convergences, convergencies* (-jen-sez, -siz). [= F. *convergence* (= Sp. Pg. *convergencia* = It. *convergenza*), ⟨ *convergent*: see *convergent*.] **1.** The character or fact of converging; tendency to one point; the fact of meeting in a point.—**2.** In *math.*: (*a*) The gradual and indefinite approximation of the sum of an infinite series toward a finite value. (*b*) The scalar part of the result of performing upon any vector function the operation

$$i\frac{d}{dx}+j\frac{d}{dy}+k\frac{d}{dz}.$$

It is so called because, if the vector function be considered as representing the velocity and direction of a flowing fluid, the surface integral of this function over a closed surface, or the flow inward through that surface, is equal to the volume integral of the convergence within the surface. See *curl*.—**Circle of convergence**, a circle so drawn in the plane of the imaginary to represent all imaginary values of the variable that all the points within it represent values for which a given series is convergent, and all points without it represent points for which the series is divergent. But at points on the circumference of the circle, some are generally of one class and some of the other.—**Magnetic points of convergence.** See *magnetic*.

convergent (kon-vėr′jent), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *convergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *convergente*, ⟨ LL. *convergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *convergere*: see *converge*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to meet or actually meeting in a point; approaching each other, as two lines; figuratively, tending to a common result, conclusion, etc.: as, *convergent* lines; *convergent* theories.

Artistic beauty and moral beauty are *convergent* lines which run back into a common ideal origin.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 273.

Convergent fraction. Same as *convergent*, n.—**Convergent-nerved.** Same as *convergrinerved*.—**Convergent series.** Same as *converging series* (which see, under *converging*).

II. *n.* A fraction expressing the approximate value of a continued fraction, when only some of the first incomplete quotients are used. Thus, the *convergents* to the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter are, $\frac{3}{1}, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{333}{106}, \frac{355}{113}$, etc., these being approximations to the continued fraction representing this ratio. See *continued fraction*, under *continued*.

convergrinerved (kon-vėr′ji-nėrvd), *a.* [Irreg. ⟨ L. *convergere*, converge, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*².] In *bot.*, having longitudinal nerves convergent at the ends: applied to leaves.

converging (kon-vėr′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *converge*, *v.*] Tending to meet in a point; in general, approaching each other.—**Converging light**, light transmitted in converging, in distinction from parallel, rays.—**Converging series**, in *math.*, an infinite series the sum of whose terms, beginning with the first, approximates indefinitely toward a limit as more and more of these terms are taken into account. Thus,

Convergrinerved Leaf.

$$1+x+\frac{x^2}{1.2}+\frac{x^3}{1.2.3}+\frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4}+\frac{x^5}{1.2.3.4.5}$$

is a converging series for all values of x. But

$$x+\tfrac{1}{2}x^2+\tfrac{1}{3}x^3+\tfrac{1}{4}x^4+\tfrac{1}{5}x^5, \text{ etc.},$$

is only converging for a value of x whose modulus is less than unity. Also called *convergent series*.

conversable (kon-vėr′sa-bl), *a.* [< F. *conversable* = Sp. *conversable* = Pg. *conversavel* = It. *conversabile*, ⟨ ML. *conversabilis*, ⟨ L. *conversari*, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** Qualified for conversation, or disposed to converse; ready in or inclined to mutual communication of thoughts; sociable; communicative.

The ladys here are very *conversable*, and the religious women not at all reserv'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Your intervals of time to spend
With so *conversable* a friend.
Swift, Reason for not Building at Drapier's Hill.

Mrs. Bardell let lodgings to many *conversable* single gentlemen, with great profit, but never brought any more actions for breach of promise of marriage.
Dickens, Pickwick, lvii.

2†. Capable of being conversed with; open to conversation.

Kings should not always act the king: that is, should be just, and mix sweetness with greatness, and be *conversible* by good men. *Penn*, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

Also written *conversible*.

conversableness (kon-vėr′sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being conversable; disposition or readiness to converse; sociability; affability.

conversably (kon-vėr′sa-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a conversable manner; affably.—**2**†. In conversation; colloquially.

Nor is there any people, either in the Island, or on the Continent, that speaks it [pristine Greek] *conversably*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 27.

conversance, conversancy (kon′vėr-sans, -san-si), *n.* [< *conversant*: see *-ance*, *-ancy*.] The state of being conversant; familiarity; familiar intercourse or acquaintance. [Rare.]

The greater number of its stories embody such passages in the personal history of the eminent men and women of Europe as the author came to the knowledge of by *conversance* with the circles in which they moved.
N. P. Willis, People I have Met, Pref.

Conversancy with the books that teach,
The arts that help.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 325.

conversant (kon′vėr-sant), *a.* [< F. *conversant* = Sp. Pg. It. *conversante*, ⟨ L. *conversan(t-)s*, ppr. of *conversari*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** Having frequent or customary intercourse; intimately associating; familiar by companionship; acquainted: followed by *with*, formerly also by *among*.

Thel seide she was not worthi to be *conuersaunt a-monge* peple. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 422.

The strangers that were *conversant among* them.
Josh. viii. 35.

But the men were very good unto us . . . as long as we were *conversant with* them. 1 Sam. xxv. 15.

Never to be infected with delight,
Nor *conversant with* ease and idleness.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

What I pretend by this dedication is an honour which I do myself to posterity, by acquainting them that I have been *conversant with* the first persons of the age in which I lived. *Dryden*, Ded. of King Arthur.

2. Acquainted by familiar use or study; having a thorough or intimate knowledge or proficiency: followed generally by *with*, formerly and still occasionally by *in*.

The learning and skill which he had by being *conversant in* their books. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. § 8.

Among men long *conversant with* books, we too frequently find those misplaced virtues of which I have been now complaining. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 3.

His eye is both microscopic and telescopic; *conversant* at once *with* the animalcule of society and letters, and the larger objects of human concern.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 14.

3. Having concern or connection; concerned, occupied, or engaged: followed by *with* or *about*.

Education is *conversant about* children.
Sir H. Wotton, Education of Children.

Moral action is *conversant* almost wholly *with* evidence which in itself is only probable.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 98.

=**Syn. 2.** Versed (in), skilled (in), proficient (in).

conversantly (kon′vėr-sant-li), *adv.* In a conversant or familiar manner.

conversation (kon-vėr-sā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *conversacion, -cioun* = D. *konversatie* = G. *conversation* = Dan. Sw. *konversation*, ⟨ OF. *conversacion, -tion*, F. *conversation* = Sp. *conversacion* = Pg. *conversação* = It. *conversazione*, ⟨ L. *conversatio(n-)*, conversation, manner of life, ⟨ *conversari*, pp. *conversatus*, live with, converse: see *converse*¹, *v.*] **1.** General course of actions or habits; manner of life; behavior; deportment, especially with respect to morals. [Obsolescent.]

Noo . . . persoun shalbe admitted unto this Gilde but if a bee founde of goode name and fame, of good *conuersacon*, and honeste in his demeanour, and of goode rule.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Be ye holy in all manner of *conversation*. 1 Pet. i. 15.

The hunters and hawkers among the clergy [were] recalled to graver *conversation*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

2. Familiar intercourse; intimate acquaintance or association; commerce in social life. [Obsolescent.]

It has been my study still to please those women
That fell within my *conversation*.
Shirley, Hyde Park, ii. 2.

Conversation, when they come into the world, soon gives them a becoming assurance. *Locke*, Education.

3†. Familiar acquaintance from using or studying.

Much *conversation* in books. *Bacon.*

4. Informal interchange of thoughts and sentiments by spoken words; informal or familiar talk. [Now the most general use of the word.]

One of the best rules for *conversation* is never to say a thing which any of the company can reasonably wish we had rather left unsaid. *Sterne.*

Wise, cultivated, genial *conversation* is the last flower of civilization, and the best result which life has to offer us — a cup for gods, which has no repentance.
Emerson, Misc., p. 340.

5. A meeting for conversation, especially on literary subjects; a conversazione.

Lady Pomfret has a charming *conversation* once a week.
Walpole, Letters (1740), I. 71.

6. Sexual intercourse: as, criminal *conversation* (which see, under *criminal*).—**Conversation-tube**, a tube for enabling conversation to be carried on easily with deaf people; an ear-trumpet. See *speaking-tube*.

conversational (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of conversation: as, *conversational* powers; a *conversational* style.

Richardson's novels deserve special mention, as being a rich store of the *conversational* dialect of their author's age. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 320.

conversationalist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *conversational* + *-ist*.] A talker; especially, an agreeable and interesting talker; a converser; one who excels in conversation.

People who never talked anywhere else were driven to talk in those old coaches; while a great *conversationalist*, like Judge Story, was stimulated to incessant cerebral discharges. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 191.

conversationally (kon-vėr-sā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a conversational manner.

conversationed† (kon-vėr-sā′shond), *a.* [< *conversation* + *-ed*².] Having a certain behavior or deportment.

Till she be better *conversation'd*,
. . . I'll keep
As far from her as the gallows.
Beau. and Fl., The Captain, I. 1.

conversationism (kon-vėr-sā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ism*.] A word or phrase used in familiar conversation; a colloquialism.

conversationist (kon-vėr-sā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *conversation* + *-ist*.] A talker; a converser; a conversationalist.

I must not quite omit the talking sage,
Kit Cat, the famous *conversationist*.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 47.

From a poet of unusual promise, he [Fitz-Greene Halleck] relapsed into a mere *conversationist*.
D. J. Hill, Bryant, p. 64.

conversative (kon-vėr′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *converse*¹, *v.*, + *-ative*; = It. *conversativo*.] Relating to mutual intercourse; social: opposed to *contemplative*. [Rare.]

She chose rather to endue him with *conservative* qualities and ornaments of youth. *Sir H. Wotton*, Bucklingham.

conversazione (kon-ver-sät-si-ō′ne), *n.*; pl. *conversazioni* (-nē). [It., = E. *conversation*, q. v.] A meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects.

These *conversazioni* [at Florence] resemble our card-assemblies. *Drummond*, Travels (1754), p. 41.

converse¹ (kon-vėrs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *conversed*, ppr. *conversing*. [< ME. *conversen* = D. *konverseren* = Dan. *konversere* = Sw. *konversera*, ⟨ OF. (and F.) *converser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *conversar* = It. *conversare*, ⟨ L. *conversari*, live, dwell, live with, keep company with, passive (middle) voice of *conversare*, turn round, freq. of *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.* **1.**] To keep company; associate; hold intercourse: followed by *with*. [Now chiefly poetical.]

God . . . *conversed with* man, in the very first, in such clear, and certain, and perceptible transaction, that a man could as certainly know that God was as that man was.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I., Pref.

God shall be born of a Virgin, and *converse with* Sinners.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

For him who lonely loves
To seek the distant hills, and there *converse*
With nature.
Thomson, Summer, l. 1381.

2. To talk informally with another; have free intercourse in mutual communication of opinions and sentiments by spoken words; interchange thoughts by speech; engage in discourse: followed by *with* before the person addressed, and *on* before the subject. [Now the most general use of the word.]

With thee conversing, I forget all time;
All seasons, and their change, all please alike.
Milton, P. L., iv. 639.

Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse,
But talking is not always to *converse*.
Cowper, Conversation.

Many men infinitely less clever *converse* more agreeably than he does, because he is too epigrammatic, and has accustomed himself so much to make brilliant observations that he cannot easily descend to quiet, unlaboured talk.
Greville, Memoirs, Nov. 30, 1818.

In any knot of men *conversing* on any subject, the person who knows most about it will have the ear of the company, if he wishes it, and lead the conversation.
Emerson, Eloquence.

3†. To have sexual intercourse. *Guardian.*—**Syn.** 2. To speak, discourse, chat.

converse[1] (kon'vėrs), *n.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*] **1.** Acquaintance by frequent or customary intercourse; familiarity: as, to hold *converse* with persons of different sects, or to hold *converse* with terrestrial things.

The old ascetic Christians found a paradise in a desert, and with little *converse* on earth held a conversation in heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 9.

There studious let me sit,
And hold high *converse* with the mighty dead.
Thomson, Winter, l. 432.

'Tis but to hold
Converse with Nature's charms. *Byron.*

2. Conversation; familiar discourse or talk; free interchange of thoughts or opinions.

Form'd by thy *converse* happily to steer
From grave to gay, from lively to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

Thy *converse* drew us with delight.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cx.

3†. Sexual commerce.

The Souldier corrupted with ease and liberty; drowned in prohibited wine, enfeebled with the continuall *converse* of women. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

converse[2] (kon'vėrs), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *converse* = Pg. It. *converso*, < L. *conversus*, turned round, pp. of *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Turned about; transposed; reciprocal.

The rule is purely negative; no weight at all is given to the *converse* doctrine that whatever was Venetian should be Italian. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 42.

II. *n.* **1.** A part answering or corresponding to another, but differing from it in nature and required to make it complete; a complement; a counterpart: as, the hollows in a mold in which a medal has been cast are the *converse* of the parts of the medal in relief. [*Converse* is often used incorrectly in the sense of *reverse*—that is, the opposite, the contrary.

"John Bruce" was written uncompromisingly in every line of his face, just the *converse* of Forrester, whom old maids of rigid virtue, after seeing him twice, were irresistibly impelled to speak of as "Charley." *Lawrence.*]

2. In *logic*: (*a*) Either of the pair of relations which subsist between two objects, with reference to each other: thus, the relation of child to parent is the *converse* of the relation of parent to child. (*b*) One of a pair of propositions having the same subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent, but in the reversed order. Thus, the proposition that every isosceles triangle has two of its angles equal is the *converse* of the proposition that every triangle having two angles equal is isosceles. See *conversion*, 2.

The given proposition is called the converted or *converse*; the other, into which it is converted, the converting. There is, however, much ambiguity, to say the least of it, in the terms commonly employed by logicians to designate the two propositions—that given, and the product of the logical elaboration. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xiv.

conversely (kon'vėrs-li), *adv.* In a converse manner; as the converse; by conversion. See *converse*[2], *n.*, and *conversion*.

As whatever of the produce of the country is devoted to production is capital, so, *conversely*, the whole of the capital of the country is devoted to production.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., I. iv. § 2.

Colloids take up, by a power that has been called "capillary affinity," a large quantity of water. . . . *Conversely*, with like readiness, they give up this water by evaporation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 11.

converser (kon-vėr'sėr), *n.* One who converses, or engages in conversation.

In dialogue, she was a good *converser*: her language . . . was well chosen; . . . her information varied and correct.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xii.

convertible[1] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convertible* = Pg. *conversivel*, < LL. *conversibilis* (also *convertibilis*: see *convertible*), changeable, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*: see *convert*, *v.*, *converse*[2].] Capable of being converted, or transformed into the converse.

This *convertible* . . . sorites.
Hammond, Works, IV. 603.

convertible[2] (kon-vėr'si-bl), *a.* [< *converse*[1], *v.*, + *-ible*.] Same as *conversable*.

conversing (kon-vėr'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *converse*[1], *v.*] Conversation; intercourse; dealing.

It were very reasonable to propound to ourselves, in all our *conversings* with others, that one great design of doing some good to their souls. *Whole Duty of Man*, § 15.

If, however, from too much *conversing* with material objects, the soul was gross, and misplaced its satisfaction in the body, it reaped nothing but sorrow.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 164.

conversion (kon-vėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *conversion* = Pr. *conversio* = Sp. *conversion* = Pg. *conversão* = It. *conversione*, < L. *conversio*(*n*-), < *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** In general, a turning or changing from one state or form to another; transmutation; transformation: sometimes implying total loss of identity: as, a *conversion* of water into ice, or of food into chyle or blood; the *conversion* of a thing from its original purpose to another; the *conversion* of land into money.

The *conversion* of arable land into pasture, which was the chief agrarian grievance, was much more universal among Catholics than among Protestants.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, that immediate inference which transforms a proposition into another whose subject-term is the predicate-term, and whose predicate-term the subject-term, of the former. *Simple*, *proper*, or *direct conversion* is that in which the quantity and quality of the propositions remain unchanged: as, No good man is unhappy; hence (by conversion), No unhappy man is good. *Conversion per accidens* (by accident) is that in which the quality of the first proposition is unchanged while its quantity is changed: as, All cockatrices are non-existent; hence (by conversion), Some non-existent things are cockatrices. *Conversion by contraposition* is where the quantity and quality are preserved, but the terms are infinitated: as, Some Chinamen are not honest; hence, Some non-honest persons are not non-Chinamen. The traditional rules of conversion are embodied in the verses,

Simpliciter *feci*, convertitur *ens* per *accl*,
Astro per contra, sicut conversio tota,

where the vowels of *feci*, *eva*, *astro*, show the kinds of propositions which can be converted in the three ways. (See *A*, 2 (*b*).) *A diminute conversion* is a conversion of a proposition such that the consequent asserts less than the antecedent: as, All lawyers are honest, and therefore some honest men are lawyers. *An improper or reductive conversion* is a conversion per accidens or by contraposition. *A universal conversion* is an inference by conversion whose conclusion is a universal proposition; a *partial conversion*, one whose conclusion is a particular proposition. [The Latin *conversio* was first used in this sense by Apuleius to translate Aristotle's ἀντιστροφή.]

3. In *theol.*, a radical and complete change, sudden or gradual, in the spirit, purpose, and direction of the life, from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man.

The secund, the sonday after the fest of the *conversioun* of seynte Poule. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

If we look through all the examples we have of *conversion* in the *conversion* of the Apostle Paul and the Corinthians, and all others the apostle write to, how far were they from this gradual way of *conversion* by contracted habits, and by such culture as Turnbull speaks of!
Edwards, Works, II. 548.

4. Change from one religion to another, or from one side or party to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

They passed through Phenice and Samaria, declaring the *conversion* of the Gentiles. Acts xv. 3.

That *conversion* will be suspected that apparently concurs with interest. *Johnson.*

5. *Milit.*: (*a*) A change of front, as of a body of troops attacked in flank. (*b*) The application of condemned stores to uses other than that originally intended.—**6.** In *ordnance*, the alteration of a smooth-bore gun into a rifled gun by inserting a lining-tube of wrought-iron or steel.— **7.** In *law*: (*a*) An unauthorized assumption and exercise of the right of ownership over personal property belonging to another in hostility to his rights; an act of dominion over the personal property of another inconsistent with his rights; unauthorized appropriation. (*b*) A change from realty into personalty, or vice versa. See *equitable conversion*, under *equitable*.—**8.** *Naut.*, the reduction of a vessel by one deck, so as to convert a line-of-battle ship into a frigate, or a crank three-decker into a good two-decker, or a serviceable vessel into a hulk. [Eng.]—**9.** In *dyeing*. See extract.

Under the name of *conversion* is designated a certain modification of the shade of any colour produced on cloth by means of the intervention of some chemical agent.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 319.

Center of conversion, in *mech.*, the point in a body about which it turns as a center, when a force is applied to any part of it, or unequal forces are applied to its different parts.—**Conversion of equations**, in *alg.*, the reduction of equations by multiplication, or the manner of altering an equation when the quantity sought, or any member of it, is a fraction; the reducing of a fractional equation into an integral one.—**Conversion of proportions**, in *math.*, is when of four proportionals it is inferred that the first is to its excess above the second as the third to its excess above the fourth; and the four terms when thus arranged are said to be proportionals by conversion.—**Conversion of relief**, a pseudoscopic effect by which an alto-rilievo is changed to a basso-rilievo, and conversely: first used by Wheatstone.

By simply crossing the pictures in the stereoscope, so as to bring before each eye the picture taken for the other, a *conversion of relief* is produced in the resulting solid image. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 31.

Conversion of St. Paul, a festival of the Roman Catholic and of the Anglican Church, observed on the 25th of January, in commemoration of the conversion of St. Paul the Apostle, as related in the ninth chapter of Acts.—**Syn. 3.** *Conversion*, *Regeneration*. *Conversion* is generally employed to express the voluntary act of the individual in turning from sin to seek the pardon and grace of God, while *regeneration* is employed to express the divine act exerted by the Spirit of God on the soul of man. But this distinction is by no means always observed even in theological writings, and the two terms are often used synonymously.

He oft
Frequented their assemblies, whereso met,
Triumphs or festivals; and to them preach'd
Conversion and repentance, as to souls
In prison, under judgments imminent.
Milton, P. L., xi. 724.

Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of *regeneration* and renewing of the Holy Ghost. Tit. iii. 5.

conversive[1] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< L. *conversus*, pp. of *convertere*, turn round (see *convert*, *v.*), + *-ive*.] Capable of being converted or changed; convertible. [Rare or obsolete.]

conversive[2] (kon-vėr'siv), *a.* [< *converse*[1] + *-ive*.] Conversable; social. [Rare or obsolete.]

To be rude or foolish is the badge of a weak mind, and of one deficient in the *conversive* quality of man.
Feltham, Resolves, ii. 75.

convert (kon-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *converten* = F. Pr. Sp. *convertir* = Pg. *converter* = It. *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, pp. *conversus*, turn round, turn toward, change, convert, < *com-*, together, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*, and cf. *advert*, *avert*, *evert*, *invert*, *pervert*, *revert*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To cause to turn; turn; turn round.

Convert thy thoughts to somewhat else, I pray thee.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iii. 1.

That a kingfisher, hanged by the bill, sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, *converting* the breast to that point of the Horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion, and very strange.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 10.

2. To change or turn, as into another form or substance or, by exchange, into an equivalent thing; transmute; transform: as, to *convert* grain into spirits; to *convert* one kind of property into another; to *convert* bank-notes into gold.

If the whole atmosphere was *converted* into water, it would make no more than eleven or twelve yards water about the earth. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, i. 3.

We congratulate you that you have known how to *convert* calamities into powers, exile into a campaign, present defeat into lasting victory. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 362.

It was something different from mere condensation which *converted* Promos and Cassandra into Measure for Measure. *A. W. Ward*, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 119.

3. To change from one state or condition to another: as, to *convert* a barren waste into a fruitful field; to *convert* rude savages into civilized men.

That still lessens
The sorrow, and *converts* it nigh to joy.
Milton, S. A., l. 1564.

Emancipation may *convert* the slave from a well-fed animal into a pauperised man. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

4. In *theol.*, to change the purpose, direction, and spirit of the life of (another) from one of self-seeking and enmity toward God to one of love toward God and man; turn from an evil life to a holy one.

Repent ye therefore, and be *converted*, that your sins may be blotted out. Acts iii. 19.

He which *converteth* the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death. Jas. v. 20.

5. To change or turn from one religion to another, or from one party or sect to another, especially from one that is regarded as false to one that is regarded as true.

convert

In *converting* Jews to Christians, you raise the price of pork. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

'Twas much wished by the holy Robinson that some of the poor heathen had been *converted* before any of them had been slaughtered. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., I. 3.

No attempt was made to *convert* the Moslems. *Prescott.*

6. To turn from one use or destination to another; divert from the proper or intended use; specifically, in *law*, of personal property, unlawfully to assume ownership of, or to assert a control over, inconsistent with that of the owner; appropriate without right to one's own use, or intentionally deprive of its use the one having the right thereto.

Which [lands and possessions] are nowe, and have bene of longe tyme, *converted* as well to deedes of charyte and to the commen-welth there, as hereafter shall appere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 248.

When the Monks of Canterbury had displeased him about the election of their Archbishop, he seized upon all their Goods, and *converted* them to his own Use. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 73.

7. In *logic*, to transform by conversion. See *conversion*, 2.—**8†.** To turn into or express in another language; translate.

Which story . . . Catullus more elegantly *converted*. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Queens.

Converted iron, iron which has been made into steel by the process of cementation, or steel which has again been subjected to such a treatment.—**Converted proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition subjected to the operation of conversion; the premise of the immediate inference.—**Converting proposition**, the conclusion of an inference of conversion.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To turn in course or direction; turn about.

I make hym soone to *converte*. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1412.

I have spoken sufficiently, at least what I can, of this Nation in generall: now *convert* we to the Person and Court of this Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 57.

2. To be changed; undergo a change.

The love of wicked friends *converts* to fear:
That fear, to hate. *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 1.

3. To experience a change of heart; change the current of one's life from worldliness or selfishness to love of God and man.

We preach many long sermons, yet the people will not repent nor *convert*. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Lest they . . . understand with their heart, and *convert*, and be healed. Isa. vi. 10.

Whenever a man *converts* to God, in the same instant God turns to him. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 423.

convert (kon'vėrt), *n.* [< *convert*, *v.*] **1.** A person who is converted from one opinion or practice to another; one who renounces one creed, religious system, or party, and embraces another: used particularly of those who change their religious opinions, but applicable to any change from one belief or practice to another.

As some one has well said, the utmost that severity can do is to make hypocrites; it can never make *converts*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 203.

2. In *theol.*, one who has been changed, as to the purpose and direction of his life, from sin to holiness.

Zion shall be redeemed with judgment, and her *converts* with righteousness. Isa. i. 27.

3. In monasteries, a lay friar or brother admitted to the service of the house, without orders, and not allowed to sing in the choir.—**Clinical convert.** See *clinical*.=**Syn. 1.** *Neophyte*, *Convert*, *Proselyte*, *Pervert*, *Apostate*, *Renegade*. A *neophyte* is a convert who is still very new to the doctrine or duties of his religion; hence, figuratively, the word stands for a novice in any line; it does not at all suggest the abandonment of any other faith for the present one. A *convert* may or may not be from some other faith; the word expresses a radical change in convictions, feelings, purposes, and actions, and therefore suggests the sincerity of the subject; it is rarely used with a sinister meaning, but it may mean only acquiescence in a new faith proposed for nominal adherence: as, they were offered the choice of death or becoming *converts* to the faith of the conqueror. A *proselyte* is generally from some other faith or alliance, primarily in religion, but also in partizanship of any kind: *proselytism* does not necessarily imply conviction; the tendency is to use only *convert* in the good sense, and apply *proselyte* to one brought over by unworthy motives, and *proselytizer* to one who seeks recruits for his faith without being particular as to their being *converts*. *Pervert* as a noun is new, and confined chiefly to England; it is a paronomasia for *convert*, and a controversial word, stigmatizing one who abandons the Church of England, or one of the other Protestant churches, for the Roman Catholic Church. *Apostate* is a strong term for an utter, conspicuous, and presumably base renouncer of the Christian religion, or of any denominational, political, or other faith and affiliation. A *renegade* is one who, presumably without conversion of mind or heart, and from sheer interest, goes over from one faith or party to another; hence, a mere runaway or deserter. The term covers as much abhorrence and reprobation as *apostate*, and more contempt.

St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*—that is, newly grafted into Christianity—and those that are brought up in the faith. *Bacon*, Speech on the Union of Laws.

The pagan coterie who got hold of him [the Emperor Julian] soon discovered the importance of their *convert*. *Smith and Wace*, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 494.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*, and, when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves. Mat. xxiii. 15.

This is a creature,
Would she begin a sect, might quench the zeal
Of all professors else; make *proselytes*
Of who she but bid follow. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1.

That notorious *pervert*, Henry of Navarre and France. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, I.

Hopeful looked after him, and espied on his back a paper with this inscription, "Wanton professor and damnable *apostate*." *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, I.

The ballads themselves laughed at one another for deserting their own proper subjects, and becoming, as it were, *renegades* to nationality and patriotism. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 134.

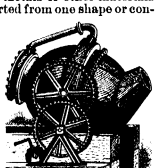
convertend (kon-vėr-tend'), *n.* [= F. *convertende*, < L. *convertendus*, gerundive of *convertere*, convert: see *convert*, *v.*] That which is to be converted; specifically, in *logic*, a proposition which is or is to be transformed by conversion; the premise of the immediate inference of conversion. See *conversion*, 2.

converter (kon-vėr'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who converts; one who makes converts.

The zealous *converters* of souls and labourers in God's vineyard. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 1.

The Bohemian *converter* appealed to the Pope. *National Baptist*, XIX. 3.

2. A vessel in which metals or other materials are changed or converted from one shape or condition to another. Specifically, in *metal.*, an oval-shaped vessel or retort, hung on an axis, made of iron and lined with some refractory material, in which molten pig-iron is converted by the Bessemer process into what is generally called steel. See *steel*. Also spelled *convertor*.



Bessemer Converter.

convertibility (kon-vėr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convertibilité* = Sp. *convertibilidad*, < ML. *convertibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *convertibilis*, changeable: see *convertible* and *-bility*.] The condition or quality of being convertible. (*a*) The capability of being converted, transmuted, or transformed from one form or state to another, or exchanged for an equivalent: as, the *convertibility* of water into oxygen and hydrogen.

The mutual *convertibility* of land into money and of money into land. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

I hold the immediate *convertibility* of bank notes into specie to be an indispensable security to their retaining their value. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

(*b*) Capability of being applied or turned to a new use. (*c*) The quality of being interchangeable: as, the *convertibility* of certain letters. (*d*) In *logic*, capability of being transformed by conversion.

convertible (kon-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *convertible* = Pg. *convertivel* = It. *convertibile*, < LL. *convertibilis* (also *conversibilis*: see *conversible*), < L. *convertere*, turn, change: see *convert*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being changed in form, substance, or condition; susceptible of change; transmutable; transformable: as, iron is *convertible* into steel, and wood into charcoal.

Also, by reason of the affinitie which it hath with mylke, it is *convertible* into blonde and flesh. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. Capable of being turned into an equivalent by exchange; transformable by mutual transfer: as, bonds or scrip *convertible* into other securities; *convertible* property.—**3.** Specifically, in *banking* and *com.*, capable of being converted or changed into gold of similar amount at any time: applied to bank-notes and other forms of paper money: as, a *convertible* paper currency.—**4.** Capable of being applied or turned, as to a new use.

He sees a thousand things, which, being ignorant of their uses, he cannot think *convertible* to any valuable purpose. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

The labour of the miner, for example, consists of operations for digging out of the earth substances *convertible* by industry into various articles fitted for human use. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 3.

5. So constituted as to be interchangeable; equivalent in certain or all respects.

The law and the opinion of the judge are not always *convertible* terms. *Blackstone*, Com., I., Int., § 3.

convey

With the Deity right and expedient are doubtless *convertible* terms. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 11.

But it should be remembered that this line [of eight syllables] is at all times *convertible* with one of seven syllables. *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

6. In *logic*, true, or asserted to be true, after conversion or the interchange of subject and predicate. See *conversion*, 2.

He had need be well conducted that should design to make Axioms *convertible*, if he make them not withal circular and non-promovent, or incurring into themselves. *Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), III. 407.

Convertible bonds. See *bond*1.

convertibleness (kon-vėr'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

convertibly (kon-vėr'ti-bli), *adv.* Reciprocally; with interchange of terms; by conversion.

convertite (kon'vėr-tit), *n.* [< It. *convertito* (= F. *converti*), a convert, prop. pp. of *convertire*, < L. *convertere*, turn round: see *convert*, *v.*] A convert. [Obsoleto or rare.]

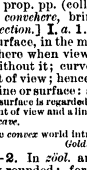
It was my breath that blew this tempest up,
Upon your stubborn usage of the pope;
But, since you are a gentle *convertite*,
My tongue shall hush again this storm of war.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Pardon him, lady, that is now a *convertite*:
Your beauty, like a saint, hath wrought this wonder.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I do not understand these half *convertites*. Jews christianizing—Christians judaizing—puzzle me. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

convertor, *n.* See *converter*, 2.

convex (kon'veks), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *konveks* = G. *convex* = Dan. Sw. *konvex*, < F. *convexe* = Sp. Pg. *convexo* = It. *convesso*, < L. *convexus*, vaulted, arched, rounded, convex, concave, prop. pp. (collateral to *conectus*) of *conchere*, bring together: see *connection*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Curved, as a line or surface, in the manner of a circle or sphere when viewed from some point without it; curved away from the point of view; hence, bounded by such a line or surface: as, a *convex* mirror. A curved line or surface is rounded as convex when it falls between the point of view and a line joining any two of its points. See *concave*.



Convex or Plano-convex Lens.

Half the *convex* world intrudes between. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 342.

Specifically—**2.** In *zöol.* and *anat.*, elevated and regularly rounded; forming a segment of a sphere, or nearly so: distinguished from *gibbous*, which is applied to a less regular elevation.—**Convex lens**, in *optics*, a lens having either one or both sides convex. See *lens*.—**Convex mirror**, in *optics*. See *mirror*.

II. *n.* [< L. *convexum*, prop. neut. of *convexus*, adj.: see above.] A convex body or surface.

Through the large *Convex* of the azure Sky . . .
Fierce Meteors shoot their arbitrary Light.
Farmer Secundare, at. 40.

Half heaven's *convex* glitters with the flame. *Tickell.*

convexed (kon'vekst), *a.* [< *convex* + *-ed*2.] Made convex; protuberant in a spherical form.

convexedly (kon-vek'sed-li), *adv.* In a convex form.

convexedness (kon-vek'sed-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexity (kon-vek'si-ti), *n.* [= D. *konvexiteit* = Dan. *konvexitet*, < F. *convexité* = Sp. *convexidad* = Pg. *convexidade* = It. *convessità*, < L. *convexita(t-)s*, < *convexus*, convex: see *convex*, *a.*] **1.** The character or state of being convex; roundness; sphericity. Also sometimes *convexness*, *convexedness*.

The very *convexity* of the earth. *Bentley.*

2. The exterior surface or form of a convex body.

convexly (kon'veks-li), *adv.* In a convex form: as, a body *convexly* conical.

convexness (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Same as *convexity*, 1.

convexo-concave (kon-vek'sō-kon'kāv), *a.* Having a convex opposite to a concave surface; having a hollow or incurvation on one side corresponding to a convexity on the other: said of bodies.—**Convexo-concave lens**, a lens having a convex and a concave surface, the radius of curvature of the former being less than that of the latter. Also called *meniscus*.

Convexo-concave Lens.

convexo-convex (kon-vek'sō-kon'veks), *a.* Convex on both sides, as a lens: otherwise termed *double-convex*.

Convexo-convex Lens.

convexo-plane (kon-vek'sō-plān), *a.* Same as *plano-convex*.

convey (kon-vā'), *v.* [< ME. *conveyen*, *conveien*, < OF. *conveier*, also

convoier, **F. convoyer** (> north. ME. **convoien**, E. **convoy**, q. v.) = Sp. **convoyar** = Pg. **comboiar** = It. **conviare** (obs.), < ML. **conviare**, accompany on the way, < L. **com-**, together, + **via** = E. **way**.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To carry, bear, or transport.

I will *convey* them by sea in floats. 1 Ki. v. 9.

There was one *conveyed* out of my house yesterday in this basket. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

I saw great preparations of conduits of lead, wherein the water shall be *conveighed*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 36.

2. To transmit; communicate by transmission; carry or pass along, as to a destination.

A divine natural right could not be *conveyed* down, without any plain, natural, or divine rule concerning it. *Locke.*

The blessing, therefore, we commemorate was great; and it was made yet greater by the way in which God was pleased to *convey* it to us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. vii.

3. In *law*, to transfer; pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise: as, to *convey* lands to a purchaser by bargain and sale.

He preaches to the crowd that power is lent,
But not *convey'd*, to kingly government.
Dryden, The Medal, l. 83.

The land of a child under age, or an idiot, might, with the consent of a general court, be *conveyed* away.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., ix. 3.

Men *conveyed* themselves to government for a definite price — fixed accurately in florins and groats, in places and pensions. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 392.

4. To transmit; contain and carry; carry as a medium of transmission: as, air *conveys* sound; words *convey* ideas.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

As the development of the mind proceeds, symbols, instead of being employed to *convey* images, are substituted for them. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

An ordinary telegraph wire could *convey* the whole energy of Niagara Falls, and *convey* it to any distance; but the wire would be at as high a potential that sparks would fly from it into the surrounding air.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 626.

5. To impart; communicate through some medium of transmission.

Poets alone found the delightful way
Mysterious morals gently to *convey*
In charming numbers. *Dryden*, Essay on Satire, l. 8.

To . . . *convey* our thoughts in more ardent and intense phrases. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 405.

So long as an accurate impression of facts is *conveyed*, it does not matter in the least by what words — that is, by what sounds — that impression is *conveyed*. That is, it does not matter as far as the facts are concerned.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 39.

6†. To steal; lift; purloin. [Old slang.]

And take heede who takes it [a spoon] vp, for feare it be *conuayde*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Convey, the wise it call: Steal! foh; a fie for the phrase. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

7†. To manage; carry on; conduct.

He thought he had *conveyed* the matter so privily and so closely that it should never have been known nor have come to light. *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

I will . . . *convey* the business as I shall find means.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

8†. To trace; derive.

The son and grandson of Nicholas, the elder brother, are not inheritable to John the Earl, because, tho' they are both Denizens born, yet Nicholas, their father, through whom they must *convey* their pedigree, was an alien.
Sir M. Hale (1673).

II.† *intrans.* To steal. [Old slang.]

I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
Marston.

convey†, *n.* [< *convey*, *v.* Cf. *convoy*, *n.*] **1.** A conveyance or transfer.

Though the presumptuous ease . . . make a *convey* of all his lands to the usurer.
Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier (Harl. Misc., v. 403).

2. An escort; a convoy.

The day following, we were faine to hire a strong *convey* of about 30 firelocks to guard us through the Cork woods.
Evelyn, Memoirs.

conveyable (kon-vā'a-bl), *a.* [< *convey* + *-able*.] Capable of being conveyed or transferred.

conveyance (kon-vā'ans), *n.* [< *convey* + *-ance*.] **1.** The act of conveying; the act of bearing, carrying, or transporting, as by land or water, or through any medium; transmission; transference; transport; convoy.

The care is properly but an instrument of *conveyance* for the minde, to apprehend the sence by the sound.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 164.

I shall send you Account by *Conveyance* of Mr. Symns.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 28.

The long journey was to be performed on horseback — the only sure mode of *conveyance*. *Prescott.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of transferring property from one person to another, as by "lease and release," "bargain and sale"; transfer.

Doth not the act of the parent, in any lawfull graunt or *conveyaunce*, bind the heyres for ever thereunto?
Spenser, State of Ireland.

(*b*) The instrument or document by which property is transferred from one person to another; specifically, a written instrument transferring the ownership of real property between living persons; a deed of land. It is sometimes used as including leases, mortgages, etc., and sometimes in contradistinction to them.

The very *conveyances* of his lands will hardly lie in this box. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

3. That by which anything is carried or borne along; any instrument of transportation from one place to another; specifically, a carriage or coach; a vehicle of any kind.

These pipes, and these *conveyances* of our blood.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

4†. The act of removing; removal.

Tell her thou mad'st away her uncle Clarence,
Her uncle Rivers; ay, and, for her sake,
Mad'st quick *conveyance* with her good aunt Anne.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

5†. A device; an artifice; hence, secret practices; clever or underhand management.

Have this in your minds, when ye devise your secret fetches and *conveyances*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

In one [picture] . . . there is the exquisitest *conveyance* that ever I saw, which is a pretty little picture drawn in the forme of an handkerchief . . . and inserted into another. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 186.

Derivative conveyance, in *law*, a secondary deed; an instrument modifying an estate already created, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, or defeasance. — **Fraudulent conveyance**, a conveyance calculated to deprive creditors of their full and just remedies. — **Gratuitous conveyance** or **deed**, one made without any value being given for it. — **Innocent conveyance**, in *old Eng. law*, a conveyance of such form, as lease and release, bargain and sale, and covenant to stand seized, that it did not purport to transfer anything more than the grantor actually had, so that it could not be tortious, as was a feoffment made by a person vested only with a less estate than the fee. See *entail*. — **Mesne conveyance**, **mesne encumbrance**, a conveyance or encumbrance made or attaching to a title, intermediate to others: as, he derived title from the original patentee through several *mesne conveyances*. — **Ordinary conveyance**, in *law*, a deed of transfer which is entered into between two or more persons without an assurance in a superior court of justice. — **Voluntary conveyance**, a transfer without valuable consideration.

conveyancer (kon-vā'an-sėr), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-er*¹.] One who is engaged in the business of conveyancing.

conveyancing (kon-vā'an-sing), *n.* [< *conveyance* + *-ing*¹.] **1.** The act or practice of drawing deeds, leases, or other writings for transferring the title to property from one person to another, or creating duties to property, and of framing the deeds and contracts which govern and define the rights and liabilities of families and individuals. — **2.** The system of law affecting property, under which titles are held and transferred.

conveyer (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who conveys; one who or that which conveys, carries, transports, or attachmits, or transfers from one place or place to another. Also sometimes *conveyor*.

On the surface of the earth, . . . the dense matter is itself, in great part, the *conveyer* of the undulations in which these agents [light and heat] consist.
W. R. Grove, Correl. of Forces, p. 138.

2. Specifically, a mechanical contrivance for carrying objects. Applied to those adaptations of band-buckets or spirals which convey grain, chaff, flour, bran, etc., in threshers, elevators, or grinding-mills, or materials to upper stories of warehouses or shops, or buildings in course of erection. Also applied to those arrangements of carriages travelling on ropes by which hay lifted by the horse-fork is conveyed to distant parts of a barn or mow, or materials are carried to a building.
E. H. Knight.

3†. An impostor; a cheat; a thief.

Boling. Go, some of you, convey him to the Tower.
K. Rich. O good! Convey? *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Shak., Rich. II., iv. 1.

conveyor (kon-vā'ėr), *n.* See *conveyer*, 1.

conviciate† (kon-vish'i-āt), *v. t.* [Also written *convitiate*; < L. *conviciatus*, *convitiatus*, pp. of *conviciari*, *convitiari*, reproach, rail at, < *convicium*, *convitium*, a loud cry, clamor, abuse; origin uncertain.] To reproach; rail at; abuse.

To *conviciate* instead of accusing. *Laud.*

convicinity† (kon-vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *convicinità*; as *con-* + *vicinity*. Cf. ML. *convicinium*, vicinity, < *convicinus* (> Sp. *convecino*), neighboring, < L. *com-*, together, + *vicinus*, neighboring: see *vicinity*.] Neighborhood; vicinity.

The *convicinity* and contiguity of the two parishes.
T. Warton, Hist. Kiddington, p. 18.

convicious† (kon-vish'us), *a.* [Also written *convitious*; < L. *convicium*, *convitium*, abuse (see *conviciate*), + *-ous*.] Reproachful; opprobrious.

The queen's majesty commaundeth all maner her subjects . . . not to use in despite or rebuke of any person these *conuicious* words —papist, or papistical, heretike, scismatike, or . . . any such like words of reproche.
Queen Elizabeth, Injunctions, an. 1559.

convict (kon-vikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *convicten*, < L. *convictus*, pp. of *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, convince: see *convince*.] **1.** To prove or find guilty of an offense charged; specifically, to determine or adjudge to be guilty after trial before a legal tribunal, as by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision: as, to *convict* the prisoner of felony.

One captain, taken with a cargo of Africans on board his vessel, has been *convicted* of the highest grade of offense under our laws, the punishment of which is death.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 175.

2. To convince of wrong-doing or sin; bring (one) to the belief or consciousness that one has done wrong; awaken the conscience of.

They which heard it, being *convicted* by their own conscience, went out one by one.
John viii. 9.

3. To confute; prove or show to be false.

Although not only the reason, but experience, may well *convict* it, yet will it not by divers be rejected.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

4†. To show by proof or evidence.

Imagining that these proofs will *convict* a testament to have that in it which other men can nowhere by reading find. *Hooker.*

convict (as *a.* kon-vikt', as *n.* kon'vikt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *convict* = Sp. Pg. *convicto* = It. *convinto*, convicted, < L. *convictus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Proved or found guilty; convicted. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Of malefactors *convict* by witnesses, and thereupon either adjudged to die or otherwise chastised, their portion was to exact, as Joshua did of Achan, open confession.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Nor witness hired, nor jury pick'd,
Prevail to bring him in *convict*.
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

2†. Overcome; conquered. *Chaucer.*

II. *n.* A person proved or found guilty of an offense alleged against him; especially, one found guilty, after trial before a legal tribunal, by the verdict of a jury or other legal decision; hence, a person undergoing penal servitude; a convicted prisoner. — **Convict-lease system**, a system employed in some of the southern United States of letting out the labor of convicts to contractors for employment in gangs on public works or in other outdoor labor, the contractor taking full charge of them. — **Convict system**, the method in which a state disposes of its convicts or their labor; specifically, the system of transporting convicts to penal settlements, as from Russia to Siberia, and formerly from England to Australia.

conviction (kon-vik'shon), *n.* [= F. *conviction* = Sp. *convicion* = Pg. *convicção* = It. *convinzione*, < L. *convictio(n-)*, demonstration, proof, < L. *convincere*, pp. *convictus*, convict, convince: see *convict*, *v.*, and *convince*.] **1.** The act of convincing one of the truth of something; especially, the act of convincing of error; confutation. [Rare.] — **2.** The state of being convinced or fully persuaded; strong belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence; the conscious assent of the mind; settled persuasion; a fixed or firm belief; as, an opinion amounting to *conviction*; he felt a strong *conviction* of coming deliverance. [As a philosophical term, *conviction* translates the Greek *συγκατάθεσις* of the Stoics.]

It [deliberate assent] is sometimes called a *conviction*, a word which commonly includes in its meaning two acts, both the act of inference, and the act of assent consequent upon the inference.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 173.

Without earnest *convictions*, no great or sound literature is conceivable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 7.

There is no one of our surest *convictions* which may not be upset, or at any rate modified, by a further accession of knowledge. *Huxley*, On the "Origin of Species," p. 131.

Specifically — **3.** The state of being convinced that one is or has been acting in opposition to conscience; the state of being convicted of wrong-doing or sin; strong admonition of the conscience; religious compunction.

The manner of his *conviction* was designed, not as a peculiar privilege to him, but as a . . . lasting argument for the *conviction* of others. *Bp. Atterbury.*

The awful providence, ye see, had awakened him, and his sin had been set home to his soul; and he was under such *conviction*, that it all had to come out.
H. E. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 21.

4. The act of proving or finding guilty of an offense charged; especially, the finding by a

jury or other legal tribunal that the person on trial is guilty of the offense charged: sometimes used as implying judgment or sentence. —**5.** The state of being convicted or confuted; condemnation upon proof or reasoning; confutation.

> For all his tedious talk is but vain boast,
> Or subtile shifts *conviction* to evade.
> *Milton*, P. R., iv. 308.

Summary conviction, a conviction had without trial by jury, as in cases of contempt of court, of attempt to corrupt or withhold evidence, of malversation by persons intrusted with the criminal police of the country, of certain offenses against the revenue laws, and in proceedings before sheriffs and justices of the peace for minor offenses. —**Under conviction**, in a state of compunction and repentance for sin, preliminary to conversion: used in Methodist and Baptist "revivals." =**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Belief*, *Faith*, etc. See *persuasion*.

convictism (kon'vik-tizm), *n.* [< *convict*, *n.*, + *-ism*.] The convict system (which see, under *convict*, *n.*).

> The evils of *convictism*. *W. Howitt.*

convictive (kǫn-vik'tiv), *a.* [< *convict* + *-ive*.] Having the power to convince or convict. [Rare or obsolete.]

> The most close and *convictive* method that may be.
> *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref.

convictively (kǫn-vik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a convictive or convincing manner.

> The truth of the gospel had clearly shined in the simplicity thereof, and so *convictively* against all the follies and impostures of the former ages.
> *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 141.

convictiveness (kǫn-vik'tiv-nes), *n.* Power of convicting.

convictor (kǫn-vik'tǫr), *n.* [= It. *convittore*, < L. *convictor*, one who lives with another, a table-companion, messmate, < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] A member of the University of Oxford who, though not belonging to the foundation of any college or hall, has been a regent, and has constantly kept his name on the books of some college or hall from the time of his admission to that of taking his master's or doctor's degree.

convince (kǫn-vins'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convinced*, ppr. *convincing*. [= F. *convaincre*, OF. *convenguer*, *convencer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convencer* = It. *convincere*, < L. *convincere*, overcome, conquer, convict of error or crime, show clearly, demonstrate, < *com-* (intensive) + *vincere*, conquer: see *victor* and *vanquish*, and cf. *convict*.] **1.** To persuade or satisfy by argument or evidence; cause to believe in the truth of what is alleged; gain the credence of: as, to *convince* a man of his errors, or to *convince* him of the truth.

> For he mightily *convinced* the Jews, . . . shewing by the scriptures that Jesus was Christ. Acts xviii. 28.
>
> Argument never *convinces* any man against his will.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern History, p. 18.

2†. To evince; demonstrate; prove.

> And, which *convinceth* excellence in him,
> A principal admirer of yourself.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Yet this, sure, methinks, *convinces* a power for the sovereign to raise payments for land forces.
Quoted by *Hallam*.

3†. To refute; show to be wrong.

> God never wrought miracle to *convince* atheism, because his ordinary works *convince* it. *Bacon*, Atheism.
>
> Mine eyes have been an evidence of credit
> Too sure to be *convinced*.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

4†. To overpower; conquer; vanquish.

> His two chamberlains
> Will I with wine and wassel so *convince*,
> That memory, the warder of the brain,
> Shall be a fume. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7.

5†. To convict; prove or find guilty.

> A great number of . . . Historiographers and Cosmographers of later times . . . are by evident arguments *convinced* of manifold errors.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, To the Reader.

If ye have respect to persons, ye commit sin, and are *convinced* of [by] the law as transgressors. Jas. ii. 9.

> Drag hence
> This impious judge, piecemeal to tear his limbs
> Before the law *convince* him. *Webster.*

=**Syn. 1**. *Convince*, *Persuade*. To *convince* a person is to satisfy his understanding as to the truth of a certain statement; to *persuade* him is, by derivation, to affect his will by motives; but it has long been used also for *convince*, as in Luke xx. 6, "they be *persuaded* that John was a prophet." There is a marked tendency now to confine *persuade* to its own distinctive meaning.

When by reading or discourse we find ourselves thoroughly *convinced* of the truth of any article, and of the reasonableness of our belief in it, we should never after suffer ourselves to call it in question.
Addison, Spectator, No. 465.

We do not wish to force them into the right path, but to *persuade* them.
Smith and Wace, Dict. Christ. Biog., III. 504.

You begin by believing things on the authority of those around you, then learn to think for yourself without shrinking from the closest, severest scrutiny, which may probably bring you to be *convinced*, not *persuaded*, of the things you first believed. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 119.

convincement (kǫn-vins'mẹnt), *n.* [< *convince* + *-ment*.] The act, process, or fact of convincing, or of being convinced; conviction.

> They taught compulsion without *convincement*.
> *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

It was not in vain that he [George Fox] travelled; God, in most places, sealing his commission with the *convincement* of some of all sorts, as well publicans as sober professors of religion. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

> His address was much devoted to the *convincement* of his hearers. *The American*, VIII. 341.

convincer (kǫn-vin'sẹr), *n.* One who or that which convinces, manifests, or proves.

> For the divine light was now only a *convincer* of his [Adam's] miscarriages, but administered nothing of the divine love and power. *Dr. H. More*, Def. of Moral Cabbala, iii.

convincible (kǫn-vin'si-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *convencible* = Pg. *convencivel*; as *convince* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being convinced. —**2†.** Capable of being disproved or refuted.

> *Convincible* falsities. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 9.

3†. Capable or worthy of being convicted; culpable.

> Now to determine the day and year of this inevitable time is not only *convincible* and statute-madness, but also manifest impiety. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 46.

convincingly (kǫn-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner; in a manner to compel assent, or to leave no room for doubt.

convincingness (kǫn-vin'sing-nes), *n.* The power of convincing.

convitiatet, *v. t.* See *conviciate*.

convitious†, *a.* See *convicious*.

convival (kǫn-vī'vạl), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *convival* = It. *convivale*, < L. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster or guest, < *convivа*, a feaster, guest: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convivial*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *convivial*.

> The same was a *convival* dish.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 25.

II. *n.* A guest.

> The number of the *convivals* at private entertainments exceeded not nine, nor were under three.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 78.

convivet (kǫn-vīv'), *v. i.* [= Pg. *conviver*, be sociable, = It. *conviware*, eat together, < L. *convivari*, dep., also act. *convivare*, feast, carouse together, < *conviva*, one who feasts with another, a table-companion, guest, < *convivere*, live together, < *com-*, together, + *vivere*, live: see *vital*, *vivid*, *victual*, and cf. *convivial*.] To feast.

> First, all you peers of Greece, go to my tent;
> There is the full convive you. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

convive (kon'vēv or -vīv), *n.* [< F. *convive* = Pg. It. *conviva*, < L. *conviva*, a guest, a table-companion: see *convive*, *v.*, and cf. *convival*, *convivial*.] A boon companion; one who is convivial; a guest at table.

> Yet where is the Host?— and his *convives*— where?
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 191.

It is to be believed that an indifferent tavern dinner in such society [wits and philosophers] was more relished by the *convives* than a much better one in worse company.
Emerson, Clubs.

convivial (kǫn-viv'i-ạl), *a.* [= F. *convivial* = It. *conviviale*, < L. *convivialis*, pertaining to a feast, < *convivium*, a feast (cf. *convivalis*, pertaining to a feaster (< *conviva*, a feaster, equiv. to *convivialis*: see *convival*), < *convivere*, live together: see *convive*, *v.*] Relating to or of the nature of a feast or an entertainment; festal; social; jovial.

> Your social and *convivial* spirit is such that it is a happiness to live and converse with you. *Dr. Newton.*
>
> I was the first who set up festivals; . . .
> Which feasts, *convivial* meetings we did name.
> *Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iii.

convivialist (kǫn-viv'i-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *convivial* + *-ist*.] A person of convivial habits.

> Here met the . . . politician, the filibuster, the *convivialist*. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, p. 224.

conviviality (kǫn-viv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *convivialité*; as *convivial* + *-ity*.] **1.** A convivial spirit or disposition. —**2.** The good humor or mirth indulged in at an entertainment; good-fellowship.

These extemporaneous entertainments were often productive of greater *conviviality* than more formal and premeditated invitations. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds, p. 51.

convivially (kǫn-viv'i-ạl-i), *adv.* In a spirit of conviviality; in a convivial manner; festively: as, *convivially* inclined.

convocant (kon'vǫ-kant), *n.* [< L. *convocan(t-)s*, ppr. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*, *convocate*.] One who convokes; a convoker. [Rare.]

This body was uncanonically assembled; owning no higher *convocant* than Tribunpl, Minister of Worship, and Schinas, of Education. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 60.

convocatet (kon'vǫ-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *convocatus*, pp. of *convocare*, convoke: see *convoke*.] To convoke; call or summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> Archiepiscopal or metropolitan prerogatives are those mentioned in old imperial constitutions, to *convocate* the holy bishops under them within the compass of their own provinces. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.
>
> St. James . . . was president of that synod which the apostles *convocated* at Jerusalem.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 152.

convocation (kon-vǫ-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *convocation* = Pr. *convocatio* = Sp. *convocacion* = Pg. *convocação* = It. *convocazione*, < L. *convocatio(n-)*, < *convocare*, pp. *convocatus*, call together: see *convoke*.] **1.** The act of calling together or assembling by summons.

> Diaphantus, making a general *convocation*, spake . . . in this manner. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. An assembly.

> In the first day there shall be an holy *convocation*.
> Ex. xii. 16.

3. [*cap.*] An assembly of the clergy of the Church of England for the settlement of certain ecclesiastical affairs. There are two Convocations, viz., of the provinces of Canterbury and York, summoned by writs from the crown to the archbishops. Each body contains an upper house of bishops with the archbishop as president, and a lower house, composed of deans, archdeacons, and elected proctors. Constitutions for both Convocations were established in the thirteenth century; later an unsuccessful attempt was made to incorporate them with Parliament. In 1533, by the Act of Submission, their legislative powers were restricted, and their acts have since been dependent upon special warrant from the crown. The Convocation of Canterbury was the more important and regular; but after its prorogation in 1717, although its meetings were continued, it was not summoned for new royal warrant till 1861. The Convocation of York has generally been less regular in its proceedings than that of Canterbury. Both Convocations now meet at each parliamentary session, and the proctors are renewed at each parliamentary election.

In England, the Ecclesiastical body called the *Convocation*, which grew up in the reign of King **Edward** I., gradually attained the position which had been formerly occupied, and executed some of the functions which had formerly been discharged, by Provincial Synods, consisting of Bishops. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 204.

The *convocations* of the two provinces, as the recognised constitutional assemblies of the English clergy, have undergone, except in the removal of the monastic members at the dissolution, no change of organisation from the reign of Edward I. down to the present day.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 388.

4. In the University of Cambridge, England, an assembly of the senate out of term time. A grace is immediately passed to convert such a convocation into a congregation, after which its business proceeds as usual. *Cann. Cal.*—**House of Convocation**, in the University of Oxford, an assembly which enacts and amends laws and statutes, elects burgesses, many professors, and other officers, etc. It is composed of all members of the university who have at any time been regents, and who, if independent members, have retained their names on the books of their respective colleges. =**Syn. 2**. Meeting, gathering, convention, congress, diet, synod, council.

convocational (kon-vǫ-kā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *convocation* + *-al*.] Relating to a convocation. [Rare.]

convocationist (kon-vǫ-kā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *Convocation*, 3, + *-ist*.] In the *Ch. of Eng.*, one who supports Convocation; an advocate of Convocation; one who favors the revival of its powers.

convoke (kǫn-vōk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convoked*, ppr. *convoking*. [= F. *convoquer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *convocar* = It. *convocare*, < L. *convocare*, call together, < *com-*, together, + *vocare*, call, < *vox* (*voc-*), voice: see *voice*, *vocal*, and cf. *avoke*, *evoke*, *invoke*, *provoke*, *revoke*.] **1.** To call together; summon to meet; assemble by summons.

> An active partisan, I thus *convoked*
> From every object pleasant circumstance
> To suit my ends. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xi.

From March, 1629, to April, 1640, the houses of parliament were not *convoked*. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between parliament and parliament. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. To call or draw in by claim or demand; appropriate as a right or power; claim as appertaining.

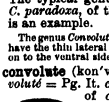
> The aula regis, consisting of the king and council, sought to *convoke* to itself the judicial business.
> *Am. Cyc.*, V. 147.

=**Syn. 1**. *Invite*, *Summon*, etc. See *call*1.

Convoluta (kon-vǭ-lū′tȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *convolutus*, rolled together: see *convolute*.] The typical genus of the family *Convolutidæ*. *C. paradoxa*, of the North Sea and the Baltic, is an example.

The genus *Convoluta* . . . comprises small worms which have the thin lateral portions of their bodies curled over on to the ventral side. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 190.

convolute (kon′vǭ-lūt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convoluté* = Pg. It. *convoluto*, < L. *convolutus*, pp. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] **I.** *a.* Rolled together, or one part over another. In *bot.*, specifically applied to a leaf in the bud which is rolled up longitudinally in a single coil, one margin being within the coil, the other without, as in the cherry; also, with reference to estivation, to a corolla which is similarly rolled up, the petals successively overlapping one another, with one margin covered and the other exterior, as in the *Malvaceæ*. The epithet *contorted* or *twisted* is frequently used in the same sense, though in most cases no actual twist occurs. Also *convolutive*.—**Convolute shell**, in *conch.*, a shell with an enlarged final whorl embracing most or all of the previously formed ones, such as that of the *Cypræidæ*, nautiliform shells, etc.



Convolute Cotyledons of *Calycanthus*.

II. *n.* That which is convoluted.—**Convolute to a circle**, the curve which would be traced on the plane of a wheel rolling on a rail by a point fixed on, above, or below the rail. *Sylvester.*

convoluted (kon′vǭ-lū-ted), *a.* [As *convolute* + *-ed*².] Same as *convolute*.

Beaks recurved and *convoluted* like a ram's horn. *Pennant*, British Zoöl., Chama.

Convoluted antennæ, in *entom.*, antennæ that are curled inward at the ends, as in many *Pompilidæ*.—**Convoluted bone**, in *anat.*, a scroll-like or turbinated bone; a turbinal. Three such bones are distinguished in man, the ethmoturbinal, maxilloturbinal, and sphenoturbinal. See these words.—**Convoluted wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose embrace the body from above downward, inclosing it as in a tube.

Convolutidæ (kon-vǭ-lū′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convoluta* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians having no alimentary canal, and with the ovaries and yolk-glands not separate: typified by the genus *Convoluta*.

convolution (kon-vǭ-lū′shǫn), *n.* [< L. as if **convolutio(n-)*, < *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together: see *convolve*.] **1.** The act of rolling or winding together, or of winding one part or thing on another; the motion or process of winding in and out.

O'er the calm sea in *convolution* swift
The feather'd eddy floats.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 839.

2. The state of being rolled upon itself, or rolled or wound together.

Convolved fibres of vessels, . . . their *convolution* being contrived for the better separation of the several parts of the blood. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, l. 5.

3. A turn or winding; a fold; a gyration; an anfractuosity; a whorl: as, the *convolutions* of a vine; the *convolutions* of the intestines.

I have seen
A curious child, who dwelt upon a tract
Of inland ground, applying to his ear
The *convolutions* of a smooth-lipped shell.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

4. In *anat.*, specifically, one of the gyri, gyres, or anfractuosities of the brain, especially of the cerebrum. See cuts under *brain* and *corpus*.—**5.** In *math.*, such a connection between the relations of any asyzygetic system that each is applied alternately in the aggregate of the remaining relations.—**Broca's convolution**, the inferior frontal convolution of the brain.—**Convolutions of the brain.** See *brain*, *gyrus*, and *sulcus*.

convolutive (kon′vǭ-lū-tiv), *a.* [= F. *convolutif*; as *convolute* + *-ive*.] In *bot.*, same as *convolute*.

convolve (kǫn-volv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convolved*, ppr. *convolving*. [= It. *convolgere*, *convolvere*, < L. *convolvere*, pp. *convolutus*, roll together, < *com-*, together, + *volvere*, roll: see *volubile*, *volute*, and cf. *involve*, *evolve*, *revolve*.] To roll or wind together; roll or twist (one part or thing) on another.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro *convolved*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 328.

Newly hatched maggots . . . can *convolve* the stubborn leaf. *Derham.*

Ætna thunders dreadful under-ground,
Then pours out smoke in wreathing curls *convolved*.
Addison, Æneid, iii.

convolvent (kǫn-vol′vent), *a.* [< L. *convolven(t-)*, ppr. of *convolvere*, roll together: see *convolve*.] Rolling; winding; inwrapping: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the tegmina of an orthopterous insect when, in repose, the anal areas lie horizontally one over the other on the back of the insect, while the rest of the tegmina are vertical, covering the sides and lower wings, as in the katydid.

Convolvulaceæ (kon-vol-vǭ-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Convolvulus* + *-aceæ*.] A large natural order of monopetalous exogens, consisting of herbs or shrubs usually twining or trailing, and often with milky juice, exemplified by the genus *Convolvulus*. It is allied to the *Solanaceæ* and *Scrophulariaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the general habit, the alternate leaves, and the comparatively large solitary or geminate seeds filled with a crumpled embryo. There are about 30 genera and 300 species, of temperate and tropical regions, including the morning-glory (*Ipomœa*), the bindweed (*Convolvulus*), the dodder (*Cuscuta*), etc. Many possess purgative qualities, and some are used in medicine, as jalap and scammony. The principal food-product of the order is the sweet potato, *Ipomœa Batatas*.

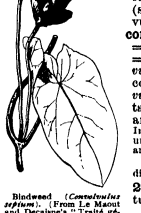
convolvulaceous (kon-vol-vǭ-lā′shius), *a.* [< *Convolvulaceæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging or relating to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; resembling the convolvulus.

convolvulic (kon-vol′vǭ-lik), *a.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulic acid.** Same as *convolvulinic acid*.

convolvulin (kon-vol′vǭ-lin), *n.* [< *Convolvulus* + *-in*².] A glucoside, the active purgative principle of jalap.

convolvulinic (kǫn-vol-vǭ-lin′ik), *a.* [< *convolvulin* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Convolvulus*.—**Convolvulinic acid**, an acid derived from the resin of jalap, *Convolvulus Jalapa* of Linnæus, now known as *Exogonium Purga*. Also *convolvulic acid*.

Convolvulus (kǫn-vol′vǭ-lus), *n.* [= F. *convolve*, *convolvulus* = Sp. *convolvulo* = It. *convolvolo* = Dan. *konvolvulus*, < L. *convolvulus* (dim. form), bindweed (in reference to their twining habit), < *convolvere*, roll together, entwine: see *convolve*.] **1.** [NL.] One of the principal genera of the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*, of about 150 species, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and especially abundant in the eastern Mediterranean region. They are slender, twining herbs, with showy trumpet-shaped flowers. The common species of the fields, as *C. sepium* and *C. arvensis*, are popularly known as bindweed. *C. Scammonia*, of the Levant, yields the purgative drug scammony.



Bindweed (*Convolvulus septium*). (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Convolvulus*.

The lustre of the long *convolvulus* That coil'd around the stately stems, and ran
Ev'n to the limit of the land.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

convoy (kon-voi′), *v. t.* [< ME. (north.) *convoien*, *convoyen*, < OF. *convoier* (F. *convoyer* = Sp. *convoyar* = Pg. *comboiar* = It. *convogliare*), another form of *conveier*, > E. *convey*: see *convey*, which is a doublet of *convoy*.] **1.** To accompany on the way for protection, either by sea or land; escort: as, ships of war *convoyed* the Jamaica fleet; troops *convoyed* the baggage-wagons.

We embarqued in a Dutch Fregat, bound for Flushing, *convoyed* and accompanied by five other stoute vessells. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 21, 1641.

She is a galley of the Gran Duca,
That, through the fear of the Algerines,
Convoys those lazy brigantines. *Longfellow*, Golden Legend, v.

2. To accompany for safety or guidance; attend as an escort on a journey.

But hark! a rap comes gently to the door;
Jenny, wha kens the meaning o' the same,
Tells how a neibor lad cam o'er the moor,
To do some errands, and *convoy* her hame.
Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.

3†. To convey.

Imagination's chariot *convoyed* her
Into a garden where more Beauties smil'd
Than Aphrodisius's Groves false face did wear.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 194.

convoy (kon′voi), *n.* [< *convoy*, *v.* Cf. *convey*, *n.*] **1†.** Conveyance.

Let him depart; his passport shall be made,
And crowns for *convoy* put into his purse.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 3.

2. The act of accompanying and escorting for protection or defense; escort.

Such fellows . . . will learn you by rote where services were done; . . . at such a breach, at such a *convoy*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

Being safely come to the Marine, in *Convoy* of his Majesty's Jewels. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 39.

3. The protection afforded by an accompanying escort, as of troops, a vessel of war, etc.

A goodly Pinnace, richly laden, and to launch forth under my auspicious *Convoy*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, v. 7.

The remainder of the journey was performed under the *convoy* of a numerous and well-armed escort.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

To obtain the *convoy* of a man-of-war. *Macaulay.*

4. An escort or accompanying and protecting force; a convoying vessel, fleet, or troop.

Doubtless they have fitted out a *convoy* worthy the noble temper of the man and the grandeur of his project.
Everett, Orations, I. 157.

To prevent these annoyances [of search at sea], governments have sometimes arranged with one another that the presence of a public vessel, or *convoy*, among a fleet of merchantmen, shall be evidence that the latter are engaged in a lawful trade.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 191.

The next morning [I] proceeded to La Grange with no *convoy* but the few cavalrymen I had with me.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

5. The ship, fleet, party, or thing conducted or escorted and protected; that which is convoyed: as, in the fog the frigate lost sight of her *convoy*. [The most common sense in nautical use.]—**6.** A friction-brake for carriages.
E. H. Knight.

convulse (kon-vuls′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *convulsed*, ppr. *convulsing*. [= F. *convulser* = Sp. Pg. *convulsar*, < L. *convulsus*, *convolsus*, pp. of *convellere* (> It. *convellere*), pluck up, dislocate, convulse, < *com-*, together, + *vellere*, pluck, pull.] **1.** To draw or contract spasmodically or involuntarily, as the muscular parts of an animal body; affect by irregular spasms: as, his whole frame was convulsed with agony.—**2.** To shake; disturb by violent irregular action; cause great or violent agitation in.

Convulsing heaven and earth,
Thomson, Summer, l. 1143.

The two royal houses, whose conflicting claims had long *convulsed* the kingdom, were at length united.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

convulsible (kǫn-vul′si-bl), *a.* [= F. *convulsible*, < L. *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse (see *convulse*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being convulsed; subject to convulsion. *Emerson.*

convulsion (kǫn-vul′shǫn), *n.* [= F. *convulsion* = Sp *convulsion* = Pg. *convulsão* = It. *convulsione* = D. *konvulsie* = G. *convulsion*, < NL. Sw. *konvulsion*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, *convolsio(n-)*, cramp, convulsion, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, *convulse*: see *convulse*.] **1.** A violent and involuntary contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body, with alternate relaxation; a fit. Infants are frequently affected with convulsions, the body undergoing violent spasmodic contractions and feeling and voluntary motion ceasing for the time being.

If my hand be put into motion by a *convulsion*, the indifference of that operative faculty is taken away. *Locke.*

2. Any violent and irregular motion; turmoil; tumult; commotion.

Whether it be that Providence at certain periods sends great men into the world, . . . or that such at all times latently exist, and are developed into notice by national *convulsions*, . . . the fact is undeniable that the great men who effected the American and French revolutions . . . left behind them no equals. *W. Chambers.*

3. Specifically, in *geol.*, a sudden and violent disturbance and change of position of the strata; a geological event taking place rapidly and at one impulse, instead of slowly and by repeated efforts: nearly the same as *catastrophe* or *cataclysm*.—**4†.** Violent voluntary muscular effort.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible *convulsion* to and fro
He tugg'd. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1649.

Growing convulsions, a popular name of laryngismus stridulus, or spasm of the larynx: false croup: spasmodic croup.—**Syn. 2.** Disturbance, perturbation, throe.

convulsional (kon-vul′shǫn-ąl), *a.* [< *convulsion* + *-al*.] **1.** Relating to or of the nature of convulsions; cataclysmic.—**2.** Subject to convulsions. [Rare in both senses.]

convulsionary (kon-vul′shǫn-ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *convulsionnaire* = It. *convulsionario*, < NL. *convulsionarius*, < L. *convulsio(n-)*, convulsion: see *convulsion*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to convulsion; of the nature of muscular convulsions: as, *convulsionary* struggles.—**2.** Causing or resulting from violent disturbance or agitation.

Whatever was *convulsionary* and destructive in politics, and above all in religion. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 210.

II. *n.*; pl. *convulsionaries* (-riz). One who is subject to convulsions; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of Jansenists in France who gained notoriety by falling into convulsive spasms and by other extravagant actions, supposed to be accompanied by miraculous cures, in response

to a supposed miraculous influence emanating from the tomb of a pious Jansenist, François de Pâris, in the cemetery of St. Médard near Paris, who died in 1727. They continued to exist for more than fifty years.

convulsionist (kon-vul′shon-ist), *n.* [= F. *convulsionniste* (in sense 1); as *convulsion* + *-ist.*] **1.** A convulsionary.

A change came over him [Conrad Beissel, founder of the order of the Solitary] that brought him into contact with the ranting *convulsionist* Frederick Rock . . . and others of the awakened. *The Century*, XXIII. 216.

2. In *geol.*, a catastrophist.

There were the *convulsionists*, or believers in the paramount efficacy of subterranean movement. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 5.

convulsive (kon-vul′siv), *a.* [= F. *convulsif* = Sp. Pg. It. *convulsivo*, < L. as if **convulsivus*, < *convulsus*, pp. of *convellere*, convulse: see *convulse* and *-ive.*] **1.** Producing or attended by convulsion; tending to convulse: as, "*convulsive* rage," *Dryden*, Aureng-zebe.

In Silence weep;
And thy *convulsive* Sorrows inward keep.
Prior, Carmen Seculare, st. 8.

2. Of the nature of or characterized by convulsions or spasms.

In certain cases *convulsive* attacks are congenital. *Quain.*

convulsively (kon-vul′siv-li), *adv.* In a convulsive manner; with convulsion; spasmodically.

As the blood is draining from him [the dying gladiator], he pants and looks wild, and the chest heaves *convulsively*.
F. Warner, Physical Expression, p. 303.

cony, coney (kō′ni or kun′i), *n.*; pl. *conies, coneys* (kō′niz or kun′iz). [Early mod. E. and later also *conie, conny, conney, connie, cunny, cunnie*, < ME. *cony, conny, conyng, conninge, conig, cunig*, etc. (> W. *cwning*) (the normal type being **conin*, the final consonant being subsequently dropped, or passing into *ng*, as in "*coning, conyng*, mod. *cunning*[2] as a fish-name, and in *cuningaire* (see *conyger*) and the surname *Cuningham*, also spelled *Conyngham*: see below), = MD. *cunin*, later *konijn*, D. *konijn* = Sw. Dan. *kanin* = MLG. *kanin* = MG. *kanyn* (> G. *kanin*, now dim. *kaninchen*; MHG. *künīclin*, later *künīglin, künlin, küngelc, künele, königle, königelin*, etc., after L.), < OF. *conin, connin, congnin, coning, counin*, by-form of *conil, connil, cognil, counil*, = Pr. *conil* = Sp. *conejo* = Pg. *coelho* = It. *coniglio* = Gr. *κόνικλος, κόνυκλος*, < L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit; said to be of Hispanic origin. The historical pron. is kun′i; kō′ni is recent and follows the spelling *cony*. The word is very frequent in early mod. E. (and in OF., etc.) in various deflected or allusive senses (see def. 6). The name of the cony enters into a number of local names and surnames, as *Coney, Coneybeare, Coningsby, Conington, Conyngham, Cunningham, Conythorp*, etc.] **1.** A rabbit; a burrowing rodent quadruped of the genus *Lepus*, as *L. cuniculus* of Europe.

Connyger in crotoyne [a sweet sauce] colourede fulle faire. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 197.

Ah sir, be good to hir, she is but a gristle;
Ah sweete lambe and *coney*!
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 4.

2. A daman, or species of the family *Hyracidæ*, order *Hyracoidea*. So used in the English Bible (Lev. xi. 5; Deut. xiv. 7; Ps. civ. 18), where *cony* is used to translate the Hebrew *shaphen*, now identified with the Syrian hyrax or daman (*Hyrax syriacus* or *H. damas*), and applied to other species of the genus. The same animal is also called *ashkoko, ganam*, and *wibber*. See *hyrax* and *daman*.

The *conies* are but a feeble folk, yet make they their houses in the rocks. Prov. xxx. 26.

3. The fur of conies or rabbits, once much used in England.—**4.** The pika, calling-hare, or little chief hare, *Lagomys princeps*, of North America.

The miners and hunters in the West know these oddities as *conies* and "starved rats." *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, V. 81.

5. In *her.*, a rabbit used as a bearing.—**6.** In *ichth.*, the nigger-fish.—**7†.** A simpleton; a gull; a dupe.

The system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the seventeenth century; . . . a collective society of sharpers was called a warren, and their dupes rabbit-suckers (that is, young rabbits) or *conies*. *Nares.*

cony-burrow, coney-burrow (kō′ni-bur″ō), *n.* [Formerly also *cunnyburrow, -burrough.*] A place where rabbits burrow in the earth; a cony-warren.

conycatch, coneycatch, *v.* [< *conycatcher, coneycatcher.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cheat; trick. See *conycatcher.* [Thieves' slang.]

I must *coney-catch*; I must shift.
Shak., M. W. of W., i. 3.

II. *trans.* To trick; impose upon; cheat.

I'll *cony-catch* you for this.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

But, wenches, let's be wise, and make rooks of them that I warrant are now setting pursenets to *conycatch* us.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, v. 1.

conycatcher, coneycatcher, *n.* [< *cony, coney*, 7, + *catcher.*] One who catches or takes in dupes; a cheat; a sharper; a swindler.

We are smoked for being *coney-catchers*.
Massinger, Renegado, iv. 1.

conycatching, coneycatching, *n.* and *a.* [Verbal n. of *conycatch, coneycatch*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* Cheating; swindling.

Master R. G., would it not make you blush if you sold Orlando Furioso to the queenes players for twenty nobles, and, when they were in the country, sold the same play to Lord Admiral's men, for as much more? Was not this plain *cony-catching*? *Defence of Conycatching* (1592).

II. *a.* Cheating.

O *cony-catching* Cupid.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

cony-fish, coney-fish (kō′ni-fish), *n.* A local English name of the burbot. It appears to be derived from the fish's habit of lurking in holes of riverbanks, as a cony or rabbit does on land. *Dyer.*

cony-garth†, coney-garth†, *n.* [Late ME. *conyngerthe* (written *connynge erthe*, as if 'cony-earth,' in Prompt. Parv., p. 90); < *cony, coney*, + *garth*[1].] An inclosure for conies; a cony-warren.

conyger†, conynger†, *n.* [E. dial. *conigar* (and *Conigre* as a local name); Sc. *cuningar, cunningaire*; early mod. E. *conyger, connynger, counyngar*, also *conigree, conigrea, conniegrea, connigrey*, and even *cunnigreene*; < ME. *conygger, connyngere*, < OF. *conniniere, coniniere* (adapted to *connin*), later also *conillierc*, = It. *conigliera, conegliera*, < Ml.. *cuniculuria*, a rabbit-warren (prop. fem. of adj. **cuniculurius*, pertaining to the rabbit; cf. L. *cuniculurius*, a miner: see *cunicular*), < *cuniculus*, > OF. *conin, connin*, etc., > ME. *conyng, conig, cony*, etc., a rabbit: see *cony*. The form *conyger, connyger*, with *g* repr. *y*, orig. *i*, seems to have been partly confused with the equiv. *cony-garth*, q. v.] A rabbit-warren; a cony-warren.

With them that perett robbe *conygerys*.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 174.

Warens and *conygers* and parkis palyydde occupie moche grounde nat inhabitaunt, leporaria sive lagotrophia.
Horman, Vulgaria (ed. Way).

conyngi, *n.* An obsolete form of *cony*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

conynger†, *n.* See *conyger.*

cony-wool, coney-wool (kō′ni-wūl), *n.* The fur of rabbits, extensively used in the manufacture of hats.

Conyza (kō-nī′zä), *n.* [NL., < L. *conyza*, < Gr. *κόνυζα*, fleabane.] A genus of composite plants of warm regions. The plants known as *fleabane*, which were formerly referred to it, are now placed in the genus *Inula*.

coo (kū), *v.* [Imitative of the sound, which is also variously represented by the equiv. (Sc.) *croo, croodle*; cf. Icel. *kurra* (> Sc. *curr*, coo, purr: see *curr*) = Dan. *kurre* = D. *korren* = MHG. *gurren, gorren*, G. *girren*, coo; Sw. *knurla, kuttra*, coo; F. *roucouler*, coo; Hind. *kuku*, the cooing of a dove; Pers. *kúhú*, a dove. Cf. *cook*[2], *cuckoo*.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a low, plaintive, murmuring sound (imitated by the sound of the word) characteristic of pigeons or doves.

The stock-dove only through the forest *coos*
Mournfully hoarse. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 615.

The dark oakwood where the pigeons *cooed*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

Hence—**2.** To converse affectionately, like cooing doves; make love in murmuring endearments: commonly in the phrase *to bill and coo*. See *bill*[3], *v. i.*

What are you doing now,
Oh Thomas Moore?
Sighing or suing now,
Rhyming or wooing now,
Billing or *cooing* now,
Which, Thomas Moore?
Byron, To Thomas Moore.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter by cooing.

In answer *cooed* the cushat dove
Her notes of peace and rest and love.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 2.

2. To call. [Prov. Eng.]

coo (kō), *n.* [< *coo, v.*] The characteristic murmuring sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

A rarer visitant is the turtle-dove, whose pleasant *coo* . . . I have sometimes heard.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 19.

coöccupant (kō-ok′ū-pant), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *occupant.*] Jointly occupying.

The republic of Hayti, *coöccupant* with San Domingo of the island, was disposed to look askance at the intrusion upon its shores of so powerful a neighbor.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 128.

coochee (kö′chē′), *v. t.* [Imitative; cf. *coo, chuck*[1], *cluck*, etc.] To call (poultry) by an imitation of clucking. [Rare.]

The voice of Mrs. General Likens *coocheeing* the poultry to their morning meal, ordering the servants in their duties. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 92.

cooch-grass†, *n.* See *couch-grass.*

cooer (kö′ėr), *n.* A dove or pigeon; in the plural, the *Gemitores*, the second order of birds in Macgillivray's system: so named from their characteristic note. See *Columbæ.*

cooey, *n.* and *v.* See *cooie.*

coof (köf), *n.* [Also written *cuif*; origin unknown.] A lout; a coward. [Scotch.]

Ye see yon birkie, ca'd a lord,
Wha struts, an' stares, an' a' that;
Tho' hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a *coof* for a' that.
Burns, For A' That.

cooie, cooey (kö′i), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry or call of the Australian aborigines.

In Australia, as we have seen, loud *cooeys* are made on coming within a mile of an acquaintance—an act which, while primarily indicating pleasure at the coming reunion, further indicates those friendly intentions which a silent approach would render doubtful.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 346.

cooie, cooey (kö′i), *v. i.* To cry or call like the aborigines of Australia.

coöingly (kō′ing-li), *adv.* In a cooing manner.

O thou! for whose soul-soothing quiet, turtles
Passion their voices *cooingly* 'mong myrtles. *Keats.*

coo-in-new (kö′in-nū′), *n.* [Australian.] A useful verbeaceous timber-tree of Australia, *Gmelina Leichhardtii*. The wood has a fine silvery grain, and is much prized for fencing and for the decks of vessels, as it is reputed never to shrink after a moderate seasoning.

coojа (kö′jä), *n.* A porous earthenware watervessel with a wide mouth, used in **India**, especially in Bombay.

cook[1] (kůk), *v.* [< ME. *coken* (cf. AS. *gecōcnian*, cook) = D. *koken* = OHG. *cochōn, chochōn, chohhōn*, MHG. *chochen, kochen*, G. *kochen* = Dan. *koge* = Sw. *koka*, boil, cook (the verb in Teut. being in part from the noun), = F. *cuire* = Pr. *cuzer, coire* = Sp. *cocer* (cf. Pg. *cozinhar*) = It. *cuocere*, cook, < L. *coquere*, cook (bake, boil, roast, etc.: see *coct, concoct*), = Gr. *πέπ-τειν*, cook (see *peptic*), = Skt. √ *pach*, cook: see *cook*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make fit for eating by the action of heat, as in boiling, stewing, roasting, baking, etc.; especially, to prepare in an appetizing way, as meats or vegetables, by various combinations of materials and flavoring.

Most of the meats are *cooked* with clarified butter.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 180.

Hence—**2.** In general, to subject to the action of heat.—**3.** To dress up, alter, color, concoct, or falsely invent (a narrative, statement, excuse, etc.), for some special purpose, as that of making a more favorable impression than the facts of the case warrant; falsify: often followed by *up*: as, to *cook* up a story.

The accounts, even if *cooked*, still exercise some check.
J. S. Mill.

He . . . had told all the party a great bouncing lie, he *Cook'd up*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 193.

4. To disappoint; punish. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To cook one's goose,** to kill or ruin one; spoil one's plan; do for one. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* To prepare food for eating; act as cook.

cook[1] (kůk), *n.* [< ME. *cook, coke, cok, coc*, < AS. *cōc* = OS. *kok* = D. *kok* = OHG. *choh*, MHG. G. *koch* = Dan. *kok* = Sw. *kock* = It. *cuoco*, < L. *coquus*, also *cocus*, early L. *coquos*, a cook, < *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], *v.*] One whose occupation is the cooking of food.

Stuarde, *coke*, and surueyour,
Assenten in counselle, with-outen skorne,
How the lorde schalle fare at mete tho morne.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

And the *cook* took up the shoulder . . . and set it before Saul. 1 Sam. ix. 24.

cook[2] (kůk), *v. i.* [= Hind. *kúkna*, cry as a cuckoo; imitative of the sound. Cf. *cuckoo, coo, cock*[1], etc.] To make the noise uttered by the cuckoo. [Rare.]

cook[3] (kůk), *v. i.* [Also written *couk*. Cf. *keek.*] To appear for a moment and then suddenly disappear; appear and disappear by turns: as, he *cookit* round the corner. [Scotch.]

[The brook] whiles glitter'd to the nightly rays,
Wi' bickerin', dancin' dazzle;
Whiles cookit underneath the braes,
Below the spreading hazel,
Unseen that night. *Burns*, Halloween.

cook[4] (kůk), *v. t.* Same as *cuck*[4].

cook-book (kůk'bůk), *n.* A book containing recipes and instructions for cooking. [U. S.]

cook-conner (kůk'kun'ėr), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *conner*[3]. Cf. *cook-wrasse.*] Same as *cook-wrasse.*

cookee (kůk'ē), *n.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ee*[1], as in *coachee*, etc.] 1. A female cook. [Colloq.]—2. A male assistant to a male cook, as in a lumbermen' camp. [Local, U. S.]

cookeite (kůk'īt), *n.* [Named after J. P. *Cooke*, of Harvard College.] A variety of lithium mica, occurring in minute scales on rubellite at Hebron in the State of Maine.

cooker (kůk'ėr), *n.* One who or that which cooks: as, a steam *cooker*.

cookery (kůk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *cookeries* (-riz). [< ME. *cokerie* (= D. *kokerij* = LG. *kokerie*); < *cook*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. The art or practice of cooking and dressing food for the table.

The curate turned up his coat-cuffs, and applied himself to the *cookery* with vigor. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

2. A place for cooking or preparing meats, etc.; in the quotation, a place for trying out oil.

Formerly the Dutch did try out their train-oyl in Spitzbergen, at Sneerenberg, and about the *Cookery* of Harlingen. Quoted in *C. M. Scammon's* Marine Mammals, p. 200.

3†. A cooked dish; a made dish; a dainty.

His appetite was gone, and *cookeries* were provided in order to tempt his palate. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 205.

4†. Material for cooking.

There are esteemed to bee [in Cairo] 15000. Iewes. 10000. Cookes which carry their *Cookerie* and bolle it as they goe. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 588.

cookey, *n.* See *cooky.*

cook-house (kůk'hous), *n.* An erection on a ship's deck for containing the caboose or cooking apparatus; the galley.

cookie, *n.* See *cooky.*

cookish (kůk'ish), *a.* [< *cook*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a cook.

I cannot abide a man that's too fond over me—so *cookish*. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

cook-maid (kůk'mād), *n.* A maid or female servant who dresses food; an assistant to a cook.

cook-room (kůk'rōm), *n.* A room for cookery; a kitchen; in ships, a galley or caboose.

cook-wrasse (kůk'ras), *n.* [< *cook* (application not clear) + *wrasse.* Cf. *cook-conner.*] An English name of the striped wrasse, *Labrus mixtus.* Also called *cook-conner.*

cooky (kůk'i), *n.*; pl. *cookies* (-iz). [Also written *cookey*, *cookie*; < D. *koekje*, dim. of. *koek*, a cake: see *cake*[1].] A small, flat, sweet cake: also used locally for small cakes of various other forms, with or without sweetening.

He's lost every hoof and hide, I'll bet a *cookey!*
Bret Harte, Luck of Roaring Camp.

cool[1] (kōl), *a.* [< ME. *cool*, *cole*, *col*, < AS. *cōl* (= D. *koel* = LG. *kōl* = OHG. *chuoli*, MHG. *kuele*, G. *kühl* = Dan. *kōl*), cool, < *calan* (pret. **cōl*, pp. *calen*) = Icel. *kala*, be cold (a strong verb, of which *ceald*, E. *cold*, is an old pp. adj.); akin to L. *gelus*, *gelu*, cold, frost, *gelidus*, cold, *gelare*, freeze (see *cold*, *chill*[1], *gelid*, *gelatin*, *congeal*, *jelly*); OBulg. *golotu*, ice.] 1. Moderately cold; being of a temperature neither warm nor very cold: as, *cool* air; *cool* water.

Sweet day, so *cool*, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky.
G. Herbert, Virtue.

Fresh-wash'd in *coolest* dew. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

See, as I linger here, the sun grows low;
Cool airs are murmuring that the night is near.
Bryant, Conqueror's Grave.

2. Having a slight or not intense sensation of cold. See *cold*, *a.*, 3.—3. Not producing heat or warmth; permitting or imparting a sensation of coolness; allowing coolness, especially by facilitating radiation of heat or access of cool air, or by intercepting radiated heat: as, a *cool* dress.

Under the *cool* shade of a sycamore. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

The British soldier conquered under the *cool* shade of aristocracy. *Napier*, Peninsular War.

In figurative uses:—4. Not excited or heated by passion of any kind; without ardor or visible emotion; calm; unmoved: as, a *cool* temper; a *cool* lover.

O gentle son,
Upon the heat and flame of thy distemper
Sprinkle *cool* patience. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Carry her to her chamber:
Be that her prison, till in *cooler* blood
I shall determine of her.
Massinger, Roman Actor, iv. 2.

While she wept, and I strove to be *cool*,
He fiercely gave me the lie.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii.

5. Not hasty; deliberate: as, a *cool* purpose.

Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than *cool* reason ever comprehends.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

6. Manifesting coldness, apathy, or dislike; chilling; frigid: as, a *cool* manner.—7. Quietly impudent, defiant, or selfish; deliberately presuming: said of persons and acts. [Colloq.]

That struck me as rather *cool*. *Punch.*

8. Absolute; without qualification; round: used in speaking of a sum of money, generally a large sum, by way of emphasizing the amount. [Colloq.]

I would pit her for a *cool* hundred.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker, i. 58.

"A *cool* four thousand."... I never discovered from whom Jos derived the conventional temperate of the four thousand pounds, but it appeared to make the sum of money more to him, and he had a manifest relish in insisting on its being *cool*. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, lvii.

A cool hand. See *hand.*—**Cool as a cucumber.** See *cucumber.*—**Syn. 4.** *Composed*, *Collected*, etc. (see *calm*[1]), dispassionate, self-possessed, unruffled, undisturbed.—6. Unconcerned, lukewarm, indifferent; cold-blooded, repellant.

cool[1] (kōl), *n.* [< *cool*[1], *a.*] A moderate or refreshing state of cold; moderate temperature of the air between hot and cold.

The same euynnynge the wynde began to blowe a ryght good *coole* in oure waye.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 72.

The Lord God walking in the garden in the *cool* of the day. Gen. iii. 8.

One warm gust, full-fed with perfume, blew
Beyond us, as we entered in the *cool*.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

cool[1] (kōl), *v.* [< ME. *colen*, become cool, trans. make cool, < AS. *cōlian* (= OS. *kōlon* = D. *koelen* = OHG. **chuoljan*, *chuolan*, MHG. *kuelen*, G. *kühlen* = Dan. *kōle* = Sw. *kyla*), become cool, < *cōl*, cool: see *cool*[1], *a.*, and cf. *keel*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To make cool or cold; reduce the temperature of: as, ice *cools* water.

We talk'd: the stream beneath us ran,
The wine-flask lying couch'd in moss,
Or *cool'd* within the glooming wave.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxix.

2. To allay the warmth or heated feeling of; impart a sensation of coolness to; cause to feel cool.

Send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and *cool* my tongue. Luke xvi. 24.

3. To abate the ardor or intensity of; allay, as passion or strong emotion of any kind; calm, as anger; moderate, as desire, zeal, or ardor; render indifferent.

My lord Northumberland will soon be *cool'd*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

Disputing and delay here *cools* the courage.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

4. To mitigate.—**To cool one's coppers.** See *copper*, 3.—**To cool the heels**, to wait in attendance: generally applied to detention at a great man's door.

I looked through the key-hole and saw him knocking at the gate; and I had the conscience to let him *cool his heels* there. *Dryden*, Amphitryon, i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become cool; become less hot; lose heat.

Come, who is next? our liquor here *cools*.
B. Jonson, Entertainment at Highgate.

2. To lose the heat of excitement, passion, or emotion; become less ardent, angry, zealous, affectionate, etc.; become more moderate.

My humour shall not *cool*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 3.

Great friend and servant of the good,
Let *cool* a while thy heated blood,
And from thy mighty labour cease.
B. Jonson, Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue.

This eccentric friendship was fast *cooling*. Never had there met two persons so exquisitely fitted to plague each other. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

cool[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cole*[2].

cool-cup (kōl'kup), *n.* A cooling beverage.

cooler (kō'lėr), *n.* 1. That which cools; anything that abates heat or excitement.

He told me that his affliction from his wife stirred him up to action abroad, and when success tempted him to pride, the bitterness in his bosom comforts was a *cooler* and a bridle to him.
Quoted in *Winthrop's* Hist. New England, I. 78.

Acid things were used only as *coolers*.
Arbuthnot, Aliments.

2. Any vessel or apparatus for cooling liquids or other things, by the agency of ice, cold water, or cold air. It may be a large double-skinned jar in which iced water is surrounded by a non-conducting material, a tub in which bottles are packed in broken ice, an ice-chamber through which a liquid is caused to pass by a coil of pipe, a pan with a false bottom beneath which is placed ice or a circulation of cold water, a shallow vat in which the heated liquid is exposed to the air, or any kindred device. Such a contrivance, used for cooling wort, beer, wine, milk, or other liquid, is sometimes termed a *liquid-cooler*, and one for cooling water is specifically called a *water-cooler*.

3. A jail. [Thieves' slang.]

cooley, *n.* A corruption of *coulée*.

cool-headed (kōl'hed'ed), *a.* Not easily excited or confused; possessing clear and calm judgment; not acting hastily or rashly.

The old, *cool-headed* general law is as good as any deviation dictated by present heat. *Burke*, To the Sheriff of Bristol.

coolie, cooly[2] (kō'li), *n.* and *a.* [Anglo-Ind.; also written *coolee*, < Beng., Canarese, Malayalam, Telugu, Tamil, etc., *kūli*, Hind. *qūlī*, a day-laborer; orig. Tamil, where it means also 'daily hire'; cf. *kūligal*, a day-laborer. According to Fallon, orig. Turki *qulī*; he derives it, in a variant form, *koli*, from *kol*, send. In another view, originally a member of a hill tribe of Bengal, called *Kolis* or *Kolas*, who were much employed as laborers and in menial services.] I. *n.* A name given by Europeans in India, China, etc., to a native laborer employed as a burden-carrier, porter, stevedore, etc., or in other menial work: as, a chair-*coolie*, a house-*coolie*; hence, in Africa, the West Indies, South America, and other places, an East Indian or Chinese laborer who is employed, under contract, on a plantation or in other work.

Whole regiments of sinewy, hollow-thighed, lanky *coolies* shuffle along under loads of chairs, tables, hampers of beer and wine, bazaar stores, or luncheon stuff from bamboo poles across their shoulders. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 229.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to coolies or a coolie, especially when under contract for service out of his own country: as, *coolie* labor; the *coolie* trade.

[The gentleman] had purchased large estates between Santos and San Paulo, which he had determined to work with slave instead of *coolie* labour. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. iv.

Coolie orange, the *Citrus aurantium*, or common orange.

cooling (kō'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cool*[1], *v.*] Adapted to cool and refresh: as, a *cooling* drink.

The *cooling* brook. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 360.

Cooling card†. See *card*[1].

cooling-cup (kō'ling-kup), *n.* A vessel, consisting of a cylindrical cup into which another conical cup may be plunged, used for reducing the temperature of liquids. The liquid is placed in the outer vessel, and a solution of nitrate of ammonia in the inner. The chemical action of the solution absorbs the heat of the surrounding liquid, and thus lowers its temperature.

cooling-floor (kō'ling-flōr), *n.* A large shallow wooden tank in which wort is cooled. *E. H. Knight.*

coolly (kōl'li), *adv.* 1. Without heat; with a moderate degree of cold: as, the wind blew *coolly* through the trees.—2. With a moderate sensation of cold.

They may walke there very *coolely* even at noon, in the very hottest of all the canicular days.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 192.

3. Without haste or passion; calmly; deliberately: as, the design was formed *coolly* and executed with firmness.

When the matter comes to be considered impartially and *coolly*, their faults . . . will admit of much alleviation.
Bp. Hurd, Foreign Travel, Dial. 8.

4. In a cool or indifferent manner; not cordially; carelessly; disrespectfully: as, he was *coolly* received at court.—5. With quiet presumption or impudence; nonchalantly; impudently: as, he *coolly* took the best for himself.

coolness (kōl'nes), *n.* 1. A moderate degree of cold; a temperature between cold and heat: as, the *coolness* of the summer's evening.—2. A moderate or refreshing sensation of cold.

We supped on the top of the house for *coolness*, according to their custom. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 69.

Weary to bed, after having my hair of my head cut shorter, even close to my skull, for *coolness*, it being mighty hot weather. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 274.

3. Absence of mental confusion or excitement; clearness of judgment and calmness of action, particularly in an emergency: as, the safety of the party depended on his *coolness*.

A cavalier possessed of the *coolness* and address requisite for diplomatic success. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. i.

4. Absence of ardor or intensity; want of passion, zeal, cordiality, or affection; indifference.

They parted with . . . *coolness.* *Clarendon.*

5. Quiet and unabashed impudence; nonchalance; effrontery; presumption. [Colloq.]

cool-tankard (kōl'tang'kärd), *n.* An old English beverage of various composition, but usually made of ale with a little wine, or wine and water, with the addition of lemon-juice, spices, and borage, or other savory herbs. Also called *cold-tankard.*

coolweed (kōl'wēd), *n.* The clearweed, *Pilea pumila:* so called from its succulent pellucid stems and its habit of growing in cool places.

coolwort (kōl'wėrt), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of a saxifragaceous plant, *Tiarella cordifolia,* the properties of which are diuretic and tonic. Also called *mitrewort.*

cooly[1] (kö'li), *a.* [< *cool*[1] + *-y*[1].] Cool; somewhat cold. [Rare.]

Keeping my sheepe amongst the *cooly* shade.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 58.

cooly[2], *n.* See *coolie.*

coom[1] (kōm), *n.* [A dial. var. of *culm*[1], q. v.] 1. Coal-dust; culm. [Scotch.]—**2.** Soot.—**3.** The matter that works out of the naves or boxes of carriage-wheels.—**4.** The dust and scrapings of wood produced in sawing. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

coom[2] (kōm), *n.* An old English dry measure of 4 bushels, or half a quarter (equal to 141 liters), not yet entirely disused. Also spelled *coomb.*

coomb[1] (kōm), *n.* Same as *comb*[2].

coomb[2], *n.* Same as *comb*[3].

coomb[3], *n.* Same as *coom*[2].

coomie (kö'mi), *n.* [Native term.] A large present, in place of customs-duty, demanded by the kings and chiefs on the Bonny and other west African rivers from supercargoes of ships, for permission to trade with the natives.

cooms (kömz), *n. pl.* See *come,* 3.

coon (kön), *n.* [Abbr. of *racoon,* q. v.] 1. The racoon, *Procyon lotor:* a popular abbreviation.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.,* a nickname for a member of the Whig party in the earlier part of its history.

Fust place, I've ben consid'ble round in barrooms an saloons
A gethern' public sentiment, 'mongst Demmercrats and *Coons.* *Lowell,* Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

3. A sly, knowing person: often strengthened by prefixing *old.* [Colloq., U. S.]—**A coon's age,** a long time: as, I haven't seen you for *a coon's age.* [Slang or colloq., U. S.]—**A gone coon,** one who is in a very bad way; one in a hopeless position or condition. [Slang, U. S.]

coon (kön), *v. i.* [< *coon,* *n.*] To creep, as a coon along a branch of a tree; creep, clinging close. [Colloq., U. S.]

Trying to *coon* across Knob Creek on a log, Lincoln fell in. *The Century,* XXXIII. 16, note.

coon-bear (kön'bär), *n.* The English name of *Æluropus melanoleucus.* See *Æluropus.*

coonda-oil (kön'dä-oil), *n.* Same as *kunda-oil.*

coon-heel (kön'hēl), *n.* A long slender oyster: so called in Connecticut.

coon-oyster (kön'oi-stėr), *n.* A small oyster. Along the southern coast of the United States the name is specifically applied to oysters growing in clusters along the salt marshes. At Cape May, New Jersey, it is restricted to young oysters occurring on the sedges. [U. S.]

coonskin (kön'skin), *n.* The skin of the racoon dressed with the fur on, used chiefly for making caps. [U. S.]

coontah (kön'tä), *n.* Same as *coontie.*

Harold discovered a fine patch of *coontah* or arrowroot, from which a beautiful flour can be manufactured.
F. R. Goulding, Young Marooners, xxvi.

coontee (kön'tē), *n.* [Hind. *khúnti,* a peg, pin, Marathi *khunti,* a peg, pin, stump of a tree used as a landmark.] In India, a kind of harrow drawn by bullocks, used to follow the coorgee and cover in the seed, and also for weeding.

coontie, coonty (kön'ti), *n.* [Also *coontah;* prob. Amer. Ind.] The *Zamia integrifolia,* or arrowroot-plant of Florida, the only species of the *Cycadaceæ* native in the United States; also, the arrowroot produced from it.

coop (köp), *n.* [< ME. **coop* or **cope,* a box or cask, not found (cf. ME. *cupe,* a basket, < AS. *cȳpa,* a basket, = Icel. *kúpe, kipe,* > G. *kiepe,* a basket (see *kipe*); ME. *coop* for *coppe* = *cuppe,* a cup), = OS. *kōpa* = D. *kuip,* a tub, = OHG. *chuofa,* MHG. *kuofe,* G. *kufe,* a coop, tub, vat, < ML. *cōpa,* by-form of L. *cūpa* (> F. *cuve* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cuba*), a tub, vat, cask, = Gr. κύπη, a hole, hut, = Skt. *kūpa,* a pit, well, hollow. Akin to *cup,* q. v. Cf. W. *cwbiar,* a hen-coop.]

1. A box, usually with grating or bars on one side or more, in which poultry are confined for fattening, transportation, exhibition, etc., or in which a hen with young chicks is shut for shelter and to keep her from straying.—**2.** A pen; an inclosed place for small animals, poultry, etc. Hence—**3.** Any narrow, confining place of abode, as a house or room. [Colloq.]—**4.** A cask; a barrel, keg, tub, pail, or other vessel formed of staves and hoops, for containing liquids.—**5.** A Dutch corn-measure equal to about one tenth of a Winchester peck.—**6.** A tumbrel or close cart. [Scotch.]

coop (köp), *v. t.* [< *coop,* *n.*] **1.** To put into a coop; confine in a coop; cage; hence, to shut up or confine in a narrow compass: often followed by *up:* as, the poor of the city are *cooped up* in crowded tenements.

As Citizens, in some intestine braul,
Long *cooped up* within their Castle wall.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 5.

A sense of church-yard mould, a sense of being boxed in and *cooped,* made me long to be out again.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 236.

2†. To make or repair (a vessel formed of staves and hoops); hoop (a vessel).

Shaken tubs . . . be new *cooped.* *Holland.*

=Syn. 1. To inclose, imprison, hem in, cage.

cooper (kö'pėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *couper, cowper* (hence the surnames *Cooper* and *Cowper*); = MD. *kuyper,* D. *kuiper* = MHG. *kuefer,* G. *küfer,* cooper, = Dan. *kyper* = Sw. *kypare,* wine-cooper, cellarman (cf. ML. *cuparius,* cooper); as *coop* (ML. *cupa,* etc.) + *-er*[1].] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of barrels, tubs, and other vessels formed of staves and hoops.—**2.** [So called from the practice at breweries of allowing the coopers a daily portion of stout and porter. Cf. *porter*[3], a malt liquor.] A popular London beverage, consisting half of stout and half of porter.—**Dry cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for holding all kinds of goods not in a liquid state, such as flour, sugar, etc.—**Wet** or **tight cooper,** a cooper who makes casks for liquids.—**White cooper,** a cooper who makes tubs, pails, churns, etc.

cooper (kö'pėr), *v.* [< *cooper,* *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To do the work of a cooper; make barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.

II. *trans.* To mend or put in order: as, to *cooper* casks.

cooperage (kö'pėr-āj), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-age.*] **1.** The work or business of a cooper.—**2.** The price paid for coopers' work.—**3.** A place where coopers' work is done.

coöperant (kō-op'ę-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *coöperant(t-)s,* ppr. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **I.** *a.* Operating or working together.

Graces prevenient, subsequent, or *co-operant.*
Bp. Nicholson, Expos. of Catechism, p. 60.

I see in part
That all, as in some piece of art,
Is toil *coöperant* to an end.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxviii.

II. *n.* That which coöperates.

In gravity the units of mass and distance are the sole *co-operants.*
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. iv. § 68.

coöperate (kō-op'ę-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coöperated,* ppr. *coöperating.* [< LL. *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari* (> F. *coopérer* = Sp. Pg. *cooperar* = It. *cooperare*), work together, < L. *co-,* together, + *operari,* work: see *co-*[1] and *operate.*] **1.** To act or operate jointly with another or others to the same end; work or endeavor with another or together to promote the same object: as, Russia *coöperated* with Great Britain, Austria, and Prussia in reducing the power of Napoleon.

The works of Milton cannot be comprehended or enjoyed, unless the mind of the reader *co-operate* with that of the writer. *Macaulay,* Milton.

2. To unite in producing the same effect; tend to the same result: as, natural and moral events *coöperate* in illustrating the wisdom of the Creator.

Whate'er *coöperates* to the common mirth.
Crashaw, The Name above every Name.

coöperation (kō-op-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *coopération* = Sp. *cooperacion* = Pg. *cooperação* = It. *cooperazione,* < LL. *cooperatio(n-),* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] **1.** The act of working together to one end, or of combining for a certain purpose; joint operation or endeavor; concurrent effort or labor: as, the *coöperation* of several authors; the *co-operation* of the understanding and the will.

I hope we have reached the end of unbelief, have come to a belief that there is a divine Providence in the world, which will not save us but through our own *co-operation.*
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law, p. 280.

If, instead of using the word *co-operation* in a limited sense, we use it in its widest sense, as signifying the combined activities of citizens under whatever system of regulation; then theas two [Liberals and Tories] are definable as the system of compulsory *co-operation* and the system of voluntary *co-operation.*
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *polit. econ.,* a union of persons, especially of a number of laborers or small capitalists, for purposes of production, purchase, or distribution for their joint benefit; the act of uniting in, or the concurrent labor or action of, a coöperative society. See *coöperative.*

Co-operation in industry means the equitable distribution of all gain among those who earn it.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 158.

coöperationist (kō-op-ę-rā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *coöperation* + *-ist.*] **1.** A member of a coöperative society.

English *coöperationists* are pledged to "promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy."
The American, VIII. 325.

2. In South Carolina, before the civil war, one who opposed secession unless carried out with the coöperation of other southern States.

And even South Carolina . . . gave a "Coöperation" majority of over 7,000 on the popular vote, electing 114 "*Coöperationists*" to 64 unqualified "Secessionists."
H. Greeley, Amer. Conflict, I. 211.

coöperative (kō-op'ę-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *coopératif* = Sp. Pg. *cooperativo,* < LL. as if **cooperativus,* < *cooperatus,* pp. of *cooperari,* work together: see *coöperate.*] Operating, laboring, or striving jointly for the attainment of certain ends.—**Coöperative society,** a union of individuals, commonly of laborers or small capitalists, formed for the purpose of obtaining goods, especially the necessaries of life, at rates lower than the market prices, by means of coöperative stores, or for the prosecution in common of a productive enterprise, the profits being shared in accordance with the amount of capital or labor contributed by each member.—**Coöperative store,** a joint-stock store at which the owners and regular buyers obtain their goods at wholesale or nearly wholesale rates, and the profits of which are divided among the shareholders according to the amount held by each. Such stores are most common in the United States, but have become very numerous in Great Britain.

coöperator (kō-op'ę-rā-tor), *n.* [= F. *coopérateur* = Sp. Pg. *cooperador* = It. *cooperatore,* < LL. *cooperator,* < *cooperari,* pp. *cooperatus,* work together: see *coöperate.*] One who acts, labors, or strives in conjunction with another or others for the promotion of a common end; specifically, a member of a coöperative society.

The building stands at the head of Toad Lane, the narrow hilly street in which the *coöperators* first opened a store. *R. J. Hinton,* Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 255.

And this is the truth which has been firmly grasped by the *coöperators,* who form the other great branch of the industrial movement in England.
The Century, XXVIII. 134.

coöperculum (kō-ō-pėr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *coöpercula* (-lē). [ML., < L. *coopercŭlum,* a cover, < *coopĕrire,* cover: see *cover*[1], and cf. *covercle,* ult. < L. *coopercŭlum.*] *Eccles.,* the cover of the pyx or ciborium.

coopering (kö'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cooper,* *v.*] **1.** The art of manufacturing or repairing casks, barrels, and other vessels composed of staves and hoops.—**2.** See extract. [Local, Eng.]

"*Coopering,*" as the practice of having smacks fitted out for the sale of spirits and tobacco is called [in Suffolk].
Quarterly Rev., CXXVII. 386.

cooper's-wood (kö'pėrz-wud), *n.* The wood of *Alphitonia excelsa,* a tall rhamnaceous tree of Australia. It becomes dark with age, and is used for various purposes.

coopery (kö'pėr-i), *n.* [< *cooper* + *-y*: see *-ery.*] **1.** The trade of a cooper; cooperage.—**2.** Vessels made by a cooper, collectively: in the quotation used attributively.

Steep the wheat within certaine *coopery* vessels made of wood. *Holland,* tr. of Pliny, xviii. 7.

coöpt (kō-opt'), *v. t.* [= F. *coopter,* < L. *cooptare,* contr. *copture,* receive or elect into some body, < *co-,* together, + *optare,* choose: see *option,* and cf. *adopt.* See *coöptate.*] To choose conjointly; elect; select by joint choice; specifically, to elect to membership in a committee, board, or society by the choice of its existing members.

The mayor, with the assent of the town meeting, nominated two of the twenty-four, and two of the common council; these four chose four more out of each body; and these eight *co-opted* two more, and the ten two more.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 422.

coöpt

The board of classical studies, augmented by the new language professors, and certain eminent men *coöpted* for that purpose, would form the acting council or committee. *J. W. Donaldson*, Classical Scholarship, p. 198.

coöptate (kō-op'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coöptated*, ppr. *coöptating*. [< L. *cooptatus*, pp. of *cooptare*, coöpt: see *coöpt*.] To choose conjointly; coöpt.

coöptation (kō-op-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cooptation* = Sp. *cooptacion* = Pg. *cooptação*, < L. *cooptatio(n-)*, < *cooptare*, pp. *cooptatus*, coöpt: see *coöpt*, *coöptate*.] **1.** Choice; selection in general; mutual choice.

The first election and *co-optation* of a friend.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 19.

Specifically — **2.** Coöperative choice; election; especially, election to membership in a committee, board, or society by its existing members.

I would venture to suggest that the exclusive adoption of the method of *coöptation* for filling the vacancies which must occur in your body appears to me to be somewhat like a tempting of Providence.
Huxley, Amer. Addresses, p. 123.

The bishops elected two more, the earls two bishops; these four elected two barons; and the six electors added by *co-optation* fifteen others, the whole number being twenty-one.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 251.

Nevertheless they [guilds] continued to choose the magistrates by *co-optation* among themselves.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 33.

coorbasht, coorbatchi, *n.* and *v.* See *koorbash*.

coördain (kō-ôr-dān'), *v. t.* [< *co-1* + *ordain*.] To ordain or appoint for some purpose along with another or others.

For the heir is the end of the inheritance, as well as he is the lord of it. And we must Christ be one of all the creatures appointed and *coördained* with him.
Goodwin, Works, II. ii. 114.

coördinal (kō-ôr'di-nal), *a.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order, + *-al*: see *ordinal*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural order.

coördinance (kō-ôr'di-nans), *n.* [< *co-1* + *ordinance*.] Joint ordinance.

coördinate (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coördinated*, ppr. *coördinating*. [< ML. *coordinatus*, pp. of *coordinare* (> It. *coordinare* = Sp. *coordinar* = Pg. *coordenar* = F. *coordonner*, for **coordiner*), arrange together, < L. *co-*, together, + *ordinare*, arrange: see *co-1*, and *ordain*, *ordinate*.] **1.** To place or class in the same order, division, rank, etc.; make coördinate. — **2.** To place, arrange, or set in duo order or proper relative position; bring into harmony or proper connection and arrangement.

The different parts of each being must be *co-ordinated* in such a manner as to render the total being possible.
Whewell.

This task of specifying and classifying the concretes of Experience is the purpose of Science; and Metaphysics, accepting the generalized results thus reached in the several departments of research, *coördinates* them into a system. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iv. § 97.

3. Specifically, to combine in consistent and harmonious action, as muscles.

Thinking is an active process; it is one mode of conduct, and therefore its perfection must consist in the harmony with which its various actions are *co-ordinated* to its proper end. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 12.

coördinate (kō-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *coordinado* = Pg. *coordenado* = It. *coordinato*, < ML. *coordinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Being of the same order, or of the same rank or degree; not subordinate: as, two courts of *co-ordinate* jurisdiction; *coördinate* clauses.

I can become *coördinate* with that, and not merely subordinate thereto.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

Step by step, the houses [Lords and Commons] established their positions as powers *co-ordinate* with one another and with the king.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 369.

2. In *math.*, using or pertaining to systems of coördinates. — **Coördinate geometry**, the method of treating geometry by means of systems of coördinates; analytical geometry.

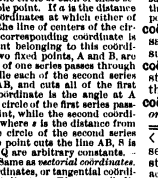
II. *n.* **1.** Something of the same order, degree, or rank with another or others.

The idea of *coördinates* excludes that of superior and subordinate, and, necessarily, implies that of equality.
Calhoun, Works, I. 242.

2. In *math.*, a magnitude belonging to a system of magnitudes serving to define the positions of points, lines, planes, or other spatial elements, by reference to a fixed figure; hence, also, a magnitude of a system serving to define the elements of a continuum, in general, as geometrical coördinates do positions in space: thus, the latitude, the longitude, and the height above the mean sea-level are the three *coördinates* commonly used to define the position of a meteorological station. See *Cartesian*.

Moreover, our various bodily movements and their combinations constitute a network of *co-ordinates*, qualitatively distinguishable, but geometrically, so to put it, both redundant and incomplete. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 53.

Areal coördinates, a special variety of trilinear coördinates, consisting of the areas of the three triangles having the variable point for a common vertex, and the other vertices two of the three fundamental points. These areas are taken as affected by such algebraical signs as to sum up to the area of the fundamental triangle. — **Axes of coördinates.** See *axis*1. — **Barycentric coördinates.** See *triangular coördinates*, below. — **Biangular coördinates**, the two angles PAB and PBA, where P is a variable point in a plane, while A and B are fixed points. Sometimes the cotangents of these angles are taken as the coördinates. — **Bicircular coördinates**, two quantities serving to define the position of any point in a plane by reference to two series of circles which cut one another under a constant angle. There are two principal kinds of bicircular coördinates. In the first kind, a point having been assumed whose coördinates are to be infinite, two lines are drawn through it (commonly at right angles), and all the coördinate circles have their centers on these lines and pass through their intersection. One circle of each of these series passes through the variable point. If *a* is the distance from the point of infinite coördinates at which either of these circles passes through the line of centers of the circles of the same series, the corresponding coördinate is $\frac{1}{2}\log(a/r)$, where A is a constant belonging to this coördinate. In the second kind two fixed points, A and B, are assumed. Then, every circle of one series passes through both the points A and B, while each of the second series has its center on the line AB, and cuts all of the first series orthogonally. One coördinate is the angle at A between the line AB and the circle of the first series passing through the variable point, while the second coördinate is $P + Q\log(1/s + 1/8)$, where *s* is the distance from A to the point at which the circle of the second series passing through the variable point cuts the line AB, 8 is the distance AB, and P and Q are arbitrary constants. — **Bilinear coördinates.** (*a*) Same as *sectorial coördinates*. (*b*) Same as *Cartesian coördinates*, tangential coördinates based on Cartesian coördinates. — **Binary coördinates**, non-homogeneous coördinates of points or lines in a plane. — **Biquintical coördinates**, coördinates fixing the positions of points or lines in a plane by reference to two fixed points and a fixed direction of measurement. Biquintical coördinates are of two kinds, line coördinates and point coördinates. Biquintical line coördinates are the distances of a variable line from two fixed points measured in a constant direction. Biquintical point coördinates are, each, the negative of the reciprocal of the distance measured in a fixed direction from the same for both coördinates) from one of two fixed points of the line joining the variable point to the other fixed point. In the figure, S and T being the two fixed points, SM and TN are the coördinates of the line MN; and the negatives of their reciprocals are the coördinates of the point P, the intersection of MT and SN. — **Boothian coördinates** (named after their inventor, the English mathematician James *Booth*), rectangular tangential coördinates. See *tangential coördinates*, below. — **Cartesian coördinates.** See *Cartesian*. — **Curve coördinates**, coördinates defining curves. — **Curvilinear coördinates**, quantities used to define the positions of points on a given curved surface. — **Elliptic coördinates**, a system of coördinates for defining curves upon an ellipsoid by means of the intersections of two systems of confocal hyperboloids. — **Generalized coördinates**, in *analytical mech.*, any system of quantities serving to define the positions of the particles of a system, and treated in a general manner without specifying what they are. — **Homogeneous coördinates**, a system containing one coördinate more than is sufficient for defining the spatial element. One fixed non-homogeneous equation subsists between the coördinates, and every other equation between them is taken as homogeneous. — **Ignoration of coördinates**, the leaving out of account of some of the coördinates of a complicated mechanical system: an omission which is permissible under certain circumstances. Thus, in the kinetical theory of gases the coördinates of the individual molecules are not considered. — **Isothermal coördinates**, any pair of quantities serving to define the positions of points in a plane by means of two series of curves cutting one another at right angles. — **Line coördinates**, a homogeneous system of six coördinates fixing the position of a variable line in space. — **Oblique system of coördinates**, in *analytical geom.*, a system in which the coördinate axes are oblique to each other. — **Origin of coördinates**, a point whose coördinates are equal to zero; the intersection of the axes of coördinates. — **Orthobaric coördinates**, a system of three quantities determining the positions of points in space by reference to three series of surfaces cutting one another orthogonally. — **Point or punctual coördinates**, such coördinates as determine the positions of points. — **Polar coördinates in a plane**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, or the length of a line from the variable point to be defined, and the angle termed the *argument*, that this radial angle, or angle between the radius vector and a fixed line through the origin, called the *initial line*, or polar axis. — **Polar coördinates in space**, a system of coördinates consisting of a radius vector, a plane vectorial angle, and a dihedral angle. A radius vector and three direction-cosines used to determine the position of points in space are also sometimes called polar coördinates. — **Quadriplanar coördinates**, homogeneous point coördinates in space defining a variable point by its distances from four fixed planes, these distances being measured in fixed directions. — **Rectangular coördinates**, a system of quantities serving to determine positions by a reference



Bipunctual Coördinates.

to two axes in a plane, or three in space, which cut one another at right angles. — **Rodrigues's coördinates**, a certain system of quantities serving to define the position of a rigid body which has one point fixed. Such a body can be brought from any assumed position to any possible position by means of a rotation round an axis through the fixed point. Three of Rodrigues's coördinates are the direction-cosines of this axis, and the fourth is the angle of rotation. — **Spherical coördinates**, quantities analogous to latitude and longitude, used to determine the positions of points on a given sphere. — **Tangential coördinates**, coördinates defining the positions of lines in a plane or of planes in space. — **Tetrahedral coördinates**, or **barycentric coördinates in space**, quadriplanar coördinates whose fixed equation is

$$x + y + z + w = T,$$

x, *y*, *z*, *w* being the coördinates. — **Triangular** or **barycentric coördinates**, trilinear coördinates the fixed equation of which is

$$x + y + z = T,$$

where *x*, *y*, *z* are the coördinates. — **Trilinear coördinates**, a system of homogeneous coördinates defining the positions of points in a plane in which the fixed figure of reference is a triangle, called the fundamental triangle or triangle of reference, and the coördinates are the distances of the variable point from the sides of this triangle measured in three fixed directions. — **Vectorial coördinates**, the distances of a variable point in a plane from two fixed points. Also *bipolar coördinates*.

coördinately (kō-ôr'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In the same order or rank; in equal degree; without subordination.

coördinateness (kō-ôr'di-nāt-nes), *n.* The state of being coördinate; equality of rank, authority, or degree.

coördination (kō-ôr-di-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coordination* = Sp. *coordinacion* = Pg. *coordenação* = It. *coordinazione*, < ML. as if **coordinatio(n-)*, < *coordinare*, pp. *coordinatus*, arrange together: see *coördinate*, *v.*] The act of rendering or the state or character of being coördinate. (*a*) The act of arranging in the same order, rank, or degree; the relation subsisting among things so arranged. (*b*) The act of arranging in due order or proper relation, or in a system; the state of being so ordered.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare *co-ordination* of power.
Howell, Pre-eminence and Pedigree of Parliaments.

(*c*) In *physiol.*, the normal combination of the functions of muscular or of secretory tissues.

By making *co-ordination* the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths that an arrest of *co-ordination* is death, and that imperfect *co-ordination* is disease.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 24.

coördinative (kō-ôr'di-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ive*.] Expressing or indicating coördination.

coördinatory (kō-ôr'di-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *coördinate* + *-ory*.] Relating to or helping coördination; coördinating.

The *coördinatory* system of the lower nervous segments.
Alien. and Neurol., VI. 409.

coorgee (kör'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of plow used in India, fitted with a drill for planting rice, wheat, etc.

coorong (kö'rong), *n.* [Australian.] The *Frenela robusta*, a coniferous tree of Australia. The wood is used for many purposes, that of the root being much employed for veneers.

coorthogonal (kō-ôr-thog'ō-nal), *a.* [< *co-1* + *orthogonal*.] Cutting one another at right angles, as four small circles on a sphere may do.

coosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *cousin*.

coössification (kō-os'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *coössify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] In *anat.*, the bony union of two previously separate parts.

coössify (kō-os'i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coössified*, ppr. *coössifying*. [< *co-1* + *ossify*.] To unite into one bone: said of two previously or usually separate bones.

The terminal caudal vertebræ are greatly enlarged vertically, and *co-ossified* into a mass.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 197.

coosso, *n.* See *cusso*.

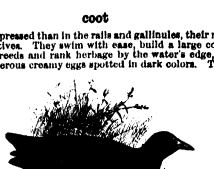
coost (köst). An old English preterit of *cast*1, still used in Scotch.

They before the beggar wan,
And *coost* them in his way.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 196).

They reel'd, they set, they cross'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka carline swat and reekit,
And *coost* her duddies to the wark,
And linket at it in her sark!
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

coot (köt), *n.* [< ME. *coote*, *cote*, a coot; cf. D. *koet*, a coot; prob. Celtic: cf. W. *cwtiar*, a coot, < *cwta*, short, bobtailed, connected with *cwtog*, bobtailed, *cwtiad*, *cwtyn*, a plover: see *cut*, *cutty*.] **1.** A lobiped grallatorial and natatorial bird, of the genus *Fulica* and family *Rallidæ*, having the toes broadly lobate, the culmen of the bill extended on the front as a boss or casque, short wings, a very short, cocked-up tail, or bobtail, and thick and duck-like plumage on the under surface of the body. In the coots the body is

more depressed than in the rails and gallinules, their nearest relatives. They swim with ease, build a large coarse nest of reeds and rank herbage by the water's edge, and lay numerous creamy eggs spotted in dark colors. There



European Coot (*Fulica atra*).

are 12 or more species, of most parts of the world, much resembling one another, all being blackish or slate-colored, and about 15 inches long. The common or bald coot of Europe is *F. atra*; that of America is *F. americana*, sometimes called *shuffler*. The flesh is edible.

2. The foolish guillemot, *Lomvia troile*. [Local, Scotch.]—**3.** A scoter; one of the large black sea-ducks of the genera *Œdemia*, *Pelionetta*, and *Melanetta*. The black scoter, *Œdemia americana*, is called *black coot*, and the velvet scoter, *Melanetta fusca velvetina*, is the *white-winged coot*. [New Eng.]

4. A simpleton; a silly fellow. [Prov. or colloq.]

cooter (köt'tėr), *n.* **1.** The common box-turtle, *Cistudo carolina*, of the United States: so called in the Southern States.—**2.** A turtle of the family *Clemmydidæ*, *Pseudemys concinna*, also known as the *Florida cooter*.

cootfoot (köt'fut), *n.* The red or gray phalarope, *Phalaropus fulicarius*: so called from the fringes of the toes, like those of a coot.

coot-footed (köt'fut'ed), *a.* Having the toes margined with membrane, like those of a coot: specifically applied to a phalarope, originally called by Edwards the *coot-footed tringa*.

coot-grebe (köt'grēb), *n.* A sun-bird, sun-grebe, or finfoot. See *Heliornithidæ*.

cooth (köth), *n.* [Sc. (Orkney) also *cuth*, a young coalfish.] A local British name of the coalfish.

cootie (köt'ti), *a.* [See *cutikins*.] Rough-legged: an epithet applied to birds whose legs are clad with feathers. [Scotch.]

Ye *cootie* moorcocks, crousely craw!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

cop[1] (kop), *n.* [< ME. *cop*, dat. *coppe*, top, esp. of a hill, head (of a person), < AS. *cop* (*copp-*), top, summit (a rare word), = OS. **copp* (in deriv. *coppod*, crested: see *coppod*) = MD. *kop*, head, D. *kop*, head, pate, person, man, = MLG. *kop*, LG. *kopp*, head (> G. *koppe*, *kuppe*, head, top, summit; cf. OF. dim. *coupet*, *coupet*, summit), = MHG. G. *kopf*, head, pate: see the variant *cob*[1]. There appears to have been an early confusion of the forms and senses of *cop*[1] with those of *cup* and *cope*[1] = *cape*[1] = *cap*[1]: see those words.] **1.** The head or top of a thing; especially, the top of a hill. [Old and prov.]

The gan I up the hill to gon,
And fond upon the *cop* a won [dwelling].
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1166.

For *cop* they [the Britons] use to call
The tops of many hills.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxx. 147.

2. A tuft on the head of birds.—**3.** A round piece of wood fixed on the top of a beehive. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A mound or bank; a heap of anything. [North. Eng.]—**5.** An inclosure with a ditch around it. [Prov. Eng.]—**6.** A fence. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A merlon, or portion of a battlement.—**8.** The conical ball of thread formed on the spindle of a wheel or spinning-frame. Also called *coppin*.—**9.** A tube upon which silk thread is sometimes wound, instead of being made into skeins.—**10.** A measure of peas, 15 sheaves in the field and 16 in the barn. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

cop[2]† (kop), *n.* [< ME. *coppe* (= MD. *koppe*, *kobbe*), appar. an abbr. of *atteroppe*, < AS. *âttercoppe*, a spider; or else a particular application of *cop*[1], a head: see *atteroop*, and *copweb* = *cobweb*.] A spider.

cop[2]‡, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup*.

cop[4] (kop), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A policeman. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[4] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [< *cop*[4], *n.*] To capture or arrest as a prisoner: as, he was *copped* for stealing. [Thieves' slang.]

cop[5] (kop), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copped*, ppr. *copping*. [E. dial.; cf. *coup*[1].] To throw underhand. [Prov. Eng.]

copaiba (kō-pā'bä), *n.* [Also written *copaiva*, *copayva*; Sp. and Pg. *copaiba* (F. *copahu*) (It. *copiba*, Florio), < Braz. *cupauba*.] The balsam or resinous juice flowing from incisions made in the stem of a plant, *Copaifera officinalis*, and several other species of the genus, growing in Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere. See *Copaifera*. It has a peculiar aromatic odor, and a bitterish, persistently acrid, and nauseous taste. It consists of an acid resin dissolved in a volatile oil which has the composition and general chemical properties of oil of turpentine, but with a higher boiling-point. The balsam is used in medicine, especially in affections of the mucous membranes. It is also employed in the arts, as a medium for vitrifiable colors used in china-painting. Also called *capivi*.

Copaifera (kō-pā'fe-rä), *n.* [NL., < *copaiba*) + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of leguminous shrubs and trees, natives of tropical America, with the exception of two African species. They have abruptly pinnate coriaceous leaves, whitish apetalous flowers, and one-seeded pods, and are the source of the balsam of copaiba. The principal species from which the balsam is derived are *C. Langsdorffii*, of Brazil; *C. officinalis*, of Venezuela and Central America; and *C. Martii* and *C. Guianensis*, of Guiana and northern Brazil. The wood of *C. Martii*, known as *purpleheart*, is of a beautiful purple color when freshly cut, and has great strength and durability. The African species yield various kinds of copal.

Flowering Branch of *Copaifera officinalis*.

copaiva (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

copaivic (kō-pā'vik), *a.* [< *copaiva* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from copaiba.—**Copaivic acid**, an acid obtained from the non-volatile part, or oleoresin, of copaiba balsam. It is soluble in alcohol, and forms crystalline salts with the alkalis.

copaiyé-wood (kō-pā'yä-wụd), *n.* [< *copaiyé*, repr. the native name, + *wood*[1].] The wood of *Vochysia Guianensis*, a tree of British Guiana. It is compact, but not durable.

copal (kō'päl), *n.* [= D. F. Sp. Pg. *copal* = G. Dan. *kopal*, < Mex. *copalli*, a generic name of resins.] A hard, transparent, amber-like resin, the product of many different tropical trees, melting at a high temperature, and used in the manufacture of varnishes. Some of the softer kinds are also called *anime*. Copal may be dissolved by digestion in linseed-oil, with a heat a little less than sufficient to boil or decompose the oil. This solution diluted with spirit of turpentine forms a beautiful transparent varnish, which, when properly applied and slowly dried is exceedingly durable and hard. There are various methods of preparing it. The most highly prized copal is that obtained from Zanzibar and Mozambique, the product of leguminous trees, *Trachylobium Hornemannianum* and *T. Mozambicense*, and often dug from the ground in a semi-fossil state. Several varieties are obtained from the western coast of Africa, all probably furnished by species of *Copaifera*. Manila or Indian copal is obtained from *Valeria Indica*. Kauri copal, from New Zealand and New Caledonia, is found in the soil in large masses, the product of species of *Agathis* (*Dammara*). South American copals are obtained from *Hymenæa Courbaril* and other allied leguminous trees, as well as from some burseraceous species. (See *anime*.) The Mexican copal-trees are species of *Bursera* or other genera of the same order.—**Chacasa copal**. See extract.

> The raw, or true, *copal* is called *chacazas*, corrupted by the Zanzibar merchant to jackass copal.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 340.

Fossil copal. Same as *Highgate resin*. See *copalin*.

copalche, copalchi (kō-pal'che, -chi), *n.* **1.** The *Croton niveus*, a euphorbiaceous shrub of Mexico and Central America. Its bark has the color and taste of cascarilla, and probably possesses similar properties.—**2.** A Brazilian tree, *Strychnos Pseudo-Quina*, the bark of which is largely used in Brazil as a febrifuge.

copalin, copaline (kō'pal-in), *n.* [< *copal* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] Highgate resin; a fossil resin found in roundish lumps in the blue clay of Highgate Hill in London, England, resembling copal resin in appearance and some of its characteristics.

copalm (kō'päm), *n.* A name for the sweet-gum tree of North America, *Liquidambar Styraciflua*.

coparcenary (kō-pär'se-nā-ri), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcenary*. Cf. *coparcener*.] Partnership in inheritance; joint heirship; joint right of succession, or joint succession, to an estate of inheritance in lands. In English law the term is used only of females, because if there are sons the eldest takes the whole estate. In nearly all the United States the word is superseded by its equivalent *tenancy in common*.

coparcener (kō-pär'se-nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *parcener*.] A coheir; one who has an equal portion of the inheritance in lands of his or her ancestor with others; in *Eng. law*, a female coheir, or a coheiress. See *coparcenary*.

> Where a person seized in fee-simple . . . dies and his next heirs are two or more females, the property shall all inherit, . . . and these co-heirs are then called *coparceners*; or, for brevity, parceners only. *Blackstone*, Com., § 187.

coparceny (kō-pär'se-ni), *n.* [< *coparcen-er* + *-y*.] An equal share of an inheritance. See *coparcenary*.

copart† (kō-pärt'), *v.* [< *co-*[1] + *part*.] **I.** *trans.* To share.

> For of all miseries I hold that chief,
> Wretched to be when none *coparts* our grief.
> *Webster and Rowley*, Cure for a Cuckold, v. 1.

II. *intrans.* To take a share; partake.

> How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectedness?
> *Heywood*, Royal King.

copartiment† (kō-pär'ti-ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> Black *copartiments* show gold more bright.
> *Webster*, Devil's Law-Case, I. 2.

copartment† (kō-pärt'ment), *n.* [Var. of *compartment*.] A compartment.

> In a *copartment* . . . are his initials.
> *Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, iii. 391.

copartner (kō-pärt'nėr), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *partner*. Cf. *coparcener*.] A partner; a sharer; a partaker: rarely used of partners in business.

> So should I have *co-partners* in my pain;
> And fellowship in woe doth woe assuage.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 789.
>
> Thus, as a brother,
> A fellow, and *co-partner* in the empire,
> I do embrace you.
> *Fletcher* (and another ?), Prophetess, ii. 3.

copartnership (kō-pärt'nėr-ship), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-ship*.] A partnership in an enterprise, political, commercial, etc.: as, to form a *copartnership* in business.

This close *copartnership* in government.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

copartnery (kō-pärt'nėr-i), *n.* [< *copartner* + *-y*.] In *Scots law*, a contract of copartnership.

copastorate (kō-pas'tor-ät), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *pastorate*.] A joint pastorate. [Rare.]

> With us, *copastorates* or assistant ministries do not work well. *National Baptist*, XVII. 740.

copatain† (kop'ą-tān), *a.* [< OF. *capitain*, captain, < ML. *capitaneus*, lit. pertaining to the head (see *captain*), the E. form being influenced by *cop*[1], head.] High-crowned; pointed. [Rare.] Also spelled *copotain*.—**Copatain hat**, a hat with a tall and somewhat conical crown, worn in the seventeenth century. It is the form of hat generally identified with wizards and witches.

> O fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain hat*! *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1.

copatriot (kō-pā'tri-ọt), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *patriot*. Cf. *compatriot*.] Same as *compatriot*.

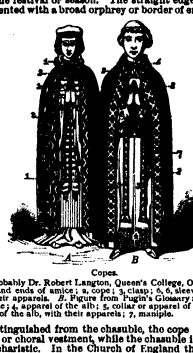
copayva (kō-pā'vä), *n.* Same as *copaiba*.

cope[1] (kōp), *n.* [Formerly also *coape*; < ME. *cope*, < AS. **cōp* or **cāpe* (in comp. *cantel-cāpas*, ME. *cantelcape*, *canturcope*, var. of *canterceappa*, a priest's robe, a dalmatic), also (in glosses) *cōp* (= Icel. *kāpa* = Sw. *kåpa* = Dan. *kaabe*, a cope), var. forms of *cappe*, *cæppe*, a cape, all ult. (like ME. *cope*, < OF. *cape*, etc.) < L. *cappa*, *capa*, a cape, *cope*: see *cape*[1] and *cap*[1], of which *cope*[1] is a doublet.] **1.** A large outer garment; a cloak; a mantle.

> I keane hym noght, but he [Judas] is cladde in a *cope*,
> He care with a kene face vnoomly to kys.
> *York Plays*, p. 226.

The side robe or *cope* of homely and course clothe, soche as the beggerie philosophiers and none els vsen to weare.
Udall, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 47.

2. *Eccles.*, a large mantle of silk or other material worn by priests or bishops over the alb or surplice in processions, at solemn lauds or matins, at benedictions, and on other occasions. It is usually semicircular in shape, and is fastened in front at the height of the shoulders by a clasp called a *morse*. Originally it had a hood, and the piece of embroidery descending from the back of the neck is still called the *hood*. The cope is one of the vestments which vary in color with the festival or season. The straight edge is usually ornamented with a broad orphrey or border of embroidery.



Copes.

A, Probably Dr. Robert Langton, Queen's College, Oxford: 1, 1, 1, collar and ends of amice; 2, cope; 3, clasp; 5, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels. *B*, Figure from Pugin's Glossary: 2, 2, 2, cope; 3, 3, stole; 4, apparel of the alb; 5, collar or apparel of the alb; 6, 6, sleeves of the alb, with their apparels; 7, maniple.

As distinguished from the chasuble, the cope is a processional or choral vestment, while the chasuble is sacrificial or eucharistic. In the Church of England the cope was sometimes used instead of the chasuble, and at the time of the Reformation the chasuble itself was often called a cope. The 24th canon of 1603 (still in force) orders the cope to be worn by the celebrant in all cathedral and collegiate churches. It continued to be worn at the eucharist and at other times till the middle of the eighteenth century, especially in cathedrals, but had fallen gradually more and more into disuse till revived in recent times. A decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council in 1871 limited its use to that enjoined in the canon of 1603. In England in the middle ages a long open black mantle sewn together in front over the neck and chest was worn by canons, and called the *canon's cope*. See *mandyas* and *pluvial*.

They [the clergymen] walked partly in *copes* . . . and partly in surplices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 37.

It had no Rubrick to be sung in an antick *Coape* upon the Stage of a High Altar.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. In the University of Cambridge, England, the ermined robe worn by a doctor in the senate-house on Congregation day.—**4.** Anything spread or extended over the head, as the arch or concave of the sky, the roof or covering of a house, or the arch over a door; specifically, in *arch.*, a coping.

Till the dark *cope* of night with kind embrace
Befriends the rout, and covers their disgrace.
Addison, The Campaign.

Over them vast and high extended the *cope* of a cedar, Swinging from its great arms the trumpet-flower and the grape-vine. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 2.

5. In *founding*, same as *case*[2], 10. See cut under *flask*.

cope[1] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< ME. *copen* (in def. 2); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To provide with a cope or cloak; cover with a cloak; cloak.

Thenne com ther a confessour *coped* as a frere.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 38.

2. To cover as with a cope; furnish with a coping.

A very large bridge, that is all made of wood, and *coped* overhead. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

II. *intrans.* In *arch.*, to form a cope or coping; bend as an arch or vault. The soffit of any projection is said to *cope over* when it slopes downward from the wall.

Some bending down and *coping* toward the earth.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 18.

I rather fancy the old wooden form [of coffin] was not what is called *coped*, exactly, but a sexagonal straight-alope, the coffin and lid being each of three boards joined, as still used abroad. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 208.

cope[2] (kōp), *v.* [< ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain, < D. *koopen*, buy, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, buy, bargain: see *cheap*, *v.*, *chop*[2], *v.*, and *chap*[4], *v.* Of. *cope*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bargain for; buy.—**2.** To make return for; reward. [Archaic.]

I and my friend
Have, by your wisdom, been this day acquitted
Of grievous penalties; in lieu whereof,
Three thousand ducats, due unto the Jew,
We freely *cope* your courteous pains withal.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Ye be not all to blame,
Saving that you mistrusted our good King
Would handle scorn, or yield thee, asking, one
Not fit to *cope* your quest.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

II.† *intrans.* To bargain.

For some good Gentleman, that hath the right
Unto his Church for to present a wight,
Will *cope* with thee in reasonable wise;
That if the living yerely doo arise
To fortie pound, that then his yongest sonne
Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

cope[3] (kōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [< late ME. *copen*, prob. a var. of *cowpen* (E. *cowp*[1]; cf. *cope*[5], the same word in a technical sense), strike, fight, appar. later associated with ME. *copen*, buy, pay for, bargain; the notion of 'strive, contend' easily arising from that of 'bargain, chaffer.' See *cowp*[1], *cope*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To strive or contend on equal terms; meet in combat; oppose: often with a preceding negative or word of negative import, the verb then implying 'oppose with success': followed by *with*.

I challenge . . . all the Persian lords
To *cope with* me in single fight.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

A man who has persuaded himself that we are the creatures of circumstance, or that we are the victims of a necessity *with* which it is impossible for us to *cope*, will give up the battle with Nature and do nothing.
J. H. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 57.

The small fishing vessels, which were all that the English ports could provide, were unable to *cope with* the large war vessels now used by the Danes.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 386.

Two heads of evil he has to *cope with*, ignorance and malice. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Host *cop'd with* host, dire was the din of war. *Philips.*

II. *trans.* To meet in contest or contention; oppose; encounter.

I love to *cope* him in these sullen fits.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1.

Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man
As e'er my conversation *cop'd* withal.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

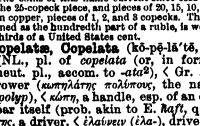
cope[4] (kōp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** An ancient tribute due to the king or the lord of the soil out of the lead-mines in Derbyshire, England.

In measuring the ore at the present time (1811), every twenty-fifth dish which is measured is taken or set aside, as the king's lot, *cope*, or duty. *Farey.*

2. See *coper*[3].

cope[5] (kōp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coped*, ppr. *coping*. [Var. of *coup*[1], q. v.] In *falconry*, to cut, as the beak or talons of a hawk. *Encyc. Brit.*

copeck, kopeck (kō'pek), *n.* [Also written *copek*; = F. *copeck* = G. *kopeke*, etc., repr. Russ. *kopiéĭka*, also spelled *kopeĭka*, a copeck, < *kopatĭ* (= OBulg. *kopati*, etc.), cut, grave, dig.] A denomination of Russian silver and copper coins.



Copeck of Emperor Nicholas, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The coins of this name current since 1855 are: in silver, the 25-copeck piece, and pieces of 20, 15, 10, and 5 copecks; in copper, pieces of 1, 2, and 3 copecks. The copeck, reckoned as the hundredth part of a ruble, is worth about two thirds of a United States cent.

Copelatæ, Copelata (kō-pē-lā'tē, -tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *copelata* (or, in form *Copelata*, neut. pl., accom. to *-ata*[2]), < Gr. κωπηλάτης, a rower (κωπηλάτης πολύπους, the nautilus: see *polypus*), < κώπη, a handle, esp. of an oar, also the oar itself (prob. akin to E. *haft*, q. v.), + ἐλάτης, a driver, < ἐλαύνειν (ἐλα-), drive.] A prime division of ascidians or tunicaries, distinguishing the tailed ascidians or *Appendiculariidæ* from the ordinary sea-squirts or *Ascopa*.

copelate (kō'pē-lāt), *a.* [< *Copelata*, accom. to adjectives in *-ate*[1].] Of or pertaining to the *Copelata*.

copeman† (kōp'man), *n.* [< D. *koopman* = E. *chapman*: see *chapman*, *chap*[4].] A chapman; a dealer.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *cope-man*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 5.

copenhagen (kō-pn-hā'gn), *n.* [Named from *Copenhagen* (Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*), the capital of Denmark.] **1.** A hot drink made with spirit, sugar, and beaten eggs.—**2.** A children's game in which the players form a circle with their hands on a rope, and one inside the circle tries to touch the hands of any other player and kiss that one before he or she can get inside the rope.

copepod (kō'pe-pod), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Copepoda*. Also *copepodous*.

Almost every fish has some form of these *Copepod* parasites, either on its skin, its eyes, or its gills.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 664.

II. *n.* One of the *Copepoda*. Also *ompodan*.

Copepoda (kō-pep'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., more correctly *Copopoda*, q. v., < Gr. κώπη, an oar, prop. the handle of an oar, any handle, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] An order of minute entomostracous fresh-water and marine *Crustacea:* so named because their five pairs of feet are mostly used for swimming. The body is divided into several rings, the cuirass or carapace covers the head and thorax, and thenouth isfurnished with foot-jaws. The females carry their eggs, when they are expelled from the ovarium, in two bags at the base of the tail. The young present a form differing greatly from that of the parents. The limits of the order vary with different authors to some extent, the *Eyeder* (siphonostomous and lernæoid parasitic crustaceans) being, in part or as a whole, often included, and then distinguished as *Parasita* or *Siphonostomata* from the *Gnathostomata* or *Eucopepoda*, or copepods proper; in this case the *Copepoda* may be defined as entomostracous crustaceans with elongated and usually wellmarked body, without shell-forming reduplicature of the skin or abdominal appendages, and with

Side View of a Female Cyclops, a typical Copepod, carrying a pair of ovisacs. (Magnified.)

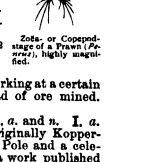
I, eye; *II*, antennule; *III*, antenna; *IV*, mandible; *V*, first maxilla; *VI*, second maxilla; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, thoracic limbs; *R*, rostrum; *lb*, labrum.

birramous swimming-feet (*Claus*). The order is commonly known as that of the oar-footed crustaceans. Some forms, as *Notodelphys*, are commensal in the branchial sac of ascidians. A species, *Cetochilus septentrionalis*, forms much of the food of whales. Also *Copopoda*.

copepodan (kō-pep'ō-dan), *a.* and *n.* Same as *copepod*.

copepodous (kō-pop'ō-dus), *a.* [As *copepod* + *-ous*.] Same as *copepod*.

copepod-stage (kō'pe-pod-stāj), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn, when the larva (a zoëa) resembles an adult copepod.



Zoëa- or Copepod-stage of a Prawn (*Palæmon*), highly magnified.

In this stage [of *Penæus*], which answers to the so-called *Zoea*-form of other Podophthalmia, the principal locomotive organs are the antennæ and antennules, and the resemblance to an adult copepod is so striking that it may be termed the *copepod-stage*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 301.

coper[1], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *copper*.

coper[2] (kō'pėr), *n.* [< *cope*[2] + *-er*[1].] A seller; a dealer.

coper[3], *n.* [< *cope*[4] + *-er*[1].] A miner: so called from his working at a certain price or cope per ton or load of ore mined. *Farey.* [North. Eng.]

Copernican (kō-pėr'ni-kan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus (originally Koppernigk, 1473–1543), a Prussian astronomer, who, in a work published in 1543, promulgated the now received theory that the earth and the planets revolve about the sun; pertaining to or in accord with the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.—**Copernican system**, the solar system as conceived by Copernicus, with the sun in the center. Copernicus did not conceive the planets to move in ellipses, as they are now known to move, but in epicyclic orbits.

II. *n.* An adherent of the astronomical doctrines of Copernicus.

Copernicia (kō-pėr-nig'i-ȧ), *n.* [Named in honor of the astronomer *Copernicus* (a Latinized form of *Koppernigk*, a name of Polish origin).] A genus of tall, handsome fan-palms, of tropical America, including eight species. The most important species is the carnauba or wax-palm of Brazil, *C. cerifera*, the young leaves of which are coated with a hard wax. The trunk furnishes a very hard wood used for building, veneering, and other purposes.

coperont, coperount, *n.* [ME., also *coperun, coproun, coporne, coporune,* ‹ OF. *couperon,* the summit of a mountain, tree, etc.; ult. ‹ MLG., etc., *kop,* top: see *cop*[1].] The top or peak.

Coporne or *coporour* [var. *coporone, coperen*] of a thynge, capitellum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 91.

copesmate† (kōpsˈmāt), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ *cope*[3], *v.*, with poss. ending, + *mate*[1].] One who copes with another in friendly offices; a companion or friend.

No ever stayd in place, no spake to wight,
Till that the Foxe, his *copesmate*, he had found.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale.

Misshapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly Night.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 925.

If I should use extremity with her I might hang her, and her *copesmate* my drudge here.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

copestone (kōpˈstōn), *n.* [‹ *cope*[1], *n.*, 4, + *stone.*] The upper or top stone; a stone forming part of a coping.

Life lies behind us as the quarry from whence we get tiles and *cope-stones* for the masonry of to-day.
Emerson, Misc., p. 84.

cophosis (kō-fōˈsis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κώφωσις,* deafness, ‹ *κωφόν,* deafen, ‹ *κωφός,* deaf.] In *pathol.*, diminution or loss of hearing; deafness.

cophouse (kopˈhous), *n.* [Formerly *coppehouse;* ‹ *cop* (origin unknown) + *house.*] In *manuf.*, a receptacle for tools. *Weale.*

Copht (koft), *n.* Same as *Copt*[2].

Cophyla (kofʹi-lạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κωφός,* dumb, dull, deaf, + NL. *Hyla,* q. v.] A genus of tailless amphibians, typical of the family *Cophylidæ.*

cophylid (kofʹi-lid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cophylidæ.*

Cophylidæ (ko-filʹi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cophyla* + *-idæ.*] A family of firmisternial salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cophyla,* with teeth in the upper jaw and dilated sacral diapophyses, and without precoracoids.

copia libelli deliberanda (kōʹpi-ạ lī-belʹī dē-lib-ę-ran-dạ). [L. (ML.), lit. a copy of the complaint to be delivered: *copia,* copy; *libelli,* gen. of *libellus,* a writ, complaint; *deliberanda,* fem. ger. of *deliberare,* deliver: see *copy, libel, deliver.*] In *old Eng. law,* the name, adopted from its characteristic words, of a writ commanding an ecclesiastical court to furnish a defendant therein with a copy of the complaint against him.

copiapite (kōpʹi-ạ-pīt), *n.* [‹ *Copiapo,* in Chili, + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron sulphate, occurring in crystalline scales of a sulphur-yellow color. Also called *yellow copperas* and *misy.*

copia verborum (kōʹpi-ạ vėr-bōʹrum). [L.: *copia,* abundance; *verborum,* gen. pl. of *verbum,* a word: see *copy, n.*, and *verb.*] An abundance of words; a rich or full vocabulary.

copier, *n.* An obsolete form of *copy.*

copier (kopʹi-ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *copyer;* ‹ *copy, v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who copies; one who writes or transcribes from an original or form; a transcriber.

A coin is in no danger of having its characters altered by *copiers* and transcribers. *Addison*, Ancient Medals.

2. An imitator; a plagiarist.

This order has produced great numbers of tolerable *copyers* in painting. *Tatler*, No. 126.

coping (kōʹping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cope*[1], *v.*] 1. The top or cover of a wall, usually made sloping to shed the water. A *coping ever* is a projecting work beveling on its under side. Flat coping is called *parallel coping,* and is used upon inclined surfaces, as on the gables and parapets of houses, and also on the tops of garden and other walls. *Feather-edged coping* has one edge thinner than the other. *Saddle-back coping* is thicker in the middle than at the edges.

Costly stones, according to the measures of hewed stones, sawed with saws, within and without, even from the foundation unto the *coping.* 1 Ki. vii. 9.

2. In *ship-building,* the turning of the ends of iron lodging-knees so as to hook into the beams, and thus ease the strain upon the necks of the bolts when the vessel rolls.

copious (kōʹpi-us), *a.* [‹ ME. *copious, copyous,* ‹ OF. **copios, copieux,* mod. F. *copieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *copioso,* ‹ L. *copiosus,* plentiful, ‹ *copia,* plenty: see *copy, n.*] 1. Abundant; plentiful; ample; large in quantity or number: as, *copious* supplies; a *copious* feast; *copious* notes of a lecture; *copious* rain.

So *copious* and diffusive was their knowledge, that what they knew not by experience, they comprehended in thought. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vii., Expl.

Hail, Son of God! Saviour of men! Thy name
Shall be the *copious* matter of my song.
Milton, P. L., iii. 413.

The tender heart is animated peace,
And . . . pours its *copious* treasures forth
In various converse. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 942.

2. Exhibiting abundance or fullness, as of thoughts or words.

Pitt had refused to be one of the conductors of the impeachment; and his commanding, *copious,* and sonorous eloquence was wanting to that great muster of various talents. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

3. Having an abundant supply; abounding; plenteous; liberal.

He was *copious* of language in his disporte for the lolynesse that was in hym and the myrthe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 475.

The all bounteous King, who shower'd
With *copious* hand, rejoicing in their joy.
Milton, P. L., v. 641.

=**Syn.** *Ample, Copious, Plenteous* (see *ample*), rich, full, exuberant, overflowing, profuse.

copiously (kōʹpi-us-li), *adv.* 1. Abundantly; plentifully; profusely.

You are so *copiously* fluent, you can weary any one's Ears sooner than your own Tongue. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii.

The boy being made to drink *copiously* of tar-water, this prevented or lessened the fever.
By. Berkeley, Farther Thoughts on Tar-water.

2. Largely; fully; amply; diffusely.

I have written more *copiously* of Padua than of any other Italian citie whatsoever saving Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 194.

These several remains have been . . . *copiously* described by . . . travellers. *Addison.*

copiousness (kōʹpi-us-nes), *n.* 1. Abundance; plenty; great quantity; full supply.

There are many in whom you have not to regret either elegance of diction or *copiousness* of narrative, who have yet united *copiousness* with brevity.
Milton, To Lord H. De Bras, July 15, 1657.

2. Diffuseness of style or manner in writing or speaking, or superabundance of matter.

With what a fluency of invention, and *copiousness* of expression, will they enlarge upon every little slip in the behaviour of another! *Addison*, Lady Orators.

Perceival got nothing from Shelley but the fatal *copiousness* which is his vice. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 182.

=**Syn.** 1. Exuberance, richness, profusion.

copist (kōpʹist), *n.* [= D. *kopist* = G. *copist* = Dan. *kopist,* ‹ F. *copiste* (= Sp. Pg. It. *copista*), ‹ *copier,* copy: see *copy, v.* Cf. *copyist.*] A copier; a copyist.

A *copist* after nature. *Shaftesbury*, Advice to an Author, iii. § 3.

coplanar (kō-plāʹnėr), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ar*[2].] Lying in one plane.

coplanation (kō-plā-nāʹshọn), *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *plane* + *-ation.*] In *math.*, the process of finding a plane area equal to a given curved surface.

copland (kopʹland), *n.* [‹ *cop*[1] + *land.*] A piece of ground terminating in a cop or acute angle.

coplant† (kō-plantʹ), *v. t.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *plant*[1].] To plant together or at the same time.

The Romans quickly diffused and rooted themselves in every part thereof [France], and so *co-planted* their language. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

copolar (kō-pōʹlėr), *a.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *polе*[2] + *-ar*[2].] Having the same pole.—**Copolar triangles,** two or more triangles, ABC, A′B′C′, A″B″C″, such that corresponding vertices, as A, A′, A″, lie in one straight line, and all three such lines, AA′, BB′, CC′, meet in one point. It is a theorem that coplanar triangles are also coaxial.

Coponautæ (kō-pọ-nâʹtē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κώπη,* a handle, esp. of an oar, the oar itself, + L. *nauta,* a sailor.] The pteropods: a synonym of *Pteropoda.*

Copopoda (kọ-popʹọ-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Copepoda.*] Same as *Copepoda.*

copopsia (kọ-popʹsi-ạ), *n.* [NL., appar. ‹ Gr. *κόπος,* toil, weariness, + *ὄψις,* sight; otherwise for **cophopsia,* ‹ Gr. *κωφός,* dull, esp. of the senses, deaf, dumb, dim-sighted, + *ὄψις,* sight.] In *pathol.*, weakness or fatigue of sight.

coportion† (kō-pōrʹshọn), *n.* [‹ *co-*[1] + *portion.*] An equal share.

My selfe will beare a part, *coportion* of your packe.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 47.

copos (kopʹos), *n.* [NL., ‹ *κόπος,* a striking, beating, toil, weariness, fatigue, ‹ *κόπτειν* (√ **κοπ*), strike.] In *pathol.*, a morbid lassitude.

copotain†, *a.* Same as *copatain. Fairholt; Planché.*

co-porcupinant (kō-pōrʹkụ-pīn-ạnt), *n.* [F., ‹ *co-,* together, + *pourswivant:* see *co-*[1] and *pursuivant.*] In *French law,* a co-plaintiff.

coppe[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cop*[1].

coppe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cop*[2].

coppe[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cup.*

coppé (ko-pāʹ), *a.* [AF., appar. pp. of *coper, couper,* cut, appar. assimilated to E., as if ‹ E. *cop* (ME. *coppe*) + *-é;* equiv. to E. *copped.*] In *her.*, having the head raised above its natural position.

copped (kopt), *a.* [Also spelled *copt;* ‹ ME. *copped,* pointed, crested, ‹ AS. *copped,* found only in privative sense, having the top cut off, polled, as a tree, but also prob. crested (= OS. *coppod* (in a gloss), crested), ‹ *cop* (*copp-*), cop, top, + *-ed*: see *cop*[1] and *-ed*[2].] 1. Pointed; crested; rising to a point or head; conical.

With high *copt* hattes and fethers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 83.

The maine land, being full of *copped* hils.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 227.

Copt Hall, more properly *Copped* Hall, was a name popularly given to houses conspicuous for a high-pitched peaked roof. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 334.

2. Convex. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *her.*, same as *coppé.*

Also *coppled.*

Cap copped. See *cap*[1].

coppehouse†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cophouse. Weale.*

coppel (kopʹel), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

coppe-melt, *adv.* An obsolete form of *cup-meal.*

copper (kopʹėr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *coper,* ‹ ME. *coper,* ‹ AS. *coper, copor* = D. *koper* = MLG. LG. *kopper* = OHG. *chupfar,* MHG. G. *kupfer* = Icel. *koparr* = Sw. *koppar* = Dan. *kobber* = It. *cuivre* = Sp. Pg. *cobre* (› Ar. *gobros*), ‹ ML. *cuper,* LL. *cuprum,* copper, contr. of L. *cyprium,* copper, usually *Cyprium æs,* i. e., Cyprian brass, ‹ Gr. Κύπριος, Cyprian, ‹ Κύπρος, Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, whence the Romans got their best copper: see *Cyprian.* The It. word is *rame* = Wal. *arame* = Sp. *arambre, alambre* = Pg. *arame* = Pr. *aram* = Bret. *airain,* prop. yellow copper, brass, ‹ LL. *aramen,* copper, bronze, ‹ L. *æs* (*ær-*), copper, bronze: see *æs.* The Gr. name was *χαλκός*: see *chalcitis,* etc.] I. *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Cu; atomic weight, 63.6. A metal distinguished from all others by its peculiar red color. Its crystalline form is that of the cube or regular octahedron (isometric). Its specific gravity is generally nine times that of water (8.888 native copper, 8.958 electrotype copper). Among the metals in common use, it stands next to gold and silver in malleability and ductility, and next to iron and steel in tenacity. Its melting-point is a little below that of gold and considerably above that of silver. Copper is one of the most widely diffused metals, and occurs in the native state, as we do in a great variety of sulphureted and oxidized combinations. Native copper is not unfrequently met with in the superficial portions of cupriferous lodes, but usually only in small amount. In two regions, however, this metal is mined exclusively in the native state: namely, the south shore of Lake Superior, and Concoero in Bolivia; but of the two the former is by far the more important, and produces about one sixth of the total yield of the world. In the Lake Superior region the copper occurs in regular fissure-veins, and also in a conglomerate of volcanic origin, forming the cement by which the pebbles are held together. In the fissure-veins large masses of native copper have frequently been found, one such mass weighing over three hundred tons. Most of the copper of the world, previous to the opening of this region, was produced from ores consisting of combinations of the metal with certain mineralizers, such as sulphur and oxygen, and especially sulphur. The most abundant ore is the so-called "yellow copper ore" or copper pyrites, the chalcopyrite of the mineralogists, which is a compound of copper, iron, and sulphur, and contains, when chemically pure, 34.6 per cent. of copper. The estimated total copper-production of the world for the year 1887 was 412,050 tons; and that of the United States, 222,703 tons. The copper of the United States comes chiefly from Lake Superior, Arizona, and Montana. Spain, Chile, Prussia, and Australia are other large producers of this metal. Copper has been known from the remotest ages, and was mined extensively on Lake Superior before the advent of Europeans. Its uses are manifold. The most important of them was, before the very general use of iron in ship-building, as a sheathing metal, first by itself, and later as a part of the alloy called yellow metal, a variety of brass. On account of its electric conductivity, copper is largely used for induction-coils and all kinds of electrical apparatus, and for the cores of telegraph-cables. For these uses very pure copper is required; a slight admixture of iron greatly increases its electrical resistance. For domestic purposes copper is made up in a great variety of forms, either by itself, or tinned on, to prevent corrosion by acid liquids. The electrotyping process depends on the deposition by the galvanic current of pure copper from a solution of one of its salts, the metal deposited forming an exact reproduction in copper of an object suspended for that purpose in the bath. The alloys of copper are of great importance, and one of them, bronze, is of high antiquity. The salts of copper are also numerous, and are invaluable in the arts. Copper sulphate, or blue vitriol, is largely used in calico-printing, in electro-metallurgy, and in the preparation of the copper pigments Scheele's green, Schweinfurt green, and Paris green, the latter being much used as an insecticide, principally for the Colorado potato-beetle. See *brass, bronze,* and *yellow metal* (under *metal*).

2. A vessel made of copper, particularly a large boiler; specifically, in the plural, the large kettles or boilers in a ship's galley for boiling food for the ship's company. These boilers were formerly of copper, but are now usually of iron. The boilers used in various manufacturing operations, though frequently of other metals, still often retain the name *copper.*

The resident landlords, for the most part, did their duty well — establishing soup *coppers* and distributing cooked food. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 152.

Hence — **3.** *pl.* The mouth, throat, and stomach, as the receptacle and digester of food. See *hot coppers*, below. [Slang.]

A fellow can't enjoy his breakfast after that [devilled bones and mulled port] *without something to cool his coppers.* *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, iii.

4. A copper coin; a penny; a cent; collectively, copper money; small change.

My friends filled my pockets with *coppers*.
Franklin, Autobiog., I.

If this is to be done out of his salary, he will be a twelve-month without a *copper* to live on.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 321.

5. In *faro*, a check, small disk like a coin, or other convenient object, used to cover bets. See *copper, v.*, 2.— **6.** *pl.* Copper butterflies. See *butterfly*.— **7.** A reel used by wire-drawers to wind wire upon.— **Azure copper ore.** Same as *azurite*. 1.— **Black copper.** (*a*) Unrefined copper in which this metal has not been deprived of all its impurities in the process of smelting. (*b*) The native black oxid melaconite.— **Blanched copper.** See *blanched*.— **Blue copper ore.** Same as *azurite*, 1.— **Bungtown copper,** a spurious coin counterfeiting the English copper halfpenny. It never was a legal coin. [New England.]

Wait till the flowers is gone, . . . they [herbs] wouldn't fetch a *bungtown copper*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 4.

Anti-slavery professions just before an election ain't worth a *Bungtown copper*. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, p. 147.

Chessy copper, a very beautiful crystallized variety of azurite or blue carbonate of copper, found at Chessy, near Lyons, France. Also called *chessylite*.— **Copper mica.** Same as *chalcophyllite*.— **Copper pyrites.** Same as *chalcopyrite*.— **Copper vitriol,** hydrous copper sulphate in blue triclinic crystals. When occurring native, it is the mineral chalcanthite. Also called *cyanose* or *cyanosite*.— **Emerald copper,** the popular name of dioptase.— **Enamelers' copper,** the fine copper used as the basis of enameled dial-plates.— **Gray copper.** See *tetrahedrite*.— **Hot coppers,** a peculiar condition of the mouth, throat, and stomach resulting from excessive indulgence in strong drink. See *copper, n.*, 3. [Slang.]— **Hydrated copper oxid,** $Cu(OH)_2$, a pale-blue oxid precipitated when the solution of a protosalt of copper is mixed with caustic alkali in excess. If this mixture is raised to the boiling-point or heated by the hydrate is decomposed even in the presence of water, and a black anhydrous copper oxid is formed. The hydrated oxid is used, mixed with glue or size and a little chalk or alumina, as a blue pigment or color for paper-staining. It soon acquires a greenish tinge. Also called *Bremen blue* or *blue verditer*.— **Indigo-copper.** Same as *covellin*.— **Mass copper.** See *barrel-work*.— **Purple or variegated copper.** Same as *bornite*.— **Red copper,** native oxid of copper of various shades of red. See *cuprite*.— **Stannate of copper.** Same as *Gentele's green* (which see, under *green*).— **Velvet copper ore.** See *cyanotrichite*.— **Vitreous copper.** See *chalcocite*.— **White copper.** Same as *packfong*.

II. *a.* Consisting of or resembling copper.

I have heard the prince tell him . . . that that ring was *copper*. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

I had as lief Helen's golden tongue had commended Troilus for a *copper* nose. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 2.

All in a hot and *copper* sky
The bloody sun, at noon,
Right up above the mast did stand,
No bigger than the moon.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

Copper bit or bolt. See *bit*1.— **Copper butterflies.** See *butterfly*.

copper (kop'ėr), *v. t.* [< *copper*, *n.*] 1. To cover or sheathe with sheets of copper: as, to *copper* a ship.— **2.** In *faro*, to place a copper (cent) or other token upon (a card), to indicate that the player wishes to bet against that card; bet against: as, to *copper* a card; to *copper* a bet.

copperah (kop'ėr-ä), *n.* Same as *copra*.

copperas (kop'ėr-as), *n.* [Formerly *copras*, *copres*, *coppresse*, < ME. *coperose*, < OF. *couperose*, F. *couperose* = Sp. *caparrosa*, *capparós*, formerly with the Ar. art., *alcaparrosa*, = Pg. *caparrosa*, *capparrosa* = It. *copparosa*, < ML. *coporosa*, *cuporosa*, *cuprosa*, a corruption of **cupri rosa* (> MD. *koper-roose*), lit. rose of copper: *cupri*, gen. of L. *cuprum*, copper; L. *rosa*, rose (i. e., 'flower' in chem. application): see *copper* and *rose*. Cf. MLG. *kopperrôk* = MHG. G. *kupferrauch* = OSw. *koparröker*, Sw. *kopparrök*, copperas, lit. 'copper-vapor': see *reek*. Cf. Gr. *χάλκανθος*, copperas, lit. 'copper-flower.'] Green vitriol, the sulphate of iron, or ferrous sulphate, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, a salt of a peculiar astringent taste and of various colors, green, gray, yellowish, or whitish, but more usually green. It is much used in dyeing black, in making ink, in medicine as a tonic, in photography as a developing agent, etc. Dissolved in water, in the proportion of a pound and a half to the gallon, it is also used as a disinfectant for sinks, sewers, etc. The copperas of commerce is usually made by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The term *copperas* was formerly synonymous with *vitriol*, and included the green, blue, and white vitriols, or the sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc.— **Blue copperas.** Same as *blue-stone*, 1.— **Copperas-black.** See *black*.— **White copperas.** See *goslarite* and *goslarite*.— **Yellow copperas.** Same as *coquimbite* and *goslarite*.

copperbell (kop'ėr-bel), *n.* Same as *copperhead*, 1.

copperbelly (kop'ėr-bel'i), *n.* The popular name of a common harmless serpent of the United States, the *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus* or *Nerodia erythrogaster*, having a uniformly copper-colored belly. *Baird and Girard.*

copper-bit (kop'ėr-bit), *n.* A soldering-iron having a copper point.

copper-bottomed (kop'ėr-bot'umd), *a.* Having the bottom sheathed with copper, as a wooden ship.

copper-captain (kop'ėr-kap'tān), *n.* One who calls himself a captain without any right to the title.

To this *copper captain* . . . was confided the command of the troops. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 314.

copper-colored (kop'ėr-kul'ėrd), *a.* Of a copper color: applied especially to the American Indians, from the color of their skin.

copper-faced (kop'ėr-fāst), *a.* Faced with copper.— **Copper-faced type,** a printing-type the face of which is protected by a thin film of copper deposited upon it by means of the galvanic battery, to increase its durability.

copper-fastened (kop'ėr-fäs'nd), *a.* Fastened with copper instead of iron or steel bolts, as the planking of a ship.

copper-glance (kop'ėr-glāns), *n.* Same as *chalcocite*.

copperhead (kop'ėr-hed), *n.* [< *copper* + *head*; so called from the bright-reddish color of its head.] **1.** A common venomous serpent of the United States, *Trigonocephalus* or *Ancistrodon contortrix*.

It is of rather small size, generally under two feet in length, and of a dull pale-chestnut or hazel color with numerous (15–25) inverted, Y-shaped, dark

Copperhead (*Trigonocephalus contortrix*).

blotches. The ground color is brighter-reddish on the head, the sides of which present a cream-colored streak. It belongs to the same genus as the water-moccasin (*T. piscivorus*), but is not aquatic. Unlike the rattlesnake, the copperhead has the habit of striking without previous movement or warning, whence its name is a synonym of hidden danger or secret hostility. Also called *copperbell* and *red viper*.

Hence — **2.** During the civil war in the United States, a northern sympathizer with the rebellion: so called by the Unionists.

Moreover, the *copperheads* of the North have done everything in their power to render it [the draft] inoperative.
H. W. Hallock, N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 500.

3†. A term of ridicule or contempt applied to the early Dutch colonists of New York.

The Yankees sneeringly spoke of the round-crowned burghers of the Manhattoes as the *Copperheads*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 402.

copperheadism (kop'ėr-hed-izm), *n.* [< *copperhead*, 2, + *-ism*.] In the period of the civil war in the United States, northern sympathy with the rebellion.

There is the contest within the party between its best and its worst elements, the representatives of a new era and of a future, and the exponents of the *copperheadism* of the war and the traditions and issues of the past.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, II. 40.

coppering (kop'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *copper, v.*] **1.** The act of covering or sheathing with copper, as the bottom of a ship.— **2.** The sheathing itself: as, the *coppering* of a ship's bottom.— **3.** In *gambling*, the act of wagering that a certain card will lose.

copperish (kop'ėr-ish), *a.* [< *copper* + *-ish*1.] Containing copper; like or partaking of copper.

copperization (kop'ėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *copperize* + *-ation*.] Impregnation with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.

copperize (kop'ėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *copperized*, ppr. *copperizing*. [< *copper* + *-ize*.] To impregnate with copper, or with some preparation containing copper.— **Copperized ammonia,** ammonia holding in solution copper hydrate. It is used as a solvent for paper, cotton, and other forms of cellulose. Also called *cupro-ammonium*.

copper-laced (kop'ėr-läst), *a.* Trimmed or decorated with copper lace, instead of gold lace.

I shall be presented by a sort of *copper-laced* scoundrels of you. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

copper-nickel (kop'ėr-nik'el), *n.* Same as *niccolite*.

coppernose (kop'ėr-nōz), *n.* The copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*.

copper-nosed (kop'ėr-nōzd), *a.* Having a red or copper-colored nose.— **Copper-nosed bream,** a sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*. Also called *coppernose*, *blue bream*, and *sunfish*.

copperplate (kop'ėr-plāt), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A plate of polished copper on which a writing, picture, or design is made in sunken lines by engraving or etching. From this plate, when charged with suitable ink, impressions of the design may be produced on paper or vellum by pressure. See *engraving*.

2. A print or an impression from such a plate.

II. *a.* Engraved or etched on copper, or printed from a copperplate: as, a *copperplate* engraving.

copper-powder (kop'ėr-pou'dėr), *n.* A bronzing-powder made by saturating nitrous acid with copper, and precipitating the latter by the addition of iron. The precipitate is then thoroughly washed.

copper-rose (kop'ėr-rōz), *n.* The red field-poppy. Also *coprose*, *cuprose*. [Prov. Eng.]

coppersmith (kop'ėr-smith), *n.* **1.** A worker in copper; one whose occupation is to manufacture copper utensils.

Alexander the *coppersmith* did me much evil.
2 Tim. iv. 14.

2. A book-name of the tambagut.

copper-wall (kop'ėr-wâl), *n.* In *sugar-making*, an obsolete arrangement of boilers or open pans for the evaporation of cane-juice, consisting of five iron boilers called *teaches*, which were walled in one row and heated by a common fire. The juice from the crushing-mill was conducted into the boiler furthest from the fire, and boiled successively from one boiler to another, until in that nearest the fire the evaporation was completed.

copperwing (kop'ėr-wing), *n.* A copper-winged butterfly; a copper butterfly.

copperwork (kop'ėr-wėrk), *n.* Work executed in copper, or the part of any structure wrought in copper.

copper-works (kop'ėr-wėrks), *n. sing.* or *pl.* A place or places where copper is wrought or manufactured.

copper-worm (kop'ėr-wėrm), *n.* **1.** The shipworm, *Teredo navalis*.— **2†.** "A moth that fretteth garments." *Johnson.* [Not identified; apparently some tineid or its larva.]— **3†.** "A worm breeding in one's hand." *Johnson.* [Not identified; apparently the itch-insect or itch-mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*.]

coppery (kop'ėr-i), *a.* [< *copper* + *-y*1.] Containing or resembling copper; having any quality of copper: as, a *coppery* solution; a *coppery* taste.

If the eclipse [of the moon] becomes total the whole disk of the moon will nearly always be plainly visible, shining with a red, *coppery* light.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 171.

coppi, *n.* Plural of *coppo*.

coppice, copse (kop'is, kops), *n.* [The form *copse* is a contr. of *coppice*; cf. E. dial. *coppy*, not found in ME., taken as a sing. of the supposed plural *coppice* (formerly also *coppies*); < OF. *copeis* (also *copeau*), wood newly cut, prop. pp. underwood, coppice (> MLG. *copeesa*, *copicia*, underwood, coppice), < *coper*, *couper*, F. *couper*, cut: see *coup*1.] A wood or thicket formed of trees or bushes of small growth, or consisting of underwood or brushwood; especially, in England, a wood cut at certain times for fuel. The most common trees planted or used there for this purpose are the oak, chestnut, maple, birch, ash, and willow. When copsewood is cut down, new plants shoot up from the roots and form the next crop.

Near yonder *copse* where once the garden smiled.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 137.

The sweet myrtle here often attains the height of fifteen or twenty feet, and forms an almost impenetrable *coppice*, burthening the air with its fragrance. *Poe*, Tales, I. 53.

When first the liquid note beloved of men
Comes flying over many a windy wave
To Britain, and in April suddenly
Breaks from a *coppice* gemm'd with green and red.
Tennyson, Geraint.

coppice (kop'is), *v. t.* Same as *copse*.

coppii, *v. t.* See *cupel*.

coppin (kop'in), *n.* [Prob. for **copping*, verbal n. of **cop*1, v.] Same as *cop*1, 8.

copping-plate (kop'ing-plāt), *n.* The coppering-rail of a throstle-machine. *E. H. Knight.*

copping-rail (kop'ing-rāl), *n.* In *spinning-mach.*, the rail or bar on which the bobbin rests, and by which the roving or yarn is evenly distributed by an up-and-down motion.

Coppinia (ko-pin'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., from a proper name, *Coppin.*] The typical genus of the family *Coppiniidæ*. *C. arcta* is a greenish-yellow species incrusting the stems of other zoöphytes.

Coppiniidæ (kop-i-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coppinia* + *-idæ.*] A family of calyptoblastic or thecophorous hydroid polyps, represented by the genus *Coppinia.*

copple[1] (kop'l), *n.* [Dim. of *cop*[1].] Anything rising to a point or summit; a hill.

It is a low cape, and upon it is a *copple*, not very high.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

copple[2] (kop'l), *n.* Same as *cupel.*

copple-crown (kop'l-kroun), *n.* [⟨ *copple*[1] + *crown.*] 1. The crested crown or head of a bird.

Like the *copple-crown*
The lapwing has. *Randolph*, Amyntas, ii. 3.

2. A hen with a crest or top-knot. Also *cropple-crown.* [New Eng.]

coppled (kop'ld), *a.* [⟨ *copple*[1] + *-ed*[2]. Cf. *copped.*] Same as *copped.*

copple-dust (kop'l-dust), *n.* Same as *cupel-dust.*

copplestone (kop'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *cobble* or *cobblestone.* See *cobble*[1].

coppo (kop'pō), *n.*; pl. *coppi* (-pi). [It., a pitcher: see *cup.*] 1. In *ceramn.*, a large Tuscan earthenware vessel used for holding oil, grain, etc.—2. An Italian oil-measure, equal in Lucca and Modena to 26⅔ United States (old wine) gallons: but in the Lombardo-Venetian system of 1803 the *coppo* or *cappo* was precisely a decilitre.

coppy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *coppies* (-iz). A dialectal form of *coppice.*

copra (kop'rȧ), *n.* [Native name.] The dried kernel of the cocoanut, one of the principal articles of export from the islands of the Pacific to Europe, where the oil is expressed. It is frequently used as an ingredient of curry. Also written *cobra, coprah,* and *copperah.*

We saw also . . . *coprah*, or dried cocoa-nut kernels, broken into small pieces in order that they may stow better. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. xiv.

copræmia, copremia (ko-prē'mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., *copræmia*, ⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, ordure, + αἷμα, blood.] In *pathol.*, a polluted condition of the blood caused by the absorption of fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels.

The effect of this form of blood-poisoning, to which the term *copræmia* may not improperly be applied, is seen in the sallow, dirty hue of the skin.
Barnes, Dis. of Women, p. 604.

copremesis (ko-prem'e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, feces, + ἔμεσις, vomiting, ⟨ ἐμεῖν, vomit: see *vomit, emetic.*] In *pathol.*, the vomiting of fecal matter; stercoraceous vomiting.

copremic (ko-prē'mik), *a.* [⟨ *copræmia* + *-ic.*] Affected with copræmia.

copresbyter (kō-pres'bi-tėr), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *presbyter.*] A fellow-presbyter; a member of the same presbytery with another or others.

copresence (kō-prez'ens), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *presence.*] The state or condition of being present along with others; concurrence.

The *copresence* of other laws. *Emerson.*

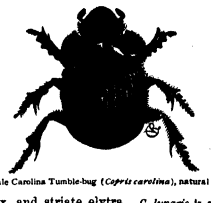
I should be glad to think that the *co-presence* of opposite theologies among men apparently committed to the same was attributable simply to ambiguous and illogical expression of doctrine in the Creeds. *Contemporary Rev.*, I. 14.

Coprida (kop'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Copris* + *-idæ.*] In some systems of classification, a family of lamellicorn dung-beetles, typified by the genus *Copris*, and related to or merged in the *Scarabæidæ*. They have convex bodies, large heads with projecting clypeus, and, in the males, projections also of the thorax.

Coprina (ko-pri'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Copris* + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of *Coprida*, containing the largest and handsomest species. It is especially an American group, though also represented in the old world. The first two joints of the labial palpi are dilated (except in *Canthidium*); the first is longer than the second, and the third is distinct. The antennæ are 9-jointed, the head is free in repose, and the hind coxæ are obconic; the fore tarsi are present or absent, chiefly as a sexual character, their absence being most frequent with the males.

Coprinus (ko-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, many species of which grow upon dung. The gills after maturity deliquesce and form an inky fluid. *Coprinus comatus* is edible.

Copris (kop'ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*, or made the type of a family *Coprida*, having the lamellæ of the antennal club alike, an expansive clypeus, a punctate prothorax, and striate elytra. *C. lunaris* is a black European dung-beetle. *C. carolina, C. anaglyptieus,* and *C. minutus* are species of the eastern United States.



Female Carolina Tumble-bug (*Copris carolina*), natural size.

coprolite (kop'rō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, + λίθος, a stone. Cf. *coprolith.*] A hard roundish stony mass, consisting of the petrified fecal matter of animals, chiefly of extinct reptiles or sauroid fishes. In form of size and external form the coprolites resemble oblong pebbles or kidney potatoes. They for the most part range from 2 to 4 inches in length, and from 1 to 2 inches in diameter; but some few are much larger, as those of the *Ichthyosauri*, within whose ribs masses have been found in situ. They are found chiefly in the Lias and the coal-measures. They contain in many cases undigested portions of the prey of the animals which have voided them, as fragments of scales, shells, etc. Coprolites thus indicate the nature of the food, and to some extent the intestinal structure, of the animal which voided them. They are found in such quantities in some localities, as parts of South Carolina, that the mining of the phosphatic rock formed by them for manure constitutes an important industry.

coprolith (kop'rō-lith), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, + λίθος, a stone.] 1. A ball of hardened feces or other impacted mass in the bowels; a scybalum.—2. A coprolite.

coprolitic (kop-rō-lit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *coprolite* + *-ic.*] Composed of, resembling, or containing coprolites.

coprophagan (ko-prof'ȧ-gan), *n.* One of the *Coprophagi.*

Coprophagi (ko-prof'ȧ-jī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *coprophagus:* see *coprophagous.*] The tumble-bugs, dung-beetles, dung-feeding scarabs, or shard-borne beetles; a section of lamellicorn beetles, typified by the sacred beetle (*Scarabæus*) of the Egyptians, and corresponding to the *Copridæ* (which see).

coprophagist (ko-prof'ȧ-jist), *n.* [As *coprophagous* + *-ist.*] An animal that eats dung.

But there are real *coprophagists* or dung-eaters among birds. *W. Marshall*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 605.

coprophagous (ko-prof'ȧ-gus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *coprophagus*, ⟨ Gr. κοπροφάγος, dung-eating, ⟨ κόπρος, dung, + φαγεῖν, eat.] Feeding upon dung or filth: applied to various insects, and specifically to the *Coprophagi.*

Insects are carnivorous, insectivorous, . . . *coprophagous.* *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 868.

Coprophilida (kop-rō-fil'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Heer, 1839), ⟨ *Coprophilus* + *-ida.*] A tribe of beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ* and subfamily *Oxyporinæ*, typified by the genus *Coprophilus.* They have 11-jointed antennæ, 5-jointed tarsi, filiform last palpal joint, and recurved borders of the abdomen. There are 5 genera, mainly of European species. Also *Coprophilini* (*Erichson*, 1839); *Coprophilina* (*Heer*, 1841); *Coprophilides* (*Lacordaire*, 1854).

coprophilous (ko-prof'i-lus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, + φίλος, loving.] 1. Growing upon dung: said of many fungi.—2. Fond of dung, as an insect or a coprophagous.

Coprophilus (ko-prof'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1829), ⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, + φίλος, loving.] The typical genus of *Coprophilida*, containing 5 species, of Europe, Africa, and South America, as *C. striatulus*, a European species living under stones.

coprose[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *copperas.*

coprose[2] (kop'rōs), *n.* Same as *copper-rose.*

coprostasis (ko-pros'tȧ-sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόπρος, dung, feces, + στάσις, standing: see *static.*] In *pathol.*, costiveness.

copse (kops), *n.* See *coppice.*

copse (kops), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copsed*, ppr. *copsing.* [⟨ *copse*, *n.* See *coppice.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cut or trim, as brushwood, tufts of grass, and the like.

By *copsing* the starvelings in the places where they are new sown, [you may] cause them sometimes to overtake even their untouched contemporaries.
Evelyn, Forest Trees, iii.

2. To plant or preserve, as underwoods.

The neglect of *copsing* wood cut down hath been of very evil consequence. *Swift*, Address to Parliament.

3. To incluse as in a copse.

Nature itself hath *copsed* and bounded us in.
Farindon, Sermons (1657), p. 439.

II. *intrans.* To form a coppice; grow up again from the roots after being cut down, as brushwood. [Rare in all its uses.]

Also *coppice.*

copsewood (kops'wụd), *n.* A low growth of shrubs and bushes; wood treated as coppice and cut down at certain periods. See *coppice.*

The side of every hill where the *copsewood* grew thick.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., iii.

Copsichus (kop'si-kus), *n.* [NL.; also written *Copsichos*, and improp. *Copsychos*; ⟨ Gr. κόψιχος, another form of κόσσυφος, Attic κόττυφος, a singing bird, prob. the blackbird, or black ouzel, *Turdus merula.*] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of uncertain limits and systematic position. It is now commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ*, and restricted to the dayals or magpie-robins of India and the East Indies, such as the Indian *C. saularis*, the Ceylonese *C. ceylonensis*, etc.

Dayal, or Magpie-robin (*Copsichus saularis*).

2. The ring-ouzels of Europe: a synonym of *Merula. J. J. Kaup*, 1829.

copstick (kop'stik), *n.* [G. *kopfstück*, ⟨ *kopf* (= AS. *cop*, E. *cop*[1]), head, + *stück* (= AS. *stycce*), piece.] An old silver coin used in many parts of Germany, worth 16⅔ cents United States money after 1763, and previously nearly 2 cents more. It generally bore the same device as the rix-dollar.

copsy (kop'si), *a.* [⟨ *copse* + *-y*[1].] Having copses; covered with coppice or copses.

The Flood
And trading Bark with low contracted Sail,
Linger among the Reeds and copsy Banks.
Dyer, Fleece, i.

copt[1], *a.* Another spelling of *copped.*

Copt[2] (kopt), *n.* [Also written *Copht* (ML. *Ophti*, pl.); vernacular *Kubt, Kubti*, Ar. *Qobt, Kibti.* Origin uncertain; variously referred to Gr. Αἰγυπτ-ος, Egypt; or to Gr. Κοπτός, Κοπτά, mod. *Kobt* or *Kofţ*, an ancient town of Egypt, near Thebes; or to Gr. Ἰακωβῖτης, Jacobite.] A native Egyptian; an Egyptian Christian, especially one of the sect of Monophysites. The Copts are descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and formerly spoke the Coptic language. After the Council of Chalcedon (A. D. 451) the majority of Egyptian Christians separated from the Orthodox Church, and have ever since had their own succession of patriarchs. Their number is now very small. The Abyssinian or Ethiopian Church is a part of the Coptic communion, and its abuna or metran is always chosen and consecrated by the Coptic patriarch. See *Monophysite.*

The *Copts* begin their reckoning from the era of Diocletian, A. D. 284. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 279.

Coptic (kop'tik), *a.* and *n.* [NL. *Copticus*, ⟨ ML. *Ophti*, Copts.] I. *a.* Pertaining to the Copts, as distinct from the Arabians and other inhabitants of modern Egypt. See II.

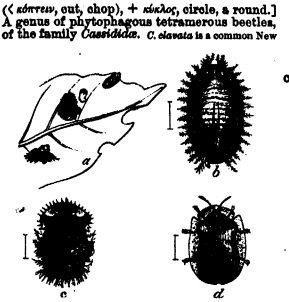
II. *n.* 1. A Copt.—2. The language of the Copts, descended from the ancient Egyptian (of the Hamitic family of languages), and used in Egypt till within the last two centuries, but now superseded as a living language by Arabic. The two chief dialects are the Memphitic and Thebaic. It is still the liturgical language of the Coptic (Egyptian Monophysite) Church, but the lections are read in Arabic as well as Coptic.

coptine (kop'tin), *n.* [⟨ *Coptis* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid, crystallizing in colorless crystals, obtained from the plant *Coptis trifolia.*

Coptis (kop'tis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόπτειν, cut: in reference to the division of the leaves.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, natives of the north temperate zone, consisting of low smooth perennials with divided root-leaves and small white flowers on scapes. A decoction of the leaves and stalks of *C. trifolia*, found in Canada and the northern parts of the United States, is used by the Indians for coloring cloth and skins yellow. The yellow, thread-like rhizomes, whence the common name of *goldthread*, are used in medicine as a pure bitter tonic. The root of *C. Teeta*, of China and India, known as Mishmi bitter, has been long in repute in India as a remedy for diseases of the eye, and is still in use as a bitter tonic. The species are found to contain an unusual percentage of berberine.

Coptocycla (kop-tō-sik'li), *n.* [NL. (Chevrolat, 1834), ⟨ Gr. κοπτός, chopped small, pounded

(< *κόπτειν*, cut, chop), + *κύκλος*, circle, a round.] A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Cassididæ*. *C. clavata* is a common New



Golden Tortoise-beetle (*Coptocycla aurichalcea*).

a, larva, natural size, covered with its dung, which it carries about on the organ known as the dung-fork; *b* same enlarged and with the dung taken from the fork; *c*, pupa; *d*, beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

England potato-beetle. *C. auricha'cea* is known as the golden tortoise-beetle. Both feed upon the sweet potato, morning-glory, and other convolvulaceous plants.

cop-tube (kop'tūb), *n.* In a spinning-machine, the tube or spindle on which the cop of thread or yarn is formed.

Copturus (kop-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Schönherr, 1838), irreg. < Gr. *κόπτειν*, cut, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of curculios, containing numerous species, of North and South America and the West Indies. The rostrum reaches to the fore border of the metasternum, which often presents a depression into which it fits; the prothorax is grooved across the fore border; the elytra are plane, triangular, or oval, usually short, sometimes spiny at the end; and the body is very thick, and rhomboidal in shape.

copula (kop'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *copulæ*, *copulæ* (-lāz, -lē). [< L. *copula*, a band, bond, link, contr. of **co-apula*, dim., < *co-*, together, + *apere*, in pp. *aptus*, join: see *apt*. Hence (from the L.) ult. *couple*, which is thus a doublet of *copula*.] **1.** In *gram.* and *logic*, that word or part of a proposition which expresses the relation between the subject and the predicate. Thus, in the proposition "Religion is indispensable to happiness," *is* is the copula joining *religion*, the subject, with *indispensable to happiness*, the predicate, and itself expressing merely the predication or assertion which is the essential element of a sentence. Any other verb is capable of being analyzed into the copula and a predicate: thus, "he *lives*" into "he *is living*," and so on.

2. In an organ, same as *coupler*.—**3.** In *anat.*, some coupling or connecting part, usually distinguished by a qualifying term; especially, a median bone or cartilage connecting hyoidean and branchial arches, and also uniting opposite halves of these arches respectively, as a basibranchial.

All the branchial arches are united ventrally by azygos pieces — the *copulæ*.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 469.

4. In *law*, sexual intercourse.—**Balanced copula**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies a relation of equipollence between subject and predicate.—**Copula hyoidea**, **copula lingualis**, in *anat.*, the basis of the hyoid bone; the basihyal considered as the piece connecting the opposite halves of the hyoidean gill-arch.—**Copula of inclusion**, in *logic*, a copula which signifies that the objects denoted by the subject are among those denoted by the predicate.

copular (kop'ū-lär), *a.* [< *copula* + *-ar*2.] In *gram.* and *logic*, relating to or of the nature of a copula.

copulate (kop'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copulated*, ppr. *copulating*. [< L. *copulatus*, pp. of *copulare* (> It. *copulare* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = F. *copuler*), unite, couple (> ult. *couple*, *v.*), < *copula*, a band, bond: see *copula*, *couple*.] **I.** *trans.* To join together. *Bailey.*

II. *intrans.* To unite as a pair; especially, to unite sexually.

Not only the persons so *copulating* are infected, but also their children. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

copulate† (kop'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *copulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Joined. *Bacon.*—**Copulate extreme.** See *extreme*.

copulation (kop-ū-lā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *copulation* = It. *copulazione*, < L. *copulatio(n-)*, < *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, unite: see *copulate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of coupling; conjunction; union.

His *copulation* of monosyllables supplying the quantity of a trisyllable to his intent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie.

2. Sexual connection; coition.

Sundry kinds, even of conjugal *copulation*, are prohibited as unhonest. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. § 11.

Copulation of parts, in *logic*, such a junction that the end of one part is the beginning of another, as with the parts of time.

copulative (kop'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *copulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *copulativo*, < LL. *copulativus*, < L. *copulare*, pp. *copulatus*, join together: see *copulate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Uniting or coupling; serving to unite or couple.

If Hegel's 'being' were the mere infinitive of the copula 'is,' as Erdmann thought, not only would whatever *copulative* force it might retain still presuppose two terms to be connected, but it is impossible to empty the word of all notion of existence. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 163.

2. Relating or pertaining to copulation.—**Copulative conjunction**, in *gram.*, a conjunction joining together two coördinate clauses, or coördinate members of a clause; the conjunction *and*, and any other, as *also*, having a nearly like office: as, he went *and* she came; riches *and* honors are temptations to pride.—**Copulative proposition.** See *proposition*.

II. *n.* **1.** A copulative conjunction.—**2**†. Connection.

A fourth wife, which makes more than one *copulative* in the rule of marriage.
Ryecaut, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 307.

3. One who copulates. [Rare.]

I press in here, sir, amongst the rest of the country *copulatives*, to swear, and to forswear, according as marriage binds, and blood breaks. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4.

copulatively (kop'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a copulative manner. *Hammond.*

copulatory (kop'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *copulate* + *-ory*.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to copulation: specifically, in *zoöl.*, applied to the accessory generative organs.—**2.** Uniting; copulative.—

Copulatory pouch, in *entom.*, a cavity or sac in the abdomen of a female insect, destined to receive the fertilizing fluid during copulation; a kind of spermatheca.

Copurus (kō-pū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *κόπτειν*, handle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of South American clamatorial birds, of the family *Tyrannidæ* or tyrant flycatchers: so called from the extraordinary development of the tail. The type is *C. colonus* (or *platurus* or *flicauda*).

copy (kop'i), *n.*; pl. *copies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *coppy*, *coppie*, *copie*; < ME. *copy*, *copie*, < OF. *copie*, abundance, plenty, a transcript, copy, F. *copie* (> D. *kopij* = G. *copie* = Dan. Sw. *kopi*), a transcript, copy, = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *copia*, abundance, a transcript, copy, < L. *copia*, abundance, plenty, multitude, facilities, opportunity, hence also, in ML. (from the notion of abundance, plenty), a transcript, copy; prob. contr. from *co-opia*, < *co-*, together, + *opes*, riches (cf. *inopia*, want): see *opulent*.] **1**†. Abundance; plenty; copiousness.

This Spayne . . hath grete *copy* and plente of castelles, of hors, of metal, and of hony.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 301.

It is the part of every obsequious servant to be sure to have daily about him *copy* and variety of colours.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Now because they speak all they can (however unfitly), they are thought to have the greater *copy*.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Food for horse in great *copie*. *Strype*, Records.

2. A duplication, transcription, imitation, or reproduction of something; that which is not an original.

Good captain, will you give me a *copy* of the sonnet you writ to Diana in behalf of the Count Rousillon?
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

Corinna frowns awhile,
Hell's torments are but *copies* of his smart.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 5.

A *copy* after Raffaelle is more to be commended than an original of any indifferent painter.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

Specifically—**3.** A completed reproduction, or one of a set or number of reproductions or imitations, containing the same matter, or having the same form and appearance, or executed in the same style, as an exemplar; a duplicate; a transcript: as, a *copy* of the Bible.

My *copy* of the book printed nearly 60 years ago.
Evelyn, Diary, April 24, 1694.

4. The thing copied or to be copied; something set for imitation or reproduction; a pattern, exemplar, or model; specifically, an example of penmanship to be copied by a pupil.

Such a man
Might be a *copy* to these younger times,
Which, follow'd well, would demonstrate them now
But goers backward. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.

He was the mark and glass, *copy* and book,
That fashion'd others. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

5. In *printing*, written or printed matter given to the printer to be reproduced in type.

I would not deface your *copy* for the future, and only mark the repetitions. *Pope*, To H. Cromwell, Nov. 29, 1707.

6†. Right to the use of literary manuscript; copyright.

I use the word *copy*, in the technical sense in which that name or term has been used for ages, to signify an incorporeal right to the sole printing and publishing of somewhat intellectual communicated by letters.
Lord Mansfield, quoted in Drone.

7†. A copyhold tenure; tenure in general.

Macb. Thou know'st that Banquo, and his Fleance, lives.
Lady M. But in them nature's *copy's* not eterne.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2.

I finde that Waltham Abbey (for Benedictines at the first) had its *copie* altered by King Henry the Second, and bestowed on Augustinians. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., vi. 1.

8. A size of writing-paper measuring 16 × 20 inches. *E. H. Knight.*—**Blind copy.** See *blind*1.—**Certified copy.** Same as *office copy* (which see, below).—**Copy of one's countenance**†, a mask; a pretense.

But this [acquiescence], as he afterwards confessed on his death-bed, . . . was only a *copy of his countenance*.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, iii. 14.

If this application for my advice is not a *copy of your countenance*, a mask, if you are obedient, I may yet set you right. *Poole*, The Author, ii.

Dead copy, in *printing*, copy that has been set up in type.—**Exemplified copy.** See *exemplify*.—**Foul copy**, the first rough draft of any writing, defaced with alterations, corrections, obliterations, etc.; opposed to *fair* or *clean copy*.—**Office copy**, in *law*, a transcript of a proceeding or record in the proper office of a court, authenticated by the officer having custody of the record, and usually under the seal of such office. Also called *certified copy*.—**To cast off copy.** See *cast*1.—**To change one's copy**†, to alter one's conduct; adopt a different course.

Methinks Euphues chaunging so your colour, vpon the sodeine, you wil soone *chaunge your copye*.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wyt, p. 80.

To hold copy, to act as a copy-holder, or a proof-reader's assistant. See *copy-holder*2, 1.—**To set a copy**, to prepare something to serve as a copy or model, as across the top of the page of a writing-book.

We took him *setting* of boys' *copies*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

copy (kop'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *copied*, ppr. *copying*. [< ME. *copien* (= D. *kopiëren* = G. *copiren* = Dan. *kopiere* = Sw. *kopiera*), < OF. *copier*, F. *copier* = Sp. Pg. *copiar* = It. *copiare*, < ML. *copiare*, copy (cf. LL. *copiari*, furnish one's self abundantly with something), < *copia*, a copy, L. abundance: see *copy*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To imitate; follow as a model or pattern.

To *copy* her few nymphs aspired,
Her virtues fewer durst admire.
Swift.

To *copy* beauties forfeits all pretence
To fame; — to *copy* faults is want of sense.
Churchill, Rosciad, l. 457.

My future will not *copy* fair my past
On any leaf but Heaven's.
Mrs. Browning, Sonnet.

2. To make a copy of; duplicate; reproduce; transcribe: sometimes followed by *out*, especially when applied to writing: as, to *copy out* a set of figures.

There can be no doubt but that laws apparently good are (as it were) things *copied* out of the tables of that high everlasting law. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

These are also proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah *copied out*. Prov. xxv. 1.

Copying camera. See *camera*.

II. *intrans.* To imitate, or endeavor to be like, something regarded as a model; do something in imitation of an exemplar: sometimes followed by *after*: as, to *copy after* bad precedents.

Some . . . never fail, when they *copy*, to follow the bad as well as the good.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

copy-book (kop'i-bůk), *n.* A book in which copies are written or printed for learners to imitate.

Fair as a text B in a *copy-book*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

copyer, *n.* See *copier*.

copyhold (kop'i-hōld), *n.* [< *copy* + *hold*.] **1.** In England, a tenure of lands of a manor, according to the custom of the manor, and by copy of court-roll; or a tenure for which the tenant has nothing to show except the rolls made by the steward of the lord's court, which contain entries of the admission of the original or former tenant, his surrender to the use of another, or alienation, or his death, and the claim and admission of the heir or devisee. There are two sorts of copyhold: the first is styled *ancient demesne*, or a customary freehold; and the second a *base tenure*, or mere copyhold. Copyhold property cannot be now created, for the foundation on which it rests is that the property has been possessed time out of mind by copy of court-roll, and that the tenements are with the manor. Copyholds now descend to the heir at law, according to the rules that regulate the descent of all other kinds of estate in land.

Abig. Oh, will you kill me?
Reg. I do not think I can;
You're like a *copyhold*, with nine lives in't.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

There was even a manor court which took cognizance of their rights, and in which the ancient, though inferior, title of *copyhold*, or a right to land by virtue of a copy of the roll of the manor court, may be said to have been invented. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 274.

2. Land held in copyhold.

Item, to the thyrde we saye that no copy-holder that doeth surrender hys *copyholde* oughte to paye any herypoti vpon the surrender of hys *copyholde* exceptie yt be in extremis of deathe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 441.

Enfranchisement of copyhold lands. See *enfranchisement*.

copyholder[1] (kop′i-hōl′dėr), *n.* [< *copyhold* + *-er*[1].] One who is possessed of land in copyhold.

A *copyholder* is a tenant of a manor who is said to hold his tenement "at the will of the lord according to the custom of the manor." This means that the tenant's rights are nominally dependent on the will of the lord; but the lord is bound to exercise his will according to the custom, so that the tenant is really as safe as if he were an absolute owner. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 43.

A *copyholder* is not a hirer but owner of land.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 322.

copy-holder[2] (kop′i-hōl′dėr), *n.* **1.** In *printing*, a proof-reader's assistant, who reads the copy aloud or follows it while the proof is read, for the detection of deviations from it in the proof. —**2.** A device for holding copy in its place, as on a printer's frame or on a type-writer.

copying-ink (kop′i-ing-ink), *n.* **1.** A writing-fluid, containing sugar or some other viscous substance, used for writings intended to be duplicated by a copying-press.—**2.** A printing-ink used in printing blanks, letter-heads, etc., from which letter-press copies may afterward be taken.

copying-machine (kop′i-ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* Same as *copying-press*.

copying-paper (kop′i-ing-pā′pėr), *n.* Thin unsized paper used in duplicating writings by a copying-press.

copying-pencil (kop′i-ing-pen′sil), *n.* A pencil composed of graphite, kaolin or gum arabic, and blue-violet aniline. Marks made with it can be reproduced in the copying-press like those of copying-ink.

copying-press (kop′i-ing-pres), *n.* A machine for copying any piece of writing in facsimile, or for producing duplicates of letters, invoices, and other manuscripts. There are several varieties, but generally the original document is written with a special kind of ink, and a copy is obtained from it on thin paper which has been dampened, by means of pressure. Also called *copying-machine*.

copying-ribbon (kop′i-ing-rib′on), *n.* A ribbon prepared with copying-ink, for use in a type-writer when the copy is to be duplicated.

copyism (kop′i-izm), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ism*.] The practice of copying or imitating; mere imitation. [Rare.]

MM. Gaucherel, Rajon, and Brunet-Debaines have interpreted some of the most difficult amongst the later works of Turner in a manner which recalls them vividly to our recollection, which is far better than heavy, unintelligent *copyism*. *Hamerton*, Graphic Arts, p. 444.

copyist (kop′i-ist), *n.* [< *copy* + *-ist*, after F. *copiste*: see *copist*.] A copier; a transcriber; an imitator; specifically, one whose occupation is to transcribe documents or other manuscripts.

No original writer ever remained so unrivalled by succeeding *copyists* as this Sicilian master [Theocritus].
J. Warton, Essay on Pope, I. 9.

copy-money (kop′i-mun″i), *n.* Money paid for copy or copyright; compensation for literary work. *Boswell*.

They [papers on electricity] swelled to a quarto volume, which has had five editions, and cost him [the publisher] nothing for *copy-money*. *Franklin*, Autobiog., I. 345.

copyopia (kop-i-ō′pi-ą), *n.* In *pathol.*, fatigue or weariness of vision; weakness of sight; copopsia.

copyright (kop′i-rīt), *n.* [< *copy* + *right*, *n.*] Exclusive right to multiply and to dispose of copies of an intellectual production (*Drone*); the right which the law affords for protecting the produce of man's intellectual industry from being made use of by others without adequate recompense to him (*Broom and Hadley*). It is a right given by law for a limited number of years, upon certain conditions, to the originator of a book or other writing, painting, sculpture, design, photograph, musical composition, or similar production, or to his assignee. It corresponds to the *patent* of an invention. In the United States the term is 28 years, with the privilege of renewal for 14 years; in England it is 42 years, or the period of the author's life and 7 years additional, whichever period is the longer.—**International copyright** an international arrangement by which the right of an author residing in one country may be protected by copyright in such other countries as are parties to the arrangement.

copyright (kop′i-rīt), *v. t.* To secure a copyright of, as a book or play, by complying with the requirements of the law; enter for copyright.

copweb (kop′web), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *cobweb*.

coque (kok), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cock*[4], *cockle*[2].] A small bow or loop of ribbon used in decorative trimming.

coquelicot (kok′li-kō), *n.* [Also written *coquelico*; F. *coquelicot*, formerly *coquelicoq*, wild poppy: so called from its resemblance in color to a cock's crest, the word being a variant of *coquelicoq*, *coquelicon*, *coquerico*, an imitation of the cry of a cock, cockadoodle-doo: see *cock*[1].] Wild poppy; corn-rose; hence, the color of wild poppy; a color nearly red, or red mixed with orange.

coquet, *n.* and *a.* See *cocket*[3] and *coquette*.

coquet (kō-ket′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coquetted*, ppr. *coquetting*. [= D. *koketteren* = G. *coquettiren* = Dan. *kokettere* = Sw. *kokettera*, < F. *coqueter*, coquet, flirt, orig. swagger or strut like a cock, < *coquet*, a little cock, hence a beau, fem. *coquette*, a coquette, as adj. coquettish: see *cocket*[3], *coquette*.] **I.** *trans.* To attempt, out of vanity, to attract the notice, admiration, or love of; entertain with compliments and amorous flattery; treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness.

You are *coquetting* a maid of honour. *Swift.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To trifle in love; act the lover from vanity; endeavor to gain admirers.

Young ashes pirouetted down,
Coquetting with young butterflies.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence—**2.** To trifle, in general; act without seriousness or decision.

The French affair had dragged on. Elizabeth had *coquetted* with it as a kitten plays with a ball.
Froude, Hist. Eng., viii.

coquetoon (kok-e-tōn′), *n.* An antelope of western Africa, *Cephalophus rufilatus*. *P. L. Sclater.*

coquetry (kō′ket-ri), *n.*; pl. *coquetries* (-riz). [< F. *coquetterie*, < *coquette*, a coquette.] Effort to attract admiration, notice, or love, from vanity or for amusement; affectation of amorous tenderness; trifling in love.

Women . . . without a dash of *coquetry*.
Addison, Spectator.

Coquetry, with all its pranks and teasings, makes the spice to your dinner—the mulled wine to your supper.
D. G. Mitchell, Reveries of a Bachelor, ii.

=**Syn.** See *flirtation*.

Coquetta bark. See *bark*[2].

coquette (kō-ket′), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *coquet* (originally applied to men as well as to women); < F. *coquette*, a coquette, a flirt, a pert or flippant woman, prop. fem. of *coquet*, a beau, as adj. coquettish, flirting, lit. a little cock: see *cocket*[3], which is the same word in earlier form.]

I. *n.* 1. A woman who endeavors to gain the admiration of men; a vain, selfish, trifling woman, who endeavors to attract admiration and advances in love, for the gratification of her vanity; a flirt; a jilt.

A cold, vain and interested *coquette* . . . who could venture to flirt with a succession of admirers in the just confidence that no flame which she might kindle in them would thaw her own ice. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xix.

The slight *coquette*, she cannot love.
Tennyson, Early Sonnets, vii.

2. *pl.* A group of crested humming-birds, of the genus *Lophornis* (which see).

II.† *a.* Coquettish; like a coquette.

Coquet and Coy at once her Air,
Both study'd. *Congreve*, Amoret.

He was last week producing two or three letters which he writ in his youth to a *coquette* lady.
Addison, The Man of the Town.

coquettish (kō-ket′ish), *a.* [< *coquette* + *-ish*.] Like a coquette; of or pertaining to or characterized by or practising coquetry.

A *coquettish* manner.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain.

She meant to weave me a snare
Of some *coquettish* deceit.
Tennyson, Maud, vi.

coquettishly (kō-ket′ish-li), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.

coquillage (F. pron. kō-kē-lyäzh′), *n.* [F., a shell-animal, a shell, < *coquille*, a shell: see *coquille*, *cockle*[2].] In *decorative art*, an imitation of shells, or the use of forms borrowed from shells. This motive of decoration was common in the Louis XV. style. See *rococo*.

coquilla-nut (kō-kē′lyą-nut), *n.* The fruit of the palm *Attalea funifera*, one of the cocoanut group, a native of Brazil. The nut is 3 or 4 inches long, oval, of a rich brown color, and consists of a very hard, thick shell with two small kernels in the center. The shell is extensively used in turnery, and especially for making ornamental ends for umbrella-handles. See *piassava*.

coquille (kō-kēl′), *n.* [F., lit. a shell: see *cockle*[2].] A part of the guard of a sword-hilt. See *hilt* and *shell*.

coquillo (kō-kēl′yō), *n.* [Sp., a small shell, a cocoanut, etc.: see *cockle*[2].] The physio-nut, *Jatropha Curcas*.

coquimbite (kō-kim′bīt), *n.* [< *Coquimbo* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of iron, of a white or yellowish color, forming beds in a trachytic rock in the province of Coquimbo, Chili. Also called *white copperas*.

coquimbo (kō-kim′bō), *n.* [S. Amer.] The burrowing owl of South America, *Speotyto cunicularia*. See *Speotyto*, and cut under *owl*.

coquina (kō-kē′nä), *n.* [< Sp. *coquina*, shellfish in general, also cockle, < L. *concha*, a shell: see *conch*, *cockle*[2].] A rock made up of fragments of marine shells, slightly consolidated by pressure and infiltrated calcareous matter. The name is chiefly applied to a rock of this kind occurring on the east coast of Florida, and used to some extent as a building material.

coquito (kō-kē′tō), *n.* [Sp., a small cocoanut, dim. of *coco*, cocoanut.] The *Jubæa spectabilis*, a very beautiful palm of Chili, allied to the cocoanut, and growing to a height of 40 or 50 feet. It bears numerous small edible nuts, and the sap, obtained by felling the trees, is boiled to a sweet syrup, which, under the name of palm-honey (*miel de palmas*), is highly esteemed in the domestic economy of the Chilians.

cor[1] (kôr), *n.* [L. *cor* (*cord-*) = Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cord* and *heart*.] The heart, in the anatomical sense; the physiologically central organ of the system of blood-vessels.—**Cor Caroli.** [NL.: L. *cor* = E. *heart*; *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles (in sense (*b*) with reference to Charles's Wain): see *heart* and *carl*.] (*a*) A heart made of silver or gold, sometimes set with jewels, symbolizing the heart of King Charles I. of England. It was worn or carried by enthusiastic royalists. (*b*) A yellowish star of the third magnitude, below and behind the tail of the Great Bear, designated by Flamsteed as 12 Canum Venaticorum, but treated as a constellation on the globe of Sensa (London, 1740) and by some other English astronomers.—**Cor Hydræ** [L. (NL.), the heart of Hydra: *cor* = E. *heart*; *Hydræ*, gen. of *Hydra*], a star of the second magnitude in the southern constellation Hydra. See cut under *Hydra*.—**Cor Leonis** [L. (NL.), the heart of Leo: *cor* = E. *heart*; *leonis*, gen. of *leo*, a lion: see *lion*], another name for Regulus, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Leo. See cut under *Leo*.—**Cor Scorpionis** [L., the heart of Scorpio: *cor* = E. *heart*; *scorpionis*, gen. of *scorpio(n-)*, a scorpion, the constellation Scorpio], another name for Antares, a star of the first magnitude in the zodiacal constellation Scorpio.—**Cor villosum** [NL., villous heart], a heart the external surface of which is made rough and shaggy by a pericardific fibrinous exudation.

cor[2]†, *n.* See *core*[3], *corps*[2].

cor[3]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of fish.

A salmon, *cor*, or chevin,
Will feed you six or seven.
B. Jonson, The Honour of Wales.

cor[4] (kôr), *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew and Phenician oil-measure, supposed to be equal to 96 United States (old wine) gallons. The cor (translated *measure*) is mentioned in Luke xvi. 7 as a dry measure. Also *chor*.

Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the *cor*, which is an homer of ten baths. Ezek. xlv.

cor-. Assimilated form of *com-*, *con-*, before *r*. See *com-*.

Cor. An abbreviation of *Corinthians*.

cora, *n.* See *corah*.

coracacromial (kor″ak-a-krō′mi-ąl), *a.* Same as *coraco-acromial*.

Coracia (kō-rā′si-ą), *n.* [NL. (Brisson, 1760), < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] A genus of oscrvine birds, including the chough or red-legged crow, *C. graculus*, usually called *Pyrrhocorax* or *Fregilus graculus*. See cut under *chough*.

coracias (kō-rā′si-ąs), *n.* [Gr. *κοράκιας*, a kind of raven or crow, < *κόραξ* (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow: see *Corax*.] **1.** An Aristotelian name of some bird described as being like a crow and red-billed: either the red-legged chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*, or the alpine, *P. alpinus*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] In *modern ornith.*: (*a*†) Same as *Coracia*. *Vieillot*, 1816. (*b*) The typical genus of the family *Coraciidæ*, containing the true rollers, such as *Coracias garrula* of Europe and Africa, and other species, not related to crows, nor even of the same order of birds. See *roller*.

Common Roller (*Coracias garrula*).

Coraciidæ (kor-ą-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of picarian birds, non-passerine and not related to the crows, belonging to the group of coccygomorphs, and typified by the genus *Coracias*. It contains the forms known as rollers, of the genera *Coracias*, *Eurystomus*, *Leptosomus*, *Brachypteracias*, *Atelornis*, and *Geobiastes*, of Africa, Asia, and Europe. The *Coraciidæ* are fissirostral, and related to the broadbills, todies, and motmots. The term has sometimes been made to cover an assemblage of all these birds together, but is now definitely restricted as above. Also written *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciadæ*, *Coraciadidæ*.

Coracinæ (ko-ras-i-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias*, 2 (*b*), + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Coraciidæ*, distinguishing the rollers proper (of the genera *Coracias* and *Eurystomus*) from the isolated Madagascan forms of the genera *Leptosomus* and *Brachypteracias*, which respectively represent other subfamilies. *G. R. Gray*. Also *Coracinæ*, *Coracianeæ*, *Coraciana*, *Coraciadinæ*. See cut under *Coracias*.

Coracina† (kor-ą-sī′nā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow: see *Corax* and *coracine*.] A genus name under which Vieillot grouped a number of heterogeneous species of birds, including certain fruit-crows of South America with some campophagine forms of the old world. It has been applied by other authors to sundry species of *Gymnoderinæ*, *Campephagidæ*, etc. The type was *Gymnoderus fœtidus*.

Coracina[1]† (kor-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow, + *-inæ*. Cf. *Coracina* and *coracine*.] A term applied by Swainson in 1831 to the South American fruit-crows, of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ* of the family *Cotingidæ*. Also *Coracininæ*.

Coracinæ[2] (kor-ą-sī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coraciinæ*.

coracine[1] (kor′ą-sin), *n.* [⟨ L. *coracinus*, ⟨ Gr. κορακῖνος, also κορᾶκινος, a fish like a perch, found in the Nile, so called from its black color (cf. κορακῖνος, a young raven), ⟨ κορᾰκῖνος, adj., like a raven, ⟨ κόραξ (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] A fish anciently called *coracinus*, generally identified with the *Chromis chromis*, a species of the family *Pomacentridæ*. By the older authors it was identified with the *Scisena* or *Corvina umbra* or *nigra* or with the *Umbrina cirrhosa*.

The golden-headed *coracine* out of Egypt.
Middleton, Game at Chess, v. 3.

coracine[2]†, *a.* [⟨ L. *coracinus*, ⟨ Gr. κορᾰκῖνος, like a raven, raven-black, ⟨ κόραξ (*κορακ-*), a raven: see *Corax*.] Black; raven-black.

Coracininæ† (ko-ras-i-ni′nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Coracinæ*[1]. *Bonaparte*, 1837; *Cabanis*, 1847.

coracioid (ko-ras′i-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Coracias* + *-oid*.] Roller-like; specifically, related to the *Coraciidæ*, or belonging to the *Coracioideæ*.

Coracioideæ (ko-ras-i-oi′dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coracias* + *-oideæ*.] A superfamily of birds, including the families *Steatornithidæ*, *Podargidæ*, *Caprimulgidæ*, *Coraciidæ*, and *Leptosomatidæ*, or the oil-birds, podargues, goatsuckers, rollers, and kirumbos. See *coracioid*.

Coracirostres (ko-ras-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *corax* (*corac-*), a raven, crow (see *Corax*), + *rostrum*, beak.] A general name of the corvine birds, considered as an order of *Passeres*. *A. E. Brehm*.

coracle (kor′ą-kl), *n.* [⟨ W. *corwgl*, also *cwrwgl*, a coracle, ⟨ *corwg*, *cwrwg*, a frame, carcass, boat, = Ir. *curachan*, a skiff: see *currach*.] A fisherman's boat used in Wales and on many parts of the Irish coast, made by covering a wicker frame with leather or oil-cloth; a kind of bull-boat. Also spelled *corracle*.

Fisherman with Coracle.

And, as a *Coracle* that braves
On Vaga's breast the fretful waves,
This shell upon the deep would swim.
Wordsworth, Blind Highland Boy.

coraco-acromial (kor′ą-kō-ą-krō′mi-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the acromion. Also *coracoacromial*.—**Coraco-acromial ligament**, a stout ligament which connects the acromion with the coracoid, and is one of the accessory structures which defend the shoulder-joint.

coracobrachial (kor′ą-kō-brā′ki-ąl), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *coracobrachialis*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the brachium or upper arm, or to the humerus: applied to the coracobrachialis.

II. *n.* The coracobrachialis.

coracobrachialis (kor′ą-kō-brak-i-ā′lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracobrachiales* (-lēz). [NL., ⟨ *coracoides*, coracoid, + L. *brachium*, arm: see *coracoid* and *brachial*.] A muscle which arises from the coracoid in common with the long head of the biceps, and is inserted into the shaft of the humerus. Its inner border forms for some distance the medial side to the brachial artery; its action tends to extend the upper arm. See cut under *muscle*.

coracoclavicular (kor′ą-kō-kla-vik′ū-lăr), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *clavicula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the clavicle.—**Coracoclavicular ligament**, a strong fibrous band passing between and binding together the clavicle and the coracoid. It is divided into two portions, called from their shape *conoid* and *trapezoid*.

coracocostal (kor′ą-kō-kos′tąl), *a.* Same as *costocoracoid*.

coracohumeral (kor′ą-kō-hū′mę-rąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *humerus* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid and the humerus.—**Coracohumeral ligament**, a fibrous band which forms a part of the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

coracoid (kor′ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *coracoides*, *coracoidæus*, ⟨ Gr. κορακοειδής, like a raven or crow, ⟨ κόραξ (*κορακ-*), a raven or crow (see *Corax*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Shaped like a crow's beak.—2. Pertaining to the coracoid; connected with the coracoid: as, the *coracoid* ligament.—**Coracoid bone**. Same as II.—**Coracoid fontanelle**, a space or vacuity between or among several coracoid elements, as in batrachians.—**Coracoid process**, the coracoid of a mammal above a monotreme.

II. *n.* The distal or ventral element of the scapular arch, extending from the scapula to or toward the sternum, of whatever size, shape, or position: so named from the fact that in adult man it somewhat resembles the beak of a crow in size and shape. See cut under *scapula*. In reptiles, birds, and monotrematous mammals the coracoid is a comparatively large, distinct, and independent bone, articulated at one end with the shoulder-blade and at the other with the sternum. (See cuts under *hypocleidium* and *pectoral*.) In all mammals above the monotremes it is reduced, becoming a mere process of the scapula, firmly ankylosed therewith and having no connection with the sternum, but normally having an independent center of ossification. In amphibians the coracoid varies in size and relations, but when present conforms to the above definition. In batrachians the coracoid is divided by a large membranous space or fontanelle into a coracoid proper, which lies behind this space, a persistently cartilaginous epicoracoid, which bounds the space internally, and a precoracoid in front of it. In fishes the term *coracoid* has been applied to several different parts, on the assumption of their homology with the coracoid of the higher vertebrates (see cut under *scapulocoracoid*): (*a*) by Cuvier and his followers, to the teleostean pubis; (*b*) by Owen and others, to the prescapula; (*c*) by Parker and other late writers, to the hypocoracoid; (*d*) by Gill, to the inner cartilage of the scapular arch and the bones into which it is disintegrated in the higher fishes. See these names, and also *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, *procoracoid*.

coracoidal (kor-ą-koi′dąl), *a.* [⟨ *coracoid* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracoid.

coracoideus (kor-ą-koi′dē-us), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracoidei* (-ī). [NL.: see *coracoid*.] The coracobrachial muscle.

coracomandibular (kor′ą-kō-man-dib′ū-lăr), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *mandibula* + *-ar*[3].] In *anat.*, pertaining to the coracoid bone and the mandible or lower jaw-bone: as, a *coracomandibular* muscle.

coracomandibularis (kor′ą-kō-man-dib-ū-lā′ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracomandibulares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *coracomandibular*.] A coracomandibular muscle of some animals, as sharks, arising from the pectoral arch, and inserted into the lower jaw.

coracomorph (kor′ą-kō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Coracomorphæ*; a crow form.

Coracomorphæ (kor′ą-kō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Huxley, 1867), ⟨ Gr. κόραξ (*κορακ-*), a raven, a crow, + μορφή, form.] One of two great groups of birds (*Cypselomorphæ* being the other) into which Huxley divided his *Ægithognathæ*. It corresponds to the Linnean *Passeres* or the Cuvierian *Passeriformes* divested of certain non-conformable types, to the *Volucres* of Sundevall, and to the *Passeres* of most modern authors. It is an immense assemblage, containing a majority of all birds. They exhibit the typical passerine structure, or the "crow form." Their technical characters are: ægithognathous palate; no basipterygoid processes; a forked mandibulum sterni; the sternum singly-notched behind and with short costiferous extent (with few exceptions); usually a hypocleidium; an accessory scapulohumeral bone; a mobile lunated hallux directed backward; a normal ratio of digital phalanges (2, 3, 4, 5); one carotid, the left; a syrinx presenting every degree of complexity; a nude oil-gland; and aftershafted plumage. Huxley was inclined to divide this great group primarily into two, one containing *Menura* (to which add *Atrichia*), the other all the rest. See *Passeres*.

coracomorphic (kor′ą-kō-môr′fik), *a.* [⟨ *Coracomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coracomorphæ*.

coracopectoral (kor′ą-kō-pek′tō-rąl), *a.* In *anat.*, connected with or connecting the coracoid and the thorax: as, a *coracopectoral* muscle.

coracopectoralis (kor′ą-kō-pek-tō-rā′lis), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *coracopectorales* (-lēz). [NL.; as *coraco*(*id*) + *pectoral*.] The lesser pectoral muscle, or pectoralis minor, arising from the front of the chest, and inserted into the coracoid. *Cones*.

coraco-procoracoid (kor′ą-kō-prō-kor′ą-koid), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *procoracoid*.] Pertaining to the coracoid and the procoracoid: as, a *coraco-procoracoid* symphyseal ligament.

coracoscapular (kor′ą-kō-skap′ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *scapular*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the coracoid and the scapula.—2. Consisting of a coracoid and a scapula.

The pectoral arch [of an osseous fish] always consists of a primarily cartilaginous *coraco-scapular* portion—which usually ossifies in two pieces, a coracoid below, and a scapula above—and of sundry membrane bones.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 137.

Coracoscapular angle, in *ornith.*, the inclination of the axes of the coracoid and of the scapula toward each other. It is normally less than 90°, as in nearly all birds, but in the ratite birds approaches 180°, thus affording one of the strong diagnostic marks of *Ratitæ* as used with *Carinatæ*.—**Coracoscapular foramen**. See *foramen*.

II. *n.* That which consists of a coracoid and a scapula.

Cartilages which are placed side by side and articulate with the *coraco-scapular*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 138.

Also *scapulocoracoid*.

coracosteal (kor-ą-kos′tē-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *coracosteon* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the coracostea: as, a *coracosteal* ossification.

coracosteon (kor-ą-kos′tē-on), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κόραξ (*κορακ-*), a raven, + ὀστέον, bone.] In *ornith.*, a separate ossification of the sternum, or breast-bone, in relation with the coracoid: a term correlated with *lophosteon*, *pleurosteon*, *metosteon*, and *urosteon*. *Parker*.

coracovertebral (kor′ą-kō-vėr′tē-brąl), *a.* [⟨ *coraco*(*id*) + *vertebra* + *-al*.] Belonging to the coracoid bone and the vertebræ: applied to that angle of the scapula which is formed by its coracoid and vertebral borders, in man the postero-superior angle.

coradicate (kō-rad′i-kāt), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *radicate*, *a.*] In *philol.*, of the same root; of the same ultimate origin.

corage†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *courage*.

corah, cora (kō′rą), *n.* [⟨ Hind. *korā*, new, plain (as silk undyed).] An India-pattern silk handkerchief.—**Corah silk**, a light washable silk from the East Indies, of creamy-white color.

Corahism† (kō′rą-izm), *n.* [⟨ *Corah*, *Korah* (LL. *Core*), mentioned in Jude, xvi. 11, etc., + *-ism*.] A factious, contentious, or rebellious spirit: in allusion to the factious action of Corah and his company as recounted in Numbers xvi. [Rare.]

There are some, not thoughtless persons, who, in numerating the troublesome and scandalous things that have disturied us in our New-English wilderness, have complained of a crime which they have distinguished by the name of *corahism*, or that litigious and levelling spirit with which the separation had begunt.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vii. 1.

coral (kor′ąl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *corall*, *corral*, *corrall*, ⟨ ME. *coral*, ⟨ OF. *coral*, F. *corail* = Pr. *coralh* = Sp. Pg. *coral* = It. *corallo* = D. *koraal* = G. *koralle* = Dan. *koral* = Sw. *korall* = OBulg. *koralya* = Serv. *kraljevich*, *kralish* = Pol. *koral* = Russ. *korallŭ*, *kralŭ*, *kralish* = Lith. *koralus*, *karelis* = Lett. *krele* = Hung. *kolaris*, *klaris*, ⟨ LL. *corallum* (NL. *coralium*), L. *corallius*, prop. *coralium*, *curalium*, ⟨ Gr. κοράλλιον, Ionic κουράλιον, coral, esp. red coral; ult. origin uncertain.] **I.** *n.* 1. A general term for the hard calcareous skeleton secreted by the marine coelenterate polyps for their support and habitation (polyplodm). The coral-pro-

ducing zoöphytes are usually compound animals, young buds sprouting from the body of the parent polyp and remaining connected with it on the same spot even after it is dead; so that a piece of coral may be regarded as the abode either of one compound animal or of a multitude of individuals. The coralline structure sometimes branches like a shrub, sometimes spreads like a fan, or assumes the appearance of a brain, a flower, a mushroom, etc. (See cut under *brain-coral*.) These structures sometimes, as in the Pacific and southern parts of the Indian ocean, form reefs from 20 yards to several miles in breadth, extending for hundreds of miles along the coasts, and also the peculiar coral islands known as *atolls*. (See *atoll*.) The more abundant reef-builders, at the more

1. Sea-fan Coral (*Gorgonia flabellum*). 2. Madrepore Coral (*Madrepora cervicornis*). 3. Mushroom Coral (*Fungia dentata*).

moderate depths, are the madrepores, astræids, porites, and meandrines, and, at depths of from 15 to 20 fathoms, the millepores and seriatopores — the great field of coral-development thus lying between low water and 20 fathoms. Coral is nearly a pure calcium carbonate, mixed with more or less horny or gelatinous matter. The fine red coral of commerce, much used for ornaments, is a sclerosiac coral, in appearance somewhat resembling a tree deprived of its leaves and twigs. It is found chiefly in the Mediterranean, where several coral fisheries exist, as off the coasts of Provence, Sardinia, etc. See *Coralligena*, *Corallium*, *Octocoralla*, *Sclerobasica*, *Sclerodermata*.

9. A child's toy, consisting of a branch of smooth coral with a ring attached, and usually with the addition of small bells and a whistle.

> I'll be thy nurse, and get a *coral* for thee,
> And a fine ring of bells.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, The Captain, iii. 5.
>
> Her infant grandame's *coral* next it grew,
> The bells she jingled and the whistle blew.
> *Pope*, R. of the L., v. 93.

3. The unimpregnated roe or eggs of the lobster, which when boiled assume the appearance of coral. — **4.** A fleshy-leafed crassulaceous house-plant, *Rochea coccinea*, native of South Africa, bearing bright-scarlet flowers. — **Black coral**, sclerobasic coral of the family *Antipathidæ*. — **Blue coral**, a coral of the family *Helioporidæ*, *Heliopora cœrulea*, occurring in many of the coral reefs of the Pacific ocean. — **Cup-coral**, coral of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. (*b*) Same as *corallite*, 2. — **Eporose, perforate, rugose, tabulate, tubulose coral**. See *Eporosa*, *Perforata*, *Rugosa*, *Tabulata*, *Tubulosa*. — **Millepore coral**. See *Hydrocorallinæ*, *Milleporidæ*. — **Mushroom coral**, coral of the family *Fungiidæ*. — **Organ coral, organ-pipe coral**, tubiporaceous coral; coral of the family *Tubiporidæ*. — **Pink coral**, a pale variety of red coral, used for ornaments. — **Red coral**, *Corallium rubrum*, an important genus of sclerobasic corals belonging to the order *Alcyonacea*, the polyps possessing eight fringed tentacles. Red coral is highly valued for the manufacture of jewelry, and is obtained from the coasts of Sicily, Italy, and other parts of the Mediterranean. See also under *Coralligena*. — **Star coral**, coral of the family *Astræidæ*.

II. *a.* **1.** Made of coral; consisting of coral; coralline: as, a *coral* ornament; a *coral* reef. — **2.** Making coral; coralligenous: as, a *coral* polyp. — **3.** Containing coral; coralliferous: as, a *coral* grove. — **4.** Resembling coral; especially, of the color of commercial coral; pinkish-red; red: specifically, in *her.*, used of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon according to the system of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*, 2.

Forth from her *Coral* Lips such Folly broke.
Congreve, Leetia.

In ancient times the juggler, when he threw off his mantle, appeared in a tight scarlet or *coral* dress. *Brewer.*

Coral bean. See *bean*1. — **Coral insect**, a coral polyp; one of the individual animals a colony of which makes a coral polypidom: a popular designation, now avoided by careful writers, the animal not being an "insect." — **Coral island**, an island the formation of which is due to the deposition of coral by polyps. See *atoll*. — **Coral lacquer, coral lac**, ornamental work in which the surface is carved in the thickness of a red lacquer, which is applied upon a foundation, usually of wood. See *lacquer*. — **Coral ore**, a curved lamellar variety of hepatic cinnabar from Idria, Carniola. — **Coral reef**, a reef of coral. See I., 1. — **Coral shoemaker**, a fish of the family *Teuthididæ* and genus *Teuthis* or *Acanthurus*, living in the coral reefs of the Seychelles.

coral-berry (kor′al-ber′i), *n.* The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*, a shrub resembling the snowberry, but having the berries dark-red and clustered in the axils of the leaves.

coraled, coralled (kor′ald), *a.* [*coral* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with coral; covered with coral.

coral-fish (kor′al-fish), *n.* **1.** A fish of the family *Chætodontidæ*. — **2.** A fish of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

corallaceous (kor-a-lā′shius), *a.* [*coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to or of the nature of coral.

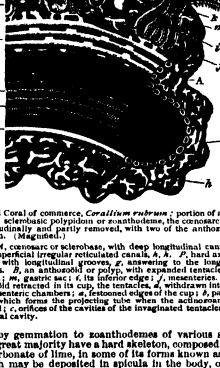
Corallaria (kor-a-lā′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + *-aria*.] A former name of coral polyps and some other actinozoans: a loose synonym of *Coralligena*, or even of *Actinozoa*.

coralled, *a.* See *coraled*.

coralliferous (kor-a-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1. Cf. *coralligerous*.] Containing or bearing coral; producing coral. Also *coralligerous*.

coralliform (kō-ral′i-fôrm), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling coral in structure or shape.

Corallgena (kor-a-lij′e-nä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *coralligenus*: see *coralligenous*.] In some systems of classification, one of the primary divisions of the *Actinozoa*, the other being the *Ctenophora*. The mouth always has one or more circlets of tentacles, slender and conical, or short, broad, and fimbriated. The enterocœle is divided into 6, 8, or more lateral septic chambers communicating with cavities in the tentacles; the mesenteries are thin and membranous, each ending aborally in a free edge, often thickened and folded, looking toward the center of the axial chamber; and the outer wall of the body has no large paddle-like cilia. Most *Coralligena* are fixed and may give



Red Coral of commerce, *Corallium rubrum*: portion of a branch of the sclerobasic polypidom or zoanthodeme, the cœnosarc in transverse (*a*) and partly removed, with two of the anthozoids in section. (Magnified.)

A, *A*, cœnosarc, sclerobase, with deep longitudinal canals, *f*, *f*, and superficial irregular reticulated canals, *h*, *h*. *B*, hard axis of the coral, with longitudinal grooves, *g*, answering to the longitudinal vessels. *B*, an anthozoid or polyp, with expanded tentacles, *d*; *b*, mouth; *m*, gastric sac; *i*, its inferior edge; *j*, mesenteries. *B*′, anthozoid retracted in its cup, the tentacles, *d*, withdrawn into the intermesenteric chambers; *a*, festooned edges of the cup; *b*, part of the body which forms the projecting tube when the actinozoan is protruded; *c*, orifices of the cavities of the invaginated tentacles; *e*, circumoral cavity.

rise by gemmation to zoanthodemes of various shapes. The great majority have a hard skeleton, composed chiefly of carbonate of lime, in some of its forms known as *coral*, which may be deposited in spicula in the body, or form dense networks or plates of calcareous substance. The chief divisions of the *Coralligena* are the *Hexacorallia* and the *Octocorallia* (or *Alcyonaria*). The *Coralligena* include all the *Actinozoa* which form coral, and many which do not, as the sea-anemones, dead-men's-fingers, etc. Nearly all "corals" of ordinary language are hexacoralline; not, however, the red coral, with which the name is most popularly associated.

The Actinozoa comprehend two groups — the *Coralligena* and the Ctenophora. . . . In the *Coralligena* the outer wall of the body is not provided with bands of large paddle-like cilia.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 138.

coralligenous (kor-a-lij′e-nus), *a.* [< NL. *coralligenus*, < LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *-genus*, producing: see *-genous*.] **1.** Producing coral: as, *coralligenous* zoöphytes. — **2.** Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Coralligena*; actinozoic.

coralligerous (kor-a-lij′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *corallum*, coral (see *coral*), + L. *gerere*, bear, carry.] Same as *coralliferous*.

Corallildæ (kor-a-li′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-idæ*.] A family of corals, represented by the genus *Corallium*, containing the well-known red coral of commerce, *C. rubrum*. There is a hard homogeneous sclerobasic axis, on which the value of the coral depends. There are eight pinnately fringed tentacles and other characters separating the family so widely from most corals that it does not belong to the same order, but to the actinarian or octocoralline division of the *Coralligena*, many of which are not coralligenous; and its affinities are with the gorgonaceous polyps, as the sea-fans, etc. See *Corallium*, *Coralligena*.

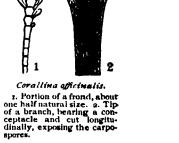
Corallinæ (kor-a-li-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallium* + *-inæ*.] The *Corallidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Gorgoniidæ*. *J. D. Dana*, 1846.

Corallimorphidæ (kor′a-li-môr′fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallimorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of hexamerous *Actiniæ*, with a double corona of tentacles, a corona of marginal principal tentacles and a corona of intermediate accessory tentacles. The septa are slightly differentiated, and are all furnished with reproductive organs. The muscular system is weak in all parts of the body, and there is no circular muscle.

Corallimorphus (kor′a-li-môr′fus), *n.* [NL. (Mosely, 1877); prop. *Corallomorphus*; < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + μορφή, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corallimorphidæ*.

corallin, *n.* See *coralline*, 3.

Corallina (kor-a-lī′nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *corallinus*: see *coralline*.] A genus of calcareous algæ, with erect filiform articulated fronds and opposite branches. There are over 30 species, mostly tropical, the most common species, *C. officinalis*, ranging far northward. It grows everywhere within tide-mark, and forms an object of great beauty in rock-pools, from its graceful structure and beautiful rose-colored or purple hues.



Corallina officinalis.
1. Portion of a frond, about one half natural size. 2. Tip of a branch, bearing a conceptacle and some longitudinally, exposing the carpospores.

Corallinaceæ (kor′a-li-nā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corallineæ*.

Corallinæi, *n. pl.* The coralines, indiscriminately.

corallinæous (kor′a-lin-ē-us), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *corallus*, coral-red, < *corallum*, coral: see *coral* and *-ine*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of or containing coral; resembling coral; coralline. Specifically — **2.** Having a color somewhat resembling that of red coral; red, pinkish-red, or reddish-yellow.

A paste of a red *coralline* color, pale when broken, and reddish yellow under the fracture.
Birch, Ancient Pottery, iv. 5.

Coralline deposits. See *deposit*. — **Coralline ware**, pottery made in the south of Italy during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having a red paste resembling that of the classical Samian ware. The vessels have, in general, fantastic shapes. *H. Syer Cuming*. — **Coralline zone**, a depth of the sea in which corallines abound, in some classifications the third from the shore, extending from 15 or 25 to 35 or 50 fathoms, in the north temperate seas.

II. *n.* **1.** A seaweed with rigid calcareous fronds: so called from its resemblance to coral. See *Corallina*. — **2.** A coral, or other zoöphyte or actinozoan: a term extended also to polyzoans or moss-animalcules, and to some of the hydrozoans. — **3.** [In this sense commonly *corallin*.] A dye, prepared commercially by heating together phenol, anhydrous oxalic acid, and oil of vitriol, and producing a very unstable color. It forms a red-green mass which yields a yellow powder, consisting of aurin ($C_{19}H_{14}O_3$) with other similar substances. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in hydrochloric acid and alcohol. Its presence in articles of clothing has sometimes caused serious cutaneous eruptions. Red corallin, or peony-red as it is sometimes called, is produced from yellow corallin by the action of ammonia at a high temperature.

Corallinea (kor-a-lin′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corallina* + *-ea*.] A suborder of algæ, including nearly all the calcareous *Florideæ*, and classed by the earlier writers with the corals. They are rose-colored or purple, foliaceous or filiform, jointed or inarticulate, with the highly differentiated organs of fructification borne in distinct conceptacles either externally or immersed in the fronds. They are especially abundant in the tropics. Also *Corallinaceæ*.

corallinite (kor′a-lin-īt), *n.* [< *coralline* + *-ite*2.] A fossil coralline; the fossil polypidom of coral polyps; fossil coral. Also *coralite*.

corallinoid (kor′a-lin-oid), *a.* [< *coralline* + *-oid*.] Same as *coralloid*.

A broken, granulose or *corallinoid* crust.
E. Tuckerman, N. A. Lichens, i. 197.

Corallinophila (kor″a-li-of′i-lä), *n.* [NL. (*Adams*, 1858), < Gr. κοράλλιον, coral (see *coral*), + φίλος, loving.] A genus of rhachiglossate pectini-

branchiate gastropodous molluska, of the family *Coralliophilidæ*.

Coralliophilidæ (kor′ạ-li-ō-fil′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coralliophila* + *-idæ.*] A family of gastropods, typified by the genus *Coralliophila*.

corallite (kor′ạ-līt), *n.* [< *coral* (LL. *corallum*) + *-ite*[2].] 1. Same as *coralliteite*.—2. The calcareous secretion or hard skeleton of a single individual coral polyp in a composite coral mass, compound coral, or coral polypidom. Also called *cup-coral*.

> The skeleton thus formed, freed of its soft parts, is a "cup coral," and receives the name of a *corallite*. . . . The *corallites* may be distinct and connected only by a substance formed by calcification of the cœnosarc, which is termed cœnenchyma; or the thecæ may be imperfectly developed, and the septa of adjacent *corallites* run into one another. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 139.

corallitic (kor-ạ-lit′ik), *a.* [< *corallite* + *-ic.*] Containing or resembling coral.

> The *corallitic* [marble] resembling ivory, from Asia Minor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 309.

Corallium (kō-ral′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801) (cf. LL. *corallum*, L. *corallum*, *curalium*), < Gr. *κοράλλιον*, Ionic *κουράλλιον*, coral, esp. red coral: see *coral*.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Coralliidæ*, containing only one species, *C. rubrum*, the red coral of commerce. See cut under *Coralligena*.

coralloid (kor′ạ-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *coral* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* Resembling coral in form; branching or otherwise shaped like coral; coralliform. Also *corallinoid*, *coralloidal*.

II. *n.* A polyzoan or moss-animalcule, as some of the corallines, likened to a coral polyp.

coralloidal (kor-ạ-loi′dạl), *a.* [As *coralloid* + *-al.*] Same as *coralloid*. *Sir T. Browne.*

Corallorhiza (kor′ạ-lō-rī′zạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corallum* (Gr. *κοράλλιον*), coral (see *coral*), + Gr. *ῥίζα*, a root.] A small genus of plants, natural order *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of brown or yellowish leafless herbs, parasitic on roots, and found in shady woods in the northern hemisphere. The species are popularly known as *coralroot*, from the coral-like rootstocks. *C. innata* is the most common European species, while *C. multiflora* and *C. odontorhiza* are frequent in the United States.

corallum (kō-ral′um), *n.* [LL., red coral: see *coral*.] Coral; a coral; the skeleton of a coral polypidom; the calcified tissue of the coralligenous actinozoans.

coral-mud (kor′ạl-mud), *n.* Decomposed coral; the sediment or mud formed by the disintegration of coral.

coral-plant (kor′ạl-plant), *n.* The *Jatropha multifida*, a tall euphorbiaceous plant, frequently cultivated in the gardens of India for its handsome scarlet flowers and deeply cut foliage.

coral-rag (kor′ạl-rag), *n.* In *geol.*, a provincial term for the highest member of the middle oölitic series, a variety of limestone containing an abundance of petrified corals.

coralroot (kor′ạl-rōt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Corallorhiza*. Also called *coralwort*.

coral-snake (kor′ạl-snāk), *n.* One of many different serpents, some of which are venomous and others not, which are marked with red zones, suggesting the color of coral. (*a*) The species of the genus *Elaps*, as *E. fulvius*, the harlequin-

Coral-snake (*Elaps corallinus*).

snake of the southern United States, beautifully ringed with red, yellow, and black, and especially *E. corallinus*. These serpents are poisonous. (*b*) Various innocuous colubrine serpents, as of the genera *Oxyrhopus*, *Ophibolus*, *Erythrolampris*, and *Pliocercus*. (*c*) Some tortricine serpents, as *Tortrix septale* of South America.

coral-stitch (kor′ạl-stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, which gives an irregular branched appearance like that of fine coral, the thread being laid upon the surface and held in place by stitches taken at intervals.

coral-tree (kor′ạl-trē), *n.* A plant of the leguminous genus *Erythrina*. There are several species, natives of Africa, India, and America. They are shrubs or trees with trifoliolate leaves, and scarlet spikes of papilionaceous flowers, followed by long constricted pods inclosing bright-red seeds. The coral-tree of India is *E. Indica*; of the West Indies, *E. Corallodendron*.

coral-wood (kor′ạl-wụd), *n.* A fine hard cabinet-wood of South American origin, susceptible of a fine polish. When first cut it is yellow, but it soon changes to a beautiful red or coral.

coralwort (kor′ạl-wėrt), *n.* 1. The popular name of *Dentaria bulbifera*, a cruciferous plant found in woods and coppices in the southeast of England. Also called *toothwort* or *tooth-violet*.—2. Same as *coralroot*.

coral-zone (kor′ạl-zōn), *n.* The depth of the sea at which corals abound; a sea-zone in which corals flourish.

corami (kō-rā′mi), *n. pl.* [It., pl. of *corame* (> Mil. *coramen*), orig. a hide, < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium*.] Wall-hangings of leather. They were in general use in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and also at an earlier period. Such hangings are sometimes found with stamped patterns similar to those used for bookbindings, and sometimes are richly embossed with a pattern in relief, colored, gilded, and silvered. Separate pieces of leather are necessarily small, and it is common to secure them at the corners by a boss or nail-head, which holds the corners of four squares at once.

coram judice (kō′ram jō′di-sē). [L.: *coram*, prep., before the eyes, in presence, in sight, perhaps < *c-*, appar. a relic of some prep., 'at' or 'before,' + *os* (*or-*), the mouth, face, or the related *ora*, edge, border (orig. lip, mouth?) (see *oral*); *judice*, abl. of *judex* (*judic-*), a judge: see *judicial*, *judge*, *n.*, etc.] Before a judge having legal jurisdiction of the matter.

coram nobis (kō′ram nō′bis). [L.: *coram*, before; *nobis*, abl. of *nos*, we, pl. of *ego*, I: see *coram judice* and *ego*.] Before us (that is, constructively, the king or queen): a term used in certain writs issued by the English Court of King's or Queen's Bench.

coram non judice (kō′ram non jō′di-sē). [L.: see *coram judice* and *non*.] Before one not the proper judge; before one who has not legal jurisdiction of the matter: a law term.

coram paribus (kō′ram par′i-bus). [L.: *coram*, before; *paribus*, abl. pl. of *par*, equal: see *coram judice*, and *par*, *peer*.] Before equals; before one's peers: formerly used of the attestation of deeds, which could be done in this way only.

coram populo (kō′ram pop′ụ-lō). [L.: *coram*, before; *populo*, abl. of *populus*, people: see *coram judice* and *popular*.] Before the people; in sight of spectators.

coran[1], *n.* See *currant*[2].

Coran[2], *n.* See *Koran*.

coranach, *n.* See *coronach*.

corance[1†], *n.* Same as *crants*.

> When thou hadst stolen her dainty rose-*corance*. *Chapman* (?), Alphonsus, Emperor of Germany, v. 2.

corance[2†], *n.* See *currant*[2].

corant[1†], *a.* and *n.* See *courant*[1], *current*[1].

corant[2†], *n.* See *courant*[2].

corant[3†], *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

coranto[1†], *n.* See *courant*[1].

coranto[2], *n.* See *courant*[2].

Corax (kō′raks), *n.* [NL., < L. *corax*, < Gr. *κόραξ*, a raven or crow, akin to L. *corvus*, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] 1. A genus of ravens; the specific name of the common raven, *Corvus corax*, made a generic name by Bonaparte, 1850. See cut under *raven*.—2. A provisional genus name applied to certain minute triangular solid fossil sharks' teeth, chiefly of the Cretaceous age. *Agassiz*, 1843.—3. In *entom.*, a genus; same as *Steropus*.

corazin, **corazine**† (kor′ạ-zin), *n.* [< ML. *corazina*, < It. *corazza* = F. *cuirasse*, cuirass: see *cuirass*.] A defensive garment for the body; the breigne or the gambeson. See these words.

corb[1] (kôrb), *n.* [= D. *korf* = OHG. *corb*, *chorb*, *corp*, *chorp*, MHG. *chorb*, *chorbe*, *korp*, G. *korb* = Dan. *kurv* = Sw. *korg*, perhaps < L. *corbis*, a basket.] 1†. A basket; an alms-basket. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a vessel of sheet-iron used in raising coal from the bottom of the shaft; a corf.

corb[2] (kôrb), *n.* [Also *corbe*, abbr. of *corbel*[1], q. v.] In *arch.*, a corbel.

> A bridge ybuilt in goodly wise
> With curious *Corbes* and pendants graven faire.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 6.

corb[3†] (kôrb), *n.* An abbreviated form of *corban*.

corban (kôr′ban), *n.* [Heb. *korbān*, an offering, sacrifice, < *karab*, approach, bring, offer. Cf. *corbana*.] 1. In *Judaism*, an offering of any sort to God, particularly in fulfilment of a vow. To the rules laid down in Lev. xxvii. and Num. xxx. concerning vows, the rabbins added the rule that a man might interdict himself by vow not only from using for himself any particular object, for example food, but also from giving or receiving it. The thing thus interdicted was considered as corban. A person might thus release himself from any inconvenient obligation under plea of corban—a practice which Christ reprehended, as annulling the spirit of the law.

> But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is *Corban*, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free. Mark vii. 11.

Origen's account of the *corban* system is that children sometimes refused assistance to parents on the ground that they had already contributed to the poor fund, from which they alleged their parents might be relieved.

W. Smith, Bible Dict.

2†. Same as *corbana*.

> The ministers of religion, who derive their portion of temporals from his title, who live upon the *corban*, and eat the meat of the altar. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

3. In the Coptic liturgy, the eucharistic oblate or host, divisible into nine parts, the central one of which is called the *spoudicon*. See *despoticon* and *pearl*.

corbana (kôr-bā′nạ), *n.* [ML., var. of LL. *corbona*, perhaps < Heb. *korbān*: see *corban*, 2.] In the *early church*, the treasury of the basilica, into which the alms and offerings of the faithful were carried, and whence they were transferred to the bishop's house. *Walcott.*

corbe[1†], *n.* An obsolete form of *curb*.

corbe[2], *n.* See *corb*[2].

corbeil (kôr′bel), *n.* [< F. *corbeille*, OF. *corbeille*, f. (OF. also *corbeil*, m.), < LL. *corbicula*, dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], and cf. *corbel*[1].] 1. In *fort.*, a small basket

1

or gabion, to be filled with earth and set upon a parapet, to shelter men from the fire of besiegers.—2. In *arch.* and *decorative art*, an ornament in the form of a basket containing flowers, fruits, etc.

corbeille (kôr′bēl), *n.* [F.] Same as *corbeil*.

corbel[1] (kôr′bel), *n.* [Also *corbell*, *corbil*, *corbill* (cf. *corbeil*), < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a corbel, prop. a little basket, = Pg. *corbelha*, f., = It. *corbello*, < ML. **corbellus*, m., *corbella*, f. (also *corbulus*, m.), dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1], *corb*[2], *corbeil*. Cf. *corbel*.] 1. In *arch.*, a piece of stone, wood, or iron projecting from the vertical face of a wall to support some superincumbent object. Corbels are of great variety in form, and are ornamented in many ways. They are much used in medieval architecture, forming supports for the beams of floors and of roofs, the machicolations of fortresses, the labels of doors and windows, etc.

2

Corbels.

1, from palace of St. Louis, Paris, 13th century; 2, from church of Saint-Gilles-les-Arles, France, 12th century.

The *corbelle* were carved grotesque and grim.

Scott, Pirate, I. M., ii. 9.

From the grinning *corbels* that support the balconies hang tufts of gem-bright ferns and glowing clove-pinks.

J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 199.

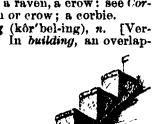
2. The vase or drum of the Corinthian column; so called from its resemblance to a basket.—3. In *entom.*, the truncated oval tip of the tibia, when, as in many *Rhynchophora*, the insertion of the tarsus is a little above the tip on the inner side. The corbel is fringed with stiff hairs, and takes various forms, which are important characters in classification. It is said to be *open* when it is broken on the inner

side by the articular cavity of the tarsus; *closed*, when the cavity does not attain it and the oval margin is complete; *cavernose*, when the external margin is produced and curved over the corbel, like a roof.

corbel[1] (kôr'bel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corbeled* or *corbelled*, ppr. *corbeling* or *corbelling*. [< *corbel*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on corbels.—2. In *arch.*, to expand by extending each member of a series beyond the one below.

corbel[2]† (kôr'bel), *n.* [< ME. **corbel*, *corbyal*, < OF. *corbel*, F. *corbeau*, a raven, dim. of *corp*, *corb*, *oorf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven, a crow: see *Corvus*, *corbie*.] A raven or crow; a corbie.

corbeling, corbelling (kôr'bel-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corbel*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an overlapping arrangement of stones, bricks, etc., each course projecting beyond the one below it.



Corbel-steps.—Castle of Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

corbel-piece (kôr'bel-pēs), *n.* A wooden support or bracket; a bolster; a corbel.

corbel-steps (kôr'bel-steps), *n. pl.* Steps into which the sides of gables from the eaves to the apex are sometimes formed. Also called *corbie-steps* and *crow-steps*.

corbel-table (kôr'bel-tā'bl), *n.* A projecting course, a parapet, a tier of windows, an arcade, an entablature, or other architectural arrangement, which rests upon a series of corbels.

Corbel-table.—Cathedral of Chartres, France, 12th century.

corbett, *n.* [< ME. *corbet*, < OF. *corbete*, *corbette*, *courbette*, a sort of ornamental edging, appar. equiv. to *corbel*[1] in arch., but in form as if fem. dim. of *corbe*, *courbe*, < L. *curvus*, bent, arched: see *corb*[1], *curve*, *a.*] Same as *corbel*[1].

Corbetz and *imageries*. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1304.

corbicula[1] (kôr-bik'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., < LL. *corbicula*, a little basket, fem. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *entom.*, same as *corbiculum*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Cyrenidæ* (or *Cycladidæ* or *Corbiculidæ*). *C. consobrina* is an example.

Corbicula consobrina.

corbicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corbiculum*.

corbiculate (kôr-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< *corbiculum*, *corbicula*[1], + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, flat, smooth, and fringed with strong incurved hairs, forming a kind of basket in which pollen is carried: applied to the posterior tibia of a bee, as of the hive-bee and bumblebee.

Corbiculidæ (kôr-bi-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbicula*[1], 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbicula*: same as *Cyrenidæ*.

corbiculum (kôr-bik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corbicula* (-lē). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *corbis*, a basket. Cf. *corbicula*[1].] In *entom.*, a smooth or concave space, fringed with stiff hairs, on the inner side of the tibia or basal joint of the tarsus of a bee. It serves as a receptacle for the pollen which the bee collects and carries to its nest. Also *corbicula*.

Bee's Leg, enlarged. *a*, femur; *b*, tibia; *c*, corbiculum.

corbie, corby (kôr'bi), *n.*; pl. *corbies* (-biz). [A reduced form of *corbin*, q. v.] A raven or crow. [Scotch.]

As I was walking all alane,
I heard twa *corbies* making a mane.
The Twa Corbies (Child's Ballads, III. 61).

Corbie messenger, a messenger who returns either not at all or too late: in allusion to the raven sent out of the ark by Noah, which did not return. [Scotch.]—**Corbie oats**, a species of black oats.

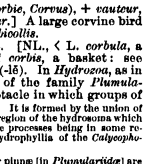
corbie-steps (kôr'bi-steps), *n. pl.* [Altered from *corbel-steps*; also called *crow-steps*, as if steps for *corbies* or *crows* to sit on.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Scotch.]

corbil (kôr'bil), *n.* See *corbel*[1].

corbin†, *n.* [In mod. use only as Sc. *corbie*, q. v.; ME. *corbin*, *corbun*, < OF. *corbin*, a raven or crow, dim. (cf. OF. *corbin*, adj., < L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*) of *corp*, *corb*, *corf*, < L. *corvus*, a raven or crow: see *Corvus*, and cf. *corbel*[2].] A raven; a crow.

Corbinæ (kôr-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lucinoid bivalves, typified by the genus *Corbis*. The shell is generally ovate, the muscular impressions are subequal and broadly ovate, and the ligament is external.

Corbis (kôr'bis), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having an oval ventricose sculptured shell with denticulate margin, simple pallial line, and two large and two lateral teeth in each valve.



Corbis elegans.

corbivant (kôr'bi-vō'), *n.* [< F. *corbineau*, name of the bird in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique"; < *corbeau*, a raven (see *corbel*[2], *corbie*, *Corvus*), + *vautour*, a vulture: see *Corvultur*.] A large corvine bird of Africa, *Corvultur albicollis*.

corbula (kôr'bū-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *corbula*, a little basket, dim. of *corbis*, a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. Pl. *corbulæ* (-lē). In *Hydrozoa*, as in the genus *Aglaophenia* of the family *Plumulariidæ*, a common receptacle in which groups of gonangia are inclosed. It is formed by the union of lateral processes from that region of the hydrosoma which bears the gonophores, these processes being in some respects comparable to the hydrophyllia of the *Calycophoridæ*. *Huxley*.

Certain of the branches or pinnæ [in *Plumulariidæ*] are at times replaced by cylindrical structures which are covered with rows of nematophores, and are the cups or baskets in which the generative zoöids are developed; they are termed *corbulæ*, and in some genera are metamorphosed branches, while in others they are modified pinnæ. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 87.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Myidæ*, or type of a family *Corbulidæ*, related to the common cob or clam.

Corbulacea, Corbulacea (kôr-bū-lā'sē-ä, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-acea*, *-aceæ*.] Same as *Corbulidæ*.

Corbulidæ (kôr-bū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corbula*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Corbula*. The animal has the mantle mostly closed and the siphons united, short and fringed; the shell is inequivalve and gapes in front, and its hinge has a recurved tooth in one valve fitting into a gosset in the other. There are numerous species, living in the mud or sand of the sea-shore or estuaries. See *Corbulacea*, *Corbulacea*.

corbuloid (kôr'bū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corbula*, 2, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Characteristic of or relating to the *Corbulidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Corbulidæ*.

corcass (kôr'kas), *n.* [< Ir. and Gael. *corcach*, a marsh, moor, Ir. *corrach*, *curracch*, a marsh, bog. Cf. W. *cors*, a bog, fen.] In Ireland, a salt marsh: applied to the salt marshes which border on the estuary of the Shannon, and on other rivers.

Corchorus (kôr'kō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρχορος*, also *κόρκορος*, a wild plant of bitter taste.] 1. A genus of tropical plants, natural order *Tiliaceæ*. They are herbs or small shrubs with serrated leaves and small yellow flowers. There are several species, of which the most remarkable and most widely diffused is *C. olitorius*, which is cultivated in Egypt as a pot-herb. It is said to be found about Aleppo, and hence it is sometimes called *Jews'-mallow*. This and a closely allied species (*C. capsularis*, Chinese hemp) are much cultivated in India and eastern Asia, for the fine, soft, and silky fiber of the inner bark, which is known as jute- or gunny-fiber. It is much used in the manufacture of carpets and gunny-bags, and is the material of which the genuine Algerian curtains, cloths of Smyrna, and tapestries of Teheran and Herat are made. *C. siliquosus* is a common species of the West Indies and Central America. See *jute*.

2. [*l. c.*] An ornamental shrubby plant of Japan, *Kerria Japonica*, of the natural order *Rosaceæ*, with showy, usually double, yellow flowers, frequently cultivated in gardens.

corclet, corculet (kôr'kl, -kūl), *n.* [< L. *corculum*, dim. of *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*.] In *bot.*, an old name for the cor seminis (heart of the seed), or embryo.

corculum† (kôr'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corcula* (-lä). [L.: see *corcle*.] Same as *corcle*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *n.* [Also *chord*, now conventionally preferred in certain senses (see *chord*); < ME. *cord*, *corde*, a string, rope, < OF. *corde*, F. *corde*, a string, cord, chord, cord (of wood), = Pr. Pg. It. *corda* = Sp. *cuerda*, < ML. *corda*, L. *chorda*, a string, < Gr. *χορδή*, the string of a musical instrument; prop. a string of gut, catgut, pl. guts, akin to *χόλαδες*, guts, L. *haru-spex*, inspector of entrails, Icel. *görn*, *garnir*, guts, E. *yarn*.] 1. A string or small rope composed of several strands of thread or vegetable fiber, twisted or woven together.

She [Rahab] let them down by a *cord* through the window. Josh. ii. 15.

Thus, with my *cord*
Of blasted hemp, by moonlight twin'd,
I do thy sleepy body bind.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iii. 1.

2. Something resembling a cord in form or function. Specifically—(*a*) A string of a stringed musical instrument. (*b*) In *anat.*, a part resembling a cord; a chorda: as, the spinal *cord*; the umbilical *cord*; the vocal *cords*. See below.

3. A quantity of firewood or other material, originally measured with a cord or line; a pile containing 128 cubic feet, or a pile 8 feet long, 4 feet high, and 4 feet broad. There have been some local variations in England: thus, in Sussex it was 3 by 3 by 14 feet, coming substantially to the same solid contents; in Derbyshire there were cords of 128, 155, and 162½ cubic feet. Similar measures are in use in other countries. In France, before the adoption of the metric system, it was likewise called a *corde*; there were three kinds, containing respectively 64, 56, and 112 French cubic feet. In Germany the similar measure is called a *klafter*; in Gotha and Brunswick it is 6 by 6 by 3 local feet.

4. A measure of length in several countries. In Spain the *cuerda* is 8¼ varas, or equal to 23⅓ English feet. At Botzen, Tyrol, the *corda* is 8 feet 10 inches English measure.

5. A measure of land. In Brittany it was 73.6 English square yards.—6. Figuratively, any influence which binds, restrains, draws, etc.: a frequent use of the term in Scripture: as, the *cords* of the wicked (Ps. cxix. 61); the *cords* of his sins (Prov. v. 22); *cords* of vanity (Isa. v. 18); the *cords* of a man—that is, the bands or influence of love (Hos. xi. 4).

Lower'd softly with a threefold *cord* of love
Down to a silent grave. *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

7. A strong ribbed fustian; corduroy.

My short, black, closely buttoned tunic and *cord* riding-breeches seemed to fill them with amazement.
O'Donovan, Merv, xvi.

8. In *fancy weaving*, the interval between two vertical lines of the design.—**False vocal cords**, prominent folds of mucous membrane on either side of the larynx, above the true vocal cords, including the superior thyro-arytenoid ligaments, forming the superior boundary of the opening into the ventricles of the larynx, and not directly concerned in the production of vocal sound.—**Genital cord**, in *embryol.*, a structure resulting from the union of a Müllerian and a Wolffian duct in the female, as in most mammals, including the human species.—**Maitland cord**, in *weaving*, a cord extending along the wooden shafts of leaves, to which the heddles are fastened with knots. *E. H. Knight*.—**Spermatic cord**, in *anat.*, the bundle of tissues by which the testicle hangs, consisting essentially of a vas deferens or sperm-duct, the spermatic blood-vessels, nerves derived from the sympathetic, and a cremaster muscle with its vessels and nerves, bundled together with connective tissue.—**Spinal cord**. See *spinal*.—**Umbilical cord**, the navel-string, funis, or funicle, by which a fetus is attached to the placenta and so to the womb, consisting essentially of the umbilical blood-vessels, together with a quantity of gelatinous tissue called the jelly of Wharton, bound up in the amniotic membrane.—**Vocal cords**, the free median borders of two folds of mucous membrane within the larynx, bounding the anterior two thirds of the glottis on either side. Each is formed by the free median edge of an elastic (inferior thyro-arytenoid) ligament running from the angle of the thyroid cartilage to the vocal process of the arytenoid, and covered with thin closely adherent mucous membrane. When they are approximated and tightened, the air forced through them from the lungs causes them to vibrate and produce vocal sound. Also called *true vocal cords* and *inferior vocal cords*.

cord[1] (kôrd), *v. t.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*] 1. To bind with cord or rope; fasten with cords: as, to *cord* a trunk.—2. To pile up, as wood or other material, for measurement and sale by the cord.—3. In *bookbinding*, to tie (a book) firmly between two boards until it is dry, so as to insure perfect smoothness in the cover.

cord[2]† (kôrd), *v. i.* [ME. *corden*, short for *acorden*, E. *accord*, q. v.] To accord; harmonize; agree.

For if a peyntour wolde peynte a pike
With asses feet, and hedde it as an ape,
It *cordeth* naught. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1043.

cordactes, *n.* Plural of *cordax*.

cordage (kôr'dāj), *n.* [< F. *cordage* (= Sp. *cordaje* = Pg. *cordagem*), < *corde*, cord, + *-age*: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *-age*.] Ropes and cords, in a collective sense; especially, the ropes or cords

cordage in the rigging of a ship; hence, something resembling ropes, as twisted roots or vines.

If our sinews were strong as the *cordage* at the foot of an oak. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 381.

A cluster of trees, with tangled *cordage* of grape vines. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

The *cordage* creaks and rattles in the wind. *Lowell*, Columbus.

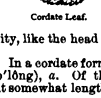
cordaicanthus (kôr-dī-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *ἄκανθος*, acanthus.] The name proposed by Grand' Eury for fossil flowers of various species of *Cordaites*.

cordaicarpus (kôr-dī-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < *Corda(ites)* + Gr. *καρπός*, fruit.] The name given by Grand' Eury to certain seeds found among the remains of *Cordaites*, and now known to be the fruit of that genus. See *Cordaites*.

Cordaites (kôr-dā-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL.; named by Unger from A. J. *Corda*, a German botanist (1809–49).] A genus of fossil plants, widely distributed, very characteristic of the Carboniferous epoch, and especially of the coal-measures of that age. They were arborescent plants, sometimes attaining a great size (120 to 180 feet in altitude and 18 to 20 inches in diameter), irregularly branching, and having ribbon-like leaves. They are now generally admitted to be dicotyledonous gymnosperms, and to belong to the order of the *Cycadeæ*, of which they constitute a distinct family intermediate in character between them and the *Coniferæ*. Some of the coals of central France are said by Grand' Eury to be entirely made up of the remains of species of *Cordaites*.

cordal (kôr'dal), *n.* [< OF. *cordal*, *cordail*, m. (of. *cordaille*, *f.*), cord, < *corde*, cord. Cf. *cordelle*.] In *her.*, a string of the mantle or robe of estate, blazoned as of silk and gold threads interwoven like a cord, with tassels at the ends. *Berry.*

cordate (kôr'dāt), *a.* [= F. *cordé*, < NL. *cordatus*, heart-shaped (cf. classical L. *cordatus*, > Sp. Pg. *cordado*, wise, prudent), < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] Heart-shaped, with a sharp apex; having a form like that of the heart on playing-cards: applied to surfaces or flat objects: as, a *cordate* leaf.



Cordate Leaf.

cordate-lanceolate (kôr'dāt-lan'sē-ō-lāt), *a.* Of a heart shape, but gradually tapering toward the extremity, like the head of a lance.

cordately (kôr'dāt-li), *adv.* In a cordate form.

cordate-oblong (kôr'dāt-ob'lông), *a.* Of the general shape of a heart, but somewhat lengthened.

cordate-sagittate (kôr'dāt-saj'i-tāt), *a.* Of the shape of a heart, but with the basal lobes somewhat elongated downward.

cordax (kôr'daks), *n.*; pl. *cordactes* (kôr-dak'tēz). [L., < Gr. *κόρδαξ*.] A dance of wanton character practised in the ancient Greek Bacchanalia.

Silenus as a *cordax*-dancer. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 396.

cor-de-chasse (kôr'dē-shas'), *n.* [F.: *cor*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *chasse*, E. *chase*.] A hunters' horn; specifically, the large horn, bent in a circular curve and overlapping so as to form a spiral of about one turn and a half, which is worn around the body, resting upon the left shoulder; a trumpe.

corded (kôr'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *cord*[1], *v.*] 1. Bound, girded, or fastened with cords.—2. Piled in a form for measurement by the cord.—3. Made of cords; furnished with cords.

This night, he meaneth with a *corded* ladder To climbe celestial Silvia's chamber-window. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 6.

4. Ribbed or furrowed, as by cords: as, *corded* cloth; a *corded* pattern.—5. In *her.*, represented as bound about, or wound with cords, as the cross in the accompanying figure. Bales, etc., when bandaged or bound with cords, are blazoned *corded*. The cords are often borne of a different tincture from the rest of the bearing.—**Corded fabric**, muslin, etc. See the nouns.

A Cross Corded.

cordel (kôr-dāl'), *n.* [Sp., a cord, line, measure, = Pg. *cordel* = OF. *°cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a line, cord, masc. dim. of ML. *corda* (> Sp. *cuerda* = Pg. *corda* = F. *corde*), a cord: see *cord*.] A Spanish long measure. In the Castilian system it was 50 varas; but there was a cordel measure of 15 varas. In Cuba it is 24 Cuban varas, or 72 English feet.

Cordelier (kôr-de-lēr'), *n.* [F. *cordelier*, OF. *cordelor* (> ME. *cordiliere*), *cordelour* (also *cordelé*) (= It. *cordigliero*), < *°cordel*, F. *cordeau*, a cord (see *cord*[1], *n.*); in reference to the girdle worn by the order.] 1. In France, one of the regular Franciscan monks: so called from the girdle of knotted cord worn by that order. See *Franciscan*. Hence—2. *pl.* The name of one of the Parisian political clubs in the time of the revolution, from its holding its sittings in the chapel of an old convent of the Cordeliers. It especially flourished in 1792, and among its most famous members were Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins, and Hébert.

cordeliere (kôr-de-liēr'), *n.* [< F. *cordelière*, the cord of the Cordelier: see *Cordelier*.] In *her.*, a cord representing the knotted cord of St. Francis of Assisi, sometimes worn surrounding a shield, a cipher, a crest, or the like, and generally considered as peculiar to widows.

cordeling†, **cordelling**† (kôr'del-ing), *a.* [< F. *cordeler*, twist (< OF. *°cordel*, dim., a cord: see *cordel*), + *-ing*[2].] Twisting.

cordelle (kôr'del), *n.* [< F. *cordelle*, dim. of *corde*, a cord: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and cf. *cordel*.] 1. A twisted cord; a tassel.—2. In the western United States, a tow-line for a barge or canal-boat, etc. See the verb.

cordelle (kôr'del), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordelled*, ppr. *cordelling*. [< *cordelle*, *n.* Cf. F. *haler à la cordelle*, tow.] **I.** *trans.* To tow (a boat) by hand with a cordelle, walking along the bank: a common expression in the western and southwestern United States, derived from the Canadian voyageurs.

To get up this rapid, steamers must be *cordelled*, that is, pulled up by ropes from the shore. *S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, II. 37.

II. *intrans.* To use a cordelle.

cordelling†, *a.* See *cordeling*.

cordent, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwain*.

cordenert, *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

corder (kôr'dėr), *n.* [< *cord*[1], *n.*, + *-er*[1].] An attachment to a sewing-machine for placing cords or braids on or between fabrics to be sewed.

cordewanet, *n.* A Middle English form of *cordwain*.

cord-grass (kôrd'gras), *n.* A common name of grasses of the genus *Spartina*.

Cordia (kôr'di-ą), *n.* [NL., named in honor of E. and V. *Cordus*, German botanists of the 16th century.] A large genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 200 species, scattered over the warm regions of the world, especially in tropical America. They are trees or shrubs with alternate simple leaves. The fruit is drupaceous, and that of some species, as sebesten, *C. Myxa*, of India, is eaten. Some species yield a good timber, and the soft wood of *C. Myxa* is said to have been used by the Egyptians for their mummy-cases.

cordial (kôr'dial), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *cordial* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, < ML. *cordialis*, of the heart, < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. [Rare.]

The affect of the indulgence of this human affection is a certain *cordial* exhilaration. *Emerson*, Friendship.

2. Proceeding from the heart or from kindly and earnest feeling; exhibiting kindly feeling or warmth of heart; hearty; sincere; warmly friendly; affectionate.

With looks of *cordial* love. *Milton*, P. L., v. 12.

That comely face, that cluster'd brow,
That cordial hand, that hearing free,
I see them yet. *M. Arnold*, A Southern Night.

He was so genial, so *cordial*, so encouraging, that it seemed as if the clouds . . . broke away as we came into his presence. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 62.

3. Reviving the spirits; cheering; invigorating; imparting strength or cheerfulness.

This *cordial* julep here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds.
Milton, Comus, l. 672.

The *cordial* nectar of the bowl
Swelled his old veins, and cheer'd his soul.
Scott, L. of L. M., ii.

=**Syn. 2.** *Sincere*, etc. See *hearty*.

II. *n.* [< ML. *cordial*, < OF. *cordial*, F. *cordial* = Sp. Pg. *cordial* = It. *cordiale*, *n.*: from the adj.] 1. Something that invigorates, comforts, gladdens, or exhilarates.

Charms to my sight and *cordials* to my mind. *Dryden.*

And staff in hand, set forth to share
The sober *cordial* of sweet air.
Cowper, The Moralizer Corrected.

In good health, the air is a *cordial* of incredible virtue. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 17.

2. A medicine or draught which increases the action of the heart and stimulates the circulation; a warm stomachic; any medicine which increases strength, dispels languor, and promotes cheerfulness.

For gold in phisik is a *cordial*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 443.

3. A sweet and aromatic liquor. Certain cordials are, or were originally, made in great monastic establishments, whence the names are taken, as Benedictine, Chartreuse, Certosa, and the like; others are named from the place, or a former place, of manufacture, as Curaçoa; and others from their flavoring or composition, as maraschino, anisette. See *liqueur*.

Sweet *cordials* and other such things were prepar'd.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 179).

cordiality (kôr-ji-al'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cordialité* = Sp. *cordialidad* = Pg. *cordialidade* = It. *cordialità*, < ML. *cordialitu(t-)s*, < *cordialis*, cordial: see *cordial*.] 1†. Relation to the heart.

Cordiality or reference unto the heart. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 4.

2. Genuinely kind feeling, especially the expression of such feeling; sympathetic geniality; hearty warmth; heartiness.

The old man rose up to meet me, and with a respectful *cordiality* would have me sit down at the table. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 114.

The ill-fated gentlemen had been received with apparent *cordiality*. *Motley.*

cordialize (kôr'ji-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cordialized*, ppr. *cordializing*. [< *cordial* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make cordial; reconcile; render harmonious.—2. To make into a cordial; render like a cordial. [Rare in both senses.]

II. *intrans.* To become cordial; feel or express cordiality; harmonize. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

cordially (kôr'ji-al-i), *adv.* With cordiality; heartily; earnestly; with real feeling or affection.

In love's mild tone, the only musick she
Could *cordially* relish. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche.

Dennis the critic could not detest and abhor a pun, or the insinuation of a pun, more *cordially* than my father. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 12.

cordialness (kôr'ji-al-nes), *n.* Cordiality; hearty good will.

Cordiceps, *n.* See *Cordyceps*.

cordierite (kôr'di-ėr-īt), *n.* [After *Cordier*, a French geologist (1777–1861).] Same as *iolite*.

cordies (kôr'di-ēz), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of felt hat made of wool, or of goat's or camel's hair.

cordiform (kôr'di-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cordiformis*, < L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart* + *forma*, shape.] Heart-shaped; having nearly the form of the human heart; oviform, but hollowed out at the base, without posterior angles.—**Cordiform foramen**, in *herpet.*, an opening in the pelvis which corresponds to the space between the brim of the pelvis and a line drawn from the marginal bones, or else from the ilio-pectineal eminence to the pubic symphysis; the obturator foramen of reptiles.—**Cordiform tendon**, in *anat.*, the central tendon or trefoil of the diaphragm.

Cordileret, *n.* Same as *Cordelier*, 1. *Rom. of the Rose.*

cordillas (kôr-dil'ąz), *n.* A kind of kersey. *E. II. Knight.*

cordillera (kôr-dil-yā'rą), *n.* [Sp., = Pg. *cordilheira*, a chain or ridge of mountains, formerly also a long, straight, elevated track of land; < OSp. *cordilla*, *cordiella*, a string or rope (mod. Sp. *cordilla*, guts of sheep), = Pr. It. *cordella* = F. *cordelle*, a string, dim. of Sp. Pg. It. *corda* = F. *corde*, a string: see *cord*[1], *n.*, and *cordelle*, *n.*] A continuous ridge or range of mountains. As a name, it was first applied to the range of the Andes ("las Cordilleras de los Andes," the chains of the Andes), then to the continuation of these ranges into Mexico and further north. For convenience, it is now agreed among physical geographers to call the complex of ranges embraced between and including the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, and their extension north into British Columbia, the *Cordilleras*; the ranges occupying a similar continental position in South America are called simply the Andes. The entire western mountain side of the continent of North America is called the *Cordilleran region*. In its broadest part it has a development of a thousand miles, east and west, and embraces, besides the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra, a large number of subordinate mountain-chains, some of which are little, if at all, inferior to such chains as the Pyrenees in length and elevation.

Cordilleran (kôr-dil-yā'ran), *a.* Pertaining to or situated in the Cordilleras.—**Cordilleran region**. See *cordillera*.

cordinert (kôr'di-nėr), *n.* An obsolete form of *cordwainer*.

cording[1] (kôr'ding), *n.* [< *cord*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The ribbed surface of a corded fabric. See *corded*, 4.

The draught and *cording* of common fustian is very simple, being generally a regular or unbroken tweel [twill] of four or five leaves. *Ure*, Dict., II. 524.

2. In a loom, the arrangement of the treadles so that they move in such clusters and time as may be required for the production of the pattern.

cording[2], *adv.* [By apheresis for *according*: see *according* and *cord*[2].] According.

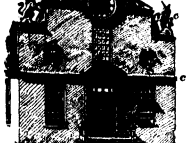
In Janyveer or Fevrayere no wrunge
Is graffyng hem, but *cordyng* to thaire kynde
If lande be colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 212.

cordite (kôr'dīt), *n.* [See the def.] The smokeless powder adopted in the English military and naval service for small arms and guns of all calibers. It was patented by Sir F. A. Abel and Mr. J. Dewar. It is brown in color, and is composed of 58 parts of nitroglycerin, 37 parts of guncotton, and 5 parts of mineral jelly (vaseline). The name is derived from the fact that it is made in the forms of cords or cylinders by pressing the composition through holes of varying size. The cylinders for heavy guns are made tubular. Cordite imparts a high velocity to the projectile without undue pressure, is very stable under extreme climatic conditions, and its ballistic properties are not seriously affected by moisture. The objection to it is that the high degree of heat developed upon combustion causes rapid erosion of the bore of the gun.

cord-leaf (kôrd'lēf), *n.* A name applied by Lindley to plants of the natural order *Restiaceæ*.

cord-machine (kôrd'ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for making cords, fringes, and trimmings.

cordon (kôr'dŏn), *n.* [< F. *cordon* (= Sp. *cordon* = Pg. *cordão* = It. *cordone*), aug. of *corde* = Sp. Pg. It. *corda*, cord: see *cord*1, *n.*] 1. In *fort.*: (*a*) A course of projecting bricks before the rampart and the base of the parapet, or a course of stones between the wall of a fortress which lies aslope and the parapet which is perpendicular: introduced as an ornament, and used only in fortifications of stonework. (*b*) The projecting coping of a scarp wall, which prevents the top of a revetment from being saturated with water, and forms an obstacle to an enemy's escalading party. — 2. In *arch.*, a molding of inconsiderable projection, usually horizontal, in the face of a wall: used for ornament, or to indicate on the exterior a division of stones, etc. (Compare *band*5, 2 (*e*). — 3. *Milit.*, a line or series of military posts or sentinels, inclosing or guarding any particular place, to prevent the passage of persons other than those entitled to pass. Hence — 4. Any line (of persons) that incloses or guards a particular place so as to prevent egress or ingress.



Cordons.—Old State House, Boston, Mass. *c*, *c*, *c*, cordons.

As hunters round a hunted creature draw
The *cordon* close and closer toward the death.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5. Any cord, braid, or lace of fine material forming a part of costume, as around the crown of a hat or hanging down from it, or used to secure a mantle or the like.—6. In *her.*, a cord used as a bearing accompanying the shield of an ecclesiastical dignitary, and usually hanging on each side. Cardinals have a cordon gules which is divided, forming lozenge-shaped meshes, and having 15 tufts or tassels in 5 rows; archbishops have one of vert, which bears only 10 tufts in 4 rows; that of bishops is also vert, with 6 tufts in 3 rows. See cut under *cardinal*.

7. A ribbon indicating the position of its wearer in an honorary order. A cordon is usually worn as a scarf over one shoulder and carried to the waist on the opposite side; it is especially the mark of a higher grade of an order.

8. In *hort.*, a plant that is naturally diffusely branched, made by pruning to grow as a single stem, in order to force larger fruit.— **Cordon bleu.** (*a*) The watered sky-blue ribbon, in the form of a scarf, worn as a badge by the knights grand cross of the old French order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of chivalry under the Bourbons. (*b*) By extension, a person wearing or entitled to the badge. (*c*) Hence, from this being the highest badge of knightly honor, any person of great eminence in his class or profession: as, the *cordon bleu* of female cookery. (*d*) In specific use, a first-class cook.—**Cordon rouge,** the red ribbon or scarf constituting the badge of the old French order of St. Louis, and now of the Legion of Honor; hence, by extension, a person wearing or entitled to wear this badge.— **Grand cordon,** the broad ribbon or scarf distinguishing the highest class of any knightly or honorary order; by extension, a member of the highest class of such an order, equivalent to *grand commander*.—**Knights of the Cordon Jaune.** See *order*.— **Littoral cordon,** in *hydrog.*, the shore-line.—**Sanitary cordon,** a line of troops or military posts on the borders of a district of country infected with disease, to cut off communication, and thus prevent the disease from spreading.

cordonette (kôr-do-net'), *n.* [See *cordonnet*, *n.*] An edging made of a small cord or piping.

cordonnet (kôr-do-nā'), *n.* [F., silk twist, a milled edge, dim. of *cordon*, a string, cord: see *cordon*.] A raised edge or border to the pattern of point-lace. Compare *crescent*.

cordonnier (kôr-do-nīā'), *n.* [F., a cobbler: see *cordwainer*.] The cobbler-fish or thread-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*.

cordovan (kôr'dō-vạn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cordevan*; < Sp. *cordovan*, now *cordoban* = Pg. *cordovão*, cordovan leather: see *cordwain*, the earlier form in English.] 1. Spanish leather. See *cordwain*.

Whilst every shepherd's boy
Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

2. Leather made from horse-hide. [Eng.]— **Cordovan embroidery,** a kind of embroidery made by means of an application of the imitation leather known as American cloth upon coarse canvas, the edges being stitched with crewel or other thread.

cord-sling (kôrd'sling), *n.* A sling with long cords or straps, which are grasped directly in the hand: distinguished from *staff-sling*.

cord-stitch (kôrd'stich), *n.* A stitch used in embroidery, consisting of two interlacing lines producing a pattern somewhat like a chain.

corduasoy (kôr-dwa-soi'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of a F. **cordе de soie* or **cordе à soie*, cord of or with silk: *soie*, silk.] A thick silk woven over a coarse cord in the warp.

corduroy (kôr'dū-roi), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *cordercy*; appar. repr. F. **cordе du roi*, lit. the king's cord (see *cordi*, *de*2, and *roy*); but the term is not found in F. Cf. *duroy*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A thick cotton stuff corded or ribbed on the surface. It is extremely durable, and is especially used for the outer garments of men engaged in rough labor, field-sports, and the like.

2. A corduroy road. See II., 1.

I bed to cross bayous an' criks (wal, it did beat all natur'), Upon a kin' o' *corderoy*, fust log, then alligator.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 13.

II. *a.* 1. Like corduroy; ribbed like corduroy: as, a *corduroy* road.— 2. Made of corduroy. **Corduroy road,** a road constructed with small logs laid together transversely through a swamp or over miry ground. [U. S.]

corduroy (kôr'dū-roi), *v. t.* [< *corduroy*, *n.*, 2.] To make or construct by means of small logs laid transversely, as a road.

The roads towards Corinth were *corduroyed* and new ones made. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 372.

cordwain (kôrd'wān), *n.* [< ME. *cordwane*, *cordewane*, *cordewan*, *corduane*, *cordan* = D. *kordуaan* = G. *corduan* = Dan. Sw. *kordуan*, cordwain, < OF. *cordowan*, *corduban*, etc., = Pr. *cordoan* = It. *cordovano* (ML. *cordoanum*), < Sp. *cordoban*, formerly *cordovan* = Pg. *cordovão*, Spanish leather, prop. (as also in OF., etc.) an adj., Cordovan, < *Cordoba*, formerly *Cordova*, L. *Corduba*, ML. *Cordoa*, a town in Spain where this leather is largely manufactured. Cf. *cordovan*.] Cordovan or Spanish leather. It is sometimes goat-skin tanned and dressed, but more frequently split horse-hide; it differs from morocco in being prepared from heavy stock, and retaining its natural grain. During the middle ages the finest leather came from Spain; the shoes of ladies and gentlemen of rank are often said to be of *cordwain*.

His schoon of *cordewane*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Figges, Reysins, Hony and *Cordoweyne*:
Dates, and Salt, Hides, and such Marchandy.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.

cordwainer (kôrd'wā-nėr), *n.* [Formerly also *cordiner*, *cordener*; < ME. *cordwaner*, *corduener*, *cordyners*, < OF. *cordouanier*, *cordouanier*, etc., F. *cordonnier* (= Pr. *cordoneir* = It. *cordovaniere*, a cordwainer, = Pg. *cordovaneiro*, a maker of cordwain), < *cordowan*, etc., cordwain: see *cordwain*.] A worker in cordwain or cordovan leather; hence, a worker in leather of any kind; a shoemaker.

The Maister of the crafte of *cordyneres*, of the fraternyte of the blyssed Trinyte, in the Cyte of Exceter, hath diuerse tymes, in vmble wise, sued to the honorable Mayour, bayliffs, and commune counsaill.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 331.

cordwainery (kôrd'wā-nėr-i), *n.* [< *cordwain* + *-ery*.] The occupation of working in leather; specifically, shoemaking.

The task of a daily pair of shoes, coupled even with some prospect of victuals, and an honourable Mastership in *Cordwainery*, . . . was nowise satisfaction enough to such a mind [as that of George Fox]. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus.

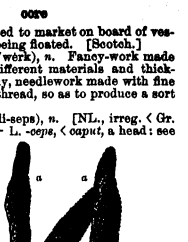
cord-wood (kôrd'wụd), *n.* 1. Cut wood sold by the cord for fuel; specifically, firewood cut in lengths of four feet, so as to be readily measured by the cord when piled.

One strong verse that can hold itself upright (as the French critic Rivarol said of Dante) with the bare help of the substantive and verb, is worth acres of . . . dead *cordwood* piled stick on stick, a boundless continuity of dryness. *Lowell*, N. A. Rev., CXX. 389.

2. Wood conveyed to market on board of vessels, instead of being floated. [Scotch.]

cord-work (kôrd'wėrk), *n.* Fancy-work made with cords of different materials and thicknesses; especially, needlework made with fine bobbin or stout thread, so as to produce a sort of coarse lace.

Cordyceps (kôr'di-seps), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + L. *-ceps*, < *caput*, a head: see *caput*.] A genus of pyrenomycetous fungi, of which a few grow upon other fungi, but by far the greater number are parasitic upon insects or their larvæ. The spores enter the breathing-openings of the larva, and the mycelium grows until it fills the interior and kills the insect. In fructification a stalk rises from the body of the insect, and in the enlarged extremity of this the perithecia are grouped. Twenty-eight species from all parts of the world have been enumerated. A species of *Cordyceps* occurs on wasps in the West Indies: the wasps thus attacked are called *guêpes végétantes*, or *vegetating wasps*. Sometimes spelled *Corditceps*.



Caterpillar-fungus (*Cordyceps militaris*), enlarged.

a, *a*, mature fruiting bodies, in which are embedded the perithecia, which appear as minute warts on the surface; *b*, *b*, pedicels; *c*, *c*, younger fruiting bodies.

cordyle (kôr'dil), *n.* A book-name of lizards of the genus *Cordylus*.

Cordyline (kôr-di-lī'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club.] A genus of arborescent palm-like liliaceous plants, of 10 species, native in the East Indies, Australia, and the Pacific islands. The stem is simple, bearing a head of long, narrow, drooping leaves, and ample panicles of small flowers. They are frequently cultivated in greenhouses, under the name of *Dracæna*. The more common species are *C. australis* and *C. indivisa*, from New Zealand. Sometimes called *palm-lilies*.

Cordylophora (kôr-di-lof'ō-rạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, a lump, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A genus of *Hydropolypinæ*, of the family *Clavidæ*, including fresh-water dioecious forms, as *C. lacustris*, having a branched stock, oval gonophores covered by the perisarc, and stolons growing over external objects.

Cordylura (kôr-di-lū'rạ), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), < Gr. *κορδύλη*, a club, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] The typical genus of *Cordyluridæ*. The flies are found by brooks, in meadows and on bushes. The metamorphoses are unknown, but the species are probably parasitic.

Cordyluridæ (kôr-di-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Macquart, 1835), < *Cordylura* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Cordylura*. The species are all parasitic, so far as known, like the *Anthomyiidæ*, to which they are closely related. They have the head large, with sunken face; the mouth bordered with bristles; the abdomen long, in the males thickened behind and with extended genitalia; the wings moderately short, with the first longitudinal vein doubled, and the hinder basal and anal cells well developed; the antennæ and legs long; and the femora bristled.

core1 (kôr), *n.* [< ME. *core*, a core, < AF. *core*, OF. *cor*, *coer*, *cuer*, mod. F. *cœur*, heart, = Pr. *cor* = Sp. *cor* (obs.) = Pg. *cor* (in *de cor*, by heart) = It. *cuore*, < L. *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*: see *heart*.] 1. The heart or innermost part of anything; hence, the nucleus or central or most essential part, literally or figuratively: as, the *core* of a question.

Or ache [parsley] seede, & sakes of sarment [vine-cuttings]
Wherof the flaume hath lefte *core* exile,
The body so, not alle the bones, brent.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

Whose *core*
Stands sound and great within him. *Chapman*.

Give me that man
That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him
In my heart's *core*, ay, in my heart of heart.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Specifically — (*a*) The central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds or kernels: as, the *core* of an apple or a quince.

One is all Pulp, and the other all *Core*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 5.

(*b*) In *arch.*, the inner part or filling of a wall or column. (*c*) In *med.*, the fibrous innermost part of a boil. (*d*) In *molding*, the internal mold of a casting, which fills the space intended to be left hollow. Cores are made of molding-sand, mixed

with other ingredients to give strength and porosity, and are usually baked before being used. (*e*) In *teleg.*, the central cord of insulated conducting wires in a submarine or subterranean cable. (*f*) The iron nucleus of an electromagnet. (*g*) In *rope-making*, a central strand around which other strands are twisted, as in a wire rope or a cable. (*h*) In *hydraul. engin.*, an impervious wall or structure, as of concrete, in an embankment or dike of porous material, to prevent the passage of water by percolation. (*i*) The cylindrical piece of rock obtained in boring by means of the diamond drill or any other boring-machine which makes an annular cut. Also called *carrot*. (*j*) The bony central part of the horn of a ruminant; a horn-core, or process of the frontal bone.

The sheathing of the *cores* in the Bovidæ, and nakedness in the Cervidæ, . . . is in curious relation to their habitat and to their habits. *Ralegh*, Hist. World.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 200.

(*k*) In *prehistoric archæol.*, a piece of flint, obsidian, or similar material, from which knives and other stone implements have been chipped. —**3†.** The center or innermost part of any open space.

In the *core* of the square she raised a tower of a furlong high. *Ralegh*, Hist. World.

4. A disorder in sheep caused by worms in the liver.—**5.** An internal induration in the udder of a cow. [Local, U. S.]

A cow won't kick when she is milked unless she has either *core* in her dugs or chopped tits, and is handled roughly. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 7.

False core, in *brass-founding*, a loose piece of the mold: called by iron-founders a *drawback*. —**Loam-and-sand core**, in *metal-casting*, a core made of sharp dry sand, loam, and horse-manure, the loam being used to render the compound strong and adhesive. —**Resin core**, in *founding*, a dry-sand core containing resin, which is occasionally added to give increased tenacity.

core[1] (kōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cored*, ppr. *coring*. [< *core*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make, mold, or cast on a core.

This iron [hard iron] cannot be drilled, or chipped, or filed, and the bolt-holes must be *cored*.

Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

2. To remove the core of, as of an apple or other fruit.—**3.** To roll in salt and prepare for drying: applied to herrings.

core[2] (kōr), *n.* [A dial. (unassibilated) form of *chore*[1] = *char*[1], a job: see *char*[1], *chore*[1].] In *mining*, the number of hours, generally from six to eight, during which each party of miners works before being relieved. The miner's day is thus usually divided into three or four *cores* or shifts.

core[3] (kōr), *n.* [Also *cor*; a more phonetic spelling of *corps*[2], < F. *corps*, a body: see *corps*.] **1.** A body.—**2.** A body of persons; a party; a crew; a corps. *Bacon.*

He left the *cor*,
And never fac'd the field.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

There was as winsome wench and waile,
That night enlisted in the *core*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

core[4], **coren**[1]†, *pp.* [ME.: see *chosen*.] Chosen; directed.

In a blessud tym then was I bore,
When al my lois to the is *core*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Corean (kō-rē′an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corea* or *Korea*, Latinized from *Kao-li* (pron. kou'lē'), the Chinese name of the country.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Corea or its inhabitants.—**Corean pottery**, a name given by collectors to a pottery of medium hardness, having a cloudy white surface, coarsely painted with geometrical and conventional patterns in black, dark red, etc. The products of Corea not being perfectly known, many varieties of ceramic ware have been improperly called by this name. The art has greatly deteriorated, the earlier examples showing very characteristic and effective qualities, especially in the treatment of color, and affording models much esteemed by the potters of Japan and China.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Corea, a peninsular kingdom situated northeast of China, to which it is tributary.—**2.** The language of Corea.

Also *Korean*.

core-barrel (kōr′bar′el), *n.* In *gun-construction*, a long cylindrical tube of cast- or wrought-iron closed at the lower end, used in cooling cast guns from the interior. The exterior is fluted longitudinally for the escape of gas, steam, etc. When prepared for use the exterior is covered with a closely coiled layer of small rope, over which is placed an adherent layer of molding-composition, thoroughly dried. A gas-pipe, inserted through the cap at the top and extending nearly to the bottom, allows the influx of the water for cooling, and a short pipe extending a little distance through the cap furnishes an exit for the heated water. In casting, the axis of the core-barrel is coincident with that of the gun.

core-box (kōr′boks), *n.* The box in which the core, or mass of sand producing any hollow part in a casting, is made; specifically, a hollow metallic model cut symmetrically in halves, employed to give the proper form to the exterior surface of the cores used in the fabrication of hollow projectiles.

coreciprocal (kō-rē-sip′rō-kal), *a.* Reciprocal one to another.—**Coreciprocal screw**, one of a set of six screws such that a wrench about any one tends to produce no twist round any of the others.

coreclisis (kor-ē-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corecleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *κλείειν*, closing, < *κλεισ-*, close: see *closet*, *v.*] In *surg.*, the obliteration of the pupil of the eye. Also *corodisis*.

corectasis (kor-rek′tā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *ἔκτασις*, extension: see *ectasis*.] Dilatation of the pupil of the eye. *Dunglison.*

corectome (ko-rek′tōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐκ-τομος*, verbal adj. of *ἐκτέμνειν*, cut out, < *ἐκ*, out, of, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A surgical instrument used in cutting through the iris to make an artificial pupil; an iridectome.

corectomia (kor-ek-tō′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL., as *corectome*, q. v. Cf. *anatomy*.] In *surg.*, iridectomy.

corectomy (ko-rek′tō-mi), *n.* Same as *corectomia*.

corectopia (kor-ek-tō′pi-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐκτοπος*, out of place, < *ἐξ*, out, + *τόπος*, place: see *topic*.] An eccentric position of the pupil in the iris.

coredialysis (kor″ē-di-al′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *διάλυσις*, separation: see *dialysis*.] Separation of the iris from the ciliary body of the eye.

co-regent (kō-rē′jent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *regent*.] A joint regent or ruler.

The *co-regents* ventured to rebuke their haughty partner, and assert their own dignity. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 25.

Ptolemy IX. . . . was *co-regent* with his father B.C. 121–117. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 717.

Coregonidæ (kor-e-gon′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-idæ*.] The whitefishes, *Coregoninæ*, classed as a family of malacopterygian or isospondylous fishes.

Coregoninæ (kor″e-gō-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coregonus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidæ*, with the mouth small, jaws toothless or with only small teeth, the scales of the body rather large, and the color plain: commonly called in the United States *whitefish*. In Great Britain species of *Coregoninæ* are called *sendace*, *gwyniad*, *pollan*, and *fresh-water herring*. Nearly all are generally referred to one genus, *Coregonus*. See cut under *whitefish*.

coregonine (ko-reg′ō-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Coregoninæ* or whitefish.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*; a whitefish.

Coregonus (ko-reg′ō-nus), *n.* [NL., of uncertain formation.] The typical and leading genus of the subfamily *Coregoninæ*, characterized by a small mouth, large scales, and very weak dentition, the teeth being reduced to a mere roughness or wanting entirely. The species reach a length of a foot or more. They inhabit clear lakes, rarely entering streams except to spawn, and hence are locally restricted to the lake-systems of the various countries they inhabit. Of American species *C. clupeiformis*, the common whitefish, is the largest, and the finest as a food-fish. *C. williamsoni* is the Rocky Mountain whitefish. *C. quadrilateralis*, the Manomonee whitefish, is also called *round-fish*, *round-fish*, and *skunk-nose*. *C. labradoricus* is the Musquaw river whitefish or lake-whitefish. *C. artedii* and *C. hoyi* are known as cisco or lake-herring. *C. albus* (or *oxyrhynchus*) is the *tittaliu* of Lake Michigan. *C. tullibee* is the mongrel whitefish. *Otsego bosc* is an established misnomer of the common whitefish. See cut under *whitefish*.

Coreidæ (ko-rē′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous insects, of the group *Geocores* or land-bugs, remarkable for their size and grotesque shapes, and abounding chiefly in tropical regions. Their technical characters are 4-jointed antennæ, a small triangular scutellum, and numerous hemolymal nervures. *Diactor* (*Aniscoscelis*) *bilineatus* of Brazil has singular foliaceous appendages of the posterior tibial joints. The species of temperate regions are comparatively small and inconspicuous. The *Coreidæ* are divided into 6 subfamilies, *Aniscoscelinæ*, *Coreinæ*, *Discogastrarinæ*, *Alydinæ*, *Leptocorisinæ*, and *Pseudophloeinæ*. Also *Coreoda*, *Coreodea*.

Coreinæ (kor-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Coreidæ*, containing such forms as the common squash-bug, *Anasa tristis*. See cut under *squash-bug*.

co-relation (kō-rē-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *relation*. Cf. *correlation*.] Corresponding relation. See *correlation*. [Rare.]

co-relative (kō-rel′ạ-tiv), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *relative*. Cf. *correlative*.] Having a corresponding relation. See *correlative*. [Rare.]

co-relatively (kō-rel′ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In connection; in simultaneous relation. [Rare.]

What ought to take places *co-relatively* with their [the students'] executive practice, the formation of their taste by the accurate study of the models from which they draw. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, § 166.

coreles (kōr′les), *a.* [< *core*[1] + *-less*.] Wanting a core; without pith; hence, poetically, weak; without vigor.

I am gone in years, my liege, am very old,
Coreless and sapless. *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, ii. 1.

core-lifter (kōr′lif″tėr), *n.* A device for raising the core left by a diamond drill in a boring.

corelligionist (kō-rē-lij′ọn-ist), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *religion* + *-ist*.] One of the same religion as another; one belonging to the same church or the same branch of the church. Also *co-religionist*.

In that event the various religious persuasions would strain every effort to secure an election to the council of their *co-religionists*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

His [Samuel Morley's] *co-religionists* . . . form an important element of the Liberal party.

R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 182.

corella (ko-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of *cora*, < Gr. *κόρη*, girl, pupil, doll.] A parrot of the genus *Nymphicus*. The Australian corella, *N. novæ-hollandiæ*, is about 12 inches long, with a pointed crest somewhat like a cockatoo's, long-exserted middle tail-feathers, and dark plumage with white wing-coverts, yellow crest, and orange auriculars.

Australian Corella (*Nymphicus novæ-hollandiæ*).

corelysis (ko-rel′i-sis), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *λύσις*, separation, < *λύειν*, loosen, separate.] In *surg.*, the operation of breaking up adhesions between the edge of the pupil and the capsule of the lens of the eye.

coremorphosis (kor-ē-môr′fō-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *μόρφωσις*, formation, < *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, a form.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil; iridectomy.

coren[1], *pp.* See *core*[4].

coren[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *currant*[2].

corenclisis (kor-en-klī′sis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *corencleisis*, < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil, + *ἐν*, in, + *κλεισ-αι*, closing, < *κλεισ-ειν*, close: see *closet*, *v.*] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea and cutting it off.

Coreoda, **Coreodea** (ko-rē-ō′dạ, -dē′a), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Coreidæ*.

coreoid (kor′ē-oid), *a.* Resembling or related to the *Coreidæ*; of or pertaining to the *Coreoidea*.

Coreoidea (kor-ē-oi-dē′ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coreus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily or series of heteropterous insects, corresponding to the family *Coreidæ* in the widest sense. As used by Stal, Uhler, and other systematists, the term covers the families *Coreidæ*, *Berytidæ*, *Lygæidæ*, *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Capsidæ*, *Acanthiidæ*, *Tingitidæ*, *Aradidæ*, and *Phymatidæ*, each of which is itself subdivided into several subfamilies.

Coreopsis (kō-rē-op′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις* (*κορι-*, *κορε-*), a bedbug, + *ὄψις*, resemblance: in allusion to the form of the seed, which has two little horns at the end, giving it the appearance of an insect.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Compositæ*. Most of the species are herbaceous perennials, with opposite leaves and yellow or party-colored rays. The fruit is an achene, flat on one side and convex on the other, slightly winged, and usually has two or three awns, but often none. The genus is closely related to *Bidens*, which differs from it in having the achene always awned and the awns barbed. There are over 50 species, mostly of the United States and Mexico, with some in the Andes, South Africa, and the Sandwich islands. Several of the American species are in common cultivation for their showy, handsome flowers.

core-piece (kōr′pēs), *n.* In *rope-making*, a yarn run through the center of a rope to render it solid; a core; a heart.

coreplastic (kor-ē-plas'tik), *a.* [< *coreplasty* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of coreplasty: as, a *coreplastic* operation.

coreplasty (kor'ē-plas-ti), *n.* [< Gr. *κόρη*, pupil, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, any operation for forming an artificial pupil.

core-print (kōr'print), *n.* In *molding*, a piece which projects from a pattern to support the extremity of a core.

corer (kōr'ėr), *n.* An instrument for cutting the core out of fruit: as, an apple-*corer*.

coreses (kor'e-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. an incorrect pl. of Gr. *κόρις* (pl. *κόριες*), a bedbug: from the resemblance in shape and color.] In *bot.*, dark-red, broad, discoid bodies, found beneath the epicarp of grapes.

co-residual (kō-rē-zid'ū-al), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *residual.*] In *math.*, a point on a cubic curve so related to any system of four points on the cubic (of which system it is said to be the co-residual) that, if any conic be described through those fixed points, the co-residual lies on a common chord of the cubic and conic.

co-respondent (kō-re-spon'dent), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *respondent.*] In *law*, a joint respondent, or one proceeded against along with another or others in an action; specifically, in *Eng. law*, a man charged with adultery, and made a party together with the wife to the husband's suit for divorce.

coret (kō' ret), *n.* [< NL. *Coretus* (Adanson, 1757).] A kind of pond-snail of the family *Lymnæidæ* and genus *Planorbis* (which see).

coretomia (kor-e-tō'mi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye, + *τομή*, a cutting, < *τέμνειν*, cut. See *anatomy.*] Same as *coretomy*.

coretomy (ko-ret'ō-mi), *n.* [< NL. *coretomia*, q. v.] In *surg.*, an operation for forming an artificial pupil, in which the iris is simply cut through without the removal of any part of it.

Coreus (kō'rē-us), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug: see *Coris* and *Coriea.*] A genus of bugs, typical of the family *Coreidæ*. *C. marginatus* is an example.

core-valve (kōr'valv), *n.* A valve formed by a plug of circular section occupying the same relation to its seat or surrounding casing as the core of a faucet does to the casting itself. The plug has a rotary motion in its seat.

core-wheel (kōr'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having recesses into which the cogs of another wheel may be inserted, or into which cogs may be driven. It is made by placing cores in the mold in which it is cast, which form the openings or recesses.

Core-wheel.

corf (kōrf), *n.* [A var. of *corb*[1], a basket: see *corb*[1].] 1. In *coal-mining*, a box in which coals are conveyed from the working-place to the shaft. This was formerly done in wicker baskets, whence the name. Also *carf*. [Eng.]—2. A local English measure of coal. In Durham it is 4 bushels, or 3½ hundredweight; in Derbyshire, 2¼ level bushels, or 2 hundredweight.

Also *corve*.

corf-house (kōrf'hous), *n.* In Scotland, a temporary shed where the nets and other material used in salmon-fishing are stored, and where the fish are cured and packed.

Corfiote, Corfute (kōr'fi-ōt, kōr'fūt), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Corfu, the most northerly of the Ionian islands in Greece.

coria, *n.* Plural of *corium*.

Coriacea (kō-ri-ā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *coriaceus*, of leather: see *coriaceous.*] A division of pupiparous *Diptera*, corresponding to the family *Hippoboscidæ* with the addition of the *Braulidæ*. Also *Coriaceæ*.

coriaceous (kō-ri-ā'shius), *a.* [= F. *coriace*, < LL. *coriaceus* (> also ult. E. *cuirass*), < L. *corium*, leather: see *corium.*] 1. Consisting of leather.—2. Resembling leather in texture, toughness, pliability, or appearance; leathery. Specifically applied—(*a*) in *bot.*, to a leaf, calyx, capsule, etc.; (*b*) in *ornith.*, to the tough-skinned bills and feet of water-birds, in distinction from the usually hard, horny parts of land-birds; (*c*) in *entom.*, to the elytra, etc., of insects; (*d*) in *conch.*, to the marginal tegument of the chitons, into which the plates are inserted.

coriamyrtin (kō'ri-a-mėr'tin), *n.* [< *Coriaria*] + *myrt*(*ifolia*) + *-in*[2].] A white, crystalline, odorless, very bitter, and very poisonous substance, found in the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*. It is a glucoside.

coriander (kō-ri-an'dėr), *n.* [Earlier *coliander*, < ME. *coliaundre, caliawndyre*, < AS. *coliandre*, also *celendre* = OHG. *chullantar, cullontar, kullandar, collander*, etc. (< MLL. *coliandrum, coleandrum, colisandrus*); = D. G. Dan. Sw. *koriander*, = F. *coriandre* = Pr. *coriandre, coliandre* = Sp. It. *coriandro* = Pg. *coentro;* < L. *coriandrum*, ML. also *coriander, coriannum* (also *coliandrum*, etc.: see above), < Gr. *κορίαννον*, also *κόριον*, coriander; said to be < *κόρις*, a bedbug, with allusion to the smell of the leaves.] 1. The popular name of the umbelliferous plant *Coriandrum sativum*. The fruit (popularly called *coriander-seeds*) is globose and nearly smooth, and pleasantly aromatic; it is used for flavoring curries, pastry, etc., and in medicine as a stimulant and carminative.

Coriander (*Coriandrum sativum*).

Coriander last to these succeeds,
That hangs on slightest threads her trembling seeds.
Cowper, tr. of Virgil, The Salad.

2. The fruit of this plant.

To represse fumes and propulse vapours from the Brain, it shalbe excellent good after Supper to chaw . . . a few graynes of *Coriander*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

Coriander-seed†, money. *Nares.* [Slang.]

The spunkers, spur-royals, rose-nobles and other *coriander seed* with which she was quilted all over.
Ozell, tr. of Rabelais.

Coriandrum (kō-ri-an'drum), *n.* [NL. use of L. *coriandrum:* see *coriander.*] A genus of plants, natural order *Umbelliferæ*, containing two species. They are slender annual herbs with white flowers, natives of the Mediterranean region. *C. sativum*, the official coriander, is cultivated on account of its seeds, or rather fruits. The other species is *C. tordylioides*, of Syria. See *coriander.*

Coriaria (kō-ri-ā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of polypetalous exogens, the sole representative of the natural order *Coriariæ*, shrubby natives of the Mediterranean region, India, New Zealand, and Peru. The best-known species is *C. myrtifolia* of southern Europe, the leaves of which are strongly astringent and bitter, and are employed for dyeing black and in tanning; hence its name of *tanners'* or *curriers' sumac*. The leaves contain a poisonous principle, coriamyrtin. The toxic poison of New Zealand is furnished probably by *C. sarmentosa*, the wineberry-shrub of the settlers, which bears a berry-like fruit, the juice of which is made into a wine like that from elderberries.

Corimelæna (kor'i-me-lē'nạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρις*, a bedbug, + *μέλαινα*, fem. of *μέλας*, black.] A genus of heteropterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Scutelleridæ*. *Adam White*, 1839.

Flea-like Negro-bug (*Corimelæna pulicaria*). (Small figure shows natural size.)

Corimelænidæ (kor-i-mel-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corimelæna* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Scutelleridæ*, typified by the genus *Corimelæna*, containing mostly black hemispherical bugs, species of which are common in all parts of the United States.

corindon†, *n.* Same as *corundum*.

corinne (kō-rin'), *n.* [< F. *corinnes*, used in pl. as a quasi-generic name (Lesson, 1832).] One of a group of humming-birds with long lancelike bills and very brilliant coloration. *Lepidolarynx mesoleucus*, of Brazil, is a beautiful species, 4½ inches long, green, with a white line along the under parts, white flank-tufts, a white line under the eye, and the gorget crimson. The bill is straight and twice as long as the head.

corinth†, *n.* A "restored" form of *currant*[2].

The chief riches of Zante consist in *corinths*.
W. Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.

Corinthiac (kō-rin'thi-ak), *a.* [< L. *Corinthiacus*, < Gr. *Κορινθιακός*, < *Κόρινθος*: see *Corinthian.*] Corinthian.

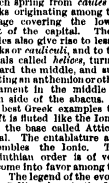
Corinthian (kō-rin'thi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Corinthius*, < Gr. *Κορίνθιος*, pertaining to *Κόρινθος*, L. *Corinthus*, Corinth.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a powerful city of ancient Greece, noted for the magnificence of its artistic adornment, and for its luxury and licentiousness. Hence —2. Licentious; profligate.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old priestess and all her young *Corinthian* laity.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

3. Amateur: as, a *Corinthian* yacht-race (that is, a yacht-race in which only amateurs handle the boats). See II., 3, 4.—**Corinthian brass**, an erroneous expression for *Corinthian bronze:* used colloquially for excessive impudence or assurance. Compare *brass*[1], 8.—**Corinthian bronze**, an alloy produced at Corinth, famous in antiquity, especially among the Romans, for its excellent quality and the artistic character and technical perfection of the utensils and art-objects made of it.—**Corinthian helmet**, a type of Greek helmet the origin of which was attributed to Corinth, though its use was by no means peculiar to that city. It had cheek-pieces continuous with the back, extending beneath the chin, and separated in front by a narrow opening in part closed by a nasal and extending to the eye-holes. The convex upper portion projected beyond the lower portion, and commonly bore the long upright crest of the usual form. When the wearer was not in action the helmet was pushed back on the head for greater comfort, the cheek-pieces resting on the forehead.—**Corinthian order**, in *arch.*, the most ornate of the classical orders, and the most slender in its proportions. The capital is shaped like a bell, adorned with rows of acanthus-leaves, and less commonly with leaves of other plants. The usual form of abacus is concave on each of its sides, the projecting angles being supported by graceful shoots of acanthus, forming volutes which spring from *caules* or stalks originating among the foliage covering the lower part of the capital. These caules also give rise to lesser stalks or *cauliculi*, and to the spirals called *helices*, turned toward the middle, and supporting an anthemion or other ornament in the middle of each side of the abacus. In the best Greek examples the shaft is fluted like the Ionic, and the base called Attic is usual. The entablature also resembles the Ionic. The Corinthian order is of very early origin, though it did not come into favor among the Greeks until comparatively late. The legend of the evolution of the Corinthian capital by Callimachus, in the fifth century B. C., from a calathus (a woman's basket) placed on a maiden's tomb and covered with a tile, about which the leaves of a plant of acanthus had grown, is a fable. Among notable Greek examples of the order are the Tholus of Polyclitus at Epidaurus (fifth century B. C.), the choragic monument of Lysicrates at Athens (335–4 B. C.), and the temple of the Olympian Zeus at Athens, finished by Hadrian. The rich character of the order commended it to the Romans, who, as well as their followers of the Renaissance, used it freely, and modified it in accordance with their taste.—**Corinthian pottery**, Corinthian ware. See *Corinthian style.*—**Corinthian style**, in ancient Greek vase-painting, an early style, existing prior to the black-figured style proper, the decoration being taken directly from Oriental embroideries and similar work. It consists of bands of fantastic animals, human-headed birds, winged

Corinthian Helmet.
Bust of Pallas in Glyptothek, Munich.

Roman Corinthian Order.



Greek Vase, decorated in the Corinthian style.

human figures, rosettes, conventionalized foliage, and the like, painted in black and dull red or violet upon the clay of the vase as a ground.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Corinth. Hence —**2.** A gay, licentious person; an adventurer; a ruffian; a bully. [Old slang.]

A *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Who is this gallant, honest Mike?—is he a *Corinthian* —a cutter like thyself? *Scott*, Kenilworth, iii.

3. A member of the aristocracy; specifically, a gentleman who steers his own yacht or rides his own horses. [Eng. slang.] Hence—**4.** An amateur; specifically, an amateur sailor.

It is to canoeists . . . that the yachtsman may look for some of the most valuable additions to the ranks of *Corinthians*, as those who follow canoeing do so from pure love of sport. *Forest and Stream*, XXI.

Epistles to the Corinthians, the two epistles written by the apostle Paul to the church at Corinth. The first epistle to the Corinthians gives a clearer insight than any other portion of the New Testament into the institution, feelings, and opinions of the church of the earlier period of the apostolic age. The second epistle is equally important in relation to the history of the apostle himself. Often abbreviated *Cor.*

Corinthianize (kō-rin'thi-an-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Corinthianized*, ppr. *Corinthianizing*. [< *Corinthian* + *-ize*.] To live like the Corinthians; hence, to lead a life of licentiousness and debauchery.

The sensuality and licentiousness which had made the word *corinthianize* a synonym for self-indulgence and wantonness became roots of bitterness, strife, and immorality. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 809.

coriour, *n.* An obsolete form of *currier*.

Coriphilus (ko-rif'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1830); more correctly *Coriophilus*, Sundevall, 1873; also *Corophilus*, Gould, and *Corythophilus*, Agassiz; < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, + φίλος, fond.] A genus of diminutive parrots, of the subfamily *Lorinæ* or lories, of brilliant coloration. The leading species is *C. tatianus* of Tahiti in the Society islands; *C. smaragdinis* of the Marquesas islands is another.

Coris (kor'is), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug, also a kind of St. John's-wort, and a kind of fish.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*. There is only one species, the blue maritime coris, *C. Monspeliensis*, which grows in the Mediterranean region. It is a thyme-like plant with a dense terminal raceme of purplish flowers.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Coris*.

Corisa (kor'i-sä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), irreg. < Gr. κόρις, a bedbug.] The typical genus of *Corisidæ*; a large genus of aquatic bugs, including a majority of the family. *C. interrupta* is a common American species, found in pools from New York to Brazil.

Corisa interrupta.
(Line shows natural size.)

Corisidæ (ko-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corisa* + *-idæ*.] A family of heteropterous hemipterous insects, the most aberrant group of *Heteroptera*, typified by the genus *Corisa*. The head overlaps the front of the prothorax, the two parts being closely coaptated; the fore tarsi or palæ are blade-like, beset with bristles on the edge, and ending in a slender claw; and the short flat mouth is directed obliquely backward and downward.

corium (kō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *coria* (-ä). [< L. *corium*, a hide, leather. Hence ult. E. *coriaceous*, *cuirass*, *quarry*[3], q. v.] **1.** In *anat.*, the innermost layer of the skin; the cutis vera or true skin, as distinguished from the cuticle or scarfskin; the derma, as distinguished from the epidermis; the enderon, as distinguished from the ectheron. See cut under *skin*.—**2.** In *entom.*, the basal portion of the hemielytrum of a heteropterous insect, distinguished by its horny texture from the terminal portion or membrane. See cut under *clavus*.

corival (kō-rī'val), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *rival*, *n.* Cf. *corrival*.] A rival or fellow-rival; a competitor; a corrival.

A competitor and *co-rival* with the king.
Bacon, Charge at Session for the Verge.

Co-rival, though used as synonymous with rival and corrival, is a different word. Two persons or more rivalling another are the only true *co-rivals*. *Latham.*

corivalt, *v. t.* See *corrival*.

corivalry†, **corivalship**†. See *corrivalry*, *corrivalship*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cork* (in comp. *cork-bark*, *cork-tre*) = D. *kork*, *kurk* = G. *kork* = Dan. Sw. *kork*, < Sp. *corcho*, cork, < L. *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, particularly the bark of the cork-tree (which was called *suber*, > *suber*, cork): see *cortex*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A species of oak, *Quercus Suber*, growing in the south of Europe (especially in Spain and Portugal) and in the north of Africa, having a thick, rough bark, for the sake of which it is often planted. It grows to the height of from 20 to 40 feet, and yields bark every 6 to 10 years for 150 years.—**2.** The outer bark of this oak, which is very light and elastic, and is used for many purposes, especially for stoppers for bottles and casks, for artificial legs, for inner soles of shoes, for floats of nets, etc. It grows to a thickness of one or two inches, and after removal is replaced by a gradual annual growth from the original cork cambium. Burnt cork or Spanish black is used as an artists' pigment, and was formerly employed in medicine. Finely powdered cork has been used as an absorbent, under the name of *suberin*.

3. In *bot.*, a constituent of the bark of most phænogamous plants, especially of dicotyledons. It constitutes the inner growing layer known as the cambium, cork cambium, or phellogen, the outer dead portion constituting the bulk of the bark. (See *bark*[2].) It may also occur within the stem itself, and is often formed in the repair of wounds in plants.

4. Something made of cork. Specifically—(*a*) A cork heel or sole in a shoe.

When she gaed up the tolbooth stairs,
The *corks* frae her heels did flee.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 118).

(*b*) A stopper or bung for a bottle, cask, or other vessel, cut out of cork; also, by extension, a stopper made of some other substance; as, a rubber *cork*. (*c*) A small float of cork used by anglers to buoy up their fishing-lines or to indicate when a fish bites or nibbles; by extension, any such float, even when not made of cork.—**Fossil cork.** See *fossil*.—**Mountain cork**, a variety of asbestos.—**Velvet cork**, the best quality of cork-bark. It is of a pale-reddish color and not less than an inch and a half thick.

II. *a.* Made of or with cork; consisting wholly or chiefly of cork.—**Cork carpet.** See *kamptulicon*.—**Cork jacket**, a contrivance in the form of a jacket without sleeves, padded with pieces of cork, designed to buoy up a person in the water.—**Cork lace.** See *lace*.

cork[1] (kôrk), *v. t.* [< *cork*[1], *n.*] **1.** To stop or bung with a piece of cork, as a bottle or cask; confine or make fast with a cork.—**2.** To stop or check as if with a cork, as a person speaking; silence suddenly or effectually: generally with *up*: as, this poser *corked* him *up*; *cork* (yourself) *up*. [Humorous slang.]—**3.** To blacken with burnt cork, as the face, to represent a negro.

cork[2], *n.* [Sc. *corkie*; < ME. *corke*.] A bristle; in the plural, bristles; beard.

His berde was brothy and blake, that tilde his brest rechede,
Grassede as a mereswyne with *corkes* fulle huge.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1061.

cork[3] (kôrk), *n.* A corruption of *calk*[3]. [U. S.]

cork[4] (kôrk), *n.* [Also written *korker*; < Norw. *korkje*; supposed to be a corruption of *orchil*: see *orchil*.] The name given in the Highlands of Scotland to the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, yielding a crimson or purple dye. See *cudbear*.

corkage (kôr'kāj), *n.* [< *cork*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The corking or uncorking of bottles; hence, the serving of wine or other bottled beverages in hotels and inns. Specifically—**2.** A charge made by hotel-keepers and others (*a*) for the serving of wine and liquors not furnished by the house, or (*b*) for the corking and re-serving of partly emptied bottles.

cork-bark (kôrk'bärk), *n.* [ME. *corkbarke*; < *cork*[1] + *bark*[2].] Same as *cork*[1], 2.

cork-black (kôrk'blak), *n.* See *black*.

cork-brick (kôrk'brik), *n.* A kind of strawboard or cardboard in which ground cork is mixed with the paper-pulp. It is light, elastic, and a non-conductor of heat and sound.

corkbrain (kôrk'brān), *n.* A light, empty-headed person. *Nares.*

We are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains*. *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

cork-brained (kôrk'brānd), *a.* Light-headed; empty-headed; foolish. *John Taylor.*

cork-cutter (kôrk'kut'ėr), *n.* **1.** One whose trade is the making of corks.—**2.** A tool for cutting cork; specifically, a hard brass tube sharpened at one end for cutting corks from sheet-cork.

corked (kôrkt), *p. a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Stopped with a cork.—**2.** Fitted with cork; having a cork heel or sole.

A *corked* shoe or slipper. *Hulost.*

And tread on *corked* stilts a prisoner's pace.
Sp. Hall, Satires, iv. 6.

3. Having acquired the taste of cork; corky: as, *corked* wine.

A bottle of claret was brought. . . . Philip, tasting his glass, called out, "Faugh! It's *corked!*" "So it is, and very badly *corked*," growls my lord.
Thackeray, Philip, xviii.

corker (kôr'kėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which corks.—**2.** In *manuf.*, an instrument to stretch women's shoes.—**3.** [Literally, that which *corks* or stops the discussion.] An unanswerable fact or argument; that which makes further discussion or action unnecessary or impossible; a settler. [Slang.]—**4.** A successful examination; a "rush." [College slang, U. S.]

cork-fossil (kôrk'fos'il), *n.* A variety of amphibole or hornblende, resembling vegetable cork. It is the lightest of all minerals.

corkiness (kôr'ki-nes), *n.* [< *corky* + *-ness*.] The quality of being like cork; lightness with elasticity.

corking-pin (kôr'king-pin), *n.* A pin of a large size, said to have been formerly used for fixing a woman's head-dress to a cork mold.

She took a large *corking-pin* out of her sleeve, and with the point directed towards her, pinned the plaits all fast together a little above the hem. *Sterne.*

cork-leather (kôrk'leтн'ėr), *n.* A fabric formed of two sheets of leather with a thin layer of cork between them, the whole being glued and pressed together.

cork-machine (kôrk'mą-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making corks.

cork-oak (kôrk'ōk'), *n.* See *cork-tree*.

cork-press, **cork-presser** (kôrk'pres, -pres'ėr), *n.* A device for compressing corks, to cause them to enter the necks of bottles easily.

cork-pull (kôrk'pul), *n.* A device for extracting corks from bottles when they have fallen below the neck.

corkscrew (kôrk'skrō), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A tool consisting of a helicoidal piece or "screw" of steel, with a sharp point and a transverse handle, used to draw corks from bottles.

II. *a.* Having the form of a corkscrew; spiral: as, a *corkscrew* curl.

She came down the *corkscrew* stairs, and found Phœbe in the parlor arranging the tea-things.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxii.

corkscrew (kôrk'skrō), *v. t.* [< *corkscrew*, *n.*] To cause to move like a corkscrew; direct or follow out in a spiral or twisting way.

Catching sight of him, Mr. Bantam *corkscrewed* his way through the crowd, and welcomed him with ecstasy.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxv.

cork-tree (kôrk'trē), *n.* [< ME. *cork-tre*.] The *Quercus Suber*, the outer bark of which is the substance cork. Also called *cork-oak*.—**Brazilian cork-tree**, a bignoniaceous shrub, *Tabebuia uliginosa*, the soft wood of which is used as a substitute for cork.—**East Indian cork-tree**, *Millingtonia hortensis*, a large tree of the same order, with large white fragrant flowers, cultivated in avenues and gardens.

corkwood (kôrk'wůd), *n.* One of several West Indian trees with light or porous wood, as the *Anona palustris*, *Ochroma Lagopus*, *Paritium tiliaceum*, and *Pisonia obtusata*.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

corky (kôr'ki), *a.* [< *cork*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Of the nature of cork; resembling cork; hence, shriveled; withered.

Bind fast his *corky* arms. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7.

The layers of the bark are rarely well marked, and they generally become soon obliterated by irregular *corky* growths in the substance of the bark itself.
Bessey, Botany, p. 448.

2. Tasting of cork; corked: usually said of wines: as, a *corky* flavor.

corlew†, *n.* An obsolete form of *curlew*.

corm (kôrm), *n.* [< NL. *cormus*, < Gr. κορμός, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off, < κείρειν (√ *κερ, *κορ), cut, lop, shear: see *shear*.]

Corm of Crocus, entire and cut longitudinally.

1. In *bot.*, a bulb-like, solid, fleshy subterranean stem, producing leaves and buds on the up

per surface and roots from the lower, as in the cyclamen. Some corms are coated with the sheathing bases of one or two leaves, as in the crocus and gladiolus, and are then often called *solid bulbs*. There are all gradations between the true naked corm and the bulb consisting wholly of coats or scales.

2. In *zoöl.*, a cormus.

corme (kôrm), *n.* [< F. *corme* (= Sp. *corma*), service-apple, sorb-apple, *cormier*, service-tree, sorb-tree; according to Littré repr. L. *cornum*, which means, however, the cornel cherry; Prior says "from an ancient Gaulish name of a cider made from its (the service-tree's) fruit, the *κόρμα* of Dioscorides": Gr. *κόρμα* (Dioscorides), also *κάρμα* (Athenæus), a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink.] The service-tree, *Pyrus domestica*.

cormelle (kôr-mel'), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

cor. mem. An abbreviation of *corresponding member*.

cormi, *n.* Plural of *cormus*.

cormigen (kôr'mō-jen), *n.* [< *Cormogenæ*.] Same as *cormophyte*.

Cormogenæ (kôr-moj'e-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής* (L. *-genus*), producing: see *-genous*.] Same as *Cormophyta*.

cormogeny (kôr-moj'e-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *-γενής*, producing. See *Cormogenæ*.] The history of the development of races or other aggregates of individuals, as communities and families. [Rare.]

cormophyly (kôr-mof'i-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *φίλον*, tribe.] Tribal history of races, communities, or other aggregates of individual living organisms. [Rare.]

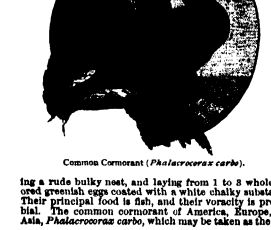
Cormophyta (kôr-mof'i-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cormophytum*: see *cormophyte*.] One of two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom as arranged by Endlicher, comprising all plants that have a proper axis of growth (stem and root), and including all phænogamous plants as well as the higher vascular cryptogams. The other division was named *Thallophyta*. Also *Cormogenæ*.

cormophyte (kôr'mō-fīt), *n.* [< NL. *cormophytum*, < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree (see *corm*), + *φυτόν*, a plant.] A plant of the division *Cormophyta*; a plant having a true axis of growth. Also *cormogen*.

cormophytic (kôr-mō-fit'ik), *a.* [< *cormophyte* + *-ic*.] Having the characters of a cormophyte or of the *Cormophyta*; having stem or leaves more or less distinctly differentiated.

Cormorandæ (kôr-mō-ran'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A synonym of *Lamellibranchiata*. *Burmeister*, 1843.—2. A synonym of *Arctiscea*.

cormorant (kôr'mō-rant), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cormeraunt*, < OF. *cormoran*, *cormorande*, also *corman*, F. *cormoran* = Pr. *corpmari* = Cat. *corbmari* = Sp. *cuervo marino* = Pg. *corvomarinho* = It. *corvo marino*, < ML. *corvus marinus*, lit. sea-crow: see *Corvus* and *marine*. The F. spelling appears to have been modified by Bret. *morvran* (= W. *morfran*), cormorant, lit. sea-crow, < *mor*, sea, + *bran*, crow.] I. *n.* 1. A large totipalmate swimming and diving bird of the family *Phalacrocoracidæ* (which see for technical characters). There are about 25 species, of all parts of the world, much resembling one another, and all usually comprised in the single genus *Phalacrocorax*. They are mostly maritime, but some inhabit fresh waters; they are gregarious, and in the breeding season some species congregate by thousands to breed on rocky ledges over the sea, or in swamps, building a rude bulky nest, and laying from 1 to 3 white-colored greenish eggs coated with a white chalky substance. Their principal food is fish, and their voracity is proverbial. The common cormorant of America, Europe, and Asia, *Phalacrocorax carbo*, which may be taken as the type of the whole, is about 3 feet long and 5 in extent, with a heavy body, long sinuous neck, a stout hooked bill about as long as the head, a naked gular pouch, stout strong wings, and 14 stiff tail-feathers denuded to the bases. The color is lustrous black, bronzed on the back, where the feathers have black edges; the feet are black; in the breeding season there is a white flank-patch; and on the head are scattered white thready plumes. The same or a similar species is domesticated by the Chinese and Japanese and taught to fish. A smaller species, the crested cormorant, *P. cristatus*, is found in Europe, and is known as the *shag*, a name also used for cormorants at large. The commonest North American species is the double-crested cormorant, *P. dilophus*, having only 12 tail-feathers (the number usual in the genus), the gular sac convex behind, and a crest on each side of the head. The Florida cormorant, which breeds by thousands in the mangrove swamps, is a variety of the last. On the Pacific coast of the United States several other species occur, as the violet-green cormorant (*P. violaceus*), the red-faced (*P. beréstatus*), the tufted (*P. penicillatus*), and others. The Mexican cormorant, *P. mexicanus*, is a small species which extends into the United States. A few species are largely white, and others are spotted.



Common Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

Thence up he [Satan] flew; and on the Tree of Life,
The middle tree and highest there that grew
Sat like a *cormorant*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 196.

2†. A greedy fellow; a glutton.

Light vanity, insatiate *cormorant*,
Consuming means, soon preys upon itself. *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1.

Next, here's a rich devouring *cormorant*
Comes up to town, with his leathern budget stuff'd
Till it crack again, to empty it upon company
Of spruce clerks and squalling lawyers.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 2.

3†. [In this use also sometimes written *corvorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + *vorant*, devouring) and *cornmorant* (as if < *corn*[1] + **morant*, delaying: see *moration*), and associated with *cornmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v.] A very avaricious person; a miser; a curmudgeon.

When the *Cormorants*
And wealthy farmers hoord up all the graine,
He empties all his garners to the poore.
No-body and Some-body (1606), i. 820 (ed. Palmer).

The covetous *cormorants* or *corn-morants* of his time.
W. Smith, The Blacksmith (1606).

II. *a.* Having the qualities of a cormorant; greedy; rapacious; insatiable.

When, spite of *cormorant* devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour, which shall bate his scythe's keen edge.
Shak., L. L. L., i. 1.

It underwent the process of "annexation" to the *cormorant* republic of ancient times. *Sumner*, White Slavery.

Cormostomata (kôr-mō-stō'ma-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, a trunk (see *corm*), + *στόμα*, mouth.] One of three suborders into which the *Entomostraca* are divided by Dana. It contains the epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, and is approximately equivalent to the *Siphonostoma*.

cormus (kôr'mus), *n.*; pl. *cormi* (-mī). [NL., < Gr. *κορμός*, the trunk of a tree with the boughs lopped off: see *corm*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *corm*. —2. In *zoöl.*, the common stock of a compound animal, as an ascidiarium, a zoanthodeme, and the like, as the united colonies of zoöids, as may be variously effected by gemmation or other more or less complete division.

corn[1] (kôrn), *n.* [< ME. *corn*, *coren*, *corne*, < AS. *corn*, a grain or seed, grain, corn, = OS. OFries. *korn* = D. *koren*, *koorn* = MLG. *koren*, LG. *koren*, *koorn* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *korn* = OHG. *chorn*, *chorn*, *corn*, MHG. G. *korn* = Goth. *kaurn*, grain, a grain, as *grauum* (> alt. E. *grain*), = OSlav. *zrŭno* = Bohem. *zrno* = Pol. *ziarno* = Serbian *zorno*, *zerno* = Little Russ. and Russ. *zerno* = OPruss. *zyrne* = Lith. *zirnis* = Lett. *zirnis*, grain. Hence dim. *kernel*, q. v.] 1. A single seed of certain plants, especially of cereal plants, as wheat, rye, barley, and maize; a grain. [In this sense it has a plural, *corns*.]

Except a *corn* of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone. John xii. 24.

2. The seeds of cereal plants in general, in bulk or quantity; grain: as, *corn* is dear or scarce. In this sense the word comprehends all the kinds of grain used for the food of men or of horses, but in Great Britain it is generally applied to wheat, rye, oats, and barley, and in Scotland generally restricted to oats. In the United States it is by custom appropriated to maize (specifically, *Indian corn*); hence it is usual to say the crop of wheat is good, but that of *corn* is bad: it is a good year for wheat and rye, but bad for *corn*. [In this sense there is no plural.]

3. The plants which produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, the stalks, ears, and seeds after reaping and before threshing: as, a field of *corn*; a sheaf or a shock of *corn*; a load of *corn*. The plants or stalks are included in the term *corn* until the seed is separated from the ears.

They brende alle the *cornes* in that lond.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 45.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath threshʼd the *corn*
That ten day-labourers could not end.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 108.

Swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er th' unbending *corn*, and skims along the main.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 373.

4. A small hard particle; a grain. [Now rare.]

Not a *corn* of true salt, not a grain of right mustard, amongst them all. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

Coffee-corn or **guinea-corn**, a variety of *Sorghum vulgare* extensively cultivated in many warm countries for its grain. The name *guinea-corn* is also applied in the West Indies to several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*.—**Indian corn.** See *maize*.—**Popped corn.** See *pop-corn*.—**Round corn**, a trade-name for the grain of a class of yellow maize with small, round, very hard kernels.—**Sweet corn.** See *maize*.—**To acknowledge the corn**, to admit or confess something charged or imputed; especially, to admit that one has been mistaken, beaten, etc. [Slang, U. S.]

The "Evening Mirror" very naïvely comes out and *acknowledges the corn*, admits that a demand was made.
New York Herald, June 27, 1846.

You are beat this time, anyhow, old feller; you just *acknowledge the corn*—hand over your hat!
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 211.

corn[1] (kôrn), *v.* [< *corn*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To preserve and season with salt in grains; lay down in brine, as meat: as, to *corn* beef or pork.—2. To granulate; form into small grains.

The old firework-makers were obliged to have recourse to trains of *corned* gunpowder.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 481.

3. To feed with oats, as a horse. [Scotch.]

When thou wast *corn't* an' I was mellow,
We took the road aye like a swallow.
Burns, The auld Farmer's Salutation to his auld Mare.

4. To plant with corn. [Rare.]

Those hundreds of thousands of acres of once valuable Southern lands, *corned* to death, and now lying to waste in worthless sage grass.
U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lx. (1886), p. 40.

5. To render intoxicated; make drunk, as with whisky. [Colloq.]

The lads are weel *corned*. *Jamieson.*

Tobias was just clearly on the wrong side of the line which divides drunk from sober; but Hardy was "rayther *corned*" (but not falling) when they met, about an hour by sun in the afternoon. *Georgia Scenes*, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* To beg corn of farmers on St. Thomas's day, December 21st. [Eng.]

corn[2] (kôrn), *n.* [< F. *corne* (also *cor*), a horn, a hard or horny swelling on a horse, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a horny excrescence, a weapon, etc., = E. *horn*: see *horn*.] 1. A thickening or callosity of the epidermis, usually with a central core or nucleus, caused by undue pressure or friction, as by boots, shoes, or implements of occupation. Corns are most common on the feet.—2†. Any horny excrescence.

Cornes that wol under growe her [their] eye,
That but thou lete hem oute, the night wol die.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

Cornaceæ (kôr-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous exogens, mostly of northern temperate regions, grouped in 12 genera of shrubs or trees, nearly allied to the monopetalous order *Caprifoliaceæ*. The principal genera are *Cornus* and *Nyssa*.

cornaceous (kôr-nā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *cornaceus*: see *Cornaceæ*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cornaceæ*.

Cornacuspongiæ (kôr-nak-ū-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, horn, + *acus*, needle, + *Spongia*, sponges.] In Lendenfeld's system of classification, the fourth order of sponges. It contains *Silicea* with soft monaxiles, the supporting skeleton composed of bundles of monaxial, not tylostylar, spicules, and strengthened by spongin, which cements the spicules. The spicules may be entirely wanting when the skeleton consists of spongin; sometimes the skeleton also disappears. The order contains all the *Ceratospongiæ*, together with those monactinellids and *Myxospongiæ* which do not belong to the *Chondrospongiæ*.

cornage (kôr'nāj), *n.* [< AF. *cornage* (ML. *cornagium*), < OF. *corne*, a horn: see *corn*[2], *horn*.] 1. An ancient North English tenure of land, which obliged the tenant to give notice of an invasion of the Scots by blowing a horn. By this tenure many persons held their lands in the district adjoining the Picts' wall. This old service was afterward paid in money, and the sheriffs accounted for it under the title of *cornagium*.

2. In *feudal law*, a tax or tribute on horned cattle. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community.

cornaline†, *n.* An obsolete form of *carnelian*.

cornall†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*.

cornamute†, *n.* Same as *cornemuse*. *Drayton.*

corn-badger (kôrn'baj'ėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *badger*[3].

corn-ball (kôrn'bâl), *n.* A ball made of popped corn, cemented with white of eggs, and sweetened with molasses or sugar. [U. S.]

corn-beetle (kôrn'bē'tl), *n.* The *Cucujus testaceus*, a minute beetle, the larva of which is often very destructive to the stores, particularly of wheat, in granaries. The larva is ocher-colored, with a forked tail; the perfect insect is of a bright tawny color.

corn-bells (kôrn'belz), *n.* The bell-shaped fungus *Cyathus vernicosus*, which sometimes grows in grain-fields.

cornbind (kôrn'bīnd), *n.* A local name of the bindweed (species of *Convolvulus*), and of the climbing buckwheat, *Polygonum Convolvulus*.

cornbottle (kôrn'bot'l), *n.* The bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus*.

cornbrash (kôrn'brash), *n.* In *geol.*, the local name of a subdivision of the Jurassic series, belonging in the upper portion of the so-called Great Oölite of the English geologists. The formation consists of clays and calcareous sandstones, and is very persistent, retaining its lithological and paleontological character from the southwest of England nearly as far as the Humber.

corn-bread (kôrn'bred'), *n.* A kind of bread made of the meal of Indian corn. See *corn-dodger*, *johnny-cake*, and *corn-pone*. [U. S.]

corn-cadger, *n.* [Sc.; also *corn-cauger*.] A dealer in corn; a peddler of corn.

> Like gentlemen ye must not seem,
> But look like *corn-cadgers* gawn ae road.
> *Jock o' the Side* (Child's Ballads, VI. 83).

corn-cake (kôrn'kāk), *n.* A cake made of Indian-corn meal. [U. S.]

corn-chandler (kôrn'chand'lėr), *n.* A dealer in corn. See *chandler*.

corn-cleaner (kôrn'klē'nėr), *n.* A machine in which the cobs of maize are separated from the shelled corn, and the corn is cleaned, by means of a rolling screen and suction-fan.

corn-cob (kôrn'kob), *n.* The elongated, woody, chaff-covered receptacle which, with the grain embedded in it in longitudinal rows, constitutes the ear of maize. [U. S.]

corn-cockle (kôrn'kok'l), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-cracker (kôrn'krak'ėr), *n.* 1. A nickname for a Kentuckian. [U. S.]—**2.** A name given to a low class of whites in the southern United States, especially in North Carolina and Georgia. See *cracker*, 7.—**3.** A name of the corncrake, *Crex pratensis*.—**4.** A ray of the family *Myliobatidæ*, *Rhinoptera quadriloba*, with transversely hexagonal pavement-like teeth and a quadrilobate snout. [Southeastern U. S.]

corn-crake (kôrn'krāk), *n.* A common European bird of the rail family (*Rallidæ*), the *Crex pratensis*, or land-rail: so called because it frequents corn-fields. See *crake*[2].

> A *corn-crake*, moving cautiously among the withered water-grasses. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

corn-crib (kôrn'krib), *n.* A structure the side walls of which are formed of slats, with spaces between them for the circulation of air, used to store unshelled Indian corn. The slats are commonly slanted outward from the floor to the roof as a means of preventing rats from climbing in, and the structure stands free from the ground on posts, for safety from rats and mice. [U. S.]

corn-cutter[1] (kôrn'kut'ėr), *n.* A machine for reaping corn, or for cutting up stalks of corn for food of cattle.

corn-cutter[2] (kôrn'kut'ėr), *n.* One who cuts corns or indurations of the skin; a chiropodist.

> Soldiers! *corncutters*,
> But not so valiant; they ofttimes draw blood,
> Which you durst never. *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

corn-dodger (kôrn'doj'ėr), *n.* A kind of cake made of the meal of Indian corn, and baked very hard. [Southern U. S.]

> He opened a pouch which he wore on his side, and took from thence one or two *corn-dodgers* and half a boiled rabbit. *H. B. Stowe*, Dred, II. 170.

> The universal food of the people of Texas, both rich and poor, seems to be *corn-dodger* and fried bacon.
> *Olmsted*, Texas.

corn-drill (kôrn'dril), *n.* A machine for sowing corn in drills.

cornea (kôr'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *corneus*, horny: see *corneous*.] **1.** The firm, transparent anterior portion of the eyeball. It is of circular outline, concavo-convex, with the convexity forward, bounding the anterior chamber of the eye in front, by its margin continuous with the sclerotic, and having its outer surface, as a rule, covered with a delicate layer of the conjunctiva. In the human eye it forms about one sixth of the entire eyeball. Its convexity is greater than that of the sclerotic, forming a comparatively larger portion of a smaller sphere than the sclerotic. The cornea is so called from its hardness, being likened to horn; it is also known as the *tunica cornea pellucida* or pellucid horny coat of the eye, in distinction from the sclerotic. See cut under *eye*.

2. In *entom.*, the outer surface of an insect's compound eye. It is generally smooth, but may be hairy. The word is also used to designate the outer transparent lens of each facet of a compound eye, and the surface of an ocellus or simple eye. See *cornea-lens*.—**Abscission of the cornea.** See *abscission*.

corneal (kôr'nē-al), *a.* [< *cornea* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornea: as, *corneal* cells; *corneal* convexity; a *corneal* ulceration.

> The *corneal* surface of the eye is transversely elongated and reniform, and its pigment is black.
> *Huxley*, Crayfish, p. 237.

Bowman's corneal tubes, the tubular passages formed in the fibrous layers of the cornea by forcible injection.

cornea-lens (kôr'nē-ą-lenz), *n.* A facet of the cuticular layer of the compound eye of an arthropod; the superficies of an ocellus; a corneule.

> Faceted cuticular layer, each facet of which forms a *cornea-lens*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 286.

corn-eater (kôrn'ē'tėr), *n.* A name formerly given to those of the North American Indians who submitted readily to the influences of civilization.

corned (kôrnd), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *cornute*.] In *her.*, horned; provided with horns.

corneitis (kôr-nē-ī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *cornea* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the cornea. Also called *ceratitis*.

cornel (kôr'nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cornell*, *cornill*; < D. *kornoelje* = OHG. *cornul* (*cornulboum*), G. *kornelle* = Dan. *kornel*(*-træ*) = Sw. *kornel*(*-bär*), < OF. *cornille*, *cornoille*, *cornoaille*, F. *cornouille* = Sp. *cornejo* (cf. Pg. *cornisso* = It. *corniolo*, < ML. *cornolium*, cornel-tree), *cornicula*, cornel-berry, with terminations of dim. form, < L. *cornus*, a cornel-tree (*cornum*, the cornel-fruit) (whence by adaptation AS. *corn-trewe*, cornel-tree), < *cornu* = E. *horn*: in reference to the hardness of the wood.] The cornelian cherry or dogwood, a common European species of *Cornus*, *C. mas*, a small tree producing clusters of small yellow flowers in spring before the leaves, followed by numerous red berries. The wild or male cornel is *C. sanguinea*, a shrub with red bark and black berries. The wood is free from grit, and for this reason is used by watch-makers to make instruments for cleaning fine machinery or lenses. In North America the bunchberry, *C. Canadensis*, is sometimes called the *low* or *dwarf cornel*, and *C. circinata* the *round-leaved cornel*. The name may be applied generally to species of the genus *Cornus*. Also *cornel-tree*, *cornelian tree*.

cornelian[1], *n.* See *carnelian*.

cornelian[2] (kôr-nē'lian), *a.* [An extension (appar. based on the L. proper name *Cornelius*) of *cornel*.] Pertaining to or resembling cornel.—**Cornelian cherry.** See *cherry*[1].—**Cornelian tree.** See *cornel*.

cornel-tree (kôr'nel-trē), *n.* Same as *cornel*.

cornemuse, *n.* [Also written, improp., *cornamute*; < ME. *cornemuse*, *cormuse*, < OF. *cornemuse*, F. *cornemuse*, dial. *cormuse*, *cormeuse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cornamusa*, > ML. *cornamusa*, *cornemusa*), < OF. *corne* (= Pr. *corna*, etc.), horn (< L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, q. v.), + *muse* (Pr. *musa*), pipe; lit. horn-pipe.] A bagpipe.

> Loude mynstralcies
> In *cornemuse* and in shalmyes.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1218.

corneocalcareous (kôr'nē-ō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny (see *corneous*), + *calcareous*.] **1.** Formed of a mixture of horny and calcareous substances, as some shells, such as *Aplysia*.—**2.** Horny on one side or part and calcareous on the other, as the opercula of some shells, such as *Turbinide*.

corneosilicious (kôr'nē-ō-si-lish'us), *a.* [< *corneous* + *silicious*.] Consisting of or containing both horny fibrous and sandy or silicious substances; ceratosilicious or ceratosilicoid, as a sponge.

corneous (kôr'nē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *córneo* = Pg. It. *corneo*, < L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *cornea*.] Horny; like horn; consisting of a horny substance, or a substance resembling horn.—**Corneous lead.** Same as *phosgenite*.—**Corneous mercury.** Same as *calomel*.

corner (kôr'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *corner*, *cornyer*, < OF. *cornier*, *cornière*, *cornero*, *cournière*, corner, angle, F. *cornière*, corner-gutter (> ML. *cornerium*, *cornieria*, a corner, neut. and fem. forms of adj. **cornerius*, spelled *corneirus*, pertaining to an angle or corner), < *corne* (> ML. *corna*), a corner, angle, lit. a horn, a projecting point, < L. *cornu*, a horn, a projecting point, end, extremity, etc., = AS. *horn*, E. *horn*. Cf. W. *cornel* = Corn. *cornal*, a corner, < *corn* = E. *horn*; Ir. *cearn*, *cearna*, a corner; AS. *hyrne*, ME. *herne*, *hurne*, *huirne* (= OFries. *herne* = Icel. *hyrna* (cf. *hyrning*) = Dan. *hjörne* = Sw. *hörn*), a corner, < *horn*, horn: see *corn*[2] and *horn*. The L. term was *angulus*: see *angle*[3]. The noun *corner* in the commercial sense (def. 9) is from the verb.] **1.** The intersection of two converging lines or surfaces; an angle, whether internal or external: as, the *corner* of a building; the four *corners* of a square; the *corner* of two streets.

> They [hypocrites] love to pray standing in the . . . *corners* of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Mat. vi. 5.

> Upon the *corner* of the moon
> There hangs a vaporous drop, profound.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. The space between two converging lines or surfaces; specifically, the space near their intersection: as, the four *corners* of a room. Hence—**3.** A narrow space partly inclosed; a small secret or retired place.

> This thing was not done in a *corner*. Acts xxvi. 26.

4. Indefinitely, any part, even the least and most remote or concealed: used emphatically, involving the inclusion of all parts: as, they searched every *corner* of the forest.

> Might I but through my prison once a day
> Behold this maid: all *corners* else o' the earth
> Let liberty make use of. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.
>
> I turned and try'd each *corner* of my bed,
> To find if sleep were there, but sleep was lost.
> *Dryden.*

5†. The end, extremity, or margin.

> Ye shall not round the *corners* of your heads, neither shalt thou mar the *corners* of thy beard. Lev. xix. 27.

> They shall not make baldness upon their head, neither shall they shave off the *corner* of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

6. In *bookbinding*: (*a*) A triangular tool used for decorating the corners of a book. Also *corner-piece*. (*b*) The leather or other material used in the corners of a half-bound book. (*c*) One of the metal guards used to protect the corners of furniture, trunks, boxes, etc.—**7.** In *surv.*, a mark placed at a corner of a surveyed tract. [U. S.]

> We have frequently heard the old surveyors along the Ohio say that they often met with his [Col. Crawford's] *corners*. Quoted in *S. De Vere's* Americanisms, p. 173.

9. A monopolizing of the marketable supply of a stock or commodity, through purchases for immediate or future delivery, generally by a secretly organized combination, for the purpose of raising the price: as, a *corner* in wheat. [U. S.]—**Four corners.** (*a*) The limits of the contents of a document. The phrases "within the *four corners* of a deed," "to take an instrument by the *four corners*," originated in the use of only one side of a single sheet of parchment for writing a deed, and refer to what may be learned from the face of the instrument itself. (*b*) A place where two main highways intersect each other at right angles: sometimes used in names of places in the United States: as, Chatham *Four Corners* in Columbia county, New York.—**The Corner**, among English sport, Tattersall's horse-repository and betting-rooms in London: so called from its situation, which is at Hyde Park *Corner*.

corner (kôr'nėr), *v.* [< *corner*, *n.* Cf. *cornered*.] I. *trans.* **1.** To drive or force into a corner, or into a place whence there is no escape. Hence—**2.** To drive or force into a position of great difficulty; force into a position where failure, defeat, or surrender is inevitable; place in a situation from which escape is impossible: as, to *corner* a person in an argument.—**To corner the market**, to force up the price of a stock or commodity by purchases for immediate delivery, until the whole available supply is nearly or quite monopolized. [U. S.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To meet in a corner or angle; form a corner. [Rare.]

> The spot where N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia *corner*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 653.

2. To be situated on or at a corner; impinge or be connected at an angle: as, the house *corners* on the main street, or (when standing cornerwise) to the street or road; Sweden *corners* on Russia at the north.

corner-cap† (kôr'nėr-kap), *n.* The academic cap: so called from its square top.

> A little old man in a gown, a wide cassock, a night-cap, and a *corner-cap*, by his habit seeming to be a Divine.
> *Breton*, A Mad World, p. 8.

> The name of a gallant is more hateful to them than the sight of a *corner-cap*. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iv. 1.

corner-chisel (kôr'nėr-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

corner-cutter (kôr'nėr-kut'ėr), *n.* A cutting-press used in trimming the corners of blank books and cards and shaping the blanks of paper boxes.

corner-drill (kôr'nėr-dril), *n.* Same as *angle brace* (*b*).

cornered (kôr'nêrd), *a.* [< ME. *cornered;* < *corner, n.,* + *-ed*2.] Having corners or angles; specifically, having three or more angles: chiefly in composition: as, a three-*cornered* hat.

Corsica is *cornered* with many forlonds [forelands] schetynge [shooting, projecting] in to the see.
Trevisa, Works (ed. Babington), I. 305.

Whether this building were square like a castle, or *cornered* like a triangle, or round like a tower.
Austin, Hise Homo, p. 75.

cornerer (kôr'nêr-ėr), *n.* One who corners or buys up all the available supply of a commodity for the purpose of inflating prices. [U. S.]

cornering-machine (kôr'nêr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine used for rounding off the corners of woodwork.

corner-piece (kôr'nêr-pēs), *n.* **1.** An L-shaped casting or forging used to strengthen a joint.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, same as *corner*, 6 (*a*).

corner-plate (kôr'nêr-plāt), *n.* An iron angle-plate or knee on the outer corner of the body of a freight-car, used to strengthen it and protect the sills and sheathing from injury in case of a collision.

corner-stone (kôr'nêr-stōn), *n.* **1.** The stone which lies at the corner of two walls, and unites them; specifically, the stone built into one corner of the foundation of an edifice as the actual or nominal starting-point in building. In the case of an important public edifice or monumental structure the laying of the corner-stone is usually accompanied by some formal ceremony, and the stone is commonly hollowed out and made the repository of historical documents, and of objects, as coins and medals, characteristic of the time. Also called *memorial-stone.*

Who laid the *corner-stone* thereof? Job xxxviii. 6.

See you yond' coign o' the Capitol; yond' *corner-stone?*
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

Hence—**2.** That on which anything is founded; that which is of the greatest or fundamental importance; that which is indispensable.

Jesus Christ himself being the chief *corner-stone.*
Eph. ii. 20.

So it is that educated, trained, enlightened conscience is the *corner-stone* of society.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 201.

corner-tooth (kôr'nêr-tōth), *n.* In *vet. surg.* and *farriery*, the lateral incisor of a horse, above and below; the outermost incisor on each side of either jaw, four in all. They appear when the horse is 4½ years old.

cornerwise (kôr'nêr-wiz), *adv.* [< *corner* + *-wise.*] Diagonally; with the corner in front; not parallel.

cornet[1] (kôr'net), *n.* [Under this form are included two different Rom. forms: (1) *Cornet*, a horn, etc. (defs. 1–6), < ME. *cornet*, a horn (bugle), < OF. *cornet*, F. *cornet*, a horn, a bugle, a paper in the form of a horn, an inkhorn, etc., = Pr. *cornet* = Sp. *cornete*, m., a little horn, = It. *cornetto*, a little horn, a bugle, an inkhorn, a cupping-glass, < ML. *cornetum*, a horn (bugle), a kind of hood; mixed with a fem. form, OF. *cornette*, F. *cornette*, a kind of hood, = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a horn (bugle), < ML. *corneta*, a kind of hood, lit. little horn, dim. of L. *cornu* (> OF. *corne*, etc.), a horn: see *corn*2, *corner*, etc., and cf. *horn.* (2) *Cornet*, a standard or ensign, a troop of horse, an officer (def. 7) (not in ME.), < F. *cornette* = Sp. Pg. *corneta* = It. *cornetta*, a standard or ensign (orig. having two points or horns), hence a troop of horse bearing such a standard, and the officer commanding the troop; orig. same as OF. *cornette*, etc., dim. of *corne*, etc., < L. *cornu*, horn: see above.] **1.** In *music*: (*a*) Originally, a musical instrument of the oboe class, of crude construction and harsh tone,

David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord . . . on *cornets.*
2 Sam. vi. 5.

(*b*) Same as *cornet-à-pistons.* (*c*) An organ-stop having from 3 to 5 pipes to each key, and giving loud and somewhat coarse tones: now rarely made. A *mounted cornet* is such a stop with its pipes raised upon a separate sound-board, so as to make its tone more prominent; an *echo cornet* is a similar stop, but of much more delicate quality, usually placed in the swell-organ. Also *cornet-stop.* (*d*) A pedal reed-stop of 2- or 4-feet tone.—**2.** A little cap of paper twisted at the end, in which retailers inclose small wares.—**3.** The square-topped academic cap.—**4.** (*a*) A woman's head-dress or a part of it, probably named from its angular or pointed shape, as the end or corner of the tippet of the shaperon in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. *J. R. Planché.*

I never sawe my lady laye apart
Her *cornet* blacke, in cold nor yet in heate,
Sith fyrst she knew my grief was growen so greate.
Surrey, Complaint.

(*b*) That part of the head-dress worn in the seventeenth century that hung down beside the cheek; a flap, a pendent strip of lace, or the like. See *pinner.* Also called *bugle-cap.*—**5.** In *dressmaking*, the shaping of a sleeve near the wrist: so called from its resemblance to what is known as trumpet-shape.—**6.** Same as *cornetto.*—**7.** *Mil. t.* (*a*) A flag or standard. Especially—(1) A flag borne before the king of France, or displayed when he was present with the army. It was either plain white or white embroidered with golden fleurs-de-lis. (2) A flag of a company of cavalry.

The *cornet* white with crosses black. *Macaulay*, Ivry.

(*b*) The officer of lowest commissioned grade in the cavalry, to whose charge this flag was confided: a term equivalent to *ensign* in the infantry. The office of cornet is now abolished in England, and is nearly represented by that of second lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. (*c*) A company of cavalry, named in like manner from the standard carried at its head.

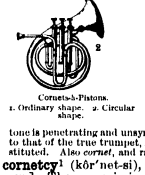
A body of five *cornets* of horse.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Bass cornet, an obsolete large, deep-pitched brass instrument.

cornet[2] (kôr'net), *n.* Same as *coronet*[1], 6.

cornet[2], *v. t.* [< *cornet*[2], *n.*, = *coronet*[1], 6.] To let the blood of (a horse).

cornet-à-pistons (kôr'net-a-pis'tonz), *n.*; pl. *cornets-à-pistons.* [F., a cornet with pistons: see *cornet*[1] and *piston.*] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, having a cupped mouthpiece and a conical brass tube, the length of which may be increased and the tone chromatically lowered by opening valves into little crooks or bends of tubing (whence the name). The compass is about two octaves, including all the semitones. The fundamental tone or key is usually B♭ or E♭, but other tones are used. The quality of the tone is penetrating and unsympathetic, by no means equal to that of the true trumpet, for which it is commonly substituted. Also *cornet*, and rarely *cornopean.*



Cornets-à-Pistons.
1. Ordinary shape. 2. Circular shape.

cornetcy[1] (kôr'net-si), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*), + *-cy.*] The commission or rank of a cornet. See *cornet*[1], 7 (*b*).

A *cornetcy* of horse his first and only commission.
Chesterfield.

corneter (kôr'net-ėr), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-er*[1].] One who blows a cornet.

Mr. King could see . . . the *corneters* lift up their horns and get red in the face.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 84.

cornet-stop (kôr'net-stop), *n.* In *music*, same as *cornet*[1], 1 (*c*).

cornette (kôr-net'), *n.* [F., fem. dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn, cornet*[1].] In *metal.*, the little tube of gold left when the alloy of silver and gold taken from the cupel is rolled and boiled in nitric acid to remove the former metal. Also spelled *cornet.*

cornettist (kôr'net-ist), *n.* [< *cornet*[1], 1 (*b*), + *-ist.*] A player upon a cornet-à-pistons.

corneule (kôr'nē-ūl), *n.* [= F. *cornéule*, < NL. *corneula*, dim. of *cornea*, q. v.] One of the minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes of insects; the cornea of an ocellus; a cornea-lula.

corn-exchange (kôrn'eks-chānj'), *n.* A place or mart where grain is sold or bartered, and samples are shown and examined. [Eng.]

corn-factor (kôrn'fak'tor), *n.* One who traffics in grain by wholesale, or as an agent. [Eng.]

corn-field (kôrn'fēld), *n.* In Great Britain, a field in which corn of any kind is growing; a grain-field; in the United States, a field of Indian corn or maize.

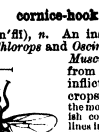
corn-flag (kôrn'flag), *n.* The popular name of the plants of the genus *Gladiolus*, bearing red or white flowers, and much cultivated as ornamental plants.

corn-floor (kôrn'flōr), *n.* A floor for corn, or for threshing corn or grain. Isa. xxi. 10.

corn-flower (kôrn'flou'ėr), *n.* A flower or plant growing in grain-fields, as the wild poppy, and especially the bluebottle, *Centaurea Cyanus.*

There be certain *corn-flowers* which come seldom or never in other places, unless they be set, but only amongst corn: as the blue-bottle, a kind of yellow marygold, wild poppy, and fumitory.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

corn-fly (kôrn'fli), *n.* An insect of either of the genera *Chlorops* and *Oscinis*, of the family *Muscidæ:* so called from the injury they inflict on growing crops. *Chlorops taniopus*, the most destructive of British corn-flies, is about 1/8 line in length, and of a yellow color striped with black. It deposits its eggs between the leaves of wheat- and barley-plants, and its larvæ, by extracting the juices, produce the disease called gout, from the swelling of the joints of the plants.


Corn-fly (*Chlorops taniopus*). (Cross shows natural size.)

corn-fritter (kôrn'frit'ėr), *n.* A fried batter-cake made of grated green Indian corn, milk, and eggs.

corn-grater (kôrn'grā'tėr), *n.* A roughened surface used for rasping corn (maize) from the cob.

corn-growing (kôrn'grō'ing), *a.* Producing corn: as, a *corn-growing* country.

corn-hook (kôrn'hůk), *n.* A blade somewhat resembling a short scythe, and set in a handle at an angle a little greater than a right angle, used to cut standing corn (maize).

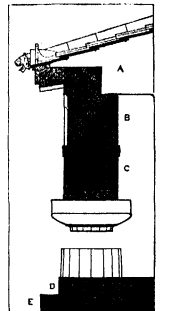
corn-husker (kôrn'hus'kėr), *n.* A machine for stripping the husks from ears of maize.

corn-husking (kôrn'hus'king), *n.* A social meeting of friends and neighbors at the house of a farmer to assist him in stripping the husks or shucks from his Indian corn; a husking-bee (which see). Also *corn-shucking.* [U. S.]

cornic (kôr'nik), *a.* [< *Cornus* + *-ic.*] Existing in or derived from the bark of *Cornus florida.*

—**Cornic acid.** Same as *cornin.*

cornice (kôr'nis), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cornish;* = D. *kornis* = G. *carniesz* (> Dan. Sw. *karnis*, > Russ. *karnizŭ*), < OF. *cornice*, F. *corniche*, < It. *cornice* (= Sp. *cornisa;* cf. Pg. *cornija*), < ML. *cornix* (*cornic-*), a border, a cornice (appar.) of *coronix*, a square frame (the ML. *cornix, coronix* being simulations of L. *cornix*, a crow), < Gr. κορωνίς, a wreath, garland, a curved line or flourish at the end of a book, the end, completion, prop. adj., curved, < κορωνός, curved; akin to L. *corona*, a ult. E. *crown:* see *corona, crown.*] **1.** In *arch.*, any molded projection which crowns or finishes the part to which it is affixed; specifically, the third or uppermost division of an entablature, resting on the frieze. (See *column.*)



Doric Cornice Construction, Assos. (From Papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America, I., 1882.)

A, cornice; *B*, frieze; *C*, architrave; *D*, stylobate; *E*, stereobate.

When the crowning course of a wall is plain, it is usually called a *coping.*

The *cornice* is as indispensable a termination of the wall as the capital is of a pillar.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 32.

2. An ornamental molding, usually of plaster, running round the walls of a room just below the ceiling.—**3.** In *upholstery*, an ornamental band or molding which covers and conceals the rod or hooks from which curtains, etc., are hung.—**4.** A molding or strip of wood, plain or gilded, fastened to the walls of a room, at the proper height from the floor, to serve as a support for pictures-hooks; a picture-cornice.—**Architrave cornice.** See *architrave.*—**Block cornices.** See *block*[1].—**Cornice-ring,** the ring in a cannon next behind the muzzle-ring.—**Horizontal cornice,** in *arch.*, the level cornice of a pediment under the two inclined cornices.

corniced (kôr'nist), *a.* [< *cornice* + *-ed*2.] Having a cornice.

The *corniced* shade
Of some arched temple door or dusky colonnade.
Keats, Lamia, i.

cornice-hook (kôr'nis-hůk), *n.* A double hook used in hanging pictures upon a picture-cornice. One part of the hook catches the cornice, and the other forms a support for the picture-cord.

cornice-plane (kôr'nis-plān), *n.* A carpenters' plane properly shaped for working mouldings; an ogee-plane.

cornichon (F. pron. kôr-nē-shôn'), *n.* [F., a little horn, a deer's horn newly grown, dim. of *corne*, a horn: see *horn*.] In *her.*, a branch, as of the horns of a stag.

cornicle (kôr'ni-kl), *n.* [< L. *corniculum*, dim. of *cornu*, = E. *horn*, q. v.] 1. A little horn; a corniculum. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare or obsolete.] —2. In *entom.*, a honey-duct; one of the two horn-like tubular organs on the back of an aphid or plant-louse, from which a sweet, honey-like fluid exudes; a nectary or siphuncle.

cornicula[1] (kôr-nik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lē). [NL., fem. (cf. L. *corniculum*, neut.) dim. of L. *cornu*, a horn: see *cornicle*.] In certain algæ, as *Vaucheria*, the young antheridium, which resembles in shape a small horn.

cornicula[2], *n.* Plural of *corniculum*.

cornicular (kôr-nik'ū-lạr), *a.* [ME. *corniculere*, < L. *cornicularius*, a lieutenant, adjutant, prop. one who had been presented with a *corniculum* and thereby promoted, < *corniculum*, a little horn, a horn-shaped ornament upon the helmet, presented as a reward of bravery: see *cornicle*.] 1. A lieutenant or assistant of a superior officer.—2. The secretary or assistant of a magistrate; a clerk; a registrar.

> Con Maximus, that was an officere
> Of the Prefecyn, and his *corniculere*.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 360.

corniculate (kôr-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* [< LL. *corniculatus*, < L. *corniculum*, a little horn: see *cornicle*.] 1. Horned; having horns. (*a*) In *bot.*, bearing a little horn-like spur or appendage; bearing pods, as the *Cruciferæ*. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, having cornicula; having knobs or other processes like or likened to horns. 2. Figuratively, crescent-shaped; having horns, as the moon.

> Venus moon-like grows *corniculate*.
> *Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 62.

corniculer†, *n.* A variant form of *cornicular*.

corniculum (kôr-nik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cornicula* (-lạ). [L., a little horn: see *cornicle*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a little horn; a little knob, boss, or spur resembling or likened to a small horn, as that on the upper eyelid of the horned puffin, hence called *Fratercula corniculata*; specifically, the lesser horn of the human hyoid bone, as distinguished from the cornu or greater horn. *Mivart.*—**Corniculum laryngis**, two small cartilaginous nodules articulated to the summits of the arytenoid cartilages. Also called *cartilages of Santorini* and *cornua laryngis*.

corniferous (kôr-nif'ę-rus), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[3].] **I.** *a.* Having, carrying, or producing or containing horn: applied, in *geol.*, to a group of rocks belonging to the lower portion of the Devonian series, because they contain seams of hornstone. The corniferous group extends through New York and Canada, and is also an important formation further west and southwest. It is in places very rich in coralline remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] The group of rocks so characterized.

cornific (kôr-nif'ik), *a.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-fic*, < *facere*, make.] 1. Producing horns. —2. Producing horn or horny substance; causing to become corneous or cornified: as, *cornific* tissue; a *cornific* process.

cornification (kôr'ni-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *cornify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Production of horn; conversion into horn; the process or result of becoming horny or corneous.

> An insufficient *cornification* of the nail-cells.
> *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 103.

corniform (kôr'ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *corniforme*, < NL. *corniformis*, < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like the horn of an ox; long, tapering, and somewhat curved: in *entom.*, applied especially to large processes on the head and thorax, which by their position as well as form resemble horns; in *bot.*, applied to the nectary of plants.

cornify (kôr'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cornified*, ppr. *cornifying*. [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To make or convert into horn; cause to become horn.

> When the *cornified* layers [in *Reptilia*] increase in thickness, various kinds of plates, knobs, and scale-like structures are developed.
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 418.

> The whalebone . . . consists of nothing more than modified papillæ of the buccal mucous membrane, with an excessive and *cornified* epithelial development.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 294.

cornigerous (kôr-nij'ę-rus), *a.* [= F. *cornigère* = Sp. *cornígero* = Pg. It. *cornigero*, < L. *cornu*, horn, + *gerere*, bear.] Horned; bearing horns; corniferous.

> Nature, in other *cornigerous* animals, hath placed the horns higher.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 19.

cornimuset, *n.* See *cornemuse*.

cornin (kôr'nin), *n.* [< *Cornus* + *-in*[2].] A bitter crystalline principle discovered in the bark of *Cornus florida*. Also called *cornic acid*.

corning (kôr'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *corn*[1], *v. t.*] 1. The process of salting and seasoning beef and pork for preservation.—2. The process of granulating gunpowder. *E. H. Knight.*

corning-house (kôr'ning-hous), *n.* A house or place where powder is granulated.

corniplume (kôr'ni-plūm), *n.* [< L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *pluma*, feather.] In *ornith.*, a plumicorn; a tuft of feathers on the head of a bird, erectile or erected like a horn, as those upon the head of "horned" or "eared" owls. [Rare.]

Cornish[1] (kôr'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corn-*, in *Cornwall*, + *-ish*[1]. *Cornwall* is a modification of AS. *Corn-wealas*, Cornwall, prop. the inhabitants of Cornwall, lit. '*Corn-Wales*,' *wealas* (repr. by mod. *Wales*) being prop. pl. of *wealh*, a foreigner, esp. a Celt: see *Welsh* and *walnut*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Cornwall, a county of England, forming its southwestern extremity, celebrated for its mines, especially of tin and copper.—**Cornish bit.** See *bit*[1].—**Cornish chough.** (*a*) See *chough*. (*b*) In *her.*, same as *aylet*.—**Cornish clay.** Same as *china-stone*, 2.—**Cornish crow, diamonds, hug, moneywort, salmon, steam-boiler, steam-engine**, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* The ancient language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Cymric or British branch of the Celtic languages. It became extinct as a spoken language about the end of the eighteenth century.

cornish[2] (kôr'nish), *n.* An obsolete or provincial form of *cornice*.

> Ten small pillars adjoyning to the wall, and sustaining the *cornish*.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 166.

cornished (kôr'nisht), *a.* [< *cornish*[2] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, adorned with a cornice: said of any bearing that is capable of receiving one, as a cross.

Cornishman (kôr'nish-mạn), *n.*; pl. *Cornishmen* (-men). [< *Cornish*[1] + *man*.] A native or an inhabitant of Cornwall, England; specifically, a man belonging to the original stock of Cornish people.

> I have told you that the *Cornishmen* kept their own Welsh language for many hundred years after this time.
> *E. A. Freeman*, Old Eng. Hist., p. 96.

cornist (kôr'nist), *n.* [< F. *corniste*, < *corne*, a horn, + *-iste*: see *horn* and *-ist*.] A performer on the cornet or horn.

corn-juice (kôrn'jōs), *n.* Whisky made from Indian corn; hence, whisky in general. [Slang, U. S.]

corn-knife (kôrn'nif), *n.* 1. A long-bladed knife, slightly curved and widening to the point, used for cutting standing Indian corn. —2. A small sharp knife with a blunt point, for paring and removing corns.

corn-land (kôrn'land), *n.* Land appropriated or suitable to the production of corn or grain.

corn-law (kôrn'lâ), *n.* A legislative enactment relating to the exportation or importation of grain; specifically, in *Eng. hist.*, one of a series of laws extending from 1436 to 1842, regulating the home and foreign grain-trade of England. Until the repeal of the corn-laws, the grain-trade, both export and import, was the subject of elaborate and varying legislation, which consisted in levying protective or prohibitory duties, or in imposing restrictive conditions, or in granting government bounties for the encouragement of exportation. After a prolonged agitation for the repeal of the corn-laws by the Anti-corn-law League (organized in 1839), Parliament in 1846, under the ministry of Sir Robert Peel, passed an act for a large immediate reduction of the duty on imported grain, and providing for a merely nominal duty after 1849, which was subsequently entirely removed.

cornless (kôrn'les), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of corn: as, *cornless* dwelling-places. [Rare.]

corn-lift (kôrn'lift), *n.* A contrivance for raising sacks of grain to the upper floors of a mill or granary.

corn-loft (kôrn'lôft), *n.* A loft for storing corn; a granary.

corn-marigold (kôrn'mar'ī-gōld), *n.* See *marigold*.

corn-master† (kôrn'mâs'tėr), *n.* One who cultivates corn for sale.

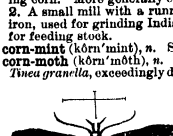
> I knew a nobleman, . . . a great grazier, a great sheep-master, a great timber-man, a great collier, a great *corn-master*, and a great loadman.
> *Bacon*, Riches.

corn-meter (kôrn'mē'tėr), *n.* One who measures corn; an official grain-measurer.

corn-mill (kôrn'mil), *n.* 1. A mill for grinding corn. More generally called a *grist-mill*.—2. A small mill with a runner and concave of iron, used for grinding Indian corn on the cob for feeding stock.

corn-mint (kôrn'mint), *n.* See *mint*[2].

corn-moth (kôrn'môth), *n.* A small moth, the *Tinea granella*, exceedingly destructive to grain-sheaves in the field, and to stored grain, among which it lays its eggs. The larva, which from its voracity is called the *weef*, eats into the grains, and joins them together by a web. Salt, frequent turning, and many other expedients are employed to destroy the eggs.



Corn-moth (*Tinea granella*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cornmudgin† (kôrn'mud'in), *n.* [Also written *corne-mudgin*, appar. for **corn-mudging* (prob. orig. as an adj., sc. *man* or *fellow*, the proper noun form being **corn-mudger* or **corn-mucher*, *-micher*), < *corn*[1] + **mudging*, ppr. of **mudge*, a var. of **much*, *mouch*, *mooch*, also *mich*, *meach*, chiefly a dialectal word, orig. hide, conceal, hoard: see *corn*[1] and *mich*, *mouch*. Hence, by corruption, *curmudgin*, *curmudgeon*, q. v. Cf. *cormorant*, 3.] A corn-merchant who hoards corn to raise its price.

> Being but a riche *corne-mudgin* [Latin *frumentarius*], that with a quart (or measure of corne of two pounds) had bought the freedome of his fellow-citizens.
> *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 150.

corn-muller (kôrn'mul'ėr), *n.* [< *corn*[1] + *muller*.] A pestle for grinding corn.

> The stone with a hole in the center, which is called a *corn-muller*, I found about 80 yards from the grand mound.
> *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 612.

cornmuset, *n.* A variant of *cornemuse*.

corno di bassetto (kôr'nṓ dē bas-set'tṓ). [It.: *corno*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*; *di*, < L. *de*, of; *bassetto*, counter-tenor, dim. of *basso*, bass: see *horn*, *bass*[3].] Same as *basset-horn*.

cornon (kôr'non), *n.* [< *corn(et)* + aug. *-on*, It. *-one*.] 1. A cornet.—2. A brass wind-instrument invented in 1844.

cornopean (kôr-nṓ'pē-ạn), *n.* The cornet-à-pistons. [Rare.]

> You might just as well have stopped in the cabin, and played that *cornopean*, and made yourself warm and comfortable.
> *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, p. 249.

corn-oyster (kôrn'ois'tėr), *n.* A fritter of Indian corn, which has a flavor somewhat like that of an oyster. [U. S.]

> In this secret direction about the mace lay the whole mystery of *corn-oysters*. *H. B. Stowe*, in the Independent.

corn-parsley (kôrn'pärs'li), *n.* See *parsley*.

corn-pipe (kôrn'pīp), *n.* A pipe made by slitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

> The shrill *corn-pipes*. *Tickell.*

corn-planter (kôrn'plan'tėr), *n.* A machine for planting Indian corn. It opens the ground to receive the seed, drops it in hills, and then throws back the soil and rolls it smooth.

corn-plaster (kôrn'plas'tėr), *n.* A small plaster, having a hole in the center, made of yellow wax, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and sometimes with the addition of verdigris, applied to a corn on the foot, to promote its softening and removal.

corn-pone (kôrn'pōn), *n.* Indian-corn bread, made with milk and eggs, and baked in a pan. See *pone*. [Southern U. S.]

> He has helped himself to butter and hot *corn-pone*.
> *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 191.

corn-popper (kôrn'pop'ėr), *n.* A covered pan of woven wire, with a long handle, in which a particular kind of Indian corn is popped over a fire. See *pop-corn*. [U. S.]

corn-poppy (kôrn'pop'i), *n.* See *poppy*.

corn-rent (kôrn'rent), *n.* In Great Britain, a rent paid in corn instead of money, varying in amount according to the fluctuations of the price of corn.

corn-rig (kôrn'rig), *n.* [< *corn* + *rig*[1], ridge.] A ridge or strip of growing barley or other grain. [Scotch.]

> It was upon a Lammas night,
> When *corn-rigs* are bonnie.
> *Burns*, Rigs o' Barley.

corn-rose (kôrn-rōz), *n.* See *cockle*[1], 2.

corn-salad (kôrn'sal'ad), *n.* The common name of *Fedia* or *Valerianella olitoria*, a plant eaten as a salad, found in grain-fields in Europe and rarely in America.

corn-sawfly (kôrn'sâ'fli), *n.* A terebrant hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidæ*, *Cephus pygmæus*, which injures corn in Europe. The larva bores into the stalk of the cereal, weakens it, and prevents the filling of the ears. The genus *Cephus* is represented in the United States, but none of its species there have precisely the same habits.

corn-sheller (kôrn'shel'ėr), *n.* A machine for shelling Indian corn—that is, removing the grain from the ear.

corn-shucking (kôrn'shuk'ing), *n.* Same as *corn-husking*. [Southern U. S.]

corn-snake (kôrn'snāk), *n.* A popular name in the United States of the *Scotophis guttatus*, a large harmless serpent. *Baird and Girard.*

corn-starch (kôrn'stärch'), *n.* 1. Starch made from Indian corn.—2. A flour made from the starchy part of Indian corn, used for puddings, etc. [U. S.]

cornstone (kôrn'stōn), *n.* [< corn[1] + *stone*.] In *geol.*, a name given in England to a sandstone containing calcareous concretions, very characteristic of some of the older Red Sandstone formations.

corn-thrips (kôrn'thrips), *n.* The popular name in England of *Phlæothrips cerealium*. Its eggs are laid on wheat, oats, and grasses, and the insects are found in the ears as soon as these begin to form. It is undoubtedly injurious, although asserted by some observers to feed on aphides. An insect indistinguishable from this species is found in the United States, but seems there to be confined to oats and wild grasses.

cornu (kôr'nū), *n.*; pl. *cornua* (-ȟ). [L., = E. *horn*: see *corn*[2], *cornel*, *corner*, *cornet*[1], etc., and *horn*.] 1. Horn; a horn.—2. Something resembling or likened to a horn. (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a horn-like part, as the incisor tooth of the narwhal, the process on the head of the horned screamer, etc. (*b*) In *Diatomaceæ*, a horn-like projection upon a valve. Cornua are also called *tutuli*. (*c*) A horn of an altar. See phrases below. (*d*) A decorative vessel in the shape of a horn; specifically, a drinking-cup or cruet in that shape.—**Cornua laryngis** (anat.). See *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).—**Cornu Ammonis.** (*a*) In *anat.*, the hippocampus major (so called from its resemblance to a ram's horn), a curved elongated elevation on the floor of the middle or descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. (*b*) Same as *ammonite*.—**Cornua of the coccyx.** two small processes projecting upward (forward) from the posterior surface of the coccyx to articulate with the sacral cornua.—**Cornua of the hyoid bone**, the horns of the hyoid bone, in man known as the *greater cornu* and *lesser cornu*, the former being the thyrohyal, the latter the ceratohyal. (See cut under *skull*.) A similar relation of the parts is found in other mammals; in birds, however, the parts of the hyoid commonly called *cornua* are the thyrohyals, consisting of at least two bones on each side, the apohyals and cerato-apohyals of Macgillivray, the hypobranchials and ceratobranchials of Owen, or the ceratobranchials and epibranchials of Parker and Cones.—**Cornua of the sacrum**, or **sacral cornua**, the stunted pair of postzygapophyses of the last sacral vertebra, articulating with the cornua of the coccyx.—**Cornua of the thyroid cartilage**, superior and inferior, processes above and below at the posterior border of the thyroid cartilage on each side.—**Cornua of the ventricles of the brain**, three prolongations, anterior, middle, and posterior, of the general lateral ventricular cavity, observed in well-formed brains, as that of man.—**Cornua uteri**, the horns of the womb. In the human species they are observable chiefly on section, as prolongations of the cavity leading into each Fallopian tube; but in sundry mammals they are very conspicuous from the outside, as a partial division of the uterus into two, such a uterus being called two-horned or bicornute.—**Cornu epistoli**, the epistle-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornu evangelii**, the gospel-horn of a Christian altar. See *horn*.—**Cornua of the fascia lata**, a reflection of the iliac portion of the fascia lata from the spine of the pubes downward and outward, forming the outer boundary of the saphenous opening.

cornual (kôr'nū-al), *a.* [< *cornu* + *-al*.] Pertaining to the cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord.—**Anterior cornual myelitis**, in *pathol.*, inflammation of the anterior cornua of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Also called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

cornublanite (kôr-nū'bi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Cornubia*, Latinized name of Cornwall (see *Cornish*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Boase to a hard dark-bluish and purple rock, sometimes of a uniform color, but occasionally with dark stripes, spots, or patches, on a light-blue base, and composed of the same ingredients as granite. It is a form of contact-metamorphism of gneiss or granite, developed at the junction of those rocks with the slates, and resembling to a certain extent, both in nature and origin, the "capel" of the Cornish miner. See *capel*.

cornucopia (kôr-nū-kō'pi-ȧ), *n.* [A LL. accom., as a single word, of L. *cornu copiæ*, lit. horn of plenty; *cornu* = E. *horn*; *copiæ*, gen. of *copia*, plenty: see *horn* and *copy*.] 1. In *classical antiq.*, the horn of plenty (which see, under *horn*).

Achelous in great pain and fright, to redeem his horn, presents Hercules with the *cornu-copiæ*.
Bacon, Political Fables, ix.

Hence—2. A horn-shaped or conical vessel or receptacle; especially, such a vessel of paper or other material, filled or to be filled with nuts or sweetmeats.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of grasses whose spikes resemble the cornucopia in form.

Cornularia (kôr-nū-lā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck), < LL. *cornulum*, dim. of L. *cornu* = E. *horn*, + *-aria*.] The typical genus of the family *Cornulariidæ*. *C. crassa* is an example.

cornularian (kôr-nū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cornularia* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cornulariidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cornulariidæ*.

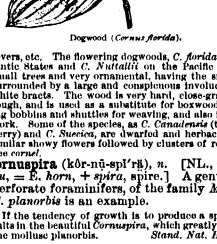
Cornulariidæ (kôr'nū-lā-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cornularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of alcyonarian polyps, of the order *Alcyonacea*, having the ectoderm coriaceous and contractile, without sclerobase, and the individual animals connected by basal buds and root-like processes, instead of forming digitate or lobate masses as in the *Alcyonidæ*.

cornulite (kôr'nū-līt), *n.* [< *Cornulites*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Cornulites*.

Cornulites (kôr-nū-lī'tēz), *n.* [< NL. (Schlotheim, 1820), < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + Gr. *λίθος*, stone.] A genus of tubicolous annelids, highly characteristic of the Silurian formation. *C. serpularius* is a wide-ranging species.

cornupete (kôr'nū-pēt), *a.* [< LL. *cornupeta*, < L. *cornu* = E. *horn*.] In *archæol.*, goring or pushing with the horns: said of a horned animal, as a bull, represented with its head lowered as if about to attack with the horns.

Cornus (kôr'nus), *n.* [L., the dogwood-tree, < *cornu* = E. *horn*; in reference to the hardness of the wood: see *cornel*.] A genus of plants of the natural order *Cornaceæ*, consisting of shrubs, trees, or rarely herbs, with usually small white or yellowish flowers and ovoid drupes. There are about 25 species, mostly of the northern hemisphere, 15 belonging to the United States. The bark, especially of the root, has tonic and slightly stimulant properties, and is used as a remedy in intermittent



Dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

fevers, etc. The flowering dogwoods, *C. florida* of the Atlantic States and *C. Nuttalli* on the Pacific coast, are small trees and very ornamental, having the small cyme surrounded by a large and conspicuous involucre of four white bracts. The wood is very hard, close-grained, and tough, and is used as a substitute for boxwood for making bobbins and shuttles for weaving, and also in cabinet-work. Some of the species, as *C. Canadensis* (the bunchberry) and *C. Suecica*, are dwarfed and herbaceous, with similar showy flowers followed by clusters of red berries. See *cornel*.

Cornupira (kôr-nū-spī'rȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *cornu*, = E. *horn*, + *spira*, spire.] A genus of imperforate foraminifers, of the family *Miliolidæ*. *C. planorbis* is an example.

If the tendency of growth is to produce a spiral, it results in the beautiful *Cornuspira*, which greatly resembles the multilocular planorbis. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 15.

cornute (kôr-nūt'), *a.* [= Sp. *cornudo* = Pg. *cornudo*, *cornuto* = It. *cornuto*, < L. *cornutus*, < *cornu* = E. *horn*.] 1. Furnished with horns; horned.—2. In *bot.*, furnished with a horn-like process or spur.—3. Taking the shape of a horn: as, *cornute* locks (thick locks of hair tapering to a point).

Also *cornuted*.

Cornute larva, a larva having a horn-like appendage over the anal extremity.—**Cornute thorax or head**, in *entom.*, a thorax or head bearing horn-like processes.

cornute† (kôr-nūt'), *v. t.* [< *cornute*, *a.*] To put horns upon—that is, to make a cuckold.

But why does he not name others? . . . As if the horn grew on nobody's head but mine. . . . I hope he cannot say . . . that my being *cornuted* has raised the price of post-horns. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions.

cornuted (kôr-nū'ted), *a.* Same as *cornute*.

cornuto† (kôr-nū'tō), *n.* [It., < L. *cornutus*: see *cornute*.] A cuckold.

The peaking *cornuto*, her husband.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

cornutor† (kôr-nū'tor), *n.* [< *cornute*, *v.*, + *-or*.] A cuckold-maker. *Jordan.*

cornutus (kôr-nū'tus), *n.* [L., having horns: see *cornute*.] An ancient sophism, like the following: What you have not lost, you have; you have not lost horns; therefore you have horns. See etymology of *ceratine*[2], *a.*

corn-van (kôrn'van), *n.* A machine for winnowing corn. *Pope.*

corn-violet (kôrn'vī'ō-let), *n.* See *violet*.

cornwallite (kôrn'wal-īt), *n.* [< *Cornwall* (see *Cornish*[1]) + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous arseniate of copper resembling malachite in appearance, found in Cornwall, England.

corn-weevil (kôrn'wē'vil), *n.* The *Calandra granaria*, an insect very injurious to grain. See *Calandra*, 2.

corn-worm (kôrn'wėrm), *n.* Same as *boll-worm*.

corny[1] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< *corn*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of corn; furnished with grains of corn.

By constant Journies careful to prepare
Her [the ant's] Stores; and bringing home the *Corny* Ear.
Prior, Solomon, i.

2. Producing corn; abounding with corn.

Tares in the mantle of a *corny* ground.
Middleton, Solomon Paraphrased, iv.

3. Containing corn.

They lodge in habitations not their own,
By their high crops and *corny* gizzards known.
Dryden.

4. Produced from corn; tasting strongly of corn or malt.

Now have I dronke a draughte of *corny* ale.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 170.

5. Intoxicated; tipsy; corned. [Colloq. or vulgar.]

[Rare in all uses.]

corny[2] (kôr'ni), *a.* [< L. *corneus*, horny, < *cornu* = E. *horn*. Cf. *corneous*.] Horny; corneous; strong, stiff, or hard, like a horn.

Spatoned the *corny* reed
Embatt'd in her field. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 321.

coro (kō'rō), *n.* [Brazilian.] A fish of the family *Hæmulonidæ*, *Conodon nobilis*, marked by 8 cross bands, inhabiting the Caribbean sea and Brazilian coast.

coroclisis (kō-rō-klī'sis), *n.* [NL.] Same as *coreclisis*.

corocore (kor'ō-kōr), *n.* [Native name.] A boat of varying form used in the Malay archipelago. That used in Celebes is propelled by oars, and has a curious apparatus projecting beyond the gunwale, and also beyond the stern, on which a second row of rowers is placed. It is often manned with sixty men. Others, as those used in the Moluccas, are masted vessels, broad, with narrow extremities, from 50 to 65 feet long, and covered throughout about four fifths of their length with a sort of roof or shed of matting.

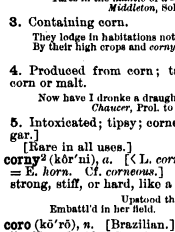
corody (kor'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *corodies* (-diz). [Also written *corrody*; < ML. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *corredum*, *conredium*, *conredum*, corody, provision, furniture, equipment; OF. *conroi*, > ult. E. *curry*[1], q. v.] 1. Formerly, in England, a right of sustenance, or of receiving certain allotments of victual and provision for one's maintenance, in virtue of the ownership of some corporeal hereditament; specifically, such a right due from an abbey or a monastery to the king or his grantee.

Most of the houses [religious] had been founded by their forefathers; in most of them they had *corrodies* and other vested interests. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., v.

2. The sustenance or allotment so received.

corol (kor'gl), *n.* The Anglicized form of *corolla*.

corolla (kō-rol'ȧ), *n.* [A NL. use of L. *corolla*, a garland, a little crown, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *bot.*, the envelop of a flower, within the calyx and immediately surrounding the stamens and pistil, usually of delicate texture and of some other color than green, and forming the most conspicuous part of the



Corollas.

Polypetalous Corollas: *a*, caryophyllaceous; *b*, papilionaceous; *c*, cruciate. Gamopetalous Corollas: *d*, personate; *e*, ligulate; *f*, labiate.

flower. It shows an extreme diversity of forms, which are distinguished as either *polypetalous* or *gamopetalous*. A polypetalous corolla (also called *choripetalous, dialypetalous*, or *dexitheropetalous*) has its several parts or petals distinct. A gamopetalous (or *monopetalous* or *sympetalous*) corolla has its parts more or less coalescent into a cup or tube. The corolla is often wanting, and when present is not rarely inconspicuous.—**Fugacious corolla,** a corolla that is soon shed.—**Spurred corolla,** a corolla which has at its base a hollow prolongation like a horn, as in the genus *Antirrhinum*.

corollaceous (kor-ǫ-lā'shius), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-aceous*.] Pertaining to or resembling a corolla; inclosing and protecting like a wreath.

A corollaceous covering. *Lee.*

corollary (kor'ǫ-lā-ri), *n.*; pl. *corollaries* (-riz). [< ME. *corolarie* = F. *corollaire* = Sp. *corolario* = Pg. It. *corollario*, < LL. *corollarium*, a corollary, additional inference, L. a gift, gratuity, money paid for a garland of flowers, prop. neut. of "*corollarius*, pertaining to a garland, < *corolla:* see *corolla*.] **1.** In *math.*, a proposition incidentally proved in proving another; an immediate or easily drawn consequence; hence, any inference similarly drawn.

All the *corollaries* in our editions of Euclid have been inserted by editors; they constitute, in fact, so many new propositions differing from the original ones merely in the fact that the demonstrations have been omitted.
Hirst, in Brande and Cox's Dict.

An archangel could infer the entire inorganic universe as the simplest of *corollaries*. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, iv.

2†. A surplus; something in excess.

Now come, my Ariel: bring a *corollary*
Rather than want a spirit. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

[As used in this sense, some etymologists derive the word immediately from Latin *corollarium*, a garland of flowers, a present, and explain it as meaning something given beyond what is due, and hence something added, or superfluous.]=**Syn. 1.** *Conclusion*, etc. See *inference*.

corollate, corollated (kor'ǫ-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ate*[1] (+ *-ed*[2]).] In *bot.*, like a corolla; having corollas.

corollet (kor'ǫ-let), *n.* [< *corolla* (> F. *corolle*) + dim. *-et*.] In *bot.*, one of the partial flowers which make a compound one; the floret in an aggregate flower.

coroliliferous (kor-ǫ-lil'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing or producing a corolla; having a corolla.

The most specialized, complex, and therefore highest in rank, are complete, *coroliliferous*, irregular flowers, with a definite number of members.
A. Gray, Struct. Botany, ¶ 330, foot-note.

Corollifloræ (kǭ-rol-i-flō'rē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *corolla*, q. v., + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] One of the great subdivisions of exogenous plants in the system of De Candolle, distinguished by the corolla being gamopetalous, inserted below the ovary, and free from the calyx, and by the stamens being inserted on the corolla. The aster, heath, primrose, gentian, verbena, etc., are included in this division. Also known as *Gamopetalæ*.

corolliflorous, corollifloral (kor-ǫ-lif'lǫ-rus, kǫ-rol-i-flō'ral), *a.* [As *Corollifloræ* + *-ous, -al.*] Including or belonging to the *Corollifloræ*.

coroliform (kǫ-rol'i-form), *a.* [< NL. *corolla*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of a corolla.

corolline (kǫ-rol'in), *a.* [< *corolla* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, of or belonging to a corolla.

corollist (kǫ-rol'ist), *n.* [< *corolla* + *-ist.*] One who classifies plants by their corollas. *Rees's Cyc.*

Coromandel wood. See *wood*.

corona (kǫ-rō'nǎ), *n.*; pl. *coronas, coronæ* (-nǎz, -nē). [< L. *corona*, a crown, a garland: see *crown*.] **1.** A crown. Specifically—**2.** Among the Romans, a crown or garland bestowed as a reward for distinguished military service. The *coronæ* were of various kinds, as the *corona civica*, of oak-leaves, given to one who had saved the life of a citizen; the *corona vallaris* or *castrensis*, of gold, bestowed on him who first mounted the rampart or entered the camp of the enemy; the *corona muralis*, given to one who first scaled the wall of a city; the *corona navalis*, to him who first boarded the ship of an enemy; and the *corona obsidionalis*, given to one who freed an army from a blockade, and made of grass growing on the spot.

3. In *arch.*, a member of a cornice situated between the bed-molding and the cymatium. It consists of a broad vertical face, usually of considerable projection. Its soffit is generally recessed upward to facilitate the fall of rain from its face, thus sheltering the wall below. Among workmen it is called the *drip;* the French call it *larmier*, and this term is often used by English writers. See *coluran*.

4. [LL.] *Eccles.*, the horizontal stripe running around a miter at the lower edge, surrounding the head of the wearer. See *miter*.—**5.** [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The crown of the head. (*b*) The crown of a tooth; the body of a tooth beyond the cingulum. (*c*) Some part or organ likened to a crown. (*d*) In echinoderms, the body-wall of an echinus, exclusive of the peristome and of the periproct.

The rest of the body is supported by a continuous wall, made up of distinct more or less pentagonal plates, usually firmly united by their edges, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 485.

(*e*) In *ornith.*, the top of the head; the cap or pileum. *Coues.* (*f*) The trochal disk of a rotifer. (*g*) In sponges, specifically, an irregular spicule, in the form of a ring, bearing rays or spines.—**6.** [NL.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A crown-like appendage on the inner side of a corolla, as in plants of the genus *Silene*, and in the passion-flower, comfrey, and daffodil. (*b*) A crown-like appendage at the summit of an organ, as the pappus on the seed of a dandelion. (*c*) The ray or circle of ligulate florets surrounding the disk in a composite flower.—**7.** A halo; specifically, in *astron.*, a halo or luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; especially, the portion of the aureola observed during total eclipses of the sun which lies outside the chromosphere, or region of colored prominences.

In every illuminated manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon period, each figure of a saint we behold with a circle of glory round the head. For such a disk of golden brightness, "nimbus" is the modern, *corona* the olden name.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 147, note.

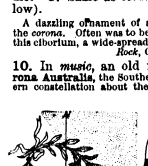
During a total solar eclipse, when the sun is obscured by the moon's shadow, the dark disc is seen to be surrounded by a "glory," or fringe of radiant light, which is called the *corona*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 367.

The *corona* as yet has received no explanation which commands universal assent. It is certainly truly solar to some extent, and very possibly may be also to some extent meteoric. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 19.

8. A peculiar phase of the aurora borealis, formed by the concentration or convergence of luminous beams around the point in the heavens indicated by the direction of the dipping needle.—**9.** Same as *corona lucis* (which see, below).

A dazzling ornament of an Anglo-Saxon minster was the *corona*. Often was to be seen suspended, high above this ciborium, a wide-spreading crown of light.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 205.

10. In *music*, an old name for *fermata*.—**Corona Australis,** the Southern Crown, an ancient southern constellation about the knee of Sagittarius, repre-



Constellation of Corona Australis. (From Ptolemy's description.)

Constellation of Corona Borealis. (From Ptolemy's description.)

sented by a garland.—**Corona Borealis,** an ancient northern constellation between Hercules and Bootes, represented by a garland with two streamers.—**Corona ciliaris,** the ciliary ligament. See *ciliary*.—**Corona clericalis,** the clerical crown: same as *tonsure*.—**Corona glandis,** the raised rim of the glans penis.—**Corona lucis** (literally, a crown of light), a chandelier or luster having the lights arranged in a circle, or in several circles whose centers come upon the same vertical axis, suspended from the roof or vaulting of a church and lighted on ceremonial occasions. In the larger and richer examples, however, the general disposition only is circular, this form being broken by lobes, cusps, and the like, along which the lights are arranged. The bounding line is usually marked by a broad band of metal, ornamented with repoussé work, enamel, etc., and having sacred texts inscribed upon it; to this band the separate candlesticks are attached. Also called *corona*.—**Corona nuptialis**†, a nuptial crown; a crown placed upon the head of a bride or groom at the time of the marriage ceremony. In the marriage rite in Western churches this usage is to be traced only in the wreath worn by the bride; but in the Greek, the Coptic, and other Oriental churches, both bride and groom wear crowns of metal, and among the Armenians each wears a wreath of flowers.

Corona Lucis.

—**Corona radiata,** in *anat.*, the radiating mass of white fiber passing upward from the internal capsule to the cerebral cortex. Also called *fibrous cone*.—**Corona veneris,** a scar or mark sometimes left on the forehead after syphilitic necrosis of the bone.

coronach, coranach (kor'ǫ-, kor'ą-nach), *n.* [Also written *corrinach, coranich;* < Gael. *coranach, corranach* (= Ir. *corranach*), a crying, a lamentation for the dead, < Gael. Ir. *comh* (= L. *cum, com-*), with, + Gael. *ranaich* (= Ir. *ranach*), a crying, roaring, < *ran*, roar, cry out, = Ir. *ran*, a roaring.] A dirge; a lamentation for the dead. The custom of singing dirges at funerals was formerly prevalent in Scotland and Ireland, especially in the Highlands of Scotland.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 15.

He [Pennant] tells us in the same Place "that the *Coranich*, or singing at Funerals, is still in Use in some Places. The Songs are generally in Praise of the Deceased; or a Recital of the valiant Deeds of him or Ancestors."
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 27, note.

The village maids and matrons round
The dismal *coronach* resound.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 15.

coronæ, *n.* Plural of *corona*.

coronal (kor'ǫ-nal), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale*, < LL. *coronalis*, pertaining to a crown (NL. and Rom. chiefly in mod. technical senses); < L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona* and *crown*. II. *n.* < ME. *coronal, coronall, corounal, curonall, cornall*, later *coronel, cronel* (sometimes also *coronet, cronet:* see *coronet, coronet, cornet*[2]), a crown, wreath, point of a lance, etc.; < F. *coronal* = Sp. Pg. *coronal* = It. *coronale* (NL. *coronalis*, n.), chiefly in mod. technical senses; from the adj.: see above.] I. *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a crown; relating to the crown or to coronation. [Rare or obsolete.]

The Law and his *Coronal* Oath require his undeniable assent to what Laws the Parliament agree upon.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the word; coronary. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the corona or top of the head: as, the *coronal* suture (that is, the frontoparietal suture); *coronal* feathers of a bird. (*b*) Corresponding to the coronal suture (that is, transverse and longitudinal) in direction: said of any plane or section of the body extending from one side to the other through or parallel with the long axis: distinguished from *sagittal*: as, a *coronal* section of the foot.

3. Of or pertaining to a corona, or halo around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, pertaining to the corona of the sun.

Looking through the sun's *coronal* atmosphere in an eclipse, we pierce seven or eight hundred thousand miles of hydrogen gas. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 139.

Coronal suture. See *coronary suture*, under *coronary*.

II. *n.* **1.** A crown, wreath, or garland.

In that Contree, Wommen that ben unmaryed, thei han Tokenes on hire Hedes, lyche *Coronales*, to ben knowen for unmaryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 209.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be begirt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 1.

And let the north-wind strong,
And golden leaves of autumn, be
Thy *coronal* of Victory
And thy triumphal song.
Whittier, To Pennsylvania.

2. (*a*) The head of a tilting-lance of iron, furnished with two, three, or four blunt points, which give a good hold on shield or helmet when striking, but do not penetrate. (*b*) The tilting-lance itself. [In these uses also formerly *coronel*.]—**3.** In *anat.*, the coronal or frontoparietal suture. See cut under *skull*.—**4.** In *biol.*, a coronal or crowning cell; one of the ectoblasts of a segmented ovum in certain stages of its development.

Four *coronals* were present in some specimens, making with the zygon five cells, and in others five and six *coronals* were observed.
A. Hyatt, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XXIII. 72.

coronally (kor'ǫ-nal-i), *adv.* In the shape or outline of a crown; circularly. [Rare.]

As the oil was poured *coronally* or circularly upon the head of kings, so the high-priest was anointed decussatively, or in the form of a x.
Sir T. Browne, Garden of Cyrus, i.

coronamen (kor-ǫ-nā'men), *n.* [NL., < LL. *coronamen*, a wreathing, crowning, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*] In *zoöl.*, the superior margin of a hoof, called in veterinary surgery the *coronet*.

coronard (kor'ǫ-nārd), *n.* [F., < L. *corona*, crown, + F. *-ard*: see *crown* and *-ard*.] A name given by Cuvier to the great short-winged crested eagle or harpy of South America, *Thrasyaëtus harpyia*.

coronary (kor'ǫ-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *coronaire* = Pr. *coronari* = Sp. Pg. It. *coronario*, < L. *coronarius*, < *corona*, a crown: see *crown*.]

crown.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a crown or to some part likened to a crown; resembling a crown; encircling; wreathing about.

The *coronary* thorns . . . did pierce his tender and sacred temples. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

Coronary arteries, the two arteries which supply the muscular substance of the heart. They arise behind two of the semilunar valves of the aorta. — **Coronary bone**, in *vet. surg.*, the small pastern or median phalanx of a horse's foot: so called from its relation to the coronet. See *hoof*. — **Coronary circulation**, the circulation in the substance of the heart. — **Coronary ligament**. (*a*) Of the liver, a reflection of the peritoneum around a somewhat triangular area on the posterior surface of the liver, which is immediately adherent to the diaphragm. It is continuous with the lateral ligaments. (*b*) Of the knee-joint, one of the fibrous bands connecting the semilunar cartilages with the general capsular investment of the joint. (*c*) Of the elbow, the orbicular ligament which encircles the head of the radius. — **Coronary odontcones**. See *odontcones*. — **Coronary sinus**, the venous trunk receiving the veins of the substance of the heart and emptying into the right auricle. — **Coronary** or **coronal suture**, the frontoparietal suture, connecting the frontal bone with both the parietals. See cut under *skull*. — **Coronary valve**, a semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, guarding the orifice of the coronary sinus. — **Coronary veins**, the veins of the substance of the heart, especially the great coronary vein, the largest of these vessels, lying in the auriculoventricular groove. — **Coronary vessels**, the coronary arteries and veins.

II. *n.*; pl. *coronaries* (-riz). 1. The small pastern of a horse's foot. — 2†. A plant bearing coronate flowers.

Jonquills, ranunculas, and other of our rare *coronaries*. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

coronate, coronated (kor′ō-nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *coronatus*, pp. of *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, *corona*.] Having or wearing a crown or something like one. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, provided with a corona. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to spiral shells which have their whorls more or less surmounted by a row of spines or tubercles, as in several volutes, cones, miters, etc. (*c*) In *ornith.*, having the coronal feathers lengthened or otherwise distinguished; crested. (*d*) In *entom.*, having a circle of spines, bristles, or filaments around the apex. — **Coronate eggs**, in *entom.*, eggs having apical rings of filaments whereby they clasp one another in such a manner as to form a cable, as those of the water-scorpion (*Nepa*). — **Coronate nervure** or **nervulet**, in *entom.*, a short nervure of the wing ending abruptly in a puncture somewhat broader than the nervure itself, as in many *Chalcididæ*. — **Coronate prolegs**, in *entom.*, prolegs having a complete ring of little hooks or claws around the apex or sole.

coronation (kor-ō-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *coronacion* = Pr. *coronatio* = Sp. *coronacion* = Pg. *coroação* = It. *coronazione*, < L. as if **coronatio(n-)*, a crowning, < *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*, and cf. *crownation*.] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown, as a sovereign or the consort of a sovereign. The ceremony is generally religious as well as political, and involves the anointing of the sovereign, originally in several parts of the body, and still in a solemn and ceremonious way; the investing with certain garments fitting a ceremonial dress; the ceremonial or assumption of the scepter, sword, and orb; and the placing of the crown upon the head. At different periods in the history of Europe coronation has been essential to entrance upon kingly dignity and power; but where the order of succession is perfectly established, the authority of the new sovereign is considered as beginning with the death of his predecessor, and the coronation is only a ceremonial consecration.

It will be two of the clock ere they come from the *coronation*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

2. The scene or spectacle of a coronation.

In pensive thought recall the fancied scene,
See *coronations* rise on every green.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount, on her (the Coronation), l. 34.

3. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the sacrament of matrimony; especially, that part of the marriage service which constitutes the nuptials, as distinguished from the preliminary office of betrothal. It is so called because the principal ceremony consists in the priest's placing garlands or crowns on the heads of the bridegroom and bride. In Greece garlands of olive-branches, twined with white and purple ribbon, are used for this purpose; in Russia, metal crowns belonging to the church, and preferably of gold or silver. This ceremony is mentioned by St. Chrysostom and other early Christian writers.

4†. [An accommodated form, explained as having reference to the use of carnations in making garlands. Cf. the ML. name *Vettonica coronaria*.] The carnation, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. See *carnation*[1], 3.

coronation-oath (kor-ō-nā′shon-ōth), *n.* The oath taken by a sovereign at his or her coronation.

coronation-roll (kor-ō-nā′shon-rōl), *n.* In England, a roll of vellum upon which are engrossed the particulars of the ceremony of a royal coronation, with the proceedings of the commissioners appointed to regulate the expenses, etc., and the names of those who did homage, together with the oath taken and subscribed by the king or queen when crowned.

coronel[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *crown*.

corone[2] (ko-rō′nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορώνη, the chough or sea-crow (L. *cornix*), also (prob.) the carrion-crow, also anything hooked or curved, as the handle on a door, a kind of crown, etc.] 1. In *zoöl.*, a crow; specifically, the common carrion-crow of Europe, *Corvus corone*: made a generic name by Kaup, 1829. See cut under *crow*. — 2. In *anat.*, the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone, into which the temporal muscle is inserted: so named from its remote resemblance in shape to a crow's beak.

coronel[1†], *n.* An obsolete form of *coronal*, 2.

coronel[2†], *n.* The earlier form of *colonel*.

Coronella (kor-ō-nel′ä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of snakes, of the family *Colubridæ*, or giving name to a family *Coronellidæ*. *C. austriaca* is a common European species, and there are many others.

Coronellidæ (kor-ō-nel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coronella* + *-idæ*.] A cosmopolitan family of colubriform serpents, typified by the genus *Coronella*, closely related to *Colubridæ* proper and often ranged in that family. They have a body tapering at both ends, a head separated from the body by a constricted neck, and scales generally smooth and in from 13 to 23 rows. The family includes many and various harmless terrestrial snakes of such genera as *Ophibolus*, *Diadophis*, *Heterodon*, etc.

coronelline (kor-ō-nel′in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Coronellidæ*.

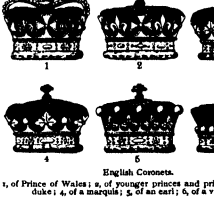
coroner (kor′ō-nėr), *n.* [< ME. *coroner*, < AF. *coroneor* (mod. F. *coroner*, from E.), < ML. (AL.) *coronator*, a coroner, lit. a crowner, one who crowns (< L. *coronare*, crown: see *crown*, *v.*; in later E. also called *crowner*: see *crowner*), but used as equiv. to ML. *coronarius*, prop. adj., a crown officer, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*] A county or municipal officer formerly charged with the interests of the private property of the crown, but whose main function in modern times is to hold inquest on the bodies of those who may be supposed to have died violent deaths. His functions are now generally regulated by statute. He is often the substitute of the sheriff in cases where the latter is disqualified to act. See *inquest*, *inquisition*. — **Coroner of the royal household**, in England, an officer having jurisdiction, exclusive of the county coroner, to take inquisitions upon the bodies of all persons slain in the palace or in any house where the sovereign may happen to be. — **Coroner's court**, a tribunal of record, where the coroner holds his inquiries. — **Coroner's inquest**, the inquisition or investigation held a coroner, usually with the aid of a coroner's jury called and presided over by him. The verdict of the jury as to the cause of death is not conclusive, but may be the foundation of a criminal prosecution against the person charged.

coronet[1] (kor′ō-net), *n.* [Also in some senses contracted *cornet*, *cronet*; < OF. *cornette*, *coronete*, *coronnete*, *couronnete* (= It. *coronetta*), a little crown, dim. of *corone*, a crown: see *crown*, and cf. *corona*, *coronal*, etc.] 1. A coronal, circlet, or wreath for the head.

She his hairy temples then had rounded
With *coronet* of fresh and fragrant flowers.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

Under a *coronet* his flowing hair
In curls on either cheek play'd; wings he wore.
Milton, P. L., iii. 640.

2. A crown representing a dignity inferior to that of the sovereign. The distinction between the coronets of different ranks of nobility as it now exists throughout Europe is of very modern origin. In England, the coronet of the Prince of Wales is composed of a cir-



English Coronets.

1, of Prince of Wales; 2, of younger princes and princesses; 3, of a duke; 4, of a marquis; 5, of an earl; 6, of a viscount.

cle or fillet of gold, on the edge four crosses pattée alternating with as many fleurs-de-lis, and from the two side crosses an arch surmounted with a mound and cross; the coronet of a duke is adorned with strawberry-leaves; that of a marquis has leaves with pearls (that is, silver balls) interposed; that of an earl has the pearls raised above the leaves; that of a viscount is surrounded with pearls only; that of a baron has only six pearls. See *pearl*, and cut under *baron*.

3. In *modern costume*, a decorative piece forming a part of a woman's head-dress, especially a plate or band, as of metal, broad in the middle and half encircling the head in front. — 4†. Same as *coronal*, 2. — 5. In *entom.*, a circle of spines, hairs, etc., around the apex of a part, as around the end of the abdomen. — 6. The lowest part of the pastern of a horse, running about the coffin and distinguished by the hair that joins and covers the upper part of the hoof. Also *cornet*. See cut under *hoof*.

coronet[1] (kor′ō-net), *v. t.* [< *coronet*[1], *n.*] To adorn as with a coronet. *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 5.

coronet[2] (kor′ō-net), *n.* An erroneous form of *cornet*[1], 7.

Taking two *coronets* and killing forty or fifty men.
Battaile near Newbury in Berkshire, Sept. 20, 1643, p. 2.

coroneted (kor′ō-net-ed), *a.* Wearing or entitled to wear a coronet.

coroniclet, *n.* An obsolete form of *cornice*.

coroniform (kō-rō′ni-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *coroniforme*, < L. *corona*, a crown, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crown.

coronilla[1] (kō-rō-nil′yä), *n.* [Sp., the crown of the head, a crown (coin), dim. of *corona*, crown: see *crown*.] A Spanish gold dollar.

Coronilla[2] (kor-ō-nil′ä), *n.* [NL. (appar. with allusion to the umbels), dim. of L. *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] A genus of annual or perennial plants, natural order *Leguminosæ*, with stalked umbels of yellow flowers and jointed pods, natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. *C. Emerus* (scorpion-senna) is a common plant all over the south of Europe. It has bright-yellow flowers, and its leaves act as a cathartic, like those of senna. The leaves of *C. varia* have a diuretic action on the system, and also purge. The species of this genus are numerous, and all adapted for ornamental cultivation.

coronis (ko-rō′nis), *n.* [< Gr. κορωνίς, a curved line or stroke, a final flourish, end, etc., prop. adj., curved: see *cornice* and *crown*.] 1. In *paleography*, a curve, double curve, or flourish, used to mark the end of a paragraph, a section, or a whole book. Hence — 2†. The end generally; the conclusion; the summing up.

The *coronis* of this matter is thus: some bad ones in this family were punish'd strictly, all rebuk'd, not all amended.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, ii. 38.

3. In *Gr. gram.*, a sign of crasis or contraction (᾽) placed over the contracted vowel or diphthong, as κἀν for καὶ ἐν.

coronium (ko-rō′ni-um), *n.* [< L. *corona*: see *corona*.] See the extract.

Prof. Nasini tells us he has discovered, in some volcanic gases at Pozzuoli, that hypothetical element *coronium*, supposed to cause the bright line 5,316.9 in the spectrum of the sun's corona. Analogy points to its being lighter and more diffusible than hydrogen, and a study of its properties can not fail to yield striking results.
Sir W. Crookes, Address to the British Assoc., 1886.

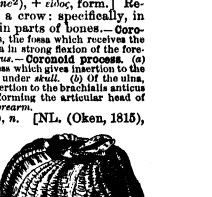
coronize (kor′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *coronized*, ppr. *coronizing*. [< L. *corona*, a crown (see *crown*), + *-ize*.] To crown; invest with a coronal. Also spelled *coronise*. [Rare.]

To *coronise* high-soar'd gentility.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

coronofacial (ko-rō-nō-fā′shiāl), *a.* [< NL. *corona* + L. *facies*, face: see *corona*, 3 (*a*), and *face*, *n.*] Relating to the crown or top of the head and to the face. — **Coronofacial angle**, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the plane passing through the coronal suture. See *facial* and *craniometry*.

coronoid (kor′ō-noid), *a.* [= F. *coronoïde*, < Gr. κορώνη, a crow (see *corone*[2]), + εἶδος, form.] Resembling the beak of a crow: specifically, in *anat.*, applied to certain parts of bones. — **Coronoid fossa** of the humerus, the fossa which receives the coronoid process of the ulna in strong flexion of the forearm. See cut under *humerus*. — **Coronoid process**. (*a*) Of the lower jaw, that process which gives insertion to the temporal muscle. See cut under *skull*. (*b*) Of the ulna, that process which gives insertion to the brachialis anticus muscle, and takes part in forming the articular head of the bone. See cut under *forearm*.

Coronula (kō-rō′nū-lē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1815), < L. *coronula*, dim. of *corona*, a crown: see *corona*, *crown*.] In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of the family *Coronulidæ*, containing such species as *C. diadema* of the Arctic ocean.



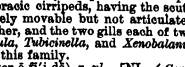
Barnacle (*Coronula diadema*).

coronule (kor′ō-nūl), *n.* [< L. *coronula*: see *Coronula*.] In *bot.*, a coronet or little crown of a seed; the downy tuft on seeds.

Coronulidæ (kor-ō-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coronula* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate non-pedunculate thoracic cirripeds, having the scuta and terga freely movable but not articulated with one another, and the two gills each of two folds. *Coronula*, *Tubicinella*, and *Xenobalanus* are genera of this family.

Corophiidæ (kor-ō-fī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corophium* + *-idæ*.] A family of amphipod crustaceans. Their technical characters are: a body not laterally compressed; the posterior antennæ more or less pediform; and the coxal joints of the legs normally very small. The species move rather by walking than leaping, and often burrow in the ground or live in tubes. Representative genera are *Corophium*, *Cerapus*, and *Podocerus*.

Corophium (ko-rō'fi-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of the family *Corophiidæ*, having the posterior antennæ long and pediform. *Corophium longicorne* is a burrowing species which digs passages in the mud.


Corophium spinicorne.

coroplast (kor'ō-plast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοροπλάστης, in classical Gr. κοροπλάθος, a modeler of small figures, ⟨ κόρη, a maiden (hence, the figure of a maiden: a usual subject for these figurines), + πλάσσειν, verbal adj. πλαστός, model, form.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a maker of terra-cotta figurines and the like.

The Myrinean *coroplasts* or manufacturers of terra-cottas were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. *The Nation*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 286.

coroune†, **corowne**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crown*.

corya (ko-rō'yā), *n.* [S. Amer.†] The name of *Crotophaga major*, one of the anis or ticke-eaters.

corozo (ko-rō'zō), *n.* [S. Amer.] 1. A palm which bears oil-producing nuts, as the *Attalea Cohune*, etc.—2. Same as *ivory-nut*.

corphun (kôr'fun), *n.* [E. dial. (Halliwell); origin unknown.] A local English name of the young herring, *Clupea harengus*.

corpora, *n.* Plural of *corpus*.

corporas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*1.

corporal1 (kôr'pō-ral), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corporel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*, bodily, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corps*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the body; bodily; physical: as, *corporal* pain; *corporal* punishment.

I would I had that *corporal* soundness now.
Shak., All's Well, i. 2.

2. Material; not spiritual; corporeal. [Rare or obsolete.]

A *corporal* heaven where the stars are. *Latimer.*

Virtue . . . cannot be shewed to the sense by *corporal* shape. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 250.

3. In *zoöl.*, pertaining to the thorax and abdomen, as distinguished from the head, wings, feet, and other appendages: as, *corporal* colors or marks.—**Corporal oath**, an oath ratified by touching a sacred object, as an altar or corporal-cloth (see II., below), and especially the New Testament, as distinguished from a merely spoken or written oath: thus, an old English coronation-oath, "so helpe me God, and these holy euangelistes by me bodily touched vppon this holy awter."

We firmely command, and streightly charge you, that you doe receiue of euery particular marchant . . . a *corporal oath* vpon Gods holy Euangelists.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 144.

Sir William Fitz-Williams and Doctor Taylor were sent to the Lady Regent, to take her *corporal oath*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 274.

Spiritual and corporal works of mercy. See *mercy*.
=Syn. *Physical*, *Corporeal*, etc. See *bodily*.

II. *n.* [In early mod. E. *corporalis*, *corporace*, *corporax*, ⟨ ME. *corporas*, *corporasse*, earlier *corporaus*, *corporeaus*, *corporeals*, pl. (sing. **corporeal*, not in ME.), ⟨ OF. *corporal*, pl. *corporaux*, F. *corporal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *corporal* = It. *corporale*, ⟨ ML. *corporale* (⟩ mod. E. *corporal*, also written, as ML., *corporale*), prop. neut. (sc. L. *pallium*, pall, covering, *corporalia*, adj., ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body: from its being regarded as covering the body of Christ.] *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the fine linen cloth spread on the altar during the celebration of the eucharist. Upon it are placed the chalice and (in front of this) the paten. The right-hand end of the corporal is turned back to cover the paten when on the altar (except during oblation and consecration), the chalice being covered with the pall, or, after communion, with the post-communion veil, sometimes also called a corporal. Also *corporal-cloth*, *corporale*.

Over the purple pall were spread out three or more linen cloths, of which the uppermost was especially called the *corporal*, not small like ours, but as long and twice as wide as the altar itself, so that it could easily be drawn over the chalice and host, and entirely veil them.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 266.

corporal2 (kôr'pō-ral), *n.* [A corruption by confusion with *corporal*1 or (as in D. *korporaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *korporal*) with *corps*3; cf. F. *caporal* = Reuchi *coporal*, *corporal* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *caporal*, ⟨ It. *caporale*, a corporal (cf. ML. *caporalis*, a chief, a commander), ⟨ *capo*, the head (cf. *captain* and *chief*, of the same ult. origin), ⟨ L. *caput*, the head: see *cape*2, *caput*, and *head*.] The lowest non-commissioned officer of a company of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, next below a sergeant. He has charge of a squad, places and relieves sentinels, and has a certain disciplinary control in camp and barracks.

Now my whole charge consists of ancients, *corporals*, lieutenants, gentlemen of companies.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

Corporal's guard (*milit.*), a small detachment under arms, such as that usually placed, for various purposes, under the command of a corporal: sometimes used derisively; hence, any very small following, attendance, or party; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, the small number of statutors and congressmen who supported the administration of President John Tyler, 1841–5.—**Ship's corporal**, on board United States men-of-war, a petty officer under the master-at-arms.

corporal-case (kôr'pō-ral-kās), *n.* [Formerly also *corporas-*, *corporace-*, *corporax-case*; ⟨ *corporal*1, *n.*, + *case*3.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A bag or case in which to lay the folded corporal. (*b*) A bag or case put over the corporal-cup for its protection.

corporal-cloth (kôr'pō-ral-klôth), *n.* Same as *corporal*1.

corporal-cup (kôr'pō-ral-kup), *n.* [Formerly *corporas-*, *corporax-cup*; ⟨ *corporal*1, *n.*, + *cup*.] A vessel used to contain a portion of the consecrated elements reserved for the communion of the sick. It was sometimes suspended by chains near the altar.

corporale (kôr-pō-rā'lē), *n.*; pl. *corporalia* (-li-ạ). [ML.] Same as *corporal*1.

corporality† (kôr-pō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporalité* = Sp. *corporalidad* = Pg. *corporalidade* = It. *corporalità*, ⟨ LL. *corporalita(t-)s*, ⟨ L. *corporalis*: see *corporal*1.] 1. The state of being a body or embodied; the character of being corporal: opposed to *spirituality*.

If this light hath any *corporality*, . . . [it is] most subtle and pure. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

2†. Corporation; confraternity.

A *corporality* of griffon-like promoters and apparators. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

corporally (kôr'pō-ral-i), *adv.* Bodily; in or with the body: as, to be *corporally* present.

Altho' Christ be not *corporally* in the outward and visible shape, yet he is *corporally* in the persons that duly receive them. *Sharp*, Sermons, VII. xv.

corporalty† (kôr'pō-ral-ti), *n.* [See *corporality*.] A body; a band of persons.

corporas†, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*1.

corporate† (kôr'pō-rāt), *v.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp. of *corporare*, make into a body, ⟨ *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*.] I. *trans.* To incorporate; embody.

To be *corporated* in my person.
Stowe, Hen. VIII., an. 1545.

II. *intrans.* To become united or be incorporated.

Though she [the soul] *corporate*
With him no world yet, by a just Nemesis
Kept off from all. *Dr. H. More*, Sleep of the Soul, ii. 19.

corporate (kôr'pō-rāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *corporatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. United in a body in the legal sense, as a number of individuals who are empowered to transact business as an individual; legally incorporated; constituting a corporation: as, a *corporate* assembly or society; a *corporate* town.—2. Of or pertaining to a corporation; belonging to an organized community: as, *corporate* rights or possessions.

The grants of land to the burghers and their successors were sufficiently early to prove that there was no recognised bar to the possession of *corporate* property even in the fourteenth century. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

3. In general, of or relating to any body of persons or individuals united in a company or community; common; collective.

They answer in a joint and *corporate* voice.
Shak., T. of A., ii. 2.

Our national welfare and ever-increasing empire can only be maintained by an adherence to those principles of *corporate* discipline and individual sacrifice which are the pride of our sons and brothers when they go to fight our battles abroad. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 151.

4. Forming or being a body of any kind; embodied; combined as a whole.

Such an organism as a crayfish is only a *corporate* unity, made up of innumerable partially independent individuals.
Huxley, Crayfish, p. 128.

Body corporate. See *body politic*, under *body*.—**Corporate franchise.** See *franchise*.—**County corporate.** See *county*1.

corporately (kôr'pō-rāt-li), *adv.* 1. In a corporate capacity.

The tribe, as a whole, is held to be responsible *corporately* for the acts of each of its members, and hence it is necessary that the acts and beliefs of every one of the members should be subject to the approval of the tribe.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 239.

2. As regards the body; in the body; bodily.

He [King Stephen] founded the Abbey of Feuersham, . . . where he now *corporately* resteth.
Fabyan, Chron., I. cxxxiii.

corporateness (kôr'pō-rāt-nes), *n.* The state of being a body corporate.

corporation (kôr-pō-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *corporation* = Sp. *corporacion* = Pg. *corporação* = It. *corporazione* = D. *korporatie* = G. *corporation* = Dan. Sw. *korporation*, ⟨ LL. *corporatio(n-)*, assumption of a body (used of the incarnation of Christ), ⟨ L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*, *v.*] 1. An artificial person, created by law, or under authority of law, from a group or succession of natural persons, and having a continuous existence irrespective of that of its members, and powers and liabilities different from those of its members. Corporations have sometimes been treated by the law as fictions, intangible and invisible, existing only in contemplation of law; and sometimes rather as associations of individuals who may act together in the use of powers conferred by law, under responsibilities more limited than if acting as individuals. A *corporation aggregate* is a corporation consisting of several members at the same time, as a railroad company or the governing body of a college or a hospital. Corporations aggregate are formed, in England and her colonies and in the United States, only by express permission of law, either by special charter or upon complying with the forms and regulations prescribed by some general statute; and their rights, duties, and manner of organization and dissolution are generally minutely regulated by statute. A *corporation sole* is a corporation which consists of but one person at a time, as a king, or a bishop and his successors, regarded for some purposes as a single individual.

There was no principle in the [Roman] Imperial policy more stubbornly upheld than the suppression of all *corporations* that might be made the nuclei of revolt.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 438.

The marks of a legal *corporation* . . . are . . . the right of perpetual succession, to sue and be sued by name, to purchase lands, to have a common seal, and to make bylaws. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 310.

2. The body, generally large, of a man or an animal. [Colloq. and vulgar.]—**Civil corporation**, a term sometimes used in English law to designate a corporation which is neither ecclesiastical nor eleemosynary.—**Close corporation.** See *close*3.—**Corporation Act**, an English statute of 1661 (13 Car. II., St. 2, c. 1), which required all officers of municipal corporations to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and a special oath against resistance to the king, and to subscribe a declaration against the "Solemn League and Covenant," under penalty of removal; it also made ineligible to such offices all persons who had not partaken of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as administered by the Church of England, within one year.—**Corporation counsel.** See *counsel*.—**Corporation court**, in several of the United States, a local municipal court having sometimes both civil and criminal jurisdiction.—**Domestic corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the law of the State in which its operations are carried on, or legal cognizance is taken of it.—**Ecclesiastical corporation**, a corporation of which the members are spiritual persons, and the object of the institution is also spiritual. *Kent.* In the United States the corporations with this object are called *religious corporations*. See below.—**Eleemosynary corporation**, a private charity constituted for the perpetual distribution of the alms and bounty of the founder. *Kent.*—**Foreign corporation**, a corporation which owes its existence to the laws of a state other than that in which its operations are carried on.—**Joint-stock corporation**, a corporation the ownership of which is divided into shares, the object usually, if not always, being the division of profits among members in proportion to the number of shares held by each.—**Lay corporation**, a non-ecclesiastical corporation: it may be either civil or eleemosynary.—**Moneyed corporation**, a corporation having banking powers or power to make loans on pledges or deposits, or authorized by law to make insurances.—**Municipal corporation**, a corporation formed from the members of a town or other community for purposes of local government; an incorporated city or other similar division of the state; a public corporation.—**Municipal Corporations Act**, an English act of 1835 (5 and 6 Wm. IV., c. 76) dissolving many of the ancient municipalities, and prescribing a system of organization and government of municipal corporations under the title of mayor, aldermen, and burgesses.—**Private corporation**, any corporation not public.—**Public corporation**, a corporation created for political purposes, as counties, cities, towns, and villages. *Kent.*—**Quasi corporation**, an organization established by law without the franchises of a corporation generally, but having capacity to sue and be sued as an artificial person. In some of the United States towns and counties are only *quasi corporations*.—**Religious corporation**, in *American law*, a private corporation formed by or pursuant to law, to hold and administer the temporalities of a church.

corporation-stop (kôr-pō-rā'shgn-stop), *n.* A stop in a gas- or water-main for the use of the gas- or water-company only. [U. S.]

corporative (kôr'pō-rā-tiv). *a.* [As *corporate* + *-ive*; = F. *corporatif.*] Corporate; having the character of a corporation.

No citizen can be taxed except as allowed by this law, by the law regulating the provincial diets, and by the *corporative* guilds. *The Nation*, Dec. 1, 1870, p. 364.

corporator (kôr'pō-rā-tor), *n.* [< NL. *corporator*, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, corporate: see *corporate*, *v.*] A member of a corporation; specifically, one of the original members named in the act or articles of incorporation.

It [the camp-meeting] is the fruit of a chartered association, with corporate rights and franchises. . . . Of course, the *corporators* are religious men. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 623.

corporature†, *n.* [= Pg. *corporatura*, volume of a body, = It. *corporatura*, corpulence, figure, form, < ML. *corporatura*, bodily exercise, lit. bodily form, < L. *corporare*, pp. *corporatus*, form into a body: see *corporate*.] 1. The fashion or constitution of the body. *Minsheu*, 1617.

For whose *corporature*, lineaments of body, behaviour of manners, and conditions of mind, she must tend to others. *Strype*, Sir T. Smith, App., iv.

2. In *astrol.*, the physical traits, temperament, etc., of a person, as determined by the planet in the ascendant at his nativity.

Corporature.— He [Jupiter] signifies an upright, straight, and tall stature; . . . in his speech he is sober and of grave discourse. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, p. 96.

3. The state of being embodied. *Dr. H. More.*

corporaxt, *n.* An obsolete form of *corporal*1.

corporeal (kôr-pō'rē-al), *a.* [< L. *corporeus*, bodily (< *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*), + *-al*. Cf. *corporeous*, *corporal*1.] 1. Of a material or physical nature; having the characteristics of a material body; not mental or spiritual in constitution.

His omnipotence,
That to *corporeal* substances could add
Speed almost spiritual. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 109.

Though the *corporeal* hand was gone, a spiritual member remained. *Hawthorne*, Ethan Brand.

2. Relating to a material body or material things; relating to that which is physical: as, *corporeal* rights.

Temperance is *corporeal* piety.
Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons.

Corporeal form. See *form*.—**Corporeal hereditaments** or **property**, in *law*, such as may be perceived by the senses, in contradistinction to *incorporeal rights*, which are not so perceivable, as obligations of all kinds. —**Corporeal rights**, rights to corporeal property. =**Syn.** *Physical*, *Corporal*, *etc.* See *bodily*.

corporealism (kôr-pō'rē-al-izm), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ism*.] The principles of a corporealist; materialism. [Rare.]

The Atheists pretend, . . . from the principles of *corporealism* itself, to evince that there can be no corporeal deity, after this manner. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System.

corporealist (kôr-pō'rē-al-ist), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ist*.] One who denies the existence of spiritual substances; a materialist. [Rare.]

Some *corporealists* and mechanics vainly pretended to make a world without a God. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 259.

corporeality (kôr-pō-rē-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *corporeal* + *-ity*.] The state of being corporeal.

corporealization (kôr-pō'rē-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *corporealize* + *-ation*.] Embodiment; incorporation.

corporealize (kôr-pō'rē-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corporealized*, ppr. *corporealizing*. [< *corporeal* + *-ize*.] To form into a body; incorporate.

corporally (kôr-pō'rē-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the body; in a bodily or material form or manner. —2. With respect to the body.

It should be remembered that men are mentally no less than *corporeally* grotesque. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

corporalst, *n. pl.* See *corporal*3.

corporeity (kôr-pō-rē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corporéité* = Sp. *corporeidad* = Pg. *corporeidade* = It. *corporeità*, < ML. *corporeita(t-)s*, < L. *corporeus*, corporeal: see *corporeal*.] The character or state of having a body or of being embodied; corporeality; materiality.

The one attributed *corporeity* to God. *Stillingfleet.*

The *corporeity* of angels and devils is distinguished [by Fludd] on the principle of rarum et densum, thin or thick. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 315.

Angels dining with Abraham, or pulling Lot into the house, are described as having complete *corporeity*.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 93.

Form of corporeity. See *form*.

corporeous† (kôr-pō'rē-us), *a.* [= Sp. *corpóreo* = Pg. It. *corporeo*, < L. *corporeus*, bodily, < *corpus* (*corpor-*), body: see *corpse*, *corpus*, and *cf. corporeal*.] Corporeal.

So many *corporeous* shapes. *Hammond*, Conscience.

corporification† (kôr-por'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *corporify* (see *-ation*), after F. *corporification*.] The act of corporifying, or giving body to; specifically, the process by which a soul is supposed to create for itself a body.

corporify† (kôr-por'i-fi), *v. t.* [= F. *corporifier* = Pg. *corporificar*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To embody; form into a body; materialize.

The spirit of the world *corporified*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 495.

corporisprirtual (kôr'pō-ri-spir'i-tū-al), *a.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), body, + *spiritus*, spirit: see *corporal*, *spiritual*.] Of a nature intermediate between matter and spirit. [Rare.]

It has been stated that there is, somewhere or another, a world of souls which communicate with their bodies by wondrous filaments of a nature neither mental nor material, but of a tertium quid fit to be a go-between: as it were a *corporispirirtual* copper enclosed in a spirituo-corporeal gutta-percha. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 377.

corporosity (kôr-pō-ros'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), a body, + *-osity*.] A living body considered as a mass of matter; bodily bulk, especially of a person: as, his huge *corporosity*. [Colloq. and humorous.]

corposant (kôr'pō-zant), *n.* [Also written, corruptly, *corpusance*, *compusant*, *compusant*; < Pg. *corpo santo* = OSp. *corpo santo*, Sp. *cuerpo santo* = It. *corpo santo*, holy body (cf. ME. *corsaint*, *-seint*, *-sant*, *-saunt*, a saint, his body, esp. as a holy relic, < OF. *cors saint*), < L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body, or *corpus sancti*, body of a saint: see *corpse* and *saint*, and cf. *corsaint*, a doublet of *corposant*.] A ball of light, supposed to be of an electrical nature, sometimes observed in dark tempestuous nights about the decks and rigging of a ship, but particularly at the mastheads and yard-arms; St. Elmo's light or fire. Also called *corpse-light*.

Upon the main top-gallant mast-head was a ball of light, which the sailors call a *corposant* (corpus sancti). . . . Sailors have a notion that if the *corposant* rises in the rigging it is a sign of fair weather, but if it comes lower down there will be a storm.

Aft there are the helmsman and the officer of the watch to keep you company, with a *compusant* burning at the fore-yardarm. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

corps1† (kôrps), *n.* The older spelling of *corpse*.

Forthwith her ghost out of her *corps* did flit.
Spenser (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 258).

What trial can be made to try a prince?
Will you command the noble *corps* of mine
To any danger that may end the doubt.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

corps2 (kôr), *n.* [When first introduced (late in 17th century), sometimes spelled, after E. analogies, *cor*, *core* (see *core*3); < F. *corps* (pron. kôr), < OF. *corps*, the body; < MF. *corps*, mod. *corps*: see *corps*3, *corpse*.] 1. A body; a visible object: only in the legal phrase *corps certain* (which see, below).—2. A body or number of persons conventionally or formally associated or acting together: as, the diplomatic *corps*. See *Corps Législatif*, below, and *esprit de corps*, under *esprit*.—3. *Milit.*: (*a*) A part of the army expressly organized according to the Articles of War, and having a head and members, as a regiment or an independent company, or any other military body having such organization: as, the Marine *Corps*; the *Corps* of Topographical Engineers; hospital *corps*, etc. (*b*) More specifically, the tactical unit of a large army next above a division. It is usually composed of several divisions of infantry and cavalry, contingents of artillery and other branches of the service, and is to a large degree complete in itself. France has 20 *corps d'armée*, 18 in the country, and 2 in Algeria and Tunis, and Germany has an even larger number. The number of men varies from about 18,000 to about 40,000. See *army-corps*.

4. In the German universities, a students' society.

A *corps* has no existence outside of its own university; it has no affiliations, no "chapters."
J. M. Hart, German Universities, iv.

Corps badges. See *badge*1.—**Corps certain** [F.], in *French law*, a specific object, in contradistinction to one which is not identified and distinguishable from others of the same nature, and which cannot be replaced, as the subject of a usufruct, by any other object: thus, a specified horse or ship, etc., is a *corps certain*, but so many tons of hay or grain are not.—**Corps de ballet** [F.], the corps of dancers who perform ballets.—**Corps de bataille** [F.], the main body of an army drawn up between the wings for battle.—**Corps de garde** [F.], a post occupied by a body of men on guard; also, the body which occupies it.—**Corps de réserve** [F.], a body of troops kept out of action, and held in readiness to be brought forward if their aid should be required.—**Corps diplomatique** [F.], the diplomatic corps (which see, under *diplomatic*).—**Corps Législatif** [F.], in *French hist.*, the representative assembly during the first empire and the years immediately preceding. The term was again used during the second empire, replacing the Chamber of Deputies.—**Corps of cadets**, in the United States Military Academy at West Point, a corps made up of cadets, one being appointed from each congressional district, one from each territory, and one from the District of Columbia, in addition to ten appointments at large made by the President from the District of Columbia, from among the sons of officers of the army and navy, or such others as he may select.—**Corps of engineers**, a part of the United States army forming a separate bureau of the War Department, whose officers and subordinates are controlled by a chief of engineers with the rank of brigadier-general. It has charge of all fortifications, military reconnoissances and surveys, the construction of lighthouses, and the improvement of rivers and harbors, and in time of war supplies miners, sappers, and pontoniers.—**Corps volant** [F.], a flying corps; a body of troops intended for rapid movements.—**Diplomatic corps.** See *diplomatic*.—**Esprit de corps** [F.]. See *esprit*.—**Marine corps**, a body of troops enlisted for service at naval stations and on board men-of-war. The men are drilled as infantry, and when ashore perform the duties of land troops; when on board ship they perform guard duty, and in action serve as sharp-shooters.—**Ordnance Corps**, the Ordnance Department. See *department*.—**Signal Corps**, a corps charged with the general signal service of the United States army, and with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field; with constructing and operating lines of military telegraph; and with establishing and maintaining signal stations at lighthouses and at life-saving stations. Under the law which went into effect July 1, 1891, the commissioned forces of the signal corps consists of a chief signal-officer, with the rank of brigadier-general, one major, four captains, and four first lieutenants. The enlisted force consists of fifty sergeants. There is a school for instruction in military signaling at Fort Riley, Kansas. Formerly the signal corps had charge of the taking of meteorological observations and the predicting of the weather, but this work is now conducted by the Department of Agriculture in 1891. See *weather*.

corpse (kôrps), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corps*; < ME. *corps*, also *cors* (> *corse*, q. v.), a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *corps*, also *cors*, F. *corps* (see *corps*2) = OSp. *corpo*, Sp. *cuerpo* = Pg. It. *corpo*, < L. *corpus* (*corpor-*), the body (see *corpus*, *corporal*1, *corporal*3, etc.), = AS. *hrif*, the bowels, the womb: see *midrif*.] 1†. A living body; the physical frame of an animal, especially of a human being.

Therefore where-ever that thou deost behold
A comely *corpse*, with beautie faire endewed,
Know this for certaine, that the same doth hold
A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.
Spenser, In Honour of Beautie.

To stuff this maw, this vast un-hidebound *corpse*.
Milton, P. L., x. 601.

Look, how many plumes are placed
On her huge *corps*, so many wakeful *eyes*
Stick underneath. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Women and maids shall particularly examine themselves about the variety of their apparell, their too much care of their *corpse*.
English Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

2. A dead body, especially, and usually, of a human being: originally with the epithet *dead* expressed or implied in the context. [*Dead corpse* is now regarded as tautological.]

Alle the brethern and sistrin shullen ben at then entering of the dede *corpe*, and offerin at his messe.
English Gilde (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

His [the Duke of Gloucester's] *Corpse* the same Day was conveyed to St. Albans, and there buried.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 188.

The dead *corps* of poor calves and sheep.
Thomas Adams, Taste Maid, ii. 2.

3†. *Eccles.*, the land with which a prebend or other ecclesiastical office in England is endowed.

The prebendaries, over and above their reserved rents, have a *corps*. *Bacon*, Liber Regis, p. 133.

=**Syn. 2.** Remains, corse (poetic).

corpse-candle (kôrps'kan'dl), *n.* 1. A candle used at ceremonious lyings-in of a corpse before its interment, as at lich-wakes. Candles are set at the head and feet, and often one is set upon the corpse itself.—2. The will-o'-the-wisp, or ignis fatuus, a luminous exhalation which, when seen in a churchyard, is supposed to portend death, and to indicate by its course the direction the corpse-bearers will take. [Local, Eng.]

corpse-gate (kôrps'gāt), *n.* A covered gateway at the entrance to churchyards, erected to afford shelter for the coffin and mourners while they wait for the coming of the officiating clergyman. Also called *lich-gate*.

corpse-light (kôrps'līt), *n.* [< *corpse* + *light*. Cf. *corpse-candle* and *corposant*.] 1. Same as *corposant*.—2. The ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp; a corpse-candle.

The *corpse-lights* dance—they're gone, and now—!
No more is giv'n to gifted eye! *Scott*, Glenfinlas.

corpse-plant (kôrps'plant), *n.* The Indian-pipe, *Monotropa uniflora*: so called from its pale waxy appearance.

corpse-sheet (kôrps'shēt), *n.* A shroud or winding-sheet.

She wears her *corpse-sheet* drawn wool up.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian.

corpulence, corpulency (kôr'pū-lens, -len-si), *n.* [= D. *korpulentie* = G. *korpulenz* = Dan. *korpulents*, < F. *corpulence* = Sp. Pg. *corpulencia* = It. *corpulenza, corpulenca*, < L. *corpulentia*, < *corpulentus*, corpulent: see *corpulent*.] 1. Bulkiness or largeness of body; fullness of form, usually due to great fatness; fleshiness; portliness.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent kind,
Wondrous in length and *corpulence*, involved
Their snaky folds, and added wings.
Milton, P. L., vii. 483.

2†. Density or solidity of matter; body.

The heaviness and *corpulency* of the water requiring a great force to divide it. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corpulent (kôr'pū-lent), *a.* [= D. *korpulent* = G. *corpulent* = Dan. *korpulent*, < F. *corpulent* = Sp. Pg. It. *corpulento*, < L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, fat, large, in LL. also equiv. to *corporeus*, physical, corporeal, < *corpus*, the body: see *corpus, corpse*.] 1. Fleshy; portly; stout; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

They provided me always of a strong horse, because I was very *corpulent* and heavy. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 112.

"So much motion," continues he (for he was very *corpulent*), "is so much unquietness.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, vii. 13.

2†. Solid; dense; opaque.

The overmuch perspicuity of the stone may seem more *corpulent*. *Holland.*

3†. Relating to the body or to material things; corporeal; of the flesh; material.

How can the minister of the Gospel manage the *corpulent* and secular trial of bill and process in things merely spiritual? *Milton*, Church Government, ii. 3.

To think anything pleasure which is not *corpulent* and carnal. *Hammond*, Works, IV. vii.

corpulently (kôr'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

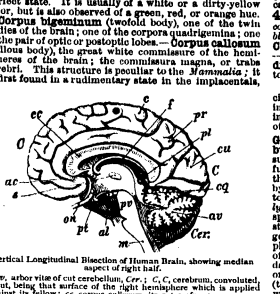
corpus (kôr'pus), *n.*; pl. *corpora* (-pō-rȧ). [L., the body: see *corpse, corps*[1], *corps*[2], *corse, corposant, corporal*[1], *corporate, corporeal*, etc.] In *gen.* and *anat.*, a body; matter of any kind. (*a*) In *anat.*: (1) The entire physical body of an animal. See *soma*. (2) Some part of the body specified by a qualifying term. See phrases below. (*b*) A collection, especially a complete one, or an account of such a collection.

The best scholars were ready voluntarily to give their labors towards the completion of . . . a *corpus* of Oriental inscriptions. *The American*, No. 3068, p. 211.

(*c*) The whole content; the material substance.

The grant by the Legislature of an exclusive right to the water power of a navigable stream does not give title to the *corpus* of the water.
Opinion quoted by *Justice Hoar* (Sanitary Engineer, [Sept., 1887).

Corpora albicantia (whitish bodies), the bulbs of the fornix; two small rounded eminences, white without, gray within, situated at the base of the brain, behind the tuber cinereum, and formed by a folding of the anterior pillars of the fornix. Also *corpora mammillaria*. See cut below, and cut under *pia*. — **Corpora amylacea** (amylaceous bodies), small round bodies, homogeneous or lamellated in structure, sometimes found in the prostate gland, cerebrospinal axis, and elsewhere. They strike a blue color with iodine, or with iodine and sulphuric acid. Though abnormal, they do not necessarily indicate any grave departure from health in the tissues. Also called *corpuscula amylacea* and *amyloid corpuscles*. — **Corpora Arantii** (Arantius's bodies), fibrocartilaginous nodules situated one in the center of the free edge of each of the segments of the aortic and pulmonary valves. Also called *noduli Arantii* and *corpora sesamoidea*. Named from Aranzi, an Italian anatomist, 1530–89. — **Corpora cavernosa** (cavernous bodies), two cylindroidal bodies of erectile tissue, forming the larger part of the penis. In the body of the penis they lie side by side, but diverge behind to become attached to the rami of the pubes. The clitoris contains similar bodies of smaller size. — **Corpora geniculata** (kneed or knotted bodies), a pair of small flattened oblong protuberances on the outer side of the corpora quadrigemina, in relation with the optic thalami; they are *external* and *internal*. — **Corpora mammillaria** (mammillary bodies). Same as *corpora albicantia*. — **Corpora olivaria** (olive-shaped bodies), a pair of prominent oval ganglia of the medulla oblongata, situated behind the anterior pyramids. — **Corpora pyramidalia** (pyramidal bodies), the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata, consisting of the upward prolongation of the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts of the spinal cord. — **Corpora quadrigemina** (fourfold bodies), the optic lobes of the higher vertebrates, when, as in man, they present two pairs of eminences, the *nates* and *testes*. They are primitively bigeminous (right and left), and when such become quadrigeminous by additional development; or not presenting four eminences separated by a cruciform depression, they are the corpora bigemina. See cut below. — **Corpora restiformia** (cord-like bodies), the large pair of bundles of white fibers which pass upward on the dorsal side of the medulla oblongata to form the posterior peduncles of the cerebellum. — **Corpora sesamoidea**. Same as *corpora Arantii*. — **Corpora striata** (striped bodies), large ganglia of the brain, of mixed white and gray substance, situated beneath the anterior horn of each lateral ventricle of the cerebrum. — **Corpus adiposum** (fatty body), in *entom.*, a tissue, composed of adipose cells, which is intimately connected with the functions of digestion and assimilation. It is especially developed toward the end of the larval state, and it disappears, for the most part, during the pupa period, so that only a few traces of it are found in *Insecta* in their perfect state. It is usually of a white or a dirty-yellow color, but is also observed of a green, red, or orange hue. — **Corpus bigeminum** (twofold body), one of the twin bodies of the brain; one of the corpora quadrigemina; one of the pair of optic or postoptic lobes. — **Corpus callosum** (callous body), the great white commissure of the hemispheres of the brain; the commissura magna, or trabs cerebri. This structure is peculiar to the *Mammalia*; it is first found in a rudimentary state in the implacentals,



Vertical Longitudinal Bisection of Human Brain, showing median aspect of right half.

av, arbor vitæ of cut cerebellum; *C*, *C*, cerebrum, convoluted, uncut, being that surface of the right hemisphere which is applied against the left; *cq*, corpus callosum, its cut surface; *cp*, corpora quadrigemina, cut; *f*, fornix, between the corpus callosum and the fornix is the septum lucidum; *m*, medulla oblongata, cut; *ac*, a corpus albicans; *on*, optic nerve; *pl*, pineal body, or conarium; *pt*, pituitary body; *pv*, pons Varolii, cut; *s*, soft or middle commissure connecting the optic thalami; *t*, parocentral lobule; *cu*, cuneus; *pr*, præcuneus; *ac*, anterior commissure.

and increases in size and complexity to the highest mammals, coincidently with a decrease of other special cerebral commissures. Also called *callosum*. — **Corpus candicans** (whitish body). See *corpora albicantia*. — **Corpus Christi** (body of Christ), a festival of the Church of Rome, kept on the next Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in honor of the sacrament.

In deep contrition scourged himself in Lent,
Walked in processions with his head down bent,
At plays of *Corpus Christi* oft was seen,
And on Palm Sunday bore his bough of green.
Longfellow, Wayside Inn, Torquemada.

Corpus Christi cloth. Same as *pyx-cloth*. — **Corpus ciliare.** (*a*) The ciliary body of the eye. (*b*) Same as *corpus delicti*, sense (*b*). — **Corpus delicti** (body of the transgression), in *law*, the substance or essential actual fact of the crime or offense charged. Thus, a man who is proved to have clandestinely buried a dead body, no matter how suspicious the circumstances, cannot thereby be convicted of murder, without proof of the *corpus delicti* — that is, the fact that death was feloniously produced by him. — **Corpus dentatum** (dentate body). (*a*) A plicated capsule of gray matter, open anteriorly, situated within the white substance of each cerebellar hemisphere. Also called *ganglion of the cerebellum* and *nucleus dentatus*. (*b*) A somewhat similar mass of gray matter in each olivary body. Also called *corpus ciliare*. — **Corpus epitheliale**, the epithelial body of the eye of a cephalopod; the ciliary body. — **Corpus fimbriatum** (fringed body), the tænia hippocampi, a narrow band, the lateral edge of the posterior pillar of the fornix, continuous with the lateral border of the hippocampus major as this descends into the middle horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. — **Corpus Hagedornianum**, the body of Hagedorn, after Nathaniel Highmore of Oxford, England, 1613–84), the mediastinum testis, an incomplete fibrous septum reflected into the interior of the gland from the tunica albuginea. — **Corpus juris**, a body, or the body, of law. See the following phrases. — **Corpus Juris Canonici**, a collection of canon laws. — **Corpus Juris Civilis**, or **Corpus Juris**, the collective title of the whole body of Roman law embraced in the Digest (or Pandects), the Institutes, the Code, and the Novelle of Justinian. — **Corpus luteum** (yellow body), a firm yellow substance formed in a Graafian vesicle after the discharge of an ovum. Two kinds are distinguished: the *corpus luteum* of pregnancy, or *true corpus luteum*, and the *false corpus luteum*. — **Corpus pineale**, the pineal body, or conarium. See *conarium*. — **Corpus pituitarum**, the pituitary body, or hypophysis cerebri. See *hypophysis*. — **Corpus spongiosum** (spongy body), the erectile tissue surrounding the urethra in both sexes, constituting in the male the glans penis and the fibrous trabeculæ or structure which fills them when distended. — **Corpus trapezoides**, the trapezoid body. See *trapezium*.

The ventral face of the metencephalon [of the rabbit] presents on each side, behind the posterior margin of the pons Varolii, the flattened rectangular area, the so-called *corpora trapezoidea*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 64.

Corpus uteri, the body of the uterus; that portion of the uterus which is between the cervix uteri and the oviducts or Fallopian tubes. — **Corpus vitreum** (glassy body), the vitreous humor of the eye.

corpusancet, *n.* Same as *corposant*.

corpuscle (kôr'pus-l), *n.* [= F. *corpuscule* = Sp. *corpusculo* = Pg. It. *corpuscolo*, < L. *corpusculum*, dim. of *corpus*, a body: see *corpus*.] 1. A minute particle; molecule, or atom of matter.

It will add much to our satisfaction, if these *corpuscles* can be discovered by microscopes. *Newton*, Opticks.

2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, some small body regarded by itself and characterized by a qualifying term: usually a body of microscopic size; a cell. See phrases below. — 3. In *bot.*, specifically, one of several large cells within the endosperm and near the summit of the embryo sac in gymnosperms, from which after fertilization an embryo is developed: so named by R. Brown. They are styled by Sachs *archegonia*, and are considered by him to be of the same nature as the archegonia of the higher cryptogams. They have also been called *secondary embryo-sacs*.

4†. Same as *corposant*. — **Amyloid corpuscles.** See *corpora amylacea*, under *corpus*. — **Blood corpuscle.** See *blood-corpuscle*. — **Corpuscle of Purkinje**, a bone-cell. — **Corpuscles of Vater.** See *Pacinian corpuscles*, below. — **Corpuscles of Zimmermann.** See *blood-plate*. — **Granulary corpuscle**, a kind of taste-bud or nerve-ending in the tongue of a duck. See extract.

The *Grandry corpuscles*, being a description of that special form of corpuscle by which the nerve is terminated in the tongue of the duck, which M. Grandry distinguished in 1859 from the corpuscles of Herbst (or Pacini's with other animals). *Nature*, XXX. 327.

Gustatory corpuscles, corpuscles of taste, taste-buds, or **taste-corpuscles**, little bodies buried in the substance of the circumvallate papillæ and of some of the fungiform papillæ of the tongue, of flask-like shape, with the broad base resting on the corium, and the neck opening by an orifice between the epithelial cells. They are believed to be special organs of taste. — **Lymph corpuscle.** See *lymph-corpuscle*. — **Malpighian corpuscles.** (*a*) Of the spleen, the splenic corpuscles, minute bodies in the substance of the spleen, of somewhat opaque appearance and gelatinous consistency. They are outgrowths of the lymphoid tissue forming the outer coat of the small arteries of the spleen. (*b*) Of the kidney, small globular masses of dark-red color, found in the cortical substance of the organ, consisting of a central glomerulus of blood-vessels (the Malpighian tuft), and of a membranous capsule which is the beginning of a uriniferous tubule. — **Meissner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Pacinian corpuscles, corpuscles of Vater**, little bodies attached to and inclosing nerve-endings in various parts of the body, in the human adult chiefly in the subcutaneous tissue of the fingers and toes, and forming little bulbs with the axis-cylinder of the nerve running into them. Between their concentric layers capillary vessels may be traced. — **Palpation-corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Tactile corpuscles**, small oval bodies $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch thick, composed of connective tissue, and supplied with one or more nerve-fibers which are branched and convoluted within the corpuscle. They are found in certain papillæ of the skin of the hand and foot, and elsewhere. Also called *corpuscula tactus, touch-corpuscles, touch-bodies, palpation-corpuscles, Meissner's corpuscles*, and *Wagner's corpuscles*. — **Taste-corpuscles.** Same as *gustatory corpuscles*. — **Touch corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Wagner's corpuscles.** Same as *tactile corpuscles*. — **Syn.** *Molecule*, etc. See *particle*.

corpuscula, *n.* Plural of *corpusculum*.

corpuscular (kôr-pus'kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *corpusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *corpuscular* = It. *corpuscolare*, < NL. **corpuscularis*, < *corpusculum*, a corpuscle: see *corpuscle*.] Pertaining or relating to corpuscles; consisting of or separable into corpuscles, or minute ultimate particles. Also *corpusculous*. — **Corpuscular force.** See *force*. — **Corpuscular philosophy.** See *philosophy*. — **Corpuscular theory.** See *light*.

corpuscularian (kôr-pus-kū-lā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to corpuscles, or to the corpuscular philosophy; corpuscular.

I do not expect to see any principles proposed more comprehensive and intelligible than the *corpuscularian* or mechanical. *Boyle.*

II. *n.* One who favors or believes in the corpuscular philosophy.

He [Newton] seems to have made a greater progress than all the sects of *corpuscularians* together had done before him. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 245.

corpuscularity (kôr-pus-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [< *corpuscular* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being corpuscular. [Rare.]

corpusculated (kôr-pus'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Provided with corpuscles; containing corpuscles: as, a *corpusculated* fluid.

The fluid [found in the hard shell of *Echinus*] closely resembles sea-water, but is, nevertheless, richly *corpusculated*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 236.

corpuscule (kôr-pus'kūl), *n.* [F. *corpuscule*, < L. *corpusculum*: see *corpuscle*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corpusculous (kôr-pus'kū-lus), *a.* [< *corpuscule* + *-ous*.] Same as *corpuscular*.

He [M. Pasteur] then varied the mode of infection. He inoculated healthy [silk]worms with the *corpusculous* matter, and watched the subsequent growth of the disease. *Tyndall*, Fragments of Science, p. 294.

corpusculum (kôr-pus'kū-lum), *n.*; pl. *corpuscula* (-lȧ). [L., a little body, usually in ref. to atoms, dim. of *corpus*, body: see *corpuscle, corpuscule*.] Same as *corpuscle*.

corr (kôr), *n.* Same as *carmele*.

corracle, *n.* See *coracle*.

corradet (ko-rād'), *v. t.* [< L. *corradere, conradere*, scrape or rake together, < *com-*, together, + *radere*, scrape, scratch, rub, graze: see *rase*.] To scrape or rake together; accumulate laboriously.

Wealth *corraded* by corruption.
Dr. R. Clarke, Sermons, p. 480.

corradial (ko-rā'di-al), *a.* [L. *com-*, together, + *radius*, a ray: see *ray, radius*.] Radiating

from or to the same center or point. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

corradiate (ko-rā'di-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corradiated*, ppr. *corradiating*. [< L. *com-*, together, + *radiatus*, pp. of *radiare*, beam: see *radiate*.] To converge to one point, as rays of light.

corradiation (ko-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< *corradiate*, after *radiation*.] A conjunction or convergence of rays in one point. *Bacon; Holland.*

corral (ko-ral'), *n.* [< Sp. *corral* = Pg. *curral*, a pen or inclosure for cattle, a fold (whence also perhaps S. African D. *kraal:* see *kraul*), < Sp. Pg. *corro*, a circle or ring, a place to bait bulls, < *correr*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for horses or cattle. [Common in Spanish America and parts of the United States.]

On the hillsides a round *corral* for herds would occasionally be seen. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 73.

About a hundred horses were driven into a large *corral*, and several gauchos came on horseback and some on foot, exhibited their skill with the lasso.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

2. An inclosure, usually a wide circle, formed of the wagons of an ox- or mule-train by emigrants crossing the plains, for encampment at night, or in case of attack by Indians, the horses and cattle grazing within the circle. See *corral, v. t.* [Western U. S.]—3. A strong stockade or inclosure for capturing wild elephants in Ceylon.

corral (ko-ral'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corralled*, ppr. *corralling*. [< *corral, n.*] 1. To drive into a corral; inclose and secure in a corral, as live stock.

Their cultivated farms and *corralled* cattle were appropriated as though the Indian owners had been so many wild beasts. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 228.

2. To capture; make prisoner of; take possession of; appropriate; scoop: as, they *corralled* the whole outfit—that is, captured them all. [Colloq., western U. S.]

The disposition to *corral* everything, from quicksilver to wheat, from the Comstock lode to the agricultural lands, . . . is a great obstacle to California's healthy development. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 387.

3. Figuratively, to corner; leave no escape to in discussion; corner in argument. [Colloq., western U. S.]—4. To form into a corral; form a corral or inclosure by means of. See extract.

They *corral* the waggons; that is to say, they set them in the form of an ellipse, open only at one end, for safety: each waggon locked against its neighbour, overlapping it by a third of the length, like scales in plate armour; this ellipse being the form of defence against Indian attack which long experience in frontier warfare had proved to the old Mexican traders in these regions to be the most effective shield. When the waggons are *corralled* the oxen are turned loose to graze.
W. Hepworth Dixon, New America, xiii.

corrasive†, *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *corasive;* appar. orig. an error for *corrosive*, but in form < L. *corrasus*, pp. of *corradere*, scrape or rake together (see *corrade*), + *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Corrosive.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

1*st M.* Come on, Sir, I will lay the law to you.
2*d M.* O, rather than a *corrasive*; the law will eat to the bone. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

corrasive†, *v. t.* [< *corrasive, n.*] To eat into; corrode; wear away.

Till irksome noise have cloy'd your ears,
And *corrasiv'd* your hearts.
Webster, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

correal (kor'ē-al), *a.* [< ML. "*correalis*, < LL. *correus*, *conreus*, a partaker in guilt, an accomplice, < L. *com-*, together, + *reus*, one accused, < *res*, a thing, case, cause: see *real, res.*] Having joint obligation or guilt.—**Correal obligations**, in *Rom. law*, obligations where, notwithstanding a plurality of creditors or debtors, there exists but one debt, so that, while each creditor has the right to ask payment of the whole debt and each debtor is bound to pay it, payment to only one discharges the others. They were generally founded by express stipulation, as, in the absence of such stipulation, the general rule was that each party had only to pay or could only ask his proportionate share of the whole debt.

correct (ko-rekt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *correcten, corecten, corretten*, < L. *correctus, conrectus*, pp. of *corrigere, conrigere* (> It. *correggere* = Sp. *corregir* = Pg. *correger* = F. *corriger*), make straight, make right, make better, improve, correct, < *com-*, together, + *regere*, make straight, rule: see *regular, rector, right.*] 1. To make straight or right; remove error from; bring into accordance with a standard or original; point out errors in.

Retracts his Sentence, and *corrects* his count,
Makes Death go back for fifteen years.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

This is a defect in the make of some men's minds which can scarce ever be *corrected* afterwards.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, Pref.

The sense of reality gives new force when it comes in to correct the vagueness of our ideals.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 147.

If you would *correct* my false view of facts—hold up to me the same facts in the true order of thought, and I cannot go back from the new conviction.
Emerson, Eloquence.

2. Specifically—(*a*) To note or mark errors or defects in, as a printer's proof, a book, a manuscript, etc., by marginal or interlinear writing. (*b*) To make alterations in, as type set for printing, according to the marking on a proof taken from it; make the changes required by: as, to *correct* a page or a form; to *correct* a proof. [The latter phrase is used both of the marking of the errors in a proof and of making the changes in the type indicated by the mark; but in the first sense printers usually speak of *reading* or *marking* proofs.]

3. To point out and remove, or endeavor to remove, an error or fault in: as, to *correct* an astronomical observation.—4. To destroy or frustrate; remove or counteract the operation or effects of, especially of something that is undesirable or injurious; rectify: as, to *correct* abuses; to *correct* the acidity of the stomach by alkaline preparations.

Heaven has *corrected* the boundlessness of his voluptuous desires by stinting his strength. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

There was a time when it was the fashion for public men to say, "Show me a proved abuse, and I will do my best to *correct* it." *Lord Palmerston.*

5. Specifically, in *optics*, to eliminate from (an eyepiece or object-glass) the spherical or chromatic aberration which tends to make the image respectively indistinct or discolored. See *aberration*, 4. With respect to chromatic aberration, the glass is said to be *over-corrected* or *under-corrected*, according as the red rays are brought to a focus beyond or within that of the violet rays.

If we suppose a person to be blind to the extreme blue and the violet rays only of the spectrum, to him an *over-corrected* object-glass would be perfect. *Science*, III. 487.

6. To endeavor to cause moral amendment in; especially, punish for wrong-doing; discipline.

Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest.
Prov. xxix. 17.

"Speak cleanly, good fellow," said jolly Robin,
"And give better terms to me;
Else He that made me will be thy neglect,
And make thee more mannerly."
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 225).

=Syn. *Improve, Better.* See *amend.*

correct (ko-rekt'), *a.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrekt* = G. *correct* = F. *correct* = Sp. Pg. *correcto* = It. *corretto* (obs.), < L. *correctus, conrectus*, improved, amended, correct, pp. of *corrigere, conrigere:* see *correct, v.*] In accordance or agreement with a certain standard, model, or original; conformable to truth, rectitude, or propriety; not faulty; free from error or misapprehension; accurate: as, the *correct* time.

Always use the most *correct* editions.
Felton, On Reading the Classics.

Mr. Hunt is, we suspect, quite *correct* in saying that Lord Byron could see little or no merit in Spenser.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

If the code were a little altered, Colley Cibber might be a more *correct* poet than Pope. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Correct inference. See *inference.*=Syn. *Exact, Precise*, etc. (see *accurate*), right, faultless, perfect, proper.

correct† (ko-rekt'), *n.* [< *correct, v.*] Correction.

Past the childish fear, fear of a stripe,
Or school's *correct* with deeper grave impression.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

correctable, correctible (ko-rek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *correct, v.*, + *-able, -ible.*] Capable of being corrected; that may be corrected or counteracted.

The coldness and windiness, easily *correctable* with spice. *Fuller*, Worthies, Gloucestershire.

correctant (ko-rek'tant), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Corrective. [Rare.]

II. *n.* A correcting agent.

It (creosote) is not only a *correctant* of the salicylic acid, but also the best adjuvant we can find.
Med. News, XLIX. 437.

correctible, *a.* See *correctable.*

correctify† (ko-rek'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *correct, a.*, + *-fy.* Cf. *rectify.*] To make correct; set right.

It is not to be a justice of peace,
To pick natural philosophy out of bawdry,
When your worship's pleas'd to *correctify* a lady.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, ii. 1.

correctingly (ko-rek'ting-li), *adv.* In a correcting manner; by way of correction.

"Matthew Moon, mem," said Henry Fray, *correctingly*.
T. Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, x.

correcting-plate (ko-rek'ting-plāt), *n.* Same as *compensator* (*a*).

correction (ko-rek'shon), *n.* [< ME. *correccion, -cioun*, < OF. *correction*, F. *correction* = Sp. *correccion* = Pg. *correcção* = It. *correzione*, < L. *correctio(n-), conrectio(n-)*, amendment, improvement, correction, < *corrigere, conrigere*, pp. *correctus, conrectus*, amend, correct: see *correct, v.*] 1. The act of correcting, or of bringing into conformity to a standard, model, or original: as, the *correction* of an arithmetical computation; the *correction* of a proof-sheet.

Nowe Marche is doon, and to *correctioun*
His book is goon, as other did afore.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. The act of noting and pointing out for removal or amendment, as errors, defects, mistakes, or faults of any kind.

Another poet, in another age, may take the same liberty with my writings; if, at least, they live long enough to deserve *correction*. *Dryden*, Pref. to Fables.

3. The change or amendment indicated or effected; that which is proposed or substituted for what is wrong; an emendation: as, the *corrections* on a proof.

Corrections or improvements should be adjoined, by way of note and commentary, in their proper places. *Watts.*

4†. Correctness. [Rare.]

So certain is it that *correction* is the touchstone of writing. *Johnson*, Greek Comedy.

5. In *math.* and *physics*, a subordinate quantity which has to be taken into account and applied in order to insure accuracy, as in the use of an instrument or the solution of a problem.—6. The act of counteracting or removing whatever is undesirable, inconvenient, or injurious: as, the *correction* of abuses in connection with the public service; the *correction* of acidity of the stomach.—7. In *optics*, the elimination of spherical or chromatic aberration from an eyepiece or object-glass; also, loosely, the error produced by aberration of the two kinds.

The *correction* of an object-glass may be lessened by separating the lenses. *Science*, III. 487.

8. The rectification of faults, or the attempt to rectify them, as in character or conduct, by the use of restraint or punishment; that which corrects; chastisement; discipline; reproof.

My son, despise not the chastening of the Lord, neither be weary of his *correction*. Prov. iii. 11.

Wilt thou, pupil-like,
Take thy *correction* mildly? kiss the rod?
Shak., Rich. II., v. 1.

Their ordinary *correction* is to beat them with cudgels.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 144.

Commissioners of charities and correction. See *commissioner.*—**Correction of a fluent,** in *math.*, a process in fluxions equivalent to the determination of the constant of integration.—**Correction of the press,** the marking of errors or defects in proof-sheets to be corrected by the printers in the type from which they were taken.—**House of correction,** a place of confinement intended to be reformatory in character, to which persons convicted of minor offenses, and not considered as belonging to the class of professional criminals, are sentenced for short terms.—**Under correction,** as subject to correction; as liable to error.

Biron. Three times thrice is nine.
Cost. Not so, sir; *under correction*, sir; I hope it is not so. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

I speak *under correction;* for I do not pretend to look at the subject as a question of psychology, but simply for the moment as one of education.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 17.

correctional (ko-rek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *correctionnel* = Sp. Pg. *correccional*, < ML. *correctionalis*, < L. *correctio(n-)*, improvement: see *correction.*] Tending to or intended for correction or reformation.

When a state has a number of *correctional* institutions.
The Century, XXXII. 167.

corrector† (ko-rek'shon-ėr), *n.* [< *correction* + *-er*[1].] One who is or has been in a house of correction.

You filthy, famished *correctioner!*
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

corrective (ko-rek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *correctif* = Sp. Pg. *correctivo* = It. *correttivo*, < LL. as if "*correctivus*, < *correctus*, pp. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct, v.*, and *-ive.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power to correct; having the quality of removing or counteracting what is wrong, erroneous, or injurious; tending to rectify: as, *corrective* penalties.

This *corrective* spice, the mixture whereof maketh knowledge so sovereign, is charity.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 8.

Mulberries are pectoral, *corrective* of bilious alkali.
Arbuthnot.

Patiently waiting, with a quiet *corrective* word and gesture here and there. *Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 404.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the power of correcting or amending; that which has the qual-

ity of removing or counteracting what is wrong or injurious: as, alkalis are *correctives* of acids; penalties are *correctives* of immoral conduct.

> He hopes to find no spirit so much diseased,
> But will with such fair *correctives* be pleased.
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, Prol.

> Some *corrective* to its evil . . . the French monarchy must have received. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

2†. Limitation; restriction.

With certain *correctives* and exceptions.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

correctively (kọ-rek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a corrective manner; as a corrective; correctingly.

correctly (kọ-rekt'li), *adv.* In a correct manner; in conformity with truth, justice, rectitude, or propriety; according to a standard, or in conformity with an original or a model; exactly; accurately; without fault or error: as, to behave *correctly;* to write, speak, or think *correctly;* to weigh or measure *correctly;* to judge *correctly.*

> Such lays as neither ebb nor flow,
> *Correctly* cold, and regularly low.
> *Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 240.

correctness (kọ-rekt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being correct, or in conformity with truth, morality, propriety, or custom; conformity to any set of rules or with a model; accuracy, exactness, or precision: as, *correctness* of life or of conduct; *correctness* in speech or in writing; *correctness* of taste or of design; the *correctness* of a copy.

> If by *correctness* be meant the conforming to rules purely arbitrary, *correctness* may be another name for dulness and absurdity. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

Formal correctness, in *logic*, the character of an inference which conforms to logical rules, whether the premises are true or not.=**Syn.** Accuracy, exactness, regularity, precision, propriety, truth.

corrector (kọ-rek'tọr), *n.* [= F. *correcteur* = Sp. Pg. *corrector* = It. *correttore*, < L. *corrector*, < *corrigere*, pp. *correctus*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. One who or that which sets right, or renders conformable to a certain standard, usage, or rule, or to an original or a model; one who corrects errors.

> He cries up the goodness of the paper, extols the diligence of the *corrector*, and is transported with the beauty of the letter. *Addison*, Tom Folio.

2. One who or that which counteracts or removes whatever is injurious, obnoxious, or defective: as, a *corrector* of abuses; a *corrector* of acidity, etc.—3. One who amends or corrects, or seeks to amend or correct, the character or conduct of another, by criticism, reproof, or chastisement.

> O great *corrector* of enormous times!
> Shaker of o'er-rank states, that healest with blood
> The earth when it is sick, and curest the world
> O' the plurisy of people!
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

Corrector of the press, one whose occupation is to find and mark errors in proof-sheets; a proof-reader. [Now only in literary use.]—**Corrector of the staple**, an officer or a clerk belonging to the staple, who recorded the bargains of merchants there made. *Minsheu*, 1617.

correctory† (kọ-rek'tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *correct* + *-ory.*] **I.** *a.* Containing or making correction; corrective.

> Things odious and *correctory* are called strictæ in the law, and that which is favourable is called res ampla.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, ii. 406.

II. *n.* A corrective.

> To resist all lustful desires, and extinguish them by their proper *correctories* and remedies.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 197.

corregidor (ko-rej'i-dọr; Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-dōr'), *n.* [Sp. (= Pg. *corregedor*), a corrector, < *corregir* = Pg. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] 1. In Spain, the chief magistrate of a town.

> They shall both trot like thieves to the *corregidor*.
> *Shirley*, The Brothers, v. 3.

Since that time the king has had no officer of any kind in the lordship, except his *corregidor*.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 312.

2. In parts of America settled by Spaniards: (*a*) A magistrate having jurisdiction of certain special cases prescribed by law. *H. W. Halleck.* (*b*) The chief officer of a corregimiento. *F. C. Brightley.*

corregimiento (ko-rej'i-mi-en'tō); Sp. pron. kor-rā-hē-mē-ān'tō), *n.* [Sp., < *corregir*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] In parts of America settled by Spaniards, a geographical division of a province; the district of a corregidor. *F. C. Brightley.*

correi (kor'i), *n.* See *corrie.*

correlatable (kor-ē-lā'tạ-bl), *a.* [< *correlate* + *-able.*] Capable of being correlated.

correlate (kor-ē-lāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *correlated*, ppr. *correlating.* [= Fg. *correlatar*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj., < L. *com-*, together, + *relatus*, related, pp. of *referre*, refer, relate: see *refer*, *relate.*] **I.** *trans.* To place in reciprocal relation; establish a relation of interdependence or interconnection between, as between the parts of a mechanism; bring into intimate or orderly connection.

> That singular Materialism of high authority and recent date which makes 'consciousness a physical agent, *correlates* it with Light and Nerve force, and so reduces it to an objective phenomenon.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 102.

Another important principle is the law of *correlated* variation. . . . A change in any one letter constantly produces related changes in other letters.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, ii. 364.

Correlated bodies, in *analytical mech.*, bodies whose kinematical exponents are confocal ellipsoids.

II. *intrans.* To be reciprocally related; have a reciprocal relation with regard to structure or use, as the parts of a body.

correlate (kor'ē-lāt), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *correlato*, < ML. **correlatus*, pp. adj.: see *correlate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Reciprocally related in any way; having interdependence, interconnection, or parallelism in use, form, etc.; correlated: as, the *correlate* motions of two bodies.

II. *n.* The second term of a relation; that to which something, termed the *relate*, is related in any given way. Thus, *child* is the correlate, in the relation of *paternity*, to *father* as relate.

> Whatever amount of power an organism expends in any shape is the *correlate* and equivalent of a power that was taken into it from without. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 23.

> Freedom is consequently the necessary *correlate* of the consciousness of moral law.
> *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant, p. 116.

correlation (kor-ē-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *corrélation* = Sp. *correlacion* = Pg. *correlação* = It. *correlazione*, < ML. *correlation(n-)*, < **correlatus*, reciprocally related: see *correlate*, *v.*, and *relation.*] 1. Reciprocal relation; interdependence or interconnection.

> The term *correlation*, which I selected as the title of my Lectures in 1843, strictly interpreted, means a necessary mutual or reciprocal dependence of two ideas, inseparable even in mental conception; thus, the idea of height cannot exist without involving the idea of its correlate, depth; the idea of parent cannot exist without involving the idea of offspring. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 183.

> There is a *correlation* between the creeds of a society and its political and social organization.
> *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, I. § 18.

2. The act of bringing into orderly connection or reciprocal relation.

> If there exists any chief engineer of the universe, who knows all its powers and properties, such a person could work miracles without end, by new *correlations* of forces and matter. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 32.

3. In *physiol.*, specifically, the interdependence of organs or functions; the reciprocal relations of organs.

> Every movement in a muscle presupposes the existence of a nerve; and both of these organs presuppose the existence of a nutrient system. In this way one function has an intimate connection with other apparently dissimilar functions. This relation . . . is known as *correlation*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 57.

Some instances of *correlation* are quite whimsical: thus, cats which are entirely white and have blue eyes are generally deaf. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 26.

It is an ascertained fact, that when one part of an animal is modified, some other parts almost always change, as it were in sympathy with it. Mr. Darwin calls this "*correlation* of growth."
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 310.

4. In *geom.*, such a relation between two planes that to each intersection of lines in either there corresponds in the other a line of junction between points corresponding to the intersecting lines in the first plane; also, a relation between two spaces such that to every point in either there corresponds a plane in the other, three planes in either intersecting in a point corresponding to the plane of the three points in the other space to which the three intersecting planes correspond; more generally, a relation between figures, propositions, etc., derivable from one another in an *n*-dimensional space by interchanging points with (*n*−1)-dimensional flats.—**Correlation of energies or forces.** See *energy.*

correlative (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrélatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *correlativo*; as *correlate* + *-ive*; or < L. *cor-* + *relativus*: see *correlate* and *relative.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Being in correlation; reciprocally related or connected; interdependent; mutually implied.

> Man and woman, master and servant, father and son, prince and subject, are *correlative* terms.
> *Hume*, Essays, xi., note 10.

Under any of its forms, this carrying higher of each individuality implies a *correlative* retardation in the establishment of new individualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 396.

2. In *gram.*, having a mutual relation; answering to or complementing one another. Thus, *either* and *or*, *where* and *there*, are correlative conjunctions; *the one* and *who* are correlative pronouns: Latin *quantus* and *tantus* are correlative adjectives.—**Correlative figures**, figures derivable from one another by substituting for every point connected with either a plane similarly connected with the other.—**Correlative method**, in *geom.*, the method of deriving projective theorems by substituting in known propositions "plane" for "point," and conversely.—**Correlative propositions**, in *projective geom.*, propositions either of which is converted into the other by substituting throughout "point" for "plane," and "lying in" for "intersecting in," and conversely. Thus, the following propositions are correlative: any two lines which intersect in a point lie in one plane; any two lines which lie in one plane intersect in a point.—**Correlative terms**, a pair of terms implying a relation between the objects they denote, as *parent* and *child.*

II. *n.* Either of two terms or things which are reciprocally related; a correlate. Careful writers distinguish the terms as *correlatives*, the things as *correlates.* In the medieval Latin, which has greatly influenced English terminology, this distinction is constantly maintained.

> Difference has its *correlative* in resemblance: neither is possible without reflecting the other.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 14.

The common use of the term influence would seem to imply the existence of its *correlative* effluence.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, xx.

correlatively (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a correlative relation.

correlativeness (kọ-rel'ạ-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being correlative.

correlativity (kọ-rel-ạ-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [< *correlative* + *-ity.*] The character or state of being correlative; correlativeness.

> In like manner, the thinker who has fully seen into the *correlativity* of given opposites has reached a new attitude of thought in regard to them. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 103.

correligionist (kor-ē-lij'ọn-ist), *n.* [< *cor-* + *religion* + *-ist.*] Same as *coreligionist.*

corrept† (kọ-rept'), *a.* [< L. *correptus*, reproached, blamed, pp. of *corripere*, reproach, blame, seize upon, snatch, < *com-*, together, + *rapere*, seize: see *rapine.*] Blameworthy; reprehensible.

> If these *corrept* and corrupt extasies or extravagancies be not permitted to such fanatick triflers.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 212.

correption (kọ-rep'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *correpcioun* = F. *correption* (in sense 2), < L. *correptio(n-)*, < *corripere*, pp. *correptus*, seize upon, reproach: see *corrept.*] 1†. Chiding; reproof; reprimand.

> If it [reproof] comes afterwards, in case of contumacy, to be declared in public, it passes from fraternal *correption* to ecclesiastical discipline.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 753.

> Angry, passionate *correption* being rather apt to provoke than to amend. *Hammond*, Fraternal Admonition, § 15.

2. In *anc. pros.*, the treatment as metrically short of a syllable usually measured as a long: opposed to *protraction.*

correspond (kor-e-spond'), *v. i.* [= D. *korrespon deren* = G. *correspondiren* = Dan. *korrespondere* = Sw. *korrespondera*, < F. *correspondre* = Sp. Pg. *corresponder* = It. *corrispondere*, < ML. as if **correspondere*, < L. *com-*, together, mutually, + *respondere*, answer: see *respond.*] 1. To be in the same or an analogous relation to one set of objects that something else is to another set of objects; to be, as an individual of a collection, related to an individual of another collection by some relation in which the members of the first collection generally are related to those of the second: followed by *to.* Thus, the United States House of Representatives corresponds to the New York Assembly—that is, it has an analogous function in government.
More generally.—2. In *math.*, to be, as an individual of a set, related to an individual of another (or the same) set in a way in which every individual of the first set is related to a definite number of individuals of the second set, and in which a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set.—3. To be in conformity or agreement; have an answering form or nature; be reciprocally adapted or complementary; agree; match; fit: used absolutely or followed by *with* or *to*: as, his words and actions do not *correspond;* the promise and the performance do not *correspond with* each other; his expenditures do not *correspond to* his income.

> Words being but empty sounds, any further than they are signs of our ideas, we cannot but assent to them as they *correspond to* those ideas we have, but no farther than that. *Locke.*

4. To communicate by means of letters sent and received; hold intercourse with a person at a distance by sending and receiving letters: absolutely or followed by *with*.

An officer
Rose up and read the statutes, such as these:
Not for three years to *correspond with* home, . . .
Not for three years to speak with any men.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

5†. To hold communion: followed by *with*.

Self-knowing; and from thence
Magnanimous to *correspond with* Heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 511.

=Syn. (*Of correspond to.*) To suit, answer to, accord with, harmonize with, tally with, comport with.

correspondence (kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* [= D. *korrespondentie* = G. *correspondenz* = Dan. *korrespondents*, < F. *correspondance* = Sp. Pg. *correspondencia* = It. *corrispondenza*, < ML. **correspondentia*, < **correspondent(-s)*, ppr.: see *correspondent*.] **1.** A relation of parallelism, or similarity in position and relation. See *correspondent, a.*, 1, and *correspond*, 1.

A *correspondence* between simultaneous and successive changes in the organs. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 28.

2. A relation of conformableness or congruity; the state of being adapted or reciprocally related in form or character; a condition of agreement or relative fitness.

The very essence of truth or falsehood is the *correspondence* or non-correspondence of thought with objective reality. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 171.

3. In *math.*, a mode of relation by which each individual of one set is related to a definite number of individuals of another (or the same) set, and a definite number of individuals of the first set is related to each individual of the second set. If M is the first number and N the second, the relation is said to be an *N to M correspondence*.—**4.** That which corresponds to something else; one of a pair or series that is complementary to another or others. [Chiefly used in the plural by Swedenborgians. See *doctrine of correspondences*, below.]—**5.** Intercourse between persons at a distance by means of letters sent and answers received.

To facilitate *correspondence* between one part of London and another was not originally one of the objects of the post-office. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

Hence—**6.** The letters which pass between correspondents: as, the *correspondence* of Goethe and Schiller is published.

The inside of the letter is always the cream of the *correspondence*. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv. 1.

7. Friendly intercourse; reciprocal exchange of offices or civilities; social relation.

Let military persons hold good *correspondence* with the other great men in the state. *Bacon*, Seditions and Troubles.

To towne to visit ye Holland Ambass^r, with whom I had now contracted much friendly *correspondence*.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 22, 1657.

To show the mutual friendship and good *correspondence* that reigns between them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 89.

Committees of correspondence, in *U. S. hist.*, committees appointed during the revolutionary period, first by the towns of New England, then by the legislatures of the colonies, to prepare and circulate statements of American grievances, and to discuss and concert with one another measures of redress.—**Concordance of correspondence.** See *concordance*.—**Cremonian correspondence.** See *Cremonian*.—**Doctrine of correspondences**, in the theology of Swedenborg, the doctrine that everything in nature corresponds with and symbolizes some specific spiritual principle, of which it is an embodiment, and that those books of the Bible which constitute the word of God are written according to such correspondences, or according to the invariable spiritual significance of the words used.

correspondency (kor-e-spon'den-si), *n.* Same as *correspondence*, 1, 2, 3.

correspondent (kor-e-spon'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korrespondent* = G. *correspondent*, < F. *correspondant* = Sp. *correspondiente* = Pg. *correspondente* = It. *corrispondente*, < ML. **correspondent(-s)*, ppr. of **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the relation of correspondence. (*a*) Occupying similar positions or having similar relations. See *correspond*, 1. (*b*) Conformable; congruous; suited; similar: as, let behavior be *correspondent* to profession, and both be *correspondent* to good morals.

As they have base fortunes, so have they base minds *correspondent*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Nor truly do I think the lives of these, or of any other, were ever *correspondent*, or in all points conformable unto their doctrines. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 55.

Things . . . which excite in us the passion of love, or some *correspondent* affection. *Goldsmith*, Criticisms.

2†. Obedient; conformable in behavior.

I will be *correspondent* to command,
And do my spriting gently.
Shak., Tempest, i. 2.

3†. Responsible. [Rare.]

We are not *correspondent* for any but our owne places.
Chapman, Widow's Tears, v.

II. *n.* One who corresponds; one with whom intercourse, as of friendship or of business, is carried on by letters or messages; specifically, one who sends from a distance regular communications in epistolary form to a newspaper.

A negligent *correspondent*.
W. Belmoth, tr. of Cicero, xi. 26.

We are not to wonder, if the prodigious hurry and flow of business, and the immensely valuable transactions they had with each other, had greatly familiarised the Tyrians and Jews with their *correspondents* the Chalhites and Shepherds on the coast of Africa.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 472.

I am delighted to hear of your proposed tour, but not so well pleased to be told that you expect to be had *correspondents* during your stay at Welsh Inns.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 234.

Special correspondent, a person employed by a newspaper to record from personal observation, and transmit for publication, items of local news from another place, at home or abroad, as the details of a battle, or circumstances of an explosion, etc.

correspondential (kor-e-spon-den'shal), *a.* [< *correspondence* (ML. **correspondentia*) + *-al*.] Pertaining to correspondence. [Rare.]

The place being the head of a Washington editorial and *correspondential* bureau for the Tribune, and of course one of much responsibility and influence.
S. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 173.

correspondently (kor-e-spon'dent-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner.

corresponding (kor-e-spon'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *correspond*, *v.*] **1.** Related by correspondence. (*a*) Similar in position or relation. See *correspond*, 1.

The religion spoken of in art becomes the Higher Paganism. What is the *corresponding* religion which stands related to conduct or morality as this religion is related to art? *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 27.

All the keys in the instrument, whether one or more octaves, have *corresponding* reeds and actuating magnets.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 154.

(*b*) Conformable; agreeing; accordant.

And they converse on divers themes, to find
If they possess a *corresponding* mind.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

2. Carrying on intercourse by letters.—**Corresponding fluxions.** See *fluxion*.—**Corresponding hemianopsia.** See *hemianopsia*.—**Corresponding member** of a society, a member residing at a distance who corresponds with the society on its special subject, but generally has no active voice in its administration. Abbreviated *cor. mem.*—**Corresponding points**, in *math.*, points of the Hessian of a cubic curve whose tangents meet on the cubic. *Cayley*, 1857.—**Corresponding secretary.** See *secretary*.

correspondingly (kor-e-spon'ding-li), *adv.* In a corresponding manner or degree.

Reflecting that if the tradesmen were knaves, the gentlemen were *correspondingly* fools. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 243.

corresponsion (kor-e-spon'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *corresponsion* (obs.), < ML. as if **corresponsio(n-)*, < **correspondere*, correspond: see *correspond*.] The character of being correspondent, or the state of corresponding; correspondence: as, the *corresponsion* of two correlative particles in a Greek sentence. [Rare.]

The early Latin seems to be poor in expressions of temporal *corresponsion*. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 503.

corresponsive (kor-e-spon'siv), *a.* [< *correspond*, after *responsive*.] Responsive to effort or impulse; answering; corresponding. [Rare.]

Massy staples,
And *corresponsive* and fulfilling bolts.
Shak., T. and C., Prol.

A study by the ear alone of Shakespeare's metrical progress, and a study by light of the knowledge thus obtained of the *corresponsive* progress within.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 25.

corresponsively (kor-ē-spon'siv-li), *adv.* In a corresponsive or corresponding manner. [Rare.]

corri, *n.* See *corrie*.

corridor (kor'i-dōr or -dor), *n.* [= D. *corridor* = Dan. Sw. *korridor*, < F. *corridor*, < It. *corridore*, a corridor, gallery, a runner, a race-horse (= Sp. Pg. *corredor*, a runner, race-horse, corridor), < *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, and cf. *currour*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a gallery or passage in a building.

Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was,
That over-vaulted grateful gloom.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. In *fort.*, a covered way carried round the whole compass of the fortifications of a place. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** See the extract.

A high covered carriage-way with a tessellated pavement and green plastered walls . . . (*corridor*, the Creoles always called it) opened into a sunny court surrounded with narrow parterres.
G. W. Cable, The Grandissimes, p. 376.

corrie, corri (kor'i), *n.* [Also written *corvi*; < Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous, abrupt.] A hollow space or excavation in the side of a hill. See *comb*[3]. [Scotch.]

The graves of the slain are still to be seen in that little *corri*, or bottom, on the opposite side of the burn.
Scott, Waverley, xvi.

Corries are scooped out on the one hand, and naked precipices are left on the other. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 374.

A remarkable feature of the granite hills of Arran is the *corries*. . . . They generally present the appearance of a volcanic crater, part of one side of which has disappeared.
A. C. Ramsay, Geology of Arran, v.

Corrigan's button, disease, pulse. See the nouns.

corrigt, *v. t.* [ME. *corigen*, < OF. *corriger*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*.] To correct. *Chaucer*.

corrigendum (kor-i-jen'dum), *n.*; pl. *corrigenda* (-dȧ). [L., ger. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] Something, especially a word or phrase in print, that is to be corrected or altered.

corrigent (kor'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corrigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, corrective.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrective: specifically applied to an ingredient of a prescription designed to correct some undesirable effect of another ingredient.

corrigibility (kor"i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrigibilité* = Sp. *corregibilidad*; as *corrigible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible (kor'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< F. *corrigible* = Sp. *corregible* = Pg. *corrigivel* = It. *corrigibile*, < ML. *corrigibilis*, < L. *corrigere*, correct: see *correct*, *v.*, and *corrigent*.] **1.** Capable of being corrected or amended: as, a *corrigible* defect.

Provided allway, that yf ony of the said articlis be contrary to the liberte of the said cite, or old custumes of the same, thath hit be reformabyll and *corrigabill* by the Mayre, Bailiffs, and the comen counsayle of the cite.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

A Turn of Stile, or Expression more Correct, or at least more *Corrigible*, than in those which I have formerly written. *Congreve*, Way of the World, Ded.

2. Capable of being reformed in character or conduct: as, a *corrigible* sinner.—**3†.** Punishable; that may be chastised for correction.

He was . . . adjudged *corrigible* for such presumptuous language. *Howell*, Vocall Forrest.

4†. Having power to correct; corrective.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this lies in our wills. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

corrigibleness (kor'i-ji-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being corrigible.

corrigible[2] (kor-ri'val), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *corrival*, < L. *corrivalis*, a joint rival, < *com-*, together, + *rivalis*, rival. Cf. *corival*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A rival; a competitor.

The Geraldins and the Butlers, both adversaryes and *corrivalls* one agaynst the other.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

While they [persecutors] practise violence to the souls of men and make their swords of steel *corrivals* with the two-edged spiritual sword of the Son of God, the beds of their highest pillars, the foundation of their glorious palaces are but dross and rottenness.
Roger Williams, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 255.

2†. A companion. [Rare.]

The Prince of Wales, Lord John of Lancaster,
The noble Westmoreland, and warlike Blunt;
And many more *corrivals*, and dear men
Of estimation. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

II. *a.* Having contending claims; emulous.

A power equal and *corrival* with that of God.
Bp. Fleetwood, Miracles.

corrival (ko-ri'val), *v.* [< *corrival*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To rival; pretend to equal.

II. *intrans.* To pretend to be equal; compete.

But with the sunne *corrivalling* in light,
Shines more by day than other stars by night.
Fitz-Geoffrey, Blessed Birthday.

corrivality† (kor-i-val'i-ti), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ity*.] Rivalry; corrivalry. [Rare.]

Corrivality and opposition to Christ.
Bp. Hall, Works, V. xxi.

corrivalry (ko-ri'val-ri), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ry*.] Competition; joint rivalry. *Bp. Hall.*

corrivalship† (ko-ri'val-ship), *n.* [< *corrival* + *-ship*.] Rivalry; corrivalry.

Men in kindness are mutually lambs, but in *corrivalship* of love lions. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

corrivate† (kor'i-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *corrivatus*, pp. of *corrivare*, draw (water) into one stream, < *com-*, together, + *rivare*, draw off (water), < *rivus*, a stream.] To bring together; unite.

rivus, a brook: see *rival*. Cf. *derive*, *derivate*.] To form a stream of (water) by drawing from several sources.

Rare devices to *corrivate* waters.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 276.

corrivation† (kor-i-vā′shon), *n.* [< *corrivate* + *-ion*.] The running of different streams into one.

Corrivations of water to moisten and refresh barren grounds. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 60.

corroborant (kŏ-rob′ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroboran(t-)s*, ppr. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; having the power or quality of giving strength: as, a *corroborant* medicine.

Refrigerant, *corroborant*, and aperient.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

II. *n.* A medicine that produces strength and vigor; a tonic.

A dislocated wrist, unsuccessfully set, occasioned advice from my surgeon, to try the mineral waters of Aix in Provence as a *corroborant*. *Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 58.

corroborate (kŏ-rob′ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corroborated*, ppr. *corroborating*. [< L. *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, *conroborare* (> It. *corroborare* = Sp. Pg. *corroborar* = F. *corroborer*), strengthen, < *com-*, together, + *roborare*, strengthen, < *robur* (*robor-*), strength: see *robust*.] **1.** To strengthen; make strong, or impart additional strength to: as, to *corroborate* the judgment, will, or habits. [Obsolescent.]

The nerves are *corroborated* thereby. *Watts.*

2. To confirm; make more certain; give additional assurance of: as, the news is *corroborated* by recent advices.

From these observations, *corroborated* by taste and judgment, he formed an ideal pattern.
Goldsmith, Cultivation of Taste.

He does not see fit to *corroborate* any fact by the testimony of any witness.
D. Webster, Goodridge Case, April, 1817.

When the truth of a person's assertions is called in question, it is fortunate for him . . . if he have respectable friends to *corroborate* his testimony.
Crabb, English Synonymes (ed. 1826).

corroborate† (kŏ-rob′ō-rāt), *a.* [< L. *corroboratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Corroborated; strengthened; confirmed.

Except it be *corroborate* by custom.
Bacon, Custom and Education.

corroborater (kŏ-rob′ō-rā-tėr), *n.* One who or that which corroborates, strengthens, or confirms.

corroboratic (kŏ-rob-ō-rat′ik), *a.* and *n.* [As *corroborate* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Strengthening; corroborant.

II. *n.* That which strengthens.

Get a good warm girdle, and tie round you; tis an excellent *corroboratick* to strengthen the loins.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 180.

corroboration (kŏ-rob-ō-rā′shon), *n.* [= F. *corroboration* = Sp. *corroboracion* = Pg. *corroboração* = It. *corroborazione*, < L. as if **corroboratio(n-)*, < *corroboratus*, pp. *corroborate*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of strengthening; addition of strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For *corroboration* and comfortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 961.

2. The act of confirming; verification; confirmation: as, the *corroboration* of the testimony of a witness by other evidence.

Having considered the evidence given by the plays themselves, . . . let us now enquire what *corroboration* can be gained from other testimony.
Johnson, Shakespeare's Plays.

3. That which corroborates.—**Bond of corroboration.** See *bond*[1].

corroborative (kŏ-rob′ō-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corroboratif* = Sp. Pg. It. *corroborativo*, < L. as if **corroborativus*, < *corroboratus*, pp. of *corroborare*, strengthen: see *corroborate*, *v.*, and *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power of giving strength or additional strength.—**2.** Tending to confirm or establish the truth of something; verifying.

If you think there be anything explanatory or *corroborative* of what I say, . . . be so good as to transcribe those passages for me. *Sp. Warburton*, Letter to Bp. Hurd.

II. *n.* That which corroborates. (*a*) A medicine that strengthens; a corroborant.

An apothecaries shop . . . wherein are all remedies, . . . alteratives, *corroboratives*, lenitives, etc.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 280.

(*b*†) Corroborative testimony.

He that says the words of the fathers are not sufficient to determine a nice question, stands not against him who says they are excellent *corroboratives* in a question already determined. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 145.

corroboratory (kŏ-rob′ō-rā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *corroborate* + *-ory*.] Tending to strengthen; corroborative.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ō-rē′, ko-rob′ō-ri), *n.* [Also *corrobery*; native name.] A wardance or dancing-party of the aborigines of Australia and New Zealand.

These men [natives of Tasmania], as well as those of the tribe belonging to King George's Sound, being tempted by the offer of some tubs of rice and sugar, were persuaded to hold a *corrobery*, or great dancing party.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, II. 240.

corroboree, corrobory (ko-rob-ō-rē′, ko-rob′ō-ri), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *corroboreed*, *corroboried*, ppr. *corroboreeing*, *corroborying*. [< *corroboree*, *corrobory*, *n.*] To hold a corroboree; be used for that purpose.

The Menura Alberti scratches for itself shallow holes, or, as they are called by the natives, *corroborying* places, where it is believed both sexes assemble.
Darwin, Descent of Man, II. 102.

corrode (kŏ-rōd′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *corroded*, ppr. *corroding*. [= F. *corroder* = Pr. *corroder* = Sp. Pg. *corroer* = It. *corrodere*, < L. *corrodere*, gnaw, gnaw to pieces, < *com-*, together, + *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*. Cf. *erode*.] **I.** *trans.* Literally, to eat or gnaw away gradually; hence, to wear away, diminish, or disintegrate (a body) by gradually separating small particles from (it), especially by the action of a chemical agent: as, nitric acid *corrodes* copper: often used figuratively.

We know that aqua-fortis *corroding* copper . . . is wont to reduce it to a green blue solution. *Boyle*, Colours.

Should jealousy its venom once diffuse,
Corroding every thought, and blasting all
Love's paradise. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1079.

That melancholy which is excited by objects of pleasure . . . soothes the heart instead of *corroding* it.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxiv.

In all Catholic countries where ecclesiastical influences have been permitted to develop unmolested, the monastic organizations have proved a deadly canker, *corroding* the prosperity of the nation. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 100.

=Syn. To canker, gnaw, waste.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To gnaw; eat or wear away gradually.

Thou shew'st thyself a true *corroding* vermin.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Iv. 2.

There have been long intervening periods of comparative rest during which the sea *corroded* deeply, as it is still *corroding* into the land.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, II. 218.

2. Figuratively, to become gradually impaired or deteriorated; waste away.

The fiery and impatient spirit of the future illustrious commander was doomed for a time to fret under restraint, and to *corrode* in distasteful repose.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 369.

3. To act by or as if by corrosion or canker, or a process of eating or wearing away.

The incautiously-nursing dear jealousy to *corrode* in her breast, she began to give a loose to passion.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 7.

corrodent (kŏ-rō′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*.] **I.** *a.* Having the power of corroding; acting by corrosion. [Rare.]

II. *n.* Any substance that corrodes.

The physick of that good Samaritan in the Gospel, wherein there was a *corrodent* and a lenient, compunction and consolation. *Bp. King*, Vitis Palatina, p. 17.

Corrodentia (kor-ō-den′shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corroden(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrodere*, gnaw: see *corrodent*, *corrode*.] A group of neuropterous pseudo-metamorphous insects. They have the following technical characteristics: the antennæ many-jointed; the wings with few nervures, sometimes quite without transverse venation; the head strongly mandibulate; and the tarsi two- or three-jointed. The limits of the group vary; it contains the *Psocidæ* or book-lice, and the *Embiidæ*, to which some authors add the *Termitidæ* or white ants, by others made type of a group *Isoptera*. (See these words.) The best-known representative of the group is the death-watch, *Atropos* (or *Troctes*) *pulsatorius*, a pest of insect-collections. By some the *Corrodentia* are regarded as an order composed of the *Termitidæ*, *Psocidæ*, and *Mallophaga*.

corrodiate† (kŏ-rō′di-āt), *v.* An improper and obsolete form of *corrode*.

corrodibility (kŏ-rō-di-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrodible*: see *-bility*.] The character or property of being corrodible. Also *corrosibility*.

corrodible (kŏ-rō′di-bl), *a.* [< *corrode* + *-ible*. Cf. *corrosible*.] Capable of being corroded. Also *corrosible*.

Metals . . . *corrodible* by waters.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

corrody, *n.* See *corody*.

corrol (kor′ol), *n.* [< F. *corrol*, a puddle, cement, also currying, OF. *corroi*, *corroi*, apparatus, gear, preparation, etc.: see *curry*[1].] A kind of cement applied to the outside of vessels to make them water-tight, or laid at the bottom of reservoirs, etc., to keep the water from percolating downward.

corrosibility (kŏ-rō-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *corrosible*: see *-bility*.] Same as *corrodibility*.

corrosible (kŏ-rō′si-bl), *a.* [< L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode (see *corrode*), + *-ible*.] Same as *corrodible*.

corrosibleness (kŏ-rō′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being corrodible.

corrosion (kŏ-rō′zhon), *n.* [= F. *corrosion* = Pr. *corrosio*, *corrossio* = Sp. *corrosion* = Pg. *corrosão* = It. *corrosione*, < ML. *corrosio(n-)*, < L. *corrodere*, pp. *corrosus*, gnaw, corrode: see *corrode*.] Literally, the act or process of eating or gnawing away; hence, the process of wearing away, disintegrating, or destroying by the gradual separation of small parts or particles, especially by the action of chemical agents, as acids: often used figuratively of the destructive influence of care, grief, time, etc.

Corrosion is a particular species of dissolution of bodies, either by an acid or a saline menstruum. *Quincy.*

Though it [peevishness] breaks not out in paroxysms of outrage, . . . it wears out happiness by slow *corrosion*.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 74.

They [Grecian art and literature] have carried their own serene and celestial atmosphere into all lands, to protect them against the *corrosion* of time.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

corrosive (kŏ-rō′siv, formerly kor′ō-siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *corrosif* = Pr. *corroziu*, *corrossiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *corrosivo*, < ML. as if **corrosivus*, < L. *corrosus*, pp. of *corrodere*, corrode: see *corrode*. Cf. *corsive*.] **I.** *a.* Literally, eating or gnawing; hence, destroying as if by gnawing away; wearing away or disintegrating by separating small parts or particles, especially under chemical action, as of acids: often used figuratively of immaterial agents, as care, time, etc., absolutely or with *of*.

The soft delicious air,
To heal the scar of these *corrosive* fires,
Shall breathe her balm. *Milton*, P. L., II. 401.

The sacred sons of vengeance, on whose course
Corrosive famine waits. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 126.

I should like, if I could, to give a specimen of their assumptions and the reasonings founded on them, which in my "Apologia" I considered to be *corrosive of* all religion.
J. H. Newman, Contemporary Rev., XLVIII. 461.

Corrosive sublimate, the bichlorid of mercury ($HgCl_2$), prepared by sublimating an intimate mixture of equal parts of common salt and mercuric sulphate. It is a white crystalline solid, and is an acrid poison of great virulence. The stomach-pump and emetics are the surest preventives of its deleterious effects when swallowed; white of egg has also been found serviceable in allaying its poisonous influence upon the stomach. It requires 20 parts of cold water, but only 2 of boiling water, for solution. It is used in surgery as an antiseptic, and in medicine internally in minute doses. It is also used to preserve anatomical preparations. Wood, linen, canvas, etc., when soaked in a solution of it, are found to be less destructible on exposure.

II. *n.* Anything that corrodes, especially a chemical agent, as an acid; anything that wears away or disintegrates; figuratively, anything that has an analogous influence upon the mind or feelings.

The violence of his disease, Francisco,
Must not be jested with; 'tis grown infectious,
And now strong *corrosives* must cure him.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, Iv. 1.

Poverty and want are generally *corrosives* to all kinds of men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 215.

Corrosives are substances which, when placed in contact with living parts, gradually disorganize them.
Dunglison, Dict. of Med. Science.

corrosivet (kŏ-rō′siv, kor′ō-siv), *v.* [< *corrosive*, *n.*] *trans.* To corrode.

Thy conscience *corrosiv'd* with grief.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

II. *intrans.* To act by corrosion.

The peril that arises to the heart from passion is the fixedness of it, when, like a *corrosive* alkaler, it eats into the sore. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, Iv.

corrosively (kŏ-rō′siv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a corrosive manner; by corrosion.—**2.** Like a corrosive.

At first it tasted somewhat *corrosively*. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosiveness (kŏ-rō′siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The property of corroding, eating away, or disintegrating; figuratively, an analogous property in some immaterial agent.—**2.** Some property characteristic of a corrosive substance, as its taste. [Rare.]

Saltpetre betrays upon the tongue no *corrosiveness* at all, but coldness. *Boyle*, Saltpetre.

corrosivity (kor-ō-siv′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *corrosivité*, as *corrosive* + *-ity*.] Corrosiveness. [Rare.]

corroval (kor'ō-val), *n.* An arrow-poison of the United States of Colombia, which produces general muscular and cardiac paralysis.

corrovaline (kor'ō-val-in), *n.* [< *corroval* + *-ine*².] An alkaloid derived from corroval, probably identical with curarine.

corrugant (kor'ū-gant), *a.* [< L. *corrugan(t-)s*, ppr. of *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, v.] Having the power of corrugating, or contracting into wrinkles or folds. *Johnson.*

corrugate (kor'ū-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *corrugated*, ppr. *corrugating*. [< L. *corrugatus*, pp. of *corrugare*, *conrugare* (> It. *corrugare* = Sp. *corrugar*), wrinkle, < *com-*, together, + *rugare*, wrinkle, < *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold.] To wrinkle; draw or contract into folds; pucker: as, to *corrugate* the skin; to *corrugate* iron plates for use in building.

Cold and dryness do both of them contract and *corrugate*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

corrugate (kor'ū-gāt), *a.* [< L. *corrugatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Wrinkled; contracted; puckered.

Extended views a narrow mind extend;
Push out its *corrugate*, expansive make.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1384.

2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a wrinkled appearance: applied to a surface closely covered with parallel and generally curved or wavy sharp ridges which are separated by deep and often depressed lines.

corrugated (kor'ū-gā-ted), *p. a.* [< *corrugate* + *-ed*².] Wrinkled; bent or drawn into parallel furrows or ridges: as, *corrugated* iron.

Not level and smooth, but *corrugated;* tossed into mountains and reefs of sand, seamed with shallow ravines, and enclosing in the sweep of the sand-hills immense plains.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 34.

Corrugated iron. See *iron.*

corrugation (kor-ū-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *corrugation*, < L. as if **corrugatio(n-)*, < *corrugare*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*.] A wrinkling; contraction into wrinkles; a wrinkled, furrowed, or puckered state or condition.

corrugator (kor'ū-gā-tor), *n.*; pl. *corrugatores* (kor'ū-gā-tō'rēz). [= F. *corrugateur* = Sp. *corrugador* = It. *corrugatore*, < NL. *corrugator*, < L. *corrugare*, pp. *corrugatus*, wrinkle: see *corrugate*, v.] In *anat.*, a muscle the action of which contracts into wrinkles the part it acts upon: as, the *corrugator* supercilii, one of a pair of small muscles situated on each side of the forehead, which contract or knit the brows. — **Corrugator cutis ani**, the wrinkler of the skin of the anus, a thin layer of involuntary muscular fibers radiating from the anus, which by their contraction cause folds of skin radiating from the orifice.

corrugent (kor'ū-jent), *a.* [Improp. for *corrugant.*] In *anat.*, drawing together; contracting. — **Corrugent muscle**, same as *corrugator*. *Imp. Dict.*

corrumpt (ko-rump'), *v. t.* and *i.* [ME. *corrumpen*, *corumpen*, *corompen*, < OF. *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, F. *corrompre* = Sp. Pg. *corromper* = It. *corrompere*, < L. *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, corrupt: see *corrupt*.] To corrupt.

The clothred blood, for eny leche-craft,
Corrumpeth. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1888.

It is nat hoot and moist as eir; for eir *corrumpith* a thing a-noon, as it schewith weel by generacioun of flies, and areins [spiders], and schole othere.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 2.

corrumpable† (ko-rum'pa-bl), *a.* [ME. (Halliwell), < OF. *corrumpable*, *corrompable*, F. *corrompable* (= Sp. *corrompible* = It. *corrompevole*), < *corrumpre*, *corrompre*, corrupt: see *corrumpt*.] Corruptible. *Lydgate.*

corrumption†, *n.* [ME. *corrumpioun*, an erroneous form of *corruption*, after *corrumpt*.] Corruption.

The elementes alle sal be clene
Of alle *corrumpeciouns* that we here se.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6352.

corrupt (ko-rupt'), *v.* [< ME. *corrupten*, *corupten*, < L. *corruptus*, *conruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, *conrumpere*, destroy, ruin, injure, spoil, corrupt, bribe, < *com-*, together, + *rumpere*, break in pieces: see *rupture*. Cf. *corrumpt*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To injure; mar; spoil; destroy.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth *corrupt*. Mat. vi. 19.

2. To vitiate physically; render unsound; taint or contaminate as with disease; decompose: as, to *corrupt* the blood.

Some there were that died presently after they got ashore, it being certainly the quality of the place either to kill, or cure quickly, as the bodies are more or lease *corrupted*. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

3. To change from a sound to a putrid or putrescent state; cause the decomposition of (an organic body), as by a natural process, accompanied by a fetid smell; change from a good to a bad physical condition, in any way.—4. To vitiate or deprave, in a moral sense; change from good to bad; infect with evil; pervert; debase.

What force ill companie hath, to *corrupt* good wittes, the wisest men know best. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 52.

Evil communications *corrupt* good manners.
1 Cor. xv. 33.

Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though lock'd up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is *corrupted*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

Conversation will not *corrupt* us, if we come to the assembly in our own garb and speech, and with the energy of health to select what is ours and reject what is not.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

Plenty *corrupts* the melody
That made thee famous once, when young.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

5. To pervert or vitiate the integrity of; entice from allegiance, or from a good to an evil course of conduct; influence by a bribe or other wrong motive.

Heaven is above all yet; there sits a Judge
That no king can *corrupt*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

The guards, *corrupted*, arm themselves against
Their late protected master.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 2.

The money which the King received from France had been largely employed to *corrupt* members of Parliament.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

6. To debase or render impure by alterations or innovations; infect with imperfections or errors; falsify; pervert: as, to *corrupt* language; to *corrupt* a text.

In like manner have they *corrupt* the scripture.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 44.

=**Syn. 2.** Spoil, taint.—**4.** Contaminate, deprave, demoralize. See *taint*, v. 2.

II. *intrans.* To become putrid; putrefy; rot.

The aptness of air or water to *corrupt* or putrefy.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., Int. to ix.

=**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

corrupt (kq-rupt'), *a.* [< ME. *corrupt*, *corupt* = Sp. Pg. *corrupto* = It. *corrotto*, < L. *corruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Decomposing, or showing signs of decomposition; putrid; spoiled; tainted; vitiated.

My wounds stink and are *corrupt* because of my foolishness. Ps. xxxviii. 5.

Corrupt and pestilent bread. *Knolles.*

2. Debased in character; depraved; perverted; infected with evil.

They are *corrupt;* they have done abominable works.
Ps. xiv. 1.

At what ease
Might *corrupt* minds procure knaves as corrupt
To swear against you? *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

The word *corrupt* means broken together, dissolved into mixture and confusion — which is the opposite of purity.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 265.

3. Dishonest; without integrity; guilty of dishonesty involving bribery, or a disposition to bribe or be bribed: as, *corrupt* practices; a *corrupt* judge.

If political power must be denied to working men because they are *corrupt*, it must be denied to all classes whatever for the same reason.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 248.

4. Changed for the worse; debased or falsified by admixture, addition, or alteration; erroneous or full of errors: as, a *corrupt* text.

Of the Massacre of Paris (of which only a single early edition exists, in a corrupt condition and without date) it is unnecessary to say much.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 192.

Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, a British statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 51) intended to secure the purity of elections to Parliament.

corrupter (kq-rup'tėr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts. Also written *corruptor*.

They knew them to be the main *corrupters* at the king's elbow. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

corruptful (kq-rupt'fūl), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to a verb.] Tending to corrupt; corrupt; corrupting; vitiating. [Rare.]

Boasting of this honourable borough to support its own dignity and independency against all *corruptful* encroachments. *J. Baillie.*

corruptibility (kq-rup-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *corruptibilita(t-)s*, < L. *corruptibilis*, corruptible: see *corruptible*.] The capability of being corrupted, in any sense of the word; corruptibleness.

Frequency of elections . . . has a tendency . . . not to lessen *corruptibility*. *Burke*, Independence of Parliament.

corruptible (kq-rup'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *corruptible* = Pr. Sp. *corruptible* = Pg. *corruptivel* = It. *corruttevole*, *corruttibile*, < LL. *corruptibilis*, *conrup-*

tibilis, < L. *corruptus*, pp. of *corrumpere*, *corrupt*: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. That may be corrupted; subject to decay, putrefaction, or destruction: as, this *corruptible* body.

This *corruptible* must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. 1 Cor. xv. 53.

2. That may be contaminated or vitiated in qualities or principles; susceptible of being depraved, tainted, or changed for the worse: as, manners are *corruptible* by evil example.—3. Open to bribing; susceptible of being bribed: as, *corruptible* voters.

corruptibleness (kq-rup'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Susceptibility of corruption; corruptibility.

corruptibly (kq-rup'ti-bli), *adv.* In such a manner as to be corrupted or vitiated.

It is too late: the life of all his blood
Is touch'd *corruptibly*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7.

Corruptícolæ (kor-up-tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [LL., < L. *corruptus*, corrupt (in reference to the alleged corruptible nature of Christ's body), + *colere*, worship.] The name given by Western writers to the Phthartolatræ, a Christian sect of the sixth century, which held that the body of Christ was necessarily and naturally corruptible, in opposition to another Monophysite sect, the Aphthartodocetæ.

corruption (kq-rup'shqn), *n.* [< ME. *corrupcion*, *corupcioun*, *corupcion* = D. *corruptie* = Dan. *korruption*, < OF. *corruption*, *corupcion*, F. *corruption* = Pr. *corrupcio* = Sp. *corrupcion* = Pg. *corrupção* = It. *corruzione*, < L. *corruptio(n-)*, *conruptio(n-)*, < *corrumpere*, pp. *corruptus*, *conruptus*: see *corrupt*, *v.*] 1. The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupt or putrid; the destruction of the natural form of an organic body by decomposition accompanied by putrefaction; physical dissolution.

Lyve thou soleyn, wermis *corupcioun!*
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 614.

Corruption is a proceeding from a being to not being, as from an oak to chips or ashes. *Blundeville.*

Neither wilt thou suffer thine Holy One to see *corruption*. Ps. xvi. 10.

2. Putrid matter; pus.

For swellings also they vse small peeces of touchwood, in the forme of cloues, which pricking on the grisle they burne close to the flesh, and from thence draw the *corruption* with their mouth.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 137.

3. Depravity; wickedness; perversion or extinction of moral principles; loss of purity or integrity.

Having escaped the *corruption* that is in the world through lust. 2 Pet. i. 4.

4. Debasement or deterioration.

After my death I wish no other herald, . . .
To keep mine honour from *corruption*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2.

5. Perversion; vitiation: as, a *corruption* of language.

At this day, by *corruption* of the name, it is called Lombardy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 109.

The general *corruption* of manners in servants is owing to the conduct of masters. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 107.

His [Shakspere's] works have come down to us in a condition of manifest and admitted *corruption* in some portions, while in others there is an obscurity.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 172.

6. A corrupt or debased form of a word: as, "sparrow-grass" is a *corruption* of "asparagus."—7. A perverting, vitiating, or depraving influence; more specifically, bribery.

Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Blest paper credit! last and best supply!
That lends *corruption* lighter wings to fly.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 40.

Corruption in elections is the great enemy of freedom.
J. Adams.

Corruption essentially consists . . . in distributing the appointments and favours of the State otherwise than with a sole regard to merit and capacity.
W. E. Gray, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 41.

8. In *law*, taint; impurity or defect (of hereditable blood) in consequence of an act of attainder of treason or felony, by which a person is disabled from inheriting lands from an ancestor, and can neither retain those in his possession nor transmit them by descent to his heirs. This penalty, along with attainder itself, has been abolished in Great Britain, and never existed in the United States.

It is to be hoped that this *corruption* of blood . . . may, in process of time, be abolished by act of Parliament.
Blackstone, Com., IV. § 380 (Harper, 1852).

No attainder of treason shall work *corruption* of blood.
Const. U. S., III. 3.

=**Syn. 1.** Putrefaction, putrescence.—**4.** Pollution, defilement, contamination, vitiation, demoralization, foulness, baseness.

corruptionist (kǫ-rup'shon-ist), *n.* [< *corruption* + *-ist.*] **1.** A defender of corruption or wickedness. *Sydney Smith.*—**2.** One who engages in bribery and other corrupt practices.

The invention and rapid diffusion of the word *corruptionists* as a designation for men who take bribes, or support those who take them, is a sign of the times worth noting. *The Nation*, IX. 241 (1869).

These silent men [who submit to party influence] are today the worst enemies of the Republic. They make it safe to defraud. They render it practically impossible to overthrow *corruptionists*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 327.

corruptive (kǫ-rup'tiv), *a.* [= F. *corruptif* = Pr. *corruptiu* = Sp. Pg. *corruptivo* = It. *corrottivo, corruttivo,* < LL. *corruptivus,* < L. *corruptus,* pp. of *corrumpere,* corrupt: see *corrupt, v.*] Having the power of corrupting, tainting, depraving, or vitiating.

It should be endued with . . . some *corruptive* quality. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

corruptlessł (kǫ-rupt'les), *a.* [< *corrupt* + *-less.*] Not susceptible of corruption or decay.

All around
The borders with *corruptless* myrrh are crowned.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

corruptly (kǫ-rupt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a corrupt manner; with corruption; viciously; wickedly; dishonorably.

We have dealt very *corruptly* against thee. Neh. i. 7.

O, that estates, degrees, and offices,
Were not deriv'd *corruptly!*
Shak., M. of V., II. 9.

2. In *law*, with the intent of gaining some advantage inconsistent with official or sworn duty, or the legal rights of others, by bribery or other corrupt means.

corruptness (kǫ-rupt'nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being corrupt; putrid state; corruption.—**2.** A state of moral impurity: as, the *corruptness* of a judge.—**3.** A vitiated state; debasement; impurity: as, the *corruptness* of language.

corruptress (kǫ-rup'res), *n.* [< *corrupter* + *-ess.*] A female who corrupts. [Rare.]

Peace, rude bawd!
Thou studied old *corruptress*, tye thy tongue up.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

cors1ł, *n.* A Middle English form of *curse*1.
cors2ł, *n.* A Middle English form of *corse*1.
cors3ł, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*1.
corsac, *n.* See *corsak*.
corsage (kôr-sāzh'), *n.* [< F. *corsage,* bust, trunk, body, < OF. *cors,* body: see *corse*1, *corset, corpse.*] **1ł** (kôr'sāj). The body.—**2.** The body or waist of a woman's dress; a bodice: as, a *corsage* of velvet.

A drawing of a *corsage* or bodice in pale green silk.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 285.

corsaint, *n.* [ME., also *corseint, -sant, -saunt,* < OF. *cors saint,* < L. (ML.) *corpus sanctum,* holy body, or *corpus sancti,* body of a saint: see *corposant.*] A holy body or person; a saint. *Chaucer.*

In especiall of the blessed *corseynt* and holy Virgyne and Martir Seynt Kateryn. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

corsair (kôr'sār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corsarie,* after Sp. Pg.; < F. *corsaire,* < Pr. *corsari* = Sp. Pg. *corsario* = It. *corsaro* (> Turk. *gursān*), a corsair, < Pr. *corsa* = Sp. Pg. *corso* = It. *corsa,* a course, cruise, = F. *course,* > E. *course,* q. v. Cf. *courser*1.] **1.** One who cruises or scours the ocean with an armed vessel, without a commission from any sovereign or state, seizing and plundering merchant vessels, or making booty on land; a pirate; a freebooter.

He left a *corsair's* name to other times,
Linked with one virtue and a thousand crimes.
Byron, The Corsair, iii. 24.

2. A piratical vessel; sometimes, a privateer.

There are many *Corsaries* or Pyrats which goe coursing alongst that coast, robbing and spoiling. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 217.

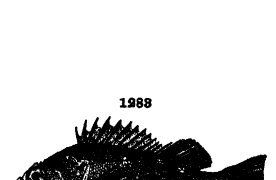
Barbary *corsairs* infested the coast of the Mediterranean. *Prescott.*

Joining a *corsair's* crew,
O'er the dark sea I flew
With the marauders.
Longfellow, Skeleton in Armor.

Nearly 800 *corsairs* had sailed, during the war, from Dunkirk to prey upon English and Dutch commerce. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

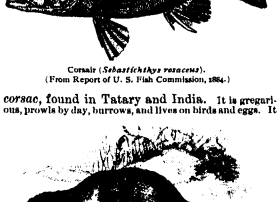
3. A scorpænoid fish, *Sebastichthys rosaceus,* with smooth cranial ridges, moderate-sized scales, and pale blotches surrounded by purplish shades on the sides. It is about 12 inches long, and one of the most abundant species of the genus, inhabiting rather deep water along the California coast. See cut in next column.

corsak, corsac (kôr'sak), *n.* [Native name.] A species of fox of a yellowish color, *Vulpes*



Corsair (*Sebastichthys rosaceus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

corsac, found in Tatary and India. It is gregarious, prowls by day, burrows, and lives on birds and eggs. It



Corsak (*Vulpes corsac*).

resembles and is a near relative of the little kit or swift fox of North America, *Vulpes velox.* Also called *adive.*

corse1 (kôrs), *n.* [< ME. *cors,* a body, esp. a dead body, < OF. *cors* = Pr. *cors;* parallel to the full form, *corpse,* < ME. *corps,* < OF. *corps:* see *corpse.*] **1ł.** The living body or bodily frame of an animal, especially and usually of a human being; the person.

Be-war, as dere as ye haue youre owne *corse* and youre honoure and also the honour of two kynges, that ye go not oute to batalle agein hem, ffor ye shulde haue grete losse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

For he was strong, and of so mightie *corse,*
As ever wielded speare in warlike hand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 42.

2. A dead body, especially and usually of a human being; a corpse. [Now archaic or poetical.]

The Dene . . . warnyn the brethiren and sistren to come to the derige and gon with the *Cors* to the kirke.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

And as the soldiers bere dead bodies by
He call'd them untaught knaves, unmannerly,
To bring a slovenly unhandsome *corse*
Betwixt the wind and his nobility.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

'Twas not those souls that fled in pain
Which to their *corses* came again.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, v.

A melancholy group collected about his *corse*, on the bloody height of Alholaeen. *Irving*, Granada, p. 70.

3ł. The body or main part, as the hull of a ship or the trunk or stem of a tree or vine.

Ffor, as he saithe, the *corse* [of a vine] I delve in grounde,
The rootes wol abounde and all confounde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 73.

And all they thought none other but that the *corse* of the galye shulde in lykewyse haue fallen to the rok at the next surge of the see, and so haue ben loste.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

4ł. Same as *corset*, 1.—**5.** A plaited or woven silk ribbon used for vestments. *M. E. C. Walcott.*

corse2ł, *v.* A Middle English form of *curse*1.
corse3ł, *n.* An obsolete form of *course*1.
corse4ł, *v. i.* [Early mod. E., also *corce, coce, couse,* < *corser, courser,* a horse-dealer, a trader: see *courser*2.] To trade; traffic. *Hutchinson.*
cor. sec. An abbreviation of *corresponding secretary.*
corseint, *n.* See *corsaint.*
corselet, corslet (kôrs'let), *n.* [= It. *corsaletto* = Sp. *corselete* = Pg. *corsolete,* < F. *corselet,* a corselet, dim. of OF. *cors,* body: see *corse*1, *corpse,* and cf. *corset.*] **1.** Armor for the body, in use after the perfecting of plate-armor; specifically, in the sixteenth century, the breastand back-pieces taken together.

God guide thy hand, and speed thy weapon so
That thou return triumphant of thy Foe.
Hold, take my *Corslet,* and my Helm, and Launce,
And to the Heav'ns thy happy Prowes aduance.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The Stirlings of which [Hearts], in Battles Heat,
Against their very *Corslets* beat. *Prior*, Alma, i.

2. The breastplate taken by itself.

The *corslet* plate that guarded his breast
Was once the wild bee's golden vest.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 25.

3. The complete armor of a pikeman, musketeer, etc., consisting of breast and back, gauntlets and tassets, with a morion or open headpiece. —**4.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*, the thorax of an insect; that part to which the wings and legs are attached. In *Coleoptera* the part usually so called is the prothorax, bearing only the first pair of feet, and greatly surpassing the other two segments of the thorax in extent. (*b*) In *ichth.*, a zone or area of scales, larger than the rest, developed behind the head and about the pectoral fins of certain scombroid fishes, as in the tunnies, albicores, bonitos, and frigate-mackerels. (*c*) In *conch.*, a ridge in the hinge of bivalves with an external ligament, with which the ligament is connected. [Rare.]

Corselet (def. 3), consisting of back and breast, two rows of tassets, *t*, and morion, *m*. The gauntlets are of leather.—Dress of German or Flemish pikeman about 1600, from contemporary engraving.

corselet, corslet (kôrs'let), *v. t.* [< *corselet, corslet, n.*] To encircle with or as with a corselet. [Rare.]

Her arms,
Able to lock Jove from a synod, shall,
By warranting moonlight, *corslet* thee.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

corsementł, *n.* See *cursement.*
corse-present (kôrs'prez*ent*), *n.* A mortuary or recompense formerly paid at the interment of a dead body. It usually consisted of the best beast belonging to the deceased, and was conducted along with the corpse and presented to the priest.

The Payment of Mortuaries is of great Antiquity: It was antiently done by leading or driving a Horse or Cow, &c. before the Corps of the Deceased at his Funeral. It was considered as a Gift left by a Man at his Death, by Way of Recompence for all Failures in the Payment of Tithes and Oblations, and called a *Corse-present.*
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 25.

corseriet, *n.* [ME., < *corser, courser,* a trader: see *corse*4, *courser*2.] Trading; traffic.

It semeth, that alle doyng in this mater is cursed *corserie* of symonie, gwynge the sygne of holy ordris for temporal drit. *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 283.

corsesque (kôr-sesk'), *n.* [= F. *corsesque,* < It. *corsesca,* < *Corsica* (L. *Corsica, also Corsis,* F. *Corse*), because the weapon was used in that island. See *Corsican.*] An old weapon like a spear, having on each side of the central blade another curved one, the two curved blades forming together a crescent with the sharp edge on the concave side. Sometimes, however, these blades had a secondary or outward curve sharpened on both sides.

corset (kôr'set), *n.* [< ME. *corsetc, corsette* (def. 1), < OF. *corset* (> It. *corsetto,* ML. *corsetus*), a close-fitting garment (def. 1), F, *corset* (def. 3), dim. of *cors,* body: see *corse*1, *corpse,* and cf. *corselet.* Cf. *bodice,* of similar origin.] **1ł.** In the middle ages, a close-fitting body-garment. The term seems to have been always applied to a garment having skirts and sleeves, but may have been used for the upper part, or what might be called the bodice of such garments. In this sense also *corse.*

2ł. A similar garment stuffed and quilted to form a garment of fence; a piece of armor, similar to the gambeson, worn by crossbowmen and foot-soldiers about 1475.—**3.** A shaped, close-fitting body or waist, usually made of quilted satin jean, stiffened by strips of steel or whalebone, and so designed as to admit of tightening by lacing, worn chiefly by women to give shape and support to the figure; stays. Often in plural, *corsets.*

corset (kôr'set), *v. t.* [< *corset, n.*] To inclose in a corset.

corseył (kôr'si), *n.* An obsolete form of *corsive.*
Corsican (kôr'si-kan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corsica* (L. *Corsica,* also *Corsis,* > It. *Corsica,* F. *Corse*) + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Corsica, an island of the Mediterranean, north of Sardinia (formerly dependent on different states of Italy, but belonging to France since 1769, and now one of its departments), or to its inhabitants.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Corsica; specifically, a member of the indigenous race of Corsica, of Italian affinity.—**2.** The dialect of the Italian language spoken by Corsicans.

corsite (kôr'sīt), *n.* [< F. *Corse,* Corsica, + *-ite*2.] A name given by Zirkel to rocks composed essentially of anorthite and hornblende. The name was taken from a typical occurrence of rocks of this class on the island of Corsica. It has never come into general use.

corsivet (kôr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [A contraction of *corrosive.*] **I.** *a.* Corrosive.

But now their Madness challengeth a stout
And *corsive* cure; Thy Hand must do the Deed.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iv. 221.

II. *n.* A corrosive.

That same bitter *corsive*, which did eat
Her tender heart. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ix. 14.

From commonwealths and cities I will descend to families, which have as many *corsives* and molestations, as frequent discontents, as the best.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 69.

corslet, *n.* and *v.* See *corselet*.

corsned (kôrs'ned), *n.* [Also *corsnæd*; repr. AS. *cornsnēd*, a term used in the laws (see def.); < *corn*-, base of *corn*, pp. of *cēosan*, choose (see *choose*), + *snǣd*, a bit, a piece cut off, < *snīdan* (= G. *schneiden*), cut. Equiv. to OFries. *korbita*, < *kor-* (= *corn*-, above) + *bita* = E. *bit**.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, the morsel of choosing or selection, being a piece of bread consecrated by exorcism and caused to be swallowed by a suspected person as a trial of his innocence. If the accused was guilty, it was supposed that the bread would, in accordance with the prayer of the exorcism, produce convulsions and paleness, and find no passage; if he was innocent, it would cause no harm.

corsay (kôr'sā), *n.* A corrupt. *Dunglison*.

cortand, *n.* See *courtant*.

cortège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* [F., < It. *corteggio*, a train, retinue, < *corte*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] A train of attendants; a company of followers; a procession.

Henry and Isabella, each attended by a brilliant *cortège* of cavaliers and nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

Cortes (kôr'tes), *n. pl.* [Sp. and Pg., pl. of *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*] 1. The national assembly or legislature of Spain, consisting of a senate and chamber of deputies. The senate is composed of not over 360 members, one half princes of the blood, grandees, and certain ex-officio and nominated members, and one half elected. The chamber of deputies is composed of members in the proportion of one for every 50,000 inhabitants, elected for 5 years.

2. The parliament or legislature of Portugal, consisting of an upper house of hereditary, life, and elective peers, and a lower house of 146 deputies elected by the people for 4 years.

cortex (kôr'teks), *n.*; pl. *cortices* (-ti-sēz). [L.: see *cork*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Bark, as of a tree. See *bark*2. (*b*) In *Chara* and some algæ, a covering of tubular or other cells inclosing the axis; in lichens, the cortical layer (which see, under *cortical*). — 2. Specifically, in *med.*, Peruvian bark. — 3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some part or structure likened to bark or rind; cortical substance: as, the *cortex* of the brain. Specifically — (*a*) A thin, fleshy expansion of coenosarc upon the sclerobase of a polyp. (*b*) The exterior investment of a sponge. See the extract.

In the higher forms of Spongiæ the radial tubes no longer arise as simple outgrowths of the whole sponge-wall, but rather as outgrowths of the endoderm into the mesoderm, which, together with the ectoderm, exhibits an independent growth of its own; and this results in the formation of a thick investment, known as the *cortex*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 414.

Cortex of the brain, the layer of gray matter investing most of the surface of the brain and dipping down into the sulci between the gyri. See *brain*. — **Cortex of the kidney**, the outer, investing, or cortical, as distinguished from the medullary substance of the kidney. See cut under *kidney*.

corthal (kôr'thal), *n.* Same as *courtant*.

Cortian (kôr'ti-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by Buonaventura Corti, an Italian scientist (1729–1813). — **Cortian fibers**, See *fibers of Corti*, under *fiber*. — **Cortian organ**. See *organ*. — **Cortian rods**. See *rods of Corti*, under *rod*. — **Cortian tunnel**. See *tunnel of Corti*, under *tunnel*.

cortical (kôr'ti-kal), *a.* [= F. *cortical* = Sp. Pg. *cortical* = It. *corticale*, < NL. *corticalis*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, rind: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-al*.] Belonging to or consisting of bark or rind; resembling bark or rind; hence, external; belonging to the external covering: in *anat.*, specifically applied to several enveloping or investing parts, in distinction from *medullary*: as, the *cortical* substance of the brain or kidney. See *cortex*. — **Cortical epilepsy**. See *epilepsy*. — **Cortical layer**, in lichens, a multiple layer of cells forming a false parenchyma at the surface of the thallus, inclosing and protecting the less dense structure within. In horizontal frondose lichens there is an upper and a lower cortical layer. In some fungi a denser and firmer tissue at the surface is so called. The latter is also called the *pellicle* or *cutis*. — **Cortical paralysis**, paralysis due to a lesion of the cortex of the brain. — **Cortical sheath**, in *bot.*, a phrase applied by Nägeli to the whole of the primary bast-bundles. See *bast*1. — **Cortical substance** of cells and unicellular animals, ectoplasm; outer cell-substance; the thicker, tougher, and less granular protoplasm upon the exterior of a cell, as distinguished from the *medullary substance*. The formation of cortical substance is an advance in the organization of protozoans, giving them more consistency and a more definite or more persistent shape.

Corticata (kôr-ti-kā'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *corticatus*, covered with bark: see *corticate*.] 1†. A family of corals inhabiting a fixed, branching polypary, whose fleshy substance is spread like the branch of a tree over a central solid, calcareous, or corneous axis; the barked corals. It includes the polyps forming the red coral of commerce, much used for necklaces, etc. The species propagate by buds and eggs. Otherwise called *Alcyonaria* or *sclerobasic Zoantharia*. See cut under *Coralligena*.

2. A higher grade of *Protozoa* in Lankester's classification, as the *Gregarinæ* and *Infusoria*. It is divided into five classes: (1) *Lipostoma* (*Gregarinæ*), (2) *Suctoria* (*Acinetæ*), (3) *Ciliata* (ciliate *Infusoria*), (4) *Flagellata* (flagellate *Infusoria*), and (5) *Probosciclea* (*Noctiluca*). The term is little used, and the arrangement implied is seldom followed.

3. A division of the *Porifera* or sponges, represented by the genus *Thetya*.

corticate, corticated (kôr'ti-kāt, -kā-ted), *a.* [< L. *corticatus*, pp. adj., covered with bark, < *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-ate*1.] 1. Having a cortex; coated with bark or a bark-like covering; having a rind, as an orange. — 2. Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corticata*.

By far the most common sponge in the chalk-mud is the pretty little hemispherical *corticate* form, Tisiphonia agaricelloides. *Sir C. W. Thomson*, Depths of the Sea, p. 167.

Filaments . . . occasionally *corticated*.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 70.

corticating (kôr'ti-kā-ting), *a.* [As *corticate* + *-ing*2.] Constituting or serving as a cortex, bark, rind, or outer covering.

cortication (kôr-ti-kā'shọn), *n.* [As *corticate* + *-ion*.] The formation of a cortex.

cortices, *n.* Plural of *cortex*.

corticic (kôr-tis'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, cork, + *-ic*.] Derived from or relating to cork.

corticifer (kôr-tis'i-fėr), *n.* [= F. *corticifère*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] One of the *Corticata*; a barked coral.

corticiferous (kôr-ti-sif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [As *corticifer* + *-ous*.] Producing bark or something analogous to bark.

corticiform (kôr-tis'i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *corticiforme*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling bark.

corticiid (kôr-tis'i-id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Corticiidæ*.

Corticiidæ (kôr-ti-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corticium*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of sponges, of the order *Chondrosponginæ*, typified by the genus *Corticium*.

corticine (kôr'ti-sin), *n.* [< F. *corticine* = Sp. It. *corticina*, < NL. *corticina*, < L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*, and *-in*2, *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Populus tremula*.

corticinic (kôr-ti-sin'ik), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, cork, + *-in*2 + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from bark. Also *corticic*. — **Corticinic acid**, an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}O_6$) existing in cork and extracted from it by alcohol.

Corticium (kôr-tish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. A large genus of hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Auriculariit*, having an even, fleshy hymenium, which collapses when dry. The species grow on dead wood. — 2. The typical genus of the family *Corticiidæ*, having candelabra, and having the spicules simply scattered through the mesoderm, not forming a continuous skeleton. *C. candelabrum* is an example. *Oscar Schmidt*, 1862.

corticole (kôr'ti-kōl), *a.* [< L. *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark, + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing on bark; corticolous.

With respect to *corticole* lichens, some prefer the rugged bark of old trees (e. g., Ramalina, Parmelia, Stictei) and others the smooth bark of young trees and shrubs (e. g., Graphidei and some Lecideæ). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 562.

corticoline (kôr-tik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ine*1.] Same as *corticolous*.

corticolous (kôr-tik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *corticole* + *-ous*.] Growing on bark: applied to lichens, fungi, etc.

corticose, corticous (kôr'ti-kōs, -kus), *a.* [< L. *corticosus*, barky, < *cortex* (*cortic*-), bark: see *cortex*, *cork*.] 1. Barky; resembling bark in structure, as the hard pod of *Cassia Fistula*. — 2. Having a cortex; corticate or corticiferous.

cortin (kôr-tē'le), *n.* [It., < *corte*, court: see *court*, *n.*, and *curtilage*.] 1. In *arch.*, a small court inclosed by the divisions or appurtenances of a building. The cortile was an important adjunct to early churches or basilicas, and was usually of a square form; in Italy at the present day it is often embellished with columns and statues.

The *cortile*, or hall, is Morisco-Italian.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xliii.

The *cortile* in front of the church contains several frescoes. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 12.

2. Any area, court, or courtyard.

cortina (kôr-tī'nạ), *n.*; pl. *cortinæ* (-nē). [NL. use of LL. *cortina*, a curtain: see *curtain*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a marginal veil ruptured at its connection with the stipe, and hanging from the pileus as a shreddy membrane. Also called *curtain*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [< NL. *cortinarius*, < *cortina*, q. v.] Same as *cortinate*.

Cortinarius (kôr-ti-nā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < *cortina*: see *cortinarious*.] A large genus of terrestrial hymenomycetous fungi, of the family *Agaricini*, characterized by rusty-ocher spores and a universal veil consisting of cobweb-like threads. In general appearance the species resemble those of *Agaricus*, to which they are closely allied.

cortinate (kôr'ti-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *cortinatus*, < *cortina*, q. v.] In *bot.*, provided with or pertaining to a cortina. Also *cortinarious*.

cortinet, *n.* An obsolete form of *curtain*.

cortinic (kôr-tin' ik), *a.* [Contr. of *corticinic*, q. v.] Same as *corticinic*.

Corton (F. pron. kôr-tôn'), *n.* A red wine of Burgundy, grown in the immediate neighborhood of Beaune, department of Côte-d'Or.

Cortusa (kôr-tū'sạ), *n.* [NL., after *Cortusi*, an Italian botanist of the sixteenth century.] A genus of plants, natural order *Primulaceæ*, containing a single species, *C. Matthioli* (bear's-ear sanicle), found in the alpine districts of the old world. It is a low, flowering, herbaceous perennial, with monopetalous campanulate flowers of a fine red color, resembling the primrose.

cortusal (kôr-tū'sal), *a.* [< *Cortusa* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, relating or pertaining to, or having the characters of, the genus *Cortusa*.

corum†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *quorum*.

corundophilite (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* [< NL. *corundum*, q. v., + Gr. φίλος, loving, + *-ite*2.] A species of chlorite occurring with corundum at Chester in Massachusetts.

corundum (kō-run'dum), *n.* [NL.; formerly also *corndon*; < Hind. *kurand*, corundum.] Alumina, or the oxid of the metal aluminium, as found native in a crystalline state. It crystallizes in the rhombohedral system, often appearing in tapering hexagonal pyramids, and also occurs massive and granular. In hardness it is next to the diamond. Its specific gravity is about 4. In color it is blue, red, yellow, brown-gray, and white. The transparent varieties are prized as gems, the blue being the sapphire, the violet the amethyst, the red the ruby, and the yellow the Oriental topaz. Common corundum includes the opaque varieties and those of a dull, dark color. When pulverized it is used for grinding and polishing other gems, steel, etc. Emery is granular corundum, more or less impure, generally containing magnetic iron. The best sapphires, rubies, etc., come from Burma, India, China, and Ceylon; common corundum from China, the Urals, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and North and South Carolina; emery, from Asia Minor, the islands of Naxos and Samos, and some Egyptian Asia Minor, and also from Chester in Massachusetts. Also called *adamantine spar*, *diamond-spar*.

corundum-point (kō-run'dum-point), *n.* A dentists' tool, used on the end of a drill-spindle for grinding and abrading with emery.

corundum-tool (kō-run'dum-tōl), *n.* A grinding-tool made of a block composed of emery, or faced with such a block. It is used largely for dressing the surface of millstones.

coruscant (kō-rus'kant), *a.* [< L. *coruscan(t-)s*, ppr. of *coruscare*, flash: see *coruscate*.] Flashing; coruscating; lighting by flashes. [Rare.]

His Praises are like those *coruscant* Beams
Which Phœbus on high Rocks of Crystal streams.
Howell, Letters, iv. 49.

coruscate (kō-rus'kāt or kor'us-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *coruscated*, ppr. *coruscating*. [< L. *coruscatus*, pp. of *coruscare*, move quickly, vibrate, flash, glitter.] To emit vivid flashes of light; flash; lighten; gleam.

Flaming fire more . . . *coruscating* . . . than any other matter. *Greenhill*, Art of Embalming, p. 231.

=syn. *Sparkle*, *Scintillate*, etc. See *glare*.

coruscation (kor-us-kā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *coruscation* = Pr. *coruscacio* = Pg. *coruscação* = It. *coruscazione*, < LL. *coruscatio(n-)*, < L. *coruscare*, pp. *coruscatus*, flash: see *coruscate*, *v.*] 1. A flash or gleam of light; a burst or play of light, as the reflection of lightning by clouds or of moonlight on the sea.

Lightnings and *coruscations*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 115.

Watching the gentle *coruscations* of declining day.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 135.

The smoke, tarnish, and demoniac glare of Vesuvius easily eclipse the pallid *coruscations* of the Aurora Borealis.
De Quincey, Rhetoric.

2. Figuratively, a flash or gleam of intellectual brilliancy.

"Love's Labour Lost" is generally placed at the bottom of the list. There is, indeed, little interest in the fable, but there are beautiful *coruscations* of fancy.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, II. vi. § 38.

=Syn. 1. See *glare*, *v.*

corve (kôrv), *n.* Same as *corf*.

corvée (kôr-vā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *corvee*, *courvee*, *crouvee*, *croee*, *croeie*, etc., < ML. *corvata*, *corvada*, *corada* (also *corveia*, etc., after OF.), corvée, orig. *corrogata* (sc. *opera*, work), forced or commanded labor, a field cultivated by such labor, cultivated land, fem. of L. *corrogatus*, pp. of *corrogare*, bring together by entreaty, collect (ML. command!), < *com-*, together, + *rogare*, ask: see *rogation*.] In *feudal law*, an obligation imposed upon the inhabitants of a district to perform certain services, as the repair of roads, etc., for the sovereign or the feudal lord.

One-fourth of the working-days in the year went as *corvees*, due to the king, and in part to the feudal lord.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XX. 15.

corvent. The Middle English preterit plural and past participle of *carve*[1].

corvesert, corvesort, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corvisor*, *corvizor*, < ME. *corveser*, *corviser*, < OF. *corveser*, *corvisier*, *corvoisier*, *corvoisior*, etc. (ML. *corvesarius*), also *corvesour*, a shoemaker.]

And that the *corvesers* bye ther lether in the seid yeld halle.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 371.

corvet, *n.* See *curvet*.

corvette (kôr-vet'), *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *korvet* = G. *corvette*, < F. *corvette*, < Sp. *corveta*, *corbeta* = Pg. *corveta* = It. *corvetta* (Turk. *qurvet*), a corvette, < L. *corbita*, a slow-sailing ship of burden, < *corbis*, a basket: see *corbi*[1].] A wooden ship of war, flush-decked, frigate-rigged, and having only one tier of guns. The term was originally applied to vessels of burden, with reference to the *corbita*, or basket, carried at the mastheads of Egyptian grain-ships.

A *corvette*, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English.
Sidney, State Papers, II. 436.

corvetto (kôr-vet'ō), *n.* [It. *corvetta*, fem.: see *curvet*.] Same as *curvet*.

Corvidæ (kôr'vi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-idæ*.] A group of oscine passerine birds, including the common crow, presenting a structure which has been regarded as specially typical of *Passeres*, and indeed as representative of all the higher birds; the crow family. The technical characters are: a stout, moderately long, conical, cultrate beak; the nasal fossæ attypically filled with dense antrorse plumules hiding the nostrils; wings with 10 primaries; tail with 12 feathers; and the tarsus scutellate and laminiplantar, but normally filled in with small plates along the sides. The limits of the family have fluctuated widely, but it is now usually restricted to the corvine birds proper, such as the crows, ravens, rooks, jackdaws, choughs, nutcrackers, magpies, and jays. About 50 genera, with 200 species, have been admitted; they are found in all parts of the world. The leading divisions of the family are the *Corvinæ* and *Garrulinæ*. The relationships of the family are nearest with the old-world starmoid *Passeres*.

corviform (kôr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [NL. *corviformis*, < L. *corvus*, a raven (a crow), + *forma*, shape.] 1. In form like a crow; having the corvine or crow-like structure.—2. In a wider sense, related to or resembling a crow; of corvine affinities.

Corviformes (kôr-vi-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *corviformis*: see *corviform*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system, a superfamily of corvine birds, equivalent to *Coliomorphæ* and *Ambulatores*.

corvina (kôr-vī'nā), *n.* [< L. *corvinus*: see *corvine*.] A southern Californian scisnoid fish, *Cynoscion parvipinne*, related to the weakfish of the eastern coast of the United States. It has two anal spines, and the color of the body is mostly of a clear steel-blue, but silvery below; the upper fins are dark, the lower yellowish or dusky. It is about 2½ feet in length, and is an excellent food-fish. Also called *bluefish*.

Corvinæ (kôr-vī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corvus* + *-inæ*. Cf. *corvine*.] The typical subfamily of the family *Corvidæ*, containing the crows, ravens, rooks, etc., as distinguished from the jays and pies, or *Garrulinæ*. They normally have the wings long and pointed, much exceeding the tail in length; the feet stout, fitted for walking as well as for perching; the gait ambulatory, not saltatorial; and the plumage as a rule somber or unvariegated. But there is no distinct dividing line between this and other divisions of the family. See cut under *crow*[2].

corvine (kôr'vin), *a.* [< L. *corvinus*, of or pertaining to the raven, < *corvus*, a raven: see *Corvus*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Corvinæ* or the *Corvidæ*; related to or resembling a crow; corviform.

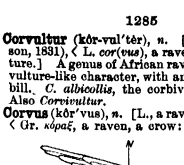
Perhaps a blue jay shrills cah-cah in his *corvine* trebles.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 51.

corvisert, corvisort, *n.* Same as *corvesser*.

corvorant, *n.* An obsolete and erroneous form of *cormorant*, 3.

Corvultur (kôr-vul'tėr), *n.* [NL. (R. P. Lesson, 1831), < L. *cor(vus)*, a raven, + *vultur*, vulture.] A genus of African ravens of somewhat vulture-like character, with an extremely stout bill. *C. albicollis*, the corbivau, is the type. Also *Corvivultur*.

Corvus (kôr'vus), *n.* [L., a raven, akin to *corax*, < Gr. κόραξ, a raven, a crow: see *Coraz*.] 1. In *astron.*, an ancient southern constellation, the Raven. It presents a characteristic configuration of four stars of the second or third magnitudes.


The Constellation Corvus. (From Proctor's celestial Globe.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A kind of grapnel used in marine warfare. It consisted of a piece of iron with a spike at the end, which by means of hoisting apparatus was raised to a certain height, projected out from the vessel's side, and then allowed to fall upon the first hostile galley that came within its range, and which was thus either disabled or grappled with. (*b*) A ram, used for demolishing walls, consisting of a beam bearing a pointed iron head with a heavy hook: distinctively called the *corvus demolitor*.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, the central and typical genus of the *Corvinæ* and of the *Corvidæ*. It was formerly of indefinite limits, but is now restricted to such forms as the raven (*C. corax*), the carrion-crow (*C. corone*), the common crow of America (*C. americanus*), the fish-crow of the same locality (*C. ossifragus*), the European rook (*C. frugilegus*), and the daw (*C. monedula*). The species are numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. They much resemble one another, except in size, being as a rule glossy-black, with black bill and feet. See cut under *crow*[2].

corybant (kor'i-bant), *n.*; pl. *corybants*, *corybantes* (-bants, kor-i-ban'tēz). [< L. *Corybantes*, pl. (sing. *Corybas*), < Gr. Κορύβαντες, sing. Κορύβας.] [*cap.* in the first use.] One of the mysterious spirits or secondary Asian divinities, akin to the Dactyli and the Telchines; or, without clear distinction from the former, a priest of the goddess Cybele, who conducted her mysteries with wild music and dancing; hence, a frantic devotee; a wild, reckless reveler. See *Cybele*. Sometimes written *korybant*.

Ther is a manere of people that hihte *coribandes*, that wenen that when the moone is in the est, that it be enchaunted, and therfore for to rescowe the moone they betyn hyr basyns with strokes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 5.

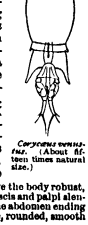
corybantiasm (kor-i-ban'ti-azm), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυβαντιασμός*, corybantic frenzy, < *κορυβαντιᾶν*, celebrate the rites of the Corybants, < Κορύβας, a Corybant: see *corybant*.] Same as *corybantism*.

corybantic (kor-i-ban'tik), *a.* [< *corybant* + *-ic*.] 1. Madly agitated; inflamed like the corybants.—2. Affected with or exhibiting corybantism.

corybantism (kor'i-ban-tizm), *n.* [< *corybant* + *-ism*.] In *pathol.*, a sort of frenzy in which the patient has fantastic visions. Also *corybantiasm*.

Corycæidæ (kor-i-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corycæus* + *-idæ*.] A family of parasitic siphonostomous copepod crustaceans. The technical characters are: anterior antennæ short, few-jointed, and alike in both sexes; the posterior ones unbranched, hooked, and usually differentiated according to sex; mouth-parts often arranged for piercing; and sometimes lateral eyes in addition to the median one. The representative genera are *Corycæus* and *Sapphirina*.

Coryceus (kor-i-sē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κορυκαῖος, a spy, lit. one of the inhabitants of Coryeus in Lydia, Asia Minor (L. *Coryeus*, < Gr. Κόρυκος), who had the reputation of spying out the destination and value of ships' cargoes, and then piratically seizing them.] A genus of *Copepoda* having two large lateral eyes in addition to the median one, somewhat chelate antennæ, and a rudimentary abdomen. It is the typical genus of the family *Corycæidæ*; *C. elongatus* is an example.


Coryceus cornutus. (About fifteen times natural size.)

Corycia (ko-ris'i-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόρυκος, a leathern sack, wallet, or quiver.] A wide-spread genus of geometrid moths, species of which occur in Asia, Europe, and North America, in temperate or mountainous regions. They have the body robust, sericeous, and whole-colored; the proboscis and palpi slender; the legs smooth and slender; and the abdomen ending in a conical point. The wings are entire, rounded, smooth and satiny, and white, with few markings, if any. The hind tibiæ have 4 long spurs. The antennæ of the female are setaceous, and those of the male slightly incrassated.

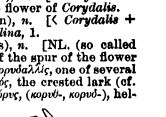
Corydalidæ[1] (kor-i-dal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corydalis* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Neuroptera*, named from the genus *Corydalus*. *Burmeister*, 1839. Also *Corydalida* (Leach, 1817) and *Corydalides*.

corydalina (kor'i-da-lī'nā), *n.* [NL., also called *corydalia*, < *corydalis*: see *Corydalis* and *-in*[2], *-ine*[3].] 1. A vegetable base which is found in the root of the plants *Corydalis bulbosa* and *C. fabacea*. Also called *corydaline*.—2†. [*cap.*] A genus of fringilline birds: a synonym of *Calamospiza*. *J. J. Audubon*, 1839.

corydaline[1] (ko-rid'a-lin), *a.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling the flower of *Corydalis*.

corydaline[2] (ko-rid'a-lin), *n.* [< *Corydalis* + *-ine*[2].] Same as *corydalina*, 1.

Corydalis (ko-rid'a-lis), *n.* [NL. (so called from the resemblance of the spur of the flower to that of a lark), < Gr. κορυδαλίς, one of several extended forms of κορυδός, the crested lark (cf. *Corydalus*, *Corydon*), < κόρυς, (κορυθ-, κορυδ-), helmet, crest.] 1. A genus of dicotyledonous plants, natural order *Fumariaceæ*. The species are mostly small, glaucous herbs, with divided leaves and tuberous or fibrous roots. It closely resembles *Dicentra*, except that the smaller flowers have but one spur. About 70 species are known, especially numerous in the Mediterranean region. There are several species in the United States, the golden


Corydalis.—Inflorescence.

corydalis, *C. aurea*, being the most common. The tuberous roots of various foreign species contain a peculiar principle (corydaline), and are considered anthelmintic and emmenagogic.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.—3. In *entom.*, same as *Corydalus*, 1.—4†. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of African larks: same as *Certhilauda*. (*b*) A genus of warblers: same as *Locustella*.

Corydalus (ko-rid'a-lus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), < L. *corydalus*, < Gr. κορυδαλός, κορυδαλλός, the crested lark: see *Corydalis*.] 1. A genus of planipennine neuropterous insects, of the family *Sialidæ*. Its technical characters are: 3 ocelli, placed in the front, above the antennæ; mandibles very large, protruding far beyond the head in the male; antennæ moniliform; and the fourth tarsal joint small and entire. *C. cornutus* is the common North American species, whose larva is popularly known as the *hellgrammite*. The larvæ are aquatic, and ordinarily live under stones in swift-running streams. It possesses both branchiæ and spiracles, and is much used for bait by anglers, who call it *dobson* and *crawler*. Also *Corydalia*.

2. [*l. c.*] An insect of this genus: as, the horned *corydalus*.

Corydomorphæ (kor'i-dō-mōr'fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κορυδός, the crested lark, + *μορφή*, form.] A superfamily of normal oscine passerine birds, represented by the lark family *Alaudidæ*, having the feet scutellilaminate. *Coues*, 1888.

Corydon (kor'i-don), *n.* [NL. (cf. L. *Corydon*, Gr. Κορυδών, a proper name), < Gr. κορυδών, another form of κορυδός, the crested lark, < κόρυς (κορυθ-, κορυδ-), helmet, crest.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A genus of broadbills or *Eurylæmidæ*, containing one species, *C. sumatranus*. *Lesson*, 1828. (*b*) A genus of honey-suckers or *Meliphagidæ*. *Gloger*, 1842. (*c*) A genus of cockatoos: a synonym of *Calyptorhynchus*. *Wagler*, 1830.—2†. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of buprestid beetles. (*b*) A genus of butterflies of the family *Papilionidæ*. *Hewitson*, 1869.

Corydonyx (ko-rid'ō-niks), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. κορυδός, the crested lark (cf. *Corydon*), + ὄνυξ, nail.] A genus of spur-heeled cuckoos peculiar to Madagascar, as *C. toulou*: in some uses synonymous with *Coua* (which see). Also, incorrectly, *Corydonix*.

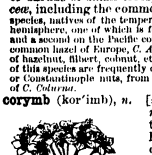
Corylaceæ (kor-i-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylus* + *-aceæ*.] A former occasional name of an order of plants including *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and one or two other genera, now considered as forming a tribe of the order *Cupuliferæ*.

Corylophidæ (kor-i-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corylophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera*. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments free; the tarsi 4-jointed; the wings fringed with hairs; and the posterior coxæ separate and not laminate.

Corylophus (ko-ril'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1829), < Gr. κόρυς, a helmet, + λόφος, a crest.] A genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Corylophidæ*.

Corylus (kor'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *corylus*, also *corulus*, usually referred to an unauthorized

Gr. *κόρυλος, the hazel, and this to *κόρυς*, a helmet (in reference to the shape of the involucre); but the proper L. form is *corulus*, for orig. **coculus* = AS. *hæsel*, E. *hazel:* see *hazel.*] A genus of shrubs or small trees, natural order *Corylaceæ*, including the common hazel. There are seven species, natives of the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, one of which is found in the Atlantic States and a second on the Pacific coast of North America. The common hazel of Europe, *C. Avellana*, yields the varieties of hazelnut, filbert, cobnut, etc. Some ornamental forms of this species are frequently cultivated. Turkey filberts, or Constantinople nuts, from Smyrna, etc., are the fruit of *C. Colurna*.



Corymb of *Prunus Mahaleb.*

corymb (kor'imb), *n.* [= F. *corymbe*, < L. *corymbus*, < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, the uppermost point, head, cluster of fruit or flowers, < *κόρυς*, a helmet.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Any flat-topped or convex open flower-cluster. (*b*) In a stricter and now the usual sense, a form of indeterminate inflorescence differing from the raceme only in the relatively shorter rachis and longer lower pedicels.

corymbed (kor'imbd), *a.* Same as *corymbose*.

corymbi, *n.* Plural of *corymbus*.

corymbiate, corymbiated (ko-rim'bi-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< NL. *corymbiatus*, < *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb.*] In *bot.*, producing clusters of berries or blossoms in the form of corymbs; branched like a corymb; corymbose.

corymbiferous (kor-im-bif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *corymbifer* (> F. *corymbifère*), bearing clusters (an epithet of Bacchus) (< *corymbus*, a cluster (see *corymb*), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, producing corymbs; bearing fruit or producing flowers in corymbose clusters.

Corymbites (kor-im-bī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*, top, head, cluster (see *corymb*), + *-ιτης*, E. *-ite*[2].] A genus of click-beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*. The species are numerous, those of the United States being more than 70 in number; *C. resplendens* and *C. cylindriformis* are examples.

corymbose (ko-rim'bōs), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, relating to, having the characters of, or like a corymb. Also *corymbed*.

corymbosely (ko-rim'bōs-li), *adv.* In a corymbose manner; in the shape of a corymb; in corymbs.

corymbous (ko-rim'bus), *a.* [< *corymb* + *-ous*.] Consisting of corymbs.

corymbulose, corymbulous (ko-rim'bū-lōs, -lus), *a.* [< NL. **corymbulus* (dim. of L. *corymbus*, a cluster: see *corymb*) + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having or consisting of little corymbs.

corymbus (ko-rim'bus), *n.*; pl. *corymbi* (-bī). [L., < Gr. *κόρυμβος*: see *corymb.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a roll, knot, or tuft of hair on the top of the head, a mode practised especially by girls and young women.

Corymorpha (kor-i-môr'fȧ), *n.* [NL., short for *Corynomorpha*, < Gr. *κορύνη*, a club, a club-like bud, + *μορφή*, form.] The typical genus of the family *Corymorphidæ*. It is sometimes placed with others in the family *Tubulariidæ*.

The dredge frequently brings up delicate pink or flesh-colored hydroids consisting of single stems, each supporting a single hydranth. This hydranth bears two sets of arms, those around the free end of the proboscis being much shorter than those nearer the base. This form was called by Agassiz *Corymorpha pendula*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 81.

Corymorphidæ (kor-i-môr'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Corymorpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic tubularian hydroids, typified by the genus *Corymorpha*, in which the stalk of the solitary polyp is clothed with a gelatinous periderm, attaches itself by root-like processes, and contains radial canals which lead into the wide digestive cavity of the polyp-head. The freed medusa is bell-shaped, with one marginal tentacle, and bulbous swellings at the end of the other radial canals.

Coryne (kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορύνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typical of the family *Corynidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

corynid (kor'i-nid), *n.* One of the *Corynidæ* or *Corynida*; a coryniform hydroid.

Corynida (ko-rin'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-ida*.] An order of hydroid hydrozoans, the corynids or coryniform hydroids, otherwise known as the gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, or pipe corallines. See *Gymnoblastea*.

Coryne mirabilis.

1. A colony of the polyps on a bit of seaweed, natural size. 2. Free stage (formerly called *Sarsia*), somewhat reduced.

Corynidæ (ko-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnoblastic or tubularian hydroids, represented by the genus *Coryne*. Also *Corynoidæ*, *Corynoidæ*.

corynidan (ko-rin'i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Corynida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Tubularian, as a hydroid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Corynida*; coryniform, in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A tubularian hydroid, as a member of the *Corynida*.

coryniform (ko-rin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Coryne*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the *Corynidæ*.

Some medusoids, such as Sarsia prolifera and Willsia, . . . which are probably *coryniform*, produce medusoids similar to themselves by budding.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 120.

Corynodes (kor-i-nō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Hope, 1840), < Gr. *κορυνώδης*, club-like, < *κορύνη*, a club, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*, characterized among related forms by the subconvex front with a strong groove at the internal superior border of the eyes, dilated toward the top of the head. It is a large and important group, found in Africa, Asia, the East Indies, and Australia. The most typical species are confined to China and the islands of the Malay archipelago.

corynoid (kor'i-noid), *a.* [< *Coryne* + *-oid*.] Resembling a corynid; coryniform.

Corypha (kor'i-fȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφή*, the head, top, highest point: see *colophon*.] 1. A genus of palms with gigantic fan-shaped leaves,

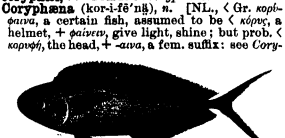
Corypha.

natives of tropical Asia. The principal species are *C. Taliera* of Bengal, and *C. umbraculifera*, the talipot-palm of Ceylon. The leaves of the former are used by the natives to write upon, and of the pith of the latter a sort of bread is made. See *fan-palm*, *talipot-palm*.

2. In *zoöl.*, a genus of African larks: a synonym of *Megalophonus*. *C. apiatus* is an example. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

coryphæi, *n.* Plural of *coryphæus*.

Coryphæna (kor-i-fē'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυφαινα*, a certain fish, assumed to be < *κόρυς*, a helmet, + *φαίνειν*, give light, shine; but prob. < *κορυφή*, the head, + *-αινα*, a fem. suffix: see *Coryphæna equiselis*.



Coryphæna equiselis.

pha.] 1. A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, including the dolphins, and representing the family *Coryphænidæ*.—2. A genus of cetaceans.

coryphænid (kor-i-fē'nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*.

Coryphænidæ (kor-i-fē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Coryphæna*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) It was originally detached from the *Scombroidæ* of Cuvier to receive the species with a very long entire dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's final system it embraced *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, dorsal fin without a distinct spinous portion, head and body compressed, vertebræ in increased number, and no esophageal teeth. It thus included the typical *Coryphænidæ* as well as the *Bramidæ*, *Lampridæ*, *Luvaridæ*, and *Menidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In the latest systems it is restricted to the genus *Coryphæna*. The species are large fishes inhabiting the high seas of the warmer regions, swift and active in their movements, and celebrated for their varying hues when taken out of water and dying.

Coryphænina (kor'i-fē-ni'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's early system, the fifth group of *Scombridæ*, having one long dorsal fin without distinct spinous division and no teeth in the esophagus. Subsequently it was raised by him to the rank of a family.

Coryphæninæ (kor'i-fē-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphæna* + *-inæ*.] The coryphænids as a subfamily of *Scombridæ*. See *Coryphænidæ*.

coryphænine (kor-i-fē'nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphæninæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Coryphæninæ*.

coryphænoid (kor-i-fē'noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Coryphænidæ*.

II. *n.* A coryphænid.

coryphæus, corypheus (kor-i-fē'us), *n.*; pl. *coryphæi, coryphei* (-ī). [< L. *coryphæus*, < Gr. *κορυφαῖος*, the leader of the chorus in the Attic drama, < *κορυφή*, the head, top.] 1. The leader of the chorus in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern use, the leader of an operatic chorus, or of any band of singers.—2. An officer in the University of Oxford, originally intended to assist the choragus. The office is now merely nominal.—3. A leader, in general.

What noted *coryphæus* [Dr. John Owen] of the Independent faction. *South*, Sermons, v. 49.

coryphée (ko-rē-fā'), *n.* [F., < L. *coryphæus*: see *coryphæus*.] 1. A ballet-dancer who takes a leading part.

Six tall candles in silver candlesticks, each ornamented by a little petticoat of scarlet silk, which gave them the appearance of diminutive *ciges* principiating on one slender wax leg. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 193.

2. In *ornith.*, an African bush-creeper, a species of *Thamnobia*, *T. coryphæa*.

coryphene (kor'i-fēn), *n.* A book-name of the fish of the genus *Coryphæna*.

coryphenus, *n.* See *coryphæus*.

Coryphodon (ko-rif'ō-don), *n.* [< Gr. *κορυφή*, top, point, summit, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*), = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil Eocene quadrupeds, of the subungulate series, by some referred to the *Amblypoda* (which see). It was originally based by Owen in 1846 upon a jaw found in the London clay, but subsequently represented by many specimens from the Eocene of Europe and the United States, indicating quadrupeds ranging in size from that of the tapir to that of the rhinoceros. The feet were all placed, the teeth 44 in number, the canines large and sharp in both jaws, and the molars obliquely ridged. The genus is typical of a family *Coryphodontidæ*.

coryphodont (ko-rif'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Coryphodon(t-)* + *-ont*.] **I.** *a.* Having the cusps of the teeth developed into points, as in the genus *Coryphodon*.

II. *n.* A species or an individual of the genus *Coryphodon*.

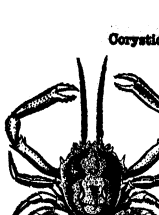
Coryphodontidæ (kor'i-fō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coryphodon(t-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil mammals, represented by the genus *Coryphodon*: synonymous with *Lophiodontidæ*.

corysteria, *n.* Plural of *corysterium*.

corysterial (kor-is-tē'ri-ȧl), *a.* [< *corysterium* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the corysterium: as, a *corysterial* secretion.

corysterium (kor-is-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *corysteria* (-ȧ). [NL., appar. < Gr. *κορυστής*, one having a helmet: see *Corystes*.] In *entom.*, an organ analogous to the colleterium, found in the abdomens of certain female insects. It secretes a kind of jelly which serves as a covering and protection for the eggs.

Corystes (ko-ris'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κορυστής*, a helmed man, warrior, < *κόρυς*, helm, helmet.] 1. A genus of crabs, giving name to the family *Corystidæ*. In the male the chelæ are about twice as long as the body. *Latreille*, 1802. See cut under *Corystidæ*.—2. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of ladybirds, of the family *Coccinellidæ*, containing one species, from Cayenne in French Guiana. *Mulsant*, 1851. (*b*) A genus of the hymenopterous family *Braconidæ*. *Reinhard*, 1865.



Corystes cassivelaunus.

Corystidæ (ko-ris'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corystes* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous decapodous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Corystes*, containing the long-armed crabs.

Corystoidea (kor-is-toi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Corystes* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily group or series of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, resembling the *Maioidea*, but having longer antennæ and a very short epistome.

Corythaix (ko-rith'ą-iks), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), ⟨ Gr. *κορυθάϊξ*, helmet-shaking, i. e., with waving plumes, ⟨ *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἀίσσειν*, shake.] A generic name of the touracous, plicarian birds of the family *Musophagidæ*: a synonym of *Turacus*, which antedates it in use.

Corythuchа (kor-i-thū'kä), *n.* [NL. (Stål, 1873), also *Corythuca*; ⟨ Gr. *κόρυς* (*κορυθ-*), helmet, + *ἔχειν*, have.] A genus of heteropterous insects, of the family *Tingitidæ*, containing small weak bugs which gather in great numbers upon the leaves of plants, as *C. arcuata* on the oak, the white *C. ciliata* on the sycamore, *C. juglandis* on the butternut, and *C. gossypii* on the cotton-plant.

coryza (kō-rī'zą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *κόρυζα*, a catarrh, perhaps ⟨ *κόρυς*, the head.] In *pathol.*, an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils, eyes, etc.; a cold in the head. See *ozæna*.

cosⁱ, *n.* See *cos*[2].

cos. An abbreviation of *cosine*.

cosa, *n.* [It.: see *cosa*[2].] Same as *cosa*[2].

cosalite (kō'są-līt), *n.* [⟨ *Cosala* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A native sulphid of bismuth and lead, occurring massive, of a metallic luster and lead-gray color, first found in a silver-mine at Cosala in Mexico. Bjelkite is a variety from Sweden.

Coscinodiscus (kos'i-nō-dis'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *δίσκος*, a round plate, a disk: see *disk*.] A genus of minute diatomaceous algæ, with simple disk-shaped frustules, remarkable for the extreme beauty of the markings on their surface. About 50 species have been described, chiefly inhabitants of the sea, but some are found in the fossil deposits in Virginia, the Bermudas, and other localities.

coscinomancy (kos'i-nō-man-si), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *μαντεία*, divination; cf. *κοσκινόμαντις*, a diviner by a sieve.] An old mode of divination, consisting in suspending a sieve, or fixing it to the point of a pair of shears, then repeating a formula of words and the names of persons suspected of some crime or other act. If the sieve moved when a name was repeated, the person named was deemed guilty.

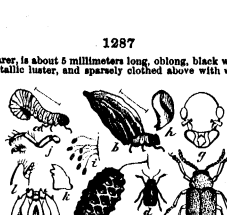
The so-called *coscinomancy*, or, as it is described in Hudibras, "th' oracle of sieve and shears, that turns as certain as the spheres." *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 116.

Coscinopora (kos-i-nop'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πόρος*, a pore.] The typical genus of the family *Coscinoporidæ*. *Goldfuss.*

coscinoporid (kos-i-nop'ō-rid), *n.* A sponge of the family *Coscinoporidæ*.

Coscinoporidæ (kos'i-nō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Coscinopora* + *-idæ*.] A family of dictyonine hexactinellid siliceous sponges, of calyculate or expansive form, whose walls are traversed by straight infundibuliform canals opening alternately on either surface, and covered only by the perforated limiting membrane. It includes the genera *Coscinopora*, *Guettardia*, *Leptophragma*, and *Chonelasma*. The last is a recent form; the others are fossil.

Coscinoptera (kos-i-nop'tę-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόσκινον*, a sieve, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Chrysomelidæ* or leaf-beetles, of the group *Clythrini*, characterized by separate front coxæ, oval and not emarginate eyes, and elytra with punctures not arranged in rows. The species are not numerous, and inhabit the new world. The egg is enveloped in an excrementitious covering, and is fastened to leaves of various plants by means of a short silken thread. The larva is always found in ants' nests, where it feeds upon vegetable debris. The commonest species in the United States, *C. dominicana*, the Dominican case-bearer, is about 5 millimeters long, oblong, black without metallic luster, and sparsely clothed above with whitish



Dominican Case-bearer (*Coscinoptera dominicana*).

a, larva, extracted from case; *b*, larva, with case; *c*, beetle, enlarged, showing punctures; *d*, same, natural size; *e*, egg, enlarged; *f*, head of larva, enlarged, seen from beneath; *g*, head of male beetle, enlarged; *h*, mandible of same, on still larger scale; *i*, eggs, natural size; *j*, leg of larva with the claw-joint, on larger scale; *k*, mandible of larva, enlarged; *l*, maxilla of larva, enlarged. (Lines show natural sizes.)

hair, the pubescence on the under side being much denser and very conspicuous.

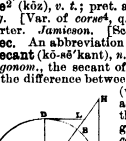
coscorob (kos'kō-rob), *n.* [Trinidad.] A fish of the genus *Cichlasoma* (family *Cichlidæ*): so called in the island of Trinidad. Two species are there known, *C. tæniu* and *C. pulchra*. They somewhat resemble the sunfishes of the United States, and have similar habits.

cose[1], *n.* and *v.* See *coze*.

cose[2] (kōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cosed*, ppr. *cosing*. [Var. of *corne*[4], q. v.] To exchange or barter. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

cosec. An abbreviation of *cosecant*.

cosecant (kō-sē'kant), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[2] + *secant*.] In *trigonom.*, the secant of an angle or arc equal to the difference between a given angle or arc (whose cosecant it is) and 90°; the secant of the complement of the given angle or arc. See *complement*. It is the ratio to the radius of the distance from the center to the intersection of one side of the angle with the tangent to the circle parallel with the other side; or, if the radius of the circle be taken as unity, it is this distance itself. Like all other trigonometrical functions, the cosecant is generally expressed numerically, in terms of the radius as unity. See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*. Abbreviated *cosec.*



Cosecant.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of LC to DC or AC is the cosecant; or, DC being equal to unity, it is the line LC.

cosectional (kō-sek'shąn-ąl), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sectional*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the same natural section.

coseismal (kō-sīs'mąl), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + Gr. *σεισμός*, an earthquake, + *-al*: see *seismic*.] The term used by Mallet to designate the curve or line along which a wave of earthquake-shock "simultaneously [synchronously] reaches the earth's surface"; the crest of a wave of shock. See *homoseismal*, *isochrone*, *isoseismal*.

The *coseismal* zone of maximum disturbance. *R. Mallet.*

coseismic (kō-sīs'mik), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *seismic*.] Same as *coseismal*.

Circles called "isoseismic" or "*coseismic*" circles. *J. Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 10.

cosen[1], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosen[2], *v.* See *cozen*[2].

cosenage, *n.* See *cosinage*.

cosentient (kō-sen'shient), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sentient*.] Perceiving together.

cosey, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosh[1] (kosh), *n.* [E. dial., ⟨ ME. *cosh*, *cosche*, *coushe*; origin obscure. Hardly related to *cosh*[2].] A cottage; a hovel. [Prov. Eng.]

Coote, lytylle howse (var. *cosh*, *cosche*, *coushe*). *Prompt. Parv.*

Cosshe, a sorie house, [F.] caucrne. *Palsgrave.*

cosh[2] (kosh), *a.* [See *cozy*.] Neat; snug; quiet; comfortable. [Scotch.]

cosh[3] (kosh), *n.* The husk of corn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

co-sheath (kō-shēth'), *v. t.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *sheath*.] To sheath two or more things together. [Rare.]

cosher[1] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. a freq. form, ⟨ *cosh*, comfortable: see *cosh*[2] and *cozy*.] To feed with dainties or delicacies; coddle; hence, to treat kindly and fondly; fondle; pet. [Colloq.]

Thus she *coshered* up Eleanor with cold fowl and port wine. *Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xxiii.

cosher[2] (kosh'ėr), *v. t.* [⟨ Ir. *cosair*, a feast, a banquet.] To levy exactions upon; extort entertainment from. See *coshering*.

A very fit and proper house, Sir,
For such an idle guest to *cosher*.
The Irish Hudibras (1689).

cosher[3], *a.* See *kosher*.

coshered (kosh'ėrd), *n.* One who practised coshering. [Irish.]

Commissioners were scattered profusely among idle *coshcrers*, who claimed to be descended from good Irish families. *Macaulay.*

coshering (kosh'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cosher*[2], *v.*] In Ireland, an old feudal custom whereby the lord of the soil was entitled to lodge and feast himself and his followers at a tenant's house. It was the petty abuse of a right of all feudal lords everywhere to be entertained by their vassals when traveling near the vassals' territories. This tribute or exaction was afterward commuted for *quit-rent*.

Coshcrings were visitations and progresses made by the lord and his followers among his tenants; wherein he did eat them out of house and home.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

Sometimes he contrived, in defiance of the law, to live by *coshering*, that is to say, by quartering himself on the old tenants of his family. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

cohery (kosh'ėr-i), *n.* [⟨ *cosher*[2] + *-y*[1].] Same as *coshering*.

cosie†, *a.* See *cozy*.

cosier† (kō'zhėr), *n.* [Also written *cozier*; prob. ult. ⟨ MLG. *cusire*, *cusere* (⟩ OF. *cousdre*, F. *coudre* = Pr. *coser*, *cusir* = Sp. *coser*, *cusir* = Pg. *coser* = It. *cucire*), contr. of L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] A cobbler.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 3.

cosignatary (kō-sig'nạ-tā-ri), *n.* Same as *consignatary*.

cosignatory (kō-sig'nạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *signatory*.] **I.** *a.* Uniting with another or others in signing, as a treaty or agreement: as, *cosignatory* powers.

II. *n.*; pl. *cosignatories* (-ris). One who unites with another or others in signing a treaty or agreement.

It was clear to the *cosignatories* of the treaty of 1856 that the only hope of tranquillity for Turkey was non-interference in its internal affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 304.

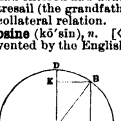
cosignificative (kō-sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *co-*[1] + *significative*.] Having the same significatiou.

cosily, *adv.* See *cozily*.

cosin†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *cousin*[1].

cosinage, cosenage (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [ME. *cosinage*, *cousinage*, ⟨ OF. *cosinage*, *cousinage*, ⟨ *cosin*, *cousin*, cousin, kinsman: see *cousin*[1].] In *law*: (*a*) Collateral relationship or kinship by blood; consanguinity. (*b*) A writ to recover possession of an estate in lands when a stranger had entered and abated, after the death of the tresail (the grandfather's grandfather) or other collateral relation.

cosine (kō'sin), *n.* [⟨ *co-*[2] + *sine*[2].] A word invented by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the sine of the complement of a given angle (whose cosine it is). If from the vertex of the angle as a center a circle is described with any radius, the cosine is the ratio of the distance from the center to the foot of a perpendicular let fall from the point of intersection of one side with the circle upon the other to the radius; or, if the radius is taken as unity, the cosine is the distance of the foot of the arc or angle in the sine of its complement, and vice versa. See *complement*. Abbreviated *cos.*— **Cosine integral**, the integral



Cosine.

ACB being the angle, the ratio of FC to BC, or that of HK to CD, is the cosine; or, CD being equal to unity, it is the line BK.

$$\int_{\infty}^{x} \frac{\cos u}{u}\,du.$$

Hyperbolic cosine. See *hyperbolic*.

cosmete (kos'mēt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κοσμητής*, an arranger, an adorner, ⟨ *κοσμεῖν*, order, adorn: see *cosmetic*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a high officer of state who had supreme direction of the college of ephebes.

cosmetic (koz-met'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cosmétique* = Sp. *cosmético* = Pg. It. *cosmetico*, ⟨ Gr. *κοσμητικός*, skilled in decorating, ⟨ *κοσμητός*, verbal adj. of *κοσμεῖν*, adorn, decorate, ⟨ *κόσμος*, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to beauty; beautifying; improving beauty, particularly the beauty of the complexion. Also *cosmetical*.

And now, unveil'd, the toilet stands display'd,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid.
First, robed in white, the nymph intent adores,
With head uncover'd, the *cosmetic* powers.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 124.

II. *n.* **1.** Any preparation that renders the skin soft, pure, and white, or helps or professes to be able to help to beautify or improve the complexion.

Barber no more — a gay perfumer comes,
On whose soft cheek his own *cosmetic* blooms.
Crabbe.

2†. The art of anointing or decorating the human body, as with toilet preparations, etc.

For *Cosmetic*, it hath parts civil, and parts effeminate; for cleanness of body was ever esteemed to proceed from a due reverence to God, to society, and to ourselves.
Bacon, Works (London, 1857), III. 377.

cosmetical (koz-met'i-kal), *a.* Same as *cosmetic*.

Cosmetidæ (kos-met'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cosmetus* + *-idæ*.] A family of opilionine arachnidans, of the order *Phalangidea*, represented by the genus *Cosmetus*.

cosmetology (koz-mē-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered (see *cosmetic*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the dress and cleanliness of the body. *Dunglison.*

Cosmetornis (kos-mē-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim, adorned (see *cosmetic*), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of beautiful caprimulgine birds, the African standard-bearers, having a pair of the inner flight-feathers enormously extended and expanded, as in *C. vexillarius* and *C. burtoni*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840. *Semiophorus* is a synonym.

Cosmetus (kos-mē'tus), *n.* [NL. (Perty, 1830), ⟨ Gr. κοσμητός, well-ordered, trim: see *cosmetic*.] The typical genus of the family *Cosmetidæ*. *C. ornatus* is an example.

Cosmia (kos'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Ochsenheimer, 1816), ⟨ Gr. κόσμιος, well-ordered, regular, ⟨ κόσμος, order, ornament: see *cosmos*[1].] A genus

Cosmia trapezina. (Line shows natural size.)

of noctuid moths, sometimes made the type of a family *Cosmiidæ*. *C. trapezina* is an example. Species are found in all quarters of the globe. The larvæ are naked, with small raised warts, and feed on the leaves of trees.

cosmic, cosmical (koz'mik, -mi-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmique* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmico*, ⟨ L. **cosmicus*, *cosmicos*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμικός, ⟨ κόσμος, the universe, order, as of the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to the universe, especially to the universe regarded as subject to a harmonious system of laws. But in the older writers it marks rather an opposite conception of the universe, as governed wholly by mechanics, and not by teleological principles.

I can also understand that (as in Leibnitz's caricature of Newton's views) the Creator might have made the *cosmical* machine, and, after setting it going, have left it to itself till it needed repair.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XXI. 490.

By a *cosmic* emotion — the phrase is Mr. Henry Sidgwick's — I mean an emotion which is felt in regard to the universe or sum of things, viewed as a cosmos or order.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 283.

Hence — **2.** Pertaining to universal order; harmonious, as the universe; orderly: the opposite of *chaotic*.

How can Dryasdust interpret such things, the dark, chaotic dullard, who knows the meaning of nothing *cosmic* or noble, nor ever will know? *Carlyle.*

3. Forming a part of the material universe, especially of what lies outside of the solar system.

And if we ask whence came this rapid evolution of heat, we may now fairly surmise that it was due to some previous collision of *cosmical* bodies.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 306.

4. In *astron.*, visible for the first time before sunrise: only in the phrase *the cosmical setting of a star*. — **5.** Inconceivably prolonged or protracted, like the periods of time required for the development of great astronomical changes; immeasurably extended in space; universal in extent.

The human understanding, for example — that faculty which Mr. Spencer has turned so skilfully round upon its own antecedents — is itself a result of the play between organism and environment through *cosmic* ranges of time.
Tyndall.

6. Of or pertaining to cosmism: as, the *cosmic* philosophy. — **Cosmical bodies.** See *regular body*, under *body*. — **Cosmic dust**, matter in fine particles falling upon the earth from an extra-terrestrial source, like meteorites. The existence of such dust, in any sensible amount, is in great doubt; but particles of iron, etc., called by this name have been collected at various times, particularly from the snow in high latitudes. Much so-called cosmic dust is only volcanic dust, which has been ejected from a volcano during its eruption; such particles may remain suspended in the upper atmosphere for a long period of time. See *cryoconite*.

The microscopic examination of these Oceanic sediments reveals the presence of extremely minute particles, . . . which there is strong reason for regarding as *cosmic dust*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 706.

cosmically (koz'mi-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** With reference to or throughout the cosmos or universe; universally.

The theory of Swedenborg, so *cosmically* applied by him, that the man makes his heaven and hell.
Emerson, Literature.

2. With the sun at rising or setting: as, a star is said to rise or set *cosmically* when it rises or sets with the sun.

cosmics (koz'miks), *n.* [Pl. of *cosmic*: see *-ics*.] Cosmology. [Rare.]

Cosmiidæ (kos-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cosmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of noctuid moths, typified by the genus *Cosmia*. They have the body moderately stout or rather slender; the proboscis elongate, rarely short; antennæ simple or nearly so; palpi ascending; hind tibiæ with long spurs; fore wings moderately broad, bottom to costa often acute at the tips, and with the exterior border slightly oblique or undulating. The larvæ have 16 legs; they are elongate, bright-colored, and live wrapped in leaves like tortricids. The pupæ are short, pyriform, acute at the anus, often covered with a bluish efflorescence, and are wrapped in leaves or moss on the ground. Usually written *Cosmiidæ*. *Guenée*, 1852. See cut under *Cosmia*.

cosmism (koz'mizm), *n.* [⟨ *cosmos*[1] + *-ism*.] A name applied to the system of philosophy based on the doctrine of evolution as enunciated by Herbert Spencer. See *philosophy of evolution*, under *evolution*.

cosmo-. [NL., etc., *cosmo-*, ⟨ Gr. κόσμο-ς, order, good order, ornament, hence (from the notion of order, arrangement) the world, the universe: see *cosmos*[1].] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'the world' or 'the universe.'

Cosmoceras (kos-mok'ē-raṡ), *n.* [NL. (Förster, 1856), ⟨ Gr. κόσμος, order, ornament, + κέρας, hair.] A genus of spiculiferous hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ*. They have the tarsi 4-jointed; the antennal club not jointed; the abdomen petiolate; and the fore wings widening generally, with the marginal vein in the form of a dot. The species are very minute, and all are parasitic. Several are European, and one is North American.

cosmocrat (koz'mō-krat), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + κρατεῖν, govern; with term. as in *aristocrat*, *autocrat*, *democrat*, etc.] Ruler of the world: in the extract applied to the devil. [Rare.]

You will not think, great *Cosmocrat!*
That I spend my time in fooling;
Many *Icaruses*, like Lars, have we in the fire,
And I must leave none of them cooling.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

cosmocratic (koz-mō-krat'ik), *a.* [As *cosmocrat* + *-ic*; with term. as in *aristocratic*, *democratic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to a universal monarchy: as, *cosmocratic* aspirations or aims.

cosmogonal (koz-mog'ō-nal), *a.* [As *cosmogony* + *-al*.] Cosmogonic.

The stupendous and *cosmogonal* philosophy of the Bhagvat Geeta. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 318.

cosmogoner (koz-mog'ō-nėr), *n.* [As *cosmogony* + *-er*[1].] Same as *cosmogonist*.

cosmogonic, cosmogonical (koz-mō-gon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmogonique* = Sp. *cosmogónico* = Pg. It. *cosmogonico*; as *cosmogony* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cosmogony.

The remarkable *cosmogonical* speculation originally promulgated by Immanuel Kant.
Huxley, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 201.

cosmogonist (koz-mog'ō-nist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmogony* + *-ist*.] One who originates or expounds a cosmogony; one versed in cosmogony; specifically, one who holds that the universe had a beginning in time. Also *cosmogoner*.

Wherefore those Pagan *Cosmogonists* who were theists, being Polytheists and Theogonists also, and asserting, beside the one supreme immaterial Deity, other inferior mundane gods, generated together with the world.
Cudworth, Intellectual System (ed. 1837), I. 344.

cosmogony (koz-mog'ō-ni), *n.* [= F. *cosmogonie* = Sp. *cosmogonia* = Pg. It. *cosmogonia*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογονία, the creation or origin of the world, ⟨ κοσμογόνος, creating the world, ⟨ κόσμος, the world, + *-γονος*, ⟨ √ **γεν*, produce.] **1.** The theory or science of the origin of the universe, or of its present constitution and order; a doctrine or account of the creation; specifically, the doctrine that the universe had a beginning in time.

If we consider the Greek *cosmogony* in its entirety, as conceived and expounded by Hesiod, we shall see that it is diametrically opposed to the astronomy of the Babylonians. *Von Ranke*, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 281.

2. The origination of the universe; creation. [Rare.]

The *cosmogony*, or creation of the world, has puzzled the philosophers of all ages. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

Every theory of *cosmogony* whatever is at bottom an outcome of nature expressing itself through human nature.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 231.

=Syn. See *cosmology*.

cosmographer (koz-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* [As F. *cosmographe* = Sp. *cosmógrafo* = Pg. *cosmographo* = It. *cosmografo*, ⟨ L. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογράφος, describing the world: see *cosmography* and *-er*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmography; one versed in cosmography.

The *cosmographers*, which first discovered and described the roundness of the earth. *Bacon*, Filum Labyr., § 7.

cosmographic, cosmographical (koz-mō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cosmographique* = Sp. *cosmográfico* = Pg. *cosmographico* = It. *cosmografico*; as *cosmography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or dealing with cosmography; descriptive of or concerned with the world or the universe.

An old *cosmographical* poet.
Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion, Pref.

cosmographically (koz-mō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmographic manner; with regard to or in accordance with cosmography.

The terella, or spherical magnet, *cosmographically* set out with circles of the globe.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

cosmographist (koz-mog'ra-fist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmography* + *-ist*.] Same as *cosmographer*.

cosmography (koz-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cosmographie* = Sp. *cosmografía* = Pg. *cosmographia* = It. *cosmografia*, ⟨ LL. *cosmographia*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμογραφία, description of the world, ⟨ κοσμογράφος, describing the world (⟩ L. *cosmographus*, a cosmographer), ⟨ κόσμος, the world, + γράφειν, write, describe.] **1.** The science which describes and maps the main features of the heavens and the earth, embracing astronomy, geography, and sometimes geology.

He now is gone to prove *Cosmography*,
That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, iii. 1.

Cosmography
Thou art deeply read in; draw me a map from the Mermaid. *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, ii. 4.

Nature contracted, a little *cosmography*, or map of the universe. *South.*

2. The science of the general structure and relations of the universe. — **=Syn.** See *cosmology*.

cosmolabe (koz'mō-lāb), *n.* [= F. *cosmolabe* = Pg. *cosmolabio*, ⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + *-λάβον*, ⟨ λαμβάνειν, *λαβειν*, take: see *astrolabe*.] An early instrument, essentially the same as the astrolabe, used for measuring the angles between heavenly bodies. Also called *pantacosm*.

cosmolatry (koz-mol'a-tri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κόσμος, the world, + λατρεία, worship.] Worship paid to the world or its parts.

cosmoline (koz'mō-lin), *n.* [⟨ *cosm(etic)* + *-ol* + *-ine*[2].] The trade-name of a residuum obtained after distilling off the lighter portions of petroleum. It is a mixture of hydrocarbons, melts at from 104° to 125° F., and is a smooth unctuous substance, used in ointments, etc.

cosmological (koz-mō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [As F. *cosmologique* = Sp. *cosmológico* = Pg. It. *cosmologico*, ⟨ Gr. κοσμολογικός, pertaining to physical philosophy, ⟨ **κοσμολογία*: see *cosmology* and *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to cosmology.

A comparison between the probable meaning of the Fromm to Genesis and the results of *cosmological* and geological science. *Gladstone*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 618.

cosmologically (koz-mō-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a cosmological manner; from a cosmological point of view.

Not long since, *cosmologically* speaking, Jupiter was shining with cloudless self-luminosity.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 434.

cosmologist (koz-mol'ō-jist), *n.* [⟨ *cosmology* + *-ist*.] One who investigates the problems of cosmology; one versed in cosmology.

Cosmologists have built up their several theories, aqueous or igneous, of the early state of the earth.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 110.

cosmology (koz-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cosmologie* = Sp. *cosmología* = Pg. It. *cosmologia*, ⟨ Gr. κοσ

cosmology if **κοσμολογία* (cf. adj. *κοσμολογικός*, pertaining to physical philosophy: see *cosmological*), ⟨ *κόσμος*, the world, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** The general science or theory of the cosmos or material universe, of its parts, elements, and laws; the general discussion and coördination of the results of the special sciences.

The facts of the External Order, which yield a *cosmology*, are supplemented by the facts of the Internal Order, which yield a psychology, and the facts of the Social Order, which yield a sociology. *G. H. Lewes*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 414.

2. That branch of metaphysics which is concerned with the a priori discussion of the ultimate philosophical problems relating to the world as it exists in time and space, and to the order of nature.—**Rational cosmology**, a philosophy of the material universe founded largely or wholly on a priori or metaphysical principles, and not mainly on observation. = **Syn.** *Cosmogony*, *Cosmology*, *Cosmography*, *Cosmogony* treats of the way in which the world or the universe came to be; *cosmology*, of its general theory, or of its structure and parts, as it is found existing; *cosmography*, of its appearance, or the structure, figure, relations, etc., of its parts. Each of these words may stand for a treatise upon the corresponding subject. *Cosmology* and *cosmography* are not altogether distinct.

cosmometry (koz-mom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cosmométrie*, ⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *-μετρία*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, a measure.] The art of measuring the world, as by degrees and minutes of latitude or longitude.

cosmoplastic (koz-mǫ-plas′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κοσμοπλάστης*, the framer of the world, ⟨ *κοσμοπλάσσειν*, frame the world, ⟨ *κόσμος*, the world, + *πλάσσειν*, form, frame: see *plastic*.] Pertaining to or concerned with the formation of the universe or world; cosmogonic.

The opinion of Seneca signifies little in this case, he being no better than a *cosmoplastick* atheist; i. e., he made a certain plastick or spermatick nature, devoid of all animality or conscious intellectuality, to be the highest principle in the universe. *Hallywell*, Melampronoea (1684), p. 84.

cosmopolicy (koz-mǫ-pol′i-si), *n.* [⟨ *cosmopolite*, after *policy*1.] Cosmopolitan or universal character; universal polity; freedom from prejudice. [Rare.]

I have finished the rough sketch of my poem. As I have not abated an iota of the infidelity or *cosmopolicy* of it, sufficient will remain, exclusively of innumerable faults, invisible to partial eyes, to make it very unpopular. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 341.

cosmopolitan (koz-mǫ-pol′i-tạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *cosmopolite* + *-an*, after *metropolitan*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging to all parts of the world; limited or restricted to no one part of the social, political, commercial, or intellectual world; limited to no place, country, or group of individuals, but common to all.

Capital is becoming more and more *cosmopolitan*. *J. S. Mill.*

We revere in Dante that compressed force of life-long passion which could make a private experience *cosmopolitan* in its reach and everlasting in its significance. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 171.

Hence —**2.** Free from local, provincial, or national ideas, prejudices, or attachments; at home all over the world. —**3.** Characteristic of a cosmopolite: as, *cosmopolitan* manners.— **4.** Widely distributed over the globe: said of plants and animals.

II. *n.* One who has no fixed residence; one who is free from provincial or national prejudices; one who is at home in every place; a citizen of the world; a cosmopolite.

cosmopolitanism (koz-mǫ-pol′i-tạn-izm), *n.* [⟨ *cosmopolitan* + *-ism*.] The state of being cosmopolitan; universality of extent, distribution, feeling, etc.; especially, the character of a cosmopolite, or citizen of the world. Also called *cosmopolitism*.

He (Comte) preached *cosmopolitanism*, but remained the quintessence of a Frenchman. *N. A. Rev.*, CXX. 246.

After the overthrow of the great Napoleonic Empire, a reaction against *cosmopolitanism* and a romantic enthusiasm for nationality spread over Europe like an epidemic. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 413.

cosmopolite (koz-mop′ǫ-lit), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cosmopolite* = Sp. Pg. It. *cosmopolita*, ⟨ Gr. *κοσμοπολίτης*, a citizen of the world, ⟨ *κόσμος*, the world, + *πολίτης*, citizen: see *politic*, *polity*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A citizen of the world; one who is cosmopolitan in his ideas or life.

I came tumbling into the world a pure cadet, a true *cosmopolite*; not born to land, lease, house, or office. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

His air was that of a *cosmopolite*
In the wide universe from sphere to sphere.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. An animal or a plant existing in many or most parts of the world, or having a wide range of existence or migration.

The wild-goose is more of a *cosmopolite* than we; he breaks his fast in Canada, takes a luncheon in the Ohio, and plumes himself for the night in a southern bayou. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 342.

II. *a.* Universal; world-wide; cosmopolitan.

English is emphatically the language of commerce, of civilization, of social and religious freedom, of progressive intelligence, . . . and, therefore, beyond any tongue ever used by man, it is of right the *cosmopolite* speech. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., I.

cosmopolitical (koz″mǫ-pǫ-lit′i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *cosmopolite*, after *political*.] Universal; cosmopolitan.

To finde himselfe Cosmopolites, a citizen and member of the whole and onely one mysticall citie vniuersall, and so consequently to meditate of the *Cosmopoliticall* gouernment thereof. *G. P. Marsh*, Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 6.

Kant says somewhere that, as the records of human transactions accumulate, the memory of man will have room only for those of supreme *cosmopolitical* importance. *Lowell*, Harvard Oration, Nov. 8, 1886.

cosmopolitism (koz-mop′ǫ-li-tizm), *n.* [⟨ *cosmopolite* + *-ism*.] Same as *cosmopolitanism*.

The *cosmopolitism* of Germany, the contemptuous nationality of the Englishman, and the ostentatious and boastful nationality of the Frenchman. *Coleridge.*

cosmorama (koz-mǫ-rä′mạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *ὅραμα*, a view, ⟨ *ὁρᾶν*, see.] A view or series of views of the world; specifically, an exhibition of a number of drawings, paintings, or photographs of cities, buildings, landscapes, and the like, in different parts of the world, so arranged that they are reflected from mirrors, the reflections being seen through a lens.

The temples, and saloons, and *cosmoramas*, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes. *Dickens*, Sketches by Boz, xiv.

cosmoramic (koz-mǫ-ram′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cosmorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or like a cosmorama.

cosmos1 (koz′mos), *n.* [Also *kosmos*; ⟨ NL. *cosmos*, *cosmus*, ML. *cosmus*, ⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, order, good order, form, ornament, and esp. the world or the universe as an orderly system.] **1.** Order; harmony.

Hail, brave Hero: across the Nine dim Centuries, we salute thee, still visible as a valiant Son of *Cosmos* and Son of Heaven, beneficently sent us! *Carlyle*, Frederick the Great, ii. 1.

Hence —**2.** The universe as an embodiment of order and harmony; the system of order and law exhibited in the universe.

If we take the highest product of evolution, civilized human society, and ask to what agency all its marvels must be credited, the inevitable answer is—To that Unknown Cause of which the entire *Cosmos* is a manifestation. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 471.

3. Any system or circle of facts or things considered as complete in itself.

Each of us is constantly having sensations which do not amount to perceptions [and] make no lodgment in the *cosmos* of our experience. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 146.

4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A small genus of *Compositæ*, related to the dahlia, ranging from Bolivia to Arizona. *C. caudatus* is widely naturalized through the tropics. *C. bipinnatus* and *C. diversifolius* are frequently cultivated.

cosmos2†, *n.* [A corrupted form (appar. for **comos*) of Tatar *kumiz*: see *kumiss*.] Fermented mare's milk: same as *kumiss*.

Their drinke called *Cosmos*, which is mares milke, is prepared after this maner. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 97.

They [the Tatars] then cast on the ground new *Cosmos*, and celebrate a great feast. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 414.

cosmoscope (koz′mǫ-skǫp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the universe, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument designed to show the positions, relations, and movements of the sun, earth, and moon; an orrery.

cosmosphere (koz′mǫ-sfēr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *σφαῖρα*, a sphere.] An apparatus for showing the position of the earth at any given time with respect to the fixed stars. It consists of a hollow glass globe, on which are depicted the stars forming the constellations, and within which is a terrestrial globe.

cosmotheism (koz′mǫ-thē-izm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *θεός*, God, + *-ism*: see *theism*.] Deification of the cosmos; the system which identifies God with the cosmos; pantheism.

cosmothetic (koz-mǫ-thet′ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κόσμος*, the world, + *θετικός*, ⟨ *θετός*, verbal adj. of *τιθέναι*, put, assume, = E. *do*: see *thesis*.] Supposing the existence of an external world; affirming the real existence of the external world.

To the class of *cosmothetic* idealists the great majority of modern philosophers are to be referred. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Cosmothetic idealism, idealist. See the nouns.

Cosme (kōn), *n.* A red wine grown in the department of Nièvre in France, similar in flavor to Bordeaux, and improving with age.

cosovereign (kō-suv′e-rān), *n.* [⟨ *co-*1 + *sovereign*.] A joint sovereign.

Peter being then only a boy, Sophia, Ivan's sister of the whole blood, was joined with them as regent, under the title of *co-sovereign*. *Broughton.*

cospecific (kō-spē-sif′ik), *a.* [⟨ *co-*1 + *specific*.] Of the same species; conspecific.

coss1†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ AS. *coss*, a kiss: see *kiss*, *n.* and *v.*] A kiss.

The queen thus acorded with the Cros,
Aȝens hym spak nomore speche;
The lady gaf the cros a cosse,
The lady of love longe lue gan seche.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

coss2† (kos), *n.* [In phrase *rule of coss*, an early name for algebra, a half-translation of It. *regola di cosa*, lit. the rule of the thing: *regola*, ⟨ L. *regula*, rule; *di*, ⟨ L. *de*, of; *cosa*, a thing (⟨ L. *causa*, a cause, LL. a thing, being the unknown quantity, *x*: see *rule*, *chose*2, and *x* as an algebraic symbol.] The unknown quantity in an algebraic problem. Also *cos*, *cosa*.—**Rule of coss**, an elementary algebraic method of solving problems; algebra.

coss3 (kos), *n.* [Also written *kos*, repr. Hind. *kos* = Beng. *kros*, a coss; ⟨ Skt. *krośa*, a call, calling-distance (e. g., Hind. *gau-kos*, the distance at which one can hear the lowing of a cow), ⟨ √ *kruś*, call, cry out.] In India, a road-measure of variable extent, ranging from 1 to 2 miles (rarely more), being usually about 1½ miles, especially in Bengal.

I determined to keep to the road and ride round to the next bungalow at Narkunda, . . . which is ten *coss*, or about fifteen miles away. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 164.

Cossack (kos′ak), *n.* [Russ. *Kozakŭ*, *Kazakŭ*, a Cossack; cf. Turk. *kazāk*, a robber; said to be of Tatar origin.] One of a military people inhabiting the steppes of Russia along the lower Don and about the Dnieper, and in lesser numbers in eastern Russia, Caucasia, Siberia, and elsewhere. Their origin is uncertain, but their nucleus is supposed to have consisted of refugees from the ancient limits of Russia forced by hostile invasion to the adoption of a military organization or order, which grew into a more or less free tribal existence. Their independent spirit has led to numerous unsuccessful revolts, ending in their subjection, although they retain various privileges. As light cavalry they form an element in the Russian army very valuable in skirmishing operations and in the protection of the frontiers of the empire.

cossas (kos′ąz), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] Plain East Indian muslins, of various qualities and widths.

cossee (kos′ē), *n.* [Of E. Ind..orgin.] A bracelet.

cosset (kos′et), *n.* [Cf. Walloon *cosset*, a sucking pig.] **1.** A lamb brought up by hand, or without the aid of the dam; a pet lamb.

Much greater gyfts for guerdon thou shalt gayne
Then Kidde or *Cosset*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., November.

2. A pet of any kind.

Quar. Well, this dry nurse, I say still, is a delicate man. *Mrs. Ld.* And I am for the *cosset* his charge: did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, I. 1.

cosset (kos′et), *v. t.* [⟨ *cosset*, *n.*] To fondle; make a pet of; nurse fondly.

I have been *cosseting* this little beast up, in the hopes you'd accept it as a present. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvi.

Every section of political importance, every interest in the electorate, has to be *cosseted* and propitiated by the humouring of whims, fads, and even more substantial demands. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 145.

cossic, cossical† (kos′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= It. *cossico*; as *coss*2 + *-ic*, *-ical*. The true derivation having been forgotten, it was, later, ignorantly connected with L. *cos*, a whetstone.] Relating to algebra; algebraic.

There were sometimes added to these numbers certain signs or algebraic figures, called *cossical* signings. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 414.

Cossic algorism, an algebraical process of determining the value of an unknown quantity.—**Cossic numbers**, powers and roots.

Cossidæ (kos′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cossus* + *-idæ*.] A family of nocturnal *Lepidoptera* or moths, taking name from the genus *Cossus*: synonymous with *Epialidæ* (which see).

cossist† (kos′ist), *n.* [⟨ *coss*2 + *-ist*.] An algebraist.

cossolet†, *n.* Same as *cassolette*.

cossum (kos′um), *n.* A malignant ulcer of the nose, often syphilitic. *Dunglison.*

Cossus (kos′us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cossus*, a kind of larva found under the bark of trees.] **1.** A genus of moths, of the family *Epialidæ* (or *Cossidæ*); the ghost-moths. *Cossus ligniperda*, one

Goat-moth (*Cossus ligniperda*), reduced about one third.

of the largest of the British moths, is called the *goat-moth*, from the disagreeable hircine odor of the larvæ; it expands 3 to 3½ inches, and is of variegated coloration.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *acne*.

cossyphene (kos'i-fēn), *n.* [< F. *cossyphène* (Latreille).] A beetle of the genus *Cossyphus*, or of some allied genus.

cossyphore (kos'i-fōr), *n.* Same as *cossyphene*.

cossyphus (kos'i-fus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόσσυφος, a singing bird, perhaps the black ouzel; also a sea-fish.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of atrachelinate heteromerous insects, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Fabricius*, 1792.—**2†.** In *ornith.*, a genus of sturnoid passerine birds: same as *Acridotheres*. *Dumeril*.—**3.** In *ichth.*, a genus of percoid fishes. *Valenciennes*.

cossyrite (kos'i-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. Κόσσυρος, also Κόσσουρος, an island between Sicily and Africa, now called Pantellaria, + *-ite*².] A mineral related to amphibole in form and composition, occurring in triclinic crystals in the liparite of the island of Pantellaria.

cost[1] (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, < ONorth. *cost*, < Icel. *kostr*, m., choice, chance, opportunity, condition, state, quality, = AS. *cyst*, f., choice, election, a thing chosen, excellence, virtue, = OS. *kust* = OFries. *kest*, choice, estimation, virtue, = MD. D. *kust* = OHG. *chust*, *cust*, MHG. *kust*, G. *kunst*, f., choice, = Goth. *kustus*, m., *gakusts*, f., test, proof; with formative *-t*, < Goth. *kiusan* = AS. *cēosan* (pp. *coren*), etc., choose: see *choose*.] **1†.** Manner; way and means.

> [illegible] knowes alle the *costes* of care that he hade.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2495.

2†. Quality; condition; property; value; worth.

> Who-so knew the *costes* that knit ar therinne [in the girdle]
> He wolde hit prayse at more prys, paraunenture.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1849.
>
> Chief men of worth, of mekle *cost*,
> To be lamentit sair for ay.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 188).

At all costs, by all means; at all events. [This phrase was formerly in dative singular, without the preposition:

> We ne magen *alre costе* halden Crist bihode.
> *Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

It is now usually associated with cost[2].]—**Needes cost†**, by all means; necessarily.

> The night was schort, and faste by the daye
> That *needes cost* he moste hinselven byde.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 619.

cost[2] (kôst), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cost*, ppr. *costing*. [< ME. *costen*, < OF. *coster*, *couster*, F. *coûter*, cost, = Pr. *sostar* = Sp. *costar* = Pg. *custar* = It. *costare* (= D. *kosten* = OHG. **chostōn*, MHG. *kosten*, G. *kosten* = Dan. *koste* = Sw. Icel. *kosta*, after Rom.), < ML. *costare*, contr. of L. *constare*, stand together, stand at, cost, < *com-*, together, + *stare*, stand: see *constant*.] **1.** To require the expenditure of (something valuable) in exchange, purchase, or payment; be of the price of; be acquired in return for: as, it *cost* five dollars.

> Though it had *coste* me catel [wealth].
> *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 204.
>
> There, there! a diamond gone, *cost* me two thousand ducats in Frankfort!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1.
>
> To have made a league of road among such rocks and precipices would have *cost* the state a year's revenue.
> *Froude*, Sketches, p. 78.

2. In general, to require (as a thing or result to be desired) an expenditure of any specified thing, as time or labor; be done or acquired at the expense of, as of pain or loss; occasion or bring on (especially something evil) as a result.

> If it should *cost* my life this very night,
> I'll gae to the Tolbooth door wi' thee.
> *Archie of Ca'field* (Child's Ballads, VI. 91).
>
> He enticed
> Israel in Sittim, on their march from Nile,
> To do him wanton rites, which *cost* them woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 414.

Difference in opinions has *cost* many millions of lives.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 5.

The President has paid dear for his White House. It has commonly *cost* him all his peace, and the best of his manly attributes.
Emerson, Compensation.

To cost dear, to require a great outlay, or involve or entail much trouble, suffering, loss, etc.

> Were it known that you mean as you say, surely those wordes might *cost* you *dear*.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref. to ii., note.
>
> 'T has often *cost* the boldest Cedar *dear*
> To grapple with a storm.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, l. 89.

cost[2] (kôst), *n.* [< ME. *cost*, *coust*, F. *coût*, cost, = Pr. *cost*, *costa* = Sp. *costo*, *costa* = Pg. *custa* = It. *costo* = D. *kost* = OHG. *chosta*, MHG. *koste*, G. *kost* = Dan. Sw. *kost* (ML. *costa*), cost, expense; from the verb.] **1.** The equivalent or price given for a thing or service exchanged, purchased, or paid for; the amount paid, or engaged to be paid, for some thing or some service: as, the *cost* of a suit of clothes; the *cost* of building a house. Nothing has any *cost* until it is actually attained or obtained; while *price* is the amount which is asked for a service or thing.

> By Flames a House I hir'd was lost
> Last Year: and I must pay the *Cost*.
> *Prior*, A Dutch Proverb.

Value is the life-giving power of anything; *cost*, the quantity of labour required to produce it; price, the quantity of labour which its possessor will take in exchange for it.
Ruskin, Munera Pulveris, § 12.

2. That which is expended; outlay of any kind, as of money, labor, time, or trouble; expense or expenditure in general; specifically, great expense: as, the work was done at public *cost*.

> Have we eaten at all of the king's *cost*? 2 Sam. xix. 42.
>
> Let foreign princes vainly boast
> The rude effects of pride and *cost*.
> *Waller*, Her Majesty's New Building.

Passing to birds, we find preservation of the race secured at a greatly diminished *cost* to both parents and offspring.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 271.

3. *pl.* In *law*: (*a*) The sums fixed by law or allowed by the court for charges in a suit, awarded usually against the party losing, and in favor of the party prevailing or his attorney.

> Nobody but you can rescue her, . . . and you can only do that by paying the *costs* of the suit — both of plaintiff and defendant.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvii.

(*b*) The sum which the law allows to the attorney, to be paid by his client.—**At all costs**. See *cost*[1].—**Costs of the cause or of the action**, in *law*, the aggregate of costs to which the prevailing party is entitled against his adversary on reaching final judgment in the cause.—**Costs of the day**, in *Eng. law*, interlocutory costs imposed on a party in respect to an incidental proceeding at the time it is taken or determined, as, for instance, an adjournment, in contradistinction to *general costs of the cause*.—**Dives costs**, in *Eng. legal parlance*, costs which one allowed to sue without liability to costs voluntarily pays to his attorney, and is therefore, if successful, allowed to tax against his adversary.—**To count the cost**. See *count*[1].—**To one's cost**, with inconvenience, suffering, or loss; to one's detriment or sorrow: as, that some one had blundered, he found *to his cost*.

> What they had fondly wished, proved afterwards, *to their costs*, over true.
> *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.
>
> Oh frail estate of human beings,
> And slippery hopes below!
> Now *to our cost* your emptiness we know.
> *Dryden*, Threnodia Augustalis, l. 401.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Expense*, *Worth*, etc. See *price*.

cost[3] (kost), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, side: see *coast*.] **1†.** A rib or side.

> Made like an anger, with which tail she wriggles
> Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
> *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

2. In *her.*, same as *cottise*.

cost[4] (kost), *n.* [ME. *cooste*, *costmary*; = Pr. *cost* = Sp. Pg. It. *costo*, < L. *costos*, *costum*, < Gr. κόστος, an aromatic plant, < Ar. *kost*, *kust*, Hind. *kushṭ*, *kuṭh*, *costmary*.] Costmary.

costa, *n.* (kos'tä), *n.*; pl. *costæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, a side: see *cost*[3] and *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) [L.] A rib. (*b*) A border or side of something: specifically applied to the three borders or costæ of the human scapula or shoulder-blade — the superior or coracoid, the posterior or vertebral, and the anterior or axillary. (*c*) A ridge on something, giving it a ribbed appearance.—**2.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *entom.*: (1) A broad, elevated longitudinal line or ridge on a surface. (2) The anterior border of an insect's wing, extending from the base to the apex or outer angle. Hence—(3) The space on the wing bordering the anterior margin. (4) The costal or anterior vein. (*b*) In *conch.*, the ridge or one of the ridges of a shell. (*c*) In *Actinozoa*, an external vertical ridge marking the site of a septum within. (*d*) In *Crinoidea*, a row of plates succeeding the inferior or basal portion of the cup.—**3.** In *bot.*, a rib or primary vein; a midrib or midnerve of a leaf or frond.

costage†, *n.* [ME., also *coustage*; < OF. *costage*, *coustage* (= Pr. *costatge*; ML. *costagium*), < *coster*, cost: see *cost*[2] + *-age*.] Cost; expense.

> There fore I telle yow schortelly, how a man may goon with lytel *costage* and schortе tyme.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 126.
>
> For more solempne in euery mannes syght
> This feste was, and gretter of *costage*,
> Than was the reuel of hir mariage.
> *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 1126.

costal (kos'tal), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *costal* = It. *costale*, < NL. *costalis* (ML. **costalis*, in neut. *costale*, the side of a hill), < *costa*, a rib, the side, etc.: see *costa*, *coast*, *n.*] **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Pertaining to the ribs or the side of the body: as, *costal* nerves. (*b*) Bearing ribs; costiferous: applied to those vertebræ which bear ribs, and to that part of the sternum to which ribs are attached.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the costa or anterior edge of an insect's wing; situated on or near the costa.—**3.** In *bot.*, pertaining to the costa or midrib of a leaf or frond.

Veins . . . forming a single *costal* row of long areolæ.
Syn. Fl., p. 523.

Costal angle, in *entom.*, the tip of the wing.—**Costal area**, in *entom.*, a part of the wing or tegmineum bordering the anterior margin, and extending to the subcostal vein. In many of the *Orthoptera* it has a different texture and appearance from the rest of the wing.—**Costal cartilage**. See *cartilage*.—**Costal cells**, in *entom.*, the cells nearest the costa, generally numbered from the base of the wing outward. One of them is frequently opaque, and is then called the *pterostigma*. But many authors include in the term *costal* only one or more cells between the pterostigma and the base of the wing.—**Costal margin**, in *entom.*, the costa or anterior margin of the wing.—**Costal plate**, in *Chelonia*, one of a series of expanded dermal plates of bone, ankylosed with a rib, forming a part of the carapace. See cut under *Chelonia*.—**Costal processes**, in *ornith.*: (*a*) The uniform processes given off by many ribs overlapping succeeding ribs. (*b*) Certain parts of the sternum with which the ribs articulate. They are very prominent in passerine birds. See cut under *carinate*.—**Costal vein**, in *entom.*, a large longitudinal vein or rib nearly parallel to, and frequently touching, the anterior margin, but in the *Odonata* separated from it by the marginal vein.

Wing of Bee, showing costa, *c*; costal vein, *a*; and subcostal vein, *b*. The space inclosed by *a* and *b* is the costal cell.

costally (kos'tal-i), *adv.* In the way of toward the costa or front margin of the wing: as, a band produced *costally*. (*b*) Over the costal vein: as, a line *costally* angulated.

costal-nerved (kos'tal-nėrvd), *a.* In *bot.*, having the secondary nerves of the leaf springing from the costa or midrib. Also *costatovenose*.

costard (kos'tärd), *n.* [< ME. *costard*, an apple, orig. a 'ribbed' apple, a var. (accom. to *-ard*) of **costate* (first found in later use), < ML. *costatus*, ribbed, < L. *costa*, a rib: see *cost*[3], and cf. *costate*. Cf. also *custard*, ult. a var. of *crustate*. See *-ard*. Hence *costard-* or *costermonger* and *coster*.] **1.** An apple.

> The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pom-water.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii.

2. The head. [Humorous.]

> Take him on the *costard* with the hilts of thy sword, and then throw him into the malmsey-butt, in the next room.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

Also *costerd*.

costardmonger† (kos'tärd-mung'gėr), *n.* Same as *costermonger*.

> *Eng.* Have you prepared the *costardmonger*?
> *Night.* Yes, and agreed for his basket of pears.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

costate, costated (kos'tāt, -tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed, < *costa*, rib: see *costa*, *cost*[3], *Cf. costard.*] **1.** Having a rib or ribs; ribbed. —**2.** Having a ridge or ridges; ridged, as if ribbed. Specifically—(*a*) In *entom.*, having several broad elevated lines or ridges extending in a longitudinal direction. (*b*) In *bot.*, having one or more primary longitudinal veins or ribs, as a leaf. (*c*) In *conch.*, having ridges crossing the whorls and parallel with the mouth of the shell, as in univalves, for example *Hyaïdæ*, or radiating, as in bivalves, for example most *Cardiidæ*.—**Costate eggs**, in *entom.*, those eggs which have raised ribs running from end to end.

costatovenose (kos-tā-tō-vē'nōs), *a.* [< L. *costatus*, ribbed (see *costate*), + *venosus*, having veins: see *venous*.] Same as *costal-nerved*.

costay†, *v.* A Middle English form of *coast*.

> Dounward ay in my pleiyng,
> The ryver syde *costeiyng*.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 134.

cost-book (kôst'bůk), *n.* [< *cost* for *costean* + *book*.] In *Cornish mining*, a book containing the names of all the joint adventurers in a mine, with the number of shares each holds. A shareholder who wishes to leave the company can do so by getting his name removed from the cost-book.—**Cost-book system**, in *Cornish mining*, a method of keeping mining accounts and managing a joint-stock company, by which any one of the adventurers can withdraw on due notice, the accounts being kept in such a man-

ner that the exact financial condition of the mine may be at any time easily made out.

costean (kos-tēn'), *v. i.* [< Corn. *cothas*, dropped, + *stean* (L.L. *stannum*), tin.] In *mining*, to endeavor to ascertain the position of a lode by sinking pits through the soil to the bed-rock. The general direction of the lode having been, as supposed, approximately ascertained by means of work already done, the object of costeaning is to trace the lode still further through ground where its outcrop is not visible on the surface.

costeaning (kos-tē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *costean*, *v.*] In *mining*, the process of sinking pits to discover a lode. [Cornwall.]

costean-pit (kos-tēn'pit), *n.* In *Cornish mining*, a pit sunk to the bed-rock in costeaning. [Cornwall.]

costeiet, *v.* See *costay*, *coast*.

costella, *n.* Plural of *costellum*.

costellate (kos-tel'āt), *a.* [< NL. *costellatus*, < *costellum*, a little rib: see *costellum*.] **1.** In *bot.*, finely ribbed or costate.—**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, finely ridged, as if ribbed with costella.

costellum (kos-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *costella* (-ä). [NL., neut. dim. of L. *costa*, a rib: see *costa*, *coast*.] In *anat.*, a small or rudimentary rib.

coster[1] (kos'tėr), *n.* [Abbr. of *costermonger*.] Same as *costermonger*.

"Feyther" had been "a *coster*," and, in Lisbeth's phrase, had "got a breast trouble," which, with other troubles, had sent the poor soul to the church-yard.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 140.

coster[2] (kos'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coster*, also (with excrescent *-d*) *costerd*, < OF. *costiere* (> ML. *costerium*), a side hanging, prop. adj., < ML. **costarius*, of or at the side, < L. *costa*, side: see *costa*, *coast*.] **1.** *Eccles.*, the side hangings of an altar. (*a*) That part of the altar-cloth which hangs down at either end. (*b*) One of the side curtains which serve to inclose the altar and to protect it from drafts. **2†.** A piece of tapestry or carpeting used as a small hanging, as the valance of a bed, the hanging behind a tablecloth, and the like.

Also called *costering*.

coster-boy (kos'tėr-boi), *n.* A boy who sells costards, fruit, vegetables, etc., in the streets. *Davies.* [Eng.]

Laying down the law to a group of *coster-boys*, for want of better audience. *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxiv.

costerd[1]†, *n.* Same as *costard*.

costerd[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *coster*[2].

costerill†, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

costering (kos'tėr-ing), *n.* [< *coster*[2] + *-ing*.] Same as *coster*[2].

costermonger (kos'tėr-mung'gėr), *n.* and *a.* [For *costerdmonger*, for *costardmonger*, < *costard* + *monger*. Sometimes shortened to *coster*.] **I.** *n.* A hawker of fruits and vegetables. Also *coster*, and formerly *costardmonger*.

Virtue is of so little regard in these *costermonger's* times, that true valour is turned bearherd. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had conzened of his apples.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iv. 1.

II. *a.* Mercenary; sordid. *Nares.*

costevoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

cost-free (kôst'frē), *adv.* Free of charge; without expense.

Her duties being to talk French, . . . and her privileges to live *cost-free* and . . . to gather scraps of knowledge.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, ii.

costfult, *a.* [ME. *costeful*; < *cost*[2] + *-ful*.] Costly.

A *costefulle* clothe is tokyn of poverte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 31.

costicartilage (kos-ti-kär'ti-läj), *n.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cartilage*.] A costal cartilage; a sternal rib, when not ossified. *B. G. Wilder.*

costicartilaginous (kos-ti-kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* [< *costicartilage* (*-gin-*) + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a costicartilage.

costicervical (kos-ti-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), neck, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and neck: as, a *costicervical* muscle: specifically said of the costicervicalis.

costiferous (kos-tif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *costifère*; < L. *costa*, rib, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] In *anat.*, rib-bearing: applied to those vertebræ, as the dorsal vertebræ of man, which bear free articulated ribs, and to those parts or processes of the sternum of some animals, as birds, to which ribs are jointed.

The sternum has no *costiferous* median backward prolongation, all the ribs being attached to its sides.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 168.

costiform (kos'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *costa*, rib, + *forma*, shape.] **1.** In *anat.*, formed or shaped like a rib.—**2.** In *entom.*, having the form of a costa or ridge: as, a *costiform* interspace between striæ.

costifoust, *a.* Same as *costious*.

costilet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, a short sword, a sort of dagger or poniard: see *coistril*.] A dagger; a poniard.

Gaffray hym smote vppon the hanche so
Wyth a *costile* which in hys sleffe gan hold that his Iesseron failed and broke to.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4334.

costile-iront, *n.* [ME. *costile-yre*: see *costile*.] Same as *costile*.

Thorewly passyng the *costile-yre* cold;
Hastily the blode lepte out and ran tho.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4336.

costiousf, *a.* [ME. *costifous*, *costevous*, *costious*, *costyous*, *costuous*, *coustous*, < OF. *costeous*, *cousteus*, F. *coûteux*, costly, < *coste*, cost: see *cost*[2], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Costly.

He that makethe there a Feste, be it nevere so *costifous*, and he have no Neddres, he hathe no thanke for his travylle. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 208.

costispinal (kos-ti-spī'nal), *a.* [< NL. *costispinalis*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the ribs and spinal column; costovertebral. *Coues.*

costive (kos'tiv), *a.* [Early mod. E. *costyfe*; < OF. *costeve*, i. e., *costevé* (mod. F. restored *constipé*), < L. *constipatus*, crammed, stuffed, pp. of *constipare*, press together, > *constipare*, *costiver*, *costiver*, cram, constipate: see *constipate*.] **1.** Suffering from a morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels, in a hard and dry state; having the excrements retained, or the motion of the bowels sluggish or suppressed; constipated. —**2.** Figuratively, slow in action; especially, slow in giving forth ideas or opinions, etc.; uncommunicative; close; unproductive. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Who is,
Indeed, sir, somewhat *costive* of belief
Toward your stone; would not be gulled.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

While faster than his *costive* Brain indites,
Philo's quick Hand in flowing Letters writes.
Swan, Person who wrote Ill against Me.

You must be frank, but without indiscretion; and close, without being *costive*. *Lord Chesterfield.*

3†. Hard and dry; caked.

Clay in dry seasons is *costive*. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

4. Producing costiveness. [Rare.]

Blood-boyling Yew, and *costiue* Misseltoe:
With yce-cold Mandrake, and a many mo
Such fatall plants.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Works, ii., The Furies.

costively (kos'tiv-li), *adv.* With costiveness.

costiveness (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* **1.** A morbid retention of fecal matter in the bowels. See *constipation*.

Costiveness has ill effects, and is hard to be dealt with by physick. *Locke*, Education.

2. Figuratively, slowness in action; especially, slowness or difficulty in giving forth or uttering, in a general sense; closeness; reticence. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In the literary and philosophical society at Manchester was once a reverend disputant of the same *costiveness* in publick elocution with myself. *Wakefield*, Memoirs, p. 216.

costless (kôst'les), *a.* [= D. *kosteloos*; < *cost*[2], *n.*, + *-less*.] Costing nothing; not involving expense.

costlewt, *a.* [ME., < *cost*[2] + *-lew*, an adj. term., also in *drunkelew*, q. v.] Costly; sumptuous. *Chaucer.*

And at the west dore of Powles was made a *costlew* pagent, renning wyn, red claret and whit, all the day of the marriage. *Arnold's Chronicle* (1502), p. xii.

costliness (kôst'li-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being costly; expensiveness; richness; great cost or expense; sumptuousness.

Alas, alas that great city, wherein were made rich all that had ships in the sea by reason of her *costliness*!
Rev. xviii. 19.

Though not with curious *costliness*, yet with cleanly sufficiency, it entertained me. *Sir P. Sidney.*

costly (kôst'li), *a.* [< ME. *costily*, for *costely* (= D. *kostelijk* = MHG. *kostelich*, G. *köstlich* = Dan. *kostelig* = Sw. *kostlig* = Norw. *kosteleg* = Icel. *kostiligr*, *kostuligr*); < *cost*[2] + *-ly*[1].] **1.** Of great price; acquired, done, or practised at much cost, as of money, time, trouble, etc.; expensive; rich; occasioning great expense or expenditure: as, a *costly* habit; *costly* furniture; *costly* vices.

Then took Mary a pound of ointment of spikenard, very *costly*. John xii. 3.

In itself the distinction between the affirmative and the negative is a step perhaps the most *costly* in effort of any that the human mind is summoned to take.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It is only by the rich that the *costly* plainness which at once satisfies the taste and the imagination is attainable.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

2. Lavish; extravagant. [Rare.]

A dagger, in rich sheath with jewels on it, . . .
At once the *costly* Sahib yielded to her.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

=Syn. 1. *Precious*, etc. See *valuable*.

costly (kôst'li), *adv.* In a costly manner; expensively; richly; gorgeously.

Why dost thou pine within and suffer dearth,
Painting thy outward walls so *costly* gay?
Shak., Sonnets, cxlvi.

costmary (kost'mā-ri), *n.* [In Palsgrave (1530), *cost mary*, translated by F. *coste marine*. Cf. *rosemary*, where *-mary* = *marine*. The second element, however, is usually understood as referring to the Virgin Mary (as if ML. **costus Mariæ*); the orig. form said to be ML. **costus amarus*: L. *costus*, a plant (see *cost*[4]); *amarus*, bitter.] A perennial plant, *Tanacetum Balsamita*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, a native of the south of Europe, long cultivated in gardens for the agreeable fragrance of its leaves.

The purple Hyacinthe, and fresh *Costmarie*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Costmarie is put into ale to steep. *Gerarde.*

costo-. Combining form, in some recent scientific compounds, of Latin (New Latin) *costa*, a rib.

costo-apical (kos-tō-ap'i-kal), *a.* [< NL. *costa*, a rib, + L. *apex* (*apic-*), apex, + *-al*.] In *entom.*, near the outer or apical end of the costal margin of the wing: as, a *costo-apical* spot.

costocentral (kos-tō-sen'tral), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *centrum*, center, + *-al*.] Same as *costovertebral*.

costoclavicular (kos'tō-kla-vik'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *clavicula*, clavicle.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the first rib and the clavicle: applied to the rhomboid (costoclavicular) ligament which connects these parts.

costocolic (kos-tō-kol'ik), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *colon*, colon: see *colon*[2], *colic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the colon.—**Costocolic ligament**, a fold of peritoneum forming a kind of mesentery for the spleen, and passing from the left colic flexure to the under surface of the diaphragm, opposite the tenth and eleventh ribs.

costocoracoid (kos-tō-kor'a-koid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *coracoides*, coracoid.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula: applied to a dense membrane or thick sheet of deep fascia, continuous with that of the arm and breast, attached to the clavicle and coracoid process of the scapula, inclosing the pectoralis minor and subclavius muscle, protecting large blood-vessels and nerves, and pierced by the cephalic vein and other vessels. Also *coracocostal*.

costomt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costomary†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *customary*.

costoret, *n.* Same as *costrel*. *Solon*, Old Eng. Potter, p. 16.

costoscapular (kos-tō-skap'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula, + *-ar*[2].] In *anat.*, pertaining to ribs and to the scapula; connecting these parts, as a muscle: specifically said of the costoscapularis.

costoscapularis (kos-tō-skap-ū-lā'ris), *a.* used as *n.*; pl. *costoscapulares* (-rēz). [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *scapula*, scapula.] A muscle of the thorax arising from many ribs, and inserted into the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *serratus magnus*. See *serratus*.

costosternal (kos-tō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + NL. *sternum*, breast-bone, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib or costal cartilage and to the sternum: applied to ligaments connecting these parts, or to articulations between them.

costotome (kos'tō-tōm), *n.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. τομός, cutting, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, cut.] A knife, chisel, or shears used in dissection for cutting through the costal cartilages and opening the thoracic cavity; a cartilage-knife.

costotransverse (kos'tō-trans-vėrs'), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + *transversus*, transverse.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the transverse process of a vertebra: applied to the interosseous ligaments connecting these parts.

costovertebral (kos-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [NL., < L. *costa*, a rib, + *vertebra*, a joint, vertebra, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to a rib and to the body of a vertebra: applied to the stellate ligaments connecting these parts. Also *costocentral*.

costoxiphoid (kos-tō-zif'oid), *a.* [< L. *costa*, a rib, + Gr. ξιφοειδής, ensiform: see *xiphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to costal cartilage and to the xiphoid process of the sternum: as, a *costoxiphoid* articulation.

costrel, *n.* Same as *castrel*.

costrel (kos'trel), *n.* [Also *costril*, < ME. *costrel*, *costrelle*, *costril*, also *costret*, *costred*, *costred*, a drinking-cup or flask (ML. *costrellus*, *costerellum*), < W. *costrel*, a cup, flagon.] A flask, flagon, or bottle; specifically, such a vessel of

Costrels.
1, old form, of leather; 2, old form, of earthenware; 3, modern form (West of England), of earthenware.

leather, wood, or earthenware, often of a flattened form, and generally with ears by which it may be suspended, used by British laborers in harvest-time. Sometimes called *pilgrim's bottle*.

> Therwithal a *costrel* taketh he tho,
> And seyde, "Hereof a draught or two
> Gif hym to drynke."
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2666.
>
> A youth, that, following with a *costrel*, bore
> The means of goodly welcome, flesh and wine.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

costrell, **costrelle**, **costril**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *costrel*.

cost-sheet (kôst'shēt), *n.* A statement showing the expense of any undertaking.

costume[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

costume[2] (kos-tūm' or kos'tūm), *n.* [= D. *kostuum* = G. *costüm* = Dan. *kostume*, < F. *costume* (the orig. F. word being *coutume*) = Pr. *costum*, *costuma*, < It. *costuma* = OSp. *costume* = Cat. *costum* = Pg. *costume* (cf. Sp. *costumbre*), < ML. *costuma*, ult. < L. *consuetudo* (*-din-*), custom: see *custom*, which is a doublet of *costume*.] 1. Custom or usage with respect to place and time, as represented in art or literature; distinctive character or habit in action, appearance, dress, etc.; hence, keeping or congruity in representation. [This is the sense in which the word was first used in English, in the latter part of the eighteenth century.]

> Sergius Paulus wears a crown of laurel: this is hardly reconcileable to strict propriety, and to the *costume*, of which Raffaele was in general a good observer.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourse 12.

The cruzado was not current, as it should seem, at Venice, though it certainly was in England at the time of Shakespeare, who has here indulged his usual practice of departing from national *costume*.
Dyce, Ill. of Shakespeare, II. 270.

2. Mode of dressing; external dress. Specifically —(*a*) An established mode or custom in dress; the style of dress peculiar to a people, tribe, or nation, to a particular period, or to a particular character, profession, or class of people. (*b*) A complete dress assumed for a special occasion, and differing from the dress of every-day life: as, a court *costume* (the dress required to be worn by a person who is presented at court). (*c*) A complete outer dress for a woman, especially one made of the same material throughout: as, a walking-*costume*.

All *costume* off a man is pitiful or grotesque. It is only the serious eye peering from and the sincere life passed within it, which ratify and consecrate the *costume* of any people. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 29.

costume[2] (kos-tūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *costumed*, ppr. *costuming*. [< *costume*[2], *n.*; = F. *costumer*, etc.] 1. To dress; furnish with a costume; provide appropriate dress for: as, to *costume* a play; "*costumed* in black," *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.—**2.** Reflexively, to put an unusual dress on; dress for a special occasion.

Attic maidens in procession, or *costuming themselves* therefor. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 96.

costumer (kos-tū'mėr), *n.* One who prepares or arranges costumes, as for theaters, fancy balls, etc.; one who deals in costumes.

costumic (kos-tū'mik), *a.* [< *costume*[2] + *-ic*.] Pertaining to costume or dress; in accordance with the prevailing mode of dress. [Rare.]

A noble painting of Charles II. on horseback, in *costumic* armour. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., I. 457.

costus-root (kos'tus-rōt), *n.* [< *Costus*, NL. specific name from native name, + *root*.] The root of *Saussurea Lappa* (*Aucklandia Costus*), a composite plant of Cashmere. It is collected in enormous quantities for the Chinese market, and is used largely as a medicine in India. It has a pungent aromatic taste, and an odor like that of orris-root.

cosubordinate (kō-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *subordinate*.] Equally subordinate; equivalent as subordiers: as, *cosubordinate* groups in zoölogy. *Mivart*.

cosupreme (kō-sū-prēm'), *a.* and *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *supreme*.] **I.** *a.* Equally supreme.

II. *n.* A partaker of supremacy.

> The phœnix and the dove,
> *Co-supremes* and stars of love.
> *Shak.*, The Phœnix and Turtle, l. 51.

cosurety (kō-shōr'ti), *n.*; pl. *cosureties* (-tiz). [< *co-*[1] + *surety*.] One who is surety with another or others.

cosy, *a.* and *n.* See *cozy*.

cosynt, *n.* and *a.* Middle English for *cosin*, now *cousin*[1].

cot[1] (kot), *n.* [Intimately connected with *cote*[1], a different form, differently used, but closely related: (1) *Cot*[1], < ME. *cot*, *kot*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell (*cott for cote* once in comp. *schepcott*, a sheep-cote), < AS. *cot*, neut., pl. *cotu*, a cot, cottage, a chamber (used in Mat. xxi. 13 to translate L. *spelunca*, a den, sc. of thieves), = ONorth. *cot*, *cott*, neut., a cot, a chamber, = MD. D. *kot* = MLG. LG. *kot* = MG. *kot* (> G. *kot*, *koth*) = Icel. OSw. ODan. *kot*, a cot, hut. (2) *Cote*[1], formerly sometimes also *coat*, < ME. *cote*, a cot, cottage, a chamber, often in comp., fold, coop, pen, sty (see *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*), < AS. *cote*, fem., pl. *cotan*, a cot, cottage, more frequently with umlaut (*o* > *y*), *cyte*, a cot, cottage, chamber, cell, = MD. *kote* = MLG. *kote*, *kotte*, *kate*, LG. *kote*, *kate* = MG. *kote* (> G. *kote*) = Icel. *kyta*, *kytra*, a cot, hut. *Cot*[1] and *cote*[1] are thus respectively neut. and fem. forms of the same word. Hence (from E.) Gael. *cot* = W. *cwt*, a cot; and from Teut.) ML. *cota*, a cot, *cotagium*, E. *cottage*; OBulg. *kotici*, a cell; also (with change of meaning like that in *casuock* and *chasuble*, both ult. < L. *casa*, a cottage), OF. *cote*, etc., a coat, > ME. *cote*, E. *coat*: see *cote*[2] and *coat*[2]. The sense of 'a small bed' is modern. Hence ult. *cottage*, *cotter*[1], etc.] **1.** A small house; a cottage; a hut; a mean habitation.

> No trust in brass, no trust in marble walls;
> Poor *cots* are e'en as safe as princes' halls.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 12.
>
> Behold the *cot* where thrives the industrious swain,
> Source of his pride, his pleasure, and his gain. *Crabbe*.

2. A small bed or crib for a child to sleep in; also, a portable bed formed of canvas, webbing, or other material fastened to a light frame, often made cross-legged to permit folding up. Also called *cot-bed*.

> In the pleasant little trim new nursery . . . is the mother, glaring over the *cot* where the little, soft, round cheeks are pillowed. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxvi.

3. *Naut.*, a swinging bed or hammock of canvas, stiffened by a wooden frame, and having upright sides or canvas to protect the sleeper. It is slung on lanyards called "clues," and secured to hooks in the carlines or deck-beams. It differs from the hammock in the frame and upright sides, and in not being capable of being rolled up and stowed in the nettings. It is now rarely used except in the sick-bay aboard a man-of-war, but was very common in crowded quarters for officers in the American navy to 1865.

4. A leather cover for a finger, used to protect the finger when it is injured or sore, or to shield it from injury, as in dissecting; a finger-stall. —**5.** A sheath or sleeve, as the clothing for a drawing-roller in a spinning-frame.

cot[2] (kot), *n.* [E. dial., formerly also *cote*; cf. *cotton*[2]. Hence *cotgare*.] **1.** Refuse wool. *Knight*; *Halliwell*.—**2.** A fleece of wool matted together; a lock of wool or hair clung together. *Wedgwood*.

cot[3] (kot), *n.* [< Ir. *cot*, a small boat.] A little boat. [Irish.]

> Cymochles of her questioned
> Both what she was, and what that usage ment,
> Which in her *cot* she daily practiced?
> "Vaine man" (saide she), . . .
> My little boat can safely passe this perilous bourne.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 9.

cot[4] (kot), *n.* [Abbr. from *cotquean*.] An effeminate person.

> Some may think it below our hero to stoop to such a mean employment, as the poet has here enjoined him, of holding the candle; and that it looks too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it. *Hist. Tom Thumb*.

cot. An abbreviation of *cotangent*.

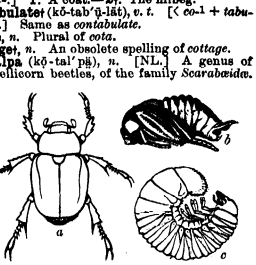
cota (kō'tä), *n.*; pl. *cotæ* (-tē). [ML.: see *cote*[2], *coat*[2].] **1.** A coat.—**2.** The flibeg.

cotabulate (kō-tab'ū-lāt), *v. t.* [< *co-*[1] + *tabulate*.] Same as *contabulate*.

cotæ, *n.* Plural of *cota*.

cotagei, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cottage*.

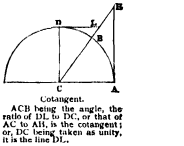
Cotalpa (kō-tal'pä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.



Goldsmith-beetle (*Cotalpa lanigera*).
a, image; *b*, pupa; *c*, larva. (All natural size.)

Their technical characters are: 10-jointed antennæ; the clypeus sutured from the front; the thorax margined at the base; the elytra not margined; and the tarsal claws unequal. *C. lanigera*, the goldsmith-beetle of the eastern United States, is a light-yellow species nearly an inch long.

cotangent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* [< *co-*[2] + *tangent*. A word coined by the English mathematician Edmund Gunter about 1620.] In *trigonom.*, the tangent of the complement of a given arc or angle. Abbreviated *cot*. See the figure.—**Cotangent at a close-point** of an algebraical surface, the tangent of the simple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface with its tangent plane at the close-point.



Cotangent.
ACB being the angle, the ratio of DL to DC, or that of AC to AB, is the cotangent; or, DC being taken as unity, it is the line DL.

cotarnine (kō-tär'nin), *n.* [Transposed from *narcotine*.] An organic base ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$) formed from narcotine by the action of oxidizing agents, as manganese dioxid. It is nonvolatile, and has a bitter taste and faintly alkaline reaction.

cot-bed (kot'bed), *n.* Same as *cot*[1], 2.

cotbetty (kot'bet'i), *n.*; pl. *cotbetties* (-iz). [< *cot* (as in *cotqueen*) + *betty*.] A man who meddles with the domestic affairs of women; a betty. [U. S.]

cote[1] (kōt), *n.* [< ME. *cote*, < AS. *cote*: see further under *cot*[1].] **1.** A hut; a little house; a cottage: same as *cot*[1], 1.

> Albeit a *cote* in our language is a little slight-built country habitation. *Verstegan*, Rest. of Decayed Intelligence, viii.

2. A sheepfold.

> Hezekiah had exceeding much riches and honour: and he made himself . . . stalls for all manner of beasts, and *cotes* for flocks. 2 Chron. xxxii. 28.
>
> The folded flocks penn'd in their wattled *cotes*.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 344.

[In this sense now used chiefly in composition, as *dove-cote*, *hen-cote*, *sheep-cote*, *swine-cote*, etc.]

cote[2], *n.* A former spelling of *coat*[2].

cote[3] (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *côtoyer*, go by the side of, < OF. *costoier*, > also E. *coast*: see *coast*, *v.*] To pass on one side of; pass by; pass.

> We *coted* them on the way; and hither are they coming.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

cote[3], *n.* [< *cote*[3], *v.*] The act of passing by; a going by. *Drayton*.

cote[4] (kōt), *v. t.* [< F. *coter*, < OF. *quoter*, > E. *quote*, q. v.] To quote.

> The text is throughout *coted* in the margin. *Udall*, Pref.
>
> Thou art come . . . from *coting* of ye scriptures, to courting with Ladies. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 320.

cote[5], *n.* An obsolete form of *cot*[2].

cote-a-pyet, *n.* See *courtepy*.

cote-armour, **cote-armure**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *coat-armor*.

cote-hardie, *n.* [OF.] A garment worn by both sexes throughout the fourteenth century. That of the men corresponded nearly to the cassock; that of the women was generally cut somewhat low in the neck, fitting the body closely above the waist, but very full and long in the skirt. The sleeves varied greatly in fashion; those worn by the women were at first close-fitting and buttoned; but toward 1380 the sleeves of the cote-hardie for either sex were loose and long.

> They [streamers from the elbow] first appear as narrow elongations from the sleeve of the upper-tunic or *cote-hardie*.
> *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 108, note.

cötelaine (kō″te-len), *n.* Same as *côteline.*

côtelé (kō″te-lā), *a.* [F., ribbed, ult. < L. **costellatus*: see *costellate.*] In *decorative art*, bounded by many sides, straight or curved, instead of a continuous curved outline: said of a dish, plaque, or the like.

côtelette (kō-te-let′), *n.* [F.] See *cutlet.*

côteline (kō-te-lēn′), *n.* A kind of white muslin, usually a corded muslin. Also written *côtelaine.*

cotemporant (kō-tem′pō-ran), *n.* [Ct. *cotemporaneous.*] A contemporary. *North.* [Rare.]

cotemporaneous, cotemporary. Less usual forms of *contemporaneous, contemporary.*

cotenancy (kō-ten′an-si), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenancy.*] The state of being a cotenant or cotenants; joint tenancy.

The "Judgments of *Co-Tenancy*" is a Brehon law-tract, still unpublished at the time at which I write, and presenting, in its present state, considerable difficulties of interpretation. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 112.

cotenant (kō-ten′ant), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *tenant.*] A tenant in common with another or others; a joint tenant.

coterie (kō′te-rē), *n.* [F., a set, circle, coterie, < OF. *coterie, cotterie*, company, society, association of people, cotter tenure, < ML. *coteria*, an association of cotters to hold any tenure, < *cota*, a cottage: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], *cotter*[1].] A set or circle of persons who are in the habit of meeting for social, scientific, or literary intercourse, or other purposes; especially, a clique.

In the scientific *coteries* of Paris there is just now an American name well known — that of Benjamin Franklin.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together, iv.

The danger, the bloodshed, the patriotism, had been blending *coteries* into communities.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 145.

The House developed a marked tendency to split up into a number of cliques and *coteries*, banded together for the propagation of some crotchet.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 133.

conterminous (kō-tėr′mi-nus), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *terminous*, after *conterminous.*] Same as *conterminous.*

With the fall of these [Greek] communities, there came in the Stoic conception of the universal city, *coterminous* with mankind. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 175.

Côte-rôtie (kōt′rō-tē′), *n.* [F.] An excellent red wine produced in the vineyards of the same name on the Rhône near Lyons, France.

Cotesian (kō-tē′zhi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or discovered by the English mathematician Roger Cotes (1682–1716).—**Cotesian theorem.** Same as *Cotes's properties of the circle* (which see, under *circle*).

cotgare (kot′gār), *n.* [< *cot*[2] + **gare*, perhaps for *gear.*] Refuse wool, flax, etc.

coth[1]† (koth), *n.* [< ME. *coth, cothe*, < AS. *cothu* (pl. *cotha*), *cothe* (pl. *cothan*), disease.] **1.** A disease.

Thise ar so hidus with many a cold *coth.*
Towneley Mysteries, p. 31.

2. A fainting.

Cothe or swownynge, sincopa. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 96.

coth[2]†. An obsolete form of *quoth.*

cothe (kōᵺ), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cothed*, ppr. *cothing.* [E. dial.; also written *coathe*; < *coth*[1], *n.*] To faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cothish† (kō′thish), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Sickly; faint. *Sir T. Browne.*

cothon (kō′thon), *n.* [Gr. *κώθων*, applied to the inner harbor at Carthage, otherwise to a drinking-vessel.] A quay or dock; a wharf. *Worcester.*

cothurn (kō-thėrn′), *n.* [= F. *cothurne* = Sp. It. *coturno* = Pg. *cothurno* = G. *cothurn* = Dan. *kothurne*, < L. *cothurnus*, < Gr. *κόθορνος*, a buskin.] Same as *cothurnus*, which is more commonly used.

The moment had arrived when it was thought that the mask and the *cothurn* might be assumed with effect.
Motley.

cothurnal (kō-thėr′nal), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or characteristic of the cothurnus or buskin; hence, relating to the drama; tragic; cothurnate.

The scene wants actors; I'll fetch more, and clothe It In rich *cothurnal* pomp. *Lust's Dominion*, v. 2.

cothurnate, cothurnated (kō-thėr′nāt, -nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cothurnatus*, < *cothurnus*: see *cothurn* and *-ate*[1].] **1.** Buskined.—**2.** Tragical; solemn or stilted: applied to style.

Desist, O blest man, thy *cothurnate* style,
And from these forced iambics fall awhile.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 848.

cothurned (kō-thėrnd′), *a.* [< *cothurn* + *-ed*[2].] Buskined. [Rare.]

Peasants in blue, red, yellow, mantled and *cothurned.*
Harper's Mag., LXV. 563.

cothurni, *n.* Plural of *cothurnus.*

Cothurnia (kō-thėr′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cothurnus*, a buskin: see *cothurn.*] An extensive genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, of the family *Vorticellidæ* and subfamily *Vaginicolinæ*, founded by Ehrenberg. The species inhabit fresh and salt water, as *C. imberbis* and *C. marítima.*

cothurnus (kō-thėr′nus), *n.*; pl. *cothurni* (-ni). [L., < Gr. *κόθορνος*, a buskin: see *cothurn.*] The buskin of the Greeks and Romans. It was held by the Romans to be a characteristic part of the costume of tragic actors, whence *cothurnus* is sometimes figuratively used for *tragedy.* The Greeks, however, called the shoe of tragic actors *ἔμβας* or *ἐμβατή.* It is shown by monuments to have been a closed shoe, like a usual form of the hunting-buskin, but differing from this in having a very thick sole; and, like the hunting-buskin, it was probably laced high on the leg, though this is not certain. Also *coturnus.*

Cothurnus.—Figure of Artemis, from Purification of Orestes on a Greek red-figured vase.

In their tragedies they [Shakspere's contemporaries] become heavy without grandeur, like Jonson, or mistake the stilts for the *cothurnus*, as Chapman and Webster too often do. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 317.

cothy (kō′thi), *a.* [< *coth*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sickly; faint. [Prov. Eng.]

cotise (kot′se), *n.* In *her.*, same as *cottise.*

coticé (kot-i-sā′), *a.* In *her.*, bendwise: said especially of small pants.

coticular (kō-tik′ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *coticula*, dim. of *cos* (*cot-*), a whetstone.] Pertaining to whetstones; like or suitable for whetstones.

cotidal (kō-tī′dal), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *tidal.*] Marking an equality of tides.—**Cotidal lines**, imaginary lines on the surface of the ocean, throughout which high water takes place at or about the same time.

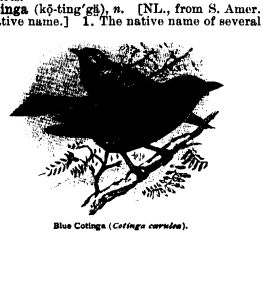
cotidian†, **cotidien**†, *a.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *quotidian.*

cotignac (ko-tē-nyak′), *n.* [See *codiniac.*] A conserve prepared from quinces not entirely ripe. It is stomachic and astringent. *Dunglison.*

Cotile (kō′ti-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1822); often erroneously *Cotyle*; < Gr. *κωτίλη*, fem. of *κωτίλος*, chattering, prattling, babbling; of a swallow, twittering; cf. *κωτίλλειν*, chatter, prattle.] A genus of swallows, of the family *Hirundinidæ*, having a small tuft of feathers isolated at the bottom of the tarsus, a slightly forked tail, the edge of the outer primary not serrate, and plain mouse-gray and white plumage. The type is the well-known bank-swallow, *C. riparia*, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere. See cut under *bank-swallow.* The proper name of the genus is *Clivicola* (which see).

cotillion (kō-til′yon), *n.* [Also, as F., *cotillon* (E. *-ll-* repr. the (former) sound of F. *-l-*), a sort of dance, lit. a petticoat, dim. of OF. *cote*, F. *cotte*, a coat: see *coat*[2].] **1.** A lively French dance, originated in the eighteenth century, for two, eight, or even more performers, and consisting of a variety of steps and figures; specifically, an elaborate series of figures, often known in the United States as the *german.* The term is now often used as a generic name for several different kinds of quadrille.—**2.** Music arranged or played for a dance.—**3.** A black-and-white woolen fabric used for women's skirts.

cotinga (kō-ting′gä), *n.* [NL., from S. Amer. native name.] **1.** The native name of several



Blue Cotinga (*Cotinga cærulea*).

South American manakins: applied to sundry cotingine birds. (*a*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1760 by Brisson to the blue purple-breasted manakin of Edwards, thus becoming in ornithology a genus having this species, *Ampelis cotinga* (Linnæus), or *Cotinga cærulea*, as its type; since made the typical genus of the family *Cotingidæ.* (*b*) [*cap.*] Applied in 1785 by Merrem to a genus of related birds, the cocks-of-the-rock (*Rupicolinæ*), of the genus *Phænicercus.*

2. Any bird of the family *Cotingidæ.*

Cotingidæ (kō-tin′ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-idæ.*] A family of South American passerine birds, proposed by Bonaparte in 1849, of uncertain definition and position, containing the cotingas, manakins, cocks-of-the-rock, bell-birds, fruit-crows, etc. The term is used in varying senses by different authors, and is inextricably confused with *Pipridæ, Ampelidæ, Bombycillidæ*, etc. By G. R. Gray (1869) it is made to cover 62 genera and 160 species, divided into 7 subfamilies: *Tityrinæ, Cotinginæ* (the cotingas proper), *Lipaugininæ, Gymnoderinæ* (the fruit-crows, as the averanos, arapungas, bell-birds, umbrella-birds, etc.), *Piprinæ* (the manakins proper), *Rupicolinæ* (cocks-of-the-rock), and *Phytotominæ.* The group thus constituted is a highly diversified one, containing many beautiful and interesting forms, characteristic of the South American fauna. In a common usage, *Cotingidæ* are exclusive of the *Pipridæ* and *Phytotomidæ* as separate families.

Cotinginæ (kot-in-ji′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cotinga* (*a*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Cotingidæ*, represented by such genera as *Cotinga, Phibalura*, and *Ampelion.*

cotingine (kō-tin′jin), *a.* [< *cotinga* + *-ine*[1].] Like or likened to a cotinga; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotingidæ* or *Cotinginæ*; piprine; ampeline.

cotise, cotised. See *cottise, cottised.*

cotland (kot′land), *n.* [< *cot*[1] + *land.*] Land appendant to a cottage.

cotnar (kot′när), *n.* Same as *catnar.*

coto (kō′tō), *n.* [Sp., a cubit: see *cubit.*] A Spanish measure of length, the eighth part of a vara (which see).

Coto bark (kō′tō bärk). A bark of unknown botanical origin, obtained from Bolivia. It is used in medicine as a remedy in cases of diarrhea.

cotoin (kō′tō-in), *n.* [< *Coto* (*bark*) + *-in*[2].] A substance, crystallizing in yellowish-white prisms, derived from Coto bark.

cotonea (kō-tō′nē-ä), *n.* [NL. ML., var. of L. *cydonia*, quince-tree: see *codiniac, coin*[2], *quince.*] The quince-tree. *Bailey.*

Cotoneaster (kō-tō-nē-as′tėr), *n.* [NL., < NL. *cotonea*, quince (see *quince*), + L. term. *-aster.*] A genus of small trees or trailing shrubs, natural order *Rosaceæ*, resembling the medlar. *C. vulgaris* is a common European rose-colored petals and the margins of the calyx downy. The other species are natives of the south of Europe and the mountains of India and Mexico. They are all adapted for shrubberies.

cotorra (kō-tor′ä), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the agouti.

cotoyé (kō-tō-yā′), *a.* In *her.*, same as *cottised.*

cotquean† (kot′kwēn), *n.* [A word of popular origin, < **cot*, of uncertain origin (conjectured by some to stand for *cock*[1], equiv. to 'male'), + *quean*, a woman. Cf. *cotbetty* and *cuckquean.*] **1.** A man who busies himself with the affairs which properly belong to women.

Cap. Look to the bak'd meats, good Angelica:
Spare not for cost.
Nurse. Go, you *cot-quean*, go,
Get you to bed. *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 4.

I cannot abide these apron husbands; such *cotqueans.*
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, iii. 2.

A states woman is as ridiculous a creature as a *cotquean*; each of the sexes should keep within its bounds. *Addison.*

2. A coarse, masculine woman; a bold hussy.

Scold like a *cotquean*, that's your profession.
Ford, Tis Pity, i. 2.

cotqueanity† (kot′kwēn-i-ti), *n.* [< *cotquean* + *-ity.*] The character or conduct of a cotquean.

We tell thee thou angerest us, cotquean; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cotqueanity.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

cotriple (kō-trip′l), *a.* [< *co-*[1] + *triple.*] In *math.*, connected with a triple branch of a curve.—**Cotriple tangent**, the tangent, at a close point of a surface, of the triple branch of the curve of intersection of the surface and its tangent.

cotrustee (kō-trus-tē′), *n.* [< *co-*[1] + *trustee.*] A joint trustee.

cotset, *n.* [ML. *cotsetus, cothsetus*, Latinized forms of AS. **cotsēta* (Somner—not authenticated) (= MLG. *kotsete, kotse, koste* = G. *kothsasse, kossasse*, also *kossäte, kossat, kotse*); AS. also *cotsetla* (spelled *kotsetla, kotesetla*) (ML. *cotsetle*), with term. *-la* equiv. to *-ere*, E. *-er* (as MLG. *kotseter, kotzer, koster*), < *cot* or *cote*, a cottage, + *sēta* (= G. *sasse*), a settler, dweller

(< *sittan*, pret. pl. *sǽton*, sit), or *setla*, a settler, dweller, < *setl*, a seat: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1], and *seta*, *settle*, *sit*.] See the extract, and that under *cot-setler*.

That record [Domesday Survey] attests the existence of more than 25,000 *servi*, who must be understood to be, at the highest estimate of their condition, landless labourers; over 82,000 bordarii: nearly 7,000 cotarii and *cotseti*, whose names seem to denote the possession of land or houses held by service of labour or rent paid in produce; and nearly 110,000 villani. Above these were the liberi homines and sokemanni, who seem to represent the mediæval and modern freeholder. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 132.

cotsetler, *n.* [An accom. book-form of AS. *cotsetla*: see *cotset*.] Same as *cotset*.

The Kote-Setlan or *cotsetlers* mentioned in Domesday Book are generally described as poor freemen suffered to settle on the lord's estate, but they were more probably freemen who had settled on their share of the common land, of which the lord had legally the dominion, but under the feudal system in many cases claimed to have the fee. *W. K. Sullivan*, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clvii.

Cotswold (kots′wōld), *n.* [< *cot*[1], *cote*[1], pl. *cots*, *cotes*, + *wold*[1]: see *wold*[2].] Literally a wold where there are sheep-cotes: the name of a range of hills in Gloucestershire, England.—**Cotswold sheep**, a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, formerly peculiar to the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, in England.

cotti, *n.* A former spelling of *cot*[1].

cotta (kot′ä), *n.*; pl. *cottas*. [ML. *cotta*, *cota*, > It. *cotta* = F. *cotte*, OF. *cote*, > E. *coat*[2], q. v.] 1. A short surplice, either sleeveless or having half-sleeves. 2. A sort of blanket made of the coarsest wool. *Draper's Dict.*

cottabus (kot′ạ-bus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κότταβος.] An ancient Greek game, which consisted in throwing portions of wine left in drinking-cups into a vessel or upon a specified object, as a plate of bronze, so as to produce a clear sound and without scattering the fluid. From the successful performance of this feat good fortune, especially in love affairs, was augured.

cottage (kot′āj), *n.* [< ME. *cotage* (ML. *cotagium*), < *cot* (see *cot*[1]) + *-age*. F. *cottage* is from E.] 1. A cot; a humble habitation, as of a farm-laborer or a European peasant.

They were right glad to take some corner of a poor *cottage*. *Hooker.*

A peasant bred up in the obscurities of a *cottage*. *South.*

The new tax, imposed upon every inhabited dwelling-house in England and Wales except *cottages*, i. e. houses not paying to church and poor-rates.
Lord Campbell, Lives of Chief Justices in England, III. 194.

2. A small country residence or detached suburban house, adapted to a moderate scale of living.

He passed a *cottage* with a double coach-house,
A *cottage* of gentility.
And he could with a grin
That his favourite sin
Is pride that apes humility.
Southey, The Devil's Walk.

Books, the oldest and the best, stand naturally and rightfully on the shelves of every *cottage*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 112.

Hence — **3.** A temporary residence at a watering-place or a health- or pleasure-resort, often a large and costly structure. [U. S.] — **4.** In *old Eng. law*, the service to which a cotset or cotter was bound.

They held their land of the Knight by *Cottage*, as the Knight held his of the King by Knight service.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

Cottage allotments, in Great Britain, portions of ground which are allotted to the dwellings of country laborers for the purpose of being cultivated by them as gardens. See *allotment system*, under *allotment*.—**Cottage cheese**. See *cheese*[1].—**Cottage china**, English pottery of a cheap sort, especially that produced at Bristol. The name is generally given to table utensils decorated with small bouquets and the like. *Prime.*—**Cottage hospital**. See *hospital*.—**Cottage piano**, a small upright piano.—**Cottage right**, in the early history of Massachusetts, an inferior right of commonage granted by certain towns to inhabitants not included in the original body of proprietors.

cottaged (kot′ājd), *a.* [< *cottage* + *-ed*[2].] Set or covered with cottages.

Humble Harting's *cottaged* vale. *Collins*, Ode to a Lady.

cottagely† (kot′āj-li), *a.* Rustic; suitable to a cottage.

They envy others whatever they enjoy of estates, houses, or ornaments of life, beyond their tenuity or *cottagely* obscurity. *Howell*, Lexicon Tetraglotton, p. 1.

cottager (kot′ā-jėr), *n.* [< *cottage* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who lives in a cottage, in any sense of that word.

Resolve me why the *cottager* and king,
Disquieted alike, draw sigh for sigh.
Young, Night Thoughts, vii.

It has ceased to be fashionable to bathe at Newport. Strangers and servants may do so, but the *cottagers* have withdrawn their support from the ocean.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 104.

2. In *Eng. law*, one who lives on the common without paying any rent or having land of his own.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen and ploughmen be but as their workfolks and labourers, or else mere *cottagers*, which are but housed beggars, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable bands of foot.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII. (Bohn ed.), p. 860.

cottah (kot′ä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A measure of land in Bengal, equal to 720 English square feet.

cottar (kot′ạr), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *cotter*[1].

cottar-town (kot′ạr-toun), *n.* Same as *cotton*.

cottell, *n.* An obsolete form of *cuttle*.

cotter[1] (kot′ėr), *n.* [Also written *cottar* (Sc.), and in technical or historical use also *cottier*; early mod. E. *cottier*, *cottyer*, < ME. *cotyer*, < AF. **cotier*, < ML. *cotarius*, *cottarius*, *cotterius* (cf. MLG. *koter*, *koterer*, MG. *koder* (= G. *köther*, *köter*), MLG. also *kotenere*, G. *köthner*, *kötner*), < *cota*, a cot: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A cottager; in Scotland, one who dwells in a cot or cottage dependent upon a farm. Sometimes a piece of land is attached to the cottage.

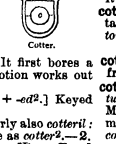
Himself goes patched, like some bare *cotter*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

These peasants proper, who may be roughly described as small farmers or *cottiers*, were distinguished from the farm-servile tenants or laborers in two respects: they were possessors of land in property or usufruct, and they were members of a rural Commune.
D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 460.

Cottars, who seem to have been distinguished from their fellow-villeins simply by their smaller holdings.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 319.

Cottier tenure or system, a tenure of land by which a laborer rents a portion of land directly from the owner, and the conditions of the contract, especially the amount of rent to be paid, are determined not by custom, but by competition. This system was at one time especially characteristic of Ireland, and is not yet entirely extinct there. The tenancy was annual, and the privilege of occupancy was put up at auction, the consequence being excessive competition and exorbitant rents, since the cotter was obliged to get the land at any price in order to live. In an act passed in 1860 to consolidate and amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, cottier tenancies are defined to be cottages with not more than half an acre of land, rented by the month at not more than £6 a year.

cotter[2] (kot′ėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mech.*, a wedge-shaped piece of wood or iron used as a wedge for fastening or tightening. In the adjoining figure, *a* is a cotter connecting the end of the rod *b* with the pin or stud *c*, by means of a wrought-iron strap *d d*, and adjustable bushes; the tapered cotter *a*, passing through corresponding mortises both in the butt *b* and the strap *d d*, serves at once to attach them together and to adjust the bushes to the proper distance from each other. Also called *cotterel*.


Cotter.

cotter-drill (kot′ėr-dril), *n.* A drill used in forming slots. It first bores a hole, and then by a lateral motion works out the slot.

cottered (kot′ėrd), *a.* [< *cotter*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Keyed together by wedges.

cotterel (kot′ėr-el), *n.* [Formerly also *cotteril*: see *cotter*[2].] 1. In *mech.*, same as *cotter*[2].—2. A small iron bar for a window. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** A transmel to support a pot over a fire. *Brockett.* Also *cottrel*.—**4.** The horizontal bar in an old English chimney. See *back-bar*.

cotter-file (kot′ėr-fil), *n.* A file used in forming grooves for the keys, cotters, or wedges used in fixing wheels on their shafts. It is narrow and slim, and tapers on the sides and edges, thus presenting nearly the same section at each point as the cotter.

cotter-plate (kot′ėr-plāt), *n.* In *founding*, a lip or flange of a mold-box. *E. H. Knight.*

cottid (kot′id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cottidæ*.

Cottidæ (kot′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Cottus*, of varying limits in different classifications. (*a*) In early systems, a family of *Acanthopterygii*, having the head variously mailed and protected, and especially a suborbital bone more or less extended over the cheek and articulated behind with the preoperculum. Thus understood, it embraced all the mail-cheeked fishes, and answered to the "joues cuirassées" of Cuvier. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, having a bony stay for the angle of the preopercular, which is armed (the bone arising from the infraorbital ring), and the body naked, or covered with ordinary scales, or incompletely cuirassed with a single series of plate-like scales. In this sense it embraces not only the true *Cottidæ*, but also the *Platycephalidæ*, *Hoplichthyidæ*, *Triglidæ*, and *Rhamphocottidæ* of other authors. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of *Cottoidea* with a well-developed myodome, uninterrupted cranial valleys behind, and the spinous part of the dorsal shorter than the soft part. It includes numerous species of northern fishes, popularly known as sculpins, bullheads, miller's-thumbs, etc. See cut under *sculpin*.

cottier (kot′i-ėr), *n.* See *cotter*[1].

cottierism (kot′i-ėr-izm), *n.* [< *cottier* + *-ism*.] The cottier system of land tenure. See *cottier tenure*, under *cotter*[1].

cottiform (kot′i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cottus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Having the form of fishes of the genus *Cottus*; of or pertaining to the *Cottoidea*; cottoid.

Cottinæ (ko-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cottidæ*, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Cottids with ventral fins and spinous dorsal well developed, thus embracing almost all the family. (*b*) Cottids having the preceding characters and further limited by the form of the spinous part of the dorsal being oblong and not concentrated and elevated. It includes the ordinary forms of the family.

cottine (kot′in), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottinæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Cottinæ*.

cottis, *n.* Same as *cottice*.

cottise (kot′is), *n.* [Formation obscure, but prob. connected with equiv. *cost*[3], F. *côte*, < L. *costa*, a rib.] In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend, being one fourth its width, and half the width of the bendlet. A single one is often called a *cost*, but in the plural *cottises* is always used. Also spelled *cotice*, and formerly *cotice*, *cotis*.

cottised (kot′ist), *a.* In *her.*, accompanied by two or more cottises, as a bend. Also *cotised*, *cotyé*.—**Cottised double**, having two cottises on each side.—**Cottised treble**, having three cottises on each side.

A Bend Cottised, or a bend accompanied by two cottises.

cottle (kot′l), *n.* [Etym. unknown.] A part of a mold used by pewterers in the formation of their wares. *Imp. Dict.*

cottoid (kot′oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cottus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cottoidea*; cottiform.

II. *n.* A cottid.

Cottoidea (ko-toi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) Corresponding to the mail-cheeked fishes of the old authors. (*b*) Restricted to the mail-cheeked fishes with the post-temporals simply articulated with the cranium, one pair of dentigerous epipharyngeals, hypercoracoid and hypocoracoid separated by the intervention of actinosts, and ribs fitting into notches in the vertebræ. It thus includes the families *Cottidæ* and *Hemitripteridæ*.

cottoidean (ko-toi′dē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cottoidea*.

II. *n.* A fish of the superfamily *Cottoidea*.

cottolene (kot′ō-lēn), *n.* A substance made from beef suet and cotton-seed oil.

cotton[1] (kot′n), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *cotown*, *cotin*, *cotin* = MD. *kottoen*, *kattoen*, D. *katoen* (> MHG. *kottun*, G. *kattun* = Sw. Dan. *kattun* = mod. Icel. *kotūn*), < OF. *coton*, F. *coton* = Pr. *coton* = It. *cotone*, formerly *cotono*, < Sp. *coton* = Pg. *cotão*, cotton, printed cotton cloth, Sp. *algodon* = Pg. *algodão*, cotton (> ult. E. *acton*, q. v.), < Ar. *al*, the, + *qŭtn*, cotton. Cf. Gael. *cotan* = W. *cotwm*, cotton, from E.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The white fibrous substance clothing the seeds of the cotton-plant (*Gossypium*). See cut under *cotton-plant*. It consists of simple delicate tubular hair-like cells, flattened and somewhat twisted. Its commercial value depends on the length and strength of the fiber. It is the clothing material of a large proportion of the human race, its use dating back to a very early period. In commercial importance cotton exceeds all other staples. Great Britain ranks first in the consumption of the raw material, the United States being second, and then France. Cotton consists of nearly pure cellulose, and when acted upon by nitric acid yields a nitro-compound known as guncotton, which is a powerful explosive, and when dissolved in ether and alcohol forms collodion. Cotton is very extensively used in the manufacture of thread, and for many purposes in the arts. In surgery it is employed for many purposes, and especially as a dressing for burns, scalds, etc. See *cotton-plant*, *Gossypium*.

Theise men ben the beste worcheres of Gold, Sylver, *Cotton*, Sylk, and of alle suche thinges, of ony other, that be the World. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 212.

2. Cloth made of cotton. It was originally obtained in Europe from India, always famous for the excellence and fineness of its cotton fabrics, as in the Dacca muslins, and has long been in use throughout the East. In 1700 the importation into England was prohibited, and in 1721 fines were imposed upon the venders and wearers of cotton, because it was thought to interfere with the home manufacture of woolens and linens. Modern inventions facilitating its manufacture by machinery have built up an immense industry in Europe and the United States. See *cotton-gin*, *spinning-jenny*.

3. Thread made of cotton: as, a spool of *cotton* contains 200 yards.—**4.** The wick of a candle.

Lueignoli, . . . weckes or *cottons* of candles. *Florio.*

5. The cotton-plant; cotton-plants collectively.—**Absorbent cotton,** cotton freed from fatty matters, for use in surgery.—**Corkwood cotton.** See *silk-cotton*, below.—**Cotton famine,** a term used to describe the disastrous depression produced in British manufactures by the American civil war, which hindered the exportation of cotton from the southern United States.—**Cotton States,** in *U. S. hist.*, those States in which cotton is mainly produced, especially South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas: to these North Carolina and Tennessee are often added.—**French cotton,** the silky down of *Calotropis procera*, an asclepiadaceous plant of Africa and southern Asia.—**Gray cotton,** a commercial name for unbleached and undyed cotton cloth. Also called *gray goods.*—**Lavender-cotton,** the popular name of *Santolina Chamæcyparissus*, a dwarf composite shrub of southern Europe, clothed with a dense hoary pubescence.—**Marine cotton.** Same as *adenos.*—**Mineral cotton,** a fine glossy fiber, commonly called *mineral wool.*—**Philosophic cotton,** flowers of zinc, which resemble cotton.—**Sea-island cotton,** the cotton grown on the islands and sea-coast in the southern United States, especially between Charleston and Savannah.—**Silicate cotton,** furnace-slag changed into a fibrous mass resembling wool by a strong jet of steam turned upon it as it runs from the furnace. Also called *slag-wool.*—**silk-cotton,** the silky covering of the seeds of *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of *Bombax Malabaricum*, of *Ochroma Lagopus* (also called *corkwood cotton*), and other bombaceous trees of the tropics. It is used for stuffing cushions and for other similar purposes, but is of no value for textile use.—**Soluble cotton,** guncotton, soluble in ether or ether and alcohol. See *collodion.*—**Upland cotton,** cotton grown on the uplands of the southern United States.

II. *a.* Made of cotton; consisting of cotton: as, *cotton* cloth.

He brought to her a *cotton* gown.
Rob Roy (Child's Ballads, VI. 205).

Cotton batting, a preparation of raw cotton for stuffing or quilting, usually in rolls.—**Cotton damask,** a material, woven in different colors, used for curtains and upholstery.—**Cotton flannel.** Same as *Canton flannel* (which see, under *flannel*).—**Cotton parchment,** a parchment-like material made from cleaned cotton fiber by digesting it in a solution of sulphuric acid, glycerin, and water, and then rolling it into sheets.—**Cotton prints,** cotton cloth printed in various colors and patterns. See *calico.*—**Cotton rep,** a heavy colored cotton cloth used for the lining of curtains, etc.—**Cotton velvet,** a cotton fabric made in imitation of silk velvet, used for dresses, etc., now called *velveteen.*—**Cotton wadding,** a prepared sheet or roll of raw cotton, similar to the batting, only much thinner and inclosed between glazed surfaces, used for interlining and quilting.

cotton[1] (kot'n), *v.* [< *cotton*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To rise with a nap, like cotton.

It *cottons* well; it cannot choose but bear
A pretty nap. *Middleton*, Family of Love, iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To envelop in cotton; hence, to coddle; make much of. [Rare.]

Already in our society, as it exists, the bourgeois is too much *cottoned* about for any zest in living.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 477.

cotton[2] (kot'n), *v. i.* [Common E. dial., also written *cotten*; origin uncertain. Wedgwood connects it with *cot*, a fleece of wool matted together, a lock of wool or hair clung together: see *cot*[2].] **1.** To agree; suit; fit or go well together.

Ud's foot, I must take some pains, I see, or we shall never have this gear *cotton*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.
How now, lads? does our conceit *cotton?*
Middleton, Family of Love, v. 3.

2. To become closely or intimately associated (with); acquire a strong liking (for); take (to): absolutely or with *to*, formerly *with*. [Colloq.]

A quarrel will end in one of you being turned off, in which case it will not be easy to *cotton with* another.
Swift.

For when once Madam Fortune deals out her hard raps,
It's amazing to think
How one *cottons to* Drink!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 312.

cottonade (kot-n-ād'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ade*[1].] A name given to different varieties of cotton cloth, generally to inferior, coarser, and less durable kinds.

He was dressed in a suit of Attakapas *cottonade*.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 95.

cottonary† (kot'n-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cotton.

Cottonary and woolly pillows. *Sir T. Browne.*

cotton-blue (kot'n-blō), *n.* A coal-tar color similar to soluble blue, used in dyeing. See *blue*, *n.*

cotton-broker (kot'n-brō'kėr), *n.* A broker who deals in cotton.

cotton-cake (kot'n-kāk), *n.* The cake remaining after the oil has been expressed from the seeds of the cotton-plant. It is used as food for cattle.

cotton-chopper (kot'n-chop'ėr), *n.* An implement for cutting openings in a row of growing cotton-plants, so as to leave them in bunches or hills.

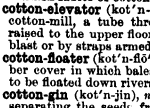
cotton-cleaner (kot'n-klē'nėr), *n.* Same as *cotton-picker*, 2.

cottonee (kot-n-ē'), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ee.*] A Turkish fabric of cotton and silk satinet.

cotton-elevator (kot'n-el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* In a cotton-mill, a tube through which cotton is raised to the upper floors by means of an air-blast or by straps armed with spikes.

cotton-floater (kot'n-flō'tėr), *n.* An india-rubber cover in which bales of cotton are placed to be floated down rivers.

cotton-gin (kot'n-jin), *n.* A machine used in separating the seeds from cotton fibers. The earliest cotton-gin was the *saw-gin*, invented by Eli Whitney (1765–1825). In this the fiber rests upon or against a grid, into the openings of which project the teeth of a gang of saws mounted upon a revolving mandrel. The teeth of the saws catch the fibers and draw them away from the seeds. The latter, being too large to pass through the openings, roll downward and out of the machine. The fibers, removed from the saws by a revolving brush, pass between rollers, and are delivered from the machine in the form of a lap. Other and similar machines have projecting needles, pins, hooked or curved wire teeth, instead of saws. In the *roller-gin* the fibers are drawn between rollers guarded by blades which prevent the passage of the seeds. Another form has an intermittent action, the fibers being held between nipping blades and the seeds pushed clear from them, fiber and seed being delivered in different directions.


Cotton-gin.

cotton-grass (kot'n-grās), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Eriophorum*, natural order *Cyperaceæ*. They are rush-like plants, common in swampy places, with spikes resembling tufts of cotton. The cottony substance has been used for stuffing pillows, making candle-wicks, etc. Also *cotton-rush*, *cotton-sedge.*

Cottonian (ko-tō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to or founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton (1571–1631).—**Cottonian Library,** a famous library in England, founded by Sir Robert Bruce Cotton early in the seventeenth century, increased by his son and grandson, and then handed over to trustees for the benefit of the nation. It is now in the British Museum.

cottonize (kot'n-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cottonized*, ppr. *cottonizing.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ize.*] To reduce the condition of cotton, or cause to resemble cotton, as flax, hemp, etc.

cottonizing (kot'n-i-zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cottonize*, *v.*] A process applied to many fibers, as flax, hemp, etc., reducing them to a short staple which can be worked on cotton-machinery.

cotton-lord (kot'n-lôrd), *n.* A rich cotton-manufacturer; a magnate of the cotton industry.

cotton-machine (kot'n-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for carding or spinning cotton.

cotton-manufactory, cotton-mill (kot'n-man-ū-fak'tō-ri, -mil), *n.* A building provided with machinery for carding, roving, spinning, and weaving cotton, by the force of water or steam.

cotton-mouth (kot'n-mouth), *n.* A venomous serpent of the southern United States, a species of moccasin or *Trigonocephalus*: so called from a white streak along the lips.

cottonocracy (kot-n-ok'ra-si), *n.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-o-cracy*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, etc.] Those planters, merchants, and manufacturers, collectively, who control the cotton trade; especially, in *U. S. hist.*, before the civil war, the cotton-planting interest in the slave States. [Cant.]

cotton-opener (kot'n-ō'pn-ėr), *n.* A machine for picking, shaking, and blowing baled cotton, and forming it into a fleecy lap.

cottonous† (kot'n-us), *a.* [< *cotton*[1] + *-ous.*] Same as *cottony.*

There is a Salix near Darking in Surrey, in which the Julus bears a thick *cottonous* substance.
Evelyn, Sylva, xx. § 8.

cotton-picker (kot'n-pik'ėr), *n.* **1.** A machine for picking cotton from the bolls of the plant. —**2.** A machine used to open cotton further and clean it from dirt and other extraneous matter, after it comes from the cotton-opener. It affects this by subjecting the cotton to the action of rapidly revolving beaters and toothed cylinders, and to a blast. The cotton as it passes out is wound into a lap. Also *cotton-cleaner.*

cotton-plant (kot'n-plant), *n.* The popular name of several species of *Gossypium*, natural order *Malvaceæ*, from which the well-known textile substance cotton is obtained. The genus is indigenous to both hemispheres, and the plants are now cultivated all over the world within the limits of 36° north and south of the equator. All the species are perennial and become somewhat shrubby, but in cultivation they are usually treated as annuals. They have alternate stalked and lobed leaves, large yellow flowers, becoming reddish on the second day, and a three- or five-celled capsule, which bursts open when ripe through the middle of the cells, liberating the numerous black seeds covered with the beautiful filamentous cotton. The species yielding the

Branch of Cotton-plant (*Gossypium herbaceum*). *a*, opened boll or capsule.

cotton of commerce are: *G. Barbadense*, known as sea-island cotton, with a fine, soft, silky staple nearly two inches long; *G. herbaceum*, yielding the upland or short-staple cotton of the United States; and *G. arboreum.* Many varieties of these species are known. The kidney, Peruvian, Brazil, and Bahia cottons of commerce are all produced by varieties of *G. Barbadense.* Nankin cotton is a naturally colored variety. Cotton-seed, after the removal of the fiber, yields upon pressure a large amount of yellow oil, with a bland, nut-like taste, closely resembling olive-oil, as a substitute or adulterant for which it is largely used. The residue after the extraction of the oil, called *cotton-cake*, is valuable as food for cattle and as a manure. The bark of the root is used in medicine, acting upon the uterine system in the same manner as ergot. Also called *cotton-shrub.*

cotton-planter (kot'n-plan'tėr), *n.* **1.** One who plants or raises cotton.—**2.** A machine for planting cotton.

cotton-powder (kot'n-pou'dėr), *n.* An explosive prepared from guncotton, of greater density than the latter, and safer for dry storage.

cotton-press (kot'n-pres), *n.* A press used for compressing cotton into bales. The forms are numerous, embracing nearly all the devices for obtaining great pressure.

cotton-rat (kot'n-rat), *n.* A common indigenous rodent quadruped, *Sigmodon hispidus*, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, found in the cotton-fields and other lowlands of the southern United States. It superficially resembles the common Norway rat, but is only about two thirds as large. See *Sigmodon.*

cotton-rush (kot'n-rush), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass.*

cotton-scraper (kot'n-skrā'pėr), *n.* A form of cultivator which scrapes the earth around cotton-plants or away from them, as may be required. It is sometimes attached to the stock of the cotton-plow.

cotton-sedge (kot'n-sej), *n.* Same as *cotton-grass.*

cotton-seed (kot'n-sēd), *n.* The seed of the cotton-plant.—**Cotton-seed cleaner.** (*a*) A machine which pulls the fiber from cotton-seed. (*b*) A machine which compresses the fiber upon the seed, so that it can be sown by an ordinary machine.—**Cotton-seed mill,** a mill for grinding cotton-seed.—**Cotton-seed oil,** oil expressed from the seed of the cotton-plant. See *cotton-plant.*

cotton-shrub (kot'n-shrub), *n.* Same as *cotton-plant.*

cotton-stainer (kot'n-stā'nėr), *n.* A familiar heteropterous insect or bug of the family *Pyrrhocoridæ*, *Dysdercus suturellus*: so called from its staining cotton an indelible reddish or yellowish color.

cotton-sweep (kot'n-swēp), *n.* A small plow used in cultivating cotton-plants.

cottontail (kot'n-tāl), *n.* The popular name, especially in the South, for the common rabbit of the United States, *Lepus sylvaticus*: so named from the conspicuous fluffy white fur on the under side of the tail. Also called *molly cottontail.* See cut on following page.

cotton-thistle (kot'n-this'l), *n.* The popular name of *Onopordon Acanthium*, a stout hoary thistle found in the south of England, and naturalized in New England: so called from its cottony white stem and leaves.

cotton-tree (kot'n-trē), *n.* **1.** The *Bombax Malabaricum*, native in India. The silky hairs surrounding the seeds are used for stuffing cushions, etc.—**2.** The cottonwood of America.

Cottontail, or Wood-rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*).

cotton-waste (kot'n-wāst), *n.* Refuse cotton yarn used to wipe oil and dust from machinery, and as packing for axle-boxes, etc.

The color in a state of fine powder is dusted on the oiled surface with fine *cotton-waste*.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 90.

cottonweed (kot'n-wēd), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Gnaphalium* and *Filago:* so named from the soft white pubescence that covers it.

cottonwood (kot'n-wud), *n.* The name of several species of the genus *Populus* in the United States, from the light cottony tuft at the base of the numerous small seeds. The common eastern species are *P. monilifera* and the swamp- or river-cottonwood, *P. heterophylla*. West of the Rocky Mountains the cottonwoods are *P. angustifolia*, *P. Fremontii*, and *P. trichocarpa*. The wood is very light, soft, and close-grained, liable to warp and difficult to season, but largely used in the manufacture of paper-pulp, and for barrels, packing-cases, woodenware, etc. Cross-sections of the trunk of *P. monilifera* are used as polishing-wheels in glass-grinding.

cotton-wool (kot'n-wul'), *n.* Raw cotton; cotton fiber either on the boll or prepared for use.

The principal commodity of Smyrna is *Cotton-wooll*, which there groweth in great quantity.
Sandys, Travalles, p. 12.

Among other goods, much *cotton-wool* was brought into the country from the Indies. *Everett*, Orations, II. 80.

cotton-worm (kot'n-wėrm), *n.* The larva of *Aletia xylina* (Say), an insect very destructive to the cotton-crop of the United States and of Central and South America. The parent moth is of a buff color, inclining to olivaceous; the eggs are flattened, and are laid on the under side of the leaves of the cotton-plant. The larva is a semi-looper, and the chrysalis is

Cotton-worm (*Aletia xylina*), natural size.
a, egg, enlarged; *b*, worm, one third grown; *c*, side view of full-grown worm; *d*, top view of worm; *e*, cocoon; *f*, chrysalis; *g*, moth.

formed in a loose cocoon within a folded leaf. It is confined to plants of the genus *Gossypium*, and in some years causes a loss of many millions of dollars to the cotton-growers of the United States. It has been a subject of government investigation, and exhaustive reports have been published upon it.

cottony (kot'n-i), *a.* [< *cotton*1 + *-y*1.] Like cotton; downy; nappy. Also formerly *cottonous*.

Oaks bear also a knur, full of a *cottony* matter, of which they antiently made wick for their lamps and candles.
Evelyn, Sylva, iii., § 17.

The *cottony* substance seems to the eye to consist of bundles of fine fibers. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 501.

Cotto-scombriformes (kot-ō-skom-bri-fôr'-mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cottus*, q. v., + *Scomber*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the eighth division of *Acanthopterygii*. The technical characters are: spines developed in one of the fins at least; the dorsal fins either continuous or close together; the spinous dorsal fin, if present, always short, sometimes modified into tentacles or into a suckorial disk; the soft dorsal fin always long, if the spinous is absent, both sometimes terminating in finlets; ventral thoracic or jugular fin, if present, never modified into an adhesive apparatus; and no prominent anal papilla.

cot-town (kot'toun), *n.* In Scotland, a small village or hamlet occupied by cotters dependent on a considerable farm. Also called *cotter-town*.

cottrel (kot'rel), *n.* Same as *cotterel*, 3.

Cottus (kot'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κόττος, a fish, perhaps the bullhead or miller's-thumb.] A genus of fishes with an enlarged depressed head, typical of the family *Cottidæ*. The name has been used in different senses at different periods. Formerly it was very comprehensive, including not only all the *Cottidæ*, but various other forms; but by successive restrictions it has been limited by most authors to the sculpins and closely related marine species, and by others to the miller's-thumb, a fresh-water species. See cut under *sculpin*.

cotuit, *n.* [< L. *cotula*, a vessel, a measure: see *cotyle*.] Same as *cotyle*, 1.

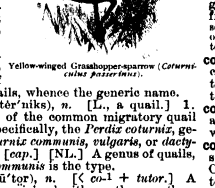
Of that thei doo
VIII *cotuit* in a steine [and] hundrid of wynes tric.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Cotula (kot'ū-lä), *n.* [NL.; more prop. *Cotyla;* < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, cup, socket: see *cotyle*.] A genus of weedy composites, allied to *Anthemis*, natives of extra-tropical South America, South Africa, and Australia. The *Cotula* of pharmacy is the same as *Anthemis Cotula*, and is used therapeutically like camomile.

cotunnite (ko-tun'īt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Cotugno*, an Italian physician (1736–1822).] Lead chlorid occurring in white acicular crystals, with adamantine luster, first found in the crater of Vesuvius after the eruption of 1822.

Coturnicops (kō-tėr'ni-kops), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < L. *coturnix* (-*nic-*), a quail, + Gr. ὤψ, eye, face (appearance).] A genus of small American crakes, of the family *Rallidæ*, containing the little yellow rail, *C. noveboracensis*.

Coturniculus (kot-ėr-nik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1838), dim. of L. *coturnix*, a quail.] A genus of small American finches, of the family *Fringillidæ;* the grasshopper-sparrows, of which there are several species, as the yellow-winged (*C. passerinus*), Henslow's (*C. henslowi*), and Le Conte's (*C. leconteii*), of diminutive size, with turgid bills, short wings, acute tail-feathers, and a general appearance suggestive of miniature quails, whence the generic name.



Yellow-winged Grasshopper-sparrow (*Coturniculus passerinus*).

coturnix (kō-tėr'niks), *n.* [L., a quail.] 1. An old name of the common migratory quail of Europe; specifically, the *Perdix coturnix*, generically *Coturnix communis, vulgaris*, or *dactylisonans*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of quails, of which *C. communis* is the type.

cotutor (kō-tū'tor), *n.* [< *co-*1 + *tutor*.] A joint tutor; one joined with another or others in the education or care of a child. [Rare.]

If every means be ineffectual, a special tutor or *co-tutor* is assigned to watch over the education of the children.
Sir W. Hamilton.

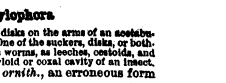
cotyla (kot'i-lä), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). [NL.] Same as *cotyle*, 2.

cotyle (kot'i-lē), *n.*; pl. *cotylæ* or *cotyles* (-lē, -lēz). [Gr. κοτύλη (> L. *cotula*, NL. *cotyla*), a vessel, cup, socket, any hollow.] 1. Pl. *cotylæ* (-lē). In *Gr. antiq.*: (*a*) A small drinking- or dipping-vessel, the exact form of which is uncertain. (*b*) An ancient Greek unit of capacity, varying from less than half a pint to a quart, United States (old wine) measure. The Attic cotyle, being the 144th of a metretes, was, according to extant measuring-vessels, 0.269 liter. That of Egypt under the Ptolemies was about the same. The cotyle of Ægina was probably 1.42 of the Attic, or 0.382 liter. The Pergamenian cotyle is said to be ½ of the Attic, or 0.462 liter. The cotyle of Laconia, according to a standard found at Gythium, was 0.954 liter. At least half a dozen different cotylæ were in use in Ptolemaic and Roman Egypt, and there were probably many others throughout the Greek world.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cup-like cavity; an acetabulum. (*a*) The socket of the femur; the acetabulum of the haunch-bone, receiving the head of the thigh-bone. (*b*) One of the suckers or disks on the arms of an acetabuliferous cephalopod. (*c*) One of the suckers, disks, or bothria of the head of various worms, as leeches, cestoids, and trematoids. (*d*) The cotyloid or coxal cavity of an insect.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *ornith.*, an erroneous form of *Cotile*.

cotyledon (kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.* [NL. (L., a plant, navelwort), < Gr. κοτυληδών, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity, a socket, a plant (prob. navelwort), < κοτύλη, a hollow: see *cotyle*.] 1. The seed-lobe or rudimentary leaf of the embryo in plants. There may be only one, as in all monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, or two, as in nearly all dicotyledonous or exogenous plants, or several in a whorl, as in most *Coniferæ*. In many cases the cotyledons are large as compared with the rest of the embryo, being a storehouse of nourishment for the young plant in its earliest stage of growth, or they may be small, as in most albuminous seeds, in which the albumen is a supply of food. The arrangement of the cotyledons within the seeds is very various. The more important modifications of position are those of *accumbent* cotyledons, in which the radicle is laid against the back of the cotyledons, and *incumbent*, where it is applied to the edge.



Cotyledons, separate (enlarged) and in their seeds.
1. Monocotyledon (seed of *Arum maculatum*). 2. Dicotyledon (seed of *Juglans regia*). 3. Polycotyledon (seed of *Pinus sylvestris*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, with very thick fleshy leaves and showy flowers. Many species are in cultivation, especially for bedding purposes, chiefly Mexican species formerly referred to *Echeveria*. The navelwort of Europe is *C. Umbilicus*.

3. In *anat.*, one of the distinct patches in which the villi of a cotyledonary placenta are gathered upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonal (kot-i-lē'dọn-al), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of or belonging to the cotyledon; resembling a cotyledon.

cotyledonar (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạr), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ar*2.] Same as *cotyledonal*.

cotyledonary (kot-i-lē'dọn-ạ-ri), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ary*2.] Provided with, or as if with, cotyledons; specifically, in *anat.*, tufted: said of the placenta when the villi are gathered in distinct patches or cotyledons upon the surface of the chorion.

cotyledonoid (kot-i-lē'dọn-oid), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-oid*.] In *bryology*, a filament produced by the germination of a spore: so called on the supposition that it is analogous to a true cotyledon, but more properly called *protonema*.

cotyledonous (kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [< *cotyledon* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to cotyledons; having a seed-lobe: as, *cotyledonous* plants.

Cotylidea (kot-i-lid'ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket, + *-id-ea*.] A large group of worms, of uncertain extent: so called from the possession of suckers or cotyles. In some usages it is a synonym of the class *Platyelminthæ*; in others it unites the leeches (*Hirudinea*) with the trematoids and cestoids.

cotyliform (ko-til'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *forma*, form.] In *physiol.*, having the form of a cotyle; shaped like a cup, with a tube at the base.

cotyligerous (kot-i-lij'ę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotyla*, a cotyle, + L. *gerere*, carry.] 1. Furnished with cotyles.—2. Same as *cotylophorous*.

cotyloid (kot'i-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κοτύλη, a socket (see *cotyle*), + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* 1. Cupped; cup-like: in *anat.*, specifically applied to the acetabulum or socket of the thigh-bone; acetabular: in *entom.*, applied to the cavity in which the coxa or basal joint of the leg is inserted.—2. Pertaining to or connected with a cotyle.—**Cotyloid bone**, a small bone which in some animals forms the ventral part of the floor of the cotyloid fossa: it has not been found in man.—**Cotyloid cavity** or **fossa**, the acetabulum.—**Cotyloid ligament**, a thick fibrocartilaginous ring around the margin of the acetabulum and bridging the cotyloid notch.—**Cotyloid notch**, the notch in the anterior lower part of the acetabulum, which transmits vessels and nerves.

II. *n.* In *entom.*, one of the coxal cavities or hollows in the lower surface of the thorax in which the coxæ are articulated. Also called *acetabulum*.

cotyloidal (kot-i-loi'dạl), *a.* Same as *cotyloid*.

Cotylophora (kot-i-lof'ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cotylophorus*: see *cotylophorous*.] In Huxley's classification, the typical ruminants. The term is coextensive with the suborder *Ruminantia* without the *Tragulidæ* and the *Camelidæ*. It is derived from the gathering of the villi of the fetal placenta into cotyledons, which are received into persistent elevations of the mucous membrane of the uterus.

The *Cotylophora* are represented in all parts of the world excepting the Australian and Novo-Zelanian provinces. They have not yet been traced back farther than the miocene epoch. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 338.

cotylophorous (kot-i-lof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cotylophorus*, < Gr. κοτύλη, a hollow, a cup, a socket (see *cotyle*), + -φόρος, -bearing, < φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] Having a cotyledonary placenta, as a ruminant; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cotylophora*. Also *cotyligerous*.

coua (kō'ä), *n.* [P., from the native S. Amer. name.] 1. An American cuckoo of the genus *Coccyzus* or subfamily *Coccyzinæ*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of Madagascan cuckoos, typical of the subfamily *Couinæ*.

couardt, *n.* An obsolete form of *coward*.

coucal (kō'kal), *n.* [Mentioned prob. for the first time in Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," beginning about 1796; perhaps native African.] An African or Indian spur-heeled cuckoo: a name first definitely applied by Cuvier in 1817 to the birds of the genus *Centropus* (Illiger).

couch1 (kouch), *v.* [< ME. *couchen*, lay, place, set, refl. lay one's self down, intr. lie down, < OF. *coucher*, *couchier*, *colcher*, F. *coucher* = Pr. *colcar*, *colgar* = It. *colcare*, *collocare*, lay, place, < L. *collocare*, place together, < *com-*, together, + *locare*, place, < *locus*, a place: see *locus*, *locate*, and cf. *collocate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lay down or away; put in a resting-place or in a repository of any kind; place; deposit. [Archaic.]

> Sacrifise solemne, besoght at that tyme, . . .
> And the carcas full clanly *couchid* on the auter.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11789.

It is at this day in use, in Gaza, to *couch* potsherds, or vessels of earth, in their walls, to gather the wind from the top, and pass it down in spouts into rooms.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 776.

Can reason *couch* itself within that frame?
Shirley, The Traitor, I. 2.

The waters *couch* themselves, as close as may be, to the centre of this globe in a spherical convexity.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Specifically—2. To cause to recline or lie upon a bed or other place of rest; dispose or place upon, or as upon, a couch or bed.

> Where unbruised youth, with unstuff'd brain,
> Doth *couch* his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3.

3. In *brewing*, to spread out upon a floor, as steeped barley, in order to promote germination.—4. In *paper-making*, to take (a sheet of pulp) from the mold or apron on which it has been formed, and place it upon a felt.—5†. To lay together closely.

> Worke wel knit and *couched* togither.
> *Nomenclator* (1585).

6†. To cause to hide or seek concealment; cause to lie close or crouch.

> A falcon towering in the skies
> *Coucheth* the fowl below with his wings' shade.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 507.

7. To include in the meaning of a word or statement; express; put in words; especially, to imply without distinctly stating; cover or conceal by the manner of stating: often, in the latter sense, with *under*: as, the compliment was *couched* in the most fitting terms; a threat was *couched under* his apparently friendly words.

> Speech by meeter is a kind of vtterance, more cleanly *couched* and more delicate to the eare than prose is.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

> Ignominious words, though clerkly *couch'd*.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

There is scarcely a garden in China which does not contain some fine moral, *couched under* the general design.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

To this communication Perth proposed an answer *couched* in the most servile terms.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

8. To lower (a spear) to a horizontal position; place (a spear) under the right armpit and grasp (it) with the right hand, thus presenting the point toward the enemy. The use of the *rest* was of late introduction, and was not essential to the couching of a spear.

> His mighty speare he *couched* warily.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 38.

> And as I placed in rest my spear
> My hand so shook for very fear,
> I scarce could *couch* it right.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 20.

Then in the lists were *couched* the pointless spears.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

9. In *surg.*, to remove (a cataract) by inserting a needle through the coats of the eye and pushing the lens downward to the bottom of the vitreous humor, so as to be out of the axis of vision; remove a cataract from in this manner. See *cataract*, 3.

> Some artist, whose nice hand
> *Couches* the cataracts, and clears his sight. *Dennis.*

10†. To inlay; trim; adorn.

> His coote-armure was of cloth of Tars,
> *Couched* with perles whyte and rounde and grete.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1903.

Couched harp, the spinet.

II. *intrans.* 1. To lie in a place of rest or deposit; rest in a natural bed or stratum. [Archaic.]

> Blessed of the Lord be his land, for the . . . dew, and for the deep that *coucheth* beneath. Deut. xxxiii. 13.

2. To lie on a couch, bed, or place of repose; lie down; take a recumbent posture.

> Madam, if he had *couched* with the lamb,
> He had no doubt been stirring with the lark.
> *B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, i. 4.

> When Love's fair goddess
> *Couched* with her husband in his golden bed.
> *Dryden.*

3. To lie as in ambush; be hidden or concealed; lie close; crouch.

> We'll *couch* i' the castle-ditch, till we see the light of our fairies. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

> I saw a bright green snake, . . .
> Green as the herbs in which it *couched*,
> Close by the dove's its head it crouched.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii.

4. To lie down, crouch, or squat, as an animal.

> Fierce tigers *couched* around. *Dryden.*

> The chase neglected, and his hound
> *Couch'd* beside him on the ground.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

5. To bend or stoop, as under a burden.

> An aged Squire . . .
> That seemed to *couch* under his shield three-square,
> As if that age badd him that burden spare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 4.

> Issachar is a strong ass *couching* down between two burdens. Gen. xlix. 14.

6. In *embroidery*, to lay the thread on the surface of the foundation and secure it by stitches of fine material. See *couching*1, 5.

couch1 (kouch), *n.* [< ME. *couche*, *cowche*, lair, < OF. *couche*, *colche*, F. *couche* = Pr. *colga*, a bed, couch; from the verb.] 1. A bed; a place for sleep or rest.

> O thou dull god [Sleep], why liest thou with the vile,
> In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly *couch*?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

> Approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his *couch*
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.
> *Bryant*, Thanatopsis.

2. A long seat, commonly upholstered, having an arm at one end, and often a back, upon which one can rest at full length; a lounge.

> There they drank in cups of emerald, there at tables of ebony lay,
> Rolling on their purple *couches* in their tender effeminacy.
> *Tennyson*, Bodkins.

3. Any place for retirement and repose, as the lair of a wild beast, etc.

> The beasts that roune astraye, seketh their accustomed *couches*. *Bp. Bale*, Pref. to Leland's Journey, sig. D, 2.

> Beast and bird,
> They to their grassy *couch*, these to their nests,
> Were slunk. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 601.

His [the otter's] *couch*, which is generally a hole communicating with the river. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 396.

4. The frame on which barley is spread to be malted.—5. A layer, coating, or stratum. Specifically—(*a*) In *malting*, a heap of steeped barley spread out on a floor to allow germination to take place, and so convert the grain into malt. (*b*) In *painting* and *gilding*, a ground or preliminary coat of color, varnish, or size, covering the canvas, wall, leather, wood, or other surface to be painted or gilded. (*c*) In the *industrial arts*, a bed or layer of any material, as one thickness of leather where several thicknesses are superimposed, as in bookbinding and the like.

couch2 (kouch), *n.* [Short for *couch-grass*, q. v.] Couch-grass.

couch2 (kouch), *v. t.* [< *couch*2, *n.*] In *agri.*, to clear, as land, from couch-grass.

couchancy (kou'chan-si), *n.* [< *couchant*.] The act or state of couching or lying down. [Rare.]

couchant (kou'chant), *a.* [< F. *couchant*, ppr. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*1, *v.*] 1. Lying down; crouching; not erect.

> He that like a subtile beast
> Lay *couchant*, with his eyes upon the throne,
> Ready to spring. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

> And *couchant* under the brows of massive line,
> The eyes, like guns beneath a parapet,
> Watched, charged with lightnings.
> *Lowell*, On Board the 76.

2. Sleeping in a place; staying.

A Lion Couchant.

The . . . farme of husbandrie where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 77.

3. In *her.*, lying down with the head raised, which distinguishes the posture of *couchant* from that of *dormant*, or sleeping: applied to a lion or other beast. Some writers confuse *couchant* and *dormant*, and give the terms *sejant* to the beast lying down with head raised; but this is rare. Also *harbored* and *lodged*.

> His crest was covered with a *couchant* Hownd.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. ii. 25.

Levant and couchant, in *law*, rising up and lying down: applied to beasts, and indicating that they have been long enough on land not belonging to their owner to lie down and rise up to feed, or for a day and night at least.

couché (kō-shā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*1, *v.*] In *her.*, partly lying down; not erect: said of a shield used as an escutcheon, as in a seal or the like, when the shield is generally represented hung up by the sinister corner.

couched (kouch't), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couch*1, *v.*] 1. In *her.*, lying on its side, as a chevron represented as issuant from either side of the escutcheon.—2. In *embroidery*. See *couching*1, 5.

Two Chevrons Couched.

couchee, **couchée** (kō-shā'), *n.* [F. *couchée*, prop. fem. of *couché*, pp. of *coucher*, lie down: see *couch*1, *v.*] Bedtime; hence, a reception of visitors about bedtime: opposed to *levee*.

> The duke's levées and *couchées* were so crowded that the antechambers were full.
> *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1684.

> None of her sylvan subjects made their court;
> Levées and *couchées* pass'd without resort.
> *Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 576.

Baby Charles and Steenie, you will remain till our *couchee*.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxiii.

coucher1 (kou'chėr), *n.* [< ME. *coucheour* (def. 1), *cochoure*, appar. for "*couchoure* (def. 2).] 1†. A couch-maker or -coverer.

> Carpentours, cotelers, *coucheours* fyn.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1567.

2†. An incubus. [The sense is uncertain.]

> He mayketh me to swell, both flesh and veyne,
> And keipith me low lyke a *cochoure*.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

3†. A setter dog. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. In *paper-making*, one who couches the sheets of pulp, or transfers them from the apron to the felt. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.—5. One who couches cataracts.

coucher2† (kou'chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarius*, a factor, LL. a money-changer, banker, < *collecta*, a collection, tax, etc., < L. *colligere*, pp. *collectus*, collect: see *collect*, *v.* Cf. *coucher*3.] In old English statutes, a factor; one who resides in a country for traffic.

coucher3† (kou'chėr), *n.* [Ult. < ML. *collectarium*, book of collects: see *collectarium*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A book of collects or short prayers.

> The ancient service books, . . . the Antiphoners, Missals, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pica, Portuises, Primers, *Couchers*, Journals, Ordinals, and all other books whatsoever, in the English tongue, written or printed. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvi.

(*b*) A book or register in which the particular acts of a corporation or a religious house were set down.

couch-fellow (kouch'fel'ō), *n.* A bedfellow; a companion in lodging. [Rare.]

couch-grass (kouch'gras), *n.* [Also *cooch-*, *cutch-grass*; a corruption of *quitch-grass*: see *quitch*.] 1. The popular name of *Triticum repens*, a species of grass which infests arable land as a troublesome weed. It is perennial, and propagated both by seed and by its creeping rootstock, which is long and jointed. It spreads over a field with great rapidity, and, because of its tenacity of life, is eradicated with difficulty. The root contains sugar, and has been used as a diuretic.

2. The stoloniferous variety of florin, *Agrostis alba*.—**Black couch-grass**. Same as *black bent*, *Alopecurus agrestis*.

couching1 (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*1, *v.*] 1. The act of stooping or bowing.

> These *couchings* and these lowly courtesies.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1.

2. In *surg.*, an operation in cases of cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque crystalline lens out of the axis of vision by means of a needle: now rarely practised.

> Persuaded the king to submit to the then unusual operation of *couching*, and succeeded in restoring sight to one of his eyes. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii.

3. In *malting*, the spreading of malt to dry after steeping. See *couch*1, *v. t.*, 3.—4. In *paper-making*, the removal of the flake of pulp from the mold on which it is formed to a felt.—5. A kind of embroidery in which silk, gold thread, or the like is laid upon the surface of the fabric and fastened down by stitches of another material, the stitches being arranged in a pattern or design. Also called *laid work*, and, when the stitches are at right angles to the thread laid, *plain couching*. The threads or cords are simply laid side by side, covering the whole width of the leaf, flower,

or other figure, and fastened down by stitches of finer material. *Raised couching* is made by sewing twine or similar material to the ground, and then laying the embroidery-silk upon it, producing a pattern in relief. *Basket couching* is a raised couching in which the texture of basket-work is imitated. *Diamond couching* and *diagonal couching* are made by laying threads of floss-silk or chenille side by side, and holding them down by threads of different material, in stitches which form a diamond pattern or zigzags; the angles of this pattern are sometimes marked by a spangle or other glittering object. *Shell couching* is similar, the stitches that hold it taking the lines of scallop-shells. In *spider couching* and *wheel couching* the stitches form radiating lines resembling the spokes of a wheel or the radii of a cobweb.

couching[2] (kou'ching), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couch*[2], *v.*] In *agri.*, the operation of clearing land from couch-grass.

couching-needle (kou'ching-nē'dl), *n.* A needle-like surgical instrument used in the operation of couching.

couchless (kouch'les), *a.* [< *couch*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Having no couch or bed.

concumbent, *n.* See *cucumber.*

coud[1], **coude**[1]. [Preterit of *can*[1].] Obsolete forms of *could.*

coud[2], **coude**[2]. [Past participle of *can*[1].] Same as *couth.*

> I sey not that she ne had knowynge
> What harme was, or elles she
> Had koud no good, so thenketh me.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 907.

coude[3] (kōd), *n.* [F., elbow, = Pr. *code* = Sp. *codo, coto* = Pg. *cubito* = It. *cubito,* < L. *cubitum,* the elbow: see *cubit.*] Same as *coudière.*

coudé (kō-dā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couder,* bend at right angles, < *coude,* elbow: see *coude*[3].] Bent at right angles: applied to astronomical instruments (usually transits or equatorials) in which the rays are bent at right angles by one or more totally reflecting prisms or mirrors, so as to bring the image to one end of the axis, where the eyepiece is placed.

coudière (kō-di-ār'), *n.* [F., < *coude,* elbow: see *coude*[3].] The piece of armor which protected the elbow. Specifically—(*a*) A piece of forged iron having the shape of a blunt cone with slightly rounded surface, or of beehive shape, adjusted to the elbow over the sleeve of the hauberk or gambeson, and secured by straps or the like. (*b*) When the brassart had reached tolerably complete development, that part of it which protected the elbow behind and at the sides. The shape of this varied greatly at different times. Also *coude.*

coudou, *n.* See *koodoo.* *G. Curier.*

coué (kō'ā), *n.* F. *coué,* tail: < L. *cauda,* tail: see *cauda.*] In *her.*, same as *coward,* 2.

cougar (kō' gär), *n.* [Also *cougaur, cougouar* (after F.), *cuguar* = F. *couguar* = Sp. *cuguardo* = G. Dan. *kuguar,* etc.; contr. of native South Amer. name *cuguacuara, cuguacuarana.*] A large concolorous feline carnivorous quadruped

Cougar (*Felis concolor*).—From a photograph by Dixon, London.

peculiar to America, *Felis concolor,* belonging to the family *Felidæ* and order *Feræ.* It is about as large as the jaguar, but is longer-limbed, and is not so heavy in body. A not unusual weight is 80 pounds; the length over all is about 80 inches, of which the head and body are 50 inches and the tail 30 inches, the standing height at the shoulders 29 inches, and the girth of the chest 27 inches; the color is uniformly tawny, whitening on the under parts, and the tip of the tail is black. This great cat bears much resemblance to an ungrown lioness. It is noted as having the most extensive latitudinal range of any of the *Felidæ,* its habitat extending from British America to Patagonia. It was formerly common in wooded and especially mountainous parts of the United States, and is still sometimes found in the east, though now most common in the Rocky Mountains and other mountains of the west. Also called *puma, panther* or "*painter,*" *red tiger, mountain lion, American lion,* and *catamount.*

cough[1] (kōf), *v.* [< ME. *coughen, cowghen, coghen, cowven, kowhen,* etc., in AS. with added formative *cohhetan,* cough (cf. *ceahhetan,* laugh), = D. *kugchen,* cough, = MHG. *küchen,* G. *keichen, keuchen,* gasp, pant, G. dial. *kuchen, kögen,* cough; prob. imitative, and related to *kink*[3] = *chink*[2], *chincough,* etc. The final guttural *gh* has produced mod. *f*; cf. *draft, dwarf, quaff.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a more or less violent effort, accompanied with noise, to expel the air from the respiratory organs, and force out any matter that irritates the air-passages, or renders respiration difficult.

> Smoke and smolder smyteth in his eyen,
> Til he be blereyed or blynde and hore in the throte,
> *Cougheth,* and curseth. *Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 325.
>
> Thou hast quarrelled with a man for *coughing* in the street. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To expel from the air-passages by a more or less violent effort with noise and usually with expectoration: followed by *up*: as, to *cough up* phlegm.—**To cough down,** to stop, as an unpopular or tedious speaker, by simulated coughing.

cough[1] (kōf), *n.* [< ME. *cough, cowghe, cove* = D. *kuch,* a cough; from the verb.] An abrupt and more or less violent and noisy expiration, excited by some irritation of the respiratory organs, in order to drive out with the expelled breath secreted or foreign matters accumulated in the air-passages. The violent action of the muscles serving for expiration gives great force to the air, while the contraction of the glottis produces the sound. A cough is partly voluntary and partly involuntary, and, according to its character, is symptomatic of many bronchial, pulmonary, nervous, and other diseases, often of comparatively slight importance.

> Adepts in the speaking trade
> Keep a *cough* by them ready made. *Churchill.*

cough[2], *v. t.* [Appar. another spelling and use of *coff,* buy. By some supposed to be developed from *coffer.*] To lay up for; store as in a coffer. [Rare.]

> If every man that hath beguiled the king should make restitution after this sort, it would *cough* the king twenty thousand pounds. *Latimer,* 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

cougher (kōf'fėr), *n.* One who coughs.

coughing (kō'fing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cough*[1], *v.*] A violent and sonorous effort to expel the air from the lungs.

> *Coughing* drowns the parson's saw.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

Any wandering of the eyes, or of the mind, a *coughing,* or the like, answering a question, or any action not prescribed to be performed, must be strictly avoided.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 92.

coughwort (kōf'wėrt), *n.* [A translation of the L. name *tussilago* (< *tussis,* cough) and the Gr. name *βήχιον* (< *βήξ* (*βηχ-*), cough).] A name given to the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara,* from its use in allaying coughs.

cougnar (kōg'när), *n.* [Malay.] A three-masted Malay boat, rigged with square sails. It is broad, sits low in the water, may be decked or open, sails well, and carries a large cargo.

cougouar, couguar (kō'gō-är), *n.* Same as *cougar.*

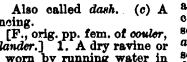
couhage, *n.* See *cowhage.*

Couinæ (kō-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Coua,* 2, + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of cuckoos, typified by the genus *Coua,* peculiar to Madagascar. Less correctly written *Couanæ.* *G. R. Gray,* 1870.

coul, *n.* See *cowl*[1], *cowl*[2].

could (kud). The *l* has been improperly introduced into this word after the assumed analogy of *would* and *should,* where the *l,* though now silent, is historically correct. The historical orthography is *coud,* < ME. *coude,* < AS. *cūthe:* see further under *can*[1].] Preterit of *can*[1].

coulé (kō-lā'), *n.* [F., a slide, orig. pp. of *couler,* slide: see *colander.*] In *music:* *Written.* *Played.*



(*a*) A slur. (*b*) An ornament in harpsichord-music; a kind of appoggiatura. Also called *dash.* (*c*) A sliding step in dancing.

coulée (kō-lā'), *n.* [F., orig. pp. fem. of *couler,* flow, filter: see *colander.*] 1. A dry ravine or gulch; a channel worn by running water in times of excessive rainfall or by the sudden melting of the snow. It is a word frequently heard in Montana, Dakota, and the adjacent regions, and is a relic of the former temporary occupation of that part of the country by the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. Also *coulee, coulie.*

The deep *coulees* or ravines that, cutting through the rounded spurs of the hills, run down to the edge of the trail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 192.

2. A flow: used principally, by some geologists, of lava-flows.

couleur (kō-lėr'), *n.* [F., color: see *color,* *n.*] 1. In the game of solo, a name for any selected suit of cards, bids in which are of twice as much value as in any other suit.—2. In the game of ombre, a suit composed of spades.—**Couleur de rose** [F.: *couleur,* color; *de,* < L. *de,* of; *rose,* a rose: see *color,* *n.,* and *rose*], literally, rose-color; hence, as an adverbial phrase, in an attractive aspect; in a favorable light: as, to see everything *couleur de rose.*

> We are not disposed to draw a picture *couleur de rose* of the condition of our people, any more than we are willing to accept our author's silhouette en noir.
> *W. R. Greg,* Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 143.

coulisse (kō-lēs'), *n.* [F., a groove, slide, side scene, running-string, etc., < *couler,* glide, slide: see *cullis*[2].] 1. A piece of channeled or grooved timber, as one of the slides in which the side scenes of a theater run, the upright post of a flood-gate or sluice, etc. See *cullis*[2].—2. One of the side scenes of the stage in a theater, or the space included between the side scenes.

Capable of nothing higher than *coulisses* and cigars, private theatricals and white kid gloves. *Kingsley.*

3. A flute or groove on the blade of a sword.

coullari, *n.* A medieval military engine, apparently an early form of bombard.

couloir (kö-lwor'), *n.* [F., < *couler,* glide, slide, run: see *colander.*] A steeply ascending gorge or gully: applied especially to gorges near the Alpine summits.

> Our noble *couloir,* which led straight up into the heart of the mountain for fully one thousand feet. *E. Whymper.*

coulomb (kö-lom'), *n.* [From C. A. de *Coulomb,* a French physicist (1736–1806).] The unit of quantity in measurements of current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. See *ampere.*

The name of *coulomb* is to be given to the unit of quantity, called in these lessons "one weber."
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 410.

coulomb-meter (kö-lom'mē'tėr), *n.* An instrument for measuring in coulombs the quantity of electricity which passes through a conductor in a given time. One form of the instrument is based upon the amount of electrolytic action, as in depositing metallic copper from copper sulphate, performed by a branch current which is a known fraction of the main current in use.

coulter, *n.* See *colter.*

coulure (kö-lūr'), *n.* [F., a dropping, falling off, running out, < *couler,* flow, run, slide: see *colander.*] Sterility in plants, or failure to produce fruit after blossoming, owing to the washing away of the pollen by excessive rains.

coumaric (kö'ma-rik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to coumarin.—**Coumaric acid,** $C_9H_8O_3$, an acid derived from coumarin, and intimately related to salicylic acid, being converted into the latter by fusion with potassium hydrate.

coumarilic (kö-ma-ril'ik), *a.* [< *coumar(in)* + *-il* + *-ic.*] Derived from coumarin.—**Coumarilic acid,** $C_9H_8O_2$, a monobasic acid obtained from coumarin. It is moderately soluble in water and extremely soluble in alcohol.

coumarin, coumarine (kö'ma-rin), *n.* [< *coumarou* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegetable proximate principle ($C_9H_6O_2$) obtained from the *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata* or Tonka bean, and also occurring in melilot and some other plants, to which it gives its characteristic odor. It has been used in medicine, and it gives flavor to the Swiss cheese called *schabzieger.* Also spelled *cumarin.*

coumarou (kö'ma-rö), *n.* [The French representation of the native name.] The Tonka-bean tree, *Dipteryx* (*Coumarouna*) *odorata.*

councell (koun'sil), *n.* [Early confused in sense and spelling with the different word *counsel* (as also *councelor* with *counselor*), the separation being modern; early mod. E. also *councel, councell,* < ME. *councell, counceill, counseil, counsselle, consail, consayle, concell,* etc., an assembly for consultation, < OF. *concile, concire, cuncille,* F. *concile* = Pr. *concili* = Sp. Pg. *concilio* = It. *concilio,* formerly also *concigliо,* < L. *concilium,* an assembly, esp. an assembly for consultation, a council, < *com-,* together, + (prob.) *calare,* call: see *calends.* Hence (from L. *concilium*) *conciliate,* etc. Cf. *counsel.*] 1. Any assembly of persons summoned or convened for consultation, deliberation, or advice: as, a *council* of physicians; a family *council.*

> The happiness of a Nation must needs be firmest and certainest in a full and free *Council* of thir own electing, where no single Person, but Reason only, sways.
> *Milton,* Free Commonwealth

2. A body of men specially designated or selected to advise a sovereign in the administration of the government; a privy council: as, the president of the *council;* in English history, an order in *council*. See *privy council*, below.

The king [Henry IV.] named six bishops, a duke, two earls, six lords, including the treasurer and privy seal, and seven commoners, to be his great and continual *council*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 367.

3. In many of the British colonies, a body assisting the governor in either an executive or a legislative capacity, or in both.—**4.** In the Territories of the United States, the upper branch of the legislature. The term was used to denote a kind of upper house during the colonial period, and was retained in this sense for a few years by some of the States.

5. A common council. See below.—**6.** In the New Testament, the Sanhedrim, a Jewish court or parliament, with functions partly judicial, partly legislative, and partly ecclesiastical. See *Sanhedrim*.

The chief priests . . . and all the *council* sought false witness. Mat. xxvi. 59.

7. In *eccles. hist.*: (*a*) An assembly of prelates and theologians convened for the purpose of regulating matters of doctrine and discipline in the church. Ecclesiastical councils are *diocesan, provincial, national, general,* or *ecumenical*. A diocesan council is composed of the ecclesiastics of a particular diocese, with the bishop at their head; a provincial or metropolitan council, of the bishops of an ecclesiastical province, with the archbishops at their head; and a national or plenary council, of the bishops and archbishops of all the provinces in the nation. *General council* and *ecumenical council* are popularly regarded as equivalent terms, but strictly speaking a general council is one called together by an invitation addressed to the church at large, and claiming to speak in the name of the whole church. Such a council is ecumenical only if received by the Catholic Church in general. None of the general councils most widely accepted as ecumenical consisted of even a majority of orthodox bishops present in person or by deputy. The subsequent consent of the church at large marked them as ecumenical, and their reception by the next general council held after the first violence of controversy had somewhat abated and opposition had become local in character. Both emperors and popes have summoned general councils. According to Roman Catholic teaching, a council to be regarded as ecumenical must have been called together by the pope, or at least with his consent, and its decrees must be confirmed by the pope. There are seven ecumenical councils recognized as such by both the Greek and Latin or Roman Catholic churches, and to some extent also by some Protestant theologians: they are the first Council of Nice, held in 325; the first Council of Constantinople, 381; the Council of Ephesus, 431; the Council of Chalcedon, 451; the second Council of Constantinople, 553; the third Council of Constantinople, 680; and the second Council of Nice, 787. Other important councils regarded by the Roman Catholic, but not by either the Greek or the Protestant communion, as ecumenical are the Council of Trent (1545–63) and the Council of the Vatican (1869–70). The Anglican Church receives the first six councils. (*b*) An advisory assembly of clerical or clerical and lay members in certain Reformed denominations.—**8.** Any body or group of persons wielding political power.

Henry's ambition, like Wolsey's, was mainly set upon an influential place in the *councils* of Europe.
Stubbs, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 248.

9†. Same as *counsel*. See *counsel*.—**Academic council,** in universities, originally, a committee of the faculty or of a nation appointed to prepare and submit a project; now, in some universities, the convocation of the different faculties. See *general council of the university*, below.—**Apostolic council,** the meeting of apostles and elders in Jerusalem described in Acts xv.—**Aulic Council.** See *aulic*.—**Books of Council and Session,** in Scotland, the records held by the College of Justice, in which deeds and other writs are inserted.—**Cabinet council.** See *cabinet*.—**Common council,** the local legislature of a city, corporate town, or borough, when it consists of a single body, as a board of aldermen, or sometimes one of two chambers when it is so divided, or the collective title of both chambers. In Philadelphia the Common Council is the second of two city councils, the first being the Select Council; together they are called *the Councils*.—**Congregational council,** a body called by a Congregational church to give advice respecting the settlement or dismissal of a pastor, or other matters of importance, and consisting usually of representatives of neighboring churches. It is an advisory body, without ecclesiastical authority. The Congregationalists of the United States have also in recent years organized a representative body bearing the name *National Council*, which meets every three years for consultation, but without ecclesiastical authority.—**Constantinopolitan Council.** See *Constantinopolitan*.—**Council of administration** (*milit.*), a council of officers, as at a military post, convened by the commanding officer for the transaction of business. At a military post of the United States army such a council is called at least once in two months on muster-days, and is composed of the three regimental or company officers next in rank to the commanding officer. A regimental council consists of three officers on duty at headquarters and next in rank to the commanding officer.—**Council of Ancients.** See *ancient*1.—**Council of Appointment.** See *appointment*.—**Council of censors.** See *censor*.—**Council of defense,** in France, an advisory military council convened by the commanding officer of a besieged place, and consisting of the officer next in rank and the senior officers of engineers and of artillery.—**Council of Five Hundred,** in *French hist.*, during the government of the Directory (1795–99), an assembly of 500 members, forming the second branch of the Legislative Body, the first branch being the Council of Ancients.—**Council of Revision,** a council existing in the State of New York from 1777 to 1821, consisting of the governor, chancellor, and judges of the Supreme Court, and vested with a limited veto power.—**Council of safety,** in *U. S. hist.*, a council formed for the provisional government of an American State during the war of independence.—**Council of State** (*F. conseil d'état*), in France, an advisory body existing from early times, but developed especially under Philip IV. (1285–1314) and his sons. It was often modified, particularly in 1497, and in 1630 under Richelieu, and played an important part during the first empire. Under the present republican government it is composed of the ministers and about ninety other members, part of whom are nominated by the president, and the remainder are elected by the legislative assembly. Its chief duties are to give advice upon various administrative matters and upon legislative measures.—**Council of Ten,** in the ancient republic of Venice, a secret tribunal instituted in 1310, and continuing down to the overthrow of the republic in 1797. It was composed at first of ten and later of seventeen members, and exercised unlimited power in the supervision of internal and external affairs, and in the punishment of oppressions.—**Council of war** (*milit. and naval*), an assembly of officers called to consult with a commanding officer about matters concerning which he desires their advice. Councils of war are ordinarily called only in serious emergencies. The power of such a council is merely advisory.—**Family council.** See *family*.—**General council of the university,** in Scotch universities, a body consisting of the chancellor, the members of the university court (that is, the rector, principal, and four assessors), the professors, masters of arts, doctors of medicine, etc. The council meets twice a year, and its duties are to deliberate upon any question affecting the university, and make representations regarding it to the university court.—**Governor's council,** in some of the United States, a body of men designated to advise the governor, as in Massachusetts and Maine.—**High Council,** in the Mormon Church, a body of twelve high priests set apart for the purpose of settling important difficulties which may arise. *Mormon Catechism*, p. 17.—**India Council,** in India, an English body (1861 (24 and 25 Vict., c. 67) reorganizing the Councils of the Governor-General of India.—**Lords of Council and Session,** the judges who belong to the judges or senate of the College of Justice in Edinburgh.—**National Council.** See *Congregational council*, above.—**Orders in council.** See *order*.—**Privy council,** a board or select body of personal councilors of a chief magistrate in the administration of his office; specifically, in England, the principal body of advisers of the sovereign; the name borne since the fifteenth century by the ordinary council, which superseded the ancient curia regis in the reign of Edward I. The privy councilors are nominated at the pleasure of the sovereign, comprise numerous appointed ex officio, and include at present princes of the blood, principal members of existing and past governments, the archbishops, and many of the nobility. They still, over 200 members. Its administrative functions are exercised chiefly by committees, as the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, etc. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, composed of the lord president, the lord chancellor, and others, has high appellate jurisdiction. Politically the importance of the Privy Council has been superseded by a committee of the House of Commons, the cabinet council. Privy councilors have the title of "right honorable," and rank immediately after knights of the Garter. Similar bodies formerly existed under this name in several of the American colonies and States.=**Syn.** Meeting, congress, convention; board.

council-board (koun'sil-bōrd), *n.* The board or table around which a council holds its sessions; hence, a council in session; an assembled board of councilors.

He hath commanded
To-morrow morning to the *council-board*
He be convented. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

When vile Corruption's brazen face
At *council-board* shall take her place.
Chatterton, Prophecy.

council-book (koun'sil-bůk), *n.* In England, the book in which the names of privy councilors are entered.

Halifax was informed that his services were no longer needed, and his name was struck out of the *council-book*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

council-chamber (koun'sil-chām'bėr), *n.* An apartment occupied by a council, or appropriated to its deliberations.

The *council chamber* for debate.
Pope, Duke of Marlborough's House.

council-house (koun'sil-hous), *n.* A house in which a council or deliberative body of any kind holds its sessions.

Mine uncle Beaufort and myself,
With all the learned council of the realm,
Studied so long, sat in the *council-house*
Early and late, debating to and fro
How France and Frenchmen might be kept in awe.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

councilist (koun'sil-ist), *n.* [< *council* + *-ist.*] A member of a council; hence, one who exercises advisory functions.

I will in three months be an expert *councilist*.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

councillor, *n.* See *councilor*.

councilman (koun'sil-man), *n.*; pl. *councilmen* (-men). A member of a municipal council. Also called *common-councilman* when the body is a common council.

councilor, councillor (koun'sil-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *councelour, counseloure, counceller, counseller, counseilor, counseiler, counceyler, counseilere, conseyler, conseiller, counsailour,* etc., earliest form *kunsiler,* being the same as *counselor,* ult. < L. *consiliarius,* a counselor, adviser: see *counselor*. The distinction of form and sense (*councilor,* one of a council, *counselor,* one who counsels) is modern; there is no OF. or L. form corresponding to *councilor* (L. as if **conciliarius*) as distinguished from *counselor* (L. *consiliarius*).] **1.** A member of a council; specifically, a member of a common council or of the British Privy Council. See *council*.

The wages of the members should be moderate, especially those of the lords and the spiritual *councilors*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 365.

2. One who gives counsel or advice.—**Councilor of a burgh,** in Scotland, a member of the governing body of a burgh, not a magistrate. See *town-council*.—**Privy councilor,** a member of the private or personal council of a sovereign or other person in high authority; specifically, a member of the British Privy Council.

council-table (koun'sil-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *council-board*.

He [Edward IV.] also daily frequented the *Council-Table*, which he furnished for the most Part with such as were gracious amongst the Citizens, whom he employs about References and Businesses of great Consequence.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 205.

co-une† (kō-ūn'), *v. t.* [< L. *co-*, together, + *unus* = E. *one.*] To combine or join into one.

Not that man hath three distinct souls: for . . . [they] are in man one and *co-uned* together.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 95.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt'), *v. t.* [< *co-*1 + *unite.*] To unite; join together.

These three are Ahad, Æon, Vranore:
Ahad these three in one doth *co-unite*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, i. 39.

co-unite† (kō-ū-nīt'), *a.* [< *co-unite, v.*] Conjoined; combined; united.

Our souls be *co-unite*
With the world's upright axis true.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia.

counsel (koun'sel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counsell, counsil, council, councel,* etc., < ME. *counseil, consail, conseil, conseyl, cunsail, councell,* etc., counsel, consultation, purpose (also in sense of *council,* from which *counsel* was not distinguished in ME.), < OF. *conseil, cunseil, consel, consoil, consail,* etc., F. *conseil* = Pr. *conselh* = Sp. *consejo* = Pg. *conselho* = It. *consiglio,* < L. *consilium,* deliberation, consultation, counsel, advice, understanding; in a concrete sense, a body of persons deliberating, a council (whence the confusion in ML., where *consilium,* in this sense, and *concilium,* a council, are often interchanged, and in Rom. and E., of the two words, E. *counsel* and *council*), < *consulere,* consult: see *consult*. Cf. *council*.] **1.** Consultation; deliberation; mutual advising or interchange of opinions.

We took sweet *counsel* together. Ps. lv. 14.

2. Advice; opinion or instruction given, as the result of consultation or request; aid or instruction given in directing the judgment or conduct of another.

There is as much difference between the *counsel* that a friend giveth and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the *counsel* of a friend and of a flatterer.
Bacon, Friendship.

Ill *counsel* had misled the girl. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

3. Prudence; due consideration; wise and cautious exercise of judgment; examination of consequences.

They all confess that in the working of that first cause, *counsel* is used, reason followed, and a way observed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 2.

O how comely is the wisdom of old men, and understanding and *counsel* to men of honour! Ecclus. xxv. 5.

4. Deliberate purpose; design; intent; scheme; plan.

To shew unto the heirs of promise the immutability of his *counsel*. Heb. vi. 17.

5†. A private or secret opinion or purpose; consultation in secret; concealment.

'Tis but a pastime smil'd at
Amongst yourselves in *counsel*; but beware
Of being overheard. *Ford*, Fancies, i. 3.

Who's your doctor, Phantaste?
Nay, that's *counsel*, Philautia; you shall pardon me.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

6. One who gives counsel, especially in matters of law; a counselor or advocate, or several such, engaged in the direction or the trial

of a cause in court: as, the plaintiff's or defendant's *counsel*. [In this sense the word is either singular or plural.]

> This is my plea, on this I rest my cause—
> What saith my *counsel*, learned in the laws?
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 142.

The king found his *counsel* as refractory as his judges.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

7†. Same as *council*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *council*.—**Corporation counsel**, the title given in some of the United States to the legal counsel of a municipality.—**Evangelical counsels**, the three vows of a monk in the Roman Catholic Church, namely, voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience to an ecclesiastical superior.—**Queen's (or king's) counsel**, in England, Ireland, and the British colonies, barristers appointed as counsel to the crown, on the nomination of the lord chancellor, taking precedence over ordinary barristers, and distinguished by having the privilege of wearing a silk gown as their professional robe, that of other barristers being of stuff. There is no salary attached to their office, and they cannot plead against the crown without permission.—**To buy off counsel**. See *buy*.—**To keep one's own counsel**, not to disclose one's opinion; be reticent.

> On the ocean so deep
> She *her council did keep*.
> *The Woman Warrior* (Child's Ballads, VII. 258).

Clint opened his heart and confided everything to Phil, but Phil *kept his own counsel*.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 215.

To take counsel, to consult; seek advice; deliberate: as, they *took counsel* together; he *took counsel* of his fears. =**Syn. 3.** Suggestion, recommendation, admonition.

counsel (koun'sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *counseled* or *counselled*, ppr. *counseling* or *counselling*. [< ME. *counsellen*, *counseilen*, *conseilen*, *concellen*, etc., < OF. *conseiller*, *conseiler*, *conseillier*, *canseiller*, etc., F. *conseiller* = Pr. *conseillar*, *cosselhar* = Sp. *consejar* = Pg. *consolhar* = It. *consigliare*, < L. *consiliari*, take counsel, < *consilium*, counsel: see *council*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To give counsel or advice to; advise; admonish; instruct.

> And Crist *counsailleth* thus, and comaundeth bothe
> To lerede [learned] and to lewede [unlearned] for to loue oure enemys. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxii. 113.

I *counsel* thee to buy of me gold tried in the fire.
Rev. iii. 18.

I may be *counselled*, and will always follow my friend's advice where I find it reasonable, but will never part with the power of the militia.
Dryden, Pref. to Albion and Albanius.

They that will not be *counselled* cannot be helped.
Franklin.

2. To advise or recommend; urge the adoption of.

> Wherefore cease we then?
> Say they who *counsel* war; — we are decreed,
> Reserved, and destined to eternal woe.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 160.

II. *intrans.* To consult; take counsel; deliberate.

> Be this was done, some gentillmen
> Of noble kin and blood,
> To *counsell* with their lordis begane,
> Of matteris to concluide.
> *Battle of Bairnmes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 223).

counselable (koun'sel-a-bl), *a.* [Also written *counsellable*; < F. *conseillable* = Sp. *conseglable*; see *counsel* and *-able*.] **1.** Willing to receive counsel; disposed to follow the advice or be guided by the judgment of others. [Rare.]

> Very few men of so great parts were . . . more *counselable* than he [Lord Digby].
> *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion, I. 344.

2. Suitable to be counseled or advised; advisable; wise; expedient. [Rare.]

> He did not believe it *counsellable*.
> *Clarendon*, Life, I. 178.

counsel-keeper (koun'sel-kē'pėr), *n.* One who can keep a secret.

counsel-keeping (koun'sel-kē'ping), *a.* Keeping secrets; observing secrecy.

> With a happy storm they were surpris'd,
> And curtain'd with a *counsel-keeping* cave.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3.

counselor, counsellor (koun'sel-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counselour*, *councelour*, *counseiler*, *counseillor*, *counseller*, *counceller*, *counseilor*, *counsailour*, earliest form *kunsiler* (not distinguished from *councilor*), < OF. *conseillier*, *conseiller*, F. *conseiller* = Sp. *consejero*, *consiliario* = Pg. *conselheiro*, *consiliario* = It. *consigliere*, < L. *consiliarius*, a counselor, adviser, prop. adj., pertaining to counsel, advising, < *consilium*, counsel: see *counsel*, *n.* Cf. *councilor*, which is now discriminated from *counselor*. The spelling *counsellor* (and so *councillor*) with two *l*'s, as in *chancellor*, is prevalent in England, but the double *l* is not original, as it is in *chancellor*. The proper historical spelling would be *counseler* (with *-er*, < L. *-arius*).] **1.** Any person who gives counsel or advice; an adviser: as, in Great Britain the peers of the realm are hereditary *counselors* of the crown.

> Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, a man of great abilities, eloquence, and courage, but of a cruel and imperious nature, was the *counsellor* most trusted in political and military affairs. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A counseling lawyer; a barrister; specifically, in some of the United States, an attorney admitted to practise in all the courts: called distinctively a *counselor at law*.—**3†.** Same as *councilor*, but properly a different word, the two being confused. See *councilor*.

counselorship, counsellorship (koun'sel-ọr-ship), *n.* [< *counselor*, *counsellor*, + *-ship*.] The office of counselor.

count[1] (kount), *v.* [< ME. *counten*, < OF. *cunter*, *conter*, F. *conter* = Pr. *comtar*, *contar*, *condar* = Sp. Pg. *contar* = It. *contare*, < L. *computare*, count, compute: see *compute*, which is a doublet of *count*[1]. Cf. *compt*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To number; assign the numerals one, two, three, etc., successively and in order to all the individual objects of (a collection), one to each; enumerate: as, to *count* the years, days, and hours of a man's life; to *count* the stars.

> Who can *count* the dust of Jacob? Num. xxiii. 10.

Some tribes of rude nations *count* their years by the coming of certain birds among them at their certain seasons and leaving them at others. *Locke*.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths; . . . We should *count* time by heart-throbs.
J. J. Bailey, Festus, A Country Town.

2. To ascertain the number of by more complex processes of computation; compute; reckon.

> This boke sheweth the manner of measuring of all maner of lande . . . and *comptynge* the true nombre of acres of the same. *Sir R. Benese* (about 1530).

3. To reckon to the credit of another; place to an account; ascribe or impute; consider or esteem as belonging.

> He [Abraham] believed in the Lord; and he *counted* it to him for righteousness. Gen. xv. 6.

4. To account; esteem; think, judge, deem, or consider.

> Neither *count* I my life dear unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

> 'Tis all one
> To be a witch as to be *counted* one.
> *Ford and Dekker*, Witch of Edmonton, ii. 1.

I *count* the gray barbarian lower than the Christian child.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

> Henceforth let day be *counted* night,
> And midnight called the morn.
> *T. B. Aldrich*, Two Songs from the Persian.

5†. To recount.

> Therefore hathe it befallen many tymes of o thing, that I have herd *counted*, whan I was yong.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 188.

To count a coup. See *coup*[4].—**To count kin**, to reckon up or trace relationship.

> No knight in Cumberland so good,
> But William may *count* with him *kin* and blood.
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 23.

To count one's chickens before they are hatched. See *chicken*[1].—**To count out**, to defeat by a fraudulent miscount of the ballots cast: as, to *count out* a candidate.—**To count out the House**, in the British House of Commons, to bring a sitting to a close by the declaration of the Speaker (after counting) that fewer than 40 members (a quorum), including the Speaker, are present: as, *the House was counted out* last night at nine o'clock.

It might perhaps be worth consideration whether divisions should be taken or *the House counted out* between seven o'clock and nine. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 238.

To count the cost, to consider beforehand the probable expense, trouble, or risk.—**To count the house**, to ascertain the number present, as of spectators at a performance: in a theater, of members of a legislative body, etc. =**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Compute*, *Reckon*, etc. (see *calculate*), enumerate, tell off.—**4**. To regard, deem, hold.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To ascertain the number of objects in a collection by assigning to them in order the numerals one, two, three, etc.; determine the number of objects in a group by a process partly mechanical and partly arithmetical, or in any way whatsoever; number.—**2.** To be able to reckon; be expert in numbers: as, he can read, write, and *count*.—**3.** To take account; enter into consideration: *of* a thing (obsolete), *with* a person.

> No man *counts of* her beauty. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1.

It was clear that the artist was some one who must be *counted with*; . . . but he was reproached with a desire to be singular and extraordinary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 75.

4. In *music*, to keep time, or mark the rhythm of a piece, by naming the successive pulses, accents, or beats.—**5.** To be of value; be worth reckoning or taking into account; swell the number: as, every vote *counts*.—**6.** To reckon; depend; rely: with *on* or *upon*.

> My stay here will be prolonged for a week or two longer, and I *count upon* seeing you again.
> *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xxiii.

Virtue, when tried, may *count upon* help, secret refreshings that come in answer to prayer—friends providentially sent, perhaps guardian angels.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 61.

7. In *law*, to plead orally; argue a matter in court; recite the cause of action.—**To count on contract** or **in tort**, to plead a cause of action as arising on an agreement or on a wrong.

count[1] (kount), *n.* [< ME. *counte*, < OF. *cunte*, *cuens*, F. *compte* = Pr. *compte*, *comte* = Sp. *cuento*, *cuenta* = Pg. *conto* = It. *conto*, < LL. *computus*, count, reckoning; from the verb.] **1.** Reckoning; the act of numbering: as, this is the number according to my *count*.

> By my *count*,
> I was your mother much upon these years
> That you are now a maid. *Shak.*, M. and J., i. 3.

2. The total number; the number which represents the result of a process of counting; the number signified by the numeral assigned to the last unit of a collection in the operation of counting it; the magnitude of a collection as determined by counting.

> Of blessed Saints for to increase the *count*.
> *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 423.

His *count* of years is full, his allotted task is wrought.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

3. Account; estimation; value.

> They make no *counte* of generall councels.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

> Some other, that in hard assailes
> Were cowards knowne, and little *count* did hold.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. x. 18.

In proportion as the years both lessen and shorten, I set more *count* upon their periods. *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

4. In *law*, an entire or integral charge in an indictment, complaint, or other pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint. There may be different *counts* in the same pleading.

> Dressing up the virtues of the past, as a *count* in the indictment against their own contemporaries.
> *Grote*, Hist. Greece, II. 17.

5. In *music*: (*a*) Rhythm; regularity of accent or pace. (*b*) The act of reckoning or naming the pulses of the rhythm: as, to keep strict *count*. (*c*) A particular pulse, accent, or beat: as, the first *count* of a measure.—**Count and reckoning**, the technical name given to a form of process in Scots law, by which one party may compel another to account with him, and to pay the balance which may appear to be due.—**To keep count**, to assign numbers in regular order to all the individual events or objects of a series, one by one, as fast as they occur.

count[2] (kount), *n.* [Not in ME. except in fem. form *countes*, q. v.; < OF. *conte*, *comte*, *comte* = Pr. *comte* = Sp. Pg. *conde* = It. *conte*, < L. *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, later a title of office or honor (cf. *constable*), < *com-*, together, + *ire*, supine *itum*, go, = Gr. *ἰέναι*, go: see *go*.] A title of nobility in France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal (corresponding to *earl* in Great Britain and *graf* in Germany), whence the name *county*, originally applied to the domain appertaining to the holder of such a title. Under the Roman republic a count was a companion or an assistant of a proconsul or propretor in his foreign government; under the empire, an officer of the imperial household, or an attendant upon the emperor in his official duties; but the title ultimately extended to officers of various grades in different parts of the empire. Among early Teutonic races the count or graf was the officer set by a sovereign over a district or gau, charged with the preservation of the king's authority. In France, under Charles the Bald, a system of government by counts as personal agents of the sovereign was developed. Later, with the growth of the feudal system, they became the feudal proprietors of lands and territories, and thus nearly royal officers, but nobles, and, as such, hereditary rulers. At the present time the title, inherited alike by all the sons of a count or conferred by the sovereign, serves merely to indicate nobility. As a title, *count* does not occur in the nomenclature of the English nobility, except as in *count palatine*; but the feminine form *countess* is the recognized feminine equivalent of *earl*.

> The prince, the *count*, . . . and all the gallants of the town, are come. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4.

Shire is a Saxon word signifying a division; but a county, comitatus, is plainly derived from comes, the *count* of the Franks, that is, the earl or alderman (as the Saxons called him) of the shire. *Blackstone*, Com., Int., § 4.

Count palatine. (*a*) Originally, the judge and highest officer of the German kings, afterward of the German emperors and archdukes; at a later date, an officer delegated by the German emperors to exercise certain imperial privileges. (*b*) Formerly, in England, the proprietor of a county, who exercised regal prerogative within his county, in virtue of which he had his own courts of law, appointed judges and law officers, and could pardon murders, treasons, and felonies. All writs and judicial processes proceeded in his name, while the king's writs were of no avail within the palatinate. The Earl of Chester, the Bishop of Durham, and the Duke of Lancaster were the counts palatine of England. The queen is now Duchess and Countess Palatine of Lancaster. The earldom palatinate of Chester, similarly restricted, is vested

in the eldest son of the monarch, or in the monarch himself when there is no Prince of Wales. Durham became a palatinate in the time of William the Conqueror, and the dignity continued in connection with the bishopric till 1836, when it was vested in the crown. See *palatine*, and *county palatine*, under *county*.

countable[1] (koun'tą-bl), *a.* [< *count*[1], *v.*, + *-able.*] Capable of being counted, numbered, or reckoned.

The evills which you desire to be recounted are very many, and allmost *countable* with those that were hidden in the baskett of Pandora. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

They are *countable* by the thousand and the million, who have suffered cruel wrong. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. ix. 1.

countable[2]† (koun'ta-bl), *a.* [By apheresis from *accountable.*] Accountable.

Such a religious judge as is he to whom I am *countable*. *Hieron*, Works, II. 187.

countant† (koun'tant), *a.* [< OF. *contant*, later *comptant*, ppr. of *conter*, *compter*, count. Cf. *accountant.*] Accountable.

For he usurps my state, and first deposed
My father in my swathed infancy,
For which he shall be *countant*.
Heywood, Works (ed. 1874), V. 167.

count-book† (kount'bůk), *n.* An account-book.

Get thee a cap, a *count-book*, pen and ink.
Papers afore thee. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 1.

countenance (koun'tę-nans), *n.* [< ME. *countenance, contenance, cuntenance, -aunce,* < OF. *cuntenance, contenance*, F. *contenance*, < ML. *continentia*, countenance, demeanor, gesture, L. moderation, continence: see *continence.*] **1.** The face; the whole form of the face; the features, considered as a whole; the visage.

He is my father, sir; and, sooth to say,
In *countenance* somewhat doth resemble you.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

Then her *countenance* all over
Pale again as death did prove.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

And peace, like autumn's moonlight, clothed
His tranquil *countenance*.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. The characteristic appearance or expression of the face; look; aspect; facial appearance.

For a mans *countenance* ofte tymes discloseth still his thought. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

Be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad *countenance*.
Mat. vi. 16.

Whatsoever good or bad accident or fortune befel him, going in or coming out, Socrates still kept the same *countenance*. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 382.

3. Aspect or appearance conferred; seeming imparted to anything, as by words or conduct in regard to it; as, to put a good or a bad *countenance* upon anything.

I shewed no sign of it [anxiety] to discourage my Consorts, but made a Vertue of Necessity, and put a good *Countenance* on the Matter. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 495.

4. Appearance of favor or good will; support afforded by friendly action; encouragement; patronage.

Then hast made him exceeding glad with thy *countenance*. Ps. xxi. 6.

That which would appear offence in us,
His *countenance*, like richest alchymy,
Will change to virtue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3.

None got his *countenance*
But those whom actual merit did advance.
Webster, Monumental Column.

I say that this —
Else I withdraw favour and *countenance*
From you and yours forever — shall you do.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

5†. Assumed appearance; seeming; show; pretense.

Frende of effect and frende of *countenance*.
Chaucer, Fortune, l. 34.

The election being done, he made *countenance* of great discontent thereat. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster.

I made a *countenance as if* I would eat him alive.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, I. 2.

6. In *old law*, credit or estimation by reason of one's estate, and with reference to his condition in life.

Thother parte, belinge men of good welthe and *coun'e-nance*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 304.

The *countenance* of a rich and the meanness of a poor estate doth make no odds between bishops.
Quoted in *Hooker's* Eccles. Polity, vii. 5.

Hence — 7†. Favor resulting from estimation or repute; trust; confidence.

I gave you *countenance*, credit for your coals,
Your stills, your glasses, your materials.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

Courtiers that live upon *countenance* must sell their tongues. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

8†. Good appearance; presentableness.

Touching the ship that must go, she must observe this order. She must be a ship of *countenance*.
Campion (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 55).

Copy of one's countenance†. See *copy.* — **In countenance.** (*a*) In good face; in a composed aspect; in a state free from shame or confusion.

It puts the learned in *countenance*, and gives them a place among the fashionable part of mankind.
Addison, Freeholder.

(*b*) In favor; in estimation.

If the profession of religion were *in countenance* among men of distinction, it would have a happy effect on society. *N. Webster*, Dict. (ed. 1848).

Out of countenance, with the countenance confused or cast down; disconcerted; abashed; not bold or assured: used with *put*.

You have *put* me *out of countenance*.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Thou ought'st to be most asham'd thy self, when thou hast *put* another *out of Countenance*.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 9.

To keep one's countenance, to preserve a calm, composed, or natural look; refrain from expressing sorrow, anger, joy, amusement, or other emotion, by changes of countenance.

Ev'n *kept her count'nance*, when the lid removed
Disclosed the heart unfortunately loved.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 629.

=**Syn.** See *face*, *n.*

countenance (koun'tę-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countenanced*, ppr. *countenancing.* [< *countenance*, *n.*] **1.** To appear friendly or favorable to; favor; encourage; aid; support; abet.

Neither shalt thou *countenance* a poor man in his cause.
Ex. xxiii. 3.

Various passages in it [his correspondence] *countenance* the supposition that his tour was partly undertaken for political purposes. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 60.

God forbid I should *countenance* such injustice.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

2†. To make a show of; pretend.

They were two knights of perelesse puissaunce, . . .
Which to these Ladies love did *countenance*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 16.

3†. To give effect to; act suitably to; be in keeping with.

Malcolm! Banquo!
As from your graves rise up, and walk like sprites,
To *countenance* this horror! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

countenancer (koun'tę-nan-sėr), *n.* One who countenances, favors, or encourages.

Are you her Grace's *countenancer*, lady?
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 1.

Those ingenuous and friendly men who were ever the *countenancers* of vertuous and hopefull wits.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

counter[1] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *countere, cowntere, countour*, a counter, treasurer, also a coin, < OF. *conteor, conteur, countour*, a counter, computer, also an advocate, later spelled *compteur*, mod. F. *compteur*, meter, indicator (cf. *computateur*, computer), = Sp. Pg. *contador* = It. *contatore*, < L. *computator*, one who computes, < *computare*, pp. *computatus*, compute, count: see *count*[1], *v.*, and cf. *computator*. *Counter* is now regarded as *count*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who counts or reckons; a computer; an auditor.

Adam of Arderne was its chef *countour*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 538.

2. An apparatus for keeping count of revolutions or other movements.

A . . . clock-work mechanism, called a *counter*, has been for a great many years employed in the cotton-factories, and in the pumping-engines of the Cornish and other mines, to indicate the number of revolutions of the main shaft of the mill, or of the strokes of the piston.
Ure, Dict., III. 459.

3. A thing used in counting; that which indicates a number; that which is used to keep an account or reckoning, as in games; specifically, a piece of metal, ivory, wood, or other material, or a spurious or imitation coin, used for this purpose.

What comes the wool to? . . . I cannot do't without *counters*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2.

Using men like *Counters* or Figures in numbering and casting accounts. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 84.

Words are wise men's *counters* — they do not reckon by them — but they are the money of fools.
Hobbes, The Leviathan.

Books are the money of Literature, but only the *counters* of Science. *Huxley*, Universities.

4†. A piece of money; a coin; in plural, money.

They brake coffers and took treasure,
Gold and silver and *countours*.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber, Metr. Rom.), I. 1930.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous,
To lock such rascal *counters* from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts,
Dash him to pieces! *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

5. In *early Eng. law*, an attorney or serjeant at law retained to conduct a cause in court.

Countors are serjeants skilful in the laws of the realm, who serve the common people to declare and defend actions in judgment, for those who have need of them, for their fees. *W. Hughes*, tr. of Horne's Mirroir des Justices (1768), p. 66.

counter[2] (koun'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *counture*, < ME. *countour, cowntere*, < OF. *contoir*, later *comptoir*, the counting-room, -table, or -bench of a merchant or banker, mod. F. *comptoir*, a shop-counter, bar, bank, < ML. *computatorium*, a counting-room or -bench, < L. *computare*, pp. *computatus*, count, compute: see *count*[1], *compute*. Cf. *counter*[1].] **1**†. A counting-room.

His bookes and bagges many oon,
He hath byforn him on his *counter* bord;
For riche was his tresor and his hord,
For whiche ful fast his *countour* dore he schette.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 82.

2. A table or board on which money is counted; a table in a shop on which goods are laid for examination by purchasers.

The smooth-faced, snub-nosed rogue would leap from his *counter* and till. *Tennyson*, Maud, I. 13.

Turning round upon his stool behind the *counter*, Mr. Gills looked out among the instruments in the window.
Dickens, Dombey and Son (1848), p. 26.

3. Formerly, in England, a debtors' prison: used especially as the name of two prisons for debtors in the City of London, and of one in Southwark.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have releast
Sundrie indebted prisoners.
Play of Sir Thomas More (Harl. Misc.).

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke placed,
The *Counter* (once St. Margrets church) defaced.
John Taylor (1630).

That word [poet] denoted a creature dressed like a scarecrow, familiar with *compters* and spunging-houses, and perfectly qualified to decide on the comparative merits of the Common Side in the King's Bench prison and of Mount Scoundrel in the Fleet.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *adv.* [Not in ME. except as a prefix (see *counter-*); < F. *contre*, against, < L. *contra*, against: see *contra, contra-.*] **1.** Contrary; in opposition; in an opposite direction: used chiefly with *run* or *go*: as, to *run counter* to the rules of virtue; he *went counter* to his own interest.

The practice of men holds not an equal pace; yea, and often *runs counter* to their theory.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 55.

His anger, or rather the duration of it, externally *ran counter* to all conjecture. *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

It is a hard matter, and is thought a great and noble act, for men who live in the public world to do what they believe to be their duty to God, in a straight-forward way, should the opinion of society about it happen to run *counter* to them. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 130.

2. In the wrong way; contrary to the right course; in the reverse direction; contrariwise.

Hounds are said to hunt *counter* when they hunt backward the way the chase came.
Halliwell, Dict. of Archaic Words.

3†. Directly in front; in or at the face.

They hit one another with darts, . . . which they never throw *counter*, but at the back of the flyer.
Sandys, Travalles.

To hunt counter. See *hunt.*

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *a.* [< *counter-*, prefix, or *counter, adv.*: being the prefix or adverb used separately as an adjective.] Adverse; opposite; contrary; opposing; antagonistic.

Innumerable facts attesting the *counter* principle.
Is. Taylor.

We crost
Between the lakes, and clamber'd half way up
The *counter* side. *Tennyson*, The Golden Year.

counter[3]† (koun'tėr), *prep.* [ME. *counter*, < OF. *contre*, against: see *counter*[3], *adv.*] Against; contrary or antagonistic to.

There as the lande is weete in somer season; —
And other way to wirche is *counter* reason.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *n.* [< *counter*[3], *a.*, and *counter-*, prefix.] **1.** That which is counter or antagonistic; an opposite.

[I] have founded my Round Table in the North,
And whatsoever his own knights have sworn
My knights have sworn the *counter* to it.
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *music*, any voice-part set in contrast to a principal melody or part; specifically, the counter-tenor; the high tenor or alto. Sometimes this part is sung an octave higher than it is written, thus becoming a high soprano. — **3.** That part of a horse's breast which lies between the shoulders and under the neck. —

4. That part of a ship which lies between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. The *counter-timbers* are short timbers in the stern, used to strengthen the counter.

Frame of Ship inside of Stern.
1, 1, pointers; 2, 2, quarter-timbers; 3, 3, counter-timbers; 4, counter-timber knee; 5, main transom.

Once again, through the darkness, we heard the cry under our *counter*, and again all was silent but the noise of the sea and of the storm.
W. H. Russell, Diary [in India, I. 20.

5. The stiff leather forming the back part of a shoe or boot surrounding the heel of the wearer. See cut under *boot*.—**6.** In *fencing*, a parry in which the sword's point makes a complete curve, returning to its original position. The various *counters* are named with reference to the thrust to be parried, as the *counter of carte, of tierce*, etc.

7. Same as *counter-lode*.—**Bass counter.** See *bass*[3].—**Buhl and counter.** See *buhl*.

counter[3] (koun'tėr), *v.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.* and *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* In *boxing*, to give a return blow while receiving or parrying the blow of an antagonist.

His left hand *countered* provokingly.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xiv.

II. *trans.* **1.** In *boxing*, to meet or return by a counter-blow: as, to *counter* a blow.—**2.** In *shoemaking*, to put a counter upon; furnish with a counter: as, to *counter* a shoe.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *v.* [< ME. *counturen, countren, coutren*, encounter; by apheresis for *encounter*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To come against; meet; encounter.

Gaffray cam faste *contray* the Geaunt then,
As moche and as faste as hys courser myght ren.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3030.

II. *intrans.* To come into collision; encounter.

With the erle of Kent thei *countred* at Medewele.
Langtoft, Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 38.

counter[4]† (koun'tėr), *n.* [By apheresis for *encounter*.] A meeting; an encounter.

Kindly *counter* under Mimick shade.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 207.

counter-. [< ME. *counter-, countre-*, < OF. *contre-*, < L. *contra-*: see *counter*[3] and *contra-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, being a doublet of *contra-*, and appearing in words of Middle English origin, or in later words formed on the analogy of such. Considered merely as an English prefix, *counter-* is to be referred to *counter*[3], *adv.*, or *counter*[3], *a.* See *counter*[3].

counteract (koun-tėr-akt'), *v. t.* [< *counter-* + *act*.] To act in opposition to; hinder, defeat, or frustrate by contrary agency.

"Alas!" continued my father, "as the greatest evil has befall'n him, I must *counteract* and undo it with the greatest good."
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 8.

What this country longs for is personalities, grand persons, to *counteract* its materialities.
Emerson, Misc., p. 417.

=**Syn.** To thwart, check, contravene, cross, neutralize.

counteractant (koun-tėr-ak'tant), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ant*[1].] A counter-agent; that which counteracts.

He is certainly the sort of a bard and *counteractant* most needed for our materialistic, self-assertive, money-worshipping Anglo-Saxon races.
Walt Whitman, in Essays from The Critic, p. 42.

counteraction (koun-tėr-ak'shon), *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ion*.] Action in opposition; hindrance; resistance.

A power capable of resisting and conquering the *counteraction* of an animal nature.
Sir W. Hamilton.

counteractive (koun-tėr-ak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *counteract* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to counteract or oppose.

II. *n.* One who or that which counteracts.

counteractively (koun-tėr-ak'tiv-li), *adv.* By counteraction.

counter-agent (koun'tėr-ā-jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts, or acts in opposition; an opposing agent.

The unexpected development of genius has no such *counter-agent* to the admiration which it naturally excites.
Brougham.

counter-appeal (koun'tėr-ą-pēl'), *n.* In *law*, an appeal in opposition to or in counteraction of an appeal taken by an adversary.

counter-appellant (koun'tėr-ą-pel'ant), *n.* In *law*, one who takes a counter-appeal; one against whom an appeal has been taken by an adversary, and who in turn takes an appeal against the adversary.

Of the *counter-appellants* of 1397, Nottingham and Wiltshire were dead; the rest were waiting with anxious hearts to know whether Henry would sacrifice or save them.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 368.

counter-approach (koun'tėr-ą-prōch'), *n.* In *fort.*, a work consisting of lines and trenches pushed forward from their most advanced works by the besieged in order to attack the works of the besiegers or to hinder their approaches.—**Line of counter-approach**, a trench which the besieged make from their covered way to the right and left of the attacks in order to scour the enemy's works.

counter-arch (koun'tėr-ärch), *n.* In *fort.*, an arch connecting the tops of the counterforts.
Wilhelm, Mil. Dict.

counter-attired (koun'tėr-ą-tīrd'), *a.* In *her.*, having horns in two opposite directions: said of an animal having double horns, used as a bearing.

counter-attraction (koun'tėr-ą-trak'shon), *n.* Opposite attraction; an attraction opposite and equal, according to the law of action and reaction; attraction of an opposite kind or in an opposite direction.

counter-attractive (koun'tėr-ą-trak'tiv), *a.* Attracting in an opposite direction or by opposite means.

counterbalance (koun-tėr-bal'ans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbalanced*, ppr. *counterbalancing*. [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balancer* = Sp. *contrabalancar* = Pg. *contrabalançar* = It. *contrabbilanciare*: see *counter-* and *balance*, *v.*] To weigh against with an equal weight; act against with equal power or effect; countervail; serve as a counterpoise to; offset; make up for.

There was so much air drawn out of the vessel, that the remaining air was not able to *counterbalance* the mercurial cylinder.
Boyle.

The study of mind is necessary to *counterbalance* and correct the influence of the study of nature.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Isabella, whose dignity and commanding character might *counterbalance* the disadvantages arising from the unsullied ableness of her sex.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.

counterbalance (koun'tėr-bal-ans), *n.* [Formerly also *counterballance*, < F. *contre-balance*: see the verb.] **1.** Equal weight, power, or influence acting in opposition to anything.

Money is the *counter-balance* to all . . . things purchasable.
Locke.

2. In *mech.*, a weight used to balance the vibrating parts of machinery upon their axis, so as to cause them to turn freely and to require little power to set them in motion; also, a weight by which a lever acted upon by an intermitting force is returned to its position, as in the case of the beam of a single-acting steam-engine; a counterpoise.

counter-battery (koun'tėr-bat-ėr-i), *n. Milit.*, a battery raised so as to play against another. The interior crest of the parapet is made nearly parallel with the interior crest of the parapet to be attacked.

Wee made a *counterbattery* against our enemies.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 123.

counter-battled (koun-tėr-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-embattled*.

counter-beam (koun'tėr-bēm), *n.* A beam attached to the platen of a printing-machine by rods which communicate to the platen a reciprocating motion.

counterblast (koun'tėr-blāst), *n.* An opposing blast, literally or figuratively.

counter-bond (koun'tėr-bond), *n.* A bond of indemnification given to one who has become security for another.

counterbrace (koun'tėr-brās), *n.* **1.** *Naut.*, the lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.—**2.** In *frame*, a brace which transmits a strain in an opposite direction from a main brace.

counterbrace (koun-tėr-brās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterbraced*, ppr. *counterbracing*. *Naut.*, to brace in opposite directions: as, to *counterbrace* the yards (that is, to brace the head-yards one way and the after-yards another, as while under way, for the purpose of checking headway or heaving to).

counter-brand (koun'tėr-brand), *n.* A mark put on branded cattle, effacing the original brand.

counterbuff (koun-tėr-buf'), *v. t.* To strike back; meet by a blow in an opposite direction; drive back; stop by a blow or a sudden check in front.

Whom Cuddye doth *counterbuff* with a byting and bitter proverbe
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February, Embleme.

counterbuff (koun'tėr-buf), *n.* A blow in an opposite direction; a stroke that stops motion or causes a recoil.

It shall rest
Till I conclude it with a *counterbuff*
Given to these noble rascals.
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

Where they give the Romanist one buffe, they receive two *counterbuffs*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

counter-camp (koun'tėr-kamp), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-carte (koun'tėr-kärt), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in carte. See *counter*[3], *n.*, 6.

counter-casti (koun'tėr-kāst), *n.* A delusive contrivance; a contrary cast.

He can devize this *counter-cast* of slight,
To give faire colour to that Ladies cause in sight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 16.

counter-caster† (koun'tėr-kās'tėr), *n.* A caster of accounts; a reckoner; a bookkeeper: used in contempt.

This *counter-caster*,
He, in good time, must his lieutenant be.
Shak., Othello, i. 1.

counterchange (koun-tėr-chānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterchanged*, ppr. *counterchanging*. [= F. *contre-changer*.] To give and receive in exchange; cause to change places; cause to change from one state to its opposite; cause to make alternate changes; alternate.

A sudden splendour from behind
Flush'd all the leaves with rich gold-green,
And, flowing rapidly between
Their interspaces, *counterchanged*
The level lake with diamond-plots
Of dark and bright.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

counterchange (koun'tėr-chānj), *n.* [= F. *contre-change*.] Interchange; reciprocation.

Posthumus anchors upon Imogen;
And she, like harmless lightning, throws her eye
On him, her brothers, me, her master, hitting
Each object with a joy; the *counterchange*
Is severally in all.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

counterchanged (koun-tėr-chānjd'), *p. a.* **1.** Exchanged.—**2.** [F. *contre-changé*.] In *her.*, having one tincture carried into another and the second into the first. Thus, in the illustration, that part of the bearing which falls upon the *gules* is *or*, and that part which falls upon the *or* is *gules*. Also *counter-changing*, *counter-colored*.

Counterchanged.
Per pale gules and or: a boar passant counterchanged.

Counter-changed, in heraldry, is when there is a mutual changing of the Colours of the Field and Charge in an Escutcheon, by reason of one or more Lines of Partition.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra [ser.), I. 114.

counterchanging (koun-tėr-chān'jing), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*.

countercharge (koun-tėr-chärj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countercharged*, ppr. *countercharging*. [< F. *contre-charger*.] To charge in return; make an accusation against (one's accuser).

countercharge (koun'tėr-chärj), *n.* An opposing charge; specifically, a charge made by an accused person against his accuser.

countercharm (koun'tėr-chärm), *n.* That which has the power of opposing or counteracting the effect of a charm; an opposite charm, as of one person in contrast with another.

countercharm (koun-tėr-chärm'), *v. t.* To counteract the effect of a charm or of charms upon; affect by opposing charms.

countercheck (koun-tėr-chek'), *v. t.* To oppose or frustrate by some obstacle; check.

What we must intend is *counter-check'd*
By strange and unexpected accidents.
Middleton, Family of Love, iv. 4.

countercheck (koun'tėr-chek), *n.* Counteraction of a check; a check matching a check.

If I sent him word again . . . [his beard] was not well cut, he would say, I lie: This is called the "*Countercheck* quarrelsome."
Shak., As you Like It, v. 4.

Many things perplex,
With motions, checks, and *countercheeks*.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

counter-cheveronny (koun'tėr-shev-e-ron'i), *a.* In *her.*, cheveronny and divided palewise, the half chevrons alternating in tinctures: properly, *cheveronny counterchanged*: said of the field. Often used as equivalent to *cheveronny*.

counter-claim (koun'tėr-klām), *n.* A claim in the nature of a cross-action set up by the defendant against the plaintiff in a lawsuit. The term is sometimes used to include *set-off* and *recoupment*, and sometimes only those cross-claims which can be made the subject of an affirmative award in favor of the defendant.

counter-clockwise (koun'tėr-klok-wīs), *a.* Contrary to the direction of rotation of the hands of a clock: frequently used in physics to define the direction of rotation: as, the amperian currents about the north-pointing pole of a magnet are *counter-clockwise*.

counter-clockwise (koun'tėr-klok-wīs), *adv.* In a direction contrary to that of the movement of the hands of a clock.

counter-colored (koun-tėr-kul'ėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterchanged*, 2.

counter-componé, *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-compony*.

counter-compony (koun'tėr-kom-pō'ni), *a.* [< F. *contre-componé*: see *counter-* and *componé*.] In *her.*, composed of small squares in two rows and of two tinctures alternating. See *componé*. Also *counter-componé*, *counter-camp*.

Or, a bend counter-compony.

counter-couchant (koun-tėr-kou'chant), *a.* In *her.*, having the heads in contrary directions: applied to animals borne couchant.

counter-courant (koun-tėr-kō'rant), *a.* In *her.*, running in contrary directions: applied to animals.

counter-current (koun'tėr-kur-ent), *n.* [< *counter-* + *current*[1]; = F. *contre-courant*. Cf. *counter-courant*.] A current in an opposite direction.

counter-deed (koun'tėr-dēd), *n.* A secret writing, either before a notary or under a private seal, which destroys, invalidates, or alters a public deed; a defeasance.

counter-distinction (koun'tėr-dis-tingk'shon), *n.* Contradistinction.

counter-drain (koun'tėr-drān), *n.* A drain run alongside of a canal or embanked waterway, to intercept and convey to a culvert or receptacle the water which may soak through.

counterdraw (koun-tėr-drâ'), *v. t.*; pret. *counterdrew*, pp. *counterdrawn*, ppr. *counterdrawing*. In *painting*, to trace, as a design or painting, on fine linen cloth, oiled paper, or other transparent material.

counter-earth (koun'tėr-ėrth), *n.* In the *Pythagorean philos.*, a planet in some sense opposite to the earth, required to make up the sacred number of ten planets. Some commentators suppose the counter-earth to be on the opposite side of the central fire: others that it is on the same side, but facing toward the central fire instead of away from it.

counter-embattled (koun'tėr-em-bat'ld), *a.* In *her.*, embattled on the opposite side also; embattled on both sides. Also *counter-battled* and *battled counter*.

Argent, a fesse counter-embattled gules.

counter-embowed (koun'tėr-em-bōd'), *a.* In *her.*, embowed in opposite directions.

counter-enamel (koun'tėr-e-nam'el), *n.* The enamel applied to the back or reverse side of an enameled plate of metal. Thus, in a plaque of Limoges enamel the back is generally covered with a thin coat of enamel of uniform color. Also called by the French term *contre-émail*.

counter-ermine (koun'tėr-ėr-min), *n.* In *her.*, same as *ermines*.

counter-escalloped (koun'tėr-es-kol'opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

counter-evidence (koun'tėr-ev-i-dens), *n.* Contrary or rebutting evidence; evidence or testimony which opposes other evidence.

counter-extension (koun'tėr-eks-ten'shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-extension*.] In *surg.*, the force applied to the part of a limb above a fracture or luxation as a counterpoise to the act of extension. See *extension*.

counterfaced (koun'tėr-fāst'), *a.* In *her.*, divided barwise into several pieces, and again divided palewise, the half bars or half barrulets having their tinctures alternately: said of the field. Same as *barry per pale counter-changed*. Also *counter-fesy*, *contrefacé*.

counterfaisance†, *n.* See *counterfesance*.

counter-faller (koun'tėr-fâ-lėr), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a wire supported by counter-weighted arms, which passes beneath the yarns and serves to keep an even tension upon them when depressed by the faller-wire during the distributing of the yarn upon the cop.

counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **counterfet*, *contirfet*, *a.*, *countrefete*, *n.*, < OF. *contrefait*, mod. F. *contrefait* (= Sp. *contrahecho* = Pg. *contrafeito* = It. *contrafatto*), < ML. *contrafactus*, counterfeit, pp. of *contrafacere*, > OF. *contrefaire*, mod. F. *contrefaire* = Pr. *contrafar* = OSp. *contrafacer*, Sp. *contrahacer* = Pg. *contrafazer* = It. *contraffare*, imitate, counterfeit, < L. *contra*, against, + *facere* (> F. *faire*, etc.), make: see *counter-*, *contra-*, and *fact*, *feat*. The same radical element *-feit* occurs also in *surfeit*, *benefit*. Cf. *counterfeit*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Made in semblance or imitation of an original; imitated; copied; factitious.

> Look here, upon this picture, and on this;
> The *counterfeit* presentment of two brothers.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. Specifically, made in imitation of an original, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy as genuine or original; forged; spurious: as, *counterfeit* coin; a *counterfeit* bond or deed; a *counterfeit* bill of exchange.

> The Iowes, seeking to be reuenged of this *counterfeit* Moses, could no where finde him.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 159.

3. Feigned; simulated; false; hypocritical: as, a *counterfeit* friend.

> Yet can I weep most seriously at a play, and receive with a true passion the *counterfeit* griefs of those known and professed impostures.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

4†. Counterfeiting; dissembling; cheating.

> Why, this is an arrant *counterfeit* rascal; . . . a bawd, a cutpurse.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 6.

5†. Deformed; unnatural.

> And [she] hadde brought be-fore hir on hir sadell a dwerf, the moste *contirfet* and foulest that eny hadde sein.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

Counterfeit Medals Act, an English statute of 1883 (46 and 47 Vict., c. 45) which prohibits the manufacture, possession, and sale of medals resembling coins. = **Syn.** 1–3. *Supposititious*, etc. (see *spurious*), forged, feigned, simulated, fictitious, sham, mock.

II. *n.* 1. An imitation; a copy; something made in imitation of or strongly resembling another; rarely, a likeness; a portrait; an image.

> Alle tho that ben maryed han a *Countrefete*, made lyche a mannes foot, upon here Hedes.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 218.
>
> What find I here?
> Fair Portia's *counterfeit*!
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2.

They haue no Beards but *counterfeits*, as they did thinke ours also was.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 107.

2. Specifically, an imitation or copy designed to pass as an original. In *law*: (*a*) A spurious imitation of a thing which has legal value, and fashioned or intended to be used in deceit by passing it as genuine, as a coin made of base metal in the likeness of a gold coin. (*b*) Less strictly, any imitation of such a thing and for such a purpose, as a genuine farthing gilded to pass for a sovereign, or a coin clipped at the edges and then milled, to give it the appearance of a fresh coin, or a fraudulent imitation of a bank-note. It has been held that a bank-note printed from a genuine plate, but having false signatures affixed in imitation of genuine ones, is more appropriately called a *forgery*; that such a note having fictitious or in many cases altered issue is more appropriately called *spurious*; and that only a note printed from a false plate is appropriately called a *counterfeit* note. But according to the strictest usage, it would be proper to say, in these several cases, respectively, that the milling was counterfeit, that the false signatures were counterfeit, and that naming the bank falsely with imaginary officers was a counterfeiting; and the better opinion is that a statute prohibiting counterfeiting may be deemed violated if any of the features of the genuine thing is counterfeited so as to serve the false purpose.

> I am no *counterfeit*: to die is to be a *counterfeit*; for he is but the *counterfeit* of a man who hath not the life of a man.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.
>
> There would be no *counterfeits* but for the sake of something real.
> *Pilkington*.

3†. One who feigns or simulates; a counterfeiter; an impostor.

> Now when these *counterfeits* were thus uncased,
> Out of the fore-side of their forgerie,
> And in the sight of all men cleane disgraced.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 39.

They [scorners] evidently saw that some who set up for greater purity, and a demurer shew and face of religion than their neighbours, were really *counterfeits*, and meant nothing, at the bottom, but their own interest.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. v.

counterfeit (koun'tėr-fit), *v.* [< ME. *counterfeten*, *contrefeten*; from the adj. and noun, after OF. *contrefaire*, pp. *contrefait*: see *counterfeit*, *a.* and *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make a semblance of; make or be a copy of; copy; imitate; resemble; be like.

> Of alle maner craftus I con *counterfeten* heor tooles,
> Of carpunters and keruers. *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 133.
>
> Glowing embers through the room
> Teach light to *counterfeit* a gloom.
> *Milton*, Il Penseroso, l. 80.

2. Specifically, to make a copy of without authority or right, and with a view to deceive or defraud by passing the copy as original or genuine; forge: as, to *counterfeit* coin, bank-notes, a seal, a bond, a deed or other instrument in writing, the handwriting or signature of another, etc.—3. To feign; make a pretense of; simulate; pretend; put on a semblance of: as, to *counterfeit* piety.

> Full well they laughed, with *counterfeited* glee,
> At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 201.

4†. To make in imitation, or as a counterpart of something else.

> And *counterfeted* was ful subtilly
> Another lettre.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 648.

5†. To feign or pretend to be (what one is not).

> The deepest policy of a Tyrant hath bin ever to *counterfet* Religious.
> *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

= **Syn.** *Mimic*, *Ape*, etc. (see *imitate*), forge, simulate, sham, feign.

II. *intrans.* To feign; dissemble; carry on a fiction or deception.

> How ill agrees it with your gravity,
> To *counterfeit* thus grossly with your slave.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2.
>
> He who *counterfeiteth*, acts a part.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 20.

counterfeiter (koun'tėr-fit-ėr), *n.* 1. One who counterfeits; one who copies or imitates; specifically, one who illegally makes copies of current bank-notes or coin.—2. One who assumes a false appearance, or who makes false pretenses: as, "*counterfeiters* of devotion." *Sherwood*.

counterfeiting (koun'tėr-fit-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *counterfeit*, *v.*] In *law*, the crime of making or uttering false or fictitious coins or paper money.

counterfeitly (koun'tėr-fit-li), *adv.* By forgery; falsely; fictitiously; spuriously.

counterfeitness (koun'tėr-fit-nes), *n.* The quality of being counterfeit; spuriousness.

counterfeiture†, *n.* [ME. *contrefeiture*: see *contrefete*, E. *counterfeit*, and *-ure*.] Counterfeiting; hypocrisy.

> Al his *contrefaiture* is colour of sinne and boat.
> *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 336.

counterfesance†, **counterfaisance**† (koun'tėr-fē-zans, -fā-zans), *n.* 1. The act of forging; forgery.—2. A counterfeiting; dissimulation; artifice.

> For he in *counterfesance* did excell,
> And all the wyles of wemens wits knew passing well.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 8.
>
> The outward expression and *counterfaisance* of all these is the form of godliness.
> *Bp. Hall*, Sermons, The Hypocrite.

counter-fessy (koun-tėr-fes'i), *a.* Same as *counterfaced*.

counter-fissure (koun'tėr-fish-ūr), *n.* In *surg.*, a fracture of the skull situated opposite to the point struck.

counter-flory (koun-tėr-flō'ri), *a.* [< *counter-* + *flory*, F. *fleuré*, pp., < *fleur*, flower.] In *her.*, charged with flowers, such as fleurs-de-lis, which are divided and separated by the whole width of the bearing so charged. Thus, in the illustration the tressure is *counter-flory*, having half of each fleur-de-lis within and half without. Also *counter-flowered*.

A double tressure counter-flory and counter-flory.

counterfoil (koun'tėr-foil), *n.* [< *counter-* + *foil*.] 1. That part of a tally formerly struck in the English Exchequer which was kept by an officer in that court, the other, called the *stock*, being delivered to the person who had lent the king money on the account. Also called *counterstock*.—2. A part of a document, such as a bank-check or draft, which is retained by the person giving the document, and on which is written a memorandum of the main particulars contained in the principal document; a stub.

counterfort (koun'tėr-fôrt), *n.* [< *counter-* + *fort*; after F. *contre-fort*.] 1. In *arch.*: (*a*) A portion projecting from the face of a wall; a buttress.

> There is a saving of masonry (though in general but a small one) by the use of *counterforts*.
> *Rankine*.

(*b*) In *medieval milit. arch.*, a redoubt or an intrenchment thrown up by the besiegers of a place as a defense against sorties or attempts

to relieve the place from without.—2. A spur or projecting part of a mountain.

countergage (koun'tėr-gāj), *n.* In *carp.*, a method used to measure joints by transferring the breadth of the mortise to the place where the tenon is to be made, in order to make them fit each other.

counter-gear (koun'tėr-gēr), *n.* Driving-gear separate from the machine to be driven and connecting with it by a belt.

counter-guard (koun'tėr-gärd), *n.* [< *counter-* + *guard*; after F. *contre-garde.*] 1. In *fort.*, a small rampart or work, properly a work raised before the point of a bastion, consisting of two long faces parallel to the faces of the bastion, and making a salient angle.—2. A certain part of a sword-hilt. (*a*) In general, any part of the hilt, other than the cross-guard, which serves to protect the hand. In this sense the basket-hilt and knuckle-bow are counter-guards. See cut under *hilt.* (*b*) According to some writers, that part which covers the back of the hand, as distinguished from the guard protecting the fingers. See *guard.*

counter-hunter (koun'tėr-hėr-tėr), *n.* [= F. *contre-heurtoir.*] In *gun.*, a piece of iron bolted to the top of the chassis-rails, at the rear end, to check the recoil of the gun-carriage. In some carriages spiral or rubber springs attached to the rear transom answer the same purpose. Similar devices at the front end of the chassis are called *hurters.*

counter-indication (koun'tėr-in-di-kā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *contre-indication* = Sp. *contraindicacion* = Pg. *contraindicação* = It. *controindicazione*: see *counter-* and *indication.*] Same as *contra-indication.*

counter-influence (koun-tėr-in'flŏ-ens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-influenced*, ppr. *counter-influencing.* To check or control by opposing influence.

Their wickedness naturally tends to effeminate them; and will certainly do it, if it be not strongly *counter-influenced* by the vigour of their bodily temper.
Scott, Sermon (1680).

counter-irritant (koun'tėr-ir-i-tant), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Producing artificial irritation designed to counteract a morbid condition.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance or an appliance employed to produce an irritation in one part of the body, in order to counteract or remove a morbid condition existing in another part. The term is more specifically applied to such irritating substances as, when applied to the skin, redden or blister it, or produce pustules, purulent issues, etc. The commonest counter-irritants are mustard, turpentine, cantharides or Spanish flies, croton-oil, tartar emetic, setons, tincture of iodine, and cautery.

counter-irritate (koun-tėr-ir'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counter-irritated*, ppr. *counter-irritating.* In *med.*, to produce an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part.

counter-irritation (koun'tėr-ir-i-tā'shŏn), *n.* In *med.*, the production of an artificial inflammation or congestion in order to relieve a morbid condition existing in another part. See *counter-irritant.*

counter-jumper (koun'tėr-jum'pėr), *n.* [< *counter*[2], 2, + *jumper.*] A salesman in a shop, especially in a draper's or dry-goods shop. [Humorous.]

Clerks and *counter-jumpers* a'n't anything.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, vii.

counter-light (koun'tėr-lit), *n.* A light opposite to any object, and causing it to appear to disadvantage: a term used in painting.

counter-lode (koun'tėr-lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode running in a direction not conformable with that of the principal or main lodes of the district, and therefore intersecting them. Also called *contra-lode*, *counter-lode*, or simply *counter* or *counter.*

counterly (koun'tėr-li), *adv.* In *her.*, same as *party per pale* (which see, under *party*).

countermand (koun-tėr-mänd'), *v. t.* [< F. *contremander* (= Sp. Pg. *contramandar* = It. *contrammandare*), < ML. *contramandare*, countermand, < L. *contra*, against, + *mandare*, command: see *mandate.*] 1. To revoke (a command or an order); order or direct in opposition to (an order before given), thereby annulling it and forbidding its execution.

Domineering, now commanding and then *countermand-ing.* *Theodore Parker*, Historic Americans.

2. To oppose by contrary orders or action; contradict the orders of.

This Garden was made long after Semiramis' time, by a King which herein seemed to lord it ouer the Elements, and *countermand* Nature. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 56.

My heart shall never *countermand* mine eye.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 276.

3†. To prohibit; forbid.

Avicen *countermands* letting blood in choleric cases.
Harvey.

countermand (koun'tėr-mänd), *n.* [< F. *contremand* (now usually F. *contre-mandat* = Sp. *contramandato* = Pg. *contramandato* = It. *contrammandato*, < ML. *contramandatum*); from the verb.] A contrary order; a revocation of a former order, command, or notice.

Have you no *countermand* for Claudio yet,
But he must die to-morrow?
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

It was by positive constitution pronounced void, and no more; and, therefore, may be rescinded by the *countermand* of an equal power.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 196.

countermandable (koun-tėr-män'da-bl), *a.* [< *countermand* + *-able.*] That may be countermanded.

The best rule of distinction between grants and declarations is, that grants are never *countermandable*; . . . whereas declarations are evermore *countermandable* in their natures.
Bacon, Law Maxims, xiv.

countermarch (koun-tėr-märch'), *v. i.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarchar*, < F. *contre-marcher;* as *counter-* + *march*[2].] 1. To march back.

We all stood up in an instant, and Sir Harry flied off from the left very discreetly, *counter-marching* behind the chairs towards the door; after him, Sir Giles in the same manner.
Addison, Country Etiquette.

Lights and shades
That marched and *countermarched* about the hills
In glorious apparition. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xii.

2. *Milit.*, to execute a countermarch. See *countermarch*, n., 2.

countermarch (koun'tėr-märch), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *contramarcha* = It. *contrammarcia*, < F. *contremarche;* from the verb.] 1. A marching back; a returning.

How are such an infinite number of things placed with such order in the memory, notwithstanding the tumults, marches, and *countermarches* of the animal spirits?
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

2. *Milit.*, a change of the wings or face of a body of men, so as to bring the right to the left or the front to the rear, and retain the same men in the front rank; or a rear rank may become a front rank by countermarching round the end of the latter, which remains stationary.—3. Figuratively, a complete change or reversal of measures or conduct.

They make him do and undo, go forward and backwards, by such *countermarches* and retractions as we do not willingly impute to wisdom. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

countermark (koun'tėr-märk), *n.* [= F. *contremarque* = Sp. Pg. *contramarca* = It. *contrammarca;* as *counter-* + *mark.*] 1. A mark or token added to a mark or marks already existing for greater security or more sure identification, as a second or third mark put on a bale of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may be opened only in the presence of all the owners; specifically, the mark of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, added to that of the artificer, to show the metal to be standard.—2. A small device, inscription, or numeral, stamped upon a coin subsequent to its issue from the mint. Such marks are found on coins of all periods, and have generally been added in order to alter the original value of the coin or to give it currency in a foreign country.

3. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses that have outgrown their natural mark, to disguise their age.

countermark (koun-tėr-märk'), *v. t.* [< *countermark*, *n.*] To add a countermark to, in any sense of that word.

countermine (koun'tėr-mīn), *n.* [= F. *contremine* = Sp. Pg. *contramina* = It. *contrammina;* as *counter-* + *mine*[2].] 1. *Milit.*, a mine driven from defense-works by the besieged, counter to a mine driven toward the defense-works by besiegers, the object being to meet and destroy the works of the latter party. Sometimes the two parties carry their opposing galleries so far as to meet and fight in the subterranean passages.

Hence—2. A secret plan designed to frustrate the plans of an opponent; any antagonistic action or plan.

He. . . . knowing no *countermine* against contempt but terror, began to let nothing pass . . . without sharp punishment. *Sir P. Sidney.*

If he arm, arm; if he strew mines of treason,
Meet him with *countermines.*
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iii. 1.

countermine (koun-tėr-mīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *countermined*, ppr. *countermining.* [= F. *contreminer* = Sp. Pg. *contraminar* = It. *contrammi-nare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mine counter or in opposition to; resist by means of a countermine, as a besieging enemy or his works.

They *countermined* the assailants, and, encountering them in the subterranean passages, drove them back.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 18.

2. To counterwork; frustrate by secret and opposite measures.

When sadness dejects me, either I *countermine* it with another sadness, or I kindle squibs about me again, and fly into sportfulness and company. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

Thus infallibly it must be, if God do not miraculously *countermine* us, and do more for us than we can do against ourselves. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

II. *intrans.* To make a countermine; counterplot; work against one secretly.

'Tis hard for man to *countermine* with God. *Chapman.*

The enemy had *countermined*, but did not succeed in reaching our mine. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

counter-motion (koun'tėr-mō-shŏn), *n.* An opposite motion; one motion counteracting another.

counter-motive (koun'tėr-mō-tiv), *n.* [= F. *contre-motif.*] An opposite or counteracting motive.

countermove (koun'tėr-mōv), *n.* A countermovement.

This is one of the excellent results of the moves, the *counter-moves*, the manœuvres, which are incident to our curious system of party government.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 448.

countermove (koun-tėr-mōv'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *countermoved*, ppr. *countermoving.* [< *counter*[3], *adv.*, + *move.*] To move in a contrary direction, or in antagonism to.

counter-movement (koun'tėr-mōv-ment), *n.* A movement in opposition to another.

countermure (koun-tėr-mūr), *n.* [Also *contramure;* < F. *contre-mur* (= Sp. Pg. *contramuro* = It. *contramuro*), < *contre*, against, + *mur*, < L. *murus*, a wall.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A wall raised behind another to supply its place when a breach is made. [Rare.] (*b*) A wall raised in front of another partition wall to strengthen it; a contramure.

The city hath a threefolde wall about it; the innermost very high, the next lower then that, and the third a *countermure.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 308.

countermure (koun-tėr-mūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countermured*, ppr. *countermuring.* [< F. *contre-murer*, < *contre-mur:* see *countermure*, *n.*] To fortify (a wall) with another wall.

They are plac'd in those imperial heights,
Where, *countermur'd* with walls of diamond,
I find the place impregnable.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

counter-naiant (koun'tėr-nā'yant), *a.* In *her.*, represented as swimming in opposite directions: said of fishes used as bearings.

counter-natural (koun'tėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Contrary to nature. [Rare.]

counter-nebulé (koun'tėr-neb'ū-lā), *a.* In *her.*, nebulé on the opposite side also.

counter-negotiation (koun'tėr-nē-gō-shi-ā'shŏn), *n.* Negotiation in opposition to other negotiation.

counter-noise (koun'tėr-noiz), *n.* A noise or sound by which another noise or sound is deadened or overpowered.

counter-opening (koun'tėr-ō'pn-ing), *n.* An aperture or vent on the opposite side, or in a different place; specifically, in *surg.*, an opening made in a second part of an abscess opposite to a first.

counter-pace (koun'tėr-pās), *n.* [= F. *contrepas* = Sp. *contrapaso* = Pg. *contrapasso* = It. *contrappasso;* as *counter-* + *pace.*] A step or measure in opposition to another; a contrary measure or attempt.

When the least *counterpaces* are made to these resolutions, it will then be time enough for our malecontents.
Swift.

counterpaled (koun-tėr-pāld'), *a.* In *her.*, said of an escutcheon divided into an equal number of pieces palewise, and divided again by a line fessewise, having two tinctures counter-changed. Also *contrepalé*, *counterpaly.*

counterpaly (koun-tėr-pā'li), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counterpaled.*

counterpane[1] (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [A corruption of *counterpoint*[1], in allusion to the *panes* or squares of which bed-covers are often composed. Cf. *counterpane*[2].] A bed-cover; a coverlet for a bed; a quilt; now, specifically, a coverlet woven of cotton with raised figures, also called *Marseilles quilt.*

Her dear, long, lean, little arms lying out on the *counterpane.* *Tennyson*, in the Children's Hospital.

counterpane[2]† (koun'tėr-pān), *n.* [Also *counterpaine*, ⟨ OF. *contrepan* (also *contrepant*), a pledge or pawn, ⟨ *contre*, against, + *pan*, a pledge or pawn, ult. the same as *pan*, a pane: see *pawn*[1] and *pane*.] One part of an indenture; a copy or counterpart of the original of an indenture.

> Againe, Art should not, like a curtizan,
> Change habits, dressing graces every day;
> But of her termes one stable *counterpane*
> Still keepe, to shun ambiguous allay:
> That Youth, in definitions once receiv'd
> (As in Kings' standards), might not be deceiv'd.
> *Fulke Greville*, Humane Learning.

Have you not a *counterpane* of your obligation?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

counter-paradox (koun'tėr-par-a-doks), *n.* A facetious opinion or puzzling statement contrary to another opinion or statement of the same kind.

counter-parol (koun'tėr-pa-rōl'), *n.* *Milit.*, a word in addition to the password, which is given in any time of alarm as a signal.

counter-parry (koun'tėr-par-i), *n.* In *fencing*, a parry of the kind known as *counter*. See *counter*-3, 6.

counterparry (koun-tėr-par'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *counterparried*, ppr. *counterparrying*. In *fencing*, to parry by means of a counter.

counterpart (koun'tėr-pärt), *n.* [= F. *contrepartie* = Sp. Pg. *contraparte* = It. *contraparte*; as *counter-* + *part*.] 1. A correspondent part; a part that answers to another, as the several parts or copies of an indenture corresponding to the original; a copy; a duplicate.—2. The complement, as a certificate of hiring given by a tenant to his landlord on receiving from him a certificate of letting, or a bought note given to the seller on receiving the sold note.—3. A person or thing exactly resembling another or corresponding to another in appearance, character, position, influence, and the like; a representative; a match; a fellow.

> Herodotus is the *counterpart* of some ideal Pandora, by the universality of his accomplishments.
> *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

> And in . . . its recognized and evident universality Christ's human nature is without a *counterpart*.
> *Progressive Orthodoxy*, p. 20.

4. One of two parts which fit each other, as a cipher and its key, or a seal and its impression; hence, a thing that supplements another thing or completes it, or a person having qualities wanting in another, and such as compensate for the other's deficiencies.

> Oh *counterpart*
> Of our soft sex; well are you made our lords;
> So bold, so great, so god-like are you formed,
> How can you love so silly things as women? *Dryden.*

Opinion is but the *counterpart* of condition — merely expresses the degree of civilization to which we have attained. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 196.

5. In *music*, the part to be arranged or used in connection with another: as, the bass is the *counterpart* to the treble.

counter-passant (koun-tėr-pas'ant), *a.* [< F. *contre-passant*; as *counter*[2] + *passant*.] In *her.*, passant in contrary directions: said of beasts used as bearings.

counterpedal (koun'tėr-ped-al), *a.* Opposite or correlative to pedal.—**Counterpedal surface**, in *math.*, the locus of the intersections of the normal to a given surface with the planes through a fixed point parallel to the tangent planes.

counterpeise, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-pendent (koun-tėr-pen'dent), *a.* In *her.*, hanging on each side. See *pendent*.

counterpese†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *counterpoise*.

counter-piston (koun'tėr-pis-tọn), *n.* A piston on which a pressure is applied opposite in direction to that on a connected main piston.

counter-plea (koun'tėr-plē), *n.* In *law*, a replication to a plea or request.

counterplead (koun-tėr-plēd'), *v. t.* [ME. *counterpleden*, *countrepleten*, ⟨ OF. *contrepleder*, *countrepleder*; as *counter-* + *plead*.] To plead the contrary of; contradict; deny.

> *Countrepleda* nat conscience ne holy kirke ryghtes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 53.

> Let be thyn arguynge,
> For love ne wol not *counterpleted* be
> Ayn ryght ne wrong.
> *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 476.

counterpleded, **counterpletet**, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *counterplead*.

counterplot (koun-tėr-plot'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterplotted*, ppr. *counterplotting*. [< *counter-* + *plot*[2].] To oppose or frustrate by another plot or stratagem.

> All plots that Envy's cunning aim'd at Her,
> He *counterplotted* with profounder skill.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 66.

> Every wife had proved abortive, every plot had been *counterplotted*. *De Quincey.*

counter-plot (koun'tėr-plot), *n.* A plot or artifice advanced in opposition to another.

counterpoint[1]† (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [Now corrupted to *counterpane*[1], q. v.; ME. *counturpynt*, ⟨ OF. *contrepointe*, *contrepoinct*, a quilt; corrupted, in simulation of *contrepointer*, work the backstitch (⟨ *contre* + *pointe*, a bodkin), from *contrepointe*, *contepoint* (F. *courte-pointe*), ⟨ ML. *culcita puncta*, a counterpane, lit. a stitched quilt: L. *culcitra*, ML. *culcita* (> OF. *coutre*, *cotre*, *cuilte*, > E. *quilt*, q. v.); *puncta*, fem. of *punctus*, pricked, stitched: see *point*.] A coverlet; a counterpane.

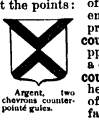
> In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
> In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
> Costly apparel, tents, and canopies.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.

counterpoint[2] (koun'tėr-point), *n.* [< F. *contrepoint* = Sp. *contrapunto* = Pg. *contraponto* = It. *contrappunto* (> D. *contrapunt*; cf. G. *contrapunkt* = Dan. Sw. *kontrapunkt*), ⟨ ML. **contrapunctum* (in music, *cantus contra punctum*; cf. *pricksong*), ⟨ L. *contra*, against, + *punctus*, pricked, dotted, *punctum*, point: see *counter-* and *point*. In former times musical sounds were represented by dots or points placed on the lines, and the added part or parts were written by placing the proper points under or against each other — *punctum contra punctum*, point against point.] 1†. An opposite point.—2†. An opposite position or standpoint.

> Affecting in themselves and their followers a certain angelical purity, fell suddenly into the very *counterpoint* of justifying bestiality. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

3. In *music*: (*a*) The art of musical composition in general. (*b*) The art of polyphonic or concerted composition, in distinction from homophonic or melodic composition. (*c*) Specifically, the art of adding to a given melody, subject, theme, or canto fermo, one or more melodies whose relations to the given melody are fixed by rules. Strict or plain counterpoint, which began to be cultivated in the thirteenth century, and attained great excession in the fifteenth, is usually divided into several species: (1) *note against note*, in which to each note of the cantus is added one note in the accompanying part or parts; (2) *two against one*, in which to each note of the cantus two notes are added; (3) *four against one*, in which four notes are added; (4) *syncopated*, in which to each note of the cantus one note is added after a constant rhythmic interval; (5) *florid* or *figured*, in which the added part or parts are variously constructed. The melodic and harmonic intervals permitted in each species are minutely fixed by rules. Counterpoint is two-part when two voices or parts are used, *three-part* when three are used, etc. It is *triple* when the added part uniformly lies above or below the cantus; *double* when the added part is so constructed as to be usable both above and below the cantus by a uniform transposition of an octave, a tenth, or some other interval; and *triple* when three melodies are so fitted as to be mutually usable above and below one another by transposition. Among the forms of counterpoint, the canon and the fugue are the most important (see these words.) Next to a pure and natural use of melodic intervals, various kinds of imitation between the voices are specially sought, such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, reversion, etc. (See these words.) The practice of counterpoint was specially prominent in the Gallo-Belgic school of musicians from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century, and it has been a part of musical training and accomplishment ever since. It is a necessary basis for all polyphonic composition, although in modern music the strictness of its early rules has been much relaxed. (*d*) A voice-part of independent character polyphonically combined with one or more other parts.—**Strict counterpoint**, counterpoint in which the use of unprepared discords is forbidden.

counterpointé (koun'ter-poin'tā), *a.* [= F. *contrepointé*.] In *her.*, meeting at the points: said of two chevrons, one in the usual position and the other inverted.



Argent, two chevrons counterpointé gules.

counterpoise (koun'tėr-poiz), *n.* [< ME. *counterpese*, < OF. *contrepois*, F. *contre-poids* = Pr. *contrapes* = Sp. *contrapeso* = Pg. *contrapezo* = It. *contrappeso*, ⟨ *chevrons* counter- ML. **contrapensum* (*contrapesium* after Rom.; also in diff. form *contrapondus*), ⟨ L. *contra* (> F. *contre*, etc.), against, + *pensum* (> OF. *pois*, F. *poids*), a weight, a portion, a pound: see *counter-* and *poise*. Cf. the verb.] 1. A weight equal to and balancing or counteracting another weight; specifically, a body or mass of the same weight with another opposed to it, as in the opposite scale of a balance.

> Fastening that to our exact balance, we put a metalline *counterpoise* into the opposite scale.
> *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

Hence — 2. Any equal power or force acting in opposition; a force sufficient to balance another force.

> They [the second nobles] are a *counterpoise* to the higher nobility. *Bacon*, Empire.

> He was willing to aid the opposite party in maintaining a sufficient degree of strength to form a *counterpoise* to that of the confederates. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 3.

> Activity, and not despondency, is the true *counterpoise* to misfortune. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 311.

3. The state of being in equilibrium with another weight or force.

> The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
> In *counterpoise*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 1001.

4. In the *manège*, a position of the rider in which his body is duly balanced in his seat, not inclined more to one side than the other; equilibrium.—**Counterpoise bridge**. See *bridge*[1].

counterpoise (koun-tėr-poiz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterpoised*, ppr. *counterpoising*. [Early mod. E. usually *counterpeise*, *countrepeise*, < ME. *counterpesen*, *countrepesen*, < OF. *contrepeser* = Pr. Pg. *contrapezar* = Sp. *contrapesar* = It. *contrappesare*, ⟨ ML. **contrapensare*, counterpoise; from the noun.] 1. To act in opposition to, or counteract, as a counterpoise; counterbalance; be equiponderant to; equal in weight.

> The force and the distance of weights *counterpoising* one another ought to be reciprocal.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

> The heaviness of bodies must be *counterpoised* by a plummet fastened about the pulley to the axis.
> *Sir W. Wilkins.*

Hence — 2. To act against in any manner with equal power or effect; balance; restore the balance to.

> The Turk is now *counterpoised* by the Persian.
> *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

> So many freeholders of English will be able to beard and to *counterpoise* the rest. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> I hold it not meet, that a few conjectures should *counterpoise* the general consent of all ages.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 41.

> This makes us happy, *counterpoising* our hearts in all miseries. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 598.

counter-poison (koun'tėr-poi-zn), *n.* [= F. *contre-poison*; as *counter-* + *poison*.] A poison that destroys the effect of another; a poison used as an antidote to another; anything administered to counteract a poison; an antidote.

> At length we learned an antidote and *counterpoison* against the filthy venomous weed.
> *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 402).

counterponderate (koun-tėr-pon'dė-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterponderated*, ppr. *counterponderating*. To counterbalance; weigh against.

counter-potent (koun-tėr-pō'tent), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern composed of tau-shaped figures supposed to represent the tops of tau-staffs. The figures are called in English *potents*. The bearing counter-potent is generally classed among the heraldic furs. See *fur*.

counter-practice (koun'tėr-prak-tis), *n.* Practice in opposition to another.

counter-pressure (koun'tėr-presh-ūr), *n.* Opposing pressure; a force or pressure that acts in antagonism to another and is equal to it.

counter-project (koun'tėr-proj-ekt), *n.* A project, scheme, or proposal of one party advanced in opposition to that of another, as in the negotiation of a treaty.

> Wildman then brought forward a *counterproject* prepared by himself. *Maseley*, Hist. Eng., ix.

counter-proof (koun'tėr-prōf), *n.* A reversed impression taken from a freshly printed proof of an engraved plate, by laying a sheet of dampened paper upon it and passing it through the press.

counterprove (koun-tėr-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterproved*, ppr. *counterproving*. To take a counter-proof of. See *counter-proof*.

counter-punch (koun'tėr-punch), *n.* 1. A tool held beneath a sheet of metal to resist the blows of a hammer and form a raised boss on the surface of the sheet.—2. In *type-founding*, the steel die or punch which makes the counter or unprinted part of the letter subsequently engraved on the punch. The first process in typemaking is making the counter-punch.

counter-quartered (koun-tėr-kwâr'tėrd), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-quarterly*.—**Cross counter-quartered**. See *cross*.

counter-quarterly (koun-tėr-qwâr'tėr-li), *a.* In *her.*: (*a*) Having the quarters also quartered. (*b*) More rarely, having the quarters divided in any way, as per pale and the like. Also *contre-cartelé*, *counter-quartered*.

counter-raguled (koun′tėr-rag-ūld′), *a. her.*, raguled on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tėr-ram′pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant indorsed* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun′tėr-rē-flek′ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun′tėr-rē-mon″strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

counter-revolution (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolucion* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′shon-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun′tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *contrerole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment† (koun′tėr-rōl-ment), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun′tėr-round), *n.* [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*[2], *n.*] *Mil.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*[1] (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

> Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Clergie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;
> That ho so doth by youre doctrine doth wel, ich leyne.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 224.

counterscale† (koun′tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

> To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tėr-skol′ōpt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

counterscarf (koun′tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

counterscarp (koun′tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrascarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

> Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was covered with a *counterscharfe.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetment of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun′tėr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

> A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts.
> *Hewyt*, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun′tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl′), *v. t.* [= F. *contre-sceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*[2], *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

> You shall bear
> A better witness back than words, which we,
> On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun′tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contre-scel* = It. *contrassigillo,* < ML. *contrasigillum,* < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*[2], *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

> The Great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In one the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the other as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
> *Woodward* & *Heraldry*, p. 394.

countersecure (koun′tėr-sē-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

> What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
> *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun′tėr-sē-kū″ri-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun′tėr-sens), *n.* [= F. *contre-sens;* as *counter-* + *sense.*] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

> There are some Words in French which are turned to a *Counter-sense.* *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun′tėr-shäft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun-tėr-sīn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contraseñar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; supersede one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

> What he (Paterculus) remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures — we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
> *De Quincey*, Style, iii.

> As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

countersign (koun′tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

> Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
> Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
> For the comrade that flings from the battle of life!
> *O. W. Holmes*, My Annual (1886).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by the principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.=Syn. 1. See *parole*, 3.

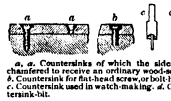
counter-signal (koun′tėr-sig-nal), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun′tėr-sig-nā-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

> Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: to *countersink* a hole for a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*[1], *nail.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or bit-stock for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically — (*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a



a, a. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b.* Countersink for flat-head screw or bolt-head. *c.* Countersink used in watch-making. *d.* Countersink-bit.

depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill. 2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun′tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope. Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

counter-stand (koun′tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

> Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 85.

counter-statement (koun′tėr-stāt-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun′tėr-stat-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

> His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-step (koun′tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun′tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun′tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

> He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
> That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun′tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodial subject.

counter-surety (koun′tėr-shūr-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sûreté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun′tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun′tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

> By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-tally (koun′tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille,* < OF. *contretaille, countretaille,* F. *contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun′tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

> There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

counter-tendency (koun′tėr-ten-den-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

> The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it be set aside or abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun′tėr-ten-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur,* < OF. *contreteneur,* < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor *G* to treble *C*, and music for it is written on the alto or *C* clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

counter-term (koun′tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

> No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
> Are border-races, holding each its own
> By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

counter-tierce (koun′tėr-tėrs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun′tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*[3], *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun′tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

> Let cheerfulness in happy fortune wait,
> And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
> *Dryden*, Aureng-zebe.

counter-traction (koun′tėr-trak-shon), *n.* Opposite traction.

> The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *counter-traction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun′tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

counter-trippant (koun-tėr-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

counter-tripping (koun-tėr-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

counterturn (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The culmination of the plot of a play. See the extract.

> The catastasis called by the Romans statum, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
> *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

counter-type (koun'tėr-tīp), *n.* A corresponding type.

> Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

countervail (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen*, < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *counter-*, *vail, avail.*] **1.** To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

> Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
> It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
> That one short minute gives me in her sight.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6.

> Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence —**2.** To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

> Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* one life.
> *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> What he wants in years and discipline
> His industry and spirit *countervails*.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

countervail (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail, v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

> Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
> *South*, Sermons.

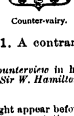
countervailing (koun-tėr-vā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail, v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.

> Pain is the one supreme evil of the existence of the lower animals; an evil which (so far as we can see) has no *countervailing* good.
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 147.

Countervailing duties, in Great Britain, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places in outlying British territory, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17*s.* an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad; and 1*d.* on all wrought silver plate, to countervail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping those metals.

counter-vair (koun'tėr-vār), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy*.

counter-vairy (koun-tėr-vār'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur*. Also *counter-vair, contre-vair*.



Counter-vairy.

countervallation (koun'tėr-va-lā'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation*.

counterview (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* **1.** A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

> M. Pelisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Contrast.

> I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

> I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

countervote (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting*. To vote in opposition to; outvote; overrule. [Rare.]

> The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

counterwait†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwayten*; < *counter-* + *wait.*] To watch against; be on one's guard against. *Chaucer.*

counterweigh (koun-tėr-wā'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.

II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

> If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
> *Ascham*, To Raven.

counterweight (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

counterwheel (koun-tėr-hwēl'), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

> The falcon charges at first view
> With her brigade of talons, through
> Whose shocks the wary heron beat
> With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

counter-wind† (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

> Like as a ship . . .
> Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked, counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking*. To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

> Each individual seeks a several goal;
> But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
> That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

> While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

counterwork (koun'tėr-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Opposing work or effort; counteracting action; active opposition. —**2.** Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

> Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

countess[1] (kount'tes), *n.* [< ME. *countesse, countes, countesa, contas, contesse, cuntesse*, etc., < OF. *contesse, cuntesse*, F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* =, Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa*, < ML. *comitissa, comitessa*, fem. of L. *comes* (*comit-*), count: see *count*[2].] **1.** The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count*; commonly extended also to the daughter of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names. —**2.** In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

> *2d Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train
> Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
> *1st Gent.* It is; and all the rest are *countesses*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

countess[2] (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

counting-room (koun'ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

countless (kount'les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

> Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
> *Burns*, Man was Made to Mourn.

countor†, **countour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

count-out (kount'out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

countre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

countre-†. See *counter-*.

countrify (kun'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified*, ppr. *countrifying*. [< *country* + *-fy.*] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

> As being one who had no pride,
> And was a deal too *countrified*.
> *Lloyd*, Temple of Favour.

country (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray*, < ME. *countre, cuntre, cuntrei, contre, contree, contraye, contreye*, etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, cuntrie*, F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada*, Olt. *contrada*, < ML. *contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio*, region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend*, MHG. *gegende, gegenôte*, also *gegane, gegen, gegin*, country, < *gegen*, against: see *gain-, again.*] **I.** *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). **1.** A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country*; a wild *country*; a rugged *country*; an unexplored *country*; the *countries* of central Asia.

> The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. Acts xxvii. 27.
>
> They desire a better *country*, that is, an heavenly. Heb. xi. 16.
>
> Something after death,
> The undiscover'd *country*, from whose bourn
> No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

> And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inheritance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other.
> *Sir R. Guylford*, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
Bp. Sprat.

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

> I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator.*
>
> God made the *country*, and man made the town.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

> A steady patriot of the world alone,
> And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

> All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.
>
> All the *country*, in a general voice,
> Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically —**6.** In *law*, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country*; his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury). —**7.** In *law*, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country*, as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence.* —**8.** In *mining*, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock.* —*Nant.*, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country*. —**Black country**, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries. —**Considered to the country.** See *conclusion.* —**Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies. —**Ward-room country, steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* **1†.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

> The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon aduser Aultars, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next slugingе after their *country* manner.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.
>
> She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

> A little beauty,
> Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
> And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners. —**Country almonds, cause, mallow**, etc. See the nouns.

country-base (kun'tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

> Lads more like to run
> The *country base*, than to commit such slaughter.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3.

country-bred (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

counter-ragued (koun′tėr-rag-ūld′), *a. her.*, ragued on the opposite side also.

counter-rampant (koun-tėr-ram′pant), *a.* [= F. *contre-rampant.*] In *her.*, rampant in opposite directions: said of animals used as bearings. It is more usual to describe two animals counter-rampant as *rampant combattant* or *rampant affronté* when represented face to face, and *rampant tergiverted* when back to back.

counter-reflected (koun″tėr-ṛē-flek′ted), *a.* In *her.*, turned in contrary directions each from the other.

Counter-remonstrant (koun′tėr-ṛē-mon″-strant), *n.* Same as *Antiremonstrant.*

counter-revolution (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [= F. *contre-révolution* = Sp. *contra-revolucion* = It. *contra-rivoluzione;* as *counter-* + *revolution.*] A revolution opposed to a preceding one, and seeking to restore a former state of things.

counter-revolutionary (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′-shon-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a counter-revolution.

counter-revolutionist (koun′tėr-rev-ō-lū′-shon-ist), *n.* One engaged in or advocating a counter-revolution.

counterroll (koun′tėr-rōl), *n.* [< *counter-* + *roll*, repr. OF. *counterole:* see *control.*] In *old Eng. law*, a counterpart or copy of the rolls relating to appeals, inquests, etc., kept by an officer as a check upon another officer's roll.

counterrolment† (koun′tėr-rōl-ment), *n.* [Also *contrarolment;* < *counterroll* + *-ment.*] A counter-account.

counter-round (koun′tėr-round), *n.* [= F. *contre-ronde* = Sp. *contrarronda*, Pg. *contraronda;* as *counter-* + *round*[2], *n.*] *Milit.*, a body of officers going the rounds to inspect sentinels.

counter-salient (koun-tėr-sā′li-ent), *a.* In *her.*, salient in opposite directions.

countersay†, *v. t.* [ME. *countreseggen;* < *counter-* + *say*[1] (after L. *contradicere:* see *contradict*).] To contradict.

Ac ich *countresegge* the nat, Clergie, ne thy connynge, Scripture;
That ho so doth by goure doctrine doth wel, ich leyne.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 224.

counterscale† (koun′tėr-skāl), *n.* A counterbalance; comparison. [Rare.]

To compare their University to yours, were to cast New-Inn in *counterscale* with Christ-Church College.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 8.

counter-scalloped (koun-tėr-skol′ opt), *a.* In *her.*, same as *escalloped.*

counterscarf (koun′tėr-skärf), *n.* Same as *counterscarp.*

counterscarp (koun′tėr-skärp), *n.* [= F. *contrescarpe* = Pg. It. *contrescarpa;* as *counter-* + *scarp.*] In *fort.*, the exterior talus or slope of the ditch, or the talus that supports the earth of the covered way. It often signifies the whole covered way, with its parapet and glacis, as when it is said that the enemy have lodged themselves on the *counterscarp.*

Wee placed a great watch in that way, which was coursed with a *counterscharfe.* *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 122.

Counterscarp gallery, a framework covered with a sheeting, within the counterscarp at the salients, the entrance being by a narrow door.—**Counterscarp wall**, the revetement of the counterscarp, generally made of stone or brick, but sometimes of timber.

counter-scuffle (koun′tėr-skuf-l), *n.* A scuffle on equal terms; a balanced contest.

A terrible *counter-scuffle* between them and their lusts.
Hewyt, Sermons, p. 97.

counter-sea (koun′tėr-sē), *n.* The disturbed state of the sea after a gale, when, the wind having changed, the sea still runs in its old direction.

counterseal (koun-tėr-sēl′), *v. t.* [= F. *contre-sceller* = Sp. Pg. *contrasellar;* as *counter-* + *seal*[2], *v.*] To seal mutually or in addition; seal with another or others.

You shall bear
A better witness back than words, which we,
On like conditions, will have *counter-seal'd.*
Shak., Cor., v. 3.

counter-seal (koun′tėr-sēl), *n.* [= F. *contre-scel* = It. *contrassigillo,* < ML. *contrasigillum,* < L. *contra*, against, + *sigillum*, seal: see *counter-* and *seal*[2], *n.*] The reverse side of a seal. In the middle ages and later the wax seals appended to documents were solid cakes showing both sides, and each side was impressed, the obverse having the effigy, and the reverse, or counter-seal, usually a coat of arms and motto. See the extract.

The great Seals have each of them two distinct designs. In each the Sovereign is represented on horseback, and in the latter as enthroned. The mounted figures appear always to have been regarded as the obverse, or Seal, and the enthroned as the reverse, or *Counter-seal.*
Woodward, Heraldry, p. 394.

countersecure (koun′tėr-sē-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersecured*, ppr. *countersecuring.* To give additional security to or for.

What have the regicides promised you in return, . . . whilst you are giving that pledge from the throne, and engaging parliament to *countersecure* it?
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

counter-security (koun′tėr-sē-kū″ṛi-ti), *n.* Security given to one who has entered into bonds or become surety for another.

counter-sense (koun′tėr-sens), *n.* [= F. *contre-sens;* as *counter-* + *sense.*] An opposite or contrary meaning. [Rare.]

There are some Words now in French which are turned to a *Countersense.* *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.

counter-shaft (koun′tėr-shäft), *n.* A shaft driven by a band or gearing running from another opposite and parallel shaft.—**Reversing counter-shaft**, a shaft capable of rotation in either direction, in order to reverse the direction of the motion of the machine which it drives.

countersign (koun-tėr-sīn′), *v. t.* [< OF. *contresigner*, F. *contre-signer* = Sp. *contrasellar* = Pg. *contrasenhar* = It. *contrassegnare;* as *counter-* + *sign.*] 1. To sign opposite to another signature; sign additionally; supersadd one's signature to by way of authentication, attestation, or confirmation: as, charters signed by a king are *countersigned* by a secretary.—2. Figuratively, to attest in any way; confirm; corroborate. [Rare.]

What he [Paterculus] remarked, what he founded upon a review of two nations and two literatures — we may now *countersign* by an experience of eight or nine.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

As to dictionaries, the Dean writes of them as if he supposed their contents were *countersigned* beyond the stars.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 153.

countersign (koun′tėr-sīn), *n.* [< OF. *contresign, contresigne* = F. *contre-seing* = Sp. *contraseña* = Pg. *contrasenha* = It. *contrassegno;* from the verb.] 1. A private signal, in the form of a word, phrase, or number, given to soldiers on guard, with orders to let no one pass unless he first gives that sign; a military watchword.

Friendship, not Fame, is the *countersign* here;
Make room by the conqueror crowned in the strife
For the comrade that limps from the battle of life!
O. W. Holmes, My Annual (1866).

2. The signature of a secretary or other subordinate officer to a writing signed by a principal or superior, to attest its authenticity; a counter-signature.=**Syn. 1.** See *parole*, 3.

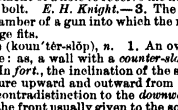
counter-signal (koun′tėr-sig-nal), *n.* [= F. *contre-signal;* as *counter-* + *signal.*] A signal used as an answer to another.

counter-signature (koun′tėr-sig-nā-tūr), *n.* The name of a secretary or other subordinate officer countersigned to a writing.

Below the Imperial name is commonly a *counter-signature* of one of the cabinet ministers. *Tooke.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countersunk*, ppr. *countersinking.* 1. To form by drilling or turning, as a cavity in timber or other materials, for the reception of the head of a bolt or screw, a plate of iron, etc., in order that it may be nearly or quite flush with the surface: as, to *countersink* a bolt *for* a screw.—2. To cause to sink in any other body so as to be nearly or quite flush with its surface: as, to *countersink* a screw or bolt by making a depression for its head.—**Countersunk bolt, nail.** See *bolt*[1], *nail.*

countersink (koun′tėr-singk), *n.* 1. A drill or bolt for countersinking, variously made, according as it is to be used on wood, iron, brass, etc. Specifically — (*a*) A boring-bit having a conical or spherical cutter, used to make a depression to receive the head of a screw. (*b*) A blacksmiths' punch or a metal-working tool for chamfering a hole punched or drilled in metal. (*c*) A cutting-tool fitted to a drill-stock for chamfering the edge of the hole formed by the drill.



a, a. Countersinks of which the sides are chamfered to receive an ordinary wood-screw. *b.* Countersink for flat-head screw, or bolt-head. *c.* Countersink used in watch-making. *d.* Countersink-bit.

2. An enlargement of a hole to receive the head of a screw or bolt. *E. H. Knight.*—3. The recess in the chamber of a gun into which the rim of the cartridge fits.

counter-slope (koun′tėr-slōp), *n.* 1. An overhanging slope: as, a wall with a *counter-slope.* *Mahan.*—2. In *fort.*, the inclination of the sole of an embrasure upward and outward from the sill: used in contradistinction to the *downward slope* toward the front usually given to the soles in embrasure batteries.

counter-trench

Embrasures for guns firing with great angles of elevation may receive a *countersloped*, giving the sole nearly the same inclination from the sill upwards as the least angle of elevation under which it may be required to aim the piece. *Tidball*, Artillery Manual, p. 296.

counter-stand (koun′tėr-stand), *n.* Something which serves as a ground for opposition or resistance; opposition; resistance.

Your knowledge has no *counterstand* against her.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vii. 85.

counter-statement (koun′tėr-stāt-ment), *n.* A statement made in opposition to another; a denial; a refutation.

counter-statute (koun′tėr-stat-ūt), *n.* A contrary statute or ordinance; a law antagonistic to another.

His own antinomy or *counterstatute.* *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-step (koun′tėr-step), *n.* An opposite step or procedure.

counterstock (koun′tėr-stok), *n.* Same as *counterfoil*, 1.

counter-stroke (koun′tėr-strōk), *n.* A stroke or blow given in return for one received; a return stroke or blow.

He met him with a *counterstroke* so swift,
That quite smit off his arme as he it up did lift.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 7.

counter-subject (koun′tėr-sub-jekt), *n.* In *music*, specifically, in a fugue, a theme introduced as an appendage to the subject, and in counterpoint to the answer, or vice versa. A counter-subject is distinguished from a *second subject* by its dependent position when first used, although it may be subsequently used as an episodal subject.

counter-surety (koun′tėr-shōr-ti), *n.* [< F. *contre-sureté;* as *counter-* + *surety.*] A counter-bond, or a surety to secure one who has given security.

counter-swallowtail (koun′tėr-swol-ō-tāl), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork in the form of a single tenaille, wider at the gorge than at the head.

counter-sway (koun′tėr-swā), *n.* Contrary sway; opposing influence.

By a *countersway* of restraint curbing their wild exorbitance almost in the other extreme; as when we bow things the contrary way, to make them come to their natural straightness. *Milton*, Divorce.

counter-tally (koun′tėr-tal-i), *n.* [< ME. *countertale, countretaille,* < OF. *contretaille, contre-taille, F. contre-taille;* as *counter-* + *tally.*] A tally serving as a check to another.

counter-taste (koun′tėr-tāst), *n.* Opposite or false taste. [Rare.]

There is a kind of *counter-taste*, founded on surprise and curiosity, which maintains a sort of rivalship with the true. *Shenstone.*

counter-tendency (koun′tėr-ten-den-si), *n.* An opposite or opposing tendency.

The Hegelian system recognizes every natural tendency of thought as logical, although it has also its abolished by *counter-tendencies.* *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XII. 12.

counter-tenor (koun′tėr-ten-ọr), *n.* [< ME. *counter-tenur,* < OF. *contreteneur,* < It. *contratenore;* as *counter-* + *tenor.*] In *music*, a high tenor or an alto voice; the part sung by such a voice. It is the highest adult male voice, having its easy compass from tenor G to treble C, and music for it is written on the alto or C clef on the middle line of the staff. The lowest voices of females and boys have about the same register, and are sometimes inaccurately called counter-tenor. The correct term is *alto* or *contralto.*

counter-term (koun′tėr-tėrm), *n.* A term opposed or contrary to another term; an antithetical term.

No ill, no good! such *counter-terms*, my son,
Are border-races, holding each its own
By endless war. *Tennyson*, Ancient Sage.

counter-tierce (koun′tėr-tėrs), *n.* In *fencing*, a counter-parry in tierce.

counter-timber (koun′tėr-tim-bėr), *n.* See *counter*[3], *n.*, 4.

counter-time (koun′tėr-tīm), *n.* [< *counter-* + *time*, after F. *contre-temps:* see *contretemps.*] 1. In the *manège*, the resistance or hindrance of a horse that interrupts his cadence and the measure of his manège, occasioned by lack of skill in the rider or the bad temper of the horse. Hence—2. Resistance; opposition.

Let cheerfulness on happy fortune wait,
And give not thus the *countertime* to fate.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

counter-traction (koun′tėr-trak-shọn), *n.* Opposite traction.

The treatment [of dislocations] was by traction and *counter-traction*, circumduction, and other dexterous manipulation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 673.

counter-trench (koun′tėr-trench), *n.* In *fort.*, a trench made by the defenders of a place to render ineffectual one made by the besiegers.

counter-trippant (koun-tėr-trip'ant), *a.* In *her.*, trippant in opposite directions: said of animals used as a bearing.

counter-tripping (koun-tėr-trip'ing), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-trippant*.

counterturn (koun'tėr-tėrn), *n.* The culmination of the plot of a play. See the extract.

> The catastasis called by the Romans status, the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys that expectation, embroils the action in new difficulties, and leaves you far distant from that hope in which it found you.
> *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

counter-type (koun'tėr-tīp), *n.* A corresponding type.

> Almost all the vernacular poetry of the middle ages has its Latin *counter-type*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 4.

countervail (koun-tėr-vāl'), *v. t.* [< ME. *countrevailen, contrevailen*, < OF. *contrevaleir, contrevaloir* = Pr. *contravaler*, < L. *contra*, against, + *valere*, be strong, avail: see *counter-*, *vail, avail.*] **1.** To act against or antagonize with equal force or power; act or avail with equivalent effect against; counteract.

> Amen, amen! but come what sorrow can,
> It cannot *countervail* the exchange of joy
> That one short minute gives me in her sight.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 6.

> Its velocity is certainly over two hundred miles a second, and is probably much more; and this speed is such as to *countervail* the attractive force of all the stars in the known universe, since it is greater than such attractive force can produce. *The Century*, XXVII. 916.

Hence—**2.** To be or furnish an equivalent of or a compensation for; make good; offset.

> Mine opinion is, that all the goods in the world are not able to *countervail* one life. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.
>
> What he wants in years and discipline
> His industry and spirit *countervails*.
> *Beau. and Fl.* (?), Faithful Friends, v. 2.

countervail (koun'tėr-vāl), *n.* [< *countervail, v.*] Counterbalancing power or weight sufficient to obviate or counteract any effect; equal efficacy or value; compensation; requital.

> Surely the present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor *countervail* for the bitterness of the review, which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.
> *South*, Sermons.

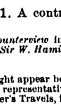
countervailing (koun-tėr-vā'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *countervail, v.*] Equalizing; compensatory; requiting.

> Pain is the one supreme evil of the existence of the lower animals; an evil which (so far as we can see) has no *countervailing* good. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 147.

Countervailing duties, in Great Britain, duties imposed on articles imported from the Isle of Man and other specified places in outlying British territory, to equalize the charges imposed on them with those imposed on articles manufactured at home or imported from abroad. Another such duty is the duty of 17s. an ounce on gold plate imported from abroad, and 6d. on silver plate, to countervail the charge made by the Goldsmiths' Hall for stamping those metals.

counter-vair (koun'tėr-vār), *a.* In *her.*, same as *counter-vairy*.

counter-vairy (koun-tėr-vār'i), *a.* In *her.*, charged with a pattern differing from *vair* in having each cup or unit of the diaper doubled, pointing down as well as up. This bearing is considered one of the furs. See *fur*. Also *counter-vair, contre-vair*.



Counter-vairy.

countervallation (koun''tėr-va-lā'shon), *n.* Same as *contravallation*.

counterview (koun'tėr-vū), *n.* **1.** A contrary or opposing view or opinion.

> M. Peisse has ably advocated the *counterview* in his preface and appendix. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2†. Contrast.

> I desired that the senate of Rome might appear before me in one large chamber, and a modern representative in *counterview* in another. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

> I have drawn some lines of Linger's character, on purpose to place it in *counterview* or contrast with that of the other company. *Swift.*

countervote (koun-tėr-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countervoted*, ppr. *countervoting*. To vote in opposition to; outvote; overrule. [Rare.]

> The law in our minds being *countervoted* by the law in our members. *J. Scott*, Christian Life, I. iii.

counterwait†, *v. t.* [ME. *counterwayten*; < *counter-* + *wait.*] To watch against; be on one's guard against. *Chaucer.*

counterweigh† (koun'tėr-wā'), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To weigh against; counterbalance; counterpoise.

II. *intrans.* To have a counterbalancing effect.

> If Wrights had ten fellowships of St. John's, it would not *counterweigh* with the loss of this occasion.
> *Ascham*, To Raven.

counterweight (koun'tėr-wāt), *n.* A weight in the opposite scale; a counterpoise.

counterwheel (koun-tėr-hwēl'), *v. i.* or *t.* To wheel, or effect by wheeling, in an opposite direction.

> The falcon charges at first view
> With her brigade of talons, through
> Whose shocks the wary heron beat
> With a well *counterwheel'd* retreat.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

counter-wind† (koun'tėr-wind), *n.* A contrary wind.

> Like as a ship . . .
> Is met of many a *counter winde* and tyde.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xii. 1.

counterwork (koun-tėr-wėrk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *counterworked, counterwrought*, ppr. *counterworking*. To work in opposition to; counteract; hinder by contrary operations.

> Each individual seeks a several goal;
> But Heaven's great view is one, and that the whole,
> That *counter-works* each folly and caprice.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, ii. 239.

> While we hold that like causes will produce like effects, . . . we must remember that one set of causes is often *counterworked* by another set, in which case the results will be different. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 211.

counterwork (koun'tėr-wėrk), *n.* **1.** Opposing work or effort; countervailing action; active opposition.—**2.** Something made or done in opposition to or refutation of something else.

> Strauss applied a more formidable solvent to the framework of Christianity in the mythical theory of his Leben Jesu. And this, a few years later, called for the *counterwork* of Neander. *Quarterly Rev.*

countess[1] (koun'tes), *n.* [< ME. *countesse, countese, countesa, contas, contesse, cuntesse*, etc., < OF. *cuntesse, cuntesse*, F. *comtesse* = Pr. *contessa* = Sp. *condesa* =Pg. *condessa* = It. *contessa*, < ML. *comitissa, comitessa*, fem. of L. *comes* (*comit-*), count: see *count*[2].] **1.** The title, in English, of the wife of any nobleman on the continent of Europe bearing a title equivalent to English *count*: commonly extended also to the daughters of such noblemen as a prefix to their personal names.—**2.** In the British peerage, the wife or widow of an earl, or a woman possessing an earldom in her own right. The latter case is very rare. A notable instance is that of the Countess of Beaconsfield, invested with the dignity independently of her husband, Benjamin Disraeli, who was made Earl of Beaconsfield after her death.

> *2d Gent.* I take it, she that carries up the train
> Is that old noble lady, duchess of Norfolk.
> *1st Gent.* It is; and all the rest are *countesses*.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

countess[2] (koun'tes), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A roofing-slate 20 inches long and 10 inches wide.

counting-house (koun'ting-hous), *n.* A building or office appropriated to the bookkeeping, correspondence, business transactions, etc., of a mercantile or manufacturing establishment.

counting-room (koun'ting-rōm), *n.* A room appropriated to the same purpose as a counting-house.

countless (kount'les), *a.* [< *count*[1], *n.*, + *-less.*] Incapable of being counted; without ascertained or ascertainable number; innumerable.

> Man's inhumanity to man
> Makes *countless* thousands mourn!
> *Burns*, Man was Made to Mourn.

countor†, **countour**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *counter*[1], *counter*[2].

count-out (kount'out), *n.* In the British House of Commons, the act of the Speaker when he counts the number of members present, and, not finding forty, intimates that there is not a quorum. The sitting then stands adjourned.

countre†, *v.* An obsolete form of *counter*[3].

countre-†. See *counter-*.

countrify (kun'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *countrified*, ppr. *countrifying*. [< *country* + *-fy.*] To make like the country, as opposed to the city; impart the characteristics of the country or of rural life to; make rustic, as in aspect or manners.

> As being one who had no pride,
> And was a deal too *countrified*.
> *Lloyd*, Temple of Favour.

country (kun'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *countrey, countrie, countree, countray*, < ME. *countre, cuntre, cuntrei, contre, contree, contraye, contreye*, etc., < OF. *cuntree, contree, contrie*, F. *contrée* = Pr. OSp. *contrada* = It. *contrada*, OIt. *contrada*, < ML. *contrata, contrada*, country, region, lit. that which is over against or before one, prop. adj. (sc. L. *regio*, region), fem. of **contratus* (> E. *contrate* in a literal sense), with suffix *-atus* (E. *-ate*[1]), < L. *contra*, over against: see *contra*, and cf. *counter*[2], *counter-*, etc. Compare the equiv. G. *gegend*, MHG. *gegende, gegenōte*, also *gegene, gegen, gegin*, country, < *gegen*, against: see *gain-, again-*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *countries* (-triz). **1.** A region; a district of indefinite extent present to the view or thought, being or considered as the locality of residence, travel, exploration, or other action, or of description: as, a new *country*; a wild *country*; a rugged *country*; an unexplored *country*; the *countries* of central Asia.

> The shipmen deemed that they drew near to some *country*. Acts xxvii. 27.

> They desire a better *country*, that is, an heavenly. Heb. xi. 16.

> Something after death,
> The undiscover'd *country*, from whose bourn
> No traveller returns. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. The territory of a nation; an independent state, or a region once independent, and still distinct in name, population, or institutions, as England, Scotland, and Wales in Great Britain, the several states of the Austrian and German empires, etc. Many countries once distinct have been absorbed in larger territories, and have entirely lost their separate character.

> And all the *countre* of Troya is the Turkes owne *countre* by inheritance, and that *countre* is properly called nowe Turkey, and none other. *Sir R. Guylford*, Pylgrymage, p. 13.

> They require to be examined concerning the descriptions of those *countries* of which they would be informed.
> *Bp. Sprat.*

3. The rural parts of a region, as opposed to cities or towns.

> I see them hurry from *country* to town, and then from the town back again into the *country*. *Spectator.*

> God made the *country*, and man made the town.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 749.

4. The place of one's nativity or citizenship; one's native soil; the land of one's nationality or allegiance by birth or adoption.

> A steady patriot of the world alone,
> And friend of every *country* save his own. *Canning.*

5. The inhabitants of a country; the people; the public.

> All the *country* wept with a loud voice. 2 Sam. xv. 23.
>
> All the *country*, in a general voice,
> Cried hate upon him. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

Specifically—**6.** In *law*, the public at large, as represented by a jury: as, a trial by the *country*; his plea concluded to the *country* (that is, it ended by requiring the submission of the issue to a jury).—**7†.** In *law*, any place other than a court: as, a deed in the *country*, as opposed to an alienation by record—that is, in court. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*—**8.** In *mining*, the rock adjacent to the lode; the formation in which any mineral vein or deposit is inclosed. Sometimes called *country-rock.*—**Naut.**, that part of an apartment on board ship used in common by all officers of the same mess: as, the ward-room *country*.—**Black country**, a designation of those parts of the midland district of England which are in a measure blackened and deprived of verdure by the coal and iron industries.—**Conclusion to the country.** See *conclusion*.—**Old country**, a name given in the United States and the colonies to Great Britain and Ireland by emigrants from those countries, and also used of other countries in relation to their colonies.—**Ward-room country, steerage country** (*naut.*), the open space in the middle of a ward-room or steerage of a man-of-war not occupied by berths or state-rooms.

II. *a.* **1†.** Pertaining or peculiar to one's own country; national; native.

> The fire which they call holy and eternall was caried before vpon aliuer Asiaras, and the Priestes of their Lawe wente next alogings after their *countrey* manner.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iii.

> She . . . spake in her *country* language. 2 Mac. vii. 27.

2. Pertaining or belonging to the country or to the rural parts of a region; being or living in the country; rural; rustic: as, *country* roads; *country* customs; a *country* gentleman; *country* cousins; a *country* life; the *country* party, as opposed to the *city* party.

> A little beauty,
> Such as a cottage breeds, she brought along with her;
> And yet our *country* eyes esteem'd it much too.
> *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 2.

3. Characteristic of the country or rural regions; hence, rustic; rude; unpolished: as, *country* manners.—**Country almonds, cause, mallow**, etc. See the nouns.

country-bass (kun'tri-bās), *n.* The game of prison-bars or prison-base.

> Lads more like to run
> The *country base*, than to commit such slaughter.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 3.

country-bred (kun'tri-bred), *a.* Bred or brought up in the country.

country-dance (kun'tri-dăns), *n.* [< *country* + *dance*. Cf. *contre-dance*.] A dance in which the partners are arranged opposite each other in lines, and dance in couples down the lines and back to their original places.

A minuet I could have forgiven — I should not have minded that — I say I should not have regarded a minuet — but *country-dances!* *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

countryman (kun'tri-măn), *n.*; pl. *countrymen* (-men). [< ME. *contraiman, cuntreman*; < *country* + *man*.] 1†. An inhabitant or a native of a particular region.

At whose come the *centre-men* [Trojans] comford were all, And restoret the slidde fight stuerely agayn. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5884.

Tra. What *countryman*, I pray?
Ped. Of Mantua.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 2.

2. One born in the same country with another.

In journeyings often, in perils of waters, in perils of robbers, in perils by mine own *countrymen*. 2 Cor. xi. 26.

3. One who dwells in the country, as opposed to one who town; hence, a rustic; a farmer or husbandman.

A simple *countryman*, that brought her figs. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.

country-rock (kun'tri-rok), *n.* In *mining*, the rock in which a mineral lode occurs; the country. See *country*, 8.

The great diversity of character exhibited by different sets of fissure veins which cut the same *country rock* seems incompatible with any theory of lateral secretion. Quoted in *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, No. 446.

country-seat (kun'tri-sēt), *n.* A dwelling in the country; a country mansion.

countryship (kun'tri-ship), *n.* [< *country* + *-ship*.] Nationality. *Verstegan.*

country-side (kun'tri-sīd), *n.* 1. A section of country; a piece of land; a neighborhood.

Like some great landslip, tree by tree,
The *country-side* descended.
Tennyson, Amphion.

2. The inhabitants or dwellers of a district or section of country: a neighborhood: as, the whole *country-side* was aroused by the news.

countrywoman (kun'tri-wŭm'an), *n.*; pl. *countrywomen* (-wim'en). 1†. A female inhabitant or native of a particular country or region. — 2. A woman born in the same country with another person. — 3. A woman belonging to the country, as opposed to the town.

countship (kount'ship), *n.* [< *count*[2] + *-ship*.] The rank or dignity of a count; lordship.

He addressed several remarks to him in a half jesting, half biting tone, saying, among other things, that his *countship* might have spared him the trouble of making this long journey in his old age. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 193.

count-wheel (kount'hwēl), *n.* A wheel with a notched edge which governs the stroke of a clock in sounding the hours.

county[1] (kun't), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *countie*, < ME. *countee, counte, contat* = Sp. Pg. *condado* = It. *contado*, < ML. *comitatus*, the office or jurisdiction of a count or earl, L. an escort, company, train, retinue (see *comitatus*), < *comes* (*comit-*), a companion, ML. a count: see *count*[2].] I. *n.*; pl. *counties* (-tiz). 1. (*a*) Originally, the domain or territory of a count or earl. (*b*) Now, a definite division of a country or state for political or administrative purposes. In the United States the county is the political unit next below the State (except in Louisiana, which has an analogous division into parishes). Each county has, generally speaking, one or more courts, a sheriff, treasurer, clerk, and various officials engaged in the administration of justice, etc. The number of counties varies greatly in the different States. England has 40 counties (the greater number of which are also called *shires*), Wales 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. For administrative purposes several of the historical counties of England are divided, and the county of London is added, bringing the total for England up to 50. An English county has a lord lieutenant, a custos rotulorum or keeper of records, a sheriff, and other officials. Certain larger British cities are counties in themselves, or counties corporate. Abbreviated *Co.* or *co.*

The town and the *county* have shaped the life of the States of the Union. In this respect there are three classes of States: those in which the town is the political unit — the six States of New England; the second, those in which the *county* is the unit — the States of the South; the third, those of the "compromise system," as it has been called — a mixed organization of *county* and township, prevailing in the Middle States and the West.
Austin Scott, Johns Hopkins Univ. Studies, III.

2. Collectively, the inhabitants of a county. — **County corporate**, in England and Ireland, a city or town possessing the privilege of being governed by its own sheriffs and other magistrates, irrespective of the county or counties in which it is situated, as Bristol, Newcastle, Dublin, etc. — **County palatine**, in England, formerly, a county distinguished by particular privileges: so called because the owner or holder had royal powers, or the same powers in the administration of justice as the king had in his palace (see *palatine*); but all such powers are now vested in the crown. The counties palatine in England are Lancaster, Chester, and Durham, which were no doubt made separate regalities on account of their respective proximity to Wales and to that turbulent Northumbrian province which could be accounted a portion neither of England nor of Scotland.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a county: as, *county* families; *county* society. — **Board of county commissioners**, an elective board to which, in most counties in the United States, the administration of many important affairs of the county is intrusted. In some States it consists of the supervisors of the townships (or towns) comprised within the county. The duties of the board vary in different localities. — **County clerk**. See *clerk*. — **County court**, a court having jurisdiction for a county, usually over actions for a limited amount, and often having some administrative powers, established to facilitate minor litigation. In early English history the county court was a local parliament, containing, in its full session, the archbishops, bishops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, and freeholders, with representatives from each township and each borough. It sat once a month, but these monthly sessions were attended by none but those who had special business, and by the officers of the townships with their qualified jurymen. The existing county courts of England were established under a statute of 1846, each comprising a defined circuit, and sitting usually once a month in each of certain divisions called *county-court districts*. They have jurisdiction for the recovery of small debts, and also certain powers in equity and bankruptcy, and sometimes in admiralty. In the United States each county has a county court for local jurisdiction. In some of the States it is formed by associating all the justices of the peace of the county, and is charged with the administration of county police. See *police*. — **County rates**, in Great Britain and Ireland, rates which are levied upon the county, and collected by boards of guardians, for the purposes of defraying the expenses to which counties are liable, as repairing bridges, jails, houses of correction, etc. — **County sessions**, in England, the general quarter sessions of the peace for each county, held four times a year. — **County town**, the chief town of a county; a county-seat.

county[2]† (koun't), *n.* [An extension of *count*[2].] A count; an earl or lord.

The gallant, young, and noble gentleman,
The *county* Darla. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

county-seat (koun't-sēt), *n.* The seat of government of a county; the town in which the county and other courts are held, and where the county officers perform their functions.

The original "camp" in many places became a *county-seat*, though still retaining strong evidence in local customs of its growth and previous history.
C. H. Shinn, Mining Camps, p. 5.

The *county-seat* village of Moscow.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 42.

coup[1] (koup), *v.* [Also written *coup*; < ME. *coupen, cowpen, caupen, cawpen*, strike, split, < *coup, cowp, colpe, cowpe*, cut, cleave, slit, carve, hew, etc. (orig. to strike, cut with a blow), = Sp. Pg. *golpear* = It. *colpire*, strike, smite, hit; in Rom. from the noun, but in E. regarded rather as the source of the noun: see *coup*[1], *n.* This verb and its variant *cope*[3] seem to have been confused with forms of *chop* (D. *koppen, kopper, coppen*) and *cut*. *chop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To cut; slash: in the extracts, with reference to shoes ornamentally slashed.

His squiers habite he had
Withoute *couped* shone [shoon, shoes].
Torrent of Portugal (ed. Halliwell), l. 1191.

As is the kynde of a knyght that cometh to be doubed,
To geten hus gilte spores or goloches *y-couped*.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 12.

2. To upset; overturn; tilt over; turn upside down; dump: as, to *coup* the cart. [Scotch.]

Stooks are *couped* wi' the blast.
Burns, 3d Epis. to J. Lapraik.

To coup the crans, to be overturned, subverted, overthrown. — **To coup the creels**. (*a*) To tumble head over heels. (*b*) To die.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give or exchange blows; fight.

He keppit hym kenely, and (that] *coupid* to-gedur,
That bothe went bakward & on bent hay.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7231.

2. To upset; be overturned; fall or tumble over. [Scotch.]

I drew my scythe in sic a fury,
I near-hand *cowpit* wi' my hurry.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

The brig brak and the cart *coupit*.
E. Hamilton.

3†. To swoop.

Thane wandyrs the worme [dragon] awaye to bys heghittee,
Comes glydande fro the clowdes, and *coupes* falle evene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 799.

coup[1] (koup), *n.* [In Se. also written *coup*; < ME. *coup, caup*, < OF. *coup, caup, cop, colp*, F. *coup* = Pr. *colp, cop* = Sp. Pg. *golpe* = It. *colpo*, < ML. *colpus*, a blow, stroke, a reduced form of L. *colaphus*, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < Gr. κόλαφος, a blow with the fist, buffet, cuff, < κολάπτειν, peck, strike: see *coup*[1], *v.*] 1†. A blow; a stroke.

Polydamas the pert presset to Vlixes,
With the *caups* of a kene sword kerue on his helme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10141.

2†. A trick; a snare.

With much pain he [David] could quit kimself from the wretched *coup* that the devil had once brought him good luck of. *Bp. Hooper.*

3. The act of upsetting or overturning, or state of being overturned; the act of dumping. — 4. A tumble; a fall. — 5. A fault in a seam of coal. — 6. A cart-load. [Scotch in senses 3, 4, 5, and 6.] — **Free coup**, the liberty of dumping earth or rubbish in a particular place without paying for the privilege.

coup[2] (koup), *v. t.* [< Icel. *kaupa* = Sw. *köpa*, buy, bargain, = E. *cheap*, *v.*, = D. *koopen*, > E. *cope*[3]: see *cheap*, *v.*, and *cope*[3].] To barter; buy and sell, as horses or cattle. [Scotch.]

coup[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *cup*.

coup[4] (kō), *n.* [F., a stroke, blow: see *coup*[1], *n.*] 1. A stroke or blow, especially a sudden stroke, implying promptness and force: a French word used in English in various French phrases, or singly, with conscious reference to its French use. — 2. Specifically, with reference to the northwestern tribes of the Indians of North America, a stroke that captures the weapon or horse of an enemy; hence, victory over an enemy.

Now, when all the presents had been given to the Sun, each warrior in turn counted his *coups* — that is, his successes in war. *Forest and Stream.*

He followed closely on the trail of the savages, bided his time, struck his *coup*, and recovered a pair of packhorses, which was all he required. *Life in the Far West.*

3. A coup d'état; a stroke of policy. See below.

A tyranny . . . which it required the bloodshed and the *coup* of the 9th Thermidor to overthrow.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 105.

Coup d'archet (kō dar-shā'), in *music*, a stroke of a bow. — **Coup de fouet** (kō dē fō-ā'), in *fencing*, the act of lashing the adversary's extended blade by a firm dry beat or jerk, in order to disarm him. *Roget*, Dict. of Fencing. — **Coup de grâce** (kō dē gras) (literally, a stroke of mercy), the finishing stroke, as in despatching a condemned man with a single blow, or an animal that is mortally wounded, to put it out of its misery; hence, a quietus; anything that thoroughly defeats or silences an opponent. — **Coup de main** (kō dē man) (literally, a stroke with the hand), in war, a sudden attack by main force; hence, any sudden, energetic action intended to effect a purpose by surprise. — **Coup de soleil** (kō dē sō-lā'), a sunstroke. — **Coup d'état** (kō dā-tà') (literally, a stroke of state), a sudden decisive measure in politics; a stroke of policy; specifically, an important and usually unlooked-for change in the forms and methods of government, by the ruling power or by a party, effected illegally or by forced interpretation of law, or by violence or intrigue, for the benefit of an individual or a cabal. The principal *coups d'état* in French history, distinctively so called, are that of November 9th, 1799 (18th Brumaire, year VIII., in the republican calendar), when Napoleon Bonaparte forcibly suppressed the Directory, and that of December 2d, 1851, when Louis Napoleon as president broke up the National Assembly by force of arms and made himself temporarily dictator, preparatory to becoming emperor as Napoleon III. a year later.

The news of the *coup d'état* took England by surprise. A shock went through the whole country. Never probably was public opinion more unanimous, for the hour at least, than in condemnation of the stroke of policy ventured on by Louis Napoleon, and the savage manner in which it was carried to success. *J. McCarthy*, Hist. Our Own Times, xxii.

Coup de théâtre (kō dē tā-ā'tr), a theatrical hit; a brilliant or exciting turn or trick in a play; hence, any sudden and showy action having the effect of exciting surprise or admiration by means more or less sensational. — **Coup d'œil** (kō dey). (*a*) A glance of the eye; general view.

An acacia tree or two on the eastern side, and behind it a wall-like line of mud-houses, finish the *coup d'œil*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 241.

Specifically — (*b*) *Milit.*, the power for rapid observation and generalization by which an officer is enabled by a glance to estimate the advantages and disadvantages of a field of battle for attack and defense, and thus to post his troops without delay so as to make the most of it. — **To count a coup**, to be credited with a victory won in battle: said of the northwestern tribes of North American Indians.

Singularly enough, the taking of a scalp does not *count a coup*, neither does the killing of an enemy. To *count a coup*, the person must take a bow or weapon or the horse of an enemy, and must have witnesses present to prove it. He must also bring with him the arms by which he *counts* his *coups*. *Forest and Stream.*

coupable†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *culpable*. *Chaucer.*

coupe†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *coup*[1].

coupe[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *coop*.

coupe[3] (koup), *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, F. *coupe*, a cup: see *cup*.] 1†. An obsolete form of *cup*. — 2. [F.] A shallow open cup or bowl of silver, gold, or bronze, used as a mantel ornament. — 3. A dry measure used in parts of Switzerland before the introduction of the metric system. In Geneva it was equal to 2½ Winchester bushels, and in Basel to 3½. There was also formerly a *coupe* in Lyons, otherwise called a *quart*, containing nine tenths of a Winchester peck.

coupe[4], *n.* [ME., < OF. *coupe*, < L. *culpa*, fault; see *culpe, culprit*.] Fault; guilt.

Now by-gynneth Gloton for to go to shrifte,
And kayres hym to-kirke-ward his *coupe* to shewe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 351.

coupé (kū-pā'), *n.* [F., prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] **1.** The front compartment of a French stage-coach or diligence; an end compartment of a European first-class railway-carriage, generally seated for four.—**2.** A low, short, four-wheeled, close carriage without the front seat, and carrying two inside, with an outside seat for the driver.—**3.** Same as *coupee*.

couped (kūpt), *a.* [E. pp. from F. *couper*, cut. See *coup*[1].] In *her.*: (*a*) Cut off evenly: said of the head or limb of an animal, the trunk of a tree, etc.: in opposition to *erased* (which see). (*b*) Not extending to the edge of the escutcheon: said of an ordinary, as a cross, bend, etc. See *humetee*. Also *coupée*.—**Couped close**, cut short: said of a head when no part of the neck is visible. Also *close-couped*.

A Lion's Head Couped.

coupee (kō-pē'), *n.* [Also, as F., *coupé*; < F. *coupé*, a coupee, prop. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] In *dancing*, a movement which a dancer makes resting on one foot and passing the other forward or backward, making a sort of salutation. Also spelled *coupé*.

coupee (kō-pē'), *v. i.* [< *coupee*, *n.*] To make a sort of bow or salutation in dancing.

You shall swear, I'll sigh; you shall an ! sa ! and I'll *coupee*. *Farquhar*, Constant Couple, iv. 1.

coupée (kū-pā'), *a.* [F. *coupé* (masc.): orig. pp. of *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1], *v.*] In *her.*, same as *couped*.

coupe-gorge (köp'gôrzh), *n.* [F., lit. cut-throat; < *couper*, cut, + *gorge*, throat: see *coup*[1], *v.*, and *gorge*.] 1†. A cutthroat. *Coles*, 1717.—**2.** *Milit.*, a position affording an enemy so many advantages that the troops who occupy it must either surrender or be cut to pieces.

couper[1] (kö'pėr), *n.* [Appar. < *coup*[1], *v.*, cut, overturn, + *-er*[1].] A lever on the upper part of a loom, used to lift the harness.

couper[2] (kö'pėr), *n.* [Also *coper*; < *coup*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who buys and sells; a dealer: as, a horse-*couper*. [Prov. Eng.]

Coupler's blue. See *blue*.

couple (kup'l), *n.* [< ME. *couple*, *cupple*, *cowpul*, etc., < OF. *cuple*, *cople*, *couple*, F. *couple* = Sp. *copula* = Pg. *copula* = It. *coppia*, couple (*copula*, copula), = Fries. *keppel* = D. *koppel* = MLG. LG. *koppel* = MHG. *kopel*, *kuppel*, G. *koppel* = Dan. *kobbel* = Sw. *koppel*, < L. *copula* (ML. also *cupla*, after OF.), a band, bond, ML. a couple: see *copula*.] **1.** Two of the same class or kind connected or considered together; a brace: as, a *couple* of oranges; "a *couple* of shepherds," *Sir P. Sidney*.

Make me a *couple* of cakes. 2 Sam. xiii. 6.

Our watch to-night . . . have ta'en a *couple* of as arrant knaves as any in Messina. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 5.

Though by my vow it costs me 12d. a kiss after the first, yet I did adventure upon a *couple*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 208.

By adding one to one, we have the complex idea of a *couple*. *Locke*.

Specifically—**2.** (*a*) A man and woman associated together, whether by marriage or by betrothal, or accompanying each other on a given occasion, as at a party: as, a loving *couple*; a young *couple*.

Whan thei were clothed worthili in here wedes,
Alle men vpon molde migt sen a fair *coupel*
Than was bl-twene wifhode & this worthi mayde.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 8203.

Next, with their boy, a decent *couple* came,
And call'd him Robert, 'twas his father's name.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

A *couple*, fair
As ever painter painted.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

(*b*) A pair of forces, equal, parallel, and acting in opposite directions: they tend to make the body acted upon rotate. [A term introduced in French by Poinsot in 1804.]

The three forces, of which one is the resultant of the equal and parallel forces acting at a point, and the other two constitute a *couple* of which the moment is the same as the resulting moment, with reference to the point, fully represent any system of forces in their tendency to produce rotation and translation.
Peirce, Anal. Mechanics (1855), p. 41.

(*c*) In *elect.*, a pair of metallic plates in contact, used as a source of an electrical current, as in one of the cells of a voltaic battery (a voltaic couple), or in a thermo-electric battery (a thermo-*electric couple*. See *electricity* and *thermo-electricity*.

A *couple* consists of the whole of the bodies which exist between two zincs—that is to say, zinc, copper, water, zinc. It may be supposed that each of the zinc plates is the half of two successive *couples*.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 252.

(*d*) *pl.* In *carp.*, rafters framed together in pairs by means of a tie at or near their lower ends.

To bye hewed stone, & tymbre for to make *couples* and beames for the houses. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11 (1561).

3. *pl.* Association by twos; junction of two.

I'll go in *couples* with her. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

'Sdeath! you perpetual cura,
Fall to your *couples* again, and cozen kindly,
And heartily, and lovingly, as you should.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

It is in some sort with friends as it is with dogs in *couples*: they should be of the same size and humour.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Couple of rotations, two equal rotations in opposite directions about parallel axes.—**Moment of a couple** (of forces). See *moment*.=**Syn. 1.** *Brace*, etc. See *pair*.

couple (kup'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coupled*, ppr. *coupling*. [< ME. *couplen*, *cuplen*, *couplen*, < OF. *cupler*, *copler*, *coupler*, F. *coupler* = Sp. Pg. *copular* = It. *copulare* = Fries. *kepla* = D. *koppelen* = MLG. *koppelen* = MHG. *kopelen*, G. *koppeln* = Dan. *koble* = Sw. *koppla*, < L. *copulare*, bind, connect, < *copula*, a band, bond: see *couple*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To link or connect, as one thing with another; fasten together, especially in a pair or pairs; unite: as, to *couple* cars.

For alle that comen of that Caym a-cursed thei weren,
And alle that *coupleth* hem to that kun [kin] Crist hem hatede dedliche. *Piers Plowman* (A), x. 151.

The five curtains shall be *coupled* together one to another. Ex. xxvi. 3.

They lost no opportunity of *coupling* his name with the names of the most hateful tyrants of whom history makes mention. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. To marry; join together as husband and wife; unite in matrimony.

A parson who *couples* all our beggars. *Swift.*

3. In *organ-playing*, to connect by means of a coupler, as two keys or keyboards. See *coupler* (*a*).

II. *intrans.* **1.** To embrace, as the sexes; copulate.

Thou with thy lusty crew . . .
Cast wanton eyes on the daughters of men,
And *coupled* with them and begot a race.
Milton, P. R., ii. 181.

Why then let men *couple* at once with wolves.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. In *organ-playing*, to be susceptible of connection by means of a coupler, as one key or keyboard with another.

couple-beggar† (kup'l-beg'ėr), *n.* [< *couple*, *v. t.*, + obj. *beggar*.] One who makes it his business to unite beggars in marriage; a hedge-priest.

No *couple-beggar* in the land
E'er join'd such numbers hand in hand. *Swift.*

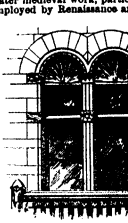
In another Dublin newspaper of 1744 (Faulkener's Journal, Oct. 6th and 9th) we read, "This last term a notorious *couple beggar* . . . was excommunicated in the Consistory Court by the Vicar-General of this diocese on account of his persisting in this scandalous trade, which he had taken up to the undoing of many good families. He was so keen at this mischievous sport of marrying all people that came in his way, that he has been known to refuse three times a higher fee not to solemnize a clandestine marriage than he was to receive or did receive for doing it."
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., vii.

couple-close (kup'l-klōs), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*, a pair of spars for a roof; couples.—**2.** In *her.*, the fourth of a chevron, never borne but in pairs unless there is a chevron between them. Also written *couple-closes*.

Argent, a chevron azure between two couple-closes gules.

Coupled Colonnas, 13th century.—Cathedral of Monreale, Sicily.

coupled (kup'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *couple*, *v.*] United, as two things; joined; linked; specifically, in *her.*, same as *conjoined*.—**Coupled columns**, columns united in pairs, the capitals and bases of two running together. The device is usual in Romanesque architecture and in later medieval work, particularly in Italy, and is much employed by Renaissance architects. See cut in preceding column.—**Coupled windows**, a pair of windows placed side by side, and so united as to form an architectural whole: a disposition usual in medieval architecture of widely different periods.


Coupled Windows.
Building on Washington street, Boston.

Among the canonical buildings on the south side of the church is one . . . with a grand range of Romanesque *coupled windows*, bearing date 1250.
E. A. Freeman, Ven-lice, p. 108.

couplement (kup'l-ment), *n.* [< OF. *coupplement*, < *coupler*, couple: see *couple*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of coupling; union.

Joy may you have, and gentle hearts content
Of your loves *coupplement*. *Spenser*, Prothalamion.

2. A pair.

Anon two female forms before our view
Came side by side, a beauteous *coupplement*.
Southey.

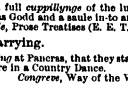
[Rare in both uses.]

coupler (kup'lėr), *n.* One who or that which couples, joins, or unites. Specifically—(*a*) In *organ-building*, a mechanical contrivance by which the keys of one keyboard are so connected with corresponding keys of another that when the former are depressed the latter are also depressed, and thus both can be played by a single motion. *Manual couplers* connect manual keyboards with each other; *pedal couplers* connect the pedal keyboard to a manual. *Unison couplers* connect keys of the same pitch; *octave couplers* (sometimes loosely called *super-octave* or *sub-octave*) connect keys an octave apart. Octave couplers are sometimes arranged between the keys of a single keyboard, so that it may be coupled with itself. Couplers operate in only one direction; that is, the second keyboard may be coupled with the first, but not the reverse. Also *copula*. (*b*) A ring which slides upon the handles of a nipping tool of any kind to maintain its grip upon the work. (*c*) Same as *coupling*, 4 (*b*).

couplet (kup'let), *n.* [< F. *couplet*, a stanza, verse, dim. of *couple*, a couple: see *couple*, *n.*] **1.** In *pros.*, two lines in immediate succession, usually but not necessarily of the same length, forming a pair, and generally marked as such by rinning with each other. A pair of lines united by rime is considered a couplet, whether it forms part of a stanza or constitutes a metrical group by itself. See *distich*.

Thoughtless of ill, and to the future blind,
A sudden *couplet* rushes on your mind,
Here you may nameless print your idle rhymes.
Crabbe.

2. In *music*, two equal notes inserted in the midst of triple rhythm to occupy the time of three; a temporary displacement of triple by duple rhythm.—**3†.** One of a pair, as of twins; a twin.


Couplet.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden *couplets* are disclos'd,
His silence will sit drooping. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

[*Couplets* in this use corresponds to *triplets*.]

coupling (kup'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *couple*, *v.*] **1.** The act of uniting or joining.

Lufe propirly es a full *cuppilynge* of the lufande and the lufed to-gedyre as Godd and a saule in-to ane.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

2. The act of marrying.

There's such *coupling* at Pancras, that they stand behind one another, as 'twere in a Country Dance.
Congreve, Way of the World, i. 2.

3. The act of embracing sexually; copulation.—**4.** That which couples or connects, as rafters in a building.

Even to the artificers and builders gave they it, to buy hewn stone, and timber for *couplings*. 2 Chron. xxxiv. 11.

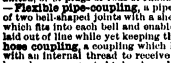
Specifically—(*a*) In *music*: (1) A couplet. (2) A couple. (*b*) The general name for a great variety of mechanical appliances for uniting parts of constructions or parts of machines, for the purpose of adding strength, of transmitting motion from one part to another, or of making a continuous passage, as for a liquid, a gas, or an electric current. A buckle, binding-screw, or fish-plate may illustrate the first; a clevis, a bell-coupling, shaft-coupling, or car-coupling, the second; a pipe-coupling or binding-post, the last. In a narrower sense a coupling is: (1) A device for uniting the ends of shafting, or a coupling-box. (See cut under *coupling-box*.) Such couplings are divided into

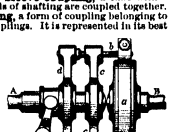
two simple classes, those that are fixed permanently on the shafting and those that are adjustable, connected or not at will, or working automatically under variations of the power. Those operated by hand, whatever the particular application of the power, are called *shifting couplings*. The automatic couplings depend chiefly on friction, the adjustment being such that under a certain load the power is communicated, while a sudden addition to the load may exceed the friction and throw the coupling out of operation. (2) A device for uniting two railroad-cars in a train. The form at one time used almost exclusively in the United States, and still occasionally employed in freight-cars, is a single link or shackle fitting into jaws at the ends of the draw-bar and held in position by pins. This has been superseded on passenger-cars by self-acting couplings, consisting usually of hooked jaws, which slide past each other and are self-locking by means of springs or their own weight. Levers are also used to operate the couplings from the car platform. Also called *coupler*. (c) The part which unites the front and rear axles, or the axle-bolsters, of a carriage; the perch or reach. In some carriages the bottom of the carriage forms the only coupling. (d) The space between the tops of the shoulder-blades and the tops of the hip-joints of a dog.

The term denotes the proportionate length of a dog, which is spoken of as short or long in the *couplings*.
Y. Shaw, Book of the Dog.

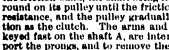
Ball-and-socket coupling. See *ball*, 1. — **Differential coupling**, an extensible coupling designed for varying the speed of that part of the machinery which is driven. — **Disk coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling which consists of two disks keyed on the connected ends of the two shafts. In one of the disks there are two recesses, into which two corresponding projections on the other disk are received, and thus the two disks become locked together. This kind of coupling wants rigidity, and must be supported by a journal on each side, but it possesses the double advantage of being easily adjusted and disconnected. — **Dynamometer coupling.** See *dynamometer*. — **Flexible coupling**, a device for joining pieces of shafting which are not exactly in line, or of which the relative direction is varied in the course of the work, as in a dental engine. It consists of pairs of jointed arms united by universal joints, or of spiral springs fastened at each end to the two pieces of shafting that are to be united, or of plugs or rods of rubber fitted to the shafting. — **Flexible pipe-coupling**, a pipe-connection consisting of two ball-shaped joints with a short pipe between them, which fits into each bell and enables the two pipes to be laid out of line with yet keeping the joints tight. — **Half-hose coupling**, a coupling which has a sleeve at one end with an internal thread to screw upon a pipe, while a hose is bound on a corrugated tube-shaped portion at the opposite end. — **Half-lap coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the hose-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so that they overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plain cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather, as shown in the annexed figure. — **Right-and-left coupling**, a turn-buckle. — **Sleeve coupling**, a tube within which the abutting ends of shafting are coupled together. — **Slip-clutch coupling**, a form of coupling belonging to the class of friction-couplings. It is represented in its best form in the annexed figure. On the shaft B is fixed a pulley, which is embraced by a friction-band *a* as tightly as may be required. This band is provided with projecting ears, with which the prongs *b b* of a fixed cross *d* on the driving-shaft A can be shifted into contact. This cross is free to slide endwise on its shaft, but is connected to it by a sunk feather, so that being thrown forward into gear with the ears of the friction-band, the shaft being in motion, the band slips round on its pulley until the friction becomes equal to the resistance, and the pulley gradually attains the same motion as the clutch. The arms and sockets *c c*, which are keyed fast on the shaft A, are intended to steady and support the prongs, and to remove the strain from the shifting part. — **Square coupling**, in *mill-work*, a kind of permanent coupling of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The two halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides, as represented in the annexed figure. — **Thimble coupling**, a kind of permanent coupling in which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured either by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and the thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss-ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove cut in the thimble. This last is now the more common mode of fitting. This kind of coupling is also known under the names of *ring coupling* and *jump-coupling*.

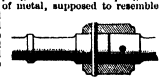
Disk Coupling.


Half-lap Coupling.

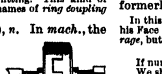


Slip-clutch Coupling.


Square Coupling.


Thimble Coupling.

coupling-box (kup′ling-boks), *n.* In *mach.*, the box or ring of metal connecting the contiguous ends of two lengths of shaft. See *coupling*, 4.


Coupling-box.

coupling-link (kup′ling-lingk), *n.* A link for connecting or attaching together two objects, as railroad-cars, or for rendering a section of a chain detachable. See *connecting-link*.

coupling-pin (kup′ling-pin), *n.* A pin used for coupling or joining railroad-cars and other machinery.

coupling-pole (kup′ling-pōl), *n.* A pole which connects the front and back parts of the gear of a wagon. See cut under *hounds*.

coupling-strap (kup′ling-strap), *n.* A strap passing from the outer bit-ring of one horse of a span through the inner, and attached to the harness of his mate: used in some double harnesses to act as a curb for an unruly horse.

coupling-valve (kup′ling-valv), *n.* A valve in the hose-coupling of an air-brake.

coupon (kō′pon), *n.* [< F. *coupon*, a remnant, a coupon, < *couper*, cut: see *couple*, v.] A printed certificate or ticket attached to and forming part of an original or principal certificate or ticket, and intended to be detached when used. Specifically — (*a*) An interest certificate printed at the bottom of a bond running for a term of years. There are as many of these certificates as there are payments to be made. At each time of payment one is cut off and presented for payment. In the United States coupons are negotiable instruments on which suits may be brought though detached from the bond. A purchaser of an over-due coupon takes only the title of the seller. Negotiable coupons are entitled to days of grace. (*b*) One of a series of conjoined tickets which bind the bearer to make certain payments, perform some service (as transportation over connecting railroad lines), or give value for certain amounts at different periods, in consideration of money received. At the settlement of each claim a coupon is detached and given up.

I was sent to a steamboat office for car tickets. . . . A fat, easy gentleman gave me several bits of paper, with *coupons* attached, with a warning not to separate them.
L. M. Alcott, Hospital Sketches, p. 14.

Coupon bond, a bond, usually of a state or corporation, and usually payable to the bearer, for the payment of money at a future day, with severable tickets or coupons annexed, each representing an instalment of interest, which may be conveniently cut off for collection as they fall due, without impairing the principal obligation. — **Coupon-killer**, a popular name applied to either of two acts of the State of Virginia, the first of which was passed January 14th, 1832 (Acts of Assembly, 1831–2, c. 7), declaring certain coupons purporting to be from State bonds to be fraudulent, and forbidding their acceptance in payment of taxes; and the second, June 26th, 1882 (Acts of Assembly, 1881–2, c. 41), to offer prohibiting the receipt of coupons from any bonds of the State for taxes. See *Virginia coupon cases*, under *case*1. — **Coupon ticket**, a ticket of admission to a place of amusement, entitling the holder to a specified seat, and printed in two parts, of which one is torn off and returned to the holder on entering. — **Virginia coupon cases.** See *case*1.

coupure (kō-pūr′), *n.* [F., < *couper*, cut: see *couple*, v.] 1. *Milit.*: (*a*) An intrenchment or foss made by the besieged behind a breach, with a view to defense. (*b*) A passage cut through the glacis in the reëntering angle of the covered way, to facilitate sallies of the besieged. — 2. In *math.*, a cutting of a Riemann's surface.

courage (kur′āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < ME. *corage*, < OF. *corage*, *curage*, *courage*, *coraige*, heart, mind, thought, inclination, desire, feeling, spirit, valor, courage, F. *courage*, spirit, valor, courage, = Pr. *coratge* = Sp. *coraje* = Pg. *coragem* = It. *coraggio* (ML. *coragium* after Rom.), < L. *cor*, = E. *heart*, > OF. *cor*, *cuer*, etc., heart: see *cordial*, *heart*, and *-age*.]

1†. Heart; mind; thought; feeling; inclination; desire.

Swiche a gret *corage*
Hadde this knight to ben a wedded man.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 10.

And ther-fore telle me what wey ye purposeth yow to go, and after I shall telle yow my *corage*, and why I have sente for to speke with yow and my cosins youre bretheren.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 190.

I had such a *courage* to do him good.
Shak., T. of A., iii. 3.

2†. State or frame of mind; disposition; condition.

In this *courage*
Hem [olive-trees] forto graffe is goode, as sayen the sage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

My lord, cheer up your spirits; our foes are nigh,
And this soft *courage* makes your followers faint.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

3. That quality of mind which enables one to encounter danger and difficulties with firmness, or without fear or depression of spirits; valor; boldness; bravery; spirit; daring; resolution: formerly occasionally of the plural.

In this Battel, the young Prince Henry, tho' wounded in his Face with an Arrow, yet was not wounded in his *Courage*, but continued Fighting still.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 162.

If number English *courages* could quell,
We should at first have shunned not met our foes.
Dryden.

Courage that grows from constitution very often forsakes a man when he has occasion for it; . . . *courage* which arises from the sense of our duty . . . acts always in a uniform manner.
Addison, Guardian.

Few persons have *courage* enough to appear as good as they really are.
J. C. and A. W. Hare, Guesses at Truth.

Dutch courage. See *Dutch*. — **Syn. 3.** Fortitude, fearlessness, daring, hardihood, gallantry, spirit, pluck. For comparison, see *brave*.

courage† (kur′āj), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *corage*, < OF. *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage, < *corage*, heart, courage: see *courage*, *n.* In part by aphoresis from *encourage*, q. v.] To animate; encourage; cheer.

He lacketh teaching, he lacketh *corageing*.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 86.

He will fetch you up a *couraging* part so in the garret that we are all as feared, I warrant you, that we quake again.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

courageous (ku-rā′jus), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *couragious*; < ME. *corageus*, *coragous*, *corajous*, *korajous*, *curajous*, < OF. *corageus*, F. *courageux* (= Pr. *coratjos*, *coratgos*) = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *corajoso* = It. *coraggioso*), < *corage*: see *courage*, *n.*, and *-ous*.] Possessing or characterized by courage; brave; daring; intrepid.

These hem receyved well as noble men and gode knyghtes. that weren full bolde and hardy and *corageous* in armes.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

Be strong and *courageous*; be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria.
2 Chron. xxxii. 7.

Horses, although low of stature, yet strong and *courageous*.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 13.

— **Syn.** *Gallant*, *Valiant*, etc. See *brave*.

courageously (ku-rā′jus-li), *adv.* With courage; bravely; boldly; intrepidly.

Here standeth Thomas Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, . . .
Courageously, and with a free desire,
Attending but the signal to begin.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

courageousness (ku-rā′jus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being courageous; bravery; valor.

The manliness of them that were with Judas, and the *courageousness* that they had to fight for their country.
2 Mac. xiv. 18.

courant1 (kö′rant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *courant*, running (OF. *curant*), ppr. of *courir*, OF. *curre*, *corre*, < L. *currere*, run: see *current*, formerly *currant*2, the same word, but of older introduction.] **I.** *a.* Running: in *her.*, specifically said of a horse, stag, or other beast so represented. See *currant*1, *current*1.

Courant.

II. *n.* [F. *cordeau courant*, a running-string, a gardeners' or carpenters' line.] A running-string.

A whole net, . . . together with the cords and strings called *Courants*, running along the edges to draw it in and let it out.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

courant2 (kō-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corant* (and, after It., *coranto*, *couranto*, *corranto*, *curranto*, *carranto*), < F. *courante*, f., a dance, the air to which it is danced, > It. *corranta*, *corranta*), prop. fem. of *courant*, ppr. of *courir*, run: see *courant*1, *current*1.] 1. A kind of dance, consisting of a time, a step, a balance, and a coupee.

At a solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, . . . then the *Corrantoes* and the Galliards.
Ben Jonson, Table-Talk, p. 62.

2. A piece of music taking its rhythm and form from such a dance. Specifically — (*a*) A piece in rather rapid triple rhythm, changing sometimes to sextuple, consisting of two repeated strains abounding in dotted notes and usually of polyphonic structure. (*b*) A piece in triple time and with many runs and passages. The first form was much used as a component of the old-fashioned suite, usually following the allemande, while the second is the commoner Italian form.

courant3 (kö′rant or kō-rant′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corrante*, *corranto*, *coranto*, *curranto*; a particular use of *courant*, running, current; that is, the gazette containing the current news, or the news of the current week or month.] A gazette; a news-letter or newspaper. [Obsolete except as a name for some particular newspaper.]

The weekly *courants* with Paul's seal; and all
Th' admir'd discourses of the prophet Bell.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I would set up a press here in Italy, to write all the *cocurantoes* for Christendom.
Fletcher and another, Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

I am no footpost,
No pedlar of aviace, no monopolist
Of forg'd *corantos*, monger of gazettes.
Ford, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

courap (kō-rap'), *n.* [E. Ind.] A disease in the East Indies, of a herpetic character, in which there is perpetual irritation of the surface, and eruption, especially on the groin, face, breast, and armpits.

courbach, *n.* See *kourbach*.

courbaril (kör'ba-ril), *n.* [From S. Amer. name.] Same as *anime*, 3.

courbet, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *curb*.

courchaft, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*. *Wright*.

courçon (F. pron. kör-sôn'), *n.* [F., < *court*, < L. *curtus*, short (cf. *short*).] An iron hoop or band employed to strengthen and hold together a cannon-mold during casting.

coure[1], *v. i.* An obsolete form of *cower*.

coure[2], *v. t.* [< ME. *coureren*, i. e., *covereen*, cover: an archaism (appearing as one syllable) in Spenser.] To cover; protect; cherish.

He *coured* it tenderly, . . .
As chicken newly hatcht.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

courier (kö'riėr), *n.* [= D. *koerier* = G. *courier* = Dan. *kurer* = Sw. *kurir*, < OF. *courier*, F. *courrier* = It. *corriere* = Sp. *correo* = Pg. *correio*, < ML. "*currarius*, *currerius*, a runner, a messenger, < L. *curere*, run: see *current*[1]. The older form was *currour*, q. v.] 1. A messenger sent express with letters or despatches.

I attend
To hear the tidings of my friend
Which every hour his *couriers* bring.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxvi.

The establishment of relays of *couriers* to carry despatches between the king and his brother is regarded as the first attempt at a postal system in England.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 359.

2. A traveling servant whose especial duty is the making of all arrangements at hotels and on the journey for a person or party by whom he is employed.

A French *Courier* — best of servants and most beaming of men!
Dickens, Pictures from Italy, Going through France.

Problem of the couriers, in *alg.*, an ancient Indian problem the data of which are that two couriers set out simultaneously from two stations, either in the same or in contrary directions, at given rates of speed: the problem is to find when and where they will meet.

couril (kö'ril), *n.* [Bret.] In Brittany, one of the tiny fairies reputed to frequent druidical remains and to delight in beguiling young girls.

courlan (kör'lan), *n.* [F. form of S. Amer. name.] The book-name of birds of the genus *Aramus*: as, the scolopaceous *courlan*, *Aramus scolopaceus*, of South America. Also called *carau*, *crying-bird*, and *limpkin*.

courlett (kör'let), *n.* In *her.*, a cuirass or breastplate used as a bearing.

courmi, **curmi** (kör'mi), *n.* [Gr. *κοῦρμι*, also *κόρμα*, a kind of beer; of foreign origin.] A fermented liquor made from barley; a kind of ale or beer. *Dunglison*.

courol (kö'rol), *n.* [F. form of native name.] A Madagascan bird of the genus *Leptosomus* and family *Leptosomatidæ*. *G. Cuvier*.

couronne (kö-ron'), *n.* [F., lit. a crown, < L. *corona*, a crown: see *crown*, *n.*, and *corona*.] A crown: a French word used in English in some special senses. (*a*) In *lace-making*, a decorative loop used as part of an ornamental border, whether of the whole piece of lace or of a leaf or flower in the pattern. A row of couronnes often has the effect of a row of battlements. (*b*) A French coin. (1) The *couronne d'or*, or gold crown, coined about 1340, and worth about $3.50. (2) The *écu à la couronne*, worth about $2.67 when first coined in 1384; but successive issues were lighter, and during the fifteenth century the usual value was $2.20. (3) The *denier à la couronne* and *gros à la couronne*, coins of silver or billon, worth from 2 to 7 United States cents. (*c*) A vegetable tracing-paper, 14 × 19 inches in size.—**Couronne des tasses** (F., lit. a crown or circle of cups: see *crown*, *n.*, *corona*, and *tasse*, *tasse*), a simple kind of voltaic battery invented by Volta, long since superseded by more powerful apparatus. It consists of a series of cups arranged in a circle, each containing salt water or dilute sulphuric acid, with a plate of silver or copper and a plate of zinc immersed in it, the silver or copper of each cup being connected with the zinc of the next, and so on. When a wire is led from the silver or copper of the last to the zinc of the first, a current of electricity passes through the circuit. This was the first liquid battery invented. See *battery*, 8.

couronné (kö-ro-nā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *couronner*, < L. *coronare*, crown: see *coronate* and *crown*, *v.*] In *her.*, same as *crowned*.

couroucou (kö'rö-kö), *n.* [F. spelling; in E. *curucui*, q. v.] A trogon; any bird of the family *Trogonidæ*.

courrory, *n.* Same as *currour*.

course[1] (körs), *n.* [< ME. *cours*, *course*, < OF. *cours*, *cors*, *cours*, m., *course*, *f.*, F. *cours*, m., *course*, *f.*, = Pr. *cors*, m., *corsa*, f., = Sp. Pg. *curso*, m., = It. *corso*, m., and *corsa*, *f.*, a course, race, way, etc., < L. *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., a course, running, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1].] 1. A running or moving forward or onward; motion forward; a continuous progression or advance.

The somer Castyll Chambers, Dores, wyndows, and all maner of bordys, that the wynde myght have hys *cowse* att more large. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Pray . . . that the word of the Lord may have free *course*, and be glorified. 2 Thes. iii. 1.

Then let me go, and hinder not my *course*:
I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a pastime of each weary step.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

Thither his *course* he bends. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 573.

2. A running in a prescribed direction, or over a prescribed distance; a race; a career.

I have finished my *course*. . . . Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown. 2 Tim. iv. 7.

Stand you directly in Antonius' way,
When he doth run his *course*. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 2.

Yet ferment had her longing been, through all
Her *course*, for how e at last, and burial
With her own husband. *M. Arnold*.

3. The path, direction, or distance prescribed or laid out for a running or race; the ground or distance walked, run, or sailed over, or to be walked, run, or sailed over, in a race: as, there being no competition, he walked over the *course*.

The same horse has also run the round *course* at Newmarket (which is about 400 yards less than 4 miles) in 6 minutes and 40 seconds.
Pennant, Brit. Zoölogy, The Horse.

The King was at Ascot every day; he generally rode on the *course*, and the ladies came in carriages.
Greville, Memoirs, June 4, 1820.

Hence — 4. The space of distance or time, or the succession of stages, through which anything passes or has to pass in its continued progress from first to last; the period or path of progression from beginning to end: as, the *course* of a planet, or of a human life.

A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome;
Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong,
Was everything by turns, and nothing long;
But in the *course* of one revolving moon
Was chymist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., i. 549.

There are many men in this country who, in the *course* of ten years, have married as many as twenty, thirty, or more wives. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 229.

Through the long *course* of centuries during which time was reckoned in Olympiads, the triumphs of war . . . were forever supplying the motive and the material for new dedications at Olympia, most of which were in the form of statues of Zeus and other deities.
C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 325.

5. The line or direction of motion; the line in which anything moves: as, the *course* of a projectile through the air; specifically (*naut.*), the direction in which a ship is steered in making her way from point to point during a voyage; the point of the compass on which a ship sails. When the sun is on the true meridian, it is called the *true course*; when to the position of the magnetic needle by which the ship is steered, it is called the *compass course*.

6. In *surv.*, a line run with a compass or transit. — 7. The continual or gradual advance or progress of anything; the series of phases of a process; the whole succession of characters which anything progressive assumes: as, the *course* of an argument or a debate; the *course* of a disease.

The *course* of true love never did run smooth.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

Time rolls his ceaseless *course*. *Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 1.

The *course* of this world is anything but even and uniform. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 18.

8. In *tilting*, a charge or career of the contestants in the lists; a bout or round in a tournament; hence, a round at anything, as in a race; a bout or set-to.

And Agrauadain brake his spere on Segramours hauberke at the same *course*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 509.

The bull is brought to the bailiff's house in Tutbury, and there collared and roped, and so conveyed to the bull-ring in the High-street, where he is baited with dogs; the first *course* allotted for the king, the second for the honour of the town, and the third for the king of the minstrels.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 374.

On the 14th day of May they engage to meet at a place appointed by the king, armed with the "harnois thereunto accustomed, to kepe the fielde, and to run with every commer eight *courses*."
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 458.

9. Order; sequence; rotation; succession of one to another in office, property, dignity, duty, etc.

When and how this custom of singing by *course* came up in the Church it is not certainly known.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 39.

He [Solomon] appointed . . . the *courses* of the priests. 2 Chron. viii. 14.

They . . . wente out with a nett they had bought, to take bass & such like fish, by *course*, every company knowing their turne. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

10. Methodical or regulated motion or procedure; customary or probable sequence of events; recurrence of events according to certain laws.

Day and night,
Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost,
Shall hold their *course*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 900.

The guilt thereof [sin] and punishment to all,
By *course* of nature and of law, doth pass.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

Or as the man whom she doth now advance,
Upon her gracious mercy-seat to sit,
Doth common things of *course* and circumstance
To the reports of common men commit.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

11. A round or succession of prescribed acts or procedures intended to bring about a particular result: as, a *course* of medical treatment; a *course* of training.

My Lord continues still in a *Course* of Physic at Dr. Napier's. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 19.

12. A series or succession in a specified or systematized order; in schools and colleges, a prescribed order and succession of lectures or studies, or the lectures or studies themselves; curriculum: as, a *course* of lectures in chemistry, or of study in law.

A *course* of learning and ingenious studies.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 1.

13. A line of procedure; method; way; manner of proceeding; measure: as, it will be necessary to try another *course* with him.

Now see the *cours* howe that [thees] goo to and froo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 147.

If she did not consent to send her Son [the Duke of York], he doubted some sharper *Course* would be speedily taken. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 222.

They refuse to doe it [pay], till they see shiping provided, or a *course* taken for it.
John Robinson, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 48.

14. A line of conduct or behavior; way of life; personal behavior or conduct: usually in the plural, implying reprehensible conduct.

I am grieved it should be said he is my brother, and take these *courses*. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

And because it is impossible to defend their [sinners'] extravagant *courses* by Reason, the only way left for them is to make Satyrical Invectives against Reason.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

You hold your *course* without remorse.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

15. That part of a meal which is served at once and separately, with its accompaniments, whether consisting of one dish or of several: as, a *course* of fish; a *course* of game; a dinner of four *courses*.

They . . . com in to the halle as Kay hadde sette the firste *cours* be-fore the kynge Arthur.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 619.

16. A row, round, or layer. Specifically — (*a*) In *building*, a continuous range of stones or bricks of the same height throughout the face or faces, or any smaller architectural division of a building.

Betweene euery *course* of bricks there lieth a *course* of mattes made of canes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 269.

The lower *courses* of the grand wall, composed of huge blocks of gray conglomerate limestone, still remain.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 74.

(*b*) In *cutlers' work*, each stage of grinding or polishing on the cutler's lap or wheel. (*c*) In *mining*, a lode or vein.

They [veins of lead] often meet, and frequently form at such points of intersection *courses* of ore.
Ure, Dict., III. 271.

(*d*) Each series of teeth or burs along the whole length of a file. The first cutting forms a series of sharp ridges called the *first course*; the second cutting, across these ridges, forms a series of teeth called the *second course*.

17. In musical instruments, a set of strings tuned in unison. They are so arranged as to be struck one or more at a time, according to the fullness of tone desired. — 18. *Naut.*, one of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards: as, the mainsail, called the *main course*, the foresail or *fore course*, and the cross-jack or *mizzen course*. See cut under *sail*.

The men on the topsail yards came down the lifts to the yard-arms of the *courses*.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 204.

The fore *course* was given to her, which helped her a little; but . . . she hardly held her own against the sea.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 235.

19. *pl.* The menstrual flux; catamenia. — 20. In *coursing*, a single chase; the chase of a hare, as by greyhounds.

When it pleaseth the States to hunt for their pleasure, thither they resort, and haue their *courses* with greyhounds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 150.

We were entertained with a long *course* of an hare for neere 2 miles in sight. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 20, 1654.

A matter of course, something which is to be expected, as pertaining to the regular order of things; a natural sequence or accompaniment.

So accustomed to his freaks and follies that she viewed them all as *matters of course*.
Hawthorne, Twice-Told Tales, I. 176.

Clerk of the course. Same as *cursitor*, 1.—**Course of a plinth,** the continuity of a plinth in the face of a wall. —**Course of crops,** the rotation or succession in which crops follow one another in a prescribed system of planting.—**Course of exchange,** in *com.* See *exchange*.—**Course of nature,** the natural succession of events; the inevitable sequence of natural phenomena, as of the seasons, of birth, growth, and death, etc.—**Course of the face of an arch,** in *arch.*, that face of the arch-stones in which their joints radiate from the center.—**Course of trade.** (*a*) Class of merchandise; article or commodity traded in.

He . . . gave it [£500] to this colony to be laid out in cattle, and other *course of trade*, for the poor.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 90.

(*b*) Line of business or business transactions.

In our letter we also mentioned a *course of trade* our merchants had entered into with La Tour.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 220.

(*c*) The regular succession of events in the conduct of business. (*d*) The course or direction of trade or of the markets.—**In course.** (*a*) In due or usual order.

The next meeting was *in course* to be at New Haven in the beginning of September.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 301.

(*b*) Of course. [Colloq. or prov.]—**In course of,** during the progress of; in process of; undergoing.

They [volunteers to serve a sufficient time] will maintain the public interests while a more permanent force shall be *in course of* preparation.
Jefferson, Works, VIII. 60.

Margin of a course. See *margin*.—**Of course,** by consequence; in regular or natural order; in the common manner of proceeding; without special or exceptional direction or provision, and hence, as was expected; naturally; in accordance with the natural or determinate order of procedure or events: as, this effect will follow *of course*.

They both promis'd with many civil expressions and words *of course* upon such occasions.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 15, 1651.

It was *of course* that parties should, upon such an occasion, rally under different banners.
Story, Speech, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Of course, the interest of the audience and of the orator conspire. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

Ring course, in an arch, an outer course of stone or brick. —**Springing-course,** in *arch.*, the horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.—**To take course**†, to take steps or measures; decide or enter upon a course or a specific line of action or proceedings: as, he *took* the wrong *course* to bring them to terms.

This they had heard of, and were much affected therewith, and all the country in general, and *took course* (the elders agreeing upon it at that meeting) that supply should be sent in from the several towns.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 4.

=**Syn. 3.** Way, road, route, passage.—**9.** Rotation.—**12.** Series, succession.—**13.** Procedure, manner, method, mode.

course[1] (kōrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *coursed*, ppr. *coursing*. [< *course*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To hunt; pursue; chase.

My men shall hunt you too upon the start,
And *course* you soundly.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, iii. 2.

Adown his pale cheek the fast-falling tears
Are *coursing* each other round and big.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 57.

The strange figures on the tapestry . . . seemed to his bewildered fancy to *course* each other over the walls.
J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, I.

2. To cause to run; force to move with speed.

Course them off, and tire them in the heat.
May, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

3. To run through or over: as, the blood *courses* the winding arteries.

The bounding steed *courses* the dusty plain. *Pope.*

Rapid as fire
Coursing a train of gunpowder.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To run; pass over or through a course; run or move about: as, the blood *courses*.

Swift as quicksilver, it *courses* through
The natural gates and alleys of the body.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

It were tedious to *course* through all his writings, which are so full of the like assertions.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

We *coursed* about
The subject most at heart, more near and near.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

2. To engage in the sport of coursing. See *coursing*.

Both [acts] contain an exemption in respect of the pursuit and killing of hares by *coursing* with greyhounds, or by hunting with beagles or other hounds.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 277.

He rode out to the downs, to a gentleman who had courteously sent him word that he was *coursing* with greyhounds. *J. H. Shorthouse*, John Inglesant, I.

3†. To dispute in the schools. *Davies.*

course[2], *a.* An obsolete spelling of *coarse*.

course[3†], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete variant of *curse*[1].

course[4†], *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *coresen*, < ME. **corescn*, < *coreser*, mod. *courser*, a groom: see *courser*[2], and cf. *corne*[4], the same word as *course*[4], but in a more literal sense.] To groom.

Here be the best *coresed* hors,
That ever yet sawe I me.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

coursed (kōrst), *a.* Arranged in courses.—**Coursed masonry,** that kind of masonry in which the stones are laid in courses. See *course*, *n.*, 16 (*a*).

courser[1] (kōr'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *courser, coursere, corsour, cursor, courcer*, < OF. *corsier, coursier*, F. *coursier* = Pr. *corsier* = Sp. Pg. *corcel* = It. *corsiere*, < ML. *cursarius, corserius, curserius*, < *cursus*, m., ML. also *cursa*, f., > F. *course*, etc., a course, running: see *course*[1], *n.* Cf. L. *cursor*, a runner, LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to a runner: see *cursory, Cursores.*] **1.** A swift horse; a runner; a war-horse: used chiefly in poetry.

And Merlin rode on a grete grey *courser* and bar the baner of kynge Arthur be-fore all the hoste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 585.

"Take hym a gray *courser*," sayd Robyn,
"And a sadell newe."
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 58).

The impatient *courser* pants in every vein.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 151.

2. One who hunts; one who pursues the sport of coursing.

A leash is a leathern thong by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a *courser* leads his greyhound.
Sir T. Hanmer.

3†. A discourser; a disputant.

He was accounted a noted sophister, and remarkable *courser* . . . in the public schools. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

4. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A bird of the genus *Cursorius*: as, the cream-colored *courser*, *Cursorius isabellinus*. (*b*) *pl.* The birds of the old group *Cursores*; the struthious birds, as the ostrich, etc.

courser[2], *n.* [Early mod. E., < ME. *courser, corsier, coresour*, < OF. *corsetier, coratier, courratier, couletier*, mod. F. *courtier* = Pr. *corratier* = Sp. *corredor* = Pg. *corretor* = It. *curattiere*, a broker, agent, huckster, < ML. *corratarius, curaterius, corraterius* (cf. L. *curator*, > E. *curator*), < L. *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *curate*, *curator*. Hence *course*[4], *corse*[4].] **1.** A broker; an agent; a dealer; especially, a dealer in horses.—**2.** A pander.

Folex [fools] with hande to touche a *corser* weyveth;
Hit hurteth hem to handel or to holde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

coursey†, *n.* [Earlier *coursie*, < F. *courcie* (see extract) (= It. *corsia*), < *cours, course*, course: see *course*.] *Naut.*, a space or passage in a galley, about a half broad, on both sides of which the slaves were placed.

Courcie [F.], part of the hatches of a galley, tearmed the *Coursey*; or, the gallery-like space on both sides whereof the seats of the slaues are placed. *Cotgrave.*

coursie[1†], *n.* See *coursey*.

coursie[2] (kōr'si), *a.* In *her.*, same as *voided*.

coursing (kōr'sing), *n.* [< *course*[1] + *-ing*[1].] **1.** The sport of pursuing hares or other game with greyhounds, when the game is started in sight of the hounds.

It would be tried also in flying of hawks, or in *coursing* of a deer, or hart, with greyhounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2†. Disputing in the schools. See *courser*[1], 3.

180 bachelors this last Lent, and all things carried on well; but no *coursing*, which is very bad. *Life of A. Wood.*

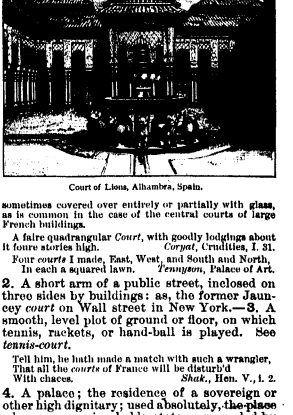
3. In *coal-mining*, regulation of the ventilation of a mine by systematically conducting the air through it by means of various doors, stoppings, and brattices.

coursing-hat (kōr'sing-hat), *n.* In *medieval armor*, a tilting-helmet.

coursing-joint (kōr'sing-joint), *n.* A joint between two courses of masonry.

coursing-trial (kōr'sing-trī'al), *n.* A competitive trial of the speed and hunting qualities of coursing dogs.

court (kōrt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *court, cort, curt*, < AF. *court*, OF. *cort, curt, court*, F. *cour* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. Pg. It. *corte*, < ML. *cortis*, a court-yard, yard, villa, farm, palace, retinue, < L. *cor*(*t*-)*s*, contr. of *cohor*(*t*-)*s*, a place inclosed (see *cohort*); akin to E. *yard, garth, garden*, q. v.; hence *courteous, courtesy, courtier, courtezan*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An inclosed space connected with a building or buildings of any kind, and serving properly for their particular uses or service; a courtyard. It may be surrounded wholly or in part by a wall or fence, or by buildings, and is



Court of Lions, Alhambra, Spain.

sometimes covered over entirely or partially with glass, as is common in the case of the central courts of large French buildings.

A faire quadrangular *Court*, with goodly lodgings about it foure stories high. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 31.

Four *courts* I made, East, West, and South and North,
In each a squared lawn. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

2. A short arm of a public street, inclosed on three sides by buildings: as, the former Jauncey *court* on Wall street in New York.—**3.** A smooth, level plot of ground or floor, on which tennis, rackets, or hand-ball is played. See *tennis-court*.

Tell him, he hath made a match with such a wrangler,
That all the *courts* of France will be disturb'd
With chaces. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. A palace; the residence of a sovereign or other high dignitary; used absolutely, the place where a sovereign holds state, surrounded by his official attendants and tokens of his dignity: as, to be presented at *court*.

The same night sothely, sais me the lettur,
The corse caried was to *courte* of the knight Paris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10751.

Men so disorder'd, so deboch'd and bold,
That this our *court*, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous inn. *Shak.*, Lear, I. 4.

The Persian, . . . finding he had given offense, hath made a sort of apology, and said that illness had prevented him from going to *court*. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 25, 1819.

5. All the surroundings of a sovereign in his regal state; specifically, the collective body of persons who compose the retinue or council of a sovereign or other princely dignitary.

Love rules the *court*, the camp, the grove.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 2.

Her *court* was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her as Mother, Wife, and Queen.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

6. The hall, chamber, or place where justice is administered.—**7.** In *law*, a tribunal duly constituted, and present at a time and place fixed pursuant to law, for the judicial investigation and determination of controversies. The court is not the judge or judges as individuals, but only when at the proper time and place they exercise judicial powers. Courts are of record (that is, such that their proceedings are enrolled for perpetual memory) or not of record, general or local, of first instance or appellate, etc. The judicial system differs in different States and countries, and is constantly being modified. See phrases below.

8. Any jurisdiction, customary, ecclesiastical, or military, conferring the power of trial for offenses, the redress of wrongs, etc.: as, a manorial *court*; an archbishop's *court*; a *court*-martial.—**9.** A session of a court in either of the two last preceding senses.

The archbishop . . .
Held a late *court* at Dunstable. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

10. The meeting of a corporation or the principal members of a corporation: as, the *court* of directors; the *court* of aldermen. [Eng.]—**11.** Attention directed to a person in power; address to make favor; the art of insinuation; the art of pleasing; significant attention or adulation: as, to make *court* (that is, to attempt to please by flattery and address); to pay *court* (to approach with gallantries, to woo).

Him the Prince, with gentle *court* did bord.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 2.

Flatter me, make thy *court*. *Dryden*, Aurengzebe.

A court in banc. See *banc*.—**A friend at or in court.** See *friend*.—**Archdeacon's court,** the lowest in the series of English ecclesiastical courts.—**Court Christian,**

a generic term used in the English courts of common law to designate the ecclesiastical courts; specifically, the appropriate ecclesiastical court to which a common-law court might refer a question.

Many issues of fact were referred by the royal tribunals to the *court Christian* to be decided there, and the interlacing, so to speak, of the two jurisdictions was the occasion of many disputes. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 399.

Court leet. See *court-leet*.—**Court martial**, a court consisting of military or naval officers summoned to try cases of desertion, mutiny, breach of orders, etc.—**Court of Arches**, a court of appeal belonging to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and held by the Dean of the Arches, as the official representative of the archbishop.—**Court of assistance**, the governing body in some old English parishes, corresponding to the selectmen in the United States.—**Court of Assistants**, the highest judicial court of Massachusetts in the colonial period up to 1692. It consisted of the governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, and was also called the *Great Quarter Court*.—**Court of Attachments**, a court formerly held in England, before the vervet and venison.—**Court of Brotherhood**, an assembly of the mayors or other chief officers of the principal towns of the Cinque Ports of England, originally administering the chief powers of those ports; now almost extinct. See *Cinque Ports*, under *cinque*.—**Court of Claims.** (*a*) A United States court, sitting in Washington, for the investigation of claims against the government. (*b*) In some States, a county court charged with the financial business of the county.—**Corte of Common Pleas**, originally, in England, a court for the trial of civil actions between subjects. It was one of the three superior courts of common law, but now forms the Common Pleas division of the High Court of Justice. Courts bearing this title exist in several of the United States, having in some cases both civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole State, while in others the jurisdiction is limited to a county.—**Court of equity.** See *equity*.—**Court of guard.** (*a*) The guard-room of a fort, where soldiers lie. *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 2. (*b*) The soldiers composing the guard.

A *court of guard* about her. *Parthenela Sacra* (1638).

Court of Guestling, or of **Brotherhood and Guestling**, an assembly of the members of the Court of Brotherhood, together with other members of the corporate members of the Cinque Ports of England, invited to sit with the mayors of the seven principal towns.—**Court of High Commission**, or **High Commission Court**, an English ecclesiastical court established by Queen Elizabeth and abolished for abuse of power in 1641.

The abolition of those three hateful *courts*, the Northern Council, the Star Chamber, and the *High Commission*, would alone entitle the Long Parliament to the lasting gratitude of Englishmen. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

Court of inquiry, a court established by law for the purpose of examining into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier of the army. Its proceeding is not a trial, but an investigation, generally preliminary to determining whether the accused shall be brought before a court martial for trial. *Ferm.*—**Court of King's** (or **Queen's**) **Bench** (so called because the sovereign used to sit in person), formerly, the supreme court of common law in England, now a division of the High Court of Justice.—**Court of Lodemanage**†, an ancient tribunal of the Cinque Ports of England having jurisdiction over pilots or lodemen.—**Court of oyer and terminer.** See *oyer*.—**Court of Probate Acts.** See *Probate Act*, under *probate*.—**Court of Session**, the supreme civil court of Scotland, consisting of the president and senators of the College of Justice, thirteen in number altogether, eight forming the inner house, which sits in two divisions, and five the outer house.—**Court of the clerk of the market**, a court incident to an English fair or market.—**Court of the Lord High Steward of Great Britain**, a court instituted for the trial, during the recess of Parliament, of peers or spiritual lords indicted for treason or felony, or for misprision of either. *Stephen*.—**Court of the ordinary**, a court held by an English bishop, exercising immediate jurisdiction in his church.—**Court of Trabaston**, a special commission instituted by Edward I. for administering criminal justice.—**Customary court**, formerly, in England, a court held by a baron when sitting to deal with the rights of the copyholders, the custom of the manor being the rule of decision. In this form of the court-baron tenants probably sat only as jurors.—**Days in court.** See *day*†.—**Forest court**, in England, a court for the government of a royal forest.—**Freeholders' court.** See *court-baron*.—**General Court**, the designation given in colonial times, and subsequently in the constitutions of those States, to the legislatures of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. They are so called because the colonial legislature of Massachusetts grew out of the general courts or meetings of the Massachusetts Company.—**High Court of Justice**, in England, a division of the Supreme Court having original and some appellate jurisdiction. The lord chief justice is its president.—**Inferior court.** See *inferior*.—**Landed Estates Court**, a tribunal created by the Irish Land Act of 1870, to facilitate the acquisition of title to land by the tenantry in Ireland.—**Lord Mayor's Court**, a court of civil jurisdiction held before the lord mayor of London, and dealing with cases in which the whole cause of action arises within the city of London.—**Manorial court.** See *court-baron*.—**Maritime courts**, such courts as have power and jurisdiction to determine maritime causes, or matters arising upon the high seas, whether civil or criminal, and whether arising out of contract or tort. *Wheat.*—**Merchants' Court.** See *Strangers' Court*, below.—**Moot court**, a fictitious trial, organized for the purpose of affording practice in the trial or argument of causes to those who are studying law.—**Municipal court**, a court whose territorial limits of jurisdiction are conterminous with those of a municipal corporation, and having civil or criminal jurisdiction, or both.—**Old Court party**, **New Court party**, two opposing parties in Kentucky politics about 1825. The legislature had abolished the Supreme Court, on account of an obnoxious decision against a law to relieve debtors and help a banking enterprise, and substituted a new court in its place; hence the division.—**Parish court**, in Louisiana, one of a class of local courts having general jurisdiction in probate, guardianship, etc.—**Strangers'** or **Merchants' Court**, a court of the Massachusetts colony existing until 1692, consisting of the governor, deputy governor, and two magistrates, instituted for the benefit of strangers trading in the colony.—**Superior Court.** (*a*) In England, a general designation of the courts of Chancery, Queen's Bench, and former Common Pleas and Exchequer, which are now, however, divisions of the Supreme Court. In Scotland the superior courts are the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, and Court of Exchequer. (*b*) A designation frequently prescribed by law, particularly in the United States, for a local court in a particular county or city, superior in jurisdiction to the lower class of inferior courts existing in the counties and towns throughout the State: as, the *Superior Court* of the city of New York; the *Superior Court* of Cincinnati; the *Superior Court* of Cook county (Chicago). In Connecticut and Georgia the highest court of original jurisdiction is termed the Superior Court. In Kentucky the name is given to an intermediate court of appeal.—**Supreme Court**, the designation usually prescribed by law for the highest court of the judicial system which has any original jurisdiction of a general nature. In the United States the name is usually given to the court having a general appellate jurisdiction over inferior courts, and original jurisdiction to supervise the proceedings of inferior courts and of public officers, by the special writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, habeas corpus, quo warranto, and the like. The term has also a general meaning apart from the statute conferring it. For instance, in many States the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is purely appellate and supervisory. In England the Supreme Court includes the various divisions, Chancery, Queen's Bench, etc. (formerly called the Superior Courts, which have original and appellate jurisdiction), and the Court of Appeal (which has no original jurisdiction, but reviews the proceedings of the various divisions); and the decisions of the Court of Appeal are in turn reviewed by the House of Lords.—**Surrogate's court**, in New York the name is given to the court having general original jurisdiction at law and in equity throughout the State, of all classes of actions, civil and criminal, except such minor, local, and peculiar matters as for reasons of convenience are confined in the first instance to inferior courts; and its final judgments for the most part subject to review in the Court of Appeals. But it has also appellate jurisdiction over many inferior courts. In New Jersey the Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction at law, while the equity jurisdiction is vested in the Court of Chancery, and both are subject to review in the Court of Errors and Appeals. In Connecticut the court of general original jurisdiction at law and equity is termed the Superior Court, and the appellate court is termed the Supreme Court of Errors. In Kentucky the term Superior Court is given to an appellate court, the jurisdiction of which is revised by a Court of Appeals. The Supreme Court of the United States has original jurisdiction in cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State is a party. Its principal business is in the exercise of its appellate jurisdiction, which includes subject to complex restrictions in many classes of causes, civil cases in the courts established by act of Congress; federal questions determined in State courts of last resort adversely to a claim of right or immunity under the Constitution; jurisdiction over criminal proceedings in United States circuit courts when two judges are disagreed.—**Surrogate's court**, in some of the United States, a probate court.—**The courts of the Lord**, the temple at Jerusalem; hence, a church or public place of worship.

My soul longeth, yea, even fainteth for *the courts of the Lord*. Ps. lxxiv. 2.

To fence the court. See *fence*. (For other courts, see the word characterizing the title, as *admiralty*, *augmentation*, *circuit*, *county*, etc.)

II. *a.* Pertaining to a court; adhering to a royal court; characteristic of courts: as, *court* manners; the *court* party in the civil wars of England.—**Court holy-water**†, flattery; fine words without deeds.

O muncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2.

court (kōrt), *v.* [< *court*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pay court to; endeavor to gain the favor of; try to win over by plausible address; seek to ingratiate one's self with, as by flattery or obsequious attentions.

When the king was thus *courting* his old adversaries, the friends of the church were not less active. *Macaulay.*

2. To seek the love of; pay addresses to; woo; solicit in marriage.

He (the captain) fell in love with a young Gentlewoman, and *courted* her for his Wife. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 20.

A thousand *court* you, though they *court* in vain. *Pope.*

3. To attempt to gain by address; solicit; seek: as, to *court* commendation or applause.

It is a certain exception against a man's receiving applause, that he visibly *courts* it. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 202.

What can Cato do
Against a world, a base, degenerate world,
That *courts* the yoke, and bows the neck to Cæsar?
Addison, Cato, I. 1.

They might almost seem to have *courted* the crown of martyrdom. *Prescott.*

4. To hold out inducements to; invite.

On we went; but ere an hour had pass'd,
We reach'd a meadow slanting to the north;
Down which a well-worn pathway *courted* us
To one green wicket in a privet hedge.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To act the courtier; imitate the manners of the court.

'Tis certain the French are the most Polite Nation in the World, and can Praise and *Court* with a better Air than the rest of Mankind. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 4.

2. To pay one's addresses; woo.

What kissing and *courting* was there,
When these two cousins did greet!
Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 407).

courtage† (kōr'tāj), *n.* Brokerage.

courtail†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

courtant†, *n.* See *curtal*, *n.*, 3.

court-baron (kōrt'bar'ŏn), *n.* A domestic court in old English manors for redressing misdemeanors, etc., in the manor, and for settling tenants' disputes. It consisted of the freemen or freehold tenants of the manor, presided over by the lord or his steward. It had also some administrative powers, succeeding within its limits to the powers of the former court of the hundred. Also *baron-court*, *freeholders' court*, *manorial court*.

court-bred (kōrt'bred), *a.* Bred at court.

court-card (kōrt'kärd'), *n.* A corruption of *coat-card* (which see).

court-chaplain (kōrt'chap'lān), *n.* A chaplain to a king or prince.

The maids of honour have been fully convinced by a famous *court-chaplain*. *Swift.*

courtcraft (kōrt'kräft), *n.* Conduct adapted to gain favor at court; political artifice.

court-cupboard (kōrt'kub'ĝrd), *n.* A cabinet or sideboard having a number of shelves for the display of plate, etc. See *cupboard*.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 5.

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Chapman*, Mons. D'Olive.

court-day (kōrt'dā), *n.* A day on which a court sits or is appointed to sit to administer justice.

court-dress (kōrt'dres'), *n.* The costume, made according to strict regulations, which is worn on state occasions connected with the court of a sovereign, or at ceremonious festivities conducted by the chief of the state. Such costumes are either peculiar to persons having a certain rank or holding a certain office, and are uniforms strictly appertaining to their position, or they are ordered for every person presenting himself or herself, and vary according to the occasion. The rules concerning court-dress differ greatly in character, intricateness, and strictness of enforcement.

court-dresser (kōrt'dres'ėr), *n.* A flatterer; a courtier. [Rare.]

Such arts of giving colours, appearances, and resemblances, by this *court-dresser*, fancy. *Locke.*

courteous (kėr'tē-us or kōr'tius), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *curteous*, *curtese*, etc.; < ME. *curteous*, a rare form of the common type *curteis* or *cortois*, also variously spelled *curtais*, *curtays*, *curtase*, *curtese*, *curteys*, *curtois*, etc., *cortais*, etc., < OF. *curteis*, *cortois*, *cortois*, etc., F. *courtois* = Pr. Sp. *cortes* = Pg. *cortez* = It. *cortese*, < ML. as if **cortensis*, < *curtis*, a court, > E. *court*, *n.*] Having court-like or elegant manners; using or characterized by courtesy; well-bred; polite: as, a *courteous* gentleman; *courteous* words; a *courteous* manner of address.

I have slain one of the *courteouest* knights
That ever bestrode a steede.
Child Maurice (Child's Ballads, II. 318).

Which thue poyntes, whether a scholemaster shall work so(o)ner in a childe, by fearefull beating, or *curtese* handling, you that be wise, iudge.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 42.

Sir, I was *courteous*, every phrase well-oil'd.
Tennyson, Princess, iii.

= **Syn.** *Civil*, *Urbane*, etc. (see *polite*), obliging, affable, attentive, respectful.

courteously (kėr'tē-us-li or kōr'tius-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curteisly*, *curteisly*, *cortaisliche*, etc.; < *courteous* + *-ly*2.] In a courteous manner; with obliging civility or condescension; politely.

Than seide Gawein that thei dide nothinge *curteisely* as worthi men no that wolde he not suffre.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 489.

The King *courteously* requested him (the Duke of Gloucester) to go and make himself ready, for that he must needs ride with him a little Way, to confer of some Business. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 148.

courteousness (kėr'tē-us-nes or kōr'tius-nes), *n.* The quality of being courteous; complaisance.

Godly menne . . . muste moue and allure all menne with *courtiousnesse*, liuelinesse and beneficialnesse . . . to loue and to concorde. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Mat., v.

courtepy†, *n.* [ME., also *courtpie*, *courtby*, *cowrteby* (early mod. E. also *cote-a-pye*, simulating *cote*2 = *coat*2), prob. < OD. *kort*, short, + *pÿ* = LG. *pi*, *pije*, a thick cloth: see *pea-jacket*.] A short cloak of coarse cloth.

Full thredbare was his overest *courtepy*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 290.

And ketten [cut] here copes and *courtpies* hem [them] made. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 191.

courter (kōr'tėr), *n.* [< *court, v.*, + *-er*[1]. Cf. *courtier.*] 1. One who courts, or endeavors to gain favor; a courtier.

Queen Elizabeth, the greatest *courter* of her people.
An Answer to Baxter, p. 28.

2. One who woos; a wooer.

A *courter* of wenches. *Sherwood.*

From the Isle of Man a *courter* came,
And a false young man was he.
Margaret of Craigmarjat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 251).

courtesan, courtesanship. See *courtezan, courtezanship.*

courtesy (kėr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *courtesies* (-siz). [Early mod. E. also *courteisie, curtesy, court'sy, curt'sy, curtsy*, etc., whence, in the sense of 'a movement of civility,' and in some legal senses, the present archaic spelling *curtsy* or *curtesy*, in common use along with *courtesy*; < ME. *curteisie, curteisie, corteynye, cortaysye*, rarely *courtesie*, < OF. *curteisie, cortoisie*, etc., F. *courtoisie* (= Pr. Pg. *cortezia* = Sp. *cortesia*, It. *cortesia*), courtesy, < *curteis*, etc., courteous: see *courteous.*] 1. Courtliness or elegance of manners; politeness; civility; complaisance; especially, politeness springing from kindly feeling.

And [he] brought with hym grete plente of knyghtes,
ffor he was full of feire *courteisie* and a feire speker.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

Usefulness comes by labour, wit by ease;
Courtesie grows in cottits, news in the citie.
Get a good stock of these.
G. Herbert, The Church Porch.

What a fine natural *courtesy* was his!
His nod was pleasure, and his full bow bliss.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st scr.

2. An act of civility or respect; an act of kindness, or a favor done with politeness; a gracious attention.

Dame, seth god hath ordeyned yow this honour to haue so feire a companye, some *curteisie* moste I do for the love of hem, and also for the love of yourseelf.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 483.

Make them know
That outward *courtesies* would fain proclaim
Favours that keep within.
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

Hail, ye small sweet *courtesies* of life, for smooth do ye make the road of it!
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 51.

3. A gesture of reverence, respect, or civility: formerly used for both sexes; now, in a restricted sense, a kind of obeisance made by a woman, consisting in a sinking or inclination of the body with bending of the knees: in this sense now usually pronounced and often written *curtsy* (kėrt'si) Scotch also *curchie.*

With capp and knee they *courtesy* make.
Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 302).

With honourable action,
Such as he hath observ'd in noble ladies, . . .
With soft low tongue and lowly *courtesy*,
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

Some country girl scarce to a *court'sy* bred.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi.

With blushing cheek and *courtesy* fine
She turned her from Sir Lockline.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

4. Favor; indulgence; allowance; common consent; conventional as distinguished from legal right: as, a title by *courtesy;* the *courtesy* of England. See phrases below.

Such other dainty meates as by the *curteisie* & custome euery gest might come for from a common feast home with him to his owne house.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 47.

Courtesy (or curtesy) of England, the title of a husband to enjoy for life, after his wife's decease, hereditaments of the wife held by her for an estate of inheritance, of which there was seizin during the wife's life, provided they have had lawful issue able to inherit. Such a holding is called *tenancy by the courtesy of England.* It exists in some of the United States. A right of tenancy by the courtesy is said to be *initiate* when by marriage and birth of issue the husband has acquired an inchoate or expectant right; it is *consummate* when by the death of the wife his life-estate in lands of which she was seized has become absolute. The courtesy of Scotland is of a similar kind, and is called *curialitas Scotiæ.*—**Courtesy of the Senate,** in the Senate of the United States, special consideration required by custom to be shown to the wishes of individual members or former members of the Senate on certain occasions. Specifically—(*a*) The custom of yielding to the wishes of senators from a particular State with regard to the confirmation or rejection of appointments to office within that State made by the President. (*b*) The custom of confirming the nomination to an office by the President of a member or former member of the Senate without the usual reference to a committee.—**Courtesy title,** a title to which one has no valid claim, but which is assumed by a person or given by popular consent. Thus, when a British nobleman has several titles, it is usual for one of his inferior titles to be assumed by his eldest son. The eldest son of the Duke of Bedford, for example, is *Marquis* of Tavistock, and the Duke of Buccleuch's eldest son is *Earl* of Dalkeith. The younger sons of dukes and marquises have the courtesy title of *Lord* prefixed to their Christian names: as, *Lord* William Lennox. In Scotland the eldest son of a viscount or baron has the courtesy title of *Master:* as, the *Master* of Lovat, eldest son of Lord Lovat. In these legal uses often written *curtesy.*—**Syn. 1.** Courteousness, urbanity, good breeding. For comparison, see *polite.*

courtesy (kėrt'si), *v. i.* pret. and pp. *courtesied*, ppr. *courtesying.* [< *courtesy, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To make a gesture of reverence, respect, or civility; make a courtesy: now said only of women.

The petty traffickers,
That *curt'sy* to them, do them reverence
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Lowly louted the boys, and lowly the maidens all *courtesied.*
Longfellow (trans.), Children of the Lord's Supper.

II.† *trans.* To treat with courtesy or civility. [Rare.]

The prince politely *courtesied* him with all favours.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 5.

courtezan, courtesan (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courtesane, courtisane, curtizan;* < ME. *courtezane*, < F. *courtesan, courtisan* (16th century), now *courtisan*, < It. *cortegiano, cortigiano* = Sp. *cortesan* = Pg. *cortezão* (ML. *cortesanus*), masc., a courtier; F. *courtisane* = It. *cortegiana, cortigiana* = Sp. Pg. *cortesana* = Pg. *cortezana*, fem., a court lady, a gentlewoman, hence, orig. in cant use or mock euphemism, in It. and F. (now the only sense in F.), a prostitute; < It. *corteggiare* (= Sp. Pg. *cortejar* = F. *courtiser*, obs.), court, pay court to, < *corte* (= Sp. Pg. *corte*), court: see *court, n.*] 1†. A courtier.

The fox was resembled to the prelates, *courtezans*, priests, and the rest of the spiritualty.
Foxe, Book of Martyrs (ed. 1641), I. 511.

2. A prostitute.

I endeavoured to give her [Virtue] as much of the modern ornaments of a fine lady as I could, without danger of being accused to have dressed her like a *courtezan.*
Boyle, Occasional Reflections.

courtezanship, courtesanship (kėr'- or kōr'tē-zan-ship), *n.* [< *courtezan, courtesan*, + *-ship.*] The character or practices of a courtezan.

court-favor (kōrt'fā'vor), *n.* A favor or benefit obtained at court; good standing at court.

We part with the blessings of both worlds for pleasures, *court-favours*, and commissions.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

court-fool (kōrt'fōl'), *n.* A buffoon or jester formerly kept by kings, nobles, etc., for their amusement.

court-frumpt, *n.* A snub of favor, or a rebuff at court.

You must look to be envied, and endure a few *court-frumps* for it.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1

court-guide (kōrt'gīd'), *n.* A directory or book containing the addresses of the nobility and gentry. [Eng.]

court-hand (kōrt'hand), *n.* The old so-called "Gothic" or "Saxon" hand, or manner of writing, used in records and judicial proceedings in England.

He can make obligations, and write *court-hand.*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2.

By this hand of flesh,
Would it might never write good *court-hand* more,
If I discover.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

court-house (kōrt'hous), *n.* 1. A building in which courts of law are held; a building appropriated to the use of law-courts.—2. In the southern United States, the village or town in which such a building is situated; a county-seat: common in the names of places: as, Culpeper *Court-House*, in Virginia. Abbreviated *C. H.*

courtier (kōr'tiėr), *n.* [< ME. **courtier, courteour* (Gower), < OF. *courtier*, a judge, prob. also a courtier, < ML. **curtarius, *curtarius*, lit. belonging to a court (cf. *curtarius*, n., the possessor of a farm or villa), < *cortis, curtis*, a court, yard, farm, villa, etc.: see *court.* As an E. word *courtier* may be regarded as < *court* + *-ier* (*-yer*), as in *collier, grazier, lawyer*, etc.] 1. One who attends or frequents the court of a sovereign or other high dignitary.

Chloe. Are we invited to court, sir?
Tib. You are, lady, by the great Princess Julia, who longs to greet you with any favours that may worthily make you an often *courtier.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

In this and other passages there is something of the tone of a disappointed statesman, perhaps of a disappointed *courtier.*
Tickner, Span. Lit., I. 363.

2. One who courts or solicits the favor of another; one who possesses the art of gaining favor by address and complaisance.

There was not among all our princes a greater *courtier* of the people than Richard III.
Suckling.

courtierism (kōr'tiėr-izm), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-ism.*] The arts, practices, or character of a courtier.

Prince Schwartzenberg in particular had a *stately* aspect, . . . beautifully contrasted with the smirking saloon-activity, the perked-up *courtierism*, and pretentious nullity of many here.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 196.

courtierly (kōr'tiėr-li), *a.* [< *courtier* + *-ly*[1].] Courtier-like; characterized by courtliness.

His *courtierly* admirers, plying him with questions.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 344.

courtiery† (kōr'tiėr-i), *n.* [< *courtier* + *-y*[3]. Cf. *courtry.*] The manners of a courtier.

In his garb he savours
Little of the nicety,
In the sprucer *courtiery.*
B. Jonson, The Satyr.

courtint, courtinet, *n.* Obsolete forms of *curtain.*
Wright.

court-lands (kōrt'landz'), *n. pl.* In *Eng. law*, a demain, or land kept in the lord's hands to serve his family; a home farm.

court-ledge (kōrt'lej), *n.* A perverted form (as if *court* + *ledge*[1]) of *courtilage*, usually *curtilage.*

A rambling *courtledge* of barns and walls.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, xiv.

court-leet (kōrt'lēt), *n.* An English court of record held in a particular hundred, lordship, or manor, before the steward of the leet, for petty offenses, indictments to higher courts, and some administrative functions. It has now fallen into general disuse.

Where the ancient machinery of *court-leet* and court-baron had worn itself out the want of magisterial experience or authority had been supplied by an elected council.
Stubbs, Const. Hist. (2d ed.), § 87.

courtlest, *a.* [< *court* + *-less.*] Uncourtly; not elegant.

These answers by silent curtsies from you are too *courtless* and simple.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

court-like (kōrt'lik), *a.* Courtly; polite; elegant.

'Fore me, you are not modest,
Nor is this *court-like!*
Beau. and Fl., Double Marriage, iv. 2.

courtliness (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being courtly; elegance of manners; grace of mien; complaisance with dignity.

courtling† (kōrt'ling), *n.* [< *court* + *-ling*[1].] A courtier; a retainer or frequenter of a court.

Although no bred *courtling*, yet a most particular man.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

courtly (kōrt'li), *a.* [< *court* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Pertaining or relating to a court or to courts.

To promise is most *courtly* and fashionable.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Ellen, I am no *courtly* lord,
But one who lives by lance and sword,
Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship, the embattled field.
Scott, L. of the L., iv. 19.

2. Elegant; polite; refined; courteous: as, "*courtly* accents fine," *Coleridge*, Christabel, ii. —3. Disposed to court the great; somewhat obsequious; flattering. *Macaulay.*

courtly (kōrt'li), *adv.* [< *court* + *-ly*[2].] In the manner of courts; elegantly; in a gracious or flattering manner.

court-man, *n.* A courtier.

court-marshal (kōrt'mär'shal), *n.* One who acts as marshal at a court.

court-martial (kōrt'mär'shal), *v. t.* To arraign and try by court martial (as an officer of the army or navy) for offenses against the military or naval laws of the country. See *court martial*, under *court.*

court-morning (kōrt'mōr'ning), *n.* Mourning worn for the death of a prince, or for one of the royal family or their relatives.

courtnall†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **courtner*, < *court* + *-n-er*, as in *citiner.*] A courtier.

Good fellowe, I drinke to thee,
And to all *courtnalls* that courteous be.
King and Miller of Mansfield (Child's Ballads, VIII. 36).

courtoist, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous.*

court-passaget, *n.* A game at dice for two players.

I've had a lucky hand these fifteen year
At such *court-passage*, with three dice in a dish.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

courtpiet, *n.* Same as *courtepy.*

court-plaster (kōrt'plās'tėr), *n.* [So called because originally applied by ladies of the *court* as ornamental patches on the face.] Black, flesh-colored, or transparent silk varnished with a solution of isinglass to which benzoin or glycerin, etc., is sometimes added, used for covering slight wounds.

courtresst, *n.* [< *courter, courtier*, + *-ess.*] A court lady.

If plain, stale slut, not a *courtress.*
Greene, Verses against the Gentlewomen of Sicilia.

court-rolls (kōrt'rōlz'), *n. pl.* The records of a court. See *roll*.

courtry†, *n.* [< *court* + *-ry*.] The whole body of courtiers.

> There was an Outlaw in Ettricke Forestè,
> Counted him nought, nor a' his *courtrie* gay.
> *Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 23).

court-shift (kōrt'shift'), *n.* A political artifice. *Milton.*

courtship (kōrt'ship), *n.* [< *court* + *-ship*.] **1.** The act of paying court to dignitaries, especially for the purpose of gaining favors; the paying of interested respect and attention; the practices of a courtier. [Obsolete or rare.]

> A practice of *courtship* to greatness hath not hitherto, in me, aimed at thy thrift. *Ford*, Fancies, Ded.
>
> The Magistrate whose Charge is to see to our Persons, and Estates, is to bee honour'd with a more elaborate and personall *Courtship*, with large Salaries and Stipends.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.
>
> He paid his *courtship* with the crowd,
> As far as modest pride allow'd. *Swift.*

2. The wooing of a woman; the series of attentions paid by a man to a woman for the purpose of gaining her love and ultimately her hand in marriage, or the mutual interest engendered and avowed between them, antecedent to a declaration of love or an engagement of marriage.

> There is something excessively fair and open in this method of *courtship*; by this both sides are prepared for all the matrimonial adventures that are to follow.
> *Goldsmith.*
>
> Discussing how their *courtship* grew, . . .
> And how she look'd, and what he said,
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

3†. Courtly behavior; refinement; elegance of manners, speech, etc., such as is becoming at court.

> Whiles the young lord of Telemon, her husband,
> Was packeted to France to study *courtship*.
> *Ford*, Fancies, I. 1.
>
> Sweet lady, by your leave. I could wish myself more full of *courtship* for your fair sake.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, I. 2.
>
> One Tylo, brought up at the court, cunningly sewing together all the old shreds of his *courtship*, . . . pretended to be Frederick the emperor. *Fuller*, Holy War, p. 206.

4†. Political artifice; court policy; finesse.

> [The queen] being composed of *courtship* and Popery, this her unperformed promise was the first court holy water which she sprinkled among the people. *Fuller.*

courtshipment† (kōrt'ship-ment), *n.* Behavior at court; artificial manners.

> Girdles her in home supsune buys,
> Then makes her conversant in layes
> Of birds, and swalnes more innocent
> That kenne not guile nor *courtshipment*.
> *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

court-sword (kōrt'sōrd'), *n.* A light dress-sword worn as a part of a gentleman's court-dress.

courtyard (kōrt'yärd), *n.* A court or an inclosure about a house or adjacent to it.

> A long passage led from the door to a paved *courtyard* about forty feet square, planted with a few flowers and shrubs. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

coury (kou'ri), *n.* [The native name.] A superior kind of catechu made in southern India by evaporating a decoction of the nuts of *Areca Catechu*.

cous-cous (kōs'kōs), *n.* [Also written *couz-couz*, *kous-kous*; the native name.] A favorite west African dish, consisting of flour, flesh or fowls, oil, and the leaves of *Adansonia digitata*, or baobab. Also called by the natives *lalo*.

couscous (kōs'kōs), *n.* [F. spelling, as *coscocos*, the D., and *Cuscus*, the NL., spelling of the native name: see *Cuscus*.] The native name of a kind of phalanger, the spotted phalanger of the Moluccas. Also written *coescoes*. See *Cuscus*.

couscousou (kōs'kō-sō), *n.* A dish in vogue in Barbary, similar to the *cous-cous* of west Africa. See *cous-cous*.

couseranite (kō'zę-ran-īt), *n.* A mineral occurring in square prisms, probably an altered form of the species dipyre of the scapolite group, originally obtained from the district of Couserans, department of Ariège, France.

cousin[1] (kuz'n), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *co-sin*, *cozin*, *cosen*, *cozen*, *coosin*, *coosen*; < ME. *cousin*, *cosin*, *cozin*, *cosyn*, also *cousine* (which is sometimes used as fem., distinguished from masc. *cousin*), < OF. *cosin*, *cusin*, *cousin*, F. *cousin* (> G. *cousin* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cosin* = It. *cugino*, m. (OF. *cosine*, *cousine*, F. *cousine* (> G. *cousine* = Dan. *kusine* = Sw. *kusin*) = Pr. *cozina* = It. *cugina*, fem.), < ML. *cosinus* (fem. **cosina*), contr. of L. *consobrinus* (fem. *consobrina*), the child of a mother's sister, a cousin, a relation, < *com-*, together, + *sobrinus*, fem. *sobrina*, a cousin by the mother's side, for **soror-inus*, **soror-inus*, < *soror* (for **sosor*), sister, = E. *sister*, q. v. Cf. *cousin*[2], *cozen*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In general, one collaterally related by blood more remotely than a brother or sister; a relative; a kinsman or kinswoman; hence, a term of address used by a king to a nobleman, particularly to one who is a member of the council, or to a fellow-sovereign. In English royal writs and commissions it is applied to any peer of the degree of an earl—a practice dating from the time of Henry IV., who was related or allied to every earl in the kingdom.

> And [she] myghte kisse the kynge for *cosyn*, an she wolde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 132.
>
> Twenty-four of my next *cozens*
> Will help to dinge him downe.
> *Old Robin of Portingale* (Child's Ballads, III. 35).

Behold, thy *cousin* Elizabeth ("Elisabeth, thy kinswoman," in the revised version), she hath also conceived a son. Luke I. 36.

> We here receive it
> A certainty, vouch'd from our *cousin* Austria.
> *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2.
>
> My noble lords and *cousins* all, good morrow.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 4.

Specifically, in modern usage—**2.** The son or daughter of an uncle or an aunt, or one related by descent in a diverging line from a known common ancestor. The children of brothers and sisters are called *cousins*, *cousins german*, *first cousins*, or *full cousins*; children of first cousins are called *second cousins*, etc. Often, however, the term *second cousin* is loosely applied to the son or daughter of a *cousin germain*, more properly called a *first cousin once removed*.

> You are my mother's own sister's son;
> What nearer *cousins* then can we be?
> *Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 251).

Cousin german [< F. *cousin germain*: see *cousin*[1] and *germain*], a cousin in the first generation; a first cousin.

> It might perhaps seem reasonable unto the Church of God, following the general laws concerning the nature of marriage, to ordain in particular that *cousin-germans* shall not marry. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 9.
>
> Thou art, great lord, my father's sister's son,
> A *cousin-german* to great Prima's seed.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

To call cousin†, to claim relationship.

> He is half-brother to this Witword by a former wife, who was sister to my Lady Winnifort, my wife's mother; if you marry Millamant, you must *call cousins* too.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 5.
>
> My new cottage . . . is to have nothing Gothic about it, nor pretend to *call cousins* with the mansion-house.
> *Walpole*, Letters (1752), I. 262.

To have no cousin†, to have no equal.

> So heer are pardons half a dozen,
> For ghostely riches they *have no cosen*.
> *Heywood*, Four Ps.

II.† *a.* Allied; kindred.

> Her former sorrow into suddein wrath,
> Both *cosen* passions of distroubled spright
> Converting, forth she beates the dusty path.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

cousin[1] (kuz'n), *v. t.* [< *cousin*[1], *n.* Cf. *cousin*[2] = *cozen*[2], cheat, uit. the same word.] To call "cousin"; claim kindred with. See *cousin*[1], *n.*

cousin[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *cozen*[2].

cousinage[1], *n.* [ME. *cousinage*; < *cousin*[1] + *-age*. Cf. *cosinage*.] The relationship of cousins; collateral kinship in general. *Chaucer.*

cousinage[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozenage*[2].

cousinet†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cozener*.

cousiness† (kus'n-es), *n.* [< ME. *cosynes*; < *cousin*[1] + *-ess*.] A female cousin.

> Ther-for, curteise *cosynes*, for loue of crist in heuene,
> Kithe noug thi kindenes & kouneyle me the best.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 625.

cousinhood (kuz'n-hūd), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-hood*.] **1.** Relationship as of cousins.

> Promotion proceeds not by merit, but by cash and *cousinhood*. *London Daily News*, May 11, 1857.

2. Cousins, or persons related by blood, collectively.

> There were times when the *cousinhood*, as it [the Temple connection] was nicknamed, would of itself have furnished almost all the materials necessary for the construction of an efficient Cabinet. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

cousinly (kuz'n-li), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Like or becoming to a cousin.

> No one finds any harm, Tom,
> In a quiet *cousinly* walk. *Praed.*
>
> She was not motherly, or sisterly, or *cousinly*.
> *The Century*, XXV. 691.

cousinry (kuz'n-ri), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ry*.] Cousins collectively; relatives; kindred.

> Of the numerous and now mostly forgettable *cousinry* we specify farther only the Mashams of Otes in Essex.
> *Carlyle*, Cromwell, i.

cousinship (kuz'n-ship), *n.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-ship*.] The state of being cousins; relationship by blood; cousinhood.

> However, this *cousinship* with the duchess came out by chance one day. *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lii.

cousiny (kuz'ni or kuz'n-i), *a.* [< *cousin*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to cousins or collateral relationship.

> As for this paper, with these *cousiny* names,
> I— 'tis my will — commit it to the flames. *Crabbe.*

cousnet†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cosener*.

cussinet (F. pron. kōs-sē-nā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *coussin*, a cushion: see *cushion*.] In *arch.*, a member of the Ionic capital between the abacus and the echinus.

cousso, *n.* See *kousso*.

cousu (kō-sū'), *a.* [F. (< L. *consutus*), pp. of *coudre*, sow, < L. *consuere*, sew together: see *consute*.] In *her.*, same as *rempli*, but admitting in some cases of two contrasting or two colors being carried side by side, contrary to the usual custom: as, a chief argent *cousu* or.

couteau (kō-tō'), *n.*; pl. *couteaux* (-tōz'). [Formerly *coutel*; locally in United States *cuttoe*; F. *couteau*, < OF. *coutel* = Pr. *coltelh*, *coteth* = Sp. *cuchillo* = Pg. *cutela* = It. *cultello*, *coltello*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlass*.] A knife or dagger; specifically, a long, straight double-edged weapon carried in the middle ages by persons not of the military class, as on journeys, or by foot-soldiers and attendants on a camp.—**Couteau de Brèche**, a variety of the partizan or halberd, a weapon resembling a short, broad sword-blade fixed on a staff. —**Couteau de chasse**, a hunting-knife, or hunters' knife, especially for breaking or cutting up the quarry.

couth†, **couthe** (kōth), *pret.* [< ME. *couth*, *couthe*, *coude*, < AS. *cūthe*, pret.: see *could*, *can*[1].] Knew; was able: an obsolete form of *could*.

> Alle the sciences vnder sonne and alle the sotyle crafftes I wolde I knewe and *couth* kyndely in myne herte!
> *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 49.
>
> Well *couth* he tune his pipe and frame his stile.
> *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., January.

couth† (kōth), *pp.* and *a.* [< ME. *couth*, < AS. *cūth*, pp. See *can*[1], and cf. *uncouth*, *kithe*.] Known; well-known; usual; customary: an obsolete past participle of *can*[1].

> William thel receyued,
> With clipping & kessong & alle *couthe* dedes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3059.

couthie, couthy (kō'thi), *a.* [An extension of *couth*, known.] Kindly; neighborly; familiar. [Scotch.]

> Fu' weel can they ding dool away
> Wi' comrades *couthie*.
> *Fergusson*, Rising of the Session.

couthie, couthy (kō'thi), *adv.* [< *couthie*, *couthy*, *a.*] In a kindly manner; lovingly. [Scotch.]

> I spier'd [asked] for my cousin fu' *couthy* and sweet.
> *Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

coutil (kō'til), *n.* A heavy cotton or linen fabric, much like canvas, used in the manufacture of corsets.

couvade (kō-vād'), *n.* [F., a brooding, sitting, covering, < *couver*, hatch, brood, sit, cower, < L. *cubare*, lie down: see *cove*[2], *covey*[1].] A custom, reported in ancient as well as modern times among some of the primitive races in all parts of the world, in accordance with which, after the birth of a child, the father takes to bed, and receives the delicacies and careful attention usually given among civilized people to the mother. The custom was observed according to Diodorus, among the Corsicans; and Strabo notices it among the Spanish Basques, by whom, as well as by the Gascons, it is said still to be practised. Travelers, from Marco Polo downward, have reported a somewhat similar custom among the Siamese, the Dyaks of Borneo, the negroes, the aboriginal tribes of North and South America, etc.

couvert (kō-vār'), *n.* [F., pallet, napkin, spoon, knife, and fork, of each guest, also the spoon and fork only, lit. a cover, < *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] See *cover*[1], 6.

couverte (kō-vārt'), *n.* [F. (= Pr. *cuberta* = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta*, *cuberta*), glaze, deck, lit. a cover, orig. pp. fem. of *couvrir*, cover: see *cover*[1], *covert*.] In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.

couveuse (kō-vēz'), *n.* [F., fem., < *couver*, brood, hatch: see *couvade*, *cove*[2].] **1.** A brooder.—**2.** An apparatus for the preservation of infants prematurely born. It is designed principally to protect the child from the immediate influence of the atmosphere, preserving a uniform temperature approximating to that of the human body, and to provide for an adequate supply of pure warmed air.

couvre-nuque (kō'vr-nūk), *n.* [F., < *couvrir*, cover (see *cover*[1] + *nuque*, the nape of the neck.] In *armor*, that part of a helmet which protects the neck. Such appendages were rare in classical antiquity, and were apparently unknown to the Roman legionary. In the early time of the middle ages the neck was protected by the camail, and the fully developed armet, following the form of the person accurately, protected the nape of the neck by a plate of steel, of which the ' e fitted a groove in the gorgerin, allowing a free side-

wise movement. (See *armet.*) In the headpieces of the sixteenth century, after the abandonment of the full panoply of steel, the couvre-nuque was a large plate secured to the lower edge of the helmet behind, or more commonly a series of plates, like the tassets, moving one upon another and secured to a lining of leather or some other material by rivets.

couxis (kö'shi-ĝ), *n.* 1. Same as *couxio.*—2. The *Pithecia satanas*, or black-bearded saki.

couxio (kö'shi-ō), *n.* The red-backed saki, *Pithecia chiropotes*, a South American monkey of the subfamily *Pithecinæ.*

covado (kō-vä'dō), *n.* [Pg., also *cote*, a cubit, ell Flemish, < L. *cubitum, cubitus*, a cubit: see *cubit.*] A cloth-measure of Portugal; a cubit. It is theoretically 24 Portuguese inches; but in retail trade the *covado acantajado* is employed, which is variously said to be from ⅞ to 1¼ inches longer. It has no doubt varied. Taking it at 24¼ inches (the usual statement), it is equal to 26.7 English inches. The same measure was used in Brazil; but both countries have now adopted the metric system.

covariant (kō-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *co-1* + *variant.*] In *math.*, a function which stands in the same relation to the primitive function from which it is derived as any of its linear transforms to a similarly derived transform of its primitive; a function of the coefficients and variables of a given quantic, such that when the quantic is linearly transformed, the same function of the new variables and coefficients is equal to the old function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. Covariants were discovered by Cayley, and so named by Sylvester, 1852.

cove[1] (kōv), *n.* [A word with a wide range of meanings: < ME. *cove (not recorded), < AS. *cofa*, a chamber, room (applied also to the ark), ONorth. *cofa*, a chamber, also a cave, = Icel. *kofi*, a hut, shed, cell, = Norw. *kove*, a closet, = Sw. dial. *kove*, a hut, = MLG. *kove, kave, kofe*, LG. *kave, kowe*, a pen, a sty, stall, = MHG. *kobe*, G. *koben* (G. also *kofen*, < LG.), a cabin, stall, cage (cf. MHG. *kobel*, a little cottage, and OHG. *chubisi*, a hut); Goth. form not recorded. Perhaps akin to *cub*[3], a stall, *cubby*, a snug, confined place (see *cub*[3], *cubby*[1]), but not to *cavel*[1], *coop, cup*, or *alcove*, with which last word *cove* is often erroneously connected. In the architectural sense, *cove* corresponds to It. *cavetto*, lit. a little hollow.] 1. A small inlet, creek, or bay; a recess or nook in the shore of any considerable body of water.

On both sides every halfe myle gallant *Coues*, to containe in many of them 100 sayle.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

At length I spied a little *cove* on the right shore of the creek, to which with great pain and difficulty I guided my raft. *De Foe*, Robinson Crusoe, p. 39.

Waves that up a quiet *cove*
Rolling slide. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

Hence—2. A hollow, nook, or recess in a mountain, or among mountains. The word *cove* is used with this meaning in various regions, especially in the Lake district of England and in parts of the Appalachian range in the United States. The coves of the Blue Ridge in Virginia are oval, almost entirely inclosed, valleys, and are a prominent topographical feature of that part of the Appalachian system.

3. In *arch.*, a concavity; any kind of concave molding; the hollow of a vault. The term is commonly applied to the curve which is sometimes used to connect the ceiling of a room with the walls, and which springs from above the cornice. See *coved ceiling*, under *coved.*

4. In *ship-building*, a curved or arched molding at the bottom of the taffrail. An elliptical molding above it was called the *arch of the cove.*

cove[1] (kōv), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *coved*, ppr. *coving.* [< *cove*[1], *n.*] To arch over.

The brook ploughed down from the higher barrows, and the *coving* banks were roofed with furze.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxvii.

cove[2] (kōv), *v. t.* [< OF. *covver*, F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, hatch, < L. *cubare*, lie down, in comp. *incubare*, brood, incubate: see *cubation, incubate*, etc., and cf. *couvade* and *covey*[1].] To brood, cover, or sit over.

Not being able to *cove* or sit upon them [eggs], . . . she bestoweth them in the gravel.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 800.

cove[3] (kōv), *n.* [Also *covey*, in old slang written *cofe* (whence *cuffin*), gipsy *cova*, a thing, *covo*, that man, *covi*, that woman.] A man; a person; a fellow: generally preceded by some adjective: as, an *old cove*; a *rum cove*; a *flash cove*, etc. [Slang.]

There's a *gentry cove* here. *Wits' Recreations* (1654).

A *ben cove*, a *brave cove*, a gentry cuffin.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

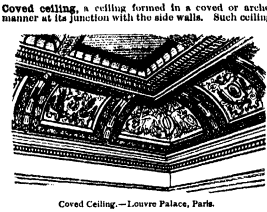
cove-bracketing (kōv'brak'et-ing), *n.* The wooden skeleton forming a cove: applied chiefly to the bracketing for the cove of a ceiling.

coved (kōvd), *p. a.* [< *cove*[1], 3, + *-ed*[2].] Forming an arch; arched; curving; concave.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes and *coved* roofs.
H. Swinburne, Travels through Spain, xliv.

That singular *coved* cornice which seems to have been universal in Roman basilicas, though not found anywhere else that I am aware of. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 414.

Coved ceiling, a ceiling formed in a coved or arched manner at its junction with the side walls. Such ceilings



Coved Ceiling.—Louvre Palace, Paris.

are frequently elaborately ornamented with panels enriched with moldings or carvings.

covellin, covelline (kov'el-in), *n.* [Perhaps from a proper name, *Covell.*] Native copper sulphid (CuS), usually occurring massive, of an indigo-blue color, hence called *indigo-copper.*

covellite (kov'el-it), *n.* Same as *covellin.*

coven[1], *n.* See *covin*[1].

coven[2], *n.* See *convent.*

convenable†, *a.* [< ME. *covenable*, contr. *conable*, and by corruption *comenable*, < OF. *covenable, convenable, avenable, convenavle*, mod. F. *convenable* (> E. *convenable*, q. v.) = Pr. *convenable, covenhable* = Pg. *convinhavel*, < ML. *convenabilis*, irreg. < L. *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir, convenir*, F. *convenir*), come together, agree: see *convene, convenient.*] 1. Suitable; fit; proper; due.

The[herbs and trees] waxen faste in swiche places as ben *covenable* to them. *Chaucer*, Boethius, iii. prose 2.

Wherfor and a *couenable* name he putte to the place.
Wyclif, Ex. xv. 23.

Weche foure and twenty sholde, to the *couenable* somaunse [summons] of the forseyde mayre, come.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 349.

2. Accordant; agreeing; consistent.

The witnessingis weren not *conenable*.
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 56.

convenablenesst, *n.* [< ME. *covenablenesse*; < *covenable* + *-ness.*] Suitableness; fitness; opportunity.

To alle nede time is and *couenablenesse* [var. *cesoun*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, Eccl. viii. 6.

covenablety†, *n.* [< ME. *covenablete*, < OF. *covenablete, convenablete, convenablete*, < *covenable*: see *covenable* and *-ty.*] Suitableness; fitness; suitable time or opportunity.

Fro that tyme he sought *couenablete* [var. *oportunyte*, Purv.] for to bitake him. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxvi. 16.

covenably†, *adv.* [< ME. *covenably, covenabli*; < *covenable, a.*] Suitably; conveniently; proportionately.

He sougte how he schulde bitraye him *couenably*.
Wyclif, Mark xiv. 11 (Oxf.).

Thei han grete Leves, of a Fote and an half of lengthe: and thei ben *covenably* large [wide].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 49.

covenant (kuv'e-nant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covnant*, < ME. *covenaunt, covenaunt, covenand, convenaunt*, contr. *covnant, covnand, covnaunt, conand*, and by corruption *comenaunt*, < OF. *covenant, cuvenant, convenant, couvenant, convenant, covinent*, also *convenant*, F. *convenant* (= Pr. *convinent, covinent* = It. *convenente*), agreement, < *covenant, cuvenant*, etc., adj., < L. *convenien(t-)s*, agreeing, agreeable, suitable, convenient, ppr. of *convenire* (> OF. *covenir, cuvenir*, etc.), agree: see *convenable*, and cf. *convenient*, of which *covenant* is ult. a doublet. Cf. equiv. *covent.*] 1. A mutual compact or agreement of two or more persons to do or to refrain from doing some act; a contract; a compact.

I made *couenaunt*, true to be,
First whanne y baptisid was.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

Love prays. It makes *covenants* with Eternal Power in behalf of this dear mate. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 168.

2. In *law*: (*a*) In general, an agreement under seal; a specialty; any promise made by deed.

Let specialties be therfore drawn between us,
That *covenants* may be kept on either hand.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Covenants are to be understood according to the plain meaning of the words, and not according to any secret reservation. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. v.

(*b*) More particularly, a subordinate stipulation forming part of the same sealed instrument with the agreement to which it is incidental: as, a *covenant* of warranty of title in a deed.—3. In Biblical usage, the free promise of God, generally, though not always expressly, accompanied by the requirement of the fulfilment of certain conditions on the part of man.

I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a *covenant* between me and the earth. Gen. ix. 13.

4. *Eccles.*, a solemn agreement between the members of a church, as that they will act together in harmony with the precepts of the gospel. Specifically, in *Scottish hist.*, the bond or engagement subscribed in 1638, and often called the National Covenant, based upon the covenant or oath for the observance of the confession of faith drawn up in 1581 (preceded by a similar one in 1557), which was signed and enjoined upon all his subjects by James VI. (afterward James I. of England), and renewed in 1590 and 1596. Its object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian or Reformed religion against popery, and its particular cause was the attempt of Charles I. to force a liturgy upon Scotland. At the restoration of episcopacy in 1662, both the National Covenant and the Solemn League and Covenant of 1643 (see below) were proscribed, and liberty of conscience was not regained until after the revolution of 1688.

5†. Specifically, an indenture; an article of apprenticeship.

Every prentes of the sayd craft that is inrolled and trewly serueithe his *covenaunt*, shall pay a spone of selver.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

At Michalmas next my *covnant* comes out,
When every man gathers his fee.
Jolly Pinder [pound-keeper] *of Wakefield*, Child's Ballads, V. 206).

Action of covenant, or **covenant** merely, the common-law form of action by which a plaintiff claims damages for breach of covenant or contract under seal.—**Breach of covenant.** See *breach.*—**Concurrent covenant.** See *dependent covenant.*—**Covenant against encumbrances.** See *encumbrance.*—**Covenant of redemption**, in *theol.*, a covenant which the Father is fancied by certain theologians to have made with the Son, whereby the former agreed to give to the latter the elect, provided the latter would do and suffer all that he afterward did and suffered for their redemption.—**Covenant of works**, in *theol.*, the covenant before the fall, conditioned on obedience: distinguished from the *covenant of grace*, or the covenant after the fall, conditioned on faith.—**Covenant real**, a covenant by which a person covenants for his heirs as well as for himself, as is usually the case in covenants for title, thus binding them to the performance of the covenant if they should inherit assets from him, but not otherwise.—**Covenants which run with the land**, covenants relating to real property, such that either the liability to perform or the right to take advantage passes to the transferee of the estate of either party.—**Covenant to stand seised to uses**, a covenant by which an owner of land covenants, in consideration of blood or marriage, that he will stand seized or possessed of the same to the use of his wife or a near relative. This, under the statute of uses, which declared the ownership to be in the person beneficially interested, operated as a conveyance to the latter.—**Covenant with Christ**, the covenant into which the members of most Christian churches publicly enter on uniting with the church, to live as loyal and faithful followers of Jesus Christ.—**Covenant with the church**, a covenant similar to the preceding, to walk in harmony with the particular church of which the one covenanting desires to become a member, and to labor for its peace and prosperity.—**Dependent or concurrent covenant**, a covenant which will not maintain action in case of breach, without a performance or tender of performance of the covenant on the other side.—**Half-way covenant**, a practice which prevailed for a time in the Puritan churches in New England, in the seventeenth century, according to which persons who had been baptized in their infancy were admitted to the privileges and prerogatives of church-membership, provided they assented to the doctrines of faith, entered into covenant with the church, and did not lead scandalous and immoral lives, although they gave no evidence of conversion and made no profession of Christian experience.—**Independent covenant**, a covenant which must be performed, and the breach of which will sustain action, irrespective of whether the covenantee has performed the covenants upon his part in the same instrument or agreement.—**National Covenant.** See *covenant*, 4.—**Solemn League and Covenant**, a solemn contract entered into between the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and commissioners from the English Parliament in 1643, having for its object a uniformity of doctrine, worship, and discipline throughout Scotland, England, and Ireland, according to the Presbyterian standards. It was opposed to both popery and prelacy.—**The Old Covenant, the New Covenant**, the Jewish and Christian dispensations respectively: the designations of the two parts of the Bible, commonly called the Old and the New Testament. See *testament.*—**Syn.** *Engagement*, etc. (see *promise*, *n.*); *Covenant, Contract*, compact, bargain, convention, mutual pledge. *Covenant*, as now used (apart from its legal meaning), carries with it the idea of solemnity, and is generally used of religious matters, no civil penalty necessarily following the infraction of it, while *contract* has a much wider sense as applied to some agreement between two or more. As law terms, *covenant* generally implies an agreement in writing, signed and sealed, whereas *contract* includes verbal agreements or such as are not signed and sealed.

covenant (kuv'e-nant), *v.* [< *covenant, n.*] I. *intrans.* To enter into a formal agreement; contract; bind one's self by contract; agree formally or solemnly: as, *A covenants* with B

covenant

to convey to him a certain estate: with *for* before the thing or price.

They *covenanted* with him *for* thirty pieces of silver.
Mat. xxvi. 15.

I had *covenanted* at Montriul to give him a new hat with silver button and loop. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 96.

II. *trans.* **1.** To agree or subscribe to or promise by covenant; engage by a pledge.

According to the word that I *covenanted* with you.
Hag. ii. 5.

To the Irish hee so farr condiscended, as first to tolerate in privat, then to *covenant* op'nly, the tolerating of Popery.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

We were asked to *covenant* that we would make no change without the consent of the laity; but neither could they make any change without the consent of the bishops and clergy. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 310.

2†. To demand as a condition or stipulation; stipulate.

Imprimis then, I *covenant* that your Acquaintance be general; that you admit no sworn Confident, or Intimate of your own Sex. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

Covenanted civil service. See *civil.*—**Covenanted mercies,** in *theol.*, divine mercies pledged in some specific divine promise, as to those that have received baptism, for example, in contradistinction to *uncovenanted mercies*—that is, mercies not so specifically promised.

covenant-breaker (kuv′ę-nant-brā′kėr), *n.* One who violates a covenant. *Milton.*

covenanted (kuv′ę-nan-ted), *a.* [< *covenant* + *-ed*2.] Holding a position, situation, or the like, under a covenant or contract.

We shall be obliged henceforward to have more natives in the service, and the duties of the *covenanted* civilians sent from Europe will be more and more those of supervision and wise guidance. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 27.

covenantee (kuv′ę-nan-tē′), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-ee*1.] The party to a covenant to whom the performance of its obligation is expressed to be due.

covenanter (kuv′ę-nan-tėr), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who makes a covenant; a party to an agreement or contract.

A covenant to do any action at a certain time or place is then dissolved by the *covenanter*.
Hobbes, De Corpore Politico, I. 2.

2. [*cap.*] In *Scottish hist.*, one of those who in the seventeenth century, particularly in 1638 and 1643, bound themselves by solemn covenant to uphold and maintain the Presbyterian doctrine and polity as the religion of the country, to the exclusion of both prelacy and popery. The name continued to be applied to those who dissented from the final settlement in 1688, more definitely called *Cameronians*, and afterward *Reformed Presbyterians*. See *covenant*, *n.*, 4.

I am sorry to hear of new oathes in Scotland between the *covenanters*, who they say will have none but Jesus Christ to reign over them. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letters.

covenanting (kuv′ę-nan-ting), *p. a.* [< *covenant* + *-ing*2.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Covenanters: as, the *covenanting* cause.—**2.** Belonging to the extreme party of Presbyterians, known as *Covenanters*, who dissented from the final settlement of the matters at issue between the Scottish church and the king, and afterward formed the Reformed Presbyterian Church: as, a *covenanting* minister.

Strike this day as if the anvil
Lay beneath your blows the while,
Be they *Covenanting* traitors,
Or the brood of false Argyle!
Aytoun, Burial March of Dundee.

covenantor (kuv′ę-nan-tor), *n.* [< *covenant* + *-or*; equiv. to *covenanter.*] In *law*, that party to a covenant, agreement, or contract by whom the obligation expressed in it is to be performed.

covenous† (kuv′ę-nus), *a.* See *covinous.*

covent, *n.* [Also, rarely, *coven, covin,* < ME. *covent, covand, covaund* (= MLG. *kovent, kavent,* convent), < OF. *covent, covant, couvant, chouvent, chouvant,* also *convent, couvent,* = Pr. *covent, coven* = Sp. Pg. It. *convento,* < L. *conventus,* a meeting, assembly, agreement, covenant, ML. also a convent: see *convent*, of which *covent* is a doublet, the older form in E. In the sense of 'covenant,' in part confused with *convenant.* Cf. *covin-tree.*] **1.** A meeting; a gathering; an assembly.

If ther shal entre into goure *covent*, or gederynge togydere, a man. *Wyclif*, Jas. ii. 2 (Oxf.).

Thou hast defendid me fro the *covent* of warleris.
Wyclif, Ps. lxiii. 3 (Oxf.).

2. A convent or monastery; the monks or nuns collectively.

All the *Covente* standing about ye Herse, without the rayles, singing diuerse antems.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 34.

The abbot sayd to his *covent*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 60).

We were met by two Franciscan Friers, who saluted and conveyed us to their *covent*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 120.

[Hence the name of *Covent* Garden, in London, a garden formerly attached to a convent or monastery, how the site of a celebrated theater of that name; also of the city of *Coventry.*]

3. An agreement; a covenant.

Serve thou thy wife, as thi *covaunde* was.
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, II. 260.

Thyne *covandes* for to fulfille. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Coventry Act, to send to Coventry. See *act, send.*

coventry-bell (kuv′ęn-tri-bel), *n.* [The name *Coventry*, ME. *Coventre*, is generally explained from the convent (ME. *covent*) established there by Earl Leofric, 11th century, but the AS. form *Cofentreó, Cofantreó* means 'tree of the cove or cave' (gen. of *cofa*, a cove, a chamber (see *cove*1), + *treó*, tree), or perhaps 'tree of Cofa' (a proper name).] A name for the canterbury-bell, *Campanula Medium.*

coventry-blue (kuv′ęn-tri-blū), *n.* Blue thread of a superior dye made at Coventry in England, and used for embroidery.

I have lost my thimble and a skein of *Coventry blue*.
B. Jonson, Gipsies Metamorphosed.

coventry-rape (kuv′ęn-tri-rāp), *n.* The *Campanula Rapunculus*, having tuberous turnip-like roots.

cove-plane (kōv′plān), *n.* A molding-plane cutting out a quarter-round or scotia. *E. H. Knight.*

cover1 (kuv′ėr), *v.* [< ME. *cuveren, coveren, kuveren, also keveren, kiveren* (> mod. dial. *kiver*), < OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir,* F. *couvrir* = Pr. *cobrir, cubrir* = Sp. *cubrir* = Pg. *cobrir* = It. *coprire,* < L. *cooperire*, cover, < *co-* (intensive) + *operire*, shut, hide, conceal: see *coöperculum*, etc., and cf. *aperient, apert.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put something over or upon so as to protect, shut in, or conceal; overlay; overspread or envelop with something; specifically, to put a cover or covering (designed for the purpose) upon: as, to *cover* a dish; to *cover* a chair with plush; to *cover* a table with a cloth; to *cover* the body with clothes.

The locusts . . . shall *cover* the face of the earth.
Ex. x. 5.

The valleys are *covered* over with corn. Ps. lxv. 13.

Go to thy fellows; bid them *cover* the table, serve in the meat, and we will come to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

2. To hide or screen as by something overspread or intervening, either literally or figuratively; cause to be invisible or unobserved; put out of sight or consideration: as, the top of the mountain was *covered* by a cloud; they sought to *cover* their guilt: often followed by *up*: as, the thieves *covered up* their tracks.

If I say, Surely the darkness shall *cover* me, even the night shall be light about me. Ps. cxxxix. 11.

Charity shall *cover* the multitude of sins. 1 Pet. iv. 8.

No monument,
Though high and big as Pelion, shall be able
To *cover* this base murder.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 3.

How come others only to make use of the pretence of vertue to deceive, and of honesty and integrity to *cover* the deepest dissimulation? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. To pardon or remit: a scriptural use.

Blessed is he whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is *covered*. Ps. xxxii. 1.

Thou hast *covered* all their sin. Ps. lxxxv. 2.

The sin or defilement is *covered*, a legal term which is often equivalent to atonement.
Bible Commentary, Ps. xxxii. 1.

4. Reflexively and figuratively, to invest or overspread (one's self or one's reputation with): as, he *covered himself* with glory.

In the whole proceedings of the powers that *covered themselves* with everlasting infamy by the partition of Poland, there is none more marked for selfish profligacy.
Brougham.

5. To shelter; protect; defend: as, a squadron of horse *covered* the retreat.

And the soft wings of peace *cover* him around.
Cowley.

The loss of the Spaniards, *covered* as they were by their defences, was inconsiderable.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 12.

6. To put the usual head-covering on; replace the hat on.

For if the woman be not *covered*, let her also be shorn.
I Cor. xi. 6.

Nay; pray be *covered*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 3.

7. To travel or pass over; move through: as, the express *covered* the distance in fifteen minutes.—**8.** To copulate with: said of male animals.—**9.** To be equal to; be of the same extent or amount; be coextensive with; be equivalent to: as, the receipts do not *cover* the expenses.—**10.** To include, embrace, or comprehend: as, an offense not *covered* by any statute; the explanation does not *cover* all the facts of the case.

We cannot say that the vague term "the beginning" *covers* the geological ages, because there is no chaotic condition between these and the human period.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 84.

11. To aim at directly; bring into effective range and aim, as of a rifle or other firearm: as, he *covered* the thief with his pistol; hence, to command, in a military sense; occupy a commanding position with regard to.

The king was encamped in Shoa, *covering* and keeping in awe his Mahometan provinces. Fatigar and Dwaro.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 146.

12. To brood or sit on, as a hen on eggs or chicks.

Where finding life not yet dislodged quight,
He much rejoyst, and *courd* it tenderly,
As chicken newly hatcht, from dreaded destiny.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 9.

Whilst the hen is *covering* her eggs, the male generally takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough.
Addison, Spectator.

13. To counterbalance; compensate for: as, to *cover* one's loss.—**14.** To contain; comprise.—**Covered battery.** See *battery.*—**Covered consecutives.** See *consecutive.*—**Covered money.** See *money.*—**Covered way.** (*a*) In *fort.*, an open corridor bordering the ditch, and ranging round the outwork, so as to form a continuous line of communication, masked from the enemy by a parapet, which in modern use is regularly formed by an embankment. The covered way is the most indispensable of all the outworks to a besieged garrison, because it affords them a covered position beyond the ditch from which to make a sortie, or to guard the ditch and the communications. If repulsed in a sortie, the covered way affords the garrison a secure point of retreat. (*b*) In *arch.*, a recess left in a brick or stone wall to receive the roofing. *Gwilt.* Also *cover-way.*—**To cover into,** to transfer to: as, to *cover* the balance of an appropriation *into* the Treasury.

There remains a considerable sum (about $2,600) to *cover* into the treasury. *Science*, V. 374.

To cover shorts or **short sales,** on the *stock exchange*, to buy in such stocks as have been sold short, in order to meet one's engagements or for protection against loss. See *short.*—**To cover the buckle,** to execute a peculiar and difficult step in dancing. [Colloq.]

Triplet played like Paganini, or an intoxicated demon. Woffington *covered the buckle* in gallant style; she danced, the children danced. *C. Reade*, Peg Woffington, viii.

To cover the feet. See *foot.*—**Syn. 2.** To disguise, secrete, screen, shield, mask, cloak, veil, shroud.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To envelop or be spread over something so that it is invisible: specifically said of opaque paints (those having "body"), which readily conceal the material upon which they are spread.

The product [white lead] *covers* as well as the best substance made by the Dutch process, and better than that made by the French, being denser and of a finer grain.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 421.

2. To lay a table for a meal; prepare a banquet.

To *cover* courtly for a king. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 169.

Lor. Bid them prepare dinner.
Laun. That is done, too, sir: only, *cover* is the word.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 5.

3. To put one's hat on.

cover1 (kuv′ėr), *n.* [< *cover*1, *v.* *Cf. *covert.*] **1.** Something which is laid, placed, or spread over or upon another thing to inclose, close, envelop, or protect it: as, the *cover* of a box or a dish; the *cover* of a bed; the *cover* of a book.

The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis a *cover* was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

The canvas *cover* of the buggy had been folded away under it. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 125.

2. Something which veils, screens, or shuts from sight; an obstruction to vision or perception; a concealment; a screen; a disguise: as, to address a letter under *cover* to another person; he assumed the disguise of a merchant as a *cover* for his design.

Their bluntness, as it is the seeming effect of sincerity, is the best *cover* to artifice. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

The main body retired under *cover* of the night. *Hay.*

3. Shelter of any kind; defense, as against the weather or an enemy; protection: as, the troops fought under *cover* of the batteries.

By being compelled to lodge in the field, which grew now to be very cold, whilst his army was under *cover*, they might be forced to retire. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I went under *cover* of this escort to the end of their march. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 386.

4. Shrubbery, woods, thicket, underbrush, etc., which shelter and conceal game: as, to beat a *cover*; to ride to *cover*.

The game was then driven from the *cover*.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 79.

I steal by lawns and grassy plots,
I slide by hazel *covers*.
Tennyson, The Brook.

5. In *roofing*, that part of a slate, tile, or shingle which is covered by the overlap of the course above.—**6.** [Cf. F. *couvert*, with same sense: see *couvert*.] The utensils, such as plate, knives, forks, spoons, napkin, wine-glasses, etc., required at table by one person: so called because originally brought together in a case, or in compact form, for transportation, traveling, or the like: as, the traveling *cover* of King George IV. in the Jones collection at South Kensington; to lay a *cover*.—**7.** The cap-head or end-piece of an upright steam-cylinder.—**To break cover.** See *break*.—**To draw a cover.** See *draw*.=**Syn.** See *covering*.

cover[2], *v.* [< ME. *coveren, cuveren, kuveren, keveren*, < OF. *cobrer, combrer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cobrar*, < ML. **cuperare* (cf. deriv. *cuperamentum*) for *recuperare*, recover: see *recover* and *recuperate*.]

I. *trans.* **1.** To gain; win; get; obtain.

I schulde *keuer* the more comfort to karp yow wyth.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1221.

2. To restore; recover; heal; cure.

Quen that comly he *keuered* his wyttes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1755.

I schulde *couere* agayn my sigght. *Seven Sages*, l. 357.

Here may men fynde a faythfull frende,
That thus has *couered* vs of oure care.
York Plays, p. 199.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To get on; advance.

Thei *keuered* with clene strengthe with him to towne.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3647.

2. To recover; get well.

Than were we *covered* of oure cares colde.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 762.

coverclet, *n.* [< ME. *coverkyl, covercle*, < OF. *covercle*, F. *couvercle*, < L. *cooperculum*, a cover, < *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] A small cover; a lid; an operculum.

A litel roundel as a sercle,
Parauenture brode as a *covercle*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 792.

The *covercle* of a shell-fish.
Sir T. Browne, Misc. Tracts, p. 11.

cover-cloth (kuv'ėr-klôth), *n.* A covering for a lace-maker's pillow. Each pillow has three covercloths. The first is a part of the pillow itself, and the pattern is adjusted upon it; the others are detachable. One is used to protect the lace as it is finished, and the other is fastened under the bobbins, and is thrown over the pillow when not in use, to keep it clean. *Dict. of Needlework.*

coverer (kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which covers or lays a cover.

Constantyn shal be here cook and *coverer* of here churche.
Piers Plowman's (C), vi. 176.

cover-glass (kuv'ėr-glas), *n.* A slip of thin glass used for covering a microscopical preparation. Also called *cover-slip*.

Pure cultures of Bacterium lactis were found to be present in every one, as was easily ascertained by *cover-glass* preparations. *Med. News*, XLIX. 514.

covering (kuv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *coverynge, kovering*; verbal n. of *cover*[1], *v.*] **1.** That which covers, as a lid or canopy; a cover; something spread or laid over or wrapped about another, as for concealment, protection, or warmth; specifically, clothing: as, feathers are the natural *covering* of birds.

Noah removed the *covering* of the ark. Gen. viii. 13.

They cause the naked to lodge without clothing, that they have no *covering* in the cold. Job xxiv. 7.

The human mind, fed by constant accessions of knowledge, periodically grows too large for its theoretical *coverings*, and bursts them in order to appear in new habiliments. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 72.

2. The act or process of placing a cover upon something; specifically, in *bookbinding*, the process of putting covers on a book. In pamphlet-binding covering is done by gluing or pasting the paper cover on the back of the sewed sheets. In leather-work it is effected by drawing the leather over the boards attached to the sides of the book, and turning it in over the edges of the boards and back. The covering of cloth-bound books is technically known as *casing*.

3. In *ceram.*, same as *glaze*.=**Syn.** Screen, veil, disguise, mask, cloak; envelop, wrapper, integument, case, cover, vesture.

covering-board (kuv'ėr-ing-bôrd), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *plank-sheer*.

The deep ship, pressed down pretty nearly to her *covering-board* by the weight of her whole topsails.
W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxiii.

covering-seed (kuv'ėr-ing-sēd), *n.* An old popular name for comfits. *Nares.*

covering-strap (kuv'ėr-ing-strap), *n.* In *shipbuilding*, a plate put under and riveted to two meeting plates in a strake, to connect them.

coverlet (kuv'ėr-let), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1], *n.*, + dim. suffix *-let*, of ME. *coverlyte*, < OF. *covrelit*, F. *couvre-lit*, a bed-covering, < *couvrir, couvrir*, cover, + *lit*, < L. *lectus*, a bed: see *cover*[1], *v.*, and *lectual*. Cf. *counterlid*.] Originally, any covering for a bed; now, specifically, the outer covering.

They have loos'd out Dick o' the Cow's three ky,
And tane three *co'erlets* aff his wife's bed.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 69).

The Heroe's Bed,
Where soft and silken *Coverlets* were spread.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Every man stretches his legs according to the length of his *coverlet*. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, I. 4.

coverlid (kuv'ėr-lid), *n.* [Accom. form, as if < *cover*[1] + *lid*, of *coverlet*, F. *couvre-lit*: see *coverlet*.] A corruption of *coverlet*.

The silk star-broider'd *coverlid*
Unto her limbs itself doth mould.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Sleeping Beauty.

cover-point (kuv'ėr-point), *n.* **1.** A fielder in the game of cricket who stands a little to the right of and behind point, and whose duty it is to stop and return all balls batted toward him. See *cricket*[2].—**2.** In the game of lacrosse, a player who stands just in front of point, and who should prevent the ball from crossing near the goal.

co-versed (kō-vėrst'), *a.* [< *co-*[2] + *versed*.] Used only in the phrase *co-versed sine* (which see, under *sine*).

cover-shame† (kuv'ėr-shām), *n.* Anything used to conceal shame or infamy, or prevent disgrace.

Does he put on holy garments for a *cover-shame* of lewdness? *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

Those dangerous plants called *cover-shame*, alias savin, and other anti-conceptive weeds and poisons.
Reply to Ladies and Bachelors Petition (Harl. Misc., IV. 440).

cover-side (kuv'ėr-sīd), *n.* A country or region having covers in it; a hunting-region.

cover-slip (kuv'ėr-slip), *n.* Same as *cover-glass*.

cover-slut† (kuv'ėr-slut), *n.* [< *cover*[1], *v. t.*, + obj. *slut*.] Something to hide sluttishness. [Rare.]

Rags and *coversluts* of infamy. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

covert (kuv'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [*I. a.*: < ME. *covert*, < OF. *covert, couvert, couvert*, F. *couvert* = Sp. *cubierto* = Pg. *coberto, cuberto* = It. *coperto, coverto*, covered, < L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire* (> OF. *covrir, cuvrir, couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, etc., cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*). II. *n.*: < ME. *covert, coverte*, < OF. *covert, couvert* (F. *couvert*), m., *coverte, couverte*, f., cover, covert, F. *couverte*, f., deck, glazing, = Sp. *cubierta* = Pg. *coberta, cuberta* = It. *coperta, coverta*, f., cover; < ML. *coopertum*, a cover, covert of woods), etc., *cooperia*, a cover, covered place, dock, etc.: neut. and fem. respectively of L. *coopertus*, pp. of *cooperire*, cover: see above. Cf. *courvet, courverte*, and *cowrl*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Covered; hidden; private; secret; concealed; disguised.

How *covert* matters may be best disclos'd.
Shak., J. C., iv. 1.

By what best way,
Whether of open war or *covert* guile,
We now debate. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 41.

An ugly *covert* smile
Lurked round the captain's mouth.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 306.

2. Sheltered; not open or exposed: as, a *covert* place.

You are, of either side the green, to plant a *covert* alley, upon carpenters' work. *Bacon*, Gardens.

On one side are *covert* branches hung,
'Mong which the nightingales have always sung
In leafy quiet. *Keats*, Epistle to C. F. Mathew.

3. In *law*, under cover, authority, or protection: said of a married woman. See *feme covert*, under *feme*.=**Syn.** *Latent, Occult*, etc. See *secret*.

II. *n.* **1.** A protection; a shelter; a defense; something that covers and shelters.

His cuntre keppit in *couert* & pes
To the last of his lyf, as a lord shuld.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13662.

A tabernacle . . . for a *covert* from storm and from rain.
Isa. iv. 6.

The shepherd drives his fainting flock
Beneath the *covert* of a rock.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. xxix.

2. Something that conceals or hides; a screen; a disguise; a pretext; an excuse.

It is the custom of bad men and Hypocrits to take advantage at the least abuse of good things, that under that *covert* they may remove the goodness of those things rather then the abuse. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

3. A thicket; a shady place or a hiding-place; a cover for game.

She came down by the *covert* of the hill. 1 Sam. xxv. 20.

When they couch in their dens, and abide in the *covert* to lie in wait. Job xxxviii. 40.

Enforst to seeke some *covert* nigh at hand,
A shadie grove not farr away they spide,
That promist ayde the tempest to withstand.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 7.

Together let us beat this ample field.
Try what the open, what the *covert* yield.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 10.

Pensive as a bird
Whose vernal *coverts* Winter hath laid bare.
Wordsworth, Calais, August 7, 1802.

The joyous wolf from *covert* drew.
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 9.

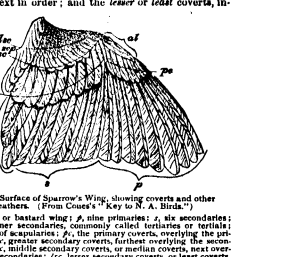
4. Same as *coverture*, 3.

To this the plaintiff only replied, that she was now only under *covert*, and not liable to any debts contracted when she was a single woman. *Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

5. In *fowling*, a company; a flock.

A *covert* of cootes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

6. *pl.* In *ornith.*, feathers covering the bases, or more, of the large feathers of the wing or tail; the tectrices. They are divided into *superior* and *inferior*, or *upper* and *lower*, *coverts*. The upper wing-coverts are divided into *primary*, which overlie the bases of the primaries, and *secondary*, which overlie the bases of the secondaries. The last-named set are subdivided into the *greater* coverts, a single row projecting furthest upon the secondaries; the *median* coverts, a single row coming next in order; and the *lesser* or *least* coverts, including all the remainder, without distinction of rows. The secondary coverts are also *anterchial* or *ectetal*, being situated upon the forearm; the primary coverts are *manual*, situated upon the manus. The under wing-coverts and the upper and under tail-coverts are also provided. Tail-coverts of either set sometimes project far beyond the tail-feathers, forming, for instance, the gorgeous train of the peacock. The extent to which the upper wing-coverts overlie the secondaries is available as a character in classification; it is least in the *Passeres*, the highest birds. See *tectrices*.—**In covert,** in secret; covertly.



Upper Surface of Sparrow's Wing, showing coverts and other feathers. (From Coues's "Key to N. A. Birds.")

al, alula or bastard wing; *p*, nine primaries; *s*, six secondaries; *t*, three inner secondaries, commonly called tertiaries or tertials; *scp*, a row of scapularies; *lsc*, the primary coverts, overlying the primaries; *gsc*, greater secondary coverts, farthest overlying the secondaries; *msc*, middle secondary coverts, or median coverts, next overlying the secondaries; *lsc*, lesser secondary coverts, or least coverts, in several indistinguishable rows.

So fit Agents of State are Women sometimes, that can transact a Business in *Covert*, which if Men should attempt, they would soon be discovered. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 208.

To break covert. See *break*.

covert, *v. t.* [< ME. *coverten*, < *covert*, a cover: see *covert*, *n.*] To cover.

This is husbondrie
To *covert* hem with sumwhat while thay drie.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

covert-baron (kuv'ėrt-bar'on), *n.* Same as *feme covert* (which see, under *feme*).

covertical (kō-vėr'ti-kal), *a.* In *geom.*, having common vertices.

covertly (kuv'ėrt-li), *adv.* Secretly; closely; in private; insidiously.

Whan Blase herde Merlin thus *couertly* speke he thought longe on these wordes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 306.

That monarch, with his usual insidious policy, had *covertly* dispatched an envoy to Barcelona.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

covertness (kuv'ėrt-nes), *n.* Secrecy; privacy.

coverture (kuv'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *coverture, covertoure* (= MLG. *koverture*), < OF. *coverture, couverture*, F. *couverture* = Pr. *cubertura* = Sp. Pg. *cobertura* = It. *copritura*, < ML. *coopertura*, < L. *cooperire*, pp. *coopertus*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **1**†. A cover or covering.

The *covertoures* of hir veyn aparayles.
Chaucer, Boëthius, iv. meter 2.

Whose dismall brow
Contemnes all roofes or civill *coverture*.
Marston, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

The *coverture* is of quilted work.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, I. 341.

2. A covert or shelter; covering; protection; disguise; pretense. [Obsolete or rare.]

All this is done but for a sotlite,
To hide your falshede vnder a *coverture*,
But he shall dye to morow by is sure.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1539.

Agaynst his cruell scortching heate,
Where hast thou *coverture*?
Spenser, Shep. Cal., July.

He . . . saw their shame that sought
Vain *covertures*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 337.

3. Specifically, in *law*, the status of a married woman considered as under the cover or power of her husband, and therefore called a *feme covert*. At common law coverture disabled a woman from making contracts to the prejudice of herself or her husband without his allowance or confirmation. Also *covert*.

covert-way (kuv'ėrt-wā), *n.* Same as *covered way* (which see, under *cover*[1], *v. t.*).

covet (kuv'ėt), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *couet*; < ME. *coveten, coveiten, coveyten,* < AF. *cuveiter,* OF. *coveiter, covoiter,* F. *convoiter* (with inserted *n*) = Pr. *cobeitar, cubitar* (cf. Sp. *codiciar* = Pg. *cobiçar, cubiçar,* < ML. *cupiditia:* see *covetise*) = It. *cubitare,* covet, < ML. as if **cupiditare,* desire, covet, < *cupiditita(t-)s,* desire (> ult. E. *cupidity*), *cupidus,* desirous, < *cupere,* desire: see *cupidinous, Cupid.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To desire or wish for with eagerness; desire earnestly to obtain or possess: in a good sense.

Me liketh it well for that thow *coveytest* prowesse and valour. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 521.

Covet earnestly the best gifts. 1 Cor. xii. 31.

The nature of man doth extremely *covet* to have something in his understanding fixed and immovable.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 222.

They [the salmon] *covet* to swim, by the instinct of nature, about a set time. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 123.

2. To desire inordinately or without due regard to the rights of others; wish to gain possession of in an unlawful way; long for, as that which it is unlawful to obtain or possess.

Thou shalt not *covet* thy neighbour's house. Ex. xx. 17.

O blinde desire: oh high aspiring harts.
The country Squire doth *couet* to be Knight.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 61.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** To long for, hanker after, aspire to. — **2.** To lust after.

II. *intrans.* To have or indulge inordinate desire.

The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some *coveted* after, they have erred from the faith.
1 Tim. vi. 10.

I'll rather keep
That which I have, than, *coveting* for more,
Be cast from possibility of all. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

covetable (kuv'e-tą-bl), *a.* [< *covet* + *-able.*] That may be coveted.

coveter (kuv'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *coveytere;* < *covet* + *-er.*] One who covets.

We ben no *coueyteris* of yuelis. *Wyclif*, 1 Cor. x. 6.

covetingly (kuv'e-ting-li), *adv.* With eager desire to possess.

Most *covetingly* ready. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels.

covetise†, *n.* [< ME. *covetise, coveitise,* < AF. **cuveitise,* OF. *coveitise,* F. *convoitise* = Pr. *cubiticia* = OSp. *cobdicia,* Sp. *codicia* = Pg. *cobiça, cubiça* = It. *cupidigia, cupidezza,* < ML. *cupiditia,* equiv. to L. *cupiditia(t-)s,* desire, < *cupidus,* desirous: see *cupidity* and *covet.*] Covetousness; avarice; avaricious desire.

Coueitise to conne and to knowe sciences
Putte oute of paradys Adam and Eue.
Piers Plowman (C), xvii. 223.

A clergyman must not be covetous, much less for *covetise* must he neglect his cure.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 241.

covetiveness (kuv'e-tiv-nes), *n.* [< **covetive* (< *covet* + *-ive*) + *-ness.*] In *phren.*, same as *acquisitiveness*, 2.

covetous (kuv'e-tus), *a.* [< ME. *coveitous, covoitous, covetous, covetus,* etc., < AF. **cuveitus, coveitus,* OF. *convoitous,* F. *convoiteux* = Pr. *cobeitos, cubitos* (cf. Sp. *codicioso* = Pg. *cobiçoso*) = It. *cubitoso,* < ML. as if **cupiditosus* (cf. *cupidiosus, cupidinosus*), < L. *cupidita(t-)s,* desire: see *covet.*] **1.** Very desirous; eager for acquisition: in a good sense: as, *covetous* of wisdom, virtue, or learning.

The bretouns pressed to the bateile as thei that were desirous to haste and *covetous* to do chiualrie.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 645.

Saba was never
More *covetous* of wisdom, and fair virtue,
Than this pure soul shall be.
Shak., Hen. VIII., v. 4.

I must much value the frequent Respects you have shewn me, and am very *covetous* of the improvement of this Acquaintance. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 47.

2. Specifically, inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess, especially in an unlawful or unjust way; carried away by avarice.

A bishop then must be . . . patient, not a brawler, not *covetous*. 1 Tim. iii. 3.

He is no base and *covetous*,
He'll sell his award for gold.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 2.

covetously (kuv'e-tus-li), *adv.* With a strong or inordinate desire to obtain and possess; eagerly; avariciously.

If he care not for 't, he will supply us easily: If he *covetously* reserve it, how shall 's get it?
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3.

covetousness (kuv'e-tus-nes), *n.* [< *covetous* + *-ness.* The ME. equiv. term was *covetise*, q. v.] **1.** Strong desire; eagerness. [Rare or obsolete.]

When workmen strive to do better than well,
They do confound their skill in *covetousness*.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2.

2. The character of being covetous, in an evil sense; a strong or inordinate desire of obtaining and possessing something, without regard to law or justice; overbearing avarice.

Both parties had an inordinate desire to have that they had not, and that is *covetousness*.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Out of the heart of men proceed evil thoughts, . . . *covetousness*. Mark vii. 22.

The character of *covetousness* is what a man generally acquires more through some niggardliness or ill grace in little and inconsiderable things than in expenses of any consequence. *Pope*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

=**Syn. 2.** *Avarice, Cupidity,* etc. (see *avarice*), greediness, hankering.

covetta (kō-vet'ą), *n.* [See *covel, coving.*] A carpenters' plane for molding framework; a *quarter-round.*

covey[1] (kuv'i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *covie,* < ME. *covey, cove,* < OF. *coveye, covee,* F. *couvée* (= It. *covata;* also *cova, covo,* and aug. *covone*— Florio), a brood, a flock of birds, esp. of partridges, < *cover,* F. *couver* (= It. *covare*), brood, sit on, lurk, or lie hid: see *cover*[2], and cf. *covadle,* a doublet of *covey*!.] **1.** In *hunting*, specifically, a flock of partridges; hence, in general use, a flock of any similar birds.

The Sport and Race no more he minds;
Neglected Tray and Pointer lie;
And *Venus* unmolested fly. *Prior*, Alma, i.

There would be no walking in a shady wood without springing a *covey* of toasts. *Addison*, Guardian.

Mr. Harrison scared up some *coveys* of the frankolin, a large bird resembling the pheasant.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 251.

2. A company; a party; a bevy.

Thou shalt have a monopoly of playing confirmed to thee and thy *covey*, under the emperor's broad seal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn.** *Pack, Brood,* etc. See *flock.*

covey[2] (kō'vi), *n.* [< *cove*[3] + dim. *-y*[1].] Same as *cove*[3].

co-vibrate (kō-vī'brāt), *v. i.* [< *co-*[1] + *vibrate.*] To vibrate along with another or others. [Rare.]

When the vibrations are so rapid that there are sixteen complete movements back and forth in a second, an entirely different sensation is produced, which we call sound; . . . a special nerve — the auditive — is organized to respond to or *co-vibrate* with them.
Le Conte, Sight, Int., p. 12.

covid (kō'vid), *n.* [< Pg. *covado,* also *coto* = Sp. *codo* = F. *coude,* a cubit, < L. *cubitum,* a cubit: see *covado, cubit.*] A variable measure of length in use in India and neighboring countries. The covids of Batavia, Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta are stated at from 18 to 18.6 inches; those of Mocha and Sumatra at from 15 to 16 inches. The covid of China is the *chih,* equal to 14.1 inches.

covin[1]† (kuv'in), *n.* [Also *covine, coven,* < ME. *covin, covine, covyne, coveyne,* < AF. *covine,* OF. *covine, covaine, couvaine,* later *couvine,* a secret agreement to plot, < *covenir,* come together, agree: see *covenant.*] **1.** A secret agreement; secret fraud; collusion.

Ye shall truely and plainly disclose, open, vtter and reueale, and shew the same vnto this said fellowship, without fraude, colour, *couin*, or delay.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 262.

Specifically — **2.** In *law*, a collusive agreement between two or more to prejudice a third person; deceitful contrivance.

In 1383 they issued a proclamation forbidding all congregations, *covins*, and conspiracies of workmen in general. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxlvi.

covin[2]†, *n.* Same as *covent.*

coving (kō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cove*[1], *v.*] In *building*, an arch or arched projecture, as when a house is built so as to project over the ground-plot, and the turned projecture is arched with timber, lathed, and plastered.

The *covings* were formerly placed at right angles to the face of the wall, and the chimney was finished in that manner. *Gwilt*, Encyc. of Arch., p. 949.

Covings of a fireplace, the vertical sides which connect the jambs with the breast.

covinous (kuv'i-nus), *a.* [< *covin* + *-ous.*] Deceitful; collusive; fraudulent. Also spelled *covenous.*

covin-tree†, *n.* [< *covin*[2], *coven*[2], for *covent,* a meeting, + *tree.*] A tree marking a place of appointed or customary meeting; a trysting-tree; specifically, such a tree in front of a mansion or castle, marking the spot where the laird received and took leave of his guest. [Scotch.]

I love not the castle when the *covin-tree* bears such acorns as I see yonder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, I. 38.

cow[1] (kou), *n.*; pl. *cows* (kouz), old pl. *kine* (kin). [< ME. *cow, kow, cou, cu, ku,* pl. *ky, kye, kie, kuy* (> mod. Sc. *kye*), also in double pl. form (with suffix *-en* as in *oxen*), *kyn, kin, kyen, kuyn, kyen, kien, kine* (> modern *kine*), < AS. *cū,* dat. *cȳ,* and nom. acc. pl. *cȳ,* a cow, = Icel. *kȳr, kū, kuo* = OFries. *kū* = D. *koe* = MLG. *kō, kū,* LG. *kō* = OHG. *chuo, chua,* MHG. *kuo, kū, G. kuh* = Icel. *kȳr* (acc. *kū*) = Sw. Dan. *ko* (Goth. not found), a cow, = Olr. *bó* = Gael. *bó,* a cow, = W. *biw,* cattle, kine, = L. *bos* (*bov-*), m., also f. (the fem. being also more distinctly expressed by *bos femina,* or else by another word, *vacca,* a cow, related to E. *ox*), an ox, a bull or cow (whence ult. E. *beef* (which is thus a doublet of *cow*), *bovine,* etc.), = Gr. βοῦς (*βοϝ-*), m. and f., an ox, a bull or cow, = Skt. *go,* a cow, a bull.] **1.** The female of the genus *Bos* or ox (the male of which is called a *bull,* or in a restricted sense an *ox*). See *ox.* — **2.** The female of various other large animals, the male of which is termed a *bull,* as of manatees, hippopotamuses, eared seals, etc. — **3†.** A timid person; a coward.

The veriest *cow* in a company brags most.
Cotgrave (under *crier*).

Humble cow. See *humble.*

cow[2] (kou), *v. t.* [< ME. **cowen* (†), not found, < Icel. *kūga,* cow, force, tyrannize over = Sw. *kufva,* check, curb, subdue, = Dan. *kue,* bow, coerce, subdue; further connections unknown.] To depress with fear; cause to shrink or crouch with fear; daunt the spirits or courage of; intimidate; overawe.

Accursed be that tongue that tells me so,
For it hath *cow'd* my better part of man!
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

=**Syn.** To overawe, intimidate, abash, daunt.

cow[3] (kou), *n.* [Origin obscure.] **1.** In *mining*, a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving. — **2.** A kind of self-acting brake formerly employed on inclined planes; a trailer. *E. H. Knight.*

cow[4] (kou), *n.* [A reduced form of *cowl*[1], q. v.] The top of a chimney which is made to move with the wind; a cowl. See *cowl*[1], 3.

cow[5]† (kou), *v. t.* [A var. of *coll:* see *coll*[1].] To cut; clip. [Scotch.]

But we will *cow* our yellow locks,
A little above our bree.
Wedding of Robin Hood and Little John (Child's Ballads, V. 184).

cow[6]† (kou), *n.* [< *cow*[5], *v.*] A cut or clip, especially of the hair: as, he has gone to the barber's to get a *cow.* [Scotch.]

cowage, *n.* See *cowhage.*

cowan (kou'an), *n.* [Origin unknown.] **1.** One whose occupation is the building of dry stone walls: used especially of one who has not been regularly trained in the mason's trade. [Scotch.] Hence — **2.** One who is not a Free-Mason.

coward (kou'ard), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *coward, couard, cueard* (= OFlem. *kuwaerd* = Pr. *coart* = OSp. *couarde, cobarde, cobardo,* Sp. *cobarde* = Pg. *cobarde, covarde* = It. *codardo,* a coward, cowardly; all these being appar. derived from or adapted from the OF.), < AF. *coard, couart, cuard,* OF. *couard* (*coüard*), *coward, couart, cuart, coart,* F. *couard,* a coward, orig. as an epithet of the timid hare (called *la cowarde ou la court cowe,* 'the bobtail'; > OFlem. *kuwaerd,* a hare), with allusion also perhaps to a cowed dog with its tail between its legs (cf. OF. *lion couard,* in heraldry, a lion with its tail between its legs), orig. an adj., with the depreciative suffix *-ard,* 'having a (short, drooping, or otherwise ridiculous) tail' (cf. OF. *cowarde,* f., a tail, *couart,* m., a rump or haunch, as of vessels), < OF. *coue, cowe, coe,* F. *queue* = Pr. *coa* = Sp.

cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*2.] Adorned with cowslips.

> From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns.
> *Keats.*

cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

cowt (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte:* see *colt.*] A colt. [Scotch.]

> Yet aft a ragged *cowte*'s been known
> To make a noble aiver.
> *Burns*, A Dream.

cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron*, natural order *Urticaceæ*, and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata*, the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milktree*.

cow-troopial (kou'trō'pi-al), *n.* Same as *cow-bird*. See *troopial*.

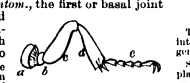
cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-cherril*.

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum*.

cox† (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

> Go; you're a brainless *cox*, a toy, a top. *Beau. and Fl.*

coxa (kok'sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] **1.** The femur or thigh-bone.—**2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, or coxa or os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint.—**3.** In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter*, which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term coxa, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter*.



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄγρα, a taking (used as in *chiragra*, *podagra*, etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

coxal (kok'sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation.—**Coxal cavities**, in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior*, *median*, and *posterior*, and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a space is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification.—**Coxal lines**, in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain *Coleoptera*, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthritis (kok-sär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis.*] Same as *coxitis*.

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb*, i. e., *cock's comb*: see *cockscomb*.] **1**†. The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb*, 1.—**2.** The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

> There, take my *coxcomb*. Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.
>
> Here is all
> We fools can catch the wise in — to unknot,
> By privilege of *coxcombs*, what they plot.
> *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

> We will belabour you a little better,
> And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs*.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

> I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb*,
> To tie my hair curled by an idle finger.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb*, that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston*, Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb*, 2.=**Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb*, *Fop*, *Dandy*, *Exquisite*, *Beau*, prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb*, applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in dress and pertness in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite*.) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still wanders in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. Beau Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop*.

> Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
> More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
> *Dryden*, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.
>
> Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
> While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
> *Pope*, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux*?
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

> John Lyly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
> *Scott*, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

coxcombically, coxcomically (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

> But this *coxcombically* mingling
> Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
> For numbers genuinely British,
> Is quite too finical and skittish.
> *Byrom*, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

> Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
> *C. Knight*, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

> My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.
>
> You are as troublesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
> *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry.*] **1.** Coxcombs collectively.—**2.** The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

> The extravagances of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
> *Scott*, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical, coxcombically.*

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa*, the hip, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis*.

coxocerite (kok-sos'e-rit), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea*, the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxoceritic (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok'sō-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

coxofemoral (kok-sō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

coxon† (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain*.

> About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon*, so they waked me.
> *Pepys*, Diary, March 25, 1660.

coxopodite (kok-sop'ō-dit), *n.* [< L. *coxa*, the hip, + Gr. πούς (ποδ-), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In *Arthropoda*, as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite*. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley.* See cut under *Podophthalmia*.

coxopoditic (kok-sop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain*.

coy1 (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy, koy*, < OF. *coi, quoi, quei, coy, quoy, coit, quoit*, quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi*, quiet, still, = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *quedo*, *quieto* = It. *cheto*, *quieto*, < L. *quietus*, quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet*, which is thus a doublet of *coy*: see *quiet*, *a.*] **1**†. Quiet; still.

> He be-holde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy*, that selden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

> *Coy* or sobyr, *sobrius*, modestus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.
>
> To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
> *Coy* looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.
>
> Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
> Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
> *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 249.
>
> Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
> Courteous though *coy*, and gentle though retired.
> *Crabbe*, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

> 'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy*, and sullen.
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii.

=**Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy1 (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen, coien*, < *coy, a.* Cf. *accoy* (of which *coy, v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy, v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy, v.*] **1.** *trans.* To quiet; soothe.

> I *coye*, I stylle or appese, Je acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, Je ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*
>
> *Coye* hem that they seye noon harme of me.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

> *Coynn*, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] fro[m] ryhte[.]
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy, v.*

> *Coynge* [read *coynge*, that is, *coying*] or styrunge to werkyn [var. sterynge to done a werke], instigacio.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
Bp. Hall, Works, Sermons, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it*.

> He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it*.
> *Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.
>
> One kiss — nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
> *Scott*, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

> Nay, if he *coy'd*
> To hear Comintus speak, I'll keep at home.
> *Shak.*, Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy2† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye*; from the verb.] **1.** A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

> No man may on that stede ryde
> But a bloman [black man], . . .
> For he hym maketh with moche pryde
> A nyse *coye*.
> The *coye* is with hys handys two
> Clappynde togedere to and fro.
> *Octovian*, l. 1344 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, *n.*

Till the great mallard be catch't in the *coy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 183.

coy[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (*cf. kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *koje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (ML. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cave*[1], *coe*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, II. 3.

coyly (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].]
1†. Quietly.

A messengere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarrying,
Ful *coyly* and preualy within entring.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

coynet, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

coynie, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

coyntet, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'te), *n.* [< Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant al-

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

most everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cajote*, *cayote*, and *kiote*.

coypou, coypu (koi'pō), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and

Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypus* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrel†, **coystrill**, *n.* Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

cos (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *cos*,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *cos*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

coze, cose (kōz), *n.* [Formed from *cozy*, *a.*] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, cose (kōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cosed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cosing*. [Like *coze*, *n.*, formed from *cozy*, *a.*] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

cozen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

cozen[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat; defraud.

A stateller resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown'too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou fearedst not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Couzen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

cozenage[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

cozier†, *n.* See *cosier*.

cozily, cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, cosiness (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, cosy (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cozey*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *coth*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*[2].] **I.** *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cosey*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

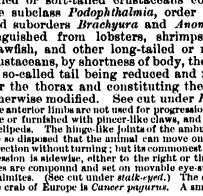
C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *chromium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

crab[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *chrebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebe*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] **1.** A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable eye-stalks or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shell crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. True crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the corwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Oxypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or horsemen, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Purse-crab-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.

Crabbe is a manere of fisse in there sea.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

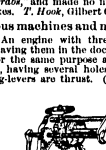
2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—**3.** A crab-louse.—**4.** [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—**5**†. An arch.

This work is sett upon sixe *crabbes* (Latin *cancros*) thewe of hard marbleton.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bellowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and hearing them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-screw*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (*c*).

cowslipped (kou'slipt), *a.* [< *cowslip* + *-ed*2.] Adorned with cowslips.

From rushes green, and brakes, and *cowslipped* lawns.
Keats.

cow-stone (kou'stōn), *n.* A boulder of the greensand. [Local.]

cowt (kout), *n.* [Also *cowte:* see *colt.*] A colt. [Scotch.]

Yet aft a ragged *cowte's* been known
To make a noble aiver.
Burns, A Dream.

cow-tree (kou'trē), *n.* A name of various trees having an abundance of milky juice, especially of a South American tree, *Brosimum galactodendron,* natural order *Urticaceæ,* and allied to the fig-tree. When the trunk is incised, a rich, milky, nutritious juice, in appearance and quality resembling cow's milk, is discharged in such abundance as to render it an important food-product to the natives of the region where it grows. The tree is common in Venezuela, growing to the height of 100 feet. The leaves are leathery, about 1 foot long and 3 or 4 inches broad. The cow-tree of Pará is a sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops elata,* the milk of which resembles cream in consistence, but is too viscid to be a safe article of food. Also called *milk-tree.*

cow-troopial (kou'trō*or*'pi-al), *n.* Same as *cow-bird.* See *troopial.*

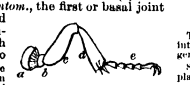
cow-weed (kou'wēd), *n.* Same as *cow-chervil.*

cow-wheat (kou'hwēt), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Melampyrum.*

coxt (koks), *n.* [Abbrev. from *coxcomb.*] A coxcomb.

Go; you're a brainless *coxt,* ✠ toy, a fop. *Beau. and Fl.*

coxa (kok'sä), *n.*; pl. *coxæ* (-sē). [L.] **1.** The femur or thigh-bone. — **2.** In *anat.*: (*a*) The hip-bone, or coxal os innominatum. (*b*) The hip-joint. — **3.** In *entom.*, the first or basal joint (sometimes called the hip) of an insect's leg, by which it is articulated to the body. It may be entirely uncovered, as in many flies, or received into a coxal cavity or deep hollow in the lower surface of the thorax, as in most beetles. Coxæ are said to be *contiguous* when those of a pair are close together, *separate* when there is a space between them, *distant* when they are widely separate, *prominent* when they protrude from the coxal cavities, *globose* when they are shaped like a ball, *transverse* when they lie across the body with the succeeding joint of the leg attached to the inner end, etc. These distinctions are of great value in classification. Sometimes the coxa has a small accessory piece called the *trochanter,* which, however, is not a true joint. Some of the older entomologists included the first two joints of the leg in the term coxa, the first being distinguished as the *patella* and the second as the *trochanter.*



Leg of Caraboid Beetle, enlarged.
a, coxa; *b*, trochanter; *c*, femur; *d*, tibia; *e*, tarsus.

4. The basal joint of the leg of a spider or a crustacean; a coxopodite (which see).

coxagra (kok-sag'rä), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* the hip, + Gr. ἄγρα, a taking (used as in *chiragra, podagra,* etc.).] In *pathol.*, pain following the sciatic nerve. *Dunglison.*

coxal (kok'sal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the coxa: as, a *coxal* segment; a *coxal* articulation. — **Coxal cavities,** in *entom.*, hollows of the lower surface of the thorax, in which the coxæ are articulated. They are distinguished as *anterior, median,* and *posterior,* and are said to be *entire* when they are completely closed behind by the junction of the sternum and epimera, *open* when a suture is left protected only by membrane, *separate* when the sternum extends between them, and *confluent* when the sternum is not visible between them. Much use is made of these characters in classification. — **Coxal lines,** in *entom.*, two curved, slightly prominent lines on the first ventral abdominal segment of certain Coleoptera, behind the coxæ. They limit a space which is inclined toward the base of the abdomen, passing under the coxæ.

coxalgia (kok-sal'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., < *coxa,* the hip, + Gr. ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain of the hip or haunch.

coxalgic (kok-sal'jik), *a.* [< *coxalgia* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of coxalgia; affected with coxalgia.

coxarthritis (kok-sär-thrī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* the hip, + Gr. ἄρθρον, joint, + *-itis.*] Same as *coxitis.*

coxcomb (koks'kōm), *n.* [For *cockscomb,* i. e., *cock's comb:* see *cockscomb.*] **1†.** The comb of a cock. See *cockscomb,* 1. — **2.** The comb, resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools formerly wore in their caps; hence, the fool's cap itself.

There, take my *coxcomb.* Why, this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him, thou must needs wear my *coxcomb.*
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

Here is all
We fools can catch the wise in — to unknot,
By privilege of *coxcombs,* what they plot.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

3. The top of the head, or the head itself.

We will belabour you a little better,
And beat a little more care into your *coxcombs.*
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

4. A fop; a vain, showy fellow; a conceited and pretentious dunce.

I cannot think I shall become a *coxcomb,*
To ha' my hair curled by an idle finger.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

As a *coxcomb* is a fool of parts, so is a flatterer a knave of parts. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 208.

Coxcombs and pedants, not absolute simpletons, are his game. *Macaulay,* Machiavelli.

5†. A kind of silver lace frayed out at the edges. *Davies.*

It was as necessary to trim his light grey frock with a silver edging of *coxcomb,* that he might not appear worse than his fellows. *C. Johnston,* Chrysal, xi.

6. Same as *cockscomb,* 2. = **Syn. 4.** *Coxcomb, Fop, Dandy, Exquisite, Beau,* prig, popinjay, jackanapes. The first five are used only of men. The distinguishing characteristic of a *coxcomb* is vanity, which may be displayed in regard to accomplishments, looks, dress, etc., but perhaps most often as to accomplishments. *Fop* is not quite so broad as *coxcomb,* applying chiefly to one who displays vanity in the matter of dress, perhaps in conversation, with a tendency to impertinence in manner. *Dandy* is applied only to one who gives excessive attention to elegance and perhaps affectation in dress. An *exquisite* is one who prides himself upon his superfine taste in dress, manners, language, etc., when a fair judgment would be that his taste is overwrought, petty, or affected. (See quotation from Bulwer, under *exquisite.*) *Beau* is an old name for one who has too much understanding to be a mere dandy, but still overdoes in the matter of dress, sometimes carrying it to an extreme, as *Beau* Nash, *Beau* Brummel. *Beau* Brummel might perhaps be called the typical *fop.*

Most *coxcombs* are not of the laughing kind;
More goes to make a *fop* than *fops* can find.
Dryden, Pilgrim, Prol., l. 15.

Gods! shall the ravisher display your hair,
While the *fops* envy and the ladies stare?
Pope, R. of the L., iv. 104.

The all-importance of clothes . . . has sprung up in the intellect of the *dandy* without effort, like an instinct of genius. *Carlyle,* Sartor Resartus, iii. 10.

Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me. *T. Hook,* Gilbert Gurney.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved *beaux?*
Pope, R. of the L., v. 13.

coxcombical, coxcomical (koks-kom'i-kal), *a.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ic-al.*] Like or characteristic of a coxcomb; conceited; foppish.

John Lyly, . . . who wrote that singularly *coxcomical* work called "Euphues and his England," was in the very zenith of his absurdity and reputation.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

Studded all over in *coxcombical* fashion with little brass nails. *Irving.*

coxcombically, coxcomically (koks-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a coxcomb; foppishly.

But this *coxcombically* mingling
Of rhymes, unrhyming, interjingling,
For numbers genuinely British,
Is quite too farical and skittish.
Byrom, Remarks.

coxcombity (koks'kō-mi-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ity.*] That which is in keeping with the character of a coxcomb. [Rare.]

Inferior masters paint *coxcombities* that had no relation to universal modes of thought or action.
C. Knight, Once upon a Time, II. 140.

coxcombly† (koks'kōm-li), *a.* Like a coxcomb.

My looks terrify them, you *coxcombly* ass! I'll be judged by all the company whether thou hast not a worse face than I. *Beau. and Fl.,* Maid's Tragedy, I. 2.

You are as tromblesome to a poor Widow of Business as a young *coxcombly* rhiming Lover.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

coxcombry (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* [< *coxcomb* + *-ry.*] **1.** Coxcombs collectively. — **2.** The manners of a coxcomb; foppishness.

The extravagance of *coxcombry* in manners and apparel are indeed the legitimate, and often the successful, objects of satire, during the time when they exist.
Scott, Monastery, Int., p. xv.

coxcomical, coxcomically. See *coxcombical, coxcombically.*

coxcomicality (koks-kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *coxcomical* + *-ity.*] The character of a coxcomb; coxcombry. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

coxendix (kok-sen'diks), *n.*; pl. *coxendices* (-di-sēz). [L.] The hip; the haunch-bone.

coxitis (kok-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *coxa,* the hip, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the hip-joint. Also *coxarthritis.*

coxocerite (kok-sos'e-rīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa,* the hip, + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn, + *-ite*2.] In *Crustacea,* the basal joint of an antenna, considered as answering to the coxopodite of an ambulatory leg.

coxocritic (kok-sos-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *coxocerite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxocerite.

coxo-epimeral (kok'sō-e-pim'e-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *epimera* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a coxopodite and an epimeron: applied by Huxley to the articular membranes between the coxopodites and epimera of certain somites of the crawfish.

coxofemoral (kok-sō-fem'ō-ral), *a.* [< *coxa* + *femur* (*femor-*) + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the os innominatum or coxa and to the femur: as, a *coxofemoral* articulation or ligament.

coxon† (kok'sn), *n.* A contracted form of *cockswain.*

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *coxon,* so they waked me.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

coxopodite (kok-sop'ō-dīt), *n.* [< L. *coxa,* the hip, + Gr. ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot,* + *-ite*2.] In *Arthropoda,* as a crustacean, the proximal joint of a developed limb by which the limb articulates with its somite or segment of the body. Morphologically it may be a protopodite, or a coxopodite and a basipodite together may represent a protopodite. See extract under *protopodite. Milne-Edwards; Huxley.* See cut under *Podophthalmia.*

coxopoditic (kok-sop-ō-dit'ik), *a.* [< *coxopodite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a coxopodite: as, *coxopoditic* setæ. *Huxley.*

coxosternal (kok-sō-stėr'nal), *a.* [< *coxa* + *sternum* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the coxa and the sternum of an arthropod.

coxswain, *n.* See *cockswain.*

coy1 (koi), *a.* [< ME. *coy, koy,* < OF. *coi, quoi, quei, coy, quoy, coit, quoit,* quiet, still, calm, tranquil, slow (to do a thing), private, secret, mod. F. *coi,* quiet, still, = Pr. *quetz* = Sp. Pg. *queda, quieto* = It. *cheto, quieto,* < L. *quietus,* quiet, still, calm, whence directly E. *quiet,* which is thus a doublet of *coy:* see *quiet, a.*] **1†.** Quiet; still.

He be-heilde his [Merlin's] felowes, that were stille and *koy,* that selden not o worde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 318.

2. Manifesting modesty; shrinking from familiarity; bashful; shy; retiring.

Coy or sobyr, *sobrius, modestus. Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans;
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1.

Nor the *coy* maid, half willing to be pressed,
Shall kiss the cup to pass it to the rest.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 249.

Her air, her manners, all who saw admired;
Courteous though *coy,* and gentle though retired.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

3. Disposed to repel advances; disdainful.

'Twas told me, you were rough, and *coy,* and sullen.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** Shrinking, distant, bashful, backward, diffident, demure.

coy1 (koi), *v.* [< ME. *coyen, coien,* < *coy, a.* Cf. *accoy* (of which *coy, v.*, is prob. in part an abbr.), and see *decoy, v.*, which is peculiarly related to *coy, v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To quiet; soothe.

I *coye,* I still or appayse, Io acquoyse. I can nat *coye* hym, Ie ne le puis pas acquoyser. *Palsgrave.*

Coye hem that they seye noon harme of me.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 801.

2. To caress with the hand; stroke caressingly.

Coyyn, blandior. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 86.

He raught forth his right hand & his [the steed's] rigge [back] frotin [rubs],
And *coies* hym as he kan with his clene hands.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1175.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy.*
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

3. To coax; allure; entice; decoy. See *decoy, v.*

Coynge (read *coynge,* that is, *coying*) or styrunge to werkyn [var. sterynge to done a werke], instigacio.
Prompt. Parv., p. 86.

Now there are sprung up a wiser generation, . . . who have the art to *coy* the fonder sort into their nets, who have now reduced gaming to a science.
Bp. Hall, Sermons, p. 29.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be coy; behave with coyness or bashfulness; shrink from familiarity: with an indefinite *it.*

He comes to woo you, see you do not *coy it.*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iii. 2.

One kiss — nay, damsel! *coy it* not.
Scott, Harold the Dauntless, ii. 9.

2. To make difficulty; be slow or reluctant.

Nay, if he *coy'd*
To hear Cominius speak, I'll keep at home.
Shak., Cor., v. 1.

[Obsolete or rare in both uses.]

coy2† (koi), *n.* [< ME. *coye;* from the verb.] **1.** A stroke or noise made to coy or quiet an animal, as a horse; a soothing sound or utterance.

No man may on that stede tyde
But a bioman [black man], . . .
For he hym maketh with moche pryde
A nyse *coye.*
The *coye* is with hys handys two
Clappynde togedere to and fro.
Octovian, l. 1344 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

2. A decoy. See *decoy*, n.

Till the great mallard be catch't in the *coy*.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

coy[2] (koi), *n.* [E. dial., prob. < MD. *koye*, D. *kooi*, a coop, cage, fold, hive, hammock, berth (cf. *kouw*, a cage), = E. Fries. *koje*, *kooi*, a hammock, berth, also an inclosure, = MLG. LG. *koje*, a cage, stall, berth, > prob. G. *koje*, a berth, = Dan. *køje*, a berth, hammock, = Sw. *koja*, a berth, hammock, also a cage, jail; all ult. < L. *cavea* (MLL. *cavia*), a cage, whence also E. *cage*: see *cage*, *cavel*[1], *cove*[2].] A cage or pen for lobsters. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

coy-duck† (koi'duk), *n.* A decoy-duck.

His main scope is to show that Grotius . . . hath acted the part of a *coy-duck*, willingly or unwillingly, to lead the Protestants into Popery.
Abp. Bramhall, Works, III. 504.

coyish (koi'ish), *a.* [< *coy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat coy or reserved.

This *coyish* paramour. *Drant*, tr. of Horace, II. 3.

coyly (koi'li), *adv.* [< ME. *coyly*; < *coy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1**†. Quietly.

A messongere cam the Brehaignons vnto,
Entred brehaigne without tarying,
Ful *coyly* and preuely within entring.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2184.

2. In a coy manner; shyly; demurely.

As she *coyly* bound it round his neck,
And made him promise silence. *Coleridge.*

coynet, *n.* See *coigne*[2].

coyness (koi'nes), *n.* The quality of being coy; shyness; modest reserve; bashfulness; unwillingness to become familiar.

When the kind nymph would *coyness* feign,
And hides but to be found again. *Dryden.*

=**Syn.** *Diffidence*, *Shyness* (see *bashfulness*), reserve, demureness.

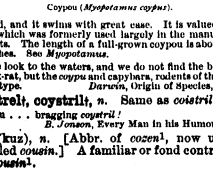
coynie, *n.* Same as *coigne*[2].

coyntet, *a.* Same as *quaint*.

coyote (kō-yō'tē), *n.* [< Sp. *coyote*, < Mex. *coyotl*.] The Spanish and now the usual name of the common prairie- or barking-wolf of western North America, *Canis latrans*, abundant almost everywhere from the great plains to the Pacific. It is about as large as a pointer dog, with full pelage, bushy tail, upright ears, and rather sharp nose, of a grayish color, reddening on some parts and darkened with blackish on the back, and is noted for its monotonous and reiterated howling at night. Also spelled *cajote*, *cayote*, and *kiote*.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).

coypou, coypu (koi'pō), *n.* The native name of a South American rodent mammal, the *Myopotamus coypus*. Its head is large and depressed, its neck short and stout, its limbs short, its tail long and round, and it swims with great ease. It is valued for its fur, which was formerly used largely in the manufacture of hats. The length of a full-grown coypou is about 2 feet 6 inches. See *Myopotamus*.



Coypou (*Myopotamus coypus*).

We look to the waters, and we do not find the beaver or musk-rat, but the *coypu* and capybara, rodents of the American type. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, II. 349.

coystrel, coystril, n. Same as *coistril*.

You . . . bragging *coystril*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 1.

coz (kuz), *n.* [Abbr. of *cozen*[1], now usually spelled *cousin*.] A familiar or fond contraction of *cousin*[1].

My dearest *coz*,
I pray you, school yourself.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I'll not detain you, *coz*. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

coze, cose (kōz), *n.* [Formed from *cozy*, *a.*] Anything snug, comfortable, or cozy; specifically, a cozy conversation, or tête-à-tête. [Rare.]

They might have a comfortable *coze*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxvi.

coze, cose (kōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cozed*, *cosed*, ppr. *cozing*, *cosing*. [Like *coze*, *n.*, formed from *cozy*, *a.*] To be snug, comfortable, or cozy; cuddle. [Rare.]

The sailors *cose* round the fire with wife and child.
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, iii.

cozen[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cousin*[1].

cozen[2] (kuz'n), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *cosen*, *cosin*, *coozen*, *coosen*, *coosin*, *couzen*, *cousen*, *cousin*, being orig. identical in form and connected in sense with *cousin*, a relative; < F. *cousiner*, call "cousin," claim kindred for advantage, sponge, < *cousin*, cousin: see *cousin*[1], *n.* and *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cheat; defraud.

A stalwier resolution arms my confidence,
To *cozen* thee of honour. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 4.

O lover, art thou grown'too full of dread
To look him in the face whom thou feared'st not
To *cozen* of the fair thing he had got?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 364.

2. To deceive; beguile; entice.

Children may be *cozened* into a knowledge of the letters.
Locke, Education.

II. *intrans.* To practise cheating; act dishonestly or deceitfully.

Some cogging, *cozening* slave. *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2.

What care I to see a man run after a Sermon, if he *Couzen* and Cheats as soon as he comes home?
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 76.

cozenage[1]†, *n.* See *cousinage*[1].

cozenage[2] (kuz'n-āj), *n.* [< *cozen*[2] + *-age*.] Trickery; fraud; deceit; artifice; the practice of cheating.

All that their whole lives had heap'd together
By *cozenage*, perjury, or sordid thrift.
Massinger, Duke of Milan, iii. 1.

The art of getting, either by violence, *cozenage*, flattery, lying, or by putting on a guise of religion.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Betray not by the *cozenage* of sense
Thy votaries. *Wordsworth*, Power of Sound, vi.

cozener (kuz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cosener*, *coosener*, *cousiner*, *cousner*, etc.; < *cozen*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who cozens; one who cheats or defrauds.

Sir, there are *cozeners* abroad; therefore it behoves men to be wary. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

cozening (kuz'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cozen*[2], *v.*] Cheating; defrauding.

cozier†, *n.* See *cosier*.

cozily, cosily (kō'zi-li), *adv.* In a cozy manner; snugly; warmly; comfortably.

coziness, cosiness (kō'zi-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being cozy.

cozy, cosy (kō'zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *cozey*, *cosey*, *cozie*, *cosie*; orig. Sc., and perhaps related to *cosh*, neat, snug, comfortable, quiet, social: see *cosh*[2].] **I.** *a.* Snug; comfortable; warm; social.

Some are *cozie* i' the neuk,
And formin' assignations.
Burns, Holy Fair.

After Mr. Bob Sawyer had informed him that he meant to be very *cozy*, and that his friend Ben was to be one of the party, they shook hands and separated.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxx.

How *cozy* and pleasant it is here! *Harper's Mag.*

II. *n.* A kind of padded covering or cap put over a teapot to keep in the heat after the tea has been infused.

C. P. An abbreviation of *Common Pleas* and of *Court of Probate*.

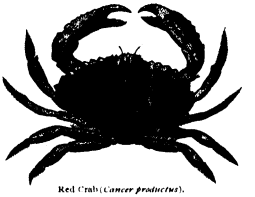
C. P. C. An abbreviation of *Clerk of the Privy Council*.

C. P. S. An abbreviation of the Latin *Custos Privati Sigilli*, Keeper of the Privy Seal.

Cr. 1. A common abbreviation of *credit* and *creditor*.—2. In *chem.*, the symbol for *chromium*.

C. R. An abbreviation (*a*) of the Latin *Custos Rotulorum*, Keeper of the Rolls; (*b*) of the Latin *Carolus Rex*, Charles the King, or of *Carolina Regina*, Caroline the Queen.

crab[1] (krab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *crabbe*, < ME. *crabbe*, < AS. *crabba* = D. *krab* = MLG. *krabbe* (> G. *krabbe*, and prob. the earlier G. form *krappe*, = F. *crabe*) = Icel. *krabbi* = Sw. *krabba* = Dan. *krabbe* = (with diff. suffix) OHG. *charebiz*, *crebiz* (> ult. E. *crawfish*, *crayfish*, q. v.), MHG. *krebez*, *krebeze*, G. *krebs* (> Dan. *krebs*) = D. *kreeft* = Sw. *kräfta*, a crawfish. Perhaps connected with OHG. *chrapfo*, a hook, claw, and thus ult. with E. *cramp*[1]; cf. W. *craf*, claws or talons, *crafu*, scratch, *crafanc*, a crab. The L. *carabus* (see *Carabus*) is not akin.] **1.** A popular name for all the stalk-eyed, ten-footed, and short-tailed or soft-tailed crustaceans constituting the subclass *Podophthalmia*, order *Decapoda*, and suborders *Brachyura* and *Anomura*: distinguished from lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, and other long-tailed or macrurous crustaceans, by shortness of body, the abdomen or so-called tail being reduced and folded under the thorax and constituting the apron, or otherwise modified. See cut under *Brachyura*. The anterior limbs are not used for progression, being chelate or furnished with pincer-like claws, and constituting chelipeds. The hinge-like joints of the ambulatory limbs are so disposed that the animal can move on land in any direction without turning; but its commonest mode of progression is sidewise, either to the right or the left. The eyes are compound and set on movable *eye-stalks* or ophthalmites. (See cut under *stalk-eyed*.) The common edible crab of Europe is *Cancer pagurus*. A smaller species also eaten is the shore-crab, or green crab, *Carcinus mœnas*. The common blue or edible crab of the United States is *Lupa diacantha*, now called *Callinectes hastatus* or *Neptunus hastatus*; when molting, it is called *soft-shell crab*. The small crabs found in oysters are species of *Pinnotheridæ*, called *pea-crabs*. Those which have soft tails and live in univalve shells are hermit-crabs, *Paguridæ*. Tree-crabs are of the genus *Birgus*. Land-crabs constitute the family *Gecarcinidæ*. Spider-crabs are of the genus *Maia*, as *M. squinado*, the carwich of Europe; and the name is extended to many other maioid forms, among them the largest of crabs, sometimes from 12 to 18 feet across the outstretched legs. Fiddler-crabs belong to the genus *Gelasimus*, of the family *Oxypodidæ*, which also contains the racer-crabs or hermit-crabs, species of *Ocypoda*, so called from their swiftness. *Rock-crab* is a name of various species of *Cancridæ* proper. Box-crabs belong to the family *Calappidæ*. Porcelain-crabs are small bright-colored species of *Porcellanidæ*. Some handsome species of *Portunidæ* are called *lady-crabs*; and members of this family are also known as *swimming crabs*, *paddle-crabs*, *shuttle-crabs*, etc., the hinder legs being broadened and flattened to serve for swimming, as in our common edible crab. The red crab is *Cancer productus*. Many other crabs are distinguished by qualifying terms. See the compounds and the technical names.



Red Crab (*Cancer productus*).

Crabbe is a mancre of fissce in there sea.
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

You yourself, sir, should be old as I am, if, like a *crab*, you could go backward. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

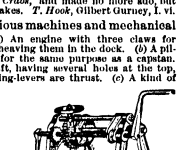
2. Some crustacean likened to or mistaken for a crab: as, the glass-*crabs*; the king-*crabs*. See the compounds.—**3.** A crab-louse.—**4.** [*cap.*] Cancer, a constellation and sign of the zodiac. See *Cancer*, 2.—**5**†. An arch.

This work is sett upon sixe *crabbes* [Latin *cancros*] thewe of hard marbilston.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 221.

6. *pl.* The lowest cast at hazard.

I . . . threw deuce-ace; upon which the monster in the chair bollowed out "*Crabs*," and made no more ado, but swept away all my stakes. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vi.

7. A name of various machines and mechanical contrivances. (*a*) An engine with three claws for launching ships and heaving them in the dock. (*b*) A pillar sometimes used for the same purpose as a capstan. It is an upright shaft, having several holes at the top, through which bearing-levers are thrust. (*c*) A kind of portable windlass or machine for raising weights, etc. Crabs are much used in building operations for raising stones or other weights, and in loading and discharging vessels. They are also applied in raising the weights or rammers of pile-driving engines. (*d*) A machine used in rope-walks for stretching the yarn to its fullest extent before it is worked into strands. (*e*) A claw used to temporarily secure a portable machine to the ground. Also called *crab-screw*. (*f*) An iron trivet to set over a fire. [Prov. Eng.]—**Crab's claws**, in *materia medica*, the tips of the claws of the common crab, formerly used



Crab (*c*).

as absorbents.—**Crab's eyes**, in *materia medica*, concretions formed in the stomach of the crawfish, formerly in much repute in a powdered state as antacids.—**To catch a crab**. (*a*) To miss a stroke in rowing and fall backward. (*b*) Among professional oarsmen, to sink the oar-blade so deeply in the water that it cannot be lifted easily, and hence tends to throw the rower out of the boat.

crab[1] (krab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [< *crab*[1], *n.* Cf. MLG. freq. *krabbeln*, creep about.] **1.** To fish for or catch crabs: as, to go *crabbing*.—**2.** Figuratively, to act like a crab in crawling backward; back out; "crawfish": as, he tried to *crab* out of it. [Colloq., U. S.]

crab[2] (krab), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe*, < Sw. (in comp.) *krabb-äpple*, a crab-apple; perhaps < *krabba*, a crab (crustacean), in allusion to the astringent juice. Cf. *crabbed*.] **1.** A small, tart, and somewhat astringent apple, of which there are several varieties, cultivated chiefly for ornament and to be made into preserves, jelly, etc.; the crab-apple.

She's as like this as a *crab's* like an apple.
Shak., Lear, I. 5.

Go home, ye knaves, and lay *crabbes* in the fyre.
Playe of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 425).

2. The tree producing the fruit. The wild species of northern Europe is the original of the common apple, *Pyrus Malus*. Of the cultivated crabs, the Siberian crab (*P. prunifolia*), the Chinese crab (*P. spectabilis*), and the cherry-crab (*P. baccata*) are all natives of northern Asia. Several species of *Pyrus* in the United States are also known as crab-apples, but are of no value. See *apple*, 1.

3. A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-apple; a crabstick.

Out bolts her husband upon me with a fine taper *crab* in his hand. *Garrick*, Lying Valet, I. 2.

crab[3] (krab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crabbed*, ppr. *crabbing*. [E. dial. also *crob*, q. v.; < ME. **crabben*, found only in pp. adj. *crabbed*, q. v.; prob. = MD. D. *krabben* = MLG. LG. *krabben*, scratch, scrape, = Icel. *krabba*, scrawl (freq. MD. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, D. *krabbelen*, scrawl, = MLG. *krabbeln*, crawl about); in a secondary form also MD. *kribben*, scratch, D. *kribben*, quarrel, be peevish or cross (freq. D. *kribbelen*, scrawl, be always quarrelsome, = G. *kribbeln*, tickle, irritate, fret); whence, from the same base, MD. D. *krabbig*, peevish, cross, crabbed, = MLG. *kribbisch* = G. *kreppisch*, peevish, cross, crabbed. In E. the word, most familiar in the form *crabbed*, has long been associated with *crab*[2], a sour apple, *crabbed* being understood as 'sour.'] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To irritate; fret; vex; provoke; make peevish, cross, sour, or bitter, as a person or his disposition; make crabbed.

Whowbelt he was verie hat [hot] in all questiones, yit when it twitched his particular, no man could *crab* him.
J. Meistelle, Diary, 1578 (Woodrow Soc.), p. 65.

Tis easier to observe how age or sickness sowers and *crabbes* our nature. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

2. To break or bruise. [Prov. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be peevish or cross.—**2.** In *falconry*, to seize each other when fighting: said of hawks. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 7.

crab[3] (krab), *n.* [< *crab*[3], *a.*; with allusion to *crab*[2], *n.*] A crabbed, sour-tempered, peevish, morose person. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

crab[3] (krab), *a.* [Partly < *crab*[3], *v.*, and *crabbed*, partly < *crab*[2], *n.*] Sour; rough; harsh to the taste.

She speakes as sharply, and lookes as soworly, as if she had beene new squeased out of a *crab* orenge.
Marston, The Fawne, iii.

Better gleanings their worn soil can boast
Than the *crab* vintage of the neighb'ring coast.
Dryden.

crab-apple (krab'ap'l), *n.* [< ME. *crabbe ap-pulle* (= Sw. *krabbäpple*); as *crab*[2] + *apple*.] Same as *crab*[2].

crabbet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crab*[1], *crab*[2].

crabbed (krab'ed), *a.* [< ME. *crabbed*, *crabbid*; associated with the verb *crab*[3], q. v.] **1.** Sour or harsh to the taste.—**2.** Perverse; cross; peevish; morose; springing from a sour temper or character: as, a *crabbed* man.

I toke ful gode hede
How thow contrarye dest Clergye with crabbed wordes.
Piers Plowman (B), xii. 157.

Crabbed age and youth cannot live together.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xii.

Lee-lang nights, wi' *crabbit* leuks,
Pore owre the devil's pictur'd beuks [cards].
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

3. Difficult; perplexing; uninviting: as, a *crabbed* author or subject.

Whate'er the *crabbed'st* author hath,
He understood b' implicit faith.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 129.

How charming is divine philosophy!
Not harsh and *crabbed*, as dull fools suppose;
But musical as is Apollo's lute.
Milton, Comus, l. 477.

To be lord of a manor is to be the lord of a secular ruin, in which he that knows the secret of the *crabbed* spelling-book may call up the ghosts of a vanished order of the world. *F. Pollock*, Land Laws, p. 11.

4. Very intricate or irregular; difficult to decipher or understand: as, *crabbed* handwriting; *crabbed* characters.

The document in question had a sinister look, it is true; it was *crabbed* in text, and from a broad red ribbon dangled the great seal of the province.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 215.

crabbedly (krab'ed-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; perversely; with asperity; with perplexity.

So *crabbedlie* tumbled them both together.
Holinshed, Chron., Ireland, i.

crabbedness (krab'ed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *crabbednesse*; < *crabbed* + *-ness*.] **1.** Perversity; peevishness; asperity; moroseness; bitterness; sourness; harshness of temper or character.

These misfortunes . . . "increased the natural *crabbedness* of his writer's temper." *Knight*, Studies, II. 191.

2. Difficulty; perplexity; unintelligibility.

The mathematics with their *crabbedness*.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 9.

crabber (krab'ėr), *n.* One who catches crabs; a crab-catcher.

crabbery (krab'ė-ri), *n.*; pl. *crabberies* (-riz). [< *crab*[1] + *-ery*.] A resort or breeding-place of crabs.

The wide expanse of water is choked up by numerous great mud-banks, which the inhabitants call Cangrejales, or *crabberies*, from the number of small crabs.
Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 102.

crabbing[1] (krab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crab*[1], *v.*] The act or art of fishing for crabs.

crabbing[2] (krab'ing), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *-ing*[1].] The operation of removing completely all dirt and grease from stuffs by soap and alkalis before they are subjected to dyeing. It is usually performed by passing the fabrics through vats containing detergent liquids, and then squeezing them between rollers.

crabbit (krab'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *crabbed*.

crabby (krab'i), *a.* [< *crab*[3] + *-y*[1]; an alteration of *crabbed*.] Difficult; perplexing; crabbed; disagreeable.

Perslus is *crabby*, because auntient.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, Prol.

crab-catcher (krab'kach'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which catches crabs.—**2.** A name of sundry birds: in Jamaica, the small green heron, *Butorides virescens*; in South America, the boat-billed heron, *Cancroma cochlearia*. See *Cancroma*.

crab-eater (krab'ē'tėr), *n.* **1.** The least bittern of Europe, *Ardetta minuta*.—**2.** The cobia or sergeant-fish, *Elacate canada*. *Dr. S. L. Mitchill*. Also called *cubby-yew*.

crabert, *n.* The aquatic vole or water-rat of Europe, *Arvicola amphibia*. *L. Walton*.

crab-faced† (krab'fāst), *a.* Having a sour, disagreeable look: as, "a *crab-faced* mistress," *Beaumont*.

crab-farming (krab'fär'ming), *n.* A system of protecting or preserving crabs by keeping them in pens in salt-water shallows, where they are fattened for market.

crab-grass (krab'gras), *n.* **1.** An annual grass, *Panicum sanguinale*, common in cultivated and waste grounds. It affords good pasture and hay, but, from its rapid growth, is a noxious weed in cultivated fields. Some other species of *Panicum*, as also the *Eleusine Indica*, are known by the same name.

2. The *Salicornia herbacea*, a low, succulent, chenopodiaceous plant, growing upon the seashore and supposed to be eaten by crabs.

crabite (krab'it), *n.* [< *crab*[1] + *-ite*[2].] A name sometimes given to a fossil crab or crawfish.

crab-lobster (krab'lob'stėr), *n.* An anomurous crustacean of the genus *Porcellana*.

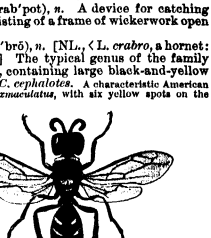
crab-louse (krab'lous), *n.* A kind of louse, *Pediculus* or *Phthirius pubis* or *inguinalis*, found at times in the hair of the pubis and perinæum, and sometimes on other portions of the body, clinging with great tenacity, and difficult to eradicate: so called from its shape and general appearance. It is destroyed by mercurial ointment.

Crab-louse (*Phthirius pubis*), enlarged.

crab-oil (krab'oil), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *oil*, but prop. an accom. of *carap-oil*.] An oil extracted from the nuts of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-pot (krab'pot), *n.* A device for catching crabs, consisting of a frame of wickerwork open at the top.

Crabro (krā'brō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crabro*, a hornet: see *hornet*.] The typical genus of the family *Crabronidæ*, containing large black-and-yellow species, as *C. cephalotes*. A characteristic American form is *C. sexmaculatus*, with six yellow spots on the



Crabro interruptus. (Line shows natural size.)

subpedunculate abdomen. The name of the genus is also the specific name of the common hornet, *Vespa crabro*, of a different family. *C. interruptus* is a common North American species, extending from Canada all through the eastern United States.

crab-roller (krab'rō'lėr), *n.* In *printing*, a small roller which distributes printing-ink on the ink-cylinder of the Adams printing-press: so called because its motion is sidewise and apparently diagonal. Also known as the *ductor* or *doctor*.

Crabronidæ (kra-bron'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crabro*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial aculeate hymenopterous insects, related to the *Vespidæ*, or wasps and hornets, and having short antennæ and a large truncate head. The species burrow in the ground, in decayed wood, etc., and the sting of some of them is very painful. The genera are about 20 in number, and the species are very numerous. They are generally known as *sand-wasps* and *wood-wasps*.

crab's-claw (krabz'klâ), *n.* The water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloides*: so called from the shape of its leaves.

crabs'-eyes (krabz'īz), *n. pl.* A name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*.

crabsidle (krab'si'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crabsidled*, ppr. *crabsidling*. [< *crab*[1] + *sidle*.] To move sidewise, like a crab.

Others *crabsidling* along. *Southey*, Letters (1800), I. 105.

crab-spider (krab'spī'dėr), *n.* **1.** A interigrade spider, as one of the family *Thomisidæ*: so called from its habit of moving sidewise.—**2.** A scorpion.

crabstick (krab'stik), *n.* [< *crab*[2] + *stick*.] A walking-stick or club made of the wood of the crab-tree; hence, such a stick of any wood.

Adams, brandishing his *crabstick*, said he despised death as much as any man. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews.

crabstock (krab'stok), *n.* A wild apple-tree used as a stock to graft upon.

Let him tell why a graft, taking nourishment from a *crabstock*, shall have a fruit more noble than its nurse and parent. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 435.

crabstone (krab'stōn), *n.* A chalky mass or calcareous concretion developed on either side of the stomach of crustaceans, as the decapods, previous to the casting of the shell, and supposed to be a deposit stored up for the calcification of the new shell.

crab-tree (krab'trē), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *crab-tre*; < *crab*[2] + *tree*.] **I.** *n.* The tree which bears crabs, or crab-apples.

We have some old *crab-trees* here at home that will not Be grafted to your relish. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of the wood of the crab. The wood is used principally by millwrights for the teeth of wheels.

The tinker had a *crab-tree* staff,
Which was both good and strong.
Robin Hood and the Tinker (Child's Ballads, V. 283).

crab-winch (krab'winch), *n.* Same as *crab*[1], 7 (*e*).

crab-wood (krab'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *crab*[2] + *wood*[1], but prop. an accom. of *carap-wood*.] The wood of *Carapa Guianensis*. See *Carapa*.

crab-yaws (krab'yâz), *n. pl.* The name applied to the tumors of frambœsia (yaws) when they appear on the soles of the feet and palms of the hands. In these places the thicker epidermis forms hard, callous lips, and the tumors are painful.

cracchet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *cratch*[1].

Cracidæ (kras'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of gallinaceous birds peculiar to the warmer parts of America, intermediate between the fowls proper and the pigeons, and forming with the old-world *Megapodiidæ*, or mound-birds, the suborder *Peristeropodes*, or pigeon-toed fowls, so called because the hind toe is insistent as in the pigeons. The family contains the numerous and diversified forms known as curassows, hoccos, guans, etc. It is divided into three subfamilies: *Cracinæ* proper, the curassows and hoccos, with 4 genera and 12 species; *Oreophasinæ*, with a single genus and species: and *Penelopinæ*, the guans, with 7 genera and about 40 species. The chachalaca, *Ortalida vetula maccalli*, is the only representative of the family in the United States. See cuts under *curassow* and *guan*.

Cracinæ (kra-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crax* (*Crac-*) + *-inæ.*] The typical subfamily of the family *Cracidæ*.

crack (krak), *v.* [Early mod. E. *cracke*, *crakke*, ⟨ ME. *crakken*, *craken*, ⟨ AS. *cracian* (also transposed, *cearcian*, ⟩ ME. *charken*, *cherkin*, E. *chark*†, q. v.), crack, = D. *kraken*, crack, creak, *krakken*, crack, = MLG. LG. *kraken* (⟩ F. *craquer*) = OHG. *chrahhôn*, MHG. G. *krachen*, crack; cf. Gael. *crac*, crack, break, *crac*, a crack, fissure. Prob. an imitative word: see *chark*†, a doublet of *crack*, and cf. *creak*†, *crick*†, *crake*†, *cluck*, *click*, *cluck*, *knack*, *crash*, etc. Hence *crackle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To break with a sudden sharp sound; be or become shattered or shivered.

Dear Girdle, help! should'st heav'nly Thou be slack,
Soon would my overstretched heart-strings *crack*.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 227.

Splinter'd spear-shafts *crack* and fly.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To burst; split; open in chinks or fissures; be or become fractured on the surface; become chapped or chopped.

My lips gyn *crake*. *Coventry Mysteries*, p. 325.

Had I your tongues and eyes, I'd use them so
That heaven's vault should *crack*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

3. To fail or be impaired; give way. [Colloq.]

The credit . . . of exchequers *cracks* when little comes in and much goes out. *Dryden.*

4. In *racing slang*, to give out; fail; fall behind: said of a horse.—**5.** To give forth a loud or sharp, abrupt sound; crackle as burning brushwood; snap: as, the whip *cracks*.

I will board her, though she chide as loud
As thunder, when the clouds in autumn *crack*.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

6. To call out loudly; shout; bawl.—**7.** To boast; brag; talk exultingly.

Ethiops of their sweet complexion *crack*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

Galen *cracks* how many several cures he hath performed in this kind by use of baths alone.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 235.

I wonder if yon poor cluck chap at Moss Brow would fancy some o' my sausages. They're something to *crack* on, for they are made fra' an old Cumberland receipt.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

8. To chat; talk freely and familiarly. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

"What, howe, mate! thow stondyst to ny,
Thy fellow may nat hale the by";
Thus they begyn to *crake*.
Pilgrime Sea-Voyage (E. E. T. S.), l. 16.

Gae warm ye, and *crack* with our dame.
Ramsay, Poems, ii. 522.

II. *trans.* 1. To break; sever; sunder.

In cities, mutinies; in countries, discord; in palaces, treason; and the bond *cracked* 'twixt son and father.
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

2. To break in pieces; smash; split.

Thou wilt quarrel with a man for *cracking* nuts.
Shak., K. and J., iii. 1.

3. To break with grief; affect deeply. [Rare or obsolete, *rend* or *break* being now used.]

O madam, my old heart is *crack'd*! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

4. Specifically, to break or cause to burst into chinks; break partially, or on the surface; break without entire separation of the parts: as, to *crack* glass or ice.

I had lever to *cracke* thy crowne.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 72).

Honour is like that glassy bubble,
That finds philosophers such trouble;
Whose least part *crack'd*, the whole doth fly.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 387.

Crack'd the helmet through. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

5. To open and drink: as, to *crack* a bottle of wine.

They went to a tavern and there they dined,
And bottles *cracked* most merrilie,
Bold Pedlar and Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 261).

You'll *crack* a quart together. Ha! will you not, master Bardolph? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

6. To mar; impair; spoil; hence, when applied to the brain, to dement.

Alas, his care will go near to *crack* him.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

He thought none poets till their brains were *crack'd*.
Roscommon.

One story disproved *cracks* all the rest.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 472.

7. To make a snapping sound with; cause to make a sharp, sudden sound: as, to *crack* a whip.

He neither *cracked* his whip, nor blew his horn.
Wordsworth, Hart-Leap Well.

8. To boast or brag in regard to; exult in or about.

For then they glory; then they boast and *crack* that they have played the men indeed, when they have so overcome as no other living creature but only man could: that is to say, by the might and puissance of wit!
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

9†. To use in utterance; talk: as, to "*crack* Latin," *Wyclif.*

Or *crack* out bawdy speeches and unclean.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

A nut to crack. See *nut*.—**To crack a crib**, to break into a house; commit burglary. [Thieves' slang.] **To crack a joke**, to make a jest; say or relate something witty or sportive.—**To crack up**, to cry up; extol; puff. [Colloq.]

"Mexico," the bricklayer said, "is not what it has been *cracked* up to be."
The American, VII. 334.

crack (krak), *n.* [⟨ ME. *crak*, a loud noise, din, = D. *krak* = LG. *krak* (⟩ F. *crac*) = OHG. *chrac*, MHG. G. *krach*; from the verb.] **1.** A chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a crevice; a partial separation of the parts of a substance, with or without an opening or displacement: as, a *crack* in a board, in a wall, or in glass.

He restlessly watched the stars through the *cracks* of the boarded roof. *Bret Harte*, Shore and Sedge, p. 31.

Hence—**2.** A moral breach, flaw, or defect: as, there is a decided *crack* in his character or reputation.

I cannot
Believe this *crack* to be in my dread mistress.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

Her faults
Or *cracks* in duty and obedience.
Middleton, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

3. A sharp or loud sound, more or less sudden, explosive, or startling; the sound of anything suddenly rent or broken: as, a *crack* of thunder; the *crack* of a whip.

He, unconcerned, would hear the mighty *crack*,
And stand secure amidst a falling world.
Addison, tr. of Horace, iii. 3.

4. A sharp, resounding blow: as, he gave him a *crack* on the head.

His steep fall,
By how much it doth give the weightier *crack*,
Will send more wounding terror to the rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, ii. 2.

5†. A gun: as, "*crakys* of war," *Barbour*.—**6.** A broken, changing, infirm, or otherwise altered tone of voice, as that of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

Though now our voices
Have got the mannish *crack*.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

7. Mental aberration; mania; crankiness: as, he has a *crack*.

I saw my friend the upholsterer, whose *crack* toward politics I have heretofore mentioned.
Steele, Tatler, No. 178.

8. A crazy person; a crank. [Colloq.]

I cannot get the Parliament to listen to me, who look upon me, forsooth, as a *Crack* and a Projector.
Addison, London Cries.

9†. One who excels; one of superior merit; the best.

1*st Gent.* What dost think, Jockey?
2*d Gent.* The *crack* o' the field's against you.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

10. A lie; a fib. [Old slang.]

That's a damned confounded *crack*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

11†. A boast.

Great labour hath been about this matter; great *cracks* hath been made, that all should be well.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Out of this fountain proceed all those *cracks* and brags.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 183.

12†. A boaster.—**13†.** A prostitute. *Johnson.*—**14†.** A boy, generally a pert, lively boy.

When he was a *crack*, not thus high.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

Nay, Cupid, leave to speak improperly; since we are turned *cracks*, let's study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

15. An instant: as, I'll be with you in a *crack*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

He turn'd his back, and in a *crack*
Was cleanly out of sight, man.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 170).

Puts spurs to his hack,
Makes a dash through the crowd, and is off in a *crack*!
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 59.

16. Free, familiar conversation; a comfortable chat. [Scotch.]

Good-morrow, nibour Symon; come sit down
And gie's your *cracks*.—What's a' the news in town?
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, ii. 1.

She was the wit of the village, and delighted in a *crack* with her master, when she could get it.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, vii.

What is *crack* in English? A chat. The synonyms is as perfect as possible; yet the words are subtly distinguished by a whole hemisphere of feeling. A chat, by comparison with a *crack*," is a poor, frivolous, shallow, altogether heartless business. A *crack* is . . . a chat with a good, kindly human heart in it. *P. P. Alexander.*

The crack of doom. See *doom*.

crack (krak), *a.* [⟨ *crack*, *n.* and *v.*, in sense of 'boast.'] Excellent; first-rate; having qualities to be proud of; in definite use, the best or most excellent: as, a *crack* shot; a *crack* regiment; the *crack* player of the band. [Colloq.]

You've seen Mr. Kean,
I mean in that scene
Of Macbeth — by some thought the *crack* one of the piece.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 30.

Cox's, I fancy, is the *crack* hotel of London. Lady Byron boarded there then.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 69.

crack-brained (krak'brānd), *a.* Having an impaired intellect; more or less demented.

A race of odd *crack-brained* schismaticks do croak in every corner. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

cracked (krakt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crack*, *v.*] **1.** Burst or split; rent; partially severed: as, a *cracked* pitcher.—**2.** Broken or changing, as the voice of youth verging on manhood, or of old age.

His name was Gama; *crack'd* and small his voice.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

3. Blemished, as an impaired reputation.

The reputation of an intrigue with such a *cracked* pitcher does me no honour at all.
Smollett, Humphrey Clinker.

4. Imperfect, as a doubtful title.

Three things cause jealousy: a mighty state, a rich treasure, a fair wife; or, where there is a *cracked* title, much tyranny and exactions. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 565.

5. Impaired intellectually; crazy.

I was ever of opinion that the philosopher's stone, and an holy war, were but the rendezvous of *cracked* brains.
Bacon, Holy War.

cracker (krak'ėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks or breaks (transitively). Specifically—(*a*) In *flint-manufacture*, a man who breaks the flint stones into flakes, and sorts the fragments according to size. (*b*) In *anthracite mining*, a coal-breaker or -crusher. (*c*) A machine with grooved rollers for crushing and grinding raw rubber. (*d*) A tooth.

2. One who or that which cracks (intransitively). Specifically—(*a*) A small kind of firework filled with powder or combustible matter, which explodes with a smart crack or with a series of sharp noises in quick succession; a fire-cracker. (*b*) A noisy, boasting fellow; a talker. [Rare or obsolete.] Formerly also *craker*.

Great *crakers* were never great fighters.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

What *cracker* is this same, that deafs our ears
With this abundance of superfluous breath?
Shak., K. John, ii. 1.

3. A boast; a lie. [Colloq.]—**4.** A thin hard or crisp biscuit. [American.]

Students at the necessary duty of eating brown Boston *crackers*. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 14.

I've been sitting for hours among distinguished people, listening to excellent discourse; but I had a *cracker* in my coat pocket, which I wanted to eat and didn't dare.
Quoted in *Merriam's* Life of Bowles, II. 414.

5. A bird, the pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*.—**6.** *pl.* The parrots as an order, *Eucleatores*.—**7.** One of an inferior class of white hill-dwellers in some of the southern United States, especially in Georgia and Florida. The name is said to have been applied because parched corn is their chief article of diet; it is as old in Georgia and Florida as the times of the revolution. Also called *sand-hiller*.

This being inhabits the Southern States under various names. . . . In Virginia he is known as the "mean white," or "poor white," and among the negroes as "poor white trash." In North Carolina he flourishes under the title of "conch." In South Carolina he is called "low-downer." In Georgia and Florida we salute him with the crisp and significant appellation of *cracker*.
J. S. Bradford, Lippincott's Mag., VI. 457.

"I was amused enough," said Nina, "with Old Hundred's indignation at having got out the carriage and horses to go over to what he called a *Cracker* funeral."
H. B. Stowe, Dred, I. 152.

It would not be easy to convince a Mohammedan of Algiers, a Christian of Rome, or a *cracker* of Mississippi.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 485.

crack-hempt (krak'hemp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *hemp*.] One destined to stretch a rope — that is, one who deserves to be hanged; a wretch fated to the gallows. Also called *crack-rope*.

Come hither, *crack-hempt*. . . . Come hither, you rogue.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

cracking (krak'ing), *n.* [< ME. *crakkyng*; verbal n. of *crack*, *v.*] 1. The act of breaking; a breaking or snapping.

Ther was gret noise and *crakkynge* of speres, and many oon throwe to grounde bothe horse and man, and that dured longe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 248.

2†. A more or less loud sound of breaking or snapping; a resounding noise.

Then the first corn come with *crakkyng* of trumpes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 116.

crackle (krak'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crackled*, ppr. *crackling*. [< ME. *crakelen*, crackle, quaver in singing, = MLG. *krakelen*, make a loud cry, cackle; freq. of *crack*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make slight cracks, or sudden sharp, explosive noises, rapidly or frequently repeated; crepitate: as, burning thorns *crackle*.

Had I a Wreath of Bays about my Brow,
I should contemn that flourishing Honour now,
Condemn it to the Fire, and joy to hear
It Rage and *Crackle* there.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey, st. 9.

A thousand villages to ashes turns,
In *crackling* flames a thousand harvests burns.
Addison, The Campaign.

The tempest *crackles* on the leads.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

2. To quaver in singing. *Cuckoo and Nightingale*, l. 119.—3. In *lute-playing*, to play the tones of a chord in succession instead of simultaneously. See *arpeggio*.

II. *trans.* To cover with a network of minute cracks, as porcelain or glass.

Some of it [Chinese porcelain] is *crackled*, not accidentally, but by a careful process. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 634.

crackle (krak'l), *n.* [< *crackle*, *v.*] 1. One of a series of small, sharp, quickly repeated noises, such as are made by a burning fire; crackling.

From the same walls Savonarola went forth to his triumphs, short-lived almost as the *crackle* of his martyrdom. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

2. A small crack; specifically, a network of cracks characterizing the surface-glaze of some kinds of porcelain and fine pottery. It penetrates the glaze, and is produced artificially by causing the glaze to shrink more than the body of the ware: as, a fine *crackle* showing purple lines; a coarse *crackle* with black lines, etc. Some of the most delicate crackles are said to be produced by the heat of the sun, to which the newly applied glaze is exposed; dry color is then rubbed over the piece, filling up the cracks, and the piece is afterward fired.

crackle-china (krak'l-chī'nȧ), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackled (krak'ld), *a.* [< *crackle* + *-ed*[2].] Covered with a network of small cracks: as, *crackled* porcelain or glass.

The soft creamy-looking *crackled* glaze adds an additional charm. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 590.

Crackled ware, porcelain or faience decorated with crackle.

crackle-glass (krak'l-glȧs), *n.* An ornamented glass made by plunging a mass attached to the end of a blowpipe, while at a glowing red heat, into hot water, and then opening and blowing it out. Its surface is filled with minute cracks, so that it resembles a mass of glowing ice, and is beautifully pellucid. Also called *ice-glass*.

crackle-porcelain (krak'l-pôrs'lȧn), *n.* A variety of ceramic ware in which the enamel is covered with fine cracks; crackled ware. See *crackle*, *n.*, 2. In Chinese ware the crackled effect is restricted to certain portions of the glaze, leaving the remaining portions plain, thus producing ornamental effects. Also called *crackle-china*, *crackle-ware*, and *cracklin*.

crackless (krak'les), *a.* [< *crack* + *-less*.] Without crack, seam, or opening.

Behind was a solid blackness — a *crackless* bank of it.
S. L. Clemens, Life on Mississippi, p. 571.

crackle-ware (krak'l-wār), *n.* Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

cracklin (krak'lin), *n.* [For *crackling*.] Same as *crackle-porcelain*.

crackling (krak'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crackle*, *v.* Cf. D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel: see *cracknel*.] 1. The making or emitting of small, abrupt, frequently repeated cracks or reports.

The *crackling* of thorns under a pot. Eccl. vii. 6.

The blaze of papers, the melting of seals, and *crackling* of parchments, made a very odd scene.
Addison, Vision of Justice.

Small, busy flames play through the fresh-laid coals,
And their faint *cracklings* o'er our silence creep.
Keats, To my Brothers.

2. The browned skin of roast pig.

For the first time in his life (in the world's life indeed) he tasted *crackling*. *Lamb*, Roast Pig.

3. *pl.* In the United States, the crisp residue of hogs' fat after the lard has been tried out. *Bartlett.*—4. In Great Britain, a kind of cake used for dogs' food, made from the refuse of tallow-melting.—5. Three stripes of velvet worn on the sleeve by members of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

cracknel (krak'nel), *n.* [< ME. *crakenelle*, an alteration of F. *craquelin*, < D. *krakeling* = MLG. *krackelinge*, a cake, cracknel (= E. *crackling*), < *kraken*, crack: see *crack*, *v.*] 1. A small, brittle fancy biscuit shaped in a dish; a hard, brittle cake or biscuit.

When the plate is hote, they cast of the thyn paste thereon, and so make a lytle cake in maner of a *crakenell*, or lyke a fryer's *bernere*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xvii.

Take with thee ten loaves, and *cracknels*, and a cruse of honey. 1 Ki. xiv. 3.

2. *pl.* Small bits of fat pork fried crisp.—**Cracknel bread**, bread in which pork cracknels are mixed: a luxury among the negroes of the southern United States. Also called *goody-bread*. [U. S.]

crack-rope (krak'rōp), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *rope*.] Same as *crack-hemp*.

Away, you *crack-ropes*, are you fighting at the court gate? *R. Edwards*, Damon and Pythias.

Ha! ha! you do not know the mystery; this lady is a boy, a very *crackrope* boy. *Shirley*, Love in a Maze, iv. 3.

crack-skull (krak'skul), *n.* A person whose intellect is disordered; a hare-brained fellow.

cracksman (kraks'mȧn), *n.*; pl. *cracksmen* (-men). [< *crack*[3], poss. of *crack*, + *man*.] A burglar. [Slang.]

Whom can I herd with? *Crackmen* and pickpockets.
Bulwer, What will he Do with It? vii. 5.

crack-tryst (krak'trīst), *n.* [< *crack*, *v.*, + obj. *tryst*.] One who fails to keep his engagements or trysts. [Scotch.]

cracky (krak'i), *a.* [Sc., < *crack*, *v.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Talkative: often used to express the loquacity of a person in liquor.

Dryster Jock was sitting *cracky*,
Wi' Pate Tamson o' the Hill.
A. Wilson, Poems, p. 3.

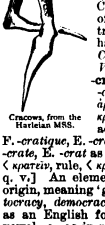
2. Affable; agreeable in conversation.

Cracovian (kra-kō'vi-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cracow* + *-ian*, after F. *Cracovien*.] **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to the city of Cracow, capital of Poland for several centuries, now in the province of Galicia.—**Cracovian catechism.** See *catechism*, 2.

II. *n.* A person belonging to Cracow.

Cracovienne (kra-kō-vi-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *Cracovien*, Cracovian.] 1. A Polish dance of graceful and fanciful character, somewhat like the mazurka.—2. Music written for or in imitation of the movement of such a dance, in duple rhythm with frequent syncopations.

cracow† (krak'ō), *n.* [ME. *cracowes*, *crakowis*; so called from *Cracow* in Poland; G. *Krakus*, Pol. *Krakov*.] A long-toed boot or shoe introduced into England in the reign of Richard II., and named from the city of Cracow. Also called, from the name *Poland*, *polyns*. For the same form used in armor, see *poleyn* and *solleret*.



Cracows, from the Harleian MSS.

Cracticus (krak'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρακτικός*, noisy, < *κράζειν*, croak, scream, shriek. Cf. *crake*[2] and *Craz*.] A genus of shrikes peculiar to the Australian and Papuan islands, having as its type *C. robustus* or *C. personatus*. See *Barita* and *Vanga*. *Vieillot*, 1816.

-cracy. [= F. *-cratie*, < L. *-cratia*, < Gr. *-κρατία* (in comp. *ἀριστο-κρατία*, aristocracy, *δημο-κρατία*, democracy, etc.), with adj. in *-κρατικός* (L. *-craticus*, F. *-cratique*, E. *-cratic*, whence mod. nouns in F. *-cratie*, E. *-crat* as in *aristocrat*, *democrat*, etc.), < *κράτειν*, rule, < *κρατίς*, strong, hard, = E. *hard*, q. v.] An element in some words of Greek origin, meaning 'government,' 'rule,' as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*, *theocracy*, etc.: also used as an English formative with the preceding vowel *-o-*, as in *mobocracy*, or without it, as in *bureaucracy* (French *bureaucratie*). The accompanying adjective is in *-cratic*, *-cratical*, whence the noun in *-crat*, signifying one who represents or favors the system or government referred to, as *aristocrat*, *democrat*, *bureaucrat*, etc.

cradle (krā'dl), *n.* [< ME. *cradel*, *cradil*, *credel*, < AS. *cradol*, *cradel*, *cradul*, a cradle, < In. *cradhal* = Gael. *creathall*, a cradle, a grate (cf. W. *cryd*, a cradle); akin to L. *cratis*, a hurdle (> E. *crate* and ult. *grate*[2] and *grill*[1]), and to E. *hurdle*: see *crate*, *grate*[2], *grill*[1], *hurdle*.] 1. A little bed or cot for an infant, usually mounted on rockers, or balanced or suspended in such a manner as to admit of a rocking or swinging motion.

A squyer hym [the child] bar in a litill *cradell*, hym beforne, vpon his horse nekke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

No sooner was I crept out of my *cradle*
But I was made a king, at nine months old.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

This child is not mine as the first was; . . .
Yet it lies in my little one's *cradle*,
And sits in my little one's chair.
Lowell, The Changeling.

Hence—2. The place where any person or thing is nurtured in the earlier stage of existence: as, Asia, the *cradle* of the human race; the *cradle* of liberty, etc.—3. A standing bedstead for wounded seamen.—4. A name of various mechanical contrivances. (*a*) That part of the stock of a crossbow where the missile is put. (*b*) In *surg.*: (1) A case in which a broken leg is laid after being set. (2) A semicircular case of thin wood, or strips of wood, used for preventing the contact of the bedclothes with the injured part, in cases of wounds, fractures, etc. (*c*) In *ship-building*, a frame placed under the bottom of a ship for launching. It supports the ship, and slides down the timbers or passage called the *ways*. (*d*) A frame placed under the bottom of a ship to support her while being hauled up on a marine railway. (*e*) In *engraving*, a steel tool shaped like a curry comb, with sharp teeth, used in laying mezzotint grounds. Also called *rocker*. (*f*) In *agri.*, a frame of wood with a row of long curved teeth projecting above and parallel to a broad scythe-blade, for cutting oats and other cereals and laying them in a straight swath as they are cut.

A brush sithe [scythe] and grass sithe, with rifle to stand, A *cradle* for barley, with rubstone and sand.
Tusser, Husbandrie, p. 37.

(*g*) In *arch.*, a centering of ribs latticed with spars, used for building culverts and other arches. (*h*) A large wooden frame in which a canal-boat or barge may be floated in order to be raised or lowered by pulleys, without the aid of the usual locks. (*i*) In *mining*: (1) In gold-mining, a machine for separating gold from auriferous gravel or

Mining-Cradle.

sand. It resembles in form a child's cradle, and, like it, has rockers; hence also called a *rocker*, and sometimes a *cradle-rocker*. This apparatus for washing gold is next in simplicity to the pan. It was extensively used in California and Australia in the early days of gold-washing, but, except among Chinese miners, it has now almost entirely disappeared, its place having been taken first by the tom, and later by the sluice. (2) A suspended scaffold used in shafts. (*j*) In *carp.*, the rough framework or bracketing which forms ribbing for vaulted ceilings and arches intended to be covered with plaster. (*k*) In life-saving apparatus, a basket or car running on a line, in which persons are transferred from a wreck to the shore. (*l*) A chock used for supporting boats on board ship. (*m*) In *hat-making*, a circular iron frame with pegs projecting inward, on which hats are hung and lowered into the dye-vessel to be colored.

5. An old game played by children: same as *cat's-cradle*.—**Armor-plate cradle.** See *armor-plate*.—**Cone-and-cradle mill.** See *mill*.—**Cradle printing-machine**, a printing-machine in which the cylinder has only a half-revolution, which gives it a rocking or cradle-like motion. [Eng.] Known in America as the *oscillating machine*.

cradle (krā'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cradled*, ppr. *cradling*. [< *cradle*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place

or rock in a cradle; quiet by or as if by rocking.

O little did my mother ken,
That day she *cradled* me,
The lands I was to travel in,
Or the death I was to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

To view the fair earth in its summer sleep,
Silent, and *cradled* by the glimmering deep.
Bryant, To the Apennines.

2. To nurse in infancy.

Cain, . . . *cradled* yet in his fathers household.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 34.

3. To cut with a cradle, as grain.

Yet are we, be the moral told,
Alike in one thing — growing old,
Ripened like summer's *cradled* sheaf.
Hallock, The Recorder.

4. To wash in a miners' cradle, as auriferous gravel.

II. *intrans.* To lie in or as if in a cradle.

Wither'd roots, and husks
Wherein the acorn *cradled*. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

cradle-bar (krā'dl-bär), *n.* In *mech. construction*, a bar forming part of a cradle-shaped member or device.

cradle-cap (krā'dl-kap), *n.* A cap worn by a very young child.

cradle-clothes (krā'dl-klōᵺz), *n. pl.* 1. Clothes worn by a young child in the cradle.

O, that it could be prov'd
That some night-tripping fairy had exchang'd
In *cradle-clothes* our children where they lay!
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. Blankets and other coverings for a child while lying in the cradle.

cradle-hole (krā'dl-hōl), *n.* 1. A rut or slight depression in a road; specifically, such a depression formed in snow which covers a road. —2. A spot in a road from which the frost is melting. [U. S. in both senses.]

cradle-rocker (krā'dl-rok'ėr), *n.* See *cradle*, 4 (*i*) (1).

cradle-scythe (krā'dl-sīᵺ), *n.* A broad scythe used in a cradle for cutting grain.

cradle-vault (krā'dl-vâlt), *n.* Same as *barrel-vault*.

cradle-walk† (krā'dl-wâk), *n.* A walk or an avenue arched over with trees.

The garden is just as Sir John Germain brought it from Holland; pyramidal yews, treillages, and square *cradle-walks* with windows clipped in them.
Walpole, Letters (1763), II. 451.

cradling (krā'dling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cradle*, *v.*] 1. The act of rocking in a cradle; hence, nurture in infancy; the period of infancy.

From his *cradling*
Begin his service's first reckoning.
Otia Sacra (1648), p. 33.

2. In *carp.*: (*a*) Timber framing for sustaining the laths and plaster of a vaulted ceiling. (*b*) The framework to which the entablature of a wooden shop-front is attached. —3. In *cooperage*, the cutting of a cask in two lengthwise, so as to enable it to pass through a narrow place, the pieces being afterward united.

craft[1] (kräft), *n.* [< ME. *craft*, *craft*, *creft*, power, skill, cunning, guile (sense of 'vessel' not found), < AS. *craft*, power, skill, etc., rarely a vessel, = OS. *kraft* = OFries. *kraft* = D. *kracht* = OHG. *chraft*, MHG. G. *kraft* = Icel. *kraptr*, *kraftr* = Sw. Dan. *kraft*, power, might, great force, skill; root unknown.] 1†. Strength; power; might.

She . . . made his foomen al his [Samson's] *craft* espien.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 78.

He that conquerid the Crosse bo *craftez* of armes,
That Criste was on crucifiede, that kyng es of hevene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3565.

And many other thinges thei don, be *craft* of hire Enchauntementes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 238.

2. Ability; dexterity; skill; especially, skill in making plans and carrying them into execution; dexterity in managing affairs; adroitness; practical cunning.

Posey is his [the poet's] skill or *craft* of making.
B. Jonson.

The *craft*
Of a shrewd Counsellor, eager to protect
The Church. *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 16.

3. Specifically, cunning, art, skill, or dexterity applied to bad purposes; artifice; guile; subtlety.

The chief priests and scribes sought how they might take him by *craft*, and put him to death. Mark xiv. 1.

The tradesman, the attorney, comes out of the din and *craft* of the street, and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 22.

4†. A device; a means; an art; art in general.

The lyf so short, the *craft* so long to lerne.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 1.

The playner parte of ffraunce a *crafte* hath fonde
To repe in litel space a worlde of londe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

5. A trade, occupation, or employment requiring the exercise of special skill or dexterity, especially of manual skill; a handicraft.

That no man set vp the *crafte* of bakyng from hensforth, with-yn the said Cite . . . on-less that he be a franchesid man. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 337.

Ye know that by this *craft* we have our wealth.
Acts xix. 25.

Inglorious implements of *craft* and toil, . . . you would I extol. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, v.

6. The members of a trade, collectively; a guild.

They schalle . . . chese theym iij. of the said *crafte*, of the most abillist persons. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

7. *Naut.*, a vessel; collectively, vessels of any kind.

Right against the bay, where the Dutch fort stands, there is a navigable river for small *craft*.
Dampier, Voyages, an. 1688.

8. See the extract.

The whole outfit of the [whale]boat has two general and rather indefinite names, "boat gear" and "*craft*"; but the word *craft* applies particularly to the weapons immediately used in the capture.
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 226.

The craft, freemasonry. = **Syn. 5.** See *occupation*.

craft[2]† (kräft), *v.* [< ME. *crafte*n, play tricks, also attain (as by skill), < *craft*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play tricks.

You have *crafted* fair. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 6.

II. *trans.* 1. To use skill upon; manipulate.

And they bene laden, I understand,
With wollen cloth all maner of colours
By dyers *crafted* full diuers, that ben ours.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 193.

2. Specifically, to build.

Let *crafte* it [a cistern] up pleasaunt as it may suffice
Unto thi self, as best is broode and longe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 16.

craft[2] (kräft), *n.* A Scotch form of *croft*.

craft-guild† (kräft'gild), *n.* A guild formed by the members of a craft; a trade-union.

The principal object of the *Craft-Gilds* was to secure their members in the independent, unimpaired, and regular earning of their daily bread by means of their craft.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxv.

craftily (kräft'ti-li), *adv.* [< ME. *craftily*, *craftili*, *-lik*, *-liche*, etc. (also *craftly*, < AS. *crafflice*), = OS. *kraftigliko* = MHG. *krefteliche*; as *crafty* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. Skilfully.

Cranes and curlues *craftyly* rosted.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 196.

To-morow I muste to Kyrkesley,
Craftely to be leten blode.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 120).

2. With cunning; artfully; cunningly; wilily.

Either you are ignorant,
Or seem so, *craftily*; and that's not good.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 4.

craftiness (kräft'ti-nes), *n.* [< *crafty* + *-ness*.] The quality or character of being crafty; artfulness; dexterity in devising and effecting a purpose; cunning; artifice; stratagem.

He taketh the wise in their own *craftiness*. Job v. 13.

Not walking in *craftiness*, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 2 Cor. iv. 2.

No one knew better than he [Machiavelli] that it was not by fraudulent diplomacy or astute *craftiness* that Florence had attained her incomparable renown.
S. Amos, Science of Politics, p. 36.

craftless (kräft'les), *a.* [< *craft*[1] + *-less*.] Free from craft or cunning. [Rare.]

Covetousness . . . undoes those who specially belong to God's protection: helpless, *craftless*, and innocent people.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, § 6.

craftsman (kräfts' man), *n.*; pl. *craftsmen* (-men). [< *craft*'s, poss. of *craft*[1], + *man*.] A member of a craft; an artificer; a mechanic; one skilled in a manual occupation.

craftsmanship (kräfts'man-ship), *n.* [< *craftsman* + *-ship*.] The skill or vocation of a craftsman; the state of being a craftsman; mechanical workmanship.

One of the ultimate results of such *craftsmanship* might be the production of pictures as brilliant as painted glass, as delicate as the most subtle water-colours, and more permanent than the Pyramids.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 128.

I have rarely seen a more vivid and touching embodiment of the peculiar patience of mediæval *craftsmanship*.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 268.

craftsmaster† (kräfts'mäs'tėr), *n.* [< *craft*'s, poss. of *craft*[1], + *master*.] One skilled in a craft or trade.

It is a signe that such a maker is not copious in his owne language, or (as they are wont to say) not halfe his *crafts maister*. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 67.

Hee is not his *crafts-master*, hee doth not doe it right.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2 (1623).

crafty (kräf'ti), *a.* [< ME. *crafty*, *crafte*, *crefti*, < AS. *craftig* (= D. *krachtig* = MLG. *krachtich*, *krechtich*, LG. *krachtig* = OHG. *chreftig*, *kreftig*, MHG. *kreftic*, G. *kräftig* = Icel. *kröptugr* = Sw. Dan. *kraftig*), < *craft*, strength, craft: see *craft*[1], *n.*] 1. Possessing or displaying skill, especially manual skill or art: as, "*crafty* work," *Piers Plowman*. [Archaic.]

He was a noble *craftie* man of trees.
Wyclif, Ex. xxxviii. 23.

I found him a judicious, *crafty*, and wise man.
Evelyn, Diary, May 28, 1656.

It [the People's Palace] will fill that lad's mind with thoughts and make those hands deft and *crafty*.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 231.

2. Skilful in devising and executing schemes, especially secret or evil schemes; cunning; artful; wily; sly.

The *crafty* enemy, knowing the habits of the garrison to sleep soundly after they had eaten their dinners and smoked their pipes, stole upon them at the noontide of a sultry summer's day. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 221.

Crafty, yet gifted with the semblance of sincerity, combining the piety of pilgrims with the morals of highwaymen. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 149.

3. Characterized by or springing from craft or deceit: as, *crafty* wiles. = **Syn. 2.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), insidious, designing, deceitful, plotting, scheming.

crag[1] (krag), *n.* [= So. *crag*, *craig*; < ME. *crag*, < W. *craig* = Gael. *creag*, a rock, crag, = Ir. *craig*, a rock (cf. *carnach*, rocky); cf. W. *careg*, a stone, = Gael. *carraig*, a rock, cliff, = Bret. *karrek*, a rock in the sea; from the noun repr. by Gael. *carr*, a rocky shelf, = W. *caer*, a wall, fort. From the same ult. source are *chert* and *cairn*.] 1. A steep, rugged rock; a rough, broken rock, or projecting part of a rock.

That witty werwolf went ay bi-side,
& kouchid him vnder a *knagge* to kepe this two beris.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2240.

Here had fallen a great part of a tower,
Whole, like a *crag* that tumbles from the cliff.
Tennyson, Geraint.

A heap of base and splintery *crags*
Tumbled about by lightning and frost.
Lowell, Appledore.

2. In *geol.*, certain strata of Pliocene age occurring in the southeastern counties of England. They consist of sandy and shelly deposits of a character to those now forming in the North Sea, and contain numerous fossils. There are three divisions of the crag, the white, red or Suffolk, and Norwich, the latter containing many bones of the elephant, mastodon, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, and other large mammals. — **Crag-and-tail**, in *geol.*, rocks which have a moderate and smooth slope on one side, and a steeper, rougher face on the other. This peculiar arrangement is believed to have been, in most cases at least, caused by moving ice.

crag[2] (krag), *n.* [Sc. also *craig*, neck, throat (> Ir. *craig*, throat, gullet); appar. < MD. *krage*, neck, throat, D. *kraag*, neck, collar, = MLG. *krage*, neck, throat (> Icel. *kragi* = Sw. *krage* = Dan. *krave*, collar, shirt-front, bosom), = MHG. *krage*, G. *kragen*, collar, orig. neck or throat; see *craw*[1], which is ult. identical with *crag*[2] (cf. *draw* and *drag*), and cf. *carcanet*.] 1†. The neck; the throat; the scrag.

They looken like a bulls that bone bate,
And bearen the *crage* so stiffe and so state,
As cocke on his dunghill crowing cleare.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

The devil put the rope about her *crag*.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, i. 2.

2. The craw. [Prov. Eng.]

cragged (krag'ed), *a.* Full of crags, or broken rocks; rough; rugged; abounding with sharp prominences and inequalities.

These wayes are too rough, *cragged* and thornie for a daintie traueller. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 572.

Must oft into its *cragged* rents descend.
J. Baillie.

craggedness (krag'ed-nes), *n.* The state of abounding with crags, or broken, pointed rocks.

The *craggedness* or steepness of that mountain maketh many parts of it in a manner inaccessible.
Brerewood, Languages, p. 176.

cragginess (krag'i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being craggy.

The *cragginess* and steepness of places up and down . . . makes them inaccessible. *Howell*, Forreine Travell, p. 132.

About Ben Nevis there is barrenness, *cragginess*, and desolation. *The Century*, XXVII. 112.

craggy (krag'i), *a.* [< ME. *craggy*; < *crag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of crags; abounding with broken rocks; rugged with projecting points of rock.

Mountaineers that from Severus came,
And from the *craggy* cliffs of Tetrica. *Dryden.*

craggy

From the *craggy* ledge the poppy hangs in sleep.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

cragsman (krāgz'man), *n.*; pl. *cragsmen* (-men). [< *crag*[1] + *man*.] One who is dexterous in climbing crags; specifically, one who climbs cliffs overhanging the sea to procure sea-fowls or their eggs. Also *craigsman*.

A bold *cragsman*, scaling the steepest cliffs.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 889.

craifish†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

craig[1] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[1]. [Scotch.]

Mog was deaf as Ailsa *Craig*. *Burns*, Duncan Gray.

craig[2] (krāg), *n.* Same as *crag*[2].

The knife that nicket Abel's *craig*,
He'll prane you fully,
It was a faulding jocteleg.
Burns, Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

craiget (krā'get), *a.* [Sc., < *craig*[2] + *-et* = E. *-ed*[2].] Necked: as, a lang-*craiget* heron.

craig-fluke (krāg'flūk), *n.* A local name of the pole, *Glyptocephalus microcephalus*. [Scotch.]

craigie (krā'gi), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *craig*[2].] The neck; the throat: same as *crag*[2].

If e'er ye want, or meet wi' scant,
May I ne'er weet my *craigie*.
Burns, Jolly Beggars.

craigsman (krāgz'man), *n.* Same as *cragsman*.

craik (krāk), *n.* and *v.* Scotch spelling of *crake*[2].

crail (krāl), *n.* Same as *creel*.

crail-capon (krāl'kā'pon), *n.* A haddock dried without being split. [Scotch.]

craisey (krā'zi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. According to one conjecture it is a corruption of *Christ's eye*, a medieval name of the marigold and transferred to some *Ranunculaceæ*.] A local name in England for the buttercup.

crake[1]†, *v. i.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, q. v.] Same as *crack*.

All the day long is he facing and *craking*
Of his great acres in fighting and fray-making.
Udall, Roister Doister, i. 1.

Then is she mortall borne, how-so ye *crake*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vii. 50.

crake[2]†, *n.* [An obsolete or archaic form of *crack*, *n.* See *crake*[2].] A boast.

Leasinges, backbytinges, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 10.

crake[3] (krāk), *n.* [In Sc. spelling *craik*; < ME. *crake*, a crow, < Icel. *kráka* = Sw. *kråka* = Dan. *krage*, a crow; imitative, like the associated verb *croak*, q. v. (see *crake*[1] = *crack*). The crakes (rails) are so called, independently, from their peculiar note; cf. NL. *Crex*, < Gr. κρέξ, a sort of land-rail, named from its cry; cf. *Crax*, *Cracidæ*.] 1. A crow; a raven. Compare *night-crake*. [Prov. Eng.]

Fulfild es now the *crakes* crying
That taid bifore of al this thing.
Seven Sages, l. 3893.

2. A general name for the small rails with short bills shaped somewhat like that of the domestic hen. They are of the family *Rallidæ*, subfamily *Rallinæ*, genera *Crex*, *Porzana*, etc., and are found in most parts of the world. Among the best-known species are the small spotted crake of Europe, *Porzana porzana*, and the Carolina crake, sora, or soree of North America, *P. carolina*. (See cut under *Porzana*.) Another is the land-rail or corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*, whose singular note, "crek, crek," is heard from fields of rye-grass or corn in the early summer. The cry may be so exactly imitated by drawing the blade of a knife across an indented bone, or the thumb over a small-toothed comb, that by these means the bird may be decoyed within sight. It is pretty, the upper part of the body being mottled with darkish-brown, ashen, and warm chestnut tints, its weight about 6 ounces, and is 10 inches long. These birds make their appearance in England, Scotland, and Ireland in the month of April, and take their departure for warmer climates before the approach of winter. They are occasionally seen on the eastern coast of the United States.

Mourn, clam'ring *craiks*, at close o' day,
'Mang fields o' flow'ring clover gay.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

crake[3] (krāk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *craked*, ppr. *craking*. [Ult. identical with *crake*[1], *crack*: see *crake*[2], *n.*] To cry like a crake; utter the harsh cry of the corn-crake.

crakeberry (krāk'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crakeberries* (-iz). [< *crake*[2], a crow, + *berry*[1]: so called from its black color.] A species of *Empetrum*, or berry-bearing heath: the crowberry, *E. nigrum*.—**Portugal crakeberry**, the *Corema alba*.

crake-herring (krāk'her'ing), *n.* An Irish name for the scad. *Day*.

crakel†, *v.* An obsolete form of *crackle*.

crake-needles (krāk'nē'dlz), *n.* Same as *crow-needles*.

craker†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cracker*, 2 (*b*).

crall†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *crawl*[1].

cram (kram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crammed*, ppr. *cramming*. [< ME. *crammen*, *crommen* (also *cremmen*, < Icel. *kremja*), < AS. *crammian*, cram, stuff, = Icel. *kremja*, squeeze, bruise, = Sw. *krama*, squeeze, press, strain, = Dan. *kramme*, crush, crumple (cf. G. *krammen*, claw); in form a secondary verb, < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*), press, bruise: see *crim*, and cf. *cramp*[1], *crimp*. Cf. Icel. *kramr*, bruised, melted, half-thawed, = Sw. Norw. *kram*, wet, clogged (applied to snow), from the same ult. source. Cf. *clam*[1], to which *cram* is related as *cramp* to *clamp*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or drive, particularly thrust (one thing), into another forcibly; stuff; crowd: as, to *cram* things into a basket or bag.—2. To fill with more than can be properly, conveniently, or comfortably contained; fill to repletion; overcrowd: as, to *cram* a room with people.

Cram our ears with wool. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

This ode is . . . *crammed* with effete and monstrous conceits. *E. Gosse*, From Shakespeare to Pope, p. 122.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would *cram*.
Whittier, The Common Question.

3. To fill with food beyond what is necessary, or to satiety; stuff.

Children would . . . be freer from diseases . . . if they were not *crammed* so much . . . by fond mothers.
Locke, Education, § 13.

4. To endeavor to qualify (a pupil or one's self) for an examination, or other special purpose, in a comparatively short time, by storing the memory with information, not so much with a view to real learning as to passing the examination; coach.

I can imagine some impertinent inspector, having *crammed* the children, . . . to put . . . us old people out to show our grammatical paces. *Blackwood's Mag.*

5. To tell lies to; fill up with false stories. [Slang.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat greedily or to satiety; stuff one's self.

Swinish gluttony . . .
Crams, and blasphemous his feeder.
Milton, Comus, l. 779.

2. To store the memory hastily with facts, for the purpose of passing an examination or for some other immediate use; in general, to acquire knowledge hurriedly by a forced process, without assimilating it: as, to *cram* for a civil-service examination; to *cram* for a lecture.

Knowledge acquired by *cramming* is soon lost.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 100.

The successful expositor of a system of thought is not the man who is always *cramming*, and who perhaps keeps but a few weeks in advance of the particular theme which he is expounding. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 137.

cram (kram), *n.* [< *cram*, *v.*] 1. In *weaving*, a warp having more than two threads in each dent or split of the reed.—2. The act or the result of cramming the memory; information acquired hurriedly and not assimilated.

It is the purpose of education so to exercise the faculties of man that the infinitely various experience of after-life may be observed and reasoned upon to the best effect. What is popularly condemned as *cram* is often the best-devised and best-conducted system of training towards this all-important end. *Jevons*, Social Reform, p. 100.

The very same lecture is genuine instruction to one boy and mere *cram* to another. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 203.

3. A lie. [Slang.]—**Cram-paper**, a paper on which are written all the questions likely to be asked at an examination.

cramasie†, *n.* Same as *cramoisie*.

crambambuli (kram-bam'bū-li), *n.* Burnt rum and sugar.

crambe (kram'bē), *n.* [L., < Gr. κράμβη, cabbage, cole, kale.] 1†. Cabbage.

I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*. *Calfhill*, p. 120.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of which there are several species in Europe and western Asia. The sea-cabbage or sea-kale, *C. maritima*, is a perennial herb with white honey-scented flowers, growing on the sea-coast. It has been in use as a pot-herb from early times, and since the middle of the eighteenth century has come into common cultivation in England. The young shoots and blanched leaves are cooked and served like asparagus, and are esteemed a choice delicacy.

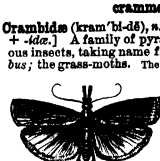
3†. Same as *crambo*.

Crambessa (kram-bes'ä), *n.* [NL.; as *Crambus* + fem. term. *-essa*.] The typical genus of the family *Crambessidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1869.

Crambessidæ (kram-bes'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambessa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, without central mouth and tentacles, with a single central subgenital porticus, and with dorsal and ventral suctorial cusps and eight mouth-arms.

crammer

Crambidæ (kram'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pyralid microlepidopterous insects, taking name from the genus *Crambus*; the grass-moths. The technical characters are: palpi similar in both sexes, long, stretched forward horizontally; maxillary palpi brush-shaped; fore wings with 12, rarely 11, veins, the first not forked; hind wings with an open middle cell, and the hinder middle vein hairy at the base. It is a large and homogeneous family of small moths which fly among grass and are usually found in open fields. The numerous species are widely distributed over the globe; the larvæ feed on various cultivated cereals, as well as other grasses, often doing much damage. Also *Crambidi*, *Crambinæ*, and *Crambites*.



Crambus vulgivagellus, slightly enlarged.

crambinæ (kram-bī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crambus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of moths, of the family *Crambidæ*.

crambo (kram'bō), *n.* [Origin obscure; said to be made from L. *crambe* (< Gr. κράμβη), cabbage, in the proverbial expression *crambe repetita*, 'cabbage warmed over,' for anything repeated: see *crambe*. Otherwise explained as perhaps an abbr. of *carambole* (q. v.), a term in billiards. The technical names of old games are often transferred with altered sense to new ones.] 1. A game in which one person or side has to find a rime to a word which is given by another, or to form a couplet by matching with a line another line already given, the new line being composed of words not used in the other.

Get the Maids to *Crambo* in an Evening, and learn the knack of Rhiming. *Congreve*, Love for Love, I. 1.

A little superior to these are those who can play at *crambo*, or cap verses. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 504.

2. A word which rimes with another.

And every *crambo* he could get. *Swift*, To Stella, v.

Dumb crambo, a game in which the players are divided into two sides, one of which must guess a word chosen by the other from a second word which is told them, and which rimes with the first. In pantomime they must endeavor to speak the words, but the guessing party have to act in pantomime one word after another until they find the right one.

crambo (kram'bō), *v. t.* [< *crambo*, *n.*] To rime as in the game of crambo. [Rare.]

Change my name of Miles
To Gules, Wiles, . . . or the foulest name
You can devise to *crambo* with for site.
Ben Jonson, The Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

crambo-clink (kram'bō-klingk), *n.* Rime; rimming. [Scotch.]

A' ye wha live by sowps o' drink,
A' ye wha live by *crambo-clink*, . . .
Come mourn wi' me.
Burns, On a Scotch Bard.

That old metre of Provence, . . . saved by the Scottish poets out of the old mystery-plays to become the *crambo-clink* of Ramsay and his circle, of Fergusson and of Burns.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 603.

crambo-jingle (kram'bō-jing'gl), *n.* Same as *crambo-clink*.

Amaist as soon as I could spell,
I to the *crambo-jingle* fell.
Burns, 1st Epistle to Lapraik.

Crambus (kram'bus), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), < Gr. κράμβος, dry, parched, shriveled.] A genus of pyralid moths, giving name to a family *Crambidæ* or a subfamily *Crambinæ*, having the wings in repose rolled around the body in tubular form. They are known as *veneers* or *grass-moths*, from their living in the grass. The species are numerous. The vagabond, *C. vulgivagellus*, of North America, is a characteristic example. See cut under *Crambidæ*.

crame (krām), *n.* [Sc., also written *krame*, *cræme*, *craim*, *cream*, a booth or stall, wares, = Icel. *kram*, toys (wares), = Sw. Dan. *kram*, wares (in comp. *kram-bod*, a shop, booth), < D. *kraam*, a booth or stall, wares, = MHG. *krâme* (also *krâme*), G. *kram*, a booth, wares, prop. the covering of a booth, awning.] 1. A merchant's booth; a shop or tent where goods are sold; a stall.

Booths (or as they are here called, *craims*) containing hardware and haberdashery goods are erected in great numbers at the fare [fair].
P. Lesmuden, Roxb. Statist. Acc., x. 207.

2. A parcel of goods for sale; a peddler's pack.

Ane pedder is called an marchand, or creamer, quha bearis ane pack or *creame* vpon his back. *Skene*, Verb. Sig.

3. A warehouse. *Imp. Dict.*

crammer (kram'ėr), *n.* 1. One who prepares himself or others, as for an examination, by cramming.

The slightest lapse of memory in the bad *crammer*, for instance, the putting of wrong letters in the diagram, will disclose the simulated character of his work.
Jevons, Social Reform, p. 84.

2. A lie. [Slang.]

crammesyt, *a.* and *n.* See *cramoisie.*

cramoisie, cramoisy (kram′ oi-zi), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *crammesy*, etc., now *crimson*: see *crimson* and *carmine.*] **I.** *a.* Crimson. [Archaic.]

A splendid seignior, magnificent in *cramoisy* velvet.
Motley.

He gathered for her some velvety *cramoisy* roses that were above her reach. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, iii.

II.† *n.* Crimson cloth.

My love was clad in black velvet,
And I my sell in *cramasie.*
Waly, Waly, but Love be Bonny (Child's Ballads, IV. 184).

Aurora, to mychty Tithone spous,
Iaschit of hir safferon bed and euyr hous,
In *crammesy* clede and grantt violate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 399.

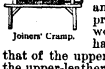
cramp[1] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. **cramp*, *cromp*, a claw, paw (the mechanical senses are not found in ME., and are prob. of D. origin), < AS. **cramp*, **cromp* (only in deriv. adj. *crompeht*, glossed *foliatis*, wrinkled) = MD. *krampe* = MLG. LG. *krampe* (> G. *krampe*) = OHG. *champha*, *chrumpha* (G. **krampfe* displaced by *krampe*) = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *kramp*, a cramp, cramp-iron, hook, clasp; cf. It. *grampa*, a claw, talon, = OF. *crampe*, deriv. *crampon*, F. *crampon*, ML. *crampo(n-)*, a cramp, cramp-iron: from the Teut.; Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron, holdfast, from the E.; cf. *crampet*; ult., like the nearly related *cramp*[2], *n.*, a spasm, and *crank*[1], from the pret. of the verb represented by MD. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, MHG. *krimpfen*, contract, cramp: see *crimp*, *v.*, and *crimple*, *crump*, *crumple*, etc., and cf. *crim*, *cram*, and cf. *clamp*[1] and *clam*[1] as related to *cramp*[1] and *cram.*] **1†.** A claw; a paw.

Lord, send us thi tomb
Out of the wilde*crammes* ston.
To fende vs from the lyon *cromp.*
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

2. A piece of iron bent at the ends, serving to hold together pieces of timber, stones, etc.; a clamp; a cramp-iron. See *cramp-iron.*

I saw some pieces of grey marble about it (the temple of Apollo), which appeared to have been joined with iron *cramps.* *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 7.

3. A bench-hook or holdfast.—**4.** A portable kind of iron press, having a screw at one end and a movable shoulder at the other, employed by carpenters and joiners for closely compressing the joints of framework.—**5.** A piece of wood having a curve corresponding to that of the upper part of the instep, on which the upper-leather of a boot is stretched to give it the requisite shape.—**6.** That which hinders motion or expansion; restraint; confinement; that which hampers. [Rare.]


Joiners' Cramp.

A narrow fortune is a *cramp* to a great mind.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Lock-fliers' cramp, a pair of leaden or brazen cheeks for a vise. *E. H. Knight.*

cramp[1] (kramp), *a.* [Not found in ME., but prob. existent (cf. OF. *crampe*, *grampe*, bent, contracted, cramped, of Teut. origin: see *cramp-ish*), = OHG. *chrampf*, *chramf*, *cramf*, bent, cramped, = Icel. *krappr* (for **krampr*), cramped, strait, narrow: derived, like the associated nouns, *cramp*[1] and *cramp*[2], from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and *cramp*[2], *n.*] **1.** Contracted; strait; cramped.—**2.** Difficult; knotty; hard to decipher, as writing; crabbed.

What's here! — a vile *cramp* hand! I cannot see
Without my spectacles. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Prol.

cramp[1] (kramp), *v. t.* [Not found in ME. (where it is represented by *crampish*, q. v.); = G. *krampfen*, fasten with a cramp; from the noun. Cf. Icel. *kreppa*, cramp, clench, < *krappr*, cramped: see *cramp*[1], *n.*, and cf. *crimp*, *v.*, of which *cramp*[1], *v.*, may be regarded as in part a secondary form.] **1.** To fasten, confine, or hold with a cramp-iron, fetter, or some similar device.

Thou art to lie in prison, *cramp'd* with irons.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 8.

2. To fashion or shape on a cramp: as, to *cramp* boot-legs.—**3.** To confine as if in or with a cramp; hinder from free action or development; restrain; hamper; cripple.

Why should our Faith be *cramp'd* by such incredible Mysteries as these, concerning the Son of God's coming into the World? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. ix.

A lad of spirit is not to be too much *cramped* in his maintenance. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 25.

cramp[2] (kramp), *n.* [< ME. *crampe*, *craumpe*, < OF. *crampe*, F. *crampe* (ML. *crampa*), < MD. *krampe*, D. *kramp* = MLG. *krampe*, LG. *kramp* = MHG. *cramph*, *kramph*, G. *krampf* = Dan. *krampe* = Sw. *kramp*, cramp, spasm; derived, like the nearly related *cramp*[1], *n.*, from the pret. of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*] An involuntary and painful contraction of a muscle; a variety of tonic spasm. It occurs most frequently in the calves of the legs, but also in the feet, hands, neck, etc., is of short duration, and is occasioned by some slight straining or wrenching movement, by sudden chill, etc. Cramp is often associated with constriction and griping pains of the stomach or intestines. It is commonest at night, and also often attacks swimmers. See *spasm.*

The *crampe* of deth. *Chaucer*, Troilus.

Leander . . . went but forth to wash him in the Hellespont, and, being taken with the *cramp*, was drowned.
Shak., As you Like It, iv. 1.

Accommodation cramp, spasm of the ciliary muscle of the eye. — **Writers' cramp**, scrivener's cramp. See *scrivener.*

cramp[2] (kramp), *v. t.* [< *cramp*[2], *n.*] To affect with cramps or spasms.

Heart, and I take you rallying at my patron, sir,
I'll *cramp* your gentanta!
Middleton (and others), The Widow, ii. 2.

cramp-bark (kramp′ bärk), *n.* In the United States, the popular name of the *Viburnum Oxycoccus*, a medicinal plant having antispasmodic properties.

cramp-bone (kramp′bōn), *n.* The knee-cap of a sheep: so named because it was considered a charm against cramp.

He could turn *cramp-bones* into chessmen.
Dickens, David Copperfield, xvii.

cramp-drill (kramp′dril), *n.* A portable drill having a cutting and a feeding motion. In the figure shown, the feed-screw is in the upper portion of the cramp-frame, and forms a sleeve around the drill-spindle, which rotates within it. *E. H. Knight.*

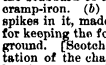
Cramp-drill.

crampet, crampette†, *n.* See *cramp-pit.* *Planché.*

cramp-fish (kramp′fish), *n.* The electric ray or torpedo. See *torpedo.* Also called *cramp-ray*, *numb-fish*, and *wrymouth.*

The torpedo or *cramp-fish* also came to land.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 384.

cramp-iron (kramp′ī′ėrn), *n.* An iron clamp; specifically, a piece of metal, usually iron, bent or T-shaped at each end, let into the surfaces, in the same plane, of two adjoining blocks of stone, across the joint between them, to hold them firmly together. Cramp-irons are commonly employed in works requiring great solidity, and in such ordinary structures as stone copings and cornices, and are inserted either in the upper surface of a course or between two courses or beds of stones. Also called *cramp* and *crampit.*


Cramp-irons.

crampish† (kram′pish), *v. t.* [ME. *crampishen*, *craumpishen*, contract, < OF. *crampise-*, stem of certain parts of *cramir*, be twisted, bend, contract, < *crampe*, twisted, bent, contracted, cramped: see *cramp*, *n.*] To contract; cramp; contort.

She . . . *crampisheth* [var. *craumpyshetht*] her lymes crokedly. *Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 171.

crampit (kram′ pit), *n.* [Also written *cramp-pet*, and (accom.) *cramp-bit*; appar. < Gael. *crambaid*, *crambait*, *crampaid* in same sense (def. 1); cf. Gael. *cramb*, a cramp-iron; but the Gael. words are prob. of Teut. origin: see *cramp*[1].] **1.** A cap of metal at the end of the scabbard of a sword; a chape.—**2.** (*a*) A cramp-iron. (*b*) A piece of iron with small spikes in it, made to fit the sole of the shoe, for keeping the footing firm on ice or slippery ground. [Scotch.]—**3.** In *her.*, the representation of the chape of a scabbard, used as a bearing.

cramp-joint (kramp′joint), *n.* A joint having its parts bound together by locking bars, used where special strength is required. See *cramp-iron.*

crampon, crampoon (kram′pon, kram-pōn′), *n.* [F. *crampon*, a cramp-iron, calk, frost-nail, prop. fulcrum: see *cramp*[1], *n.*] **1.** An iron instrument fastened to the shoes of a storming party, to assist them in climbing a rampart.—**2.** An apparatus used in the raising of heavy weights, as timber or stones, and consisting of two hooked pieces of iron hinged together somewhat like double calipers.

Man with his *crampons* and harping-irons can draw sahore the great Leviathan. *Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

3. In *bot.*, an adventitious root which serves as a fulcrum or support, as in the ivy.

cramponee (kram-pō-nē′), *a.* [< F. *cramponné*, pp. of *cramponner*, fasten with a cramp, < *crampon*, a cramp-iron, also a cramponee: see *crampon.*] In *her.*, having a cramp or square piece at each end: applied to a cross.

crampoon, *n.* See *crampon.*

cramp-ray (kramp′rā), *n.* Same as *cramp-fish.*

cramp-ring (kramp′ring), *n.* A ring of gold or silver, which, after being blessed by the sovereign, was formerly believed to cure cramp and falling-sickness. The custom of blessing great numbers on Good Friday continued down to the time of Queen Mary. [Eng.]

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *cramp rinques*, and so given without money or petition. *Borde*, Breviary of Health (ed. 1598), ccxxvii.

cramp-stone (kramp′stōn), *n.* A stone formerly worn upon the person as a supposed preventive of cramp.

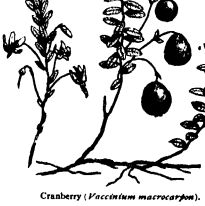
crampy (kram′pi), *a.* [< *cramp*[2] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Afflicted with cramp.—**2.** Inducing cramp or abounding in cramp.

This *crampy* country. *Howitt.*

cran (kran), *n.* [< Gael. *crann*, a measure of fresh herrings, as many as fill a barrel.] A local Scotch measure of capacity for fresh herrings, equal to 34 United States (old wine) gallons. Also *crane.*—**To coup the crans.** See *coup*[1].

cranage (krā′nāj), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-age.*] **1.** The liberty of using at a wharf a crane for raising wares from a vessel.—**2.** The price paid for the use of a crane.

cranberry (kran′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *cranberries* (*-iz*). [That is, **craneberry* (= G. *kranbeere* (or *kranichbeere*) = Sw. *tranbär* = Dan. *tranebær*, a cranberry), < *crane*[1] + *berry*[1]. The reason of the name is not obvious.] **1.** The fruit of several species of *Vaccinium.* In Europe it is the fruit of *V. Oxycoccus*, also called *bearberry*, *mossberry*, or *moorberry*, as it grows only in peat-bogs or swampy land, usually among masses of sphagnum. The berry, when ripe, is globose and dark-red, and a little more than a quarter of an inch in diameter. The berries form a sauce of fine flavor, and are much used for tarts. The same species is called in the United States the *small* cranberry, in distinction from the


Cranberry (*Vaccinium macrocarpon*).

much larger fruit of the *V. macrocarpon*, which is extensively cultivated and gathered in large quantities for the market. The cowberry, *V. Vitis-Idæa*, is sometimes called the *mountain-cranberry.*

2. The plant which bears this fruit.—**High cranberry**, or **bush cranberry.** See *cranberry-tree.*

cranberry-gatherer (kran′ber-i-gaₐth′ėr-ėr), *n.* An implement, shaped somewhat like a rake, used in picking cranberries.

cranberry-tree (kran′ber-i-trē), *n.* The high or bush cranberry, *Viburnum Opulus*, a shrub of North America and Europe, bearing soft, red, globose, acrid drupes or berries. The cultivated form, with sterile flowers having enlarged corollas, is known as the *snowball* or *gueldre-rose.*

crance (krans), *n.* *Naut.*, an old name for any boom-iron, but particularly for an iron cap attached to the outer end of the bowsprit, through which the jib-boom passes.

cranch (kränch), *v. t.* Same as *craunch.*

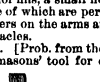
Cranchia (kranch′i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach), < *Cranch*, an E. proper name.] The typical genus of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

cranchiid (kranch′i-id), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cranchiidæ.*

Cranchiidæ (kranch-i′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cranchia* + *-idæ.*] A family of acetabuliferous

or dibranchiate cephalopods, represented only by the genus *Cranchia*, having a short, rounded body with two posterior fins, a small head with large eyes, the cornea of which are perforated, and two rows of suckers on the arms and eight rows on the long tentacles.

crandall (kran'dal), *n.* [Prob. from the proper name *Crandall*.] A masons' tool for dressing stone. It is formed of a number of thin plates with sharp edges, or of pointed steel bars, clamped together, somewhat in the shape of a hammer.



Crandall.

crandall, *v. t.* [< *crandall*, *n.*] To treat or dress with a crandall, as stone.—**Crandalled stonework**, an ashlar having on its surface lines made with a crandall. It is said to be *cross-crandalled* when other rows cross the first at right angles.

crane[1] (krān), *n.* [< ME. *crane*, < AS. *cran* = MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan(-vogel)* = MLG. *krān*, *krāne*, LG. *kran* = MHG. *krane;* also with suffix: AS. *cornoch* = OHG. *cranuh*, *chranih*, MHG. *cranich*, *kranech*, G. *kranich* = (with change of *kr* to *tr*) Icel. *trani* = Sw. *trana* = Dan. *trane* = W. *garan* = Corn. Bret. *garan* (the Gael. and Ir. word is different, namely, *corr*) = Gr. γέρανος (see *geranium*) = OBulg. *ʒerav* = Lith. *gerve*, a crane. L. *grus* (> It. *grua* = Sp. dim. *grulla* = Pg. *grou* = Pr. *grua* = F. *grue*), a crane, is perhaps related. Root unknown. See *crane*[2.]] 1. A large grallatorial bird with very long legs and neck, a long straight bill with pervious nostrils near its middle, the head usually naked, at least in part, the hind toe elevated, and the inner secondaries usually enlarged; any bird of the family *Gruidæ*. There are about 15 closely similar species, found in many parts of the world, most of them included in the genus *Grus*. The common crane of Europe is *G. cinerea*; it is about 4 feet long. (See cut under *Grus*.) The common American or sand-hill crane is *G. canadensis*. A stately and larger species is the whooping crane, *G. americana*, which is white, with black primaries. The gigantic crane of Asia is *G. leucogeranus*, and a common Indian crane is *G. antigone*. The wattled crane of South Africa is *Grus* (*Bugeranus*) *carunculata*. The crown-crane, or crowned crane, is of the genus *Balearica*. The Numidian crane, or demoiselle, and the Stanley crane are elegant species of the genus *Anthropoides*.

Whooping Crane (*Grus americana*).

Nor Thracian *Cranes* forget, whose silv'ry Plumes
Give Pattern, which employ the mimick Looms.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. Popularly and erroneously, one of sundry very large grallatorial birds likened to cranes, as herons and storks. Thus, the great blue heron of North America (*Ardea herodias*) is popularly known as the *blue crane;* and the name *Piperidæ crane* has been erroneously given to the adjutant-bird.

3. [*cap.*] The constellation Grus (which see).—4†. Same as *crinet*, 1.

crane[1] (krān), *v.*, pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be stretched out like the neck of a crane.

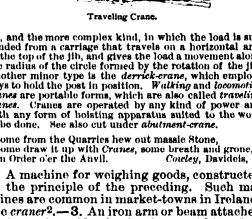
Three runners, with outstretched hands and *craning* necks, are straining toward an invisible goal.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 248.

Hence—2. In *hunting*, to look before one leaps; pull up at a dangerous jump.

But where was he, the hero of our tale? Fencing? *Craning?* Hitting? Missing? Is he over, or is he under? Has he killed, or is he killed? *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 9.

II. *trans.* To stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane: as, he *craned* his neck to see what was on the other side of the pillar.

crane[2] (krān), *n.* [A particular use of *crane*[1], the arm of the contrivance being likened to the neck of a crane. This use is not found in ME. or AS., and is prob. of D. origin: cf. MD. *kraene*, D. *kraan* = LG. *kran* (> also G. *krahn* = Sw. Dan. *kran*) = F. *crône*, a crane (a machine), = Gr. γέρανος, a crane (a machine), a particular use of the word for *crane*, a bird. The resemblance of Gael. and Ir. *crann*, a beam, mast, bar, tree, > *crannachan*, a crane (Ir. also a craner), is prob. accidental.] 1. A machine for moving weights, having two motions, one a direct lift and the other horizontal. The latter may be circular, radial, or universal. The parts of the simple crane are an upright post having a motion on its vertical axis, a jib or swinging arm jointed at its lower end to the post and tied to the post at its outer or upper end, and hoisting tackle connecting the motive power at the foot of the post with the load to be lifted, which is suspended from the end of the jib. Cranes are, however, made in a variety of forms, differing more or less from this type. Thus, a *rotary crane* is a crane in which the jib has simply a rotary motion about the axis of the post, moving with the post; a *traveling crane* is a crane in which the load can be given successively two horizontal motions at right angles with each other. Rotary cranes, again, have several forms, as that in which the load is suspended from the end of the



Traveling Crane.

jib, and the more complex kind, in which the load is suspended from a carriage that travels on a horizontal arm at the top of the jib, and gives the load a movement along the radius of the circle formed by the rotation of the jib. Another minor type is the *derrick-crane*, which employs guys to hold the post in position. *Walking* and *locomotive cranes* are portable forms, which are also called *traveling cranes*. Cranes are operated by any kind of power and with any form of hoisting apparatus suited to the work to be done. See also cut under *abutment-crane*.

Some from the Quarries hew out massie Stone,
Some draw it up with *Cranes*, some breath and groane,
In Order o'er the Anvil. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

2. A machine for weighing goods, constructed on the principle of the preceding. Such machines are common in market-towns in Ireland. See *craner*[2.]—3. An iron arm or beam attached to the back or side of a fireplace and hinged so as to be movable horizontally, used for supporting pots or kettles over a fire.

Over the fire swings an iron *crane*, with a row of pot-hooks of all lengths hanging from it.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 18.

4. *pl. Naut.*, supports of iron or timber at a vessel's side for stowing boats or spars upon.

In some cases it has been found indispensably necessary to keep a willful and refractory officer's boat "on the *cranes*. . . . A more summary punishment could not be administered to a game whaleman than to be kept on board as an idle spectator of the exciting pursuit and capture. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 258.

5. A siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask.—**Hydraulic crane.** See *hydraulic*.—**Overhead crane**, a crane which travels on elevated beams in a workshop, or on high scaffolding above a structure.

crane[2] (krān), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craned*, ppr. *craning*. [< *crane*[2], *n.*] To cause to rise as by a crane: followed by *up*. [Rare.]

crane[3] (krān), *n.* Same as *cran*.

crane-fly (krān'flī), *n.* A common name of the dipterous insects of the family *Tipulidæ* (which see). In Great Britain it is also called *daddy-long-legs*, a name given in America to certain arachnidans. The common crane-fly or daddy-long-legs of Europe is *Tipula oleracea*.

crane-ladle (krān'lā'dl), *n.* In *founding*, a pot or ladle used for pouring melted metals into molds, supported by a chain from a crane.

crane-line (krān'lin), *n. Naut.*, a line fastening two backstays together.

crane-necked (krān'nekt), *a.* Having a long neck like a crane's. *Carlyle.*

crane-post (krān'pōst), *n.* The upright post on which the arm or jib of a crane works. Also called *crane-shaft* and *crane-stalk*.

cranequin, **cranequin**, *n.* [OF., also *cranequin*, *crenequin*, *crenequen* (see def.), < OD. **kraeneken*, *kraeneke*, an arbalist, prop. dim. of *kraene*, a crane: see *crane*[2.]] 1. An implement for bending the stiff bow of the medieval arbalist, consisting of a ratchet working on a small wheel turned by a windlass. Also called a *rolling purchase*. Hence—2. The arbalist itself: as, a hundred men armed with *cranequins*.

cranequinier†, *n.* [OF., < *cranequin*.] A crossbowman who carried the large arbalist worked by means of the cranequin; especially, a mounted man so armed: used about 1475.

craner[1] (krā'nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. In *hunting*, one who cranes at a fence. See *crane*[1], *v. i.*, 2. Hence—2. One who flinches before difficulty or danger; a coward.

craner[2] (krā'nėr), *n.* [< *crane*[2] + *-er*[1].] An official in charge of a public crane for weighing.

Some country towns of Ireland have in the marketplace a crane for the weighing of goods, produce, etc. An official, popularly the *craner*, has charge of the machine, who gives a certificate of weight to all concerned, a dictum uncontrovertible. This is called the *craner's* note; and when any one makes an assertion of the "long-bow" nature, a sceptic auditor will say, "Very nice; but I should like the *craner's* note for that."
N. and Q., 4th ser., VIII. 123.

crane's-bill, cranesbill (krānz'bil), *n.* 1. The popular name of plants of the genus *Geranium*, from the long, slender beak of their fruit. See *Geranium*.

Is there any blue half so pure, and deep, and tender, as that of the large *crane's-bill*, the Geranium pratense of the botanists? *W. Black*, Phaëton, xx.

2. A pair of long-nosed pincers used by surgeons.—**Stinking crane's-bill.** Same as *herb-robert*.

crane-shaft, crane-stalk (krān'shaft, -stâk), *n.* Same as *crane-post*.

cranet† (krā'net), *n.* Same as *crinet*, 1.

crang, *n.* See *krang*.

Crangon (krang'gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κράγγών, a kind of shrimp or prawn.] A genus of macrurous crustaceans, typical of the family *Crangonidæ*. The best-known species is the common shrimp of Europe, *C. vulgaris*.

Crangonidæ (krang-gon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crangon* + *-idæ*.] The family of shrimps typified by the genus *Crangon*: often merged in some other family.

crania[1], *n.* Plural of *cranium*.

Crania[2] (krā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Retzius, 1781), < ML. *cranium*, skull.] A genus of *Brachiopoda*, typical of the family *Craniidæ*. See cut under *Craniidæ*.

The genus *Crania* appeared for the first time during the Silurian period, and has continued to be represented up to the present time. *Davidson*, Encyc. Brit., IV. 194.

craniacromial (krā'ni-a-krō'mi-al), *a.* < *cranium* + *acromion* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and shoulder, or the pectoral arch: specifically applied to a group of muscles represented in man by the sternocleidomastoideus and trapezius.

Craniadæ (krā-ni'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Craniidæ*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

cranial (krā'ni-al), *a.* [< NL. *cranialis*, < *cranium*, the skull: see *cranium*.] 1. Relating in any way to the cranium or skull.

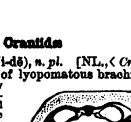
The cartilaginous *cranial* mass contracts in front of the orbits. *Owen*, Anat., vi.

Specifically—2. Pertaining to the cranium proper, or to that part of the skull which incloses the brain, as distinguished from the face: opposed to *facial*.—**Cranial angle.** See *craniometry*.—**Cranial bones**, the bones of the cranium proper, as distinguished from those of the face and jaws. In man they are reckoned as eight in number: the occipital, the two parietals, the two temporals, the frontal, the sphenoid, and the ethmoid; but all these are compound bones, excepting the parietals; even the frontal consists of a pair. See also under *craniofacial*.—**Cranial nerves**, those nerves which make their exit from the cranial cavity through cranial foramina, whether arising from the brain or the spinal cord. They are regarded as being twelve or three to twelve pairs. When twelve are enumerated, they are (in the order given) the olfactory, the optic, the motor oculi, the pathetic or trochlear, the trigeminal or trifacial, the abducent, the facial, the auditory, the glossopharyngeal, the pneumogastric, the spinal accessory, and the hypoglossal. The lowest vertebrates (of the genus *Amphioxus*) has the trigeminal, the pneumogastric (with the glossopharyngeal and spinal accessory), and the hypoglossal.—**Cranial segments**, certain divisions of the cranium proper. They are the occipital segment, consisting of the occipital bone alone; the parietal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the parietal bones; and the frontal, consisting of parts of the sphenoid and the frontal bones. These correspond with the three cerebral vesicles of the embryo.—**Cranial vertebræ**, certain divisions of the whole skull, theoretically supposed to represent or to be modified vertebræ. In Owen's view they are four in number: the epencephalic or occipital, the mesencephalic or parietal, the prosencephalic or frontal, and the rhinencephalic or nasal. They include the bones of the face and jaws, and even of the fore limbs.

Craniata (krā-ni-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *cranium*, q. v., + *-ata*[2.]] Same as *Craniota*.

craniid (krā'ni-id), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

Craniidæ (krā-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crania* + *-idæ.*] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. They are attached by a greater or less extent of the ventral valve, or free; the brachial appendages are soft, spirally curved, and directed toward the bottom of the dorsal valve; the valves are orbicular or limpet-like; and the shell-substance is calcareous and perforated by minute canals. Four genera are known, only one of which (*Crania*) has living representatives. Also *Craniadæ*.



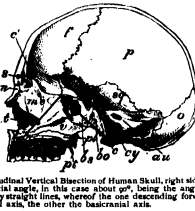
Dorsal Valve of *Crania anomala*, slightly enlarged, with mantle removed to show brachial appendages, etc.

craniocle (krā'ni-ō-sēl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κήλη*, tumor.] Encephalocele. *Dunglison.*

cranioclasm (krā'ni-ō-klazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κλασμός*, a breaking, ⟨ *κλᾶν*, break.] The operation of craniotomy. *Dunglison.*

cranioclast (krā'ni-ō-klast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *κλαστός*, verbal adj. of *κλᾶν*, break.] A powerful forceps employed in the operation of craniotomy for seizing, breaking down, and withdrawing the fetal skull.

craniofacial (krā'ni-o-fā'shial), *a.* [= F. *cranio-facial*, ⟨ ML. *cranium*, q. v., + L. *facies*, the face.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and the face.—**Craniofacial angle**, in *human anat.* and *anthropol.*, the angle included between the basifacial axis



Longitudinal Vertical Bisection of Human Skull, right side, showing craniofacial angle, in this case about 90°, being the angle between the heavy straight lines, whereof the one descending forward is the basifacial axis, the other the basicranial axis.

a, alisphenoid; *au*, internal auditory meatus in petrous part of temporal bone; *ba*, basiocipital; *bs*, basisphenoid; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, cribriform; *cp*, cuneiform process; *f*, frontal; *ms*, mesethmoid; *mx*, maxillary; *n*, nasal; *o*, supraoccipital; *p*, parietal; *pl*, palatal; *pt*, hamular process of internal pterygoid; *t*, frontal sinus; *zy*, squamosal; *t*, maxilloturbinal; *v*, vomer.

and the basicranial axis. (See these terms, under *axis*! and *craniometry*.) It varies with the extent to which the face lies in front of or below the anterior end of the cranium, from less than 60° to 120°. When it is great, the face is *prognathous*; when it is small, the face is *orthognathous*. *Huxley.*—**Craniofacial notch**, in *anat.*, a defect of parts in the midline between the orbital and nasal cavities.

craniognomic (krā"ni-og-nom'ik), *a.* [⟨ *craniognomy* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to craniognomy; phrenological.

craniognomy (krā-ni-og'nō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γνώμη*, opinion, judgment.] Cranial physiognomy; the doctrine or practice of considering the form and other characteristics of the skull as indicating the disposition or temperament of the individual: a modification of phrenology.

craniograph (krā'ni-ō-gráf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *γράφειν*, write.] In *craniom.*, an instrument for making drawings of the skull, such as projections which shall exhibit the topographical relations of various points.

craniography (krā-ni-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *craniographie*; as *craniograph* + *-y*³.] A description of the skull.

cranioid (krā'ni-oid), *a.* [⟨ *Crania* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the brachiopod family *Craniidæ*.

craniolite (krā'ni-ō-līt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull (see *Crania*), + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil brachiopod of the genus *Crania* or some related form.

craniolith (krā'ni-ō-lith), *n.* Same as *craniolite*.

craniological (krā'ni-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [⟨ *craniology* + *-ical*; cf. F. *craniologique*.] Pertaining to craniology.

craniologist (krā-ni-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *craniologiste*; ⟨ *craniology* + *-ist.*] One versed in craniology.

craniology (krā-ni-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *craniologie* = Sp. *craneología* = Pg. It. *craniologia*, ⟨ NL. *craniologia*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of anatomy which deals with the study of crania or skulls; the sum of human knowledge concerning skulls.

craniometer (krā-ni-om'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *craniomètre* = It. *craniometro*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the dimensions of the skull.

craniometric, craniometrical (krā"ni-ō-met'rik, -ri-kal), *a.* [= F. *craniométrique*; as *craniometer* + *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to craniometry.

craniometry (krā-ni-om'et-ri), *n.* [= F. *craniométrie* = It. *craniometria*; as *craniometer* + *-y.*] The measurement of skulls; the topographical relations ascertained by such measurements. The following are the points of measurement, lines, and angles upon which craniometry is based: the *alveolar point*, the point at the middle of the edge of the upper jaw, between the middle two incisors (*A*); the *asterion*, the point behind the ear where the parietal, temporal, and occipital bones meet (*B*); the *auricular point*, the center of the orifice of the external auditory meatus (*C*); the *basion*, the middle point of the anterior margin of the foramen magnum, corresponding in position to *D*; the *bregma*, the point of meeting of the coronal and sagittal sutures (*E*); the *dacryon*, the point on the side of the nose where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones meet (*F*); the *glabella*, the point in the median line between the supercilliary arches, marked by a projection, sometimes by a depression (*G*); the *gonion*, the point at the angle of the lower jaw (*H*); the *inion*, the external occipital protuberance (*I*); the *jugal point*, the point situated at the angle which the posterior border of the frontal branch of the malar bone makes with the superior border of its zygomatic branch (*J*); the *lambda*, the point of meeting of the sagittal with the lambdoidal suture (*K*); the *malar point*, a point situated on the tubercle on the external surface of the malar bone, or, when this is wanting, the intersection of a line drawn (nearly vertically) from the external extremity of the frontomalar suture to the tubercle at the inferior angle of the malar and a line drawn nearly horizontally from the inferior border of the orbit over the malar to the superior border of the zygomatic arch (*L*); the *maximum occipital point*, or *occipital point*, the posterior extremity of the anteroposterior diameter of the skull measured from the glabella in front to the most distant point behind, in the neighborhood of *O*; the *mental point*, the middle point of the anterior lip of the lower border of the lower jaw (*P*); the *metopic point*, a point in the middle line between the two frontal eminences (*Q*); the *nasion*, or *nasal point*, the middle of the frontonasal suture at the root of the nose (*R*); the *obelion*, the part of the sagittal suture between the two parietal foramina (*S*); the *ophryon*, the middle of the supraorbital line which, drawn across the narrowest part of the forehead, separates the face from the cranium: also called the *supraorbital* and *supranasal* (*T*); the *opisthion*, the middle point of the posterior border of the foramen magnum (*U*); the *pterion*, the place where the frontal, parietal, temporal, and sphenoid bones come together (*V*); the *stephanion*, the point where the coronal suture crosses the temporal ridge (*W*); the *vertical point*, the middle of the inferior border of the anterior nares at the base of the nasal spine: also called *spinal point* (*X*); and the *supra-auricular point*, the point vertically over the auricular point at the root of the zygomatic process. The following craniometrical lines are distinguished: the *facial line of Camper*, a line tangent to the glabella and to the anterior surface

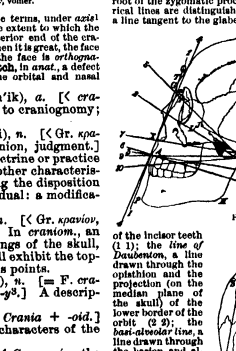


Fig. 1.

of the incisor teeth (1 1); the *line of Daubenton*, a line drawn through the opathion and the projection (on the median plane of the skull) of the lower border of the orbit (2 2); the *basi-alveolar line*, a line drawn through the basion and alveolar point (3 3); the *mfinimum frontal line*, the shortest transverse measurement of the forehead (not shown in the figure); the *naso-alveolar line*, the line passing through the nasal and alveolar points (4 4); and the *nasobasilar line*, the line drawn through the basion and nasal point (5 5). An *alveolocondylean plane* is also distinguished: it is the plane passing through the alveolar point, and tangent to the condyles, represented by the line 6 6. The following are the craniometrical angles: the *basilar angle*, that between the nasobasilar and basi-alveolar lines (*BDA*); the *angle of the condyles*, the angle which the plane of the occipital foramen forms with the plane of the basilar groove; the *coronofacial angle of Gratiolet*, the angle which the facial line of Camper forms with the plane passing through the coronal suture; the *facial angle of Camper*, the angle between the facial line of Camper (1 1) and the line (7 7) drawn through the auricular and subnasal points; the *facial angle of Cloquet*, the angle between the line drawn through the ophryon and the alveolar point and the auriculo-alveolar line (9 9) — that is, the angle *TAC*; the *facial angle of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire*, the angle between the facial line of Camper and the line (10 10) drawn through the auricular point and the edge of the incisors; the *facial angle of Jacquart*, the angle between the line drawn through the subnasal point and the glabella and the line (7 7) drawn through the subnasal and auricular points; the *frontal angle*, the angle *TCE*, formed by lines drawn from the auricular point (*C*) (that is, the projection of the auricular points on the median plane) to the ophryon (*T*) and to the bregma (*E*); the *metafacial angle of Serres*, the angle which the pterygoid processes form with the base of the skull; the *nasobasal angle of Welcker*, the angle *NXD*, between the nasobasilar and naso-subnasal lines; the *occipital angle of Broca*, the angle *HUD*, or that between the lines drawn from the opisthion (*U*) to the basion and nasal points; the *occipital angle of Daubenton*, the angle which the line of Daubenton (2 2) makes with the line joining the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *parietal angle*, the angle formed by the two lines *ZS* and *Z'S* (fig. 2) drawn through the extremities of the transverse and longitudinal cranial diameter and the maximum transverse frontal diameter (it is called *positive* when it opens downward, *negative* when the lines meet below the skull: Barnard); the *angles of Segond*, angles formed between lines drawn from the basion (*D*) to the various other craniometrical points, the *facial angle of Segond* being the angle *DOT*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and mental point (*P*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*), and the *vertical angle of Segond* being the angle *IDT'*, or that between the line passing through the basion (*D*) and ophryon (*T*) and the line passing through the basion (*D*) and opisthion (*U*); the *sphenoidal angle*, the angle between lines drawn from the basion and nasion to a point in the median line where the sloping anterior surface of the sella turcica passes over into the horizontal surface of the olivary eminence; the *symphysian angle*, the angle which the profile of the symphysis of the lower jaw makes with the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw; and the *total cranial angle*, the angle *UCT*, measuring the cranial cavity, between lines drawn from the auricular point to the ophryon and to the opisthion. The following anteroposterior cranial diameters are distinguished: the *maximum anteroposterior*, the distance from the glabella to the furthest point of the occipital bone (the maximum *anteroposterior diameter* of Welcker is the *anteroposterior metopic* of Broca, and is the distance from the metopic point to the furthest point behind); the *maximum transverse*, the greatest transverse diameter of the cranium, wherever found; and the *vertical diameter*, ordinarily the distance of the basion from the bregma, or, what is nearly equivalent to it, the distance from the basion to a point where the line through the basion at right angles to the alveolocondylean plane intersects the cranial vault (but sometimes the line is drawn at right angles to the plane of the foramen magnum). The following craniometrical indices are distinguished: the *alveolar* or *basilar index*, the ratio of the surface of that part of the projection of the skull on the median plane which lies in front of the basion to the surface of the whole projection, multiplied by 100; the *cephalic index*, or *index of breadth*, the ratio of the maximum transverse to the maximum anteroposterior diameter of the skull, multiplied by 100; the *cephalo-orbital index*, the ratio of the solid contents of the two orbits to the contents of the whole cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *cephalospinal index*, the ratio of the measure of the foramen magnum in square millimeters to that of the cranial cavity in cubic centimeters, multiplied by 100; the *cerebral index*, the ratio of the greatest transverse to the greatest anteroposterior diameter of the cranial cavity, multiplied by 100; the *facial index*, the ratio of the distance of the ophryon from the alveolar point to the transverse diameter measured from one zygoma to the other, multiplied by 100; the *gnathic* or *alveolar index*, the ratio of the distance between the basion and alveolar point to the distance between the basion and nasal point, multiplied by 100; the *nasal index*, the ratio of the maximum breadth of the anterior orifice of the nose to the distance from the nasal to the subnasal point, multiplied by 100; the *orbital index*, the ratio of the vertical to the transverse diameter of one of the orbits, multiplied by 100; and the *vertical index*, or *index of height*, the ratio of the vertical diameter of the skull to the maximum anteroposterior diameter, multiplied by 100.

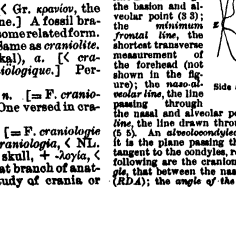


Fig. 2.

Side and Front Views of Skull, illustrating Craniometry.

craniopagus (krā-ni-op'a-gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium* + L. *pangere* (√ **pag*), fasten, fix: see *pact.*] In *teratol.*, a pair of twins whose heads are adherent.

craniopharyngeal (krā'ni-ō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *φάρυγξ*, throat (pharynx).] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx; connecting the cavity of the skull with that of the mouth, as a canal.

craniophore (krā'ni-ō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *-φορος*, -bearing, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] A skull-bearer. Specifically—(*a*) An apparatus for holding and fixing skulls in a given or required position for craniological purposes. (*b*) A mechanical device for taking projections of the skull.

cranioplasty (krā'ni-ō-plas-ti), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form: see *plastic.*] In *surg.*, an operation for restoring or supplying the place of deficiencies in the cranial structures.

cranioscopist (krā-ni-os'kō-pist), *n.* One skilled or professing belief in cranioscopy; a phrenologist. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

cranioscopy (krā-ni-os'kŏ-pi), *n.* [= F. *cranioscopie* = Pg. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ NL. *cranioscopia*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] The examination of the configuration of the skull; phrenology. [Rare.]

craniospinal (krā'ni-ō-spī'nal), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *spina* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the skull and the backbone: as, the *craniospinal* axis. Also *craniovertebral*.

Craniota (krā-ni-ō'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *cranium*, skull: see *cranium*.] A primary division of the *Vertebrata*, including those which possess a skull and brain, or the whole of the *Vertebrata* excepting the *Leptocardia* or *Acrania*. Also *Craniata*.

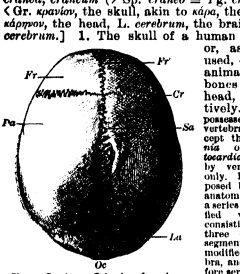
The Skulled Animals or *Craniota* (Man and all other Vertebrates). *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 416.

craniotabes (krā'ni-ō-tā'bēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *tabes*, a wasting, decline.] In *pathol.*, a condition of infants characterized by the thinning and softening of the cranial bones in spots. Some cases seem to be connected with rachitis and some with syphilis.

craniotomy (krā-ni-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *craniotomie*, ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, + *τομή*, a cutting, ⟨ *τέμνειν*, cut: see *anatomy*.] In *obstet.*, an operation in which the fetal head is opened when it presents an obstacle to delivery.

craniovertebral (krā'ni-ō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [⟨ ML. *cranium* + L. *vertebra*, vertebra, + *-al*.] Same as *craniospinal*.

cranium (krā'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *crania* (-ȧ). [Also formerly *cranion* (after Gr.) and *crany*; ML. NL. *cranium* (⟩ It. *cranio* = F. *crâne*), ML. also *cranea*, *craneum* (⟩ Sp. *cráneo* = Pg. *craneo*); ⟨ Gr. *κρανίον*, the skull, akin to *κάρα*, the head, *κάρηνον*, the head, L. *cerebrum*, the brain: see *cerebrum*.] **1.** The skull of a human being, or, as now used, of any animal; the bones of the head, collectively. It is possessed by all vertebrates except the *Acrania* or *Leptocardia*, and by vertebrates only. It is supposed by some anatomists to be a series of modified vertebræ consisting of three or four segments, each a modified vertebra, and therefore serially homologous with the spinal column; by others it is supposed to be a distinct superadditton to the vertebræ, and therefore only analogous to the spinal column. In a broad sense the hyoid and branchial arches are a part of the cranium.



Human Cranium or Calvarium, from above.

Fr, *Pa*, *Oc*, frontal, parietal, and occipital bones; *Pr*, *Cr*, *Sa*, *La*, frontal, coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures.

2. More exactly, the brain-box; the bony case of the encephalon, as distinguished from those bones of the skull which support the face and jaws. See *cranial*, 2. In *entom.*, the integument of an insect's head excluding the antennæ, eyes, and oral apparatus, and including the epicranium, gula, and occiput.

crank[1] (krangk), *a.* [Not found in ME., except as in the prob. deriv. *crank*[2], *n.*, q. v.; prob. ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, appar. orig. bend, bow; cf. *crank*[1], *v.*, and see *crinch*, *cringe*. The words here given under the form *crank*, though here separated as to sense and historical relations into six groups, are more or less involved in meaning and cross-associations, and appear to be ult. from the same verb-root. On account of the dialectal, colloquial, technical, or slang character of most of the senses, the records in literature are scanty, only one group, that of *crank*[2], appearing in ME. or AS.] **1.** Crooked; bent; distorted: as, a *crank* hand; *crank*-handed. — **2.** Hard; difficult: as, a *crank* word. [Scotch in both senses.]

crank[1] (krangk), *v.* [Not found in ME., but appar. in part orig. a secondary form of **crink* (in *crinkle*), ult. of AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall, yield, orig. bend, bow; *crank*, *crankle*, being related to **crink* (*crinch*, *cringe*), *crinkle*, as *cramp*[1], *crumplè*, to *crimp*, *crimple*. In part the verb *crank*[1] depends on the noun. See *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To run in a winding course; bond; wind; turn.

He [the hare] *cranks* and crosses with a thousand doubles.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 682.

See how this river comes me *cranking* in,
And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half-moon, a monstrous cantle out.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

II. *trans.* To mark crosswise on (bread and butter), to please a child. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

crank[1] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, or *crank*[1], *v.*] **1.** A bend; a turn; a twist; a winding; an involution.

I [the belly] send it [food] through the rivers of your blood,
Even to the court, the heart, to the seat o' the brain,
And through the *cranks* and offices of man.
Shak., Cor., i. 1.

Meet you no ruin but the soldier in
The *cranks* and turns of Thebes?
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

2. A twist or turn of speech; a conceit which consists in a grotesque or fantastic change of the form or meaning of a word.

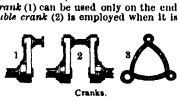
Quips, and *cranks*, and wanton wiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 27.

3. [In this sense now associated with *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] An absurd or unreasonable action caused by a twist of judgment; a caprice; a whim; a crotchet; a vagary.

Violent of temper; subject to sudden *cranks*. *Carlyle*.

4. *pl.* Pains; aches. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

crank[2] (krangk), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cranke*; perhaps ⟨ AS. **cranc*, in comp. **cranc-stæf*, an unauthenticated form in Somner, defined as "some kind of weavers instrument"; appar. ⟨ *crank*[1], *a.*, bent, crooked, which is, however, not recorded in ME. or AS.: see *crank*[1], *a.*] **1.** A bent or vertical arm attached to or projecting at an angle from an axis at one end, and with provision for the application of power at the other, used for communicating circular motion, as in a grindstone, or for changing circular into reciprocating motion, as in a saw-mill, or reciprocating into circular motion, as in a steam-engine. The *single crank* (1) can be used only on the end of an axis. The *double crank* (2) is employed when it is necessary that the axis should be extended on both sides of the point at which the reciprocating motion is applied. An exemplification of this arrangement is afforded by the machinery of steam-vessels. The *bell-crank* (3), so called from its ordinary use in bell-hanging, performs a function totally different from that of the others, being used merely to change the direction of a reciprocating motion, as from a horizontal to a vertical line.



Cranks.

He ground the whole matter over and over and over again in his mind, with a hand never off the *crank* of the mill, by day nor by night.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 275.

2. An iron brace for various purposes, such as the braces which support the lanterns on the poop-quarters of vessels. — **3.** An iron attached to the foot in curling, to prevent slipping. [Scotch.] — **4.** An instrument of prison discipline, consisting of a small wheel, like the paddle-wheel of a steam-vessel, which, when the prisoner turns a handle outside, revolves in a box partially filled with gravel. The labor of turning it is more or less severe, according to the quantity of gravel. — **Disk crank**, a disk carrying a crank-pin, and substituted for a crank.

crank[2] (krangk), *v. t.* [⟨ *crank*[2], *n.*] **1.** To make of the shape of a crank; bend into a crank shape. — **2.** To provide with a crank; attach a crank to.

Connected with its axle, which was *cranked* for the purpose. *Thurston*, Steam-Engine, p. 166.

3. To shackle; hamshackle (a horse). [Scotch.]

crank[3] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not found in this sense in ME. or AS., the alleged AS. **crang*, weak, infirm, being unauthenticated, and **crang*, as adj., dead, killed, an error; first in early mod. E., the noun (II., 1) being a cant word, indicating its origin from the D.: ⟨ MD. *kranck*, weak, feeble, infirm, sick, also, of things, weak, poor, insipid, D. *krank*, sick, ill, poor, = OFries. *kronk*, *cronc*, North Fries. *cronc*, sick, = MLG. *krank*, weak, infirm, miserable, bad, sick, LG. *krank*, sick, = OHG. **chranch* (not recorded, but cf. deriv. **chranchalôn*, *krankolôn*, become weak), MHG. *kranc*, weak, thin, slender, poor, bad, small, later esp. weak in body, feeble, sick, G. *krank*, sick (whence, from G. or LG., Icel. *krankr*, also *krangr* = Norw. Sw. Dan. *krank*, ill, sick); the adj. being also used as a noun, MD. *kranck*, etc., or with inflection, MD. *krancke*, D. *kranke* = G. *kranke*, etc., a sick person, a patient; whence the noun used in E., orig. with the epithet *counterfeit*, in *ref.* to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy (cf. D. *krankhoofdig*, *krankzinnig*, crazy) in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder; prob. from the pret. of an orig. Teut. verb preserved only in AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc* (also *cringan*, pret. *crang*), fall, yield, succumb, orig. bend, bow, to which also *crank*[1], *crank*[2], *crank*[4], and *crank*[5] are referred: see *crank*[1], etc., and *crinch*, *cringe*.] **I.** *a.* Sick; ill; infirm; weak. [North. Eng.]

She lodg'd him neere her bower, whence
He loued not to gad,
But waxed *cranke* for why? no heart
A sweeter layer had.
Warner, Albion's Eng., vii. 36.

II. *n.* **1.** A sick person: first used with the epithet *counterfeit*, in *ref.* to persons who feigned sickness or frenzy in order to wring money from the compassion or fears of the beholder. See etymology and quotations.

Baser in habit, and more vile in condition, than the Whip-jack, is the *Counterfeit cranke*; who in all kind of weather going halfe naked, staring wildly with his eyes, and appearing distracted by his lookes, complayning onely that he is troubled with the falling sickness.
Dekker, Belman of London (ed. 1608), sig. C 3.

The Groundworke of Cony-catching; the manner of theirt Pedlers — French, and the meanes to vnderstand the same, with the cunning sleights of the *Counterfeit Cranke*.
Greene, Playe (ed. Dyce), Int., p. cx.

Thou art a *counterfeit cranke*, a cheater.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 436.

2. [In this sense derived from the preceding, but appar. also associated with *crank*[1], *n.*, 3, a whim, crotchet, caprice, and also, more or less, with *crank*[1], *a.*, and *crank*[2], *crank*[4], *crank*[5], as if involving the notions of crooked, irregular, giddy, etc.] A person whose mind is ill-balanced or awry; one who lacks mental poise; one who is subject to crotchets, whims, caprices, or absurd or impracticable notions; especially, a person of this sort who takes up some one impracticable notion or project and urges it in season and out of season; a monomaniac. [Colloq., U. S.]

But if he should be a mere *crank*, and the act a mere whim, and the defendant able to control his conduct, then you should find him guilty.
Judge Wylie, Charge to a Jury, 1883.

The person who adopts "any presentiment, any extravagance as most in nature," is not commonly called a Transcendentalist, but is known colloquially as a *crank*.
O. W. Holmes, Emerson, p. 150.

crank[4] (krangk), *a.* and *n.* [Not in early use, but prob. another application of the orig. *crank*[1], bent, ult. ⟨ AS. *crincan*, pret. *cranc*, fall: see *crank*[1] and *crank*[2]. Cf. D. *krengen* = Sw. *kränga* = Dan. *krænge*, heave down, heel, lurch, as a ship; of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *a.* **1.** *Naut.*, liable to be upset, as capsizable, as a ship when she is too narrow or has not sufficient ballast to carry full sail: opposed to *stiff*. Also *crank-sided*.

The ship, besides being ill built and very *crank*, was, to increase the inconveniency thereof, ill laden.
Hubbard, quoted in Winthrop's Hist. New England, [II. 400, note.

Towered the Great Harry, *crank* and tall, . . .
With bows and stern raised high in air.
Longfellow, Building of the Ship.

Hence — **2.** In a shaky or crazy condition; loose; disjointed.

For the machinery of laughter took some time to get in motion, and seemed *crank* and slack. *Carlyle*.

In the case of the Austrian Empire, the *crank* machinery of the double government and the halfmeasures of the different cities and enfeeble every effort of the State.
London Times, Nov. 11, 1876.

3. A crank vessel; a vessel overmasted or badly ballasted. *Halliwell*.

crank[5] (krangk), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cranck*; a dial. word, not in early use; prob. a particular use of *crank*[4], liable to be overset, shaky: see *crank*[4], and cf. *crank*[3].] Brisk; lively; jolly; sprightly; giddy; hence, aggressively positive or assured; self-assertive. [Now perhaps only in the last use.]

He who was a little before bedred and carried lyke a dead karkas on fower mannes shoulders, was now *cranke* and lustic. *J. Udall*, On Mark ii.

Thou *cranke* and curious damsel!
Turberville, To an old Gentlewoman that painted her Face.

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *crank*: I am not such a coward as to strike again, I warrant you.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, i. 3.

How came they to grow so extremely *crank* and confident? *South*, Sermons, VI. i.

crank[5] (krangk), *adv.* [⟨ *crank*[5], *a.*] Briskly; cheerfully; in a lively or sprightly manner.

Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,
And piped full merily. *Drayton*.

crank[1] (krangk), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part imitative (cf. *crack, creak*), but appar. associated with *crank*[2], with allusion to the creaking of a crank or windlass.] To creak. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crank[2] (krangk), *n.* [< *crank*[3], *v.*] **1.** A creaking, as of an ungreased wheel.—**2.** Figuratively, something inharmonious.

> When wanting thee, what tuneless *cranks*
> Are my poor verses. *Burns.*

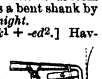
[Scotch in both senses.]

crank-axle (krangk'ak'sl), *n.* **1.** An axle which bends downward between the wheels for the purpose of lowering the bed of a wagon.—**2.** In locomotives with inside cylinders, the driving-axle.

crank-bird (krangk'bėrd), *n.* [< *crank*[1] + *bird*[1].] The European lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus minor.*

crank-brace (krangk'brās), *n.* The usual form of carpenters' brace, which has a bent shank by which it is rotated. *E. H. Knight.*

cranked (krangkt), *a.* [< *crank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a bend or crank: as, a *cranked* axle.—**Cranked tool**, a turners' cutting-tool, the shank of which, near the cutting end, is bent downward, and then again outward toward the work. The rest, a, prevents the tool from slipping away from the work.



Cranked Tool.

crank-hatches (krangk'hach'-es), *n. pl.* Hatches on the deck of a steamvessel raised to a proper elevation for covering the cranks of the engines.

crank-hook (krangk'hůk), *n.* In a turning-lathe, the rod connecting the treadle and the fly.

crankiness (krang'ki-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being cranky, in any sense of the word.

> There is no better ballast for keeping the mind steady on its keel, and saving it from all risks of *crankiness*, than business. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 235.

crankle[1]† (krang'kl), *v.* [Freq. of *crank*[1], *v.* Cf. *crinkle.*] **I.** *intrans.* To bend, wind, or turn, as a stream.

> *Serpeggiare*, . . . to go winding or *crankling* in and out. *Florio.*
>
> Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
> Hath not so many turns nor *cranksing* nooks as she [the river Wye]. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 198.

II. *trans.* To break into bends, turns, or angles; crinkle.

> Old Vaga's stream,
> Forc'd by the sudden shock, her wonted track
> Forsook, and drew her humid train asiope,
> *Crankling* her banks. *J. Philips*, Cider, I.

crankle[1]† (krangk'kl), *n.* [< *crankle*[1], *v.*] A bend or turn; a crinkle; an angular prominence.

crankle[2] (krangk'kl), *a.* [Cf. *crank*[3], *a.*, *crank*[4], *a.*, and *cranky*[2].] Weak; shattered. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

crankness (krangk'nes), *n.* The state of being crank, in any of its senses.

crankous (krang'kus), *a.* [< *crank*[1], crooked, distorted (or *crank*[3]), + *-ous.*] Irritated; irritable; cranky. [Scotch.]

crank-pin (krangk'pin), *n.* A pin connecting the ends of a double crank, or projecting from the end of a single crank. In either case it serves for the attachment of a pitman or connecting-rod. *E. H. Knight.*

crank-plane (krangk'plān), *n.* **1.** A plane the bed or tool-stock of which is moved by a crank and pitman. It is used for metals.—**2.** A special machine for planing engine-cranks.

crank-shaft (krangk'shaft), *n.* A shaft turned by a crank.

crank-sided (krangk'sī'ded), *a.* Same as *crank*[4], 1.

crank-wheel (krangk'hwēl), *n.* In *mach.*, a wheel having near the periphery a wrist or pin for the end of a connecting-rod which imparts motion to the wheel, or receives motion from it; a disk-crank.

cranky[1] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[2], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Having cranks or turns; checkered. [North. Eng.]—**2.** [With ref. to *crank*[1], *n.*, 2, 3, and with allusion also to *crank*[3], *n.*, 2.] Full of *cranks*; full of whims and crotchets; having the characteristics of a crank.

> William then delivered that the law of Patent was a cruel wrong. . . . I said, "William Butcher, are you *cranky?* You are sometimes *cranky.*" William said, "No, John, I tell you the truth." *Dickens*, A Poor Man's Tale of a Patent.
>
> I would like some better sort of welcome in the evening than what a *cranky* old brute of a hut-keeper can give me. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxvii.

cranky[2] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[3] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *cranky*[1], *cranky*[3], *cranky*[4].] Sickly; ailing. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

cranky[3] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[4] + *-y*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, liable to be overset: same as *crank*[4], 1.

> Sitting in the middle of a *cranky* birch-bark canoe, on the Restigouche, with an Indian at the bow and another at the stern. *St. Nicholas*, XIII. 745.

2. In a shaky or loose condition; rickety.

> The machine, being a little *crankier*, rattles more, and the performer is called on for a more visible exertion. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 131.

cranky[4] (krang'ki), *a.* [< *crank*[5] + *-y*[1].] Merry; cheerful: same as *crank*[5].

cranky[5] (krang'ki), *n.*; pl. *crankies* (-kiz). [Origin uncertain.] A pitman. [North. Eng.]

crannied (kran'id), *a.* [< *cranny*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having crevices, chinks, or fissures.

> Flower in the *crannied* wall,
> I pluck you out of the crannies.
> *Tennyson*, Flower in the Crannied Wall.

crannog (kran'ŏg), *n.* [Ir. *crannog* = Gael. *crannaig*, a pulpit, crosstrees of a ship, round top of a mast, etc., < Ir. and Gael. *crann*, a tree, a mast: see *crane*[2].] An ancient lake-dwelling in Ireland. Such dwellings were sometimes built entirely of stone or wood, but more usually of a combination of stones and piles. Some, however, were made of basketwork and sod, and some stood on platforms like the Swiss lake-dwellings. They were invariably roundish or irregularly oval in form, and were built in lakes and morasses. In these crannogs are found articles of various kinds, from the rudest flint implements to highly finished ornaments of gold. Also *crannoge.*

crannuibh, *n.* [Ir., < *crann*, a tree.] In *archæol.*, a form of Celtic javelin to which a long thong was attached, that it might be drawn back after being hurled.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *crannie, cranic,* < ME. *crany*, appar. a dim. of **cran*, < OF. *cran, cren*, mod. F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., OF. also *crene, crenne, f.*, = It. dial. *cran*, m., *crena, f.*, a notch (cf. OHG. *chrinna*, MHG. *krinne*, G. dial. *krinne* = LG. *karn*, a notch, groove, crevice, cranny, appar. not an orig. Teut. word); prob. < L. *crena*, a notch, found in classical L. only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny, but frequent in later glossaries: see *crena, crenate*, and cf. *carnel, crenel, crenelle*, from the same ult. source.] Any small narrow opening, fissure, crevice, or chink, as in a wall, a rock, a tree, etc.

> We neede not seeke some secret *cranie*, we see an open gate. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 28.
>
> In a firm building, the cavities ought to be filled with brick or stone, fitted to the *crannies*. *Dryden.*
>
> He peeped into every *cranny*. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.
>
> Their old hut was like a rabbit-pen: there was a tow-head to every crack and *cranny*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 109.
>
> Wall-weed sweet,
> Kissing the *crannies* that are split with heat.
> *Swinburne*, St. Dorothy.

cranny[1] (kran'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crannied*, ppr. *crannying.* [< *cranny*[1], *n.*] **1.** To become intersected with or penetrated by crannies, clefts, or crevices.

> The ground did *cranny* everywhere,
> And light did pierce the hell. *A. Golding.*

2. To enter by crannies; haunt crannies.

> All tenantless, save by the *crannying* wind.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 47.

cranny[2] (kran'i), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *canny* or *cranky*[4].] Pleasant; brisk; jovial. [Local.]

cranny[3] (kran'i), *n.*; pl. *crannies* (-iz). [Origin uncertain.] A tool for forming the necks of glass bottles. *E. H. Knight.*

cranock (kran'ok), *n.* [Also, as W., *cryneg*, < W. *crynog*, an 8-bushel measure.] A Welsh measure for lime, equal to 10 or 12 Winchester bushels.

cranreuch (kran'růch), *n.* [Also written *cranreugh, crandruch, crainroch*, derived by Jamieson from Gael. **cranntarach*, hoar frost, but the nearest Gael. word for 'hoar frost' appears to be *crith-reodhadh*, < *crith*, tremble, shake, + *reodhadh*, freezing, < *reodh*, freeze.] Hoar frost. [Scotch.]

> And infant frosts begin to bite,
> In hoary *cranreuch* drest. *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

crantara (kran'ta-rȧ), *n.* [Repr. Gael. *crannara, -taraidh*, also called *croietara, -taraidh*, lit. the beam or cross of reproach, < *crann*, a beam, shaft, etc. (see *crane*[2], *crannog*), or *crois*, cross (see *cross*[1]), + *tair*, reproach, disgrace.] The fiery cross which in old times formed the rallying-symbol in the Highlands of Scotland on any sudden emergency: so called because neglect of the symbol implied infamy.

crants† (krants), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *corance*; prob. taken from Scand. or D.: Icel. *krans* = Sw. *krans* = Dan. *krands* = D. *krants, krans*, < G. *kranz*, MHG. OHG. *kranz*, a garland. Various emendations have been proposed by different editors. Cf. *crance.*] A garland carried before the bier of a maiden and hung over her grave.

> But that great command o'ersways the order,
> She should in ground unsanctified have lodg'd
> Till the last trumpet; for charitable prayers,
> Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her;
> Yet here is she allow'd her virgin *crants*,
> Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
> Of bell and burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1 (Quarto, 1604).

crany (krā'ni), *n.* [< ML. NL. *cranium:* see *cranium.*] The skull; the cranium. *Sir T. Browne.* [Rare.]

crany[1] (krā'ni), *v. t.* [Appar. < *crany*, *n.*] To cause to give a dull, hollow sound.

> The laxness of that membrane [the tympanum] will certainly dead and *crany* the sound. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

crap[1] (krap), *n.* [A dial. form of *crop*, in its several senses.] **1.** The highest part or top of anything. [Scotch.]—**2.** The crop or craw of a fowl: used ludicrously for a man's stomach. [Scotch.]

> He has a *crap* for a' corn. *Ramsay's Scotch Proverbs.*

3. A crop of grain. [Scotch and western U. S.]

crap[2] (krap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crapped*, ppr. *crapping.* [< *crap*[1], *n.*] To raise a crop. [Western U. S.]

crap[2] (krap), *n.* [< ME. *crappe*, also in pl. *crappes, crappys, craps*, chaff; in some cases of uncertain meaning, perhaps buckwheat; cf. ML. *crappæ*, pl., also *crapinum*, OF. *crapin*, chaff; perhaps < OD. *krappen*, cut off, pluck off: see *crop, v.* and *n.*] **1.** Darnel. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Buckwheat. [Prov. Eng.]

crapaudine[1] (krap'ȧ-din), *n.* [F. *crapaudine*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse, a grating, valve, socket, sole, step, also (lit.) a toadstone, < *crapaud*, a toad; origin uncertain.] In *farriery*, an ulcer on the coronet of a horse's hoof.

crapaudine[2] (krap'ȧ-din), *a.* [F. *crapaudine*, a socket, sole, step, etc.: see *crapaudine*[1].] In *arch.*, turning on pivots at the top and bottom: said of doors.

crape (krāp), *n.* [The same word as F. *crêpe*, recently borrowed (in 18th century), but spelled (perhaps first in trade use) after E. analogies, = D. *krep, krip* = G. *krepp* = Dan. *krep* = Pg. *crepe*, < F. *crêpe*, formerly *crespe*, crape, a silk tissue curled into minute wrinkles, < OF. *crespe*, curled, frizzled, crisped, < L. *crispus*, crisp: see *crisp*, *a.* and *n.*] **1.** A thin, semi-transparent stuff made of silk, finely crinkled or crisped, either irregularly or in long, nearly parallel ridges. It is made white, black, and also colored. The black has a peculiarly somber appearance, from its rough surface without gloss, and is hence considered especially appropriate for mourning dress. Japanese crape is in general of the character above described, but is often printed in bright colors, and is sometimes used for rich dresses.

> A saint in *crape* is twice a saint in lawn.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, i. 136.
>
> When in the darkness over me,
> The four-handed mob shall scrape,
> Plant thou no dusky cypress-tree,
> Nor wreathe thy cap with doleful *crape*.
> *Tennyson*, To ——, iii.

2†. One dressed in mourning; a hired mourner; a mute.

> We cannot contemplate the magnificence of the Cathedral without reflecting on the abject condition of those tattered *crapes* said to ply here for occasional burials or sermons with the same regularity as the happier drudges who salute us with the cry of "coach!"
> *G. Colman*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 126.

Australian crape, a French goods made of cotton and wool in imitation of crape. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bird's-eye crape**, a thin material made for East Indian markets.—**Canton crape, China crape**, a material manufactured in the same way as common crape, but heavier, much more glossy, and smoother to the touch. The curled threads have a peculiar twisted, knotty appearance, which is said to be produced by twisting two yarns together in the reverse way. It is used especially for shawls, which are often embroidered with the needle.—**Victoria crape**, a cotton crape imitating crape made of silk.

crape (krāp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *craped*, ppr. *craping.* [< F. *crêper*, crisp, curl: see *crape*, *n.*, and cf. *crisp, v.*] **1.** To curl; form into ringlets; crimp, crinkle, or frizzle: as, to *crape* the hair.

> The hour advanced on the Wednesdays and Saturdays is for curling and *craping* the hair, which it now requires twice a week. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, III. 3.

2. To cover or drape with crape.

crape-cloth (krāp'klôth), *n.* A woolen material, heavier and of greater width than crape, but crimped and crisped in imitation of it, used for mourning garments.

crape-fish (krāp'fish), *n.* [< *crape* (obscure) + *fish*.] Codfish salted and pressed to hardness.

crape-hair (krāp'hâr), *n.* Loose hair used by actors for making false beards, etc.

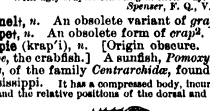
craplet, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapple*.

They did the monstrous Scorpion vew
With ugly *craplets* crawling in their way.
Spenser, F. Q., V. viii. 40.

crapnel, *n.* An obsolete variant of *grapnel*.

crappet, *n.* An obsolete form of *crap*[2].

crappie (krap'i), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. F. *crapet*, the crabfish.] A sunfish, *Pomoxys annularis*, of the family *Centrarchidæ*, found in the Mississippi. It has a compressed body, incurved profile, and the relative positions of the dorsal and anal fins



Crappie (*Pomoxys annularis*).

are oblique — that is, not directly opposite. There are from 6 to 8 spines in the dorsal and 6 in the anal fin. Its color is a silvery olive with brassy sheen, and mottled with greenish. It is common in the Mississippi valley and the Southern States, and is sometimes esteemed as a food-fish. Also called *campbellite*, *newlight*, and *bachelor*.

crappit-head (krap'it-hed), *n.* [< Sc. *crappit*, pp. of *crap*, stuff, fill: see *crop* or crop[1] (see *crap*[1], *crop*[2]), + *head*.] A haddock's head stuffed with the roe, oatmeal, suet, onions, and pepper. [Scotch.]

craps[1] (kraps), *n. pl.* [ME. *crappes*, *craps*, chaff; prop. pl. of *crap*[2], q. v.] 1. Chaff. [Prov. Eng.] — 2. The seed-pods of wild mustard or charlock. [Scotch.] — 3. The refuse of hogs' lard burned before a fire. [Prov. Eng.]

crape[2] (kraps), *n. pl.* A game of chance played with dice. It depends upon the numbers thrown. Thus on the first throw seven and eleven are winning and two, three, and twelve losing numbers. (Local, U. S.)

crapulæ (krap'ū-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. κραπάλη, a drunken sickness, intoxication.] Same as *crapulence*.

The drunkard now supinely snores; . . .
Yet when he wakes, the swine shall find
A *crapula* remains behind.
Cotton, Night, Quatrains.

crapulet (krap'ūl), *n.* [F., < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulence*.

crapulence (krap'ū-lens), *n.* [< *crapulent*: see *-ence*.] Drunkenness; a surfeit, or the sickness following drunkenness.

crapulent (krap'ū-lent), *a.* [< LL. *crapulentus*, drunk, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Same as *crapulous*.

crapulous (krap'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crapuleux*, < LL. *crapulosus*, drunken, < L. *crapula*, drunkenness: see *crapula*.] Drunken; given up to excess in drinking; characterized by intemperance. [Rare.]

I suppose his distresses and his *crapulous* habits will not render him difficult on this head.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 434.

Rather than such cockney sentimentality as this, as an education for the taste and sympathies, we prefer the most *crapulous* group of boors that Teniers ever painted.
George Eliot, Essays, p. 142.

crapy (krā'pi), *a.* [< *crape* + *-y*[1].] Like crape; having the appearance of crape — that is, having the surface crimped, crisped, or waved, either irregularly or in little corrugations nearly parallel.

Her . . . delicate head was encircled by a sort of *crapy* cloud of bright hair.
H. B. Stowe, Chimney Corner, x.

crare† (krār), *n.* [Also written *crayer* and *cray*; Sc. *crayar*, *crear*; < ME. *crayer*, *krayer* = OSw. *kræjare*, a small vessel with one mast, < OF. *crater*, ML. *craiera*, *creyera*, etc.; origin obscure.] A slow unwieldy trading-vessel formerly used.

Cogges and *crayers*, than crosses thaire master,
At the commandment of the kynge, uncoverde at ones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 738.

A certain *crayer* of one Thomas Motte of Cley, called the Peter (wherein Thomas Smith was master).
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 168.

What coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in?
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

crase†, *v.* and *n.* See *craze*.

crash[1] (krash), *v.* [Early mod. E. *crasshe*, < ME. *crasshen*, *craschen*, gnash, grate, as teeth, break, shatter, an imitative variation (with change of *s* to *sh*: cf. *clash*, *dash*, *smash*, etc.) of *crasen*, break: see *crase*.] **I.** *intrans.* To make a loud, clattering, complex sound, as of many solid things falling and breaking together; fall down or in pieces with such a noise.

Sinks the full pride her ample walls enclos'd
In one wild havoc *crash'd*, with burst beyond
Heaven's loudest thunder. *Mallet*, Excursion.

Thunder *crashes* from rock
To rock. *M. Arnold*, Rugby Chapel.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sudden, violent sound, as of breaking or dashing in pieces; dash down or break to pieces violently with a loud noise; dash or shiver with tumult and violence.

He shak's his head and *crasht* his teeth.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, vii. 52.

All within was noise
Of songs, and clapping hands, and boys
That *crash'd* the glass and beat the floor.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxvii.

crash[1] (krash), *n.* [< *crash*[1], *v.*] 1. A loud, harsh, multifarious sound, as of solid or heavy things falling and breaking together: as, the *crash* of a falling tree or a falling house, or any similar sound.

All thro' the *crash* of the near cataract hears
The drumming thunder of the huger fall
At distance. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A falling down or in pieces with a loud noise of breaking parts; hence, figuratively, destruction; breaking up; specifically, the failure of a commercial undertaking; financial ruin. — 3. A basket filled with fragments of pottery or glass, used in a theater to simulate the sound of the breaking of windows, crockery, etc.

crash[2] (krash), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A strong, coarse linen fabric used for toweling, for packing, and for dancing-cloths to cover carpets. — 2. A piece or covering of this material, as a dancing-cloth.

crasis (krā'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρᾶσις, a mingling, < κεράννυμι, (√ *κρα*), mix, > also E. *crater*.] 1. In *med.*, the mixture of the constituents of a fluid, as the blood; hence, temperament; constitution.

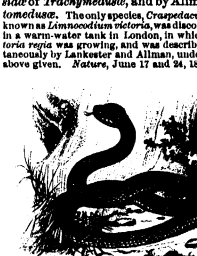
[He] seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole *crasis*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

2. In *gram.*, a figure by which two different vowels are contracted into one long vowel or into a diphthong, as *ἀλήθεα* into *ἀλήθη*, *τείχεα* into *τείχοις*. It is otherwise called *synæresis*. Specifically, in *Gr. gram.*, the blending or contraction of the final vowel-sound (vowel or diphthong) of one word with the initial vowel-sound of the next, so as to form a long vowel or diphthong. The two words are then written as one, and the sign (᾽) called a coronis, similar in appearance to a smooth breathing, or instead of the coronis the rough breathing of the article or relative pronoun if these stand first, is written over the contracted vowel-sound, as τἀγαθά for τὰ ἀγαθά, κἂν for καὶ ἐν, ἁνὴρ for ὁ ἀνήρ.

crask (krask), *a.* [< ME. *crask*, perhaps < OF. *cras*, < L. *crassus*, fat, thick: see *crass*.] Fat; lusty; hearty; in good spirits. [Prov. Eng.]

craspeda, *n.* Plural of *craspedum*.

Craspedacusta (kras'pe-da-kus'tạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κράσπεδον, edge, border, + ἀκουστής, a hearer, < ἀκουστός, verbal adj. of ἀκούειν, hear: see *acoustic*.] A remarkable genus of fresh-water jelly-fishes, the only one known, characterized by the development of otoiiths and velar canals: referred by Lankester to the family *Petasidæ* of *Trachymedusæ*, and by Allman to the *Leptomedusæ*. The only species, *Craspedacusta sowerbii*, also known as *Limnocodium victoria*, was discovered by Sowerby in a warm water tank in London, in which the plant *Victoria regia* was growing, and was described almost simultaneously by Lankester and Allman, under the two names above given. *Nature*, June 17 and 24, 1880.



Fer-de-lance (*Craspedocephalus lanceolatus*).

Craspedocephalus (kras'pe-dō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κράσπεδον, edge, border, + κεφαλή, head.] A genus of very venomous serpents of the warmer parts of America, of the family *Crotalidæ*. *C. lanceolatus* is a large and much dreaded West Indian species, 5 or 6 feet long, known as the *fer-de-lance*. See cut in preceding column.

Craspedota (kras-pe-dō'tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *craspedotus*, < Gr. as if *κρασπεδωτός*, bordered, < *κρασπέδιον*, surround with a border, < *κράσπεδον*, edge, border.] The naked-eyed or gymnophthalmous medusæ, the *Hydromedusæ* proper, as distinguished from the *Acraspeda*: so called from their muscular velum.

The term *Craspedota* refers to those [*Medusæ*] in which a well marked velum is found, the Acraspeda where the same is absent. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

craspedote (kras'pe-dōt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Craspedota*.

The Hydroidea and Siphonophora are *craspedote*, the Discophora are supposed to be destitute of a veil, and are therefore acraspedote. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 94.

II. *n.* One of the *Craspedota*.

craspedottotal (kras'pe-dō-tō'tạl), *a.* [< Gr. as if *κρασπεδωτός*, bordered (see *Craspedota*), + οὖς (*ὠτ-*), ear, + *-al*.] Having velar otoliths, as a medusa.

In both Trachomedusæ and Narcomedusæ the marginal bodies belong to the tentacular system; . . . while in the Leptomedusæ, the only other order of *craspedototal* Medusæ in which marginal vesicles occur, these bodies are genetically derived from the velum.
Gill, Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 340.

craspedum (kras'pe-dum), *n.*; pl. *craspeda* (-dạ). [NL., < Gr. κράσπεδον, edge, border.] One of the long convoluted cords attached to and proceeding from the mesenteries of *Actinozoa*, and bearing thread-cells.

Craspemonadina (kras-pe-mon-a-dī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., for *Craspedomonadina*, < Gr. κράσπεδον, edge, border, + μονάς (μονάδ-), a unit (see *monas*), + *-ina*[2].] In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Codonosiga*, *Codonocladium*, *Codonodesmus*, and *Salpingæca*, and corresponding to some extent with the order later named *Choanoflagellata*.

crass (kras), *a.* [= F. *crasse*, OF. *cras* = Sp. *craso* = Pg. It. *crasso* = Dan. *kras*, < L. *crassus*, thick, dense, fat, solid, perhaps orig. *crattus, with sense of 'thickly woven,' and akin to *cratis*, a hurdle, and *cartilago*, cartilage: see *crate* and *cartilage*, and cf. *crash*. Connection with *gross* is very doubtful.] 1. Thick; coarse; gross; not thin nor fine: now chiefly used of immaterial things.

Does the fact look *crass* and material, threatening to degrade thy theory of spirit?
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 277.

The most airy subjective idealism and the *crassest* materialism are one and the same. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 115.

2. Gross; stupid; obtuse: as, *crass* ignorance.

A cloud of folly darkens the soul, and makes it *crass* and material. *Jer. Taylor*, Sermons (1653), p. 208.

There were many *crass* minds in Middlemarch whose reflective scales could only weigh things in the lump.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 171.

Give me the hidalgo with all his crack-brained eccentricities, rather than the *crass* animalism of Sancho Panza.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 344.

crassament (kras'a-ment), *n.* [Improp. *crassiment*; < L. *crassamentum*, thickness, thick sediment, dregs, < *crassare*, make thick, < *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Thickness.

Now, as the bones are principally here intended, so also all the other solid parts of the body, that are made of the same *crassiment* of seed, may be here included.
J. Smith, Solomon's Portraiture of Old Age, p. 179.

crassamentum (kras-a-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *crassamenta* (-tạ). [L., thickness, thick sediment: see *crassament*.] A clot; a coagulum; specifically, a clot of blood consisting of the fibrinous portion colored red from the blood-corpuscles entangled in it.

crass-headed (kras'hed'ed), *a.* [< *crass* + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Thick-headed; obtuse. [Rare.]

The imminent danger to which *crass-headed* conservatives of our day are exposing the great rule of prescription.
The Nation, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 558.

crassilingual (kras-i-ling'gwal), *a.* [< L. *crassus*, thick, + *lingua*, tongue, + *-al*.] In *herpet.*, having a thick fleshy tongue.

crassiment, *n.* See *crassament*.

crassiped (kras'i-ped), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, having a thick fleshy foot.

II. *n.* One of the *Crassipedia*.

Crassipedia (kras-i-pē'di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1807), < L. *crassus*, thick, heavy, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] In *conch.*, a section of dimyarian bivalves having a thick fleshy foot. It was

framed for the *Tubicolæ*, *Pholadaria*, *Solenacea*, and *Myiaria*.

Crassitherium (kras-i-thē′ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *crassus*, thick, + Gr. *θήρ*, a wild beast, ⟨ *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians, founded by Van Beneden upon a part of a skull discovered in Belgium.

crassitude (kras′i-tūd), *n.* [⟨ L. *crassitudo*, ⟨ *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] Coarseness; thickness; denseness. [Rare.]

The greater *crassitude* and gravity of sea-water.
Woodward, Ess. towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

crassly (kras′li), *adv.* In a crass manner; coarsely; grossly; stupidly; ignorantly.

Even the workingman instinctively re-acts against the narrowing tendencies of machine-work and special skilled employment, and speculates wildly and *crassly* about political, social, or religious problems.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 302.

crassness (kras′nes), *n.* The quality of being crass; coarseness; thickness; denseness; heaviness; grossness; stupidity.

The ethereal body contracts *crassness*, . . . as the immaterial faculties abate in their exercise.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, p. 118.

Crassula (kras′ū-lạ), *n.* [NL. (so called in reference to their thick, succulent leaves), dim. of L. *crassus*, thick: see *crass*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Crassulaceæ*, consisting of succulent herbs and shrubs, chiefly natives of South Africa. Various species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers and for bedding purposes.

Crassulaceæ (kras-ū-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crassula* + *-aceæ*.] The houseleek family, a natural order of polypetalous exogens. It consists of succulent plants with herbaceous or shrubby stems and annual or perennial roots, growing in hot, dry, exposed places in the more temperate parts of the world, but chiefly in South Africa. Many species of *Crassula*, *Rochea*, *Sempervivum*, *Sedum*, and *Cotyledon* are cultivated for their showy flowers and especially for bedding effects. The American species belong mostly to the genera *Sedum* and *Cotyledon*, and are especially abundant on the western side of the continent.

crassulaceous (kras-ū-lā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Crassulaceæ*.

crastination (kras-ti-nā′shọn), *n.* [⟨ ML. *crastinatio(n-)*, in sense of 'holiday,' but lit. a putting off till to-morrow, ⟨ L. *crastinus*, of to-morrow, ⟨ *cras*, to-morrow. Cf. *procrastination*.] Procrastination; delay.

-crat. See *-cracy*.

Cratægus (kra-tē′gus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κράταιγος*, a kind of flowering thorn.] A rosaceous genus of trees and shrubs, of about 30 species, natives of northern temperate regions, and about equally divided between North America and the old world. All are armed with short woody spines, and are hence commonly known as *thorns*. The fruit, called a *haw*, containing several hard, bony cells, is often edible. The wood is heavy, hard, and close-grained. The hawthorn, *C. Oxyacantha* of Europe, is often cultivated for ornament, in several varieties, and is largely used for hedges, etc. Other species are sometimes cultivated. See *thorn*.

Cratæva (kra-tē′vạ), *n.* [NL., after Gr. *Κρατεύας*, L. *Cratæus*, name of a Greek herbalist.] A genus of East and West Indian plants, natural order *Capparidaceæ*. The fruit of *C. gynandra* has a peculiar alliaceous odor, whence it has received the name of garlic-pear.

cratch[1] (krach), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *cratchen*, *cracchen*, scratch, prob. for **cratsen*, = Sw. *kratsa* = Dan. *kradse*, scratch, scrape, claw, = Icel. *krassa*, scrawl, = MD. *kratsen*, *kretsen*, D. *krassen* = MLG. LG. *krassen*, *brassen*, scratch, scrape, all prob. (the E. and Scand. through LG.) ⟨ OHG. *chrazzôn*, *chrazôn*, *crazôn*, MHG. *kratzen*, *kretzen*, G. *kratzen* (⟩ It. *grattare* = Sp. Pg. *grattar* = F. *gratter*, ⟩ E. *grate*: see *grate*[1]), scratch, scrape, = Sw. *kratta* = Dan. *kratte*, scratch, scrape (perhaps also from G., after the Rom. forms); cf. Icel. *krota*, engrave, ornament. The OHG. *chrazzôn* is perhaps orig. Teut., but is derived by some from LL. *charazare*, ML. *caraxare*, ⟨ Gr. *χαράσσειν*, scratch, engrave: see *character*. In mod. E. *cratch*[1] is represented by *scratch*, q. v.] To scratch.

With that other paw hym was *cracching*
All hys Armure he to-breke and tere,
So both on an hepe fill, both knyght and bere.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5892.

cratch[2] (krach), *n.* [⟨ ME. *cratche*, *cracche*, *crecche*, ⟨ OF. *creche*, a crib, manger, F. *crèche*, a crib, manger, rack, = Pr. *crepcha*, *crepia* = It. *greppia*, ⟨ OHG. *crippa*, *chripha*, for **chrippja*, MHG. G. *krippe*, a crib, = E. *crib*, of which *cratch*[2] is thus ult. a doublet.] **1.** A grated crib or manger.

He encradled was
In simple *cratch*, wrapt in a wad of hay.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, l. 226.

I was laid in the *cratch*, I was wrapped in swathling-cloaths.
Hakewill, Apology.

2. A rack or open framework.

In Bengo and Coanza they are forced to set vp, for a time, houses vpon *cratches*, their other houses being taken vp for the Riuers lodgings.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 696.

cratch-cradle (krach′krā′dl), *n.* [⟨ *cratch*[2] + *cradle*; but prob. an accom. of *cat's-cradle*, q. v.] Same as *cat's-cradle*.

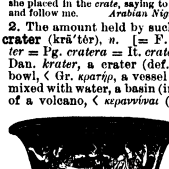
cratches (krach′ez), *n. pl.* [Pl. of **cratch*[1], *n.*, ⟨ *cratch*[1], *v.*, after G. *krätze*, the itch, cratches, ⟨ *kratzen*, scratch: see *cratch*[1].] A swelling on the pastern, under the fetlock, and sometimes under the hoof, of a horse.

crate (krāt), *n.* [⟨ L. *cratis*, wickerwork, a hurdle; akin to *cradle* and *hurdle*, q. v. Doublet *grate*[2].] **1.** A kind of basket or hamper of wickerwork, used for the transportation of china, glass, crockery, and similar wares; hence, any openwork casing, as a box made of slats used for packing or transporting commodities, as peaches.

A quantity of olives, and two extensive vessels of wine, which she placed in the *crate*, saying to the porter, Take it up, and follow me.
Arabian Nights (tr. by Lane), I. 121.

2. The amount held by such a casing.

crater (krā′tėr), *n.* [= F. *cratère* = Sp. *crater* = Pg. *cratera* = It. *cratere*, *cratera* = D. G. Dan. *krater*, a crater (def. 2), ⟨ L. *crater*, a bowl, ⟨ Gr. *κρατήρ*, a vessel in which wine was mixed with water, a basin (in a rock), the crater of a volcano, ⟨ *κεράννυμι* (√ **κερα*), mix.] **1.** pl. *crateres* (krā-tē′rēz). In *classical antiq.*, a large vessel or vase in which water was mixed with wine according to accepted formulas, and from which it was dipped out and served to the guests in the smaller pouring-vessels (*oinochoe*). The typical form of the crater is open and bell-like, with a foot, and a small handle placed very low on either side. Many beautiful Greek examples are preserved, especially in the red-figured pottery. Also written *krater*. Compare *oxybaphon*.



Crater of Euphronios, Louvre Museum.—Greek red-figured pottery.

Very interesting is the group of vases, a *crater*, two amphoræ, and numerous bowls.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 301.

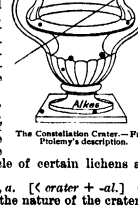
A fine early Corinthian *crater*, found at Cære and now in the Louvre, with black figures representing Heracles feasting with Eurytius.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 610.

2. In *geol.*, the cup-shaped depression or cavity of a volcano, forming the orifice through which the erupted material finds its way to the surface, or has done so in former times if the volcano is at present extinct or dormant. Such a depression is usually surrounded by a pile of ashes and volcanic débris, which forms the cone. Some craters have a very regular form; others are broken down more or less on one side.

3. *Milit.*, a cavity formed by the explosion of a military mine.—**4†.** Any hollow made in the earth by subterranean forces. [Rare.]

Then the *Craters* or breaches made in the earth by horrible earthquakes, caused by the violent eruptions of Fire, shall be very wide enough to swallow up not only Cities but whole Countries.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

5. [*cap.*] An ancient southern constellation south of Leo and Virgo. It is supposed to represent a vase with two handles and a base.—**6.** In *elect.*, a hollow cavity formed in the positive carbon of an arc-lamp when continuous currents are used.



The Constellation Crater.—From Ptolemy's description.

cratera (kra-tē′rạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *crater*, a bowl: see *crater*.] In *bot.*, the cup-shaped receptacle of certain lichens and fungi.

cratéral (krā′tėr-ạl), *a.* [⟨ *crater* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the crater of a volcano.

After a volcano has long been silent and the large crater has been more or less filled, . . . renewal of activity through the old channel may give rise to the formation of a new cone seated within the old *crateral* hollow.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 194.

crateres, *n.* Plural of *crater*, 1.

crateriform (kra-ter′i-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cratériforme*, ⟨ L. *crater*, a crater, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a crater; conically hollowed; formed like a wine-glass without the base, or nearly like an inverted truncate cone with an excavated base. As specifically used in entomology, it differs from *calathiform* in implying less dilated sides, and from *infundibuliform* in implying a less deep and regular hollow. In botany it signifies basin- or saucer-shaped.

This hill [in St. Jago] is conical, 450 feet in height, and retains some traces of having had a *crateriform* structure.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, I. 11.

craterlet (krā′tėr-let), *n.* [⟨ *crater* + *-let*.] A small crater.

Later a little pit or *craterlet* made its appearance [on the moon], less than a mile in diameter, according to the first observations; still later, towards the end of 1867, it had grown larger and was about two miles in diameter.
New Princeton Rev., I. 57.

Ten Mile Hill, half-way between Charleston and Summerville, developed *craterlets* and "crateriform" orifices.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXII. 389.

Crateropodidæ (krā′tę-rō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Crateropus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of oscine passerine birds of the old world, of which the genus *Crateropus* is the leading one. They include the most typical babblers, notable for their large, clumsy feet and claws, and strong, rounded wings; but in many respects they resemble thrushes, and neither the composition nor the position of the family is settled. These birds, as a rule, are gregarious, and not good songsters.

Crateropus plebeius.

Crateropus (kra-ter′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κρατερός*, strong, stout, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of chiefly African oscine passerine birds, known as *babblers*, and commonly referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*, as type of a subfamily *Crateropodinæ*, or giving name to a family *Crateropodidæ*. As at present used, the genus includes 15 species, ranging through Africa beyond the Sahara and in India. The example figured is a dark race of *C. plebeius* from the Zambezi.

craterous (krā′tėr-us), *a.* [⟨ *crater* + *-ous*.] Belonging to or like a crater. *R. Browning*. [Rare.]

-cratic, -cratical. See *-cracy*.

Cratinean (kra-tin′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *Κρατῖνος*, ⟨ *Κρατίνος*, L. *Cratinus*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek comic poet Cratinus, who lived about 520–423 B. C.: as, *Cratinean* verse or meter.

II. *n.* A logaœdic meter frequent in Greek comedy, composed of a first Glyconic and a trochaic tetrapody catalectic, the first foot of the latter being treated like a basis—that is, having both syllables common: thus,

⏑ ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – | ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑.

See *Eupolidean*, *n.*

craumplish, *v. t.* Same as *crumplish*.

craunch (krônch), *v. t.* [Also written *cranch*, and in other forms, due to imitative variation, *crunch*, *scranch*, *scrunch*, q. v.] To crush with the teeth; crunch. See *crunch*.

She can *cranch*
A sack of small-coal, eat you lime and hair.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, I. 1.

She would *craunch* the wings of a lark, bones and all, between her teeth.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Brobdingnag, iii.

cravantt, *a.* An obsolete form of *craven*.

cravat (krạ-vat′), *n.* [Also formerly *crabbat*; = G. *cravate*, ⟨ F. *cravate* (= It. *cravatta*, *croatta*), a cravat, so called because adopted (according to Menage, in 1636) from the *Cravates* or Croats in the French military service, ⟨ *Cravate*, a Croat: see *Croat*.] A neckcloth; a piece of muslin, silk, or other material worn about the neck, generally outside a linen collar, by men, and less frequently by women. When first introduced, it was commonly of lace, or of linen edged with lace. At the beginning of the seventeenth century it was worn very long, and it is often seen in pictures passed through the buttonhole of the coat or waistcoat.

(See *steinkirk*.) The modern cravat is rather a necktie, passed once round the neck, and tied in front in a bow, or, as about 1840 and earlier (when the cravat consisted of a triangular silk kerchief, usually black), twice round the neck, in imitation of the stock. Formerly, when starched linen cravats were worn, perfection in the art of tying them was one of the great accomplishments of a dandy. The cravat differs properly from the *scarf*, which, whether tied, or passed through a ring, or held by a pin, hangs down over the shirt-front. In England *neckcloth* is the usual word in this sense.

> The handkerchief about his neck,
> Canonical *crabat* of Smeek.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii.

"Perhaps, Louisa," said Mr. Dombey, slightly turning his head in his *cravat*, as if it were a socket, "you would have preferred a fire?" *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, v.

cravat (kra-vat'), *v. i.* or *t.*; pret. and pp. *cravatted*, ppr. *cravatting*. [< *cravat*, *n.*] To put on or wear a cravat; invest with a cravat.

> I redoubled my attention to dress; I coated and *cravatted*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, xxvii.

> To come out washed, *cravatted*, brushed, combed, ready for the breakfast-table. *W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 90.

cravat-goose (kra-vat'gös), *n.* A name of the common wild goose of America, *Bernicla canadensis*, from the white mark on the throat.

cravat-string† (kra-vat'string), *n.* A cravat.

> And the well-ty'd *cravat-string* wins the dame.
> *Tom Brown*, Works, IV. 223.

crave (krāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *craved*, ppr. *craving*. [< ME. *craven*, < AS. *crafian* = Icel. *krefja* = Sw. *kräfva* = Dan. *krœve*, crave, ask, demand; cf. Icel. *krafta*, a demand.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To ask with earnestness or importunity; beseech; implore; ask with submission or humility, as a dependant; beg or entreat for.

> Joseph . . . went in boldly unto Pilate, and *craved* the body of Jesus. Mark xv. 43.

> I *crave* leave to deal plainly with your Lordship.
> *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 25.

> That day Sir Lancelot at the palace *craved*
> Audience of Guinevere.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. To long for or eagerly desire, as a means of gratification; require or demand, in order to satisfy appetite or passion.

> For e'en in sleep, the body, wrapt in ease,
> Supinely lies, as in the peaceful grave;
> And, wanting nothing, nothing can it *crave*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Lucretius, iii. 110.

3. To demand a debt; demand as, I *craved* him wherever I met him. [Scotch.] = **Syn.** *Ask*, *Request*, *Beg*, etc. (see *ask*), to yearn for, desire; to pray for.

II. *intrans.* To ask earnestly; beg; sue; plead: with *for*.

> On the lower ground was the agora, where the Epidamnian exiles *craved for* help, and pointed to the tombs of their forefathers. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 350.

craven (krā'vn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cravent*, *cravant*; < ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde* (for orig. **cravante*, in three syllables, the accented final *-e* being later lost, as in *costive*, q. v.), conquered, overcome, cowardly, < OF. *cravanté*, *craventé*, pp. of *cravanter*, *craventer*, *crevanter*, *gravanter*, *carventer*, break, break down, overthrow, overcome, conquer, mod. F. dial. (Norm.) *cravanter*, *gravater*, *accravater*, crush with a load, *craventer* (Rouchi), overwhelm, *cravanter* (Picard), tire out (*craventé*, tired out), = Sp. Pg. *quebrantar*, break, pound, move to pity, weaken, < Mll. as if **crepantare*, freq. (< *crepan(t-)s*, ppr.) of L. *crepare* (> F. *crever* = Pr. *crebar* = Sp. Pg. *quebrar* = It. *crepare*), break: see *crepitate*, *decrepit*, and cf. *crevice*, *crevasse*, from the same ult. source. The etym. has been much debated, being usually associated by etymologists, and to some extent in popular apprehension, with (1) *crave*, the form *craven*, ME. *cravant*, *cravaunde*, being assumed to be the ppr. of this verb (in ME. prop. *cravant*, *cravend*); or with (2) *cravent*, *recreant*, ME. *creant*, *creaunt*, *recreant*, *recreaunt*, used like *craven* in acknowledging defeat, prop. ppr., yielding, submitting, lit. believing, or accepting a new faith, uit. < L. *credent(t-)s*, believing: see *creant*, *recreant*. The confusion with these words seems to have existed from the ME. period, and has somewhat affected the meaning of *craven*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Overcome; conquered; defeated. See *to cry craven*, below.

> Al ha cneowen ham *cravant* and ouercumen [they all knew them to be conquered and overcome].
> *Legend of St. Katharine*, p. 132.

2. Cowardly; pusillanimous; mean-spirited.

> Haa! *cravaunde* knyghte, a coward the semez.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 133.

> The poor *craven* bridegroom said never a word.
> *Scott*, Young Lochinvar.

> Wherever the forces of the . . . [English and French] nations met, they met with disdainful confidence on one side, and with a *craven* fear on the other.
> *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

To cry craven† [orig. to cry "craven!" i. e. 'I (am) conquered!'], to yield in submission; be defeated; fail.

> When all human means *cry craven*, then that wound made by the hand of God is cured by the hand of His Vicegerent. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. vi. 33.

II. *n.* A mean or base coward; a pusillanimous fellow; a dastard.

> *K. Hen.* Is it fit this soldier keep his oath?
> *Fla.* He is a *craven* and a villain else.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

> Her anger, leaving Pellean, burn'd
> Full on her knights in many an evil name
> Of *craven*, weakling, and thrice-beaten hound.
> *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

= **Syn.** *Poltroon*, *Dastard*, etc. See *coward*.

craven (krā'vn), *v. t.* [< *craven*, *a.*] To make craven, recreant, weak, or cowardly.

> Against self-slaughter
> There is a prohibition so divine
> That *cravens* my weak hand.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

> Sense-conquering faith is now grown blind and cold
> And basely *craven'd*, that in times of old
> Did conquer How'n itself. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

craver (krā'vėr), *n.* One who craves or begs; a supplicant. [Rare.]

> I'll turn *craver* too, and so I shall 'scape whipping.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 1.

craving (krā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crave*, *v.*] Vehement or urgent desire or longing; appetite; yearning.

> While his [Voltaire's] literary fame filled all Europe, he was troubled with a childish *craving* for political distinction. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> Internal tranquillity came, no doubt, in great measure, from the exhaustion of the country, from that *craving* for peace and order which follows on long periods of anarchy.
> *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 417.

cravingly (krā'ving-li), *adv.* In an earnest or craving manner.

cravingness (krā'ving-nes), *n.* The state of craving.

craw1 (krâ), *n.* [< ME. *crawe* (not in AS., where *crop* was used: see *crop*), prob. < Sw. *kräfva*, dial. *krø*, = Dan. *krø*, the crow, akin to Sw. *krage* = Dan. *kouve*, collar, = D. *kraag*, the neck, collar: see *cragA*.] 1. The crop or first stomach of a bird, technically called the *ingluvies*.

> We have seen some [buzzards] whose breast and belly were brown, and only marked across the *craw* with a large white crescent. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoology.

2. Figuratively, the stomach of any animal. [Rare.]

> As tigers combat with an empty *craw*.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 49.

3. The ingluvies or enlarged extremity of the esophagus in certain insects. See cut under *Blattidæ*.

craw2 (krâ), *v.* and *n.* Scotch form of *crow*1.

craw3 (krâ), *n.* Scotch form of *crow*2.

craw-bone† (krâ'bōn), *n.* The collar-bone.

crawfish, **crayfish** (krâ'-, krā'fish), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *craifish*, *crafish*, *crefish*, accom. forms (simulating *fish*1) of *crevis*, *crevice*, *crevyssh*, < ME. *crevise*, *creveys*, *crevis*, *creves*, < OF. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *escrevisse*, F. *écrevisse*, a crawfish, < OHG. *chrebiz*, MHG. *krebez*, G. *krebs*, a crab: see *crab*1.] 1. The common name of the small fluviatile long-tailed decapod crustaceans of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*; especially, in Great Britain, the *Astacus fluviatilis*; and by extension, some or any similar fresh-water crustacean. See cuts under *Astacidæ* and *Astacus*. —2. The name in the west of England and among the London fishmongers of the small spiny lobster, *Palinurus vulgaris*. Also called *sea-crawfish*.

crawfish (krâ'fish), *v. i.* To move backward or sidewise like a crawfish; hence, to recede from an opinion or a position; back out or back down. [Colloq., U. S.]

crawl1 (krâl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *crall*; not found in ME.; < Icel. *krafla*, paw, scrabble, crawl, = Sw. *krafla*, grope, = Dan. *kravle*, crawl, creep; cf. D. *krabbelen*, scratch, scrawl, = MLG. (*i. krabbeln*, crawl (see *crab*3, *v.*); cf. Sw. *kräla*, crawl, dial. *kråla*, crawl, *kralla*, creep, also Sw. dial. *krylla*, swarm out, as insects, *krilla*, crawl, D. *krielen*, swarm, crowd.] 1. To move slowly by thrusting or drawing the body along the ground, as a worm; creep.

> Doctor, I will see the combat, that's the truth on't;
> If I had never a leg, I would *crawl* to see it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 4.

> From shaded chinks of lichen-crusted walls,
> In languid curves, the gliding serpent *crawls*.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Spring.

2. To move or walk feebly, slowly, laboriously, or timorously.

> He was hardly able to *crawl* about the room.
> *Arbuthnot*.

> Sometimes along the wheel-deep sand
> A one-horse wagon slowly *crawled*.
> *Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

A black-gowned pensioner or two *crawling* over the quiet square. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, vii.

3. To advance slowly and secretly or cunningly; hence, to insinuate one's self; gain favor by obsequious conduct.

> One
> Hath *crawl'd* into the favour of the king.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

4. To have a sensation like that produced by a worm crawling upon the body: as, the flesh *crawls*. — To **crawl into one's hole**. See *hole*. = **Syn.** *Crawl*, *Creep*. So far as these words are differentiated, *crawl* is used of a more prostrate or slower movement than *creep*, as that of a worm or snake, or a child prone on the ground, in contrast with that of a short-legged reptile, a crouching animal, or a child on its hands and knees. A person is said either to *crawl* or to *creep* in his walk, as from inertness, age, or debility, according to the greater or less degree of slowness or feebleness. Running or climbing plants *creep*, but do not *crawl*. The distinction between the words is more strongly marked in their figurative application to human actions, *crawl* expressing cringing meanness or servility, and *creep* stealthy slyness or malignity. *Creep* alone is used in all senses in the Bible, Shakspere, etc.

> The wrinkled sea beneath him *crawls*.
> *Tennyson*, The Eagle.

> 'Tis sweet to listen as the night-winds *creep*
> From leaf to leaf. *Byron*, Don Juan, i. 122.

> I did not properly *creep*, knowing that it would not do to raise my back; I rather swam upon the ground.
> *J. W. De Forest*, Harper's Mag., XXXV. 342.

crawl1 (krâl), *n.* [< *crawl*1, *v.*] The act of crawling; a slow, crawling motion: as, his walk is almost a *crawl*.

crawl2 (krâl), *n.* [< D. *kraal*, an inclosure, a cattle-pen: see *kraal*, which is also in E. use in South Africa; prob. ult. identical with *corral*, q. v.] A pen or inclosure of stakes and hurdles or the sea-coast, for containing fish or turtles.

> On their return all hands enter the *crawl* and beat out the now-rotted fleshy part of the sponge.
> *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 179.

crawl-a-bottom (krâl'a-bot'um), *n.* The hogsucker. [Local, U. S.]

crawler (krâ'lėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

> Unarm'd of wings and scaly care,
> Unhappy *crawler* on the land.
> *Cowley*, Lucelace, Lucasta.

2. A dobson or hellgrammite; the larva of a neuropterous insect of the family *Sialidæ*, as of *Corydalus cornutus*. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 156. Also called *clipper*.

crawley-root (krâ'li-röt), *n.* [Prob. a corruption of *coralroot*.] The coralroot, *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*.

crawlingly (krâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a crawling manner.

crawly (krâ'li), *a.* [< *crawl*1 + *-y*1.] Having a sensation as of the contact of crawling things. [Colloq.]

> It made you feel *crawly*. *The Century*, XXIX. 268.

Crax (kraks), *n.* [NL., formed after *Crex*, q. v., < Gr. *κράξειν*, later *κράξειν*, croak as a raven: see *crake*1, *croak*.] The typical genus of birds of the family *Cracidæ*. It was formerly conterminous with the *Cracinæ*, and contained all the curassows and hoccos; but it is now restricted to the former. The head is crested and the base of the bill sheathed. The type is *C. alector*. See cut under *curassow*.

cray1†, *n.* Another form of *crare*.

cray2 (krā), *n.* An elevation or structure extended into a stream to break the force of the water, or to prevent it from encroaching on the shore; a breakwater.

cray3 (krā), *n.* [< late ME. *cray*, < OF. *craye*, in *mal de craye*, a disease of hawks, lit. chalk-disease: *craye*, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *crayon*.] A disease of hawks, proceeding from cold and a bad diet.

> With mydsdynge she [the hawk] shall haue the Fronse, the Rye, the *Cray*, and many other sykneesses that bring theym to the Sowse.
> *Juliana Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 2.

crayer†, *n.* See *crare*.

crayfish, *n.* See *crawfish*.

crayon (krā'on), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crayon*, < *craie*, chalk, < L. *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A pencil-shaped piece of colored clay, chalk, or charcoal, used for drawing upon paper. Crayons are made from certain mineral substances in their natural state, such as red or black chalk, but they are more commonly manufactured from a fine paste of chalk or pipeclay colored with various pigments, and consolidated by means of gum, wax, soap, etc. Crayons vary in hardness.

The soft crayons and the half-hard are used through the medium of a stump, while the hard are used as a lead-pencil. See *pastel*.

Let no day pass over you without . . . giving some strokes of the pencil or the *crayon*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. A pencil made of a composition of soap, resin, wax, and lampblack, used for drawing upon lithographic stones.—**3.** One of the carbon-points in an electric lamp.

II. *a.* Drawn with crayons: as, a *crayon* sketch.

crayon (krā′ɔn), *v. t.* [= F. *crayonner;* from the noun.] **1.** To sketch or draw with a crayon. Hence—**2.** To sketch in general; plan; commit to paper one's first thoughts.

He soon afterwards composed that discourse conformably to the plan which he had *crayoned* out.
Malone, Sir J. Reynolds, note.

crayon-drawing (krā′ɔn-drâ′ing), *n.* The act or art of drawing with crayons.

crayonist (krā′ɔn-ist), *n.* [< *crayon* + *-ist.*] One who draws or sketches with crayons.

The charming *crayonists* of the eighteenth century.
Lowell's Among my Books, 1st ser., CXXI. 73.

Robert Nanteuil (1623–1678), a *crayonist*, and one of the most eminent of French line engravers.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 173.

craze (krāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crazed*, ppr. *crazing.* [Early mod. E. also *crase*, < ME. *crasen*, break, break to pieces, < Sw. *krasa* = Dan. *krase*, crackle, orig. break (cf. Sw. *slå i kras* = Dan. *slaa i kras*, break to pieces); prob. imitative. F. *écraser*, break, shatter, is also of Scand. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* †**1.** To break; burst; break in pieces.

To cablys *crasen* and begynne to flolde.
Anc. Metrical Tales (ed. Hartshorne), p. 128.

2. To crack or split; open in slight cracks or chinks; crackle; specifically, in *pottery*, to separate or peel off from the body: said of the glaze. See *crazing*, 2.—**3.** To become crazy or insane; become shattered in intellect; break down.

For my tortured brain begins to *craze*,
Be thou my nurse. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

Leave help to God, as I am forced to do!
There is no other course, or we should *craze*,
Seeing such evil with no human cure.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 41.

II. *trans.* †**1.** To break; break in pieces; crush: as, to *craze* tin.

The wyndowes wel yglased
Ful clere, and nat an hole perased.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 324.

The fine Christall is sooner *crazed* then the hard Marble.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 39.

God looking forth will trouble all his host,
And *craze* their chariot-wheels.
Milton, P. L., xii. 210.

2. To make small cracks in; produce a flaw or flaws in, literally or figuratively.

The glasse once *crazed*, will with the least clappe be cracked.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 58.

The title's *craz'd*, the tenure is not good,
That claims by th' evidence of flesh and blood.
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

The vawit of the same tower is so *crayzed* as, for doubt of fallinge thereof, ther is a prop of wod set upe to the same. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 491.

3. To disorder; confuse; weaken; impair the natural force or energy of. [Obsolete except with reference to mental condition.]

Glue it out that you be *crazed* and not well disposed, by means of your travell at Sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 172.

There is no ill
Can *craze* my health that not assails yours first.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 3.

Till length of years
And sedentary numness *craze* my limbs.
Milton, S. A., l. 571.

4. To derange the intellect of; dement; render insane; make crazy.

Grief hath *crazed* my wits. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

Every sinner does wilder and more extravagant things than any man can do that is *crazed* and out of his wits.
Tillotson.

craze (krāz), *n.* [< *craze*, *v.*] **1.** A crack in the glaze of pottery; a flaw or defect in general.—**2.** Insanity; craziness; any degree of mental derangement.—**3.** An inordinate desire or longing; a passion.

It was quite a *craze* with him [Burns] to have his Jean dressed genteelly.
J. Wilson, Genius and Char. of Burns, p. 200.

4. An unreasoning or capricious liking or affectation of liking, more or less sudden and temporary, and usually shared by a number of persons, especially in society, for something particular, uncommon, peculiar, or curious; a passing whim: as, a *craze* for old furniture, or for rare coins or heraldry.

A quiet *craze* touching everything that pertains to Napoleon the Great and the Napoleonic legend.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 284.

crazed (krāzd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *craze*, *v.*] **1.** Broken down; impaired; decrepit. [Obsolete or poetical.]

O! they had all been saved, but *crazed* old
Annull'd my vigorous cravings. *Keats.*

2. Cracked in the glaze: said of pottery.—**3.** Insane; demented.

Forms like some bedlam statuary's dream,
The *crazed* creations of misguided whim.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

crazedness (krā′zed-nes), *n.* A broken or impaired state; decrepitude; now, specifically, an impaired state of the intellect.

He returned in perfect health, feeling no *crazedness* nor infirmity of body. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 66.

People in the *crazedness* of their minds, possessed with dislike and discontentment at things present, . . . imagine that any thing . . . would help them; but that most, which they least have tried. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref.

craze-mill†, **crazing-mill**† (krāz′-, krā′zing-mil), *n.* A mill for crushing tin ore; a crushing-mill. [Cornwall.]

The tin ore passeth to the *crazing-mill*, which, between two grinding-stones, bruiseth it to a fine sand.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall.

crazily (krā′zi-li), *adv.* In a broken or crazy manner.

craziness (krā′zi-nes), *n.* †**1.** The state of being broken or impaired; weakness.

What can you look for
From an old, foolish, peevish, doting man
But *craziness* of age? *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 3.

There is no *craziness* we feel, that is not a record of God's having been offended by our nature.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. 2.

2. The state of being mentally impaired; weakness or disorder of the intellect; insanity.

It is a curious fact that most of the great reformers in history have been accounted by the men of their time *crazy*, and perhaps even more curious that their very *craziness* seems to have given them their great force.
Stillé, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 344.

=**Syn.** *Madness, Delirium*, etc. See *insanity*.

crazing (krā′zing), *n.* [< ME. *crasynge;* verbal n. of *craze*, *v.*] **1.** A cracking; a chink or rift.

The *crasyng* of the wallis was stoppid.
Wyclif, 2 Chron. xxiv. 13 (Purv.).

He schal entre into chynnis [chines] ethir [or] *crasynges* of stoonys. *Wyclif*, Isa. ii. 21 (Purv.).

2. In *pottery*, a separating of the glaze from the body, forming blisters which are easily broken.

This homogeneity [of a hard china body, in porcelain manufacture] prevents any *crazing*, but the process is one of much hazard. *Eng. Encyc.*

crazing-mill†, *n.* See *craze-mill*.

crazy (krā′zi), *a.* [Early mod. E. *crasiy, crasie; crase* + *-y*[1]; substituted for earlier *crazed.*] **1.** Broken; impaired; dilapidated; weak; feeble: applied to any structure, but especially to a building or to a boat or a coach: as, a *crazy* old house or vessel.

There arrived with this ship diuers Gentlemen of good fashion, with their wiues and families; but many of them *crasie* by the tediousnesse of the voyage.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 156.

We are mortal, made of clay,
Now healthful, now *crasie*, now sick, now well,
Now line, now dead. *Heywood*, If you Know not Me, ii.

They with difficulty got a *crazy* boat to carry them to the island. *Jeffrey.*

2. Broken, weakened, or disordered in intellect; deranged; insane; demented.

Over moist and *crazy* brains.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 1323.

3. Caused by or arising from mental derangement; marked by or manifesting insanity: as, a *crazy* speech; *crazy* actions.

Whatever *crazy* sorrow saith,
No life that breathes with human breath
Has ever truly long'd for death.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

crazy-bone (krā′zi-bōn), *n.* Same as *funny-bone*.

crazy-quilt (krā′zi-kwilt), *n.* A quilt or cover for a bed, sofa, etc., made of crazy-work.

crazy-weed (krā′zi-wēd), *n.* A name given to various plants growing in the western United States, the eating of which by horses and cattle produces emaciation, nervous derangements, and death: often called *loco-weed* (which see). Among them are species of *Astragalus*, *Oxytropis*, and perhaps some plants of other genera.

crazy-work (krā′zi-wėrk), *n.* A kind of patchwork in which irregular pieces of colored silk and other material are applied upon a foundation, in fantastic patterns, or without any regular pattern, and their edges are stitched and embroidered in various ways.

creable† (krē′a-bl), *a.* [= F. *créable* = Sp. *criable*, < L. *creabilis*, < *creare*, create: see *create*.] That may be created. *Watts.*

creach, creagh (krāch), *n.* [< Gael. *creach*, plunder, pillage.] A Highland foray; a plundering excursion; a raid.

Creadion (krē-ad′i-on), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816); also *Creadium* and erroneously *Creadio*; < Gr. κρεάδιον, a morsel of meat, dim. of κρέας, flesh.] 1. A genus of sturnoid passerine birds peculiar to New Zealand, having as its type *C. carunculatus*.—2†. A genus of meliphagine birds, named by Lesson, 1837: a synonym of *Anthochæra*.

creagh, *n.* See *creach*.

creaght†, *n.* [Appar. < Ir. and Gael. *graigh, graidh*, a herd, flock, = L. *grex* (*greg-*), flock: see *gregarious*.] A herd of cattle. *Halliwell.*

creaght†, *v. i.* [< *creaght, n.*] To graze on lands. *Davies.*

creak[1] (krēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creck*, also, as still dial., *crick*[1]; < ME. *creken*, make a harsh, grating sound (cf. D. *kricken*, chirp, *kriek*, a cricket); an imitative var. of *crack*: see *crack*, *clark*[1], and *crick*[1], *cricket*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances: as, the gate *creaks* on its hinges; *creaking* shoes.

Leath. You cannot bear him down with your base noise, sir.
Bum. Nor he me, with his treble *creeking*, though he *creek* like the chariot wheels of Satan.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

No swinging sign-board creaked from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, xvi.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a sharp, harsh, grating, or squeaking sound. [Rare.]

I shall stay here . . .
Creaking my shoes on the plain masonry.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 1.

creak[1] (krēk), *n.* [< *creak*[1], *v.*] A sharp, harsh, grating sound, as that produced by the friction of hard substances.

A wagging leaf, a puff, a crack,
Yea, the least *creak*, shall make thee turn thy back.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

The loath gate swinges with rusty *creak*.
Lowell, Pallnode.

creak[2] (krāk), *n.* A dialectal variant of *crake*[2].

creaky (krē′ki), *a.* [< *creak*[1] + *-y*[1].] Creaking; apt to creak.

A rusty, crazy, *creaky*, dry-rotted, damp-rotted, dingy, dark, and miserable old dungeon.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, p. 296.

cream[1] (krēm), *n.* [< ME. *creme*, sometimes spelled *crayme*, < OF. *cresme*, prop. *creme*, F. *crème* = Pr. Sp. It. *crema* = Pg. *creme*, < ML. *crema*, *cremum*, cream, another use of LL. *cremum*, equiv. to L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth. Not connected with AS. *ream*, E. *ream*, cream: see *ream*[2].] **1.** The richer and butyraceous part of milk, which, when the milk stands ungitated in a cool place, rises and forms an oily or viscid scum on the surface; hence, in general, any part of a liquor that separates from the rest, rises, and collects on the surface. By agitating the cream of milk, butter is formed.

Blawnche *creme*, with annys [anise] in confete.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 92.

Nor robb'd the farmer of his bowl of *cream*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. Something resembling cream; any liquid or soft paste of the consistency of cream: as, the *cream* of ale; shaving-*cream*.

Pour water to the depth of about three-fourths of an inch, and then sprinkle in . . . enough plaster of Paris to form a thick *cream*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 24.

3. In *shot-making*, a spongy crust of oxid taken from the surface of the lead, and used to coat over the bottom of the colander, to keep the lead from running too rapidly through the holes.—**4.** The best part of a thing; the choice part; the quintessence: as, the *cream* of a jest or story.

Welcome, O flower and *cream* of knights-errant.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, ii. 31.

But now mark, good people, the *cream* of the jest.
Catskin's Garland (Child's Ballads, VIII. 174).

The *cream* of the day rises with the sun.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 230.

5. A sweetmeat or dish prepared from cream, or of such consistency as to resemble cream: as, an iced *cream*, or ice-*cream*; a chocolate *cream*.

The remnants of a devoured feast — fragments of dissected fowls — ends of well-notched tongues — *creams* half demolished. *Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. vii.

6. A name given to certain cordials because of their thick (viscid) consistency, with perhaps some reference to their reputed excellence.

—**Clotted cream, clouted cream.** See *clot*.—**Cold cream.** See *cold-cream*.—**Cream of lime,** the scum of lime-water, or that part of lime which, after being dissolved in its caustic state, separates from the water in the mild state of chalk or limestone.—**Cream of tartar,** the scum of a boiling solution of tartar; purified and crystallized potassium bitartrate. Cream of tartar exists in grapes and tamarinds, and in the dregs of wine. Mixed with borasic acid or sodium borate, it is rendered much more soluble, and it is then called *soluble cream of tartar*. It has a pleasant acid taste, and is employed in medicine for its mildly cathartic, refrigerant, and diuretic properties; also as a substitute for yeast in bread-making in combination with sodium bicarbonate, as a mordant in dyeing wool, etc. See *argol*.—**Cream-of-tartar tree,** the Australian baobab-tree, or gouty-stem, *Adansonia Gregorii*, so named because the pulp of the fruit has an agreeable acid taste like that of cream of tartar. It is also known as *sour-gourd*. In South Africa the same names are given to *A. digitata*.—**Cream of the cream** [F. *crème de la crème*], the best or most select portion, especially of society.—**Cream of the valley,** a fine kind of English gin.

cream[1] (krēm), *v.* [< *cream*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take the cream from by skimming; skim: as, to *cream* milk.—**2.** To remove the quintessence or best part of.

Such a man, truly wise, *creams* off nature, leaving the sour and dregs for philosophy and reason to lap up.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ix.

3. To add cream to, as tea or coffee.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To form a layer of cream upon the surface; become covered with a scum of any kind; froth; mantle.

Some wicked beast unware
That breakes into her Dayr' house, there doth draine
Her *creaming* pannes.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 48.

There are a sort of men, whose visages
Do *cream* and mantle, like a standing pond.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Our ordinary good cheer *creamed* like a tankard of beer.
S. Judd, Margaret, iii.

2. To rise like cream. [Rare.]

When the pre-requisite of membership is that a man must have *creamed* to the top by prosperity and success, such eligibility will soon put an end to the clubableness of any gathering. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 57.

cream[2] (krēm), *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *crim*.

cream[3], *n.* An obsolete variant of *chrism*.

cream[4] (krēm), *n.* Same as *crame*.

cream-cake (krēm'kāk), *n.* A cake filled with a custard made of eggs, cream, etc.

cream-cheese (krēm'chēz'), *n.* A kind of soft rich cheese prepared from curd made with new or unskimmed milk and an added quantity of cream, the curd being placed in a cloth and allowed to drain without pressure; also, any cheese made with an extra proportion of cream. From its cloying richness and delicacy, the term *cream-cheese* has been variously used in ridicule of extreme fastidiousness of taste, over wrought elegance of language or manner, and the like: as, Rev. Mr. Creamcheese; there is more *cream-cheese* than bread in the fare that he sets before his readers. See *cheese*[1].

cream-colored (krēm'kul'ord), *a.* Having or resembling the peculiar pale yellowish-white color of cream.

The State coach, drawn by eight *cream-coloured* horses, conveying the Queen. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 59.

Cream-colored courser, *Cursorius isabellinus*, a plover-like bird, having the head slate-gray or lavender, and the lining of the wings black. It inhabits Africa, breeding in the northern parts of that continent, and sometimes extending its range to Great Britain, Arabia, Persia, Baluchistan, the Panjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

cream-cups (krēm'kups), *n.* A name given in California to *Platystemon Californicus*, a pretty poppy-like plant with small, cream-colored flowers.

creamer (krē'mėr), *n.* **1.** An apparatus for the artificial separation of cream from milk. It is usually made on the centrifugal principle. —**2.** A small vessel for holding cream at table; a cream-jug. [Colloq.]

creamery (krē'me-ri), *n.*; pl. *creameries* (-riz). [< *cream* + *-ery*.] An establishment, usually a joint-stock concern, in which milk obtained from a number of producers is manufactured into butter and cheese. [U. S.]

Dairymen make a distinction between a butter-factory and a *creamery*; the first is where butter only is made, the skimmed milk going back to patrons as food for domestic animals, or . . . otherwise disposed of than in a manufactured product; the *creamery* is a place where milk is turned into butter and "skim-cheese."
Encyc. Amer., II. 522.

cream-faced (krēm'fāst), *a.* White; pale; having a coward look.

Thou *cream-fac'd* loon!
Where gott'st thou that goose look?
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

cream-fruit (krēm'frōt), *n.* An edible, cream-like, juicy fruit, found in Sierra Leone, western Africa, said to be produced by some apocynaceous plant.

creaminess (krē'mi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being creamy.

creaming-pan (krē'ming-pan), *n.* A dairy vessel for milk to stand in till the cream rises to the top. Also *cream-pan*.

cream-jug (krēm'jug), *n.* A small jug or pitcher for holding cream at table.

cream-laid (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid: applied to paper. See *laid*.

Take . . . a piece of quite smooth, but not shining, note-paper, *cream-laid*, etc. *Ruskin*, Elem. of Drawing, p. 24.

cream-nut (krēm'nut), *n.* The nut of *Bertholletia excelsa*, the Brazil-nut.

creamometer (krē-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *crémomètre*, < *crème*, E. *cream*, + L. *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the quantity of cream present in milk. It consists of a hollow graduated glass tube which accurately registers the amount of cream thrown up from a measured quantity of milk within it.

The cream is determined by means of the *creamometer*.
Sci. Amer., July 19, 1884.

cream-pan (krēm'pan), *n.* Same as *creaming-pan*.

cream-pitcher (krēm'pich'ėr), *n.* Same as *cream-jug*.

cream-pot (krēm'pot), *n.* A vessel for holding cream in quantity.

cream-slice (krēm'slīs), *n.* **1.** A sort of wooden knife with a blade 12 or 14 inches long, used for skimming cream from milk.—**2.** A wooden knife for cutting and serving ice-cream. *E. H. Knight*.

cream-ware (krēm'wār), *n.* Cream-colored china pottery-ware, especially the Wedgwood ware known by that name. See *ware*.

cream-white (krēm'hwīt), *a.* Cream-colored.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her *cream-white* mule his pastern set.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Guinevere.

cream-wove (krēm'wōv), *a.* Woven of a cream color: applied to paper. See *weave*.

creamy (krē'mi), *a.* [< *cream* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like cream; having the consistence or appearance of cream; cream-colored; viscid; oily.

Your *creamy* words but cozen.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

To watch the crisping ripples on the beach,
And tender curving lines of *creamy* spray.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song, v.).

2. Containing cream.

There each trim lass, that skims the milky store,
To the swart tribes their *creamy* bowls allots.
Collins, Pop. Superstitions in the Highlands.

creance† (krē'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also written *creaunce*, and, esp. in def. 3, *criance*, *cryance*, *criants*, *crians*, < ME. *creance*, *creaunce*, < OF. *creance*, faith, confidence (used also as in def. 3), F. *créance* = Pr. *creansa* = Sp. *creencia* = Pg. *crença*, < ML. *credentia*, faith, confidence, credence: see *credence*, and cf. *credit*[1].] **1.** Faith; belief. *Chaucer*.

Wherfore it semethe wel, that God lovethe hem and is plesed with hire *Creance*, for hire gode Dedes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 292.

2. Credit; pledge; security.

By *creaunce* of coyne ffor castes of gile.
Richard the Redeless, i. 12.

3. In *falconry*, a fine small line fastened to a hawk's leash when it is first lured.

To the bewits was added the *creance*, or long thread, by which the bird in tutoring was drawn back, after she had been permitted to fly. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 91.

creance† (krē'ans), *v. i.* [ME. *creauncen*, < *creaunce*, belief, credit: see *creance*, *n.*] To borrow. *Chaucer*.

creant†† (krē'ant), *a.* [ME., also *creaunt* (< OF. **creant*), also and appar. orig. *recreant*, < OF. *recreant*, tired, faint-hearted, also appar., as in ME., conquered, yielding, < ML. *recredent(-)s*, ppr. of *recredere*, refl., to own one's self conquered, lit. believe again, accept another faith: see *recreant*, and cf. *miscreant*. The word *creant* in ME. was used in the same way as, and was appar. confused in form and sense with, the adj. *craven* (ME. *cravant*): see *craven*, *a.*] Overcome; conquered; yielding.

Yelde the til us also *creant*.
Destruction of Troy and Gawain, l. 3173.

The thef that had grace of god on Gode Fryday as thow speke,
Was, for he gelt hym *creaunt* to Cryst on the crosse and knowlechede hym guilty. *Piers Plowman* (*B*), xii. 193.

To cry creant†, to cry "I am) conquered," "I yield." Compare *to cry craven*, under *craven*, *a.*

On knees he fel doune and *cryde* "*creaunte!*"
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 5819.

creant[2] (krē'ant), *a.* [< L. *creans(t-)s*, ppr. of *creare*, create: see *create*.] Formative; creative. [Rare.]

We
Sprang very beauteous from the *creant* word
Which thrilled behind us.
Mrs. Browning, Drama of Exile.

crease[1] (krēs), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; cf. Sc. *creis*, curl; perhaps of Celtic origin; cf. Bret. *krez*, a crease, a wrinkle, *krizi*, crease, wrinkle, fold; W. *crych*, a wrinkle, *crych*, adj., wrinkled, *crychu*, rumple, ripple, crease. There is prob. no connection with G. *kraus*, curled, crisp, Sw. *krus*, a curl, etc.: see *crouse*.] **1.** A line or long thin mark made by folding or doubling; hence, a similar mark, however produced.

A sharp penknife would go out of the *crease*, and disfigure the paper. *Swift*.

2. Specifically, one of certain lines used in the game of cricket. The *bowling-crease* is a line 6 feet 8 inches in length, drawn upon the ground at each wicket, so that the stumps stand in the center; the *return-crease*, one of two short lines drawn at either end of the bowling-crease, within which the bowler must be standing when he delivers his ball; and the *popping-crease*, a line 4 feet in front of the wicket, and parallel with the bowling-crease, and at least of the same length. (See *cricket*[2].) The space between the popping- and bowling-creases is the batsman's proper ground, passing out of which he risks being put out of the game by a touch of the ball in the hands of one of the opposite side.

3. A split or rent.—**4.** A curved tile.—**5.** The top of a horse's neck. [In the last three senses prov. Eng.]—**Gluteofemoral crease.** See *gluteofemoral*.

crease[1] (krēs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [< *crease*[1], *n.*] **1.** To make a line or long thin mark in, as by folding, doubling, or indenting.—**2.** To indent, as a cartridge-case, for the purpose of confining the charge; crimp. —**3.** In *hunting*, to wound by a shot which flattens the upper vertebræ, or cuts the muscles of the neck, and stuns, but does not kill.

crease[2] (krēs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *creased*, ppr. *creasing*. [< ME. *cresen*, *cressen*, by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *increase*, and cf. *cresce*.] **I.** *intrans.* To increase; grow.

As fatter lande wol *cresce* and thrive.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

II. *trans.* To increase; augment.

[Now only prov. Eng.]

crease[2†], *n.* [< ME. *cres*, **cresse*, by apheresis from *encrese*, increase: see *increase*, *n.*, and cf. *crease*[2], *v.*] Increase; profit.

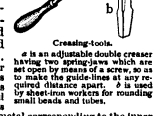
In theyre occupacion they shoulde have no *cres*,
Knyghthode shoulde nat floure in his estate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 19.

cresse[3] (krēs), *n.* A less common spelling of *cress*.

creaser (krē'sėr), *n.* **1.** A tool for creasing or crimping cartridge-cases.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a tool which creases and sharply defines the width of the bands of books, and fixes the position of lines on the backs and sides, the lines being afterward covered by a blind roll or blind stamp.—**3.** An attachment to a sewing-machine for making a crease to serve as a guide for the next row of stitching.

creasing (krē'sing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crease*[1], *v.*] In *arch.*, same as *tile-creasing*.

creasing-hammer (krē'sing-ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer with a narrow rounded edge, used for making grooves in sheet-metal.



Creasing-tools.
a is an adjustable double creaser having two springjaws which are set open by means of a screw, so as to make the guide-lines at any required distance apart. *b* is used by sheet-iron workers for rounding small beads and tubes.

creasy-tool (krē'sy-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a tool used in making tubes and cylindrical moldings. It consists of a stake or small anvil, with grooves of different sizes across its surface. The metal is laid over these, and by means of a wire, or a cylinder of metal corresponding to the inner dimensions of the curve required, is driven into the concavity of the proper groove.

creasol, *n.* See *creosol*.

creasote, *n.* and *v.* See *creosote*.

creast†, **creasted**†. Obsolete spellings of *crest*, *crested*. *Spenser*.

creasy (krē'si), *a.* [< *crease*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of creases; marked by creases.

From her lifted hand
Dangled a length of ribbon and a ring
To tempt the babe, who rear'd his *creasy* arms,
Caught at and ever miss'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

creat (krē'at), *n.* [< F. *créat*, < It. *creato*, a creature, pupil, servant, = Sp. Pg. *criado*, a servant, client, < L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare*, make, create:

see *create*, *v.* Cf. *creole.*] In the *manège*, an usher to a riding-master.

creatable (krē-ā′tą-bl), *a.* [< *create* + *-able.*] That may be created.

create (krē-āt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *created*, ppr. *creating.* [< L. *creatus*, pp. of *creare* (> It. *creare*, *criare* = Sp. Pg. *crear*, *criar* = F. *créer*), make, create, akin to Gr. *κράινειν*, complete, Skt. √ *kar*, make.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bring into being; cause to exist; specifically, to produce without the prior existence of the material used, or of other things like the thing produced; produce out of nothing.

In the beginning, God *created* the heaven and the earth. Gen. i. 1.

I was all ear,
And took in strains that might *create* a soul
Under the ribs of death. *Milton*, Comus, l. 561.

It is impossible for man to *create* force.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 295.

2. To make or produce from crude or scattered materials; bring into form; embody: as, Peter the Great *created* the city of St. Petersburg; Palladio *created* a new style of architecture.

Untaught, unpractis'd, in a barbarous age,
I found not, but *created* first the stage.
Dryden, Prol. to Troilus and Cressida, l. 8.

As nature *creates* her works.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, xiv.

3. To make or form by investing with a new character or functions; ordain; constitute; appoint: as, to *create* one a peer.

I *create* you
Companions to our person.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

On the first of September this Year, the King, being at Windsor, *created* Anne Bullen Marchioness of Pembroke, giving her one thousand Pounds Land a Year.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 281.

4. To be the occasion of; bring about; cause; produce.

Was it tolerable to be supposed a liar for so vulgar an object as that of *creating* a stare by wonder-making?
De Quincey, Herodotus.

It was rumoured that the Company's servants had *created* the famine [in India] by engrossing all the rice of the country. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

5. To beget; generate; bring forth.

This shall be written for the generation to come: and the people which shall be *created* shall praise the Lord.
Ps. cii. 18.

II. *intrans.* To originate; engage in originative action.

The glory of the farmer is that, in the division of labor, it is his part to *create*. *Emerson*, Farming.

create (krē-āt′), *a.* [< ME. *creat*, *create*; < L. *creatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Begotten; composed; created. [Poetical.]

With hearts *create* of duty and of zeal.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

creatic (krē-at′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεαr-*), flesh, + *-ic.*] Relating to flesh or animal food.—**Creatic nausea**, abhorrence of flesh food: a symptom in some diseases.

creatine, kreatine (krē′a-tin), *n.* [= F. *créatine*, < Gr. *κρέας* (*κρεαr-*), flesh, + *-ine*[3].] A neutral crystallizable organic substance ($C_4H_9N_3O_2$) obtained from muscular tissue. See extract under *creatinine*. Also spelled *creatin*, *kreatin*.

creatinine, creatinin (krē-at′i-nin or -nin, -nin), *n.* [= F. *créatinine*; < *creatine* + *-ine*[2], *-in*[2].] An alkaline crystallizable substance ($C_4H_7N_3O$) obtained by the action of acids on creatine, and found in urine and muscle extract. Also spelled *kreatinine*, *kreatinin*.

This substance [*creatinine*], which also forms prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water, differs considerably from creatine in its chemical relations. . . . The relations of these two substances, both chemical and physiological, pretty clearly indicate that *creatinine* is to be regarded as a derivative from creatine; for whilst the latter predominates in the juice of flesh obtained by the exclusion of the former, the former predominates in the urine almost to the exclusion of the latter.
W. B. Carpenter, Prin. of Human Physiol., § 60.

creation (krē-ā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *creation*, *-cion*, < OF. *creation*, F. *création* = Pr. *creatio*, *creazo* = Sp. *creacion* = Pg. *criação* = It. *creazione*, < L. *creatio*(*n-*), < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, *v.*] 1. The act of creating or causing to exist; especially, the act of producing both the material and the form of that which is made; production from nothing; specifically, the original formation of the universe by the Deity.

Chaos heard his voice: him all his train
Follow'd in bright procession to behold
Creation, and the wonders of his might.
Milton, P. L., vii. 228.

2. The act of forming or constituting; a bringing into existence as a unit by combination of means or materials; coördination of parts or elements into a new entity: as, the *creation* of a character in a play.

The *creation* of a compact and solid kingdom out of a number of rival and hostile feudal provinces.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 226.

3. That which is created; that which has been produced or caused to exist; a creature, or creatures collectively; specifically, the world; the universe.

For we know that the whole *creation* groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now. Rom. viii. 22.

As subjects then the whole *creation* came.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

4. An act or a product of artistic or mechanical invention; the product of thought or fancy: as, a *creation* of the brain; a dramatic *creation*.

A false *creation*,
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1.

Choice pictures and *creations* of curious art. *Disraeli.*

5. The act of investing a person with a new character or function; appointment: as, the *creation* of peers in England.

So formal a *creation* of honorarie Doctors had seldome ben seene, that a convocation should be call'd on purpose and speeches made by the Orator.
Evelyn, Diary, July 15, 1669.

Whenever a peerage became extinct, he [the king] might make a *creation* to replace it. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., ii.

Creation money, a customary annual allowance or pension from the crown in England, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, to each newly created peer, the sum varying with the dignity of the rank, commonly at least £40 to a duke, £35 to a marquis, £20 to an earl, and 20 marks to a viscount.

The duke generally received a pension of forty pounds per annum on his promotion, which was known as *creation money*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 428.

The days of creation. See *day*[1].—**Theory of special creations**, in *biol.*, the view that the different species, or higher groups, of animals and plants were brought into existence at different times substantially as they now exist: opposed to the *theory of evolution*. = **Syn.** 3. *World*, etc. See *universe*.

creational (krē-ā′shon-ąl), *a.* [< *creation* + *-al.*] Pertaining to creation.

creationism (krē-ā′shon-izm), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ism.*] 1. The doctrine that matter and all things were created, substantially as they now exist, by the fiat of an omnipotent Creator, and not gradually evolved or developed: opposed to *evolutionism*.—2. The doctrine that God immediately creates out of nothing a new soul for each individual of the human family, while for the human body there was but one creative fiat. See *traducianism*.

creationist (krē-ā′shon-ist), *n.* [< *creation* + *-ist.*] One who holds or favors the doctrine of creationism, in either sense of that word.

creative (krē-ā′tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *creativo*; as *create* + *-ive.*] Having the power or function of creating or producing; employed in creating; relating to creation in any sense: as, the *creative* word of God; *creative* power; a *creative* imagination.

Or from the power of a peculiar eye,
Or by *creative* feeling overborne,
Even in their first fit and steady lineaments
He traced an ebbing and a flowing mind.
Wordsworth.

The rich black loam, precipitated by the *creative* river.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

Without imagination we might have critical power, but not *creative* power in science.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 34.

Creative imagination, plastic imagination; the power of imagining objects different from any that have been known by experience.

creativeness (krē-ā′tiv-nes), *n.* The character or faculty of being creative or productive; originality.

All these nations [French, Spanish, and English] had the same ancient examples before them, had the same reverence for antiquity, yet they involuntarily deviated, more or less happily, into originality, success, and the freedom of a living *creativeness*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 219.

creator (krē-ā′tor), *n.* [< ME. *creator*, *creatour*, *creatur*, < OF. *creator*, *creatour*, F. *créateur* = Pr. *creator* = Sp. Pg. *criador* = It. *creatore*, < L. *creator*, a creator, maker, < *creare*, pp. *creatus*, make, create: see *create*, *v.*] 1. One who creates, in any sense of that word, or brings something into existence; especially, one who produces something out of nothing; specifically (with a capital letter), God considered as having brought the universe into existence out of nothing.

Remember now thy *Creator* in the days of thy youth.
Eccl. xii. 1.

It is the poets and artists of Greece who are at the same time its prophets, the *creators* of its divinities, and the revealers of its theological beliefs. *J. Caird.*

Such a man, if not actually a *creator*, yet so pre-eminently one who moulded the creations of others into new shapes, might well take to himself a name from the supreme deity of his creed. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 140.

2. Figuratively, that by means of which anything is brought into existence; a creative medium or agency: as, steam is the *creator* of modern industrial progress.

creatorship (krē-ā′tor-ship), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ship.*] The state or condition of being a creator.

creatress (krē-ā′tres), *n.* [< *creator* + *-ess*; after F. *créatrice* = It. *creatrice*, < L. *creatrix* (*creatric-*), fem. of *creator*: see *creator*.] A woman who creates, produces, or constitutes.

Him long she so with shadowes entertain'd,
As her *Creatresse* had in charge to her ordain'd.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 10.

creatrix (krē-ā′triks), *n.* [L.: see *creatress*.] Same as *creatress*.

creatural (krē′tūr-ąl), *a.* [< *creature* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining or relating to creatures or created things.—2†. Creative.

Self-moving substance, that be th' definition
Of souls, that 'longs to them in generall:
This wellexpresseth that common condition
Of every vitall canter *creaturall*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. iii. 25.

Creatural dualism, the doctrine of a distinction between the spirit and the natural soul.

creature (krē′tūr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *creature*, < OF. *creature*, F. *créature* = Pr. *creatura* = Sp. Pg. *criatura* = It. *creatura*, < LL. *creatura*, a creature, the creation, < L. *creare*, pp. *creatus*, create: see *create*, *v.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A created thing; hence, a thing in general, animate or inanimate.

O ge *creaturis* vnkynde! thou fren, thou steel, thou scharp thorn!
How durst ge slee oure best frend?
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 209.

God's first *creature* was light. *Bacon*, New Atlantis.

As the Lord was pleased to convert Paul as he was in persecuting, etc., so he might manifest himself to him as he was taking the moderate use of the *creature* called tobacco. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, i. 325.

The rest of us were greatly revived and comforted by that good *creature* — fire.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 140.

2. Specifically, and most commonly, a living created being; an animal or animate being.

For so work the honey-bees;
Creatures that by a rule in nature teach
The act of order to a peopled kingdom.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 2.

There is not a *creature* bears life shall more faithfully study to do you service in all offices of duty and vows of due respect. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

Millions of spiritual *creatures* walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton, P. L., iv. 677.

3. In a limited sense, a human being: used absolutely or with an epithet (*poor*, *idle*, *low*, etc., or *good*, *pretty*, *sweet*, etc.), in contempt, commiseration, or endearment: as, an *idle creature*; what a *creature!* a *pretty creature*; a *sweet creature*.

The world hath not a sweeter *creature*.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

4. Something regarded as created by, springing from, or entirely dependent upon something else.

That this English common law is the *creature* of Christianity has never been questioned.
A. A. Hodge, New Princeton Rev., III. 40.

5. Specifically, a person who owes his rise and fortune to another; one who is subject to the will or influence of another; an instrument; a tool.

Am not I here, whom you have made your *creature*?
That owe my being to you? *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

By his subtlety, dexterity, and insinuation, he got now to be principal Secretary; absolutely Lord Arlington's *creature*, and ungratefull enough.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

6. Intoxicating drink, especially whisky. [Humorous, from the passage 1 Tim. iv. 4, "Every *creature* of God is good," used in defense of the use of wine.]

I find my master took too much of the *creature* last night, and now is angling for a Quarrel.
Dryden, Amphitryon, iii.

That you will turn over this measure of the comfortable *creature*, which the carnal denominate brandy.
Scott, Old Mortality, iii.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the body: as, *creature* comforts.

creatureless† (krē′tūr-les), *a.* [< *creature* + *-less.*] Without creatures.

God was alone
And *creatureless* at first.
Donne, To the Countess of Bedford.

creaturely (krē′tūr-li), *a.* [< *creature* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to a created or dependent

being; having the character and limitations of a creature. [Rare.]

Some, not keeping to the pure gift, have in *creaturely* cunning and self-exaltation sought out many inventions.
John Woolman, Journal, iv.

Christianity rested on the belief that God made all things very good, and that the evil in the world was due to sin — to the perversity of the *creaturely* will.
Prof. Flint.

creaturehip (krē′tūr-ship), *n.* [< *creature* + *-ship.*] The state of being a creature. [Rare.]

The state of elect and non-elect, afore or without the consideration of the fall, is that of *creaturehip* simply and absolutely considered. *Goodwin*, Works, II. iv. 134.

creaturize† (krē′tūr-īz), *v. t.* [< *creature* + *-ize.*] To give the character of a created being or creature to; specifically, to animalize.

This sisterly relation and consanguinity . . . would . . . degrade and *creaturize* that mundane soul.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 594.

creaunce†, *n.* and *v.* See *creance.*

creaunt†, *a.* See *creant*[1].

crease (krēs), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps for **craze*, < *craze*, *v.*] In *mining*, the work or tin in the middle part of the buddle in dressing tin ore. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

crebricostate (krē-bri-kos′tāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *costa*, a rib, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set ribs or ridges.

crebrisulcate (krē-bri-sul′kāt), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, + *sulcus*, a furrow, + *-ate*[1].] In *conch.*, marked with closely set transverse furrows.

crebritude† (kreb′ri-tūd), *n.* [< LL. *crebritudo*, < L. *creber*, close, frequent.] Frequentness; oftenness. *Bailey.*

crebrity (kreb′ri-ti), *n.* [< L. *crebrita(t-)s*, closeness, frequency, < *creber*, close, frequent.] Close succession; frequent occurrence; frequency. [Rare.]

I guess by the *crebrity* and number of the stones remaining. *A. L. Lewis*, Jour. of Anthrop. Inst., XV. 166.

crebrous (krē′brus), *a.* [< L. *creber*, close, frequent, + *-ous.*] Near together; frequent; frequently occurring. [Rare.]

Assisting grace, stirred up by *crebrous* and frequent acts, grows up into an habit or facility of working.
Goodwin, Works, V. i. 175.

crèche (krēsh), *n.* [F., < OF. *creche*, a crib, > E. *cratch*[2], q. v.] 1. A public nursery where the children of women who go out to work are cared for during the day, usually for a small payment.—2. An asylum for foundlings and infants which have been abandoned.

Creciscus (krē-sis′kus), *n.* [NL., < *Crex* (*Crec-*) + dim. *-iscus.*] A genus of very small dark-colored crakes, containing such species as the little black rail of North America, *Creciscus jamaicensis*. *Cabanis*, 1856.

credence (krē′dens), *n.* [< ME. *credence*, < OF. *credence*, *creance* (also *creance*, etc.), faith, = It. *credenza*, faith (also a cupboard, etc.), < ML. *credentia*, faith, < L. *creden(t-)s*, believing: see *credent* and *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creance*, a doublet of *credence*.] 1. Belief; credit; reliance of the mind on evidence of facts derived from other sources than personal knowledge, as from the testimony of others.

I can not see what he is, but wele he semed a wise man, and therfore I yaf to his counsaille *credence*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 47.

These fine legends, told with staring eyes,
Met with small *credence* from the old and wise.
O. W. Holmes, The Island Ruin.

Their kings suspect each other, but pretend
Credence of what their lying lips disclose.
R. H. Stoddard, History.

2. That which gives a claim to credit, belief, or confidence; credentials: now used only in the phrase *letter of credence* (a paper intended to commend the bearer to the confidence of a third person).

He left his *credence* to make good the rest. *Tyndale.*

The foresaid Master general which now is hath caused vs his messengers to be sent with *letters of credence* vnto your Maiestie. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 148.

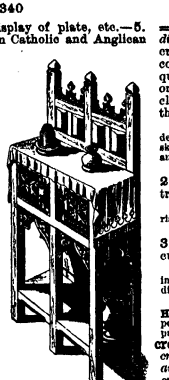
What Sign, what Powers, what *Credence* do you bring?
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 3.

3†. Some act or process of testing the nature or character of food before serving it, as a precaution against poison, formerly practised in royal or noble households.

Credence is vsed, & tastynge, for dredc of poysesynge.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 196.

Tasting and *credence* (or assaying) belong to no rank under that of an Earl.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 17, note 3.

4†. In medieval times, a side-table or sideboard on which the food was placed to be tasted before serving; hence, in later use, a cupboard or cabinet for the display of plate, etc.—5. *Eccles.*, in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, a small table, slab, or shelf against the wall of the sanctuary or chancel, near the epistle side of the altar (on the right of one facing it). On the credence are placed the cruets, the vessel (canister, pyx, or ciborium) for the altar-breads, the lavabo-basin and napkin, etc. Sometimes a niche in the sanctuary-wall serves the same purpose. At high mass in the Roman Catholic Church, and at all celebrations in the Anglican Church, the elements are taken from the credence at the time of the offertory. In the Greek Church there is no credence, the table in the chapel of prothesis (see *prothesis*) serving instead. Also called *credence-table*.



Credence, 16th century.
From a carving in Amiens Cathedral. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

In *credencing* his tales. *Skelton*, Why Come ye not to Court?

credence-table (krē′dens-tā′bl), *n.* Same as *credence*, 5.

credencive (krē-den′siv), *a.* [< *credence* + *-ive.*] Having a strong impulse to believe and act upon testimony. [Rare.]

credenciveness (krē-den′siv-nes), *n.* A social impulse to conformity or acquiescence; a tendency to believe any testimony. [Rare.]

credend (krē-dend′), *n.* Same as *credendum*.

credendum (krē-den′dum), *n.*; pl. *credenda* (-dȧ). [L., neut. gerundive of *credere*, believe: see *creed.*] In *theol.*, something to be believed; an article of faith; a matter of belief, as distinguished from *agendum*, a matter of practice: usually in the plural.

credent (krē′dent), *a.* [< L. *creden(t-)s*, ppr. of *credere*, believe: see *credit*. Cf. *creant*, a doublet of *credent*, and *grant*, which is closely related.] 1. Believing; inclined to believe or credit; apt to give credence or belief; credulous.

If with too *credent* ear you list his songs.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 3.

2. Having credit; not to be questioned.

My authority bears of a *credent* bulk;
That no particular scandal once can touch.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 4.

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

credential (krē-den′shal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *credencial*, < ML. **credentialis*, < *credentia*, faith, credit: see *credence*, *n.*] I. *a.* Giving a title to credit or confidence.

Credential letters on both sides.
Camden, Elizabeth (trans.), an. 1600.

II. *n.* 1. That which gives credit; that which gives a title or claim to confidence. [Rare in the singular.]

For this great dominion here,
Which over other beasts we claim,
Reason our best *credential* doth appear.
Buckinghamshire, Ode on Brutus.

2. *pl.* Evidences of right to credence or authority; specifically, letters of credence; testimonials given to a person as the warrant on which belief, credit, or authority is claimed for him, as the letters of commendation and authorization given by a government to an ambassador or envoy, which procure for him recognition and credit at a foreign court, or the certificate and other papers showing the appointment or election of an officer.

To produce his *credentials* that he is indeed God's ambassador. *Trench.*

He felt that he had shown his *credentials*, and they were not accepted. *G. W. Curtis*, Int. to Cecil Dreeme, p. 2.

Etiquette, however, demands that the audience for presenting *credentials* should take place as early as possible.
E. Schuyler, American Diplomacy, p. 136.

In very many cases the [medieval] letters were little more than *credentials*. The real news was carried by the bearer of the letter. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 128.

credibility (kred-i-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *credibilities* (-tiz). [= OF. *credibleté*, *croiableté*, F. *crédibilité* = Sp. *credibilidad* = Pg. *credibilidade* = It. *credibilità*, < L. as if **credibilita(t-)s*, < *credibilis*, credible: see *credible*.] 1. The capability or condition of being credited or believed; that quality in a person or thing which renders him or it worthy of credence; credibleness; just claim to credit: as, the *credibility* of a witness; the *credibility* of a statement or a narrative.

The *credibility* of the Gospels would never have been denied, if it were not for the philosophical and dogmatic skepticism which desires to get rid of the supernatural and miraculous at any price. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 78.

2. That which makes credible; evidence of truth; proof. [Rare.]

We may be as sure that Christ, the first-fruits, is already risen, as all these *credibilities* can make us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

3. Credence; credit; belief. [Rare and inaccurate.]

Pleasing fantasies, the cobweb visions of those dreaming varlets, the poets, to which I would not have my judicious readers attach any *credibility*.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 262.

Historical credibility, the validity of testimony, as dependent on the trustworthiness of the witness, or on the probability of the fact testified.

credible (kred′i-bl), *a.* [< ME. *credible*, < OF. *credible* (also *croidible* and *credable*, *creable*, *creaule*, *creavle*, F. *croyable*) = Sp. *creible* = Pg. *crivel* = It. *credibile*, *credevole*, < L. *credibilis*, worthy of belief, < *credere*, believe: see *credit.*] 1. Worthy of credit or belief, because of known or obvious veracity, integrity, or competence: applied to persons.

Attur they ben duly warned or required by th. *credible* persones of the seid cite. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 377.

No one can demonstrate to me that there is such an island as Jamaica; yet upon the testimony of *credible* persons I am free from doubt. *Tillotson.*

2. Capable of being credited or believed, because involving no contradiction, absurdity, or impossibility; believable: applied to things.

In Japan . . . ceremony was elaborated in books so far that every transaction, down to the execution, had its various movements prescribed with a scarcely *credible* minuteness. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 429.

The notions of the beginning and end of the world entertained by our forefathers are no longer *credible*.
Huxley, Science and Culture.

Credible witness, in *law*: (*a*) A competent witness: as, a will must be attested by two or more *credible witnesses*. (*b*) A witness not disqualified nor impeached as unworthy of credit: as, the fact was established on the trial by the testimony of several *credible witnesses*.

credibleness (kred′i-bl-nes), *n.* Credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to credit. [Rare.]

The *credibleness* of . . . these narratives.
Boyle, Works, I. 435.

credibly (kred′i-bli), *adv.* In a manner that deserves belief; upon good authority; by credible persons or witnesses.

And so at the Neequebars, English men have bought, as I have been *credibly* informed, great quantities of very good Ambergriese. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 73.

Philip was seen by one *credibly* informing us, under a strong guard. *Mr. Dudley*, in New England's Memorial, p. 436.

A covering of snow, which, by-the-by, is deep enough, so I am *credibly* informed, to drive the big game from the [Yellowstone] park during the winter months.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 677.

credit (kred′it), *v. t.* [< L. *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide, = Ir. *cret-im* = Gael. *creid*, believe (perhaps from L.), = Skt. *çrad-ādhāmi*, I believe (pp. *çrad-ādhat*, trusting, *çraddhā*, trust, faith, desire), < *çrad*, meaning perhaps 'heart' (= Gr. *καρδία* = L. *cor(d-)* = E. *heart*), + √ *dhā* (= Gr. *τίθημι* = L. *dare*, give): *çrad* being used only in connection with this verb. In some senses the E. verb, like F. *créditer* (> G. *creditiren* = Dan. *kreditere*), is from the noun. Hence (from L. *credere*) also *credit*, *n.*, *credible*, *credent*, *credence*, *creant*, *creance*, *miscreant*, *recreant*, *creed*, *grant*, etc.] 1. To believe; confide in the truth of; put credence or confidence in: as, to *credit* a report or the person who makes it.

Now I change my mind,
And partly *credit* things that do presage.
Shak., J. C., v. 1.

'Tis an easy and necessary belief, to *credit* what our eye and sense hath examined.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 9.

For politeness' sake, he tried to *credit* the invention, but grew suspicious instead. *G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 229.

2. To reflect credit upon; do credit to; give reputation or honor to.

Gen. Thou, it seems, . . . callest for company to countenance her.
Curt. I call them forth to *credit* her.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

May here her monument stand so,
To *credit* this rude age.
Waller, Epitaph on Lady Sedley.

3. To trust; sell or lend in confidence of future payment: as, to *credit* goods or money.—**4.** To enter upon the credit side of an account; give credit for: as, to *credit* the amount paid; to *credit* the interest paid on a bond.—**Syn. 1.** To give faith to, confide in, rely upon.

credit (kred'it), *n.* [= D. *krediet* = G. Dan. Sw. *kredit*, < F. *crédit* = Sp. *crédito* = Pg. It. *credito*, < L. *creditum*, a loan, credit, neut. of *creditus*, pp. of *credere*, trust, believe, confide. The other senses are directly from the verb: see *credit*, *v.* Cf. *creed*.] **1.** Belief; faith; a reliance on or confidence in the truth of something said or done: used both subjectively and objectively.

This faculty of *credit*, and accepting or admitting things weakly authorized or warranted, is of two kinds.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 48.

There is no composition in these news,
That gives them *credit*.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Mrs. Pindust behaved herself with such an air of innocence that she easily gained *credit* and was acquitted.
Addison, Trial of the Dead in Reason.

What though no *credit* doubting wits may give?
The fair and innocent shall still believe.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 39.

As slaves they would have obtained little *credit*, except when falling in with a previous idea or belief.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

2. Repute as to veracity, integrity, ability, reliableness, etc.; right to confidence or trust; faith due to the action, character, or quality of a person or thing; reputation: as, the *credit* of a historian; a physician in high *credit* with the profession; the *credit* of the securities is at a low ebb.

To-morrow, sir, I wrestle for my *credit*; and that escapes me without some broken limb shall acquit him well.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1.

How many wounds have been given, and *credits* slain, for the poor victory of an opinion!
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

3. Good repute; favorable estimation; trustful regard or consideration.

Nothing was judged more necessary by him [our Saviour] than to bring the vanities of this World out of that *credit* and reputation they had gained among foolish men.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

Yes, while I live, no rich or noble knave
Shall walk the world in *credit* to his grave.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 120.

4. That which procures or is entitled to belief or confidence; authority derived from character or reputation: as, we believe a story on the *credit* of the narrator.

We are content to take this on your *credit*. *Hooker.*

Authors of so good *credit* that we need not to deny them an historical faith.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 41.

Exactly so, upon my *credit*, ma'am.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. One who or that which brings or reflects honor or distinction.

Charles may yet be a *credit* to his family.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

He [Frederic] also served with *credit*, though without any opportunity of acquiring brilliant distinction, under the command of Prince Eugene.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

6. Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; interest; power derived from weight of character, from friendship, service, or other cause: as, the minister has *credit* with the prince; use your *credit* with your friend in my favor.

Whose *credit* with the judge . . .
Could fetch your brother from the manacles
Of the all-binding law. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

Credit with a god was claimed by the Trojan, . . . not on account of rectitude, but on account of oblations made; as is shown by Chryses' prayer to Apollo.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 344.

7. In *com.*: (*a*) Trust; confidence reposed in the ability and intention of a purchaser to make payment at some future time either specified or indefinite: as, to ask or give *credit*; to sell or buy on *credit*. When a merchant gives a credit, he sells his wares on an expressed or implied promise that the purchaser will pay for them at a future time. The seller believes in the solvency or probity of the purchaser, and delivers his goods on that belief or trust; or he delivers them either on the credit or reputation of the purchaser or on the strength of approved security.

The circulation of money was large. This circulation, being of paper, of course rested on *credit*; and this *credit* was founded on banking capital, and bank deposits.
D. Webster, Speech, Senate, March 18, 1834.

Manufactures were rude, *credit* almost unknown; society therefore recovered from the shock of war almost as soon as the actual conflict was over. *Macaulay.*

As it is, he has to buy on a *credit*, an uncertain one at that, all his store things. The merchant, he puts on so much over an' above, because it's a *credit* bargain.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 231.

(*b*) The reputation of solvency and probity which entitles a man to be trusted in buying or borrowing.

One might suppose specific and permanent funds for the punctual payment of interest, with a moral certainty of the final redemption of the principal.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. iv.

8. In *bookkeeping*, the side of an account on which payment is entered: opposed to *debit*: as, this article is carried to one's *credit* and that to one's debit. Abbreviated *Cr.*—**9.** A note or bill issued by a government, or by a corporation or individual, which circulates on the confidence of men in the ability and disposition of the issuer to redeem it: distinctively called a *bill of credit*.—**10.** The time given for payment for anything sold on trust: as, a long *credit* or a short *credit*.—**11.** A sum of money due to some person on account of valuable dealings on the creditor side of an account: as, A has a *credit* on the books of B; the *credits* are more than balanced by the debits.

Credits of warehouse receipts and bills of lading.
The American, VII. 166.

12†. A credible or credited report.

I could not find him at the Elephant:
Yet there he was; and there I found this *credit*,
That he did range the town to seek me out.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

Bill of credit. See def. 9, and *bills*.—**General credit** of a witness, his credibility, or general character for veracity, irrespective of any particular bias in the case in which he is called.—**Letter of credit**, an order given by bankers or others at one place to enable a person, at his option, to receive money at another place. In legal effect, it is a request that credit to an amount stated be given the person mentioned, coupled with the engagement that, if credit is given, the writer will be responsible for any default on the part of the holder. *Letters* of credit are of two kinds: *general* when addressed to any and all persons, and *special* when addressed to some particular individual or company.—**Open credit**, in *finance*, a credit given to a client, against which he is at liberty to draw, although he has furnished neither personal guaranties nor a deposit of securities.—**Public credit**, the confidence which men entertain in the ability and disposition of a nation or community to make good its engagements with its creditors; or, the estimation in which individuals hold the public promises of payment, as affecting the security of loans, or the rate of premium or interest on them. The phrase is also used of the general financial reputation of a country.—**To open a credit.** See *open*.

creditability (kred'i-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *creditable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being creditable.

creditable (kred'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< *credit* + *-able*.] **1†.** Worthy of credit or belief; credible.

And there is an instance yet behinde, which is more *creditable* than either, and gives probability to them all.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

Creditable witnesses. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, III. 74.

2. Reputable; bringing credit, honor, reputation, or esteem; respectable; of good report.

A *creditable* way of living. *Arbuthnot*, John Bull.

creditableness (kred'i-ta-bl-nes), *n.* Reputableness; creditable character, condition, or estimation; the character of being admired or imitated.

Among all these snares, there is none more entangling than the *creditableness* and repute of customary vices.
Decay of Christian Piety.

creditably (kred'i-ta-bli), *adv.* Reputably; with credit; without disgrace.

He who would be *creditably*, and successfully, a villain, let him go whining, praying, and preaching to his work.
South, Sermons, V. 218.

crédit foncier (krā-dē' fôn-syā'). [F., lit. land credit: *crédit*, credit; *foncier*, landed, pertaining to land, < *fonds*, ground, landed property, estate, land: see *credit*, *n.*, and *fund*.] An association for the purpose of raising money on the pledges of real estate. Such associations are of two kinds: (*a*) Those in which the association lends money on real estate at a fixed rate of interest, and issues stock based on the property thus pledged, promising to pay a fixed rate of interest thereon. The stock may be bought by any person. The purchaser, in effect, buys the stock on the promise of the borrower coupled with the pledge of his property, and on the further promise of the association. This form is common in Germany. (*b*) Those in which the loan is repaid by instalments or annuities extending over a period of years, generally fifty. Associations of this kind are common in France.

Crédit Mobilier (kred'it mō-bē'liėr; F. pron. krā-dē' mo-bē-lyā'). [F., lit. personal credit: *crédit*, credit; *mobilier*, personal (of property), < *mobile*, movable: see *credit*, *n.*, and *mobile*.] **1.** In *French hist.*, a banking corporation formed in 1852, under the name of the "Société générale du Crédit Mobilier," with a capital of 60,000,000 francs, for the placing of loans, handling the stocks of all other companies, and the transaction of a general banking business. It engaged in very extensive transactions, buying, selling, and loaning in such a manner as to bring into one organized whole all the stocks and credit of France, and was apparently in a most prosperous condition until it proposed to issue bonds to the amount of 240,000,000 francs. This amount of paper currency frightened financiers, and the government forbade its issue. From this time the company rapidly declined, and closed its affairs in 1867, with great loss to all but its proprietors.

2. In *U. S. hist.*, a similar corporation chartered in Pennsylvania in 1863 with a capital of $2,-500,000. In 1867, after passing into new hands, and increasing its stock to $8,750,000, it became a company for the building of the Union Pacific railroad. For a few years it paid large dividends, and its stock rose in value. In a trial in Pennsylvania in 1872 as to the ownership of some stock, it was shown that certain congressmen secretly possessed stock, and both houses of the Congress that met in December of that year appointed committees of investigation. The Senate committee recommended the expulsion of one member; but the Senate did nothing. The House committee recommended the expulsion of two of its members; but the House, instead, passed resolutions of censure.

creditor (kred'i-tor), *n.* [= OF. *crediteur*, *creditour* = Sp. *acreedor* = Pg. *acredor*, *credor* = It. *creditore* = G. *creditor* = Dan. Sw. *kreditor*, < L. *creditor*, a creditor, (def. 2), *n.* of agent, pp. *creditus*, trust, believe: see *credit*, *n.*] **1†.** One who believes; a believer.

The easy *creditors* of novelties.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii. 84.

2. One to whom any return is due or payable; specifically, one who gives credit in business transactions; hence, one to whom a sum of money is due for any cause: correlative to *debtor*. Abbreviated *Cr.*

My *creditors* grow cruel, my estate is very low.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.
Franklin, Way to Wealth.

Catholic creditor. See *catholic*.—**Creditor exchanges.** See *clearing-house*.—**Creditor's action**, or **creditor's bill.** (*a*) An action or a bill in equity, by one or more creditors, in many cases in behalf also of all other creditors who shall come in under the judgment or decree, to reach assets such as could not be sold on execution at law, for an account of the assets and a due settlement of the estate: commonly called a *strict creditor's bill*. (*b*) A similar action or bill to set aside a fraudulent transfer of assets which may be sold on execution: commonly called a *bill in the nature of a creditor's bill*, or a *bill to aid of an execution*.—**Executor creditor.** See *executor*.—**Preferred creditor**, a creditor who by law is entitled to an advantage, as in the time or amount of payment, not possessed by other creditors.—**Secondary creditor**, in *Scots law*, an expression used in contradistinction to *catholic creditor*.—**To delay creditors.** See *delay*.

creditress (kred'i-tres), *n.* [< *creditor* + *-ess*: see *creditrix*.] A female creditor.

creditrix (kred'i-triks), *n.* [= It. *creditrice*, < LL. *creditrix* (*creditric-*), fem. of L. *creditor*: see *creditor*. Cf. *creditress*.] A female creditor.

The same was granted to Elizabeth Bludworth, his principal *creditrix*. *I. Walton*, Cotton.

credit-union (kred'it-ū'nyun), *n.* A coöperative banking society, formed for the purpose of lending its credit to its members on real or personal property, and of dividing among them any profit that may be made. See *crédit foncier*.

crednerite (kred'nėr-īt), *n.* [After the German geologist H. *Credner* (born 1841).] An oxid of manganese and copper, occurring in foliated masses of an iron-black or steel-gray color.

credo (krē' dō), *n.* [L., I believe: see *creed*.] **1.** The creed in the service of the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.—**2.** A musical setting of the creed, usually in canon or fugue form. It comes between the Gloria and the Sanctus.

credulity (krę-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< F. *crédulité* = Sp. *credulidad* = Pg. *credulidade* = It. *credulità*, < L. *credulita(t-)s*, < *credulus*, credulous: see *credulous*.] A weak or ignorant disregard of the nature or strength of the evidence upon which a belief is founded; in general, a disposition, arising from weakness or ignorance, to believe too readily, especially impossible or absurd things.

Wearied from doubt to doubt to flee,
We welcome fond *credulity*,
Guide confident, though blind.
Scott, Marmion, iii. 30.

There is often a portion of willing *credulity* and enthusiasm in the veneration which the most discerning men pay to their political idols.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Credulity, as a mental and moral phenomenon, manifests itself in widely different ways, according as it chooses to be the daughter of fancy or terror.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 81.

=Syn. *Fanaticism*, *Bigotry*, *etc.* See *superstition*.

credulous (kredʒ'ū-lus), *a.* [= F. *crédule* = Sp. *crédulo* = Pg. It. *credulo*, < L. *credulus*, apt to believe, < *credere*, believe: see *creed*.] 1. Characterized by or exhibiting credulity; uncritical with regard to beliefs; easily deceived; gullible.

> A *credulous* father, and a brother noble,
> Whose nature is so far from doing harms
> That he suspects none.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.
>
> Children and fools are ever *credulous*,
> And I am both, I think, for I believe.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

2†. Believed too readily. [Rare.]

'Twas he possessed me with your *credulous* death.
Beau. and Fl.

credulously (kredʒ'ū-lus-li), *adv.* With credulity.

The Queen, by her Leiger Ambassador, adviseth the King not too *credulously* to entertain those Reports.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 294.

credulousness (kredʒ'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Credulity; readiness to believe without sufficient evidence; gullibility.

Beyond all credulity . . . is the *credulousness* of Atheists, whose belief is no absurdity anyway as to believe the chance could make the world, when it cannot build a house.
Clarke, Sermons, I. i.

creed (krēd), *n.* [< ME. *credo* (sometimes, as L., *credo*), < AS. *crēda* = Icel. *kredda* (also, after L., *kredo*) = MHG. *crēde* (cf. Gael. *crèd*); in other languages usually in L. form, OF. F. Pr. Sp. It. *credo*, creed; L. *credo*, believe, the first word of the Latin version of the Apostles' and Nicene creeds; 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *credere*, believe, trust, confide: see *credit*, *v.*] 1. A statement of belief on any subject, religious, political, scientific, or other; especially, a formal statement of religious belief; a "form of words, setting forth with authority certain articles of belief which are regarded by the framers as necessary for salvation, or at least for the well-being of the Christian Church" (*Schaff*, The Creeds of Christendom, I. i.). In the Protestant churches the authority of creeds is relative and limited, and always subordinate to the Bible as the only infallible rule of faith and practice. In the Greek and Roman Catholic churches the creed of the church is regarded as of equal authority over the believer with the Bible. The principal historical creeds of Christendom are the following: the *Apostles' Creed* (see *apostle*) and the *Nicene Creed* (see *Nicene*), both originating in the fourth century, and generally accepted by Christian churches, Protestant, Greek, and Roman Catholic; the *Athanasian Creed* (see *Athanasian*), retained by the Church of England, but not by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, nor by other Protestant communities; the *Decrees of the Council of Trent* (A. D. 1563), the great symbol of Romanism (see *Tridentine*); the *Orthodox Confession of Mogilas* (seventeenth century), and the creed ratified by the Synod of Jerusalem (1672), both recognized by the Greek Church; the *Augsburg Confession* (1530), the symbol of the Lutheran Church; the *Helvetic Confessions* (two confessions, a first and a second Helvetic Confession, 1536, 1566), adopted by the theologians as a statement of the reformed faith of the Swiss churches; the *Westminster Confession of Faith* (1647), the symbol of the Presbyterian Church; the *Canons of the Synod of Dort* (1619), aimed especially at Arminianism, and still regarded as a symbol of doctrine by the Reformed Church of the Netherlands and the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; the *Thirty-nine Articles* (1563, 71) of the Church of England and (revised in 1801) of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; the *Saxon Confession* (1658), a Congregational symbol, and formerly generally accepted by Congregationalists; and the *Twenty-five Articles of the Methodist Episcopal Church* (1784), of which the first twenty-four were prepared by John Wesley, on the basis of the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England. A number of other special declarations of faith by other Protestant bodies are of less historical significance. The word *creed*, however, in its strict sense applies only to comparatively brief formulas of profession of faith (as the Apostles' Creed), beginning with the words "I believe" or "We believe," and intended to be used at baptism or reception of converts, or in public worship.

Also wher the Postylles [Apostles] made *Credo* of ower feyth.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 29.

And the *Creed* was commonly then called the Rule of *Faith*.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. iii.

Men of science do not pledge themselves to *creeds*.
Huxley, Origin of Species, p. 145.

2. What is believed; accepted doctrine; especially, religious doctrine.

Necessity is the argument of tyrants, it is the *creed* of slaves.
W. Pitt, Speech on the India Bill, Nov., 1783.

Our estimate of the actual *creed* of Lessing, now that all the materials are before us, is very difficult to fix.
Prof. Cairns, Unbelief in the 18th Century, p. 215.

creed† (krēd), *v. t.* [< *creed*, *n.*, or directly < L. *credere*, believe: see *creed*, *n.*, and cf. *credit*, *v.*] To credit; believe.

> I marvelled, when as I, in a subject so new to this age, conceived not my name, why this author defending that part which is so *creeded* by the people would conceal his.
> *Milton*, Colasterion.

creedal (krē'dal), *a.* [< *creed* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to creed; founded upon creed: as, *creedal* unity. [Rare.]

Four columns . . . advocate formal or *creedal* unity, and two editorials the opposite.
Church Union, Jan. 11, 1868.

creedless (krēd'les), *a.* [< *creed* + *-less*.] Without creed, or definite formula of belief.

creedsman (krēdz'man), *n.*; pl. *creedsmen* (-men). [< *creed's*, poss. of *creed*, + *man*.] A maker of or believer in a creed or creeds. *The Independent* (New York), May 25, 1871.

creek (krēk), *n.* [In the United States commonly pronounced and sometimes written *crick*; early mod. E. *creek* and *crick*, < ME. *creke* (a doubtful spelling), reg. *orike*, *cryke*, *cryk* (with short vowel), an inlet, cove, like F. *crique*, a creek, of Scand. origin: < Icel. *kriki*, a nook, = Sw. dial. *krik*, a bend, nook, corner, creek, cove, = D. *kreek*, a creek, bay, = AS. **crecca*, a creek, preserved in the proper names *Creccageld*, now *Cricklade* in Wiltshire, and *Crecconford*, *Creccanford*, now *Crayford* in Kent. See *crick*[2].] 1. A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river, or of any considerable body of water.

> He knew wel alle the havenes, as thei were, . . .
> And euery *cryke* [var. *cryk*, 1 MS.; *creke*, Tyrwhitt] in Bretayne and in Spayne.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 409.
>
> And as Almyghty God and theyr good hap wolde, on Tewysdaye in the nyght the rage of the sayd tempest put theym into a lytell *kryke* betwene Aj. bylles at the shore.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 75.
>
> We crossed the plain near the sea, and came to a very small bay, or *creek*. . . . This *creek* is the old harbour Metallum, or Metalla, now called Matala.
> *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 250.
>
> On the bank of Jordan, by a *creek*,
> Where winds with reeds and osiers whispering play.
> *Milton*, P. R., II. 25.

2. A small stream; a brook; a rivulet. [Common in this sense in the United States and Australia, but now rare in England.] See *crick*[2].

Lesser streams and rivulets are denominated *creeks*.
Goldsmith.

3†. A turn or winding.

The passage of alleys, *creeks*, and narrow lands.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 2.

Hence — 4†. A device; an artifice; a trick.

> The more queynte *crekes* that they make,
> The more wol I seke.
> *Chaucer*, Reve's Tale, l. 131.

5. A small seaboard town of insufficient importance to have a customs-station of its own. [Eng.] *E. D.*

creek[1] (krēk), *v. i.* [< *creek*[1], *n.*] To twist and wind; form a creek.

The salt water so *creeketh* about it, that it almost inisolateth it [a town].
Holland, tr. of Camden.

creek[2], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *creak*[1].

creek-fish (krēk'fish), *n.* A local name in the United States of the chub-sucker.

creeky (krē'ki), *a.* [< *creek*[1] + *-y*[1].] Containing creeks; full of creeks; winding.

> A water, whose outgushing flood
> Ran bathing all the *creekie* shore aflot.
> *Spenser*, Visions of Bellay, st. 9.

creel (krēl), *n.* [Sc. *creel*, *creil*, *creill*, *crail*, < ME. *crelle*, < Gael. *craidhleag* = Ir. *craidhlag*, a basket, creel, related to Gael. *creathall* = Ir. *craidhal*, a cradle. Less prob. < Gael. and Ir. *crèel*, a chest, coffer, Ir. *criūin*, a box, chest, coffer, pyx.] 1. An osier basket or pannier. Specifically — (*a*) A basket for carrying on the back or suspended from the shoulder: as, a fish-wife's *creel*; an angler's *creel*; a miner's *creel*.

> We hae three hundre' [herring] left in the *creel*.
> *C. Reade*, Christie Johnstone, ii.

(*b*) A basket or cage for catching lobsters or crabs.

2. In *angling*, fish that are placed in a creel; the catch. — 3. In a spinning-machine, a framework for holding bobbins or spools. — 4. A kind of frame used for slaughtering sheep upon. [North. Eng.]

Also *crail*.

To be in a creel, or to have one's wits in a creel, to labor under some temporary confusion or stupefaction of mind. [Scotch.] — To occupy the creels. See *coup*[1].

creel (krēl), *v. t.* [< *creel*, *n.*] In *angling*, to put into the creel; hence, to capture: as, he *creeled* fifty trout.

creel-frame (krēl'frām), *n.* In a spinning-machine, a frame for holding the bobbins of rovings which are to be spun.

creem (krēm), *v. t.* See *crim*.

creep (krēp), *v.* i.; pret. and pp. *crept*, ppr. *creeping*. [< ME. *crepen* (pret. *crep*, *crap*, *crope*, pl. *crupe*, *cropen*, *crope*, pp. *cropen*, *crope*), < AS. *creōpan* (pret. *creāp*, pl. *crupon*, pp. *cropen*), creep, crawl, = OS. *kriopan* = OFries. *kriapa* = D. *kruipen* = MLG. LG. *krupen* = Icel. *krjūpa* = Sw. *krypa* = Dan. *krybe* = (with *ch* from *k* = *p*) OHG. *chriochan*, MHG. G. *kriechen*, creep.] 1. To move with the body near or touching the ground, as a reptile or an insect, a cat stealthily approaching its prey, or an infant on hands and knees.

> We wol nougt *krepe* of [out of] these skinnes lest vs schathe tidde [harm befall us].
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3084.
>
> The slow-worm *creepe*, and the thin weasel there
> Follows the mouse.
> *Ingpen*, Aylmer's Field.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) To grow prostrate along the ground or other surface. (*b*) To grow below the surface, as rooting shoots. A creeping plant usually fastens itself by roots to the surface upon which it grows.

> Oh, a dainty plant is the ivy green,
> That *creepeth* o'er ruins old.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, vi.

3. To move along, or from place to place, slowly, feebly, or timorously; move imperceptibly, as time.

> Now age is *cropen* on me ful stille,
> And makith me cold & blac of ble,
> And y go downe-ward with the hille.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.
>
> The whining schoolboy, with his satchel,
> And shining morning face, *creeping* like snail
> Unwillingly to school.
> *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 7.
>
> Hour after hour *crept* by.
> *Whittier*, Cassandra Southwick.

4. To move secretly; move so as to escape detection or evade suspicion; enter unobserved.

> Of this sort are they which *creep* into houses, and lead captive silly women.
> 2 Tim. iii. 6.
>
> The idea of her life shall sweetly *creep*
> Into his study of imagination.
> *Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1.

The sophistry which *creeps* into most of the books of argument.
Locke.

5. To move or behave with extreme servility or humility; move as if affected with a sense of humiliation or terror.

> They *creepe* a little perhaps, and sue for grace, till they have gotten new breath and recovered their strength againe.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> Like a guilty thing I *creep*,
> At earth's foot
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vii.

6. To have a sensation as of worms or insects creeping on the skin: as, the sight made my flesh *creep*. — 7. To move longitudinally: said of the rails of a railroad.

The south track, under an eastward traffic of 4,807,000 tons, *crept* east 414 feet on the approach, and 342 feet on the bridge, in the same time.
Science, V. 345.

=Syn. *Crawl*, *Creep*. See *crawl*.

creep (krēp), *n.* [< *creep*, *v.*] 1. The act of creeping. [Rare.]

A gathering *creep*.
Lowell.

2. In *coal-mining*, the apparent rising of the floor, or under-clay, of the mine between the pillars, or where the roof is not fully supported, caused by the pressure of the superincumbent strata. If the under-clay is very soft and the pillars are not sufficiently large, a colliery may thus be entirely destroyed.

3. *pl.* A sensation as of something crawling over one; a sensation as of shivering. See *creep*, *v. i.*, 6. Also called *creepers*.

They [locusts] got into one's hair and clothes, and gave one the *creeps* all over.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. vi.

4. Same as *creeper*, 6 (*b*). *G. E. Armstrong*.

Creepers, Torpedoes and Torpedo-vessels, p. 134.

creeper (krē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *crepere*, a creeper, < AS. *creōpere*, a cripple, < *creōpan*, creep: see *creep*, *v.*, and *-er*[2].] 1. One who or that which creeps. — 2†. One who cringes; a sycophant.

> A Courtly Gentleman to be lottie and curious in countenaunce, yet sometimes a *creeper*, and a curry fauell with his superiours.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 245.

3. In *bot.*, a plant which grows upon or just beneath the surface of the ground, or upon any other surface, sending out rootlets from the stem, as ivy and couch-grass, the common Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*), and the trumpet-creeper (*Tecoma radicans*). See cut under *Bignoniaceæ*. The term is also popularly applied to various plants which are more properly called *climbers*, as the Canary creeper (*Tropæolum aduncum*), etc.

Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*): *a*, an expanded flower; *b*, diagram of flower.
("From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

Winders or *creepers*, as ivy, briony, and woodbine.
Bacon.

The little cottages embowered in *creepers*.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 419.

4. In *ornith.*, a term applied to very many birds, mostly of small size and with slender bill, which creep, climb, or scramble about in trees and bushes. Specifically —(*a*) Any bird of the family *Certhiidæ*, in any sense of the word. The common ob brown creeper is *Certhia familiaris*. (*b*) Some bird of the American family *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*: as, the black-and-white *creeper*, *Mniotilta varia*; the pine-*creeper*, *Dendroica pinus*. (*c*) Some bird of the American family *Dacnidæ* or *Coerebidæ*, commonly called *honey-creepers*. (*d*) Any bird of the South American family *Dendrocolaptidæ* or *Anabatidæ*, commonly called *tree-creepers*.

5. A specimen of a breed of the domestic fowl with legs so short that they walk slowly and with difficulty, and do not scratch like common fowls.—**6.** A name of various mechanical devices and utensils. (*a*) An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. (*b*) An instrument of iron with hooks or claws for dragging the bottom of a well, river, or harbor, and bringing up what may be there. [In this sense often used in the plural.] (*c*) An iron bar with two andirons. (*d*) A spiral within a revolving cylindrical grain-screen, designed to impel the grain toward the discharge end; a conveyer or spiral on the inner surface. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In a carding-machine, an endless moving apron, or two aprons placed one over the other, by which fibers are fed to or from the machine. Also called a *creeping-sheet*. (*f*) A small cooking utensil of iron, with short legs. Also called *spider*. (*g*) *pl.* Iron frames, containing spikes, attached to the feet and legs to assist in climbing a tree or a telegraph-pole; climbers. (*h*) An iron attached to the boot-heel to prevent slipping upon ice. (*i*) A low stool. [Prov. Eng.]

7. A low pattен worn by women. *Wright.* [Prov. Eng.]—**8.** *pl.* Same as *creep*, 3.

The first unpleasant sensations of chilliness are the so-called *creepers* running down the spine.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 329.

9. Same as *creepie*[1].—**True creepers**, the birds of the subfamily *Certhiinæ*.—**Wall-creeper**, the bird *Tichodroma muraria*.

creep-hole (krēp'hōl), *n.* **1.** A hole into which an animal may creep to escape notice or danger. Hence—**2.** A subterfuge; an excuse.

creepie[1], **creepy**[2] (krē'pi), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., appar. dim. from *creep*.] A low stool; a cricket. Also called *creeper*, *creepie-stool*, and *creepie-chair*, and in Scotland sometimes denoting the stool of repentance.

The three-legged *creepie-stools* . . . were hired out at a penny an hour to such market women as came too late to find room on the steps. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

creepie[2], **creepy**[3] (krē'pi), *n.* A small speckled fowl. *S. S. Haldeman.* [Local, U. S.]

creeping (krē'ping), *n.* In *submarine work*, the act of dragging with creepers or grapnels to recover a lost object; specifically, dragging with a creeper or grapnel for the electric cables by which a submarine mine-field is exploded.

creeping-disk (krē'ping-disk), *n.* The sole of the foot of a mollusk, as a slug or a snail.

creeping-jack (krē'ping-jak), *n.* The stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

creeping-jenny (krē'ping-jen'i), *n.* Moneywort or herb-twopence, *Lysimachia nummularia*.

creepingly (krē'ping-li), *adv.* By creeping; slowly; with the motion of an insect or a reptile.

creeping-sailor (krē'ping-sā'lọr), *n.* The beefsteak saxifrage, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

creeping-sheet (krē'ping-shēt), *n.* The feeding-apron of a carding-machine. *E. H. Knight.* See *creeper*, 6 (*e*).

creeping-sickness (krē'ping-sik'nes), *n.* The gangrenous form of ergotism. See *ergotism*.

creeple (krē'pl), *n.* [Dial. form of *cripple*, resting on the mod. form of the orig. verb *creep*: see *cripple*.] **1.** A creeping animal; a reptile; a serpent.

There is one creeping beast, or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire), that hath a rattle at his tail that doth discover his age. *Morton.*

2. A cripple.

Thou knowest how lame a *creeple* the world is.
Donne, Anat. of World, v. 288.

creep-mouse (krēp'mous), *a.* Still; quiet. [Colloq.]

It will not much signify if nobody hears a word you say; you may be as *creep-mouse* as you like, but we must have you to look at. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xv.

creepy[1] (krē'pi), *a.* [< *creep* + *-y*[1].] Chilled and crawling, as with horror or fear.

One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*.
Browning, The Glove.

creepy[2], **creepy**[3]. See *creepie*[1], *creepie*[2].

creese, kris (krēs, kris), *n.* [Also written *creese*, *cris*, *criss*, *kris*, *kriss*, and formerly *creese*; < Malay *krîs*, *kris*, a dagger. Cf. *clich.*] A short sword or heavy dagger in use among the Malays of Java, Sumatra, and the Malay peninsula. It is peculiar in having a waved blade, and a handle which is rarely in the prolongation of the blade, but forms a more or less oblique angle with it.

Their [the Javans'] *Crisses* or Daggers are two foote long, waued Indenture fashion, and poysoned, that few escape.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 542.

By his side he wore a gold-handled *krise*, and carried in his right hand a be-flagged lance with its tip sheathed — the wedding staff. *H. O. Forbes*, Eastern Archipelago, p. 218.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *n.* [Sc.; also written *creisch*; < Gael. *creis*, grease: see *grease*.] Grease; tallow.

creesh, creish (krēsh), *v. t.* [Sc., < *creesh*, *creish*, *n.*] To grease.—**To creesh one's loof**, literally, to grease one's palm; give one a consideration for some benefit conferred or expected; bribe one.

creeshy (krē'shi), *a.* [Sc., < *creesh* + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *creissidh*, greasy.] Greasy.

Kilmarnock wabsters, fidge and claw,
An' pour your *creeshie* nations. . . .
Swith to the Laigh Kirk ane an' a'.
Burns, The Ordination.

crefish†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creirgist, *n.* [W., < *crair*, a relic (cf. *creirfa*, a place for relics, a reliquary, a museum), + *cist*, a chest: see *cist*[2].] A reliquary: used with reference to reliquaries which exist in Wales and the west of England.

creish, *n.* and *v.* See *creesh*.

creke[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *creek*[1].

creke[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *creak*[1].

cremaillere (kre-mal-yār'), *n.* [< F. *crémaillère* (> Sp. *gramallera*), pot-hook, rack, iron plate with holes, < OF. *cremeille*, < ML. *cramaculus*, a pot-hook, dim. of Teut. (D.) *kram*, a hook: cramp-iron: see *cramp*[1].] In *field-fortification*, the inside line of the parapet, so traced as to resemble the teeth of a saw, in order to afford the advantage of bringing a heavier fire to bear upon the defile than if only a simple face were opposed to it.

cremaster (krē-mas'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [NL., < Gr. κρεμαστήρ, a suspender, one of the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, < κρεμάννυναι, κρεμᾶν (= Goth. *hramjan*), suspend, hang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The muscle of the spermatic cord; the suspensory muscle of the testicle, consisting of a series of fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle of the abdomen, and let down in loops upon the cord.—**2.** In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to little hook-like processes on the posterior extremity of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation; hence, the tip of the abdomen of the pupa of any insect which undergoes complete metamorphosis, serving for the attachment of the pupa. It is the homologue of the anal plate of the larva, and its form is foreshadowed in that of the anal plate.

3†. A hook for hanging a pot or other vessel over a fire.

II. *a.* Suspensory; pertaining to the cremaster: as, the *cremaster* muscle.

cremasteric (krem-as-ter'ik), *a.* [< *cremaster* + *-ic*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cremaster: as, a *cremasteric* artery; *cremasteric* fibers.

cremate (krē'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cremated*, ppr. *cremating*. [< L. *crematus*, pp. of *cremare*, burn, used particularly of burning the dead; perhaps akin to *carbo*, coal (see *carbon*), Skt. √ *gṛi*, roast, boil.] To burn up or destroy by heat; specifically, to consume (a dead body) by intense heat, as a substitute for burial.

cremation (krē-mā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *crematio(n-)*, < *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] The act or custom of cremating; a burning, as of the dead; incineration; incremation. The burning of the dead was common in antiquity, the corpse being imperfectly consumed on a funeral pyre, and the ashes and bones afterward placed in an urn. (See *cinerary urn*, under *cinerary*.) The revival of the practice in a more efficient manner has been advocated in recent times for sanitary reasons, and to some extent effected. Various methods of cremation have been proposed, the great difficulty being to consume the body without permitting the escape of noxious exhalations, and without defiling the ashes with foreign substances. In W. Siemens's apparatus (a modification of the plan of Sir Henry Thompson) the body is exposed to the combined action of highly heated air and combustible gases, so as to be entirely consumed without foreign admixture, while the furnace is so constructed that no noxious effluvium escapes from it.

The Mexicans practiced *cremation*; and when men killed in battle were missing, they made figures of them, and after honouring these, burnt them and buried the ashes.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 156.

cremationist (krē-mā'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *cremation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or upholds the practice of cremation of the bodies of the dead as a substitute for burial.

cremator (krē-mā'tọr), *n.* [< LL. *cremator*, a burner, consumer by fire, < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*, and cf. *crematorium*.] A furnace for consuming dead bodies or refuse matter; a crematory.

A company proposes to erect two *cremators*, at an expense of ten thousand dollars, for this purpose [the disposal of garbage], claiming that the running expenses will not exceed $15.50 per diem. *Science*, IX. 306.

crematorium (krē-mą-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *crematoria* (-ą). [< NL. *crematorium*: see *cremate*.] A crematory.

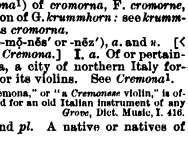
crematory (krē'mą-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **crematorius* (neut. *crematorium*, n.), < L. *cremare*, pp. *crematus*, burn: see *cremate*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to burn or consume by fire; connected with or employed in cremation: as, a *crematory* furnace.

II. *n.*; pl. *crematories* (-riz). An establishment for burning the bodies of the dead, including the furnace and its adjuncts.

crembalum (krem'bą-lum), *n.*; pl. *crembala* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. κρέμβαλον, a rattling instrument to beat time with in dancing, like a castanet.] An old name for the jew's-harp.

Cremnitz white. See *white*.

cremocarp (krem'ō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. κρεμαννύναι, κρεμᾶν (see *cremaster*), hang, + καρπός, fruit.] A fruit, as that of the *Umbelliferæ*, consisting of two or more indehiscent, inferior, one-seeded carpels, separating at maturity from each other and from the slender axis. Also called *carpadelium*.



Cremocarp.
a, fruit of *Crithmum maritimum*; *b*, section of same, showing the two distinct one-seeded carpels.

Cremona[1] (krē-mō'nä), *n.* [For *Cremona violin*: see def.] Any violin made in Cremona, Italy, by the Amati family, in the latter part of the sixteenth and in the seventeenth century, and by Stradivarius at the beginning of the eighteenth century. These instruments are considered to excel all others, and are highly prized. The name is often improperly applied to any violin.

cremona[2] (krē-mō'nä), *n.* [Corruption (in imitation of *Cremona*[1]) of *cromorna*, F. *cromorne*, itself a corruption of G. *krummhorn*: see *krummhorn*.] Same as *cromorna*.

Cremonese (krē-mọ-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< It. *Cremonese*, < *Cremona*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cremona, a city of northern Italy formerly famous for its violins.

The term "a Cremona," or "a *Cremonese* violin," is often incorrectly used for an old Italian instrument of any make. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 416.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A native or natives of Cremona.

At the beginning of the thirteenth century the Mantuans had repulsed the *Cremonese*.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxvii.

Cremonian (krē-mō'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to the Italian geometer Luigi Cremona.—**Cremonian congruency.** See *congruency*.—**Cremonian correspondence**, a one-to-one correspondence of the points in two planes, such that to every straight line in either plane there corresponds a conic in the other. There are three *Cremonian forms* in each plane, where all the conics in that plane corresponding to right lines in the other intersect.

cremor†, (krē'mọr), *n.* [L. *cremor*, thick juice or broth, ML. cream, etc.: see *cream*[1].] Thick

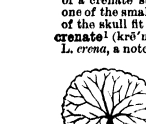
juice, or a substance resembling it: as, "chyle or *cremor*," *Ray*.

cremosint, cremosinet (krem′ō-zin), *n.* Obsolete forms of *crimson*.

crena, *n.* See *krena*.

crena (krē′nā), *n.*; pl. *crenæ* (-nē). [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch: found only once, in a doubtful passage in Pliny (11, 37, 68, § 180), but frequent in later (LL. Mᴅ.) glossaries (and appar. the source of It. dial. *crena*, *l.*, *cran*, m., = OF. *crene*, *crenne*, *l.*, *cren*, *cran*, F. *cran* (Walloon *cren*), m., and ult. of E. *cranny*, a crevice: see *cranny*1); perhaps orig. **crena*, a cut (cf. *curtus*, cut short, short: see *curt*), connected with Skt. √ *kart*, cut.] 1. In *entom.*, a small, linear, raised mark resembling a wrinkle; one of the projections of a crenate surface or margin.—2. In *anat.*, one of the small projections by which the bones of the skull fit together in the sutures.

crenate1 (krē′nāt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crenatus*, < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] I. *a.* 1. Notched; indented; scalloped. (*a*) In *bot.*, having the margin cut into even and rounded notches or scallops, as a leaf. When the scallops have smaller ones upon them, the leaf is said to be *doubly crenate*.



Crenate and Doubly Crenate Leaves.

The cells are elongated, . . . their margins being straight in the Yucca and Iris, but minutely sinuous or *crenated* in the Indian corn.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 377.

(*b*) In *entom.*, having indentations, not sufficient to be called teeth, the exterior outline of which is rounded: said of a margin.

2. In *fort.*, same as *crenelated*. See also *crenelle*.

Also *crenated*.

II. *n.* A zigzag or tooth-shaped work, or notch, in a wall or line of fortifications; a crenelle. [Rare.]

Many bastions and *crenates*. *H. Coppée*.

crenate2 (krē′nāt), *n.* [< *cren(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of crenic acid.

crenately (krē′nāt-li), *adv.* In a crenate manner: with crenatures.

crenation (krē-nā′shon), *n.* [< *crenate* + *-ion.*] Same as *crenature*.

From three to five of the *crenations* being usually visible.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-water Algæ, p. 110.

crenature (kren′ą-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *crenatura*, < *crenatus*, crenate: see *crenate*1.] In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf or of any other crenate part.

crencle1†, *v.* A Middle English form of *crinkle*.

crencle2 (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenel (kren′el), *n.* [< OF. *crenel*, a notch, embrasure, F. *créneau* = Pr. *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, dim. of (L.) *crena*: see *crena*. Cf. *carnel* and *crenelle*. See also *cranny*1.] 1†. The peak at the top of a helmet.—2. Same as *crenelle*.—3. In *bot.*, a tooth of a crenate leaf; a crenature.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crenelated*, *crenellated*, ppr. *crenelating*, *crenellating*. [< ML. as if **crenellatus*, pp. of **crenellare* (OF. *crenceler*), < *crenellus*, an embrasure: see *crenel*, *crenelle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To furnish with battlements or embrasures; render defensible by adding battlements, as a house.—2. To cut loopholes through, as a wall.

II. *intrans.* To add crenelations; render a place defensible by battlements.

The licence to *crenellate* occasionally contained the permission to enclose a park and even to hold a fair.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 472.

crenelate, crenellate (kren′e-lāt), *a.* Same as *crenulate*.

crenelated, crenellated (kren′e-lā-ted), *p. a.* 1. Same as *embattled*. See also *crenelate, v.*—2. Furnished with crenelles, as a parapet or breastwork: specifically, in *arch.*, applied to a kind of embattled or indented molding of frequent occurrence in Norman work.

The snow still lay in islets on the grass, and in masses on the boughs of the great cedar and the *crenellated* coping of the stone walls.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, [xxxv.

3. Fluted; channeled; covered with indentations.

Crenelated Molding. Norman doorway, Kenilworth church, Warwickshire, England.

The crenellated surface of the sea, modelled with rare delicacy and elaboration, adds to the charm of a capital specimen of modern English landscape painting.
Athenæum, No. 3073, p. 377.

Also *crenate*, *crenated*, *crenelled*.

crenelation, crenellation (kren-e-lā′shon), *n.* [< *crenelate, crenellate, v.* + *-ion.*] 1. The act of readering a building defensible by the addition of battlements or by the cutting of loopholes. See *crenelate, v.*

The usage of *fortifying* the manor-houses of the great men . . . went along way towards making every rich man's dwelling-place a castle. The fortification or *crenelation* of these houses or castles could not be taken in hand without the royal licence. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

2. The state or condition of being crenelated.—3. A battlement.

The platforms, the bastions, the terraces, the high-perched windows and balconies, the hanging gardens and dizzy *crenellations* of this complicated structure, keep you in perpetual intercourse with an immense horizon.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 46.

4. Any notch or indentation.

crénelé (krā-ne-lā′), *a.* [F., pp. of *créneler*: see *crenelate, v.*] In *her.*, same as *embattled*.

crenelet (kren′e-let), *n.* [Dim. of OF. *crenel*, F. *créneau*, battlement: see *crenelle*.] A small crenelle.

The sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xliii.

crenellate, crenellated, etc. See *crenelate*, etc.

crenelle (kre-nel′), *n.* [< OF. *crenelle*, fem. of *crenel*, < ML. *crenellus*, an embrasure, battlement: see *crenel*.] One of the open spaces of a battlemented parapet which alternate with the merlons or cops. See *battlement*. Also *crenel*.

The Sultan Abd el Hamid, father of Mahmoud, erected a neat structure of cut stone, whose *crenelles* make it look more like a place of defence than of prayer.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 251.

There it stands, big, battlemented, buttressed, marble, with windows like *crenelles*. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, ii.

crenelled (kren′eld), *a.* Same as *crenelated*.

The king was asked to establish by statute that every man throughout England might make fort or fortress, walls, and *crenelled* or embattled towers, at his own free will. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 472.

crengle (kreng′gl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

crenic (krē′nik), *a.* [< Gr. *κρήνη*, Doric *κράνα*, a spring; cf. *κρουνός*, a spring.] Of or pertaining to a spring: used only in *crenic acid*, a white, uncrystallizable organic acid existing in vegetable mold and in the ocherous deposits of ferruginous waters. By oxidation it forms apocrenic acid (which see, under *apocrenic*).

Crenilabrus (kren-i-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch (see *crena*), + *labrum*, a lip.] A genus of fishes, of the section *Acanthopteygii* and family *Labridæ*, to which the gilthead or goldenmaid and the goldfinny or goldsinny belong. Several species have English names. *C. melops* or *tinca* is the conner, gilthead, or goldenmaid; *C. cornubicus* or *norwegicus* is the goldfinny or goldsinny; *C. rupestris* is Jago's goldfinny; *C. multidentatus* is the corkwing, corkwing, or Ball's wrasse; *C. gibbus* is the gibbous wrasse; *C. luscus*, the scale-rayed wrasse; and *C. microlepis*, the small-mouthed wrasse or rock-cook.

crenkle (kreng′kl), *n.* Same as *cringle* (*a*).

Crenuchina (kren-ū-ki′nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crenuchus* + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification of fishes, a group of *Characinidæ*. The technical characters are: an adipose dorsal fin, teeth in both jaws well developed, dorsal fin rather elongate, gill-openings wide (the gill-membrane not being attached to the isthmus), belly rounded, and no canine teeth. Of two known species, one is South American and the other African.

Crenuchus (kren′ū-kus), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1863).] The typical genus of *Crenuchina*.

crenula (kren′ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *crenulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *crena*, a notch: see *crena*.] In *zoöl.*, a little notch; a little curved wrinkle on a surface; one of the teeth of a crenulate edge.

The rudiments of feet resembling obsolete tubercles or *crenulæ*. *Say*.

crenulate, crenulated (kren′ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< *crenula* + *-ate*1 (+ *-ed*2).] Noticed; marked as with notches.

In most parts it [phonolite] has a concholidal fracture, and is sonorous, yet it is *crenulated* with minute air-cavities. *Darwin*, Geol. Observations, i. 96.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, having the edge cut into very small scallops, as some leaves. Also *crenelate*, *crenellate*. (*b*) In *conch.*, an epithet applied to the indented margin of a shell. The fine saw-like edge of the shell of the cockle, which fits nicely into the opposite shell, is a familiar example. (*c*) In *entom.*, finely crenate or waved: as, a *crenulate* margin.

crenulation (kren-ū-lā′shon), *n.* [< *crenulate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state of being crenulated; a series of notches; specifically, the crenate marking of the margin of some leaves. See cut under *crenate*.—2. Fine striation. [Rare.]

The markings at the sides of the petals [in *Eastrearinus*] are much more delicate than in Pentacrinus, having more the character of *striæ* or *crenulation* than of coarse ridges.
Science, IV. 223.

creodont (krē′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Creodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Creodonta*.

Creodonta (krē-ō-don′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*; cf. Gr. *κρεοβόρος*, carnivorous.] A group of fossil mammals, considered by Cope a suborder of his *Bunotheria*, containing forms ancestrally related to existing *Carnivora*, and divided by him into the five families *Arctocyonidæ*, *Mesodæ*, *Oxyænidæ*, *Amblyctonidæ*, and *Mesonychidæ*.

Creodonta were not such dangerous animals as the carnivora, with some possible exceptions, because, although they were as large, they generally had shorter legs, less acute claws, and smaller and more simple brains.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVII. 610.

creole (krē′ōl), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *kreool* = G. *kreole* = Dan. *kreol*, < F. *créole* = Pg. *crioulo* = It. *creolo*, < Sp. *criollo*, a creole; said to be a negro corruption of Sp.**criadillo*, dim. of *criado*, a servant, follower, client, lit. one bred, brought up, or educated (see *creat*), pp. of *criar*, breed, beget, bring up, educate, lit. create, < L. *creare*, create: see *create*.] I. *n.* 1. In the West Indies and Spanish America: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from European (properly Spanish) ancestors, as distinguished from immigrants of European blood, and from the aborigines, negroes, and natives of mixed (Indian and European, or European and negro) blood. (*b*) Loosely, a person born in the country, but of a race not indigenous to it, irrespective of color.—2. In Louisiana: (*a*) Originally, a native descended from French ancestors who had settled there; later, any native of French or Spanish descent by either parent; a person belonging to the French-speaking native portion of the white race.

Many Spaniards of rank cast their lot with the *Creoles* [of Louisiana]. But the *Creoles* never became Spanish; and in society balls where the Creole civilian met the Spanish military official, the cotillon was French or Spanish according as one or the other party was the stronger.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xvi.

(*b*) A native-born negro, as distinguished from a negro brought from Africa.

II. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a creole or the creoles: as, *creole* songs; *creole* dialects.

Among the people a transmutation was going on. French fathers were moving aside to make room for *Creole* sons.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, v.

2. Of immediate West Indian growth, but of ultimate European or other foreign origin: as, *creole* chickens; *creole* roses.—**Creole dialect**, the broken English of the creoles of Louisiana and the neighboring region.—**Creole negro**, a negro born in a part of the West Indies or the United States now or originally Spanish or French.—**Creole patois**, the corrupt French spoken by the negroes and creole negroes of Louisiana.

creolean (krē-ō-lē′an), *a.* [< *creole* + *-an.*] Pertaining to or resembling creoles; creole. [Rare.]

creolian† (krē-ō′li-an), *n.* and *a.* [< *creole* + *-ian.*] I. *n.* A creole. *Goldsmith*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling creoles.

You are born a manorial serf or *creolian* negro.
Godwin, On Population, p. 472.

creophagous (krē-of′ą-gus), *a.* [< Gr. *κρεοφάγος*, flesh-eating, < *κρέας*, flesh, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; carnivorous.

It is conceivable that some of these are exceptional *creophagous* Protophytes, parallel at a lower level of structure to the insectivorous Phanerogams.
E. R. Lankester, in Encyc. Brit., XIX. 881.

Creophilæ (krē-of′i-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρέας*, flesh, + *φίλος*, loving.] In Latreille's classification of insects, a subtribe of *Muscides*, having very large alulets, nearly covering the balancers, represented by such genera as *Echinomyia*, *Ocyptera*, and *Musca*, and including the fleshflies.

creosol, creasol (krē′ō-, krē′ą-sōl), *n.* [As *creosote*, *creasote*, + *-ol.*] A colorless oily liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) of an agreeable odor and a burning taste.

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′ą-sōt), *n.* [= F. *créosote* = Sp. *creosota* = It. *creosoto* = D. *kreosoot* = G. Dan. *kreosot*, < NL. *creosota*, < Gr. *κρέας* (combining form prop. *κρεο-*), flesh, + *σωτήρ*, preserver, < *σῴζειν*, preserve, save.] A substance first prepared from wood-tar, from which it is separated by repeated solution in potash, treatment with acids, and distillation. It is also obtained from crude pyroligneous acid. In a pure state it is oily, heavy, colorless, refracts light powerfully,

and has a sweetish, burning taste, and a strong smell as of peat-smoke or smoked meat. It is so powerful an antiseptic that meat will not putrefy after being plunged into a solution of one per cent. of creosote. Wood treated with it is not subject to dry-rot or other decay. It has been used in surgery and medicine as an antiseptic with great success, but it is now almost superseded by the cheaper and equally efficient carbolic acid. It is often added to whisky, to give it the peat-reek flavor. Also written *kreosote*, *kreasote*.

creosote, creasote (krē′ō-, krē′ā-sōt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creosoted, creasoted*, ppr. *creosoting, creasoting*. [< *creosote, creasote, n.*] To apply creosote or a solution of creosote to; treat with creosote: as, to *creosote* wood to prevent its decay.

An equally favorable and decisive result was obtained from the pieces of fir *creosoted* at Amsterdam.
Pop. Sci. Mo., III. 555.

creosote-bush (krē′ō-sōt-bůsh), *n.* The *Larrea Mexicana*, a zygophyllaceous evergreen shrub of northern Mexico and the adjacent region, very resinous, and having a strong, heavy odor. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Mexicans as a remedy for rheumatism and also to give a red color to leather.

creosote-water (krē′ō-sōt-wâ′tėr), *n.* A one per cent. solution of creosote in water: the aqua creosoti of the pharmacopœia.

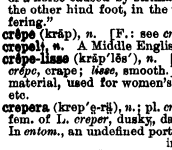
crepance, crepane (krē′pans, -pān), *n.* [< L. *crepare*, ppr. *crepan(t-)s*, break: see *crepitate*, and cf. *craven*, *crevice*[1].] A wound in a hind leg of a horse caused by striking with the shoe of the other hind foot, in the vice called "interfering."

crêpe (krāp), *n.* [F.: see *crape*.] Crape.

crepel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*.

crêpe-lisse (krāp′lēs″), *n.* [F., smooth crape: *crêpe*, crape; *lisse*, smooth.] A fine thin silk material, used for women's ruchings, dresses, etc.

crepera (krep′ę-rą), *n.*; pl. *creperæ* (-rē). [NL., fem. of L. *creper*, dusky, dark: see *crepuscle*.] In *entom.*, an undefined portion of surface having a paler color on a dark ground; a pale mark fading at the edges into the ground-color.

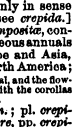


Crepidæ.—From statue of Sophocles, in the Lateran Museum, Rome.

crepida (krep′i-dą), *n.*; pl. *crepidæ* (-dē). [L., < Gr. κρηπίς, acc. κρηπίδα, a kind of boot or shoe: see def.] In *classical antiq.*, a foot-covering or shoe varying much in type, quality, and use; specifically, a Greek sandal, of which the upper portion, inclosing the foot, was a more or less close network, chiefly of leathern thongs.

crepidoma (krē-pi-dō′mą), *n.*; pl. *crepidomata* (-mą-tą). [Gr. κρηπίδωμα, < κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a foundation: see *crepida*.] The entire foundation of an ancient temple, including the stereobate and the stylobate.

Crepidula (krē-pid′ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepida*, a small sandal, dim. of *crepida*, a sandal, < Gr. κρηπίς (κρηπιδ-), a half-boot: see *crepida*.] A genus of taenioglossate pectinibranchiate mollusks, of the family *Calyptræidæ* or bonnet-shells; the slipper-limpets. They have an oval, very convex shell, within which is a shelf-like partition. There are many species, of most parts of the world. *C. fornicata* and *C. plana* are two common species of the United States.



Slipper-limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*.

crepilt, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepinet, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Cotgrave*.

Crepis (krē′pis), *n.* [NL., < L. *crepis*, an unknown plant, < Gr. κρηπίς, found only in sense of 'boot, base, foundation,' etc.: see *crepida*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, containing numerous species of herbaceous annuals with milky juice, natives of Europe and Asia, with several species in western North America; the hawk's-beard. The leaves are radical, and the flowers numerous, small, yellow or purplish: with the corollas all ligulate and the pappus white and soft.

crepitaculum (krep-i-tak′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *crepitacula* (-lą). [L., a rattle, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, rattle: see *crepitate*.] 1. An ancient instrument resembling the castanets. —2. In *zoöl.*, a rattle or rattling-organ, as that on the tail of a rattlesnake. See cut under *rattlesnake*. —3. A talc-like spot at the base of the upper wings of certain *Locustidæ*. *Packard*.

crepitant (krep′i-tant), *a.* [= F. *crépitant* = Sp. Pg. It. *crepitante*, < L. *crepitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *crepitare*: see *crepitate*.] 1. Crackling: specifically applied, in *pathol.*, to the pathognomic sound of the lungs in pneumonia.—2. In *entom.*, having the power of crepitation.

crepitate (krep′i-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crepitated*, ppr. *crepitating*. [< L. *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare* (> F. *crépiter* = Sp. Pg. *crepitar* = It. *crepitare*), creak, rattle, clatter, crackle, etc., freq. of *crepare*, pp. *crepitus*, creak, rattle, etc., burst or break with a noise, crash. Cf. *craven*[1], *crevice*[1], from the same ult. source.] 1. To crackle; snap with a sharp, abrupt, and rapidly repeated sound, as salt in fire or during calcination.

Policy and principle . . . would have been *crepitating* always in their declivity.
Bushnell, Sermons on Living Subjects, I. 28.

Specifically—2. To rattle or crackle; use the crepitaculum, as a rattlesnake.—3. In *entom.*, to eject suddenly from the anus, with a slight noise, a volatile fluid having somewhat the appearance of smoke and a strong pungent odor, as certain bombardier-beetles of the genus *Brachinus* and its allies.

crepitation (krep-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *crépitation* = Sp. *crepitacion* = Pg. *crepitação*, < L. as if **crepitatio(n-)*, < *crepitare*, pp. *crepitatus*, crackle: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise, resembling a succession of minute explosions, such as the crackling of some salts in calcination, or the noise made in the friction of fractured bones when moved in certain directions; also, in *pathol.*, the grating sensation felt by the hand when applied to fractured bones under movement; crepitus.

The pent *crepitation* of dozens of India fire-crackers, which from south of Piquet were discharging all about the village green. *H. W. Preston*, Year in Eden, x.

Specifically—2. In *pathol.*, certain sounds detected in the lungs by auscultation; the peculiar crackling sound which characterizes pneumonia; crepitant rales.—3. The action of a crepitaculum, as of that of a rattlesnake; stridulation.—4. In *entom.*, the act of ejecting a pungent fluid from the anus, with a slight noise. See *crepitate*, 3.

crepitative (krep′i-tą-tiv), *a.* [< *crepitate* + *-ive*.] Having the power of crepitating; crepitant.

The Indians north of Hudson's Bay designate the aurora Edthin (reindeer cow), because it shares the *crepitative* quality of that animal's hide when it is rubbed, and gives off sparks. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIV. 433.

crepitus (krep′i-tus), *n.*; pl. *crepitus*. [L., a rattling, a crackling noise, < *crepare*, crackle, etc.: see *crepitate*.] 1. A crackling noise; crepitation. Specifically—2. The sound heard or grating sensation felt when the fractured ends of a broken bone are rubbed against each other.

crepon (krep′on), *n.* [= It. *crepone*, < F. *crépon*, < *crêpe*, crape: see *crape*.] A stuff resembling crape, but not so thin and gauzy, made of wool or silk, or of silk and wool mixed.

creppint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

crept (krept). Preterit and past participle of *creep*.

crepult, *n.* A Middle English form of *cripple*. *Chaucer*.

crepuscle, crepuscule (krē-pus′l, -kūl), *n.* [= F. *crépuscule* = Sp. *crepúsculo* = Pg. It. *crepusculo*, < L. *crepusculum*, twilight, < *creper*, dusky, dark; said to be of Sabine origin.] Twilight; the light of the morning from the first dawn to sunrise, and of the evening from sunset to darkness. [Now rare.]

The sturdy long-lived *Crepuscula* of our southern climes is unborn and unknown here.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 108.

crepuscular (krē-pus′kū-lär), *a.* [= F. *crépusculaire* = Sp. Pg. *crepuscular*, < L. **crepusculāris*, < *crepusculum*, twilight: see *crepuscle*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling twilight; glimmering.

The tree which has the greatest charm to Northern eyes is the cold, gray-green Ilex, whose clear, *crepuscular* shade is a delicious provision against a Southern sun.
J. James, Jr., Thos. Sloutches, p. 168.

2. In *zoöl.*, flying or appearing in the twilight or evening, or before sunrise: as, the *crepuscular* or nocturnal *Lepidoptera*.

The tree-toad, or Hyla, being *crepuscular* in habits, was found difficult to study. *Science*, III. 66.

Those [flying-squirrels] that I have seen, near home, are so strictly *crepuscular* that only the initial movements of their nocturnal journeys are readily traced.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 640.

Crepuscularia (krē-pus-kū-lā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. **crepusculāris*: see *crepuscular*.] In *entom.*, in Latreille's system, the second family of *Lepidoptera*; the sphinxes or hawk-moths, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Sphinx*, and divided into four sections, *Hesperisphinges*, *Sphingides*, *Sesiasides*, and *Zygænides*, corresponding to the Fabrician genera *Castnia*, *Sphinx*, *Sesia*, and *Zygæna*, and nearly to modern families of similar names. They connect the diurnal with the nocturnal *Lepidoptera*, but are now ranged with the *Heterocera* as distinguished from *Rhopalocera*.

crepuscule, *n.* See *crepuscle*.

crepusculine (krē-pus′kū-lin), *a.* [As *crepusculo* + *-ine*[1].] Crepuscular. [Rare.]

High in the rare *crepusculine* ether.
H. P. Spofford, Poems, p. 7.

crepusculous (krē-pus′kū-lus), *a.* [< *crepusculo* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to twilight; glimmering; imperfectly clear or luminous.

The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity, and it is yet scarce past the dawn.
Glanvill, Scep. Sci., xix.

crepusculum (krē-pus′kū-lum), *n.* [L., twilight, dusk: see *crepuscle*.] Twilight.

cres., cresc. In *music*, common abbreviations of *crescendo*.

crescet, *v. i.* [ME. *crescen* (also *cresen*, in part by apheresis from *encresen*, increase: see *cresse*[2] = OF. *cresire*, *croistre*; F. *croître* = Pr. *creisser*, *creisser* = Sp. *crecer* = Pg. *crescer* = It. *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase, grow, inceptive verb, < *crcare*, make, create: see *create*. From L. *crescere* are ult. E. *accrease* = *accresce*, *encrease* = *increase*, *decrease*, *crescent*, *increscent*, *decrescent*, *excrescent*, etc.] To grow; increase.

crescence† (kres′ens), *n.* [= OF. *crescence*, *croissance*, *croissance*, F. *croissance* = Sp. *crecencia* = Pg. *crescença* = It. *crescenza*, < L. *crescentia*, an increase, < *crescen(t-)s*, ppr.: see *crescent*.] Increase; growth. *E. D.*

crescendo (kre-shen′dō), *a.* and *n.* [It., ppr. of *crescere*, < L. *crescere*, increase: see *cresce*.] **I.** *a.* In *music*, gradually increasing in force or loudness; swelling. Often abbreviated to *cres.* or *cresc.*, or represented by the character <. —**Crescendo pedal**, in *organ-building*: (*a*) A pedal by which the various stops may be successively drawn until the full power of the instrument is in use. Generally this mechanism does not affect the stop-knobs, so that it may start from any given combination, and by the use of the diminuendo pedal may return to the same. (*b*) The swell pedal.

II. *n.* A passage characterized by increase of force.

crescent (kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = OF. *creissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *crescere*, come forth, grow, increase: see *cresce*. II. *n.* Now spelled to suit the adj. and the orig. L. form; early mod. E. also *cressant*, < ME. *cressent*, *cressaunt*, < OF. *croissant*, *croissant*, F. *croissant* = Sp. *creciente* = Pg. It. *crescente*, the new moon, a crescent, < L. *crescen(t-)s*, sc. *luna*, the increasing moon: see the adj.] **I.** *a.* 1. Increasing; growing: specifically applied to the moon during its first quarter, when its visible portion is increasing in area, in the curved form called a crescent (see II.).

Astarte, queen of heaven, with *crescent* horns.
Milton, P. L., i. 439.

There is many a youth
Now *crescent*, who will come to all I am,
And overcome it. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our sympathy from night to noon
Rose *crescent* with that *crescent* moon.
Locker, Castle in the Air.

2. Shaped like the appearance of the moon during its first quarter.—**Crescent fissure**, a fissure of the brain which indents the dorsomesal margin of the hemisphere near the fore end, so as to appear upon both the dorsal and the mesial aspect, its length in these two aspects being approximately equal, and its dorsal part being at a right angle with the meson; the frontal fissure of Owen; the crucial sulcus of others. It is one of the most constant and well-marked fissures of the brain of the *Carnivora* and the higher mammals generally.

II. *n.* 1. The period of apparent growth or increase of the moon in its first quarter: as, the moon is in its *crescent*.—2. The increasing part of the moon in its first quarter, or the similarly shaped decreasing part in its last quarter, when it presents a bow of light terminating in points or horns: as, the *crescent* of the moon. Hence—3. The moon itself in either its first or its last quarter; the new or the old moon. [Poetical.]

Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes.
Dryden.

4. Something in the shape of the crescent moon; a crescent-shaped object, construction,

device, or symbol. Specifically—(*a*) The Turkish standard, which bears the figure of a crescent, and, figuratively, the Turkish military power itself. The use of the crescent as the Turkish emblem dates from the conquest of Constantinople (1453); it had been considered in a sense an emblem of the city, and was assumed by the Turkish sultans in commemoration of their signal conquest.

> The cross of our faith is replanted,
> The pale, dying *crescent* is daunted.
> *Campbell*, Song of the Greeks.

The *crescent* glittering on the domes which were once consecrated by the venerated symbol of his faith.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

(*b*) In *her.*, a bearing in the form of a young or new moon, usually borne horizontally with the horns uppermost. See *decrescent* and *increscent*.

Heraldic Crescent.

> A second son differences his arms with a *crescent*.
> *Books of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 114.

(*c*) In *arch.*, a range of buildings in the form of a crescent or half-moon: as, Lansdowne *Crescent* in London.

5. A Turkish military musical instrument with bells or jingles.—**6.** A defect in a horse's foot, when the coffin-bone falls down. *E. D.*—**7.** In *lace-making*, a cordonnet of considerable projection inclosing part of the pattern of pointlace, giving it relief, and separating it from the ground or from other parts of the pattern. Thus, if a leaf is made of cloth-stitch, it may be surrounded by a crescent one eighth of an inch thick and with half as much projection, and this again by a ring of ornamental loops or couronnes.

8. A small roll of bread of various kinds, made in the form of a crescent.

> At noon I bought two crisp *crescents* . . . at a shop counter. *The Century*, XXXII. 886.

Crescent City, the by-name of the city of New Orleans, from the crescent-shaped bend of the Mississippi river in its front.—**Crescent reversed,** in *her.*, a crescent with the horns turned downward.—**Crescents of Glanusia,** in *anat.*, the peculiar crescentiform bodies found lying in the alveoli of salivary glands, between the cells and the membrana propria. Also called *demilunes of Heidenhain*.—**Order of the Crescent,** a Turkish order instituted in 1799, and awarded only for distinguished bravery in the naval or military service. It was abolished in 1851. An order of the crescent was founded by Charles of Anjou in Sicily in 1268, but had a short existence. René of Anjou, count of Provence and titular king of Naples and Sicily, founded another short-lived order of the crescent in the fifteenth century.

crescent (kres'gnt), *v. t.* [< *crescent*, *n.*] **1.** To form into a crescent.—**2.** To surround partly in a semicircular or crescent form. [Rare.]

> A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn.
> *Seward*, Letters, vi. 195.

crescentade (kres-gn-tād'), *n.* [< *crescent* + *-ade*, formed after *crusade*.] A war or military expedition under the flag of Turkey, for the defense or extension of Mohammedanism. See *crescent*, *n.*, 4 (*a*), and compare *crusade*1.

crescented (kres'gn-ted), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-ed*2.] **1.** Adorned with a crescent; in *her.*, decorated with crescents at the ends: said of any bearing that may receive them, as a cross or saltier.—**2.** Bent like or into a crescent.

> Phœbe bent towards him *crescented*. *Keats.*

Crescentia (kre-sen'shiä), *n.* [NL., after *Crescenti*, an old writer on botany.] A small genus of trees or large shrubs, natural order *Bignoniaceæ*, natives of the tropics. The principal

Branch of Calabash-tree (*Crescentia Cujete*), with flower and fruit.

species is the calabash-tree, *C. Cujete*, of tropical America, bearing a gourd-like fruit, the hard shell of which is applied to many domestic uses, and is often elaborately carved or painted.

crescentic (kre-sen'tik), *a.* [< *crescent*, *n.*, + *-ic.*] Having the form of a crescent.

> In the shade of a very thick tree-top the sun-flecks are circular like the sun; but during an eclipse they are *crescentic*, or even annular. *Le Conte*, Light, p. 27.

> Douglas Bay, with its romantic headlands, *crescentic* shores, etc. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXV. 520.

crescentically (kre-sen'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a crescentic manner or shape; crescentwise.

crescentiform (kre-sen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crescen(t-)s*, crescent, + *forma*, shape.] Crescentic in form; shaped like a crescent: in *zoöl.*, said specifically of various parts, as joints of the antennæ or palpi of insects.

crescentoid (kres'gn-toid), *a.* [< *crescent* + *-oid.*] Crescent-like; crescentiform.

> Neither kind of tubercles *crescentoid*, but united in pairs. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 250.

crescent-shaped (kres'gnt-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a crescent; lunate; crescentiform.

crescentwise (kres'gnt-wīz), *adv.* In the shape of a crescent.

crescive (kres'iv), *a.* [< *cresce* + *-ive.*] Increasing; growing; crescent. [Archaic.]

> The prince obscur'd his contemplation
> Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
> Grew like the summer grass, fastest by night,
> Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 1.

> The great and *crescive* self, rooted in absolute nature, supplants all relative existence, and ruins the kingdom of mortal friendship and love. *Emerson*, Experience.

cresel, v. See *crease*2.

creshawk (kres'hâk), *n.* [< *cres-* (prob. due ult. to F. *cresserelle*, *crécerelle*—Cotgrave), a kestrel: see *kestrel* and *hawk*1.] The kestrel. *Montagu.*

cresmel, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *crismel*.

cresol (krē'sol), *n.* [< *cres-*, for *creosote*, + *-ol.*] A phenol having the formula C_7H_8O, occurring in coal- and wood-tar. When pure it forms a colorless crystalline mass. Also *cresylic acid* and *cressol*.

cresotic (krē-sot'ik), *a.* [For *creosotic*, < *creosote* + *-ic.*] Relating to or containing creosote.—**Cresotic acid,** $C_6H_3O_3$, an acid derived from cresylic alcohol.

crespi, *v.* An obsolete form of *crisp*.

crespine, *n.* [< OF., also *crepine*, F. *crépine*, a fringe, caul, kell, < *crespe*, lawn, cyprus, crape: see *crape*.] A net or caul inclosing the hair, used as a head-dress in the early part of the fifteenth century. It is represented as projecting greatly, in bosses or in horn-shaped protuberances, in front of the ears. Also *crisp*, *crépine*, *crespinette*.

crespinette, *n.* [OF., dim. of *crespine*: see *crespine*.] Same as *crespine*.

cress (kres), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *kerse*, *karse*, *kars*; < ME. *cresse*, *cres*, also transposed, *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, < AS. *cresse*, *cerse*, *carse* = D. *kers* = OHG. *cressa*, *cressa*, MHG. G. *kresse*, cress; the Scand. forms, Sw. *krasse* = Dan. *karse*, are prob. borrowed from LG. or HG., as are also OF. *kerson*, *creson*, F. *cresson* = Pr. *creissoun* = It. *crescione* = Cat. *crexen*, < ML. *cresso(n-)*, *cresso(n-)*, later also *crisonium* (the Romance forms being popularly referred to L. *crescere*, grow: see *crescc*), and Slov. *kresh*, *kresha* = Lett. *kresse*, cress. Origin of Teut. word doubtful; possibly from verb repr. by OHG. *chresan*, MHG. *kresen*, creep.] The common name of many species of plants, most of them of the natural order *Cruciferæ*. Water-cress, or *Nasturtium officinale*, is used as a salad, and is valued in medicine for its antiscorbutic qualities. The leaves have a moderately pungent taste. It grows on the brinks of rivulets and in moist grounds. The American water-cress is *Cardamine rhomboidea*; bitter cress is a name of other species of the genus. Common garden-cress, also called pepper-, town-, or golden cress, is *Lepidium sativum*; rose-cress is *L. campestre*; bastard cress or penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*; tower-cress, *Arabis Turrita*. Other species are known as rock- or wall-cress; winter, land-, Belleisle, or Normandy cress, *Barbarea vulgaris* or *B. præcox*; tooth-cress, a species of *Dentaria*; Peter's or rock-cress, *Crithmum maritimum*; and swine- or wart-cress, *Senebiera Coronopus*. Among other orders belong the dock-cress or nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*, of the *Compositæ*, and the Indian cress, *Tropæolum majus*, of the *Geraniaceæ*, so named from the pungent, cress-like taste of the leaves.

> Poure folke for fere tho fedde Hunger gerne
> With creym and with croddes, with *carses* and other herbes.
> *Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 322.

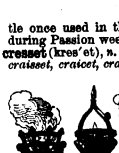
> I linger by my shingly bars;
> I loiter round my *cresses*.
> *Tennyson*, The Brook.

cressanti, cressaunti, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crescent*.

cressedi, *n.* An old form of *cresset*.

cresselle (kre-sel'), *n.* [F. *crécelle*, OF. *crecelle*, *crocerelle* (Roquefort), a rattle.] A wooden rattle once used in the Roman Catholic Church during Passion week instead of a bell.

cresset (kres'et), *n.* [< ME. *cresset*, < OF. *cresset*, *craisset*, *craicet*, *crasset*, var. *crusset*, *crucet*, *croisset*, *creuset*, F. *creuset*, a cresset; a modification, with other dim. suffix *-et*, of OF. *crassel*, *croisel*, *crucel*, *cruceau*, *croissol*, *croisuel*, a cresset, < OD. *kruysel*, a hanging lamp, dim. of *kruyse*, a pot, cup, cruse, D. *kroes*: see *cruse*.] **1.** A cup of any incombustible material mounted upon a pole or suspended from above, and serving to contain a light often made by the burning of a coil of pitched rope. Compare *beacon*.


Cressets.

> From the arched roof,
> Pendent by subtle magic, many a row
> Of starry lamps and blazing *cressets*, fed
> With naphtha and asphaltus, yielded light.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 728.

> The *cresset* was a large lanthorn fixed at the end of a long pole, and carried upon a man's shoulder. The *cressets* were found partly by the different companies.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 464.

> A *cresset*, in an iron chain,
> Which served to light this drear domain,
> With damp and darkness seemed to strive.
> *Scott*, Marmion, ii. 18.

2. An iron frame used by coopers in heating barrels, to clear the inside and make the staves flexible.—**3.** A kitchen utensil for setting a pot over the fire. [Local.]—**4.** A chafer or small portable furnace upon which a dish can be set to be kept hot.

cresset-light (kres'et-līt), *n.* A lamp or beacon of which a cresset forms the chief part.

cresset-stone (kres'et-stōn), *n.* A large stone in which one or more cup-shaped hollows are made to serve as cressets.

cressol (kres'ol), *n.* See *cresol*.

cress-rocket (kres'rok'et), *n.* The popular name of *Vella pseudocytisus*, a cruciferous plant with yellow flowers, indigenous to Spain and cultivated in English gardens.

cressy (kres'i), *a.* [< *cress* + *-y*1.] Abounding in cresses.

> The *cressy* isleta white in flower.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

crest (krest), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*, < ME. *crest*, *creste*, rarely *creest*, *crist*, < OF. *creste*, *creiste*, F. *crête* = Pr. Sp. It. *cresta* = Pg. *crista*, < L. *crista*, a comb or tuft on the head of a bird or serpent, a crest.] **1.** A tuft or other natural process growing upon the top of an animal's head, as the comb of a cock, a swelling on the head of a serpent, etc. See *crista*.

> With stones, and brands, and fire, attack
> His rising *crest*, and drive the serpent back.
> *C. Pitt*, tr. of Vida's Art of Poetry.

Crests proper belong to the top of the head, but may be also held to include such growths on its sides. . . . *Crests* may be divided into two kinds: 1, where the feathers are simply lengthened or otherwise enlarged; and 2, where the texture, and sometimes even the structure, is altered. Nearly all birds possess the power of moving and elevating the feathers on the head, simulating a slight *crest* in moments of excitement. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 90.

2. Anything resembling, suggestive of, or occupying the same relative position as a crest. (*a*) An article of dress or ornament; specifically, in armor, an upright ornament of a helmet, especially when not long and floating like a plume of feathers or a cointoise, as a ridge of metal, hair, bristles, feathers, or the like. Crests of diverse forms were worn on ancient helmets, and have been more or less closely imitated in the various forms of crest affixed to the helmets of some modern mounted troops, etc. Stiff crests of hair or feathers were often worn by knights in the middle ages. (Compare *aigret*.) The crest in medieval armor was early affected by heraldic considerations (see (*b*)), whether formally, as being the heraldic crest itself, or by the necessity of using a badge or cognizance, whether temporary or permanent: thus, the tilting-helmet was often surmounted by an elaborate structure in cuir-bouilli or even in thin metal, representing an animal or the head of an animal, or a human figure.

Helmet and Crest.—From the frieze of the Parthenon.

> A golden Viper . . . was erected vpon the *creast* of his helmet. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 130.

She stood upon the castle wall, . . .
She watch'd my *crest* among them all, . . .
She saw me fight, she heard me call.
Tennyson, Ballad of Oriana.

(b) In *her.*, a part of an achievement borne outside of and above the escutcheon. There are sometimes two crests, which are borne on the sides. When the crest is not specially mentioned as emerging from a coronet, chapeau, or the like, it is assumed to be borne upon a wreath. A crest is not properly borne by a woman, or by a city or other corporate body, as it is always assumed to be the ornament worn upon the helmet.

A lion sejant, affronté (the royal crest of Scotland).

The *crest* is a raised arm, holding, in a threatening attitude, a drawn sabre.
Sumner, True Grandeur of [Nations.

(c) The foamy, feather-like top of a wave.

The towering *crest* of the tides
Plunged on the vessel. *Tennyson*, The Wreck.

(d) The highest part or summit of a hill or mountain-range. (e) In *fort.*, the top line of a slope. (f) In *arch.*, any ornamental finishing of stone, terra-cotta, metal, or wood, which surmounts a wall, roof-ridge, screen, canopy, or other similar part of a building,—whether a battlement, open carved work, or other enrichment; the coping on the parapet of a medieval building; a cresting (which see). The name is also sometimes given to the finials of gables and pinnacles. (g) In *anat.*, specifically, a ridge on a bone: as, the occipital *crest*; the frontal *crest*; the tibial *crest*. See phrases below, and *crista*. (h) In *zoöl.*, any elongate elevation occupying the highest part of a surface. Specifically—(1) A longitudinal central elevation, with an irregular or tuberculose summit, on the prothorax of an insect, especially of a grasshopper. (2) A longitudinal elevated tuft of hairs or scales on the head, thorax, or abdominal segments of a lepidopterous insect. (i) In *bot.*: (1) An elevated line, ridge, or lamina on the surface or at the summit of an organ, especially if resembling the crest of a helmet. (2) An appendage to the upper surface of the leaves of certain *Ridgea*, which in different genera has the form of a wing, a fold, or a pouch.

3. The rising part or the ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog.

Throwing the base thong from his bending *crest*.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 396.

4. Figuratively, pride; high spirit; courage; daring.

This is his uncle's teaching, . . .
Which makes him prune himself, and bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Auditory crest. See *auditory.*—**Dicrotic wave or crest.** See *dicrotic.*—**Frontal crest.** (*a*) In *anat.*, a median longitudinal grooved ridge on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone, which lodges a part of the superior longitudinal sinus, and whose lips give attachment to the falx cerebri. (*b*) In *ornith.*, a crest of feathers rising from the front or forehead. Such crests are among the most elegant which birds possess. The cedar-bird or Carolina waxwing and the cardinal red-bird exhibit such crests. They are often recurved, as in the plumed quail of the genus *Lophortyx*.—**Iliac crest**, the crest of the ilium. See *crista ilii*, under *crista*.—**Lacrymal crest**, a vertical ridge of bone on the orbital surface of the lacrymal, dividing it into two parts.—**Nasal crest**, a ridge on the nasal bone by which it articulates with its fellow and with the nasal spine of the frontal and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid bone.—**Occipital crest.** (*a*) A vertical median ridge on the outer surface of the occipital bone, from the inion or occipital protuberance to the foramen. A corresponding ridge on the inner surface of the bone is the *internal occipital crest*. (*b*) A transverse ridge on the hinder part of the skull of some animals, separating the occipital portion from the parietal or vertical portion. (*c*) In *ornith.*, a tuft of feathers growing from the hindhead.—**Parietal, interparietal, or sagittal crest**, a median length wise ridge on the surface of the skull, extending from the occipital crest (*b*) for a varying distance forward. It is often very prominent, as when the temporal fossæ of opposite sides extend to the midline of the skull. Its total absence marks the skull of man and some other animals whose vertex is expansive or inflated.—**Pubic crest**, the crista pubis (which see, under *crista*).—**Tibial crest**, the crista tibiæ (which see, under *crista*).—**Turbinated crest**, a continuous ridge along the nasal surfaces of the supranaxillary and palate bones, for the articulation of the inferior turbinal bone, or maxilloturbinal.

crest (krest), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *creast*; < ME. *cresten*; < *crest*, *n.*] *trans.* **1.** To furnish with a crest; serve as a crest for; surmount as a crest.

His rear'd arm
Crested the world. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2.
Mid groves of clouds that *crest* the mountain's brow.
Wordsworth.

2. To mark with waving lines like the plumes of a helmet; adorn as with a plume or crest.

Like as the shining sicke, in summers night, . . .
Is *crested* all with lines of firie light.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 13.

II. *intrans.* To reach, as a wave, the highest point; culminate.

The wave which carried Kant's philosophy to its greatest height *crested* at his centennial in 1881, and will now fall down to its proper level. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 37.

crested (kres'ted), *a.* [< *crest* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Wearing or having a crest; adorned with a crest or plume: as, a *crested* helmet.

The *crested* cock, whose clarion sounds
The silent hours. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 443.

The bold outline of the neighboring hills *crested* with Gothic ruins. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, I. 5.

2. In *her.*, wearing a comb, as a cock, or a natural crest of feathers, as any bird having one. —**3.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, cristate; having a central longitudinal elevation: said especially of the prothorax of an insect.—**Chapournet crested.** See *chapournet*.

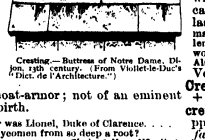
crestfallen (krest'fâ'ln), *a.* [That is, having the crest fallen, as a defeated cock.] **1.** Dejected; bowed; chagrined; dispirited; spiritless.

As *crest-fallen* as a dried pear. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5.

Being newly come to this Town of Middleburgh, which is much *crest-fallen* since the Staple of English Cloth was removed hence. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 11.

2. In the *mandge*, having the upper part of the neck hanging to one side: said of a horse.

cresting (kres'ting), *n.* [< *crest* + *-ing*[1].] In *arch.*, an ornamental finish to a wall or ridge; a crest, as the range of crestlets of an edifice.



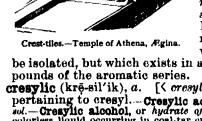
Cresting.—Buttress of Notre Dame, Dijon, 13th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

crestless (krest'-les), *a.* [< *crest*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Without a crest, in any sense of that word; not dignified with coat-armor; not of an eminent family; of low birth.

His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence. . . .
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crestolatry (kres-tol'a-tri), *n.* [< *crest* + Gr. *λατρεία*, worship; after *idolatry*, etc.] Literally, worship of crests as signs of rank or station; hence, snobbishness; toadyism; tuft-hunting.

crest-tile (krest'til), *n.* One of the tiles covering the ridge of a building, sometimes formed with a range of ornaments rising above it.



Crest-tiles.—Temple of Athena, Ægina.

cresyl (krē'sil), *n.* [< *cre(o)s(ote)* + *-yl*.] In *chem.*, a radical (C_7H_7) which cannot be isolated, but which exists in a group of compounds of the aromatic series.

cresylic (krē-sil'ik), *a.* [< *cresyl* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to cresyl.—**Cresylic acid.** Same as *cresol*.—**Cresylic alcohol**, or *hydrate of cresyl*, C_7H_8O, a colorless liquid occurring in coal-tar creosote and in the oil of fir-wood. It is homologous with phenyl hydrate (C_6H_6O).

cretaceal (krē-tā'sē-al), *a.* Cretaceous. [Rare.]

cretaceous (krē-tā'shius), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *cretaceus*, chalky, < *creta*, chalk, > It. *creta* = Sp. Pg. *greda* (Pg. also *cre*) = F. *craie* (> ult. E. *crayon*) = OHG. *cridâ*, MHG. *kride*, G. *kreide* = D. *krijt* = MLG. *krite*, LG. *krît* = Icel. *krît* = Sw. *krita* = Dan. *kridt*, chalk. The L. *creta* is said to signify lit. 'Cretan' (earth), from *Creta*, Crete, Candia; but this is doubtful.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chalky. (*a*) Having the qualities of chalk; like chalk; resembling chalk in appearance; of the color of chalk. (*b*) Abounding with chalk.

2. Found in chalk; found in strata of the cretaceous group.—**Cretaceous group**, in *geol.*, the group of strata lying between the Jurassic and the Tertiary: so called from the fact that one of its most important members in northwestern Europe is a thick mass of white chalk. (See *chalk.*) This formation is of great importance in both Europe and America, on account of the wide area which it covers and its richness in organic remains.

II. *n.* [*cap.*] In *geol.*, the cretaceous group.

cretaceously (krē-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In the manner of chalk; as chalk.

Cretan (krē'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cretanus*, usually *Cretensis*, also *Creticus* and *Cretanus*, adj., of *Creta*, Gr. *Κρήτη*, Crete.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete or to its inhabitants.—**Cretan carrot.** See *carrot*.—**Cretan lace**, a name given to an old lace made commonly of colored material, whether silk or linen, and sometimes embroidered with the needle after the lace was complete.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of the island of Crete, south of Greece, pertaining to Turkey since 1669; specifically, a member of the indigenous Grecian population of Crete. In the New Testament the form *Cretians* occurs (Tit. i. 12).—**2.** The name of an ancient sophism. A Cretan is supposed to say that Cretans always lie, which leads to the conclusion that he must be lying when he says so. The accusation being thus refuted, the testimony of Cretans may be accepted, and in particular that of this Cretan. For another variation, see *liar*.

cretated (krē'tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cretatus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Rubbed with chalk.

crête (krāt), *n.* [F., a crest: see *crest*.] In *fort.*: (*a*) The crest of the glacis or parapet of the covered way. (*b*) The interior crest of a redoubt. See *parapet*.

cretefaction (krē-tē-fak'shon), *n.* The formation of or conversion into chalk, as tubercles into cretaceous concretions. *Dunglison.*

Cretic (krē'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Creticus* (sc. *pes* = E. *foot*), < Gr. *κρητικός* (sc. *ποὺς* = E. *foot*), a Cretan foot: see *Cretan*.] **I.** *a.* Cretan: specifically (without a capital letter) applied to a form of verse. See **II.**

Trochaic verse . . . had three beats to the measure, dactylic four beats, *cretic* five beats, ionic six beats.
Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI. 79.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) A foot of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, while the second is short, the ictus or metrical stress resting either on the first or on the last syllable (– ⏑ – or – ⏑ –). The cretic has a magnitude of five times or more, each long being equivalent to two shorts. It is accordingly pentasemic. The word *pǽtrĭfỹ* may serve as an English example of a cretic. Also, but less frequently, called an *amphimacer*. (*b*) *pl.* Verses consisting of amphimacers.

Creticism (krē'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *Cretic*, Cretan, + *-ism*.] A falsehood; a Cretism.

cretify (krē'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cretified*, ppr. *cretifying*. [< L. *creta*, chalk, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *cretaceous* and *-fy*.] To become impregnated with salts of lime.

cretin (krē'tin), *n.* [< F. *crétin*, a word of obscure origin, prob. Swiss; by some identified uit. with F. *chrétien* = E. *Christian*, used, like E. *innocent* and *simple*, of a person of feeble mind.] One of a numerous class of deformed idiots found in certain valleys of the Alps and elsewhere; one afflicted with cretinism.

The large deformed head, the low stature, the sickly countenance, the coarse and prominent lips and eyelids, the wrinkled and pendulous skin, the loose and flabby muscles, are the physical characters belonging to the *cretin*. *Cyc. of Practical Medicine.*

cretinism (krē'tin-izm), *n.* [< F. *crétinisme*, < *crétin* + *-isme*.] In *pathol.*, a condition of imperfect mental development or idiocy, with a corresponding lack of physical development, or deformity, arising from endemic causes, found among the inhabitants of the valleys of Switzerland and Savoy, and elsewhere.

cretinogenetic (krē"ti-nō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [As *cretin* + *genetic*.] Giving rise to cretinism. [Rare.]

cretinous (krē'ti-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *Κρητιγενός*, lying, < *Κρητίζειν*, speak like a Cretan, i. e., lie, < *Κρής* (*Κρητ-*), a Cretan.] A falsehood; a lie: from the fact that the inhabitants of Crete were in ancient times reputed to be so much given to mendacity that *Cretan* and *liar* were considered synonymous terms.

cretonne (krē-ton'), *n.* [F., originally a strong white fabric of hempen warp and linen weft: named from the first maker.] A cotton cloth with various textures of surface, printed on one side with patterns, usually in colors, and used for curtaining, covering furniture, etc. It is customary to denote by this term stuffs that have an unglazed surface. Compare *chintz*[1].

cretose (krē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *cretosus*, < *creta*, chalk: see *cretaceous*.] Chalky.

crevalor, *n.* See *kervalor*.

creux (krē), *n.* [F., a hollow (= Pr. *cros*; ML. *crosum*, *crotum*), < *creux*, adj., hollow, = Pr. *crus*, hollow; origin uncertain.] In *sculp.*, the reverse of relief; intaglio. To engrave *en creux* is to cut below the surface.

crevace[†], *n.* An old form of *crevice*[1].

crevasse (kre-vas'), *n.* [F.: see *crevice*[1].] **1.** A fissure or crack: a term used by English writers in describing glaciers, to designate a rent or fissure in the ice, which may be of greater or less depth, and from an inch or two to many feet in width.—**2.** In the United States, a breach in the embankment or levee of a river, occasioned by the pressure of water, as in the lower Mississippi.

A *crevasse* is commonly the result of the levee yielding to the pressure of the river's waters, heaped up against it often to the height of ten or fifteen feet above the level of the land. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxv.

crevassed (krę-vast'), *a.* [< *crevasse* + *-ed*².] Intersected by crevasses; fissured.

The displacement of the point of maximum motion, through the curvature of the valley, makes the strain upon the eastern ice greater than that upon the western. The eastern side of the glacier is therefore more *crevassed* than the western. *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 111.

crève-cœur (F. pron. krāv'kör'), *n.* [F. *crève-cœur*, lit. heart-break, < *crever*, break, + *cœur*, heart: see *crevice* and *core*¹.] A variety of the domestic fowl, of uniform glossy-black color, with a full crest, and a comb forming two points or horns. It is of French origin, of large size, and valuable both for eggs and for the table.

crevest, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevet (krev'et), *n.* [A var. of *cruet*.] 1. A cruet. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A melting-pot used by goldsmiths.

Crevettina (krev-e-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL.] In some systems, a tribe of amphipods, with small head and eyes and multiarticulate pediform maxillipeds. It is contrasted with *Læmodipoda* (oftener made a higher group) and *Hyperinæ*. It contains such families as *Corophiidæ*, *Orchestiidæ*, and *Gammaridæ*.

creveyst, *n.* A Middle English form of *crawfish*.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *n.* [< ME. *crevice*, *crevisse*, *crevesse*, *cravas*, *crevace*, *crevasse*, also *cravas*, *cragves*, < OF. *crevace*, F. *crevasse* (> mod. E. *crevasse*), a chink, crevice, < *crever*, break, burst, < L. *crepare*, break, burst, crack: see *crepitate*, *craven*.] 1. A crack; a cleft; a fissure; a rent; a narrow opening of some length, as between two parts of a solid surface, or between two adjoining surfaces: as, a *crevice* in a wall, rock, etc.

It gan out crepe at som *crevace*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2086.

I pry'd me through the *crevice* of a wall.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 1.

The mouse
Behind the mouldering wainscot shriek'd,
Or from the *crevice* peer'd about.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Specifically, in *lead-mining*, in the Mississippi valley, a fissure in which the ore of lead occurs.—**Syn. 1.** Chink, interstice, cranny.

crevice¹ (krev'is), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *creviced*, ppr. *crevicing*. [< *crevice*¹, *n.*] 1. To make crevices in; crack; daw.—2†. To channel; ornament with crevices. *Nares.*

crevice²†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

creviced (krev'ist), *a.* [< *crevice*¹ + *-ed*².] Having a crevice or crevices; cracked; cleft; fissured.

Some [tendrils of plants] being most excited by contact with fine fibers, others by contact with bristles, others with a flat or *creviced* surface.
Darwin, Insectiv. Plants, p. 365.

crevin (krev'in), *n.* [E. dial.: see *crevice*¹.] A crevice; a chink. [Prov. Eng.]

crevist, *n.* An obsolete form of *crawfish*.

crevisse (kre-vēs'), *n.* [OF., a crab, crawfish: see *crawfish*.] In *medieval armor*, any piece which consists of plates of steel sliding one over the other, as in the culets, tassets, and gauntlets. This kind of armor is qualified in French as *à queue d'écrevisse*, and also *à queue de homard*. See cut under *armor* (fig. 3).

crew¹ (krō), *n.* [Formerly also *crue*; < late ME. *crewe*, a clipped form of **acrewe*, *acrewe*, later *acrue*, an accession, a company: see *accrue*, *n.*] 1†. An accession; a reinforcement; a company of soldiers or others sent as a reinforcement, or on an expedition. See *accrue*, *n.*

The French kynge sent soone after into Scotland a *crewe* of Frenshemen. *Fabyan*, Chron., ii. fol. 98.

2. Any company of people; an assemblage; a crowd: nearly always in a derogatory or a humorous sense.

There a noble *crew*
Of Lords and Ladies stood on every side.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 7.

I see but few like gentlemen
Amang yon frighted *crew*.
Battle of Sheriff-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

His words impression left
Of much amasement to the infernal *crew*.
Milton, P. R., i. 107.

Mirth, admit me of thy *crew*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 38.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) The company of seamen who man a ship, vessel, or boat; the seamen belonging to a vessel; specifically, the common sailors of a ship's company. In a broad (but not properly nautical) sense the word comprises all the officers and men on board a ship, enrolled on the books. It has received this interpretation in law.

Now mate is blind and captain lame,
And half the *crew* are sick or dead.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

(*b*) The company or gang of a ship's carpenter, gunner, boatswain, etc.—4. Any company or gang of laborers engaged upon a particular work, as the company of men (engineer, fireman, conductor, brakemen, etc.) who manage and run a railroad-train.—**Syn. 2.** Band, party, herd, mob, horde, throng.

crew²† (krō). An archaic preterit of *crow*¹.

crewel¹ (krö'el), *n.* [Perhaps for **clewel* (= D. *kluwel* = G. *knäuel*, a clue), dim. of *clew*, a ball of thread: see *clue*, *clew*.] 1. A kind of fine worsted or thread of wool, used in embroidery and fancy work.

Ha, ha: he wears *crewel* [a pun: in some editions, *crewel*] garters! . . . When a man is over-lusty at legs, then he wears wooden nether-stocks. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

Here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet *crewel* in the cushion stuck.
Cowper, The Task, i. 54.

2†. Formerly, any ornamented woolen cord, thread, tape, or the like. See *caddis*¹. *Fairholt.*

[An] old hat
Lined with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*.
Fletcher (*and another*), Noble Gentleman.

3. The cowslip. *Dunglison.*—**Crewel lace**, a kind of edging made of crewel or worsted thread, intended as a border or binding for garments.

crewel²†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *cruel*.

crewels (krö'elz), *n. pl.* [< F. *écrouelles*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swelling; lymphadenitis of the glands of the neck. Also spelled *cruels*. [Scotch.]

crewel-stitch (krö' el-stich), *n.* A stitch in embroidery by which a band of rope-like or spiral aspect is produced. It is common in crewel-work, whence its name.

crewel-work (krö'el-wėrk), *n.* A kind of embroidery done with crewel usually upon linen, the foundation forming the background.

crewet†, **crewette**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *cruet*.

Crex (kreks), *n.* [NL. (Bechstein, 1803), < Gr. *κρέξ*, a sort of land-rail: see *crake*².] A genus of small short-billed rails, containing such as the corn-crake, *C. pratensis*. See *crake*².

criancet, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

criandet, *ppr.* A Middle English form of *crying*.

criants†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

crib¹ (krib), *n.* [< ME. *crib*, *cribbe*, < AS. *crib*, *cryb* = OS. *kribbia* = MD. *kribbe*, D. *krib* = MLG. LG. *kribbe*, *krubbe* = OHG. *crippa*, *crippa* (> OF. *creche*, > E. *cratch*², q. v.), also *chrippfa*, *krippha*, MHG. *krippe*, *krippe*, G. *krippe* = Icel. *krubba* = Sw. *krubba* = Dan. *krybbe*, a crib, manger. In senses 14–16, the noun is from the verb.] 1. The manger or rack of a stable or house for cattle; a feeding-place for cattle; specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a representation of the manger in which Christ was born. See *bambino*.

And a lytel before the sayde hyghe aulter is the *cribbe* of oure Lorde, where our blessyd Lady her dere sone layde hyfore the oxe and the asse.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 37.

The steer and lion at one *crib* shall meet.
Pope, Messiah, l. 79.

2. A stall for oxen or other cattle; a pen for cattle.

Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean. Prov. xiv. 4.

3. A small frame with inclosed sides for a child's bed.—4†. A small chamber; a small lodging or habitation.

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*, . . .
Than in the perfum'd chambers of the great?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

5. A situation; a place or position; as, a snug *crib*. [Slang.]—6. A house, shop, warehouse, or public house. [Thieves' slang.]

The style of the article, in imitation of the sporting article of that time, proves that prize-fighting had not yet died out, and that the *cribs* (public-houses) kept by the pugilists were still frequented by not a few "Corinthians" and patrons of the Noble Art.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 63.

7. A box or bin for storing grain, salt, etc. See *corn-crib*.—8. A lockup. *Halliwell.*—9. A solid structure of timber or logs (see *cribwork*) secured under water to serve as a wharf, jetty, dike, or other support or barrier; also, a foundation so made with the superstructure raised upon it, as the crib in Lake Michigan from which water is supplied to Chicago.

The water supply was entirely cut off by ice accumulation in the tunnel between the lake *crib* and the pumping station. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 90.

The platform and *cribs* were put together and secured under the vessels as they rode at anchor, the oxen were attached to the cables, and one after another the largest of the vessels were hauled high and dry upon the shore.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 376.

10. A solidly built floating foundation or support.—11. An inner lining of a shaft, consisting of a frame of timbers and a backing of planks, used to keep the earth from caving in, prevent water from trickling through, etc. Also called *cribbing*.—12. A reel for winding yarn.—13. A division of a raft of staves, containing a thousand staves. [St. Lawrence river.]

These rafts cover acres in extent. . . . Sometimes they are composed of logs, sometimes of rough staves. The latter are bound together in *cribs*.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game-Fish (1884), p. 190.

14. In the game of cribbage, a set of cards made up of two thrown from the hand of each player. See *cribbage*.—15. A theft, or the thing stolen; specifically, anything copied from an author without acknowledgment.

Good old gossips waiting to confess
Their *cribs* of barrel-droppings, candle-ends.
Browning, The Lippo Lippi.

16. A literal translation of a classic author for the illegitimate use of students. [Colloq.]

When I left Eton . . . I could read Greek fluently, and even translate it through the medium of the Latin version technically called a *crib*. *Bulwer*, Pelham, ii.

17. The bowl or trap of a pound-net.—**To crack a crib.** See *crack*.

crib¹ (krib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cribbed*, ppr. *cribbing*. [= MHG. *krippen*, lay in a crib, G. *krippen*, feed at a crib; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shut or confine as in a crib; cage; coop.

Now, I am cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To line with timbers or planking: said of a shaft or pit.

A race possessing intelligence to sink and afterward *crib* the walls of these primitive oil wells had certainly arrived at a sufficient state of civilization to utilize it.
Cone and Johns, Petrolia, iii.

3. To pilfer; purloin; steal. [Colloq.]

Child, being fond of toys, *cribbed* the necklace.
Dickens, Pickwick, xxxii.

Nor *cribs* at dawn its pittance from a sheep,
Destined ere dewfall to be butcher's meat!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 248.

There is no class of men who labor under a more perfect delusion than those . . . who think to get the weather-gauge of all mankind by *cribbing* sixpences from the bills they incur, passing shillings for quarters, and never giving dinners.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 320.

4. To translate (a passage from a classic) by means of a crib. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be confined in or to a crib.

To make . . . bishops to *crib* to a Presbyterian trundle-bed. *By. Gauden*, Anti-Baal-Berith (1661), p. 35.

2. To make use of cribs in translating. See *crib*¹, *n.*, 16.

crib² (krib), *n.* Short for *cribble*.

cribbage (krib'āj), *n.* [< *crib*¹, *n.*, 14, + *-age*.] A game of cards played with the full pack, generally by two persons, sometimes by three or four. Each player receives six cards, or in a variety of the game five, two of which he throws out, face downward, to form the crib, which belongs to the dealer. The

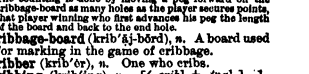


Diagram of Cribbage-board.

cards in counting have a value according to the number of pips or spots on them, the face-cards being counted as ten-spots. Each player strives, With the cards in his hand, with the one turned up from the undealt pack, and with the crib when it is his turn to have it, to secure as many counting combinations as possible, as, for instance, sequences, pairs, cards the spots on which will equal 15, etc. The counting is done by moving a peg forward on the cribbage-board as many holes as the player secures points, that player winning who first advances his peg the length of the board and back to the end hole.

cribbage-board (krib'āj-bōrd), *n.* A board used for marking in the game of cribbage.

cribber (krib'ėr), *n.* One who cribs.

cribbing (krib'ing), *n.* [< *crib*¹ + *-ing*¹.] 1. Same as *crib*¹, 11.—2. Same as *crib-biting*.

crib-biter (krib'bī'tėr), *n.* A horse addicted to crib-biting.

crib-biting (krib'bī'ting), *n.* An injurious habit of horses which are much in the stable, consisting in seizing with the teeth the manger, rack, or other object, and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise known as wind-sucking. Also called *cribbing*.

cribble (krib'l), *n.* [Formerly *cribie*; < ME. *cribil*, in comp. *cribil-brede* (see *cribble-bread*), < F. *crible*, a sieve, < LL. *cribellum*, dim. of L. *cribrum*, a sieve, akin to *cernere*, separate: see *certain*. The sense of 'coarse flour' and the appar. adj. sense 'coarse' are due to the use of *cribble*, sieve, in composition.] 1. A corn-sieve or riddle.—2. Coarse meal, a little better than bran. *Bailey.*

cribble (krib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribbled*, ppr. *cribbling*. [< *cribble*, *n.*] To sift; cause to pass through a sieve or riddle.

cribble-bread (krib'l-bred), *n.* [Formerly *cribble-bread* (Cotgrave), < ME. *cribilbrede* (Halliwell); < *cribble* + *bread*.] Coarse bread.

We will not eat common *cribble-bread*.
Bullinger's Sermons (trans.), p. 243.

crib-dam (krib'dam), *n.* A dam built of logs, in the manner of the walls of a log house, and backed with earth.

Cribella (kri-bel'ạ), *n.* [NL., < LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] 1. A genus of starfishes, of the family *Solasteridæ*: same as *Echinaster*. *C. sanguinolenta* is a common New England species. *C. sexradiata* is exceptional in having six arms.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the rosy *cribella*, *Cribella rosea*. *Agassiz.*

Also *Cribrella*.

cribellum (kri-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *cribella* (-ạ). [NL. use of LL. *cribellum*, a small sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] An additional or accessory spinning-organ of certain spiders. Also *cribrellum*.

The Cribellonidæ . . . have in front of the spinnerets an additional spinning-organ, called the *cribellum*. It is covered with fine tubes, much finer than those of the spinnerets, set close together. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 115.

criblé (krē-blā'), *a.* [F., ult. < *crible*, sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Decorated with minute punctures or depressions, as a surface of metal or wood: as, a bronze covered with arabesques in *criblé* work. It usually implies that the outlines of the subject are indicated by dots, and that any shadiding or filling in is formed also by dots, of a different size, usually smaller.

crib-muzzle (krib'muz'l), *n.* A muzzle to prevent horses from crib-biting.

cribrate (krib'rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cribrated*, ppr. *cribrating*. [< L. *cribratus*, pp. of *cribrare*, sift, < *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] To sift.

I have *cribrated*, and re-*cribrated*, and post-*cribrated* the sermon. *Donne*, Letters, lxxv.

cribrate (krib'rāt), *a.* [< NL. *cribratus*, adj., < L. *cribrum*, a sieve; cf. *cribrate*, *v.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrose.

cribrate-punctate (krib'rāt-pungk'tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, marked with very deep, cavernous punctures, giving a sieve-like appearance.

cribration (kri-brā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *cribration*, < L. as if **cribratio(n-)*, < *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In *phar.*, the act or process of sifting or riddling.

Cribratores (krib-rạ-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., lit. sifters, < L. *cribrare*, pp. *cribratus*, sift: see *cribrate*.] In Macgillivray's classification, an order of birds, the sifters, as the geese and ducks: equivalent to the family *Anatidæ*, or the anserine birds: so named from their manner of feeding as it were by sifting or straining edible substances from the water by means of their lamellate bills. [Not in use.]

cribriform (krib'ri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cribriforme*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve (see *cribble*, *n.*), + *forma*, form.] Sieve-like; riddled with small holes. Specifically applied, in *anat.*: (*a*) To the horizontal lamella of the ethmoid bone, which is perforated with many small openings for the passage of the filaments of the olfactory nerve from the cavity of the cranium into that of the nose. See cut under *nasal*. (*b*) To the deep layer of the superficial fascia of the thigh in the site of the saphenous opening, pierced for the passage of small vessels and nerves.—**Cribriform plate.** (*a*) In echinoderms, a finely porous dorsal interradial plate through the orifices of which the genital glands open upon the surface, as in many starfishes. (*b*) The cribriform lamella of the ethmoid, above described.

Cribrilina (krib-ri-lī'nạ), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Cribrilinidæ*.

Cribrilinidæ (krib-ri-lin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cribrilina* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Cribrilina*. The zoarium is crustaceous and adnate, of the character called *lepralian*, or erect and unilaminar—that is, *hemescharan*. The ooœcia form either transverse or radiating fissures, or rows of punctures. The mouth is simple, suborbicular, sometimes mucronate, and is with or without a median suboral pore.

cribrose (krib'rōs), *a.* [< NL. *cribrosus*, < L. *cribrum*, a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] Perforated like a sieve; cribrate; cribriform; ethmoid.—**Cribrose lamina**, in *anat.* See *lamina*.

cribrum (krib'rum), *n.* [L., a sieve: see *cribble*, *n.*] In *math.*, the sieve of Eratosthenes, a device for discovering prime numbers. See *sieve*.

crib-strap (krib'strap), *n.* A strap fastened about the neck of a horse to prevent him from cribbing.

cribwork (krib'wėrk), *n.* A construction of timber made by piling logs or beams horizontally one above another, and spiking or chaining them together, each layer being at right angles to those above and below it. The structure is a usual one for supporting wharves and inclosing submerged lands which are to be reclaimed by filling in, in which uses the cribs are anchored by being filled in with stone, and are further held in place by piles driven down within them and along their faces.

cric (krik), *n.* [F. *cric*, a screw-jack. Cf. *crick*[4].] In a lamp, an inflecting ring on the burner, curved inward and serving to condense the flame. *E. H. Knight.*

Cricetinæ (kris-ē-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, the hamsters, characterized by having cheek-pouches. There are three genera, *Cricetus*, *Saccostomus*, and *Cricetomys*, the species of which are Eurasian, Arabic, and African. See cut under *hamster*.

cricetine (kris'ē-tin), *a.* Resembling or related to the hamster; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cricetinæ*.

Cricetodon (kri-see'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < *Cricetus* + Gr. ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of fossil *Muridæ*, related to the hamsters.

Cricetus (kri-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., origin not ascertained.] The typical genus of *Muridæ*, of the subfamily *Cricetinæ*, containing the hamsters proper, as *C. vulgaris*. They have 16 teeth, ungrooved incisors, cheek-pouches, a stout form, short tail and limbs, and fossorial habits. See *hamster*.

crichtonite (krī'tọn-īt), *n.* [So called from Dr. *Crichton*, physician to the Emperor of Russia.] A variety of titanic iron or menaccanite found in Dauphiny, France. It has a velvet-black color, and crystallizes in small acute rhombohedrons.

crick[1]† (krik), *v. i.* [A var. of *creak*[1]; < ME. *creken* as MD. *krieken*, creak, crack, D. *krieken*, creak, chirp, > F. *criquer*, creak: see *creak*[1].] To creak.

crick[1]† (krik), *n.* [= MD. *krick*, creaking; from the verb: see *crick*[1], *v.* Cf. *creak*[1], *n.*] A creaking, as of a door.

crick[2] (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cryk*, *cryke*, *crike*, < Icel. *kriki*, a crick, creek, bay: see *creek*[1], the common literary form of the word.] 1. An inlet of the sea or a river: same as *creek*[1], 1.—2. A small stream; a brook: same as *creek*[1], 2, which is the usual spelling, though generally pronounced in the United States as *crick*.—3. A crevice; chink; cranny; corner. [Colloq.]

A general shape which allows them admirably to fill up all the *cricks* and corners between other plants.
G. Allen, Colin Clout's Calendar, p. 65.

crick[3] (krik), *n.* [< ME. *cricke*, *crykke*, a crick in the neck, appar. orig. a twist or bend, being ult. the same as *crick*[2], *creek*[1], q. v. Cf. *crick*[4].] A painful spasmodic affection of some part of the body, as of the neck or back, in the nature of a cramp or transient stiffness, making motion of the part difficult.

Have I not got a *crick* in my back with lifting your old books? *Three Hours after Marriage.*

Fall from me half my age, but for three minutes,
That I may feel no *crick!*
Beaumont, Westinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iii. 2.

They have gotten such a *crick* in their neck, they cannot look backward on what was behind them. *Fuller.*

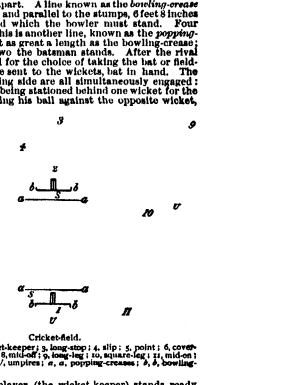
crick[4] (krik), *n.* [Cf. *cric* and *crick*[3].] A small jackscrew. *E. H. Knight.*

cricket[1] (krik'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *creket*, < ME. *creket*, *cryckett*, *crykette*, < OF. *crequet*, later *criquet*, F. *criquet* = mod. Pr. *crivet*, a cricket; with dim. term. *-et* (*-ot*), equiv. to MD. D. *krekel* = MLG. *krikel*, *krekel*, > G. *kreckel*, a cricket (cf. W. *cricell*, a cricket): ult. imitative (like F. *cri-cri*, a cricket, F. dial. *criklon*, *creklon*, OF. *crisnon*, *crinon*, *crignon*, *crinçon*, *crinchon*, F. dial. *crignon*, *crinchon*, a cricket or cicada, and MD. *krickker*, *krieckerkon*, a cricket, lit. 'creaker,' 'little creaker'), from the imitative verb, F. *criquer*, creak, E. *crick*[1], *creak*[1]: see *crick*[1], *creak*[1].] Any saltatorial orthopterous insect of the family *Gryllidæ* (or *Achetidæ*), or of a group *Achetina*: sometimes

House-cricket (*Acheta domestica*), natural size.

extended to certain species of the related family *Locustidæ*. In both these families the antennæ are very long and filamentous, with sometimes upward of 100 joints, and the ovipositor is often very large. It is to the saltatorial forms, as distinguished from the *Acrididæ* (grasshoppers), that the name *cricket* is usually applied. The best-known species is the common house-cricket, *Acheta* or *Gryllus domestica*. The field-cricket is *Acheta* or *Gryllus campestris*; the mole-cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*; the grand cricket of New Zealand, *Anostostoma* or *Dinacrida heteracantha*. See also *sand-cricket*.

cricket[2] (krik'et), *n.* [The game is first mentioned in A. D. 1598; prob. < OF. *criquet*, a stick which serves as a mark in the game of bowls (Roquefort); or perhaps another use of *cricket*[3], a low stool (applied to the wickets?). The word is certainly not from AS. *crice*, *cryce*, a staff, crutch, as usually asserted.] An open-air game played with bats, ball, and wickets, long peculiar to England, but now popular throughout the British empire, and somewhat less so in the United States and elsewhere. It is played by two opposite sets or sides of players, numbering 11 players each. Two wickets of 3 stumps 27 inches high, with 2 balls each 4 inches long on top, are placed in the ground 22 yards apart. A line known as the *bowling-crease* is drawn through and parallel to the stumps, 6 feet 8 inches in length, behind which the bowler must stand. Four feet in front of this is another line, known as the *popping-crease*, of at least as great a length as the bowling-crease; between these two the batsman stands. After the rival sides have tossed for the choice of taking the bat or fielding, two men are sent to the wickets, bat in hand. The opposite or fielding side are all simultaneously engaged: one (the bowler) being stationed behind one wicket for the purpose of bowling his ball against the opposite wicket,



Cricket-field.

a, bowler; *a*, wicket-keeper; *a*, long-stop; *d*, slip; *e*, point; *f*, cover-slip; *g*, cover-point; *h*, mid-off; *i*, long-leg; *m*, mid-on; *n*, mid-leg; *o*, mid-wicket; *S*, *S*, batsmen; *U*, *U*, umpires; *a*, *a*, popping-creases; *b*, *b*, bowling-creases.

where another player (the wicket-keeper) stands ready to catch the ball should it not be batted; the other fielders are placed in different parts of the field, so as to catch or stop the ball after it has been struck by the batsman or missed by the wicket-keeper. Their positions and names are shown in the diagram. It is the object of the batsman to prevent the ball delivered by the bowler from knocking the bails off his wicket, either by merely stopping the ball with his bat or driving it away to a distant part of the field. Should the ball be driven to any distance, or not stopped by the wicket-keeper, the two batsmen run across and exchange wickets once or more. Each time this is done is counted as a "run," and is marked to the credit of the striker. If the batsman, however, allows the ball to carry away a bail or a stump, either when the ball is bowled or while he is running from wicket to wicket, if he knocks down any part of his own wicket, if any part of his person stops a ball that would otherwise have reached his wicket, or if he strikes a ball so that it is caught by one of the opposite party before it reaches the ground, he is "out"—that is, he gives up his place to one of his own side; and so the game goes on until 10 of the 11 men have played and been put out. This constitutes an "innings." The side in first then take their turn at the bat. Generally after two innings have been played by both sides the game comes to an end, that side winning which has scored the greater number of runs. A rude form of the game is known to have been played in the thirteenth century.

From the club-ball originated . . . that pleasant and manly exercise, distinguished in modern times by the name of *cricket*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 175.

cricket[2] (krik'et), *v. i.* [< *cricket*[2], *n.*] To engage in the game of cricket; play cricket.

They boated and they *cricketed*; they talk'd
At wine, in clubs, of art, of politics.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

cricket[3] (krik'et), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a particular use of F. *criquet*, a small horse, also (a different word) a grasshopper. The word *crock*[3], a low stool, seems not to be related.] A small, low stool; a footstool.

A barrister is described [Autobiographyof Roger North, p. 92] as "putting cases and mooting with the students that sat on and before the *cricketa*." This was circa 1680.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 224.

cricket-ball (krik'et-bâl), *n.* The ball used in playing cricket.

cricket-bat (krik'et-bat), *n.* A bat used in the game of cricket.

cricket-bird (krik'et-bėrd), *n.* The grasshopper-warbler, *Sylvia locustella* or *Locustella nævia:* so called from the resemblance of its note to that of a cricket.

cricket-club (krik'et-klub), *n.* An association organized for the purpose of playing the game of cricket.

cricketer (krik'et-ėr), *n.* One who plays at cricket.

> Most of the professional *cricketers* wore tall hats during a match. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 59.

cricket-frog (krik'et-frog), *n.* A name of sundry small tree-frogs of the genus *Hylodes:* so called from their chirping notes like those of a cricket.

cricketings (krik'et-ingz), *n. pl.* Twilled flannel of good quality, used for cricketing-costumes, etc.

cricket-iron (krik'et-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron support which upholds the seat of a railroad-car.

crico-arytenoid (krī'kō-ar-i-tē'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *crico-arytenoideus*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages: said of a muscle or ligament.

II. *n.* Same as *crico-arytenoideus*.

crico-arytenoideus (krī'kō-ar'i-tē-noi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *crico-arytenoidei* (-i). [NL.; as *crico(id)* + *arytenoideus*.] One of the muscles which in man act upon the vocal cords and glottis. The *crico-arytenoideus lateralis* arises from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The *crico-arytenoideus posticus* lies behind the foregoing; it arises from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage, and its converging fibers are inserted into the outer angle of the base of the arytenoid cartilage. The former of these muscles closes the glottis, while the latter opens it.

cricoid (krī'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. κρικοειδής, ring-shaped, < κρίκος, a ring (see *circus*), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, ring-like: as, the *cricoid* cartilage. See II.

II. *n.* The more or less modified and specialized first tracheal ring or cartilage, coming next to the thyroid cartilage of the larynx. In man it resembles a signet-ring, being expanded posteriorly. It is connected with the thyroid cartilage by the cricothyroid membrane and other structures.

cricopharyngeal (krī'kō-fa-rin'jē-al), *a.* [< *crico(id)* + *pharyngeal*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the pharynx.

cricothyroid (krī-kō-thī'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *crico(id)* + *thyroid*.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to or connected with the cricoid and thyroid cartilages: as, a *cricothyroid* artery, membrane, or muscle.

> In some of the Batenoidea . . . the cricoid cartilage and the rings of the trachea are incomplete in front, and a large air-sac is developed in the *cricothyroid* space. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 339.

Cricothyroid artery, a small but surgically important branch of the superior thyroid artery, running across the cricothyroid membrane.

II. *n.* A muscle which extends from the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

cricothyroidean (krī'kō-thī-roi'dē-an), *a.* Same as *cricothyroid*.

cricothyroideus (krī'kō-thī-roi'dē-us), *n.*; pl. *cricothyroidei* (-i). [NL.: see *cricothyroid*.] The cricothyroid muscle.

cried (krīd). Preterit and past participle of *cry*.

crier (krī'ėr), *n.* [Also *cryer*; < ME. *cryour*, *cryar*, < OF. *crieor*, *criere*, *criëur* (= It. *criditore* = Sp. *gritador* = It. *gridatore*), a crier, < *crier*, cry: see *cry*.] One who cries; one who makes an outcry or utters a public proclamation.

> The person and office of this *cryer* in the wilderness. *Atterbury*, Sermons, III. xi.

Specifically —(*a*) An officer whose duty is to proclaim the orders or commands of a court, announce the opening or adjournment of the court, preserve order, etc.

> The queen sate lord chief justice of the hall,
> And bade the *crier* cite the criminal.
> *Dryden*, Wife of Bath's Tale.

(*b*) One who makes public proclamation of sales, strays, lost goods, etc.; a town crier; an auctioneer.

> Good folk, for gold or hire
> But help me to a *cryer*,
> For my poor heart is run astray
> After two eyes, that pass'd this way.
> *Drayton*, The Cryer.

crim (krim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crimmed*, ppr. *crimming*. [E. dial., also (in senses 1, 2, 3, more commonly) *cream*, *creem*; ult. < AS. *crimman* (pret. *cramm*, *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ðcrummen*), press, bruise, break into fragments, crumble: see *cram* (of which *crim* is appar. in part (*cream*, *creem*) a secondary form) and *crumb*[1], *n.* and *v.*, *crumble*, and cf. *crimp* as related to *cramp*[1]. In form *crim* may be compared with OHG. *chrimman*, MHG. *krimmen* (pret. *kramm*), also *grimmen*, G. *krimmen*, *grimmen* (pret. *krimmte*), gripe, seize with the claws. See *cramp*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *crimp*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To press or squeeze; crumble (bread). —2. To press or squeeze out; pour out.—3. To convey slyly.—4. To froth or curdle.

II. *intrans.* To shiver. [Prov. Eng.]

crim. con. An abbreviation of the legal phrase *criminal conversation*.

crime (krim), *n.* [< ME. *crime*, *cryme*, < OF. *crime*, *crim*, F. *crime* = Pr. *crim* = Sp. *crimen* = Pg. *crime* = It. *crimine*, a crime, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), an accusation, a charge, the thing charged, a fault, crime; prob. at first a question for judicial decision (cf. Gr. κρίμα, a question for decision, a decision, sentence), < *cernere* (√ **cri*) = Gr. κρίνειν, decide: see *certain* and *critic*, and cf. *discriminate*.] 1. An act or omission which the law punishes in the name and on behalf of the state, whether because expressly forbidden by statute or because so injurious to the public as to require punishment on grounds of public policy; an offense punishable by law. In its general sense it includes every offense, from the highest to the lowest in the grade of offenses, and includes what are called misdemeanors as well as treason and felony" (*Taney*). The latter are commonly called *high crimes*. Violations of municipal regulations are not generally spoken of as crimes.

> And gif the Kyng him self do ony Homycyde or ony *Cryme*, as to sle a man, or ony suche cas, he schalle dye therfore. *Torkington*, Travels, p. 27.

> A *crime* is a harm I do to another with malice prepense. Forgery and murder are *crimes*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 187.

2. Any great wickedness or wrong-doing; iniquity; wrong.

> No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love.
> *Pope*, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, l. 95.

For there never was a religious persecution in which some odious *crime* was not, justly or unjustly, said to be obviously deducible from the doctrines of the persecuted party. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Capital crime. See *capital offense*, under *capital*[1].—**Crime** of nature, sodomy.—**Infamous crime.** See *infamous*.—**Occult crimes**, in *Scots law*, crimes committed in secret or by privacy.—**Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, *Crime*, *Vice*, *Iniquity*, *Transgression*, *Trespass*, *Delinquency*. (See *offense*.) *Wrong* is the opposite of *right*; a *wrong* is an infringement of the rights of another. *Sin* is wrong viewed as infraction of the laws of God. *Crime* is the breaking of the laws of man, specifically of laws forbidding things that are mischievous to individuals or to society, as theft, forgery, murder. *Vice* is a matter of habit in doing that which is low and degrading. *Iniquity* is great wrong. *Transgression* is an act of "stepping across," as *trespass* is an act of "passing across," the boundary of private rights, legal requirements, or general right. *Delinquency* is failure to comply with the demands of the law or of duty. See *criminal*.

> To forgive *wrongs* darker than death or night; . . .
> This . . . is to be
> Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus, iv.

> The very *sin* of the *sin* is that it is against God, and every thing that comes from God.
> *Bushnell*, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 143.

> The complexity and range of passion is vastly increased when the offence is at once both *crime* and *sin*, a wrong done against order and against conscience at the same time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 98.

> Civilization has on the whole been more successful in repressing *crime* than in repressing *sin*.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 157.

> War in man's eyes shall be
> A monster of *iniquity*.
> *C. Mackay*, Good Time Coming.

> The brutes cannot call us to account for our *transgressions*.
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 143.

> In faith, he's penitent,
> And yet his *trespass*, in our common reason,
> Is not without fault.
> To inour a private check. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

A tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

Crimean (krī-mē'an), *a.* [< *Crimea* (also called the *Krim*) (= F. *Crimée*), < NL. *Crimea* = G. *Krimm* or *Krym*, < Russ. *Krumui* (*Krym*), of Tatar origin: Turk. *Kirim*, Tatar *Krim*.] Of or pertaining to the Crimea, a large peninsula in southern Russia, separating the Black Sea from the sea of Azov, inhabited by Tatars since the thirteenth century.—**Crimean war**, a war between Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Sardinia on the one hand, and Russia on the other, chiefly carried on in the Crimea. It began in the spring of 1854 and lasted to the peace of Paris, March 30th, 1856.

crimeful (krīm'ful), *a.* [< *crime* + *-ful*, 1.] Criminal; wicked; contrary to law or right.

> Tell me
> Why you proceeded not against these feats
> So *crimeful*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

crimeless (krīm'les), *a.* [< *crime* + *-less*.] Free from crime; innocent.

criminal (krim'i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *kriminel* = G. *criminal* = Dan. *kriminal*, adj., < F. *criminel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *criminal* = It. *criminale*, < LL. *criminalis*, < L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to crime; relating to crime; having to do with crime or its punishment: as, a *criminal* action or case; a *criminal* sentence; a *criminal* code; *criminal* law; a *criminal* lawyer.

> The privileges of that order were forfeited, either in consequence of a *criminal* sentence, or by engaging in some mean trade, and entering into domestic service. *Brougham*.

2. Of the nature of crime; marked by or involving crime; punishable by law, divine or human: as, theft is a *criminal* act.

> Foppish and fantastic ornaments are only indications of vice, not *criminal* in themselves. *Addison*.

> Doubt was almost universally regarded as *criminal*, and error as damnable; yet the first was the necessary condition, and the second the probable consequence, of enquiry. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 74.

3. Guilty of crime; connected with or engaged in committing crime.

> However *criminal* they may be with regard to society in general, yet with respect to one another . . . they have ever maintained the most unshaken fidelity. *Brydone*.

> Unsystematic charity leads to the most unphilosophical leniency towards the *criminal* class increases that class. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Criminal action. See *action*, 8.—**Criminal cases.** (*a*) Prosecutions in the name of the state for violations of the laws of the land. (*b*) Charges of offense against the public law of the state or nation, as distinguished from violations of municipal or local ordinances.—**Criminal contempt.** See *contempt*.—**Criminal conversation**, in *law:* (*a*) Adultery; specifically, illicit intercourse with a married woman. (*b*) The husband's action for damages for adultery. This action has been abolished in England by 20 and 21 Vict., lxxv. 59, but the husband, in suing for a divorce, may claim damages from the adulterer. The action has not been abolished in the United States, often abbreviated *crim. con.*—**Criminal information**, a prosecution for crime instituted by the attorney-general, in the name of the crown or the people, without requiring the sanction of a grand jury.—**Criminal law**, the law which relates to crimes and their punishment. Certain matters of a quasi-criminal character, such as indictments for nuisances, repair of roads, bridges, etc., informations, the judicial decisions of questions concerning the poor-laws, bastardy, etc., are also often treated as part of the criminal law.—**Criminal letters**, a form of criminal prosecution known in that of the sheriff.—**Criminal prosecution**, the proceeding by which a person accused of a crime is brought or attempted to be brought to trial and judgment. Sometimes confined to prosecution by indictment.—**Criminal psychology.** See *psychology*.—**Syn. 2.** *Illegal*, *Criminal*, *Felonious*, *Sinful*, *Immoral*, *Wicked*, *Iniquitous*, *Depraved*, *Dissolute*, *Vicious*, agree in characterizing an act as contrary to law, civil or moral. All except *illegal* and *felonious* are also applicable to persons, thoughts, character, etc. *Illegal* is simply that which is not permitted by human law, or is vitiated by lack of compliance with legal forms: as, an *illegal* election. It suggests penalty only remotely, if at all. *Criminal* applies to transgressions of human law, with especial reference to penalty. *Felonious* applies to that which is deliberately done in the consciousness that it is a crime; its other uses are nearly or quite obsolete. *Sinful* and the words that follow it mark transgression of the divine or moral law. *Sinful* does not admit the idea that there is a moral law separate from the divine will, but is specifically expressive of "want of conformity unto, or transgression of, the will of God" (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 14). As such, it applies to thoughts, feelings, desires, character, while human law looks no further than lack of action than to intent (as, a *criminal* intent), and attempts to deal only with acts. Hence, though all men are *sinful*, all are not *criminal*. *Immoral* stands over against *sinful* in emphasizing the notion of a moral law, apart from the question of the divine will; its most frequent application is to transgressions of the moral code in regard to the indulgence of lust. *Wicked* bears the same relation to moral law that *felonious* bears to civil law; the wicked man does wrong sinfully and knowingly, and generally his conduct is very wrong. *Iniquitous* is wicked in relation to others' rights, and grossly unjust: as, a most *iniquitous* proceeding. *Depraved* implies a fall from a better character, not only into wickedness, but into moral corruption that the person delights in evil for its own sake. *Dissolute*, literally, set loose or released, expresses the character, life, etc., of one who disregards his moral obligation. *Vicious*, starting with the notion of being addicted to vice, has a wide range of meaning, from cross to wicked; it is the only one of these words that may be applied to animals. See *crime*, *atrocious*, *nefarious*, and *irreligious*.

> A subject may arrest for treason: the King cannot; for if the arrest be *illegal*, the party has no remedy against the King. Quoted in *Macaulay*, On Hallam's Const. Hist.

> But negligence itself is *criminal*, highly *criminal*, where such effects to life and property follow it.
> *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 27, 1834.

> O thievish Night,
> Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
> In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars?
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 196.

> *Sinful* as man is, he can never be satisfied with the worship of the sinful. *Faiths of the World*, p. 171.

> Considered apart from other effects, it is *immoral* so to treat the body as in any way to diminish the fulness or vigour of its vitality. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 81.

> To do an injury openly is, in his estimation, as *wicked* as to do it secretly, and far less profitable.
> *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

> He [Strafford] was not to have punishment meted out to him from his own *iniquitous* measure.
> *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

All sin has its root in the perverted dispositions, desires, and affections which constitute the *depraved* state of the will. *A. A. Hodge*, Outlines of Theology, xvi. § 4.

Though licentious and careless of restraint, he could hardly be called extremely *dissolute*.
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 276.

He [Wycherley] appears to have led, during a long course of years, that most wretched life, the life of a *vicious* old boy about town. *Macaulay*, Comic Dramatists.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf;
Who being *vicious*, old, and irritable, . . .
Made answer sharply that she should not know.
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *n.* A person who has committed a punishable offense against public law; more particularly, a person convicted of a punishable public offense on proof or confession.

The mawkish sympathy of good and soft-headed women with the most degraded and persistent *criminals* of the male sex is one of the signs of an unhealthy public sentiment. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 293.

Habitual criminal, in *law*, one of a class recognized by modern legislation as punishable by reason of criminal past history and continued criminal associations and demoralized life maintained without means of honest subsistence, as distinguished from adequate evidence of any single new specific offense; or, if not punishable solely therefor, liable to arrest on suspicion of criminal intentions.—**Syn.** Culprit, malefactor, evil-doer, transgressor, felon, convict.

criminalist (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* [= F. *criminaliste* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminalista*; as *criminal* (law) + *-ist*.] An authority in criminal law; one versed in criminal law.

Experienced *criminalists* vowed they had never seen such a shamelessly impudent specimen of humanity.
Lowe, Bismarck, II. 484.

criminality (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *criminalité* = Sp. *criminalidad* = Pg. *criminalidade* = It. *criminalità*, < ML. *criminalita(t-)s*, < LL. *criminalis*, criminal: see *criminal* and *-ity*.] The quality or state of being criminal; that which constitutes a crime; guiltiness.

With the single exception of the Jews, no class held that doctrine of the *criminality* of error which has been the parent of most modern persecutions.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 475.

A very great distinction obtains between the conscience of *criminality* and the conscience of sin, between the mere doing of evil and the feeling oneself to be evil.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 180.

Not only have artificial punishments failed to produce reformation, but they have in many cases increased the *criminality*. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 177.

criminally (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner or spirit; with violation of public law; with reference to criminal law.

A physician who, after years of study, has gained a competent knowledge of physiology, pathology, and therapeutics, is not held *criminally* responsible if a man dies under his treatment. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 77.

criminalness (krim'i-nal-nes), *n.* Criminality.

criminate (krim'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *criminated*, ppr. *criminating*. [< L. *criminatus*, pp. of *criminari* (> It. *criminare* = Sp. Pg. *criminar* = OF. *criminer*), accuse of crime, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), crime: see *crime*. Cf. *acorriminate*, *incriminate*, *recriminate*.] To charge with a crime; declare to be guilty of a crime.

To *criminate*, with the heavy and ungrounded charge of disloyalty and disaffection, an incorrupt, independent, and reforming Parliament. *Burke*, On the Speech from the Throne.

2. To involve in the commission or the consequences of a crime; incriminate; reflexively, manifest or disclose the commission of crime by.

Our municipal laws do not require the offender to plead guilty or *criminate himself*. *Scott.*

3. To censure or hold up to censure; inveigh against or blame as criminal; impugn. [Rare.]

As the spirit of party, in different degrees, must be expected to infect all political bodies, there will be, no doubt, persons in the national legislature willing enough to arraign the measures and *criminate* the views of the majority. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. xxvi.

He [Sir John Eliot] descends to *criminate* the duke's magnificent tastes; he who had something of a congenial nature; for Eliot was a man of fine literature.
D'Israeli, Curios. of Lit., IV. 379.

To criminate one's self, to furnish evidence of one's own guilt, or of a fact which may be a link in a chain of evidence to that effect: said of an accused person or of a witness.

crimination (krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *crimination* = Sp. *criminacion* (obs.; now *acriminacion*) = Pg. *criminação* = It. *criminazione*, < L. *criminatio(n-)*, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, criminate: see *criminate*.] The act of criminating, in any sense of the word; accusation; charge.

The pulpits rung with mutual *criminations*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, xi. 2.

The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

criminative (krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *criminate* + *-ive*.] Relating to or involving crimination or accusation; accusing.

criminator (krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *acriminador* = Pg. *criminador* = It. *criminatore*, < L. *criminator*, an accuser, < *criminari*, pp. *criminatus*, accuse: see *criminate*.] One who criminates; an accuser; a calumniator.

He may be amiable, but, if he is, my feelings are liars, and I have been so long accustomed to trust to them in these cases that the opinion of the world is not the likeliest *criminator* to impeach their credibility.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 234.

criminatory (krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **criminatorius*, < *criminator*, an accuser: see *criminator*.] Involving accusation; criminative.

crimine, crimini (krim'i-ne, -ni), *interj.* [Appar. a mere ejaculation, but perhaps a variation of *gemini*, which is similarly used.] An exclamation of surprise or impatience.

Oh! *crimine!* *Congreve*, Double Dealer, iv. 1.

Crimini, jimini.
Did you ever hear such a nimminy pimminy
Story as Leigh Hunt's Rimini? *Byron.*

criminologist (krim-i-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< L. *crimen* (*crimin-*), a crime, + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, discuss: see *crime* and *-ology*.] One who studies crimes with reference to their origin, propagation, prevention, punishment, etc.

The point of view of the two schools of *criminologists* in Italy, the classical or spiritualistic school, and the anthropological school, which differ not only in their theoretical conceptions, but also in their practical conclusions upon the application of punishment. *Science*, IX. 220.

criminology (krim-i-nol'ō-ji), *n.* The science of crime.

criminous (krim'i-nus), *a.* [= OF. *crimineux* = Sp. Pg. It. *criminoso*, < L. *criminosus*, full of reproaches, accusatory, ML. criminal, < *crimen* (*crimin-*), accusation, crime: see *crime*.] Involving or guilty of crime; criminal; wicked.

No marvel then, if being as deeply *criminous* as the Earle himselfe, it stung his conscience to adiudge to death those misdeeds whereof himselfe had bin the chiefe Author.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

We have seen the importance which the jurisdiction over *criminous* clerks assumed in the first quarrel between Becket and Henry II. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 389.

criminously† (krim'i-nus-li), *adv.* Criminally; wickedly.

criminousness† (krim'i-nus-nes), *n.* Criminality.

crimosint, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *crimson*.

crimp (krimp), *v.* [< ME. **crimpen* (found only as in freq. *crympelen* and other derivatives) = MD. D. *krimpen* = MLG. LG. *krimpen* = OHG. *chrimphan*, *krimfan*, MHG. *krimphen*, *krimpfen* (a strong verb, pret. *kramp*, pp. *krumpen*), bend together, contract, shrink, shrivel, diminish (cf. Sw. *krympa* = Dan. *krympe*, shrink, prob. from LG.): in form the orig. verb of which *cramp*[1], *crump*, *crimple*, *crumple* are secondary or deriv. forms: see *cramp*[1], *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *crim*, *crimson*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend back or inward; draw together; contract or cause to contract or shrink; corrugate. Specifically—**2.** To bend (the uppers of boots) into shape.—**3.** To indent (a cartridge-case), or turn the end inward and back upon the head, in order to confine the charge; crease.—**4.** To cause to contract and pucker so as to become wrinkled, wavy, or crisped, as the hair; form into short curls or ruffles; flute; ruffle.

The comely hostess in a *crimped* cap. *Irving.*

To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt collar.
Dickens.

5. In *cookery*, to crimple or cause to contract or wrinkle, as the flesh of a live fish or of one just killed, by gashing it with a knife, to give it greater firmness and make it more crisp when cooked.

My brother Temple, although he is fond of fish, will never taste anything that has been *crimped* alive.
J. Moore, Edward.

Those who attempted resistance were *crimped* alive, like fishes. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 422.

6. To pinch and hold; seize. [Eng.] Hence —**7.** To kidnap; decoy for the purpose of shipping or enlisting, as into the army or navy. See the extract.

The *crimping* of men is the decoying them into a resort where they can be detained until they are handed over to a shipper or recruiter, like fish kept in a stew till wanted for the table. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 515.

II. *intrans.* To be very stingy. [Prov. Eng.]

crimp (krimp), *n.* [< *crimp*, *v.*] **1.** That which has been crimped or curled; a curl or a waved lock of hair: generally used in the plural.—**2.** A crimper.—**3.** One who brings persons into a place or condition of restraint, in order to subject them to swindling, forced labor, or the like; especially, one who, for a commission, supplies recruits for the army or sailors for ships by nefarious means or false inducements; a decoy; a kidnapper. Such practices have been suppressed in the army and navy, and made highly penal in connection with merchant ships.

The kidnapping *crimp*
Took the foolish young imp
On board of his cutter so trim and so jimp.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 292.

Great numbers of young men were inveigled or kidnapped by *crimps* in its [the East India Company's] service, confined often for long periods, and with circumstances of the most aggravated cruelty, in secret depots which existed in the heart of London, and at last, in the dead of night, shipped for Hindostan. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiii.

4†. A certain game at cards.

Laugh and keep company at gleek or *crimp*.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, ii. 1.

crimp† (krimp), *a.* [Related to *crimp*, *v.*, as *cramp*[1], *a.*, to *cramp*[1], *v.*] **1.** Easily crumbled; friable; brittle; crisp.

The fowler . . .
Treads the *crimp* earth. *Philips*, Cider, ii.

2. Not consistent; contradictory.

The evidence is *crimp*, the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves.
Arbuthnot, John Bull.

crimpage (krim'pāj), *n.* [< *crimp* + *-age*.] The act of crimping. *Maunder.*

crimper (krim'pėr), *n.* One who or that which crimps or corrugates. Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stretching and forming the uppers of boots and shoes. (*b*) An apparatus for bending leather into various shapes, used in harness-making. (*c*) A double pin or other device for crimping the hair. (*d*) An apparatus consisting of a pair of fluted rolls for ruffling or fluting fabrics. (*e*) A machine for bending wire into corrugations previous to weaving it into wire cloth. (*f*) A stamping-press for forming tinware. (*g*) A machine for swaging the ends of blind-slats. (*h*) A tool for crimping cartridge-cases.

crimping-board (krim'ping-bōrd), *n.* A piece of hard wood used to take the grain of leather in the process of tanning; a graining-board.

crimping-house (krim'ping-hous), *n.* A low resort to which men are decoyed for the purpose of confining and controlling them, and forcing them to enter the army, navy, or merchant service. See *crimp*, *n.*, 3.

crimping-iron (krim'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* **1.** An implement for fluting ruffles on garments.—**2.** An implement for crimping the hair.

crimping-machine (krim'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* **A** machine for crimping or fluting.

crimple (krim'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crimpled*, ppr. *crimpling*. [< ME. *crimplen* (spelled *crymplyn*), freq. of *crimp*, q. v.] To contract or draw together; cause to shrink or pucker; curl; corrugate.

He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

crimplet, *n.* [< ME. *crympylle*; from the verb.] A rumple.

crimp-press (krimp' pres), *n.* A crimper or crimping-machine.—**Pad crimp-press**, in *harness-making*, a pad-crimp.

crimson (krim'zn), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crimosin*, *cremosin*, < ME. *crimosin*, with many variants, *cramosin*, *cremosyn*, *crimisine*, etc., < OF. **cramoisin*, *cramoisyne*, crimson, carmine: see further under *carmine*, which is a doublet of *crimson*.] **I.** *n.* A highly chromatic red color somewhat inclining toward purple, like that of an alkaline infusion of cochineal, or of red wine a year or two old; deep red.

A maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty. *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

II. *a.* Of a red color inclining to purple; deep-red.

Beauty's ensign yet
Is *crimson* in thy lips and in thy cheeks.
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The *crimson* stream distain'd his arms. *Dryden.*

crimson (krim'zn), *v.* [< *crimson*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To dye with crimson; make crimson.

And felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly *crimson'd* all
Thy presence. *Tennyson*, Tithonus.

II. *intrans.* To become of a deep-red color; be tinged with red; blush: as, her cheeks *crimsoned*.

Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning. *De Quincey.*

crimson-warm (krim'zn-wârm), *a.* Warm to redness.

crinal (krī'nal), *a.* [< L. *crinalis*, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Belonging to hair.

crinate (krī'nāt), *a.* [Var. of *crinite*[1], with suffix *-ate*[1] for *-ite*[2].] Same as *crinite*[1], 2.

crinated (krī'nā-ted), *a.* [As *crinate* + *-ed*[2].] Having hair; hairy.

crinatory (krīn'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* Same as *crinitory*.

crinch (krinch), *v.* A dialectal form of *cringe*.

crincum, crincomet, *n.* [Old slang.] Venereal infection. [Vulgar.]

Get the *crincomes*, &c.
Shirley and Chapman, The Ball, iv.

Jealousy is but a kind
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. i. 704.

crinet (krīn), *n.* [< F. *crin* = Pr. Sp. *crin* = Pg. *crina* = It. *crine*, < L. *crinis*, hair.] Hair. [Rare.]

Priests, whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas.

crined (krīnd), *a.* [< *crine* + *-ed*[2]; equiv. to *crinite*[1], q. v.] In *her.*, wearing hair, as the head of a man or woman, or wearing a mane, as the head of a horse, unicorn, etc. These additions are often borne of a different tincture from the head, which is then said to be *crined* of such a tincture.

crinel[†] (krī'nel), *n.* [< OF. **crinel*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] Same as *crinet*, 1. *Booth.*

crinet (krī'net), *n.* [< OF. **crinet*, dim. of *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*, and cf. *crinel*.] 1†. A fine, hair-like feather; one of the small, bristly black feathers on a hawk's head. *Halliwell.* Also *crane, cranet, crinel.*—2. Same as *crinière*.

cringe (krinj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cringed*, ppr. *cringing*. [= E. dial. (North.) *crinch*, crouch; < ME. **crunchen, crenchen, crengen* (†), twist or bend, < AS. *crincgan*, sometimes *crincan* (pret. *crang*, **crance*, pl. *crungon*, **crunon*, pp. *crungen*, **crunccen*) (cf. *swing*, with the assibilated form *swingce*), fall (in battle), yield, succumb, orig. prob. 'bend, bow' (cf. the orig. sense of equiv. *succumb*). The verb is but scantly recorded in early literature, but it appears to be the ult. source of *crinkle, cringle*, as well as of *crank* in all its uses.] **I.** *intrans.* To bend; crouch; especially, to bend or crouch with servility or from fear or cowardice; fawn; cower.

Who more than thou
Once fawn'd and *cringed*, and servilely adored
Heaven's awful Monarch? *Milton*, P. L., iv. 959.

Those who trample on the helpless are disposed to *cringe* to the powerful. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He *cringes* to every phantom of apprehension, and obeys the impulses of cowardice as though they were the laws of existence. *Whipple*, Eas. and Rev., II. 117.

=**Syn.** To stoop, truckle.

II. *trans.* To contract; distort. [Rare.]

Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 11.

cringe (krinj), *n.* [< *cringe*, *v.*] A servile or fawning obeisance.

My antic knees can turn upon the hinges
Of compliment, and screw a thousand *cringes*.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 3.

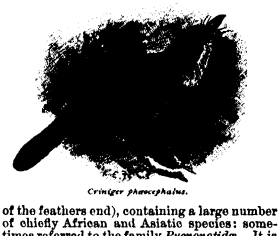
He must be under my usher, who must teach him the postures of his body, how to make legs and *cringes*.
Shirley, Love Tricks, iii. 5.

cringeling (krinj'ling), *n.* [< *cringe* + *-ling*.] One who cringes; a fawner; a sycophant; a shrinking coward. [Rare.]

cringer (krin'jėr), *n.* One who cringes; one characterized by servility or cowardice; a sycophant.

cringingly (krin'jing-li), *adv.* In a cringing manner.

cringle (kring'gl), *n.* [In naut. sense also written *crengle, crenkle, crencle*; of LG. or Scand. origin: MLG. *kringel, kringele*, a ring, circle, a cracknel, = G. *kringel*, cracknel, dial. a circle, = Icel. *kringla*, a disk, circle, orb; dim. of the simple form, D. *kring* = MLG. *krink*, a ring, circle, = Icel. *kringr*, in pl. *kringar*, pulleys of a drag-net; cf. Icel. *kringr*, adj., easy (orig. round, *kring*, adv., around). Perhaps ult. connected with Icel. *kringr* = AS. *hring*, E. *ring*: see *ring*[1]. Cf. *crinkle*.] A ring or circular bend, as of a rope. Specifically—(*a*) *Naut.*, a strand of rope so worked into the bolt-rope of a sail as to form a ring or eye. Cringles are named according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, *head-cringles*, which are placed at the upper corners of the sail, for lashing them to the yards; *reef-cringles*, on the leeches of the sail, for passing the reef-earings through. (*b*) A withe or rope for fastening a gate. [Eng.]—**Earing-cringle**, the cringle through which an earing is passed.



Cringle.

crinicultural (krin-i-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *cultura*, culture, + *-al*.] Relating to the growth of hair. [Rare.]

crinière (krin-iãr'), *n.* [OF., < *crin*, < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] In *armor*, that part of the bards of a horse which covered the back of the neck. It was generally formed of overlapping plates, like the tassets. It was not introduced until late in the fifteenth century. Also *crinet*. See cut under *bard*.

Criniger (krin'i-jėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *criniger*, hairy: see *cirrigerous*.] 1. A genus of turdoid or dentirostral oscine passerine birds (so called from the hair-like filaments with which some

Criniger phaeocephalus.

of the feathers end), containing a large number of chiefly African and Asiatic species: sometimes referred to the family *Pycnonotidæ*. It is also called *Trichas* and *Trichophorus*.—2. [*l. c.*] A book-name of the species of the genus *Criniger*: as, the yellow-bellied *crinigер, C. flaviventris*.

crinigerous (krī-nij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *criniger* (doubtful), having long hair, < *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *gerere*, bear.] Hairy; covered with hair; crinated. [Rare.]

criniparous (krī-nip'ạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *parere*, produce.] Producing hair; causing hair to grow. [Rare.]

Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality.
Poetry of Antipodes, p. 88, note.

crinite[1] (krī'nit), *a.* [< L. *crinitus*, haired, pp. of *crinire*, provide with hair, < *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Comate, *crinite*, caudate stars.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, xiv. 44.

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, having long hairs, or having tufts of long, weak, and often bent hairs, on the surface. Also *crinate*.

crinite[2] (krī'nit), *n.* [< Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *encrinite*.] A fossil crinoid; an encrinite or stone-lily.

crinitory (krin'i-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *crinite*[1] + *-ory*.] Pertaining to or consisting of hair. Also spelled *crinatory*.

When in the morning he anxiously removed the cap, away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney, II. iii.

crinkle (kring'kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crinkled*, ppr. *crinkling*. [< ME. *crenclen* (rare), bend, turn, = D. *krinkelen*, turn, wind; freq. of **crink*, appr. to *kringe*, and, with change of vowel, by *crank* (cf. *crankle*): see *cringe*, *cringle*, and *crank*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To form or mark with short curves, waves, or wrinkles; make with many flexures; mold into corrugations; corrugate.

The flames through all the casements pushing forth,
Like red-hot devils *crinkled* into snakes.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, viii.

II. *intrans.* 1. To turn or wind; bend; wrinkle; be marked by short waves or ripples; curl; be corrugated or crimped.

The house is *crinkled* to and fro.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2012.

All the rooms
Were full of *crinkling* silks.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, v.

A breath of cheerfulness runs along the slender stream of his [Skelton's] verse, under which it seems to ripple and *crinkle*, catching and casting back the sunshine like a stream blown on by clear western winds.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 182.

2†. To cringe.

He that hath pleased her grace
Thus far, shall not now *crinkle* for a little.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

crinkle (kring'kl), *n.* [= D. *krinkel*, curve, flexure; from the verb. Cf. *cringle*, with var. *crenkle*, etc.] A wrinkle; a turn or twist; a ripple; a corrugation.

The *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxvi.

crinkleroot (kring'kl-rōt), *n.* The pepperroot, *Dentaria diphylla*.

crinkly (kring'kli), *a.* [< *crinkle* + *-y*[1].] Full of crinkles; wrinkly; crimpy; like a crinkle.

crinkum-crankum (kring'kum-krang'kum), *n.* [A humorous Latin-seeming word, made from *crinkle* or *crank*.] A winding or crooked line or course; a zigzag.

Ay, here's none of your straight lines here—but all taste —*zigzag—crinkum-crankum*—in and out.
Colman and Garrick, The Clandestine Marriage, ii. 2.

crino (krī'nō), *n.* [NL., < L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] 1. Pl. *crinones* (krī-nō'nēz). A cuticular disease supposed to arise from the insinuation of a hair-worm under the skin of infants.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Entozoa*, found chiefly in horses and dogs.

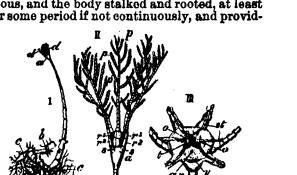
crinoid (krī'noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crinoidea*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea*; containing or consisting of crinoids; encrinital.

II. *n.* One of the *Crinoidea*; an encrinite; a stone-lily, sea-lily, lily-star, feather-star, or hair-star.

The greater number of *crinoids* belong to the oldest periods of the history of the earth (the Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous formations). Existing forms live mostly at considerable depths.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 289.

crinoidal (krī-noi'dạl), *a.* [As *crinoid* + *-al*.] Same as *crinoid*.

Crinoidea (krī-noi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κρινοειδής*, like a lily, < *κρίνον*, a lily, + *εἶδος*, form.] 1. A class of *Echinodermata* containing globular or cup-shaped echinoderms, having, normally, jointed arms furnished with pinnules, and stalked and fixed during some or all of their lives: so called from the resemblance of their rayed bodies, borne upon a jointed stem, to a lily or tulip. The body or calyx of the ventral surface is directed upward; the stalk is attached to the aboral, dorsal, or inferior surface, which is provided with plates; and the ambulacral appendages have the form of tentacles situated in the ambulacral grooves of the calyx and of the segmented arms. The class is divided into three orders: the *Blastoidea*, which are without arms; the *Cystoidea*, which are globular, and have arms; and the *Crinoidea*, which are cup-shaped, and provided with arms. All the representatives of the first two orders, and most of the third order, are extinct. The fossil forms are known as *stone-lilies* and *encrinites*, the *sea-lily* and *encrinite*.—2. The typical order of the class *Crinoidea*, having the body cup-shaped or calyx-like, the dorsal or aboral surface furnished with hard calcareous plates, the ventral or oral aspect coriaceous, and the body stalked and rooted, at least for some period if not continuously, and provid-



Rhizocrinus lofotensis.

I. The entire animal: *a*, enlarged joint of stem; *b*, larval joints of stem; *c*, *c*, cirri; *d*, *d*, brachia. II. Summit of stem, bearing calyx and brachia: *a* as before: *r*, *r*, first radials; *r*[2], *r*[2], second radials; *r*[3], *r*[3], third radials; *p*, *p*, pinnules. III. Base of calyx, seen obliquely: *v*, lower part of visceral mass; *sr*, tentacular grooves; *o*, *o*, oral valves; *t*, oral tentacle; *ars*, anus.

ed with five or more radiated segmented arms bearing pinnules and discontinected from the visceral cavity. All the ordinary encrinites, stone-lilies, lily-stars, etc., belong to this division, which abounded in early, especially Paleozoic, times, and is still represented by six living genera. These are *Antedon* (or *Comatula*), *Actinometra, Comaster, Pentacrinus, Rhizocrinus*, and *Holopus*. The order *Crinoidea* is by some divided into two suborders, *Articulata* and *Tesselata*, the latter all fossil; by others into the families *Encrinidæ* and *Comatulidæ*, the former containing the ordinary encrinites or stone-lilies, as well as some living sea-lilies, and the latter comprising the feather-stars. Also called *Brachiata*.

crinoidean (krī-noi'dē-an), *n.* [< *Crinoidea* + *-an*.] One of the *Crinoidea*; a crinoid.

crinoline (krin'ọ-lin or -līn), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *crinoline*, hair-cloth, crinoline, < L. *crinis*, hair, + *linum*, flax: see *crine*, *line*[1], *linen*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A stiff material originally made wholly or in part of horsehair, whence the name. It was used about 1852 for stiff skirts, and, when this fashion was followed by that of wearing greatly projecting skirts of wire or steel springs, the word continued to be used generally for the latter. Crinoline is still in use for stiff lining and the like, in the manner of buckram.

Hence—2. A skirt made of this stuff or of any stiffened or starched material.—3. A frame-

work of fine steel or other hoops or springs, used for distending the dress; a hoop-skirt. See *farthingale* and *hoop-skirt*.

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*." . . . A mountain of mohair and scarlet petticoat remained on the floor, upborne by an overgrown steel mouse-trap. *Miss Yonge*, The Trial.

Crinoline-steels, thin and narrow ribbons of steel used for making hoop-skirts.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a crinoline in structure.

The "Monarch," one of the ships experimented upon, . . . was considered to have been made almost impregnable against any attack by a strong *crinoline* framework of booms and spars built up round her. *Ure*, Dict., II. 307.

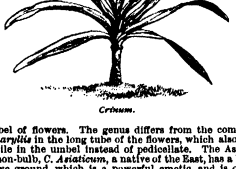
crinon (krī'non), *n.* [< L. *crinis*, hair: see *crine*.] A criniger; a bird of the genus *Criniger* of Temminck. *G. Cuvier.*

crinones, *n.* Plural of *crino*, 1.

crinose (krī'nōs), *a.* [< L. *crinis*, hair (see *crine*), + *-ose*. Cf. ML. *criniosus*, hairy.] Hairy. [Rare.]

crinosity (krī-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *crinose* + *-ity*.] Hairiness. [Rare.]

Crinum (krī'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρίνον*, a lily.] A genus of tall bulbous plants, natural order *Amaryllidaceæ*, of which there are about 60 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions. They are very beautiful greenhouse-plants, with strap-shaped leaves and a solid scape bearing an



Crinum.

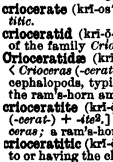
umbel of flowers. The genus differs from the common *Amaryllis* in the long tube of the flowers, which also are sessile in the umbel instead of pedicellate. The Asiatic poison-bulb, *C. Asiaticum*, a native of the East, has a bulb above ground, which is a powerful emetic, and is often used by the natives to produce vomiting after poison has been taken.

crinocephalous (krī-ō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *criocephalus*, < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a ram's head: as, a *criocephalous* sphinx.

crinocephalus (krī-ō-sef'a-lus), *n.*; pl. *criocephali* (-li). [NL.: see *criocephalous*.] A ram-headed being or animal. See *criosphinx*.

Hillocks humped and deformed, squatting like the *crinocephalus* of the tombs. *L. Hearn*, tr. of Gautier's Cleop. Nights, p. 6.

Crinoceras (krī-os'e-ras), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, of the family *Ammonitidæ*, or made type of a family *Crinoceratidæ*, containing discoidal ammonites having the whorls discrete: so called from the resemblance to a ram's horn. The species are numerous. Also *Oriocera*, *Criocerathes*, and *Criocerus*.



Crinoceras cristatum.

crinocerate (krī-os'e-rāt), *a.* Same as *criocerathic*.

crinoceratid (krī-ō-ser'a-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Crinoceratidæ*.

Crinoceratidæ (krī'ō-se-rat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crinoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil cephalopods, typified by the genus *Crinoceras*; the ram's-horn ammonites or crinoceratites.

crinoceratite (krī-ō-ser'a-tīt), *n.* [< *Crinoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil of the genus *Crinoceras*; a ram's-horn ammonite.

crinoceratitic (krī-ō-ser-a-tit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crinoceratidæ*. Also *criocerate*, *crinoceran*.

Crinoceridæ (krī-ō-ser'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crinoceris* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous coleopters, taking name from the genus *Crioceris*. They are related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, and are sometimes merged in that family. They have an oblong body, and the posterior femurs are frequently enlarged, whence the term *Eupoda* applied by Latreille. They include many aquatic beetles. Also *Criocerida*, *Criocerides*, *Criocerites*.

Crioceris (krī-os'e-ris), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1764), < Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *κέρας*, a horn.] The typical genus of the family *Criocerida*. The asparagus-beetle, *C. asparagi*, is an example. See cut under *asparagus-beetle*.

criosphinx (krī'ō-sfingks), *n.* [< Gr. *κριός*, a ram, + *σφίγξ*, sphinx.] One of the three varieties of the Egyptian sphinx, characterized by

Criosphinx.

having the head of a ram, as distinguished from the *androsphinx*, with the head of a human being, and the *hieracosphinx*, or hawk-headed sphinx. See *sphinx*.

criousł (krī'us), *a.* [ME. *crious*; < *cry* + *-ous*.] Clamorous.

A foul womman and *crious*. *Wyclif*, Prov. ix. 13 (Oxf.).

cripling, *n.* See *crippling*.

crippawn (krī-pân'), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of an Ir. word.] A disease of cattle. [Local, Ireland.]

crippint, *n.* Same as *crespine*.

cripple (krip'l), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. dial. *creeple*; < ME. *cripel*, *crepel*, *crepul*, *crypel*, *crupel*, etc., < ONorth. *crypel* (in comp. *eorth-crupel*, a paralytic, lit. a ground-creeper) (= OFries. *kreppel*, North Fries. *krebel*, *krabel* = MLG. *kropel*, *krepel*, LG. *kröpel* = D. *kreppel*, *kropel*, *krewpel* = OHG. *kruppel*, MHG. *kruppel*, MG. *krupel*, *kropel*, G. *krüppel* = Icel. *kryppill* = Dan. *krøbbel* (found only as adj. and in comp.), dim. *krøbling*; cf. Sw. *krympling*, akin to E. *crump*); with suffix *-el*, < AS. *creópan* (pp. *cropen*), creep: see *creep*, and cf. *creeper*.] **I.** *n.* 1. One who creeps, halts, or limps; one who is partially or wholly deprived of the use of one or more of his limbs; a lame person: also applied to animals.

Thay mygt not lyzt mare oloft,
But creped about in the "croft,"
As thay were croked *creppls*.
Turnament of Tottenham (Percy's Reliques, p. 178).

And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, being a *cripple* from his mother's womb, who never had walked. Acts xiv. 8.

A good dog must . . . understand how to retrieve his birds judiciously, bringing the *cripples* first.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds (1884), p. 335.

2. A dense thicket in swampy or low land; a patch of low timber-growth. [Local, U. S.]

The Ruffed Grouse often takes refuge from the sportsman amidst the thickest *cripples*, deepest gullies, and densest foliage, where it is impossible to get at them.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 129.

3. A rocky shallow in a stream: so called by lumbermen. [Local, U. S.]

II. *a.* Lame; decrepit.

Chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. (cho.).

cripple (krip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crippled*, ppr. *crippling*. [< ME. *cripelen* (= LG. *G. krüpeln*), intrans., creep, crawl; prop. freq. of *crepen*, creep, but resting partly on *crepel*, *cripel*, etc., a creeper, cripple: see *cripple*, *n.* As trans., *cripple*, *v.*, is from the noun.] **I.**† *intrans.* To walk haltingly, like a cripple.

He crepeth *cripelande* forth. *Bestiary*, l. 130.

II. *trans.* 1. To make (one) a cripple; partly disable by injuring a limb or limbs; deprive of the free use of a limb or limbs, especially of a leg or foot; lame.

Thou cold sciatica,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 1.

Knots upon his gouty joints appear,
And chalk is in his *crippled* fingers found. *Dryden.*

2. To disable in part; impair the power or efficiency of: weaken by impairment: as, the fleet was *crippled* in the engagement; to *cripple* one's resources by bad debts.

More serious embarrassments of a different description were *crippling* the energy of the settlement in the Bay.
Palfrey.

Debt, which consumes so much time, which so *cripples* and disheartens a great spirit with cares that seem so base.
Emerson, Nature.

=Syn. 1. *Maim*, *Disfigure*, etc. See *mutilate*.

crippledom (krip'l-dqm), *n.* [< *cripple* + *-dom*.] 1. The state of being a cripple; cripplehood.

I was emerging rapidly from a state of *crippledom* to one of comparative activity. *W. H. Russell*, Ischia.

2. Cripples collectively. [Rare in both uses.]

crippleness (krip'l-nes), *n.* Lameness. [Rare.]

crippler (krip'lėr), *n.* [Prob. for **crimpler*. Cf. *crimping-board*.] Same as *graining-board*.

crippling (krip'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cripple*, *v.*; likened to a cripple's crutches.] One of a set of spars or timbers set up as supports against the sides of a building. Also spelled *cripling*.

cripst, *a.* A Middle English transposition of *crisp*.

cris, *n.* See *creese*.

crises, *n.* Plural of *crisis*.

Crisia (kris'i-ą), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1812).] The typical genus of the family *Crisiidæ*. *C. eburnea* is an ivory-white calcareous species found on seaweeds.

Crisiidæ (kri-sid'i-ē), *n.* [NL., < *Crisia*.] A genus of polyzoans, of the family *Crisiidæ*.

Crisiidæ (kri-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crisia* + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnolæmatous ectoproctous polyzoans, representing the articulate or radicate division of *Cyclostomata*. Also written *Crisiadæ*.

crisis (krī'sis), *n.*; pl. *crises* (-sēz). [= F. *crise* = Sp. *crisis* = Pg. *crise* = It. *crisi*, *crisi*, < L. *crisis*, < Gr. *κρίσις*, a separating, decision, decisive point, crisis, < *κρίνειν*, separate, decide: see *critic*, *crime*, *certain*.] 1. A vital change; a decisive state of things; the point of culmination; a turning-point; the point at which a change must come, either for the better or the worse, or from one state of things to another: as, a ministerial *crisis*; a financial *crisis*; a *crisis* in a person's mental condition.

This hour 's the very *crisis* of your fate.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Nor is it unlikely that the very occasions on which such defects are shown may be the most important of all — the very times of *crisis* for the fate of the country.
Brougham.

The similarity of the circumstances of two political *crises* may bring out parallels and coincidences.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 86.

2. In *med.*, the change of a disease which indicates the nature of its termination; that change which prognosticates recovery or death. The term is sometimes also used to denote the symptoms accompanying the condition.

In pneumonia the natural termination is by a well-marked *crisis*, which may take place as early as the fifth day, or be deferred to the ninth. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 319.

Cardiac crisis. See *cardiac*. **=Syn.** *Emergency*, etc. See *exigency*.

crislet, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *crizzle*.

crisp (krisp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *crisp*, *cripe*, *kyrap*, < AS. *crisp*, **cirps*, *cyrps* = OF. *crespe*, F. *crêpe* (◊ E. *crape*, q. v.) = Sp. Pg. It. *crespo*, < L. *crispus*, curled, crimped, wavy, uneven, tremulous.] **I.** *a.* 1. Curled; crumpled; crimped; wrinkled; wavy; especially (of the hair), curling in small stiff or firm curls.

Crisps-herit was the kyng, colouret as gold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8757.

His hair is *crisp*, and black, and long,
His face is like the tan.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith.

2. In *bot.* curled and twisted: applied to a leaf when the border is much more dilated than the disk.—**3**†. Twisted; twisting; winding.

You nymphs, called Naiads, of the windering brooks, . . .
Leave your *crisp* channels. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

4. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling into fragments of somewhat firm consistence.

The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp*.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xvi.

5. Possessing a certain degree of firmness and vigor; fresh; having a fresh appearance.

It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years.
Leigh Hunt.

6. Brisk; lively.

The snug small home and the *crisp* fire. *Dickens.*

7. Having a sharp, pleasantly acrid taste.

Your neat *crisp* claret. *Beau. and Fl.*

8. Lively in expression; pithy; terse; sparkling.

The lessons of criticism which he himself [Goethe] has taught me in the *crisp* epigrams of his conversations with Eckermann.
R. H. Hutton, Essays in Literary Criticism, Pref.

9. In *entom.*, same as *crispate*.

II.† *n.* 1. A material formerly used for veils, probably similar to crape; a veil.

Upon her head a silver *crisp* she plid,
Loose wauing on her shoulders with the wind.
Hudson, Judith, iv. 51.

2. Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisp (krisp), *v.* [< ME. *crispen*, *crespen* (partly after OF.), < AS. **crispian*, **cirpsian*, *cyrpsian*; cf. OF. *cresper*, mod. F. *créper*, also *crisper* = Sp. *crespar* = Pg. *en-crespar* = It. *crespare*, curl, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] *trans.* 1. To curl; twist; contract or form

waves or ringlets, as the hair; wreathe or interweave, as the branches of trees.

The blue-eyed Gauls,
And *crisped* Germans. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, III. 1.
The *crisped* shades and bowers. *Milton*, Comus, l. 984.

2. To wrinkle or curl into little undulations; crimp; ripple; corrugate; pucker: as, to *crisp* cloth.

From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold, . . .
Ran nectar, visiting each plant.
Milton, P. L., iv. 237.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form little curls or undulations; curl.

The babbling runnel *crispeth*. *Tennyson*, Claribel.
Dry leaf and snow-rime *crisped* beneath his foremost tread.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, III.

2. To become friable; crackle.

crispate, crispated (kris'pāt, -pā-ted), *a.* [< L. *crispatus*, pp. of *crispare*, curl: see *crisp*, *v.*] Having a crisped appearance. (*a*) In *bot.*, same as *crisp*, 2. (*b*) In *entom.*, specifically applied to a margin which is disproportionately large for the disk, so that it is uneven, rising and falling in folds which radiate toward the edge. If these folds are curved, the margin is said to be *undulate*; if they are angular, *corrugate*. Also *crisp*.

crispation (kris-pā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *crispation*; as *crispate* + *-ion*.] **1†.** The act of curling, or the state of being curled or wrinkled.

Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 872.

2. In *surg.*, a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. *Mayne.*—**3.** A minute wave produced on the surface of a liquid by the vibrations of the supporting vessel, as when a moistened finger is moved around the rim of a glass, or when a glass plate covered by a thin layer of water is set in vibration by a bow.

crispature (kris' pā-tūr), *n.* [As *crispate* + *-ure*.] A curling; the state of being curled.

crisper (kris'pėr), *n.* One who or that which crisps, corrugates, or curls. Specifically—**2.** An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth; a crisping-iron or crisping-pin. *E. H. Knight.*

Crispin (kris'pin), *n.* [< L. *Crispinus*, a Roman surname, lit. having curly hair, < *crispus*, curled: see *crisp*, *a.*] **1.** A shoemaker: a familiar name, used in allusion to Crispin or Crispinus, the patron saint of the craft. Specifically—**2.** A member of the shoemakers' trade-union called the Knights of St. Crispin. [U. S.]—**St. Crispin's day**, October 25th.

crispinet, *n.* Same as *crespine*. *Planché.*

crisping-iron (kris'ping-ī'ėrn), *n.* An iron instrument used to crisp or crimp hair or cloth. Specifically—(*a*) Same as *crisper*, 2. (*b*) A crimping-iron.

For never powder nor the *crisping-iron*
Shall touch these dangling locks.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth.

crisping-pin (kris'ping-pin), *n.* Same as *crisping-iron*.

crispinulecant (kris-pi-sul'kant), *a.* [< L. *crispinulecan(t-)s*, a ppr. form, < *crispus*, curled, wavy, + *sulcare*, ppr. *sulcan(t-)s*, make a furrow, < *sulcus*, a furrow.] Wavy; undulating; crinkly.

crispole (kris'pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crispled*, ppr. *crispling*. [Freq. of *crisp*, *v.* Hence by corruption *crisle*, *crizzle*: see *crizzle*.] To curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisple (kris'pl), *n.* [< *crisple*, *v.*] A curl. [Prov. Eng.]

crisply (krisp'li), *adv.* With crispness; in a crisp manner.

crispness (krisp'nes), *n.* The state of being crisp, crimped, curled, or brittle.

crispy (kris'pi), *a.* [< *crisp* + *-y*1.] **1.** Curled; formed into curls.

Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks.
Kyd, tr. of Garnier's Cornelia, ii.

2. Brittle; crisp.

A black, *crispy* mass of charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 92.

crisp, *n.* Same as *creese*.

crissal (kris'al), *a.* [< *crissum* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having the under tail-coverts conspicuous in color: as, the *crissal* thrush. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the crissum: as, the *crissal* region; a *crissal* feather.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *n.* and *a.* [Corrupted from *christ-cross*, *Christ's cross.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Same as *christ-cross.*—**2.** A crossing or intersection; a congeries of intersecting lines.

The town embowered in trees, the country gleaming
With silvery *crisscross* of canals.
C. De Kay, Vision of Nimrod, vii.

3. A game played on a slate, or on paper, by children, in which two players set down alternately, in a series of squares, the one a cross, the other a cipher. The object of the game is to get three of the same characters in a row. Also called *tit-tat-to*. [U. S.]

II. *a.* Like a cross or a series of crosses; crossed and recrossed; going back and forth.

The poem is all zigzag, *criss-cross*, at odds and ends.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 304.

crisscross (kris'krôs), *v. i.* [< *crisscross*, *n.*] To form a crisscross; intersect frequently.

The split sticks are piled up in open-work *crisscrossing*.
C. D. Warner, Backlog Studies, p. 19.

The sky is cobwebbed with the *criss-crossing* red lines streaming from soaring bombshells.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 376.

crisscross-row (kris'krôs-rō'), *n.* Same as *christ-cross-row*.

crissum (kris'um), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < L. *crissare* or *crisare*, move the haunches.] In *ornith.*, the region between the anus and the tail of a bird; especially, the feathers of this region, the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts, collectively. See cut under *bird*.

Crissum is a word constantly used for some indefinite region immediately about the vent; sometimes meaning the flanks, sometimes the vent-feathers or under tail-coverts proper. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 96.

crista (kris'tä), *n.*; pl. *cristæ* (-tē). [L., a crest: see *crest*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a crest, in any sense; a ridge, prominence, or process like or likened to a crest or comb.—**2.** In *ornith.*, specifically—(*a*) The crest of feathers on a bird's head. (*b*) The keel of the breast-bone of a carinate bird; the crista sterni.—**Crista acustica**, the acoustic ridge; a ridge in the ampulla of the ear on which rest the end-organs of audition.—**Crista deltoidea**, the deltoid ridge of the humerus.—**Crista falciformis**, the crest of the fornix, observable in various mammals; a hemispherical or semi-oval elevation of the posterior surface of the fornix just above the recessus ante, between the portæ and opposite the fore convexity of the middle commissure of the brain: continuous with the carina fornicis.—**Crista galli**, the cockscomb, a protuberance of the ethmoid, above the horizontal or cribriform plate, serving for the attachment of the falx cerebri. See cut under *craniofacial*.—**Crista ilii**, the crest of the ilium; in *human anat.*, the long sinuate-curved and arched border of that bone, morphologically its proximal extremity.—**Crista pectoralis**, the pectoral ridge of the humerus.—**Crista pubis**, the crest of the pubis, the portion of the bone included between the spine of the pubis and the symphysis.—**Crista sterni**, the crest, keel, or carina of the breast-bone of a bird.—**Crista tibiæ**, the crest of the tibia; the cnemial crest or ridge of the shin-bone; the sharp anterior border, or shin, of the bone.—**Crista urethræ**, the crest of the urethra; a longitudinal fold of mucous membrane and subjacent tissue on the median line of the floor of the prostatic urethra, about three quarters of an inch in length and one quarter of an inch in height where it is greatest. On the summit open the ejaculatory ducts. Also called *colliculus seminalis*, *caput gallinaginis*, and *verumontanum*.—**Crista vestibuli**, a ridge of bone on the inner wall of the vestibule of the ear, forming the posterior limit of the fovea hemielliptica.

cristalt, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete spelling of *crystal*.

cristate (kris'tāt), *a.* [< L. *cristatus*, < *crista*, a crest: see *crest*.] **1.** In *bot.*, crested; tufted; having some elevated appendage like a crest or tuft.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, crested; having a crest or tuft, particularly on the head; having a tuft, mane, or ridge on the upper part of the head, body, or tail. *Crested* is more commonly used.—**3.** Carinate or keeled, as the breast-bone of a bird.

cristated (kris'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *cristate*.

Cristatella (kris-ta-tel'ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cristatus*, crested, + dim. *-ella*.] The typical genus of the family *Cristatellidæ*. *C. mucedo* is a European species about two inches long, somewhat resembling a hairy caterpillar, found creeping sluggishly in fresh water.

Cristatellidæ (kris-ta-tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristatella* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water phylactolæmatous polyzoans, represented by the genus *Cristatella*.

Cristellaria (kris-te-lā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of perforate foraminifers, of the family *Nummulinidæ*.

cristellarian (kris-te-lā'ri-an), *a.* [< *Cristellaria* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cristellaria*.

Among the "perforate" Lagenida, we find the "nodosarian" and the *cristellarian* types attaining a very high development in the Mediterranean. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 385.

Cristellaridea, Cristellaridæ (kris'te-la-rid'ē-ä, -ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cristellaria* + *-idea*, *-idæ*.] A group of perforate foraminifers with a finely porous calcareous test, of nautiloid figure, taking name from the genus *Cristellaria*. See *Nummulinidæ*.

cristent, *a.* and *n.* The older form of *Christen*1. *Chaucer.*

cristendom†, *n.* The older form of *Christendom*.

cristiform (kris'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a crest; shaped like a crest. Also *crestiform*.

cristinaceous (kris-tin-ā'shius), *a.* [< L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *manus*, hand.] Having crested claws: specifically said of such crabs as the calappids, formerly put in a section *Cristimani*.

Cristivomer (kris-ti-vō'mėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *crista*, a crest (see *crest*), + *vomer*, a plowshare (NL., the vomer): see *vomer*.] A genus of salmonoid fishes, containing the great lake-trout, *C. namaycush*. *Gill and Jordan*, 1879.

cristobalite (kris-tō'-bal'īt), *n.* [< *Cristobal* (see def.) + *-ite*2.] A form of silica found in small octahedral crystals in cavities in the andesite of the Cerro San Cristobal, Mexico. It may be pseudomorphous.

criterion (krī-tē'ri-ọn), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [Also less commonly *criterium*; = G. Dan. *kriterium* = F. *criterium* = Sp. Pg. It. *criterio*, < NL. *criterion*, *criterium*, < Gr. κριτήριον, a test, a means of judging, < κριτής, a judge, < κρίνειν, judge: see *critic*.] A standard of judgment or criticism; a law, rule, or principle regarded as universally valid for the class of cases under consideration, by which matters of fact, propositions, opinions, or conduct can be tested in order to discover their truth or falsehood, or by which a correct judgment may be formed.

Exact proportion is not always the *criterion* of beauty.
Goldsmith, Criticism.

The upper current of society presents no certain *criterion* by which we can judge of the direction in which the under current flows. *Macaulay*, History.

Nor are the designs of God to be judged altogether by the *criterion* of human advantage as understood by us, any more than from the facts perceptible at one point of view. *Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, p. 26.

Criterion of truth, a general rule by which truth may be distinguished from falsehood. See *Cartesian criterion of truth*, under *Cartesian*.—**External criterion of truth**, the fact that others' minds arrive at the same conclusion as our own.—**Formal criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing consistent from inconsistent propositions.—**Material criterion of truth**, a rule for distinguishing a proposition which agrees with fact from one which does not.—**Newtonian criterion**, one of the quantities $\frac{bb-ac}{a^2}$, $\frac{c^3-bcf}{a^3}$, etc., in an equation of the form

$$ax^n + nbx^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}cx^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Peirce's criterion (after Benjamin Peirce, an American mathematician, 1809–80), a certain rule for rejecting observations from being rejected without sufficient reason.—**Syn.** Measure, rule, test, touchstone.

criterional (krī-tē'ri-on-ąl), *a.* [< *criterion* + *-al*. The proper form would be **criterial*.] Relating to or serving as a criterion. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

criterium (krī-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *criteria* (-ä). [NL.] Same as *criterion*.

crith (krith), *n.* [< Gr. κρίθη, barley, a barley-corn, the smallest weight.] The mass of 1,000 cubic centimeters (or the theoretical liter) of hydrogen at standard pressure and temperature. Since the atomic weights of the simple gases express also their densities relatively to hydrogen, and since the densities of compound gases, referred to the same unit, are half of their molecular weights, it is easy to calculate from the weight of the crith the exact weight of any gaseous chemical substance.

crithomancy (krith'ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. κρίθη, barley, + μαντεία, divination; cf. κριθολογεύς, one who divined by barley.] A kind of divination practised among the ancients by means of cakes offered in sacrifice, or of meal spread over the victim.

critic (krit'ik), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *critick*, *critique*; < F. *critique*, a critic, criticism, adj. critical, critic, = Sp. *crítico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *crítica*, criticism, = Pg. It. *critico*, a critic, adj. critical, critic, *critica*, criticism, = D. *kritiek*, criticism, adj. critic, critical, *kritikus*, a critic, = G. Dan. Sw. *kritik*, criticism, G. Dan. *kritiker*, Dan. Sw. *kritikus*, a critic (cf. D. G. *kritisch* = Dan. Sw. *kritisk*, critical, critic), < L. *criticus*, adj., capable of judging, n. a critic, fem. (NL.) *critica*, n., criticism, critique, < Gr. κριτικός, adj., fit for judging, decisive, critical, n. a critic, < κριτής, a judge, < κρίνειν, separate, judge: see *crisis*, *crime*, *certain*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person skilled in judging of merit in some particular class of things, especially in literary or artistic works; one who is qualified to discern and distinguish excellences and faults, especially in literature and art; one who writes upon the qualities of such works.

Josephus Scaliger, a great *Critick*, and reputed one of the greatest Linguists in the world.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 349.

It will be a question among *critiques* in the ages to come.
Bp. of Lincoln, Sermon at Funeral of James I.

"To-morrow," he said, "the *critics* will commence. You know who the *critics* are? The men who have failed in literature and art."
Disraeli, Lothair, xxxv.

2. One who judges captiously or with severity; one who censures or finds fault; a carper.

When an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves, and shower down their ill-nature.
Watts, Improvement of Mind, v.

3. The art or science of criticism.

If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critic*.
Locke.

Kant had introduced *Critic*, name and thing; it was a branch of analysis, like Logic, but having for its special purpose to determine the adequacy of the Reason to its problems, its power to perform what it spontaneously undertook.
Hodgson, Philosophy of Reflection, Pref., p. 17.

4†. An act of criticism; a critique.

A severe *critick* is the greatest help to a good wit.
Dryden, Defence of Epilogue, Conquest of Granada, ii.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critic* on the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 571.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Judge, censor, connoisseur; censurer.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism.

Alone he stemmed the mighty *critic* flood.
Churchill, Rosciad.

Critic learning flourish'd most in France.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 712.

critict (krit'ik), *v. i.* [= F. *critiquer*, criticize; from the noun.] To criticize; play the critic.

Nay, if you begin to *critick* once, we shall never have done.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, v. 9.

They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the antients; or commênt, *critick*, and flourish upon them.
Sir W. Temple.

critical (krit'i-kal), *a.* [As *critic* + *-al*.] 1. Involving judgment as to the truth or merit of something; judicial, especially in respect to literary or artistic works; belonging to the art of a critic; relating to criticism; exercised in criticism.

Critical skill, applied to the investigation of an author's text, was the function of the human mind as unknown in the Greece of Lycurgus as in the Germany of Tacitus, or the Tongataboo of Captain Cook.
De Quincey, Homer, i.

A *critical* instinct so insatiable that it must turn upon itself, for lack of something else to hew and hack, becomes incapable at last of originating anything but indecision.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 215.

Ancient History exercises the *critical* faculty in a comparatively narrow and exhausted field.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 96.

2. Having the knowledge, ability, or discernment to pass accurate judgment, especially upon literary and artistic matters.

It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not.
Holder.

3. Inclined to make nice distinctions; careful in selection; nicely judicious; exact; fastidious; precise.

Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs.
Stillingfleet.

4. Inclined to find fault or to judge with severity; given to censuring.

I am nothing if not *critical*.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

5. Of the nature of a crisis in affairs; decisive; important as regards consequences: as, a *critical* juncture.

The seasons day is *critical* to thieves.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.

Every step you take is decisive — every action you perform is *critical* — every idea you form is likely to become a principle, influencing your future destiny.
Fletcher.

It is, I think, an observation of St. Augustine, that those periods are *critical* and formidable when the power of putting questions runs greatly in advance of the pains to answer them.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 98.

6. In *med.*, pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

A common *critical* phenomenon is a prolonged, sound, and refreshing sleep.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 319.

7. Formed, situated, or tending to determine or decide; important or essential for determining: as, *critical* evidence; a *critical* post. — 8. Being in a condition of extreme doubt or danger; attended with peril or risk; dangerous; hazardous: as, a *critical* undertaking.

Our circumstances are indeed *critical*; but then they are the *critical* circumstances of a strong and mighty nation.
Burke, Late State of the Nation.

At all the different periods at which his [the Duke of York's] state was *critical*, it was always made known to him, and he received the intimation with invariable firmness and composure.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 5, 1827.

9. In *math.*, relating to the coalescence of different values. — 10. Distinguished by minute or obscure differences: as, *critical* species in botany. — **Critical angle.** See *angle*3 and *reflection*. — **Critical function**, a symmetric function of the differences of the roots of a quantic. — **Critical philosophy**, the philosophical system of Immanuel Kant (1724–1804): so called from the fact that it was based upon a critical examination of the cognitive faculties, with especial reference to the limits of knowledge concerning the objects of metaphysical speculation. Kant's general conclusion was that metaphysics as a dogmatic science is impossible; but that the ideas of God, free will, etc., are valid from a practical (that is, ethical) point of view. His most important doctrines are that space and time are merely a priori forms of sense, and the categories (causality, etc.) a priori forms of the understanding. His principal works are "Criticism of the Pure Reason" (1781), "Criticism of the Practical Reason" (1788), and "Criticism of the Judgment" (1790). See *category*, *a priori*, and *Kantian*. — **Critical point.** (*a*) A point in the plane of imaginary quantity at which two values of a function become equal; a point of ramification. (*b*) In *physics*, the temperature fixed for a given gas, above which it is believed that no amount of pressure can reduce it to the liquid form: thus, for carbon dioxid (CO2) the critical point is about 31° C. At this point the substance is said to be in a *critical state*. — **Critical suspension of judgment**, withholding from forming an opinion, with a view to further examination of the evidence: opposed to *skeptical suspension of judgment*, which is accompanied with no intention ever coming to a conclusion. = **Syn.** 3. Nice, accurate, discriminating. — 4. Captious, faultfinding, carping, cavilling, censorious.

criticality (krit-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* [< *critical* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality of being critical.

Nor does Dr. Bastian's chemical *criticality* seem to be of a more susceptible kind.
Huxley, quoted in New York Independent, Nov. 10, 1870.

2. A critical idea or observation. [Rare.]

I shall leave this place in about a fortnight, and within that time hope to despatch you a packet with my *criticalities*.
Gray, Letters, [1760].

critically (krit'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a critical manner; with just discernment of truth or falsehood, propriety or impropriety; with nice scrutiny; accurately; exactly.

For to understand *critically* the delicacies of Horace is a height to which few of our noblemen have arrived.
Dryden, Ded. of Cleomenes.

2. At the crisis; opportunely; in the nick of time.

Coming *critically* the night before the session.
Burnet.

I have just received my new scarf from London, and you are most *critically* come to give me your Opinion of it.
Cibber, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

3. In a critical situation, place, or condition; so as to command the crisis.

criticalness (krit'i-kal-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being critical or opportune; incidence at a particular point of time. — 2. Exactness; accuracy; nicety; minute care in examination.

criticaster (krit'i-kas-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *criticastro* = D. G. *kritikaster*, < NL. **criticastor*, < L. *criticus*, a critic, + dim. *-aster*.] An inferior or incompetent critic; a petty censurer.

The *criticaster*, having looked for a given expression in his dictionary, but without finding it there, or even without this preliminary toil, conceives it to be novel, unauthorized, contrary to analogy, vulgar, superfluous, or what not.
F. Hall, False Philol., p. 1.

criticisable, criticise, etc. See *criticizable*, etc.

criticism (krit'i-sizm), *n.* [= F. *criticisme* = Sp. It. *criticismo*, < as *critic* + *-ism*. Cf. *criticize*.] 1. The art of judging of and defining the qualities or merits of a thing, especially of a literary or artistic work: as, the rules of *criticism*.

In the first place, I must take leave to tell them that they wholly mistake the nature of *criticism* who think its business is principally to find fault. *Criticism*, as it was first instituted by Aristotle, was meant a standard of judging well; the chiefest part of which is, to observe those excellencies which should delight.
Dryden, State of Innocence, Pref.

Fixed principles in *criticism* are useful in helping us to form a judgment of works already produced, but it is contended that when they are not rather a hindrance than a help to living production.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 341.

2. The act of criticizing; discrimination or discussion of merit, character, or quality; the exercise or application of critical judgment.

Criticism without accurate science of the thing criticised can have no other value than may belong to the genuine record of a spontaneous impression.
Swinburne, Shakespeare, p. 8.

He has to point out that Spinoza omits altogether *criticism* of the notion of mutual determination — that is to say, omits to examine the nature and validity of the notion for our thinking.
Adamson, Fichte, p. 133.

The habit of unrestrained discussion on one class of subjects begets a similar habit of discussion on others, and hence one indispensable condition of attaining any high excellence in art is satisfied, namely, free *criticism*.
Fowler, Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 133.

3. In a restricted sense, inquiry into the origin, history, authenticity, character, etc., of literary documents. *Higher criticism* concerns writings as a whole; *lower criticism* concerns the integrity or character of particular parts or passages.

One branch of this comprehensive inquiry (the relation of science to the Bible) is *Criticism* — the investigation of the origin, authorship, and meaning of the several books of the Bible, and of the credibility of the history which it contains.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 392.

4. A critical judgment; especially, a detailed critical examination or disquisition; a critique.

There is not a Greek or Latin critic who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master . . . of his native tongue.
Addison, Spectator, No. 291.

5. The critical or Kantian philosophy (which see, under *critical*). — **External criticism**, the examination of particular passages in a writing, with a view to the correction of the text. — **Higher criticism**, lower criticism. See above, 3.

criticist (krit'i-sist), *n.* [< *critic* + *-ist*.] An adherent of the critical philosophy of Kant. See *critical philosophy*, under *critical*.

criticizable, criticisable (krit'i-si-za-bl), *a.* Capable of being criticized.

criticize, criticise (krit'i-siz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *criticized, criticised*, ppr. *criticizing, criticising*. [The form *criticise* is now common even in the United States than *criticize*, which is, however, the proper analogical spelling, the word being formed directly < *critic* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To examine or judge critically; utter or write criticisms upon; pass judgment upon with respect to merit or demerit; animadvert upon; discover and weigh the faults and merits of: as, to *criticize* a painting; to *criticize* a poem; to *criticize* conduct.

Happy work!
Which not e'en critics *criticize*.
Cowper, Task, iv. 51.

Specifically — 2. To censure; judge with severity; point out defects or faults in.

Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a critic; judge of anything critically; utter or write critical opinions.

Cavil you may, but never *criticize*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 122.

2. To animadvert; express opinions as to particular points: followed by *on*. [Rare.]

Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts as to take occasion from thence to *criticise on* his expences.
Locke.

criticizer, criticiser (krit'i-si-zėr), *n.* One who criticizes; a critic. [Rare.]

critick, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *critic*.

critickin (krit'ik-kin), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-kin*.] A petty critic; a criticaster. [Rare.]

Critics, *critickins*, and criticasters (for these are of all degrees).
Southey, The Doctor, Interchapter xix.

criticule (krit'i-kūl), *n.* [< *critic* + dim. *-ule*.] A criticaster; a petty critic. [Rare.]

criticule (kri-tēk'), *n.* [< F. *critique* = Sp. *crítica* = Pg. It. *critica*, < NL. *critica*, n., critique, prop. fem. of *criticus*, critical: see *critic*.] 1. A critical examination or review of the merits of something, especially of a literary or artistic work; a critical examination of any subject: as, Addison's *critique* on "Paradise Lost." — 2. The art or practice of criticism; the standard or the rules of critical judgment: as, Kant's "*Critique* of the Pure Reason." Also *critic*. [Rare.] — 3†. An obsolete spelling of *critic*, 1 and 2.

critise† (krit'iz), *v.* To criticize. *Donne.*

Crittenden compromise. See *compromise*.

critter (krit'ėr), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *creature*. [U. S.]

crizzle (kriz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crizzled*, ppr. *crizzling*. [Formerly *crisle*; a corruption of *crisple*, q. v.] To become wrinkled or rough on the surface, as glass, the skin, etc.

I begin
To feel the ice fall from the *crizzled* skin.
Ford, Sun's Darling, v. 1.

crizzle (kriz'l), *n.* [< *crizzle*, *v.*] A roughness on the surface of glass which clouds its transparency. Also *crizzel*.

crizzling (kriz'ling), *n.* Same as *crizzle*. Also *crizzling*.

croat, *n.* [Gael. Ir. *cro*, blood, death.] In *old Scots law*, the satisfaction or compensation for the slaughter of a man, according to his rank.

croak (krōk), *v.* [< ME. **croken*, *crouken* (in as repr. by *crake*1 and *crake*2, q. v.), < AS. *crācian*, croak (> verbal n. *crācetung*, croaking of ravens); prop. *orassetian* (with short *a*)?

OHG. *chrochasan*, MHG. *krochsen* = G. *krächzen*, croak; cf. L. *crôcitâre* (> It. *crocitare*, *crocidare* = Sp. (obs.) *crocitar* = Pg. *crocitar*), croak, freq. of *crôcire*, croak, = Gr. *κράζειν*, croak; F. *croasser*, OF. *croaquer*, croak, = Sp. (obs.) *croajar*, croak. All imitative words, akin to *crack*, *crake*[1], *crow*[1], *cluck*, etc., q. v. See also *coaxation*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low, hoarse, dismal cry or sound, as a frog, a raven, or a crow: also used humorously of the hoarse utterance of a person having a heavy cold.

He [the raven] *croukes* for comfort when carayne he fyndes. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 459.

Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 330.

2. To speak with a low, hollow voice, or in dismal accents; forebode evil; complain; grumble.

Marat . . . *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, that repentant pity smothers anger.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

3. To die: from the gurgling or rattling sound in the throat of a dying person. [Slang.]

A working man slouches in and says, "The old woman's dead," or, "The young un's *croaked*."
Philadelphia Press, July 11, 1881.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter in a low, hollow voice; murmur dismally. [Rare.]

Marat will not drown; he speaks and *croaks* explanation.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. ii. 1.

2. To announce or herald by croaking. [Rare.]

The raven himself is hoarse
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

croak (krōk), *n.* [< *croak*, *v.*] A low, hoarse guttural sound, as that uttered by a frog or a raven.

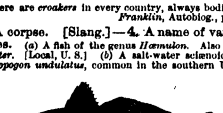
Was that a raven's *croak* or my son's voice? *Lee.*

His sister's voice, too, naturally harsh, had, in the course of her sorrowful lifetime, contracted a kind of *croak*, which, when it once gets into the human throat, is as ineradicable as sin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

croaker (krō'kėr), *n.* **1.** A bird or other animal that croaks.—**2.** One who croaks, murmurs, or grumbles; one who complains unreasonably; one who takes a desponding view of everything; an alarmist.

There are *croakers* in every country, always boding its ruin. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 101.

3. A corpse. [Slang.]—**4.** A name of various fishes. (*a*) A fish of the genus *Hæmulon*. Also called *grunter*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) A salt-water sciænoid fish, *Micropogon undulatus*, common in the southern United



Croaker (*Micropogon undulatus*).

States, of moderately elongate compressed form, with silvery-gray back and sides, and narrow, irregular, undulating lines of dots. (*c*) A fresh-water sciænoid fish, *Haploidonotus grunniens*, inhabiting the United States. Also called *thunder-pumper*. (*d*) A Californian embiotocoid fish, *Ditrema jacksoni*; a kind of surf-fish. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

croaking (krō'king), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *croak*, *v.*] **1.** Uttering a low, harsh, guttural sound.—**2.** Foreboding evil; grumbling.—**Croaking lizard.** See *lizard*.

croaky (krō'ki), *a.* [< *croak* + *-y*[1].] Having or uttering a croak, or low, harsh, guttural sound; hoarse.

A thin *croaky* voice. *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 97.

Croat (krō'at), *n.* [< F. *Croate* = G. *Croate*, *Kroat* (NL. *Croata*), etc., G. also *Krabat*, < OSlg. *Khrŭvatinŭ* = Slav. *Khrvat* (> Hung. *Horvát* = Alb. *Horvat*) = Pol. *Karwat* = Russ. *Khrovate*, *Kroate*, Croat.] **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Croatia, a tributar kingdom of the Austrian monarchy, lying southwest of Hungary; specifically, a member of the Slavic race which inhabits Croatia, and from which it takes its name.—**2.** In the Thirty Years' War, one of a body of light cavalry in the Imperialist service, recruited from the Croats and other Slavs, and from the Magyars.

Croatian (krō-ā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Croatia* (NL. *Croatia*, Russ. *Kroatsiya*, etc.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Croats or Croatia.

II. *n.* **1.** A Croat.—**2.** The Slavic dialect of the Croats, closely allied to Servian.

croc (krok), *n.* [OF., a hook: see *crook*.] In *old armament*: (*a*) The hooked rest from which the harquebuse or musket was fired. (*b*) A mace of simple form. (*c*) A cutting weapon with a hook-shaped blade, or with a hook attached to the blade, as in some forms of halberd or partizan which had a sharp hook at the back.

croce†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cross*[1], *cross*[2].

croceous (krō'shius), *a.* [< L. *croceus*, adj., < *crocus*, saffron: see *crocus*.] Saffron-colored; of a deep yellow tinged with red.

crocer†, **crocere**†, *n.* Obsolete forms of *crocier*.

crocetin (krō'set-in), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-et* + *-in*[2].] In *chem.*: (*a*) Crocin. (*b*) A doubtful derivative from *crocin*.

croche[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crutch*[1].

croche[2] (krōch), *n.* [< OF. *croche*, a hook, fem. form of *croc*, a hook: see *crook*. Cf. Gael. *croic*, a deer's horn.] A little knob about the top of a deer's horn.

croche[3]†, *n.* A variant of *cross*[2].

crochet (krō-shā'), *n.* [F., dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crocche*, *crook*.] **1.** A kind of knitting by means of a needle with a hook at one end.—**2**†. An old hagbut or hand-cannon. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**3.** In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis, opposite a traverse, continuing the covered way around the traverse.

crochet (krō-shā'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crocheted* (krō-shād'), ppr. *crocheting* (krō-shā'ing). [< *crochet*, *n.*, I.] **I.** *intrans.* To produce a close or open fabric by hooking a thread of worsted, linen, silk, etc., into meshes with a crochet-needle.

II. *trans.* To make in the style of work called crochet: as, to *crochet* a shawl; *crocheted* edging.

crocheteer, *n.* See *crotcheteer*.

crocheteur†, *n.* [F., a porter, < *crocheter*, hang on a hook, < *crochet*, a hook: see *crochet*, *n.*] A porter; a carter.

Rescued! 'slight, I would have hired a *crocheteur* for two carducces to have done so much with his whip.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 2.

crochet-needle (krō-shā'nē'dl), *n.* A long needle of any convenient size, with a hooked end, used in crocheting.

crochet-type (krō-shā'tīp), *n.* Printing-type made to represent patterns of crochet-work.

crochet-work (krō-shā'wėrk), *n.* Work done with a crochet-needle. See *crochet*.

crociary (krō'shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *crociaries* (-riz). [< ML. **crociarius*: see *crozier*.] *Eccles.*, the official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crociate†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *crusade*[1].

crocidolite (krō-sid'ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), improp. for *κρωκίς* (*κρωκιδ-*), the flock or nap of cloth (< *κρόκη*, thread, the thread passed between the threads of the warp, < *κρέκειν*, weave, strike the web with the *κερκίς* or comb, lit. strike with a noise), + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral consisting principally of silicate of iron and sodium, occurring in asbestos-like fibers of a delicate blue color, and also massive, in Griqualand, South Africa, and in the Vosges mountains of France and Germany. Also called *blue asbestos*. The name is also given to a silicious mineral (tiger-eye) of beautiful blue color and fibrous structure much used for ornament, which has resulted from the natural alteration of the original blue crocidolite of South Africa.

A beautiful series of the . . . so-called *crocidolite* cat's-eyes (also called tiger-eyes), . . . really a combination of *crocidolite* fibers coated with quartz. This incasing renders it harder than unaltered *crocidolite*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 828.

Crocidura (kros-i-dū'rȧ), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832); prop. *Crocydura*; < Gr. *κροκίς* (*κροκιδ-*), the flock or nap of woolen cloth, piece of woolen cloth (see *crocidolite*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of terrestrial shrews having 28 to 30 white teeth and a moderately long, scant-haired tail. It contains nearly all the white-toothed shrews of the old world, upward of 60 species in all, divided into sundry subgenera by the systematists. The best-known are *C. aranea* and *C. suaveolens* of Europe; and the large *C. indica*, commonly known as the muskrat, has been placed in this genus.

Crocidurinæ (kros'i-dū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocidura* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, containing all the terrestrial white-toothed species of the old world, of the genera *Crocidura*, *Diplomesodon*, and *Anurosorex*. The group is not represented in America.

crocin (krō'sin), *n.* [< *crocus* + *-in*[2].] A red powder ($C_{16}H_{18}O_9$) formed, together with sugar and a volatile oil, when polychroite is decomposed by dilute acids.

crocket

Crocin is a red colouring matter, and it is surmised that the red colour of the [saffron] stigmas is due to this reaction taking place in nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 146.

crocitation† (kros-i-tā'shqn), *n.* [< L. as if **crocitatio(n-)*, < *crocitare*, pp. *crocitatus*, croak: see *croak*.] A croaking. *Bailey*.

crock[1] (krok), *n.* [(1) < ME. *crocke*, *crokke*, *crokk*, < AS. *orocca*, also *crohha*, rarely *crocc*, a crock, = OFries. *krocha* = LG. *kruke* = Icel. *krukka* = Sw. *kruka* = Dan. *krukke*, a crock. There are two other related words, applied to earthen vessels of various shapes; (2) AS. *crôh*, *crôg*, early ME. *croh*, a pot, pitcher, etc., = OHG. *kruag*, *chruag*, *crôg*, MHG. *kruoc*, G. *krug*; (3) AS. *crûce* (pl. *crûcan*), ME. *crouke* = D. *kruik* = MHG. *krüche*, G. dial. *krauche*, a pot, etc. These groups stand in an undetermined relation with (are perhaps ult. derived from) the Celtic forms: Gael. *crog*, a pitcher, jar, *crogan* = Ir. *crogan*, a pitcher, = W. *crochan*, a pot; cf. *crwc*, a bucket, pail. The Celtic forms are prob. related to Corn. *crogen*, a shell, skull, = W. and Bret. *cragen*, a shell. The Romance forms, F. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a pitcher (> ult. *crucible*, q. v.), Gascon *cruga*, Pr. *crugo*, OF. *cruye* (> prob. E. dim. *cruet*), are of Teut. or perhaps of direct Celtic origin. Cf. *cruse*.] **1.** An earthen vessel; a pot or jar (properly earthen, but also sometimes of iron, brass, or other metal) used as a receptacle for meal, butter, milk, etc., or in cooking.

A brasen *krocke* of tj. galons.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 320.

Where there is store of oatmeal, you may put enough in the *crock*. *Ray*, Eng. Proverbs (1678), p. 352.

2. A fragment of earthenware; a potsherd, such as is used to cover the hole in the bottom of a flower-pot.

crock[1] (krok), *v. t.* [< *crock*[1], *n.*] To lay up in a crock: as, to *crock* butter. *Halliwell*.

crock[2] (krok), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps the same as E. dial. *croke*, refuse, ME. *croke*, *crok*, a husk, hull, fig. refuse; cf. LG. *krak*, *krāk*, a thing of no value: see *crock*[5].] Soot, or the black matter collected from combustion on pots and kettles or in a chimney; smut in general, as from coloring matter in cloth. [Colloq.]

The boy grimed with *crock* and dirt, from the hair of his head to the sole of his foot. *Dickens*, Great Expectations, vii.

crock[3] (krok), *v.* [< *crock*[2], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To black with soot or other matter collected from combustion; by extension, to soil in any similar way, particularly by contact with imperfectly dyed cloth: as, to *crock* one's hands. [Colloq.]

Blacking and *crocking* myself by the contact.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

II. *intrans.* To give off crock, smut, or color: as, stockings warranted not to *crock*.

crock[3] (krok), *n.* [Origin obscure. Cf. *cricket*[3], of same sense.] A low seat; a stool. [Prov. Eng.]

I . . . seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand.
Tatler, No. 116.

crock[4] (krok), *n.* [A var. of *crook*, q. v. Cf. *crock*.] **1.** A little curl of hair; in the plural, the under hair on the neck.—**2.** Same as *crook*, 7. To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

Ye *cro[ck]s* of a house, bijuges.
Levins, Manipulus Vocabulorum.

crock[5] (krok), *v. i.* [E. dial., perhaps a var. of *crack*. Cf. *crock*[2] and *crock*[3].] To decrease; decay. [Prov. Eng.]

crock[6] (krok), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial.; prob. = LG. *krakke*, an old horse, an old decayed house, = OD. *kraecke*, an old decayed house; perhaps ult. a var. of *crack*.] An old ewe.

crocker[1]† (krok'ėr), *n.* [ME. *crockere*, *crokkere*; < *crock*[1] + *-er*[1].] The word survives in the proper name *Crocker*.] A potter.

As a vessel of the *crockere* [in the authorized version, "a potter's vessel"]. *Wyclif*, Ps. ii. 9 (Oxf.).

crocker[2] (krok'ėr), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *croaker*.] The laughing-gull, *Larus* or *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. *Montagu*.

crockery (krok'g-ri), *n.* [< *crock*[1] + *-ery*.] Earthen vessels collectively; earthenware; specifically, articles for domestic use made of glazed pottery or stoneware.

crocket (krok'et), *n.* [< ME. *croket*, a roll or lock of hair, < OF. *orboquet*, another form of *crochet*, a hook (see *crochet*, *crotchet*), dim. of *croc* (ME. *crok*), a lock of hair (OFlem. *kroke*, curled hair, > ML. *crocus*), lit. a hook, crook: see *crook*, *crock*[4]. *Crocket* is thus a doublet of *crotchet*,

and both are uls. dims. of *crook*.] **1†.** A large roll or lock of hair, characteristic of a manner of dressing the hair common in the fourteenth century. It consisted of a stiff roll, probably made over a piece of stuff, like the "rats" worn by women during the nineteenth century.

They kembe her *crokettes* with christall.
Political Poems, I. 312.

2. One of the terminal snags on a stag's horn. —**3.** In *medieval arch.*, a pointed decoration, an ornament most frequently treated as recurved foliage, placed on the angles of the inclined

1. Crockets in detail, from Porte Rouge, Notre Dame, Paris. 2. Crockets applied on a pinnacle. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.") Both examples, 13th century.

sides of pinnacles, canopies, gables, and other members, and on the outer or convex part of the curve of a pastoral staff or other decorative work. Sometimes crockets were carved in the forms of animals.

With *crochetes* on corners with knottes of golde.
Piers Plowman's Creed (E. E. T. S.), l. 174.

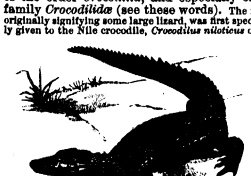
crocketed (krok'e-ted), *a.* [< *crocket* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with crockets; ornamented with crockets.

The high-pitched roof [of the castle of Chenonceaux] contains three windows of beautiful design, covered with ornbroidered caps and flowering into *crocketed* spires.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 54.

crock-saw (krok'sâ), *n.* A long-toothed iron plate like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fireplace to carry the pots and crocks. *Davies*, Supp. Eng. Glossary.

crocky (krok'i), *a.* [< *crock*2 + *-y*1.] Smutty; sooty.

crocodile (krok'ō-dil), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crocodil*; altered, to suit the mod. F. and L., from ME. *cocodrill*, *cokadrill*, *cokedril*, etc., = Pr. *cocodrill* = Sp. dim. *cocodrilo* = It. *coccodrillo* = MHG. *kokodrille* (ML. *cocodrillus*, *cocadrillus*), etc., corrupted from the normal form, now in part restored, F. *crocodile* = Sp. Pg. It. *crocodilo* = D. *krokodil* = G. *krokodil* = Dan. *krokodille* = Sw. *krokodil*, < L. *crocodilus*, < Gr. κροκόδειλος, a lizard, a crocodile; ulterior origin unknown. Cf. *cockatrice*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal of the order *Crocodilia*, and especially of the family *Crocodilidæ* (see these words). The name, originally signifying some large lizard, was first specifically given to the Nile crocodile, *Crocodilus niloticus* or *vul-*



Crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*).

garis, the member of the order which has longest and best known, and was afterward extended to sundry related species. Thus, the Gangetic crocodile is the gavial, *Gavialis gangeticus*. A true crocodile, *Crocodilus americanus*, occurs in Florida.

Sūme men seyn, that whan thei will gadre the Peper, thei maken *Fuyr*, and brennen aboute, to make the Serpentes and the *Cokadrilles* to flee.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 169.

2. In *logic*, a sophism of counter-questioning. Thus, in the old example, a crocodile has stolen a child, and promises to restore it to the father if the latter answers correctly his question, Am I going to restore the child? If the father says Yes, the crocodile eats the child and tells the father he is wrong. If the father says No, the reply is that in that case the child cannot be restored, for to do so would violate the agreement, since the father's answer would then be incorrect.

II. *a.* Like a crocodile, or like something pertaining to a crocodile.—**Crocodile tears**, false or simulated tears: in allusion to the fiction of old travelers that crocodiles shed tears over those they devour.

crocodilean, *a.* and *n.* See *crocodilian*.

crocodile-bird (krok'ō-dil-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Egyptian black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius*, one of several plovers which have been supposed to answer to the trochilus of Herodotus: so called from its association with the crocodile. See cut under *Pluvianus*.

Crocodili (krok-ō-dī'li), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Crocodilia*. *Wagler*, 1830.

Crocodilia (krok-ō-dil'i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] An order of *Reptilia*, formerly included with *Lacertilia* in *Sauria*, now separated as the highest existing reptiles. They are lizard-like in form, with long tails and four well-developed limbs, the anterior shorter than the posterior and with five complete digits, and the posterior four-toed. With a single exception, the living species have nails on the three radial and tibial digits; the feet are webbed; the nostrils are on the end of a long snout, and can be closed; and the tympanic membranes are exposed, but a fleshy valve can be shut down over them. The skin is loricate, the dermal scales consisting of bony scutes covered with epidermal scales of corresponding form; the anus is longitudinal, as in the chelonians; the penis is single, and lodged in the cloaca; the teeth are distinctly socketed; the lungs are confined to the thorax; the heart is completely four-chambered, but the aortic arches communicate by the foramen Panizzæ, so that venous and arterial blood commingle outside the heart; the spinal column is well ossified; the vertebræ are mostly procœlous, as in all the existing species, amphicœlous or opisthocœlous in some extinct forms; the sacral vertebræ are reduced to two; the cervical bear free ribs; the ribs are bifurcated at their proximal ends; there is a series of so-called abdominal ribs disconnected from the vertebræ; and the skull is well ossified, with an interorbital septum, large alisphenoids and parotic processes, large fixed quadrates, ectopterygoids, completely bony tympanic cavities, rudimentary orbitosphenoids, if any, and no postfrontal foramen. The order ranges in time from the Oölitic (Lias) to the present day, and contains all the huge saurians known as crocodiles, alligators, caymans, jacarés, gavials, etc. All the species are more or less aquatic, though none of the living ones is marine. The order has been divided into the five families *Alligatoridæ*, *Crocodilidæ*, *Gavialidæ*, *Teleosauridæ*, and *Belodontidæ*, the last two including only extinct forms. Other names of the order are *Loricata*, *Emydosauria*, and *Hydrosauria*. Other divisions of the order than those above given are: (1) by Owen, into three suborders, *Procœlia*, *Amphicœlia*, and *Opisthocœlia*; and (2) by Huxley, likewise into three suborders, *Parasuchia*, *Mesosuchia*, and *Eusuchia*.

crocodilian (krok-ō-dil'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of the crocodile; hence, in allusion to crocodile tears, hypocritical. See *crocodile*, *a.*

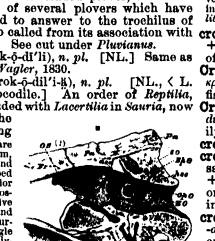
O, what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Composed of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She clothes destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 3.

II. *n.* A crocodile; one of the *Crocodilia*.

Also, improperly, spelled *crocodilean*.

crocodilia (krok-ō-dil'i-ą), *n.* A reptile of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

Crocodilidæ (krok-ō-dil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-idæ*.] The typical family of the order *Crocodilia*. It is characterized by procœlous vertebræ; pterygoids bounding the posterior nares below; nasal bones composing the nasal aperture to some extent; a straight maxillo-premaxillary suture or one convex backward; a mandibular symphysis not extending beyond the eighth tooth and not involving splenial elements; the cervical scutes distinct or not from the tergal ones; the teeth unequal, the first mandibular tooth biting into a fossa, the fourth into a groove; and the head shorter than in *Gavialidæ*, but longer than in *Alligatoridæ*. The family includes two genera: *Crocodilus*, represented by the crocodile of the Nile, *C. niloticus*, and other species; and *Melanosuchus*. See cuts under *crocodile* and *Crocodilia*.



Longitudinal Vertical Section of Hinder Part of Skull of a Crocodile, showing many cranial peculiarities of *Crocodilia*.

Sw, Eustachian tube, dividing into *a*, an anterior, and *β*, a posterior branch; the two tympana communicating with the cavity of the mouth by three *basis*—a large one opening in the middle line, and two smaller lateral ones on the base of the skull behind the posterior nares; it is this lateral one which subdivides into *a* and *β*. *P*, pituitary fossa; *PN*, posterior nares, opening very far back; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Pa*, parietal; *Fr*, frontal; *OS*, orbitosphenoid; *Pf*, alisphenoid; *BS*, basisphenoid; *SO*, basioccipital; *EO*, exoccipital; *SO*, supraoccipital; *PO*, periotic; *EPO*, epiotic; *OPO*, opisthotic, united with *EO*; *ASC*, *PSC*, anterior and posterior semicircular canals; *F. FHO*, exits of fifth and eighth nerves.

crocodiline (krok-ō-dil'in), *a.* [< *crocodile* + *-ine*1.] Like a crocodile.

Crocodilini (krok'ō-di-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crocodilus* + *-ini*.] A family of squamate saurians: same as the modern *Crocodilia*. *Oppel*, 1811.

crocodilite (krok'ō-di-līt), *n.* [< *crocodile* + *-ite*2.] A sophism of cross-questioning. See *crocodile*, 2.

The *crocodilite* is when, being deceived by some crafty manner of questioning, we do admit that which our adversary turneth again upon us, to our own hindrance, as in the fable of the crocodile, whereof this name *crocodilite* proceedeth.
Blundeville, 1599.

crocodility (krok-ō-dil'i-ti), *n.* [< *crocodile*, 2, + *-ity*.] In *logic*, a captious or sophistical mode of arguing. See *crocodile*, 2. [Rare.]

Crocodilurus (krok'ō-di-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροκόδειλος, crocodile, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of fissilingual lizards, of the family *Ameividæ*.

Crocodilus (krok-ō-dī'lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.] The typical genus of the family *Crocodilidæ*.

crocoisite (krō'kō-ī-sīt), *n.* Same as *crocoite*.

crocoite (krō'kō-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. κρόκος, saffron-colored (< κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*), + *-ite*2.] A mineral, a native chromate of lead or red-lead ore, found in brilliant red crystals in the Urals and Brazil, and also massive.

croconate (krō'kō-nāt), *n.* [< *crocon(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A yellow salt formed by the union of croconic acid with a base.

croconic (krō-kon'ik), *a.* [< *crocus* + *-on* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to saffron; saffron-yellow.—**Croconic acid**, $C_5H_2O_5$, an acid obtained by the action of potassium salt when dry carbonic-acid gas is passed over heated potassium and the resulting potassium carboxid is thrown into water. It forms yellow crystals, and tastes and reacts strongly acid.

crocota (krō-kō'tą), *n.*; pl. *crocotæ* (-tē). [L. (sc. *vestis*, garment), < Gr. κροκωτός (sc. χιτών, garment), a saffron-colored frock, prop. adj., saffron-dyed, < κρόκος, saffron: see *crocus*.] In *classical antiq.*, a garment, originally of a yellow color, connected with the ceremonial of the cult of Bacchus. It is referred to sometimes as a mantle and sometimes as a tunic, and was probably intermediate between the two garments, and worn in the form of a sleeveless tunic over the ordinary tunic. It was worn by Bacchus himself, by women, and by men considered effeminate.

crocus (krō'kus), *n.* [Cf. AS. *croh*, saffron; D. G. Dan. *krokus* = F. *crocus* = Sp. Pg. It. *croco*, < L. *crocus*, m., also *crocum*, neut., < Gr. κρόκος, crocus, saffron. Perhaps of Eastern origin: cf. Heb. *karkōm* = Ar. *karkam*, *kurkum*, saffron; Skt. *kunkuma*, saffron.]

Crocus sativus.

1. A plant of the genus *Crocus*.

The spendthrift *crocus*, bursting through the mould,
Naked and shivering with his cup of gold.
O. W. Holmes, Spring.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of beautiful iridaceous plants, consisting of many hardy species, some of which are among the commonest ornaments of gardens. They are dwarf herbs, with fibrous-coated corms, and grass-like leaves appearing after the flowers. Crocuses are found chiefly in the middle and southern parts of Europe and the Levant, and are especially abundant in Greece and Asia Minor. Some of the species are vernal and others autumnal. The varieties in cultivation are very numerous, but mostly of vernal species, as these are the earliest of spring flowers. *C. sativus* yields the saffron of commerce, which consists of the orange stigmas of the flowers.

3. Saffron, obtained from plats of the genus *Crocus*. See *saffron*.—**4.** A polishing-powder prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. It is the calcined powder taken from the bottom of the crucible, where the heat is most intense. The powder in the upper part is called *rouge*. Crocus is of a purple color, is the harder, and is used for ordinary work. Rouge is of a scarlet color, and is used for polishing gold- and silver-work and specula. See *colcothar*.

crodet, *n.* [< OF. *crot*, a crypt (< Pr. *crota*, *cropta*), same as *grotte*, a grot, cave: see *grot*, *grotto*, and *crypt*, doublets of *crode*.] A crypt.

The Chirche of the holy Sepulcre . . . hath . . . *Crodes* and vowtes, Chapelys hygh and lowe, in gretz nowmber, and merveill it ys to see the many Deferens and secreete places with in the sayd temple.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

croft (krôft), *n.* [= Sc. *craft*, *croft*, < ME. *croft*, < AS. *croft*, a small inclosed field, = MD. *kroft*, *krocht*, high and dry land, *krocht*, *crocht*, a field

on the downs, high and dry land. D. *kroft*, a hillock. Perhaps Celtic: cf. Gael. *croit*, a hump, hillock, croft; *cruach*, a pile, heap, stack, hill, verb *cruach*, pile up, heap up; Ir. *croit*, a hump, a small eminence; *cruach*, a pile, a rick, verb *cruachaim*, I pile up; W. *crug*, a hump, hillock.] A small piece of inclosed ground used for pasture, tillage, or other purposes; any small tract of land; a very small farm: applied especially to the small farms on the western coast and islands of Scotland.

Bi this lyflode [livelihood] I mot lyuen til Lammasse tyme; Bi that, ich hope forte haue heruest in my *croft*.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 277.

Tending my flocks hard by i' the hilly *crofts*,
That brow this bottom-glade. *Milton*, Comus, l. 831.

A little *croft* we owned — a plot of corn,
A garden stored with peas and mint and thyme,
And flowers for posies.
Wordsworth, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 24.

croft (krôft), *v. t.* [< *croft*, *n.*] To bleach (linen) after bucking or soaking in an alkaline dye, by exposing to the sun and air.

Later methods [of bleaching linen] have been introduced in which the time of exposure on the grass, or *crofting*, as it is termed, is much shortened.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 58.

crofter (krôf'tėr), *n.* [< *croft* + *-er*1.] One who occupies or cultivates a croft; specifically, a small farmer on the western coast and islands of Scotland. The Scotch *crofter* is a small land-tenant, whose holding is not large enough to be called a farm or to support him by tillage. He is the counterpart of the Irish *cottier*.

crognet, *n.* [A corrupt form of *cronet*, *cornet*2.] Same as *coronal*, 2. *Wright*.

crohol (krō'hol), *n.* [Swiss.] The old crown of Bern in Switzerland, equal to about 90 United States cents.

crointer (kroin'tėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

croist, *n.* [ME. *croiz*, *croys*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croiz*, *croyz*, *creoix*, < OF. *croix*, *croiz*, *croiz*, F. *croix*, a cross: see further under *cross*1.] 1. A gibbet: same as *cross*1, 1.

He toke his deth upon the *croix*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 272.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross: same as *cross*1, 2.

A *croiz* ther stod in the wel.
Life of St. Christopher (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 48.

3. A crucifix: same as *cross*1, 3.—4. A mark or sign in the form of a cross: same as *cross*1, 4.

Hee made the signe of the *croix*.
Seyn Julian (ed. Cockayne), l. 76.

croist, *v. t.* [ME. *croisen*, *croicen*, *croicien*, < OF. *croiser*, *croisier*, *crecisier*, F. *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade; from the noun: see *croix*, *n.*, and cf. *cross*1, *v.*, of which *croix* is ult. a doublet.] 1. To mark the sign of the cross upon: same as *cross*1, 3.

He nolde forgete nogt
To *croicí* thrie [thrice] his forehoued & his breost also.
St. Edmund the Confessor (Early Eng. Poems, ed. Furnivall), l. 27.

2. To mark or designate with the sign of the cross, as a pilgrim or a crusader.

croisadet, *n.* [Also *croisado*, *croysado* (a false form, after *crusado*), < F. *croisade*, a crusade: see *crusade*.] 1. A crusade.

A pope of that name [Urban] did first institute the *croisado*.
Bacon, Holy War.

The *croisade* was not appointed by Pope Urban alone, but by the council of Clement. *Jortin*, On Eccles. Hist.

2. A cross.

Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperiall ball,
As much adorning as surmounting all.
Couch, The Dove (1613, Wright).

croisadot, *n.* See *croisade*.

croisant, *a.* and *n.* See *croissant*.

croise, **croisee**, *n.* [< F. *croisé*, a crusader, prop. pp. of *croiser*, cross, *se croiser*, take the cross, engage in a crusade: see *croix*, *v.*] A soldier or pilgrim engaged in a crusade and wearing a cross; a crusader.

The necessity and weakness of the *croisez*.
Burke, Abridg. of Eng. Hist.

When the English *croisees* went into the East in the first Crusade, A. D. 1096, they found St. George . . . a great warrior-saint amongst the Christians of those parts.
Archæologia, V. 10.

croisedt, *a.* [< *croix* + *-ed*2.] Wearing a cross, as a crusader.

The inhabitants thereof . . . were by the *croised* knights . . . converted vnto the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 225.

croiseet, *n.* See *croise*.

croiseryt, *n.* [ME. *croiserye*, *croiserie*, *creyserye*, *creyseryę*, < OF. *croiserie*, a crusade, < *croix*, cross: see *croix* and *croisa*1.] A crusade.

Brice & barons & knigtes thereto
Habbeth biaugt the pope *croiserie* bigiune
Upe [the] & thine. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 502.

Crist taugte not to his heorde [shepherd] to reise up a *croyserie* and kille his sheep.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 367.

croislet, *n.* A crucible. See *crosslet*2.

croissant, **croisant**, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *croisant*, F. *croissant*, crescent: see *crescent*.] I.† *a.* Crescent.

Croisant or new moone.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, . . . she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xviii. 32.

II. *n.* 1†. A crescent.

In these pavillons were placed fifteen Olympian Knights, upon seats a little embowed near the form of a *croisant*.
Beaumont, Masque of Inner-Temple.

2. [F. prou. krwo-soñ'.] In *armor*, the gusset of plate when crescent-shaped: a form which was adopted in the early part of the fifteenth century, especially for the defense of the armpit.

crokard, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A name given to base coins imported into England by foreign merchants in the thirteenth century. They were made of alloyed silver, and were meant to imitate the silver pennies then legally current in England.

croket (krō'kėt), *n.* One who cultivates or deals in saffron (crocus). *Holinshed*.

croket†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *crocket*.

croma (krō'mą), *n.* [< It. *croma*, < L. *chroma*: see *chroma*.] In *music*, an eighth note, or quaver. Also *crome*, and formerly *chroma*.

crombec (krom'bek), *n.* [F.] 1. A book-name of a small sylviine bird of South Africa of the genus *Sylvietta*, the *S. rufescens*.—2. A specific name of the Madagascan courol, *Leptosomus discolor*. It was made by Von Reichenbach (1849) a generic name of this bird, in the form *Crombus*.

crombie (krom'i), *n.* Same as *crummie*.

cromchruach, *n.* [Ir., appar. < *crom*, a god, an idol, + *cruach*, red.] An idol worshiped in Ireland before the conversion of the Irish to Christianity. It is described as a gold or silver image surrounded by twelve little brazen ones.

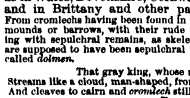
crome1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*1.

crome2 (krōm), *n.* [E. dial., also *crombe*, *croom*; < ME. *crome*, *cromhe*, *crowmbe*, a hook, crook, < AS. *crumb*, bent: see *crump*1, of which *crome*2 is ult. a doublet.] A hook; a crook; a staff with a hooked end; specifically, a sort of rake with a long handle used in pulling weeds, etc., out of the water. [Prov. Eng.]

As soon as a sufficient quantity [of weeds] are collected on the dam, they are drawn out by *crombes*, forks, &c.
A. Hunter, Geological Essays, II. 351.

crome3, *n.* Same as *croma*.

cromlech (krom'lek), *n.* [< W. *cromlech* (= Ir. *cromleac* = Gael. *cromleac*, *cromleachd*), < *crom* (= Ir. Gael. *crom*), bent, bowed, + *llech*, = Ir. *leac* = Gael. *leac*, *leachd*, a flat stone.] In *archæol.*, a structure consisting of a large, flat, unhewn stone resting horizontally upon three or more upright stones, of common occurrence in parts of Great Britain, as in Wales, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Ireland, and in Brittany and other parts of Europe. From cromlechs having been found in the heart of burial-mounds or barrows, with their rude chambers abounding with sepulchral remains, as skeletons or urns, they are supposed to have been sepulchral monuments. Also called *dolmen*.


Cromlech at Lanyon, Cornwall, England.

That gray king, whose name, a ghost,
Streams like a cloud, man-shaped, from mountain peak,
And cleaves to cairn and *cromlech* still.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

One mighty relic survives in the monument now called Kit's Coty House, a *cromlech*, which had been linked in old days by an avenue of huge stones to a burial ground some few miles off, near the village of Addington.
J. R. Green, Making of Eng., p. 34.

crommet, *n.* A Middle English form of *crumb*1.

cromorna (krō-môr'nȧ), *n.* [Sometimes corrupted to *cremona* (see *cremona*2); < F. *cromorne*, < G. *krummhorn*, lit. crooked horn: see *krummhorn*.] In *organ-building*, a reed-stop, or set of pipes with reeds, giving a tone like that of a clarinet.

Cromwellian (krom'wel-i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cromwell* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), who became commander-in-chief of the parliamentary forces in the struggle with Charles I. of England, and in 1653 was chosen lord protector of the commonwealth of England, with sovereign powers.

The most influential [in shaping the multiform character of England] were the men of the Elizabethan and *Cromwellian*, and the intermediate periods.
S. Smiles, Character, p. 35.

II. *n.* An adherent of Oliver Cromwell; a soldier who fought under Cromwell.

cronach (krō'nak), *n.* A variant of *coronach*.

crone (krōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *croane*, < ME. *crone*, an old woman; cf. OD. *kronie*, an old ewe. Origin unknown; hardly as some suggest, < Ir. *crion*, dry, withered, old, sage, = Gael. *crion*, dry, withered, mean, etc.; Ir. *crionaim*, I wither, = Gael. *crion*, wither, = W. *crinio*, wither. See *crony*.] 1. A feeble and withered old woman: used depreciatively, and sometimes applied, with increased contempt, to a man.

This olde sowdanesse, this cursed *crone*,
Hath with her frendes doon this cursed dede.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale (ed. Skeat), l. 432.

A few old battered *crones* of office.
Disraeli, Coningsby, II. 1.

Withered *crones* abound in the camps, where old men are seldom seen. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 322.

2. An old ewe.

Fresh herrings plenty Michell brings,
With fatted *crones* and such old things.
Tusser, Farmer's Daily Diet.

cronebane, *n.* A copper coin or token in circulation in Ireland toward the close of the eighteenth century. It was of the value of a halfpenny.

cronel (krō'nel), *n.* [Var. of *coronel*, *coronal*.] In *her.*, the coronal when used as a bearing.

cronet (krō'net), *n.* [Var. of *coronet*, *cornet*2.] 1. The hair which grows over the top of a horse's hoof.—2. In *her.*, same as *cronel*.

cronger (krong'gėr), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] A local English (Yorkshire) name of the crucian carp.

Cronian (krō'ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Cronius*, neut. *Cronium*, sc. *mare*, Gr. Κρόνιος ὤκεανός, the northern or frozen sea, lit. the Saturnian sea, < *Cronus*, Gr. Κρόνος, Saturn.] An epithet applied to the north polar sea. [Rare.]

As when two polar winds, blowing adverse
Upon the *Cronian* sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton*, P. L., x. 290.

cronk (krongk), *n.* [Imitative.] The cry of the wild goose. Also *honk* (which see).

cronnog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cronstedtite (kron'stet-īt), *n.* [< A. F. *Cronstedt*, a Swedish mineralogist (1722–65), + *-ite*2.] A black to dark-green mineral with micaceous cleavage, occurring in tapering hexagonal prisms or fibrous diverging groups; a hydrous silicate of iron and manganese, found at localities in Bohemia and in Cornwall, England.

Cronus, *n.* [L.] See *Kronos*.

crony (krō'ni), *n.*; pl. *cronies* (-niz). [Var. of *crone*.] 1†. A feeble and withered old woman; a crone.

Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money. *Burton*.

2. An old familiar friend; an intimate companion; an associate.

To oblige your *crony* Swift,
Bring our dame a New-year's gift.
Swift, To Janus, on New-year's Day.

At his elbow, Souter Johnny,
His ancient, trusty, drouthy *crony*;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

croo (krō), *v. i.* [Imitative var. of *coo*: see *coo* and *crood*.] To coo. [North. Eng.]

crood (krōd), *v. i.* [Also written *croud*, *crowde*; cf. *croo*, *coo*; all imitative words.] To coo; croodle. [Scotch.]

Thro' the braes the cushat *croods*
Wi' wailfu' cry.
Burns, To William Simpson.

croodle1 (krō'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [Also written *croudle*; freq. of *crood*, coo.] To coo like a dove; hence, to coax or fawn. [Scotch.]

croodle2 (krō'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *croodled*, ppr. *croodling*. [E. dial.; perhaps a freq. of *crowd*, press close together.] 1. To cower; crouch; brood; cuddle; lie close and snug. [Prov. Eng.]

O whaur hae ye been a' the day,
My little wee *croodlin doo*?
The Croodlin Doo (Child's Ballads, II. 283).

As a dove to fly home to her nest and *croodle* there.
Kingsley.

2. To feel cold. [Prov. Eng.]

crook (krůk), *n.* [< ME. *croke*, *crok*, prob. < AS. **crôc* (not found) = MD. *broke*, *krooke*, D. *kreuk*,

a bend, fold, wrinkle, = MLG. *kroke*, *krake*, a fold, wrinkle, = Icel. *krōkr* = Sw. *krok* = Dan. *krog*, a crook, hook. The Rom. forms, Fr. *croc* = OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, a hook (ML. *crocus*), and OF. and F. *croche*, a hook (ML. *croca*) (> ult. E. *crochet*, *crotchet*, *crosier*, q. v.), are of D. or Scand. origin. Cf. Gael. *crocan*, a crook, hook, = W. *cryg*, a crook, hook, *crwca*, crooked, = (prob.) Lr. *cruz* (*cruc-*), a gibbet, cross: see *cross*[1], *cross*[2], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], *crouch*[1], *crouch*[2]. It is possible that the Teut. forms are of Celtic origin; the Celtic and Latin forms may have lost an initial *s*, in which case they would appear to be cognate with G. *schrāg*, MHG. *schrege*, oblique, crosswise, > G. *schragen* = D. *schraag*, a trestle, prob. akin to MHG. *schranc*, a lattice, inclosure, G. *schrank*, a cabinet.] **1.** Any bend, turn, or curve; a curvature; a flexure: as, a *crook* in a river or in a piece of timber.

> These sapphire-coloured brooks,
> Which, conduit-like, with curious *crooks*,
> Sweet lalands make. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> A *crook* is in his back,
> And a melancholy crack
> In his laugh.
> *O. W. Holmes*, The Last Leaf.

2. A bending of the knee; a genuflection.

> He is now the court god; and well applied
> With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks*, and cringes.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, i. 1.

3. A bent or curved part; a curving piece or portion of anything: as, the *crook* of a cane or of an umbrella-handle.—**4.** An instrument or implement having a crook, or distinguished by its curved form. Specifically—(*a*) A shepherd's staff, curving at the end; a pastoral staff.

> Alexis . . . lost his *Crook*, he left his Flocks;
> And wand'ring thro' the lonely Rocks,
> He nourish'd endless Woe.
> *Prior*, Despairing Shepherd.

(*b*) The pastoral staff of a bishop or an abbot, fashioned in the form of a shepherd's staff, as a symbol of his sway over and care for his flock. Such staves are generally gilt, ornamented with jewels, and enriched by carving, etc. Compare *pastoral staff*, under *staff*. (*c*) A hook hung in an open chimney to support a pot or kettle; a pot-hook or brammel. [Scotch.] (*d*) In *music*: (1) A short tube, either curved or straight, that may be inserted into various metal wind-instruments so as to lengthen their tube, and thus lower their fundamental tone or key. (2) The curved metal tube between the mouthpiece and the body of a bassoon. (*e*†) A sickle.

> Quen corne is coruen with *crokez* kene.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 40.

5†. A lock or curl of hair. Compare *crocket*.

> Thog gur crune be ischave, fair beth gur *crokes*.
> *Rel. Antiq.*, II. 175.

6†. A gibbet.

> But Terpine . . . .
> She caused to be attacht, and forthwith led
> Unto the *crooke*, ...
> Where he full shamefully was hanged by the hed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V. v. 18.

7†. A support consisting of a post or pile with a cross-beam resting upon it; a bracket or truss consisting of a vertical piece, a horizontal piece, and a strut.

> The ancient Free School of Colne was an antique building, supported upon *crooks*.
> *Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 29.

8. An artifice; a trick; a contrivance.

> For all your hraggez, hookes, and *crookes*, you have such a fall as you shall never be able to stand upright again.
> *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

9. A dishonest person; one who is crooked in conduct; a tricky or unscrupulous schemer; a thief; a swindler. [Colloq.]—**By hook or by crook**, by one means or another; by fair means or foul.

> In hope her to attaine *by hooks or crooke*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 17.
>
> They will have it, *by hook or by crook*.
> *Mede.*

This phrase derives its origin from the custom of certain manors where tenants are allowed to take fire-bote *by hook or by crook*; that is, so much of the underwood as may be cut with a crook [a sickle], and so much of the low timber as may be collected from the boughs by means of a hook. *Bartlett*, Fam. Quot., p. 637.

crook (krůk), *v.* [< ME. *croken* = MD. *kroken*, *krooken*, D. *kreuken* = Dan. *krōge*, also *kroge*, bend, *krogst*, crooked, = Sw. *krōka*, bend, crook, *krokna*, become crooked; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bend; cause to assume an angular or a curved form; make a curve or hook in.

> There is but little labour of the muscles required, only enough for bowing or *crooking* the hall.
> *Durham*, Physico-Theology, v. 11, note.

2†. To curl (hair). *Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 176. —**3.** To turn; pervert; misapply.

> Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends. *Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self.

4†. To thwart.—**To crook the elbow**, to drink; become drunk. [Slang.]—**To crook the mouth**, to distort the mouth, as if about to cry, or as indicating anger or displeasure. [Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or be bent; be turned from a right line; curve; wind.

> Th' other [circle] which (crossing th' Vniuersall Prope,
> And those where Titans Whirling Chariot stoape)
> Rect-angles forms: and, *crooking*, cuts in two
> Heer Capricorn; there burning Cancer too.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

The eagle might live much longer, but that her upper beak *crooketh* in time over the lower, and so she faileth not with age but with hunger.
J. Gregory, Posthums (1650), p. 207.

Specifically—**2.** To bend the knee; crouch.

> Sertis, Marie, thou will haue me ashamed for ay,
> For I can nowthir *croke* nor knele. *York Plays*, p. 168.

crookback (krůk'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back or round shoulders; a hunchback. Also *crouchback*.

> Ay, *crook-back*; here I stand to answer thee.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

crook-backed (krůk'bakt), *a.* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

> A man that is brokenfooted, or brokenhanded, or *crook-backt*, or a dwarf. Lev. xxi. 20.
>
> A dwarf as well may for a giant pass,
> As negro for a swan; a *crookback'd* lass
> Be call'd Europa.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

crooked (as adj., krůk'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crook*, *v.*; = Dan. *kroget*, crooked.] **1.** Bent; having angles or curves; deviating from a straight line; curved; curving; winding.

> Other of them may have *crooked* noses; but to owe such straight arms, none. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 1.
>
> He and his brother are like plum-trees that grow *crooked* Over standing pools. *Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, i. 1.

2. Not straight, in a figurative sense, especially as regards rectitude of conduct; not upright or straightforward; not honest; wrong; perverse; cross-grained.

> His manne [meanness] & his cortayeyse *crooked* were neuer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 653.
>
> They are a perverse and *crooked* generation.
> Deut. xxxii. 5.
>
> For, though my justice were as white as truth,
> My way was *crooked* to it; that condemns me.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, v. 3.

Hence—**3.** Made or sold in secret, without the payment of the taxes or submitting to the regulations or inspection required by law: as, *crooked* whisky. [Colloq.]

> And another house testified that it manufactured two hundred and twenty-five thousand gallons a month, and that half its entire annual product was *crooked*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 301.

=**Syn. 1.** Bowed, awry, askew, deformed, distorted.—**2.** Deceitful, tricky, dishonourable, knavish. See *irregular*.

crookedly (krůk'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked, bent, or perverse manner.

crookedness (krůk'ed-nes), *n.* **1.** A winding, bending, or turning; curvature; inflection.

> A variety of trout which is naturally deformed, having a strange *crookedness* near the tail. *Pennant*, Brit. Zoöl.

2. Want of rectitude; dishonesty; perverseness; obliquity of conduct.

> The very essence of Truth is plainnesse and brightnes; the darknes and *crookednesse* is our own.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> My will hath been used to *crookedness* and peevish morosity in all virtuous employments.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Repentance, v. § 6.

3. Physical deformity.

> A severe search to see if there were any *crookedness* or spot, any uncleanliness or deformity, in their sacrifice.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

crooken† (krůk'n), *v. t.* [< *crook* + *-en*[1]. Cf. Sw. *krokna*, become crooked.] To make crooked; pervert.

> Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul than to teach and instruct it.
> *Homilies Against Idolatry*, ii.

crooksite (krůks'it), *n.* [After *W. Crookes*, an English chemist.] A rare metallic mineral consisting of the selenids of copper, thallium, and silver.

Crookes's tubes. See *vacuum*, and *radiant energy*, under *energy*.

crookneck (krůk'nek), *a.* Having a crooked neck: applied to several varieties of squash having a long recurved neck.

crook-rafter (krůk'raf'tėr), *n.* Same as *knee-rafter*.

crool (krōl), *v. i.* [Imitative; cf. *croodle*, *crood*, *croon*, *croo*.] To mutter. *Minsheu*, 1617.

Frogs, from all the waters around, *crooled*, chubbed, and croaked. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

croon (krōn), *v.* [Introduced from Sc.; Sc. also written *crune*, *croyn*, *crone*; < ME. *croynen*, hum (sing), = D. *kreunen*, groan, lament. The word in its present form is regarded as imitative. Cf. *croo*, *crood*, *croodle*, *coo*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To utter a low continued murmuring sound resembling moaning or lamenting. Hence—**2.** To sing softly and monotonously to one's self; hum softly and plaintively.

> O'er the roof
> The doves sat *crooning* half the day.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 103.

Here an old grandmother was *crooning* over a sick child, and rocking it to and fro. *Dickens.*

3. To utter a low muffled roar; bellow monotonously. [Rare.]

> "Thou hear'st that lordly Bull of mine,
> Neighbour," quoth Brunskill then;
> "How loudly to the hills he *crunes*,
> That *crune* to him again." *Southey.*

II. *trans.* To sing in a low humming tone; hum; affect by humming.

> Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

The fragment of the childish hymn with which he sung and *crooned* himself asleep. *Dickens.*

They [catbirds] differ greatly in vocal talent, but all have a delightful way of *crooning* over, and as it were rehearsing, their song in an undertone.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 10.

croon (krōn), *n.* [< *croon*, *v.*] A low, hollow moan or bellow. [Scotch.]

> The dell, or else an outlier quey [unhoused heifer],
> Gat up an' gae a *croon*. *Burns*, Halloween.

croonach (krō'nak), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to *croomer* and *croonyal*; so called (as ult. *gurnard*) from the grunting sound it makes; < *croon*, *crone*, *croyn*, grunt, hum, purr, croon, etc.: see *croon*, *v.* Another Sc. name (Frith of Forth) is *crointer*, of similar origin.] A Scotch name of the gray gurnard, *Trigla gurnardus*.

croomer (krō'nėr), *n.* [Sc., also written *crowner*: see *croonach*.] Same as *croonach*.

crooning (krō'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *croon*, *v.*] The act of one who croons; a low humming or murmuring sound.

> Her dainty ear a fiddle charms,
> A bag-pipe's her delight;
> But for the *croonings* o' her wheel
> She dinna ken a tune. *J. Baillie*, The Weary Pund o' Tow.

croonyal (krō'nial), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crop (krop), *n.* [< ME. *crop*, *croppe*, the top or head of a plant, crop of grain, the craw of a bird, the maw, < AS. *crop*, *cropp*, the top or head of a plant, a sprout, a bunch or cluster of flowers, an ear of corn, the craw of a bird, a kidney, = MD. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, gullet, stomach, D. *krop*, the gullet, craw, maw, stomach, gizzard, = MLG. *krop*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, struma, the craw, gullet, the trunk of the body, LG. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, the craw, maw, = OHG. *chroph*, *kropf*, an excrescence, esp. on the neck, the craw, MHG. G. *kropf*, the craw, G. also the ear of grain, a thick round head as of lettuce or cabbage, also a thick, short, dumpy person, man or child, etc., and in numerous other senses, = Icel. *kroppr*, a hunch on the body (cf. *kryppa*, a hump, hunch), = Sw. *kropp*-, Dan. *krop*-, craw (in comp. Sw. *kroppdufva*, Dan. *kropdue*, pouter-pigeon, lit. 'crop-dove'), while Sw. *kropp*, Dan. *krop*, an excrescence on the neck, struma, and the same in the sense of 'trunk of the body, body, carcass,' are appar. borrowed from LG. Hence (from LG. or Scand.) OF. *crope*, *croupe*, top of a hill, croup, or cruppe, F. *croupe* (> E. *croup* and *crupper*), the hinder parts of a horse; and (from G.) It. *groppo*, > F. *groupe*, > E. *group*, a knot, cluster, company: see *croup*[2], *croup*[3], *crupper*, *group*. Hence also (from E.) W. *cropa*, craw (but Ir. Gael. *sgroba*, craw, are appar. different). The word has a remarkable variety of special senses, appar. all derived from an orig. meaning 'a rounded projecting mass, a protuberance'; hence (*a*) the rounded head or top of a tree or plant, and sprouting or growing plants in general (including by a later development the idea of plants (grain) to be cropped or cut: defs. 1, 2, 3); (*b*) a physical excrescence on an animal or plant, esp. the craw of a bird, whence the developed senses 'gullet, maw, stomach,' etc. (defs. 4, 5); (*c*) from the noun in the sense of 'top or head of a plant,' the verb *crop*, to take off or pluck the head, hence cut, etc., whence the later secondary noun senses (defs. 6–14).]

1†. The top or highest part of anything, especially of an herb or a tree.

> Grete trees . . . with *croppes* brode.
> *Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 424.
>
> The lille *croppes* one and one . . .
> He amote of. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 249.

And in the crop of that tre on hight
A litill childe he saw full right,
Lapped all in clathis clene.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

2. Corn and other cultivated plants grown and garnered; the produce of the ground; harvest: as, the *crops* are 10 per cent. larger than last year; in a more restricted sense, that which is cut, gathered, or garnered from a single field, or of a particular kind of grain or fruit, or in a single season: as, the wheat-*crop*; the potato-*crop*.

Croppe of corne yn a yere, annona.
Prompt. Parv., p. 104.

For plenty of *crop* and corne to Ceres.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 23.

3. Corn and other cultivated plants while growing: as, a standing *crop*; the *crop* in the ground; the *crops* are all backward this year.

Enriching shortly, with his springing *Crop*,
The Ground with green, the Husbandman with hope.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

They turned in their stubble to sow another *croppe* of wheate in the same place. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A full ear'd *crop* and thriving rank and proud!
Prepyt'rous man first sow'd, and then he plough'd.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 2.

But let the good old *crop* adorn
The hills our fathers trod.
Whittier, The Corn-Song.

4. The first stomach of a fowl; the craw; the ingluvies: sometimes used humorously of the human maw or stomach.

In birds there is no mastication . . . of the meat; . . . but . . . it is immediately swallowed into the *crop* or craw.
Ray.

The knave crommeth is *crop*
Er the *cok* crawe.
Political Songs (ed. Wright), p. 238.

The Cock was of a larger egg
Than modern poultry drop,
Stept forward on a feeding leg,
And cramm'd a plumper *crop*.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

5. In insects, an anterior dilatation of the alimentary canal, succeeded by the proventriculus. See cut under *Blattidæ*.—**6.** Anything gathered when ready or in season: as, the ice-*crop*.

This bush of yellow beard, this length of hair, . . .
Guiltless of steel and from the razor free,
Shall fall a plenteous *crop* reserved for thee.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 854.

7. The act of cutting or clipping off, as hair: as, he has given you a pretty close *crop*.—**8.** An ear-mark.—**9.** The hair of the head when thick and short, forming a sort of cap.

Her hair . . . she wore it in a *crop* — curled in five distinct rows.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, ix.

10. A wig of rough, short hair.—**11.** In *mining*, the outcrop of a lode. See *outcrop*. [Cornilleran region.]—**12.** In *tanning*, an entire untrimmed hide, struck for sole-leather. Also called *crop-hide*.—**13.** A fixed weight in different localities for sugar, tobacco, and other staples. A *crop hogshead* of tobacco is from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds net.—**14.** A kind of whip used by horsemen in the hunting-field, consisting of a short, stout, and straight staff having a crooked handle, and a loop of leather at the end. It is useful in opening gates, and differs from the common whip in the absence of a lash. Also called *hunting-crop*.

Instead of the gold-and-ivory-handled cutting whip which he had been led to expect, she carried a light but sturdy *crop*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 207.

A-way-going crops. See *away-going*.—**Course of crops.** See *course*[1].—**Crop and root,** the whole of anything.

Croppe and rote of gentilesse.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 8 (in some MSS.).

Graunte mercy, lhesu, *crop & roote*
Of al frenschip, for thou neuere failis.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 202.

Green crop, a crop that is cut or gathered in its growing or unripe state: often used in contradistinction to *grain-crop*, *root-crop*, or *grass-crop*, and sometimes including turnips, potatoes, etc.—**Neck and crop,** altogether; at once; bag and baggage; in a summary way.

I'd have had you trundled *neck and crop* out of this warehouse long ago if I'd thought you capable of pouching so much as a tobacconist's token. *Sala*, The Ship-Chandler.

White crop, a name given by agriculturists to grain-crops, as wheat, barley, oats, and rye, which whiten or lose their green color as they ripen: in contradistinction to *green crop*, *root-crop*, etc.—**Winter crop,** a crop which will bear the winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

crop (krop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cropped*, sometimes *cropt*, ppr. *cropping*. [< ME. *croppen*, cut, pluck and eat, as birds do grain (= D. *kroppen*, cram (birds), = LG. *kröppen*, cut, crop, = G. *kröpfen*, crop, = Icel. *kroppa*, cut, crop), lit. take off the *crop* (top, head, ear) of a plant; < *crop*, *n.*, 1. In the third sense, < *crop*, *n.*, 2, 3.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take off the top or head of (a plant); cut off the ends of; eat off; pull off; pluck; mow; reap: as, to *crop* flowers, trees, or grass; to *crop* fruit from the tree.

Ther [where] it growed *croppe* a plante of peche.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

The first leaves are *cropped* off to feede the silke wormes withall. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 151.

A fairer rose did never bloom
Than now lies *crop'd* on Yarrow.
The Dowie Dens of Yarrow (Child's Ballads, III. 68).

And Gascon leases, from their jetty braids,
Crop half, to buy a ribbon for the rest.
Bryant, Spring in Town.

While force our youth, like fruits, untimely *crops*.
Sir J. Denham, Cato Major of Old Age, iv.

2. To cut off a part of (the ear of an animal) as a mark of identification, or for other reasons.—**3.** To cause to bear a crop; plant or fill with crops; raise crops on: as, to *crop* a field.

Where in the world besides [in Connaught] could there be found a field of not two acres, *cropped* in precise equality with oats and weeds, and a cow, at mid-day, standing in the midst? *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 507.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To sprout; appear in part, and apparently by accident or undesignedly, from beneath the surface or otherwise from concealment; become partly visible or obvious: with *out*, sometimes *up* or *forth*. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to appear at the surface: said of a vein or mass of ore when it shows itself distinctly at the surface of the ground; also, but less frequently, in geology, with regard to stratified rocks in general.

Some of the faiots are composed entirely of the sedimentary, others of the trappean rocks — generally, however, with the sandstones *cropping out* on the southern shores.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 425.

(*b*) To appear incidentally and undesignedly; come to light or to the surface: as, his peculiarities *crop out* in his work; the truth *cropped out* in spite of him.

Any wild trait unexpectedly *cropping out* in any of the domestic animals pleased him [Thoreau] immensely.
J. Burroughs, Essays from The Critic, p. 15.

All such outrages *crop forth* I' the course of nature.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 56.

2†. To yield harvest. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

crope[1], An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *creep*.

Another witness *crope* out against the Lord Stafford.
Roger North, Examen (1740), p. 217.

crope[2†] (krōp), *n.* [< OF. *crope*, *croupe*, the top of a hill, also the rump or croup: see *crop*, *croup*[2].] The top of anything; a finial.

crop-ear (krop'ēr), *n.* **1.** A horse with cropped ears.

What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

I'll lay a thousand pounds upon my *crop-ear*.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared (krop'ērd), *a.* Having the ears cropped.

A *crop-ear'd* scrivener this. *B. Jonson*, Masques.

cropent. Obsolete past participle of *creep*.

croperi, *n.* An obsolete form of *crupper*. *Chaucer*.

crop-fish (krop'fish), *n.* A local English name of fishes of the genus *Lagocephalus*.

cropful, crop-full (krop'ful), *a.* Having a full crop or belly; satiated.

Then lies him down the lubbar fiend,
And, stretch'd out all the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength;
And *crop-full* out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 113.

crop-hide (krop'hīd), *n.* Same as *crop*, 12.

crop-ore (krop'ōr), *n.* In *mining*, tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleansed for smelting. *Pryce.* [Cornwall.]

cropped (kropt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crop*, *v.*] Cut off short, as the hair. Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, having the margins unnecessarily cut down in binding. When cut into the print, the book is said to *bleed*. (*b*) In *rope-making*, stripped, as hemp, of its short fibers or tow by the smaller heckles, to render it suitable for use in fine work. Also spelled *cropt*.

cropper[1] (krop'ēr), *n.* [< *crop*, *n.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] A breed of pigeons with a large crop. See *pouter*.

There be tame and wild pigeons; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

cropper[2] (krop'ēr), *n.* [< *crop*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** A machine for facing cloth.—**2.** A powerful hand-tool for cutting off bolts or iron rods.—**3.** A plant which furnishes a crop: qualified by *large* or *small*, *heavy* or *light*, etc.

Tobacco, N. macrophylla pandurata, . . . a *heavy crop-per*, and especially adapted for the manufacture of good snuff. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1825.

4. One who raises a crop or crops on shares; one who cultivates land for its owner in consideration of part of the crop.

cropper[3] (krop'ēr), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fall, as from horseback; especially, a fall in which the rider is thrown neck and crop over the horse's head; hence, failure in an undertaking. [Slang.]

This is the man that charged up to my assistance when I was dismounted among the guns. . . . What a *cropper* I went down, didn't I? *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, lvii.

cropping (krop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crop*, *v.*] **1.** The act of cutting off.

It is not a *cropping*, a pilling, a retarding of the growth of the vine that is threatened, but a devouring, though but from little foxes. *Donne*, Sermons, x.

2. The raising or gathering of crops.—**3.** In *geol.*, the rising of rock strata to the surface of the ground. See *outcrop*.

cropple-crown (krop'l-kroun), *n.* Same as *copple-crown*, 2.

croppy (krop'i), *n.*; pl. *croppies* (-iz). [< *crop*, cut, + dim. *-y*[2].] **1.** A person whose ears have been cut off, as formerly for treason. [Eng.]—**2.** One whose hair is cropped, or cut close to the head. Specifically—(*a*) In former use, an Irish rebel. [Eng.]

They sent up the hillside three shouts over the demolition of the *croppy's* dwelling. *Banim.*

Wearing the hair short and without powder was, at this time, considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a "crop." Hence Lord Melbourne's phrase "crop imitating wig" (Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 41). This is the origin of *croppies* as applied to the Irish rebels of 1798. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters, p. 410.

(*b*) One who has had his hair cropped in prison. [Slang.] (*c*†) A Roundhead.

crop-sick† (krop'sik), *a.* Sick or indisposed from a surcharged stomach; sick from a surfeit in eating or drinking; overgorged.

My merit doth begin to be *crop-sick*
For want of other titles
Middleton, Game at Chess, iii. 1.

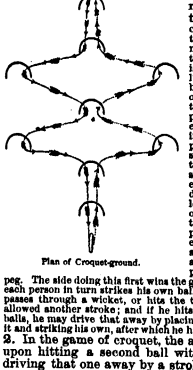
Strange odds! when *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and armed with sober rage!
Tate, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xv.

crop-sickness† (krop'sik'nes), *n.* Sickness from repletion of the stomach.

Every visitant is become a physician; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness* cryeth, No such spothecary's shop as the sack-shop!
Whitlock, Manners of English People (1656), p. 126.

cropweed (krop'wēd), *n.* The knapweed, *Centaurea nigra*.

croquet (krō-kā'), *n.* [Appar. < F. as if **croquet*, var. of *crochet*, a hook, turn, bend, dim. of *croc*, a hook, crook (see *crotchet*, *crochet*, *crook*), with allusion to the hoops or arches, or to the mallets.] **1.** A game played on a lawn or a prepared piece of ground, with mallets, balls, pegs or posts, and a number of iron hoops or arches arranged in a certain order. The order differs, but that most commonly employed in the United States is shown in the illustration. It can be played by two or more, and, in the case of several playing, they may either be divided into two parties or play each for himself. The object of the players is, starting from one end of the field, to drive the balls belonging to their own side through the hoops to the peg at the opposite end of the field, and then back again to the first peg, or winning-peg. The side doing this first wins the game. In playing, each person in turn strikes his own ball once; if his ball passes through a wicket, or hits the turning-peg, he is allowed another stroke; and if he hits one of the other balls, he may drive that away by placing his own against it and striking his own, after which he has another stroke.



Plan of Croquet-ground.

2. In the game of croquet, the act of a player, upon hitting a second ball with his own, of driving that one away by a stroke on his own, which he holds firmly with his foot, after he has placed the two in contact.

croquet (krō-kā'), *v. t.* [< *croquet*, *n.*] In the game of croquet, to drive off by a croquet, as an adversary's ball. See *croquet*, *n.*, 2.

croquette (krō-ket'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch.] A mass of finely minced and seasoned meat or fish (or rice, po-

tato, etc.) made into a small ball or other regular form, and fried crisp and brown.

croquis (krō-kē'), *n.* [F., < *croquer*, crunch: see *croquette*.] A sketch or first draft; a study.

crore (krōr), *n.* [Also written *krore*, *kror*, repr. Hind. *kror*, *karor* (with peculiar *r* alternating with cerebral *ḍ*); Hind. also *koṭi* (with cerebral *ṭ*), < Skt. *koṭi* (with cerebral *ṭ*), ten millions.] In the East Indies, ten millions; one hundred lakhs: as, a *crore* of rupees.

When the old rupees were called in, some time back, the authorities at the mint, knowing that between forty and fifty *crores* had been struck off, were alarmed lest the establishment should be overwhelmed in the first rush.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 36.

crosert, *n.* See *crozier*.

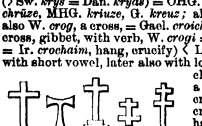
croshabell†, *n.* A prostitute; a strumpet.

From this brilliant height the reckless poet (George Peele) quickly slid down to a much less respectable position, and acquired renown of a different kind by his clever tricks on creditors, tavern keepers, and *croshabells*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 457.

crosier, **crosiered**. See *crozier*, *croziered*.

croslet, *n.* See *croselet*[1], *croselet*[2].

cross[1] (krôs), *n.* [The word appears in three different forms, all derived, through different channels, from the L. *crux*: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *cros*, *crosse*, sometimes *croce*, < Pr. *cros*, *crotz* (of. *crusade*, from same source); hence (from E.) Icel. *kross* = Sw. Dan. *kors*; (2) ME. *crois*, *croye*, *croice*, *croyce*, *croix* (see *croise*), < OF. *crois*, *croiz*, *croiz*, earlier *croiz*, mod. F. *croix* = It. *croce*, *crotz* (cited above) = Sp. Pg. *cruz* = It. *croce*; (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, *cruche*, < AS. *crūc*, dat. *crūce*, acc. (as L.) *crūcem* (rare, the reg. word being *rōd*, rood: see *rood*), = OS. *krūci* = OFries. *krūce*, *krūse*, North Fries. *krūtz*, East Fries. *krūs*, NFries. *krjues* = MD. *krūce*, D. *kruis* = MLG. *kruze*, *kruse*, *kruce*, LG. *krūze*, *krūz* (> Sw. *krys* = Dan. *kryds*) = MHG. *krūze*, *krūce*, *krūze*, *chrūze*, *chrūze*, MHG. *krūuze*, G. *kreuz*; all (and prob. also W. *crog*, a cross, = Gael. *croich* = Ir. *croc*, a cross, gibbet, with verb, W. *crogi* = Gael. *croch* = Ir. *crochaim*, hang, crucify) < L. *crux* (*crūc-*), with short vowel, later also with long, *crūc-*), in classical use a gibbet, a cross on which criminals were hanged, hence (with adj. *mala*, fem. of *malus*, evil: see *malum*), torture, torment; later esp. of the cross of Christ. L. *crux* (*cruc-*) is prob. related to E. *crook*: see further under *crook*. Hence ult. *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *cross*[2], *crozier*, etc. In some later senses the noun *cross* depends on the verb.]



Forms of Crosses.

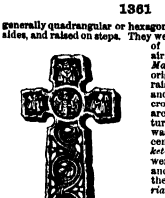
1. Cross of Calvary. 2. Latin cross. 3. Tau cross (so called from being formed like the Greek letter τ, *tau*), or cross of St. Anthony. 4. Cross of Lorraine. 5. Patriarchal cross. 6. St. Andrew's cross, or cruz decussata. 7. Greek cross, or cross of St. George, as national saint of England. 8. Papal cross. 9. Cross nowy quadrant. 10. Maltese cross, the badge of the Knights of Malta. The eight points of this form of cross are said to symbolize the eight beatitudes (Matt. v.). 11. Cross fourchê. 12. Cross formy or paté. 13. Cross potent, or Jerusalem cross. The four conjoined crosses are said to be symbolical of the displacement of the Old Testament by the Cross. 14. Cross flory.

1. A structure consisting essentially of an upright and a crosspiece, anciently used as a gibbet in punishment by crucifixion, now, in various reduced or representative forms, as a symbol of the Christian faith. There are four principal forms of the cross: (1) the *crux immissa* or *capitata* (the form supposed to have been used in the crucifixion of Christ), in which the upright is longer than the transverse beam, and is crossed by it near the top; (2) the *crux decussata* (decussate cross), or *St. Andrew's cross*, made in the form of an X; (3) the *cross commissa*, or *St. Anthony's cross*, made in the form of a T; (4) the *Greek cross*, an upright crossed in the middle at right angles by a beam of the same length. The other forms are, for the most part, inventions for ecclesiastical, heraldic, or similar ends. See the phrases below, and *crucifixion*.

Also in the same Chapell, vpon the left honde of the seyd hye Auter, in a kye wyndow, ys the place where longe remayned the holy *Crosse* of ower Savyor Christe, afyre that Seynt Elyne fond it, and now ther remayne non of it. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 41.

Those blessed feet
Which fourteen hundred years ago were nail'd,
For our advantage, on the bitter *cross*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1.

2. A structure or monument in the form of a cross, or with a cross upon it, set up by the wayside, in market-places, etc., in Greek and Roman Catholic countries, to excite devotion. Such crosses are made in various forms, according to the occasion or purpose of their erection. *Preaching-crosses* were generally quadrangular or hexagonal, open on one or both sides, and raised on steps. They were used for the delivery of sermons in the open air. See *preaching-cross*. *Market-crosses* consisted originally of a long shaft raised on a series of steps and surmounted with a cross. Subsequently an arched or vaulted structure supported on pillars was erected round the central shaft. See *market-cross*. *Weeping-crosses* were so called because penances were finished before them. *Crosses of memorial*, or *memorial crosses*, were raised on various occasions, as, for example, in attestation of some miracle said to have been performed on the spot. Another class is the *monumental* or *sepulchral cross*, erected over a grave, or where a corpse was set down on the way to burial, like those erected by King Edward I. at the several places where the corpse of his queen, Eleanor, rested in its progress from Lincolnshire to the place of interment in Westminster. The *palm-cross* was a monumental cross decorated with palm-branches on Palm Sunday. *Boundary crosses* were erected as landmarks.



Monumental Cross, Eyam, Derbyshire, England.

She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Dunedin's *cross*, a pillar'd stone,
Rose on a turret octagon.
Scott, Marmion, v. 25.

Chaffer'ings and chatterings at the *market-cross*.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

3. A small cross with a human figure attached to it, as a representation of Christ crucified; a crucifix.

We take from off thy breast this holy *cross*,
Which thou hast made thy burden, not thy prop.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

From Easter morning till the Ascension, a *Cross* of Crystal, or beril, was carried in all processions; just as the blood-red wooden cross had been borne throughout Lent.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 254.

4. Something resembling a cross, or some device in the form of a cross. Specifically—(*a*) The mark of a cross made, instead of a signature, upon a deed or other document, by one who cannot write. (*b*) In *her.*: (1) An ordinary consisting, when charged, of a fesse and a pale, or, when having no charges upon it, of a bar and a palet, meeting in either case about the fesse-point. (2) A bearing having the shape of a cross, but in many varieties of form and size. Thus, a cross may be aiguisé, anchored, annulate, botony, bumetté, etc. See these words; see also below.

Argent, a Cross Gules.

5. In England, formerly, any coin bearing the representation of a cross. The common reverse type of English silver coins from William I. to James I. was a cross.

For they will have no loss
Of a penny nor of a *cross*.
Skelton, Colin Clout, l. 981.

Mat. You have no money?
Bob. Not a *cross*, by fortune.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 9.

6. The crucifixion of Christ; the sufferings and death of Christ as a necessary part of his mission; the atonement.

For the preaching of the *cross* is to them that perish foolishness; but unto us which are saved it is the power of God. 1 Cor. i. 18.

That he might reconcile both unto God in one body by the *cross*, having slain the enmity thereby. Eph. ii. 16.

7. The Christian religion, or those who accept it; Christianity; Christendom.

A pure and humble religion gently insinuated itself into the minds of men, grew up in silence and obscurity, derived new vigor from opposition, and finally erected the triumphant banner of the *cross* on the ruins of the capitol.
Gibbon, Decline and Fall, xv.

Before the *cross* has waned the crescent's day.
Scott.

8. Any suffering voluntarily borne in Christ's name and for Christ's sake.

He that taketh not his *cross*, and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. Mat. x. 38.

9. Anything that thwarts, obstructs, perplexes, or troubles; hindrance; vexation; misfortune; opposition; trial of patience.

I meet with nothing but *crosses* and vexations.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 2.

It was a permanent *cross* that was fought throughout life between Socrates and his obsequious antagonists.
De Quincey, Style, ii.

I roused the unfortunate army surgeon who had charge of the hospitals, and who was trying to get a little sleep after his fatigues and watchings. He bore this *cross* very creditably. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 37.

10. A mixing of breeds in the production of animals; an animal of a cross-breed.

The breed of Spanish horses, celebrated in ancient times, had been greatly improved by the *cross* with the Arabian.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 26.

11. In *bot.*, a cross-breed in plants, produced by cross-fertilizing individuals of different varieties of the same species.

Mr. Laxton has made numerous *crosses*, and every one has been astonished at the vigour and luxuriance of the new varieties [of plants] which he has thus raised and afterwards fixed by selection.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 163.

12. A four-way joint or connection in a wrought- or cast-iron pipe.—13. In *elect.*, the accidental contact of two wires or conductors belonging to different circuits, or of two parts of the same circuit, in such a manner that a portion of the current flows from one to the other. When such a cross exists between two lines or circuits, they are said to be *cross-circuited*.—14. In *sporting*, a contest decided dishonestly, through one of the parties allowing himself to be beaten, for the sake of gaining money by betting or bribery.—**Adoration of the cross.** See *adoration*.—**Anasta cross.** See *anasta*, under *cross*.—**Archbishop's or archiepiscopal cross**, the pastoral staff surmounted by a cross. See *crozier* and *pastoral*.—**Bishop's cross.** Same as *pastoral staff* (which see, under *staff*).—**Buddhist cross.** Same as *gammadion*.—**Calvary cross**, a cross mounted on three steps or degrees, which are considered as symbolizing Faith, Hope, and Charity.—**Capital cross**, in *her.*, a cross each extremity of which is finished with a projecting member like an architectural abacus or coping. It is also called a capital T, a cross cornieed at each end, a cross headed after the Tuscan order, and a cross brick-axed, because the ends resemble the brick-axes used by masons.—**Capuchin cross**, a cross each of whose arms is terminated by a disk, ball, or other rounded form: commonly a cross worn as a jewel, made of plain flat bands of gold, the termination of each arm being a blunt cone with a single diamond or other stone set in it.—**Consecration-cross.** See *consecration*.—**Cross and pile**, or **a cast of**, with reference to which the chance was decided according as the coin fell with that side up which bore the cross, or the other, which was called *pile*, or reverse: equivalent to the *heads and tails* of the present time.

Capital Cross.

Item, paid to Henry, the king's barber, for money which he lent to the king to play at *cross and pile*, five shillings.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 439.

Cross I win, *Pile* you lose.
Shakespeare, Epsom Wells (1673), i. 1.

Cross annulate, in *her.*, See *annulate*.—**Cross annulated**, in *her.* See *annulated*.—**Cross avellane**, in *her.* See *avellane*.—**Cross baton**, in *her.*, same as *cross potent*.—**Cross bezanty**, in *her.*, a cross composed of bezants touching, but not overlapping, one another.—**Cross botonnée.** See *botonnée*.—**Cross cabled**, in *her.*, a cross composed of two pieces of rope, one laid upon the other.—**Cross catocosed**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose scrolls at the extremities.—**Cross commissate.** Same as *tau-cross*.—**Cross counter-quartered**, in *her.*, a cross occupying the center of the escutcheon, which latter is quartered, the tinctures being counterchanged.—**Cross crenelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crossed*.—**Cross crossed**, in *her.*, the cross as an ordinary, each arm being itself differing from a cross crosslet in reaching the edges of the escutcheon and in occupying much more of the field. Also called *cross bretessé*, *cross crenelé*, and *crossed patté*, in *her.*, a cross whose arms are crossed patté. Also called a *cross crosslet patté*.—**Cross crosslet.** See *crosslet*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined**, in *her.*, a plain cross having its extremities placed upon a star joined to the sides of the shield.—**Cross doublé**, in *her.*, a cross whose upper arm consists of a cross tau.—**Cross double-parted**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms is cut into four quarters, separated one from the others. Also called *cross saxcelé*.—**Cross estoilé**, in *her.*, a cross having its four arms sharply pointed, or a star of four points. This may also be blazoned a cross fitché of all four.—**Cross fillet**, in *her.*, a cross composed of the fillet set palewise and barwise, the same denoting half the width of the arms of the cross.—**Cross fitché.** See *fitché*.—**Cross flory.** Same as *cross flory*.—**Cross flory**, a cross whose arms have fleurs-de-lis at the ends. It differs from a cross botony in having the sides of the arms parallel for a certain distance, and then curving suddenly outward at the floriated end.—**Cross formy**, in *her.*, same as *cross paté* (which see, under *paté*).—**Cross gringolé**, in *her.*, same as *cross crosslet*.—**Cross in the hawse** (*naut.*), a phrase expressing the condition arising when a ship moored with two anchors swings the wrong way, so that one cable lies across the other.—**Cross lambeaux**, in *her.*, a cross set upon a label. The particular kind of cross must be named in the blazon.—**Cross masculé.** See *masculé*.—**Cross millet**, in *her.* See *cross moline*.—**Cross moline**, in *her.*, a cross whose ends are divided and curved backward: so named from the resemblance to the moline of a millstone. When the limitation of the moline is very exact, it is sometimes called *cross miller*. Also called *cross rigle*.—**Cross nowy**, in *her.*, a cross having a rounded projection in each angle, forming a disk, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross nowyed**, in *her.*, a cross having projections from the sides of its arms.—**Cross nowy quadrant**, in *her.*, a cross having each angle filled with an angular projection forming a

square, from which the arms radiate.—**Cross ayle**, in *her.*, same as *cross moline*.—**Cross of chains**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four chains fixed to an annulet in the center.—**Cross of four leaves**, in *her.*, same as *cross quatrefoil*.—**Cross of Jerusalem.** (*a*) A cross whose four arms are each capped with a cross-bar: it may be considered as four tau-crosses forming a cross. (*b*) The scarlet lychnis, *Lychnis Chalcedonica*, from the form and color of the flower.—**Cross of Lorraine**, a cross having two horizontal arms, the upper one shorter than the other. See *patriarchal cross*.—**Cross of Malta**, or **Maltese cross**, a cross supposed to be made of four barbed arrow-heads meeting at their points: the sides of the arms are therefore eight lines radiating from a common center, and the ends of the arms form deep reentrant angles.—**Cross of St. Andrew.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. Anthony.** See def. 1.—**Cross of St. George**, the Greek cross, as used in the flag of Great Britain. It is red on a white ground, the ground in the present standard being indicated by a narrow fimbriation or border of white separating the red cross from a blue ground, made necessary by the combination of the Scottish with the English flag. See *union jack*, under *union*.—**Cross of St. James**, a Latin cross, the longest arm of which represents the blade of a sword, the opposite one the hilt, and the two others the cross-guard, the last three being fleur-lated at their extremities. When used as a badge of the Order of St. James of Compostella, it is red with a narrow gold edge, and has a scallop-shell at the intersection.—**Cross of St. Julian**, a cross like the *cross of St. Andrew*, with the arms crossed.—**Cross of St. Patrick**, a cross like that of St. Andrew, but red.—**Cross of thunder**, in *her.*, a cross composed of thunderbolts: it is sometimes represented as a kind of **star** having forked bolts between the flames.—**Cross of Toulouse**, a cross resembling the Maltese cross, except that between the bases of the pomels there is a third point or projection, as if representing the socket.—**Cross pal** in *her.*, a cross in the form of a Y, used as a bearing.—**Cross patté.** See *patté*.—**Cross patriarchal**, in *her.*, a tau-cross with the upright shown bendwise, as if seen in perspective: supposed to be taken from the appearance of a cross when carried on the shoulder.—**Cross potent**, in *her.*, a cross each of whose arms terminates with a crosshead. Also called *cross bâton* and *bâton-cross*.—**Cross quarter-pierced**, in *her.*, a cross of which the center is entirely removed, leaving the four arms touching at the angles.—**Cross quatrefoil**, in *her.*, a cross composed of four leaves, or a four-leaved clover arranged as a cross. Also called *cross of four leaves*.—**Cross saltier**, in *her.*, same as *saltier*: an erroneous blazoning.—**Cross saltier-wise**, in *her.*, any cross other than the ordinary, when borne diagonally on the field.—**Cross sarcelé**, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted*.—**Cross sarceled, resarceled**, in *her.*, a cross twice parted, consisting therefore of four barrulets or palets to each arm, the field showing between.—**Exaltation of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Armenian and other Oriental churches, on September 14th, in commemoration of the appearance of the cross in the heavens to Constantine, and the subsequent recovery of the supposed true cross by Heraclius, A. D. 628, from the Persians.—**Fiery cross**, in Scotland, a signal transmitted in early times from place to place, as a summons to arms within a limited time. It consisted of a cross of light wood, the extremities of which were set on fire and then extinguished in the blood of a freshly slain goat.—**Grand cross**, a member of the highest class of an honorary order: so named from the greater size of the badge (usually a cross) denoting this class: equivalent to *grand commander* (which see, under *commander*).—**Greek cross.** See def. 1.—**Holy Cross.** (*a*) The name of several orders in the Roman Catholic Church, as the Augustinian Canons of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, Congregation of the Holy Cross, Sisters of the Holy Cross. (*b*) A society formed by clerical members of the extreme ritualistic section of the English Church.—**Invention of the Cross**, a festival observed in the Roman Catholic Church on May 3d, and assigned to the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book, instituted in commemoration of the discovery at Jerusalem, A. D. 326, by the empress Helena, of what was believed to be the true cross.—**Latin cross.** See def. 1.—**Order of the Burmudian Cross.** See *Bermudian*.—**Papal cross**, a cross with three transoms.—**Patriarchal cross**, a cross with two transoms or crossbars.—**Pectoral cross**, the cross worn hanging on the breast by Roman Catholic and Greek bishops as one of the insignia of their rank. See *encolpion*.—**Processional cross**, a cross placed on a staff of wood or metal, and carried at the head of ecclesiastical processions.—**Red cross**, the cross of St. George, the national saint of England.—**Sign of the Cross**, in the Roman Catholic and Eastern churches, an outline of a cross made by motions of the right hand on the forehead, or from the forehead to the breast and from shoulder to shoulder, made by officiating priests as a mode of blessing, and by the laity as a sign of reverence on entering a church, passing the host, and on other occasions.—**Southern Cross**, a constellation. See *crux*.—**Spanish cross**, in *music*, the sign of the double sharp, ×.—**Tau-cross.** Same as *cross of St. Anthony*. See def. 1.—**To bear a cross**, to endure with patience a discomforter trial.—**To be under one's cross.** See extract.

> In some parts of Wales the phrase *he is under his cross* is a pretty common substitute for "he is dead."
>
> *Athenæum*, No. 3069, p. 245.

To live or be on the cross, to live by stealing: opposed to *to live on the square*. [Thieves' slang.]—**To preach the cross.** See *preach*.—**To take the cross**, in the middle ages, to pledge one's self to become a crusader. This was generally symbolized by a small cross of cloth or other material attached to the shoulder of the cloak or other garment. In the later part of the middle ages, those who went on crusade against the Turks often had a cross branded on the bare shoulder.—**To take up the cross**, to submit to troubles and afflictions from love to Christ.

cross[1] (krôs), *a.* [< *cross*[1], *n.*; in part by aphersis from *across*. There is no distinct line of division between *cross* as an adjective and *cross* as a prefix. As a prefix, it often represents the adv. *cross*[1], or the prep. *cross*[1], *across*.] **1.** Transverse; passing from side to side; falling athwart: as, a *cross* beam (*cross-beam*).

> The *cross* refraction of a second prism. *Newton.*
>
> The vision is rather dazzled than assisted by the numerous *cross* lights thrown over the path.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 13, *note*.

2. Passing or referring from one of two objects, parts, groups, etc., to the other; establishing a direct connection of some kind between two things: as, a *cross* cut (*cross-cut*), or a short path between two places; a *cross* reference.

> The closest affinities of this genus are evidently with Cyllene, but there is an equally evident *cross* affinity in the direction of Staphidion. *J. L. Le Conte.*

3. Adverse; opposed; thwarting; obstructing; untoward: sometimes with *to*: as, an event *cross to* our inclinations.

> It is my fate;
> To these *cross* accidents I was ordain'd,
> And must have patience. *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 4.

A very *cross* accident indeed.
Sheridan (?), The Camp, i. 1.

4. Peevish; fretful; ill-humored; petulant; perverse: applied to persons.

> What other Designs he had I know not, for he was commonly very *Cross*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 394.
>
> I would have thanked you before, my dear Aunt, as I ought to have done, . . . but, to say the truth, I was too *cross* to write. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 327.

5. Proceeding from a peevish or bad temper; expressing ill humor: as, a *cross* look; *cross* words.—**6.** Contrary; contradictory; perplexing.

> These *cross* points
> Of varying letters, and opposing consuls.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

There was nothing, however *cross* and perplext, brought to him by our artists, which he did not play off at sight with ravishing sweetnesse. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 4, 1656.

7. Proceeding from an adverse party by way of reciprocal contest: as, a *cross* interrogatory. See below.—**8.** Produced by cross-breeding, as an animal or a plant.—**As cross as two sticks**, extremely cross or perverse.

> We got out of bed back'ards, I think, for we're *as cross as two sticks*. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxix.

Cross bill, in *law*, a bill filed by a defendant against the plaintiff or a co-defendant, or both, in an already pending bill, and seeking affirmative relief touching matters in such pending bill. A cross bill must be limited to matters in the original bill and matters necessary to be determined in order to an adjudication of the matters in that bill.—**Cross interrogatory**, an interrogatory proposed by the party against whom a deposition is sought to be taken by the administration of interrogatories.—**Cross marriages**, marriages made by a brother and sister with two persons who are also sister and brother.

> *Cross marriages* between the king's son and the archduke's daughter, and again between the archduke's son and the king's daughter. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Cross nervure, cross vein, in *entom.*, a transverse nervure connecting two longitudinal nervures of the wing, or dividing a wing-cell: specifically, the nervure connecting the median and submedian veins, and forming the outer boundary of the discal cell in the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Cross pile.** See *pile*.—**Cross sea**, a sea which does not set in the direction of the wind; a swell in which the waves run in different directions, owing to a sudden change of wind, or to the crossing of winds and currents.—**Cross vein.** See *cross nervure*.—**Syn. 4.** *Peevish, Fretful*, etc. (see *petulant*), snappish, touchy, ill-natured, morose, sullen, sulky, sour.

cross[1]† (krôs), *adv.* [< *cross*[1], *a.*; in part by aphæresis from *across*.] Transversely; contrariwise; adversely; in opposition.

> It standeth *cross* of Cynthia's way.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

Therefore God hath given us laws, which come *cross* and are restrains to our desires and inclinations, and we violate, part with something in the service of God which we value.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 52.

cross[1] (krôs), *v.* [In early use in forms according to the noun: (1) E. *cross*, < ME. *crossen* = Icel. *krossa* = Sw. *korsa* = Dan. *korse*; (2) ME. *crosen, croisen, croicien, creoisen, croicien, creysien*, < OF. *croiser, cruisier*, F. *croiser* = Pr. *crozar* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar* = It. *crociare, cruciare*; (3) E. *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouchen, crowchen, cruchen* = D. *kruisen* (> E. *cruise*) = G. *kreuzen*, cross, = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *krysa*, cross, cruise; all from the noun. See *cross*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw or run a line athwart or across (a figure or surface); lay or pass a thing across (another); put together transversely: as, to *cross* the letter *t*; the two roads *cross* each other.

> Why dost thou *cross* thine arms, and hang thy face
> Down to thy bosom?
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

2. To erase by marking one or more lines or crosses on or over; cancel: often followed by *off* or *out*: as, to *cross* or *cross off* an account; to *cross out* a wrong word.

> It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins, score up God as their debtor. *Fuller.*

3. To make the sign of the cross upon, as in devotion.

> O for my beads! I *cross* me for a sinner.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., II. 2.
>
> They *cross'd* themselves for fear.
> *Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

4. To pass from side to side of; pass or move over transversely: as, to *cross* a road; to *cross* a river or the ocean.

> No narrow frith
> He had to *cross*. *Milton*, P. L., II. 920.

We had cloudy weather and brisk winds while we were *crossing* the East Indian Ocean.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 4.

How didst thou *cross* the bridge o'er Giall's stream?
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. To cause to go or pass over; transport across a body of water.

> On the 6th Sherman arrived at Grand Gulf and *crossed* his command that night and the next day.
> *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 493.

6. To thwart; obstruct; hinder; oppose; contradict; counteract; clash with: as, to be *crossed* in love.

> A man's disposition is never well known till he be *crossed*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 125.
>
> All my hopes are *cross*,
> Checked and abated. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.
>
> Parthenophil, in vain we strive to *cross*
> The destiny that rules us.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 2.

7. To debar or preclude. [Rare or obsolete.]

> 'Would he were wasted, marrow, bones, and all,
> That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring,
> To *cross* me from the golden time I look for!'
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He in ye end *crost* this petition from taking any further effecte in this kind.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 329.

8. To cause to interbreed; mix the breed or strain of, as animals or plants.

> Those who rear up animals take all possible pains to *cross* the strain, in order to improve the breed.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxii.

Species belonging to distinct genera can rarely, and those belonging to distinct families can never, be *crossed*.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 164.

9. *Naut.*, to hoist from the deck and put in place on the mast, as any of the lighter yards of a square-rigged vessel.

> Toward morning, the wind having become light, we *crossed* our royal and skyscraper yards, and at daylight we were seen under a cloud of sail, having royals and skysails fore and aft.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 35.

10. To meet and pass. [Rare.]

> Men shun him at length as they would doc an infection, and he is never *cross'd* in his way, if there be but a lane to escape him. *Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Sharke.

To cross a check, to indorse it. See *crossed check*, under *check*[1].—**To cross books**†, to cancel accounts.

> So the money was produced, releases and discharges drawn, signed and sealed, *books crossed*, and all things confirmed. *Bunyan*, Mr. Bedman.

To cross one's hand, to make the sign of the cross on another's hand with a piece of money; hence, to give money.

> I have an honest dairy-maid who *crosses their* [the gipsies'] *hands* with a piece of silver every summer, and never fails being promised the handsomest young fellow in the parish for her pains. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

To cross one's mind, to enter one's mind, as an idea; come into one's thought suddenly, as if in passing athwart it.

> The good old monk was within six paces of us, as the idea of him *cross'd my mind*.
> *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 211.

To cross one's path, to thwart, obstruct, oppose, or hinder one's interest, purpose, or designs; stand in one's way.

> Yet such was his [Cromwell's] genius and resolution that he was able to overpower and crush everything that *crossed his path*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., I.

To cross swords, to fight with swords in single combat; hence, to engage in controversy.—**To cross the cudgels**, to lay the cudgels down, as in piling arms, in token of defeat; hence, to give in; submit; yield.

> He forced the stubborn'st for the peace
> To *cross the cudgels* to the laws.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 39.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lie or be athwart or across: said of two or more things in their relation to one another: as, the lines *cross*; the roads *cross*.—**2.** To move or pass laterally or from one side toward the other, or transversely from place to place.—**3†.** To be inconsistent.

Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. To interbreed, as cattle; mix breeds.

If two individuals of distinct races *cross*, a third is invariably produced different from either. *Coleridge.*

5†. To pass (upon); come (upon).

In this search I have *crossed* upon another descent, which I am taking great pains to verify.
Walpole, Letters, II. 121.

cross[1] (krôs), *prep.* [By apheresis from *across*.] Athwart; over; from side to side of, so as to intersect: as, to ride *cross* country. [Colloq. or obsolete.]

Passing *cross* the ways over the country
This morning, betwixt this and Hamstead heath,
Was by a crew of clowns robbed, bobbed, and hurt.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iii. 5.

And *cross* their limits cut a sloping way.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

Cross lots, across lots; by a short cut directly across the fields or vacant lots, and not by the public or recognized path or road; in a bee-line. [Colloq.]

The subject unexpectedly goes *cross lots*, by a flash of short-cut, to a conclusion so suddenly revealed that it has the effect of wit. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 38.

cross[2] (krôs), *n.* [ME. *crosse, cros, croce*, also *croche*, = D. *krootse*, ‹ OF. *croce, crosse, croche*, F. *crosse* = Pr. *crossa* = OSp. *croza*, a bishop's staff, = It. *croccia*, a crutch, ‹ ML. *crocia, crocea* (*orochia, croca*), a curved stick, a bishop's staff; appar. ‹ ML. *crocus, croca*, OF. *croc*, F. *croc*, etc., a crook; but early confused with and perhaps in part due to L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross (a cross being the mark of the archbishop's staff, as distinguished from the crook of the ordinary bishop's staff). The ME. and Rom. words for *cross, crook*, and *crutch* were much involved in form and senses: see *crook, cross*[3], *crutch*[1], *crutch*[2], and cf. *crosse* and *crozier*.] The staff of a bishop; a crozier.

Dobest bere sholde the bisshopes *croce* [var. *crosse*].
Piers Plowman (C), xi. 92.

Crosse for a bishop, (F.) crosse. *Palsgrave.*

cross-action (krôs'ak'shọn), *n.* In *law*, an action brought by one who is a defendant in a previous action against the plaintiff therein, or a co-defendant, or both, touching the same transaction.

cross-aisle (krôs'īl), *n.* A transept-aisle of a cruciform church.

The *cross-aisles* of many of our old churches lent themselves admirably to such an object; but when this was not so, the founder had to build his own chantry-chapel.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. i. 110.

Crossarchinæ (kros-är-kī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Crossarchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Viverridæ*, including those viverrine quadrupeds, as the mangues and suricates, which have more rounded or ventricose heads, with a more elongate snout, than the ichneumons, and 36 teeth, the false grinders being 3 on each side of each jaw. It is constituted by the genera *Crossarchus* and *Suricata* (or *Rhyzæna*).

Crossarchus (kro-sär'kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κροσσοί*, a fringe, border, + *ἀρχός*, the rectum.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Crossarchinæ*, containing the mangue, *C. obscurus*. See cut under *mangue*.

cross-armed (krôs'ärmd), *a.* **1.** Having the arms crossed.

To sit *cross-arm'd* and sigh away the day.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

2. In *bot.*, having branches in pairs, each of which is at right angles with the next pair above or below.

cross-axle (krôs'ak'sl), *n.* **1.** A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers. *E. H. Knight.* — **2.** In a locomotive, a driving-axle on which the cranks are set at an angle of 90° with each other.

cross-banded (krôs'ban'ded), *a.* In *arch.*, said of a hand-railing when a veneer is laid upon its upper side, with the grain of the wood crossing that of the rail, and the extension of the veneer in the direction of its fibers is less than the breadth of the rail.

cross-banister (krôs'ban'is-tėr), *n.* In *her.*, a cross consisting of four balusters, each crowned. Also called *banister-cross*.

cross-bar (krôs'bär), *n.* **1.** A transverse bar; a bar laid or fixed across another; in an anchor, a round bar of iron, straight or bent at one or both ends, inserted in the shank. — **2.** A small bar in the mechanism of a break-joint breech-loading firearm, which presses out the extractor when the barrels are falling.

cross-barred (krôs'bärd), *a.* **1.** Marked by transverse bars, whether of material or color: as, a *cross-barred* pattern; a *cross-barred* grating; *cross-barred* muslin. — **2.** Secured by transverse bars.

Some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault.
Milton, P. L., iv. 190.

3. In *zoöl.*, barred crosswise, or marked by transverse bars of color; fasciate; banded.

crossbar-shot (krôs'bär-shot), *n.* A projectile so constructed as to expand on leaving the gun into the form of a cross with one quarter of the ball at each of its radial points, formerly used in naval actions for cutting the enemy's rigging or doing general execution.

cross-bated (krôs'bā'ted), *a.* Cross-grained. [Prov. Eng.]

In Craven, when the fibers of wood are twisted and crooked, they are said to be *cross-bated*. *Halliwell.*

crossbeak (krôs'bēk), *n.* Same as *crossbill*.

cross-beam (krôs'bēm), *n.* A large beam going from wall to wall, or a girder that holds the sides of a building together; any beam that crosses another, or is laid or secured across supports, as in machinery or a ship.

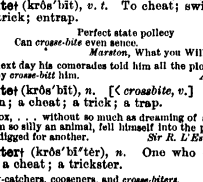
cross-bearer (krôs'bär'ėr), *n.* **1.** Same as *crociary*. — **2.** The bars which support the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bearings (krôs'bär'ingz), *n. pl.* *Navut.*, the bearings of two or more objects taken from the same place, and therefore crossing each other at the position of the observer. They are used for plotting a ship's position on a chart when near a coast.

cross-bedding (krôs'bed'ing), *n.* See *false bedding*, under *false*.

cross-belt (krôs'belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over both shoulders and crossing the breast, usually by sergeants.

crossbill (krôs'bil), *n.* A bird in which each mandible of the bill is laterally deflected, so that the tips of the two mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed. The crossbills constitute the genus *Loxia* (or *Curvirostra*) of the family



Red Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).

Fringillidæ, and present a case unique among birds. There are several species, the best-known being the common red crossbill of Europe and America (*Loxia curvirostra*), the parrot-crossbill of Europe (*L. pityopsittacus*), and the white-winged crossbill (*L. leucoptera*). See *Loxia*. Also called *crossbeak*.

cross-billed (krôs'bild), *a.* Having the mandibles crossed; metagnathous, as a bird of the genus *Loxia*. See *crossbill*.

cross-birth (krôs'bėrth), *n.* A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

cross-bit (krôs'bit), *n.* Same as *crosspiece*, 2 (*b*).

crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *v. t.* To cheat; swindle; gull; trick; entrap.

Perfect state policey
Can *crosse-bite* even sence.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

The next day his comerades told him all the plott, and how they *crosse-bitt* him. *Aubrey.*

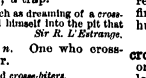
crossbite† (krôs'bīt), *n.* [‹ *crossbite, v.*] A deception; a cheat; a trick; a trap.

The fox, . . . without so much as dreaming of a *crossbite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

crossbiter† (krôs'bī'tėr), *n.* One who crossbites; a cheat; a trickster.

Coney-catchers, cooseners, and *crosse-biters*.
Greene, The Black Book.

cross-bond (krôs'bond), *n.* In *arch.*, a bond in which a course composed of stretchers, but with a half-stretcher or a header at one or both ends, is covered by a course in which headers and stretchers alternate, and



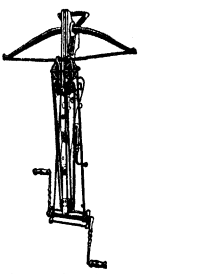
Cross-bond.
A, *A*, headers; *B*, *B*, stretchers.

this by a course of stretchers, of which each joint comes over the middle of a stretcher in the first-named course. See *bond*[1], 12.

cross-bone (krôs'bōn), *n.* **1.** In *ornith.*, the os transversale or pessulus of the syrinx. *Coues.* See *pessulus*. — **2.** *pl.* The representation of two bones, generally thigh-bones, crossed like the letter X, and usually accompanied by a skull. See *skull and cross-bones*, under *skull*.

No carved *cross-bones*, the types of Death,
Shall show thee past to Heaven.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

crossbow (krôs'bō), *n.* **1.** A missive weapon formed by a bow fixed athwart a stock in which there is a groove or barrel to direct the missile, a notch or catch to hold the string when the bow is bent, and a trigger to release it; an arbalist. As a weapon of war and the chase, the crossbow was in very general use in Europe during the middle ages. It was unknown as a hand-weapon among the ancients, and rare, though not unknown, among Eastern nations. For a description and cut of the medieval crossbow, see *arbalist*.



French Crossbow, 15th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The *cross-bow* was used by the English soldiery chiefly at sieges of fortified places, and on ship-board, in battles upon the sea.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, [p. 114.

2. Figuratively, a crossbowman.

The French Army was divided into three Battels; in the first were placed eight thousand Men at Arms, four thousand Archers, and fifteen hundred *Cross-bows*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 170.

Barreled crossbow, a crossbow which instead of a groove has a barrel like a gun, through which the missile glides. — **Crossbow-belt**, a waist-belt or a baldric for carrying a crossbow and its appurtenances, such as the trousse or quiver in which the quarrels were carried, and the hook or other implement by which the bow was bent.

crossbower (krôs'bō'ėr), *n.* A crossbowman.

crossbowman (krôs'bō'man), *n.*; pl. *crossbowmen* (-men). One who uses a crossbow.

Crossbowmen were considered a very necessary part of a well-organized army. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, ii. 2.

cross-bred (krôs'bred), *a.* Produced by cross-breeding; bred from different species or varieties; hybrid; mongrel.

cross-breed (krôs'brēd), *n.* A class or strain of animals produced by cross-breeding, or of plants resulting from hybridization; a mongrel or hybrid breed.

cross-breeding (krôs'brē'ding), *n.* The crossing of different breeds, stocks, or races of animals; the practice or system of breeding from individuals of different breeds or varieties: the opposite of *pure* or *straight breeding*.

cross-bun (krôs'bun), *n.* A bun indented with a cross, used especially on Good Friday.

cross-buttock (krôs'but'ok), *n.* A peculiar throw practised by wrestlers, especially in Cornwall, England; hence, an unexpected overthrow or repulse.

Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain.
Smollett, Roderick Random, xxvii.

cross-chock (krôs'chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, a piece of timber laid across the deadwood amidships, to make good the deficiency of the lower heels of the futtock.

cross-cloth (krôs'klôth), *n.* A part of the headdress worn by women with the coif in the seventeenth century. *Fairholt.*

cross-clout (krôs'klout), *n.* Same as *cross-cloth*.

cross-country (krôs'kun'tri), *a.* Lying or directed across fields or open country; not confined to roads or fixed lines: as, a *cross-country* hunt.

A wild *cross-country* game. *Athenæum*, Jan. 23, 1858.

cross-course (krôs'kōrs), *n.* In *mining*, a vein or lode that crosses or intersects the regular lode at various angles, and often heaves or throws the lode out of its regular course. — **Cross-course spar**, in *mining*, radiated quartz.

cross-curve (krôs'kėrv), *n.* In *math.*, the locus of points in a plane (having a correspondence with another plane), which have, each of them, two of their corresponding points in the other plane coincident.

crosscut (krôs'kut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crosscut*, ppr. *crosscutting*. To cut across.

cross-cut (krôs'kut), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** A direct course from one point to another, crosswise or diagonal to another or the usual one; a shortened road or path.—**2.** In *mining:* (*a*) A level driven across the "country," or so as to connect two levels with each other. (*b*) A trench or opening in the surface-detritus or -soil, at right angles to the supposed course of the lode, made for the purpose of ascertaining the exact position and nature of the latter.

II. *a.* **1.** Adapted or used for cutting anything crosswise: as, a *cross-cut* saw or chisel.—**2.** Cut across the grain or on the bias: as, *cross-cut* crape.

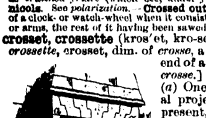
cross-days (krôs'dāz), *n. pl.* The three days preceding the feast of the Ascension.

crosse (krôs), *n.* [F., a crozier, a hockey-stick, butt-end of a gun: see *cross*[2].] The implement used in the game of lacrosse. It consists of a wooden shank about 5 feet long, with a shallow net-like arrangement of catgut at the extremity, on which the ball is caught and carried off by the player, or tossed either to one of his own side or toward the goal. Often called a *lacrosse-stick*. See *lacrosse*.

crossed (krôst), *p. a.* [*cross*[1] + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Made or put in the shape of a cross; bearing a cross. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, borne crosswise or in cross, or forming a cross: said of charges. (*b*) In *zoöl.*, cruciate; specifically, in *entom.*, lying one over the other diagonally in repose, as the wings of certain insects.

2. Marked by a line drawn across; canceled; erased: generally with *out*.—**3.** Placed or laid across or crosswise: as, *crossed* arms.—**4.** Thwarted; opposed; obstructed; counteracted. —**Cross crossed.** See *cross*[1].—**Crossed belt, check, dispersion.** See the nouns.—**Crossed friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).—**Crossed nicols.** See *polarization*.—**Crossed out,** said of the web of a clock- or watch-wheel when it consists of four spokes or arms, the rest of it having been sawed or filed away.

crosset, crossette (kros'et, kro-set'), *n.* [< F. *crossette*, crosset, dim. of *crosse*, a crozier, butt-end of a gun, etc.: see *crosse*.] **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) One of the lateral projections, when present, of the lintel or sill of a rectangular door- or window-opening, beyond the jambs. Also called *ear, elbow, ancon, truss,* and *console*. (*b*) A projection along the upper side of a lateral face of a block of stone, fitting into a corresponding recess in the stone coming next to it. Stones are often so hewn for flat arches of considerable span, and arches and vaults of normal gentle curvature sometimes constructed of such blocks. Such construction eliminates the properties of the true arch or vault, and the result is virtually equivalent, usually, to a lintel or a flat ceiling. **2.** Same as *crosslet*[1].



Crossets (*a*, *a*) in a medieval fireplace. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

cross-examination (krôs'eg-zam-i-nā'shŭn), *n.* The examination or interrogation of a witness called by one party by the opposite party or his counsel.

His [Erskine's] examination-in-chief was as excellent as his *cross-examination*. *Brougham*, Erskine.

Strict cross-examination, cross-examination confined to the competency and credibility of the witness and the matters touching which he was examined by the party calling him, as distinguished from cross-examination opening new subjects material to the issues.

cross-examine (krôs'eg-zam'in), *v. t.* To examine (a witness of the adverse party), as when the defendant examines a witness called by the plaintiff, and vice versa; hence, to cross-question. See *cross-examination*.

There's guilt apparent in thight's ain face,
Ye'll *cross-examine* Geordie.
Gight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 289).

The opportunity to *cross-examine* the witnesses has been expressly waived. *Chancellor Kent.*

cross-examiner (krôs'eg-zam'in-ėr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

cross-eye (krôs'ī), *n.* Obliquity of vision; want of concordance in the optic axes; strabismus; squint; specifically, that sort of squint in which both eyes turn toward the nose, so that the rays of light, in passing to the eyes, cross each other; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed (krôs'īd), *a.* Affected with obliquity of vision; squint-eyed.

cross-fertilizable (krôs'fėr'ti-lī-zą-bl), *a.* Capable of cross-fertilization.

Blossoms *cross-fertilizable* by insects.
Eclectic Mag., XXXV. 735.

cross-fertilization (krôs'fėr-ti-li-zā'shŏn), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of the ovules of one flower by the pollen of another, on the same plant or on another plant of the same species. Cross-fertilization is effected by the agency of insects, and of the wind, water, etc. Also called *allogamy* and *cross-pollination*. Crossing between plants of different species is distinguished as *hybridization*.

Cross-fertilization always means a cross between distinct plants which were raised from seeds and not from cuttings or buds.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilization, p. 10.

cross-fertilize (krôs'fėr'ti-līz), *v. t.* To fertilize, as the ovules of one flower, by the pollen of another flower.

The flowers of Hottonia are *cross-fertilized*, according to Müller, chiefly by Diptera.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 51.

cross-file (krôs'fīl), *n.* A file with two convex cutting faces of different curvatures, used in dressing the arms or crosses of small wheels.

cross-fire (krôs'fīr), *n.* *Milit.*, lines of fire from two or more parts of a work which cross one another: often used figuratively: as, to undergo a *cross-fire* of questions.

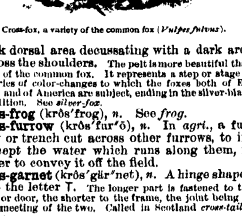
His picture would hang in cramped back-parlors, between deadly *cross-fires* of lights, sure of the garret or the auction-room ere long. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 52.

cross-fish (krôs'fish), *n.* A starfish of the genus *Asteracanthion* or *Uraster*, as *A.* or *U. rubens*.

cross-flower (krôs'flou'ėr), *n.* The common milkwort of Europe, *Polygala vulgaris*, so called from its flowering in cross-week.

cross-fucan (krôs'fū'kan), *n.* In *mining*, a crevice or fissure running across the regular lodes of the district, and filled, not with ore, but with fluenn, or ferruginous clay. See *fucan*. [Cornwall.]

cross-fox (krôs'foks), *n.* A variety or subspecies of the common fox, having a longitudinal



Cross-fox, a variety of the common fox (*Vulpes fulvus*).

dark dorsal area decussating with a dark area across the shoulders. The pelt is more beautiful than that of the common fox. It represents a step or stage in a series of color-changes to which the foxes both of Europe and of America are subject, ending in the silver-black condition. See *silver-fox*.

cross-frog (krôs'frog), *n.* See *frog*.

cross-furrow (krôs'fur'ō), *n.* In *agri.*, a furrow or trench cut across other furrows, to intercept the water which runs along them, in order to convey it off the field.

cross-garnet (krôs'gär'net), *n.* A hinge shaped like the letter T. The longer part is fastened to the leaf or door, the shorter to the frame, the joint being at the meeting of the two. Called in Scotland *cross-tailed hinge*.

cross-gartered (krôs'gär'tėrd), *a.* Wearing garters crossed upon the leg.

He will come . . . *cross-gartered*, a fashion she detests.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Had there appeared some shary *cross-garter'd* man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname Puritan.
Holyday.

cross-grained (krôs'grānd), *a.* **1.** Having an irregular gnarled grain or fiber, as timber.

If the stuff proves *cross-grained* in any part of its length, then you must turn your stuff to plane it the contrary way, so far as it runs *cross-grained*. *Mozon.*

Hence—**2.** Perverse; untractable; crabbed; refractory.

With *cross-grain'd* words they did him thwart.
Robin Hood Rescuing Will Stutly (Child's Ballads, V. 290).

The spirit of contradiction in a *cross-grained* woman is incurable. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A cross grained, old-fashioned, whimsical fellow, with an ugly face. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

cross-guard (krôs'gärd), *n.* **1.** The guard of a sword when made in the form of a bar at right angles with the blade. The swords of the middle ages commonly had a cross-guard without other defense for the hand, which was protected by the gauntlet. See *hilt* and *cross-hilt*; also *counter-guard*.

2. A similar defense mounted upon the shaft of a spear, usually not far below the head. Hunting-spears were sometimes fitted with such a guard, to prevent the too deep penetration of the spear and admit of its immediate extrication.

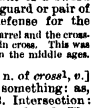
cross-hair (krôs'hār), *n.* A very fine strand of spider's web stretched across the focal plane of a telescope or a microscope, so as to form with another a cross: used to define the point to which the readings of the circles or micrometer refer. Also applied to threads inserted for the same purpose, but not forming a cross. Also called *cross-wire* and *fiber-cross*.

cross-hatching (krôs'hach'ing), *n.* In *drawing* and *engraving*, the art of hatching or shading by parallel intersecting lines.

cross-head (krôs'hed), *n.* **1.** A person whose skull is marked with the crossed coronal and sagittal sutures; a skull so marked.

Among whites, the relative abundance of *cross-heads* (having permanently unclosed the longitudinal and transverse suture on the top of the head) is one in seven.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 800.

2. In *mechan.*, a beam or rod stretching across the top of something; specifically, the bar at the end of a piston-rod of a steam-engine, which slides on ways or guides fixed to the bed or frame of the engine, and connects the piston-rod with the connecting-rod, or with a sliding journal-box moving in the cross-head itself.



Cross-head.

On the tops of these columns stands a heavy casting, from which are suspended two side-screws, carrying the top *crosshead*, to which one end of the specimen to be examined may be attached. *Science*, III. 814.

Cross-head guides, in a steam-engine, parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder. Sometimes called *motion-bars*.

cross-hilt (krôs'hilt), *n.* The hilt of a sword when made with a simple cross-guard or pair of quillons, and with no other defense for the hand. In such a case the blade and barrel and the cross-guard or quillons make a complete Latin cross. This was the usual form of swords in Europe in the middle ages. See cut under *claymore*.

crossing (krôs'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cross*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of passing across something: as, the *crossing* of the Atlantic.—**2.** Intersection: as, the *crossing* of bars in latticework.—**3.** The place at which a road, ravine, mountain, river, etc., is or may be crossed or passed over: as, the *crossings* of streets.

Jo sweeps his *crossing* all day long.
Dickens, Bleak House, xvi.

4. In railroads, the necessary arrangement of rails to form a communication from one track-way to the other.—**5.** The act of opposing or thwarting; contradiction.

Cousin, of many men
I do not bear these *crossings*.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1.

6. The act of making the sign of the cross: as, with many protestations and *crossings*.—**7.** The act or process of cross-breeding or cross-fertilizing; hybridization.—**Grade crossing,** a place at which a common road crosses a railroad on the same level: usually required by statute to be protected by a flagman or a signal, or by gates in charge of a keeper. Also called a *level crossing*.

cross-jack (krôs'jak, by sailors krō'jek), *n.* A large square sail bent and set to the lower yard on the mizzenmast.—**Cross-jack yard,** the lower yard on the mizzenmast.

cross-legged (krôs'leg'ed), *a.* Having the legs crossed; characterized by crossing of the legs.

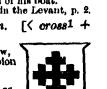
In an arch in the south wall of the church is cut in stone the portraiture of a knight, *cross-legged*, in armour of mail. *Berkshire*, I. 16.

The pilot was an old man with a turban and a long grey beard, and sat *cross-legged* in the stern of his boat.
B. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 2.

crosslet[1], **croslet**[1] (krôs'let), *n.* [< *cross*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A small cross.

Then Una gan to aske, it ought be knew,
Or heard abroad, of that her champion trew,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red?
Spenser, F. Q., I. vi. 36.

Cross crosslet, in *her.*, a cross having the ends crossed.



Cross Crosslet.

crosslet[2], **croslet**[2] (krôs'let), *n.* [ME. *crosselet, croslet*, a modification of OF. *crotet*, a pot, crucible: see *cresset* and *crucible*.] A crucible.

And this chanoun into the *croslet* caste
A poudre, noot I whereof that it was
Ymaad. *Chaucer*, Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 136.

Your *crosslets*, crucibles, and cucurbites.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 3.

cross-lode (krôs'lōd), *n.* In *mining*, a lode or vein which does not follow the regular and ordinary course of the productive lodes of the district, but intersects them at an angle. In some important mining districts there are two sets of veins, each preserving a certain amount of parallelism

among themselves. Of these two sets the less important and productive would be called the *cross-lodes*.

cross-loop (krôs'lōp), *n.* In *medieval fort.*, a loophole cut in the form of a cross, so as to give free range both horizontally and vertically to an archer or arbalister.

cross-loophole (krôs'lōp'hōl), *n.* Same as *cross-loop*.

crosly (krôs'li), *adv.* 1. Athwart; so as to intersect something else.

A piece of joinery, so *crosly* indented and whimsically dovetailed. *Burke*, American Taxation.

2. Adversely; in opposition; contrarily.

Thy friends are fled to wait upon thy foes,
And *crosly* to thy good all fortune goes.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 4.

3. Peevishly; fretfully.

cross-multiplication (krôs'mul-ti-pli-kā'shŏn), *n.* See *multiplication*.

crossness (krôs'nes), *n.* 1. Transverseness; intersection.

Lord Peterham, with his hose and legs twisted to every point of *crossness*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 211.

2. Peevishness; fretfulness; ill humor; perverseness.

She will die if he woo her, rather than she will 'bate one breath of her accustomed *crossness*.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 3.

Crossopinæ (kros-ō-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of aquatic shrews, of the family *Soricidæ*, united with the cranium; the opercular bones well developed; a single ceratohyal; no pelvic elements; and limbs having the derivative radii of the primary series on the extremity of the basal pieces, which are in the pectoral fin the metapterygium, mesopterygium, and propterygium.

2. In Cope's later system (1887), a superorder limited to teleostomous fishes having dorsal, anal, pectoral, and ventral basilar segments for the fins, those of the dorsal and anal numerous and each articulating with a single element, if any, and the actinosts numerous in the pectorals and ventrals. It includes, as orders, the *Cladistia*, *Haplistia*, and *Taxistia*. The polypterids (*Cladistia*) are the only living representatives.

3. [*l. c.*] Plural of *crossopterygium*.

crossopterygian (kro-sop-te-rij'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [As *Crossopterygia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* In *ichth.*, belonging to or of the nature of the *Crossopterygia* or *Crossopterygidæ*; pertaining to the *Crossopterygia*. Also *crossopterygious*.

It is a remarkable circumstance that, while the Dipnoi present . . . a transition between the plagine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient *Crossopterygian* ganoids than to those of any other fishes. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

II. *n.* One of the *Crossopterygia*.

Crossopterygidæ (kro-sop-te-rij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossopterygia* + *-idæ*.] A suborder of ganoid fossil and recent fishes, so called from the fin-rays of the paired fins being arranged so as to form a fringe round a central lobe. It includes the greater number of the Old Red Sandstone fishes, while the living genus *Polypterus*, also belonging to it, inhabits the Nile and other African rivers. As thus defined, it embraces dipnoans as well as true crossopterygians. See cut under *Holoptychius*.

Crossopterygii (kro-sop-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] Same as *Crossopterygia*.

crossopterygious (kro-sop-te-rij'i-us), *a.* [< NL. *crossopterygius*, < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, fringe, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), or πτέρυγον, a wing, fin.] Same as *crossopterygian*.

crossopterygium (kro-sop-te-rij'i-um), *n.*; pl. *crossopterygia* (-ă). [NL., neut. of *crossopterygius*: see *crossopterygious*.] A form of pectoral or ventral fins, having a median jointed stem, beset bifariously with series of jointed rays.

Crossopus (kros'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. κροσσοί, tassels, a fringe, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of old-world fringe-footed aquatic shrews, with the feet not webbed, 30 teeth, and a long tail with a fringe or crest of hairs. The best-known species is *C. fodiens*, the water-shrew or oared shrew of Europe.

crossorhinid (kros-ō-rin'id), *n.* A selachian of the family *Crossorhinidæ*.

Crossorhinidæ (kros-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crossorhinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of anarthrous sharks, represented by the genus *Crossorhinus*. The head and front of the body are depressed; the mouth is nearly terminal; the teeth are long and slender; the first dorsal is behind the ventrals, and the anal close to the caudal; the nasal cavities are confluent with the mouth. The species are inhabitants of the western Pacific and especially Australian seas.

Crossorhinus (kros-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροσσοί, fringe, + ῥίς, a shark.] A genus of sharks with fringed lips, representing, in some systems of classification, a special family, the *Crossorhinidæ*.

crossover (krôs'ō'vėr), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a superimposed color in the form of stripes, bands, or cross-bars.

Printed as a *crossover*, it darkens the indigo where it falls, but the yellow shade of the colour gives a greenish hue to it. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 327.

crosspatch (krôs'pach), *n.* An ill-natured person. [Colloq.]

Crosspatch, draw the latch,
Sit by the fire and spin. *Nursery rime.*

I'm but a *cross-patch* at best, and now it's like as if I was no good to nobody. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxvi.

cross-pawl, cross-spall (krôs'pâl, -spâl), *n.* In *ship-carp.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber used to brace the frame of a ship during construction. Also *cross-spale*.

crosspiece (krôs'pēs), *n.* 1. In general, a piece of material of any kind placed or fastened across anything else.—2. *Naut.*: (*a*) A rail of timber extending over the windlass of a ship, furnished with pins with which to fasten the rigging, as occasion requires. (*b*) A piece of timber bolted across two bits, for the purpose of fastening ropes. In this sense also *cross-bit*.—3. In *anat.*, the great white transverse commissure of the brain; the corpus callosum, or trabs cerebri. See *corpus*.—4. A small cross-guard of a sword or dagger, hardly large enough to protect the hand, as in most Roman swords. *Hewitt.*—5†. Same as *crosspatch*.

cross-piled (krôs'pīld), *a.* Piled crosswise, as bars of iron.

cross-pollination (krôs'pol-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* Same as *cross-fertilization*.

cross-purpose (krôs'pėr'pus), *n.* 1. An opposing or counter purpose; a conflicting intention or plan; a plan or course of action running counter to the plan or course of action purposed by another: most frequently in the plural: as, they are pursuing *cross-purposes*.

To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it. *Shaftesbury.*

2. *pl.* A sort of conversational game; a game of words or phrases used at random.—**At cross-purposes**, pursuing plans or courses of action tending to interfere with each other, though intended for the same end; unintentionally antagonizing each other: said of persons.

cross-quarters (krôs'kwâr'tėrz), *n.* In *arch.*, an ornament of tracery resembling the four petals of a cruciform flower; a quatrefoil.

cross-question (krôs'kwes'chŏn), *v. t.* To question minutely or repeatedly; put the same questions to in varied forms; cross-examine.

They were so narrowly sifted, so craftily examined, and *cross-questioned* by the Jewish magistrates.
Killingbeck, Sermons, p. 127.

cross-reference (krôs'ref'ėr-ens), *n.* A reference in a book to another title, phrase, or passage in it for further treatment or elucidation of a subject.

cross-road (krôs'rōd), *n.* 1. A road that crosses from one main road to another; a by-road.—2. A road that crosses another, especially a main road, or one of two or more roads that cross each other.—3. *pl.* Two or more roads so crossing; the point where they intersect. Cross-roads (or *a cross-roads*, the word in this sense being often used as a singular) often form the nucleus of a village, having a general store, a blacksmith's shop, etc., and being a resort or stopping-place for the rural population. Hence the term is often used in the United States (sometimes attributively) with an implication of provincialism or insignificance.

I refer to your old companions of the *cross-roads* and the race-course. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 176.

cross-row (krôs'rō), *n.* The alphabet. See *christcross-row*.

He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

cross-ruff (krôs'ruf'), *n.* In *whist*, a double ruff; a see-saw (which see).

cross-section (krôs'sek'shŏn), *n.* A section of something made by a plane passed through it at right angles to one of its axes, especially to its longest axis; a piece of some body cut or sliced off in a direction perpendicular to an axis of the body: as, a *cross-section* of a tree cut out to show the grain; a drawing of the *cross-section* of a ship.

Low-water widths are only known where the *cross-section* and range have been determined.
Humphreys and Abbott, Rep. on Miss. River.

cross-set (krôs'set), *a.* Directed across any line or course; running across.

A *cross-set* current bore them from the track. *J. Ballis.*

cross-shed (krôs'shed), *n.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom. *E. H. Knight.*

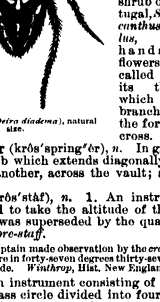
cross-sill (krôs'sil), *n.* In railroads, a block of stone or wood laid for the support of a sleeper when broken stone is used as filling or ballast.

cross-somer, *n.* See *cross-summer*.

cross-spale (krôs'spāl), *n.* Same as *cross-pawl*.

cross-spall, *n.* See *cross-pawl*.

cross-spider (krôs'spī'dėr), *n.* A name of the common British garden-spider, or diadem-spider, *Epeira diadema*: so called from the colored cross on top of the abdomen.



Cross-spider (*Epeira diadema*), natural size.

cross-spine (krôs'spīn), *n.* A dwarf leguminous shrub of Portugal, *Stauracanthus spaphylius*, with handsome flowers: so called from its thorns, which are branched in the form of a cross.

cross-springer (krôs'spring'ėr), *n.* In groined vaulting, a rib which extends diagonally from one pier to another, across the vault; an arc ogive.

cross-staff (krôs'staf), *n.* 1. An instrument formerly used to take the altitude of the sun or stars. It was superseded by the quadrant. Also called *fore-staff*.

At noon our captain made observation by the *cross-staff*, and found we were in forty-seven degrees thirty-seven minutes north latitude. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

2. In *surv.*, an instrument consisting of a staff carrying a brass circle divided into four equal parts or quadrants by two lines intersecting each other at the center. At the extremity of each line perpendicular sights are fixed, with holes below each slit for the better discovery of distant objects. It is used for taking offsets.

3. Same as *crozier*, 1.—**Bishop's cross-staff.** See *episcopal staff*, under *staff*.

cross-stitch (krôs'stich), *n.* In *needlework*, a stitch of the form ×. It consists of two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other in the middle.

cross-stone (krôs'stōn), *n.* 1. Chiastolite.—2. A name of the minerals staurolite and harmotome, both of which often occur in compound or twin crystals having more or less the shape of a cross.

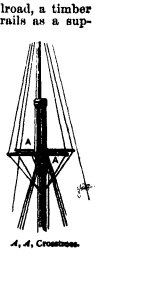
cross-summer (krôs'sum'ėr), *n.* A cross-beam. See *summer*. Also *cross-somer*.

cross-tail (krôs'tāl), *n.* In a back-action steam-engine, the crosspiece which connects the side-bars at the opposite end from the cross-head. The connecting-rod in such engines reaches from the cross-tail to the crank.—**Cross-tail gudgeon, hinge.** See the nouns.

cross-tie (krôs'tī), *n.* In a railroad, a timber or sill placed under opposite rails as a support and to prevent them from spreading; a tie or sleeper.

cross-tining (krôs'tī'ning), *n.* In *agri.*, a mode of harrowing crosswise, or in a direction across the ridges.

crosstree (krôs'trē), *n.* *Naut.*, one of the horizontal pieces of timber or metal, supported by the cheeks and trestletrees, at the upper ends of the lower masts in fore-and-aft rigged vessels, and at the topmast-heads of square-rigged vessels. Their use is to extend the topmast- or topgallant-rigging, and to afford a standing-place for seamen. They are let into the trestletrees, and bolted to them.



A, A, Crosstrees.

cross-valve (krôs'valv), *n.* A valve placed where two pipes intersect, or where a pipe diverges into two rectangular branches.

cross-vaulting (krôs'vâl'ting), *n.* In *arch.*, vaulting formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults. When the vaults spring at the same level, and rise to the same height, the cross-vaulting is termed a *groin*.

cross-vine (krôs'vin), *n.* The *Bignonia capreolata* of the southern United States, from the cross-like arrangement of medullary tissue, as shown in a transverse section of the older stems.

cross-way (krôs'wā), *n.* A cross-road.

There are so many *cross-ways*, there's no following her.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 1.

crossways (krôs' wâz), *adv.* Same as *cross-wise*, 2, 3. [Rare.]

cross-webbing (krôs'web'ing), *n.* In *saddlery*, webbing drawn over the saddletree to strengthen the foundation of the seat of the saddle.

cross-week (krôs'wēk), *n.* Rogation week; the week beginning with Rogation Sunday: supposed to be so called from the medieval custom of carrying the cross about the parish in procession at that season. See *rogation*.

The parson, vicar, or curate, and church-wardens, shall . . . in the days of the rogations commonly called *Cross-week* or Gang-days, walk the accustomed bounds of every parish. *Abp. Grindal*, Remains (Parker Soc.), p. 141.

cross-wire (krôs'wir), *n.* A wire placed transversely to another; specifically, same as *cross-hair*.

crosswise (krôs'wīz), *adv.* [< *cross*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. In the form of a cross.

The church is built *crosswise*, with a fine spire.
Johnson, To Mrs. Thrale, Aug. 12, 1773.

2. Across; transversely: absolutely or followed by *to* before an object: as, the timbers were laid *crosswise*; the wroof runs *crosswise* to the warp.—3. Figuratively, contrary to desire; at cross-purposes; against the grain: as, everything goes *crosswise* to-day. In last two senses also *crossways*.

crosswort (krôs'wėrt), *n.* A name of plants of various genera, particularly *Galium cruciatum* (see *Galium*), *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (more commonly called *boneset*), *Lysimachia quadrifolia*, and plants of the genus *Crucianella*.

crotal (krō'tal), *n.* [< *crotalum*.] A jingling ornament formerly used in clerical vestments. See *crotalum*.

crotala, *n.* Plural of *crotalum*.

Crotalaria (krō-ta-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (so called because the seeds rattle in the pod if shaken), < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] A very extensive genus of plants, of the natural order *Leguminosæ*, containing several hundred known species; rattlewort. The species are all natives of warm climates, but have been long cultivated in hothouses. A kind of hemp is made from the inner bark of *C. juncea*, which is called sunn-hemp, etc. (see *sunn*); other species yield useful fibers. The rattlebox, *C. sagittalis*, is a common species of the eastern United States.

crotalid (krō'ta-lid), *n.* A snake of the family *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalidæ (krō-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous serpents, of the group *Solenoglypha* of the order *Ophidia*, having a dilatable mouth with perforated poison-fangs, and poison-glands, and differing from *Viperidæ* chiefly in having a deep pit on each side of the head between the eye and the nostril, whence they are also called *Bothrophera*; the rattlesnake family: so called from the crepitaculum or rattle with which the tail ends in many of the species. The family contains most of the venomous serpents of the warmer parts of Asia and America, such as the rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, bushmasters, etc., of the genera *Crotalus*, *Trigonocephalus*, *Bothrops*, *Cenchris*, *Trimeresurus*, *Craspedocephalus*, etc.

crotaliform (krō-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Crotalus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling or related to the rattlesnake; solenoglyph; viperoid: specifically said of venomous serpents, as of the family *Crotalidæ*, in distinction from *colubriform*. The crotaliform serpents are the *Solenoglypha*, including the families *Causidæ*, *Atractaspididæ*, *Viperidæ*, and *Crotalidæ*.

Crotalina (krō-ta-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotalus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Crotalidæ*, containing the rattlesnakes, characterized by having the tail ending in a rattle or crepitaculum. See *Crotalidæ* and *rattlesnake*.

crotaline (krō'ta-lin), *a.* [< *Crotalus* + *-ine*[1].] Having a rattle, as a rattlesnake; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Crotalinæ* or *Crotalidæ*.

The venom of the *crotaline* snakes can be subjected to the temperature of the boiling of water without completely losing its poisonous power.
The American, VI. 173.

Crotalini (krō-ta-lī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Oppel, 1811), < *Crotalus* + *-ini*.] The pit-vipers or crotaliform snakes of the genera *Crotalus* and *Trigonocephalus*, in a broad sense.

crotalo (krō'ta-lō), *n.* [< Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, a sort of castanet, used in the worship of Cybele.] A Turkish musical instrument, corresponding to the ancient cymbalum.

Crotalophorus (krō-ta-lof'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle, clapper, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of rattlesnakes, having the top of the head covered with nine large symmetrical plates, as in ordinary innocuous colubrine snakes. It includes the small rattlesnakes of North America, such as the ground-rattlesnake (*C. miliarius*), the prairie-rattlesnake or massasauga (*C. tergeminus*), the black massasauga (*C. kirtlandi*), etc. Some of these are commonly known as "sidewinders," from their habit of writhing sidewise. They are comparatively small, but very venomous. See *Crotalus*.

crotalum (krō'ta-lum), *n.*; pl. *crotala* (-lą). [L., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] 1. A rattle or clapper, made of wood or bone, anciently used in Egypt and Greece.

Part of one metope [Phigaleia] retains the torso of a maenad with *krotala* in her right hand, as if ready for the dance. *A. S. Murray*, Greek Sculpture, II. 178.

2. A name given to bells of the form of sleigh-bells or grelots. Such bells, when very small, were used for hawks, and, as hawk-bells, often appear in heraldry. Larger ones are occasionally seen, which have been handed down from the middle ages, and are still utilized in certain curious local customs.

Crotalus (krō'ta-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κρόταλον*, a rattle.] The typical genus of rattlesnakes of the subfamily *Crotalinæ*, having most of the top of the head covered with scales like those of

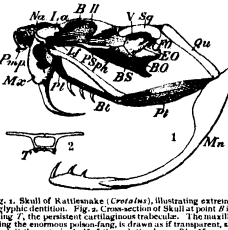


Fig. 1. Skull of Rattlesnake (*Crotalus*), illustrating extreme of solenoglyphic dentition. Fig. a, Cross-section of Skull at point *B* in fig. 1; showing *B*, the persistent cartilaginous trabeculæ. The maxilla, *Mx*, bearing the erectile poison-fang, is drawn as if transparent, showing through it the anterior half of the palatine bone, *Pl*; *Mn*, mandible, or lower jaw; *Qu*, quadrate; *Pt*, pterygoid, its anterior part, marked *Pt*, bearing three teeth. *BO*, basiocciptal; *EO*, exoccipital; *FO*, fenestra ovalis; *Sq*, squamosal; *V*, exit of fifth nerve; *BS*, basisphenoid; *PrSph*, presphenoid; *II*, exit of optic nerve; *La*, lacrymal bone, on which is the lacrymal foramen; *Na*, nasal; *Pmx*, premaxilla, with the small toothless premaxilla. The unshaded bone above *Mx* and *Pl* is the transverse bone.

the back, a well-developed rattle, and the scutes under the tail (subcaudal) entire. It contains the largest rattlers, as *C. durissus*, the banded rattlesnake, and *C. adamanteus*, the diamond rattlesnake, two species found in eastern parts of the United States; *C. confluentus*, the commonest and most widely distributed rattler of the western parts of the United States; *C. molossus*, the black rattlesnake; *C. pyrrhus*, the rare red rattlesnake; and others. Also sometimes called *Caudisona*; in this case the name *Crotalus* is transferred to the genus otherwise called *Crotalophorus*. See also cut under *rattlesnake*.

crotaphe (krō'ta-fē), *n.* [< Gr. *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] A painful pulsation or throbbing in the temples.

crotaphic (krō-taf'ik), *a.* [< LGr. *κροταφικός*, < Gr. *κρόταφος*, the side of the head, pl. the temples.] In *anat.*, temporal; crotaphite. [Rare.]

crotaphite (krō'ta-fīt), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κρόταφος*, temple region, pl. the temples, < *κρούειν*, strike, cause to rattle.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, relating to the temples; temporal: as, the *crotaphite* depression of the skull, the temporal fossa; the *crotaphite* muscle, the temporalis. [Rare.]

The [rattle]snake "strikes": by the simultaneous contraction of the *crotaphite* muscle, part of which extends over the poison-gland, the poison is injected into the wound. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert. p. 267.

II. *n.* A temporal muscle. *Coles*, 1717.

Crotaphytus (krō-ta-fī'tus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Crotaphitus*, **Crotaphites*, < Gr. *κροταφίτης*, relating to the temples: see *crotaphite*.] A genus of lizards, of the family *Iguanidæ*, containing large and handsome species, as *C. collaris*, *C. wislizeni*, and *C. reticulatus*. They are abundant and characteristic species of the southwestern portions of the United States, sometimes attaining a length of nearly a foot, having a slender form, long tail, richly variegated coloration, and great activity.

crotch (kroch), *n.* [< ME. *crotche*, *croche*, a shepherd's crook, with var. *croke*, crook; mixed with *croche*, prop. *cruche*, *crucche*, a crutch, and with *croce*, a crozier: see *crook*, *crooche*[3], *crutch*[1], *crosse*[2], *crozier*, and cf. *crotchet*, ult. a dim. of *crotch*.] 1. A fork or forking; a point or line of divergence or parting, as of two legs or branches: as, the *crotch* of a tree (the point of separation of the main stem into two parts); a piece of timber with a *crotch*.—2†. A shepherd's crook.

Croke [var. *crotche*, *croche*] or scheype hoke, pedum, cambuca, podium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 104.

3. *Naut.*, same as *crutch*[1], 3 (*d*).—4. In *billiards*, a space, generally 4½ inches square, at a corner of the table.

crotched (krocht), *a.* [< *crotch*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a crotch; forked.

Which runneth by Estridinodoch, a *crotched* brooke.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britain, xiv.

2. Peevish; cross; crotchety. [Local, and pron. kroch'ed.]

crotchet (kroch'et), *n.* [< ME. *crochett*, a little hook, also a crotchet in music, < OF. *crochet*, a little hook, a crotchet in music, dim. of *croc*, a hook: see *crook* and *crotch*.] 1. A little hook; a hook.

Two beddys . . .
That henget shalle be with hole kyloure
With *crochettes* and loupys [loops] sett on lyour.
Book of Curtasye, l. 446.

Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the hooked anterior end of the superior occipitotemporal cerebral convolution.—3. In *entom.*, a little hook-like organ or process, generally one of a series; specifically, one of the minute horny hooks on the prolegs of many caterpillars.—4. One of the pair of marks, [ ], used in writing and printing, now more commonly called *brackets*. See *bracket*[1], *n.*, 4.

The passages included within the parentheses, or *crotchets*, as the press styles them.
Boyle, Works, II. 3, The Publisher to the Reader.

5. A curved surgical instrument with a sharp hook, used to extract the fetus in the operation of embryotomy.—6. In *music*, a note equal in length to half a minim or one fourth of a semibreve; a quarter note. See *note*.—7. A piece of wood resembling a fork, used as a support in building.

The *crotchets* of their cot in columns rise.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Baucis and Philemon, l. 160.

8. *Milit.*, a peculiar arrangement of troops, in which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.—9. In *fort.*, an indentation in the glacis of the covered way at a point where a traverse is placed.—10. A singular opinion, especially one held by a person who has no special competency to form a correct opinion; an unusual and whimsical notion concerning a matter of fact or principle of action; a perverse or odd conceit.

Some *crotchet* has possess'd him,
And he is fix'd to follow't.
Shirley, Love's Cruelty, i. 2.

Many of the things brought forward would now be called *crotchets*, which is the nearest word we have to the old "paradox." But there is this difference, that by calling a thing a *crotchet* we mean to speak lightly of it.
De Morgan, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 2.

Dr. Kenn, exemplary as he had hitherto appeared, had his *crotchets*—possibly his weaknesses.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vii. 4.

Crotchet-rest, in *music*, a quarter rest.

crotchet†, *v. t.* or *i.* [< *crotchet*, *n.*] To play or sing in quick rhythm.

These cantels and morsels of scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears.
Harmar, tr. of Beza's Sermons (1587), p. 267.

Drawing his breath as thick and short as can
The nimblest *crotcheting* musician.
Donne, Jealousy.

crotcheted (kroch'et-ed), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-ed*[2].] Marked or measured by crotchets.

crotcheteer (kroch-et-ēr'), *n.* [< *crotchet* + *-eer*.] A crotchety person; one devoted to some favorite theory, crotchet, or hobby.

Nobody of the slightest pretensions to influence is safe from the solicitous canvassing and silent pressure of social *crotcheteers*. *Fortnightly Rev.*

Till Adam Smith laid the foundations of modern economics, the fiscal policy of the Government was a game of perpetual see-saw between rival *crotcheteers*.
Westminster Rev., CXXVI. 156.

crotchetiness (kroch'et-i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being crotchety; the character of a crotcheteer.

crotchety (krοch'et-i), *a.* [< *crotchet* + *-y*[1].] Characterised by odd fancies or crotchets; fantastic or eccentric in thought; whimsical.

This will please the *crotchety* radicals.
Saturday Rev., Feb. 4, 1865.

If you show yourself eccentric in manners or dress, the world . . . will not listen to you. You will be considered as *crotchety* and impracticable.
H. Spencer, Univ. Prog., p. 98.

crotet, crotte, *n.* [< ME. *crote, croote*, < OF. *crote, crotte*, F. *crotte* (= Pr. *crota*), mud, dirt, dung.] 1. A clod.

Crote of a turfe, glebicula. *Prompt. Parv.*

2. Dung; excrement.

Croton (krō'tǫn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κροτών or κρότων, a tick, also the shrub bearing the castor-berry, which was thought to resemble a tick.] 1. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising about 500 species, natives of warm and especially of tropical regions, many of which possess important medicinal properties. *Croton Tiglium*, a native of several parts of the East Indies, possesses

Flowering Branch of *Croton Tiglium*.
a, section of staminate flower; *b*, section of pistillate flower.

most active and dangerous purgative properties; every part —wood, leaves, and fruit— seems to participate equally in the energy. Croton-oil is extracted from the seeds of this species, which are of about the size and shape of field-beans. *C. Eleuteria*, of the Bahamas, yields cascarilla bark. (See *cascarilla*.) *C. niveus* yields a similar aromatic bitter bark, known as copaiche bark. Some other species are used on account of their aromatic and balsamic properties, or for their resinous products.

2. [*l. c.*] A foliage-plant of the genus *Codiæum*: so named by florists. —**Croton-chloral hydrate** (so named because formerly believed to be related to crotonic acid), more properly called *butyl-chloral hydrate*. It forms crystalline scales having a pungent odor, little soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and glycerin. It is somewhat used in medicine for cephalic neuralgia.

crotonate (krō'tǫn-āt), *n.* [< *croton*(*ic*) + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by the union of crotonic acid with a base.

croton-bug (krō'tǫn-bug), *n.* [< *Croton* (in reference to the Croton aqueduct, from the Croton river in Westchester county, New York, to the city of New York; perhaps because they became abundant in New York about the time that Croton water was introduced (1842), or because they were supposed to have come through the water-pipes) + *bug*[2].] A common name in the United States for *Blatta* (*Ectobia*) *germanica*, a roach, originally imported from Europe. It is much smaller and of a lighter color than *Periplaneta orientalis*, the black-beetle of England. (See cut under *Blattidæ*.)

Croton-bug (*Blatta germanica*), natural size.

crotone (krō'tōn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρότων, a tick.] 1. A fungous excrescence on trees, caused by an insect. Hence —2. In *pathol.*, a small fungous excrescence on the periosteum.

crotonic (krō-ton'ik), *a.* [< *croton* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from plants of the genus *Croton*. —**Crotonic acid**, $C_4H_6O_2$, an acid discovered by Pelletier and Caventou in the seeds of the plant *Croton Tiglium*, and obtainable from croton-oil. It has a pungent and nauseous smell and a burning taste, and is very poisonous. Its salts are termed *crotonates*.

crotonin, crotonine (krō'tǫn-in), *n.* [< *croton* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*.

croton-oil (krō'tǫn-oil'), *n.* A vegetable oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See *Croton*. It is a valuable article of the materia medica, and is so strongly purgative that one drop is a dose. When applied externally it causes irritation and suppuration. It is of great service in cases where other purgatives fail.

crotonylen (krō-ton'i-len), *n.* [< *croton* + *-yl* + *-en*.] A gaseous hydrocarbon (C_4H_6) found in illuminating gas. It can be separated as a solid by cold and compression.

Crotophaga (krō-tof'a-gą), *n.* [NL., short for **Crotonophaga*, < Gr. κροτών or κρόταν, a tick, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical and only genus of birds of the subfamily *Crotophaginæ*. The leading species are *C. ani* and *C. sulcirostris*, both of which occur in the United States and the warmer parts of America generally. See *ani*.

Crotophaginæ (krō-tof-a-ji'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crotophaga* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, peculiar to America; the anis or keel-billed cuckoos. They have a long tail of only eight graduated feathers, and an extremely compressed bill. The upper mandible rises into a high, sharp crest or keel with very convex profile, its sides being usually sulcate, and its tip is deflected. The plumage is of a uniform lustrous black. The feathers of the head and neck are lengthened and lanceolate, with distinct scale-like margins; the face is naked. There is but one genus, *Crotophaga*. See *ani*.

crottles[1] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *crotel*; dim. of *crote*, *q. v.*] 1. Crumbs. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Dung; excrement, as of the sheep, goat, or rabbit.

crottles[2] (krot'lz), *n. pl.* [< Gael. *crotal*, also *crotan*, a general name for lichens, especially those used for dyeing.] A name given in Scotland and in some parts of England to various species of lichens used in dyeing, distinguished as *black, brown, white*, etc., *crottles*. Under this name are included *Parmelia physodes*, *P. saxatilis*, *Sticta pulmonaria*, and *Lecanora pallescens*.

crouch[1] (krouch), *v.* [Also dial. *crooch*; < ME. *crouchen, cruechen* (for **crüchen* †), unassibilated *crouken*, crouch, bend; a var. of *croken*, crook, bend, the unusual change of vowel (*ö* to *ü* = *ou*) being due perhaps to the influence of *crouchen*, cross (see *crouch*[2]), or of *crucche*, crutch (see *crutch*[1]). Cf. *crutch*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To bend; stoop low; lie or stoop close to the ground, as an animal in preparing to spring or from fear: as, a dog *crouches* to his master; a lion *crouches* in the thicket.

You know the voice, and now *crouch* like a cur
Tak'en worrying sheep.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure.

There *crouch*, . . .
Lit by the sole lamp suffered for their sake,
Two awe-struck figures.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 46.

2. To bow or stoop servilely; make slavish obeisance; fawn; cringe.

Every one that is left in thine house shall come and *crouch* to him for a piece of silver. 1 Sam. ii. 36.

Other mercenaries, that *crouch* unto him in fear of hell, though they term themselves the servants, are indeed but the slaves of the Almighty.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 52.

On the other side was a great native population, helpless, timid, accustomed to *crouch* under oppression.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

II. *trans.* To bend or cause to bend low, as if for concealment, or in fear or abasement. [Rare.]

She folded her arms across her chest,
And *crouched* her head upon her breast,
And looked askance at Christabel.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

crouch[2] (krouch), *n.* [< ME. *crouche, cruche*, a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*, etym. (3).] A cross; a crucifix; the sign of the cross; the cross on a coin, or the coin itself. See *cross*[1], *n.*

In ye honour of iheau cryst of heuene, and of his modir seynte marie, and of alle holy halwyn, and specialeke of ye exaltacion of ye holy *crouche*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

crouch[3] (krouch), *v. t.* [< ME. *crouchen, cruchen*, cross, etc.: see *cross*[1], *v.*, etym. (3).] To sign with the cross; bless.

I *crouche* thee from elves and from wightes.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 293.

crouchback (krouch'bak), *n.* Same as *crook-back*.

crouch-clay (krouch'klā), *n.* An old name for the white Derbyshire clay.

crouched† (krouch'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crouch*[2], *v.*] Marked with, bearing, or wearing the sign of the cross.—**Crouched friars.** Same as *crutched friars* (which see, under *friar*).

crouchie (krou'chi), *a.* [Dim. of *crouch*[1].] Having a humpback; hunchbacked. [Scotch.]

Crouchie Merran Humphie. *Burns*, Halloween.

crouchmas†, *n.* [< ME. *crowchemesse*, < *crowche, crouche*, cross, + *messe*, mass. Cf. *Christmas*, etc.] Rogation week. See *rogation*.

Ye ferde [fourth meeting] schalben on ye sunday after *crowchemesse* dal. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

crouch-ware (krouch'wār), *n.* 1. A kind of fine pottery made with an admixture of pipe-clay in Staffordshire. It is well finished, and its paste is very dense. The earliest crouch-ware was of a greenish tint. *Solon*, The Old Eng. Potter, p. 154.—2. A name given to the salt-glazed stoneware made at Burslem in Staffordshire from a very early time, this being the earliest ware of that description made in England.

croud[1†], *n.* An obsolete form of *crowd*[2]. *Spenser.*

croud[2†], *n.* [Also written *croude, crowde*, < OF. *croute, crote*, < L. *crypta*, a crypt: see *crypt*, and cf. *crode* (a var. of *croud*), and *grot, grotto*.] The crypt of a church.

crouger (krou'gėr), *n.* A local English (Warwickshire) name of the crucian-carp.

crouket, *n.* [ME.: see *crock*[1], etym. (3).] An earthen vessel; a crock. *Chaucer.*

croup[1] (krūp), *n.* [Introduced from Sc. (by Francis Home, an Edinburgh physician, in a treatise on croup, in 1765); Sc. *croup, croop*, < *croup, crowp, crupe, crope*, croak, cry or speak with a hoarse voice; prob. imitative, and in so far related to Sc. *roup*, cry out, cry hoarsely, *roup, n.*, hoarseness, also croup. Hence (from F.) F. *croup*. See *roup*[1] and *roup*.] A name applied to a variety of diseases in which there is some interference at the glottis with respiration. *True or membranous croup* is inflammation of the larynx (laryngitis) with fibrinous exudation forming a false membrane. Many if not all cases of true croup are diphtheritic in nature. *False croup* is simple or catarrhal laryngitis, not resulting in the formation of a membrane, but inducing at times spasm of the glottis. *Spasmodic croup*, or *laryngismus stridulus*, is a nervous affection characterized by attacks of laryngeal spasm independent of local irritation: popularly called *crowing convulsions*.

croup[2] (krūp), *n.* [Also dial. *crup*, early mod. E. also *croupe*, < ME. *croupe*, < OF. *croupe*, F. *croupe*, the croup, rump; of Scand. origin: see *crop*. Hence ult. *crupper*.] 1. The rump or buttocks of certain animals, especially of a horse; hence, the place behind the saddle.

This cartere thakketh his hors upon the *croupe*.
Chaucer, Friar's Tale, l. 261.

So light to the *croupe* the fair lady he swung,
So light to the saddle before her he sprung.
Scott, Young Lochinvar.

2†. A hump or hunch on an animal's body.

croupade (krō-pād'), *n.* [F., < *croupe*, the haunch: see *croup*[2].] In the *manège*, a leap in which the horse draws up his hind legs toward the belly, without showing his shoes.

croupal (krō'pal), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of croup; croupous: as, *croupal* dyspnœa.

He thought acute *croupal* cases unsuitable for operation.
Medical News, XLIX. 58.

crouper (krō'pėr), *n.* Same as *crupper*, 2.

croupier (krō'pi-ėr), *n.* [F. *croupier*, a partner or assistant at a gaming-table, < F. *croupe*, the rump or hinder part (the principal taking the croupier, as it were, behind him). 1. One who collects the money at a gaming-table.—2. One who at a public dinner-party sits at the lower end of the table, as assistant chairman.

Sir James Mackintosh . . . presided; Cranstoun was *croupier*. *Cockburn*, Memorials, vi.

croupière (krō-pi-ãr'), *n.* [F.: see *crupper*.] Armor for the croup of a horse. See *bard*[2].

croupiness (krō'pi-nes), *n.* The state of being croupy or having a tendency to croup.

croupous (krō'pus), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-ous*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup; involving the formation of a false membrane on a mucous surface.—**Croupous inflammation**, inflammation attended with the formation on a mucous surface of a fibrinous membranous exudation, which can be easily stripped off from the underlying tissues.

Croupous or superficial diphtheritic *inflammation* of the larynx or trachea. *Therapeutic Gazette*, XII. 848.

Croupous pneumonia, lobar pneumonia. See *pneumonia*.

croupy (krō'pi), *a.* [< *croup*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling croup.—2. Affected with or predisposed to croup; also, somewhat sick with croup; having false croup: as, a *croupy* child.

crouse (krūs), *a.* [Also written *crous, crouce, crawse*, < ME. *crous, crus*, bold, indignant, prob. = MD. *kruys, kroes*, D. *kroes*, cross, lit. crisp, curled, = LG. *krüs* = G. *kraus* = Dan. Sw. *krus* (in comp.), crisp, curled: see *curl*. A similar change of sense from 'curled, crisp,' to 'brisk, lively,' appears in *crisp*.] Brisk; frisky; full of heart; self-satisfied; appearing courageous; saucy. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yet, for all his cracking *crouse*,
He rewd the raid o' the Reidswire.
Raid o' the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 183).

Crawing, crawing,
For my *crouse* crawing,
I lost the best feather I my wing.
Burning of Auchindoun (Child's Ballads, VI. 161).

Now, they're *crouse* and cantie baith!
Ha, ha, the wooing o't.
Burns, Duncan Gray.

crously, crously (krūs'li), *adv.* In a crouse manner; self-assertively; saucily; proudly; boldly. [Scotch.]

I wat they bragged right *crousilie*.
Hillie Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

Ye cootie moorcocks, *crously* craw!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

crow[1] (krō), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crowed*, formerly *crew*, ppr. *crowing*. [= Sc. *craw*, < ME. *crowen*, *crawen* (pret. *crew*, *crowe*, pp. *crowen*, *crowe*), < AS. *crāwan* (strong verb, pret. *crēow*, pp. **crāwen* = (weak verb) D. *krauijen* = LG. *krejen* = OHG. *chrājan*, MHG. *krajen*, G. *krähen*, crow, as a cock. Hence AS. **cred* (= MLG. *krat*), in comp. *hancred* = OS. *hancrād* = OHG. *hanachrāt*, MHG. *hanekrāt*, cock-crow (*hana*, cock). Orig. used in a general sense, including the croaking of the crow (see *crow*[2]), the cry of the crane, etc.; prob. imitative, like *croak*, *crake*[2], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To cry as a cock; utter the characteristic cry of a cock.

In that same place seynt Peter forsoke oure Lord thries, or the Cok *crew*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 91.

My lungs began to *crow* like chanticleer, . . .
And I did laugh sans intermission
An hour by his dial. *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 7.

2. To boast in triumph; vaunt; vapor; swagger: absolutely, or with *over* or *about*.

Joan at first does bright and glorious show;
In Life's fresh Morn his Fame did early *crow*.
Cowley, Davideis, ii.

Sally is *crowing*, and, though always defeated by his wife, still *crowing* on. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison.

To telegraph home to father and *crow* over him.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 601.

3. To utter a shouting sound expressive of pleasure, as an infant.

The mother of the sweetest little maid
That ever *crow'd* for kisses.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Crowing convulsions. See *convulsion* and *croup*[1].

II.† *trans.* To announce by crowing.

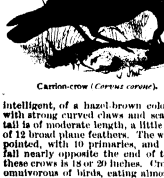
There is no cock to *crowe* day.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 102.

May I ne'er *crave* day! *Scotch proverb.* (*Jamieson.*)

crow[1] (krō), *n.* [< *crow*[1], *v.*] The characteristic cry of the cock: sometimes applied to a similar cry of some other bird.

Many a time . . . a moor-fowl arose from the heath, and shot along the moor, uttering his bold *crow* of defiance.
Scott, Abbot, x.

crow[2] (krō), *n.* [< ME. *crow*, *craw*, *crowe*, *crawe*, < AS. *crāwe* = OS. *krāia* = D. *kraai* = MLG. *krā*, *krāge* = OHG. *chrāja*, *chrāwa*, *chrāa*, *chrā*, MHG. *krā*, *kraje*, G. *krähe*, a crow, a raven; from the verb, AS. *crāwan*, etc., *crow* (orig. in a general sense). Cf. E. dial. *crake*, a crow, Icel. *krāka*, a crow: see *crake*[2], *croak*, etc.] 1. A general name including most birds of the genus *Corvus* and of the family *Corvidæ*; especially, one of the *Corvinæ*. See these three words. The larger kinds of crows are called *ravens*, especially those which have the throat-feathers lengthened, lanceolate, and discrete. The term, used absolutely, means in Great Britain the carrion-crow, *Corvus corone*, and in the United States the common American crow, *C. americanus*. The two species are so similar in all respects that they are only distinguished by slight technical characters. The plu-



Carrion-crow (*Corvus corone*).

mage is jet-black, with a purplish and violet gloss or sheen, especially on the back, wings, and tail; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the base of the upper mandible is covered for a long distance with a bundle of antrorse bristly feathers, filling each nasal fossa and hiding the nostrils. The eyes are bright and intelligent, of a hazel-brown color. The feet are stout, with strong curved claws and scaly tarsi and toes. The tail is of moderate length, a little rounded or fan-shaped, of 12 broad plane feathers. The wings are lengthened and pointed, with 10 primaries, and when folded their tips fall nearly opposite the end of the tail. The length of these crows is 18 or 20 inches. Crows are among the most omnivorous of birds, eating almost everything from carrion to fruits. Some species, hence called *fish-crows*, are fond of fish and shell-fish, as mollusks and crustaceans. Crows usually nest in trees, where they build large bulky nests of sticks, and lay greenish eggs heavily spotted with dark colors, generally to the number of 4, 5, or 6. They are noted for their sagacity, and in populous countries become extremely wary and knowing birds, their instinct of self-preservation being developed to the highest degree by the incessant persecution to which they are subjected. Opinions differ as to their being on the whole most beneficial or most injurious to the agriculturist, but they are generally classed as "vermin," and in some places a legal price is set upon their heads. Crows are eminently sociable birds, and however widely they may be dispersed in pairs in the breeding season, they flock at other times; and in winter, in many places in the United States, vast bands numbering hundreds of thousands assemble nightly to roost together, often flying 20 to 40 miles back to these *crow-roosts* at night after foraging over the country for food during the earlier hours of the day. The common American fish-crow is *C. ossifragus* or *C. maritimus*, an undersized species inhabiting southerly parts of the United States, especially coastwise, and feeding much on shell-fish. The northwestern fish-crow is *C. caurinus*, a similar though distinct species. The white-necked crow or raven is *C. cryptoleucus*, of western parts of the United States, in which the plumage of the neck beneath the black surface is snowy-white. A number of small crows resembling the fish-crow inhabit the West Indies, as *C. jamaicensis*. In some of these the face is partially naked, a character which is also conspicuous in the European rook, a kind of crow, *C. frugilegus*. The European daw, *C. monedula*, is another kind of crow. See also phrases below.

The gallant Grahams came from the west,
Wi' their horses black as ony *crow*.
Battle of Pentland Hills (Child's Ballads, VII. 241).

The many-winter'd *crow* that leads the clanging rookery home. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. A name of several birds of other families. See the phrases below.—3. [*cap.*] The constellation Corvus.—4. The mesentery or ruffle of a beast: so called by butchers.—5. One who watches or stands guard while another commits a theft; a confederate in a robbery. [Thieves' slang.]—6. A crowbar.

Ant. E. Go, borrow me a *crow*.
Dro. E. A *crow* without feather: master, mean you so? . . .
Ant. E. Go, get thee gone, fetch me an iron *crow*.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

Use all your Art, apply your sledges, your levers, and your iron *crows*, to heave and haile your mighty Polyphem of Antiquity to the delusion of Novices.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. A device for holding a gas- or water-main in position while it is tapped for a service-pipe.—**Alpine crow**, *Pyrrhocorax alpinus*.—**As the crow flies**, in a straight line.—**Blue crow**, an American jay-bird like jay, *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*. See *Gymnocitta*.—**Bunting-crow**, the hooded crow, *Corvus cornix*: so called from its variegated color.—**Cape crow**, *Corvus* (*Heliocorax*) *capensis*, of South Africa.—**Carrion crow**. See *carrion-crow*.—**Chaplain crow**, *Corvus cornix vegaiæ*, a variety of the hooded crow found in Persia, Mesopotamia, and parts of India.—**Chattering crow**, the small crow of Jamaica, *Corvus jamaicensis*. Similar species inhabit other West Indian islands, as *C. sabanus* of San Domingo, *C. leucognaphalus* of Porto Rico, and *C. nasicus* of Cuba.—**Clarke's crow**, the American nutcracker, *Picicorvus columbianus*.—**Collin-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Corn-crow**. See *red-legged crow*, below.—**Dun-crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Fish-crow**, *Corvus ossifragus* or *C. caurinus*, of America.—**Flesh-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Florida crow**, *Corvus floridanus*, a supposed large-billed variety of the common crow of America, found in Florida.—**Fruit-crows**, the South American birds of the subfamily *Gymnoderinæ*, family *Cotingidæ*.—**Gor-crow**, the carrion-crow.—**Gray crow, gray-backed crow, hoody crow, hooded crow**, *Corvus cornix*, having the body gray and the head, wings, and tail black.—**King-crow**, the drongo, *Dicrurus macrocercus*, a kind of drongo-shrike.—**Laughing crow**, a name of the *Garrulax leucolophus*.—**Mexican crow**, *Corvus mexicanus*, a small species with the wing only about 9 inches long, found in Mexico.—**Mid-den-crow**, a name given in some parts of England to the common crow.—**Piping crows**, the birds of the subfamily *Strepterinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**Purple crow**, one of several species or conspecies of small lustrous crows of the East Indies and Papua, as *C. enea*, *C. orru*, and *C. violacea*.—**Red-legged or Cornish crow**, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*.—**Royston crow**, *Corvus cornix*.—**Scapular or Senegal crow**, *Corvus scapulatus*, an African species, with the neck, mantle, and breast pure white.—**To eat crow**, to do or accept what one vehemently dislikes and has before defiantly declared he would not do or accept; swallow one's words; submit to some humiliating defeat; be compelled to do or suffer something disagreeable or mortifying. [Slang, U. S.]—**To have a crow to pluck, pull, or pick with one**, to have an explanation to demand from one; have some fault to find with one; have a disagreeable matter to settle.

Crow (def. 7).

He that hir weddyth AstA *a crowe to pull*.
Barclay, Ship of Fools.

If a crow help us in, sirrah, we'll *pluck a crow* together.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Tree-crows, the birds of the subfamily *Calleatinæ*, family *Corvidæ*.—**White-breasted crow**, *Corvus dauuricus*, of northern Asia, China, and Japan.

crow-bait (krō'bāt), *n.* An emaciated or decrepit horse, as likely soon to become carrion, and so attractive to crows. [Colloq.]

crowbar (krō'bär), *n.* A bar of iron with a wedge-shaped end, sometimes slightly bent and forked, used as a lever or pry. Also called simply *crow*.

Masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 3.

crow-bells (krō'belz), *n.* 1. The daffodil, *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*.—2. The bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

crowberry (krō'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *crowberries* (-iz). The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*, so called from its black color; the plant itself, a heath-like evergreen shrub common on heaths in Scotland and the north of England, and found in the northern United States and arctic America. Also called *black crowberry* and *heathberry*.—**Broom-crowberry**, of the United States, *Corema Conradii*.

crow-blackbird (krō'blak'bėrd), *n.* A name of the purple grackle, *Quiscalus purpureus*, an American passerine bird of the family *Icteridæ* and subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, common in the

Crow-blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

eastern United States: so called from its large size and dark color, which give it somewhat the appearance of a crow. The male is about 13 inches long and 17½ inches in extent of wings. The plumage is richly iridescent, with green, blue, violet, purple, and bronzy tints; the bill and feet are ebony-black; the iris is straw-yellow; the tail is somewhat boat-shaped. The female is blackish and quite lustrous, in this differing from some related species, and also a little smaller than the male. A variety has a perfectly brassy back and steel-blue head; it is sometimes distinguished as the *bronzed* crow-blackbird. The name is extended to the other species of the same genus, *Q. major* is a larger species of the southern United States, known as the *boat-tailed crow-blackbird* or *grackle*, and locally called *jackdaw*. The tail is much carinated, and the disproportion in size of the sexes is very great, the female being only about 13 inches long, while the male is 17½ to 17; the peculiar development of the tail is lacking in the female, and the color is plain grayish-brown, the male being richly iridescent black. A still larger species, the *fan-tailed crow-blackbird*, *Q. macrurus*, also called *Texas grackle*, inhabits the Gulf States and Mexico; the male attains a length of 18 inches, while the female is much smaller. All these birds are gregarious, nest in trees and bushes, sometimes in holes, and lay 5 or 6 greenish eggs, clouded, veined, and scratched with various dark colors.

crowchemesset, *n.* See *crouchmas*.

crow-corn (krō'kôrn), *n.* The colic-root, *Aletris farinosa*, the white mealy flowers of which somewhat resemble kernels of grain.

crowd[1] (kroud), *v.* [< ME. *crowden*, *crouden*, *cruden*, push, shove, drive, press forward, < AS. **crēodan*, push, press, drive (usually cited as **creódan*, which, however, could not produce the E. form; neither inf. occurs, but only 3d pers. sing. ind. *crȳfeth* and pret. *creód*, occurring once each; the pret. pl. would be **rudon*, the pp. *croden*, **croden*), and *gecrod*, n., in the poetical compounds *hinderoda*, the shock of shields (battle), *hindgecrod*, the shielded throng (warriors), *hlōthgecrod*, the heaped throng (clouds), etc.), = MD. *kruyden*, contr. *kruyen*, D. *kruijen*, drive, push in a wheelbarrow (cf. def. I., 2). Other connections not found.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To push; force forward; shove; impel.

O firste moevyng cruel firmament,
With thy diurnal sweigh that *crowdest* ay
And hurlest al from Est til Occident.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 198.

2. To push or wheel in a wheelbarrow. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To press close, or closely together; push or drive in; squeeze; cram: as, to *crowd* too much freight into a ship; to *crowd* many people into a small room.

The time misorder'd doth, in common sense,
Crowd us and crush us to this monstrous form.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

There was so great a Press of People that Sir John Blackwel, Knight, was *crowded* to Death.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 106.

4. To fill to excess; occupy or pack with an unusual or inordinate number or quantity: as, the audience *crowded* the theater; to *crowd* a ship's hold.

The balconies and verandas were *crowded* with spectators. *Prescott.*

The circular beehive house into which I was shown was instantaneously *crowded* almost to suffocation. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xvi.

5. To throng about; press upon; press as by a multitude: as, we were most uncomfortably *crowded*.

Here the Palaces and Convents have eat up the Peoples Dwellings, and *crouded* them excessively together. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 7.

6. To encumber or annoy by multitudes or excess of numbers.

Why will vain courtiers toil
And *crowd* a valuer monarch for a smile?
Granville.

I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself, than be *crowded* on a velvet cushion.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 41.

7. To urge; press by solicitation; importune; annoy by urging: as, to *crowd* a debtor for immediate payment. [Colloq.]—**To crowd out**, to press or drive out.

According as it [the sea] can make its way into all those subterranean cavities, and *crowd* the air out of them.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

To crowd sail, to make an extraordinary spread of sail, with a view to accelerate the speed of a ship, as in chasing or escaping from an enemy; carry a press of sail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To press in numbers; come together closely; swarm: as, the multitude *crowded* through the gate or into the room.

The whole company *crowded* about the fire. *Addison.*

In his fierce heart, thought *crowded* upon thought.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 264.

2. To press forward; increase speed; advance pushingly, as against obstacles: as, to *crowd* into a full room, or into company.

That schup higan to *crude*,
The wind him blew lude,
Bithinne dales flus
That schup gan arlue.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1293.

crowd[1] (kroud), *n.* [< *crowd*[1], *v.*; cf. AS. nouns *croda*, *geocrod*, a throng, used in comp.: see *crowd*[1], *v.*] **1.** A collection; a multitude; a large number of things collected or grouped together; a number of things lying near one another.

A *crowd* of hopes,
That sought to sow themselves like winged seeds
Born out of everything I heard and saw,
Flutter'd about my senses and my soul.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

The highest historical value of the book [of the gospels] consists in the *crowds* of signatures scattered through its margin. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 38.

2. A large number of persons congregated together, or gathered into a close body without order; a throng.

Far from the madding *crowd*'s ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learnt to stray.
Gray, Elegy.

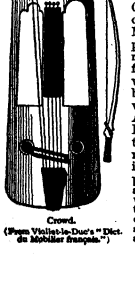
Crowds that stream from yawning doors.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. Any group or company of persons: as, a jolly *crowd*. [Colloq.] **4.** People in general; the populace; the mass; the mob.

The *crowd* turned away in disgust from words which presented no image to their minds. *Macaulay.*

5†. Same as *crode*.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Throng*, etc. (see *multitude*), host, swarm, concourse, shoal.

crowd[2] (kroud), *n.* [Also spelled *croud* and *crowth* (and sometimes, as W., *crwth*), < ME. *crowde*, *croude*, also *crouthe*, *croth*, < W. *crwth*, a crowd, violin, fiddle, = Gael. *cruit*, a violin, harp, cymbal, = Olr. *crot*, > ML. *chrotta*, a crowd: prob. so called from its rounded or protuberant form, being ult. identical with W. *crwth*, a hump, bulge, belly, trunk, *croth*, womb, calf of the leg.] An ancient Welsh and Irish musical instrument, the earliest known specimen of the viol class—that is, of stringed instruments played with a bow. It had a shallow rectangular body with two circular sound-holes, through one of which passed one foot of the bridge. The strings were perhaps only three at first, but in later times were six, of which two were played intewise, by pinching or twitching. The tuning of the strings is disputed, but the compass of the instrument was probably from two to three octaves upward from about tenor *G*.



Crowd.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling *Croud*.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

A lacquey that runs on errands for him and can . . . warble upon a *crowd* a little. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

crowd[2†] (kroud), *v. i.* [< *crowd*[2], *n.*] To play on a crowd or fiddle.

Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, v. 1.

crowdedly (krou'ded-li), *adv.* In a crowded manner or situation; in a crowd or multitude; closely together.

The only injury they [lichens] can inflict upon them [trees] is by slightly interfering with the functions of respiration, or, when growing very *crowdedly* upon the branches of orchard trees, by checking the development of buds. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 580.

crowder[1] (krou'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *crowdere*; < *crowd*[2] + *-er*[1].] A player on the crowd; a fiddler.

Yet is it sung but by some blinde *Crowder*, with no rougher voyce then rude stile.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

crowdie, **crowdy** (krou'di), *n.* [Sc., possibly connected with *gruvel*, coarse meal.] **1.** Meal and cold water, or sometimes milk, stirred together so as to form a thick gruel; hence, any porridge.

My sister Kate cam' o'er the hill,
Wi' *crowdie* unto me.
Battle of Sherif-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 261).

2. Curds from which the whey has been pressed out, mixed with butter.

crowdie-time (krou'di-tim), *n.* Breakfast-time. [Scotch.]

Then I gaed hame at *crowdie-time*,
And soon I made me ready.
Quoted in *Jamieson*.

crowdy, *n.* See *crowdie*.

crowfeet, *n.* Plural of *crowfoot*.

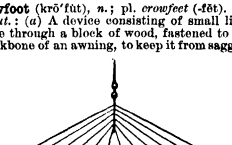
crow-fight (krō'flit), *n.* **1.** A flight of crows. —**2.** A direct journey or course; a bee-line.

We clambered over the hills and spurs in the usual *crow-fight* of the Karens. *Science*, VI. 108.

crow-flower (krō'flou'ėr), *n.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. (*b*) The buttercup or crowfoot.

There with fantastic garlands did she come,
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7.

crowfoot (krō'fůt), *n.*; pl. *crowfeet* (-fēt). **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A device consisting of small lines rove through a block of wood, fastened to the backbone of an awning, to keep it from sagging



Awning Furled and Suspended by Crowfoot.

in the middle. A similar arrangement was formerly used to keep the foot-ropes of topsails from chafing against the top-rim. (*b*) In a ship-of-war, an iron stand fixed at one end to a table and hooked at the other to a beam above, on which the mess-kids, etc., are hung. —**2.** In *bot.*, the name of the common species of *Ranunculus* or buttercup, having divided leaves and bright-yellow flowers. See *Ranunculus*.

All the valley, mother, 'ill be fresh and green and still,
And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill.
Tennyson, May Queen, i.

3. A caltrop.—**Crowfoot-halyard.** See *halyard*.

crow-keeper† (krō'kē-pėr), *n.* **1.** A person employed to keep crows from alighting on a field.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., Lear, iv. 6.

Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*.
Drayton, To Cupid.

2. A stuffed figure set up as a scarecrow.

Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.
Shak., R. and J., i. 4.

crowl (kroul), *v. i.* [Cf. *growl*.] To rumble or make a noise in the stomach.

crowling (krou'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crowl*, *v.*] Rumbling; borborygmus. *Dunglison.*

crown (kroun), *n.* and *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *crowne*, *corune*, earliest form *crune* = MD. *krune*, *krone*, D. *kruin*, *kroon* = OFries. *krône* = MLG. *krone*, *krune*, LG. *krone* = MHG. *krône*, *krôn*, G. *krone* (but OHG. *coróna*, *coróne*) = Icel. *krúna*, *króna* = Norw. *kruna* = OSw. *kruna*, *krona*, Sw. *krona* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) later ME. in full form, *corowen*, *coroun*, *coroune*, *corone*, < OF. *corone*, *coronne*, *curone*, *curune*, F. *couronne* = Pr. Sp. It. *corona* = Pg. *coroa*, a crown; all < L. *cŏrōna*, a garland, wreath, crown, = Gr. κορώνη, the curved end of a bow; cf. κορωνίς, κορωνός, curved, bent, = Gael. *cruinn* = W. *crwn*, round, circular, Gael. *crun*, a boss. See *curve*. Hence (from L.) *coronal*, *coronet*, *corolla*, etc.] **I.** *n.* **1.** An ornament for the head; originally, among the ancients, a wreath or garland; hence, any wreath or garland worn on the head; a coronal. Crowns, made at first of grass, flowers, twigs of laurel, oak, olive, etc., but later of gold, were awarded in ancient Rome to the victors in the public games, and to citizens who had done the state some distinguished service. See *corona*, 2.

You nymphs call'd Naiads, of the windering brooks,
With your sedg'd *crowns*. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

Last May we made a *crown* of flowers.
Tennyson, May Queen, ii.

2. An ornament or covering for the head worn as a symbol of sovereignty. Crowns were of very varied forms till heralds devised a regular series to mark the grades of rank, from the imperial crown to the baron's coronet. (See *coronet*[1], 2.) The crown of England is a gold

Victorian Crown of England.

circle, adorned with pearls and precious stones, from which rise alternately four Maltese crosses and four fleurs-de-lis. From the tops of the crosses spring imperial arches, closing under a mound and cross. Within the crown is a crimson velvet cap with an ermine border. The crown of Charlemagne, which is preserved in the Imperial treasury of Vienna, is composed of eight plates of gold, four large and four small, connected by hinges. The large plates are studded with precious stones, the front one being surmounted with a cross; the smaller ones, placed alternately with these, are ornamented with enamels representing Solomon, David, Hezekiah, and Isaiah, and Christ seated between two flaming seraphim. The Austrian crown is a sort of cleft tiara, having in the middle a semicircle of gold supporting a mound and cross; the tiara rests on a circle with pendants like those of a miter. The Russian crown is a modified form of the same Imperial crown. The royal crown of France is a circle ornamented with eight fleurs-de-lis, from which rise as many quarter-circles closing under a double fleur-de-lis. The triple crown of the popes is more commonly called the *tiara*. (See *diadem*.) In heraldry the crown is used as a bearing in many forms. When a coronet or open crown is used to alter or differentiate a bearing, whether on the escutcheon or as a crest or supporter, it is not blazoned by itself, but the bearing is said to be *crowned*; when it is placed around the neck of an animal, the animal is said to be *gorged*.

1. Imperial Crown (Charlemagne's). 2. Austrian Crown. 3. Russian Crown. 4. French Crown.

ge come to goure kyngdom er ge goure-self knewe,
Crouned with a *croune* that kyng vnder heuene
Migte not a better haue bought, as I trowe.
Richard the Redeless, i. 33.

3. Figuratively, regal power; royalty; kingly government.

Thou wert born as near a *crown* as lie.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iv. 3.

A very solemn oath of allegiance was then taken by the lords, who swore . . . to do their best to secure the *crown* to the male line of the king's descendants.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 353.

4. The wearer of a crown; the sovereign as head of the state.

From all neighbour *crowns*
Alliance. *Tennyson*, œnone.

5. Honorary distinction; reward; guerdon.

Look down, you gods,
And on this couple drop a blessed *crown*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

Let merit *crowns*, and justice laurels give,
But let me happy by your pity live.
Dryden, Epistles.

6. A crowning honor or distinction; an exalting attribute or condition.

A virtuous woman is a *crown* to her husband. Prov. xii. 4.

The *crown* and comfort of my life, your favour.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Where the actors of mischief are a nation, there and amongst them to live well is a *crown* of immortal commendation. *Ford*, Line of Life.

7. The top or highest part of something; the uppermost part or eminence, likened to a crown.

> One of the shining winged powers
> Showed me vast cliffs with *crown* of towers.
> *Tennyson*, Stanzas pub. in The Keepsake, 1851.

It [the tower] is the *crown* of the whole mass of buildings rising from the water.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 211.

Specifically (*a*) The top part of the head; hence, the head itself.

> I'll have this *crown* of mine cut from my shoulders.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2.
>
> Hurled the pine-cones down upon him,
> Struck him on his brawny shoulders,
> On his *crown* defenceless struck him.
> *Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xviii.

(*b*) The top of a hat or other covering for the head.

The chief officers of Berne, for example, are known by the *crowns* of their hats, which are much deeper than those of an inferior character.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 527.

(*c*) The summit of a mountain or other elevated object.

> The steepy *crown*
> Of the bare mountains. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*d*) The end of the shank of an anchor, or the point from which the arms proceed; the part where the arms are joined to the shank. See cut under *anchor*. (*e*) In *lapidaries' work*, the part of a cut gem above the girdle. See cut under *brilliant*. (*f*) In *mech.*, any terminal flat member of a structure. (*g*) In *arch.*, the uppermost member of a cornice; the corona or larmier. (*h*) The face of an anvil. (*i*) The highest or central part of a road, causeway, bridge, etc.

On the *crown* of the bridge he turned his horse.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 326.

(*j*) The crest, as of a bird.

8. Completion; consummation; highest or most perfect state; acme.

> Make Cressid's name the very *crown* of falsehood
> If ever she leave Troilus! *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2.
>
> This is truth the poet sings,
> That a sorrow's *crown* of sorrow is remembering happier things. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

The natives regarded it [the temple of Claudius] as the *crown* of their slavery, and complained that the country was exhausted in providing cattle for the sacrifices.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 308.

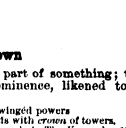
9. A little circle shaved on the top of the head as a mark of ecclesiastical office or distinction; the tonsure.

> Suche that ben presetes,
> That have nother kunnynge ne kyn, bote a *corone* one [only].
> *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 113.

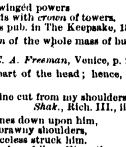
10. That part of a tooth which appears above the gum; especially, that part of a molar tooth which opposes the same part of a tooth of the opposite jaw.

The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved.
Owen, Anat.

11. In *geom.*, the area inclosed between two concentric circles.—**12.** In *bot.*, a circle of appendages on the throat of the corolla, etc. See *corona*, 6.—**13.** A coin generally bearing a crown or a crowned head on the reverse. The English crown is worth 5 shillings or $1.22, and was issued by Edward VI. in 1551, and by his successors. The obverse type of the crowns of Edward VI., James I., and Charles I. is the king on horseback, but from Charles II. to Victoria the obverse type is the head of the king or queen. The rare piece known as the *Oxford* crown was made, under Charles I., by the engraver Rawlins, and bears on the obverse a small view of Oxford, in addition to the ordinary type. The *petition-crown* is a pattern or trial-piece for a crown of Charles II., bearing the petition of its engraver, Thomas Simon, praying the king to compare the coin with the crown of the Dutch engraver John Roettier, by whom Simon had been superseded at the English mint. The *crown of the rose*, *crown of the double rose*, *double crown*, *Britain-crown*, and *thistle-crown* were English gold coins. The crown of the rose was first introduced by Henry VIII. in 1526, and was made current for 4*s.* 6*d.* The crowns of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden are now worth 26¾ cents. The old crown of Denmark was 4 marks of crown money, or $1.22. The crown of Holland was 87 cents; that of Brabant, $1.07; that of France, $1.13 (that is, the *écu* at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but the old *écu de la couronne*, improperly so called, varied from $1.50 to $2.20); that of Bern, 90 cents; that of Zurich, 89 cents; that of Basel, 85 cents. The silver crown of Portugal is $1.08. The Austrian gold crown is worth about 85. The name was also often used in English to translate the Italian *scudo*.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Crown of Charles II., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Petition-crown of Master Thomas Simon, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Crowns in my purse I have, and goods at home.
Shak., T. of the S., i. 2.

14. (*a*) In Great Britain, a printing-paper of the size 15 × 20 inches: so called from the water-mark of a crown, once given exclusively to this size. (*b*) In the United States, a writing-paper of the size 15 × 19 inches.—**15.** *Naut.*, a kind of knot made with the strands of a rope. See *crown*, *v. t.*, 9.—**Antique crown**, in *her.* See *antique*.—**Archduke's crown**, in *her.*, a circle of gold adorned with eight strawberry-leaves, and closed by two arches of gold set with pearls meeting in a globe crossed, both in an imperial crown.—**Ataf-crown.** See *ataf*.—**Cake in crown.** See *cap1*.—**Celestial crown.** See *celestial*.—**Civic crown.** See *civic*.—**Clerk of the crown.** See *clerk*.—**Crown-glass.** See *crown-glass*.—**Crown escapement.** See *escapement*.—**Crown of aberration.** See *aberration*.—**Crown of an arch**, in *arch.*, the vertex or highest point.—**Crown of a root**, in *bot.*, the summit of the root from which the stem arises; the collum.—**Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*.—**Crown problem**, the problem which King Hiero set to Archimedes: namely, to ascertain whether a crown ostensibly made of gold was or was not alloyed with silver, and, if it was, with how much. Archimedes is said to have solved the problem by immersing the crown in water, but whether by observing the rise of the water in the vessel, or, as seems more probable, by ascertaining the loss of weight, is a point of disagreement among the authorities.—**Mural crown.** See *mural*.—**Naval crown**, among the ancient Romans, a crown adorned with figures of prows of ships, and conferred on a naval commander who had gained a signal victory, or on the person who first boarded an enemy's ship. In heraldry the naval crown is formed of the sterns and square sails of ships placed alternately upon the circle or fillet.—**Northern Crown.** See *Corona Borealis*, under *corona*.—**Obsidional crown**, in *Rom. antiq.*, a wreath made of grass, given to him who held out a siege or caused one to be raised.—**Order of the Crown.** (*a*) The title of several honorary orders founded by sovereigns in the nineteenth century, each including as part of its name that of the country to which it belongs. (*b*) *The Order of the Crown of Bavaria*, founded by King Maximilian Joseph I. in 1808. It is granted to persons who have attained distinction in the civil service of the state. (*c*) *The Imperial Order of the Crown of India*, founded in 1878 for ladies, at the time of the assumption by Queen Victoria of the title Empress of India. It includes a number of Indian women of the highest rank. (*d*) *The Order of the Crown of Italy*, founded by King Victor Emmanuel in 1868. (*e*) *The Order of the Crown of Prussia*, founded by King William I. on his coronation in 1861. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Westphalia*, founded by King Charles on assuming the royal title in 1881. (*f*) *The Order of the Crown of Saxony*, founded by King Frederick Augustus in 1807, soon after his assumption of the kingly title. It is of but one class, and limited to persons of high rank. (*g*) *The Order of the Crown of Siam*, founded in 1869. (*h*) *The Order of the Crown of Würtemberg*, founded by King William I. in 1818.—**Papal crown.** See *tiara*.—**Pleas of the crown.** See *capital offense*, under *capital1*.—**Southern Crown.** See *Corona Australis*, under *corona*.—**To keep the crown of the causey**, to go in the middle of the road or street; hence, to appear openly, with credit and respectability.

> Truth in Scotland shall *keep the crown of the causey* yet.
> *Rutherford*, Letters, II. 24.

To take the crown of the causey, to appear with pride and self-assurance. [Scotch.]

> My friends they are proud, an' my mither is saucy,
> My cuilde sumtie *takt ay the crown o' the causie*.
> *Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 93.

II. *a.* Relating to, pertaining to, or connected with the crown or royal possessions and authority: as, the *crown* jewels.—**Crown agent**, in Scotland, the agent or solicitor who, under the lord advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.—**Crown bark.** See *bark2*.—**Crown cases reserved**, criminal causes reserved on questions of law for the consideration of the judges. [Eng.]—**Crown colony.** See *colony*.—**Crown court**, in *Eng. law*, the court in which the crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.—**Crown debt**, in England, a debt due to the crown, whose claim ranks before that of all other creditors, and may be enforced by a summary process called an *extent*.—**Crown or demesne lands**, the lands, estate, or other real property belonging to the crown or sovereign. The lands belonging to the British crown are now usually surrendered to the country at the beginning of every sovereign's reign, in return for an allowance fixed at a certain amount for the reign by Parliament. They are placed under commissioners, and the revenue derived from them becomes part of the consolidated fund.

The additional allowances thus granted by Parliament to the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, amount to an annual charge of £150,000; and when it is remembered that the *Crown lands* alone surrendered to Parliament yield an annual income of nearly £380,000, it will be evident that the charge upon the nation for the support of the dignity of Royalty is by no means extravagant, as interested persons would sometimes have us believe.
A. Fonblanque, Jr., How we are Governed, p. 15.

Crown law, that part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.—**Crown lawyer**, in England, a lawyer in the service of the crown; a lawyer who takes cognizance of criminal cases.—**Crown Office**, in England, a department of the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice. It takes cognizance of criminal causes, from high treason down to trivial misdemeanors and breaches of the peace. The office is commonly called the crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.—**Crown solicitor**, in Great Britain, in state prosecutions, the solicitor who prepares criminal prosecutions. In England this is done by the solicitor to the treasury. In Ireland a solicitor is attached to each circuit, who gets up every case for the crown in criminal prosecutions.

crown (kroun), *v. t.* [(*a*) < ME. *crownen*, *crounien*, *crunien* (in contr. form) = D. *kroonen* = MLG. LG. *kronen* = MHG. G. *krönen* (but OHG. *chrönôn*, *corônôn*) = Icel. *krúna* = Sw. *krôna* = Dan. *krone*; (*b*) ME., in full form, *corownen*, *corounen*, *coronen*, < OF. *coroner*, F. *couronner* = Pr. Sp. *coronar* = Pg. *coroar* = It. *coronare*, < L. *coronare*, crown; from ME. *crowne*, etc., L. *corôna*: see *crown*, *n.*] **1.** To bestow a crown or garland upon; place a garland upon the head of.

> Hast thou with myrtle-leaf *crown'd* him, O pleasure?
> *M. Arnold*, A Modern Sappho.

There's a crotchet for you, reader, round and full as any prize turnip ever yet *crowned* with laurels by great agricultural societies!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

2. To invest with or as if with a regal crown; hence, to invest with regal dignity and power.

> If you will elect by my advice,
> *Crown* him, and say, "Long live our emperor!"
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 2.

3. To cover as if with a crown.

> Sleep, that mortal sense deceives,
> *Crown* thine eyes and ease thy pain.
> *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 2.

4. To confer honor, reward, or dignity upon; recompense; dignify; distinguish; adorn.

> Thou . . . hast *crowned* him with glory and honour.
> Ps. viii. 5.
>
> Urge your success; deserve a lasting name,
> She'll *crown* a grateful and a constant flame.
> *Howcommon*, On Translated Verse.

5. To form the topmost or finishing part of; terminate; complete; fill up, as a bowl with wine; consummate; perfect.

> He said no more, but *crown'd* a bowl unbid;
> The laughing nectar overlook'd the lid.
> *Dryden*, Iliad, i. 784.
>
> *Crown'd*
> A happy life with a fair death.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

To *crown* the whole, came a proposition embodying the three requests. *Motley.*

6. *Milit.*, to effect a lodgment and establish works upon, as the crest of the glacis or the summit of a breach.—**7.** In the game of checkers, to make a king of, or mark as a king: said of placing another piece upon the top of one that has been moved into an opponent's kingrow. See *checker*1, 3.—**8†.** To mark with the tonsure, as a sign of admission to the priesthood.

> Should no clerk be *crowned* bote yf he ycome were
> Of frankiens and free men. *Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 68.

9. *Naut.*, to form into a sort of knot, as a rope, by passing the strands over and under one another.

crown-antler (kroun'ant'ėr), *n.* The topmost branch or antler of the horn of a stag. See *antler*.

crown-arch (kroun'-ärch), *n.* The arched plate which supports the crown-sheet of the fire-box of a boiler.

A Three-stranded Rope Crowned.
a shows the arrangement of the strands before, and *b* after hauling taut.

crownation†, *n.* [A var. of *coronation* (cf. *crowner*2, var. of *coroner*), as if directly < *crown* + *-ation*.] Coronation.

This book was given the king and I at our *crownation*. Marie R. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 516.

crown-badge (kroun'baj), *n.* A device or cognizance worn in England by certain officials depending immediately upon the sovereign. It is sometimes an open crown, and sometimes a rose or other royal emblem surmounted or crossed by a crown. The yeomen of the guard (beefeaters) wear such a device embroidered on the breast.

crown-bar (kroun'bär), *n.* One of the bars on which the crown-sheet of a locomotive rests.

crown-beard (kroun'bērd), *n.* A name for species of *Verbesina*, a genus of coarse composites, chiefly Mexican.

crown-crane (kroun'krān), *n.* The demoiselle, *Anthropoides virgo*.

crowned (kround), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crown*, *v.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a sovereign; sovereign; consummate.

Min herte, to pitous and to nice,
Al innocent of his *crouned* malice, . . .
Grannted him love.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 518.

2. In *zoöl.*, coronate; cristate; crested; having the top of the head marked or distinguished in any way, as by color, texture, or size of the hairs, feathers, etc.: as, the ruby-*crowned* wren. —3. In *her.*: (*a*) Having a crown or coronet on the head, as an animal used as a bearing: when the kind of crown is not specially mentioned, it is supposed to be a ducal coronet. (*b*) Surmounted or surrounded by a crown: said of bearings other than animals, as a cross, a bend, or the like. Also *couronné*. —4†. So hurt or wounded in the knee by a fall or any other accident that the hair falls off and does not grow again: said of a horse. *Bailey*.—**Crowned cup.** (*a*) A cup surmounted by a garland. (*b*) A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the surface like a crown. *Nares*.

He shall, unpledged, carouze one *crowned* cup
To all these ladies' health. *Chapman*, All Fools.

crow-needles (krō'nē"dlz), *n.* Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, an umbelliferous plant of Europe: so called from the long beaks of the fruit. Also *crake-needles*.

crowner[1] (krou'nėr), *n.* [< *crown*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which crowns or completes.

O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 1.

crowner[2]† (krou'nėr), *n.* [Appar. < *crown* + *-er*[1], but really a modification of *coroner*, ult. < L. (LL.) *coronator*, lit. one who crowns, equiv. to *coronarius*, pertaining to a crown, hence a crown officer: see *coroner*.] A coroner. See *coroner*.

The *crowner* hath sate on her, and finds it Christian burial. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

Crowner's quest, an old variation of *coroner's inquest*, now often used humorously, especially in the phrase *crowner's quest law*, implying irregular procedure, or disregard of the settled forms of law.

crowner[3] (krou'nėr), *n.* Same as *croonach*.

crow-nest, *n.* See *crow's-nest*.

crow-net (krō'net), *n.* A net for catching wild fowl. [Eng.]

crownet[1] (krou'net), *n.* [A var. of *coronet*, *coronet*, accom. *coronet* to *crown*: see *coronet*, *coronet*[2].] 1. A coronet.

The High Priest disguised with a great skinne, his head hung round with little skinnes of Weasills and other Vermine, with a *crownet* of Feathers.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 764.

Another might have had
Perhaps the hurdle, or at least the axe,
For what I have this *crownet*, robes, and wax.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

2. A crowning aim or result; ultimate reward.

Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

crown-face (kroun'fās), *n.* A face of a polyhedron produced by the removal of a summit not in the base. *Kirkman*, 1855.

crown-gate (kroun'gāt), *n.* The head gate of a canal-lock. *E. H. Knight*.

crown-glass (kroun'glas), *n.* A good quality of common blown window-glass. It is used in connection with flint-glass for dioptric instruments, in order to destroy the effect of chromatic aberration. Now largely superseded by cylinder-glass. See *glass*.

We embarked on the Main, and went by Lohr belonging to Mentz; near it there is a manufacture of *crown glass*, which they make eight feet long and five wide.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 216.

Crown glass was, in the early part of the present century, the only form of window glass made in Great Britain. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 660.

crown-grafting (kroun'gräf"ting), *n.* See *graft-ing*, 1.

crown-head (kroun'hed), *n.* In the game of checkers, the first row of squares on either side of the board; the king-row. See *checker*[1], 3.

crown-imperial (kroun'im-pē'ri-al), *n.* A liliaceous garden-plant, *Fritillaria imperialis*, cultivated for its beautiful flowers. Also called *crown-thistle*.

Bold oxlips, and
The *crown-imperial*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

crowning (krou'ning), *n.* [< ME. *crouninge*, *corouninge*, etc.; verbal n. of *crown*, *v.*] 1. The act or ceremony of investing with a crown or regal authority and dignity; coronation.

I mean, your voice — for *crowning* of the king.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 4.

The first of all his knights,
Knighted by Arthur at his *crowning*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2†. The tonsure of the clergy.

Bishopes and bachilers bothe maisters and doctors,
That han cure vnder cryst and *crouninge* in tokne.
Piers Plowman (C), I. 86.

3. Something that crowns, terminates, or finishes. (*a*) In *arch.*, that which tops or terminates a member or any ornamental work. (*b*) In *naut.*, the finishing part of a knot or interweaving of the strands. See *crown*, *n.*, 15.

4. Something convex at the top: as, the *crowning* or crown of a causeway; specifically, the bulge or swell in the center of a band-pulley.—5. In *fort.*, a position on the crest of the glacis secured by the besiegers by means of the sap or otherwise. It is protected by a parapet, and places the besiegers in a situation to become masters of the covered way.

crowning (krou'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crown*, *v.*] Completing; perfecting; finishing.

A *crowning* mercy. *Cromwell.*

The *crowning* act of a long career.
Buckle, Civilization, I. i.

crownland (kroun'land), *n.* [< *crown* + *land*; = G. *kronland*.] One of the nineteen great administrative provinces into which the present empire of Austria-Hungary is divided.

crownless (kroun'les), *a.* [< *crown* + *-less*.] Destitute of a crown; without a sovereign head or sovereign power.

The Niobe of nations! there she stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 79.

crownlet (kroun'let), *n.* [< *crown* + *-let*.] A small crown. *Scott.*

crown-net (kroun'net), *n.* A particular variety of fishing-net.

crown-palm (kroun'päm), *n.* A tall palm of Jamaica and Trinidad, *Maximiliana Caribwa*, with pinnate leaves and drupaceous fruit, allied to the cocoanut-palm.

crown-paper (kroun'pā"pėr), *n.* Same as *crown*, 14.

crown-piece (kroun'pēs), *n.* 1. A British silver coin worth five shillings, or the fourth part of a pound sterling. See *crown*, *n.*, 13.—2. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of the horse and is secured by buckles to the cheek-straps.

crown-pigeon (kroun'pij"on), *n.* A pigeon of the genus *Goura*, as *G. coronata* of New Guinea.

crown-post (kroun'pōst), *n.* In *building*, a post which stands upright between two principal rafters, and from which proceed struts or braces to the middle of each rafter. Also called *king-post*, *king's-piece*, *joggle-piece*.

crown-prince (kroun'prins'), *n.* The eldest son or other heir apparent of a monarch: applied more especially to German princes (translating German *kronprinz*). [Commonly as two words.]

crown-saw (kroun'sâ), *n.* A circular saw formed by cutting teeth in the edge of a cylinder, as the surgeons' trepan.

Crown-saw.

crown-scab (kroun'skab), *n.* A painful cancerous sore on a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet (kroun'shēt), *n.* The plate which forms the upper part of the fire-box of the furnace of a steam-boiler.

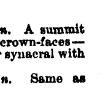
crown-shell (kroun'shel), *n.* A barnacle.

crown-sparrow (kroun'spar"ō), *n.* An American finch of the genus *Zonotrichia*, of which there are several species, of large size among sparrows, having the crown conspicuously colored, whence the name. The best-known are the common white-crowned and white-throated sparrows of eastern North America, *Z. leucophrys* and *Z. albicollis*; the golden-crowned sparrow is *Z. coronata* of the Pacific side of the continent. Harris's or the black-crowned sparrow of the Missouri and other interior regions is *Z. harrisi*.

crown-summit (kroun'sum"it), *n.* A summit of a polyhedron lying only in crown-faces—that is, not on a face collateral or synacral with the base.

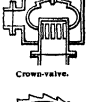
crown-thistle (kroun'this"l), *n.* Same as *crown-imperial*.

crown-tile (kroun'til), *n.* 1. A flat tile; a plain tile.—2. A large bent or arched tile, usually called a *hip-* or *ridge-tile*. Such tiles are used to finish roofs which are covered with either pan-tiles or flat tiles. Compare *crest-tile*.

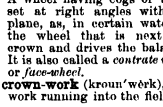

Crown-valve.

crown-valve (kroun'valv), *n.* A dome-shaped valve which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel (kroun'hwēl), *n.* A wheel having cogs or teeth set at right angles with its plane, as, in certain watches, the wheel that is next the crown and drives the balance. It is also called a *contrate wheel* or *face-wheel*.


Crown-wheel of Watch.

crown-work (kroun'wėrk), *n.* In *fort.*, an outwork running into the field, consisting of two demi-bastions (*a a*) at the extremes, and an entire bastion (*b*) in the middle, with curtains (*c c*). It is designed to secure a hill or other advantageous post and cover the other works.


Crown-work.

crow-quill (krō'kwil), *n.* A crow's feather cut into a pen, used where fine writing is required, as in lithography, tracing, etc.; also, a fine metallic pen imitating the quill.

crow-roost (krō'rōst), *n.* A place where crows in large numbers come to roost. See *crow*[2].

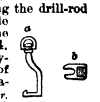
crow's-bill (krōz'bil), *n.* In *surg.*, a form of forceps used in extracting bullets and other foreign substances from wounds.

crow's-foot (krōz'fůt), *n.* 1. A wrinkle appearing with age under and around the outer corner of the eye: generally used in the plural.

So longe mot yo lyve and alle proude,
Til *crowes feet* ben growen under youre eye.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 408.

Whose pious talk, when most his heart was dry,
Made wet the crafty *crowsfoot* round his eye.
Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

2. In *mech.*, a device for holding the drill-rod of a tube-well in position while it is fitted to a new section of the drill.—3. *Milit.*, a caltrop.—4. A three-pointed silk embroidery-stitch, often put on the corners of pockets and elsewhere for ornament.—**Crow's-foot lever.** See *lever*.


a. Crow's-foot. *b*. Section of Crow's-foot.

crow-shrike (krō'shrik), *n.* A bird of the subfamily *Gymnorhininæ*; a piping crow. *Gymnorhina tibicen* is an example. Other genera are *Strepera* and *Cracticus*.

crow-silk (krō'silk), *n.* A name of various confervaceous algæ, from their fine thread-like filaments.

crow's-nest, crow-nest (krōz'-, krō'nest), *n.* A barrel or box fitted up on the maintopmast-crosstrees or maintopgallant-crosstrees of an arctic or whaling vessel, for the shelter of the lookout man. Also called *bird's-nest*.

Lieutenant Colwell took his post in the *crow's-nest* with the mate. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greely, p. 69.

crow-steps (krō'steps), *n. pl.* [< *crow*[2] + *step*. Cf. *corbie-steps*.] Same as *corbel-steps*. [Rarely in the singular.]

The houses have the old *crow-step* on the gable, a series of narrow stairs whereby the little sweeps in times past were wont to scale the chimneys.
The Century, XXVII. 331.

crowstone (krō'stōn), *n.* 1. The top stone of the gable-end of a house.—2. A hard, smooth, flinty gritstone. [North. Eng.]

crowth (krouth), *n.* Same as *crowd*[2].

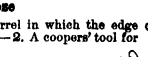
crow-toe (krō'tō), *n.* A plant, the *Lotus corniculatus*, so called from its claw-shaped spreading pods: commonly as a plural, *crow-toes*.

Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 143.

croylstone (kroil'stōn), *n.* Crystallized cauk. *Woodward*.

crose (krōz), *n.* [Earlier written *crowes*, *croes*; origin unknown.] 1. The cross-groove in the

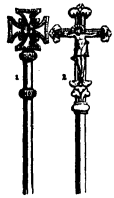
staves of a cask or barrel in which the edge of the head is inserted.—**2.** A coopers' tool for cutting a cross-groove in staves for the head of a cask. It resembles a circular plane.



Coopers' Croze.

croze (krōz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crozed*, ppr. *crozing*. [< *croze*, *n.*] **1.** To make a croze or groove in, as a barrel.—**2.** In *hat-making*, to refold (a hat-body) so that different surfaces may in turn be presented to the action of the felting-machine.

crozier, crosier (krō′zhėr), *n.* [< ME. *croser*, *crocer*, *crosyer*, *crocyer*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier, lengthened (with *-er*) from *croz*, *crosse*, *croce*, a bishop's pastoral staff, a crozier: see *cross*[2]. Often referred, erroneously, to *crosse*[1], which is only remotely connected.] **1.** A staff about 5 feet long, ending in a hook or curve, or, in the case of an archbishop's crozier, surmounted by an ornamented cross or crucifix, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on solemn occasions. The staff is hollow, commonly gilt, and highly ornamented. Early croziers were exceedingly simple. The patriarch's staff bears a cross with two transverse bars, that of the pope one with three. See *patriarchal cross*, *processional cross*, *papal cross*, under *cross*[1]. Also called *cross-staff*.



Croziers.

1, from tomb of Archbishop Wareham, Canterbury, England; 2, from drawing in British Museum.

His [the Bishop's] Episcopall staffe in his hand, bending round at the toppe, called by us English men a *Crosier*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 37.

But instead of a parliament, the Lord Deputy summoned an ecclesiastical assembly, in which the rival *croziers* of Armagh and Dublin, of the Primate of all Ireland and the Primate of Ireland, encountered one another in his presence.

H. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

2†. One who bears the crozier or the cross; a cross-bearer.

The canon law that admitteth the *crozier* to beare the crosse before his archbishop in another province.

Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, an. 1311.

3. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation, the Southern Cross. See *Cruz*, 2.

crozierd, crosiered (krō′zhėrd), *a.* [< *crozier*, *crosier*, + *-ed*[2].] Bearing or entitled to bear a crozier: as, *crozierd* prelates.

crozzle (krozz′l), *n.* [E. dial. also *crozzil*; cf. *crozzle*, *v.*] A half-burnt coal.

The spear-head bears marks of having been subjected to a hot fire, the point capecially having been burnt to a *crozzil*.

N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 422.

crozzle (krozz′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crozzled*, ppr. *crozzling*. [Cf. *crozzle*, *n.*] To burn to a coal; char; coke.

Some of the coal is of a *crozling* or coking nature.

Ure, Dict., I. 823.

cruces, *n.* Latin plural of *crux*.

crucial (krō′shial), *a.* [< F. *crucial*, < L. as if **crucialis*, < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: see *cross*[1].] **1.** Having the form of a cross; transverse; intersecting; decussating: as, a *crucial* incision.—**2.** In *anat.*, specifically applied to two stout decussating ligaments in the interior of the knee-joint, connecting the spine of the tibia with the intercondyloid fossa of the femur.—**3.** Decisive, as between two hypotheses; finally disproving one of two alternative suppositions. This meaning of the word is derived from Bacon's phrase *instantia crucis*, which he explains as a metaphor from a finger-post (*crux*). The supposed reference to a judicial "test of the cross," as well as that to the testing of metals in a crucible, which different writers have thought they found in the expression, are unknown to as learned a lawyer and a chemist as Bacon and Boyle. These supposed derivations have, however, influenced some writers in their use of the word.

It is true that we cannot find an actually *crucial* instance of a pure morality taught as an infallible revelation, and so in time ceasing to be morality for that reason alone.

W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 227.

It is these thousand millions that will put to a *crucial* test the absorbing and assimilating powers of Christianity.

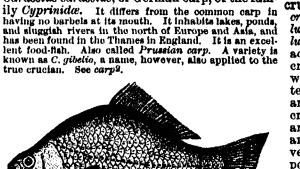
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 143.

4. Of or pertaining to a crucible; like a heated crucible as a utensil of chemical analysis.

And from the imagination's *crucial* heat
Catch up their men and women all a-flame
For action. *Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

5. Pertaining to or like a cross as an instrument of torture for eliciting the truth; excessively strict and severe: said of a proceeding of inquiry. [Rare.]—**Crucial ligaments.** See def. 2.

crucian, crusian (krō′shian), *n.* [An accom. form, with suffix *-ian*, = D. *karuś* (Kilian) = Sw. *karussa*, Dan. *karusse* = G. *karausche*, formerly *karūtsch*, also *karax*; appar. < F. *carassin* (> also the NL. specific name *carassius*), a crucian, = It. *coracino*, a crucian, < L. *coracinus*, < Gr. κορακῖνος, a fish like a perch (so called from its black color), lit. a young raven, dim. of *κόραξ*, a raven: see *coracine*, *Corax*.] A short, thick, broad fish, of a deep-yellow color, the *Carassius carassius*, or German carp, of the family *Cyprinidæ*. It differs from the common carp in having no barbels at its mouth. It inhabits lakes, ponds, and sluggish rivers in the north of Europe and Asia, and has been found in the Thames in England. It is an excellent food-fish. Also called *Prussian carp*. A variety is known as *C. gibelio*, a name, however, also applied to the true crucian. See *carp*[2].



Crucian-carp (*Carassius carassius*).

crucian-carp (krō′shian-kärp), *n.* A book-name of the fish *Carassius carassius* or *vulgaris*, the crucian.

Crucianella (krō′si-a-nel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross: so called from the arrangement of the leaves.] A rubiaceous genus of herbs, natives of the Mediterranean region, with slender funnel-shaped flowers. *C. stylosa* is sometimes cultivated in gardens under the name of *crosswort*.

cruciati, *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate[1] (krō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cruciated*, ppr. *cruciating*. [< L. (and ML.) *cruciatus*, pp. of *cruciare*, torture (in ML. also to mark with a cross), < *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, torture: see *cross*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *cruciate*[2], *crusade*[1], *crusade*[2]. Cf. *excruciate*.] To torture; torment; afflict with extreme pain or distress; excruciate. [Rare or obsolete.]

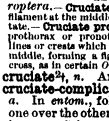
They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men. *Bp. Bale*, On Revelations, I. 5.

African Panthers, Hyrcan Tigres fierce, . . .
Be not so cruell, as who violates
Sacred Humanity, and *cruciates*
His loyall subiects.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 6.

cruciate[1] (krō′shi-āt), *a.* [< L. *cruciatus*, tormented (ML. also marked with a cross, NL. also cross-shaped, cruciform), pp. of *cruciare*: see the verb.] **1.** Tormented; excruciated. [Rare.]

Immediately I was so *cruciate*, that I desired . . . death to take me. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, II. 12.

2. In *bot.*, having the form of a cross with equal arms, as the flowers of mustard, etc.; cruciform: applied also to tetraspores of red marine algæ. See *tetraspore*, *v.*—**3.** In *zoöl.*, crucial or cruciform; crossed or cross-shaped; specifically, in *entom.*, crossing each other diagonally in repose, as the wings of many hymenopterous insects and the hemelytra of the *Heteroptera*.—**Cruciate anther**, an anther attached to the filament at the middle, and with the free extremities sagittate.—**Cruciate prothorax** or **pronotum**, in *entom.*, a prothorax or pronotum having two strongly elevated lines or crests which approach each other angularly in the middle, forming a figure something like a St. Andrew's cross, as in certain *Orthoptera*.



Cruciate Flower.

cruciate[2], *n.* An obsolete form of *crusade*[1].

cruciate-complicate (krō′shi-āt-kom′pli-kāt), *a.* In *entom.*, folded at the ends and crossed one over the other on the abdomen, as the wings in many *Coleoptera*.

cruciate-incumbent (krō′shi-āt-in-kum′bent), *a.* In *entom.*, laid flat on the back, one over the other, but not folded, as the wings in most heteropterous *Hemiptera*.

cruciately (krō′shi-āt-li), *adv.* In a cruciate manner; so as to resemble a cross: as, "*cruciately* parted," *Forlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 151.

cruciation (krō-shi-ā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *cruciatio*(*n*-), < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] **1†.** The act of torturing; torment; excruciation.

We have to do with a God that delights more in the prosperity of his saints than in the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 7.

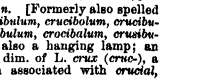
2. The state of being cruciate or cruciform; decussation.

cruciatory† (krō′shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cruciatorius*, < *cruciator*, a tormentor, < L. *cruciare*, pp. *cruciatus*, torment: see *cruciate*[1], *v.*] Torturing.

These *cruciatory* passions do operate sometimes with such a violence that they drive him to despair.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 7.

crucible (krō′si-bl), *n.* [Formerly also spelled *crusible*; < ML. *crucibulum*, *crucibolum*, *crucibulus*, *crucibolus*, *crocibulum*, *crocibalum*, *crusibulus*, a melting-pot, also a hanging lamp; an accom. form (as if dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; hence often associated with *crucial*, with ref. to a crucial test), < OF. *cruche*, an earthen pot, a crock: see *crock*[1], and cf. *cresset*, *cruse*, and *crusoile*.] **1.** A vessel or melting-pot for chemical purposes, made of pure clay or other material, as black-lead, porcelain, platinum, silver, or iron, and so baked or tempered as to endure extreme heat without fusing. It is used for melting ores, metals, etc. Earthen crucibles are shaped upon a potter's wheel with the aid of a templet or molding-blade, or under pressure in a molding-press. Metallic crucibles, especially those of platinum, are chiefly used in chemical analyses and assays.



Crucibles.

Some that deal much in the fusion of metals inform me that the melting of a great part of a *crucible* into glass is no great wonder in their furnaces. *Boyle*, Works, I. 490.

2. A hollow place at the bottom of a chemical furnace, for collecting the molten metal.—**3.** Figuratively, a severe or searching test: as, his probity was tried in the *crucible* of temptation.

O'er the *crucible* of pain
Watches the tender eye of Love.
Whittier, The Shadow and the Light.

Historians tried to place all the mythologies in a *crucible* of criticism, and hoped to extract from them some golden grains of actual fact. *Keary*, Prim. Belief, p. 2.

Crucible steel. Same as *cast-steel*.—**Russian crucible**, a crucible made of the heat-fire-clay and coarse sand. It is used in the United States in all experiments where fluxes are needed. *E. H. Knight*.

crucifer (krō′si-fėr), *n.* [< LL. *crucifer*, n.: see *cruciferous*.] **1.** A cross-bearer; specifically, one who carries a large cross in ecclesiastical processions.

At half-past ten the choir entered, preceded by the *crucifer* and followed by the . . . rector.

The Churchman, LIV. 513.

2. In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Cruciferæ*.

Cruciferæ (krō-sif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. *L. plantæ*, plants) of *crucifer*: see *cruciferous*.] A very extensive natural order of dicotyledonous plants, of about 175 genera and 1,500 species, found in all countries, but least abundant in the tropics. They are annual or perennial herbs, with acrid or pungent juice, cruciform flowers, six stamens, of which two are shorter than the others, and mostly two-celled pods, either opening by two valves (rarely indehiscent) or transversely jointed. The order includes many important vegetables and condiments, as the cabbage, turnip, mustard, radish, cress, horseradish, etc. It furnishes also many favorite ornamental and fragrant flowering plants, as the stock and gilliflower, cockscomb, sweet alyssum, and candytuft. The larger genera are *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Alyssum*, *Brassica*, *Nasturtium*, *Sisymbrium*, *Erysimum*, *Heliophila*, and *Iberis*. The order is equivalent to the Linnean class *Tetradynamia*.

Cruciferæ.

a, flower-cluster of cabbage; *b*, flower with sepals and petals removed; *c*, pod; *d*, same, dehiscing; *e*, section of seed, showing conduplicate cotyledons.

cruciferous (krō-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. (ML.) *crucifer*, adj., bearing a cross (a later adj. use of

LL. *crucifer*, n., a cross-bearer, ⟨ L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1), + *-ous*.] 1. Bearing the cross; resembling a cross.—2. In *bot.*, pertaining to or having the characters of the natural order *Cruciferæ*.

crucifier (krō'si-fī-ėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *crucyfyer*, ⟨ *crucifien*, crucify: see *crucify*.] A person who crucifies; one who puts another to death on a cross.

Loue them, and pray for them, as Christ did for his *crucifiers*. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 210.

crucifix (krō'si-fiks), *n.* [⟨ ME. *crucifix*, ⟨ OF. *crucefix*, F. *crucifix* = Pr. *crucific* = Sp. *crucifijo* = Pg. *crucifixo* = It. *crocifisso*, *crocifisso* = D. *krucifiks* = G. *crucifix* = Dan. Sw. *krucifix*, ⟨ ML. *crucifixum*, a crucifix, prop. neut. of LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucify*, *v.*] 1. A cross, or representation of a cross, with the crucified figure of Christ upon it. Crosses with a representation of the crucified Christ seem not to have been made previous to the ninth century; upon those made for similar purposes before this date is painted or carved at the intersection of the arms of the cross the Lamb with or without the crossed flag, the sacred monogram, or some other emblem. Byzantine crucifixes of bronze exist of as early date as the tenth century, in which the flat surface of the cross is decorated with enamel, having the sun and moon as emblematic of creation witnessing the crucifixion; in these the body of Christ is generally partly clothed with a garment indicated in colored enamel. Crucifixes are used in many ways in the devotions and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, being conspicuously displayed in religious houses and other situations, and worn upon the person by ecclesiastics and others.

Bronze Crucifix, —Romanesque style, decorated with enamels.

The *Crucifix*, before which the barbarian bowed, was the emblem and witness of all-suffering love. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 230.

No *crucifix* has been found in the catacombs; no certain allusion to a *crucifix* is made by any Christian writer of the first four centuries. *Cath. Dict.*

2. The cross of Christ; hence, the religion of Christ. *Jer. Taylor.* [Rare.]—**Jansenist crucifix**, a crucifix in which the arms of the Saviour hang down from the shoulders, instead of being outstretched. *Lec.*

crucifix (krō'si-fiks), *v. t.* [In E. dependent on the noun; ⟨ LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten to a cross: L. *cruci*, dat. of *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross; *figere*, pp. *fixus*, fasten, fix: see *crux*, *crossl*, and *fix*. Cf. *crucify*.] To crucify.

Mock'd, beat, banisht, buried, *cruci-fixt*,
For our foule sins. *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

crucifixion (krō-si-fik'shon), *n.* [⟨ ML. **crucifixio(n-)*, ⟨ LL. *crucifixus*, pp. of *crucifigere*, crucify: see *crucifix*, *v.*, *crucify*.] 1. The act of fixing to a cross, or the state of being stretched on a cross: an ancient Oriental mode of inflicting the death-penalty, applied in rare instances by the Greeks and more commonly by the Romans, by both Greeks and Romans considered an infamous form of death, and reserved in general for slaves and highway robbers. Among the Romans, the instrument of death was properly either a cross in the form now familiar, or the cross known as St. Andrew's; sometimes a standing tree was made to serve the purpose. The person executed was attached to the cross either by nails driven through the hands and feet or by cords, and was left to die of exhaustion or received the mercy of a quicker death, according to circumstances.

Specifically—2. The putting to death of Christ upon the cross on the hill of Calvary.

This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

Hence—3. Intense suffering or affliction; great mental trial.

Say, have ye sense, or do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 160.

cruciform (krō'si-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *forma*, shape.] Cross-shaped; cruciate; disposed in the form of a cross: as, in anatomy, the *cruciform* ligament of the atlas.

It [the image] appeared to be secured . . . by . . . pins driven through the feet and palms, the latter of which were extended in a *cruciform* position.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 145.

crucify (krō'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crucified*, ppr. *crucifying*. [⟨ ME. *crucifien*, ⟨ OF. *crucifier*, F. *crucifier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *crucificar*, an adapted form (as if ⟨ LL. **crucificare*) of LL. *crucifigere* (⟩ It. *crocifiggere*), prop. separate, *cruci figere*, fasten on a cross: see *crucifix*, *v.*] 1. To put to death by nailing or otherwise affixing to a cross. See *crucifixion*.

But they cried, saying, *Crucify* him, *crucify* him. Luke xxiii. 21.

They *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh. Heb. vi. 6.

2. Figuratively, in *Scrip.*, to subdue; mortify; kill; destroy the power or influence of.

They that are Christ's have *crucified* the flesh, with the affections and lusts. Gal. v. 24.

3†. To vex; torment; excruciate.

I would so *crucify* him
With an innocent neglect of what he can do,
A brave strong pious scorn, that I would shake him.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, ii. 1.

The foreknowledge of what shall come to pass *crucifies* many men. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 221.

4. To put or place in the form of a cross; cross. [Rare.]

I do not despair, gentlemen; you see I do not wear my hat in my eyes, *crucify* my arms. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, ii. 1.

crucigerous (krō-sij'ę-rus), *a.* [⟨ L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous*.] Bearing a cross.

The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure . . . in a decussation, after the form of an Andrian or Burgundian cross which answereth this description. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

crudly, crusily (krō'si-li), *a.* [⟨ OF. as if **croisille*, ML. **crucillatus*, ⟨ ML. *crucilla*, OF. *croisille*, a little cross, such as were erected at cross-roads, dim. of L. *crux* (*cruc-*), a cross.] In *her.*, strewed (semé) with small crosses. Also *crusillé*, *crusuly*.

The phelonion, . . . formerly worn by . . . Bishops, . . . was distinguished from that of a simple Priest by being *crusuly*. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 312.

Crucirostra (krō-si-ros'trą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross, + *rostrum*, beak.] Same as *Curvirostra*. See *Loxia*. *Cuvier*.

crud (krud), *n.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curd*1.

Will ye go to the Highlands, Lizie Lindsay,
And dine on fresh *crude* and green whey?
Lizie Lindsay (Child's Ballads, IV. 63).

cruddle1 (krud'l), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdle*.

O how impatience cramps my cracked veins,
And *cruddles* thicke my blood with boiling rage!
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., ii. 1.

cruddle2 (krud'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruddled*, ppr. *cruddling*. [E. dial., = Sc. *crowdle*, freq. of *crowd*1.] To crowd; huddle. [Prov. Eng.]

cruddy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

Whose claws were newly dipt in *cruddy* blood. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 47.

crude (krōd), *a.* [⟨ ME. *crude* (rare), ⟨ OF. *crud*, *cru*, F. *cru* = Pr. *cru* = Sp. It. *crudo* = Pg. *cru*, *crudo*, ⟨ L. *crudus*, raw, unripe, immature, rough, ilt, bloody, for **cruidus*, akin to *cruor*, blood, as W. *crau* = Ir. *cru*, *cro* = Gael. *cro*, blood (see *cro*), = Lith. *kraujas*, blood: see *raw*. Hence *cruel*, etc.] 1. Being in a raw or unprepared state; not fitted for use by cooking, manufacture, or the like; not altered, refined, or prepared by any artificial process; not wrought: as, *crude* vegetables; the *crude* materials of the earth; *crude* salt; *crude* ore.

Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common aquafortis, will give it power of working upon gold. *Boyle.*

No fruit, taken *crude*, has the intoxicating quality of wine. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

While the body to be converted and altered is too strong for the efficient that should convert or alter it, whereby it holdeth fast the first form or consistence, it is *crude* and inconcoct. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 838.

2. Unripe; not brought to a mature or perfect state; immature: as, *crude* fruit.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and *crude*.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 8.

Hence—3. Unrefined; unpolished; coarse; rough; gross: as, *crude* manners or speech; a *crude* feast.

A perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
Where no *crude* surfeit reigns. *Milton*, Comus, l. 479.

His *cruder* vision admired the rose and did not miss the dewdrop. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vii.

4. Not worked into the proper form; lacking finish, polish, proper arrangement, or completeness; hence, exhibiting lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect: said of things: as, a *crude* painting; a *crude* theory; a *crude* attempt.

Absurd expressions, *crude*, abortive thoughts.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse.

Crude undigested masses of suggestion, furnishing rather raw materials for composition and jotting for the memory, than any formal developments of the ideas, describe the quality of writting which must prevail in journalism. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

5. Characterized by lack of sufficient knowledge or skill; unable to produce what is finished, polished, or complete: said of persons.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself;
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys.
Milton, P. R., iv. 328.

Let your greatness educate the *crude* and cold companion. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 197.

=Syn. 1. *Raw*, *Crude*. See *raw*.

crudely (krōd'li), *adv.* Without due knowledge or skill; without form or arrangement.

The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carry'd by the major part to stay.
Dryden, Hind and Panther.

crudeness (krōd'nes), *n.* 1. Rawness; unripeness; an unprepared or undigested state: as, the *crudeness* of flesh or plants.

The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion & maketh *crudenes* in the vaines. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, ii.

2. The character or state of being ignorantly, inexactly, or unskilfully made or done; immaturity; imperfection: as, the *crudeness* of a theory.

You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion. *Chillingworth*, Relig. of Protestants.

crudity (krō'di-ti), *n.*; pl. *crudities* (-tiz). [= F. *crudité* = Pr. *crudilat* = It. *crudità*, ⟨ L. *crudita(t-)s*, indigestion, overloading of the stomach, ⟨ *crudus*, raw, undigested.] 1. The quality or state of being crude, in any sense of that word.—2†. Indigestion.

For the stomache *crudity*, proceeding from their usual eading of fruits and drinking of water, he thereby concocted. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 54.

3. That which is crude; something in a rough, unprepared, or undigested state: as, the *crudities* of an untrained imagination.

The Body of a State being more obnoxious to *Crudities* and Ill-humors than the State of a natural Body, it is impossible to continue long without Distempers. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 24.

They are oppressed with . . . learning as a stomach with *crudities*. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 650.

The neadiest title I can conceive for such works would be that of a certain author, who called them his *crudities*. *Shaftesbury.*

crudle, *v.* Same as *cruddle*1.

crudy, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *curdy*.

crudy2† (krō'di), *a.* [Extended from *crude*, perhaps through influence of *cruddy*1.] Crude; raw.

Sherris-sack . . . ascends me into the brain; dries me there all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours which environ it. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

crue†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cru*1.

crue-herring (krō'her'ing), *n.* The pilchard. [Local, Scotch.]

cruel (krō'el), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *crewel*, *crewell*; ⟨ ME. *cruel*, *cruwel*, *crewel*, ⟨ OF. *cruel*, F. *cruel* = Pr. *cruzel*, *cruel* = Sp. Pg. *cruel* = It. *crudele*, ⟨ L. *crudelis*, hard, severe, cruel, akin to *crudus*, raw, crude: see *crude*.] 1. Disposed to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifferent to or taking pleasure in the pain or distress of any sentient being; willing or pleased to torment, vex, or afflict; destitute of pity, compassion, or kindness; hard-hearted; pitiless.

So be-gan the medle [battle] on bothe partels *crewell* and fellenouse. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 118.

They are *cruel*, and have no mercy. Jer. vi. 23.

Ah, nymph, more *cruel* than of human race!
Thy tigress heart belies thy angel face.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus, The Despairing Lover, l. 36.

2. Proceeding from or exhibiting indifference to or pleasure in the suffering of others; causing pain, grief, or distress; performed or exerted in tormenting, vexing, or afflicting: as, a *cruel* act; a *cruel* disposition; the *cruel* treatment of animals.

The tender mercies of the wicked are *cruel*. Prov. xii. 10.

This most *cruel* usage of your queen
. . . . will ignoble make you,
Yea, scandalous to the world. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3.

If mankind find delight in weeping at comedy, it would be *cruel* to abridge them in that or any other innocent pleasure. *Goldsmith*, The Theatre.

=Syn. Barbarous, savage, ferocious, brutal, merciless, unmerciful, pitiless, unfeeling, fell, ruthless, truculent, bloodthirsty, inexorable, unrelenting.

cruel (krö′el), *adv.* Very; extremely. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

I would now aske yo how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, can not say.
I'm *cruel* fearfull
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, Epil.

Met Captain Brown of the Rosebush: at which he was *cruel* angry. *Pepys*, Diary, July 31, 1662.

cruell†, *n.* An obsolete form of *crewel*[1].

cruelly (krö′el-li), *adv.* [< ME. *cruelliche, crewelly*; < *cruel* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a cruel manner; with cruelty; inhumanly; mercilessly.

Because he *cruelly* oppressed, . . . he shall die in his iniquity. *Ezek.* xviii. 18.

2. Painfully; with severe pain or torture.

The Northern Irish Scotts, . . . whose arrowes . . . enter into an armed man or horse most *cruelly*.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Mischievously; extremely; greatly. [Colloq. or prov. Eng.]

Which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town. *Spectator*, No. 120.

cruelness (krö′el-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cruelnesse*; < *cruel* + *-ness*.] Cruelty; inhumanity. [Rare.]

Shames not to be with guiltlesse bloud defylde,
But taketh glory in her *cruelnesse*.
Spenser, Sonnets, xx.

cruels, *n. pl.* See *crewels*.

cruelty (krö′el-ti), *n.*; pl. *cruelties* (-tiz). [< ME. *cruelte, cruelte*, < OF. *cruelte, crualte, cruaute*, F. *cruauté* = Pr. *crudeltat, crueltat* = Sp. *crueldad* = Pg. *crueldade* = It. *crudeltà, crudelità*, < L. *crudelita(t-)s*, < *crudelis*, cruel: see *cruel*, *a.*] 1. The quality of being cruel; the disposition to inflict suffering, physical or mental; indifference to or pleasure in the pain or distress of others; inhumanity.

There is a *cruelty* which springs from callousness and brutality, and there is the *cruelty* of vindictiveness.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 140.

2. A cruel act; a barbarous deed; specifically, in *law*, an act inflicting severe pain and done with wilfulness and malice.

Cruelties worthy of the dungeons of the Inquisition.
Macaulay.

During the wars just before the reformation, especially those of the French invasions of Italy, the *cruelties* of war seemed to revive, and the religious animosities of the century and a half afterwards did not extinguish them.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 128.

3†. Harshness or strength of physical impression; strength as of a smell.

And whenne the moone is downe also that telle
Hem [them, sc. garlic] if me sowe, and pulle hem uppe also,
Of *cruelte* noo thing wol in hem smelle.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 210.

=Syn. Inhumanity, barbarity, savageness, ferocity, brutality.

cruentate† (krö′en-tāt), *a.* [< L. *cruentatus*, pp. of *cruentare*, make bloody, < *cruentus*, bloody: see *cruentous*.] Smeared with blood; bloody.

Passing from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound, and being incorporated with the particles of the salve.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxi.

cruentated†, *a.* Same as *cruentate*. *Bailey.*

cruentous† (krö′en-tus), *a.* [< L. *cruentus*, bloody, < *cruor*, blood: see *crude*.] Bloody.

A most cruel and *cruentous* civil war.
A Venice Looking-glass (1648), p. 9.

cruet (krö′et), *n.* [Formerly also *crewet* and *crowet* (see *crevet*); < ME. *cruet, cruette, crouet, crowet*, a small pitcher, vessel, or cup, prob. dim. of OF. *cruye*, a pitcher: see *crock*[1].] 1. A vial or small glass bottle, especially one for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; a caster for liquids.

Thys blode in two *cruettes* Ioseph dyd take.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

He took up a little *cruet* that was filled with a kind of inky juice, and pouring some of it out into the glass of white wine, presented it to me.
Addison, Trial of the Wine-brewers.

Specifically—2. *Eccles.*, one of the two vessels holding respectively the wine and the water for the eucharist and for the ablutions of the mass. In the Roman Catholic Church the name *burette*, borrowed from the French, is often used. Older names are *ama* or *amula*, *ampulla*, *fiola* or *phiola*, *gemellio*, and *urceolus* or *urceola*.

cruet-stand (krö′et-stand), *n.* A frame, often of silver, for holding cruets and casters. The frame, cruets, and casters together are commonly called *casters, the casters*, or *a caster*.

cruise[1] (krōz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cruised*, ppr. *cruising*. [< D. *kruisen*, cross, crucify, also cruise, traverse hither and thither (= G. *kreuzen* = Dan. *krydse* = Sw. *kryssa* = F. *croiser* = Sp. Pg. *cruzar*, cruise, lit. cross), < *kruis*, cross: see *cross*[1], *v.* and *n.*] To sail to and fro, or from place to place, with a definite purpose and under orders, open or sealed; specifically, to sail in search of an enemy's ships, or for the protection of commerce, or as a pirate: as, the admiral *cruised* between the Bahama islands and Cuba; a pirate was *cruising* in the gulf of Mexico.

"We *cruise* now for vengeance!
Give way!" cried Estienne.
Whittier, St. John.

cruise[1] (krōz), *n.* [< *cruise*[1], *v.*] A voyage made in various courses, as in search of an enemy's ships, for the protection of commerce, or for pleasure.

In his first *cruise*, 'twere pity he should founder.
Smollett, Reprisals, Epil.

cruise[2] (krōz), *n.* Same as *cruse*.

cruiser (krö′zėr), *n.* [< *cruise*[1] + *-er*[1]; = D. *kruiser*, etc.] A person who or a ship which cruises; specifically, an armed vessel specially commissioned to prey upon an enemy's commerce, to protect the commerce of the state to which it belongs, to pursue an enemy's armed ships, or for other purposes. Cruisers are commonly classed as armored, protected, and unprotected. The first carry armor of considerable thickness but not as heavy nor as complete as that of a battle-ship, while the second rely for defensive strength chiefly upon a protective deck.

The profitable trade . . . having been completely cut off by the Portuguese *cruisers*.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, vl. 1.

Vessels designed for Confederate *cruisers* had been allowed to sail from English ports.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 119.

cruisie (krö′si), *n.* [Dim. of *cruise*[2] = *cruse*.] A simple form of lamp, consisting of a shallow metal or earthen vessel, shaped somewhat like a gravy-boat, in which is placed a similarly shaped saucer of oil containing a wick. [Scotch.]

The simple form which was used down to the end of the 18th century, and which as a *cruisie* continued in common use in Scotland till the middle of this century.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 245.

cruisken, cruiskeen (krös′ken, -kēn), *n.* A little cruse or bottle; a measure (especially of whisky) in Scotland and Ireland.

cruive, cruve (krūv), *n.* [Perhaps < Gael. *cró*, gen. *crótha*, a sheep-cote, a wattled fold, a hut, hovel, cottage.] 1. A sty; a mean hovel.—2. A sort of hedge formed of stakes on a tidal river or the sea-beach, for catching fish. When the tide flows the fish swim over the wattles, and they are left by the ebbing of the tide. [Scotch in both senses.]

cruller, kruller (krul′ėr), *n.* [Of D. or LG. origin (D. **kruller* not found, but cf. MD. *kroller*, one who curls; cf. MLG. *krulle-koken*, a roll or cake, LG. *kroll-koken*, wafer-cakes), lit. 'curler,' < D. *krullen*, MD. *krullen, krollen* = MLG. *krullen*, LG. *krollen*, curl: see *curl*.] A cake, from rolled dough made of eggs, butter, sugar, flour, etc., fried to crispness in boiling lard.

The crisp and crumbling *cruller*.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

crumb[1] (krum), *n.* [The *b* is excrescent, as in *limb*; < ME. *crumme, cromme, crume, crome* (sometimes with long vowel, *crūme, crowme*), < AS. *cruma*, a crumb (= MD. *kruyme*, D. *kruim*, crumb, pith, = MLG. *krome*, LG. *krome, kraume, kröme, krom*, also *krume* (> G. *krume*), = Dan. *krumme* = Sw. dial. *krumma*, a crumb), < *crummen*, pp. of *crimman* (pret. *cram*, pl. **crummon*, pp. *crummen*, in comp. *ā-crummen*), break into fragments, crumble: see *crim*, and cf. *crump*[1], *crumple*.] 1. A morsel; specifically, a minute piece of bread or other friable food broken off, as in crumbling it; hence, a very small fragment or portion of anything.

Desiring to be fed with the *crumbs* which fell from the rich man's table. Luke xvi. 21.

As you seem willing to accept of the *crumbs* of science, . . . it is with pleasure I continue to hand them on to you. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 335.

2. The soft inner part of a loaf of bread or cake, as distinguished from the crust.

Dust unto dust, what must be, must;
If you can't get *crumb*, you'd beat eat crust.
Old song.

Take of manchet about three ounces, the *crumb* only thin cut. *Bacon.*

Under the cover of her shawl she slipped a half crown deep into the *crumb* of the cake.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xliv.

To pick or gather up one's crumbs, to improve physically; recover health and strength.

Thank God I have passed the brunt of it [illness], and am recovering and *picking up my Crumbs* apace.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 1.

The latter, however, had *picked up his crumbs*, was learning his duty, and getting strength and confidence daily. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 274.

crumb[1] (krum), *v. t.* [< ME. *crummen* = LG. *krömen* = G. *krumen, krümen*; from the noun.] 1. To break into small pieces with the fingers: as, to *crumb* bread into milk.

If any man eate of your dish, *crom* you therein no Bread. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

2†. To crumble bread into; prepare or thicken with crumbs of bread.

The next was a dish of milk well *crumbed*.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

Mrs. Bibber here took pity on me, and *crumm'd* me a mess of gruel. *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, I. 1.

3. In *cookery*, to cover or dress with breadcrumbs, as meat, etc.; bread.

crumb[2†], *a.* Same as *crump*[1].

crumb-brush (krum′ brush), *n.* A brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

crumb-cloth (krum′ klôth), *n.* 1. A cloth, chiefly of a stout kind of damask, laid under a table to receive falling fragments and keep the carpet or floor clean. It is often made to extend over the greater part of a dining-room floor.—2. A stout kind of damask used for stair-coverings.

crumb-knife (krum′nif), *n.* A knife used instead of a brush for removing crumbs from a table.

crumble (krum′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumbled*, ppr. *crumbling*. [E. dial. also *crimble* (cf. *crimb*); = D. *kruimelen* = G. *krümeln* = LG. *krömeln*, crumble; freq. of *crumb*[1], *v.*] I. *trans.* To break into small fragments; divide into minute parts or morsels.

He with his bare wand can unthread thy joints,
And *crumble* all thy sinews. *Milton*, Comus, l. 614.

II. *intrans.* 1. To fall into small pieces; break or part into small fragments; become disintegrated.

Close to the temple was the castle-gate,
Doorless and *crumbling*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

In the house forever *crumbles*
Some fragment of the frescoed walls.
Browning, De Gustibus.

Dr. King witnessed the *crumbling* process whilst drying some perfect [worm] castings. . . . Mr. Scott also remarks on the *crumbling* of the castings near Calcutta.
Darwin, Vegetable Mould, p. 276.

2. To fall into desuetude; decay; become frittered away; disappear piecemeal.

One hundred and forty thousand pounds had *crumbled* away in the most imperceptible manner.
Disraeli, Young Duke, iv. 9.

One error after another silently *crumbled* into the dust.
Story, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1836.

crumble (krum′bl), *n.* [Dim. of *crumb*[1], *n.*] A small crumb; a fragment; a particle; a morsel. [Local, Eng.]

crumbly (krum′bli), *a.* [< *crumble* + *-y*[1].] Apt to crumble; brittle; friable: as, a *crumbly* stone; *crumbly* bread. *Trollope.*

All saw the coffin lowered in; all heard the rattle of the *crumbly* soil upon its lid.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 273.

crumb-of-bread (krum′ov-bred′), *n.* A name given to a sponge, *Halichondria panicea*, which when dried and bleached is as white and light as a crumb of bread.

crumby, *a.* See *crummy*.

crumen (krö′men), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, also *crumina*, a purse, bag, perhaps for **scrumēna*, akin to *scrotum*, a bag.] The tear-bag or suborbital lacrymal gland of deer and antelopes.

crumenal† (krö′me-nal), *n.* [< L. *crumēna*, a purse: see *crumen*.] A purse.

The fatte Oxe, that wont ligge in the stal,
Is nowe fast stalled in her [their] *crumenall*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenal*.
Dr. H. More, Psychozoia, t. 19.

crummable (krum′a-bl), *a.* [< *crumb*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] That may be broken into morsels or crumbs.

crummet (krum′et), *a.* [Sc., equiv. to *crumped*.] Having crooked horns, as a cow.

crummie (krum′i), *n.* [Sc., equiv. to **crumpie*, dim. of **crump*.] A cow with crooked horns. Also *crombie, crummock*.

crummock (krum′ok), *n.* [Sc. dim., equiv. to **crumpock*, dim. of *crump*[1]. Cf. *crummie*.] 1. Same as *crummie*.—2. A staff with a crooked head for leaning on. Also called *crummie-stick*.

crummy, crumby (krum′i), *a.* [< *crum, crumb*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Full of crumbs.—2. Soft, as the

crumb of bread is; not crusty: as, a *crummy* loaf.

crump¹† (krump), *a.* [< ME. **crump, crumb, crowne*, crooked, < AS. (only in glosses) *crump, crumb*, crooked (with verbal noun *crumbing*, a bending), = OS. *krumb* = OFries. *krumb* = D. *krom* = OHG. *chrumb*, MHG. *krump* (also OHG. MHG. *krumpf*), G. *krumm* = Dan. *krum*, crooked, = Sw. *krum*, compassing (cf. Icel. *krumma*, a crooked hand, *krummi*, a name for the raven, crookbeak†); in normal form *crumb* (mod. pron. krum), but with accom. termination, as if related to E. *cramp* (= OHG. *chramph*), crooked, and *crimp* (= MHG. *krimpf*), crooked, being appar. from the pp. (as *crump*¹) from the pret. and *crimp* from the present) of the verb represented by *crimp*: see *crimp*, and cf. also *cramp*, *crumb*¹. Prob. akin to W. *crom*, *crwm*, bending, concave, = Corn. Ir. Gael. *crom*, crooked, bent. Hence *crome*, a hook: see *crome*.] Crooked; bent.

All those steep Mountaines, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandring Clouds swraps,
Vnder Firat Waters their *crump* shoulders hid,
And all the Earth as a dull Pond abid.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

Crooked backs and *crump* shoulders.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 44.

crump¹† (krump), *n.* [< *crump*¹, *a.*] A deformed or crooked person. *Davies.*

That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump!*
Vanbrugh, Æsop, ii.

crump² (krump), *v. i.* [< ME. **crumpen, crompen*, as in def. 3; otherwise not found in ME., except as in freq. *crumple*, and perhaps *crumpet*, q. v.; < *crump*¹, *a.* Hence freq. *crumple*. Cf. *crimp*, *v.*, and *cramp*¹, *v.*] **1**†. To bend; crook.

But your clarissimo, old round-back, he
Will *crump* you [dative of reference] like a hog-louse, with the touch.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. To be out of temper. [Prov. Eng.]—**3**†. To become perverted or corrupt.

And the cause was they vsed the unlefulle synne of lecherye, the which stinkithe and *crompithe* vnto heuene, and nilstornithe the ordre of nature.
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 71.

crump² (krump), *n.* [A var. of *cramp*², after *crump*¹, *a.* and *v.*] The cramp. [Prov. Eng.]

crump³ (krump), *v. i.* [Sc., imitative like the equiv. *crunch*. Cf. *clump*².] To make a crunching noise, as in eating what is hard and brittle; emit a creaking sound, as snow when crushed under the feet; crunch.

crump⁴ (krump), *a.* [E. dial. and Sc. Cf. *crup*¹ and *crumpet*.] Brittle; crusty; dry-baked; crisp.

crumpet (krum'pet), *n.* [Perhaps < ME. *crompid* (l. e., **crumped*), a hard cake, appar. orig. a 'roll,' pp. of **crumpen*, E. *crump*, bend. Otherwise referred to *crump*³, brittle, crisp. Prob. not connected with W. *crempog*, also *cromppogen*, and *cremog*, *cremogen*, a pancake, a fritter; cf. W. *cramwuyth*, in same sense.] A sort of tea-cake, less light and spongy than the muffin, and usually toasted for eating.

Muffins and *crumpets* . . . will also bake in a frying-pan, taking care the fire is not too fierce, and turning them when lightly browned.
W. Kitchener, Cook's Oracle, p. 456.

crumple (krum'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crumpled*, ppr. *crumpling*. [< ME. *crumplen, crompleu*, make crooked; freq. from *crump*¹, but mixed in sense with the related *crimple* and *crimp*: see *crump*¹, *crimp*, *crimple*.] **I**. *trans.* **1**. To make crooked; deform; distort into curves. [Obsolete or archaic.]

God had sent on him a wrake,
That in the palsy he gan schake
And was *crompilde* and crokyd therto.
Le Bone Florence (Metr. Rom., ed. Ritson, III. 1977).

This is the cow with the *crumpled* horn.
Nursery rime.

The little *crumpled* boy appeared to be cured of his deformity; he walked erect, the hump had fallen from his back.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 14.

2. To draw or press into irregular folds; rumple; wrinkle.

Plague on him, how he has *crumpled* our bands!
Masninger and Field, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

My friend Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made in it.
Addison, Spectator, No. 130.

The crust of the earth, *crumpled* and fissured, has been, so to speak, perforated and cemented together by molten matter driven up from below.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 36.

II. *intrans.* To contract into wrinkles; shrink; shrivel.

It [aqua-vitæ] keepeth the sinues from shrinking, the veins from *crumpling*.
Holinshed, Ireland, ii.

How much the muslin fluttered and *crumpled* before Eleanor and another nymph were duly seated!
Trollope, The Warden, ix.

crumple (krum'pl), *n.* [< *crumple*, *v.*] That which is crumpled, shriveled, or pressed into wrinkles; an irregular fold or wrinkle.

Crumples or anticlinal rolls, which are so frequently found in extensive basins.
Science, VI. 184.

crumpler (krum'plèr), *n.* A cravat. [Colloq.]

The fit of his *crumpler* and the crease of his breeches.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iii.

crumpling (krum'pling), *n.* [< *crumple*, shrink, shrivel, + dim. *-ing*.] A degenerate or shriveled apple. *Johnson.*

crumply (krum'pli), *a.* [< *crumple*, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Full of crumples or wrinkles.

crumpy (krum'pi), *a.* [< *crump*³ + *-y*¹.] Easily broken; brittle; crisp; crump. [Prov. Eng.]

crunch (krunch), *v.* [Also in var. forms *crounch, cranch, scrunch, scranch*: see these forms, and also *crump*³; all appar. orig. imitative.] **I**. *trans.* To crush with the teeth; chew with violence and noise: as, to *crunch* a biscuit; hence, to crush or grind violently and audibly in any other way.

A sound of heavy wheels *crunching* a stony road.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii. 14.

Our wheels went *crunching* the gravel
Of the oak-darkened avenue.
Lowell, An Ember Picture.

II. *intrans.* **1**. To chew.—**2**. To act or proceed with a sound of crushing or crackling; produce a noise as from crunching anything.

The ship *crunched* through the ice.
Kane.

crunch (krunch), *n.* [< *crunch*, *v.*] The act of crunching; the act of penetrating, forcing a passage through, or pressing against anything with a crushing noise.

What so frightfully old as we ourselves, who can, if we choose, hold in our memories every syllable of recorded time, from the first *crunch* of Eve's teeth in the apple?
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 13.

crune (krön), *v.* Another spelling of *croon*.

crunk† (krungk), *v. i.* [= Icel. *krúnka*, croak as a raven, < *krúnk*, a croak. Cf. *cronk*, the note of wild geese. Imitative words.] To cry like a crane.

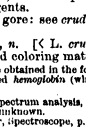
The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
Withals, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crunkle¹ (krung'kl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *crunkled*, ppr. *crunkling*. [Var. of *crinkle*. Cf. *crumple*.] To crumple; crinkle or wrinkle. [Prov. Eng.]

crunkle²† (krung'kl), *v. i.* [Freq. of *crunk*.] To cry like a crane.

crunodal (krö'nō-dal), *a.* [< *crunode* + *-al*.] Having a crunode.

crunode (krö'nōd), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *cruc* (*cruc-*), cross, + *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *crow* and *node*. Cf. *acnode*.] A point at which a curve crosses itself; a double point on a curve with two real tangents.



c, Crunode.

cruor (krö'ȯr), *n.* [L., blood, gore: see *crude*.] Gore; coagulated blood.

cruorin, cruorine (krö'ō-rin), *n.* [< L. *cruor*, blood, + *-in*², *-ine*².] The red coloring matter of blood-corpuscules. It may be obtained in the form of a brick-red powder. Now called *hemoglobin* (which see).

Previous to the introduction of spectrum analysis, red and purple *cruorine* were perfectly unknown.
J. N. Lockyer, Spectroscope, p. 85.

crup¹ (krup), *a.* [E. dial. (south.), prob. = *crump*³, brittle, with loss of the nasal.] **1**. Short; brittle: as, "*crup* cake," *Todd.*—**2**. Snappish; testy: as, "a *crup* answer," *Todd.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

crup² (krup), *n.* [< F. *croupe*: see *croup*² and *crupper*.] Same as *croup*².

crupper (krup'ėr), *n.* [< F. *croupière*, < *croupe*, the buttocks of a horse: see *croup*².] **1**. The buttocks of a horse; the rump.

Both gane strokes so sound,
As made both horses *crupperr* kisse the ground.
Sir J. Harington, tr. of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xlvi. 100.

2. A strap of leather which is buckled at one end to the back of a saddle, or to the saddle of a harness, and at the other passes by a loop under the horse's tail, to prevent the saddle from slipping forward. Also *croupper*. See cut under *harness*.

Holding on for the dear life by the mane and the *crupper*.
Thackeray, Barry Lyndon, xviii.

crupper (krup'ėr), *v. t.* [< *crupper*, *n.*] To put a crupper on: as, to *crupper* a horse.

cruppin (krup'in). A dialectal (Scotch) variant of *cropen*, past participle of *creep*.

crura, *n.* Plural of *crus*.

cruræus (krö-ré'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] The principal and middle mass of muscle on the front of the thigh, forming a part of the great extensor of the leg, inseparable from the lateral portions of the same muscle called *vastus internus* and *vastus externus*. These three muscles, or parts of one muscle, arise from most of the front and sides of the femur; and their tendinous parts unite with the tendon of the rectus femoris to embrace the patella or knee-cap, and thence proceed, as the so-called *ligamentum patellæ*, to insertion in the tuberosity of the tibia. The cruræus and the two vasti together compose the muscle called *triceps extensor cruris*; when the rectus is included therewith, the whole is known as the *quadriceps extensor cruris*. The cruræus proper of man is also called *medicruræus*, when the two vasti are known as the *extracruræus* and *intracruræus* respectively, and the rectus as the *rectocruræus*. See these words; also *sarticrurous*, *suberuræus*.

crural (krö'ral), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *crural* = It. *crurale*, < L. *cruralis*, < *crus* (*crur-*), the leg.] **1**. Pertaining to the leg or hind limb: as, a *crural* artery or vein; the *crural* nerves; the *crural* arch, or Poupart's ligament.—**2**. Pertaining to the leg proper, or crus, as distinguished from the thigh; cnemial; tibial.—**3**. Pertaining to the crura or peduncles of the brain.—**4**. Shaped like a leg or root.—**Crural arch**, the ligament of the thigh. Also called *inguinal arch*, *ligament of Poupart*, etc.—**Crural area**. See *area cruralis*, under *area*.—**Crural artery**, the femoral artery.—**Crural canal**, the passage through which a femoral hernia passes. It lies on the inner side of the iliac vein, between it and the crural sheath, and extends from the crural ring to the upper part of the saphenous opening. It is a quarter to a half inch in length.—**Crural hernia**. Same as *femoral hernia* (which see, under *hernia*).—**Crural nerve**, the largest branch of the lumbar plexus, formed chiefly from the third and fourth lumbar nerves, with a facicnlus from the second, in the substance of the psoas muscle, and dividing into a large leash of nerves which supply all the muscles of the front of the thigh, excepting the tensor vaginæ femoris, some other muscles, as the iliacus and pectineus, and also sending cutaneous nerves to the front and inner side of the thigh and to the leg and foot.—**Crural pores**, openings in the integument of the hind limbs of lizards, as in the genus *Sceloporus*, which takes its name therefrom. They are situated in the femoral, not the crural, segment of the limb. Also called *femoral pores*.

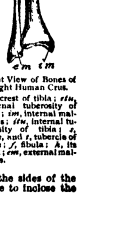
In the Sauril, the so-called *crural pores* lead into glands, which look like compound tubes, and which secrete cells which harden and fill up the lumen of the tube.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 420.

Crural ring, the upper opening of the crural canal, leading into the abdominal cavity. It is bounded in front by Poupart's ligament and the deep crural arch, behind by the pubes, internally by the deep crural arch, Gimbernat's ligament, and the conjoined tendon of the transversalis and internal oblique muscles, and externally by the femoral vein.—**Crural septum**, the layer of subperitoneal connective tissue which spans the crural ring in a normal state.—**Crural sheath**, the sheath which invests the femoral vessels as they leave the abdomen. It is a continuation of the fascial lining the abdomen, and becomes closely adherent to the femoral vessels about an inch below the saphenous opening; but above it is larger, and contains some areolar tissue, and frequently a lymphatic gland.—**Crural vein**, the femoral vein.—**Deep crural arch**, a thickened band of fibers arching over the beginning of the crural sheath. It arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, and is inserted into the iliopectineal line.

crus (krus), *n.*; pl. *crura* (krö'rȧ). [L., the leg.] In *anat.* and *zool.*: (*a*) The lower leg; the part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, corresponding to the forearm or antebrachium of the fore limb, represented by the length of the tibia or shinbone. (*b*) Some part likened to a leg, as one of a pair of supporting parts; a pillar; a peduncle.

Vacuole about in the centre of each *crus*, filled with moving granules.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 107.

Crura cerebelli, the peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina**, the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad medullam**, the inferior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem**, the middle peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crura fornicis**, the posterior pillars of the fornix.—**Crura of the diaphragm**, the right and left tendinous attachments of the diaphragm to the sides of the bodies of lumbar vertebræ, uniting above to inclose the



Front View of Bones of Right Human Crus.

c, crest of tibia; *ftu*, external tuberosity of tibia; *tu*, internal malleolus; *ftu*, internal tuberosity of tibia; *c*, spine, and *f*, tubercle of same; *f*, fibula; *h*, its head; *rm*, external malleolus.

aortic opening.—**Crus anterius medullæ oblongatæ**, same as *crus cerebri*.—**Crus cerebelli superius**, one of the superior peduncles of the cerebellum.—**Crus cerebri**, the peduncle of the brain; the mass of white nervetissue forming with its fellow the lower portion of the mesencephalon and in part of the thalamencephalon, and extending from the pons Varolii to the optic tract.—**Crus e cerebello ad medullam**, the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. See *peduncle*.—**Crus fornicis anterius**, the columna fornicis, or anterior pillar of the fornix.—**Crus medium**, the middle peduncle of the cerebellum; a mass of white nerve-tissue passing down on each side from the cerebellum to form the pons Varolii.—**Crus olfactorium**, **crus rhinencephali**, what is improperly called, in human anatomy, the olfactory nerve or tract, being a contracted portion of the brain itself, between the prosencephalon and the rhinencephalon.—**Crus penis**, the posterior fourth of one of the corpora cavernosa, which, diverging from its fellow, is attached to the pubic and ischial rami.

crusade[1] (krō-sād'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *crusado*, *croisade*, *croisado*, *croysado*, earlier *cruciade*, late ME. *cruciate*, *cruciat* (being variously accom. to the ML., Sp., or F.); = F. *croisade* (after Pr.), OF. *croisée* (also in another form *croiserie*) = Pr. *crosada*, *crozada* = Sp. Pg. *cruzada* = It. *crociata*, < ML. *cruciata*, a crusade, lit. (sc. *expeditio(n-)*) an expedition of persons marked with or bearing the sign of the cross, prop. fem. pp. of *cruciare*, mark with the cross, < L. *crux* (*cruc-*), cross: see *crosse*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and *cruciate*. The earlier ME. word for 'crusade' was *croisery*: see *croisery*.] **1.** A military expedition under the banner of the cross; specifically, one of the medieval expeditions undertaken by the Christians of Europe for the recovery of the Holy Land from the Mohammedans. The crusading spirit was aroused throughout Europe in 1095 by the preaching of the monk Peter the Hermit, who with Walter the Penniless set out in 1096 with an immense rabble, who were nearly all destroyed on the way. The first real crusade, under Godfrey of Bouillon, 1096–9, resulted in the capture of Jerusalem and the establishment of a Christian kingdom in the Holy Land; the second, 1147, preached by St. Bernard, was unsuccessful; the third, 1189–92, led by the princes Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, Richard the Lion-hearted of England, and Philip Augustus of France, failed to recover Jerusalem, which the Musulmans had taken in 1187; the fourth, 1202–4, ended in the establishment of a Latin empire in Constantinople, under Count Baldwin of Flanders, one of its leaders; the fifth, 1228–9, under the emperor Frederick II., the sixth, 1248–50, under St. Louis (Louis IX. of France), and the seventh and last, 1270–71, also under St. Louis, were all unsuccessful. There were other expeditions called crusades, including one of boys, 1212, "the children's crusade," in which many thousands perished by shipwreck or were enslaved. The cost of the crusades and the loss of life in them were enormous, but they stimulated commerce and the interchange of ideas between the West and the East. The expeditions against the Albigenses under papal auspices, 1207–29, were also called crusades.

For the *crusade* preached through western christendom, A. D. 1188, it was ordained that the English should wear a white cross; the French a red; the Flemish a green one.

Quoted in *Rock's* Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 440, note.

The *Crusades*, with all their drawbacks, were the trial feat of a new world, a reconstituted Christendom, striving after a better ideal than that of piracy and fraternal bloodshed. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 222.

2. Any vigorous concerted action for the defense or advancement of an idea or a cause, or in opposition to a public evil: as, a temperance *crusade*; the *crusade* against slavery.

The unwarried, unostentatious, and inglorious *crusade* of England against slavery may probably be regarded as among the three or four perfectly virtuous acts recorded in the history of nations. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 134.

crusade[1] (krō-sād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *crusaded*, ppr. *crusading*. [< *crusade*[1], *n.*] To engage in a crusade; support or oppose any cause with zeal.

Cease *crusading* against sense. *M. Green*, The Grotto.

crusade[2] (krō-sād'), *n.* Same as *crusado*[2].

crusader (krō-sā'dėr), *n.* [Cf. equiv. *croisee.*] A person engaged in a crusade. The crusaders of the middle ages bore as a badge on the breast or the shoulder a representation of the cross, the assumption of which, called "taking the cross," constituted a binding engagement and released them from all other obligations.

If other pilgrims had their peculiar marks, so too had the *crusader*. For a token of that vow which he had plighted, he always wore a cross sewed to his dress, until he went to, and all the while he stayed in, the Holy Land.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. 1. 446.

With all their faults these nobles [of Cyprus] were bona fide *Crusaders*; men who, like the first champions, were ready to cast in their lot in a wounded land, and not, like the later adventurers, anxious merely to get all they could out of it, to make their fortunes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

crusading (krō-sā'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crusade*[1], *v.*] Of or pertaining to the crusades; engaged in or favoring a crusade or crusades.

In how many kingdoms of the world has the *crusading* sword of this misguided saint-errant spared neither age, or merit, or sex, or condition.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

Some grey *crusading* knight. *M. Arnold.*

As in the East, so in the West, the *crusading* spirit was kept alive and made aggressive by the monks and the knights. *Stillé*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 354.

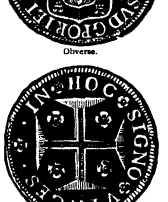
crusado[1] (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *crusado;* a var., after Sp. Pg. *crusada* (fem.), of *crusade:* see *crusade*[1].] **1.** A crusade.

If you suppose it [the style of architecture] imported into that kingdom by those that returned from the *crusadoes*, we must of course set it down as an eastern invention. *H. Swinburne*, Travels through Spain, xliv.

2. A bull issued by the pope urging a crusade, promising immediate entrance into heaven to those who died in the service, and many indulgences to those who survived.

Pope Sixtus quintus for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition . . . published a *Crusado*, with most ample indulgences which were printed in great numbers.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 594.

crusado[2], **cruzado** (krō-zā'dō), *n.* [Also *crusade* = D. *krusaet* (Kilian) = G. *crusade*, etc., < Sp. Pg. *cruzado*, a coin, prop. pp. of *cruzar*, mark with a cross, < *cruz*, a cross: see *crosse*[1], *n.* and *v.*, and cf. *crusade*[1], *cruciate.*] A money and coin of Portugal. The old crusado, now a mere name, was 400 reis, or 43 United States cents. The new crusado is 480 reis, or 52 cents. The Portuguese settlements of the east coast of Africa reckon with a crusado, only 17 cents. Also *crusade*.



Obverse. Reverse.
Silver Crusado of John V.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 4.

I was called from dinner to see some thousands of my Lord's *cruzados* weighed, and we find that 3000 come to about 530*l.* or 40 generally.
Pepys, Diary, June 5, [1662.

The King's fifth of the mines yields annually thirteen millions of *crusados* or half dollars.
Jefferson, Correspondence, II. 110.

cruse (krōs), *n.* [Also written improp. *cruise;* < ME. *cruse, cruce, crouse, cru*, a pot, < Icel. *krūs*, a pot, tankard, = Sw. Dan. *krus* = D. *kroes*, OD. *kruyse*, a cup, pot, crucible, = MHG. *krūse*, G. *krause*, an earthen mug. Perhaps ult. connected with *crock*[1], q. v. Hence, ult., the dim. *cruset* and *cresset.*] An earthen pot or bottle; any small vessel for liquids.

David took the spear and the *cruse* of water from Saul's bolster. 1 Sam. xxvi. 12.

In her right hand a crystal *cruse* filled with wine.
B. Jonson, King James's Coronation Entertainment.

This *cruse* of oil, this skin of wine,
These tamarinds and dates are thine.
T. B. Aldrich, The Sheik's Welcome.

cruset (krō'set), *n.* [< F. *creuset*, OF. *crouset, cruset*, etc.: see *cresset* and *cruse.*] A goldsmiths' crucible or melting-pot.

crush (krush), *v.* [< ME. *cruschen, croushen*, < OF. *cruisir* = Pr. *cruzir, crutsir, croissir* = Sp. *crujir*, Cat. *croxir* = It. *crosciare* (ML. *cruscire*), crush, break; cf. Sw. *krossa*, bruise, crack, crush, prob. of Romance origin. The Romance words are prob. from a Teut. verb: Goth. *kriustan*, gnash with the teeth, grind the teeth, deriv. **krausjan* = Icel. *kreista*, *kreysta* = Sw. *krysta* = Dan. *knyste*, squeeze, crush.] **1.** To press and bruise between two hard bodies; squeeze out of shape or normal condition.

The ass . . . *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall.
Num. xxii. 25.

2. To bruise and break into fragments or small particles, either by direct pressure or by grinding or pounding: as, to *crush* quartz.—**3.** To force down and bruise and break, as by a superincumbent weight: as, the man was *crushed* by the fall of a tree.

Vain is the force of man, and heav'n's as vain,
To *crush* the pillars which the pile sustain.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To put down; overpower; subdue absolutely; conquer beyond resistance: as, to *crush* one's enemies.

Lord, rise, and rouse, and rule, and *crush* their furious pride. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 15.

These Disorders might have been *crush*t, if Captain Swan had used his Authority to Suppress them.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 371.

Speedily overtaking and *crushing* the rebels. *Scott.*

On April 16, 1746, the battle of Culloden forever *crushed* the prospects of the Stuarts. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

5. To oppress grievously.

Thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway.
Deut. xxviii. 33.

6. To crowd or press upon.

When loud winds from diff'rent quarters rush,
Vast clouds encount'ring one another *crush*.
Waller, Instructions to a Painter.

7. To rumple or put out of shape by pressure or by rough handling: as, to *crush* a bonnet or a dress. [Colloq.]—**Angle of crushing.** See *angle*[3].—**To crush a cup** (or **glass**), to drink a cup of wine together; "crack a bottle"; probably in allusion to the custom, prevalent in wine-growing countries, of squeezing the juice of the grape into a cup or goblet as required.

If you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray, come and *crush* a cup of wine. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 2.

Come *crush a glass* with your deep purse.
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 6.

To crush out. (*a*) To force out by pressure.

Bacchus, that first from *out* the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of misused wine.
Milton, Comus, l. 47.

(*b*) To destroy; frustrate: as, to *crush out* rebellion.—**Syn. 1.** *Mash*, etc. See *dash*.—**2.** To break, pound, pulverize, crumble, bray, disintegrate, demolish.—**4.** To overpower, prostrate, conquer, quell.

II. *intrans.* To be pressed out of shape, into a smaller compass, or into pieces, by external force: as, an egg-shell *crushes* readily in the hand.

crush (krush), *n.* [< *crush*, *v.*] **1.** A violent collision or rushing together; a sudden or violent pressure; a breaking or bruising by pressure or by violent collision or rushing together.

Some hurt, either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

Unhurt amidst the wars of elements,
The wrecks of matter, and the *crush* of worlds.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

2. Violent pressure caused by a crowd; a mass of objects crowded together; a compacted and obstructing crowd of persons, as at a ball or reception.

Strove who should be smothered deepest in
Fresh *crush* of leaves. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

Great the *crush* was, and each base,
To left and right, of those tall columns drown'd
In silken fluctuation and the swarm
Of female whisperers. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

crushed (krusht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *crush*, *v.*] **1.** Broken or bruised by squeezing or pressure: as, *crushed* strawberries.—**2.** Broken or bruised to powder by grinding or pounding; pulverized; comminuted: as, *crushed* sugar; *crushed* quartz.—**3.** Crumpled; rumpled; pressed out of shape, as by crowding: as, a *crushed* hat or bonnet.—**4.** Overwhelmed or subdued by power; pressed or kept down as by a superincumbent weight. Hence—**5.** Oppressed.

crusher (krush'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which crushes or demolishes: as, his answer was a *crusher*. [Colloq.]—**2.** A policeman. [Slang.]

crusher-gage (krush'ėr-gāj), *n.* A registering instrument, exposed in the bore of a gun, to measure the pressure developed by the explosion of a charge. *E. H. Knight.*

crush-hat (krush'hat'), *n.* **1.** A hat which can be folded without injury and carried in the pocket.

"No, don't," said Sir Mulberry, folding his *crush-hat* to lay his elbow on. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby.

2. Colloquially, an opera-hat.

crushing (krush'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *crush*, *v.*] Having the power or tending to crush; overwhelming; demolishing.

The blow must be quick and *crushing*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xviii.

crushing-machine (krush'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine constructed to pulverize or crush stone and other hard and brittle materials; a stone-crusher.

crush-room (krush'rōm), *n.* A saloon in a theater, opera-house, etc., in which the audience may promenade between the acts or during the intervals of an entertainment; a foyer.

crusian, *n.* See *crucian*.

crusillé, crusily, *a.* See *crucily*.

crusoilet, *n.* [< OF. *crusol, crusol, croiseul*, a var. of *croiset, crusceau*, a crucible, melting-pot: see *cresset* and *crucible.*] A crucible; a melting-pot.

Thou scumme of his melting-pots, that wert christened in a *crucelle* with Mercuries water.
Martion and Barksted. Insatiate Countess, i.

crust (krust), *n.* [< ME. *crust* = D. *korst* = MLG. *kroste*, LG. *korste*, *koste* = OHG. *crusta*, MHG. G. *kruste* = OF. *croute*, F. *croûte* = Pr. Pg. It. *crosta* = Sp. *costra*, < L. *crusta*, the hard surface of a body, rind, shell, crust, inlaid work; cf. Gr. κρύος, frost: see *crystal*.] **1.** A hard external portion, of comparative thinness, forming a sort of coating over the softer interior part; any hard outer coat or coating: as, the *crust* of frozen snow; the *crust* of a loaf of bread; a thin *crust* of politeness.

I have known an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

If the wind be rough, and trouble the *crust* of the water.
W. Lawson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 194).

Specifically — **2.** In *geol.*: (*a*) The exterior portion of the earth; that part of the earth which is accessible to examination. (*b*) The solid portion of the earth, as opposed to its fused interior, many geologists and physicists believing that the interior of the earth must be in a more or less fluid condition. — **3.** Matter collected or concreted into a solid body; an incrustation; specifically, a deposit from wine, as it ripens, collected on the interior of bottles, etc., and consisting of tartar and coloring matter.

From scalp to sole one slough and *crust* of sin.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

4. A piece of an outer coating or incrustation; specifically, an external or a dried and hard piece of bread.

Give me again my hollow tree,
A *crust* of bread, and liberty!
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 221.

5. In *zoöl.*, a shell; a test; the chitinous or other hard covering of various animals, as crustaceans and insects. — **6.** In *anat.* and *physiol.*, a coat or covering harder or denser than that which is covered; a pellicle; a cuticle: as, the buffy coat or *crust* of inflammatory blood; the *crust* of a tooth. — **7.** The part of the hoof of a horse to which the shoe is fastened. — **Crust coffee.** See *coffee*.

crust (krust), *v.* [< ME. *crusten*, < *crust*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with a crust or hard exterior portion or coating; overspread with anything resembling a crust; incrust.

Their legs, and breasts, and bodies stood *crusted* with bark.
Addison.

With blackest moss the flower-pots
Were thickly *crusted*, one and all.
Tennyson, Mariana.

The hilt of the sword was covered, and the scabbard was *crusted* with brilliants. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 232.

2. To coat or line with concretions. See *crust*, *n.*, 3.

Foul and *crusted* bottles.
Swift, Directions to Servants, Butler.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To thicken or contract into a hard covering; concrete or freeze, as superficial matter.

The place that was burned *crusted* and healed.
Sir W. Temple.

The chilly frost, beneath the silver beam,
Crept, gently *crusting*, o'er the glittering stream.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

2. To crust-hunt. [American.]

crusta (krus'tä), *n.*; pl. *crustæ* (-tē). [L., a crust: see *crust*, *n.*] **1.** In *decorative art*, something prepared for application or inlaying, as a small chased or sculptured ornament made for the decoration of vessels of silver or other metal. — **2.** In *bot.*, the brittle crustaceous thallus of lichens. — **3.** In *zoöl.*, a crust. — **4.** In *anat.*: (*a*) A crust. (*b*) The smaller and lower of two parts into which each crus cerebri is divisible, the other being called the *tegmentum*. The upper boundary of the substantia nigra is the boundary between the two. — **5.** In *physiol.* and *pathol.*, a crust. — **6.** A cocktail served in a glass lined with the rind of half a lemon and having its rim incrusted with sugar. — **Crusta fibrosa**, the cement of a tooth. See *cement*, *n.*, 4. — **Crusta inflammatoria**, the buffy coat. See *buffy*. — **Crusta lactea**, in *pathol.*, eczema pustulosum, as met with on the face and head of infants at the breast: milk-crust. — **Crusta petrosa**, the stony crust of a tooth; the cement. See *cement*, *n.*, 4.

A mass of true bone, which takes the place of the *crusta petrosa*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 41.

Crusta phlogistica, the buffy coat. See *buffy*.

Crustacea (krus-tā'shiē), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *crustaceus*, having a crust: see *crustaceous*. Cf. L. *crustata*, shell-fish: see *crustate*.] A class of *Arthropoda*; one of the prime divisions of articulated animals with articulated legs, as distinguished from *Insecta*, *Myriapoda*, and *Arachnida* respectively. They are mostly aquatic arthropods with (generally) two pairs of antennæ and numerous thoracic as well as (usually) abdominal articulated appendages, and breathing by means of branchiæ. The body is covered with a hard chitinous test or crust, whence the name. It is segmented into head, thorax, and abdomen, the two former of which are more or less completely united into a cephalothorax, shielded with a continuous carapace; the abdomen is usually segmented and mobile, presenting the appearance of a tail. A typical segment or somite of the body consists, at least theoretically, of a dorsal portion or tergite of two pieces, a ventral portion or sternite, also of two pieces, an epimeron on each side above, and an episternum on each side below. The shell sends inward sundry hard processes or partitions called apodemata. The typical number of segments in the higher *Crustacea* is 21, actually or theoretically. The crustaceans shed their shells (exoskeletons), in some cases with extraordinary frequency, and they possess great reparatory powers in the reproduction of lost parts. Most of them pass through several larval stages, the earliest marked of which are those of the forms called the *nauplius*, *zoea*, and *metazoea*. The crustaceans include all kinds of crabs and lobsters, shrimps, prawns, crawfish, etc., among the higher forms; and among the lower, a great variety of creatures known as sand-hoppers, beach-fleas, wood-lice, fish-lice, barnacles, etc. Leading types, in more technical terms, are the thoracostracan, podophthalmic, or stalk-eyed crustaceans, as crabs and crawfish; the edriophthalmous or sessile-eyed crustaceans, as lemodipods, amphipods, and isopods (all the foregoing being sometimes grouped together as malacostracous crustaceans); the entomostracans, or cirrhopedes, as the lepepods, cirripedes, circinous rans, phyllopods, etc., the trilobites and their related forms being often brought under this division; the epizoans, ichthyophthirans, or fish-lice; and finally, the cirripeds. Great as is the difference between extremes in any of these forms, they are closely related by connecting gaps, and natural limits are by no means agreed upon the formal division of the class. The older divisions which have been made are now mostly superseded, and even the modern ones are seldom exactly conterminous. A series of subclasses sometimes now adopted is: (1) *Cirripedia* or *Pectostraca*, with three or four orders; (2) *Epizoa* or *Ichthyophthirus*; (3) *Entomostraca*, with such orders as *Copepoda*, *Branchiopoda*, *Cladocera*, *Phyllopoda*, *Ephemeridea*, *Trilobita*, *Eurypterida*; (4) *Edriophthalma*, with *Læmodipoda*, *Amphipoda*, and *Isopoda*; (5) *Podophthalma*, with *Stomatopoda* and *Decapoda*; to which some add (6) *Pedomantis*, often considered to be arachnidans. The fourth and fifth of these are often united as one subclass, *Malacostraca*. Sometimes the cirripeds are grouped as a subclass *Cirrhopoda*, and the copepods, constituting one prime division called *Gigantostraca*. Hæckel uses *Carides* as a substitute for *Crustacea*.

crustacean (krus-tā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Crustacea* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

crustaceological (krus-tā''shē-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ical.*] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crustaceologist (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustaceology* + *-ist.*] One versed in crustaceology; a carcinologist. *J. D. Westwood.*

crustacey (krus-tā-shē-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of zoölogy which treats of crustaceous animals; carcinology.

crustaceorubrin (krus-tā''shē-ō-rō'brin), *n.* [< NL. *Crustacea*, q. v., + L. *ruber* (*rubr-*), red, + *-in*[2].] A red pigment found in certain crustaceans.

crustaceous (krus-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *crustaceus*, < L. *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*.] **1.** Pertaining to crust; like crust; of the nature of a crust or shell.

That most witty conceit of Anaximander, that the first men and all animals were bred in some warm moisture, inclosed with *crustaceous* skins, as if they were . . . crayfish and lobsters!
Bentley, Sermons, iv.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having a crust-like shell; belonging to the *Crustacea*; crustacean. (*b*) In *entom.*, having a somewhat hard and elastic texture, resisting slight pressure, but not rigid: said of parts of the integument. — **3.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Hard, thin, and brittle. (*b*) In *lichenology*, forming a thin crust in or upon the substratum, and adhering to it firmly by the whole under surface, so as not to be separable without injury: applied to the thallus of lichens.

crustaceousness (krus-tā'shius-nes), *n.* The character or quality of having a crust-like jointed shell.

crustacite (krus'ta-sīt), *n.* [< *crustac(eous)* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil crustacean.

crustæ, *n.* Plural of *crusta*.

crustal (krus'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< *crust* + *-al.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of crust; crustaceous. [Rare.]

The increased rate of thickening [of the crust of the moon] would result both from the increased rate of general cooling and from the addition of *crustal* layers upon the exterior.
Winchell, World-Life, p. 402.

2. Of or pertaining to a crustal.

II. *n.* One of the superficial particles of any given order which collectively form the crust of a particle of another order: a term used by the translator of Swedenborg's "Principles of Natural Philosophy."

crustalogical (krus-ta-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ical.*] Same as *crustaceological*.

crustalogist (krus-tal'ō-jist), *n.* [< *crustalogy* + *-ist.*] Same as *crustaceologist*.

crustalogy (krus-tal'ō-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for "*crustology*, < L. *crusta*, crust, + Gr. *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *crustaceology*.

crustate (krus'tāt), *a.* [< L. *crustatus* (neut. pl. *crustata* (sc. *animalia*, animals), shell-fish — Pliny), pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *n.*, *crusta*, and cf. *custard*.] Covered with a crust: as, *crustate* basalt.

crustated (krus'tā-ted), *a.* [As *crustate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *crustate*.

crustation (krus-tā'shon), *n.* [As *crustate* + *-ion.*] An adherent crust; an incrustation.

cruster (krus'tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts for game; a crust-hunter. [American.]

So long as dogs and *crusters* are forbidden, the deer will remain abundant.
Forest and Stream.

crust-hunt (krust'hunt), *v. i.* To hunt deer, moose, or other large game on the snow, when the crust is strong enough to support the hunter but not the game, which is in consequence easily overtaken and killed. [American.]

crust-hunter (krust' hun'tėr), *n.* One who crust-hunts. [American.]

crust-hunting (krust'hun'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust-hunt*, *v.*] The method of hunting large game, in the winter, on the crust of the snow. [American.]

It was the constant endeavor . . . to make it appear that the opponents of water-killing were staunch advocates of January *crust-hunting* and Avon floating.
Forest and Stream, XXIV. 425.

crustific (krus-tif'ik), *a.* [< L. *crusta*, a crust, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *-fic*, *-fy*.] Producing a crust or skin. [Rare.]

crustily (krus'ti-li), *adv.* Peevishly; morosely; surlily.

crustiness (krus'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being crusty; hardness. — **2.** Peevishness; snappishness; surliness.

crusting (krus'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *crust*, *v. i.*, 2.] The practice of crust-hunting. [American.]

crust-lizard (krust'liz'ärd), *n.* A book-name of the varanoid lizard, *Heloderma horridum*. Also called *Gila monster*.

crustose (krus'tōs), *a.* [< ML. *crustosus*, full of crusts, < L. *crusta*, crust.] Crust-like; crustaceous.

crusty (krus'ti), *a.* [< *crust* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like crust; of the nature of crust; hard: as, a *crusty* surface or substance.

Seekanauk, a kinde of *crusty* shel-fish.
Hakluyt's Voyages.

A *crusty* ice all about the sides of the cup.
Boyle, Works, II. 715.

2. [In this sense supposed by some to have arisen as an accom. of *curst* in a like sense.] Peevish; snappish; surly; harshly curt in manner or speech.

How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?
Shak., T. and C., v. 1.

His associates found him sometimes selfish and sometimes *crusty*. The sweeter and mellower traits needed years and experience for their full ripening.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 34.

crusuly, *a.* In *her.*, same as *crucily*.

crut[1] (krut), *n.* A dwarf. *Brockett.* [North. Eng.]

crut[2] (krut), *n.* [Perhaps < F. *croûte*, crust: see *crust*.] The rough shaggy part of oak-bark.

crut[3] (krut), *n.* [Ir.: see *crowd*[2].] An ancient Irish musical instrument. See *crowd*[2].

One can scarcely resist the conclusion which forces itself on the mind in reading over the references to the *Crut* scattered through Irish manuscripts, that the instrument was a true harp, played upon with the fingers, and without a plectrum.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. cxix.

crutch[1] (kruch), *n.* [< ME. *crutche*, *crucche*, *croche*, < AS. *cryce*, less prop. spelled *crycc*, gen. dat. acc. *cryces*, *cricce*, = MD. *krucke*, D. *kruk* = MLG. *krucke*, *krocke*, LG. *krukke*, *krück* = OHG. *chrucchjā*, *chruchā*, MHG. *krucke*, *krucke*, G. *krücke* = Dan. *krykke* = Norw. *krykkja* = OSw. *krykkia*, Sw. *krycka*, a crutch. Akin to *crook*, with which in the Romance tongues its derivatives are mingled: ML. *croccia*, *crucia*, *crucca*, etc., > It. *crocca*, also *gruccia*, a crutch; ML. *crocia*, *crockia*, *crocea*, etc., a crozier: see *crook* and *cross*[2], *crozier*, and cf. *crotch*.] **1.** A support for the lame

in walking, consisting of a staff of the proper length, with a crosspiece at one end so shaped as to fit easily under the armpit. The upper part of the staff is now commonly divided lengthwise into two parts, separated by an inserted piece used as a handle.

The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay, . . .
Shouldered his *crutch*, and showed how fields were won.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 158.

He [Euripides] substituted *crutches* for stilts, bad sermons for odes. *Macaulay.*

Hence — 2. Figuratively, old age. [Rare and poetical.]

Beauty doth varnish age, as if new-born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

3. Any fixture or mechanical device resembling a crutch or the head of a crutch. (*a*) A forked rest for the leg on a woman's saddle. (*b*) The cross-handle of a ladle for molten metal. (*c*) The fork at the arm supporting the anchor-escapement of a clock. (*d*) *Naut.*: (1) A forked support for the main-boom of a sloop, brig, or cutter, etc., and for the spanker-boom of a ship, when their respective sails are stowed. (2) A piece of knee-timber placed inside a ship, for the security of the heels of the cant-timbers abaft. (3) A stanchion of wood or iron in a ship, the upper part of which is forked to receive a rail, spar, mast, yard, etc., when not in use. [In these uses also written *crutch*.] (*e*) In *soap-making*, a perforated piece of wood or iron attached to a pole, used to stir together the ingredients. (*f*) In *millit. mining*, an upright piece of wood having a crosspiece at its upper end, used for holding up the cap-sill of a gallery-case, while excavations for the rest of the frame are made.

The *crutches* [two] are set up, and an excavation made large enough to admit the cap of the next case, which is laid on the projecting ends of the *crutches*, and, being supported by them, prevents the earth over the roof of the gallery from falling while the excavation is continued to admit the remainder of the new case.
Ernst, Manual of Millit. Engineering, p. 362.

(*g*) A rack: as, a bacon-*crutch*. — **Crutch-escapement.** See *escapement*.

crutch[1] (kruch), *v. t.* [< *crutch*[1], *n.*] 1. To support on crutches; prop or sustain.

Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ll. 409.

The genius of Molière, long undiscovered by himself, in its first attempts in a higher walk did not move alone; it was *crutched* by imitation, and it often deigned to plough with another's heifer.
I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 409.

2. In *soap-making*, to stir forcibly with a crutch. See *crutch*[1], *n.*, 3 (*e*).

crutch[2]† (kruch), *n.* [A var. of *crouch*[2], < ME. *crouche*, a cross: see *crouch*[2], *cross*[1]. The word in this form is more or less confused with *crutch*[1], q. v.] A cross. See *cross*[1].

crutch-back; (kruch'bak), *n.* A humped or crooked back. *Cotgrave.*

crutched (kruch'ed), *a.* A variant of *crouched*. — **Crutched friars.** See *friar*.

crutchet (kruch'et), *n.* [E. dial. (Warwickshire); origin uncertain.] The common perch.

crutch-handle (kruch'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a spade, which has a crosspiece at the end.

crutch-handled (kruch'han'dld), *a.* Having a crutch-handle.

cruve, *n.* See *cruive*.

Cruvellhier's atrophy. See *atrophy*.

crux (kruks), *n.*; pl. *cruxes*, *cruces* (krukʻsez, krōʻsēz). [L., a cross: see *cross*[1], *n.*] 1. A cross. See phrases below. Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] The Southern Cross, the most celebrated constellation of the southern heavens. It was erected into a constellation by Royer in 1679, but was often spoken of as a cross before; there even seems to be an obscure allusion to it in Dante. It is situated south of the western part of Centaurus, east of the keel of Argus. It is a small constellation of four chief stars, arranged in the form of a cross. Its brightest star, the southernmost, is of about the first magnitude; the eastern, half a magnitude fainter; the northern, of about the second magnitude; and the western, of the third magnitude and faint. The constellation owes its striking effect to its arrangement, for it subtends only about 6° from north to south and still less from east to west. It looks more like a kite than a cross. All four stars are white except the northernmost, which is of a clear orange-color. It contains a fifth star of the fourth magnitude, which is very red.

3. The cross as an instrument of torture; hence, anything that puzzles or vexes in a high degree; a conundrum.

Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal,
Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle?
Sheridan, To Swift.

One yet legally unsolved *crux* of ritualism is the proper preaching vestment. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 172.

Crux ansata, a cross with a handle; the tau-cross with an additional member at the top in the form of a loop or stirrup. See *ankh*. — **Crux commissa.** Same as *tau-cross* (which see, under *cross*[1]). — **Crux decussata.** Same as *cross of St. Andrew* or *St. Patrick*; a saltier. — **Crux stellata,** a cross the arms of which end in stars of five or six points.

cruyshage (krōʻshāj), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A shark, *Lamna cornubica*.

crusado, *n.* See *crusado*[2].

crwth (krōth), *n.* The modern Welsh form of *crowd*[2].

cry (krī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cried*, ppr. *crying*. [Early mod. E. also *crye*, *crie*; < ME. *crien* = MHG. *krien*, < OF. *crier*, F. *crier* = Pr. *cridar* = Obp. *cridar*, Sp. Pg. *gritar* = It. *gridare*, *cry*, shriek (ML. *cridare*, clamor, cry, also proclaim), prob. < L. *quiritare*, cry, lament, shriek, frequent of *queri*, lament, complain, > also ult. E. *quarrel*[1] and *querulous*, q. v. Cf. W. *crëu*, cry, *cri*, a cry; prob. from E.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To speak earnestly or with a loud voice; call loudly; exclaim or proclaim with vehemence, as in an earnest appeal or prayer, in giving public notice, or to attract attention: with *to* or *unto*, formerly sometimes *on* or *upon*, before the person addressed.

The people *cried to* Pharaoh for bread. Gen. xli. 55.
Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem. Jer. ii. 2.
No longer on Saint Dennis will we *cry*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 6.

With longings and breathings in his soul which, he says, are not to be expressed, he *cried on* Christ to call him, being "all on a flame" to be in a converted state.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 22.

2. Specifically, to call for or require redress or remedy; appeal; make a demand.

The voice of thy brother's blood *crieth* unto me from the ground. Gen. iv. 10.

3. To utter a loud, sharp, or vehement inarticulate sound, as a dog or other animal.

In a cowslip's bell I lie;
There I couch when owls do *cry*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

How cheerfully on the false trail they *cry*!
O, this is counter, you false Danish dogs.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

And farther on we heard a beast that *cried*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, i. 26.

4. To call out or exclaim particularly; make an inarticulate outcry, as a person under excitement of any kind; especially, to utter a loud sound of lamentation or suffering, such as is usually accompanied by tears.

Whan he com be-fore the town he be-gan to make grete sorow, and *cried* high and cleer that thei with-ynne vpon the walles myght wele it here.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 261.

Esau . . . *cried* with a great and exceeding bitter cry.
Gen. xxvii. 34.

Hence — 5. To weep; shed tears, whether with or without sound.

The ministers for the purpose hurried thence
Me, and thy *crying* self. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.
Her who still weeps with spungy eyes,
And her who ill dry cork, and never *cries*. *Donne.*

6†. To bid at an auction.

To our office, where we met all, for the sale of two ships by an inch of candle (the first time that ever I saw any of this kind), where I observed how they do invite one another, and at last how they all do *cry*, and we have much to do to tell who did *cry* last. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 120.

To cry against, to utter reproof or threats against with a loud voice or earnestly; denounce.

Arise, go to Nineveh, . . . and *cry against* it.
Jonah i. 2.

To cry back. (*a*) In *hunting*, to return as on a trail; hark back. (*b*) To revert to an ancestral type. See extract.

The effect of a cross will frequently disappear for several generations, and then appear again in a very marked degree. This principle is known to physicians as Atavism, and amongst breeders of stock such progeny is said to *cry back* — a term derived from a well known hunting expression. *Phin*, Dict. Apiculture, p. 27.

To cry out. (*a*) To exclaim; vociferate; clamor.

And, lo, a spirit taketh him, and he suddenly *crieth out*.
Luke ix. 39.

She was never known to *cry out*, or discover any fear, in a coach or on horseback. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

(*b*) To complain loudly; utter lamentations; expostulate: often with *against*.

When any evil has been upon philosophers, they groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud, as other men. *Tillotson.*

(*c*) To be in childbirth.

Ben. What, is she *crying out*?
Leo. So said her woman; and that her sufferance made
Almost each pang a death. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To utter loudly; sound or noise abroad; proclaim; declare loudly or publicly.

Let heaven, and men, and devils, let them all,
All, all, *cry* shame against me, yet I'll speak.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Then of their session ended they bid *cry*
With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
Milton, P. L., ii. 514.

These are the men that still *cry* the King, the King, the Lord's Anointed. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Con.

2. To give notice regarding; advertise by crying; hawk: as, to *cry* a lost child; to *cry* goods.

I am resolv'd to ask every man I meet; and if I cannot hear of him the sooner, I'll have him *cried*.
Shirley, Love in a Maze, v. 4.

Everything, till now conceal'd, flies abroad in public print, and is *cried* about the streetes.
Evelyn, Diary, December 2, 1682.

You know how to *cry* wine and sell vinegar.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 4.

3. To publish the banns of; advertise the marriage of.

What have I to expect, but, after a deal of flimsy preparation with a bishop's license, and my aunt's blessing, to go simpering up to the altar, perhaps be cried three times in a country-church, and have an unmanerly fat clerk ask the consent of every butcher in the parish to join John Absolute and Lydia Languish, spinster!
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

4†. To call.

The medes [meadows] clensed tyme is now to make,
And beesten from nowe forth from hem [them] to *crie*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

5†. To demand; call for.

The proud sheryfe of Notyngham
Dyde *crye* a full fayre play.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 93).

The affair *cries* haste. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

This is a new way of begging, and a neat one;
And this *cries* money for reward, good sirs, too.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, i. 2.

To cry aim. See *aim*, *v. i.* — **To cry cockles.** See *cockle*[2]. — **To cry craven!** See *craven*. — **To cry down.** (*a*) To decry; depreciate by words or in writing; belittle; dispraise; disparage.

Men of dissolute lives *cry down* religion, because they would not be under the restraints of it. *Tillotson.*

Some great decorum, some fetish of a government, some ephemeral trade, or war, or man, is cried up by half mankind and *cried down* by the other half, as if all depended on this particular up or down. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 87.

(*b*) To overbear; put down.

I'll to the king;
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence.
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. 1.

To cry halves. See *half*, *n.* — **To cry mew!.** See the extract.

With respect to *crying mew*, it appears to have been an old and approved method of expressing dislike at the first representation of a play. Becker has many allusions to the practice; and, what appears somewhat strange, in his Saltromastix, charges Jonson with mewing at the fate of his own works. "When your plays are mislliked at court you shall not *cry mew*, like a pusse, and say you are glad you write out of the courtier's element."
Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

To cry (one) **mercy,** to beg (one's) pardon.

Forthi I counselle alle Cristene to *crie* Crist *merci*,
And Marie his moder to beo mene bi-twene.
Piers Plowman (A), viii. 182.

I *cry* you *mercy*, madam; was it you?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Sir, this messenger makes so much haste that I *cry* you *mercy* for spending any time of this letter in other employment than thanking you for yours.
Donne, Letters, xli.

To cry one's eyes out, to weep inordinately. — **To cry up.** (*a*) To praise; applaud; extol: as, to *cry up* a man's talents or patriotism, or a woman's beauty; to *cry up* the administration.

Laughing loud, and *crying up* your own wit, though perhaps borrowed. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Thus finally it appears that those purer Times were no such as they *cry'd up*, and not to be follow'd without suspicion, doubt, and danger. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

(*b*) To raise the price of by proclamation: as, to *cry up* certain coins.

cry (krī), *n.*; pl. *cries* (krīz). [< ME. *cry*, *crye*, *crie*, *cri* = MHG. *krie*, *krei*, < OF. *cri*, *cride*, *crie*, F. *cri* = Pr. *crit*, *crida* = Sp. Pg. *grito*, *grita* = It. *grido*, *grida*, a cry (ML. *cridi*, clamor, proclamation); from the verb.] 1. Any loud or passionate utterance; clamor; outery; a vehement expression of feeling or desire, articulate or inarticulate: as, a *cry* of joy, triumph, surprise, pain, supplication, etc.

And there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land of Egypt. Ex. xi. 6.

He forgetteth not the *cry* of the humble. Ps. ix. 12.

One *cry* of grief and rage rose from the whole of Protestant Europe. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. A loud inarticulate sound uttered by man or beast, as in pain or anger, or to attract attention.

I could have kept a hawk, and well have hollo'd
To a deep *cry* of dogs.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

One deep *cry*
Of great wild beasts.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

3. Loud lamentation or wailing; hence, the act of weeping; a fit of weeping.

And then a-noon be-gan so grete a noyse and sorowfull *crye*, that all the court was trowbled.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 63.

Oh! would I were dead now,
Or up in my bed now,
To cover my head now,
And have a good *cry*!
Hood, A Table of Errata.

4. Public notice or advertisement by outcry, as hawkers give of their wares; proclamation, as by a town crier.

Also *yt* ther be ony man that hangith not out a lanterne with a candel brennyng therin acording to the Mayrs *crye*.
Arnold's Chronicle, 1503 (ed. 1811, p. 91).

At midnight there was a *cry* made, Behold, the bridegroom cometh. Mat. xxv. 6.

5. Public or general accusation; evil report or fame.

Because the *cry* of [against] Sodom and Gomorrah is great, . . . I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it.
Gen. xviii. 20, 21.

6. A pack of dogs.

You common *cry* of curs! *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3.
A *cry* of hell-hounds never ceasing bark'd.
Milton, P. L., ii. 654.

Hence—**7.** In contempt, a pack or company of persons.

Would not this . . . get me fellowship in a *cry* of players? *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. A word or phrase used in battle, as a shout to encourage or rally soldiers; a battle-cry or war-cry.

Answer an English Soldier, crying A Talbot! A Talbot! . . . Sold. The *cry* of Talbot serves me for a sword.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1.

Ho! friends! and ye that follow, cry my *cry!*
William Morris, Deom of King Acrisius.

9. A party catchword; an object for the attainment of which insistence and iteration are employed for partizan purposes; some topic, event, etc., which is used, or the importance of which is magnified, in a partizan manner.

"And to manage them [a constituency] you must have a good *cry*," said Taper. "All now depends upon a good *cry*."
Disraeli, Coningsby, ii. 5.

If the project fails in the present Reichstag, it would certainly be a bad *cry* for the government at the next elections. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 290.

10. The peculiar crackling noise made by metallic tin when bent.—**A far cry**, a great distance; a long way.

It's a *far cry* to Lochawe. *Proverb.*

We must not be impatient; it is a *far cry* from the dwellers in caves to even such civilization as we have achieved. *Lowell*, Harvard Anniversary.

Great cry and little wool, much ado about nothing; a great show and pretense with little or no result.—**Hue and cry.** See *hue*2.—**In full cry**, in full pursuit: said of the dogs in a hunt when all are on the scent and are baying in chorus: often used figuratively.

The dunces hunt *in full cry*, till they have run down a reputation. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xx.

cryal† (krī'al), *n.* [Cf. W. *cregyr*, a horn, a screamer; *créydd*, *créyr*, a heron; *crychydd*, a heron, a ruffler.] The heron.

cryance†, *n.* Same as *creance*, 3.

cryer (krī'ėr), *n.* Same as *crier*.—**2.** The female or young of the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, called *falcon-gentle*.

crying (krī'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cry*, *v. t.*, in def. 2.] **1.** Demanding attention or remedy; notorious; unendurable.

Those other *crying* sins of ours . . . pull . . . plagues and miseries upon our heads. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 86.

2. Melancholy; lamenting.

Who shall now sing your *crying* elegies,
And strike a sad soul into senseless pictures?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

crying-bird (krī'ing-bėrd), *n.* The courlan or carau, *Aramus pictus*.

crying-out† (krī'ing-out'), *n.* [See *to cry out* (*c*), under *cry*, *v. i.*] The confinement of a woman; labor.

Aunt Nell, who, by the way, was at the *crying-out*.
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 323.

crymodynia (krī-mō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κρυμός, cold, a cold, a chill, + ὀδύνη, pain.] Chronic rheumatism. *Dunglison.*

crynog, *n.* Same as *cranock*.

cryoconite (krī-ok'ō-nīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + κόνις, dust, + -*ite*2.] The name given by Nordenskjöld to a gray powder noticed by him in various places in Greenland on the surface of the inland ice, at a great distance from earth or rock, and which he considered to be of cosmic (meteoric) origin. This view was based in part on the occurrence, in addition to magnetite, of fine particles of metallic iron in the powder. The theory of the cosmic origin of cryoconite does not appear as yet to have been generally admitted.

cryogen (krī'ō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + -γενής, producing: see *-gen*.] That which produces cold; a freezing-mixture; an appliance or contrivance for reducing temperature below 0° C. *F. Guthrie.*

cryolite, kryolite (krī'ō-līt), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + λίθος, stone.] A fluorid of sodium and aluminium found in Greenland, where it forms an extensive bed. It occurs in cleavable masses, also in distinct crystals, and has a glistening vitreous luster, and a pale grayish-white, snow-white, or yellowish-brown color. It is important as a source of the metal aluminium, and is also used for making soda and some kinds of glass. Cryolite has also been discovered at Miask in the Ural mountains, and in small quantities in Colorado.—**Cryolite glass**, or *hot-cast porcelain*, a semi-transparent or milky-white glass, made of silica and cryolite with oxid of zinc, melted together. Also called *milk-glass* and *fusible porcelain*.

cryophorus (krī-of'ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + -φόρος, -bearing, ‹ φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] An instrument for showing the fall of temperature in water by evaporation. One form consists of two glass globes united by a tube. Water is poured into one globe and boiled to expel the air, and while boiling the apparatus is hermetically sealed. When cool, the pressure of the included vapor is reduced to that due to the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. The empty globe is then surrounded by a freezing-mixture, the vapor is condensed, and rapid evaporation takes place from the other globe, which is soon frozen by the lowering of its temperature.

cryophyllite (krī-ō-fil'īt), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύος, cold, frost, + φύλλον, leaf, + -*ite*2.] A kind of mica occurring in the granite of Cape Ann, Massachusetts.

Crypsirhina (krip-si-rī'nȧ), *n.* [NL., orig. *Crypsirina* (Vieillot, 1816), also, and more correctly, *Crypsirrhina* (on another model, *Cryptorhina*), ‹ Gr. κρύπτειν, hide (κρύψις, a hiding), + ῥίς, ῥιν, nose.] A genus of tree-crows, of the subfamily *Callœatinæ*, having as its type *C. varians*, the temia or so-called variable crow of Java. The genus is extended by some authors to include the *Callœatinæ* at large, or birds of the genera *Temnurus*, *Dendrocitta*, and *Vagabunda*.

crypsis (krip'sis), *n.* [Also *krypsis*, ‹ Gr. κρύψις, concealment, ‹ κρύπτειν, conceal: see *crypt*.] Concealment. See extract.

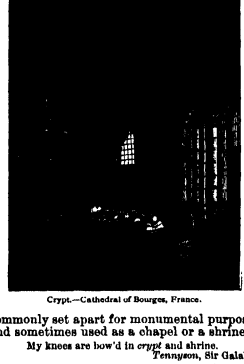
The Tübingen divines advocated the *krypsis* or concealment, that is, the secret use of all divine attributes.
Schaff.

crypsorchid, crypsorchis (krip-sôr'kid, -kis), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύπτειν (future κρύψειν), hide, + ὄρχις, testicle.] Same as *cryptorchis*.

crypt (kript), *n.* [= Dan. *krypte* = F. *crypte* = Pr. *cropta* (also *crota*) = Sp. *cripta* = Pg. *crypta* = It. *critta*, ‹ L. *crypta*, ‹ Gr. κρύπτη or κρυπτή, a vault, crypt, fem. of κρυπτός, hidden, secret, verbal adj. of κρύπτειν, hide, keep secret, akin to καλύπτειν, cover, hide. See *crode*, *croud*, and *grot*, *grotto*, ult. doublets of *crypt*.] **1.** A hidden or secret recess; a subterranean cell or cave, especially one constructed or used for the interment of bodies, as in the catacombs.

What had been a wondrous and intimate experience of the soul, a flash into the very *crypt* and basis of man's nature from the fire of trial, had become ritual and tradition.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 287.

2. A part of an ecclesiastical building, as a cathedral, church, etc., below the chief floor,



Crypt.—Cathedral of Bourges, France.

commonly set apart for monumental purposes, and sometimes used as a chapel or a shrine.

My knees are bow'd in *crypt* and shrine.
Tennyson, Sir Galahad.

A *crypt*, as a portion of a church, had its origin in the subterranean chapels known as "confessiones," erected around the tomb of a martyr, or the place of his martyrdom. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 667.

3. In *anat.*, a follicle; a small simple tubular or saccular secretory pit; a small glandular cavity: as, a mucous *crypt* (a follicular secretory pit in mucous membrane). See *follicle*. Also *crypta*.—**Crypts of Lieberkühn**, the follicles of Lieberkühn in the intestines.—**Multilocular crypt**, a racemose glandular follicle; a secretory pit with branches or diverticula.

crypta (krip'tą), *n.*; pl. *cryptæ* (-tē). [NL. use of L. *crypta*: see *crypt*.] In *anat.*, same as *crypt*, 3.

Cryptacanthodes (krip'ta-kan-thō'dēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden (see *crypt*), + ἄκανθα, spine, + εἶδος, form.] A genus of blennioid fishes, typical of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

cryptacanthodid (krip-ta-kan'thō-did), *n.* A fish of the family *Cryptacanthodidæ*.

Cryptacanthodidæ (krip'ta-kan-thod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cryptacanthodes* + -*idæ*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Cryptacanthodes*. They are blennioid fishes with an eel-like aspect, a long dorsal fin sustained by stout spines only, no ventrals, and an oblong cuboid head. Two species inhabit the northwestern Atlantic, and have been called *wrymouths*, and one inhabits the Alaskan seas. Also *Cryptacanthoidæ*.

cryptæ, *n.* Plural of *crypta*.

cryptal (krip'tal), *a.* [‹ *crypt* + *-al*.] In *anat.* and *physiol.*, pertaining to or derived from a crypt. See *crypt*, 3.

The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion is to keep the parts on which it is poured supple and moist, and to preserve them from the action of irritating bodies with which they have to come in contact. *Dunglison.*

crypted (krip'ted), *a.* [‹ *crypt* + *-ed*2.] In *arch.*, vaulted. [Rare.]

A *crypted* hall and stair lead to the chapter-house.
A. J. C. Hare, Russia, iii.

cryptic (krip'tik), *a.* and *n.* [‹ LL. *crypticus*, ‹ Gr. κρυπτικός, hidden, ‹ κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] **I.** *a.* Hidden; secret; occult.

This *cryptic* and involved method of his providence have I ever admired. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

The subject is the receiver of Godhead, and at every comparison must feel his being enhanced by that *cryptic* might. *Emerson*, Experience.

Cryptic syllogism, a syllogism not in regular form, the premises being transposed, or one of them omitted, or both omitted, and only the middle term indicated. The following is an example of the last kind: "The existence of Joan of Arc proves that true greatness is not confined to the male sex."

II.† *n.* The art of recording any discourse so that the meaning is concealed from ordinary readers.

There be also other diversities of Methods, vulgar and received; as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Synatsis, of Concealment or *Cryptic*, etc., which I do allow well of.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), [Works, III. 407.

cryptical (krip'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *cryptic*.

cryptically (krip'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Secretly; in an occult manner.

We take the word acid in a familiar sense, without *cryptically* distinguishing it from those sapors that are akin to it. *Boyle.*

Crypticus (krip'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ LL. *crypticus*, covered, concealed: see *cryptic*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of athericinate Lacertoidea, the species of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *C. quisquilius*, a European species, is an example. *Latreille*, 1817. (*b*†) A genus of birds, of the family *Momotidæ*, or sawbills. *Swainson*, 1837.

crypto-. [L., etc., *crypto-*, ‹ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret: see *crypt*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'hidden, concealed, not evident or obvious.' See *calypto-*.

cryptobranch (krip'tō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *cryptobranchiate*.

II. *n.* An animal with covered or concealed gills, as a crustacean, mollusk, or reptile.

Cryptobranchiata (krip-tō-brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptobranchiatus*, having concealed gills: see *cryptobranchiate*.] A group of animals having concealed gills. Specifically—(*a*) A division of crustaceans, including the decapods. (*b*) A division of gastropods (the typical *Doridida*) having the branchiæ combined in a single retractile crown. (*c*) A subclass of gastropods, containing most of the class: contrasted with *Pulmobranchiata* and *Nudibranchiata*. *J. E. Gray*, 1821. (*d*) The pteropods considered as a suborder of dioecious gastropods. *Dechayes*, 1830. (*e*) A division of urodele amphibians. Also *Cryptobranchia* in all senses.

cryptobranchiate (krip-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [‹ NL. *cryptobranchiatus*, ‹ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράγχια, gills.] Having hidden gills; having the branchiæ concealed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptobranchiata* in any sense. Also *cryptobranch*.

Cryptobranchidæ (krip-tō-brang'ki-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cryptobranchus* + *-idæ*.] A family of cryptobranchiate or derotreme urodele amphibians: synonymous with *Menopomidæ* (which see). It contains the genera *Amphiuma*, *Menopoma*, and *Sieboldia* or *Cryptobranchus*.

Cryptobranchus (krip-tŏ-brang'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + βράγχος, in pl. equiv. to βράγχια, gills.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptobranchidæ*, containing the gigantic salamander of Japan, *Cryptobranchus maximus*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet, and is the largest known amphibian. The genus is better known under the name of *Sieboldia*.

Crypto-Calvinist (krip'tō-kal'vin-ist), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + *Calvinist*.] One who is secretly a Calvinist: a term applied in Germany in the sixteenth century by the orthodox Lutherans to the Philippists or Melanchthonians, followers of Philip Melanchthon. They were accused of being secretly Calvinists, because they maintained the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, rejecting Luther's doctrine of consubstantiation (as it was called by them).

Crypto-Calvinistic (krip'tō-kal-vin-is'tik), *a.* [⟨ *Crypto-Calvinist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Crypto-Calvinists: as, *Crypto-Calvinistic* doctrines; the *Crypto-Calvinistic* controversy (a violent debate carried on during nearly the last fifty years of the sixteenth century).

cryptocarp (krip'tō-kärp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] In *algology*, same as *cystocarp*.

Cryptocarpæ (krip-tō-kär'pē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + καρπός, fruit.] One of two prime divisions of acalephs, made by Eschscholtz in 1829, containing those with inward or concealed genitalia. They are more fully called *Diacophoræ cryptocarpæ*, as distinguished from *Diacophoræ phanerocarpæ*, and correspond to the modern group *Hydromedusæ*, though the character implied in the name does not always exist. *Apolemia* is a synonym.

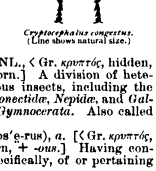
cryptocarpic (krip-tō-kär'pik), *a.* [⟨ *cryptocarp* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or effected by means of cryptocarps or cystocarps.

cryptocarpous (krip-tō-kär'pus), *a.* [As *Cryptocarpæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptocarpæ*; not phanerocarpous.

Cryptocephalidæ (krip'tō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cryptocephalus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, typified by the genus *Cryptocephalus*. It is related to the *Chrysomelidæ*, in which it is sometimes merged.

cryptocephalous (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [As *Cryptocephal-us* + *-ous*.] Having the head concealed.

Cryptocephalus (krip-tō-sef'a-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. A genus of beetles, referred to the family *Chrysomelidæ*, or made the type of a family *Cryptocephalidæ*. *C. serieus* is a small beetle, about a quarter of an inch long, of a brilliant golden-green color, abundant in Great Britain. *C. bipecta* is a glossy black species, with red elytra bordered with black.



Cryptocephalus congestus. (Line shows natural size.)

2. [*l. c.*] In *teratol.*, a monster whose head is excessively small and does not appear externally. *Dunglison.*

Cryptocerata (krip-tō-ser'a-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρας, κέρατα, horn.] A division of heteropterous hemipterous insects, including the aquatic families *Notonectidæ*, *Nepidæ*, and *Galgulidæ*: opposed to *Gymnocerata*. Also called *Hydrocorisæ*.

cryptocerous (krip-los'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κέρας, horn, + *-ous*.] Having concealed antennæ; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cryptocerata*.

Cryptochirus (krip-tō-ki'rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χείρ, the hand.] A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the series *Oxyodoidea*. The species live on corals, and are provided with a kind of pouch for the eggs and young.

Cryptochirus prefers to make his home in the more solid corals, where the young, settling down in the centre of a young polyp, kills it, while the surrounding polyps continuing to grow soon build a tubular dwelling for the crab. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 64.

Cryptochiton (krip-tok'i-ton), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + χιτών, chiton.] A genus of polyplacophorous mollusks, or chitons. *C. stelleri* is an example.

crypto-Christian (krip'tō-kris'tian), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + *Christian*.] One who is secretly a Christian.

Those Jews became Christians in apostolic times who were already what may be called *crypto-Christians*.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 403.

Cryptococchlides (krip-tŏ-kok'li-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + κοχλίς, shell.] A section of pectinibranchiate gastropods, proposed for the genus *Sigaretus*.

cryptocrystalline (krip-tō-kris'ta-lin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + *crystalline*.] Indistinctly or imperfectly crystalline: used of a mineral whose structure is so fine that its crystalline character is not apparent to the eye, or which is semi-amorphous; also of a rock, or of its base, in which no definite character is discernible in the constituent particles, even with the microscope. See *microcrystalline*.

cryptocrystallization (krip'tō-kris'ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *crystallization*.] Crystallization yielding a cryptocrystalline structure.

crypto-deist (krip'tō-dē'ist), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + *deist*.] One who is secretly a deist.

He [Thomas Paine] was already a *crypto-deist*.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 244.

Cryptodibranchia (krip'tō-di-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1814), ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchia*.] An order of cephalopodous mollusks containing all the cephalopods: later called *Cryptodibranchiata*, and limited in range.

Cryptodibranchiata (krip'tō-di-brang-ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + NL. *Dibranchiata*, q. v.] In De Blainville's system of classification (1824), an order of cephalopods, containing the dibranchiate forms: same as *Acetabulifera* and *Dibranchiata*.

cryptodibranchiate (krip'tō-di-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptodibranchiata*; dibranchiate or acetabuliferous, as a cephalopod.

cryptodidymus (krip-tō-did'i-mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δίδυμος, a twin.] In *teratol.*, a monstrosity in which one fetus is found contained in another. *Dungison.*

cryptodirous (krip-tō-dī'rus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + δειρή, the neck, throat, + *-ous*.] Having a concealed or concealable neck, as a tortoise in which the neck is so completely retractile that the head can be directly withdrawn into the shell: opposed to *pleurodirous*.

Cryptodon (krip'tō-don), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὀδούς, Ionic ὀδών (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Lucinidæ*, having no hinge-teeth, whence the name.

cryptodont (krip'tō-dont), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cryptodon(t-)*, having concealed (or no) teeth, ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having concealed teeth, or not known to have teeth; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptodonta* or *Cryptodontia*.

Cryptodonta (krip-tō-don'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as Gr.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In *conch.*, a section or order of paleozoic bivalve mollusks, having the thin shell cryptodont, two ciboria, and entire pallial line.

Cryptodontia (krip-tō-don'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. (as L.) of *cryptodon(t-)*: see *cryptodont*.] In Owen's system of classification, a family of extinct reptiles, of the order *Anomodontia*, having both jaws toothless. It contains the genera *Rhynchosaurus* and *Oudenodon*, thus distinguished from *Dicynodon*.

cryptogam (krip'tō-gam), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cryptogamus*: see *cryptogamous*.] A cryptogamous plant; a plant of the class *Cryptogamia*.

Cryptogamia (krip-tō-gā'mi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **cryptogamius*, equiv. to *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization: see *cryptogamous* and *cryptogamy*.] In *bot.*, in the Linnean system of classification, the second great series and final class, which included all those plants which were no stamens and pistils, and therefore no proper flowers: thus distinguished from the first series, *Phænogamia*. The name remains in general use, and the group is further characterized by the absence of a seed containing an embryo. The organs and methods of reproducing vary greatly, in some cases being closely analogous to those of phænogamous plants, while in the lowest no sexual character whatever is distinguishable. As improvements in the microscope have made possible a more thorough study of the *Cryptogamia*, their classification has been gradually modified and perfected, but it still remains to some extent unsettled, especially in regard to the lower groups. A division into *higher* and *lower cryptogams* is often made, corresponding to the nēthēogamous and amphigamous classes of De Candolle's arrangement, otherwise known as acrogens and thallogens. The first group are either vascular (including the *Filices*, *Equisetaceæ*, and their allies, also called *Pteridophyta*) or cellular (including the *Hepaticæ* and *Musci*, unitedly called *Bryophyta*). The lower cryptogams are wholly cellular, and are variously subdivided, the usual division being into *Algæ*, *Lichenes*, and *Fungi*. By recent authorities the *Lichenes* are merged with the *Fungi*. The number of known species is very large. In Great Britain the *Fungi* alone are nearly twice as numerous as the phænogams. It is probable that in less explored regions many species are yet undiscovered.

cryptogamian (krip-tō-gā'mi-an), *a.* [⟨ *Cryptogamia* + *-an*.] Same as *cryptogamous*.

cryptogamic (krip-tō-gam'ik), *a.* [As *cryptogam-ous* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to the *Cryptogamia*; cryptogamous: as, *cryptogamic* botany.

There is good reason to believe that the first plants which appeared on this earth were *cryptogamic*.
Darwin, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

cryptogamist (krip-tog'a-mist), *n.* [⟨ *Cryptogamia* + *-ist*.] One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

cryptogamous (krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cryptogamus*, having an obscure mode of fertilization, ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, obscure, + γάμος, marriage.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptogamia*. Also *cryptogamian*.

cryptogamy (krip-tog'a-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **cryptogamia*, ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γάμος, marriage.] Obscure fructification, as in plants of the class *Cryptogamia*. See *Cryptogamia*.

cryptogram (krip'tō-gram), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + γράμμα, a writing, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] A message or writing in secret characters or otherwise occult; a cryptograph.

cryptograph (krip'tō-gräf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γράφειν, write.] 1. Something written in secret characters or cipher.—2. A system of secret writing; a cipher.

cryptographal† (krip-tog'ra-fal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-al*.] Cryptographic. *Boyle.*

cryptographer (krip-tog'ra-fėr), *n.* [⟨ *cryptograph* + *-er*1.] One who writes in secret characters.

cryptographic, cryptographical (krip-tō-graf'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [As *cryptograph* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] 1. Written in secret characters or in cipher: as, a *cryptographic* despatch.—2. Designed or contrived for writing in secret characters: as, a *cryptographic* machine.

cryptography (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + γραφία, ⟨ γράφειν, write.] 1. The act or art of writing in secret characters.—2. A system of secret or occult characters; that which is written in cipher.

The strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his Starry Book of Heaven. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, iii.

All which relates to the spirits, their names, speeches, shows, noises, clothing, actions, &c., were all *cryptography*: feigned relations, concealing true ones of a very different nature.
Hooke, In I. D'Israeli's Amen. of Lit., II. 311.

Cryptohypnus (krip-tō-hip'nus), *n.* [NL. (Eschscholtz, 1836), irreg. ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὕπνος = L. *somnus*, sleep.] A genus of elaterid beetles, of the family *Elateridæ*, distinguished principally by the distinctly securiform terminal joint of the palpi, and the very short and oval, almost round, scutellum. It is a very large and wide-spread genus, comprising upward of 100 species, of which 24 are from North America. The smallest species of the family are found in this genus, *C. minutissimus* measuring less than one millimeter in length. The color is usually uniform black or yellowish-brown.

cryptolite (krip'tō-lit), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + λίθος, stone.] A phosphate of cerium, occurring in minute crystals or grains embedded in the apatite of Arendal, Norway.

cryptology (krip-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak.] Secret or occult language; cryptography.

Cryptomonadina (krip'tō-mon-ad-ī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μονάς (μοναδ-), a unit, + *-ina*2.] 1. In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate infusorians of persistent form, undergoing complete fission and lacking an intestine and appendages.—2. In Stein's system (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Cryptomonas*, *Chilomonas*, and *Nephroselmis*.

cryptomonadine (krip-tō-mon'a-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cryptomonadina*.

cryptomorphite (krip-tō-môr'fit), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + μορφή, form, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous borate of calcium and sodium, occurring in white kernels with microcrystalline texture.

cryptonym, *n.* See *kryptonym*.

Cryptonemieæ (krip'tō-nē-mī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + νῆμα, thread.] A suborder of the *Floridæ* among *Algæ*, including about 150 species, mostly inhabiting warm seas. They are of purplish or rose-red color, with generally a

filiform, gelatinous, or cartilaginous frond, composed wholly or in part of cylindrical cells connected together into filaments. Also *Cryptonemeæ* and *Cryptonemiaceæ*.

Cryptoneura (krip-tō-nū'rus), *n.pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptoneurus:* see *cryptoneurous*.] A term applied by Rudolphi to certain low organisms in which nerves were not known to exist: practically synonymous with *Acrita*.

cryptoneurous (krip-tō-nū'rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptoneurus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + νεῦρον, nerve.] Having no obvious nervous system, or not known to have any nerves.

Cryptonychinæ (krip'tō-ni-kī'nē), *n.pl.* [NL., < *Cryptonyx* (*-onych-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gallinaceous birds, named from the genus *Cryptonyx*: synonymous with *Rollulinæ*. Also *Cryptonyxæ*.

cryptonym (krip'tō-nim), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, secret, + ὄνομα, dial. ὄννυμα, = E. *name*.] A private, secret, or hidden name; a name which one bears in some society or brotherhood.

Mons. E. Aroux . . . gravely assures us that, during the Middle Ages, Tartar was only a *cryptonym* by which heretics knew each other.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 16.

Cryptonyx (krip'tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (C. J. Temminck, 1815, as *Cryptonix*), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄνυξ (*ὀνυχ-*), nail, claw.] A genus of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Rollulus*.

Cryptonyxæ (krip-tō-nik'sē), *n. pl.* Same as *Cryptonychinæ*. *Temminck*.

Cryptopentamera (krip'tō-pen-tam'e-rā), *n.pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptopentamerus:* see *cryptopentamerous*.] An artificial section of coleopterous insects, now abandoned, including species in which all the tarsi have five joints, of which the fourth is very minute and concealed under the third. Westwood substituted for this the name *Pseudotetramera*.

cryptopentamerous (krip'tō-pen-tam'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptopentamerus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πενταμερής, in five parts, < πέντε, = E. *five*, + μέρος, part.] In *entom.*, having all the tarsi five-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed; subpentamerous; pseudotetramerous; specifically, pertaining to the *Cryptopentamera*.

Cryptophagidæ (krip-tō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi approximate at base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate, and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; the middle coxal cavities are closed by the sterna; the prosternum is prolonged, meeting the mesosternum; and the anterior coxal cavities open behind.

Cryptophagus (krip-tof'a-gus), *n.* [NL. (so called from feeding on cryptogams), < *crypto-* (*gamus*), cryptogam, + Gr. φαγεῖν, eat.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophagidæ*, containing beetles of minute size.

Cryptophagus dilatatus. (Line shows natural size.)

Cryptophalidæ (krip'tō-fi-al'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptophialus* + *-idæ*.] A family of abdominal *Cirripedia*, with no thoracic limbs, three pairs of abdominal appendages, two eyes, an extensile mouth, and the sexes distinct, the male being very different from the female. The species, like other *Cirripedia abdominalia*, burrow in shells. There are but one or two genera of the family. A species of *Cochlorine* is found burrowing in ormers. See *Cryptophialus*.

Cryptophialus (krip-tō-fī'a-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φιάλη, a bowl: see *phial, vial*.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptophialidæ*. The only known species, *C. minutus*, is about a tenth of an inch long, and is lodged in a flask-shaped carapace. The two early stages of development are passed through in an egg-like state within the sac of the parent, and in the third the limbless larva moves about by means of its antennæ, before it becomes fixed in its burrow in a shell.

Cryptophialus minutus, enlarged.

1. Female, with outer integument removed: *r*, labrum; *f*, palpi; *g*, outer maxilla; *h*, rudimentary maxillipedi; *i*, *c*, *c*, wall of sac continued into rim of the aperture *a*, *b*; *l*, *m*, abdominal cirri. 2. A, appendages. 2. Male.

Cryptophyceæ (krip-tō-fī'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + φυκος, seaweed.] A class of cellular cryptogamous plants, the *Algæ*, in which sexual reproduction is not known to occur. They are composed of cells, either isolated, as in *Protococcus*, embedded in mucus, as in *Clathrocystis*, or arranged in filaments, as in *Nostoc*. The only mode of reproduction that has yet been observed is by means of non-sexual spores and hormogonia. The color is bluish-green, or sometimes brown, purple, or pink, caused by the presence of a peculiar coloring matter, phycocyan, which obscures the chlorophyl. Also called *Cyanophyceæ*, *Phycochromaceæ*, and *Phycochromophyceæ*.

cryptopia (krip-tō'pi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄπιον, opium.] Cryptopine.

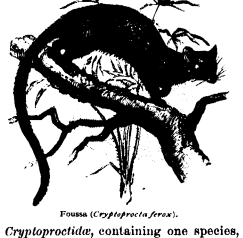
cryptopine (krip'tō-pin), *n.* [As *cryptopia* + *-ine*².] A colorless and odorless alkaloid of opium ($C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$), crystallizing in minute prisms and having strongly alkaline properties.

Cryptoplax (krip'tō-plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πλάξ, anything flat and broad, as the tails of some crustaceans.] One of the leading genera of *Chitonidæ*.

Cryptopoda (krip-top'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A group of crabs, having the legs mostly concealed when folded beneath the carapace.

cryptoporticus (krip-tō-pôr'ti-kus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κρυπτή, a crypt, + L. *porticus*, porch: see *porch, portico*.] In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A portico placed before a crypt or an alley between two walls, receiving light and air only by means of arches or windows, as illustrated in the villa of Diomed at Pompeii. (*b*) In the country-houses of the rich, as interpreted from ancient allusions, as in Pliny, a covered gallery of which the side walls were pierced with wide openings, as distinguished from a *crypt*, of which the openings were small and made in one wall only. The cryptoporticus of the second kind was a favorite device for securing cool, fresh air; that of the first kind not only served the same purpose, but was occasionally used for the storage of provisions, etc.

Cryptoproctа (krip-tō-prok'tȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + πρωκτός, the anus, the hinder parts.] The typical and only genus of the family *Cryptoproctidæ*, containing one species, *C. ferox*, peculiar to Madagascar. It is a remarkable animal, resembling a civet-cat in some respects, but more nearly related to the true cats.



Fossa (*Cryptoprocta ferox*).

cryptoproctid (krip-tō-prok'tid), *n.* A carnivorous mammal of the family *Cryptoproctidæ*.

Cryptoproctidæ (krip-tō-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptoprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of feline carnivorous quadrupeds, of the order *Feræ*, related to the family *Viverridæ*, but differing from it in having the body elongated and viverriform, the feet plantigrade with the palms and soles bald, and no alisphenoid canal in the skull. It represents a peculiar Madagascan type, formerly referred to the *Viverridæ*. There is but one genus, *Cryptoprocta*, *Fossa*.

Cryptops (krip'tops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὤψ (ὠπ-), eye.] A genus of chilopod myriapods, of the family *Geophilidæ*, having 17-jointed antennæ and 21 body-segments, each limb ending in a single-jointed tarsus. The species are blind, whence the name.

cryptorchid (krip-tôr'kid), *n.* Same as *cryptorchis*.

cryptorchidism (krip-tôr'ki-dizm), *n.* [< *cryptorchid* + *-ism*.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

cryptorchis (krip-tôr'kis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρχις, testicle.] One whose testes have not descended into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchid*, *crypsorchis*.

cryptorchism (krip-tôr'kizm), *n.* [< NL. *cryptorchismus*, q. v.] Retention of the testicles in the cavity of the abdomen, owing to the failure of the organs to descend from their primitive position into the scrotum. Also *cryptorchidism*, *cryptorchismus*.

cryptorchismus (krip-tôr-kis'mus), *n.* [NL., < *cryptorchis*, q. v.] Same as *cryptorchism*.

Cryptorhynchides (krip-tō-ring'ki-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptorhynchus* + *-ides*.] A division of the family *Curculionidæ*, or weevils, the species of which are chiefly distinguished by possessing a groove in which the rostrum may be received. *Schönherr*, 1826. Also *Cryptorhynchidæ*.

Cryptorhynchus (krip-tō-ring'kus), *n.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*, giving name to a group *Cryptorhynchides*. *Illiger*.

Cryptornis (krip-tôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil birds, found in the Upper Eocene: so called because its affinities are not evident. It has been supposed to be related to the hornbills.

Cryptostegia (krip-tō-stē'ji-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέγος, στέγη, a roof.] In Reuss's classification, a group of perforate foraminifers.

Cryptostemma (krip-tō-stem'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στέμμα, a fillet.] The typical genus of the family *Cryptostemmidæ*. *C. westermanni* inhabits Guinea. *Guérin*, 1838.

Cryptostemmatidæ (krip'tō-ste-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemmat(a)* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*, typified by the genus *Cryptostemma*. Also written *Cryptostemmidæ* and *Cryptostemmides*.

Cryptostemmidæ (krip-tō-stem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cryptostemma* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Cryptostemmatidæ*.

cryptostoma (krip-tos'tō-mȧ), *n.*; pl. *cryptostomata* (krip-tō-stō'mą-tȧ). [NL., < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + στόμα(τ-), mouth.] In certain algæ, as *Fucus*, a small pit or cavity from which arise groups of hairs.

Cryptotetramera (krip'tō-te-tram'e-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cryptotetramerus:* see *cryptotetramerous*.] An old section of coleopterous insects, including species with four joints to all the tarsi, the third being concealed. It contains such families as *Coccinellidæ* and *Endomychidæ*, usually grouped under *Trimera*, and called trimerous. It was named *Pseudotrimera* by Westwood.

cryptotetramerous (krip'tō-te-tram'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cryptotetramerus*, < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + τετραμερής, in four parts, < τετρα-, = E. *four*, + μέρος, a part.] In *entom.*, subtetramerous; pseudotrimerous; having all the tarsi four-jointed, but one of the joints minute or concealed.

cryptous (krip'tus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] Hidden; concealed. *Worcester*. [Rare.]

cryptozygosity (krip'tō-zī-gos'i-ti), *n.* [As *cryptozygous* + *-ity*.] The character of being cryptozygous.

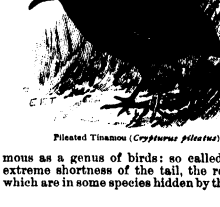
cryptozygous (krip-toz'i-gus), *a.* [< Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + ζυγόν = L. *jugum* = E. *yoke*.] In *craniol.*, so constructed that the zygomatic arches are not seen when the skull is viewed from above.

Crypturi (krip-tū'ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Crypturus*, q. v.] The tinamous, or the family *Tinamidæ*, considered as a superfamily or prime division of carinate birds, having the palate dromæognathous: synonymous with *Dromæognathæ*.

Crypturidæ (krip-tū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-idæ*.] The tinamous as a family of gallinaceous birds: a synonym of *Tinamidæ*.

Crypturinæ (krip-tū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Crypturus* + *-inæ*.] The tinamous as a subfamily of gallinaceous birds of the family *Tetraonidæ*. See *Tinamidæ*.

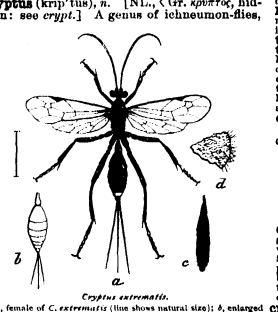
Crypturus (krip-tū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. κρυπτός, hidden, + οὐρά, tail.] The tinamous as a genus of birds: so called from the extreme shortness of the tail, the rectrices of which are in some species hidden by the coverts.



Pileated Tinamou (*Crypturus pileatus*).

The name is retained as the designation of one of the several genera into which the family *Tinamidæ* is now divided, containing such species as *C. cinereus, C. pileatus, C. tataupa*, etc. See *Tinamus*.

Cryptus (krip'tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κρυπτός, hidden: see *crypt*.] A genus of ichneumon-flies,



Cryptus extrematis.

a, female of *C. extrematis* (line shows natural size); *b*, enlarged abdomen of *C. maurator*, female; *c*, enlarged abdomen of *C. extremator*, male; *d*, enlarged portion of wing of same.

of the family *Ichneumonidæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cryptinæ*. *C. extrematis* is a species which infests the American silkworm.

crystal (kris'tal), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly *crystal, christal*, etc., now accom. to L. spelling; ‹ ME. *cristal, cristall*, ‹ OF. *cristal*, F. *cristal* = Pr. Sp. *cristal* = Pg. *crystal* = It. *cristallo* = AS. *cristalla* = D. *kristal* = OHG. *christalla*, MHG. *kristalle*, fem., *kristall*, masc., G. *krystall, kristall*, masc., = Dan. *krystal* = Sw. *kristall*, ‹ L. *crystallum*, ice, crystal, ‹ Gr. κρύσταλλος, clear ice, ice, also rock-crystal (so called from its resemblance to ice, of which it was supposed to be a modified and permanent form), ‹ κρυταίνειν, freeze, ‹ κρύος, cold, frost.] **I.** *n.* 1. In *chem.* and *mineral.*, a body which, by the operation of molecular attraction, has assumed a definite internal structure with the form of a regular solid inclosed by a certain number of plane surfaces arranged according to the laws of symmetry. The internal structure is exhibited in the cleavage, in the behavior of sections in polarized light, etc. The external form is discussed under *crystallography* (which see). Crystals are obtained in the laboratory either by fusing substances by heat and allowing them gradually to cool, or by dissolving them in a fluid and then abstracting the latter by slow evaporation; also by the direct condensation of a vapor produced by sublimation, as in the case of arsenious oxid, in the same way that snow is formed directly from water-vapor in the upper atmosphere. The name was first applied to the transparent varieties of quartz, specifically called *rock-crystal*.

> There was a sea of glass like unto *crystal*. Rev. iv. 6.

The term *crystal* is now applied to all symmetrical solid shapes assumed spontaneously by lifeless matter.

Huxley, Physiography, p. 50.

2. Glass. (*a*) Glass of a high degree of transparency and freedom from color. It is heavier than ordinary glass, because containing much oxid of lead. (*b*) Fine glass used for table-vessels or other table-service, or for ornamental pieces. The term is sometimes used as synonymous with *cut glass*. (*c*) The glass cover of a watch-case.

3. A substance resembling rock-crystal or glass in its properties, especially in transparency and clearness.

> Every man in this age has not a soul of *crystal*, for all men to read their actions through.
>
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, I. 1.

4. In *her.*, the color white: said of that color when described in blazoning a nobleman's escutcheon, according to the system of blazoning by precious stones; *pearl*, however, is more commonly used.—5. A very fine wide white durant, once used for making nuns' veils.—**Axis of a crystal.** See *axis* and *crystallography*.—**Charcot's crystals**, in *pathol.*, colorless octahedral or rhomboidal crystals found in the sputum of asthmatic and bronchitic patients.—**Crystals of Venus**, crystallized neutral acetate of copper. [*Venus* is here used as a symbol of copper (with allusion to Cyprus).]—**Distorted crystal**, a crystal whose form varies more or less from the ideal geometrical solid which its symmetry requires. This is due to the extension of certain faces at the expense of others during the growth of the crystal, but in general without altering the interfacial angles. In fact, all crystals are more or less distorted.—**Embedded crystals**, crystals enveloped within the mass of a rock or other mineral.—**Geniculated crystal**, a twin or compound crystal, consisting of two or more parts bent at an angle to one another, as is common with the mineral rutile.—**Iceland crystal**, a variety of calcite or crystallized calcium carbonate brought from Iceland, remarkable for its transparency.—**Implanted crystals**, crystals which project from the free surface of a rock upon which they have been formed.—**Negative crystal.** (*a*) A cavity in a mineral mass having the form of a crystal, commonly that peculiar to the mineral itself. (*b*) In *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pink crystals.** Same as *pink salts*. See *salts*.—**Plastic crystal**, a trade-name for a kind of Portland cement composed of silica and alumina and traces of oxid of iron, lime, magnesia, and some alkalis.—**Positive crystal**, in *optics*. See *refraction*.—**Pseudomorphous crystal.** See *pseudomorph*.—**Replaced crystal**, a crystal having one plane or more in the place of each of its edges or angles.—**Rock-crystal**, or **mountain crystal**, a general name for all the transparent crystals of quartz, particularly of limpid or colorless quartz. From their brilliancy such crystals are often popularly called *diamonds*, as *Lake George diamonds, Bristol diamonds*, etc.—**Twin crystal.** See *twin*.

II. *a.* Consisting of crystal, or like crystal; clear; transparent; pellucid.

> His mistress
> Did hold his eyes lock'd in her *crystal* looks.
>
> *Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 4.
>
> By *crystal* streams that murmur through the meads.
>
> *Dryden.*
>
> In *crystal* currents of clear morning seas.
>
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

Crystal Palace, the large building, composed chiefly of glass and iron, erected in Hyde Park, London, for the universal exhibition of 1851, and subsequently re-erected at Sydenham, near London, as a permanent institution for public instruction and entertainment. The name has since been applied to other structures of like character.—**Crystal violet**, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, resembling ordinary methyl violet in its application.

crystallic (kris-tal'ik), *a.* [‹ *crystal* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to crystals or crystallization: as, *crystallic* force. *Ashburner.*

crystalliferous (kris-ta-lif'e-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] Bearing or containing crystals.

crystalligerous (kris-ta-lij'e-rus), *a.* [‹ L. *crystallum*, crystal, + *gerere*, bear, + *-ous*.] Bearing crystals: specifically applied to those spores of radiolarians which contain crystals.

In those individuals which produce *crystalligerous* swarm-spores, each spore encloses a small crystal.

E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XIX. 852.

crystallin (kris'ta-lin), *n.* [‹ *crystal* + *-in*2.] 1. An albuminoid substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye: same as *globulin*.—2. In *chem.*, an old name for aniline.

crystalline (kris'ta-lin or -lin), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristallin* = Pr. *cristallin* = Sp. *cristalino* = Pg. *crystallino* = It. *cristallino* = D. *kristallijn* = MHG. *kristallîn*, G. *krystallin* (cf. Dan. *krystallinsk*, G. *krystallinisch*; Sw. *kristallisk*), ‹ L. *crystallinus*, ‹ Gr. κρυστάλλινος, ‹ κρύσταλλος, clear ice, crystal: see *crystal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of crystal.

> Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline*.
>
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Relating or pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

> Snow being apparently frozen cloud or vapour, aggregated by a confused action of *crystalline* laws. *Whewell.*

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of a crystal, especially as regards its internal structure, cleavage, etc.: opposed to *amorphous*.

> The most definite of the properties of perfect chemical compounds is their *crystalline* structure.
>
> *Lovell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, II. 28.

It [ice] is composed of *crystalline* particles, which, though in contact with one another, are, however, not packed together so as to occupy the least possible space.

Tyndall, Heat, § 370.

4. Resembling crystal; pure; clear; transparent; pellucid: specifically applied in anatomy to several structures, as the *crystalline* humor, cones, etc. See below.

> He on the wings of cherub rode sublime,
> On the *crystalline* sky. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 772.

5. In *entom.*, reflecting light like glass: specifically applied to the ocelli or simple eyes when they are apparently colorless, resembling glass.—**Crystalline cones.** See *crystalline rods*.—**Crystalline heavens**, in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, two spheres imagined between the primum mobile, or outer circle of the heavens, which by its motion was supposed to carry around all within it, and the firmament.—**Crystalline humor or lens**, a lentiform pellucid body, composed of a transparent firm substance, inclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in front of the vitreous body and behind the iris of the eye. It is doubly convex, but the posterior surface is more convex than the anterior. The central part is more dense and firm than the exterior parts, and is made up of concentric lamellæ. It is of high refracting power, and serves to produce that refraction of the rays of light which is necessary to cause them to meet in the retina and form a perfect image there. See cut under *eye*.—**Crystalline rods, crystaline cones**, cells specially modified as refractive bodies, forming the end-organs of the nervous apparatus of vision of the *Arthropoda*.

> Each group separates off a transparent highly refractive substance, which forms the so-called *crystalline cone*.
>
> *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 264.

crystalline style, a flexible, transparent body of gristly appearance and unknown function, contained in the pharyngeal cæcum of bivalve mollusks, as species of *Mactra*.—**Crystalline ware**, a name given by Josiah Wedgwood to fine pottery of his manufacture veined in imitation of natural semi-precious stones, the veining generally going through the paste. Compare *granite-ware, agate-ware*.

II. *n.* A crystallized rock, or one only partially crystallized, as granite.

crystallinity (kris-ta-lin'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *crystalline* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being crystalline; crystalline structure.

> The tendency to *crystallinity* observable in large masses of cast metal. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 355.

crystallisability, crystallisable, etc. See *crystallizability*, etc.

crystallite (kris'ta-lit), *n.* [‹ Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-ite*2.] 1. Whinstone cooled slowly after fusion.—2. The term suggested by Vogelsang as a general name for aggregations of globulites in various forms. See *cumulite, margarite*, and *longulite*. These terms are used exclusively in describing various groupings of minute drop-like bodies (globulites), seen under the microscope in thin sections of rocks. See *globulite*.

crystallitis (kris-ta-li'tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal (crystalline lens), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, phacitis. *Dunglison.*

crystallizability (kris'ta-li-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being crystallizable; capability of being crystallized. Also spelled *crystallisability*.

> The ready *crystallizability* of alum. *Ure*, Dict., I. 125.

crystallizable (kris'ta-li-za-bl), *a.* [= F. *cristallisable* = Sp. *cristalizable*; as *crystallize* + *-able*.] Capable of being crystallized or of assuming a crystalline structure. Also spelled *crystallisable*.

crystallization (kris'ta-li-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cristallisation* = Sp. *cristalizacion* = Pg. *crystallização* = It. *cristallizzazione* = D. *kristallisatie*; as *crystallize* + *-ation*.] 1. The process by which the molecules of a substance which is in the state of a liquid (or vapor) unite in regular (crystalline) form when it solidifies by cooling or evaporation. If the process is slow and undisturbed, the molecules assume a regular arrangement, each substance taking a determinate form according to its natural laws; but if the process is rapid or disturbed, the external form may be more or less irregular. An amorphous solid body may also undergo partial crystallization by a molecular rearrangement, giving it a more or less complete crystalline structure, as, for instance, in the iron of a railroad-bridge after long use. See *crystallography*.

2. The mass or body formed by the process of crystallizing.

Also spelled *crystallisation*.

Alternate crystallization, a species of crystallization which takes place when several crystallizable substances having little affinity for one another are present in the same solution. The substance which is present in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, in part; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to crystallize; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited in successive layers from the same solution.—**Water of crystallization**, water which is held by certain salts as a part of their crystalline structure, but is not inherent in the molecule. Thus, common sodium carbonate, when it crystallizes from a solution, contains for each molecule of sodium carbonate ten molecules of water. This is so weakly held that it escapes as vapor in dry air at ordinary temperatures. The crystalline form of the salt often depends on the number of molecules of water which the crystals contain. Water of crystallization differs from combined water in that it does not belong to the molecular structure, but only to the crystalline structure, of the substance.

crystallize (kris'ta-liz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *crystallized*, ppr. *crystallizing*. [= F. *cristalliser* = Sp. *cristalizar* = Pg. *crystallizar* = It. *cristallizzare* = D. *kristalliseren* = G. *krystallisiren* = Dan. *krystallisere* = Sw. *kristallisera*; as *crystal* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. κρυσταλλίζειν, be clear as crystal.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to assume a crystalline structure or shape; form into crystals: often used figuratively.

> Bodies which are perfectly *crystallized* exhibit the most complete regularity and symmetry of form.
>
> *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, I. 305.

Around the Academy are *crystallized* several literary enterprises, the fame of which is reflected upon it.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 28.

2. To change to the state of crystal. [Rare.]

> When the Winters keener breath began
> To *crystallize* the Baltike Ocean,
> To glaze the Lakes.
>
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be converted into a crystal; unite, as the separate particles of a substance, and form a regular solid.—2. Figuratively—(*a*) To assume a definite form and fixity, as an opinion, view, or idea, at first indeterminate or vague; take substantial and definite shape: as, public opinion on this subject is beginning to *crystallize*.

> There is ever a tendency of the most hurtful kind to allow opinions to *crystallize* into creeds.
>
> *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., p. 286.

(*b*) To assume (as a number of opinions, views, or ideas, at first unsettled or diverse) a definite form, and become concentrated upon or collected round a given subject.

Also spelled *crystallise*.

crystalliser (kris′tą-li-zėr), *n.* That which causes or assists in crystallization; something employed in a process of crystallization. Also spelled *crystalliser*.

They [boilers] may be emptied at pleasure into lower receivers, called *crystalliserś*, by means of leaden syphons and long-necked funnels. *Ure*, Dict., I. 150.

crystallod (kris′tą-lod), *n.* [< *crystal(l)* + *od.*] The od of crystals, or a supposed odic force derived from crystallization. See *od.*

Instead of saying the "od derived from crystallization," we may name this product *crystallod*. *Reichenbach*, Dynamics (trans. 1851), p. 224.

crystallo-engraving (kris′tą-lō-en-grā′ving), *n.* A method of ornamenting glass by means of casts of a design which are placed on the inner surface of the metal mold in which the glass vessel is formed, and embedded in the surface of the glass, and are removed with it. When the material forming the cast is separated from the glass vessel, the design is left in intaglio.

crystallogenic, crystallogenical (kris′tą-lō-jen′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *crystallogeny* + *-ic, -ical.*] Relating to crystallogeny; crystal-producing: as, *crystallogenic* attraction.

crystallogeny (kris-ta-loj′e-ni), *n.* [= F. *cristallogénie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-γενεια*, < *-γενής*, producing.] In *crystal.*, that department of science which treats of the production of crystals.

crystallographer (kris-ta-log′ra-fėr), *n.* [As *crystallography* + *-er*[1].] One who describes crystals or the manner of their formation.

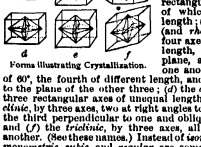
In the present condition of science, minerals, considered as such, and not as geological materials, fall rather within the province of the chemist and *crystallographer*. *E. Forbes*, Literary Papers, p. 165.

crystallographic, crystallographical (kris′tą-lō-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *cristallographique*; as *crystallography* + *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

When a beam of light passes . . . through Iceland spar parallel to the *crystallographic* axis, there is no double refraction. *Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 103.

crystallographically (kris′ta-lō-graf′i-kal-i), *adv.* With regard to crystallography or its principles; as in crystallography. *Whewell.*

crystallography (kris-ta-log′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *cristallographie* = Sp. *crystallografía* = Pg. *crystallographia* = It. *cristallografia* = D. *kristallografie* = Dan. *krystallografi*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] **1.** The science of the process of crystallization, and of the forms and structure of crystals. The following are the generally adopted systems of crystallization, based upon the degree of symmetry which characterizes the different forms, but defined according to the length and inclination of the assumed axes: (*a*) the *isometric*, characterized by three rectangular axes, all of equal length; (*b*) the *tetragonal*, by three rectangular axes, two of which are of equal length; (*c*) the *hexagonal* (and *rhombohedral*), by four axes, three of equal length, in the same plane, and inclined to one another at an angle of 60°, the fourth of different length, and at right angles to the plane of the other three; (*d*) the *orthorhombic*, by three rectangular axes of unequal length; (*e*) the *monoclinic*, by three axes, two at right angles to each other, and the third perpendicular to one and oblique to the other; and (*f*) the *triclinic*, by three axes, all oblique to one another. (See these names.) Instead of *isometric*, the terms *monometric*, *cubic*, and *regular* are sometimes used; instead of *tetragonal*, *dimetric*; instead of *orthorhombic*, *trimetric* or *rhombic*; instead of *monoclinic*, *monosymmetric* or *oblique*; and instead of *triclinic*, *asymmetric* or *anorthic*. The isometric, tetragonal, and orthorhombic systems are sometimes spoken of collectively as *orthometric*, and the monoclinic and triclinic as *clinometric*; similarly, the tetragonal and hexagonal systems have been called *teodimetric*. The study of crystallography is of great importance to the chemist and mineralogist, as the nature of many substances may be ascertained from an inspection of the forms of their crystals.



Forms illustrating Crystallization.

2. A discourse or treatise on crystals and crystallization.

crystalloid (kris′ta-loid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cristalloïde* = It. *cristalloide*, < Gr. κρυσταλλοειδής, < κρύσταλλος, crystal, + εἶδος, shape.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a crystal.

The grouping . . . of a number of smaller *crystalloid* molecules. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 6.

II. *n.* **1.** The name given by Professor Graham to a class of bodies which have the power, when in solution, of passing easily through membranes, as parchment-paper, and which he found to be of a crystalline character. Metallic salts and organic bodies, as sugar, morphia, and oxalic acid, are crystalloids. They are the opposite of *colloids*, which have not this permeating power. See *colloid.*

The relatively small-atomed *crystalloids* have immensely greater diffusive power than the relatively large-atomed colloids. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 7.

2. A protein crystal — that is, a granule of protein in the form of a crystal, differing from an organic crystal in the inconstancy of its angles and in its property of swelling when immersed in water. Such crystalloids are of various forms and usually colorless.

crystalloidal (kris-ta-loi′dal), *a.* [< *crystalloid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a crystalloid.

The same condition could be produced by nearly all *crystalloidal* substances. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 90.

crystallology (kris-ta-lol′ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *cristallologie* = Pg. *crystallologia*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology.*] The science which considers the structure of bodies in inorganic nature so far as it is the result of cohesive attraction. It embraces crystallography, which treats of the geometrical form of crystals, and crystallogeny, which discusses their origin and method of formation.

crystallomagnetic (kris′ta-lō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + μάγνης (μαγνητ-), magnet, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to the magnetic properties of crystallized bodies, especially the behavior of a crystal in a magnetic field: as, "*crystallomagnetic* action," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 377.

crystallomancy (kris′ta-lō-man-si), *n.* [= F. *cristallomancie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A mode of divining by means of a transparent body, as a precious stone, crystal globe, etc., formerly in high esteem. The operator first muttered over the crystal (a beryl was preferred) certain formulas of prayer, and then gave it into the hands of a young man or a virgin, who thereupon, by oral communication from spirits in the crystal, or by written characters seen in it, was supposed to receive the information desired.

crystallometry (kris-ta-lom′e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cristallométrie*, < Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + *-μετρία*, < μέτρον, a measure.] The art or process of measuring the forms of crystals.

Crystallometry was early recognized as an authorized test of the difference of the substances which nearly resembled each other. *Whewell.*

crystallotype (kris′ta-lō-tīp), *n.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + τύπος, impression.] In *photog.*, a photographic picture on a translucent material, as glass.

crystallurgy (kris′ta-lėr-ji), *n.* [< Gr. κρύσταλλος, crystal, + ἔργον = E. *work.*] The process of crystallization.

crystalwort (kris′tal-wėrt), *n.* One of the *Hepaticæ* of the suborder *Ricciaceæ*.

Cs. The chemical symbol of *cæsium.*

C. S. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Court of Session*; (*b*) *Clerk of the Signet*; (*c*) *Custos Sigilli*, Keeper of the Seal; (*d*) *con sordini* (which see).

C. S. A. An abbreviation of (*a*) *Confederate States of America*; (*b*) *Confederate States Army.*

C. S. N. An abbreviation of *Confederate States Navy.*

C-spring (sē′ spring), *n.* A carriage-spring shaped like the letter C.

ct. An abbreviation of (*a*) *cent*; (*b*) *count*; (*c*) *court.*

ctenidia, *n.* Plural of *ctenidium.*

ctenidial (te-nid′i-al), *a.* [< *ctenidium* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of a ctenidium: as, *ctenidial* gills or plumes; *ctenidial* respiration.

Ctenidiobranchia (te-nid′i-ō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτενίδιον, a little comb (see *ctenidium*), + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Ctenidibranchiata.*

Ctenidiobranchiata (te-nid′i-ō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenidiobranchiatus*: see *ctenidiobranchiate.*] **1.** A suborder or superfamily of *zygobranchiate* gastropods, having paired ctenidia functioning as gills. It contains the *Haliotidæ* and *Fissurellidæ*, or seaears and keyhole-limpets. — **2.** A suborder of palliate or teetibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, containing those which retain the ctenidia as functional gills, as the *Tornatellidæ*, *Bullidæ*, *Aplysiidæ*, etc.

ctenidiobranchiate (te-nid′i-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenidiobranchiatus*; as *Ctenidiobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenidiobranchiata.*

ctenidium (te-nid′i-um), *n.*; pl. *ctenidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κτενίδιον, dim. of κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] One of the gill-combs, gill-plumes, or primitive branchial organs of mollusks; the respiratory organ of a mollusk in a generalized stage of development. A ctenidium is always a gill, but a gill may not be a ctenidium, since a respiratory function may be assumed by some part of the body which is not ctenidial in a morphological sense.

On either side of the neck there may be seen an oval yellowish body, the rudimentary gills or *ctenidia*. *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Edinburgh*, XXXII. 604.

Cteniza (te-nī′zą), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. κτενίζειν, comb, < κτείς (κτεν-), a comb.] A genus of spiders, of the family *Mygalidæ*. The species are of large size, and are among those known as trap-door spiders, such as *C. cenusiaca* of Europe and *C. californica* of the western United States. They are remarkable for forming in the ground a habitation consisting of a long cylindrical tube, protected at the top by a circular door, which is connected to the tube by a hinge. The lid is made of alternate layers of earth and web, and when shut can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding soil.

ctenobranch (ten′ō-brangk), *a.* and *n.* [< *Ctenobranchia.*] **I.** *a.* Having a pectinate gill; ctenobranchiate.

II. *n.* A ctenobranchiate gastropod; one of the *Ctenobranchiata.*

Are we to accept this view of Lankester and to consider the gill as we find it in most *ctenobranchs* derived from a ctenidium by modification, or shall we regard the common form of ctenobranch gill as the most primitive?
Biol. Lab. of Johns Hopkins, III. 44.

Ctenobranchia (ten-ō-brang′ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Ctenobranchiata.*

Ctenobranchiata (ten-ō-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenobranchiatus*: see *ctenobranchiate.*] In Van der Hoeven's classification, the tenth family of mollusks, characterized by spiral shells, and by having the branchial cavity (in which there are sometimes three branchiæ, sometimes two, and sometimes only one) composed of numerous leaves like the teeth of a comb, and contained in the last turn of the shell. They have two tentacles and two eyes, the latter often pedunculate. The sexes are separate, and the external organs of generation are distinct. There are both fresh- and salt-water species. The whelk is the best-known member of the family. The *Ctenobranchiata* are now regarded as a suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, containing upward of 20 families. Also called *Pectinibranchiata* (which see).

ctenobranchiate (ten-ō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *ctenobranchiatus*; as *Ctenobranchia* + *-atus*: see *-ate*[1].] Having pectinate gills; specifically, pertaining to the *Ctenobranchiata.*

ctenocyst (ten′ō-sist), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + κύστις, a bladder (cyst).] The characteristic sense-organ of the ctenophorans, regarded as probably an auditory capsule; a large vesicle situated at the aboral pole, with a clear fluid and vibratile otoliths. See *Ctenophora.*

ctenodactyl, ctenodactyle (ten-ō-dak′til), *n.* An animal of the genus *Ctenodactylus.*

Ctenodactylinæ (ten-ō-dak-ti-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ctenodactylus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ*; the comb-rats, confined to the comb-like fringing of the toes. They are exceptional among the hystricine animals in not having four back teeth above and below on each side. In *Ctenodactylus* the molars are three in each half jaw above and below, there being no premolars; and in *Pectinator*, the only other genus, these teeth are minute. The *Ctenodactylinæ* have some relationship with the jerboas, though totally different in appearance. They are confined to Africa.

Ctenodactylus (ten-ō-dak′ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + δάκτυλος, a finger or

Comb-rat (*Ctenodactylus massoni*).

toe.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Ctenodactylinæ*. There is but one species, *C. massomi*, Masson's comb-rat, also called *gundi*, about the size of a large member of the genus *Arvicola*, with very small ears, a mere stump of a tail, and lengthened hind limbs.

Ctenodipteridæ (ten″ō-dip-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipteridæ*, ⟨ *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's system of classification, a family of dipnoöus fishes, including forms with a heterocercal caudal fin, gular plates, cycloid scales, and two pairs of molars, as well as one pair of vomerine teeth. The species are extinct, and, so far as is known, were peculiar to the Devonian age.

ctenodipterine (ten-ō-dip′te-rin), *n.* One of the *Ctenodipterini*.

Ctenodipterini (ten-ō-dip-te-ri′nī), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Ctenodontodipterini*, ⟨ *Ctenodus* (*-dont-*) + *Dipterus* (these two genera composing the group) + *-ini*.] In Huxley's system of classification, a group of crossopterygian fishes, with ctenodont dentition, cycloid scales, and two dorsal fins.

Ctenodiscus (ten-ō-dis′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + δίσκος, disk.] A genus of starfishes, of the family *Asteriidæ*, or *Astropectinidæ*, having a pentagonal form with very short arms. *C. crispatus* is a North Atlantic species.

ctenodont (ten′ō-dont), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Possessing ctenoid teeth. *Huxley*.

Ctenodus (ten′ō-dus), *n.* [NL. (Agassiz, 1838), ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of dipnoöus fishes having the transverse crests of the teeth armed with short teeth and thus somewhat resembling a comb. The species lived during the Carboniferous and Permian periods.

ctenoid (ten′oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. κτενοειδής, comb-shaped, ⟨ κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Comb-like; pectinate: specifically applied—(*a*) to a form of scales in fishes in which the posterior margin is pectinated, or beset with small spinules (see cut under *scale*); (*b*) to a form of dentition in fishes in which the teeth have comb-like ridges.—**2.** Pertaining to the *Ctenoidei*: having ctenoid scales, as a fish.

II. *n.* A fish with ctenoid scales; one of the *Ctenoidei*.

ctenoidean (te-noi′dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Belonging to the order *Ctenoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Ctenoidei*.

Also *ctenoidian*.

Ctenoidei (te-noi′dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτενοειδής: see *ctenoid*.] In *L.* Agassiz's system of classification, one of four orders of the class fishes, containing those in which the scales are ctenoid or pectinate. It was the third order of Agassiz's early classification, and contained with others called *Cycloidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It comprised most of the acanthopterygians, but proved to be an entirely artificial group, and is now in use.

ctenoidian (te-noi′di-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *ctenoidean*.

Ctenolabridæ (ten-ō-lab′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + NL. *Labridæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, supposed to be allied to the *Labridæ*, but having ctenoid scales: a disused synonym of *Pomacentridæ*.

ctenolabroid (ten-ō-lab′roid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Ctenolabrus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenolabridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Ctenolabridæ*; a pomacentrid. *Sir J. Richardson*.

Ctenolabrus (ten-ō-lā′brus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + *Labrus*.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Labridæ*, closely related to *Labrus*, but having a pectinate preopercnlum, whence the name. The common cunner is *C. adspersus*. See cut under *cunner*.

Ctenomys (ten′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + μῦς = E. *mouse*.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Octodontinæ*: so named from the comb-like fringe of bristles on the hind feet. It contains several South American species of grayish or brownish animals, usually from 8 to 10 inches long, with a tail from 2 to 3 inches in length, small eyes, rudimentary ears, and a stout form. They resemble gophers, and are highly fossorial, burrowing like moles, or like the *Geomyidæ*, which they represent in their economy. The best-known species is *C. brasiliensis*, called *tuca-tuca*. Another is *C. magellanicus*.

ctenophor (ten′ō-fôr), *a.* [⟨ NL. *ctenophorus*, ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + -φόρος, -bearing, ⟨ φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] Comb-bearing: applied to the type of structure represented by the ctenophorans among coelenterates.

The *ctenophor* type has fundamentally the form of a sphere, beset with eight meridional rows of vibratile plates, which, working like oars, serve for locomotion.

Claus, Zoology (trans.), I. 211.

Ctenophora1 (te-nof′ō-rā), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] **1.** A genus of crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*, characterized by the lateral processes of the antennal joints of the male, whence the name. There are 9 European and 7 North American species. The larvæ live in dead wood. The genus was founded by Meigen in 1803. **2.** A genus of spiders, of the family *Theridiidæ*, based by Blackwall in 1870 upon a Sicilian species, *C. monticola*.

Ctenophora2 (te-nof′ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] A class of *Cœlenterata*; formerly, an order of acalephs. They are pellucid gelatinous marine organisms, are radially symmetrical, and swim by means of eight meridional ciliated bands, rows of pectinations or ctenophores, whence the name. In form they are spheroidal or cylindroidal, rarely ovoidal. They possess an oral tube and a gastrovascular system, and often two lateral retractile tentacles, but no corallum. They are hermaphrodite, reproduction being by the discharged through the mouth. A localized sensory organ called a statocyst is present. True nematocysts are usually wanting, but are represented by organs known as filing or prehensile cells, the base of which is a spirally coiled thread, while the free extremity is enlarged, projecting, and glutinous. The *Ctenophoræ* are divided by some into four orders, *Lobatæ*, *Tæniatæ*, *Saccatæ*, and *Eurystomatæ*; by others directly into a number of families. Such forms as *Eucharis*, *Cestum*, *Cydippe*, and *Beroë* are generally characteristic of the main divisions. Also called *Ctisiphoræ*.

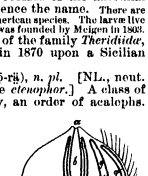


Diagram of *Pleurobrachia*, one of the *Ctenophora*.

a, mouth; *b*, stomach; *c*, infundibulum; *d*, horizontal canal; *e*, one of its branches, dividing at *f* into two branches which open into the longitudinal canals *gg*, *ee*, parallel with which the ciliated areas run; *h*, sac of tentacle, *i*, with one of its branches, *k*; *l*, canal parallel with stomach; *m*, integrous canal; *n*, *n*, canals opening at the aboral aperture, *o*, *o*, on each side of *p*, the ganglion and lithocyst or ctenocyst.

ctenophoral (te-nof′ō-ral), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-al*.] Comb-bearing: applied to the parts or system of organs of the ctenophorans which bear the fringes.

ctenophoran (te-nof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Ctenophora* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*; having the characters of the *Ctenophora*; ctenophorous.

II. *n.* One of the *Ctenophora*.

An Actinia with only eight mesenteries, and these exceedingly thick, whereby the intermesenteric chambers would be reduced to canals; with two aboral pores instead of the one pore which exists in *Cœnanthus*; and with eight bands of cilia corresponding with the reduced intermesenteric chambers, would have all the essential peculiarities of a *Ctenophoran*.

Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 154.

ctenophore (ten′ō-fōr), *n.* [⟨ NL. *ctenophorus*: see *ctenophor*.] **1.** One of the eight fringed or ciliated comb-bearing locomotive organs peculiar to the *Ctenophora*.—**2.** A member of the class *Ctenophora*; a ctenophoran.

ctenophoric (ten-ō-for′ik), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ic*.] Same as *ctenophorous*.

ctenophorous (te-nof′ō-rus), *a.* [As *ctenophor* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora*.

In early life . . . the Alciopids are parasitic in the *ctenophorous* cœlenterates, but later become free.

Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 428.

Ctenophyllum (ten-ō-fil′um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + φύλλον, a leaf.] A genus of fossil plants, named by Schimper in allusion to the comb-like appearance of the leaflets on the frond. It belongs to the cycads, and occurs in rocks of Liassic and Jurassic age in various parts of Europe. The genus *Ctenophyllum* as instituted by Schimper includes various forms previously referred by authors to *Pterophyllum*, *Pterozamites*, and *Zamites*.

Ctenopytchus (ten-op-tik′i-us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + πτυχή, a fold.] A genus of fossil selachians of the Devonian and Carboniferous periods, containing sharks now referred to the family *Petalodontidæ*, but formerly to *Cestraciontidæ*.

Ctenostomata (ten-ō-stō′ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), comb, + στόμα (στοματ-), mouth.] A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having the cell-opening closed by marginal setæ, and no vibracula nor avicularia. It is represented by the families *Vesicularidæ* and *Alcyonididæ*.

ctenostomatous (ten-ō-stom′a-tus), *a.* [⟨ *Ctenostomata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ctenostomata*: as, a *ctenostomatous* polyzoan. Also *ctenostomous*.

Ctenucha (te-nū′kā), *n.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), ⟨ Gr. κτείς (κτεν-), a comb, + ἔχειν, have.] A genus of moths, of the family *Lithosiidæ*, having 3-jointed palpi, longer than the head, with the first and second equal and the third shorter. It is distinctively a new-world genus, and the species are found in North and South America.

Cthalamidæ (tha-lam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cthalamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of thoracic cirripeds.

Cthalamus (thal′ g-mus), *n.* [NL., an irreg. form, perhaps a transposition of **chthamalus*, ⟨ Gr. χθαμαλός, near the ground, low, akin to χαμαί, on the ground: see *chameleon*, etc.] The typical genus of the family *Cthalamidæ*.

Cu. The chemical symbol of *copper* (Latin *cuprum*).

cuadra (kwä′drä), *n.* [Sp., a square, ⟨ L. *quadra*, a square, a bit, piece, prop. fem. of (LL.) *quadrus*, square: see *quadrate*, *square*.] A linear measure of the states of Spanish South America, but unknown in Spain, and consequently to the metrological handbooks. It was originally 400 feet of Castile, afterward 333⅓, and now contains in different states 150, 142, and 80 varas. In the provinces of the Argentine Republic it contains 150 local varas, except in Tucuman, where it has 166. In the United States of Colombia, Uruguay, etc., it contains 100 varas. It is also used as a square measure. The Argentine cuadra contains over 4 English acres, the Uruguayan barely 2.

cuanara (kwa-mik′rä), *n.* [Native name.] The wood of *Dipteryx odorata*, a leguminous tree of British Guiana, which yields the Tonka bean. It is hard, tough, and very durable, and is used for shafts, mill-wheels, cogs, etc.

cuartas (kwär′tas), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *cuarta*, a fourth part, quarter: see *quart*, *quarter*.] An inferior kind of Cuban tobacco, used as a filling for cigars. Also called *cuartel*.

cuartilla (kwär-tē′lyä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *cuarto*, fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] **1.** A Spanish measure of capacity, especially for liquids: not to be confounded with the *cuartillo*. It corresponds to the Arabian makuk, being ⅛ of the moyo (Arabian *muid*) of Valladolid. It derives its name from being the fourth part of the cantara. According to the standard of Toledo it contains 1.06 United States (old wine) gallons (previous to 1901, 4.125 liters); but on the basis of the arroba menor, used for oil, it is equivalent to only 0.83 of the same gallon.

2. A Spanish dry measure, one fourth of a fanega, equal in Castile to 13.7 liters, or 1⅛ Winchester pecks. In Buenos Ayres, where it is the chief dry measure, it is 34.32 liters, or 0.97 Winchester bushel. In Entre Rios it is 34.41 liters.

3. A South American measure of land equal to 25,000 square varas.

cuartillo (kwär-tē′lyō), *n.* [Sp., masc. dim. of *cuarto*, fourth. Cf. *cuartilla*.] **1.** A Spanish liquid measure, one fourth of an arroba: not to be confounded with the *cuartilla*. In the last system of Spanish measures it was equal to 0.5042 liter, or 1.06 United States (old wine) pints (previous to 1801, to 0.516 liter); but milk was sold by a cuartillo one fourth larger. The cuartillo of Alicante was larger, being 0.722 liter, or 1.525 United States pints.

2. A dry measure of Spain, one fourth of a eclamine, equal to 1.142 liters, or about one sixth of a Winchester peck.—**3.** A Mexican and South American coin, the fourth part of a real, or about 3¼ cents.

cuarto (kwär′tō), *n.* [Sp., fourth: see *quart*, *quarter*.] **1.** A copper coin struck in Spain for circulation in Manila, current as the 160th part of a dollar.—**2.** A measure of land in Buenos Ayres, since 1870 one fourth of a hectare.

cub (kub), *n.* [Origin obscure; not recorded in ME.; perhaps Celtic, ⟨ Ir. *cuid*, a cub, whelp, dog (cf. Gael. *cuain*, a litter of whelps), ⟨ Ir. Gael. *cu* = W. *ci*, a dog, = E. *hound*. The native E. word for *cub* is *whelp*, q. v.] **1.** The young of certain quadrupeds, especially of the bear, fox, and wolf, also of the lion and tiger (more commonly *whelp*), and rarely of the dog and some others; a puppy; a whelp.—**2.** A

Tucu-tucu (*Ctenomys brasiliensis*).

coarse or uncouth boy or girl: in contempt or reprobation.

O, thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Hence — **3†.** An assistant to a physician or surgeon in a hospital. [London, Eng.]

At St. Thomas's Hospital, anno 1703, the grand committee resolved "that no surgeon should have more than three *Cubbs.*" *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 307.

cub[1] (kub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cubbed*, ppr. *cubbing*. [< *cub*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bring forth, as a cub or cubs.

II. *intrans.* Contemptuously, to bring forth young, as a woman.—**To cub it,** to live as or act the part of a cub. [Rare.]

Long before Romulus *cubbed it* with wolves, and Remus scorned earth-works. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

cub[2] (kub), *n.* [E. dial., prob. a var. (the more orig. form) of *chub* in the general sense of 'roundish lump': see *chub*, and cf. *cob*[2], which is in part a var. of *cub*[3]. Cf. *cub*[3].] A lump; a heap; a confused mass. [Prov. Eng.]

cub[3] (kub), *n.* [To be considered with the dim. *cubby*[3], q. v.; prob. of LG. origin; cf. LG. *kubje* (dim., > E. *cubby*†), *to-kubje*, also *kübbung*, a shed or lean-to for cattle; *bekubbelt*, narrow, contracted, crowded for room; cf. also D. *kub*, *kubbe*, a fish-trap, which suggests a connection with *cubby*[2], a creel. In the sense of 'cupboard,' *cub* may be an abbr. of the old form *cubbord.*]

1. A stall for cattle; a crib.

I would rather have such in *cub* or kennel than in my closet or at my table. *Landor.*

2. A chest; a bin.

When the ore [in copper-smelting] is sufficiently calcined, it is let down into the *cubs* or vaults beneath.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 348.

3. A cupboard.

The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis among the university charters, and not in any *cub* of the library. *Abp. Laud*, Chancellorship at Oxford, p. 132.

[Local or obsolete in all usos.]

cub[3]† (kub), *v. t.* [See *cub*[3], *n.*] To shut up or confine.

To be *cubbed* up on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed, what shall become of him? *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 211.

Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea,
Cubb'd in a cabin? *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v.

Cuba bast. See *bast*[1], 1.

cubage (kū'bāj), *n.* [< *cube* + *-age.*] **1.** The act or process of determining the cubic contents of something; cubature.

The next chapter on the *cubage* of the cranial cavity.
Nature, XXXIII. 4.

2. The cubic contents measured.

Cuban (kū'bạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cuba* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba, a large island of the West Indies belonging to Spain.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Cuba. —**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *cubanite.*

cubangle (kūb'ang'gl), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *angulus*, angle.] The solid angle formed by three lines meeting at right angles to one another, as in a corner of a cube.

cubanite (kū'bạn-īt), *n.* [< *Cuban* + *-ite*[2].] A sulphid of copper and iron, of a bronze-yellow color, intermediate between pyrite and chalcopyrite, first found in Cuba. Also called *cuban.*

cubation[1] (kū-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cubatio(n-)*, < *cubare*, lie down.] The act of lying down; a reclining. *Ash.*

cubation[2] (kū-bā'shon), *n.* Same as *cubature.*

cubatory† (kū'bā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **cubatorius* (neut. *cubatorium*, n., bedstead, bedroom), < LL. *cubator*, one who lies down, < L. *cubare*, lie down.] **I.** *a.* Lying down; reclining; recumbent.

II. *n.* A place for lying down; a bedroom; a dormitory. *Bailey.*

cubature (kū'bā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. as if **cubatura*, < L. *cubus*, cube.] **1.** The act or process of finding the solid or cubic contents of a body; cubago.

Hitherto anthropologists have chiefly employed solid particles, such as shot or seeds, in the *cubature* of skulls.
Science, V. 499.

2. The cubic contents thus found.

cubbordt, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cupboard.*

cubbridge-head (kub'rij-hed), *n.* [< *cubbridge*, perhaps for **cubbordage* (< *cubbord* for *cupboard* + *-age*), + *head.*] *Naut.*, a partition made of boards, etc., across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

cubby[1] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [Usually in comp. *cubbyhole*; prob. of LG. origin; < LG. *kubje*: see *cub*[3].] A snug, confined place; a cubbyhole. [Rare or obsolete.]

cubby[1] (kub'i), *a.* [Cf. *cubby*[1], *n.*] Snug; close.

cubby[2] (kub'i), *n.*; pl. *cubbies* (-iz). [See *cub*[3].] A creel or basket of straw carried on the back and fastened by a strap across the chest: used in the Orkney and Shetland Islands.

cubbyhole (kub'i-hōl), *n.* A small, close apartment, or inclosed space; a closet, or any similar confined place; hence, humorously, a very small house; a cot.

One place, a queer little "*cubby-hole*," has the appearance of having been a Roman Catholic chapel.
O. W. Holmes, Our Hundred Days in Europe, iv.

cubby-house (kub'i-hous), *n.* A little house, as a doll-house, built by children in play.

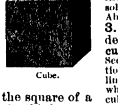
We used to build *cubby-houses* and fix 'em out with broken china and pasties. *R. T. Cooke*, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 6.

cubby-yew (kub'i-ū), *n.* [A corruption of *cubica.*] Same as *crab-eater*, 2.

cub-drawn (kub'drân), *a.* Drawn or sucked by cubs; exhausted by sucking; hence, fiercely hungry. [Rare.]

This night, wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbemoiled he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shak.*, Lear, III. 1.

cube (kūb), *n.* [< F. *cube* = Sp. Pg. It. *cubo* = G. Dan. *kubus*, Dan. also *kube* = Sw. *kub*, < L. *cubus*, < Gr. κύβος, a die, a cube, a cubic number.] **1.** In *geom.*, a regular body with six square faces; a rectangular parallelopiped, having all its edges equal. The cube is used as the measuring unit of solid content, as the square is of superficial content or area. Cubes of different sides are to one another as the third power of the number of units in one of their sides.



Cube.

2. In *arith.* and *alg.*, the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself; the third power of a quantity: as, $4 \times 4 \times 4 = 64$, the *cube* of 4; a^3 is the *cube* of a, or z^3 of z.—**Cube root,** the number or quantity of which a given number or quantity is the cube. The easiest way of extracting a cube root is by Horner's method. See *method.*—**Cyclical cube.** See *cyclical.*—**Duplication of the cube.** See *duplication.*—**Leslie's cube,** a cubical vessel filled with hot water and used, under varying conditions, in measuring the reflecting, radiating, and absorbing powers of different substances.—**Truncated cube,** a tesseracee-decahedron (or fourteen-sided body), formed by cutting off the faces of the cube parallel to those of the coaxial octahedron far enough to have them regular octagons, while adding eight triangular faces. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

cube (kūb), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cubed*, ppr. *cubing.* [< *cube*, *n.*] To raise to the cube or third power. See *cube*, *n.*, 2.

cubeb (kū'beb), *n.* [ME. corruptly *cucube, quibibe;* = F. *cubèbe* = Pr. Sp. *cubebut* = Pg. *cubebas, cobebas*, pl., = It. *cubebe*, < ML. *cubeba*, < Ar. Pers. *kabâba*, Hind. *kabâba, kabâb-chini.*] The small spicy berry of the *Piper Cubeba*, a climbing shrub of Java and other East Indian islands. It resembles a grain of pepper, but is somewhat longer. In

Cubeb (*Piper Cubeba*).

aromatic warmth and pungency cubebs are far inferior to pepper; but they are much valued for their use in diseases of the urinary system and of the bronchial tubes. Sometimes called *cubeb pepper.*—**African cubebs,** the fruit of *Piper Clusii*, which has the hot taste and odor of black pepper, without the peculiar medicinal properties of East Indian cubebs.

cubebic (kū-beb'ik), *a.* [< *cubeb* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cubebs.—**Cubebic acid,** $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$, an amorphous yellow substance contained in cubebs, to which the diuretic effect of the drug is said to be due.

cubebin (kū'beb-in), *n.* [< *cubeb* + *-in*[2].] An odorless substance ($C_{10}H_{10}O_3$) crystallizing in small needles or scales, found in cubebs. Physiologically it seems to be inactive.

cube-ore (kūb'ōr), *n.* A mineral crystallizing in cubic crystals of a greenish color; a hydrous arseniate of iron. Also called *pharmacosiderite.*

cube-powder (kūb'pou'dėr), *n.* Gunpowder made in large cubical grains, and burning more slowly than small or irregular grains, used in heavy ordnance. It is made by cutting press-cake in two directions at right angles to each other, so as to produce cubes with edges 0.75 inch in length. There are about 72 grains to the pound. Also called *cubical powder.*

cube-spar (kūb'spär), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of calcium; anhydrite.

cubhood (kub'hůd), *n.* [< *cub*[1] + *-hood.*] The character or condition of a cub; the state of being a cub.

The shaping of the earth from the nebulous *cubhood* of its youth . . . to its present form.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 243.

cubic (kū'bik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cubique* = Sp. *cúbico* = Pg. It. *cubico*, < L. *cubicus*, < Gr. κυβικός, < κύβος, a die, cube: see *cube.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the form of a cube.—**2.** Solid; three-dimensional: said of a unit of volume related to a unit of length of the same name as a cube is related to its edge. Thus, a *cubic* yard is the volume or solid contents of a cube whose edges are each a yard long. Abbreviated *c.*

3. In *alg.* and *geom.*, being of the third order, degree, or power.—**Cubic alum.** See *alum.*—**Cubic curve.** See *curve.*—**Cubic or cubical determinant.** See *determinant.*—**Cubic ellipsis,** a curve whose equation is $ay^3 = x^2(b - x)$. It is a cuspidal cubic tangent to the line at infinity.—**Cubic equation,** in *alg.*, an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.—**Cubic number, cubic quantity.** Same as *cube*, 2.—**Cubic surface,** a surface whose point-equation is of the third degree; a surface cut by every line in space in three points, real or imaginary.—**Cubic system,** in *crystal.*, same as *isometric system.* See *crystallography.*—**Plane cubic parabola,** a cubic of the form $axz = y^3$. It is a cubic of the third class, having a cusp at infinity and a single point of inflection (which is a center). **Twisted cubic curve.** See *twisted cubic*, below.

II. *n.* In *math.*, a cubical quantity, equation, or curve.—**Binary, ternary, quaternary cubic,** a homogeneous entire function of the third degree, containing two, three, or four variables.—**Characteristic of a cubic.** See *characteristic.*—**Circular cubic, cuspidal cubic.** See the adjectives.—**Twisted cubic,** a curve in space which is cut by every plane in three points, real or imaginary.

cubica (kū'bi-kạ), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] A fine kind of shalloon used for linings, ranging in width from 32 to 36 inches. *Dict. of Needlework.*

cubical (kū'bi-kal), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a cube.—**2.** Cubic.—**Cubical coefficient of expansion.** See *coefficient.*—**Cubical ellipse, hyperbola, hyperbolic parabola, parabola, twisted cubics** distinguished by their intersections with the plane at infinity; the ellipse having only one real intersection, the hyperbola three, all distinct, the hyperbolic parabola three, of which two fall together, and the parabola three, all coincident.—**Cubical figure,** a figure in three dimensions.—**Cubical powder.** Same as *cube-powder.*

cubically (kū'bi-kal-i), *adv.* In a cubic manner; by cubing; with reference to the cube or its properties.

Sixty-four, . . . made by multiplying . . . four *cubically.*
Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica, p. 217.

cubicalness (kū'bi-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being cubical.

cubicite, cubizite (kū'bi-sīt, -zīt), *n.* [< *cubic* + (*zeol*)*ite*, or < *cubi*(*c*) + *z*(*eol*)*ite.*] Cubic zeolite, or analcim.

cubicle† (kū'bi-kl), *n.* [Also *cubicule*; < L. *cubiculum*, a bedroom, < *cubare*, lie down.] A bedroom; a chamber. [Rare.]

Two messengers from that bank of cardinals, invading the sanctity of his [Pole's] nightly *cubicle*, broke his slumbers with the news of his proffered designation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

cubicone (kū'bi-kōn), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *cone.*] A conical surface of the third degree.

cubicontravariant (kū-bi-kon-trạ-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *contravariant.*] A contravariant of the third degree.

cubicovariant (kū'bi-kō-vā'ri-ạnt), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *covariant.*] A covariant of the third degree.

cubicriticoid (kū-bi-krit'i-koid), *n.* [< *cubi*(*c*) + *criticoid.*] A criticoid of the third degree.

cubicula, *n.* Plural of *cubiculum.*

cubicular (kū-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *cubicularis*, also *cubicularius*: see *cubiculary*.] Belonging to a bedchamber; private.

Tho' there be Rules and Rubrics in our Liturgy sufficient to guide every one in the performance of all holy duties, yet I believe every one hath some mode and model or formulary of his own, especially for his private *cubicular* devotions. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

cubiculary (kū-bik′ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *cubicularie*, n.; = OF. *cubiculaire* = Pr. *cubiculari* = Sp. Pg. *cubiculario* = It. *cubicolario*, < L. *cubicularius*, of or pertaining to a bedchamber, as a noun a chamber-servant, valet-de-chambre, < *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bedchamber. —2. Fitted for the posture of lying down. [Rare.]

Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubiculary* beds into discubitory. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

II. *n.* A chamberlain. *Wyclif.*

cubicule (kū′bi-kūl), *n.* [See *cubicle*.] Same as *cubicle*.

cubiculo- (kū-bik′ū-lō), *n.* [For It. *cubicolo*, < L. *cubiculum*: see *cubicle*.] A bedchamber; a chamber.

Sir And. Where shall I find you?
Sir To. We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 2.

cubiculum (kū-bik′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *cubicula* (-lą). [ML., < L. *cubiculum*, a bedchamber: see *cubicle*.] 1. In *archæol.*, a burial-chamber having round its walls loculi or compartments for the reception of the dead. See *catacomb*.—2. A mortuary chapel attached to a church.

cubiform (kū′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cube; cubic.

The genus Amphiteras . . . is chiefly characterized by the *cubiform* shape of its frustules.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 293.

cubinvariant (kūb-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *cub(ic)* + *invariant*.] In *math.*, an invariant of the third degree in the coefficients of a quantic.

cubit (kū′bit), *n.* [< ME. *cubit*, *cubite* = OF. *coude*, *coute*, *cute*, F. *coude* = Pr. *code*, *code*, elbow, = OSp. *cobdo*, Sp. *codo*, elbow, a measure, *cúbito*, the ulna, = Pg. *cubito*, the ulna, a measure, *covado*, an ell (cf. *coto*, a small piece), = It. *cubito*, cubit, elbow, angle, = Wall. *cot*, < L. *cubitum*, rarely *cubitus*, the elbow, the distance from the elbow to the end of the middle finger, an ell, earlier in Gr. *κύβιτον*, also *κύβιτος*, described as Sicilian (the Attic word being *ὠλέκρανον* or *ὠλένη* = L. *ulna* = E. *ell*), prob. from OL., lit. a bending, < *cubare* (bend), recline, lie, = Gr. *κύπτειν*, bend; cf. Gael. *cubach*, bent.] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The forearm or antebrachium; the arm from the elbow to the wrist.

Putte thou elde clothes . . . vndur the *cubit* of thin hondis (translation of Latin *sub cubito*).
Wyclif, Jer. xxxviii. 12 (Purv.).

(*b*) The inner bone of the forearm; the ulna.—2. A linear unit derived from the length of the forearm. The natural cubit used for measuring cloth was probably originally the length from the end of the thumb-nail to the elbow, though no cubit so short is known. The royal Egyptian cubit is, of all units of measure or weight, that one whose use can be traced back in history the furthest; for it was employed in the construction of the pyramids of Gizeh, perhaps 3500 B. C. From a number of Egyptian measuring-sticks found in the tombs, this cubit is ascertained to be equal to 20.64 English inches, or 524 millimeters. It was divided into seven palms, instead of six as the ordinary cubit was; and this was probably owing to measurements along walls with the forearm having been made by placing the hand behind the elbow and leaving it on the wall until the arm was laid down again. The Egyptian and Roman are the only ancient cubits of importance whose lengths are undisputed. The Roman cubit was 1½ Roman feet, or 17.4 English inches. Two cubits are mentioned in the Bible, for Ezekiel speaks of a cubit which is a cubit and a hand-breadth. The shorter of these cubits was probably that which in Deuteronomy is called the cubit of a man; the longer one, that which in Chronicles is called the cubit after the first measure—that is, the most ancient cubit. Julian of Ascalon speaks of two cubits in the ratio of 28 to 25. But we have no accurate knowledge of the lengths of the Hebrew cubits, since the cubit of the temple is estimated variously by high authorities, as from 19 to 26 inches. There are many cubits, ancient and modern, of widely different values.

And gee schulle undirstonde, that the Cros of oure Lord was cyclic *Cubytes* long, and the overthwart piece was of lengthe thre *Cubytes* and an half.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 12.

Four *cubits* [was] the breadth of it [Og's iron bedstead], after the *cubit* of a man. Deut. iii. 11.

3. In *entom.*, one of the veins, nerves, or ribs of an insect's wing; a cubital rib, succeeding the radius or sector. See phrases under *cubitus*.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitalis*, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] 1. In *anat.*, pertaining to the forearm, or to the ulna; antebrachial; ulnar: as, the *cubital* artery, nerve, vein, muscle. —2. In *entom.*, pertaining to the cubit or cubitus of an insect's wing: as, *cubital* cells; the *cubital* rib.—3. Of the length or measure of a cubit.

Cubital stature. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 11.

4. Growing on the cubit, antebrachium, or forearm, as feathers of a bird's wing: as, the *cubital* coverts. See *covert*, *n.*, 6.

The principal modes of imbrication of the *cubital* coverts, as observed in healthy living birds of all the leading carinate forms. *Nature*, XXXIII. 621.

cubital (kū′bi-tal), *n.* [< L. *cubital*, an elbow, cushion, < *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*, and *cubital*, *a.*] 1. A bolster or cushion to rest the elbow upon, as used by persons reclining at meals in Roman antiquity, and by invalids, etc.—2. [< *cubital*, *a.*] The third joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally short.

cubit-bone (kū′bit-bōn), *n.* The cubital bone; the ulna.

cubited (kū′bi-ted), *a.* [< *cubit* + *-ed*2.] Having the measure of a cubit: used in composition. [Rare.]

The twelve-*cubited* man. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 303.

cubit-fashion (kū′bit-fash′ọn), *adv.* In the mode of measuring with the forearm, on which the cubit is founded.

The olchine was roughly spoken of as equal to the Russian arshine, and measured *cubit-fashion*, from the elbow to the end of the forefinger. *Lansdell*, Russian Central Asia, II. 36.

cubiti, *n.* Plural of *cubitus*.

cubitidigital (kū′bi-ti-dij′i-tal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + *digitus*, finger, + *-al*.] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the forearm and to the fingers.

cubitière (F. pron. kü-bē-tiär′), *n.* [F., < L. *cubitum*, elbow: see *cubit*.] In *medieval armor*, a general name for the defense of the elbow when forming a piece separate from the covering of the arm. In the thirteenth century it consisted of a round, slightly hollowed in the form of a cup, and held over the hauberk or brolge by a strap passing round the elbow-joint; later it became more conical, and in the fourteenth century another plate was added, covering the side of the joint. When the complete brassart was introduced, toward the close of the fourteenth century, the cubitière formed a part of this, and was regularly applied, but the old cup-shaped form and its modification of it was retained by those who could not afford the expense of the brassart of plate. See cuts under *armor*.

cubitocarpal (kū″bi-tō-kär′pal), *a.* [< L. *cubitum*, elbow, + NL. *carpus*, q. v., + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cubit or forearm and to the carpus or wrist: as, the *cubitocarpal* articulation. In man this joint is called *radiocarpal*.

cubitus (kū′bi-tus), *n.*; pl. *cubiti* (-tī). [L.: see *cubit*.] Same as *cubit*.—**Cubitus anticus**, in *entom.*, the anterior cubital or discoidal rib.—**Cubitus posticus**, in *entom.*, the posterior cubital or submedian rib. *Claus.*

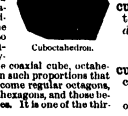
cubizite, *n.* See *cubicite*.

cubla (kub′lą), *n.* [NL., perhaps of South African origin.] A book-name of a South African shrike, the *Dryoscopus cubla*. Also *cubla-shrike*.

cubo-biquadratic (kū″bō-bi-kwod-rat′ik), *a.* In *math.*, of the seventh degree.

cuboctahedral (kūb″ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cuboctahedron* + *-al*.] Relating to or having the shape of a cuboctahedron. Also *cubo-octahedral*.

cuboctahedron (kūb′ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< *cubo* + *octahedron*.] A solid with fourteen faces formed by cutting off the corners of a cube parallel to the coaxial octahedron far enough to leave the original faces squares, while adding eight triangular faces at the truncations. The same result is obtained by cutting off the corners of the octahedron far enough to leave the original faces triangles. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids. Also *cubo-octahedron*.—**Truncated cuboctahedron**, a solid with twenty-six sides formed by the faces of the coaxial cube, octahedron, and rhombic dodecahedron, in such proportions that the faces belonging to the cube become regular octagons, those belonging to the octahedron hexagons, and those belonging to the dodecahedron squares. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.


Cuboctahedron.

cubo-cube (kū′bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubus*, < Gr. *κυβόκυβος*, the product of two cube numbers, < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the sixth power of a number; the square of the cube: thus, 64 is the *cubo-cube* of 2.

cubocubic (kū-bō-kū′bik), *a.* In *math.*, of the sixth degree.—**Cubocubic root**, a sixth root.

cubo-cubo-cube (kū′bō-kū′bō-kūb), *n.* [< NL. *cubocubo-cubus*, < Gr. *κύβος* + *κύβος* + *κύβος*, cube.] In *math.*, the ninth power of a number; the cube of the cube: thus, 512 is the *cubo-cubo-cube* of 2.

cubo-cuneiform (kū-bō-kū′nē-i-fôrm), *a.* [< *cubo(id)* + *cuneiform*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuboid and to the cuneiform bones: as, a *cubo-cuneiform* articulation or ligament.

cubo-dodecahedral (kū″bō-dō″dek-a-hē′dral), *a.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + *dodecahedral*.] Presenting the two forms, a cube and a dodecahedron.

cuboid (kū′boid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cube-shaped, < *κύβος*, cube, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a cube in form.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the outermost bone of the distal row of tarsal bones, or bones of the instep, supporting the heads of the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones: so called from its cubic form in man. It is regarded as consisting of or as representing the fourth and fifth distal tarsal bones of the typical tarsus. See cut under *foot*.

cuboidal (kū-boi′dal), *a.* [< *cuboid* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboid*.

True cork is destitute of intercellular spaces, its cells being of regular shape (generally *cuboidal*) and fitted closely to each other. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 125.

cuboides (kū-boi′dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυβοειδής*, cuboid: see *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, the cuboid bone; the cuboid.

cuboite (kū′bō-īt), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, a cube, + *-ite*2: so called because it sometimes occurs in cubic crystals.] Same as *analcite*.

cubomancy (kū′bō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *κύβος*, a cube, die, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of dice; dice-throwing.

Cubomedusæ (kū″bō-mē-dū′sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cubus*, a cube, + NL. *Medusæ*, q. v.] A family of acraspedal medusans or jelly-fishes, having a somewhat cubical figure in consequence of the arrangement of principal parts in fours. Thus, there are four pendent marginal bodies containing endodermal otocysts, acoustic clubs, and one or more eyes; four wide square perradial pouches of the gastral cavity; and four pairs of leaf-shaped gonads, developed from the subumbral endoderm of the gastral pouches, fixed by their margins to the four interradial septa and freely projecting into the gastral cavity. Preferably written *Cubomedusidæ*, as a family name.

cubomedusan (kū″bō-mē-dū′san), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the cuboid character of the *Cubomedusæ*; of or pertaining to these acalephs.

II. *n.* A jelly-fish of the family *Cubomedusæ*.

cubo-octahedral (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dral), *a.* [< *cubo-octahedron* + *-al*.] Same as *cuboctahedral*.

cubo-octahedron (kū-bō-ok-ta-hē′dron), *n.* [< L. *cubus*, cube, + NL. *octahedron*, q. v.] Same as *cuboctahedron*.

Cubostomæ (kū-bos′tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύβος*, cube, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ* having the parts in sets of four or eight, and the mouth simple, at the end of a rudimentary manubrium, and without any processes. It is represented by such forms as *Nausithoë*. Preferably written *Cubostomata*.

cubostomous (kū-bos′tō-mus), *a.* [< *Cubostomæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cubostomæ*.

cuca (kö′kä), *n.* A variant form of *coca*1.

The pretious leaf called *cuca*. *De La Vega.*

cucaine (kö′kā-in), *n.* [< *cuca* + *-ine*2.] A variant form of *cocaine*.

cuchia (kö′chi-ą), *n.* [NL.; from native name.] A fish, *Amphipnous cuchia*, found lurking in holes in the marshes of Bengal, of a sluggish and torpid nature, and remarkable for tenacity of life. See *Amphipnous*.

cuck1, *v. i.* [ME. **cucken*, **cukken*, **coken*; recorded only in the verbal n. *cucking*, and in comp. *cucking-stool*, *cuck-stool*, q. v.; prob. < Icel. *kúka*, equiv. to E. *cack*: see *cack*1.] To ease one's self at stool.

cuck2, *v. t.* [Inferred from *cucking-stool*, after the assumed analogy of *duck*1 as related to *ducking-stool*.] To put in the cucking-stool.

Follow the law; and you can *cuck* me, spare not. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 2

cuck3, *v. i.* [A var. of *cook*2.] To call, as the cuckoo.

Clucking of moor fowls, *cucking* of cuckoos, bumbling of bees. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 13.

cuck4 (kuk), *v. t.* [E. dial., also *cook*; origin obscure.] To cast; throw; chuck. [North. Eng.]

Cook me the ball. *Grose.*

cucking-stool (kuk′ing-stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cucking-stol*, *cukkynge-*, *cokinge-stole*, etc.; cf. equiv. *cuck-stool*, < ME. *cuckestole*, *kukstole*, *cokestole*, etc., orig. in the form of a close-stool (in the earliest mention called *cathedra stercoris*); < *cucking*, verbal n. of *cuck*1, *v.*, + *stool*.] Formerly, a chair in which an offender, as a common brawler or scold, or a woman of disorderly life,

or a defaulting brewer or baker, was placed, to be hooted at or pelted by the mob. The *cucking-stool* has been frequently confounded with the *ducking-stool*; but the former did not of itself admit of the ducking of its occupant, although in conjunction with the tumbrel it was sometimes used for that purpose.

I had been tyed to silence,
I should have beene worthy the *cucking-stoole* ere this time. *Marston and Barksted*, Insatiate Countess, ii.

These, mounted in a chair-curule,
Which moderns call a *cucking-stool*,
March proudly to the river side.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 740.

cuckle, *n.* A corrupt dialectal form of *cockle*[1].

cuckold[1] (kuk'ōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cockwold, cockward, cokward*, etc.; < ME. *cokolde, cokewold, cockewold, kukwald, kukeweld*, etc., with excrescent *-d*, < OF. *coucoul, couquiol*, mod. F. *cocu* = Pr. *cugol*, a cuckold, lit. a cuckoo (so called with opprobrious allusion to the cuckoo's habit of depositing her eggs in the nests of other birds), < L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] 1. A man whose wife is false to him; the husband of an adulteress.—2. A bookname of the cow-bird, *Molothrus ater*: so called from its parasitic and polygamous habits. [U. S.]—3. A name of the cow-fish, *Ostracion quadricorne*: apparently so called from its horns. See *cow-fish* (*c*).

cuckold[1] (kuk'ōld), *v. t.* [< *cuckold*[1], *n.*] To dishonor by adultery: said of a wife or her paramour.

If thou canst *cuckold* him, thou dost thyself a pleasure, me a sport. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with Amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

cuckold[2] (kuk'ōld), *n.* A corrupt form of *cockle*[1].

cuckoldize (kuk'ōl-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuckoldized*, ppr. *cuckoldizing*. [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ize*.] To make a cuckold.

Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., ii. 339.

cuckoldly (kuk'ōld-li), *a.* [< *cuckold* + *-ly*[1].] Having the qualities of a cuckold.

Poor *cuckoldly* knave! *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

cuckold-maker (kuk'ōld-mā'kėr), *n.* One who commits adultery with another man's wife.

cuckoldom (kuk'ōl-dum), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-dom*.] The state of being a cuckold; cuckolds collectively.

Thinking of nothing but her dear colonel, and conspiring *cuckoldom* against me. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

cuckoldry (kuk'ōld-ri), *n.* [< *cuckold*[1] + *-ry*.] Adultery; adultery as affecting the honor of the husband.

They have got out of Christendom into the land — what shall I call it? — of *cuckoldry* — the Utopia of gallantry, where pleasure is duty, and the manners perfect freedom.
Lamb, Elia, p. 240.

Cuckold's-knot.

cuckold's-knot (kuk'-ōldz-not), *n.* *Naut.*, a loop made in a rope by crossing the two parts and seizing them together.

cuckold's-neck (kuk'ōldz-nek), *n.* Same as *cuckold's-knot*.

cuckoo (kūk'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuckoe, cuckow*; < ME. *cucko, cukkow, cocow, cockou, coccou*, in earliest form *cuccu* (partly from OF.), = MD. *kookock, koekkock, kuyckuck, kuyckkuyck*, D. *koekoek* = North Fries. *kukuut* = OLG. *cuccuc*, MLG. *kuckuck, kukuk*, LG. *kuckuck, kukuk* = MHG. *cukuk*, also *gukuk, gukuck, gukguk, gugguk*, G. *kuckuck, kuckuk, guckguck*, usually *kuckuk*, = Dan. *kukker* = Sw. *kuku* (the Teut. forms being partly conformed to the L. and Rom.); = OF. *caucou, cocu*, F. *coucou* = Pr. *cogul* (cf. *co-cuc*, the cuckoo's cry) = Sp. *cuco*, also dim. *cucillo*, = Pg. *cuco* = It. *cucco*, also *cucolo, cuculo, cucuglio, coccolo*, < ML. *cucus*, L. only in dim. form *cuculus*, a cuckoo (cf. L. *cucus*, a daw); = Gr. *κόκκυξ* (see *coccyx*), MGr. *κούκος*, NGr. *κούκι*; = W. *cwcw*, also *coq*, = Gael. Ir. *cuach*, also *cubhag*; = OBulg. *kukavitsa*, Serv. *kukavitsa*, = Bohem. *kukachka* = Pol. *kukulka* = Russ. *kukushka* = Albanian *kukavitse* (cf. Russ. *kukovati*, cry as a cuckoo, *kukatí*, murmur, = Bohem. Serv. *kukatí* = Lith. *kaukti* = Lett. *kaukt*, howl); = Skt. *kokila* (> Hind. *kokila, kokla*), a cuckoo; cf. Hind. *kāk*, the cry of a cuckoo or peacock, *kuhu*, the cooing of a dove, *koko*, a crow; also found in older Teut. form (OHG. MHG. *gouch*, G. *gauch* = AS. *gēac* = Icel. *gaukr*, > E. *gowk*, a cuckoo: see *gowk*) and in many other tongues, in various forms of the type *kuku*, being a direct imitation of the characteristic cry of the bird. A similar imitation occurs also in *coo, cook*[2], *cock*[1], *caw*, etc. (see these words). The forms, being imitative, do not conform closely to the rules of historical development. In early superstitions the cuckoo was regarded as of evil omen, and enters into various imprecations and proverbs as an embodiment of the devil. It was also a term of reproach or contempt equivalent to *fool* (cf. *gowk*, in similar use), and with reference to its habit of laying its eggs in other birds' nests is the subject of endless allusion in early literature: see *cuckold*[1]. 1. A bird of the family *Cuculidæ*, and especially of the subfamily *Cuculinæ* or genus *Cuculus*: so called from its characteristic note. The common cuckoo of Europe is *Cuculus canorus*, about 14 inches long, with zygodactyl feet, broad rounded tail, curved

Common Cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*).

bill, and ashy plumage varied with black and white. It is notorious for its parasitism, having the habit common to many birds of the family of depositing its eggs in the nests of other birds, chiefly smaller than itself, and causing its young to be reared by the foster-parents — a condition generally entailing the destruction of their own progeny. The remarkable cries which have given the bird imitative names in many languages are the love-notes, uttered only during the mating season. The species of cuckoos are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world; they are not all parasitic. There are several subfamilies of *Cuculidæ*, and many genera. (See *Cuculidæ*.) The American or tree-cuckoos are arboricole, not parasitic, and are confined to America; they are also called hook-billed cuckoos, a term not of special pertinence. The ground-cuckoos are American birds of terrestrial habits. The crested cuckoos are old-world forms, as are also the coucals, lark-heeled or spur-heeled cuckoos, also called pheasant-cuckoos.

The *cuckoo* builds not for himself. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 6.

2. A simpleton; a fool: used in jest or contempt, like the ultimately related *gowk*.

Prince. Why, what a rascal art thou, then, to praise him so for running!
Falstaff. A horseback, ye *cuckoo*! but afoot, he will not budge a foot. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Hornbill cuckoo. Same as *channelbill*.

cuckoo-ale (kūk'ō-āl), *n.* A provision of ale or strong beer formerly drunk in the spring of the year. The signal for broaching it seems to have been the first cry of the cuckoo.

cuckoo-bee (kūk'-ō-bē), *n.* A bee of the family *Apidæ*, and of a group variously called *Cuculinæ* or *Nomadæ*, represented by the genus *Nomada*. The cuckoo-bees are richly colored, and make no nest, depositing their eggs in the nests of other bees, wherein their name. The larvæ on emerging devour the food destined for the proper occupants of the nest, which often starve to death.

Cuckoo-bee (*Callioxys texana*). (Cross shows natural size.)

cuckoo-bud (kūk'ō-bud), *n.* Probably a bud of the cowslip or the buttercup: only in Shakspere.

Cuckoo-buds of yellow hue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

cuckoo-dove (kūk'ō-duv), *n.* A dove of the genus *Macropygia* (which see).

cuckoo-fish (kūk'ō-fish), *n.* 1. A Cornish name of the striped wrasse.—2. An English name of the boar-fish.

cuckoo-flower (kūk'ō-flou'ėr), *n.* 1. In old works, the ragged-robin, *Lychnis Flos-cuculi*. Harlocks, hemlock, nettles, *cuckoo-flowers*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

2. Now, more generally, the lady's-smock, *Cardamine pratensis*.

By the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet *cuckoo-flowers*. *Tennyson*, May Queen.

cuckoo-fly (kūk'ō-fī), *n.* 1. A name of sundry parasitic hymenopterous insects, as the *Chrysis ignita*, of the family *Chrysididæ*.—2. *pl.* A general name of the pupivorous ichneumon-flies, the females of which deposit their eggs in the larvæ or pupæ of other insects.

cuckoo-grass (kūk'ō-gras), *n.* A grass-like rush, *Luzula campestris*, flowering at the time of the cuckoo's song.

cuckoo-gurnard (kūk'ō-gėr'nārd), *n.* An English name of the *Trigla cuculus*.

cuckoo-pint (kūk'ō-pint), *n.* [< ME. *cokkupyntel, coke-pintel* (also *gauk-, gokko-, gek-pintel*), < *cokku*, etc. (or *gek*, etc., < AS. *gedc*: see *gowk*), cuckoo (in allusion to the fact that the cuckoo and the plant appear in spring together), + *pintel*, a coarse word, descriptive of the spadix.] The wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*.

The root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges [by birds], and eaten in severe snowy weather. *Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, xv.

cuckoo's-bread (kūk'ōz-bred), *n.* [MI. *panis cuculi*; F. *pain de coucou*: so called from its blossoming at the season when the cuckoo's cry is heard.] The wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella*. Also called *cuckoo's-meat*.

cuckoo-shell (kūk'ō-shel), *n.* A local name at Youghal, Ireland, of the whelk, *Buccinum undatum*.

cuckoo-shrike (kūk'ō-shrīk), *n.* A bird of the family *Campophagidæ*. Also called *caterpillar-catcher*.

cuckoo's-maid (kūk'öz-mād), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-mate*.

cuckoo's-mate (kūk'öz-māt), *n.* A local English name of the wryneck, *Yunx torquilla*, from its appearing in spring about the same time as the cuckoo.

cuckoo's-meat (kūk'öz-mēt), *n.* Same as *cuckoo's-bread*.

cuckoo-spit, cuckoo-spittle (kūk'ō-spit, -spit'l), *n.* 1. A froth or spume secreted by sundry homopterous insects, as the common frog-hopper, *Aphrophora* or *Ptyelus spumarius*. Also called *froth-spit*.

In the middle of May you will see, in the joints of rosemary, thistles, and almost all the larger weeds, a white fermented froth, which the country-people call *Cuckow's Spit*; in these the eggs of the grasshopper are deposited. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 73, note.

2. An insect which secretes a froth or spume, as a frog-hopper: called in full *cuckoo-spit frog-hopper*.

cuckqueaned (kuk'kwēn), *n.* [Also written *cucqueen, cuckqueane*; < *cuck(old)* + *queen*; prob. as a modification of *cotqueen*.] A woman whose husband is false to her: correlative to *cuckold*.

Celia shall be no *cuckqueane*, my heire no begger.
Marston, What you Will, iii. 1.

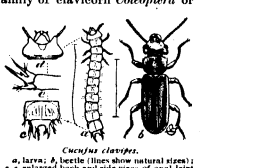
Cucqueen Juno's fury. *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 5.

cuck-stool (kuk'stōl), *n.* [< ME. *cukestoole, kukstole*, etc.: see *cucking-stool*.] Same as *cucking-stool*.

cucqueant, *n.* See *cuckquean*.

cucujid (kū'kū-jid), *n.* A beetle of the family *Cucujidæ*.

Cucujidæ (kū-kū'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cucujus* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at the base; the anterior coxæ are rounded or oval, and not prominent; the posterior coxæ are not sulcate and are separated; the ventral segments are subequal; and the middle coxal cavities open externally. The *Cucujidæ* are mostly small, dark-colored beetles, living under bark or in decaying wood; some, however, infest food-stuffs, especially those of a farinaceous character. The family has been divided into *Passandrinæ, Cucujinæ, Hemispasinæ, Brontinæ*, and *Sylvaninæ*.


Cucujus clavipes.
a, larva; *b*, beetle (lines show natural sizes); *c*, *c*, enlarged back and side views of anal joint of larva; *d*, head, enlarged.

Cucujus (kū'kū-jus), *n.* [NL.; cf. S. Amer. origin.] The typical genus of the family *Cucujidæ*, having the first tarsal joints very short.

C. clavipes is a characteristic example. It is scarlet above with finely punctured surface; the eyes and antennæ are black.

Cuculi (kū'kū-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo* and *Cuculus*.] A superfamily of coccygomorphic birds, of the conventional order *Picariæ*, including several families related to the *Cuculidæ*.

Cuculidæ (kū-kū'lī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-idæ*.] A family of yoke-toed picarian birds, typical of the group *Coccygomorphæ* or *Cuculiformes*; the cuckoos. The feet are permanently zygodactyl by reversion of the fourth toe, yet the birds are not of semiscorial habits. The bill is moderate, generally curved, with a deflected tip and no eere; the palate is desmognathous; the legs are homalogonatous; the carotids are two in number; the oil-gland is nude; and cæca are present. It is a large and important family, with about 200 species, showing various minor modifications of structure corresponding in a measure with faunal areas; it is consequently divided into a number of subfamilies. The Couinæ are a peculiar Madagascan type. The *Phœnicophæinæ* are confined to the old world, as are the *Centropodinæ* or spur-heeled cuckoos, and the *Cuculinæ* or typical cuckoos. (See cut under *cuckoo*.) America has three types, those of the *Coccyzinæ* or tree-cuckoos, the *Saurotherinæ* or ground-cuckoos, and the *Crotophaginæ* or gregarious cuckoos. (See cuts under *ani*, *Coccyzus*, and *chaparral-cock*.) The birds of the genus *Indicator*, sometimes included in the family, are now usually elevated to the rank of a distinct family. In their economy the *Cuculidæ* are noted for their parasitism, which runs through many, though not all, of the genera composing the family.

cuculiform (kū'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cuculiformis*, ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo, + *forma*, shape.] Cuculine; cuckoo-like in form or structure; coccygomorphic.

Cuculiformes (kū'kū-li-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cuculiformis*: see *cuculiform*.] A superfamily of cuculiform picarian birds, approximately equivalent to *Coccygomorphæ*, separating the cuculine or cuckoo-like birds on the one hand from the *Cypseliformes*, and on the other from the *Piciformes*. It contains the whole of the conventional order *Picariæ*, excepting the goatsuckers, swifts, and humming-birds, and the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Cuculinæ (kū-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-inæ*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) A subfamily of *Cuculidæ*, including the typical cuckoos, such as the *Cuculus canorus* of Europe. See cut under *cuckoo*. (*b*) In Nitzsch's system of classification, a major and miscellaneous group of picarian or cuculiform birds of no fixed limits, including, besides cuckoos, the trogons, goatsuckers, and sundry others. [Not in use in this sense.] — 2. In *entom.*, a well-marked group of naked, sometimes wasp-like, parasitic bees, having no polliniferous brushes or plates; the cuckoo-bees. See *cuckoo-bee*.

cuculine (kū'kū-lin), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cuculinus*, ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*, and cf. *Cuculinæ*.] Cuckoo-like; cuculiform; coccygomorphic; pertaining or related to the cuckoos.

Cuculus (kū-kū-lē'ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] A genus of asiphonate bivalves, of the family *Arcidæ*, or ark-shells, having a somewhat square gibbous shell with hinge-teeth oblique at the middle and parallel with the hinge at the ends. The species are chiefly fossil.

cucullaris (kū-kū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *cucullares* (-rēz). [NL., ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] The cowl-muscle or trapezius of man: so called because, taken with its fellow of the opposite side, it has been likened to a monk's hood or cowl. See *trapezius*.

cucullate, cucullated (kū-kul'āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ LL. *cucullatus*, ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood: see *cowl*.] 1. Hooded; cowled; covered as with a hood. — 2. In *bot.*, having the shape or semblance of a hood; wide at the top and drawn to a point below, in the shape of a cornet of paper; like or likened to a hood: as, a *cucullate* leaf or nectary. In mosses it is specifically applied to a conical calyptra cleft at one side. — 3. In *zoöl.*, hooded; having the head shaped, marked, or colored as if hooded or cowled: specifically applied, in *entom.*, to the prothorax of an insect when it is elevated or otherwise shaped into a kind of hood or cowl for the head.

They [the cicada and the grasshopper] are differently *cucullated* or capuched upon the head and back.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 3.

cucullately (kū-kul'āt-li), *adv.* In a cucullate manner; in the shape or with the appearance of a hood.

cuculliform (kū-kul'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cap, hood (see *cowl*), + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hood or cowl in form or appearance; cucullate.

cucullist (kū-kul'ist), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cucullites* (Schröter, 1764, in form *cucullites*), ⟨ L. *cucullus*, a cowl: see *cucullus*.] A name formerly given to fossil species of cones or cone-like shells.

cucullus (kū-kul'us), *n.* [L., a cowl: see *cowl*.] 1. A cowl or monk's hood: as in the proverb *Cucullus non facit monachum* (the cowl does not make the monk). See *hood*. — 2. [NL.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a formation or coloration of the head like or likened to a hood.

Cuculoidæ (kū-kū-loi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cuculus* + *-oidea*.] The *Cuculidæ* and *Musophagidæ*, or cuckoos and touracous, combined to constitute a superfamily.

Cuculoides (kū-kū-loi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cuculus*, cuckoo, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Zygodactyli*, in which the *Leptosomatidæ* and *Bucconidæ* are united with the *Cuculidæ* proper.

Cuculus (kū'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cuculus*, a cuckoo: see *cuckoo*.] The typical genus of the family *Cuculidæ*, formerly more comprehensive than the family as at present constituted, but now restricted to forms congeneric with *Cuculus canorus*, the type of the genus. See cut under *cuckoo*.

cucumber (kū'kum-bėr), *n.* [E. dial. *cowcumber*, formerly in good literary use, being the proper mod. representative of the ME. form (*cucumber*, being a reversion to the L. form); ⟨ ME. *cucumber*, *cucumer*, *cocumber* = OF. *cocombre*, F. *concombre* = Pr. *cogombre* = Sp. *cohombro* = It. *cocomero*, ⟨ ML. *cucumer*, L. *cucumis* (*cucumer-*), a cucumber.] 1. A common running garden-plant, *Cucumis sativus*. It is a native of southern Asia, but has been cultivated from the earliest times in all civilized countries. See *Cucumis*.

Thi seedes with *cucumber* tootes grounde
Lete stepe, and save of every mysse [mistake] that arc.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 36.

2. The long, fleshy fruit of this plant, eaten as a cooling salad when green, and also used for pickling. (See *gherkin*). The stem-end is usually very bitter, as is the whole fruit in some uncultivated varieties.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the *cucumbers*, and the melons. Num. xi. 5.

3. A common name of various plants of other genera. — **Bitter cucumber**, the colocynth, *Citrullus Colocynthis*. — **Cool as a cucumber**, very cool; figuratively, collected; entirely self-possessed.

When the wife of the great Socrates threw a . . . teapot at his erudite head he was as *cool as a cucumber*.
Colman the Younger, Heir-at-Law.

Creeping cucumber, *Melothria pendula*, a delicate low cucurbitaceous climber of the southern United States, bearing oval green berries. — **Cucumber-oil**, a drying-oil obtained from the seeds of the pumpkin, squash, melon, etc. — **Indian cucumber**. See *cucumber-root*. — **One-seeded or star cucumber**, the common name in the United States of the *Sicyos angulatus*, a climbing cucurbitaceous annual, bearing clusters of dry, ovate, prickly, one-seeded fruits. — **Serpent-cucumber**, a variety of the common muskmelon with very long fruit. — **Snake-cucumber**, the *Trichosanthes anguina*, a tall cucurbitaceous climber of the East Indies, with ornamental fimbriate-petaled flowers and a snake-like fruit, 3 or 4 feet long, turning red when ripe. — **Squirting or wild cucumber**, the *Ecballium Elaterium*. See *Ecballium*. (See also *sea-cucumber*.)

cucumber-root (kū'kum-bėr-rōt), *n.* A liliaceous plant of the United States, *Medeola Virginica*, allied to *Trillium*, having two whorls of leaves on the slender stem, and an umbel of recurved flowers. The tuberous rootstock has the taste of the cucumber, whence the common name of *Indian cucumber*. It has been used as a remedy for dropsy.

cucumber-tree (kū'kum-bėr-trē), *n.* 1. The common name in United States for several species of *Magnolia*, especially *M. acuminata* and *M. cordata*, from the shape and size of the fruit. The long-leafed cucumber-tree is *M. Fraseri*; the large-leafed, *M. macrophylla*. — 2. The bilimbi, *Averrhoa Bilimbi*, of the East Indies. See *Averrhoa*.

cucumiform (kū'kū-mi-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber, + *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering toward the ends, and either straight or curved.

Cucumis (kū'kū-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucumis*, a cucumber: see *cucumber*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*, containing about 25 species, natives of warm regions. They are annual or perennial herbs, with hairy stems and leaves, running over the ground or climbing. They have yellow flowers, and a round or roundish, cylindrical, or angular fleshy fruit. The most widely known species are *C. sativus*, the cucumber, and *C. Melo*, which yields all the different varieties of the muskmelon. The fruits of some of the species have a very bitter taste and are reputed to be purgative.

cucupha (kū'kū-fā), *n.* A sort of coif or cap, with a double bottom inclosing a mixture of aromatic powders, having cotton for an excipient. It was formerly used as a powerful cephalic. *Dunglison.*

cucurbit[1], **cucurbite** (kū-kėr'bit), *n.* [⟨ F. *cucurbite*, ⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] 1. A chemical vessel originally shaped like a gourd, but sometimes shallow, with a wide mouth, used in distillation. It may be made of copper, glass, tin, or stoneware. With its head or cover it constitutes the alembic. See *alembic*.

I have . . . distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite*, fitted with a capacious glass-head. *Boyle*, Colours.

2. A gourd-shaped vessel for holding liquids. Oriental water-jars are often of this form, and porcelain and earthenware vases of China and Japan are frequently so shaped.

3. A cupping-glass.

cucurbit[2] (kū-kėr'bit), *n.* A plant of the natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*.

Cucurbita (kū-kėr'bi-tą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, whence ult. E. *gourd*: see *gourd*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Cucurbitaceæ*. There are about a dozen species, annuals or perennials, inhabiting the warmer regions of the world. They are creeping herbs, with lobed and cordate leaves, large yellow flowers, and fleshy, generally very large, fruits. Nearly all the perennial species are natives of Mexico and the adjacent regions on the north, and have usually large tuberous or fusiform roots. The three annual species

Flowering Branch of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

originated probably in southern Asia, have long been in cultivation, and have developed many very different forms. It is nearly certain that these species were also extensively cultivated in America long before its discovery by Columbus. *C. Pepo* and its varieties yield the pumpkin, the warty, long-neck, and crookneck squashes and vegetable marrow, and the egg- or orange-gourd. *C. maxima* yields the various varieties of winter squash, often of great size, the turban-squash, etc. *C. moschata* is the source of the musky, China, or Barbary squash.

Cucurbitaceæ (kū-kėr-bi-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of polypetalous dicotyledonous plants, with the petals more or less united into a monopetalous corolla, and containing climbing or trailing species with unisexual flowers, scabrous stems and leaves, and a more or less pulpy fruit. An acrid principle pervades the order; when this principle is greatly diffused the fruits are edible, often delicious, but when concentrated, as in the colocynth and bryony, they are dangerous or actively poisonous. The order includes 80 genera and about 600 species, the most useful genera being *Cucumis* (the cucumber), *Cucurbita* (the pumpkin and squash), *Citrullus* (the watermelon and colocynth), and *Lagenaria* (the gourd). Species of various other genera yield edible fruits or possess medicinal properties.

cucurbitaceous (kū-kėr-bi-tā'shius), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cucurbitaceæ*.

cucurbital (kū-kėr'bi-tąl), *a.* [⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the genus *Cucurbita* or the order *Cucurbitaceæ*: as, the *cucurbital* alliance of Lindley.

cucurbite, *n.* See *cucurbit*[1].

Cucurbiteæ (kū-kėr-bit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of *Cucurbitaceæ*.

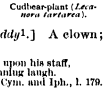
cucurbitin (kū-kėr'bi-tin), *n.* [⟨ *Cucurbita* + *-in*[2].] A doubtful alkaloid from the seeds of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

cucurbitinus (kū-kėr-bi-tī'nus), *n.*; pl. *cucurbitini* (-nī). [NL., ⟨ L. *cucurbitinus*, a., like a gourd, ⟨ *cucurbita*, a gourd: see *gourd*.] A joint or link of a tapeworm; a cestoid zoöid; a proglottis.

cucurbitive (kū-kėr'bi-tiv), *a.* [⟨ L. *cucurbita*, a gourd, + *-ive*.] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd: said specifically of certain worms. *Imp. Dict.*

cud (kud), *n.* [< ME. *cudde, cude, code,* var. *quide, quede* (> E. *quid*, q. v.), < AS. *cudu, cwidu,* cud (def. 1), also in *hwit cudu* (also *hwit cwudu, cwidu, cweodo,* gen. *cwidues, cweodowes*), mastic, lit. 'white cud'; usually derived, as 'that which is chewed,' from *ceówan, E. chew*; but the orig. form of the word is *cwidu* (whence the mod. form *quid*, q. v.), and neither *cudu* nor *cwidu* can be formed from *ceówan*, Teut. √ **kw, *kiw,* by any regular process. The word agrees more nearly (though the connection is doubtful) with AS. *cwith* = OHG. *quhiti* = Icel. *kvidhr* = Goth. *kwithus,* stomach, belly, womb (in AS. only in last sense), prob. = L. *venter* = Gr. *γαστήρ* = Skt. *jathara*, belly: see *venter, ventral*, etc., *gastric*, etc.] **1.** A portion of food voluntarily forced into the mouth from the first stomach by a ruminating animal, and leisurely chewed a second time. See *ruminate, rumination.*—**2.** A quid.—**To chew the cud.** See *chew.*

cudbear (kud'bār), *n.* [After Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon, who first brought it into notice.] **1.** A purple or violet powder, used in dyeing violet, purple, and crimson, prepared from various species of lichens, especially from *Lecanora tartarea*, which grows on rocks in northern Europe. It is partially soluble in boiling water, and is red with acids and violet-blue with alkalis. It is prepared nearly in the same way as archil, and is applied to silks and woolens, having no affinity for cotton. The color obtained from cudbear is somewhat fugitive, and it is used chiefly to give strength and brilliancy to blues dyed with indigo.



Cudbear-plant (*Lecanora tartarea*).

2. The plant *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cudweed*.

cudden[1] (kud'n), *n.* [Cf. *cuddy*[1].] A clown; a dolt; an idiot.

> The slavering *cudden*, propp'd upon his staff,
> Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 179.

cudden[2] (kud'n), *n.* [Sc., also written *cuddin*, and equiv. to *cuddie* = *cuddy*[3] and *cuth*: see *cuddy*[3]. Cf. *cuddaing.*] A local English name of the coalfish.

cuddie, *n.* See *cuddy*[3].

cudding (kud'ing), *n.* [Cf. *cudden*[2].] The char (a fish). [Scotch.]

cuddle (kud'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cuddled*, ppr. *cuddling.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps freq. of ME. **cudden* for *cuththen* (only once, in pret. *kuththed*), otherwise *keththen*, embrace (rare in this form and sense), another spelling or a secondary form of reg. ME. *cuthen, kuthen*, later *kithen* (pret. *cudde, kidde, kedde*), make known, manifest (hence, be familiar), < *cuth, couth*, known: see *couth* and *kithe*. Cf. E. dial. *cuttle*, talk, *cutter*, fondle, etc., Sc. *cuitle*, wheedle (see *cuittle*[3], *cutter*[2], *cuitle*); OD. *kudden*, come together, flock together, D. *kudde*, a flock.] **I.** *trans.* To hug; fondle; embrace so as to keep warm.

> He'll mak' mickle o' you, and dandle and *cuddle* you like ane of his ain dawties. *Tennant*, Cardinal Beaton, p. 20.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To join in a hug; embrace. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**2.** To lie close or snug; nestle.

> She [a partridge] *cuddles* low behind the Brake:
> Nor would she stay: nor dares she fly.
> *Prior*, The Dove.
>
> By the social fires
> Sit many, *cuddling* round their toddy-sap.
> *Tennant*, Anster Fair, ii. 70.
>
> It [Cortona] is a pretty little village, *cuddled* down among the hills. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 275.

cuddle (kud'l), *n.* [< *cuddle, v.*] A hug; an embrace.

cuddle-me-to-you (kud'l-mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *call-me-to-you.*

cuddy[1] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. and Sc. (Sc. also *cuddie*, comp. *cuddy-ass*), prob. a particular use of *Cuddy*, a proper name, familiar abbr. of *Cuthbert*. Cf. *neddy* and *jack*[1].] **1.** An ass; a donkey.

> Just simple *Cuddy* an' her foal!
> *Duff*, Poems, p. 96. (*Jamieson.*)

While studying the pons asinorum in Euclid, he suffered every *cuddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, ix.

2. A stupid or silly fellow; a clown.

> It costs more tricks and troubles by half,
> Than it takes to exhibit a six-legged calf
> To a boothful of country *cuddies*.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

3. A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, leveling up railroad-ties, etc.; a lever-jack. *E. H. Knight.*

cuddy[2] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [Origin obscure. Cf. *cubby*[1].] **1.** *Naut.*, a room or cabin abaft and under the poop-deck, in which the officers and cabin-passengers take their meals; also, a sort of cabin or cook-room in lighters, barges, etc.; in small boats, a locker. [Obsolescent.]

> He threw himself in at the door of the *cuddy*.
> *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 40.

Hence—**2.** Any small cupboard or storehouse for odds and ends.

cuddy[3] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial. (North.) and Sc. *cuddie*; also written *cudden, cuddin, cuth*, and *cooth*, the coalfish; cf. Gael. *cudaig, cudainn*, Ir. *cudainn*, a small fish, supposed to be the young of the coalfish.] A name of the coalfish.

cuddy[4] (kud'i), *n.*; pl. *cuddies* (-iz). [E. dial., prob., like *cuddy*[1], a familiar use of the homely proper name *Cuddy*, abbr. of *Cuthbert*. Cf. E. dial. (Devon.) *cuddian*, a wren.] The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. *Montagu*. [Local, British.]

cuddy-legs (kud'i-legz), *n.* A local English name of a large herring.

cudgel (kuj'el), *n.* [< ME. *kuggel*, of Celtic origin; W. *cogyl*, a cudgel, club; orig. perhaps 'distaff'; cf. W. *cogail*, a truncheon, distaff, = Gael. *cuaille*, a club, cudgel, bludgeon, *cuigeal*, a distaff, = Ir. *cuaill*, a pole, stake, staff, *cuigeal, coigeal*, a distaff; cf. Ir. *cuach*, a bottom of yarn, *cuachog*, a skein of thread. So E. *distaff* is named from the bunch of flax on the end.] A short thick stick used as a weapon; a club; specifically, a staff used in cudgel-play.

> Mid te holte rode steaue, thet him is lothest *kuggel*, leie on thu 'cowel dogge. [With the staff of the holy rood, which is to him the hatefulest cudgel, lay on the devil's dog.]
> *Ancren Riwle*, p. 292.
>
> Some have been beaten till they know
> What wood a *cudgel*'s of by the blow.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. i. 222.

To cross the cudgels. See *crossed.* **To take up the cudgels,** to engage in a contest or controversy (in self-defense or in behalf of another); accept the gage.

> The girl had been reading the "Life of Carlyle," and she *took up the cudgels* for the old curmudgeon, as King called him. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 96.

cudgel (kuj'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cudgeled* or *cudgelled*, ppr. *cudgeling* or *cudgelling.* [< *cudgel, n.*] To strike with a cudgel or club; beat, in general.

> If he were here, I would *cudgel* him like a dog.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.
>
> At length in a rage the forester grew,
> And *cudgell'd* bold Robin so sore.
> *Robin Hood and the Ranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 209).

To cudgel one's brains. See *brain.*

cudgeler, cudgeller (kuj'el-ėr), *n.* One who strikes with a cudgel.

> They were often lyable to a night-walking *cudgeller*.
> *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

cudgeling, cudgelling (kuj'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cudgel, v.*] A beating with a cudgel.

> He must fight singly to-morrow with Hector; and is so prophetically proud of an heroical *cudgelling* that he raves all saying nothing. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

cudgel-play (kuj'el-plā), *n.* **1.** A contest with cudgels.

> Near the dying of the day
> There will be a *cudgel-play*,
> Where a coxcomb will be broke,
> Ere a good word can be spoke.
> *Wits' Recreations*, 1654. (*Nares.*)

2. The science or art of combat with cudgels. It includes the use of the quarter-staff, back-sword, shillalah, single-stick, and other similar weapons. See these words.

cudgel-proof (kuj'el-prōf), *a.* Able to resist the blow of a cudgel; insensible to beating or not to be hurt by it.

> His doublet was of sturdy buff,
> And though not sword, yet *cudgel proof*.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 306.

cudweed (kud'wēd), *n.* **1.** The popular name of the common species of *Gnaphalium*. Also called *chafeweed.*

> There is a plant, which our herbalists call "herbam impiam," or wicked *cudweed*, whose younger branches still yield flowers to overtop the elder.
> *Bp. Hall*, Remains, Profaneness, ii. § 9.

2. Same as *cudbear*, 2. **Childing cudweed,** *Gnaphalium luteoalbum*, so called from its throwing out a circle of shoots at the base, likened to a family of children. **Golden cudweed,** of Jamaica, the *Hercoculon virgatum*, a white tomentose herb resembling haulms of the genus *Gnaphalium*. (See also *sea-cudweed.*)

cue[1] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *kue*, and (in def. 3) *qu*; also often as F., *queue*; < F. *queue*, < OF. *coue, coe* = Pr. *coa* = Sp. *coda*, now *cola* = Pg. *cauda, cola* = It. *coda*, < L. *cota, cauda*, a tail: see *cauda, caudal.* Cf. *coward*, from the same ult. source.] **1.** The tail; something hanging down like a tail, as the long curl of a wig or a long roll or plait of hair. In this sense also *queue.* See *pigtail.*

> Each of those *cues* or locks is somewhat thicker than common whip-cord, and they look like a parcel of small strings hanging down from the crown of their heads.
> *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

2. A number of persons ranged in a line, awaiting their turn to be served, as at a bank or a ticket-office. In this sense also *queue.*—**3.** (*a*) *Theat.*, words which when spoken at the end of a speech in the course of a play are the signal for an answering speech, or for the entrance of another actor, etc.

> You speak all your part at once, *cues* and all.—Pyramus, enter: your *cue* is past; it is "never tire."
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1.
>
> When my *cue* comes, call me, and I will answer.
> *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1.

(*b*) In *music*, a fragment of some other part printed in small notes, at the end of a long rest or silence occurring in the part of a voice or an instrument, to assist the singer or player in beginning promptly and correctly. Hence—**4.** A hint; an intimation; a guiding suggestion.

> "The Whig papers are very subdued," continued Mr. Rigby. "Ah! they have not the *cue* yet," said Lord Eskdale. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, i. 5.
>
> Such is the *cue* to which all Rome responds.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 319.

5. The part which one is to play; a course of action prescribed, or made necessary by circumstances.

> Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it
> Without a prompter. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 2.
>
> The flexible conclave, finding they had mistaken their *cue*, promptly answered in the negative. *Prescott.*

6. Humor; turn or temper of mind.

> When they work one to a proper *cue*,
> What they forbid one takes delight to do. *Crabbe.*
>
> Was ever before such a grinding out of jigs and waltzes, where nobody was in the *cue* to dance?
> *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xix.
>
> My uncle [was] in thoroughly good *cue*.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

7. A straight tapering rod tipped with a small soft pad, used to strike the balls in billiards, bagatelle, and similar games.—**8.** A support for a lance; a lance-rest.

cue[1] (kū), *v. t.* [< *cue*[1], *n.*] To tie into a cue or tail.

> They separate it into small locks which they would or *cue* round with the rind of a slender plant, . . . and as the hair grows the woolding is continued.
> *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

cue[2] (kū), *n.* [Formerly also *qu*; < ME. *cue, cu*, or simply *q.* standing for L. *quadrans*, a farthing, though the cue seems to have been used for half a farthing. See extract from Minsheu.] **1.** The name of the letter *Q*, *q.*—**2†.** (*a*) A farthing; a half-farthing.

> A *cue*, i. [i. e.] halfe a farthing, so called because they set down in the Battling or Butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge the letter *q.* for halfe a farthing, and in Oxford when they make that *cue* or *q.* a farthing, they say, Cap, my *q.* and make it a farthing, thus, ¼. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little *s*, . . . for a farthing. *Minsheu*, 1617.

(*b*) A farthing's worth; the quantity bought with a farthing, as a small quantity of bread or beer.

> With rumps and kidneys, and *cues* of single beer.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at several Weapons, ii. 2.
>
> Cry at the buttery-hatch, Ho, Launcelot, a *cue* of bread, and a *cue* of beer! *Middleton*, The Black Book.

cue-ball[1] (kū'bâl), *n.* In *billiards* and similar games, the ball struck by the cue, as distinguished from the other balls on the table.

cue-ball[2] (kū'bâl), *a.* A corruption of *skew-bald.* [Prov. Eng.]

> A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxxix.

cue-rack (kū'rak), *n.* A rack or stand for holding billiard-cues.

cuerda (kwer'dä), *n.* [Sp., a measure of length (see def.), lit. a cord, = E. *cord*: see *cord*[1].] **1.** The name of several different Spanish units of length. The cuerda of Castile was variously 8¼ and 8½ varas, or 22 feet 7.3 inches and 23 feet 3.7 inches. The cuerda of Valencia was equal to 122 English feet. The cuerda of Buenos Ayres is 151 varas of Castile, or 140 yards 1 inch, English measure.

2. In the province of La Mancha in Spain, a measure of land, one half of the seed-ground for a fanega of corn.

cuerpo (kwer'pō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *corpus*, body: see *corpse.*] The body.

> *Host. Cuerpo!* what's that?
> *Tip.* Light-skipping hose and doublet.
> The horse-boy's garb! *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 2.

In (or en) cuerpo, without a cloak or upper garment, or without the formalities of a full dress, so that the shape of the body is exposed; hence, figuratively, naked or unprotected.

So they unmantled him of a new Plush Cloke, and my Secretary was content to go home quietly, and *en cuerpo*.
Howell, Letters, I. I. 17.

cuff[1] (kuf), *v.* [Appar. ⟨ Sw. *kuffa*, thrust, push, said to be freq. of *kufva*, subdue, suppress, cow: see *cow*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with or as with the open hand.

Cuff him soundly, but never draw thy sword.
Shak., T. N., iii. 4.

2. To buffet in any way.

The budded peaks of the wood are bow'd,
Caught and *cuff'd* by the gale. *Tennyson*, Maud, vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fight; scuffle.

The peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport. *Dryden.*

cuff[1] (kuf), *n.* [⟨ *cuff*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow with the open hand; a box; any stroke with the hand or fist.

This mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*,
That down fell priest and book.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

2†. A blow or stroke from or with anything.

With wounding *cuff* of cannon's fiery ball.
Mir. for Mags., p. 834.

cuff[2] (kuf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *cuffe*, ⟨ ME. *cuffe*, *coffe*, a glove or mitten, prob. ⟨ AS. *cuffle*, found once in sense of 'hood' or 'cap,' ⟨ ML. *cofia*, *cofea*, *cuffa*, *cuphia*, ⟩ also It. *cuffia* = F. *coiffe*, etc., a cap, coif: see *coif*.]
1†. A glove; a mitten.

He caste on his clothes l-clouted and l-hole,
His cokeres and his *cofus* for colde of his nayles.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 56.

Cuffe, glove or metyne [var. mitten], mitta, cirotheca.
Prompt. Parv., p. 106.

2. (*a*) A distinct terminal part of a sleeve at the wrist, intended for embellishment. The cuff was made originally by turning back the sleeve itself and showing either the same material as that of the sleeve or a different material used as a lining. In the fifteenth century a prominent part of the dress was the large cuff, which could be turned down so as to cover the hand to the finger-tips, and when turned back reached nearly to the elbow. In modern times the coat-sleeve has been sometimes made with a cuff which can be turned down over the hand, though not intended to be so used, and sometimes with a semblance of a cuff, indicated by braid and buttons, or by a facing of velvet or other material, or merely by a line or lines of stitching around the sleeve. (*b*) A band of linen, lace, or the like, taking the place of, and covering a part of the sleeve in the same manner as, the turned-up cuff. In the seventeenth century such cuffs, worn by ladies, were often extremely rich, of expensive lace, and reached nearly to the elbow. Plain linen cuffs were also worn about 1660, and were especially affected by the Puritans in England. When the plain linen wristband worn attached to the shirt by men first came into use, in the early part of the nineteenth century, it was commonly turned back over the sleeve, and was a true cuff. (*c*) In recent times, a separate band of linen or other material worn about the wrist and appearing below the end of the sleeve. As worn by men, it is buttoned to the wristband of the shirt. See also that part of a long glove which covers the wrist and forearm, especially when stiff and exhibiting a cylindrical or conical form.

The *cuffs* of the gauntlets.
J. Hewitt, Ancient Armour, II. p. vii.

cuff[3] (kuf), *n.* [Sc., cited by Jamieson from Galt; perhaps for *scruff*, confused with *cuff*[2].] The scruff of the neck; the nape.

cuff-frame (kuf'frām), *n.* A special form of knitting-machine for making the cuffs of knitted garments.

Cufic, Kufic (kū'fik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cufa* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Cufa, or Kufa, an old city south of Babylon, the capital of the califs before the building of Bagdad, which contained the most expert and numerous copyists of the Koran: especially applied to the characters of the Arabic alphabet used in the time of Mohammed, and in which the Koran was written.

II. *n.* The Cufic characters collectively.

He . . . made notes of all that I told him in the quaint character used by the Mughrebbins or Arabs of the West, which has considerable resemblance to the ancient *Cufic*.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Sometimes written *Cuphic*.

cuguar (kō'gär), *n.* Same as *cougar*.

cui bono (ki bō'nō). [L. *cui est bono?* to whom is it (for) a benefit? *cui*, dat. of *quis*, who; *est*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *esse*, be; *bono*, dat. of *bonum*, a good: see *who*, *be*[1], and *bona*.] For whose benefit? popularly, but incorrectly, for what use or end?

The point on which our irreconcilability was greatest, respected the *cui bono* of this alleged conspiracy.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, I.

cuif (kōf), *n.* Same as *coof*.

cuilleron (kwē'lye-ron), *n.* [F., bowl of a spoon (= It. *cucchiajone*, a large spoon, a ladle), aug. of *cuiller* (= It. *cucchiajo*), m., also F. *cuillère* (= Sp. *cuchara* = It. *cucchiaja*), f., a spoon, ⟨ L. *cocleare*, *cochleare*, a spoon: see *cochlear*, etc.] Same as *alula*, 2 (*b*).

cuinage (kwin'āj), *n.* [An old form of *coinage*.] In *Eng. mining*, the making up of tin into pigs, etc., for carriage.

cuirass (kwē-rās' or kwē'ras), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuirasse*, *curace*; = MD. *kuris*, *kurisse*, D. *kuras* = MLG. *kuresser*, *korisser*, *koritz* = LG. *kurrutz* = MHG. *kürisz*, G. *küris*, *kürass* = ODan. *körritz*, *kyrritz*, ⟨ Dan. *kyrads* = Sw. *kyrass* (the mod. Teut. forms after F.), ⟨ F. *cuirasse*, OF. *cuirasse*, *curace* = Pr. *coirassa*, *cuirassa* = Sp. *coraza* = Pg. *couraça*, *coiraça* = It. *corazza*, ⟨ ML. *coratia*, *coratium* (also *curatia*, *curacia* more like OF.), a breastplate, orig. of leather, ⟨ L. *coriaceus*, of leather, ⟨ *corium* (⟩ OF. and F. *cuir*, leather), skin, hide, leather (for "*scorium*, cf. *scortum*, a hide, skin), = Gr. *χόριον* (for "*σκόριον*), a membrane, = OBulg. *skora*, a hide, = Lith. *skurà*, skin, hide, leather: prob. from the root of E. *shear*, q. v. From L. also *coriaceous* (a doublet of *cuirass*), and *quarry*[2], game.] 1. A piece of defensive armor covering the body from the neck to the girdle, and combining a breastplate and a backpiece. Such a protection was used among the ancients in various forms, but under different names (see *breastplate*, *thorax*), and is still worn by the heavy cavalry specifically called *cuirassiers* in the French and other European armies. The cuirass seems to have been first adopted in England in the reign of Charles I., when the light cavalry were armed with buff coats, having the breast and back covered with steel plates. Subsequently this piece of armor fell into disuse, and was resumed by the English only after the battle of Waterloo, where the charges of the French cuirassiers were very effective.

Ancient Greek Cuirasses.—Cup of Sosias, 5th century B.C., in Berlin Museum.

2. Any similar covering, as the protective armor of a ship; specifically, in *zoöl.*, some hard shell or other covering forming an indurated defensive shield, as the carapace of a beetle or an armadillo, the bony plates of a mailed fish, etc.—**Double cuirass,** the usual form of cuirass of the first half of the fifteenth century, consisting of a plastron and a paunce moving freely one over the other.

cuirassed (kwē-rāst' or kwē'rast), *a.* [⟨ *cuirass* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with a cuirass or other protective covering: as, *cuirassed* ships; *cuirassed* fishes.

The *cuirassed* sentry walked his sleepless round.
O. W. Holmes, On Poetry, II.

To make the steel plates necessary for *cuirassed* vessels.
New York Weekly Post, April 8, 1868.

cuirassier (kwē-ra-sēr'), *n.* [⟨ F. *cuirassier*, ⟨ *cuirasse*, cuirass.] A mounted soldier armed with the cuirass. The cavalry of the time of the English civil wars was commonly so armed. The word was introduced in the seventeenth century to replace *pistolier* (which see). In modern European armies there are generally one or two regiments of cuirassiers. See *cuirass*.

Cuirassiers, all in steel for standing fight.
Milton, P. R., iii. 328.

I conducted him with a guard of honour, consisting of a squadron of the first *Cuirassier* regiment, to Bellevue.
Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, I. 561.

cuirassine, *n.* [OF., dim. of *cuirasse*, cuirass.] In *armor*, an additional thickness put upon the breastpiece of a corselet, or a plate of steel secured to the brigandine to give additional defense. Compare *mammelière*, 2, *plastron*, *placcate*, *pectoral*.

cuir-bouilli, cuir-bouilly (kwēr-bö'lyi), *n.* [F. *cuir bouilli* (⟩ ME. *curbouly*, *quirboily*, etc.), lit. boiled leather: see *cuirass* and *boil*[2].] Leather prepared by boiling and pressing, so that it becomes extremely hard and capable of preserving permanently the shape and surface-decoration given it, and can afford considerable resistance to sword-cuts and other violence. It has been much used from the middle ages to the present day for armor, crests, helmets, and ornamental utensils of many kinds. For elaborate work it is now prepared by boiling and then pressed in molds; for common work it is merely soaked in hot water before pressing.

His Janbeux were of *quirboily*. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas.

cuirtan (kwēr'tan), *n.* White twilled cloth made in Scotland from fine wool, for undergarments and hose. *Planché.*

cuishes (kwish'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *cuisses*; ⟨ ME. *quischens* (for "*quisches*) (Wright), *cushies* (Halliwell), ⟨ OF. *cuissaux* (Cotgrave), pl. of *cuissel* (= It. *cosciale*), also *cuissere* and *cuissart* (⟩ mod. F. *cuissard*), also *cuisotte*, pl., armor for the thighs (mod. F. *cuissot*, a haunch of venison) (= Sp. *quijote*, formerly *quixote* (whence the name of the famous *Don Quixote*: see *quixotic*) = Pg. *coxote*, armor for the thighs; ML. *cuissellus*, *cuisserius*, *cuissetus*, after the OF. forms), ⟨ *cuisse*, F. *cuisse* = Pr. *coissa*, *cuyssa* = Pg. *coxa* = It. *coscia* (ML. *cuissa*), the thigh, = L. *coxa*, the hip: see *coxa*.] Armor for the thighs; specifically, plate-armor worn over the chausses of mail or other material, whether in a single forging or in plates lapping over one another. In the fully developed plate-armor of the fifteenth century the cuishes became barrels of steel, each in two parts, divided vertically, hinged on one side, and fastening on the other with hooks, turn-buckles, or the like. See second cut under *armor*.

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on,
His *cuisses* on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

And how came the *cuishes* to be worse tempered than the rest of his armour, which was all wrought by Vulcan and his journeyman? *Dryden*, Epic Poetry.

All his greaves and *cuisses* dash'd with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Cuishes to cuishes!, in close order in the march of cavalry. *Grose.*

cuisine (kwē-zēn'), *n.* [F., = Pr. *cozina* = Sp. *cocina* = Pg. *cozinha* = It. *cucina*, ⟨ ML. *cocina*, L. *coquina*, a kitchen (⟩ also AS. *cycene*, E. *kitchen*), orig. fem. of *coquinus*, of pertaining to cooking, ⟨ *coquere*, cook: see *cook*[1], and *kitchen*, which is a doublet of *cuisine*.] 1. A kitchen. —**2.** The culinary department of a house, hotel, etc., including the cooks.—**3.** The manner or style of cooking; cookery.

cuissarts, *n. pl.* Same as *cuishes*.

cuisses, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cuissen, *n.* A Middle English form of *cushion*.

cuittins, *n. pl.* See *cuttkins*.

cuittle (kut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuittled*, ppr. *cuittling*. [Sc.; also written *cuittle*, *cutle*; prob. = E. *kittle*, tickle: see *kittle*, *v.*] 1. To tickle.

And mony a weary cast I made,
To *cuittle* the moor-fowl's tail.
Scott, Waverley, xl.

2. To wheedle; cajole; coax.

Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he wad sune *cuittle* another out o' somebody else. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xiv.

cula. See *-culus*.

culch (kulch), *n.* [E. dial. Cf. *coltch*.] Rubbish; lumber; stuff. *Grose.*

culdet. An obsolete spelling of *could*, preterit of *can*[1].

Culdean (kul'dē-an), *a.* [⟨ *Culdee* + *-an.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Culdees: as, the *Culdean* doctrines. *Stormonth.*

Culdee (kul'dē), *n.* [⟨ ML. *Culdei*, pl., also in sense, form *Colidei*, as if 'worshippers of God' (⟨ L. *colere*, worship, + *deus*, a god); also, more exactly, *Keldei*, *Keledei*, ⟨ Ir. *ceilede* (= Gael. *cuilteach*, a Culdee, appar. ⟨ *ceile*, servant, + *Dé*, of God, gen. of *Dia*, God.] A member of a fraternity of priests, constituting an irregular monastic order, existing in Scotland, and in smaller numbers in Ireland and Wales, from the ninth or tenth to the fourteenth or fifteenth century.

cul-de-four (kül'dē-för'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-four*. [F., lit. bottom of an oven: *cul*, bottom, ⟨ L. *culus*, the posterior, bottom; *de*, ⟨ L. *de*, of; *four* = Pr. *forn* = Sp. *horno* = Pg. It. *forno*, ⟨ L. *furnus*, *furnus*, hearth, oven: see *furnace*.] In *arch.*, a vault in the form of a quarter sphere, often used to cover a semidome or to terminate a barrel-vault, especially in Roman, Byzantine, and Romanesque architecture.

cul-de-lampe (kül'dē-lomp'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-lampe*. [F., a pendant, bucket, tailpiece, lit. bottom of a lamp: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *lampe* = E. *lamp*, q. v.] 1. In *book-decoration*, an ornamental piece or pattern often inserted at the foot of a page when the letterpress stops

short of the bottom, as at the end of a chapter. The name is derived from the most common form, which is a series of scrolls broad above and terminating in a point below, suggestive of an ancient lamp. Hence — 2. In other decorative work, an arabesque of a similar form.

cul-de-sac (kŭl'dē-sak'), *n.*; pl. *culs-de-sac.* [F., lit. the bottom of a bag: *cul de* (see *cul-de-four*); *sac*, ‹ L. *saccus*, sack, bag: see *sack.*] **1.** A street or alley which has no outlet at one end; a blind alley; a way or passage that leads nowhere.

It [El-Medinah] contains between fifty and sixty streets, including the alleys and *culs-de-sac.*
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 239.

The north of the Pacific ocean is very much more of a *cul-de-sac* than that of the Atlantic.
J. J. Rein, Hist. Japan (trans.), p. 24.

Specifically — **2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a diverticulum ending blindly; a cæcum or blind gut; some tubular, saccular, or pouch-like part open only at one end. — **3.** An inconclusive argument. — **4.** *Milit.*, the situation in which an army finds itself when it is hemmed in and has no exit but by the front. — **Lesser cul-de-sac.** Same as *antrum pylori* (which see, under *antrum*).

-cule. [F. and E. *-cule*, ‹ L. *culus*: see *-cle* and *-culus.*] A diminutive termination of Latin origin, as in *animalcule, reticule*, etc. See *-cle* and *-culus.*

culet, *n.* Plural of *culeus.*

culerage†, *n.* An obsolete form of *oulrage.*

culet (kū'let), *n.* [OF., ‹ *cul*, ‹ L. *culus*, the posteriors.] **1.** In *armor*, that part which protects the body behind, from the waist down. The word was not used in this sense until the fifteenth century, and implies generally a system of sliding plates riveted to a lining or to straps underneath, and corresponding to the cuissart in front. See *Almain-rivet* and *tasset.* **2.** In *jewelry*, the small flat surface at the back or bottom of a rosellised. Also called *collet, collet*, and *lower table.* See cut under *brilliant.*

culette (kū-let'), *n.* Same as *culet.*

culeus (kū'lē-us), *n.*; pl. *culei* (-i). [L., also *culleus*, a leather bag.] **1.** In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) A leather wine-skin. (*b*) A measure of capacity equal to 20 amphoræ. (*c*) The "sack": a punishment appointed for parricides, who, after being flogged and undergoing other indignities, were sewed up in a leather bag and cast into the sea. Under the empire a dog, a monkey, a cock, and a viper were placed in the sack with the criminal. **2.** The scrotum. *Dunglison.*

Culex (kū'leks), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *culex*, a gnat.] The typical genus of the family *Culicidæ*, or gnats. A common species is *C. pipiens.* See *gnat, mosquito.*

culexifuge (kū-lek'si-fūj), *n.* Same as *culicifuge.*

culgee (kul'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] In India, a plume with a jeweled fastening; an aigret.

culi, *n.* Same as *kuli.*

Culicidæ (kū-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Culex* (*Culic-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, containing the gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc. They have a long slender proboscis of seven pieces, filiform or plumose antennæ, contiguous eyes without ocelli, and wings with few cells. The eggs are laid on substances in the water, in which the larvæ live. The latter are provided with respiratory organs at the hinder end of the body, and consequently swim head downward. There are 150 species of the family. See cuts under *gnat, midge*, and *mosquito.*

culiciform (kū-lis'i-fôrm), *a.* [‹ NL. *culiciformis*, ‹ L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat or flea, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a gnat; having the characters of the *Culicidæ* or *Culiciformes.*

Culiciformes (kū-lis-i-fôr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *culiciformis*: see *culiciform.*] A group of gnat-like insects, including such genera as *Chironomus* and *Corethra*, equivalent to a family *Chironomidæ*, coming next to the *Culicidæ.*

culicifuge (kū-lis'i-fūj), *n.* [‹ L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *fugare*, drive away.] An antidote against gnats and mosquitos. Also *culexifuge.*

Culicivora (kū-li-siv'ō-rā), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), ‹ L. *culex* (*culic-*), a gnat, + *vorare*, eat, devour: see *voracious.*] **1.** A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ.* The type is *C. stenura*, a Brazilian species. — **2.** A genus of American oscine passerine birds; the gnatcatchers: a synonym of *Polioptila. Swainson*, 1837.

Cuillawan bark. See *bark*[2].

culinarily (kū'li-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In the manner of a kitchen or of cookery; in connection with, or in relation to, a kitchen or cookery.

culinary (kū'li-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *culinaire* = Sp. Pg. *culinario*, ‹ L. *culinarius*, ‹ *culina*, OL. *coïna*, a kitchen; origin uncertain. Hence (from L. *culina*) E. *kiln*, q. v.] Pertaining or relating to the kitchen, or to the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking: as, a *culinary* vessel; *culinary* herbs.

She was . . . mistress of all *culinary* secrets that Northern kitchens are most proud of.
O. W. Holmes, A Mortal Antipathy, i.

culisst, *n.* See *coulisse.*

cull[1] (kul), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *cullen*, gather, pick, ‹ OF. *cuillir, cuellir, coillir* (› E. *coil*[1]), cull, collect, ‹ L. *colligere*, collect, pp. *collectus*, › E. *collect*: see *collect*, and *coil*[1], which is a doublet of *cull*[1].] **1.** To gather; pick; collect.

And much of wild and wonderful,
In those rude isles, might Fancy *cull.*
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 22.

No cup had we:
In mine own lady palms I *cull'd* the spring
That gather'd trickling dropwise from the cleft.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To pick out; select or separate one or more of from others: often with *out.*

Come knights from east to west,
And *cull* their flower, Ajax shall cope the best.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

Go to my wardrobe,
And of the richest things I wear *cull out*
What thou think'st fit.
Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 1.

Steel, through opposing plates, the magnet draws,
And steely atoms *culls* from dust and straws.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

The eye to see, the hand to *cull*
Of common things the beautiful.
Whittier, To A. K.

3. To inspect and measure, as timber. [Canada.]

cull[1] (kul), *n.* [‹ *cull*[1], *v.*] Something picked or culled out; specifically, an object selected from among a collection or aggregate, and placed on one side, or rejected, because of inferior quality: usually in the plural: as — (*a*) In *live-stock breeding*, inferior specimens, unfit to breed from. (*b*) In *lumbering*, inferior or defective pieces, boards, planks, etc.

cull[2]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *kill*[1].

cull[3]†, *v. t.* A variant of *coll*[2].

Cull, kiss, and cry "sweetheart," and stroke the head
Which they have branch'd, and all is well again!
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 1.

cull[4] (kul), *n.* [Contr. of *cully*, q. v.] A fool; a dupe. [Slang.]

cull[5] (kul), *n.* [E. dial. (Gloucestershire), perhaps a particular use of *cull*[4], a fool, dolt.] A local English (Gloucestershire) name for the fish miller's-thumb.

cullender, *n.* See *colander.*

cullengey, *n.* A weight of the Carnatic, equal to 81¼ grains troy.

culleock, *n.* See *cullycock.*

culler (kul'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who picks, selects, or chooses from many. — **2.** An inspector; in Massachusetts, in colonial times, a government officer appointed for the inspection of imports of fish; also, one appointed to inspect exports of staves. — **3.** One who culls timber; an inspector and measurer of timber.

cullet[1] (kul'et), *n.* [Perhaps ult. ‹ F. *couler*, flow, run; cf. *cullis*[1], *cullis*[2]. Cf. *cull*[3].] In *glass-manuf.*, refuse and broken glass, especially crown-glass, collected for remelting.

cullet[2] (kul'et), *n.* Same as *culet*, 2. *Grose.*

culleus, *n.* See *culeus.*

cullibility† (kul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [‹ *cully* + *-bility*, after *gullibility.*] Credulity; readiness to be duped; gullibility.

Providence never designed him [Gay] to be above two and twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility.*
Swift, To Pope.

If there is not a fund of honest *cullibility* in a man, so much the worse.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 94.

cullible† (kul'i-bl), *a.* [‹ *cull*[3], after *gullible.*] Gullible; easily cheated or duped.

culling (kul'ing), *n.* Anything selected or separated from a mass, as being of a poorer quality or inferior size: generally in the plural.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed,
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayton, Nymphidia, vi. 1496.

cullion (kul'yun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cullyon, coullon*, ‹ F. *couillon* = Pr. *coillon* = Sp. *cojon* = It. *coglione*, testicle (hence It. *coglione*, dial. *cojon* (› Sp. *collon* = F. *coion*, › ME. *conjons, cugioun, conioun*, etc.: see *conjoun*), a mean wretch), ‹ L. *coleus*, scrotum, same as *culeus, culleus*, a bag. Cf. *cully.*] **1†.** A testicle. *Cotgrave.* — **2.** A round or bulbous root; an orchis; specifically, in plural form (*cullions*), the standerwort, *Orchis mascula.* — **3†.** A mean wretch; a low or despicable fellow.

Away, base *cullions!*
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

Perish all such *cullions!*
Massinger, The Guardian, ii. 4.

cullionly† (kul'yun-li), *a.* [‹ *cullion* + *-ly*[1].] Like a cullion; mean; base.

I'll make a sop o' the moonshine of you, you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger. Draw.
Shak., Lear, ii. 2.

cullis[1] (kul'is), *n.* [Also *cullice, cullise*; early mod. E. also *colleis, colice, colleis*, ‹ OF. and F. *couleis, cullis*, ‹ *couler*, run, strain: see *colander.*] Broth of boiled meat strained.

Gold and themselves [usurers] to be beaten together, to make a most cordial *cullis* for the devil.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

I counsel you to a warm breakfast upon a *cullice*, which shall restore the tone of the stomach.
Scott, Kenilworth, iii.

cullis[2] (kul'is), *n.* [‹ F. *coulisse*, a groove (see *coulisse*), ‹ *couler*, run, glide: see *colander*, and cf. *cullis*[1] and *portcullis.*] In *arch.*: (*a*) A gutter in a roof. (*b*) Any channel or groove in which an accessory, as a side scene in a theater, is to run.

cullisant, cullison†, cullisan† (kul'i-san, -sgn, -zan), *n.* Corruptions of *cognizance*, 3 (*a*).

But what badge shall we give, what *cullison?*
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

A blue coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard.
Owles Almanack, 1618.

cull-me-to-you (kul'mē-tō'ū), *n.* Same as *cull-me-to-you.*

cullock (kul'ǫk), *n.* See *cullyock.*

cullumbine†, *n.* An obsolete form of *columbine*[2].
Spenser.

cully (kul'i), *n.*; pl. *cullies* (-iz). [Old slang, an abbr. of *cullion*, 3, with sense modified appar. by association with *gull.* According to Leland, of gipsy origin — "Sp. Gypsy *chulai*, a man, Turk. Gypsy *khulai*, a gentleman."] A fellow; a "cove"; especially, a verdant fellow who is easily deceived, tricked, or imposed on, as by a sharper, jilt, or strumpet; a mean dupe. [Slang.]

Thus, when by rooks a lord is plied,
Some *cully* often wins a bet
By venturing on the cheating side.
Swift, South Sea Project.

I have learned that this fine lady does not live far from Covent Garden, and that I am not the first *cully* whom she has passed upon for a countess.
Addison.

cully (kul'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cullied*, ppr. *cullying.* [‹ *cully*, *n.*] To deceive; trick, cheat, or impose upon; jilt; gull. [Slang.]

Tricks to *cully* fools.
Pomfret, Divine Attributes, Goodness.

cullyism (kul'i-izm), *n.* [‹ *cully* + *-ism.*] The state of being a cully. [Slang.]

Without dwelling upon these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, what is there so common as for a fellow curse his fate that he cannot get rid of a passion to a jilt!
Addison, Spectator, No. 486.

cullyock (kul'i-ok), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bivalve mollusk, *Tapes pullastra*, better known as *pullet.* Also *culleock, cullock.* [Shetland.]

culm[1] (kulm), *n.* [Also dial. *coom*; appar. ‹ ME. *culme, colm*, soot, smoke, › *culmy, colmy.*] **1.** Coal-dust; slack; refuse of coal. [Pennsylvania.] — **2.** In *mining*, a soft or slaty and inferior kind of anthracite, especially that occurring in Devonshire, England. — **3.** The name given by some geologists to a series of rocks which occupy the position of the Carboniferous limestone (see *carboniferous*), but which, instead of being developed in the form of massive calcareous beds, are made up of slates, sandstones, and conglomerates, and occasional beds of coal, usually of inferior quality. The fauna of the culm is in general much less abundant than that usually found in the Carboniferous limestone proper; its flora is, however, in some regions exceptionally rich. The rocks designated as culm occur extensively along the borders of Russia, Poland, and Austria; and similar ones, in the same geological position, are found in Germany, in Belgium, in the Harz, in Westphalia, in the Ardennes, in the Pyrenees, in the Alps, in the Carpathians, in the Apennines, in the Balkan, in the Caucasus, in the Ural, in the Altai, in Siberia, in Japan, in China, in Persia, in Asia Minor, in Algeria, in Morocco, in Egypt, in Abyssinia, in the Cape Colony, in Natal, in Australia, in Tasmania, in New Zealand, in Chile, in Peru, in Bolivia, in Brazil, in Guiana, in Venezuela, in Colombia, in Mexico, in Nevada, in Utah, in Colorado, in Wyoming, in Montana, in Oregon, in Idaho, in British Columbia, in the Arctic regions, in Greenland, in Spitzbergen, in Nova Zembla, in Iceland, in the Faröe Islands, in Scandinavia, in the Scotch Highlands, in the Lowlands of Scotland, and also in Ireland. In the last-named country they are locally known as *calp.* See *calp.*

culm[2] (kulm), *n.* [‹ L. *culmus*, a stalk; cf. *calamus*, a stalk (see *calamus*), = E. *haulm*, q. v.] In *bot.*, the jointed and usually hollow stem of **grasses.** It is in most cases herbaceous, but is woody in the bamboo and some other stout species. The term is also sometimes applied to the solid jointless stems of sedges.

culm-bar (kulm'bär), *n.* A peculiar bar used in grates designed for burning culm or slack coal.

culmen (kul'men), *n.* [L.: see *culminate.*] **1.** Top; summit.

At the *culmen* or top was a chapel.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 227.

2. [NL.] Specifically, in *ornith.*, the median lengthwise ridge of the upper mandible. See first cut under *bill.*

The *culmen* is to the upper mandible what the ridge is to the roof of a house: it is the upper profile of the bill — the highest middle lengthwise line of the bill. . . . In a

great many birds, especially those with depressed bill, as all the ducks, there is really no *culmen*; but then the median lengthwise line of the surface of the upper mandible takes the place and name of *culmen*.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 104.

3. [NL.] In *anat.*, the upper and anterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum. Also called *cacumen*.

culmicolous (kul-mik'ō-lus), *a.* [< L. *culmus*, a stalk, culm (see *culm*[2]), + *colere*, inhabit.] Growing upon culms of grasses: said of some fungi.

culmiferous[1] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< E. *culm*[1] + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Containing culm. See *culm*[1].

culmiferous[2] (kul-mif'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *culmifère* = Sp. *culmifero* = Pg. It. *culmifero*, < L. *culmus*, a stalk (see *culm*[2]), + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing culms, as grasses. See *culm*[2].

culminal (kul'mi-nal), *a.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the culmen or summit; uppermost; apical.

culminant (kul'mi-nant), *a.* [< ML. *culminan(t-)s*, ppr. of *culminare*: see *culminate*, *v.*] Culminating; reaching the highest point.

I did spy
Sun, moon, and stars, by th' painter's art appear,
At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere.
A. Brome, To his Mistress.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *culminated*, ppr. *culminating*. [< ML. *culminatus*, pp. of *culminare* (> It. *culminare* = Sp. Pg. *culminar* = F. *culminer*, > D. *kulmineren* = G. *culminiren* = Dan. *kulminere*), < L. *culmen* (*culmin-*) (> It. *culmine* = Sp. *culmen* = Pg. *culme*), the highest point, older form *columen*, > ult. E. *column*, q. v.] **1.** To come to or be on the meridian; be in the highest point of altitude, as a star, or, according to the usage of astronomers, reach either the highest or the lowest altitude.

As when his beams at noon
Culminate from the equator.
Milton, P. L., iii. 617.

The regal star, then *culminating*, was the sun.
Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.

The star of Guise, brilliant with the conquest of Calais, now *culminated* to the zenith.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 190.

2. To reach the highest point, apex, or summit, literally or figuratively.

The mountains forming this cape *culminate* in a grand conical peak.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 189.

Both records [the biblical and the scientific] give us a grand procession of dynasties of life, beginning from the lower forms and *culminating* in man.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 119.

culminate (kul'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ML. *culminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Growing upward, as distinguished from a lateral growth: applied to the growth of corals.

culminating (kul'mi-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *culminate*, *v.*] **1.** Being at or crossing the meridian; being at its highest elevation, as a planet.—**2.** Being at its highest point, as of rank, power, magnitude, numbers, or quality.

This Madonna, with the sculpture round her, represents the *culminating* power of Gothic art in the thirteenth century.
Ruskin.

Beauty is, even in the beautiful, occasional — or, as one has said, *culminating* and perfect only a single moment, before which it is unripe, and after which it is on the wane.
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Culminating cycle. See *cycle*.

culmination (kul-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *culmination* (> D. *kulminatie* = G. *culmination* = Dan. *kulmination*) = Sp. *culminacion* = Pg. *culminação* = It. *culminazione*, < ML. **culminatio(n-)*, < *culminare*, pp. *culminatus*: see *culminate*, *v.*] **1.** The position of a heavenly body when it is on the meridian; the attainment by a star of its highest or lowest altitude on any day.—**2.** The highest point or summit; the top; the act or fact of reaching the highest point: used especially in figurative senses.

We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle.
Parindon, Sermons, p. 429.

Lower or upper culmination, the attainment by a star of its lowest or highest altitude on any day.

culminicorn (kul-min'i-kôrn), *n.* [< L. *culmen* (*culmin-*), top, + *cornu* = E. *horn*. *Coues*, 1866.] In *ornith.*, the superior one of the horny pieces into which the sheath of the bill of some birds, as albatrosses, is divided; the piece which incases the culmen of the bill.

The *culminicorn* is transversely broad and rounded.
Coues, Proc. Phila. Acad., 1866, p. 175.

culmy (kul'mi), *a.* and *n.* Same as *colmy*.

culot (kū'lō), *n.* [F., < *cul*, < L. *culus*, posteriors, bottom.] **1.** An iron cup inserted in the conical opening of the Minié and other early projectiles. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**2.** In *decorative art*, a rounded form, like a calyx or the sheaf of a bud, from which issue scrolls or the like.

culottic (kū-lot'ik), *a.* [< F. *culotte*, breeches, + *-ic*. Cf. *sansculottic*.] Having or wearing breeches; hence, pertaining to the respectable classes of society: opposed to *sansculottic*. [Rare.]

Young Patriotism, *Culottic* and Sansculottic, rushes forward.
Carlyle, French Rev., II. vi. 3.

culottism (kū-lot'izm), *n.* [As *culott-ic* + *-ism*.] The principles or influence of the more respectable classes of society. See *sansculottism*.

He who in these epochs of our Europe founds on garnitures, formulas, *culottisms* of what sort soever, is founding on old cloth and sheepskin, and cannot endure.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. vii. 1.

culpability (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *culpabilité* = Sp. *culpabilidad* = Pg. *culpabilidade*, < L. as if **culpabilita(t-)s*, < *culpabilis*: see *culpable*.] The state of being culpable or censurable; blamableness.

culpable (kul'pa-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *culpable*, *coulpable*, *coupable*, < OF. *culpable*, *colpable*, *coupable*, F. *coupable* = Pr. *colpable* = Sp. *culpable* = Pg. *culpavel* = It. *colpabile*, < L. *culpabilis*, blameworthy, < *culpare*, blame, condemn, < *culpa*, fault, crime, mistake. See *culpe*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deserving censure; blamable; blameworthy: said of persons or their conduct.

That he had given way to most *culpable* indulgences, I had before heard hinted.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 181.

A permission voluntarily given for a bad act is *culpable*, as well as its actual performance.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 243.

2†. Guilty.

Those being perhaps *culpable* of this crime.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

The Mayor of London sat in Judgment upon Offenders, where many were found *culpable*, and lost their Heads.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 189.

Culpable homicide. See *homicide*.=**Syn. 1.** Censurable, reprehensible, wrong, sinful.

II†. *n.* A culprit. *North.*

culpableness (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; culpability.

culpably (kul'pa-bli), *adv.* Blamably; in a manner to merit censure; reprehensibly.

culpatory (kul'pa-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *culpatus*, pp. of *culpare*, blame (see *culpable*), + *-ory*.] Inculpatory; censuring; reprehensory.

Adjectives . . . commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense.
Walpole, Catalogue of Engravers, Postscript.

culpet, *n.* [ME., < OF. *culpe*, *colpe*, *coupe*, F. *coulpe* = Pr. It. *colpa* = Sp. Pg. *culpa*, < L. *culpa*, fault, error, crime, etc.: see *culpable*.] A fault; guilt. *Chaucer*.

To deprive a man, beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe*, and without cause, of his inheritance and patrimony.
Hall, Hen. IV., fol. 4.

culpont, *n.* [< ME. *culpe*, a fragment, chip, also *culpown*, *culpen*, < OF. **colpon*, *coupon* (F. *coupon*, > mod. E. *coupon*, q. v.), < *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] **1.** Something cut off; a piece; shred; clipping.

Full thinne it [hair] lay, by *culpons* on and ton.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 679.

2. Something split off; a splinter.

To hakke and hewe
The okes olde, and leye hem on a rewe
In *culpons* wel arrayed for to brenne.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2009.

culpont, *v. t.* [< *culpon*, *n.*] To cut up; split.

culprit (kul'prit), *n.* [Prob. (with intrusive *r*) for **culpat*, < L. *culpatus* (law Lat. for 'the accused'), pp. of *culpare*, blame, censure, reprove: see *culpable*.] **1.** A person arraigned for a crime or offense.

An author is in the condition of a *culprit*; the publick are his judges.
Prior, Solomon, Pref.

Neither the *culprit* nor his advocates attracted so much notice as the accusers.
Macaulay.

2. A criminal; a malefactor; an offender.

The *culprit* by escape grown bold
Pilfers alike from young and old.
Moore.

culrage (kul'rāj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *culerage*, *killridge*; < ME. *culrage*, *culraige*, *culrayge*, *cuyroche*, *culratche*, < OF. *culrage*, *curage*, F. *curage*, < *cul* (< L. *culus*), the posteriors, + *rage*, < L. *rabies*, madness, rage; equiv. to the E. name *arse-smart*.] The water-pepper or smartweed, *Polygonum Hydropiper*.

cult (kult), *n.* [< F. *culte* = Sp. Pg. It. *culto*, < L. *cultus*, cultivation, worship, < *colere*, pp. *cultus*, till, cultivate, worship. Cf. *cultivate*, *culture*, etc., *colony*, etc.] **1.** Homage; worship; by extension, devoted attention to or veneration for a particular person or thing: as, the Shaksperian *cult*.

Every man is convinced of the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, iii. § 1.

2. A system of religious belief and worship; especially, the rites and ceremonies employed in worship. Also *cultus*.

Cult is a term which, as we value exactness, we can ill do without, seeing how completely religion has lost its original signification.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 172.

3. A subject of devoted attention or study; that in which one is earnestly or absorbingly interested.

cultch (kulch), *n.* [Cf. *culch*.] The materials used to form a spawning-bed for oysters; also, the spawn of the oyster.

cultel† (kul'tel), *n.* [OF. *cultel*, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *colter* and *cutlas*.] A long knife carried by a knight's attendant.

cultellarius (kul-te-lā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *cultellarii* (-i). [ML., < L. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cultel*.] In the middle ages, an irregular soldier whose principal weapon was a heavy knife or short sword. Cultellarii were often attendants upon a knight, and followed him to battle. See *coutean*. Also formerly *custrel*.

2. A bandit or outlaw.

cultellation (kul-te-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *cultellus*, a knife, + *-ation*.] The determination of the exact point on the ground vertically beneath a point at some height above it, by letting fall a knife or other pointed object; also, the use of this method in measuring land on a hillside so as to obtain the measures projected upon a horizontal plane.

cultellus (kul-tel'us), *n.*; pl. *cultelli* (-i). [L., a knife: see *cultel*.] In *entom.*, one of the lancet-like mandibles of a mosquito or predatory fly.

culter (kul'tėr), *n.* Same as *colter*.

cultirostral (kul-ti-ros'tral), *a.* An erroneous form of *cultrirostral*.

Cultirostres (kul-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* An erroneous form of *Cultrirostres*.

cultism (kul'tizm), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ism*.] The pedantic style of composition affected by the cultists.

The *cultism* of Góngora, the artifice of which lies solely in the choice and arrangement of words.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 360.

cultist (kul'tist), *n.* [< *cult* + *-ist*; equiv. to Sp. *cultero*, *culterano*, an affected purist.] One of a school of Spanish poets who imitated the pedantic affectation and labored elegance of Góngora y Argote, a Spanish writer (1561–1627).

A century earlier the school of the *cultists* had established a dominion, ephemeral, as it soon appeared, but absolute while it lasted.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 301.

cultivable (kul'ti-va-bl), *a.* [= F. *cultivable* = Sp. *cultivable* = Pg. *cultivavel* = It. *coltivabile*, < ML. as if **cultivabilis*, < *cultivare*, till: see *cultivate*.] Capable of being tilled or cultivated; capable of improvement or refinement.

The soils of *cultivable* lands hold in a greater or less proportion all that is essential to the growth of plants.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 131.

The descendant of a cultivated race has an enhanced aptitude for the reception of cultivation; he is more *cultivable*.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

cultivatable (kul'ti-vā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *cultivate* + *-able*.] Cultivable.

Large tracts of rich *cultivatable* soil.
British and Foreign Rev., No. II., p. 265.

cultivate (kul'ti-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultivated*, ppr. *cultivating*. [< ML. *cultivatus*, pp. of *cultivare* (> It. *cultivare*, *coltivare* = Sp. Pg. *cultivar* = OF. *cultiver*, *coltiver*, *coutiver*, *courtiver*, etc., F. *cultiver*), till, work, as land, < *cultivus*, tilled, under tillage, < L. *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till: see *cult*.] **1.** To till; prepare for crops; manure, plow, dress, sow, and reap; manage and improve in husbandry: as, to *cultivate* land; to *cultivate* a farm.

I have had a large, a fair, and a pleasant field; so fertile that, without my *cultivating*, it has given me two harvests in a summer.
Dryden, To Sir R. Howard.

2. To raise or produce by tillage: as, to *cultivate* corn or grass.—**3.** To use a cultivator upon; run a cultivator through: as, to *cultivate* a field of standing corn. See *cultivator* (*c*). [U. S.]—**4.** To improve and strengthen by labor or study; promote the development or increase of; cherish; foster: as, to *cultivate* talents; to *cultivate* a taste for poetry.

As your commissioners our poets go,
To *cultivate* the virtue which you sow.
Dryden, University of Oxford, Prol., l. 13.

5. To direct special attention to; devote study, labor, or care to; study to understand, derive advantage from, etc.: as, to *cultivate* literature; to *cultivate* an acquaintance.

The ancient philosophers did not neglect natural science, but they did not *cultivate* it for the purpose of increasing the power . . . of man. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

He who *cultivates* only one precept of the Gospel, to the exclusion of the rest, in reality attends to no part at all. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 309.

The study of History is, . . . as Coleridge said of Poetry, its own great reward, a thing to be loved and *cultivated* for its own sake. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 24.

6. To improve; meliorate; correct; civilize.

To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage. *Addison*, Cato, I. 4.

cultivated (kul'ti-vā-ted), *p. a.* Produced by or subjected to cultivation; specifically, cultured; refined; educated.

My researches into *cultivated* plants show that certain species are extinct, or becoming extinct, since the historical epoch. *De Candolle*, Orig. of Cultivated Plants (trans.), p. 459.

In proportion as there are more thoroughly *cultivated* persons in a community will be the finer uses of prosperity be taught and the vulgar uses of it become disreputable. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

cultivating (kul'ti-vā-ting), *p. a.* Engaged in the processes of cultivation; agricultural. [Rare.]

The Russian Village Communities were seen to be the Indian Village Communities, if anything in a more archaic condition than the eastern *cultivating* group. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 240.

cultivation (kul-ti-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cultivation*, OF. *coutiveison*, *coutivoison*, *cultivoison*, etc., = Sp. *cultivacion* = Pg. *cultivação* = It. *cultivazione*, ‹ ML. **cultivatio(n-)*, ‹ *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] **1.** The act or practice of tilling land and preparing it for crops; the agricultural management of land; husbandry in general.

Such is the nature of Spain; wild and stern the moment it escapes from *cultivation*; the desert and the garden are ever side by side. *Irving*, Alhambra, p. 278.

2. Land in a cultivated state; tilled land with its crops. [Rare.]

It is curious to observe how defined the line is between the rich green *cultivation* and the barren yellow desert. *E. Sartorius*, In the Soudan, p. 12.

3. The act or process of producing by tillage: as, the *cultivation* of corn or grass.—**4.** The use of a cultivator upon growing crops.—**5.** The process of developing; promotion of growth or strength, physical or mental: as, the *cultivation* of the oyster; the *cultivation* of organic germs, or of animal virus; the *cultivation* of the mind, or of virtue, piety, or learning.

No capital is better provided [than Madrid] with sundry of the higher means to *cultivation*, as its Royal Armory, its Archæological Museum, and its glorious Picture Gallery . . . remind one. *Lathrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 25.

6. The state of being cultivated; specifically, a state of moral or mental advancement; culture; refinement; the union of learning and taste.

You cannot have people of *cultivation*, of pure character, . . . professing to be in communication with the spirit world and keeping up constant intercourse with it, without its gradually reacting on the whole conception of that other life. *O. W. Holmes*, The Professor, I.

Fractional cultivation. See the extract.

Fractional cultivation consists in the attempt to isolate by successive cultivations the different organisms that have been growing previously in the same culture. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 26.

=Syn. 5. *Training*, *Discipline*, *Education*, etc. See *instruction*.—5 and 6. *Refinement*, etc. See *culture*.

cultivator (kul'ti-vā-tor), *n.* [= F. *cultivateur*, OF. *cultiveur*, *coutiveor*, etc., = Sp. Pg. *cultivador* = It. *coltivatore*, ‹ ML. as if **cultivator*, ‹ *cultivare*, cultivate: see *cultivate*.] One who or that which cultivates. (*a*) One who tills or prepares land for crops, or carries on the operations of husbandry in general; a farmer; a husbandman; an agriculturist. (*b*) A producer by cultivation: a grower of any kind of products: as, a *cultivator* of oysters.

It has been lately complained of, by some *cultivators* of clover-grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up. *Boyle*.

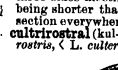
(*c*) An agricultural implement used to loosen the earth and uproot the weeds about growing crops which are planted in rows or hills. It consists of points or shares attached to a framework, usually adjustable in width, and having draft-wheels which govern the depth to which the ground is broken up. It is drawn between the rows of plants by a horse. There are also light forms which are operated by hand. (*d*) One who devotes special attention, care, or study to some person or pursuit.

The most successful *cultivators* of physical science. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. 1.

cultrate, cultrated (kul'trāt, -trā-ted), *a.* [‹ L. *cultratus*, knife-shaped, ‹ *culter*, a knife: see *coulter*, *cultel*.] Sharp-edged and pointed; colter-shaped, or shaped like a pruning-knife, as a body that is thick on one edge and acute on the other: as, a *cultrate* leaf; the beak of a bird is convex and *cultrate*.

cultriform (kul'tri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cultriforme*, ‹ L. *culter*, a knife, + *forma*, shape.] Cultrate: specifically applied, in *zoöl.*, to a tapering or elongate part or organ when it is bounded by three sides meeting in angles, one of the sides being shorter than the other two, so that the section everywhere is an acute-angled triangle.

cultrirostral (kul-tri-ros'tral), *a.* [‹ NL. *cultrirostris*, ‹ L. *culter*, a knife, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] **1.** Having a cultrate bill; having a bill shaped somewhat like the colter of a plow, or adapted for cutting like a knife: as, *cultrirostral* oscine birds.—**2.** Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cultrirostres*.



Cultrirostral Bill of Heron.

Also, erroneously, *cultirostral*.

Cultrirostres (kul-tri-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cultrirostris*: see *cultrirostral*.] **1.** In Cuvier's system of classification, a family of *Grallæ*, including the cranes, courlans, herons, storks, and sundry other large waders, as distinguished from the *Pressirostres* or plover group, and the *Longirostres* or snipe group. [Not in use.]—**2.** In some later systems, a group of laminiplantar oscine passerine birds, as the crows and corvine birds generally.

Also, erroneously, *Cultirostres*.

cultrivorous (kul-triv'ō-rus), *a.* [= Sp. *cultrívoro*, ‹ L. *culter*, a knife, + *vorare*, swallow, devour.] Swallowing or seeming to swallow knives. *Dunglison*. [Rare.]

culturable (kul'tūr-ȧ-bl), *a.* [‹ *culture* + *-able*.] **1.** Adapted to culture; cultivable: as, a *culturable* area.

Recent explorers affirm that there is no reason why these canals should not be again filled from those rivers, when the intervening country . . . would become *culturable*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 43.

2. Capable of becoming cultured or refined. [Rare in both uses.]

cultural (kul'tūr-al), *a.* [= F. *cultural*; ‹ *culture* + *-al*.] Pertaining to culture; specifically, pertaining to mental culture or discipline; educational; promoting refinement or education.

In every variety of *cultural* condition. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 172.

In its *cultural* development, China stands wholly for itself. *Science*, IV. 21.

culturate, *v. t.* [‹ ML. *culturatus*, pp. of *culturare*, cultivate, ‹ L. *cultura*, cultivation, culture: see *culture*, *n.*] To cultivate. *Capt. John Smith*.

culture (kul'tūr), *n.* [‹ F. *culture* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *cultura* = It. *cultura*, *coltura* = G. Dan. *kultur*, ‹ L. *cultura*, cultivation, tillage, care, culture, ‹ *cultus*, pp. of *colere*, till, cultivate: see *cult*.] **1.** The act of tilling and preparing the earth for crops; tillage; cultivation.

So that these three last were slower than the ordinary wheat of itself; and this *culture* did rather retard their advance. *Bacon*, Sylva Sylvarum, § 402.

In vain our toil,
We ought to blame the *culture*, not the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 14.

2. The act of promoting growth in animals or plants, but especially in the latter; specifically, the process of raising plants with a view to the production of improved varieties.

One might wear any passion out of a family by *culture*, as skillful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. *Tatler*.

These bad variations . . . occur rarely under nature, but they are far from rare under *culture*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, I.

Hence—**3.** In *bacteriology:* (*a*) The propagation of bacteria or other microscopic organisms by the introduction of the germs into suitably prepared fluids or other media, or of parasitic fungi upon living plants. Also called *cultivation*.

The only thing to be done now was to take advantage of what had previously been learned as to the attenuation of virus, and endeavor, through successive *cultures*, to progressively lessen the harmfulness of the rabid poison. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8602.

(*b*) The product of such culture.

This bacillus [of typhoid fever] is difficult to stain in tissues, while pure *cultures* stain readily with the usual dyes. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 765.

4. The systematic improvement and refinement of the mind, especially of one's own. [Not common before the nineteenth century, except with strong consciousness of the metaphor involved, though used in Latin by Cicero.]

Rather to the pomp and ostentacion of their wit, then to the *culture* and profit of theyr mindes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 14.

The *culture* and manurance of minds in youth hath such a forcible (though unseen) operation as hardly any length of time or contention of labour can counterwail it afterwards. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (Original English ed.), Works, III. 415.

O Lord, if thou suffer not thy servant, that we may pray before thee, and thou give us need unto our heart, and *culture* to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it, how shall each man live that is corrupt, who beareth the place of a man? 2 Esd. viii. 6.

Culture, the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world, and thus with the history of the human spirit. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, Pref.

5. The result of mental cultivation, or the state of being cultivated; refinement or enlightenment; learning and taste; in a broad sense, civilization: as, a man of *culture*.

Culture or civilization, taken in its wide ethnographic sense, is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 1.

Culture in its widest sense is, I take it, thorough acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living, and to rational conduct. *W. K. Brooks*, Law of Heredity, p. 272.

6. The training of the human body.

Amongst whom [the Spartans] also both in other things, and especially in the *culture* of their bodies, the nobility observed the most equality with the commons. *Hobbes*, tr. of Thucydides, I.

7. The pursuit of any art or science with a view to its improvement.

Our national resources are developed by an earnest *culture* of the arts of peace. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. Int.

8†. Cultivated ground.

Proceeds the caravan
Through lively spreading *culture*, pastures green,
And yellow tillages in opening woods.
Dyer, The Fleece.

Gelatin culture, a growth of bacteria in a medium made of the consistence of jelly by means of gelatin.—**Pure culture,** in *bacteriology*, a growth of one kind of bacteria free from admixture of other varieties.—**Solid culture,** a culture of bacteria, etc., for which the medium is a solid at ordinary temperatures, usually gelatin or a preparation, such as agar-agar, made from algæ.—**Test-tube culture,** a growth of bacteria in a test-tube.=Syn. 4–6. *Refinement*, *Cultivation*, *Culture*. Each of these words may represent a process or the result of that process. Only *refinement* can, when unqualified, represent a process or result carried too far. *Refinement* is properly most negative, representing a freeing from what is gross, coarse, rude, and the like, or a bringing of one out of a similar condition in which he is supposed to have been at the start. *Cultivation* and *culture* represent the person or the better part of him as made to grow by long-continued and thorough work. *Refinement* and *cultivation*, as thus representing the more negative and the more positive aspects of the improvement of man, were much more common until within thirty years; since then *culture* has largely supplanted *cultivation*: this change, coming when great attention was concentrating about the subject of the development of all the departments of the nature of man, produced a great enlargement of the definition of *culture*, for a time the improvement and gratification of taste being magnified and unduly exalted by some, and by others the mere acquisition of knowledge. The word is now applied to the improvement of the whole man, bodily, mentally, and spiritually, and bodily training is not prominent unless specially mentioned; the moral and the spiritual are jealously included. *Culture* may be used of the state of one who is cultured; as man's *refinement* and *cultivation* refer primarily to the state of the individual. As referring to either, *culture* in its broadest sense may be called the highest phase of civilization.

What do we mean by this fine word *Culture*, so much in vogue at present? What the Greeks naturally expressed by their *καθαιρειν*, the Romans by humanitas, we less happily try to express by the more artificial word *Culture* . . . When applied to the human being, it means, I suppose, the "educing or drawing forth [of] all that is potentially in a man," the training [of] all the energies and capacities of his being to the highest pitch, and directing them to their true ends. *Shairp*, Culture and Religion, I.

culture (kul'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cultured*, ppr. *culturing*. [‹ *culture*, *n.*] Cf. ML. *culturare*: see *culturate*.] To cultivate: as, "*cultured* vales." *Shenstone*, Elegies, xxv.

culture-bulb (kul'tūr-bulb), *n.* A bulb-shaped culture-tube. *Dolley*, Bacteria Investigation, p. 76.

culture-cell (kul'tūr-sel), *n.* A small moist chamber for the microscopic observation of the culture of organic germs. It is usually made by fixing to a microscopic slide a short glass cylinder; upon the latter a cover-glass is placed, and the culture is made in a drop of fluid on the lower surface of the cover-glass, thus being available for microscopic examination at all times without disturbance. The culture is kept moist by water in the bottom of the cell.

cultured (kul'tūrd), *a.* Having culture; refined.

The sense of beauty in nature, even among *cultured* people, is less often met with than other mental endowments.
Is. Taylor.

culture-fluid (kul'tūr-flō'id), *n.* A fluid culture-medium.

Diluting the *culture-fluid* containing the various species to a very large extent with some sterile indifferent fluid.
E. Klein, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 27.

cultureless (kul'tūr-les), *a.* Without culture; uncultured.

culture-medium (kul'tūr-mē'di-um), *n.* A substance, solid or fluid, in which bacteria or other microscopic organisms are cultivated. Among the frequently used culture-media are meat-broths, decoctions of dung, hay, and various vegetable substances, sugar-solution, orange-juice, boiled potatoes, gelatin, and gelatin-like preparations of algæ, as agar-agar.

culture-oven (kul'tūr-uv'n), *n.* A small warmed chamber, kept at a uniform temperature, in which certain bacterial cultures are made. See *culture*, 3 (*a*).

culture-tube (kul'tūr-tūb), *n.* A tube in which bacteria, etc., are cultivated.

culturist (kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *culture* + *-ist*.] 1. A cultivator; one who produces anything by cultivation.

The oyster industry is rapidly passing from the hands of the fisherman into those of the oyster *culturist*.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 108.

2. An advocate of the spread of culture or the education of the intellectual and esthetic powers; especially, one who regards culture in this sense rather than religion as the central element in civilization.

The *Culturists* . . . say that, since every man must have his ideal — material and selfish, or unselfish and spiritual — it lies mainly with culture to determine whether men shall rest content with grosser aims or raise their thoughts to the higher ideals.
Shairp, Culture and Religion, i.

cultus (kul'tus), *n.* [= G. *kultus*, etc., < L. *cultus*, care, culture, refinement: see *cult*.] 1. A system of religious belief and worship: same as *cult*, 2.

Buddhism, a missionary religion rather than an ancestral *cultus*, eagerly availed itself of the art of writing for the propagation of its doctrines.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 343.

Pure ethics is not now formulated and concreted into a *cultus*, a fraternity with assemblings and holy-days, with song and book, with brick and stone.
Emerson, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 417.

2. The moral or esthetic state or condition of a particular time or place.

cultus-cod (kul'tus-kod), *n.* [Said to be < Chinook *cultus*, worthless, of little value, + E. *cod*2.] A chiroid fish, *Ophiodon elongatus*, of a length-

Cultus-cod (*Ophiodon elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

ened form, with a long pointed head and many dorsal spines and rays. It reaches a length of from 3 to 4 feet and a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds. It abounds along the Pacific coast of the United States, and is one of the most important food-fishes of that region. Also called *green-cod*, and by many other names.

culurt, *n.* A Middle English form of *color*.

-culus, -cula, -culum. [L., m., *f.*, neut., respectively, of *-culus*, a compound dim. term., consisting of *-c*, an adj. term. used as dim. (see *-ic*), + *-ul-us*, a dim. term.: see *-ule*, *-el*, *-le*, etc.] A diminutive termination in Latin words, some of which have entered English without change, as *fasciculus*, *curriculum*, *operculum*, *opusculum*, *tenaculum*, *vinculum*, etc., but which have usually taken the form *-cule*, as in *animalcule*, *reticule*, etc., or more frequently *-cle*, as in *article*, *auricle*, *particle*, *conventicle*, *versicle*, *ventricle*, etc. See *-cule*, *-cle*.

culver1 (kul'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *culver*, *colver*, *colvere*, *colfre*, *culfre*, < AS. *culfre*, *culufre*, a dove, prob. a corruption of L. *columba*, a dove: see *Columba*1.] A dove; a pigeon. [Now only local.]

Crye to Crist that he wolde hus *colvere* sende,
The whiche is the holy gost that out of hevene descendede.
Piers Plowman (C), xviii. 246.

Lyke as the *Culver*, on the bared bough,
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.
Spenser, Sonnets, lxxxviii.

culver2 (kul'vėr), *n.* [Short for *culverin*, perhaps with reference to *culver*1, a dove, as guns were sometimes called by the names of birds; e. g., *falcon* and *saker*.] Same as *culverin*.

Falcon and *culver*, on each tower,
Stood prompt their deadly hail to shower.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 17.

culver-dung (kul'vėr-dung), *n.* The droppings of pigeons.

culverfoot (kul'vėr-fūt), *n.* [< *culver*1 + *foot*.] A species of crane's-bill, *Geranium columbinum*, the leaves of which are cleft like a bird's foot.

culver-house† (kul'vėr-hous), *n.* [< ME. *culver-*, *colver-house*; < *culver*1 + *house*.] A dovecote.

Under thi *colver hous* in alle the brede
Make mewes tweyne.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

culverin (kul'vėr-in), *n.* [< OF. *coulevrine*, *colouvrine*, F. *couleuvrine*, < ML. *colubrina*, a culverin, dim. of *colubra* (> OF. *coulevre*), a culverin, lit. a serpent, < L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a serpent: see *Coluber*.] An early name of the cannon. (*a*) Loosely, any small gun: especially so used in the earliest days of artillery. (*b*) In the sixteenth century, the heaviest gun in ordinary use, as on shipboard or the like, corresponding nearly to the long 18-pounders of later times. It is also mentioned as throwing a shot of 15 pounds' weight. In the seventeenth century the name was retained for this piece, though much heavier guns were in use. Also called *culver* and *whole culverin*. See *demi-culverin*. Sometimes spelled *culverine*.

Hurrah! the foes are moving! Hark to the mingled din
Of fife, and steed, and trump, and drum, and roaring *culverin*.
Macaulay, Ivry.

The Constable advanced with four pieces of heavy artillery, four *culverines*, and four lighter pieces.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 177.

Bastard culverin, in the sixteenth century, a cannon smaller than the culverin, firing a projectile usually from 5 to 8 pounds in weight.

culverineer (kul'vėr-in-ēr'), *n.* [< *culverin* + *-eer*.] One who had charge of the loading and firing of a culverin.

Even as late as the 15th century a guild was founded at Ghent, composed of the *culverineers*, arquebusiers, and gunners, in order to teach the burgesses the use of fire-arms.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 290.

culverkey (kul'vėr-kē), *n.* [Appar. < *culver*1, a dove, + *key*, the husk containing the seed of an ash (or maple: see *ash-key* and *maple-key*); but the connection of *culver*1, a dove, with the ash-tree is not obvious. *Columbine* and *culver*1, however, are (prob.) etymologically related (ult. < L. *columbus*, a dove): see *culver*1.] 1. A bunch of the pods of the ash-tree.—2†. A meadow-flower, probably the bluebell, *Scilla nutans*.

Looking down the meadows, [I] could see, here a boy gathering lillies and lady-smocks, and there a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, xi.

Purple narcissus like the morning rays,
Pale gander-grass, and azure *culverkeys*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i.

Culver's-physic (kul'vėrz-fiz'ik), *n.* [After a Dr. *Culver*, who used it in his practice.] The popular name of *Veronica* (*Leptandra*) *Virginica*. The thick, blacklish root has a nauseous, bitter taste, acting as a violent emeto-cathartic, and has long been in use in medicine.

Culver's-root (kul'vėrz-rōt), *n.* Same as *Culver's-physic*.

culvert1 (kul'vėrt), *n.* [Appar. an accom., in imitation of *covert*, a covered place, of F. *coulouère*, a channel, gutter, also a colander, < *couler*, run, drain: see *cullis*2, *colander*.] An arched or flat-covered drain of brickwork or masonry carried under a road, railroad, canal, etc., for the passage of water.

culvert2†, *a.* [ME., also *culvart*, *culvard*, < OF. *culvert*, *culvert*, *civert*, *cuvert*, *couvert*, *colvert*, also *colibert*, *colibert* (ML. *colibertus*, also, after F., *culverta*), low, servile, as noun a serf, vassal: see *colibert*.] False; villainous.

The porter is *culvert* and felun.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The king hede a stiward
That was fel ant *culvard*.
Chron. of Eng. (Ritson's Metr. Rom., II.), l. 787.

culvertage (kul'vėr-tāj), *n.* [< OF. *culvertage*, *cuvertage*, *couvertage* (ML. *culvertagium*), *civert*, *cuvert*, *serf*, vassal: see *culvert*2.] In *early Eng. law*, the forfeiture by tenant or vassal of his holding and his position as a freeman, resulting in a condition of servitude.

Under pains of *Culvertage* and perpetuall servitude.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 116.

In early times attendance at the posse comitatus was enforced by the penalty of *culvertage*, or turntail, viz., forfeiture of property and perpetual servitude.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 446.

culvertail (kul'vėr-tāl), *n.* [< *culver*1 + *tail*1. Cf. *dovetail*.] In *joinery* and *carp.*, a dovetail joint, as the fastening of a ship's carlings into the beam.

culvertailed (kul'vėr-tāld), *a.* United or fastened, as pieces of timber, by a dovetail joint; dovetailed: used by shipwrights.

culvertshipt, *n.* [ME. *kulvertschipe*; < *culvert*2 + *-shp.*] Falsehood; wickedness.

After the like time thet ure Louerd thermide brouhte
se to grunde his [the devil's] kointe *kulvertschipe* & his prude strencthe. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.

culverwort (kul'vėr-wėrt), *n.* [< *culver*1 + *wort*1.] The columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*: so named from the resemblance of its flowers to the heads of little pigeons around a dish. See cut under *columbine*.

culy, *n.* See *kuli*.

cumi, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *come*.

Cuma (kū'mȧ), *n.* [NL., appar. for **Cyma* (see *cyma*, in other senses), < Gr. *κυμα*, a wave, a waved molding, etc.: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] 1. In *conch.*, a genus of rhachiglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Muricidæ*. *Humphreys*, 1795.—2. A genus of crustaceans, of the family *Cumidæ*, also giving name to a group *Cumacea*. Also *Cyma*.

Cumacea (kū-mā-shē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuma* + *-acea*.] A group of thoracostracous crustaceans, of which the type is the genus *Cuma*. The *Cumacea* resemble the arthrostracous *Crustacea* in having eyes without a movable stalk; but they closely resemble the *Schizopoda* in the form of the body, thus corresponding with the lower developmental stages of the decapodous crustaceans.

The *Cumacea* . . . are very remarkable forms allied to the Schizopoda and Nebalia on the one hand, and on the other to the Edriophthalmia and Copepoda; while they appear, in many respects, to represent persistent larvæ of the higher Crustacea. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 308.

cumacean (kū-mā'shē-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cumacea*. Also *cumaceous*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cumacea*.

cumaceous (kū-mā'shius), *a.* Same as *cumacean*.

Cumæan (kū-mē'ȧn), *a.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ, an ancient city on the coast of Campania, reputed the earliest of the Greek settlements in Italy.—**Cumæan sibyl**, one of the legendary prophetic women whose authority in matters of divination was acknowledged by the Romans. See *sibyl*.

cumarin (kū'mȧ-rin), *n.* Same as *coumarin*.

cumbent (kum'bent), *a.* [< L. **cumben(t-)e*, ppr. of **cumbere* (only in comp. *concumbere*, *incumbere*, etc.), nasalized form of *cubare*, lie down: see *cubit*, and cf. *accumbent*, *incumbent*, *procumbent*, *recumbent*.] Lying down; reclining; recumbent. [Rare.]

At the fountaines are as many *cumbent* figures of marble under very large niches of stone.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 12, 1644.

A handsome monument of Caen stone, being a *cumbent* effigy on an altar-tomb, was placed on the north side of the chancel [in Whalley church] in 1842.
Baines, Hist. Lancashire, II. 7, note.

cumber (kum'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *cumbren*, *combren*, < OF. *combrer*, hinder, obstruct, commonly in comp. *encombrer*, F. *encombrer* = Pr. *encombrar* = It. *ingombrare*, < ML. **cumbrare*, hinder, obstruct, encumber, < L. *in-* + ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*, obstruction, etc., < L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and cf. *encumber*, of which *cumber*, *v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] 1. To burden or obstruct with or as with a load or weight, or any impediment; load excessively or uselessly; press upon; choke up; clog.

Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down; why *cumbereth* it the ground? Luke xiii. 7.

A variety of frivolous arguments *cumbers* the memory to no purpose. *Locke.*

The fallen images
Cumber the weedy courts. *Bryant*, Hymn to Death.

The whole slope is *cumbered* by masses of rock.
Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 44.

2. To be a clog to; hinder by obstruction; hamper in movement.

Why asks he what avails him not in fight,
And would but *cumber* and retard his flight?
Dryden.

3. To trouble; perplex; embarrass; distract.

For gif thou comest agein Concience thou *cumbrest* thi-selven.
And so witnesseth godes word and holiwrit bothe. x. 21.
Piers Plowman (A), x. 21.

Domestic fury, and fierce civil strife,
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1.

cumber (kum'bėr), *n.* [This noun, though later than the verb in E., and derived from it, is in the other tongues the orig. of the verb. Formerly also written *comber*; OF. *combre*, an obstruction of stakes, etc., in a river to catch

fish (but comp. *encombre* = Pr. *encombre* = It. *ingombro*, hindrance, embarrassment, distress, verbal n. (cf. *décombres*, rubbish), ‹ *encombrer*, etc.: see *encumber*), same as OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit (see *cumble*), = Pg. *combro*, *comoro*, a heap of earth, = Pr. *comol*, heap; ML. (‹ OF., etc.) *combra*, *cumbra*, an obstruction in a river to catch fish, *combri*, pl. of *combrus*, a heap of felled trees obstructing a road, *combius*, a heap; hence (‹ ML. **cumbrus*, *combrus*) MHG. *kumber*, rubbish, burden, oppression, trouble, need, G. Dan. *kummer*, trouble, grief, G. dial. rubbish, = D. *kommer*, trouble, grief, dung of a hare; all ult. ‹ L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. For the change of *m* to *mb*, cf. *number*, *chamber*, etc.; for the change of *l* to *r*, cf. *chapter*.] **1†.** That which cumbers; a burden; a hindrance; an obstruction.

Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso, ii. 73.

The stooles & other *comber* are remov'd when y^e assembly rises.
Evelyn, Diary, March 1, 1644.

2. Embarrassment; disturbance; distress; trouble. [Archaic.]

Fleet foot on the correl,
Sage counsel in *cumber*,
Red hand in the foray,
How sound is thy slumber!
Scott, L. of the L., iii. 16.

cumberground (kum'bėr-ground), *n.* [‹ *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *ground*[1].] Anything worthless. *Mackay.*

cumberless (kum'bėr-les), *a.* [‹ *cumber*, *n.*, + *-less*.] Free from care, distress, or encumbrance. [Rare.]

Bird of the wilderness,
Blithesome and *cumberless*.
Hogg, The Skylark.

cumberment†, *n.* [‹ ME. *combrement*, *cumbrment*; ‹ *cumber* + *-ment*. Cf. *encumbrement*.] Same as *cumber*.

Who-so wole haue heuen to his hire,
Kepe he him from the deuelis *combirment*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

cumbersome (kum'bėr-sum), *a.* [‹ *cumber* + *-some*.] **1.** Burdensome; troublesome; embarrassing; vexatious: as, "*cumbersome* obedience." *Sir P. Sidney.*

God guard us all, and guide us to our last Home thro' the Briars of this *cumbersome Life*. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 53.

2. Inconvenient; awkward; unwieldy; unmanageable; not easily borne or managed: as, a *cumbersome* load; a *cumbersome* machine.

The weapons of natural reason . . . are as the armour of Saul, rather *cumbersome* about the soldier of Christ than needfull. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

cumbersomely (kum'bėr-sum-li), *adv.* In a cumbersome manner.

Humane [human] art acts upon the matter from without *cumbersomely* and preliminously, with tumult and hurly burly. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 179.

cumbersomeness (kum'bėr-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being cumbersome or troublesome.

cumber-world† (kum'bėr-wėrld), *n.* [‹ ME. *combre-world*; ‹ *cumber*, *v.*, + obj. *world*.] Anything or any person that encumbers the world without being useful.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world an left,
A fruitless plot with brambles overgrown.
Drayton, Eclogues, ii.

cumbi (kūm'bi), *n.* [S. Amer.] A superior kind of cloth made in Peru and Bolivia from the wool of the alpaca.

cumble†, *n.* [‹ OF. *comble*, a heap, top, summit, F. *comble*, top, summit, ‹ L. *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulus*.] Top; summit; culmination.

But this word Souverain, clean contrary, hath raised itself to that *cumble* of greatness, that it is now applied only to the king. *Howell*, Epist. Ded. to Cotgrave's Dict.

cumbly (kum'bli), *n.* In India, a coarse woolen wrap or blanket worn as a cloak in wet weather. Also spelled *combly* and *cumly*.

The Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset, wrapping themselves in a *Combly* or Hair-cloth.
Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia, p. 54.

cumbrance† (kum'brans), *n.* [‹ ME. *cumbrance*, *combrance*, *combraunce*, *combrance*, by aphæresis from *encumbrance*, q. v.] **1.** That which cumbers or encumbers; an encumbrance; a hindrance; an embarrassment.

By due proportion measuring ev'ry pace,
T avoid the *cumbrance* of each hindering doubt.
Drayton, Barons' Wars.

The two kings, for the *combrance* of their traines, were constrained to dissever themselues for time of their iourney. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 21.

2. The state of being cumbered, overburdened, obstructed, hindered, or perplexed; cumber; trouble.

Colde care and *cumbraunce* is come to ous alle.
Piers Ploweman (C), xxi. 278.

Hir robe that she was in clad was so grete that for *combraunce* she nyght not a-rise. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 298.

Cumbrian (kum'bri-an), *a.* [‹ *Cumbria*, Latinized name of *Cumberland*.] Of or pertaining to the early medieval British principality or kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, or to Cumberland, a northern county of England, which constituted a part of it.

cumbrous (kum'brus), *a.* [‹ ME. *combrous*, *comberous*, *comerous*; ‹ *cumber*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] **1.** Burdensome; hindering or obstructing; rendering action difficult or toilsome; clogging; cumbersome.

The lane was full thikke and *comberous* to come vp or down for the rokkes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 464.

Swift to their several quarters hasted then
The *cumbrous* elements, earth, flood, air, fire.
Milton, P. L., iii. 715.

The processes by which that evolution [of organized beings] takes place are long, *cumbrous*, and wasteful processes of natural selection and hereditary descent.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 213.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; troublesome; vexatious.

A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 23.

3. Difficult to use; characterized by unwieldiness or clumsiness; ungainly; clumsy.

The *cumbrous* and unwieldy style which disfigures English composition so extensively. *De Quincey*, Style.

It [a ship] had a ruined dignity, a *cumbrous* grandeur, although its masts were shattered, and its sails rent.
G. W. Curtis, Prue and I, p. 90.

cumbrously (kum'brus-li), *adv.* In a cumbrous manner.

Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye. *Seward*, Letters, i. 104.

cumbrousness (kum'brus-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being cumbrous.

cumene (kum'ēn), *n.* [‹ L. *cumi(num)*, cumin, + *-ene*.] Same as *cumol*.

cumforth, *n.* and *v.* A former spelling of *comfort*.

cumfortable, *a.* A former spelling of *comfortable*.

cumfrey, *n.* See *comfrey*.

cum grano salis (kum grā'nō sā'lis). [L., lit. with a grain of salt: *cum*, with; *grano*, abl. of *granum*, grain (= E. *corn*); *salis*, gen. of *sal*, salt: see *com-*, *grain*, *sal*, *salt*.] With a slight qualification; with some allowance; not as literally true: as, to accept a statement *cum grano salis*.

cumic (kum'ik), *a.* [‹ *cum(in)* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumin.—**Cumic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, an acid prepared from the oil of cumin, forming colorless tabular crystals, which may be sublimed without decomposition.

cumin, cummin (kum'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. reg. *cummin*, ‹ ME. *cummin*, *comin*, ‹ AS. *cumin*, *cymen*, *cymin* = D. *komijn* = MLG. *komen*, *kamen*, *komin*, *kamin*, *kimmel* = OHG. *chumin*, *cumin*, also *chumil*, MHG. *kümel*, G. *kümmel* (OHG. also *chumi*, *cumi*, also *chumich*, *cumich*, MHG. *kumich*, *kümich*, G. dial. *kümmich*) = Sw. *kumin* = Dan. *kummen*, cumin, caraway, = OF. *comin*, *cumin*, F. *cumin* = Sp. Pg. *comino* = It. *comino*, *cumino* = ORuss. *kjuminŭ*, Russ. *kiminŭ*, *kminá*, *tminá* = Serv. *komin* = Bohem. Pol. *kmin* = Lith. *kminai* = Alb. *kjimini* = Hung. *kömény*, ‹ L. *cuminum*, *cyminum*, ‹ Gr. κύμινον, ‹ Heb. *kammōn*, Ar. *kammūn*, cumin, cumin-seed.] **1.** A fennel-like umbelliferous plant, *Cuminum Cyminum*. It is an annual, found wild in Egypt and Syria, and cultivated time out of mind for the sake of its fruit. See def. 2.

Nowe *conyn* and aneyse is faite yeowe
In dounged lande and weeded wel to growe.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

2. The fruit of this plant, commonly called *cumin-seed*. This fruit is agreeably aromatic, and, like that of caraway, dill, anise, etc., possesses well-marked stimulating and carminative properties. It is used in India as a condiment and as a constituent of curry-powder.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye pay tithe of mint and anise and *cummin*, and have omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith. Mat. xxiii. 23.

3. A name of several plants of other genera.—**Black cumin**, the pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*.—**Essence of cumin**, a substance obtained from cumin-seeds. It contains cuminol and cymene, a hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) and a terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$).—**Oil of cumin**, an oxygenated essential oil obtained from the seeds of cumin. See *cuminol*.—**Sweet cumin**, the anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.—**Wild cumin**, the *Lagœcia cuminoides*, a low umbelliferous plant of southeastern Europe.

cuminol (kum'i-nol), *n.* [‹ *cumin* + *-ol*, ‹ L. *oleum*.] A colorless oil ($C_{10}H_{12}O$), cumin (or cumyl) aldehyde, obtained from the seeds of cumin. It has an agreeable odor and a burning taste, is lighter than water, and boils at a temperature of 430° F.

cumling†, *n.* Same as *comeling*.

cumly[1]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *comely*.

cumly[2], *n.* See *cumbly*.

cummer (kum'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *kimmer*: see *kimmer* and *commere*.] **1.** A gossip; a friend or an acquaintance.

A canty quean was Kate, and a special *cummer* of my ain may be twenty years syne. *Scott*, Monastery, viii.

2. Any woman; specifically, a girl or young woman.—**3.** A midwife.—**4.** A witch.

cummerbund, kamarband (kum'ėr-bund), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *cummerband*, Hind. prop. *kamarband*, ‹ *kamar*, the loins, + *band*, also *bandh*, a band, tie, ‹ Skt. √ *bandh*, tie, = E. *bind*[1], q. v.] A shawl, or large and loose sash, worn as a belt. Such a waist-band is a common part of East Indian costume, and, besides serving as a girdle, is useful as a protection to the abdomen.

White-turbaned natives, with scarlet and gold ropes fastened round the waist, glided about in the halls; and some of the more important added to the dignity of their appearance by wearing large daggers in their *cummerbunds*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 113.

cummin, *n.* See *cumin*.

cumming (kum'ing), *n.* [Cf. *comb*[2] = *coomb*[1], a measure, E. dial. *comb*, a brewing-vat.] A vessel for holding wort. *E. H. Knight.*

cummingtonite (kum'ing-ton-it), *n.* [‹ *Cummington* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] **1.** A variety of rhodonite or manganese silicate, occurring at Cummington, Massachusetts.—**2.** An iron-magnesia variety of amphibole from the same locality.

cumnaunt†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *covenant*.

cumol (kum'ol), *n.* [‹ L. *cum(inum)*, cumin, + *-ol*.] A coal-tar product, $C_6H_4C_3H_7$. A mixture of hydrocarbons prepared from coal-tar is used in the arts under this name as a solvent for gums, etc. Also called *cumene*.

cumpany†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *company*.

cumpanyable†, *a.* See *companiable*.

cumpas, cumpasse†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete spellings of *compass*.

cumpline†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *complin*.

cumquat, kumquat (kum'kwot), *n.* [The Cantonese pronunciation of Chinese *kin kw*, golden orange, the native name of the fruit.] A very small orange of about the size of a pigeon's egg, the fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, var. *Japonica*, very abundant in China and Japan, with a sweet rind and sharp acid pulp. It is used chiefly in preserves. Also spelled *cumquot*.

cumshaw, kumshaw (kum'shâ), *n.* [Chinese pigeon-English: said to be a corruption of E. *commission*, an allowance or consideration; but, according to Giles, the Amoy pronunciation of Chinese *kan seay*, grateful thanks.] A present of any kind; a gift or douceur; bakshish.

cumulant (kū'mū-lant), *n.* [‹ L. *cumulant(t-)s*, ppr. of *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] The denominator of the simple algebraical fraction which expresses the value of a simple continued fraction. Name as *consequent*.

cumulate (kū'mū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cumulated*, ppr. *cumulating*. [‹ L. *cumulatus*, pp. of *cumulare*, heap up, ‹ *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*. Cf. *accumulate*.] **1.** To gather or throw into a heap or mass; bring together; accumulate. [Now rare.]

A man that beholds the mighty shoals of shells bedded and *cumulated* heap upon heap one earth with another, cannot conceive which way these could ever five. *Woodward.*

All the exercises of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 6.

2. In *Louisiana law*, to combine in a single action: applied to actions or causes of action.

cumulation (kū-mū-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *cumulation* = Sp. *cumulacion* = Pg. *cumulação* = It. *cumulazione*, ‹ L. as if **cumulatio(n-)*, ‹ *cumulare*, heap up: see *cumulate*.] **1.** The act of heaping together or piling up; accumulation. —**2.** That which is cumulated or heaped together; a heap.—**3.** In *civil law*, and thence in *Scots* and *Louisiana law*, combination of causes of action or defenses in a single proceeding; joinder, so that all must be tried together. The right to have several defenses proponed and discussed severally and without cumulation is the right to put in one at a time and have it disposed of, and then if necessary to put in another, and so on.

cumulatist (kū'mū-lā-tist), *n.* [‹ *cumulate* + *-ist*.] One who accumulates or collects. [Rare.]

cumulative (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *cumulatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *cumulativo*; as *cumulate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Adding to; increasing the mass, weight, num-

ber, extent, amount, or force of (things of the same kind): as, *cumulative* materials; *cumulative* arguments or testimony. See below.—2. Increasing by successive additions: as, the *cumulative* action of a force.

I cannot help thinking that the indefinable something which we call character is *cumulative* — that the influence of the same climate, scenery, and associations for several generations is necessary to its gathering head, and that the process is disturbed by continual change of place.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 96.

No modern writer save De Quincey has sustained himself so easily and with such *cumulative* force through passages which strain the reader's mental power.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 401.

3†. Composed of aggregated parts; composite; brought together by degrees.

As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative* and not original.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 147.

Cumulative action, in *med.*, the property of producing considerable, and more or less sudden, effect after a large number of apparently ineffective doses, as of a drug or poison.—**Cumulative argument,** an argumentation whose force lies in the concurrence of different probable arguments tending to one conclusion.—**Cumulative dividend.** See *dividend*.—**Cumulative evidence,** evidence of which the parts reinforce one another, producing an effect stronger than any part taken by itself.—**Cumulative legacies,** several legacies in the same will to the same person which, though expressed in the same or similar language, are such as to be deemed additional to one another, and not merely a repeated expression of one intention already expressed.—**Cumulative offense,** in *law*, an offense committed by a repetition of acts of the same kind, on the same day or on different days. *Heard.*—**Cumulative sentence,** in *law*, a sentence in which several fines or several terms of imprisonment are added together, on account of conviction of several similar offenses.—**Cumulative system of voting,** in elections, that system by which each voter has the same number, or within one of the same number, of votes as there are persons to be elected to a given office, and can give them all to one candidate or distribute them, as he pleases. This variety of proportional or minority representation is practised in elections to the Illinois House of Representatives, and to some extent in British elections.

cumulatively (kū′mū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a cumulative manner; increasingly; by successive additions.

As time goes on and our knowledge of the planetary motions becomes more minutely precise, this method [of determining the parallax of the sun] will become continually and *cumulatively* more exact. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 41.

cumuli, *n.* Plural of *cumulus*.

cumuliform (kū′mū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of cumuli; cumulous; cumulose: applied to clouds. [Rare.]

cumulite (kū′mū-līt), *n.* [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, + *-ite*.] An aggregation of globulites (see *globulite*) with more or less spherical, ovoid, or flattened rounded forms: a term introduced into microscopical lithology by Vogelsang.

cumulo-cirro-stratus (kū′mū-lō-sir′ō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *cirrus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulose (kū′mū-lōs), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*, < *cumulus*, a heap: see *cumulus*.] Full of heaps, or of cumuli.

cumulo-stratus (kū′mū-lō-strā′tus), *n.* [NL., < *cumulus* + *stratus*.] A form of cloud. See *cloud*[1], 1.

cumulous (kū′mū-lus), *a.* [< L. as if **cumulosus*: see *cumulose*.] Resembling cumuli; cumuliform; cumulose: applied to clouds.

A series of white *cumulous* clouds, such as are frequently seen piled up near the horizon on a summer's day.
Newcomb and Holden, Astron., p. 345.

cumulus (kū′mū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cumuli* (-lī). [< L. *cumulus*, a heap, whence ult. *cumble*, *cumber*, *n.*, and *cumulate*, *accumulate*, etc.] 1. The kind of cloud which appears in the form of rounded heaps or hills, snowy-white at top with a darker horizontal base, characteristic of mild, calm weather, especially in summer; the summer-day cloud. See cut under *cloud*[1], 1.

The vapours rolled away, studding the mountains with small flocks of white wool-like *cumuli*.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 100.

2. In *anat.*, a heap of cells surrounding a ripe ovum in the Graafian follicle, and constituting the discus proligerus.

cumyl (kum′il), *n.* [< L. *cum*(*inum*), cumin, + *-yl*, < Gr. *ὕλη*, matter.] The hypothetical radical ($C_{10}H_{11}O$) of a series of compounds procured from cumin-seed.

cumylic (kū-mil′ik), *a.* [< *cumyl* + *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to cumyl.—**Cumylic acid,** $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid which crystallizes in brilliant prisms, insoluble in water.

cun[1] (kun), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[1], *can*[1].

cun[2] (kun), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *con*[2].

cun[3] (kun), *v. t.* A variant of *con*[3].

cunabula (kū-nab′ū-lā), *n.* [L., neut. pl., dim. of *cunæ*, f. pl., a cradle.] birthplace or early abode. [Rare.]

Leipzig is in a peculiar sense the *cunabula* of German socialism and spiritualism.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 74.

cunabular (kū-nab′ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *cunabula*, a cradle, + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the cradle or to childhood.

Cunantha (kū-nan′thā), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1879), < L. *cunæ*, a cradle, nest, + Gr. *ἄνθος*, a flower.] The typical genus of *Cunanthinæ*.

Cunanthinæ (kū-nan-thī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cunantha* + *-inæ*.] A group of *Trachymedusinæ* with broad pouch-shaped radial canals, and with otoporpa, typified by the genus *Cunantha*.

cunctation† (kungk-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. *cunctatio*(*n*-), *contatio*(*n*-), delay, < *cunctari*, *contari*, delay action, hesitate.] Delay; cautious slowness; deliberateness.

Such a kind of *Cunctation*, Advisedness, and Procrastination, is allowable also in all Councils of State and War.
Howell, Letters, ii. 17.

Festina lente, . . . celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 2.

cunctative (kungk′tā-tiv), *a.* Cautiously slow; delaying; deliberate. [Rare.]

cunctator (kungk-tā′tor), *n.* [= F. *cunctateur*, < L. *cunctator*, a delayer, lingerer (famous as a surname of the dictator Quintus Fabius Maximus), < *cunctari*, delay: see *cunctation*.] One who delays or lingers: as, Fabius *Cunctator* (the delayer). [Rare.]

Unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*.
Hammond, Works, I. 494.

cunctipotent (kungk-tip′ō-tent), *a.* [< LL. *cunctipoten*(*t*-)*s*, all-powerful, < L. *cunctus*, all, all together (contr. of **conjunctus*, *conjunctus*, joined together: see *conjunct*, *conjoint*), + *potent*(*t*-)*s*, powerful.] All-powerful; omnipotent. [Rare.]

O true, peculiar vision
Of God *cunctipotent*!
J. M. Neale, tr. of Horæ Novissimæ.

cunctitenent†, *a.* [< L. *cunctus*, all, + *tenent*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *tenere*, hold: see *tenant*.] Possessing all things.

cundi, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *con*[3].

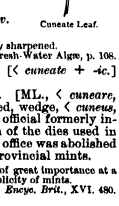
cundit, **cunditht**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *conduit*[1].

cundurango (kun-du-rang′gō), *n.* [The Peruv. name, said to mean 'eagle-vine.'] An asclepiadaceous woody climber of Peru, the bark of which had a brief reputation as a cure for cancer. It is a simple aromatic bitter. The plant is usually referred to *Marsdenia cundurango*, but specimens under cultivation have been identified as belonging to the genus *Macroceptis*. It is probable that the drug is obtained from more than one species. Also written *condurango*.

cundy (kun′di), *n.* A dialectal form of *conduit*[1]. *Brockett.*

cuneal (kū′nē-al), *a.* [< L. *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus* and *cone*.] Wedge-shaped; cuneiform; specifically, having the character of a cuneus.

cuneate, cuneated (kū′nē-āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuneatus*, pp. of *cuneare*, wedge, make wedge-shaped, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] Wedge-shaped; truncate at one end and tapering to a point at the other: properly applied only to flat bodies, surfaces, or marks: as, a *cuneate* leaf.


Cuneate Leaf.

cuneately (kū′nē-āt-li), *adv.* In the form of a wedge.

At each end suddenly *cuneately* sharpened.
H. C. Wood, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 108.

cuneatic (kū-nē-at′ik), *a.* [< *cuneate* + *-ic*.] Same as *cuneate*. [Rare.]

cuneator (kū′nē-ā-tor), *n.* [ML., < *cuneare*, coin, L. make wedge-shaped, wedge, < *cuneus*, a wedge: see *cuneus*.] An official formerly intrusted with the regulation of the dies used in the mints in England. The office was abolished with the abolition of the provincial mints.

The office of *cuneator* was one of great importance at a time when there existed a multiplicity of mints.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 480.

cunei, *n.* Plural of *cuneus*.

cuneiform (kū′nē- or kū-nē′i-fôrm), *a.* and *n.* [Also improp. *cuniform*; < NL. *cuneiformis*, < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *forma*, shape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the shape or form of a wedge; cuneate. Specifically — (*a*) Applied to the wedge-shaped or arrow-headed characters, or to the inscriptions in such characters, of the ancient Mesopotamians and Persians. See *arrow-headed*.

The *cuneiform* inscriptions of this period [Nebuchadnezzar's] are not of historical import, like the Assyrian, but have reference only to the building works of the king.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 83.

(*b*) In *entom.*, said of parts or joints which are attached by a thin but broad base, and thicken gradually to a suddenly truncated apex. (*c*) In *anat.*, applied to certain wedge-shaped carpal and tarsal bones. See phrases below.

2. Occupied with or versed in the wedge-shaped characters, or the inscriptions written in them: as, "a *cuneiform* scholar," *Sir H. Rawlinson*.—**Cuneiform bone,** in *anat.*: (*a*) A carpal bone at the ulnar side of the proximal row. Also called the *triquetrum* and *pyramidale*, from its shape in the human subject. See cut under *hand*. (*b*) One of three bones of the foot, of the distal row of tarsal bones, on the inner or tibial side, in relation with the first three metatarsal bones. The cuneiform bones are distinguished from one another as the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer*, or the *entocuneiform*, *mesocuneiform*, and *ectocuneiform*; or as the *entosphenoid*, *mesosphenoid*, and *ectosphenoid*. In the human foot they are wedged in between the scaphoid, the cuboid, and the heads of three metatarsals, and fitted to one another like the stones of an arch. These bones contribute much to the elasticity of the arch of the instep. See cut under *foot*.—**Cuneiform cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Cuneiform columns,** Burdach's columns (which see, under *column*).—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull.** See *deformation*.—**Cuneiform palpi,** those palpi in which the last joint is cuneiform.—**Cuneiform tubercles,** the cartilages of Wrisberg.

II. *n.* A cuneiform bone: as, the three *cuneiforms* of the foot.

cuneiforme (kū′nē-i-fôr′mē), *n.*; pl. *cuneiformia* (-mi-ä). [NL., neut. (sc. *os*, bone) of *cuneiformis*: see *cuneiform*.] One of the cuneiform bones of the wrist or of the instep: more fully called *os cuneiforme*, plural *ossa cuneiformia*. The three tarsal cuneiform bones are distinguished as *cuneiforme internum*, *medium*, and *externum*.

Cuneirostres (kū′nē-i-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Picoides*, consisting of the woodpeckers, honey-guides, and barbets: opposed to *Levirostres*.

cuneocuboid (kū′nē-ō-kū′boid), *a.* [< *cuneo*-(*iform*) + *cuboid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the cuboides.

cuneoscaphoid (kū′nē-ō-skaf′oid), *a.* [< *cuneo*-(*iform*) + *scaphoid*.] In *anat.*, pertaining to the cuneiform bones and the scaphoid.

cunette (kū-net′), *n.* [F., appar. dim. formed from L. *cuneus*, a wedge.] In *fort.*: (*a*) A deep trench sunk along the middle of a dry moat, to make the passage more difficult. (*b*) A small drain dug along the middle of the main ditch, to receive the surface-water and keep the ditch dry.

cuneus (kū′nē-us), *n.*; pl. *cunei* (-ī). [NL., < L. *cuneus*, a wedge, ML. also a corner, angle, a stamp, die, > OF. *coin*, > E. *coin*: see *coin*[1]. Hence *cuneate*, *cuneiform*, etc.] 1. In *anat.*, the triangular lobule on the median surface of the cerebrum, bounded by the paricto-occipital and calcarine fissures. See *cerebrum*.—2. In *entom.*, a triangular part of the hemelytrum found in certain heteropterous insects, inserted like a wedge on the outer side between the corium and the membrane. It is generally of a more or less coriaceous consistence, and is separated from the corium by a flexible suture. Also called *appendix*.

cuniculate (kū-nik′ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a passage underground, a cavity, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit: see *cuniculus*.] In *bot.*, traversed by a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of *Tropæolum*.

cuniculi, n. Plural of *cuniculus*.

cuniculous (kū-nik′ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony: see *cuniculus*.] Relating to rabbits. [Rare.]

cuniculus (kū-nik′ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *cuniculi* (-lī). [L., also *cuniculum*, a canal, cavity, hole, pit, mine, an underground passage, lit. a (rabbit-) burrow, < *cuniculus*, a rabbit, cony, whence ult. E. *coney*, q. v.] 1. In *archæol.*, a small underground passage; specifically, one of the underground drains which formed a close network throughout the Roman Campagna and certain other districts of Italy. They were constructed by a race that was dominant before the age of Roman supremacy, and are now known to have remedied the malarious character of those regions, which has returned since they were choked up.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lemmings, of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Arvicolinæ*: so called because the animals somewhat resemble small rabbits. The cranial and dental characters are diagnostic: there are no obvious external ears, the feet and tail are short and densely furred, the pollex is rudimentary, and the two middle fore claws are prodigiously enlarged, and often duplicated by a secondary deciduous growth of horny substance. *C. hudsonius* (or *torquatus*) is the Hudson's Bay lemming or hare-tailed rat of arctic America, Greenland, or corresponding latitudes in the old

cuniculus world, 4 to 6 inches long, the tail, with its pencil of hairs, 1 inch; in summer the pelage is dappled with chestnut-red, black, gray, and yellowish; in winter it is pure white. The genus was founded by Wagler in 1830.

3. In *med.*, a burrow of an itch-insect in the skin.

cuniform (kū-ni-fôrm), *a.* An improper form of *cuneiform*.

Cunila (kū-ní-lä), *n.* [L. *cunila, conila*, a plant, a species of *Origanum*.] A labiate genus of the eastern United States, of a single species, *C. Mariana*, distinguished by the very hairy throat of the calyx, the small bilabiate corolla with spreading lobes, two divergent stamens, and smooth nutlets. It is a gently stimulant aromatic. It is commonly known as *dittany*.

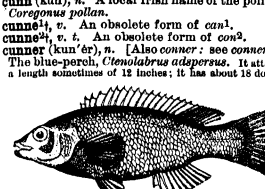
cuningar, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunn (kun), *n.* A local Irish name of the pollan, *Coregonus pollan*.

cunne[1], *v.* An obsolete form of *can*[1].

cunne[2], *v. t.* An obsolete form of *con*[2].

cunner (kun'ėr), *n.* [Also *conner*: see *conner*[3].] The blue-perch, *Ctenolabrus adspersus*. It attains a length sometimes of 12 inches; it has about 18 dorsal



Cunner (*Ctenolabrus adspersus*).

spines, conical teeth in several rows, serrate preopercu-lum, and scaly cheeks and opercles. It is found most abundantly about rocks in salt water. Also called *bergall, chogset, nipper, sea-perch*, etc. [New England.]

It was one of the days when, in spite of twitching the line and using all the tricks we could think of, the *cunners* would either eat our bait or keep away altogether.
S. O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 151.

cunnie† (kun'i), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cony*.

cunniegreat, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

cunning[1] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, kunnyng, coning, conyng*, etc., in form and use the verbal noun (not found in A.S.) of *cunnen*, pres. ind. *can*, know (cf. Icel. *kunnandi*, knowledge, < *kunna*, know), but in form and partly in sense as if < AS. *cunnung*, trial, test, < *cunnian*, try, test, > E. *cun*[2], *con*[2]. *Cunning*[1], while thus the verbal noun, associated with *cunning*[1], the ppr., of *can*, know, also includes historically the verbal noun of *cun*[2], *con*[2], which is now separated, as *conning*, in mod. sense, the act of studying.] **1†.** Knowledge; learning; special knowledge: sometimes implying occult or magical knowledge.

A tree of *kunnyng* of good and yuel. *Wyclif*, Gen. ii. 9.

That alle the folke that ys alyve
No han the *kunnynge* to discryve
The thinges that I herde there.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 2056.

I believe that all these three persons [in the Godhead] are even in power, and in *cunning*, and in might, full of grace and of all goodness.
Thrope, Confession, in Foxe's Book of Martyrs.

2. Practical knowledge or experience; skill; dexterity.

If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*. Ps. cxxxvii. 5.

3. Practical skill employed in a secret or crafty manner; craft; artifice; skilful deceit.

The continual habit of dissimulation is but a weak and sluggish *cunning*, and not greatly politic.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 343.

Nor did I use an engine to entrap
His life, out of a slavish fear to combat
Youth, strength, or *cunning*.
Ford, The Broken Heart, v. 3.

This is a trap, isn't it? a nice stroke of *cunning*, hey?
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

4. Disposition to employ one's skill in an artful manner; craftiness; guile; artifice.

We take *cunning* for a sinister and crooked wisdom; and certainly there is great difference between a cunning man and a wise man, not only in point of honesty, but in point of ability. *Bacon*, Cunning.

5. The natural wit or instincts of an animal: as, the *cunning* of the fox or hare. = **Syn. 3** and **4.** Craft, craftiness, shrewdness, subtlety, finesse, duplicity, intrigue, guile.

cunning[2] (kun'ing), *a.* [< ME. *cunning, cunnyng, connyng, conyng, kunning, konnyng, konyng*, etc., also in earlier (North.) form *cunnand* (after Icel., no AS. form **cunnande* being found) (= MHG. *kunnend, künnent*, G. *können* (as adj. chiefly dial.) = Icel. *kunnandi*, knowing, learning, cunning); prop. ppr. of AS. *cunnan*, ME. *cunnen* (= OHG. *kunnan*, MHG. *kunnen, können*, G. *können* = Icel. *kunna*), pres. ind. *can*, know, mod. E. *can*, be able: see *can*[1]. *Cunning*[1], *n.*, is thus the orig. ppr. of *can*[1] (obs. forms *cun, con*) in its orig. sense 'know.' Cf. *cunning*[1], *n.*] **1†.** Knowing; having knowledge; learned; having or concerned with special or strange knowledge, and hence sometimes with an implication of magical or supernatural knowledge. See *cunning-man, cunning-woman*.

He wil . . . that they be *cunnand* in his scrulis.
Metr. Homilies, p. 93.

Though I be nought all *cunning*
Upon the forme of this writing.
Gower, Conf. Anant., III. 83.

She did impart,
Upon a certain day,
To him her *cunning* magic art.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

2. Having knowledge acquired by experience or practice; having technical knowledge and manual skill; skilful; dexterous. [Now chiefly literary and somewhat archaic.]

Esau was a *cunning* hunter. Gen. xxv. 27.

Aholiab, . . . an engraver, and a *cunning* workman, and an embroiderer in blue, and in purple, and in scarlet, and fine linen. Ex. xxxviii. 23.

We do not wonder at man because he is *cunning* in procuring food, but we are amazed with the variety, the superfluity, the immensity of human talents.
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, iii.

3. Exhibiting or wrought with ingenuity; skilful; curious; ingenious.

Apollo was god of shooting, and Author of *cunning* playing vpon Instrumentes. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 64.

All the more do I admire
Joints of *cunning* workmanship.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin, iv.

4. Characterized by or exercising crafty ingenuity; artfully subtle or shrewd; knowing in guile; guileful; tricky.

Oh you're a *cunning* boy, and taught to lie
For your lord's credit!
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Hinder them [children], as much as may be, from being *cunning*; which, being the ape of wisdom, is the most distant from it that can be. *Locke*, Education, § 140.

5. Marked by crafty ingenuity; showing shrewdness or guile; expressive of subtlety: as, a *cunning* deception; *cunning* looks.

Accounting his integrity to be but a *cunning* face of falsehood. *Sir P. Sidney.*

O'er his face there spread a *cunning* grin.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 316.

6. Curiously or quaintly attractive; subtly interesting; piquant: commonly used of something small or young: as, the *cunning* ways of a child or a pet animal. [U. S.]

As a child she had been called *cunning*, in the popular American use of the word when applied to children; that is to say, piquantly interesting.
E. Eggleston, The Graysons, i.

= **Syn. 4.** *Cunning, Artful, Sly, Subtle, Shrewd, Tricky, Adroit, Wily, Crafty, Intriguing*, sharp, foxy. All these words suggest something underhand or deceptive. *Cunning*, literally knowing, and especially knowing how, now implies a disposition to compass one's ends by concealment; hence we speak of a fox-like *cunning*. *Artful* indicates greater ingenuity and ability, the latter, however, being of a low kind. *Sly* is the same as *cunning*, except that it is more vulgar and implies less ability. ("A cot-fox, ful of *sleigh* iniquite." *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 3205.) ("Envy works in a *sly*, imperceptible manner." *Watts.*) *Subtle* implies concealment, like *cunning*, but also a marked ability and the power to work out one's plans without being suspected; hence, while *cunning* is applicable to brutes, *subtle* is too high a word for that, except by figurative use. The rabbit is *cunning* enough to hide from the dog; Mephistopheles is *subtle*. (For the favorable meanings of *subtle*, see *astute*. For the good senses of *shrewd*, see *acute*.) In its unfavorable aspects *shrewd* implies a penetration and judgment that are somewhat narrow and worldwise, too much so to deserve the name of sagacity or wisdom. (See *astute*.) *Tricky* is especially a word of action; it expresses the character and conduct of one who gets the confidence of others only to abuse it by acts of selfishness, especially cheating. *Adroit*, in a bad sense, expresses a ready and skilful use of trickery, or facility in performing and escaping detection of reprehensible acts. (See *adroit*.) *Wily* is appropriate where a person is viewed as an opponent in real or figurative warfare, against whom wiles or stratagems are employed: a *wily* adversary is one who is full of such devices; a *wily* politician is one who is notably given to advancing party interests by leading the opposite side to commit blunders, etc. A *crafty* man has less ability than a *subtle* man, and works more by deception or knavery than the *shrewd* man; he is more active than the *cunning* man, and more steadily active than the *sly* man; he is on the moral level of the *trickish* man. *Intriguing* is applied where the plots are secret arrangements made with others, perhaps against a third party, and especially of a complicated character.

cunning[2] (kun'ing), *n.* [< ME. *connyng, coning, conyng*, var. of *cony, conig*, etc., whence mod. E. *cony, coney*, q. v. The form *cunning* remains in mod. use only as applied to the lamprey, and in the proper names *Cunningham, Conyngham, Conington*, etc. See *cony*.] **1†.** A variant of *cony*.—**2.** The river-lamprey. [Local, Eng.]

cuningaster, *n.* Same as *conyger*.

Cunninghamia (kun-ing-ham'i-ä), *n.* [In honor of *Cunningham*, an English explorer in Australia.] A genus of coniferous trees of China and Japan, of two species, resembling in their stiff, pungent, linear-lanceolate leaves the *Araucaria*, but more nearly allied to the *Sequoia* of California. The wood of the Chinese species, *C. Sinensis*, is used especially for tea-chests and coffins.

cunninghead†, *n.* [ME. *connynghede*; < *cunning*[1], *a.*, + *-head*.] Cunning; knowledge; understanding.

Baraynе is my soul, fauting [lacking] *connynghede*.
Hom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5.

cunningly (kun'ing-li), *adv.* **1.** Skilfully; cleverly; artistically.

A stately Pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunningly* was without morter laid.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iv. 4.

And there is the best armour made in all the East, of Iron and steele, *cunningly* tempered with the luice of certaine herbes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 385.

We have a privilege of nature to shiver before a painted flame, how *cunningly* soever the colors be laid on.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 369.

2†. Shrewdly; wisely.

Where euer this barne has bene
That carpys thus *cunnandly*. *York Plays*, p. 162.

3. Artfully; craftily; with subtlety; with fraudulent contrivance.

We have not followed *cunningly* devised fables.
2 Pet. i. 16.

4. Prettily; attractively; piquantly. [U. S.]

cunning-man† (kun'ing-man), *n.* A man who is reputed or pretends to have special or occult knowledge or skill; especially, one who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen or lost goods.

Do ye not think me a *cunning Man*, that of an old Bishop can make a young Earl? *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 62.

The *cunning-men* in Cow-lane . . . have told her her fortune. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

The lady . . . paid me much above the usual fee, as a *cunning-man*, to find her stolen goods.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

cunningness (kun'ing-nes), *n.* The character of being cunning.

cunning-woman† (kun'ing-wûm'an), *n.* A female fortune-teller. See *cunning-man*.

Dancer. I am buying of an office, sir, and to that purpose I would fain learn to dissemble cunningly.
For. Do you come to me for that? you should rather have gone to a *cunning woman*.
Fletcher (and *another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

And then her going in disguise to that conjurer, and this *cunning woman*! *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

cunnyt, *n.* See *cony*.

cunnycatch†, **cunnycatcher**†, etc. See *conycatch*, etc.

Cunonia (kū-nō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. C. *Cuno*, a German botanist of the 18th century.] A small genus of plants, natural

Cunonia Capensis.

order *Saxifragaceæ*. One species is found in South Africa, and there are five in New Caledonia. They are small trees or shrubs, with compound leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers. The bark is used for tanning.

cuntah, *n.* See *conteck*.

cunt-line (kunt'lin or -lin), *n.* Same as *cont-line*.

cuntryet, **cuntret**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *country*.

Cuon (kū'on), *n.* A less proper form of *Cyon*[2].

cup (kup), *n.* [< ME. *cup, cuppe*, also *coppe*, < AS. *cuppe* (not **cuppa*), ONorth. *copp*, a cup, = D. *kop* = MLG. *kop, koppe*, LG. *kop* = OHG. *choph, chuph*, MHG. *koph, kopf*, a cup, = Icel. *koppr* = Sw. *kopp* = Dan. *kop* = OF. *cupe, cope, coupe*, F. *coupe* (> ME. also *coupe, cowpe*:

see *cup*[3], *coupe*[3] = Sp. Pg. *copa* = It. *coppa*, *coppo*, a cup, < ML. *copa*, *coppa*, *cupa*, *cuppa*, a cup, drinking-vessel, L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, tun, *vat*, etc., = OBulg. *cupa*, a cup; cf. Gr. κύπελλον, a cup, κύπη (a hollow), a kind of ship, *yúπη*, a hole, Skt. *kúpa*, a pit, well, hollow. The forms have been to some extent confused with those of *cup*[1], the head, top (= D. *kop* = G. *kopf*, etc.): see *cop*[1].] **1.** A small vessel used to contain liquids generally; a drinking-vessel; a chalice. The name is commonly given specifically to a drinking-vessel smaller at the base than at the top, without a stem and foot, and with or without a handle or handles. See *glass*, *goblet*, *mug*.

Also ther be vij grett *Cuppe* of fyne gold garnyshed over with precius stonys.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.

Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his colour in the *cup*. Prov. xxiii. 31.

Specifically — **2.** That part of a drinking-cup or similar vessel which contains the liquid, as distinguished from the stem and foot when these are present. — **3.** *Eccles.*, the chalice from which the wine is dispensed in the sacrament of the Lord's supper. — **4.** A cup-shaped or other vessel of precious metal, or by extension any elaborately wrought piece of plate, offered as a prize to be contended for in yacht- and horse-racing and other sports.

The King has bought seven horses successively, for which he has given 11,300 guineas, principally to win the *cup* at Ascot, which he has never accomplished.
Greville, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

5. [*cap.*] The constellation Crater. — **6.** Something formed like a cup: as, the *cup* of an acorn, of a flower, etc.

The cowslip's golden *cup* no more I see.
Shenstone, Elegies, viii.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*: (1) The concave fruiting body of angiocarpous lichens and discomycetous fungi: same as *discocarp* and *apothecium*. (2) The peridium of a clustercup fungus, *Æcidium*. (*b*) In *golfing*, a small cavity or hole in the course, probably made by the stroke of a previous player. *Jamieson.*

7. In steam-boilers, one of a series of depressions or domes used to increase the amount of heating surface. — **8.** A cupping-glass.

For the flux, there is no better medicine than the *cup* used two or three times.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 474.

9. A small vessel of determinate size for receiving the blood during venesection. It has usually contained about four ounces. A bleeding of two cups is consequently one of eight ounces. *Dunglison.*

10. The quantity contained in a cup; the contents of a cup: as, a *cup* of tea.

Every inordinate *cup* is unblessed, and the ingredient is a devil. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

And now let's go to an honest alehouse, where we may have a *cup* of good barley wine.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 60.

'Tis a little thing
To give a *cup* of water. *Tailourd*, Ion, i. 2.

11. Suffering to be endured; evil which falls to one's lot; portion: from the idea of a bitter or poisonous draught from a cup.

O my Father, if it be possible, let this *cup* pass from me. Mat. xxvi. 39.

Welcome the sour *cup* of prosperity! Affliction may one day smile again. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

12. A drink made of wine, generally iced, sweetened, and flavored according to many different receipts, and sometimes containing many ingredients. The different varieties are named from the chief ingredient, as *claret-cup*, *champagne-cup*, etc. — **13.** *pl.* The drinking of intoxicating liquors; a drinking-bout; intoxication.

Another sort sitteth upon their ale benches, and there among their *cups* they pass the judgment of the wits of writers. *Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 14.

Thence from *cups* to civil broils. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 718.

14. In *golf*, a small shallow hole in the course, frequently made by the stroke of some previous player having removed turf. *W. Park, Jr.* — **Circe's cup**, the enchanted draught of the sorceress Circe; hence, anything that produces a delirious or transforming effect.

I think you all have drunk of *Circe's cup*.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Class cup. See *class*. — **Coin-cup.** See *coin*[1]. — **Crowned cup.** See *crowned*. — **Crown of cups.** See *couronne des tasses*, under *couronne*. — **Cup and ball,** a toy of very early origin, consisting of a cup at the extremity of a handle, to which a ball is attached by a cord. The player tosses the ball up, and seeks to catch it in the cup. — **Cup-and-ball joint.** Same as *ball-and-socket joint* (which see, under *ball*[1]). — **Cup and can,** familiar companions: the can being the large vessel out of which the cup is filled, and thus the two being constantly associated.

You boasting fell us where you din'd,
And how his lordship was so kind;
Swear he's a most facetious man,
That you and he are *cup and can*. *Swift.*

Cup of assay. See *assay*. — **Cup o' sneeze,** a pinch of snuff. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.] — **In his cups,** intoxicated; tipsy.

As Alexander killed his friend Clytus, being *in his* ales and *his cups*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 7.

Standing cup, a large and usually ornamental drinking-vessel (see *hanap*) made especially for the decoration of a dresser or cupboard. — **To crush a cup.** See *crush*. — **To drain the cup to the bottom,** or **to the dregs.** (*a*) To endure misfortune to the last extremity: experience the utmost force of a calamity. (*b*) To pursue sensual pleasures recklessly; sound the depths of vice, or of a particular form of indulgence. — **To present the cup to one's lips.** (*a*) To try to force one into a desperate action or painful position. (*b*) To allure one into dissipation or sensual indulgence.

cup (kup), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cupped*, ppr. *cupping*. [< *cup*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To supply with cups, as of liquor.

Plumpy Bacchus, . . .
Cup us, till the world go round.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7 (song).

2†. To make drunk.

At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*.
John Taylor, Works (1650).

3. To bleed by means of cupping-glasses; perform the operation of cupping upon.

Him, the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd;
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purged; in short they cur'd.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 193.

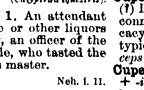
II. *intrans.* **1†.** To drink.

The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping* than the latter is hungry after his devouring.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 484.

2. To perform the operation of cupping: as, to *cup* for inflammation. — **3.** In *golfing*, to hit or break the ground with the club when striking the ball. *Jamieson.*

cup-and-cone (kup'and-kōn'), *n.* In *metal.*, an arrangement at the mouth of a blast-furnace by which ore, flux, or fuel can be added, without allowing any sensible escape of the furnace-gases, when these, as is usually the case, are taken off for heating purposes.

cup-and-saucer (kup'and-sâ'sėr), *a.* Shaped like a cup and its saucer taken together. — **Cup-and-saucer limpet,** a shell of the genus *Calyptræa*: so named because the limpet-like shell has a cup-like process in the interior.


Cup-and-saucer Limpet (*Calyptræa equestris*).

cup-anvil (kup'an'vil), *n.* In a metallic cartridge, a cup-shaped piece placed on the inner side of the head to strengthen it.

cup-bearer (kup'bâr'ėr), *n.* **1.** An attendant at a feast who conveys wine or other liquors to the guests. — **2.** Formerly, an officer of the household of a prince or noble, who tasted the wine before handing it to his master.

For I was the king's *cupbearer*. Neh. i. 11.

cupboard (kub'ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cupboord*, *cuphord*, often spelled *cubbord*, sometimes *coberd*, to suit the pron.; ME. *cuphord*, *copehord*, < *cup*, *cuppe*, cup, + *bord*, board.] **1.** Originally, a table on which cups and other vessels, of gold or silver, or of earthenware, for household use or ornament, were kept or displayed; later, a table with shelves, a sideboard, buffet, or cabinet, open or closed, used for such purpose; in modern use, generally, a series of shelves, inclosed or placed in a closet, for keeping cups, dishes, and other table-ware. A cupboard of large size and lavish ornament, in the second form, was called a *court-cupboard*, and was especially intended for the display of plate, etc. This form is represented by the modern sideboard, with open shelves above and a closet below.

The kynges *cupe-borde* was closed in silver.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 206.

2. A similar sideboard, cabinet, or closet of shelves for the keeping of provisions about to be used. Such a cupboard was formerly called specifically a *livery-cupboard*, and in it was placed the ration, called livery, allowed to a member of the household.

Going to a corner *cupboard*, high up in the wall, he pulled a key out of his pocket, and unlocked his little store of wine, and cake, and spirits.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, iii.

Hence — **3.** The set or collection of silver or gold plate, fine glass, decorated ceramic ware, etc., usually kept in a cupboard. Compare *credence*, 4.

There was also a *Cupbord* of plate, most sumptuous and rich. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 313.

Cupboard love, interested attachment.

A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few. *Poor Robin.*

cupboard† (kub'ėrd), *v. t.* [< *cupboard*, *n.*] To gather as into a cupboard; hoard up.

Only like a gulf it (the belly) did remain
I' the midst o' the body, idle and unactive,
Still *cupboarding* the viand. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

cupboardy (kub'ėr-di), *a.* [< *cupboard* + *-y*[1].] Like a cupboard. *Miss Braddon.*

cup-coral (kup'kor'al), *n.* **1.** A corallite. — **2.** A coral polypidom of which the whole mass is cup-shaped, as in the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cupee (kū-pē'), *n.* A head-dress of lace, gauze, etc., having lappets hanging down beside the face. It was worn at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and preceded the tall commode.

cupel (kū'pel or kup'el), *n.* [Also written *cuppel*, *cuppite*, and *coppel*, *coppite* (now commonly *cupel*, based directly upon the ML. form); < F. *coupelle* = Sp. *copela* = Pg. *copella*, *copelha* = It. *coppella*, < ML. *cupella*, a little cup, a little tun, dim. of *cupa*, cup, L. *cupa*, a tun (> *cupella*, a small cask): see *cup*.] In *metal.*, a small vessel made of pulverized bone-earth, in the form of a frustum of a cone, with a cavity in the larger end, in which lead containing gold and silver is cupeled. See *cupellation*. In assaying with the cupel the lead is absorbed by the porous bone-ash into which it sinks.

The stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

cupel (kū'pel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cupeled*, *cupelled*, ppr. *cupeling*, *cupelling*. [< *cupel*, *n.*] To perform the process of cupellation upon.

These (silver and alloyed gold) are wrapped together in a piece of sheet lead, and *cupelled* or melted in a porous crucible called a cupel.
Wheatley and Delamotte, Art Work in Gold and Silver, p. 8.

cupel-dust (kū'pel-dust), *n.* Powder used in purifying metals. Also *cupel-stone*.

cupellate (kū'pe-lāt), *v. t.* [< *cupel* + *-ate*[3].] To cupel. [Rare.]

cupellation (kū-pe-lā'shon), *n.* [< *cupellate* + *-ion*.] Separation of gold and silver from lead by treatment in a cupeling-furnace or in a cupel. The process depends upon the property possessed by lead of becoming oxidized when strongly heated, while the precious metals are not so affected. The lead, becoming oxidized, forms litharge, which collects on the surface and flows toward the edges of the metallic mass, whence it is removed, the silver remaining in the form of a metallic disk if the operation is on a large scale, as in the process of working argentiferous lead in the cupellation-furnace, or in that of a small rounded globule or button if the cupel is used (see *cupel*), as is commonly done in assaying silver ore which contains gold.

Cupes (kū'pēz), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1801), < (?) L. *cūpes*, *cuppes*, fond of delicacies, dainty, connected with *cupedo*, *cuppedo*, a tidbit, delicacy, orig. = *cupido*, desire: see *Cupido*.] The typical genus of the family *Cupesidæ*. *C. lobipes* is a North American species.

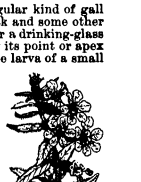
Cupesidæ (kū-pes'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupes* + *-idæ*.] A family of sericorn *Coleoptera* or beetles. The ventral segments are free; the tarsi are five-jointed; the first ventral segment is not elongated; the hind coxæ are suitable for the reception of the thighs; the front coxa is transverse; the onychium is small or wanting; the head is constricted behind; and the eyes are smooth. The family comprises only the three genera *Cupes*, *Triacma*, and *Omma*, and the few species known are somber-colored beetles of medium size, which probably breed in decaying wood.

cupful (kup'fūl), *n.* [< *cup* + *-ful*, 2.] The quantity that a cup holds; the contents of a cup.

Thane cho wente to the welle by the wode ends,
That alle wellyde of wyne, and wonderliche rynnes;
Kaughte up a *coppe-fulle*, and coverde it faire.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3379.

cup-gall (kup'gâl), *n.* A singular kind of gall found on the leaves of the oak and some other trees, of the figure of a cup, or a drinking-glass without its foot, adhering by its point or apex to the leaf, and containing the larva of a small fly. The insect which makes cup-galls is *Cecidomyia poculum*.

cup-guard (kup'gärd), *n.* A sword-guard in which the hand is protected by a hollow metal cup opening toward the hand. It usually surrounds the blade beyond and outside of the cross-guard. See *hilt*.


Flowering Branch of *Cuphea lanceolata*.

Cuphea (kū'fē-ą), *n.* [NL., with reference to the gibbous base of the calyx, < Gr. κύφος, a hump.] A genus of *Lythraceæ*, herbs or undershrubs, natives of tropical America and Mexico, of which three species occur in the United States. Many have bright-colored flowers, and

one, *C. platycentra*, is common in greenhouses under the name of *cigar-plant*.

Cupid, *n.* and *v.* See *Cupo*.

cup-hilted (kup'hil'ted), *a.* Furnished with a cup-guard, as a sword. See *cup-guard*.

Cupid (kū'pid), *n.* [< L. *Cupido*, personification of *cupido* (*cupidin-*), desire, passion, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] In *Rom. myth.*, the god of love, identified with the Greek Eros, the son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus). He is generally represented as a beautiful boy with wings, carrying a bow and quiver of arrows, and is often spoken of as blind or blindfolded. The name is often given in art to figures of children, with or without wings, introduced, sometimes in considerable number, as a motive of decoration, and with little or no mythological allusion.

Cupid.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

The seal was *Cupid* bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head Uranian Venus hung,
And raised the blinding bandage from his eyes.
Tennyson, Princess, i.

To look for Cupids in the eyes. Same as *to look babies*, etc. (which see, under *baby*, *n.*, 3).

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While *in their* crystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 362.

cupidity (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *cupidité* = Pr. *cupiditat* = It. *cupidità*, < L. *cupiditā(t-)s*, desire, covetousness, < *cupidus*, desirous, < *cupere*, desire: see *covet*.] 1. An eager desire to possess something; inordinate desire; immoderate craving, especially for wealth or power; greed.

No property is secure when it becomes large enough to tempt the *cupidity* of indigent power. *Burke.*

Many articles that might have aroused the *cupidity* of unamiliitous thieves. *Lothrop*, Spanish Vistas, p. 183.

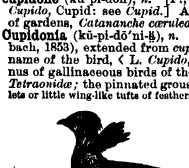
2. Specifically, sexual love. [Rare.]

Love, as it is called by boys and girls, shall ever be the subject of my ridicule, . . . villainous *cupidity!*
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 105.

=Syn. 1. *Covetousness, Cupidity*, etc. (see *avarice*), craving, hankering, grasping, lust for wealth, etc.

cupidone (kū'pi-dōn), *n.* [F., < *Cupidon*, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid: see *Cupid*.] A flowering plant of gardens, *Catananche cærulea*.

Cupidonia (kū-pi-dō'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Reichenbach, 1853), extended from *cupido*, the specific name of the bird, < L. *Cupido*, Cupid.] A genus of gallinaceous birds of the grouse family, *Tetraonidæ*; the pinnated grouse. They have aigulets or little wing-like tufts of feathers on the sides of the



Prairie-hen (*Cupidonia cupido*).

neck, which may have been fancifully likened to Cupid's wings; a short tail with broad feathers; the head somewhat crested; the tarsi partly feathered; and the plumage barred crosswise on the under parts. The genus is based upon the common prairie-hen of the United States, *Cupidonia cupido*. A second smaller kind is *C. pallidicincta*. Also called *Tympanuchus*.

cupidonet, *a.* [< L. *cupidus*, desiring, desirous, longing, < *cupere*, desire, long for: see *covet*.] Full of cupidity. *Coles*, 1717.

Cupid's-wing (kū'pidz-wing), *n.* A piece of leather at the top of the check in a pianoforte-action. Sometimes called *fly*.

cupiscent (kū'pi-sent), *a.* [< LL. *cupiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *cupiscere*, wish, < L. *cupere*, desire: see *Cupid*, *covet*.] Same as *concupiscent*.

cup-land (kup'land), *n.* In British India, the depressed land along the rivers; the riverbanks.

cup-leather (kup'lewн'ėr), *n.* A piece of leather fastened around the plunger or bucket of a pump. For a bucket it is sleeve-shaped, and for a plunger it is made with a solid bottom. *E. H. Knight.*

cup-lichen (kup'lī'ken), *n.* A lichen having a goblet-shaped podetium, as *Cladonia pyxidata*, or a cup-shaped or saucer-shaped apothecium, as *Lecanora tartarea*. Also called *cup-moss*. See cut under *cudbear*.

cupman (kup'man), *n.*; pl. *cupmen* (-men). [< *cup* + *man*.] A boon companion; a fellow-reveler. [Rare.]

"Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*," . . . said Burbo, carelessly. *Bulwer*, Last Days of Pompeii, ii. 1.

cupmeal†, *adv.* [< ME. *cupmel*, *cuppemele*; < *cup* + *meal*.] A cupful at a time; cup by cup.

A galoun [of ale] for a grote god wote, no lesse;
And git it cam in *cupmel*. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 225.

cup-moss (kup'môs), *n.* [< *cup* + *moss*1.] Same as *cup-lichen*.

cup-mushroom (kup'mush'rōm), *n.* See *mushroom*.

cupola (kū'pō-lạ), *n.* [= F. *coupole* = Sp. *cúpula* = Pg. *cupula*, *cupola* = D. *koepel* = G. Dan. *kuppel* = Sw. *kupol*, < It. *cupola*, a dome, < LL. *cupula*, dim. of L. *cupa*, a tub, cask, ML. *cupa*, It. *coppa*, etc., a cup: see *cup*.] 1. In *arch.*, a vault, either hemispherical or produced by the revolution about its axis of two curves intersecting at the apex, or by a semi-ellipse covering a circular or polygonal area, and supported either upon four arches or upon solid walls. The Italian word signifies a hemispherical roof which covers a circular building, like the Pantheon at Rome or the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. Most modern cupolas are semi-elliptical, cut through their shortest diameter; but the greater number of ancient cupolas were hemispherical. In colloquial use, the cupola is often considered as a diminutive dome, or the name is specifically applied to a small structure rising above a roof and often having the character of a tower or lantern, and in no sense that of a dome.

2. The round top of any structure, as of a furnace; the structure itself. See *cupola-furnace*. Specifically—3. *Milit.*, a revolving shot-proof turret, formed of strong timbers, and armored with massive iron plates. In some systems of cupolas the tower is erected on a base which is made to turn on its center by means of steam-power. Within the turret heavy ordnance is placed, and fired through openings in the sides. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

4. In *anat.*: (*a*) The summit of the cochlea. (*b*) The summit of an intestinal gland. *Frey.*—5. In *conch.*, the so-called dorsal or visceral hump, made by the heap of viscera.

cupolaed† (kū'pō-lạd), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

Here is also another rich ebony cabinet *cupola'd* with a tortoise shell. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

Now hast thou chang'd thee, saint; and made
Thyself a fane that's *cupola'd*. *Lovelace*, Lucasta.

cupola-furnace (kū'pō-lạ-fėr'nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a shaft-furnace built more slightly than the ordinary blast-furnace, and usually of fire-brick, hooped or cased with iron. It is chiefly used for remelting cast-iron for foundry purposes.

cupolated† (kū'pō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *cupola* + *-ate*2 + *-ed*2.] Having a cupola.

Thay shew'd us Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steepe rock, in forme of a small rotunda or *cupolated* columne. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 7, 1645.

cuppa (kup'ạ), *n.* [ML., a cup: see *cup*.] A cup; specifically, *ecclos.*, the bowl or cup of a chalice or of a ciborium.

cupped (kupt), *a.* [< *cup* + *-ed*2.] Depressed at the center like a cup; dished; cup-shaped.

In the original machine (type-writer) the keys were of bone, slightly *cupped*, with letters in relief, so that the blind could use it. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI. 276.

cupper (kup'ėr), *n.* 1†. One who carries a cup; a cup-bearer.—2. One who applies a cupping-glass.

cupping (kup'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *cup*, *v.*] 1. In *surg.*, the application of the cupping-glass. There are two modes of cupping: one in which the part is scarified and some blood taken away to relieve congestion or inflammation of internal parts, called wet *cupping*, or more generally simply *cupping*; and a second, termed *dry cupping*, in which there is no scarification and no blood is abstracted.

2. A concavity in the end of a cylindrical casting, produced by the shrinkage of the metal.—3. A shallow countersink.

cupping-glass (kup'ing-glās), *n.* A glass vessel like a cup applied to the skin in the operation of cupping. The air within is rarefied by heat or otherwise, so that when applied to the skin a partial vacuum is produced, and the part to which it is applied swells up into the glass. Where the object is blood-letting there is inside the cupping-glass an apparatus called a scarificator, furnished with fine lancets operated by a spring or trigger, by which the skin is cut, or the skin is cut by a similar instrument before the cupping-glass is used. Various forms of cupping-instruments are used.

Still at their books, they will not be pull'd off;
They stick like *cupping-glasses*.
Fletcher (*and others*), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

cupping-house† (kup'ing-hous), *n.* [< *cupping*, verbal n. (with reference to the *cup* that inebriates), + *house*.] A tavern.

How many of these madmen . . . lavish out their short times in . . . playing, dicing, drinking, feasting, bessting; a *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house, share their means, lives, souls. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 277.

cupping-machine (kup'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* The first machine used in the process of making metallic cartridge-cases. It consists of two stamps or dies, one working within the other. The outer one cuts the copper blank and the next pulls it into the shape of a cup, preparing it for drawing in other machines. *E. H. Knight.*

cupping-tool (kup'ing-tōl), *n.* A cup-shaped blacksmiths' swage.

cup-plant (kup'plant), *n.* The *Silphium perfoliatum*, a tall, stout composite of the United States, with a square stem and large opposite leaves, the upper pairs connate at the base and forming a cup-like cavity. The flowers are large and yellow.

cuppules (kup'ūlz), *n. pl.* In *her.*, barsgemel. See *gemel*.

cup-purse (kup'pėrs), *n.* A long netted purse one or both ends of which are wrought upon a cup-formed mold to give it shape.

Cupping-tools.

cuppy (kup'i), *n.* [Appar. < F. *coupé*, cut: see *coupé*.] In *her.*, one of the furs composed of patches like potent, but arranged so that each is set against a patch of the same tincture, instead of alternated. It is always argent and azure unless otherwise blazoned. Also called *potent counter-potent*.

cuprate (kū'prāt), *n.* [< *cupr(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cupric acid.

cuprea-bark (kū'prē-ạ-bärk), *n.* [< LL. *cuprea*, coppery (< *cuprum*, copper), + *bark*2.] The bark of *Remijia Purdieana* and *R. pedunculata*, trees of tropical South America, allied to *Cinchona*. It is of a copper-red color, and yields quinine and allied alkaloids.

cupreine (kū'prē-in), *n.* [< *cuprea(-bark)* + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid obtained from the double alkaloid homoquinine, found in a variety of cuprea-bark, the product of *Remijia pedunculata*.

cupreous (kū'prē-us), *a.* [< LL. *cupreus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] 1. Consisting of or containing copper; having the properties of copper.—2. Copper-colored; reddish-brown with a metallic luster.

I got a rare mess of golden and silver and bright *cupreous* fishes, which looked like a string of jewels. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 338.

cupreous luster. See *luster*.

Cupressineæ (kū-pre-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressus* + *-in-* + *-eæ*.] A suborder of *Coniferæ*, of which the genus *Cupressus* is the type, with opposite or ternate, mostly scale-like, and adnate leaves. It includes also the genera *Juniperus*, *Chamæcyparis*, *Thuja*, *Libocedrus*, *Taxodium*, and others of the old world.

Cupressites (kū-pre-sī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Cupressus*, q. v.] A genus of fossil plants considered to be closely allied to, if not identical with, the recent genus *Cupressus* (which see). This genus is one of those found in connection with number, and various later geological formations, especially the lignitic group of northern Germany. The forms found in the Permian, and so characteristic of a part of that group, and which were formerly referred to *Cupressites*, are now put in the genus *Ullmannia*.

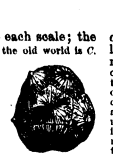
Cupressocrinidæ (kū-pres-ō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cupressocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crinoids or encrinites, named from the genus *Cupressocrinus*, having a cup-shaped calyx, ranging from the Devonian to the Carboniferous formation.

cupressocrinite (kū-pre-sok'ri-nīt), *n.* [As *Cupressocrinus* + *-ite*2.] An encrinite of the genus *Cupressocrinus*.

Cupressocrinus (kū-pre-sok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, cypress, + Gr. κρίνον, lily.] A genus of encrinites.

Cupressus (kū-pres'us), *n.* [NL., < L. *cupressus*, rarely *cyparissus*, in LL. *cypressus*: see *cypress*.] A genus of coniferous trees having small, scale-like, appressed or spreading acute leaves, as in the junipers, and cones formed of a small number of peltate woody scales, with

several small angular seeds to each scale; the cypress. The common cypress of the old world is *C. sempervirens*, a native of the East. The tree with erect appressed branches, having a slender pyramidal form, frequently planted in Mohammedan and other burying-grounds, is a variety of this species, besides which there are three or four others in the Mediterranean region and central Asia. In North America there are seven or eight species, in Mexico, Arizona, and California. The wood is fragrant, compact, and durable.



Cone of Cypress (*Cupressus*).

cupric (kū′prik), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of copper; derived from copper: as, *cupric* oxid. Also *cuprous*.—**Cupric compound**, a compound into which the atom of copper enters with equivalence of two: for example, CuO, cupric oxid. In a cuprous compound two atoms of copper enter, forming a bivalent group: for example, Cu_2O, cuprous oxid.

cupriferous (kū-prif′e-rus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous*.] Producing or containing copper; copper-bearing: as, *cupriferous* ore, or silver.

cuprite (kū′prīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ite*[2].] The red oxid of copper; red copper ore; a common ore of copper, of a bright-red color, occurring in isometric crystals (cubes, octahedrons, etc.), and also massive. It is sometimes found in capillary forms, as in the variety chalcotrichite.

cupro-ammonium (kū′prō-a-mō′ni-um), *n.* Same as *copperized ammonia* (which see, under *copperize*).

cuproid (kū′proid), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid related to a tetrahedron, and contained under twelve equal triangles. It is the hemihedral form of the tetragonal trisoctahedron or trapezohedron.

cupromagnesite (kū-prō-mag′ne-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + NL. *magnesium*, q. v., + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous sulphate of copper and magnesium.

cuproscheelite (kū-prō-shē′līt), *n.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *scheelite*.] A variety of scheelite containing several per cent. of copper oxid.

cuprose (kup′rōz), *n.* [Also *coprose*; < *cop*[1] or *cup* + *rose*[2].] Same as *copper-rose*.

cuprous (kū′prus), *a.* [< LL. *cuprum*, copper, + *-ous*.] Same as *cupric*.

cupseed (kup′sēd), *n.* A tall, climbing, menispermaceous vine of the southern United States, *Calycocarpum Lyoni*, with large lobed, cordate leaves and small greenish-white flowers. The fruit is a large drupe containing a bony seed hollowed out on one side like a cup.

cup-shaped (kup′shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a cup.—**Cup-shaped organs**, specifically, in some *Hirudinea*, bundles of tactile setæ embedded in depressions of the integument of the head and body.

cup-shrimp (kup′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp, *Palæmon vulgaris*, when so small as to be sold by measure, not by counting. [Local, British.]

cup-sponge (kup′spunj), *n.* A kind of commercial sponge. The Turkey cup-sponge is *Spongia adriatica*, also called *Levant toilet-sponge*.

cupula (kū′pū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cupulæ* (-lē). [NL., a little cup, etc., dim. of ML. *cupa*, a cup: see *cupola* and *cup*.] Same as *cupule*.

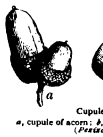
cupular (kū′pū-lạr), *a.* [< *cupula* + *-ar*[2].] Cup-shaped; resembling a small cup.

cupulate (kū′pū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *cupulatus*, < *cupula*, q. v.] Same as *cupular*.

cupule (kū′pūl), *n.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v.] **1.** A small cup-shaped depression, as in rock.

These *cupules* have not only various sizes in different stones, but even in the same stone differ considerably from one surface to another. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 112.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) A form of involucre, occurring in the oak, beech, chestnut, and hazel, consisting of bracts which in fruit cohere into a kind of cup. (*b*) In fungi, a receptacle shaped like the cup of an acorn, as in *Peziza*.—**3.** In *entom.*, a little cup-shaped organ; specifically, one of the sucking-disks on the lower surface of the tarsi of certain aquatic beetles.



Cupules.
a, cupule of acorn; *b*, cupule of fungus (*Peziza*).

Also *cupula*.

Cupuliferæ (kū-pū-lif′e-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *plantæ*, plants) of *cupuliferus*: see *cupuliferous*.] An important order of apetalous exogenous trees, including the oak, chestnut, beech, birch, etc. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, of which the staminate are in aments and the pistillate have an inferior or naked 3- to 6-celled ovary, the cells having one or two ovules. The order is divided into three tribes, each of which has been ranked as a distinct order: viz., *Quercineæ* (the *Cupuliferæ* of many authors), which have the fruit surrounded or inclosed in a scaly or spiny involucre or cup, as in the oak, chestnut, and beech; *Corylæ*æ, with the bracts of the involucre foliaceous and more or less united, as in the hazel and hornbeam; and *Betuleæ*, which have the scale-like bracts imbricate in a spike and the nutlets small and flattened, as in the birch and alder. The 10 genera include about 400 species, distributed over the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere.

cupuliferous (kū-pū-lif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cupuliferus*, < *cupula*, q. v., + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *bot.*, bearing cupules.

cupuliform (kū′pū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cupula*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling a cupule; cupular.

cup-valve (kup′valv), *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped or conical valve which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.—**2.** A valve placed like an inverted cup over an opening.—**3.** A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously at the sides and top. *E. H. Knight.*

Cup-valve (def. 1).

cur (kėr), *n.* [< ME. *kur*, *curre*; of LG. or Scand. origin: = MD. *korre*, a house-dog, watch-dog, = Sw. dial. *kurre*, a dog. Prob. so called from his growling; cf. MD. **korren*, in comp. *korrepot*, equiv. to D. *knorrepot* (= Dan. *knurrepotte*), a grumbler, snarler (cf. MD. D. *knorren* = G. *knurren* = Dan. *knurre*, grumble, snarl), = Icel. *kurra*, grumble, murmur, = Sw. *kurra*, croak, rumble, = Dan. *kurre*, coo, whirr; cf. E. dial. *curr*, cry as an owl, Sc. *curr*, coo as a dove, purr as a cat, *curdoo*, *curdow*, *curroo*, coo as a dove, *currie-wirrie*, expressive of a noisy habitual growl. An imitative word: see *curr*, and cf. *chirr*, *churr*, *hurr*, *whirr*.] **1.** A dog: usually in depreciation, a snarling, worthless, or outcast dog; a dog of low or degenerate breed.

They, . . . like to village *curs*,
Bark when their fellows do. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

Hang, hair, like hemp, or like the lating *cur's*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

Both mongrel, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And *curs* of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

2. Figuratively, a surly, ill-bred man; a low, despicable, ill-natured fellow: used in contempt.

What would you have, you *curs*,
That like nor peace nor war? *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1.

curability (kūr-ạ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *curabilité* = It. *curabilità*, < LL. as if **curabilita(t-)s*, < *curabilis*: see *curable*.] The character of being curable; the fact of admitting of cure.

curable (kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *curable* = Pr. Sp. *curable* = Pg. *curavel* = It. *curabile*, < LL. *curabilis*, < L. *curare*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** Capable of being healed or cured; admitting a remedy: as, a *curable* disease or patient; a *curable* evil.

There be some Distempers of the Mind that proceed from those of the Body, and so are *curable* by Drugs and Diets. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 58.

2. Capable of curing.

A *curable* vertue against all diseases.
Sandys, Travailes, III. 174.

curableness (kūr′ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being cured, healed, or remedied; curability.

The arguments which Helmont and others draw from the providence of God, for the *curableness* of all diseases. *Boyle*, Works, II. 110.

curaçao (kū-ra-sō′), *n.* [So named from the island of *Curaçao*, north of Venezuela. See *curassow*.] A cordial made of spirit sweetened and flavored with the peel of the bitter orange. Commonly written *curaçoa*.

curaçao-bird (kū-ra-sō′bėrd), *n.* An old name of the Guianan curassow or mituporanga, *Crax alector*; the crested curassow. *Browne*; *Brisson*, 1760.

curaçoa, *n.* Incorrect spelling of *curaçao*.

curacy (kū′rạ-si), *n.*; pl. *curacies* (-siz). [< *curate*[1] + *-cy*; as if < NL. **curatia*.] **1.** The office or employment of a curate.

They get into orders as soon as they can, and if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town. *Swift.*

2†. The condition or office of a guardian; guardianship.

By way of *curacy* and protectorship.
Roger North, Examen, p. 260.

Perpetual curacy. See *perpetual curate*, under *curate*.

curari, curara (kö-rä′ri, -rä), *n.* [S. Amer., also written *curare*, and in many variant forms, *ourari*, *urari*, *woorara*, *woorali*, *wourali*, *woorally*, *woori*, *wourara*, etc.] A brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous substance, consisting of the aqueous extract of *Strychnos toxifera*, and various other species of the same genus, used by South American Indians for poisoning their arrows, especially the small arrows shot from the blow-gun. Curari may, except in very large doses, be introduced with impunity into the alimentary canal; but if introduced into a puncture of the skin so as to mix with the blood, the effect is instantly fatal. Its principal effect is paralysis of the terminations of the motor nerves, and it causes death by paralysis of the muscles of the chest, producing suffocation. The chief use of curari by the Indians is for the chase, animals killed by it being quite wholesome. It is largely used in physiological experiments, and to a small extent therapeutically in spasmodic affections, as tetanus, rabies, etc.

curarine (kö-rä′rin), *n.* [< *curari* + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid extracted from curari, forming colorless prisms more poisonous than the curari which yields it. One hundredth of a gram introduced into the skin of a rabbit produces death in a short time.

curarization (kö-rä-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *curarize* + *-ation*.] The act or operation of curarizing; the state of being curarized.

curarize (kö-rä′rīz), *v. t.* pret. and pp. *curarized*, ppr. *curarizing*. [< *curari* + *-ize*.] To administer curari to; destroy the motor without destroying the sensory function of the nervous system by the use of curari, as in vivisection, when the animal is rendered motionless and voiceless, but not insensible to pain.

curassow (kū-ras′ō), *n.* [< *curaçao*(*-bird*): see *curaçao*.] **1.** One of the large gallinaceous South American birds of the genera *Crax* and *Pauxi*, and the subfamily *Cracinæ*. There are in all upward of 12 species. The best-known, and that to which the name was first applied, is the curaçao-bird or crested curassow, *Crax alector*, of a greenish-black color with a white crest, inhabiting northerly parts of South America. The red curassow is *Crax rubra*; the galeated curassow or

Globose Curassow (*Crax globicera*).

cushew-bird is *Pauxi galeata*; the red-knobbed curassow is *Crax* (*Crossalaryngæ*) *carunculata* or *pierrei*. The globose curassow, *C. globicera*, is notable as the northernmost species, and the only one found north of Panama; it ranges into Mexico. Several species of curassows are domesticated in their native country, and resemble the turkey in size and general character.

2. *pl.* The family *Cracidæ*.

Also spelled *carasow*, *carassow*, and also called *hocco*, *mituporanga*, and by other names.

curat[1]†, *n.* See *curate*[1].

curat[2]†, *n.* [Also *curate*, *curiet*, appar. based on ML. *curatia*, a cuirass: see *cuirass*, and cf. OF. *cuiret*, undressed leather, from same ult. source.] A cuirass.

Enchasing on their *curats* with my blade,
That none so fair as fair Angelica.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

The mastiffs fierce that hunt the bristled boar
Are harnessed with *curats* light and strong.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

curate[1] (kū′rāt), *n.* [< ME. *curat* = OFries. *kurit*, < ML. *curatus* (> It. *curato* = F. *curé*), a priest, curate, prop. adj., having to do with the care of souls, < L. *cura*, care, cure: see *cure*, *n.*] **1.** According to former use, one who has the cure of souls; a priest; a minister.

When thou shalt be shriven of thy *curat*, tell him eke all the sinnes that thou hast don sith thou were laste shriven. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

curate

Send down upon our Bishops, and *Curates*, and all Congregations committed to their charge, the healthful Spirit of thy grace.
Book of Common Prayer (Eng.), Prayer for Clergy and People.

The various kinds of beneficed parochial clergy, such as rectors, vicars, and all other persons who are now styled in common parlance incumbents, and who in old times were generally known as *curates*, from their having cure of souls.
J. C. Jeaffreson, Book about the Clergy, I. 43.

2. In the Church of England, and in the Irish Roman Catholic Church, a clergyman employed under the incumbent (whether rector or vicar), either as assistant in the same church or in a chapel within the parish and connected with the church. The curate is the priest of lowest degree in the Church of England; he must be licensed by the bishop or ordinary. The term is now in use in the United States.

3†. A guardian; a protector.—**Perpetual curate**, in *Eccl. scots. law*, formerly, a curate of a parish in which there was neither rector nor vicar, and the benefice of which was in possession and control of a layman. Perpetual curacies have since 1808 been abolished, every incumbent of a church (not a rector) who is entitled to perform marriages, etc., and to appropriate the fees, being now deemed a vicar and his benefice a vicarage.—**Stipendiary curate**, in the *Church of England*, a curate who is hired by the rector or vicar to serve for him, and may be removed at pleasure.

curate²†, *n.* See *curat²*.

curatelle (kū-rē-tel'), *n.* [F., ‹ ML. *curatus*, cure, ‹ L. *curare*, care: see *cure*, *v.*] In *French law*, guardianship; curatorship; tutorship.

curateship (kū'rāt-ship), *n.* Same as *curacy*, 1.

curatess (kū'rāt-es), *n.* [‹ *curate* + *-ess.*] The wife of a curate. [Rare.]

A very lowly curate I might perhaps essay to rule; but a *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me.
Trollope, Barchester Towers, xxi.

curation†, *n.* [= F. *curation* = Sp. *curacion* = Pg. *curação* = It. *curazione*, ‹ L. *curatio(n-)*, cure, healing, ‹ *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] Cure; healing.

But I may not endure that thou dwelle
In so unskilful an opynyon,
That of thy wo is no *curacion*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 701.

The method of *curation* lately delivered by David Buckharns was approved by the profession of Leyden.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

curative (kū'rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *curatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *curativo*, ‹ L. as if **curativus*, ‹ *curare*, pp. *curatus*, cure: see *cure*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the cure of diseases.—**2.** Promoting cure; having the power or a tendency to cure.

II. *n.* That which cures or serves to cure; a remedy.

curatively (kū'rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a curative manner; as a curative.

curator (kū-rā'tor), *n.* [= F. *curateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *curador* = It. *curatore*, ‹ L. *curator*, one who has care of a thing, a manager, guardian, trustee, ‹ *curare*, pp. *curatus*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] **1.** In *Rom. law*, one appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty when from any cause he has become unfit to manage them himself.—**2.** In *civil law*, a guardian; specifically, one who has the care of the estate of a minor or other incompetent person.—**3.** One who has the care and superintendence of something, as of a public museum, fine-art collection, or the like.

Seeing the above-mentioned strangers are like to continue here yet awhile, at the least some of them, the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments.
Boyle, Works, VI. 147.

curatorship (kū-rā'tor-ship), *n.* [‹ *curator* + *-ship.*] The office of a curator.

curatory (kū'rā-tō-ri), *n.* [‹ ML. *curatoria*, ‹ L. *curator*, a curator.] In *Rom. law*, the office of a curator; curatorship; tutelage.

The *curatory* of minors above pupillarity was of much later date than the Tables.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 689.

curatrix (kū-rā'triks), *n.* [LL., fem. of L. *curator*: see *curator*.] **1.** A woman, or anything regarded as feminine, that cures or heals. [Rare.]

That "nature" of Hippocrates that is the *curatrix* of diseases.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 167.

2. A female superintendent or guardian.
Richardson.

curb (kėrb), *a.* and *n.*† [I. *a.*: ‹ ME. *courbe*, adj., ‹ OF. *courbe*, *corbe*, mod. F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, ‹ L. *curvus*, bent, crooked, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, of which *curb* is a doublet. **II.** *n.*: ‹ F. *courbe* (= Sp. Pg. It. *curva*), a curve, bend, curb on a horse's leg; prop. fem. of the adj.] **I.†** *a.* Bent; curved; arched.

His sholdres high and *courbe*, and a grete bonche on his bakke be-hinde and a-nother be-fore a-geln the breste.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

II. *n.*[1] A hard and callous swelling on various parts of a horse's leg, as the hinder part of the hock, the inside of the hoof, beneath the elbow of the hoof, etc.

curb (kėrb), *v.* [‹ ME. *courben*, *kerben*, bend, bow, crouch, ‹ OF. *courber*, *corber*, *curber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar*, *curvar* = OSp. *corvar* (now *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare*, ‹ L. *curvare*, bend, curve, ‹ *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*, and *curvc*, *v.*, of which *curb* is a doublet.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To bend; curve.

Do bondes softe and esy forto were
Theron, teat bondes harde it [the vine] *kerbe* or tere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

Crooked and *curbed* lines.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 678.

2. To bend to one's will; check; restrain; hold in check; control; keep in subjection: as, to *curb* the passions.

Monarchies need not fear any *curbing* of their absolutoness by mighty subjects, as long as by wisdom they keep the hearts of the people.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

So is the will of a living daughter *curbed* by the will of a dead father.
Shak., M. of V., i. 2.

The haughty nobility of Castile winced more than once at finding themselves *curbed* so tightly by their new masters.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 6.

He guides the force he gave; his hand restrains
And *curbs* it to the circle it must trace.
Dryden, Order of Nature (trans.).

3. To restrain or control with a curb; guide and manage with the reins.

Part *curb* their fiery steeds.
Milton, P. L., ii. 531.

4. To strengthen or defend by a curb: as, to *curb* a well or a bank of earth.

II.† *intrans.* To bend; crouch.

Thanne I *courbed* on my knees and cryed hir of grace.
Piers Plowman (B), i. 79.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo, for leave to do him good.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 4.

curb (kėrb), *n.*[2] [In some senses formerly also *kerb*; ‹ *curb*, *v.*] **1.** That which checks, restrains, or holds back; restraint; check; control.

The Alps is a defence to the adjoyning countrey; a safe guard and a *curb* to the city.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 198.

Wild natures need wise *curbs*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

Specifically—**2.** A chain or strap attached to the upper ends of the branches of the bit of a bridle, and passing under the horse's lower jaw, used chiefly in controlling an unruly or high-spirited horse. The curb-rein is attached to the lower ends of the fauces, and when it is pulled the curb is pressed forward against the horse's jaw with a tendency to break it if the pressure is great. See cut under *harness*.

He that before ran in the pastures wild
Felt the stiff *curb* control his angry jaws.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

To stop the mouthes of our adversaries, and to bridle them with their own *curb*.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

3. A line of joined stones set upright at the outer edge of a walk, or at one of the edges of a street or road, forming the inner side of a gutter; a row of curbstones. [In this and related uses formerly also spelled *kerb*.]—**4.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A breast-wall or retaining-wall erected to support a bank of earth. (*b*) A casing of stone, wood, brick, or iron, built inside a well that is being sunk, or the framework above and around a well. (*c*) A boarded structure used to contain concrete until it hardens into a pier or foundation. (*d*) The outer casing of a turbine-wheel. (*e*) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a scoop-wheel or breast-wheel. (*f*) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome. (*g*) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent part of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*h*) An inclined circular plate placed round the edge of a kettle to prevent water from boiling over.

curba (kėr'bȧ), *n.* An African measure of capacity, ranging at different places from 7½ to 18 gallons, used by the negroes in the sale of palm-oil, grain, pulse, etc. It may be a tub, a basket, or an earthen pot.

curbable (kėr'ba-bl), *a.* [= F. *courbable*; as *curb* + *-able*.] Capable of being curbed or restrained. [Rare.]

curb-bit (kėrb'bit), *n.* A form of bit for the bridle of a horse, which, by the exertion of slight effort, can be made to produce great pressure on the mouth, and thus control the animal. See *curb*, *n.*[2], 2.

curb-chain (kėrb'chān), *n.* A chain used as a check upon the motion of any moving piece of apparatus.

curb-key (kėrb'kē), *n.* In *teleg.*, a peculiar key used in operating submarine cables, designed to prevent the prolongation and confusion of signals growing out of induction.

curbless (kėrb'les), *a.* [‹ *curb* + *-less.*] Having no curb or restraint.

curboulyi, *n.* Same as *cuir-bouilli*. *Grose*, Military Antiquities.

curb-pin (kėrb'pin), *n.* One of the pins on the lever of the regulator of a watch which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. *E. H. Knight.*

curb-plate (kėrb'plāt), *n.* **1.** In *arch.*: (*a*) The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof. *E. H. Knight.* (*b*) In a curb-roof, the plate which receives the feet of the upper rafters. (*c*) The plate of a skylight.—**2.** The cylindrical frame of a well; a well-curb. See *curb*, *n.*[2], 4 (*b*).

curb-roof (kėrb'rȯf), *n.* In *arch.*, a roof in which the rafters, instead of continuing straight

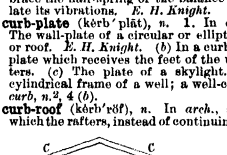
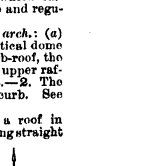


Diagram of Curb-roof.
A, tie-beam; *B*, collar-beam; *C*, *C*, rafters.

down from the ridge to the walls, are received at a given height on plates, which in their turn are supported by rafters less inclined to the horizon, whose bearing is directly on the walls. The roof thus presents a bent appearance, whence its name. The Mansard roof is a form of curb-roof in which the slope of the lower section usually approaches the perpendicular, while that of the upper section approaches the horizontal, the angle between the two sections thus being strongly marked.



Section of Curb-roof.
A, rafter, the foot of which projects over the plate *E*; *C*, cornice; *E*, bed-mould; *F*, slates or shingles.

curb-sender (kėrb'sen'dėr), *n.* An automatic signaling apparatus invented by Sir W. Thomson of Glasgow and Prof. Fleeming Jenkin of Edinburgh, used in submarine telegraphy. The message is punched on a paper ribbon, which is then passed through the transmitting apparatus by clockwork. The name is due to the fact that when a current of one kind of electricity is sent by the instrument, another of the opposite kind is sent immediately after to curb the first, the effect of the second transmission being to make the indication produced by the first sharp and distinct, instead of slow and uncertain.

curbstone (kėrb'stōn), *n.* **1.** A stone placed against earth or brick- or stonework to prevent it from falling out or spreading.—**2.** Specifically, one of the stones set together on edge at the outer side of a sidewalk, forming a curb.

Formerly also spelled *kerbstone*, *kirbstone*.

Curbstone broker. See *street broker*, under *broker*.

curch (kurch), *n.* [Sc., also *courche*, etc., another form of *kerch*, ME. *kerche*, short for *kerchef*, *kerchif*, *curcheff*, E. *kerchief*: see *kerch*, *kerchief*.] A kerchief; a covering for the head worn by women; an inner linen cap.

O is my basnet a widow's *curch*?
Kinmont Willie (Child's Ballads, VI. 60).

She snatched from her head the *curch* or cap, which had been disordered during her hysterical agony.
Scott, Abbot, xxi.

curcheff†, *n.* An obsolete form of *kerchief*.

curchie (kur'chi), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *curtsy*, *courtesy*.

Wi' a *curchie* low did stoop.
Burns, Holy Fair.

Curculio (kėr-kū'li-ō), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *curculio*, also *gurgulio*, a corn-worm, a weevil.] **1.** A Linnean genus of weevils or snout-beetles, formerly conterminous with the *Curculionidæ*, now greatly restricted or dissected. **2.** (*a*.) A weevil; particularly, one of the common fruit-weevils which work great destruction among plums, and which receive the colloquial name "little Turk," from the crescent-shaped mark left by their sting. See cut under *Conotrachelus*. (*b*) Any weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

curculionid (kėr-kū'li-on-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Curculionidæ*.

The American agriculturist may have to encounter still another enemy of his labors—a *curculionid* beetle—the Phytonomus punctatus. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 449.

II. *n.* A weevil or snout-beetle of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Curculionidæ (kėr-kū-li-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Curculio(n-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera* or beetles; the weevils or snout-beetles, one of the most extensive groups of

coleopterous insects. They have a strong fold on the inner face of each of the elytra, the pygidium divided in the males, the tarsi generally dilated, brush-like beneath, and no accessory mandibular piece. There are over 1,600 genera, all found on plants. About 10,000 species are described, in all of which the head is prolonged into a beak or snout, and furnished at the tip with a minute pair of sharp horizontal jaws which are used by the insect in depositing its eggs, generally in the kernel of some fruit. See cuts under *Anthonomus*, *bean-weevil*, and *Conotrachelus*.

curcuma (kėr'kū-mā), *n.* [= It. and F. *curcuma* (NL. *curcuma*), < Ar. *kurkum*, saffron. See *crocus*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Curcuma*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scitamineæ*. They have perennial tuberous roots and annual stems, and the flowers are in spikes with concave bracts. Some with bright-colored reddish or yellow flowers are found in hothouses. *C. Zedoaria* furnishes the zedoary of the shops. The colorless roots of *C. angustifolia* and *C. leucorrhiza* furnish a kind of starch sometimes called East Indian arrowroot. The root of *C. Amada* (mango-ginger), a native of Bengal, is used in the same way as ginger. *C. longa* yields turmeric, a mildly aromatic substance, employed medicinally in India, and forming an ingredient in the composition of curry-powder.

curcuma-paper (kėr'kū-mā-pā'pėr), *n.* Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric and used by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it is stained brown.

curcumin, curcumine (kėr'kū-min), *n.* [< *curcuma* + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The coloring matter of turmeric.

curd[1] (kėrd), *n.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *curd*, oftener *crud*, *crod*, usually in pl. *cruddes*, *croddes*, < lr. *cruth*, also spelled *gruth*, *groth*, = Gael. *gruth*, curds; cf. lr. *cruthaim*, I milk.] 1. The coagulated or thickened part of milk, which is formed into cheese, or eaten as food: often used in the plural.

Curds and cream, the flower of country fare.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii. 96.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

It [the brass] is next dipped into a much stronger acid solution, where it remains until the *curd* appears.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., p. 822.

curd[1] (kėrd), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial. *crud*, < ME. *crudden*, curd, coagulate; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to coagulate; turn to curd; curdle; congeal; clot.

Alle fresshe the mylk is *crodded* now to cheese.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Chaste as the icicle
That's *curded* by the frost from purest snow,
And hangs on Diian's temple. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

God's mercy, maiden! does it *curd* thy blood
To say, I am thy mother? *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 3.

II. *intrans.* To become curdled or coagulated; become curd.

Being put into milke, it [mint] will not suffer it to turn or sowre, it keepeth it from qualling & *curding*.
Holland, tr. of Pliny, xx. 14.

Curd[2], *n.* See *Kurd*.

curd-cake (kėrd'kāk), *n.* A small fried cake, made of curds, eggs, and a very little flour, sweetened, and spiced with nutmeg.

curd-cutter (kėrd'kut'ėr), *n.* An apparatus for cutting up cheese-curd to facilitate the separation of the whey.

curdiness (kėr'di-nes), *n.* The state of being curdy.

curdle (kėr'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curdled*, ppr. *curdling*. [Sc. and E. dial. *cruddle*, *crudle*; freq. of *curd*, *crud*: see *curd*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To change into curd; cause to thicken or coagulate.

There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk. *Floyer.*

II. *intrans.* To coagulate or thicken; become curd.

curd-mill (kėrd'mil), *n.* A curd-cutter.

cur-dog (kėr'dog), *n.* [< ME. *cur-dog*, *curre-dogge*; < *cur* + *dog*.] A cur; a worthless dog.

curdy (kėr'di), *a.* [Also dial. *cruddy*; < *curd*[1], *crud*, + *-y*[1].] Like curd; full of or containing curd.

It differs from a vegetable emulsion by coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

cure (kūr), *n.* [< ME. *cure* (also *cury*, q. v.), < OF. *cure*, F. *cure* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cura* = MD. *kure*, D. *kuur* = G. Dan. Sw. *kur*, < L. *cura*, OL. *coera*, *coira*, care, heed, attention, anxiety, grief, prob. connected with *cavere*, pay heed, be cautious: see *caution*. Not related in any way to E. *care*. The medical senses are due in part to the verb.] 1. Care; concern; oversight; charge. [Obsolete or rare except in the specific sense, def. 2.]

Of studie took he most *cure* and most heede.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 303.

Nowe, faire lady, thynk, sithe it first began,
That love had sette myn herte vndir your *cure*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 70.

Cranmer had declared, in emphatic terms, that God had immediately committed to Christian princes the whole *cure* of all their subjects, as well concerning the administration of God's word for the cure of souls as concerning the administration of things political. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

Specifically—2. Spiritual charge; the employment or office of a curate or parish priest; curacy: as, the *cure* of souls (see below): ordinarily confined in use to the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches.

Other men that wer oonly contemplatiffe and were free from alle *cures* and prelaci, thei had fulle cherite to God and to hir evyne cristen. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

A small *cure* of fifteen pounds a year was offered me in a distant neighbourhood. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

3. The successful remedial treatment of a disease; the restoration of a sick person to health: as, to effect a *cure*.

I cast out devils, and I do *cures*. Luke xiii. 32.

She had done extraordinary *cures* since she was last in town. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

4. A method or course of remedial treatment for disease, whether successful or not: as, the water-*cure*.

Horace advises the Romans to seek a seat in some remote part, by way of a *cure* for the corruption of manners.
Swift.

Like some sick man declined,
And trusted any *cure*. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

5. A remedy for disease; a means of curing disease; that which heals: as, a *cure* for toothache. **Cure of souls**, the spiritual oversight of parishioners, or of others holding a similar relation, by a priest or clergyman; specifically, in prelatical churches, an ecclesiastical charge in which parochial duties and the administration of sacraments are included, primarily vested in the bishop of the diocese, the clergy of each parish acting as his deputies.

A *cure of souls* is that portion of responsibility for the provision of sacraments to and the adequate instruction of the Catholic faithful which devolves upon the parish priest of a particular district, in regard to the souls of all persons dwelling within the limits of that district.
Cath. Dict.

To do no cure!, to take no care. *Chaucer.* (See also *grape-cure*, *movement-cure*, *water-cure*, etc.)

cure (kūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cured*, ppr. *curing*. [< ME. *curen*, < OF. *curer*, care for, etc., mod. F. *curer*, cleanse, = Sp. Pg. *curar* = It. *curare*, cure, = G. *curiren* = Dan. *kurere* = Sw. *kurera*, < L. *curare*, OL. *coerare*, *coirare*, take care of, attend to, care for as a physician, cure, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To take care of; care for.

Men dredeful *curiden* or burliden Sthenene. *Wyclif*, Deeds (Acts) viii. 2.

2. To restore to health or to a sound state; heal or make well: as, he was *cured* of a wound, or of a fever.

The child was *cured* from that very hour. Mat. xvii. 18.

I strive in vain to *cure* my wounded soul.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

3. To remove or put an end to by remedial means; heal, as a disease; remedy, as an evil of any kind; remove, as something objectionable.

Then he called his twelve disciples together and gave them power . . . to *cure* diseases. Luke ix. 1.

This way of setting off, by the by, was not likely to *cure* my uncle Toby's suspicions. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 3.

The only way to *cure* mistrust is by showing that trust, if given, would not be misplaced, would not be betrayed.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 209.

4. To prepare for preservation by drying, salting, etc.: as, to *cure* hay; to *cure* fish or beef.

Who has not seen a salt fish thoroughly *cured* for this world, so that nothing can spoil it, and putting the perseverance of the saints to the blush?
Thoreau, Walden, p. 131.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To care; take care; be careful.

In hilles is to *cure*
To set hem on the Southe if that shall ure [burn].
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

2. To effect a cure.

Whose smile and frown, like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

3†. To become well; be cured.

One desperate grief *cures* with another's languish.
Shak., R. and J., i. 2.

curé (kū-rā'), *n.* [F.: see *curate*.] A Roman Catholic parish priest in France or in a French country.

cure-all (kūr'ôl), *n.* [< *cure*, *v.*, + obj. *all*; equiv. to *panacea*.] A remedy for all kinds of diseases; a panacea.

To exalt their nostrum to the rank of a *cure-all*.
The American, VII. 294.

cureless (kūr'les), *a.* [< *cure* + *-less*.] Without cure; incurable; not admitting of a remedy: as, a *cureless* disorder.

Whose *cureless* wounds, even now, most freshly bleed.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 527).

In bitter mockery of hate,
His *cureless* woes to aggravate.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 27.

curer (kūr'ėr), *n.* 1. A physician; one who heals.—2. One who preserves provisions, as beef, fish, and the like, from putrefaction, by means of salt or in any other manner.

curettage (kū-ret'āj), *n.* [< *curette* + *-age*.] The application of the curette; the scraping away of granulations and the like with a curette.

curette (kū-ret'), *n.* [F., a scoop, scraper, < *curer*, clean, cleanse, prune, < L. *curare*, take care of: see *cure*, *v.*] A small surgical instrument for scooping or scraping away, or otherwise removing, substances which require removal, as earwax, a cataractous lens, stones in lithotomy, cysts, granulations, small polypi, and the like from the cavity of the uterus, or granulations and dried mucus from the throat. The curette may be spoon-, scoop-, or loop-shaped, with blunt or sharp edges, according to its special purpose. The name is also applied to a tubular suction-instrument used in the removal of soft cataracts.

curette (kū-ret'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curetted*, ppr. *curetting*. [< *curette*, *n.*] To scrape with a curette.

curfew (kėr'fū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curfeu*, *curefew*, and corruptly *curfie*; < ME. *curfewe*, *courfew*, *courfewe*, *courefeu*, *curfu*, *corfu*, sometimes with final *r*, *curfur*, *corfour* (Sc. *curfure*), < OF. *courfeu*, *corfeu*, and more corruptly *carrefeu*, *correfeu*, *curfou* (F. dial. *carfou*), contr. from *couvrefeu*, *coevrefeu*, *couvrefeu*, later *couvre-feu*, curfew, lit. 'cover-fire' (cf. the equiv. ML. *ignitegium* or *pyritegium*, < L. *ignis* or Gr. πῦρ, fire, + L. *tegere*, cover), < OF. *couvrir*, F. *couvrir*, cover, + *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, a hearth: see *cover* and *focus*, *fuel*.] 1. The ringing of a bell at an early hour (originally 8 o'clock) in the evening, as a signal to the inhabitants of a town or village to extinguish their fires and lights; the time of ringing the bell; the bell so rung, or its sound. This was a very common police regulation during the middle ages, as a protection against fires as well as against nocturnal disorders in the unlighted streets. The practice is commonly said to have been introduced into England from the continent by William the Conqueror, but it probably existed there before his time. The curfew-bell is still rung at 9 o'clock in some places, though it is several centuries since it was required by law.

About *curfew* tyme or litel more.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 459.

He begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

I hear the far-off *curfeu* sound,
Over some wide-watered shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 74.

The *curfew* tolls the knell of parting day. *Gray*, Elegy.

2. A cover, ornamented or plain, for a fire; a fire-plate; a blower.

Pots, pans, *curfews*, counters, and the like. *Bacon.*

Curfew for Fire. (From Demmin's "Encyclopédie des Beaux-Arts.")

curfew-bell (kėr'fū-bel), *n.* The bell with which the curfew is rung.

The *curfew bell* hath rung;
'tis three o'clock.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

Life's *curfew-bell*. *Longfellow.*

curfish (kėr'fish), *n.* One of the scyllioid sharks; a dogfish. [Local, Eng.]

curfle, **curfu**, *n.* See *curfew*.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curfuffled*, ppr. *curfuffling*. [Origin obscure.] To disorder; ruffle; dishevel. Also *carfuffle*, *fuffle*. [Scotch.]

Dick *curfuffled* a' her hair. *A. Ross*, Helenore, p. 81.

curfuffle (kėr-fuf'l), *n.* [< *curfuffle*, *v.*] The state of being disordered or ruffled; agitation; perturbation. [Scotch.]

My lord maun be turned feel outright, . . . an' he puts himsel into sic a *curfuffle* for onything ye could bring him, Edie. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxix.

curfurr, *n.* See *curfew*.

curia (kū'ri-ą), *n.*; pl. *curiæ* (-ē). [L.; senses 2 and 3 first in ML.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (*a*) One of the divisions of the citizens of Rome, with reference to locality. The number of the curiæ is given as thirty, but the original number was smaller.

The *Curia* was a political and not a Gentile arrangement. . . . For the special relation of the *Curia* to the *Civitas*, a hint is found in the statement that Romulus gave each *Curia* one allotment.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 334.

(*b*) The building in which a curia met for worship or public deliberation. (*c*) The building in which the senate held its deliberations. (*d*) A title given to the senate of any one of the Italian cities, as distinguished from the Roman senate.—**2.** In *mediæval legal use*, a court, either judicial, administrative, or legislative; a court of justice. In the Norman period of English history the *Curia Regis* was an assembly which the king was bound to consult on important state matters, and whose consent was necessary for the enactment of laws, the imposition of extraordinary taxes, etc. It consisted nominally of the tenants in chief, but practically it was much more limited. Originally the Curia Regis and the Exchequer were composed of the same persons. From the Curia Regis there developed later the Ordinary Council or Privy Council, and the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. Also *Aula Regia* or *Regis*.

The council, as it existed in the Norman period under the name of *curia regis*, . . . exercised judicial, legislative, and administrative functions.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 765.

3. [*cap.*] Specifically, in modern use, the court of the papal see.

The collusion, so to call it, between the crown and the papacy, as to the observance of the statute of provisors, extended also to the other dealings with the *Curia*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 403.

Curia advisari vult, the court wishes to deliberate. It implies a postponement of decision after argument, or hence an adjournment or continuance of a cause pending consideration of what judgment should be resolved on. Abbreviated *cur. adv. vult.*—**Curia claudenda**, in *early Eng. law*, a writ requiring the making of a boundary-wall or -fence.

curial (kū'ri-ạl), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *curial* = It. *curiale*, < L. *curialis*, of the curia, ML. of a court, < *curia*, curia, ML. a court: see *curia*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the Roman curia: as, "*curial* festivals," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to the Papal Curia.

curialism (kū'ri-ạl-izm), *n.* [< *curial* + *-ism*.] The political system or policy of the Papal Curia or court.

The ancient principles of popular election and control . . . have by the constant aggressions of *Curialism* been in the main effaced.
Gladstone, Vaticanism, Harper's Weekly, Supp., XIX. 251.

curialistic (kū'ri-ạ-lis'tik), *a.* [As *curial-ism* + *-istic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of curialism.

curiality† (kū-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *curialitas(t-)*, in sense of 'courtesy,' < *curialis*, of a court: see *curial*.] The privileges, prerogatives, or retinue of a court.

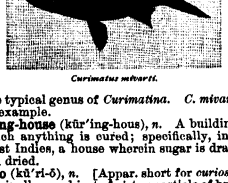
The court and *curiality*. *Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

curiate (kū'ri-āt), *a.* [< L. *curiatus*, < *curia*: see *curia*.] Of or relating to the Roman curia; curial: as, "*curiate* assemblies," *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 732.

curiet†, *n.* Same as *curat*2.

Curimatina (kū'ri-ma-tī'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Curimatus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Characinidæ*, having an adipose fin, imperfect dentition, and a short dorsal fin. They are numerous in South America.

Curimatus (kū-ri-mā'tus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier).]



Curimatus mivarti.

The typical genus of *Curimatina*. *C. mivarti* is an example.

curing-house (kūr'ing-hous), *n.* A building in which anything is cured; specifically, in the West Indies, a house wherein sugar is drained and dried.

curio (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [Appar. short for *curiosity*.] Originally, an object of virtu or article of bric-à-brac, such as a bronze, a piece of porcelain or lacquer-ware, etc., brought from China or the far East; now, any bronze, or piece of old china or of bric-à-brac in general, especially such as is rare or curious: as, a collection of *curios*.

curiologic†, *a.* See *cyriologic*.

curiosi, *n.* Plural of *curioso*.

curiosity (kū-ri-os'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *curiosities* (-tiz). [Early mod. E. *curiosite*, < ME. *curiosite*, *curiouste*, curiosity, care, < OF. *curiosete*, *curiosite*, F. *curiosité* = Pr. *curiositat*, *curiozctat* = Sp. *curiosidad* = Pg. *curiosidade* = It. *curiosità*, < L. *curiositā(t-)s*, curiosity, < *curiosus*, curious: see *curious*.] **1†.** Carefulness; nicety; delicacy; fastidiousness; scrupulous care.

When thou wast in thy gilt and thy perfume, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

God oftentimes takes from us that which with so much *curiosity* we would preserve.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 690.

2. Accuracy; exactness; nice performance. [Rare.]

Hang
Curiosity in music; leave those crotchets
To men that get their living with a song.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iv. 3.

The *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature. *Ray.*

3†. Curious arrangement; singular or artful performance.

To folowen word by word the *curyosite*
Of Graunson.
Chaucer, Complaint of Venus, l. 81.

There hath been practised . . . a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and, at a little height, to draw it through the wall, &c. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

4†. Extravagantly minute investigation.

I intend not to proceed any further in this *curiositie* then to shew some small aubtillitie that any other hath not yet done. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 91.

5. Fancifulness; extravagance; a curious or fanciful subject.

The exercise of right instructing was chang'd into the *curiosity* of impertinent fabling.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

6. The desire to see or learn something that is new, strange, or unknown; inquisitiveness.

Yet not so content, they mounted higher, and because their wordes seemed well thereto, they made feete of sixe times: but this proceeded more of *curiositie* then otherwise. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 56.

This feeling, according to circumstances, is denominated surprise, astonishment, admiration, wonder, and, when blended with the intellectual tendencies we have considered, it obtains the name of *curiosity*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaphysics, iii.

We speak of the monkey as marked by incessant *curiosity*. That is to say, he makes constant mental excursions beyond the range of his hereditary habits.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 333.

7. An object of interest or inquisitiveness; that which excites a desire of seeing or deserves to be seen, as novel or extraordinary; something rare or strange.

I met with a French Gentleman, who, amongst other *Curiosities* which he pleased to shew me up and down Paris, brought me to that Place where the late King was slain. *Howell*, Letters, I. 1. 18.

We took a ramble together to see the *curiosities* of this great town. *Addison*, Freeholder.

=**Syn. 7.** Phenomenon, marvel, wonder, sight, rarity.

curiosity-shop (kū-ri-os'i-ti-shop), *n.* A place where curiosities are sold or kept.

curioso (kū-ri-ō'sō), *n.*; pl. *curiosi* (-si). [It., = E. *curious*, q. v.] A person curious in art; a virtuoso.

Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham College, the greatest *curioso* of his time, invited him and some of the musicians to his lodgings, purposely to have a consort.
Life of A. Wood, p. 112.

curious (kū'ri-us), *a.* [< ME. *curious*, *curious*, < OF. *curious*, *curios*, F. *curieux* = Sp. Pg. It. *curioso*, < L. *curiosus*, careful, diligent, thoughtful, inquisitive, curious, < *cura*, care, etc.: see *cure*.] **1†.** Careful; nice; accurate; fastidious; precise; exacting; minute.

It was therefore of necessitie that a more *curious* and particular description should bee made of euery manner of speech. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 130.

Men were not *curious* what syllables and particles they used. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Your courtier is more *curious*
To set himself forth richly than his lady.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, iii. 2.

2. Wrought with or requiring care and art; neat; elaborate; finished: as, a *curious* work.

The *curious* girdle of the ephod. Ex. xxviii. 8.

Then Robin Hood gave him a mantle of green,
Broad arrows, and *curious* long bow.
Robin Hood and the Ranger (Child's Ballads, V. 211).

These *curious* locks so aptly twin'd,
Whose every hair a soul doth bind.
Carew, To A. I.

3. Exciting curiosity or surprise; awakening inquisitive interest; rare; singular; odd: as, a *curious* fact.

There was a king, an' a *curious* king,
An' a king o' royal fame.
Ladye Diamond (Child's Ballads, II. 383).

There are things in him [Diedorus] very *curious*, got out of better authorities now lost. *Gray*, Works, III. 58.

Man has the *curious* power of deceiving himself, when he cannot deceive others. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 94.

4. Inquisitive; desirous of seeing or knowing; eager to learn; addicted to research or inquiry; sometimes, in a disparaging sense, prying: as, a man of a *curious* mind: followed by *after*, *of*, *in*, or *about*, or an infinitive.

Adrian . . . was the most *curious* man that lived, and the most universal inquirer.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 77.

There are some who have been *curious in* the comparison of Tongues, who believe that the Irish is but a Dialect of the antient British. *Howell*, Letters, II. 55.

Curious after things . . . elegant and beautiful.
Woodward.

Curious of antiquities. *Dryden*, Fables.

Reader, if any *curious* stay
To ask my hated name,
Tell them the grave that hides my clay
Conceals me from my shame. *Wesley.*

He was very *curious* to obtain information about America. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 23.

Curious arts†, magical arts.

Many of them [the Ephesians] also which used *curious arts* brought their books together, and burned them before all men. Acts xix. 19.

=**Syn. 3.** *Strange*, *Surprising*, etc. See *wonderful*.—**4.** *Curious*, *Inquisitive*, *Prying*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be used in a good or a bad sense, but *inquisitive* is more often, and *prying* is only, found in the latter. *Curious* expresses only the desire to know; *inquisitive*, the effort to find out by inquiry; *prying*, the effort to find out secrets by looking and working in improper ways.

curiously (kū'ri-us), *v. t.* To work curiously; elaborate. *Davies.*

curiously (kū'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< ME. *curiosli*, *curiouscliche*; < *curious* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Carefully; attentively; with nice inspection.

At first I thought there had been no light reflected from the water in that place; but observing it more *curiously*, I saw within it several smaller round spots, which appeared much blacker and darker than the rest.
Newton, Opticks.

The King's man saw that he was wroth,
And watched him *curiously*, till he had read
The letter thrice, but nought to him he said.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

2. With nice care and art; exactly; neatly; elegantly.

There is without the Towne a faire Maill *curiously* planted. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

A meadow, *curiously* beautified with lilies.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 171.

Take thou my churl, and tend him *curiously*,
Like a king's heir, till all his hurts be whole.
Tennyson, The Last Tournament.

3. In a singular manner; fantastically; oddly.

With its high-pitched roofs and its clusters of *curiously* twisted chimneys it [the Manor House] has served as a model for the architecture of the village.
Froude, Sketches, p. 233.

4. With curiosity; inquisitively.

We know we eat His Body and Blood; but it is our wisdom not *curiously* to ask how or whence.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

curiousness (kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* [< ME. *curiousnesse*, *coriousnessne*; < *curious* + *-ness*.] **1†.** Carefulness; painstaking; nicety; singular exactitude in any respect.

This, 'tis rumour'd,
Little agrees with the *curiousness* of honour.
Massinger, Parliament of Love, i. 4.

To the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure. *South*, Sermons, VIII. xi.

2. Singularity of appearance, action, contrivance, etc.—**3.** Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still.
Sir W. Alexander, Hours, i. 62.

4†. Cleverness; remarkableness.

Ya, sir, and of the *coriousnesse* of that karle ther is carpling. *York Plays*, p. 235.

curl (kėrl), *n.* [First in ME. as adj., *crull*, *crulle*, *crolle*, < MD. *krul*, *krol* = Fries. *krull*, *kroll*, East Fries. *krul* = MHG. *krol*, G. dial. *kroll*, curled; the noun *curl* first in mod. E.; D. *krul* = G. dial. *kroll*, *kröll*, *krolle* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla* = Norw. *krull* and *kurle*, a curl (> D., etc., *krullig*, curly); prob. from a Teut. type **kruslo-*; cf. MHG. *krûs*, G. *kraus* = D. *kroes*, etc., crisp, curled: see *crouse*.] **1.** A ringlet of hair.

Shakes his ambrosial *curls*, and gives the nod;
The stamp of fate, and sanction of the god.
Pope, Iliad, i. 684.

From the flaxen *curl* to the gray lock.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

Hence—**2.** Something having a similar spiral form; any undulation, sinuosity, or flexure.

Waves or *curls* [in glass] which usually arise from the sand-holes. *Newton*, Opticks.

3. Specifically, a winding or circling in the grain of wood.—**4.** A disease of peach-trees which causes great distortion of the leaves. It is caused by an ascomycetous fungus, *Taphrina deformans*. See *Taphrina*.—**5.** In *math.*, the vector part of the quaternion resulting from the performance of the operation $i.d/dx + j.d/dy + k.d/dz$ on any vector function $iX + jY + kZ$. —**Curl of the lip**, a slight sneering grimace of the lip.

curl (kėrl), *v.* [E. dial. *crule;* < ME. **crullen* = MD. *krollen*, D. *krullen* = East Fries. *krullen* = G. *krollen* = Dan. *krölle* = Sw. dial. *krulla*, curl; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To turn, bend, or form into ringlets, as the hair.

These mortal lullabies of pain
May bind a book, may line a box,
May serve to *curl* a maiden's locks.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxvii.

2. To dress or adorn with or as with curls; make up the hair of into curls.

So opposite to marriage, that she shunn'd
The wealthy *curled* darlings of our nation.
Shak., Othello, i. 2.

The snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra. *Milton*, P. L., x. 560.

3. To bring or form into the spiral shape of a ringlet or curl; in general, to make curves, turns, or undulations in or on.

I sooner will find out the beds of snakes,
Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy.

Seas would be pools, without the brushing air
To *curl* the waves. *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 31.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take the form of curls or ringlets, as hair.

Sir And. Would that have mended my hair?
Sir To. Past question; for thou seest it will not *curl* by nature. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3.

Ridley, a little of the stuffing. It'll make your hair *curl*. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

Hence—**2.** To assume any similar spiral shape; in general, to become curved, bent, or undulated: often with *up*.

Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Curling smokes from village-tops are seen.
Pope, Autumn, l. 63.

Gayly *curl* the waves before each dashing prow.
Byron.

The smoke of the incense *curling* lazily *up* past the baldachino to the frescoed dome.
T. B. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 30.

3†. To turn and twist about; writhe; squirm.

The very thinking it
Would make a citizen start: some politic tradesman
Curl with the caution of a constable.
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

4. To play at curling. See *curling*. [Scotch.]

To *curle* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise.
Fennecuik, Poems (ed. 1715), p. 59.

To curl down, to shrink; crouch; take a coiled recumbent posture: as, he *curled down* into a corner.

curl-cloud (kėrl'kloud), *n.* Same as *cirrus*, 3.

curledness (kėr'led-nes), *n.* The state of being curled. [Rare.]

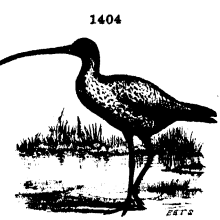
curled-pate (kėrld'pāt), *a.* Having curled hair; curly-pated. [Rare.]

Make *curl'd-pate* ruffians bald. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

curler (kėr'lėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which curls.—**2.** One who engages in the amusement of curling. See *curling*.

When to the locks the *curlers* flock
Wi' gleesome speed. *Burns*, Tam Samson's Elegy.

curlew (kėr'lū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curlue;* < ME. *curlewe, curlue, corlow, corolewe, corolu, kirlewe*, etc., < OF. *corlieu*, also *corlis, courlis*, F. *courlieu* and *courlis*, dial. *corlu, corleru, querlu, kerlu*, etc., = It. *chiurlo* = Sp. dim. *chorlito*, a curlew. The word agrees in form in OF. with OF. *corlieu, courlieu, corliu, curliu*, etc., a messenger, but is prob. orig. imitative of the bird's cry (hence the free variation of form). Cf. It. *chiurlare*, howl like the horned owl; Sw. *kurra*, coo, murmur: see *curr, coo.*] **1.** A bird of the genus *Numenius*. The name was originally applied to the common European species, *N. arquatus*, formerly called *numenius, arquata*, and *corlinus*. There are upward of 12 species, of all parts of the world, having a long, very slender curved bill, with the upper mandible knobbed at the tip, and in other respects closely resembling the godwits and other species of the totanine division of the great family *Scolopacidæ*. The plumage is much variegated. The total length varies from about 12 to about 24 inches; and the length of the bill from about 2 to 9 inches. The common curlew is also called the *whaup*. The lesser curlew or whimbrel of Europe is *N. phæopus*. There are several species in the United States, as the long-billed curlew (*N. longirostris*), the Hudsonian or jack-curlew (*N. hudsonicus*), and the Eskimo curlew or dough-bird (*N. borealis*).



Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

Ye *curlews* callin' thro' a cloud.
Burns, On Capt. Matthew Henderson.

2. A name of several grallatorial birds with slender decurved bill, not of the genus *Numenius*.—**Pygmy curlew**, or **curlew-sandpiper**, *Tringa subarquata*, a small species resembling a curlew in the form of the bill and to some extent in coloration.—**Spanish curlew**, a local name in the United States of the white ibis (*Guara alba*), a bird of a different order.

curlewberry (kėr'lū-ber^{4}), *n.*; pl. *curlewberries* (-iz). The black crowberry, *Empetrum nigrum*: so called in Labrador.

curlew-jack (kėr'lū-jak), *n.* The jack-curlew or lesser curlew of Europe; the whimbrel, *Numenius phæopus*.

curlew-knot (kėr'lū-not), *n.* [< *curlew* + *knot*^{2}, q. v.] Same as *curlew-jack*.

curlicue (kėr'li-kū), *n.* [Sometimes written *curlique*, but better *curlicue*, i. e., *curly cue, curly Q*, in allusion to the curled or spiral forms of this letter (**2**, Q, etc.): see *curly* and *cue*^{2}.] Something fantastically curled or twisted: as, to make a *curlicue* with the pen; to cut *curlicues* in skating. [Colloq.]

Curves, making *curly-cues*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 145.

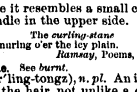
curliewurlie (kur'li-wur-li), *n.* [A loose compound of *curl* and *whirl*.] A fantastic circular ornament; a curlicue. [Scotch.]

Ah! it's a brave kirk nane o' yer whig-maleeries and *curliewurlies* and open-steek hems about it.
Scott, Rob Roy, xix.

curliness (kėr'li-nes), *n.* The state of being curly.

curling (kėr'ling), *n.* [Origin obscure; appar. the verbal n. of *curl, v.*, with ref. to the twisting, turning, or rolling of the stones.] A popular Scottish amusement on the ice, in which contending parties slide large smooth stones of a circular form from one mark to another, called the *tee*. The chief object of the player is to hurl his stone along the ice toward the tee with proper strength and precision; and on the skill displayed by the players in putting their own stones in favorable positions, or in driving rival stones out of favorable positions, depends the chief interest of the game.

curling-iron (kėr'ling-ī'ėrn), *n.* A rod of iron to be used when heated for curling the hair, which is twined around it: sometimes made hollow for the insertion of heating materials.



Curling-stone.

curling-stone (kėr'ling-stōn), *n.* The stone used in the game of curling. In shape it resembles a small convex cheese with a handle in the upper side.

The *curling-stane*
Slides murmuring o'er the icy plain.
Ramsay, Poems, II. 383.

Burnt curling-stone. See *burnt*.

curling-tongs (kėr'ling-tongz), *n. pl.* An instrument for curling the hair, not unlike a crimping-iron, heated before being used. Also *curling-irons*.

curl-pate (kėrl'pāt), *n.* Same as *curly-pate*.

curly (kėr'li), *a.* [< *curl* + *-y*^{1}; = D. *krullig* = Sw. *krullig*. See *curl*.] Having curls; tending to curl; full of curves, twists, or ripples.

The general colours of it [certain hair] are black and brown, growing to a tolerable length, and very crisp and *curly*. *Cook*, Voyages, IV. iii. 6.

curly-headed (kėr'li-hed^{2}ed), *a.* Having curly hair. Also *curly-pated*.

curly-pate (kėr'li-pāt), *n.* One who has curly hair; a curly-headed person.

What, to-day we're eight?
Seven and one's eight, I hope, old *curly-pate!*
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 84.

curly-pated (kėr'li-pā^{2}ted), *a.* Same as *curly-headed*.

curmi, *n.* See *courmi*.

curmudgeon (kėr-muj'ọn), *n.* [First in this sense in the latter part of the 16th century, also spelled *curmudgin;* prob. a corruption (by assimilation of adjacent syllables) of *cormudgin, cornemudgin*, popularly supposed to be a corruption of *corn-merchant*, but prop. (it seems) **cormudgeon*, which means 'corn-hoarding': see *cormudgin*. The word thus meant orig. 'one who withholds corn,' popularly regarded as the type of churlish avarice.] An avaricious, churlish fellow; a miser; a niggard; a churl.

A clownish *curmudgeon*.
Stanihurst, Description of Ireland, p. 103.

A penurious *curmudgeon*. *Locke*.

curmudgeonly (kėr-muj'ọn-li), *a.* [< *curmudgeon* + *-ly*^{1}.] Like a curmudgeon; avaricious; niggardly; churlish.

My *curmudgeonly* Mother won't allow me wherewithal to be Man of myself with. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

These *curmudgeonly* cits regard no ties.
Foote, The Bankrupt, i.

curmurring (kėr-mur'ing), *n.* [Imitative. Cf. *cur, chirr*, and *murmur*.] A low, rumbling sound; hence, the motions in the bowels produced by flatulence, attended by such a sound; borborygmus. [Scotch.]

A glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach. *Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

curn^{1} (kėrn), *n.* [Sc., also written *kurn;* a var. of *corn:* see *corn*^{1}.] **1.** A grain; a corn.—**2.** A small quantity; an indefinite number.

Anc's nane, twa's some, three's a *curn*, and four's a pun.
Scotch nursery rime.

A drap mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, ch. xiii.

curn^{2}†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *quern*.

curnberry (kėrn'ber^{4}i), *n.*; pl. *curnberries* (-iz). A currant. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

curneit, *n.* An obsolete variant of *kernel*.

curnock (kėr'nuk), *n.* Same as *cranock*.

curpin (kėr'pin), *n.* [Also written *curpen*, transposed from F. *croupion*, rump of a bird, etc., < *croupe*, rump, croupe: see *croup*^{2} and *crupper*.] The rump of a fowl: often applied in a ludicrous sense to the buttocks of man; a crupper. [Scotch.]

curple (kėr'pl), *n.* [Transposition of *crupper*, < F. *croupière*: see *crupper*.] The crupper; the buttocks. [Scotch.]

My hap [wrap, covering],
Dunce hinglin' owre my *curple*.
Burns, To the Guidwife of Wauchope House.

curr (kėr), *v. i.* [< Sw. *kurra* = Dan. *kurre*, coo, = MD. **korren*, growl, etc.; an imitative word: see *coo*, and cf. *cur.*] To cry as an owl, coo as a dove, or purr as a cat. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr*.
Wordsworth, The Idiot Boy.

currach, curragh (kur'aċh), *n.* [Sc., also written *currack, curroh;* < Gael. *curach*, a boat. See *coracle.*] **1.** A coracle, or small skiff; a boat of wickerwork covered with hides or canvas.

A *curragh* or canoe costs little, consisting of tarred canvas stretched on a slender framework of wood.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 424.

What little commerce they [southern Britons] undertook was carried on in the frail *curraghs*, in which they were bold enough to cross the Irish Sea.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 287.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

The fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *currachs*.
Statistical Account of Scotland.

currajong (kur'a-jong), *n.* [Australian.] The native name of *Plagianthus sidoides*, a malvaceous shrub or tree of Australia and Tasmania. Its strong fibrous bark is used to make cordage.

currant^{1}†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *current*^{1} and *courant*^{1}.

currant^{2} (kur'ant), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *current* (also, rarely, *corint, corinth*), also *curran, coran, coren*, usually in pl. *currans, corans, corauns*, earlier, as in late ME., *raisins* (*rayseyns, rayesons*, etc.) *of corans* (*corauns, corrauns, corons*, etc.), after F. *raisins de Corinthe* (Pg. *passas de Corintho*), raisins of Corinth: so called from the place of their origin, the Zante currants being still regularly exported. Cf. D. *korentken*, LG. *carenteken*, G. *korinthe*, Dan. *korender*, It. *corinthi*, pl., currant; of same origin.] **1.** A very small kind of raisin or dried

grape imported from the Levant, chiefly from Zante and Cephalonia, and used in cookery.

We found there rype smalle raysons that we calle *raysons of Corsane*, and they growe chefly in Corythy, called now Corona, in Morea, to whom Seynt Poule wrote some dry epystolles. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

Since we traded to Zante . . . the plant that beareth the *Coren* is also brought into this realme from thence. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 165.

The impost on tobacco from the royal colony of Virginia encountered no serious opposition, but another impost, upon *currants*, *currans*, *corinths*, or grapes of Corinth, had not such an uninterrupted course. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, I. 216.

2. The small round fruit (a berry) of several species of *Ribes*, natural order *Saxifragaceæ*; the plant producing this fruit: so called because the berries resemble in size the small grapes from the Levant. The red currant is *R. rubrum*, of which the white current is a variety; the wild black current, *R. floridum*; the buffalo or Missouri currant, *R. aureum*; the flowering currant, *R. sanguineum*, the berries of which are insipid, but not, as popularly supposed, poisonous. The red currant is sharply but pleasantly acid, and is much used in the form of jelly and jam. The white variety is milder and less common. The black currant is slightly musky and bitter, but makes an agreeable jam.

The barberry and *currant* must escape,
Though her small clusters imitate the grape.
Tate, Cowley.

3. In Australia and Tasmania, a species of *Leucopogon*, especially *L. Richei*.—**4.** A name for various melastomaceous species of tropical America, bearing edible berries, especially of the genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*.—**Indian currant**, the coral-berry, *Symphoricarpus vulgaris*.

currant-borer (kur'ant-bōr'ėr), *n.* Same as *currant-clearwing*. [U. S.]

currant-clearwing (kur'ant-klēr''wing), *n.* The popular name in England of a clear-winged moth, *Ægeria tipuliformis*, the larva of which bores in currant-stems. It has been introduced into New Zealand and the United States, in which latter it is known as the *currant-borer*.

currant-gall (kur'ant-gâl), *n.* A small round gall formed by the cynipid insect *Spathegaster baccarum* in the male flowers and upon the leaves of the oak: so called from the resemblance to an unripe currant. The insect occurs all over Europe, and the galls receive this name in Great Britain; but it is not found in North America, where there is no gall called by this name.

currant-moth (kur'ant-môth), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, *Abraxas grossulariata*. See *Abraxas*, 3. —**2.** In America, *Eufitchia ribearia*. See *Eufitchia*.

curranto[1], *n.* See *courant*[2].

curranto[2], *n.* See *courant*[3].

Now books every day, pamphlets, *currantoes*, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 17.

currant-tree (kur'ant-trē), *n.* A name given in Jamaica to several shrubs bearing yellow drupes or berries of the size of currants, especially to *Jacquinia armillaris*, *Bourreria succulenta*, and *B. tomentosa*.

currant-worm (kur'ant-wėrm), *n.* A name of the larvæ of three species of insects. (*a*) The imported currant-worm, *Nematus ventricosus* (Klug), introduced into the United States from Europe about 1858. It is the larva of a saw-fly, and is the most destructive of

Native Currant-worm (*Pristiphora grossulariæ*).
a, larva; *b*, female fly (cross shows natural size).

the current-worms. (*b*) The native currant-worm, *Pristiphora grossularice* (Walsh), also the larva of a saw-fly, and less common than the preceding. (*c*) The currant-spanworm, the larva of a geometrid moth, *Eufitchia ribearia* (Fitch). The first two may be destroyed with powdered hellebore.

currency (kur'ėn-si), *n.* [< ML. *currentia*, a current (of a stream), lit. a running, < L. *curren(t-)s*, running: see *current*[1].] **1.** A flowing, running, or passing; a continued or uninterrupted course, like that of a stream. [Rare.]

The *currency* of time. *Aylife*, Parergon.

The seventh year of whose [Mary's] captivity in England was now in doleful *currency*. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xvii.

2. A continued course in public knowledge, opinion, or belief; the state or fact of being communicated in speech or writing from person to person, or from age to age: as, a startling rumor gained *currency*.

It cannot . . . be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it comes into the *currency* of a proverb—To innovate is not to reform. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Unluckily, or luckily, it is as hard to create a new symbol as to obtain *currency* for a new word.
Leslie Stephen, English Thought, I. § 16.

3. A continual passing from hand to hand; circulation: as, the *currency* of coins or of banknotes.

The *currency* of those half-pence would, in the universal opinion of our people, be utterly destructive to this kingdom. *Swift.*

4. Fluency; readiness of utterance. [Rare or obsolete.]—**5.** General estimation; the rate at which anything is generally valued.

He . . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsic value. *Bacon.*

6. That which is current as a medium of exchange; that which is in general use as money or as a representative of value: as, the *currency* of a country.

It thus appears, that a depreciation of the *currency* does not affect the foreign trade of the country: this is carried on precisely as if the *currency* maintained its value.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. xxii. § 3.

Controller of the Currency. See *controller*, 2.—**Decimal currency**, a system of money the divisions or denominations of which proceed from its lowest unit of reckoning by ten or its multiples, or aliquot parts thereof, as the cent, dime, dollar, quarter-dollar, etc., of the United States and Canada.—**Fractional currency**, coins or paper money of a smaller denomination than the monetary unit; in the United States, half-dollars, quarters, dimes, and 5-cent, 3-cent, 2-cent, and 1-cent pieces. Fractional currency in paper has been largely used in several European countries, and is a part of the monetary system of Japan. Fractional notes have been used at different times in the United States, especially during the financial panic of 1837–38, and during and after the civil war of 1861–65, when specie was withdrawn from circulation. The former receipts that bore the name of *shinplasters*. (See *shinplaster*.) On March 17th, 1862, Congress authorized an issue of circulating notes called *postage currency*, imitating in style the stamps that had previously been used at great inconvenience, in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. These were superseded by the fractional currency authorized March 3d, 1863, in denominations of 3, 5, 15, 25, and 50 cents. The issue of fractional notes was suspended by act of April 17th, 1876; but its renewal has since been proposed for convenience in remittance of small sums.—**Metallic currency**, the gold, silver, and copper in circulation as money.—**National Currency Acts**, statutes of the United States of 1863, 1864, and 1865, providing for a general and uniform bank-note currency guaranteed by the United States and secured by national bonds deposited in the Treasury.—**Paper currency**, notes issued by a government or by banks as a substitute for money, or as a representative of money. The paper currency of the United States is of three kinds: (1) notes issued by the government and called *demand treasury notes*, or more generally *legal-tenders*; (2) notes issued by national banks; and (3) certificates issued by the government upon either gold or silver. The smallest denomination of the first is $5, and of the last $1.—**Postage currency.** See *fractional currency*, above.—**The currency principle**, a phrase first employed in English banking to express the mode of issuing notes at the Bank of England, in amount fixed by law is issued, based on an equal amount of securities, mostly government obligations; and all notes issued in excess of that amount, which is called "the fixed issue," are based on an equal amount of specie.

current[1] (kur'ent), *a.* and *n.* [Now spelled to suit the Latin; early mod. E. also *currant*, *curraunt*, *courrant*, < ME. *current*, *coraunt*, < OF. *curant*, *courant*, F. *courant* = Sp. *corriente* = Pg. It. *corrente*, < L. *curren(t-)s*, ppr. of *curro* (> It. *correre* = Sp. Pg. *correr* = F. *courir*), run, flow, hasten, fly; cf. Skt. √ *char*, move. Hence (from L. *currere*) ult. E. *course*[1] (and prob. *course*[2] = *coarse*), *cursive*, *concur*, *incur*, *recur*, etc., *concourse*, *discourse*, *excursion*, *excursus*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Running; moving; flowing; passing. [Archaic.]

From cayne *coraunt* that neuer is full of no springes, holde thy pees. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 427.

Still eyes the *current* stream. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 67.

Here we met, some ten or twelve of us,
To chase a creature that was *current* then
In these wild woods, the hart with golden horns.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Hence—**2.** Passing from one to another; especially, widely circulated; publicly known, believed, or reported; common; general; prevalent: as, the *current* ideas of the day.

The news is *current* now, they mean to leave you,
Leave their allegiance. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, v. 1.

As soon as an emperor had done anything remarkable, it was immediately stamped on a coin, and became *current* through his whole dominions. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

When belief in the spirits of the dead becomes *current*, the medicine-man, professing ability to control them, and inspiring faith in his pretensions, is regarded with a fear which prompts obedience. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 474.

3. Passing from hand to hand; circulating: as, *current* coin.

He ordained that the Money of his Father, though counted base by the People, should be *current*.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 113.

4. Established by common estimation or consent; generally received: as, the *current* value of coin.—**5.** Entitled to credit or recognition; fitted for general acceptance or circulation; authentic; genuine.

Thou canst make
No excuse *current*, but to hang thyself.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 2.

6. Now passing; present in its course: as, the *current* month or year. [In such expressions as 6th *current* (or *curt.*), *current* is really an adjective, the expression being short for 6th day of the *current* month.]—**Account current.** See *account*.—**Current coin.** See *coin*[1].—**Current electricity.** See *electricity*.—**To go current**, **to go for current**, to be or become generally known or believed.

A great while it *went for current* that it was a pleasant region. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 18.

To pass current, to have currency or recognition; be accepted as genuine, credible, or of full value: as, worn coins do not *pass current* at banks.

His manner would scarce have *passed current* in our day. *Lamb*, Artificial Comedy.

If a man is base metal, he may *pass current* with the old counterfeits like himself; children will not touch him.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, iv.

II. *n.* **1.** A flowing; a flow; a stream; a passing by a continuous flux: used of fluids, as water, air, etc., or of supposed fluids, as electricity.

The Pontick sea,
Whose icy *current* and compulsive course
Ne'er keeps retiring ebb. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

It is not the tears of our own eyes only, but of our friends also, that do exhaust the *current* of our sorrows.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 5.

2. Specifically, a portion of a large body of water or of air moving in a certain direction: as, ocean-*currents*. The *set* of a *current* is that point of the compass toward which the water runs; the *drift* of a *current* is the rate at which it runs. The principal ocean-currents are the Gulf Stream, the equatorial currents of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans, and the Japanese, Peruvian, Brazilian, Labrador, Antarctic, and Australian currents.

3. Course in general; progressive movement or passage; connected series: as, the *current* of time.

Forbear me, sir.
And trouble not the *current* of my duty.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 3.

4. General or main course; general tendency: as, the *current* of opinion.

Till we unite and join in the same common *Current*, we have little Cause to hope for the Return of Peace and Tranquillity. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. x.

5. The amount of depression given to a roof to cause the water which falls upon it to flow in a given direction.—**Alternating current**, an electric current which flows alternately in opposite directions without interruption.—**A make-and-break current**, an intermittent electric current in a circuit which is rapidly made and broken, as by the vibrations of a sonorous disk.—**Amperian currents.** See *ampere*[1].—**Atmospheric currents**, movements of the air constituting winds, caused by regular or fortuitous disturbances of the atmosphere.—**Cable-current**, when a submarine cable is broken, a steady current through it, produced by the exposed copper wire forming a battery with the iron sheathing.—**Current-sailing.** See *sailing*.—**Currents of action**, the electrical currents developed in a nerve or muscle by stimulation.—**Currents of rest**, the electrical currents which pass on connecting different points of an unstimulated piece of nerve or muscle.—**Earth-current**, a current flowing through a wire the extremities of which are grounded at points on the earth differing in electric potential. The earth-current is due to this difference, which is generally temporary and often great. If the two plates of a circuit are of different metals, as copper and zinc, an *earth-battery current* is set up which is feeble and tolerably constant.—**Electric current**, the passage of electricity through a conductor, as from one pole of a voltaic battery to the other—for example, in the telegraph. (See *electricity*.) A current is said to be *uniform* when its regularity is not interrupted, as by the breaking and making of the circuit, *pulsatory* when characterized by sudden changes of intensity, and *undulatory* when the intensity varies according to the same law as that governing the velocity of the air-particles in a sound-wave.—**Faradaic current.** See *faradaic*.—**Galvanic current**, an electric current generated by a galvanic battery, as distinguished from an induced current, or a current produced by a dynamo or other electrical machine.—**Induced current.** See *induction*.—**Interrupted current**, an electric current the flow of which is completely arrested at frequently recurring intervals. It is generally produced by means of a rapidly vibrating armature, a rotating disk, or a similar device.—**Inverse current**, the current induced in the secondary coil of an induction apparatus when the circuit of the primary is closed. It is contrary to the primary current in direction.—**Muscle-current**, the electrical current which passes on connecting different points of a muscle.—**Polyphase current**, a system combining two or more alternating currents differing in phase.—**Primary current**, the electric current which passes through the primary coil of an induction apparatus, in the secondary

coil of which the secondary or induced current is produced. — **Reverse current**, an electric current opposite in direction to the normal current. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. *Eddy*, etc. See *stream*.

current[3] (kur'gnt), *v. t.* [< *current*[1], *a.*] To make current or common; establish in common estimation; render acceptable.

The uneven scale, that *currants* all thinges by the outwarde stamp of opinion.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Ind., p. 2.

current[3], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *currant*[2].

current-breaker (kur'gnt-brā'kėr), *n.* Any device for breaking or interrupting the continuity of a circuit through which a current of electricity is passing.

currente calamo (ku-ren'tē kal'ą-mō). [L., lit. with the pen running: *currente*, abl. of *current(t-)s*, ppr., running; *calamo*, abl. of *calamus*, a reed, a pen: see *current*[1] and *calamus*.] Offhand; rapidly; with no stop; with a ready pen: used of writing or composition.

currently (kur'gnt-li), *adv.* In a current manner. (*a*) Flowingly; with even or flowing movement. (*b*) With currency; commonly; generally; with general acceptance.

Direct equilibration is that process *currently* known as adaptation. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 160.

current-meter (kur'gnt-mē'tėr), *n.* **1.** An instrument or apparatus used for measuring the flow of liquids. In general, the flow is directed through channels of a given sectional area, and its velocity measured; from these two elements the quantity can be determined.

2. An instrument for measuring the strength of an electrical current, as an ammeter.

current-mill (kur'gnt-mil), *n.* A mill of any kind employing a current-wheel as a motor.

currentness (kur'gnt-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *currantness*; < *current*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Flowingness; flowing quality; rhythm.

For wanting the *currantnesse* of the Greeke and Latin feete, in stead thereof we make in th' ends of our verses a certaine tunable sound: which anon after with another verse reasonably distant we accord together in the last fall or cadence. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 90.

2. Current or circulating quality; general acceptance or valuation, as of coin or paper money; currency.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cicero. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set down an order for the valuation and *currantness* of monie.
Nomenclator, quoted in Nares's Glossary.

current-regulator (kur'gnt-reg'ū-lā-tor), *n.* **1.** An arrangement for regulating the current of electricity given by a dynamo-electric machine.—**2.** In *teleg.*, a device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point.

current-wheel (kur'gnt-hwēl), *n.* A wheel driven by means of a natural current of water, as one attached to a moored boat and driven by the current of the stream.

curricle (kur'i-kl), *n.* [= It. *curricolo*, < L. *curriculum*, a running, a race, a course, a racing chariot (in last sense dim. of *currus*, a chariot), < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **1.** A chaise or carriage with two wheels, drawn by two horses abreast.

A very short trial convinced her that a *curricle* was the prettiest equipage in the world.
Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, p. 124.

The splendid carriage of the wealthier guest,
The ready chaise and driver smartly dress'd;
Whiskeys and gigs and *curricles* are there,
And high-fed prancers, many a raw-boned pair.
Crabbe.

2†. A short course.

Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course in the next, and upon a narrow scene here an endless expansion hereafter. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 23.

curricle (kur'i-kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *curricled*, ppr. *curricling*. [< *curricle*, *n.*] To drive in a curricle. *Carlyle.*

curriculum (ku-rik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *curricula* (-lą). [< L. *curriculum*, a running, a course: see *curricle*, *n.*] A course; specifically, a fixed course of study in a university, college, or school: as, the *curriculum* of **arts**; the medical *curriculum*.

currie[1], **currie**[2], *n.* See *curry*[1], *curry*[2].

currier[1] (kur'i-ėr), *n.* [(1) = Sc. *corier*, < ME. *corour*, *curiour*, *coryoure*, < OF. *corier*, *corrier*, < ML. *coriarius*, a worker in leather, L. a tanner, currier, orig. adj., of or belonging to leather, < *corium*, a hide, skin, leather: see *cuirass*, *coriaceous*, *quarry*[3]. This word has been confused in F. and E. with two other words of different origin: (2) OF. *courroier* (= It. *coreggiajo*; ML. *corrigiarius*), a maker of straps, girdles, or purses, < *courroie*, *corroie*, a strap, girdle, purse, F. *courroie*, a strap, = Pr. *correja* = Sp. *correa* = Pg. *correa*, *correia* = Wall. *curea* = It. *correggia*, < L. *corrigia*, a rein, shoe-tie, ML. also a strap, girdle, purse, < L. *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*, *corrigible*. (3) OF. *corroier*, *conroiour*, *conrour*, *conreour*, *conreur*, F. *corroyeur*, a leather-dresser, < OF. *conroier*, *conreier*, *cunreer*, etc., F. *corroyer*, dress leather, curry (> E. *curry*[1]), orig. prepare, get ready; a word of quite different origin from the two preceding. *Currier* is now regarded as the agent-noun of *curry*[1], q. v.] **1.** One who dresses and colors leather after it is tanned.

Cokes, condlers, *coriours* of ledur.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1596.

Useless to the *currier* were their hides.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii.

2†. A very small musketoon with a swivel mounting. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.—**Currier's beam**. See *beam*.—**Curriers' sumac**. See *Coriaria*.

currier[2], *n.* [A var. of *quarrier*[2], *quarier*, q. v.] A wax candle; a light used in catching birds. See *quarrier*[2].

The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle.
Breton, Fantastics, January.

curriery (kur'i-ėr-i), *n.* [< *currier* + *-y*.] **1.** The trade of a currier.—**2.** The place in which currying is carried on.

currish (kėr'ish), *a.* [< *cur* + *-ish*[1].] Like a cur; having the qualities of a cur; snappish; snarling; churlish; quarrelsome.

Yet would he not perswaded be for ought,
Ne from his *currish* will a whit reclame.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 43.

Let them not be so . . . *currish* to their loyal louers.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 55.

This *currish* Jew. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

Thy *currish* spirit govern'd a wolf. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1.

currishly (kėr'ish-li), *adv.* In a currish manner; like a cur.

Boner being restored again, . . . *currishly*, without all order of law or honesty, . . . wrested from them all the livings they had. *Foxe*, Book of Martyrs (Ridley).

currishness (kėr'ish-nes), *n.* Currish or snarling character or disposition; snappishness; churlishness.

Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got him the name of dog. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 69.

currori, **curroury**, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *courror*; < ME. *currour*, *corrour*, < OF. *courour*, *courour*, F. *courvoir* = Sp. Pg. *corredor* = It. *curridore*, *corritore*, < ML. **curritor*, a runner (cf. *curitor*, a courtier), equiv. to *curritor* and L. *cursor*, a runner, < L. *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*[1]. Cf. *courier* and *corridor*.] A runner; a messenger; a courier.

And thus anon hathe he hasty tydynges of ony thing, that herethe charge, be his *Corrours*, that rennen so hastyly, thorghe out alle the Contree.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 243.

The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest *currour* makes repayre
Whither 'twas sent. *Heywood*, Troia Britannica.

curruca (ku-rō'kä), *n.*; pl. *currucæ* (-sē). [NL.; origin obscure. ML. *curruca* occurs as a var. of *currucus*, a vehicle, carriage.] An old name of some small European bird of the family *Sylviidæ*, or more probably of several species of warblers indiscriminately, like *beccafico* or *ficedula*. In ornithology the name has been used in many different connections, both generic and specific: first formally made a genus of warblers by Brisson, 1760; applied to the nightingales by Bechstein, 1802; applied by Koch, 1816, to a group of warblers of which the blackcap, *Sylvia atricapilla*, is the type. [Now little used.]

curry[1] (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [Early mod. E. also *currie*, *curray*, *cory*, etc.; < ME. *curreyen*, *currayen*, *corayen*, *coryen*, rub down a horse, dress leather, < OF. *correier*, *coreer*, earlier *conreer*, *cunreer*, *conraier*, *conrer*, put in order, prepare, make ready, treat, curry, later *courroyer*, F. *corroyer*, dress leather (= Pr. *conrear* = It. *corredare*), < *corroi*, *coroi*, *conroi*, *conroy*, *conroit*, *conrei*, *cunroi*, *cunrei*, etc., order, arrangement, apparatus, equipage, apparel, provisions, etc. (> ME. *curreye*, n.) (cf. ML. *corredium*, *conredium*, apparatus, etc.; also *corrodium*, > *corody*, q. v.), < *con-* + *roi*, array, order, = It. *-redo* in *arredo*, array, < ML. *-redium*, *-redium* (in *arredium*, array, and *conredium*), of Teut. origin: cf. Sw. *reda* = Dan. *rede*, order, = Icel. *reiðhi*, tackle, equipment, akin to E. *ready*, q. v.: see *array*. For the relation of *curry* to *currier*, see *currier*[1]. Cf. G. *gerben*, curry, lit. prepare.] **1.** To rub and clean (a horse) with a comb; groom: sometimes used in contempt, with reference to a person.

Thou art that fine foolish curious sawcie Alexander, that tendest to nothing but to combe and *cury* thy haire, to pare thy nailes, to pick thy teeth and to perfume thy selfe with sweet oyles, that no man may abide the scent of thee. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 273.

Your short horse is soon *curried*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, ii. 2.

Hence—**2.** To stroke **as** if to soothe; flatter.

Christ wot the sothe
Whou thei *curry* [var. *curreȝ*, *curreth*] knyȝtes and her bak claweth. *Piers Plowman's Crede*, l. 726.

3. To dress or prepare (tanned hides) for use by soaking, skiving, shaving, scouring, coloring, graining, etc.—**4.** Figuratively, to beat; drub; thrash: as, to *curry* one's hide.

But one that never fought yet has so *curried*,
So bastinado'd them with manly carriage,
They stand like things Dupont had turn'd to stone.
Fletcher (and *another*), Elder Brother, iv. 3.

By setting brother **against** brother,
To claw and *curry* one another.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 746.

To curry favel. [< ME. *curray favell*, *cory favel*, *core favelle*, a half translation of OF. *estriller favel* (later *fauveau*) (the OF. phrase exactly corresponding to the ME., namely, *correier* (*conreer*) *fauvel*, is not found), flatter, lit. (like the equiv. G. *den falben streichen*, or Sw. *fallen hengst streichen*, flatter, translated from the OF.) curry the chestnut horse: OF. *estriller*, equiv. to *correier*, *conreer*, curry; *fauvel*, *favel*, later *fauveau*, a chestnut, or dun horse, prop. adj., yellowish, dun, fallow, dim. of *fauve*, yellow, fallow, < ONG. *falo* (*falaw-*) = AS. *fealu*, E. *fallow*: see *fawn*[2], *fallow*. The word *favel* was also often used, apart from *estriller*, with an implication of sycophancy or hypocrisy: so also *fauvain*, *fauvin*, deceit; *estriller* (curry) or *chevauchier* (ride) *fauvain* (equiv. to *estriller fauvel*), use deceit; being connected in popular etymology with *faux*, *faux*, false. The notion of 'flattery' may have been due in part to association with ME. *favel*, < OF. *favele*, flattery, falsehood, < *faveler*, tell a story, speak falsehood, < L. *fabulari*, talk, < *fabula*, fable: see *fawn*[1] and *fable*.] To flatter; seek favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc.: later corrupted to *curry favor* (which see, below). Compare *curry-favel*, *n.*

Sche was a schrewe, as haye y hele
There sche *curryayed* favell well.
How a Merchant did his Wife Betray (ed. Palmer), l. 203.

He that will in court dwell, must needes *currie favel*. . . . Ye shall understand that fabel is an olde Englishe worde, and signified as much as favour doth now a dayes.
Taverner, Proverbes or Adagies (ed. Palmer), fol. 44.

To curry favor (a corruption of *to curry favel*, simulating *favor* (*curry* being apparently understood much as *claw*, *v.*, flatter: compare def. 2, above), this form of the phrase appearing first in the end of the 16th century), to flatter; seek or gain favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy, flattery, etc. See to *curry favel*, above. Compare *curry-favor*, *n.*

Darius, to *curry favour* with the Egyptians, offered an hundred talents to him that could find out a new-coasting Apis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 575.

To *curry* a temporary *favour* he incurreth everlasting hatred. *Bev. T. Adams*, Sermons, I. 284.

This humour succeded so with the puppy, that an ass would go the same way to work to curry favour with himself. *Sir R. L'Estrange*, Fables.

A well timed shrug, an admiring attitude, . . . are sufficient qualifications for men of low circumstances to *curry favour*. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxxiv

[*Curry* has been used in this sense without *favor*.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . if to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1.]

curry[2] (kur'i), *n.*; pl. *curries* (-iz). [Anglo-Ind., also written *currie*, repr. Canarese *kari* or *kadi* (cerebral *d*), Malayâlam *kari* (*a* pron. nearly as E. *u*), boiled sour milk used with rice, a mixed dish; also bito, bit, mussel, chip, etc.] A kind of sauce or relish made of meat, fish, fowl, fruit, eggs, or vegetables, cooked with bruised spices, such as cayenne-pepper, coriander-seed, ginger, garlic, etc., with turmeric, much used in India and elsewhere as a relish or flavoring for boiled rice. The article of food prepared with this sauce is said to be *curried*: as, *curried* rice, *curried* fowl, etc.

The unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*, each tempered by the delicate creamy juice expressed from the flesh of the coco-nut. *Sir J. E. Tennent*, Ceylon, ii. 2.

curry[2] (kur'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *curried*, ppr. *currying*. [< *curry*[2], *n.*] To flavor or prepare with curry.

curry-card (kur'i-kärd), *n.* A piece of leather or wood in which are inserted teeth like those of wool-cards. It is used for the same purposes as a currycomb.

currycomb (kur'i-kōm), *n.* **1.** A comb used in grooming horses. It consists generally of several short-toothed metal combs placed parallel to one another, and secured perpendicularly to a metal plate, to which a short handle is fastened. A piece of leather armed with wire teeth is sometimes substituted for the metal combs.

2. In *entom.*, a name sometimes given to the *strigilis*, or organ on the front leg of a bee, used to clean the antennæ. See *strigilis*.

curry-favel† (kur'i-fā'vel), *n.* [< *curry favel*: see this phrase, under *curry*[1].] **1.** One who solicits favor by officious show of kindness or courtesy; a flatterer.

Curryfauell, a flatterer, catrille. *Palsgrave.*

Whereby all the *curryfavel* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll dare not be so bolde to shew hym the greate jupardye and peryll of his soule.

State Papers, ii. 15.

2. An idle, lazy fellow. See the extract.

Cory fauell is he that wyl lie in his bed, and cory the bed bordes in which he lyeth in steed [stead] of his horse. This slouthful knaue wyll buskill and scratch when he is called in the morning for any hast.

The XXV. Orders of Knaues, 1575 (ed. Palmer).

3. A certain figure of rhetoric. See the extract.

If such moderation of words tend to flattery, or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure Paradiastole, which therfore nothing improperly we call the *Curry-fauell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 154.

curry-favel† (kur'i-fā'vel), *n.* [< *curry favor*: see this phrase, under *curry*[1]. Cf. *curry-favel*.] One who gains or tries to gain favor by flattery; a flatterer. See *curry-favel*.

currying (kur'i-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *curry*[1], *v.*] **1.** The art or operation of dressing tanned hides so as to fit them for use as leather, by giving them the necessary suppleness, smoothness, color, or luster.—**2.** The act of rubbing down a horse with a curry-comb or other similar appliance.

We see that the very *currying* of horses doth make them fat and in good liking. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 58.

currying-glove (kur'i-ing-gluv), *n.* A glove made of a fabric woven in part with coir, and having therefore a rough surface, used for currying animals.

curry-leaf (kur'i-lēf), *n.* The aromatic leaf of a rutaceous tree, *Murraya Kœnigii*, of India, used for flavoring curries.

curry-powder (kur'i-pou'dėr), *n.* The condiment used for making curry-sauce, composed of turmeric, coriander-seed, ginger, and cayenne-pepper, to which salt, cloves, cardamoms, pounded cinnamon, onions, garlic, scraped cocoanut, etc., may be added. See *curry*[2].

curse[1] (kėrs), *n.* [< ME. *curs*, rarely *cors*, < AS. *curs* (**cors*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), a curse; cf. *cursel*, *v.* The AS. word is comparatively rare and late, and seems to be Northern. Origin unknown, possibly Scand. It has been supposed to be due to a particular use of an early form of the verb *cross*, make the sign of the cross, as in exorcism; but this verb appears much later than the AS. term.] **1.** The expression of a wish of evil to another; an imprecation of evil; a malediction.

Shimei, . . . which cursed me with a grievous *curse*.
1 Ki. ii. 8.

They . . . entered into a *curse*, and into an oath.
Neh. x. 29.

2. Evil which has been solemnly invoked upon one.

The priest shall write these *curses* in a book. Num. v. 23.

Promising great Blessings to their Nation upon obedience, and horrible *Curses*, such as would make once ears tingle to hear them, upon their refractoriness and disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

3. That which brings or causes evil or severe affliction or trouble; a great evil; a bane; a scourge: the opposite of *blessing*: as, strong drink is a *curse* to millions.

I . . . will make this city a *curse* to all the nations of the earth. Jer. xxvi. 6.

The common *curse* of mankind, folly and ignorance.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

And the *curse* of unpaid toil . . .
Like a fire shall burn and spoil.
Whittier, Texas.

Pessimists and optimists both start with the postulate that life is a blessing or a *curse*, according as the average consciousness accompanying it is pleasurable or painful.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

4. Condemnation; sentence of evil or punishment. [Archaic.]

Christ hath redeemed us from the *curse* of the law.
Gal. iii. 13.

O, my offence is rank, it smells to heaven;
It hath the primal eldest *curse* upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Curse of Canaan, negro slavery; hence, in a satirical use, negro slaves collectively: in allusion to the curse pronounced by Noah upon Canaan, the son (or the descendants) of Ham (Gen. ix. 25, 26), negroes being formerly regarded by many as the descendants of Canaan, and their slavery being justified as an accomplishment of the curse.

Her thirds was part in cotton lands, part in the *curse of Canaan*. *Lowell*, Bigtow Papers.

Curse of Scotland, the nine of diamonds in playing-cards: so called probably from the resemblance of that card to the heraldic bearings of the Earls of Stair, one of whom was detested in Scotland as the principal author (while Master of Stair) of the massacre of Glencoe (1692). Other explanations have been proposed.—**The curse**, in *theol.*, the sentence pronounced upon Adam and Eve, and through them upon the human race (Gen. iii. 16–19), in consequence of the sin of Adam, and its fulfilment in the history of mankind.—**Syn. 1.** *Execration*, *Anathema*, etc. See *malediction*.—**3.** Scourge, plague, affliction, ruin.

curse[1] (kėrs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cursed* (sometimes *curst*), ppr. *cursing*. [< ME. *cursien*, *cursen*, *corsen*, curse (intr., utter oaths; trans., imprecate evil upon, put under ecclesiastical ban), < late AS. *cursian* (**corsian*, in Benson and Lye, not authenticated), also in comp. *forcursian* (in pp. *forcursed*: see *cursed*), curse; cf. *curs*, a curse: see *curse*, *n.* Cf. *accurse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wish evil to; imprecate or invoke evil upon; call down calamity, injury, or destruction upon; execrate in speech.

Thou shalt not . . . *curse* the ruler of thy people.
Ex. xxii. 28.

Curse me this people, for they are too mighty for me.
Num. xxii. 6.

Couldst thou not *curse* him? I command thee *curse* him; *Curse* till the gods hear, and deliver him
To thy just wishes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Your fair land shall be rent and torn,
Your people be of all forlorn,
And all men *curse* you for this thing.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 367.

Hence—**2.** To put under ecclesiastical ban or anathema; excommunicate; condemn or sentence to the disabilities of excommunication.

About this Time, at the Suit of the Lady Katharine Dowager, a Bull was sent from the Pope, which *cursed* both the King and the Realm. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 282.

3. To bring or place a curse upon; blight or blast with a curse or malignant evils; vex, harass, or afflict with great calamities.

On impious realms and barbarous kings impose
Thy plagues, and *curse* 'em with such sons as those.
Pope.

Sure some fell fiend has *cursed* our line,
That coward should o'er be son of mine!
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 11.

II. *intrans.* To utter imprecations; affirm or deny with imprecations of divine vengeance; use blasphemous or profane language; swear.

Then began he to *curse* and to swear. Mat. xxvi. 74.

curse[2] (kėrs), *n.* [The same word, with sense, as now popularly understood, imported from *cursel* (and taken as equiv. to *damn* in similar uses), as ME. *kerse*, *kers*, *carse*, *cresse*, cress (the plant), often used as a symbol of valuelessness, 'not worth a *kerse* (cress),' 'care not a *kerse*,' like mod. colloq. 'not worth a straw,' etc.] Literally, a cress: in popular use identified with *cursel*, an imprecation, and used only as a synonym of utter worthlessness in certain negative expressions: as, "not worth a *curse*," "to care not a *curse*," etc.

Wysdom and wit now is nat worth a *carse*
Bote hit be carded with couetyse as clothers kemben wolle.
Piers Plowman (C), xii. 15.

To hasten is nought worth a *kerse*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 334.

For anger gaynez the not a *cresse*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 343.

I counte hym nat at a *cres*.
Sir Degrevant (Thornton Rom., ed. Halliwell), l. 191.

cursed (kėr'sed), *p. a.* [< ME. *cursed*, < AS. **cursed* (in comp. *forcursed*), pp. of *cursian*, curse: see *cursel*, *v.* Cf. *curst*.] **1.** Being under a curse; blasted by a curse; afflicted; vexed; tormented.

Let us fly this *cursed* place. *Milton*, Comus, l. 939.

2. Deserving a curse; execrable; hateful; detestable; abominable; wicked.

In that Contree there is a *cursed* Custom: for thei eten more gladly mannes Flesche, than other Flesche.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 179.

Merciful powers!
Restrain in me the *cursed* thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. Execrable; wretched: used as a hyperbolical expletive.

This *cursed* quarrel. *Dryden.*

Wounding thorns and *cursed* thistles.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

'Tis a *cursed* thing to be in debt.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 27.

Sincerely I begin to wish I had never made such a point of gaining so very good a character, for it has led me into so many *cursed* rogueries that I doubt I shall be exposed at last. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

cursedly (kėr'sed-li), *adv.* **1.** As one under a curse; miserably.

O, let him die as he hath liv'd, dishonourably,
Basely and *cursedly*!
Middleton and Rowley, Spanish Gypsy, iii. 3.

2. Detestably; abominably; execrably: used in malediction.

This is a nation that is *cursedly* afraid of being overrun with too much politeness. *Pope.*

cursedness (kėr'sed-nes), *n.* [< ME. *cursednesse*, *corsednesse*; < *cursed* + *-ness*.] **1.** The state of being under a curse, or of being doomed to execration or to evil.—**2†.** Blasphemous, profane, or evil speech; cursing.

His mouth is full of *cursedness*,
Of fraud, deceit, and guile.
Old metrical version of Psalms.

3†. Shrewishness; maliciousness; contrariness.

My wyves *cursednesse*.
Chaucer, Prol. to Merchant's Tale, l. 27.

cursement†, *n.* [ME. *corsement*, < *corsen*, *curse*n, curse, + *-ment*.] Cursing.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after shrifte,
And criede "mea culpa," corsynge alle hus enemys.
Hus clothes were of *corsement* and of kene wordes.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 65.

cursen†, *v. t.* Another spelling of *kersen*, variant of *christen*. See *christen*.

Nan. Do they speak as we do?
Madge. No, they never speak.
Nan. Are they *cursened*?
Madge. No, they call them infidels; I know not what they are. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, iv. 3.

curser (kėr'sėr), *n.* One who curses or utters a curse.

Thy *Cursers*, Jacob, shall twice cursed be;
And he shall bless himself that blesses thee.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

cursitor (kėr'si-tor), *n.* [< ML. *cursitor*, equiv. to L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, run: see *cursor*.] **1.** Formerly, in England, one of twenty-four officers or clerks in the Court of Chancery, also called *clerks of the course*, whose business it was to make out original writs, each for the county to which he was assigned.

Then is the recognition and value . . . carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie. *Bacon.*

2†. A courier or runner.

Cursitors to and fro.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

Cursitor baron, an officer who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, functionaries of the customs, etc.

Cursitores† (kėr-si-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of ML. *cursitor*, a runner: see *cursitor*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, an order of birds, the runners, exemplified by the plovers.

cursive (kėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cursif* = Sp. Pg. *cursivo* = It. *corsivo*, < ML. *cursivus*, running (of writing), < L. *cursus*, a running, a course, < *currere*, run: see *current*[1].] **I.** *a.* Running; flowing, as writing or manuscript in which the letters are joined one to another, and are formed rapidly without raising the pen, pencil, or stylus; specifically, in *paleography*, modified from the capital or uncial form, so as to assume a form analogous to that used in modern running hand: as, the *cursive* style; *cursive* letters; *cursive* manuscripts. Greek cursive writing is found in papyri dating back to about 100 B.C., as first very similar to the lapidary and uncial characters of the same period, but gradually becoming more rounded in form and negligent in style. The epithet *cursive* is, however, most frequently applied to the later cursive or minuscule writing from the ninth century on. (See *minuscule*.) The beginning of a Latin cursive character is seen in some waxed tablets discovered in 1875 in the house of L. Caecilius Jucundus at Pompeii. Forms similar to these also occur in the dipinti and graffiti (characters painted on or incised in walls, earthenware, etc.) of the same place or period. The ancient Latin cursive character known to us in man uscripts from the fourth century on is, however, considerably different from this. In medieval manuscripts the cursive hand was employed from the Merovingian epoch, often in combination with the other contemporary styles; but from the ninth century it was replaced for all careful work by the so-called Caroline and Gothic characters, and continued in use up to the invention of printing only in degenerated form and for writings of small importance or hasty execution. (See *manuscript*.)

In the earliest examples of *cursive* writing we find the uncial character in use, and, as has been already remarked, many of the specimens fluctuate between the more formal or set book-hand and the *cursive*.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 149.

II. *n.* **1.** A cursive letter or character: as, a manuscript written in *cursives*.

The old Roman *cursive*, the existence and nature of which is thus established, is, as we shall presently see, of immense historical importance in explaining the origin of modern scripts, several of our own minuscule letters being actually traceable to the Pompeian forms.

Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 169.

2. A manuscript written in cursive characters.

After a brief description of the Septuagint manuscripts which contain Ezekiel—four uncials, with a fragment of a fifth, and twenty-five *cursives*.

G. F. Moore, Andover Rev., VII. 96.

cursively (kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a running or flowing manner; in a cursive handwriting; in cursive characters.

Facsimiles of the *cursively* written papyri are found scattered in different works, some dealing specially with the subject. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 149.

cursor (kėr'sor), *n.* [NL. and ML. use of L. *cursor*, a runner, < *currere*, pp. *cursus*, run: see *current*.] 1. Any part of a mathematical instrument that slides backward and forward upon another part, as the piece in an equinoctial ring-dial that slides to the day of the month, or the point that slides along a beam-compass, etc.—2. In medieval universities, a bachelor of theology appointed to assist a master by reading to the class the text of the sentences, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence. See *bachelor*, 2.—3. [*cap.*] Same as *Cursorius*.

cursorary† (kėr'sō-rā-ri), *a.* [Extended form, capricious or mistaken, of *cursory;* only in Shakspere as cited, with var. *cursenary, curselary.*] Cursory; hasty.

I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'er-glanc'd the articles. [A doubtful reading.]
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Cursores (kėr-sō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) An order of birds, the struthious or ratite birds, corresponding to the *Ratitæ* of Merrem (1813), or the *Brevipennes* of Cuvier (1817): so called from the swift-footedness of most of these flightless birds. (*b*) In Sundevall's system of classification, the fourth cohort of *Grallatores*, composed of the plovers, bustards, cranes, rails, and all other wading birds not included in his *Limicolæ, Pelargi*, or *Herodii*. *Brevirostres* is a synonym. (*c*) In Illiger's system (1811), the fifth order of birds, uniting the struthious with the charadriomorphic birds: divided into *Procori* (the struthious birds), *Campestres* (the bustards alone), and *Littorales* (the plovers and plover-like birds).—2. In *entom.*, a group of spiders, such as the wolf-spiders (*Lycosidæ*), which make no webs, but capture their prey by swift pursuit. See *Citigradæ*.

Cursoria (kėr-sō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursory*. Cf. *Cursores*.] 1. In Latreille's classification of insects, one of two prime divisions of *Orthoptera* (the other being *Saltatoria*), distinguished by their mode of progression, and by having tubular instead of vesicular tracheæ. The division comprised the three leading types of *Forficula, Blatta*, and *Mantis*, being therefore equivalent to the modern *Cursoria* plus the *Gressoria* and *Amplexoptera*. 2. A suborder of *Orthoptera*, containing only the *Blattidæ* or cockroaches; the *Dictyoptera* of Leach. In this restricted use of *Cursoria*, introduced by Westwood, the remainder of Latreille's *Cursoria* are called *Ambulatoria* (the *Phasmidæ*) and *Raptoria* (the *Mantidæ*).

cursorial (kėr-sō'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running (see *cursory*), + *-al*.] 1. Fitted for running: as, the *cursorial* legs of a dog.—2. Having limbs adapted for walking or running, as distinguished from other modes of progression: as, a *cursorial* isopod; a *cursorial* orthopteran.—3. Habitually progressing by walking or running, as distinguished from hopping, leaping, etc.; gradient; gressorial; ambulatory. Specifically—4. Of or pertaining to the *Cursoria, Cursores*, or *Cursorines*.

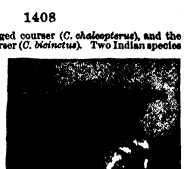
Cursorine (kėr'sō-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cursorius* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of plover-like birds, the coursers, exemplified by the genus *Cursorius*. Also *Cursorinæ*. *G. R. Gray*, 1840.

cursorily (kėr'sō-ri-li), *adv.* In a running or hasty manner; slightly; hastily; without close attention or thoroughness: as, I read the paper *cursorily*.

cursoriness (kėr'sō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being cursory; slightness or hastiness of view or examination.

cursorious (kėr-sō'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running, < L. *cursor*, a runner: see *cursor, cursory*.] In *entom.*, adapted for running.—**Cursorious legs**, legs of an insect in which the tarsal joints are somewhat elongate, and generally devoid of spongy cushions or soles. The phrase is mainly limited to coleopterous insects, as the *Carabidæ*.

Cursorius (kėr-sō'ri-us), *n.* [NL. (Latham, 1790), < LL. *cursorius*, pertaining to running: see *cursorious*.] The typical genus of plover-like birds of the subfamily *Cursorinæ*, the type of which is the cream-colored courser, *C. gallicus* or *isabellinus*, of Africa and Europe; the coursers proper. There are several other species, chiefly African, as the black-bellied courser (*C. senegalensis*), the brasen-winged courser (*C. chalcopterus*), and the double-collared courser (*C. bicinctus*). Two Indian species are *C. coromandelicus* and *C. bitorquatus*. The tail is nearly even; the tarsi are scutellate; there is no hind toe; and the nostrils are in a short loam, not a long groove. The coursers are desert-birds, feed chiefly on insects, and lay rounded rather than pyriform eggs. The genus is also called *Cursor, Tachydromus, Hyas, Macrotarsius, Ibla, Pluvianoptilus*, and *Hemerodromus*.



Double-collared Courser (*Cursorius bicinctus*).

cursory (kėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *cursorius*, of or pertaining to running or to a race-course, < L. *cursor*, a runner, racer: see *cursor*.] 1. Running about; not stationary.

Their *cursorie* men. *Proceedings against Garnet*, sig. F (1606).

2. In *entom.*, adapted for running, as the feet of many terrestrial beetles; cursorial. [Rare.]—3. Hasty; slight; superficial; careless; not exercising or receiving close attention: as, a *cursory* reader; a *cursory* view.

It is an advantage to all narrow wisdom and narrow morals, that their maxims have a plausible air, and, on a *cursory* view, appear equal to first principles. They are light and portable. *Burke*, Present Discontents.

Truth or reality is not that which lies on the surface of things and can be perceived by every *cursory* observer. *J. Caird.*

Cursory bachelor, in medieval universities, a bachelor who was appointed to give cursory lectures. See *bachelor*, 2.—**Cursory lectures**, in medieval universities, lectures which could be given by a bachelor. They consisted either in the reading of the text of the book forming the subject of the ordinary lectures of a given master, with explanations of the meaning, sentence by sentence, or in lectures upon subjects not included in the ordinary lectures, but authorized by the nation or superior faculty.

=Syn. 3. Desultory, inattentive, passing.

curst (kėrst), *p. a.* [Same as *cursed* (pron. as *curst*), pp. of *curse*[1], *v.*: used familiarly with sinking of its literal sense: see *cursed*. Cf. *wicked* and *damned* (in its colloquial profane use), which show a similar development of meaning.] 1. Shrewish; waspish; vixenish; ill-tempered: applied to women.

What is most trouble to man
Of all things that be lyuing?
A *curst* wyfe shortneth his lyfe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

She's a *curst* queen, tell him, and plays the scurvy behind his back. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Her only fault (and that is faults enough)
Is, that she is intolerable *curst*,
And shrewd, and froward. *Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2.

2. Ill-tempered; crabbed; cantankerous; peevish; snarling: applied to men.

Alas, what kind of grief can thy years know?
Hadst thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 3.

Though his mind
Be ne'er so *curst*, his tongue is kind. *Crashaw.*

3. Vicious; fierce; dangerous.

They [bears] are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3.

4. Detestable; execrable: used as an expletive.

What a *curst* hot-headed bully it is!
Sheridan, The Duenna, iii. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in all uses.]

curstable (kėrs'tą-bl), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] In *arch.*, a course of stones with moldings cut on them, forming a string-course. *J. H. Parker*, Glossary.

curstful† (kėrst'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *curst* + *-ful*.] Petulant; ill-natured; waspish.

curstfully† (kėrst'fūl-i), *adv.* Cursedly; infernally.

Was not thou most *curstfully* madd to sever thy selfe from such an unequalle rarity? *Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

curstly† (kėrst'li), *adv.* Execrably; maliciously.

With hate the wise, with scorne the saints,
Evermore are *curstly* crost.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas.

curstness† (kėrst'nes), *n.* Ill temper; crabbedness; cantankerousness; snappishness.

The *curstness* of a shrew. *Dryden.*

cursus (kėr'sus), *n.* [ML. use of L. *cursus*, a course: see *course*[1].] *Eccles.*, the stated service of daily prayer; the choir-offices or hours collectively; the divine office. See *office*.

curt (kėrt), *a.* [< ME. **kurt, kyrt* = OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kort* = MD. D. *kort* = MLG. LG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, MHG. G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort* = OF. *cort, court, f. court* = Pr. *cort* = Sp. *corto* = Pg. *curto* = It. *corto*, short, curt, < L. *curtus*, docked, clipped, broken, mutilated, shortened; perhaps akin to E. *short*, whose place it has taken in the other Teut. languages: see *short*.] 1. Short; concise; compressed.

In Homer we find not a few of these sagacious *curt* sentences, into which men unaccustomed with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
Prof. Blackie.

2. Short and dry; tartly abrupt; brusk.

"I know what you are going to say," observed the gentleman in a *curt*, gruffish voice.
Disraeli, Young Duke, v. 7.

"Do you want anything, neighbor?"
"Yes—to be let alone," was the *curt* reply, with a savage frown. *L. W. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 297.

curt. A contraction of *current*[1]: common in *acct. curt.*, account current.

curtail, *a.* and *n.* A corruption of *curtal*. Compare *curtail, v. t.*

curtail (kėr-tāl'), *v. t.* [*Cf. curtal, a.* and *n.*; orig. *curtal*, the form *curtail* being a corruption due to association with F. *tail* (= E. *tail*[1]) or F. *tailler*, cut: see *tail*[2]. The accent was orig. on the first syllable.] 1. To cut short; cut off the end or a part of; dock; diminish in extent or quantity: as, to *curtail* words.

Then why should we ourselves abridge,
And *curtail* our own privilege?
S. Butler, Hudibras.

The debts were paid, habits reformed,
Expense *curtailed*, the dowry set to grow.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 160.

2. To deprive by excision or removal; abate by deprivation or negation: as, to *curtail* one of part of his allowance, or of his proper title.

I, that am *curtail'd* of this fair proportion, . . .
Deform'd, unfinish'd. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1.

But which of us knows among the men he meets whom time will dignify by *curtailing* him of the "Mr.," and reducing him to a bare patronymic, as being a kind by himself? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 253.

curtailedly (kėr-tā'led-li), *adv.* In a curtailed manner. *Latham.*

curtailer (kėr-tā'lėr), *n.* One who curtails; one who cuts off or shortens anything.

To shew that the Latins had not been interpolators of the [Athanasian] creed, but that the Greeks had been *curtailers*.
Waterland, Works, IV. 290.

curtailment (kėr-tāl'ment), *n.* [< *curtail* + *-ment*.] The act of cutting off or down; a shortening; decrease or diminution: as, the *curtailment* of expenses was demanded.

Know ye not that in the *curtailment* of time by indolence and sleep there is very great trouble?
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 102.

curtail-step (kėr'tāl-step), *n.* [For *curtal-step*, < *curtal, a.*, + *step*.] The first or bottom step of a stair, when it is finished in a curved line at its outer end, or the end further from the wall.

curtain (kėr'tąn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *curtine, courtin, courtain, cortine, cortaine*; < ME. *curteyn, corteyn*, more correctly *curtyn, cortyn*, < OF. *curtine, cortine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *cortina*, a curtain, < ML. *cortina*, a small court, croft, curtain of a castle, a cloth screen, dim. of *cortes*, a court: see *court, n.*] 1. A hanging screen of a textile fabric (or rarely of leather) used to close an opening, as a doorway or an alcove, to shut out the light from a window, and for similar purposes. See *blind, shade, portière, lambrequin;* also *altar-curtain* and *hanging*. Specifically—(*a*) The large sheet of stuff used to inclose and conceal the stage in a theater, usually attached to a roller by its loose extremity, and is withdrawn by rolling it up from below. (*b*) Hangings of stuff used at the windows of inhabited rooms; sometimes fixed at top, and capable of being looped up below; sometimes secured at top to rings which run on a rod, and therefore capable of being withdrawn toward the sides.

But I look'd, and round, all round the house I beheld
The death-white *curtain* drawn; . . .
Knew that the death-white *curtain* meant but sleep,
Yet I shudder'd and thought like a fool of the sleep of death. *Tennyson*, Maud, xiv. 4.

(*c*) Hangings used to shut in or screen a bedstead.

Ther beddyng watz nolde,
Of *cortynes* of clene sylk, wyth cler golde hemmez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 854.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless, . . .
Drew Priam's *curtain* in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Hence—2. Whatever covers or conceals like a curtain or hangings.

When day, expiring in the west,
The *curtain* draws o' nature's rest.
Burns, Dainty Davie.

3. One of the movable pieces of canvas or other material forming a tent.

Thou shalt make the tabernacle with ten *curtains* of fine twined linen. . . . And thou shalt make *curtains* of goats' hair to be a covering upon the tabernacle.
Ex. xxvi. 1, 7.

I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble. Hab. iii. 7.

4. In *fort.*, that part of a rampart which is between the flanks of two bastions or between two towers or gates, and bordered with a parapet, behind which the soldiers stand to fire on the covered way and into the moat. See cuts under *bastion* and *crown-work*.

A rowling Towr against the Town doth rear,
And on the top (or highest stage) of it
A flying Bridge, to reach the *Courtin* fit,
With pullies, peeces, and devices.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

5†. An ensign or flag.

Their ragged *curtains* poorly are let loose,
And our air shakes them passing scornfully.
Shak., Hen. V., Iv. 2.

6. In *mycology*, same as *cortina*.—**7.** A plate in a lock designed to fall over the keyhole as a mask to prevent tampering with the lock.—**8.** The leaden plate which divides into compartments the large leaden chamber in which sulphuric acid is produced by the oxidation of sulphurous compounds in the ordinary process of manufacture.—**Behind the curtain**, in concealment; in secret.—**Complement of the curtain.** See *complement*.—**The curtain falls**, the scene closes; the play comes to an end.

Truly and beautifully has Scott said of Swift, "the stage darkened ere *the curtain fell*." *Chambers's Encyc. of Lit.*

The curtain rises, the play or scene opens.—**To draw the curtain**, to close it by drawing its parts together; hence, to conceal an object; refrain from exhibiting, describing, or descanting on something: as, *we draw the curtain* over his failings.—**To drop the curtain**, to close the scene; end.—**To raise the curtain**, to open the play or scene; disclose something.

curtain (kėr'tăn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *cortine*, *corten*; < ME. *cortinen*, *cortynen*, curtain; from the noun.] To inclose with or as with curtains; furnish or provide with curtains.

On the Frenche kynge's right hand was another trauerse . . . *cortened* all of white satten.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 24.

Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtain'd* sleep. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Whose eye-lids *curtained* up their jewels dim.
Keats, Endymion, i.

As the smile of the sun breaks through
Chill gray clouds that *curtain* the blue.
Bryant, Song Sparrow.

curtain-angle (kėr'tăn-ang'gl), *n.* The angle included between the flank and the curtain of a fortification. See cut under *bastion*.

curtain-lecture (kėr'tăn-lek'tūr), *n.* A private admonition or chiding; a lecture or scolding, such as might be given behind the curtains or in bed by a wife to her husband.

What endless brawls by wives are bred!
The *curtain-lecture* makes a mournful bed.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

She ought, in such cases, to exert the authority of the *curtain lecture*, and if she finds him of a rebellious disposition, to tame him. *Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

curtainless (kėr'tăn-les), *a.* [< *curtain* + *-less*.] Without curtain or curtains: as, a *curtainless* bed.

curtain-of-mail (kėr'tăn-ov-māl'), *n.* **1.** The camail.—**2.** The piece of chain-mail which hangs from the edge of a helmet of the Arabic type, used by Mussulmans throughout the middle ages, and down to a very recent date. See *helmet*.

curtain-wall (kėr'tăn-wâl), *n.* In *fort.*, a curtain; the wall of a curtain.

Tamworth retains part of the *curtain-wall* remarkable for its herring-bone masonry.
G. T. Clark, Military Architecture, I. vi.

curtal (kėr'tal), *a.* and *n.* [Also written *curtall*, *curtol*, *curtoll*, *curtald*, *curtold*, also *courtault* (as F.); < OF. *courtault*, later *courtaut*, adj., short, as n. a curtal, a horse with docked tail (also a horse of a particular size), F. *courtaud*, short, thickset, dumpy, docked, crop-eared (= It. *cortaldo*, m., a curtal, a horse with a docked tail, *cortalda*, *f.*, a short bombard or pot-gun), < *court* (= It. *corto*), short (see *curt*), + *-ault*, *-ald*, It. *-aldo*, E. *-ald*. By popular etymology, the adj. and noun (now obsolete) as well as the verb have been changed to *curtail*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Short; cut short; abridged; brief; scant.

A *curtold* slipper. *Gascoigne.*

Why hast thou marr'd my sword?
The pummel's well, the blade is *curtal* short.
Greene, Orlando Furioso.

In fruit-time, we had some soure cherries, . . . halfe a pound of figges, and now and then a whole pound, according to the number of those that sate at table, but in that minced and *curtall* manner that there was none of us so nimble-finger'd that wee could come to vye it the second time. *Mabbe*, The Rogue (ed. 1623), II. 274.

Matters of this moment, as they were not to be decided there by those Divines, so neither are they to be determin'd heer by Essays and *curtal* Aphorisms, but by solid proofs of Scripture. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

Curtal dog (also written by corruption *curtail dog*), a dog whose tail was cut off, according to the old English forest-laws, to signify that its owner was hindered from coursing; in later usage, a common dog not meant for sport; a dog that has missed his game.

My *curtal dog*, that wont to have play'd,
Plays not at all, but seems afraid.
Shak., Passionate Pilgrim, xviii. 29.

The *curtail dogs*, so taught they were,
They kept the arrows in their mouth.
Robin Hood and the Curtail Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 277).

Curtal friar, apparently, a friar wearing a short gown or habit.

Robin Hood lighted off his horse,
And tyed him to a thorne;
Carry me over the water, thou *curtall fryer*,
Or else thy life's forlorn.
Robin Hood and the Curtall Fryer (Child's Ballads, V. 273).

Who hath seen our chaplain? Where is our *curtal-friar*?
Scott, Ivanhoe, xxxii.

II. *n.* **1.** A horse or dog with a docked tail: hence applied to a person mutilated in any way.

I am made a *curtail*; for the pillory hath eaten off both my ears. *Greene.*

I'd give bay *Curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys'.
Shak., All's Well, ii. 3.

And because I feared he would lay claim to my sorrel *curtoll* in my stable, I ran to the smith to have him set on his mane again and his tail presently, that the commission-nun might not think him a *curtold*.
Chapman, Gentleman Usher, i. 1.

2. A short cannon.—**3.** A musical instrument of the bassoon kind. Also written *courtal*, *courtel*, *corthal*, *cortand*, *courtant*.

I knew him by his hoarse voice, which sounded like the lowest note of a double *courtel*.
Tom Brown, Works (ed. 1760), II. 182.

curtal† (kėr'tal), *v. t.* [< *curtal*, *a.* Now *curtail*, q. v.] To cut short; curtail.

curtal-ax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* [Also written *curtlax*, also *curtelacc*, *courtelas*, *curtelas*, etc., corrupt forms, simulating *curtal*, short, and *ax* (appar. by association with *battle-ax*), of *cultas*, *cutlace*: see *cutlas*.] A cutlas (which see).

But speare and *curtaxe* both usd Priamond in field.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 42.

A gallant *curtle-axe* upon my thigh.
Shak., As you Like it, I. 3.

There springs the Shrub three foot above the grass,
Which fears the keen edge of the *Curtelace*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

curtald, curtallt, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

curtana, *n.* See *curtein*.

curtasyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *courtesy*.

curtate (kėr'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curtatus*, pp. of *curtare*, shorten, < *curtus*, shortened: see *curt*.] Shortened; reduced.—**Curtate cycloid.** See *cycloid*, 1.—**Curtate distance** of a planet, in *astron.*, the distance between the sun or earth and that point where a perpendicular let fall from the planet meets the plane of the ecliptic.

curtation (kėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< NL. **curtatio(n-)*, < *curtare*, pp. *curtatus*, shorten: see *curtate*.] In *astron.*, the difference between a planet's true distance from the sun and its curtate distance.

curtein, curtana (kėr-tān', -tā'nā), *n.* [AF. *curtein*, OF. *cortain*, *courtain*, ML. *curtana*, < L. *curtus*, broken, shortened: see *curt*. The name was orig. applied to the sword of Roland, of which, according to the tradition, the point was broken off in testing it.] The pointless sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation, and emblematically considered as the sword of mercy. It is also called the sword of Edward the Confessor.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed;
But when *Curtana* will not do the deed,
You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 419.

curteis†, *a.* A Middle English form of *courteous*.

curteis†, *n.* Same as *kirtle*.

curtelast, curtelassel, *n.* Same as *curtal-ax* for *cutlas*.

curtesy, *n.* See *courtesy*.

curtilage (kėr'ti-lāj), *n.* [< OF. *cortillage*, *curtillage*, *curtilage*, *courtillage*, < *courtil*, *cortil*, *curtil*, a courtyard, < L. *cors* (*cort-*), ML. also *cortis*, a court: see *court*, *n.*] In *law*, the area of land occupied by a dwelling and its yard and outbuildings, and inclosed, or deemed as if inclosed, for their better use and enjoyment. At common law, breaking into an outbuilding is not technically housebreaking unless it is within the curtilage.

curtinet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *curtain*.

curtlax†, curtle-ax†, *n.* See *curtal-ax*.

curtly (kėrt'li), *adv.* In a curt manner. (*a*) Briefly; shortly.

Here Mr. Licentiat shew'd his art; and hath so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 15.

(*b*) In a short and dry utterance; abruptly.

curtness (kėrt' nes), *n.* Shortness; conciseness; tart abruptness, as of manner.

The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts, to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody.
Kames, Elem. of Criticism.

curtolt, curtoldt, curtollt, *a.* and *n.* See *curtal*.

curtsy (kėrt'si), *n.* [Also written *curtesy*, *curtsey*; another form of *courtesy*.] Same as *courtesy*, 3.

curtsy (kėrt'si), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curtsied*, ppr. *curtsying*. Same as *courtesy*.

curuba (kö'rö-bā), *n.* [Corruption of native *culupa*.] The sweet calabash of the Antilles, the fruit of *Passiflora maliformis*.

curucui (kö'rö-kwi), *n.* [Braz.; prob. imitative.] The Brazilian name of a bird, the *Trogon curucui* (Linnæus). In the form *Curucujus* it was made by Bonaparte in 1854 the generic name of the group of trogons to which the curucui pertains.

curule (kū'rōl), *a.* [= F. *curule* = Sp. Pg. *curul* = It. *curule*, < L. *curulis*, prob. for *currulis* (sometimes so written), of or pertaining to a chariot (or to the *sella curulis*, the curule chair), < *currus* (*curru-*), a chariot, < *currere*, run, race: see *current*, *curricle*.] **1.** Pertaining or belonging to a chariot.—**2.** Privileged to sit in a curule chair: as, the *curule* magistrates.—**Curule chair** or **seat**, among the Romans, the chair of state, the right to sit in which was reserved, under the republic, to consuls, prætors, curule ædiles, censors, the flamen dialis, and the dictator and his prefect, when in office—all, hence, styled *curule magistrates*. Under the empire it was assumed by the emperor, and was granted to the priests of the Imperial house, and perhaps to the prefect of the city. In form it long resembled a plain folding seat with carved legs and no back, but is described as incrusted with ivory, etc.; and later it was ornamented in accordance with the prevalent taste for luxury.

Curule Chair, from drawing found in Pompeii.

There are remains at Lucca of an amphitheatre; . . . and in the town-house there is a fine relief of a *curule chair*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

cururlet, *n.* [Appar. a mistake for *curwillet*.] A sort of plover. *Crabb.*

curval (kėr'val), *a.* [< *curve* + *-al*.] In *her.*, same as *curvant*.

curvant (kėr'vant), *a.* [< *curve* + *-ant*[1].] In *her.*, curved or bowed.

curvate, curvated (kėr'vāt, -vā-ted), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp. of *curvare*, make crooked or curved, < *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Curved; bent in a regular form.

curvation (kėr-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. *curvatio(n-)*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] The act of bending or curving.

curvative (kėr'vā-tiv), *a.* [< L. *curvatus*, pp., curved (see *curvate*), + *-ive*.] In *but.*, having the leaves slightly curved. [Rare.]

curvature (kėr'vā-tūr), *n.* [= Sp. It. *curvatura* = Pg. *curvadura*, < L. *curvatura*, < *curvare*, pp. *curvatus*, bend, curve: see *curvate*, *curve*, *v.*] **1.** Continuous bending; the essential character of a curve; applied primarily to lines, but also to surfaces. See phrases below.

In a curve, the *curvature* is the angle through which the tangent sweeps round per unit of length of the curve.
A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 74.

2. Any curving or bending; a flexure.—**3.** Something which is curved or bent.—**Aberrancy of curvature.** See *aberrancy*.—**Absolute curvature** of a twisted curve, in *geom.*, the reciprocal of the radius of the osculating circle.—**Angle of curvature.** See *angle*[3].—**Angular curvature of the spine**, in *pathol.*, abnormal and excessive curvature of the spine projecting backward, produced by caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, or Pott's disease. Also called *Pott's curvature*.—**Anticlastic curvature**, in *geom.*, that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface cutting its tangent-plane in four real directions, as the inside part of an anchor-ring. Anticlastic curvature is also called *hyperbolic curvature*, because a surface so curved has a hyperbola for its indicatrix.—**Average curvature**, the whole curvature divid-

ed by the length of the curve or the area of the surface. —**Center of curvature, of principal curvature, of spherical curvature.** See *center*, 1.—**Chord of curvature.** See *chord*.—**Circle of curvature.** See *circle*.—**Curvature of concussion,** in *bot.*, curvature in a growing internode which follows upon a sharp blow, the curvature being concave on the side which receives the stroke: a phrase derived from Sachs.—**Curve of curvature.** See *curve*.—**Curve of double curvature.** See *curve*.—**Darwinian curvature,** the curvature observed by Darwin as occurring in roots in response to stimulation. It is peculiar in being convex on the side to which the stimulus is applied.—**Double curvature,** a term applied to the curvature of a line which twists, so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhumb-line or loxodromic curve.—**Geodesic curvature,** the ratio of the angle between two successive geodesic tangents to a curve drawn upon a curved surface to the length of the infinitesimal arc between those tangents.—**Hyperbolic curvature.** See *anticlastic curvature*.—**Indeterminate curvature,** the curvature of a curve or surface at a node, where the usual expression for the curvature becomes indeterminate.—**Integral curvature.** See *total curvature*.—**Lateral curvature of the spine,** in *pathol.*, abnormal curvature of the spinal column in a lateral direction, caused by a retraction of the ligaments and muscles which normally keep the spine erect. Also called *scoliosis*.—**Line of curvature,** in *geom.*, a curve traced upon a surface so as to be constantly in the plane of the section of maximum or of minimum curvature of the surface at the point.—**Measure of curvature,** at any point of a curve or surface, the average curvature in the immediate neighborhood of that point. Also simply *curvature*.—**Potts's curvature.** Same as *angular curvature of the spine*.—**Radius of curvature,** the radius of the circle of curvature.—**Second curvature,** torsion; the factor of rotation of the osculating plane of a curve, relatively to the increment of the arc.—**Spherical curvature** of a twisted curve. (*a*) The reciprocal of the radius of the osculating sphere. (*b*) *Plane curvature* existing in any part of a twisted curve; that kind of curvature which exists at any part of a surface where the osculating quadric surface reduces to a sphere.—**Synclastic curvature,** that kind of curvature which belongs to a surface not cutting its tangent-plane in a real locus.—**Whole, total, or integral curvature,** the angle between the normals at the extremities of an arc of a plane curve; as applied to a portion of a surface, the area on the surface of a unit-sphere described by a radius which moves parallel to the normal to the contour of the portion of surface whose curvature is spoken of; as applied to an arc of a twisted curve, the length of the curve described on the surface of a unit-sphere by a radius moving parallel to the normal to the curve.

curve (kėrv), *a.* and *n.* [In earlier use *curb*, < ME. *courbe*, < OF. *courbe, corbe* (see *curb*), F. *courbe* = Pr. *corb* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvo*, < L. *curvus*, bent, curved, = OBulg. *krivŭ*, bent, = Lith. *kreivas*, crooked, akin to Gr. *σφυρός*, bent, and prob. to *σφίγξ, σίφων*, L. *circus*, a ring, circle: see *circle*.] **I.** *a.* Bending; crooked; curved.

A *curve* line is that which is neither a straight line nor composed of straight lines. *Ogilvie.*

II. *n.* 1. A continuous bending; a flexure without angles; usually, as a concrete noun, a one-way geometrical locus which may be conceived as described by a point moving along a line round which as axis turns a plane, while the line rotates in the plane round the point. The curve is at the same time the envelop of the plane and of the line. Generally understood a curve as something capable of being defined by an equation or equations, or otherwise described in general terms. It may thus have nodes, cusps, and other singularities, but must not be broken in a way which cannot be precisely defined without the use of special numbers. Curves are often employed in physics and statistics to represent graphically the changes in value of certain physical or statistical quantities: as, the energy *curve* of the solar spectrum; the isothermal line or *curve*; the *curve* of population.

Nor pastoral rivulet that swerves
To left and right thro' meadowy *curves*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, *c.*

2. Anything continuously bent.—3. A draftsman's instrument for forming curved figures. —4. In *base-ball*, the course of a ball so pitched that it does not pass in a straight line from the pitcher to the catcher, but makes a deflection in the air other than the ordinary one caused by the force of gravity: as, it was difficult to gage the *curves* of the pitcher. An *in curve* is one that deflects from the straight line toward the batter; an *out curve*, away from the batter. A *drop* deflects downward, and a *rise* or *up curve* upward.—**Adiabatic curve.** See *adiabatic*.—**Algebraic curve,** a curve whose equations in linear coördinates contain only algebraic functions of the coördinates.—**Anaclastic curves, anallagmatic curves.** See the adjectives.—**Anticlinal and synclinal curves,** in *geol.*, terms applied to the elevations and depressions of undulating surfaces of strata. See *anticlinal* and *synclinal*.—**Asymptotical curves.** See *asymptotical*.—**Axis of a curve.** See *axis*1.—**Bicursal curve,** a curve which cannot be described by the continued motion of one point, even if it passes through infinity, but can be so described by two points.—**Bipartite curve, bitangential curve.** See the adjectives.—**Cartesian curve.** Same as *Cartesian*, n., 2.—**Catenary or catenarian curve.** See *catenary*.—**Caustic curve.** Same as *caustic*, n., 3.—**Center of a curve.** See *center*1.—**Characteristic angle of a curve.** See *characteristic*.—**Class of a curve.** See *class*, 6.—**Closed curve.** See *closed*, v.—**Contact of two curves.** See *contact*.—**Cubic curve,** a curve of the third order, cutting every plane (or else every line in the plane) in three points. A cubic curve in a plane is one which is cut by every line in the plane in three points, real or imaginary. Such curves are of three genera1: nodal cubics, which have either a crunode or an acnode; cuspidal cubics, which have a cusp; and non-singular cubics, which are bicursal, though one branch may be imaginary.—**Curve coördinates.** See *coördinate*.—**Curve of beauty,** a gentle curve of double or contrary flexure, in which it has been sought to trace the foundation of all beauty of form. Also called *line of beauty*.—**Curve of curvature,** a curve drawn upon a surface in such a manner that at every point a normals to the surface at consecutive points of the curve intersect one another.—**Curve of double curvature,** a curve not contained in one plane.—**Curve of elastic resistance,** in *gun.*, a curve whose ordinates give the elastic resistance of a built-up gun at the different points along the bore.—**Curve of equal or equable approach.** See *approach*.—**Curve of probability,** a curve whose equation is

$$y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\pi}}\, e^{-a^2x^2},$$

representing the probabilities of different numbers of recurrences of an event.—**Curve of pursuit,** the curve described by a point representing a dog which runs with constant velocity toward another point representing a hare, this second point also moving, generally in a straight line, with constant velocity. After the dog passes the hare, the hare's *away* from it according to the same law.—**Curve of sines, cosines, tangents, secants,** etc., curves in which the abscissa is proportional to the angle, and the ordinate to a trigonometric function of the angle.—**Cuspidal curve,** a curve on a surface along which the surface so touches itself that on cutting the surface by an arbitrary plane a branch-point or intersection of this plane with the cuspidal curve the intersection of the plane with the surface has a cusp.—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve,** the number by which the number of its double points, nodes and cusps, falls short of the highest number which a curve of the same order can have.—**Diacaustic curve.** See *diacaustic*.—**Distribution of a curve,** in *geom.*, twice the number of double points increased by three times the number of cusps.—**Elastic curve,** the figure assumed by a thin elastic plate acted upon by a force and a couple.—**Equation to a curve.** See *equation*.—**Equitangential curve,** a curve upon whose tangents a fixed line (called the *directrix*) intercepts equal distances from the points of tangency.—**Exponential curve.** See *exponential*.—**Family of curves,** a singly infinite series of curves differing from one another only by the different values assumed by one constant.—**Flexure of a curve,** in *math.*, the bending of the curve toward or from a straight line.—**Focal curve,** the locus of foci of a surface.—**Foliate curve,** Newton's 41st species of cubic curve, a cubic having a crunode and a point of inflection at infinity, the inflectional tangent being an ordinary line. It is supposed to resemble a leaf. For a figure, see *quasid*.—**Geodesic curve.** See *geodesic*.—**Geometric curve.** See *geometric*.—**Harmonic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of the abscissæ; a curve of sines.—**Lemniscate curve,** a plane curve whose polar equation is of the form $r = A \sin n\theta$.—**Lissajous's curves** (so named from the French physicist Jules Antoine Lissajous, who observed them first in 1855), figures produced by the composition of two simple harmonic motions, as the curve formed on a screen by a ray of light reflected first from a mirror attached to a vibrating tuning-fork, and then from a like mirror on another fork which is placed, for example, at right angles to the first. The form of the curve traced out by the path of light depends upon the difference of pitch between the two forks, and also upon the difference of phase.—**Loxodromic curve.** See *loxodromic*.—**Magnetic curve.** See *magnetic*.—**Mechanical curve,** a curve of such a nature that the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate cannot be expressed by an algebraic equation. Such curves are now generally called *transcendental curves*: opposed to *algebraical curves*.—**Order of an algebraic curve,** the number of points, real or imaginary, in which it cuts every plane (or every line in that plane).—**Organic description of curves,** in *geom.*, the description of curves on a plane by means of instruments.—**Periodic curve,** a curve which represents a periodic function.—**Plane curve,** a curve lying in a plane.—**Quartic curve,** a curve of the fourth order.—**Radical curve,** a spiral having several branches through the origin.—**Range curve,** a curve used to determine the approximate range, for different angles of elevation of a projectile fired from a given piece with a given charge of powder. It is constructed by tracing a line through the points of intersection of the ordinates and abscissæ representing respectively the angles of elevation given and the corresponding ranges obtained from practice. It gives a rapid method for interpolation between intermediate ranges. The values of these elevations with their corresponding ranges taken from the curve constitutes a range table.—**Rank of a curve,** the class of a polar reciprocal curve.—**Sextic curve,** a curve of the sixth order.—**Skew, twisted, or tortuous curve,** a curve not lying in a plane.—**Transcendental curve,** a curve whose equation contains transcendental functions of one or more of the coördinates.—**Twisted cubic curve.** Same as *twisted cubic* (which see, under *cubic*, n.).

curve (kėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curved*, ppr. *curving*. [In earlier use *curb* (now with deflected senses: see *curb*, v.), < OF. *curber, corber, courber*, F. *courber* = Pr. *corbar* = OSp. *corvar* (Sp. *encorvar*) = Pg. *curvar* = It. *curvare, corvare*, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve, < *curvus*, bent, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To bend; cause to take the shape of a curve; crook; inflect.

And lissome Vivien . . .
. . . *curved* an arm about his neck.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

Brunelleschi *curved* the dome which Michel Angelo hung in air on St. Peter's.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 2.

II. *intrans.* To have or assume a curved or flexed form: as, to *curve* inward.

Out again I *curve* and flow. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

Through the dewy meadow's breast, fringed with shade,
but touched on one side with the sun-smile, ran the crystal river, *curving* in its brightness, like diverted hope.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxxiii.

curvedness (kėr'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being curved. [Rare.]

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *n.* [Formerly *corvet*, < It. *corvetta* (= F. *courbette*), a curvet, leap, bound, < *corvare, curvare*, bow, bend, stoop, < L. *curvare*, bend, curve: see *curve*, *v.*] **1.** In the *manège*, a leap of a horse in which both the fore legs are raised at once and equally advanced, the haunches lowered, and the hind legs brought forward, the horse springing as the fore legs are falling, so that all his legs are in the air at once.

The bound and high *curvet*
Of Mars's fiery steed. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

2. Figuratively, a prank; a frolic. *Johnson.*

curvet (kėr'vet or kėr-vet'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *curveted* or *curvetted*, ppr. *curveting* or *curvetting*. [Formerly *corvet*; = It. *corvettare* = F. *courbetter*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To leap in a curvet; prance.

Anon he rears upright, *curvets* and leaps.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 270.

He ruled his eager courser's gait;
Forced him, with chastened fire, to prance,
And, high *curvetting*, slow advance.
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 18.

The huge steed . . . plunged and *curveted*, with redoubled fury, down the long avenue. *Poe*, Tales, I. 480.

2. To leap and frisk.

Cry, hollà! to the tongue, I prithee; it *curvets* unseasonably. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

A gang of merry roistering devils, frisking and *curveting* on a flat rock. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a curvet; cause to make an upward spring.

The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it. *Landor.*

curvicaudate (kėr-vi-kâ'dāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] Having a curved or crooked tail.

curvicostate (kėr-vi-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *costa*, a rib: see *costate*.] Having small curved ribs.

curvidentate (kėr-vi-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dentate*.] Having curved teeth.

curvifoliate (kėr-vi-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] Having curved leaves.

curviform (kėr'vi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *forma*, shape.] Having a curved form.

curvilinead (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ad), *n.* [As *curvilinear* + *-ad*1.] An instrument for delineating curves.

curvilinear (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr), *a.* [Also *curvilineal* (after *linear, lineal*); cf. F. *curviligne* = Sp. Pg. It. *curvilineo*; < L. *curvus*, bent, + *linea*, line: see *line*2.] Having a curved line; consisting of or bounded by curved lines: as, a *curvilinear* figure.—**Curvilinear angle.** See *angle*1, 1.—**Curvilinear coördinates.** See *coördinate*.

curvilinearity (kėr-vi-lin-ē-ar'i-ti), *n.* [< *curvilinear* + *-ity*.] The state of being curvilinear, or of consisting in curved lines.

curvilinearly (kėr-vi-lin'ē-ėr-li), *adv.* In a curvilinear manner.

curvinervate (kėr-vi-nėr'vāt), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *nervus*, nerve: see *nervate*.] Having the veins or nervures curved.

curvinerved (kėr'vi-nėrvd), *a.* Same as *curvinervate*.

Curvirostra (kėr-vi-ros'trą), *n.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, beak.] A genus of birds; the crossbills: synonymous with *Loxia* (which see). *Scopoli*, 1777. Also called *Crucirostra*.

curvirostral (kėr-vi-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, bent, + *rostrum*, a beak, + *-al*.] 1. In general, having a decurved bill, as a curlew or creeper.—2. Specifically, having a crooked, cruciate bill, as the crossbills; metagnathous. See cut under *crossbill*.

Curvirostres (kėr-vi-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *curvus*, curved, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In *ornith.*, a group of laniniplantar oscine *Passeres*, nearly the same as the *Certhiomorpha* of Sundevall. *Sclater*, 1880.

curviserial (kėr-vi-sē'ri-al), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + *series*, series, + *-al*.] Arranged in curved or spiral ranks: in *bot.*, applied by Bravais to a theoretical form of leaf-arrangement in which the angle of divergence is incommensurable with the circumference, and conse-

quently no leaf can be exactly above any preceding one. The ordinary forms of phyllotaxy indicated by the fractions ½, ⅓, ⅔, etc., approximate more and more closely to this, and the deviation in the ½ and ⅓ arrangements is inappreciable. Such forms, therefore, are sometimes so designated.

curvital (kėr'vi-tal), *a.* [< *curve* + *-it-* + *-al.*] Pertaining to curves in general. — **Curvital function**, a function expressing the length of the perpendicular from a fixed point of a curve upon a normal at a variable point, the length of the arc from the fixed to the variable point being the independent variable of the function.

curvity (kėr'vi-ti), *n.* [= F. *curvité* = Pr. *curvitat* = Sp. *curvidad* = Pg. *curvidade* = It. *curvità*, < LL. *curvita(t-)s*, < L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] The state of being curved; curvature.

curvograph (kėr'vō-graf), *n.* [< L. *curvus*, curved, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arcograph.

curvous (kėr'vus), *a.* [< L. *curvus*, curved: see *curve*, *a.*] Bent; crooked; curved. *Coles*, 1717.

curvulate (kėr'vū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **curvulus*, dim. of L. *curvus*, curved, + *-ate*1.] Slightly curved.

curwillet† (kėr-wil'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*. *Montagu.*

curyt, *n.* [ME. *cury*, var. of *cure*, < L. *cura*, care: see *cure*, *n.*] Art; device; invention.

> Cookes with theire new conceytes . . .
> Many new *curies* alle day they are contryvynge and fyndynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

Cusco bark. See *bark*2.

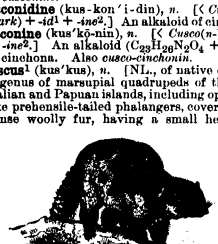
Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*2).

cusco-cinchonin (kus'kō-sin'kō-nin), *n.* Same as *cusconine*.

cusconidine (kus-kon'i-din), *n.* [< *Cusco*(*n-*) (*bark*) + *-id*1 + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid of cinchona.

cusconine (kus'kō-nin), *n.* [< *Cusco*(*n-*) (*bark*) + *-ine*2.] An alkaloid ($C_{38}H_{26}N_2O_4 + 2H_2O$) of cinchona. Also *cusco-cinchonin*.

Cuscus1 (kus'kus), *n.* [NL., of native origin.] A genus of marsupial quadrupeds of the Australian and Papuan islands, including opossum-like prehensile-tailed phalangers, covered with dense woolly fur, having a small head and



Cuscus maculatus.

large eyes, living in trees, and characterized by slow movements. Their average size is about that of a domestic cat. There are several species, as *C. ursinus*, *C. orientalis*, *C. maculatus*, and *C. vestitus*, the last inhabiting New Guinea.

cuscus2 (kus'kus), *n.* [< E. Ind. *khuskhus*.] The commercial name for the long fibrous aromatic root of cuscus-grass, which is used for making tatties or screens, ornamental baskets, etc.

cuscus-grass (kus'kus-gras), *n.* An aromatic grass of India, *Andropogon muricatus*. See *Andropogon* and *tattie*.

Dodder (*Cuscuta*).

Cuscuta (kus-kū'tą), *n.* [NL., from the Ar. name.] A genus of parasitic plants, natural order *Convolvulaceæ*; the dodders. They are slender, leafless, yellow or orange-colored twining plants, drawing their nourishment wholly from the herbaceous plants to which they fasten. The flowers are white and the embryo is without cotyledons. There are about 80 species, widely distributed, some of them noxious weeds, as *C. Epithymum* and *C. Trifolii*, which are very injurious in fields of flax and clover. See *dodder*1.

cush (kush), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The commercial name in India for sorghum.

cushat (kush'at), *n.* [E. dial. also *cushot*, *cushot*, *cowshut*, *coosut*. Sc. also *kowshot*, also *cushie* (*cushie-doo*); < ME. *coussot*, *cousot*, < AS. *cúscote*, *cúscote*, *cúscute*, a ring-dove, perhaps for **cuc-scote*, lit. quick-shooting, swift-flying, < *cucu*, contr. of *cwicu*, *cwic*, quick, + *-scote*, < *scēotan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *shot*.] The ring-dove or wood-pigeon, *Columba palumbus*.

> Far ben thy dark green planting's shade
> The *cushat* croodles am'rously. *Tannahill.*

In this country the ringdove or wood-pigeon is also called the *cushat* and the quecst. *Yarrell*, British Birds.

cushew-bird (kush'ū-bėrd), *n.* [< *cushew*, prob. imitative, + *bird*1.] A name of the galeated curassow. See *curassow*, 2.

cushie-doo (kūsh'i-dō), *n.* [Sc.; also written *cushie-dow*; < *cushie*, = *cushat*, q. v., + *doo*, *dow*, *dove*, *E. dove*.] A Scotch name of the ring-dove or cushat, *Columba palumbus*. *Macgillivray.*

cushies†, *n. pl.* See *cushes*.

cushin†, *n.* See *cushion*.

cushinet†, *n.* See *cushionet*.

cushion (kush'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cushin*, *quishon*; < ME. *cuschone*, *cuysshen*, *quysshen*, *cuyschun*, < OF. *cuissin*, *coessin*, *coissin*, *coussin*, F. *coussin* = Pr. *coisin*, *coissi* = Sp. *cozin*, now *cojin* = Pg. *cozim* = It. *cuscino*, *coscino* = OHG. *chussin*, MHG. *küssin*, G. *kissen*, *kissen* = MLG. D. *kussen* (cf. Sw. *kudde*), < ML. *cussinus*, cushion, modified, under Rom. influence, from **culcitinum*, dim. of L. *culcita*, a cushion, pillow, feather bed, quilt: see *counterpoint*1 and *quilt*.] **1.** A bag-like case of cloth or leather, usually of moderate size, filled with feathers, wool, or other soft material, used to support or ease some part of the body in sitting or reclining, as on a chair or lounge. See *pillow*.

> Uppon which tyme of sitting, the servitorys moste diligently a-wayte to serve them of *quusyons*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 309.
>
> In a shadowy saloon,
> On silken *cushions* half reclined.
> *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

2. Something resembling a cushion in structure, softness, elasticity, use, or appearance; especially, something used to counteract a sudden shock, jar, or jolt, as in a piece of mechanism. Specifically (*a*) An elastic pad of calfskin stuffed with wool, on which gold leaf is placed and cut with a palette-knife into the forms or sizes needed by the finisher for the gilding of books. Also called *gold-cushion*. (*b*) A pillow used in lace-making. See *pillow*. (*c*) A pincushion (which see). (*d*) In *hair-dressing*, a pad used for supporting the hair and increasing its apparent mass.

> The hair was arranged [in 1789] over a *cushion* formed of wool, and covered with silk.
> *Fairholt*, Costume, II. 211.

(*e*) The rubber of an electrical machine. See *rubber*. (*f*) The padded side or rim of a billiard-table. (*g*) The head of a bit-stock. See *brace*†, 14. (*h*) In *mach.*, a body of air or steam which serves, under pressure, as an elastic check or buffer; specifically, steam left in the cylinder of an engine to serve as an elastic check for the piston. The cushion is made by closing the exhaust-outlet an instant before the end of the stroke, or by opening the inlet for live steam before the stroke is finished. (*i*) In *zoöl.*, a pulvillus. (*j*) In *bot.*, the enlargement at or beneath the insertion of many leaves, a special mobile organ. Also called *pulvinus*. (*k*) In *arch.*, the echinus of a capital.

3. The woolsack.

> [Chief Justice Hale] became the *cushion* exceedingly well. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 144.

Cushion style, in *embroidery*, formerly, the simplest stitch, like modern Berlin work or worsted work: so called because much used for cushions to kneel upon in church, etc. — **To be beside the cushion**†, to miss the mark (literally or figuratively). *Nares.* — **To hit or miss the cushion**†, to succeed or fail in an attempt; hit or miss a mark. *Nares.*

cushion (kush'un), *v.* [< *cushion*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To seat on or as on a cushion or cushions.

> Many who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity. *Bolingbroke*, Parties.

2. To cover or conceal with or as with a cushion; furnish with a cushion or cushions, in any sense of that word: as, to *cushion* a seat; to *cushion* a carriage.

> Further gain was also made by *cushioning* the bearings of the diaphragm on both sides with rings of paper.
> *G. B. Prescott*, Elect. Invent., p. 24.

3†. To put aside or suppress.

> The apothecary trotted into town, now in full possession of the vicar's motives for desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory. *M. W. Savage*, R. Medlicott, II. 10.

II. *intrans.* In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball hit the cushion, either before it touches any other ball or after contact with the object-ball.

cushion-capital (kush'un-kap'i-tal), *n.* In *arch.*, a capital of such form as to appear like a cushion pressed upon by the weight of the entablature. It is of common occurrence in Indian buildings; and the name is specifically given to a form of Norman capital, consisting of a cube rounded off at its lower angles.

Cushion-capital (Norman).

cushion-carom (kush'un-kar'om), *n.* In *billiards*, a carom in which the cue-ball hits the cushion before striking the second object-ball.

cushion-dance (kush'un-dans), *n.* An English and Scotch dance, especially popular among country people and at weddings. It is a sort of circular gallopade in single file, in which, at a certain regularly recurring stage in the music, each dancer in turn drops a cushion before one of the other sex; the two having knelt and kissed each other, the promenade is resumed. In Scotland it is called *bab at the bowster*, or *bob at the bolster*.

cushionet (kush'un-et), *n.* [Formerly also *cushinet* (= It. *cuscinetto*); as *cushion* + dim. *-et*.] A little cushion.

cushioning (kush'un-ing), *n.* [< *cushion* + *-ing*1.] The act of providing with a cushion; a provision of cushions; in *mach.*, the effect produced by a cushion; a cushion or buffer.

> If the small quantity [of air] necessary to supply the motor be confined, it will also be ample to provide all the *cushioning* that is desirable. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8682.

Preadmission, that is to say, admission before the end of the back stroke, which, together with the compression of steam left in the cylinder when the exhaust port closes, produces the mechanical effect of *cushioning*.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 501.

cushion-rafter (kush'un-raf'tėr), *n.* An auxiliary rafter placed beneath a principal one, to relieve an unusual strain.

cushion-scale (kush'un-skāl), *n.* A very common scale-insect, *Icerya purchasi*, injurious to the orange and other fruits cultivated in California: so called from the large cushion-like, waxy, fluted ovisac attached to the bodies of the females. It is very active and hardy, is capable of being transported from one continent to another, infests many different cultivated trees and plants, and is a great pest. The female bug has three molts and the male two. Also called *cottony cushion-scale*, and also *white scale*, *fluted scale*, and *Australian bug*.

cushion-star (kush'un-stär), *n.* A kind of starfish of the genus *Goniaster* and family *Asterinidæ*. *G. equestris*, the knotty cushion-star, is a British species.

cushion-stitch (kush'un-stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a stitch by which the ground is covered with straight short lines formed by repeated short stitches. This stitch was much used to form the background of elaborate embroidery in the fifteenth and later centuries, sometimes imitating painting, the colors being mingled with great ingenuity so as to represent clouds, distant foliage, etc.

cushiony (kush'un-i), *a.* [< *cushion* + *-y*1.] Like a cushion; soft and yielding or elastic.

> A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose.
> *Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, x.

It was this turfy and grassy character of these mountains I am tempted to say their *cushiony* character — that no reading or picture-viewing of mine had prepared me for. *The Century*, XXVII. 110.

Cushite (kush'it), *n.* and *a.* [< *Cush*, the son of Ham, + *-ite*2.] **I.** *n.* A descendant of Cush, the son of Ham; a member of a division of the Hamite family named from Cush, anciently occupying Ethiopia and perhaps parts of Arabia and Babylonia.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cushites or their language.

cusk (kusk), *n.* A local name in Great Britain of the torsk, a fish of the genus *Brosmius*, and in the United States of the burbot, *Lota maculosa*.

> Telemachus caught a laker of thirteen pounds and a half, and I an overgrown *cusk*, which he threw away.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 151.

cuskin†, *n.* A kind of drinking-cup.

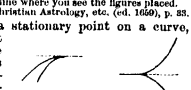
> A cup, a *cuskin*. *Nomenclator*, p. 232. *(Halliwell.)*

cusp (kusp), *n.* [< L. *cuspis*, a point, spear, javelin, lance, string, etc.] **1.** In *astron.*, the point or horn of a crescent, specifically of the crescent moon. — **2.** In *astrol.*, the beginning or first entrance of any house in the calculation of nativities.

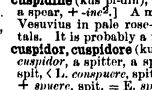
No other planet hath so many dignities,
Either by himself, or in regard of the *cusps*.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, iv. 2.

The *Cusp* or very entrance of any house, or first beginning, is upon the line where you see the figures placed.
Lilly, Christian Astrology, etc. (ed. 1659), p. 33.

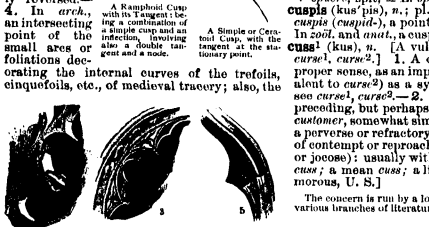
3. In *geom.*, a stationary point on a curve, where a point describing the curve has its motion precisely reversed.—**4.** In *arch.*, an intersecting point of the small arcs or foliations decorating the internal curves of the trefoils, cinquefoils, etc., of medieval tracery; also, the



A Rampbold Cusp with its Tangent: being a combination of a simple cusp and an inflection, involving also a double tangent and a node.



A Simple or Cerotoid Cusp, with the tangent at the stationary point.



Cusps.

1, St. Ouen, Rouen, 15th century. 2, Tomb of Can Signorio della Scala, Verona, 14th century. 3, Notre Dame du Folgoat, Brittany, 16th century. 4, Cathedral of Reims, 13th century. 5, Ducal Palace, Venice. 6, Tomb of Can Mastino della Scala, Verona.

figure formed by the intersection of such arcs. —**5.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Any special prominence or protuberance of the crown of a tooth. A blunt conical cusp is called a *tubercle*; a sharp acutorial cusp is a *blade*; a low or lateral cusp is a *heel*. Teeth are sometimes named from the number of their cusps, as *bicuspid*, *tricuspid*. A canine tooth, the crown of which consists of a single cusp, is *cuspidate*. (*b*) A sharp tooth-like process on a margin or part. —**6.** In *bot.*, a sharp and rigid point, as of a leaf.—**Cusp of the second kind,** in *geom.*, a ramphoid cusp. See first figure, def. 3.—**Deciduous cusps.** See *deciduous*.

Cusparia bark. See *bark*2.

cusparin (kus′pa-rin), *n.* [< *Cusparia* (see def.) + *-in*2.] A non-acotized crystallizable substance obtained from the bark of the true angostura, *Galipea Cusparia*. It is soluble in alcohol, and slightly so in water.

cuspated (kus′pā-ted), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2. Cf. *cuspidate*.] Ending in a cusp or point; pointed; cuspidated.

cusped (kuspt), *a.* [< *cusp* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with a cusp; cusp-shaped.

cuspidal (kus′pi-dal), *a.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-al*.] Ending in a point.—**2.** In *geom.*, having a cusp; relating to a cusp.—**Cuspidal cubic,** a plane cubic curve having a cusp. Such curves are of the third class, and have only one point of inflection and no node.—**Cuspidal curve.** See *curve*.—**Cuspidal edge,** of a developable surface, the locus of points where successive generators of the surface intersect. Also called *edge of regression*.—**Cuspidal locus,** the locus of cusps of a family of curves.

Cuspidaria (kus-pi-dā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, + *-aria*.] A genus of bivalves, typical of the family *Cuspidariidæ*. Also called *Neæra*.

Cuspidariidæ (kus′pi-da-ri′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuspidaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves with single branchiæ on each side very little developed or wanting, palpi also wanting, and with an inequivalve shell having a calcareous osselet in each valve and posterior lateral teeth. They are of small size, and inhabit almost all seas, generally at considerable depths. Also called *Neæridæ*.

cuspidate (kus′pi-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuspidated*, ppr. *cuspidating*. [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp. of *cuspidare*, make pointed, < *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, a spear: see *cusp*.] To make cuspidate or pointed; sharpen.

cuspidate, cuspidated (kus′pi-dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [< L. *cuspidatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Furnished with or ending in a cusp or cuspis: mucronate: as, *cuspidate* leaves (leaves tipped with a sharp rigid point or spine, as in thistles).

—**2.** Specifically, having a single cusp, as a canine tooth.

cuspides, *n.* Plural of *cuspis*.

cuspidine (kus′pi-din), *n.* [< L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a spear, + *-ine*2.] A mineral occurring on Mt. Vesuvius in pale rose-red, spear-shaped crystals. It is probably a fluosilicate of calcium.

cuspidor, cuspidore (kus′pi-dōr, -dōr), *n.* [< Pg. *cuspidor*, a spitter, a spittoon, < *cuspir*, *cospir*, spit, < L. *conspuere*, spit upon, < *con-* (intensive) + *spuere*, spit, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A spittoon.

cuspis (kus′pis), *n.*; pl. *cuspides* (-pi-dēz). [L. *cuspis* (*cuspid-*), a point, spear, etc.: see *cusp*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a cusp; a point, tip, or mucro.

cuss1 (kus), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*1, *curse*2.] **1.** A curse: used both in the proper sense, as an imprecation, and (as equivalent to *curse*2) as a symbol of worthlessness: see *curse*1, *curse*2.—**2.** [A particular use of the preceding, but perhaps in part associated with *customer*, somewhat similarly used.] A fellow; a perverse or refractory person: a general term of contempt or reproach (sometimes very slight or jocose), usually with an epithet: as, a hard *cuss*; a mean *cuss*; a little *cuss*. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

The concern is run by a lot of *cusses* who have failed in various branches of literature themselves.
The Century, XXVI. 285.

cuss1 (kus), *v.* [A vulgar pron. of *curse*: see *curse*1, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To curse; swear at. [Low, U. S.]

II. *intrans.* To curse; swear; use profane language. [Low, U. S.]

cuss2†, *v. t.* An obsolete variant of *kiss*. *Chaucer*.

cussedness (kus′ed-nes), *n.* [A vulgar pron. of *cursedness*; used with some ref. also to *cuss*1, *n.*, 2, a perverse or refractory person.] Cursedness; perverseness; cantankerousness. [Low or humorous, U. S.]

cusser (kus′ėr), *n.* [Also *cooser*, *couser*, assimilated forms of *cursour*, a stallion, steed, < ME. *corsour*, *courser*, a courser, a steed: see *courser*1.] A stallion. [Scotch.]

Then he rampanged and drew his sword — for ye ken a fle man and a *cusser* fears na the deil.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xi.

cussest†, *n. pl.* See *cuishes*.

cusso (kus′ō), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The pistillate inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica*, a rosaceous tree of Abyssinia. It contains a bitter, acrid resin, and is an efficient tænifuge. Also written *kooso*.

cuss-word (kus′wėrd), *n.* An imprecation; a profane expletive; an oath. [Low, U. S.]

custard (kus′tärd), *n.* [A corruption of ME. *crustade*, pie, and usually *crustade*, a pie, tart, < OF. *croustade*, F. *croustade*, a pie, tart, = Pr. *crustado* (Roquefort) = It. *crostata*, a pie, tart, also the crust of a pie, < L. *crustatus*, crusted, pp. of *crustare*, crust, < *crusta*, a crust: see *crust*, *crustate*.] A compound of eggs and milk, sweetened, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple (kus′tärd-ap′l), *n.* The fruit of *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies, but cultivated in all tropical countries. It is a large, dark-brown, roundish fruit, sometimes called *bullock's-heart* from its size and appearance.

custard-coffin (kus′tärd-kof′in), *n.* A piece of raised pastry, or the upper crust, which covers a custard.

It is a paltry cap,
A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 3.

custard-cups (kus′tärd-kups), *n.* The willowherb, *Epilobium hirsutum*.

custil, custell, *n.* [ME., < OF. *coustille*, †., a two-edged sword, a poniard, *coustel*, *coutel*, later *couteau*, *couteau*, a knife, < L. *cultellus*, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutler* and *colter*.] A poniard; a dagger.

No maner of persone or persones go nor walke within this town of Bristowe, with no Glayves, spearys, longe swerdys, longe daggers, *custils*, nother Bagelardes, by nyght nor by day, whereby the kinges peace in any maner wyse may be trobbeld, broken, or offendid.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 427.

custock (kus′tok), *n.* [Also written *custoc*, *caustock*, *castack*, prob. a corruption of **cole-stock*, *kail-stock* or *-stalk*, cabbage-stalk.] The pith or core of a cabbage or colewort; a cabbage-stalk. [Scotch.]

An' gif the *custoc*'s sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them.
Burns, Halloween.

custode (kus′tōd), *n.* [< F. *custode* = Pr. *custodi* = Sp. Pg. *custodio* = It. *custode*, *custodio* (as if < L. **custodius*), < L. *custos* (*custōd-*), a guardian, keeper.] **1.** In *law*, one who has the custody or guardianship of anything; a custodian.—**2.** Same as *custodia*. *S. E. Inventory*, 1860, Nos. 182, 296.

custodee (kus-tō-dē′), *n.* [As *custode* + *-ee*1.] A custodian.

custodes, *n.* Plural of *custos*.

custodia (kus-tō′di-ä), *n.*; pl. *custodiæ* (-ē). [ML. in these senses; L. *custodia*, keeping, watch, guard, a prison: see *custody*.] *Eccles.*, any vessel or receptacle used to contain sacred objects. Specifically—(*a*) A shrine in which the sacrament was exposed to the people or carried in procession. See *monstrance* and *ostensorium*. (*b*) A reliquary. Also *custode*, *custodial*.

custodial1 (kus-tō′di-al), *a.* [< *custody* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of custody or guardianship.

custodial2 (kus-tō′di-al), *n.* [< *custodia* + *-al*.] Same as *custodia*. *C. Reade*.

custodiam (kus-tō′di-am), *n.* [L. *custodiam* (acc. of *custodia*, custody: see *custody*), occurring in the L. form of the lease.] A lease from the crown under the seal of the Exchequer, by which the custody of lands, etc., seized into the king's hands, is demised or committed to some person as custodee or lessee thereof. *Tomlin*. Also called *custodiam lease*. [Eng.]

custodian (kus-tō′di-an), *n.* [< ML. **custodianus*, implied in *custodianatus*, the office of a custodian, < L. *custodia*, custody: see *custody*.] One who has the care or custody of anything, as of a library, a public building, a lunatic, etc.; a keeper or guardian.

custodianship (kus-tō′di-an-ship), *n.* [< *custodian* + *-ship*.] The office or duty of a custodian.

custodier (kus-tō′di-ėr), *n.* [< OF. **custodier*, < LL. *custodiarius*, a keeper, jailer, < L. *custodia*, keeping: see *custody*.] A keeper; a guardian; a custodian. [Archaic.]

But now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase went, of some important state secret.
Scott, Abbot, xix.

custody (kus′tō-di), *n.* [= F. *custode*, a curtain, a pyx, a monstrance, = Sp. Pg. It. *custodia*, < L. *custodia*, a keeping, watch, guard, prison, < *custos* (*custod-*), a keeper, watchman, guard, akin to Gr. *κεύθειν*, hide, and prob. to E. *hide*: see *hide*1.] **1.** A keeping; guarding; care, watch, inspection, or detention, for preservation or security: as, the prisoner was committed to the *custody* of the sheriff. It is often used to imply the power and duty of control and safe keeping of a thing, as distinguished from the legal possession, which is deemed to be in another person: thus, the goods of the master may be in his legal possession though in the *custody* of his servant.

Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari shall be the boards of the tabernacle.
Num. iii. 36.

I have all her Plate and Household stuff in my *Custody*, and unless I had gone as I did, much had been embezzled.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 23.

2. Restraint of liberty; confinement; imprisonment; incarceration.

He shall be apprehended . . . and committed to safe *custody* till he hath paid some fee for his ransome.
Corpat, Crudities, I. 5.

What peace will be given
To us enslaved, but *custody* severe,
And stripes, and arbitrary punishment?
Milton, P. L., II. 333.

3. Safe-keeping against a foe; guarding; security. [Rare or obsolete.]

There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas.
Bacon.

custom (kus′tum), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *custom*, *custome*, *custum*, *custume*, *costume*, *costome*, < OF. *costume*, *custume*, *custume*, *coustume*, F. *coutume* = Pr. *costuma* = Sp. *costumbre* = Pg. *costume* = It. *costuma* (> D. also *costume*, > E. *costume*3, q. v.), custom, etc., < ML. *custuma*, *costuma*, custom, etc., a contraction and modification (as if through a form **consuetumen*, pl. *-tumina*) of L. *consuetudo* (*consuetudin-*), custom, habit (see *consuetude*), < *consuescere*, pp. *consuetus*, accustom, inchoative form of *consuere*, be accustomed, < *con-* (intensive) + *suere*, be accustomed, perhaps < *suus*, one's own, his own: see *consuetude*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The common use or practice, either of an individual or of a community, but especially of the latter; habitual repetition of the same act or procedure; established manner or way.

And we do not as *custome* is,
We are worth to be blamyd, I-wyse,
I wolde we dyd nothing amys
As God me speyd.
York Plays, p. 440.

The country *custome* maketh things decent in vse, as in Asia for all men to weare long gownes both a foot and horsebacke. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 239.

I know this *Custom* in you yet is but a light Disposition; it is no Habit, I hope. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

I may notice that habit is formed by the frequent repetition of the same action or passion, and that this repetition is called consuetude, or *custom*. The latter terms, which properly signify the cause, are not unfrequently abusively employed for habit, their effect.
Sir W. Hamilton, Metaph., x.

We are all living according to *custom*; we do as other people do, and shrink from an act of our own.
Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

2. In *law*, collectively, the settled habitudes of a community, such as are and have been for an indefinite time past generally recognized in it as the standards of what is just and right; ancient and general usage having the force of law. Some writers use the word without qualification, as meaning only *general customs*—that is, such as are prevalent throughout the nation; and some as meaning only *local* or *particular customs*, such as obtain only in a particular class, vocation, or place. In modern use, *custom* is more appropriate to innumerous habitudes, either general or characteristic of a particular place, and having legal force, and *usage* to the habitudes of a particular vocation or trade. In the history of France the term *custom* is applied specifically to numerous systems of ancient usage which were judicially recognized as binding upon their respective communities before the revolution of 1789, or until the promulgation of the Code Napoléon: as, the *custom* of Normandy, of Brittany, of Orleans, etc. There were 60 general customs (each extending over a whole province) and 265 particular customs (those of cities, bishoprics, etc.) reduced to writing. The custom of Paris was established by the French as the law of Canada, and many of its provisions were embodied in the Code Napoléon.

The new tenant may not challenge any by *costome*, but [only] by sufferance of the ould tenants.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 437.

The fraunchises and free *custumes* whiche beth gode in the saide toune I shall meyntene.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 416.

Customs within each county existed before statutes, and so observances come imperceptibly and control the conduct of a circle of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 28.

3. The buying of goods or supplying of one's current needs; the practice of having recourse to some particular place, shop, manufactory, house of entertainment, etc., for the purpose of purchasing or giving orders.

It is much to be doubted, there will neither come *custome* nor any thing from thence to England within these few yeares. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 80.

Let him have your *custom*, but not your votes. *Addison.*

4. Toll, tax, or duty; in the plural, specifically, the duties imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. In the United States customs are by the Constitution confined to duties on imports (on which alone they are now levied in European countries generally), and are imposed by act of Congress. They have constituted more than half the receipts of the national government. Their management is intrusted to an officer of the Treasury Department called the Commissioner of Customs. See *tariff*.

Render therefore to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; *custom* to whom *custom;* fear to whom fear. Rom. xiii. 7.

The *customs* and subsidy of wool, so fruitful of revenue in former times, were indeed abolished, in consequence of the prohibition, in 1647, of the exportation of wool.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 6.

Commissioner of Customs. See *commissioner*.—**Custom of merchants**, or *lex mercatoria*, the unwritten law relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, sale, purchase, and barter of goods, freight, insurance, etc.—**Custom of war**, the unwritten military law derived from military usage; the common law of courts martial.—**General custom.** (*a*) In *Eng. law*, a custom which, though it may not be universal, prevails throughout the kingdom at large, as distinguished from one which is merely local. (*b*) In *old French law*, a system of customary law common to a whole province.—**Guardian by custom.** See *guardian*.—**Heir by custom.** See *heir*.—**Heriot custom.** See *heriot*.=**Syn. 1.** *Custom, Habit, Usage, Manner, Practice, Fashion*, rule, wont. *Custom* implies continued volition, the choice to keep doing what one has done; as compared with *manner* and *fashion*, it implies a good deal of permanence. *Habit* is a custom continued so steadily as to develop a tendency or inclination, physical or moral, to keep it up: as, the *habit* of early rising; the *habit* of smoking. *Habit* and *practice* apply more often to the acts of an individual; *fashion* and *usage* more often to many; the others indifferently to one or more. *Manner* ranges in meaning from *custom* to *habit*: as, it was the *manner* of the country. *Practice* is nearly equivalent to *custom*, but is somewhat more emphatically an act. *Fashion* is applied to those customs which go by caprice or fancy, with little basis in reason; it especially applies to trifling things, and those things which have little permanence: as, it is the *fashion* of the time; hence its application to the constantly changing styles of dress.

Ill *custome* by degrees to *habits* rise,
Ill *habits* soon become exalted vice.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Pythag. Phil., l. 682.

In some royal houses of Europe it was once a *custom* that every son, if not every daughter, should learn a trade.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

Right thinking in any matter depends very much on the *habit* of thought; and the *habit* of thought, partly natural, depends in part on the artificial influences to which the mind has been subjected.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 314.

Usages, no matter of what kind, which circumstances have established . . . become sanctified.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 522.

To my mind, though I am native here,
And to the *manner* born, it is a *custom*
More honour'd in the breach than the observance.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

It was once the *practice* of nations to slaughter prisoners of war; but even the Spirit of War recoils now from this bloody sacrifice. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 50.

In words, as *fashions*, the same rule will hold,
Alike fantastic if too new or old.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 333.

4. *Duty, Impost*, etc. See *tax, n.*

II. *a.* **1.** Done or made for individual customers, or to order: as, *custom* work; *custom* shoes.—**2.** Engaged in doing custom work: as, a *custom* tailor.

custom† (kus'tum), *r.* [< ME. *customen*, < OF. *costumer, coustumer, custumer*, accustom, < *coustume, custume*, custom: see *custom*, *n.*, and cf. *accustom*, of which *custom*, *v.*, is in part an abbreviated form.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make familiar; accustom.

And yat menn of crafte and all othir menn yat fyndes torches, yat yai come furth in array and in ye maners as it has been vsed and *customed* before yis time, noght hauevng wapen, carvynge tapers of ye pageentz.
Proclamation by Mayor of York, 1394, quoted in [York Plays, Int., p. xxxiv.

2. To give custom to; supply with customers.

If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he should be weakly *customed*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 219.

3. To pay duty for at the custom-house.

He hath more or lesse stolen from him that day they *custome* the goods. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 237.

II. *intrans.* To be accustomed; be wont.

For on a Bridge he *custometh* to fight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 7.

customable (kus'tum-a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *custumable*, < OF. *costumable, coustumable, custumable, custumable*, < *costumer, coustumer*, custom: see *custom*, *v.*, and *-able*.] **1.** Common; habitual; customary.

Their trials and recouries are . . . vpon *customable* law, which consisteth vppon laudable customes.
Lyly, Euphues and his England, p. 438.

They use the *customable* adornings of the country.
Artif. Handsomeness, p. 39.

2. Subject to the payment of the duties called customs; dutiable. [Rare.]

customableness (kus'tum-a-bl-nes), *n.* General use or practice; conformity to custom. [Rare.]

customably (kus'tum-a-bli), *adv.* According to custom; in a customary manner; habitually. [Obsolete or rare.]

Some sortes will *customably* lye, but from such flye thou must. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 101.

True and lively zeale is *customably* disparag'd with the terme of indiscretion, bitternesse, and choler.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

customal† (kus'tum-al), *n.* [< *custom* + *-al*.] A customary. Also spelled *custumal*.

A Latine *Custumall* of the towne of Hyde.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 19.

A close re-examination of the *Custumals* or manuals of feudal rules, plentiful in French legal literature, led . . . to some highly interesting results.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 6.

customarily (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In a customary manner; commonly; habitually.

He underwent those previous pains which *customarily* antecede that suffering. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, iv.

customariness (kus'tum-ā-ri-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being customary or usual; habitual use or practice.

A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest invectives which can be made against it. *Government of the Tongue.*

customary (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *customere, costommere*, < OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, subject to tax (lit. pertaining to custom), < *custuma*, custom, etc.: see *custom*, *n.*, and *-ary*2. Cf. *customer*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** According to custom, or to established or common usage; wonted; usual: as, a *customary* dress; *customary* compliments.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother,
Nor *customary* suits of solemn black.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

It is *customary* to cover the hands in the presence of a person of high rank. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 34.

2. Consisting in or established on custom.

Take Hereford's rights away, and take from Time
His charters and his *customary* rights.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1.

3. Habitual; in common practice: as, *customary* vices.

We should avoid the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing or *customary* swearing. *Tillotson.*

4. In *Eng. law*: (*a*) Holding by the custom of the manor: as, *customary* tenants, who are copyholders. (*b*) Held by the custom of the manor: as, a *customary* freehold.—**Customary court.** See *court*.—**Customary freehold**, a superior kind of copyhold, the tenant (who is called a *customary tenant*) holding, as it is expressed, by copy of court-roll, but not at the will of the lord.—**Customary law.** See *consuetudinary*.=**Syn. 1-3.** *Usual, Common*, etc. (see *habitual*); accustomed, ordinary, conventional.

II. *n.*; pl. *customaries* (-riz). [ML. *customarius*: see above.] A book or document containing a statement or account of the legal customs and rights of a province, city, manor, etc.: as, the *customary* of Normandy. Formerly also written *custumary, costomary*.

A trew coppy of the *Costomary* of the mannor of Tettenhall Regis, coppied out of one taken out of the Originall, the 22d of July 1604. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 432.

It was drawn from the old Germanic or Gothick *custumary*, from feudal institutions which must be considered as an emanation from that *custumary*.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, i.

customed (kus'tumd), *a.* [< *custom* + *-ed*2. Cf. *accustomed*.] Customary; usual; common; accustomed. See *accustomed*. [Rare.]

No common wind, no *customed* event.
Shak., K. John, III. 4.

One morn I missed him on the *customed* hill.
Gray, Elegy.

customer (kus'tum-ėr), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. *costumier, coustumier*, F. *coutumier*, < ML. *custumarius*, a toll-gatherer, tax-collector, lit. pertaining to custom or customs, < *custuma*, custom, tax, etc.: see *custom*. Cf. *customary*, which is a doublet of *customer*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A collector of customs; a toll-gatherer; a tax-gatherer.

The said marchants doe alleage that the *customers* & ballifs of the town of Southhampton do compel them to pay for every last of herrings . . . more than the kings custome. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 173.

The *customer* received the duties; the comptroller (contrarotulator) enrolled the payments at the custom house, and thus raised a charge against the *customer;* while the searcher received from the *customer* and the comptroller the document authorising the landing of goods, which was termed the warrant, and, for exportation, the document authorising the shipment of goods, which was termed the cocket; and thereupon allowed the goods mentioned in the document he received to be landed or shipped.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, I. 138.

2. One who purchases goods or a supply for any current need from another; a purchaser; a buyer; a patron, as of a house of entertainment.

If you love yourselves, be you *customers* at this shop of heaven; buy the truth. *Bp. Hall*, Best Bargain.

3†. A prostitute.

I marry! — what? a *customer!* *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1.

4†. One who has special customs, as of the country or city.

And such a country *customer* I did meet with once.
Heylin, Cosmographie, Pref.

5. Any one with whom a person has to deal; especially, one with whom dealing is difficult or disagreeable; hence, a fellow: as, a queer *customer;* a rough *customer*. [Colloq.]

Customer for you; rum *customer*, too.
Bulwer, Eugene Aram, I. 2.

He must have been a hard hitter if he boxed as he preached — what "The Fancy" would call "an ugly *customer*." *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab, p. 6.

II. *a.* **1.** Being a customer or customers; purchasing; buying.

Such must be her relation with the *customer* country in respect to the demand for each other's products. *J. S. Mill.*

2. Made to the order of or for a customer; specially ordered by a customer and made for him: opposed to *ready-made*, or made for the market generally: as, *customer* work. [Used chiefly in Scotland.]

custom-house (kus'tum-hous), *n.* **1.** A governmental office located at a point of exportation and importation, as a seaport, for the collection of customs, the clearance of vessels, etc. Abbreviated *C. H.*

This is the building which acted at once in the characters of mint and *custom-house*, the second character being set forth by its name wrought in nails on the great door.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 223.

2. The whole governmental establishment by means of which the customs revenue is collected and its regulations are enforced.—**Custom-house broker**, a person who acts for importers and shipowners in transacting their business at the custom-house.

customs-duty (kus′tumz-dū′ti), *n.* The tax levied on merchandise imported from or (in some countries) exported to a foreign country. See *custom*, *n.*, 4.

customs-union (kus′tumz-ū′nyon), *n.* A union of independent states or nations for the purpose of effecting common or similar arrangements for the collection of duties on imports, etc.; specifically, the Zollverein (which see).

Austria perceived that, after all, it would be impossible for her to create a *Customs-Union* that did not include Prussia. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 195.

custos (kus′tos), *n.*; pl. *custodes* (kus-tō′dēz). [L., a keeper: see *custody*, *custode*.] 1. A keeper; a custodian.

On the 21st [of April] Gloucester was appointed lieutenant and *custos* of the kingdom. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 336.

2. In *music*, the sign ∾ or ∿, at the end of a line or page, to show the position of the first note of the next.—**Custos brevium**, formerly, the principal clerk of the English Common Pleas.—**Custos Messium**, a constellation proposed by Lalande in 1775. It embraced parts of Cepheus, Cassiopeia, and Camelopardalis, and had a star of the fourth magnitude stolen from each of the last two constellations.—**Custos Rotulorum**, in England, the keeper of the rolls or records (of the session); the chief civil officer of a county. Abbreviated *C. R.*—**Custos Sigilli**, the keeper of the seal. Abbreviated *C. S.*

custrel[1] (kus′trel), *n.* [< OF. *coustillier*, a soldier armed with a poniard, < *coustille*, a poniard, ult. < L. *cultellus*, a knife: see *cutil* and *coistril*.] A buckler-bearer or servant to a man-at-arms. See *cultellarius*.

Every one had an archer, a demi-lance, and a *custrel*, . . . or servant pertaining to him. *Lord Herbert*, Hist. Hen. VIII., p. 9.

custrel[2], **custril**, *n.* Same as *costrel*.

custum, *n.* An obsolete form of *custom*.

custumal, **customary**. See *customal*, *customary*.

cut (kut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cut*, formerly sometimes *cutted*, ppr. *cutting*. [Early mod. E. also *outte* (Sc. *kit*); < ME. *cutten*, *kutten*, also *kitten*, and rarely *ketten* (pret. *cutte*, *kutte*, *kitte*, *cut*, *kit*, pp. *cut*, also pret. *kittede*, pp. *cutted*, *kitted*), cut, a word of great frequency, first appearing about A. D. 1200, in pret. *cutte*, and taking the place as a more exact term of the more general words having this sense (*carve*, *hew*, *slay*, *smithe*); of Celtic origin: cf. W. *cwtau*, Gael. *cutaich*, shorten, dock, curtail; W. *cwta*, Corn. *cut*, Gael. Ir. *cutach*, short, docked; W. *cwt* = Gael. Ir. *cut*, a tail, a bobtail; Gael. *cut*, Ir. *cot*, a piece, part.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make, with an edged tool or instrument, an incision in; wound with something having a sharp edge; incise: as, to *cut* one's finger.

I think there is no nation under heaven
That *cut* their enemies' throats with compliment,
And such fine tricks, as we do.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, I. 2.

2. To penetrate or cleave, as a sharp or edged instrument does.

The pleasantest angling is to see the fish
Cut with her golden oars the silver stream.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

Far on its rocky knoll descried,
Saint Michael's chapel *cuts* the sky.
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

No bird is safe that *cuts* the air
From their rifle or their snare.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

3. To wound the sensibilities of; affect deeply.

The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations.
Addison.

4. To make incision in for the purpose of dividing or separating into two or more parts; sever or divide with a sharp instrument: used with *into* (sometimes *in*) before the parts or divisions, and sometimes with an intensive *up*: as, to *cut* a rope *in* two (that is, *into* two pieces or parts); to *cut* bread *into* slices; to *cut up* an ox *into* portions suitable for the market.

Thoghe gee *kutte* hem in never so many Gobettes or parties, overthwart or endlonges, overemore gee schulle fynden in the myddes the figure of the Holy Cros of oure Lord Jesu. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Hence—5. In *card-playing*, to divide or separate (a pack of cards) at random into two or more parts for the purpose of determining the deal, trumps, etc., or for the prevention of cheating in dealing, etc.

We sure in vain the Cards condemn:
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them.
Prior, Alma, ii.

6. To sever by the application of a sharp or edged instrument, such as an ax, a saw, a sickle, etc., in order to facilitate removal. Specifically—(*a*) To hew or saw down; fell: as, to *cut* timber.

Thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon.
2 Chron. ii. 8.

(*b*) To reap; mow; harvest: as, to *cut* grain or hay.

The first wheat that I saw *cut* this yeare was at that pestelouse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 141.

Hence—7. To remove or separate entirely and effectually by or as by a cutting instrument; sever completely. (*a*) To take away.

Cut from a man his hope in Christ for hereafter, and then the epicure's counsel will seem good, Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

(*b*) With *away*: to sever, detach, or clear away, for the purpose of disencumbering or relieving: as, to *cut away* wreckage on a ship. (*c*) With *off*: (1) To separate from the other parts; remove by amputation or excision: as, to *cut off* a man's head, or one's finger.

An Australian *cuts off* the right thumb of a slain enemy, that the ghost may be unable to throw a spear.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 108.

Hence—(2) To extirpate or destroy; make an end of.

Jezebel *cut off* the prophets of the Lord. 1 Ki. xviii. 4.

Th' incurable *cut off*, the rest reform.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(3) To interrupt; stop; bring to an end: as, to *cut off* all communication.

This aqueduct could be of no service to Jerusalem in time of war, as the enemy would always *cut off* the communication. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

The junction of the Hanoverians *cut off* and that of the Saxons put off. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 22.

(4) To bring to an end suddenly or by untimely means: as, *cut off* by pestilence.

Gallant men, who are *cut off* by the sword, move rather our veneration than our pity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 181.

(5) To debar from access or intercourse, as by the interposition of distance or insurmountable obstacles: as, *cut off* from one's country or friends; *cut off* from all succor.

The Abyssinians . . . were *cut off* from the rest of the world by seas and deserts almost inaccessible.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 3.

(6) To intercept; deprive of means of return, as by the removal of a bridge, or by the intervention of a barrier or an opposing force: as, the troops were *cut off* from the ships.

8. To intersect; cross: as, one line *cuts* another at right angles; the ecliptic *cuts* the equator.

The Fosse *cut* the Watling Street at a place called High Cross in Leicestershire, the site of the Roman Venonæ.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 340.

9. To castrate: as, to *cut* a horse.—10. To trim by clipping, shearing, paring, or pruning: as, to *cut* the hair or the nails.

To *kytte* a vyne is thinges ij to attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

The Walls were well covered with Fruit Trees; he had not *cut* his Peaches; when I askt him the reason, he told me it was his way not to *cut* them till after flowring, which he found by Experience to improve the Fruit.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 187.

Religion in their garments, and their Hair
Cut shorter than their eyebrows!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Ind.

11. To make or fashion by cutting. (*a*) To excavate; dig: as, to *cut* a drain or trench.

A canal having been *cut* across it [a neck of land] by the British troops. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*b*) To form the parts of by cutting into shape: as, to *cut* a garment; to *cut* one's coat according to one's cloth.

A blue jacket *cut* and trimmed in what is known as "man-o'-war" style. *The Century*, XXIV. 587.

(*c*) To shape or model by superficial cutting; sculpture or carve.

Why should a man whose blood is warm within
Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

There are four very stately pillers of white free-stone, most curiously *cut* with sundry faire workes.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 33.

I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond.
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*d*) To polish by grinding, etc.; finish or ornament by cutting facets on: as, to *cut* glass or precious stones.

12. To abridge or shorten by omitting a part: as, to *cut* a speech or a play.—13. To lower; reduce; diminish: as, to *cut* rates.

It certainly cannot be that those who make these faster times are as a body physically stronger than the first exponents of the art, for it is only during the present generation that the bicycle has been brought into use, and yet we find that "records" are week by week being *cut*.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 518.

14. To reduce the tone or intensity of (a color).

It [nitric acid] is used for a few colors in calico printing, and sometimes to *cut* madder pinks, that is, to reduce the red to a softer shade.
O'Neill, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 359.

15. To dissolve or make miscible: as, to *cut* shellac with alcohol, or lampblack with vinegar.—16. To sever connection or relation with; have nothing to do with; give up; abandon; stay away from when one should attend: as, to *cut* acquaintance with a person; to *cut* a connection; to *cut* a recitation.

He swore that he would *cut* the service. *Marryat.*

I *cut* the Algebra and Trigonometry papers dead my first year, and came out seventh.
Bristed, English University, p. 51.

The weather was bad, and I could not go over to Brooklyn without too great fatigue, and so I *cut* that and some other calls I had intended to make.
N. Bowles, in Merriam, I. 340.

17. To meet or pass deliberately without recognition; avoid or turn away from intentionally; affect not to be acquainted with: as, to *cut* an acquaintance.

That he had *cut* me ever since my marriage, I had seen without surprise or resentment.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xliv.

18. In *cricket*, to strike and send off (a ball) in front of the batsman, and parallel to the wicket.—19. To carry forward (a heavy object) without rolling, by moving the ends alternately in the required direction: used by laborers, mechanics, etc., in relation to moving beams or the like.—**To cut a caper** or **capers**, to leap or dance in a frolicsome manner; frisk about.

In his ordinary gesture he discovers he can dance, though he does not *cut capers*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

My bosom underwent a glorious glow,
And my internal spirit *cut a caper*.
Byron, Don Juan, x. 3.

To cut a dash, to make a display.

I knew that he thought he was *cutting a dash*,
As his steed went thundering by.
O. W. Holmes, Reflections of a Proud Pedestrian.

Lived on his means, *cut* no great *dash*,
And paid his debts in honest cash.
Lowell, Int. to Biglow Papers, 1st ser.

To cut a feather (naut.), to move so fast as to make the water foam under the bow: said of a ship.—**To cut a figure**, to make a striking appearance, or be conspicuous in any way, as in dress or manners, public position, influence, etc.

A tall gaunt creature . . . *cutting a* most ridiculous *figure*. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, III. viii.

To cut a joke, to make a joke; crack a jest.

The King [George IV.] was in good looks and good spirits, and after dinner *cut* his *jokes* with all the coarse merriment which is his characteristic.
Greville, Memoirs, Dec. 18, 1831.

And *jokes* will be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And threats in the County Kerry.
Praed, Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine.

To cut and carve, to hack at indiscriminately; change or modify.

Take away the Act which secures the use of the Liturgy as it is, and you set the clergy free to *cut and carve* it as they please. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 23.

To cut down. (*a*) To fell; cause to fall by lopping or hewing.

Ye shall . . . *cut down* their groves. Ex. xxxiv. 13.

(*b*) To slay; kill; disable, as by the sword.

Some of the soldiery were killed while sleeping, others were *cut down* almost without resistance.
Irving, Granada, p. 31.

(*c*) To surpass; put to shame.

So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator. *Addison*, Count Tariff.

(*d*) To retrench; curtail: as, to *cut down* expenses.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, who selected the moment for *cutting down* the estimates for our naval and military defences when all Europe is bristling with arms.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXV. 270.

(*e*) *Naut.*, to razee; reduce by cutting away a deck from, as a line-of-battle ship to convert it into a frigate, etc. (*f*) In *racing slang*: (1) To strike into the legs of a competing horse so as to injure him. (2) To take the lead decisively from an inferior animal that has previously been indulged with it. *Kirk's Guide.*—**To cut in**, in *whale-fishing*, to cut up in pieces suitable for trying.

From the time a whale is discovered until the capture is made, and the animal *cut in*, the scene is one of laborious excitement. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 230.

To cut it too fat, to overdo a thing. [Low or vulgar, U. S.]

It's bad enough to be uncomfortable in your own house without knowing why; but to have a philosopher of the Sennaar school show you why you are so, is *cutting it rather too fat*. *G. W. Cable*, Scribner Papers, p. 131.

To cut off with a shilling, to disinherit by bequeathing a shilling: a practice adopted by a testator dissatisfied with his heir, as a proof that the disinheritance was designed and not the result of neglect, and also from the notion that it was necessary to leave the heir at least a shilling to make a will valid.—**To cut one's eye-teeth**, or **to have one's eye-teeth cut**, to be old enough to understand things; be cunning or shrewd, and not easily imposed upon: because the eye-teeth are usually the last of the exposed teeth to appear. [Slang.]—**To cut one's stick**, to move off; be off at once. [Slang.]

Cut your stick, sir—come, mizzle!—be off with you!—go! *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 199.

To cut out. (*a*) To remove as by cutting or carving.

You know, sir, you gave them leave to *cut out* or omit whatever they found heavy or unnecessary to ride.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) To shape or form by or as by cutting; fashion; adapt: as, to *cut out* a garment; to *cut out* a pattern; he is not *cut out* for an author.

As if the [Nature] haply had sat down,
And *cut out* Cloaths for all the Town.
Prior, Alma, i.

A large forest *cut out* into walks. *Addison.*

I was in some grottos *cut out* of the rock, in long narrow galleries running parallel to one another, and some also crossing them at right angles.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 9.

Hence — (*c*) To contrive; prepare: as, to *cut out* work for another day.

Sufficient work . . . was *cut out* for the armies of England.
Goldsmith, Seven Years' War, ii.

(*d*†) To debar.

I am *cut out* from anything but common acknowledgments, or common discourse. *Pope.*

(*e*) To take the preference or precedence of: as, to *cut out* a rival in love.

Doing his best
To perform the polite, and to *cut out* the rest.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 53.

(*f*) *Naut.*, to capture and carry off, as a vessel from a harbor or from under the guns of the enemy. (*g*) To separate, as a beast from the herd; drive apart from the drove: a term used on western stock-farms. [U. S.]

The headlong dash with which one [of the cowboys] will *cut out* a cow marked with his own brand from a herd of several hundred others. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 9.

To cut short. (*a*) To interrupt; bring to an abrupt or sudden pause.

Achilles *cut* him *short*. *Dryden*, Æneid.

(*b*) To shorten; abridge: as, to *cut* the matter *short*.

And lest I should be weary'd, Madam,
To *cut* things *short*, come down to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

(*c*) To withhold from a person part of what is due.

The soldiers were *cut short* of their pay. *Johnson.*

To cut the gold, in *archery*, to appear to drop across the gold or inner circle of the target, when falling short of the mark: said of the arrow.—**To cut the Gordian knot.** See *Gordian*.—**To cut the** (or **a**) **knot,** to take short measures with any difficulty; effect an object by the most direct and summary means. See *Gordian knot*, under *Gordian*.

Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* that cannot be untied.
Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

To cut the mark, in *archery*, to fly straight toward the mark, but fall below it: said of an arrow.—**To cut the sail!,** to unfurl it and let it fall down.—**To cut the teeth,** to have the teeth grow through the gums, as an infant.—**To cut the volt,** or **the round.** See the nouns.—**To cut to pieces,** to cut, hew, or hack into fragments; disintegrate by cutting or slashing; specifically, in war, to destroy, or scatter with much slaughter, as a body of troops, by any mode of attack.

The Abyssinian horse, breaking through the covert, came swiftly upon them [the Moors], unable either to fight or to fly, and the whole body of them was *cut to pieces* without one man escaping.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 28.

To cut up. (*a*) To cut in pieces: as, to *cut up* beef. (*b*) To break or destroy the continuity, unity, or uniformity of: as, a wall space *cut up* with windows.

Making the great portal a semidome, and . . . *cutting* it *up* with ornaments and details.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 386.

(*c*) To eradicate: as, to *cut up* shrubs.

This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots. *Locke.*

(*d*) To criticize severely or incisively; censure: as, the work was terribly *cut up* by the reviewer.

A poem which was *cut up* by Mr. Rigby, with his usual urbanity. *Thackeray*, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.

(*e*) To wound the feelings acutely; affect deeply: as, his wife's death *cut him up* terribly.

Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxxii.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make an incision: as, he *cuts* too deep.—**2.** To possess the incising, severing, or gashing properties of an edged tool or instrument, or perform its functions: as, the knife *cuts* well.—**3.** To admit of being incised, sliced, severed, or divided with a cutting instrument: as, stale bread *cuts* better than fresh.—**4.** To turn out (well or ill) in course of being fashioned by cutting: as, the cloth is too narrow to *cut* well (that is, with advantage, or without waste).—**5.** To grow or appear through the gums: said of the teeth.

When the teeth are ready to *cut*, the upper part is rubbed with hard substances. *Arbuthnot.*

6. To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock with the other foot; interfere: said of a horse.—**7.** To divide a pack of cards, for determining the deal, or for any other purpose.—**8.** To move off with directness and rapidity; make off: sometimes with an impersonal *it*. [Colloq. or slang.]

A ship appeared in sight with a flag aloft; which we *cut* after, and by eleven at night came up with her, and took her.
Retaking of the Island of Sainta Helena (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 62).

Cut and come again, take as much as you please and come back for more: used generally to denote abundance, profusion, or no lack.

Cut and come again was the order of the evening. . . . and I had no time to ask questions, but help meat and ladle gravy. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxix.

To cut across, to pass over or through in the most direct way: as, he *cut across* the common.—**To cut and run** (*naut.*), to cut the cable and set sail immediately, as in a case of emergency; hence, to make off suddenly; be off; be gone; hurry away.

I might easily *cut and run*. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 116.

To cut in. (*a*) To divide the pack and turn a card, for determining who are to play. (*b*) To join in suddenly and unceremoniously.

"You think, then," said Lord Eskdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, "that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?"
Disraeli, Coningsby, iv. 11.

To cut loose. (*a*) To run away; escape from custody. (*b*) To separate one's self from anything; sever connection or relation: as, the army *cut loose* from all communications.

By moving against Jackson, I uncovered my own communication. So I finally decided to have none — to *cut loose* altogether from my base and move my whole force eastward. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 499.

(*c*) In *shooting*, to discharge a firearm. — **To cut on,** to make haste forward; move on with speed and directness. —**To cut up.** (*a*) To turn out (well or ill) when divided into pieces or parts, as a carcass in the shambles: a butchers' phrase, figuratively used of the division or segregation of the parts of anything, and colloquially of a person as representing his estate: as, the sheep *cuts up* to advantage; how does the old gentleman *cut up*?

The only question of their Legendre, or some other of their legislative butchers, will be, how he *cuts up*. *Burke.*

(*b*) To be jolly, noisy, or riotous; behave badly. [Slang.]

Now, say, what's the use
Of all this abuse,
Of *cutting up*, and thus behaving riotously,
And acting with such awful impropriety?
C. G. Leland, Meister Karl's Sketch-Book, p. 265.

To cut up rough, to become quarrelsome or obstreperous; become dangerous. [Slang.]—**5.** Having the surfaces shaped or ornamented by grinding or polishing; polished or faceted: as, *cut* glass; gems *cut* and *uncut*.—**6.** Severed or separated from the root or plant: as, *cut* flowers: said (*a*) distinctively of flowers severed from the plant, as opposed to flowering plants growing in the ground or in pots; (*b*) of flowers not made up into bouquets or ornamental pieces — more properly, loose flowers, as distinguished from made-up flowers.—**7.** Castrated; gelded.—**8.** Tipsy; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]—**Cut and dry!, cut and dried,** prepared for use by cutting and seasoning, as hewn timber; hence, fixed or settled in advance; ready for use or operation at a moment's notice: as, their plans were all *cut and dried* for the occasion.

Can ready compliments supply,
On all occasions *cut and dry*. *Swift.*

The uniformity and simplicity of the *cut-and-dried* Intermediate examination was too tempting a trap for him to avoid. *The Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 52.

Cut and long tail!, people of all kinds or ranks; literally, dogs with cut tails and dogs with long tails.

Shallow. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
Slender. Ay, that I will, come *cut and long-tail*, under the degree of a 'squire. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., Iii. 4.

Cut and mitered string. See *string*.—**Cut cavendish.** See *cavendish*.—**Cut glass.** See *glass*.—**Cut-in notes,** in *printing*, side-notes to a page coming within the lines of the space usually occupied by the text.—**Cut splice.** Same as *cont-splice*.—**Cut-under buggy.** See *buggy*[2].

cut (kut), *n.* [< ME. *cut*, *cutt*, 'a lot' (the other senses being modern); from the verb.] **1.** The opening made by an edged instrument, distinguished by its length from that made by perforation with a pointed instrument; a gash; a slash; a notch; a wound. Hence—**2.** A sharp stroke or gash as with an edged instrument or with a whip: as, a smart *cut*; a clean *cut*.

This was the most unkindest *cut* of all.
Shak., J. C., iii. 2.

The General gives his near horse a *cut* with his whip, and the wagon passes them. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 70.

3. Anything that wounds one's feelings deeply, as a sarcasm, criticism, or act of ingratitude or discourtesy. —**4.** A slashing movement; specifically, in *saber-exercise*, a slashing stroke of the weapon, more forcible than a thrust, but less decisive in result: distinguished as *front cut*, *right cut*, etc., according to the direction of the movement.—**5.** In *cricket*, a stroke given by the batsman to the ball, by which the ball is sent out in front of the striker and parallel to his wickets.—**6.** In *lawn-tennis*, such a blow with the racket that the ball is made to whirl rapidly, and on striking the ground to bound off at an irregular angle; a ball thus struck.—**7.** A step in fancy dancing.—**8.** A channel, trench, or groove made by cutting or digging, as a ditch, a canal, or an excavation through rising ground for a railroad-bed or a road; a cutting.

cut-against

This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris . . . purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

9. In a pontoon bridge, the space or waterway between two pontoons.—**10.** A passage by which an angle is cut off: as, a short *cut*.

The remaining distance . . . might be considerably reduced by a short *cut* across fields.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, ii.

11. A part cut off from the rest; a slice or division: as, a good *cut*; a *cut* of timber.

They wanted only the best *cuts*. He did not know what to do with the lower qualities of meat.
The Century, XXXV. 577.

12. Two hanks of yarn.—**13.** The block or stamp on which a picture is engraved or cut, and by which it is impressed; an engraving, especially an engraving upon wood; also, the impression from such a block. See *woodcut*.—**14.** A tally; one of several lots made by cutting sticks, pieces of paper or straw, etc., to different lengths: as, to draw *cuts*.

Wherfore I rede that *cut* among vs alle
Be drawe, and lat se wher the *cut* wol falle.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 331.

2d *Child.* Which *cut* shall speak it?
3d *Child.* The shortest.
1st *Child.* Agreed: draw.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

15†. A gelding.

All the sound horses, whole horses, sore horses, coursers, curtals, jades, *cuts*, hackbiters, cockmates.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

He's buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.
Fletcher (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 4.

16. A reduction: as, a *cut* in prices; a great *cut* in railroad-rates: often used as an adjective: as, *cut* rates; a *cut*-rate office.—**17.** The surface left by a cut: as, a clean *cut*.—**18.** The manner in which a thing is cut; form; shape; fashion: as, the *cut* of a garment.

The justice . . .
With eyes severe, and beard of formal *cut*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7.

Pursew the *cut*, the fashion of the age.
Marston, What you Will, ii. 1.

There is the new *cut* of your doublet or slash, the fashion of your apparel, a quaint *cut*.
Shirley, Witty Fair One, ii. 1.

A sailor has a peculiar *cut* to his clothes, and a way of wearing them which a green hand can never get.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 2.

19. Specifically, in *lapidary work*, the number and arrangement of the facets on a precious stone which has been polished or cut: as, the double-brilliant *cut*; the Lisbon *cut*; dental *cut*.—**20.** The act of deliberately passing an acquaintance without appearing to recognize him, or of avoiding him so as not to be accosted by him.

We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, ii.

21. Absence when one should be present; a staying away, or a refusal to attend: as, a *cut* from recitation.—**Brilliant cut, half-brilliant cut, double-brilliant cut, Lisbon cut, Portuguese cut, single cut.** See *brilliant*, *n.*—**Cut over point,** in *fencing*, a passing of the point of the weapon over that of the adversary in thrusting upon him. *Roget*, Dict. Fencing.—**Degree cut.** Same as *trap cut*.—**Dental cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a style of ornamentation consisting of two rows of facets on the top of the stone.—**Rose cut,** in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the upper part of the stone has 24 triangular facets, and the back of the stone is flat. When the base is a duplicate of the upper side, the stone becomes a *double rose*.—**Rose-cut diamonds** are usually set with foil at the back. See *brilliant*, fig. 7.—**Star cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of brilliant-cutting in which the facets on the top and back are so arranged that they resemble a star.—**Step cut.** Same as *trap cut*.—**Table cut,** in *diamond-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which the stone is usually flat, and is cut with long (technically called *table*) facets with beveled edges, or a border of small facets.—**The cut of one's jib,** the shape or general appearance of a person: as, I knew him by *the cut of his jib*. Originally a sailors' phrase with reference to the characteristic form of a ship's jib.]

The young ladies liked to appear in nautical and lawn-tennis toilet, carried so far that one might refer to *the cut of their jib*. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 178.

To draw cuts, to draw lots, as of little sticks, straws, papers, etc., cut of unequal lengths.

I think it is best to *draw cuts* and avoid contention.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 86.

Trap cut, in *gem-cutting*, a form of ornamentation in which one row or more of long step-like facets is arranged on the top or crown of the stone, around the table, and three, six, or more rows of similar steps or degree facets on the back or pavilion; or the top may be *brilliant cut*, and only the back *trap cut*, or vice versa. This form of cut intensifies or darkens the color of a stone, and hence is used for the sapphire, emerald, ruby, etc. Also called *step cut* and *degree cut*.

cut-against (kut'a-genst'), *n.* In *bookbinding*: (*a*) The cut made by a bookbinders' knife on

a book lying on or against a board, in contradistinction to a cut made on a book in the middle of a pile of other books. (*b*) The piece of wood which receives the edge of the knife.

cut-and-thrust (kut'ąnd-thrust'), *a.* Designed for cutting and thrusting: as, a *cut-and-thrust* sword.

The word sword comprehended all descriptions, whether backsword or basket-hilt, *cut-and-thrust* or rapier, falchion or scymitar. *Scott*, Abbot, iv.

cutaneal (kū-tā'nē-al), *a.* [As *cutane-ous* + *-al.*] Same as *cutaneous*. *Dunglison.*

cutaneous (kū-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *cutané* = Sp. *cutáneo* = Pg. It. *cutaneo*, < NL. **cutaneus*, < L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] **1.** Pertaining to the skin; of the nature of or resembling skin; tegumentary: as, a *cutaneous* envelop.—**2.** Affecting the skin: as, a *cutaneous* eruption; a *cutaneous* disease.

Some sorts of *cutaneous* eruptions are occasioned by feeding much on acid unripe fruits. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. Attached to, acting upon, or situated immediately below the skin; subcutaneous: as, a *cutaneous* muscle.—**Cutaneous absorption.** See *absorption*.

cutaneously (kū-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* By or through the skin: as, absorbed *cutaneously*.

cutaway (kut'ą-wā), *a.* and *n.* [< *cut*, pp. of *cut*, *v.*, + *away*.] **I.** *a.* Cut back from the waist: as, a *cutaway* coat.

II. *n.* A single-breasted coat with the skirt cut back from the waist in a long slope or curve. See *coat*[2].

A green *cut-away* with brass buttons.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 6.

cutch[1] (kuch), *n.* [Also *couch-*, *cooch-*(*grass*); var. of *quitch*, q. v.] Same as *quitch-grass*, *Triticum repens*.

cutch[2] (kuch), *n.* [A technical name, perhaps ult. due to F. *couche*, a couch, bed, layer, stratum: see *couch*[1].] A block of paper or vellum, between the leaves of which gold-leaf is placed to be beaten.

cutch[3] (kuch), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Catechu.

cutch[4] (kuch), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Same as *cultch*.

cutcha, kutcha (kuch'ą), *a.* and *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Hind. *kachchā* = Beng. *kāncha*, etc., raw, unripe, immature, crude (lit. or fig.). A *kachcha* house is one built of unbaked bricks or mud.] **I.** *a.* In British India, temporary, makeshift, inferior, etc.: opposed to *pucka* (Hind. *pakkā*, *pukka*, ripe, cooked, mature), which implies stability or superiority: as, a *cutcha* roof; a *cutcha* seam in a coat.

In America, where they cannot get a pucka railway, they take a *kutcha* one instead. *Lord Elgin*, Letters.

II. *n.* A weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings.

cutcher (kuch'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *cutch*[2].] In a papermachine, a cylinder about which an endless felt moves.

cutchery (kuch'ė-ri), *n.* [Also written *cutcherry*, *katchehari*, *kuchahri*, < Hind. *kachahrī*, a court, a court-house.] In British India, a court of justice or a collector's or any public office.

Constant dinners . . . [and] the labours of *cutcherry* . . . had their effect upon Waterloo Sedley.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lvii.

cut-chundoo (kut'chun'dō), *n.* A measure of capacity in Ceylon, equal to about half a pint.

cut-drop (kut'drop), *n.* A drop-scene in a theater which is cut away more or less to allow the scenery behind it to be seen through the opening.

cute (kūt), *a.* [An abbr. of *acute*.] Acute; clever; sharp; smart. [Colloq.]

What became of the particularly *cute* Yankee child who left his home and native parish at the age of fifteen months, because he was given to understand that his parents intended to call him Caleb? *Hawthorne*.

Cap'n Tucker he was . . . so *cute* at dodgin' in and out all them little bays and creeks and places all 'long shore.
Mrs. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 100.

cutely (kūt'li), *adv.* [Short for *acutely*.] Acutely; smartly. [Colloq.]

cuteness (kūt'nes), *n.* [Short for *acuteness*: see *cute*.] The quality of being cute; sharpness; smartness; cleverness; acuteness. [Colloq.]

Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii. 1.

With the '*cuteness* characteristic of their nation, the neighbours of the Massachusetts farmer imagined it would be an excellent thing if all his sheep were imbued with the stay-at-home tendencies enforced by Nature upon the newly arrived [Ancon] ram. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 267.

Cuterebra (kū-te-reb'rą), *n.* Same as *Cutisrebra*.

cut-grass (kut'gras), *n.* A kind of grass having very rough blades, which when drawn quickly through the hand inflict a cut.—**Rice cut-grass**, in the United States, the wild rice, *Leersia oryzoides*.

cuth, *a.* A Middle English form of *couth*.

cuth- (kuth-). An element in some proper names of Anglo-Saxon origin, being the same (with vowel shortened before two consonants) as *couth*, known (see *couth*): as, *Cuthbert*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūth-berht*, *-briht* (famous as a warrior); *Cuthred*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthrēd* (famous in counsel); *Cuthwin*, Anglo-Saxon *Cūthwine* (famous friend or fighter).

cuthbert (kuth'bėrt), *n.* [Formerly *St. Cuthbert's duck* (*Anas cuthberti*); cf. *cuddy*[4], prob. of same ult. origin.] The eider-duck, *Somateria mollissima*. *Montagu*.

cut-heal (kut'hēl), *n.* [Appar. < *cut* + *heal*; from supposed curative properties.] The valerian, *Valeriana officinalis*.

cuticle (kū'ti-kl), *n.* [= F. *cuticule* = Sp. *cutícula* = Pg. *cuticula* = It. *cuticola*, < L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The scarf-skin or epidermis; the outermost layer of the skin, forming the general superficial integument or covering of the body (see cut under *skin*); by extension, any kind of epidermal or cuticular growths, as nails, claws, hoofs, horns, hair, feathers, etc.

Veins and skin, and *cuticle* and nail.
Beatley, Sermons, iii.

(*b*) The outermost and very superficial integument in general, without reference to its exact nature; a pellicle; a skin, rind, or other investing structure. (*c*) Some thick, tough membrane lining an internal organ: as, the *cuticle* of a fowl's gizzard. (*d*) In infusorians, specifically, the cell-wall.—**2.** In *bot.*, a continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant and formed of the cutinized outer surfaces of the epidermal cells. Sometimes used as equivalent to *epidermis*.—**3.** A thin skin formed on the surface of liquor; a film or pellicle.

When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, the salt concretes in regular figures. *Newton*, Opticks.

cuticula (kū-tik'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cuticulæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *cutis*, the skin: see *cutis*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) The cuticle proper; the epidermis; the ectoderm; the exoskeleton; the superficial investment of the body, in so far as this is formed by or derived from the epiblastic cells or epiblast of the embryo, whatever its ulterior modification. (*b*) In infusorians, a comparatively dense envelop to which the outer wall of the body gives rise. Also *cuticulum*. (*c*) In annelids, as the earthworm, a thin and transparent though tough membrane, forming the outermost envelop of the body, and perforated by extremely minute vertical canals.

cuticular (kū-tik'ū-lär), *a.* [= F. *cuticulaire* = Sp. *cuticular* = It. *cuticolare*; as *cuticula* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to or consisting of cuticle, in a broad sense; epidermal.

The oral and gastric regions are armed with *cuticular* teeth in many invertebrata. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 56.

cuticularization (kū-tik'ū-lär-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cuticularize* + *-ation*.] Same as *cutinization*. Also spelled *cuticularisation*.

cuticularize (kū-tik'ū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cuticularized*, ppr. *cuticularizing*. [< *cuticular* + *-ize*.] To render cuticular; give the character, nature, or composition of the cuticle to. Also *cuticularise*, *cutinize*.

The rest of the epidermal cells of the tentacles have their exterior walls excessively *cuticularised* and resistant. *W. Gardiner*, Proc. Royal Soc., XXXIX. 229.

Cuticularized cell-wall is almost impermeable to water. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 44.

cuticulum (kū-tik'ū-lum), *n.* [NL., neut. dim. of L. *cutis*, skin: see *cutis*, *cuticle*.] Same as *cuticula* (*b*).

cutification (kū'ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *cutify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation of epidermis or of skin.

cutify (kū'ti-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *cutified*, ppr. *cutifying*. [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-ficare*, make: see *cutis* and *-fy*.] To form skin.

cutikins (kō'ti-kinz), *n. pl.* Spatterdashes. Also written *cuitikins*. [Scotch.]

cutin (kū'tin), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, the skin, + *-in*[2].] According to Frémy, a peculiar modification of cellulose contained in the epidermis of leaves, petals, and fruits, together with ordinary cellulose, and forming the cuticle or cuticular layers. Cutin exhibits under the microscope the aspect of an amorphous perforated film.

cutinization (kū'ti-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *cutinize* + *-ation*.] In *bot.*, a modification of cell-walls by which they become impermeable to water through the presence of cutin. Also called *cuticularization*.

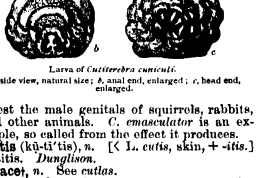
cutinize (kū'ti-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *cutinized*, ppr. *cutinizing*. [< *cutin* + *-ize*.] Same as *cuticularize*.

cutipunctor (kū-ti-pungk'tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + NL. *punctor*, < L. *pungere*, pp. *punctus*, puncture: see *puncture*, *point*.] A surgical instrument for puncturing the skin. *E. H. Knight.*

cutis (kū'tis), *n.* [L., the skin, = E. *hide*[2], q. v.] **1.** The skin in general; a skin.—**2.** The true skin, corium, or derma underlying the cuticle or scarf-skin. See cut under *skin*.—**3.** A firmer tissue of some fungi, forming an outer covering.—**Cutis anserina**, literally, goose-skin; goose-flesh; horripilation: a contracted, roughened state of the skin arising from cold, fright, etc. See *anserine*.—**Cutis vera**, the true skin, corium, or derma.

cutisector (kū-ti-sek'tor), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *sector*, a cutter: see *sector*.] A knife, consisting of a pair of parallel adjustable blades, used for making thin sections in microscopy. *E. H. Knight.*

Cutiterebra (kū'ti-te-reb'rą), *n.* [NL. (Clark, 1815), also contr. *Cuterebra*, < L. *cutis*, skin, + *terebra*, a borer, < *terere*, bore.] A genus of botflies, of the family *Œstridæ*, the species of which



Larva of *Cutiterebra cuniculi*.
a, side view, natural size; *b*, anal end, enlarged; *c*, head end, enlarged.

infest the male genitals of squirrels, rabbits, and other animals. *C. emasculator* is an example, so called from the effect it produces.

cutitis (kū-tī'tis), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin, + *-itis*.] Cytitis. *Dunglison.*

cutlace, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlas, cutlass (kut'las), *n.* [Formerly also *cutelas*, *cutlace*, *cutlass* (also *courtelas*, *curtle-ax*, and *curtal-ax*, in simulation of *curtal* and *ax*[1], perhaps with some thought of a battle-ax), E. dial. also *cutlash*; < F. *coutelas* (= It. *coltellaccio*, dial. *cortelazo*), < OF. *coutel*, *cultel*, F. *couteau* (> E. *cutto*) = It. *coltello*, a knife, dagger, < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife, > AS. *cutter*, E. *colter*, *coulter*, the knife of a plow, and (through *cultellus*) E. *cutler*, q. v. Not connected with *cut*.] A short sword or large knife, especially one used for cutting rather than thrusting; specifically, a curved basket-hilted sword of strong and simple make, used at sea, especially when boarding or repelling boarders.

cutlas-fish (kut'las-fish), *n.* **1.** The thread-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. See *hairtail*.—**2.** A fish of the family *Gymnotidæ*, *Carapus fasciatus*.

cutlash (kut'lash), *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutlass, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutler (kut'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *coteler*, < AF. *cotelier*, OF. *coutelier*, mod. F. *coutelier*, < ML. *cultellarius*, a maker of knives, a soldier armed with a knife, prop. adj., < L. *cultellus*, a knife, dim. of *culter*, a knife: see *cutlas*. Not connected with *cut*.] **1.** One whose occupation is the making of knives and other cutting instruments.

Like *cutler's* poetry
Upon a knife, "Love me, and leave me not."
Shak., M. of V., v. 1.

Their *cutlers* that make hilts are more exquisite in that art then any that I ever saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 122.

2. One who sharpens or repairs cutlery; a knife-grinder.—**Cutlers' greenstone.** See *greenstone*.

Cutleria (kut-lē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *M. Cutler*, an American botanist (1742–1823).] The representative genus of *Cutleriaceæ*. The frond is broad and flat, cut at the margin into narrow segments, as if composed of filaments lying side by side and in some places over one another. Antheridia and archegonia are borne on different fronds, both in groups, form-

ing pluriloculer sporangia. Each antheridium produces two small reproductive bodies, and each archegonium one larger one; both escape as zoöspores, but the female cells soon come to rest, and each assumes the form of an oösphere. *C. multifida* is a British species.

Cutleriaceæ (kut-lē-ri-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cutleria* + *-aceæ*.] A small family of olive-colored algæ forming a transition between *Phæosporeæ* and *Fucaceæ*. The genera are *Cutleria* and *Zanardinia*.

cutlery (kut'lėr-i), *n.* [< *cutler* + *-y*.] 1. The business of a cutler.—2. Edged or cutting instruments collectively.

As absurd to make laws fixing the price of money as to make laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

cutlet (kut'let), *n.* [Mod. E., modified in simulation of *cut* (cf. *chop*[1], *n.*, in a similar sense); = D. Dan. *kotelet* = G. *cotelette* = Sw. *kotelett*, < F. *côtelette*, OF. *costellette* = Pg. *costelleta*, a cutlet, lit. a little rib, dim. of *côte*, OF. *coste*, etc., < L. *costa*, a rib: see *coast*, *costa*.] A piece of meat, especially veal or mutton, cut horizontally from the upper part of the leg, for broiling or frying.

Mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat. *Swift.*

cutling† (kut'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. from **cutle*, assumed from *cutler*, appar. regarded as *cutl-er*. Cf. *peddle* from *peddler*. Cf. also *cuttle*[2].] The art of cutlery. *Milton.*

cutlins (kut'linz), *n. pl.* [For **cutlings*, < *cut* + *-ling*[1].] In *milling*, half-ground fragments of grain.

cut-lips (kut'lips), *n.* 1. A cyprinoid fish of the subfamily *Exoglossinæ*, *Exoglossum maxillingua*; a stone-toter.—2. The hare-lipped sucker. [Mississippi valley.] See *sucker*.

cut-lugged (kut'lugd), *a.* [Sc., < *cut* + *lug*, the ear, + *-ed*[2].] Crop-eared.

cut-mark (kut'märk), *n.* A mark put upon a set of warp-threads before they are placed on the warp-beam of a loom, to mark off a certain definite length. The mark shows in the woven fabric, and serves as a measure for cutting.

cutni (kut'ni), *n.* [Turk. *qutnī* (*kutnī*), < Ar. *qutn*, cotton: see *cotton*[1].] A grade of silk and cotton made in the neighborhood of Brusa and elsewhere in Asiatic Turkey, and also in Egypt.

cut-off (kut'ôf), *n.* 1. That which cuts off or shortens, as a short path or cross-cut. Specifically—2. In steam-engines, a contrivance for cutting off the passage of steam from the steam-chest to the cylinder, when the piston has made a part of its stroke, leaving the rest of the stroke to be accomplished by the expansive force of the steam already in the cylinder. It economizes steam, and thus saves fuel. See *governor*.—3. A new and shorter channel formed for a river by the waters cutting off or across an angle or bend in its course. Cut-offs, sometimes of great extent, are continually forming in the Mississippi and other western rivers. [U. S.]

A second class (of lakes), large in numbers but small in area, is the result of *cut-offs* and other changes of channel in the Mississippi. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 20.

It occasionally happens that by this constant caving two bends approach each other, until the river cuts the narrow neck of land between them and forms a *cut-off*, which suddenly and materially reduces its length.
Gov. Report on Mississippi River, 1861 (rep. 1876), p. 96.

4. A slide in a delivery-spout in grain-elevators, etc., for shutting off the flow.—5. An arm on a reaper designed to support the falling grain while the platform is being cleared.—6. In *plumbing*, a connecting pipe.—**Adjustable cut-off**, a cut-off which can be adjusted to cut off steam at different positions of the piston in the stroke.—**Automatic cut-off**, a cut-off usually connected with and controlled by the governor of a steam-engine, to cut off steam at any point which will supply the requirements of the engine with reference to its varying duty.—**Slider cut-off**, a form of cut-off for a steam-valve, consisting of an independent plate sliding upon a back.

cutose (kū'tōs), *n.* [< L. *cutis*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, a name applied by Frémy to the material composing the hyaline film or cuticle covering the aërial organs of plants.

cut-out (kut'out), *n.* A kind of switch employed to connect the electric wires passing through a telegraph-instrument, an electric light, etc., and cut out the instrument or the light from the circuit. A safety cut-out usually consists of a fusible wire included in the circuit and mounted upon non-combustible terminals.

cut-pile (kut'pil), *a.* Having a pile or nap composed of fibers or threads standing erect, produced by shaving the surface so as to cut the loops of thread: said of a textile fabric. The heavier Indian and Levantine rugs, Wilton and Axminster carpets, ordinary velvet, and velveteen are cut-pile goods.

cutpurse (kut'pėrs), *n.* [ME. *cuttpurs*, *cutpurs*; < *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *purse*.] One who cuts purses for the sake of stealing their contents (a practice said to have been common when men wore purses at their girdles); hence, a pickpocket.

A *cutpurse* of the empire and the rule;
That from a shelf the precious diadem stole,
And put it in his pocket! *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

cutra (kut'rä), *n.* A Turkish weight for indigo, equal to 138 pounds 15 ounces avoirdupois.

cutted (kut'ed), *p. a.* Obsolete or dialectal past participle of *cut*. Specifically—(*a*) Short in speech; curt; laconic.

Be your words made, good Sir! of Indian ware,
That you allow me them by so small rate?
Or do you *cutted* Spartans imitate?
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 549).

(*b*) Sharp in speech; tart; peevish; querulous.

She's grown so *cutted*, there's no speaking to her.
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

cuttelas†, *n.* See *cutlas*.

cutter[1] (kut'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *cuttere*, a barber; < *cut* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who cuts or hews; one who shapes or forms anything by cutting.

A skilful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems.
Boyle, Works, V. 36.

Specifically—(*a*) Formerly, an officer in the English exchequer whose office it was to provide wood for the tallies, and to cut on them the sums paid. See *tally*. (*b*) In *tailoring*, one who measures and cuts out cloth for garments, or cuts it according to measurements made by another. (*c*) A bully; a bravo; a swaggering fellow; a sharper; a robber. Also *cuttle*.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight.

He with a crew went forth
Of lusty *cutters* stout and bold,
And robbed in the North.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 356).

Because thou art a misprond bird, and despisest thine own natural lineage, and ruffest in unpaid silks and velvets, and keepest company with gallants and *cutters*, must we lose our memory for that? *Scott*, Monastery, xxxvii.

2. That which cuts; an instrument or tool, or a part of one, that cuts: as, a straw-*cutter*; the *cutters* of a boring-machine.

Stewpans and saucepans, *cutters* and moulds, without which a cook of spirit . . . declares it utterly impossible that he can give you anything to eat.
Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, iv. 2.

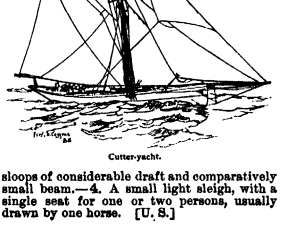
Specifically—(*a*) The broad chisel-edge of a center-bit, lying between the nicker, or outer knife-edge, and the center, or pin. (*b*) A knife or an indenting-tool used in testing the explosive pressure of powder in large guns. See *pressure-gage*. (*c*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden hand-tool in which that one of two diamonds undergoing cutting which is least advanced is cemented. The other stone is cemented in the setter, and the two are then rubbed together. (*d*) A wad-punch. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*f*) A file-chisel. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) In *agri.*, a colter. (*h*) A fore tooth that cuts, as distinguished from a grinder; an incisor.

The other teeth (the *cutters* and dog teeth) have usually but one root. *Boyle*, Works, V. 36.

3. *Naut.*: (*a*) A double-banked boat used by ships of war.

I hoisted out the *cutter*, and manned her with an officer and seven men. *Cook*, Voyages, III. ii. 9.

(*b*) A small vessel with a single mast, a mainsail, a foresail-sail, and a jib set to bowsprit end. Cutter-yachts are sloop-rigged vessels, and the name is now generally applied to



Cutter-yacht.

sloops of considerable draft and comparatively small beam.—4. A small light sleigh, with a single seat for one or two persons, usually drawn by one horse. [U. S.]

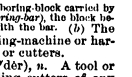
Sleighs are swarming up and down the street, of all sorts and sizes, from the huge omnibus with its thirty passengers to the light, gayly painted *cutters*, with their solitary, fur-caped tenants. *The Upper Ten Thousand*, p. 4.

5. In *mining*: (*a*) A joint or crack, generally one which intersects or crosses a better-defined system of cracks or joints in the same rock. (*b*) In *coal-mining*, the system of joint planes in the coal which is of secondary importance, being not so well developed as another set called the *back*, *face*, or *cleat* of the coal: generally used in the plural: as, backs and *cutters*.—6. In *mineral.*, a crack in the substance of a crystal, which destroys or greatly lessens its value as a lapidaries' stone.—7. A soft yellow malm-brick, used for face-work, from the facility with which it can be cut or rubbed down.—8. In a weavers' loom, the box which contains the quills.—**Backs and cutters.** See *back*[1].—**Drunken cutter**, an elliptical or oblong cutter-head, so placed on the shaft that it rotates in a circular path; a wabbler. *E. H. Knight.*—**Eccentric cutter.** (*a*) A small instrument used by workers in ivory. It is formed like a drill-stock, and is moved by a bow. The cutting-point can be fixed at different distances from the center by means of a groove and screw. It can also be used on the mandrel of a lathe for ornamenting surfaces. (*b*) A cutting-tool for a lathe having an independent motion of its own on the slide-rest. It produces eccentric figures, but by a method that is the reverse of that of the *eccentric chuck* (which see, under *chuck*[4]).—**Hanging cutter**, in some plows, a colter which depends from the plow-beam.—**Mill-board cutter.** See *mill-board*.—**Revenue cutter**, a light-armed government vessel commissioned for the prevention of smuggling and the enforcement of the customs regulations. Formerly the vessels for the protection of the United States revenue were cutter-rigged, but now the name is applied indiscriminately, although almost all the revenue vessels are steamers, and the few remaining sailing vessels are schooner-rigged.—**Rigging-cutter**, an appliance for cutting the rigging of sunken vessels, to remove the masts, etc., lest they should interfere with navigation.

cutter[2] (kut'ėr), *v.* [E. dial., appar. a var. of *quitter*, equiv. to *whitter*, q. v.] To speak low, murmur: see *quitter*[2], *whitter*. I. *intrans.* To speak low; whisper; murmur, as a dove.

II. *trans.* To fondle. [Prov. Eng.]

cutter-bar (kut'ėr-bär), *n.* In *mech.*: (*a*) The bar of a boring-machine which carries the cutter *a* in a slot formed diametrically through the bar, the cutter being fixed by a key *b*, as shown in the figure. In the special form of boring-machine called *boring-mill*, two or more cutters are arranged around a traversing boring-block carried by the bar (in this instance called *boring-bar*), the block being moved by a screw parallel with the bar. (*b*) Two reciprocating bar of a mowing-machine or harvester, carrying the knives or cutters.



Cutter-bar.

cutter-grinder (kut'ėr-grīn'dėr), *n.* A tool or machine adapted for grinding cutters of any kind, as the knives of mowing-machines, or the rotary cutters used in milling, gear-cutting, etc. It consists of a grindstone or emery-wheel, or a combination of such stones or wheels, mounted on spindles, and driven by appropriate mechanism.

cutter-head (kut'ėr-hed), *n.* A rotating head or stock, either shaped and ground to form a cutter, or so devised that bits or blades can be attached to it, used with planing-, grooving-, and molding-machines, etc.

cutter-stock (kut'ėr-stok), *n.* A head or holder in which a cutting-tool is secured, as in a lathe.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *n.* and *a.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + obj. *throat*.] I. *n.* 1. A murderer; an assassin; a ruffian.

The wretched city was made a prey to robbers and *cut-throats*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 74.

2. The mustang grape of Texas, *Vitis candicans*: so called from its acrid taste. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—3. A dark lantern in which there is generally horn instead of glass, and so constructed that the light may be completely obscured. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—4. A piece of ordnance. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

II. *a.* Murderous; cruel; barbarous.

You call me misbeliever, *cut-throat* dog,
And spet upon my Jewish gaberdine,
And all for use of that which is mine own.
Shak., M. of V., i. 3.

Thou art a slave,
A *cut-throat* slave, a bloody, treacherous slave!
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

cutthroat (kut'thrōt), *v. t.* [< *cutthroat*, *n.*] To cut the throat of. [Rare.]

Money, Arcanes,
Is now a god on earth: . . .
Bribes justice, *cut-throats* honour, does what not?
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, iv. 2.

cutting (kut'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *cut*, *v.*] 1. Penetrating or dividing by a cut, as of an edged

tool; **serving** to penetrate or divide; **sharp**.—**2.** Wounding or deeply affecting the feelings, as with pain, shame, etc.; satirical; severe: applied to persons or things: as, he was very *cutting*; a *cutting* remark.

But he always smiled; and audacious, cool, and *cutting*, and very easy, he thoroughly despised mankind.
Disraeli, Henrietta Temple, II. 15.

He [Sedley] was reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

The collision duly took place. . . . An insulting sneer, a contemptuous taunt, met by a nonchalant but most *cutting* reply, were the signals.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxxiii.

3†. Thieving; swaggering; bullying.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Greene*, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Y. Love. He's turn'd gallant.
E. Love. Gallant!
Y. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now call'd *Cutting* Morecraft.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, v. 4.

Cutting-down line, in *ship-building*, a curve in the sheer-draft corresponding to the upper surface of the throats of the floors amidships, and to the under side of the keelson.

cutting (kut'ing), *n.* [ME. *cuttynge*, *kitting*: verbal n. of *cut*, *v.*] **1.** A piece cut off; a slip; a slice; a clipping. Specifically—(*a*) A small shoot or branch cut from a plant and placed in the earth, or in sand, etc., to root and form a new plant.

Propagation by *cuttings* has been long known, and is abundantly simple when applied to such free-growing hardy shrubs as the willow and the gooseberry.
Loudon, Encyc. of Gardening, p. 857.

(*b*) A section; a thin slice used for microscopical purposes. (*c*) A slip cut from a newspaper or other print containing a paragraph or an article which one wishes to use or preserve.

2. An excavation made through a hill or rising ground, in constructing a road, railway, canal, etc.: the opposite of a filling.—**3.** The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint with the opposite hoof while traveling.—**4†.** A caper; a curvet.

Changes, *cuttinge*, turnings, and agitations of the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, p. 226.

5. In *coal-mining*, work done in mining or getting coal so that it may be broken down. The holing or undercutting is parallel with the stratification and at the bottom of the mass; the cutting is at right angles to this, and the effect of the two operations is to isolate a certain quantity of coal, which is afterward broken down by powder or wedges. Sometimes called *carving*.

6. *pl.* The refuse obtained from the sieve of a hutch.—**7.** *pl.* Bruised groats, or oats prepared for gruel, porridge, etc.—**8.** See the extract.

When the goods show a bright orange colour they are lifted and winced in water. This process, the reduction of the reds and pinks to the depth of shade they are to have when finished, is called *cutting*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 576.

cutting-board (kut'ing-bōrd), *n.* A board used on a bench or on the lap in cutting leather or cloth.

cutting-box (kut'ing-boks), *n.* **1.** A machine in which hay, straw, corn-stalks, etc., are cut into short pieces as feed for cattle.—**2.** In *diamond-cutting*, a box into which the diamond-dust falls when the diamonds which are cemented into the cutter and setter are rubbed against each other.

cutting-compass (kut'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A compass one of the legs of which carries a cutter, used for making washers, wads, disks, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-engine (kut'ing-en'jin), *n.* In *silk-manuf.*, a machine for cutting refuse or floss silk, after it has been disentangled and straightened, into short lengths that may be worked upon cotton-machinery.

cutting-file (kut'ing-fil), *n.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-gage (kut'ing-gāj), *n.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife, for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line (kut'ing-lin), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a sketch-line drawn on a folded sheet of book-paper, showing where the cutting-knife will trim the margin.

cutting-lipper (kut'ing-lip'ėr), *n.* A cyprinoid fish of the tribe *Chondrostomi* or subfamily *Chondrostominæ*, having trenchant jaws.

cuttingly (kut'ing-li), *adv.* In a cutting manner.

cutting-nippers (kut'ing-nip'ėrz), *n. pl.* A pair of nippers with sharp jaws especially adapted for cutting. The cutters may be placed either parallel to the axis or at various angles with it. Also *cutting-pliers*.

cutting-plane (kut'ing-plān), *n.* A carpenters' smoothing-plane. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-pliers (kut'ing-plī'ėrz), *n. pl.* Same as *cutting-nippers*.

cutting-press (kut'ing-pres), *n.* **1.** A screw-press or a fly-press used in cutting shapes or planchets from strips of metal.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a wooden screw-press of small size to which is attached a knife sliding in grooved bearings, used for trimming single books. Also called *plow-press* or *plow and press*.

cutting-punch (kut'ing-punch), *n.* A punch with a circular face for cutting grommet-holes in sails, disks or wads from leather, cloth, metal, etc., tongue-holes in leather straps, and for various similar uses.

cutting-shoe (kut'ing-shō), *n.* A horseshoe having nails on one side only; a feather-edge shoe: used for horses that cut or interfere. *E. H. Knight.*

cutting-spade (kut'ing-spād), *n.* A sharp flat implement, resembling a broad thin chisel, fixed to a pole ten feet or more in length, used to cut the blubber from a whale. *C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals.

cutting-thrust (kut'ing-thrust), *n.* A tool for making grooves in the sides of boxes, etc.

cuttle[1] (kut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *cuttel*; < ME. *cotul*, *cotull*, *codull*, *codulle*, < AS. *cudele*, the cuttlefish (L. *sepia*); also called *wāse-scite*, lit. ooze-discharger, with reference to its discharge of sepia. The change to *cuttle* may have been due to association with *cuttle*[2], a knife, or with *cut*, with reference to the shape of the cuttlebone. Cf. W. *mōrgyllell*, the cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife (< *mor*, sea, + *cyllell*, knife); F. dial. *cousteau* (F. *couteau*) de *mer*, cuttlefish, lit. sea-knife.] **1.** A cuttlefish.

It is somewhat strange, that . . . only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink. *Bacon.*

Shel-fish they eat, and the *cutle*, whose blood, if I may so term it, is like inke: a delicate food, and in great request. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 64.

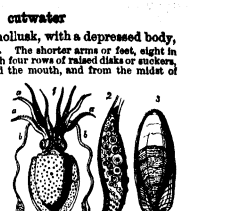
2. Cuttlebone.

cuttle[2] (kut'l), *v. i.* [Var. of *cutter*[2], q. v.] To talk; chat.

I have been to town on purpose to wait on him, . . . recollecting how you used to *cuttle* over a bit of politics with the old Marquis. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 55.

cuttlebone (kut'l-bōn), *n.* The internal plate of *Sepia officinalis*, consisting of a friable calcareous substance, formerly much used in medicine as an absorbent, but now chiefly for polishing wood, paint, varnish, etc., and for pounce and tooth-powder. A cuttlebone is often hung in the cage of canaries, its slightly saline taste being relished by the birds and acting as a gentle stimulus to their appetite, and its substance affording lime for the shells of their eggs. Also called *sepiost*. See cut under *Dibranchiata*.

cuttlefish (kut'l-fish), *n.* [< *cuttle*[1] + *fish*[1]; cf. D. *kuttelvisch* (Kilian; now *inktvisch*, inkfish), G. *kuttelfisch*, both prob. of E. origin.] A cephalopod; specifically, a cephalopod of the genus *Sepia* and family *Sepiidæ*; a dibranchiate cephalopodous mollusk, with a depressed body, inclosed in a sac. The shorter arms or feet, eight in number, covered with four rows of raised disks or suckers, are arranged around the mouth, and from the midst of them extend two long tentacles, also furnished with disks. These members the animal uses in walking, for attaching itself to objects, and for seizing its prey. A tube or funnel exists below the head and leads from the gills, through which the water admitted to these organs is expelled; and the creature, by ejecting the water with force, can dart backward with amazing velocity. In a sac on the back of the mantle there is a light, porous, calcareous shell formed of thin plates; this is the cuttlebone or sepiost, corresponding to the calamary or pen of the squids. (See *calamary*.) The cuttlefish has the power of ejecting a black, ink-like fluid, the sepia of artists (see *sepia*), from a bag or sac, so as to darken the water and conceal itself from pursuit. From this usage the term *cuttlefish* is extended not only to all the forms of *Sepiidæ* and related decapod cephalopods, but also to the octopod members of the same class. When the octopods are called cuttlefishes, the decapods are commonly distinguished as *squids*. The two figures illustrate the two principal types. See *Decapoda*, *Octopoda*, and *Cephalopoda*, and cuts under *Dibranchiata*, *ink-bag*, and *Sepiola*.



1, Cuttlefish of the Decapod Type (*Sepia officinalis*): *a*, *a*, arms with suckers; *b*, *b*, tentacles with suckers on the ends. 2, End of one of the tentacles, showing the suckers. 3, Cuttlebone (the interior shell). 4, Upper view of central part of animal, showing the mouth (*c*), arms (*a*, *a*), and tentacles (*b*, *b*). 5, The beak or mouth. 6, One of the suckers.

cuttlefish-bone (kut'l-fish-bōn), *n.* Same as *cuttlebone*.

cutto, cuttoe (kut'ō), *n.* [< F. *couteau*, a knife: see *cutlas*.] A large knife formerly used in New England. *Bartlett.*

There were no suits of knives and forks, and the family helped themselves on wooden plates, with *cuttoes*.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 2.

cuttoo-plate (kut'ō-plāt), *n.* [< **cuttoo*, of unknown origin, + *plate*.] In a vehicle, a hood secured to the axle or bolster, and extending over the nave or hub, to protect the axle from mud.

cut-toothed (cut'tōthd), *a.* In *bot.*, toothed with deep incisions.

cutty (kut'i), *a.* and *n.* [Sc., also *cuttie*, etc., dim. from *cut*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cut short; short: as, a *cutty* spoon.

Her *cutty* sark o' Paisley harn. *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

That was the only smoke permitted during the entertainment, George Warrington himself not being allowed to use his *cutty* pipe. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxiii.

2. Testy; hasty.

II. *n.*; pl. *cutties* (-iz). **1.** A short spoon.

It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon.
Scotch proverb.

2. A short-stemmed tobacco-pipe.

I'm no sae scant o' clean pipes as to blaw wi' a brunt *cutty*. *Scotch proverb.*

3. A popgun. Also called *cutty-gun*.—**4.** The common hare, *Lepus timidus*.—**5.** A short, thick-set girl.—**6.** A slut; a worthless girl or woman; a wanton. Also *cutty-queen*.

cutty-gun (kut'i-gun), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *cutty*, **3**.

cutty-sneap (kut'i-knēn), *n.* **1.** Same as *cutty*, **6**.—**2.** The cutty-wren. *Montagu.*

cutty-stool (kut'i-stōl), *n.* **1.** A low stool.—**2.** A seat in old Scottish churches in which acknowledged female offenders against chastity were placed during three Sundays, and publicly rebuked by their minister.

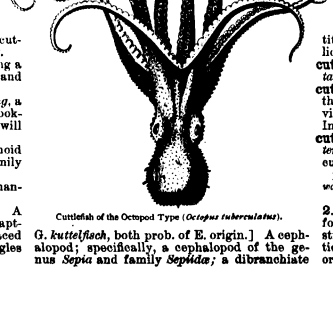
cutty-wren (kut'i-ren), *n.* The wren. *Montagu.*

cutwal (kut'wal), *n.* [< Hind. and Per. *kotwál*, the chief officer of police, Mahratta *kotwár*, the village watchman and messenger.] In the East Indies, the chief police officer of a city.

cutwater (kut'wâ'tėr), *n.* [< *cut*, *v.*, + *water*.] **1.** The fore part of a ship's prow, which cuts the water. Also called *false stem*.

It [a shot] struck against the head of a bolt in the *cutwater* of the Dartmouth ship, and went no further.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 289.

2. The lower portion of the pier of a bridge, formed with an angle or edge directed up the stream, so as more effectually to resist the action of the water, ice, etc.—**3.** The razorbill, or black skimmer, *Rhynchops nigra*.



Cuttlefish of the Octopod Type (*Octopus tuberculatus*).

cutweed (kut'wēd), *n.* A name applied to various coarse marine algæ, such as *Fucus vesiculosus*, *F. serratus*, and *Laminaria digitata*.

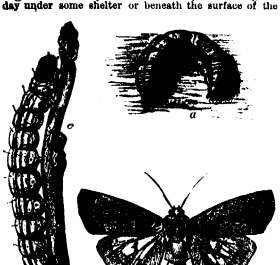
cut-work (kut'wėrk), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* 1. In *embroidery*, appliqué work: so called because the pattern is cut out and sewed upon the ground.—2. The earliest form of lace; fine needlework upon linen or silk from which a part of the background was cut away, leaving the design pierced. See *lace*.

> This comes of wearing
> Scarlet, gold lace, and *cutworks!*
> *B. Jonson*, Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

II. *a.* Made of cut-work.

> It grazed on my shoulder, takes me away six purls of an Italian *cut-work* band I wore.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

cutworm (kut'wėrm), *n.* A name given to a large number of lepidopterous larvæ belonging to the family *Noctuidæ*. They hide during the day under some shelter or beneath the surface of the



Cutworms.
a, larva of *Agrotis messoria*; *b*, *c*, moth and larva of *Agrotis scandens*. (All natural size.)

ground, and come forth at night to cut off, just above or just below the surface, all sorts of tender plants, but particularly maize, cabbage, and melons. Some, like *Agrotis scandens*, climb on vines and young trees and cut out the buds. *Agrotis messoria* is one of the commonest.

cuvet, cuvait, *v.* Obsolete spellings of *covet*.

cuvette (kū-vet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *cuve*, < L. *cupa*, a tub, ML. a cup, etc.: see *cup*.] 1. In *decorative art*, a portable basin of ornamental form in pottery or porcelain, etc., especially one of the flat-bottomed vessels commonly sold with an aiguière or water-pot: frequent in faïence of the eighteenth century.—2. In *glass-manuf.*, a basin for receiving the melted glass after refining, and decanting it on the table to be rolled into a plate. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table. *E. H. Knight*.

Cuvette (def. 2).

3. In *fort.*, a trench dug in the middle of a large dry ditch; a cunette.

Cuvieria (kū-vi-ē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., < Georges *Cuvier*, the celebrated French naturalist.] 1. A genus of holothurians, having scales on the dorsal integument.—2. A genus of thecosomatous pteropods, resembling *Styliola*, but having the hinder part of the shell partitioned, the fore part swollen and subcylindric. *C. columella* is an example. Synonymous with *Cleodora*. Also *Cuviera*. *Rang*, 1827.—3. A genus of scalephs. *Péron and Lesueur*, 1807.—4. A genus of crustaceans. *Desmarest*, 1825.

Cuvierian (kū-vi-ē'ri-ąn), *a.* [< *Cuvier* + *-ian*.] In *nat. hist.*, relating or pertaining to or named after Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), or his system of classification.

> The three *Cuvierian* subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 213.

Cuvierian organs, in echinoderms, certain appendages of the cloaca, simple or branched, containing a viscid or solid substance. Their function is uncertain.

Cuvieridæ (kū-vi-ėr'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cuvieria* + *-idæ*.] 1. A family of echinoderms.—2. A family of thecosomatous pteropods, typified by the genus *Cuvieria*: generally referred to the family *Hyalæidæ* or *Cavolinidæ*.

cuvy (kū'vi), *n.*; pl. *cuvies* (-viz). A kind of seaweed, the devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata*. [Orkney.]

> The Orkney kelp-men have assigned peculiar names to each, calling the ordinary Laminaria digitata *cuvy*.
> *Harvey*, Phycologia Britannica.

Cusco bark, Cusco china. Same as *Cusco bark* (which see, under *bark*²).

Cwmry, *n. pl.* Same as *Cymry*.

cwt. An abbreviation compounded of *c.* for Latin *centum*, hundred, and *wt.* for English *weight*, used for *hundredweight*.

Cy. The chemical symbol of *cyanogen*.

-cy, [(1) Of ult. L. origin: formerly also *-cie*, ME. *-cie*, OF. *-cie*, F. *-cie*, *-ce*, etc.; often an extension of *-ce*³ (q. v.), resting more directly upon the orig. L. *-tia* or *-cia*; as *innocence*, *innocency*, *convenience*, *conveniency*, etc. (see *-ancy*, *-ency*); so *fallacy*, ME. *fallace*, < F. *fallace*, < L. *fallacia*, etc.; ult. or directly < L. *-tia*, or *-cia*, a termination of abstract nouns, < *-t-* (as *-tus*, pp. suffix, or *-n-(t-)s*, ppr. suffix), or *-c-*, + *-ia*, a fem. formative. From meaning 'condition,' the termination has now come to signify, in many newly formed words, 'office'; as in *captaincy*, *curacy*, *lieutenancy* (the final *t* is merged in *-cy* = *-tia*), *chaplaincy*, *cornetcy*, etc. (2) Of ult. Gr. origin: < F. *-sie*, etc., L. *-sia*, < Gr. *-σία*; as in *fancy*, Gr. *φαντασία*; < F. *-tie* (pron. *-sie*), < Gr. *-τία*, as in *aristocracy*, *democracy*; < F. *-cie*, < Gr. *-κεία*, as in *necromancy*; < Gr. *-κτία*, as in *piracy*; etc.] A termination of nouns, chiefly abstract, of various origin, often associated with or derived from adjectives in *-ant*¹, *-ent*, or *-ate*¹. See the etymology.

cyamid (sī'ą-mid), *n.* A crustacean of the family *Cyamidæ*.

Cyamidæ (sī-am'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyamus* + *-idæ*.] A family of læmodipodous, edriophthalmous crustaceans, formed for the reception of the genus *Cyamus*, the species of which are parasitic chiefly on whales, and are known as *whale-lice*.

Whale-louse (*Cyamus ceti*). (Line shows natural size.)

Cyamus (sī'ą-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύαμος*, a bean.] The typical and only genus of læmodipodous crustaceans of the family *Cyamidæ*; the whale-lice. *Cyamus ceti* has a broad flat body with a rudimentary abdomen.

cyan (sī'an), *n.* Same as *cyanogen*.

Cyanæa, *n.* [NL.] See *Cyanea*.

cyanamide (sī-an'ą-mid or -mid), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *amide*.] A white crystalline body ($C(NH_2)_2$) prepared by the action of ammonia on cyanogen chlorid.

cyanate (sī'ą-nāt), *n.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *-ate*¹.] A salt of cyanic acid.

cyan-blue (sī'an-blō), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + E. *blue*.] A greenish-blue color; the color of the spectrum from .505 to .487 micron, or of such light mixed with white.

Cyanea (sī-ā'nē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue: see *cyaneous*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyaneidæ*. The tentacles are bundled beneath the thick lobed disk; and there are 8 radial and as many intermediate gastric pouches, breaking up into small ramifications near the ends of the marginal lobes. *C. arctica* is the common large red jellyfish of the coast of the United States, attaining a diameter of a foot or more. It is capable of stinging severely. Also *Cyanæa*.

Cyanea arctica.

cyanean (sī-ā'nē-ąn), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, dark-blue (see *cyaneous*), + *-an*.] Of an azure color; cerulean. *Pennant*.

Cyanecula (sī-ą-nek'ū-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυάνεος*, dark-blue, + L. dim. *-cula*.] A genus of sylviine birds related to the redstarts (*Erythacus*), containing the bluethroats, as *C. suecica* of Europe, Asia, and North America. *C. L. Brehm*, 1828. See cut under *bluethroat*.

cyaneid (sī-ā'nē-id), *n.* A jellyfish of the family *Cyaneidæ*.

Cyaneidæ (sī-ą-nē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyanea* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Discomedusæ*, typified by the genus *Cyanea*, with a simple cross-shaped mouth, surrounded by four adradial folded mouth-arms. The gastral cavity has 16 or 32 broad radial pouches and branched cæcal flap-canals, with no ring-canal; there are 8 or 16 marginal bodies, and 8 or more long hollow tentacles. Also *Cyanidæ*.

cyaneous (sī-ā'nē-us), *a.* [< L. *cyaneus*, < Gr. *κύανεος*, dark-blue, < *κύανος*, a dark-blue substance (supposed to be blue steel), lapis-lazuli, the blue corn-flower, sea-water, etc., as adj. dark-blue.] Azure-blue; cerulean.

cyanhidrosis (sī'an-hi-drō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *ὑδρός*, sweat.] In *pathol.*, blue sweat. *Dunglison*.

cyanhydric (sī-an-hī'drik), *a.* [< *cyan(ic)* + *hydr(ogen)* + *-ic*.] In *chem.*, hydrocyanic; prussic.

cyanic (sī-an'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ic*. In second sense with ref. to *cyanogen*.] 1. Blue: in *bot.*, applied to a series of colors in flowers, including all shades of blue, and passing through violet and purple to red. The *xanthic* series, on the other hand, passes from yellow through orange to red. The variations in color of any flower are in general confined to one of these series.

2. Pertaining to or containing cyanogen.—**Cyanic acid,** a compound of cyanogen and oxygen (CNHO), which is a strong acid, but unstable except at low temperatures.

Cyanidæ (sī-an'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyaneidæ*.

cyanide (sī'ą-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *cyan(ogen)* + *-ide*¹.] In *chem.*, a combination of cyanogen with an element or a compound radicle capable of acting as an element. *Potassium cyanide* is the most important. It is a crystalline solid, permanent in dry air, but decomposed in moist air, giving off an odor of prussic or hydrocyanic acid. It has a bitter taste, and is extremely poisonous. It is extensively used in photography, electrometallurgy, and as a laboratory reagent.—**Cyanide powder,** a salt of potassium, much used in electroplating.

cyanine (sī'a-nin), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ine*².] The blue coloring matter of certain flowers, as the corn-flower, violet, and species of iris.—**Cyanine blue.** See *blue*.

cyanite (sī'ą-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*².] A silicate of aluminium, occurring in bladed to fibrous crystalline aggregates and in triclinic crystals. Its prevailing color is blue, whence its name, but varying from a fine Prussian blue to sky-blue or bluish-white; also green or gray. It has the same composition as andalusite and fibrolite. Also *kyanite* and *disthene*. See cut under *bladed*.

Cyanocephalus (sī'ą-nō-sef'ą-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A notable genus of corvine birds of America, having a short square tail, long pointed wings, a peculiarly shaped bill, and naked nostrils. It contains but one species, the blue crow of North America, *C. wiedi*, better known as *Gymnocitta cyanocephala*, or as *Cyanocorax cæsius*; also called *blue-headed jay* and *pinon jay*. It represents a type intermediate between crows and jays. The bird is abundant in the mountainous regions of the West, especially where the pinon pine grows.

cyanochroia (sī'ą-nō-krō'yą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *χροιά*, color.] In *pathol.*, a blue or livid color: same as *cyanosis*.

cyanochroic (sī'ą-nō-krō'ik), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ic*.] Of a bluish color; affected with cyanochroia; cyanosed.

cyanochrous (sī-ą-nok'rus), *a.* [< *cyanochroia* + *-ous*.] Same as *cyanochroic*.

Cyanocitta (sī'ą-nō-sit'ą), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1845), < Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κίττα*, Attic form of *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay, or, according to others, the magpie.] A genus of American jays, of which blue is the chief color.

Blue Jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*).

The term is used with great latitude by different writers, sometimes covering all the American blue jays, and sometimes restricted to one or another group of the same, exchanging places with *Cyanocorax*, *Cyanopsarrutus*, *Cyanolyca*, *Cyanurus*, etc. Its type is the common crested blue jay of the United States, *C. cristata*. *C. stelleri* is Steller's jay of western North America, which runs into several local races.

Cyanocorax (sī-a-nok'ō-raks), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1826), ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *κόραξ*, raven, crow.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanoderma (sī"a-nō-dĕr'mą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *pathol.*, same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanogarrulus (sī"a-nō-gar'ō-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1850), ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + L. *garrulus*, chattering.] A genus of American blue jays. See *Cyanocitta*.

cyanogen (sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen*.] Chemical symbol Cy. A compound radical, CN, composed of one atom of nitrogen and one of carbon. This radical cannot exist free, but the double radical (Cy_2 or N_2C_2) exists as a gas called *dicyanogen*. It is a gas of a strong and peculiar odor, resembling that of crushed peach-leaves, and burning with a rich purple flame. Under a pressure of between three and four atmospheres it becomes a limpid liquid; and it is highly poisonous and irrespirable. It is obtained by heating dry mercury cyanide. It unites with oxygen, hydrogen, and most other non-metallic elements, and also with the metals, forming cyanides. In combination with iron it forms pigments of a dark-blue color, variously called Prussian blue, Chinese blue, Berlin blue, and Turnbull's blue. Also *cyan*.

cyanometer (sī-a-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A meteorological instrument contrived by Saussure for estimating or measuring degrees of blueness, as in the sky. It consists of a band of pasteboard divided into fifty-one numbered compartments, each of which is painted of a different shade of blue, beginning at one end with the deepest shade, formed by a mixture of black, and ending with the faintest, formed by a mixture of white. The hue of the object is measured by its correspondence with one of these shades.

cyanometry (sī-a-nom'e-tri), *n.* [As *cyanometer* + *-y*.] The measurement of intensity of blue light, especially of the blue of the sky: as, "*cyanometry* and polarization of sky-light," *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 800.

cyanopathy (sī-a-nop'a-thi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Same as *cyanosis*.

Cyanophyceæ (sī"a-nō-fis'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φῦκος*, seaweed: see *Fucus*.] A name frequently used for *Cryptophyceæ*.

cyanophyl, cyanophyll (sī-an'ō-fil), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf. Cf. *chlorophyl*.] A name given by Prévny to a blue substance developed in the analysis of chlorophyl. See *chlorophyl*.

cyanose (sī'a-nōs), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue.] Same as *cyanosite*.

cyanosed (sī'a-nōzd), *a.* [‹ *cyanosis* + *-ed*2.] In *pathol.*, exhibiting cyanosis; of a bluish color from defect of circulation.

cyanosis (sī-a-nō'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, a blue or more or less livid color of the surface of the body, due to imperfect circulation and oxygenation of the blood; the blue jaundice of the ancients. In its worst form it is due to a congenital malformation of the heart, in which the septum between the right and left auricles remains open after birth instead of closing up. Also *cyanopathy*, *cyanoderma*, *cyanochroia*, *blue-disease*.

cyanosite (sī-an'ō-sīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *-ite*2.] Sulphate of copper, or blue vitriol. Also called *cyanose*, *chalcanthite*.

Cyanospiza (sī"a-nō-spī'zą), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1858), ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *σπίζα*, a bird of the finch kind, perhaps the chaffinch.] A genus of American finches, of small size, with moderate bill, and blue or richly variegated coloration: now usually called *Passerina*. It contains the common indigo-bird of the United States (*C. cyanea*), the lazuli finch (*C. amœna*), the nonpareil, incomparable, or papo (*C. ciris*), etc. See cut under *indigo-bird*.

cyanotic (sī-a-not'ik), *a.* [‹ *cyanosis* : see *-otic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cyanosis; affected with cyanosis.

Cyanotis (sī-a-nō'tis), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὖς* (*ὠτ-*) = E. *ear*.] A genus of South American clamatorial flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*, the only species of which is *C. rubriventris*, of Chili.

cyanotrichite (sī-a-not'ri-kīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair, + *-ite*2.] A hydrous sulphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in velvety druses of a bright-blue color. Also called *lettsomite*.

cyanotype (sī'an-ō-tīp), *n.* [‹ *cyan(ide)* + *type*.] A photographic picture obtained by the use of a cyanide.

cyanurate (sī'a-nū'rāt), *n.* [‹ *cyanur(ic)* + *-ate*1.] A salt of cyanuric acid.

cyanuret (sī'an-ū-ret), *n.* [‹ *cyan(ogen)* + *-uret*.] A basic compound of cyanogen and some other element or compound; a cyanide.

cyanuric (sī-a-nū'rik), *a.* [‹ *cyan(ogen)* + *uric*.] In *chem.*, used only of an acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$), the product of the decomposition of the solid cyanogen chlorid by water, of the soluble cyanates by dilute acids, or urea by heat, of uric acid by destructive distillation, etc. It is colorless, inodorous, and has a slight taste. It is a tribasic acid, and its salts are termed cyanurates.

Cyanurus (sī-a-nū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), ‹ Gr. *κύανος*, dark-blue, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of American blue jays. The common crested blue jay is often called *C. cristatus*. See *Cyanocitta*. Also *Cyanura*.

cyar (sī'ār), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύαρ*, a hole.] The internal auditory meatus.

Cyathaxonia (sī"thak-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ἄξων*, an axle, axis.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cyathaxoniidæ*. *Michelin*, 1846.

Cyathaxoniidæ (sī-ą-thak-sō-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyathaxonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of rugose tetracoralline stone-corals, having a simple corallum, well-developed septa, and open interseptal spaces. It ranges from the Paleozoic to the present age. The corallum is simple, with a deep calice, exhibiting the tetramerous arrangement in the well-developed septa with open loculi lacking dissepiments or tabulæ. They resemble the *Turbinolidæ*, and comprise the only extant rugose corals.

Cyathea (sī-ath'ē-ą), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, ‹ *κύειν*, *κυεῖν*, contain.] A genus of arborescent ferns, order *Polypodiaceæ*. It is characterized by having the spores, which are borne on the back of the frond, inclosed in a cup-shaped indusium. There are many species scattered over the tropical regions of the world. Some have short stems, but in others they reach a height of 40 or 50 feet. The stems are crowned with a beautiful head of large fronds. *C. medullaris*, a fine bipinnated or tripinnated species of New Zealand and the Pacific islands, is known in gardens as a noble tree-fern of comparatively hardy character, furnishes in its native country a common article of food. The part eaten is the soft, jelly-like substance which occupies the center of the trunk, and which has some resemblance to sago. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses for decorative purposes.

cytheaceous (sī-ath-ē-ā'shius), *a.* [‹ *Cyathea* + *-aceous*.] Resembling or pertaining to ferns of the genus *Cyathea*.

cyathi, n. Plural of *cyathus*.

cythia, *n.* Plural of *cyathium*.

cythiform (sī'ą-thi-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cyathiforme*, ‹ L. *cyathus* (see *cyathus*), a ladle, a cup, + *forma*, shape.] In the form of a cup or drinking-glass a little widened at the top. In *bot.*, applied to cup-shaped organs, as to the circular crown of the flower of *Narcissus*; also to cup-shaped organs in lower cryptogams. In *entom.*, applied to joints of the antennæ, etc., when they are more or less obconical, and hollowed at the ends.

Flower of *Narcissus poeticus*, with cyathiform crown.

cythium (sī-ath'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cyathia* (-ą). [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup.] In *bot.*, a name occasionally given to the peculiar inflorescence of *Euphorbia*, consisting of a cup-like involucre inclosing several naked male flowers, each consisting of a single stamen, and a single naked pistillate flower.

Cyathocrinidæ (sī"ą-thō-krin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyathocrinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of crinoids, exemplified by the genus *Cyathocrinus*. It embraces tessellate crinoids with a cleistic base, globose calyx, radials with horseshoe-like lateral facets, supporting at least two brachials, but frequently several more, and the arms have no true pinnules, but branches in regular succession to their tips. The species lived in the Paleozoic seas.

cyathocrinite (sī-ą-thok'ri-nīt), *n.* [‹ NL. *cyathocrinites*, ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *κρίνον*, a lily: see *-ites*.] A crinoid of the family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

Cyathocrinus (sī-ą-thok'ri-nus), *n.* [NL., originally *Cyathocrinites*: see *cyathocrinite*.] A genus of fossil crinoids or encrinites, ranging from the Silurian to the Permian, sometimes made type of a family *Cyathocrinidæ*.

cythoid (sī'a-thoid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *εἶδος*, form.] Cup-shaped; cyathiform.

cytholith (sī-ath'ō-lith), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *λίθος*, stone.] A form of coccolith.

When viewed sideways or obliquely, however, the *cytholiths* are found to have a form somewhat resembling that of a shirt-stud. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 409.

Cyathophyllidæ (sī"ą-thō-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyathophyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic stone-corals, of the group *Rugosa* or *Tetracoralla*, having symmetrically arranged septa in groups of multiples of four. The species are known as *cup-corals*, and constitute the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. The corallum is simple or compound, with more or less interrupted septa which do not form complete lamine from top to bottom of the visceral chamber, and the loculi are more or less interrupted by dissepiments. Tabulæ are always present. The genera are numerous, and all Paleozoic. The family is divided by Edwards and Haime into two subfamilies, *Cyathophyllinæ* and *Zaphrentinæ*.

Cyathophyllinæ (sī"ą-thō-fi-li'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Cyathophyllum* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of cup-corals of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*.

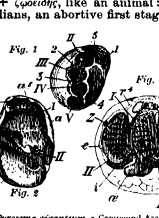
cyathophylline (sī"ą-thō-fil'in), *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyathophyllinæ* or *Cyathophyllidæ*.

cyathophyloid (sī"ą-thō-fil'oid), *a.* [‹ *Cyathophyllum* + *-oid*.] Resembling the *Cyathophyllidæ*.

Corals (*cyathophyloid* forms, with Favosites, Syringopora, &c.), abound, especially in the Corniferous Limestone. *Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

Cyathophyllum (sī"ą-thō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf.] The typical genus of fossil cup-corals, of the family *Cyathophyllidæ*. *Goldfuss*.

cyathozoöid (sī"ą-thō-zō'oid), *n.* [‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup, + *ζῳοειδής*, like an animal: see *zoöid*.] In ascidians, an abortive first stage of the em-



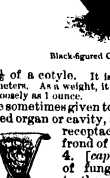
Fetal *Pyrosoma giganteum*, a Compound Ascidian, highly magnified.

Fig. 1. The blastoderm divided into five segments, *I*, *II*, *III*, *IV*, *V*, of which the cyathozoöid, *I*, is the largest; *2*, *3*, *4*, *5*, constrictions separating the other ascidiozoöids. Fig. 2. Fetus with the ascidiozoöids *II*, *V* half encircling the base of the cyathozoöid, *I*; *B*, mouth of the cyathozoöid. Fig. 3. Fetus more advanced, the remains of the cyathozoöid, *I*, and ovisac hidden by the circle of ascidiozoöids *II*, *III*, *IV*. In figs. 2 and 3: *a*, test; *a*5, cells of the embryonic test; *e*, oral apertures; *f*, endostyle; *o*, otocelebast; *r*4, stolons; *s*, ovisac; *x*, ganglion.

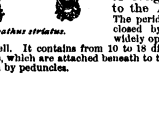
bryo of certain compound ascidians, as of those of the genus *Pyrosoma*, serving only to found a colony by gemmation. See the extract.

The result [of the process of yolk-division] is the formation of an elongated flattened blastoderm, which occupies one pole of the egg and is converted into what I termed the *cyathozoöid*, which is . . . a sort of rudimentary ascidian. From this, a prolongation or stolon is given off, which becomes divided by lateral constrictions into four portions, each of which gives rise to a complete ascidiozoöid. As these increase in size, they coil themselves round the *cyathozoöid*, with their oral openings outwards and their cloacal openings inwards, and thus lay the foundation of a new ascidiarium. The *cyathozoöid* eventually disappears, and its place is occupied by the central cloacal cavity. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 528.

cyathus (sī'ą-thus), *n.*; pl. *cyathi* (-thī). [L., a cup or ladle, ‹ Gr. *κύαθος*, a cup or ladle: see def.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase with a long handle, used especially for dipping, as for tasting wine from the crater to pour into the oinochoë or directly into the cup. It was often made in the form of a ladle. —2. An ancient liquid measure, equivalent to $\frac{1}{72}$ of a xestes, or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a cotyle. It is usually taken as 4.56 cubic centimeters. As a weight, it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, but is often taken loosely as 1 ounce. 3. In *bot.*, a name sometimes given to a small conical or cup-shaped organ or cavity, as one of the receptacles on the frond of *Marchantia*. 4. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Nidulariaceæ*. The peridium is at first closed by a veil, then widely open, like an inverted bell. It contains from 10 to 18 disk-shaped conceptacles, which are attached beneath to the walls of the peridium by peduncles.



Black-figured Cyathus.



Cyathus striatus.

Cybele (sib'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Κυβέλη, also written Κυβήβη, L. *Cybēbe.*] **1.** In *classical myth.*, an earth-goddess, of Phrygian and Cretan origin, but identified by the Greeks with Rhea, daughter of Uranus and Ge, or Heaven and

Cybele and Attis.— Roman relief, 3d century A. D.

Earth, wife of Cronus or Saturn, and mother of Zeus or Jupiter—hence called the Mother of the Gods, or the Great Mother. In art, Cybele usually wears the mural crown and a veil, and is seated on a throne with her sacred lions at her feet.

2. [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of trilobites. *Lovén*, 1845.

Cybium (sib'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cybium*, a tunny-fish, a dish made of tunny-fish salted in pieces, < Gr. *κύβιον*, the flesh of the tunny salted in (square) pieces (< *κύβος*, a cube, a piece of salt fish); cf. *κυβίειας*, a kind of tunny.] A genus of fishes, of the family *Scombridæ*. A number of species are natives of the seas of the East Indies, and some are much esteemed for the table. One species, *C. commersonii*, is used in a dried as well as in a fresh state.

cycad (sī'kad), *n.* One of the *Cycadaceæ*.

Cycadaceæ (sik-ą-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [< *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + *-aceæ*.] A very peculiar natural order of gymnospermous plants, in many particulars having affinities with the ferns, though some of the genera resemble palms in their general appearance. They are long-lived and of slow growth. The stem is rarely branched, is elongated by a terminal bud, and bears a crown of large pinnate leaves, which are circinate in vernation. The flowers are dicecious, the male flowers in terminal cones formed of scales bearing numerous one-celled anthers on the dorsal surface. The seeds are borne on the margins of altered leaves in the genus *Cycas*, and on the inner surface of the peltate scales of a cone in the other genera. The wood is without resin,

Cycadaceæ.

a. Encephalartos. b. Macrozamia. c. Inflorescence of *Cycas.*

and the pith large. The plants of this order inhabit India, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, and tropical America. There are about 60 species, in 9 genera, of which the chief are *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Macrozamia*, *Encephalartos*, and *Dion*. The farinaceous pith of various species is used for food, and they are frequently cultivated in hothouses for ornament or because of their curious habit. The *Cycadaceæ* are found in the various geological formations, beginning with the Permian. They are exceedingly abundant in the Mesozoic, and especially in the earlier stages of that series. (See *Mesozoic.*) On this account the Mesozoic formations are sometimes classed together as representing the "age of cycads." See *Pterophyllum*, *Zamites*, *Otozamites*, *Pterozamites*, *Podozamites*.

cycadaceous (sik-ą-dā'shius), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling the natural order *Cycadaceæ*.

cycadiform (si-kad'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cycas* (*Cycad-*) + L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling in form the cycads.

Cycas (sī'kas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κίκας*, orig. applied to the African cocoa-palm.] **1.** A genus of plants, natural order *Cycadaceæ*, natives of Asia, Polynesia, and Australia. They are trees with simple stems, bearing a crown of crowded pinnate leaves with numerous narrow leaflets. The pollen is contained in valvate anthers on the under surface of scales, which are united into large cones. The seeds are borne on the edges of greatly altered leaves, produced in the regular series of the ordinary leaves. The seeds of several species are made into flour for bread, and the pith of the trunk yields a coarse sago, whence the com-

Cycas circinalis.

(From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

mon but incorrect name of *sago-palm*. The species frequently cultivated in hothouses are *C. revoluta*, from China and Japan, and *C. circinalis*, of the East Indies. The seeds of the latter are known as madu-nuts.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cycas*.

Cychla, cychlid, etc. See *Cichla*, etc.

Cycladidæ (si-klad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclas* (*Cyclad-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyclas*: now called *Sphæriidæ* (which see).

Cyclamen (sik'lą-men), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυκλάμινος*, also *κυκλαμίς*, cyclamen, appar. < *κύκλος*, a circle, referring, it is said, to the corm or bulb-like root.] **1.** A small genus of bulbous primulaceous plants, natives of southern Europe and western Asia. They are low herbs with very handsome flowers, and are favorite greenhouse-plants. The fleshy tubers, though acrid, are greedily sought after by swine; hence the vulgar name *swinebread*.

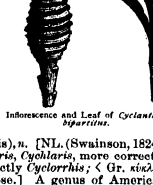
2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Cyclamen*.

Those wayside shrines of sunny Italy where . . . gilly-flower and *cyclamen* are renewed with every morning.
H. B. Stowe, Agnes of Sorrento, i.

cyclamin (sik'lą-min), *n.* [< *Cyclam*(*en*) + *-in*2.] A vegetable principle found in the root of species of *Cyclamen*. It is white, amorphous, or in minute crystals, and has a bitter, acrid taste.

cyclamon (sik'lą-mon), *n.* [< *Cyclam*(*en*) + *-on*.] In *ceram.*, a purplish-red tint of modern introduction.

Cyclanthus (sik-lan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A small genus of palm-like plants, type of the natural order *Cyclanthaceæ*, which is allied to the *Pandanaceæ* and includes one other genus, *Carludovica*. The species inhabit tropical America. They have fan-shaped leaves, and unisexual flowers arranged in spiral bands around the spadix.



Inflorescence and Leaf of *Cyclanthus bipartitus.*

Cyclarhis (sik'lą-ris), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1824); also written *Cyclaris*, *Cychlaris*, more correctly *Cyclorhis*, and strictly *Cyclorrhis*; < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥίς*, nose.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Vireonidæ*, or greenlets, with rounded nostrils. *C. guianensis* is an example. There are some 10 species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay.

cyclarthrodial (sik-lär-thrō'di-ąl), *a.* [< Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄρθρωδία*, a particular kind of articulation, < *ἄρθρώδης*, articulated: see *arthrodia*.] Having the character of a rotatory diarthrosis or lateral ginglymus; of or pertaining to a cyclarthrosis: as, *cyclarthrodial* articulation; *cyclarthrodial* movement.

cyclarthrosis (sik-lär-thrō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation.] In *anat.*, a circular or rotatory articulation, as that by means of which the head of the radius turns on the ulna, and the atlas rolls on the pivot of the axis. In the former case a circle represented by the head of the bone turns through nearly 180° upon its own center, a segment of its circumference gliding in the lesser sigmoid cavity of the ulna. In the atloaxoid cyclarthrosis a ring swings back and forth upon a pivot at one point inside the circumference. Also called *rotatory diarthrosis* and *lateral ginglymus*.

cyclas (sik'las), *n.* [L., < Gr. *κυκλάς*, prop. adj., round (sc. *ἐσθής*, garment), < *κύκλος*, round. Cf. *ciclaton*.] **1.** An upper tunic of ornamental character worn by women under the Roman empire, and assumed by some emperors considered effeminate, as Caligula. It was made of fine material, and had its name from the border embroidered in purple and gold which surrounded it at the bottom.

2. An outer garment similar to the surcoat, apparently circular in form, worn in the fourteenth century, especially by women. When worn by knights over their armor, it was longer behind than before, and not very close-fitting; in this use it preceded the jupon.

This . . . *cyclas* was in fashion . . . only in the early half of the fourteenth century, and the effigies . . . with it are far from numerous.
Bloxam, Archæol. Jour., XXXV. 250.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cycladidæ*, or *Sphæriidæ*, having the shell equivalve, thin, nearcous, with external ligament and thick horny epidermis. The species are numerous in fresh water. Also called *Sphærium*.

cycle[1] (sī'kl), *n.* [= F. *cycle* = Sp. It. *ciclo* = Pg. *cyclo*, < LL. *cyclus*, < Gr. *κύκλος*, a ring, circle, wheel, disk, orb, orbit, revolution, period of time, collection of poems, etc., prob. contr. from **κεκλος* = AS. *hweogol* (> E. *wheel*, q. v.), = Skt. *chakra*, a wheel, disk, circle; prob. redupl. from a root **kar*, **kal* seen in Gr. *κυλίειν*, roll (> ult. E. *cylinder*, q. v.).] **1.** An imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens.

The sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb.
Milton, P. L., viii. 84.

2. A round of years or a recurring period of time used as a larger unit in reckoning time; especially, a period in which certain astronomical phenomena go through a series of changes which recur in the corresponding parts of the next period.—**3.** Any long period of years; an age.

The *cycle* of a change sublime
Still sweeping through.
Whittier, The Reformer.

Things exist just so long as conditions exist, whether that be a moment or a *cycle*.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. ii. § 10.

4. Any round of operations or events; a series which returns upon itself; specifically, in *physics*, a series of operations by which a substance is finally brought back to its initial state.—**5.** In *literature*, the aggregate of legendary or traditional matter accumulated round some mythical or heroic event or character, as the siege of Troy and the Argonautic expedition of antiquity, or the Round Table, the Cid, and the Nibelungs of medieval times, and embodied in epic or narrative poetry or in romantic prose narrative.

Their superstition has more of interior belief and less of ornamental machinery than those to which Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance furnished a model.
Hallam, Introd. Lit. of Europe, I. ii. § 57.

It is a well-known fact that many of the most popular traditional ballads, such as "Chevy Chase," the "Hynd Horn," and others, were simply abridgments of older metrical romances.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 421.

6. In *bot.*: (*a*) In the theory of spiral leaf-arrangement, a complete turn of the spire which is assumed to exist. (*b*) A closed circle or whorl of leaves.—**7.** In morals, a set of septa of equal length. See *septum*.

The *cycles* are numbered according to the lengths of the septa, the longest being counted as the first. In the young, six equal septa constitute the first *cycle*.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 147.

8. As used by the old medical sect of Methodists, an aggregate of curative means continued during a certain number of days, usually nine.
Dunglison.—**9.** [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicycle* and *tricycle*, but with ref. also to the orig. Gr. *κύκλος*, a wheel.] A bicycle or tricycle; a "wheel." [Recent.]

All the many wagons and carriages and *cycles* we saw above us on the modern road were being led, not driven.
J. and E. R. Pennell, Canterbury Pilgrimage.

Carnot's cycle, the succession of operations undergone by the substance in the interior of Carnot's imaginary engine: namely, the piston is first forced down without the escape of any heat by conduction; next, heat is communicated to the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is

removed from the piston, so that there is no change of temperature; third, the conduction of heat being stopped, further pressure is removed, so that the piston rises still further; finally, heat is removed from the contents of the cylinder, but pressure is put on to the piston so as to preserve the temperature unchanged until the body in the cylinder is brought back to its original condition; or all these operations are reversed.—**Chinese cycle.** See *sexagenary cycle*.—**Cycle of indiction,** an arbitrary period of 15 years used in Roman and ecclesiastical history. The year A. D. 313 is taken as the first year of the first cycle.—**Cycle of the saros,** or **Chaldean cycle,** a period of very nearly 6,585⅓ days, in which eclipses recur nearly in the same way.—**Hebdomadal** or **heptal cycle,** a period of seven days or years, which was supposed, either in its multiple or submultiple, to govern many phenomena of animal life. *Dunglison.*—**Metonic cycle,** the lunar-solar cycle, established by the Greek astronomer Meton, the first year of the first cycle beginning 432 B. C., June 27. It contained 19 years, of which 12 consisted of 12 lunations, and the other 7 — that is to say, the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 14th, 16th, and 19th — consisted of 13 lunations. At the end of the cycle the sun was in about the same position as at the beginning; in fact, 19 tropical years are 6,939.60 days, while 235 lunations are 6,939.69 days, so that there is a difference of only about 2 hours between the two. This cycle is used in ecclesiastical computations in determining the date of Easter. See *golden number*, under *golden*.—**Paschal cycle,** a period of 532 years, after which Easter falls on the same day of the year.—**Sexagenary cycle,** a cycle of 60 (years, days, hours, etc.) in use throughout the Chinese empire and the countries receiving their literature and civilization from China. It is said to have been contrived by the Emperor Hwang-te, 2637 B. C. Frequently called the *Chinese cycle*.—**Solar cycle,** or **cycle of Sundays,** a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week, according to the old style or Julian calendar, recur on the same days of the month.—**Bothiac cycle** or **period,** the annular year, *annus magnus*, or *annus vagus*, a period of 1,461 years, used in ancient Egypt.—**The epic cycle,** in *ancient Greek literature*, a series of epics collected and arranged by grammarians of the Alexandrine period, so as to present a continuous mythic history from the marriage of the first divine pair, Uranus and Ge (Heaven and Earth), to the death of Odysseus (Ulysses). With the exception of the Iliad and the Odyssey, only a few short passages from the poems included in this cycle have come down to us.

cycle[1] (sī′kl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *cycled*, ppr. *cycling*. [< *cycle*[1], *n.*] 1. To occur or recur in cycles.

> It may be that no life is found,
> Which only to one engine bound
> Falls off, but *cycles* always round.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

2. [See *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] To ride or take exercise on a bicycle or tricycle. [Recent.]

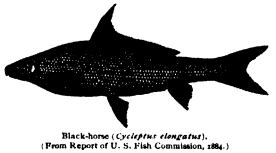
It was a mistake to suppose that *cycling* was only suitable for the young and active; people of all ages and conditions might enjoy the benefits of the wheel.
Nature, XXXIII. 180.

The *cycling* excursion may be of too extended a nature.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 858.

cycle[2†], *n.* A false spelling of *sickle*. *Fuller.*

Cycleptinæ (sik-lep-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cycleptus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of catostomoid fishes, typified by the genus *Cycleptus*, with a long dorsal fin, elongated body, and no interparietal fontanel.

Cycleptus (si-klep′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + λεπτός, thin, fine.] The typical and only known genus of *Cycleptinæ*. There is but one



Black-horse (*Cycleptus elongatus*).
(From Report of U. S. Fish Commission, 1884.)

species, *C. elongatus*, growing to a length of 2½ feet, common in the Mississippi valley, and popularly known as the *black-horse, suckerel, gourd-mouth, gourdseed-sucker, sucker*, and *Missouri sucker*.

cycler (sī′klėr), *n.* Same as *cyclist*, 2.

cycli, *n.* Plural of *cyclus*, 1.

cyclian (sik′li-an), *a.* [< L. *cyclus*, a cycle, + *-ian*.] Same as *cyclic*.

The *Cyclian* poets, who formed the introduction and continuation to the Iliad, were therein as much drawn upon as Homer himself.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 415.

cyclic (sik′lik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cyclique* = Sp. *cíclico* = Pg. *cyclico* = It. *ciclico*, < L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. κυκλικός, < κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle or cycle; specifically, governed by a regular law of variation, according to which the final and initial terms of the series of changes or states are identical.

> All the *cyclic* heavens around me spun.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Drama of Exile.

2. Connected with a literary cycle: specifically applied to certain ancient Greek poets (sometimes inclusive of Homer) who wrote on the Trojan war and the adventures of the heroes connected with it. See *cycle*, 5.

The *cyclic* aspect of a nation's literary history has been so frequently observed that any reference to it involves a truism. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 238.

3. In *anc. metrics*, delivered more rapidly than usual, so as to occupy only three times or more instead of four: used to note certain dactyls and anapests. Thus, a *cyclic dactyl* is equivalent in time to a trochee, and a *cyclic anapest* to an iambus.—**Cyclic axis of a cone of the second order,** a line through the vertex perpendicular to the circular section of the cone. *Booth*, 1852.—**Cyclic chorus.** See *chorus*.—**Cyclic dyadic.** See *dyadic*.—**Cyclic flower,** a flower in which the parts are arranged in distinct whorls.—**Cyclic planes of a cone of the second order,** the two planes through one of the axes which are parallel to the planes of the circular section of the cone.—**Cyclic region,** in *geom.*, a region within which a closed line can be drawn in such a manner that it cannot shrink indefinitely without passing out of the region.

II. *n.* A cyclic poem.

The whole multitudinous people, divine and human, of the whole Greek *cyclics*, seem to me as if sculptured in a half relief upon the black marble wall of their fate.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 88.

Cyclica (sik′li-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *cyclicus*, < Gr. κυκλικός, circular: see *cyclic*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the sixth family of tetramerous *Coleoptera;* a group of phytophagous terrestrial beetles with mostly rounded bodies, whence the name, belonging to the modern group *Phytophaga*, and to such families as *Cassididæ*, *Hispidæ*, *Chrysomelidæ*, etc. The *Cyclica* were divided into three tribes, *Cassidariæ*, *Chrysomelinæ*, and *Galerucitæ*.

cyclical (sik′li-kạl), *a.* [< *cyclic* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to a cycle; cyclic.

Time, *cyclical* time, was their abstraction of the Deity.
Coleridge.

2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rolled up circularly, as many embryos. (*b*) Arranged in cycles or whorls; verticillate.—3. In *zoöl.*, recurrent in successive circles; serially circular; spiral; whorled.

We find in the nautiloid spire a tendency to pass into the *cyclical* mode of growth.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 457.

Cyclical relation, in *logic*, a relation such that, in passing from a term to its correlate, and again to the correlate of that correlate, and so on, the original term is again reached.—**Cyclical square** or **cube,** in *algebra*, a square or cube which is congruent to its base, especially with a modulus of ten.

Cyclidæ (sik′li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclus*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Cyclus*. The body is discoid and orbicular; the abdomen has three segments scarcely differentiated from the cephalic shield; and the cephalic limbs are nearly as in the larval stage of species of *Limulus*. It is the typical family.

cyclide (sī′klid), *n.* [< F. *cyclide*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*[1], *n.*] In *geom.*, the envelop of a sphere touching three fixed spheres.

Cyclidinia (sik-li-din′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Cyclidium* + *-in-ia*.] In Ehrenberg's system (1836), a family of illoricate, ciliated, enterodelous infusorians. See *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclidium (si-klid′i-um), *n.* [NL. (Müller, 1786), < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + dim. *-idιον*.] A genus of holotrichous infusorians, now referred to the *Pleuronemidæ*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water, as *C. glaucoma*. This is one of the first animalcules to appear in hay-infusions, in which it often swarms in countless numbers. They are extremely minute, requiring the higher powers of the compound microscope for their examination.

Cyclifera (sī-lif′e-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] An order of fishes comprising ganoids with subcircular or cycloid scales: same as *Cycloganoidei*.

cyclifying (sik′li-fi-ing), *a.* [Ppr. of **cyclify*, < LL. *cyclus*, a circle, + *-fy*.] In *geom.*, reducing to a circular form.—**Cyclifying line,** the generator of a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying plane,** a tangent plane to a cyclifying surface.—**Cyclifying surface,** a developable surface in which a twisted curve lies, and which, being developed into a plane, transforms the curve into a circle.

Cyclinea (si-klin′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dana, 1852), < Gr. κύκλος, circle, + *-inea*.] A primary division or "legion" of cyclometopous crabs, proposed for the genus *Acanthocyclus*.

cyclist (sī′klist), *n.* [< *cycle*[1], *n.*, + *-ist*.] 1. One who reckons by cycles, or believes in the cyclic recurrence of certain classes of events; specifically, one who believes in the cyclic character of meteorologic phenomena, and of political and commercial crises, and endeavors to connect them with the cyclic changes of the sun's spots.—2. [Partly as an inclusive abbreviation of *bicyclist* and *tricyclist:* see *cycle*[1], *n.*, 9.] One who rides a bicycle or a tricycle. Also *cycler*.

cyclitis (si-klī′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, any circular body, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the ciliary body.

cyclo-. [NL., etc., *cyclo-*, < Gr. κύκλος, circle, ring: see *cycle*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'circle.'

Cyclobranchia (sī-klō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + βράγχια, gills.] Same as *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclobranchian (sī-klō-brang′ki-ạn), *n.* [< *Cyclobranchia* + *-an*.] One of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

Cyclobranchiata (sī-klō-brang-ki-ā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclobranchiatus:* see *cyclobranchiate*.] In De Blainville's system of classification, an order of gastropodous mollusks, characterized by the circular disposition of the gills, represented by the chitons and limpets. The group as thus constituted is not now generally adopted.—2. A suborder of prosobranchiate gastropods, modified from the original group by the exclusion of the chitons or polyplacophorous mollusks, and consisting only of the limpets or docoglossan gastropods. They are prosobranchiate gastropods with flat, lamellar, foliaceous gills circularly disposed around the foot, under the edge of the mantle; a lingual armature consisting of horny toothed plates (whence the name *Docoglossa*, applied by Troschel); two kidneys; no external copulatory organs; the foot large and strong, and usually flat and broad; and sometimes a dextral coiled shell. The functional gills are not modified ctenidia, the true ctenidia of limpets being reduced to mere papillæ. See *Docoglossa*, *Patellidæ*.

Also *Cyclobranchia*.

cyclobranchiate (sī-klō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [< NL. *cyclobranchiatus*, < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + βράγχια, gills.] Having a circlet of plaited gills, as a limpet; specifically, having the characters of the *Cyclobranchiata*.

cyclocephal, *n.* Plural of *cyclocephalus*.

cyclocephalic (sī′klō-se-fal′ik or -sef′ạ-lik), *a.* [< *cyclocephalus* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling a cyclocephalus.

cyclocephalus (sī-klō-sef′ạ-lus), *n.*; pl. *cyclocephali* (-li). [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + κεφαλή, head.] 1. In *teratol.*, a monster whose eyes are in contact or united in one.—2. The head of one suffering from hydrocephalus. *Dunglison.*

Cyclocheypeina (sī-klō-klīp-ē-ī′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclocheypeus* + *-ina*.] A group of foraminifers, typified by the genus *Cyclocheypeus*. The test is complanate or lenticular, having a disk of chamberlets disposed in concentric rings or acervuline layers (with more or less lateral thickening), double septa, and a system of interseptal canals.

Cyclocheypeinæ (sī-klō-klip-ē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyclocheypeus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Nummulinidæ*. See *Cyclocheypeina*.

Cyclocheypeus (sī-klō-klīp′ē-us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + L. *clypeus*, *clupeus*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Cyclocheypeina*.

cyclocolic (sī-klō-sē-lik′), *a.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + κωλία, the belly, the intestines, + *-ic*.] Arranged in coils; coiled: applied to the intestines of birds when thus disposed, in distinction from *orthocœlic*.

cyclode (sī′klōd), *n.* [< Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὁδός, way, path. Invented by Silvester, 1868.] In *geom.*, the nth involute of a circle.

Cyclodinea (sī-klō-din′ē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. κυκλώδης, circular (see *cycloid*), + *-inea*.] In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of peritrichous infusorians, represented by the genera *Mesodinium*, *Didinium*, and *Urocentrum*.

cyclodinean (sī-klō-din′ē-ạn), *a.* [< *Cyclodinea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Cyclodinea*.

Cyclodus (sī-klō′dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of skinks or sand-lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, having four short 5-toed limbs, thick circular scales, a round tail, and scaly eyelids. It is named from the broad spheroidal crowns of the teeth, well adapted for crushing, as shown in the side view of the skull herewith presented. The genus belongs, like most existing lacertilians, to the division *Chonocrania* or column-skulls, having a well-develop-

Skull of a Member of *Cyclodus*, entire and bisected.

Ar., articular bone; *BO*, basiocciptal; *BS*, basisphenoid; *Co*, columella; *D*, dentary; *EO*, exoccipital; *EPO*, epiotic; *Fr*, frontal; *Ju*, jugal; *Mx*, maxilla; *Na*, nasal; *OpO*, opisthotic; *Pa*, parietal; *Pf*, postfrontal; *Pl*, palatine; *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Po*, prefrontal; *Pro*, prodic; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Qu*, quadrate; *Sq*, squamosal; *SO*, supraoccipital; *Tr*, transverse bone; *Vo*, vomer; *V, VII*, exits of trigeminus and facial nerves.

ed columnella cranii, as shown in the figure. *C. gigas* is a large Australian species. See *shrink*.

cycloganoid (sī-klō-gan'oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cycloganoidei*.

II. *n.* A fish of the order *Cycloganoidei*.

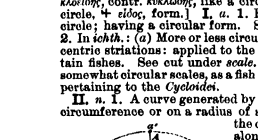
Cycloganoidei (sī'klō-ga-noi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + NL. *Ganoidei*, q. v.] An order of osseous ganoid fishes, with well-developed branchiostegal rays, the bones of the head nearly as in the teleosts, and the scales thin and generally rounded or cycloid. The species are mostly extinct, but one family, *Amiidæ*, still survives in the fresh waters of North America. See cut under *Amiidæ*.

cyclogen (sī'klō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, ring, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A dicotyledonous plant with concentric woody circles; an exogen.

cyclograph (sī'klō-graf), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κυκλογραφεῖν*, describe a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *γράφειν*, describe, write.] An instrument for describing arcs of circles. It consists of two wheels of unequal diameter adjustable upon a common rod, to which the describing pencil is attached. A greater or less curvature is given by moving the small wheel from or toward the larger.

cycloid (sī'kloid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *cycloïde* = Sp. *cicloide* = Pg. *cycloide* = It. *cicloide*, ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, contr. *κυκλοίδης*, like a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* 1. Resembling a circle; having a circular form. Specifically — 2. In *ichth.*: (*a*) More or less circular, with concentric striations: applied to the scales of certain fishes. See cut under *scale*. (*b*) Having somewhat circular scales, as a fish; specifically, pertaining to the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* 1. A curve generated by a point in the circumference or on a radius of a circle when



Cycloids.

The rolling wheel carries three pencils; that at *d* generates the cycloid proper, that at *e* the prolate, and that at *e'* the curtate cycloid.

the circle is rolled along a straight line and kept always in the same plane. When the point is in the circumference of the generating circle the curve generated is the common cycloid; when it is within the circle the curve is a *prolate cycloid*; and when it is without the circle the curve is a *curtate cycloid*. The cycloid is of great importance in relation to the theory of wave-motion.

2. In *ichth.*, a cycloid fish; a fish with cycloid scales, or one of the *Cycloidei*. — **Companion to the cycloid**, a curve described by the intersection of a vertical line from the point of contact of a wheel rolling on a horizontal rail with a horizontal line from a fixed point on the circumference of the wheel.

cycloidal (sī-kloi'dal), *a.* [⟨ *cycloid* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *cycloid*.—2. Of or pertaining to a cycloid; of the nature of a cycloid: as, the *cycloidal* space (that is, the space contained between the cycloid and its base).

It is doubtful whether, at three years old, La Place could count much beyond ten; and if, at six, he was acquainted with any other *cycloidal* curves than those generated by the trundling of his hoop, he was a prodigy indeed. *Everett*, Orations, I. 418.

Cycloidal engine, paddle-wheel, pendulum. See the nouns.

cycloidean (sī-kloi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cycloidei* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cycloidei*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cycloidei*.

Cycloidei (sī-kloi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοειδής*, circular: see *cycloid*.] In L. Agassiz's system of classification, the fourth order of fishes, including those with cycloid scales — that is, scales of the usual type, marked with concentric rings and not enameled or pectinated. It was contrasted with the orders *Ctenoidei*, *Ganoidei*, and *Placoidei*. It has proved to be an artificial assemblage of forms, embracing most of the malacopterygian fishes of Cuvier, but also many of his acanthopterygians, and is not now in use.

cycloimber (sī-kloim'bėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle; 2d element not obvious.] In *geom.*, a curve drawn on the surface of a right cylinder so that when the cylinder is developed the curve becomes a circle.

Cyclolabrida (sī-klō-lab'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle (component of *Cycloidei*, q. v.), + NL. *Labrida*, q. v.] The family *Labrida*, distinguished by having cycloid scales, and thus contrasted with the *Ctenolabrida* or *Pomacentridæ*, long supposed to be closely related to them.

Cyclolites (sī-klō-lī'tēz), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A genus of fossil corals, of the family *Fungidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1801.

cyclometer (sī-klom'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for recording the revolutions of a wheel or the distance traversed by a vehicle; an odometer.—2. A circle-squarer.

Cyclometopa (sī'klō-me-tō'pą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μέτωπον*, front, face.] A superfamily group of brachyurous decapod crustaceans. Its technical characters are: a short, broad carapace, rounded anteriorly and laterally produced, without a projecting rostrum; 9 pairs of gills; and the male genital opening on the basal joint of the last pair of thoracic legs. It contains such genera as *Cancer*, *Carcinus*, *Portunus*, *Xantho*, etc., and corresponds to the more modern group *Cancroidea*. In De Blainville's system of classification the *Cyclometopa* were characterized as having the carapace very large, arched in front, and narrowed behind; the legs moderately long; and the epistoma very short and transverse. It included the families *Cancerida*, *Portunida*, and *Xiphosomida* of Leach. It has also been called *Cancroidea*, and divided into the "legions" *Cancrinea*, *Cyclinea*, *Corystoidea*, and *Calyptorhina*. It includes the principal edible crabs of the northern seas.

Cyclometopita (sī'klō-me-top'i-tą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cyclometopa*. *Imp. Dict.*

cyclometopous (sī'klō-me-tō'pus), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclometopa* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclometopa*.

cyclometric (sī-klō-met'rik), *a.* [= F. *cyclométrique*; as *cyclometry* + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, relating to the division of a circumference into equal parts.

cyclometry (sī-klom'e-tri), *n.* [= F. *cyclométrie* = Sp. *ciclometria*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-μετρία*, ⟨ *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. The art of measuring circles; specifically, the attempt to square the circle.

I must tell you, that Sir H. Savile has confuted Joseph Scaliger's *cyclometry*. *Wallis*, Due Correction of Hobbes, p. 116.

2. The theory of circular functions.

Cyclomyaria (sī'klō-mi-ā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *μῦς*, muscle, lit. a mouse, + E. *-aria*. Cf. *musculus*.] In Claus's classification, an order of free-swimming tunicates or *Thaliacea*, containing only the family *Doliolidæ*. Their technical characters are: a cask-shaped body, the mouth and atrial opening surrounded by lobes, the mantle cellular, the muscles arranged in closed rings, the dorsal wall of the pharyngeal cavity formed by a branchial lamella pierced with numerous slits, the digestive canal compressed into a coil, and the testes and ovaries maturing simultaneously, and development accomplished by a complicated alternation of generations. In the first asexual generation there is a large auditory vesicle on the left side. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), II. 109.

cyclomyarian (sī'klō-mi-ā'ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclomyaria* + *-an*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclomyaria*.

cyclonal (sī'klō-nal), *a.* [= F. *cyclonal*; as *cyclone* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone; cyclonic.

The *cyclonal* curvature of the wind orbit is accompanied by a stronger gradient and greater angular deviation than is the anti-cyclonal curvature. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 295.

cyclone (sī'klōn), *n.* [= F. *cyclone* = Sp. *ciclon*, ⟨ Gr. *κυκλόω*, whirling round, ppr. of *κυκλοῦν*, = *κύκλειν*, go round, whirl round, as wind or water, move in a circle, surround, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*.] 1. The term introduced into meteorology by Piddington, in 1840, as a general name for the class of extensive storms at sea that were at that time supposed to be characterized by the revolution of air in circles about a fixed center.—2. Any atmospheric movement, gentle or rapid, general or local, on land or at sea, in which the wind blows spirally around and in toward a center. In the northern hemisphere the cyclonic motion is usually counter-clockwise, and in the southern hemisphere it is clockwise. Cyclones generally develop into cyclonic storms. See *anticyclone*.

Cyclones occur at all hours of the day and night, where as whirlwinds and tornadoes show a diurnal period as distinctly marked as any in meteorology. Finally, *cyclones* take place under conditions which involve unequal atmospheric pressures or densities at the same heights of the atmosphere, due to inequalities in the geographical distribution of temperature and humidity; but whirlwinds occur where for the time the air is unusually warm, or moist, and where, consequently, temperature and humidity diminish with height at an abnormally rapid rate. *Cyclones* are thus phenomena resulting from a disturbance of the equilibrium of the atmosphere considered horizontally, but whirlwinds and tornadoes have their origin in a vertical disturbance of atmospheric equilibrium. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 129.

3. Popularly, a tornado (such as occur in the Western States), or any destructive storm. See *tornado*, *waterspout*, and *whirlwind*. [U. S.]

cyclone-pit (sī'klōn-pit), *n.* On the prairies and plains of the western United States, a pit or underground room made for refuge from a tornado or cyclone.

Cycloneura (sī-klō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, circle, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A division of *Hydrozoa*, corresponding to *Hydromedusæ*: opposed to *Toponeura*. *Elmer*.

cycloneural (sī-klō-nū'rąl), *a.* [⟨ *Cycloneura* + *-al*.] Having a complete nerve-ring, as a hydromedusan; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cycloneura*; not toponeural.

cyclonic (sī-klon'ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclone* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone: as, a *cyclonic* area; *cyclonic* action; "the *cyclonic* motion in sun-spots." *Young*.

cyclonically (sī-klon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a cyclone; like a cyclone.

cyclonoscope (sī-klō'nō-skōp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle (see *cyclone*), + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A hurricane-indicator; an apparatus (devised by Padre Viñes, S. J., Havana) consisting of an outer card with compass-points and an inner movable card with lines, to show the direction of motion of the various atmospheric currents constituting the circulation of a tropical hurricane. The apparatus, when properly oriented and adjusted, aids an observer in detecting the existence of a hurricane in his vicinity and the bearing of its center.

Cyclopacea (sī-klō-pā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-acea*.] A superfamily group of entomostracous crustaceans, taking name from the genus *Cyclops*: an inexact synonym of *Copepoda*.

cyclopædia, cyclopædic, etc. See *cyclopedia*, etc.

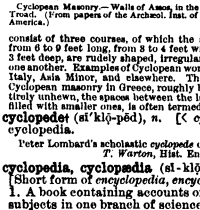
cyclope (sī'klōp), *a.* [⟨ L. *Cyclopeus*: see *cyclopean*.] Having or using a single eye; cyclopean. [Poetical.]

Even as the patient watchers of the night,—
The *cyclope* gleaners of the fruitful skies,—
Show the wide misty way where lies a white
All paved with suns that daze our wondering eyes.
O. W. Holmes, To Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg.

cyclopean (sī-klō-pē'an), *a.* [= F. *cyclopéen*, ⟨ L. *Cyclopēus*, ⟨ Gr. Κυκλώπειος, Cyclopean (architecture), ⟨ Κύκλωψ, Cyclops.] Of or pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, any of the legendary Cyclopes. [Commonly with a capital when used with direct reference to these beings: as, *Cyclopean* architecture. See below.] Specifically — (*a*) Having a single eye in the middle of the forehead; in *zoöl.*, having a median and apparently or actually single eye. This state may be more prominent, as in some of the crustaceans; or normal and marking a stage of development; or monstrous, from defect of growth in the parts concerned, whereby the eyes are not separated. It occurs, for example, occasionally in the pig. (*b*) Single and situated in the middle of the forehead, as an eye.

A true, mean, *cyclopean* eye would be slightly to the right of the median line. *Mind*, IX. 93.

(*c*) Vast; gigantic: applied to an early style of masonry, sometimes imitated in later ages, constructed of stones either unhewn or more or less irregularly shaped and fitted together, usually polygonal, but in some more recent examples approaching regular horizontal courses, and often presenting joints of very perfect workmanship. Such masonry was fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. It is remarkable for the immense size of the stones commonly employed, and was most frequently used for the walls of cities and fortresses. The walls of Tiryns, near Nauplia, in Greece, mentioned by Homer, are a good specimen of Cyclopean masonry. The remains of these walls consist of three courses, of which the stones, measuring from 6 to 9 feet long, from 3 to 4 feet wide, and from 2 to 3 feet deep, are rudely shaped, irregular masses piled on one another. Examples of Cyclopean work occur in Greece, Italy, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. The more primitive Cyclopean masonry in Greece, roughly built of stones entirely unhewn, the spaces between the larger stones being filled with smaller ones, is often termed *Pelasgic*.



Cyclopean Masonry.—Walls of Assos, in the Troad. (From papers of the Archæol. Inst. of America.)

cyclopedet (sī'klō-pēd), *n.* [⟨ *cyclopedia*.] A cyclopedia.

Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 450.

cyclopedia, cyclopædia (sī-klō-pē'di-ą), *n.* [Short form of *encyclopedia, encyclopædia*, q. v.] 1. A book containing accounts of the principal subjects in one branch of science, art, or learning in general: as, a *cyclopedia* of botany; a *cyclopedia* of mechanics.—2. In a broader sense, a book comprising accounts of all branches of learning; an encyclopedia. See *encyclopedia*.

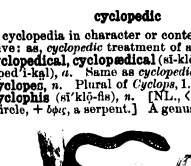
cyclopedic, cyclopædic (sī-klō-pē'dik or -pėd'-ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclopedia, cyclopædia*, + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia.—2. Resembling

a cyclopedia in character or contents; exhaustive: as, *cyclopedic* treatment of a subject.

cyclopedical, cyclopædical (sī-klō-pē′di-kal or -ped′i-kal), *a.* Same as *cyclopedic*.

Cyclopes, *n.* Plural of *Cyclops*, 1.

Cyclophis (sī′klō-fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] A genus of serpents,



Green-snake (*Cyclophis vernalis*).

of the family *Colubridæ*, containing the familiar and beautiful green-snake of the United States, *C. vernalis*. See *green-snake*.

Cyclophoridæ (sī-klō-for′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclophorus* + *-idæ*.] A family of operculate gastropodous mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyclophorus*, related to and often merged in *Cyclostomidæ*. They have a depressed shell with circular aperture and a plurispiral operculum. Leading genera are *Cyclophorus*, *Cyclotus*, *Pomatias*, *Diplommatina*, and *Paupina*. Also called *Cyclostidæ*.

Cyclophorus (sī-klof′ō-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυκλοφόρος*, moving in a circle, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, typical of the family *Cyclophoridæ*, or referred to the family *Cyclostomidæ*.

Cyclophorus involutulus.

cyclopia (sī-klō′pi-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cyclops*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, Cyclops: see *Cyclops*.] In *teratol.*, a malformation in which the orbits form a single continuous cavity. Also called *synophthalmia*.

cyclopic (sī-klop′ik), *a.* [⟨ *Cyclops* + *-ic*.] [*Cap.* in *l. c.*, according to use.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Cyclopes; cyclopean. Specifically—(*a*) One-eyed; cyclopean (which see). Hence—(*b*) Seeing only one part of a subject; one-sided. (*c*) Gigantic.

> Sending a bill of defiance to all physicians, chirurgeons, and apothecaries, as so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters, who daily seek to fight against Heaven by their rebellious drugs and doses! *Artif. Handsomeness.*

cyclopid (sī′klō-pid), *n.* A member of the *Cyclopidæ*.

Cyclopidæ (sī-klop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclops*, 2, + *-idæ*.] A family of minute entomostracous crustaceans, of the gnathostomatous section of *Copepoda*: so called from their simple single eye. They are mostly fresh-water forms, without any heart, the second pair of antennæ 4-jointed and not biramous, the anterior antennæ of the male prehensile, and the fifth pair of feet rudimentary. They are extremely prolific, and it is estimated that in one summer a female may become the progenitrix of more than four million descendants. They undergo many transformations before attaining maturity. See cut under *Cyclops*.

cyclopine (sī′klō-pin), *n.* [⟨ NL. *Cyclopia*, a genus of plants (⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*), + *-ine*[2].] An alkaloid obtained from plants of the genus *Cyclopia*.

cyclopite (sī′klō-pīt), *n.* [⟨ *Cyclopean* + *-ite*[2].] A crystallized variety of anorthite, occurring in geodes in the dolerite of the Cyclopean isles or rooks on the coast of Sicily, opposite Acircale.

cycloplegia (sī-klō-plē′ji-ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πλήγή*, a stroke.] Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

Cyclops (sī′klops), *n.* [= F. *Cyclope* = Sp. *Cíclope* = It. *Ciclope* = Pg. *Cyclope* = D. G. *Cyclope* = Dan. Sw. *Cyclop*, ⟨ L. *Cyclops*, pl. *Cyclopes*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύκλωψ*, pl. *Κύκλωπες*, Cyclops, lit. roundeyed, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὤψ*, eye.] **1.** Pl. *Cyclopes* (sī-klō′pēz) or *Cyclops*. In *Gr. myth.* and *legend*: (*a*) A giant with but one eye, which was circular and in the middle of the forehead. According to the Hesiodic legend, there were three Cyclopes of the race of Titans, sons of Uranus and Ge, who forged the thunderbolts of Zeus, Pluto's helmet, and Poseidon's trident, and were considered the primeval patrons of all smiths. Their workshops were afterward said to be under Mount Etna.

> The *Cyclops* here, which labour at the Trade,
> Are Jealousie, Fear, Sadness, and Despair.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Monopoly.

(*b*) In the Odyssey, one of a race of gigantic, lawless cannibal shepherds in Sicily, under the one-eyed chief Polyphemus. (*c*) One of a Thracian tribe of giants, named from a king Cyclops, who, expelled from their country, were fabled to have built in their wanderings the great prehistoric walls and fortresses of Greece. See *cyclopean*.—**2.** [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of minute fresh-water copepods, typical of the family *Cyclopidæ*, having a greatly enlarged pair of antennules (the appendages of the second somite of the head), by the vigorous strokes of which they dart through the water as if propelled by oars. In the front of the head there is a beady black median eye, really double, but appearing single, whence the name of the genus. *Cyclops quadricornis* is a common water-flea of fresh-water ponds and ditches. See *Copepoda*.

Head of *Cyclops*, a Fresh-water Copepod, under view, highly magnified.

mt, metastoma; *ep*, epistoma; *lb*, labrum; *R*, rostrum; *I′*, antennule; *II′*, antenna; *Md*, mandible; *Fx*, first maxilla; *Fx′*, second maxilla, bearing *a*, outer division or exopodite, and *b*, inner division or endopodite.

3. [*l. c.*] A copepod of the genus *Cyclops*.

cyclopteral (sī-klop′te-ral), *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cyclopteridæ*.

Cyclopteridæ (sī-klop-ter′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Cyclopterus*, and adopted by various authors with different limits. See cut under *Cyclopterus*. (*a*) In the old systems it embraced the true *Cyclopteridæ* as well as *Liparididæ* and *Gobiesocidæ*. (*b*) In Günther's system it includes the true *Cyclopteridæ* and also *Liparidæ*. (*c*) By Gill and American writers generally it is restricted to *Cyclopteroidea* of a short ventricose form, with short posterior and opposite dorsal and anal fins and a distinct spinous dorsal. The species inhabit the cold seas of the northern hemisphere.

Cyclopterina (sī-klop-te-rī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-inæ*[2].] In Günther's system of classification, the first group of his family *Discoboli*, having two separate dorsal fins, and 12 abdominal and 16 caudal vertebræ.

cyclopterine (sī-klop′te-rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopterina* or restricted *Cyclopteridæ*.

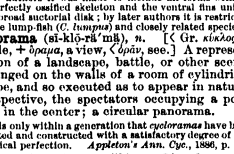
II. *n.* One of the *Cyclopterina*.

cyclopteroid (sī-klop′te-roid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cyclopteridæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Cyclopteridæ* or superfamily *Cyclopteroidea*.

Cyclopteroidea (sī-klop-te-roi′dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclopterus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, distinguished by the development of a suctorial disk resulting from the union of the ventral fins and the fixture of their rays to the pelvic bones. It includes the families *Cyclopteridæ* and *Liparididæ*.

Cyclopterus (sī-klop′te-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Cyclopteridæ*. By the



Lump-fish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

older authors it was made to include all forms with an imperfectly ossified skeleton and the ventral fins united in a broad suctorial disk; by later authors it is restricted to the lump-fish (*C. lumpus*) and closely related species.

cyclorama (sī-klō-rā′mä), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ὅραμα*, a view, ⟨ *ὁράν*, see.] A representation of a landscape, battle, or other scene, arranged on the walls of a room of cylindrical shape, and so executed as to appear in natural perspective, the spectators occupying a position in the center; a circular panorama.

> It is only within a generation that *cycloramas* have been painted and constructed with a satisfactory degree of mechanical perfection. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

cyclramic (sī-klō-ram′ik), *a.* [⟨ *cyclorama* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cyclorama.

> The laws of *cyclramic* perspective have been understood for two or three centuries.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 278.

Cyclorhapa (sī-klor′ą-fą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclorhaphus*: see *cyclorhaphous*.] A prime division of dipterous insects, containing those in which the pupa-case opens curvilinearly: opposed to *Orthorhapha*, in which the case splits straight. *Brauer*.

cyclorhaphous (sī-klor′ą-fus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclorhaphus*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *ῥαφή*, a seam, a suture, ⟨ *ῥάπτειν*, sew.] Having the pupa-case opening curvilinearly; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclorhapha*.

Cyclosaura (sī-klō-sâ′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σαῦρος*, lizard.] A division of lacertilians or lizards. They have a short thick tongue, scarcely extensible; a round pupil; a long tail with the anus not terminal; 2 or 4 short feet, or none; the body either lacertiform or serpentiform; the back with large scales; and the belly with scales not overlapping and arranged in cross-bands. The division contains the *Chalcidæ*, *Zonuridæ*, and *Eeplecpodidæ* (to which some add the monitors, etc.). The group is by some made a family, *Ptychopleuræ*, of a suborder *Brevilingua*.

cyclosaurian (sī-klō-sâ′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cyclosaura* + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyclosaura*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclosaura*.

cycloscope (sī′klō-skōp), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An apparatus invented by McLeod and Clarke for measuring velocities of revolution at a given instant. It consists essentially of a revolving ruled cylinder that may be examined through an opening partially closed by a tuning-fork vibrating at a known rate. The observation depends on the persistence of vision, and when the intermittent appearance of the ruled lines, seen past the vibrating fork, becomes continuous, an index shows upon a scale the rate of the revolution of the cylinder.

cyclosis (sī-klō′sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύκλωσις*, a surrounding, ⟨ *κυκλοῦν*, surround, move around, ⟨ *κύκλος*, a circle: see *cycle*, *n.*] In *zoöl.*, *physiol.*, and *bot.*, circulation, as of blood or other fluid: in zoölogy, especially applied to the currents in which circulate the finely granular protoplasmic substances in *Protozoa*, *Infusoria*, etc., as within the body of members of the genus *Paramecium*, and the pseudopods of foraminifers; in botany, originally, to the movement occasionally observable in the latex of plants, now to the streaming movement of protoplasm within the cell.

> It is by the contractility of the protoplasmic layer that the curious *cyclosis* . . . is carried on within the Plant-cell. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 224.

cyclospermous (sī-klō-spėr′mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the embryo coiled about the central albumen, as the seeds of *Caryophyllaceæ*.

Cyclostoma (sī-klos′tō-mą), *n.* [NL., fem. sing. (in sense 2 neut. pl.) of *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomous*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Cyclostomidæ*: so called from the circular aperture of the shell. Very different limits have been given to it, the old writers including not only all the true *Cyclostomidæ*, but also the *Cyclophoridæ* and *Pomatiidæ*, while by most modern writers it is limited to those with a calcareous paucispiral operculum flattened and having an eccentric nucleus. The species are numerous; they live in damp places. *C. elegans* is an example. See cut under *Cyclostomidæ*. Also *Cyclotus*.

2. [Used as a plural.] The cyclostomatous vertebrates, or myzonts.

Cyclostomata (sī-klō-stō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatous*.] **1.** A division of gymnolæmatous polyzoans having tubular cells, partially free or entirely connate, a terminal opening with a movable lip, and no avicularia nor vibracula. Opposed to *Chilostomata* and *Ctenostomata*. It is subdivided into *Articulata* or *Radicata* (family *Crisidæ*), and *Inarticulata* or *Incrustata*, containing the rest of the families.

2. In Günther's system of classification, a subclass of fishes having the following technical characters: the skeleton cartilaginous and notochordal, without ribs and without real jaws; skull not separate from the vertebral column; no limbs; gills in the form of fixed sacs without branchial arches, 6 or 7 in number on each side; one nasal aperture only; mouth circular or sucker-like; and heart without bulbus arteriosus. Also called *Cyclostomi*, *Cyclostomia*, *Marsipobranchii*, and *Monorhina*.

cyclostomate (sī-klos′tō-māt), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomatus*: see *cyclostomatous*.] Same as *cyclostomous*.

> Of the thirty-three *cyclostomate* forms, thirteen had previously been known in a fossil state. *Science*, IX. 350.

cyclostomatous (sī-klō-stom′ą-tus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomatus*, ⟨ Gr. *κύκλος*, a circle, + *στόμα* (*-ατ-*), mouth.] Having a circular oral aperture, or round mouth. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the polyzoan *Cyclostomata*. (*b*) Pertaining to the round-mouthed fishes, the lampreys and hags. The usual form in ichthyology is *cyclostomous*.

cyclostome (sī′klō-stōm), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomous*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyclostomous*.

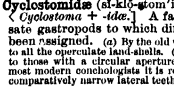
> The *cyclostome* Fishes, possessed of cerebral ganglia that are tolerably manifest, lead us to the ordinary fishes, in which these ganglia, individually much larger, form a cluster of masses, or rudimentary brain.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 8.

II. *n.* **1.** A fish of the order *Cyclostomi*; a marsipobranch; a monorhine; a lamprey or hag.—**2.** A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ*.

Cyclostomi (sī-klos'tō-mī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cyclostomus*: see *cyclostomous*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of his second order, *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, with the mouth formed into a sucker, containing the lampreys and hags, or the cyclostomous, monorhine, or marsipobranchiate fishes: a synonym of *Marsipobranchii*.

cyclostomid (sī-klos'tō-mid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclostomidæ*.

Cyclostomidæ (sī-klō-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods to which different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the old writers it was extended to all the operculate land-shells. (*b*) Later it was limited to those with a circular aperture to the shell. (*c*) By most modern conchologists it is restricted to forms with comparatively narrow lateral teeth bearing several cusps, broad marginal teeth having serrated or pectiniform crowns, a spiral shell with a subcircular aperture, and a paucispiral operculum. The species are numerous in tropical and subtropical countries, and a few, as *Cyclostoma elegans*, extend into temperate regions. They are chiefly found in forests and damp places. The under surface of the foot is impressed by a longitudinal groove, and the sides are alternately moved in progression, while the long rostrum is used for pulling forward.



Cyclostoma elegans.

Cyclostomina (sī'klō-stō-mī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostoma* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cyclostomidæ*, containing the typical species, and contrasting with the subfamilies *Cistulinæ*, *Licininæ*, and *Realiinæ*.

cyclostomous (sī-klos'tō-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyclostomus*, ⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στόμα, mouth.] Having a round mouth, as a lamprey, or a round aperture of the shell, as a cyclostomid; specifically, in *ichth.*, pertaining to the *Cyclostomi*. Also *cyclostomatic*, *cyclostome*.

Cyclostomus (sī-klos'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *cyclostomous*.] Same as *Cyclostoma*, 1.

Cyclostrema (sī-klō-strē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., improp. for **Cyclotrema*, ⟨ Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τρῦμα, hole.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Cyclostremidæ*.

Cyclostremidæ (sī-klō-strem'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclostrema* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cyclostrema*. They have elliptical filiform tentacles, lateral cirrous appendages, a wide median tooth and four narrow teeth on each side, and marginal teeth with denticulated borders; the shell is depressed, umbilicated, nonnacreous, and white. The species are of small size and found in almost all seas.

cyclostylar (sī-klō-stī'lȧr), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στῦλος, a pillar, style, + *-ar*2.] In *arch.*, consisting of a circular range of columns; monopteral.

cyclostyle (sī'klō-stīl), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + στῦλος, a pen.] An apparatus for making duplicate copies of letters, circulars, etc., written on sensitized paper with a pen of peculiar make, or with a typewriter. The first copy is used as an impression-plate, and inked with an inking-roller to produce subsequent copies.

cyclosystem (sī'klō-sis'tem), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + σύστημα, system.] The circular arrangement of the pores of certain hydrocoralline scleraphs (the stylasterids), simulating the calicular systems of anthozoan corals in appearance. *Moseley*, 1881.

cyclothure (sī'klō-thūr), *n.* An animal of the genus *Cyclothurus*; a two-toed ant-eater.

Two-toed Ant-eater (*Cyclothurus didactylus*).

Cyclothurinæ (sī'klō-thū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclothurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of South American arboricole ant-eaters, of the family *Myrmecophagidæ*; the two-toed ant-eaters of the single genus *Cyclothurus*. The first, fourth, and fifth digits of the fore paws are so reduced that only two are visible externally, and the inner digit of the hind foot is likewise rudimentary. These ant-eaters live in trees and resemble sloths.

cyclothurine (sī-klō-thū'rin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyclothurinæ*; a cyclothure. Also written *cycloturine*.

Cyclothurus (sī-klō-thū'rus), *n.* [NL., for *Cycloturus*, ⟨ Gr. κυκλωτός, round (see *Cyclotus*), + οὐρά, a tail.] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Cyclothurinæ*, containing the little two-toed ant-eater of Brazil, *C. didactylus*, and a species of Costa Rica, *C. dorsalis*. See *Cyclothurinæ*.

cyclotid (sī-klot'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cyclotidæ*.

Cyclotidæ (sī-klot'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyclotus* + *-idæ*.] A family of phaneropneumonous tænioglossate gastropods. The eyes are situated at the outer bases of the tentacles; the outer lateral teeth of the radula are little differentiated from the others; there are 10 jaws; and the shell is spiral with a circular aperture, closable by a multispiral operculum. Same as *Cyclophoridæ*.

cyclotomic (sī-klō-tom'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. κύκλος, circle, + τομή, a cutting, + *-ic*.] In *geom.*, pertaining to the theory of the division of the circumference of a circle into aliquot parts.—**Cyclotomic divisor.** See *divisor*.

cycloturine, Cycloturus. See *cyclothurine*, *Cyclothurus*.

Cyclotus (sī-klō'tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κυκλωτός, rounded, ⟨ κυκλοῦν, make round, ⟨ κύκλος, a circle.] A genus of gastropodous mollusks, of the family *Cyclophoridæ*, or giving the name *Cyclotidæ* to the same group.

Cyclura (sī-klō'rȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle, + οὐρά, tail.] A genus of lizards, of the

Spine-tailed Lizard (*Cyclura acanthura*).

family *Iguanidæ*. *C. lophoma* is the great iguana of Jamaica, with a long serrate dorsal crest. *C. acanthura* is the spine-tailed lizard of Lower California. *C. teres*, of the same region, is the smooth-backed lizard.

cyclus (sī'klus), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. κύκλος, a circle: see *cycle*.] **1.** Pl. *cyeli* (sī'kli). Same as *cycle*, 5.

> Gonzalo de Córdova, "the Great Captain," . . . produced an impression on the Spanish nation hardly equalled since the earlier days of that great Moorish contest, the *cyclus* of whose heroes Gonzalo seems appropriately to close up. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 181.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fossil crustaceans of uncertain character.

cydariform (si-dar'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ L. *cydarum* (⟨ Gr. κύδαρος), a kind of ship, + *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, approaching the form of a globe, but truncated on two opposite ends: applied to joints of the palpi, etc.

cyder, *n.* See *cider*.

Cydippe (sī-dip'ē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cydippe*, ⟨ Gr. Κυδίππη, in myth. a fem. name, a Nereid, etc.; appar. ⟨ κῦδος, glory, renown, + ἵππος, fem. ἵππη, horse.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of ctenophorans of the family *Cydippidæ*, having retractile filiform fringed tentacles, and a transparent colorless gelatinous body, divided radially into eight parts by the ctenophores. One member of the genus, *C. pileus*, is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas around Great Britain. The body is globular in shape, and adorned with eight bands of cilia, serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and which can be protruded and retracted at will. Also called *Pleurobrachia*, and formerly referred to a family *Callianiridæ*. See cut under *Ctenophora*.

2. A genus of spiders. *Rev. O. P. Cambridge*, 1840.—**3.** In *entom.*, a genus of beetles.

cydippid (sī-dip'id), *n.* A ctenophoran of the family *Cydippidæ*.

Cydippidæ (sī-dip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cydippe*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of saccate ctenophorans, typified by the genus *Cydippe*.

Cydonia (sī-dō'ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cydonia*, a quince (? ult. E. *coin*2, *quince*, q. v.), prop. pl. (sc. *mala*, apples) of *Cydonius*, adj.; ⟨ Gr. κυδώνιον (sc. μῆλον, apple), a quince, κυδωνία, a quince-tree, neut. and fem. of Κυδώνιος, adj., pertaining to Κυδωνία, L. *Cydonia*, a town of Crete, now Canea.] **1.** A rosaceous genus of plants, including the quince, etc., now referred to *Pyrus*.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of ladybirds, family *Coccinellidæ*. *Mulsant*.

cydonin (sī'dō-nin), *n.* [⟨ *Cydonia*, 1, + *-in*2.] The mucilage of quince-seeds.

cydonium (sī-dō'ni-um), *n.* [See *Cydonia*.] Quince-seed.

cyesiognosis (si-ē'si-og-nō'sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύησις, pregnancy, + γνῶσις, knowledge.] Diagnosis of pregnancy. *Dunglison*.

cyesiology (si-ē-si-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύησις, pregnancy (see *cyesis*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ λέγειν, say: see *-ology*.] In *physiol.*, the science which treats of gestation or pregnancy.

cyesis (si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύησις, pregnancy, ⟨ κυεῖν, be pregnant.] Pregnancy; conception. *Dunglison*.

cygneous (sig'nē-us), *a.* [⟨ L. *cygnus*, *cycnus*, a swan: see *cygnet*.] In *bryology*, curved like a swan's neck. *Braithwaite*.

cygnet (sig'net), *n.* [Formerly *cignet*, ⟨ OF. **cignet*, equiv. to **cignel*, *cigneau*, dim. of *cigne*, F. *cygne* = Pr. *cigne* = It. *cigno*, a swan (cf. OF. *cisne* = Sp. Pg. *cisne*, *cirne* = Wlt. *cecino*, It. *cecero*, a swan, ⟨ ML. *cecinus*, *cicinus*, a corruption of L. *cycnus*), ⟨ L. *cycnus*, often written *cygnus*, ⟨ Gr. κύκνος, a swan, prob. redupl. from √ **κυ*, **καν*, sound, = L. *canere*, sing. From the same root come L. *ciconia*, a stork, and E. *hen*. See *cant*2, *chant*, *hen*.] A young swan; specifically, in *her.*, a small young swan, when more than one are borne, are commonly called cygnets, though the representation is exactly the same as that of the swan so called.

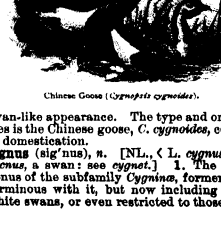
> So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
> Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

Cygnet royal, in *her.*, a term for a bearing more properly blazoned *swan argent, ducally gorged and chained or*—that is, having a duke's coronet around its neck and a chain attached thereto. *Hugh Clark*.

Cygninæ (sig-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cygnus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of lamellirostral natatorial birds, of the duck family, *Anatidæ*; the swans. They have the longest neck of any birds of the family, the vertebræ being very numerous (up to 26); the tail is short and many-feathered; the tarsus is reticulate; the lores are naked; the bill is high at the base, and sometimes tuberculate, with median nostrils; the feet are large; the middle toe and claw are longer than the tarsus; and the hallux is simple. The legs are set far back, so that the gait is constrained, but in the water the swans are proverbially elegant and graceful. There are 8 or 10 species, of various countries, chiefly of the genus *Cygnus*. See *swan*.

cygnine (sig'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cygninæ*.

Cygnopsis (sig-nop'sis), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), ⟨ L. *cygnus*, a swan, + Gr. ὄψις, view, appearance.] A genus of geese, of the subfamily *Anserinæ* and family *Anatidæ*: so called from their



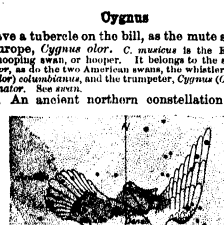
Chinese Goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*).

swan-like appearance. The type and only species is the Chinese goose, *C. cygnoides*, common in domestication.

Cygnus (sig'nus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cygnus*, prop. *cycnus*, a swan: see *cygnet*.] **1.** The typical genus of the subfamily *Cygninæ*, formerly conterminous with it, but now including all the white swans, or even restricted to those which

have a tubercle on the bill, as the mute swan of Europe, *Cygnus olor*. *C. musicus* is the European whooping swan, or hooper. It belongs to the subgenus *Olor*, as do the two American swans, the whistler, *Cygnus (Olor) columbianus*, and the trumpeter, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*. See *swan*.

2. An ancient northern constellation repre-



The Constellation Cygnus.—From Ptolemy's description.

senting a bird called a swan by Ovid and others, and now always so considered.

Cylichna (si-lik'nä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κυλίχνη, a small cup, ⟨ κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup.] A genus of tectibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods, of the family *Tornatellidæ* or *Bullidæ*, or made type of a family *Cylichnidæ*, having a strong cylindrical shell, with narrow aperture. There are numerous species.

Cylichna cylindracea.

cylichnid (si-lik'nid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylichnidæ*.

Cylichnidæ (si-lik'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cylichna* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropods, of which the genus *Cylichna* is typical. The radula has multiserial teeth, of which the central are small, the lateral large and uncinate, and the marginal small and uncinate.

Cylicomastiges (sil'i-kō-mas'ti-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + μάστιξ, pl. μάστιγες, a whip, scourge.] A group of choanoflagellate infusorians or collar-bearing monads, with a well-marked collar around the base of the flagellum, including such genera as *Salpingœca* and *Codonosiga*. *Bütschli*.

Cylicotomy (sil-i-kot'ō-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + τομή, cutting, ⟨ τέμνειν, cut.] In *surg.*, division of the ciliary muscle, as in glaucoma. *Dunglison*.

Cylicozoa (sil'i-kō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύλιξ (κυλικ-), a cup, + ζῷον, animal.] Same as *Calycozoa*.

cylinder (sil'in-dėr), *n.* [Early med. E. also *culinder*, *culindre*; in ME. in form *chilindre*, a cylindrical sun-dial; ⟨ OF. *cilindre*, F. *cylindre* = Sp. It. *cilindro* = Pg. *cylindro*, ⟨ L. *cylindrus*, a cylindr, a roller, a leveler, ⟨ Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, a roller, roll, ⟨ κυλίνδειν, roll, κυλίειν, roll: see *cycle*. Doublet of *calender*1, q. v.] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A solid which may be conceived as generated by the revolution of a rectangle about one of its sides: specifically called a *right cylinder*. The side of the generating rectangle forms the axis of the cylinder, and the adjacent sides generate circles which form the bases of the cylinder. (*b*) By extension, any surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.

Right Cylinder.

A cylindrical surface is a curved surface generated by a moving straight line which continually touches a given curve, and in all of its positions is parallel to a given fixed straight line not in the plane of the curve. A solid bounded by a cylindrical surface and two parallel planes is called a *cylinder*. *Chauvenet*.

2. In *mech.*: (*a*) That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is exerted on the piston. See *steam-engine*. (*b*) The barrel of an air-pump. (*c*) A hollow metallic roller forming part of certain printing-machines. In cylinder-presses the cylinder is used only for giving the impression. See *cylinder-press*. In type-revolving presses there are type-cylinders and impression-cylinders; the former, on which the forms of type or stereotype plates are secured, revolve against the latter in the opposite direction. (*d*) The bore of a gun. (*e*) That part of a revolver which contains the chambers for the cartridges. (*f*) The central well around which a winding staircase is carried. (*g*) The body of a pump. (*h*) In a loom, a revolving part which receives the cards. In the Jacquard loom it is a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis. (*i*) In a carding-machine, a clothed barrel larger than an urchin or a doffer. See cut under *carding-machine*. (*j*) In an electrical machine, a barrel of glass. (*k*) In *ordnance*, a wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun. *E. H. Knight*. (*l*) A garden- or field-roller. *E. H. Knight*.— **3.** In *antiq.*, a cylindrical or somewhat barrel-shaped stone, bearing a cuneiform inscription or a carved design, worn by the Babylonians, Assyrians, and kindred peoples as a seal and amulet. Great numbers of such cylinders have been found, and also of Phenician imitations of them.—**4†.** An old portable timepiece of the class of sun-dials.

> By my *chilindre* it is prime of deye.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 206.

5†. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Oliva*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Charge-cylinder**, the part of the bore of a cannon occupied by the charge.—**Double-acting cylinder**, an engine-cylinder in which the stroke of the piston is effective in each direction, instead of only in one direction, as in the *single-action cylinder*.—**Forming-cylinder**, in a paper-making machine, the cylinder on which the pulp is collected and formed into a soft web preparatory to drying and hardening.—**Oblique cylinder**. See *oblique*.—**Oscillating cylinder**, an engine-cylinder which rocks on trunnions, and the piston-rod of which connects directly to the crank.—**Vacant cylinder**, the portion of the bore of a cannon left free in front of the charge.

cylinder-bit (sil'in-dėr-bit), *n.* See *half-round bit*, under *bit*1.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *n.* A gun the bore of which is of a uniform diameter throughout.

cylinder-bore (sil'in-dėr-bōr), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *cylinder-bored*, ppr. *cylinder-boring*. To bore, as a gun-barrel, in such a manner that the diameter of the bore is uniform throughout.

cylinder-car (sil'in-dėr-kär), *n.* A hollow cylinder for carrying freight, with wheel-ends adapted to run on a railroad-track. The cylinder rolls with its load, thus doing away with the use of axles. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-cock (sil'in-dėr-kok), *n.* A cock at the end of a steam-cylinder, through which water of condensation may be blown out, or through which steam may be blown in for warming up the cylinder. For the first purpose it is sometimes made automatic, and often called a *safety cylinder-cock*.

cylinder-cover (sil'in-dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* **1.** A jacket or lagging placed about a steam-cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat.—**2.** In steam-engines, the cover secured by bolts to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to make it steam-tight.

cylinder-desk (sil'in-dėr-desk), *n.* A writing-desk with a top somewhat cylindrical in shape, which can be pushed back to allow the desk to be used, or brought forward and locked. Also called a *roll-top desk*.

cylinder-engine (sil'in-dėr-en″jin), *n.* In *paper-making*, a machine in which the pulp is formed in a sheet upon a cylinder and delivered as a web to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement (sil'in-dėr-es-kāp'ment), *n.* An escapement for watches invented by Graham, corresponding to the dead-beat escapement in clocks.

cylinder-face (sil'in-dėr-fās), *n.* In *engin.*, the flat part of a steam-cylinder on which a slide-valve moves.

cylinder-gage (sil'in-dėr-gāj), *n.* A cast-iron hollow cylinder, from 3 to 5 calibers in length, accurately turned on the exterior, and used to verify the accuracy of the finished bore of a gun.

cylinder-glass (sil'in-dėr-glȧs), *n.* Glass blown into the form of a cylinder, then split, and flattened into a sheet. The quality is superior to that of crown-glass. See *broad glass*, under *broad*.

cylinder-grinder (sil'in-dėr-grin'dėr), *n.* A machine-tool with automatic traverse-feed for finishing cylindrical gages, such as those of gun-bores. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-mill (sil'in-dėr-mil), *n.* A grinding-mill in which the action of rollers is substituted for that of face-stones. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-milling (sil'in-dėr-mil″ing), *n.* See *milling*.

cylinder-port (sil'in-dėr-pōrt), *n.* One of the openings through which steam passes into the cylinder of a steam-engine.

cylinder-powder (sil'in-dėr-pou″dėr), *n.* Gunpowder the charcoal for which is prepared by distillation in cylindrical iron retorts.

cylinder-press (sil'in-dėr-pres), *n.* A printing-machine in which impression is made by a cylinder rotating over a sliding flat bed-plate which contains the form of types or plates. In the *drum-cylinder press* there is one cylinder of large size, making but one revolution to the forward and backward movement of the bed-plate; in other forms the cylinder makes two or more revolutions for each impression. In the *stop-cylinder press* the cylinder stops its rotation soon after the impression is taken. The *double-cylinder press* has two cylinders, and prints an impression on the backward as well as the forward movement of the bed-plate. The name *cylinder-press* is technically applied only to presses or machines in which the impression-cylinder prints upon a flat surface. Printing-machines that are constructed to print from plates or types fastened on a cylinder are known distinctively as *type-revolving presses*, and specifically as *rotary*, *web*, or *sun-and-planet presses*.

cylinder-snail (sil'in-dėr-snāl), *n.* A snail of the genus *Cylindrella*; a cylindrellid.

cylinder-snake (sil'in-dėr-snāk), *n.* An ophidian of the family *Cylindrophidæ* or *Uropeltidæ*.

cylinder-staff (sil'in-dėr-staf), *n.* An instrument used in the inspection of ordnance to measure the length of the bore. *Farrow*, Mil. Eneye.

cylinder-tape (sil'in-dėr-tāp), *n.* In a cylinder printing-press, a tape running on the impression-cylinder, beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after impression. *E. H. Knight*.

cylinder-wrench (sil'in-dėr-rench), *n.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp cylindrical rods or tubes; a pipe-wrench. *E. H. Knight*.

cylindraceous (sil-in-drā'shius), *a.* [= F. *cylindracé*; as *cylinder* + *-aceous*.] Somewhat or nearly cylindrical.

Cylindrella (sil-in-drel'ä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *cylindrus*, cylinder, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gephoilous gastropods, of the family *Cylindrellidæ*, called cylinder-snails from the cylindrical shape of the shell. There are many species, of the warmer parts of America. *Pfeiffer*, 1840.

1. *Cylindrella brevis*. 2. *Cylindrella sinuata*. (About twice natural size.)

cylindrellid (sil-in-drel'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cylindrellidæ*.

Cylindrellidæ (sil-in-drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cylindrella* + *-idæ*.] An American family of pulmonate gastropods, typified by the genus *Cylindrella*; the cylinder-snails. The shell is cylindric and many-whorled, the last whorl usually detached from the rest and having a circular mouth. The animal has a thin jaw with oblique folds, and the teeth of the radula are peculiar, the central being very narrow, the lateral having the internal and median cusps confluent, and the marginal resembling the lateral in miniature, or rudimentary. Over 200 species are known, most of which are inhabitants of the West Indian islands.

cylindrenchyma (sil-in-dreng'ki-mä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. κύλινδρος, a cylinder, + ἔγχυμα, an infusion, ⟨ ἐγχεῖν, infuse, ⟨ ἐν, in, + χεῖν, pour.] In *bot.*, tissue composed of cylindrical cells, such as that of plants of the genus *Conferva*, and of many hairs, etc.

cylindric, cylindrical (si-lin'drik, -dri-kal), *a.* [= F. *cylindrique* = Sp. *cilindrico* = Pg. *cylindrico* = It. *cilindrico*, ⟨ NL. **cylindricus*, ⟨ Gr. κυλινδρικός, cylindrical, ⟨ κύλινδρος, cylinder.] Having the form of a cylinder, or partaking of its properties.—**Cylindrical boiler**, a steam-boiler made in the shape of a cylinder, simple in construction, and admitting of greater resistance to the expansion of the causes of displacement than most others, although more expensive in the matter of fuel.—**Cylindrical bone**, in *anat.*, a long bone, as a thigh-bone or humerus, with a more or less cylindrical hollow shaft or diaphysis, inclosing a medullary cavity, and having cancellous tissue at each end.—**Cylindrical lens or mirror**, a lens or mirror having one or two cylindrical surfaces. Cylindrical lenses are used in spectacles for the correction of astigmatism.—**Cylindrical saw**, a saw in the form of a cylinder, with the edge of the open end cut in saw-teeth; a crown-saw: used for cutting staves, follies, etc., and in surgery. Also called *barrel-saw*, *drum-saw*, *tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*.—**Cylindrical surface**, a surface generated by a right line moving parallel to itself.—**Cylindrical valve**, a valve of cylindrical form on an oscillating axis, serving to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. *E. H. Knight*.—**Cylindrical vaulting** (properly *semi-cylindrical vaulting*), in *arch.*, the most ancient mode of true vaulting. Also called a *wagon-*, *barrel-*, *tunnel-*, or *cradle-vault*. It is a plain half-cylinder, without either groins or ribs, or divided into bays by arcs doubleaux, which are usually of square or semicircular section.

cylindrically (si-lin'dri-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

cylindricity (sil-in-dris'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *cylindricité*; as *cylindric* + *-ity*.] The character or state of being cylindrical; cylindrical form: as, imperfect *cylindricity*.

cylindricule (si-lin′dri-kūl), *n.* [< NL. as if **cylindriculus*, dim. of L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder: see *cylinder*.] A small cylinder. *Owen.*

cylindriform (si-lin′dri-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *cylindriforme*; < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a cylinder; shaped like a cylinder.

cylindrirostrest (si-lin-dri-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *cylindrus*, a cylinder, + *rostrum*, beak.] In Blyth's system of classification (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, constituted by the kingfishers, rollers, and bee-eaters, or the families *Alcyonidæ* (or *Alcedinidæ*), *Coracidæ*, and *Meropidæ*.

cylindrocephalic (si-lin′drō-se-fal′ik or si-lin-drō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< *cylindrocephaly* + *-ic*.] Exhibiting or pertaining to cylindrocephaly.

cylindrocephaly (si-lin-drō-sef′a-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A long cylindrical configuration of the skull.

cylindroconic, cylindroconical (si-lin-drō-kon′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conic*, *-al*.] Shaped like a cylinder terminated by a cone.

cylindroconoidal (si-lin′drō-kō-noi′dal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *conoidal*.] Shaped like a cylinder having a conoidal termination.

cylindrocylindrical (si-lin′drō-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* [< *cylindric* + *cylindrical*.] In *arch.*, formed by the intersection of one cylindrical vault with another of greater span and height, springing from the same level: said of an arch. See *cross-vaulting*.

cylindroid (sil′in-droid), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *cylindroïde* = Pg. *cylindroide*, < Gr. *κυλινδροειδής*, < *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *n.* 1. A solid body bounded by a cylindrical surface cut orthogonally by elliptical bases.—2. A conoidal cubic surface whose equation is $z(x^2 + y^2) - 2axy = 0$. [So named by Cayley and Ball, 187.]

II. *a.* Having the form of a cylinder with equal and parallel elliptical bases.

cylindroidal (sil-in-droi′dal), *a.* [< *cylindroid* + *-al*.] Resembling a cylinder; cylindroid.

During the embryonic condition of all vertebrates, the centre of the partition (between the cerebrospinal and visceral tubes) is occupied by an elongated, cellular, *cylindroidal* mass—the notochord, or chorda dorsalis.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 8.

cylindroma (sil-in-drō′mą), *n.*; pl. *cylindromata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, a name given to several kinds of tumors. (*a*) Sarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the sarcoma-cells have undergone in greater or less part mucous degeneration. (*b*) Angiosarcoma myxomatodes, a sarcoma in which the mucous degeneration affects the walls of the vessels and the tissue immediately about them. (*c*) Myxosarcoma, a simple combination of myxomatous and sarcomatous tissue. (*d*) Cylindroma carcinomatodes, a very rare carcinoma, characterized by the presence of homogeneous hyaline spherules in the cell-nests. See *carcinoma*, *myxoma*, *sarcoma*.

cylindromatous (sil-in-drom′a-tus), *a.* [< *cylindroma*(*t-*) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cylindroma.

cylindrometric (si-lin-drō-met′rik), *a.* [Gr. *κύλινδρος*, a cylinder, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cylindro-ogival (si-lin′drō-ō-jī′val), *a.* [= F. *cylindro-ogival*; as *cylindric* + *ogival*.] Having the form of a cylindrical body with an ogival head.

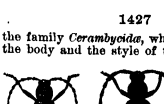
Cylindrophidæ (sil-in-drof′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., short for **Cylindrophididæ*, < *Cylindrophis* (*-drophid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of harmless ophidians or reptiles, typified by the genus *Cylindrophis*, without poison-fangs, with a very small head, the mouth not distensible, and the tail short and conical. They have a rudimentary pelvis, and a pair of anal spurs formed by the condensed epidermis of the rudimentary hind limbs; the teeth are small, and there are palatine teeth; the quadrate bone is fixed, and there is no distinct mastoid. Besides *Cylindrophis*, the family contains the genus *Ilysia* or *Tortrix*, whence it is sometimes named *Tortricidæ*. With the family *Uropeltidæ* it constitutes a suborder *Angiostomata*, or is brought under *Opisthoglypha* with *Typhlopidæ*.

Cylindrophis (si-lin′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύλινδρος*, cylinder, + *ὄφις*, serpent.] A genus of serpents, giving name to the family *Cylindrophidæ*. *C. rufa* is a Japanese species.

cylix, *n.* See *kylix*.

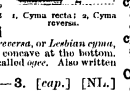
Cyllecoraria (sil′e-kō-rā′ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] One of the many divisions of the heteropterous family *Phytocoridæ*, containing such genera as *Hyaliodes*.

Cyllene (si-lē′nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyllene*, < Gr. *Κυλλήνη*, the name of a mountain in Arcadia, Greece.] A genus of longicorn beetles, of the family *Cerambycidæ*, which in the form of the body and the style of the markings have some resemblance to the wasps. The species are superficially recognized by the long antennæ and by the transverse excavations in the sides of the pronotum near the base. Two closely similar North American species, *C. pictus* (Drury) and *C. robiniæ* (Forst.), have a black body, banded with narrow transverse or oblique yellow lines, and red legs. The former lives in the hickory and appears in spring, while the latter infests the locust-tree and appears in autumn. Both species are, in the larval state, very destructive to the trees they inhabit. *Harris*, Ins. Inj. to Veg., p. 103.



a. *Cyllene pictus*. *b*. *Cyllene robiniæ*. (Natural size.)

cyma (sī′mą), *n.*; pl. *cymæ* (-mē). [NL. (cf. L. *cyma*, *cuma*, a sprout, a bulbous plant), < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, a swell, billow, a wavelet ogee or molding, < *κύειν*, be pregnant, lit. contain. See *cyme*.] **1.** In *arch.*, a member or molding of the cornice, of which the profile is an ogee, or curve of contrary flexure. Of this molding there are two kinds: *cyma recta*, or *Doric cyma* (sometimes called *beak-molding*), which is concave at the top and convex at the bottom; and *cyma reversa*, or *Lesbian cyma*, which is convex at the top and concave at the bottom. Both kinds of the cyma are also called *ogee*. Also written *cyme*, *cima*.



1, Cyma recta; 2, Cyma reversa.

2. In *bot.*, same as *cyme*.—**3.** [*cap.*] [NL.] Same as *Cuma*, 2.

cymagraph (sī′mą-grāf), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*, a waved molding, + *γράφειν*, write.] A form of sculpture-copier or pantograph for tracing the outlines of objects in relief, particularly adapted for taking profiles of architectural moldings.

cymaphen (sī′mą-fen), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *φαίνειν*, show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

cymar, *n.* See *simarr*.

cymatium (si-mā′shi-um), *n.*; pl. *cymatia* (-ą). [L., < Gr. *κυμάτιον*, a waved molding, < *κῦμα*(*τ-*), a wave, etc.: see *cyma*.] In *arch.*, a cyma; a molding composed of the cyma.

Most of the capitals here are of the Corinthian order; and I took notice of the capitals of some pilasters, consisting of *cymatiums*, two lists, and fluted about a foot long, and under them a quarter round, adorned with eggs and darts. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 88.

Cymatogaster (sī″mą-tō-gas′tėr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ-*), fetas, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Embiotocidæ*. *C. aggregatus* is an abundant fish of the Pacific coast of United States, known as the *shiner*, *minnow*, and *sprarada*.

cymatolite (si-mat′ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κῦμα*(*τ-*), wave, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral substance produced by the alteration of spodumene, appearing in white masses with a delicate wavy, fibrous structure. It is an intimate mixture of muscovite and albite.

cymba (sim′bą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, < Gr. *κύμβη*, a boat: see *cymbal*, *Cymbium*.] **1.** Pl. *cymbæ* (-bē). In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a boat-shaped microsclere or flesh-spicule. The cymba resembles in profile the letter C. The back or curve is called the *keel* or *tropis*; the points are the *prows* or *proræ*. The proræ when lobed or alate are termed *pteres*. Two varieties of the cymba are known as the *pteronephra* and *oxyphra*. See these words.

2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, same as *Cymbium*, 1.

cymbæform (sim′bē-fôrm), *a.* Same as *cymbiform*.

cymbal (sim′bal), *n.* [< ME. *cimbale*, *cymbale*, < OF. *cimbale*, F. *cymbale* = Sp. *cimbalo* = Pg. *cymbalo* = It. *cimbalo*, *cembalo* = D. *cimbaal* = G. Dan. *cymbal* = Sw. *cymbal*, < L. *cymbalum*, < Gr. *κυμβαλον*, a cymbal, < *κύμβος*, *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, bowl, basin, cup, boat, knapsack, etc., = Skt. *kumbhā*, *kumbhi*, a pot, jar: see *comb*2. Cf. *chime*1.] **1.** One of a pair of concave plates of brass or bronze which, when struck together, produce a sharp, ringing sound: usually in the plural. Their size varies from little metallic castanets or finger-cymbals to large orchestral cymbals made to be used with the large or long drum. Instruments of the cymbal family are known from the earliest historic times. They are specially useful for rhythmic effect, though some experiments have been made with plates so shaped and used as to give tones of definite pitch.

I am become as sounding brass, or a tinkling *cymbal*.
1 Cor. xiii. 1.

In vain with *cymbals* ring
They call the grisly king,
In dismal dance about the furnace blue.
Milton, Nativity, l. 208.

2. In *organ-building*, a mixture-stop of very high pitch.—**3.** A musical instrument made of a piece of steel wire, in a triangular form, on which are passed several rings, which are touched and shifted along the triangle with an iron rod held in the right hand, while the cymbal is supported in the left by a cord. Also spelled *symbal*. *Imp. Dict.*

cymbal-doctor (sim′bal-dok″tor), *n.* A teacher whose instruction is like the tinkling of a cymbal. Compare 1 Cor. xiii. 1. [Rare.]

These petty glossers, . . . so like the quibbles of a court sermon that we may safely reckon . . . that the hand of some household priest foisted them in, lest the world should forget how much he was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, viii.

cymbaled, cymballed (sim′bald), *a.* [< *cymbal* + *-ed*2.] Furnished with cymbals. [Rare.]

And highest among the statues, statue-like,
Between a *cymbal'd* Miriam and a Jael,
With Psyche's babe, was Ida watching us.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

cymbaler, cymballer (sim′bal-ėr), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-er*1.] One who performs on a cymbal; a cymbalist. *Fallows.*

cymbalist (sim′bal-ist), *n.* [< *cymbal* + *-ist*.] One who plays the cymbals.

cymballed, cymballer. See *cymbaled, cymbaler*.

cymbate (sim′bāt), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat (see *cymba*), + *-ate*1.] Boat-shaped, as that form of sponge-spicule called a cymba. *Sollas.*

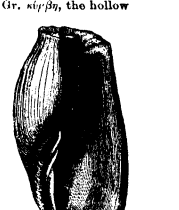
cymbocephalic (sim′bō-se-fal′ik or sim-bō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [< Gr. *κύμβη*, a hollow, + *κεφαλή*, head, + *-ic*.] Same as *cymbocephalic*. *Dunglison.*

Cymbidium (sim-bid′i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύμβη*, *κυμβίη*, a hollow, a cup, boat (see *cymbal*), + dim. *-ίδιον*.] A genus of tropical terrestrial orchids, often having spikes of beautiful flowers, on which account several of them are favorites in the greenhouse. There are about 30 species, natives of eastern Asia, Australia, and Africa.

cymbiform (sim′bi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *cymba*, a boat, + *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped; longer than broad, convex, and keeled like the bottom of a boat: applied to the elytra and other parts of insects, to seeds and leaves of plants, distoms, and spores of fungi, and also to a bone of the foot usually called the scaphoid bone. See *scaphoid*. Also *cymbæform*.

Cymbirhynchus (sim-bi-ring′kus), *n.* [NL. (N. A. Vigors, 1831), also written *Cymbyrhynchus*, and more correctly *Cymborhynchus*; < Gr. *κύμβη*, *κυμβίη*, a cup, + *ῥύγχος*, snout, beak.] A notable genus of cocycygomorphic birds, of the family *Eurylæmidæ*: so called from the size and shape of the bill. The type is *C. macrorhynchus*, the blue-billed gaper, of Borneo, Sumatra, Java, etc.

Cymbium (sim′bi-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymba*, also *cumba*, a boat or skiff, < Gr. *κύμβη*, the hollow of a vessel, a boat, a knapsack: see *cymbal* and *comb*2.] **1.** A genus of gastropods, of the family *Volutidæ*. The shell is obovate, tumid, ventricose, and covered with a strong epidermis, and the pillar four-plaited. They are found on the African coast, and known as boat-shells. *C. orthopaxa* and *C. proboscidate* are examples. Also *Cymba*.



Boat-shell (*Cymbium proboscidale*).

2. In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Trogositidæ*. *Seidlitz*, 1873.—**3.** [*l. c.*] In *Gr. antiq.*, a form of vase of deep and upright shape, without foot or handles; a bowl.

cymblin, cymbling (sim′blin, -bling), *n.* Same as *simlin*.

cymbocephalic (sim′bō-se-fal′ik or sim-bō-sef′a-lik), *a.* [As *cymbocephaly* + *-ic*.] Shaped like a bowl or cup; round; specifically, pertaining to or exhibiting cymbocephaly.

Cymbulia proboscidea, slightly enlarged.

cymbocephaly (sim′bō-se-fa-li), *n.* [< Gr. *κυμβη*, bowl, + *κεφαλή*, head.] In *craniol.*, a bilobed form of the skull.

Cymbulia (sim-bū′li-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *cymbula*, a small boat, dim. of *cymba*, boat: see *cymbal*, and cf. *cymba*.] The typical genus of the family *Cymbuliidæ*, having a slipper-shaped shell pointed

in front and square behind. *C. proboscidea* is an example.

Cymbuliidæ (sim-bū-li-ī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cymbulia* + *-idæ.*] A family of the thecosomatous pteropods. The animal is oval and has very large rounded fins, and there are three radular teeth in each transverse row, the median very wide and the lateral moderately wide and unicuspid; the shell has the form of a sandal, and is cartilaginous and mostly internal. Genera of this family are *Cymbulia*, *Peslemannia*, and *Halopsyche*.

The *Cymbuliidæ* are noticeable for their comparatively large size and the very peculiar shell which they secrete. In early life . . . they have a small, spiral, horny shell; but this becomes lost, and in its place the animal secretes a cartilaginous slipper-shaped shell, apparently possessing no more consistency than ordinary gelatine jelly. In this thick, transparent, flexible shell sits the mollusc, like the old woman in her shoe, paddling about by the large oval wings. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 358.

cyme (sīm), *n.* [Also, as NL., *cyma*; ⟨ Gr. *κύμα* (> L. *cyma*), a young sprout, etc., same as *κύμα* a wave, swell, etc.; see *cyma*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) An inflorescence of the definite or determinate class; any form of inflorescence in which the primary axis bears a single terminal flower which develops first, the inflorescence being continued by secondary, tertiary, and other axes. The secondary and other axes may be given off on both sides of the primary axis (a dichotomous or biparous cyme or dichasium), or in such a way as to cause the inflorescence to assume a helicoid or scorpioid form (as in the forget-me-not). The term is applied especially to a broad and flattened compound form. (*b*) A panicle, the elongation of all the ramifications of which is arrested so that it has the appearance of an umbel.—**2.** In *arch.*, same as *cyma*.

a, Cyme of houseleek; *b*, of forget-me-not. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Also *cima*.

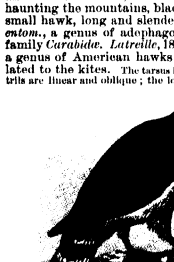
cymelet (sīm'let), *n.* [⟨ *cyme* + *-let.*] Same as *cymule*.

cymene (sī'mēn), *n.* [⟨ *cym(inum)* + *-ene.*] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{14}$) occurring in the volatile oil of Roman cumin, in camphor, in the oil of thyme, etc., and prepared by treating oil of turpentine with oil of vitriol. It is a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, and has a pleasant odor of lemons. Also *cymol* and *camphogen*.

cymic (sī'mik), *a.* [⟨ *cym(inum)* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from cyminum or cumin.—**Cymic acid**, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, a monobasic acid forming prismatic crystals insoluble in water.

cymiferous (sī-mif'e-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyma*, a cyme, + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] In *bot.*, producing cymes.

Cymindis (sī-min'dis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κιμινδίς*, an unidentified bird, described by Aristotle as haunting the mountains, black, of the size of a small hawk, long and slender in form.] **1.** In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, *Latreille*, 1806.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of American hawks of small size, related to the kites. The tarsus is bare below; the nostrils are linear and oblique; the lores are bare; the bill



Cayenne Hawk (*Cymindis cayennensis*).

is slender and much hooked at the end; the tail is rounded; and the wings are short. The genus was based by Cuvier, 1817, on the Cayenne hawk, *C. cayennensis*.

cyminum (sī-mī'num), *n.* [L., also *cuminum*, ⟩ *cumin*, q. v.] Same as *cumin*.

cymlin, *n.* See *simlin*.

cymobotryose (sī-mō-bot'ri-ōs), *a.* [As *cymobotrys* + *-ose.*] In *bot.*, same as *thyrsoid*.

cymobotrys (sī-mō-bot'ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κῦμα*, a young sprout (see *cyma*), + *βότρυς*, a cluster of grapes.] In *bot.*, same as *thyrse*.

cymogene (sī'mō-jēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κῦμ(ινον)*, cumin, + *-γενής*, producing: see *cumin* and *-gen.*] A mixture of very volatile hydrocarbons found in crude petroleum. When the crude petroleum is distilled, cymogene passes off as a gas at the usual temperature of the condenser, but by low temperature and compression it is reduced to a very volatile liquid having a specific gravity of .603–.678. It is used as a freezing-mixture.

cymoid (sī'moid), *a.* [⟨ *cyme* + *-oid.*] Having the form of a cyme.

cymol (sī'mol), *n.* [⟨ L. *cym(inum)* + *-ol.*] Same as *cymene*.

cymophane (sī'mō-fān), *n.* [⟨ F. *cymophane*, ⟨ Gr. *κῦμα*, a wave, + *-φανής*, ⟨ *φαίνειν*, show.] Chrysoberyl.

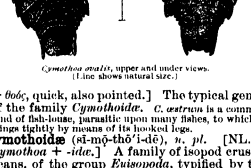
Her white arm, that wore a twisted chain
Clasped with an opal-sheeny *cymophane*.
O. W. Holmes, The Mysterious Illness.

cymophanous (sī-mof'a-nus), *a.* [As *cymophane* + *-ous.*] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent; chatoyant.

cymose, cymous (sī'mōs, sī'mus), *a.* [⟨ L. *cymosus*, full of shoots, ⟨ *cyma*, a shoot, sprout: see *cyme*.] Bearing a cyme; composed of cymes; pertaining to or resembling a cyme.

cymosely (sī'mōs-li), *adv.* In a cymose manner: as, "branching *cymosely*," *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 103.

Cymothoa (sī-moth'ō-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1798), ⟨ Gr. *κῦμα*, anything swollen, a wave, etc., + *θοός*, quick, also pointed.] The typical genus of the family *Cymothoidæ*. *C. astraca* is a common kind of fish-louse, parasitic upon many fishes, to which it clings tightly by means of its hooked legs.



Cymothoa oestrix, upper and under views. (Line shows natural size.)

Cymothoidæ (sī-mō-thō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cymothoa* + *-idæ.*] A family of isopod crustaceans, of the group *Euisopoda*, typified by the genus *Cymothoa*, mostly parasitic on fish. The technical characters are a broad abdomen, with short segments and a scutate caudal plate, the posterior maxilliped operculate, and the mouth-parts formed for biting or sucking. There are several genera besides *Cymothoa*, as *Serolis*, *Ægæ*, *Eurydice*, *Cirolana*, and *Ceratothoa*. Also written *Cymothoadæ*.

cymous, *a.* See *cymose*.

Cymri, *n. pl.* See *Cymry*.

Cymric, Kymric (kim'rik), *a.* and *n.* [With accent, terminal *-ic*, ⟨ W. *Cymraeg*, Welsh, *Cymreig*, the Welsh language, ⟨ *Cymro*, pl. *Cymry*, a Welshman, *Cymru*, Wales: see *Cymry*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Cymry and their kindred, the Cornishmen and Bretons.

He [Monsieur Edwards] . . . finds abundant traces of the physical type which he has established as the *Cymric* still subsisting in our population, and having descended from the old British possessors of our soil before the Saxon conquest. *M. Arnold*, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

II. *n.* The language of the Cymry, or of the Cymric division of the Celtic race of Britain.

Cymry, Kymry (kim'ri), *n. pl.* [W. *Cymry*, pl. of *Cymro*, a Welshman; cf. *Cymru*, MC. *Cambria*, Wales. The origin of the name is unknown; some connect it with W. *cymmer*, a confluence of waters; cf. *aber*, *inver-*.] The name given to themselves by the Welsh. In its wider application the term is often applied to that division of the Celtic race which is more nearly akin with the Welsh, including also the Cornishmen and the Bretons or Armoricans, as distinguished from the Gadhelic division. Also written *Cymri*, *Cymmy*.

Physical marks, such as the square head of the German, the round head of the Gael, the oval head of the *Cymri*, which determine the type of a people.
M. Arnold, Study of Celtic Literature, iii.

cymule (sī'mūl), *n.* [⟨ NL. *cymula* (cf. L. *cymula*, a tender sprout), dim. of *cyma*: see *cyma*, *cyme*.] In *bot.*, a simple or diminutive cyme, by itself or forming part of a compound cyme. Also *cymelet*.

cymulose (sī'mū-lōs), *a.* [⟨ *cymule* + *-ose.*] Bearing or composed of cymules; pertaining to or resembling a cymule.

Cynælurinæ (sī'nē-lū-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cynælurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Felidæ*, represented by the genus *Cynælurus*: a synonym of *Guepardinæ* (which see). Also written *Cynailurinæ*.

Cynælurus (sī-nē-lū'rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *αἴλουρος*, a cat.] A genus of dog-like cats, containing the chetah of hunting leopard of India, *C. jubata*: a synonym of *Guepardia* (which see). Also written *Cynailurus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cynanche (si-nang'kē), *n.* [LL. (> ult. E. *squinancy*, *quinsy*, q. v.), ⟨ Gr. *κυνάγχη*, dog-quinsy, a kind of sore throat, also a dog-collar, ⟨ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog (= E. *hound* = L. *canis*, a dog), + *ἄγχειν*, choke, suffocate.] A name of various diseases of the throat or windpipe, attended with inflammation, swelling, and difficulty of breathing and swallowing, as *cynanche parotidæa*, *tonsillaris*, *trachealis*, etc.—**Cynanche maligna**. Same as *angina maligna* (which see, under *angina*).

Cynanchum (si-nang'kum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ LL. *cynanche*, in reference to its poisonous qualities: see *cynanche*.] An asclepiadaceous genus of climbing plants, of the Mediterranean region and Australia, of about 20 species. The root of the European *C. Vincetoxicum* is emetic and purgative, and *C. acutum* is said to afford French or Montpelier scammony. See *swallowwort*, 1, and *scammony*.

cynanthropy (si-nan'thrō-pi), *n.* [= F. *cynanthropie*, ⟨ Gr. *κυνανθρωπία*, ⟨ *κυνάνθρωπος*, of a dog-man, ⟨ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Cf. *lycanthropy*.] A kind of madness in which the afflicted person imagines himself to be a dog, and imitates its voice and actions.

Cynara (sin'a-rä), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κινάρα*, a plant not determined, supposed to be either the dog-thorn (⟨ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog) or *κίναρα*, the artichoke.] A small genus of composites, of the Mediterranean region, in many respects like the thistle, but having an involucre composed of thick, fleshy, spiny scales, and a remarkably thick, fleshy receptacle covered with numerous bristles. The two best-known species are the artichoke (*C. Scolymus*) and the cardoon (*C. Cardunculus*), cultivated as vegetables. The other species are troublesome weeds, now widely naturalized upon the plains of extratropical South America. See cut under *artichoke*.

Cynaraceæ (sin-a-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cynara* + *-aceæ.*] Same as *Cynaroideæ*.

cynaraceous (sin-a-rā'shius), *a.* [⟨ *Cynara* + *-aceous.*] Belonging to or resembling the *Cynaraceæ* or *Cynaroideæ*.

cynarctomachy (sin-ärk-tom'a-ki), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄρκτος*, a bear, + *μάχη*, a fight.] Bear-baiting with a dog: a humorous word invented by Butler.

Some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 752.

cynareous (si-nā'rē-us), *a.* [⟨ *Cynara* + *-eous.*] Cynaraceous.

cynaroid (sin'a-roid), *a.* [⟨ *Cynara* + *-oid.*] Same as *cynaraceous*.

Cynaroideæ (sin-a-roi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cynara* + *-oideæ.*] A tribe of the natural order *Compositæ*, of which the genus *Cynara* is the type, distinguished by having the anthers conspicuously caudate, the flowers all hermaphrodite with tubular corollas and setose pappus, and the leaves usually prickly. The largest genera are *Cnicus* and *Centaurea*. Also *Cynaraceæ*. See *Cynara*.

cynebot (A.-S. pron. kü'ne-bōt), *n.* [AS., ⟨ *cyne* (in comp.), king, + *bōt*, fine, boot: see *king* and *boot*¹.] In *Anglo-Saxon law*, that part of the fine imposed on the murderer of a king which was paid to the community, as distinguished from the wergild paid to the king's kin.

By the Mercian law the [wergild payable to the king's kin on his violent death] was 7200 shillings. . . . A fine of equal amount, the *cynebot*, was at the same time due to his people. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 59.

cynegetic (sin-ē-jet'ik), *a.* [= F. *cynégétique* = Sp. *cinegético*, ⟨ Gr. *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting, ⟨ *κυνηγέτης*, a hunter, ⟨ *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἄγειν*, lead.] Concerning or having to do with hunting or cynegetics. [Rare.]

Jacques du Fouilloux, the celebrated veneur and *cynegetic* writer of the sixteenth century.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 65.

cynegetics (sin-ē-jet'iks), *n.* [⟨ L. *cynegetica*, ⟨ Gr. *κυνηγετική*, neut. pl. of *κυνηγετικός*, pertaining to hunting: see *cynegetic* and *-ics*.] The art of hunting with dogs. [Rare.]

There are extant . . . in Greek four books on *cynegetics*, or venation. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 8.

cynhyena (sin-hī-ē′nā), *n.* [< NL. *cynhyæna*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὕαινα*, hyena.] A book-name of the painted hyena or hyena-dog of Africa, *Lycaon pictus*, translating one of its generic names, *Cynhyæna*, which is not in use. See *Lycaon*.

cynic (sin′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier also *cynick*; = D. *cinisch* = F. *cynique* = Sp. *cínico* = Pg. *cynico* = It. *cinico* (cf. G. *cynisch* = Dan. *cynisk*, adj., G. Dan. *cyniker*, D. *ciniker*, n.), chiefly in the philosophical sense, < L. *cynicus*, cynic, a Cynic (also lit. in *spasmus cynicus*, cynic spasm), < Gr. *κυνικός*, dog-like, also cynic, a Cynic, so called, as popularly understood, in allusion to the coarse mode of life or the surly disposition of these philosophers, but perhaps orig., without this implication, in ref. to the Cynosarges, *Κυνόσαργες*, a gymnasium outside of Athens, where Antisthenes, the founder of the sect, taught. The literal sense 'dog-like' is thought of in E., apart from the bookish use in *cynic spasm* and *cynic year*, only as an etymological explanation of the philosophical term.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a dog; dog-like: as, *cynic* spasm.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the dog-star: as, the *cynic* year.—**3.** Belonging to the sect of philosophers called Cynics; resembling the doctrines of the Cynics.

> O foolishness of men! that lend their ears
> To those budge doctors of the Stoick fur,
> And fetch their precepts *from* the *Cynick* tub,
> Praising the lean and sallow abstinence!
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 708.

4. Having the character or qualities of a cynic; cynical.—**Cynic spasm**, a kind of convulsive spasm of the muscles of one side of the face, distorting the mouth, nose, etc., into the appearance of a grin.—**Cynic year**, the Sothic year, or canicular year. See *Sothic*.

II. *n.* **1.** [*cap.*] One of a sect of Greek philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born about 444 B. C.), who sought to develop the ethical teachings of Socrates, whose pupil he was. The chief doctrines of the Cynics were that virtue is the only good, that the essence of virtue is self-control, and that pleasure is an evil if sought for its own sake. They were accordingly characterized by an ostentatious contempt of riches, arts, sciences, and amusements. The most famous Cynic was Diogenes of Sinope, a pupil of Antisthenes, who carried the doctrines of the school to an extreme and ridiculous asceticism, and is improbably said to have slept in a tub which he carried about with him.

2. A person of a cynical temper; a sneering faultfinder.

> A *cynic* might suggest as the motto of modern life this simple legend — "Just as good as the real."
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 4.

cynical (sin′i-kạl), *a.* [< *cynic* + *-al*.] **1.** Same as *cynic*, **3**.

> Whether the bulk of our Irish natives are not kept from thriving, by that *cynical* content in dirt and beggary, which they possess to a degree beyond any other people.
> *Bp. Berkeley*, Querist.

2. Having or showing a disposition to disbelieve in or doubt the sincerity or value of social usages or of personal character, motives, or doings, and to express or intimate the disbelief or doubt by sarcasm, satire, sneers, or other indirection; captious; carping; sarcastic; satirical: as, a *cynical* remark; a *cynical* smile.

> I hope it is no very *cynical* asperity not to confess obligations, where no benefit has been received.
> *Johnson*, To Chesterfield.

=**Syn.** *Pessimistic*, etc. (see *misanthropic*), morose, sarcastic, satirical, carping, censorious, snappish, waspish.

cynically (sin′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a cynical, sarcastic, or sneering manner.

> Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely.
> *Bacon*, Works, I. 176 (Ord MS.).

cynicalness (sin′i-kạl-nes), *n.* The quality of being cynical; a cynical disposition or character; tendency to despise or disregard the common amenities of life.

cynicism (sin′i-sizm), *n.* [< *cynic* + *-ism*. Cf. LL. *cynismus*, < Gr. *κυνισμός*, cynicism, < *κυνίζειν*, be a cynic, < *κυνικός*, a cynic: see *cynic*.] **1.** The body of doctrine inculcated and practised by the Cynics; indifference to pleasure; stoicism pushed to austerity, asceticism, or acerbity.—**2.** The character or state of being cynical; cynicalness.

> This *cynicism* is for the most part affected, and serves only as an excuse for some caustic remarks on human nature in general.
> *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe.

> A charitable and good-tempered world it is, notwithstanding its reputation for *cynicism* and detraction.
> *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 54.

Cynictidinæ (si-nik-ti-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynictis* (*-tid-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the cynopodous or dog-footed division of that family. The technical characters are: lengthened, blunt, non-retractile claws; a short ventricose head; a flat, bald, and grooved nose; a flattened bushy tail; and 38 teeth. There is but one genus, *Cynictis*.

Cynictis (si-nik′tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ἶτις*, a kind of weasel, the yellow-breasted marten.] A genus of carnivorous

African Meerkat (*Cynictis penicillata*).

quadrupeds, constituting the subfamily *Cynictidinæ*. *C. penicillata*, of South Africa, is an example. *Ogilby*.

cynipid (sin′i-pid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* An insect of the family *Cynipidæ*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Cynipidæ*.

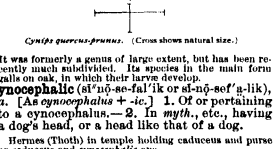
Cynipidæ (si-nip′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynips* + *-idæ*.] A family of hymenopterous insects; the gall-flies. By means of their ovipositors they puncture plants, depositing their eggs along it is believed with some irritant fluid which produces tumors commonly called galls or nut-galls. Besides the true gall-flies, the *Cynipidæ* include certain Inquilines and parasitic forms. The anterior wings lack a complete costal nervure and stigma (except in *Ibalia*); the abdomen is generally compressed-ovate or ovate, rarely cultriform; and the ovipositor is subapical. Nearly 400 European cynipids have been described, and about 200 from North America, many of which latter are known only by their galls. The family is divided into five subfamilies, *Cynipinæ*, *Ibaliinæ*, *Inquilinæ*, *Allotriinæ*, and *Figitiinæ*. It was called by Leach *Diplolepidæ*. The name of the family is also written *Cynipides*, *Cynipitæ*, *Cynipidæa*, and *Cynipeæ*. The terms *Cynipsarii* of Latreille and *Cynipidæ* or *Cynipides* of Leach are synonyms of *Chalcididæ*, not of the present family. See *ambis*.

cynipideous (sin-i-pid′ē-us), *a.* Same as *cynipidous*.

> The galls of Cynips and its allies are inhabited by members of other *cynipideous* genera, as Synergus, Amblymerus, and Synophrus.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 46.

cynipidous (si-nip′i-dus), *a.* [< *Cynips* (*Cynipid-*) + *-ous*.] **1.** Pertaining to or resembling the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies.—**2.** Produced or affected by gall-flies: as, *cynipidous* galls. *Osten-Sacken*.

Cynips (sī′nips), *n.* [NL., altered from LL. *cynipes*, *cynifes*, *ciniphes*, *cinifes*, pl., a kind of stinging insect, corrupt forms of Gr. *κυνῆς*, pl. *κυῖνες*, varying with *σκνῖφ*, pl. *σκνῖφες*, applied to several kinds of insects, esp. such as live under the bark of trees.] The typical genus of the gall-making hymenopterous insects of the family *Cynipidæ*, founded by Linnæus in 1748.



Cynips quercus-prunus. (Cross shows natural size.)

It was formerly a genus of large extent, but has been recently much subdivided. Its species in the main form galls on oak, in which their larvæ develop.

cynocephalic (sī″nō-se-fal′ik or sī-nō-sef′a-lik), *a.* As *cynocephalus* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a cynocephalus.—**2.** In *myth.*, etc., having a dog's head, or a head like that of a dog.

> Hermes (Thoth) in temple holding caduceus and purse or caduceus and *cynocephalic* ape.
> *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 723.

cynocephalous (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *a.* [< L. *cynocephalus*, adj.: see *Cynocephalus*.] Dog-headed, as a baboon; cynocephalic.

Cynocephalus (sī-nō-sef′a-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynocephalus*, < Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος*, dog-headed, the dog-faced baboon, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *κεφαλή*, head, akin to E. *head*.] **1.** A genus of baboons, of the family *Cynopithecidæ*. It formerly included all those baboons to which the term "dog-faced" was applied, from the extremely prognathous jaws, giving a canine physiognomy; but it is now restricted to exclude the drill, mandrill, etc. The common baboon is *C. babuin*, inhabiting northerly parts of Africa, where it lives in troops in rocky places. In this species the tail is about one third the whole length. Closely related are the chacma, *C. porcarius*, of South Africa, and the sphinx baboon, *C. sphinx*, of West Africa. The hebe or hamadryad, *C. hamadryas*, of Abyssinia, differs in having long hair on the head and shoulders, and a shorter tail, only about one fourth of the total length. *Cynocephalus* is nearly a synonym of *Papio*, of prior date.

2. [*l. c.*] A dog-faced baboon.

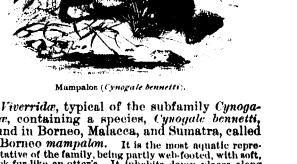
Cynodia (si-nō′di-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνώδης*, contr. of *κυνοειδής*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] In Blyth's classification of mammals, a term proposed instead of *Carnivora*, and covering the *Feræ* of modern naturalists, or the *Carnivora* proper as distinguished from the *Insectivora* and from those *Marsupialia* which are also carnivorous. It was divided by Blyth into *Digitigrada*, *Subpentadactyla*, *Plantigrada*, and *Pinnigrada*. The last of these subdivisions corresponds to the *Feræ pinnipedia* of modern naturalists, the other three to the *Feræ fissipedia*.

Cynodon (sī′nō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόδων*, *κυνώδους*, the canine tooth, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*. Cf. F. *chiendent*, quitch-grass.] **1.** A small genus of grasses, low creeping perennials, with digitate, one-sided spikes: so named from its sharp-pointed underground shoots. The chief species is *C. Dactylon*, the well-known and widely distributed Bermuda grass.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, a genus of apparently canine fossil mammals, of uncertain position.

Cynodonta (sī-nō-don′tạ), *n.* [NL. (Schumacher, 1817), < Gr. *κυνόδων* (*-οδοντ-*): see *Cynodon*.] The typical genus of *Cynodontinæ*.

Cynodontinæ (sī″nō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynodonta* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of turbinelloid gastropods with an obconic shell and several transverse ridges about the middle of the columella. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Also called *Vasinæ* and *Vasina*.

Cynogale (si-nog′ạ-lē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog, + *γαλῆ*, *γαλέη*, a weasel.] A genus



Mumpalon (*Cynogale bennetti*).

of *Viverridæ*, typical of the subfamily *Cynogalinæ*, containing a species, *Cynogale bennetti*, found in Borneo, Malacca, and Sumatra, called in Borneo *mampalon*. It is the most aquatic representative of the family, being partly webbed, with soft, thick fur like an otter's. It inhabits damp places along the banks of rivers.

Cynogalinæ (sī″nō-ga-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynogale* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of carnivorous quadrupeds, of the family *Viverridæ*, belonging to the viverrine or æluropodous division of that family, and represented only by the genus *Cynogale*. The nose is hairy and ungrooved; the sectorial tooth has a large tubercular ledge; the claws are retractile to some extent; and the toes are partially webbed.

Cynoglossum (sī-nō-glos′um), *n.* [NL. (L. *cynoglossus*, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον*, hound's-tongue, neut. of *κυνόγλωσσος*, dog-tongued, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A genus of plants, natural order *Boraginaceæ*, consisting of about 60 herbaceous species, of temperate regions and the mountains of the tropics. There are 9 species in North America. The hound's-tongue, *C. officinale*, is a weed of the old world, naturalized in the United States, with a disagreeable smell like that of mice. It was at one time used as a remedy for scrofula.

cynography (si-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A history of the dog; a treatise on the dog. [Rare.]

cynoid (sī′noid), *a.* [< Gr. *κυνοειδής*, also contr. *κυνώδης*, dog-like, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *εἶδος*, form.] Dog-like; canine; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cynoidea*.

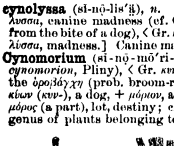
Cynoidea (si-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνοειδής*, dog-like: see *cynoid*, and cf. *Cynodia*.] One of three divisions of the fissiped or terrestrial carnivorous mammals, consisting of the canine as distinguished from the feline and ursine members of the *Feræ fissipedia*, the other cor-

responding divisions being *Æluroidea* and *Arctoidea*. The *Cynoidea* agree most nearly with the *Æluroidea*, but have a well-developed carotid canal opening into the foramen lacerum posterius, a distinct condyloid foramen, an open glenoid foramen, undeveloped Cowper's glands, and a large os penis. There is but one family, the *Canidæ*, including the dogs, wolves, foxes, etc. See *Canidæ*.

The Dogs (including the Wolves, Jackals, and Foxes under this head) form the most central group of the Carnivora, which may be termed the *Cynoidea*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 358.

cynolyssa (sī-nō-lis'ä), *n.* [NL., < NGr. *κυνόλυσσα*, canine madness (cf. Gr. *κυνόλυσσος*, mad from the bite of a dog), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *λύσσα*, madness.] Canine madness. See *rabies*.

Cynomorium (sī-nō-mō'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, Pliny), < Gr. *κυνομόριον*, a name of the *ὀροβάγχη* (prob. broom-rape, orobanche), < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μόριον*, a part, prop. dim. of *μόρος* (a part), lot, destiny; cf. *μέρος*, a part.] A genus of plants belonging to the natural order *Balanophoraceæ*.



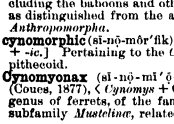
Cynomorium coccineum.
a, cluster of male and female flowers; *b*, section of fruit.

The only species, *C. coccineum*, is a red, fleshy, herbaceous plant, covered with scales instead of leaves, and is a native of northern Africa, Malta, and the Levant. It was known to the old herbalists as *Fungus Melitensis*, and was valued as an astringent and styptic in cases of dysentery and hemorrhage: it was held in such esteem by the Knights of Malta that it was carefully deposited in stores, from which the grand master sent it in presents to sovereigns, hospitals, etc.

Cynomorpha, Cynomorphæ (sī-nō-mōr'fä, -fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μορφή*, form.] A division of catarrhine monkeys, including the baboons and other lower monkeys, as distinguished from the anthropoid apes, or *Anthropomorpha*.

cynomorphic (sī-nō-mōr'fik), *a.* [< *Cynomorpha* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the *Cynomorpha*; cynopithecoid.

Cynomoxan (sī-nō-mi'ō-naks), *n.* [NL. (Coues, 1877), < *Cynomys* + Gr. *ἄναξ*, king.] A genus of ferrets, of the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Mustelinæ*, related to *Putorius*. The



Black-footed Ferret (*Cynomys nax nigripes*).

type is the black-footed ferret of North America, *C. nigripes*, found in the towns of the prairie-dog (*Cynomys*), whence the name.

Cynomys (sī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1817), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] A genus of rodent quadrupeds, of the spermophile division of the family *Sciuridæ*, approaching the marmots proper (*Arctomys*) in the stout, thick-set body and short, bushy tail. The pelage is close and harsh; the nail of the thumb is well marked; the outer ears are rudimentary; the cheek-pouches are small; the skull is massive, short, and broad, with wide zygomatic arches and large postorbital processes; and the dentition is very strong and heavy. The genus contains the well-known prairie-dogs or barking squirrels of western North America, which live in extensive underground burrows, in colonies often of immense extent, in the sterile regions of the West. There are two species, *C. ludovicianus*, the common prairie-dog, whose range in general is from the plains to the Rocky Mountains, and *C. columbianus*, extending thence westward. See cut under *prairie-dog*.

Cynonycteris (sī-nō-nik'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *νυκτερίς*, a bat: see *Nycteris*.] A genus of fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, differing from *Pteropus* in having a tail, though a short one, and the fur of the neck not woolly. There are about 8 species, extending from the Malay peninsula into Africa. *C. ægyptiaca* haunts the chambers of the pyramids, and is probably the species often represented in Egyptian paintings and sculptures. *C. collaris* is the collared fruit-bat of Africa.

cynophrenology (sī'nō-frē-nol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *phrenology*.] The phrenology of the dog's brain. *Wilder*.

Cynopithecidæ (sī'nō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The lower one of the two great families into which the catarrhine quadrumanous quadrupeds are divided, containing all excepting the anthropoid apes of the family *Simiidæ*. It is divided into two subfamilies: (1) *Semnopithecinæ*, with complex stomach and no cheek-pouches, containing the genera *Nasalis*, *Semnopithecus*, *Colobus*, etc.; and (2) *Cynopithecinæ*, with simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The characters of the family are chiefly comparative or negative, being those in which the general structure recedes from the man-like type presented by the higher simians. The gradation from the highest semnopithecoid to the lowest cynocephalus is a gentle one, though the difference between these extremes is great.

Cynopithecinæ (sī-nō-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cynopithecus* + *-inæ*.] The lower one of the two subfamilies into which the *Cynopithecidæ* are divisible, including all kinds of cynopithecoid apes, monkeys, and baboons which have a simple stomach and cheek-pouches. The leading forms are *Cercopithecus*, or ordinary long-tailed monkeys; *Macacus*, the macaques; and some short-tailed forms closely related to the latter, as *Inuus* and *Cynopithecus*, commonly called apes, with *Papio* or *Cynocephalus* and *Mandrilla* or *Mormon*, the dog-faced and pig-faced baboons. See *Cynopithecus*.

cynopithecoid (sī'nō-pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cynopithecus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the lower series of catarrhine monkeys; not simian or anthropoid; cynomorphic: specifically applied to the *Cynopithecidæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cynopithecidæ*; a cynopithecoid ape, monkey, or baboon.

Cynopithecus (sī'nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] A genus of catarrhine monkeys, of the family *Cy-*

Black Ape of Celebes (*Cynopithecus niger*).

nopithecidæ, and giving name to the subfamily *Cynopithecinæ*. The type and only species is *C. niger*, of Borneo. It is a large, black, tailless monkey, commonly called an ape on account of its general aspect. It is an isolated and peculiar form, not well representing the subfamily to which it gives name except in standing midway in the general series, and connecting the cercopithecoids and macaques with the baboons.

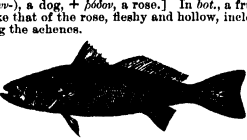
Cynopoda (sī-nop'ō-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cynopodus*: see *cynopodous*.] In *zoöl.*, a name given by J. E. Gray to the serpentine or ichneumon division of the family *Viverridæ*, the species of this division being cynopodous. The term is contrasted with *Æluropoda*.

cynopodous (sī-nop'ō-dus), *a.* [< NL. *cynopodus*, < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] Dog-footed; having feet like a dog's, or with blunt, non-retractile claws: opposed to *æluropodous*, cat-footed; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cynopoda*.

Cynopterus (sī-nop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *πτερόν* = E. *wing*.] A genus of Oriental fruit-bats, of the family *Pteropodidæ*, externally resembling *Cynonycteris*. *C. marginatus*, a common Indian species, is very destructive to fruit; an individual of the species has been known to devour two ounces of banana in three hours, yet to weigh but one ounce when killed next morning. Its dental formula is $i.\frac{2}{2}, c.\frac{1}{1}, p.\frac{3}{3}, m.\frac{2}{3}$.

cynorexia (sī-nō-rek'si-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ὄρεξις*, appetite, desire, < *ὀρέγειν*, reach after, grasp at, desire.] In *pathol.*, an insatiable, voracious appetite, like that of a dog; bulimia.

cynorrhodon, cynorrhodium (sī-nor'ō-don, sī-nō-rō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *cynorrhodon*, the dogrose, < Gr. *κυνόρροδον*, the dogrose, < *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] In *bot.*, a fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and hollow, inclosing the achenes.



Common Weakfish or Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

Cynoscion (sī-nos'i-on), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*), a dog, + (?) *σκίαινα*, a sea-fish: see *Sciæna*.] A genus of sciænoid fishes, of which there are several well-known and important species. *C. regalis* is the common weakfish or squeteague; *C. maculatus* is the spotted weakfish; two California species are *C. parvipinnis* and *C. nobilis*. See *weakfish*.

cynosural, *n.* See *cynosure*.

cynosural (sī'nō- or sin'ō-sūr), *a.* [< *cynosure* + *-al*.] Relating to or of the nature of a cynosure; attracting attention, as a cynosure.

Had either, Madam, of that *cynosural* trio [Raleigh, Sidney, and Spenser] been within call of my most humble importunities, your ears had been delectate with far nobler melody.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 35.

cynosure (sī'nō- or sin'ō-sūr), *n.* [At first in L. form *cynosura*; = F. *cynosure* = Pg. *cynosura* = Sp. It. *cinosura*, < L. *Cynosura*, < Gr. *Κυνόσουρα*, the constellation of the Little Bear, containing the star which is now but was not then the pole-star (which forms the tip of the tail), and thus often the object to which the eyes of mariners were directed, lit. the dog's tail, < *κυνός*, dog's (gen. of *κύων*, dog), + *οὐρά*, tail.] Something that strongly attracts attention; a center of attraction.

Where perhaps some beauty lies,
The *Cynosure* of neighbouring eyes.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 80.

Let the fundamentals of faith be your *cynosura*, your great light to walk by. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 124.

The Chevalier Bayard, the *cynosure* of Chivalry.
Southey, The Doctor, Interlude of Nations.

Cynosurus (sī-nō-sū'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυνόσουρα*, dog's tail: see *cynosure*.] A genus of grasses with the flower-spikelets forming a unilateral spike. There are but three or four species, of the Mediterranean region, of which *C. cristatus* is considered a good pasture-grass.

Cynthia (sin'thi-ä), *n.* [L. (sc. *dea*), Diana (Artemis), the Cynthian (goddess), fem. of *Cynthius*, adj. of *Cynthus*, < Gr. *Κύνθος*, a mountain in Delos, birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana).] 1. In *myth.*, one of the names given to Artemis (Diana), from her reputed birthplace, Mount Cynthus in the island of Delos. Hence —2. In poetry, a name of the moon, the emblem of Diana.

Yon gray is not the morning's eye,
'Tis but the pale reflex of *Cynthia*'s brow.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of nymphalid butterflies, containing such as the painted-lady, *C. cardui*. *Fabricius*, 1808. (*b*) A genus of simple sessile tunicaries, of the family *Ascidiidæ*, with coriaceous body-wall and four-lobed oral and atrial orifices. *Savigny*, 1827. (*c*) A genus of crustaceans. *Thompson*, 1829. (*d*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Latreille*, 1829. (*e*) A genus of *Diptera*. *Desvoidy*, 1863.

cyon[1], *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*.

Cyon[2] (sī'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύων* (*κυν-*) = L. *canis* = E. *hound*, a dog: see *Canis* and *hound*.] A genus of wild dogs of southeastern Asia, differing from *Canis* in lacking the small last lower molar. It contains such forms as *C. primævus*, the bhansuah, regarded by some as a primitive type of the domestic dog; *C. dukhunensis*, the buansuah, dhole, or wild dog of the Deccan, India; and *C. sumatrensis*, of Sumatra. The genus was established by Hodgson. Also written *Cuon* and *Kuon*. See cut under *bhanuah*.

cyophoria (sī-ō-fō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυοφορία*, pregnancy, < *κυοφόρος*, pregnant, < *κύος*, fetus, + *-φόρος*, -bearing, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] In *med.*, the time of gestation, or of carrying the fetus; the period of pregnancy.

Cyperaceæ (si-pe-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyperus* + *-aceæ*.] The sedge family, a natural order of monocotyledonous plants nearly allied to the grasses, including 60 genera and between 2,000 and 3,000 species. The plants of this order are grassy or rush-like and generally perennial herbs, with solid and often triangular stems, and leaves with closed sheaths. The small flowers are borne in spikelets and are solitary in the axils of the glumaceous bracts. The fruit is a small coriaceous achene. The plants are found in all climates, and are often abundant, but are little eaten by cattle. Some club-rushes are used for making mats, chair-bottoms, etc. The papyrus of Egypt was made from the stems of *Cyperus Papyrus*. The principal genera are *Carex*, *Cyperus*, *Fimbristylis*, *Scirpus*, *Rhynchospora*, and *Seleria*.

cyperaceous (si-pe-rā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or resembling plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*—that is, sedges and their congeners.

cyperographer (si-pe-rog'ra-fėr), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] A writer on the *Cyperaceæ*. *Bentham*, Notes on Cyperaceæ, p. 361.

cyperologist (si-pe-rol'ō-jist), *n.* [< NL. *Cyperus*, q. v., + Gr. *-λογία* (see *-ology*) + *-ist*.]

In *bot.*, a writer or an authority upon the genus *Cyperus*.

Cyperus (sī-pē'rus), *n.* [NL. (L. *cyperos*, *cyperum*), ⟨ Gr. *κύπερος* (Herodotus), an aromatic plant used in embalming, prob. same word as *κύπειρος*, name of a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, also sedge, gladiolus. The L. name appears in F. as *cypere*, and in E. as *cypress* (Gerard), *cypresse* (Cotgrave): see *cypress*[3].] A genus of plants, natural order *Cyperaceæ*, of about 700 species, very widely distributed, but especially abundant in tropical and subtropical regions. There are about 50 species in the United States. They are annuals or perennials, with triangular naked culms usually bearing an irregular umbel of flattened spikelets. A few of the species, as *C. esculentus* and *C. bulbosus*, have tuberous roots which are used for food. *C. rotundus*, known as nutgrass, and *C. phymatodes* multiply rapidly by slender tuberiferous rootstocks, and become pests in cultivated fields. The tubers of the former yield an oil, which is much used in upper India as a perfume.

cyphel (sī'fel), *n.* Same as *cyphella*, 1.

cyphella (sī-fel'ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύφελλα*, the hollow of the ear, akin to *κύπελλον*, a drinking-vessel, ⟨ *κύφη*, the hollow of a vessel: see *cymbal*.] 1. Pl. *cyphellæ* (-ē). A cup-like pit or depression on the under surface of the thallus in certain lichens. The color is usually white or yellow. Also *cyphel*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Auricularini*. The hymenium is inferior and confluent with the pileus, and the latter is somewhat cup-shaped and frequently pendulous.

cyphelliform (sī-fel'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *cyphella*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] Cup-shaped.

cyphellate (sī-fel'āt), *a.* [⟨ *cyphella* + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, provided with cyphellæ.

cypher, *n.* and *v.* See *cipher*.

cyphi, *n.* Plural of *cyphus*[2].

Cyphomandra (sī-fō-man'drą), *n.* [NL. (so called from the thickened and curved connective), ⟨ Gr. *κύφωμα*, hump, + *ἀνήρ*, man (mod. bot. stamen).] A solanaceous genus, of South America, closely allied to *Solanum*, comprising about 20 species of small trees or shrubs. *C. betacea*, the tree-tomato of Peru, is cultivated in subtropical countries for its large pear-shaped, orange-colored fruit, which is used in the same way as the tomato.

Fruiting Branch of *Cyphomandra betacea*.

Cyphon (sī'fon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύφων*, a crooked piece of wood, ⟨ *κυφός*, bent, stooping: see *Cyphus*[1].] A genus of beetles, of the family *Dascillidæ*, or giving name to a family *Cyphonidæ*. *Paykull*, 1798.

cyphonautes (sī-fō-nâ'tēz), *n.*; pl. *cyphonautes*. [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυφός*, bent, stooping, + *ναύτης*, sailor.] The larva of a gymnolæmatous polyzoan of the genus *Membranipora*: formerly mistaken for a distinct organism, and referred to a special genus of rotifers by Ehrenberg.

Other larval forms (cf. *Polyzoa*), which are apparently of a very different structure, as e. g., *Cyphonautes*, a larva which is found in all seas, and is, according to Schneider, the larva of Membranipora pilosa.
Huxley, Zoology (trans.), II. 76.

Cyphonidæ (sī-fon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyphon* + *-idæ*.] A family of serricorn malacodermatous *Coleoptera* or beetles, related to the *Cebrionidæ*. They are of small size, with rather soft, depressed, hemispherical or ovate bodies, and furcate labial palps. They are beetles of dull colors, found on plants in damp situations, flying and running with agility. The family is also called *Dascillidæ*.

cyphonism (sī'fō-nizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κυφωνισμός*, ⟨ *κυφωνίζειν*, ⟨ *κύφων*, a pillory in which slaves and criminals were fastened by the neck.] A form of punishment practised in antiquity, supposed by some to have consisted in besmearing the criminal with honey, and then exposing him to insects, and by others to have been identical with the Chinese cangue. See *cangue*.

Cyphophthalmidæ (sī-fof-thal'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cyphophthalmus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans, named from the genus *Cyphophthalmus*, having stalked eyes: synonymous with *Sironidæ* (which see).

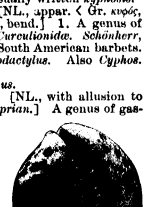
Cyphophthalmus (sī-fof-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κυφός*, bent, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] A genus of harvest-spiders: a synonym of *Siro*.

cyphosis (sī-fō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύφωσις*, a being humpbacked, ⟨ *κυφόω*, be humpbacked, ⟨ *κυφός*, humpbacked, bent forward, ⟨ *κύπτειν*, bend.] In *pathol.*, a curvature of the spine, convex backward. Usually written *kyphosis*.

Cyphus[1] (sī'fus), *n.* [NL., appar. ⟨ Gr. *κυφός*, bent, curved, ⟨ *κύπτειν*, bend.] 1. A genus of weevils, of the family *Curculionidæ*. *Schönherr*, 1826.—2. A genus of South American barbets. The type is *C. macrodactylus*. Also *Cyphos*. *Spix*, 1824.

cyphus[2], *n.* See *scyphus*.

Cypræa (si-prē'ą), *n.* [NL., with allusion to *Cypria*, Venus: see *Cyprian*.] A genus of gastropods, type of the family *Cypræidæ*; the cowries. *Cypræa moneta* is the money-cowry used in many parts of the world as a circulating medium. *C. annulus* is used by the Pacific islanders for barter, ornament, and other purposes. *C. tigris* is a handsome species, a frequent mantel-ornament. See cowry. Also *Cypræa*.



Cypræa tigris.

cypræid (si-prē'id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Cypræidæ*.

Cypræidæ (si-prē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cypræa* + *-idæ*.] A family of gastropodous mollusks, the cowries. They have a ventricous, convoluted, enameled shell, with truncated spire and a long and narrow aperture with crenulated lips, canaliculate at each end; no operculum; a broad foot; and a labate mantle. The leading genera are *Cypræa* (to which the family is now often restricted), *Ovulum* (or *Ovula*), and *Pedicularia*. Also *Cypræadæ*, *Cypreadæ*, *Cypreidæ*, *Cypridæ*.

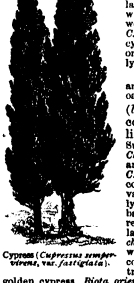
cypræiform (si-prē'i-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ NL. *Cypræa*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Having the form or characters of *Cypræa*.

cypræoid (si-prē'oid), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Cypræa* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Cypræidæ*.

II. *n.* A cypræid.

cy-pres (sē-prā'). [OF., so near, as near: *cy*, *ci* (see *ci-devant*); *pres*, mod. F. *près* = It. *presso*, near, ⟨ L. *pressus*, pressed (close): see *press*[1]. In *law*, near as practicable. **Doctrine of cy-pres**, an equitable doctrine (applicable only to cases of trusts or charities) which, in place of an illegal or impossible condition, limitation, or object, allows the nearest practicable one to be substituted. Thus, in some of the United States, when a charity necessarily ceases through the lapse of its object —as, for instance, one for the emancipation of slaves—the courts turn the property over to a similar charity rather than that it should revert to the heirs.

cypress[1] (sī'pres), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *cypresse*, *cipresse*; ⟨ ME. *cipres*, *cipresse*, *cypresse*, *cypresse*; ⟨ OF. *cypres*, F. *cyprès* = Pr. *cypres* = Sp. *ciprés* = Pg. *cypreste* = It. *cipresso* = D. *cipres* = G. *cypresse* = Dan. *cypres* = Sw. *cypress*, ⟨ LL. *cypressus*, classical L. *cupressus*, rarely *cuparissus*, ⟨ Gr. *κυπάρισσος*, Attic *κυπάριττος*, the cypress-tree, common in Greece. A different word and tree from *cypruš*, a tree of Cyprus, though formerly confused with it; ME. *cyppr-tre*, later *cyprus* (Cotgrave), cypress, in form ⟨ L. *cyprus*: see *cyprus*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) The popular name of coniferous trees of the genus *Cupressus*. The common cypress of southern Europe is *C. sempervirens*, of which there are two forms, one with upright appressed branches like a Lombardy poplar, the other a flat-topped tree with horizontal branches. The wood is much used in carpentry. *C. macrocarpa*, the Monterey cypress of California, is a fine ornamental tree, and is frequently cultivated.



Cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *fastigiata*).

He heweth him down cedars, and taketh the *cypress* and the oak. Isa. xliv. 14.

(*b*) A name given to other coniferous trees nearly allied to the true cypresses. Such are lawson's cypress, *Chamæcyparis Lawsoniana*, and the yellow or Sitka cypress, *C. Nutkensis*, of the Pacific coast of North America, both valuable timber-trees and largely cultivated for ornament; the bald, deciduous, black, swamp-, red, or white cypress, of the Atlantic States, *Taxodium distichum*, a large timber-tree of which the wood varies much in color; the desert-cypress of Australia, *Frenela robusta*; and the golden cypress, *Biota orientalis*, of Japan, with yellow foliage. (*c*) One of various plants so named from a fancied resemblance to the true cypress, as the standing cypress, *Gilia coronopifolia*, a tall, slender, polemoniaceous herb, with divided leaves and scarlet flowers, and the Belvedere, broom-, or summer cypress, a tall chenopodiaceous plant, *Kochia scoparia*, sometimes cultivated.—2. An emblem of mourning for the dead, cypress-branches having been anciently used at funerals.

Bind you my brows with mourning *cyparisse*.
Bp. Hall, Elegy on Dr. Whitaker

Instead of Bays, Crown with sad *Cypress* me;
Cypress which Tombs does Beautifie.
Cowley, Death of Mr. Wm. Harvey.

Had success attended the Americans, the death of Warren would have been sufficient to damp the joys of victory, and the *cypress* would have been united with the laurel.
Eliot's Biography.

II. *a.* Belonging to or made of cypress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In *cypress* chests my arras. *Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1.
Within the navel of this hideous wood,
Immur'd in *cypress* shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, l. 521.

cypress[2] (sī'pres), *n.* and *a.* [First in Shakspere's time, spelled *cypress*, *cypresse*, *cypresse*, *cipres*, *cypruse*; origin unknown; possibly (since it is a book-word) from some misreading of OF. *crespe*, cypress, crape: see *crape* and *crisp*.] **I.†** *n.* A thin transparent black or white stuff; a kind of crape.

Shadow their glory, as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoaky lawn, or a black *cypruse*!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, I. 2.

A beauty, artificially covered with a thin cloud of *Cypress*, transmits its excellency to the eye, made more greedy and apprehensive by that imperfect and weak restraint.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 21.

II. *a.* Made of or resembling cypress.—**Cypress cat**, a tabby cat.

While discussing the merits of a new kitten recently with a lady from Norwich, she described its colour as *Cypress* — dark grey, with black stripes and markings. I took an opportunity of asking a gentleman who had lived in Norfolk as to the colour of the kitten, and his reply was, "In Norfolk we should call it *Cypress*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 289.

Cypress damask†, a rich silk cloth made in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries with cypress gold.—**Cypress gold**, gold thread so made that the surface of the metal is brilliant like metal wire. See *Cypress damask*, and *gold thread*, under *thread*. *Rock*, Textile Fabrics.—**Cypress lawn**†. Same as *l*.

Sable stole of *Cyprus lawn*
Over thy decent shoulders drawn.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 35.

cypress[3] (sī'pres), *n.* [Also spelled *cypresse*, *cypres*, altered, by confusion with *cypress*[1], from L. *cyperos*, galingale: see *Cyperus*.] The English galingale, *Cyperus longus*: called *sweet cypress* from its aromatic roots. Also *cypress-root*.

cypress-knee (sī'pres-nē), *n.* One of the large, hollow, conical excrescences which rise from the roots of the swamp-cypress, *Taxodium distichum*. The cause or reason of their growth is unknown. They are frequently used as beehives by the negroes.

cypress-moss (sī'pres-môs), *n.* The club-moss, *Lycopodium alpinum*.

cypress-root (sī'pres-rōt), *n.* Same as *cypress*[3].

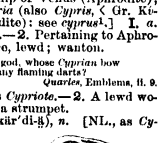
cypress-vine (sī'pres-vīn), *n.* A Mexican convolvulaceous climber, *Ipomœa Quamoclit*, with finely parted leaves and bright-scarlet or white flowers. It is frequently cultivated.

Cyprian (sip'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Cyprius*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύπριος*, pertaining to *Κύπρος*, L. *Cyprus*, famous for its worship of Venus (Aphrodite); hence fem., L. *Cypria* (also *Cypris*, ⟨ Gr. *Κύπρις*), Venus (Aphrodite): see *cypress*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. Pertaining to Aphrodite or Venus; hence, lewd; wanton.

Is this that jolly god, whose *Cyprian* bow
Has shot so many flaming darts?
Quarles, Emblems, ii. 9.

II. *n.* 1. Same as *Cypriote*.—2. A lewd woman; a courtezan; a strumpet.

Cypricardia (sip-ri-kär'di-ą), *n.* [NL., as *Cypria*, q. v., + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] A genus of conchiferous or lamellibranch mollusks, of the family *Cyprinidæ*, having an oblong shell, with two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each side of the hinge.



Cypricardia obesa.

Cypridacea (sip-ri-dā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-acea*.] A group of ostracoid crustaceans: synonymous with *Ostracoda* (which see).

Cyprida[1] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cyprididæ*.

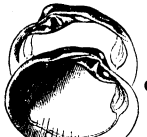
Cyprida[2] (sip'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A less correct form of *Cypræidæ*.

Cyprididæ (si-prid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a double median eye; no heart; a pair of light, strong valves or shells, not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ usually 7-jointed and beset with long setæ; the posterior antennæ usually 6-jointed, simple, and pediform; two pairs of legs; and the abdomen furcate, with hooked setæ. The second pair of antennæ serve as locomotory and prehensile organs. There are several genera, chiefly fresh-water forms, as *Cypris*, *Notodromus*, *Bairdia*, etc.

Cypridina (sip-ri-dī'nā), *n.* [NL., < *Cypris* (*Cyprid-*) + *-ina*[1].] The typical genus of ostracoid crustaceans of the family *Cypridinidæ*. *C. mediterranea* is an example.

Cypridinidæ (sip-ri-din'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypridina* + *-idæ*.] A family of ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, of the order *Ostracoda*. The technical characters are: a heart with dorsal aspect; large paired, lateral, compound, stalked eyes; the shells or valves hooked, and not indented for the passage of the antennæ; the anterior antennæ bent and setose; the posterior antennæ biramous, serving as swimming-organs; the mandicatory apparatus shortish; the palp long, pediform, and 6-jointed; and the abdomen ending in a lamella armed with sphines and hooks. They are exclusively marine organisms. *Cypridina* and *Asterope* are the principal genera.

Cyprina (si-prī'nā), *n.* [NL. Cf. *Cyprinus*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Isocardiidæ*, or typical of a family *Cyprinidæ*, having two cardinal teeth and a lateral tooth on each valve. *C. islandica* is a large species of the North Atlantic. Also *Cyprine*.



Cyprina islandica.

Cyprinacea (sip-ri-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-acea*.] A superfamily of mollusks, represented by the *Cypricardiæ* and related families. See *Cypricardæ*[2].

cyprinacean (sip-ri-nā'sē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinacea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cyprinacea*.

II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinacea*.

cyprine[1] (sip'rin), *a.* [< *Cyprinus*.] In *ichth.*, cyprinoid; carp-like; pertaining to fishes of the genus *Cyprinus* or family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprine[2] (sip'rin), *a.* [Short for **cypressine*, < LL. *cypressinus*, L. *cupressinus*, < Gr. κυπαρίσσινος, of the cypress, < κυπάρισσος, cypress: see *cypress*[1].] Of or belonging to the cypress.

cyprine[3] (sip'rin), *n.* [< LL. *cyprinus*, *cuprinus*, of copper, < *cuprum*, copper: see *copper*.] A variety of vesuvianite or idocrase, of a blue tint, which is supposed to be due to the presence of copper.

cyprinid[1] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cyprinidæ*[1].] A fish of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

cyprinid[2] (sip'ri-nid), *n.* [< *Cypricardæ*[2].] A mollusk of the family *Cypricardæ*.

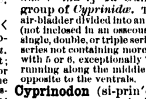
Cyprinidæ[1] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fresh-water fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinus* (the carp), of varying limits with different authors. (*a*) In Cuvier's system, the first family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, having a slightly cleft mouth with weak and generally toothless jaws, the border of the mouth being formed by the intermaxillaries, and the trifling armature of the jaws consisting of the deeply indented pharyngeals; a small number of branchial rays; the body scaly; and no adipose dorsal fin. (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with body generally covered with scales; head naked; margin of upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries; mouth toothless; lower pharyngeal bones well developed, falciform and parallel with the branchial arches, and provided with teeth in two or three series; air-bladder large, divided into an anterior and a posterior portion by a constriction, or into a right and a left portion inclosed in an osseous capsule (absent in *Homalopteri*); and ovarian sacs closed. (*c*) In Gill's system, a family of ventognathous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries alone, the pharyngeal teeth few, and three basal branchihyals. Even with its narrowest limits, it is the largest family of fishes, containing nearly 1,000 species, which by some are referred to more than 200 genera, but by others to much fewer. Very numerous representatives occur in the fresh waters of North America, Europe, and Asia, and fewer in those of Africa, where they have apparently found their way in later Tertiary times. They are absent from the streams of South America, Australia, and all the islands of the Pacific ocean except those of the East Indian archipelago. About 250 species have been found in the United States, most of which are very small. In Europe and Asia species contribute largely to the food-supply of the people, but in America very few are of any economical importance. The most valuable is the true carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, which has been introduced and is now largely cultivated in the United States. Another species widely dispersed is the ornamental goldfish, *Carassius* (or *Cyprinus*) *auratus*. *Dace*, *roach*, *chub*, *shiner*, and *minnow* are names applied to various species. See cuts under *carp*[2] and *goldfish*.

Cyprinidæ[2] (si-prin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprina* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, a family of siphonate bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Cyprina*. The technical characters are: a regular, equivalve, oval shell, with thick, strong epidermis; 1–8 principal cardinal teeth; a simple pallial line; and the edges of the mantle fused to form two siphonal openings. Also called *Isocardiidæ*. See cut under *Cyprina*.

cypriniform (si-prin'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Cyprinus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, shape.] In form resembling a cyprinoid fish; carp-like.

Cyprinina (sip-ri-nī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's system, the second group of *Cyprinidæ*. The technical characters: an air-bladder divided into an anterior and a posterior portion (not inclosed in an osseous capsule); pharyngeal teeth in single, double, or triple series, and few in number, the outer series not containing more than 7; the anal fin very short, with 5 or 6, exceptionally 7, branched rays; a lateral line running along the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin without an adipose fin.

Cyprinodon (si-prin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp, + ὀδών, Ionic form of ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*. *Lacépède*, 1803.



Cyprinodon variegatus.

cyprinodont (si-prin'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinodontidæ*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinodontid (si-prin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyprinodontidæ*.

Cyprinodontidæ (si-prin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of haplomous fishes, typified by the genus *Cyprinodon*. The head and body are covered with scales; the margin of the upper jaws is formed by the intermaxillaries only; there are teeth in both jaws; the upper and lower pharyngeals have cardiform teeth; the dorsal fin is situated on the hinder half of the body; the stomach is without a blind sac; and the pyloric appendages are absent. Many of them are known as *killifishes*, *mummychogs*, etc.—**Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, the first group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary being firmly united, and the intestinal tract short or but little convoluted.—**Cyprinodontidæ limnophagæ**, in Günther's classification of fishes, a group of *Cyprinodontidæ*, characterized by the bones of each mandibulary not being united (the dentary being movable), and the intestinal canal with numerous convolutions. The sexes are differentiated.

Cyprinodontina (si-prin'ō-don-tī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinodon*(*t*-) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, a subgroup of *Cyprinodontidæ carnivoræ*, in which the anal fin of the male is not modified into an intromittent organ, and the teeth are incisor-like and notched.

cyprinodontoid (si-prin-ō-don'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinodon*(*t*-) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *cyprinodont*.

II. *n.* Same as *cyprinodontid*.

cyprinoid (sip'ri-noid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Carp-like; cyprine; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Cyprinoidea*.

II. *n.* A carp or carp-like fish; a fish of cyprinoid character; one of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinoidea (sip-ri-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyprinus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of plectospondylous fishes, embracing the families *Cyprinidæ* (carps, etc.), *Homalopteridæ* (East Indian fishes), *Catostomidæ* (suckers), and *Cobitidæ* (loaches).

cyprinoidean (sip-ri-noi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyprinoidea* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of cyprinoid character; cyprinoid.

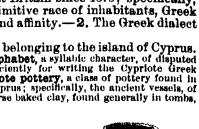
II. *n.* One of the *Cyprinoidea*.

Cyprinus (si-prī'nus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cyprinus*, < Gr. κυπρῖνος, a carp.] The typical genus of the family *Cyprinidæ*; the carps proper. The genus has varied within wide limits. By Linnæus and the old authors all the ventrognathous fishes, as cyprinids, catostomids, and cobitids, with some others, were included. It gradually underwent delimitation by many zoologists, and is now generally restricted to the carp. The common cultivated carp is *C. carpio*, of which there are many varieties. *C. auratus* is the common goldfish, but it belongs properly to a very distinct genus, *Carassius*. See *carp*[2].

Cypriot (sip'ri-ot), *n.* See *Cypriote*.

Cypriote (sip'ri-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *Cypriot*, *Chypriot* = It. *Cipriotto*, < L. *Cyprius*, Cyprian, < *Cyprus*, Cyprus.] **I.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Cyprus, a large island lying in the eastern part of the Mediterranean, and forming part of the Turkish empire, though occupied and administered by Great Britain since 1878; specifically, one of the primitive race of inhabitants, Greek in language and affinity.—2. The Greek dialect of Cyprus.

II. *a.* Of or belonging to the island of Cyprus.—**Cypriote alphabet**, a syllabic character, of disputed origin, used anciently for writing the Cypriote Greek dialect.—**Cypriote pottery**, a class of pottery found in the island of Cyprus; specifically, the ancient vessels, of a somewhat coarse baked clay, found generally in tombs,



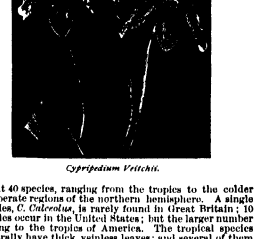
Cypriote Pottery.

and showing in their form and in their decoration, whether geometric or derived from animal or vegetable types, etc., a close affiliation to important series of pottery made on the mainland of Greece and Asia, and in other islands, as Rhodes and Thera. This pottery is important for the tracing of connecting-links between the art of Greece and that of other lands, as, for instance, in its exhibition of the gradual modification and Hellenization of the Egyptian lotus as a decorative motive.

Also *Cyprian*.

cypripedin (sip-ri-pē'din), *n.* [< *Cypripedium* + *-in*[2].] The precipitate formed when water is added to a strong tincture prepared from the roots of plants of the genus *Cypripedium*.

Cypripedium (sip-ri-pē'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Κύπρις, Aphrodite (see *Cyprian*), + πέδιλον, a plain, < πέδον, the ground, akin to ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A genus of orchids, remarkable for having the two lateral anthers perfect, while the third forms a dilated fleshy appendage above the stigma. The lip is large and saccate or somewhat slipper-shaped, whence the common names *lady's-slipper* and (in the United States) *moccasin-flower*. There are



Cypripedium Veitchii.

about 40 species, ranging from the tropics to the colder temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. A single species, *C. Calceolus*, is rarely found in Great Britain; 10 species occur in the United States; but the larger number belong to the tropics of America. The tropical species generally have thick, veinless leaves; and several of them are in frequent cultivation in greenhouses, where their forms have been largely increased in number by hybridization.

Cypris (sī'pris), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cypris*, < Gr. Κύπρις, Venus (Aphrodite): see *Cyprian*.] The typical genus of ostracodes, of the family *Cyprididæ*. The species are among the numerous and varied forms of minute fresh-water crustaceans known as water-fleas, swarming in ditches, pools, and other stagnant waters. Their shells abound in a fossil state, in fresh-water strata, from the Carboniferous formation upward.

A Species of *Cypris*, highly magnified.

A, *I*, *II*, antennules and antennæ; *M*, *I*, *II*, *III*, mandibles and maxillæ; *B*, maxillary appendages; *F*, *I*, *II*, thoracic members; *S*, mandibular palp; *c*, caudal end; *o*, eye.

cyprus[1] (sī'prus), *n.* [L., < Gr. κύπρος, a tree growing in Cyprus, supposed to be the same as the Heb. *gopher*, < Κύπρος, Cyprus. A different word and tree from *cypress*[1] (L. *cupressus*), with which in E. it has been confused: see *cypress*[1].] The Latin name of a tree, *Lawsonia alba*, the common henna, growing in Cyprus and Egypt, yielding a fragrant oil.

cyprus[2] (sī'prus), *n.* Same as *cypress*[2].

cyprus-bird (sī′prus-bėrd), *n.* The blackcap, or European black-capped warbler, *Sylvia* or *Curruca atricapilla*.

cyprusite (sī′prus-īt), *n.* [Irreg. < *Cyprus* + *-ite*².] An iron sulphate occurring in yellow incrustations in western Cyprus.

Cyprus turpentine. See *Chian turpentine*, under *Chian*.

cypsela (sip′se-lạ), *n.*; pl. *cypselæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *κυψέλη*, any hollow vessel, the hollow of the ear (cf. *cyphella*), prob. akin to *κύπελλον*, a cup: see *cup*.] In *bot.*, an achene with an adnate calyx, as in the *Compositæ*.

Cypseli (sip′se-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *cypselus*, a swift: see *Cypselus*.] A superfamily group of picarian birds, approximately equal to the *Macrochires* of Nitzsch, and now usually consisting of the three families *Cypselidæ*, *Trochilidæ*, and *Caprimulgidæ*: same as *Cypseloides*, *Cypseliformes*, or *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselidæ (sip-sel′ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fissirostral macrochiran non-passerine birds; the swifts. The technical characters are: a very small, deeply cleft, unbristled bill, with exposed nostrils; extremely long pointed wings, with graduated primaries and short secondaries; small weak feet, unfitted for progression, frequently with an abnormal ratio of the phalanges; enormously developed salivary glands; the sternum entire behind; the furculum U-shaped; no cæca; the leg-muscles anomalogonatous; and several narrowly oval, white eggs. The swifts are a well-marked family of from 6 to 8 genera and about 50 species, resembling swallows, and often so nicknamed. They are divided into two subfamilies, *Cypseliinæ* and *Chæturinæ*. See cuts under *Chætura* and *Cypselus*.

cypseliform (sip′se-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cypseliformis*, < L. *cypselus*, a swift, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form or structure of a swift; resembling the *Cypselidæ*. Also *cypselomorphic*.

Cypseliformes (sip-se-li-fôr′mēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *cypseliformis*: see *cypseliform*.] A superfamily of macrochiran non-passerine birds, containing the swifts, goatsuckers, and humming-birds; the long-handed series of picarian birds: nearly the same as the *Macrochires*, and the same as the *Cypseloides* of Blyth and *Cypselomorphæ* of Huxley. The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles; the palate is ægithognathous; the oil-gland is nude; the legs are anomalogonatous; the sternum is broad, deeply keeled, entire or notched behind; the tail has 10 rectrices; the distal segments of the wing are greatly elongated in comparison with the proximal one, and the pinion bears 10 rapidly graduated flight-feathers, producing a long, pointed wing; the feet are small, and serviceable for progression, with variously modified digits, sometimes of abnormal ratio of phalanges, but neither syndactyl nor zygodactyl; and the hind toe is elevated or reversed in some forms, in which also the front toes may be semi-palmate. The bill shows two diverse types, being tenuirostral in the humming-birds and fissirostral in the swifts and goatsuckers. The group is contrasted among picarian birds with the *Cuculiformes* and the *Piciformes*.

Cypselinæ (sip-se-lī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cypselus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cypselidæ*; the typical swifts. The ratio of the phalanges is abnormal, all the front toes being 3-jointed, with very short basal phalanges; the hallux is reversed or lateral; and the feet are more or less completely feathered. It contains about 25 species, chiefly of the genus *Cypselus*, and mostly of the old world. *Panyptila* is the leading American form. See cut under *Cypselus*.

cypseline (sip′se-lin), *a.* [< *Cypselus* + *-ine*¹.] Swift-like; having the characters of a swift; pertaining to the family *Cypselidæ* or genus *Cypselus*.

cypseloid (sip′se-loid), *a.* [< NL. *cypseloides*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a swift; cypseliform; specifically, pertaining to the superfamily *Cypseloides*.

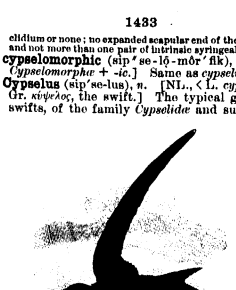
Cypseloides (sip-se-loi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *cypseloid*.] **I.** A genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Chæturinæ*, having the phalanges of the toes normal, the tarsi naked, and the tail forked, its feathers not mucronate. —**2.** [Used as a plural.] In Blyth's classification of birds (1849), a series or superfamily of his *Strepitores heterodactyli*, consisting of the podargues and moth-hunters, or *Podargidæ* and *Caprimulgidæ*, grouped together under the name *Parvirostres*, and of the swifts and hummingbirds, *Cypselidæ* and *Trochilidæ*, grouped together under the name *Tenuirostres*.

cypselomorph (sip′se-lō-môrf), *n.* One of the *Cypselomorphæ*.

Cypselomorphæ (sip′se-lō-môr′fē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύψελος*, a swift, + *μορφή*, form.] In Huxley's system of classification (1867), a group of ægithognathous birds, the same as *Cypseli*, *Cypseloides*, or *Cypseliformes*, considered as connecting the *Coracomorphæ* and the *Coccygomorphæ*. The technical characters are: a broad, deeply carinate sternum, entire or singly or doubly notched behind, without a furcate manubrium; a rudimentary hypocleidium or none; no expanded scapular end of the clavicle; and not more than one pair of intrinsic syringeal muscles.

cypselomorphic (sip′se-lō-môr′fik), *a.* [As *Cypselomorphæ* + *-ic*.] Same as *cypseliform*.

Cypselus (sip′se-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cypselus*, < Gr. *κύψελος*, the swift.] The typical genus of swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily



Common European Swift (*Cypselus apus*).

Cypselinæ, having the hind toe versatile and the tarsi feathered. There are numerous species, chiefly of the old world. *C. apus* is the common swift of Europe.

Cyrena (sī-rē′nạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *Cyrene*, Gr. *Κυρήνη*, a name of several nymphs.] The typical genus of mollusks of the family *Cyrenidæ*. *Lamarck*, 1806.

Cyrenaic (sī-rē-nā′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Cyrenaicus*, < Gr. *Κυρηναϊκός*, < *Κυρήνη*, L. *Cyrene*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to Cyrene, an ancient Greek city, capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa.—**2.** Pertaining or belonging to the Greek school of hedonistic philosophy established by Aristippus of Cyrene, a disciple of Socrates. According to Aristippus, pleasure is the only rational aim, and the relative values of different pleasures are to be determined by their relative intensities and durations. He maintained also that cognition is limited to sensation.

There is not that sect of Philosophers among the heathen so dissolute, no, not Epicurus, nor Aristippus, with all his *Cyrenaick* rout, but would shut his school dores against such greasy sophisters.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Concl.

Also *Cyrenian*.

II. *n.* One of the Cyrenaic school of philosophers. See 1., 2.

Cyrenaicism (sī-rē-nā′i-sizm), *n.* [< *Cyrenaic* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Cyrenaic philosophers. See *Cyrenaic*, *a.*, 2.

Cyrenian (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Cyrena* + *-ian*; L. *Cyrenæus*, *Cyrenaicus*, etc.: see *Cyrenaic*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *Cyrenaic*.

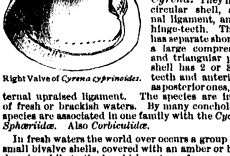
II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Cyrene. See *Cyrenaic*.

They laid hold upon one Simon, a *Cyrenian*, coming out of the country, and on him they laid the cross.

Luke xxiii. 26.

cyrenid (sī-ren′id), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Cyrenidæ*.

Cyrenidæ (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrena* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonate lamellibranchiate mollusks, typified by the genus *Cyrena*. They have a subcircular shell, an external ligament, and several hinge-teeth. The animal has separate short siphons, a large compressed foot, and triangular palpi; the shell has 2 or 3 cardinal teeth and anterior as well as posterior ones, and an external upraised ligament. The species are inhabitants of fresh or brackish waters. By many conchologists the species are associated in one family with the *Cycladidæ* or *Sphæriidæ*. Also *Corbiculidæ*.



Right Valve of *Cyrena Cyprinoides*.

In fresh waters the world over occurs a group of usually small bivalve shells, covered with an amber or brown epidermis, while in the brackish waters of warmer countries occur some larger forms. The family under which these are assembled is variously known as Cycladidæ or *Cyrenidæ*, the latter name being preferable.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 275.

Cyrillaceæ (sir-i-lā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrilla*, the typical genus (prob. < *Cyrillus*, Cyril), + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of small evergreen dicotyledonous trees or shrubs, of uncertain relationship, but now placed among the polypetalous orders, near the *Ilicineæ*. There are about 6 known species, constituting 4 genera, all natives of North or tropical America. *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Elliottia*, each of a single species, are found in the southern United States, with fragrant white flowers in racemes, and heavy and compact wood, whence the common name of *ironwood*.

Cyrillic (si-ril′ik), *a.* [< LL. *Cyrillus*, < Gr. *Κυρίλλος*, a proper name, Cyril.] Of or pertaining to St. Cyril; specifically, noting an alphabet adopted by the Slavic peoples belonging to the Eastern Church, invented by Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of the Slavs, in the ninth century. It is believed to have superseded the Glagolitic as being easier both for the copyist to write and for the foreigner to acquire. Some of its signs are modified from the Glagolitic, but those which Greek and Slavic have in common are taken from the Greek. It was brought into general use by St. Cyril's pupil, Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria. The Russian alphabet is a slight modification of it.

cyriologic (sir′i-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [Also formerly *curiologic*; < Gr. *κυριολογικός*, speaking literally (applied to hieroglyphics which consist of simple pictures, not symbols, of the things meant), < *κύριος*, authorized, legitimate, proper, vernacular, lit. having power (see *church*), + *-λογικός*, < *λέγειν*, speak.] 1. Relating to hieroglyphics of a certain sort (see etymology).—**2.** Relating or pertaining to capital letters.

Cyrtellaria (sėr-te-lā′ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + dim. *-ella* + *-aria*.] A family or an order of nassellarian radiolarians, having a complete lattice-shell enveloping the central capsule. It is divided into the suborders *Spyroidea*, *Botryoidea*, and *Cyrtoidea*.

Cyrtida (sėr′ti-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *-ida*.] A family of monopylean radiolarians, having a silicious skeleton in the form of a monaxonic or triradiate test. See *Eucyrtidiidæ*. *Haeckel*.

cyrtoceran (sėr-tos′ę-rạn), *a.* [Irreg. < *Cyrtoceras* + *-an*.] Same as *cyrtoceratite*.

Cyrtoceras (sėr-tos′ę-rạs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *κέρας*, horn.] A genus of fossil cephalopods having the shell bent or bowed. Also *Curtoceras*, *Cyrtocera*, *Cyrtocerus*, *Cyrthoceras*, and *Cyrtoceratites*.

cyrtoceratid (sėr-tō-ser′ạ-tid), *n.* A cephalopod of the family *Cyrtoceratidæ*.

Cyrtoceratidæ (sėr′tō-se-rat′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of mantiloid cephalopods, typified by the genus *Cyrtoceras*. The shell is arched, the siphon small and subcentral or submarginal, and the aperture simple. Numerous species inhabited the Paleozoic seas. Generally superseded with the *Nautilidæ*.

cyrtoceratite (sėr-tō-ser′ạ-tīt), *n.* [< *Cyrtoceras* (*-cerat-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Cyrtoceras*.

cyrtoceratitic (sėr-tō-ser-ạ-tit′ik), *a.* [< *cyrtoceratite* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a cyrtoceratite; bent or bowed, as certain fossil cephalopods: opposed to *orthoceratitic*. Also *cyrtoceran*.

cyrtolite (sėr′tō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, + *λίθος*, stone.] A mineral related to zircon in form and composition, but hydrous, and perhaps resulting from its alteration. The faces of the crystals are commonly convex, whence the name.

cyrtometer (sėr-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, bent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the size and shape of the chest.

The *cyrtometer* is used for delineating the external contour of the chest and for exact comparison of one side with the other. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 198.

Cyrtonyx (sėr′tō-niks), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1845), < Gr. *κυρτός*, curved, arched, + *ὄνυξ*, nail.]

Massena Quail or Partridge (*Cyrtonyx massena*).

A genus of American partridges or quails, the harlequin quails, of the family *Tetraonidæ* and subfamily *Odontophorinæ* or *Ortygince*: so called from the large curved claws. The bill is very stout; the head crested; the tail so short that the rectrices are almost hidden by the coverts; and the wing-coverts and inner secondaries elongated, covering the primaries when the wing is closed. The type is the Massena quail or partridge of the southwestern United States and Mexico, *C. massenæ*, a handsome species, the male of which has the face curiously striped with black and white, the under parts being velvety-black and mahogany-brown, crowded with circular white spots.

Cyrtophyllum (sėr-tō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κυρτός, curved, arched, + φύλλον, leaf.] A genus of orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, of large size, green color, broad foliaceous wings, and arboreal habits; the katydids. There are a dozen species in the United States. *C. concavum* is the common katydid. Also *Cyrtophyllus*. *Burmeister*, 1838. See cut under *katydid*.

cyst (sist), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, < Gr. κύστις, the bladder, a bag, pouch, < κύειν, conceive, be pregnant, orig. hold, contain. Cf. *cyma*.] **1.** In *anat.*, a bladder; a large vesicle.—**2.** In *pathol.*, a bladder-like bag or vesicle in animal bodies which includes morbid matter.

The larval form of tape-worm which is commonly developed in *cysts* of the liver of the mouse and the rat.
Owen, Anat., v.

3. In *zoöl.*, a hydatid; a cystic worm, or encysted state of a tapeworm.—**4.** In *cryptogamic bot.*, a cell or cavity, usually inclosing other cells or reproductive bodies, as an envelop inclosing a group of diatoms or desmids, or a cell containing an antherozoid; in certain algæ, a sporecase. See *coniocyst*.

Sometimes, improperly, *cist*.

Dermoid cyst. See *dermoid*.—**Ovarian cyst.** See *ovarian*.

cystadenoma (sis'ta-de-nō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystadenomata* (-nọa-tą). [NL., < *cystis*, cyst, + *adenoma*.] An adenoma in which cysts are formed.

cystalgia (sis-tal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἄλγος, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the urinary bladder: especially applied to pain coming in paroxysms.

cystatrophia (sis'ta-trō'fi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἀτροφία, atrophy.] In *pathol.*, atrophy of the bladder. *Dunglison.*

cystectasy (sis-tek'ta-si), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + ἔκτασις, extension, < ἐκτείνειν, extend; see *extend*.] **1.** Dilatation of the bladder.—**2.** In *surg.*, a form of lithotomy in which a dilator is introduced through an incision in the membranous portion of the urethra, and forcibly dilates the prostatic portion to an extent sufficient to allow of the extraction of the stone. Also called *lithectasy*.

cysted (sis'ted), *a.* [< *cyst* + *-ed*2.] Inclosed in a cyst; encysted.

cystelminth (sis'tel-minth), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + ἕλμινς (ἰλμινθ-), a worm.] A cystic worm.

cystenchyma, cystenchyme (sis-teng'ki-mą, -kim), *n.* [NL. *cystenchyma*, < Gr. κύστις, a bladder (see *cyst*), + ἔγχυμα, an infusion.] A kind of connective tissue occurring in some sponges, in some respects resembling certain kinds of vegetable parenchyma, consisting of closely adjacent oval cells of large size with thin walls and fluid contents.

Cystenchyme very commonly forms a layer just below the skin of some Geodinidæ; . . . and as, on teasing the cortex, . . . a large number of refringent fluid globules immiscible with water are set free, it is just possible it is sometimes a fatty tissue. *Sollas*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 419.

cystenchymatous (sis-teng-kim'ą-tus), *a.* [< *cystenchyma(t-)* + *-ous*.] Having the character or quality of cystenchyma; containing or consisting of cystenchyma.

cystenchyme, *n.* See *cystenchyma*.

Cysteoidæ (sis-tē-oi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Cystoidea*.

cystic[1] (sis'tik), *a.* [= F. *cystique* = Sp. *cístico* = Pg. *cystico* = It. *cistico*, < NL. *cysticus*, < *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] **1.** In *anat.*, pertaining to a cyst, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Pertaining to the hepatic cyst or gall-bladder: as, the *cystic* duct (conveying gall into the gall-bladder); the *cystic* artery (a branch of the hepatic artery going to the gall-bladder); the *cystic* plexus of nerves; a *cystic* concretion; a *cystic* remedy. (*b*) Pertaining to the urinary bladder.
2. Resembling a cyst; cystoid; vesicular; bladdery.—**3.** Having a cyst or cysts; full of cysts; cystose: as, a *cystic* tumor.—**4.** In *zoöl.*, encysted; cysticercoid; hydatid; specifically applied to the encysted or hydatid state of any tapeworm (*Tænia*): opposed to *cestoid* (which see).

Also, improperly, *cistic*.

Cystic worm, or *bladder-worm*, a hydatid or scolex of a tapeworm, which may be a cysticercus with one tænia-head, or a cœnure or echinococcus with several such heads. See these words, and cut under *tenia*.

cystic[2] (sis'tik), *a.* [< *cyst*(*in*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from cystin.—**Cystic oxid,** $C_3H_4N_4S_2$, a substance occurring in rare cases in urinary calculi which have a crystalline structure and are insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: same as *cystin*.

Cystica† (sis'ti-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *cysticus*: see *cystic*[1].] An old name of cystic worms, hydatids, or cysticerci, collectively, given when these were supposed to be a natural group of mature organisms. *Rudolphi*.

cysticercoid (sis-ti-sėr'koid), *a.* and *n.* [< *cysticercus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a cysticercus or other larva of a tapeworm; hydatid.

II. *n.* The hydatid or encysted state of the larva of any tapeworm.

The dog devours the louse, and the *cysticercoid* becomes a Tenia encamerata in his intestine.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 187.

cysticercus (sis-ti-sėr'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + κέρκος, tail.] A cystic worm or bladder-worm; a hydatid; an encysted scolex or tænia-head; the encysted state of the larva of a tapeworm. The name was originally given as a generic term, under the impression that the so-called *Cysticercus tenuicollis* was a distinct genus and species of a parasite. It is the larva of the *Tænia solium*, found in measly pork, and developing in man into the tapeworm. It has but one tænia-head in the cyst, and the term *cysticercus* is retained as a convenient designation of such larvæ. Thus, the cysticercus of the ox becomes in man *Tænia mediocanellata*; the *Cysticercus pisiformis* of the rabbit becomes *Tænia serrata* of the dog, wolf, or fox; the *Cysticercus fasciolaris* of the rat and mouse develops in the cat as *Tænia crassicollis*. The cystic worm of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog has many heads, and is known as a cœnure; and the *Cœnurus cerebralis* is found in the brain of sheep. Another form of many-headed cystic worm, complicated by proliferation, is the larva of *Tænia echinococcus* of the dog, known as an echinococcus, *Echinococcus veterinorum* being found in the liver of man as well as of various domesticated animals. See *tænia*, *cœnure*, *echinococcus*, and *scolex*.

cysticle (sis'ti-kl), *n.* [< NL. **cysticula*, dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] A small cyst.

In some Acalephæ the *cysticles* are not complicated with pigment cells.
Owen, Anat., ix.

cystid (sis'tid), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, a bladder (a sac, cyst): see *cyst*.] In *Polyzoa*: (*a*) The saccular, planuliform, ciliated embryo, from one end of which one or more polypids are developed from thickenings of the wall of the sac.

The *cystid* is comparable to a vesicular morula.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 396.

(*b*) The cell in which the body of the mature individual is contained, as distinguished from the polypid itself.

The body and tentacular apparatus has been incorrectly regarded as a kind of individual, and opposed to the cell or *cystid* in which it is placed, as the polypid.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), II. 73.

cystide (sis'tid or -tīd), *n.* [< *cystidium*.] **1.** Same as *cystidium*.—**2.** In fungi of the family *Uredineæ*, same as *paraphysis*.

Cystidea, Cystideæ (sis-tid'ē-ą, -ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] An order of fossil crinoids: synonymous with *Cystoidea* (which see).

cystidean (sis-tid'ē-an), *n.* [< *Cystidea* + *-an*.] A cystic crinoid; an encrinite of the order *Cystidea*.

cystides, *n.* Plural of *cystis*.

cystidia, *n.* Plural of *cystidium*.

cystidicolous (sis-ti-dik'ō-lus), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. κύστις (κυστε-, κυστι-), a bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *colere*, inhabit.] Inhabiting a cyst, as a cystic worm.

cystidium (sis-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *cystidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + dim. *-idion*.] In hymenomycetous fungi, a large spherical or ovoid cell which originates among the basidia and paraphyses, and projects beyond them. It is considered to be a sterile basidium. Also *cystide*.

cystidoparalysis (sis'ti-dō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystidoplegia (sis'ti-dō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL.] See *cystoplegia*.

cystifelleotomy (sis-ti-fel-ē-ot'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + L. *fel* (*fell-*) (= Gr. χολή), gall, + Gr. τομή, a cutting: see *anatomy*.] Same as *cholecystotomy*.

cystiferous (sis-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having or producing cysts; cystogenous.

cystiform (sis'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *cystis*, bladder (see *cyst*), + L. *forma*, shape.] **1.** Having the form or character of a cyst; cystic in form.—**2.** Encysted; hydatid; cysticercoid: as, a *cystiform* worm.

cystignathid (sis-tig'nā-thid), *n.* A toad-like amphibian of the family *Cystignathidæ*.

Cystignathidæ (sis-tig-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystignathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Cystignathus*, with toothed upper jaw and subcylindric or little dilated sacral diapophyses. It is

Cystignathus ocellatus.

one of the largest families of the order, with 26 genera and 160 species, representing great diversity in mode of life, some being terrestrial or arboreal and others aquatic. It is represented only in the Australian and Neotropical regions.

Cystignathus (sis-tig'nā-thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder (see *cyst*), + γνάθος, jaw.] The typical genus of toads of the family *Cystignathidæ*. *C. ocellatus* is an example. Also *Cystognathus*. *Wagler*, 1830.

cystin (sis'tin), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_3H_7NO_2S$) crystallizing in colorless six-sided plates, and constituting a rare kind of urinary calculus.

Cystiphyllidæ (sis-ti-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiphyllum* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic rugose stone-corals, of the order *Sclerodermata* and group *Rugosa*. The corallum is simple, rarely compound; the septa are very rudimentary; and the visceral chamber is filled with little vesicles formed by combined tabulæ and dissepiments. *Edwards and Haime*, 1850.

Cystiphyllum (sis-ti-fil'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + φύλλον, leaf.] The typical genus of fossil stone-corals of the family *Cystiphyllidæ*. *Murchison*, 1839. Also *Cystiphyllum*. *Dana*, 1846.

cystirrhagia (sis-ti-rā'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, bladder, + -ραγία, < ῥηγνύναι, break.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) Hemorrhage from the bladder. (*b*) Cystirrhœa.

cystirrhœa, cystirrhœa (sis-ti-rē'ą), *n.* [NL. *cystirrhœa*, < Gr. κύστις, the bladder, + ῥοία, a flowing, < ῥεῖν, flow.] In *pathol.*, a discharge of mucus from the bladder; vesical catarrh. Also *cystorrhea, cystorrhœa*.

cystis (sis'tis), *n.*; pl. *cystides* (-ti-dēz). [NL.: see *cyst*.] Same as *cyst*.

Cystisidæ (sis-tis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cystiscus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gasteropods, typified by the genus *Cystiscus*. The shell is undistinguishable from that of a marginellid. But the teeth of the radula are peculiar, being in one row, transverse, multicuspid, and with three cusps longer than the others. The species are of small size and inhabitants of various seas.

Cystiscus (sis-tis'kus), *n.* [NL. (Stimpson, 1865), dim. of Gr. κύστις, bladder: see *cyst*.] The typical genus of *Cystisidæ*.

cystitis (sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. κύστις, the bladder, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the bladder.

cystitome (sis'ti-tōm), *n.* [< NL. *cystis*, Gr. κύστις, cyst (with reference to the *cystis* or capsule of the crystalline lens), + τομός, cutting. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, an instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

cystobuboncele (sis'tō-bū-bon'sē-lē), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + βουβών, the groin, + κήλη, tumor.] In *surg.*, a rare kind of hernia, in which the urinary bladder protrudes through the inguinal opening.

cystocarp (sis'tō-kārp), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + καρπός, fruit.] The sexual fruit of algæ of the order *Florideæ*, consisting of spores either without a special membranous envelop or contained within a conceptacle or pericarp. Also *cystocarp, sporocarp*.

cystocarpic (sis-tō-kär'pik), *a.* [< *cystocarp* + *-ic*.] Consisting of cystocarps; having the character of a cystocarp.

In Nemalion the *cystocarpic* fruit is a globular mass of spores.
Farlow, Marine Algæ, p. 20.

cystocarp spore, a carpospore.

cystocele (sis'tō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. κύστις, bladder, + κήλη, tumor.] A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

cystococcoid (sis-tō-kok'oid), *a.* [< *Cystococcus* + *-oid*.] Resembling algæ of the genus *Cystococcus*.

Cystococcus (sis-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *κόκκος*, berry.] A genus of the lowest chlorophyl-green fresh-water algæ, consisting of spherical cells, single or united in small families. They are common on damp earth, bark of trees, etc., and are thought to constitute the gonidia of some lichens.

cystocyte (sis'tō-sīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder (see *cyst*), + *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (cell).] In sponges, one of the large cyst-like cells of cystenchyma, filled with fluid, and containing a nucleus with its included nucleolus supported in the fluid contents by fine protoplasmic threads which extend to the inner surface of the cell-wall and there spread out in a film.

cystodynia (sis-tō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, pain in the bladder.

cystofibroma (sis'tō-fī-brō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystofibromata* (-mą-tą). [NL., ⟨ *cystis* + *fibroma*.] A fibroma containing cysts.

cystogenesis (sis-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *γένεσις*, origin.] Same as *cytogenesis*.

cystogenous (sis-toj'e-nus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *-γενής*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing or bearing cells; cystiferous.

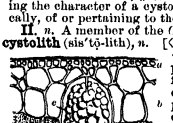
cystoid (sis'toid), *a.* [⟨ *cyst* + *-oid*.] 1. Presenting the appearance of a cyst; cystiform.—2. Pertaining to the *Cystoidea*; cystoidean.

Cystoidea (sis-toi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *εἶδος*, form.] An order of fossil crinoids, encrinites or stone-lilies, having a rounded body inclosed in many pentagonal sutured plates, a jointed stalk, and a lateral orifice closed by a pyramid of jointed plates. The order is correlated with *Blastoidea* and *Crinoidea*. See *Crinoidea*, 2. Also *Cysteoidæ*, *Cystidea*, *Cystitoæ*.

cystoidean (sis-toi'dē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the character of a cystoid crinoid; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Cystoidea*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Cystoidea*.

cystolith (sis'tō-lith), *n.* [Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone.] A peculiar concretion formed within the cells of certain plants, composed chiefly of crystals and attached to the wall of the cell by a short pedicel. It occurs frequently in the orders *Urticaceæ* and *Acanthaceæ*, in the cells of the epidermis or subjacent tissue, but is rarely found in other orders.



Section of Leaf of *Ficus elastica*, highly magnified.

a, epidermis; *b*, hypodermæ; *c*, palisade cells; *d*, spongy parenchyma; *e*, cystolith.

In the epidermal cells of species of Ficus . . . prolongations inward of the cell-wall occur, at the extremity of which small crystals of carbonate of lime are deposited; to these the name *cystolithe* has been applied. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 89.

cystolithiasis (sis'tō-li-thī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *λίθος*, stone, + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the presence of a stone in the urinary bladder.

cystolithic (sis-tō-lith'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, a bladder, + *λίθος*, a stone (see *cystolith* and *cystolithiasis*), + *-ic*.] In *med.*, relating to stone in the bladder.

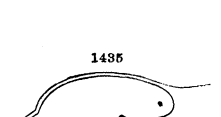
cystoma (sis-tō'mą), *n.*; pl. *cystomata* (-mą-tą). [NL., ⟨ *cystis*, a cyst, + *-oma*.] A tumor containing cysts.

cystomorphous (sis-tō-môr'fus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder (see *cyst*), + *μορφή*, form, + *-ous*.] Cyst-like; cystiform; cystoid.

cystoparalysis (sis'tō-pą-ral'i-sis), *n.* [NL., also less prop. *cystidoparalysis*; ⟨ Gr. *κύστις* (*κυστι-*, *κυστε-*, not **κυστιδ-*), bladder, + *παράλυσις*, paralysis.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

Cystophora (sis-tof'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *-φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Cystophorinæ*, containing only the hooded or bladder-nosed seal of the northern seas, *Cystophora cristata*.

Cystophorinæ (sis'tō-fō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cystophora* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Phocidæ*, or ordinary earless seals, containing the bottle-nosed, bladder-nosed, and elephant seals. They have an inflatable proboscis-like cyst on the snout, accompanied by modifications of the nasal and intermaxillary bones, and 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 2 in each half of the lower jaw. The group consists of the genera *Cystophora* and *Macrorhinus*, containing respectively the arctic bladder-nosed and the antarctic bottle-nosed seals. See also cut under *seal*.



Hood of Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*), showing relation of the inflatable proboscis to the skull. (From "Science.")

cystoplast (sis'tō-plast), *n.* A nucleated cell having an envelop.

cystoplastic (sis-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [⟨ *cystoplasty* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of cystoplasty.

cystoplasty (sis'tō-plas-ti), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form.] A surgical operation for repair of the bladder, as the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.

cystoplegia (sis-tō-plē'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., also improp. *cystidoplegia*; ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλαγή*, a blow, stroke, ⟨ *πλήσσειν*, strike. Cf. *cystoparalysis*.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of the bladder.

cystoplegic (sis-tō-plē'jik), *a.* [⟨ *cystoplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling cystoplegia.

cystoplexia (sis-tō-plek'si-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πλῆξις*, a blow, stroke, ⟨ *πλήσσειν*, strike.] Same as *cystoplegia*.

Cystopteris (sis-top'te-ris), *n.* [NL. (so called from its bladder-like indusium), ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] A genus of delicate flaccid polypodiaceous ferns having the sori borne on the back of the leaf on the middle of a vein and covered with a membranaceous indusium attached only by the base; the bladder-ferns. They are found in cool, damp localities. There are 5 species, of which *C. fragilis* (the brittle fern) is found from within the arctic circle to Chili, South Africa, and Tasmania. See also cut under *bladder-fern*.

Segment of a Frond of *Cystopteris*, bearing sori on the back of a vein; partly reflexed indusium attached to the side of the sorus toward the base of the segment. (From A. Maout and De Caisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cystoptosis (sis-top-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *πτῶσις*, a falling, ⟨ *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *pathol.*, prolapse of the mucous membrane of the bladder into the urethra.

Cystopus (sis-tō'pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), face, appearance.] A genus of parasitic fungi, belonging to the family *Peronosporeæ*, and characterized by conidia produced in chains on very short conidiophores, forming compact sori upon the supporting leaf. *C. candidus* is injurious to the cabbage, radish, and other cruciferous plants.

cystorrhea, cystorrhœa (sis-tō-rē'ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *cystirrhea*.

cystose (sis'tōs), *a.* [⟨ *cyst* + *-ose*.] Containing cysts; full of cysts; cystic; bladdery; vesicular.

cystospastic (sis-tō-spas'tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *σπαστός*, ⟨ **σπαστός*, verbal adj. of *σπᾶν*, draw back, ⟩ *σπασμός*, spasm: see *spasm*.] In *pathol.*, pertaining to spasm of the bladder.

cystotœnia (sis-tō-tē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *ταινία*, a tapeworm: see *taenia*.] 1. A tapeworm: so called from the formation of the cysts characteristic of its larval state.—2. [*cap.*] Same as *Taenia*.

cystotome (sis'tō-tōm), *n.* [= F. *cystotome* = Pg. *cystotomo*, ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομός*, cutting, ⟨ *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystitome*.] A surgical instrument for cutting the bladder. Sometimes improperly called a *lithotome*.

cystotomy (sis-tot'ō-mi), *n.* [= F. *cystotomie* = Sp. *cistotomía* = Pg. *cystotomia* = It. *cistotomia*, ⟨ NL. *cystotomia*, ⟨ Gr. *κύστις*, bladder, + *τομή*, cutting, ⟨ *τέμνειν*, cut. Cf. *cystotome*.] In *surg.*, the operation of opening encysted tumors for the discharge of morbid matter; specifically, the operation of cutting into the urinary bladder for the extraction of a stone or for any other purpose.

cystous (sis'tus), *a.* [⟨ *cyst* + *-ous*.] Cystic. *Dunglison.*

cystula (sis'tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *cystulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of *cystis*, a cyst: see *cyst*.] In *bot.*, a round closed apothecium in lichens. The term is also applied to the little open cups on the upper surface of the fronds in plants of the genus *Marchantia*.

cyte (sīt), *n.* [Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity, as the hold of a vessel, ⟨ *κύειν*, conceive, orig. contain; cf. *cyst*, *cyme*.] In *biol.*, a cell; a cytode; especially, a nucleated cell, of whatever character, regarded as the fundamental formelement of all tissues. The word alone is rare, but common in composition, as *leucocyte*, and regularly in the histology of sponges, as *choanocyte*, *collencyte*, *desmacyte*, *mnocyte*, etc.

cyternet, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cithern*.

Cythere (si-thē'rē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *Cythera*, ⟨ Gr. Κυθήρεια, Aphrodite (Venus): see *Cytherean*.] The typical genus of marine ostracodes of the family *Cytheridæ*. *Müller*, 1785.

Cytherea (sith-e-rē'ą), *n.* [NL., after L. *Cythera*, a name of Venus: see *Cytherean*.] A genus of siphonate bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ*, founded by Lamarck in 1806. It is distinguished from *Venus* by an anterior left lateral tooth. There are numerous species, mostly of the warmer seas.

Cytherea dione.

Cytherean (sith-e-rē'an), *a.* [⟨ L. *Cytherēus*, pertaining to *Cythera*, Venus, ⟨ Gr. Κυθήρεια, Aphrodite: so named from Κύθηρα, L. *Cythera*, now *Cerigo*, an island south of Greece, near the coast of which Aphrodite was fabled to have risen from the sea, and where she was specially worshiped.] 1. In *myth.*, pertaining to the goddess Aphrodite (Venus).—2. In *astron.*, pertaining to the planet Venus.

Not only is the apparent movement of Venus across the sun extremely slow, . . . but three distinct atmospheres—the solar, terrestrial, and *cytherean*—combine to deform outlines and mask the geometrical relations which it is desired to connect with a strict count of time.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 284.

Cytheridæ, Cytheridæ (sith-e-rē'i-dē, sī-ther'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cythere* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine ostracoid entomostracous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Cythere*. They are characterized by the absence of a heart; by having the anterior antennæ setose and bent at the base, and the posterior antennæ largely developed and hooked; by legs in three pairs; by a furcate abdomen; and by small and lobate forks. There are several genera besides *Cythere*.

A Species of *Cythere*.

a, antennule; *b*, antenna; *c*, mandible; *d*, first maxilla; *e*, *e*, *e*, second maxilla and two thoracic members; *f*, caudal end; *g*, eye.

cytheromania (sith-e-rō-mā'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. Κυθέρεια, Aphrodite (see *Cytherean*), + *μανία*, madness.] Nymphomania. *Dunglison.*

Cytinaceæ (sit-i-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Cytinus* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of apetalous, parasitic, fleshy, leafless or scaly plants, allied to the *Aristolochiaceæ* and to *Nepenthes*. It includes the East Indian genus *Rafflesia*, remarkable for its gigantic flowers.

Cytinus (sit'i-nus), *n.* [NL. (from the form and color of the plant), ⟨ Gr. *κίτινος*, the calyx of the pomegranate, ⟨ *κίτος*, a hollow.] A small genus of parasitic plants, the type of the *Cytinaceæ*. *C. Hypocystis*, of the Mediterranean region, is of a rich yellow or orange-red color, and has been used as an astringent. The other species belong to South Africa and Mexico.

Cytinus Hypocystis.

cytioblast (sit'i-ō-blast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κίτος*, a hollow (cell), + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The protoplasmic nucleus of a cell: used with reference to certain fresh-water algæ. Also *cytioblast*.

A central *cytioblast* wrapped up in generally radiating protoplasm. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 159.

cytioderm (sit'i-ō-dėrm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κίτος*, a hollow (cell), + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, a cell-wall: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids.

cytioplasm (sit'i-ō-plazm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. **κυτίον*, assumed dim. of *κίτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed or molded.] In *biol.*, same as *protoplasm*: used chiefly with reference to diatoms and desmids. Also *cytoplasm*.

cytisin (sit'i-sin), *n.* [⟨ *Cytisus* + *-in*2.] A bitter principle detected in the seeds of the *Laburnum vulgare* (*Cytisus Laburnum*) and other

plants. It is of a nauseous taste, emetic, and poisonous.

Cytisus (sit'i-sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *cytisus*, a shrubby kind of clover, prob. *Medicago arborea* (Linnæus).] A genus of hardy leguminous papilionaceous shrubs, natives almost exclusively of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. The leaves are usually composed of three leaflets, but some species are leafless. The large flowers are yellow, purple, or white. One species, *C. scoparius* (broom), is an extremely common shrub on uncultivated grounds, heaths, etc., of most parts of Great Britain. Some exotic species are common garden- and shrubbery-plants, as *C. purpureus*, an elegant procumbent shrub used in rockwork, *C. alpinus*, etc. See *broom*1.

Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).
a, flowering branch; *b*, flowers, natural size. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

cytitis (si-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, skin (see *cutis*), + *-itis*.] Same as *dermatitis*.

cytoblast (sī'tō-blast), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell), + *βλαστός*, a sprout, germ.] 1. Same as *cytioblast*.—2. One of the amœbiform cells or cell-elements of the cytoblastema of sponges; a cytode of a sponge.

cytoblastema (sī'tō-blas-tē'mä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *βλάστημα*, a sprout, germ.] 1. The protoplasm or viscid fluid in which animal and vegetable cells are produced. Hence—2. The blastema or germinal or formative material of a cytode; protoplasmic cell-substance: specifically used of the common gelatinous matrix of protozoans, as sponges.

cytoblastematous, cytoblastemic (sī'tō-blas-tem'a-tus, -ik), *a.* Same as *cytoblastemous*.

cytoblastemous (sī'tō-blas-tē'mus), *a.* [< *cytoblastema* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to cytoblastema.

cytococcus (sī-tō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *κόκκος*, a berry.] The kernel of a parent cell; the nucleus of a cytula. A cytococcus differs from the nucleus of an ordinary cell in that it is supposed to include in itself some of the substance of the spermatozoa by which the female ovum is fecundated and made to become a cytula. Also *cytulococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytode (sī'tōd), *n.* [< Gr. as if **κυτώδης*, contr. of **κυτοειδής*, like a hollow, < *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *εἶδος*, form, shape.] In *biol.*: (*a*) A term applied by Haeckel to a unicellular organism or element which has the value of a simple cell, but possesses no distinct nucleus.

It is, nevertheless, a deeply significant fact, that the building stones of the bodies of higher animals are never represented by *cytodes*, but always by cells.
Prey, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 64.

(*b*) A cell in general.

I shall, therefore, assume provisionally that the primary form of every animal is a nucleated protoplasmic body, *cytode*, or cell, in the most general acceptation of the latter term. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 583.

cytogenesis (sī-tō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *γένεσις*, generation.] Cell-formation; the genesis or development of cells in animal and vegetable organisms: originally used in vegetable physiology. Also *cytogenesis*, *cytogeny*.

cytogenetic (sī'tō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *cytogenesis*, after *genetic*.] Generating or developing cells; cytogenous; relating to cytogenesis.

cytogenous (sī-toj'e-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-γενης*, producing: see *-genous*.] Producing cells; cytogenetic: specifically applied by Kölliker to retiform, reticular, areolar, or ordinary cellular tissue, but properly predicable only of cells themselves, as all other organic structures arise from cells.

cytogeny (sī-toj'e-ni), *n.* Same as *cytogenesis*.

cytoid (sī'toid), *a.* [< *cyte* + *-oid*.] Cell-like: a term applied by Henle to corpuscles, as of lymph, chyle, etc., which seem to resemble each other essentially in their chemical and microscopical characters. *Dunglison*.

Cytophora (sī-tof'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] A class of protozoans: same as *Radiolaria*.

cytoplasm (sī'tō-plazm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πλάσμα*, anything formed. Cf. *cytioplasm*.] Same as *protoplasm*.

It [protoplasm] has also received from Beale, Kölliker, and Dujardin respectively, the names bioplasm, *cytoplasm*, and sarcode. *Frey*, Histol. and Histochem. (trans.), p. 66.

cytoplasmic (sī-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *cytoplasm* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to cytoplasm.

Strasburger refers these phenomena to the necessity of securing for the differentiating reproductive nucleus a definite *cytoplasmic* medium. *Micros. Science*, XXVI. 901.

cytopyge (sī-tō-pī'jē), *n.*; pl. *cytopygæ*. [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *πυγή*, the rump.] The so-called excretory or anal aperture of unicellular animals. *Haeckel*.

cytostome (sī'tō-stōm), *n.* [< Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *στόμα*, mouth.] The mouth of a single-celled animal; the oral aperture or orifice of ingestion of unicellular organisms.

cytostomous (sī-tos'tō-mus), *a.* [< *cytostome* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to a cytostome.

cytotheca (sī-tō-thē'kä), *n.*; pl. *cytothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (thorax), + *θήκη*, case.] Same as *thoracotheca*.

Cytozoa (sī-tō-zō'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow (a cell), + *ζῷον*, animal.] Same as *Sporozoa* or *Gregarinida*. See the extract.

With few (if any) exceptions, the falciform young [gregarine or sporozoon] . . . penetrates a cell of some tissue of its host and there undergoes the first stages of its growth (hence called *Cytozoa*). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 852.

cyttid (sit'id), *n.* A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttidæ (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-idæ*.] In Günther's classification of fishes, a family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*, with no bony stay for the preoperculum, an elevated body, two indistinct divisions of the dorsal fin, and an increased number of vertebræ: synonymous with *Zeniday*.

Cyttina (si-tī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Cyttus* + *-ina*2.] In Günther's classification of fishes, the third group of *Scombridæ*. It is characterized by a distinct division of the dorsal fin into two, the spinous being less developed than the soft part, an elevated body, and very small or rudimentary scales. The group was later raised to the rank of a family, *Cyttidæ*.

cyttoid (sit'oid), *n.* [< *Cyttus* + *-oid*.] A fish of the family *Cyttidæ*.

Cyttus (sit'us), *n.* [NL. (Günther, 1860), < Gr. *κυττός*, an unknown fish referred to by Athenæus in the Deipnosophistæ.] A genus of scombroid fishes, giving name to the family *Cyttidæ*.

cytula (sit'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *cytulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of Gr. *κύτος*, a hollow, a cavity (a cell).] In *biol.*, a fertilized egg-cell; an impregnated ovum; the parent cell of any organism. It is the ovum of the female, which is fecundated by becoming united with the substance of one spermatozoön, or more, of the male.

The parent-cell (*cytula*), which was formerly regarded as merely the fertilized egg-cell, differs very essentially, therefore, both in point of form (morphologically), and in point of composition (chemically), and lastly also in point of vital qualities (physiologically). Its origin is partly paternal, partly maternal; and we need not, therefore, be surprised when we see that the child which develops from this parent-cell inherits individual qualities from both parents. *Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), I. 182.

cytulococcus (sit'ū-lō-kok'us), *n.* [NL., < *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *κόκκος*, berry. Cf. *cytococcus*.] Same as *cytococcus*. *Haeckel*.

cytuloplasm (sit'ū-lō-plazm), *n.* [< NL. *cytula*, q. v., + Gr. *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] The protoplasmic substance of a cytula or fecundated ovule, resulting from the mingling of spermoplasm with ovoplasm.

cywar (kē'wär), *n.* [W. *cyfar*, lit. joint plowing, < *cyf*, *cy*, together (= L. *com-*, *co-*), + *arw*, plow; cf. *ar*, plowed land.] A Welsh measure of land, from one half to two thirds of an acre.

cywelin (kē'we-lin), *n.* [W. *cyfelin*, a cubit, half a yard, < *cyf*, *cy*, together, + *elin*, elbow: see *ell*, *elbow*.] A Welsh measure of cloth, equal to 9 feet.

Cyzicene (siz'i-sēn), *a.* [< L. *Cyzicenus*, < *Cyzicus*, *Cyzicum*, < Gr. Κύζικος.] Pertaining to the ancient Greek city of Cyzicus in Mysia, Asia Minor.

czar, tsar (zär, tsär), *n.* [Also written sometimes *tzar*; prop., according to the Russ. form, *tsar*, but in E. first and still more usually *czar*; = D. *czaar* = Dan. Sw. *czar* = Sp. *czar*, *zar* = Pg. *czar*, *tzar* = It. *czar*, after F. *czar*, also *tsar*, *tzar*, through G. *tzar*, also *zar*, through OPol. *czar*, < Russ. *tsar*, more exactly *tsari* or *tsare* (the first letter being *ts*, the 23d letter of the Russ. alphabet, pron. ts, and the last being *eri* (mute final *i* or *e*), the 29th), = Pol. *car* (pron. tsar), formerly spelled *czar*, = Bohem. Serv. Bulg. *car* (*tsar*), the name and title of the Emperor of Russia, also applied to the Sultan of Turkey; in fuller form Russ. *tsiari*, *tsesari* = Pol. *cesarz* = Bohem. *cisarzh* = Serv. *cesar* = Croatian *cesar* = Slov. *césar* = OBulg. *tsěsari*, emperor, Cæsar; derived, prob. through the OHG. *keisar* (MHG. *keiser*, G. *kaiser*: see *kaiser*, *Cæsar*), from L. *Cæsar*, emperor, orig. the cognomen of Caius Julius Cæsar: see *Cæsar*, and cf. *kaiser*, with which *czar*, *tsar* is ult. identical.] 1. An emperor; a king; specifically, the common title of the Emperor of Russia. In old Russian annals the Mongol princes of Russia from the twelfth century are called czars; the first independent Russian prince to assume the title was Ivan IV., the Terrible, who in 1547 was crowned Czar of Moscow. The title *czar*, though historically equivalent, like its original *Cæsar*, to *emperor*, was not recognized as involving imperial rank at the time of its assumption by Ivan; and Peter the Great's assumption of such rank under the title of *imperator*, in addition to that of *czar*, was long contested by other powers.

2. An article of dress, apparently a cravat, in use in the early part of the eighteenth century: probably named in compliment to Peter the Great, who visited England in 1698.

czardas (zär'däs; Hung. pron. chär'dosh), *n.* [Hung.] A Hungarian national dance.

czarevitch, tsarevitch (zär'-, tsär'e-vich), *n.* [= F. *czarowitz*, *tsarévitch* = G. *tzarewitsch*, < Russ. *tsarevičŭ* (the last two letters being *che* (*ch*), the 24th, and *erŭ* (silent *e*) the 27th, of the Russ. alphabet), prince, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevičŭ*, > G. *Cäsarewitsch*, F. *Césarévitch*, E. *Cesarevitch* or *Cesarewitch*.] A Russian prince (imperial): formerly applied to any son of the Emperor of Russia, now specifically to the eldest son. Also *czarevitch*, *tsarevitch*, *czarowitz*, and (in another form) *czarewitch*, *cesarewitch*.

czarevna, tsarevna (zär-, tsär-rev'nä), *n.* [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess (imperial), < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*. Another Russ. form is *tsesarevna*, > G. *Cäsarewna*, F. *Césarevna*, E. *Cesarevna*.] A Russian princess (imperial): formerly applied to any daughter of the czar, now only to the wife of the czarevitch.

czarina, tsarina (zä-, tsä-rē'nä), *n.* [= F. *czarine*, *tzarine* = Sp. *czarina*, *zarina* = Pg. *czarina*, *tzarina* = It. *czarina* = G. *czarin*, *zarin*; < *czar*, *tsar*, + fem. term., E. *-ine*, etc., G. *-in*. The Russ. term is *tsaritsa*: see *czaritza*.] An empress of Russia; the wife of the Czar of Russia, or a Russian empress regnant. Also *czaritza*, *tsaritsa*, *tzaritsa*.

czarish† (zä'rish), *a.* [< *czar* + *-ish*1.] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia.

His *czarish* majesty despatched an express to General Goltz with an account of these particulars.
Tatler, No. 55

czaritza, tsaritsa (zä-, tsä-rit'zä), *n.* [Also *tzaritza*, < Russ. *tsaritsa*, empress, < *tsari*, emperor: see *czar*, *tsar*.] Same as *czarina*.

czarowitch, czarowitz, *n.* See *czarevitch*.

Czech (chek; more accurately, cheh), *n.* [Also written *Csech*, *Tsech*, *Tschech* (prop., according to the orig., **Chekh*), < Bohem. (Czech) *Chekh* (the first letter being *ch* (also written *č*), pron. ch, and the last *kh*, pron. ch) = Russ. *Chekhŭ* = Slov. *Cheh* = Upper Sorbian *Chekh*, Lower Sorbian *Tsekh* (> Hung. *Csech*), a Czech.] 1. A member of the most western branch of the great Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. They number nearly 7,000,000, and live chiefly in Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Hungary.—2. The language of the Czechs, usually called *Bohemian*. It is closely allied to the Polish. See *Bohemian*, *n.*, 5.

Czechic (chek'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Czech* + *-ic*.]
I. *a.* Of or belonging to the Czechs.

To reunite . . . Bohemia, Moravia, and Austrian Silesia into one *Czechic* realm. *The Nation*, XXXVI. 346.

II. *n.* Same as *Czech*, 2.

1. The fourth letter and third consonant in the English alphabet: the corresponding character has the same position and the same value also in the Latin, Greek, and Phenician alphabets, from which it comes to us. (See *A.*) The scheme of corresponding characters (compare the preceding letters) is as follows:

The sound which the character has from the beginning been used to represent is the sonant or voiced mute (or check, stop, contact sound) corresponding to *t* as *surd* or breathed, and to *n* as nasal. (See the terms used and the letters referred to.) It is generally called a "dental," but with only a conventional propriety, since the teeth bear no part in its production. It involves a closure of the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth at a point near to, or even touching, the upper front teeth (while an intonated or voiced current of air is driven during the closure into the cavity of the mouth, as in the case of the other sonant mutes); it is, then, rather a tongue-tip sound, or a front lingual. Sounds closely akin to it are made with different parts of the front tongue against different parts of the forward palate; hence the *d* is somewhat variously colored in various languages, and in some there are two diverse *d*'s, or even more than two. The *d*, as belonging to the fundamental or Germanic part of our language, has taken the place of a more original aspirate, namely, Sanskrit *dh*, Greek *θ*, Latin oftenest *f*: thus, English *door* = Sanskrit *dvara* = Greek *θύρα* = Latin *fores*. Its regular correspondent in German is *t*: thus, *tor* (usually written *thor*) = English *door*; but, under special conditions, also a *d*: thus, German *ende* = English *end*; German *gold* = English *gold*. The German *d* regularly corresponds to English *th*. (See *th.*) Our *d* has no variety of values; it is, however, not seldom made surd, or pronounced as *t*, as in *picked*, *tipped*, *kissed*, and the like, being in older words of this kind a substitute, for mechanical uniformity of spelling, for earlier *t*; *missed* being formerly *mist*, *mate*, Anglo-Saxon *miste*; *kissed*, formerly *kist*, *kiste*, Anglo-Saxon *cyste*, etc. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2] = *-ed*[3].

2. As a numeral, in the Roman system, D stands for 500; when a dash or stroke is placed over it, as D, it stands for 5,000.—3. As a symbol: (*a*) In *music*: (1) The second tone, or *re*, of the scale of C. The ratio between the vibration-numbers of these two tones, when in the relation of *do* and *re*, is $\frac{8}{9}$. The tone above bass C is represented by D, the octave above by d, etc. See *C*, 3. (2) A note which represents this tone, the treble staff D standing on the first added space below, or on the fourth line (a); and on the bass staff it stands on the third line, or on the second added space above (*b*). When other clefs are used, the position of D is different. See *clef*. (3) The key-note of the key of two sharps (*c*). (4) On the keyboard of the organ or pianoforte, the white key or digital included in each group of two black keys. (5) The string in a stringed instrument that is tuned to the tone D, as the third string of the violin, etc. (*b*) In *chem.*, D is the symbol of *didymium*. (*c*) In *math.*, d is the sign of differentiation, ∂ of partial differentiation, δ of variation, D of derivation (commonly in the sense of taking the differential coefficient), Δ of differencing, and ∇ of the Hamiltonian operator. Many analysts avoid the use of the letter in other senses than these. A letter subjoined to any of these signs of operation shows what is taken as the independent variable, and exponents show the number of times the operations are to be performed. Differentiation (especially when relative to the time) was formerly indicated in England by a dot over the sign of the quantity to be differentiated, this being the notation of Newton's fluxional calculus. (*d*) In the mnemonic words of logic, the sign of reduction to darii.—4. As an abbreviation: (*a*) In *Eng. reckoning* (*d.* or *d.*), an abbreviation of *denarius*, the original name for the English penny: as, £ *s. d.*, pounds, shillings, and pence; 2*s.* 1*d.*, two shillings and one penny. (*b*) Before a date (*d.*), an abbreviation of *died*. (*c*) In dental formulas, an abbreviation of *deciduous*, prefixed without a period to the letters *i*, *c*, and *m*: thus, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *dc.*, deciduous canine; *dm.*, deciduous molar: all being teeth of the milk-dentition of a diphyodont mammal. Thus, the milk- or deciduous dentition of a child is expressed by the formula

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2}\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1}\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = \frac{10}{10} = 20;$$

or, more simply, taking one half of each jaw only, *di.* $\frac{2}{2}$, *dc.* $\frac{1}{1}$, *dm.* $\frac{2}{2} \times 2 = 20$. In either case the numbers above the line are those of the upper teeth, and those below the line of the under teeth. See *dental*. (*d*) In *anat.* and *ichth.* (*d.* or *D.*), an abbreviation of *dorsal* (vertebra or fin, respectively). (*e*) In a ship's log-book (*d.*), an abbreviation of *drizzling*.

d[1], **-d**[2]. [(1) ME. *-d*, *-de*, *-ed*, *-ede*, etc.; see *-ed*[1]. (2) ME. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[2].] A form of *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2], in certain words. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

da†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doe*[1].

dalder (dăl'dėr), *n.* [D.; see *dollar.*] A former Dutch silver coin and money of account; a dollar.

dab[1] (dab), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbed*, ppr. *dabbing*. [< ME. *dabben*, strike, = MD. *dabben*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = G. *tappen*, fumble, grope; connected with the noun, ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow, = MHG. **tappe*, *tâpe*, a paw, an awkward man, G. dial. *tappe*, *tapp*, a paw, fist, a blow, kick. From G. *tappen* comes F. *taper*, whence E. *tap*[2], strike lightly. Hence freq. *dabble*, q. v. The sense of striking with a soft or moist substance is prob. due to confusion with *daub*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike.

The Flemmishe hem dabbeth o the het lure.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 272).

2. To strike gently with the hand; slap softly; pat.—3. To pat or tap gently with some soft or moist substance; specifically, in *etching*, *china-painting*, etc., to pat or rub gently with a dabber, so as to diffuse or spread evenly a ground-work of color, etc.; smear.

A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint.
Sharpe, Surgery.

4. To strike with a pointed or sharp weapon; prick; stab.

There was given hym the aungell of Sathan, the pricke of the flesh, to *dabbe* him in the necke.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 551.

5. To dibble. [Prov. Eng.]—6†. To deceive.

Til like the parish bull he serves them still,
And *dabbes* their husbandes cleau against their will.
The Time's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), l. 2402.

7. In *stone-working*, to pick holes in with a pointed tool; fret.—**To dab nebs**†, to kiss.

Dab nebs with her now and then.
The Coalman's Courtship, p. 6.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To prick.

The thorn that *dabe* I'll cut it down,
Though fair the rose may be.
R. Jamieson's Pop. Ballads, I. 87.

2. To peck, as birds. [Scotch.]

Weel *daubit*, Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare.
Rev. J. Nicol, Poems, I. 43.

3. To use a dabber.—4†. To fall down loosely.

Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe.
Phaer, Æneid, vi.

dab[1] (dab), *n.* [< ME. *dabbe*, a stroke, blow: see the verb.] 1. A quick or sudden blow.

As he was recovering, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword.
Swift, Mem. of Capt. Creichton, p. 82.

2. A gentle blow or pat with the hand or some soft substance.—3. A dig; a peck, as from the beak of a bird.—4. A first or imperfect impression on the metal in making a die.—5. A small lump or mass of something soft or moist; a small quantity: as, a *dab* of mortar; a *dab* of butter.—6†. A trifle; a slight, insignificant thing or person: in contempt.

Cutting the leaves of a new *dab* called Anecdotes of Polite Literature.
Walpole, Letters, II. 337.

7. *pl.* Refuse foots of sugar. *Simmonds.*—8. A pinafore.

Reckon with my washerwoman, making her allow for old shirts, socks, *dabbs* and markees, which she bought of me.
Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift (2d ed.), p. 9.

dab[2] (dab), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *dab*[1], *n.*, 5.] The salt-water flounder or fluke, *Limanda limanda*. The teeth are compressed and truncated, and the lateral line is simple and arched above the pectoral; the dorsal has 70 to 76 rays and the anal 52 to 57;

Dab (*Limanda limanda*).

the color is brownish, sometimes relieved by yellowish spots. The dab is a common fish on the sandy parts of the British coast, living in deeper water than the true flounder, and not entering the mouths of rivers. It seldom exceeds 12 inches in length, and is preferred to the flounder for the table.

Almost immediately he had a basket of *dabs* and whiting.
Froude, Sketches, p. 75.

dab[3] (dab), *n.* and *a.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps connected with *dab*[1] and *dabble*. Usually supposed to be a 'corruption' of *adept*.] **I.** *n.* An expert; a knowing or skilful man; a dabster. [Colloq.]

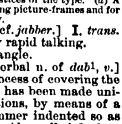
I am no *dab* at your fine sayings.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

One writer . . . excels at . . . a title-page, another works away at the body of the book, and a third is a *dab* at an index.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *a.* Clever; skilled: as, a *dab* hand at a thing. [Colloq.]

da ballo (dä bäl'lō). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *ballo*, ball: see *ball*[2].] In *music*, in the style of a dance; in a light and spirited manner.

dabber[1] (dab'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dabs. Specifically—(*a*) In *printing*, same as *ball*[1], 9. (*b*) An instrument consisting of a mass of cotton-wool sewed or tied in silk or leather and with or without a wooden handle, used by etchers to spread and unite grounds laid on metal plates; by copperplate- and wood-engravers to ink the surface of wood blocks and engraved plates, in order to take impressions from them; and by painters on china to produce smooth backgrounds in color.



Etchers' Dabber.

An agate burnisher, and a *dabber*, which are used for taking proof-impressions of the wood-cut.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., [p. 149.

(*c*) In *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type. (*d*) A camel-hair brush used for cleaning picture-frames and for various purposes in photography.

dabber[2] (dab'ėr), *v.* [Sc.; cf. *jabber.*] **I.** *trans.* To confound or stupefy by rapid talking.

II. *intrans.* To jar; wrangle.

dabbing (dab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dab*[1], *v.*] 1. In *stone-working*, the process of covering the surface of a stone, after it has been made uniform, with small indentations, by means of a pick-shaped tool, or a hammer indented so as to form a series of points. Also called *daubing* and *picking*.—2. See the extract.

This way of fishing we call daping, *dabbing*, or dibbing; wherein you are always to have your line flying before you up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand.
Cotton, in I. Walton's Complete Angler, ii. 241.

dabbing-machine (dab'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *type-founding*, a machine for casting large metal types.

dabble (dab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dabbled*, ppr. *dabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *dable;* = MD. *dabbelen*, pinch, knead, fumble, dabble, = Icel. *dafla*, dabble; freq. and dim. of *dabl*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To dip a little and often; hence, to wet; moisten; spatter; sprinkle.

Then came wandering by
A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
Dabbled in blood. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

The lively Liquor God
With *dabbled* heels hath swelling clusters trod.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

II. *intrans.* 1. To play in water, as with the hands; splash or play, as in water.

The good housewives of those days were a kind of amphibious animal, delighting exceedingly to be *dabbling* in water. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 167.

Where the duck *dabbles* mid the rustling sedge.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

2. To do anything in a slight or superficial manner; touch or try here and there; dip into anything: with *in:* as, to *dabble in* railway shares; to *dabble in* literature.

On the old frame remain these lines, probably written by the painter [Lucas de Heere] himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled in* poetry! *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, I. vii.

I had *dabbled* a little in the Universal History.
Lamb, My First Play.

3. To tamper; meddle.

You, I think, have been *dabbling* . . . with the text.
Bp. Atterbury, To Pope.

dabbler (dab'lėr), *n.* 1. One who dabbles or plays in water, or as in water.—2. One who dabbles in or dips slightly into some pursuit, business, or study; a superficial worker or thinker.

In matters of science he [Jefferson] was rather a *dabbler* than a philosopher.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, p. 283.

dabblingly (dab'ling-li), *adv.* In a dabbling manner; as a dabbler.

dabby (dab'i), *a.* [< *dabl* + *-y*[1].] Moist; soft; adhesive. [Local.]

dabchick (dab'chik), *n.* [A var. of *dobchick*, *dopchick*.] 1. A newly hatched or unfledged chick.

As when a *dab-chick* waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 63.

Hence—2†. A delectable morsel; a childish, tender, delicate person.

She is a delicate *dabchick!* I must have her.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. A small grebe; a water-bird of the family *Podicipedidæ:* especially applied in Europe to the *Podiceps minor*, the little grebe, and in the United States to the *Podilymbus podiceps*, the Carolina or pied-billed grebe. Also *dop-chicken*.

daberlack (dab'ėr-lak), *n.* [Sc.] 1. The seaweed *Alaria esculenta:* same as *badderlocks*.—2. Any wet, dirty strip of cloth or leather.—3. The hair of the head hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

dabitis (dab'i-tis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that indirect mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a*, *i*, *i*. The letter *s* at the end shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by simply converting the conclusion, while the letter *d* at the beginning shows that the mood to which this reduction leads is *darii*.

daboya (da-boi'ą), *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous

Daboia russellii.

Indian serpent of the genus *Daboia*, especially *D. russellii*.

dabster (dab'stėr), *n.* [< *dab*[3] + *-ster*.] 1. One who is skilled; one who is expert; a master of his business; a dab. [Colloq.]—2. A dabbler; a bungler. [Colloq. and rare.]

The work of some hired *dabster* in all the misinformation that can be extorted from the statistics of national wealth and progress. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 160.

dabuh, *n.* [Appar. repr. Ar. *dhabʻ*, a hyena.] An old name of the mandrill, *Papio maimon*.

The second kinde of hyena, called papio or *dabuh*.
Topsel (1658).

dab-wash (dab'wosh), *n.* A small wash alone after the regular family wash. [Prov. Eng.]

That great room itself was sure to have clothes hanging to dry at the fire, whatever day of the week it was; some one of the large irregular family having had what was called in the district a *dab-wash* of a few articles forgotten on the regular day. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

da capella (dä kä-pel'lä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capella*, a chapel: see *chapel*, *n.*] In *music*, a direction to play a piece or passage in church style—that is, with solemnity; in a stately manner.

da capo (dä kä'pō). [It., from the beginning: *da*, < L. *de*, of, from; *capo*, < L. *caput* = E. *head*: see *cape*[2].] In *music*, a direction to repeat from the beginning: usually abbreviated to *D. C.* The end of the repeat is generally indicated by the word *fine*.—**Da capo al fine**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign *fine*.—**Da capo al segno**, a direction to repeat from the beginning to the sign 𝄋.

dace (dās), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *darce*, *darse;* < ME. *darce*, *darse*, < OF. *dars*, a dace, same as *dart*, *darz*, a dart (ML. nom. *dardus*); F. *dard*, a dace, ML. acc. *dardum*, whence also E. *dar*, *dare*[3], a dace; so called from its swiftness: see *dart*[2]. For the changes, cf. *bass*[1], formerly *barse*, *barce*.] 1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus vulgaris* or *Squa-*

Dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris*).

lius leuciscus, resembling and closely related to the roach and chub. It has a stout fusiform shape, pharyngeal teeth in two rows, and a complete lateral line. It chiefly inhabits the deep and clear waters of quiet streams in Italy, France, Germany, etc., and some of the rivers of England. It is gregarious and swims in shoals. It seldom exceeds a pound in weight, but from its activity affords the angler good sport. Also called *dar*, *dare*, and *dart*.

Let me live harmlessly, and near the brink
Of Trent or Avon have a dwelling-place,
Where I may see my quill or cork down sink,
With eager bite of perch, or bleak, or *dace*.
J. Davors, quoted in I. Walton's Complete Angler, i. 1.

2. A name of sundry similar or related fishes. (*a*) In some parts of the United States, a cyprinodi fish of the genus *Rhinichthys*, distinguished by the projection and blackish color of the prenasal region. (*b*) The redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*.

Dacelo (da-sē'lō), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1816), a transposition of L. *alcedo*, a kingfisher: see *Alcedo*.] The typical genus of birds of the sub-

Laughing Kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*).

family *Daceloninæ*. *D. gigas* is the large Australian species known as the *laughing-jackass*.

Daceloninæ (da-sē-lō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacelo*(*n*-) + *-inæ*.] One of the two subfamilies of *Alcedinidæ*, having the bill more or less depressed, with smooth, rounded, or sulcate culmen; the insectivorous, as distinguished from the piscivorous, kingfishers. There are about 14 genera and upward of 80 species, which feed for the most part upon insects, reptiles, and land-molluscs, instead of fish. All are old-world birds; some are African and Asiatic, but most inhabit the Australian, Papuan, and C anic regions. Leading genera are *Dacelo*, *Halcyon*, *Ta siptera*, and *Ceyx*.

dacey (dā'si), *n.* The usual name in Beng and in sericicultural works, of a race of si worms of which there are eight annual gene tions.

The silkworm yielding eight crops is found in Ben, and is there called *dacey*.
L. P. Brockett, Silk-weaving, p.

da chiesa (dä kiā'sä). [It.: *da*, < L. *de*, from; *chiesa*, < L. *ecclesia*, < Gr. *ἐκκλησία*, churc see *ecclesia*.] In *music*, for the church; in chu style.

dachshund (G. pron. dăks'hönt), *n.* [G. *dachs*, badger, + *hund* = E. *hound*.] The G man badger-dog; a breed of short-legged, lo bodied dogs used to draw or bait badgers.

Dacian (dā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dacia*, province so called, < *Daci* = Gr. *Δακοί*. The adj. was *Dacus* or *Dacicus*, rarely *Dacius*.] *a.* Pertaining or belonging to the Daci, an ient barbarian people, prior to their country, cia, made a Roman province after their c quest by Trajan (A. D. 104), comprising par Hungary, Transylvania, nearly all of Rumai and some adjacent districts.

There were his young barbarians all at play,
There was their *Dacian* mother; he, their sire,
Butchered to make a Roman holiday!
Byron, Childe Harold, iv.

II. *n.* One of the Daci; a native of Daci

In the time of Trajan were executed the reliefs wl represent his victory over the *Dacians*.
C. O. Müller, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 4

dacite (dā'sit), *n.* [< *Dacia* (see *Dacian*) *-ite*[2].] A name first used by Fr. Von Ha and Stache, in 1863, in describing the g ogy of Transylvania, to include the varie of greenstone-trachyte which contain qu Dacite consists essentially of plagioclase and quart gether with one or more minerals belonging to the bl hornblende, and pyroxene families. The ground-ma very variable in structure and character. Dacite n occurs except in a more or less altered form, and is c cially interesting as being one of the rocks associated occurrences of the precious metals and their ores in T sylvania and the Cordilleran regions of North and S America. It is a rock the composition and classific of which has been the cause of much discussion a geologists. See *rhyolite*.

dacity† (das'i-ti), *n.* A contraction of *audacity*.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* ere a hobby-horse on 'em all. *Sampson*, Vow Bre

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *v.* [E. and Sc. (Sc. usually spelled *daiker*), also *do dooker;* origin obscure; cf. OFlem. *daeck* move quickly, move to and fro, vibrate. *intrans.* 1. To go about in a careless, aim or feeble manner; loiter; saunter.

I s'en *daiker* on wi' the family frae year's end to end. *Scott*, Rob Roy, ii.

I'll pay your thousan' pund Scots . . . gin ye just *daiker* up the gate wi' this Sassenach.
Scott, Rob Roy, ii.

2. To labor after the regular hours.—3. traffic; truck.—4. To engage; grapple.

I *dacker'd* wi' him by myself.
Poems in the Buchan Dialect.

5. To search, as for stolen or smuggled

The Scvitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear.
A. Ross, Helenore

II. *trans.* To search; examine; sear (stolen or smuggled goods): as, to *da* house.

dacker, daker[1] (dak'ėr, dā'kėr), *n.* [< *dacker*[1], *v.*] A dispute; a struggle.

Dacne (dak'nē), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of clavicorn beetles. In its original application it was nearly the same as the modern family *Cryptophagidæ;* in a restricted sense it includes those *Cryptophagidæ* which have the antennæ ending in a large orbicular or ovoid and compressed mass. 2. A genus of tetramerous beetles, of the family *Erotylidæ:* same as *Engis*.

Dacnidinæ (dak-nid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, typified by the genus *Dacnis:* synonymous with *Cœrebidæ*. *Cabanis*, 1850.

Dacnidinæ (dak-ni-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dacnis* (*-nid-*), 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, typified by the genus *Dacnis*, containing pitpits with a straight and acute bill and mandibles of equal length. It contains the genera *Dacnis*, *Certhidea*, *Hemidacnis*, *Xenodacnis*, *Conirostrum*, and *Oreomanes*.

dacnidine (dak'ni-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dacnidinæ*.

Dacnis (dak'nis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), irreg. < Gr. *δάκνειν*, bite, sting.] 1. A genus of birds conterminous in Cuvier's classification with the modern family *Dacnididæ* or *Cœrebidæ*; the pitpits or honey-creepers. It is now restricted to a section of that family having as typical species *Certhia cayana* and *C. spiza* of Linnæus, containing upward of 15 species, of which blue is the prevailing color, all inhabiting tropical continental America.

2. A genus of North American worm-eating warblers, of the family *Mniotiltidæ*. *Bonaparte*, 1828.

dacoit, dacoitage, etc. See *dakoit*, etc.

dacre, *n.* See *dicker*[2].

dacryd (dak'rid), *n.* A tree of the genus *Dacrydium*.

Dacrydium (dak-rid'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύδιον* (dim. of *δάκρυ* = E. *tear*[2]), applied to a kind of seammony; in NL. use referring to the resinous drops exuded by the plants.] A genus of evergreen gymnospermous trees, belonging to the natural order *Taxaceæ*. There are about 10 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, Tasmania, and New Zealand, some of which are valuable timber-trees, as *D. Franklinii*, the Huon pine of Tasmania, and *D. cupressinum*, the rimu or red pine of New Zealand. *D. taxifolium* of New Zealand is also a large tree.

dacrygelosis (dak'ri-je-lō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρυ-* (> *δακρύειν*, weep), = E. *tear*[2], + *γέλως*, laughter, < *γελᾶν*, laugh.] In *pathol.*, alternate laughing and weeping.

dacryo-adenitis (dak'ri-ō-ad-e-nī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ἀδήν*, gland, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a lacrymal gland.

dacryocystitis (dak'ri-ō-sis-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *κύστις*, vessel (cyst), + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

dacryolite, dacryolith (dak'ri-ō-līt, -lith), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκρυον*, = E. *tear*[2], + *λίθος*, a stone.] A lacrymal calculus; a concretion in the lacrymal canal or tear-duct.

dacryolithiasis (dak'ri-ō-li-thī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < *dacryolith* + *-iasis*.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition in which dacryoliths are produced.

dacryoma (dak-ri-ō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *-oma*.] In *pathol.*, the stoppage or obstruction in one or both of the puncta lacrymalia (tear-passages), by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence run down over the lower eyelid.

dacryon (dak'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακρύον*, ppr. of *δακρύειν*, weep, < *δάκρυον*, *δάκρυ*, a tear (cf. *δάκρυμα* = L. *lacruma*, *lacrima*, a tear), = E. *tear*[2], q. v.] The point where the frontal, lacrymal, and superior maxillary bones of the human skull meet. See *craniometry*.

dacryops (dak'ri-ops), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκρυ*, = E. *tear*[2], + *ὄψ*, eye, face.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A cystiform dilatation of one of the ducts of the lacrymal gland. (*b*) A watery eye.

dactyl, dactyle (dak'til), *n.* [< L. *dactylus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, a dactyl, a date (whence ult. E. *date*[3], q. v.), akin to L. *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), and E. *toe*, q. v. The dactyl appears to have been so called because, like a finger, it consists of one long and two short members.] 1. A unit of linear measure, a finger-breadth; a digit: used in reference to Greek, Egyptian, and Babylonian measures. The Egyptian dactyl was precisely one fourth of a palm, and was equal to 0.74 inch, or 18.7 millimeters. The Babylonian and Assyrian dactyls are by some authorities made the fifth part, by others as the sixth part, of the corresponding palms. The ordinary Greek dactyl was one fourth of a palm, and its value in Athens is variously calculated to be from 1.85 to 1.93 centimeters.

2. In *pros.*, a foot of three syllables, the first long, the second and third short. The dactyl of modern or accentual versification is simply an accented syllable followed by two which are unaccented, and is accounted a dactyl without regard to the relative time taken in pronouncing the several syllables. Thus, the words *cheerily*, *merrily*, *violate*, and *edify*, which on the principles of ancient metrics would be called respectively a dactyl (– ◡ ◡), a tribrach (◡ ◡ ◡), a Cretic (– ◡ –), and an anapest (◡ ◡ –), are all alike regarded as dactyls. The quantitative dactyl of Greek and Latin poetry is tetrasemic — that is, has a magnitude of four moræ (see *mora*); and as two of these constitute the thesis (in the Greek sense) and two the arsis, the dactyl, like its inverse, the anapest (◡ ◡ –), belongs to the equal (isorrhythmic) class of feet. The true or normal dactyl has the ictus or metrical stress on the first syllable (– ◡ ◡). Its most frequent equivalent or substitute is the dactylic spondee (– –), in which the two short times are contracted into one long. Resolution of the long syllable (– ◡ ◡ ◡) is rare.

If ye use too many *dactils* together ye make your muskie too light and of no solenne grauitie, such as the amorous Elegies in court naturally require.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

From long to long in solemn sort
Slow spondēē stalks; strong fōōt! yet ill able
Ever to come up with *Dactyl* trisȳllable.
Coleridge, Metrical Feet.

3. In *anat.*: (*a*) A digit, whether of the hand or foot; a finger or a toe. (*b*) A toe or digit of the hind foot only, when the word *digit* is restricted to a finger.—4. In *zoöl.*, a dactylus.—5. The piddock, *Pholas dactylus*. See *dactylus* (*c*).—**Æolic dactyls**, a series of cyclic dactyls with a trochee in the first place. See *logaœdic*.—**Anapestic dactyl**, a dactyl substituted for an anapest, and consequently taking the ictus on its second syllable (– ◡ ◡ for ◡ ◡ –).—**Cyclic dactyl**. See *cyclic*, 3.

dactyl (dak'til), *v. i.* [< *dactyl*, *n.*; in allusion to the rapid movement of dactylic verse.] To move nimbly; leap; bound. *B. Jonson.*

dactylar (dak'ti-lär), *a.* [< *dactyl* + *-ar*[2].] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

dactyle, *n.* See *dactyl*.

dactyleti (dak'ti-let), *n.* [< *dactyl* + dim. *-et*.] A little or false dactyl.

How handsomely bouts
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets*!
Bp. Hall, Satires, I. vi. 14.

Dactylethra (dak-til-lē'thrȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλήθρα* (also *δακτύληθρον*), a finger-sheath, a thumb-screw, < *δάκτυλος*, a finger: see *dactyl*, *n.*] A genus of tailless amphibians, constituting the family *Dactylethridæ*. *D. capensis* inhabits South Africa.

Dactylethridæ (dak-ti-leth'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dactylethra* + *-idæ*.] A family of aglossal, anurous, salient amphibians, represented by the single genus *Dactylethra*. It contains African frogs without a tongue, with a concealed tympanic membrane, maxillary and premaxillary teeth, webbed hind feet, and claws on the three inner toes, from which latter character the name of the genus is derived. The sacral diapophyses are dilated, and the coracoids and procoracoids are arcuosal, strongly divergent, and connected by a broad, double, not overlapping cartilage. Also called *Xenopodidæ*.

Dactyli[1] (dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [L., < Gr. *Δάκτυλοι* (*Ἰδαῖοι*, of Ida, in Crete): see def. Cf. *dactyl*, *n.*] In *classical antiq.*, a class of mythical beings, guardians of the infant Zeus, inhabiting Mount Ida in Phrygia or in Crete, to whom the discovery of iron and the art of working it were ascribed. They were servants or priests of Cybele, and were sometimes confounded with the Curetes, the Cabiri, and the Corybantes. The traditions about them and their place of abode vary.

dactyli[2], *n.* Plural of *dactylus*.

dactylic (dak-til'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dactylicus*, < Gr. *δακτυλικός*, < *δάκτυλος*, a dactyl: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, constituting or equivalent to a dactyl; pertaining to or characteristic of a dactyl or dactyls; consisting of dactyls: as, a *dactylic* foot; a *dactylic* spondee; *dactylic* rhythm or meter; *dactylic* verses. The dactylic rhythm in classical poetry was regarded as especially majestic and dignified; a continuous sequence of dactyls, however, produced a relatively lighter and more animated effect, an admixture of spondees giving a more or less heavy or retarded movement to the verse. The most frequent dactylic meter is the hexameter. Other dactylic meters were used in Greek lyric poetry, and in the drama, especially in the earlier period, or in passages expressing lamentation (monodies and commatia). See *hexameter* and *elegiac*.

This at least was the power of the spondaic and *dactylick* harmony. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 94.

Inspired by the *dactylic* beat of the horses' hoofs, I essayed to repeat the opening lines of Evangeline.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 105.

Dactylic class (of feet), **dactylic foot.** See *isorrhythmic*.—**Dactylic flute**, a flute characterized by unequal intervals.—**Dactylic spondee.** See *dactyl*, 2.

II. *n.* 1. A line consisting chiefly or wholly of dactyls.—2. *pl.* Metrical compositions of a repetition of dactyls or of equivalent feet.

Dactyliobranchia, Dactyliobranchiata (dak-til'i-ō-brang'ki-ȧ, -brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *βράγχια*, gills.] An order of tunicates with a branchial sac of two gills girt anteriorly by a membranous ring and open posteriorly. It is represented by the *Pyrosomatidæ*, or fire-bodies. Also, erroneously, *Dactylobranchia*.

dactylioglyph (dak-til'i-ō-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλύφος*, an engraver of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring (< *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*), + *γλύφειν*, cut, engrave.] An engraver of finger-rings, or of fine stones such as those used for rings. Also *dactyliogliphist*.

dactyliogliptic (dak-til'i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< *dactyliogliphy* + *-ic*.] Having relation to or of the nature of dactyliogliphy. Also *dactyliogliptic*.

dactylioglyphist (dak-til-i-og'li-fist), *n.* [< *dactyliogliphy* + *-ist*.] Same as *dactyliogliph*.

dactyliogliphy (dak-til-i-og'li-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτυλιογλυφία*, < *δακτυλιογλύφος*: see *dactyliogliph*.] The art of engraving rings, and hence of engraving fine stones like those used for finger-rings. See *dactyliogliph*.

dactyliogliptic (dak-til'i-ō-glip'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γλυπτός*, verbal adj. of *γλύφειν*, cast, carve, + *-ic*.] Same as *dactyliogliphic*.

dactyliographer (dak-til-i-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *γράφειν*, write, + *-er*[1].] One who studies or describes finger-rings; hence, by extension, one who describes engraved stones.

dactyliographic (dak-til'i-ō-graf'ik), *a.* [< *dactyliography* + *-ic*.] Relating to or of the nature of dactyliography.

dactyliography (dak-til-i-og'ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The science or study of finger-rings; a description of or an essay upon finger-rings, or, by extension, upon engraved gems.

dactyliology (dak-til-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *dactyliography*.

dactyliomancy (dak-til'i-ō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a finger-ring. There are many modes, some in use in parts of Europe to this day; in all either a magic ring is used, or an ordinary finger-ring, in which some part of the spirit of the wearer is supposed to linger, and the movements of which are supposed to indicate his feelings or future actions.

The classical *dactyliomancy*, of which so curious an account is given in the trial of the conspirators Patricius and Hilarius, who worked it to find out who was to supplant the emperor Valens. A round table was marked at the edge with the letters of the alphabet, and with prayers and mystic ceremonies a ring was held suspended over it by a thread, and by swinging or stopping towards certain letters gave the responsive words of the oracle.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 115.

dactylion (dak-til'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δακτύλιον*, neut. of *δακτύλιος*, prop. adj. (n., a finger-ring), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] 1. In *surg.*, cohesion between two fingers, either congenital or as a consequence of burning, ulceration, etc. —2. A chiroplast or finger-gymnasium invented in 1835 by Henri Herz, for the use of pianoforte-players.

dactyliotheca (dak-til'i-ō-thē'kȧ), *n.*; pl. *dactyliothecæ* (-sē). [NL., < Gr. *δακτυλιοθήκη*, a collection of gems, < *δακτύλιος*, a finger-ring, + *θήκη*, case, repository.] A collection of finger-rings, kept for their interest or rarity, or of engraved gems similar to those of rings, especially of Greek and Roman origin.

Dactylis (dak'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *dactylis* (also *dactylus*), a sort of grape (cf. *dactylus*, a sort of grass), < Gr. *δακτυλίς*, a sort of grape (cf. *δακτυλίτης*, a kind of plant), < *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] A genus of grasses, of about a dozen species, growing in the cooler temperate regions of the old world. *D. glomerata* is a valuable meadow-grass of Europe and the United States, known as *orchard-grass* from its growing well in the shade, and as *rockafoot-grass* from the one-sided arrangement of its dense spikelets. It is a tall and rather stout perennial, with a tendency to form tussocks, yielding excellent hay, and making fine pasturage when grown with other grasses.

dactylist (dak'ti-list), *n.* [< *dactyl* + *-ist*.] One who writes dactylic verse.

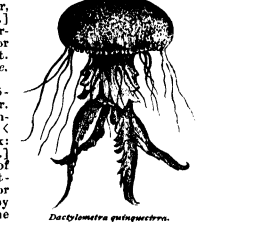
May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*.
T. Warton, Pref. to Milton's Smaller Poems.

dactylitis (dak-ti-lī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a finger or toe.

dactylodochme (dak'ti-lō-dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δακτυλοδόχμη*, four fingers' breadth, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *δόχμη*, hand-breadth.] An Athenian measure of length = 4 inches.

Dactylognatha (dak-ti-log'na-thȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A group of arachnidans.

dactyloid (dak'ti-loid), *a.* [< Gr. *δακτυλοειδής*, like a finger, < *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *bot.*, finger-like in form or arrangement. Also *dactylose*.


Dactylometra quinquecirra.

dactylology (dak-til-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The art of communicating ideas or conversing by the fingers; the

language of the deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute.*

Dactylometra (dak′ti-lō-met′rȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A genus of jellyfishes, of the family *Pelagiidæ* and order *Discophora*, related to *Pelagia*, but with more numerous tentacles. See cut on preceding page.

Dactylomys (dak-til′ō-mis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *μῦς*, mouse.] A genus of hystricomorphic rodents, of the family *Octodontidæ* and subfamily *Echinomyinæ*, peculiar to South America. *D. typus*, the leading species, has a long scaly tail, and lacks the spines in the pelage which most of this group of hedgehog-rats possess.

Hedgehog-rat (*Dactylomys typus*).

dactylonomy (dak-ti-lon′ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *-νομία*, ⟨ *νέμειν*, rule; cf. *νόμος*, law: see *nome*.] The art of counting or numbering on the fingers.

dactylopodite (dak-ti-lop′ō-dīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe, + *ποῦς* (*ποδ-*), = E. *foot*, + *-ite*2.] In crustaceans, the seventh and last (distal) segment of a limb; a dactylus. It is the last segment of a developed endopodite, succeeding the propodite, forming in a cheliate limb, as of the lobster, with a process of the propodite, the nippers or pincers of the claw. See cut under *endopodite*.

Dactylopora (dak-ti-lop′ō-rȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage.] The typical genus of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactylopore (dak′ti-lō-pōr), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πόρος*, passage, poro.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The pore or opening of a dactylozoöid in the hydrocoralline hydrozoans, as millepore coral. *Moseley*, 1881. (*b*) A foraminifer of the family *Dactyloporidæ*.

dactyloporic (dak′ti-lō-por′ik), *a.* [< *dactylopore* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a dactylopore.

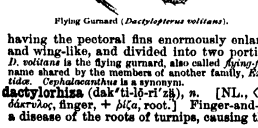
Dactyloporidæ (dak′ti-lō-por′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dactylopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of imperforate milioline foraminifers.

Dactyloptenidæ (dak′ti-lop-tor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dactylopterus* + *-idæ.*] A family of mail-cheeked fishes, typified by the genus *Dactylopterus*. They have a distinct short spinous dorsal and a short soft dorsal and anal; and the pectorals are divided into a small upper and very long major portion, and are expansible in a horizontal direction. The species are capable of long flying leaps from the water. *Cephalacanthidæ* is a synonym.

dactylopteroid (dak-til-lop′te-roid), *a.* [< *Dactylopterus* + *-oid.*] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dactylopteridæ*.

dactylopterous (dak-til-lop′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dactylopterus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *πτερόν*, wing, = E. *feather*.] In *ichth.*, having several inferior rays of the pectoral fin free, in part or entirely; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus*.

Dactylopterus (dak-til-lop′te-rus), *n.* [NL.: see *dactylopterous*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Dactylopteridæ*, having the pectoral fins enormously enlarged and wing-like, and divided into two portions. *D. volitans* is the flying gurnard, also called *flying-fish*, a name shared by the members of another family, *Exocœtidæ*. *Cephalacanthus* is a synonym.



Flying Gurnard (*Dactylopterus volitans*).

dactylorhiza (dak′ti-lō-rī′zȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ῥίζα*, root.] Finger-and-toe, a disease of the roots of turnips, causing them to divide and become hard and useless. It is believed to be due to the nature of the soil, and is distinct from anbury, which is caused by the attacks of insects.

Dactyloscopidæ (dak′ti-los-kop′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dactyloscopus* + *-idæ.*] A family of fishes, represented by the genus *Dactyloscopus*. They have an elongated antrorsiform body, cuboid or subconic head, fringed opercles, very wide branchial apertures, a long single dorsal with its anterior portion spinigerous, and approximated ventrals with a spine and 3 rays each. The species are of small size, and inhabitants of the warm American seas.

Dactyloscopus (dak-til-los′kō-pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *σκοπεῖν*, view; cf. *Uranoscopus*.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Dactyloscopidæ*, and distinguished by fingerlike or inarticulate ventral rays.

dactylose (dak′ti-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *dactylosus*, < Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] In *bot.*, same as *dactyloid*.

dactylotheca (dak′ti-lō-thē′kȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *θήκη*, a case: see *theca*.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the toes of a bird; the horny, leathery, or feathered covering of the toes. [Little used.]

dactylous (dak′ti-lus), *a.* [As *dactylose*.] In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, of or pertaining to a dactyl.

dactylozoöid (dak′ti-lō-zō′oid), *n.* [< Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, + *ζωοειδής*.] In *zoöl.*, an occasional elongated appendage of hydrozoans, devoid of a mouth and gastric cavity, and having a simple tentacular function: so called from its shape.

> Besides the constant nutritive polyps and medusoid gonophores, there are inconstant modified polypoids or medusoids. . . . Among the tentacles worm-like *dactylozoöids* which . . . are provided with a tentacle, which . . . has no lateral branches or aggregations of nematocysts.
> *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 246.

dactylus (dak′ti-lus), *n.*; pl. *dactyli* (-li). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe: see *dactyl*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *Crustacea*, the last segment of the normally 7-jointed leg; a dactylopodite. It is the movable claw of the two that make the nipper or cheliate claw. (*b*) In *entom.*, one or all of the tarsal joints which follow the first one in any insect, when, as in a bee, for example, the first joint is much larger than the rest and known as the *pecten*, *calcar*, or *plantula*. In bees this first joint is different in structure as well as size from the rest, and is specifically called the *scopula*. When the large first joint is called the *planta*, the dactylus is known as *digitus*, as in Kirby and Spence's nomenclature. The use of *dactylus* in this sense is by Burmeister and his followers. (*c*) In *conch.*, a piddock, *Pholas dactylus*.

> It is the property of the *dactylus* (a fish so called from its strong resemblance to the human nail) to shine brighter in the dark. *Pliny*, Nat. Hist. (trans.), lx. 87.

2. In *anat.* See *digitus*, 1.

Dacus (dā′kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δάκος*, an animal of which the bite is dangerous, ⟨ *δάκνειν*, bite.] A genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. *D. oleæ* is a species injurious to the olive.

dad1 (dad), *n.* [Not in literary use except in denotation of rustic speech; early mod. E. also *dadde* (and *daddie*: cf. dim. *daddy*); < late ME. *dadd*, *dadde*; perhaps of Celtic origin: < Ir. *daid* = Gael. *daidein* = W. *tad* = Corn. *tat* = Bret. *tad*, *tat*, father; appar. imitative of childish speech, the word being found in various other languages; cf. L. *tata*, dim. *tatula*, father, papa, = Gr. *τάτα*, *τέττα*, father (used by youths to their elders), = Skt. *tata*, father, *tātā*, friend. Hindustani *dadda*, tyapy *dad*, *dadu*, = Bohem. *tata* = Lapp. *dadda*, father. Cf. *papa*, similarly imitative. Hence dim. *daddy*.] A father; papa. [Rustic or childish.]

> Zounds! I was never so bethump'd with words,
> Since I first called my brother's father *dad*.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 2.

dad2 (dad), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dadded*, ppr. *dadding*. [E. dial. = Sc. *daud*; origin obscure.] I. *trans.* 1. To dash; throw; scatter.

> Nervous system all *dadded* about by coach travel.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, II. 9.

2. In *coal-mining*, to mix (fire-damp) with atmospheric air to such an extent that it becomes incapable of exploding. [North. Eng.]

II. *intrans.* To fall forcibly.

dad3 (dad), *n.* [< *dad*2, *v.*] A lump; a large piece: as, a *dad* of bread. [Prov. Eng.]

dadda (dad′ȧ), *n.* Same as *dad*1 and *daddy*.

daddle, *n.* See *daddy*.

daddle1 (dad′l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daddled*, ppr. *daddling*. [Sc., also *daidle*; freq. of *dade*, q. v.] To walk with tottering steps, like a child or an old man; waddle. [Rare.]

daddle2 (dad′l), *n.* [Sc., also written *daidle*, and dim. *daddie*, *daiddie*, < *daddle*, *daidle*, *v.*] A large bib or pinafore.

daddle3 (dad′l), *n.* The hand. [Slang and prov. Eng.]

> Werry unexpected pleasure; tip us your *daddle*.
> *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxi.

daddock (dad′ȯk), *n.* [Origin unknown.] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten. [Rare.]

> The great red *daddocks* lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away, and sending forth innumerable new and pleasant forms.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

daddocky (dad′ȯk-i), *a.* [< *daddock* + *-y*1.] Rotten, like a decayed tree. [Prov. Eng.]

daddy, daddie (dad′i), *n.*; pl. *daddies* (-iz). [Formerly also *dadda*; dim. of *dad*1, q. v.] A father; papa: diminutive of *dad*1.

> I'll follow you through frost and snaw,
> I'll stay no langer wi' my *daddie*.
> *Glasgow Peggy* (Child's Ballads, IV. 77).

daddy-long-legs (dad′i-lông′legz), *n.* 1. In Great Britain, a name of tipularian dipterous insects, or crane-flies, of the family *Tipulidæ*. Also called *father-long-legs* and *Harry-long-legs*. —2. In America, a popular name of the opilionine or phalangidean arachnids or harvestmen, spider-like croatures with small rounded bodies and extremely long, slender legs. Also called *grandfather-long-legs* and *granddaddy-long-legs*. See *Phalangium*.

daddy-sculpin (dad′i-skul′pin), *n.* A cottoid fish, *Cottus græmlandicus*. See *sculpin*.

dade (dād), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daded*, ppr. *dading*. [Origin obscure; cf. the freq. *daddle*1. Hardly connected with *toddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To walk slowly and hesitatingly, like a child in leading-strings; hence, to flow gently. [Rare.]

> No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
> And, in their speedy course, strive others to outstrip.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, I. 295.
>
> But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiv. 289.

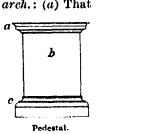
II. *trans.* To hold up by leading-strings. [Rare.]

> The little children when they learn to go,
> By painful mothers *daded* to and fro.
> *Drayton*, Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

dadge (daj), *v.* A dialectal variant of *dodge*.

dadian (dā′di-an), *n.* [Mingrelian.] The title borne by the governor or prince of Mingrelia. See *Mingrelian*.

dado (dā′dō), *n.* [< It. Sp. Pg. *dado*, a die, a cube, = E. *die*: see *die*2.] In *arch.*: (*a*) That part of a pedestal between the base and the cornice; the die. (*b*) The finishing of the lower part of the walls in the interior of a house, made somewhat to represent the dado of a pedestal, and consisting frequently of a skirting of wood about 3 feet high. The dado is also sometimes represented by wall-paper, India matting, or some textile fabric, or by painting.



Pedestal.
a, surbase or cornice; *b*, dado or die; *c*, base.

The walls of the drawing-room are covered with a tapestry of yellow and white, the figure being scrolls of yellow on a cream-white ground. A *dado* forty inches high is of velvet, chocolate brown in color. *Art Age*, V. 48.

dado (dā′dō), *v. t.* [< *dado*, *n.*] 1. To groove. —2. To insert in a groove, as the end of a shelf into its upright.

dado-plane (dā′dō-plān), *n.* A plane with projecting blade used for cutting grooves.

Dadoxylon (da-dok′si-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δᾴς* (*δᾳδ-*), Attic contr. of *δαίς* (*δαιδ-*), a torch (< *δαίειν*, kindle), + *ξύλον*, wood.] The generic name given by Endlicher to certain fossil trees not uncommon in the coal-measures of Great Britain and of other countries. The wood of this tree is generally recognized as being similar in some respects to that of many recent conifers. Grand'Eury, however, considers *Dadoxylon* as belonging to the cycadaceous genus *Cordaites*, while Kraus allies it with the araucarias, and puts it as a subdivision of the genus *Araucarioxylon*.

dædal, *a.* See *dedal*.

Dædalea (dē-dā-lē′ȧ), *n.* [NL. (with ref. to their labyrinthiform pores), < Gr. *Δαίδαλος*, the builder of the labyrinth of Crete, < *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought: see *dedal*.] A genus of hymenomycetous fungi, belonging to the family *Polyporei*, having the pores firm and, when mature, sinuous and labyrinthiform. The species are indurated in texture, and grow on dead wood. There are 15 species known in Europe, and over 20 are said to occur in North America, some being common to both continents.

dædalenchyma (ded-ą-leng′ki-mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, skilfully wrought, + *ἔγχυμα*, in-

fusion.] In *bot.*, a name of entangled cells, as in some fungi. [Not now in use.]

dædalian, *a.* See *dedalian.*

dædaloid (ded'a-loid), *a.* [< *Dædalea* + *-oid.*] Resembling *Dædalea;* labyrinthiform.

dædalous, *a.* See *dedalous.*

dæmon, dæmonic, etc. See *demon,* etc.

dæsman, *n.* See *desman.*

daff[1] (dâf), *n.* [< ME. *daf, daffe,* appar. < Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv,* deaf, stupid, = E. *deaf:* see *deaf.*] A fool; an idiot; a blockhead.

I sal ben holde a *daf,* a cokenay.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 288.

"Thow doted *daffe,*" quod she, "dulle arne thi wittes; To litel latyn thow lernedest lede, in thi youthe."
Piers Plowman (B), i. 138.

daff[1] (dâf), *v. i.* [< *daff*[1], *n.*] To be foolish; make sport; play; toy. [Scotch.]

We'll hauld our court 'mid the roaring lins,
And *daff* in the lashan' tide.
Mermaiden of Clyde, Edinburgh Mag., May, 1820.

Come yont the green an' *daff* wi' me,
My charming dainty Davy.
Picken, Poems, I. 175.

daff[2] (dâf), *v. t.* [A var. of *doff,* q. v.] 1. To toss aside; put off; doff.

The nimble-footed madcap, Prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that *daff'd* the world aside
And bid it pass.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd.*
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 297.

2. To turn (one) aside.

And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xiv.

daffadilly, daffadowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffing (daf'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *daff*[1], *v.*] 1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolery. [Scotch.]

Until wi' *daffin'* weary grown,
Upon a knowe they sat them down.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

2. Insanity.

Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffine* which keeped him to his death. *Melville,* MS., p. 58.

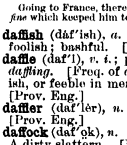
daffish (daf'ish), *a.* [< *daff*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Shy; foolish; bashful. [Scotch.]

daffle (daf'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daffled,* ppr. *daffling.* [Freq. of *daff*[1], *v.*] To become foolish, or feeble in memory, as by reason of age. [Prov. Eng.]

daffler (daf'lėr), *n.* An old foolish person. [Prov. Eng.]

daffock (daf'ok), *n.* [Appar. < *daff*[1], *n.*, + *-ock.*] A dirty slattern. [Prov. Eng.]

daffodil (daf'ō-dil), *n.* [There are many fanciful variations of this name: *daffodilly, daffadilly, daffodowndilly, daffadowndilly, daffydowndilly, daffy,* formerly also *affodilly,* etc., the last mentioned pointing to the earlier form *affodil, affodill,* < ME. *affodylle, affadyll* (the prosthetic *d,* like the other variations, being prob. due to caprice), < ML. *affodillus* (> OF. *affrodille, aphrodille*), < L. *asphodilus* (> OF. *asphodile*), prop. *asphodelus,* < Gr. ἀσφόδελος, > E. *asphodel:* see *asphodel.* The name has been transferred in Eng. to the narcissus. The popular name of the *Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus,* natural order *Amaryllidaceæ,* of which there are many varieties in cultivation. The solitary nodding flowers, upon a flattened scape, are of a bright primrose-yellow color, with a cylindrical crown longer than the funnel-shaped tube. The hoop-petticoat daffodil, *N. Bulbocodium,* has solitary erect yellow flowers. The rush daffodil is another species, *N. triandrus,* having a short crown and a slender drooping tube.



Flower of Daffodil (*Narcissus Pseudo-Narcissus*).

O wondrous skill! and sweet wit of the man
That her in *daffadillies* sleeping made.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 32.

Daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

A rosy blonde, and in a college gown,
That clad her like an April *daffodilly.*
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Checkered daffodil, the fritillary, *Fritillaria Meleagris.* — **Peruvian daffodil,** an amaryllidaceous plant, *Ismene Amancaes,* resembling a pancratium. (See also *sea-daffodil.*)

daffodilly, daffodowndilly, *n.* See *daffodil.*

daffy (daf'i), *n.* A short form for *daffodil.*

Dafila (daf'i-lą), *n.* [NL. (W. E. Leach, 1824); a nonsense word.] A genus of fresh-water or river ducks, of the subfamily *Anatinæ.* They have a trim and elegant form, with a long slim neck; and the adult male has a narrow cuneate tail, the two middle feathers of which are long-exserted, linear-acute, and

Pintail (*Dafila acuta*).

nearly as long as the wing from the carpal joint to the end of the first primary. The type of the genus is the well-known pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta,* widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America. There are 5 other species, all American. The genus is also called *Trachelonetta, Poecilonetta,* and *Phasianurus.*

daft (dâft), *a.* [Sc. and E. dial., < ME. *daft,* var. of *deft,* stupid, foolish, mild, simple: see *deft.*] 1. Simple; stupid; foolish; weak-minded; silly: applied to persons or things.

You are the *daftest* donnet I ever saw on two legs.
Cornhill Mag.

That his honour, Monkbarns, would hae dune sic a *daft*-like thing, as to gie grund weel worth fifty shillings an acre for a mailing that would be dear o' a pund Scots.
Scott, Antiquary, iv.

Let us think no more of this *daft* business. *Scott.*

2. Insane.—3. Playful; frolicsome.—**Daft days,** the Christmas holidays: so called from the merriment indulged in at that season. **To go daft,** or **clean daft,** to lose one's wits or common sense; become foolish or insane; act as if crazy.

daftly (dâft'li), *adv.* In a daft manner; foolishly; insanely.

daftness (dâft'nes), *n.* The quality of being daft. [Scotch.]

Can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness?*
Galt, The Entail, II. 175.

dag[1] (dag), *n.* [< Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (*dagg-*) = Dan. *dug* = E. *dew*[1], q. v.] In parts of Scotland, a thin or gentle rain, a thick fog or mist, or a heavy shower. *Jamieson.*

dag[1] (dag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dagged,* ppr. *dagging.* [< Sw. *dagga* (= Icel. *döggva*), bedew, < *dagg* = Icel. *dögg,* dew: see *dag*[1], *n.* Cf. *dew*[1], *v.* Hence the freq. *daggle,* q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To bedew; daggle.

II. *intrans.* 1. To rain gently; drizzle: as, it *dags.*—2. To run thick. [Prov. Eng.]

dag[2] (dag), *n.* [Also written *dagge:* = MD. D. *dagge* = MLG. *dagge,* < OF. *dague,* F. *dague* = Sp. *daga* = Pg. *daga, aduga* = It. *daga;* of Celtic origin: cf. OGael. *daga,* a dagger, a pistol, = Bret. *dag,* a dagger. See further under *dagger*[1] and *dag*[3].] 1. A dagger (which see). *Johnson.*

Dags and Pistols!
To bite his thumb at me!
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass.

2. A pistol; a long, heavy pistol, with the handle only slightly curved, formerly in use. Also called, especially in Scotland, *tack. Planché.*

He killed one of the theeves horses with his caliuer, and shot a Turke thorow both cheeks with a *dag.*
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 424.

3. [From the verb.] A stab or thrust with a dagger. *Minsheu,* 1617.

dag[2] (dag), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggen* (= MD. *daggen,* pierce, stab), < OF. *daguer,* stab with a dagger; from the noun.] 1. To pierce or stab with a dagger.

Dartes the Duche-mene daltene assaynes,
With derfe dynttez of dede, *dagges* thurghe scheldez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2102.

I am told it was one Ross of Lancaster . . . half drew a dagger he wore instead of a sword, and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be *dagged.*
Gallatin, in Stevens, p. 95.

2. To cut into slips.—3. To cut out a pattern on (the edge of a garment).—4. To cut off the skirts of, as the fleece of sheep. *Kersey.*

dag[3] (dag), *n.* [< ME. *dagge,* an ornamental point or slit on the edge of garments, a latchet: a particular use of *dag*[2], a dagger, not found in that sense in ME.] A loose pendent end; a pointed strip or extremity. Specifically—(*a*) A leather strap; a shoe-latchet, or the like.

Highe shoos knopped with *dagges.*
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7258.

(*b*) An ornamental pointed form, one of many into which the edge of a garment was cut, producing an effect something like a fringe: used especially in the second half of the fourteenth century. Also spelled *dagge.*

Wolde they blame the burnes that brought newe gyais,
And dryue out the *dagges* and all the Duche cotis.
Richard the Redeless, III. 193.

Sleeveless Dalmatic (about 1600) ornamented with flags. From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français."

daggar (dag'ėr), *n.* [Cf. *dagger*[1].] A local English name of one of the scyllioid sharks.

dagget, *v.* and *n.* Same as *dag*[2], *dag*[3].

dagged (dag'ed), *p. a.* [Up. of *dag*[2], *v.*] Pointed.

They schot speiris and *daggit* arrowes quhair the cumpanels war thickest. *Knox,* Hist. Reformation, p. 30.

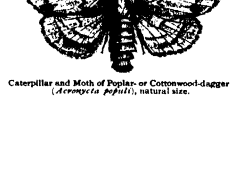
dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dagger* = Icel. *daggardr* = Dan. *daggert;* of Celtic origin: < W. *dagr* = Ir. *daigear* = Bret. *dager,* a dagger; cf. Bret. *dag* = OGael. *daga,* a dagger: see *dag*[2], *n.*] 1. An edged and pointed weapon for thrusting, shorter than a sword, and used, commonly in connection with the rapier, by swordsmen in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, held in the left hand to parry the thrust of an adversary's rapier. The dagger was also the common weapon of private combat. For the dagger of the middle ages, see *misericorde.*

Daggers.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsomely at thy back.
The longer thou livest the more fool, etc. (1570).

Is this a *dagger* which I see before me,
The handle toward my hand?
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 1.

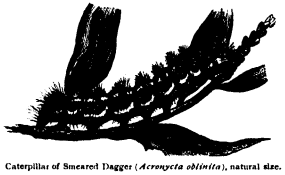
2. Any straight stabbing-weapon, as the dirk, poniard, stiletto, etc.—3. In *printing,* an obe-



Caterpillar and Moth of Poplar- or Cottonwood-dagger (*Acronycta populi*), natural size.

lisk; a mark of reference in the form of a dagger, thus: †. It is the second mark of reference used when a page has more than one, following the asterisk or star (*). See *obelisk*.

4. In *entom.*, the popular name of several noctuid moths of the genus *Acronycta:* so called from a black dagger-like mark near the inner angle of the fore wings. The poplar-dagger, *A. populi*, feeds in the larval state on cottonwood-leaves. The caterpillar is closely covered with long yellow hairs, and carries five long black tufts. See cut on preceding page. The smeared dagger, *A. oblinita*, feeds in the larval



Caterpillar of Smeared Dagger (*Acronycta oblinita*), natural size.

state on many plants, as asparagus, cotton, and smartweed; it is black, with a bright-yellow band at the side and a cross-row of crimson warts and stiff yellowish or rust-red bristles across each joint.

5. In Sollas's nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a form of the sexradiate spicule resulting from reduction of the distal ray and great development of the proximal ray.—**6.** *pl.* In *bot.*: (*a*) The **sword-grass**, *Phalaris arundinacea*, or perhaps *Poa aquatica*. (*b*) The yellow flag, *Iris Pseudacorus*.—**At daggers drawn**, with daggers ready to strike; hence, in a state of hostility; mutually antagonistic.

They have been *at daggers drawen* ever since, and Sefton has revenged himself by a thousand jokes at the King's expense. *Greville*, Memoirs, June 24, 1829.

Dagger of lath, the weapon given to the Vice in the old plays called moralities: often used figuratively of any weak or insufficient means of attack or defense.

Like to the old Vice, . . .
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah, ha! to the devil.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2 (song).

If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Double dagger, in *printing*, a reference-mark (‡) used next in order after the dagger. Also called *diesis*.—**Spanish dagger**. See *dagger-plant*.—**To look or speak daggers**, to look or speak fiercely or savagely.

I will *speak daggers* to her, but use none.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

As you have *spoke daggers* to him, you may justly dread the use of them against your own breast.
Junius, Letters, xxvi.

dagger[1] (dag'ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *daggeren* (in def. 2); < **dagger**[1], *n.*] **1.** To pierce with a dagger; stab.

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd* arms? *Dekker*, Honest Whore.

2†. To provide with a dagger.

Thei knowen not how to ben clothed; now long, now schort, . . . now swerded, now *daggered*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 137.

To dagger arms†. See *arm*[1].

dagger[2] (dag'ėr), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *diagonal*.] In *ship-building*, any timber lying diagonally.

dagger-ale†, *n.* A kind of ale much spoken of in the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth century, sold at the Dagger, a celebrated public house in Holborn. *Nares.*

But we must have March beere, double dooble beere, *dagger-ale*, Rhenish.
Gaxwaine, Delicate Diet for Droonkardes.

dagger-cheap† (dag'ėr-chēp), *a.* [< *dagger*[1] (said to allude also to the name of a public house in Holborn: see *dagger-ale*) + *cheap*.] Dirt-cheap.

We set our wares at a very easy price; he [the devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say.
Bp. Andrewes, Sermons, V. 546.

dagger-fiber (dag'ėr-fī'bėr), *n.* The fiber of the dagger-plant.

dagger-knee (dag'ėr-nē), *n.* [< *dagger*[2] + *knee*.] In *ship-building*, a knee that is inclined from the perpendicular.

dagger-knife (dag'ėr-nif), *n.* A dirk-knife. *Scott.*

dagger-money† (dag'ėr-mun'i), *n.* A sum of money formerly paid in England to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-plant (dag'ėr-plant), *n.* A name of several cultivated species of yucca. The fiber of this plant is known as *dagger-fiber*. Also called *Spanish dagger*. See *yucca*.

daggers-drawing† (dag'ėrz-drâ'ing), *n.* Readiness to fight, or a state of contest, as or as if with daggers.

They are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

They always are at *daggers-drawing*,
And one another clapperclawing.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. ii. 79.

daggesweynet, *n.* See *dagswain*.

daggett (dag'et), *n.* A dark red-brown tar obtained by the dry distillation of the wood and bark of species of birch. It has a strong and persistent odor, like that of Russia leather.

daggle (dag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *daggled*, ppr. *daggling*. [Freq. of *dag*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; trail through mud or water, as a garment. [Obsolete or rare.]

Prithee go see if in that
Croud of *daggled* Gowns there, thou canst find her.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, iii.

The warrior's ivy plume, I say,
Was *daggled* by the dashing spray.
Scott, L. of L. M., I. 29.

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To run through mud and water.

Nor, like a puppy, *daggled* through the town,
To fetch and carry sing-song up and down.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 225.

2. To run about like a child; toddle. *Grose.*

Like a dutiful son you may *daggle* about with your mother and sell paint. *Vanbrugh*, Confederacy, i.

daggletail† (dag'l-tāl), *n.* and *a.* [< *daggle* + obj. *tail*[1].] **I.** *n.* One whose garments trail on the wet ground; a slattern; a draggletail.

II. *a.* Having the lower ends or skirts of one's garments defiled with mud. Also *daggle-tailed*.

The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggle-tail* parsons that happen to fall in their way. *Swift.*

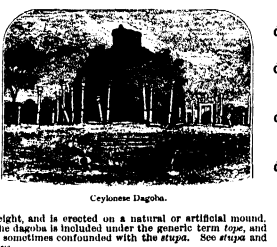
daggly (dag'li), *a.* [< *daggle* + *-y*[1].] Wet; showery. [Prov. Eng.]

daghesh (dag'esh), *n.* [Also written *dagesh*, repr. Heb. *dāgheshⁿ*.] In *Heb. gram.*, a point placed in the bosom of a letter, to indicate its degree of hardness. *Daghesh lene* (Latin *tenue*, soft), when used with the consonants *bh*, *gh*, *dh*, *kh*, *ph*, and *th*, removes the ā-sound, thus: בְּ, *bh*, בּ, *b*; *daghesh forte* (Latin *forte*, hard) doubles the letter in which it is placed. The latter is always preceded by a vowel; the former never.

dag-lock (dag'lok), *n.* [< *dag*[1] + *lock*[2]. Cf. *dew-lap*.] A lock of wool on a sheep that hangs and drags in the wet. [Scotch.]

Dago (dā'gō), *n.* [Said to be a corruption by American and English sailors of the frequent Sp. name *Diego* (= E. *Jack*, *James*, ult. < LL. *Jacobus*); applied from its frequency to the whole class of Spaniards.] Originally, one born of Spanish parents, especially in Louisiana; used as a proper name, and now extended to Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general. [U. S.]

dagoba (dag'ō-bâ), *n.* In Buddhist countries, a monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint. It is constructed of brick or stone, in a dome-like form, sometimes of great



Ceylonese Dagoba.

height, and is erected on a natural or artificial mound. The dagoba is included under the generic term *tope*, and is sometimes confounded with the *stupa*. See *stupa* and *tope*.

All kinds and forms are to be found, . . . the bell-shaped pyramid of dead brickwork in all its varieties, . . . the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon *Dagobas*.
Yule, Mission to Ava.

dagon[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dagoun*, an extension of *dagge*: see *dag*[3].] A slip or piece.

Yeve us . . .
A *dagon* of your blanket, leeve dame.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 48.

Dagon[2] (dā'gon), *n.* [L. *Dagon*, Gr. *Δαγών*, < Heb. *dag*, a fish.] The national god of the Philistines, represented as having the upper part of a man and the lower part of a fish. His most famous temples were at Gaza and Ashdod. He had a female correlative among the Syrians, called Atargatis or Derceto. In Babylonian or Assyrian mythology, the name Dagon is given to a fish-like being who rose from the waters of the Red Sea as one of the great benefactors of men.

Dagon of the Assyrians.—Bas-relief from Khorsabad.

Dagon his name; sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

Dagonal (dā'gon-al), *n.* [< *Dagon*[2] + *-al*, as in *Lupercal*.] A feast in honor of Dagon. [Rare.]

A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Romanes), when for the shutting up of their stomachs the house fell down and broke their necks. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 160.

dagswain† (dag'swān), *n.* [< ME. *daggyswoeyne*, *dagswayne*; of obscure origin, but prob. connected with *dag*[3], q. v.] A kind of carpet; a rough or coarse covering for a bed.

Paynede clothys,
Iche a pece by pece prykyde tylle other,
Dubbyde with *dagswaynes* dowblede they seme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3610.

Under coverlets made of *dagswain*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain (Hollinshed's Chron.).

dag-tailed† (dag'tāld), *a.* Same as *daggletail*.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of *dag-tayl'd* sheep?
Bp. Hall, Satires, V. i. 116.

dague (dāg), *n.* [F.: see *dag*[2].] **1**†. A dagger. —**2.** A spike-horn, or unbranched antler.

Its deer, which are few, include those which never produce more than the *dague*, or the first horn of the northern Cervus. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 115.

Dague à roelle†, a dagger which has a disk-shaped guard and pommel.

Daguerrean (da-ger'ē-an), *a.* Pertaining to Daguerre, or to his invention of the daguerreotype.

daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *n.* and *a.* [< F. *daguerréotype*; < *Daguerre* + *-type*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the earliest processes of photography, the invention of L. J. M. Daguerre, of Paris, first published in 1839, by which the lights and shadows of a landscape or a figure are fixed on a prepared metallic plate by the action of actinic light-rays. A plate of copper, thinly coated with silver, is subjected in a close box in a dark room to the action of the vapor of iodine; when it has assumed a yellow color it is placed in the chamber of a camera obscura, and an image of the object to be reproduced is projected upon it by means of a lens. The plate is then withdrawn and exposed to vapor of mercury to bring out the impression distinctly; after which it is plunged into a solution of sodium hyposulphite, and lastly washed in distilled water. See *photography*, 1.

2. A picture produced by the above process.

II. *a.* Relating to or produced by daguerreotype.

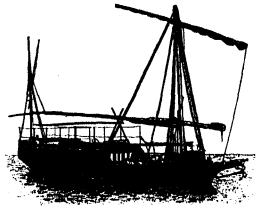
daguerreotype (da-ger'ō-tīp), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daguerreotyped*, ppr. *daguerreotyping*. [< *daguerreotype*, *n.*] To produce by the daguerreotype process, as a picture.

daguerreotyper, daguerreotypist (da-ger'ō-tī-pėr, -pist), *n.* One who takes daguerreotype pictures.

daguerreotypic, daguerreotypical (da-ger-ō-tip'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *daguerreotype* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a daguerreotype.

daguerreotypy (da-ger'ō-tī-pi), *n.* [As *daguerreotype* + *-y*.] The art of producing photographic pictures by the method introduced by Daguerre.

dahabiyeh, dahabieh (dä-hä-bē'e), *n.* [Also *dahabeeyah*, repr. Ar. *dahabiya*, *dahebiya*.] A kind of boat used on the Nile. It is of considerable breadth at the stern, which is rounded, but narrows toward the prow, which terminates in a sharp, gracefully curving cutwater. It has one or two masts, each furnished with a yard supporting a triangular or lateen sail. Dahabiyehs are of various sizes, and afford good accommodation for passengers. There is a deck fore and aft, on the center of which are seats for rowers when oars are needed to propel the boat. On the fore part of the deck is the kitchen, and on the after part there is a large raised cabin, which contains a sitting-room and sleeping-apart-



Dahabiyeh.

ment. The top of this cabin affords an open-air promenade, and is often shaded by an awning.

A little later we find every one inditing rhapsodies about, and descriptions of, his or her *dahabiyeh* (barge) on the canal. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 41.

dahil, *n.* Same as *dayal*.

Dahlia (dā'hi-li̤), *n.* [NL., < *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Compositæ*, of which several species are known, all natives of Mexico and Central America. It is nearly allied to the northern genus *Bidens*. *D. variabilis* was introduced into Europe from Mexico early in this century. In its native state the flowers are single, with a yellow disk and dull scarlet rays. Under cultivation there have been developed a multitude of forms, varying in height, in foliage, and especially in the beautiful colors and forms of the flowers. The plant is unable to endure frost, and is perpetuated by its tuberous roots, which are taken up for the winter. Two or three other species are sometimes cultivated.

Flower of *Dahlia variabilis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Dahlia*.

Thousands of bouquets, principally of *dahlias*, then [1837] a fashionable and costly flower, were used in the decoration of the balconies of the houses. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 57.

3. [*l. c.*] In *dyeing*, a violet coal-tar color consisting of the ethyl and methyl derivatives of rosaniline. It is often called *Hofmann's violet*, and *primula*. Its application is limited, as it fades when exposed to light.

dahlin (dä'lin), *n.* [< *Dahlia* + *-in*2.] Same as *inulin*.

dahoon (da-hön'), *n.* A small evergreen tree, *Ilex Dahoon*, of the southern United States, allied to the holly, and sometimes called the *dahoon holly*. The wood is white and soft, but close-grained.

dai†, *n.* An obsolete form of *day*.

daichy (dā'chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daidle1 (dā'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., appar. a form of *daddle*: see *daddle*1, *dawdle*.] To be slow in motion or action; dawdle.

daidle2 (dā'dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *daidled*, ppr. *daidling*. [Sc., a form of **daddle*, a variation of *daggle*.] To draggle; bemire.

daidlie (dā'dli), *n.* Same as *daddle*1.

daidling (dā'dling), *p. a.* [Sc.] Feeble; meanspirited; pusillanimous.

He's but a coward body, after n'; he's but a *daidling* coward body. *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

daigh (dāch), *n.* A Scotch form of *dough*.

daighiness (dā'chi-nes), *n.* A Scotch form of *doughiness*.

daighy (dā'chi), *a.* A Scotch form of *doughy*.

daiker1 (dā'kėr), *v.* See *dacker*.

daiker2 (dā'kėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; perhaps another use of *daiker*1 = *dacker*, *daker*, q. v. Otherwise referred to F. *décorer*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To arrange in an orderly manner: with *out*.

If she binna as dink and as lady-like a corse as ye ever looked upon, say Madge Macklitrick's skill has failed her in *daikering out* a dead dame's flesh. *Blackwood's Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

daiker3 (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*1.

dailiness (dā'li-nes), *n.* [< *daily* + *-ness*.] The character of being daily or of happening every day; daily occurrence. [Rare.]

daily (dā'li), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *dailie*, *dayly*, *daylie*, < ME. *dayly*, < AS. *dæglic* (= D. *dagelijk-sch* = MLG. *dagelik*, *degelik*, *deslik*, *delik* = OHG. *tagalih*, *tagelih*, MHG. *tegelich*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagligr* = Sw. Dan. *daglig*), daily, < *dæg*, day, + *-lic*: see *day* and *-ly*1.] I. *a.* Happening or being every day; pertaining to each successive day; diurnal: as, *daily* labor; a *daily* allowance; a *daily* newspaper.

Give us this day our *daily* bread. Mat. vi. 11.

Swiftly his *daily* Journey he goes,
And treads his annual with a stateller Pace.
Cowley, The Mistress, Love and Life.

II. *n.*; pl. *dailies* (-liz). A newspaper or other periodical published each day, or each day except Sunday: in distinction from one published semi-weekly, weekly, or at longer intervals. See *journal*, *semi-weekly*, *weekly*, *monthly*, *quarterly*, *annual*, as nouns.

Publishers of country weeklies used to fish with considerable anxiety in a shallow sea for matter sufficient to fill their sheets, while *dailies* only dreamed of an existence in the larger cities. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam's Life, p. 347.

daily (dā'li), *adv.* [= D. *dagelijks* = MLG. *dagelikes*, *dageliken* = OHG. *tagalihhin*, MHG. *tegelichen*, G. *täglich* = Icel. *dagliga* = Sw. *dagligen* = Dan. *daglig*, adv.; from the adj.] Every day; day by day.

He continued to offer his advice *daily*, and had the mortification to find it *daily* rejected.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

daimen (dā'men), *a.* Rare; occasional. [Scotch.]

A *daimen* icker [ear of grain] in a thrave
'S a sma' request. *Burns*, To a Mouse.

daimio (dī'myō), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *mio*, name.] The title of the chief feudal barons or territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado: distinguished from the *shomio* ('little name'), the title given to the hatamoto, or vassals of the shogun. See *shogun*. Though exercising independent authority in their own domains, the daimios acknowledged the mikado as the legitimate ruler of the whole country. During the Tokugawa shogunate (1603–1868) the daimios gradually became subject to the shoguns, who compelled them to live in Yedo, with their families and a certain number of their retainers, for six months of every year, and on their departure for their own provinces to leave their families as hostages. The number of daimios differed at different times, according to the fortunes of war and the caprice of the shoguns. Just before the abolition of the shogunate there were 255, arranged in five classes, with incomes ranging from 10,000 to 1,027,000 koku of rice per annum. In 1871 the daimios surrendered their lands and privileges to the mikado, who granted pensions proportioned to their respective revenues, and relieved them of the support of the samurai, their military retainers. These pensions have since been commuted into active bonds, redeemable by government within thirty years from date of issue. The title has been abolished, and that of *kwazoku* bestowed upon court and territorial nobles alike. See *kwazoku*.

daimon (dī'mon), *n.* [A direct transliteration of Gr. *δαίμων*: see *demon*, *demon*.] Same as *demon*.

daimonian, daimonography, etc. Same as *demonian*, etc.

dain†, *v. t.* [See *deign*, and cf. *dain*2, *disdain*, *dainty*.] An obsolete spelling of *deign*.

dain2†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] To disdain.

dain2†, *n.* [By apheresis from *disdain*, q. v.] 1. Disdain.—2. Noisome effluvia; stink. [Prov. Eng.]

From dainty beds of downe to bed of strawe ful fayne;
From bowres of heavenly hewe to dennes of divine.
Mir. for Mags.

dain3†, *v. t.* [By apheresis from *ordain*.] To ordain.

The mighty gods did *daine*
For Philomele, that thoughe hir tong were cutte,
Yet should she sing a pleasant note sometimes.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 53.

dain4, *n.* An itinerary unit of Burma, equal to 2.43 statute miles.

dainous†, *a.* [ME., also *deignous*, *deynous*, etc., by apheresis from *disdainous*, q. v.] Disdainful: same as *disdainous*.

His name was hoote *deynous* Simekin.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 21.

daint† (dānt), *n.* and *a.* [Short for *dainty*, q. v.] I. *n.* A dainty.

Excess or *daints* my lowly roof maintains not.
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 37.

II. *a.* Dainty.

To cherish him with diets *daint*. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 2.

dainteous† (dān'tē-us), *a.* An obsolete form of *dainty*.

daintification (dān'ti-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *daintify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The state of being dainty or nice; affectation; dandyism. [Rare.]

He seems a mighty delicate gentleman; looks to be painted, and is all *daintification* in manner, speech and dress. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 327.

daintifult, *a.* [ME. *deinteful*, < *deinte*, dainty, + *-ful*.] Dainty; costly.

There is no lust *so daintiful*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 28.

daintify (dān'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *dainty* + *-fy*.] To make dainty; weaken by over-refinement. [Rare.]

My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, I. 414.

daintihood (dān'ti-hụd), *n.* [< *dainty* + *-hood*.] Daintiness. [Rare.]

daintily (dān'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dainty* + *-ly*2. Cf. *daintly*.] In a dainty manner. (*a*) Nicely; elegantly; with delicate or exquisite taste: as, a pattern *daintily* designed.

From head to foot clad *daintily*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 75.

(*b*) Fastidiously; delicately; with nice regard to what is pleasing, especially to the palate: as, to eat *daintily*. (*c*) Ceremoniously; with nice or weak caution; weakly.

I do not wish to treat friendships *daintily*, but with roughest courage. *Emerson*, Friendship.

daintiness (dān'ti-nes), *n.* [< *dainty*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] The character or quality of being dainty. (*a*) Elegance; neatness; the exhibition or possession of delicate beauty or of exquisite taste or skill.

The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot.
Sir H. Wotton.

There is to me
A *daintiness* about these early flowers,
That touches me like poetry. *N. P. Willis.*

(*b*) Deliciousness; delicacy as regards taste: applied to food.

More notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision . . . than for the massiveness of the dish. *Halswell*, Apology.

He [the trout] may justly contend with all fresh-water fish, as the Mullet may with all sea fish, for precedency and *daintiness* of taste. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 7.

(*c*) Nicety as regards matters of behavior and decorum; ceremoniousness; fastidiousness in conduct; hence, sensitiveness; softness; effeminacy; weakness of character.

The *daintinesse* and nicenesse of our captaines.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 250.

The people, saith Malmsbury, learnt of the outlandish Saxons rudeness, of the Flemish *daintiness* and softness.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

daintith (dān'tith), *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

The board . . . bedight with *daintiths*.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 97.

daintly† (dānt'li), *adv.* [< *daint*, *a.*, + *-ly*2. Cf. *daintily*.] Daintily.

As on the which full *daintly* would he fare.
Sackville, Ind. to Mir. for Mags.

daintrel† (dān'trel), *n.* [Also *daintrell*; < ME. *deintrelle*, appar., with additional dim. term. *-el*, *-elle*, < OF. *daintier*, *dentier*, a choice bit, a dainty, < *daintie*, a dainty: see *dainty*.] A dainty.

Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by.
Ballinger, Sermons, p. 249.

dainty (dān'ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daintie*, and abbr. *daint* (q. v.); < ME. *daynte*, *deynte*, *deyntee*, *deintie* (also *dayntethe*, *dcintithe*, whence Sc. *daintith*, *daintieth*), etc., honor, worth, a thing valued, pleasure, < OF. *daintie*, *deintie*, *daintiet*, *daintie*, *deintiet* = Pr. *dentat*, *dintat*, pleasure, agreeableness, < L. *dignita(t)s*, worth, dignity: see *dignity*, of which *dainty* is thus a doublet. Cf. *dis-dain*, and *dain*3, old spelling of *deign*, from the same ult. source.] I. *n.* 1†. Worth; value; excellence.—2†. A matter of joy or gratification; special regard or pleasure.

Every wight hath *deyntee* to chaffare
With hem, and eek to sellen hem her ware.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 41.

3. Pl. *dainties* (dān'tiz). Something delicate to the taste; something delicious; a delicacy.

Derly at that with *deynteyes* were thei served.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1421.

Be not desirous of his *dainties*: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

That precious nectar may renew the taste
Of Eden's *dainties*, by our parents lost.
Sir J. Beaumont, Spiritual Comfort.

4†. Darling: a term of fondness. [Rare.]

There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

=**Syn.** 3. *Tidbit*, etc. See *delicacy*.

II. *a.* 1†. Valuable; costly.

Ful many a *deynte* hors hadde he in stable.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 168.

2. Exhibiting or possessing delicate beauty, or exquisite taste or skill; elegant; beautiful; neat; trim.

No *daintie* flowre or herbe that growes on grownd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 12.

I would be the girdle
About her *dainty dainty* waist.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

3. Pleasing to the palate; toothsome; delicious: as, *dainty* food.

His life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat.
Job xxxiii. 20.

4. Of acute sensibility or nice discrimination; sensitive.

The hand of little employment hath the *daintier* sense.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Especially—**5.** Of nice discrimination as regards taste; nice or over-nice in selecting what is preferred in any class of things, as food, clothing, etc.; hence, squeamish: as, a *dainty* taste or palate; *dainty* people.

And never found . . .
A *daintier* lip for syrup. *Praed.*

It was time for them . . . to take the best they could get; for when men were starving they could not afford to be *dainty*. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 521.

6. Nice as regards behavior, decorum, intercourse, etc.; fastidious; hence, affectedly fine; effeminate; weak.

Let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Your *dainty* speakers have the curse
To plead bad causes down to worse.
Prior, Alma, ii.

I am somewhat *dainty* in making a Resolution.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 15.

To make dainty†, to affect to be dainty or delicate; scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? she that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Shak.*, K. and J., i. v.

=**Syn. 2.** Pretty.—**3.** Savory, luscious, toothsome.—**5** and **6.** *Nice*, *fastidious*, etc. See nice.

daire, *n.* [Turk. *da'ire*, a circle, a tambourine, = Pers. *dāīrah*, a circle, orbit, < Ar. *dāyira*, a circle, < *dār*, go round, *daur*, circuit.] A kind of tambourine or cymbal.

dairedi, *n.* See *dayred*.

dairi (dī'ré), *n.* [China-Jap., < *dai*, great, + *ri*, within.] The palace of the mikado of Japan; the court: a respectful term used by the Japanese in speaking of the mikado or emperor, who was considered too august and sacred to be spoken of by his own name.

dairi-sama (dī'ré-sä'mä), *n.* [Chino-Jap., < *dairi*, the palace, + *sama*, lord: see *dairi*.] The mikado or emperor: one of many metonymic phrases used by the Japanese in speaking of their sovereign.

dairous, *a.* [< *dair*, for *darel*, + *-ous*.] Bold. [Prov. Eng.]

dairt, *n.* [Ir., a calf, heifer.] A yearling calf.

What has the law laid down as the fine of a pledged needle? Answer—It is a *dairt* (or yearling calf) that is paid as the fine for it. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxiv.

dairy (dā'ri), *n.*; pl. *dairies* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dairie*; < ME. *deyery*, *deyrye* (> ML. *dayeria*, *daeria*), < *deye*, *deie*, *daie* (Sc. *dey*), a female servant, esp. a dairymaid: see *dey* and *-ry*.] **1.** That branch of farming which is concerned with the production of milk, and its conversion into butter and cheese.

Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy*; and this advanced the trade of English butter.
Temple.

2. A house or room where milk and cream are kept and made into butter and cheese.

The coarse and country fairy
That doth haunt the hearth or *dairy*. *B. Jonson.*

3. A shop where milk, butter, etc., are sold.—**4.** A dairy-farm. [Rare.]

dairy-farm (dā'ri-färm), *n.* A farm the principal business of which is the production of milk and the manufacture of butter or cheese.

dairying (dā'ri-ing), *n.* [< *dairy* + *-ing*1.] The occupation or business of a dairy-farmer or dairyman: also attributively: as, a rich *dairying* country.

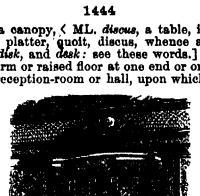
Grain-raising and *dairying* combined, however, work to the best advantage, not only financially, but also in the production of manure. *Encyc. Amer.*, I. 99.

dairymaid (dā'ri-mād), *n.* A female servant whose business is to milk cows and work in the dairy.

Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*.
Addison, Spectator.

dairyman (dā'ri-man), *n.*; pl. *dairymen* (-men). One who keeps cows for the production of milk and butter, and sometimes cheese, or one who attends to the sale of dairy produce.

dais (dā'is), *n.* [< ME. *deis*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, in oblique cases *dese*, *dece*, *dece*, etc., < OF. *deis*, also *dois*, later *dais*, *dais*, a high table in a hall, F. *dais*, a canopy, < ML. *discus*, a table, in L. a plate, platter, quoit, discus, whence also E. *dish*, *disk*, and *desk*: see these words.] **1.** A platform or raised floor at one end or one side of a reception-room or hall, upon which seats



Dais.—Throne-room, Windsor Castle, England.

for distinguished persons are placed; especially, such a platform covered with a canopy: formerly often called specifically *high dais*.

Wel semede ech of hem a fair burgeys,
To sitten in a yeldehalle on a *deye*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 370.

Arn peres with the apostles this pardoun Piers sheweth,
And at the day of dome atte *heigh deyse* to sytte.
Piers Ploweman (B), vii. 17.

I sall asye, syttande at the *dasse*,
I take tht specche bygonde the see.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 105).

With choice paintings of wise men I hung
The royal *dais* round. *Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

Hence—**2.** Any similar raised portion of the floor of an apartment, used as the place at which the most distinguished guests at a feast are seated, as a platform for a lecturer, etc.

As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the *dais*. *Nature*, XXXVII. 299.

3. A canopy or covering.—**4.** (*a*) A long board, seat, or settle erected against a wall, and sometimes so constructed as to serve for both a settee and a table; also, a seat on the outer side of a country-house or cottage, frequently formed of turf. (*b*) A pew in a church. [Scotch.]

When she came to Mary-kirk,
And sat down in the *deas*,
The light that came frae fair Annie
Enlightened a' the place.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 186).

daise, *v.* See *daze*.

daisied (dā'zid), *a.* [< *daisy* + *-ed*2.] Full of daisies; set or adorned with daisies.

Let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 4.

daising (dā'zing), *n.* [Sc. (= E. as if **dazing*), verbal n. of *daise*, *dase*, stupefy, make or become numb, wither, = E. *daze*, q. v.] A disease of sheep; the rot.

daisterret, *n.* An obsolete form of *day-star*.

daisy (dā'zi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *daisie*, *daysie*, etc.; < ME. *daysie*, *dayesy*, *dayseye*, *daisezie*, *daiseseyghe*, etc., < AS. *dæges ége*, that is, 'day's eye,' so called in allusion to the form of the flower: see *day* and *eye*1.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *daisies* (-ziz). **1.** A common plant, *Bellis perennis*, natural order *Compositæ*, one of the most familiar wild plants of Europe, found in all pastures and meadows, and growing at a considerable height on mountains. The daisy is a great favorite, and several varieties are cultivated in gardens. In Scotland the field-daisy is called *gowan*. See *gowan*.

The *dayseye* or elles the eye of day,
The emperice and flour of floures alle.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 184.

Daisies pied and violets blue. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2 (song).

2. One of various plants of other genera to which the name is popularly applied. The wild plant generally known in the United States as the daisy is the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. (See *oxeye daisy*, below.) In Australia the name *daisy* is given to several *Compositæ*, especially to species of *Vitadenia* and to *Brachycome iberidifolia* of the Swan River region, which is occasionally cultivated; in New Zealand, to species of *Lagenophora*. See phrases below.

3. Something pretty, fine, charming, or nice: as, she is a *daisy*. [Colloq. or slang.]—**African daisy**, *Lonas inodora*, of northern Africa, formerly cultivated for ornament.—**Blue or globe daisy**, the *Globularia vulgaris*.—**Butter-daisy**, a name of species of *Ranunculus*.—**Cabbage-daisy**, the globe-flower, *Trollius Europæus*.—**Christmas daisy**, in England, a name of several cultivated species of aster: other species are called *Michaelmas daisies*.—**French daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum frutescens*.—**Hen-and-chickens daisy**, a proliferous variety of *Bellis perennis*, in which the flower-head branches and forms several smaller ones.—**Michaelmas daisy**, a name applied in England to various species of aster, commonly cultivated in flower-borders and blooming about Michaelmas.—**Oxeye daisy**, the *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*. Also called *bull-*, *devil's*, *dog-*, *golden*, *great*, *mid-summer*, *moon-*, and *horse-daisy*, and *whiteweed*, but in the United States most commonly *daisy* alone. (See also *sea-daisy*.)

II. *a.* Pretty; fine; charming; nice. [Colloq. or slang.]

Cay. I am to request, and you are to command.
Mrs. Cad. Oh, *daisy!* that's charming.
Foote, The Author, ii. (1757).

daisy-bush (dā'zi-bush), *n.* A New Zealand name for several species of the genus *Olearia*, shrubby compositæ nearly allied to the aster, but with terete achenes and the anther-cells more shortly caudate.

daisy-cutter (dā'zi-kut'ėr), *n.* **1.** A trotting horse; specifically, in recent use, a horse that in trotting lifts its feet only a little way from the ground.

The trot is the true pace for a hackney; and, were we near a town, I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level road. *Scott*, Rob Roy, iii.

2. In *base-ball*, a ball batted so that it skims or bounds along the ground.

dajaksch (dī'aksh), *n.* The arrow-poison of Borneo, of unknown origin, but thought to be distinct from the Java arrow-poison. *U. S. Dispensatory.*

dak, dawk1 (dâk), *n.* [Also written *dauk*; < Hind. *dāk*, post, post-office, a relay of men.] In the East Indies, the post; a relay of men, as for carrying letters, despatches, etc., or travelers in palanquins. The route is divided into stages, and each bearer or set of bearers serves only for a single stage. In some places there are horse-dâks, or mounted runners.—**Dak-bungalow, dawk-bungalow.** See *bungalow*.—**To lay a dak,** to station a relay of men, or men and horses.—**To travel dak,** to journey in palanquins carried by relays of men or by government post-wagons.

daker1, *v.* See *dacker*.

daker2 (dā'kėr), *n.* Same as *dicker*1.

daker-hen (dā'kėr-hen), *n.* The corn-crake or land-rail, *Crex pratensis*. See *crake*2, *Crex*.

dakoit, dacoit (da-koit'), *n.* [Also written *decoit*; < Hind. *dākāit*, a robber: one of a gang of robbers, < *dāka*, an attack by robbers, esp. armed and in a gang.] One of a class of robbers in India and Burma who plunder in bands. The term was also applied to the pirates who infested the rivers between Calcutta and Barhampore, but who are now suppressed.

The country [India] was then full of freebooters, thugs, or professional murderers, and *dacoits*, or professional robbers, whose trade was to live by plunder.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 810.

dakoitage, dacoitage (da-koi'tāj), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-age*.] Same as *dakoity*.

We may expect soon to hear that *Dacoitage* has begun with as much vigor as ever, and our missionary stations will again be compelled to defend themselves with the rifle. *New York Examiner*, May 12, 1887.

dakoitee, dacoitee (da-koi-tē'), *n.* [< *dakoit*, *dacoit*, + *-ee*1.] One who is robbed by a dakoit. [Rare.]

It may be a pleasanter game to play the dacoit than the *dacoitee*, to go out . . . and harry your neighbours than to stay at home and run the chance of being turned and murdered yourself. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 499.

dakoity, dacoity (da-koi'ti), *n.* [Also written *decoity*; < Hind. Beng., etc., *dākāiti*, or *dākāti*, gang-robbery, < *dākāit*, dakoit: see *dakoit*.] The system of robbing in bands practised by the dakoits.

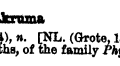
Dacoity, in the language of the Indian Penal Code, is robbery committed or attempted by five or more persons conjointly. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 498.

Dakosaurus (dak-ō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., for **Dacosaurus*, < Gr. *δάκος*, an animal whose bite is dangerous (see *Dacus*), + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] A genus of extinct Mesozoic crocodiles with amphicœlous vertebræ.

Dakotan (da-kō'tan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dakota* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Dakotas or Sioux, an Indian people of the northwestern United States.—**2.** Of or pertaining to Dakota, a former Territory in the northern part of the United States, or to North Dakota or South Dakota, into which it was divided by act of February 22d, 1889. The same act provided for the admission of these two parts as States into the Union.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dakota, or of North or South Dakota.

Dakruma (dak'rȫ-mȧ), *n.* [NL. (Grote, 1878).] A genus of small moths, of the family *Phycidæ*. The larva of *D. convolutella* is the gooseberry fruit-worm.



Cocoon and Moth of *Dakruma convolutella*, natural size.

dal (dal), *n.* [Also written *dol* and *dhal*, prop. *dāl*, repr. Hind. *dāl*, a kind of pulse (*Phaseolus Mungo*, but applied also to other kinds).] A sort of vetch, *Cytisus Cajan*, extensively cultivated in the East Indies.

dalag (dä'lag), *n.* A walking-fish, *Ophiocephalus vagus*, highly esteemed for food in the East Indies. See *Ophiocephalus*.

dalai (da-lī'), *n.* Same as *dalai-lama*.

dalai-lama (da-lī'lä'mȧ), *n.* [Tibetan, lit. the 'ocean-priest,' or priest as wide as the ocean: see *lama*.] One of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia (his fellow-pope being the tesho-lama), each supreme in his own district. Although nominally coequal in rank and authority, the dalai, from possessing a much larger territory, is in reality the more powerful. When he dies he is succeeded by a boy, generally four or five years old, into whom the soul of the deceased dalai is supposed to have entered. The dalai resides at Potala, near Lhassa, in Tibet.

Dalbergia (dal-bėr'ji-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Nicholas *Dalberg*, a Swedish botanist.] A large genus of fine tropical forest-trees and climbing shrubs, natural order *Leguminosæ*, some species of which yield most excellent timber. *D. latifolia*, the blackwood, or East Indian rosewood, is a magnificent tree, furnishing one of the most valuable furniture-woods, and is largely used for carving and ornamental work. *D. Sissoo*, which is much planted as an avenue-tree throughout India, gives a hard durable wood, called sissoo or sissum, which, besides its use in house-building, is much employed in India for railway-sleepers and as crooked timbers and knees in ship-building. The best rosewoods of Brazil and Central America are afforded by species of this genus, which, however, are very imperfectly known.

Dalby's carminative. See *carminative*.

dale[1] (dāl), *n.* [< ME. *dale*, < AS. *del*, pl. *dalu*, = OS. *dal* = OFries. *del*, *deil* = D. *dal* = MLG. LG. *dal* = OHG. MHG. *tal*, G. *thal* = Icel. *dalr* = Sw. Dan. *dal* = Goth. *dal*, a dale, a valley; = ⌊Bulg. *dolŭ*, Bulg. *dol* = Bohem. *dul* = Pol. *dol* (barred *l*), pit, hole, bottom, ground, = Little Russ. *dôl* (barred *l*), bottom, ground, = Russ. *dolŭ*, dale, valley. Hence derivs. *dell*[1] (which is nearly the same word) and *dalk*[2], q. v.] 1. A valo; specifically, a space of level or gently sloping or undulating ground between hills of no great height, with a stream flowing through it.

> The children gede to Tune,
> Bi *dales* and bi dune.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 154.
>
> High over hills, and lowe adowne the *dale*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 28.

2. *Naut.*, a trough or spout to carry off water, usually named from the office it has to perform: as, a *pump-dale*, etc.—3†. A hole.

> Ther thay stonde a *dale*
> Do make, and wrenche hem therin.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

= Syn. 1. *Vale*, *Glen*, etc. See *valley*.

dale[2] (dāl), *n.* A dialectal variant (and earlier form) of *dole*[1].

Dalea (dā'lē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after Samuel *Dale*, an English physician (died 1739).] A large leguminous genus of glandular-punctate herbs or small shrubs, allied to *Psoralea*. There are over 100 species, chiefly Mexican, but many are found in the drier western portions of the United States.

Dalecarlian (dal-e-kär'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalecarlia*, a foreign (NL., 'N.) name for the Swedish province called in Sw. *Dalen* or *Dalarne*, 'the valley' or 'the valleys,' < *dal-karl*, an inhabitant of this province, i. e., 'valley-man,' lit. 'dale-carl,' < *dal*, = E. *dale*, + *karl* = E. *carl*: see *dale*[1] and *carl*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalecarlia.—**Dalecarlian lace**, a lace made by the peasants of Dalecarlia for their own use. Its patterns are ancient and traditional. *Dict. of Needlework.*

II. *n.* An inhabitant of the old Swedish province of Dalecarlia or Dalarne, whose people were famous for bravery and patriotism.

dale-land (dāl'land), *n.* [=Icel. *dalland*.] Low-lying land.

dale-lander (dāl'lan'dėr), *n.* A dalesman. [Scotch.]

dalesman (dālz'man), *n.*; pl. *dalesmen* (-men). [< *dale*'s, poss. of *dale*[1], + *man*.] One living in a dale or valley; specifically, a dweller in the dales of the English and Scottish borders.

> Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the *dalesmen*.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., iii.

The *dalesmen* were a primitive and hardy race who kept alive the traditions and often the habits of a more picturesque time. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 205.

dalft. An obsolete strong preterit of *delve*.

dali (dä'li), *n.* [Also *dari*; native name.] A large tree, *Myristica sebifera*, growing in Demerara, British Guiana. The wood is light, splits freely, and is used for staves and heads of casks. Candles are made of a kind of wax obtained from the seeds.

dallance†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dalliance*.

dallier†, *v.* An obsolete form of *dally*.

dalk[1]†, *n.* [ME. *dalk*, *dalke*, < AS. *dalc*, *dolc* (= Icel. *dālkr*), a pin, brooch, clasp.] A pin; brooch; clasp.

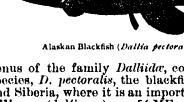
> A *dalke* (or a tache), firmaculum, firmatorium, monile.
> *Cath. Anglicum*, p. 89.

dalk[2]†, *n.* [E. dial. *delk*; ME. *dalk*, appar., with dim. suffix *-k* (cf. *stale*, a handle, with *stalk*), < *dal*, *dale*, a hollow, dale: see *dale*[1].] A hollow; a hole; a depression.

> Brasen scrapes oute of everie *dalke*
> Hem scrapp.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 125.
>
> A *dalk* in the nekke [tr. OF. *au col trioncet la fosset*].
> *AS. and O. E. Vocab.* (ed. Wright), p. 146.
>
> *Dalke*, vallis [supra in *dale*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.

dalle (dal), *n.* [F., a flagstone, slab, slice; origin uncertain.] 1. A slab or large tile of stone, marble, baked clay, or the like; specifically, in *decorative art*, a tile of which the surface is incised or otherwise ornamented, such as the medieval sepulchral slabs set in the pavement and walls of churches.—2. *pl.* [*cap.*] The name originally given by the French employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, and still current, to certain localities in the valley of the Mississippi and west as far as the Columbia, where the rivers flow with a rapid fall over broad, flat rock-surfaces. The best-known Dalles are those of the Columbia river, and this name is not only that of the locality, but also of the town (The Dalles) near which they are situated.

Dallia (dal'i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., after W. H. *Dall*, an American naturalist.] The typical and only



Alaskan Blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*).

genus of the family *Dalliidæ*, containing one species, *D. pectoralis*, the blackfish of Alaska and Siberia, where it is an important food-fish.

dalliance (dal'i-ans), *n.* [< ME. *daliance*, *daliaunce*, *daliaunss*, < *dalien*, dally, + *-ance*.] 1†. Familiar and easy conversation; idle talk; chat; gossip.

> In *daliaunce* they riden forth hir weye.
> *Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 106.
>
> Of honest myrth hatt he thy *daliaunce*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

2. A trifling away of time; delay; idle loitering.

> My business cannot brook this *dalliance*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

3. Play; sport; frolic; toying, as in the exchange of caresses; wantonness.

> Like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
> Himself the primrose path of *dalliance* treads.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3.
>
> And my fair son here, . . . the dear pledge
> Of *dalliance* had with thee in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., ii. 819.
>
> The child, in his earliest *dalliance* on a parent's knee.
> *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.
>
> O my life
> In Egypt! O the *dalliance* and the wit,
> The flattery and the strife!
> *Tennyson*, Fair Women.

4†. The act of trifling, as with something tempting.

> By this sly *dalliance* of the crafty bait
> Hoping what she could not subdue, to cheat.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, I. 157.

dallier (dal'i-ėr), *n.* One who dallies; one who trifles; a trifler.

> The daylie *dalliers* with such pleasant wordes, with such smiling and sweet countenances.
> *Ascham*, The Scholemaster.

Dalliidæ (da-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dallia* + *-idæ*.] The only family of fishes of the suborder *Xenomi*, typified by the genus *Dallia*, and characterized by the structure of the pectoral limbs. The body is fusiform, and covered with small imbedded cycloid scales; the head flattish; the dorsal fin short and behind the middle; and the anal fin opposite the dorsal. The pectoral fins have very numerous (30–36) rays, and the ventrals few (3). Only one species is known, named *blackfish* and *dogfish*; it reaches a length of about 8 inches, and inhabits fresh-water ponds and mud-holes in the arctic region in Siberia and Alaska. See cut under *Dallia*.

dallop, dollop (dal'-, dol'ǫp), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. A tuft, bunch, or small patch of grass, grain, or weeds.—2. A patch of ground among corn that has escaped the plow. [Prov. Eng.]

daily (dal'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dallied*, ppr. *dallying*. [Early mod. E. also *dallie*; < ME. *dalyen*, play, talk idly (cf. E. dial. *dwallee*, talk incoherently), prob. < AS. *dwalian*, *dwolian*, commonly *dwelian*, *dweligan*, ONorth. *duoliga*, *dwoliga*, err, be foolish, = D. *dwalen*, err, wander, be mistaken, = Icel. *dvala*, delay; connected with *dvell* and *dull*, q. v. The supposed connection with OHG. *dahlen*, *dallen*, *dalen*, G. dial. *tallen*, trifle, toy; speak childishly, has not been made out.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To talk idly or foolishly; pass the time in idle or frivolous chat.

> *Dalyyn* or talkyn, . . . fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.
> *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 112.
>
> They dronken and *daydelen*, . . . thise lordes and ladyes.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*, l. 1114.

2. To trifle away time in any manner, as in vague employment or in mere idleness; linger; loiter; delay.

> For he was not the man to *dally* about anything.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 544.

Mr. Lincoln *dallied* with his decision [on emancipation] perhaps longer than seemed needful to those on whom its awful responsibility was not to rest.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 168.

3. To play, sport, frolic, toy, as in exchanging caresses; wanton.

> Our slery buiideth in the cedar's top,
> And *dallies* with the wind.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., I. 3.
>
> *Dallying* with a brace of courtezans.
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 7.

The Poets do faine that Jupiter *dallied* with Europa under this kinde of love.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 183.

The small waves that *dallied* with the sedge.
Bryant, Rhode Island Coal.

II. *trans.* To delay; defer; put off. [Rare.]

> Not by the hazard of one set battle, but by *dallying* off the time with often skirmishes. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

dallyingly (dal'i-ing-li), *adv.* In a trifling or dallying manner.

> Wher as he doth but *dallieingly* perswade, they may enforce & compel. *Bp. Bale*, Image of the Two Churches, ii.

dalmahoy (dal'mȧ-hoi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of bushy bob-wig worn by tradesmen in the eighteenth century, especially by chemists.

Dalmatian (dal-mā'shian), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalmatia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a crownland of the Austrian empire, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic sea.—**Dalmatian cap**, an old name for the tulip.—**Dalmatian dog**. See *dog*.—**Dalmatian pelican**, the great tufted pelican, *Pelecanus crispus*: so called from having been first brought to notice through a specimen killed in Dalmatia in 1828. *A. E. Brehm.*—**Dalmatian regulus**, the yellow-browed warbler of Europe, *Regulus*, *Reguloides*, or *Phylloscopus superciliosus*.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Dalmatia; specifically, a member of the primitive Slavic race of Dalmatia (including the Morlaks of the coast), akin to the Servians, and constituting most of the population.—2. A Dalmatian dog (which see, under *dog*).

dalmatic (dal-mat'ik), *n.* [Also *dalmatica* and, as F., *dalmatique*; = F. *dalmatique* = Sp. *dalmatica* = Pg. It. *dalmatica*, < *dalmatica* (sc. *L. vestis*, garment), fem. of L. *Dalmaticus*, adj., < *Dalmatia*: see def.] A loose-fitting ecclesiastical vestment with wide sleeves, provided with an opening for the passage of the head, divided or left partly open at the sides, and reaching to or below the knee. It is worn in the Western Church by the deacon at the celebration of the mass or holy communion and on some other occasions, and is put on over the alb. Bishops also use the dalmatic, wearing it over the tunicle and under the chasuble. The earliest records of the dalmatic as a secular garment seem to date from the latter part of the second century, at which time it is also alluded to as the "sleeved tunic of the Dalmatians (chirídota Dalmatarum)." It afterward came to be especially worn by senators and other persons of high station. The first mention of its use by a bishop is in the case of St. Cyprian, martyred A. D. 258.

> But one or two . . . bent their knee to Sister Magdalen, by which name they saluted her — kissed her hand, or even the hem of her *dalmatique*. *Scott*, Abbot, xiii.

dalripa (dal'ri-pä), *n.* [< Norw. *dalrjupa* (= Dan. *dalrype*; cf. equiv. Sw. *snöripa*: *snö* = E. *snow*[1]), a kind of ptarmigan, < *dal* (= Sw. Dan. *dal* = E. *dale*[1]), a valley, + *rjupa* = Icel. *rjúpa* = Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] The Norwegian ptarmigan.

dal segno (däl sā'nyō). [It., from the sign: *dal* for *da it*, from the (*da*, < L. *de*, from; *il*, < L. *ille*, this); *segno*, < L. *signum*, sign: see *sign*.] In *music*, a direction to go back to the sign 𝄋, and repeat thence to the close, or to a point indicated by the word *fine*. Abbreviated *D. S.*

dalt[1] (dâlt), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dalta* = Ir. *dalta*, *daltan*, a foster-child, a pet, disciple, ward.] A foster-child.

It is false of thy father's child; false of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt*. *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, xxix.

dalt[2]†. An obsolete preterit of *deal*[1].

Daltonian (dâl-tō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dalton* (see *daltonism*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or discovered by John Dalton, a noted English chemist (1766–1844).—**Daltonian atomic theory**, the theory, first enunciated by John Dalton, that, while the atoms of the different elements have not the same weights, the combining weights of these elements express the relation between their atomic weights. His theory regarded chemical combination as a union of different atoms in definite quantitative proportions.

II. *n.* [*cap.* or *l. c.*] One affected by color-blindness. See *daltonism*.

They have since experimented with four *Daltonians*, or color-blind persons. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 143.

daltonism (dâl'ton-izm), *n.* [From John *Dalton*, the chemist, who suffered from this defect.] Color-blindness.

In those persons who are troubled with *Daltonism*, or colour-blindness, luminous undulations so different as those of red and green awaken feelings that are identical. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 17.

Dalton's law. See *law*.

daly†, *n.* 1. A die. Dalies were not precisely like modern dice, but in some examples had letters on the six sides.—2. *pl.* A game played with such dice.

dam[1] (dam), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *damme*; < ME. *dam*, *damme*, a dam, a body of water hemmed in, < AS. **damm* (not recorded, but no doubt existent, as the source of the verb, q. v.) = OFries. *dam*, *dom* = D. *dam* = MLG. LG. *dam* = MHG. *tam*, G. *damm* (after D.), a dike, = Icel. *dammr* = Sw. *dam* = Dan. *dam* = Goth. **dammś*, a dam, inferred from the verb *faur-dammjan*: see *dam*[4], *v.*] 1. A mole, bank, or mound of earth, or a wall, or a frame of wood, constructed across a stream of water to obstruct its flow and thus raise its level, in order to make it available as a motive power, as for driving a mill-wheel; such an obstruction built for any purpose, as to form a reservoir, to protect a tract of land from overflow, etc.; in *law*, an artificial boundary or means of confinement of running water, or of water which would otherwise flow away.

No more *dams* I'll make for fish. *Shak.*, Tempest, II. 2.

The sleepy pool above the *dam*,
The pool beneath it never still.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. In *mining*, any underground wall or stopping, constructed of masonry, clay, or timber, for the purpose of holding back water, air, or gas.—3. In *dentistry*, a guard of soft rubber placed round a tooth to keep it free from saliva while being prepared for filling.—4†. The body of water confined by a dam.

Hoc stagnum, a *dame*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (2d ed. Wright), col. 736, l. 29.

Floating dam, a caisson forming a gate to a dry dock.—**Movable dam.** Same as *barrage*. (See also *crib-dam*.)

dam[1] (dam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dammed*, ppr. *damming*. [Early mod. E. also *damme*; < ME. **dammen* (found only with change of vowel, *demmen*, used passively, be hemmed in, < AS. **demman*, only in once-occurring comp. *for-demman* = Goth. *faur-dammjan*, stop up) = MD. D. *dammen* = MLG. *dammen* = G. *dämmen* = Icel. *demma* = Sw. *dämma* = Dan. *damme*, dam; all from the noun.] 1. To obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam; confine or raise the level of by constructing a dam, as a stream of water: often with *in*, *up*.

When you *dam* up a stream of water, as soon as the dam is full as much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, iv. 5.

2. To confine or restrain as if with a dam; stop or shut up or in; obstruct: with *up*.

You that would *dam up* your ears and harden your heart as iron against the unresistible cries of suppliciants calling upon you for mercy, . . . should first imagine yourself in their case. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 61.

Dam up your mouths,
And no words of it.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, II. 3.

To dam out, to prevent from entering, as water, by means of a dam.

dam[2] (dam), *n.* [< ME. *damme*, usually *dame*, the mother of a beast; merely a particular use of *dame*, a woman: see *dame*[1]. Cf. a like use of *sire*.] A female parent: used of beasts, particularly of quadrupeds, and sometimes (now usually in a slighting sense) of women.

Faithless! forsworn! no goddess was thy *dam*!
Surrey, Æneid, iv. 477.

What, all my pretty chickens, and their *dam*,
At one fell swoop? *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

This brat is none of mine; . . .
Hence with it, and, together with the *dam*,
Commit them to the fire. *Shak.*, W. T., II. 3.

The lost lamb at her feet
Sent out a bitter bleating for its *dam*.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

dam[3] (dam), *n.* [See *dama*.] A crowned man in the game of draughts or checkers. [Local, Eng.]

Dama (dā'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dāma*, *damma*, a fallow-deer.] A genus or subgenus of deer;

Fallow-deer (*Dama platyceros*).

the fallow-deer. The common European species is *Cervus dama*, also known as *Dama platyceros*.

damage (dam'āj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dammage*; < ME. *damage*, < OF. *damage*, *domage*, F. *dommage*, harm, = Pr. *damnatje*, *dampnatje*, *damnatge* = It. *dannaggio*, < ML. **damnaticum*, harm (cf. adj. *damnaticus*, condemned to the mines), < L. *damnum*, loss, injury: see *damn*.] **1**†. Harm; mischance; injury in general.

Therfore yet do we wisely sende th after hem, for but yef thei be departed ther shull some be deed, and that were grete *damage* and plte. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

2. Hurt or loss to person, character, or estate; injury to a person or thing by violence or wrongful treatment, or by adverse natural forces; deterioration of value or reputation.

Galaahin . . . hadde gode corage, and gode will to be a-venged of his *damage* yef he myght come in place.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 307.

To the utmost of our ability we ought to repair any *damage* we have done. *Beattie*, Moral Science, III. i.

No human being can arbitrarily dominate over another without grievous *damage* to his own nature.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 21.

3. *pl.* In *law*, the value in money of what is lost or withheld; the estimated money equivalent for detriment or injury sustained; that which is given or adjudged to repair a loss.—4. Cost; expense. [Colloq.]

Many thanks, but I must pay the *damage*, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. *Byron.*

Amenity damages. See *amenity*.—**Civil damage act.** See *civil*.—**Compensatory damages, consequential damages.** See the adjectives.—**Damage feasant**, in *law*, doing injury; inflicting damage; trespassing, as cattle: applied to a stranger's beasts found in another person's ground without his leave or license, and there doing damage, by feeding or otherwise, to the grass, corn, wood, etc.—**Exemplary, punitive, or vindictive damages**, such damages as are fixed upon, not as a mere reimbursement of pecuniary loss, but as a good round compensation and an adequate recompense for the entire injury sustained, and as may serve for a wholesome example to others in like cases. See *compensatory damages*, under *compensatory*.—**Farthing damages**, in *law, law*, nominal as opposed to substantial damages.—**Liquidated or stipulated damages**, damages which are fixed in amount by the nature or terms of a contract.—**Nominal damages**, a trifling sum, such as six cents, awarded to vindicate a plaintiff's right, when no serious injury has been suffered, in contradistinction to substantial damages.—**Special damages**, damages which would not necessarily follow the commission of the alleged breach of contract or wrong, and therefore need to be specially alleged in the complaint or declaration.—**Unliquidated damages**, damages which require determination by the estimate of a jury or court.—**Syn.** *Detriment*, *Harm*, etc. (See *injury*.) *Waste*, etc. See *loss*.

damage (dam'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *damaged*, ppr. *damaging*. [Early mod. E. also *dammage*; < OF. *damagier*, *domagier*, *damager*, damage, harm; from the noun: see *damage*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause damage to; hurt; harm; injure; lessen the value or injure the interests or reputation of.

When bothe the armyes were approachyng to the other, the andmaunce shot so terribly and with suche a violence that it sore *dammaged* and encombred bothe the parties.
Hall, Hen. VII., an. 3.

It stands me much upon
To stop all hopes whose growth may *damage* me.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

II. *intrans.* To receive damage or injury; be injured or impaired in soundness or value: as, a freshly cut crop will *damage* in a mow or stack.

damageable (dam'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *damageable*, *domageable*, F. *dommageable*, < *damagier*, damage: see *damage*, *v.*, and *-able*.] 1. Hurtful; pernicious; damaging. [Rare.]

The other denied it, because it would be *damageable* and prejudicial to the Spaniard.
Camden, Elizabeth, an. 1588.

2. That may be injured or impaired; susceptible of damage: as, *damageable* goods.

damage-cleer†, *n.* [ML. *damna clericorum*, damages of the clerks: see *damnum* and *cleric*, *clerk*.] In *Eng. law*, a fee formerly paid in the Courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in certain cases where damages were recovered in those courts.

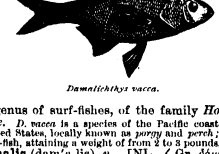
damagement† (dam'āj-ment), *n.* [< *damage* + *-ment*.] Damage; injury.

And the more base and brutish pleasures bee, . . .
The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 44.

damageous†, *a.* [< OF. *damagious*, *damajos*, *damageus*, *domageus*, *dommageus*, etc., < *damage*, damage: see *damage* and *-ous*.] Hurtful; damaging. *Minsheu*, 1617.

damajavag, *n.* A trade-name for the extract of the wood and bark of the chestnut-tree, used in place of gall-nuts for dyeing black and for tanning. *O'Neill*, Dict. of Dyeing, p. 130.

Damalichthys (dam-a-lik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, heifer, + ἰχθύς, a fish.]



Damalichthys vacca.

A genus of surf-fishes, of the family *Holoconotidæ*. *D. vacca* is a species of the Pacific coast of the United States, locally known as *parsnip* and *perch*; it is a food-fish, attaining a weight of from 2 to 3 pounds.

Damalis (dam'a-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δάμαλις, a young cow, a heifer, prob. < δαμ-άζειν, tame, = L. *dom-are* = E. *tame*.] 1. A genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*, 1805.—2. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—3. A genus of antilopine ruminant quadrupeds, containing a number of African antelopes related to those of the genus *Alcelaphus*, in which they are sometimes included. Species of the genus are the sassaby or bastard hartbeest (*D. lunata*), the korrigum (*D. senegalensis*), the bontebok (*D. pygargus*), and the blesbok (*D. albifrons*). They are large animals with subcylindrical divergent horns, small naked muffle, and, in the females, two teats; they belong to the group of bubaline antelopes. *H. Smith*, 1827. See cut under *blesbok*.

4. A genus of bivalve mollusks. *J. E. Gray*, 1847.

daman (dam'an), *n.* [Syrian.] The Syrian hyrax, *Hyrax syriacus*; the cony of the Bible. See *cony* and *Hyrax*. Also written *damon*.

damar (dam'ir), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

Damara (dam'a-rȧ), *n.* Same as *Dammara*, 1.

damareteion (dam'ȧ-re-tī'on), *n.*; pl. *damareteia* (-ȧ). [Gr. δαμαρέτειον (sc. νόμισμα, coin), neut. of δαμαρέτειος, of Damarete or Demarete, < Δαμαρέτη, Δημαρέτη, the wife of Gelon. The coin was first struck in commemoration of the gold crown

Obverse.

Reverse.

Damareteion, British Museum. (Size of the original.)

sent by the Carthaginians to Demarete, the wife of the tyrant Gelon, in acknowledgment of her services in the negotiation for peace, 480 B. C.] A handsome silver coin of Syracuse, weighing 10 Attic drachmæ, according to ancient statements, though in fact the coins fall short of that standard, and weigh about 43 grams. Also *damareteion*.

damar-resin, *n.* See *dammar-resin*.

Damascene (dam'a-sēn), *a.* and *n.* [ME. *Damascene*, dof. II., 2; = F. *damascène* = Sp. Pg. It. *damasceno* = G. *damascener*, < L. *Damascenus*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνός, of Damascus, < Δαμασκός, L. *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damask*. From the same adj., in its OF. form *damaisin*, comes E. *damson*, q. v. Cf. *damaskeen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus, anciently and still the capital of Syria, and under the Ommiad calif's capital of the Mohammedan empire, long celebrated for its works in steel. See *damascus*.—2. [*l. c.*] Of or pertaining to the art of damaskeening, or to something made by that process.

Damascene workers, chiefly for ornamenting arms.
G. C. M. Birdwood, Indian Arts, I. 141.

Damascene lace, an imitation of Honiton lace, sometimes made by uniting sprigs of real Honiton lace with brides or other filling of needlework. **Damascene work**. (*a*) Same as *damaskeening*, 1. (*b*) The style of work displayed in the artistic watered-steel blades for which the city of Damascus is celebrated. The variegated color of these blades is due to the crystallization of cast-steel highly charged with carbon, an effect produced by a careful process of cooling. The phrase is also applied to ornaments slightly etched on a steel surface, and also to other surfaces of similar appearance, as, for example, to an etched surface of metallic iron.

II. *n.* 1. An inhabitant or a native of the city of Damascus.

In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. 2 Cor. xi. 32.

2†. [*L. Damascena*, < Gr. Δαμασκηνή, the region about Damascus, prop. fem. of the adj.] The district in which Damascus is situated.

Lo, Adam, in the feide of *Damascene*,
With Goddes owen finger wrought was he.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 17.

3. [*l. c.*] Same as *damson*.

damascene (dam'a-sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damascened*, ppr. *damascening*. [< *damascene*, *a.*; var. of *damaskeen*.] Same as *damaskeen*.

Sumptuous Greek furniture, during the last two centuries B. C., was made of bronze, *damasced* with gold and silver. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 848.

damascening (dam'a-sē-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damascene*, *v.*] Same as *damaskeening*.

damascus (da-más'kus), *n.* [L. *Damascus*, < Gr. Δαμασκός; < Heb. *Dameseq*, Ar. *Dimeshq*, Damascus. This city gave name to several fabrics of steel and iron, and of silk, and to a plum: see below, and see *damask*, *damascene*, *damson*.] Steel or iron resembling that of a Damascus blade.—**Damascus blade**, a sword or similar presenting upon its surface a variegated appearance of watering, as white, silvery, or black veins, in fine lines or ribbons, fibrous, crossed, interlaced, or parallel, etc., formerly brought from the East, being fabricated chiefly at Damascus in Syria. (See *damascene work* (*b*), under *damascene*, *a.*) The excellent quality of Damascus blades has become proverbial.—**Damascus iron**, a combination of iron and steel, so called because of its resemblance to Damascus steel. Scrap-iron and scrap-steel are cut into small pieces and welded together, and then rolled out. The surface presents a beautiful variegated appearance.—**Damascus steel**. See *damascene work* (*b*), under *Damascene*, *a.*—**Damascus twist**, a gun-barrel made by drawing Damascus iron into a ribbon about half an inch wide, twisting it round a mandrel, and welding it.—**Stub damascus**, a roll of Damascus iron, twisted and flattened into a ribbon, for making a gun-barrel.

damasee†, damasint, *n.* Obsolete variants of *damson*.

Pers and appill, bothe rype they were,
The date, and als the *damasee*.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 103).

damask (dam'ask), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *damaske* = MD. *damasck*, *damast*, D. *damast* = MLG. *damask* = late MHG. *damasch*, *dammas*, G. *dammast*, now *damast* = Sw. Dan. *damask*, Dan. also *damast* (the form *damast*, in D., G., etc., being from the It. *damasto*) = OF. F. *damas* = Sp. Pg. *damasco* = It. *damasco*, also *damasto*, < ML. *damascus* (also *damacius* and *damasticus*; sc. L. *pannus*), damask, so called from the city of Damascus, where the fabric was orig. made: see *damascus*, and *cf. damaskeen*, *damascene*. As an adj., def. 3, directly < *Damascus*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A textile fabric woven in elaborate patterns. (*a*) A rich fabric of coarse silk threads woven in figures of many colors: a manufacture which has been long established in Syria, and has frequently been imitated in Europe. (*b*) A modern material, used chiefly for furniture-covering, made of silk and wool or silk and cotton, and usually in elaborate designs. (*c*) An inferior quality of the preceding, made of worsted only, employed also for furniture. (*d*) A fine twilled linen fabric, used especially for table-linen. It is generally ornamented with a pattern shown by opposite reflections of light from the surface without contrast of color. (*e*) A cotton fabric made for curtains, table-covers, etc., usually in different shades of red.

2. A pink color like that of the damask rose; a highly luminous crimson red reduced in chroma, and not appearing to incline to either orange or purple.

Just the difference
Betwixt the constant red and mingled *damask*.
Shak., As you Like It, iii. 5.

3. Same as *damaskeening*, 2.—4. Wavy lines shown on metal, formed by damaskeening.—**Capha damask**, a material mentioned in the sixteenth century, perhaps named from the seaport of Caffa or Kaffa, anciently called Theodosia, on the southern coast of the Crimea.—**Cotton damask**. See *cotton*†, *a.*—**Cypress damask**. See *cypress*².

II. *a.* 1. Woven with figures, like damask: used of textile fabrics, usually linen: as, *damask* table-cloths. See I., 1.

A *damask* napkin wrought with horse and hound.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. Of a pink color like that of the damask rose.

She never told her love,
But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4.

While, dreaming on your *damask* cheek,
The dewy sister-eyelids lay.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, Prol.

3. Of, pertaining to, or originating in Damascus: as, the *damask* plum, rose, steel, violet: see below.—**Damask plum**, a small plum, the damson.—**Damask rose**, a species of pink rose, *Rosa damascena*, a native of Damascus.

Gloves, as sweet as *damask roses*.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3 (song).

Damask roses have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

Damask steel, Damascus steel. See *Damascus blade*, under *damascus*.—**Damask stitch**, a stitch in embroidery by which a soft, unbroken surface is produced, consisting of threads laid parallel and close together.—**Damask violet**, Same as *dame's-violet*.

damask (dam'ask), *v. t.* [= MLG. *damasken* = G. *damasten* = F. *damasser* = Sp. Pg. *damascar* (in pp. *damascado*) = It. *damascare*, damask; from the noun. Cf. *damaskeen*.] 1. To ornament (a metal) with flowers or patterns on the surface, especially by the application of another metal. See *damaskeen*.

Mingled metal *damask'd* over with gold.
Dryden, Æneid, xi. 736.

2. To variegate; diversify.

If you could pick out more of these play-particles, and, as occasion shall salute you, embroider or *damask* your discourse with them.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

On the soft downy bank *damask'd* with flowers.
Milton, P. L., iv. 334.

damasked (dam'askt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Having a running figure covering the surface, as in damask or damaskeened metal.

This place [Damascus] is likewise famous for cutlery ware, which . . . is made of the old iron that is found in antient buildings; . . . the blades made of it appear *damasked* or watered.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 125.

Bréant, of Paris, employed cast steel and carburetted steel, and he got a *damasked* blade after acidulated washing. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XI. 352.

2. In *her.*, decorated with an ornamental pattern, as the field or an ordinary. [Rare.]

damaskeen (dam-as-kēn'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *damaskin*; = MD. *damaskeneren*, < F. *damasquiner*, *damaskiner*, flourish, carve, engrave or otherwise ornament damaskwise, < *damasquin*, of damask (= Sp. Pg. *damasquino* = It. *damaschino*, *dammaschino*, of damask, formerly also as a noun, damask, damask-work), < *damas* (= It. *damasco*, etc., < ML. *damascus*), damask. *Damaskeen* (not used as an adj. in E.) thus ult. represents F. *damasquin*, formed anew as an adj. from *damas* (in E. as if < *damask* + *-ine*¹) and meaning 'relating to damask.' It has been confused in part with *damascene*, which is of much older origin and means 'relating to Damascus.'] To ornament (metal, as steel), by inlaying or otherwise, in such a way as to produce an effect compared (originally) with that of damask; ornament with flowers or patterns on the surface; damask.

Cuppes of fine Corinthian lattin, guilded and *damaskined*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

damaskeening (dam-as-kē'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damaskeen*, *v.*] 1. The art of ornamenting a surface of one metal by inlaying with another. A surface of iron, steel, or bronze is first engraved with lines and figures, the incisions being more or less undercut—that is, broader at the bottom than at the surface. The metal used for the ornamental pattern is then usually inlaid in the form of a narrow ribbon or strip, which is driven into its place by blows of a mallet; the whole surface is then polished. Also called *damascene work*.

2. An effect produced by repeatedly welding, drawing out, and doubling up a bar composed of a mixture of iron and steel, the surface of which is afterward treated with an acid. The surface of the iron under this treatment retains its metallic luster, while that of the steel is left with a black, firmly adhesive coating of carbon. *Roscoe and Schorlemmer.* Also *damask*, *damaskining*.

damaskint, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damaskeen*.

damaskin†, *n.* [Var. of *damascene*, after *damaskin*, *v.*] A Damascus blade; a damaskeened blade.

No old Toledo blades or *damaskins*.
Howell, Poem to Charles I., Jan., 1641.

damasking (dam'as-king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damask*, *v.*] 1. Same as *damaskeening*.—2. Adornment with figures.

An opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies.
Speed, Ancient Britaines, V. vii. 7.

3. Wavy lines formed on metal by damaskeening, or lines similar in appearance.

But above all conspicuous for these workes and *damaskings* is the maple. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wilkins.

damasqueenery† (dam-as-kē'ng-ri), *n.* [< *damaskeen* + *-ery*, after F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; specif., steel-work damaskeened. *Ash.*

damassé (da-ma-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *n.* and *v.*] 1. Woven with a rich pattern, as of flowers: said of certain silks used for women's wear.—2. In *ceram.*, applied to a decoration white on white—that is, painted in white enamel on a white ground, so that the pattern is relieved by only very slight differences of tint, and chiefly by the contrast of surfaces.

damassin (dam'a-sin), *n.* [< F. *damasser*, damask: see *damask*, *v.*] 1. A kind of damask with gold and silver flowers woven in the warp and woof.—2. An ornamental woven or textile fabric of which the surface is wholly, or almost wholly, gold or silver, or a combination of both. The fabric is submitted to heavy pressure to make the surface uniform and brilliantly metallic.

damboard (dam'bōrd), *n.* [Sc.] Same as *dambrod*.

dambonite (dam'bon-īt), *n.* [< *n'dambo*, native name for the tree, + *-ite*².] A white crystalline substance existing to the extent of 0.5 per cent. in caoutchouc, obtained from an unknown tree growing near the Gaboon in western Africa. It is very readily soluble in water and in aqueous, but not in absolute, alcohol.

dambose (dam'bōs), *n.* Same as *dambonite*.

dambrod (dam'brod), *n.* [Sc., also (accom. to *E. board*) *damboard*; < Sw. *dambräde* (= Dan. *dambræt*), checker-board, < *damm* (= Dan. *damm*), checkers (see *dame*), + *bräde* (= Dan. *bræt*, board: see *board*.] A chess- or checker-board.—**Dambrod pattern**, a large pattern, resembling the squares on a checker-board.

dame (dām), *n.* [< ME. *dame*, often *dam*, a lady, a woman, a dam (see *dam*²), = D. G. Dan. *dame* = Sw. *dam*, < OF. *dame*, F. *dame* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dama* (see also *donna*, *doña*), < L. *domina*, a lady, fem. of *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*, *dom-ino*, *don*².] See also *damsel*, *madam*, etc.] 1†. A mother.

I folwed ay my *dames* lore.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 583.

Sovran of creatures, universal *dame!*
Milton, P. L., ix. 612.

2†. A dam: said of beasts.

As any kyd or calf folwynge his *dame*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 74.

3. A woman of rank, high social position, or culture; a lady; specifically, in Great Britain, the legal title of the wife or widow of a knight or baronet.

Not all these lords do vex me half so much
As that proud *dame*, the lord protector's wife.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 3.

4. A woman in general; particularly, a woman of mature years, a married woman, or the mistress of a household: formerly often used (like the modern *Mrs.*) as a title, before either the surname or the Christian name.

Where shall we find leash or band,
For *dame* that loves to rove?
Scott, Marmion, i. 17.

One old *dame*
Came suddenly on the Queen with the sharp news.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

5. The mistress of an elementary school.

He bewailed his sinful course of life, his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his *dame*, and other means of grace God had offered him.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 60.

Like many others born in villages, he [Robert Hall] received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school — that of *Dame* Scotton.
O. Gregory, *Sydney Smith*, in C. A. Bristed's English University, p. 338.

Dame Joan ground. See *ground*[1].

dameiselt, *n.* An obsolete form of *damsel*[1].

damenization (dā-mē-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [Also written *damenisation*; < *da* + *me* + *ni* + (*-i*)*ze* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the use of the syllables *da*, *me*, *ni*, *po*, *tu*, *la*, *be*, to indicate the successive tones of the scale, or the singing of a melody by the help of these syllables: advocated by the composer Graun about 1750. See *solmization*, *bobization*, etc.

damer (dā'mėr), *n.* A darning-needle. [Obsolete or provincial.]

dame-school (dām'skōl), *n.* An elementary private school taught by a woman.

His [Mr. Odger's] boyish education was limited to the rustic *dame-school* of his native hamlet.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 330.

dame's-violet (dāmz'vī'ō-let), *n.* An English popular name of the plant *Hesperis matronalis*. Also called *damask violet*. See *rocket*.

damiana (dam-i-an'ā), *n.* A drug consisting of the leaves of certain Mexican plants, species of *Turnera*, chiefly *T. microphylla* and *T. diffusa*, and *Bigelovia veneta*, supposed to have tonic and stimulant properties.

Damianist (dā'mi-an-ist), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ist*.] Same as *Damianite*.

Damianite (dā'mi-an-īt), *n.* [< *Damian* + *-ite*[2].] *Eccles.*, a follower of Damianus, a Monophysite patriarch of Alexandria in the sixth century, who denied the separate Godhead of the persons of the Trinity, teaching that Father, Son, and Holy Spirit are God only when united.

damier, *n.* The Cape pigeon, *Daption capense*.

dammar (dam'ėr), *n.* [Also *damar*; < Hind. *dumar*, resin, pitch: see *dammar-resin*.] Same as *dammar-resin*.

Dammara (dam'a-rā), *n.* [NL., also *Damara*; < *dammar*, q. v.] **1.** A genus of large dioecious coniferous trees to which the earlier name *Agathis* has been restored. They are natives of the East Indian islands, New Guinea, and New Zealand, have large lanceolate leathery leaves, and bear ovate or globular cones with a single laterally winged seed under each scale. There are 8 or 10 species. *D. orientalis* is a tall tree, attaining on the Moluccas of Amboyna a height of from 80 to 100 feet. Its light timber is of little value, but it yields the well-known dammar-resin. Another species is *D. australis*, the kauri-pine of New Zealand, which is sometimes 200 feet high, and affords a very strong and durable wood, highly esteemed for masts and the planking of vessels and for house-building, and often richly mottled. It yields a large quantity of resin, which is also found buried in large masses on sites where the tree no longer grows. Other useful species are *D. obtusa* of the New Hebrides, *D. Moorei* of New Caledonia, etc.

2. [*l. c.*] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammarel†, *n.* [Appar. a var. of **dameret*, < OF. *dameret*, a lady's man, a carpet-knight, < *dame*, lady: see *dame*.] An effeminate person; a lady's man.

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistress right.
Belee's Anecdotes of Literature, VI. 51.

dammar-gum (dam'ėr-gum), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammaric (dam'a-rik), *a.* [< *Dammara* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from trees of the genus *Dammara*.—**Dammaric acid**, the part of dammar-resin which is soluble in alcohol and has acid properties.

dammarin (dam'a-rin), *n.* [< *dammar* + *-in*[2].] Same as *dammar-resin*.

dammar-pitch (dam'ėr-pich), *n.* White dammar-resin.

dammar-resin (dam'ėr-rez'in), *n.* A gum or resin resembling copal, produced by various species of *Dammara*. The East Indian or cat's-eye resin is obtained from *D. orientalis*, and when mixed with powdered bamboo-bark and a little chalk is used for caulking ships. Another variety, the kauri-gum, is obtained from *D. australis* of New Zealand; it is colorless or pale-yellow, hard and brittle, and has a faint odor and resinous taste. Both gums are used for colorless varnish, for which purpose they are dissolved in turpentine. Also *damar-resin*, *dammar-gum*, *dammara*, *dammarin*, *dammar*, *damar*, *dammer*.—**Black dammar-resin**, of southern India, a product of *Canarium strictum*, of the natural order *Burseraceæ*.—**White dammar-resin**, a product of *Vateria Indica*, used in varnish on the Malabar coast in India. Also called *Indian copal* or *piny resin*.

damme (dam'e), *interj.* A coarsened form of *damn me*, used as an oath.

Come, now; shall I begin with an oath? Do, Sir Lucius, let me begin with a *damme*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, iii. 4.

dammer[1] (dam'ėr), *n.* One who dams up water, or who builds dams.

dammer[2] (dam'ėr), *n.* Same as *dammar-resin*.

damn (dam), *v.* [< ME. *damnen*, usually *dampnen*, < OF. *damner*, *danner*, *daner*, *demner*, often *dampner*, *dempner*, F. *damner* = Pr. *damnar* = OSp. *damnar*, *dañar* = Pg. *damnar* = It. *dannare*, condemn, damn (cf. OHG. *firdamnōn*, MHG. *verdammen*, G. *verdammen*, damn), < L. *damnare*, condemn, fine, < *damnum*, loss, harm, fine, penalty: see *damage*, and cf. *condemn*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To condemn; affirm to be guilty, or worthy of punishment; sentence judicially.

He that doubteth is *damned* if he eat. Rom. xiv. 23.

Lifting the blood up to high Honours seat,
And the Evill *damning* evermore to dy.
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

In some part of the land these serving-men (for so be these *damned* persons called) do no common work; but as every private man needeth labours, so he cometh into the market-place, and there hireth some of them for meat and drink.
Sir T. More, Utopia, tr. by Robinson, i.

2†. To assign to a certain fate; doom.

Dampnyd was he to deye in that prison.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 425.

The yongest dame to forrests fled,
And there is *dampnde* to dwell.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 110.

Specifically—**3.** In *theol.*, to doom to punishment in a future state; condemn to hell. [For this word, as used in this sense in the authorized version of the Bible, the word *condemn* has been substituted in the revised version. See *damnation*.]

He that believeth not shall be *damned*. Mark xvi. 16.

That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him. *South*, Sermons.

Hence—**4.** In the imperative, used profanely in emphatic objurgation or contempt of the object, and more vulgarly in certain arbitrary phrases (as *damn your* or *his eyes!*) in general reprehension or defiance of a person.

Ay, ay, it's all very true; but, hark'ee, Rowley, while I have, by heaven I'll have; so *damn* your economy.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

5. To address with the objurgation "damn!"; swear at.

He scarcely spoke to me during the whole of the brief drive, only opening his lips at intervals to *damn* his horse.
Charlotte Brontë, The Professor, ii.

6. To adjudge or pronounce to be bad; condemn as a failure; hence, to ruin by expressed disapproval: as, to *damn* a play. [Chiefly in literary use.]

For the great dons of wit,
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To *damn* all others, and cry up their own.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,
And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 201.

To damn a bond or **a deed**†, to cancel it.

II. *intrans.* To use the objurgation "damn!"; swear.

damn (dam), *n.* The verb *damn* used as a profane word; a curse; an oath.

Many of the best terms will grow obsolete. *Damns* have had their day. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Not to care a damn, to be totally indifferent. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]—**Tinker's damn, trooper's damn**, something absolutely worthless. [Slang. Cf. *curse*[2].]

damna, *n.* Plural of *damnum*.

damnability (dam-na-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *damnabilita(t-)s*, < LL. *damnabilis*: see *damnable*.] The state or quality of deserving damnation; damnableness.

The deadlynesse, or, as men might say, . . . the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortall offence.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 488.

damnable (dam'na-bl), *a.* [< ME. *dampnable*, < OF. *damnable*, F. *damnable* = Pr. *dampnable* = OSp. *damnable*, *dañable* = It. *dannabile*, < LL. *damnabilis*, worthy of condemnation, < L. *damnare*, condemn: see *damn*.] **1†.** To be condemned; worthy of condemnation; productive of harm, loss, or injury.

And yf thi wey be foule, it is *damponable*,
And neither pleasaunt, neither profitable.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

2. Worthy of damnation.

O thou *damnable* fellow! did not I pluck thee by the nose for thy speeches?
Shak., M. for M., v. 1.

A creature unprepar'd, unmeet for death;
And to transport him in the mind he is
Were *damnable*.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

Doctrines which once were *damnable* are now fashionable, and heresies are appropriated as aids to faith.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 1.

3. Entailing damnation; damning.

The mercy of God, if it be rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused, as an occasion to the flesh, there is nothing more *damnable*.
Hieron, Works (ed. 1624), I. 185.

4. Odious; detestable; abominable; outrageous. [Regarded as profane.]

Now shall we have *damnable* ballads out against us, Most wicked madrigals.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 2.

damnableness (dam'na-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being damnable, or of deserving condemnation.

The question being of the *damnableness* of error.
Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants.

damnably (dam'na-bli), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to incur severe censure, condemnation, or damnation.

They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. Odiously; detestably; abominably. [Regarded as profane.]

I'll let thee plainly know, I am cheated *damnably*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, v. 2.

damnation (dam-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *damnacion*, *-oun*, *dampnacion*, < OF. *damnation*, *damnacion*, *damnaison*, etc., F. *damnation* = Pr. *dampnatio* = OSp. *damnacion*, *dañacion* = Pg. *damnação* = It. *dannazione*, < L. *damnatio(n-)*, condemnation, < *damnare*, pp. *damnatus*, condemn, damn: see *damn*, and cf. *condemnation*.] **1.** Condemnation; adverse judgment; judicial sentence; doom.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater *damnation*.
Mat. xxiii. 14.

And shall come forth: they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation*.
John v. 29.

In the commonly misunderstood sentence in the Communion Office, taken from 1 Cor. xi. 29, eat and drink our own *damnation*, the latter word is used in its simple sense of judgment. *Bible Word Book.*

[This is the sense in which the word is used in the authorized version of the New Testament: in the revised version, in some passages *condemnation* (Mat. xxiii. 14; Mark xii. 40), in others *judgment* (Mat. xxiii. 33; John v. 29; 1 Cor. xi. 29), is substituted for it.]

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, condemnation to punishment in the future state; sentence to eternal punishment.

He that hath been affrighted with the fears of hell, or remembers how often he hath been spared from an horrible *damnation*, will not be ready to strangle his brother for a trifle. *Jer. Taylor*, Worthy Communicant.

3. Something meriting eternal punishment.

Besides, this Duncan
Hath borne his faculties so meek, hath been
So clear in his great office, that his virtues
Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against
The deep *damnation* of his taking-off.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 7.

4. The act of censuring or condemning by open disapproval, as by hissing or other expression of disapprobation.

Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

5. Used as a profane expletive. [Low.]

damnatory (dam'na-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **damnatorius*, < L. *damnatus*, pp. of *damnare*, damn: see *damn*.] Containing a sentence of condemnation; assigning to damnation; condemnatory; damning: as, the *damnatory* clauses of the Athanasian creed.

Boniface was in the power of a prince who made light of his *damnatory* invectives. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

damned (damd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *damn*, *v.*] **1.** Condemned; judicially sentenced; specifically, (reputed to be) sentenced to punishment in a future state; consigned to perdition.

But although all *damn'd* persons at the great day will be confounded and ashamed, yet none will be more ridiculously miserable than such who go to Hell for fashion-sake. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

2. Hateful; detestable; abominable: a profane objurgation, also used adverbially to express more or less intense dislike: as an adverb also simply intensive, equivalent to 'very,' 'exceedingly,' employed to strengthen an adjective used in either reprobation or approbation,

and in sound often shortened to *dam*. In literary use often printed *d—d*.

What a *damned* Epicurean rascal is this!
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2.

damnific (dam-nif'ik), *a.* [= OF. *damnifique*, < L. *damnificus*, < *damnum*, harm, loss, damage, + *facere*, do, make. Cf. *damnify*.] Procuring or causing loss or injury; mischievous.

damnificable (dam-nif'i-ka-bl), *a.* [< *damnify* (cf. *damnific*) + *-able*.] Same as *damnific*.

God and nature gave men and beasts these naturall instincts or inclinations to provide for themselves all those things that are profitable and to avoyde all those things which are *damnificeable*.
T. Wright, Passions of the Mind, ii. 5.

damnification (dam'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *damnify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Damage inflicted; that which causes damage or loss.

damnify (dam'ni-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *damnified*, ppr. *damnifying*. [< OF. *damnifier*, *damnefier* = It. *damnificare*, < L. *damnificare*, injure, harm, < L. *damnificus*, doing injury: see *damnific*.] To cause loss or damage to; hurt in person, estate, or interest; injure; endamage; impair. [Now rare except in legal use.]

This citie hath beene very much *damnified* at two severall times; first by Attila, . . . who destroyed it; secondly by Belisphus.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 130.

If such an one be not our neighbor, then we have no relation to him by any command of the second table, for that requires us to love our neighbor only, and then we may deceive, beat, and otherwise *damnify* him, and not sin.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 130.

They acknowledge the power of the Englishman's God . . . because they could never yet have power . . . to *damnify* the English either in body or goods.
Boyle, Works, III. 320.

damning (dam'ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *damn*, *v.*] That condemns or exposes to condemnation or damnation: as, *damning* proof; *damning* criticism.

damningness (dam'ning-nes), *n.* Tendency to bring damnation.

He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptyness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent.
Hammond, Works, I. 20.

damnose† (dam'nōs), *a.* [< L. *damnosus*, full of injury, injurious, also passively, injured, < *damnum*, injury.] Hurtful; harmful. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnosity† (dam-nos'i-ti), *n.* [< *damnose* + *-ity*.] Hurtfulness. *Bailey*, 1727.

damnum (dam'num), *n.*; pl. *damna* (-nȧ). [L.: see *damage*.] In *law*, a loss, damage, or harm, irrespective of whether the cause is a legal wrong or not.—**Damnum absque injuria**, damage without wrong, as the harm caused by an accident for which no one is legally responsible.

Damoclean (dam-ō-klē'an), *a.* Relating to Damocles, a flatterer, who, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by the latter at a magnificent banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair, to show him the perilous nature of that happiness: hence applied to any condition, especially one of eminence, threatened with extreme danger.

damoiselle†, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damon, *n.* Same as *damun*.

damoniac (dā-mō-nī'kō), *n.* A pigment consisting of a compound of burnt sienna and Roman ocher. It is more russet in color than Mars orange, is quite transparent, and is durable. Also called *monicon*. *Weale*.

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damouch (da-mōch'), *n.* The Arab name for *Nitraria tridentata*, believed by some to be the lotus-tree of the ancients.

damourite (da-mōr'īt), *n.* [After a French chemist, *Damour*.] A variety of muscovite or potash mica, containing considerable combined water, which is given off upon ignition. See *mica*.

damosel, *n.* See *damsel*[1].

damp (damp), *n.* [< ME. **damp* (inferred from the verb) = D. *damp* = MLG. LG. *damp*, vapor, smoke, steam, = MHG. *tampf*, *dampf*, vapor, smoke, G. *dampf*, vapor, steam, = Dan. *damp*, vapor, = Sw. dial. *damp-en*, damp, Sw. *dam* (for **damp*), dust (Icel. *dampr*, *daupr*, steam, is mod. and borrowed; akin to Icel. *dumba* = Norw. *demba*, mist, fog, = Sw. *dimma*, formerly *dimba*, mist, haze; also to G. *dumpf*, damp, dull, (of sound) low, heavy, muffled, D. *dompig*, damp, hazy, misty; all from the verb repr. by MHG. *dimpfen* (pret. *dampf*), reek, smoke, = Sw. dial. *dimba*, reek, steam. Cf. Gr. *τίφειν*, smoke, *τῦφος*, smoke, vapor, *τυφών*, a storm, Skt. *dhūpa*, incense.] **1.** Moist air; humidity; moisture.

It is evident that a *damps* being but a breath or vapour, and not to be discerned by the eye, ought not to haue this epithete (darke). *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 214.

Night . . . with black air
Accompanied; with *damps* and dreadful gloom.
Milton, P. L., x. 848.

2. A poisonous vapor; specifically, in *mining*, a stifling or poisonous gas. See *black-damp*, *fire-damp*.

Look not upon me, as ye love your honours!
I am so cold a coward, my infection
Will choke your virtues like a *damp* else.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

3. A fog.

And, when a *damp*
Fell round the path of Milton, in his hand
The Thing became a trumpet; whence he blew
Soul-animating strains—alas! too few.
Wordsworth, Misc. Sonnets, ii. 1.

4. A check; a discouragement.

This made a *dampe* in ye busines, and caused some distraction. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 29.

To have owned any fixed scheme of religious principles, would have been a mighty *damp* to their [scorners'] imaginations. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

5. Depression of spirits; dejection.

The disappointments which naturally attend the great promises we make ourselves in expected enjoyments strike no *damp* upon such men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

The damps, dampness.

My Lady Yarmouth is forced to keep a constant fire in her room against *the damps*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 177.

damp (damp), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*; cf. G. *dumpf*, D. *dompig*, damp, under the noun.] **1.** Moist; humid; moderately wet: as, a *damp* cloth; *damp* air.

Wide anarchy of Chaos *damp* and dark.
Milton, P. L., x. 283.

In some of the *dampest* ravines tree-ferns flourished in an extraordinary manner. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 238.

The air is *damp*, and hush'd, and close. *Tennyson*, Song.

2. Clammy.

She said no more: the trembling Trojans hear,
O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Dejected; depressed. [Rare.]

All these and more came flocking, but with looks
Downcast and *damp*. *Milton*, P. L., i. 523.

=**Syn. 1.** *Humid*, *Dank*, etc. See *moist*.

damp, *v.* [(*a*) In more lit. sense 'moisten' first in mod. E. (= D. *dampen* = G. *dampfen* = Dan. *dampe*, reek, smoke); from the noun. (*b*) < ME. *dampen*, extinguish (= D. *dempen* = MLG. *dampen*, *dempen* = MHG. *dempfen*, G. *dämpfen* = Dan. *dæmpe* = Sw. *dämpa*, extinguish, smother, deaden), a secondary verb, causal of the orig. verb whence the noun *damp* is derived: see *damp*, *n.* Cf. *dampen*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To moisten; make humid or moderately wet; dampen.

In vain the Clouds combine to *damp* the sky,
If thou thy Face's sunshine dost display.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 180.

He died, the sword in his mailed hand,
On the holiest spot of the Blessed Land,
Where the cross was *damped* with his dying breath.
Hallock, Alnwick Castle.

2. To extinguish; smother; suffocate.

Al watz *dampped* & don, & drowned by thenne.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 980.

3. To suffocate with damp or foul air in a mine. [Eng.]—**4.** To check or retard the force or action of: as, to *damp* a fire by covering it with ashes; especially, to diminish the range or amplitude of vibrations in, as a piano-string, by causing a resistance to the motions of the vibrating body. Both the vibrations and the vibrating body are said to be damped. Usually applied to acoustic vibrations, but also to slower oscillations.

5. To make dull or weak and indistinct, as a sound or a light; obscure; deaden.

Another Nymph with fatal Pow'r may rise,
To *damp* the sinking Beams of Celia's Eyes.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

6. To depress; deject; discourage; deaden; check; weaken.

Those of yours who are now full of courage and fortwardnes would be much *damped*, and so less able to undergoe so great a burden.
Winthrop, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 304.

I do not mean to wake the gloomy form
Of superstition dressed in wisdom's garb
To *damp* your tender hopes. *Akenside*.

Shall I own to you that my joy at hearing of your health and arrival here, by your neighbour Acres, was somewhat *damped* by his dwelling much on the high spirits you had enjoyed in Devonshire. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iii. 2.

The want of confidence in the public councils *damps* every useful undertaking, the success and profit of which may depend on a continuance of existing arrangements.
A. Hamilton, Federalist, No. 62.

Specifically—**7.** To diminish or destroy the oscillation of (a metallic body in motion in a magnetic field). When a conductor is moved in a magnetic field, or when a magnet is moved in the vicinity of a conductor, there will be, in general, an induced current generated which will oppose the motion to which it is due. The moving body will act as if immersed in a viscous liquid, and will more quickly come to rest. Advantage is taken of this fact in stilling the vibrations of a magnetic needle in a galvanometer or a compass by placing masses of conducting metal near the vibrating body. Damping is also accomplished by attaching to the needle a disk, cylinder, or vane, which swings in a liquid or in air.

[*Dampen* is now more common in the literal sense, and is sometimes used in the derived senses.]

=**Syn. 6.** To moderate, allay, dispirit.

II. *intrans.* In *hort.*, to rot or waste away, as the stems and leaves of seedlings and other tender plants, when the soil and atmosphere in which they are vegetating are too wet or cold: with *off*: as, flower-seedlings in hotbeds are especially liable to *damp off*.

dampen (dam'pn), *v.* [< *damp* + *-en*[1]. Cf. *damp*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make damp or humid; apply moisture to; wet slightly; damp: as, the grass was *dampened* by a slight shower; to *dampen* clothes for ironing.—**2.** To put a check or damper upon; make weak or dull; dim; deaden. See *damp*.

In midst himself *dampens* the smiling day.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, viii.

II. *intrans.* To become damp.

dampener (damp'nėr), *n.* One who or that which dampens; a damper.

The copper block acts as a *dampener*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 200.

damper (dam'pėr), *n.* [< *damp* + *-er*[1]; = D. *demper*, etc.] **1.** One who or that which damps. (*a*) A mechanical device for checking action in something with which it is connected. (*b*) A metal plate pivoted at the center or sliding in guides in the flue of a stove, range, or furnace of any kind, and used to control combustion by regulating the draft. Some forms of dampers are designed to be controlled by automatic regulators, which are operated either by the heat of the fire directly (by contraction or expansion of a metal) or, when connected with a steam-boiler, by the pressure of the steam. (*c*) In the pianoforte, a small piece of wood or wire thickly covered with felt, which rests upon the strings belonging to each key of the keyboard. When the key is struck the damper is drawn away from the strings, and when the key is released the damper returns and checks the vibrations of the strings. The dampers of all the keys can be raised by pressing the damper-pedal (which see), so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key. (*d*) The mute of a brass instrument, as a horn. (*e*) An arrangement for arresting the vibrations of a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7. (*f*) One who or that which depresses, dejects, discourages, or checks. [Colloq.]

Sussex is a great *damper* of curiosity.
Walpole, Letters, II. 179.

This . . . was rather a *damper* to my valour in his behalf. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, I. 1.

2. A kind of unfermented bread, made of flour and water, and generally baked on a stone. [Australian.]

The table upon which their meal of mutton and *damper* is partaken is also formed of bark.
Colonial and Indian Exhibition (1886), p. 61.

damper-pedal (dam'pėr-ped'al), *n.* In the pianoforte, the pedal which raises all the dampers from the strings, so that the vibration of the strings can be prolonged after the finger has left the key, and so that other strings besides those struck may be drawn into sympathetic vibration. Sometimes called *loud pedal*.

damping (dam'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *damp*, *v.*] **1.** In *bleaching*, a process by which a certain amount of moisture is added to a fabric after starching, to prepare it for finishing. *Spon*, Encyc. Manuf., p. 497.—**2.** The process or method of retarding or stopping the action of a vibrating or oscillating body, as a magnetic needle. See *damp*, *v. t.*, 7.—**Damping-roller**, in *lithog.*, a roller covered with felt and cotton cloth, used to dampen the stone in lithographic printing.

dampishness (dam'pish-nes), *n.* A moderate degree of dampness or moistness; slight humidity.

dam-plate (dam'plāt), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the cast-iron plate which supports the dam or dam-stone in front.

damply (damp'li), *adv.* In a damp manner; with dampness.

dampnet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*.

dampness (damp'nes), *n.* Moisture; moistness; moderate humidity: as, the *dampness* of a fog, of the ground, or of a cloth.

dampy (dam'pi), *a.* [< *damp*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] **1.** Somewhat damp; moist: as, "*dampy* shade," *Drayton*.—**2.** Dejected; sorrowful: as, "*dampy* thoughts," *Sir J. Hayward*.—**3.** In *coal-mining*, said of air when it is mixed with choke-damp to such an extent that candles will no longer burn in it. [Eng.]

dams (damz), *n. pl.* [Also written *dames*, pl. (in sing. *dam*, a crowned piece: see *dam*[3]), < Sw. and Dan. *dam* (also Sw. *damspel* = Dan. *damspil*; Sw. *spel* = Dan. *spil*, play) = D. *dam* (*damspel*) = G. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damenspiel*) = F. (*jeu de*) *dames* = Sp. (*juego de*) *damas* = Pg. (*jogo do xadrez e das*) *damas* = It. *dama*, lit. game of ladies: see *dame*.] A Scotch name for the game of checkers or draughts.

damsel[1] (dam'zel), *n.* [Also, more or less archaically, *damosel*, *damozel*, *damozell*, etc.; < ME. *damesele*, *damisele*, *damezele*, *damoisel*, *-elle*, etc., < OF. *dameisele*, *damoisele*, *damoiselle*, etc., F. *demoiselle* = Pr. Sp. *damisela* = It. *damigella*; OF. also *damesele*, *dancele*, *dancele*, *domcelle* = Pr. *donzella* = Sp. *doncella* = Pg. *donzella* = It. *donzella*; < ML. *domicella*, a young lady, a girl, contr. of **dominicella*, dim. of L. *domina*, a lady, dame: see *dame*. Cf. *damsel*[2].] **1.** A young unmarried woman; especially, in former use, a maiden of gentle birth.

> And streight did enterpris
> Th' adventure of the Errant *damozell*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 19.
>
> Then Boaz said, Whose *damsel* is this? Ruth ii. 5.
>
> A *damsel* with a dulcimer
> In a vision once I saw.
> *Coleridge*, Kubla Khan.
>
> The blessed *damozel* leaned out
> From the gold bar of heaven.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Blessed Damozel.

2†. A contrivance put into a bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. *Bailey*.—**3.** A projection on a millstone-spindle for shaking the shoe. *E. H. Knight*.

damsel[2] (dam'zel), *n.* [Not found in ME., being used only as in OF. titles; < OF. *damoisel*, *damaisel*, *damaseal*, etc., F. *damoiseau*, OF. also *dansel*, *danzel*, *dancel*, *doncel*, *donzel*, *doncel*, etc., = Pr. *donzel* = Sp. *donzel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello* = E. *donzel* (q. v.), < ML. *domicellus*, a young gentleman, a page, contr. of *dominicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, master, lord: see *dan*[1], *don*[2], *dominus*. Cf. *damsel*[1], the corresponding feminine.] A titular designation of a young gentleman; a young man of gentle or noble birth: as, *damsel* Pepin; *damsel* Richard, Prince of Wales.

damsel-fly (dam'zel-fli). *n.* A dragon-fly or devil's darning-needle: so called after the French name of these insects, *demoiselle*.

> The beautiful blue *damsel-flies*,
> *Moore*, Paradise and the Peri.

damson (dam'zn), *n.* [Earlier *damisin*, *damasin*, < ME. *damasyn*, *damysyn*, < OF. *damaisine*, f., damson, prop. fem. of *damaisin*, < L. *Damascenus*, of Damascus, neut. *Damascenum* (sc. *prunum*, plum), a Damascus plum, < *Damascus*, Damascus: see *damascene*, *n.*, and *damask*.] The fruit of *Prunus communis*, variety *damascena*, a small black, dark-bluish, or purple plum. The finest variety of this plum is the Shropshire damson, which is extensively used for preserves. Formerly also *damascene*.

> In his chapter of prunes and *Damysens*, Andrew Borde says, Syxe or seuen *Damysens* eaten before dyner be good to prouoke a mannes appetyde.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.
>
> The *damascenes* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria. *Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612).

Bitter or **mountain damson**, the *Simaruba amara* of Guiana and the West Indies. — **Damson cheese**, a conserve of fresh damsons, pressed into the shape of a cheese.

dam-stone (dam'stōn), *n.* The wall of firebrick or stone closing the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

dan[1] (dan), *n.* [ME. *dan*, *daun*, *danz*, < OF. *dan*, *dam*, *dom*, *dant*, *damp*, *domp* (nom. *dan*, *danz*) = Pr. Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, < L. *dominus*, master: see *dominus*, *don*[2], and cf. *dame* = *dam*[2], *damsel*[1], *damsel*[2].] A title of honor equivalent to *master*, *don*, or *sir*, formerly common, now only archaic.

> "Ha! *dan* Abbot," toke hym to say an hy,
> "Abbot, for why have ye made folyly
> My brother a monke in thys said Abbay?"
> *Rom. of Partenay*, l. 3259.
>
> *Dan* Chaucer, well of English undefyled,
> On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be filed.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 32.
>
> This wimpled, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
> This senior-junior, giant-dwarf, *Dan* Cupid.
> *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1.

dan[2] (dan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*: (*a*) A small box for carrying coal or attle in a mine. (*b*) In the midland counties of England, a tub or barrel in which water is carried to the pump or raised to the surface. It may or may not be mounted on wheels.

danaid (dā'na-id), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Danaides* or *Danaïs*.

danaide (dā'na-īd), *n.* [See *Danaïdean*.] A tub-wheel. See *water-wheel*.

Danaidean (dā-na-id'ē-an), *a.* [< L. *Danaides*, < Gr. Δαναΐδες, in Gr. myth. the fifty daughters of Δαναός, Danaüs, king of Argos. See def. 1.] **1.** Relating or pertaining to the fifty Danaïdes, daughters of Danaüs, king of Argos, who married the fifty sons of his twin brother Ægyptus, king of Arabia and Egypt, and all but one of whom killed their husbands by command of their father on their wedding-night. They were condemned in Hades to pour water everlastingly into sieves, or into a vessel without a bottom. Hence—**2.** Ineffective; laborious and useless; unending.

> The water [in a leaky ship] is pumped back to its source, and the crew are worn out with their *Danaidean* task.
> *The Century*, XXVII. 704.

Danaides, *n. pl.* [F.] Same as *Danaïnæ*. *Boisduval*, 1832.

Danaïnæ (dā-na-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danaïs*, *Danaus*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of nymphalid butterflies, typified by the genus *Danaïs*, and including also *Euploea*. They have the head broad, with distant palpi, the discal cell of the fore wing open, that of the hind wing closed. The larvæ are cylindrical and have two fleshy dorsal appendages near the anus.

Danais, **Danaus** (dā'na-is, -us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δαναΐς, sing. of Δαναΐδες, the daughters of Danaüs.] 1. The typical genus of *Danaïnæ*. These butterflies are large stout species of a reddish-brown or brown color, with a strong bad odor. There are about 20 species, mostly tropical. *D. archippus* is very common, and cosmopolitan; in the United States its larva feeds on milkweed (*Asclepias*). Its flight is powerful, and it often migrates in flocks. Specimens have occasionally been captured at sea several hundred miles from land. *Latreille*, 1819.

2. [*l. c.*] A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Danais*.

> The coppery *danais* flitted at ease about the shrubs.
> *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 94.

danaite (dā'na-īt), *n.* [After J. F. *Dana*, an American chemist (1793–1827).] A variety of the mineral arsenopyrite or mispickel (arsenical pyrites), peculiar in containing 6 per cent. of cobalt. It is found at Franconia, New Hampshire.

danalite (dā'na-līt), *n.* [After J. D. *Dana*, an American mineralogist and geologist (born 1813).] A rare mineral, a silicate of iron, zinc, manganese, and glucinum, containing about 6 per cent. of sulphur, found in eastern Massachusetts, in grains and isometric crystals in granite.

Danaus, *n.* See *Danais*.

danburite (dan'bėr-īt), *n.* [< *Danbury* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A borosilicate of calcium, of a white to yellowish color, occurring in indistinct embedded crystals at Danbury in Connecticut; also in fine crystals resembling topaz at Russell in St. Lawrence county, New York, and in Switzerland.

dance (dāns), *v.*; pret. and pp. *danced*, ppr. *dancing*. [Early mod. E. also *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnsen* (= D. *dansen* = MLG. LG. *danzen* = Dan. *danse* = Sw. *dansa* = Icel. *danza*, mod. *dansa*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanzen*), < OF. *dancer*, *danser*, F. *danser* = Pr. *dansar* = Sp. *dansar* = Pg. *dançar* = It. *danzare*, < ML. *danzare*, dance, prob. < OHG. *dansôn*, MHG. *dansen*, draw, draw along, trail, a secondary verb, prob. < OHG. *dinsan*, MHG. *dinsen* = OS. *thinsan* = Goth. **thinsan*, in comp. *at-thinsan*, draw, drag, akin to *uf-thanjan*, stretch after, etc.: see *thin*. Older Teut. terms for *dance* were: AS. *tumbian* (> ult. E. *tumble*: see *tumble*, *tumbler*); *hoppian* (> E. *hop*: see *hop*[1]); *sealtian* = OHG. *salzôn*, < L. *saltare* (see *saltation*); OS. OHG. *spilôn* (= G. *spielen*, play: see *spell*[2]); Goth. *laikan*, lit. play (see *lark*[2]); Goth. *plinsjan*, < OBulg. *plensati*, dance.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To leap or spring with regular or irregular steps, as an expression of some emotion; move or act quiveringly from excitement: as, he *danced* with joy.

> I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances*;
> But not for joy. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.
>
> All my blood *danced* in me, and I knew
> That I should light upon the Holy Grail.
> *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. To move nimbly or quickly with an irregular leaping motion; bound up and down: as, the blow he gave the table made the dishes *dance*; the mote *dancing* in the sunbeam.

> He made the bishop to *dance* in his boots,
> And glad he could so get away.
> *Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford* (Child's Ballads, [V. 297).

> One red leaf, the last of its clan,
> That *dances* as often as *dance* it can,
> Hanging so light and hanging so high,
> On the topmost twig that looks up at the sky.
> *Coleridge*, Christabel, I.

Bobbins sometimes *dance* and cause bad winding, and consequently strain roving.
P. Wilson, Cotton Carder's Companion, p. 107.

3. To move the body or the feet rhythmically to music, either by one's self or with a partner or in a set; perform the series of cadenced steps and rhythmic movements which constitute a dance; engage or take part in a dance.

> Pray, good shepherd, what fair swain is this
> Which *dances* with your daughter?
> *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.
>
> Still unaccomplish'd may the Maid be thought,
> Who gracefully to *Dance* was never taught.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dancing motion to; cause to move up and down with a jerky, irregular motion; dandle.

> Thy grandsire lov'd thee well;
> Many a time he *danc'd* thee on his knee.
> *Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3.

2. To perform or take part in as a dancer; execute, or take part in executing, the cadenced steps or regulated movements which constitute (some particular dance): as, to *dance* a quadrille or a hornpipe.

> Is there nae anc amang you a'
> Will *dance* this daunce for me?
> *Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

3. To lead or conduct with a tripping, dancing movement.

> Let the torrent *dance* thee down
> To find him in the valley.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

To dance a bear, to exhibit a performing bear; hence, to play the showman.

> What though I am obligated to *dance a bear*, a man may be a gentleman for all that.
> *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 2.

To dance attendance, to wait with obsequiousness; strive to please and gain favor by assiduous attentions and officious civilities.

> A man of his place, and so near our favour,
> To *dance attendance* on their lordships' pleasures.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

Here will waite upon your Staires a whole Afternoone, and *dance attendance* with more patience then a Gentlewoman vsher.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Vniuersitie Dunne.

To dance the hay. See *hay*[2].

dance (dāns), *n.* [Early mod. E. *daunce*; < ME. *daunce*, *dawnce* (= D. *dans* = MLG. *danz*, *dans*, LG. *danz* = Dan. *dands* = Sw. *dans* = Olcel. *danz*, mod. *dans*; also, of earlier date, MHG. and G. *tanz*), < OF. *dance*, *danse*, F. *danse* = Pr. *dansa* = Sp. It. *danza* = Pg. *dança*; from the verb.] **1.** A succession of more or less regularly ordered steps and movements of the body, commonly guided by the rhythmical intervals of a musical accompaniment; any leaping or gliding movement with more or less regular steps and turnings, expressive of or designed to awaken some emotion. The dance is perhaps the earliest and most spontaneous mode of expressing emotion and dramatic feeling; it exists in a great variety of forms, and is among some people connected with religious belief and practice, as among the Mohammedans and Hindus. Modern dances include the jig, hornpipe, etc., step-dances executed by one person; the waltz, polka, schottische, etc., danced by pairs, and usually called round dances; the reel, quadrille, etc., usually called square dances, danced by an even number of pairs; the country-dance, in which any number of pairs may take part; and the cotillion or german, consisting of many intricate figures, in the execution of which the different parts predominate.

> For thei fonde a medowe that was closed a-bowte with wode, and fonde with-ynne the feirest *daunces* of the worlde of ladies, and of maydenes, and knyghtes, the feirests that euer hadde thei seyn in her lyve.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 361.
>
> Meanwhile welcome joy and feast, . . .
> Tipsy *dance* and jollity. *Milton*, Comus, l. 104.
>
> On with the *dance!* let joy be unconfined.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 22.

2. A tune by which dancing is regulated, as the minuet, the waltz, the cotillion, etc.—**3.** A dancing-party; a ball; a "hop."

> It was not till the evening of the *dance* at Netherfield that I had any apprehension of his feeling a serious attachment. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 169.
>
> A dinner and then a *dance*
> For the maids and marriage-makers.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xx.

4. Figuratively, progressive or strenuous movement of any kind; a striving or struggling motion: often used by old writers in a sarcastic sense, especially in the phrases *the new daunce*, *the old daunce*.

> He may gon in the *daunce*
> Of hem that Love list febely for to avaunce.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 517.

Dance of death, in *allegorical painting and sculp.*, a subject illustrative of the universal power of death, in which a skeleton or a figure representing death is a prominent feature, very frequently met with in ancient buildings, stained glass, and decorations of manuscripts.—**Dance upon nothing**, a euphemism for being hanged.

> Just as the felon, condemned to die, . . .
> From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes,
> To caper on sunny greens and slopes,
> Instead of the *dance upon nothing*.
> *Hood*, Miss Kilmansegg.

St. Vitus's dance, chorea.—**To lead one a dance**, figuratively, to lead one hither and thither in a perplexing way and with final disappointment; delude, as with false hopes; put one to much trouble.

> You know very well my passion for Mrs. Martha, and what a *dance* she has *led* me. *Addison*, Demurrers in Love.

To lead the dance, to take the lead.

> In feele [many] myschewes sche makith to falle,
> Of al sorowe sche dooth *the daunce leede*.
> *Hymne to the Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

dance-music (dâns ′mū ″zik), *n.* 1. Music rhythmically fitted and specially intended as an accompaniment for dancing.—2. Music rhythmically suitable for dancing, but not set to any particular kind of dance, as the mazurkas of Chopin.

dancer (dân′sėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dauncer*, < ME. *dauncere* (= D. *danser* = MHG. *tanzer*, *tenzer*, G. *tänzer* = Dan. *danser* = Sw. *dansare*); < *dance*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who dances, or takes part in a dance; specifically, one who practises dancing as a profession, as on the stage.

> And aftyr that ther cam *Daunsers* and some of them Disgysyd in womens clothes that Daunsyd a gret while.
> *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 13.

2. [*cap.*] *Eccles.*, one of a sect of enthusiasts who appeared in Europe on the lower Rhine in 1374, first at Aix-la-Chapelle, and indulged in wild dances in honor of St. John, but professed no definite tenets. The sect disappeared almost entirely within twenty-five years.—3. *pl.* Stairs. [Thieves' slang.]

> Come, my Hebe, track the *dancers*, that is, go up the stairs. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iii. 16.

Merry dancers, a name given in northern countries to the aurora.

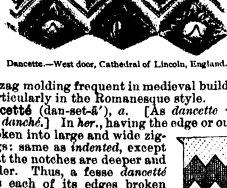
> In Shetland, where they [auroras] are very frequent, and in the north of Scotland, they are known as the *merry dancers* (perhaps the ancient capræ saltantes).
> *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 90.

Some of our [auroral] displays were grand and magnificent in the extreme, but in general they were lances of white light, having perhaps a faint tinge of golden or citron color, which appeared as moving shafts or spears under the formation known as *merry dancers*.
A. W. Greely, Arctic Service, p. 158.

danceress (dân′sėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *daunceresse* (= D. *danseres*); < *dancer* + *-ess*.] A female dancer. [Rare.]

> What doth this *danceress* ? She most impudently uncovers her head. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, vi. 12.

dancette (dan-set′), *n.* [F. (in her.), irreg. and ult. < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*, q. v. Cf. *danché*.] 1. In *her.*, a fesse dancetté on both sides, so that it is practically reduced to a row of fusils.—2. In *arch.*, the chevron or



Dancette.—West door, Cathedral of Lincoln, England.

zigzag molding frequent in medieval buildings, particularly in the Romanesque style.

dancetté (dan-set-ā′), *a.* [As *dancette* + *-é*. Cf. *danché*.] In *her.*, having the edge or outline broken into large and wide zigzags: same as *indented*, except that the notches are deeper and wider. Thus, a fesse *dancetté* has each of its edges broken into three or four large teeth or zigzags.—**Dancetté couped**, in *her.*, dancetté and cut off at each end, so as not to reach the sides of the field: said of an ordinary. Thus, a fesse *dancetté couped* is like a W.

Fesse Dancetté.

dancetty (dan-set′i), *a.* Same as *dancetté*.

danché (dan-shā′), *a.* [F., more commonly *denché*, indented, < MLL. as if **denticatus*, < L. *den(t-)s* (> OF. *dent*, *dant*) = E. *tooth*.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *dancetté*. (*b*) Same as *indented*. It is, however, asserted by some heralds that it denotes a smaller toothing or notching even than *indented*.

dancing-disease (dân′sing-di-zēz′), *n.* Same as *tarantismus*.

dancing-girl (dân′sing-gėrl), *n.* 1. A female professional dancer. See *alma*, *ghawazee*, *nautch-girl*, etc.—2. *pl.* [Used as a singular.] The *Mantisia saltatoria*, a greenhouse-plant of the natural order *Zingiberaceæ*, a native of the East Indies. Its singular purple and yellow flowers have some resemblance to a ballet-dancer.

dancing-master (dân′sing-mās′tėr), *n.* A teacher of dancing.

> The legs of a *dancing-master*, and the fingers of a musician, fall, as it were, naturally, without thought or pains, into regular and admirable motions.
> *Locke*, Human Understanding, § 4.

dancing-pipe (dân′sing-pīp), *n.* A musical instrument, probably a flute, on which accompaniments to a dance were played.

> *Dauncynge-pype*, Carola. *Prompt. Parv.*

dancing-room (dân′sing-rōm), *n.* A room for dancing; a ball-room; specifically, in Great Britain, a public room licensed for music and dancing.

dancy (dan′si), *a.* Same as *danché*. *Cotgrave*.

danda (dan′dä), *n.* [Skt. *danda*, a rod.] An East Indian long measure, equal to the English fathom, or 6 feet.

dandelion (dan′dē-li-on), *n.* [Formerly *dent-de-lyon*, < F. *dent de lion* (= Sp. *diente de leon* = Pg. *dente de leão* = It. *dente di leone*), lit. lion's tooth (with allusion to the form of the leaves): *dent*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*; *de*, < L. *de*, of; *lion*, < L. *leo(n-)*, a lion: see *lion*. Cf. equiv. D. *leeuwentand* = G. *löwenzahn* = Dan. *løvetand* = Sw. *lejontand*; and see *lion's-tooth* and *Leontodon*.] A well-known plant, *Taraxacum officinale*, natural order *Compositæ*, having a naked fistulous scape with one large bright-yellow flower, and a tapering, milky, perennial root. It is found under several forms over the whole of Europe, central and northern Asia, and North America. The root has been used as a substitute for coffee. It acts as an aperient and tonic, and is esteemed in affections of the liver. The seed of the plant is furnished with a white pappus, and is transported far and wide by the wind. The flowers open in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, and close between 3 and 9 in the evening; hence this was one of the plants chosen by Linnæus for his floral clock.—**Dwarf dandelion**, of the United States, *Krigia Virginica*.—**Fall dandelion**, the *Leontodon autumnale*.—**False dandelion**, a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads.

dander[1] (dan′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc. and E. dial.; also *daunder* and *dauner*; connected with *dandle*, q. v.] 1. To wander about aimlessly; saunter.

> Allane throw flow'ry bowis I *dander*.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 263.

2. To talk incoherently; maunder; hence, to make a loud buzzing or reverberating sound.

> The armies met, the trumpet sounds,
> The thund'ring drums affoud did loud.
> *Battle of Harlaw* (Child's Ballads, VII. 180).

dander[2] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Corrupted from *dandruff*, q. v.] 1. Dandruff; scurf.—2. Anger; passion. [Vulgar.]

> When his *dander* is up. *Quarterly Rev.*

To get one's dander up, or **to have one's dander raised**, to get into a passion. [Vulgar.]

> What will *get your dander riz*?
> *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, I. 10.

dander[3] (dan′dėr), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A cinder; specifically, in the plural, the refuse of a furnace.

dandering (dan′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc., also written *daundering*, *daunering*, etc., ppr. of *dander*[1], *daunder*, etc.] Sauntering; loitering; going about aimlessly.

dandiacal (dan-di-ā′kal), *a.* [Improp. < *dandy* + *-ac* + *-al*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a dandy or dandies; dandified. [Humorous.]

> To my own surmise, it appears as if this *Dandiacal* Sect were but a new modification, adapted to the new time, of that primeval superstition, self-worship.
> *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 191.

dandify (dan′di-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandified*, ppr. *dandifying*. [< *dandy* + *-fy*.] To make or form like a dandy; give the character or style of a dandy to.

> Clive, whose prosperity offended them, and whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xviii.

Eccentricity and *dandified* boaring.
The American, VI. 313.

What if, after all, Tolstoi's power came from his conscience, which made it as impossible for him to caricature or *dandify* any feature of life as to lie or cheat?
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 480.

dandily (dan′di-li), *adv.* In the manner or style of a dandy; as a dandy; foppishly; daintily. [Rare.]

dandiprat, dandyprat (dan′di-prat), *n.* [First in 16th century; formerly also *dandieprat*, *dandeprat*; origin obscure. Cf. *dandy*[1].] 1. A little fellow; an urchin; a dwarf: a word of fondness or contempt.

> The smug *dandiprat* smells us out.
> *Massinger*, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 1.
>
> "It is seven so, my little *dandie-prat* — but who the devil could teach it thee?"
> "Do not thou care about that," said Ribbertiglobbet.
> *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxvi.

2. A small silver coin formerly current in England, equal to three halfpence.

> 3 halfe-pence maketh a *Dandyprat*.
> *T. Hills*, Arithmeticke (1600), i. 13.
>
> Shall I make a Frenchman cry O! before the fall of the leaf? not I, by the cross of this *Dandyprat*.
> *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, ii. 1.

Dandiprat or doddkin, so called because it is as little among other money as a dandiprat or dwarfe among other men. *Minsheu*, 1617.

King Henry [VII.] is also said to have stamped a small coin called *Dandy-Prats*, but what sort of money this was we are not informed.
Leake, Account of English Money (1798), p. 181.

dandle (dan′dl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dandled*, ppr. *dandling*. [Cf. Sc. *dandill*, go about idly; Sc. and E. dial. *dander*, *daunder*, *daunor* (see *dander*[1]), wander about, talk incoherently, etc. Cf. G. *tändeln*, toy, trifle, play; MD. *dantinnen*, trifle (whence prob. F. *dantiner*, swing, waddle). These appear to be freq. verbs, from a base seen in MD. *danten*, do foolish things, trifle, MHG. *tant*, G. *tand* (> Dan. *tant*), a trifle, toy, empty prattle. Cf. Olt. *dandolare*, *dondolare*, dandle, play, *dandola*, *dondola*, a doll, a kind of ball-play; mod. *dondolare*, swing, toss, loiter, *dondolo*, a swing, jest, sport; prob. of Teut. origin.] 1. To shake or move up and down in the arms or on the knee, as a nurse tosses or trots an infant; amuse by play.

> Then shall ye . . . be *dandled* upon her knees.
> Isa. lxvi. 12.
>
> I have *dandled* you, and kiss'd you, and play'd with you, A hundred and a hundred times, and dane'd you,
> And swung you in my bell-ropes.
> *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 1.
>
> Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
> *Dandled* the kid. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 344.
>
> Now, when the winds were gathered home, when the deep was *dandling* itself back into its summer slumber, the voice of these tide-breakers was still raised for havoc. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

Hence—2†. To fondle or make much of; treat as a child; pet; amuse.

> Like English Gallants, that in Youth doo go
> To visit Rhine, Sein, Ister, Arn, and Po;
> Where though their Sense be *dandled*, Dayes and Nights,
> In sweetest choice of chaungeable Delights,
> They never can forget their Mother Soyl.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.
>
> They have put me in a silk gown and gaudy fool's cap; I am ashamed to be *dandled* thus. *Addison*.

3†. To play or trifle with; put off with cajolery or trifling excuses; wheedle; cajole.

> King Henries ambassadors, . . . having beene *dandled* by the French during these delusive practises, returned without other fruite of their labours.
> *Speed*, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 28.

4†. To defer or protract by trifles.

> They doe soe *dandle* theyr doinges, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

dandler (dan′dlėr), *n.* One who dandles or fondles.

dandraffet, *n.* See *dandruff*.

dandruff, dandriff (dan′druf, -drif), *n.* [Formerly also *dandruffe* (dial. *dander*: see *dander*[2]); spelled *danruffe* in Levins (A. D. 1570); hardly found earlier. Origin unknown.] A scurf which forms on the scalp or skin of the head, and comes off in small scales or dust. It is the cuticle or scarfskin of the scalp, quite like that which desquamates from other parts of the body, but caught and held in the hair instead of being continually rubbed away by the friction of the clothes.

> The *dandruffe* or unseemly skales within the haire of the head or beard. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xx. 8.

dandy[1] (dan′di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps a popular accommodation of F. *dandin*, a ninny, booby, connected with *dandiner*, look foolish, gape ill-favoredly (Cotgrave), mod. swing, sway, jog: see *dandle*. Cf. *dandiprat*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). 1. A man who attracts attention by the unusual finery of his dress and a corresponding fastidiousness or display of manner; a man of excessive neatness and primness in his attire and action; an exquisite; a fop.

> Your men of fashion, your "Muscadins" of Paris, and your *dandies* of London. *Disraeli*.

The introduction of the modern slang word *dandy* as applied, half in admiration and half in derision, to a fop

dates from 1816. After 1825 its meaning gradually changed; it ceased to mean a man ridiculous and contemptible by his effeminate eccentricities, and came to be applied to those who were trim, neat, and careful in dressing according to the fashion of the day.

E. Solly, N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 35.

Skobeleff, although himself a *dandy* who went into action scented like a popinjay, did not believe in "fancy" soldiers for his subordinates.

Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 29.

2. Something very neat or dainty. [Slang.]—**3.** An accessory and diminutive appendix or attachment to a machine.

A chamber or *dandy* in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating.

W. H. Greenwood, Steel and Iron, p. 276.

4. In *tin-plate manuf.*, a running-out fire for melting pig-iron, the stack being built upon an open framework of iron, so that the melter has access to his fire from all sides. **Syn. 1.** *Fop, Beau*, etc. See *coxcomb*.

II. *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a dandy or fop; foppish: as, *dandy* manners. —**2.** Neat; dainty; trim; gay. [Slang.]

He had not been seated there very long, before he felt an arm thrust under his, and a *dandy* little hand in a kid glove squeezing his arm.

Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

White muslin covers for dressing-tables, with *dandy* pink trimmings. *The Century*, XXVII. 919.

dandy[2] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). A small glass: as, a *dandy* of punch. [Irish.]

dandy[3] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [< Hind. *dāndī*, a boatman, a rower, < *dānd*, *dand*, *daṇḍa*, an oar, a staff, stick, < Skt. *daṇḍa*, a staff, stick, rod; cf. Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A boatman of the Ganges. [Anglo-Indian.] Also spelled *dandie* and *dandee*.—**2.** A conveyance used in India, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two or more men. The traveler can either sit sidewise or lie on his back. *Yule and Burnell*.

The Rance came out to meet us on a *dandy* or ray, with his valeet and a small following.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 201.

dandy[4] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] *Naut.*, a vessel rigged as a sloop, and having also a jigger-mast.

dandy[5] (dan'di), *n.*; pl. *dandies* (-diz). [Origin obscure.] Same as *dandy-roller*.

dandy[6], *n.* See *dengue*.

dandy-brush (dan'di-brush), *n.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush. *E. H. Knight*.

dandy-cock (dan'di-kok), *n.* A bantam cock. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-fever (dan'di-fē'vėr), *n.* Same as *dengue*.

dandy-hen (dan'di-hen), *n.* A bantam hen. [Local, Eng.]

dandy-horse (dan'di-hôrs), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *horse*.] A velocipede. *E. H. Knight*.

dandyish (dan'di-ish), *a.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dandy; of dandy appearance.

A smart *dandyish* landlord. *Carlyle*.

dandyism (dan'di-izm), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + *-ism*; hence F. *dandysme*.] The manners and dress of a dandy; foppishness.

I had a touch of *dandyism* in my minority.

Byron, Diary, 1821.

Dandyism as yet affects to look down on Drudgism; but perhaps the hour of trial, when it will be practically seen which ought to look down, and which up, is not so distant. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 196.

dandyize (dan'di-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dandyized*, ppr. *dandyizing*. [< *dandy*[1] + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To form like a dandy; dandify.

II. *intrans.* To be or become a dandy; act like a dandy. [Rare in both uses.]

dandyling (dan'di-ling), *n.* [< *dandy*[1] + dim. *-ling*.] A little dandy; a ridiculous fop.

dandy-note (dan'di-nōt), *n.* [< *dandy* (uncertain) + *note*.] A document issued by the customs authorities of Great Britain, authorizing the removal of goods from the warehouse; a delivery-note.

dandyprat, *n.* See *dandiprat*.

dandy-roller (dan'di-rō'lėr), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a cylinder of wire gauze beneath which the web of paper-pulp is passed, in order to compact it and drain it partially of water. The wires of the roller may be so disposed as to form any desired pattern or water-mark in the paper. *E. H. Knight*. Also called *dandy*.

Dane (dān), *n.* [< ME. *Dane* (after MIL. *Dani*, etc.), *Dene*, < AS. *Dene*, pl., = D. *Deen* = G. *Däne*, etc., = Icel. *Danir*, pl., = Dan. *Dane*, pl. *Daner*, also *Dan-sk* = Sw. *Dan-sk*; first in LL. *Dani*, pl.; ult. origin unknown.] A native or an inhabitant of Denmark, a kingdom of northern Europe.

I am more an antique Roman than a *Dane*.

Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Danebrog (dan'e-brog), *n.* [Dan. *Danebrog*, the Danish national flag, a Danish order of knighthood, < *Dane*, Dane, + ODan. *brog*, cloth.] The second in importance of the Danish orders of knighthood, originally instituted in 1219, revived in 1671, regulated by royal statutes in 1693 and 1808, and several times modified since. It now consists of four classes, besides a fifth class wearing the silver cross of the order without being regular members of it, the silver cross being awarded for some meritorious act or distinguished service. The order may be bestowed on foreigners. Also *Dannebrog*.

dane-flower (dān'flou'ėr), *n.* The pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*.

Danegeld (dān'geld), *n.* [ME. *Danegeld*, *Danegild*, *Danegilt* (Ml. *Danigeldum*, *Danegeldum*), < AS. **Denegild*, *-geld* (cf. Dan. *danegjeld*), < *Dene*, Danes, + *gild*, *geld*, a payment, < *gildan*, pay, yield: see *yield*.] In *Eng. hist.*, an annual tax first imposed in 991 on the decree of the witan in order to obtain funds for the maintenance of forces to oppose the Danes, or for furnishing tribute to procure peace. It was continued under the Danish kings (1017–42) and later for other purposes. The tax was abolished by Edward the Confessor, revived by William the Conqueror, and increased in 1084 from two shillings for every hide of land to six; it finally disappeared in name in the twelfth century. Also *Danegelt*.

The ship-levy and the *Danegeld* were the first beginnings of a national taxation.

J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 389.

Danelagen, *n.* Same as *Danelaw*.

Danelaw (dān'lâ), *n.* [Also *Danelagh*, *Danelage*, etc., after ME. or Ml.: transcriptions of the AS.; AS. *Dena lagu*, law of the Danes: *Dena*, gen. of *Dene*, the Danes; *lagu*, law.] **1.** The body of laws in force in that part of England which was settled in the ninth century by the Danes, at first as an independent body.—**2.** The fifteen counties of England, extending from the Tees to the Thames, and from Watling street to the German ocean, formerly occupied by the Danes, and in which Danish law was enforced.

Lincolnshire passed permanently into the hands of the Danes about 877, and was included within the boundary of the *Danelage* of Danish jurisdiction as settled by the treaty of 878. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 656.

daneq (dā'nek), *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian weight, one sixth of a derham. In the second century of the hejira the monetary daneq was 74 grains troy, and the ponderal daneq was nine tenths of that. See *derham*.

danewed (dān'wēd), *n.* Same as *danewort*. —**2.** The plant *Eryngium campestre*.

danewort (dān'wėrt), *n.* The popular name of *Sambucus Ebulus*, the dwarf elder of Europe. See *dancsblood*.

The juice of the root of *danewort* doth make the hair blacke. *Gerarde*, Herball, p. 1426.

dang[1] (dang). Preterit of *ding*. [Scotch.]

dang[2] (dang), *v. t.* [Var. of *ding*.] To beat; throw; dash; force.

Till she, o'ercome with anguish, shame, and rage,
Danged down to hell her loathsome carriage.

Marlowe (and *Chapman*), Hero and Leander.

dang[3] (dang), *v. t.* A minced form of *damn* in its profane use. Also *ding*. See *dinged*.

Dang thy bits! Here, Sylvie! Sylvie!

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, v.

danger (dān'jėr), *n.* [< ME. *daunger*, *daungere*, < OF. *danger*, *dangier*, *dengier*, *dongier*, *doingier*, absolute power, irresponsible authority; mod. F. *danger*, danger, = Pr. *dangier*, prob. < Ml. **dominiarium*, an extension of *dominium*, absolute power (in feudal sense), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, paramount ownership, eminent domain (> E. *domain*, q. v.), < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *domain*, *dominion*, *demesne*, *don*[2], *dominic*, *domino*. Similar phonetic changes have taken place in *dungeon* (= *donjon*, q. v.), from the same source.] **1.** Power; jurisdiction; domain; hence, ability to mulct or injure: as, to come within his *danger*, [Obsolete or archaic.]

Narcisus was a bachelere
That Love had caught in his *daungere*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1470.

Ye cannot dispute except ye have a man in your own *danger*, to do him bodily harm.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 186.

You stand within his *danger*, do you not?

Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Some debt or other delinquency by which the writer had placed himself within the *danger* of the editors of the Monthly Review. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 123.

2. Peril; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, pain, or other evil: as, there is no *danger*.

Our craft is in *danger* to be set at nought. Acts xix. 27.

I take my part
Of *danger* on the roaring sea.

Tennyson, Sailor-Boy.

3†. Reserve; doubt; hesitation; difficulty; resistance.

So lat youre *daunger* sureed ben alyte,
That of his deth ye be nought for to wyte.

Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 384.

4†. Charines; sparingness; stint.

With *daunger* oute we al oure chaffare;
Grect prees at market maketh deere ware.

Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 521.

5†. Injury; harm; damage.

We put a sting in him,
That at his will he may do *danger* with.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1.

6†. In *old forest-law*, a duty paid by a tenant to a lord for leave to plow and sow in the time of pannage or mast-feeding. Also *leave-silver*.—**In danger of**, liable to; exposed to.

Whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be *in danger of* the judgment. Mat. v. 22.

He that is but half a philosopher is *in danger of* being an atheist. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. v.

To make danger of†, to be afraid of; hesitate about.

I *made danger of* it awhile at first.

Maitland, Reformation, p. 17.

Syn. 2. *Danger*, *Peril*, *Jeopardy*, insecurity. *Danger* is the generic word, and is freely used for exposure of all degrees of seriousness: as, to be in *danger* of catching cold or of being killed. *Peril* represents a serious matter, a great and imminent danger. *Jeopardy* is less common; it has essentially the same meaning as *peril*. See *risk*, n.

The *danger* now is, not that men may believe too much, but that they may believe too little. *N. A. Rev.*, XLI. 317.

We gat our bread with the *peril* of our lives because of the sword of the wilderness. Lam. v. 9.

A man may be buoyed up by the affiation of his wild desires to brave any imaginable *peril*.

G. H. Lewes, Spanish Drama, ii.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour? 1 Cor. xv. 30.

We are not to wait till great public mischiefs come, till the Government is overthrown, or liberty itself put in *jeopardy*. *D. Webster*, Speech, Senate, May 7th, 1834.

danger† (dān'jėr), *v. t.* [< *danger*, *n.*] To put in hazard; expose to loss or injury; endanger.

Who, high in name and power,
Higher than both in blood and life, stands up
For the main soldier; whose quality, going on,
The sides o' the world may *danger*.

Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

If you refuse these graces, you may pull
Perils on him you seem to tender so,
And *danger* your own safety.

Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, ii. 2.

dangerful (dān'jėr-fûl), *a.* [< *danger* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of danger; dangerous; perilous. [Rare.]

Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull,
And other things less *dangerful*.

T. Ward, England's Reformation, p. 172.

dangerfully (dān'jėr-fûl-i), *adv.* In a manner to expose to danger; dangerously. [Rare.]

There were certain Jewes present standing by, whose soules ye spirite of Satan did more *daungerfully* possesse then that same vncleane spirite had possessed the body of this man. *J. Udall*, On Luke xi.

dangerless (dān'jėr-les), *a.* [< *danger* + *-less*.] Without danger or risk. [Rare.]

His vertue is excellent in the *dangerlesse* Academie of Plato, but nine sheweth fourth her honourable face, in the battailes of Marathon, Pharsalia, Poitiers, and Agincourt.

Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dangerous (dān'jėr-us), *a.* [< ME. *daungerous*, *dangerus*, < OF. *dangeros*, *dangereus*, *dongereus*, *dangereus*, *dongercus*, F. *dangereux*, < *danger*, danger, + *-eux*, E. *-ous*.] **1.** Involving or exposing to danger; perilous; hazardous; unsafe; full of risk: as, a *dangerous* voyage; a *dangerous* experiment; in a *dangerous* condition.

To drive infection from the *dangerous* year!

Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 508.

It is *dangerous* to assert a negative. *Macaulay*.

2. Liable to inflict injury or harm; baneful in disposition or tendency: as, a *dangerous* man; a *dangerous* illness.

What's my offence? what have these years committed,
That may be *dangerous* to the Duke or state?

Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, v. 5.

You are not safe whilst I live; I am *dangerous*,
Troubled extremely, even to mischief, Junius,
An enemy to all good men. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, v. 4.

3. In danger, as from illness; in a perilous condition: as, he is not *dangerous*. [Colloq., and now only vulgar.]

Reg. Sure,
His mind is *dangerous.*
Dru. The good gods cure it!
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 3.

4. Reserved; difficult; disdainful; haughty.

He was to sinful men not dispitous,
Ne of his speche *dangerous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I wol yow telle a thing in prose,
That oughte lyken you, as I suppose,
Or elles, certes ye ben to *daungerous.*
Chaucer, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 21.

If she be rechelesse, I will be redy;
If she be *dawngerouse*, I will hyr pray.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 155.

Dangerous space. See *space.*—**Syn. 1.** Insecure, risky.

dangerously (dān'jėr-us-li), *adv.* With danger; with risk of harm; with exposure to injury or ruin; hazardously; perilously: as, to be *dangerously* sick: *dangerously* situated.

A Satyr [satire] as it was borne out of a Tragedy, so ought to resemble his parentage, to strike high, and adventure *dangerously* at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dangerousness (dān'jėr-us-nes), *n.* Danger; hazard; peril; the state of being exposed to harm: as, the *dangerousness* of a situation or a disease.

Judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases by the nobleness of the part affected. *Boyle.*

danger-signal (dān'jėr-sig'nal), *n.* A signal used to indicate some danger to be avoided. On railroads danger is commonly indicated by certain positions and colors of the movable arms of a semaphore, or by a red flag during the day and a red light at night.

When he gives up the profitable application of his time, it is then that, in railway language, "the *danger-signal* is turned on." *Gladstone.*

dangle (dang'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dangled*, ppr. *dangling*. [< Dan. *dangle*, dangle, bob, = Sw. dial. *dangla*, swing, = North Fries. *dangeln*; a secondary verb, from Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla* = Icel. *dingla*, dangle, swing about; cf. Sw. *danka*, saunter about; perhaps freq. of *ding*[1], q. v.] *intrans.* 1. To hang loosely; be suspended so as to be swayed by the wind or any slight force.

He'd rather on a gibbet *dangle.* *S. Butler*, Hudibras.

Caterpillars, *dangling* under trees
By slender threads, and swinging in the breeze.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

They [peasant women] wear broad straw hats, and *dangling* ear-rings of yellow gold. *Howells*, Venetian Life, vi.

Hence—2. To dance attendance; hover longingly or importunately, as for notice or favors: used of persons, with *about* or *after*: as, to *dangle about* a woman; to *dangle after* a great man.

The Presbyterians, and other fanatics that *dangle after* them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment. *Swift.*

II. *trans.* To carry suspended so as to swing; hold up with a swaying motion.

Maud with her sweet purse-mouth when my father *dangled* the grapes. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 18.

The fate of Vanini was *dangled* before his [Descartes's] eyes. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 343.

dangleberry (dang'gl-ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dangleberries* (-iz). [< *dangle* + *berry*[1].] Same as *bluetangle.*

danglement (dang'gl-ment), *n.* [< *dangle* + *-ment.*] The state of dangling or of being dangled.

The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.
Bulwer, Caxtons, viii. 1.

dangler (dang'glėr), *n.* One who or that which dangles or hangs; one who dangles about another.

Danglers at toilets.
Burke, To a Member of National Assembly.

He was no *dangler*, in the common acceptation of the word, after women. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

Danicism (dā'ni-sizm), *n.* [< **Danic* (LL. *Danicus*), Danish, + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of or derived from the Danish language.

The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and *Danicisms.*
Encyc. Brit., XII. 628.

Danicite (dan'ī-cīt), *n.* Same as *Khlitic.*

Daniella (dan-i-el'ą), *n.* [NL., named from a Dr. *Daniell*, by whom the species was first collected.] A leguminous genus of tropical Africa, of a single species, *D. thurifera.* In Sierra Leone it is known as the bungo-tree, and yields a fragrant gum which is used as frankincense.

Daniell battery, cell. See *cell*, 8.

Daniell hygrometer. See *hygrometer.*

Danio (dan'ī-ō), *n.* [NL.; from a native E. Ind. name.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the group *Danionina*, inhabiting India.

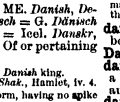
Danionina (dan-i-ō-ni'nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Danio*(*n*-) + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the tenth group of *Cyprinidæ.* It is characterized by an anal fin of moderate length or elongate, with not fewer than 8 branched rays, and generally more; a lateral line running along the lower half of the tail; abdomen not trenchant; and pharyngeal teeth in a triple or double series. It embraces about 50 species, inhabiting the fresh waters of southern Asia and eastern Africa.

Danish (dā'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *Danish*, *Denish*, < AS. *Denisc* (= D. *Deensch* = G. *Dänisch* = Dan. *Dansk* = Sw. *Dansk* = Icel. *Danskr*, etc.); as *Dane* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

Go, captain, from me greet the *Danish* king.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 4.

Danish ax, a battle-ax of peculiar form, having no spike or beak on the opposite side, but an extremely elongated blade.

Then the *Danish ax* burst in his hand first,
That a sur weapon he thought shold be.
Ballad of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 239).



Danish Ax. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Danish balance. See *balance.*—**Danish dog.** Same as *Dalmatian dog* (which see, under *dog*).—**Danish embroidery.** (*a*) A name given to the embroidery commonly put upon borders of pocket-handkerchiefs, etc., white on white, and in patterns more or less imitating lace. (*b*) A kind of coarse needlework used to fill up open spaces in crochet-work, the threads being twisted and plaited together in crosses, wheels, etc.

II. *n.* The language of the Danes: a Scandinavian dialect, akin to Norwegian, Icelandic, and Swedish.

Danish[1] (dā'nish), *a.* [A variant of *Danish*, after Dan. *Dansk.*] Danish.

Straunge was her tyre; for on her head a crowne
She wore, much like unto a *Danish* hood.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 31.

Danism[1] (dā'nizm), *n.* [< *Dane* + *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language; a Danicism.

We find a decided tendency to exterminate *Danisms* [in early Modern Swedish texts] and reintroduce native and partially antiquated forms. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 372.

danism[2] (dā'nizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δανείσμα*, a loan, < *δανείζειν*, lend, < *δάνος*, a gift, loan.] The lending of money upon usury. *Wharton.*

Danite (dan'īt), *n.* [< *Dan*, one of the sons of Jacob and head of one of the tribes of Israel: in allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, "Dan shall judge his people, as one of the tribes of Israel," or to the next verse, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path."] A member of an alleged secret order of Mormons, supposed to have arisen in the early history of that sect, and to have been guilty of various atrocious crimes. The Mormons themselves deny the existence of this order.

If the enemies of the Mormons are to be trusted, they have a secret battalion of *Danites*, serpents in the path, destroying angels, who are banded for any deed of daring and assassination. *N. A. Rev.*, July, 1862.

dank (dangk), *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. var. *donk*; < ME. *donk*, adj. and n.; prob. < Sw. dial. *dank*, a moist place in a field, a marshy piece of ground, = Icel. *dökk* (for **danku*), a pit, pool. The Scand. word is by some supposed to be a nasalized form of Sw. *dagg* = Icel. *dögg* (> E. dial. *dag*[1]), dew; but the relation is improbable, and the usual occurrence of the ME. word in connection with *dew* is prob. due to alliteration: see *dag*, *dew*[1]. The Icel. *dökkr*, dark, is of another root. There appears to be no connection with *damp.*] **I.** *a.* Damp; moist; saturated with cold moisture.

No more dowte [fear] the dynte of theire derfe wapyns,
Than the dewe that ca *dankske*, whenne that it doune falles.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 311.

My lips were wet, my throat was cold,
My garments all were *dank.*
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Let him hie him av.ay through the *dank* river fog.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, i.

=**Syn.** *Damp*, *Humid*, etc. See *moist.*

II. *n.* **1.** Cold moisture; unpleasant humidity.

The rawish *dank* of . . . winter.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, Prol.

2. Water, in general. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

Yet oft they quit
The *dank*, and, rising on stiff pennons, tower
The mid aereal sky. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 441.

dank[1] (dangk), *v. t.* [< ME. *danken*, *donken*; < *dank*, *a.*] To make dank; moisten.

Achilles was angerd angardly sore;
Wrathet at his wordes, warnyt in yre;
Chaunget his chere, chauflit with hete,
That the droupes, as a dow, *dankit* his fas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7996.

dankish (dang'kish), *a.* [< *dank* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat dank; moist.

A dark and *dankish* vault. *Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1.

dankness (dangk'nes), *n.* Dampness; humidity.

The roof supported with four massie pillars of white marble, which were ever moist through the *dankenesse* of the place. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 131.

danks (dangks), *n.* In *coal-mining*, black carbonaceous shale.

Dannebrog, *n.* See *Danebrog.*

dannemorite (dan'e-mō-rīt), *n.* [< *Dannemora*, a parish in Sweden, + *-ite*[2].] A variety of amphibole.

danse (dans), *n.* In *her.*, same as *dancette*, 1.

danseuse (don-sėz'), *n.* [F., fem. of *danseur*, a dancer, < *danser*, dance.] A female dancer; specifically, a ballet-dancer.

Dansker (dans'kėr), *n.* [< Dan. *Dansker*, a Dane, < *Dansk*, Danish.] A Dane.

Inquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

Danskerman (dans'kėr-man), *n.*; pl. *Danskermen* (-men). A Dansker or Dane.

Kings and jarls of the Norse or *Danske-men* had sailed up the Seine, and spread the terror of their plunderings and slaughters through France.
Sir E. Creasy, Eng. Const., p. 57.

dant (dant), *v. t.* [E. dial., var. of *daunt*, q. v.] To tame; daunt (which see).—**2.** To reduce metals to a lower temper. [Prov. Eng.]

dant (dant), *n.* [< *dant*, *v.*] **1.** In *coal-mining*, coal which is so much disintegrated as to be of no value. [North. Eng.]—**2.** A heavy metal weight, of from 30 to 40 pounds, used to press down layers of provisions that are being packed in casks.

Dantean (dan'tē-an), *a.* [< *Dante* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.*

dantellé (dan-tel-ā'), *a.* [< F. *dentelé*, toothed, < *dent*, < L. *den*(*t*-)*s* = E. *tooth.*] In *her.*, same as *dancetté.*

Dantescan (dan-tes'kan), *a.* [As *Dantesque* + *-an.*] Same as *Dantesque.* [Rare.]

Dantescan commentators and scholars.
Encyc. Brit., V. 291.

Dantesque (dan-tesk'), *a.* [= F. *dantesque*, < It. *dantesco*, < *Dante.*] Having the characteristics of the poet Dante or his works; resembling Dante or his style; more especially, characterized by a lofty and impressive sublimity, with profound sadness. Also *Dantean.*

To him [Dante], longing with an intensity which only the word *Dantesque* will express to realize an ideal upon earth, and continually baffled and misunderstood, the far greater part of his mature life must have been labor and sorrow. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 19.

Dantist (dan'tist), *n.* [= It. *dantista*; as *Dante* + *-ist.*] A person especially interested or versed in the works of Dante and the literature concerning him.

danton (dān'ton), *v. t.* [Sc., a form of E. *daunt.*] **1.** To subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To tame or break in (a horse).

It becometh a prince best of any man to be a faire and good horseman: use, therefore, to ride and *danton* great and courageous horses.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 17.

3. To intimidate; daunt.

Mischanter fa' me
If aught of thee, or of thy mammy,
Shall ever *danton* me, or awe me. *Burns.*

Dantonian (dan-tō'ni-an), *a.* [< *Danton* + *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to G. J. Danton. See *Dantonist.*

Dantonist (dan'ton-ist), *n.* [< *Danton* + *-ist.*] An adherent of Georges Jacques Danton (1759–94), one of the principal leaders in the French revolution.

Dantophilist (dan-tof'i-list), *n.* [< *Dante* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love, + *-ist.*] A lover of Dante or of his writings.

The veneration of *Dantophilists* for their master is that of disciples for their saint.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 26.

Dantzic beer, water, etc. See the nouns.

Danubian (da-nū'bi-an), *a.* [< LL. *Danubius*, L. *Danuvius*, Gr. *Δανούβιος* (G. *Donau*, etc.), the Danube.] Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube, a large river of Europe flowing into the Black Sea.—**Danubian principalities,** a former designation of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, on the lower Danube, forming part of the Turkish empire, now united to form the kingdom of Rumania.

dap (dap), *v. i.* [Also *dape*; a form of *dab*[1] or *dop.*] In *angling*, to drop or let fall the bait gently into the water.

With these—and a short line I shewed to angle for chub—you may *dape* or *dap*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, I. 5.

dapatical† (da-pat'i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *dapaticus* (rare), sumptuous, < L. *daps*, a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. *Bailey.*

dapet (dăp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *daped*, ppr. *daping*. Same as *dap*.

daphnad (daf'nad), *n.* One of the *Thymelæaceæ*. *Lindley.*

daphnal (daf'nal), *a.* [< *Daphne* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, of, pertaining to, or related to the daphnads: as, the *daphnal* alliance (the daphnads and the laurels). See *Daphne*.

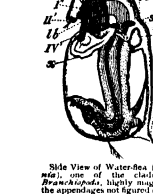
Daphne (daf'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *daphne*, < Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel, or rather the bay-tree (in myth. a nymph beloved of Apollo and metamorphosed into a laurel), also, later, *δάφνος*, dial. *λάχνη*, *δαυχνός*, prob. orig. **δαϝη* = (with var. term.) L. *laurus*, laurel: see *Laurus*, *laurel*.] 1. In *bot.*, a genus of small erect or trailing shrubs of the natural order *Thymelæaceæ*, including about 40 species of the temperate regions of Europe and Asia. Some of the species are cultivated in gardens for their beauty or fragrance, others are of medicinal importance, and a few are employed in the manufacture of hemp and paper from the tough stringy bark. The most generally known species are the daphne- or spurge-laurel, *D. Laureola*, with evergreen leaves and green axillary flowers; the mezereon, *D. Mezereum*, with very fragrant flowers; the spurge-flax, *D. Gnidium*; and *D. Cneorum*, a trailing shrub with a profusion of bright rose-colored and exquisitely fragrant flowers. The bark and the fruit of the mezereon and some other species have strongly acrid properties, and have been used for various purposes in medicine.

Flowering Branch of Mezereon (*Daphne Mezereum*).

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

daphnetin (daf'net-in), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-et-* + *-in*2.] A crystalline substance derived from daphnin, having the formula $C_9H_6O_4 + H_2O$.

Daphnia (daf'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάφνη*: see *Daphne*.] A genus of minute fresh-water cladocerous entomostraceous crustaceans, the type of the family *Daphniidæ*, and representative of the whole order *Daphniacea* or *Cladocera*. The species are among the many small crustaceans known as *water-fleas*. The best-known species is *D. pulex*, the "branch-horned" water-flea, which is a favorite microscopic object. The head is prolonged into a snout, and is provided with a single central compound eye; it is also furnished with antenne which act as oars, propelling it through the water by a series of short springs or jerks. These animals are very abundant in many ponds and ditches; and as they assume a red color in summer they are often what abound in stagnant water impart to it the appearance of blood.



Side View of Water-flea (*Daphnia*); one of the *Branchiopoda*, highly magnified: the appendages not figured excepting *IV*, antennule; *IV*, mandible; *I*, compound eye; *II*, simple eye; *x*, shell-gland; *cs*, cephalosternite, separated at *cr*, cervical impression, from *ms*, mucotegite; *lb*, labrum; *c*, heart.

Daphniacea (daf-ni-ā'shē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-acea*.] The water-fleas as a superfamily: same as *Cladocera*.

daphniaceous (daf-ni-ā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*.

daphniad (daf'ni-ad), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-ad*1.] One of the *Daphniidæ* or *Daphniacea*; a cladocerous crustacean; a water-flea.

daphnid (daf'ni-id), *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-id*2.] Same as *daphniad*.

Daphniidæ (daf-ni'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Daphnia* + *-idæ*.] The family of water-fleas, typified by the genus *Daphnia*. It is sometimes contermunous with the order *Cladocera*, and is then identical with *Daphniacea*; but it is usually more restricted, as one of about six families into which the daphniads are divided. Also *Daphniadæ*, *Daphnidea*, *Daphnidæ*, *Daphnidea*, *Daphnoidea*.

daphnin (daf'nin), *n.* [< *Daphne* + *-in*2.] A glucoside found in the bark and flowers of plants of the genus *Daphne*. It forms prismatic transparent crystals, having a bitter taste. It has received the formula $C_{15}H_{16}O_9 + 2H_2O$.

daphnioid (daf'ni-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Daphnia* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or pertaining to the *Daphniacea*; cladocerous, as a water-flea.

II. *n.* A cladocerous crustacean.

daphnoid (daf'noid), *a.* Same as *daphnioid*. *Encyc. Brit.*

daphnomancy (daf'nō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *δάφνη*, the laurel-tree, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Soothsaying by means of the laurel.

dapifer† (dap'i-fėr), *n.* [L., < *daps*, a feast, + *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] A court official corresponding to the steward of an ordinary household. Sometimes called *disethegn*.

dapper (dap'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *daper*, pretty, neat, < D. *dapper*, brave, valiant, = MLG. LG. *dapper*, heavy, weighty, strong, brave, = OHG. *tapfar*, heavy, weighty, MHG. *tapfer*, *dapfer*, *tapfel*, heavy, firm, brave, G. *tapfer*, brave (cf. Dan. and Sw. *tapper*, brave, prob. of D. or G. origin).] 1. Pretty; elegant; neat; trim.

The *dapper* ditties that I wont devise
To feede youthes fancie, and the flocking fry,
Delighten much. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., October.

A spirit of *dapper* intellectual dandyism, of which elegant verbiage and a dainty and debilitating spiritualism are the outward shows and covering, infects too much of the popular verse. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 47.

2. Small and active; nimble; brisk; lively.

A little *dapper* man. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the pert faeries and the *dapper* elves.
Milton, Comus, l. 118.

We [mankind] are *dapper* little busybodies, and run this way and that way superserviceably.
Emerson, Civilization.

[Now only sarcastic or contemptuous in both senses.]

dapperling (dap'ėr-ling), *n.* [< *dapper* + dim. *-ling*1.] A dwarf; a little fellow.

dapperpy (dap'ėr-pi), *a.* Of diapered and variegated woolen cloth. [Scotch.]

O he has pou'd aff his *dapperpy* coat,
The silver buttons glanced bonny.
Annan Water (Child's Ballads, II. 189).

dapple (dap'l), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dappel*, **dappul* (in comp. *dappul-gray*: see *dapple-gray*), a spot, < Icel. *depill* (for **dapill*), a spot, a dot (hence *depill*, a dog with spots over his eyes) (= Norw. *depel*, a pool, a splash of water or other liquid, a puddle, mud), < *dapi* = Norw. *dape* = Sw. dial. *depp*, a pool; cf. Dan. dial. *duppe*, a hole where water collects; MD. *dobbe*, a pit, pool, = E. dial. *dub*, a pool: see *dub*2.]

I. *n.* 1. A spot; a dot; one of a number of various spots, as on an animal's skin or coat.

He had . . . as many eyes on his body as my gray mare hath *dappes*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. 271.

2. A dappled horse.

II. *a.* Marked with spots; spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades of color: as, a *dapple* horse.

Some *dapple* mists still floated along the peaks of the hills. *Scott.*

dapple (dap'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dappled*, ppr. *dappling*. [< *dapple*, *n.*] To spot; variegate with spots.

The gentle day . . .
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of gray.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

A surface *dappled* o'er with shadows flung
From many a brooding cloud. *Wordsworth.*

It is summer, and the flickering shadows of forest-leaves *dapple* the roof of the little porch.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 240.

dapple-bay (dap'l-bā'), *a.* [< *dapple* + *bay*6: see *dapple-gray*.] Of a bay color variegated by dapples, or spots of a different color or shade.

dappled (dap'ld), *a.* [< *dapple*, *n.*, + *-ed*2.] Spotted; variegated with spots of different colors or shades.

Dappled Flanders mares. *Pope*, Epistle to Miss Blount, l. 50.

The sky-lark shakes his *dappled* wing.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 62.

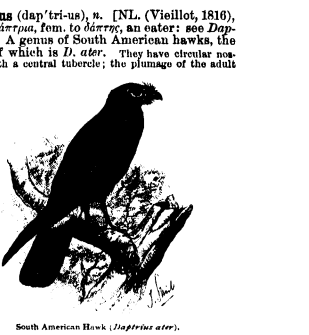
dapple-gray (dap'l-grā'), *a.* [< ME. *dapple-gray*, < **dappel*, **dappul*, a spot (see *dapple*), + *gray*.] Of a gray color variegated by spots of a different color or shade.

His steede was al *dappel-gray*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 173.

Daption (dap'ti-on), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1825); also written *Daptium*, and *Daptes*; < Gr. *δάπτης*, an eater, < *δάπτειν*, devour.] A notable genus of petrels, of the family *Procellariidæ* and section *Estretatoæ*. They have the bill comparatively dilated, with a wide and partly naked intermarginal space, oblique sulci on the edge of the upper mandible, a small weak unguis, and long nasal tubes; a short, rounded tail; and plumage spotted on the upper parts with black and white. They are birds of moderate size. The type and only species is *D. capense*, the damier, Cape pigeon, or pintado petrel. *Calopetes* (Sundevall, 1873) is a synonym. See cut in next column.

Cape Pigeon (*Daption capense*).

Daptrius (dap'tri-us), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < Gr. *δάπτρια*, fem. to *δάπτης*, an eater: see *Daption*.] A genus of South American hawks, the type of which is *D. ater*. They have circular nostrils with a central tubercle; the plumage of the adult


South American Hawk (*Daptrius ater*).

is black with a white basal bar on the tail; the produced cere and naked sides of the head are reddish. The length of the adult is about 16½ inches.

dar1†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dare*1.

dar2 (dār), *n.* Same as *dace*, 1.

darapti (da-rap'ti), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the two premises are universal and affirmative and the conclusion is particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-a-i*. The letter *p* indicates that the reduction to direct reasoning is to be performed by converting by accident the minor premise, and the initial *d* shows that the direct mood so reached is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in darapti: All griffins breathe fire; but all griffins are animals; therefore, some animals breathe fire. Some logicians deny the validity of this mood.

darbar, *n.* See *durbar*.

darbha (dăr'bä), *n.* [Skt. *darbha*.] A coarse grass, the *Poa cynosuroides*, much venerated by the Hindus, and employed by the Brahmans in their religious ceremonies.

darby (dăr'bi), *n.*; pl. *darbies* (-biz). [Appar. from the personal name *Darby* or *Derby*. The phrase "father Derbies bands" for handcuffs occurs in Gascoigne's "Steele Glas" (1576).] 1. *pl.* Handcuffs. [Slang.]

Hark ye! Jem Clink will fetch you the *darbies*.
Scott, Peveril of the Peak, xxxiii.

2. A plasterers' tool consisting of a thin strip of wood about 3 or 3½ feet long and 7 inches broad, with two handles at the back, used for floating a ceiling.

Darbyites (dăr'bi-its), *n. pl.* See *Plymouth Brethren*, under *brother*.

darce† (dārs), *n.* [Also *darse*; < ME. *darce*, *darse*: see *dace*.] An earlier form of *dace*.

Rooche, *darce*, Makerelle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

Dardan (dār'dan), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanus*, adj., < *Dardanus*, Gr. *Δάρδανος*: see def.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Dardanus or Dardania, an ancient city near the later Troy in Asia Minor, or to its people, the Dardani, named from a mythical founder, Dardanus, ancestor of Priam, king of Troy; hence, in poetical use, Trojan.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Dardanus or Dardania; poetically, a Trojan.

Dardanian (dār-dā'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Dardanius* = *Dardanus*: see *Dardan*.] Same as *Dardan*.

dardanium† (där-dā′ni-um), *n.* [Neut. of L. *Dardanius:* see *Dardanian.*] A bracelet.

A golden ring that shines upon thy thumb,
About thy wrist the rich *Dardanium.*
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 28.

dardy-line (där′di-lin), *n.* [< **dardy* (< F. *darder,* dart, shoot, harpoon, spear, < *dard,* E. *dart*[1], q. v.) + *line.*] A kind of rigging of lines used to catch herrings. A piece of lead about 1½ pounds in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane having unbaited hooks at their ends. *Day,* British Fishes. [Local, Eng.]

dare[1] (dār), *v. t.*; pret. *dared* or *durst,* pp. *dared,* ppr. *daring.* [A form orig. indicative, < ME. 1st (and 3d) pers. sing. *dar, der, dear,* < AS. *dear, dearr* (for **dearst*) = OS. *gi-dar* = OFries. *dor, dur,* also by confusion *thor, thur,* = MLG. *dar* = OHG. *gi-tar,* MHG. *tar, gi-tar* = Dan. *tör* = Sw. *tör* = Goth. *ga-dars,* I dare, an old preterit present, with new inf., ME. *durren, durn* (also by conformation *daren, darn*), < AS. *durran* = OS. *gi-durran* = OFries. **dura, *dora,* also by confusion **thura, *thora,* = MLG. *doren* = OHG. *gi-turran* = Icel. *thora* = Sw. *töra* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursan* (with new weak preterit, E. *durst,* < ME. *durste, dorste* (two syllables), < AS. *dorste* (for **dors-de*) = OS. *gi-dorsta* = OFries. *dorste, thorste* = MLG. *dorste* = OHG. **gi-torsta,* MHG. *torste* = Icel. *thordhi* = Sw. *torde* = Dan. *turde* = Goth. *ga-daursta*), dare, = Gr. *θαρσεῖν, θαρρεῖν,* be bold, dare (*θαρσέω, θαρσύς,* bold), = OBulg. *drŭzati,* dare, = Skt. √ *dharsh,* dare. In some forms, as the ME., Fries., and Scand., there is confusion with a different preterit verb, ME. *tharf,* also *darf,* < AS. *thearf,* inf. *thurfan,* = OFries. *thurf,* inf. **thurva,* = OHG. *durfan* = Icel. *thurfa* = Goth. *thaurban,* have need, which in D. *durven* = G. *dürfen,* dare, has completely displaced the form corresponding to E. *dare:* see *darf, tharf.*] **I.** To be bold enough (to do anything); have courage, strength of mind, or hardihood (to undertake some action or project); not to be afraid; venture: followed by an infinitive (with or without *to*) as object, or sometimes, by ellipsis, used absolutely.

I *dare* do all that may become a man;
Who *dares* do more, is none.
Shak., Macbeth, I. 7.

And what they *dare* to dream of *dare* to do.
Lowell, Comm. Ode.

[Originally and still often used in the third person of the present tense without a personal termination, and in such case always followed by the infinitive without *to:* as, he *dare* not do it.

Lo, Conscience doth chide!
For losse of catel he *dar* not fight.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

One *dares* not light a large candle, except company's coming in. *Steele,* Lying Lover, iv.]

2. To venture on; attempt boldly to perform.

But this thing *dare* not. *Shak.,* Tempest, iii. 2.

3. To challenge; provoke to action, especially by asserting or implying that one lacks courage to accept the challenge; defy: as, to *dare* a man to fight.

I taught him how to manage arms, to *dare*
An enemy, to court both death and dangers.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, v. 1.

I whipt him for robbing an orchard once when he was but a child —
"The farmer *dared* me to do it," he said; he was always so wild. *Tennyson,* Rizpah.

4. To arouse; rouse. [Prov. Eng.] — **I dare say,** I suppose or believe; I presume; I think likely: a weak affirmation, generally implying some degree of indifference in assertion or assent.

Joseph S. O, yes, I find great use in that screen.
Sir Peter T. I *dare say* you trust, certainly.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

dare[1] (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[1], *v.*] **1**†. The quality of being daring; venturesomeness; boldness; dash; spirit.

It lends a lustre, and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to your great enterprise.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge; defiance.

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., i. 2.

To take a dare, to receive a challenge without accepting it. [Colloq.]

It was not consonant with the honor of such a man as Bob to *take a dare;* so against first one and then another aspiring hero he had fought, until at length there was none that ventured any more to "give a dare" to the victor of so many battles. *E. Eggleston,* The Graysons, x.

dare[2]† (dār), *v.* [< ME. *daren, darien, dayren,* be or lie in fear, terrify; cf. Sw. *darra,* tremble, shiver, = Dan. *dirre,* tremble, quiver, **vibrate,** = LG. *bedaren,* become still, = D. *bedaren,* abate, become calm, compose. Perhaps ult. a secondary form of ME. *dasen,* be stupefied, tr. stupefy, daze: see *daze.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be in fear; tremble with fear; be stupefied or dazed with fear. Specifically — **2.** To lie still in fear; lurk in dread; especially, lie or squat close to the ground, like a frightened bird or hare; look anxiously around, as such a lurking creature.

These weddild men that lye and *dare,*
As in a forme lith a wery hare.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 108.

3. To droop; languish.

II. *trans.* **1.** To strike with fear; terrify; daunt; dismay.

Now me bus, as a beggar, my bread for to thigge
At doris vpon dayes, that *dayres* me full sore:
Till I come to my kyth, can I non othir.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13550.

For I have done those follies, those mad mischiefs,
Would *dare* a woman.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To terrify and catch (larks), as by means of a mirror or a piece of red cloth, or by walking round with a hawk on the fist where they are crouching, and then throwing a net over them.

Enclos'd the bush about, and there him tooke,
Like *darred* Larke. *Spenser,* F. Q., VII. vi. 47.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap, like larks.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

dare[2]† (dār), *n.* [< *dare*[2], *v.*] A mirror for daring larks.

The *dare* for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators on the print, appears in the picture.
The Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1888, p. 122.

dare[3] (dār), *n.* [Also written *dar* (ME.), < F. *dard* (pron. dār), and in older form *dart* (and in another form *darse, darce,* > E. *darce*); all ult. identical with *dart,* a missile: see *darce* and *dart*[1].] Same as *darce,* 1. [Local, Eng.]

dare[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deer.*

daredevil (dār′dev*l), *n.* and *a.* [< *dare, v.,* + obj. *devil.*] **I.** *n.* One who fears nothing and will attempt anything; a reckless fellow; a desperado.

A humorous *dare-devil* — the very man to suit my purpose. *Bulwer.*

II. *a.* Characteristic of or appropriate to a daredevil; reckless; inconsiderately rash and venturesome.

I doubt if Rebecca, whom we have seen piously praying for consols, would have exchanged her poverty and the *dare-devil* excitement and chances of her life for Osborne's money and the humdrum gloom which enveloped him.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xlii.

daredevilism (dār′dev*l-izm), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-ism.*] Same as *daredevilry.*

daredevilry (dār′dev*l-ri), *n.* [< *daredevil* + *-ry,* for *-ry, as in devilry.*] The character or conduct of a daredevil; recklessness; venturesomeness.

His rude guardian addressed himself to the modification of this facial expression; it had not enough of modesty in it, for instance, or of *dare-devilry.*
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 8.

dare-doing†, **der-doing**†, *a.* [Found only in the second spelling, used by Spenser, as if ppr. of *dare* do taken as a single verb in the passage from Chaucer cited under *daring-do.* See *daring-do.*] Daring; bold.

Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes
And honours suit my vowed daies do spend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 10.

dareful† (dār′fûl), *a.* [< *dare*[1] + *-ful.*] Full of defiance.

We might have met them *dareful,* beard to beard,
And beat them backward home. *Shak.,* Macbeth, v. 5.

darer (dār′er), *n.* One who dares or defies; a challenger.

Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

darf†, *v.* See *tharf.*

darg (därg), *n.* [Sc., sometimes spelled *dargue,* formerly *dark,* a contr. of *dawerk, daywerk, daywark* = *day-work:* see *day-work.*] **1.** A day's work; a task for a day. It is sometimes redundantly called *day's darg.*

I can do as gude a *day's darg* as ever I did in my life.
Scott, Monastery, iii.

They [the tenants] are subject also to a *darg* (or day's work) for every acre. *Statist. Acc. of Scot.,* VIII. 602.

Hence — **2.** A certain task of work, whether more or less than the measure of a day.

He never wrought a good *dark,* that went grumbling about. *Kelly,* Scotch Proverbs, p. 143.

darg (därg), *v. i.* [Sc., < *darg, n.*] To be employed at day-work.

Glad to fa' to work that's killing,
To common *dargving.*
R. Galloway, Poems, p. 119.

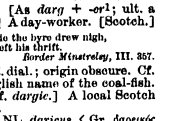
darger (där′gėr), *n.* [As *darg* + *-er*[1]; ult. a contr. of *day-worker.*] A day-worker. [Scotch.]

The croonin' kie the byre drew nigh,
The *darger* left his thrift.
Border Minstrelsy, III. 357.

dargie (där′gi), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure. Cf. *dargs.*] A local English name of the coal-fish.

dargs (därgz), *n.* [Cf. *dargie.*] A local Scotch name of the whiting.

daric (dar′ik), *n.* [< NL. *daricus,* < Gr. *δαρεικός* (sc. *στατήρ,* stater), said to have been first coined by Darius I., king of Persia, and hence derived < *Δαρεῖος,* OPers. *Daryavush,* Darius, but prob. of other origin, perhaps < *dariku,* a Babylonian word, said to mean 'a weight' or 'measure.'] A gold coin current in antiquity throughout the Persian empire, and also in Greece. It was of very pure gold, was of small diameter, but very thick, and weighed rather more than an English sovereign. It has no inscription; the obverse type is the king of Persia represented as an archer or bearing a spear; the reverse, usually an irregular oblong incuse. Double darics were issued after the conquest of Persia by Alexander the Great, with Greek letters, most of the known specimens of which have been found in the Panjâb. — **Silver daric,** the principal silver coin of ancient Persia, closely resembling the gold daric, and specifically called the *siglos,* but also known by the name *daric* in ancient as well as modern times.



Obverse. Reverse.
Daric, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

darli (dä′ri-i), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that direct mood of the first figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the three vowels of the word, *a-i-i.* The following is an example of a syllogism in darli: All virtues are laudable; but some habits are virtues; therefore, some habits are laudable.

daring (dār′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dare*[1], *v.*] Adventurous courage; intrepidity; boldness; adventurousness.

daring (dār′ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dare*[1], *v.*] **1.** Possessing or springing from adventurous courage; bold; fearless; adventurous; reckless.

He knew thee absolute, and full in soldier,
Daring beyond all dangers. *Fletcher,* Bonduca, v. 4.

To this day we may discern in many parts of our financial and commercial system the marks of that vigorous intellect and *daring* spirit. *Macaulay,* Hist. Eng., xx.

2. Audacious; impudent.

Is there none
Will tell the King I love him tho' so late?
Now — ere he goes to the great Battle? none:
Myself must tell him in that purpose like,
But now it were too *daring.* *Tennyson,* Guinevere.

=**Syn. 1.** Dauntless, undaunted, heroic.

daring-do†, **derring-do**†, *n.* [A phrase adopted by Spenser, in the erroneous spelling *derring do* (which through him and his imitators has become familiar in literature), from Chaucer: ME. *dorryng don, durryng do,* etc., a syntactic sequence, consisting of *dorryng, durryng,* etc., mod. *daring,* verbal n. of *dorren, durren,* mod. *dare*[1], with inf. *don, do,* followed by that ('that which'), etc. The associated phrase *to dorre do,* in the last line of the passage from Chaucer, consists of the inf. *do,* depending on the inf. *dorre, durre,* dare. The passage in Chaucer is as follows:

And certaynly in storye it is founde
That Troilus was nevere unto no wight,
As in his tyme, in no degree secounde.
In *dorrynge-don* [var. *durryng do, dorynge to do,* 16th cent. ed. *daring do*] that longeth to a Knyght;
Al myghte a peasant passen hym of myght,
His herte ay with the firste and with the beste
Stod paregal, to dorre don [var. durre to do, dore don, 16th cent. ed. dare don] that hym leste.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 237.]

Daring deeds; daring action. [An intended "archaism": see *etym.*]

For ever, who in *derring-doe* were dreade,
The loftie verse of hem was loved aye.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

daring-doer†, **derring-doer**†, *n.* [See *daring-do.*] A daring and bold doer.

All mightie men and dreadfull *derring-doeers.*
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 38.

daring-glass† (dār′ing-glās), *n.* A mirror used for daring larks. *Bp. Gauden.*

daring-hardy† (dār′ing-här′di), *a.* Foolhardy; audacious. *Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3.

daringly (dâr'ing-li), *adv.* **1.** With boldness or audacity; boldly; courageously; fearlessly.

Your brother, fired with success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press.
Lord Halifax, On Prince of Denmark's Marriage.

2. Defiantly.

Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press.
Bp. Atterbury.

daringness (dâr'ing-nes), *n.* Boldness; courageousness; audaciousness.

The greatness and *daringness* of our crimes.
Bp. Atterbury, Works, IV. iv.

dark[1] (dârk), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *derk, derk, dcork*, a. and n., < AS. *deorc*, a., dark. Connections uncertain.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Without light; marked by the absence of light; unilluminated; shadowy: as, a *dark* night; a *dark* room.

And after thei maken the nyght so *derk* that no man may see no thing.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 237.

2. Not radiating or reflecting light; wholly or partially black or gray in appearance; having the quality opposite to light or white: as, a *dark* object; a *dark* color.

The sun to me is *dark*,
And silent as the moon.
Milton, S. A., l. 86.

Lovely in your strength, as is the light
Of a *dark* eye in woman!
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 92.

A dusky barge,
Dark as a funeral scarf from stem to stern.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

3. Not fair: applied to the complexion: as, the *dark*-skinned races.

And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy Lotos-eaters came.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

Differing only as sisters may differ, as when one is of lighter and another of *darker* complexion.
Gladstone, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, II. 343.

4. Lacking in light or brightness; shaded; obscure: as, a *dark* day; the *dark* recesses of a forest. Hence—**5.** Characterized by or producing gloom; dreary; cheerless: as, a *dark* time in the affairs of the country.

So *dark* a mind within me dwells,
Tennyson, Maud, xv.

There is, in every true woman's heart, a spark of heavenly fire, which . . . beams and blazes in the *dark* hour of adversity.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 39.

Alone, in that *dark* sorrow, hour after hour crept by.
Whittier, Cassandra Southwick.

6. Threatening; frowning; gloomy; morose: as, a *dark* scowl.

All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours.
Addison, Travels in Italy.

So all in wrath he got to horse and went;
While Arthur to the banquet, *dark* in mood,
Past, thinking "Is it Lancelot who hath come?"
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

7. Obscure; not easily perceived or understood; difficult to interpret or explain: as, a *dark* saying; a *dark* passage in an author.

What may seem *dark* at the first will afterward be found more plain.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. 1.

What's your *dark* meaning, mouse, of this light word?
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

Wise philosophers hold all writings to be fruitful in the proportion they are *dark*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, x.

Hence—**8.** Concealed; secret; mysterious; inscrutable: as, keep it *dark*.

Day, mark'd as with some hideous crime,
When the *dark* hand struck down thro' time,
And cancell'd nature's best.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

Precisely what is to be the manner and measure of our knowledge, in this fuller and more glorious revelation of the future, is not clear to us now, for that is one of the *dark* things, or mysteries, of our present state.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 159.

9†. Blind; sightless.

I, *dark* in light, exposed
To daily fraud, contempt, abuse, and wrong.
Milton, S. A., l. 75.

Dr. Heylin (author of ye Geography) preach'd at ye Abbey. . . . He was, I think, at this time quite *darke*, and so had ben for some yeares.
Evelyn, Diary, March 29, 1661.

Thou wretched daughter of a *dark* old man,
Conduct my weary steps.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

10. Unenlightened, either mentally or spiritually; characterized by backwardness in learning, art, science, or religion; destitute of knowledge or culture; ignorant; uninstructed; rude; uncivilized: as, the *dark* places of the earth; the *dark* ages.

How many waste places are left as *darke* as Gallie of the Gentiles, sitting in the region and shadow of death; without preaching Minister, without light!
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

The age wherein he [Homer] liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight who taught the world to see.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

There are *dark* regions of the earth where we do not expect to find a righteous man.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 480.

11. Morally black; atrocious; wicked; sinister.

Fit vessel, fittest imp of fraud, in whom
To enter, and his *dark* suggestions hide.
Milton, P. L., ix. 90.

Shame from our hearts
Unworthy arts,
The fraud designed, the purpose *dark*.
Whittier, Eve of Election.

Dark ages. See *age*.—**Dark days**, specifically, days on which the sun is so completely obscured by clouds or dry mists that artificial lights have to be used for one or more days continuously, and day seems literally turned into night. Such a day was May 19th, 1780, in New England; and others of less extent were August 9th, 1732, and October 21st, 1816. The most remarkable case on record is the dry fog of 1783, when the sun was obscured by a blueish haze for many days in the summer, throughout Europe, northern Africa, and to some extent in Asia and North America.—**Dark heat**, the heat due to the invisible ultra-red heat-rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.—**Dark horse.** See *horse*.—**Dark moon.** See *moon*.—**Dark room**, in *photog.*, a room from which all actinic rays of light have been excluded, used in the processes connected with the sensitizing of plates for exposure, for placing the plates in and taking them from the plate-holders or dark slides in which they are transported and exposed in the camera, and for the development of the picture after exposure.

It is most essential in all photographic processes to employ what is termed a *dark room*. . . . This *dark room* is not without light, but its light is of a quality such as in no way affects the plate.
Spon, Encyc. Manuf., p. 1536.

To keep dark, to be quiet, silent, or secret concerning a matter.

II. *n.* **1.** The absence of light; darkness.

Till the *derke* was don, & the day sprange,
And the sun in his sercle set vppo lofte.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6062.

I believe that men are generally still a little afraid of the *dark*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 142.

Morn broaden'd on the borders of the *dark*.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. A dark place.

So I wilt in the wod and the wilde holtis,
Her fro my feres, and no freike herde,
Till I dreght to a *derke*, and the dere lost.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2361.

It is not the shallow mystery of those small *darks* which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons; it is the unfathomable mystery of the sunlight and the sun.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 47.

3. A dark hue; a dark spot or part.

Some *darks* had been discovered.
Shirley.

With the small touches, efface the edges, reinforce the *darks*, and work the whole delicately together.
Ruskin, Elements of Drawing, p. 61.

4. A state of concealment; secrecy: as, things done in the *dark*.

I am in the *dark* to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 4.

5. An obscured or unenlightened state or condition; obscurity; a state of ignorance: as, I am still in the *dark* regarding his intentions.

While men are in the *dark* they will be always quarrelling.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. iii.

As to its [the city of Quiham's] distance from the Sea, its bigness, strength, riches, &c., I am yet in the *dark*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 7.

We are . . . in the *dark* respecting the office of the large viscus called the spleen.
Dunglison, Physiol., § 150.

Dark of the moon. See *moon*.

dark[1] (dârk), *adv.* [< *dark*[1], *a.*] In the dark; without light.

I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5.

dark[1]† (dârk), *v.* [< ME. *darken, derken*, < AS. **deorcian*, in comp. **á-deorcian* (Somner), make dark, < *deorc*, dark: see *dark*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow or become dark; darken.

The sonne *darked* & withdrewe his light.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

2. To remain in the dark; lurk; lie hidden or concealed.

And ther she syt and *darketh* wonder stille.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 816.

All day the beates *darked* in here den stille.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2723.

II. *trans.* To make dark; darken; obscure.

Fair when that cloud of pride, which oft doth *dark*
Her goodly light, with smiles she drives away.
Spenser.

Pagan Poets that audaciously
Haue sought to *dark* the ever Memory
Of Gods greeat works.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Dark thy clear glass with old Falernian wine.
B. Jonson, tr. of Martial's Epigrams, viii. 77.

dark[2]† (dârk), *n.* [The more orig. form of *darg*, ult. a contr. of *day-work:* see *darg*.] An obsolete form of *darg*.

dark-apostrophe (dârk'ą-pos'trǫ-fē), *n.* See *apostrophe*[1], 2.

dark-arches (dârk'ârch'ez), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hadena monoglypha*.

darkemon, *n.* Same as *adarkon*.

darken (dâr'kn), *v.* [< *dark*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *dark*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To grow dark or darker.

Some little of this marvel he too saw,
Returning o'er the plain that then began
To *darken* under Camelot.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

The autumnal evening *darkens* round.
M. Arnold, The Grande Chartreuse.

2. To grow less white or clear; assume a darker hue or appearance: as, white paper *darkens* with age.

II. *trans.* **1.** To deprive of light; make dark or darker: as, to *darken* a room by closing the shutters.

They [the locusts] covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was *darkened*.
Ex. x. 15.

Whether the *darken'd* room to muse invite,
Or whiten'd wall provoke the skewer to write.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 97.

Returned to London, she [Mrs. Browning] began the life which she continued for so many years, confined to one large and commodious, but *darkened* chamber.
Pen Portraits of Literary Women, II. 101.

2. To obscure or shut out the light of.

It blows also sometimes very hard from the south west; and when these winds are high, it raises the sand in such a manner that it *darkens* the sun, and one cannot see the distance of a quarter of a mile.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 195.

Mr. Bucket came out again, exhorting the others to be vigilant, *darkened* his lantern, and once more took his seat.
Dickens, Bleak House, lvii.

3. To render less white or clear; impart a darker hue to: as, exposure to the sun *darkens* the complexion.

A picture of his little cousin, truthfully painted, her face, *darkened* by the sun, contrasting strongly with the clear white of her dress, veil, and garland.
St. Nicholas, XV. 10.

4. To obscure or cloud the meaning or intelligence of; perplex; render vague or uncertain.

Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge?
Job xxxviii. 2.

Love is the tyrant of the heart; it *darkens* Reason, confounds discretion.
Ford, 'Tis a Melancholy, iii. 3.

Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand.
Bacon, Hist. Hen. VII.

5. To render gloomy; sadden.

All joy is *darkened*, the mirth of the land is gone.
Isa. xxiv. 11.

Calvin, whose life was *darkened* by disease, had a morbid and gloomy element in his theology.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 54.

6. To deprive of vision; strike with blindness.

Let their eyes be *darkened*, that they may not see.
Rom. xi. 10.

Hence—**7.** To deprive of intellectual or spiritual light; sink in darkness or ignorance.

Their foolish heart was *darkened*.
Rom. i. 21.

8. To sully; make foul; make less bright or lustrous.

I must not think there are
Evils enow to *darken* all his goodness.
Shak., A. and C., i. 4.

You are *darken'd* in this action, sir,
Even by your own.
Shak., Cor., iv. 7.

9. To hide; conceal.

The veil that *darkened* from our sidelong glance
The inexorable face.
Lowell, Agassiz, i. 1.

To darken one's door, to enter one's house or room as a visitor: generally or always with an implication that the visit is unwelcome.

Oh, pity me then, when, day by day,
The stout fiend *darkens my* parlor *door*.
Whittier, Demon of the Study.

darkener (dâr'kn-ėr), *n.* One who or that which darkens.

He [Sumner] was no *darkener* of counsel by words without knowledge.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 23.

darkey, *n.* See *darky*.

darkful† (dârk'fûl), *a.* [ME. *derkful*; < *dark*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Full of darkness.

All thy body shall be *darkful*.
Wyclif, Luke xi. 34.

darkhead†, *n.* [ME. *deorkhede, derkhede, durchede*; < *dark*[1] + *-head*.] Darkness.

Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*.
St. Brendan, p. 2.

dark-house†, *n.* A mad-house.

Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark house* and a whip as madmen do.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 2.

darkle (dâr'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *darkled*, ppr. *darkling*. [Assumed from *darkling, adv.*, regarded as a ppr.] **1.** To appear dark; show indistinctly.

To the right towers Arthur's lofty seat; . . . to the left *darkles* the castle. *Blackwood's Mag.*

2. To become dark or gloomy.

His honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, lxvi.

darkling (därk'ling), *adv.* [= Sc. *darklins*; < *dark*[1] + dim. *-ling*[2].] **1.** In the dark.

As the wakeful bird
Sings *darkling*, and in shadiest covert hid,
Tunes her nocturnal note. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 39.

That though I wrestle *darkling* with the fiend,
I shall o'ercome it. *J. Baillie.*

Hence — **2.** Blindly; uncertainly.

Do nations float *darkling* down the stream of the ages, . . . swaying with every wind, and ignorant whither they are drifting? *Bancroft* Hist. Const., II. 3.

darkling (därk'ling), *a.* [Ppr. of *darkle*, *v.*] **1.** Dark; obscure; gloomy.

And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss.
Moore, Fire Worshippers.

What storms our *darkling* pathway swept!
Whittier, Pæan.

2. Blinded.

The falconer started up, and *darkling* as he was — for his eyes watered too fast to permit his seeing anything — he would soon have been at close grips with his insolent adversary. *Scott*, Abbot, xix.

3. Rendering dark; obscuring.

As many poets with their rhymes
Oblivion's *darkling* dust o'erwhelms.
Lowell, To Holmes.

darkling-beetle (därk'ling-bē'tl), *n.* A name of the *Blaps mortisaga*, a black beetle of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. It is about an inch long, and is found in cellars, caverns, and other dark places. See cut under *Blaps*.

darklings (därk'lingz), *adv.* [Sc. *darklins*; < E. *darkling* + adverbial suffix *-s*.] In the dark.

Thou wouldest fain persuade me to do like some idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go *darklings* to bed. *Bp. Hall*, Works, VII. 344.

She through the yard the nearest tak's
An' to the kiln she goes then,
An' *darklins* grapit [groped] for the banks,
An' in the blue-clue throws then.
Burns, Halloween.

darkly (därk'li), *adv.* [< ME. *derkly*, *derklicke*, < AS. *deorclice*, < *deorc*, E. *dark*[1], + *-lice*, E. *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a dark manner; so as to appear dark; as a dark object or spot.

Vainly the fowler's eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong,
As, *darkly* seen against the crimson sky,
Thy figure floats along.
Bryant, To a Waterfowl.

What forms were those which *darkly* stood
Just on the margin of the wood?
Whittier, Pentucket.

2†. Blindly; as one deprived of sight; with uncertainty.

The spere lete don, reu the hed, be-forn lete goo;
After my fewed, *derkly*, as man blynd.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 4476.

3. Dimly; obscurely; faintly; imperfectly.

For now we see through a glass, *darkly*; but then face to face. 1 Cor. xiii. 12.

In other great disputes it answers dubiously and *darkly* to the common reader. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 19.

4. Mysteriously; with sinister vagueness: as, it was *darkly* hinted that murder had been committed.

How *darkly*, and how deadly, dost thou speak!
Your eyes do menace me. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4.

darkness (därk'nes), *n.* [< ME. *derknesse*, darkness; < *dark*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** The absolute or comparative absence of light, or the modification of visual sensation produced by such absence; gloom. It may be due either (*a*) to a deficient illumination, or (*b*) to a low degree of luminosity or transparency in the dark object.

Darkness was upon the face of the deep. Gen. i. 2.

A Provynce of the Contree, that hathe wel in circuyt 3 forneyes, that men clepen Hanyson, is alle covered with *Derkenesse*, with outen ony brightnesse or light; so that no man may see ne here, ne no man dar entren in to hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 200.

Darkness might then be defined as ether at rest; light as ether in motion. But in reality the ether is never at rest, for in the absence of light-waves we have heat-waves always speeding through it. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 2.

2. Secrecy; concealment; privacy.

What I tell you in *darkness*, that speak ye in light.
Mat. x. 27.

Though lately we intended
To keep in *darkness* what occasion now
Reveals. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

3. The state of being blind physically; blindness.

His eyes, before they had their will,
Were shrivell'd into *darkness* in his head.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Hence — 4. Mental or spiritual blindness; lack of knowledge or enlightenment, especially in religion and morality: as, heathen *darkness*.

Men loved *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds were evil. John iii. 19.

The Barbary States, after the decline of the Arabian power, were enveloped in *darkness*, rendered more palpable by the increasing light among the Christian nations.
Sumner, Orations, I. 219.

Ring out the *darkness* of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cvi.

5. The kingdom of the evil one; hell: as, the powers of *darkness*.

Descend to *darkness* and the burning lake:
False fiend, avoid! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., i. 4.

6†. The gloom and obscurity of the grave; death.

If I must die,
I will encounter *darkness* as a bride,
And hug it in mine arms. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1.

7. Obscurity of meaning; lack of clearness or intelligibility.

The use of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and *darknesse*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 156.

Let others therefore dread and shun the Scriptures for their *darknesse*, I shall wish I may deserve to be reckon'd among those who admire and dwell upon them for their clearnesse. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref.

The prince of darkness, the devil: Satan. = **Syn.** *Darkness*, *Obscurity*, *Dimness*, *Gloom*. *Darkness* is the opposite of light, physical or mental, and indicates the complete, or approximately complete, absence of it. *Obscurity* is the state of being overclouded or concealed through the intervention of something which obstructs or shuts out the light, causing objects to be imperfectly illuminated: as, the *obscurity* of a passage; the style of this author is full of *obscurity*. *Dimness* is indistinctness caused by the intervention of an imperfectly transparent medium, or by imperfection in the eye of the person looking; it is specifically applied to the sight itself: as, *dimness* of vision. *Gloom* is deep shade, approaching absolute darkness, but is now much less often used in that sense, or in the sense of a corresponding darkness of mind, than to express a state of feeling akin to darkness: the lack of ability to see light ahead; deep despondency; lack of hope or joy: as, he lived in constant *gloom*.

Yet from those flames
No light, but rather *darkness* visible.
Milton, P. L., i. 62.

Obscurity of expression generally springs from confusion of ideas. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The stores had a twilight of *dimness*; the air was spicy with mingled odors. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 68.

A change comes over me like that which befalls the traveler when clouds overspread the sky, . . . and *gloom* settles down upon his uncertain way, till he is lost.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 94.

darksome (därk'sum), *a.* [< *dark*[1] + *-some*.] Somewhat dark; gloomy; shadowy: as, a *darksome* house; a *darksome* cloud. [Poetical.]

A *darksome* way, which no man could descry,
That deep descended through the hollow ground.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 20.

The *darksome* pines that o'er yon rocks reclin'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 155.

They crouched them close in the *darksome* shade,
They quaked all o'er with awe and fear.
J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, p. 45.

darky (där'ki), *n.*; pl. *darkies* (-kiz). [Also written, less prop., *darkey*; < *dark*[1] + dim. *-y*.] **1.** A negro; a colored person. [Colloq.]

The manners of a cornfield *darky*.
The Century, XXVII. 132.

2. A policeman's lantern; a bull's-eye. *Dickens.* [Slang.]

darling (där'ling), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *derling* and *dearling*; < ME. *derling*, *durling*, *deorling*, < AS. *deórling*, a favorite, < *deór*, dear, + dim. *-ling*.] **I.** *n.* One who is very dear; one much beloved; a special favorite.

The *dearlings* of delight. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 43.

And can do nought but wail her *darling's* loss,
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

Any man who puts his life in peril in a cause which is esteemed becomes the *darling* of all men.
Emerson, Courage.

II. *a.* Very dear; peculiarly beloved; favorite; regarded with great affection and tenderness; lovingly cherished: as, a *darling* child.

Some *darling* science. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

The love of their country is still, I hope, one of their *darling* virtues. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Asem.

darlingness (där'ling-nes), *n.* Dearness. *Browning.* [Rare.]

Darlingtonia (där-ling-tō'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. William *Darlington*, a botanist of Philadelphia (1782–1863).] A remarkable genus of American pitcher-plants, natural order *Sarraceniaceæ*. A single species is known, *D. Californica*, from the mountain swamps of northern California. The leaves are trumpet-shaped, sometimes 3 feet long, with a vaulted, dilated hood, which terminates in a large forked appendage above the contracted orifice. The under side of the leaf is winged, and a sweet secretion is found along this wing and about the orifice. The tube within is beset with rigid hairs directed downward, and the bottom is filled with a liquid which has a digestive effect upon the numerous insects that are entrapped.

Darlingtonia Californica.

darn[1] (därn), *v. t.* [Prob. of Celtic origin: < W. *darnio*, piece, also break in pieces, tear (= Bret. *darnaoui*, divide into pieces), < *darn*, a piece, fragment, patch, = Corn. and Bret. *darn*, a fragment, piece, whence prob. F. *darne*, a slice (of some fishes).] To mend by filling in a rent or hole with yarn or thread (usually like that of the fabric) by means of a needle; repair by interweaving with yarn or thread.

He spent every day ten hours in his closet, in *darning* his stockings, which he perform'd to admiration. *Swift.*

To darn up, to patch up; repair.

To *darn up* the rents of schism by calling a council.
Milton.

darn[1] (därn), *n.* [< *darn*[1], *v.*] A darned patch.

darn[2] (därn), *v. t.* [A minced form of *damn*.] To damn (when used as a colloquial oath): commonly used as an exclamation. [Low.]

"My boy," said another, "was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; *darn* they lousy typhoons."
H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, vi.

darn[3]†, **darnel** (därn), *a.* and *v.* Same as *dern*[1].

darnation (där-nā'shọn), *interj.* A minced form of *damnation*, used as an exclamation. [Low.]

darnel (där'nel), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *darnel*, *dernel* (taking the place of the earlier *cockle*[1]), < F. dial. (Rouchi) *darnelle*, darnel, prob. so named from its (supposed) stupefying or intoxicating qualities; cf. OF. *darne*, stupefied; Sw. *där-repe*, also simply *repe*, darnel, the first syllable repr. *dära*, infatuate, cf. *dåre* = Dan. *daare*, a fool.] **I.** *n.* The popular name of *Lolium temulentum*, one of the few reputed deleterious grasses. It is sometimes frequent in the wheat-fields of Europe, and the grains when ground with the wheat have been believed to produce narcotic and stupefying effects upon the system. Recent investigations tend to prove this belief to be erroneous. The name was used by the early herbalists to include all kinds of corn-field weeds.

Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*).

He [the devil] every day laboureth to sow cockle and *darnel*. *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4.

II. *a.* Like darnel. [Poetical.]

No *darnel* fancy
Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

Darnell's case. See *case*[1].

darner (där'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who mends by darning. — **2.** A darning-needle. *Dict. of Needlework.*

darnex†, **darnict**, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

With a fair *darnex* carpet of my own.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

darning (där'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *darn*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of mending by imitation of texture.

Supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*.
Martinus Scriblerus.

2. Articles to be darned: as, the week's *darning* lay on the table.

darning-ball (där'ning-bâl), *n.* A spherical or egg-shaped piece of wood, ivory, glass, or other hard substance, over which an article to be darned is drawn smooth.

darning-needle (där'ning-nē'dl), *n.* **1.** A long needle with a large eye, used in darning. — **2.**

The dragon-fly; the devil's darning-needle. See *dragon-fly*. [U. S.]

darning-stitch (där'ning-stich), *n.* A stitch used in darning, imitating more or less closely the texture of the fabric darned. It is used both in mending and in decorative work.

Darnis (där'nis), *n.* [NL.] 1. A genus of homopterous hemipterous insects, of the family *Membracidæ*, or referred to the family *Cercopidæ*.—2. A genus of butterflies, of the family *Eryeinidæ*.

darnixt, *n.* Same as *dornick*.

daroo-tree (da-rö'trē), *n.* The *Ficus Sycomorus*, or Egyptian sycamore.

darra (dur'ä), *n.* Same as *durra*.

darraign, **darrain**, *v. t.* Same as *deraign*[1].

darrein (dar'ān), *a.* [< OF. *darrain*, *derrain*, *dererain*, F. dial. (Rouchi) *darrain* = Pr. *dereirau*, last, < ML. as if **deretranus* (cf. F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius*), < L. *de*, from, + *retro*, back: see *retro-* and *dernier*.] In *old law*, last: as, *darrein* continuance; *darrein* presentment.

The great charter of John likewise retains the three recognitions of Novel Disseisin, Mort d'ancester, and *Darrein* presentment, to be heard in the quarterly county courts by the justices and four chosen knights.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 164.

darriba (dar'i-bä), *n.* A modern dry measure of Egypt, equal to about 16 Winchester bushels.

darsis (där'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάρσις*, excoriation, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = AS. *teran*, E. *tear*[1], q. v. Cf. *derma*, etc.] The removal of the skin from the subjacent tissues; an abrasion of the skin.

dart[1] (därt), *n.* [< ME. *dart*, < OF. *dart*, also *dard*, *dar*, F. *dard* = Pr. *dart* = Sp. Pg. It. *dardo* = Wall. *darle* = Hung. *dardo*, < ML. *dardus*, *dartus*, a dart; of Teut. origin: AS. *daroth*, *darath*, *dareth* = OHG. *tart*, a dart, javelin, = Icel. *darradhr*, a dart, javelin, peg (also in simpler form *darr*, pl. *dörr*, neut., mod. *dörr*, m., a dart), = Sw. *dart*, a dagger.] 1. A pointed missile weapon thrown or thrust by the hand; a small and light spear or javelin, sometimes hurled by the aid of a strap or thong.

And he [Joab] took three *darts* in his hand, and thrust them through the heart of Absalom. 2 Sam. xviii. 14.

Death ! ere thou hast slain another,
Learn'd, and fair, and good as she,
Time shall throw a *dart* at thee.
B. Jonson, Epitaph on the Countess of Pembroke.

2. A kind of eel-spear. [Eng.]

The *dart* is made of a cross-piece with barbed spikes set in like the teeth of a rake.
Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland, II. 246.

3†. A spear set up as a prize for victory in running or other athletic contests.

The *dart* is set up of virginitee.
Cacche whoso may, who renneth best, let se.
Chaucer, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 75.

4. Anything like a dart in shape, use, or effect. Specifically—(*a*) The missile or arrow of a blow-gun when made with a point. (*b*) In *entom.*, the sting of an aculeate hymenopterous insect; in a more restricted sense, the spiculum or lancet-like instrument forming the central part of the sting.

Until recently the latter [*Zonites nitidus*] was supposed to be the sole member of its genus which possessed a *dart*: now the former [*Z. excavatus*] keeps it company.
Science, III. 342.

(*c*) In *conch.*, a love-dart, or spiculum amoris. (*d*) One of various moths, so called by British collectors. (*e*) A seam uniting two edges of stuff from between which a gore has been cut away: : designed to shape a garment to the figure. (*f*) Figuratively, a piercing look or utterance.

If there be such a *dart* in princes' frowns,
How durst thy tongue move anger to our face?
Shak., Pericles, I. 2.

It is certain that a good many fallacies and prejudices are limping about with one of his light *darts* sticking to them.
H. James, Jr., Matthew Arnold.

5. A sudden swift movement.—**Egg and dart.** See *egg*[1].

dart[1] (därt), *v.* [< ME. *darten*; from the noun.] I. *trans.* 1. To throw with a sudden thrust, as a pointed instrument.

Th' invaders *dart* their jav'lins from afar.
Dryden, Æneid.

2. To throw or thrust suddenly or rapidly; emit; shoot: as, the sun *darts* forth his beams.

With Skill her Eyes *dart* ev'ry Glance.
Congreve, Amoret.

The moon was *darting* through the lattice
Its yellow light warm as the beams of day.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, iv. 3.

3†. To pierce; spear; transfix.

The wylde bole blkynneth sprynge
Now here, now there, *idarted* to the herte.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 240.

But they of Accawmacke vse staues like vnto Iauelins headed with bone. With these they *dart* fish swimming in the water. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 133.

A black lion rampant, sore that bled
With a field arrow *darted* through the head.
Drayton, Agincourt.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have the piercing movement or effect of a dart; move swiftly, like a dart.

Right thro' his manful breast *darted* the pang.
Tennyson, Geraint.

And watch the airy swallows as they *darted* round the caves. *T. B. Aldrich*, Kathie Morris.

2. To spring or start suddenly and run swiftly: as, the deer *darted* from the thicket.

In the evening of the seventeenth of June, Rupert *darted* out of Oxford with his cavalry on a predatory expedition. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

dart[2] (därt), *n.* [Same as *dare*, *dar*, and *dace*, all ult. identical with *dart*[1]; so called from its swift movements.] Same as *dace*, 1.

dartars (där'tärz), *n. pl.* [< F. *dartre*, tetter.] A scab or ulceration under the skin of a lamb. Also called *chin-scab*.

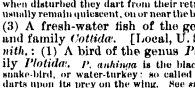
darter (där'tėr), *n.* 1. One who throws a dart.

They of Rhene and Leuce, cunning *darters*,
And Sequana that well could manage steeds.
Marlowe, tr. of Lucan, i.

2. One who or that which springs or darts forward.

Oft from out it leaps
The finny *darter* with the glittering scales. *Byron*.

3. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In *ichth.*: (1) The archer-fish, *Toxotes jaculator*. (2) One of the fresh-



Darter (*Etheostoma fabellare*).

water fishes of the United States constituting the subfamily *Etheostominæ* of the family *Percidæ*. All are of small size, and in general resemble the common yellow perch. The name is due to the fact that when disturbed they dart from their retreats, where they usually remain quiescent, on or near the bottom of streams. (3) A fresh-water fish of the genus *Uranidea* and family *Cottidæ*. [Local, U. S.] (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) A bird of the genus *Plotus* and family *Plotidæ*. *P. anhinga* is the black-bellied darter, snake-bird, or water-turkey: so called from the way it darts upon its prey on the wing. See *snake-bird*, *Plotus*, and cut under *anhinga*. (2) *pl.* The *Plotidæ* or snake-birds.

darter-fish (där'tėr-fish), *n.* Same as *archer-fish*.

Dartford warbler. See *warbler*.

dartingly (där'ting-li), *adv.* Rapidly; like a dart.

dartle (där'tl), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *dartled*, ppr. *dartling*. [Freq. of *dart*[1], *v.*] To dart; shoot out. [Rare.]

My star that *darties* the red and the blue.
Browning, My Star.

dart-moth (därt'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the genus *Agrotis* (which see). The larvæ are among those known as cutworms.

Dartmouth College case. See *case*[1].

dartoid (där'toid), *a.* and *n.* [< *dartos* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* In *anat.*, pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of dartos; having slow involuntary contractility or excitable by cold or mechanical stimulus, as the dartos.—**Dartoid tissue**, in *anat.*, tissue resembling that of the dartos.

II. *n.* The dartoid tissue or tunic; the dartos.

dartos (där'tos), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δαρτός*, verbal adj. of *δέρειν*, skin, flay: see *dareia*.] A layer of connective tissue containing unstriped muscular fiber, situated immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum.

dartre (där'tr), *n.* [F.: see *dartara*.] Herpes: used to designate almost all cutaneous diseases.

dartrous (där'trus), *a.* [< F. *dartreux*, < *dartre*: see *dartre* and *-ous*.] Relating or subject to dartre; herpetic.

dart-sac (därt'sak), *n.* In pulmonate gastropods, the sac which secretes and contains the love-dart, or spiculum amoris; a thick-walled eversible appendage of the generative apparatus of the snail, in which the love-darts are molded as calcareous concretions, and from which they are ejected.

Close to them [the digitate accessory glands] is the remarkable *dart-sac*, a thick-walled sac, in the lumen of which a crystalline four-fluted rod or dart consisting of carbonate of lime is found.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dart-snake (därt'snāk), *n.* A book-name of the serpent-like lizards of the genus *Acontias*,

Dart-snake (*Acontias meleagris*).

translating the generic term: so called from the manner in which it darts upon its prey. See *Acontiidæ*.

darweesh (där'wēsh), *n.* Same as *dervish*.

Darwinella (där-wi-nel'ä), *n.* [NL., named after Charles *Darwin*, + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of ceratose sponges, typical of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

darwinellid (där-wi-nel'id), *n.* A sponge of the family *Darwinellidæ*.

Darwinellidæ (där-wi-nel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Darwinella* + *-idæ*.] A family of ceratose sponges. They have large pouch-shaped flagellated chambers, communicating by means of numerous pores in their walls with inhalent cavities, and by means of one wide mouth with exhalent cavities. The ground-mass is without granules and transparent, and the axis of the fibers is thick.

Darwinian (där-win'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Charles Darwin, the celebrated English naturalist, or to the theory of development propounded by him. See *Darwinism*.

Our artists are so generally convinced of the truth of the *Darwinian* theory that they do not always think it necessary to show any difference between the foliage of an elm and an oak. *Ruskin*, Lectures on Art, p. 106.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions, which . . . has been harped upon too exclusively by the *Darwinian* school. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 298.

Darwinian curvature. See *curvature*.

II. *n.* One who favors or accepts the theory of development or evolution propounded by Darwin. See *evolution*.

Darwinianism (där-win'i-an-izm), *n.* [< *Darwinian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Darwinism*.

Darwinical (där-win'i-kal), *a.* [< *Darwin* + *-ic-al*.] Same as *Darwinian*. [Rare.]

Darwinically (där-win'i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of Darwin; as a Darwinian; in accordance with the Darwinian doctrine of development. [Rare.]

It is one thing to say, *Darwinically*, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it, or has been of use to its ancestors; and another to affirm, teleologically, that every detail of an animal's structure has been created for its benefit. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 304.

Darwinism (där'win-izm), *n.* [< *Darwin* (see def.) + *-ism*.] 1. The body of biological doctrine propounded and defended by the English naturalist Charles (Charles Robert) Darwin (1809–1882), especially in his works "The Origin of Species" (1859) and "The Descent of Man" (1871), respecting the origin of species. It is, in general, the theory that all forms of living organisms, including man, have been derived or evolved by descent, with modification or variation, from a few primitive forms of life or from one, during the struggle for existence of individual organisms, which results, through natural selection, in the survival of those least exposed, by reason of their organization or situation, to destruction. It is not to be confounded with the general views of the development or evolution of the visible order of nature which have been entertained by philosophers from the earliest time. (See *evolution*.) That which is specially and properly Darwinian in the general theory of evolution relates to the manner, or methods, or means by which living organisms are developed or evolved from one another: namely, the inherent susceptibility and tendency to variation according to conditions of environment; the preservation and perfection of organs best suited to the needs of the individual in its struggle for existence; the perpetuation of the more favorably organized beings, and the destruction of those less fitted to survive: the operation of natural selection, in which sexual selection is an important factor; and the general proposition that at any given time any given organism represents the result of the foregoing factors, acting in opposition to the hereditary tendency to adhere to the type, or "breed true." See *selection* and *survival*.

2. Belief in and support of Darwin's theory. Also *Darwinianism*.

Darwinist (där'win-ist), *n.* [< *Darwin* + *-ist*.] A believer in Darwinism; a Darwinian.

Darwinistic (där-wi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *Darwinist* + *-ic*.] Same as *Darwinian*.

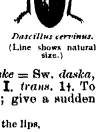
Darwinize (där'win-īz), *v.* *i.*; pret. and pp. *Darwinized*, ppr. *Darwinizing*. [< *Darwin* + *-ize*.] To accept the biological theories of Charles Darwin.

The last word of the scientific theory of evolution is that very terrifying word, anarchy, so eloquently anathematized "ex cathedra" by *Darwinizing* sociologists and so many others. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 435.

darwish, *n.* See *dervish*.

Dascillidæ (da-sil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dascillus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sericorn pentamerous beetles, typified by the genus *Dascillus*. They have the ventral segments free, the first of which is not elongate; the head not constricted behind; the eyes granulated; the mesothoracic epimera reaching the coxæ, of which the front pair is transverse and the hind pair suitable for reception of the femora; and the tarsi 5-jointed. Same as *Cyphonidæ*.

Dascillus (da-sil'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δάσκιλλος*, the name of a fish; cf. *δάσκος*, thick-shaded, bushy, < *δα-*, an intensive prefix, + *σκιά*, shade.] 1. The typical genus of beetles of the family *Dascillidæ*. *D. cervinus* is an example. Also *Dascylus*. *Latreille*, 1796.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of pomacentroid fishes. Also *Dascyllus*. *Cuvier*, 1829. Also called *Tetradrachmum*.



Dascillus cervinus. (Line shows natural size.)

dasel, dasewet, *v.* See *daze*.

dash (dash), *v.* [< ME. *dasch-en*, *dassen*, rush with violence, strike with violence, < Dan. *daske* = Sw. *daska*, slap, strike, beat. Cf. *dush*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To strike suddenly and violently; give a sudden blow to.

With that she *dash'd* her on the lips,
So dyed double red.
Hard was the heart that gave that blow,
Soft were the lips that bled.
Warner, Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond.

2. To cause to strike suddenly and with violence; throw or thrust violently or suddenly: as, to *dash* one stone against another; to *dash* water on the face.

They shall bear thee up, lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. Mat. iv. 6.

A foot more light, a step more true,
Ne'er from the heath-flower *dashed* the dew.
Scott, L. of the L., i. 18.

3. To break by collision or by strokes; shatter.

Efor er he departed his shelde was all to *daisht* that the thridde part ne left not hoell, and his hauberke dismayled and his helme pereed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

A brave vessel . . .
Dash'd all to pieces. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

4. To scatter or sprinkle something over; bespatter; sprinkle; splash; suffuse.

Vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades.
Walpole, Modern Gardening.

And all his greaves and cuisses *dash'd* with drops
Of onset. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

Dashed with blushes for her slighted love.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph.

5. To place, make, mark, sketch, etc., in a hasty manner.

Then came a postscript *dash'd* across the rest.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

6. To throw something into so as to produce a mixture; mingle; mix; adulterate: as, to *dash* wine with water; the story is *dashed* with fables; to *dash* fire-damp with pure air (said in coal-mining: see *dad*[2]).

Learn to know the great desire that hypocrites have to find one craft or other to *dash* the truth with.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 282.

He had sent up wine so heavily *dash'd* that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue were extremely intoxicated.
Comical Hist. of Francion.

Notable virtues are sometimes *dashed* with notorious vices. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 28

His cheerfulness [is] *dashed* with apprehension.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 1.

7. To cast down; thrust out or aside; impede; frustrate; abate; lower.

I see, this hath a little *dash'd* your spirits.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

What luck is this, that our revels are *dashed*!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Could make the worse appear
The better reason, to perplex and *dash*
Maturest counsels. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 114.

8. To confound; confuse; put to shame; abash: as, he was *dashed* at the appearance of the judge.

Dash the proud gamester in his gilded car.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 107.

To dash in, to paint or write rapidly: as, to *dash in* the color or the details.—**To dash off**, to form or sketch out hastily; write with great rapidity: as, to *dash off* an article for a newspaper.—**To dash out.** (*a*) To knock out by dashing against something: as, to *dash out* one's brains against a wall. (*b*) To erase at a stroke; strike out; blot out or obliterate: as, to *dash out* a line or a word. (*c*) To strike out or form at a blow; produce suddenly.

Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit;
So like, that critics said, and courtiers swore,
A wit it was, and called the phantom More.
Pope, Imitat. of Horace, II. i. 47.

=**Syn.** *Dash*, *Smash*, *Shatter*, *Shiver*, *Crush*, *Mash*. That which is *dashed* does not necessarily go to pieces: if it is broken, the fact is commonly expressed. That which is *smashed*, *shattered*, or *shivered* is dashed to pieces and denly, with violence, at a blow or in a collision. *Smashing* is the roughest and most violent of the three acts; the word expresses the most complete disruption or ruin: as, the drunken soldier *smashed* (*shattered*, *shivered*) the mirror with the butt of his musket. The use of *smash* or *mash for crush* (as, his head was *smashed*, I *mashed* my finger) is colloquial. *Shatter* and *shiver* differ in that *shatter* suggests rather the flying of the parts, and *shiver* the breaking of the substance; and the pieces are more numerous or smaller with *shiver*. That which is *crushed* or *mashed* is broken down under pressure; that which is *mashed* becomes a shapeless mass: sugar and rock are *crushed* into powder, small particles, or bits; apples are *crushed* or *mashed* into pulp in making cider; boiled potatoes are *mashed*, not *crushed*, in preparing them for the table.

They that stand high have many blasts to shake them;
And, if they fall, they *dash* themselves to pieces.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 3.

A voice cried aloud, "Ay, ay, divil, all's raight! We've *smashed* 'em" (machines). *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, ii.

You may break, you may *shatter* the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.
Moore, Farewell! but whenever, etc.

All the ground
With *shiver'd* armour strown.
Milton, P. L., vi. 389.

The ostrich . . . leaveth her eggs in the earth . . . and forgetteth that the foot may *crush* them. Job xxxix. 13–15.

To break the claw of a crab or a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door; . . . thus you can do it gradually without *mashing* the meat.
Swift, Advice to Servants, The Footman.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To rush with violence; move rapidly and vehemently.

All the long-pent stream of life
Dash'd downward in a cataract.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

On the 4th his [Johnston's] cavalry *dashed* down and captured a small picket-guard of six or seven men.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 333.

2. To use rapidity in performance, so as to display force seemingly without care, as in painting or writing.

With just, bold lines he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care.
Rochester, Allusion to Horace.

dash (dash), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*] **1.** A violent striking together of two bodies; collision.

The *dash* of clouds. *Thomson*, Summer, l. 1114.

2. A sudden check; frustration; abashment: as, his hopes met with a *dash*.

Though it were Knox himself, the Reformer of a Kingdom, that spake it, they will not pardon him their *dash*.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

3. An impetuous movement; a quick stroke or blow; a sudden onset: as, to make a *dash* upon the enemy.

This jumping upon things at first *dash* will destroy all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 23.

The *dash* of the brook from the alder-glen.
Bryant, Two Graves.

I feared it was possible that [the enemy] might make a rapid *dash* upon Crump's and destroy our transports and stores. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 334.

4. A small infusion or admixture; something mingled with something else, especially to qualify or adulterate it: as, the wine has a *dash* of water.

Innocence when it has in it a *dash* of folly.
Addison, Spectator, No. 245.

A morose ruffian with a *dash* of the pirate in him.
Emerson, Compensation.

5. The capacity for unhesitating, prompt action, as against an enemy; vigor in attack: as, the corps was distinguished for *dash*.

The hunting of Taher Sherrif and his brothers was superlatively beautiful: with an immense amount of *dash* there was a cool, sportsman-like manner in their mode of attack. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, p. 137.

Their troops outnumbered ours more than two to one, and fought with considerable *dash*.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

6. A flourish; an ostentatious parade.

She was a first-rate ship, the old Victor was, though I suppose she wouldn't cut much of a *dash* now longside of some of the new clippers. *S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 164.

7. (*a*) In *writing* and *printing*, a horizontal stroke or line of varying length, used as a mark of punctuation and for other purposes; specifically, in *printing*, a type the face of which consists of such a line. The dashes regularly furnished in a font of type are called respectively the *en dash* (–, a square of the size of the font), the *en dash* (–, half a square), the *two-em dash* (——, two squares), and the *three-em dash* (———, three squares). In punctuation, the em dash is used to note a sudden transition or break of continuity in a sentence, more marked than that indicated by a comma, and also at the beginning and end of a parenthetical clause—properly of one more directly related to the general sense than a true parenthesis. (See *parenthesis*.) The en or the en dash is often used to indicate the omission of the intermediate terms of a series which are to be supplied in reading, being thus of equivalence to "to . . . , inclusive": thus, Mark iv. 3—20, or 3–20 (that is, verses 3 to 20, inclusive); the years 1880–88 (that is, 1880 to 1888). As a mark of hiatus or suppression, the dash—usually one of the longer ones—stands for something omitted, as a name or part of a name, the concluding words of an unfinished sentence, or the connecting words of a series of broken sentences. Various other more or less arbitrary uses are made of dashes, as in place of *do.* (*ditto*) to indicate repetition of names in a catalogue or the like, a dividing line between sections, articles, or other portions of matter, etc.

Observe well the *dash* too, at the end of this Name.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, v. 1.

(*b*) In *printing*, also, a line (variously modified in form) used for the separation of distinct portions of matter, as the parallel dash (=——=), the double dash (————), the diamond or swell dash (◂——▸), etc. (*c*) Any short mark or line.—**8.** In *music*: (*a*) The short stroke placed over or under a note by which a staccato effect is indicated. See *staccato*. (*b*) The line or stroke drawn through a figure in thorough-bass which indicates that the tone signified by the figure is to be chromatically raised a semitone. (*c*) In harpsichord-music, a coulé (which see).—**9.** In *zoöl.*, a longitudinal mark, generally rounded and clearly defined at one end, and tapering or gradually becoming indistinct at the other, as if produced by a drop of colored liquid dashed obliquely against the surface, or by the rough stroke of a pen. Such marks are very common on the wings of the *Lepidoptera*.—**10.** A present made by a trader to a chief on the western coast of Africa to secure permission to traffic with the natives.—**11.** Same as *dash-board*.—**12.** In *sporting*, a short race decided in one attempt, not in heats: as, a hundred-yard *dash*.—**To cut a dash.** See *cut*, *v.*

dash-board (dash'bōrd), *n.* [< *dash*, *v.*, + *board*.] A screen or leathern apron placed on the fore part of a chaise, gig, or other vehicle, to prevent water, mud, etc., from being thrown upon those in the vehicle by the heels of the horses.—**2.** The float of a paddle-wheel.—**3.** A screen placed at the bow of a steam-launch to throw off the spray; a spray-board.

dashed (dasht), *a.* [< *dash* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Composed of, inclosed by, or abounding with dashes: as, a *dashed* line; a *dashed* clause; a *dashed* poem.—**2.** Abashed; confused. See *dash*, *v.*, 8.

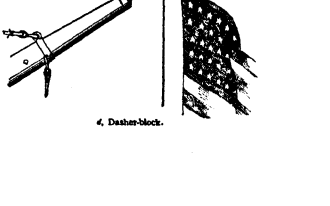
Before her you looked *dashed*, and kept bowing to the ground, and talked, for all the world, as if you were before a justice of peace. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

3. A euphemism for *damned*, from the form *d—d*, often used to represent that word.

dasher (dash'ėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which dashes or agitates, as the float of a paddle-wheel, the plunger of a churn, and the like.—**2.** A dash-board.—**3.** One who makes an ostentatious parade; a bold, showy, ostentatious man or woman. [Colloq.]

She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term dashing. These young ladies were *dashers*. Alas! perhaps foreigners and future generations may not know the meaning of the term.
Miss Edgeworth, Almeria, p. 292.

Dashers! who once a month assemble,
Make creditors and coachmen tremble,
And dress'd in colours vastly fine,
Drive to some public-house to dine.
W. Combe, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 18.



d, Dasher-block.

dasher-block (dash'ėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards. See cut on preceding page.

dash-guard (dash'gärd), *n.* A metal plate which protects the platform of a street-car from the mud or snow which might be thrown upon it by the horses.

dashing (dash'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dash*, *v.*] **1.** Performed with or at a dash; impetuous; spirited: as, a *dashing* charge.

On the 4th Van Dorn made a *dashing* attack, hoping, no doubt, to capture Rosecrans before his reinforcements could come up. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 416.

2. Showy; brilliant: as, a *dashing* fellow.

"But the society is very good still, is it not?" "Oh, very genteel," said the man, "but not so *dashing* as it used to be." *Bulwer*, Pelham.

3. Ostentatious; bold; dashy.

dashingly (dash'ing-li), *adv.* In a dashing manner; with dash.

dashism (dash'izm), *n.* [< *dash* + *-ism*.] The character or state of being dashing; the state of being a dasher. [Rare.]

He must fight a duel before his claims to . . . *dashism* can be universally allowed. *V. Knox*, Winter Evenings, xxviii.

dash-lamp (dash'lamp), *n.* A small lantern with a reflector, designed to be hung upon the dash-board of a carriage.

dash-pot (dash'pot), *n.* **1.** A cylinder containing a loosely fitted piston, and partly filled with fluid, designed to check sudden movements in a piece of mechanism to which it is attached.—**2.** A device sometimes used for controlling the motion of an arc-lamp, and in other electrical instruments. It generally consists of a closed chamber filled with a viscous liquid, in which a piston moves. The resistance offered by the liquid prevents a sudden movement of the part to which the piston is attached.

dash-rule (dash'rōl), *n.* In *printing*, a metallic rule having on it a line or lines shorter than the width of the column in a newspaper or the page in a book, used to separate one subject from another. See rule.

dash-wheel (dash'hwēl), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a wheel with compartments, partly submerged in a cistern, in which it revolves. It serves by its rotation to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and dashing it from side to side of the compartment. *E. H. Knight.*

dashy (dash'i), *a.* [< *dash* + *-y*1.] Calculated to attract attention; showy; stylish; dashing.

It was a *dashy* barouche, drawn by a glossy-black span. *J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 66.

I saw his *dashy* wife arranging a row of Johannisberg bottles. *National Baptist*, XIX. 15.

dasiberd†, **dasyberd**†, *n.* [ME., also *dayseyberd*, *doseiberde*, *dosiberde*, *doseciberde*; appar. < **dasy* or **dosy* (< Icel. *dasinn*, lazy, *dasi*, a lazy fellow; cf. Sw. *dasig*, idle, Dan. *dösig* (= LG. *dösig*), drowsy: see *daze*, *doze*) + *berd*, beard. Cf. *dastard*.] A dullard; a simpleton; a fool.

Duribuccus, that never openeth his mouth, a *dasiberde*. *Medulla*, in Prompt. Parv., p. 114, note.

Ther is a *dosiberd* I wolde dere,
That walkes abrode wilde were.
Chester Plays, i. 201.

Dasmia (das'mi-ą), *n.* [NL.; also and prop. *Desmia*; < Gr. δεσμός, bound, < δεαμεῖν, a band, bond.] The typical genus of corals of the family *Dasmiidæ*.

Dasmiidæ (das-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasmia* + *-idæ*.] A family of aporose corals. See *Pseudoturbinolidæ*.

Dasornis (da-sôr'nis), *n.* [NL. for **Dasyornis*, < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, hairy (= L. *densus*, dense), + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of fossil Eocene birds of large size combining dinornithic and struthious characters, based by R. Owen upon a fragmentary skull from the island of Sheppey in England.

dass1 (das), *n.* See *dess*.

dass2 (das), *n.* [A var. of *dais*.] A small landing-place. [Scotch.]

They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of . . . a small landing place. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 61.

dassy (das'i), *n.*; pl. *dassies* (-iz). [Native name.] The southern hyrax or rock-rabbit of the Cape of Good Hope, *Hyrax capensis*.

dastard (das'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dastard*, a dullard, prob. formed, with suffix *-ard*, from a Scand. base repr. by Icel. *dastr*, exhausted, breathless (= Sw. dial. *däst*, weary), pp. of *dæsa*, groan, lose breath from exhaustion; Icel. *dasadhr*, exhausted, pp. of *dasask*, become exhausted, reflexive of **dasa* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle, whence E. *daze*, q. v. Cf. OD. *dasaert*, *daasaardt*, a fool, prob. of same origin. See also *dasiberd*.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A dullard; a simpleton.

Daffe, or *dastard*, or he that spekythe not yn tyme, oridurus. . . . *Dastard*, or dullarde, duribuccius.
Prompt. Parv.

Dastarde, [F.] estourdy, butarin. *Palsgrave.*

2. A base coward; a poltroon; one who meanly shrinks from danger, or who performs malicious actions in a cowardly, sneaking manner.

This *dastard*, at the battle of Patay, . . .
Before we met, or that a stroke was given,
Like to a trusty squire did run away.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

But fill the *dastard* kept his oath,
Whose cowardice hath undone us both.
Scott, Marmion, ii. 92.

=Syn. 2. *Poltroon*, *Craven*, etc. See *coward*.

II. *a.* Characterized by base cowardice; meanly shrinking from danger, or from the consequences of malicious acts.

Curse on their *dastard* souls! *Addison.*

At this paltry price did the *dastard* prince consent to stay his arm at the only moment when it could be used effectively for his country. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. 13.

dastard (das'tärd), *v. t.* [< *dastard*, *n.*] **1.** To make dastard; intimidate; dispirit.

There is another man within me, that's angry with me, rebukes, commands, and *dastards* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

Dastards manly souls with hope and fear. *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

2. To call one dastard or coward. [Rare in both uses.]

dastardice† (das'tär-dis), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-ice*, after *cowardice*.] Cowardice; dastardliness.

I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, and all my difficulties with my angel charged upon myself, for want of following my blows. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, vi. 49.

dastardize (das'tär-diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dastardized*, ppr. *dastardizing*. [< *dastard* + *-ize*.] To make dastard; cow. [Rare.]

I believe it is not in the Power of Plowden to *dastardize* or cow your Spirits until you have overcome him. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 9.

For if he liv'd, and we were conquerors,
He had such things to urge against our marriage
As, now declar'd, would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage. *Dryden*, Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

dastardliness (das'tärd-li-nes), *n.* Cowardliness.

dastardly (das'tärd-li), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; meanly timid; base; sneaking.

Brawl and clamour is so arrant a mark of a *dastardly* wretch that he does as good as call himself so that uses it. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If Dryden is never *dastardly*, as Pope often was, so also he never wrote anything so maliciously depreciatory as Pope's unprovoked attack on Addison.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 70.

dastardness (das'tärd-nes), *n.* The character of a dastard; base timidity. [Rare.]

dastardy (das'tär-di), *n.* [< *dastard* + *-y*.] Dastardliness; base cowardice. [Rare.]

dasturi (dus-tö'ri), *n.* [< Hind. *dastūri*, perquisites, commission, < *dastūr*, custom, usage, customary fee, < Pers. *dastūr*, a custom.] The commission, gratuity, or bribe surreptitiously paid by native dealers and others in India to agents, servants, and employees, in order to secure the custom of their masters. Also spelled *dustoori*.

No doubt presents were received from native contractors, and *dustoori* or commission from native dealers and manufacturers. *J. T. Wheeler*, Short Hist. India, p. 327.

daswet, *v.* See *daze*.

Dasya (das'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough, = L. *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] A genus of marine algæ, belonging to the order *Florideæ*. The fronds are bright-red, filiform or compressed, branching, and polysiphonous. The genus is especially characterized by the monosiphonous filaments which clothe the frond or its upper parts, and in which the tetraspores are borne in regular rows. There are about 70 species, mostly tropical, many occurring on the coast of Australia. *Dasya elegans* is a beautiful species, common in the United States, from Cape Cod southward, and in the Adriatic sea; it is called *chenille*.

dasyberd†, *n.* See *dasiberd*.

Dasygastræ (das-i-gas'trē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + γαστήρ, belly.] In Latreille's system of classification, a group of *Apiariæ* or bees, having the under side of the abdomen of the female hairy, as in the genera *Megachile*, *Anthidium*, etc. The mason-bees and leaf-cutter bees belong to this group. Also written *Dasygastreæ*, *Dasygastrica*.

Dasylirion (das-i-lir'i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + λείριον, a lily. The plants are lily-like, with numerous crowded leaves.] A liliaceous genus of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, allied to *Yucca*, with a dense rosette of rigid, linear, often spinosely toothed leaves, and a tall stem bearing a panicle of small white flowers. There are nearly 20 species, some of which are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

dasymeter (da-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + μέτρον, measure.] An instrument designed for testing the density of gases. See *manometer*.

Dasyornis (das-i-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), < Gr. δασύς, shaggy, hairy, + ὄρνις, a bird.] A genus of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of the malurine group, inhabiting Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc. The species composing the genus as originally proposed are now distributed in the genera *Sphenura* and *Megalurus* (or *Sphenoeacus*).

Dasypædes (das-i-pē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, rough, hairy, + παῖς, pl. παῖδες, child. Coined by Sundevall in 1873 as an alternative to *Ptilopædes*, this being liable to confusion with *Psilopædes*.] Same as *Ptilopædes*.

dasypædic (das-i-pē'dik), *a.* [As *Dasypædes* + *-ic*.] Same as *ptilopædic*.

Dasypeltidæ (das-i-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-idæ*.] The *Dasypeltinæ* regarded as a separate family: same as *Rhachiodontidæ*.

Dasypeltinæ (das'i-pel-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypeltis* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Colubridæ*, typified by the genus *Dasypeltis*, having the body slender, the maxillary teeth few and rudimental, and the hypapophyses of several vertebræ piercing the throat and capped with enamel, thus forming a series of esophageal teeth. From this remarkable structure the group is also called *Rhachiodontidæ*, after the genus *Rhachiodon*, one of the several synonyms of *Dasypeltis*. Besides *Dasypeltis*, the subfamily includes the genus *Etachiodon*.

Dasypeltis (das-i-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύς, thick, dense, + πέλτη, a light shield.] The typical genus of the family *Dasypeltidæ*. *D. scabra* is an African species. Also *Anodon*, *Diodon*, and *Rhachiodon* (which see).

dasyphyllous (das-i-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. δασύς, hairy, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having woolly or hairy leaves.

Dasypidæ (da-sip'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dasypodidæ*.

dasypode (das'i-pōd), *n.* [< *Dasypus* (*Dasypod-*): see *Dasypus*.] An animal of the family *Dasypodidæ*; an armadillo. Also *dasypide*.

dasypodid (da-sip'ō-did), *n.* An edentate of the family *Dasypodidæ*.

Dasypodidæ (das-i-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A South American family of loricate edentate quadrupeds; the armadillos. It was formerly conterminous with the suborder *Loricata* of *Edentata*; it is now, by the exclusion of *Tatusiidæ* and *Chlamyphoridæ*, restricted to the typical armadillos, having the fore toes variously modified and disproportionate in long one another, the second being the longest, the third, fourth, and fifth variously shortened; the head broad behind; and the ears far apart. There are four subfamilies: *Dasypodinæ* (the encouberts), *Xenurinæ* (the kabassous), *Priodontinæ* (the kabalassous), and *Tolypeutinæ* (the apars). Also *Dasypidæ*.

Dasypodinæ (das'i-pō-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasypus* (*-pod-*) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of the *Dasypodidæ*, containing the encoubert, peludo, etc. They have the anterior and posterior divisions of the carapace well marked · the tail with a zonal sheath; the teeth moderate in number (8 or 10 in each side above and below); and the first to the third metacarpal regularly graduated in length, the third being the longest, and the fourth and fifth much shortened. The genera are *Dasypus* and *Euphractus*. See cuts under *apar* and *armadillo*.

dasypodine (da-sip'ō-din), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasypodinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dasypodinæ*, as the peludo, *Dasypus villosus*.

Dasyprocta (das-i-prok'tą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δασύπρωκτος, with hairy buttocks, < δασύς, hairy, + πρωκτός, the buttocks.] The typical genus of the family *Dasyproctidæ*. It includes the whole of the family except the pacas, and is characterized by having only 3 developed toes on the hind feet. It comprehends all the agoutis and the acouchys, as the yellow-rumped agouti (*D. aguti*), Azara's agouti (*D. azaræ*), and the acouchy (*D. acouchy*). *D. acouchy* inhabits some of the West Indies as well as South America; the other species of the genus are confined to South America. See cuts under *acouchy* and *agouti*.

dasyproctid (das-i-prok'tid), *n.* A rodent of the family *Dasyproctidæ*.

Dasyproctidæ (das-i-prok'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dasyprocta* + *-idæ*.] A family of simplicident rodents, of the hystricine series, consisting of the two genera *Cœlogenys* and *Dasyprocta*,

the former of which contains the paca alone (*C. paca*), the latter the agoutis. The nails of the feet are hoof-like; the fore feet are 5-toed; the hind feet have also 5 toes (paca), or only 3 (agoutis); the tail is rudimentary or very short; the ears are low; and the upper lip is not cleft. Contrary to the rule in the hystricine series of rodents, the clavicles are rudimentary; and the molar teeth are semi-rooted, and the incisors long. The *Dasyproctidæ* are related to the cavies and chinchillas (see *cavy* and *chinchilla*); they are confined to the Neotropical region, inhabiting parts of Mexico, some of the West Indies, and the greater part of South America, especially wooded and watered localities. See cuts under *agouti* and *Cœlogenys*.

Dasypus (das'i-pus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δασύπους*, hairy- or rough-footed; used only as a noun, a hare, rabbit; ‹ *δασύς*, hairy, rough, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] A genus of armadillos, formerly conterminous with the family *Dasypodidæ*, now restricted to certain species of the subfamily *Dasypodinæ* (which see). See also cut under *armadillo*.

Dasyrhamphus (das-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL. (Hombron and Jacquinot, 1846), ‹ Gr. *δασύς*, shaggy, hairy, + *ῥάμφος*, beak, snout.] A genus of penguins, of the family *Sphenisciday*: so called from having the bill extensively feathered. The only species is *D. adeliæ*, of the antarctic seas.

dasytes (das'i-tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δασύτης*, hairiness, roughness, ‹ *δασύς*, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] 1. In *zoöl.*, hairiness; hirsuteness; a growth of hair on some part not usually hairy. —2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of beetles, of the family *Cleridæ*.

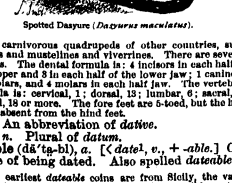
dasyure (das'i-ūr), *n.* [‹ *Dasyurus*.] An animal of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*.—**Thylacine dasyure.** See *Thylacinus*, *n.*—**Ursine dasyure,** the Tasmanian devil. See *Sarcophilus*.

Dasyuridæ (das-i-ū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dasyurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of polyprotodont marsupial mammals. They have 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; the canines well developed; the hind feet with the clawless hallux small and rudimentary, rarely apposable; the limbs of proportionate length; the stomach simple; and no cecum. They are predatory carnivorous or insectivorous marsupials of Australia, Tasmania, New Guinea, and some other islands. They are divided into the two subfamilies *Dasyurinæ* and *Myrmecobiinæ*. These animals are sometimes known indiscriminately as brush-tailed opossums.

Dasyurinæ (das'i-ū-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dasyurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Dasyuridæ*; the dasyures. The tongue is not specially extensile, and the premolars and molars are not more than 7 in number; in these respects the subfamily is contrasted with *Myrmecobiinæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Dasyurus*, *Sarcophilus*, and *Thylacinus*, or the true, the ursine, and the thylacine dasyures, and *Phascogale*; the last is properly made the type of a different subfamily, *Phascogalinæ*.

dasyurine (das-i-ū'rin), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dasyurinæ* or *Dasyuridæ*.

Dasyurus (das-i-ū'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δασύς*, hairy, rough, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dasyurinæ*, formerly coextensive with the subfamily, now restricted by the exclusion of *Thylacinus* and *Sarcophilus*. The true dasyures of the restricted genus mostly inhabit Australia and Tasmania, where they replace the smaller pred-



Spotted Dasyure (*Dasyurus maculatus*).

atory carnivorous quadrupeds of other countries, such as cats and mustelines and viverrines. There are several species. The dental formula is: 4 incisors in each half of the upper and 3 in each half of the lower jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical, 7; dorsal, 13; lumbar, 6; sacral, 2; caudal, 18 or more. The fore feet are 5-toed, but the hallux is absent from the hind feet.

dat. An abbreviation of *dative*.

data, *n.* Plural of *datum*.

datable (dā'ta-bl), *a.* [‹ *date*[1], *v.*, + *-able*.] Capable of being dated. Also spelled *dateable*.

The earliest *dateable* coins are from Sicily, the varying fortunes of the Sicilian wars making possible certain chronological inferences.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 328.

dataler (dā'ta-lėr), *n.* [E. dial., also written *datailer*: see *daytaler*.] Same as *daytaler*.

datary[1] (dā'ta-ri), *n.*; pl. *dataries* (-riz). [= F. *datairе* = Sp. Pg. It. *datario*, ‹ ML. *datarius*, a datary (see def.), lit. a dater (so called because he dates and despatches official documents), prop. adj., relating to dates, ‹ *data*, *datum*, a date: see *date*[1], *n.*] An officer of the chancery at Rome, who directly represents the pope in all matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc. All petitions pass through his hands: he has the right of granting benefices not exceeding an annual value of 24 ducats; and with him solely rests the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued from the Vatican. He is generally a bishop, and is assisted by a substitary, who is also in holy orders. When a cardinal is elected to the office of datary he bears the title of *prodatary*. See *datary*[2].

datary[2] (dā'ta-ri), *n.* [= F. *daterie* = Sp. *dataría* = Pg. *dataria* = It. *dataria*, *dateria*, ‹ ML. *dataria*, the office or business of a datary, prop. fem. of adj. *datarius*: see *datary*[1].] The office or duty of dating and despatching papal documents; specifically, a branch of the Curia at Rome, established about the end of the thirteenth century by Pope Boniface VIII., for the purpose of dating, registering, and despatching all bulls and documents issued by the pope, examining and reporting upon petitions, etc., and granting favors and dispensations under certain conditions and limitations. See *datary*[1].

For riches, besides the temporal dominions, he (Pius V.) hath in all the countries before-named the *datary* or chancery of bulls.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 36.

date[1] (dāt), *n.* [‹ ME. *date*, ‹ OF. *date*, F. *date* = Sp. Pg. It. *data*, ‹ ML. *data*, *f.*, also *datum*, neut. (› D. G. Dan. Sw. *datum*), date, note of time and place, so called from L. *datum*, given, the first word of the customary note in letters or documents giving the place and time of writing or issue, as *datum Romæ*, given at Rome (on such a day): fem. or neut. of L. *datus*, given (as Gr. *δοτός*), pp. of *dare* = Gr. *δίδόναι*, 2d aor. *δοῦναι* (*δόδωμι*, I give) = OBulg. *datĭ* = Slov. Serv. *dati* = Pol. *dać* = Russ. *dati*, *davatĭ* = Lith. *duti* = Lett. *dōt* = Skt. √ *dā*, give (*dadāmi*, I give). From L. *dare*, pp. *datus*, come also E. *date*[2], *datum*, *dado*, and *die*[3] (doublets of *date*[1]), *datary*, *dation*, *dative*, and from the same root (from L. *donare*) *donate*, *donative*, *condone*, etc.] 1. That part of a writing or an inscription which purports to specify the time when, and usually the place where, it was executed. A full date includes the place, day, month, and year; but in some cases the date may consist of only one or two of these particulars, as the year on a coin. In letters the date is inserted to indicate the time when they are written or sent; in deeds, contracts, wills, and other papers, to indicate the time of execution, and usually the time from which they are to take effect on the rights of the parties; but the written date does not exclude evidence of the real time of execution or delivery, and consequent taking effect. In documents the date is usually placed at the end, but may be at the beginning, as it is now generally in letters.

This Deed may bear an elder *Date* than what you have obtain'd from your Lady.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 13.

2. The time, with more or less particularity, when some event has happened or is to happen: as, the *date* of a battle; the *dates* of birth and death on a monument; the *date* of Easter varies from year to year, or is variable.—3. Point or period of time in general: as, at that early *date*.—4. A season or allotted period of time.

Then ever shall, while *dates* of times remain,
The heavens thy soul, the earth thy fame contain.
Ford, Fame's Memorial.

Your *Date* of Deliberation, Madam, is expir'd.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

When your *date* is over,
Peacefully ye fade.
R. T. Cooke, Daisies.

5. Age; number of years.

When his *date*
Doubled her own, for want of playmates, he . . .
Had tost his ball, and flown his kite, and roll'd
His hoop to pleasure Edith.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

6. Duration; continuance.

Ages of endless *date*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 549.

We say that Learning's endless, and blame Fate
For not allowing Life a longer *Date*.
Cowley, Death of Sir Henry Wootton.

7. End; conclusion. [Rare.]

"Why stande ze ydel" he sayde to thos,
Ne knawe ze of this day no *date*!
Alliterative Poems (E. E. T. S.), i. 515.

Yet hath the longest day his *date*.
Taming of a Shrew (Child's Ballads, VIII. 185).

What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*.
Pope, R. of the L., iii. 171.

8†. A day-book, journal, or diary. *Minsheu.*—**Date certaine,** in *French law*, the date fixed when the instrument has been subjected to the formality of registration, after which the parties to the deed cannot by mutual consent change the date.—**Down to date,** up to date, to the present time.

So of Solomon in reference to Rehoboam, and of every father in reference to every son, *up to date*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 136.

Out of date, no longer in use or in vogue; obsolete; out of season; old-fashioned.

In Parliament his (Burke's) eloquence was *out of date*. A young generation, which knew him not, had filled the House.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

No flower-girls in the market,
For flowers are *out of date*.
R. H. Stoddard, Persian Songs.

To bear date. See *bear*[1].—**To make dates,** to make appointments. (*a*) For the performances of a theatrical company. (*b*) For secret meetings, especially for an immoral purpose; make assignations.

date[1] (dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dated*, ppr. *dating*. [= F. *dater* = Sp. Pg. *datar* = It. *datare*, ‹ ML. *datare*, note the date, ‹ *data*, *datum*, date: see *date*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a date, as a letter or other writing. See *date*[1], *n.*, 1.

They say that women and music should never be *dated*.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

A letter was received from him, . . . *dated* at a small Dutch village on the banks of the Hudson.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 22.

2. To note or fix the time of, as of an event or transaction; assign a date or time of occurrence to: as, to *date* an event in ancient history.

I *date* from this era the corrupt method of education among us.
Swift, Modern Education.

II. *intrans.* 1. To have a date: as, the letter *dates* from Rome. See I., 1.—2. To have beginning; derive origin.

The Batavian republic *dates* from the successes of the French arms.
E. Everett.

3. To use a date in reckoning; reckon from some point in time.

We . . . *date* from the late era of about six thousand years.
Bentley.

date[2]† (dāt), *n.* [‹ ME. *date*, *dat* = Sp. *dado*, m., = Pg. *dada*, *f.*, = It. *dato*, m., ‹ L. *datum* (= Gr. *δοτόν*), neut., usually in pl., also *data*, fem., a grant, allowance, gift, tribute, lit. a thing given, neut. and fem. of L. *datus*, given: see *date*[1], and *datum*, of which *date*[2] is a doublet.] A grant; concession; gift.

Hys fadres sepulture for to prouyde;
Entered in Abbay of the Monte-serrat,
That place augmented passingly that *dat*,
And rentid greatly the house encrese.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5299.

date[3] (dāt), *n.* [‹ ME. *date*, ‹ OF. *date*, also *datil*, *datille*, F. *datte* = Pr. *datil*, *dactil* = Sp. *dátil* = Pg. *datile* = It. *dattilo*, *dattero* (cf. D. *dadel* = G. *dattel* = Dan. *daddel* = Sw. *dadel*, from OF. or It.) = Pol. Bohem. *daktyl*, ‹ L. *dactylus* (NL. also, after Rom., *datalus*), ‹ Gr. *δάκτυλος*, a date, so called from its shape, lit. a finger, also a dactyl: see *dactyl*, a doublet of *date*[3].] The fruit of the date-palm, *Phœnix dactylifera*, used extensively as an article of food by the natives of northern Africa and of some countries of Asia. It is an oblong drupe, which contains a single seed, consisting of a hard horny albumen deeply grooved on one side. See *date-palm*.

Dates capt with mynced gyngere, . . . they ben agreable.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 280.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 4.

dateable, *a.* See *datable*.

da teatro (dā tā-ā'trō). [It.: *da*, ‹ L. *de*, of; *teatro*, ‹ L. *theatrum*, theater.] In *music*, a direction signifying that a piece is to be played or performed in a theatrical style.

dateless (dāt'les), *a.* [‹ *date*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Having no date; bearing nothing to indicate its date.—2. Not distinguishable or divisible by dates; without incident; eventless.

Then can I drown an eye, unused to flow,
For precious friends hid in death's *dateless* night.
Shak., Sonnets, xxx.

To divide our otherwise *dateless*, monotonous, stale life into refreshing changes of chapters, paragraphs, verses, and clauses.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 149.

3. So old or far distant in time as to be undatable; of indefinitely long duration.

In the primeval age a *dateless* while
The vacant shepherd wander'd with his flock.
Coleridge, Religious Musings.

The *dateless* hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift and deluges to mould.
Ruskin.

date-line (dāt'līn), *n.* The boundary-line between neighboring regions where the calendar day is different. This line runs through the Pacific ocean, and is supposed to coincide with the meridian of 12 hours or 180° from Greenwich; but it practically follows a somewhat devious course, and is sometimes confused. Thus the Sundays of the Russian and of the American settlers in Alaska formerly fell upon different days. On the east of the date-line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west of it; so that the American Sunday in Alaska coincides with the former Russian Monday.

date-mark (dāt′märk), *n.* A special mark stamped on an article of gold or silver to indicate the year of manufacture. Thus, in the London Goldsmiths' Company, during the twenty years from 1856 to 1875 this mark was a letter of the alphabet in small Old English character; for the next twenty years, beginning in 1876 and ending in 1895, Roman capitals were adopted.

date-palm (dāt′päm′), *n.* The common name of *Phœnix dactylifera*, the palm-tree of Scripture: also called *date-tree*. Next to the cocoanut-tree, the date is unquestionably the most interesting and useful of the palm tribe. As with the cocoanut-tree, nearly every part is applied to some useful purpose, and the fruit not only affords the principal food of the inhabitants of various countries, but is a source of a large part of their traffic. It is cultivated in immense numbers all over the northern part of Africa as well as in southwestern Asia, and is found through southern Europe, though rarely productive there. Its stem shoots up to the height of from 60 to 80 feet, without branch or division, and is of nearly the same thickness throughout its length. From the summit it throws out a magnificent crown of large feather-shaped leaves, and a number of spadices, each of which in the female plant bears a bunch of from 180 to 200 dates, each bunch weighing from 20 to 25 pounds. The fruit is eaten fresh or dried. The best dates of commerce are obtained from the coasts of the Persian gulf, where the tree is cultivated with great care, and where over 100 varieties are known. The date-palm was probably originally derived from the wild date-palm, *P. sylvestris*, which is found throughout India, and is planted very extensively in Bengal, chiefly for the production of toddy and sugar. See *Phœnix*.

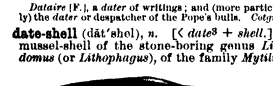
Date-palm (*Phœnix dactylifera*).

date-plum (dāt′plum), *n.* A name for the edible fruit of several species of the genus *Diospyros*, and also for the trees. See *Diospyros*.

dater (dā′tėr), *n.* 1. One who dates.—2†. A datary. See *datary*[1].

Datairie (F.), a *dater* of writings; and (more particularly) the *dater* or despatcher of the Pope's bulls. *Cotgrave.*

date-shell (dāt′shel), *n.* [< *date*[3] + *shell*.] A mussel-shell of the stone-boring genus *Lithodomus* (or *Lithophagus*), of the family *Mytilidæ*,



Date-shell (*Lithodomus lithophagus*).

as the Mediterranean *L. dactylus*, abounding in the subaqueous columns of the temple of Serapis at Pozzuoli, near Naples: so called from its shape or appearance. See *Lithodomus*.

date-sugar (dāt′shūg″ėr), *n.* Sugar produced from the sap of the date-palm, and from some other species of the same genus.

date-tree (dāt′trē), *n.* The date-palm.

The *date-trees* of El Medinah merit their celebrity. Their stately columnar stems here seem higher than in other lands, and their lower fronds are allowed to tremble in the breeze without mutilation.

R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 245.

date-wine (dāt′wīn), *n.* The fermented sap of the date-palm.

datholite (dath′ō-līt), *n.* See *datolite*.

dation (dā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *datio*(*n*-), < *dare*, pp. *datus*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] In *civil law*, the act of giving: as, the *dation* of an office: distinguished from *donation* or *gift* in that it does not imply beneficence or liberality in the giver.

da tirarsi (dä te-rär′si). [It., to be drawn out: *da*, < L. *de*, of (to); *tirar*, < F. *tirer*, draw; *si*, < L. *se*, refl. pron., itself, themselves: see *tear*[1] and *se*.] In *music*, when following the name of instruments, a term denoting that they are furnished with slides: as, *trombi da tirarsi*, *corni da tirarsi*, trumpets or horns with slides.

Datisca (da-tis′kä), *n.* [NL.] A genus of exogenous herbs, type of the order *Datiscaceæ*. It includes two species, one of which is found in southern California, and the other, *D. cannabina*, an herbaceous dioecious perennial, is a native of the southern parts of Europe, where it is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark, as a yellow dye, and in the manufacture of cordage.

Datiscaceæ (dat-is-kā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Datisca* + *-aceæ*.] A small natural order of plants, with apetalous flowers, but having closer affinities with the *Cucurbitaceæ* and *Begoniaceæ* than with any of the apetalous orders, and united by Baillon with the *Saxifragaceæ*. There are only three genera, of which *Datisca* is the best-known.

datiscin (da-tis′in), *n.* [< *Datisca* + *-in*[2].] A substance ($C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$) having the appearance of grape-sugar, first extracted by Braconnot from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina*. It has been used as a yellow dye.

datisi (da-tī′sī), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism in which the major premise is universal and affirmative, and the minor premise and conclusion are particular and affirmative. These distinctions of quantity and quality are indicated by the vowels of the word, *a-i-i*. The letter *s* after the second vowel shows that the mood is reduced to direct reasoning by the simple conversion of the minor, and the initial *d* shows that the resulting mood is darii. The following is an example of a syllogism in datisi: All men irrationally prejudiced have weak minds; but some men irrationally prejudiced are learned; hence, some learned men have weak minds.

dative (dā′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *datif* = Pr. *datiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *dativo* = D. *datief* = G. Dan. Sw. *dativ*, < L. *dativus*, of or belonging to giving (in lit. sense, apart from grammar, first in LL.); *casus dativus* (tr. Gr. πτῶσις δοτική), or simply *dativus*, the dative case; < *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. In *gram.*, noting one of the cases of nouns and pronouns and adjectives in Indo-European languages, and in some others, used most commonly to denote the indirect or remoter object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* which anything is done. This case is found in all the ancient languages of the family, and is widely preserved even among the later. Though nowhere distinguished in form from the accusative or objective in modern English, it is really preserved in such expressions as, *give him his due*; *show this man the way*; and *him*, *whom*, *them*, and (in part) *her* are historically datives, retaining a dative termination. The precise value of the original Indo-European dative is a matter of doubt and dispute. Abbreviated *dat.*

2. In *law*: (*a*) Noting that which may be given or disposed of at pleasure; being in one's gift. (*b*) Removable, in distinction from *perpetual*: said of an officer. (*c*) Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, in distinction from what is given by law or by a testator: as, an executor *dative* in Scots law (equivalent to an administrator).—**Decree dative, executor dative.** See *decree*, *executor*.

II. *n.* The dative case. See I., 1.—**Ethical dative.** See *ethical*.

datively (dā′tiv-li), *adv.* In the manner of the dative case; as a dative.

The pronoun of the first or second person, used *datively*.
The Century, XXXII. 898.

datolite (dat′ō-līt), *n.* [So called from its tendency to divide into granular portions; < Gr. δατεῖσθαι, divide, + λίθος, stone.] A borosilicate of calcium, occurring most commonly in brilliant glassy crystals, which are colorless or of a pale-green tint, white, grayish, or red; also in a white, opaque, massive form, looking like porcelain, and in radiated columnar form with botryoidal surface (the variety *botryolite*). It is found in Norway, the Tyrol, and Italy, and in fine crystals in New Jersey, Connecticut, and the Lake Superior mining region. Haytorite is a pseudomorph of chalcedony after datolite. Also *datholite*, *humboldtite*.

dattock (dat′ọk), *n.* The wood of a leguminous tree of western Africa, *Detarium Senegalense*. It is hard and dense, and resembles mahogany in color.

datum (dā′tum), *n.*; pl. *data* (-tä). [< L. *datum*, a gift, present, ML. also an allowance, concession, tribute (also in fem. *data*), prop. neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1], *date*[2].] 1. A fact given; originally, one of the quantities stated, or one of the geometrical figures supposed constructed, in a mathematical problem, and from which the required magnitude or figure is to be determined. But Euclid uses the corresponding Greek term (δεδόμενον) in a second sense, as meaning any magnitude or figure which we know how to determine. 2. A fact either indubitably known or treated as such for the purposes of a particular discussion; a premise.—3. A position of reference, by which other positions are defined.

As a general *datum*, in philosophical chronology, Cumberland came about a century after Bacon, and about ninety years before Adam Smith.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLIII. 528.

Data of consciousness, the original convictions of the mind; propositions that must be believed but cannot be proved.

Many philosophers have attempted to establish on the principles of common sense propositions which are not original *data of consciousness*; while the original *data of consciousness*, from which their propositions were derived, and to which they owed their whole necessity and truth—these data the same philosophers were (strange to say) not disposed to admit. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Datum-line, in *engin.* and *surveying*, the base-line of a section, from which all the heights and depths are measured in the plans of a railway, etc.

datum-plane (dā′tum-plān), *n.* In *craniom.*, a given horizontal plane from which measurements of skulls proceed, or to which the dimensions of skulls are referred.

The horizontal *datum-plane* adopted by German craniologists. *Science*, V. 490.

Datura (dä-tū′rä), *n.* [NL., < Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant (*Datura fastuosa*).] A genus of solanaceous plants, with angular-toothed leaves, large funnel-shaped flowers, and prickly, globular, 4-valved pods. There are several species, all of them possessing deleterious properties and a disagreeable odor. *D. Stramonium* is the thorn-apple, all parts of which have strong narcotic properties. It is sometimes employed as a remedy for neuralgia, convulsions, etc., and the leaves and root are smoked for asthma. The plant is supposed to be a native of western Asia, but is now found as a weed of cultivation in almost all the temperate and warmer regions of the globe. In some parts of the United States it is called the *jimson* (which see). *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel* of India possess qualities similar to *D. Stramonium*. *D. arborea*, also known as *Brugmansia suaveolens*, a native of South America, is a shrubby plant with very large fragrant white blossoms, and is sometimes found in greenhouses.

Thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*), with cross-section of seed-vessel.

daturine (dä-tū′rin), *n.* [< *Datura* + *-ine*[2].] A poisonous alkaloid found in the thorn-apple. See *Datura*. Same as *atropin*.

daub (dâb), *v. t.* [Also formerly *dawb*, < ME. *dauben*, *dawben*, < OF. *dauber*, whiten, whitewash, also, in deflected senses, furnish, also (with var. *dober*) beat, swinge, plaster, < L. *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, LL. also purify (see *dealbate*), < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white; cf. *aube* = *alb*[1], < L. *alba*. The resemblance to Celtic forms seems to be accidental: W. *dwb* = Ir. *dob* = Gael. *dob*, plaster; W. *dwbio* = Ir. *dobaim* = Gael. **dobh*, v., plaster. Cf. *adobe*.] 1. To smear with soft adhesive matter; plaster; cover or coat with mud, slime, or other soft substance.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

So will I break down the wall that ye have *daubed* with untempered morter. Ezek. xiii. 14.

2. To soil; defile; besmear.

Multitudes of horses and other cattle that are always *dawbing* the streets. *B. Mandeville*, Fable of the Bees, Pref.

He's honest, though *daubed* with the dust of the mill. *A. Cunningham*, The Miller.

Hence—3. To paint ignorantly, coarsely, or badly.

If a picture is *daubed* with many bright colours, the vulgar admire it. *Watts.*

4. To give a specious appearance to; patch up; disguise; conceal.

So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Faith is necessary to the susception of baptism; and themselves confess it, by striving to find out new kinds of faith to *daub* the matter up. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 394.

She is all Truth, and hates the lying, masking, *daubing* World, as I do. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

5. To dress or adorn without taste; deck vulgarly or ostentatiously; load as with finery.

Yet since princes will have such things, it is better they should be graced with elegancy than *daubed* with cost. *Bacon*, Essays.

Let him be *daub'd* with lace. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires.

daub (dâb), *n.* [< *daub*, *v.*] 1. A cheap kind of mortar; plaster made of mud.

A square house of wattle and *daub*.
D. Livingstone, Missionary Travels (ed. 1858), p. 409.

2. A viscous, adhesive application; a smear.—3. A daubing or smearing stroke. [Scotch.]

Many a time have I gotten a wipe with a towel; but never a *daub* with a dishclout before. *Scotch proverb.*

4. A coarse, inartistic painting.

Did you step in to take a look at the grand picture on your way back? — 'Tis a melancholy *daub*, my lord!
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 12.

Daubentonia (dâ-ben-tō″ni-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after the distinguished French naturalist L. J. *Daubenton* (1716–1800), noted as a collaborator of Buffon.] The proper name of the genus more commonly called *Chiromys* (which see), containing the **aye-aye**, *D. madagascariensis*, and having priority over the others. See cut under *aye-aye*.

Daubentoniidæ (dâ′ben-tō-ni-ī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Daubentonia* + *-idæ*.] A family of prosimians, typified by the genus *Daubentonia*: generally called *Chiromyidæ* (which see).

Daubentonioidea (dâ-ben-tō-ni-oi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Daubentonia* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of lemuroids or prosimians, distinguished by the gliriform incisors and want of canines in the adult; the *Daubentoniidæ* considered as a suborder. *Gill*, 1872.

dauber (dâ′bėr), *n.* One who or that which daubs. Specifically — (*a*) One who builds walls with clay or mud mixed with straw.

I am a younger brother, . . . of mean parentage, a durt *dauber's* sonne; am I therefore to be blamed?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 320.

(*b*) A coarse, ignorant painter.

But how should any sign-post *dauber* know
The worth of Titian or of Angelo?
Dryden, Epistle iv., To Mr. Lee.

(*c*) A low and gross flatterer. (*d*) A copperplate-printers' pad, consisting of rags firmly tied together and covered over with a piece of canvas, for inking plates. (*e*) A mud-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in building its nest. (*f*) The brush used to spread blacking upon shoes, as distinguished from the polisher, or brush used for polishing; they are sometimes combined in one.

daubery (dâ′bėr-i), *n.* [Also formerly *daubry*, *dawbry*; ‹ *daub* + *-ery*.] **1.** A daubing. — **2†.** A crudely artful device.

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

daubing (dâ′bing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *daub*, *v.*] **1.** Something which is applied by daubing, especially plaster or mortar; specifically, in recent use, a rough coat of mortar applied to a wall to give it the appearance of stone. See *chinking*, 1.

Lo, when the wall is fallen, shall it not be said unto you, Where is the *daubing* wherewith ye have daubed it?
Ezek. xiii. 12.

2. The process of forming walls by means of hardened earth: extensively employed in the sixteenth century. — **3.** A mixture of tallow and oil used to soften leather and render it more or less water-proof. — **4.** Coarse, inartistic painting.

She is still most splendidly, gallantly ugly, and looks like an ill Piece of *Daubing* in a rich Frame.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, ii. 1.

5. Gross flattery. *Bp. Burnet.*

My Lord, if you examine it over again, it is far from being a gross piece of *daubing*, as some dedications are.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, i. 9.

daubreelite (dâ-brē′lit), *n.* [See *daubreelite*.] Native chromium sesquisulphid, a rare mineral known to occur only in certain meteoric irons. It has a black color, metallic luster, and is associated with troilite.

daubreite (dâ-brē′it), *n.* [After the French mineralogist G. A. *Daubrée* (born 1814).] Native bismuth oxychloride, occurring in compact or earthy masses of a yellowish color in Chili.

daubryt, *n.* An obsolete form of *daubery*.

dauby (dâ′bi), *a.* [‹ *daub* + *-y*1.] **1.** Viscous; glutinous; slimy; adhesive.

And therefore not in vain th' Industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 54.

2. Made by daubing; appearing like a daub: as, a *dauby* picture.

Daucus (dâ′kus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *daucus*, *daucum*, ‹ Gr. δαῦκος, also neut. δαῦκον, a plant of the carrot kind, growing in Crete. See *dauke*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, roughly hispid, with finely divided leaves and small ovate or oblong fruit covered with barbed prickles. There are about 30 species belonging to the northern temperate regions of the old world, and one indigenous in America. The only important species is the cultivated carrot, *D. Carota*, which is also widely naturalized as a noxious weed. See *carrot*. See cut in next column.

daud (dâd), *v. t.* [Sc., a var. of *dad*2.] To knock or thump; pelt with something soft and heavy.

He'll clap a shangan on her tail,
And set the bairns to *daud* her
Wi' dirt this day.
Burns, The Ordination.

Carrot (*Daucus Carota*). *a*, flowering branch; *b*, fruit.

daud (dâd), *n.* [Sc.; a var. of *dad*2.] A large piece, as of bread, cheese, etc. Also spelled *dawd*.

An' cheese an' bread, frae women's laps,
Was dealt about in bunches
An' *dawds* that day.
Burns, Holy Fair.

daugh1 (dâkh), *n.* [Sc., = E. *dough*, q. v.] In *coal-mining*, under-clay, or the soft material which is removed in holing.

daugh2 (dâkh), *n.* [Sc., contr. of earlier *dawache*, *davoch*, *davach*, said to be ‹ Gael. *damh*, pl. *daimh*, ox, + *achadh* (not **ach*), a field.] An old Scotch division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It occasionally forms and enters into the names of farms in Scotland; as, the Great and Little *Daugh* of Ruthven: Edin-*daugh*. Also written *davach*.

daughter (dâ′tėr, formerly sometimes dâ′tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doughter*; ‹ ME. *doughter*, *dowhter*, *dogther*, *douter*, *dohter*, etc., ‹ AS. *dohtor*, pl. *dohtor*, *dohtra*, *dohtru*, = OS. *dohtar* = OFries. *dochter* = OD. D. *dochter* = MLG. LG. *dochter* = OHG. *tohtar*, MHG. *tohter*, G. *tochter* = Icel. *dōttir* = OSw. *doktir*, *dottir*, Sw. *dotter* = Dan. *datter* = Gr. θυγάτηρ (not in L., where *filia*, daughter, fem. of *filius*, son: see *filial*) = OBulg. *dŭšti* (gen. *dŭshtere*), Bulg. *dăshterya* = Serv. *shći*, *kći*, *ker* = Bohem. *dcera* = Pol. *corka* = Little Russ. *duchka* = Russ. *dshcheri*, *dochĭ* = Lith. *duktė* = Ir. *dear*, etc., = Skt. *duhitar* = Zend *dughdar*, daughter. Ulterior origin unknown; appar. 'milker,' or 'suckler,' ‹ √ **dhugh*, Skt. √ *duh*, milk.] **1.** A female child, considered with reference to her parents.

The first time at the looking-glass
The mother sets her *daughter*,
The image strikes the smiling lass
With self-love ever after.
Gay, Beggar's Opera.

2. A female descendant, in any degree.

Ought not this woman, being a *daughter* of Abraham, . . . be loosed from this bond on the sabbath day?
Luke xiii. 16.

3. A woman viewed as standing in an analogous relationship, as to the parents of her husband (daughter-in-law), to her native country, the church, a guardian or elderly adviser, etc.

Dinah . . . went out to see the *daughters* of the land.
Gen. xxxiv. 1.

And Naomi said unto her two *daughters*-in-law, . . . Turn again, my *daughters*.
Ruth i. 8, 11.

But Jesus turned him about, and when he saw her, he said, *Daughter*, be of good comfort; thy faith hath made thee whole.
Mat. ix. 22.

Jul. Are you at leisure, holy father, now;
Or shall I come to you at evening mass?
Fri. My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now.
Shak., R. and J., iv. 1.

4. Anything (regarded as of the feminine gender) considered with respect to its source, origin, or function: as, the Romance tongues are the *daughters* of the Latin language.

Stern *daughter* of the Voice of God,
O Duty! if that name thou love.
Wordsworth, Duty.

In this country, at this time, other interests than religion and patriotism are predominant, and the arts, the *daughters* of enthusiasm, do not flourish. *Emerson*, Art.

Duke of Exeter's daughter†. See *brake*3, 12. — **Eve's daughters**, women. — **Scavenger's daughter.** See *scavenger*.

daughter-cell (dâ′tėr-sel), *n.* See *cell*.

daughter-in-law (dâ′tėr-in-lâ′), *n.* A son's wife: correlative to *mother-in-law* and *father-in-law*.

I am come to set . . . the *daughter-in-law* against her mother-in-law.
Mat. x. 35.

daughterless (dâ′tėr-les), *a.* [‹ ME. *doughterles*; ‹ *daughter* + *-less*.] Without daughters.

Ye shull for me be *doughterles*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 305.

daughterliness (dâ′tėr-li-nes), *n.* Conduct becoming a daughter; dutifulness. *Dr. H. More.*

daughterling (dâ′tėr-ling), *n.* [‹ *daughter* + dim. *-ling*.] A little daughter. [Rare.]

What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine? She neither grows in wisdom nor in stature.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxv.

daughterly (dâ′tėr-li), *a.* [‹ *daughter* + *-ly*1.] Becoming a daughter; filial; dutiful.

For Christian charity, and naturall loue, & youre very *daughterlye* dealing . . . both bynds me and straine me thereto.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1449.

dauk, *n.* See *dak*.

dauke (dâk), *n.* [‹ L. *daucum*, *daucon*, *daucus*, ‹ Gr. δαῦκον, a parsnip or carrot: see *Daucus*.] The wild variety of the common carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

daukin†, *n.* See *dawkin*.

Daulias (dâ′li-as), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. Δαυλιάς, epithet of Philomela, in Greek legend, who was changed into a nightingale, lit. a woman of Δαυίς, L. *Daulis*, a city of Phocis.] A genus of birds which contains only the two kinds of nightingales, *D. philomela* and *D. luscinia*. See *nightingale*.

daunt, *n.* An obsolete form of *dant*1.

daunder (dân′dėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*1.

daundering (dân′dėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

dauner (dâ′nėr), *v. i.* [Sc.] See *dander*1.

daunering (dâ′nėr-ing), *p. a.* [Sc.] See *dandering*.

daunt (dânt or dânt), *v. t.* [E. dial. also *dant* (and *daunton*, *danton*, q. v.); ‹ ME. *daunten*, *dawnten*, ‹ OF. *danter*, *donter*, *dompter*, F. *dompter* = It. *domitare*, daunt, subdue, tame, ‹ L. *domitare*, tame, freq. of *domare*, pp. *domitus*, tame, = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *v.*] **1†.** To subdue.

In-to Surre he sougte and thorw his sotil wittes
Daunted a dowue [dove] and day and nyȝte hir feede.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 398.

2†. To subdue; conquer; overcome.

Elde *daunteth* daunger atte laste.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 899.

3. To subdue the courage of; cause to quail; check by fear of danger; intimidate; discourage.

The Nightingale, whose happy noble hart
No dole can *daunt*, nor feareful force affright.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 49.

What *daunts* thee now? — what shakes thee so?
Whittier, Kol and I.

4. To cast down through fear or apprehension; cow down.

Rest on my word, and let not discontent
Daunt all your hopes.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 2.

I find not anything therein able to *daunt* the courage of a man, much less a well resolved Christian.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 38.

dauntı, *n.* [ME. *daunt*; from the verb.] A fright; a check.

Til the crosses dunt [dint] gaf him a *daunt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 145.

daunter (dân′- or dân′tėr), *n.* One who daunts.

dauntingness† (dân′- or dân′ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being terrifying.

As one who well knew . . . how the first events are those which increase a *dauntingnesse* or daring. [Scapula] employed all means to make his expeditions sodaine, and his executions cruell.
Daniel, Hist. Engl., p. 4.

dauntless (dânt′- or dânt′les), *a.* [‹ *daunt* + *-less*.] Incapable of being daunted; bold; fearless; intrepid.

The *dauntless* spirit of resolution.
Shak., K. John, v. 1.

Dauntless he rose and to the fight returned.
Dryden, Æneid.

If yet some desperate action rests behind,
That asks high conduct and a *dauntless* mind.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 582.

She visited every part of the works in person, cheering her defenders by her presence and *dauntless* resolution.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 2.

dauntlessly (dânt′- or dânt′les-li), *adv.* In a bold, fearless manner.

dauntlessness (dânt′- or dânt′les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; intrepidity.

daunton (dân'tŏn), *v. t.* [Sc., also dial. *danton*; an extension of *daunt*, q. v.] **1.** To daunt; intimidate; subdue.

To *danton* rebels and conspirators against him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland, p. 87.

2. To dare; seek to daunt.

It's for the like o' them, an' maybe no even see muckle worth, folk *daunton* God to His face and burn in muckle hell. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Merry Men.

3†. To break in or tame (a horse).

A tame and *dantoned* horse. *Quoi. Attach.*, xlviii. § 11.

dauphin (dâ'fin), *n.* [Formerly *daulphin* and *dolphin*; < OF. **dalphin, dauphin*, later *dauphin*, mod. F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin*; orig. the surname of the lords of the province hence called *Dauphiné*, Dauphiny, who bore on their crest three dolphins, in allusion to the origin of their name, < OF. **dalphin, dauphin, daffin*, F. *dauphin* (E. *dolphin*), Pr. *dalfin*, < L. *delphinus*, a dolphin; hence ML. *Delphinus*, dauphin: see *delphin*[1], *dolphin*.] The distinctive title (originally Dauphin of Viennois) of the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 till the revolution of 1830. When the reigning king had no son or lineal male descendant, the title was in abeyance, as no other heir to the throne could hold it. The title had been borne since the eleventh or twelfth century by the counts of Viennois as lords of the domain hence called le Dauphiné (the Dauphinate, or Dauphiny), the last of whom ceded his lordship to the king, on condition that the title should be always maintained. The lords of Auvergne also used the title dauphin.

The *dauphin* Charles is crowned king in Rheims.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The *Dolphin* was expected at the masse.
Corryat, Crudities, I. 45.

dauphine (dâ'fēn), *n.* [F., fem. of *dauphin*.] The wife of a dauphin.

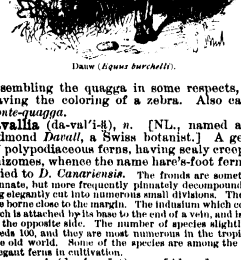
dauphiness (dâ'fin-es), *n.* [< *dauphin* + *-ess*.] Same as *dauphine*.

It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the Queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles; and surely never lighted on this orb, which she hardly seemed to touch, a more delightful vision. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

daur (dâr), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *dare*[1].

daut, *v. t.* See *dawt*.

dauw (dâ), *n.* [South African D. form of the native name.] The native name of Burchell's zebra, *Equus burchelli*, a very beautiful animal,



Dauw (*Equus burchelli*).

resembling the quagga in some respects, but having the coloring of a zebra. Also called *bonte-quagga*.

Davallia (da-val'i-â), *n.* [NL., named after Edmond *Davall*, a Swiss botanist.] A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, having scaly creeping rhizomes, whence the name hare's-foot fern applied to *D. Canariensis*. The fronds are sometimes pinnate, but more frequently pinnately decompound, being elegantly cut into numerous small divisions. The sori are borne close to the margin. The indusium which covers each is attached by its base to the end of a vein, and is free at the opposite side. The number of sori slightly exceeds 100, and they are most numerous in the tropics of the old world. Some of the species are among the most elegant ferns in cultivation.

davenport (dav'n-pōrt), *n.* [Also *devonport*; from the surname *Davenport*: compare *Devonport*, since 1824 the name of a town in England.] A kind of small writing-desk.

david†, *n.* An obsolete form of *davit*.

Davidic, Davidical (dā-vid'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< *David* + *-ic, -ical*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from David, king of Israel.

We cannot well stop short of the admission that the Psalter must contain *Davidic* psalms, some of which at least may be identified by judicious criticism.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 841.

Davidist (dā'vid-ist), *n.* [< *David* (see defs.) + *-ist*.] **1.** One of the followers of David of Dinant in Belgium (hence called Dinanto), who taught extreme pantheistic doctrines. His treatise "Quaternuli" was burned by a synod at Paris in 1209, and the sect was stamped out by persecution.

2. One of a fanatical sect which existed for more than a century after the death in 1556 of its founder, a Dutch Anabaptist, David George, or Joris. His followers were also called *Davidians, David-Georgians*, and *Familists*. See *Familist*.

davidsonite (dā'vid-son-īt), *n.* [From the discoverer, Dr. *Davidson*.] A variety of beryl discovered in the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, Scotland. See *beryl*.

David's-root (dā'vidz-rōt), *n.* The cahinca-root.

David's staff. See *staff*.

davie† (dā'vi), *n.* Same as *davit*.

davit (dav'it), *n.* [Also *davit*, and formerly *david* ("the *Davids* ende," *Capt. John Smith*, Treat. on Eng. Sea Terms, 1626). Cf. F. *davier*, forceps, a cramp-iron, davit; supposed by Littré to stand for **dariet*, a dim. of *David*, it being customary to give proper names to implements (e. g., F. *betty, billy, jack*, etc.).] *Naut.*, one of a pair of projecting pieces of wood or iron on the side or stern of a vessel, used for suspending or lowering and hoisting a boat, by means of sheaves and pulleys. They are set so as to admit of being shipped and unshipped at pleasure, and commonly turn on their axes, so that the boat can be swung in on deck, or vice versa.

Davits.

davite (dā'vīt), *n.* [After the English chemist Sir Humphry *Davy* (1778–1829).] A sulphate of aluminium found in a warm spring near Bogotá in the United States of Colombia. It occurs massive, is of a fine fibrous structure, white color and silky luster, and is very soluble.

davreuxite (da-vrē'zit), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist Charles *Davreux*.] A silicate of aluminium occurring in fibrous crystalline aggregates resembling asbestos.

davy[1] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [After Sir H. *Davy*.] The safety-lamp invented for the protection of coal-miners by Sir H. Davy. It consists of a metallic clatern for the oil, and a cylinder of wire gauze about 1¼ inches in diameter and 8 inches in height. Fire cannot be communicated through the gauze to gas outside the cylinder.

davy[2] (dā'vi), *n.*; pl. *davies* (-viz). [A corruption of *affidavit*.] An affidavit. [Slang.]

Davy Jones (dā'vi jōnz). [A humorous name, at the origin of which many guesses have been made.] *Naut.*, the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

This same *Davy Jones*, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep, and is seen in various shapes warning the devoted wretch of death and woe. *Smollett.*

Davy Jones's locker, the ocean; specifically, the ocean regarded as the grave of all who perish at sea.

Davy lamp, Davy's lamp. See *davy*[1].

davyne (dā'vin), *n.* [Better *davine*, < NL. *davina*.] A Vesuvian mineral related to cancrinite: in part, perhaps, identical with microsommite.

davyum (dā'vi-um), *n.* [NL., better **davium*; so called after Sir H. *Davy*: see *davite*.] A metal of the platinum group, whose discovery was announced in 1877 by Kern of St. Petersburg. He found it associated with the metals rhodium and iridium in some platinum ores, and described it as a hard silvery metal, slightly ductile, extremely infusible, and having a density of 10.35 at 26° C. Its existence as an element has not been established.

daw[1]† (dâ), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawen, dazen* (also *daien, dayen*: see *day*[1], *v.*) = AS. *dagian* (= D. *dagen* = MLG. LG. *dagen* = G. *tagen* = Icel. *dagha*, *daga* = Dan. *dage*), become day, < *dæg*, day: see *day*[1], and cf. *dawn*.] To become day; dawn.

Tyl the day *dawede* these damacles dannsede,
That men rang to the resurreccioun; and with that ich awakede. *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 471.

The cock doth *craw*, the day doth *daw*.
The Wife of Usher's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 216).

daw[2] (dâ), *n.* [< ME. *dawe* = OHG. *tâha*, MHG. *tâhe*, with dim. *tâhele, tâle, talle*, also *tul, tole, dole*, G. *dohle*, a daw; cf. ML. *tacula*, It. *taccola*, a daw, from MHG. The same word appears as the second element of *caddow*, q. v.] **1.** A jackdaw. See *dawcock*.

The windy clamour of the *daws*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. A foolish, empty fellow. [Prov. Eng.]

At thi tabull nether crache ne claw,
Than men wylle say thou arte a *daw*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

To hear the prattling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw*.
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

3. A sluggard; a slattern. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I will not be ane *daw*, I wyl not sleip.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 462.

But I see that but [without] spinning I'll never be braw,
But gae by the name of a dilp or a *da*.
A. Ross, Helenore, p. 135.

daw[3] (dâ), *v.* [Sc. and E. dial.; a var. of *dow*, *do*[2], q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* To thrive; prosper; recover health or spirits.

II. *trans.* To cause to recover one's spirits; hearten; encourage; cheer.

Tyll with good rapps
And heny clappes
He *dawde* him up again.
Sir T. More, Four Things.

Daw thou her up, and I will fetch thee forth
Potions of comfort, to repress her pain.
Greene, James IV., v.

daw[4]† (dâ), *v. t.* [See *adaw*[2].] To daunt; frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old.
Romeus and Juliet, Malone's Suppl. to Shak., I. 333.

dawbt, *v.* and *n.* See *daub*.

dawcock† (dâ'kok), *n.* A male daw; a jackdaw; hence, figuratively, an empty, chattering fellow.

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors.
Withals, Dict., p. 558.

dawd, *n.* See *daud*.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dawdled*, ppr. *dawdling*. [A colloq. word, appar. a var. of *daddle*.] **I.** *intrans.* To idle; waste time; trifle; loiter.

Mrs. Bennet, having *dawdled* about in the vestibule to watch for the end of the conference, . . . entered the breakfast-room. *Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, p. 96.

Next to the youth who has no calling, he is most to be pitied who toils without heart, and is therefore forever *dawdling* — loitering and lingering, instead of striking with all his might.
W. Mathews, Getting on in the World, p. 165.

II. *trans.* To waste by trifling: with *away*: as, to *dawdle away* a whole forenoon.

dawdle (dâ'dl), *n.* [< *dawdle*, *v.*] A trifler; a dawdler. [Rare.]

Where is this *dawdle* of a housekeeper?
Colman and Garrick, Clandestine Marriage, I. 2.

dawdler (dâ'dlėr), *n.* One who dawdles; a trifler; an idler.

dawdling (dâ'dling), *p. a.* Sauntering; idling.

There is the man whose rapid strides indicate his excitement, and the slow and *dawdling* walk indicative of purposeless aim. *F. Warner*, Physical Expression, p. 56.

daw-dressing (dâ'dres'ing), *n.* The assumption of qualities one is not entitled to; the assumption of the achievements or claims of another as one's own: in allusion to the fable of the daw that dressed itself with peacock's feathers. [Rare.]

They would deem themselves disgraced had they been guilty, even in thought, of a simulation similar to this — howbeit not in danger of being ignominiously plucked for so contemptible a *daw-dressing*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dawdy (dâ'di), *n.* and *a.* Same as *dowdy*.

dawet, *n.* A Middle English form (in oblique cases) of *day*[1]. — **Of dawet, of dawes, of life-dawet**, out of life: with *do* or *bring*. See *adawe*[2], etymology.

Alle that nolde turne to God he *brought* hem some *of dawe*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

daw-fish (dâ'fish), *n.* [Appar. a corruption of *dog-fish*.] The lesser dog-fish, one of the scylliold sharks. [Orkneys.]

dawing (dâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dawyng, dawinge, dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, verbal n. of *dagian*, become day, dawn: see *daw*[1], and cf. *dawn*, *ing*.] The first appearance of day; dawn dawning. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

And ek the sonne, Titan, gan he chide,
And seyde, "O fol, wel may men the despise,
That hast the *Dawyng* al nyght by thi side."
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 1466.

Late at e'en, drinking the wine,
And ere they paid the lawing
They set a combat them between,
To fight it in the *dawning*. *Old ballad.*

dawish (dâ'ish), *a.* [< *daw*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a daw.

dawk[1] (dâk), *n.* [E. dial.; a var. of *dalk*[2], q. v.] A hollow or an incision, as in timber.

Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[1] (dâk), *v. t.* [Also written *dauk*; < *dawk*[1], *n.*] To cut or mark with an incision.

Should they apply that side of the tool the edge lies on, the swift coming about of the work would . . . jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it.
J. Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.

dawk[2], *n.* See *dak*.

dawkin†, *n.* [Also *daukin*; < ME. *Dawkin* (also, as in mod. E., *Dawkin* and *Dawkins*, as surnames), a dim. of *Daw*, *Dawe*, a reduced form of *David*.] A fool; a simpleton.

dawm (dâm), *n.* [Also written *daum*, repr. Hind. *dâm*.] An East Indian copper coin of the value of one fortieth of a rupee.

dawn (dân), *v. i.* [< ME. *dawnen* (late and rare), substituted, through influence of earlier noun *dawninge* (see *dawning*), for reg. *dawen*, *dagen*, *daien*, *dayen*, dawn: see *daw*[1], *day*[1].] 1. To become day; begin to grow light in the morning; grow light: as, the morning *dawns*.

It began to *dawn* toward the first day of the week.
Mat. xxviii. 1.

2. To begin to open or expand; begin to show intellectual light or power: as, his genius *dawned*.

Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at ev'ry line.
Pope, To Mr. Jervas.

3. To begin to become visible in consequence of an increase of light or enlightenment, literally or figuratively; begin to open or appear: as, the truth *dawns* upon him.

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning!
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid.
Bp. Heber, Hymn.

I waited underneath the *dawning* hills.
Tennyson, Œnone.

There has been gradually *dawning* upon those who think the conviction that a state-church is not so much a religious as a political institution.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 338.

dawn (dân), *n.* [< *dawn*, *v.* The older nouns are *dawing* and *dawning*.] 1. The first appearance of daylight in the morning.

Fairest of stars, last in the train of night,
If better thou belong not to the *dawn*,
Milton, P. L., v. 167.

Full oft they met, as *dawn* and twilight meet
In northern clime.
Lowell, Legend of Brittany, ii. 5.

2. First opening or expansion; beginning; rise; first appearance: as, the *dawn* of intellect; the *dawn* of a new era.

Such as creation's *dawn* beheld, thou rollest now.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 182.

But no cloud could overcast the *dawn* of so much genius and so much ambition. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

High dawn, the first indications of daylight seen above a bank of clouds. *Quattrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224. —**Low dawn**, daybreak on or near the horizon, the first streaks of light being low down. *Quattrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 224.

dawnering (dâ'nėr-ing), *p. a.* Same as *dandering*.

I lead a strange *dawnering* life at present; in general not a little relieved and quieted.
Carlyle, in Froude, I. 108.

dawning (dâ'ning), *n.* [< ME. *dawninge*, *dawenynge*, *daigening*, *daiening*, *daining*, etc., an alteration, through the influence of Sw. Dan. *dagning*, dawn, lcel. *dagan*, *dögun*, dawn, = D. *dageride* (cf. lcel. *dægn*, *dögn* = Sw. *dygn* = Dan. *døgn*, day and night, 24 hours), of the reg. ME. *dawinge*, *dawunge*, < AS. *dagung*, dawn, < *dagian*, dawn, become day: see *dawn* and *daw*[1].] 1. The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak; dawn.

On the morowe, in the *dawenynge*, the tidinges com in to the town that the Duke was dede.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

Alas poor Harry of England, he longs not for the *dawning* as we do. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7.

2. First advent or appearance; beginning.

Moreover always in my mind I hear
A cry from out the *dawning* of my life.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

dawpate (dâ'pāt), *n.* [< *daw*[2] + *pate*.] A simpleton.

dawsonite (dâ'son-īt), *n.* [After J. W. *Dawson* of Montreal (born 1820).] A hydrous carbonate of sodium and aluminium, occurring in white-bladed crystals at Montreal, and in the province of Siena in Italy.

dawt, daut (dât), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dawted* or *dawtit*, ppr. *dawting*. [Sc.; hardly the same as *dote*[1], q. v.] To regard or treat with affection; pet; caress; fondle.

I'll set thee on a chair of gold,
And *daut* thee kindly on my knee.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 130).

Much *dawted* by the gods is he,
Wha' to the Indian plain
Succeeth' ploughs the wally sea,
And safe returns again.
Ramsay, The Poet's Wish.

dawtie, dawty (dâ'ti), *n.* [Sc., dim. from *dawt*.] A beloved child; a darling; a child much fondled through affection: frequently used as a term of endearment.

It's ten to ane ye're nae their *dawty*.
Shirref, Poems, p. 333.

day[1] (dā), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *daye*, *daie*; < ME. *day*, *dai*, *dei*, *dage*, *dawe*, *dæge*, etc., < AS. *dæg*, pl. *dagas*, = OS. *dag* = OFries. *dei*, *di* = MLG. *dach*, LG. *dag* = D. *dag* = OHG. *tac*, MHG. *tac*, G. *tag* = Icel. *dagr* = Sw. Dan. *dag* = Goth. *dags*, day; akin to AS. (poet.) *dögor* = Icel. *dögr*, day. Possibly ult. < Ind.-Eur. √ **dhagh*, Skt. √ *dah*, burn. Not connected with L. *dies*, day (see *dial*). Hence *daw*[1] and *dawn*.] 1. The period during which the sun is above the horizon, or shines continuously on any given portion of the earth's surface; the interval of light, in contradistinction to that of darkness, or to night; the period between the rising and the setting of the sun, of varying length, and called by astronomers the *artificial day*.

And God called the light *Day*, and the darkness he called Night. Gen. i. 5.

And always, night and *day*, he was in the mountains.
Mark v. 5.

It was the middle of the *day*.
Ever the weary wind went on.
Tennyson, Dying Swan.

Hence — 2. Light; sunshine.

Let us walk honestly, as in the *day*. Rom. xiii. 13.

It is directly in your way, we have *day* enough to perform our journey, and, as you like your entertainment, you may there repose yourself a day or two.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

While the *day*,
Descending, struck athwart the hall, and shot
A flying splendour out of brass and steel.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

3. The whole time or period of one revolution of the earth on its axis, or the space of twenty-four hours; specifically, the interval of time which elapses between two consecutive returns of the same terrestrial meridian to the sun. In this latter specific sense it is called the *natural*, *solar*, or *astronomical day*. Since the length of this day is continually varying, owing to the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the obliquity of the ecliptic, a *mean solar day* (the *civil day*) is employed, which is the average period of one revolution of the earth on its axis relative to the sun's position considered as fixed. The day of twenty-four hours may be reckoned from noon to noon, as in the *astronomical* or *nautical day*, or from midnight to midnight, as in the *civil day* recognized in the United States, throughout the British empire, and in most of the countries of Europe. The Babylonians reckoned the civil day from sunrise to sunrise; the Umbrians, from noon to noon; the Athenians and Hebrews, from sunset to sunset; and the Romans, from midnight to midnight.

And the evening and the morning were the first *day*.
Gen. i. 5.

My lord, I cannot be so soon provided;
Please you, deliberate a *day* or two.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 3.

4. A particular or regularly recurring period of twenty-four hours, assigned to the doing of some specified thing, or connected with some event or observance: as, settling-*day*; bill-*day*.

Knipp's maid comes to me, to tell me that the women's *day* at the playhouse is to-day, and that therefore I must be there, to encrease their profit. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 29.

Specifically — (*a*) An anniversary; the particular day on which some event is commemorated: as, St. Bartholomew's *day*; a *birthday*; New Year's *day*. (*b*) The regularly recurring period in each week set apart for some particular purpose, as for receiving calls, etc.

Mr. Gayman, your servant; you'll be at my Aunt Susan's this Afternoon; 'tis her *Day*, you know.
Southern, Maid's Last Prayer, i.

You have been at my Lady Whitler's upon her *Day*, Madam? *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iii. 9.

Ladies, however, have their *days*, and afternoon tea is as much an institution in Australia as at home.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 75.

5. Time. (*a*) Specified interval or space of time; as, three years' *day* to do something; he was given three years' *day*. (*b*) Time to pay; credit. [*Time* is now used in this sense.]

Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbour,
To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

(*c*) Period of time.

At twenty-one, in a *day* of gloom and terror, he was placed at the head of the administration.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*d*) Appointed time; set period; appointment.

After long waiting, & large expences, though he kepte not *day* with them, yet he came at length & tooke them in, in y^e night. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

If my debtors do not keep their *day*. *Dryden*.

(*e*) Definite time of existence, activity, or influence; allotted or actual term of life, usefulness, or glory: as, his *day* is over.

The cat will mew, and dog will have his *day*.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

Lady Sneer. Why, truly, Mrs. Clackitt has a very pretty talent, and a great deal of industry.
Snake. True, madam, and has been tolerably successful in her *day*. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Our little systems have their *day*;
They have their *day* and cease to be.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Prol.

(*f*) A time or period, as distinguished from other times or periods; age: commonly used in the plural: as, bygone *days*; the *days* of our fathers.

Much cruelty did the Patavines suffer in this mans *daies*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 158.

In *days* of old there liv'd, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Phrenus was his name.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., i. 1.

6. A distance which may be accomplished in a day; a day's journey. See phrase below.

"Sire Dowel dwelleth," quod Wit, "not a *day* hennes."
Piers Plowman (A), x. 1.

Beyond this Ile is the maine land and the great riuer Oceam, on which standeth a Towne called Pomelock, and six *dayes* higher, their City Skilcoak.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 84.

7. The contest of a day; a battle or combat with reference to its issue or results: as, to carry the *day*.

The trumpets sound retreat, the *day* is ours.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4.

His name struck fear, his conduct won the *day*.
Roscommon, To the Duke of York.

All Fools' day, All Saints' day, All Souls' day. See *fool*, *saint*, *soul*. —**Ancient of days.** See *ancient*. —**Anniversary day.** See *anniversary*. —**Arbor day.** See *arbor-day*. —**Ascension day.** See *ascension*. —**A year and a day.** (*a*) A full year and an extra day of grace: an old law term denoting the period beyond which a certain rights ceased. See *year*. (*b*) A long while; a time of uncertain length. [Humorous.] —**Banian days.** See *banian*. —**Barnaby day**, the day of St. Barnabas. See *Barnaby-bright*.

That man that is blind, or that will wink, shall see no more sun upon *St. Barnabie's day* than upon St. Lucie's; no more in the summer than in the winter solstice.
Bacon, Sermons, viii.

Bartholomew day, the 24th day of August, on which is held a festival in honor of St. Bartholomew, one of the twelve apostles, and which is noted in history as — (*b*) the day in 1572 on which the massacre of thousands of Protestants (called the St. Bartholomew massacre) was begun in Paris by order of the king, which order was executed in other towns on its receipt, last in Bordeaux on October 3d; (2) the day in 1662 on which the penalties of the English Act of Uniformity came into force; (3) the day on which a great fair (called Bartholomew fair) was held annually at Smithfield in London, from 1133 to 1855, whence the name Bartholomew attached to the names of many articles sold there, as Bartholomew baby, Bartholomew pig, Bartholomew ware, etc. — **Bill day**, in the United States House of Representatives, a day (usually Monday of each week) set apart for the introduction of bills by members. —**Black-letter day.** See *black-letter*. —**Break of day.** See *break*. —**Canicular days.** See *canicular*. —**Children-mas day.** See *Childermas*. —**Civil day**, the mean solar day as recognized by the state or legal and business transactions. See definition 3, above. —**Cleansing days, clear days.** See the adjectives. —**Commemoration day, commencement day, commission day, contango day.** See the qualifying words. —**Computation of days.** See *continuation*. —**Costs of the day.** See *cost*[2]. —**Daft days.** See *daft*. —**Dark days.** See *dark*[1]. —**Day about.** (*a*) On alternate days; every other day. (*b*) A day in turn; a fixed recurrent day.

"Husband," quoth scho, "content am I
To tak the pluche my *day about*."
Wyf of Auchtermuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 117).

Day by day, daily; every day; each day in succession; continually; without intermission of a day.

Day by day the gere gon passe,
The pope for-gate neuer his masse.
Political Poems, etc. (Camden Soc. Publ.), p. 88.

Withynne his brest he kept it *day be day*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 228.

Day by day we magnify thee.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Eating the Lotos *day by day*. *Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

Day of abstinence. See *abstinence*. —**Day of Brahma**, in *Hindu myth.*, 1,000 mahâyugas or great ages, each equal to 4,320,000 years. —**Day of judgment.** See *judgment-day*. —**Day of grace.** See *grace*. —**Day of trew**†, a diet or meeting to treat of a truce or to settle disputes.

With lettres to diuers persons on the Bordouris, for the *day of treue* to be haldin eftir the diete of Anwic.
Accounts of Lord High Treasurer (1473).

Days in banc, in *Eng. law*, days set apart by statute or by order of the court when writs are to be returned, or when the party shall appear upon the writ. —**Days in court**, opportunity for appearance to contest a case. —**Day's journey**, a somewhat loose mode of measuring distance, especially in the East. The day's journey of a man on foot may be estimated at about 20 to 24 English miles, but if the journey is for many days, at about 17½. A day's journey on horseback may be taken at about 28 to 30 miles. In a caravan journey with camels the day's journey is about 30 miles for a short distance, but on an extended line somewhat less. The mean rate of the daily march of an army is about 14 miles in a line of from eight to ten marches; but for a single march, or even two or three, the distance may be a mile or two longer, or for a forced march twice

as long or more. The ancient Assyrian **day's journey** (*rum*) was 6 parasangs; the marhala of Arabia, 8 parasangs. In many other countries the day's journey is a recognized unit.—**Day's work.** (*a*) The work of one day. (*b*) *Naut.*, the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.—**Decoration day, Derby day, Dominion day, Easter day.** See the qualifying words.—**Eating days,** days on which the eating of meat was allowed in the Anglican Church before the Reformation.

Upon *estynge dayes* at dynner by eleven of the clocke, a first dynner in the tyme of high masse for carvers.
Rules of the House of Princess Cecill (Edw. III.).

Ennea'tical days. See *ennaetical.*—**Evacuation day.** See *evacuation.*—**Fast day.** See *fast-day.*—**For ever and a day.** See *ever.*—**Good day.** See *good.*—**Grand days,** in *old Eng. law,* holidays in the terms of court, solemnly kept in the Inns of court and chancery: viz., Candlemas day, Ascension day, St. John Baptist's day, and All Saints' day. Also called *dies non juridici.*—**Ground-hog day.** See *woodchuck day,* under *woodchuck.*—**Halcyon days.** See *halcyon.*—**High day.** See *high.*—**Holy-Cross day,** a festival observed in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches on September 14th, in commemoration of the exaltation of the alleged cross of Christ after its recovery from the Persians, A. D. 628. Also called *Holyrood day.* See *Exaltation of the Cross,* under *cross*1.—**Holy days,** days set apart by the church in especial commemoration of certain sacred persons or events.—**Inauguration day,** March 4th, the day when the President elect of the United States takes the oath of office. [U. S.]—**Independence day,** the day on which the Congress of the North American colonies of Great Britain (afterward the United States) passed the Declaration of Independence (July 4th, 1776). Its anniversary is observed as a national holiday. [U. S.]—**Innocents' day.** See *innocent.*—**In one's born days.** See *born*1.—**Intercalary day.** See *insaetus.*—**Lawful day,** a day on which any legal act may be performed; a week-day, as distinguished from Sunday or a legal holiday.—**May day.** See *May.*—**Memorial day.** Same as *Decoration day* (which see, under *decoration*).—**Midsummer day, name day.** See the qualifying words.—**New Year's day,** the first day of a new year.

And also *Newyers Day,* sumtyme bakward, sumtyme forward, both Day and nyght, in gret fer be the coste of Turkey. *Torkington,* Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 68.

Nine days' wonder. See *wonder.*—**Offering day.** See *offering.*—**Officer of the day.** See *officer.*—**One day.** (*a*) On a certain or particular day, referring to time past.

One day when Phœbe fair
With all her band was following the chase.
Spenser.

(*b*) At an indefinite future time; on some day in the future.

I hope to see you *one day* fitted with a husband.
Shak., Much Ado, ii. 1.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres shove
Shall *one day* faint. *Sir J. Davies.*

One of these days, on some day not far distant; within a short time: as, I will attend to it *one of these days.*—**Order of the day.** See *order.*—**Rainy day.** See *rainy.*—**Red-letter day.** See *red-letter.*—**St. Andrew's day,** a festival observed on November 30th in honor of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin.*—**St. David's day,** a festival observed by the Welsh on March 1st in honor of their patron saint, St. David, bishop of St. David's in Pembrokeshire, who flourished in the fifth and sixth centuries, and is said to have lived to the age of 110.—**St. George's day,** April 23d, the day observed in honor of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**St. Nicholas's day,** December 6th, the day observed in honor of St. Nicholas, the patron saint of sailors, merchants, travelers, children, and of several countries, especially in medieval times, and reverenced especially by the Dutch (under the name of Santa Claus, made familiar in America by the Dutch settlers) as the guardian of children.—**St. Patrick's day,** March 17th, the day observed by the Irish in honor of St. Patrick, the apostle and patron saint of Ireland, who is supposed to have died about 460.—**St. Swithin's day,** July 15th, a festival in honor of St. Swithin, bishop of Winchester, 852–862. When he was canonized within the next century, the monks desired to confer his remains from the churchyard at Winchester, where he had at his own request been buried, to the cathedral, and selected July 15th as the date. Heavy rains falling for forty days delayed the transfer: hence the popular saying that, if rain falls on St. Swithin's day, it is sure to rain continuously for forty days.—**St. Valentine's day.** See *valentine.*—**Sidereal day,** the interval of time beginning and ending with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox. It is uniformly equal to 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.090 seconds, or 3 minutes, 55.901 seconds less than the mean solar day.—**Still days,** a name given by the Anglo-Saxons to Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Holy Saturday.—**Thanksgiving day.** See *thanksgiving.*—**The day.** (*a*) The period or time spoken of; time then (or now) present.

Looks freshest in the fashion of *the day.*
Tennyson, The Epic.

(*b*) To-day: as, how are ye *the day?* [Scotch.]

But we maun a' live *the day,* and have our dinner.
Scott, Waverley, xlii.

The day before (or **after**) **the fair,** too early (or too late).—**The days of creation,** the periods of creative energy into which the first chapter of Genesis divides the creation or formation of the world. The nature of these days cannot be determined from the language of the chapter, the literal meaning of which is, there was evening (the close of a period of light), and there was morning (the close of a period of darkness), one day.—**The Great Day of Expiation.** See *expiation.*—**The other day,** lately; recently; not long ago.

Celia and I, *the other Day,*
Walk'd o'er the Sand-Hills to the Sea.
Prior, Lady's Looking-Glass.

The time of day, a greeting: as, to pass *the time of day.*

Not worth *the time of day.* *Shak.,* Pericles, iv. 4.

Hence—**To give one the time of day,** to salute or greet in passing.—**This day week** or **month,** the day of next week or next month which corresponds to this day.

Ere *this-day-month* come and gang,
My wedded wife ye'se be.
Blanchefleur and Jellyflorice (Child's Ballads, IV. 296).

To carry the day. See *carry.*—**To have seen the day,** to have lived in or witnessed the time when such and such a thing or circumstance was different from what it is now.

An old woman is one that *hath seene the day,* and is commonly ten yeares younger or tan yeares older by her owne confession than the people know she is.
J. Stephens, Essays (1615).

Oh Tibble, I *ha's seen the day*
Ye wad na been sae shy.
Burns, Tibble, I ha's seen the day.

To name the day, to fix the date of a marriage.—**Without day,** for an indefinite or undetermined time; without naming any particular day; sine die: as, the committee adjourned *without day.*—**Woodchuck day.** See *woodchuck.*

day1 (dā), *v.* [< ME. *dayen, daien,* var. of *dawen, dazen,* < AS. *dagian,* become day, < *dæg,* day: see *daw*1, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become day; dawn: same as *daw*1.

II. *trans.* To put off from day to day; adjourn. See *daying.*

day2 (dā), *n.* [Supposed to be a corruption of *bay*2.] One of the compartments of a mullioned window.

day3†, *n.* Same as *dey*1.

Dayak, Dayakker, *n.* Same as *Dyak.*

dayal (dā′yal), *n.* [Native name; also written *dahil,* q. v.] A magpie-robin; a bird of the genus *Copsichus* (which see).

day-bed† (dā′bed), *n.* A bed used for rest during the day; a lounge or sofa.

Having come from a *day-bed,* where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Shak.,* T. N., ii. 5.

Marp. Is the great couch up the Duke of Medina sent?
Attea. 'Tis up and ready.
Marp. And *day-beds* in all chambers?
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

dayberry (dā′ber′i), *n.*; pl. *dayberries* (-iz). [Also dial. *deberry;* < *day* (*day*1†) + *berry*1.] An English name for the wild gooseberry.

day-blindness (dā′ blind′nes), *n.* The common term for the visual defect by which objects are seen distinctly only by a dim light: the opposite of *daysight.* Also called *night-sight, nocturnal sight,* and by medical writers either *hemeralopia* or *nyctalopia,* according to their definition of these words.

day-book (dā′bůk), *n.* [= D. *dagboek* = G. *tagebuch* = Dan. *dagbog* = Sw. *dagbok,* a diary.]

1†. A diary or chronicle.

Diarium [L.]. . . . *Registre journel* [F.]. . . . A *dais book,* containing such acts, deeds, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

The many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *Lansdowne MS.* (1634), 213.

2†. *Naut.*, a log-book.—**3.** In *bookkeeping,* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence; a book of original entries, or first record of sales and purchases, receipts, disbursements, etc.

Primary records, or *day-books,* for each distinct branch of business. *Waterston,* Cyc. of Commerce.

daybreak (dā′brāk), *n.* [Cf. Dan. *dagbrækning* = Sw. *dagbräckning.*] The dawn or first appearance of light in the morning.

I watch'd the early glories of her eyes,
As men for *daybreak* watch the eastern skies.
Dryden.

day-coal (dā′kōl), *n.* A name given by miners to the upper stratum of coal, as being nearest the light or surface.

day-dream (dā′drēm), *n.* A reverie; a castle in the air; a visionary fancy, especially of wishes gratified or hopes fulfilled, indulged in when awake; an extravagant conceit of the fancy or imagination.

The vain and unprincipled Belle-Isle, whose whole life was one wild *day-dream* of conquest and spoliation.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

day-dreamer (dā′drē′mėr), *n.* One who indulges in day-dreams; a fanciful, sanguine schemer; one given to indulging in reveries or to building castles in the air.

day-dreaming (dā′drē′ming), *n.* Indulgence in reveries or in fanciful and sanguine schemes.

To one given to *day-dreaming,* and fond of losing himself in reveries, a sea voyage is full of subjects for meditation. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 18.

day-dreamy (dā′drē′mi), *a.* Relating to or abounding in day-dreams; given to building castles in the air. [Rare.]

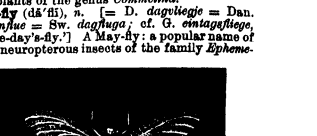
day-feeder (dā′fē′dėr), *n.* An animal that feeds by day. *W. H. Flower.*

day-fever† (dā′fē′vėr), *n.* The sweating-sickness. *Davies.*

day-flier (dā′fli′ėr), *n.* An animal that flies by day.

day-flower (dā′flou′ėr), *n.* The popular name of plants of the genus *Commelina.*

day-fly (dā′fli), *n.* [= D. *dagvliege* = Dan. *dögnflue* = Sw. *dagfluga;* cf. G. *eintagsfliege,* 'one-day's-fly.'] A May-fly: a popular name of the neuropterous insects of the family *Ephemeridæ.*



Day-fly (*Ephemera* (*Potamanthus*) *marginata*), natural size.

rida: so called because, however long they may live in the larval state, in their perfect form they exist only from a few hours to a few days, taking no food, but only propagating and then dying. See *Ephemeridæ.*

day-hole (dā′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* any heading or level communicating with the surface.

day-house (dā′hous), *n.* In *astrol.*, the house ruled by a planet by day. Thus, Aries is the day-house of Mars, Gemini of Mercury, Libra of Venus, Sagittarius of Jupiter, and Aquarius of Saturn.

dayhouse (dā′hous), *n.* See *deyhouse.*

daying† (dā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *day*1, *v.*] A putting off from day to day; procrastination.

I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way? *Terence in English* (1614).

day-labor (dā′lā′bor), *n.* Labor hired or performed by the day; stated or fixed labor.

Both God exact *day-labour,* light denied?
Milton, Sonnets, xiv.

day-laborer (dā′lā′bor-ėr), *n.* One who works by the day.

In one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end.
Longfellow, Village Blacksmith, i. 100.

daylight (dā′līt), *n.* [< ME. *daylyht, dailiht,* etc.; < *day*1 + *light*1.] **1.** The light of day; the direct light of the sun, as distinguished from night and twilight, or from artificial light.

Or make that morn, from his cold crown
And crystal silence creeping down,
Flood with full *daylight* glebe and town?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

2. Daytime as opposed to night-time; the time when the light of day appears; early morning.

Vyaytynge the holy place aforesayd, scying and heryng masses vnto tyme it was *day light.*
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

3. The space left in a wine-glass between the liquor and the brim, and not allowed when bumpers are drunk, the toast-master calling out, "No *daylights!*" [Slang.]—**4.** *pl.* The eyes. [Slang.]

If the lady says such another word to me, d—n me, I will darken her *daylights.* *Fielding,* Amelia, i. 10.

5. A name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata,* a fish so thin as to be almost transparent, whence the name. Also called *window-pane.*—**To burn daylight.** See *burn*1.

daylighted (dā′lī′ted), *a.* [< *daylight* + *-ed*2.] Light; open. [Rare.]

He who had chosen the broad, *daylighted* unencumbered paths of universal skepticism, found himself still the bondslave of honor.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 215.

day-lily (dā′lil′i), *n.* A familiar garden-plant of the genus *Hemerocallis:* so called because the beauty of its flowers rarely lasts over one day.

day-long (dā′lông), *a.* [< ME. **daylong,* < AS. *dæglang,* < *dæg,* day, + *lang,* long.] Lasting all day.

All about the fields you caught
His weary *daylong* chirping.
Tennyson, The Brook.

daylyt, *a.* An obsolete form of *daily*.

daymaid, **daymaidt** (dā′mād), *n.* [< *day*, = *dey*1, + *maid*.] A dairymaid.

dayman (dā′man), *n.*; pl. *daymen* (-men). A day-laborer; one hired by the day.

daymare (dā′mār), *n.* [< *day*1 + *mare*2; cf. *nightmare*.] A feeling resembling that experienced in nightmare, but felt while awake.

The *daymare*, Spleen, by whose false pleas
Men prove mere suicides of ease.
Green, The Spleen.

A monstrous load that I was obliged to bear, a *daymare* that there was no possibility of breaking in, a weight that brooded on my wits, and blunted them!
Dickens, David Copperfield, viii.

day-net† (dā′net), *n.* A net for catching small birds, as larks, martins, etc. *Davies.*

As larks come down to a *day-net*, many vain readers will tarry and stand gazing like silly passengers at an antic picture in a painter's shop.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 18.

day-nurse (dā′nėrs), *n.* A woman or girl who takes care of children during the day.

day-nursery (dā′nėr′se-ri), *n.* A place where poor women may leave their children to be taken care of during the day, while the mothers are at work.

The *day-nurseries* which benevolence has established for the care of these little ones are truly a blessing to the poor mothers. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 686.

day-owl (dā′oul), *n.* An owl that flies abroad by day; specifically, the hawk-owl, *Surnia ulula*, one of the least nocturnal of its tribe.

day-peep (dā′pēp), *n.* The dawn of day; dawn.

The honest Gardener, that ever since the *day-peepe*, till now the Sunne was growne somewhat ranke, had wrought painfully about his bankes and seed-plots.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

day-rawet, *n.* [Also *dayrowe*, < *day* + *rewe*, *rewe*, row, in ref. to the line of the horizon at dawn: see *day*1 and *row*2.] The dawn.

The engles in the *daye-rewe* bloweth heore beme [trumpets]. *Old Eng. Miscellany* (ed. Morris), p. 163.

Qwen the *day-rawe* rase, he ryxis belyfe.
King Alisaunder, p. 14.

day-room (dā′rōm), *n.* A ward of a prison in which the prisoners are kept during the day.

day-rule, day-writ (dā′rōl, -rit), *n.* In *Eng. law*, formerly, a rule or order of court permitting a prisoner in the King's Bench prison, etc., to go without the bounds of the prison for one day.

day-scholar (dā′skol′ėr), *n.* **1.** A scholar or pupil attending a day-school.—**2.** A scholar who attends a boarding-school, but who boards at home.

day-school (dā′skōl), *n.* **1.** A school the sessions of which are held during the day: opposed to *night-school*.—**2.** A school in which the pupils are not boarded: distinguished from *boarding-school*.

dayshine (dā′shin), *n.* Daylight. [Rare.]

Wherefore waits the madman there
Naked in open *dayshine*!
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

daysight (dā′sīt), *n.* Same as *night-blindness*.

dayman (dāz′man), *n.*; pl. *daysmen* (-men). [< *days*, poss. of *day*1, + *man*; that is, one who appoints a day for hearing a cause.] **1.** An umpire or arbiter; a mediator.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not straight to law, *Daisemen* took the matter, and cost them not a straw.
New Custome, i. 260.

Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us. Job ix. 33.

2†. A day-laborer; a dayman.

He is a good *day's-man*, or journeyman, or tasker.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 105.

dayspring (dā′spring), *n.* The dawn; the beginning of the day, or first appearance of light.

The *dayspring* from on high hath visited us. Luke i. 78.

So all are *dayspring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finland. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 521.

day-star (dā′stär), *n.* [< ME. *daysterre*, *daisterre* (also *daistern*, *daystarne*, after Scand.), < AS. *dægsteorra*, the morning star, < *dæg*, day, + *steorra*, star.] **1.** The morning star. See *star*.

I meant the *daystar* should not brighter rise.
B. Jonson.

2. The sun, as the orb of day.

So sinks the *day-star* in the ocean bed.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 168.

day-tale (dā′tāl), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The amount of work done during the day; work done by a day-laborer. See *daytaler*.

II. *a.* Hired by the day. *Sterne.*—**Day-tale pace**, a slow pace. [Prov. Eng.]

daytaleman (dā′tāl′man), *n.* Same as *daytaler*.

daytaler (dā′tā′lėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *dataler*, *dastler*; < *daytale* + *-er*.] A day-laborer; a laborer, not one of the regular hands, who works by the day. [Prov. Eng.]

daytime (dā′tīm), *n.* That part of the day during which the sun is above the horizon; the time from the first appearance to the total disappearance of the sun.

In the *daytime* she [Fame] sitteth in a watch-tower, and fleeth most by night.
Bacon, Fragment of an Essay on Fame.

daywoman (dā′wům′an), *n.*; pl. *daywomen* (-wim′en). [< *day*, = *dey*1, + *woman*.] A dairymaid. [Rare.]

For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

day-work (dā′wėrk), *n.* [= Sc. *darg*, *dark* (see *darg*), < ME. **daiwerk*, < AS. *dægweorc*, < *dæg*, day, + *weorc*, work.] **1.** Work by the day; day-labor.

True labourer in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *day-work* done.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso.

2. Work done during the day, as distinguished from that done during the night.—**3**†. An old superficial measure of land, equal to four perches.

day-writ, *n.* See *day-rule*.

daze (dāz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazed*, ppr. *dazing*. [Early mod. E. also *dase*, Sc. also spelled *daise*, *daize*; < ME. *dasen*, stupefy, intr. be stupefied (different from, but appar. in part confused with, *daswen*, *dasewen*, become dark or dim), < Icel. **dasa*, reflex. *dasask*, become weary or exhausted, lit. daze one's self, = Dan. *dase* = Sw. *dasa*, lie idle. Connection with *doze* doubtful: see *doze*. See also *dare*2. Hence freq. *dazzle*. Cf. *dasiberd*, *dastard*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stun or stupefy, as with a blow or strong drink; blind, as by excess of light; confuse or bewilder, as by a shock.

For he was *dazed* of the dint and half dede him semyd.
King Alisaunder, p. 136.

Some extasye
Assotted had his sence, or *dazed* was his eye.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 22.

Some flush'd and others *dazed*, as one who wakes
Half-blinded at the coming of a light.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To spoil, as bread or meat when badly baked or roasted. [Prov. Eng.]

II.† *intrans.* **1.** To be stunned or stupefied; look confused.

Thin eyen *dasen*. *Chaucer*, Prol. to Manciple's Tale, l. 31.

2. To be blinded or confused, as by excess of light.

Whose more than eagle-eyes
Can view the glorious flames of gold, and gaze
On glittering beams of honor, and not *daze*.
Quarles, Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

3. To wither; become rotten.

daze (dāz), *n.* **1.** The state of being stunned, stupefied, or confused.

As Mrs. Gaylord continued to look from her to Bartley in her *daze*, Marcia added, simply, "We're engaged, mother." *Howells*, Modern Instance, iv.

2. In *mining*, a glittering stone.

dazed (dāzd), *p. a.* **1.** Stunned; stupefied.

"Let us go," said the one, with a sullen *dazed* gloom in his face. *Miss De la Ramée* (Ouida).

2. Dull; sickly.—**3.** Spoiled, as ill-roasted meat.—**4.** Raw and cold.—**5.** Cold; benumbed with cold.—**6.** Of a dun color. [In the last five senses prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dazedly (dā′zed-li), *adv.* In a dazed, bewildered, or stupid manner.

dazedness (dā′zed-nes), *n.* The state of being dazed, stunned, or confused.

dazeg (dā′zeg), *n.* A dialectal form of *daisy*.

dazie†, **daziet**. Obsolete spellings of *daisy*, *daisied*.

dazy (dā′zi), *a.* [Sc. also *daisy*, *daisie*, etc.; < *daze* + *-y*.] Cold; raw: as, a *dazy* day. [Scotch.]

dazzle (daz′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dazzled*, ppr. *dazzling*. [Freq. of *daze*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To overpower with light; hinder distinct vision of by intense light; dim, as the sight, by excess of light.

Dark with excessive bright thy skirts appear,
Yet *dazzle* heaven; that brightest seraphim
Approach not, but with both wings veil their eyes.
Milton, P. L., iii. 381.

Then did the glorious light of the Gospel shine forth, and *dazzle* the eyes even of those who were thought to see best and furthest. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

2. Figuratively, to overpower or confound by splendor or brilliancy, or with show or display of any kind.

His sparkling eyes, replete with wrathful fire,
More *dazzled* and drove back his enemies
Than mid-day sun, fierce bent against their faces.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

II. *intrans.* **1**†. To be stupefied; be mentally confused.

Sure, I *dazzle*:
There cannot be a faith in that foul woman,
That knows no god more mighty than her mischiefs.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

2. To be overpowered by light; become unsteady or waver, as the sight.

I dare not trust these eyes;
They dance in mists, and *dazzle* with surprise.
Dryden.

3. To be overpoweringly or blindingly bright.—**4.** Figuratively, to excite admiration by brilliancy or showy qualities which overbear criticism.

Ah, friend! to *dazzle* let the vain design.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 249.

dazzle (daz′l), *n.* [< *dazzle*, *v.*] **1.** Brightness; splendor; excess of light.

The arena swam in a *dazzle* of light.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 359.

2. Meretricious display; brilliancy. *Moore.*

dazzlement (daz′l-ment), *n.* [< *dazzle* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act or power of dazzling; dazzling effect.

It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*.
Donne, Hist. Septuagint, p. 55.

2. That which dazzles.

Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos [a hand-lanthorn], let up spouts of *dazzlement* into the bearer's eyes . . . as he paced forth in the ghostly darkness.
R. L. Stevenson, A Plea for Gas Lamps.

dazzler (daz′lėr), *n.* One who or that which dazzles; specifically, one who produces an effect by gaudy or meretricious display. [Chiefly colloq.]

Mr. Lumley shook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a *dazzler*. *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xxxvi.

dazzlingly (daz′ling-li), *adv.* In a dazzling or blinding manner; confusingly; astonishingly.

Pompey's success had been *dazzlingly* rapid.
Froude, Cæsar, p. 131.

dbk. In *com.*, a common contraction for *drawback*.

D-block (dē′blok), *n.* [D (from the shape) + *block*2.] A block formerly bolted to a ship's side in the channels, and through which the lifts were rove.

D. C. In *music*, an abbreviation of *da capo*.

D. C. L. An abbreviation of Latin *doctor civilis legis*, Doctor of Civil Law.

D. D. An abbreviation of Latin (ML.) *divinitatis doctor*, Doctor of Divinity.

d/d. An abbreviation of *days' date* (days after date) used in commercial writings: as, to make out a bill payable 30 *d/d* (30 days after date).

D. D. S. An abbreviation of *Doctor of Dental Surgery*, a degree conferred upon the graduates of a dental college.

de1 (dē), *n.* [Also written *dee*, < ME. *de*, < AS. *de*, < L. *de*, the name of the fourth letter, < *d*, its proper sound, + *-e*, a vowel used with consonants to assist their utterance.] The fourth letter of the Latin and English alphabets. It is rarely spelled out, being usually represented by the simple character. See *D*, 1.

de2, *prep.* [(1) ME. *de*, < OF. *de*, F. *de* = Sp. Pg. *de* = It. *di*, < L. *de*, from, of, etc.: see *de-*. (2) < L. *de*: see *de*-.] **1.** A French preposition, found in English only in some French phrases, as *couleur de rose*, or in proper names, as in *Simon de Montfort*, *Cœur de Lion*, *De Vere*, etc., either of Middle English origin, or modern and mere French. Its use in such names, following the name proper, and preceding what was originally, in most cases, the name of an estate, led to its acceptance as evidence of noble or gentle descent, corresponding in this to the German *von* and the Dutch *van*. But as the particle in proper names often originated without any such implication, and has also been often assumed without authority, it is in itself of no value as such evidence.

2. A Latin preposition, meaning 'from' or 'of,' occurring in certain phrases often used in English: as, *de novo*, anew; *de facto*, of fact; *de jure*, of right.

de-, [(1) ME. *de-*, < OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *def-*, F. *de-*, *dé-* = Sp. Pg. *de-* = It. *de-*, *di-*, < L. *de-*, prefix, *de*, prep., from, away from, down from, out of, of, etc. (2) ME. *de-*, *def-*, < OF. *def-*, *des-*, *de-*, mod. F. *dé-*, < L. *dif-*, *dis-*: see

dis-, *dif-*.] 1. A verb-prefix of Latin origin, expressing in Latin, and hence with modifications in modern speech, various phases of the original meaning 'from, away from, down from.' (1) Separative, denoting departure or removal — **off**, from off, away, down, out, or cessation or removal of the fundamental idea: *de-* privative, equivalent to *un-* or *dis-* privative. (2) Completive — 'through, out to the end,' etc. (3) Intensive: a force often lost in English. (See examples following.) In some words the separative or privative force of this prefix is felt in English, as in *decompose*, *demote*, being in such meaning often used as an English prefix (*de-* privative), as in *decentralize*, *de-Saxonize*, *derail*, etc. It is less distinctly felt in words like *depress*, *detract*, etc.; and in many words, where it has in Latin the completive or intensive force, its force is not felt in English, as in *deride*, *denote*, etc.

2. In some words a reduced form of the original Latin prefix *dis-*, Latin *de-* and *dis-* being in Old French and Middle English more or less merged in form and meaning (see *dis-*). See *defer*[2], *deface*, *defame*, *decry*, etc.

-de. A form of -ed[1], -ed[2], or -ed[3] in older English, as in *soilde*, *talde*, *fledde*, etc., now extant only in *made*, the (contracted) preterit and past participle of *make*. See *-ed*[1], *-ed*[2].

deab, *n.* A kind of dog, the ekia (which see).

deacidification (dē′a-sid″i-fi-kā′shŏn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *acidification*.] The removal or neutralization of an acid or of acidity.

deacon (dē′kn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deken*; < ME. *deken*, *dekyn*, *decon*, *deacon*, *diacne*, *deakne*, < AS. *dedcon*, *dīdcon* = D. *deken*, *diaken* = MLG. *dīaken* = G. *diakon*, *diaconus* = Icel. *djākn*, *djiknī*, a deacon, = Dan. *degn*, a parish clerk, = Sw. *djekne*, a scholar (Dan. Sw. *diakonus*, deacon), = OF. *diacne*, *diacre*, F. *diacre* = Pr. *diacre*, *diague* = Sp. *diácono* = Pg. It. *diacono*, < LL. *diaconus* = Goth. *diakaunus*, a deacon, < Gr. *διάκονος*, a servant, waitingman, messenger, eccles. a deacon; of uncertain origin; perhaps related to *διώκειν*, pursue, cause to run. The Teut. forms appear to have been in part confused with the forms belonging to L. *decanus*, a dean (see *dean*[2]), and with those belonging with G. *degen*, etc., AS. *thegn*, E. *thane* (see *thane*).] 1. *Eccles.*, one of a body of men, either forming an order of the ministry or serving merely as elected officers of individual churches, whose chief duty is to assist a presbyter, priest, or other clergyman, especially in administering the eucharist and in the care of the poor. (*a*) In the apostolic church, one of an order of ministers or church-officers, inferior to apostles and presbyters, whose duty it was to serve at the Lord's Supper, or agape, and to minister alms to the poor. It is generally believed that the institution of this office is recorded in Acts vi. 1–6, where, although the word *deacon* (*διάκονος*, minister) is not used of the seven persons appointed, the corresponding words "to minister or serve" (*διακονεῖν*) and "ministration" (*διακονία*) are employed. By an analogy with the Mosaic hierarchy, St. Clement of Rome in the apostolic age called the deacons *Levites*, and this use of the word Levite long remained frequent. (*b*) In the early Christian church, one of the third order of the ministry, of lower rank than bishops and presbyters. The deacons applied complete unction to men in preparation for baptism, but admitted women on the forehead only, assisted the celebrant at the eucharist, read the gospel and made proclamations during the liturgy, maintained order in the congregation, and cared for the poor and sick. Those attached to episcopal sees acted as the bishop's adjutants, messengers, and representatives, and when belonging to a great patriarchal or metropolitan see possessed much influence. Hence — (*c*) In the Greek Church, one of the third order of the ministry, similar in rank and duties to the officer of the same name in the early church. (*d*) In the Roman Catholic Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. He assists the priest throughout the celebration of the eucharist or mass, and reads the gospel. The principal assistant to the celebrant at a solemn celebration is called the *deacon*, and vested accordingly, whether in deacon's, priest's, or bishop's orders. (*e*) In the Anglican Church, a member of the third order of the ministry. His duties are to assist the priest in divine service, especially at the holy communion, help in distributing the elements to the people, read the Scriptures, especially the eucharistic gospel, catechize, baptize infants in the absence of the priest, preach if licensed by the bishop, and seek out the sick and poor and make their wants known to the curate. Deacons cannot consecrate the eucharist, pronounce absolution, or give benediction. The bishop, priest, or deacon who acts as principal assistant at the holy communion is called the *deacon* or *gospeller*. (*f*) In the Methodist Episcopal Church, a member of an order of the ministry next below that of elder. The deacons are elected by the annual conference, are ordained by the bishop, and are authorized to assist in the administration of the eucharist, to administer the rites of baptism and marriage, and to perform the duties of a traveling preacher. (*g*) In the Baptist and Congregational churches, one of two or more officers elected by each church to distribute the elements in the communion after they have been consecrated by the minister, and to act as the advisers of the pastor and as the almoners of the charities of the church. (*h*) In the Presbyterian Church, one of a number of officers elected by a congregation and ordained by the minister to assist the session in the care of the poor and in the general management of the secular affairs of the church. Deacons are not always appointed, their place being sometimes supplied by the elders. (*i*) In the Lutheran Church in the United States, one of a number of laymen chosen to attend to the charities and temporalities of a congregation. With an equal number of elders and the pastor, the deacons constitute the council of each church to manage its temporal and spiritual affairs. (*j*) In the Mormon Church, a subordinate official who acts as an assistant to the teacher, but has no authority to baptize or administer the sacrament. *Mormon Catechism*, xvii.

2. In Scotland, the president of an incorporated trade, who is the chairman of its meetings and signs its records. Before the passing of the Burgh Reform Act the deacons of the crafts or incorporated trades in royal burghs formed a constituent part of the town council, and were understood to represent the trades, as distinguished from the merchants and guild brethren. The deacon-convener of the trades in Edinburgh and Glasgow still continues to be a constituent member of the town council.

3. [Allusion not clear.] A green salted hide or skin weighing less than 8 pounds.—**Cardinal deacon.** See *cardinal*.—**Deacons' seat**, in New England, a pew formerly made in the front of the pulpit for deacons to occupy.—**Regionary deacon**, in the *early church*, a deacon attached to one of the seven ecclesiastical regions into which Rome was divided from very early times. There was one deacon for each region.

deacon (dē′kn), *v. t.* [< *deacon*, *n.*] 1. To make or ordain deacon.—2. To read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it: sometimes with *off*: from an ancient custom of reading the hymn one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as read. This office was frequently performed by a deacon. The custom is nearly as old as the Reformation, and was made necessary by the lack of hymn-books when congregational singing was introduced. See *line*, *v. t.*

A prayer was made, and the chorister *deaconed* the first two lines. *Goodrich*, Reminiscences, I. 77.

3. To arrange so as to present a specious and attractive appearance; present the best and largest specimens (of fruit or vegetables) to view and conceal the defective ones: as, to *deacon* strawberries or apples. [Slang, U. S.] [This sense contains a humorous allusion to the thrifty habits ascribed to the rural New England deacons.] Hence — 4. To sophisticate; adulterate; "doctor": as, to *deacon* wine or other liquor. [Slang.]—**Deaconed veal**, veal unfit for use, as when killed too young. [Connecticut.]

deaconess (dē′kn-es), *n.* [Formerly also *deaconisse*; = D. *diakonesse* = G. *diakonissin* = Dan. *diakonisse* = Sw. *diaconessa*, *diaconisse* = Sp. Pg. *diaconisa* = It. *diaconessa*, < ML. *diaconissa*, fem. of *diaconus*, deacon: see *deacon* and *-ess*.] 1. One of an ecclesiastical order of women in the early church, who discharged for members of their own sex those parts of the diaconal office which could not conveniently or fitly be performed by men. They acted as doorkeepers and kept watch at the entrance of the congregation, visited the poor women, and were present at interviews of the clergy with women. Such an order was especially needed in those Christian countries where Oriental seclusion of women prevailed. Deaconesses were required to remain unmarried, and were generally selected from the consecrated widows or from those of widows. The Eastern Church the order continued into the middle ages, but it is not certain when it became extinct. In the Western Church it was abolished by successive decrees of councils during the fifth and succeeding centuries, and became finally extinct about the tenth. Abbesses were sometimes called deaconesses after the order became obsolete.

And Rom. xvi. 1 commends vnto you Phebe, the *deaconesse* of the church of Cenchrie. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 250.

So Epiphanius: There is an order of *deaconesses* in the church, but not to meddle, or to attempt any of the holy offices. *Jer. Taylor*, Office Ministerial.

2. A member of an order of women more or less fully established in recent times in several Protestant churches, with duties similar to the preceding; also, a member of the Institution of Deaconesses first established by Pastor Fliedner, of the United Evangelical Church of Prussia, at Kaiserswerth in 1836. The latter are wholly devoted, by engagements for fixed periods, to charitable work as the nursing of the sick, etc. They reside in special houses, which have been established in many parts of the world.

deaconhood (dē′kn-hŭd), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-hood*.] 1. The office or ministry of a deacon; deaconship.—2. A body of deacons taken collectively.

deaconry (dē′kn-ri), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ry*.] Deaconship.

The deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry*, and be deacons in common unto all those churches in an ordinary way, as the other elders. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 188.

deacon-seat (dē′kn-sēt), *n.* A long settee used by lumbermen in camp. It is hewn from a single log, is usually a foot wide and five or six inches thick, and is raised about eighteen inches from the floor. [U. S. and Canada.]

deaconship (dē′kn-ship), *n.* [< *deacon* + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon or deaconess.

Even the apostolate itself [was] called a *deaconship*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), IV. 81.

dead (ded), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ded*; < ME. *ded*, *deed*, *dead*, *dyad*, < AS. *dēad* = OS. *dōd* = OFries. *dād*, *dāth* = MD. D. *dood* = MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dod* = OHG. MHG. *tōt*, G. *tot*, *todt* = Dan. *död* = Sw. *död* = Icel. *daudhr* = Goth. *dauths*, dead; orig. a pp. (with suffix *-d*, *-th*, etc.: see *-ed*[3] and *-d*[2]) of the strong verb represented by Goth. **diwan* (pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*) = Icel. *deyja* (pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*), die: see *die*[1]. *Dead* is thus nearly equiv. to *died*, pp. of *die*. Cf. *death*.] I. *a.* 1. Having ceased to live; being deprived of life, as an animal or vegetable organism; in that state in which all the functions of life or vital powers have ceased to act; lifeless.

The men are *dead* which sought thy life. Ex. iv. 19.

Old Lord Dartmouth is *dead* of age. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 284.

Hence — 2. Having ceased from action or activity; deprived of animating or moving force; brought to a stop or cessation, final or temporary: as, *dead* machinery; *dead* affections.

All hopes of Virginia thus abandoned, it lay *dead* and obscured from 1590. till this yeare 1602. that Captaine Gosnoll, with 32. and himselfe in a small Barke, set sayle from Dartmouth vpon the 26. of March.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 105.

The crackling embers on the hearth are *dead*. *H. Coleridge*, Night.

The winds were *dead* for heat. *Tennyson*, Tiresias.

3. Not endowed with life; destitute of life; inanimate: as, *dead* matter.—4. Void of sensation or perception; insensible; numb: as, he was *dead* with sleep; *dead* to all sense of shame.

The messenger of so unhappie newes
Would faine have dyde: *dead* was his hart within.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 21.

Everything,
Yea, even pain, was *dead* a little space.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 357.

That white dome of St. Mark's had uttered in the *dead* ear of Venice "Know thou that for all these God will bring thee into judgment." *Ruskin.*

5†. Having the appearance of being lifeless, as in a swoon.

Sir J. Mitnes fell sick at Church, and going down the gallery stairs, fell down *dead*, but came to himself again, and is pretty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 106.

I presently fell *dead* on the floor, and it was with great difficulty I was brought back to life.
Fielding, Amelia, I. 9.

6. Resembling death; still; motionless; deep: as, a *dead* sleep; a *dead* calm.

But in the *dead* time of the night,
They set the field on fire.
The Boyne Water (Child's Ballads, VII. 256).

In the *dead* waste and middle of the night.
Shak., Hamlet, I. 2.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the *dead* hush the papers that she held
Rustle. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

Slowly down the narrow canal, in that *dead* stillness which reigns in Venice, swept the sombre flotilla, bearing its unconscious burden to the Campo Santo.
T. B. Aldrich, Pankapog for Death, p. 80.

7. Utter; entire; complete; full: as, a *dead* stop.

I was at a *dead* Stand in the Course of my Fortunes, when it pleased God to provide me lately an Employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both Repute and Profit. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 11.

8. Unvarying; unbroken by projections or irregularities.

For every *dead* wall is covered with their names, their abilities, their amusing cures, and places of abode.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

The long *dead* level of the marsh between
A coloring of unreal beauty wore.
Whittier, Burial of Penn, st. 1.

9. Unemployed; useless; unprofitable: as, *dead* capital or stock (such as produces no profit).

Our people, having plied their business hard, had almost knit themselves out of work; and now capes were become a very *dead* commodity, which were the chief stay they had heretofore to trust to. *R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 390).

10. Dull; inactive: as, a *dead* market.

All trades
Have their *dead* time, we see.
Middleton (*and others*), The Widow, iv. 2.

They came away, and brought all their substance in tobacco, which came at so *dead* a market as they could not get above two pence the pound. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 10.

11. Producing no reverberation; without resonance; dull; heavy: as, a *dead* sound.

The bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before, it sounded in the open air. *Boyle.*

12. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless; flat: said of liquors.—13. Without spiritual life: as, *dead* works; *dead* faith.

And you hath he quickened, who were *dead* in trespasses and sins. Eph. ii. 1.

14. Fixed; sure; unerring: as, a *dead* certainty.

The author . . . has . . . been out with thousands of sportsmen, but he never yet saw a *dead* shot—one who can kill every time.
R. B. Roosevelt, Game Water-Birds, p. 401.

15. Being in the state of civil death; cut off from the rights of a citizen; deprived of the power of enjoying the rights of property, as one sentenced to imprisonment for life for crime, or, formerly, one who was banished or became a monk.—**16.** Not communicating motion or power: as, *dead* steam; the *dead* spindle of a lathe.—**17.** Not glossy or brilliant: said of a color or a surface.—**18.** Out of the game; out of play: said of a ball or a player: as, a *dead* ball; he is *dead*.—**19.** In *golf*, said of a ball when it falls without rolling. —**Absolution for the dead.** See *absolution*.—**Baptism for the dead.** See *baptism*.—**Dead-alive,** or **dead-and-alive,** dull; inactive; moping. [Colloq.]

If a man is alive, there is always danger that he may die, though the danger must be allowed to be less in proportion as he is *dead-and-alive* to begin with.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 168.

Dead angle, in *fort.* See *angle*1.—**Dead as a doornail,** utterly, completely dead.

As *ded as dornayl* is deme the sothe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 3390.

Dead axle, beat, block, calm, copy, escapement, file, force, gold, etc. See the nouns.—**Dead cotton,** unripe cotton fibers which will not take dye.—**Dead floor,** a floor so constructed as to absorb or prevent the passage of sounds.—**Dead freight,** in *maritime law*, the amount paid by agreement, by a charterer, for that part of a vessel which he does not occupy.—**Dead ground.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead heat.** See *heat*.—**Dead hedge,** a hedge made with the prunings of trees, or with the tops of old hedges which have been cut down.—**Dead holes.** See *hole*1.—**Dead language, lift, matter.** See the nouns. —**Dead letter.** (*a*) A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which for any reason, a defect of address, cannot be delivered, and is sent to the dead-letter office. (*b*) A law, ordinance, or legal instrument which, through long-continued and uninterrupted disuse or disregard, has lost its actual although not its formal authority.—**Dead-letter office,** a department of a general post-office where dead letters are examined and returned to the writers when an address is found within, or, if the address is not given, destroyed after a fixed time. In the United States this department is called the Division of Dead Letters, and is under the supervision of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.—**Dead men.** (*a*) Bottles emptied at a banquet, carouse, etc. [Slang.]

Lord Sm. Come, John, bring us a fresh bottle.
Col. Ay, my lord, and pray let him carry off the *dead men*, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles).
Smyth, Polite Conversation, ii.

(*b*) *Naut.*, an old name for the reef- or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in. [Rare.]—**Dead men's shoes,** a situation or possession formerly held by a person who has died.

'Tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher, Poems, p. 256.

And ye're e'en come back to Libberton to wait for *dead men's shoon*.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, v.

Dead on end (*naut.*), said of the wind when it blows in direct opposition to a ship's course.—**Dead pallet,** in *clock- and watch-making.* See *dead beat* (*b*), under *beat*1, *n.*—**Dead pull.** See *pull*.—**Dead space.** Same as *dead angle*.—**Dead weight.** See *weight*.—**Dead wire,** in *telegr.*, a wire or line to which there is no instrument attached and which is not in use.—**Dea.** wools. See *fleece*, 1.—**Mass for the dead.** See *mass*1.—**To be dead!** (with reference to the act, be being equivalent to *become*; cf. L. *mortuus est*, he died, lit. is dead), to die.

Dampned was this Knyght for to *be deed*.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 35.

If rightoousness come by the law, then Christ *is dead* in vain. Gal. ii. 21.

The gracious Duncan
Was pitied of Macbeth:—marry, he *was dead*.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 6.

To flog a dead horse, to pay for a dead horse, to pull the dead horse. See *horse*.

II. *n.* **1.** The culminating point, as of the cold of winter, or of the darkness or stillness of the night.

What saucy groom knocks at this *dead* of night?
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, ii. 4.

2. *pl.* Material thrown out in digging; specifically, in *mining*, worthless rock; attle: same as *gob* in coal-mining. Also (dialectal) *deeds*.—**St.** [Prop. a var. of *death*; cf. *deadly* = *deathly*, *dead-day* = *death-day*, etc.] Death.

The date a thousand right a hundreth & fifty,
That Steuen to *dede* was dight. *Robert of Brunne.*

Although he were my ae brither,
An ill *dead* sail he'll do.
Bonny Baby Livingston (Child's Ballads, IV. 42).

4. A complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *v.* [< ME. *deden*, < AS. *dȳdan*, also in comp. *ādȳdan*, kill (cf. *āðēadian*, become dead, mortify) (= D. *dooden* = MLG. *doden* = OHG. *toden*, MHG. *töten*, G. *töten*, *tödten* = Dan. *döde* = Sw. *döda* = Goth. *dauthjan*, kill), < *dead*, dead: see *dead*, *a.* Cf. *deaden*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To become dead; lose life or force.

Al my felynge gan to *dede*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 552.

So iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straight-way. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 774.

2. To make a complete failure in recitation. [School slang.]

II. *trans.* 1†. To make dead; deprive of life, consciousness, force, or vigor; dull; deaden.

When Calidore these ruefull newes had raught,
His hart quite *deaded* was with anguish great.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xi. 33.

A sad course I like now; heauen's sterne decree
With many an ill hath numbed and *deaded* me.
Chapman, Odyssey, xviii.

Why lose you not your powers, and become
Dulled, if not *deaded*, with this spectacle?
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, i. 1.

2. To cause to fail in recitation: said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar. [School slang.]

dead (ded), *adv.* [< *dead*, *a.*] **1.** In a dead or dull manner.—**2.** To a degree approaching death; deathly; to the last degree: as, to be *dead* sleepy; he was *dead* drunk.

Their weeping mothers,
Following the *dead*-cold ashes of their sons,
Shall never curse my cruelty.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iv. 2.

3. Entirely; completely: as, he was *dead* sure that he was right. [Colloq.]

I aim
At a most rich success strikes all *dead* sure.
Middleton, Changeling, v. 1.

4. Directly; exactly; diametrically: as, the wind was *dead* ahead.—**Dead beat.** See *beat*1, *pp.*—**To be dead set against,** to be wholly and resolutely opposed to. [Colloq.]—**To be dead up to,** to know or understand thoroughly; be expert in. [Thieves' slang.] —**To lie dead,** in *golf*, to lie so near the hole that a player is certain to put it in with his next stroke: said of a ball.

dead-beat (ded'bēt'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Making successive movements with intervals of rest and no recoil; free from oscillatory movement. —**Dead-beat escapement,** etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A dead-beat escapement.—**2.** See *dead beat* (*a*), under *beat*1, *n.*

dead-bell (ded'bel), *n.* Same as *death-bell*.

And every tow that the *dead-bell* geld,
It cry'd, Woe to Barbara Allan!
Herd's Collection, I. 20.

dead-born (ded'bôrn), *a.* [AS. *deddboren*.] Still-born.

All, all but truth, drops *dead-born* from the press,
Like the last gazette, or the last address.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 226.

dead-center (ded'sen'tėr), *n.* In *mech.*, that position of the arms of a link-motion in which they coincide with the line of centers—that is, when the links are in the same straight line. Thus, when the crank and connecting-rod of a steam-engine are in a straight line, the situation is expressed by saying that the cuddle is on its (upper or lower) *dead-center*, or that the crank is at its (long or short) *dead-point*.

dead-clothes (ded'klōᵺz), *n. pl.* Clothes in which to bury the dead.

Once in the woods the men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made *dead-clothes*.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 409.

dead-coloring (ded'kul'or-ing), *n.* In *painting*, the first broad outlines of a picture. See extract.

Dead coloring is the first, or preparatory painting: it is so called because the colours are laid on in a dead or cold manner—to form as it were the ground for the subsequent processes—resembling in some degree the work known amongst house-painters as "priming," the future effects being rather indicated and provided for than really attained.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 170.

dead-day†, *n.* See *death-day*.

dead-dipping (ded'dip'ing), *n.* The process of giving, by the action of an acid, a dead pale-yellow color to brass. *Weale.*

dead-doing† (ded'dö'ing), *a.* Causing or inflicting death; deadly.

Hold, O deare Lord! hold your *dead-doing* hand.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iii. 8.

Stay thy *dead-doing* hand; he must not die yet.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 2.

dead-door (ded'dōr), *n.* In *ship-building*, a door fitted to the outside of the quarter of a ship, to keep out the sea in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away.

deaden (ded'n), *v. t.* [< *dead* + *-en*1. Cf. *dead*, *v.*] **1.** To make dead (in a figurative sense); render less sensitive, active, energetic, or forcible; impair the sensitiveness or the strength of; dull; weaken: as, to *deaden* sound; to *deaden* the force of a ball; to *deaden* the sensibilities.

There is a vital energy in the human soul, which vice, however it may *deaden*, cannot destroy.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 75.

2. To retard; hinder; lessen the velocity or momentum of: as, to *deaden* a ship's way (that is, to retard her progress).—**3.** To make impervious to sound, as a floor.—**4.** To make insipid, flat, or stale: said of wine or beer.—**5.** To deprive of gloss or brilliancy: as, to *deaden* gilding by a coat of size.

The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, struggling with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare.
Scott, L. of the L., vi. 2.

Oily marrow *deadens* the whiteness of the tissue.
Owen, Anat., ii.

6. To kill; especially, to kill (trees) by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadener (ded'n-ėr), *n.* A person or thing that deadens, dulls, checks, or represses.

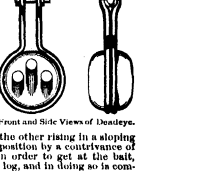
Incumbrances and *deadeners* of the harmony. *Landor.*

deadening (ded'n-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *deaden*, *v.* Cf. D. *doodening*.] **1.** A device or material employed to deaden or render dull. specifically—(*a*) A device preventing the transmission of sound, as from one part of a building to another. (*b*) A thin wash of glue spread over gilding to reduce the specular reflection, or any roughening of a decorative surface to destroy the reflection of light.

When the *deadening* is laid on the glass, the figures must be engraved or etched with a pointed instrument made of wood, bone, or ivory.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 57.

2. A tract of land on which the trees have been killed by girdling. [Western U. S.]

deadeye (ded'ī), *n. Naut.*, a round, laterally flattened wooden block, encircled by a rope or an iron band, and pierced with three holes to receive the lanyard, used to extend the shrouds and stays, and for other purposes.


Front and Side Views of Deadeye.

deadfall (ded'fâl), *n.* **1.** A trap in which a weight is arranged to fall upon and crush the prey, used for large game. It is commonly formed of two heavy logs, one lying on the ground, and the other rising in a sloping direction, and upheld in this position by a contrivance of insecure props. The game, in order to get at the bait, has to pass under the sloping log, and in doing so is compelled to knock away the props, when the raised log falls and secures it.

2. A smaller trap for rats, etc., in which the fall is a loaded board.—**3.** A tangled mass of fallen trees and underbrush.

Deadfalls of trees thrown over, under, or astraddle of each other by gales or avalanches.
The Century, XXIX. 196.

4. A low drinking- or gaming-place. [Western U. S.]

dead-file (ded'fil), *n.* A file in which the cuts are so close and fine that its action is practically noiseless.

dead-flat (ded'flat), *n.* In *ship-building*, the greatest transverse section of a ship. Also called *midship bend*.

dead-ground (ded'ground), *n.* In *mining*, unproductive ground; country-rock; any rock adjacent to a metalliferous deposit or vein, through which work has to be carried to develop a mine, but which itself contains no ore.

dead-hand (ded'hand), *n.* [Trans. of *mortmain*, q. v.] Same as *mortmain*.

Forty thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura . . . were held in *dead-hand* by the Bishop of St. Claude.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 160.

dead-head (ded'hed), *n.* **1.** In *founding*: (*a*) The extra length of metal given to a cast gun. It serves to receive the dross, which rises to the surface of the liquid metal, and would be, were it not for the dead-head, at the muzzle of the gun. When cooled and solidified, the dead-head is cut off. Also called *sinking-head* or *sprue*. (*b*) That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal enters the mold. *E. H. Knight.*—**2.** The tailstock of a lathe. It contains the dead-spindle and back-center, while the live-head or headstock contains the live-spindle.—**3.** *Naut.*, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

deadhead (ded'hed), *n.* [Cf. ODan. *döddhoved*, a fool.] One who is allowed to ride in a public conveyance, to attend a theater or other place of

entertainment, or to obtain any privilege having its public price, without payment. [U. S.]

deadhead (ded'hed), *v.* **I.** *trans.* To provide free passage, admission, etc., for; pass or admit without payment, as on a railroad or into a theater: as, to *deadhead* a passenger, or a guest at a hotel.

II. *intrans.* To travel on a train, steamboat, etc., or gain admission to a theater or similar place, without payment.

deadheadism (ded'hed-izm), *n.* [< *deadhead* + *-ism.*] The practice of traveling, etc., as a deadhead.

dead-house (ded'hous), *n.* An apartment in a hospital or other institution, or a separate building, where dead bodies are kept for a time; a morgue.

deading (ded'ing), *n.* [< *dead* + *-ing.*] In a steam-engine, a jacket inclosing the pipes or cylinder of a steam-boiler, to prevent radiation of the heat. Also called *cleading* and *lagging.*

dead-latch (ded'lach), *n.* A latch which is held in its place by a catch, or of which the bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be raised by the latch-key from the outside, nor by the handle from within. *E. H. Knight.*

dead-light (ded'līt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a strong wooden or iron shutter fastened over a cabin-window or port-hole in rough weather to prevent water from entering.—2. A luminous appearance sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies. [Scotch.]

> At length it was suggested to the old man that there were always *dead lights* hovering over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air.
> *Blackwood's Mag.*, March, 1823, p. 818.

deadlihood† (ded'līk-hūd), *n.* [< *deadly* + *-hood.*] The state of the dead.

> Christ, after expiration, was in the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlyhood.* *By. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, v.

dead-line (ded'līn), *n.* A line drawn around the inside or outside of a military prison, which no prisoner can cross without incurring the penalty of being immediately shot down: used during the American civil war especially with reference to open-air inclosures or stockades for prisoners.

> Should he some day escape alive across the *dead-line* of Winchesters, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 440.

deadliness (ded'lī-nes), *n.* [< ME. *deadlinesse, dedelynesse,* < AS. *dēadlicnys,* mortality, < *dēadlic,* mortal, deadly: see *deadly, a.*] The quality of being deadly; the character of being extremely destructive of life.

> As for my relapses, I . . . know their danger and . . . their *deadliness.*
> *Bp. Hall*, Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched, ii.

dead-lock (ded'lok), *n.* 1. A lock worked on one side by a handle and on the other side by a key. *E. H. Knight.*—2. A complete stoppage, stand-still, or entanglement; a state of affairs in which further progress or a decision is for the time impossible, as if from an inextricable locking up: as, a *dead-lock* in a legislature where parties are evenly balanced. [Often written *deadlock.*]

> There's situation for you! there's an heroic group!—You see the ladies can't stab Whiskerandos—he durst not strike them, for fear of their uncles—the uncles durst not kill him, because of their nieces—I have them all at a *dead lock!*—for every one of them is afraid to let go first. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.
>
> The opposition were not convinced, and the parties came to a *dead-lock.* *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 127.

deadly (ded'li), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedli, dedely, -lich,* fatal, dead, mortal, < AS. *dēaddlic* (= OFries. *dādlik, dādelik* = D. *doodelijk* = MHG. *tœtlich,* G. *tödtlich* = Icel. *daudhligr* = Dan. *dødelig* = Sw. *dödlig*), fatal, mortal, < *dēad,* dead, + *-lic,* E. *-ly*1. Cf. *deathly.*] **1†.** Mortal; liable to death; being in danger of death.

> The image of a *deadly* man. *Wyclif*, Rom. i. 23.
>
> *Hip.* How does the patient?
> *Clod.* You may inquire
> Of more than one: for two are sick and *deadly.*
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 4.

2. Occasioning or capable of causing death, physical or spiritual; mortal; fatal; destructive: as, a *deadly* blow or wound.

> The ankers brak, and the topmaste lap,
> It was sic a *deadly* storm.
> *Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 164).
>
> He mounted . . . and set out . . . on the errand which, neither to him nor to Perdita, seemed to involve any *deadly* peril. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 196.

3. Mortal; implacable; aiming or tending to kill or destroy: as, a *deadly* enemy; *deadly* malice; a *deadly* feud.

> Thy assailant is quick, skilful, and *deadly.*
> *Shak.*, T. N., III. 4.
>
> *Deadlier* emphasis of curse. *Scott*, L. of the L., III. 4.
>
> In England every preparation was made for a *deadly* struggle. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., III.

4. Adapted for producing death or great bodily injury: as, a *deadly* weapon; a *deadly* drug.

> He drew his *deadly* sword.
> *Duel of Wharton and Stuart* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 263).
>
> Shot from the *deadly* level of a gun.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., III. 3.

5. Dead. [Rare.]

> And great lords bear you clothed with funeral things,
> And your crown girded over *deadly* brows.
> *Swinburne*, Chastelard, III. 1.

6. Very great; excessive. [Colloq.]

> To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
> *Pepys*, Diary, I. 129.

Deadly carrot. See *carrot.*—**Deadly nightshade.** See *nightshade.*—**Deadly sins.** See *sin.*=**Syn. 2.** *Deadly, Deathly.* *Deadly* is applied to that which inflicts death; *deathly,* to that which resembles death. We properly speak of a *deadly* poison, and of *deathly* paleness. *A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 50.

> Anointed let me be with *deadly* venom;
> And die, ere men can say—God save the queen!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1.
>
> Her hands had turned to a *deathly* coldness.
> *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlv.

deadly (ded'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dedly,* < ME. *dedly, dedely, -liche,* < AS. *dēaddlice,* adv., < *dēaddlic,* deadly: see *deadly, a.*] **1†.** Mortally.

> He shall groan before him with the groanings of a *deadly* wounded man. Ezek. xxx. 24.

2. Implacably; destructively.

> For though that I have hated yow neuer so *dedly,* ye have here soche childreu that have do me soche servise that I may have no will to do yow noon euell.
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 478.

3. In a manner resembling death; deathly: as, *deadly* pale or wan.

> Such is the aspect of this shore;
> 'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more!
> So coldly sweet, so *deadly* fair.
> We start, for soul is wanting there.
> *Byron*, The Giaour, l. 92.

4. Extremely; excessively. [Colloq.]

deadly-handed (ded'li-han'ded), *a.* Sanguinary; disposed to kill. [Rare.]

> The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

deadly-lively (ded'li-liv'li), *a.* Blending the aspect or effect of gloom and liveliness: as, a *deadly-lively* party. [Eng.]

> Even her black dress assumed something of a *deadly-lively* air from the jaunty style in which it was worn.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xii.

dead-man's-hand (ded'manz-hand'), *n.* **1.** A name of the male fern, *Nephrodium Filix-mas,* and of some other ferns, from the fact that the young fronds before they begin to unroll resemble a closed fist.—**2.** The devil's-apron, *Laminaria digitata.* Also called *dead-man's-toe.*

dead-march (ded'märch), *n.* A piece of solemn music played in funeral processions, especially at military funerals: as, the *dead-march* in Handel's oratorio of Saul.

> Hush, the *Dead-March* wails in a people's ears:
> The dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears:
> The black earth yawns: the mortal disappears.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

dead-men's-bells (ded'menz-belz'), *n.* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dead-men's-fingers (ded'menz-fing'gėrz), *n.* **1.** The hand-orchis, *Orchis maculata*: so called from its pale hand-like tubers. The name is also given to other species of *Orchis* and to some other plants.

> Our cold maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. An alcyonarian or halcyonoid polyp of the order *Alcyonaceæ,* family *Alcyonidæ,* and genus *Alcyonium,* as *A. digitatum.* Also called *cow-paps* and *mermaid's-glove.* See *Alcyonium.*

Dead-men's-fingers (*Alcyonium digitatum*).

dead-men's-lines (ded'menz-līnz'), *n.* An alga, *Chorda filum,* having cord-like fronds about one fourth of an inch in diameter and sometimes 12 feet long.

dead-neap (ded'nēp), *n.* The lowest stage of the tide.

deadness (ded'nes), *n.* The state of being dead. (*a*) Want of life or vital power in a once animated body, as an animal or a plant, or in a part of it.

> When he seemed to show his weakness in seeking fruit upon that fig-tree that had none, he manifested his power by cursing it to *deadness* with a word.
> *South*, Works, VII. i.

(*b*) The state of being by nature without life; inanimateness. (*c*) A state resembling that of death: as, the *deadness* of a fainting-fit. (*d*) Want of activity or sensitiveness; lack of force or susceptibility; dullness; coldness; frigidity; indifference: as, *deadness* of the affections.

> The most curious phenomenon in all Venetian history is the vitality of religion in private life, and its *deadness* in public policy. *Ruskin.*
>
> This appeared to be no news to Sylvia, and yet the words came on her with a great shock; but for all that she could not cry; she was surprised herself at her own *deadness* of feeling. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxv.

(*e*) Flatness; want of spirit: as, the *deadness* of liquors.

> *Deadness* or flatness in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessels.
> *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

dead-nettle (ded'net'l), *n.* The common name of labiate plants of the genus *Lamium,* the leaves of which resemble those of the nettle, though they do not sting. There are several species found in Great Britain, as the white dead-nettle (*L. album*), the red (*L. purpureum*), and the yellow (*L. Galeobdolon*).

dead-oil (ded'oil), *n.* A name given in the arts to those products, consisting of carbolic acid, naphthalin, etc., obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, which are heavier than water and which come off at a temperature of about 340° F. or over. Also called *heavy oil.*

dead-pay† (ded'pā), *n.* Continued pay dishonestly drawn for soldiers and sailors actually dead; a person in whose name pay is so drawn. [Eng.]

> O you commanders
> That, like me, have no *dead-pays.*
> *Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iv. 2.

dead-plate (ded'plāt), *n.* A flat iron plate sometimes fitted before the bars of a furnace, for the purpose of causing bituminous coal to assume the character of coke before it is thrust back into the fire.

dead-pledge (ded'plej), *n.* A mortgage or pawning of lands or goods, or the thing pawned.

dead-point (ded'point), *n.* See *dead-center.*

dead-reckoning (ded'rek'n-ing), *n.* *Naut.*, the calculation of a ship's place at sea, independently of observations of the heavenly bodies, and simply from the distance she has run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, this being rectified by due allowances for drift, leeway, etc.

dead-rise (ded'rīz), *n.* In *ship-building,* the distance between a horizontal line joining the top of the floor-timbers amidships and the top of the keel.

dead-rising (ded'rī'zing), *n.* Same as *dead-rise.*

dead-rope (ded'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope which does not run in any block. [Rare.]

Dead Sea apple. See *apple.*

dead-set (ded'set), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* **1.** The fixed position of a dog in pointing game.—**2.** A determined effort or attempt; a pointed attack; as, to make a *dead-set* in a game.—**3.** Opposition; resolute antagonism; hostility: as, it was a *dead-set* between them. *Bartlett.*—**4.** A concocted scheme to defraud a person in gaming. *Grose*, Slang Dict. [Slang.]

II. *a.* Extremely desirous of, or determined to get or to do, something: generally with *on* or *upon.*

dead-sheave (ded'shēv), *n.* *Naut.*, a score in the keel of a topmast to receive an additional mast-rope as a preventer.

dead-shore (ded'shōr), *n.* A piece of wood built up vertically in a wall which has been broken through for the purpose of making alterations in a building.

dead-small (ded'smâl), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the smallest coal which passes through the screens. [North. Eng.]

dead's-part (dedz'pärt), *n.* In *Scots law,* that part of a man's movable succession which he is entitled to dispose of by testament, or that which remains of the movables over and above what is due to the wife and children. Sometimes *dead man's part.*

dead-spindle (ded'spin'dl), *n.* The spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe, which does not rotate.

dead-stroke (ded'strōk), *a.* Delivering a blow without recoil: as, a *dead-stroke* hammer. See *drop-press*.

dead-thraw (ded'thrâ), *n.* [Scotch form of *death-throe*.] The death-throe.

Was ever heard of a door being barred when a man was in the *dead-thraw*? How d'ye think the spirit was to get awa through bolts and bars like thae?
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvii.

dead-tongue (ded'tung), *n.* The water-hemlock, *Œnanthe crocata*: so called from its paralyzing effects upon the organs of speech.

dead-water (ded'wâ'tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, the water which eddies about a ship's stern during her progress. Also called *eddy-water*.

dead-weight (ded'wāt), *n.* 1. A heavy or oppressive burden; a weight or burden that has to be borne without aid or without compensatory advantage.

The fact is, fine thoughts, enshrined in appropriate language, are *dead-weights* upon the stage, unless they are struck like sparks from the action of the fable.
Cornhill Mag.

The gentlest of Nature's growths or motions will, in time, burst asunder or wear away the proudest *dead-weight* man can heap upon them. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 42.

2. A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to the government on account of half-pay and pensions to retired officers of the army and navy.—3. *Naut.*, the lading of a vessel when it consists of heavy goods; that part of the cargo, as coal, iron, etc., which pays freight according to its weight, and not to its bulk.

dead-will (ded'wel), *n.* Same as *absorbing-well*. See *absorb*.

dead-wind (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for a wind dead ahead, or blowing directly from the point toward which a ship is sailing.

dead-wood (ded'wůd), *n.* 1. In *shipbuilding*, a body of timber built up on top of the keel at either end, to afford a firm fastening for the cant timbers.—2. A buffer-block.—3. In *tenpins* and *pin-pool*, the pins which have been knocked down. Hence—4. Useless material.

The commissioner [of patents] has made some effort — though not so strenuous as might be — to cut the *dead-wood* out of the examining and clerical forces left him as a legacy by his predecessor. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 209.

To get the dead-wood on one, to have one entirely at a disadvantage or in one's power; secure advantage over one. [U. S. slang.]

dead-wool (ded'wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the skins of sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work (ded'wėrk), *n.* Work which is in itself unprofitable, but is necessary, to and leads up to, that which is profitable or productive; specifically, in *mining*, that work which is done in the way of opening a mine, or preparing to remove the ore in a mine, but is not accompanied by any production of ore, or is almost non-remunerative.

To describe *dead-work* is to narrate all those portions of our work which consume the most time, give the most trouble, require the greatest patience and endurance, and seem to produce the most insignificant results.
Science, VI. 174.

dead-works (ded'wėrks), *n. pl.* *Naut.*, the parts of a ship which are above the surface of the water when she is balanced for a voyage: now generally called *upper works*.

de-aërate (dē-ā'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *de-aërated*, ppr. *de-aërating*. [< de- priv. + *aërate*.] To expel the air from; free from air. [Rare.]

Dr. Meyer states that the gases employed in this research were obtained from the coals by introducing two to four hundred grains into a flask, which was immediately filled up with hot *de-aërated* water.
Ure, Dict., IV. 240.

deaf (def or dēf), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *deef*; < ME. *def*, *deef*, *defe*, *deaf*, etc., < AS. *dēaf* = OS. *dōf* = OFries. *dāf* = D. *doof* = MLG. *dōf*, LG. *dōv* = OHG. MHG. *touf*, G. *taub*, deaf, dull, stupid, etc., = Icel. *daufr* = Sw. *döf* = Dan. *döv* = Goth. *daubs*, deaf; prob. akin to Gr. τυφλός, blind, and to E. *dumb*, q. v.] 1. Lacking the sense of hearing; insensible to sounds.

Blind are their eyes, their ears are *deaf*,
Nor hear when mortals pray;
Mortals that wait for their relief
Are blind and *deaf* as they. *Watts.*

2. Unable to hear, or to hear clearly, in consequence of some defect or obstruction in the organs of hearing; defective in ability to perceive or discriminate sounds; dull of hearing: as, a *deaf* man; to be *deaf* in one ear.

Fal. Boy, tell him I am *deaf*.
Page. You must speak louder, my master is *deaf*.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

And many of hem becamen blynde, and many *dese*, for the noyse of the water. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

Deaf with the noise, I took my hasty flight. *Dryden.*

3. Refusing to listen or to hear; unwilling to regard or give heed; unmoved or unpersuaded; insensible: as, *deaf* to entreaty; *deaf* to all argument or reason.

For God is *def* now a dayes and deyneth nouht ous to huyre. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 61.

To counsel this lady was *deaf*,
To judgment she was blind.
Margaret of Craigmarpat (Child's Ballads, VIII. 252).

Oh, the millions of *deaf* hearts, *deaf* to everything really impassioned in music, that pretend to admire Mozart!
De Quincey, Secret Societies, ii.

They might as well have bleat her; she was *deaf*
To blessing or to cursing save from one.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4. Lacking sharpness or clearness; dull; stifled; obscurely heard; confused. [Rare.]

Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease.
Dryden.

5†. Numb.

Törpidō is a fissike, but who-so handeleth hym shal be lame & *defe* of lymmes that he shall fele no thyng.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 239.

6. Barren; sterile; blasted: as, *deaf* land; *deaf* corn.

Every day, it seems, was separately a blank day, yielding absolutely nothing — what children call a *deaf* nut, offering no kernel. *De Quincey*, Autobiog. Sketches, I. 91.

Deaf and dumb. See *deaf-mute*.—**Deaf as a door, post, or stone**, exceedingly deaf.

deaf1, *v. t.* [Also *deave*, early mod. E. also *deve*; < ME. **defen*, **deven*, < AS. **dēafian*, in comp. *ādēafian*, become deaf (= OFries. *dava* = D. *dooven*, tarnish, *verdooven*, deafen, = OHG. *touben*, MHG. *töuben*, G. *betäuben*, deafen, stun, = Icel. *deyfa* = Dan. *döve* = Sw. *döfva*), < *deaf*, deaf: see *deaf*, *a.* Cf. *deafen*.] To make deaf; deprive of hearing; deafen; stun with noise.

Thou *deafest* me with thy kryeng so loude.
Palsgrave, sig. B iii., fol. 206.

And lest their lamentable shrecks should astonish the hearts of their Parents, the Priests of Molech did *deaf* their ears with the continuall clangs of trumpets and timbrels.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 145.

An obstinate sinner . . . still *deafs* himself to the cry of his own conscience, that he may live more licentiously. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 41.

deaf-adder (def'ad'ėr), *n.* A popular name in the United States of sundry serpents reputed to be venomous.

deaf-dumbness (def'dum'nes), *n.* Dumbness or aphony arising from deafness, whether congenital or occurring during infancy.

Deafness, resulting from functional or nervous derangement, from actual disease, or from *deaf-dumbness*.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 198.

deafen (def'n), *v. t.* [< *deaf* + *-en*1. Cf. *deaf*, *v.*] 1. To make deaf; deprive of the power of hearing.—2. To stun; render incapable of perceiving or discriminating sounds distinctly: as, to be *deafened* with clamor or tumult.

And all the host of hell
With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim.
Milton, P. L., ii. 520.

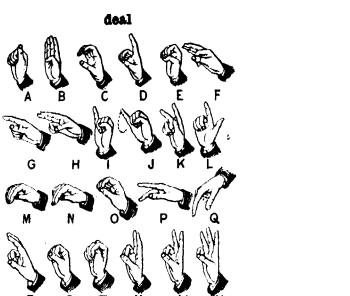
Dazzled by the livid-flickering fork,
And *deafen'd* with the stammering cracks and claps
That follow'd it. *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. In *arch.*, to render impervious to sound (as a door or a partition) by means of sound-boarding or pugging.

deafening (def'n-ing), *n.* In *arch.*, the pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through floors, partitions, and the like. Also called *sound-boarding*.

deafly (def'li), *adv.* Without sense of sounds; obscurely heard.

deaf-mute (def'mūt), *n.* [< *deaf* + *mute*1.] 1. A person who is both deaf and dumb, the dumbness resulting from deafness which has existed either from birth or from a very early period of the person's life. Deaf-mutes communicate their thoughts by means either of significant or arbitrary signs or motions, or of a manual alphabet formed by positions of the fingers of one or both hands. The accompanying illustration shows a form of the single-hand alphabet now universally taught to deaf-mutes in the United States. The two-hand alphabet, invented about the close of the eighteenth century, is somewhat more complicated, and is in limited use in other countries. Deaf-mutes are taught in many cases to understand spoken language by observing the motions of the speaker's lips, and to use articulate speech themselves, sometimes very distinctly.



Manual Alphabet for Deaf-mutes.

2. A subject for dissection. [Med. slang.]

deaf-muteness (def'mūt'nes), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ness*.] Deaf-dumbness.

Physiological accidents, more painful and not less incurable than those of *deaf-muteness* and blindness.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 358.

deaf-mutism (def'mū'tizm), *n.* [< *deaf-mute* + *-ism*.] The condition of being a deaf-mute.

Deaf-mutism may give no actual indication of disease, though the organ of hearing itself is, probably, always defective and of imperfect development.
B. W. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 194.

deafness (def'nes), *n.* [< ME. *defnes*, < *def*, deaf, + *-ness*.] 1. Incapacity of perceiving or distinguishing sounds, in consequence of the impairment of the organs of hearing; that state of the organs which prevents the reception of the impressions that constitute hearing; want of the sense of hearing. Deafness occurs in every degree, from that which merely impairs the accuracy of the ear in distinguishing faint or similar sounds, to that state in which there is no more sensation produced by sounds in this organ than in any other part of the body. Dumbness is the usual concomitant of complete deafness, but in general results rather from the absence of incitement by the sense of hearing than from any natural defect in the organs of speech. See *deaf-mute*.

He answered that it was impossible for him to hear a man three yards off, by reason of *deafness* that had held him fourteen years. *State Trials*, Earl of Strafford, an. 1640.

2. Unwillingness to hear; voluntary rejection of what is addressed to the ear or to the understanding.

I found such a *deafness* that no declaration from the bishops could take place. *Eikon Basilike.*

Boiler-makers' deafness, deafness due to occupation in the midst of loud and continuous noises, as in the case of a boiler-maker. It is marked by catarrh of the middle ear, with more or less nervous exhaustion.

deal1 (dēl), *n.* [< ME. *deel*, *del*, *dæl*, < AS. *dǣl*, mutated form (after the verb) of the reg. but less common *dāl* (whence ME. *dāl*, *dōl*, E. *dole*1, q. v.) = OFries. *del* = OS. *dēl* = D. *deel* = MLG. *dēl*, *dēil*, LG. *deel* = OHG. MHG. *teil*, G. *teil*, *theil* = Icel. *deil-d*, *deil-dh* = Sw. *del* = Dan. *del* = Goth. *dails*, m., *daila*, f., a part, share, portion, = OBulg. *dielŭ*, Bulg. *diel* = Serv. *diyel* = Bohem. *díl* = Pol. *dział* (barred *l*) = Russ. *diel*, a part, also OBulg. *dola* = Pol. *dola* = Russ. *dolya*, a part, portion, share, lot. Hence *deal*, *v.* *Deal*, *n.*, in senses 3 and 4, is from the verb.] 1†. A part; portion; share.

Of poynaunt sauce hire needede never a *deel*.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 14.

Take hit euery *dele*;
That thou hit have, me lykythe wele.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 141.

This erthe it trembelys for this tree, and dyns [resounds] ilk *dele*. *York Plays*, p. 32.

A tenth *deal* of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil. Ex. xxix. 40.

Hence—2. An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent: as, a *deal* of time and trouble; a *deal* of snow; a *deal* of money. In this sense usually qualified with *great* or *good*: as, a *great deal* of labor; a *good deal* of one's time.

Gratiano speaks an *infinite deal* of nothing.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1

A very little thief of occasion will rob you of a *great deal* of patience. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

3. The division or distribution of cards in playing; the act or practice of dealing; the right or privilege of distributing the cards; a single round, during which all the cards dealt at one time are played.

How can the muse her aid impart,
Unskill'd in all the terms of art,
Or in harmonious numbers put
The *deal*, the shuffle, and the cut? *Swift.*

4. Hence, a bargain or arrangement among a number of persons for mutual advantage as against others; a secret commercial or political transaction for the exclusive benefit of those engaged in it: as, a *deal* in wheat or cotton; they made a *deal* for the division of the offices. [U. S.]

The President had definitively abandoned the maxims and practices of a local manager of Machine politics in New York, with the shifts and expedients and *deals* which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. *The Nation*, XXXV. 411.

deal[1] (dēl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dealt*, ppr. *dealing*. [< ME. *delen* (pret. *delde*, *delte*, *dalte*, *dutte*), < AS. *dǣlan* = OS. *dēlian* = OFries. *dela* = D. *deelen* = MLG. *dēlen*, *deilen*, LG. *delen* = OHG. *teilan*, *teilen*, MHG. *teilen*, G. *teilen*, *theilen* = Icel. *deila* = Dan. *dele* = Sw. *dela* = Goth. *dailjan*, divide, share (cf. OBulg. *deliti*, divide); from the noun: see *deal*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide; part; separate; hence, to divide in portions; apportion; distribute, as, in card-playing, to give to each player the proper number of cards: often followed by *out*.

Dele to me my destitute, & do hit out of hondc.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2285.

Theose two louves in me were *dalt*.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 143.

The day ye *deal* at Annie's burial
The bread but and the wine;
Before the morn at twall o'clock,
They'll *deal* the same at mine.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 139).

Is it not to *deal* thy bread to the hungry? Isa. lviii. 7.

And Rome *deals out* her blessings and her gold.
Tickell.

Hast thou yet *dealt* him, O life, thy full measure?
M. Arnold, A Modern Sappho.

2†. To distribute to.

Godis word witnessith we shuln yine and *dele* oure enemys,
And alle men that arn nedy, as pore men and suche.
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 237.

3. To scatter; hurl; throw about; deliver: as, to *deal* out blows.

Hissing through the skies, the feathery deaths were *dealt*.
Dryden.

He continued, when worse days were come,
To *deal* about his sparkling eloquence.
Wordsworth.

Such blow no other hand could *deal*,
Though gauntleted in glove of steel.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 25.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To engage in mutual intercourse or transactions of any kind; have to do with a person or thing, or be concerned in a matter: absolutely or with *with* or *in*.

He turn'd his face unto the wall,
And death was *with* him *dealing*.
Bonny Barbara Allan (Child's Ballads, II. 156).

I will *deal with* you as one should *deal with* his Confessor. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

The Chutes and I *deal* extremely together.
Walpole, Letters, II. 67.

God, I shall never be able to *deal with* her alone.
Sheridan, The Duenna, ii. 1.

Specifically—**2.** To negotiate or make bargains; traffic or trade: *with* a person, *in* articles: as, ho *deals in* pig-iron.

Perle praysed is prys, ther perre is achieved,
Thag hym not derrest, be demed to *dele* for penies.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1118.

The King [of Tonquin] buys great Guns, and some pieces of Broad cloath: but his pay is so bad, that Merchants care not to *deal with* him, could they avoid it.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 65.

Ye shall not steal, neither *deal* falsely. Lev. xix. 11.

They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic. *South.*

3. To negotiate corruptly; make a secret agreement; conspire: with *with*.

Fourteen Years after, Morton, going to execution, confess'd That Bothwell *dealt with* him to consent to the Murder of the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 337.

Now have they *dealt with* my pothecary to poison me.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 2.

Therefore they imploy their Agents to *deal* privately *with* one of his Disciples who might be fittest for their design, and to work upon his covetous humour by the promise of a reward. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

4. To intervene as a mediator or middleman. Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man raiseth his own credit with both by pretending greater interest than he hath in either. *Bacon*, Essays.

5. To act; behave: *in* a matter, *with*, *by*, or *toward* a person or thing.

I mean therefor so to *dealt in* it, as I maie wipe awale that opinion of either vncertaintie for confusion.
Quoted in *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. lix.

Such one *deals* not fairly by his own mind. *Locke.*

deal[2] (dēl), *n.* [< MD. *dele*, D. *deel*, a board, plank, threshing-floor, = MLG. *dele*, LG. *dele*, a board, plank, floor of a room, also, in form *dale*, a threshing-floor, = OHG. *dil*, *dilo*, MHG. *dil*, *dille*, G. *diele*, a board, plank, floor of boards, = Icel. *thilja* = Dan. *tilje* = Sw. *ilja* = AS. *thel*, a plank, *thille*, a board (cf. *breda thiling*, translating L. *area*, a threshing-floor) (cf. Slov. *dila* = Pol. *dyl* = Little Russ. *dyle*, a board, deal — prob. < OHG.), = OBulg. *tilo* = Skt. *tala*, ground (cf. L. *tellus*, the earth). The AS. word has suffered a similar restriction of meaning, being now E. *thill*, the shaft or pole of a cart, etc. Thus *deal*[2] is a doublet of *thill*: see *thill*. The word *deal*[2] is usually identified with *deal*[1], a part, with the accommodated definition "the division of a piece of timber made by sawing."] **1.** A board or plank. The name *deal* is applied chiefly to planks of pine or fir above 7 inches in width and of various lengths exceeding 6 feet. If 7 inches or less wide, they are called *battens*; and when under 6 feet long they are called *deal-ends*. The usual thickness is 3 inches, and width 9 inches. The standard size, to which other sizes may be reduced, is 2½ inches thick, 11 inches broad, and 12 feet long. A *whole deal* is a deal which is 11 inches thick; a *slit deal*, one of half that thickness. The word is little used in the United States.

I had little furniture, so I bought a cart-load of *deals*; took a carpenter . . . into my service; established him in a barn, and said, "Jack, furnish my house."
Sydney Smith, in Lady Holland, vii.

2. Wood of fir or pine, such as deals are made from: as, a floor of *deal*.

A piece of *deal*, far thicker than one would easily imagine, being purposely interposed betwixt my eye placed in a room, and the clearer daylight, . . . appeared quite through a lovely red. *Boyle*, Colours.

Red deal, the wood of the Scotch pine, *Pinus sylvestris*, a highly valuable and durable timber.

dealbate† (dē-al'bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp. of *dealbare*, whiten, whitewash, plaster, parget, < *de* (intensive) + *albare*, whiten, < *albus*, white. See *alb*, which is from the same source.] To whiten.

dealbate (dē-al'bāt), *a.* [< L. *dealbatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Whitened; especially, in *bot.*, covered with a very white opaque powder.

dealbation† (dē-al-bā'shon), *n.* [< LL. **dealbatio(n-)*, < *dealbare*, whiten: see *dealbate*.] The act of bleaching; a whitening. *Sir T. Browne.*

She hath made this cheek
By much too pale, and hath forgot to whiten
The natural redness of my nose; she knows not
What 'tis wants *dealbation*.
Randolph, Muses Looking-glass, iv. 1.

dealer (dē'lėr), *n.* [< ME. **delere*, *delare*, < AS. *dǣlere*, a divider, distributer, < *dǣlan*, divide, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** One who deals; one who has to do or has concern with others; specifically, a trader; one whose business is to buy and sell, as a merchant, shopkeeper, or broker: as, a *dealer* in general merchandise or in stocks; a picture-*dealer*. In *law*, a dealer is one who buys and sells the same article in the same condition: thus, a butcher is not a dealer, because he buys animals whole, and sells them in a different state.

These small *dealers* in wit and learning. *Swift.*

The license to spirit merchants was termed a *dealer's* license, *dealer* meaning, in excise language, a person selling a certain statutory quantity at any one time.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 237.

2. In *card-playing*, the player who distributes the cards.

deal-fish (dēl'fish), *n.* An English name of the *Trachypterus arcticus*, a fish of the family *Trachypteridæ*, from the resemblance of its dead body to a deal. It is found occasionally on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

Deal-fish (*Trachypterus arcticus*).

deal-frame (dēl'frām), *n.* A gang-saw for slitting deals or balks of pine timber. *E. H. Knight.*

dealing (dē'ling), *n.* [< ME. *delinge*, < AS. **dǣling* (= D. *deeling* = OHG. *teilunga*, MHG. *teilunge*, G. *theilung* = Icel. *deiling* = Dan. *deling*; cf. Sw. *delning*), < *dǣlan*, deal: see *deal*[1], *v.*] **1.** Practice; doings; conduct; behavior.

Concerning the *dealings* of men who administer government, . . . they have their judge who sitteth in heaven.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii.

Let's use the peace of honour, that's fair *dealing*.
But in our ends our swords. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

2. Conduct in relation to others; treatment: as, the *dealings* of a father with his children; God's *dealings* with men: usually in the plural.

It is to be wished that men would promote the happiness of one another, in all their private *dealings*, among those who lie within their influence. *Addison.*

Inevitably the established code of conduct in the *dealings* of Governments with citizens must be allied to their code of conduct in their *dealings* with one another.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 2.

3. Intercourse in buying and selling; traffic; business: as, New York merchants have extensive *dealings* with all the world.

He was in his *dealings* as punctual as a tradesman, and as generous as a gentleman. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 109.

4. Intercourse of business or friendship; communication.

How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me? . . . for the Jews have no *dealings* with the Samaritans.
John iv. 9.

dealt (delt). Preterit and past participle of *deal*[1].

dealth† (delth), *n.* [< *deal*[1] + *-th*; cf. *heal*, *n.*, *health*, and *weal*, *n.*, *wealth*.] A dealing out; portion or division. *Nares.*

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Albino and Bellama (1638).

deal-tree (dēl'trē), *n.* The fir-tree: so called because deals are commonly made from it.

Deal-wine†, *n.* See *Dele-wine*.

deambulate† (dē-am'bū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deambulatus*, pp. of *deambulare*, walk abroad, < *de* + *ambulare*, walk: see *ambulate*, *amble*.] To walk abroad.

deambulation† (dē-am-bū-lā'shon), *n.* [< L. *deambulatio(n-)*, < *deambulare*: see *deambulate*.] The act of walking abroad or about.

Deambulations or moderate walkyngs.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

deambulatory† (dē-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< LL. *deambulatorium*, a gallery for walking, < L. *deambulare*, walk abroad: see *deambulate*.] *n.* A covered place to walk in; specifically, the aisles of a church, or, more properly, an aisle carried around the apse and surrounding the choir on three sides; a cloister or the like.

Cloisters . . . called *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weather.
T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 93.

II. *a.* Strolling.

The *deambulatory* actors used to have their quietus est.
Bp. Morton, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 142.

dean[1]† (dēn), *n.* [Also *dene*[1]; < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *den*[2].] A small valley.

dean[2] (dēn), *n.* [< ME. *deen*, *dene*, *den*, < OF. *deien*, mod. *doyen* = Pr. *degua*, *dega* = OSp. *dean*, Sp. *decano* = Pg. *dellão* = It. *decano* (G. *dekan*, *dechant* = D. *deken*), < LL. *decanus*, one set over ten (soldiers, monks, etc.), < L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, *ten*.] **1.** An ecclesiastical title in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, which has had several applications. Civil officials so called were known to the Roman law, and are mentioned in the codes of Theodosius and Justinian. The title was thence adopted for Christian use. In the monasteries, for every ten monks a decanus or dean was nominated, who had the charge of their discipline. The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot or provost, governed the monastery; and, since monks had the charge of many cathedral churches, the office of dean was thus introduced into them. Custom gradually determined that there should be only one dean in a cathedral, and he eventually assumed the chief charge of its ecclesiastical and ritual concerns, especially in regard to the choir. He became also general assistant to the bishop. In the Roman Catholic Church, assistants of the bishop, termed *rural deans*, in France in former times often possessed, and in Germany in certain cases still possess, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, so that their authority is almost equal to that of bishops. In the Church of England there are, besides the deans of the cathedrals, called *deans of chapters*, whose authority is next that of the bishop, *rural deans*, who are in effect assistants to the bishop, and whose duty it is to visit certain parishes in the diocese, and report on their condition to the bishop. Their functions at one time became almost obsolete, but they have been revived to some extent in recent times. The word is also applied in England to the chief officers of certain peculiar churches or chapels: as, the *dean of the king's chapel*. In the Episcopal Church in America the presiding presbyter of the semi-official body known as a convocation, and of the division of a diocese represented by this body, which division is also called a convocation and is in some respects analogous to the English rural deanery, is called a dean (the dean of convocation).

To save a bishop, may I name a *dean*?
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 33.

2. In universities, originally, the head of a faculty (and most historical writers consider a

(dean as essential to the existence of a faculty). The office was at first directly or indirectly elective for one or two years, while commonly filled by the oldest master present. But the faculties, having in Great Britain and America lost their early more independent corporate existence, are now usually presided over by the head of the university, and the office of dean has sunk to that of a mere registrar or secretary, or has ceased to exist. In English colleges the dean presides in chapel, looks after the moral and religious welfare of the scholars, and is charged with the preservation of discipline. The office is commonly united with one of the tutorships. The office of dean of a college or school is evidently a mere adaptation of that of dean of a monastery, and as such dates from far earlier times than that of dean of a faculty, although the faculties long preceded the colleges.

Certain censors, or *deanes*, appointed to looke to the behaviour and manner of the Students there [at Cambridge]. *Holinshed*, Chronicles.

He long'd at college, only long'd,
All else was well, for she was learn'd.
They lost their weeks; they vext the souls of *deans*.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

3. The oldest member in length of service of a constituted body, or a body of persons of equal rank, of whom he is the prescriptive leader in all joint action: as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps; the *dean* of the French Academy; the *dean* of the Sacred College (the oldest of the cardinals, who possesses high authority by right of his seniority).—**4.** The president for the time being of an incorporation of barristers or law practitioners.—**Dean and chapter**, a bishop's council, consisting of the dean and his prebendaries, whose duties consist in aiding the bishop with advice in affairs of religion and in the temporal concerns of his see.—**Dean of Arches**, the chief judicial officer of the Archbishop of Canterbury, dean of the Court of Arches, but not really a dean in the modern sense of the word.—**Dean of Faculty**, the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.—**Dean of guild**, (*a*) The chief officer of a medieval trade-guild, and of some existing guilds in Europe.

They represented that it had been customary to consult, after the city magistracies, only the captains of companies and the *deans of guilde* in matters of government. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 20.

(*b*) In Scotland, the elected head of the merchant company or gildry of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate of the burgh for the supervision of all matters relating to the erection and character of buildings. The office in the full sense now exists only in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Perth, its duties in other burghs being performed by an officer bearing the same title, elected by the town council.—**Dean of guild court**, in Scotland, a court presided over by the dean of gild, the jurisdiction of which is confined to the regulation of buildings, to such matters of police as have any connection with buildings, and to the regulation of weights and measures.—**Dean of peculiars.** See *peculiar*.—**Dean of the chapel royal**, a title bestowed on six clergymen of the Church of Scotland, who receive from the crown a portion of the revenues which formerly belonged to the chapel royal in Scotland.—**Dean of the province of Canterbury**, the Bishop of London, to whom, when a convocation is to be assembled, the archbishop sends his mandate for summoning the bishops of the province.

deanery (dē'ne-ri), *n.*; pl. *deaneries* (-riz). [< *dean* + *-ery*. Cf. M. L. *decanaria*, a deanery.]
1. The office or the revenue of a dean.

When he could no longer keep the *deanery* of the chapel-royal, he made him his successor in that near attendance upon the king. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2. The house of a dean.

Take her by the hand, away with her to the *deanery*, and dispatch it quickly. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 3.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes. *Blackstone.*

Rural deanery, in England, the circuit of jurisdiction of a rural dean. Every rural deanery is divided into parishes. The duties of rural deans are now generally discharged by archdeacons, though the deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese or archdeanery. See *dean*[2].

deaness (dē'nes), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ess*.] The wife of a dean. *Sterne.*

deanimalise (dē-an'i-mal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanimalised*, ppr. *deanimalising*. [< *de-* priv. + *animalise*.] To free from animality or animal qualities: as, to *deanimalise* wool-fiber. [Rare.]

deanship (dēn'ship), *n.* [< *dean*[2] + *-ship*.] The office, dignity, or title of a dean.

Because I don't value your *deanship* a straw. *Swift.*

deanthropomorphism (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr'fizm), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ism*.] The process of getting rid of anthropomorphic notions.

Hence, as Mr. Fiske has shown in detail, so soon as anthropomorphism has assumed its highest state of development, it begins to be replaced by a continuous growth of *deanthropomorphism*, which, passing through polytheism into monotheism, eventually ends in a progressive "purification" of theism—by which is meant a progressive metamorphosis of the theistic conception, tending to remove from the Deity the attributes of Humanity.
Contemporary Rev., L. 52.

deanthropomorphization (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr-fī-zā'shon), *n.* [< *deanthropomorphize* + *-ation*.]
The act of freeing from anthropomorphic attributes or conceptions.

There is one continuous process [of knowing], which (if I may be allowed to invent a rather formidable word in imitation of Coleridge) is best described as a continuous process of *deanthropomorphization*, or the stripping off of the anthropomorphic attributes with which primeval philosophy clothed the unknown Power which is manifested in phenomena. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 176.

deanthropomorphize (dē-an'thrō-pō-môr'fiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deanthropomorphized*, ppr. *deanthropomorphizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *anthropomorphize*.] To free from anthropomorphic attributes or notions.

We may proceed to gather our illustrations of the *deanthropomorphizing* process. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 177.

dear[1] (dēr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, *dere*, < ME. *deere*, *dere*, < AS. *deóre*, mutated *dȳre*, beloved, precious, of great value, = OS. *diurī* = OFries. *diore*, *diure* = D. *dier*, *duur* = OHG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* = Icel. *dȳrr* = Sw. Dan. *dyr*, dear; not found in Goth.; root unknown.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Precious; of great value; highly esteemed or valued.

But none of these things move me, neither count I my life *dear* unto myself. Acts xx. 24.

Some *dear* cause
Will in concealment wrap me up awhile.
Shak., Lear, iv. 3.

2. Costly; high in price; expensive, either absolutely, or as compared with the cost of other similar things, or of the same thing at other times or places: opposed to *cheap*.

The cheapest of us is ten groats too *dear*.
Shak., Rich. II., v. 5.

The Hackneys and Chairs . . . are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be; and yet near as *dear* again as in London. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 13.

And am I to blame, Sir Peter, because flowers are *dear* in cold weather? *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 1.

Each . . . hemlock
Wore ermine too *dear* for an earl.
Lowell, First Snow-Fall.

Beauty, I suppose, must always be a *dear* purchase in this world. *C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, p. 104.

3. Characterized by high prices in consequence of scarcity or dearth: as, a *dear* season.

What if a *dear* year come, or dearth, or some loss?
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 178.

4. Charging high prices: as, a *dear* tailor.—**5.** Held in tender affection or esteem; loved; beloved: as, a *dear* child; a *dear* friend. [In this sense much used in the introductory address of letters between persons on terms of affection or of polite intercourse: as, *dear* Lucy; *dear* Doctor; *dear* Sir.]

Be ye . . . followers of God, as *dear* children. Eph. v. 1.

And the last joy was *dearer* than the rest. *Pope.*

Will not man one day open his eyes and see how *dear* he is to the soul of Nature—how near it is to him?
Emerson, Domestic Life.

Each to other seems more *dear*
Than all the world else.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 61.

6. Intense; deep; keen; being of a high degree.

With percing point
Of pitty *deare* his hart was thrilled sore.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 39.

Towards York shall bend you, with your *dearest* speed.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 5.

Never was woman's grief for loss of lord
Dearer than mine to me. *Middleton*, Witch, iv. 1.

7. Coming from the heart; heartfelt; earnest; passionate.

What foolish boldness brought thee to their mercies,
Whom thou, in terms so bloody, and so *dear*,
Hast made thine enemies? *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1.

8. Dangerous; deadly.

Let us return,
And strain what other means is left unto us
In our *dear* peril. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 2.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heaven,
Ere I had ever seen that day. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2.

[Obsolete or archaic in senses 6, 7, and 8.]

II. *n.* A darling: a word denoting tender affection or endearment, most commonly used in direct address: as, my *dear*.

From that day forth Duessa was his *deare*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 16.

That kiss
I carried from thee, *dear*. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 3.

But why, my *dear*, hast thou lock'd up thy speech
In so much silent sadness? *Ford*, Lady's Trial, i. 1.

I could not love thee, *dear*, so much,
Loved I not honour more. *Lovelace*, To Lucasta.

dear[1] (dēr), *adv.* [< ME. *dere*, *deore*, etc., < AS. *deóre* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, G. *theuer* (= Dan. Sw. *dyrt*), adv.; from the adj.] **1.** Dearly; very tenderly.

So *dear* I lov'd the man. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 5.

Those lines that I before have writ do lie,
Even those that said I could not love you *dearer*.
Shak., Sonnets, cxv.

2. At a dear rate; at a high price.

If thou attempt it, it will cost thee *dear*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Thou shall *dear* aby this blow.
Greene, George-a-Greene.

My dinner at Calais was superb; I never ate so good a dinner, nor was in so good a hotel; but I paid *dear*.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

To buy the bargain dear†. See *bargain*.—**To cost dear.** See *cost*[1].

dear[1] (dēr), *interj.* [See *dear*[1], *a.*] An exclamation indicating surprise, pity, or other emotion: used absolutely or in connection with *oh* or *me*: as, *oh dear!* I am so tired; *dear me!* where have you been? [*Dear me* is often regarded as a corruption of the Italian *Dio mio*, my God; but for this there is no external evidence.]

And *dear*, but she was sorry.
Sight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 287).

dear[1]† (dēr), *v. t.* [< *dear*, *a.* Cf. *endear*.] To make dear; endear.

Nor should a Sonne his Sire loue for reward,
But for he is his Sire, in nature *dear'd*.
Davies, Microcosmos, p. 64.

dear[2], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *deer*.

dearborn (dēr'bôrn), *n.* [So called from its inventor, named *Dearborn*.] A light four-wheeled country vehicle used in the United States.

dear-bought (dēr'bât), *a.* Purchased at a high price: as, *dear-bought* experience; "*dear-bought* blessings," *Dryden*, Fables.

dearel[1], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dear*[1].

deare[2], *n.* See *deer*.

dearie, *n.* See *deary*.

dearling, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*. *Spenser.*

dearly† (dēr'li), *a.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Much loved; darling.

I had a nurse, and she was fair;
She was a *dearly* nurse to me.
Lord Jamie Douglas (Child's Ballads, IV. 138).

dearly (dēr'li), *adv.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ly*[2].] **1.** At a dear rate; at a high price.

He has done another crime,
For which he will pay *dearly*.
Sight's Lady (Child's Ballads, VIII. 288).

He buys his mistress *dearly* with his throne. *Dryden.*

The victory remained with the King; but it had been *dearly* purchased. Whole columns of his bravest warriors had fallen. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2†. Richly; choicely.

Man, how *dearly* ever parted [gifted],
How much in having, or without, or in,
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath . . .
But by reflection. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3.

3. With great fondness; fondly; affectionately: as, we love our children *dearly*; *dearly* beloved brethren.

That thou hast her, it is not all my grief,
And yet it may be said I loved her *dearly*.
Shak., Sonnets, xlii.

4†. Earnestly; strongly; heartily.

And [he] made Merlyn cone be-fore hym, and praied hym *dierly* to tell hym the signification of his dreme.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 644.

For my father hated his father *dearly*.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 3.

de-arm† (dē-ärm'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *arm*.] To disarm. *Bailey*, 1727.

dearn[1]†, *a.* Same as *dern*[1].

dearn[2] (dērn), *n.* [Origin unknown.] In *arch.*, a door-post or threshold. Also spelled *dern*.

I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xiv.

dearness (dēr'nes), *n.* [< *dear*[1] + *-ness*.] **1.** Costliness; high price, or a higher price than the customary one.

The *dearness* of corn. *Swift.*

You admit temporary *dearness*, compensated by advantages. *The American*, VIII. 349.

2. Fondness; tenderness to the heart or affections; great value in esteem and confidence; tender love.

The great *dearness* of friendship. *Bacon*, Friendship.

The child too clothes the father with a *dearness* not his due. *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

dearnful†, *a.* Same as *dernful*.

dearnly†, *adv.* Same as *dernly*.

dearsenicize (dē-är-sen'i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearsenicized*, ppr. *dearsenicizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *arsenic* + *-ize*.] To free from arsenic. Also spelled *dearsenicize*.

dearth (dèrth), *n.* [< ME. *derth*, *derthe*, scarcity, preciousness (not in AS.) (= OS. *diurida* = OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiurde*, *türde* = Icel. *dȳrth*); < *dear* + *-th*, formative of abstract nouns.] **1**†. Dearness; costliness; high price.

dearth

His infusion of such *dearth* and rareness.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

2. A condition of dearness or costliness from scarcity; hence, failure of production or supply; famine from failure or loss of crops.

And the seven years of *dearth* began to come, according as Joseph had said: and the *dearth* was in all lands.
Gen. xli. 54.

In times of *dearth* it drained much coin out of the kingdom, to furnish us with corn from foreign parts.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

In this King's [Edward the Confessor's] Time such abundance of Snow fell in January, continuing till the middle of March following, that almost all Cattell and Fowl perished, and therewith an excessive *Dearth* followed.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 18.

3. Absence; lack; barrenness; poverty: as, a *dearth* of love; a *dearth* of honest men.

Pity the *dearth* that I have pined in,
By longing for that food so long a time.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

In the general *dearth* of admiration for the right thing, even a chance bray of applause falling exactly in time is rather fortifying. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 39.

=**Syn. 2.** *Famine*, etc. See *scarcity*.

dearth† (dėrth), *v. t.* [< *dearth*, *n.*] To cause a dearth or scarcity in; hence, to raise the price of.

dearthful (dėrth'fūl), *a.* [= Icel. *dýrthar-fullr*, full of glory) < *dearth* + *-ful.*] Expensive; costly; very dear. [Scotch.]

Ye Scots, wha wish auld Scotland well, . . .
Ilk sets you ill,
Wi' bitter *dearth*fu' wines to mell.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dearticulate (dē-är-tik-ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dearticulated*, ppr. *dearticulating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *articulatus*, pp. of *articulare*, joint, articulate.] To disjoint or disarticulate.

dearticulation (dē-är-tik-ū-lā-shọn), *n.* [< *de* + *articulation*.] Same as *abarticulation*.

dearworthi, *a.* [ME. *derewurth*, *derwurth*, *derewerth*, etc., < AS. *déorwyrthe*, *déorwurthe*, < *déore*, dear, + *weorthe*, worth.] **1.** Costly; precious.

Mani on other *dèrewerthe* stan
That ihe [I] nu nempne [name] he can.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. Worthy of being loved; dearly beloved.

This is my *derworth* sone. *Wyclif*, Mat. xvii. 5.

dearworthly, *adv.* [ME. *deoreworthliche*; as *dearworth* + *-ly*[2].] Dearly; with fondness or affection.

That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele.
Spec. of Lyric Poetry (ed. Wright), p. 54.

deary, dearie (dēr'i), *n.*; pl. *dearies* (-iz). [Dim. of *dear*[1].] One who is dear; a dear; a darling: a familiar word of endearment.

She sought it up, she sought it down,
Till she was wet and weary;
And in the middle part o' it,
There she got her *deary*.
Willie's Drowned in Gamery (Child's Ballads, II. 184).

Wilt thou be my *dearie*? *Burns.*

deas† (dēs), *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dais*.

deasil (dē'shėl), *n.* [Sc., also written *deasil*, *deisheal*, *deasiul*, repr. Gael. *deiseil*, *deiseal*, toward the south, taken in sense of 'toward the right,' < *deas* (= Ir. *deas*, OIr. *dess*, *des* = W. *dehau* = L. *dexter*, right, = Skt. *dakshina*, right, south), south, right, right-hand, + *iul*, direction, guidance.] Motion according to the apparent course of the sun. See *withershins*.

deaspirate (dē-as'pi-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deaspirated*, ppr. *deaspirating*. [< *de-* priv. + *aspirate*.] To omit or remove the aspirate from.

deaspiration (dē-as-pi-rā'shọn), *n.* [< *deaspirate* + *-ion*.] The removal, elision, or omission of the aspirate from an aspirated word or syllable.

death (dėth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deth* (dial. also *dead*, *deid*, etc.), < ME. *deth*, *deeth*, often *ded*, *dede*, < AS. *déath* = OFries. *dâth*, *dâd* = OS. *dôth*, *dôd* = D. *dood* = MLG. *dode* = LG. *dod* = OHG. *tôd*, *tôt*, MHG. *tôt*, G. *tod* = Icel. *dauthr* = Sw. Dan. *död* = Goth. *dauthus*, death; from the strong verb represented by Goth. *diwan* (pret. ***dau*), die, seen also in Goth. *dauths*, etc., E. *dead*, with suffix *-th* (orig. *-thu*, L. *-tu-s*), formative of nouns: see *dead* and *die*[1].] **1.** Cessation of life; that state of a being, animal or vegetable, in which there is a total and permanent cessation of all the vital functions. (*a*) In the abstract.

Death is euere, as y trowe,
The moost certeyn thing that is,
And no thing is so vncerteyn to knowe,
As is the tyme of *death* y-wis.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

Of the Fruit of Knowledge if thou feed,
Death, dreadfull *Death* shall plague Thee and Thy Seed.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

Death ceased to be terrible when it was regarded rather as a remedy than as a sentence.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, I. 235.

(*b*) Actual.

Than schoide alle the Lond make Sorwe for his *Dethe*, and elas nought. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 89.

So the dead which he [Samson] slew at his *death* were more than they which he slew in his life. Judges xvi. 30.

There is not, perhaps, to a mind well instructed, a more painful occurrence than the *death* of one whom we have injured without reparation. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 54.

(*c*) Figurative or poetical.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care,
The *death* of each day's life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2.

The year smiles as it draws near its *death*.
Bryant, October.

[In poetry and poetical prose *death* is often personified.

O *death*, where is thy sting? 1 Cor. xv. 55.

How wonderful is *Death*—
Death, and his brother Sleep!
Shelley, Queen Mab, i.

Love paced the thymy plots of Paradise,
And all about him roll'd his lustrous eyes;
When, turning round a cassia, full in view,
Death, walking all alone beneath a yew,
And talking to himself, first met his sight.
Tennyson, Love and Death.]

2. A general mortality; a deadly plague; a fatal epidemic: as, the black *death* (which see, below).

Trevisa calls the Great Plague of 1349 "the grete *deth*."
S. H. Carpenter, Eng. in the XIVth Century, p. 164.

3. The cessation of life in a particular part of an organic body, as a bone.

The *death* is seen to extend about an inch from the end of each fragment, and from the living bone in the immediate vicinity an abundant effusion of callus was thrown out in a ferule-like form, bridging over the space occupied by the sequestra. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 127.

4. A skeleton, or the figure of a skeleton, as the symbol of mortality: as, a *death's* head.

Strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of *death*.
Milton, Comus, l. 561.

A gray and gap-tooth'd man as lean as *death*.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

5. A cause, agent, or instrument of death.

O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot.
2 Ki. iv. 40.

In this place [hell]
Dwell many thousand thousand sundry sorts
Of never-dying *deaths*. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, etc., iii. 6.

It was one who should be the *death* of both his parents.
Milton.

The bright *death* quiver'd at the victim's throat;
Touch'd; and I knew no more.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

6. Imminent deadly peril.

Hadst thou lov'd me, and had my way been stuck
With *deaths* as thick as frosty nights with stars,
I would have venture'd.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, iv. 3.

7. A capital offense; an offense punishable with death.

I would make it *death*
For any male thing but to peep at us.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

8. The state or place of the dead.

The gates of *death*. Job xxxviii. 17.

9. The mode or manner of dying.

Let me die the *death* of the righteous. Num. xxiii. 10.

Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas. Ezek. xxviii. 8.

10. Something as dreadful as death.

It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines. *Bp. Atterbury.*

11. In *Scripture*: (*a*) The reverse of spiritual life; the mere physical and sensuous life, without any activity of the spiritual or religious nature.

To be carnally minded is *death*. Rom. viii. 6.

(*b*) After physical death, the final doom of those who have lived and died in separation from God and the divine life.

If His [God's] favor be forfeited, the inevitable consequences are the *death* of the soul, that is, its loss of spiritual life, and unending sinfulness and misery.
Dr. Hodge, Systematic Theology, II. vi.

Death when spoken of as the penal destiny of the wicked undoubtedly carries with it in all cases associations of sin and suffering as its consequences, suffering leading to destruction. *Edward White*, Life in Christ, p. 108.

12†. A slaughtering or killing.—**A man of death**†, a murderer.

Not to suffer *a man of death* to live. *Bacon.*

Civil death, the separation of a man from civil society, or from the enjoyment of civil rights, as by banishment, abjuration of the realm, entering into a monastery, etc. In the United States, only imprisonment for life entails civil death.

death-bill

This banishment is a kind of *civil death*.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

Dance of death. See *dance*.—**Death camass.** See *camass*.—**Death's door, gates of death, jaws of death**, expressions for a near approach to death: as, he lay at *death's door*, or at the *gates of death*; he was snatched from the *jaws of death*.

Like one that hopeless was depryv'd
From *deathes dore* at which he lately lay.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iv. 35.

Into the *jaws of Death*,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

In the article of death. See *article*.—**Second death**, in *theol.*, the state of lost souls after physical death; eternal punishment.

The fearful . . . and all liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone; which is the *second death*. Rev. xxi. 8.

The black death, the name given to a very destructive plague which, originating in eastern or central Asia, spread over Asia and Europe in the fourteenth century, attaining its height about 1348, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots or petechiæ of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. Also called *the black disease* and *the great death*.—**To be death on**, to be a capital hand at; be an adept in (the doing of anything): as, the old doctor *was death on* fits. (*b*) To be passionately fond of; have a great liking or capacity for: as, he *was death on* the sherry. [Vulgar in both uses.]

Women, I believe, are born with certain natural tastes. Sally *was death on* lace. *Sam Slick*, p. 225.

To be in at the death, in *fox-hunting*, to come up with the game before it has been killed by the hounds; hence, to be present at the finale or end of anything, as the defeat of an opponent.—**To death**, to the point of being thoroughly exhausted; excessively: as, tired *to death*.

We are worked *to death* in the House of Commons, and we are henceforth to sit on Saturdays.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 235.

To die the death. See *die*[1].—**To do to death**, to kill; slay; put to death, especially by repeated attacks or blows.

Better it were ther to drowne hym-self than the luge sholde hym shamfully *do* hym *to death* before the peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 21.

Done to death by slanderous tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
Shak., Much Ado, v. 3.

To put to death, to kill; execute; order or compass the death of.

And I may not be byleved, wherfore I most with grete wronge be *put to deth*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

God not permitting so base a people to *put to death* so holy a Prophet did assume him into heaven.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 43.

To the death. (*a*) Till death; while life lasts.

These shall the love and serve ever *to the death*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 122.

(*b*) Mortally; to death.

Upon a time sore sicke she fell,
Yea *to the very death*.
Gentleman in Thracia (Child's Ballads, VIII. 160).

=**Syn. 1.** *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

death-a-cold (deth'ạ-kōld), *a.* Deadly cold. [Colloq. and rare, New Eng.]

Her feet and hands, especially, had never seemed so *death-a-cold* as now. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 237.

death-adder (deth'ad'ėr), *n.* A venomous serpent of Australia, *Acanthophis antarctica*. See *Acanthophis*.

death-agony (deth'ag'ọ-ni), *n.* The agony or struggle which sometimes immediately precedes death.

death-bed (deth'bed), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **dethbedde*, < AS. *déath-bedd* (= D. *doodbed* = G. *todtenbett*), < *déath*, death, + *bedd*, bed.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The bed on which a person dies or is confined in his last sickness.

Sweet soul, take heed,
Take heed of perjury; thou'rt on thy *death-bed*.
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

Hence—**2.** A person's last sickness; sickness ending in death.

A *death-bed*'s a detector of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a death-bed, or to the circumstances of a person's death.

A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected, because it is the last thing that we can do.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

Death-bed expenses, in *Scots law*, expenses connected with a person's last sickness.

death-bell (deth'bel), *n.* **1.** The bell that announces a death; the passing-bell.—**2.** A sound in the ears like that of a tolling bell, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the *death-bell*,
An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.
Hogg, Mountain Bard.

Also, rarely, *dead-bell*.

death-bill† (deth'bil), *n.* A list of dead. See the extract.

The *death-bill*, called by some the mortuary roll or brief, which was a list of its dead sent by one house to be remembered in the prayers and sacrifices of the other with which it was in fellowship. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, ii. 321.

death-bird (deth'bėrd), *n.* 1. A small owl of North America, *Nyctala richardsoni*.—2. The death's-head moth.

death-blow (deth'blō), *n.* 1. A blow causing death; a mortal blow.

Her [Lucretia]
Whose *death-blow* struck the dateless doom of kings.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. Figuratively, something which destroys, extinguishes, or blights.

By the *death-blow* of my hope,
My memory immortal grew.
Byron, Lines written beneath a Picture.

death-cord (deth'kôrd), *n.* A rope for hanging; the gallows-rope.

Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran,
Who has for thirty years fought in our wars,
To the *death-cord* unheard? *J. Baillie.*

death-damp (deth'damp), *n.* The cold, clammy sweat which sometimes precedes death.

death-dance (deth'dăns), *n.* The dance of death (which see, under *dance*, *n.*). *Burke.*

death-day (deth'dā), *n.* [Formerly also *dead-day*; < ME. *dethday*, *deddaȝ*; < *death* + *day*1.] The day on which one dies.

Al-so at the ded *day* of a brother, euery couple to zeuyn iij. penys. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

They esteeme this life as mans conception, but his *death-day* to be his birth-day vnto that true and happy life.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 453.

death-fire (deth'fīr), *n.* A luminous appearance or flame, as the ignis fatuus, supposed by the superstitious to presage death.

About, about, in reel and rout,
The *death-fires* danced at night.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner, ii.

deathful (deth'fụl), *a.* [< *death* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of slaughter; murderous; destructive.

These eyes behold
The *deathful* scene. *Pope*, Odyssey.
Thou who, amidst the *deathful* field,
By godlike chiefs alone beheld,
Oft with thy bosom bare art found,
Collins, To Mercy.
Oh! *deathful* stabs were dealt apace,
The battle deepen'd in its place.
Tennyson, Oriana.

2†. Cruel; painful, as death.

Your cruelty was such as you would spare his life for many *deathful* torments. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

3. Liable to death; mortal.

The deathless gods, and *deathful* earth. *Chapman.*

deathfulness (deth'fụl-nes), *n.* An appearance of death or as of death; the state of being suggestive of or associated with death. *Jer. Taylor.*

The whole picture [Turner's Slave-ship] is dedicated to the most sublime of objects and impressions, . . . the power, majesty, and *deathfulness* of the open, deep, illimitable sea. *Ruskin.*

death-hunter (deth'hun'tėr), *n.* One who follows in the rear of an army, in order to strip and rob the bodies of the dead after an engagement.

deathify (deth'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deathified*, ppr. *deathifying*. [Improp. < *death* + *-i-fy*.] To make dead; kill. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

deathiness (deth'i-nes), *n.* [< *deathy* + *-ness*.] Deathfulness; death-producing influence; peril of death. [Rare.]

Look! it burns clear; but with the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.
Southey, Thalaba, v.

deathless (deth'les), *a.* [< *death* + *-less*.] 1. Not subject to death or destruction; immortal: as, *deathless* beings.

Gods there are, and *deathless*. *Tennyson*, Lucretius.

2. Unceasing; unending; perpetual: as, *deathless* fame.

Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise. *Sir W. Jones.*

deathlessness (deth'les-nes), *n.* [< *deathless* + *-ness*.] The state of being deathless; freedom from death; immortality: as, the *deathlessness* of the soul.

He [man] is immortal, not because he was created so, but because he has become so, deriving his *deathlessness* from Him who alone hath immortality.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 216.

deathliness (deth'li-nes), *n.* The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death in its aspects or phenomena.

Not a blade of grass, not a flower, not even the hardiest lichen, springs up to relieve the utter *deathliness* of the scene. *H. B. Stowe*, Agnes of Sorrento, xviii.

deathling† (deth'ling), *n.* [< *death* + *-ling*1.] One subject to death; a child of death. *Sylvester.*

deathly (deth'li), *a.* [< ME. *dedly*, *dedli*, etc. (same as *deadly*, q. v.), < AS. *dēaþlic*, also *dēaðlic*, < *dēaþ*, death, or *dēad*, dead, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*1.] 1. Like or characteristic of death; partaking of the nature or appearance of death: as, a *deathly* swoon; *deathly* pallor.—2. Threatening death; fatal; mortal; deadly. [Rare.]

Unwholesome and *deathly*. *J. Udall*, On 2 Cor. ii.

=Syn. See *deadly*.

deathly (deth'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dedely*, etc. (same as *deadly*, *adv.*, q. v.), < AS. *dēaðlice*, < *dēadlic*, adj.: see *deadly*, *a.*] So as to resemble a dead person, or death.

I saw Lucy standing before me, alone, *deathly* pale.
Dickens.

death-mask (deth'mask), *n.* A mask, usually of plaster, taken from a person's face after death.

death-point (deth'point), *n.* The limit of the time during which an animal organism can live in a certain degree of heat; specifically, the point of time, from the beginning of the immersion, when an organism is killed by water at a temperature of 212° F.

death-rate (deth'rāt), *n.* The proportion of deaths among the inhabitants of a town, country, etc., in a given period of time, usually reckoned at so many in a thousand per annum.

death-rattle (deth'rat'l), *n.* A rattling sound sometimes heard in the last labored breathing of a dying person.

There was a sound in her convulsed throat like the *death-rattle*.
J. Wilson, Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, p. 194.

death-ruckle (deth'ruk'l), *n.* Same as *death-rattle*. [Scotch.]

death's-head (deths'hed), *n.* 1. The skull of a human skeleton, or a figure or painting representing such a skull.

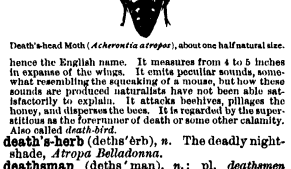
I had rather to be married to a *death's head* with a bone in his mouth. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

2†. Specifically, in the sixteenth century, a ring with a death's-head on it.

Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, iv. 1.

These are all rings, *death's-heads*, and such mementos, Her grandmother and worm-eaten aunts left to her, To tell her what her beauty must arrive at.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

3. A name of one of the saimiri or titi monkeys of South America, *Chrysothrix sciureus*.—**Death's-head moth**, or **death's-head hawk-moth**, *Acherontia atropos*, the largest species of lepidopterous insects found in Great Britain. The markings on the back of the thorax very closely resemble a skull or death's-head;



Death's-head Moth (*Acherontia atropos*), about one half natural size.

hence the English name. It measures from 4 to 5 inches in expanse of the wings. It emits peculiar sounds, somewhat resembling the squeaking of a mouse, but how these sounds are produced naturalists have not been able satisfactorily to explain. It attacks beehives, pillages the honey, and disperses the bees. It is regarded by the superstitious as the forerunner of death or some other calamity. Also called *death-bird*.

death's-herb (deths'ėrb), *n.* The deadly nightshade, *Atropa Belladonna*.

deathsman (deths'man), *n.*; pl. *deathsmen* (-men). An executioner; a hangman; one who executes the extreme penalty of the law; one who kills.

He's dead; I am only sorry
He had no other *death's-man*. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

Far more expressive than our term of executioner is their [the ancient writers'] solemn one of *deathsman*.
Disraeli.

death-sough (deth'sŭch), *n.* The last heavy breathings or sighings of a dying person. [Scotch.]

Heard na ye the lang-drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave.
Blackwood's Mag., Sept., 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke (deth'strōk), *n.* A death-blow. *Coleridge.*

death-struck (deth'struk), *a.* Mortally wounded, or ill with some fatal disease.

death-throe (deth'thrō), *n.* [< ME. *deth-throwe*; < *death* + *throe*.] The struggle which in some cases accompanies death.

death-tick (deth'tik), *n.* The common death-watch, *Anobium tessellatum*. *Darwin.*

death-token (deth'tō'kn), *n.* That which indicates approaching death.

He is so plaguy proud, that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry — "No recovery." *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

death-trance (deth'trāns), *n.* A condition of apparent death, the action of the heart and lungs, the temperature, and other signs of life being so reduced as to produce the semblance of death.

death-trap (deth'trap), *n.* A structure or situation involving imminent risk of death; a place dangerous to life.

A wooden man-of-war is now as worthless as an egg-shell; more so, for it is a *death-trap*.
New York Tribune, March 13, 1862.

deathward (deth'wārd), *adv.* [< *death* + *-ward*.] Toward death.

Alas, the sting of conscience
To *deathward* for our faults.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

death-warrant (deth'wor'ant), *n.* 1. In *law*, an order from the proper authority for the execution of a criminal.—2. Figuratively, anything which puts an end to hope or expectation.

death-watch (deth'woch), *n.* 1. A vigil beside a dying person.—2. A guard set over a condemned criminal for some time prior to his execution.—3. The popular name of several small beetles which make a ticking or clicking sound, supposed by superstitious persons to be ominous of death. (*a*) Some species of the genus *Anobium*, or sertiform beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ*, as *A. domesticum*, *A. tessellatum*, and *A. striatum*. These insects abound in old houses, where they get into the wood by boring, and make a clicking sound by standing up on their hind legs and knocking their heads against the wood quickly and forcibly several times in succession, the number of distinct strokes being in general from seven to eleven. This is the call of the sexes.

Few ears have escaped the noise of the *death-watch*: that is, the little clicking sound heard often in many rooms, somewhat resembling that of a watch; and this is conceived to be of an evil omen or prediction of some person's death. . . . This noise is made by a little sheath-winged grey insect, found often in wainscot benches.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 7.

Death-watch.
1. *Anobium striatum*. 2. *Atropos pulsatorius*. (Lines show natural sizes.)

"Alas! the poor gentleman will never get from hence," said the landlady to me — "for I heard the *death-watch* all night long." *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

(*b*) A minute, wingless, pseudoneuropterous insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, of the family *Psocidæ*, a great pest in botanical and entomological collections. It also makes a ticking sound.

death-wound (deth'wönd), *n.* A wound causing death.

deathy (deth'i), *adv.* [< *death* + *-y*1.] So as to resemble death; deathly. [Rare.]

The cheeks were *deathy* dark,
Dark the dead skin upon the hairless skull.
Southey, Thalaba, ii.

deaurate† (dē-â'rāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deauratus*, pp. of *deaurare*, gild, < L. *de*, down, + *aurare*, overlay with gold, gild, < *aurum*, gold: see *aurate*.] To gild. *Bailey.* [Rare.]

deaurate (dē-â'rāt), *a.* [ME. *deaurat*, < LL. *deauratus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1†. Golden; gilded. [Rare.]

Of so eye-bewitching a *deaurate* ruddle dy is the skin-coat of this landgrave.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 164).

2. In *entom.*, having a dull metallic-golden luster resembling worn gilding.

deauration† (dē-â-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déauration*; < *deaurate* + *-ion*.] The act of gilding.

deave (dēv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deaved*, ppr. *deaving*. [Another form of *deaf*, *v.*] I. *trans.* To render deaf; deafen; stun with noise. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

If mair they *deave* us wi' their din,
Or patronage intrusion.
Burns, The Ordination.

"You know my name; how is that?" . . . "Foolish boy, was it not cried at the gate loud enough to *deave* one?"
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To become deaf.

disawarren†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **aucrren* for *warren*. Cf. *diswarren*.] To diswarren. *E. D.*

Disawarrened is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common.
W. Nelson, Laws Concerning Game (1727), p. 32.

debacchate†, (dē-bak'āt), *v. i.* [< L. *debacchatus*, pp. of *debacchari*, rave like the Bacchantes, < *de-* + *bacchari*, rave, revel: see *bacchant*.] To rave as a bacchanal.

debacchation†, (dē-ba-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *debacchatio(n-)*, < L. *debacchari*, rave: see *debacchate*.] Bacchanalian raving.

Such . . . who defile their holiday with most foolish vanities, most impure pollutions, most wicked *debacchations*.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, I. vi. 12.

debacle (dē-bak'l), *n.* [< F. *débâcle*, a breakup, overthrow, < *débâcler*, break up, as ice does, unbar, < *dé-* priv. (< L. *dis-*, apart) + *bâcler*, bar, shut, < Pr. *baclar*, bar, < L. *baculus*, a stick, staff: see *baculus*.] **1.** Specifically, the breaking up of ice in a river in consequence of a rise of the water. Sometimes used by English writers on geology for a rush of water carrying with it debris of various kinds, as by Lyell in describing the effect of the giving way of an ice-barrier in the valley of Bagnes, Valais, Switzerland, in 1818.

Abnormal floods and *debacles*, such as occur in all river valleys occasionally.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 313.

2. A confused rout; an uncontrollable rush; a stampede.

debar (dē-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debarred*, ppr. *debarring*. [< OF. *debarrer*, *desbarrer*, *desbarer*, bar out, < *de-*, *des-*, priv., + *barrer*, bar: see *bar*1, *v.*, and *cf. disbar*.] To bar out; shut out; preclude; exclude; prevent from entering; deny right of access to; hinder from approach, entry, use, etc.

An inconvenience which will intrude itself, if it be not *debarred*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 178.

From this court I *debarre* all rough and violent exercises.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

She was expiring; and yet I was *debarred* the small comfort of weeping by her.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xxviii.

Men were *debarred* from books, but accustomed from childhood to contemplate the admirable works of art which, even in the thirteenth century, Italy began to produce.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

=**Syn.** To interdict, prohibit, prevent, restrain.

debarb†, (dē-bärb'), *v. t.* [< ML. *debarbare*, cut off (the beard), < L. *de-*, off, + *barba* = E. *beard*: see *barb*1.] To deprive of the beard.

debaret, *a.* [< *de-* + *bare*1.] Bare; stripped. *E. D.*

As woodden are made *debayre* of leaues.
Brant, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

debark (dē-bärk'), *v.* [< F. *débarquer*, formerly *desbarquer*, < *des-*, *de-*, *dé-*, from, + *barque*, a ship, bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disbark*, a doublet of *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To land from a ship or boat; bring to land from a vessel; disembark: as, to *debark* artillery.

Sherman *debarked* his troops and started out to accomplish the object of the expedition.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 331.

II. *intrans.* To leave a ship or boat, and go ashore; disembark: as, the troops *debarked* at four o'clock.

debarkation (dē-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [< *debark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

Cæsar seems to have hardly stirred from the first place of his *debarkation*.
Barrington.

debarkment†, (dē-bärk'ment), *n.* [< F. *débarquement*, < *débarquer*, debark: see *debark* and *-ment*.] Debarkation: as, a place of *debarkment*. [Rare.]

Our troops ought not to have shut themselves up in the Golets, but have met the enemy in the open field at the place of *debarkment*.
Dante, tr. of Boccaccio, I. iv. 12.

debarment (dē-bär'ment), *n.* [< *debar* + *-ment*.] The act of debarring or excluding; hindrance from approach; exclusion.

I groaned within myself . . . at thinking of my sad *debarment* from the sight of Lorna.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, p. 287.

debarrass (dē-bar'as), *v. t.* [< F. *débarrasser*, clear up, disentangle, < *dé-*, from, + *\barrasser* in *embarrasser*, entangle, embarrass, < *barre*, a bar: see *embarrass*.] To free from embarrassment or entanglement; disembarrass; disencumber.

"But though we could not seize his person," said the captain, "we have *debarrassed* ourselves tout à fait from his pursuit."
Mme. D'Arblay, Cecilia, vii. 5.

Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat before the light streamed in upon him.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lxxxiv.

debase (dē-bās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debased*, ppr. *debasing*. [< L. *de-*, down, + E. *base*1.] **1.** To reduce in quality or state; impair the purity, worth, or credit of; vitiate; adulterate: as, to *debase* gold or silver by alloy.

Many an elegant Phrase becomes improper for a Poet or an Orator when it has been *debased* by common use.
Addison, Spectator, No. 285.

They cheated their creditors by *debasing* the coinage.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 463.

2. To lower or impair morally; degrade.

Whether it be not a kind of taking God's name in vain to *debase* religion with such frivolous disputes, a sin to bestow time and labour about them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 30.

=**Syn.** *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*), lower, deteriorate, dishonor, alloy, taint, corrupt, defile. See list under *degrade*.

debased (dē-bāst'), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in quality or state; lowered in purity or fineness; adulterated.

Silver coins of *debased* Macedonian weight.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 207.

2. Lowered morally; degraded; despicable.—**3.** In *her.*, reversed.

debasement (dē-bās'ment), *n.* [< *debase* + *-ment*.] The act of debasing, or the state of being debased. (*a*) Impairment of purity, fineness, or value; adulteration. (*b*) Degradation.

A state of continual dependence on the generosity of others is a life of gradual *debasement*.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, c.

debaser (dē-bā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which debases or lowers in estimation or in value; one who or that which degrades or renders mean.

A *debaser* of the character of our nation.
Major Cartwright, State of the Nation, p. 53.

debashed† (dē-basht'), *a.* [< *de-* + *bash* + *-ed*2, after *abashed*.] Abashed; confounded; confused. *Nares.*

Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Nicols, England's Eliza, Ind.

debasingly (dē-bā'sing-li), *adv.* So as to debase.

debatable (dē-bā'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *debatable*, *debattable*, F. *débattable* (ML. *debatabilis*), < *debattre*, debate, + *-able*.] Admitting of debate or argument; disputable; subject to controversy or contention; questionable: as, a *debatable* question; *debatable* claims.

No one thinks of discrediting scientific method because the particular conclusions of the physicist or biologist are often *debatable* and sometimes false.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. 1. § 11.

Debatable land, land (or, by extension, a subject) in dispute or controversy: specifically, a tract of land between the rivers Esk and Sark, formerly claimed by both England and Scotland, which was the haunt of thieves and vagabonds.

debate† (dē-bāt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *debated*, ppr. *debating*. [< ME. *debaten*, < OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, fight, contend, debate (also lit. beat down, beat: see *debate*2), F. *débattre*, contend, debate, = Sp. *debatir* = Pg. *debater* = It. *dibattere*, < ML. **debatere* (*debattere*, after Rom.), fight, contend, argue, debate, < L. *de-*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*1. Hence by apheresis *bate*3. Cf. *debate*2.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To engage in combat; fight; do battle. [Archaic.]

His cote-armour
As whyte as is a lily flour,
In which he wol *debate*.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, l. 157.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. i. 6.

It seem'd they would *debate* with angry swords.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1421.

2. To dispute; contend.

'Tis no hour now for anger,
No wisdom to *debate* with fruitless choler.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 1.

3. To deliberate together; discuss or argue; also, reflect; consider.

II. *trans.* **1.** To fight or contend for; battle for, as with arms. [Archaic.]

The cause of religion was *debated* with the same ardour in Spain as on the plains of Palestine.
Prescott.

2. To contend about in argument; argue for or against; discuss; dispute: as, the question was *debated* till a late hour.

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself.
Prov. xxv. 9.

The Civilians meete together at the Palace for the *debating* of matters of controversie.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 40.

He could not *debate* anything without some commotion, even when the argument was not of moment.
Clarendon.

3. To reflect upon; consider; think.

Long time she stood *debating* what to do.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

Debating society, a society for the purpose of improvement in extemporaneous discussion.=**Syn. 2.** *Argue*, *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

debate2 (dē-bāt'), *n.* [< ME. *debate*, < OF. *debat*, *desbat*, F. *débat* = Sp. Pg. *debate* = It. *dibatto* (ML. *debatum*), debate; from the verb. Hence

by apheresis *bate*3.] **1.** Strife; contention; contest; fight; quarrel. [Archaic.]

Behold, ye fast for strife and *debate*. Isa. lviii. 4.

On the day of the Trinitie next suyng was a gret *debaat*, . . . & in that murther ther were sleye . . . iiii skore.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 690.

But question fierce and proud reply
Gave signal soon of dire *debate*.
Scott.

2. Contention by argument; discussion; dispute; controversy: as, forensic *debates*.

Of all his wordes he remembryd wele,
And with hym self he was helf atte *debate*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1663.

The matter in *debate* was, whether the late French king was most Augustus Cæsar or Nero.
Addison, Coffee House Politicians.

3†. Subject of discussion.

Statutes and edicts concerning this *debate*.
Milton.

debate2†, *v.* [< OF. *debatre*, *debattre*, *desbatre*, *desbattre*, beat down, beat, strike (also, in defected sense, fight, contend, debate: see *debate*1), < L. *de*, down, + *batuere*, ML. *batere*, *battere*, beat: see *abate* and *bate*1. Cf. *debate*1.] **I.** *trans.* To abate; lower.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare vrae and ire,
To here the Kyngis mynd, and hald thare peace.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 459.

II. *intrans.* To abate; fall off.

Artes, . . . when they are at the full perfection, doo *debate* and decrease againe.
W. Webbe, Eng. Poetry, p. 94.

debate2†, *n.* [ME.; from the verb.] Debasement; degradation.

Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage
To shewe pryde, and cause his wyues *debate*,
Of suche pyte cometh dispetous rage,
And of the love also right dedly hate.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 67.

debateful†, (dē-bāt'ful), *a.* [< *debate* + *-ful*.] Abounding in or inclined to debate; quarrelsome.

Debateful strife, and cruell enmity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly shend.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

If ye be so *debateful* and contentious.
J. Udall, On 1 Cor. vi.

debatefully†, (dē-bāt'ful-i), *adv.* With contention.

debatement†, (dē-bāt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *debatement*, *debattement*, < *debattre*, debate: see *debate*1 and *-ment*.] Controversy; deliberation; discussion.

Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

debater (dē-bā'tėr), *n.* [< *debate* + *-er*1; cf. OF. *debateor*, *debateur*, disputant.] **1**†. One who strives or contends; a fighter; a quarreler.—**2.** One who debates; a disputant; a wrangler.

debatingly (dē-bā'ting-li), *adv.* In the manner of debate.

debatous†, *a.* [ME., < *debate* + *-ous*.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

Debatous: contentiosus, contumeliosus, disidiosus.
Catholicum Anglicum.

debauch (dē-bâch'), *v.* [Formerly also *debosh*, *debosh*; < OF. *desbaucher*, F. *débaucher*, corrupt, seduce, mislead, appar. a fig. use of OF. *desbaucher*, hew away, chip, rough-hew, as a piece of timber, < *des-* priv., away, off, + *baucher*, hew, chip, rough-hew, square, as a piece of timber, < *bauch*, *bauc*, *balc*, m., a beam, log, *bauche*, *f.*, a beam, later also a row or course of stones in masonry (cf. *bauche*, *bouge*, a hut); of Teut. origin: OD. *balke*, D. *balk* = MLG. *balke* = OHG. *balcho*, *balko*, MHG. *balke*, G. *balke*, *balken* = Icel. *bálkr* = Sw. Norw. Dan. *balk*, a beam, balk: see *balk*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To corrupt the morals or principles of; entice into improper conduct, as excessive indulgence, treason, etc.; lead astray, as from morality, duty, or allegiance: as, to *debauch* a youth by evil instruction and example; to *debauch* an army.

This it is to counsel things that are unjust; first, to *debauch* a king to break his laws, and then to seek protection.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

These rogues, whom I had picked up, *debauched* my other men, and they all formed a conspiracy to seize the ship.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, to corrupt with lewdness; bring to be guilty of unchastity; deprave; seduce: as, to *debauch* a woman.—**3.** To lower or impair in quality; corrupt or vitiate; pervert.

Natural taste is apt to be seduced and *debauched* by vicious precept and bad example.
Goldsmith, Taste.

4†. **Figuratively**, to spoil; dismantle; render unserviceable.

Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed*.
J. Fisher, Fulmus Troes, vii. 503.

II. *intrans.* To riot; revel.

debauch (dē-bâch′), *n.* [< F. *débauche*, > It. *debosscia*; from the verb.] **1.** Excess in eating or drinking; intemperance; drunkenness; gluttony; lewdness.

The first physicians by *debauch* were made;
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.
Dryden.

2. An act or a period of debauchery.=**Syn.** *Revel, Orgy*, etc. See *carousal*1.

debauched (dē-bâcht′), *p. a.* [Formerly *deboshed*, *debosh'd*, *debost*: see *debauch*, *v.*] **1.** Corrupt; vitiated in morals or purity of character; given to debauchery; profligate.

They should stand in more fear of their lives & goods (in short time) from this wicked & *debosste* crue, then from y^e salvages them selves.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 240.

What pity 'tis, so civil a young man should haunt this *debauched* company!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of debauchery: as, a *debauched* look; a man of *debauched* principles.

debauchedly (dē-bâ′ched-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

debauchedness (dē-bâ′ched-nes), *n.* The state of being debauched; gross intemperance.

Cromwell, in a letter to General Fortescue (November, 1655), speaks sharply of the disorders and *debauchedness*, profaneness and wickedness, commonly practised amongst the army sent out to the West Indies.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 257.

debauchee (deb-ō-shē′), *n.* [< F. *débauché* (> It. *debosciato*), prop. pp. of *débaucher*, debauch: see *debauch*.] One addicted to intemperance or bacchanalian excesses; a habitually lewd or profligate person.

Could we but prevail with the greatest *debauchees* among us to change their lives, we should find it no very hard matter to change their judgments.
Swift, Sermons, I. vi.

debaucher (dē-bâ′chėr), *n.* [=F. *débaucheur*.] One who debauches or corrupts others; a seducer to lewdness or to any dereliction of duty.

If we may say it, he [Wolsey] was the first *Debaucher* of King Henry.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 262.

You can make a story of the simple victim and the rustic *debaucher*.
Lamb.

debauchery (dē-bâ′chėr-i), *n.* [< *debauch* + *-ery*.] **1.** Excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures of any kind; gluttony; intemperance; sexual immorality; unlawful indulgence of lust.

Oppose . . . *debauchery* by temperance.
Bp. Sprat, Sermons.

2. Corruption of morality or fidelity; seduction from duty or allegiance.

The republic of Paris will endeavour to complete the *debauchery* of the army.
Burke.

debauchment (dē-bâch′ment), *n.* [F. *débauchement*, < *débaucher*, debauch.] **1.** The act of debauching or corrupting; the act of seducing from virtue or duty.

The ravishment of chaste maidens, or the *debauchment* of nations.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, ii. 5.

2. Debauchery; debauch.

Your nose is Roman, which your next *debauchment*
At tavern, with the help of . . . a candlestick,
May turn to Indian, flat.
Shirley, Hyde Park, iii. 2.

debauchness† (dē-bâch′nes), *n.* The state of being debauched.
Bp. Gauden.

debel† (dē-bel′), *v. t.* [< F. *débeller* = Sp. *debelar* = Pg. *debellar* = It. *debellare*, < L. *debellare*, subdue, < *de*, from, + *bellare*, carry on war.] To subdue; expel by force of arms.

Whom Hercules from out his realm *debelled*.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 8.

Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast.
Milton, P. R., iv. 606.

debellate† (dē-bel′āt), *v. t.* [< L. *debellatus*, pp. of *debellare*: see *debel*.] Same as *debel*.

debellation† (deb-e-lā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *debelacion* = Pg. *debellação* = It. *debellazione*, < ML. *debellatio(n-)*, < L. *debellare*, subdue: see *debel*.] The act of conquering or expelling by force of arms.

But now being thus, betwixt the said Michaelmas and Hallowe'entide next ensuing, in this *debellation* vanquished, they be fled hence and vanquished, and are become two towns again.
Sir T. More, Salem and Bizance.

debellish†, *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *-bellish*, as in *embellish*, q. v.] To mar the beauty of; disfigure. *E. D.*

What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*?
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

de bene esse (dē bē′nē es′ē). [Law L., for what it is worth, as if valid; lit., for being well: *de*, of, for; *bene*, well; *esse*, be, inf. as a noun, being.] In *law*, for what it is worth; conditionally: as, to take an order or testimony *de bene esse* (that is, to take or allow it for the present, but subject to be suppressed or disallowed on a further or full examination).

debenture (dē-ben′tūr), *n.* [< ME. *debentur*, a receipt; so called because such receipts formerly began with the Latin words *debentur mihi*, there are owing to me: L. *debentur*, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *debere*, owe: see *debit*, *debt*.] **1.** A writing acknowledging a debt; a writing or certificate signed by a public officer or corporation as evidence of debt; specifically, an instrument, generally under seal, for the repayment of money lent: usually if not exclusively used of obligations of corporations or large moneyed copartnerships, issued in a form convenient to be bought and sold as investments. Sometimes a specific fund or property is pledged by the debentures, in which case they are usually termed *mortgage debentures*.

2. In the *customs*, a certificate of drawback; a writing which states that a person is entitled to a certain sum from the government on the reëxportation of specified goods, the duties on which have been paid.—**3.** In some government departments, a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account.—**Debenture bond**, formerly, a corporate bond or obligation not secured by mortgage.

debentured (dē-ben′tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture; secured by debenture.—**Debentured goods**, goods for which a debenture has been given as being entitled to drawback.

deberry (dē′ber-i), *n.* Same as *dayberry*.

debile (deb′il), *a.* [< OF. *debile*, F. *débile* = Sp. *débil* = Pg. *debil* = It. *debile*, *debole*, < L. *débilis*, weak, < *de-* priv. + *habilis*, able: see *able*1.] Relaxed; weak; feeble; languid; faint.

For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch, . . .
You shout me forth
In acclamations hyperbolical.
Shak., Cor., I. 9.

A very old, small, *debile*, and tragically fortuned man, whom he sincerely pitied.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 197.

Debilirostres (deb″i-li-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *debilis*, weak, + *rostrum*, a beak.] In Sundevall's classification of birds, a synonym of his *Limicolæ* (which see).

debilitant (dē-bil′i-tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *débilitant*, < L. *debilitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] **I.** *a.* Debilitating; weakening.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a remedy administered for the purpose of reducing excitement.

debilitate (dē-bil′i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debilitated*, ppr. *debilitating*. [< L. *debilitatus*, pp. of *debilitare* (> It. *debilitare* = Sp. Pg. *debilitar* = Sw. *debilitera*), weaken, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] To weaken; impair the strength of; enfeeble; make inactive or languid: as, intemperance *debilitates* the organs of digestion.

Providence seems kindly our friend in this particular, thus to *debilitate* the understanding where the heart is corrupt.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xv.

=**Syn.** To enervate, exhaust.

debilitate† (dē-bil′i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *debilitatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Weak; feeble.

debilitation (dē-bil-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *débilitation* = Sp. *debilitacion* = Pg. *debilitação* = It. *debilitazione*, < L. *debilitatio(n-)*, a weakening, laming, < *debilitare*, weaken: see *debilitate*.] The act of weakening; the state of being weakened or enfeebled.

If the crown upon his head be so heavy as to oppress the whole body, . . . a necessary *debilitation* must follow.
Milton, Eikonoklastes.

debilitude† (dē-bil′i-tūd), *n.* [See *debility* and *-tude*.] Debility; weakness.
Bailey, 1727.

debility (dē-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *debilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *debylite*, < OF. *debilite*, F. *debilité* = Sp. *debilidad* = Pg. *debilidade* = It. *debilità*, < L. *debilita(t-)s*, weakness, < *debilis*, weak: see *debile*.] **1.** The state of being weak or feeble; feebleness; lack of strength or vigor.

Debylite of an enmye is no sure peace, but truce for a seasone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 80.

Methinks I am partaker of thy passion,
And in thy case do glass my own *debility*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Among the *debilities* of the government of the Confederation, noone was more distinguished or more distressing than the utter impossibility of obtaining from the States the monies necessary for the payment of debts, or even for the ordinary expenses of the government.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 67.

Specifically—**2.** In *med.*, that condition of the body, or of any of its organs, in which the vital functions are discharged with less than normal vigor, the amount of power and activity displayed being reduced.—**3.** In *astrol.*, a weakness of a planet, due to its position: the reverse of a *dignity*.=**Syn.** *Debility, Infirmity, Imbecility*, all express a want of strength. *Debility* is rarely used except of physical weakness; *infirmity* applies to both bodily and mental weakness; *imbecility* has passed from bodily weakness to mental, so as to be obsolete in application to the former. *Debility* is a general insufficiency of strength; *infirmity*, whether physical or mental, is local or special: as, his *infirmity* is lameness; he has various mental *infirmities*. *Imbecility* is general, and may amount to idiocy. See *disease* and *illness*.

It was not one of those periods of overstrained and convulsive exertion which necessarily produce *debility* and languor.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Men with natural *infirmities*, when they attempt things those very *infirmities* have rendered them incapable of executing, are fit objects for satire.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

That incomparable diary of Laud's, which we never see without forgetting the vices of his heart in the *imbecility* of his intellect.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

debit (deb′it), *n.* [< L. *debitum*, what is owed, a debt, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] **1.** That which is entered in an account as a debt; a recorded item of debt: as, the *debits* exceed the credits.

[The English, in France, may be permitted] to be their brokers and factors, and to be employed in casting up their *debits* and credits.
Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

2. That part of another's account in which one enters any article of goods furnished or money paid to or on account of that other: as, place that to my *debit*.—**Debit side**, the left-hand page of the ledger, to which are carried all the articles supplied or moneys paid in the course of an account, or that are charged to that account.

debit (deb′it), *v. t.* [< *debit*, *n.*] **1.** To charge with as a debt: as, to *debit* a purchaser the amount of goods sold.

We may consider the provisions of heaven as an universal bank, wherein accounts are regularly kept, and every man *debited* or credited, for the last farthing he takes out or brings in.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. xxviii.

A country must not alone be credited with her emigrants, who furnish a real and active proof of the vitality of her population; she must also be *debited* with the foreigners who live within her borders.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 554.

2. To enter on the debtor side of a book: as, to *debit* the sum or amount of goods sold.

debitor (deb′i-tor), *n.* [L., a debtor: see *debtor*.] A debtor.—**Creditor and creditor**, an account-keeper; an account-book.

O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true *debitor and creditor* but it; of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 4.

debituminization (dē-bi-tū″mi-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [< *debituminize* + *-ation*.] The act of freeing from bitumen.

debituminize (dē-bi-tū′mi-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *debituminized*, ppr. *debituminizing*. [= F. *débituminiser*, < L. *de*, away, + *bitumen* (*-min-*) + F. *-iser*.] To deprive of bitumen.

déblai (dā-blā′), *n.* [F., < *déblayer*, *desblayer*, *desblaer*, OF. *desblaier* (cf. *desblaver*, F. dial. *déblaver*, reap and clear away, as grain, remove), clear away, remove, < ML. *debladare*, clear away (grain), < *de*, away, + *bladum*, grain (carried off the field), < L. *ablatum*, neut. pp. of *auferre*, carry off: see *ablation*.] In *fort.*, the quantity of earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet. See *remblai*.

déblaterate†, *v. i.* [< L. *deblateratus*, pp. of *deblaterare*, prate of, < *de* + *blaterare*, prate: see *blaterate*.] To babble. *Cockeram.*

deboise†, **deboish**†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *debauch*.

debonair (deb-ō-nār′), *a.* [< ME. *debonaire*, *debonere*, < OF. *de bon aire*, F. *débonnaire* = Pr. *de bon aire* = Olt. *di bon aire*, *di buona aria*, It. *dibonaire*, *dibonare*, *dibonaro*, courteous, gentle, lit. of good mien: *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *aire*, mien: see *air*2.] Of gentle mien; of pleasant manners; courteous; affable; attractive; gay; light-hearted.

And so ledde Gonnore hir cosin that was feire, and *debonaire*, and amyable to alle peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 472.

So buxom, blithe, and *debonair*.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 24.

He [Charles II.] was a Prince of many virtues, and many greate imperfections; *debonaire*, easy of accesse.
Evelyn, Diary, Feb., 1685.

debonairity†, **debonairty**† (deb-ō-nār′i-ti, -nār′ti), *n.* [ME. *debonairyte*, *debonerete*, < OF.

debonairete (dĕ-bŏnnaïreté = It. *dibonarietà*), ⟨ *de bon aire*, debonair: see *debonair*.] Gentleness; courtesy; debonairness. *Chaucer.*

Moche she hym loved for the grete *debonerte* that she hadde in hym founden. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 612.

debonairly (deb-ō-nār'li), *adv.* Courteously; graciously; elegantly; with a genteel air.

Arthur assuerde to the barouns full *debonerly*, and seide he wolde do their requeste, or eny thinge that thei wolde of hym desire. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 105.

Your apparel sits about you most *debonairly*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, ii. 1.

I received Father Ambrose *debonairly*, and suffered him to steal a word now and then with . . . Roland Graeme.
Scott, Abbot, vi.

debonairness (deb-ō-nār'nes), *n.* Courtesy; gentleness; kindness; elegance.

I will go to the Duke, by heaven! with all the gaiety and *debonairness* in the world.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 75.

debonairty†, *n.* See *debonairity*.

debosh†, **deboshment**†, etc. See *debauch*, etc.

debouch (de-bösh'), *v. i.* [< F. *déboucher* (= It. *diboccare*), emerge from, issue, pass out, tr. open, uncork, < *dé-*, from, + *boucher*, stop up, < *bouche*, mouth, < L. *bucca*, cheek.] To emerge or pass out; issue. (*a*) To issue or march out of a narrow place, or from a defile, as troops.

From its summit he could descry the movements of the Spaniards, and their battalions *debouching* on the plain, with scarcely any opposition from the French. *Prescott.*

It is hardly to be supposed that the . . . travellers (whom we have called Pelasgians) . . . found the lands into which they *debouched* quite bare of inhabitants.
Keary, Prin. Belief, p. 167.

(*b*) In *phys. geog.*, to issue from a mountain: said of a river which enters a plain from an elevated region. [Rare.] (*c*) In *anat.*, to open out; empty or pour contents, as into a duct or other vessel: as, the ureter *debouches* into the bladder.

débouché (de-bösh-shā'), *n.* [F., < *déboucher*, open: see *debouch*.] An opening. Specifically—(*a*) An opening for trade; a market; demand. (*b*) *Milit.*, an opening in works for the passage of troops.

Orders were given to make all preparations for assault on the 6th of July. The *débouchés* were ordered widened to afford easy egress, while the approaches were also to be widened to admit the troops to march through four abreast. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 555.

debouchment (de-bösh'ment), *n.* [< F. *débouchement*, < *déboucher*, debouch.] **1.** The act of debouching.

Although differences of opinion exist as to its relations and manner of *debouchment*, we believe that it [the plasmatral envelop of the cerebral arteries] terminates by funnel-shaped openings into the spaces which exist over the sulci. *E. C. Mann*, Psychol. Med., p. 146.

2. An outlet.

debout†, *v. t.* [< OF. *debouter*, *debuter*, *debuter*, put, thrust, or drive from, expel, depose, < *de-*, away, + *bouter*, *boter*, put, thrust, push: see *butt*².] To put or thrust from.

The abbots of the hermitage, who were not able enough to *debout* them out of their possessions.
Time's Storehouse, 2?6, 2. (*Latham.*)

débridement (F. pron. dā-brēd'moṅ), *n.* [F., < *débrider*, unbridle, < *dé-* priv. + *bride*, bridle: see *bridle*.] In *surg.*, a loosing or unbridling by cutting the soft parts, as around a wound or an abscess, to permit the passage of pus, or for the removal of a stricture or an obstacle of any kind.

debris (de-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [< F. *débris*, fragments, < OF. *desbriser*, break apart: see *debruise*, and cf. *breeze*³.] **1.** Fragments; rubbish; ruins.

Your grace is now disposing of the *débris* of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns.
Swift, To Dorset.

The road was bounded by heavy fences, there were three wagons abreast of each other hopelessly broken down, and a battery of horse-artillery tangled up in the *débris*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 60.

2. In *geol.*, a mass of rocky fragments irregularly accumulated at any one spot: as, the *débris* at the base of a cliff: used as both a singular and a plural by French and English writers. See *drift*, *detritus*, and *screes*.

They [the moraines] consist of the *débris* which have been brought in by lateral glaciers. *Lyell.*

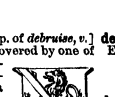
debruise†, *v.* [< ME. *debrusen*, *debrisen*, break apart, < OF. *debruser*, *debruiser*, *debrisier*, *desbriser*, break, break open, bruise, < *de-*, *des-*, apart, + *brusier*, *bruisier*, *brisier*, *briser*, break: see *de-* and *bruise*. Cf. *débris*.] **I.** *trans.* To break; bruise.

Our giwes [Jews] *debrusede* al is bones.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 40.

II. *intrans.* To be bruised or hurt.

Hil ladde him vpe the tour & hei, & made him huppe to grounde;
He hupte & *debrusede*, & dlede in a stounde.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 537.

debruised (dē-brūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *debruise*, *v.*] In *her.*, surmounted or partly covered by one of the ordinaries: said of an ordinary or other bearing, especially of a representation of a beast, as a lion.


Bearing debruised by a bendlet.

debt (det), *n.* [The *b* was originally "restored" in E. and F. in the latter part of the 16th century; it is not found in earlier E. Early mod. E. and ME. *det*, usually *dette*, < OF. *dette*, *dete*, later sometimes spelled *debte*, mod. F. *dette* = Pr. *deute* = Sp. *deuda* = Pg. *divida* = It. *detta*, *t.*, < M.L. *debita*, *t.* (*orig.* neut. pl.) (cf. OF. *det* = Sp. *deudo* = It. *debito*, m., = E. *debit*, q. v.), < L. *debitum*, neut., what is owed, a debt, a duty, neut. pp. of *debere*, owe, contr. of **dehibere*, lit. have from, < *de*, from, + *habere* = E. *have*. From the same source are *debit*, a doublet, and *due*, nearly a doublet, of *debt*; also *debtor*, *indebted*, etc.] **1.** That which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or services, and whether payable at present or at a future time; that which one person is bound to pay to or perform for another; what one is obliged to do or to suffer; a due; a duty; an obligation.

This curtysy he claymes as for clere *det*.
Destruction of Troy, l. 534.

Thowghe I deye to-daye my *dettes* ar quitte.
Piers Plowman (B), vi. 100.

Your son, my lord, has paid a soldier's *debt*.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 7.

My deep *debt* for life preserved
A better man had well deserved. *Scott.*

2. The state of being under obligation to make payment, as of money or services, to another; figuratively, the state of being under obligation to general.

There was one that died greatly in *debt*: well, says one, if he be gone, then he hath carried five hundred ducats of mine with him into the other world.
Bacon, Apophthegms. (*Latham.*)

When you run in *debt*, you give to another power over your liberty. *Franklin.*

She considered men in general as so much in the *debt* of the opposite sex that any individual woman had an unlimited credit with them. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

3. An offense requiring reparation or expiation; default of duty; a trespass; a sin.

Forgive us our *debts*. Mat. vi. 12.

Action of debt, in *law*, an action to recover a fixed sum of money claimed to be due on contract.—**Active debt**, a debt due to one.—**Alimentary debt**. See *alimentary*.—**Bill of debt**. See *bill*³.—**Bonded debt**. See *bonded*.—**Crown debt**. See *crown*.—**Debt of honor**, a debt not recognized by law, but resting for its validity on the honor of the debtor; especially, a debt incurred in gambling or betting.—**Debt of nature**, the necessity of dying; death.—**Fiduciary debt**, a debt incurred by transactions had in a relation involving special trust in the integrity and fidelity of the person incurring the obligation, as that of a trustee for an estate.—**Floating debt**, the undefunded debt of a government or corporation; all miscellaneous debts, such as Exchequer and Treasury bills (in the case of a government), promissory notes, drafts, etc., maturing at different dates, and requiring to be liquidated or renewed, as distinguished from *funded debt*.—**Funded debt**, floating debt which has been converted into perpetual annuities, as in the case of British consols, or into annuities which have a considerable time to run, or into stock or bonds, redeemable at the option of the debtor after a specified date, as in the case of the United States funded loans of 1881, 1891, and 1907.—**Hypothecary debt**, a debt which is a lien on an estate.—**In one's debt**, under a pecuniary or moral obligation to one.

If my efforts to serve you had not succeeded, you would have been *in my debt* for the attempt.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 3.

Judgment debt, a debt which is evidenced by legal record.—**Liquid debt**, a debt which is due immediately and unconditionally.—**National debt**, a sum which is owing by a government to individuals who have advanced money to it for public purposes, either in the anticipation of the produce of particular branches of the revenue, or on credit of the general power which the government possesses of levying the amount necessary to pay interest for the money borrowed or to repay the principal.—**Passive debt**, a debt which one owes.—**Privileged debt**, a debt which is to be paid before others if the debtor should become insolvent. The privilege may result from the character of the creditor, as when the debt is due to the government; or from the nature of the debt, as funeral expenses.—**Small-debt court**, a court for the recovery of small debts: in England, a county court; in Scotland, a sheriff court.—**Small debts**, in *law*, in England, such debts as are usually sued for in the county courts: in Scotland, debts under £12, recoverable by summary process in the sheriff court.

debt-book (det'bůk), *n.* A ledger. *Nares.*

debted† (det'ed), *p. a.* [< ME. *dettid*, owed: see *debt*.] Indebted; obliged; bounden.

I stand *debted* to this gentleman. *Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1.

She whose love is but derived from me,
Is got before me in my *debted* duty.
Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley, Old Law, i. 1.

debtee (de-tē'), *n.* [< *debt* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a creditor; one to whom a debt is due.

debtless (det'les), *a.* [< ME. *detteles*, < *dette*, E. *debt*, + *-less*.] Free from debt or obligation.

To maken him lyve by his propre good,
In honour *dettelas*.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 582.

debtor (det'qr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *detter*; < ME. *dettur*, *dettour*, < OF. *detor*, *deteur*, mod. F. *débiteur* = Pr. *deutor* = Sp. *deudor* = Pg. *devedor* = It. *debitore* = D. *debiteur* = G. Sw. Dan. *debitor*, < L. *debitor*, a debtor, lit. an ower, < *debere*, owe: see *debt*.] One who owes another money, goods, or services; one who is in debt; hence, one under obligations to another for advantages received, or to do reparation for an injury committed; one who has received from another an advantage of any kind. Abbreviated *Dr.*

I am *debtor* both to the Greeks and to the barbarians.
Rom. i. 14.

He is a *debtor* to do the whole law. Gal. v. 3.

In Athens an insolvent *debtor* became slave to his creditor. *Mitford.*

Debtor exchanges. See *clearing-house*.—**Debtors' Act**, an English statute of 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 62) abolishing imprisonment for debt, with certain exceptions, and punishing fraudulent debtors. It was extended to Ireland in 1872 (35 and 36 Vict., c. 57), and to Scotland in 1880 (43 and 44 Vict., c. 34). Such a statute in the United States is commonly called an insolvent law or a poor-law act.—**Debtor side of an account**, the part of an account in which debits are charged. See *debit*.—**Judgment debtor**, a debtor by force of a judgment; one who has been adjudged to be indebted to another by a recovery in favor of the latter; one whose indebtedness has been sued on, and established by a judgment.—**Poor debtor**, one who, imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is entitled under the laws of several States to be discharged, after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.—**Poor debtor's oath**, the oath of poverty, etc., taken to secure a discharge when imprisoned for debt.

debourse† (dē-bōrs'), *n.* [< F. *debourser*, disburse, < OF. *desbourser*, whence the older E. form *disburse*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* To pay out; disburse.

A certain sum was promised to be paid to the Earl of Ormond in consideration of what he had *debursed* for the army. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 198.

II. *intrans.* To pay money; make disbursement.

But if so chance thou get nought of the man,
The widow may for all thy charge *debourse*.
Wyatt, How to Use the Court.

debuscope (dē'bus-kōp), *n.* [< M. *Debus*, the inventor, + *-scope*, < Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A double mirror, composed of two polished surfaces placed at an angle of 70°, used like a kaleidoscope to repeat a pattern or other object. It was invented by M. *Debus*, a French optician, and is used in preparing geometrical decorative designs. Also called *chronwidoscope*.

début (dā-bū'), *n.* [F., the lead, first throw or stroke, first appearance, < *débuter*, lead, play first, have the first throw or stroke, < *dé-*, from, off, + *buter*, throw at a mark, aim at, < *but*, a mark, goal: see *butt*²,] Beginning; first attempt or appearance; first step: used specifically of a first appearance in society, or before the public, as that of an actor or an actress on the stage.

débutant (dā-bū-toṅ'), *n.* [F., ppr. of *débuter*, make one's first appearance: see *début*.] One who makes a début; a man who makes his first appearance before the public.

débutante (dā-bū-toṅt'), *n.* [F., fem. of *débutant*.] A woman appearing for the first time before the public or in society; specifically, an actress or a singer making her first appearance in public, or a young woman during her first season in society.

Floral offerings pour in from relatives, and from family friends who have already an acquaintance with the *débutante*. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 164.

debutment†, *n.* [< *début* + *-ment*.] Début.

The reader is doubtless aware of William Shakspeare's *debutment*, and that of twenty others, on the stage of life.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. xxii.

debyllet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dibble*¹.

dec. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.*] of *December*; (*b*) of *decani*; (*c*) of *decrescendo*.

deca-. [L., etc., *deca-*, < Gr. *δέκα*, for **δέκαν* = L. *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal* and *ten*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'ten.'

Decacera (de-kas'ē-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decacerus*, ten-horned: see *decacerous*.] The ten-armed cephalopods: contrasted with *Octocera*. The name is given as an alternative of *Decapoda*, on the view that the arms or rays of cephalopods are not to be regarded as feet, or because *Decapoda* is preoccupied for crustaceans. Also *Decacerata*.

decacerous (de-kas'ē-rus), *a.* [< NL. *decacerus*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κέρας*, horn.] Having ten horns, or ten tentacles, arms, or other processes likened to horns; specifically, pertaining to the *Decacera*; decapodous, as a cephalopod.

decachord (dek'ạ-kôrd), *n.* [< LL. *decachordum*, < Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, prop. neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *χορδή*, a string, cord, chord.] **1.** A musical instrument with ten strings; specifically, an obsolete French musical instrument of the guitar class having ten strings.

Thou City of the Lord!
Whose everlasting music
Is the glorious *decachord*!
J. M. Neale, tr. of Bernard of Cluny's Horæ Novissimæ.

2†. Something consisting of ten parts; a bundle consisting of ten things bound, as it were, together.

decachordont (dek-ạ-kôr'dọnt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεκάχορδον*, neut. of *δεκάχορδος*, ten-stringed: see *decachord*.] Same as *decachord*, 2.

A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state. *Bp. Watson*, Quodlibets of Religion.

Decacrenidia (dek'ạ-krē-nid'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *κρηνίδιον*, dim. of *κρήνη*, fountain.] A group of pneumonophorous holothurians, constituted by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see).

decacuminated (dē-ka-kū'mi-nā-ted), *a.* [< L. *decacuminatus*, pp. of *decacuminare*, cut the top off, < *de*, from, + *cacumen*, a point.] Having the top cut off.

decad, decade (dek'ad, -ād), *n.* [< F. *décade* = Sp. *década* = Pg. *decada* = It. *decade*, < L. *decas* (*decad-*), < Gr. *δεκάς* (*δεκαδ-*), the number ten, a company of ten, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*.] **1.** The number ten; in a Pythagorean or cabalistic sense, as an element of the universe, the tetractys or quaternary number. In this sense the form *decad* is exclusively used. The *decad* was considered significant as being the base of numeration and potentially embracing all numbers, and thus representing the cosmos or its source. It was further considered as highly significant that the *decad* is 1 + 2 + 3 + 4, for four naturally suggests organic perfection, since melodies and other compositions are best divided into four parts, and for other reasons; so that the greatness of Pythagoras as a philosopher was summed up in his title of "revealer of the quaternary number." By cabalists it is considered important as being the number of the commandments.

All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the *decad*, which is therefore called by Philolaus great, all-powerful, and all-producing, the beginning and the guide of the divine and heavenly, as of the terrestrial life.
Zeller, Presocratic Phil., tr. by Alleyne, i. 427.

2. A set of ten objects; ten considered as a whole or unit. Specifically—**3.** A period of ten consecutive years. [In this sense the form *decade* is more common.]

So sleeping, so aroused from sleep,
Thro' sunny *decads* new and strange,
Or gay quinquennials, would we reap
The flower and quintessence of change.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

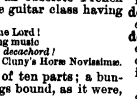
Decade, which began with denoting any "aggregate of ten," has now come to mean "consecutive" or "space of ten years." *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 304.

4. In *music*, a group of ten tones, having precise acoustical relations with one another, arranged so as to explain and correct problems in harmony and modulation. It consists of two complete trines, the first based on the root or assumed starting-tone, and the second a perfect fifth above the first, together with two incomplete trines, one above and the other below the complete. It contains two heptads, which have a common cell (or fundamental group of tones). Compare *duodene*.

5. A division of a literary work containing ten parts or books.

The best part of the thyrd *Decade* in Liule, is in a manner translated out of the thyrd and rest of Polibius.
Holinshed, The Scholemaster, p. 130.

6. Same as *decad ring*.



Decad Ring, with ten knobs for the aves, one for the pater, and the seal for the credo.

Decad ring, a ring having knobs or bosses on the circumference, usually ten of one form for the aves, one for the pater, and sometimes a twelfth for the credo: used like a rosary in numbering. Also called *rosary ring*.

decadal (dek'ạ-dal), *a.* [< *decad* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or comprising ten; consisting of tens.

decadation (dek-ạ-dā'-shọn), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ation*.] In *music*, the theory, process, or act of passing from one decad to another related decad: a generalised statement of modulation.

decade, *n.* See *decad*.

decadence (dē-kā'dens), *n.* [< F. *décadence* = Sp. Pg. *decadencia* = It. *decadenza*, < ML. *decadentia*, decay, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, decaying: see *decadent*, and cf. *cadence*.] A falling off or away; the act or process of falling into an inferior condition or state; the process or state of decay; deterioration.

We have already seen that one remarkable feature of the intellectual movement that preceded Christianity was the gradual *decadence* of patriotism.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

The Decadence, specifically, the last centuries of the Roman empire.

decadency (dē-kā'den-si), *n.* Same as *decadence*. [Rare.]

decadent (dē-kā'dent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decadente*, < ML. **decaden(t-)s*, ppr. of **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] **I.** *a.* Falling away; decaying; deteriorating.

In the classical language [Sanskrit], the aorist is a *decadent* formation. *Whitney*, Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 285.

II. *n.* One who or that which exhibits decadence or deterioration; specifically, one whose literary or artistic work is supposed to show the marks of decadence: applied especially to a certain group of French writers and artists.

decadianome (dek-ạ-di'ạ-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute, < *διά*, through, + *νέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a quartic surface (a dianome) having ten conical points.

decadist† (dek'ạ-dist), *n.* [< *decad* + *-ist*.] One who writes a work in ten parts.

decadrachm, *n.* See *dekadrachm*.

decagon (dek'ạ-gon), *n.* [= F. *décagone* = Sp. *decágono* = Pg. It. *decagono*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γωνία*, an angle.] In *geom.*, a plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. When all the sides and angles are equal, it is a *regular decagon*.

decagonal (de-kag'ọ-nal), *a.* [= F. *décagonal*; as *decagon* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or being a decagon; having ten sides.

decagram, decagramme (dek'ạ-gram), *n.* [< F. *décagramme* = Sp. *decágramo*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γράμμα*, a certain weight, > F. *gramme*, gram: see *gram*2.] In the *metric system*, a weight of 10 grams, equal to 154.32349 grains. It is 0.353 ounce avoirdupois, or 0.3215 ounce troy. Also *dekagram*.

decagyn (dek'ạ-jin), *n.* [= F. *décagyne* = Sp. *decágino* = Pg. *decagyno*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *γυνή*, a female.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten pistils.

Decagynia (dek-ạ-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decagyn*.] The name given by Linnæus to the tenth order in the first thirteen classes of his vegetable system, characterized by the presence of ten styles.

decagynian (dek-ạ-jin'i-ạn), *a.* Same as *decagynous*.

decagynous (dek-ạj'i-nus), *a.* [As *decagyn* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having ten pistils.

decahedral (dek-ạ-hē'dral), *a.* [< *decahedron* + *-al*.] In *geom.*, having ten faces.

decahedron (dek-ạ-hē'drọn), *n.* [= F. *décaèdre* = It. *decaedro*, < *decahedron*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base, = E. *settle*, a seat: see *settle*1, *seat*, *sit*.] In *geom.*, a solid having ten faces.

decaidt, *v. i.* [< ML. **decadere*, decay: see *decay*.] To fall away; decay. [Scotch.]

Decaisnea (de-kā'nē-ạ or de-kās'nē-ạ), *n.* [NL., after Joseph *Decaisne*, a French botanist (1807–).] A genus of plants, natural order *Berberidaceæ*, discovered on the Himalaya, 7,000 feet above the sea. There is but one species, *D. insignis*. It sends up several erect stalks like walking-sticks, bearing leaves 2 feet long. Its fruit, which resembles a short cucumber, is palatable, and is eaten by the Lepchas of Sikkim.

decalcification (dē-kal'si-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *decalcify* + *-ation*: see *-fy*.] The removal of calcareous matter, as from bones; specifically, in *dentistry*, the removal of the hardening element of the teeth by chemical agency.

decalcify (dē-kal'si-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decalcified*, ppr. *decalcifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *calcify*.] To deprive of lime, as bones or teeth of their calcareous matter.

If dentine has been *decalcified* at any place by the action of acids, it undergoes putrefaction under the influence of bacteria which do not seem to belong to any specific species. *Nature*, XXX. 140.

decalcomania (dē-kal-kō-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [< F. *décalcomanie*, < *décalquer*, counter-trace, + Gr. *μανία*, madness.] The practice or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a film bearing a colored print to the object, and then removing the paper backing of the film by aid of warm water, the colored image remaining fixed.

decalet (dek'ạ-let), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + dim. *-let*.] A stanza of ten lines. [Humorous.]

decaliter, decalitre (dek'ạ-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décalitre* = Sp. *decálitro* = Pg. It. *decalitro*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *litre*: see *liter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity, containing 10 liters, or 610.2 cubic inches, almost exactly equal to 2½ imperial gallons, or 2.64 United States (wine) gallons. Also *dekaliter*.

decalitron (dek-ạ-lit'ron), *n.*; pl. *decalitra* (-ṛạ). [< Gr. *δεκάλιτρον*, a coin worth ten *λίτραι*, neut. of *δεκάλιτρος*, worth ten *λίτραι*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λίτρα*, a silver coin of Sicily: see *liter*, *litra*.] In *anc. numismatics*, the Syracusan name of the didrachm of the Attic standard.

decalogist (de-kal'ọ-jist), *n.* [As *decalogue* + *-ist*.] One who explains or comments on the decalogue.

Through which [languages] he miraculously travelled, without any guide, except Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*.
Preface to J. Gregory's Posthumous (1650).

decalogue (dek'ạ-log), *n.* [Formerly also *decalogo*, < ME. *decalogue*; < F. *décalogue* = Sp. *decálogo* = Pg. It. *decalogo*, < LL. *decalogus*, < Gr. *δεκάλογος*, the decalogue, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *λόγος*, a word, speech, < *λέγειν*, say, speak.] The ten commandments or precepts given, according to the account in Exodus, by God to Moses on Mount Sinai, and originally written on two tables of stone.

The grossest kind of slander is that which in the *decalogue* is called bearing false testimony against our neighbour. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xvii.

Men who can hear the *Decalogue*, and feel
No self-reproach.
Wordsworth, Old Cumberland Beggar.

decamalee, *n.* See *dikamali*.

Decameronic (de-kam-e-ron'ik), *a.* [< *Decameron* (< It. *Decamerone*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or imitating the Decameron, a celebrated collection of tales by Boccaccio.

decamerous (dek-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέρος*, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in tens. Sometimes written *10-merous*.

decameter, decametre (dek'ạ-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décamètre* = Sp. *decámetro* = Pg. It. *decametro*, a length of ten meters (cf. Gr. *δεκάμετρος*, of ten (poetical) meters), < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *μέτρον*, a measure, meter, > F. *mètre*, E. *meter*.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length, consisting of 10 meters, and equal to 393.7 English inches, or 32.8 feet. Also *dekameter*.

decamp (dē-kamp'), *v. i.* [< F. *décamper*, formerly *descamper* (> E. *discamp*) (= Sp. Pg. *descampar*), < L. *de-*, away, + *campus*, camp.] To depart from a camp or camping-ground; break camp; march off: as, the army *decamped* at six o'clock.

The army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 22nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th.
Tatler, No. 11.

2. In a general sense, to depart quickly, secretly, or unceremoniously; take one's self off; run away: as, he *decamped* suddenly.

My Uncle Toby and Trim had privately *decamped* from my father's house in town. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 6.

The fathers were ordered to *decamp*, and the house was once again converted into a tavern. *Goldsmith*, Essays, v.

3. To camp. [Rare.]

The first part of the ascent [of the mountain] is steep, covered with chesnut, hazel, and beech: it leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukes were *decamping*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

decampment (dē-kamp'ment), *n.* [< F. *décampement* (= Sp. Pg. *decampamento*), < *décamper*, decamp: see *decamp*.] Departure from a camp; a marching off. [Rare.]

decanal (dek'ạ-nal), *a.* [< LL. *decanus*, a dean: see *dean*2.] **1.** Pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

In his rectorial as well as *deanal* residence, he would be near his friend. *Churton*, A. Nowell, p. 78.

2. Same as *decani*.

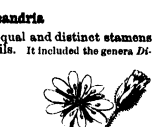
The pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the *decanal* side; the other noblemen and gentlemen on the cantorial side. *Malone*, Sir J. Reynolds.

decanate (dek'ạ-nāt), *n.* [< ML. *decanatus*, the office or dignity of a *decanus*, a chief of ten: see *dean*2.] In *astrol.*, a third part, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign assigned to a planet, in which it has the least possible essential dignity.

decander (de-kan'dėr), *n.* [< F. *décandre*, etc., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, male.] In *bot.*, a plant having ten stamens.

Decandria (de-kan'dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *decander*.] The tenth class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus, characterized by

the presence of ten equal and distinct stamens and one or more pistils. It included the genera *Dianthus, Lychnis, Cerastium, Saxifraga, Sedum, Oxalis*, etc.



Decandrous Flower of *Cerastium aquaticum*.

decandrous, decandrian (dē-kan'drus, -dri-an), *a.* In *bot.*, having ten stamens.

decane (dek'ān), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-ane*.] A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$) which may be regarded as a polymer of amyl (C_5H_{11}), and the only form in which this radical can be made to exist in the free state. It is a paraffin found in coal-tar. See *amyl*[2].

decangular (de-kang'gū-lăr), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + L. *angulus*, an angle.] Having ten angles.

decani (dē-kā'nī), *a.* [L., gen. of *decanus*, a dean.] *Eccles.*, of or pertaining to the dean: as, the *decani* stall of the choir. Also *decanal*. Abbreviated *dec.*—**Decani side**, the south side, or the side on the right of one facing the altar: opposed to the *cantoris side*: so called because in a cathedral the dean's stall is on that side. Now used in reference to the chancel of any church.

decant (dē-kant'), *v. t.* [< F. *décanter* = Sp. Pg. *decantar* = It. *decantare*, < NL. *decantare* (in chem.), decant, prob. < L. *de*, down, + ML. *cantus, cantus*, a side, corner: see *cant*[1].] To pour off gently, as liquor from its sediment; pour from one vessel into another.

They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef. *Swift.*

The excess of acid was *decanted*, and the crystals dried on a plate of porous porcelain.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX. 401.

decantate[1]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, decant: see *decant*.] To decant.

decantate[2]† (dē-kan'tāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *decantatus*, pp. of *decantare*, chant, chant much, L. repeat a charm, repeat anything often, also leave off singing, < *de-* + *cantare*, sing: see *chant, cant*[2].] To chant; celebrate in song.

Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth His praises.
Becon, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), I. 182.

It [Lombardy] seemeth to me to be the very Elysian fields, so much *decantated* . . . by the verses of Poets.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 113.

decantation (dē-kan-tā'shon), *n.* [< *decant* + *-ation*; = F. *décantation*, etc.] The act of pouring liquor gently from its lees or sediment, or from one vessel into another.

The fluid was allowed to stand in a *decantation* glass protected from dust by a glass shade, for a couple of hours. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 454.

decanter (dē-kan'tėr), *n.* [< *decant* + *-er*[1].] 1. A vessel used for receiving decanted liquors; especially, a glass bottle, more or less ornamental in character, into which wine or other liquor is poured for use on the table.—2. One who decants liquors.

decapetalous (dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πέταλον*, leaf (mod. petal).] In *bot.*, having ten petals.

decaphyllous (dek-a-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] In *bot.*, having ten leaves.

decapitalize (dē-kap'i-ta-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitalized*, ppr. *decapitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *capitalize*.] To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city, or from a position of central importance.

If Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war.
Daily Telegraph (London), Jan. 13, 1882.

decapitate (dē-kap'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decapitated*, ppr. *decapitating*. [< ML. *decapitatus*, pp. of *decapitare* (> F. *décapiter* = Pr. *descapitar, decapitar* = Sp. Pg. *decapitar* = It. *decapitare*), behead, < L. *de*, off, + *caput* (*capit-*), head.] 1. To behead; cut off the head of.

Decapitate Laocoön, and his knotted muscles will still express the same dreadful suffering and resistance.
R. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 167.

In Germanic nations, as is well known, culprits were *decapitated* by means of the heavy-bladed broad two-handed sword. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 302.

2. To remove from office summarily. [Slang, U. S.]

decapitation (dē-kap-i-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décapitation* = Sp. *decapitacion* = Pg. *decapitação* = It. *decapitazione*, < ML. *decapitatio(n-)*, < *decapitare*, behead: see *decapitate*.] 1. The act of beheading.—2. Summary removal from office. [Slang, U. S.]

decapité (de-kap-i-tā'), *a.* [F. *décapité*, pp. of *décapiter*, decapitate.] In *her.*, having the head cut off smoothly: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *deffait*. Compare *couped*.

decapod (dek'a-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *decapus* (neut. pl. *decapoda*), < Gr. *δεκάπους*, having ten feet (used only in sense of 'ten feet long'), < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having ten feet, as a crustacean, or ten rays or arms, as a cephalopod; pertaining to the *Decapoda* in either sense. Also *decapodal, decapodous*.

II. *n.* 1. In *Crustacea*, a decapodous or ten-footed crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn; one of the *Decapoda*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a decacerous or ten-armed cephalopod; one of the *Decapoda*.

Also, rarely, *decapode*.

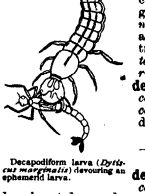
Decapoda (de-kap'ō-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *decapus*, having ten feet: see *decapod*.] 1. The ten-footed crustaceans; those *Crustacea* which have five pairs of legs or ambulatory appendages, at least one pair of which is chelate; an order of podophthalmic or stalk-eyed *Crustacea*. See cuts under *Podophthalmia* and *stalk-eyed*. They have the branchiæ inclosed in special lateral thoracic receptacles; a large dorsal carapace or cephalothoracic shield, formed by fusion of the cephalic and thoracic somites, and usually prolonged in front as a beak or rostrum; gnathites or mouth-parts consisting of a pair of mandibles, two pairs of maxillæ, and three pairs of maxilliped-s or foot-jaws; and five pairs of ambulatory legs, the first pair of which is usually enlarged, and otherwise modified into great pincer-like claws or chelipeds. The shell is regularly annually or oftener, as long as the animal continues to grow. The order presents two extremes of form, according to the development and contraction of the abdominal segments or "tail." In the long-tailed or macrurous *Decapoda*, as the lobster, shrimp, prawn, and crawfish, the abdomen is protruded, jointed, and flexible. In the short-tailed or brachyurous *Decapoda*, as the crabs, it is reduced and folded under the thorax, forming the apron. Various intermediate conditions are also found, as in the hermit-crabs. In consequence, the *Decapoda* are divided into *Macrura* and *Brachyura*, with or without an intermediate group *Anomura*. See these words.

2. The ten-armed cephalopods; a division of the dibranchiate or acetabuliferous *Cephalopoda*, as distinguished from *Octopoda*, having two long tentacles or cephalic processes (besides the eight arms or rays), bearing suckers only at their ends: also called *Decacera*. The division includes except the *Octopodidæ* and *Argonautidæ*, or the cuttles, calamaries, squids, etc., of such families as *Spirulidæ, Belemnitidæ, Sepiidæ, Sepiolidæ, Loliginidæ, Chiroteuthidæ, Loliginopsidæ*, and *Cranchiidæ*. See second cut under *cuttle*.

decapodal (de-kap'ō-dąl), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-al*.] Same as *decapod*.

decapode (dek'a-pōd), *a.* and *n.* Same as *decapod*. [Rare.]

decapodiform (dek-a-pod'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *decapus* (*-pod-*), decapod, + L. *forma*, shape.] In *entom.*, similar in form to a lobster or crawfish: applied to certain aquatic, carnivorous, hexapod larvæ with elongate tapering bodies, and swimming-lamiæ on the tail. The young of the coleopteran *Dytiscus* and the neuropterous *Agrion* are examples of this form.



Decapodiform larva (*Dytiscus marginalis*) devouring an ephemerid larva.

decapodous (de-kap'ō-dus), *a.* [< *decapod* + *-ous*.] Same as *decapod*.

Decapterygii† (dek-ap-te-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), a fin.] An order of fishes, containing those with ten fins. *Bloch and Schneider.*

decarbonate (dē-kär'bo-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonated*, ppr. *decarbonating*. [= F. *décarbonater*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonate*, q. v.] To deprive of carbon.

decarbonization (dē-kär'bo-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decarbonize* + *-ation*.] Same as *decarburization*.

decarbonize (dē-kär'bo-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarbonized*, ppr. *decarbonizing*. [= F. *décarboniser*; as *de-* priv. + *carbonize*.] Same as *decarburize*.

decarburization (dē-kär'bū-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décarburisation*; as *decarburize* + *-ation*.] The process of depriving of carbon: as, the *decarburization* of cast-iron (a process resorted to in order to convert cast-iron into steel, or to reduce it to the state of malleable iron). Also *decarburisation, decarbonization*.

decarburize (dē-kär'bū-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decarburized*, ppr. *decarburizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *carburize*. Cf. F. *décarburer*.] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon: the opposite of *carburize*. Thus, cast-iron is partly decarburized in making steel; pig-iron is decarburized by cementation. See *cementation*. Also *decarbonize, decarbonize*.

decardt (dē-kärd'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *card*[1]. See *discard*.] To discard.

Pedro. I would not task those alms to me committed.
Rod. You cannot, sir; you have cast those by, *decarded* 'em.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

decardinalize (dē-kär'di-nąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decardinalized*, ppr. *decardinalizing*. [= F. *décardinaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *cardinal* + *-ize*.] To depose from the rank of cardinal. [Rare.]

He [the Cardinal of Guise] is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to *decardinalize* him.
Howell, Letters, I. ii. 19.

decare (de-kär'), *n.* [< F. *décare*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *are*: see *are*[2].] In the *metric system*, a superficial measure, equal to ten times the are—that is, a thousand square meters, or very nearly a quarter of an English acre.

decarnation† (dē-kär-nā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *carnation*, after *incarnation*.] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devesture of carnality.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. 1.

decasemic (dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεκάσημος*, < *δέκα*, ten, + *σῆμα*, a sign, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, note, unit of metrical measurement, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of ten units of metrical measurement: as, a *decasemic* colon.

decasepalous (dek-a-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal.] In *bot.*, having ten sepals.

decastere (dek'a-stēr), *n.* [< F. *décastère*, < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + F. *stère*, < Gr. *στερεός*, solid: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a solid measure, ten times the stere or cubic meter, and nearly equal to 13.08 cubic yards. Also spelled *dekastere*.

decastich (dek'a-stik), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στίχος*, a verse.] A poem consisting of ten lines.

decastyle (dek'a-stil), *a.* [= F. *décastyle* = Sp. *decastilo* = Pg. *decastylo* = It. *decastilo*, < Gr. *δεκάστυλος*, < *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*[2].] Having ten columns in front, or consisting of ten columns: as, a *decastyle* temple or portico.

decasyllabic (dek'a-si-lab'ik), *a.* [= F. *décasyllabique*; < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable.] Having ten syllables: as, a *decasyllabic* verse.

decation (dē-kā'shon), *n.* [< Gr. *δέκατος* = E. *tenth*, < *δέκα* = E. *ten*; with term. adapted to *-ation*.] The state of being tenth.

Decatoma (de-kat'ō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέκα*, = E. *ten*, + *-τομος*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] 1. A genus of chalcid hymenopterous insects, of the subfamily *Eurytominæ*, of great extent, the species of which uniformly inhabit cynipidous galls, whether as inquilines or parasites. *Spinola*, 1811.—2. A genus of blister-beetles: same as *Mylabris*.—3. [Used as a plural.] In Latreille's system, a section of notacanthine *Diptera*, corresponding to the modern family *Beridæ*.

decaudate (dē-kâ'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decaudated*, ppr. *decaudating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *cauda*, tail: see *caudate*.] To cut off the tail of; deprive of the tail.

I plead the fox who, having lost his tail — as I my head — was for *decaudating* the vulpine species directly.
C. Reade, Harper's Weekly, May 6, 1876, p. 370.

decay (dē-kā'), *v.* [Early mod. E. *decaye, decaie*; < OF. *decair, decaoir, dequeoir*, assibilated *dechair, dechaeir, deschaoir, decheoir, descheoir*, mod. *déchoir* = Pr. *decazer, decaser* = Sp. *decaer* = Pg. *decair* = It. *decadere* (= Sc. *decaid*, q. v.), fall away, decay, decline, < ML. **decadere*, restored form of L. *decidere* (with modified radical vowel), fall away, fall, sink, perish (whence ult. E. *deciduous*, q. v.), < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall, whence ult. E. *cadence, chance, case*[1], etc.: see these words, and cf. *decadent, decadence*.] **I.** *intrans.* To pass gradually from a sound or perfect state to a less perfect state, or toward weakness or dissolution; fall into an

inferior condition or state; specifically, become decomposed or corrupted; rot.

So order the matter that preaching may not *decay*.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Has age but melted the rough parts away,
As winter fruits grow mild ere they *decay*?
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. ii. 319.

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men *decay*.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 52.

The woods *decay*, the woods *decay* and fall.
Tennyson, Tithonus.

=Syn. *Putrefy*, *Corrupt*, etc. See *rot*.

II. *trans.* To cause to become unsound or impaired; cause to deteriorate; impair; bring to a worse state. [Now rare or colloq.]

It hath been all his study to *decay* this office.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

They . . . thought it a persecution more undermining and secretly *decaying* the Church then the open cruelty of Decius or Diocletian.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 14.

decay (dē-kā′), *n.* [< *decay*, *v.*] 1. Gradual loss of soundness or perfection; a falling by degrees into an impaired condition or state; impairment in general; loss of strength, health, intellect, etc.

And the seyd Churche wyth all the places falleth in gret *Dekay*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 49.

I, wofull wight,
Against my conscience heere did fight,
And brought my followers all unto *decay*.
Thomas Stukely (Child's Ballads, VII. 311).

He who hath bent him o'er the dead
Ere the first day of death is fled, . . .
Before *Decay's* effacing fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers.
Byron, The Giaour, l. 72.

His [Johnson's] failure was not to be ascribed to intellectual *decay*.
Macaulay.

Specifically — 2. Decomposition; putrefaction; rot. — 3†. Death; dissolution.

Grit dolour was for his *decay*,
That sae unhappylie was slain.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 188).

She forth was brought in sorrowfull dismay
For to receive the doome of her *decay*.
Spenser, F. Q., v. xii. 12.

4†. A disease; especially, consumption.

Dr. Middleton is dead — not killed by Mr. Ashton — but of a *decay* that came upon him at once.
Walpole, Letters, II. 217.

5†. A cause of decay.

He that plots to be the only figure among ciphers is the *decay* of the whole age.
Bacon.

6. Loss of fortune or property; misfortune; ruin: applied to persons. [Obsolete or archaic.]

If thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee.
Lev. xxv. 35.

Then, if he thrive, and I be cast away,
The worst was this, — my love was my *decay*.
Shak., Sonnets, lxxx.

A merchant of Plimouth in England (whose father had been mayor there), called [blank] Martin, being fallen into *decay*, came to Cisco Bay.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 368.

7†. *pl.* Ruins.

As far beyond are the *decayes* of a Church: which stood in the place where the Patriarch Jacob inhabited.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 137.

=Syn. 1. Decline, decadence, deterioration, degeneracy, withering.

decayable (dē-kā′a-bl), *a.* [< *decay* + *-able*. Cf. OF. *decheable*, *descheable*, *dechaable*.] Capable of or liable to decay. [Rare.]

Were His strength *decayable* with time there might be some hope in reluctation; but never did or shall man contest against God without coming short home.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 111.

decayedness (dē-kād′nes), *n.* The state of being impaired; a decayed state.

decayer (dē-kā′ėr), *n.* That which causes decay.

Your water is a sore *decayer* of your whoreson dead body.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 1.

decease (dē-sēs′), *n.* [< ME. *deces*, *desses*, *decesse*, < OF. *deces*, F. *décès* = Sp. *deceso*, < L. *decessus*, death, lit. departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, go away: see *decede*.] Departure from life; death.

Moses and Elias, who appeared in glory, and spake of his *decease* which he should accomplish at Jerusalem.
Luke ix. 30, 31.

=Syn. *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. *Death* is the common term for the ending of life. *Decease* is slightly euphemistic; it is less forcible and harsh than *death*. *Demise* applies primarily to a sovereign, who at death sends down or transmits his title, etc. (see quotation from Blackstone, under *demise*), and hence to others with reference to the transmission of their possessions. The use of *demise* for *death* apart from this idea is figurative, euphemistic, or stilted.

Among the Lepchas, the house where there has been a *death* is almost always forsaken by the surviving inmates.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 110.

She had the care of Lady Ida's youth,
And from the Queen's *decease* she brought her up.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

There is such a difference between dying in a sonnet with a cambric handkerchief at one's eyes, and the prosaic reality of *demise* certified in the parish register.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 367.

decease (dē-sēs′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceased*, ppr. *deceasing*. [< ME. *decesen*, *disseasen*; from the noun.] To depart from life; die.

It is ordeyned, that when any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is *deceased* oute off this worlde, then, withyn the xxx. dayes of that Broder or Suster, in the Chirch of Seynt Poules, ye Steward of this Gilde shall doo Ryngе for hym.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

Your brother's dead; this morning he *decas'd*.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

=Syn. *Expire*, etc. See *die*1.

deceased (dē-sēst′), *p. a.* Departed from life; dead.

These poor rude lines of thy *deceased* lover.
Shak., Sonnets, xxxii.

Deceased wife's sister bill. See *bill*3.

decede† (dē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deceded*, ppr. *deceding*. [= F. *décéder* = It. *decedere*, < L. *decedere*, depart, go away, depart from life, die, < *de-*, away, + *cedere*, go. See *decedent*.] To go away; depart; secede.

The scandal of schisme, to shew that they had, 1. just cause for which . . . they *deceded* from Rome.
Fuller, Ch. Hist., V. iii. 25.

decedent (dē-sē′dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *decedere*, depart: see *decease*.] **I.**† *a.* Going away; departing; seceding.

II. *n.* A deceased person. [U. S., used chiefly in law.]

deceit (dē-sēt′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceite*, *deceyte*, *deceete*, *deceipt*, *etc.*; < ME. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *desceit*, *disceyte*, *dissayte*, *dessayte*, etc., < OF. *deceite*, *deceyte*, *decoite*, *decoitte*, *dechoite*, *decepte*, f., *deceit*, *decaçait*, *decept*, m., deceit, < L. *deceptus*, deceit, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*, *deception*. Cf. *conceit*, *receipt*.] 1. The quality of being false or misleading; falseness; falsehood; deception; deceptiveness.

O, that *deceit* should dwell
In such a gorgeous palace! *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 2.

2. The act or practice of deceiving; concealment or perversion of the truth for the purpose of misleading; fraud; cheating.

And thus often tyme he was revenged of his enemyes, be his sotylle *disceytes* and false Cautels.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 280.

3. That which deceives; action or speech designed to mislead or beguile; a guileful artifice.

My lips shall not speak wickedness, nor my tongue utter *deceit*.
Job xxvii. 4.

They . . . imagine *deceits* all the day long.
Ps. xxxviii. 12.

4. In *law*, any trick, device, craft, collusion, false representation, or underhand practice, used to defraud another: now more commonly called *fraud* or *misrepresentation*. =Syn. 1 and 2. *Deceit*, *Imposition*, *Fraud*, craft, cunning, duplicity, double-dealing, guile, trickery, wiliness, treachery, finesse, imposture. *Deceit* is a shorter and more energetic word for deceitfulness, indicating the quality; it is also, but more rarely, used to express the act or manner of deceiving. The reverse is true of *deception*, which is properly the act or course by which one deceives, and not properly the quality; it may express the state of being deceived. *Fraud* is an act or a series of acts of deceit by which one attempts to benefit himself at the expense of others. It is generally a breaking of law; the others are not. See *artifice* and *deceptive*.

Perhaps, as a child of *deceit*,
She might by a true descent be untrue.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 3.

And fall into *deception* unaware.
Milton, P. L., ix. 362.

Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by *fraud*, crieth.
Jas. v. 4.

deceitful (dē-sēt′fūl), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-ful*.] Full of deceit; tending to mislead, deceive, or ensnare; tricky; fraudulent; cheating.

His hardest labour is his tongue, as if he were loath to vse so *deceitfull* an Organ.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

The smiles of joy, the tears of woe,
Deceitful shine, *deceitful* flow, — .
There's nothing true but Heaven.
Moore, This world is all a fleeting show.

=Syn. *Deceptive*, *Deceitful*, etc. (see *deceptive*), delusive, fallacious, insincere, hypocritical, false, hollow.

deceitfully (dē-sēt′fūl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner; fraudulently; with deceit; in a manner or with a view to deceive.

The sons of Jacob answered Shechem and Hamor his father *deceitfully*.
Gen. xxxiv. 13.

deceitfulness (dē-sēt′fūl-nes), *n.* Disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; the quality of being deceitful.

But what kind of *deceitfulness* is this in sin, that the best and wisest men are so much caution'd against it?
Stilling fleet, Sermons, II. iii.

deceitless (dē-sēt′les), *a.* [< *deceit* + *-less*.] Free from deceit. [Rare.]

As if that were an epithet in favour, which is intended to aggravation! So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*!
Bp. Hall, Old Religion, § 2.

deceivable (dē-sē′va-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deceavable*, *deceevable*; < ME. *deceivable*, *desayvabel*, etc., only in sense of 'deceitful,' < OF. *deceivable* (F. *décevable*), deceitful, < *decevoir*, deceive: see *deceive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. That may be deceived; subject to deceit or imposition; capable of being misled or entrapped; exposed to imposture.

Blind, and thereby
Deceivable in most things as a child.
Milton, S. A., l. 942.

2†. Producing error or deception; deceptive.

How false and *deceivable* that common saying is, which is so much reli'd upon, that the Christian Magistrate is custos utriusque tabulæ, keeper of both tables.
Milton, Civil Power.

II.† *n.* Capability of being deceived; deceivableness.

If thou wemyst fayr, thy nature maketh nat that, but the *deceyvable* or the feblesse of the eyen that loken.
Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 8.

deceivableness (dē-sē′va-bl-nes), *n.* 1. Liability to be deceived. — 2†. Liability to deceive; deceitfulness.

All *deceivableness* of unrighteousness. 2 Thes. ii. 10.

deceivably (dē-sē′va-bli), *adv.* In a deceivable manner.

deceivance†, *n.* [ME. *deceyvance*, *desceyvance*, < OF. *decevance* (F. *décevance*), < *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceit; deception.

Here of a *deseeyvance* thei counsell him to do.
Robert of Brunne, p. 133.

deceivant†, *a.* [ME. **deceyvant*, *disceyvaunt*, < OF. *decevant* (F. *décevant*), ppr. of *decever*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Deceitful.

Alle the wordes that I spake thei ben trewe, ffor by woman is many a man disceyved, and therfore I cleped hit *disceyvaunt*, for by woman ben many townes somken and brent.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 482.

deceive (dē-sēv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deceived*, ppr. *deceiving*. [Early med. E. also *deceave*, *deceeve*; < ME. *deceyven*, *desayven*, *dissayven*, etc., < OF. *decever*, *deceveir*, etc., F. *décevoir* = Pr. *decebre* = OSp. *decebir*, < L. *decipere*, deceive, beguile, entrap, < *de*, from, + *capere*, take: see *captive*. Cf. *conceive*, *perceive*, *receive*.] 1. To mislead by a false appearance or statement; cause to believe what is false, or to disbelieve what is true; delude.

Take heed that no man *deceive* you.
Mat. xxiv. 4.

King Richard, who had *deceived* many in his Time, was at this Time *deceived* by many.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 233.

Wooden work
Painted like porphyry to *deceive* the eye.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 54.

2. To cause to fail in fulfilment or realization; frustrate or disappoint.

I now believed
The happy day approach'd,
Nor are my hopes *deceived*.
Dryden.

3†. To take from; rob stealthily.

The borders wherein you plant your fruit-trees [should] be fair, . . . and set with fine flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they *deceive* the trees.
Bacon, Gardens.

4. To cause to pass; while away. [Poetic and rare.]

These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour.
Wordsworth.

=Syn. 1. To beguile, cheat, overreach, circumvent, dupe, fool, gull, cozen, hoodwink.

deceiver (dē-sē′vėr), *n.* One who deceives; one who leads into error; a cheat; an impostor.

My father peradventure will feel me, and I shall seem to him as a *deceiver*; and I shall bring a curse upon me, and not a blessing.
Gen. xxvii. 12.

Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul *deceiver*!
Hast thou betray'd my credulous innocence
With visor'd falsehood and base forgery?
Milton, Comus, l. 906.

December (dē-sem′bėr), *n.* [= F. *décembre* = Sp. *diciembre* = Pg. *dezembro* = It. *dicembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *december*, < L. *december*, the tenth month (see def.), < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] That month of the year in which

the sun touches the tropic of Capricorn at the winter solstice, being then at his greatest distance south of the equator; the twelfth and last month according to the modern mode of reckoning time, having thirty-one days. In the Roman calendar it was the tenth month, reckoning from March. Abbreviated *Dec.*

Men are April when they woo, and *December* when they wed. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1.

Decemberly (dē-sem'bėr-li), *a.* [< *December* + *-ly*1.] Like December; wintry; cold.

The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, V. 208.

Decembrist (dē-sem'brist), *n.* [= F. *Décembriste*; < *December* + *-ist*. Cf. *Dekabrist*.] A participant in or supporter of an event happening in the month of December; specifically, in *Russian hist.*, a participant in the conspiracy and insurrection against the Emperor Nicholas on his accession, December, 1825. Also called *Dekabrist*.

Those of the *Decembrists* who were still alive were pardoned. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 450.

decemcostate (dē-sem-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *costa*, rib, + *-ate*1: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having ten ribs or elevated ridges, as certain fruits, etc. Also written 10-*costate*.

decemdentate (dē-sem-den'tāt), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *dens* (*dent-*), = E. *tooth*, + *-ate*1 = *-ed*2.] Having ten points or teeth.

decemfid (dē-sem'fid), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-fidus*, cleft, < *findere* (*fid-*), cleave, divide, = E. *bite*.] Divided into ten parts; specifically, in *bot.*, divided at least to the middle into ten segments or lobes. Also written 10-*fid*.

decemlocular (dē-sem-lok'ū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *loculus*, dim. of *locus*, a place.] In *bot.*, having ten cells: applied to ovaries, etc.

decempedal (dē-sem-pē'dal), *a.* [< LL. *decempedalis*, having ten feet (in length), < *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet: see *decempede*.] 1. Having ten feet; decapod.—2†. Ten feet in length. *Bailey*.

decempede†, *n.* [ME. *decempede* = F. *décempède*, n., < LL. *decempes* (*-ped-*), being ten feet (square), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A square of ten feet.

This nomber what the liketh to pastyne
Dissensech alle *decempedes* xvIII.
Renomber hem, but lynnes twyes nyde (nyne)
Decempedes, thereof ther shall be seen
CCC IIII & III and xvIIIe (*v. eccxxiii*).
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

Decempedes (dē-sem'pe-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *decempes* (see *decempede*), < L. *decem* (= Gr. *déka* = E. *ten*) + Gr. *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = L. *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] A division of amphipods, including those which have only ten feet. Also, erroneously, *Decempenna*.

Decempennatæ (dē'sem-pe-nā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *decempennatus*: see *decempennate*.] In Sundevall's classification, a group of conirostral oscine passerine birds of the old world, represented by the weavers (*Ploceinæ*), whydah-birds (*Viduinæ*), and hedge-sparrows (*Accentorinæ*), also collectively distinguished from other fringilline birds by the possession of ten instead of only nine primaries.

decempennate (dē-sem-pen'āt), *a.* [< NL. *decempennatus*, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *penna*, wing: see *pennate*.] In *ornith.*, having ten primaries or flight-feathers upon the pinion-bone or manus.

decemvir (dē-sem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *decemvirs*, *decemviri* (-vėr-z, -vi-ri). [L. *decemviri*, pl., with later sing. *decemvir*, < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *vir* = AS. *wer*, a man: see *virile* and *wergild*.] 1. One of the ten men, or decemviri, the title of four differently constituted bodies in ancient Rome. (*a*) A body of magistrates elected in 451 B. C. for one year to prepare a system of written laws (*decemviri legibus scribendis*), with absolute powers of government, and succeeded by another for a second year, who ruled tyrannically under their leader Appius Claudius, and aimed to perpetuate their power, but were overthrown in 448. The decemvirs of the first year completed ten, and those of the second year the remaining two, of the celebrated twelve tables, forming both a political constitution and a legal code. (*b*) A court of justice (*decemviri litibus judicandis*), of ancient but uncertain origin, which took cognizance of civil, and under the empire also of capital, cases. (*c*) An ecclesiastical college (*decemviri sacris faciundis*, or *decemviri sacrorum*), elected for life from about 367 B. C., for the care and inspection of the Sibylline books, etc.; increased to fifteen (*quindecemviri*) in the first century B. C. (*d*) A body of land-commissioners (*decemviri agris dividundis*) occasionally appointed to apportion public lands among citizens.

2. By extension, one of any official body of men, ten in number, as the old Council of Ten in Venice.—**Laws of the decemvirs.** See *Twelve Tables*, under *table*.

decemviral (dē-sem'vi-ral), *a.* [= F. *décemviral* = Sp. *decemviral* = Pg. *decemviral* = It. *decemvirale*, < L. *decemviralis*, < *decemviri*: see *decemvir*.] Pertaining to the decemvirs.

Before they went out of the cittie, the *decemvirall* lawes (which now are knowne by the name of the twelve Tables) they set up openly to be seene, engraven in brasse. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 127.

decemvirate (dē-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* [= F. *décemvirat* = Sp. *decemvirato* = Pg. It. *decemvirato*, < L. *decemviratus*, < *decemviri*: see *decemviral*.] 1. The office or term of office of a body of decemvirs.—2. A body of ten men in authority.

If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means, I would exert in their cause such talents as I have.
Sir W. Jones, To Lord Althorp.

decemviri, *n.* Latin plural of *decemvir*.

decemviryship (dē-sem'vėr-ship), *n.* [< *decemvir* + *-ship*.] The office or dignity of decemvir.

The *decemviryship* and the conditions of his colleagues together had so greatly changed.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 115.

decencet (dē'sens), *n.* [< OF. *decence*: see *decency*.] Decency.

What with more *decence* were in silence kept. *Dryden.*

decency (dē'sen-si), *n.*; pl. *decencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *decence*; < OF. *decence*, F. *décence* = Sp. Pg. *decencia* = It. *decenza*, < L. *decentia*, comeliness, < *decen(t-)s*, comely, decent.] 1. The state or quality of being decent, fit, suitable, or becoming; propriety of action, speech, dress, etc.; proper formality; becoming ceremony; modesty; specifically, freedom from ribaldry or obscenity.

The Greekes call this good grace of euery thing in his kinde, το πρεπον, the Latines [decorum], we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme (*decencie*).
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 219.

Sentiments which raise laughter can very seldom be admitted with any *decency* into an Heroic Poem.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

The consideration immediately subsequent to the being of a thing is what answers or disagrees with that thing; what is suitable or unsuitable to it; and from this springs the notion of *decency* or indecency, that which becomes or misbecomes. *South.*

Immodest words admit of no defence,
For want of *decency* is want of sense.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 114.

2. That which is decent or becoming.

The external *decencies* of worship. *Bp. Atterbury.*

He became careless of the *decencies* which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

=Syn. 1. Decorum, suitableness, neatness, purity, delicacy.

decenna (dē-sen'ą), *n.* Same as *decennary*2.

decennary1 (dē-sen'a-ri), *n.*; pl. *decennaries* (-riz). [= F. *décennaire* = Sp. *decenario* = Pg. It. *decennario*, < L. *decennis*, adj., of ten years: see *decennial*.] A period of ten years.

decennary2 (dē-sen'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Prop. **decenary*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*, < *decennum*, *decena*, *decenna*, a tithing (ten families), < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*; cf. *centenary*, *centennial*.] I. *a.* Consisting of or involving ten each; relating to a tithing.

To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place . . . was one great point of the *decennary* constitution.
Blackstone, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

II. *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tithing consisting of ten freeholders and their families.

decennert, *n.* [Also *decennier*, *deciner*; < OF. *dizenier*, *dizenier*, < ML. **decenarius*, *decennarius*: see *decennary*2.] One of the ten freeholders forming a decennary.

Deciners, alias *decenniers*, alias *Doiners*. *Decennarii* cometh of the French *Dizene*, i. e., *Decas*, Ten. It signifieth in the meeting monuments of our Law such as were wont to have oversight and check of Ten Friburghs for the maintenance of the King's Peace; and the limits or compass of their Jurisdiction was called *Decenna*.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forthe to justice.
Fielding, Causes of the Increase of Robbers, § 5.

decennial (dē-sen'i-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **decennialis*, prop. *decennalis* (> F. *décennal* = Sp. *decenal* = Pg. *decennal* = It. *decennale*, of ten years), < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] I. *a.* 1. Continuing for ten years; consisting of ten years: as, a *decennial* period.—2. Occurring every ten years: as, *decennial* games.

This shows an average *decennial* increase of 36.40 per cent. in population through the seventy years, from our first to our last census yet taken.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 323.

II. *n.* 1. A decennial anniversary.—2. A celebration of a decennial anniversary.

decennier, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decennium (dē-sen'i-um), *n.* [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *annus*, a year.] A period of ten years.

These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present *decennium*.
Hallam, Introd. to Lit. of Europe, I. iii. § 25.

decennoval (dē-sen'ō-val), *a.* [< LL. *decennovalis*, of nineteen years, < L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *novem* = E. *nine*.] Pertaining to the number nineteen; designating a period or cycle of nineteen years. See *Metonic cycle*, under *cycle*. [Rare.]

Meton, of old, in the time of the Peloponnesian war, constituted a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years: the same which we now call the golden number. *Holder.*

decennovary (dē-sen'ō-vā-ri), *a.* Same as *decennoval*. *Holder.*

decent (dē'sent), *a.* [< F. *décent* = Sp. Pg. It. *decente*, < L. *decen(t-)s*, comely, fitting, ppr. of *decere*, become, befit, akin to *decus*, honor, fame, whence ult. *decorate*, q. v.] 1. Becoming, fit, or suitable in words, behavior, dress, etc.; proper; seemly; decorous.

God teacheth what honor is *decent* for the king, and for all other men according unto their vocations.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

†That which he doth well and commendably is ever *decent*, and the contrary vndecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 231.

But since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be *decent*: that is, in their due place, and but moderately used.
Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

A *decent* behaviour and appearance in church is what charms me. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Specifically—2. Proper with regard to modesty; free from indelicacy; conformable to some standard of modesty.

The Eunomians seem to have been of opinion . . . that it was not *decent* for them to be stripped at the performance of this religious rite. *Jortin*, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

3. Moderate; respectable; fair; tolerable; passable; good enough: as, a *decent* fortune; he made a very *decent* appearance.

Even at this day, a *decent* prose style is the rarest of accomplishments in Germany. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

It was only as an inspired and irresponsible person that he [Milton] could live on *decent* terms with his own self-confident individuality.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 273.

Salona the parent and Spalato the child are names which never can become meaningless to any one who has a *decent* knowledge of the history of the world.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 176.

decently (dē'sent-li), *adv.* 1. In a decent or becoming manner; with propriety of behavior or speech; with modesty.

Past hope of safety, 'twas his latest care,
Like falling Cæsar, *decently* to die. *Dryden.*

Pho! pho! do the thing *decently*, and like a Christian.
Sheridan, The Rivals, III. 4.

2. Tolerably; passably; fairly. [Colloq.]

The greater part of the pieces it contains may be said to be very *decently* written. *Edinburgh Rev.*, I. 426.

decentness (dē'sent-nes), *n.* Decency.

decentralization (dē-sen'tral-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décentralisation*; as *decentralize* + *-ation*.] The act of decentralizing, or the state of being decentralized; specifically, in *politics*, the act or principle of removing local or special functions of government from the immediate direction or control of the central authority: opposed to *centralization*.

In France, as the feudal life ran its course, everything gradually tended to unity, monarchy, centralization; in Germany, the spirit of locality, separation, *decentralization* prevailed. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 160.

decentralize (dē-sen'tral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decentralized*, ppr. *decentralizing*. [= F. *décentraliser*; as *de-* priv. + *centralize*.] To distribute or take away from a center, or a central situation or authority; disperse, as what has been brought together, concentrated, or centralized.

Our population and wealth have increased and become more and more *decentralized*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 434.

But in large societies that become predominantly industrial, there is added a *decentralizing* regulating system for the industrial structures.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 270.

decephalization (dē-sef'a-li-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decephalize* + *-ation*.] In *zoöl.*, simplification or degradation of cephalic parts; reduction of the head in complexity or specialization of its parts; the process of decephalizing, or the state of being decephalized: opposed to *cephalization*.

decephalize (dē-sef'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decephalized*, ppr. *decephalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + (Gr. κεφαλή, head, + *-ize*.] In *zoöl.*, to cause or effect decephalization in or of; reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of; remove weight or force of cephalic parts backward: opposed to *cephalize*.

deceptibility† (dē-sep-ti-bil'j-ti), *n.* [< *deceptible*: see *-bility*.] Capability or liability of being deceived; deceivability.

The *deceptibility* of our decayed natures.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, viii.

deceptible† (dē-sep'ti-bl), *a.* [< OF. *decepti*ble (also *deceptable*), < L. as if **deceptibilis*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Capable of being deceived; deceivable.

Popular errours . . . are more nearly founded upon an erroneous inclination of the people, as being the most *deceptible* part of mankind, and ready with open arms to receive the encroachments of errour.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 3.

deception (dē-sep'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decepcioun*, < OF. *deception*, F. *déception* = Pr. *decepcio* = Sp. *decepcion* = It. *decezione*, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, < *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] **1.** The act of deceiving or misleading.

All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts. *South.*

2. The state of being deceived or misled.

We cannot untie the incompatible advantages of reality and *deception*, the clear discernment of truth and the exquisite enjoyment of fiction. *Macaulay.*

3. That which deceives; artifice; cheat: as, the scheme is all a *deception*.=**Syn. 1** and **3**. *Deceit*, *Deception*, *Fraud*. See *deceit*. — **3.** Trick, imposition, ruse, wile.

deceptious† (dē-sep'shus), *a.* [< OF. *deceptieux*, *decepcieux*, < ML. *deceptiosus*, deceitful, < LL. *deceptio(n-)*, deception: see *deception*.] Tending to deceive; deceitful.

Yet there is a credence in my heart,
An esperance so obstinately strong,
That doth invert the attest of eyes and ears,
As if those organs had *deceptious* functions,
Created only to calumniate. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

deceptitious (dē-sep-tish'us), *a.* [< L. *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive, + *-itious*.] Tending to deceive. [Rare.]

Arrangements competent to the process of investigation are in every case necessary, to preserve the aggregate mass of evidence from being untrustworthy and *deceptitious* on the score of incompleteness.
Bentham, Prin. of Judicial Evidence, ii. 3.

deceptive (dē-sep'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *deceptif*, F. *déceptif* = Pr. *decepti*u = Sp. *decepti*vo, < L. as if **deceptivus*, < *deceptus*, pp. of *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; apt or having power to mislead or impress false opinions: as, a *deceptive* appearance or appearance of.—**Deceptive cadence**, in *music*. See *interrupted cadence*, under *cadence*.=**Syn.** *Deceptive*, *Deceitful*, *Fraudulent*, delusive, fallacious, false, misleading. Essentially, the same distinction holds among the first three words as among deception, deceit, and fraud (see *deceit*). *Deceptive* does not necessarily imply intent to deceive; *deceitful* always does. *Fraudulent* is much stronger, implying that the intention is criminal. See *fallacious*.

The word "fishes" can be used in two senses, one of which has a *deceptive* appearance of adjustability to the "Mosaic" account.
Huxley, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 196.

Woman!
Destructive, damnable, *deceitful* woman!
Otway, Orphan, iii. 1.

One writer gravely assures us that Maurice of Saxony learned all his *fraudulent* policy from that execrable volume [Machiavelli's "Prince"]. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

deceptively (dē-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner to deceive.

deceptiveness (dē-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* The power of deceiving; tendency or aptness to deceive.

deceptivity (dē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*deceptive* + *-ity*.] The quality of being deceptive.—**2.** Something deceptive; a sham. *Carlyle.* [Rare.]

deceptory (dē-sep'tō-ri), *a.* [OF. *deceptoire* = Sp. Pg. *deceptorio*, < LL. *deceptorius*, < *deceptor*, a deceiver, < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Tending to deceive; containing qualities or means adapted to mislead. [Rare.]

decerebrize (dē-ser'ē-brīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decerebrized*, ppr. *decerebrizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *cerebrum* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the cerebrum; remove the cerebrum from. [Rare.]

decern (dē-sėrn'), *v.* [< OF. *decerner*, *descerner*, *discerner*, F. *décerner* = Pr. *decernir* = Sp. *discernir* = It. *decernere*, < L. *decernere*, pp. *decretus*, decide, determine, judge, decree, < *de*, from, + *cernere*, separate, distinguish, discern: see *concern*, *discern*, and cf. *decree*. The word *decern* in E. and Rom. has been in part merged in *discern*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** In *Scots law*, to decree; judge; adjudge.

The lords *deemed* him to give Frendraught a new tack of the said teinds.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

2†. To discern; discriminate.

They can see nothing, nor *decern* what maketh for them, not what against them. *Cranmer*, Sacraments, fol. 83.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots law*, to decree; pass judgment: an essential word in all decrees and interlocutors.

The said lords and estates of parliament find, *decern*, and declare that the said Francis, sometime earl of Bothwell, has committed and done open treason.
Scottish Acts, Jas. I., 1593.

decerner† (dē-sėr'nėr), *n.* One who gives a judgment or an opinion.

Those slight and vulgar *decerners*.
Glanville, Lux Orientalis, Pref.

decerniture (dē-sėr'ni-tūr), *n.* [< *decern* + *-iture*.] In *Scots law*, a decree or sentence of a court: as, he resolved to appeal against the *decerniture* of the judge.

decernment†, *n.* [< *decern* + *-ment*; var. of *discernment*.] Discernment.

A yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*.
Goodwin, Works, III. 488.

decerpt (dē-sėrp'), *v. t.* [< L. *decerpere*, pp. *decerptus*, pluck off, < *de*, off, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*1.] To pluck off; crop; tear; rend.

O what mystery was the people then in! O howe this moste noble isle of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces! *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 2.

decerptible† (dē-sėrp'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp., + E. *-ible*.] That may be plucked.

decerption† (dē-sėrp'shon), *n.* [< L. *decerptus*, pp.: see *decerp*.] **1.** The act of pulling or plucking off; a cropping.—**2.** That which is pulled off or separated; a fragment.

If our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, then I must be guilty of all the sins that ever were committed by my progenitors ever since Adam.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls, iii.

decertation† (dē-sėr-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *decertatio(n-)*, < *decertare*, contend, < *de* + *certare*, fight, contend.] Strife; contest for mastery.

A *decertation* betweene the disease and nature.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

de certificando (dē sėr'ti-fi-kan'dō). [ML.: L. *de*, of, to; ML. *certificando*, abl. of *certificandus*, ger. of *certificare*, certify: see *certify*.] In *early Eng. law*, the short name of a writ requiring an officer to certify to the court something within his cognizance.

decesset, *n.* A Middle English form of *decease*.

decession† (dē-sesh'on), *n.* [= OF. *decession* = Sp. (obs.) *decesion*, < L. *decessio(n-)*, a departure, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart: see *decede*, *decease*.] Departure; decrease; diminution.

(Implying the necessity of a bishop to govern in their absence or *decession* any ways) they ordained St. James the first bishop of Jerusalem.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 166.

Blindness, dumbness, deafness, silence, death,
All which are neither natures by themselves
Nor substances, but mere decays of form,
And absolute *decessions* of nature.
Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, i. 1.

The accession and *decession* of the matter.
W. Scott, Essay on Drapery, p. 7.

decessor† (dē-ses'or), *n.* [< L. *decessor*, a retiring officer, LL. a predecessor, < *decedere*, pp. *decessus*, depart, retire: see *decede*, *decease*.] A predecessor.

David . . . humbled himself for the sins of his ancestors and *decessors*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 777.

decharm (dē-chärm'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descharmer*, *decharmer*, F. *décharmer*, < *des-*, *de-*, priv., + *charmer*, charm: see *charm*1.] To remove the spell or enchantment of; disenchant.

Notwithstanding the help of physick, he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft. *Harvey.*

déchaussé (dā-shō-sā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *déchausser*, take off one's shoes, make bare, < *dé-*, from, away, + *chausser*, shoe, < *chausse*, a shoe, < L. *calceus*, a shoe.] In *her.*: (*a*) Dismembered and the different parts represented as separated from one another by a little distance: said of an animal used as a bearing: as, a lion *déchaussé*. (*b*) Without claws: said of an animal used as a bearing: a term of French heraldry, sometimes used in English.

Also *demembered*.

decheerful† (dē-chēr'fūl), *a.* [Irreg. < *de-* priv. + *cheerful*.] Not cheerful; sad; depressed; gloomy.

When didst thou ever come to me but with thy head hanging down? *O decheerful* 'prentice, uncomfortable servant! *Middleton*, Your Five Gallants, iv. 7.

dechenite (dech'en-īt), *n.* [Named after the German geologist E. H. K. von *Dechen* (1800–1889).] A native vanadate of lead, occurring massive, with botryoidal structure, and of yellowish- or brownish-red color.

dechlorometer (dē-klō-rom'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *chlorometer* (with unnecessary prefix).

dechristianize (dē-kris'tian-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dechristianized*, ppr. *dechristianizing*. [= F. *déchristianiser*; as *de-* priv. + *christianize*.] To turn from Christianity; banish Christian belief and principles from; paganize. Also spelled *dechristianise*.

deci-. [Short for *decim-*, < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal*.] An element, meaning 'tenth,' in the nomenclature of the metric system, as in *decimeter*, the tenth of a meter, *decigram*, the tenth of a gram, etc.

declare (dē-klār'), *n.* [< F. *déclare*, < L. *declarare*, tenth, + F. *are*, are: see *are*2.] In the *metric system*, a unit of superficial measure, the tenth part of an are, or 107.6 square feet, English measure.

decidable (dē-sī'da-bl), *a.* [< *decide* + *-able*.] That may be decided.

decide (dē-sīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decided*, ppr. *deciding*. [< ME. *deciden*, < OF. *decider*, F. *décider* = Sp. Pg. *decidir* = It. *decidere*, < L. *decidere*, decide, also lit. cut off, < *de*, off, + *cædere*, cut. Cf. *decise*, and *concise*, *incise*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To cut off; separate.

Our seat decies us traffick here;
The sea, too near, *decides* us from the rest.
Fuller, Holy State, ii. 20.

2. To determine, as a question, controversy, or struggle, by some mode of arbitrament; settle by giving the victory to one side or the other; determine the issue or result of; adjust; conclude; end: as, the court *decided* the case in favor of the plaintiff; the umpire *decided* the contest; the fate of the hill is *decided*.

The quarrel toucheth none but us alone;
Betwixt ourselves let us *decide* it then.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

They [the Greeks] were the first . . . to *decide* questions of war and policy by the free vote of the people fairly taken. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 256.

They fought with unabated ardour; and the victory was only *decided* by their almost total extermination.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. To resolve; determine in the mind: as, he *decided* to go.

Who *decided*
What our gifts, and what our wants should be?
W. Arnold, Self-Deception.

II. *intrans.* To determine; form a definite opinion; come to a conclusion; pronounce a judgment: as, the court *decided* in favor of the defendant; to *decide* upon one's course.

Who shall *decide* when doctors disagree?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

Shall I wait a day ere I *decide*
On doing or not doing Justice here?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 17.

decided (dē-sī'ded), *a.* [Cf. F. *décidé* = Sp. Pg. *decidido*, pp., used in the same way.] **1.** Free from ambiguity or uncertainty; unmistakable; unquestionable: as, a *decided* improvement.

I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived so long, and have given no better proofs than I have of my being a Christian. *P. Henry*, in Wirt's Sketches.

2. Resolute; determined; free from hesitation or wavering: as, a *decided* character.

A politic caution, a guarded circumspection, were among the ruling principles of our forefathers in their most *decided* conduct. *Burke.*

=**Syn. 1.** *Decided*, *Decisive*, indisputable, undeniable, certain, positive, absolute. *Decided* and *decisive* are sometimes confounded, but are distinct, *decided* being passive and *decisive* active. A *decided* victory is a real, unmistakable victory; a *decisive* victory is one that decides the issue of the campaign. The battle of Bull Run ended in a *decided* victory, but not a *decisive* one; the victory at Waterloo was both *decided* and *decisive*. Compare a *decided* answer with a *decisive* one. The difference is the same as between *definite* and *definitive*. See *definite*.

He had marked preferences, and . . . his opinions were as *decided* as his prejudices. *Edinburgh Rev.*

The sentence of superior judges is final, *decisive*, and irrevocable. *Blackstone.*

All the most eminent men, . . . Hampden excepted, were inclined to half measures. They dreaded a *decisive* victory almost as much as a *decisive* overthrow.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

2. Unhesitating.

decidedly (dē-sī'ded-li), *adv.* In a decided or determined manner; clearly; indisputably; in a manner to preclude doubt.

While tasting something *decidedly* bitter, sweetness cannot be thought of. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 98.

decidedness (dē-sī'ded-nes), *n.* The state of being decided.

decidement† (dē-sīd'ment), *n.* [< *decide* + *-ment.*] The act of deciding; decision.

> Fie, signior! there be times, and terms of honour
> To argue these things in, *decidements* able
> To speak ye noble gentlemen, ways punctual,
> And to the life of credit; you're too rugged.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

decidence† (des'i-dens), *n.* [< L. *decidien(t-)s*, ppr. of *decidere*, fall off, fall down, < *de-* + *cadere*, fall: see *cadence* and *decay.*] A falling off.

> Men observing the *decidence* of the thorn do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, and successively reneweth again.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decider (dē-sī'dėr), *n.* One who decides; one who or that which determines a cause or contest.

> I dare not take upon me to be umpire and *decider* of those many altercations among Chronologers.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 71.

decidingly (dē-sī'ding-li), *adv.* In a deciding manner; decisively.

> But Herodotus who wrote his [Homer's] life hath cleared this point: . . . and so *decidingly* concludeth, etc.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 13.

decidua (dē-sid'ū-ą), *n.* [NL., sc. *membrana*, the membrane that falls off, fem. of L. *deciduus*, that falls off: see *deciduous.*] In *physiol.*, a membrane arising from alteration of the upper layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus, after the reception into the latter of the impregnated ovum, the name being given to it because it is discharged at parturition. At an early stage of the development of the human ovum the decidua exhibits a threefold division: a layer immediately lining the uterine cavity, called the *decidua vera* (true decidua); a second layer, immediately investing the embryo, called the *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua); and a third layer, or rather a special development of part of the *decidua vera*, called the *decidua serotina* (late decidua).

decidual (dē-sid'ū-al), *a.* [< *decidua* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

deciduary (dē-sid'ū-ą-ri), *a.* [< L. *deciduus* (see *deciduous*) + E. *-ary.*] Falling off; dropping away; deciduous. [Rare.]

> The shedding of the *deciduary* margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.
> *Darwin*, Descent of Man, II. 77.

Deciduata (dē-sid-ū-ā'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deciduatus*: see *deciduate.*] One of the two major divisions (the other being *Non-deciduata*) into which monodelphous mammals have been divided. See the extract.

> In the *Deciduata* . . . the superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the uterus undergoes a special modification, and unites . . . with the villi developed from the chorion of the fœtus; and, at birth, this decidual and maternal part of the placenta is thrown off along with the fœtus, the mucous membrane of the uterus . . . being regenerated during, and after, each pregnancy.
> *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 282.

deciduate (dē-sid'ū-āt), *a.* [< NL. *deciduatus*, having a decidua, < *decidua*, a decidua: see *decidua.*] 1. Having a decidua or a deciduous placenta; pertaining to or having the characters of the *Deciduata*.—2. Being deciduous, as a placenta.

deciduity (des-i-dū'ji-ti), *n.* [< *deciduous* + *-ity.*] Deciduousness. *Keith.* [Rare.]

deciduous (dē-sid'ū-us), *a.* [= F. *décidu* = Sp. *decíduo*, < L. *deciduus*, that falls down, < *decidere*, fall down, < *de*, down, + *cadere*, fall: see *decay.*] Falling or liable to fall, especially after a definite period of time; not perennial or permanent.

> There is much that is *deciduous* in books, but all that gives them a title to rank as literature in the highest sense is perennial.
> *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

Deciduous institutions imply *deciduous* sentiments.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 458.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*: (1) Falling off at maturity or at the end of the season, as petals, leaves, fruit, etc.: in distinction from *fugacious* or *caducous* organs, which fall soon after their appearance, and from *persistent* or *permanent*, or, as applied to leaves, from *evergreen*. (2) Losing the foliage every year: as, *deciduous* trees. (*b*) In *zool.*: (1) Falling off at a certain stage of an animal's existence, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals. (2) Losing certain parts regularly and periodically, or at certain stages or ages: as, a *deciduous* insect.—**Deciduous cusps** or **pieces** of the mandibles, in *entom.*, appendages, one on the outer side or end of each mandible, which are generally lost soon after the insect attains the imago state, leaving scars. They are found in a single family of rhynchophorous *Coleoptera*, the *Otiorhynchidæ*.—**Deciduous dentition.** See *dentition.*—**Deciduous insects**, those insects that cast off the wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.—**Deciduous membrane.** See *decidua.*

deciduousness (dē-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* The quality of being deciduous.

decigram, decigramme (des'i-gram), *n.* [< F. *décigramme* = Sp. *decigramo* = Pg. *decigrammo* = It. *decigramma*, < L. *deci(mus)*, tenth, + NL. *gramma*, gram.] In the *metric system*, a weight of one tenth of a gram, equal to 1.54 grains troy.

decil, decile (des'il), *n.* [= F. *décil* = It. *decile*, irreg. < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten.*] An aspect or position of two planets when they are a tenth part of the zodiac (36°) distant from each other.

deciliter, decilitre (des'i-lē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décilitre* = Sp. *decilitro* = Pg. It. *decilitro*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + NL. *litra*, liter: see *liter.*] In the *metric system*, a measure of capacity equal to one tenth of a liter, or 3.52 English fluidounces, or 3.38 United States fluidounces.

decillion (dē-sil'yon), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *decem*, ten, + E. (*m*)*illion*.] 1. According to English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, being a unit with sixty ciphers annexed.—2. According to the modern French notation, which is also used in the United States, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, being a unit with thirty-three ciphers annexed. (owing to the ambiguity resulting from the partial adoption of the second meaning, this and similar words (except *million*) are practically disused.)

decillionth (dē-sil'yonth), *a.* and *n.* [< *decillion* + *-th.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a decillion; having the magnitude or position of one of a decillion equal parts.

II. *n.* The quotient of unity divided by a decillion; one of a decillion equal parts.

decima (des'i-mą), *n.*; pl. *decimæ* (-mē). [< L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. In *music*: (*a*) An interval of ten diatonic degrees, being an octave and a third. (*b*) An organ-stop whose pipes sound a tenth above the keys struck.—2. A Spanish money: the tenth of a real vellon, or about 5 cents in United States money.

decimal (des'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decimal*, F. *décimal* = Sp. Pg. *decimal* = It. *decimale* = D. *decimaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *decimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *ten.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the tenth or to tens; proceeding by tens.—2. Relating to tithes.

> Regulating the jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, *decimal*, and matrimonial.
> *Heylin*, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 469.

Decimal arithmetic, the ordinary method of arithmetical calculation by the Arabic notation. The term is sometimes restricted to the calculation with decimals.—**Decimal currency.** See *currency.*—**Decimal fraction**, a fraction whose denominator is a power of 10. So long as the quantity is conceived as having a power of 10 for its denominator it is properly and usually called a decimal fraction, however it may be written. The ordinary method of writing it is by prefixing to the numerator (used decimally a dot (the decimal point) with a number of zeros sufficient to make the number of places in the numerator equal to that in the denominator, less one. Thus, $\frac{1}{10}$ = .1, $\frac{1}{100}$ = .01, $\frac{1}{1000}$ = .001, etc.; $2\frac{1}{100}$ = 2.05, etc. See $\frac{1}{10}$.—**Decimal measure**, any measure belonging to a decimal system.—**Decimal notation**, a system of writing numbers depending on powers of 10, especially the ordinary system by means of nine digits and a cipher. The system in an imperfect form, wanting the 0 (the places being preserved by ruled columns), is believed to have been invented in India, and is explained in the Latin geometry of Boëthius (died about A. D. 525). The genuineness both of the passage and of the entire work has been much disputed, but is now more usually conceded. The system was, however, entirely disused in Europe until (having been completed by the invention of the 0) it was reintroduced through the Arabians (by whom it is called the *Indian notation*), being first systematically explained in the work of Leonardo da Pisa, about 1200. The extension of the system to fractions was accomplished much later. See II.—**Decimal numeration**, any system of naming numbers by taking them in multiples and powers of 10. Such systems have generally prevailed in all languages, being founded on the use of the ten fingers as helps to count.—**Decimal place**, the position of a figure in decimal notation.—**Decimal point**, a dot separating the whole part from the fractional part of an expression in decimal notation. The decimal point appears to have been first used by Napier (*Constructio*, 1616); the writing of it above the line by Newton. See II.—**Decimal system**, any system of measurement or of counting whose units are powers of 10; especially, the metric system (which see, under *metric*).

II. *n.* An expression denoting a decimal fraction by an extension of the decimal notation. A dot, called the *decimal point*, being placed to the right of the units' place, figures are written to the right of it, the first place in passing to the right being appropriated to tenths, the second to hundredths, etc. Thus, 199.20.3 is the same as $199\frac{20}{100}\frac{3}{1000}$; 199.23 is the same as $199\frac{23}{100}$; and 1.999333 is the same as $1\frac{999333}{1000000}$. (See *decimal fraction*, above.) The invention of decimals is usually attributed to Stevinus (1582). In his notation a mixed number, for example 1998.2(3), which is now written 1998.$\dot{2}3\dot{6}$, would have been written 1998(0)(1)(2)(3). The decimal point may be placed above the line (a common practice) or on the line.—**Recurring decimal**, a decimal in which after a certain point the digits are continually repeated. If there is but one recurring figure, the expression is called a *repeating decimal*; if there are more than one, the expression is called a *circulating decimal*. But these distinctions are not commonly observed with strictness. A circulating decimal is denoted by means of dots over the first and last figures of the recurring period. Thus, $\frac{2}{3}$ is 0.6$\dot{6}$, that is, 0.6666666, etc.; $\frac{1}{7}$ is 0.0$\dot{1}$4285$\dot{7}$, etc.

decimalism (des'i-mal-izm), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ism.*] The theory or system of a decimal notation or division, as of numbers, currency, weights, etc.

decimalist (des'i-mal-ist), *n.* [< *decimal* + *-ist.*] One who employs or advocates computation or numeration by tens.

> Of course all these fifteens and sixties were objectionable to the pure *decimalist*.
> *The Engineer*, LXV. 88.

decimalization (des'i-mal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* The act of reducing or causing to conform to the decimal system.

> When the *decimalization* of English money was first proposed, the notion of international money had never been seriously entertained, and hardly indeed conceived.
> *Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 178.

decimalize (des'i-mal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimalized*, ppr. *decimalizing*. [< *decimal* + *-ize.*] To reduce to the decimal system: as, to *decimalize* currency, weights, measures, etc.

decimally (des'i-mal-i), *adv.* By tens; by means of decimals.

decimate (des'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decimated*, ppr. *decimating*. [< L. *decimatus*, pp. of *decimare* (> F. *décimer* = Sp. (obs.) Pg. *decimar* = It. *decimare* = D. *decimeren* = G. *decimiren* = Dan. *decimere* = Sw. *decimera*), select the tenth by lot (for punishment), pay tithes, < *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] 1. To take the tenth part of or from; tithe.

> I have heard you are as poor as a *decimated* Cavalier [referring to Cromwell's 10 per cent. income-tax on Cavaliers], and had not one foot of land in all the world.
> *Dryden*, Wild Gallant, ii. 2.

2. To select by lot and put to death every tenth man of: as, to *decimate* a captured army or a body of prisoners or mutineers (a barbarity occasionally practised in antiquity).

> God sometimes *decimates* or tithes delinquent persons, and they die for a common crime, according as God hath cast their lot in the decrees of predestination.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 280.

3. Loosely, to destroy a great but indefinite number or proportion of: as, the inhabitants were *decimated* by fever; the troops were *decimated* by the enemy's fire.

> It [England] had *decimated* itself for a question which involved no principle, and led to no result.
> *Froude*, Hist. Eng.

decimation (des-i-mā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *décimation* = Pg. *decimação* = It. *decimazione*, < L. *decimatio(n-)*, < *decimare*, decimate: see *decimate.*] 1. A tithing; specifically, an income-tax of 10 per cent. levied on the Cavaliers by Cromwell.—2. A selection of every tenth by lot, as for punishment, etc.

> By *decimation*, and a tithed death,
> . . . take thou the destin'd tenth.
> *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 5.

And the whole army had cause to enquire into their own rebellions, when they saw the Lord of Hosts, with a dreadful *decimation*, taking off so many of our brethren by the worst of executioners. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., v. 9.

3. The destruction of a great but indefinite number or proportion of people, as of an army or of the inhabitants of a country; a heavy loss of life.

decimator (des'i-mā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *décimateur* = It. *decimatore;* as *decimate* + *-or.*] One who or that which decimates.

decime (de-sēm'), *n.* [= F. *décime*, > tenth, tithe, decime (in older form *dime, dîme*, > E. *dime*), < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime.*] A French coin, the tenth of a franc, or about 2 United States cents.

decimestrial (des-i-mes'tri-ąl), *a.* [< L. *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *-mestris*, adj. form in comp. of *mensis*, a month, q. v. Cf. *semester.*] Consisting of or containing ten months. [Rare.]

> The *decimestrial* year still survived long after regal government had ceased.
> *W. Smith*, Dict. Greek and Rom. Antiq., p. 192.

decimeter (des'i-mē-tėr), *n.* [< F. *décimètre* (> Sp. *decímetro* = Pg. *decimetro*), < L. *deci-mus*, tenth, + F. *mètre* = E. *meter*2.] In the *metric system*, a measure of length equal to the tenth part of a meter, or 3.937 inches. A square decimeter is equal to 15.5 square inches, and a decimeter cube, or liter, is 61 cubic inches, equal to 0.88 imperial quart or 1.056 United States (wine) quarts.

decimo (des'i-mō; Sp. pron. dā'thē-mō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *decimus*, tenth: see *decimal.*] In Spanish reckoning: (*a*) The tenth part of a peso or dollar. (*b*) The tenth part of an onciа or **ounce.**

decimole (des'i-mōl), *n.* [< L. *decem*, ten.] In *music*, a group of ten notes which are to be played in the time of eight or of four notes, marked by a phrase-mark or curve inclosing the notes and including the figure 10. Also called *decuplet*.

decimo-sexto (des'i-mō-seks'tō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

decinert, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

decipher (dē-sī'fėr), *v. t.* [After OF. *dechiffrer*, F. *déchiffrer* = Sp. *descifrar* = Pg. *decifrar* = It. *decifrare*, *decifferare*, *diciffrare*, *dicifferare*, < ML. *dechiffrare* (after F.), **decifrare*, decipher, < *de-* + *cifra*, cipher: see *cipher*.] **1.** To interpret by the use of a key, as something written in cipher; make out by discovering the key to.

> Zelmane, that had the character in her heart, could easily *decipher* it. *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> The virtues of them [ciphers], whereby they are to be preferred, are three: that they be not laborious to write and read; that they be impossible to *decipher*; and in some cases, that they be without suspicion.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

2. To succeed in reading, as what is written in obscure, partially obliterated, or badly formed characters.

> They [Wycherley's manuscripts] were so full of erasures and interlineations that no printer could *decipher* them. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To discover or explain the meaning of, as of something that is obscure or difficult to be traced or understood.

> I could not help *deciphering* something in his face above his condition. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy.
>
> All races which have long wandered and fought have become composite to a degree past *deciphering*.
> *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 103.

4. To describe or delineate.

> Could I give you a lively representation of guilt and horror on this hand, and paint out eternal wrath and *decipher* eternal vengeance on the other, this night I show you the condition of a sinner hearing himself denied by Christ. *South.*

5†. To find out; detect; discover; reveal.

> What's the news?—
> That you are both *deciphered*, that's the news,
> For villains mark'd with rape. *Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2.
>
> I have spoke with her, and we have a nay-word, how to know one another. I come to her in white and cry "mum"; she cries "budget"; and by that we know one another. . . . But what needs either your "mum," or her "budget"? the white will *decipher* her well enough.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 2.

6†. To write in cipher; conceal by means of a cipher or other disguise. [Rare.]

> To be plain with you, I am the very man *deciphered* in his book, under the name of Venator.
> *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 225.

=Syn. 1–3. To interpret, make out, unravel.

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* [< *decipher*, *v.*] A description.

> He was a Lord Chancellour of France, whose *decipherer* agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometime Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. *Sp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, II. 220.

decipherable (dē-sī'fėr-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déchiffrable* = Sp. *descifrable*; as *decipher* + *-able*.] Capable of being deciphered or interpreted.

> Some of the letters seized at Mr. Coleman's are not *decipherable* by all or any of the keys found.
> *Preface to Letters on Popish Plot.*

decipherer (dē-sī'fėr-ėr), *n.* One who interprets what is written in ciphers, or reads what is written obscurely.

> Suppose that ciphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them that exclude the *decipherer*.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning (original English ed.), [Works, III. 402.

> There are a sort of those narrow-eyed *decipherers* that will extort strange and abstruse meanings out of any subject. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour.

decipherment (dē-sī'fėr-ment), *n.* [= F. *déchiffrement*; as *decipher* + *-ment*.] The act of deciphering; interpretation.

> They [the Assyrian tablets exhumed by Layard and Smith] are now among the collections of the British Museum, and their *decipherment* is throwing a new and strange light on the cosmogony and religions of the early East.
> *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 19.

decipia (dē-sip'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < *decipium*, q. v.] The oxid of decipium. Its formula is doubtful, being either DpO or Dp_2O_3. Its properties are not yet fully ascertained.

decipium (dē-sip'i-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < L. *decipere*, deceive: see *deceive*.] Chemical symbol, Dp; atomic weight, 106 if the oxid is DpO, or 171 if, as is likely, the oxid is Dp_2O_3. A substance found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be a metallic element intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colorless. The acetate crystallizes easily.

deciset, *v. t.* [< L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*, and cf. *concise*, *incise*, etc.] To decide; settle; determine.

> No man more profoundly discusseth or more tynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Matthew.

decision (dē-sizh'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *decision*, F. *décision* = Sp. *decision* = Pg. *decisão* = It. *decisione*, < L. *decisio(n-)*, < *decidere*, cut off, decide: see *decide*.] **1.** The act of separating or cutting off; detachment of a part; excision.

> The essence of God is incorporeal, spiritual, and indivisable; and therefore his nature is really communicated, not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, ii.

2. Determination, as of a contest or an event; end, as of a struggle; arbitrament: as, the *decision* of a battle by arms.

> When the Contract is broken, and there is no third Person to judge, then the *Decision* is by Arms.
> *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 115.
>
> Their arms are to the last *decision* bent,
> And fortune labours with the vast intent. *Dryden.*

3. Determination, as of a question or a doubt; final judgment or opinion in a case which has been under deliberation or discussion: as, the *decision* of the Supreme Court.

> What shall finally be done with Spain respecting the Mississippi? becomes an interesting question, and one pressing on us for a *decision*.
> *Monroe*, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 510.
>
> Her clear and bared limbs
> O'erthwarted with the brazen-headed spear
> Upon her pearly shoulder leaning cold,
> The while, above, her full and earnest eye
> Over her snow-cold breast and angry cheek
> Kept watch, waiting *decision*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

4. A resolution; a fixing of a purpose in the mind.—**5.** The quality of being decided; ability to form a settled purpose; prompt determination: as, a man of *decision*.—**Fifty Decisions**, the final disposition by Justinian of fifty questions concerning which the authorities on Roman law were not agreed. They were made, A. D. 529–30, and were embodied in the new (or revised) Code of Justinian.—**Syn. 2** and **3**. *Decision*, *Verdict*, *Report*, *Judgment*, *Decree*, *Order*, *Adjudication*. In law the following distinctions are usual: *A decision* is the determination of an issue by a judge or court; a *verdict*, by a jury; a *report*, one submitted to the court by a master, or auditor; a *judgment*, *decree*, or *order*, the formal entry or document embodying the determination; *adjudication* is generally used in connection with the effect of a judgment, decree, or order in settling the question.—**5.** *Decision*, *Determination*, *Resolution*. *Decision* is the quality of being able to make up one's mind promptly, clearly, and firmly as to what shall be done and the way to do it. *Determination* is the act resulting upon some line of action with a fixed purpose to stick to it; it is somewhat nearer than the others to doggedness, and sometimes approaches obstinacy. *Determination* may be negative, as not to do a thing, but *resolution* is generally positive or active; it often implies more courage than the others, and is otherwise more high-minded. But these words are often used interchangeably.

> Unity, secrecy, *decision* are the qualities which military arrangements require. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.
>
> When the force of habit is added, the *determination* becomes invincible, and seems to assume rank with the great laws of nature. *Foster*, Decision of Character, ii.
>
> We cannot willingly admit that those gentle affections are totally incompatible with the most impregnable *resolution* and vigor. *Foster*, Decision of Character, v.

decisional (dē-sizh'ọn-al), *a.* [< *decision* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to a decision; authoritative. [Rare.]

> These opinions of the minority can have no *decisional* effect. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 503.

decisive (dē-sī'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decisif*, F. *décisif* = Sp. Pg. It. *decisivo*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having the power or quality of determining a question, doubt, contest, event, etc.; final; conclusive; putting an end to controversy: as, the opinion of the court is *decisive* on the question.

> He is inclined to substitute rapid movements and *decisive* engagements for the languid and dilatory operations of his countrymen. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.
>
> In each new threat of faction the ballot has been, beyond expectation, right and *decisive*. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.
>
> Only when a revolution in circumstances is at once both marked and permanent, does a *decisive* alteration of character follow. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 452.

2. Marked by decision or prompt determination.

> Strong and *decisive* the reply I gave.
> *Crabbe*, Works, VII. 92.

Decisive abstraction. See *abstraction*.—**Syn.** *Decided*, *Decisive*. See *decided*.

II. *n.* A decisive thing. [Rare.]

> It was evidently the conduct of the Spaniards, not their armes, which was the *decisive* here.
> *Evelyn*, Enc. between the French and Spanish [Ambassadors.

decisively (dē-sī'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner; in a manner to end deliberation, controversy, doubt, or contest.

decisiveness (dē-sī'siv-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of ending doubt, controversy, or the like; conclusiveness.—**2.** The state of being marked by decision or prompt determination: as, *decisiveness* of character.

decisory (dē-sī'sō-ri), *a.* [< F. *décisoire* = Sp. Pg. *decisorio*, < L. *decisus*, pp. of *decidere*, decide: see *decide*.] Decisive. [Rare.]

decistère (des-i-stâr'), *n.* [< F. *décistère*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, + F. *stère*: see *stere*.] In the *metric system*, a cubic measure, equal to the tenth part of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet.

decitizenize (dē-sit'i-zn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decitizenized*, ppr. *decitizenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *citizen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of citizenship; disfranchise.

decivilize (dē-siv'i-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decivilized*, ppr. *decivilizing*. [= F. *déciviliser*; as *de-* priv. + *civilize*.] To reduce or degrade from a civilized to a wilder or more savage state.

> We have but to imagine ourselves *de-civilized*—to suppose faculty decreased, knowledge lost, language vague, criticism and skepticism absent, to understand how inevitably the primitive man conceives as real the dream-personages we know to be ideal.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 71.

deck (dek), *v. t.* [< ME. *decken* (rare), < MD. *decken*, D. *dekken* = MLG. *decken*, LG. *dekken* = OHG. *decchan*, MHG. G. *decken* = OFries. *thekka* = Dan. *dække* (after LG.), prop. *tække* = Sw. *täcka* = Icel. *thekkja* = AS. *thecan*, E. *thatch*, dial. *thack*, *theak*, cover: see *thatch*, *v.* *Deck* is thus a doublet, derived from the D. and LG., of the native E. *thatch*. The alleged AS. **decan*, **ge-decan*, to which *deck* is generally referred, are misreadings for *thecan*, *ge-thecan*. Cf. *deck*, *n.*] **1.** To cover; overspread; invest; especially, to array or clothe with something resplendent or ornamental; adorn; embellish; set out: as, to *deck* one's self for a wedding; she was *decked* with jewels.

> They *deck* it [an image] with silver and gold. Jer. x. 4.
>
> Whether to *deck* with clouds the uncolour'd sky,
> Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 180.
>
> The dew with spangles *decked* the ground. *Dryden.*
>
> When, with new force, she aids her conquering powers,
> And beauty *decks* with all that beauty buys. *Crabbe.*

2. *Naut.*, to furnish with or as with a deck, as a vessel.

> At last it was concluded to *decke* their long boat with their ship hatches.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 122.

3. In *mining*, to load or unload (the cars or tubs) upon the cage.—**4.** [Cf. *deck*, *n.*, 5.] To discard. *Grose.*—**Syn. 1.** *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. See *adorn*. See also list under *decorate*.

deck (dek), *n.* [< MD. *decke*, D. *dek*, cover, deck, = OFries. *thekke* = LG. *decke* = OHG. *decchi*, *decki*, also *decha*, MHG. G. *decke*, cover, G. *deck*, deck, = Sw. *däck* = Dan. *dæk* (after LG.), deck; from the verb: see *deck*, *v.*, and cf. *thatch*, *n.*] **1.** A covering; anything that serves as a sheltering cover.

> Being well refreshed, we vntyed our Targets that covered vs as a *Deck*.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 188.

2. An approximately horizontal platform or floor extending from side to side of a ship or of a part of a ship, as of a deck-house, and supported by beams and carlines. In wooden ships the deck is formed of planks about three inches wide and three inches thick, spiked to the beams and carlines; in iron ships it is formed of iron plating riveted to the beams and girders and generally covered with wooden planking. An armored deck is protected by iron or steel plating. The *spar-deck* is the upper deck of those which extend from stem to stern; the *main deck* is the deck immediately below the spar-deck in a double-decked ship; the *quarter-deck* is that part of the spar-deck which is abaft the mainmast; the *topgallant forecastle-deck* is a short deck above the spar-deck in the forward part of the ship, generally extending as far aft as the foremast. In a man-of-war the *berth-deck* is the deck below the gun-deck, where the mess-lockers and -tables are placed, and where the hammocks are slung. The *gun-deck* is the deck of a man-of-war where the battery is carried; in old line-of-battle ships, where guns were carried on three decks below the spar-deck, they were called respectively the upper, middle, and lower gun-deck. A *flush deck* is a spar-deck clear from stem to stern of houses or other encumbrances. The term *half-deck* was formerly applied to the after part of the deck next below the spar-deck, and forward of the cabin bulkhead. The *hurricane-deck* is the upper light deck of side-wheel passenger-steamers. The *orlop-deck* is below the berth-deck, and is where the cables were formerly stowed. The *poop-deck* is the after part of the ship, over the cabin, when the cabin is on the spar-deck. The *turtle-deck* or *turtle-backed deck* is so called from its resemblance to the back of a turtle, and is a convex deck extending a short distance aft from the stem of an ocean steamer to shed the water in a head sea; in many iron steamships of recent model there is a similar arrangement on the stern. In river-steamers in the United

States the *butler-deck* is the deck on which the boilers are carried. A *cambered deck* is a deck arched so as to be higher in the middle than at the stem or stern — the opposite of the usual practice.

I boarded the king's ship: now on the **beak**,
Now in the waist, the *deck*, in every cabin,
I flam'd amazement. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2.

3. In *mining*, the platform of the cage; that part of the cage on which the cars stand or the men ride. Cages are sometimes built with as many as four decks. — **4†.** A pile of things laid one upon another; a heap; a store; a file, as of cards or papers.

And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer, who, on all occasions,
For all times and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Massinger*, Guardian, iii. 3.

5. A pack of cards containing only those necessary to play any given game: as, a euchre *deck*; a bezique *deck*.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solyman, Emperour of the Turks (1638).

6. That part of a pack which remains after the deal, and from which cards may be drawn during the course of the game.

Whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slyly finger'd from the *deck*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Cold deck, a pack of cards assorted or arranged in a known way. [Gamblers' slang.] — **Officer of the deck**. See *officer*. — **On deck**, on hand; ready for action or duty; hence, in *base-ball*, next at the bat; having the right or privilege of batting next. — **Protective deck**, in a warship, a steel deck several inches in maximum thickness, extending throughout the length of the ship below the water-line. — **To clear the decks**, to prepare a ship of war for action. — **To sweep the deck** or **the decks**. (*a*) To dash violently over or along the deck of a vessel, as a great wave or the fire of an enemy's guns, carrying everything before it. (*b*) To command every part of the deck, as with small arms, from the tops of an attacking vessel. (*c*) To take off or carry away all the stakes on a card-table; hence, generally, to gain everything.

deck-beam (dek'bēm), *n.* A strong transverse beam of timber or iron stretching across a ship from side to side, in order to support the deck and retain the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge (dek'brij), *n.* A bridge in which the roadway is laid upon the top of the truss: opposed to *bottom-road* or *through bridge*. Also called *top-road bridge*.

deck-cargo (dek'kär'gō), *n.* Cargo stowed on the deck of a vessel; a deck-load.

deck-cleat (dek'klēt), *n.* A cleat fastened to a deck.

deck-collar (dek'kol'ėr), *n.* The collar or ring which lines the hole in the roof of a railroad-car, through which the stove-pipe passes.

decked (dekt), *p. a.* **1.** Dressed; adorned. — **2.** Furnished with a deck or decks: as, a three-*decked* ship. — **3.** In *her.*, edged or purfled with another color: thus, the feathers of a bird of one tincture are *decked* of another tincture. Also *marguetté*.

deckel, *n.* See *deckle*.

decker (dek'ėr), *n.* [= D. *dekker* (*tafeldekker, driedekker*) = G. *decker* = Dan. *dækker* (in comp. *taffeldækker, tredækker*) = Sw. *täckare;* as *deck* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *thatcher*.] **1.** One who or that which decks or adorns; a coverer: as, a *table-decker*. — **2.** A vessel that has a deck or decks: as, a *two-decker*. [Only in composition.]

deck-feather (dek'feṿнᵗėr), *n.* See *feather*.

deck-flat (dek'flat), *n.* See *flat*.

deck-hand (dek'hand), *n.* A person regularly employed as a laborer on the deck of a vessel.

deck-head (dek'hed), *n.* A slipper limpet, or species of *Crepidula*.

deck-hook (dek'hůk), *n.* A heavy knee-shaped timber in the extreme end of a ship, either bow or stern, serving to support the deck and to strengthen the frame. See cut under *stem*.

deck-house (dek'hous), *n.* A small house erected on the deck of a ship for any purpose.

decking (dek'ing), *n.* **1.** The act of adorning. — **2.** Ornament; embellishment.

Such glorious *deckings* of the temple.
Homilies, ii., Against Idolatry.

No *decking* sets forth anything so much as affection.
Sir P. Sidney.

deckle (dek'l), *n.* [Also written *dekle, deckel;* = Sw. *deckel* = Russ. *dekele,* < LG. *dekkel* = G. *deckel* (of. D. *deksel* = Dan. *dæksel*), a cover, lid, tympan, dim. of *decke*, cover, covering, *deck*, deck: see *deck*.] In *paper-making:* (*a*) In hand paper-making, a rectangular frame laid upon the wire mold on which the paper-pulp is placed, to confine it within the limits of the required size of sheet; in machine paper-making, a belt of linen and caoutchouc placed on either side of the apron, to keep the pulp from spreading out laterally and making the paper wider than is desired. (*b*) The rough or raw edge of paper; specifically, the ragged edge of hand-made paper, produced by the deckle.

deckle-edged (dek'l-ejd), *a.* See the extract.

Deckle-edged. — This term has lately been adopted in the advertisements of books to indicate that the edges of the paper have not been cut or trimmed, so that it is equivalent to the more common designation, "rough-edged."
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 227.

deckle-strap (dek'l-strap), *n.* A strap used on paper-making machines to confine the flow of the pulp and to determine the width of the sheet.

deck-load (dek'lōd), *n.* Same as *deck-cargo*.

deck-passage (dek'pas'āj), *n.* Conveyance of a passenger on the deck of a vessel.

deck-passenger (dek'pas'en-jėr), *n.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on the deck of a vessel.

deck-pipe (dek'pīp), *n.* An iron pipe through which the chain-cable is paid into the chain-locker.

deck-planking (dek'plang'king), *n.* Planking cut suitably for forming the deck of a vessel.

deck-plate (dek'plāt), *n.* A metallic plate placed about the smoke-stack or the furnace of a marine engine, to protect the wood of the deck.

deck-pump (dek'pump), *n.* A hand-pump used for washing decks.

deck-sheet (dek'shēt), *n.* The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper (dek'stop'ėr), *n.* A strong stopper used for securing the cable.

deck-tackle (dek'tak'l), *n.* A heavy tackle used for hauling in cable, or for other purposes.

deck-transom (dek'tran'sum), *n.* See *transom*.

decl. An abbreviation of *declension*.

declaim (dē-klām'), *v.* [< ME. *declamen* = OF. *declamer*, F. *déclamer* (> D. *declameren* = G. *declamiren* = Dan. *deklamere* = Sw. *deklamera* = Sp. Pg. *declamar* = It. *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, cry aloud, make a speech, < *de-* (intensive) + *clamare*, cry, shout: see *claim*[1], *clamor*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a formal speech or oration; harangue.

With what impatience he *declaim'd*!
Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of the argument. *Swift.*

To *declaim* on the temporal advantages . . . [the poor] enjoy, is only repeating what none either believe or practise. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxii.

2. To speak or write for rhetorical effect; speak or write pompously or elaborately, without earnestness of purpose, sincerity, or sound argument; rant.

It is not enough in general to *declaim* against our sins, but we must search out particularly those predominant vices which by their boldness and frequency have provoked God thus to punish us. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

The Rogue has (with all the Wit he could muster up) been *declaiming* against Wit. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 2.

At least he [Milton] does not *declaim*. *J. A. St. John.*

The preacher *declaimed* most furiously, for an hour, against luxury, although . . . there were not three pairs of shoes in the whole congregation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 21.

3. To repeat a select piece of prose or poetry in public, as an exercise in oratory or to exhibit skill in elocution.

The undergraduates shall in their course *declaime* publicly in the hall, in one of the three learned languages.
Laws of Harvard Univ. (1734), in Peirce's Hist. Harv. [Univ., App., p. 129.

II. *trans.* **1.** To utter or deliver in public in a rhetorical or oratorical manner. — **2.** To speak as an exercise in elocution: as, he *declaimed* Mark Antony's speech. — **3†.** To maintain or advocate oratorically.

Makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause.
South, Sermons, VIII. 82.

4†. To speak against; cry down; decry.

This banquet then . . . is at once declared and *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 175.

declaimant (dē-klā'mant), *n.* [< *declaim* + *-ant*, after L. *declaman(t-)s*, ppr. of *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] Same as *declaimer*. [Rare.]

declaimer (dē-klā'mėr), *n.* One who declaims; one who speaks for rhetorical effect or as an exercise in elocution; one who attempts to convince by a harangue.

Loud *declaimers* on the part
Of liberty, themselves the slaves of lust. *Cowper.*

I have little sympathy with *declaimers* about the Pilgrim Fathers, who look upon them all as men of grand conceptions and superhuman foresight.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 289.

declamando (dek-lä-man'dō), [It., ppr. of *declamare*, < L. *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] In *music*, in a declamatory style. *E. D.*

declamation (dek-la-mā'shon), *n.* [= D. *declamatie* = G. *declamation* = Dan. Sw. *deklamation*, < F. *déclamation* = Sp. *declamacion* = Pg. *declamação* = It. *declamazione*, < L. *declamatio(n-)*, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** The act or art of declaiming or making rhetorical harangues in public; especially, the delivery of a speech or an exercise in oratory or elocution, as by a student of a college, etc.: as, a public *declamation;* the art of *declamation*.

The public listened with little emotion . . . to five acts of monotonous *declamation*. *Macaulay.*

Then crush'd by rules and weaken'd as refin'd,
For years the power of tragedy declin'd;
From hard to hard the frigid caution crept
Till *declamation* roar'd, while passion slept.
Johnson, Prologue at Drury Lane, Prol.

Specifically — **2.** In *vocal music*, the proper rhetorical enunciation of the words, especially in recitative and in dramatic music. — **3.** A public harangue or set speech; an oration.

The *declamations* of the pulpit described the sufferings of the saved souls in purgatory as incalculably greater than were endured by the most wretched mortals upon earth.
Bp. Hurd, Europ. Morals, II. 247.

4. Pompous, high-sounding verbiage in speech or writing; stilted oratory.

Many of the finest passages in his [Milton's] controversial writings are sometimes spoken of, even by favourable judges, as *declamation*. *J. A. St. John.*

Loose *declamation* may deceive the crowd.
Story, Advice to a Young Lawyer.

declamator† (dek'la-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *déclamateur* = Sp. Pg. *declamador* = It. *declamatore*, < L. *declamator*, < *declamare*, declaim.] A declaimer.

Who could, I say, hear this generous *declamator* without being fir'd at his noble zeal? *Steele*, Tatler, No. 56.

declamatory (dē-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclamatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declamatorio*, < L. *declamatorius*, declamatory, < *declamare*, declaim: see *declaim*.] **1.** Pertaining to the practice of declaiming in oratory or music; having the character of declamation.

The public will enter no protest if the gaps between them are filled up with the *declamatory* odds and ends, provided something on the stage be more or less occupying their attention. *Gentleman's* Magazine, Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

Wagner and Wagnerism, Nineteenth Century, March, 1883.

2. Merely rhetorical; stilted; straining after effect: as, a *declamatory* style.

That perfection of tone which can be eloquent without being *declamatory*. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 155.

declarable (dē-klār'a-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclarable;* < *declare* + *-able*.] Capable of being declared or proved.

What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 13.

declarant (dē-klār'ant), *n.* [< F. *déclarant*, < L. *declaran(t-)s*, ppr. of *declarare:* see *declare*.] One who makes a declaration; specifically, in *law*, one whose admission or statement, made in writing or orally at some former time, is sought to be offered in evidence. Such declarations, even though made by a stranger to the litigation, are received in several classes of cases; as, for instance, to prove a fact of pedigree, or when made in the course of duty by a person since deceased, or against the interest of the declarant.

The acknowledgment of payment was held to be "against the *declarant's* interest," and rendered the whole statement admissible. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 741.

declaration (dek-la-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *declaracion* = D. *declaratie* = G. *declaration* = Dan. *deklaration*, < OF. *declaration*, F. *déclaration* = Sp. *declaracion* = Pg. *declaração* = It. *dichiarazione, dichiaragione*, < L. *declaratio(n-)*, a declaration, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] **1†.** A clearing up; that which makes plain; explanation.

Of this forseide skale, fro the croos-lyne vnto the verre angle, is cleped vmbra versa, and the nether partie is cleped the vmbra recta. And for the more *declaracion*, loo here the figure. *Chaucer.*

2. A positive or formal statement in regard to anything; affirmation; explicit assertion; avowal; publication; proclamation.

His promises are nothing else but *declarations* what God will do for the good of man. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To set forth in order a *declaration* of those things which are most surely believed among us. Luke i. 1.

3. That which is proclaimed or declared; specifically, the document or instrument by which an announcement or assertion is formally made: as, the *Declaration* of Independence.

Verefie I wold the *declaracion*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6592.

4. In *law*: (*a*) At common law, the pleading in which the plaintiff formally presents the allegations on which he bases his claim for relief in a civil action: now more commonly called *complaint*. (*b*) In the criminal law of Scotland, the account which a prisoner who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime gives of himself, to be taken down in writing, on his examination.—5. A confession of faith or doctrine: as, the Auburn *Declaration*; the Savoy *Declaration*, etc.—**Déclaration de faillite**, in *French law*, an adjudication in bankruptcy.—**Declaration of Independence**, in *U. S. hist.*, the public act by which the Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain: often called by eminence *the Declaration*.—**Declaration of intention**, in *law*, a declaration made in court by an alien of his intent to become a citizen of the United States: required in some States as a condition of acquiring land.—**Declaration of rights**. See *Bill of Rights*, under *bill*³.—**Declaration of Title Act**, an English statute of 1862 providing means to establish and quiet land-titles.—**Declaration of trust**, an avowal of holding specified property in trust for another person.—**Declaration of war**, an announcement or proclamation of war by the sovereign authority of a country against another country. It was formerly customary to send a declaration of warlike purpose to the menaced power before beginning hostilities; but a declaration of war is now more commonly merely an announcement of the actual existence of a state of war. In most countries the power of declaring or formally beginning war rests with the sovereign or executive; but the Constitution of the United States confines this power to Congress.—**Dying declaration**, in *law*, a declaration made by a person on his deathbed. Such declarations, when relating to the cause of death, are admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide where it can be proved that the declarant knew he was about to die and had given up all hope of recovery.—**Explicit declaration**. See *explicit*.—**Judicial declaration**, in *Scots law*, in civil causes, the statement taken down in writing of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts on which he relies.—**Savoy Declaration**, a "declaration of the faith and order owned and practised in the Congregational churches in England," agreed upon at a meeting in the Savoy palace, London, in 1658. Doctrinally, it is a modification of the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith. It is no longer regarded as authoritative among the churches of the Congregational faith and order. Also called *Savoy Confession*.—**To emit a declaration**. See *emit*.

declarative (dē-klar'a-tiv), *a.* [= F. *déclaratif* = Sp. Pg. *declarativo* = It. *dichiarativo*, < LL. *declarativus*, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] 1. Making declaration, proclamation, or publication; exhibiting or manifesting; declaratory; explanatory.

We but rarely find examples of this imperfect subjunctive in the independent *declarative* form.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 52.

2. As declared, set forth, or made known: in contrast to *essential*: as, the *declarative* glory of God.

declaratively (dē-klar'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a declarative manner; by distinct assertion, and not impliedly; by proclamation.

Christ was not primarily but *declaratively* invested with all power in heaven and on earth after he had finished his work and risen from the dead.
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 652.

declarator (dē-klar'a-tor), *n.* [< F. *déclaratoire*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, declaratory: see *declaratory*.] In *Scots law*, a declaratory action; a form of action in the Court of Session, the object of which is to get a fact declared judicially, leaving the legal consequences of it to follow as a matter of course: as, a *declarator* of marriage, etc.—**Declarator of bastardy**. See *bastardy*.

declaratorily (dē-klar'a-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By declaration or exhibition.

Andreas Alciatus, the civilian, and Franciscus de Cordua, have both *declaratorily* confirmed the same.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

declaratory (dē-klar'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *déclaratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declaratorio*, < L. as if **declaratorius*, < *declarator*, a declarer, < *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] Making declaration, clear manifestation, or exhibition; affirmative; declarative.

This [act] is of a *declaratory* nature, and recites that they are already contrary to the ancient and fundamental laws of the realm.
Hallam, Const. Hist., vi.

Declaratory act or **statute**, an act or statute intended not to make new law, but to put an end to doubt by restating or explaining some former act or common-law rule.—**Declaratory action**, in *Scots law*, same as *declarator*.—**Declaratory decree** or **judgment**, a decree or judgment which simply declares the rights of the parties or expresses the opinion of the court on a question of law, without ordering anything to be done. *Repafe and Lawrence*.

declare (dē-klār'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declared*, ppr. *declaring*. [< ME. *declaren*, < OF. *declarer*, *decler*, *declarir*, *desclairer*, etc., F. *déclarer* = Sp. Pg. *declarar* = It. *dichiarire*, *dichiarare*, < L. *declarare*, make clear, manifest, show, declare, < *de* + *clarus*, clear: see *clear*, *clarify*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To make clear; clear up; free from obscurity; make plain.

To *declare* this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth. *Boyle.*

2. To make known by words; assert explicitly; manifest or communicate plainly in any way; publish; proclaim; tell.

For a story of gallant bold Robin Hood
Unto you I will *declare*.
Robin Hood and the Shepherd (Child's Ballads, V. 238).

The heavens *declare* the glory of God. Ps. xix. 1.

I will *declare* what he hath done for my soul.
Ps. lxvi. 16.

Who shall then *declare*
The date of thy deep-founded strength?
Bryant, The Ages, xxxv.

3. To proclaim; announce.

I return'd in the evening with Sr Joseph Williamson, now *declar'd* Secretary of State.
Evelyn, Diary, July 22, 1674.

4. To assert; affirm: as, he *declares* the story to be false.

He says some of the best things in the world — and *declareth* that wit is his aversion. *Lamb*, My Relations.

5. In *law*, to solemnly assert a fact before witnesses: as, he *declared* a paper signed by him to be his last will and testament.—6. To make a full statement of, as of goods on which duty is to be paid at the custom-house.

A merchant of that guild cannot *declare* at the custom-house merchandises to weight in one ship-load or land-conveyance of higher value than £2000. *Brougham.*

To declare a dividend. See *dividend*.—**To declare one's self**, to throw off reserve and avow one's opinions; show openly what one thinks, or which side one espouses.

We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to *declare ourselves*. *Addison.*

To declare war, to make a declaration of war (which see, under *declaration*).—**Syn. 2-4.** *Proclaim*, *Publish*, etc. (see *announce*); *Affirm*, *Aver*, etc. (see *assert*); state, protest, utter, promulgate.

II. *intrans.* 1. To make known one's thoughts or opinions; proclaim or avow some opinion, purpose, or resolution in favor or in opposition; make known explicitly some determination; make a declaration; come out: with *for* or *against*: as, the prince *declared for* the allies; victory had not *declared for* either party; the allied powers *declared against* France.

The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them. *Jer. Taylor.*

Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait;
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate. *Dryden.*

Specifically — 2. To express a formal decision; make a decision known by official proclamation or notice.

The Office did attend the King and Cabal, to discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be *declared* for, which was 2000 men for six months. *Pepys*, Diary, IV. 144.

3. In *law*, to make a declaration or complaint; set forth formally in pleading the cause for relief against the defendant: as, the plaintiff *declared* on a promissory note.—4. In the game of bezique, to lay on the table, face up, any counting-cards or combinations of cards; show cards for the purpose of scoring.—**To declare off**. (*a*) To refuse to cooperate in any undertaking; break off one's engagements, etc. (*b*) To decide against continuing a habit or practice; break away from a custom: as, to *declare off* from smoking. [Colloq.]

declared (dē-klārd'), *p. a.* Avowed; proclaimed; open; professed: as, a *declared* enemy.

declaredly (dē-klār'ed-li), *adv.* Avowedly; openly; explicitly.

The French were, from the very first, most *declaredly* averse from treating. *Sir Wm. Temple*, Memoirs.

declaredness (dē-klār'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being declared.

declarement† (dē-klār'ment), *n.* [< OF. *declarement*, *declairement* = Sp. *declaramiento* = Pg. *declaramento* = It. *dichiaramento*, < ML. as if **declaramentum*, < L. *declarare*, declare: see *declare*.] A declaration.

A *declarement* of very different parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

declarer (dē-klār'ėr), *n.* One who makes known, proclaims, or publishes; one who or that which exhibits or explains.

An open *declarer* of God's goodness.
J. Udall, On Luke xviii.

The *declarer* of some true facts or sincere passions.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art.

déclassé (dā-kla-sā'), *a.* [F.: see *declassed*.] Same as *declassed*.

It is only the *déclassé*, the ne'er-do-well, or the really unfortunate, who has nothing to call his own.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 227.

declassed (dē-klāst'), *a.* [< *de-* + *class* + *-ed*², after F. *déclassé* (also used in E. as a noun).] Fallen or put out of one's proper class or place or any definite and recognized position or rank in the social system: applied to persons who by misfortune or their own fault have lost social or business standing, and are not counted as part of any recognized class of society.

declension (dē-klen'shọn), *n.* [An accom. form (term. after *extension*, etc.) of OF. *declinaison* (F. *déclinaison*), the same word as *declinaison*, *declinacion*, F. *déclination*, E. *declination*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*, a bending aside, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] 1. A sloping downward; a declination; a descent; a slope; a declivity.

The *declension* of the land from that place to the sea.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. A sinking or falling into a lower or inferior state; deterioration; decline.

In the latter date and *declension* of his drooping years.
South, Sermons.

We never read that Jesus laughed, and but once that he rejoiced in spirit; but the *declensions* of our natures cannot bear the weight of a perpetual grave deportment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 24.

States and empires have their periods of *declension*.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 79.

But the fall, the rapid and total *declension*, of Wilkes's fame, the utter oblivion into which his very name has passed for all purposes save the remembrance of his vices, . . . this affords also a salutary lesson to the followers of the multitude. *Brougham*, John Wilkes.

3. Refusal; non-acceptance.

Declension is improperly used to signify the act of declining. It is a good word for denoting a state of decline or the process of decline. But we cannot say, "He sent in his *declension* of the office." . . . I do not find it (in this sense) in the works of the first class of English authors. We need a word to express the act in question; we have none but the participle "declining." . . . "Declinature" may yet make its way into reputable use.
Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

4. In *gram.*: (*a*) The inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives; strictly, the deviation of other forms of such a word from that of its nominative case; in general, the formation of the various cases from the stem, or from the nominative singular as representing it: thus, in English, *man*, *man's*, *men*, *men's*; in Latin, *rex*, *regis*, *regi*, *regem*, *rege*, in the singular, and *reges*, *regum*, *regibus*, in the plural. The rehearsing of a word as declined; the act of declining a word, as a noun. (*c*) A class of nouns declined on the same type: as, first or second *declension*; the five Latin *declensions*. Abbreviated *decl.*—**Declension of the needle**. See *declination*.

declensional (dē-klen'shon-al), *a.* [< *declension* + *-al*.] In *gram.*, pertaining to or of the nature of declension.

It strenuously avoids the *declensional* and verbal pabulum usually administered to students.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 278.

declericalize (dē-kler'i-kal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *declericalized*, ppr. *declericalizing*. [< *depriver*, + *clerical* + *-ize*.] To deprive of the clerical character; withdraw from clerical influence; secularize. [Rare.]

declinable (dē-klī'na-bl), *a.* [= F. *déclinable* = Sp. *declinable* = Pg. *declinavel* = It. *declinabile*, < LL. *declinabilis*, < *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] Capable of being declined; specifically, in *gram.*, capable of changing its termination in the oblique cases: as, a *declinable* noun.

In inflected languages, *declinable* words . . . usually have endings which not only determine their grammatical class and category, but are also characteristic of the language to which they belong.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

declinal (dē-klī'nal), *a.* [< *decline* + *-al*.] 1. Bending downward; declining.—2. In *geol.*, sloping from an axis, as strata of rocks. See *acclinal*.

declinant (dek'li-nant), *a.* [< F. *déclinant* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinante*, < L. *declinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] In *her.*, having the tail hanging vertically downward: said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *decliant*.

declinate (dek'li-nāt), *a.* [< L. *declinatus*, pp. of *declinare*: see *decline*.] **1.** In *bot.*, bending or bent downward; declining: applied to stamens when they are thrown to one side of a flower, as in *Amaryllis*; also applied to mosses. Also *declined* and *declinous*.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, declined; bending or sloping downward; declivous: opposed to *aclinate*.

declination (dek-li-nā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *declinacion*, *declinacioun* = OF. *declinacion*, *declinaison*, *declinaison*, F. *déclinaison* and *déclination* = Sp. *declinación* = Pg. *declinação* = It. *declinazione* = D. *declinatie* = G. *declination* = Dan. Sw. *deklination*, < L. *declinatio(n-)*, a bending aside, deflection, inflection, declension, < *declinare*, bend, decline: see *decline*. Cf. *declension*.] **1.** A bending or sloping downward; a sloping or bending from a higher to a lower level; subsidence: as, the *declination* of the shore.

> Like the sun in his evening *declination*.
> *Johnson*, Rambler.

2. A falling to a lower or inferior condition; deterioration; decline: as, *declination* in or of vigor, virtue, morals, etc.

> Your manhood and courage is always in increase; but our force groweth in *declination*.
> *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fix.

> In our *declinations* now, every accident is accompanied with heavy clouds of melancholy; and in our youth we never admitted any.
> *Donne*, Letters, lxix.

> Many brave men, finding their fortune grow faint, and feeling its *declination*, have timely withdrawn themselves from great attempts. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 10.

3. Deviation from a right line; oblique motion.

> The *declination* of atoms in their descent. *Bentley.*

4. Deviation from the right path or course of conduct: as, a *declination* from duty.

> The *declinations* from religion, besides the privative, which is atheism, and the branches thereof, are three: heresies, idolatry, and witchcraft.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 379.

5†. Aversion; disinclination.

> The returne of sundry letters into Fraunce, signifying the queen's *declination* from marriage, and the people's unwillingnesse, to match that way.
> *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1581.

6. The act of declining, refusing, or shunning; refusal: as, a *declination* of an office. [U. S.]—**7.** In *astron.*, the distance of a heavenly body from the celestial equator, measured on a great circle passing through the pole and also through the body. It is equal to the complement of the polar distance of the body, and is said to be north or south according as the body is north or south of the equator. Great circles passing through the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles, are called *circles of declination*. Small circles parallel to the celestial equator are termed *parallels of declination*.

> He was that tyme in Gemini, as I geese,
> But litel fro his *declinacioun*
> Of Cancer. *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 979.

8. The angle between the magnetic meridian and the geographical meridian of a place.—**9.** In *dialing*, the arc of the horizon contained between the vertical plane and the prime vertical circle, if reckoned from east or west, or between the meridian and the plane, if reckoned from north or south.—**10†.** In *gram.*, declension; the inflection of a noun through its various terminations.—**Apparent declination.** See *apparent*.—**Declination of atoms**, or **declination of principles** (ML. *clinamen principiorum*), the slight uncaused swerving aside of atoms from their vertical paths, which was supposed by the ancient Epicureans for the sake of explaining free will and the variety of nature.—**Declination of the compass or needle**, or **magnetic declination**, the variation of the magnetic needle from the true meridian of a place. The amount of this variation is found by a *declination needle* or *declinometer* (which see). In the northeastern part of the United States the needle points west of north (about 8° W. at New York city in 1885), while in the southern and western portions it points east of north. Further, the declination is now westerly in Europe and Africa and over the Atlantic ocean, while it is easterly for the larger part of North America, South America, the Pacific ocean, and most of Asia. The declination is subject to large secular changes (20° to 40°), embracing a cycle of several centuries; it has been increasing in the eastern United States since the early part of the nineteenth century. See *agonic* and *isogonic*.—**declinational** (dek-li-nā'shọn-ạl), *a.* [< *declination* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to declination.—**Declinational tide**, a tide produced by the moon's changes of declination.

declinator (dek'li-nā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déclinateur* = Pg. *declinador* = It. *declinatore*, < NL. *declinator*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline* and *declination*.] **1.** An instrument used in ascertaining the declination, as in dialing, of a plane, and in astronomy, of the stars. Also *declinatory*.—**2†.** One who declines to join or agree with another; a dissentient.

> The votes of the *declinators* could not be heard for the noise. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, ii. 65.

declinatory (dē-klī'na-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déclinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *declinatorio*, < ML. *declinatorius*, < L. *declinare*, decline: see *decline*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to declination; characterized by declining; intimating refusal.—**Declinatory plea**, in *old Eng. law*, a plea before trial or conviction, intended to show that the party was not liable to the penalty of the law, or was specially exempted from the jurisdiction of the court, such as the plea of benefit of clergy.

II. *n.*; pl. *declinatories* (-riz). **1.** Same as *declinator*, 1.—**2†.** An excuse or plea for declining.

> This matter came not to the judges to give any opinion; and if it had, they had a *declinatory*, of course, viz., that matters of Parliament were too high for them.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 10.

declinature (dē-klī'nā-tụr), *n.* [< L. as if **declinatura*, < *declinare*: see *decline*.] **1.** The act of declining or refusing; declension. See extract under *declension*, 3.

> The *declinature* of that office is no less graceful.
> *The Scotsman* (newspaper).

Specifically—**2.** In *Scots law*, the privilege which a party has, in certain circumstances, to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited.

decline (dē-klīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *declined*, ppr. *declining*. [< ME. *declinen*, *declynen* (= D. *declineren* = G. *deklinieren* = Dan. *deklinere* = Sw. *deklinera*), < OF. *decliner*, F. *décliner* = Sp. Pg. *declinar* = It. *dichinare*, *dechinare*, *declinare*, < L. *declinare*, bend, turn aside, deflect, inflect, decline, < *de*, down, + **clinare*, bend, incline, = E. *lean*[1]: see *cline* and *lean*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to bend or slope; bend down; incline; cause to assume an inclined position; depress.

> In their familiar salutations they lay their hands on their bosoms, and a little *decline* their bodies.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 50.

> In melancholy deep, with head *declin'd*. *Thomson.*

2†. To lower; degrade; debase.

> To *decline* the conscience in compliment to the senses.
> *Boyle.*

> How would it sound in song, that a great monarch had *declined* his affections upon the daughter of a baker?
> *Lamb*, Decay of Beggars.

3†. To decrease; diminish; reduce.

> You have *declined* his means. *Beau. and Fl.*

4†. To cause to deviate from a straight or right course; turn aside; deflect.

> I were no man, if I could look on beauty
> Plac'd ill, without some pity; but no king,
> If any superficial glass of feature
> Could work me to *decline* the course of justice.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger?)*, Lovers' Progress, v. 3.

> I would not stain your honour for the empire,
> Nor any way *decline* you to discredit.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Valentinian, iii. 1.

5. To turn aside from; deviate from. [Archaic.]

> Your servants: who *declining*
> Their way, not able, for the throng, to follow,
> Slipt down the Gemonies, and brake their necks!
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 1.

> The right-hand path they now *decline*,
> And trace against the stream the Tyne.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 9.

6. To avoid by moving out of the way; shun; avoid in general. [Archaic.]

> Him she loves most, she will seem to hate eagerliest, to *decline* your jealousy. *B. Jonson*, Epicene, ii. 1.

> He [the Baptist] exhorted the people to works of mercy; the publicans to do justice and to *decline* oppression.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 83.

7. To refuse; refuse or withhold consent to do, accept, or enter upon: as, to *decline* a contest; to *decline* an offer.

> Melissa . . . gained the victory by *declining* the contest. *Johnson.*

> As the squire said they could not decently *decline* his visit, he was shown up stairs.
> *Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker.

> The gospel can never be effectually defended by a policy which *declines* to acknowledge the high place assigned to liberty in the counsels of Providence.
> *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 271.

8. In *gram.*, to inflect, as a noun or an adjective; give the case-forms of a noun or an adjective in their order: as, *dominus*, *domini*, *domino*, *dominum*, *domine*.—**Syn. 7.** See *refuse*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bend or slant down; assume an inclined position; hang down; slope or trend downward; descend: as, the sun *declines* toward the west.

> The beholder would expect it to fall, being built exceedingly *declining*, by a rare addresse of the architect.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 19, 1644.

2†. To deviate from a line passing through the north and south points.

> The latitudes of planets ben comunly rekned fro the Ecliptik, because that non of hem *declineth* but few degrees owt fro the brede of the zodiak.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 19.

3. To deviate from a course or an object; turn aside; fall away; wander.

> Sundry persons, who in favour of the sayd Sr. Q. *declining* from her Majestie, sought to interrupt the quiet of the Realme by many cuilt and vndutifull practises.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 207.

> Here we began to *decline* from the Sea Coast, upon which we had Travelled so many days before, and to draw off more Easterly, crossing obliquely over the Plain.
> *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 57.

4. To sink to a lower level; sink down; hence, figuratively, to fall into an inferior or impaired condition; lose strength, vigor, character, or value; fall off; deteriorate.

> My brother Wellbred, sir, I know not how,
> Of late is much *declined* in what he was.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

> Rather would I instantly *decline*
> To the traditionary sympathies
> Of a most rustic ignorance.
> *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

5. To stoop, as to an unworthy object; lower one's self; condescend.

> From me . . . to *decline*
> Upon a wretch whose natural gifts were poor
> To those of mine. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

> Is it well to wish thee happy?—having known me, to *decline*
> On a range of lower feelings, and a narrower heart than mine?
> *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

6. To refuse; express refusal: as, he was invited, but *declined*. [Properly transitive, with the object implied or understood.]—**7.** To approach or draw toward the close.

> The voice of God they heard,
> Now walking in the garden, by soft winds
> Brought to their ears while day *declined*.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 99.

8†. To incline; tend.

> The purple lustre . . . *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. *Holland.*

9†. To incline morally; be favorably disposed.

> Your weeping sister is no wife of mine,
> Nor to her bed no homage do I owe;
> Far more, far more, to you do I *decline*.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2.

Declining dial. See *dial*.—**Syn. 4.** To droop, languish; degenerate, deteriorate.—**7.** To wane.

decline (dē-klīn'), *n.* [< *decline*, *v.*] **1.** A bending or sloping downward; a slope; declivity; incline. [Rare.]—**2.** A descending; progress downward or toward a close.

> At the *decline* of day,
> Winding above the mountain's snowy term,
> New banners shone. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, vi. 18.

> Like a lily which the sun
> Looks thro' in his sad *decline*.
> *Tennyson*, Adeline.

3. A failing or deterioration; a sinking into an impaired or inferior condition; falling off; loss of strength, character, or value; decay.

> Their fathers lived in the *decline* of literature. *Swift.*

> We are in danger of being persuaded that the *decline* of our own tongue has not only commenced, but has already advanced too far to be averted or even arrested.
> *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., Int., p. 3.

4. In *med.*: (*a*) That stage of a disease when the characteristic symptoms begin to abate in violence. (*b*) A popular term for any chronic disease in which the strength and plumpness of the body gradually diminish, until the patient dies: as, he is in a *decline*. (*c*) The time of life when the physical and mental powers are failing. *Quain.*—**Syn. 3.** Degeneracy, falling off, drooping.

declined (dē-klīnd'), *p. a.* In *bot.*, same as *declinate*, 1.

decliner (dē-klī'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who declines.

> He was a studious *decliner* of honours and titles.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, p. 4.

2. Same as *declining dial* (which see, under *dial*).

declinograph (dē-klī'nō-grāf), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *γράφειν*, write.] An arrangement for recording automatically the observation of declination with a filar micrometer.

declinometer (dek-li-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *declinare*, decline, + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.]

An instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle, and for observing its variations. In magnetic observatories there are permanent instruments of this kind, and they are commonly made self-registering by photographic means. It is the object of such instruments to register the small hourly and annual variations in declination, and also the variations due to magnetic storms.

declinous (dē-klī'nus), *a.* [< L. *declinis*, adj. < *declinare*, bend down: see *decline*), + E. *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *decinate*, 1.

declivant (dek'li-vant), *a.* [As *declive* + *-ant*.] Same as *declinant*.

declivate (dek'li-vāt), *a.* [< *declive* + *-ate*1.] In *entom.*, gently sloping; forming an angle of less than 45° with the horizon.

declive (dē-klīv'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *déclive*, < L. *declivis*, sloping: see *declivity*.] **I.** *a.* Inclining downward: in *surg.*, applied to the most dependent portion of a tumor or abscess.

II. *n.* In *anat.*, the posterior portion of the monticulus of the vermis superior of the cerebellum.

declivant (dek'li-vent), *a.* [Var. of *declivant*.] Bent downward; sloping gently away from the general surface or the part behind: specifically used in entomology: as, the sides of the elytra are *declivent*.

declivitous (dē-klīv'i-tus), *a.* [< *declivity* + *-ous*.] Same as *declivous*.

declivity (dē-klīv'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *declivities* (-tiz). [< F. *déclivité* or Sp. *declividad* = Pg. *declividade* = It. *declività*, < L. *declivita(t-)s*, a slope, declivity, < *declivis*, sloping, < *de*, down, + *clivus*, a slope, hill, < **cli-nare*, slope, bend down: see *decline*. Cf. *acclivity*, *proclivity*.] A downward slope. Specifically—(*a*) The portion of a hill or range of mountains lying on one side or the other of the crest or axis.

It [the Ural] consists, along its western *declivity*, of the older paleozoic rocks. *Sir J. Herschel.*

The Pyrenees made then, as they make now, no very serious difference between the languages spoken on their opposite *declivities*. *Nelson*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

(*b*) In *entom.*, a part gently sloping away from the general plane of a surface.—**Declivity of the metathorax**, a sloping or perpendicular portion of the metathorax over the base of the abdomen.

declivous (dē-klī'vus), *a.* [< L. *declivis*, sloping (see *declivity*), + E. *-ous*.] Sloping downward; having the character of a declivity; declivate: specifically, in *zoöl.*, said of parts which slope gently downward: as, a *declivous* mesosternum. Also, rarely, *declivitous*.

decoct (dē-kokt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *decocten*, < L. *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *coquere*, cook: see *cook*1.] **1.** To prepare by boiling; digest in hot or boiling water; extract the strength or flavor of by boiling.

Holy thistle *decocted* in clear posset drink was heretofore much used at the beginnings of agues.
Boyle, Works, VI. 371.

2. To digest in the stomach.

There she *decocts*, and doth the food prepare;
Then she distributes it to every vein;
Then she expels what she may nitly spare.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

3†. To warm as if by boiling; heat up; excite.

Can sodden water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5.

4. To concoct; devise.

What villanie are they *decocting* now?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

decoct† (dē-kokt'), *a.* [ME., < L. *decoctus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cooked; digested.

Barly seede, or puts *decoct* and colde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 24.

decoctible (dē-kok'ti-bl), *a.* [< *decoct* + *-ible*.] That may be boiled or digested.

decoction (dē-kok'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decoccioun*, < OF. *decoction*, F. *décoction* = Sp. *decocion* = Pg. *decocção* = It. *decozione*, < L. *decoctio(n-)*, a decoction, a boiling down, < *decoctus*, pp. of *decoquere*: see *decoct*.] **1.** The act of boiling in water, in order to extract the peculiar properties or virtues.

If after a *decoction* of hearbes in a winter-night we expose the liquor to the frigid air, we may observe in the morning under a crust of ice the perfect appearance . . . of the plants that were taken from it.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

2. The liquor in which an animal or a vegetable substance has been boiled; water impregnated by boiling with the properties of such a substance: as, a *decoction* of Peruvian bark.

If a plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant. *Arbuthnot.*

decoctive (dē-kok'tiv), *a.* Having power to decoct. [Rare.]

decocture (dē-kok'tūr), *n.* [< L. as if **decoctura*, < *decoctus*, pp.: see *decoct*.] A substance prepared by decoction. [Rare.]

decoit (de-koit'), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *dakoit*.

decolle, *v. t.* [< OF. *decoller*, F. *décoller* = Sp. *degollar* = Pg. *degolar* = It. *decollare*, < L. *decollare*, behead, < *de*, from, + *collum*, neck: see *collar*.] To behead.

A speedy public dethroning and *decolling* of the king.
Parliamentary Hist., an. 1648.

decollate (dē-kol'āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decollated*, ppr. *decollating*. [< L. *decollatus*, pp. of *decollare*, behead: see *decoll.*] To behead.

He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated*.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels (1635), p. 474.

All five to-day have suffered death
With no distinction save in dying—he
Decollated by way of privilege,
The rest hanged decently and in order.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 314.

decollated (dē-kol'ā-ted), *p. a.* Beheaded; specifically, in *conch.*, applied to those univalve shells which have the apex worn off in the progress of growth. This happens constantly with some shells, such as a species of *Bulimus*, which is called in conchology *B. decollatus*.

decollation (dē-ko-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *decollacion*, < OF. *decollation*, F. *décollation* = Sp. *degollacion*, *decolacion* = Pg. *degolação* = It. *decollazione*, < L. *decollatio(n-)*, < *decollare*, behead: see *decoll*, *decollate*.] **1.** The act of beheading; decapitation; the state of one beheaded.

Their *decollations* and dismembrings are quite sickening in detail, and distinguished from the tidy, decorous executions of the early Italians. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 523.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*, the removal of the head of the child in cases of difficult parturition.—**Decollation of St. John the Baptist**, a festival celebrated on the 29th day of August in both the Eastern and the Western Church, in memory of the decapitation of St. John the Baptist. It is entered under the same date in the calendar of the English prayer-book in the words, "St. John the Baptist, beheaded."

décolleté (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *décolleter*, bare one's neck and shoulders, < *dé-*, < L. *de*, off, down, + *cou*, *col*, < L. *collum*, neck.] (*a*) Low-necked: said of a dress-waist so shaped as to leave the neck and shoulders exposed. (*b*) [Fem. *décolletée*.] By extension, having the neck and shoulders exposed: said of a woman the waist of whose dress is cut low in the neck.

decolor, **decolour** (dē-kul'or), *v. t.* [= F. *décolorer*, < L. *decolorare*, deprive of color, < *de*, from, + *color*, color: see *color*, and cf. *discolor*.] To deprive of color; bleach.

The antiputrescent and *decolouring* properties of charcoal. *Ure*, Dict., I. 415.

decolorant (dē-kul'or-ant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *decolorant(t-)s*, ppr. of *decolorare*: see *decolor*.] **I.** *a.* Having the property of removing color; bleaching.

Alcohol . . . is volatile, inflammable, and *decolorant*.
Wilder and Gage, Anat. Tech., p. 113.

II. *n.* A substance which bleaches or removes color.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorated*, ppr. *decolorating*. [< L. *decoloratus*, pp. of *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] To deprive of color; decolor; bleach; blanch.

decolorate (dē-kul'or-āt), *a.* [< L. *decoloratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of color; bleached.

decoloration (dē-kul-o-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décoloration* = Sp. *decoracion* = Pg. *decoração*, < L. *decoratio(n-)*, < *decolorare*, deprive of color: see *decolor*.] **1.** The act or process of decoloring or depriving of color.—**2.** Absence of color; colorlessness.

Decoloration, a term . . . signifying blanching or loss of the natural colour of any object. *Hooper*, Med. Dict.

decolorimeter (dē-kul-o-rim'e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *décolorimètre*, < L. *decolor*, adj., deprived of color, + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] **1.** An instrument for measuring the effects of bleaching-powder.—**2.** A graduated tube containing a solution of indigo and molasses, used to test the power of charcoal in a divided state in decolorizing solutions.

decolorization (dē-kul'or-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *decolorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of color; the process of blanching or bleaching. Also spelled *decolorisation*, *decolourisation*, *decolourization*.

decolorize (dē-kul'or-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decolorized*, ppr. *decolorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *color* + *-ize*. Cf. *decolorate*.] To deprive of color; bleach. Also spelled *decolorise*, *decolourize*, *decolourise*.

The syrup is then whitened or *decolorized* by filtering it through a bed of coarsely-powdered animal charcoal.
J. R. Nichols, Fireside Science, p. 99.

decolorizer (dē-kul'or-ī-zėr), *n.* That which decolorizes.

The different coloring-matters are retained in different degrees of intensity in the tissues or cell-elements, in the presence of the individual groups of *decolorizers*, such as alcohol, acetic acid, and glycerine.
Huxley, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 46.

decolour, **decolourization**, etc. See *decolor*, etc.

decomplex (dē'kom-pleks), *a.* [< *de-* + *complex*.] Repeatedly compound; made up of complex constituents.

Now the plethoric form of period, this monster model of sentence, bloated with *decomplex* intercalations, . . . is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.
De Quincey, Style, i.

Decomplex idea. See *idea*.

decomposability (dē-kom-pō-zą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *decomposable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being decomposed; the quality of being decomposable.

The ready *decomposability* of vermilion . . . cannot be removed by boiling in potash. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 921.

decomposable (dē-kom-pō'zą-bl), *a.* [= F. *décomposable*; as *decompose* + *-able*.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into constituent primary elements.

Manifestly *decomposable* states of consciousness cannot exist before the states of consciousness out of which they are composed. *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 130.

decompose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decomposed*, ppr. *decomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *de-* priv. + *compose*; cf. *decompound*.] **I.** *trans.* To separate into its constituent parts; resolve into its original elements; specifically, to reduce (an organic body) to a state of dissolution by a process of natural decay.

In some preliminary experiments it was found difficult to completely *decompose* cuprous oxide after it had been dried. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, Whole No. cxxx. p. 56.

Whatever be the origin of the electricity, the quantity of water *decomposed* is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes.
Atkinson, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 242.

Decomposing furnace. See *furnace*.

II. *intrans.* To become resolved into constituent elements; specifically, to decay; rot; putrefy.—**Syn.** *Decay*, *Putrefy*, etc. See *rot*.

decomposed (dē-kom-pōzd'), *p. a.* **1.** In a state of decomposition.—**2.** In *ornith.*, separated: specifically said of a feather the web of which is decompounded by disconnection of the barbs, or of a bundle of feathers, as those of the crest, which stand or fall apart from one another: used like *decompound* in botany.

decomposer (dē-kom-pō'zėr), *n.* That which decomposes.

The cinnabar may be brought into intimate contact with its *decomposer*. *Ure*, Dict., III. 235.

decomposite (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *decompositus*, formed from a compound, < *de-* + *compositus*, compound, composite: see *composite*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Compounded a second time; compounded with things already composite.—**2.** In *bot.*, same as *decompound*.

II. *n.* Anything compounded of composite things.

Decomporites of three metals, or more, are too long to inquire of. *Bacon*, Questions touching Metals.

Compounds wherein one element is compound are called *decomposites*. . . . The decomposite character of such words [as midshipman, gentlemanlike] is often concealed or disguised. *Latham*, Eng. Lang., § 428.

decomposition (dē-kom-pō-zish'on), *n.* [< F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *decomposição* = It. *decomposizione*, < NL. **decompositio(n-)*, < **decomponere*, decompose: see *decompound*, *decompose*.] **1.** The act or process of separating the constituent elements of a compound body or substance; analysis; resolution; specifically, the process of reducing an organic body to a state of decay or putrefaction.

Having obtained oxygen and hydrogen by the *decomposition* of water, it may naturally be inquired whether these substances cannot in turn be decomposed. To this question it can be simply replied that the most skilful chemists have hitherto failed to effect such *decomposition*.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 100.

2. The state of being decomposed or resolved; release from previous combinations; disintegration; specifically, decay of an organic body.

The new continents are built out of the ruins of an old planet; the new races fed out of the *decomposition* of the foregoing. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 274.

The latter half of the nineteenth century will be known to the future historian as especially the era of the *decomposition* of orthodoxies. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 269.

3. [With ref. to *decomposite*, q. v.] The act of compounding together things which are themselves compound; a combination of compounds.

A dexterous *decomposition* of two or three words together. *Instruct. Concerning Oratory.*

Chemical decomposition. See *chemical*.—**Decomposition of forces**, in *mech.*, same as *resolution of forces* (which see, under *force*).—**Decomposition of light**, the separation of a beam of light into its prismatic colors.

decompound (dē-kŏm-pound'), *v. t.* [= Pg. *decompor* = It. *decomporre*, ‹ NL. **decomponere*, ‹ L. *de-* priv. (in def. 2, *de-* intensive) + *componere*, put together, compound: see *de-* and *compound*[1], and cf. *decompose*.] **1.** To decompose. [Rare.]

It divides and *decompounds* objects into a thousand curious parts. *Hazlitt.*

2. To compound a second time; compound or form out of that which is already compound; form by a second composition.

All our complex ideas whatsoever, . . . however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolv'd into simple ideas. *Locke*, Human Understanding, ii. 22.

decompound (dē-kŏm-pound'), *a.* [‹ *de-* + *compound*, *a.*: see *decompound*, *v.*, and cf. *decomposite*.] **1.** Composed of things which are themselves compound; compounded a second time. —**2.** In *bot.*, divided into a number of compound divisions, as a leaf or panicle; repeatedly cleft or cut into an indefinite number of unequal segments. A decompound leaf is one in which the primary petiole gives off subsidiary petioles, each supporting a compound leaf. Also *decomposite*.

Decompound Leaf.

decompound (dē-kŏm-pound'), *n.* A decomposite (which see).

decompoundable (dē-kŏm-pound'ą-bl), *a.* [‹ *decompound* + *-able*.] Capable of being decompounded.

decompoundly (dē-kŏm-pound'li), *adv.* In a decompound manner.

decompt†, *n.* [‹ OF. *descompt*, account, back reckoning, ‹ *descompter*, account for, account back: see *discount* and *count*[1].] Deduction or percentage held as security.

deconcentrate (dē-kŏn-sen'trāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deconcentrated*, ppr. *deconcentrating*. [‹ *de-* priv. + *concentrate*.] To spread or scatter from a point or center; destroy the concentration of, as of bodies of troops. *Times* (London).

deconcentration (dē-kŏn-sen-trā'shŏn), *n.* [‹ *deconcentrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconcentrating, or of dispersing whatever has been concentrated in one place or point: the opposite of *concentration*.

deconcoct† (dē-kŏn-kokt'), *v. t.* [‹ *de-* priv. + *concoct*.] To decompose or resolve.

Since these Benedictines have had their crudities *deconcocted*. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., VI. 267.

deconsecrate (dē-kon'sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deconsecrated*, ppr. *deconsecrating*. [‹ *de-* priv. + *consecrate*. Cf. F. *déconsacrer*.] To deprive of the character conferred by consecration; secularize.

Though it was possible to sweep the idols out of the Kaaba, it was not so easy to *deconsecrate* the spot, but far more convenient to give it a new sanction. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 93.

deconsecration (dē-kon-sē-krā'shŏn), *n.* [‹ *deconsecrate* + *-ion*.] The act of deconsecrating or of depriving of sacred character; specifically, the ceremony employed in deconsecrating or rendering secular anything consecrated, as a church or a cemetery. The forms to be observed do not appear in the prayer-book, and the ceremony is of very rare occurrence.

de contumace capiendo (dē kon-tū-mā'sē kap-i-en'dō). [L. (NL.): L. *de*, of; *contumace*, abl. of *contumax*, contumacious; *capiendo*, abl. ger. of *capere*, take: see *capacious*, *capias*, etc.] In *Eng. law*, a writ issuing out of chancery, on the suggestion of an ecclesiastical court, to attach a party to a proceeding in the latter court for contempt of its authority: a procedure substituted by the act of 53 Geo. III., c. 127, for the *de excommunicato capiendo*.

decoped†, *p. a.* [ME. pp. of **decopen*, ‹ OF. *decoper*, *decouper*, F. *découper*, cut, slash, ‹ *de-* + *couper*, cut: see *coup*[1].] Slashed; cut in figures.

Shode he was with grete maistrie
With shoon *decoped*, and with lass [lace].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 843.

decopperization (dē-kop-ėr-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [‹ *decopperize* + *-ation*.] The process of removing copper or freeing from copper.

decopperize (dē-kop'ėr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decopperized*, ppr. *decopperizing*. [‹ L. *de*, of, from, + *copper* + *-ize*.] To free from copper.

The zinc remaining in the *decopperized* lead is oxidized in a reverberatory furnace. *Ure*, Dict., III. 71.

decoramentt (dek'ō-rą-ment), *n.* [‹ LL. *decoramentum*: see *decorement*.] Same as *decorement*.

decorate (dek'ō-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorated*, ppr. *decorating*. [‹ L. *decoratus*, pp. of *decorare* () F. *décorer* = Sp. Pg. *decorar* = It. *decorare* = D. *decoreren* = G. *decorieren* = Dan. *dekorere* = Sw. *dekorera*), adorn, distinguish, honor, ‹ *decus* (*decōr-*), ornament, grace, dignity, honor, akin to *decor*, elegance, grace, beauty, ornament, ‹ *decere*, become, befit, whence ult. *decent*, q. v.] **1†.** To distinguish; grace; honor.

My harte was fully sette, and my minde deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme wyth wholesome lawes, ciuilities, and ordinances. *Hall*, Edw. IV., an. 23.

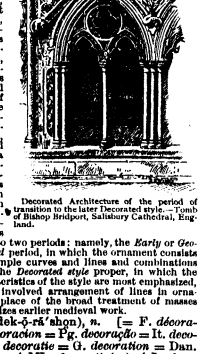
2. To deck with something becoming or ornamental; adorn; beautify; embellish: as, to *decorate* the person; to *decorate* an edifice.

A grave and forcible argument, *decorated* by the most brilliant wit and fancy. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

With lupin and with lavender,
To *decorate* the fading year.
D. M. Moir, Birth of the Flowers.

3. To confer distinction upon by means of a badge or medal of honor: as, to *decorate* an artist with the cross of the Legion of Honor. =**Syn. 2.** *Adorn*, *Ornament*, *Decorate*, etc. (see *adorn*), bedizen, gild, trick out, emblazon.

decorated (dek'ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* Adorned; ornamented; embellished.—**Decorated style**, in *arch.*, the second style of English Pointed architecture, in use from the end of the thirteenth to the beginning of the fifteenth century, when it degenerated into the Perpendicular. It is distinguished from the earlier Pointed style, from which it was developed, by the more flowing lines of its tracery, especially of its windows, by the more intricate and less conventional combinations of its foliage, by the greater elaboration of its capitals, moldings, finials, etc., and generally by a style of ornamentation more natural and less as a rule less in accordance with the principles of construction. The Decorated style has been divided into two periods: namely, the *Early* or *Geometric Decorated* period, in which the ornament consists especially of simple curves and lines and combinations of them; and the *Decorated style* proper, in which the peculiar characteristics of the style are most emphasized, and meager or involved arrangement of lines in ornament takes the place of the broad treatment of masses which characterizes earlier medieval work.



Decorated Architecture of the period of transition to the later Decorated style.—Tomb of Bishop Bridport, Salisbury Cathedral, England.

decoration (dek-ō-rā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *décoration* = Sp. *decoracion* = Pg. *decoração* = It. *decorazione* = D. *decoratie* = G. *decoration* = Dan. Sw. *dekoration*, ‹ ML. *decoratio(n-)*, ‹ L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] **1.** The act of decorating or adorning with something becoming or ornamental; the art of adorning, ornamenting, or embellishing.

We know that *decoration* is not architectural *decoration* unless it emphasizes construction.
The Century, XXXI. 554.

2. The conferring of a badge, as of an order, or a medal of honor; hence, the badge or medal conferred.—**3.** That which embellishes; anything which decorates or adorns; an ornament.

Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations*. *Marvell*, Works, II. 20.

It is a rule, without any exception, in all kinds of composition, that the principal idea, the predominant feeling, should never be confounded with the accompanying *decorations*. *Macaulay*, Petrarch.

4. In *music*, a general term for the various melodic embellishments, as the trill, the appoggiaturs, etc.—**5.** In *pyrotechny*, the compositions placed in port-fires, rockets, paper shells, etc., to make a brilliant display when the case is exploded.—**Castellan decoration**, in *ceram.*, the system of decoration by means of a point producing scratches through an exterior thin layer of color, revealing the color of the body beneath: so called from the asserted origin of this decoration at Città di Castello, in Umbria, Italy. Compare *graffito*.—**Decoration day**, the day set apart in the United States for observances in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war of 1861–65: originally called *Memorial day*. The day is observed by processions and orations in honor of the dead, and particularly by decorating their graves with flowers. Originally different days were selected for this purpose in the different States; but usage has now settled upon May 30th. This has been made a legal holiday in most of the States. The custom is observed both in the North and in the South.—**Embroidery decoration**, in *ceram.*, a name given to a surface-decoration similar to that called lace-decoration, but more massive, and usually in white on a dark ground.—**Porcellana decoration**, in *ceram.*, decoration by means of blue leafage, scrolls, and the like, on a white ground, as if in imitation of Oriental porcelain: especially applied to Italian majolica so decorated.—**Trophy decoration**, decoration by means of groups of arms, musical instruments, scrolls, tools of painting and sculpture, and the like, or what may by extension be called trophies, especially in Italian decorative art. =**Syn. 3.** Embellishment, garniture, trapping.

decorative (dek'ō-rą-tiv), *a.* [‹ *decorate* + *-ive*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to decoration; concerned with decoration: as, *decorative* art.

Small objects which are attractive in colour and shape will naturally be used by the savage for *decorative* purposes. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 413.

2. Of an ornamental nature; decorating; embellishing.

The great choir-window of Lichfield is the noblest glass-work I remember to have seen. I have met nowhere colors so chaste and grave, and yet so rich and true, or a cluster of designs so plously *decorative*, and yet so pictorial. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 24.

Decorative art. See *art*[2].—**Decorative notes**, in *music*, short notes added to the essential notes of a melody by way of embellishment.

decorativeness (dek'ō-rą-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being decorative.

decorator (dek'ō-rā-tor), *n.* [‹ F. *décorateur* = Sp. Pg. *decorador* = D. *decorateur* = Dan. *dekoratör*, ‹ ML. *decorator*, ‹ L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] One who decorates or embellishes; specifically, one whose business is the decoration of dwellings or public edifices.

They are careful *decorators* of their persons. *Sir S. Raffles*, Hist. Java.

decore† (dō-kōr'), *v. t.* [‹ OF. *decorer*, F. *décorer*, ‹ L. *decorare*, decorate: see *decorate*.] To decorate; adorn; distinguish.

This made me to esteeme of her the more,
Her name and rareness did her so *decore*.
K. James VI., Chron. S. P., iii. 479. (*Jamieson.*)

To *decore* and beautifie the house of God.
Hall, Hen. V., an. 2.

decorement† (dō-kōr'ment), *n.* [Sc. *decoirment*, ‹ OF. *decorement*, F. *décorement*, ‹ L. *decoramentum*, ornament, ‹ L. *decorare*, decorate. Cf. *decoramentt*.] Decoration.

The policie and *decoirment* of this realme.
Acts James VI., 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

These *decoirements* which beautify and adorn her.
Heywood, Description of a Ship, p. 29.

decorous (dē-kō' - or dek'ō-rus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decoroso* (also *decoro*), ‹ L. *decorus*, seemly, becoming, befitting, ‹ *decor* (*decōr-*), seemliness, grace, etc.: see *decorate* and *decorum*.] Characterized by or conspicuous for decorum; proper; decent; especially (of persons), formally polite and proper in speech and conduct.

There is no duenna so rigidly prudent, and inexorably *decorous*, as a superannuated coquette.
Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 197.

He recited a list of complaints against his majesty, . . . all of them fabricated or exaggerated for the occasion, and none of them furnishing even a *decorous* pretext for the war which was now formally declared.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 101.

He [Sir Robert Peel] was uniformly *decorous*, and had a high sense of dignity and propriety.
W. R. Greg, Misc. Essays, 2d ser., p. 219.

=**Syn.** Fit, seemly, comely, orderly, appropriate.

decorously (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-li), *adv.*, In a decorous manner; with decorum.

Salisbury's Countess, she would not die,
As a proud dame should, *decorously*;
Lifting my axe, I split her skull,
And the edge since then has been notched and dull.
Trials of Charles I. and the Regicides, N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 446.

decorousness (dē-kō'- or dek'ō-rus-nes), *n.* Decency or propriety of behavior.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decorticated*, ppr. *decorticating*. [< L. *decorticatus*, pp. of *decorticare* (> Pg. *decorticar* = F. *décortiquer*; cf. It. *scorticare*, *discorticare*, with prefix *dis-*, and Sp. *descortezar* = Pg. *descorticar* = Olt. *descorzare*, from a deriv. form of the noun), strip the bark off, < *de*, from, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark, whence ult. E. *cork*: see *cork*1, *cortical*.] To remove the bark from; in general, to deprive of the cortex, in any sense of that word; strip off the exterior coat of.

Great barley, dried and *decorticated*.
Arbuthnot, Ancient Coins.

decorticate (dē-kôr'ti-kāt), *a.* [< L. *decorticatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: used specifically in lichenology.

decortication (dē-kôr-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décortication* = Sp. *decorticacion*, < L. *decortication(n-)*, < *decorticare*, decorticate: see *decorticate*.] The act of removing the cortex or outer layer; removal of the bark or husk.

decorticator (dē-kôr'ti-kā-tor), *n.* A tool for stripping off bark.

decorum (dē-kō'rum), *n.* [= F. *décorum* = Sp. Pg. It. *decoro*, < L. *decorum*, fitness, propriety, decorum, neut. of *decorus*, fit, proper: see *decorous*.] 1. Propriety of speech, behavior, or dress; formal politeness; orderliness; seemliness; decency.

The true Measure of *Decorum* . . . is that which is most serviceable to the principal End.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. ix.

He kept with princes due *decorum*,
Yet never stood in awe before 'em. *Swift.*

Where there is any dependency among one another, they observe a great *decorum*, all rising up when a superior comes in. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

A first-rate beauty never studied the *decorums* of dress with more assiduity. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, civ.

2. In general, fitness, suitableness, or propriety of anything, with respect to occasion, purpose, or use.

découplé (dā-kö-plā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *découpler*, uncouple, < *dé-* priv. + *coupler*, couple.] In *her.*, uncoupled; parted into two: said especially of a chevron when the two rafters are separated by a slight space.

decours (de-körz'), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *decours*, a running down, course, wane, decree, F. *décours*, wane, decrease, < L. *decursus*, a running down, descent, < *decurrere*, run down: see *decur.*] In *her.*, same as *decrescent* (*a.*).

decourt† (dē-kört'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *court.*] To drive or dismiss from court; deprive of court influence.

decoy (dē-koi'), *v.* [< *de-* + *coy*1, *v.*, entice, allure: see *de-* and *coy*1, *v.* The birds decoyed and the decoying birds being commonly ducks, the word *decoy*, esp. as a noun, was soon turned by popular etymology into *duckoy*. Hence the spelling *duckoy*, and finally the compound *duck-coy*, which, though thus developed from *decoy*, may be considered as made up of *duck* + *coy*1, *n.*, also used in sense of *decoy*. The D. words, *eenden-kooi*, lit. 'duck-coy,' and *eend-kooi*, a 'coy-duck,' *kooi-man*, a decoy-man, *vogel-kooi*, a bird-cage, a decoy, are compounded with D. *kooi*, a cage, a bird-cage, a fold, hive (the source of E. *coy*2, q. v., but not connected with E. *coy*1 or *decoy*), either independently of the accidentally similar E. words, or in imitation of them.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To lure into a snare; entrap by some allurement or deception: as, to *decoy* ducks within gunshot; troops may be *decoyed* into an ambush.

I have heard of barbarians who, when tempests drive ships upon their coasts, *decoy* them to the rocks that they may plunder their lading. *Johnson.*

2. To allure, attract, or entice, without notion of entrapping.

The king might be *decoyed* from thence.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 232.

= Syn. *Allure*, *Lure*, *Entice* (see *allure*1); to snare, insnare, inlead.

II. *intrans.* To be deceived by a decoy; fall into a snare.

They [ducks] are quite unsuspicious of man, and, *decoying* well, are shot in extraordinary numbers.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 201.

decoy (dē-koi'), *n.* [< *decoy*, *v.*] 1. A lure employed to entice game into a snare or within the range of a weapon; specifically, an image of a bird, as a duck, or a trained living bird or animal, used to lure wild birds or animals into the power of man; hence, also, a person similarly employed with respect to other persons. Hence—2. Anything intended to lead into a snare; any lure or allurement that deceives and misleads into evil, danger, or the power of an enemy; a stratagem employed to mislead or lead into danger.—3. A place, as a pond, furnished with an arrangement for luring wild fowl into it. Several channels or pipes of a curved form, covered with light hooped network, lead from the pond in various directions. The wild fowl are enticed to enter the wide mouth of the channel by tamed ducks trained for the purpose, or by grain scattered on the water. When they are well within the covered channel they are driven up into the funnel-net at the far end, where they are easily caught.

decoy-bird (dē-koi'bėrd), *n.* A bird, or an imitation of one, used as a lure to entice others into a net or within gunshot.

decoy-duck (dē-koi'duk), *n.* 1. In *fowling*, a duck, or an imitation of one, used as a decoy.—2. A person acting as a decoy for other persons.

Admit no . . . *Decoy-Duck* to wheadle you a fop-scrambling to the Play in a Mask.
Congreve, Way of the World, iv. 5.

decrassify (dē-kras'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decrassified*, ppr. *decrassifying*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *crassus*, thick, + *-fy*.] To make less crass.

I might at least
Eliminate, *decrassify* my faith,
Since I adopt it; keeping what I must,
And leaving what I can.
Browning, Bishop Blougram's Apology.

decrease (dē-krēs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decreased*, ppr. *decreasing*. [< ME. *decresen*, *decrecen*, < OF. *decresser*, *decreistre*, *decreoistre*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître* = Sp. *decrecer* = Pg. *decrescer* = It. *decrescere* (cf., with altered prefix, ME. *discresen*, < OF. *descreistre*, *descroistre* = Pr. *descrexer* = Sp. *descrecer* = It. *discrescere*, < ML. *discrescere*), < L. *decrescere*, decrease, become less, wane, < *de*, from, away, + *crescere*, grow: see *crescent*. Cf. *crease*2, *accrease*, *increase*.] **I.** *intrans.* To become less; lessen; be diminished gradually in extent, bulk, quantity, or amount, or in strength, influence, or excellence: as, the days *decrease* in length from June to December.

Olyves nowe and oth'r treen lchone
Do dounge hem in *decresinge* of the moone.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 70.

He must increase, but I must *decrease*. John iii. 30.

Decreasing series. See *progression*. = Syn. *Decrease*, *Diminish*, *Dwindle*, *Contract*, to lessen, abate, ebb, subside, fall off, fall away, shrink. The first three all mean a becoming less by degrees. *Decrease* more often implies that the causes are imperceptible or not necessarily perceptible, acting, it may be, from within the object itself: as, the swelling *decreases* daily. *Diminish* generally implies the action of some external cause which is more or less in the mind of those concerned: as, his fortune *diminishes* daily through extravagance; the troops *diminish* steadily under disease and conflict. *Decrease* is the appropriate word for reduction of bulk or volume, *diminish* for reduction of number. These distinctions are not always observed. To *dwindle* is to become small in size, amount, or number by slow and imperceptible degrees, the reduction being always undesirable and the result a sort of attenuation: as, the army *dwindled* to a few thousands; the child *dwindled* to a mere skeleton. To *contract* is to become less by shrinkage or a drawing together of parts or elements; it implies loss of size, bulk, or extent, without the loss of constituent substance or parts usually expressed by *decrease*.

So many wives, who have yet their husbands in their arms; so many parents, who have not the number of their children lessened; so many villages, towns, and cities, whose inhabitants are not *decreased*, their property violated, or their wealth *diminished*, are yet owing to the sober conduct and happy results of your advice.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

If the activities of a living body involve an expenditure not made good by nutrition, *dwindling* follows.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 53.

The anatomical structure of the eye is such that a moderately *contracted* pupil is in contact with the lens-surface. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 493.

II. *trans.* To make less; lessen; make smaller in dimensions, amount, quality, excellence, etc.; reduce gradually or by small deductions.

Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store. *Prior.*

decrease (dē-krēs' or dē'krēs), *n.* [< ME. *decrees*, < OF. *decreis*, *decrois*, *descrois*, *decrece*, *decrease*; from the verb.] 1. A becoming less; diminution; wane (as applied to the moon); decay: as, a rapid *decrease* of revenue or of strength.

See in what time the seeds set in the increase of the moon come to a certain height, and how they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. The amount by which something is lessened; extent of loss or decrement: as, a great *decrease* in production or of income.

decreasingly (dē-krē'sing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing manner; by decrease.

decreation (dē-krē-ā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *creation*.] The undoing of an act of creation. [Rare.]

Especially the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 45.

decree (dē-krē'), *n.* [< ME. *decre* (of. Sc. *decreet*), < OF. *decret*, F. *décret* = Sp. Pg. It. *decreto* = D. *dekreet* = G. *decret* = Dan. Sw. *dekret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree, ordinance, decision, neut. of *decretus*, pp. of *decernere*, decree, decide (> E. *decern*): see *decern*.] 1. A special ordinance or regulation promulgated by civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

He made a *decree* for the rain. Job xxviii. 26.

And statesmen at her council met
Who knew the seasons when to take
Occasion by the hand, and make
The bounds of freedom wider yet
By shaping some august *decree*.
Tennyson, To the Queen.

On December 7, 1866, the Emperor of Brazil issued a *decree* which opened the Amazon . . . to the commerce of all the world from and after September 7, 1867.
E. Schuyler, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 342.

Specifically—2. In *Rom. law*, a determination or judgment of the emperor on a suit between parties. Among the Romans, when all legislative power was centered in the emperors, it became the custom to ask for their opinion and decision in disputed cases. Their decisions were called decrees, and formed part of the imperial constitutions.

3. An edict or a law made by an ecclesiastical council for regulating business within its jurisdiction. The term is used in ecclesiastical history chiefly as a designation of certain dogmatic and authoritative decisions on disputed points in theology and discipline in the Roman Catholic Church: as, the *Decrees* of the Council of Trent; the *Decree* of Auricular Confession by the Fourth Lateran Council.

4. A judicial decision or determination of a litigated cause; specifically, the sentence or order of a court of chancery, or of a court of admiralty or of probate, after hearing or submission of the cause. The word *judgment* is now used in reference to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers. See also *act*, *article*, *bill*, *charter*, *code*, *constitution*, *edict*, *law*, *ordinance*, *provision*, *statute*.

5. In *theol.*, one of the eternal purposes of God, whereby for his own glory he has foreordained whatsoever comes to pass. Whether these decrees are absolute or conditional—that is, whether they are according to the counsel of his own will, "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or cause moving him thereto" (*West. Conf. of Faith*, iii.), or are based upon his foreknowledge of the character and course of his free creatures—is a contested question, the Calvinists taking the former view, the Arminians the latter.

By the *decree* of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death.
West. Conf. of Faith, iii. § 3.

6. The judgment or award of an umpire in a case submitted to him.—**Absolute decree**, a decision that something shall be done with no condition attached to it.—**Berlin decree**, **Milan decree**, two decrees of Napoleon I. against Great Britain, enforcing his continental system. The first, issued at Berlin November 21st, 1806, closed against British commerce all continental ports under the control of France (including those of Italy, Spain, Holland, and Germany), confiscated all British merchandise wherever found, forbade correspondence with Great Britain, and ordered that all British subjects found within the jurisdiction of France or its allies should be made prisoners of war. The second decree, issued at Milan December 17th, 1807, declared all neutral vessels connected in any way with British commerce or intercourse to be thereby denationalized, and ordered that they should be treated as English.—**Declaratory decree.** See *declaratory*.—**Decree arbitral**, in *Scots law*, an award by one or more arbiters.—**Decree condemnator.** See *decree of absolvitor*, under *absolvitor*.—**Decree dative**, in *Scots law*, a decree of a commissary conferring on an executor (not being an executor nominate) the office of executor.—**Decree in absence**, in *Scots law*, a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared or pleaded on the merits of the cause: the same as *judgment by default* in English common law.—**Decree nisi** (decree unless), in *Eng. law*, a decree conditioned on some future event, usually the default of the adverse party to show cause or to perform a condition.—**Decree of absolvitor.** See *absolvitor*.—**Decree of constitution.** See *constitution*.—**Decree of locality**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court allocating the modified stipend on the different heritors, in the proportions in which they are to pay it.—**Decree of modification**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court modifying a stipend to the clergyman, but not allocating it upon the different heritors.—**Decree of registration**, in *Scots law*, a decree obtained, without an

action, for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution.—**Decree of valuation of teinds**, in *Scots law*, a decree of the teind court determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.—**Syn.** 1 and 3. *Edict*, *Statute*, etc. See *law*1.—4 and 6. *Judgment*, *Order*, etc. (see *decision*); proclamation, fiat, mandate.

decree (dē-krē′), *v.* [Cf. F. *décréter* = Sp. Pg. *decretar* = It. *decretare* = D. *dekreteren* = G. *dekretiren* = Dan. *dekretere* = Sw. *dekretera*, < ML. *decretare*, decree; from the noun: see *decree*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To order or promulgate with authority; issue as an edict or ordinance.

Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established. Job xxii. 28.

He [William I.] *decreed* there should be Sheriffs in every Shire, and Justices of Peace for Punishment of Malefactors.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 37.

Wherefore fatalists that hold the necessity of all human actions and events may be reduced to these three heads: First, such as, asserting the Deity, suppose it irrespective to *decree* and determine all things, and thereby make all actions necessary to us.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, I. 1.

In the autumn of 1535 Cromwell and his agents effected a visitation of the monasteries, the report of which hastened their condemnation: and, in the last session of the Long Parliament in 1536, the dissolution of the smaller houses was *decreed*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 256.

2. To determine judicially; resolve by sentence; adjudge: as, the court *decreed* a restoration of the property.

Theirs be the laurel-wreath *decreed*,
Who both write well, and write full speed.
Cowper, To Robert Lloyd.

3. To determine or resolve legislatively; determine or decide on.

They themselves *decreed*
Their own revolt, not I. *Milton*, P. L., III. 116.

=**Syn.** To order, ordain, command, enact.

II. *intrans.* To determine; predetermine immutably; constitute or appoint by edict.

All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*.
Milton, P. L., III. 172.

decreeable (dē-krē′a-bl), *a.* [< *decree* + *-able*.] Capable of being decreed.

decreement† (dē-krē′ment), *n.* [< *decree* + *-ment*.] The act of decreeing; decree.

This unjust *decreement*. *Foxe*, Martyrs.

decreer (dē-krē′ėr), *n.* [< *decree* + *-er*1.] One who decrees.

In thy book it is written of me, says Christ, that I should do thy will: he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it; it is written of me. *Goodwin*, Works, I. iii. 103.

decret (dē-krēt′), *n.* [< OF. *decret*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] In *Scots law*, a decree. See *decree*, *n.*, 1.

Frendraught . . . obtained a *decreet* against him for 200,000 merks. *Spalding*, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, I. 51.

decrement (dek′rē-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *decremento*, < LL. *decrementum*, a decrease, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] 1. The act or state of decreasing; the becoming gradually less; lessening; waste.

I do not believe the understanding part of man received any natural *decrement* or diminution.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 723.

Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*. *Woodward*.

2. The quantity lost by gradual diminution or waste; specifically, in *math.*, the small part by which a variable quantity becomes less and less.

The increments in time are proportional to the *decrements* in pressure. *Frankland*, Chemistry, III. i. 880.

Each increment of evolution entails a *decrement* of reproduction that is not accurately proportionate, but somewhat less than proportionate. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 364.

3. In *her.*, the condition of waning: said of the moon. It is represented by turning the horns of the crescent toward the sinister side. Also called *detriment*.—4. In *crystal.*, a successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced.—**Equal decrement of life**, in the doctrine of annuities of insurance companies, the theory that in a given number of lives there should be an equal annual decrease within a given period.

decrepit (dē-krep′it), *a.* [< OF. *decrepit*, F. *décrépit* = Sp. *decrépito* = Pg. It. *decrepito*, < L. *decrepitus*, an adj. applied to old men and old animals, and usually translated 'very old'; lit. meaning uncertain; usually explained as 'noiseless' (because "old people creep about quietly" or "like shadows"), otherwise as 'broken'; < *de-* priv. + *crepitus*, pp. of *crepare*, make a noise, rattle, break with a crash: see *crepitate*.] Broken down in health, physical or mental, especially from age; wasted or worn by infirmities; weakened, especially by age.

An old *decrepit* wretch
That has no sense, no sinew.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

He was already *decrepit* with premature old age.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 102.

[Sometimes incorrectly spelled *decrepid*.

Last, winter comes, *decrepid*, old, and dull.
Jenyns, An Ode.]

decrepitate (dē-krep′i-tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *decrepitated*, ppr. *decrepitating*. [< NL. as if **decrepitatus*, pp. of **decrepitare* (> F. *décrépiter* = Sp. Pg. *decrepitar* = It. *decrepitare*), < L. *de-* + *crepitatus*, pp. of *crepitare*, crackle, break with a noise: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To crackle, as salt when roasting.

II. *trans.* To roast or calcine in a strong heat, so as to cause a continual bursting or crackling of the substance: as, to *decrepitate* salt.

So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

decrepitation (dē-krep-i-tā′shon), *n.* [= F. *décrépitation* = Sp. *decrepitacion* = Pg. *decrepitação* = It. *decrepitazione*, < NL. as if **decrepitatio(n-)*, < **decrepitare*: see *decrepitate*.] The act of snapping or bursting with a crackling noise on being heated, or the crackling noise, accompanying the flying asunder of their parts, made by various salts and minerals when heated. It is caused by the unequal sudden expansion of their substance by the heat, or by the expansion and volatilization of water or other liquid held mechanically within them.

decrepitly (dē-krep′it-li), *adv.* In a decrepit manner; as one broken down by infirmities.

And she rose up *decrepitly*
For a last dim look at earth and sea.
Lowell, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii. 1.

decrepitness (dē-krep′it-nes), *n.* Decrepitude.

decrepitude (dē-krep′i-tūd), *n.* [< F. *décrépitude* = Sp. *decrepitud* = Pg. *decrepitude*, < L. as if **decrepitudo*, < *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] The state of being broken down by infirmities, physical or mental, especially infirmities of age.

Many seem to pass on from youth to *decrepitude* without any reflection on the end of life.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 78.

decrepity† (dē-krep′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *decrepita(t-)s*, < L. *decrepitus*, decrepit: see *decrepit*.] Decrepitude.

Honest Credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *Decrepity!*
Chapman, All Fools, iv. 1.

decrescendo (It. pron. dā-kre-shen′dō), *n.* [It., ppr. of *decrescere*, < L. *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*.] In *music*, a gradual diminution of force; a passing from loud to soft: opposed to *crescendo*, and the same as *diminuendo*: often indicated by *decres.*, *dec.*, or the sign >.

decrescent (dē-kres′ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *décroissant*, etc., < L. *decrescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *decrescere*, decrease: see *decrease*, and cf. *crescent*.] **I.** *a.* Decreasing; becoming gradually less; waning, as the moon.

Saddening in her childless castle, sent,
Between the in-crescent and *de-crescent* moon,
Arms for her son, and loosed him from his vow.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, decreasing or waning: said of the moon when represented with the points toward the sinister side. Also *decours*. (*b*) In *bot.*, diminishing gradually from below upward.

II. *n.* In *her.*, the moon in her decrescent: used as a bearing. See *decrement*, 3.

decrescent-pinnate (dē-kres′ent-pin′āt), *a.* In *bot.*, pinnate with leaflets gradually decreasing in size from the base.

decret†, *n.* See *decreet*, *decree*.

decretal (dē-krē′tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *decretalis*, < L. *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a decree; containing a decree or decrees.

When any sentence of a father is cited, and inserted into a *decretal* epistle of a pope, or any part of the canon law, that sentence is thereby made authentical.
Donne, Sermons, xxii.

2†. Done according to a decree; decreed; fatal. [Rare.]

So here's a most *decretal* end of me.
Chapman, Byron's Tragedy, v. 1.

II. *n.* [= F. *décrétale* = Sp. Pg. *decretal* = It. *decretale*, < ML. *decretale*, a decree, neut. of adj. *decretalis*: see above.] 1. An authoritative order or decree; specifically, a letter of the pope determining some point or question in ecclesiastical law.

What principle . . . had they then to judge of heresies, . . . besides the single dictates or *decretals* of private bishops? *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 315.

This is not a process of reasoning, but an act of will.—a *decretal* enveloped in a scientific nimbus.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 107.

2. A book of decrees or edicts; a body of laws; specifically [*cap.*], in the plural, the second part of the canon law: so called because it contains the decrees of sundry popes determining points of ecclesiastical law.

As in canoun ne in the *decretales* I can nought rede a lyne.
Piers Plowman (B), v. 423.

In the year 1230 Gregory IX. had approved of the five books of *Decretals* codified by Raymund of Pennafort from the Extravagants of the recent Popes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 307.

False Decretals, a collection of canon law, of the ninth century, purporting to have been made by one Isidorus Mercator, and unquestioned till the fifteenth century, but since proved to consist largely of spurious or forged papal decretals. Also called *Pseudo-Isidorian Decretals*, to distinguish them from the collection dating from the seventh century, attributed to Isidore of Seville, and consisting of genuine documents.

decretion† (dē-krē′shon), *n.* [< LL. *decretio(n-)*, decrease, < L. *decretus*, pp. of *decrescere*: see *decrease*.] A decreasing.

Nor can we now perceive that the world becomes more or less than it was, by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase. *Bp. Pearson*, Expos. of Creed, I.

decretist (dē-krē′tist), *n.* [= OF. *decretiste* (also *decretiste*: see *decretiser*), F. *décrétiste* = Sp. Pg. *decretista* (cf. It. *decretalista*), < ML. *decretista*, < L. *decretum*, decree: see *decree*, *decretal*. Cf. *decretister*.] In medieval universities, a student in the faculty of law; specifically, a student of the decretals.

decretister†, *n.* [ME. *decretistre*, < OF. *decretistre*, *decretistre*, var. of *decretiste*: see *decretist*.] A decretist.

Ac this doctor and diulnour and *decretistre* of canon.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 145.

decretive (dē-krē′tiv), *a.* [< L. *decret-um*, decree, + *-ive*.] Having the force of a decree; pertaining to a decree.

decretoral† (dek-rē-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *decretory* + *-al*.] Decretory; authoritative; critical.

Besides the usuall or calendary month, there are but foure considerable, that is, the month of peragration, of apparition, of consecution, and the mediall or *decretorall* month. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 2.

decretorily (dek′rē-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a definitive manner; as decreed.

decretory (dek′rē-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *décrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *decretorio*, < LL. *decretorius*, < *decretum*, a decree: see *decree*.] 1. Pertaining to or following a decree; established by a decree; judicial; definitive.

They that . . . are too *decretory* and enunciative of speedy judgments to their enemies, turn their religion into revenge. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 819.

Sirs, you are not sure that when the *decretory* hour of death overtakes you, you shall have one minute of an hour allowed you to commit your spirits into the hand of the Lord Jesus Christ. *C. Mather*, Mag. Christ., iv. 7.

2†. Critical; determining; in which there is some definitive event.

The main considerations, which most set off this number, are observations drawn from the motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* dates dependent on that number.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

decrew† (dē-krō′), *v. i.* [For **decrue* (as *accrew* for *accrue*), < OF. *decreu*, F. *décrû*, pp. of *décroître*, *decroistre*, F. *décroître*, decrease: see *decrease*.] To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

decrial (dē-krī′al), *n.* [< *decry* + *-al*.] A crying down; a clamorous censure; condemnation by censure.

Forward wits . . . can on no account afterwards submit to a *decrial* or disparagement of those raw works to which they ow'd their early character and distinction.
Shaftesbury, Misc. Reflections, V. ii.

decrier (dē-krī′ėr), *n.* [< *decry* + *-er*1.] One who decries or traduces clamorously.

The late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. *South*, Sermons, VII. ii.

decrown (dē-kroun′), *v. t.* [< F. *découronner*, decrown: see *discrown*.] To deprive of a crown; discrown. [Rare.]

Dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot, as it pleases him [the pope].
Holcroft, Ans. to Dr. Carrier (1616), p. 37.

He holds it to be no more sin the *decrowning* of kings than our puritans do the suppression of bishops.
Sir T. Overbury, Characters.

decrustation (dē-krus-tā′shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *crustation*.] The act of removing a crust.

decry (dē-krī′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decried*, ppr. *decrying*. [< F. *décrier*, OF. *descrier*, cry down,

discredit, disparage, ‹ des- (L. dis-) + crier, cry: see cry.] 1. To cry down; speak disparagingly of; censure as faulty or worthless; clamor against: as, to decory a poem.

For small errors they whole plays decory. *Dryden.*

Far be it from me to decory moral virtue, which even heathens have granted to be a reward to itself. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I., Pref. to xl.

Dear, charming nymph, neglected and decried,
My shame in crowds, my solitary pride.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 411.

2†. To deprive of credit officially.

The king may at any time decory, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current.
Blackstone, Com., I. 278.

=Syn. 1. Decory, Depreciate, Detract from, Derogate from, Disparage, run down, discredit. These words agree in expressing an effort to lower the esteem in which a person or thing is held. If the effort is unjust, the injustice is not so conspicuous as in the words compared under *asperse.* Decory, to cry down, clamor against, implies activity and publicity; it is hardly applicable to persons. Depreciate, primarily to lower the value of, is less forcible than decory, and may apply to persons. Detract from and derogate from have almost precisely the same meaning — to take from or diminish repute, as by cavilling, ascribing success to accident, good conduct to low motives, etc. Disparage, to make a thing unequal to what it was in repute; underrate. The last four need not have a personal subject: as, it would derogate very much from his standing; it would disparage him in public estimation if it were known.

The Administration and its friends have been attempting to circumscribe, and to destroy, the powers belonging to other branches. *D. Webster,* Speech, Oct. 1st, 1832.

Our vulgar luxury depreciates objects not fitted to adorn our dwellings. *Marg. Fuller,* Woman in 19th Cent., p. 186.

If a man is honest, it detracts nothing from his merits to say he had the wit to see that honesty is the best policy. *E. Dicey,* Victor Emmanuel, p. 112.

By intermingling a subject's speech with the king's message, he [the secretary] seemed to derogate from the honour and majesty of a king. *I. D'Israeli,* Curios. of Lit., IV. 398.

Why should we make it a point with our false modesty to disparage that man we are, and that form of being assigned to us? *Emerson,* Spiritual Laws.

decrystallization (dē-kris″ta-li-zā′shọn), *n.* [‹ **decrystallize* (‹ *de-* priv. + *crystallize*) + *-ation.*] The act or process of losing the crystalline structure. [Rare.]

These beautiful forms [ice-flowers] . . . may indeed be called "negative" or "inverse" crystals, developed by the breaking-down or *decrystallization* of the ice.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 62.

decubation (dē-kū-bā′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. as if **decubare* (equiv. to *decumbere*, see *decumbent*), lie down, ‹ *de,* down, + *cubare,* lie. Cf. L. *decubare,* lie away from, ‹ *de,* away, + *cubare,* lie.] The act of lying down.

decubital (dē-kū′bi-tal), *a.* [‹ *decubitus* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a bed-sore or decubitus.

decubitus (dē-kū′bi-tus), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *decumbere,* pp. **decubitus,* lie down: see *decumbent.*] 1. The attitude assumed by a sick person when lying down in bed. See *anaclisis.* — 2. Same as *bed-sore.*

decula (dek′ū-lạ), *n.* A kind of antelope found in Abyssinia.

déculassement (Dē″pron. dā-kū-las′mon), *n.* [F., ‹ **déculer,* unbreech, ‹ *dé-* priv. + *cul,* breech.] In *gun.*, the unbreeching of a cannon; any serious damage to one of the essential parts of the fermeture or breech-closing mechanism of a breech-loading gun.

decuman (dek′ū-mạn), *a.* and *n.* [Also *decumane;* = Sp. Pg. It. *decumano,* ‹ L. *decumanus, decimanus,* of or belonging to the tenth part (pl. *decumani,* the tenth cohort, *porta decumana,* the decuman gate), also considerable, large, immense (applied to eggs and waves, appar. from the notion that every tenth egg or wave in a series is the largest), ‹ *decumus, decimus,* tenth: see *decimal.*] I. *a.* 1. In *Rom. milit. antiq.*, an epithet applied to a gate of the Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts of the legions were encamped. The decuman gate was the principal entrance to the camp, and was that furthest from the enemy.

Pompey, finding the enemy in his camp, rode out of the *decuman* gate. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 182.

2. Large; immense: used especially of waves.

Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billows.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 30.

That same *decumane* wave that took us fore and aft somewhat altered my pulse.
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 23.

II. *n.* 1. In *astrol.*, one of the ten divisions of the ecliptic. — 2. A large wave.

Shocks of surf that clomb and fell
Spume-sliding down the baffled *decuman.*
Lowell, Cathedral.

decumbence, decumbency (dē-kum′bẹns, -bẹn-si), *n.* [‹ *decumbent:* see *-ence, -ency.*] The state of being decumbent or of lying down; the posture of lying down.

decumbent (dē-kum′bẹnt), *a.* [‹ L. *decumbent(t-)s,* ppr. of *decumbere,* lie down, ‹ *de,* down, + **cumbere,* nasalized form (in comp.) of *cubare,* lie: see *cumbent.*] 1. Lying down; reclining; prostrate; recumbent.

Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head. *Ashmole,* Berkshire, I. 2.

Specifically — 2. In *bot.*, having the base reclining upon the ground, as an ascending stem the lower part of which rests upon the earth.

decumbently (dē-kum′bẹnt-li), *adv.* In a decumbent manner.

decumbiture (dē-kum′bi-tūr), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *decumbere,* lie down, + *-iture.*] 1. The time at which a sick person takes to his bed, or during which he is confined to it by disease. [Rare.]

During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend. *Life of Firmin* (1698), p. 82.

2. In *astrol.*, the figure of the heavens erected for the time of a person's first taking to his bed from illness. Prognostics of recovery or death were derived from this figure.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *décuplo* = Pg. *decuplo* = It. *decuplo,* ‹ L. *decuplus,* tenfold, ‹ *decem,* = E. *ten,* + *-plus,* akin to E. *-fold.*] I. *a.* Tenfold; containing ten times as many.

II. *n.* A number ten times repeated.

decuple (dek′ū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decupled,* ppr. *decupling.* [= Sp. Pg. *decuplar;* from the adj.] To increase tenfold.

decuplet (dek′ū-plet), *n.* [‹ *decuple* + *-et.*] Same as *decimole.*

decurl, *v. i.* [ME. *decourren, decorren,* ‹ OF. *decorre, decourre, descorre* = Pr. *decorre* = OSp. *decorrer,* ‹ L. *decurrere,* run down, flow, move down, run over, run through, ‹ *de,* down, + *currere* = E. *curl*[1].] To run or flow away; leave; depart; be wanting.

Of pompe and of pride the parchemyn *decorreth,*
And principaliche of alle peple but thei be pore of herte.
Piers Ploweman (B), xiv. 193.

decurion (dē-kū′ri-ọn), *n.* [= F. *décurion* = Sp. *decurion* = Pg. *decurião* = It. *decurione,* ‹ L. *decurio(n-),* ‹ *decuria,* a company of ten: see *decury.*] 1. An officer in the Roman army who commanded a decury, or a body of ten soldiers.

A *decurion* with his command of ten horsemen approached Nazareth from the South.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 123.

2. Any commander or overseer of ten; specifically, a tithing-man.

He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies: that is, one over every ten families.
Sir W. Temple, Heroic Virtue.

decurionate (dē-kū′ri-ọn-āt), *n.* [‹ L. *decurionatus,* ‹ *decurio(n-),* a decurion: see *decurion.*] The dignity or office of a decurion.

decurrence (dē-kur′ẹns), *n.* [‹ NL. *decurrentia,* a current, lit. a running down, ‹ L. *decurren(t-)s,* ppr., running down: see *decurrent.*] Lapse; effluxion.

The erratas which by long *decurrence* of time, through many men's hands, have befain it, are easily corrected.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 536.

decurrency (dē-kur′ẹn-si), *n.* [As *decurrence:* see *-cy.*] In *bot.*, the prolongation of a leaf below the place of insertion on the stem.

decurrent (dē-kur′ẹnt), *a.* [‹ L. *decurren(t-)s,* ppr. of *decurrere,* run down: see *decur.*] In *bot.*, extending downward beyond the place of insertion: as, a *decurrent* leaf (that is, a sessile leaf having its base extending downward along the stem). Also *decurring.*

Decurrent Leaf. Thistle.

decurrently (dē-kur′ẹnt-li), *adv.* In a decurrent manner.

decurring (dē-kur′ing), *a.* [Ppr. of *decur,* v.; ‹ L. *decurrere,* run down: see *decurrent.*] Same as *decurrent.*

decursion† (dē-kėr′shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *decursio(n-),* ‹ *decurrere,* run down, flow: see *decur.*] 1. The act of running down, as a stream. — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, a military manœuver or evolution; a march; also, a parade under arms, as at a military funeral or other solemnity.

Decursions, lectisterniums, and a thousand other antiquated names and ceremonies, that we should not have had so just a notion of were they not still preserved on coins. *Addison,* Ancient Medals, i.

decursive (dē-kėr′siv), *a.* [= F. *décursif,* ‹ NL. as if **decursivus,* ‹ L. *decursus,* pp. of *decurrere,* run down: see *decur.*] Running down; decurrent. *Loudon.*

decursively (dē-kėr′siv-li), *adv.* In a decursive manner; decurrently. — **Decursively pinnate,** in *bot.*, applied to a pinnate leaf having the leaflets decurrent or running along the petiole.

de cursu (dē kėr′sū). [L.: *de,* of, from; *cursu,* abl. of *cursus,* ‹ E. *course*[1], q. v.] In *Eng. law,* of course; in ordinary course; specifically, a writ of those classes which were issuable by the cursitor on application of the party, and without special authority in each case.

decurt† (dē-kėrt′), *v. t.* [‹ L. *decurtare,* cut off, ‹ *de,* off, + *curtare,* cut short, ‹ *curtus,* short: see *curt.*] To shorten by cutting off; abridge.

Your *decurted* or headless clause, Angelorum enim et cet., is thus Englyshed. *Bp. Bale,* Apology, fol. 147.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurtated,* ppr. *decurtating.* [‹ L. *decurtatus,* pp. of *decurtare,* cut short: see *decurt.*] 1. To cut short; abridge. [Rare.] — 2†. To cut off or trim the hair or beard of.

He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate,* and spunge him. *Nashe,* Lenten Stuffe.

decurtate (dē-kėr′tāt), *a.* [‹ L. *decurtatus,* pp.: see the verb.] Cut short; abridged. — **Decurtate syllogism,** a syllogism with one of the premises unexpressed.

decurtation (dē-kėr-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *décurtation,* ‹ LL. *decurtatio(n-),* ‹ L. *decurtare,* cut short: see *decurt.*] The act of shortening or cutting short; abridgment. [Rare.]

decurvation (dē-kėr-vā′shọn), *n.* [‹ *decurve* + *-ation.*] The process or result of decurving; the state of being curved downward: opposed to *recurvation.*

There are Trochilids which possess almost every gradation of *decurvation* of the bill. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 358.

decurvature (dē-kėr′vạ-tūr), *n.* [‹ *decurve* + *-ature.*] Same as *decurvation.*

Constant jarring on the lower extremity of a hollow cylinder with soft (medullary) contents and flexible end walls would tend to a *decurvature* of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 376.

decurve (dē-kėrv′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *decurved,* ppr. *decurving.* [‹ L. *de,* down, + *curvare,* curve, bend. Cf. *decurved.*] To curve downward.

decurved (dē-kėrvd′), *p. a.* [‹ *decurve* + *-ed*[2], after L. *decurvatus,* curved back.] Curved downward; gradually turned down: opposed to *recurved:* as, the *decurved* beak of a bird.

Towards the end of May a few short-billed or jack curlew (Numenius Hudsonicus, Lath.) may be seen, like their congeneric relative with the long *decurved* rostrum.
Shore Birds, p. 9.

decury (dek′ū-ri), *n.*; pl. *decuries* (-riz). [OF. *decurie,* F. *décurie* = Sp. Pg. It. *decuria,* ‹ L. *decuria,* a company of ten, ‹ *decem* = E. *ten.* Cf. *century*[1].] A body of ten men under a decurion; the office or authority of a decurion.

The fathers or senators, who at the first were an hundred, parted themselves into ten *decuries,* and governed successively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order. *Raleigh,* Hist. World, V. iii. § 7.

decussate (dē-kus′āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *decussated,* ppr. *decussating.* [‹ L. *decussatus,* pp. of *decussare,* cross, divide crosswise, mark with an X, ‹ *decussis,* the number ten (marked X), hence also an X, an intersection (also a ten-as piece: see *decussis*), ‹ *decem,* = E. *ten,* + *as* (*ass-*), a unit, an ace, an as: see *ace* and *as*[4].] To intersect; cross, as lines, rays of light, leaves, or fibers of nerves.

Sometimes nearly all, and in rare cases almost none, of the pyramidal fibres *decussate,* great individual variation being observed. *Mind,* IX. 79.

decussate, decussated (dē-kus′āt, -ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *decusado,* ‹ L. *decussatus,* pp.: see the verb.] 1. Crossed; intersected: specifically applied, in *bot.*, to bodies which are arranged in pairs alternately crossing each other at regular angles. — 2. In *rhet.*, arranged in two pairs of repeated, contrasted, or parallelized words or phrases, the second pair reversing the order of the first; characterized by or constituting such an arrangement; chiastic. See *chiasmus.* — **Decussate antennæ,** in *entom.*, antennæ in which the joints have lateral processes or branches which alternately cross each other.

Decussate Leaves.

decussately (dē-kus′āt-li), *adv.* In a decussate manner.

decussation (dē-ku-sā'shon), *n.* [= F. *décussation* = Sp. *decusacion* = Pg. *decussação*, < L. *decussatio(n-)*, < *decussare*, cross: see *decussate*.] **1.** The act of crossing or intersecting; an intersection; the crossing of two lines, rays, fibers of nerves, etc.

Though there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, and so the image of the object in the retina . . . be inverted. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

2. The state of being decussated, or that which decussates; a chiasm.

decussative (dē-kus'ā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *décussatif*; as *decussate* + *-ive*.] Intersecting; crossing.

Decussative diametrals, quincuncial lines and angles. *Sir T. Browne*, Garden of Cyrus, i.

decussatively (dē-kus'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* Crosswise; in the form of an X.

decussis (dē-kus'is), *n.*; pl. *decusses* (-ēz). [L., < *decem*, = E. *ten*, + *as* (*ass-*), a copper coin, as: see *as*[4]. Cf. *decussate*.] A large ancient copper coin, now very rare, of ten times the value of the as. See *as*[4], and *æs grave*, under *æs*. It was current, in the third century B. C., in parts of Italy (apparently not in Rome) where the as was the monetary unit. The obverse type was a helmeted female head; the reverse, the prow of a vessel.

decussorium (dē-ku-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *decussoria* (-ä). [NL., < L. *decussare*, divide crosswise: see *decussate*.] In *surg.*, an instrument used for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the exit of substances effused on or under it.

decypher†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *decipher*.

dedain[1]†, *v.* [ME. *dedainen*, *dedaynen*, *dedeinen*, *dedoynen*, var. of *desdainen*, *disdainen*, disdain: see *disdain*.] **I.** *trans.* To disdain.

And we were fairs and bright,
Therefore me thought that he
The kynde of vs tane myght,
And ther-at *dedeyned* me.
York Plays, p. 22.

II. *intrans.* To be disdainful; be displeased.

The princis of prestis and scribis, seeynge the marueilouse thingis that he dide, . . . *dedeynden*. *Wyclif*, Mat. xxi. 15.

dedain[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *dedayn*, *dedein*, *dedeyn*, var. of *desdain*, *disdain*: see *disdain*.] Disdain.

Hee [read *him*] was *dedaine* on his decde "Madame" to segge
To any Ladie in lond, for lordlich hes karpes.
Allsaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 584.

dedain[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *dedeynen*, by confusion for *deynen*, deign: see *deign*, *dedain*[1].] To deign.

Thou art the way of oure redempcion,
For Crist of the *dedeynyt* [so two MSS.; one MS. has *hath deyned*] for to take
Bothe Resche and blood. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 51.

dedal, **dædal** (dē'dal), *a.* [= F. *dédale*, n., = It. *dedalo*, a., < L. *dædalus*, < Gr. *δαίδαλος*, also *δαιδάλεος*, skilfully wrought (as a proper name *Δαίδαλος*, L. *Dædalus*, a mythical artist), < *δαιδάλλειν*, work skilfully, embellish.] **1.** Displaying artistic skill; ingenious; characterized by artistic qualities or treatment.

Here ancient Art her *dædal* fancies play'd.
T. Warton, Odes, III.

Four forth heaven's wine, Idean Ganymede,
And let it fill the *dædal* cups like fire.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Artful; changing; inconstant; insincere.

By truth's own tongue,
I have no *dædale* heart: why is it wrung
To desperation? *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

3. Skilful; cunning.

All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles,
His *dædale* hand would faile and greatly faynt,
And her perfections with his error taynt.
Spenser, F. Q., Prol. to III.

Also *dædale*.

dedalian, **dædalian** (dē-dā'liān), *a.* [< *dedal*, *dædal*, + *-ian*.] Same as *dedal*.

From time to time in various sort
Dedalian Nature seems her to disport.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms. *Chapman*.

dedalous, **dædalous** (ded'a-lus), *a.* [< L. *dædalus*: see *dedal*.] Same as *dedal*.

dede[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deed*.

dede[2]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *dead*.

dede[3]†. A Middle English form of *did*, preterit of *do*[1].

dedecorate† (dē-dek'ō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dedecoratus*, pp. of *dedecorare* (> Pg. *dedecorar*), disgrace, dishonor, < *de-* priv. + *decorare*, honor: see *decorate*.] To dishonor; disgrace.

Why lett'st weake Wormes Thy head *dedecorate*
With worthlesse briers, and flesh-transpiercing thornes?
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 18.

dedecoration† (dē-dek-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *dedecoration*, < LL. *dedecoratio(n-)*, < L. *dedecorare*: see *dedecorate*.] A disgracing or dishonoring. *Bailey*.

dedecorous† (dē-dē'kō-rus), *a.* [< L. *dedecorus*, LL. also *dedecorosus*, dishonorable, disgraceful, < *de-* priv. + *decorus*, honorable: see *decorous*.] Disgraceful; unbecoming. *Bailey*.

dedein, **dedeyn**†, *v.* See *dedain*[1].

dedentition† (dē-den-tish'on), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *dentition*.] The shedding of teeth.

Dedentition or falling of teeth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 12.

dedes (dē'des), *n.* [Javanese.] An odoriferous substance procured from the rasse.

dedicant (ded'i-kant), *n.* [< L. *dedican(t)-s*, ppr. of *dedicare*, dedicate.] One who dedicates.

The proper form of the dedication, the simple dative of the name of a divinity. . . . Is shown on the very primitive altars, . . . also the name of the *dedicants*.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 127.

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dedicated*, ppr. *dedicating*. [< L. *dedicatus*, pp. of *dedicare*, consecrate, declare, proclaim, devote (> It. *dedicare* = Sp. Pg. *dedicar* = F. *dédier* = Dan. *dedicere* = Sw. *dedicera*), < *de-* + *dicare*, declare, proclaim, akin to *dicere*, say, tell, appoint: see *diction*.] **1.** To set apart and consecrate to a deity or to a sacred purpose; devote to a sacred use by a solemn act or by religious ceremonies.

Joram brought . . . vessels of brass; which also king David did *dedicate* unto the Lord. 2 Sam. viii. 10, 11.

2. To devote with solemnity or earnest purpose, as to some person or end; hence, to devote, apply, or set apart in general.

The bud bit with an envious worm,
Ere he can spread his sweet leaves to the air,
Or *dedicate* his beauty to the sun. *Shak.*, R. and J., I. 1.

To the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1.

Many famous men have studied here, and *dedicated* themselves to the Muses. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 129.

We shall make no apology for *dedicating* a few pages to the discussion of that interesting and most important question. *Macaulay*.

3. To inscribe or address (a literary or musical composition) to a patron, friend, or public character, in testimony of respect or affection, or to recommend the work to his protection and favor: as, to *dedicate* a book.

The ancient custom was to *dedicate* them [books] only to private and equal friends.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

These to His Memory — since he held them dear — . . .
I *dedicate*, I consecrate with tears —
These Idylls. *Tennyson*, Idylls of the King, Ded.

4. In *law*, to devote (property, as land) to public use. = **Syn.** See *devote*.

dedicate (ded'i-kāt), *a.* [ME. *dedicat*, < L. *dedicatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Consecrated; devoted; appropriated. [Archaic or poetical.]

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

My praise shall be *dedicate* to the mind itself.
Bacon, in Spedding, I. 123.

A thing *dedicate* and appropriate unto God. *Spelman*.

dedicatee (ded'i-kā-tē'), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ee*[1].] One to whom a thing is dedicated. [Rare.]

As every dedication meant a present proportioned to the circumstances of the *dedicatee*, there was a natural temptation to be lavish of them. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 514.

dedication (ded-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *dedication*, *dedicacion* (also *dedicace*, F. *dédicace*) = Sp. *dedicacion* = Pg. *dedicação* = It. *dedicazione* = D. *dedicatie* = Dan. Sw. *dedikation*, < L. *dedicatio(n-)*, dedication, < *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] **1.** The act of consecrating to a deity or to a sacred use with appropriate solemnities; a solemn appropriation or setting apart: as, the *dedication* of a church.

And the children of Israel . . . kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy. Ezra vi. 16.

2. The act of devoting with solemnity or earnestness of feeling to any purpose. — **3.** The act of inscribing or addressing a literary or an artistic work to a patron, friend, or public character.

Neither is the modern *dedication* of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 36.

4. An address prefixed to a literary or musical composition, inscribed to a patron, as a means of recommending the work to his protection and favor, or, as now usually, to a private friend or to a public character, as a mark of affection or respect.

Proud as Apollo on his forked hill,
Sate full-blown Bufo, puff'd by sorry quill;
Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 238.

5. In *law*, a voluntary surrender or abandonment of property by the owner to public use, as of land, by consenting to the making of a highway upon it, or of an invention, by neglect to patent it. — **Feast of the Dedication**, a feast instituted at the liberation of Jerusalem from the Syrians by Judas Maccabæus, about 165 B. C., in commemoration of the purification of the Temple and dedication of a new altar, after the pollution of the Temple and former altar by Antiochus Epiphanes. See 1 Mac. iv. 43–59; 2 Mac. i. 18, x. 3–8. Also called *the Encænia*. = **Syn. 1** and **2**. Consecration, devotion. — **3** and **4**. Inscription.

dedicator (ded'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= It. *dedicatore*, < LL. *dedicator*, < L. *dedicare*, dedicate: see *dedicate*.] One who dedicates; specifically, one who inscribes a book to a patron, friend, or public character.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful satires,
And flattery to fulsome *dedicators*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 598.

dedicatorial (ded'i-kā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *dedicatory* + *-al*.] Same as *dedicatory*.

dedicatory (ded'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dédicatoire*; as *dedicate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Of the nature of a dedication; serving as a dedication.

An epistle *dedicatory*. *Dryden*, Love's Triumph, Ep. Ded.

II.† *n.* A dedication.

Neere a kin to him who set forth a passion sermon, with a formall *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

dedicature† (ded'i-kā-tūr), *n.* [< *dedicate* + *-ure*.] The act of dedicating; dedication.

dedimus (ded'i-mus), *n.* [< L. *dedimus*, we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] In *law*, a writ to commission one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge, as to examine a witness, etc. The Latin form of the writ began "Dedimus potestatem," we have given power.

dédit (dā-dē'), *n.* [F.] In *French* and *French-Canadian law*, the sum stipulated as a penalty for breach of contract.

deditiont (dē-dish'on), *n.* [< L. *deditio(n-)*, < *dedere*, give up, surrender, devote, < *de*, away, + *dare*, give: see *date*[1].] The act of yielding anything; surrender.

It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered. *Sir M. Hale*, Hist. Com. Law of Eng.

dedititiancy (ded-i-tish'iān-si), *n.* [< L. *dediticius*, *dedititius*, belonging to a surrender, as a captive (< *dedere*, pp. *deditus*, give up, surrender: see *dedition*), + *-ancy*.] In *early Rom. law*, the condition or status of the lowest class of freedmen, who were not admitted to full citizenship because of misconduct during their condition of slavery.

dedly†, *a.* and *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *deadly*.

dedo (dā'dō), *n.* [Sp. Pg., a finger, finger-breadth, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] A Spanish and Portuguese long measure; a finger-breadth. The Spanish measure is about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an English inch; the Portuguese measure equals $\frac{7}{10}$ of an English inch.

dedolation (ded-ō-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dédolation*, < NL. *dedolatio(n-)*, < L. *dedolare*, hew away, < *de*, away, + *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] The action by which a cutting instrument divides obliquely any part of the body and produces a wound accompanied by loss of substance. Wounds by dedolation most frequently occur on the head. *Dunglison*.

dedolent† (ded'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *dedolen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dedolere*, cease to grieve, < *de-* priv. + *dolere*, grieve: see *dole*[2].] Feeling no sorrow or compunction.

When once the criterion or perceptive faculty has lost its tenderness and sensibility, and the mind becomes reprobate, then darkness and light, good and evil, . . . are all one. Then . . . men are *dedolent* and past feeling.
Hallywell, Saving of Souls, p. 114.

No men [are] so accursed with indelible infamie and *dedolent* impenitency as Authors of Heresie.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 22.

de domo reparando (dē dō'mō rep-a-ran'dō). [L., for the repairing of a building: *de*, of; *domo*, abl. of *domus*, a house, building; *reparando*, abl. ger. of *reparare*, repair: see *repair*[1].] A writ issued at common law at the suit of an owner against his neighbor whose house he fears will fall, to the damage of his own, or against his co-tenant to compel him to share

the **expense of repairing property held in common.**

deduction (ded-ŭ-kă′shŏn), *n.* A misleading; a turning in the wrong direction.

Let any one think of the amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. viii.

deduce (dē-dūs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deduced*, ppr. *deducing*. [= F. *déduir* = Sp. *deducir* = Pg. *deduzir* = It. *dedurre*, < L. *deducere*, lead away, bring down, draw away, derive, < *de*, down, away, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*, *duke*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, etc., and see *deduct*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; conduct.

He should hither *deduce* a colony.
Selden, Illustrations of Drayton, xvii.

2†. To trace the course of; describe from first to last.

I will *deduce* him from his cradle, till he was swallowed up in the gulf of fatality. *Sir H. Wotton.*

The greatest News we now have here is a notable naval fight that was lately betwixt the Spaniard and Hollander, in the Downs; but to make it more intelligible, I will *deduce* the Business from the Beginning.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 40.

3. To draw; derive; trace.

My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthron'd.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

O goddess, say, shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times? *Pope.*

The Toryism of Scott sprang from love of the past; that of Carlyle is far more dangerously infectious, for it is logically *deduced* from a deep disdain of human nature.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 141.

4. To derive or conclude as a result of a known principle; draw as a necessary conclusion; infer from what is known or believed. See *deduction*, and *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Reason is nothing but the faculty of *deducing* unknown truths from principles already known. *Locke.*

No just Heroic Poem ever was or can be made, from whence one great Moral may not be *deduced*.
Addison, Spectator, No. 309.

Certain propensities of human nature are assumed; and from these premises the whole science of politics is synthetically *deduced*. *Macaulay*, Mill on Government.

5†. To bring before a court of justice for decision. *Bacon.*—**6†.** To deduct.

A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment. *B. Jonson.*

deducement (dē-dūs′ment), *n.* [< *deduce* + *-ment*.] A deduced proposition; the conclusion of a logical deduction.

What other *deducements* or analogies are cited out of St. Paul, to prove a likeness between the ministers of the Old and New Testament? *Milton*, Church-Government.

deducibility (dē-dū-si-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *deducible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness. *Coleridge.*

deducible (dē-dū′si-bl), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ible*.] **1†.** Capable of being brought down.

As if . . . God [were] *deducible* to human imbecility.
Stare Decisis, LL.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

2. Capable of being derived by reasoning from known principles or facts; inferable by deduction.

All properties of a triangle . . . are *deducible* from the complex idea of three lines including a space. *Locke.*

I will add no more to the length of this sermon than by two or three short and independent rules *deducible* from it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 17.

deducibleness (dē-dū′si-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being deducible.

deducive (dē-dū′siv), *a.* [< *deduce* + *-ive*.] Performing an act of deduction. [Rare.]

deduct (dē-dukt′), *v. t.* [< L. *deductus*, pp. of *deducere*, lead away, draw away, subtract, etc.: see *deduce*.] **1†.** To lead forth or away; deduce; conduct.

The Philippians, . . . a people *deducted* outs of the citie of Philippos. *J. Udall*, Pref. to Philippians.

2†. To trace out; set forth.

For divers great and importunate considerations, which were here too long to be *deducted*.
Mary, Queen of Scots, Letter to Babington (1586). [In Howell's State Trials.

3†. To bring down; reduce.

Clerk. Why, sir? alas, 'tis nothing; 'tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many ——
Gnotho. Do not *deduct* it to days, 'twill be the more tedious; and to measure it by hourglasses were intolerable. *Middleton, Massinger, and Rowley*, Old Law, iii. 1.

4. To take away, separate, or remove in numbering, estimating, or calculating; subtract, as a counterbalancing item or particular: as, to *deduct* losses from the total receipts; from the amount of profits *deduct* the freight-charges.

The late king had also agreed that two and a half per cent should be *deducted* out of the pay of the foreign troops. *Sp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1711.

=Syn. 4. *Deduct*, *Subtract*. These words cannot properly be used interchangeably. *Deduct* is to lead away, set aside, in a general or distributive sense; *subtract*, to draw off, remove, in a literal or collective sense. In settling a mercantile account, certain items, as charges, losses, etc., are *deducted* by being added together and their total *subtracted* from the grand total of the transaction. From a parcel of goods of known value or number articles are *subtracted* or literally taken away as required; the value or number of the remainder at any time may be ascertained by *deducting* the value or number of those taken from the original package; and this again is effected by *subtracting* the figures representing the smaller amount from those representing the larger.

deductible (dē-duk′ti-bl), *a.* [< *deduct* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being deducted or withdrawn.—**2†.** Deducible.

deductio (dē-duk′shi-ō), *n.* [L.: see *deduction*.] Deduction; specifically, in *music*, the regular succession of notes in the hexachords of the musical system introduced by Guido d'Arezzo, about A. D. 1024. Hence, *deductio prima*, the notes of the first hexachord; *deductio secunda*, the notes of the second hexachord; and so on to *deductio septima*.—**Deductio ad impossibile** (Latin translation of Greek ἀναγωγὴ εἰς τὸ ἀδύνατον), deduction to the impossible, in *logic*, the proof of the falsity of a hypothesis by showing that it leads to a conclusion known to be false.

deduction (dē-duk′shon), *n.* [< ME. *deduccioun*, < OF. *deduction*, F. *déduction* = Sp. *deduccion* = Pg. *deducção* = It. *deduzione*, < L. *deductio(n-)*, deduction, < *deducere*, lead or take away, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1†.** A drawing or tracing out and setting forth.

A compleate *deduction* of the progresse of navigation and com'erce, from its first principle, to ye present age.
Evelyn, To my Lord Treasurer.

2†. The act of deriving; derivation.

To them [vowels], as is well known to etymologists, little regard is to be shewn in the *deduction* of one language from another. *Johnson*, Eng. Dict., Pref.

3. In *logic*, derivation as a result from a known principle; necessary inference; also, the result itself, as so concluded. As a term of logic, it is a translation of Aristotle's ἀναγωγή (translated *deductio* by Boethius), and properly signifies an illative descent from a general premise to a particular result of that principle in a special case; it is specially used by Aristotle when there is a doubt whether the case truly comes under the principle. By the older logic it is little used, and not with any exact signification. In modern times it has been chiefly employed by those who hold that all reasoning is either a descent from generals to particulars (*deduction*) or an ascent from particulars to generals (*induction*). See *deductive reasoning*, under *deductive*.

Probation may be either a process of *deduction*—that is, the leading of proof out of one higher or more general proposition—or a process of induction—that is, the leading of proof out of a plurality of lower or less general judgments. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Deduction . . . is the inverse process of inferring a particular case from a number of cases assumed to be of like nature. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. iv. § 47.

It is astonishing how little of the real life of the time we learn from the Troubadours except by way of inference and *deduction*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 236.

4. The act of deducting or taking away; subtraction; abatement: as, the *deduction* of the subtrahend from the minuend; prompt payment will insure a large *deduction*.—**5†.** A payment; a statement of payments.

The other Curate, of Luddyngton, payde by the Warden, as apperythe aboue in the *deducciouns* of the same College. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 222.

Deduction for new, in *mercantile law*, the allowance, usually one third, made to one who is required to insure or to advance the cost of repairing a damage to a vessel caused by the perils of navigation, the presumption being that the renewed part is better than the old.—**Deduction of a claim**, in *law*, the proof of a right by showing that it results from principles of law or equity.—**Deduction of a concept**, in *Kantian philos.*, the proof that the concept has a meaning—that is, refers to an object.—**Transcendental deduction**, in *Kantian metaph.*, the proof of the objective validity of any concept.=Syn. 3. *Conclusion*, *Corollary*, etc. See *inference*.—4. Subtraction, diminution, discount, rebate.

deductive (dē-duk′tiv), *a.* [= F. *déductif* = Sp. Pg. *deductivo*, < LL. *deductivus*, < L. *deducere*, deduce, deduct: see *deduce* and *deduct*.] **1.** Consisting of deduction; of the nature of or based on inference from accepted principles.

We ought therefore to be fully aware of the modes and degrees in which the forms of *deductive* reasoning are affected by the theory of probability, and many persons might be surprised at the results which must be admitted. *Jevons.*

Before *deductive* interpretation of the general truths, there must be some inductive establishment of them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 211.

2. Deduced; derived as a conclusion from accepted principles; relating to inference from a principle to the results of that principle in any special case.

He labours to introduce a secondary and *deductive* Athetism: that although men conceda there is a God, yet they should deny his providence. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 10.

Deductive method, in the logical system of J. S. Mill, that mode of investigation by which the law of an effect is ascertained from the consideration of the laws of the different tendencies of which it is the joint result. This method consists of three kinds of operation, the first direct Induction, the second ratiocination, the third verification.

To the *deductive method*, thus characterized in its three constituent parts of induction, ratiocination, and verification, the human mind is indebted for its most conspicuous triumphs in the investigation of nature.
Mill, Logic, III. xi. § 6.

Deductive reasoning is commonly opposed to *inductive*, and is meant to include all necessary reasoning (even mathematical induction), together with those probable reasonings which predict results as true in the long run, but excluding those inferences which are regarded as being open to correction in the long run. Thus, if, from counting the letters on a single page, one concludes the proportions of the different letters which will generally be needed in a font of type, the reasoning is *inductive*; but if, knowing what the proportions generally are, one concludes what will be needed in printing a particular book or page, the reasoning is *deductive*.

deductively (dē-duk′tiv-li), *adv.* By deduction; in consequence of a general principle.

There is scarce a popular errour passant in our days, which is not either directly or *deductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.

deduit, *n.* [ME., also *deduis* and shortened *dute*, < OF. *deduit*, *desduit* = Pr. *desduch*, < ML. *deductus*, diversion, pleasure, lit. (in L.) a drawing away, < L. *deducere*, draw away: see *deduct*, *deduction*. For the meaning, cf. *diversion*.] Pleasure; sport; pastime.

Upon his hond he bar for his *deduyt*
An egle tame, as eny lylie wyht.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale (ed. Morris), l. 1319.

Than drive thei forth the day in *dedut* & in murthe.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4998.

deduplication (dē-dū-pli-kā′shŏn), *n.* [= F. *déduplication*, < NL. **deduplicatio(n-)*, < **deduplicare* (F. *dédoubler*), divide into two, < L. *de-* + *duplicare*, duplicate, double: see *duplicate*.] In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.

dee[1] (dē), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *die*[1].] To die.

And for bonnie Annie Lawrie
I'd lay me doun and *dee*. *Scotch song.*

dee[2] (dē), *n.* [Sc., = *dey*[1].] A dairymaid. See *dey*[1].

deed (dēd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deede*; < ME. *deed*, *dede*, < AS. *dēd* (= OS. *dād* = Goth. *ga-dēds*), deed, a thing done, with formative *-d* (orig. pp. suffix: see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *dōn* (√ *•dō*), do: see *do*[1].] **1.** That which is done, acted, performed, or accomplished; a doing; an act: a word of extensive application, including whatever is done, good or bad, great or small.

And alle the gode *dedis* a man doth by his lyve is litill a-vaille but yef he haue gode ende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

Ther dide Arthur merveillouse[2] *dedes* of armes, that grelly he was be-holden, bothe on that oon part and on the tother. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 117.

The altering of religion, the making of ecclesiastical laws, with other the like actions belonging unto the power of dominion, are still termed the *deeds* of the king. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 1.

And Joseph said unto them, What *deed* is this that ye have done? Gen. xliv. 15.

Words are women, *deeds* are men.
G. Herbert, Jacula Prudentum.

Arthur yet had done no *deed* of arms.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

The motives of the Inquisitors were, we may presume, good, but their *deeds* were diabolical.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 148.

2. Power of action; agency; performance.

Both will and *deed* created free. *Milton*, P. L., v. 549.

3. In *law*, a writing on parchment or paper, authenticated by the seal of the person whose mind it purports to declare; more specifically, such a writing made for the purpose of conveying real estate. See *indenture*, and *deed poll*, below.

Inquire the Jew's house out, give him this *deed*,
And let him sign it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2.

Receive this scroll,
A *deed* of gift, of body, and of soul.
Marlowe, Doctor Faustus, ii. 1.

Bond for a deed. See *bond*[1].—**Commissioner of deeds.** See *commissioner*.—**Composition deed.** See *composition*.—**Deed of accession, deed of assumption.** See *accession, assumption*.—**Deed of bargain and sale.** See *bargain and sale*, under *bargain*.—**Deed of saying**[1], the

executing what has been said or promised; performance of what has been undertaken.

In the plainer and simpler kind of people,
The *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Shak., T. of A., v. 1.

Deed of trust, a conveyance to one party of property, to be by him held in trust for others. Specifically, a conveyance by or on behalf of a debtor, to a third person, of real or personal property, or both, in trust to secure payment of creditors or to indemnify sureties.—**Deed poll** (< *deed* + *poll* for *polled*, pp. of *poll1*, shave, shear), a deed made by one party only: so called because the paper or parchment is cut even and not indented. See *indenture*.—**Estoppel by deed.** See *estoppel*.—**Gratuitous deed.** See *gratuitous conveyance*, under *conveyance*.—**In deed**, in fact; in reality: used chiefly in the phrases *in very deed*, *in deed and in truth*. See *indeed*.

One . . . wrote certaine prety verses of the Emperor Maximinus, to warne him that he should not glory too much in his owne strength, for so he did *in very deed*.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 206.

Let us not love in word, neither in tongue, but *in deed and in truth*.
1 John iii. 18.

Narrative of a deed. See *narrative*.—**To acknowledge a deed, to damn a deed, to extend a deed.** See the verbs.—**Syn. 1.** *Action*, *Act*, *Deed*. (See *action*.) *Exploit*, etc. See *feat*1.

deed (dēd), *v. t.* [< *deed*, *n.*] To convey or transfer by deed: as, he *deeded* all his estate to his eldest son.

deed-box (dēd'boks), *n.* A box for keeping deeds and other valuable papers, and often adapted to the common size of folded papers, usual in lawyers' offices, etc.

deed-doer (dēd'dō'er), *n.* A doer; a perpetrator.

The *deed-doers* Matrevers and Gourney . . . durst not abide the triall.
Daniel, Hist. Eng., p. 185.

deedful (dēd'ful), *a.* [< *deed* + *-ful*.] Characterized or marked by deeds or exploits; full of deeds; stirring.

You have made the wiser choice,
A life that moves to gracious ends
Thro' troops of unrecording friends,
A *deedful* life.
Tennyson, To ——.

deedily (dē'di-li), *adv.* [< *deedy* + *-ly*2.] In a deedy manner; actively; busily. [Rare.]

Frank Churchill at a table near her, most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles.
Jane Austen, Emma, II. x.

deedless (dēd'les), *a.* [(= G. *thatenlos* = Icel. *dáðlauss* = Dan. *daadløs*) < *deed* + *-less*.] Inactive; unmarked by deeds or exploits.

Speaking in deeds, and *deedless* in his tongue.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

deeds (dēdz), *n. pl.* [E. dial. and Sc., = *deads*.] Earth, gravel, etc., thrown out in digging; specifically, in *coal-mining*, refuse rock; attle thrown upon the dump, burrow, or spoil-bank. Also *deads*. See *dead*, *n.*, 2. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

What is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it.
Agric. Surv. Peeb., p. 131. (*Jamieson.*)

deedy1 (dē'di), *a.* [(= G. *thätig*, active) < *deed* + *-y*1.] Industrious; active. [Rare.]

Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 165.

In a messenger sent is required celerity, sincerity, constancy; that he be speedy, that he be heedy, and, as we say, that he be *deedy*.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 111.

There were great lights and shades in's character; a small *deedy* spark in his eye, as it caught Christine's, was all that showed his consciousness of her.
T. Hardy, The Waiting Supper, III.

deedy2 (dē'di), *n.*; pl. *deedies* (-diz). A chicken or young fowl. [Southern U. S.]

They disputed about the best methods of tending the newly hatched *deedies*, which chipped the shell so late in the fall as to be embarrassed by the frosts and the coming cold weather.
C. E. Craddock, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 67.

deem1 (dēm), *v.* [< ME. *demen*, < AS. *dēman* (= ONorth. *doema* = OS. *ā-dōmian* = OFries. *dēma* = D. *doemen* = MLG. *dōmen* = OHG. *tuomen*, MHG. *tuemen* = Icel. *dæma* = Sw. *dömma* = Dan. *dömme* = Goth. *gadōmjan*), judge, deem, < *dōm*, judgment, doom: see *doom*, *n.*, and cf. *doom*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To think, judge, or hold as an opinion; decide or believe on consideration; suppose: as, he *deemed* it prudent to be silent.

And in the feld he left hym liggeng,
Demyng non other butt that he was dede.
Gawayne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2028.

I *deem* I have half a guess of you; your name is Old Honesty.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 238.

And, listening to thy murmur, he shall *deem*
He hears the rustling leaf and running stream.
Bryant, Evening Wind.

And the men of Parga *deemed*, though they were mistaken in the thought, that to the mission of Corinth and Venice England had succeeded.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 334.

2. To hold in belief or estimation; adjudge as a conclusion; regard as being; account: as, Shakspere is *deemed* the greatest of poets.

For never can I *deem* him less than god.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Eclogues, i.

Yet he who saw this Geraldine
Had *deem'd* her sure a thing divine.
Coleridge, Christabel, ii.

That what was *deemed* wisdom in former times, is not necessarily folly in ours.
Story, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

The provincial writers of Latin devoted themselves with a dreary assiduity to the imitation of models which they *deemed* classical.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 239.

3†. To judge; pass judgment on; sentence; doom.

He badde vs preche and bere wittenesse
That he schulde *deme* bothe quike and dede.
York Plays, p. 406.

The Sowdon doth vs wrong, as thinkith me,
To make vs *deme* a man withoute lawe.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1614.

Sixe Judges were dispos'd
To view and *deeme* the deedes of armes that day.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 4.

4†. To adjudge; decree.

If ye *deeme* me death for loving one
That loves not me.
Spenser.

5†. To dispense (justice); administer (law).

By leel men and lyf-holy my lawe shal be *demyd*.
Piers Plowman (C), v. 175.

II. *intrans.* To have an opinion; judge; think.

I would not willingly be suspected of *deeming* too lightly of this drama.
Gifford, Int. to Ford's Plays, p. xl.

deem1† (dēm), *n.* [< *deem*1, *v.*] Opinion; judgment; surmise.

How now? what wicked *deem* is this?
Shak., T. and C., iv. 4.

deem2†, **deemet**, *n.* [Variants of *dime*, *disme*, q. v.] A tithe; a tenth.

There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie.
Grafton, Rich. II., an. 10.

deemer†, *n.* A judge; an adjudicator.

deemster, dempster (dēm'-, demp'stėr), *n.* [Formerly also *demster*; < ME. *demester*, *demister*, *demster*, *dempster*, a judge, < *demen*, judge: see *deem*1 and *-ster*. A parallel form is *doomster*.] A judge; one who pronounces sentence or doom; specifically, the title of two judges in the Isle of Man who act as the chief justices of the island, the one presiding over the northern, the other over the southern, division. Compare *doomster*.

deenet, *n.* See *din*.

deep (dēp), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *deepe*; < ME. *deep*, *depe*, < AS. *dēop* = OS. *diop*, *diap* = OFries. *diap*, *diep* = D. *diep* = MLG. *dēp* = OHG. *tiuf*, MHG. G. *tief* = Icel. *djúpr* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb* = Goth. *diups*, deep; akin to *dip*, *dop*, and prob. to *dive*, *dub*2, q. v. Hence *depth*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having considerable or great extension downward, or in a direction viewed as analogous with downward. (*a*) Especially, as measured from the surface or top downward: extending far downward; profound: opposed to *shallow*: as, *deep* water; a *deep* mine; a *deep* well; a *deep* valley.

This city [Jerusalem] stands at the south-end of a large plain, . . . and has vallies on the other three sides, which to the east and south are very *deep*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 7.

You may think long over those few words without exhausting the *deep* wells of feeling and thought contained in them.
Hawthorne, Marble Faun, xxxiv.

(*b*) As measured from the point of view: extending far above; lofty: as, a *deep* sky. (*c*) As measured from without inward: extending or entering far within; situated far within or toward the center.

Ector to the erth egurly light,
The gay armur to get of the gode hew,
That he duly desairit in his *depe* hert.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6415.

Than he smytethe himself, and maketh grete Woundes and *depe* here and there, tille he falle doun ded.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 177.

I think she loves me, but I fear another
Is *deeper* in her heart.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

The Fangs of a Bear, and the Tusks of a wild Boar, do not bite worse, and make *deeper* Gashes, then a Goose-quill, sometimes.
Howell, Letters, II. 2.

(*d*) As measured from the front backward; long: as, a *deep* house; a *deep* lot.

Impaled
On every side with shadowing squadrons *deep*,
To hide the fraud.
Milton, P. L., vi. 554.

2. Having (a certain) extension as measured from the surface downward or from the front backward: as, a mine 1,000 feet *deep*; a case 12 inches long and 3 inches *deep*; a house 40 feet *deep*; a file of soldiers six *deep*.—3. Immersed; absorbed; engrossed; wholly occupied: as, *deep* in figures.

Let him be judge how *deep* I am in love.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 1.

I was in the Coffee-House very *deep* in advertisements.
Gray, Letters, I. 131.

4. Closely involved or implicated.

It appeared that the Duke of Marlborough was *deep* in the schemes of St. Germain's.
Walpole, Letters, II. 392.

5. Hard to get to the bottom or foundation of; difficult to penetrate or understand; not easily fathomed; profound; abstruse.

O Lord, . . . thy thoughts are very *deep*.
Ps. xcii. 5.

A people of a *deeper* speech than thou canst perceive.
Isa. xxxiii. 19.

The blindness of Cupid contains a *deep* allegory.
Bacon, Physical Fables, viii., Expl.

Deep as are the truths that matter is indestructible and motion continuous, there is a yet *deeper* truth implied by these two.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 281.

The *deep* mind of dauntless infancy.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

6. Sagacious; penetrating; profound: as, a man of *deep* insight.

The worthy, to that weigh, that was of wit noble,
Deise of discrecioun, in dede shof who were,
Sho herknet hym full hyndly, & with hert gode.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9237.

Deep clerks she dumbs.
Shak., Pericles, v. (Gower).

Rules (Roscommon's) whose *deep* sense and heavenly numbers show
The best of critics, and of poets too.
Addison, The Greatest English Poets.

7. Artful; contriving; plotting; insidious; designing: as, he is a *deep* schemer.

Keep the Irish fellow
Safe, as you love your life, for he, I fear,
Has a *deep* hand in this.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iii. 1.

In the way of Trade, we still suspect the smoothest Dealers of the *deepest* Designs.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 3.

8. Grave in sound; low in pitch: as, the *deep* tones of an organ.

The fine and *deep* tones of Pasta's voice had not yet lost their brilliancy, and her acting was as unrivalled as ever.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 186.

9. Great in degree; intense; extreme; profound: as, *deep* silence; *deep* darkness; *deep* grief; a *deep* black.

The Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam.
Gen. ii. 21.

I understand with a *deep* Sense of Sorrow of the Indisposition of your Son.
Howell, Letters, ii. 51.

On the day I quitted Sarastab, my guide killed one [a tarantula] of a beautifully silvery white, with *deep* orange longitudinal stripes.
O'Donovan, Merv, xii.

10. Muddy: boggy; having much loose sand or soil: applied to roads.

The ways in that vale were very *deep*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

At last, after much fatigue, through *deep* roads, and bad weather, we came, with no small difficulty, to our journey's end.
Wheatley, Rhetoric, III. ii. § 12.

11. Heartfelt; earnest; affecting.

O God! if my *deep* prayers cannot appease thee, . . .
Yet execute thy wrath on me alone.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

Whilst I was speaking, the glorious power of the Lord wonderfully rose, yea, after an awful manner, and had a *deep* entrance upon their spirits.
Penn, Travels in Holland, etc.

12. Profound; thorough.

Will any one disgrace himself by doubting the necessity of *deep* and continued studies, and through attainments to the bench?
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 360.

13†. Late; advanced in time.

I marle how forward the day is. . . . 'Slight, 'tis *deeper* than I took it, past five!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

14. In *logic*, signifying much; having many predicates. See *depth*, 9.—**Syn. 5.** Difficult, knotty, mysterious.—**7.** Shrewd, crafty, cunning.

II. *n.* [< ME. *deepe*, *depe*, < AS. *dȳpe*, f. (= MLG. *dūpi*, *diopi*, *dūpi* = OHG. *tiufi*, *tiefi*, MHG. *tiufe*, *tiefe*, G. *tiefe*, dial. *teufe*, *t.*, = Icel. *djúpi*, neut.), also *dēop*, neut. (= D. *diep* = G. *tief* = Icel. *djup* = Sw. *djup* = Dan. *dyb*), the deep (sea); from the adj.: see *deep*, *a.* Cf. *depth*.] 1. That which is of great depth. Specifically—(*a*) The sea; the abyss of waters; the ocean; any great body of water.

He maketh the *deep* to boil like a pot.
Job xli. 31.

(*b*) *pl.* A deep channel near a town: as, Memel *Deeps*, Prussia; Boston *Deeps*, near Boston, England. (*c*) A name given by geographers to well-marked depressions in the ocean-bed greater than two thousand fathoms. (*d*) The sky; the unclouded heavens.

The blue *deep*,
Where stars their perfect courses keep.
Emerson, Monadnoc.

(*e*) In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, especially the portion lower than the bottom of the shaft, or the levels extending therefrom. (*f*) Any abyss.

Deep calleth unto *deep* at the noise of thy waterspouts: all thy waves and thy billows are gone over me.
Ps. xlii. 7.

2. *Naut.*, the distance in fathoms between two successive marks on a lead-line: used in announcing soundings when the depth is greater than the mark under water and less than the one above it: as, by the *deep* 4. See *lead-line*. —3. That which is too profound or vast to be fathomed or comprehended; a profound mystery.

Thy judgments are a great *deep*. Ps. xxxvi. 6.

A great free glance into the very *deeps* of thought. *Carlyle.*

4. Depth; distance downward or outward.

Immeasurable *deeps* of space crushed me. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xiv.

5. The middle point; the point of greatest intensity; the culmination.

The *deep* of night is crept upon our talk. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

In his *deepe* of sickness
He is so charitable.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, ii.

deep (dēp), *adv.* [< ME. *deepe, depe,* < AS. *deópe* (= OS. *diopo, diapo* = D. *diep* = OHG. *tiefo,* MHG. *tiefe, tief,* G. *tief;* cf. Dan. *dybt* = Sw. *djupt*), adv., deep, < *deóp,* deep: see *deep, a.*] Deeply.

Now seith the booke that the kynge Arthur was so *depe* paste in to the batelle, that they wiste not where he was become. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 327.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink *deep*, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

Methodism is more fashionable than anything but brag; the women play very *deep* at both. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 149.

deept, *v. i.* [< ME. **deepen, deopen* (= OFries. *diupa* = D. *diepen* = MHG. *tiefen, teufen,* G. *tiefen, ver-tiefen* = Goth. **diupjan*, in comp. *gadiupjan*, make deep); from the adj.: see *deep, a.*, and cf. *deepen* and *dip*.] 1. To become deep; deepen.

When you come upon any coast, or doe finde any sholde banke in the sea, you are then to vse your leade offeour, as you shal thinke it requisite, noting diligently the order of your depth, and the *deepeing* and shoalding. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 486.

2. To go deep; sink.

Thsoone . . . ther waxeth wunde & *deopeth* into the soule. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 288.

deep-browed (dēp'broud), *a.* Having a high and broad brow; hence, of large mental endowments; of great intellectual capacity.

Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
That *deep-brow'd* Homer ruled as his demesne.
Keats, On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.

deep-drawing (dēp'drâ'ing), *a.* Requiring considerable depth of water to float in; sinking deep in the water.

The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

deepen (dē'pn), *v.* [< *deep* + *-en*1. Cf. *deep, v.*] I. *intrans.* To become deep or deeper, in any sense; increase in depth.

The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently, that in heaving five or six times we could scarce have a foot difference. *Dampier*, Voyage to New Holland, an. 1699.

Lo! where the giant on the mountain stands,
His blood-red tresses *deep'ning* in the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, I. 29.

Ay me, the sorrow *deepens* down.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlix.

II. *trans.* To make deep or deeper, in any sense.

He made forts and barricadoes, heightened the ditches, *deepned* the trenches. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1601.

Deepens the murmur of the falling floods.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 169.

The full autumn sun brought out the ruddy color of the tiled gables, and *deepened* the shadows in the narrow streets. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

But the charm of the place [Haddon Hall] is so much less that of grandeur than that of melancholy, that it is rather *deepened* than diminished by this attitude of obvious survival and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 27.

Deepening thy voice with the deepening of the night.
Tennyson, Valley of Cauteretz.

deep-fet (dēp'fet), *a.* Fetched or drawn from or as if from a depth.

A rabble that rejoice
To see my tears, and hear my *deep-fet* groans.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

deeping (dē'ping), *n.* [< *deep* + *-ing*1.] See the extract.

They [twine drift-nets] are . . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called *deepings*, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

deep-laid (dēp'lād), *a.* Formed with elaborate artifice: as, a *deep-laid* plot.

deeply (dēp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deplike, deopliche,* < AS. *deóplice,* deeply, < *deoplic,* adj., deep, < *deóp,* deep: see *deep, a.*] 1. At or to a great depth; far below the surface.

I have spoke this, to know if your affiance
Were *deeply* rooted. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The lines were *deeplier* ploughed upon his face.
R. L. Stevenson, The Merry Men.

2. Profoundly; thoroughly; to a great degree: as, he was *deeply* versed in ethics.

They have *deeply* corrupted themselves. Hos. ix. 9.

3. Intensely.

The *deeply* red juice of buckthorn berries. *Boyle.*

Blue, darkly, *deeply*, beautifully blue.
Southey, Madoc in Wales, v.

No writer is more *deeply* imbued with the spirit of Wordsworth than Emerson. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, iv.

4. With strong feeling, passion, or appetite; eagerly; immoderately; passionately.

She's ta'en out a Bible braid,
And *deeply* has she sworn.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed. *Scott*, Rokeby, i. 6.

5. With profound sorrow; with deep feeling.

He sighed *deeply* in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

Deeply mourn'd the Lord of Burleigh.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

6. With low or deep pitch: as, a *deeply* toned instrument.—7. With elaborate artifice; with deep purpose: as, a *deeply* laid plot or intrigue.

Either you love too dearly,
Or *deeply* you dissemble, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, v. 6.

deepmost (dēp'mōst), *a. superl.* [< *deep* + *-most.*] Deepest; of utmost or greatest depth. [Rare.]

Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 19.

deep-mouthed (dēp'moutht), *a.* Having a deep, sonorous voice; sonorous, deep, and strong, as the baying of a hound.

'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark
Bay *deep-mouthed* welcome as we draw near home.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 123.

deepness (dēp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *depenes, depnes, depnesse,* < AS. *deópnes, diopnes, -nis, -nys,* < *deóp,* deep: see *deep* and *-ness*.] The state of being deep, in any sense; depth.

And double deep for treen in *depnesse* gage.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

And forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth. Mat. xiii. 5.

deep-piled (dēp'pīld), *a.* Having a pile composed of long threads, as velvet, Oriental carpets, and similar fabrics.

deep-sea (dēp'sē), *a.* Of or pertaining to the deeper parts of the ocean: as, *deep-sea* dredging.

The crews of English and American vessels engaged in what used to be termed *deep-sea* voyages are made up of much the same material. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 486.

Deep-sea lead-line, a line used for soundings from 20 to 200 fathoms, marked at every 5 fathoms and used with a lead ranging from 80 to 150 pounds in weight.—**Deep-sea sounding-machine**, the combination of mechanical contrivances by the aid of which soundings may be made to great depths with a close approach to accuracy. This result has been attained by a combination of improvements, in which great ingenuity has been displayed, and in which the inventive genius of Sir William Thomson has been particularly conspicuous. The principal features of the most perfect sounding-machine are: (1) the sinker, which is a cannon-ball, through which passes a cylinder provided with a valve to collect and retain a specimen of the bottom, the cylinder being, by an ingenious mechanical arrangement, detached from the shot, which remains at the bottom; (2) the line, made of steel wire, weighing about 14½ pounds to the nautical mile; (3) machinery for regulating the lowering of the sinker and for reeling in the wire with the cylinder attached in such a manner that the irregular strain due to the motion of the ship may be guarded against and the danger of breakage thus reduced to a minimum. In the deepest accurate sounding yet made the bottom was reached at the depth of 4,655 fathoms, but owing to the breaking of the wire no specimen was obtained. This sounding was made on the "Tuscarora" by Commander G. E. Belknap, U. S. N., in north latitude 44° 55′, east longitude 152° 20′. The deepest sounding yet made in which a specimen of the bottom was brought up was that of the United States Coast Survey steamer "Blake," off Porto Rico, the depth there reached being 4,561 fathoms.

deep-seated (dēp'sē'ted), *a.* Far removed from the surface; deeply rooted or lodged; firmly implanted: as, a *deep-seated* disease; *deep-seated* prejudice.

His grief was too *deep-seated* for outward manifestation. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 257.

deep-set (dēp'set), *a.* Set deeply; fixed far downward or inward, as the eyes in their sockets.

His *deep-set* eyes,
Bright 'mid his wrinkles, made him seem right wise.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 334.

deepsome† (dēp'sum), *a.* [< *deep* + *-some.*] Deep, or somewhat deep.

This said, he [Proteus] diu'd the *deepsome* watrie heapes.
Chapman, Odyssey, iv.

deep-waisted (dēp'wās'ted), *a.* Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are raised higher than usual above the level of the spar-deck.

deer (dēr), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. also *deere*, and often *dear, deare;* < ME. *der, deor,* < AS. *deór,* a wild animal, often in combination, *wild deór, wildeór, wilder* (whence ult. E. *wilderness*, q. v.), = OS. *dier* = OFries. *dier* = D. *dier* = LG. *deer, deert* = OHG. *tior,* MHG. *tier,* G. *tier, thier* = Sw. = Icel. *dýr* = Dan. *dyr* = Goth. *diuz,* a wild animal. Origin uncertain; perhaps orig. an adj., meaning 'wild,' identical with AS. *deór,* bold, brave, vehement, OHG. *tiorlih*, wild. (The AS. *deór,* bold, brave, vehement, was merged later with *deóre,* E. *dear:* see *dear.*) Not connected with Gr. *θήρ,* Æolic *φήρ,* a wild beast, or with L. *fērus,* wild, fem. *fēra* (sc. *bestia*), a wild beast (whence ult. E. *fierce, ferocious*). The restricted (but not exclusive) use of the word (for *Cervus*) appears in ME., Icel., Sw., Dan., and G. (in hunters' language), and now prevails in mod. E. It is due to the importance of this animal in the chase. Similarly, in Iceland, *dýr* is applied esp. to the fox, as the only beast of prey. In some parts of the United States the horse, as the most important of a general class, is called simply *beast* or *critter* (*creature*); 'a critter company' is a cavalry company (Prov., U. S.).] 1†. Any wild quadruped.

But mice, and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Shak., Lear, iii. 4.

2. The general name of the solid-horned ruminants of the family *Cervidæ*, and especially of the genus *Cervus*. See these words. Most of the deer have solid deciduous horns, of the kind called antlers, in the male only; but in the reindeer they are present in both sexes; in the musk-deer (*Moschus*) they are wanting. The largest living deer are the elk of Europe and the moose of America; the smallest are the muntjacs and musk-deer, which are further distinguished by the large tusk-like canine teeth of the males. The term *deer* being so comprehensive, and the animals being so conspicuous, the leading kinds have mostly received distinctive names, as the reindeer, roe-deer, musk-deer, etc. (See these words, and also *brocket, elk, moose, roe, stag, wapiti, caribou, black-tail.*) Deer are found fossil as far back as the Pliocene period. The best-known extinct species are the Irish elk, *Cervus megaceros*. The leading genera of living deer are *Alces, Rangifer, Dama, Cervus* (with many subgenera), *Capreolus, Cervulus, Moschus*, and *Hydropotes*. The species are numerous, and are found in most continental parts of the world, excepting southern Africa and Australia. The common deer of the United States is *Cariacus virginianus*. See *Cariacus*.

3. A term loosely applied to the chevrotains, of the family *Tragulidæ* (which see), from their resemblance to musk-deer.—**Axis-deer**, *Cervus axis.*—**Barasingha deer**, *Cervus duvaucelli*, of the Himalayas.—**Barbary deer**, *Cervus barbarus*, the only true deer of Africa, found along the Mediterranean coast, from Tunis to the slopes of the Atlas range.—**Cashmere deer**, *Cervus cashmirianus.*—**Fallow-deer**. See *Dama*. The Mesopotamian fallow-deer is *Dama mesopotamica*.—**Formosan deer**, *Cervus taiouanus.*—**Gemul deer**, *Furcifer chilensis.*—**Japanese deer**, *Cervus sika.*—**Manchurian deer**, *Cervus manchuricus.*—**Moluccа deer**, *Cervus moluccensis.*—**Pampas deer**, *Cariacus campestris*, of South America.—**Panolia deer**, *Cervus eldi.*—**Persian deer**, *Cervus maral.*—**Philippine deer**, *Cervus philippinus.*—**Pudu deer**, *Pudua humilis*, of South America.—**Red deer**, the common stag, *Cervus elaphus*, a native of the forests of Europe and Asia where the climate is temperate. Red deer were in former times very abundant in the forests of England, and were special objects of the chase. They are still plentiful in the Highlands of Scotland, and care is taken in rearing them in the deer-parks throughout England. See *stag.*—**Rusa deer**, *Cervus hippelaphus.* See *Rusa.*—**Sambur deer**, *Cervus aristotelis.*—**Spotted deer**. Same as *axis*2, 1.—**Timor deer**, *Cervus timoriensis.* (See also *hog-deer, mule-deer, water-deer.*)

deerberry (dēr'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *deerberries* (-iz). 1. The aromatic wintergreen of America, *Gaultheria procumbens.*—2. The squaw-huckleberry, *Vaccinium stamineum.*—3. The partridge-berry, *Mitchella repens.*

deer-fold (dēr'fōld), *n.* [< ME. **derfold,* < AS. *deór-fald*, an inclosure for animals, < *deór*, an animal, + *fald*, a fold: see *fold*2.] A fold or park for deer.

deer-grass (dēr'grȧs), *n.* Species of *Rhexia*, especially the common meadow-beauty, *R. Virginica*.

deer-hair, deer's-hair (dēr'-, dērz'hãr), *n.* Heath club-rush, *Scirpus cæspitosus*: so called from its tufts of short slender culms, resembling coarse hair.

Moss, lichen, and *deer-hair* are fat covering those stones, to cleanse which had been the business of his life.
Scott, Old Mortality, I.

deer-herd (dēr'hėrd), *n.* One who tends deer; a keeper; a forester.

deer-hound (dēr'hound), *n.* A hound for hunting deer; a stag-hound.

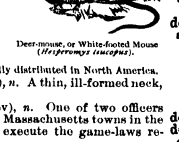
deerlet (dēr'let), *n.* [< *deer* + dim. *-let.*] A little deer; a pygmy musk-deer or chevrotain; a kanchil.

deer-lick (dēr'lik), *n.* A spot of ground, naturally or artificially salt, which is resorted to by deer to nibble or lick the earth.

deer-mouse (dēr'mous), *n.* 1. A common name of the American jumping-mouse, *Zapus hudsonius*, the only member of the family *Zapodidæ* (which see): so called from its agility. It is a species about 4 inches long, with a longer scaly tail and enlarged hind quarters and hind feet, by means of which it clears several feet at a bound. The color is yellowish brown, darker on the back and paler below. It is generally distributed in woodland of the United States and British America.

Deer-mouse, or Jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

2. A popular name of several species of true mice indigenous to North America, of the family *Muridæ* and genus *Hesperomys*. It is especially applied to the common white-footed mouse (*H. leucopus*), which is of a grayish or yellowish-brown color above, with snow-white under parts and paws, and the tail bicolored. It is about 3½ inches long, the tail less, and is very generally distributed in North America.



Deer-mouse, or White-footed Mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*).

deer-neck (dēr'nek), *n.* A thin, ill-formed neck, as of a horse.

deer-reeve† (dēr'rēv), *n.* One of two officers annually chosen by Massachusetts towns in the colonial period to execute the game-laws respecting deer.

deer's-hair, *n.* See *deer-hair*.

deerskin (dēr'skin), *n.* The hide of a deer, or leather made from such a hide.

deer-stalker (dēr'stȧ'kėr), *n.* One who practises deer-stalking.

deer-stalking (dēr'stȧ'king), *n.* The method or practice of hunting deer by stealing upon them unawares; still-hunting.

deer's-tongue (dērz'tung), *n.* A composite plant, *Trilisa odoratissima*, of the United States, with rather fleshy leaves which are pleasantly fragrant when dry.

deer-tiger (dēr'tī'gėr), *n.* The cougar or puma, *Felis concolor*: so called from its tawny or fawn color.

dees[1]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *dais*. *Chaucer.*

dees[2]†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *dice*, plural of *die*[2].

deesse† (dē'es), *n.* [< OF. *deesse*, F. *déesse* = Pr. *deuessa, diuessa* = It. *deessa, diessa*, a goddess; with fem. term., F. *-esse*, < ML. *-issa* (in Sp. *diosa* = Pg. *deosa*, with simple fem. term. *-a*), < L. *deus*, > F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*, a god: see *deity*.] A goddess. *Croft.*

deet (dēt), *v. t.* [E. dial. form of *dight*.] To dress or make clean; hence, to winnow (corn). *Brockett.*

deev (dēv), *n.* Same as *dev*.

deevil (dē'vil), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *devil*.—**Deevil's buckie.** See *buckie*.

def-†. See *dif-* and *de-*.

deface (dē-fās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defaced*, ppr. *defacing*. [< ME. *defacen, defasen, diffacen*, < OF. *defacier, deffacier, desfacier, desfachier* = It. *sfacciare* (Florio), deface, < L. *dis-* priv. + *facies*, face: see *face*.] 1. To mar the face or surface of; disfigure; spoil the appearance of: as, to *deface* a monument.

Their groves he fell; their gardins did *deface*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 83.

Still pilfers wretched plans, and makes them worse;
Like gypsies, lest the stolen brat be known,
Defacing first, then claiming for his own.
Churchill, Apology, l. 233.

Though he [Byron] had assisted his contemporaries in building their grotesque and barbarous edifices, he had never joined them in *defacing* the remains of a chaster and more graceful architecture.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

2. To impair or efface; blot or blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel: as, to *deface* an inscription; to *deface* a record.

Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

A letter, ever the best and most powerful agent to a mistress; it almost always persuades, 'tis always renewing little impressions that possibly otherwise absence would *deface*.
Mrs. Behn, Lover's Watch.

Defaced coin. See *coin*.—**Syn. 2.** *Cancel, Obliterate*, etc. See *efface*.

defacement (dē-fās'ment), *n.* [< *deface* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defacing or disfiguring; injury to the surface or exterior; disfigurement; obliteration.—2. That which disfigures or mars appearance.

The image of God is purity and the *defacement* sin.
Bacon.

The *defacements* of vice are the results of adverse surroundings.
The American, VI. 410.

defacer (dē-fā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which defaces; one who impairs, mars, or disfigures.

Defacers of a public peace. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., v. 2.

defacingly (dē-fā'sing-li), *adv.* In a defacing manner.

de facto (dē fak'tō). [L., of or in fact: *de*, of, from; *facto*, abl. of *factum*, fact: see *de*[2] and *fact*.] In fact; in reality; actually existing, whether with or without legal or moral right: as, a government or a governor *de facto*. The phrase usually implies a question as to whether the thing existing *de facto* exists also *de jure*, or by right.

In every international question that could arise, he had his option between the *de facto* ground and the de jure ground.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

The Irish National League—the *de facto* government of Ireland—of which Mr. Parnell is president, has practically absorbed the I. R. B., or home organisation.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 123.

defade†, *v. i.* [ME. *defaden, diffaden*, < *de-, dif-*, away, + *faden*, fade.] To fade away.

Thei were heore honours and heore hele,
Schal euer last and neuer *diffade*.
Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 133.

Now es my face *defadide*, and foule es me hapnede,
For I am fallene fro ferre, and fendis levyde!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3305.

defæcate, defæcation, etc. See *defecate*, etc.

defail†, *v.* [ME. *defailen*, < OF. *defaillir, defallir, defalir*, F. *défaillir*, fail, faint, swoon, < ML. **defallere*, fail, < L. *de-*, away, + *fallere*, deceive (ML. fail): see *fail*. Cf. deriv. *default*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fail.

It falles the flesche may noghte of his vertu noghte *defaile*. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

II. *trans.* To fail; leave in the lurch; disappoint.

And if all othir for-sake the,
I schall neuere fayntely *defayle* the.
York Plays, p. 246.

defailance† (dē-fā'lans), *n.* [< OF. *defaillance*, a failing, defect, a fainting, F. *défaillance*, a fainting, a swoon, = Pr. *defaillensa, defalensa*, < ML. *defallentia*, < **defallere*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure; miscarriage.

Our life is full of *defailances*, and all our endeavours can never make us such as Christ made us.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 179.

The affections were the authors of that unhappy *defailance*.
Glanville.

defailement†, *n.* [< OF. *defaillement, deffaillement*, failure, < *defaillir*, fail: see *defail*.] Failure.

A great part of such like are the Planters of Virginia, and partly the occasion of those *defailements*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 95.

defailure† (dē-fā'lūr), *n.* [Less prop. spelled *defaileur*; < *defail* + *-ure*. Cf. *failure*.] Defailance; failure.

A *defaileur* of jurisdiction.
Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.

defaisance†, *n.* See *defeasance*.

defaitet, *v.* A Middle English form of *defeat*. *Chaucer.*

defalcate (dē-fal'kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defalcated*, ppr. *defalcating*. [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp. of *defalcare*, cut away, abate, deduct: see *defalk*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut off; take away or deduct a part of; curtail: used chiefly of money, accounts, rents, income, etc. [Rare.]

The natural method . . . would be to take the present existing estimates as they stand, and then to show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them.
Burke, Late State of Nation.

II. *intrans.* To be guilty of defalcation; default in one's accounts.

defalcate†, *a.* [< ML. *defalcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Curtailed.

Defalcate of their condigne praises.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, II. 6.

defalcation (dē-fal-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défalcation* = It. *difalcazione*, < ML. *defalcatio(n-)*, deduction: see *defalk, defalcate*.] 1. The act of cutting off or deducting a part; abatement; curtailment; specifically, in *law*, the reduction of a claim or demand on contract by the amount of a counter-claim.

When it [divine justice] comes to call the world to an account of their actions, [it] will make no *defalcations* at all for the power of custom, or common practice of the world.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. ii.

The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any manner of *defalcation*.
Addison.

Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not *defalcation*: though, being relieved in the same suit, they are blended.
Charles Huston, J., 1830, Houk v. Foley, 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.), 1250.

2. That which is cut off; deficit.—3. A deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds belonging to others; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters.

He was charged with large pecuniary *defalcations*.
Saturday Rev., May 6, 1865.

defalcator (def'al-kā-tor), *n.* [< *defalcate.*] One guilty of breach of trust or misappropriation in money matters; a defaulter.

defalk (dē-fâlk'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *defauk*; < OF. *defalquer, desfalquer, diffalquer* = Sp. *defalcar, desfalcar* = Pg. *desfalcar* = It. *disfalcare*, < ML. *defalcare*, also *difalcare, diffalcare*, cut off, abate, deduct, < L. *de-* or *dis-*, away, + ML. *falcare*, cut with a sickle, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), a sickle: see *falcate, defalcate.*] To defalcate; subtract; deduct.

They should be allowed 9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent.
State Trials: Lord Nana; Middlesex, an. 1624. (*E. D.*)

Justin Martyr justified it to Tryphon, that the Jews had *defalked* many sayings from the books of the old prophets.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 326.

The question is whether the damages sustained can be *defalked* against the demand in this action.
Justice Sterrett, in Gunnis v. Cluff (Pa.), 1886.

defalkt, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete variant of *default*.

defamate† (def'a-māt), *v. t.* [< LL. L. *defamatus* (as adj.), pp. of *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] To defame; slander.

defamation (def-a-mā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *diffamacioun*, < OF. *diffamacion*, F. *diffamation* = Pr. *difamacio* = Sp. *difamacion* = Pg. *diffamação* = It. *diffamazione*, < LL. *diffamatio(n-)*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] The act of defaming; the wrong of injuring another's reputation without good reason or justification; aspersion.

Thus others we with *defamations* wound,
While they stab us; and so the jest goes round.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 99.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart to be inclined to *defamation*.
Dr. Dodd.

[Formerly *defamation* was used more with reference to slander or spoken words. In modern use *slander* is spoken defamation and *libel* is published defamation. Both are subjects for civil action for damages. Libel alone is usually punishable criminally, the common test of criminality being that it tends to a breach of the peace.—**Syn.** Detraction, aspersion, backbiting, scandal, libel.

defamator† (def'a-mā-tor), *n.* [= F. *diffamateur* = Sp. *difamador* = Pg. *diffamador* = It. *diffamatore*, < LL. as if **diffamator*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] A defamer; a slanderer; a calumniator.

We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret out *defamators*, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin, as once we did of wolves.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 66.

defamatory (dē-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *diffamatoire* = Sp. *difamatorio* = Pg. It. *diffamatorio*, < ML. *diffamatorius*, < L. *diffamare*, defame: see *defame*.] Containing defamation; calumnious; slanderous; libelous; injurious to reputation: as, *defamatory* words or writings.

The most eminent sin is the spreading of *defamatory* reports.
Government of the Tongue.

Abuse is still much more convenient than argument, and the most effective form of abuse in a civilized age is a *defamatory* nickname. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 5.

defame (dē-fām'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defamed*, ppr. *defaming*. [< ME. *defamen*, *diffamen*, < OF. *defamer*, *deffamer*, *desfamer*, *diffamer*, F. *diffamer* = Pr. Fg. *diffamar* = Sp. *difamar* = It. *diffamare*, < L. *diffamare*, spread abroad a report, esp. an ill report, defame, malign, < *dis-* priv. + *fama*, a report: see *fame*. The prefix is thus for L. *dis-*; but cf. LL. *defamatus*, dishonored, *defamis*, infamous.] **1.** To slander or calumniate, as by uttering or publishing maliciously something which tends to injure the reputatibn or interests of; speak evil of; dishonor by false reports.

Being *defamed*, we intreat. 1 Cor. iv. 13.

If you are unjustly *defamed* and reproached, consider what contumelies and disgraces the Son of God underwent for you.

Bishop Hall, Sermons, I. vi.

And who unknown *defame* me, let them be
Scribblers or peers, alike are mob to me.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 139.

2. To charge; accuse; especially, to accuse falsely. [Archaic.]

Rebecca . . . is . . . *defamed* of sorcery practised on the person of a noble knight. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxxviii.

3. To degrade; bring into disrepute; make infamous.

The grand old name of gentleman,
Defamed by every charlatan.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxl.

=Syn. 1. *Calumniate*, *Slander*, etc. See *asperse*.

defame† (dē-fām'), *n.* [< ME. *defame*, also *diffame*, n., < OF. *diffame* (also *defamie*, < LL. *diffamia*), infamy; from the verb.] Infamy; disgrace.

So ought all faytours that true knighthood shame . . .
From all brave knights be banisht with *defame*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 38.

defamed (dē-fāmd'), *p. a.* **1.** Slandered or libeled.—**2.** In *her*., deprived of its tail: said of a beast used as a bearing. Also *diffamed*.

defamer (dē-fā'mėr), *n.* A slanderer; libeler; detractor; calumniator.

The scandalous inclination of *defamers*.
Fielding, Joseph Andrews.

defaming (dē-fā'ming), *n.* The practice of defamation; slander; calumny.

They feed upon opinions, errors, dreams,
And make 'em truths; they draw a nourishment
Out of *defamings*, grow upon disgraces.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 2.

defamingly (dē-fā'ming-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

defamous† (def'a-mus), *a.* [< LL. *defamis*, infamous, < *de-* priv. + *fama*, fame: see *defame*, and cf. *infamous*.] Conveying defamation; slanderous.

Defamous words. *Holinshed*, Chron., II. sig. Kk 1.

defatigable† (dē-fat'i-ga-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **defatigabilis*, < *defatigare*, tire out: see *defatigate*.] Liable to be wearied.

We were all made on set purpose *defatigable*, so that all degrees of life might have their existence.
Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls.

defatigate† (dē-fat'i-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *defatigatus*, pp. of *defatigare* (> It. *defatigare*), tire out, weary, < *de* + *fatigare*, tire, fatigue: see *fatigue*.] To weary or tire.

Which *defatigating* hill. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels, p. 200.

defatigation† (dē-fat-i-gā'shon), *n.* Weariness; faint-heartedness.

Another reprehension of this colour is in respect of *defatigation*, which makes perseverance of greater dignity than inception. *Bacon*, Colours of Good and Evil, ii.

default (dē-fâlt'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defaut*, *defaute*; < ME. *defaulte*, prop. and usually *defaute*, < OF. *defaute*, *deffaute*, *defalte*, *defaulte*, *deffaulte*, F. *défaut* = Pr. *defauta* = It. *diffalta*, < ML. *defalta*, for **diffalita*, a deficiency, failure, prop. fem. pp. of **diffallere*, **defallere* (> ult. E. *default*), fail, < L. *dis-* or *de-*, away, + *fallere*, fail: see *fail*, and cf. *fault*.] **1.** A failing or failure; an omission of that which ought to be done; neglect to do what duty, obligation, or law requires; specifically, in *law*, a failure to perform a required act in a lawsuit within the required time, as to plead or appear in court, or omission to meet a pecuniary obligation when due.

And yf he tynde gow in *defaute* and with the false holde, Hit shal sitte youre soules ful soure at the laste.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 153.

Let patrons take heed, for they shall answer for all the souls that perish through their *default*.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To admit the boy's claim without enquiry was impossible; and those who called themselves his parents had made enquiry impossible. Judgment must therefore go against him by *default*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

The only question left for us of the North was, whether we should suffer the cause of the Nation to go by *default*, or maintain its existence by the argument of cannon and musket. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 94.

2. Lack; want; failure; defect.

Alle these fill by stroke of spere for *defaute* of horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 220.

Cooks could make artificial birds . . . in *default* of the real ones. *Arbuthnot*, Anc. Coins.

3. A fault; an offense; a misdeed; a wrong act.

Never shal he more his wyf mistriste,
Though he the soth of his *defaute* wiste.
Chaucer, Prol. to Pardoner's Tale, l. 84.

And pardon crav'd for his so rash *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

Thlue own *defaults* did urge
This two-fold punishment: the mill, the scourge.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 4.

4†. In *hunting*, a lost scent.

The hounides hadde overshot hym alle,
And were on a *defaulte* yfalle.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 384.

Judgment by default, a judgment against one by reason of his failure to plead, or to appear in court. He is then said to *suffer default*, or to be *in default*.

default (dē-fâlt'), *v.* [< ME. *defauten*, fail, be exhausted: see *default*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fail in fulfilling or satisfying an engagement, claim, or obligation; especially, to fail in meeting a legal or pecuniary obligation at the proper time, as appearance in court, the payment of a debt, or the accounting for funds intrusted to one's care: as, a *defaulting* defendant or debtor; he has *defaulted* on his bond, or in his trust.

"Now then!" Mr. Pancks would say to a *defaulting* lodger. "Pay up! Come on!"
Dickens, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

2†. To fail in duty; offend.

Pardon crav'd . . .
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

But if in due prevention you *default*,
How blind are you that were forewarn'd before!
Greene, James IV., iii.

3†. To omit; neglect.

Defaulting, unnecessary, and partial discourses.
Hales, Sermon on Rom. xiv. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To fail in the performance of.

What they have *defaulted* toward him.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In *law*, to declare (a defendant) in default and enter judgment against (him).

defaulter (dē-fâl'tėr), *n.* One who makes default; one who fails to fulfil an obligation or a duty of any kind; especially, one who fails to appear in court when required, or to pay a debt when due, or to make proper returns of funds intrusted to his care.

The day hath been wholly taken up in calling the house over. The *defaulters* are to be called over again this day fortnight, and then they, and all who shall absent themselves in the mean time, are to be proceeded against.
Marvell, Works, I. 57.

"Pay up! Come on!" "I haven't got it," Mr. Pancks's *defaulter* would reply. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, II. xiii.

defaultive†, *a.* [ME. *defautif*, < OF. *defautif*, < *defaute*, default.] Defective; imperfect.

Y am . . . *defautijf* in lippis. *Wyclif*, Ex. vi. 12.

defaultless†, *a.* [ME. *defaultles*; < *default* + *-less*.] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

Alle fayrnes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defaultles*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 8697.

defaulture†, *n.* [< *default* + *-ure*.] Failure.

To admit some other person or persons to have the share of such *defaulture*.
The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 317).

defautet, *n.* An obsolete form of *default*.

defet, *a.* An obsolete form of *deaf*.

defeasance (dē-fē'zans), *n.* [Formerly also *defeizance*; < OF. *defaisance*, a rendering void, < *defaisant*, *defaisant*, *desfaisant*, ppr. of *defaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire*, render void, undo: see *defeat*.] **1†.** An undoing; ruin; defeat; overthrow.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasaunce* did remaine.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. A rendering null and void.—**3.** In *law*, a condition relating to a deed or other instrument, on performance of which the instrument is to be defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed (in full, a *deed of defeasance*), made at the same time with a conveyance, containing conditions on the performance of which the estate created may be defeated.

defeasanced (dē-fē'zanst), *a.* Liable to be forfeited; subject to defeasance.

defease† (dē-fēz'), *v. t.* [ME. *defesen*, *defeisen*, evolved from *defeasance*, *defeasance*, defeasance: see *defeasance*. Cf. *defeat*.] **1.** To forfeit.

Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeased* to the defender.
Newbyth, Supp., Dec., p. 490. (*Jamieson*.)

2. To discharge; free from; acquit of.

He has charteris to *defese* him tharof.
Act Dom. Conc., A. 1478, p. 22. (*Jamieson*.)

defeasible (dē-fē'zi-bl), *a.* [< AF. *defeasible*; as *defease* + *-ible*.] That may be abrogated or annulled.

He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title.
Sir J. Davies, State of Ireland.

defeasibleness (dē-fē'zi-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being defeasible.

defeat (dē-fēt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defeten*, *deffeten*, *defaiten* (pp. **defeted*, *defeted*, also *defet*, as adj., after OF.: see first quot.), < AF. *defeter*, *defaitor*, annul, undo, < AF. *defet*, OF. *defait*, *deffait*, *desfait*, *desfeit* (ML. *defactus*, *diffactus*, *disfactus*), pp. of *defaire*, *deffaire*, *desfaire*, F. *défaire* = Sp. *deshacer* = Pg. *desfazer*, < ML. *defacere*, *diffacere*, *disfacere*, undo, annul, defeat, ruin, destroy, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *facere*, do; being of the same ult. formation as L. *defiere*, fail: see *deficient*, and cf. *defeat*, *n.*, which, as compared with *defect*, *n.*, connects the notions of 'undoing' and 'failure.' Cf. also *defease*, *defeasance*.] **1†.** To undo; do away with; deprive of vigor, prosperity, health, life, or value; ruin; destroy.

And of hymself ymagyned he ofte
To be *defet* and pale and waxen lesse
Than he was wont. *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 618.

Pindarus maketh an observation, that great and sudden fortune for the most part *defeateth* men.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 291.

His unkindness may *defeat* my life.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

[In the last extract there is perhaps an allusion to *defeature*, 2.]

Specifically—**2.** In *law*, to annul; render null and void: as, to *defeat* a title to an estate. See *defeasance*, 3.—**3.** To deprive of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence: applied to persons.

The eschestors *defeated* the right heir of his succession.
Hallam.

4. To frustrate; prevent the success of; make of no effect; thwart: applied to things.

Then mayest thou for me *defeat* the counsel of Ahithophel. 2 Sam. xv. 34.

A man who commits a crime *defeats* the end of his existence. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 222.

5. To overcome in a contest of any kind, as a battle, fight, game, debate, competition, or election; vanquish; conquer; overthrow; rout; beat: as, to *defeat* an army; to *defeat* an opposing candidate; to *defeat* one's opponent at chess.

For to draw the King on, it was given out that the Pope had *defeated* all Manfred's Forces. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 85.

=Syn. 5. *Beat*, *Overpower*, *Overwhelm*, *Overcome*, *Discomfit*, *Rout*, *Overthrow*, conquer. *Beat* is a general, somewhat indefinite, but vigorous word, covering the others. *Overpower* and *overwhelm* are the least discreditable to the one that loses in the struggle: *overpower* is least permanent in its effects. To *overpower* is to overcome by superiority of strength or numbers, but the disadvantage may be changed by the arrival of reinforcements. To *overwhelm* is to bear down utterly, to sweep clear away by superior strength. *Defeat* is to overcome or get the better of in some kind of contest, and implies discredit, but generally greater disaster, to the defeated party than *beat*: as, that army is considered *beaten* which withdraws from the field. *Defeat* implies a serious disadvantage, because it applies more often to large numbers engaged. *Discomfit* has fallen into comparative disuse, except in its secondary sense of foiling, etc.; in that it expresses a comparatively complete and mortifying defeat. *Rout* is to defeat and drive off the field in confusion. *Overthrow* is the most decisive and final of these words; it naturally applies only to great persons, concerns, armies, etc. See *conquer*.

And though mine arms should conquer twenty worlds,
There's a lean fellow *beats* all conquerors.
Dekker, Old Fortunatus.

Our Conquerour whom I now
Of force believe almighty, since no less
Than such could have o'*erpower'd* such force as ours.
Milton, P. L., i. 145.

There the companions of his fall, o'*erwhelm'd*
With floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
He soon discerns. *Milton*, P. L., i. 76.

The earl of Northumberland and Hotspur *defeated* the Scots at Homildon, . . . and in that victory crowned the series of their services to Henry [IV.].
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 307.

Did the *discomfited* champions of Freedom fall?
Sumner, Speech against the Slave Power.

The armies of Charles were everywhere *routed*, his fastnesses stormed, his party humbled and subjugated.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

I have never yet been *overthrown*,
And thou hast *overthrown* me, and my pride
Is broken down, for Enid sees my fall.
Tennyson, Geraint.

defeat (dē-fēt′), *n.* [< *defeat*, *v.* Cf. F. *défaite*, OF. *defaitte*, *defaite*, *defaicte*, *deffaite*, *desfaicte*, *f.*, defeat, ruin, deprivation, *defait*, *desfaict*, *deafait*, m., evil, misfortune, < L. *defectus*, failure, want, defect, ML. also defeat, ruin, < L. *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*, and *defeat*, *v.* *Defeat*, *n.*, is thus ult. nearly the same as *defect*; but in E. it depends directly upon the verb.] 1†. An undoing; ruin; destruction.

And made *defeat* of her virginity.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1.

2. In *law*, the act of annulling, or of rendering null and void; annulment: as, the *defeat* of a title.—3. The act of depriving a person of something expected, desired, or striven for, by some antagonistic action or influence.

So may a thousand actions, once afoot,
End in one purpose, and be all well borne
Without *defeat*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

4. The act or result of overcoming in a contest, viewed with reference to the person overcome; overthrow; vanquishment; rout: as, to inflict a severe *defeat* upon the enemy.

Losing he wins, because his name will be
Ennobled by *defeat*, who durst contend with me.
Dryden, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 28.

A *defeat* like that of Culloden. *Bancroft.*

defeature† (dē-fē′tūr), *n.* [< OF. *deffaiture*, *defaiture*, ruin, destruction, disguise, < *defaite*, *desfaite*, defeat, ruin, destruction: see *defeat* and *-ure*, and cf. *feature*, to which *defeature*, *n.*, 2, and *defeatures*, *n.*, are now referred.] 1. Overthrow; defeat.

The inequality of our powers will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

The king of Parthia,
Famous in his *defeature* of the Crassi,
Offer'd him his protection.
Fletcher (*and another*), False One, i. 1.

2. Disfigurement; disguise.

Careful hours, with Time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

defeature (dē-fē′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeatured*, ppr. *defeaturing*. [< OF. *deffaiturer*, *deffacturer*, *desfaiturer*, disfigure, disguise, < *deffaiture*, disfigurement, disguise: see *defeature*, *n.*] To disfigure; deform; distort; disguise.

Events *defeatured* by exaggeration.
Fennell, Proceedings at Paris.

Features, when *defeatured* in the way I have described.
De Quincey.

defecate (def′ē-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defecated*, ppr. *defecating*. [< L. *defæcatus*, pp. of *defæcare* (> F. *déféquer* = Sp. Pg. *defecar* = It. *deficare*), cleanse from dregs, purify, refine, < *de*, away, + *fæx* (*fæc-*), dregs, lees, sediment: see *fæces*, *fecal*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To purify; clarify; clear from dregs or impurities; refine.

To *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of amber.
Boyle, Hist. Firmness.

2. To purify from admixture; clear; purge of extraneous matter.

All perfections of the Creatures are in the Creator more *defecated* and perfect. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 3.

It is the advantage of this select company of ancients [Classics] that their works are *defecated* of all turbid mixture of contemporaneousness, and have become to us pure literature. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 177.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become clear or freed from impurities; clarify.

It [the air] soon began to *defecate*, and to depose these particles. *Goldsmith.*

2. To void excrement.

defecate (def′ē-kāt), *a.* [< L. *defæcatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Purged from dregs; clarified; defecated.

Prayer elevated and made intense by a *defecate* and pure spirit, not laden with the burden of meat and vapours.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 235.

This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour. *Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

defecation (def-ē-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *défécation* = Sp. *defecacion* = Pg. *defecação* = It. *defecazione*, < LL. *defæcatio(n-)*, < *defæcare*, defecate: see *defecate*.] 1. The act or process of separating from lees or dregs; a cleansing from impurities or foreign matter; clarification.

The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood.
Harvey, Consumptions.

2. The act of discharging the fæces; the act of evacuating the bowels.—3. Figuratively, purification from what is gross or low.

He was afterwards an hungry (said the Evangelist), and his abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties, and an opportunity of prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, I. § 9.

defecator (def′ē-kā-tor), *n.* One who or that which cleanses, clarifies, or purifies; specifically, in *sugar-manuf.*, an apparatus for purifying the raw syrup. Steam-heated pans or filters, or apparatus in which a spray of the liquid is exposed to the fumes of sulphurous acid gas, are employed for this purpose.

defect (dē-fekt′), *n.* [< ME. *defaicte* (< OF. *defait*, *defaict*, *deffait*: see *defeat*, *n.*), also *defect*, *deffect* = Sp. *defecto* = Pg. *defeito* = It. *defetto*, *difetto* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *defect*, < L. *defectus*, a failure, lack, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, fail, lack, orig. trans., undo (cf. OF. *defaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*), < *de-* priv. + *facere*, do. Hence (from L. *deficere*) *deficit*, *deficient*, etc.] Want or lack of anything; especially, the lack of something which is essential to perfection or completeness; a fault; a blemish; an imperfection: as, a *defect* in timber; a *defect* in the organs of hearing or seeing; a *defect* of memory or judgment.

An hidde *defaicte* is sumtyme in nature
Under covert, and thereof thus thowe lere.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 3.

A complete self-sufficient Country, where there is rather a Superfluity than *Defect* of any thing.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 15.

Trust not yourself; but, your *defects* to know,
Make use of every friend—and every foe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 213.

Either sex alone
Is half itself, and in true marriage lies
Nor equal, nor unequal: each fulfils
Defect in each. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

=Syn. Deficiency, lack, insufficiency, failure, error, flaw.

defect (dē-fekt′), *v.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be or become deficient; fail. [Rare.]

I looke on this [the death of the Archbishop of York] as a greate stroke to ye poore Church of England, now in this *defecting* period. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 15, 1686.

2. To desert; revolt. [Rare.]

The native troops and gunners *defected*; he was obliged to make a painful and disastrous retreat.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 280.

II.† *trans.* To affect injuriously; hurt; impair; spoil.

None can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queen Elizabeth (1639).

Defected honour never more
Is to be got again.
Warner, Albion's England, v. 28.

defect† (dē-fekt′), *a.* [< L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail: see *defect*, *n.*] Defective.

Their service was *defect* and lame. *Taylor*, 1630.

defectibility (dē-fek-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *defectibilidade*; as *defectible* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Deficiency; imperfection. [Rare.]

Point a moral with the *defectibility* of certitude.
J. H. Newman, Gram. of Assent, p. 388.

defectible (dē-fek′ti-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *defectible* = Pg. *defectivel*, < ML. as if **defectibilis*, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, fail (see *defect*, *v.*), + *-ible*.] Lacking; deficient; needy. [Rare.]

The extraordinary persons thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind.

defection (dē-fek′shon), *n.* [= F. *défection* = Sp. *defeccion* = Pg. *defecção* = It. *defezione*, < L. *defectio(n-)*, lack, failure, desertion, < *deficere*, pp. *defectus*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] 1. A lack; a failure; especially, failure in the performance of duty or obligation.—2. The act of abandoning a person or a cause to which one is bound by allegiance or duty, or to which one has attached himself; a falling away; apostasy; backsliding.

I am ashamed at the rabbinical interpretation of the Jews upon the Old Testament, as much as their *defection* from the New. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 25.

All who have been true to Him in times of trial and *defection* will have their portion for ever in the Church triumphant. *Bp. Chr. Wordsworth*, Church of Ireland, p. 323.

Roscan preferred to write in the Castilian; and his *defection* from his native dialect became, in some sort, the seal of its fate. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 438.

defectionist (dē-fek′shon-ist), *n.* [< *defection* + *-ist*.] One who practises or advocates defection. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

defectious† (dē-fek′shus), *a.* [< *defection* + *-ous*.] Having defects; defective; imperfect; faulty.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece we may find a blemish. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

defective (dē-fek′tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defectif*, *deffectif*, F. *défectif* = Sp. Pg. *defectivo* = It. *difettivo*, *difettivo*, < LL. *defectivus*, imperfect, < L. *defectus*, pp. of *deficere*, lack, fail: see *defect*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having defect or flaw of any kind; imperfect; incomplete; lacking; faulty.

To be naturally *defective* in those faculties which are essential and necessary to that work which is under our hand, is a great discouragement. *Donne*, Sermons, V.

Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce.
Addison.

All human systems are necessarily *defective*. They partake of the limits of the human mind.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 6.

The machinery by which ideas are to be conveyed from one person to another is as yet rude and *defective*.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Specifically—2. In *gram.*, wanting some of the usual forms of declension or conjugation: as, a *defective* noun or verb.—**Defective fifth**, in *music*, an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth.—**Defective hyperbola.** Same as *deficient hyperbola* (which see, under *deficient*).—**Defective syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in the statement of which one of the premises of the conclusion is omitted.—**Syn. 1.** *Deficient*, *Defective*, incomplete, inadequate, insufficient. In the separation of the first two words, *defective* generally takes the sense of lacking some important or essential quality; *deficient*, that of lacking in quantity: as, *defective* teeth, timber, character; *deficient* supplies, means, intellect. The same difference is found between *deficiency* and *defectiveness*.

They who are *defective* in matter endeavour to make amends with words.
Montaigne, Essays, tr. by Cotton, 3d ed., xxv.

Deficient as was, in many respects, the education imparted by Charles Albert to his children, they were brought up to be brave, honest, and truthful.
E. Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 52.

II. *n.* A person who is characterized by some special mental, moral, or physical defect; specifically, one who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers.

She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many *defectives*, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 267.

The psychology of the criminal and other classes of *defectives*. *Science*, VI. 413.

defectively (dē-fek′tiv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner; imperfectly.

Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for *defectively* writing the Punicke warres. *Speed*, The Prosme.

defectiveness (dē-fek′tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being defective; imperfection; faultiness.

The unfitness and *defectiveness* of an unconjugal mind.
Milton, Divorce, i.

defectless (dē-fekt′les), *a.* [< *defect* + *-less*.] Without defect; perfect.

An absolutely *defectless* memory.
S. L. Clemens, Life on the Mississippi, p. 485.

defectuosity† (dē-fek-tū-os′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *défectuosité* (= Pr. *defectuositat* = It. *difettuosità*), < L. as if **defectuositá(t-)s*, < **defectuosus*, defective: see *defectuous*.] Defectiveness; faultiness. *W. Montague.*

defectuous† (dē-fek′tū-us), *a.* [= F. *défectueux* = Pr. *defectuos* = Sp. Pg. *defectuoso* = It. *difettuoso*, < L. as if **defectuosus*, < *defectus* (*defectu-*), defect: see *defect*, *n.*] Full of defects.

Nothing in Nature, or in Providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting. *Barrow*, Works, II. xv.

defedation† (def-ē-dā′shon), *n.* [< ML. *defædatio(n-)*, < LL. *defœdare*, defile, < *de-* + *fœdare*, foul, < *fœdus*, foul.] Pollution; the act of making filthy. *Bentley.*

defence, defenceless, etc. See *defense*, etc.

defend (dē-fend′), *v.* [< ME. *defenden*, also *diffenden*, < OF. *defendre*, *desfendre*, F. *défendre*, defend, forbid, interdict, = Sp. Pg. *defender* = It. *defendere*, *difendere*, < L. *defendere*, ward off, repel, avert, defend, < *de*, down, away, + **fendere*, strike, only in comp. *defendere* and *offendere*; cf. Gr. θείνειν, strike. Cf. *fend*, apheretic form of *defend* and *offend*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drive off or away; thrust back; fend or ward off; repel. [Now only Scotch.]

To saue man sanles he sall be send
And all fals trowth he sall *defende*.
Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 67.

And all the margent round about was sett
With shady Laurell trees, thence to *defend*
The sunny beames. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 63.

2. To forbid; prohibit; forefend. [Now rare.]

Oure Lord *defended* hem, that thei scholde not telle that Avisioun, til that he were ryssen from Dethe to Lyf.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

The use of wine in some places is *defended* by customs or laws. *Sir W. Temple.*

The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fear of it here, which God *defend*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 53.

The beggars were numerous (spite of notice-boards *defending* all mendicity). *Fraser's Mag.*

3. To ward off attack from; guard against assault or injury; shield: as, to *defend* a fortress.

How shulde treuthe not kepe hem that stonden thus to *defenden* treuthe? *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 405.

I pray yow, and requyre be the feith that ye me owen, that ye helpe me to *defende* my londe yef he me assawte with werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

I have seene one (saith our Author) take a man alive, and *defend* himselfe with this his prisoner, as it were with a Target. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 840.

There arose to *defend* Israel Tola the son of Puah. Judges x. 1.

4. To vindicate; uphold; maintain by force, argument, or evidence: as, to *defend* one's rights and privileges; to *defend* a cause or claim at law.

Noble patricians, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms. *Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1.

We use since, almost at the end of everie word, to wryte an idle e. This sum call *defend* not to be idle, because it affecteth the voual before the consonant. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 21.

But for the execution of King Charles in particular, I will not now undertake to *defend* it. *Macaulay*, Conversation between Cowley and Milton.

Thou might'st *defend*
The thesis which thy words intend—
That to begin implies to end. *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

=Syn. 3. *Protect*, *Shelter*, etc. (see *keep*), guard, shield.—4. *Maintain*, *Vindicate*, etc. See *assert*.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to make opposition; enter or make defense: as, the party comes into court, *defends*, and says.

When the Marquise Desmoines received . . . a letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmoines vs. Lancaster declined to *defend*, she uttered a sharp cry and dropped the letter. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 387.

defendable (dē-fen'da-bl), *a.* [< *defend* + *-able*.] Capable of being defended.

defendant (dē-fen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defendant*, *deffendant*, F. *défendant*, ppr. of *defendre*, defend: see *defend* and *-ant*[1].] I. *a.* 1†. Defensive; proper for defense.

To line and new repair our towns of war,
With men of courage, and with means *defendant*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4.

2. In *law*, making defense; being in the attitude of a defendant: as, the party *defendant*.

Now growling, spluttering, wailing, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter. *Dryden*, King and Queen, Epil.

II. *n.* 1†. One who defends against an assailant, or against the approach of evil or danger; a defender.

This is the day appointed for the combat,
And ready are the appellant and *defendant*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

High towers, out of which the Romans might more conveniently fight with the *defendants* on the wall. *Hooker*, Mathematical Magic.

2. In *law*, a party sued in a court of law, whether in a civil or a criminal proceeding; one who is summoned into court, that he may have opportunity to defend, deny, or oppose the demand or charge, and maintain his own right.

defendee (dē-fen-dē'), *n.* [< *defend* + *-ee*[1].] One who is defended. [Rare.]

defender (dē-fen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *defendour*, *defendor*, < OF. *defendeor*, *defendeur*, F. *défendeur* (= Pr. *defendedor* = OSp. Pg. *defendedor* = It. *difenditore*), defender, < *defendre*, defend: see *defend*.] 1. One who defends; one who protects from injury; a champion.

Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be *defenders* of themselves. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 10.

2. One who maintains, supports, or vindicates by force or argument.—3. In *Scots law*, the defendant; the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed.—**Defender of the Faith** (translation of Latin *Fidei Defensor*), a title peculiar to the sovereigns of England, conferred by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII. in 1521, as a reward for writing against Luther, confirmed by Pope Clement VII. and withdrawn but restored by Parliament, and used by the sovereigns of England ever since. Abbreviated *D. F.* and (for the Latin form *Fidei Defensor*) *F. D.*

defendress (dē-fen-dres), *n.* [< OF. *defenderesse*, *deffenderresse*, < *defendeor*, defender: see *defender* and *-ess*.] A female defender.

The Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c. *Stow*, Queen Elizabeth, an. 1586.

defendu (dē-fen'dü), *a.* [OF., pp. of *defendre*, defend.] In *her.*, having defenses: used when these are of a different tincture: as, a boar's head sable, *defendu* or. See *horned*, *tusked*, *armed*.

defensable†, *a.* An obsolete form of *defensible*.

defensative (dē-fen'sa-tiv), *n.* [< L. *defensatus*, pp. of *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend (see *defense*, *v. t.*), + E. *-ive*.] That which serves to defend or protect; a protection; a guard; a defense.

A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion . . . which Pliny doth place in cock-broth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

This is that part of prudence which is the *defensative* or guard of a christian. *Jer. Taylor* (ed. 1835), I. 873.

defense, defence (dē-fens'), *n.* [< ME. *defense*, *defens*, *defence*, *diffense*, < OF. *defense*, *deffense*, *f.*, *defens*, *deffens*, *desfens*, m., mod. F. *défense*, *f.*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *defensa* = It. *difesa*, < LL. *defensa*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*. The spelling with *-ce*, *defence*, is rather more common than the etymologically correct spelling *defense*, and in the aphoretic form *fence* (q. v.) it is now used exclusively: see *-ce*.] 1. The act of shielding or guarding from attack or injury; the act of resisting an attack or assault.

Hernaud Leillo was slaine in *defence* of a fort. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 22.

On Saturday night they made their approches, open'd trenches, rais'd batteries, tooke the counterscarp and ravelin after a stout *defence*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 21, 1674.

2. The act of maintaining, supporting, or vindicating by force or argument.

And it was but a dream, yet it lighten'd my despair
When I thought that a war would arise in *defence* of the right. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 2.

3. Something that repels or guards against attack, violence, danger, or injury; a protection; a safeguard; a security; a fortification.

Because of his strength will I wait upon thee: for God is my *defence*. Ps. lix. 9.

4. A speech or writing intended to repel or disprove a charge or an accusation; a vindication; an apology.

Men, brethren, and fathers, hear ye my *defence*. Acts xxii. 1.

The *defence* of the Long Parliament is comprised in the dying words of its victim. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The method adopted by a person against whom legal proceedings have been taken for defending himself against them. More specifically—(*b*) The opposing or denial of the charge or cause of action, or of some essential element in it, as distinguished from opposition by a counter-claim.

Defence, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb, *defender*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 20.

6†. Defiance; resistance; offense.

What *defense* has thou done to our dere goddes? *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2602.

7†. A prohibition.

Severe *defences* may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth. *Sir W. Temple.*

8. The science of defending against attack by force of arms; skill in defending from danger by means of weapons or of the fists; specifically, fencing or boxing.

"He is," (said he) "a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battel and in deedes of armes."
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 5.

Henry VIII. made the professors of this art a company, or corporation, by letters patent, wherein the art is intituled the Noble Science of *Defence*.
The Third University of England, quoted in Strutt's [Sports and Pastimes, p. 355.

9. *pl.* In *her.*, the natural weapons of an animal used as a bearing, as the tusks of a boar, or the like.—**Angle of defense.** See *angle*[3].—**Cost of defense.** See *cost*[2].—**Council of defense.** See *council*.—**Défense en droit,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the law; a demurrer; a denial that the plaintiff's allegations are sufficient to show a cause of action.—**Défense en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a defense on the facts; a general denial of the allegations of the plaintiff's complaint, or a specific denial of some of them.—**Défense au fond en fait,** in *French-Canadian law*, a general defense of the allegations of plaintiff's complaint.—**Defense mouth.** Same as *fence-month*.—**Dernal defenses.** See *dernal*.—**Dilatory defense, equitable defense,** etc. See the adjectives.—**Dutch defense.** See *Dutch*.—**Line of defense.** (*a*) *Mil.*: (1) A continuous fortified line, or a succession of fortified points. (2) The distance from the salient of a bastion to the opposite flank. (*b*) A method or course to be pursued in conducting a defense of any kind.—**To be in a posture of defense,** to be prepared to resist an opponent or an enemy with all the means of defense in one's power.

defenser, defencer (dē-fen'sėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *defensen*, < OF. *defenser*, *deffenser*, *defencer* = Pr. OSp. *defensar* = It. *difensare*, < L. *defensare*, freq. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] 1. To defend; protect; guard; shield; fortify.

Wert thou *defenced* with circular fire, more subtile
Than the [fierce] lightning, . . . yet I should
Neglect the danger. *Shirley*, The Wedding, ii. 2.

Human invention
Could not instruct me to dispose her where
She could be more *defenced* from all men's eyes. *Shirley*, Bird in a Cage, v. 1.

2. To defend; vindicate; maintain.

This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with holie zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England.

defenseless, defenceless (dē-fens'les), *a.* [< *defense*, *defence*, + *-less*.] Being without defense; without means of repelling assault or injury.

Defenceless and unarm'd, expose my Life.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

defenselessly, defencelessly (dē-fens'les-li), *adv.* In a defenseless or unprotected manner.

defenselessness, defencelessness (dē-fens'les-nes), *n.* The state of being defenseless or without protection: as, the *defenselessness* of a man's condition.

defenser, defencer†, *n.* A defender.

If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 561.

defensibility (dē-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *defensible* : see *-bility*.] Capability of being defended; defensibleness.

defensible (dē-fen'si-bl), *a.* [Formerly also *defencible* (= ME. *defensable*, < OF. *defensable*, *deffensable*, < ML. *defensabilis*); = Sp. *defensible* = Pg. *defensivel* = It. *defensibile*, < LL. *defensibilis*, < L. *defensus*, pp. of *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] 1. Capable of being defended: as, a *defensible* city.

Making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*. *Speed*, Henry II., IX. vi. § 56.

This part of the palace
Is yet *defensible*; we may make it good
Till your powers rescue us. *Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, v. 1.

2. That may be vindicated, maintained, or justified: as, a *defensible* cause.

The two latter . . . have been writers of prose, before whom the poet takes precedence, by inherited and *defensible* prerogative. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 121.

3†. Contributing to defense; capable of defending; prepared to defend.

Come ageyn to ther seruice,
And euery man in *defensable* wise.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1888.

And that euery citezen or other wyn the cite haue *defensable* wepyn wtyn hym self, for kepynge of the peasse. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 388.

Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 3.

Defensible casemate. See *casemate*[1].

defensibleness (dē-fen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Defensibility.

The *defensibleness* of religion. *Priestley.*

defensibly†, *adv.* [ME.; < *defensible*.] With arms of defense.

Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* araied.
Paston Letters, II. 422.

defension†, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *defencion*; < OF. *defension*, *deffension* = Sp. *defension* = Pg. *defensão* = It. *defensione*, *difensione*, < ML. *defensio(n-)*, defense, < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] A defense.

No *defencion* could take place, but all went by tyrannie and meere extortion. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 159.

defensive (dē-fen'siv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *defensif*, F. *défensif* = Pr. *defensiu* = Sp. Pg. *defensivo* = It. *defensivo*, *difensivo*, < ML. **defensivus* (fem. *defensiva*, > OF. *defensive*, a fortification), < L. *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*, *defense*.] I. *a.* 1. Serving to defend; proper for defense: as, *defensive* armor.

The houses which are built are as warme and *defensive* against wind and weather as if they were tiled and slated. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 5.

Defensive arms lay by, as useless here,
Where massy balls the neighboring rocks do tear. *Waller.*

2. Of the nature of defense; consisting in resisting attack or aggression: as, *defensive* war, in distinction from *offensive* war, which is aggressive.

Since, therefore, we cannot win by an offensive war, at least a land-war, the model of our government seems naturally contrived for the *defensive* part. *Dryden*, Ded. of All for Love.

3. In a state or posture to defend: as, a *defensive* attitude.—**Defensive allegation.** See *allegation*.

II. *n.* That which defends or serves for defense; a safeguard; a security.

Conteininge a resolution politique, touchinge the feminyne goverment in monarchye; with a *defensive* of her Ma^ties^ honoure and constanceye.

Puttenham, Partheniades, xiii.

Wars preventive, upon just fears, are true *defensives*.

Bacon.

The defensive, the state or attitude of defense; the state of being ready to meet or ward off attack.

Under these circumstances, *the defensive*, for the present, must be your only care. *Limerick*, in Raymond, p. 256.

To be on the defensive, or **to stand on the defensive,** to be or stand in a state or posture of defense or resistance, in opposition to aggression or attack.

From that time (the battle of Metaurus), for four more years, Hannibal could but *stand on the defensive* in the southernmost corner of the Italian peninsula.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 444.

defensively (dē-fen′siv-li), *adv.* In a defensive manner; on the defensive; in defense.

Camalodunum, where the Romans had seated themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather then *defensively*, was not fortified. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

defensor (dē-fen′sor), *n.* [L., < *defendere*, pp. *defensus*, defend: see *defend*.] One who defends. Hence—(*a*) In *Rom. law*, a local magistrate of minor jurisdiction charged with the duty, among others, of appointing curators or guardians for infants having inconsiderable estates. The name has also been applied to one who volunteered to represent in defense an absentee or incapable person. (*b*) In *civil law*: (1) A defendant. (2) One who took up the defense, and assumed the liability, of a defendant. (3) An advocate, patron, procurator, or cognitor. (4) A curator or guardian. (*c*) In *canon law*, the counsel and custodian of the property of a church.—**Fidei Defensor.** See *Defender of the Faith*, under *defender*.

defensory (dē-fen′sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *defensoire, deffensoire*, < ML. **defensorius* (neut. *defensorium*, a defense), < L. *defendere*, defend: see *defend*.] Tending to defend; defensive. *Johnson.*

defer[1] (dē-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [< OF. *deferer*, F. *déférer* = Sp. Pg. *deferir* = It. *deferire*, charge, accuse, intr. give way, < L. *deferre* (pp. *delatus*), bring down, bring before, give, grant, also (with acc. *nomen* = E. *name*) charge, accuse, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. Cf. *delate*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To offer; render; assign: as, to *defer* the command of an army.

The worship *deferred* to the Virgin. *Brevint.*

2. To refer; leave to another's judgment and determination.

The commissioners . . . *deferred* the matter unto the Earl of Northumberland. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 67.

II. *intrans.* To yield to another's opinion; submit in opinion: with *to*.

They not only *deferred to* his counsels in publick assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestick matters. *Spence*, tr. of Varilla's Hist. House of Medicis [(1686), p. 306.

You — whose stupidity and insolence
I must *defer to*, soothe at every turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 278.

defer[2] (dē-fėr′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deferred*, ppr. *deferring*. [An alteration, after *defer*[1], of *differ*, < ME. *differren* (rare), put off, < OF. *differer*, F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *deferire, diferire*, differ, delay, < L. *differre* (pp. *dilatus*), carry different ways, scatter, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different, whence directly E. *differ*), < *dis-*, apart, away, + *ferre*, carry, = E. *bear*[1]: see *differ, dilate, delay*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To delay; put off; postpone to a future time: as, to *defer* the execution of a design.

Soldiers, *defer* the spoil of the city until night.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name.
Milton, S. A., l. 474.

Why should we *defer* our joys?
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

2†. To cause to wait; remand; put off: applied to persons.

[There was a] reason why he did not *defer* him at first for his answer, till some more of the magistrates and deputies might have been assembled.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 138.

Deferred annuity. See *annuity*.—**Deferred bonds,** bonds issued by a government or company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest up to a specified rate, when they are converted into or classed as active bonds. *Bithell*, Counting-House Dict.—**Deferred pay,** an allowance of twopence per day paid to soldiers and non-commissioned officers serving in the British army on discharge, or payable on death. A similar allowance of twopence per day is paid annually to all men in the army reserve, any sum earned by a man dying during the year being paid to his representatives.—**Deferred shares,** shares issued by a company which do not entitle the holder to share in the profits until the expiration of a specified time or the occurrence of some event, as, for instance, when the ordinary shares are in the enjoyment of a given annual percentage of profit. *Bithell.*

II. *intrans.* To wait; delay; procrastinate.

Defer not till to-morrow to be wise;
To-morrow's sun to thee may never rise.
Congreve, To Cobham.

deference (def′èr-ens), *n.* [< F. *déférence* = Sp. Pg. *deferencia* = It. *deferenza*, < L. as if **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, defer: see *defer*[1].] A yielding in opinion; submission to the opinion, judgment, or wish of another; hence, regard, respect, or submission in general: as, a blind *deference* to authority.

A natural roughness makes a man uncomplaisant to others; so that he has no *deference* for their inclinations, tempers, or conditions. *Locke.*

Adam's Speech, at parting with the Angel, has in it a *Deference* and Gratitude agreeable to an Inferior Nature. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

It would be much more difficult to produce examples of injury to a state from the too speedy termination of hostilities in *deference* to the public voice. *Brougham.*

When personal inquiry has been thorough, unbiased, and entire, it seems a violation of natural law to say that the inquirer should put it aside in *deference* to others, even of presumably superior qualification.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 199.

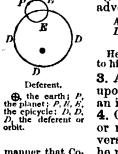
deferent (def′ėr-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déférent* = Sp. Pg. It. *deferente*, < L. *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*, carry down: see *defer*[1].] **I.** *a.* Bearing off or away; carrying off; conveying away; specifically, in *anat.* and *physiol.*, efferent: opposed to *afferent*: as, the *deferent* duct of the testes.

The figures of pipes, or concaves, through which sounds pass, or the other bodies *deferent*, conduce to the variety and alteration of the sounds. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 220.

Deferent canal, the tube by which the seminal fluid of the male animal is conveyed from the testicles to the external sexual organs. Also called the *efferent duct*, or *vas deferens*.

II. *n.* 1. That which carries or conveys; a conductor.

Hard bodies refuse not altogether to be mediums of sounds. But all of them are dull and unapt *deferents*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 217.



Deferent.

⊕, the earth; *D*, the planet; *D E*, *E*, the epicycle; *D*, *D*, the deferent or orbit.

Specifically—2. A vessel or duct in the human body for the conveyance of fluid.—**Deferent of the epicycle,** or simply the **deferent** (also called the *orbit*), in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, a circle upon the circumference of which another circle was supposed to move, this second circle being called the *epicycle*, and carrying the body of the planet.

It was in this simple and convincing manner that Copernicus accounted for the second inequalities of the planets, by substituting the orbit of the earth for the three epicycles of the superior planets and the two *deferents* of the inferior. *Small.*

deferential (def-e-ren′shal), *a.* [= F. *déférentiel*, < L. as if **deferentialis*, < **deferentia*, < *deferen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deferre*: see *deferent*, *deference*.] 1. Expressing or characterized by deference; respectful in manner.

Their guilt is wrapped in *deferential* names.
Lowell, Tennyson Mutantur.

2. In *anat.*, conveying away or carrying off; specifically, pertaining to the vas deferens, or deferent duct of the testes.

The *deferential* end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 548.

deferentially (def-e-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In a deferential manner; with deference.

And did Sir Aylmer *deferentially*
With nearing chair and lower'd accent) think—
For people talk'd — that 15 was wholly wise?
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

deferment (dē-fėr′ment), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-ment*.] A putting off; postponement.

But, sir, my grief, joined with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*. *Sir J. Suckling.*

deferrer (dē-fėr′ėr), *n.* [< *defer*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who postpones or puts off; a procrastinator.

A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come.
B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

defervet, *v. t.* [ME., < L. *defervere*, boil down, boil thoroughly, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] To boil down.

Defrut, carene, and sape in oon manere
Of must is made. Defrut of *defervyng*
Til thicke. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

defervescence, defervescency (dē-fėr-ves′ens, -en-si), *n.* [< L. *defervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *defervescere*, cease boiling, cool down, abate, < *de*, off, + *fervescere*, inceptive of *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] 1. Abatement of heat; the state of growing cool; coolness; lukewarmness. [Rare.]

Young beginners are . . . not so easily tempted to a recession, till after a long time, by a revolution of affections, they are abated by a *defervescency* in holy actions. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 106.

2. In *pathol.*, abatement or decrease of fever or feverish symptoms.

All goes well, though slowly; and as completeness is more precious than rapidity of cure, we must be content to mark time and watch gratefully the process of *defervescence*, which is proceeding satisfactorily.
London Times.

defeudalize (dē-fū′dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defeudalized*, ppr. *defeudalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *feudalize*.] To deprive of feudal character or form.

deffait, *a.* [OF., pp. of *defaire, deffaire*, undo, defeat: see *defeat*.] In *her.*, same as *decapité*.

deffly† (def′li), *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

They dauncen *deffly*, and singen soote.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., April.

deflable, *a.* [ME. *dyffyable*; < *defy* + *-able*.] Digestible.

And he must drawe him to places of swete ayre and hungry; and ete nourishable meetes and *dyffyable* also.
Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge wyth an Angle, [fol. 1, back.

defiance (dē-fī′ans), *n.* [< ME. *defyaunce*, < OF. *defiance, deffiance, desfiance*, F. *défiance* (= Pr. *desfianza* = OSp. *desfianza* = It. *diffidanza, disfidenza, disfidanza*), < ML. *diffidentia, diffidantia*, lack of faith, distrust, defiance, < L. *diffidon(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy: see *defiant, diffident*, and cf. *disfidence*, ult. a doublet of *defiance*.] 1†. Suspicion; mistrust.

Major Holmes, who I perceive would fain get to be free and friends with my wife, but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath also a *defyance* against him.
Pepys, Diary, I. 245.

2. The act of one who defies; a challenge to fight; an invitation to combat; a call to an adversary to fight if he dare.

As two contentious Kings, that, on each little jar,
Defiances send forth, proclaiming open war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, III. 100.

He then commanded his trumpeter to sound a *defiance* to his challengers. *Scott.*

3. A challenge to meet in any contest; a call upon one to make good any assertion or charge; an invitation to maintain any cause or point.—4. Contempt of opposition or danger; a daring or resistance that implies contempt of an adversary, or disregard of any opposing force: as, he pressed forward in *defiance* of the storm.

Pride in their port, *defiance* in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 327.

Their towers that looked *defiance* at the sky,
Fallen by their own vast weight, in fragments lie.
Bryant, Ruins of Italica.

It is one thing to like *defiance*, and another thing to like its consequences. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, II. 41.

To bid defiance to, or **to set at defiance,** to defy; brave: as, to *bid defiance to* ridicule or criticism; to *set* public opinion *at defiance*.

He *bids defiance to* the gaping crowd. *Granville.*

defiant (dē-fī′ant), *a.* [< OF. *defiant, deffiant*, F. *défiant* = Pr. *desfiant* = OSp. *desfiante* = It. *diffidente, disfidante*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, distrustful, defiant, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust, ML. also *diffidare*, distrust, defy, > OF. *defier*, F. *défier*, defy: see *defy, diffide*, and cf. *diffident*, ult. a doublet of *defiant*.] Characterized by defiance, or bold opposition or antagonism; challenging.

He spoke first to Mary Stuart, who, half frightened, half *defiant*, found herself on the edge of a conflict to which her own resources were manifestly inadequate.
Froude, Hist. Eng., Reign of Elizabeth, ix.

defiantly (dē-fī′ant-li), *adv.* In a defiant manner; with defiance.

defiantness (dē-fī′ant-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being defiant.

He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quick *defiantness*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxi.

defiatory† (dē-fī′a-tō-ri), *a.* [Improp. < *defy* + *-at-ory*.] Bidding or bearing defiance.

Letters *defiatory*.
Shelford, Learned Discourses (1632), p. 276.

defibrinate (dē-fī′bri-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinated*, ppr. *defibrinating*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ate*.] To defibrinize.

defibrination (dē-fī-bri-nā′shon), *n.* The act or process of defibrinizing, or depriving of fibrin.

defibrinize (dē-fī′bri-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defibrinized*, ppr. *defibrinizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *fibrin* + *-ize*.] To deprive of fibrin: specifi-

easily used of removing fibrin from fresh blood by whipping it with rods.

deficience (dē-fish'ens), *n.* [See *deficiency.*] The state of being deficient; a deficiency. [Rare or obsolete.]

In this third part of learning, which is poesy, I can report no *deficience*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 146.

It would argue doubtless in the other party great *deficience* and distrust of themselves, not to meet the force of his reason in any field whatsoever.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, Pref.

deficiency (dē-fish'en-si), *n.*; pl. *deficiencies* (-siz). [Also *deficience*; = Sp. Pg. *deficiencia* = It. *deficienza*, < ML. as if **deficientia*, < L. *deficien(t-)s*, deficient; see *deficient.*] 1. The state of being deficient; a lack or failing; a falling short; incompleteness, as of intelligence, attainments, or performance.

Marlborough was a man not only of the most idle and frivolous pursuits, but was so miserably ignorant, that his *deficiencies* made him the ridicule of his contemporaries.
Buckle, Civilization.

The *deficiency* in administration [of the U. S. government] aside from bad lawgivers, consists mainly in the lack of business order in public affairs. *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 311.

2. That in which a person or thing is deficient; an imperfection.

The *deficiency* which causes colour-blindness cannot be supplied by any conceivable process. *Tait*, Light, § 16.

3. Lack of the necessary quantity, number, etc.; inadequacy; insufficiency: as, a *deficiency* of troops; a *deficiency* of blood.—4. Absence: loss. [Rare.]

Tho' thou wert scattered to the wind,
Yet is there plenty of the kind. . . .
Who'll weep for thy *deficiency*?
Tennyson, Two Voices.

Deficiency bill. See *bill*[3].—**Deficiency of an algebraical curve.** See *curve.*—**General Deficiency Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Syn.** Insufficiency, scantiness, meagerness, scarcity, dearth. For comparison with *defectiveness*, see *defective.*

deficient (dē-fish'ent), *a.* [= F. *déficient* = Sp. Pg. It. *deficiente*, < L. *deficient(t-)s*, ppr. of *deficere*, lack, fail, be wanting: see *defect.*] 1. Lacking; wanting; incomplete.

Just as much as the love of God's law is *deficient*, must the fear of man's law be called in to supply its place.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 222.

2. Defective; imperfect; inadequate: as, *deficient* strength.

For nature so prepostorously to err,
Being not *deficient*, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not— *Shak.*, Othello, I. 3.

3. Not having a full or adequate supply: as, the country is *deficient* in the means of carrying on war.—**Deficient hyperbola,** in *math.*, a curve which meets the line at infinity at only one real point; a curve which has one and but one real asymptote, and which does not run off to infinity elsewhere. It is so called (first by Newton) as having but one asymptote instead of two. See *hyperbola.* Also called *defective hyperbola.*—**Deficient number,** in *arith.*, a number the sum of whose aliquot parts is less than the number itself: thus, 8 is a *deficient number*, as the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 4, is only 7. =**Syn.** *Deficient*, *Defective* (see *defective*), insufficient, inadequate.

deficiently (dē-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In a deficient manner; insufficiently; inadequately.

deficientness (dē-fish'ent-nes), *n.* The state of being deficient. [Rare.]

deficit (def'i-sit), *n.* [= F. *déficit* = Sp. Pg. It. D. G. Dan. Sw. *deficit*, < L. *deficit*, it is wanting, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *deficere*, be wanting: see *defect*[1].] A failure or falling off in amount; specifically, a financial deficiency: as, a *deficit* in the taxes or revenue.

Squandering, and payment by loan, is no way to check a *deficit*. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. iii. 2.

Profuse expenditure, demanding more than could be got from crippled industry, had caused a chronic *deficit*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 155.

defidet, *v. t.* See *diffide.*

de fide (dē fī'dē). [L., of faith: *de*, of; *fide*, abl. of *fides*, faith: see *faith.*] Of the faith; authoritative; authentic.

The poorer classes are not, for the most part, even acquainted with the distinction between what is to be believed to be *de fide* and what is popularly taught them as truth. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 112.

defier (dē-fī'ėr), *n.* [Formerly also *defyer*; < *defy* + *-er*[1]. Cf. OF. *defieur.*] One who defies or dares. (*a*) A challenger; one who challenges another to combat or encounter. (*b*) One who acts in opposition or contempt: as, a *defier* of the laws.

He was ever
A loose and strong *defier* of all order.
Fletcher, Wildgoose Chase, i. 1.

defiguration† (dē-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [< *defigure* + *-ation*; equiv. to *disfiguration.*] A disfiguring; disfiguration.

Defigurations and deformations of Christ.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 30.

defigure† (dē-fig'ūr), *v. t.* [< F. *défigurer*, formerly *desfigurer* (ML. *defigurare*), disfigure: see *disfigure.*] 1. To disfigure.—2. To figure; delineate; represent figuratively.

On the pavement of the said chappel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*.
Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments, p. 844.

By this [Labyrinth] *defigured* they the perplexed life of man, combred and intangled with manifold mischiefs, one succeeding another. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 88.

defilade (def-i-lād'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiladed*, ppr. *defilading.* [< F. *défilade*, n., < *défiler*, protect from enfilade (q. v.), defile: see *defile*[2].] In *fort.*, to arrange the plan and profile of (a fortification) so as to protect its lines from enfilading fire, and its interior from plunging or reverse fire. Also *defile.*

defilading (def-i-lā'ding), *n.* That branch of fortification the object of which is to determine the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from neighboring eminences. Also *defilement.*

defile[1] (dē-fīl'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [Altered, in imitation of the simple verb *file*[2], of same meaning, from ME. *defoulen*, mod. obs. *defoul*, defile, < L. *de-* + ME. *foulen*, make foul (whence mod. *foul*, v.), with parallel form *fylen*, whence mod. *file*[2]: see *defoul*[1], *defoul*[2].] 1. To make unclean, dirty, or impure; soil; befoul.

They that touch pitch will be *defiled*.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 3.

2. Figuratively, to sully or tarnish, as reputation, etc.

They shall *defile* thy brightness. Ezek. xxviii. 7.

He is among the greatest prelates of the age, however his character may be *defiled* by dirty hands.
Swift, Letter on the Sacramental Test.

3. To make ceremonially unclean.

That which dieth of itself, or is torn with beasts, he shall not eat, to *defile* himself therewith. Lev. xxii. 8.

He hath *defiled* the sanctuary of the Lord. Num. xix. 20.

4. To overcome the chastity of; debauch; violate; dishonor.

Shechem . . . lay with her, and *defiled* her.
Gen. xxxiv. 2.

5. To taint, in a moral sense; corrupt; vitiate; debauch; pollute.

Defile not yourselves with the idols of Egypt.
Ezek. xx. 7.

God requires rather that we should die than *defile* ourselves with impieties. *Stillingfleet.*

=**Syn.** To contaminate, foul, stain, dirty. See *taint*, *v. t.*

defile[2] (dē-fīl'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defiled*, ppr. *defiling.* [= D. *defileren* = G. *defiliren* = Dan. *defilere* = Sw. *defilera*, < OF. *defiler*, F. *défiler* (= Sp. Pg. *desfilar* = It. *disfilare*), file off, defile, unravel, unstring, < *de-* priv. + *filer*, spin threads, < *fil*, a thread, a file, rank, order: see *file*[3].] I. *intrans.* To march off in a line, or by files; file off.

The Turks *defiled* before the enemy. *Gibbon.*

The army did not *defile* into the plains around Malaga before the following morning. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 13.

II. *trans.* In *fort.*, same as *defilade.*

defile[3] (dē-fīl' or dē'fil), *n.* [Formerly also *defilee*; < F. *défilé*, a pass, defile, prop. pp. of *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] 1. A narrow passage in a mountain region; a gorge through which a body of troops or other persons can pass in a file or narrow line.

He sent the guides in the advance, and putting spurs to his horse, dashed through a *defile* of the mountain.
Irving, Granada, p. 94.

2. A march by files.

It was a proud sight for Siena as she watched the *defile* through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys of the towns that acknowledged her sway. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 100.

=**Syn.** 1. *Gorge*, *Ravine*, etc. See *valley.*

defilement[1] (dē-fīl'ment), *n.* [< *defile*[1] + *-ment.*] 1. The act of defiling, or the state of being defiled; foulness; uncleanness; impurity.

They are here, as at Mindanao, very superstitious in washing and cleansing themselves from *defilements*: and for that reason they delight to live near the Rivers or Streams of water. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 137.

2. Corruption of morals, principles, or conduct; impurity; pollution by vice or sin.

The chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 286.

defilement[2] (dē-fīl'ment), *n.* [< F. *défilement*, < *défiler*, defile: see *defile*[2], *v.*] In *fort.*, same as *defilading.*

defiler (dē-fī'lėr), *n.* One who or that which defiles; one who corrupts or debauches; one who or that which pollutes.

Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

defiliation (dē-fil-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *filius*, a son, *filia*, a daughter, + E. *-ation*: see *filiation.*] The abstraction of a child from its parents; the act of rendering childless. [Rare.]

The tales of fairy-spiriting may shadow a lamentable verity, and the recovery of the young Montagu be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless *defiliations*. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

definable (dē-fī'na-bl), *a.* [< *define* + *-able.*] Capable of being defined. (*a*) Susceptible of definition: as, *definable* words.

That supreme Nature, which we cannot otherwise define than by saying it is infinite; as if infinite were *definable*, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding.
Dryden, Pref. to Religio Laici.

(*b*) Determinable; ascertainable: as, *definable* limits; a *definable* period.

Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is whether that time be *definable* or no.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

definably (dē-fī'na-bli), *adv.* In a definable manner.

define (dē-fīn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defined*, ppr. *defining.* [< ME. *definen*, *diffinen*, < OF. *definer*, *diffiner*, *defenir*, *deffinir*, *diffiner*, define, limit, finish, end, etc., F. *définir* = Pr. *definir*, *diffinir* = Sp. Pg. *definir* = It. *definire*, *diffinire* = D. *definiëren* = G. *definiren* = Dan. *definere* = Sw. *definiera*, < L. *definire*, limit, define, < *de-* + *finire*, set a limit, bound, end: see *finish*, and cf. *definish.*] I. *trans.* 1. To determine, declare, or mark the limit of; circumscribe; determine or indicate the bounds or outlines of with precision; mark or set out clearly: as, to *define* the extent of a kingdom or country.

More and yet more *defined* the trunks appear,
Till the wild prospect stands distinct and clear.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 122.

The images of objects at different distances from the eye cannot be *defined* at the same time upon the retina.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 48.

2. To fix, establish, or prescribe authoritatively: as, to *define* the duties of an officer.

Even had there been only one state, and not thirteen, it would probably have been found convenient to *define* the range of each of the powers of the commonwealth in a written document. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 190.

3. To state the signification of; explain what is expressed by (a word, a phrase, etc.); state the nature or essential properties of: as, to *define* virtue; *define* your meaning more clearly.

Hard it is, through the bad expression of these Writers, to *define* this fight, whether by Sea or Land.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Like wit, much talked of, not to be *defined*. *Otway.*

He [Canon Kingsley] *defines* superstition to be an unreasoning fear of the unknown.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 216.

4†. To determine; settle; decide.

These warlike Champions, all in armour shine,
Assembled were in field the challenge to *define*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To determine; decide; give judgment.

The unjust judge . . . is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties.
Bacon, Judicature.

2. To state a definition.

defined (dē-fīnd'), *p. a.* Having the extent ascertained; having the precise limit marked, or having a determinate limit; definite.

No one had a *defined* portion of land or any certain bounds to his possessions. *Brougham.*

definement† (dē-fīn'ment), *n.* [< OF. *definement*, definition, finishing, accomplishment, < *definer*, *defenir*, define: see *define.*] The act of defining or describing; definition.

Sir, his *definement* suffers no perdition in you.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

definer (dē-fī'nėr), *n.* One who defines, in any sense of that word.

Let your imperfect Definition show
That nothing you, the weak *Definer*, know.
Prior, On Ex. III. 14.

definish, *v. t.* [ME. *definishen*, < OF. *definiss-*, stem of certain parts of *definir*, define: see *define*, and cf. *finish.*] To define. *Chaucer.*

definita, *n.* Plural of *definitum.*

definite (def'i-nit), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *definit*, F. *défini* = Sp. *definido* = Pg. It. *definito*, < L. *definitus*, limited, definite, pp. of *definire*, limit, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having fixed limits; bounded with precision; determinate: as, *definite* dimensions; *definite* measure.

In the Bible, the highest heaven is certainly a *definite* place, where God's presence is specially manifested, although at the same time it pervades the whole universe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 69.

2. Expressly or precisely prescribed, fixed, or established.

It was too much the habit of English politicians to take it for granted that there was in India a known and *definite* constitution by which questions of this kind were to be decided. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

Before any *definite* agency for social control is developed, there exists a central arising partly from the public opinion of the living, and more largely from the public opinion of the dead. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 467.

3. Having clear limits in signification; determinate; certain; precise: as, a *definite* word, term, or expression.—**4.** Fixed; determinate; exact.

Some certain and *definite* time. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

A jar of water, if you shake it, has a perfectly *definite* time in which it oscillates, and that is very easily measured. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 201.

5. In *gram.*, defining; limiting: applied to the article *the* and its correspondents in other languages.—**6.** In *bot.*: (*a*) Of a constant number, not exceeding twenty: as, stamens *definite*. (*b*) Limited in development: as, a *definite* inflorescence. See *centrifugal inflorescence*, under *centrifugal*.—**Definite proportions**, in *chem.*, the relative quantities in which bodies unite to form compounds. Also called *combining proportions*, *chemical equivalents*, or *equivalents*. See *equivalent*, and *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Definite term**, in *logic*, a term which defines or marks out a particular class of beings, or a single person, as distinguished from an *indefinite term*, which does not define or mark out an object.—**Syn.** *Definite*, *Definitive*, clear. The first two are sometimes confounded, especially in the adverbial form, and they often cover essentially the same idea. He spoke *definitely*—that is, with his meaning sharply defined; he answered *definitively*—that is, so as to define or decide with certainty. *Definite* is passive, *definitive* active.

II. *n.* [ML. *definitum*, neut. of L. *definitus*, definite.] A thing defined. *Ayliffe*. [Rare or obsolete.]

definitely (def'i-nit-li), *adv.* In a definite manner.

definiteness (def'i-nit-nes), *n.* The quality of being definite or defined in extent or signification; exactness; determinateness.

The right word is always a power, and communicates its *definiteness* to our action.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 330.

definition (def-i-nish'ọn), *n.* [= OF. *definition*, *definison*, F. *définition* = Sp. *definicion* = Pg. *definição* = It. *definizione* = D. *definitie* = G. Dan. Sw. *definition*, < L. *definitio*(*n*-), a definition (tr. Gr. ὁρισμός, < ὁρίζειν, define, limit: see *horizon*), < *definire*, define: see *define*.] **1.** The determination of the limits or outlines of a thing; a marking out; the state of being clearly marked out or outlined; specifically, in *optics*, the defining power of a lens—that is, its ability to give a clear, distinct image of an object in all its important details. This depends upon the freedom of the lens from spherical and chromatic aberration.

The day was clear, and every mound and peak traced its outline with perfect *definition* against the sky.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 255.

Of course, every one who is in the habit of using a telescope in the daytime is familiar with the fact, that on many seemingly cloudless days there is an otherwise invisible kind of haze, which impairs or destroys *definition*, and that the best or brightest vision is obtained in the blue sky visible between large, floating annuli. *Science*, IV. 94.

2. The act of stating the signification of a word or phrase, or the essential properties of a thing.

Definition is so closely connected with classification that, until the nature of the latter process is in some measure understood, the former cannot be discussed to much purpose. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. viii. § 1.

Enthusiastically attached to the name of liberty, these historians troubled themselves little about its *definition*.
Macaulay, History.

3. A statement of the signification of a word or phrase, or of what is essential to the conception of any given thing; an explanation of how any given kind is distinguished from all other kinds. Three conceptions of the nature of definition have prevailed at different times: (1) Aristotle taught that every strict definition consists of two parts, different in kind, one declaring the genus or higher class to which the species defined belongs, the other declaring the specific difference by which the given species differs from others of the same genus. This view influences most of the definitions of systematic botany and zoology. (2) The theory of logical extension and comprehension, coming into vogue on the overthrow of Aristotelianism and attaining its extreme development in the formal logic of Kant and his followers, made the definition a mere list of essential marks all standing upon one footing and aggregated together without any distinction between genus and difference. This, being an extremely nominalistic view, answers very well for the definitions of some artificial classes in mathematics, etc. (3) Modern logicians, recognising that the elements of a definition are neither, in general, merely joined together without order nor always combined on one fixed model, conceive the definition to be an explanation of the construction of the concept to be defined out of others better known. According to the two first views alike, sonic concepts are indefinable because so abstract that no wider ones embracing them can be found; according to the third, no concept can be too abstract to admit of definition, the only indefinable ideas being such as the sensation of redness, the sense of fear, and the like, which direct experience alone can impart. An example of definitions conforming to the third conception is: "An *uncle* is the son of a parent of a parent"—a definition in which the notions of *son* and *parent* neither stand in the relation of genus and difference nor are merely aggregated together. Such also is the definition "*Substance* is the permanent element in the phenomenon."

Though *definitions* will serve to explain the names of substances as they stand for our ideas, yet they leave them not without great imperfection as they stand for things.
Locke, Human Understanding, III. xi. 24.

Abundant definition, a definition which specifies characters which might be omitted without widening the class of things to which the definition applies.—**Accidental definition**, a description.—**Adequate definition** or **mark**, a definition which applies to every individual of the class defined, and to no other.—**Analytical definition**, a definition expressing an analysis of a notion already formed, and embodied in a word or phrase already in use.—**Causal definition**. See *causal*.—**Circular definition**. See *circle*.—**Conceptual definition**, the analysis of a concept; the exact setting forth of the contents of a notion.—**Descriptive definition**, a definition which designates the thing defined by means of inessential attributes.—**Essential definition**, a strict definition stating the true constitutive essence of the definitum.—**Nominal definition**, an explanation of the meaning of a word.—**Real definition**, the statement of the design or idea of a real kind. Thus, any artificial object, as a sewing-machine, is defined by stating the purpose and the nature of the contrivance by which the purpose is intended to be attained. The real definition of a natural species supposes the species to owe its being to some intelligible cause which the definition attempts to state.—**Synthetical definition**, a definition expressing the mode of constructing a new conception, or a definition for a new term therein proposed, or for a new sense proposed for an old word.

definitional (def-i-nish'ọn-ạl), *a.* [< *definition* + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to definition; used in defining.

Two distinct presentations are necessary to the comprehension that is here implied; but we cannot begin with such *definitional* differentiation: we must first recognize our objects before we can compare them.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 49.

2. Abounding in definitions.

definitive (dē-fin'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *définitif* = Sp. Pg. It. *definitivo* = D. *definitief* = G. Dan. Sw. *definitiv*, < L. *definitivus*, definitive, explanatory, LL. definite, < *definitus*, pp. of *definire*, define: see *define*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Limiting the extent; determinate; positive; express: as, a *definitive* term.

Other authors often write dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

I had been subject to attacks of the singular disorder which physicians have agreed to term catalepsy, in default of a more *definitive* title. *Poe*, Tales, I. 224.

2. Ending; determining; final; conclusive: opposed to *conditional*, *provisional*, or *interlocutory*.

My lord, you know it is in vain;
For the Queens sentence is *definitive*,
And we must see 't performed forth.
Heywood, If you Know not Me, i.

With the four volumes first mentioned the Goethe Society in Weimar begins the publication of the *definitive* edition of Goethe's works. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 484.

They [treatise] may be principal or accessory, preliminary or *definitive*.
Wookey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 102.

Specifically—(*a*) In *biol.*, completely formed; fixed and finished: opposed to *primitive* or *formative*: as, the *definitive* sorta; a *definitive* anus. *Huxley*. (*b*) In *logic*, applied to a judgment which is accompanied by a full assent of the mind.

To these two methods Galen addeth the third method, that is, method divisive or *definitive*. *Blundeville*.

3. In *metaph.*, having position without occupying space.

Definitive and circumscriptive—the distinction whereby theologers, that deny God to be in any place, save themselves from being accused of saying that he is nowhere.
Hobbes.

Definitive location, in *metaph.*, position without extension in space.—**Definitive whole**, the compound of a generic character and a specific difference; a metaphysical whole.—**Syn.** See *definite*.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a defining or limiting word, as an article, a demonstrative, or the like.

definitively (dē-fin'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** Determinately; positively; expressly.

Definitively thus I answer you.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

The strong and decided policy to which Republicans throughout the country had *definitively* committed themselves. *The American*, IX. 343.

2. Finally; conclusively: as, the points between the parties are *definitively* settled.

No man, no synod, no session of men, though call'd the church, can judge *definitively* the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. *Milton*, Civil Power.

3†. So as to have or exist in a definitive location (which see, under *definitive*).

definitiveness (dē-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Determinateness; decisiveness; conclusiveness.

At length I would be avenged; this was a point definitively settled — but the very *definitiveness* with which it was resolved precluded the idea of risk.
Poe, Tales, I. 846.

definitude (dē-fin'i-tūd), *n.* [< L. as if **definitudo*, < *definitus*, definite: see *definite*.] Definiteness; exactitude; precision.

Though thus destitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematical representations, philosophy is allowed no adequate language of its own. *Bolingbroke*, *Ideas*.

definitum (def-i-ni'tum), *n.*; pl. *definita* (-tạ). [ML.] A thing defined. See *definite*, *n.*

deflx† (dē-fiks'), *v. t.* [< L. *defixus*, pp. of *defigere*, fasten down, fix, < *de*, down, + *figere*, fasten: see *fix*.] To fix; fasten.

The country parson is generally sad [sober] because he knows nothing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *deflxed* on and with those nails wherewith his Master was.
G. Herbert, Country Parson, xxvii.

deflagrability (def'lạ-grạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deflagrable* : see *-bility*.] In *chem.*, combustibility; the quality of taking fire and burning away.

We have been forced to spend much more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability* (if I may so speak) of saltpetre did beforehand permit us to imagine.
Boyle, Works, I. 538.

deflagrable (def'lạ- or dē-flā'grạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if "*deflagrabilis*, < *deflagrare*, burn: see *deflagrate*.] Combustible; having the quality of taking fire and burning up, as alcohol, oils, etc.

Our chymical oils, supposing that they were exactly pure, yet . . . they would be . . . but the more inflammable and *deflagrable*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 538.

deflagrate (def'lạ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deflagrated*, ppr. *deflagrating*. [< L. *deflagratus*, pp. of *deflagrare*, burn, consume, < *de-* + *flagrare*, burn: see *flagrant*.] **I.** *trans.* To set fire to; burn; consume: as, to *deflagrate* oil or spirit.

A secondary condenser is always used for spectroscopic experiments, as the spark has great *deflagrating* power.
J. E. H. Gordon, Electr. and Magn., II. 53.

II. *intrans.* To burn; burst into flame; specifically, to burn rapidly, with a sudden evolution of flame and vapor, as a mixture of charcoal and niter thrown into a red-hot crucible. —**Deflagrating mixtures**, combustible mixtures, generally made with niter, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their oxidation.

deflagration (def-lạ-grā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déflagration* = Sp. *deflagracion* = Pg. *deflagração* = It. *deflagrazione*, < L. *deflagratio*(*n*-), < *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] A kindling or setting on fire; burning; combustion. Specifically—(*a*) Oxidation by the rapid combustion of a substance, attended with a more or less sudden evolution of flame and vapor. It is accomplished by mixing the substance with potassium chlorate or nitrate (niter), and projecting the mixture in small portions at a time into a red-hot crucible. (*b*) The rapid combustion of metals by the electric spark.

deflagrator (def'lạ-grā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déflagrateur* = Sp. *deflagrador*, < NL. *deflagrator*, < L. *deflagrare*, burn up: see *deflagrate*.] An instrument for producing combustion, particularly the combustion of metallic substances by means of the electric spark.—**Hare's deflagrator**, a voltaic cell in which the copper and zinc plates are large and are wound closely together in a spiral form, and hence offer large surface and proportionally small internal resistance. It can, therefore, produce powerful heating effects in a short external circuit.

deflate (dē-flāt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* + *flate*. Cf. *inflate*.] To remove the air from: the opposite of *inflate*. [Recent.]

deflation (dē-flā'shọn), *n.* The act of deflating. [Recent.]

deflect (dē-flekt'), *v.* [= F. *défléchir*, < L. *deflectere*, bend aside, < *de*, away, + *flectere*, bend: see *flex*, *flexible*.] **I.** *trans.* To cause to turn aside; turn or bend from a right line or a regular course.

Since the Glacial Epoch there have been no changes in the physical geography of the earth sufficient to *deflect* the Pole half-a-dozen miles, far less half-a-dozen degrees.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 8.

The foreign policy of the Tory party was hardly more *deflected* by dishonourable motives than that of their adversaries. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

A beam is always *deflected*, whatever be the load it supports. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 186.

Deflecting magnet. See *magnet*.

II. *intrans.* To turn away or aside; deviate from a true course or a right line; swerve.

At some part of the Azores it [the needle] *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

All those actions which *deflect* and err from the order of this end are unnatural and inordinate. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 7.

His suicide . . . is in no respect an unaccountable circumstance, or one which need cause us to *deflect* from the line of ordinary analysis. *Poe*, Tales, I. 241.

deflected (dē-flek'ted), *p. a.* Turned aside or from a direct line or course; specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, bent abruptly downward.

deflection (dē-flek'shọn), *n.* [Prop. but less commonly spelled *deflexion*; = F. *déflexion* = Pg. *deflexão* = It. *deflessione*, < LL. *deflexio*(*n*-), a bending aside, < L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, bend aside: see *deflect*.] 1. The act of turning or the state of being turned aside from a straight line or course; a turning from a true line or the regular course; deviation.

Needles . . . at the very line . . . stand without *deflection*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

They traverse even the largest faults, and cross from one group of rocks into another without interruption or *deflection*. *Geikie*, Geol. Sketches, ii. 23.

2. Figuratively, deviation from the right, regular, or expected course of action or thought; aberration.

I find no sufficient or competent collection of the works of nature which have a digression and *deflexion* from the ordinary course. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 121.

King David found out the *deflection* and indirectness of our minds. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. 212.

Specifically—3. *Naut.*, the deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.—4. In *optics*, a deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body; inflection. See *diffraction*.

The *deflections* which the rays proceeding from any point experience are proportional to the distances of the points of incidence from the axis of the mirror. *Lommel*, Light (trans.), p. 54.

5. In *elect.*, the deviation or swing of a magnetic needle from the zero of its position: often measured in degrees.—6. In *math.*: (*a*) The distance by which a curve departs from another curve, or from a straight line. (*b*) Any effect either of curvature or of discontinuous change of direction.—7. In *mech.*, the bending of material under a transverse strain, as of a beam under the weight of a load.—8. In *entom.*: (*a*) The state of being bent downward: as, a *deflection* of the side of the pronotum. (*b*) A deflected part or margin.

deflective (dē-flek'tiv), *a.* [< *deflect* + *-ive*.] Causing deflection or deviation.—**Deflective forces**, in *mech.*, those forces which act upon a moving body in a direction different from that in which it actually moves, in consequence of which it is made to deviate from its course.

deflectometer (dē-flek-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deflectere*, deflect, + *metrum*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. *E. H. Knight.*

deflex (dē-fleks'), *v. t.* [< L. *deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*, turn aside: see *deflect*.] To turn aside; deflect; specifically, in *zoöl.*, to bend down.

I have noticed that the smaller species, during flight, *deflex* the extremity of their antennæ. *Westwood.*

deflexed (dē-flekst'), *p. a.* [< *deflex* + *-ed*².] Deflected; specifically, in *zoöl.*, bent down: as, a *deflexed* margin.—**Deflexed antennæ**, antennæ which have the apical portion constantly bent downward, as in many *Diptera*.—**Deflexed wings** which, in repose, cover the body like a roof, the internal edges of the primaries meeting and the surfaces sloping down on both sides, as in many moths and *Homoptera*.

deflexion, *n.* See *deflection*.

deflexure (dē-flek'shụr), *n.* [< *deflex* + *-ure*: see *flexure*.] A turning aside or bending; deviation.

deflorate (dē-flō'rāt), *a.* [= F. *déflori* = Sp. *desflorado* = Pg. *deflorado* = It. *deflorato*, < LL. *defloratus*, pp. of *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower: see *deflower*.] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having lost its flowers: said of a plant. (*b*) Having shed its pollen: said of an anther.

defloration (def-lọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défloraison* = Sp. *desfloracion* = Pg. *defloração* = It. *deflorazione*, < LL. *defloratio*(*n*-), *deflorare*, deflower: see *deflorate*.] 1. The act of deflowering; the act of depriving of the flower.—2. A selection of the flower or most valuable part of anything.

The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws. *Sir M. Hale.*

3. The act of depriving of virginity; ravishment; rape.

deflour, *v. t.* See *deflower*.

deflow (dē-flō'), *v. i.* [< L. *de*, down, + E. *flow*, after L. *defluere*, flow down. See *de-* and *flow*, and cf. *fluent*, *defluent*.] To flow down.

Some superfluous matter *deflowing* from the body. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 4.

deflower, deflour (dē-flou'ėr, dē-flour'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deflouren*, *defloren*, < OF. *deflorir*, *deflorir*, *desflourir*, *deflourer*, F. *déflorer* = Pr. *deflorar* = Sp. *desflorar* = Pg. *deflorar* = It. *deflorare*, < LL. *deflorare*, deprive of flowers, deflower, < *de-* priv. + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower: see *flower* and *flour*.] 1. To deprive or strip of flowers, or of the qualities or character of a flower.

Rending the cedars, *deflouring* the gardens. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

Thrice had he pierced his target in the eye
At fifty paces; twice *deflowred* a rose,
Striking each time the very leaf he chose.
R. H. Stoddard, Stork and Ruby.

Hence—2. To despoil of beauty or grace; spoil the appearance or nature of; damage; vitiate.

Now grisly Hair *deflowres* his polish'd Skin,
Shewing what he to Satyrs is of kin.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 171.

He died . . . before the sweetness of his soul was *deflowred*. *Jer. Taylor.*

3. To deprive of virginity; ravish; violate.

deflowerer (dē-flou'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who deflowers.

defluencyt (def'lọ-en-si), *n.* [< *defluent*: see *defluent*, and cf. *fluency*.] Fluidity; flow.

The cold having taken away the *defluency* of the oil, . . . there appeared . . . cylinders consisting partly of concreted oil. *Boyle*, Hist. of Cold, xxi.

defluent (def'lọ-ent), *a.* [< L. *defluent*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *defluere*, flow down, < *de*, down, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Running downward; decurrent: specifically used in botany.

defluous† (def'lọ-us), *a.* [< L. *defluus*, flowing down, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] Flowing down; falling off. *Bailey.*

defluvium (dē-flō'vi-um), *n.* [L., a flowing down, a falling off, < *defluere*, flow down: see *defluent*.] A falling off, as of the hair or the bark of a tree, from disease.

defluxt (dē'fluks), *n.* [= Sp. *deflujo* = Pg. *defluxo* = It. *deflusso*, < LL. *defluxus*, a flowing down or off, < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down or off: see *defluent*.] A flowing down; a running downward.

All impostumes engendered either by way of gathering and collection of humors, or by some *defluxe* and inunmatick descent. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 25.

defluxion (dē-fluk'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défluxion* = Pg. *defluxão*, < LL. *defluxio*(*n*-), < L. *defluere*, pp. *defluxus*, flow down: see *deflux*, *defluent*.] In *med.*, a flowing, running, or falling of humors or fluid matter from an upper to a lower part of the body; a discharge or flowing off of humors: as, a *defluxion* from the nose or head in catarrh: sometimes used as synonymous with *inflammation*, from the increased flow of blood (hyperemia) to an inflamed part.

Home, and there find my wife making of tea; a drink which Mr. Pelling, the Potticary, tells her is good for her cold and *defluxion*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 175.

I have been much impaired in my health, by a *defluxion* which fell into one of my legs, caused by a slight scraze on my shin-bone. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Wotton.

defly†, *adv.* A corrupt form of *deftly*.

defoedation†, *n.* See *defoedation*.

defoil[1]†, *v. t.* [< F. *défeuiller* (cf. Sp. *deshojar* = Pg. *desfolhar* = It. *disfogliare*, < ML. **disfoliare*), < ML. *defoliare*, deprive of leaves: see *defoliate* and *foil*[3].] To strip the leaves from.

Over and beside, in disburgening and *defoiling* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

defoil[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *defoilen*, var. of *defoulen*, < OF. *defoler*, etc.: see *defoul*[2].] To trample under foot.

defoil[3], *n.* [ME.; < *defoil*[2], *v.*] A trampling under foot.

Ther was fighting, ther was toile,
And vnder hors knightes *defoile*.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 7999.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defoliated*, ppr. *defoliating*. [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, shed leaves, < L. *de-* priv. + *folium*, a leaf: see *foliate*.] To deprive of leaves; cut or pick off the leaves of.

The swarms of more robust May-beetles (Lachnosterna fusca), which begin to *defoliate* oak-groves and poplar trees. *Science*, IV. 567.

defoliate (dē-fō'li-āt), *a.* [< ML. *defoliatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of leaves; having cast its leaves.

defoliation (dē-fō-li-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *défeuillaison* (cf. Pg. *desfolhação*), < ML. **defoliatio*(*n*-), < *defoliare*, defoliate: see *defoliate*.] Loss of leaves, as by the depredations of insects; specifically, the fall of leaves in autumn.

The foliation and *defoliation* of trees. *Nature*, XXX. 558.

defoliator (dē-fō'li-ā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *deshojador* = Pg. *desfolhador*; as *defoliate* + *-or*.] That which defoliates or strips of verdure; specifically, in *entom.*, an insect which destroys the leaves of trees.

deforce (dē-fōrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deforced*, ppr. *deforcing*. [< OF. *deforcer*, *deforcier*, *desforcier*, *desforcier*, < ML. *difforciare*, **diffortiare*, take away by violence, < *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *de-*) + *fortia* (> OF. *force*), force: see *force*.] In *law*: (*a*) To withhold from or keep out of lawful possession, as of an estate.

Putting and establishing armed men in townes, castels, and other places to defend the land against him, to *deforce* him of his fee. *Holinshed*, Edw. I., an. 1296.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, to resist (an officer of the law in the execution of his official duty).

The herald was evil entreated in the execution of his summons, and was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven. *Pitcottie*, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1768), p. 137.

deforcet (dē-fōrs'), *n.* Deforcement.

deforcement (dē-fōrs'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deforcement* (cf. ML. *deforciamentum*), < *deforcer*, deforce: see *deforce* and *-ment*.] In *law*: (*a*) The withholding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right. It implies that the latter has not had possession.

Keeping a man . . . out of a freehold office is construed to be a *deforcement*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

(*b*) In *Scots law*, a resisting of an officer engaged in the execution of the law.

deforcert (dē-fōr'sọr), *n.* [Also written *deforcer*, *deforsor*, *deforsour*; < OF. *deforceor*, < *deforcer*, deforce.] An obsolete form of *deforciant*.

deforciant (dē-fōr'siant), *n.* [< OF. *deforciant*, ppr. of *deforcier*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*: (*a*) One who keeps out of possession the rightful owner of an estate. (*b*) A person against whom a fictitious action was brought in fine and recovery: abolished by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74.

In levying a fine of lands, the person against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant is called the *deforciant*. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 10.

deforciation (dē-fōr-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **difforciatio*(*n*-), < *difforciare*, deforce: see *deforce*.] In *law*, a distress; a seizure of goods for the satisfaction of a lawful debt.

deforest (dē-for'est), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disforest*.] To deprive of forests; cut down and clear away the forests of.

The settlement of the country and general *deforesting* of such a large portion of it have driven these hawks to more retired parts during the nesting-season. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 642.

deforestation (dē-for-es-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *deforest* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting down and clearing away the forests of a region or a tract of land.

Reasons may be assigned for the decreased fertility: for instance, drought resulting from the decay of irrigation-works, or from reckless *deforestation*, and the production of marshes from the want of river-levees. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 268.

deform[1] (dē-fôrm'), *v. t.* [< ME. *deformen*, *difformen*, < OF. *deformer*, F. *déformer* = Sp. Pg. *deformar* = It. *deformare*, *difformare*, < L. *deformare*, put out of shape, disfigure, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *form*.] 1. To change or alter the form of; convert into a new form or shape.

One of the above forms [of knot] cannot be *deformed* into a circle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 127.

Specifically—2. To mar the natural form or shape of; put out of shape; disfigure, as by

malformation of a limb or some other part of the body.

A traveller, one so made out of the mixture of shreds of forms, that himself is truly *deformed*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 1.

Whose work is without labour, whose designs
No flaw *deforms*, no difficulty thwarts,
And whose beneficence no charge exhausts
Cowper, Task, vi. 229.

The propensity to *deform*, or alter from the natural form of, some part of the body, is one which is common to human nature in every aspect in which we are acquainted with it. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 1.

3. To render ugly, ungraceful, or displeasing; mar the beauty of; spoil: as, to *deform* the person by unbecoming dress; to *deform* the character by vicious conduct.

Old men with dust *deformed* their hoary hair. *Dryden.*
Fury will *deform* the finest Face.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Our prose had at length worked itself clear from those quaint conceits which still *deformed* almost every metrical composition. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

deform[1] (dē-fôrm'), *a.* [< ME. *defourme*, < OF. *deforme*, F. *difforme* = Sp. Pg. *deforme* = It. *difforme*, < L. *deformis*, a., deformed, < *de-* priv. + *forma*, shape: see *deform*, *v.*] Disfigured; being of an unnatural, distorted, or disproportioned form; displeasing to the eye.

Sight so *deform* what heart of rock could long
Dry-eyed behold? *Milton*, P. L., xi. 494.

deform[2]†, *v. t.* [ME. *deformen*, *deformen*, < L. *deformare*, form, shape, fashion, delineate, represent, < *de-* intensive + *formare*, form: see *form*, *v.* Cf. *deform*[1], *v.*] To form; fashion; delineate; engrave.

Deformyd [L. *deformata*] by lettris in stoones.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. iii. 7.

deformability (dē-fôr-ma-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deformable*: see *-bility*.] Capacity for change of form; pliability.

Preliminary to *deformability* and elasticity.
Nature, XXXVII. 164.

deformable (dē-fôr'ma-bl), *a.* [< *deform*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being deformed; capable of change of form.

deformate†, *a.* [ME., < L. *deformatus*, pp. of *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1], *v.*] Deformed.

And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*,
If she in hart were wo, I no wite, God wate.
Henryson, Complaint of Cresside, l. 340.

deformation (def-ôr-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *difformation* = Sp. *deformacion* = Pg. *deformação*, < L. *deformatio*(*n*-), < *deformare*, deform: see *deform*[1].] **1.** The act of deforming, or changing the form of; change of form.

In spite of the almost incredible *deformation* of the individual characters, the Arabic script has remained true to all the really essential characteristics of the primitive Semitic writing. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 165.

When its eggs are becoming mature, it finds its way into one of these capsules and there undergoes a remarkable *deformation*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 450.

2. An altered form.

Lepsius, who considers Middle African languages as *deformations* of Bantu languages.
Cust, Mod. Langs. of Africa, p. 59.

3. Deformity; disfigurement.—**4.** In *geom.* and *mech.*, a change of shape of a body or surface without any breach of the continuity of its parts, and generally without any alteration of the size of them; relative displacement of parts; strain.

The energy actually expended in the *deformation* of inelastic substances during an impact.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxx., p. 197.

Annular deformation of the skull, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by pressure applied behind the bregma and under the chin.—**Cuneiform deformation of the skull**, an artificial deformation of the skull produced by frontal and occipital pressure.

deformed (dē-fôrmd'), *p. a.* [< ME. **deformed*, *difformed*; pp. of *deform*[1], *v.*] **1.** Having the form changed, with loss of natural symmetry or beauty; disfigured; distorted; crooked.

A Monstre is a thing *difformed* agen Kynde both of Man or of Beat or of ony thing elles: and that is cleped a Monstre. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 47.

Cheated of feature by dissembling nature,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world, scarce half made up.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, exhibiting unusual protuberances or swellings.—**3†.** Morally ugly; base; depraved.

From the rod and ferule I would have them free, as from the menace of them; for it is both *deformed* and vile. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

You ne'er injured me, and that doth make
My crime the more *deform'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

Deformed antennæ, antennæ in which one or more joints are greatly developed over the rest: generally restricted to cases where the special development is confined to one sex; if it is common to both sexes, the antennæ are said to be *irregular*.—**Syn. 1.** Misshapen, unsightly, ill-favored.

deformedly (dē-fôr'med-li), *adv.* In a deformed or disfiguring manner.

With these [rags] *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

deformedness (dē-fôr'med-nes), *n.* The state of being deformed.

deformer (dē-fôr'mėr), *n.* One who deforms or disfigures.

They are now to be remov'd, because they have been the most certaine *deformers* and ruiners of the Church.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

deformity (dē-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *deformities* (-tiz). [< OF. *deformeté*, *deformité*, *defformeté*, F. *difformité* = Sp. *deformidad* = Pg. *deformidade*, < It. *deformità*, *difformità*, < L. *deformita*(*t*-)*s*, deformity, < *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*[1], *a.*] **1.** Physical malformation or distortion; disproportion or unnatural development of a part or parts. The commonest external deformities of the person are humpback, clubfoot, inequality of limbs, lameness, and squinting.

To make an envious mountain on my back,
Where sits *deformity* to mock my body.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

The practice of turning out the toes, so much insisted on by dancing masters, when it becomes habitual is a *deformity*. *W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 77.

2. Lack of that which constitutes, or the presence of that which destroys, beauty, grace, or propriety; irregularity; absurdity; gross deviation from established rules: as, *deformity* in an edifice; *deformity* of character.—**3†.** Lack of uniformity or conformity.

Better it were to have a *deformity* in preaching, . . . than to have such a uniformity that the silly people should be thereby occasioned to continue still in their lamentable ignorance. *Hooker*, Sermons and Remains, ii. 347.

Whether the ministers pray before they study, or study before they pray, there must needs be infinite *deformity* in the public worship, and all the benefits which before were the consequents of conformity and unity will be lost. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 289.

deforser†, **deforsor**†, *n.* See *deforcer*.

defossion† (dē-fosh'on), *n.* [< L. as if **defossio*(*n*-), < *defossus*, pp. of *defodere*, dig down, bury in the earth, < *de*, down, + *fodere*, dig: see *foss*, *fossil*.] The punishment of being buried alive.

defoul[1]† (dē-foul'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (a var. of *defylen*, E. *defile*, q. v.), < *de-* + *foulen*, make foul: see *foul*, *v.*, and cf. *defile*[1], *file*[2], *v.*] To make foul or unclean; befoul; defile.

Ther was grete *defoulinge* of men and horse; but there the xlij felowes shewed merveilles with her bodies.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 237.

It is an unclene birde *defouleth* his neste.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), i. 110.

Ah, dearest God, me graunt, I dead be not *defould*!
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 42.

defoul[1]†, *n.* [ME., < *defoulen*, defile: see *defoul*, *v.*, *defile*[1].] Defilement; soiling.

The water . . . taketh no *defoul*, but is clene how.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 100.

defoul[2]†, *v. t.* [< ME. *defoulen* (also *defoilen*: see *defoil*[2]), < OF. *defoler*, *defouler*, *defuler*, *deffoler*, *desfoler* = Pr. *defolar*, trample under foot, < *de*, down, + *foler*, trample upon, press: see *foil*[2]. This verb was partly confused with *defoul*[1].] To trample upon; press down; crush, as by trampling.

She *defoulith* with hyr feet hyr metes.
Chaucer, Boëthius, lit. meter 2.

defoulment†, *n.* [< *defoul*[1] + *-ment*.] Defilement.

defound†, *v. t.* [< OF. *defondre*, *defundre*, melt down, pour down, < L. *defundere*, pour down, < *de*, down, + *fundere*, pour: see *found*[3].] To pour down. *Jamieson.*

The son schene
Begouth *defound* his bemes on the grene.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 293.

defraud (dē-frâd'), *v. t.* [< ME. *defrauden*, < OF. *defrauder*, F. *défrauder* = Sp. Pg. *defraudar* = It. *defraudare*, < L. *defraudare*, defraud, < *de-* + *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud: see *fraud*.] **1.** To deprive of right, either by procuring something by deception or artifice, or by appropriating something wrongfully through breach of trust, or by withholding from another by indirection or device that which he has a right to claim or obtain; cheat; cozen: followed by *of* before the thing taken.

We have wronged no man, we have corrupted no man, we have *defrauded* no man. 2 Cor. vii. 2.

There is likewise a portion of our lives which every wise man may justly reserve to his own peculiar use, and that without *defrauding* his native country.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

A man of fortune who permits his son to consume the season of education in hunting, shooting, or in frequenting horse-races, assemblies, &c., *defrauds* the community of a benefactor, and bequeaths them a nuisance. *Paley.*

2. To defeat or frustrate wrongfully.

By the duties deserted—by the claims *defrauded*.
Paley.

To defraud the revenue, to evade by any fraudulent contrivance the payment of a tax or duty imposed by government.

defraudation (dē-frâ-dā'shon), *n.* [= F. *défraudation* = Sp. *defraudacion* = Pg. *defraudação*, < LL. *defraudatio*(*n*-), < L. *defraudare*, defraud: see *defraud*.] The act of defrauding, or the state of being defrauded. [Rare.]

St. Paul permits [going to law] . . . only in the instance of *defraudation*, or matter of interest.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 222.

defrauder (dē-frâ'dėr), *n.* One who defrauds; a cheat; a cozener; a peculator; a swindler.

There were laws against *defrauders* of the revenue.
Prynne, Cæsar, p. 196.

defraudment (dē-frâd'ment), *n.* [< *defraud* + *-ment*.] The act of defrauding. [Rare.]

I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society. *Milton*, Divorce.

defray[1] (dē-frā'), *v. t.* [< OF. *defrayer*, *defraier*, *desfrayer*, *desfraier*, also *deffraitier*, *desfraitier*, *deffretier*, mod. F. *défrayer*, dial. (Picard) *défraitier*, pay the expense, < *de-*, *des-*, off, + *frait*, mod. F. pl. *frais*, expense, cost, < ML. *fredum*, *fretus*, *fritus*, cost, expense, tax, orig. a fine for a breach of the peace, < OHG. *fridu*, *frid*, G. *friede* = AS. *friðu*, peace: see *frith*. The syllable *-fray*, of the same origin, occurs in *affray*, a breach of the peace: see *affray*, and cf. OF. *desfrei*, *desffroi*, trouble, disturbance. For the meaning, cf. *pay*, ult. < L. *pax*, peace. The ML. *fractum*, *fractus*, expense, is a later and erroneous "restored" form of OF. *frait*, expense, after the analogy of L. *fractus*, the source of OF. *frait*, pp., broken.] **1†.** To make compensation to or for; pay for the services or discharge the cost of; pay or pay for.

Therefore (*defraying* the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them) they took their journey together through Lacedæmonia. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The governour gave him a fair, red coat, and *defrayed* his and his men's diet, and gave them corn to relieve them homeward. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, i. 319.

The Queen had gained the thirds of all Church Rents . . . upon condition of making some allowance out of it to *defray* the ministers. *Heylin*, Hist. of Presbyterians, p. 176.

2†. To satisfy; appease.

Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove, that spends his night and day?
Spenser, F. Q., I. v. 42.

The more it gauld and griev'd him night and day,
That nought but dire revenge his anger mote *defray*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 31.

3. To meet or satisfy by payment, or by an equivalent; liquidate; settle; discharge: as, to *defray* the cost of a voyage, or of a lawsuit; to *defray* a tavern-bill; the profits will not *defray* the charges or expenses.

It is easye, Irenæus, to laye a charge upon any towne, but to fore-see howe the same may be answered and *defrayed* is the chiefest parte of good advisement.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

And making prize of all that he condemns,
With our expenditure *defrays* his own.
Cowper, Task, ii. 605.

defray[2]†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desfrei*, *desfroi*, trouble, disturbance, the same, with diff. prefix *de-*, *des-*, as *effrei*, *effroi*, trouble, disturbance, *affray*: see *affray*, *n.*, and cf. *defray*[1], of the same ult. elements as *defray*[2].] Wrong-doing.

Through my sin and my *defray*,
Ich am comen to mi last day.
Arthur and Merlin, l. 9695.

defrayal (dē-frā'al), *n.* [< *defray* + *-al*.] The act of defraying; payment.

The national revenue is confined to the *defrayal* of national expenses. *The American*, VI. 37.

defrayer (dē-frā'ėr), *n.* [= F. *défrayeur*.] One who pays or discharges expenses.

The registers and records kept of the *defrayers* of charges of common (public) plays. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 273.

defrayment (dē-frā'ment), *n.* [< OF. *defraiement*, *deffrayement*, *défraiement*, *desfroiement*, F. *défrayement*, < *defrayer*, etc., defray: see *defray*[1] and *-ment*.] The act of defraying; payment, as of a charge or costs.

Let the traitor pay with his life's *defrayment*.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 7.

defrication† (def-ri-kā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defricatio*(*n*-), a rubbing, < *defricare*, rub off, rub

down, < L. *de*, down, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A rubbing. *Bailey*, 1727.

defrutt, *n.* [ME., < L. *defrutum*, must boiled down, perhaps contr. of *defervitum* (sc. *mustum*, must), neut. of **defervitus*, pp. of *defervere*, boil down, < *de*, down, + *fervere*, boil: see *fervent*.] Must or new wine boiled down, making a sweetmeat.

> *Defrut*, carene, & sape in oon manere
> Of must is made.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 204.

deft (deft), *a.* [< ME. *defte*, *dafte*, simple, meek, < AS. *ge-dæfte*, meek (cf. D. *deftig* = MLG. *deftich*, LG. *deftig* (> G. *deftig*), grave, respectable), < *dæftan*, *ge-dæftan*, prepare, put in order, make fit, a secondary causal verb connected with *dafenlic*, *ge-dafenlic*, also simply *ge-dafen*, becoming; *ge-dæfe* (= Goth. *ga-dôbs*), becoming, seemly, meek, etc.; < **ge-dafan* (in once-occurring pp. *ge-dafen* before mentioned) = Goth. *ga-daban*, befit, behoove. See *daft*, a var. of *deft*, in deflected sense.] **1†.** Simple; meek; modest.

> That *defte* meiden, Marie by name.
> *Bestiary* (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 36.

2. Apt or dexterous; neat in action or performance; subtly clever or skilful.

> He was met of a *deft* young man.
> *Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 405).
>
> The limping god, so *deft* at his new ministry. *Dryden.*
>
> With so sure a hand and so *deft* a touch.
> *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, i.

Scattered through the two plays are some of the curious Latin, old French, and old English lyrics which the author was so *deft* at turning. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 386.

3†. Neat; spruce; trim. *Bailey.*—**4†.** Foolish; daft. See *daft*.

deft. An abbreviation of *defendant*.

defterdar (def'tėr-där'), *n.* [Pers., keeper of the register.] The chief treasurer of a Turkish province, sometimes acting as lieutenant of the governor-general; also, anciently, the Turkish minister of finance.

deftly (deft'li), *adv.* [< ME. *deftly* (once erroneously *deftly*), earlier *daftelike*, fitly, properly, < AS. *ge-dæftlice*, fitly, seasonably; cf. also ME. *deftig-like* (= D. *deftiglijk*), extended from *daftelike*; as *deft* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Aptly; fitly; neatly; dexterously; in a skilful manner.

> The harp full *deftly* can he strike.
> *Scott*, Marmion, iii. 8.
>
> And all the rustic train are gathered round,
> Each *deftly* disen'd in his Sunday's best,
> And pleased to hail the day of piety and rest.
> *Southey.*

Listen for a moment to the barbarous jangle which Lydgate and Occleve contrive to draw from the instrument their master had tuned so *deftly*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 258.

2. Softly; leisurely. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

deftness (deft'nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being deft; neat or subtle dexterity; aptness.

> There comes by division of labor a concentration of all the powers of the individual upon his vocation, and hence the development of *deftness* or skill.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 263.

2†. Elegance; beauty.

defter (deft'stėr), *n.* One who is deft; a proficient in his art or craft; a dabster. [Prov.]

defunct (dė-fungkt'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *défunt* = Pr. *defunct*, *defunt* = Sp. *defunto*, *difunto* = Pg. *defunto*, *defuncto* = It. *defunto*, < L. *defunctus* (as adj. equiv. to *mortuus*, dead), pp. of *defungi*, discharge, perform, finish (an affair or an obligation, esp. an unpleasant one; *defungi vita*, or simply *defungi*, finish life, die), < *de*, off, + *fungi*, perform: see *function*.] **I.** *a.* Dead; deceased; extinct.

> The anatomy is of a *defunct* patient.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 196.
>
> No effort to raise a *defunct* past has ever led to anything but just enough galvanic twitching of the limbs to remind us unpleasantly of life. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 225.
>
> The nameless contributors to *defunct* periodicals have departed, body and soul, and left not a wreck behind.
> *E. P. Whipple*, Eas. and Rev., I. 9.

II. *n.* A dead person, or dead persons collectively; the dead: most commonly used of a recently deceased person.

> Nature doth abhor to make his bed
> With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

defunction† (dė-fungk'shon), *n.* [< LL. *defunctio(n-)*, performance, death, < *defunctus*, pp. of *defungi*, perform, die: see *defunct*.] Death; decease.

> Nor did the French possess the Salique land
> Until four hundred one-and-twenty years
> After *defunction* of King Pharamond.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2.

defunctionalise (dė-fungk'shon-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *defunctionalised*, ppr. *defunctionalising*. [< *de-* priv. + *functional* + *-ize*.] To deprive of function. *T. N. Gill.*

defunctive† (dė-fungk'tiv), *a.* [< L. *defunctus*, pp. (see *defunct*), + E. *-ive*.] Of or pertaining to the dead; funereal.

> Let the priest in surplice white,
> That *defunctive* music can,
> Be the death-divining swan,
> Lest the requiem lack his right.
> *Shak.*, Phœnix and Turtle.

defuse†, **defused**†, etc. See *diffuse*, etc.

defy (dė-fī'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *defied*, ppr. *defying*. [< ME. *defien*, *defyen*, *deffyen*, *diffyen*, < OF. *defier*, *deffier*, *desfier*, F. *défier* = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfizar* = It. *disfidare*, *diffidare*, < ML. *diffidare*, renounce faith, withdraw confidence, repudiate, defy, L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-*, away, + *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. Cf. *affy*, and *diffide*, *diffidence*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To renounce; reject; refuse; repudiate; cast off.

> The foweler we *defye*
> And al his crafte. *Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 188.
>
> There was none of them that ever railed on him, and came so far forth to say, "He was a deceiver: . . . we *defy* him and all his works, false wretch that he was."
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 38.
>
> All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
> Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

2†. To revolt at; reject from dislike; disapprove.

> I would kiss as many of you as had . . . breaths that I *defied* not. *Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil.

3. To challenge to contest or trial with arms; dare to meet in combat.

> Edmunde bi messengers the erle he *diffies*.
> *Rob. of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 46.
>
> I once again
> *Defy* thee to the trial of mortal fight.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 1174.

4. To challenge to an action or procedure of any kind; dare to do something (generally with an implication of belief that it cannot be done, or that the action will fail of its purpose).

> I *defy* the enemies of our constitution to show the contrary. *Burke.*
>
> Since he has *defied* us to the proof, we will go fully into the question which, in our last article, we only glanced at.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

5. To dare; brave; manifest a contempt of or indifference to (opposition, attack, or hostile force); set at naught; resist successfully: as, to *defy* the arguments of an opponent; to *defy* the power of a magistrate.

> The soul, secured in her existence, smiles
> At the drawn dagger and *defies* its points.
> *Addison*, Cato.
>
> The riches of scholarship, the benignities of literature, *defy* fortune and outlive calamity.
> *Lowell*, Books and Libraries.

Under pressures great enough to reduce them almost to the density of liquids these elements have still *defied* all efforts to liquefy them. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 1.

6†. To reject; eject; void: with *out*.

> The *defied out* (things *defied out* (Purv.), tr. L. *ejecta*) thou shalt cover with erthe. *Wyclif*, Deut. xxiii. 13.

7†. To digest.

> And more mete ete and dronke then kende [nature] migt *defie*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 404.
>
> Wyne of Greke, and muscadell, . . .
> The reed [red] your stomake to *defye*.
> *Squyr of Lowe Degre* (Ritson's Met. Rom., III. 176).

II.† *intrans.* To digest; be digested.

> Shal neuere fyashe on the Fryday *defien* in my wombe (stomach). *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 389.

defy† (dė-fī'), *n.* [= OF. *desfi*, *deffy*, F. *défi*; from the verb.] A challenge; a defiance.

> There had been in the morning a just and tournament of several young gentlemen on a formal *defy*, to which we had been invited. *Evelyn*, Diary, April 11, 1645.
>
> At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
> His trumpet sounds. *Dryden.*

defyer†, *n.* An obsolete form of *defier*.

deg (deg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degged*, ppr. *degging*. [E. dial. (North.), = *dag*1, bedew.] **I.** *trans.* To sprinkle; moisten.

> A dozen pounds of brown vitriol to the hundredweight is a good proportion, mixed with about three gallons of water previously to *degging* the spent madder with it.
> *Ure*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 237.

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

dégagé (dā-ga-zhā'), *a.* [F., pp. of *dégager*, disengage, take out of pawn, release: see *disgage*.] Easy; unconstrained; indifferent to conventional rules.

> No dancing bear was so genteel,
> Or half so *dégagé*. *Cowper*, Of Himself.

deganglionate (dē-gang'gli-on-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deganglionated*, ppr. *deganglionating*. [< *de-* priv. + *ganglion* + *-ate*2.] To deprive of ganglia.

> The *deganglionated* tissue under the influence of minimal faradaic stimulation manifested a perfectly regular rhythm of thirty contractions per minute.
> *G. J. Romanes*, Jelly-fish, etc., p. 180.

degarnish (dē-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgarnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desgarnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), unfurnish, ungarrison, < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, furnish: see *garnish*.] **1.** To unfurnish; strip of furniture, ornaments, or apparatus: as, to *degarnish* a house. —**2.** To deprive of a garrison or troops necessary for defense: as, to *degarnish* a city or fort. [Rare in both uses.]

degarnishment (dē-gär'nish-ment), *n.* [< *degarnish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving of furniture, apparatus, or equipment. [Rare.]

degender† (dė-jen'dėr), *v.* [< OF. *degenerer*, F. *dégénérer*, degenerate (cf. *engender*, < OF. *engendrer*): see *degenerate*, *v.*] **1.** *intrans.* To degenerate.

> And if then those may any worse be red,
> They into that ere long will be *degendered*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., V., Prol.

II. *trans.* To make degenerate; cause to degenerate.

degeneracy (dė-jen'e-ra-si), *n.* [< *degenerate*: see *-cy*.] **1.** The tendency to degenerate or deteriorate; decrease of excellence in essential qualities; a downward course, as from better to worse, or from good to bad.

> The ruin of a state is generally preceded by a universal *degeneracy* of manners and contempt of religion.
> *Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

2. The state of being or of having become degenerate; a deteriorated condition: as, the *degeneracy* of the age.

> There was plainly wanting a Divine Revelation to recover mankind out of their universal corruption and *degeneracy*.
> *Clarke*, Nat. and Rev. Religion, vii.
>
> There is a kind of sluggish resignation as well as poorness and *degeneracy* of spirit in a state of slavery.
> *Addison.*

—**Syn.** Debasement, degeneration, decay.

degenerant (dė-jen'e-rant), *a.* [< L. *degenerant(-)s*, ppr. of *degenerare*: see *degenerate*, *v.*] Becoming reduced or degraded in type; degenerating. [Rare.]

degenerate (dė-jen'e-rāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *degenerated*, ppr. *degenerating*. [< L. *degeneratus*, pp. of *degenerare* (> F. *dégénérer* = Sp. Pg. *degenerar* = It. *degenerare*), degenerate, < *degener*, ignoble, < *de*, from, down, + *genus* (*gener-*), race, kind: see *genus*, *general*.] **1.** To lose, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind, or to a prototype; become of a lower type.

> You *degenerate* from your father, if you find not yourself most able in wit and body to do anything when you be most merry. *Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 42).
>
> Without art, the noblest seeds
> Of flowers *degenerate* into weeds.
> *S. Butler*, The Lady's Answer to the Knight.

Specifically —**2.** To decay in quality; pass to an inferior or a worse state; suffer a decline in character or constitution; deteriorate.

> When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates* into insolence and impiety. *Tillotson.*
>
> Without that activity which its greater perfection implies and requires, the brain of the civilized man *degenerates*. *Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 506.

—**Syn.** To deteriorate, decline.

degenerate (dė-jen'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *degeneratus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Having lost, or become impaired with respect to, the qualities proper to the race or kind; having been reduced to a lower type.

> The *degenerate* plant of a strange vine. Jer. ii. 21.

Specifically —**2.** Having fallen into a less excellent or worse state; having declined in physical or moral qualities; deteriorated; degraded.

> Farewell, faint-hearted and *degenerate* king,
> In whose cold blood no spark of honour bides.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The Ottoman race has become too *degenerate* through indulgence to exhibit many striking specimens of physical beauty. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 155.

There is no doubt that many savage races as we at present see them are actually *degenerate*, and are descended from ancestors possessed of a relatively elaborate civilization. *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 59.

3. Characterized by or associated with degeneracy; unworthy; debased: applied to inanimate objects.

> Such men as live in these *degenerate* days. *Pope.*

In comparison with the great orators and authors of the past, we have fallen on *degenerate* times. *J. Caird.*

Degenerate form of an algebraic locus, a locus of any order or class consisting of an aggregation of lower forms. Thus, two straight lines form a degenerate conic.

degenerately (dē-jen'ē-rāt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate or debased manner; unworthily.

That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I served.
Milton, S. A., l. 419.

degenerateness (dē-jen'ē-rāt-nes), *n.* A degenerate state; a state in which natural or original qualities are decayed or lost.

degeneration (dē-jen-ē-rā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *dégénération* = Sp. *degeneracion* = Pg. *degeneração* = It. *degenerazione*, < L. as if **degeneratio(n-)*, < *degenerare*, degenerate.] **1.** A loss or impairment of the qualities peculiar to the race or kind, or to a type; reduction to a lower type in some scale of being.

The hypothesis of *Degeneration* will, I believe, be found to render most valuable service in pointing out the true relationships of animals which are a puzzle and a mystery when we use only and exclusively the hypothesis of Balance, or the hypothesis of Elaboration.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 30.

And now to inquire briefly what is meant by *degeneration*. It means literally an unkinding, the undoing of a kind, and in this sense it is used to express the change of kind without regard to whether the change was to perfect or to degrade; but it is now used exclusively to denote a change from a higher to a lower kind: that is to say, from a more complex to a less complex organisation; it is a process of dissolution, the opposite of that process of involution which is pre-essential to evolution.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 240.

Specifically — **2.** Loss or impairment of natural or proper qualities; descent to an inferior state; the act of becoming or the state of having become inferior, especially with respect to moral qualities. — **3.** In *physiol.*, any process by which a tissue or substance becomes replaced by some other regarded as less highly organized, less complex in composition, of inferior physiological rank, or less suited for the performance of its original functions. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 334.

Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life.
E. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 32.

4. A degenerate animal or plant; an organism of a degraded type. [Rare.]

Those grains which generally arise among corn, as cockle, aracus, seglops, and other *degenerations*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 17.

Albuminoid degeneration, albuminous degeneration. Same as *lardaceous degeneration*. — **Amyloid degeneration.** See *lardaceous disease*, under *lardaceous*. — **Calcareous degeneration,** a morbid disturbance in the nutrition of a tissue, resulting in the deposition in it of salts of lime. — **Caseous degeneration, cheesy degeneration.** See *caseous*. — **Colloid degeneration.** See *colloid*. — **Fatty degeneration,** in *pathol.*, the conversion of protein elements into a granular fatty matter. As a morbid process, this occurs most frequently in the muscles of the heart, in the walls of capillaries, and in the urinary tubules; but it may affect any part of the body. — **Fibroid degeneration,** the conversion of a tissue into one of fibrous structure, or the substitution of a form of connective tissue for some other tissue. — **Granular degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*). — **Hypothesis of degeneration,** the hypothesis that certain organisms existing an inferior grade of structural and physiological characteristics are the degenerate descendants of higher forms. The theory makes the degeneration chiefly the result of disuse of parts: thus, the cetaceans are descendants from quadrupeds, and have assumed the fish-like form and lost their hind limbs in better accommodating themselves to aquatic life; the small-winged and flightless birds are descendants from those with well-developed wings, which, on account of residence in places where they were not much disturbed, have failed to exercise their wings, and finally lost the use of them, and they have aborted; the intestinal worms without an intestine are descendants from those with an intestine, but on account of their environments the skin has assumed the function of a nutrient medium and the intestine has been lost. — **Lardaceous degeneration.** Same as *lardaceous disease* (which see, under *lardaceous*). — **Mucoid degeneration,** the conversion of cells or intercellular substance into a semifluid translucent substance containing mucin. — **Mucous or mucinous degeneration.** Same as *cloudy swelling* (which see, under *cloudy*). — **Pigmentary degeneration,** disturbance of the nutrition of a part, with deposition of pigment. — **Wallerian degeneration,** the degeneration of nerve-fibers which have been separated, as by section of a nerve, from certain ganglia which exercise a nutritive influence on them.

degenerationist (dē-jen-ē-rā'shŏn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *degeneration* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who advocates the theory of degeneration; one who believes that the general tendency of organized beings, especially of man in his mental and moral life, is to degenerate; one who maintains that the natural course of civilization is downward rather than upward.

With regard to the opinions of older writers on early civilization, whether progressionists or *degenerationists*, it must be borne in mind that the evidence at their disposal fell far short of even the miserably imperfect data now accessible.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 48.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the theory of degeneration.

The two works of Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Tylor, respectively, appear to us to agree as to the main issues of which they treat, both authors being alike opponents of the doctrines which Mr. Tylor has styled *degenerationist*.
Academy (London).

degenerative (dē-jen'ē-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *degenerate* + *-ive*.] Tending to degenerate; of the nature of degeneration.

We were able to note some slight *degenerative* process in the gray substance. Tr. in *Allen. and Neurol.*, VIII. 195.

degenered† (dē-jen'ērd), *a.* [Accom. form of *degenerate*, with (E.) *-ed*[2] = (L.) *-ate*[1]. Cf. *degender*, *v.*] Degenerate.

Yet of religion a *degener'd* seed
Industrious nature in each heart had sowen.
Stirling, Doomes-day, The Fifth Hour.

degenerescence (dē-jen-ē-res'ens), *n.* Same as *degeneration*.

degenerize† (dē-jen'ē-rīz), *v. i.* [As *degenerous* + *-ize*.] To degenerate; become degenerated.

Degenerizd, deeaid, and withered quight.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

degenerous† (dē-jen'ē-rus), *a.* [< OF. *degenereux*, *degenereux*, with added suffix (E. *-ous*), < L. *degener*, ignoble, degenerated: see *degenerate*.] Degenerate.

I am thy handy-work, thy creature, Lord,
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first
Most like to thee, though now a poor accurst,
Convicted caitiff and *degen'rous* creature.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 10.

degenerously† (dē-jen'ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner; basely; meanly.

How wounding a spectacle is it to see our greatest heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!
Decay of Christian Piety.

degerminator (dē-jėr'mi-nā-tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *de-* priv. + *germen* (*germin-*), germ.] (*f.* F. *dégermer*, extract the germ.] In *milling*, a machine consisting essentially of two corrugated disks of iron, one fixed and the other revolving, between which wheat is passed to split the grains and extract the germs.

degest†, *a.* [Appar. < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, arrange, dispose, digest: see *digest*.] Grave; composed. *Jamieson.*

Furth held the stout and *degest* Auletes.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 321.

degestly†, *adv.* [< *degest* + *-ly*[2].] Gravely; composedly; deliberately. *Jamieson.*

Agit Alethes, that na wyadome wantit,
Bot baith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid answeris.
Gavin Douglas, Virgil, p. 284.

degger (deg'ėr), *n.* One who degs or sprinkles.

degging-machine (deg'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* [< *degging*, verbal n. of *deg*, sprinkle, + *machine*.] A sprinkling-machine used in calendering cotton.

degisel, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

deglaze (dē-glāz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglazed*, ppr. *deglazing*. [< *de-* priv. + *glaze*.] To remove the glaze from.

degloryt (dē-glō'ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degloried*, ppr. *deglorying*. [< *de-* priv. + *glory*. Cf. *disglory*, *n.*] To disgrace; dishonor.

His head
That was before with thorns *degloried*.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

deglubet (dē-glōb'), *v. i.* [< L. *deglubere*, peel off, < *de*, off, + *glubere*, peel.] To skin; peel.

Now enter his taxing and *deglubing* face.
Cleaveland, Poems (1651). (*E. D.*)

Deglubitores (dē-glō-bi-tō'rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *deglubere*, peel off: see *deglube*.] In Macgillivray's system of classification, the third order of birds; the huskers or conirostral birds. It included the finches and buntings, the tanagers, and the American blackbirds, and was therefore equivalent to the families now recognized as *Fringillidæ*, *Tanagridæ*, and *Icteridæ*. See *husker*. [Not in use.]

deglutinate (dē-glō'ti-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deglutinated*, ppr. *deglutinating*. [< L. *deglutinatus*, pp. of *deglutinare* (> F. *déglutiner*), unglue, < *de-* priv. + *glutinare*, glue, < *gluten*, glue: see *gluten*, *glue*.] To unglue; loosen or separate by or as if by unguing.

See, see, my Soule (ah, harke how It doth cracke!)
The Hand of Outrage that *deglutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to His backe.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 16.

2. To deprive of gluten; extract the gluten from.

deglutition (deg-lō-tish'ŏn), *n.* [= F. *déglutition* = Sp. *deglutição* = It. *deglutizione* (cf. Sp. *deglucion*), < LL. **deglutitio(n-)*, < *deglutire*, swallow down, < *de*, down, + *glutire*, swallow: see *glut*.] The act or power of swallowing.

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but also to assist the mastication of the meat and *deglutition*.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Muscles of deglutition, those muscles which are employed in the act of swallowing; the muscles of the tongue, palate, and pharynx.

deglutitious (deg-lō-tish'us), *a.* Pertaining to deglutition. [Rare.]

deglutitive (dē-glō'ti-tiv), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deglutition; concerned in the act of swallowing; deglutitious; deglutitory.

deglutitory (dē-glō'ti-tō-ri), *a.* [As *deglutition* + *-ory*.] Serving for deglutition.

deglycerin (dē-glis'ė-rin), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *glycerin*.] To free from glycerin.

The French process, so largely adopted in America, for *deglycerining* neutral fats before they are saponified.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 151.

degorder (deg'ôr-dėr), *n.* [Irreg. < *deg(ree)* + *order*.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

degote (dē-gōt'), *n.* [Russ. *degotĭ*, birch-tar.] Oil of birch, obtained from the white birch by a process of dry distillation. It is used to give to Russia leather its peculiar odor, and to perfume imitations of it. Also called *elachert*. Less correctly written *degut*, *degutt*.

degoutedt, *a.* [Sc. *degoutit*, < OF. *degouté*, *degoté*, spotted (cf. *degouter*, *degoutter*, drop, drop down), < L. *de-* + *guttatus*, spotted, < *gutta*, a drop, spot: see *guttate*.] Spotted.

A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake.
King's Quair, v. 10.

degradation (deg-rā-dā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *dégradation* = Pr. *desgradatio* = Sp. *degradacion* = Pg. *degradação* = It. *degradazione* = D. *degradatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *degradation*, < ML. *degradatio(n-)*, a reducing in rank, < *degradare*: see *degrade*.] **1.** A reducing in rank; the act of depriving one of a degree of honor, of dignity, or of rank; deposition, removal, or dismissal from rank or office; as, the *degradation* of a general. Specifically — (*a*) In *eccles. law*, the act of depriving an ecclesiastic of his orders or privileges, or of both. The Roman Catholic Church recognizes two kinds of degradation. By the *simple* or *verbal degradation* the accused is deprived of all his orders and benefices. By the *solemn* or *real degradation* he is with great ceremony stripped of his ecclesiastical vestments and ornaments and publicly reproached by the bishop, deprived of his orders and benefices as in simple degradation, and of his various privileges. He remains, however, a priest, and can in special emergencies consecrate and administer the sacraments. Degradation is now resorted to only in extreme cases. In the early church the culprit was degraded by removal from a higher to a lower grade of office. See *deprivation*, 4. (*b*) The act of depriving a person of his degree in a university. (*c*) In early American colleges, when the students' names were arranged according to the social rank of the parents, the placing of a name, as a punishment, lower than it would otherwise be placed. *B. H. Hall.* (*d*) In the University of Cambridge, England, the removal of a student's candidacy for a degree, etc., for one year, owing to illness or other unavoidable cause. (*e*) In the University of Oxford, the solemn cancellation or revocation of the degree held by a member of the university.

2. The state of being reduced from a higher to a lower grade of power, character, or estimation; degeneracy; debasement.

Deplorable is the *degradation* of our nature. *South.*

The descent of Spain, once the first among monarchies, to the lower depths of *degradation*, the abject misery of Holland, in spite of many natural disadvantages, to a position such as no commonwealth has ever reached, teach the same lesson [the tendency of Papal domination].
Macaulay.

3. The act of sinking to a lower level in space. [Rare.]

Lycius has sunk on one knee and with closed eyes is about to slip prone. Lamia leans over and supports his head from further *degradation*, and with her own forearm forms his shoulder.
The Century, XXXI. 249.

4. Diminution or reduction, as of strength, value, altitude, or magnitude. — **5.** In *painting*, a lessening and obscuring of distant objects in a landscape, to give the effect of distance. — **6.** In *geol.*, the reduction or wearing down of higher lands, rocks, strata, etc., by the action of water or other causes.

They [Scottish geologists] appealed to the vast quantity of sedimentary rocks . . . bearing witness in every bed and layer to the *degradation* and removal of former continents.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 30.

7. In *biol.*, abortive structural development; retrograde metamorphosis, such as that witnessed in many parasites as a result of their parasitism.

The *degradation* of the species man is observed in some of its varieties.
Dana.

The course of development may, in particular cases, lead to numerous retrogressions, so that we may find the adult animal to be of lower organization than the larva. This phenomenon, which is known as retrogressive metamorphosis, corresponds to the demands of the selection

theory, since under more simple conditions of life, where nourishment is more easily obtained (parasitism), *degradation* and even the loss of parts may be of advantage to the organism. *Claus, Zoölogy* (trans.), I. 158.

8. In *bot.*, a change consisting of abstraction, loss, abortion, or non-development of usual organs.—**9.** In *her.*, same as *abatement*.—**Degradation of energy.** See *energy*.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** Debasement, abasement, vitiation, depression, disgrace, dishonor, humiliation.

degradational (deg-rā-dā'shon-al), *a.* [< *degradation* + *-al.*] In *nat. hist.*, due to degradation; lowered in type through degradation; degenerated: as, a *degradational* form; *degradational* structures.

degrade (dē-grād'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *degraded*, ppr. *degrading*. [< ME. *degraden*, < OF. *degrader*, F. *dégrader* = Pr. *degradar*, *desgradar* = Sp. Pg. *degradar* = It. *degradare* = D. *degraderen* = G. *degradiren* = Dan. *degradere* = Sw. *degradera*, < ML. *degradare*, reduce in rank, deprive of rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step, degree, rank: see *grade* and *degree*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, degree, or type. Specifically—**a.** To deprive of any office or dignity; strip of honors: as, to *degrade* a general officer.

> When you disgrac'd me in my ambassade,
> Then I *degraded* you from being king.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3.
>
> Both which have been *degraded* in the senate,
> And must have their disgraces still new rubbed
> To make them smart, and labour of revenge.
> *B. Jonson*, Catiline, I. 1.

Prynne was sentenced by the Star Chamber court to be *degraded* from the bar. *Palfrey.*

3. To lower in character; cause to deteriorate; lessen the value or worth of; debase: as, drunkenness *degrades* a man to the level of a beast.

> Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
> Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own.
> *Milton*, P. L., III. 304.
>
> Shall we lose our privilege, our charter,
> And wilfully *degrade* ourselves of reason
> And piety, to live like beasts?
> *Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, ii. 2.

In the progress of moral truth, the animal passions which *degrade* our nature are by degrees checked and subdued. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 174.

4. In *biol.*: (*a*) To reduce in taxonomic rank; lower in the scale of classification: as, to *degrade* an order to the rank of a family. (*b*) To reduce in complexity of structure or function; simplify morphologically or physiologically: as, an organism *degraded* by parasitic habit.

The degree to which many of the most important organs in these *degraded* (cleistogamic) flowers have been reduced, or even wholly obliterated, is one of their most remarkable peculiarities, reminding us of many parasitic animals. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 336.

5. In *geol.*, to reduce in altitude or magnitude, as hills and mountains or icebergs; wear down, as by the weather.

Although the ridge is still there, the ridge itself has been *degraded*. *Journal of Science.*

The regions within reach of abrading and *degrading* agencies were therefore of sufficient extent for the needed Paleozoic sediment-making. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 338.

6. In *optics*, to lower in position in the spectrum; increase the wave-length of (a ray of light), and hence diminish (its) refrangibility, as by the action of a fluorescent substance. See *fluorescence*.—**7.** To diminish the strength, purity, size, etc., of.

Degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 329.

Syn. 1 and **2.** *Debase, Disgrace*, etc. (see *abase*); to dishonor, break, cashier, reduce to inferior rank.—**3.** To lower, sink, impair, injure, pervert, pollute. See list under *debase*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** In *nat. hist.*, to degenerate in type; pass from a higher type of structure to a lower.—**2.** To degenerate; become lower in character; deteriorate.

> No doubt vast eddies in the flood
> Of onward time shall yet be made,
> And thronèd races may *degrade*.
> *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cxxvIII.

3. In a university, to take, for some particular reason, a lower degree than one is entitled to, or to avoid taking a degree at the proper or usual time; descend from a higher to a lower degree.

Degrading, or going back a year, is not allowed, except in case of illness (proved by a doctor's certificate). A man *degrading* for any other reason cannot go out afterwards in Honors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 128, note.

degraded (dē-grā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Reduced in rank; deprived of an office or a dignity.—**2.** Lowered in character or value; debased; low.

> The Netherlands . . . were reduced practically to a very *degraded* position. *Motley.*

3. In *biol.*, reduced in taxonomic rank, or in complexity of structure or function; brought to or being in a state of degradation.

> Skulls of the very meanest and most *degraded* type.
> *Farrar*, Language, iv.
>
> The Protozoa are the most *degraded* in organization.
> *Science*, IV. 172.

4. In *her.*, placed upon steps. Also *degreed*.—**Cross degraded and conjoined.** See *crossl*.

degradement (dē-grād'ment), *n.* [< OF. *degradement*, F. *dégradement* (= It. *degradamento*), < *degrader*, degrade: see *degrade*.] Deprivation of rank or office. [Rare.]

> So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

degrading (dē-grā'ding), *p. a.* **1.** Dishonoring; debasing; disgraceful: as, *degrading* obsequiousness.

> The inordinate love of money and of fame are base and *degrading* passions. *Wirt.*

2. Lowering; bringing to a lower level; wearing down.—**Degrading causes**, in *geol.*, those causes which contribute to the dissolving and wearing down of the elevated parts of the earth's surface, and the carrying of these parts down into lower levels, as atmospheric influences and the action of rivers and of the ocean.

degradingly (dē-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner, or in a way to depreciate.

> This is what Bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, I.

degras (dē-grā'), *n.* [F.] Wool-grease.

degravate† (deg'ra-vāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down, < *de*, down, + *gravis*, heavy: see *grave*3.] To make heavy; burden. *Bailey*, 1727.

degravation† (deg-ra-vā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **degravatio(n-)*, < *degravare*, make heavy, weigh down: see *degravate*.] The act of making heavy.

degrease (dē-grēs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degreased*, ppr. *degreasing*. [< *de-* priv. + *grease*, after F. *dégraisser*.] To remove the grease from, as from bones in preparing skeletons, or from feathers or hair in preparing skins. [Rare.]

degree (dē-grē'), *n.* [< ME. *degre*, *degree*, < OF. *degre*, *degret*, F. *degré* = Pr. *degrat* = Pg. *degrão*, a degree, step, rank, < L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, a step, etc.: see *grade*1 and *gree*1. Cf. *degrade*.]

1†. A step, as of a stair; a stair, or set of steps.

> Round was the schap, in manere of compass,
> Ful of *degrees*, the heighte of sixty paas,
> That whan a man was set on o *degre*,
> He lette nought his felawe for to se.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1033.

It is made with Stages and hath *Degrees* aboute, that every Man may wel se, and non greve other. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 17.

> But when he once attains the utmost round,
> He then unto the ladder turns his back,
> Looks in the clouds, scorning the base *degrees*
> By which he did ascend. *Shak.*, J. C., II. 1.

2. A step or single movement toward an end; one of a series of advances; a stage of progress; a phase of development, transformation, or progressive modification.

> We have feet to scale and climb
> By slow *degrees*, by more and more,
> The cloudy summits of our time.
> *Longfellow*, Ladder of St. Augustine.

Specifically—**3.** In *gram.*, one of the three stages, namely, *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. See *comparison*, 5.—**4.** The point of advancement reached; relative position attained; grade; rank; station; order; quality.

> Themne the kerver or sewer most asserve every dishe in his *degre*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 309.
>
> He sholde serche, fro *degre* into *degre*,
> Vn-to know whethens he descendyd is,
> Erle, or Baron, or markois if he be.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 113.
>
> Great indeed
> His name, and high was his *degree* in heaven.
> *Milton*, P. L., v. 707.

5. In universities and colleges, an academical rank conferred by a diploma, originally giving the right to teach. The earliest degree was that of *master*, which in the university of Bologna, and others modeled on that (as were the faculties of law in all the old universities), was called the degree of *doctor*. Afterward the lower degree of *determinant* (later called *bachelor*) was introduced, and the intermediate degree of *licentiate*; but these were not regular degrees, except in the faculty of arts. The degree of bachelor was conferred by the "nation" of the faculty of arts; the others were given by the chancellor, by authority of the pope. Thus, the medieval degrees were: (1) the degree of determinant, or bachelor of arts, without a diploma; (2) the license; (3) the degree of master of arts; (4) the degree of master or doctor of theology; (5) the degree of master or doctor of medicine; (6) the degree of doctor of laws. The degrees now usually conferred are bachelor, master, and doctor; as, bachelor of arts, divinity, music, or law; master of arts; doctor of divinity, law, medicine, philosophy, music, etc.

> He [Wolsey] was born at Ipswich in Suffolk, the Son of a Butcher, sent to Oxford by Reason of his Pregnancy of Wit, so soon, that taking there the first *Degree* of Art, he was called the Boy Batchelor. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 261.

The Universities ceased to teach the systematic theology of the Schools, and the systematic jurisprudence of the Decretals; and the ancient *degrees* of bachelor and doctor of the canon law are known, except during the reign of Mary, no more. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 319.

6. In *geneal.*, a certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood: as, a relation in the third or fourth *degree*. See first extract, and *forbidden degrees*, below.

In the canon law, *degree* of relationship is reckoned by the number of steps from the person farthest from the common ancestor to him; in the civil law, by the number of steps from one person up to the common ancestor and down to the other. Thus, a grand-uncle is related to his grand-nephew in the third *degree* by the canon law, in the fourth *degree* by the civil. *Stimson.*

> She was as familiar as a cousin; but as a distant one—a cousin who had been brought up to observe *degrees*.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 342.

7. In *alg.*, the rank of an equation, as determined by the highest power under which an unknown quantity appears in it. Thus, if the exponent of the highest power of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is of the third or fourth *degree*.

8. One of a number of subdivisions of something extended in space or time. Specifically—(*a*) One of a number of equal subdivisions on the scale of a meteorological or other instrument, as a thermometer. A unit for measuring circular arcs and the angles subtended by them at their centers, being the 360th part of a circumference, or the 90th part of a right angle. Constructed on angular magnitudes, all degrees are equal; considered as lengths of arcs, they are directly proportional to the radii of the circles of which they are parts. The manner of dividing the circle originated with the Babylonians about 2000 B. C., and was brought into use in Greece by the mathematician Hypsicles. It was perhaps at first connected with an opinion that the year consisted of 360 days. The common abbreviation or sign for "degrees" is a small circle (°) placed to the right of the top of the last figure of the number of them: as, 45°. The degree is subdivided into 60 minutes, and the minute into 60 seconds. The length of a degree of latitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a meridian, the difference of latitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. (See *latitude*.) It is 68.702 statute miles at the equator, and 69.396 at the pole. The length of a degree of longitude is the length of an arc of the section of the figure of the sea-level by a plane parallel to the equator, the difference of longitude between the extremities of this arc being one degree. This is nearly proportional to the cosine of the latitude, and is equal to 69.16 statute miles at the equator.

> After the Auctoures of Astronomye, 700 Furlonges of Erthe answeren to a *Degree* of the Firmament. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

(*c*) In *arith.*, three figures taken together in numeration: thus, the number 270,300 consists of two *degrees* (more commonly called *periods*). (*d*) In *music*: (1) One of the lines or spaces of the staff, upon which notes are placed. Notes on the same degree, when affected by accidentals, may denote different tones, as D, D♯, and D♭; and, similarly, notes on different degrees, as D♭ and C♯, may denote identical tones, at least upon instruments of fixed intonation. (2) The difference or step between any one and the adjacent space on the staff (or vice versa). Occasionally, through the use of accidentals, this difference is only apparent (see above). (3) The difference in pitch or step between any tone of the scale and the tone next above or below it, as from *do* to *re*, from *mi* to *fa*. The interval may be a whole step or tone, a half step or semitone, or (in the minor scale) a half step and an augmented tone. See *step, tone, interval, staff, scale*. [To distinguish between degrees of the staff and degrees of the scale, the terms *staff-degree* and *scale-degree* are sometimes used.]

9. Intensive quantity; the proportion in which any quality is possessed; measure; extent; grade.

> Youre barnes ail ilkon othir wedde,
> And worshippe god in gud *degre*.
> *York Plays*, p. 55.

But as there are *degrees* of sinning, so there are of folly in it. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ii.

Very different excellencies and *degrees* of perfection. *Clarke*, The Attributes, viii.

The difference in mind between man and the higher animals, great as it is, is certainly one of *degree* and not of kind. *Darwin*, Descent of Man, I. 101.

10. In *criminal law*: (*a*) One of certain distinctions in the culpability of the different participants in a crime. The actual perpetrator is said to be a principal in the *first degree*, and one who is present aiding and abetting, a principal in the *second degree*. (*b*) One of the phases of the same kind of crime, differing in gravity and in punishment. [U. S.].—**Accumulation of degrees.** See *accumulation*.—**By degrees**, step by step; gradually; by little and little; by moderate advances.

degree

Th' innumerable effects to sort aright,
And, *by degrees*, from cause to cause to climb.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xxx.

Where light, to shades descending, plays, not strives,
Dies *by degrees*, and *by degrees* revives.
Dryden, Epistles, xiv. 70.

By due *degrees*, small Doubts create.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Chronic degree, one 360th part of a tropical year.—**Conjunct degrees.** See *conjunct*.—**Degree cut.** See *cut*.—**Degree of a curve**, the same as its *order*, but the latter term is preferable.—**Degree of constraint.** See *constraint*.—**Degree of freedom.** See *freedom*.—**Discrete degrees.** See *discrete*.—**Forbidden or prohibited degrees**, in *civil* and in *canon law*, degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. The determination of these in church or canon law was founded on the prohibitions contained in Lev. xviii., with adherence to the principle that a degree of relationship which bars marriage in one sex bars it equally in the other, and that by Christ's declaration (Mat. xix. 6 and Mark x. 8, confirming Gen. ii. 24) a man and his wife become one flesh. The Roman law prohibited nearly the same degrees, though marriage of a man with his niece was permitted from the time of Claudius until forbidden by Nerva, and also from the time of Caracalla to that of Constantine. Marriages with a deceased brother's wife and a deceased wife's sister were forbidden by Constantius. Theodosius the Great forbade those with first cousins, and this was the general rule of the church from that time on. From the sixth to the thirteenth century, marriages within the seventh degree were prohibited; after the fourth Lateran Council (A. D. 1215), only those within the fourth degree. Marriage between godparents and godchildren was prohibited by Justinian, and this was afterward extended to include the parents of the children, and later still other relations of these. The presenter for confirmation was put on a par with the godparents. The council of Trent limited such spiritual relationship to sponsors, or presenters at confirmation, to the persons baptized or confirmed, and the parents of these. In England marriage between first cousins was forbidden till the Reformation. The present English law of both church and state is conformed to a statute passed under Henry VIII., and revised under Elizabeth, which forbids all marriages not without the Levitical degrees. These degrees were tabulated by Archbishop Parker in 1563, and his table is adopted in the 99th canon of 1603, and ordered to be set up publicly in every church. It will also be found printed at the end of every English prayer-book. Its provisions have been summarized as follows: A man may not marry the mother or stepmother of his own or his wife's parents; the widow of his father, father-in-law, uncle, brother, son, stepson, or nephew; the aunt, sister, daughter, or niece of himself or his wife; the daughter or stepdaughter of his own or his wife's children. A woman may not marry the father or stepfather of her own or her husband's parents; the widower of her mother, mother-in-law, aunt, sister, daughter, stepdaughter, or niece; the uncle, brother, son, or nephew of herself or her husband; the son or stepson of her own or her husband's children. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister, whether expressly forbidden by the Mosaic law or not, is prohibited as precisely analogous to that with a deceased husband's brother, the marriage of a man with his brother's wife being explicitly prohibited in Lev. xviii. Direct relationship, if in the ascending and descending line, is canonically reckoned as one degree, and marriage so prohibited accordingly. In canon law an illicit connection is held to involve the same prohibitions as a marriage.—**In degree**†, greatly; to a degree.

He was greved *in degre*,
And gretely moved in mynde.
York Plays, p. 53.

Local degree, one 360th part of the zodiac.—**Simeon's degree**, a certain early medieval degree, conjectured to have been one of bachelor, and to have been conferred upon masters in the University of Oxford. The real meaning of the phrase has been forgotten; but down to 1827 every master of arts, inceptor in medicine, etc., in Oxford was compelled to swear hatred of Simeon and renunciation of his degree.—**Song of degrees**, a title given to fifteen psalms, from cxx. to cxxxiv., inclusive. Biblical critics are not agreed as to the origin and significance of the title. See *gradual psalm*, under *gradual*.—**To a degree**, to an extreme; exceedingly: as, proud *to a degree*. [Colloq.]

Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath *to a degree*; he comes down stairs eight or ten steps at a time — muttering, growling, and thumping the banisters all the way.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Total degree, the sum of the degrees of an algebraic expression relatively to the different letters.

degree† (dē-grē'), *v. t.* [< *degree*, *n.*] **1.** To advance by a step or steps.

Thus is the soul's death *degreed* up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creates in some contagious disease in the body from joint to joint. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 280.

2. To place in a position or rank.

We that are *degreed* above our people.
Heywood, Rape of Lucrece.

degreed (dē-grēd'), *a.* [< *degree* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*, same as *degraded*, 4.

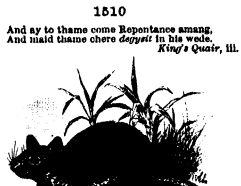
degreeingly†, *adv.* By degrees; step by step.

Degreeingly to grow to greatness.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 97.

degu (deg'ū), *n.* [S. Amer.] A South American hystricomorphic rodent of the family *Octodontidæ* and genus *Octodon*, such as *O. cumingi*. See cut in next column.

deguise†, *v. t.* [ME. *deguisen*, *degisen*, *degysen*, vars. of *desgisen*, disguise: see *disguise*.] To disguise.

And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *deguyst* in his wede.
King's Quair, iii. 8.



Degu (*Octodon cumingi*).

deguise†, *n.* [ME. *deguyse*, *degise*, *degyse*; from the verb.] Disguise.

In selcouthe manera and sere *degyse*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience (1357). (*E. D.*)

degum (dē-gum'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *degummed*, ppr. *degumming*. [< *de-* priv. + *gum*2.] To free from gum; deglutinate.

Scouring renders all common silks, whether white or yellow in the raw, a brilliant pearly white, with a delicate soft flossy texture, from the fact that the fibres which were agglutinated in reeling, being now *degummed*, are separated from each other and show their individual tenuity in the yarn. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 62.

degust (dē-gust'), *v. t.* [< L. *degustare*, taste of, < *de-* + *gustare*, taste: see *gust*2.] **I.** *trans.* To taste; relish.

A sospe au vin, madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, ii.

II. *intrans.* To have a taste; be relishing.

Two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, *degusting* tenderly, and storing reminiscences — for a bottle of good wine, like a good act, shines ever in the retrospect.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 47.

degustate (dē-gus'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *degustatus*, pp. of *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] Same as *degust*.

degustation (dē-gus-tā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *degustacion*, < LL. *degustatio(n-)*, < L. *degustare*, taste of: see *degust*.] The act of tasting.

It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition. *Bp. Hall*, Soul's Farewell to Earth, § 9.

Then he bustled about with the boy, and produced a variety of gifts for grace, use, and *degustation*.
M. Betham-Edwards, Next of Kin Wanted, xxxiv.

Good wine is not an optical pleasure, it is an inward emotion; and if there was a chamber of *degustation* on the premises, I failed to discover it.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 129.

degyse†, *v.* and *n.* See *deguise*.

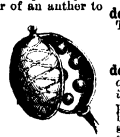
déhaché (dā-ha-shā'), *a.* [F. (in her.), pp. of OF. *dehacher*, *dehachier*, cut off, < *de-* priv. + *hacher*, cut: see *hack*1, *hash*.] In *her.*, having the head, paws, and tuft of the tail cut off: said of a beast used as a bearing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 698.

dehisce (dē-his'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dehisced*, ppr. *dehiscing*. [= It. *deiscere*, < L. *dehiscere*, gape, open, < *de*, off, + *hiscere*, gape, yawn, akin to *hiare*, yawn: see *hiatus* and *yawn*.] To gape; specifically, in *bot.*, to open, as the capsules of plants.

This [a legume or pod] is a superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit, *dehiscing* by both ventral and dorsal sutures, so as to form two valves.
R. Bentley, Manual of Botany, p. 304.

The anthers *dehisced* properly, but the pollen-grains adhered in a mass to them.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 329.

dehiscence (dē-his'ens), *n.* [= F. *déhiscence* = It. *deiscenza*, < NL. **dehiscentia*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, dehiscent: see *dehiscent*.] **1.** A gaping.—**2.** In *bot.*, the opening of a pericarp for the discharge of the seeds, or of an anther to set free the pollen. Regular dehiscence in the case of capsules is *septicidal*, through the septa, or *loculicidal*, directly into the cells. It is also said to be *septifragal* when the valves break away from the septa. Irregular dehiscence may be transverse, circumscissile, etc., or variously lacerated. The dehiscence of an anther is by longitudinal slits, valves, pores, etc.



Dehiscent Seed-vessel or Silicula.

The *dehiscence* of the firm external envelope.
W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 267.

3. In *pathol.*, a bursting open.

dehiscent (dē-his'ent), *a.* [= F. *déhiscent*, < L. *dehiscen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dehiscere*, gape: see *dehisce*.] **1.** Opening, as the capsule of a plant. —**2.** In *entom.*, divergent at the tips, as if tending to split apart: said especially of the elytra when they are separated at the apices.

dehonestate†, *v. t.* [< L. *dehonestatus*, pp. of *dehonestare*, dishonor, disgrace, < *de-* priv. + *honestare*, honor, < *honestus*, honorable, honest: see *honest*, and cf. *dishonest*, v.] To impugn; dishonor.

The excellent and wise palm he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 71.

dehonestation†, *n.* [< LL. *dehonestatio(n-)*, < L. *dehonestare*, dishonor: see *dehonestate*.] A disgracing; a dishonoring.

Who can expatiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and infamy which they bring? *Bp. Gauden*, Hieraspistes, p. 487.

dehors (dē-hôrz'; F. pron. dē-ôr'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *dehors*, < OF. *defors*, *defforz*, *deffuers*, *defuer*, *desfuer* = Pr. *defors* = Sp. *defuera*, < ML. *deforis*, outside, without, < L. *de*, from, + *foris*, *foras* (> OF. *fors*, *forz*, *foers*, *hors*, F. *hors* = Pr. *fors* = It. *fore*, *fuora*, *fuore*, *fuori*), out of doors, out, < *foris*, a door, = Gr. *θύρα* = AS. *duru* = E. *door*: see *door*, and *forum*, *foreign*, *foris-*, etc.] I. *a.* In *law*, without; foreign to; irrelevant.

II. *n.* In *fort.*, any outwork beyond or outside of the main fortification.

dehort† (dē-hôrt'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dehortar*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade, persuade, < *de*, from, + *hortari*, advise: see *hortation*, and cf. *exhort*.] To dissuade; advise to the contrary; urge not to do or not to undertake a certain thing; deter.

If the wasting of our money might not *dehort* us, yet the wounding of our minds should deterre us.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 106.

The bold Gallican, St. Peter, took the boldness to *dehort* his Master from so great infidelity.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 297.

dehortation (dē-hôr-tā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *dehortatio(n-)*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasion; advice or counsel to the contrary of some act or undertaking.

Dehortations from the use of strong liquors have been the favourite topic of sober declaimers in all ages. *Lamb.*

The dehortation which might almost be termed a *dehortation* for its severity, was ordered to follow the sermon in case of need. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

dehortative (dē-hôr'tā-tiv), *a.* [< LL. *dehortativus*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] Dissuasive; dehortatory. *Coleridge.*

dehortatory (dē-hôr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dehortatorius*, < L. *dehortari*, dissuade: see *dehort*.] **I.** *a.* Dissuasive; belonging to dissuasion.

The text [Eph. iv. 30] you see is a *dehortatory* charge to avoid the offence of God. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 103.

II. *n.* A dissuasion; a dissuasive argument or reason. *Milton.*

dehorter (dē-hôr'tėr), *n.* A dissuader; one who advises to the contrary.

So long as he [Carlyle] was merely an exhorter or *dehorter*, we were thankful for such eloquence, such humor, such vivid or grotesque images, and such splendor of illustration, as only he could give.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 127.

dehumanization (dē-hū"man-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dehumanize* + *-ation*.] The act of dehumanizing, or the state of being dehumanized. Also spelled *dehumanisation*.

Nature has put a limit to *dehumanization* in the qualities which she exacts in order that the combination of two individuals to produce a third may take place at all.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 245.

dehumanize (dē-hū'man-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehumanized*, ppr. *dehumanizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *humanize*. Cf. F. *déshumaniser*.] To deprive of distinctively human qualities: as, *dehumanizing* influences; *dehumanized* speculation. Also spelled *dehumanise*.

The grosser passions, originally conspicuous and carefully ministered to by devotees, gradually fade, leaving only the passions less related to corporal satisfactions; and eventually these, too, become partially *dehumanized*.
H. Spencer, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 343.

dehusk† (dē-husk'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *husk*.] To deprive of the husk.

Wheat . . .
Dehusked upon the floor.
Drant, tr. of Horace, Ep. to Numitius.

dehydrate (dē-hī'drāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrated*, ppr. *dehydrating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ate*2.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of or free from water. Thus, calcium chloride by reason of its strong affinity for water, *dehydrates* most gases passing over it. Alcohol, for the same reason, *dehydrates* (dries) moist animal tissues which are placed in it.

The first and most obvious value of this reagent [alcohol] is found in its strong affinity for water, this rendering it of importance for *dehydrating* purposes.
Pereira, Vegetable Histology, p. 9.

II. *intrans.* To lose water.

The colloid in layers are slow in *dehydrating*.
Jour. Roy. Microsc. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 360.

dehydrater (dē-hī'drā-tėr), *n.* That which dehydrates.

dehydration (dē-hī-drā'shon), *n.* [< *dehydrate* + *-ion.*] In *chem.*, the removal of water as an element in the composition of a substance.

dehydrogenization (dē-hī'drŏ-jen-ī-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dehydrogenize* + *-ation.*] The removal of hydrogen, wholly or in part, from a compound containing it.

The oxidations and the *dehydrogenizations* play the most important part in the production of colour.
Ure, Dict., IV. 77.

dehydrogenize (dē-hī'drŏ-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dehydrogenized*, ppr. *dehydrogenizing*. To deprive of hydrogen; remove hydrogen from (a compound containing it).

dehydrogenizer (dē-hī'drŏ-jen-ī-zėr), *n.* A reagent which effects the removal of hydrogen from a compound containing it.

The action of *dehydrogenizers* upon naphthylamine.
Ure, Dict., IV. 932.

deiamba (dā-iam'bä), *n.* [Native name.] Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, western Africa, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked.

deicide[1] (dē'ī-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicida*, < ML. as if **deicida*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cida*, a killer, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*.] One who kills a god; specifically, one concerned in crucifying Jesus Christ. *Craig.* [Rare.]

In the Middle Ages the Jews were believed to be an accursed race of *deicidæ*.
The Century, XXIV. 140.

deicide[2] (dē'ī-sīd), *n.* [= F. *déicide* = Sp. Pg. It. *deicidio*, < ML. as if **deicidium*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-cidium*, < *cædere*, kill. Cf. *homicide*[2].] The act of killing a god; specifically, the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. [Rare.]

Earth, profaned, yet blessed, with *deicide*.
Prior, I am that I am.

deictic (dīk'tik), *a.* [The reg. L. analogy would require **dictio* (cf. *apodictic*); < Gr. δεικτικός, serving to show, < δείκνυμι, show, akin to AS. *tæcan*, E. *teach*: see *teach*.] In *logic*, direct: applied to reasoning which proves directly, and opposed to *elenchic*, which proves indirectly.

Thirdly, into the "direct," and the "indirect" (or reductio ad absurdum); the *deictic*, and the elenctic, of Aristotle.
Whately, Rhetoric, i. 2.

deictically (dīk'ti-kal-i), *adv.* With direct indication; in the manner of one who indicates or points out, especially with a finger or by a gesture of the hand.

Our Saviour's prediction was . . . categorically enunciative, verily I say unto you that one of you shall or will betray me, and he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it, *deictically*, i. e., Judas, is that person.
Hammond, Works, I. 703.

deid (dēd), *a.* A Scotch form of *dead*.

deid (dēd), *n.* A Scotch form of *death*.

Ilka thing that lady took,
Was like to her *deid*.
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, [1], 117).

He was my father's *deid*.
Lord Maxwell's Good-night (Child's Ballads, VI. 166).

deific (dē-if'ik), *a.* [= F. *déifique* = Sp. *deifico* = Pg. It. *deifico*, < LL. *deificus*, < L. *deus*, god, + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make: see *deify*.] Making divine; deifying.

They want some *deific* impulse.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 43.

deifical (dē-if'i-kal), *a.* Same as *deific*.

The ancient catholick fathers were not afrayd to call this supper . . . a *deifical* communion.
Homilies, on the Sacrament, i.

deification (dē'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *deification*, *deificacion*, < OF. *deification*, F. *déification* = Sp. *deificación* = Pg. *deificação* = It. *deificazione*, < LL. as if **deificatio*(*n*-), < *deificare*, deify: see *deify*.] The act of deifying; the state of being raised to the rank of a deity; a deified embodiment.

Buddha being in fact a *deification* of human intellect.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, IV. 11.

deifier (dē'i-fī-ėr), *n.* One who deifies.

The memory of so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men should have given an effectual check to the practice.
Coventry Patmore, Philemon to Hydaspes, III.

deiform (dē'i-fôrm), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deiforme*, < L. *deus*, a god, + *forma*, form.] 1. Like a god; godlike in form.

If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*.
Dr. H. More.

2†. Conformable to the character or will of God.

What a pure imitation of God its life is, and how exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions are.
J. Scott, Christian Life, i. 3.

deiformity† (dē-i-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [< *deiform* + *-ity.*] 1. The quality of being deiform or godlike.

Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I have prov'd, and show'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Hath given her.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. 27.

2. Conformity to the divine character or will.

The short and secure way to union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed.
Spiritual Conquest.

deify (dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deified*, ppr. *deifying*. [< ME. *deifien*, < OF. *deifier*, F. *déifier* = Sp. Pg. *deificar* = It. *deificare*, < LL. *deificare*, deify, < L. *deus*, a god, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.] 1. To make a god of; exalt to the rank of a deity; enroll among the gods.

The scals of Julius Cæsar . . . have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*.
Dryden.

2. To regard as an object of worship; adore or worship as a deity.

He did . . . extol and *deify* the pope.
Bacon.

Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself.
South.

3. To make godlike; exalt spiritually.

By our own spirits we are *deified*.
Wordsworth.

deign (dān), *v. t.* [< ME. *deignen*, *deynen*, *daynen*, < OF. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, F. *daigner* = Pr. *denhar* = Sp. Pg. *dignar* = It. *degnare*, deign, < L. *dignari*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity* and *dainty*, and cf. *dain*[1], *disdain*, *disdain*[2].] 1†. To think worthy; think well of; think worthy of acceptance.

Thou hast estranged thyself and *deignest* not our land.
L. Bryskett (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 266).

I fear my Julia would not *deign* my lines.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

2†. To grant or permit, as by condescension or favor.

Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 2.

3. To vouchsafe; condescend: with an infinitive for object.

But for their pride thei *deyne* not hym to knowe for her lordc.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 182.

O *deign* to visit our forsaken seats.
Pope, Summer, l. 71.

The Son of God *deigned* not to exert His power before Herod, after Moses' pattern; nor to be judged by the multitude, as Elijah.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 301.

[Used impersonally in early English.

On her wo ne *deyneth* him not to thinke.
Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 184.]

deignous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

Dei gratia (dē'ī grā'shi-ä). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *gratia*, abl. of *gratia*, grace.] By the grace or favor of God: an expression usually inserted in the ceremonial statement of the title of a sovereign: as, Victoria *Dei gratia* Britanniarum regina (Victoria, by the grace of God queen of the Britains). It was originally used by bishops and abbots as expressive of their divine commission, afterward by secular rulers of various grades, and finally by monarchs as a special mark of absolute sovereignty and a divine location.

Dei judicium (dē'ī jū-dish'i-um). [L.: *Dei*, gen. of *Deus*, God; *judicium*, judgment: see *judicial*.] In *law*, the judgment of God: a phrase applied to the old Saxon trial by ordeal.

deil (dēl), *n.* [Sc., = E. dial. *deel*, *dule*, etc., < ME. *del*, etc.; a contr. of *devil*, q. v.] 1. The devil.—2. A wicked, mischievous, or troublesome fellow.

They're a' run *deils* or jads thegither.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Deil's buckie. See *buckie*.—**Deil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Deil's snuff-box**, the common puffball.—**The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster**, everything goes topsy-turvy; there is the devil to pay.

The deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster, hame grows hell,
When Pate misca's ye waur than tongue can tell.
Ramsay.

deil-. See *dil-*.

Deimos (dī'mos), *n.* [< Gr. δεῖμος, fear, terror, personified in the Iliad, and later regarded as a son of Ares (Mars).] A satellite of Mars, revolving about its primary in 30 hours and 18 minutes. It was discovered by Asaph Hall, of Washington, in 1877.

dein[1], *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

dein[2] (dēn), *adv.* [Sc., also spelled *deen*; = E. *done*.] Literally, done; hence, completely; very. [Scotch (Aberdeenshire).]

What tho' fowk say that I can preach
Nae that *dein* ill.
Skinner's Misc. Poet., p. 179.

Deinacrida, *n.* See *Dinacrida*.

Deinornis, *n.* See *Dinornis*.

deinosaur, Deinosauria, etc. See *dinosaur*, etc.

Deinotherium, *n.* See *Dinotherium*.

deinous, *a.* See *dainous*.

deinsularize (dē-in'sū-lär-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deinsularized*, ppr. *deinsularizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *insular* + *-ize.*] To deprive of insularity.

deinte, deintee, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*. *Chaucer.*

deintegrate† (dē-in'tē-grāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *deintegratus*, pp. of *deintegrare*, < *de-* priv. + *integrare*, make whole: see *integrate*.] To disintegrate.

deinteous†, *a.* See *dainteous*.

deintith†, *n.* A Scotch and obsolete English form of *dainty*.

deintrenlly, *n.* See *daintrel*.

Deipara (dē-ip'a-rä), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *Deipara*, < LL. *deipara*, fem. adj.: see *deiparous*.] The Mother of God; the Theotocos: a title of the Virgin Mary. *See Theotocos.*

deiparous† (dē-ip'a-rus), *a.* [< LL. *deipara*, fem. adj., < L. *deus*, a god, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god: an epithet applied to the Virgin Mary. *Bailey.*

Deipnosophist (dip-nos'ō-fist), *n.* [< Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής, sing. of Δειπνοσοφισταί, Deipnosophistæ, the name of a work of Athenæus (see the def.), lit. 'the learned men at dinner,' < δεῖπνον, dinner, + σοφιστής, a learned man: see *sophist*.] One who converses learnedly at dinner: in allusion to the title (see the etymology) of a celebrated work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as at dinner discoursing on literature and matters of the table.

The eye is the only note-book of the true poet; but a patchwork of second-hand memories is a laborious futility, hard to unite and harder to read, with about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the *Deipnosophists*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 222.

deirbhine, *n.* [Ir.] See *geilfine*.

deis†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dais*.

deism (dē'izm), *n.* [< F. *déisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *deismo* = D. G. *deismus* = Sw. *deism*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ismus*, E. *-ism*.] 1. The doctrine that God is distinct and separated from the world. See *deist*, 1.—2. Belief in the existence of a personal God, accompanied with the denial of revelation and of the authority of the Christian church. *Deism* is opposed to atheism, or the denial of any God; to pantheism, which denies or ignores the personality of God; to theism, which believes not only in a God, but in his living relations with his creatures; and to Christianity, which adds a belief in a historical manifestation of God, as recorded in the Bible.

deist (dē'ist), *n.* [< F. *deiste* (Viret, 1563), now *déiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *deista* = G. Dan. Sw. *deist*, < NL. *deista*, < L. *Deus*, God, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] 1. One who believes in the existence of a personal God, but in few or none of the more special doctrines of the Christian religion; one who holds to some of the more general propositions of the Christian faith concerning the Deity, but denies revelation and the authority of the church. The name in this sense is particularly appropriated to a group of English writers, mostly of the first half of the eighteenth century. See *free-thinker*.

A man who, on the account of the obscurity of Holy Writ, shall pretend to reject the christian religion, and turn *deist*, must, upon the same account, reject deism too, and turn atheist.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. x.

2. One who holds the opinion that there is a God, but no divine providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not only distinct from the world, but also separated from it.

Those who admit a transcendental theology are called *Deists*, those who admit a natural theology Theists. The former admit that we may know the existence of an original being by mere reason, but that our concept of it is transcendental only, as of a being which possesses all reality, but a reality that cannot be further determined. The latter maintain that reason is capable of determining that object more accurately in analogy with nature: namely, as a being which, through understanding and freedom, contains within itself the original ground of all other things.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller.

—**Syn.** *Atheist*, *Skeptic*, etc. See *infidel*.

deistic (dē-is'tik), *a.* [< *deist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to deism or to deists; of the nature of deism; embracing or containing deism: as, a *deistic* writer; a *deistic* book.

deistical (dē-is'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *deistic*.

This very doctrine [that man is by nature wicked) . . . has made the *deistical* moralists almost unanimous in proclaiming the divinity of Nature, and setting up its fancied dictates as an authoritative rule of action.
N. A. Rev., CXX. 462.

deistically (dē-is'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a deistic manner.

deisticalness (dē̆-is'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being deistical; deism. [Rare.]

deitate† (dē'i-tāt), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *deita(t-)s*, deity, + *-ate*3.] Possessing the nature of God; divine; deified.

One person and one Christ who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*, as Gregory Nazianzen saith, without mutation. *Cranmer*, To Bp. Gardiner.

Deitert's cells. See *cell*.

deity (dē'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *deities* (-tiz). [< ME. *deite, deyte*, < OF. *deite*, F. *déité* = Pr. *deitat* = Sp. *deidad* = Pg. *deidade* = It. *deità*, < LL. *deita(t-)s* (for classical L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity), the divine nature, < L. *deus* (> F. *dieu* = Pr. *deus, dieus* = Sp. *dios* = Pg. *deos* = It. *dio*), a god, God. The L. *deus* (whence also E. *deific, deify, deism, deist*, and prob. *deuce*[1], q. v.) is one of a large group of words whose forms and etymological and mythological relations are somewhat involved. The principal L. words of the group are: (1) L. *dēus*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dīi*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīis*, earlier *dīus* (pl. *dī, dīi*, dat. and abl. pl. *dīis, dīibus*, gen. pl. *dīvom, dīvum*; later nom. pl. *dēi*, gen. pl. *deorum*), orig. **dīus, *dīvus*, a god; cf. Skt. *deva*, heavenly, as n. a god, = Zend *daêva*, an evil spirit, = Lith. *dewas*, a god; Gael. and Ir. *dia*, God, = OW. *Diu, W. duw*, (God, = Icel. *tívi*, a god; prob. not connected with Gr. θεός, a god (whence E. *theism, theist, atheism, atheist, thearchy, theodicy, theology*, etc.). (2) L. *dīvus*, often *dīus* (= Gr. *διος* or **δῖϝος*, divine), adj. to *deus*; hence L. *dīvinus*, divine (see *divine*); cf. Skt. *dāiva*, divine, *dívya*, heavenly; L. *dīvus, dīus*, adj., as n. a god. (3) Ol. *Diovis*, later *Jovis* (nom. rare; gen. *Jovis*, etc.), Jove, Jupiter (see *Jove, Jupiter*), = Gr. Ζεύς, Boeotian Δεύς, for **Δϝις* (gen. Διός for **Δϝῐος*), Zeus (see *Zeus*), = Skt. *dyáus* (gen. *divas*, stem *div-*), the sky, heaven, day, personified Heaven; the same in combination, Ol. *Jouptiter*, L. *Jūpiter, Juppiter*, in another form *Diespiter*, = Gr. voc. *Ζεῦ πάτερ* = Skt. voc. *Dyáush pitar*, lit. Heaven Father; = OTeut. **Tiu*, in OHG. *Zio* = AS. *Tiw* = Icel. *Týr*, the Teutonic god of battle; the AS. *Tiw* is still preserved in E. *Tuesday*, AS. *Tiwes dæg* (see *Tiw* and *Tuesday*). (4) L. *diēs*, a day, orig. **dīus, *dīvas*; cf. Skt. *dyáus* (stem *div-*), day (the same as *dyáus*, the sky, etc., above), Armenian *tiw*, Ir. *dia* = W. *dyw*, day: see *dial, diurnal, journal, journey*. (5), etc.: For other L. deity-names from the same root, see *Diana, Janus, Juno*, and *Dis*. Cf. also *demon*.] **1.** Godhead; divinity; the attributes of a god; especially, the nature and essence of the one Supreme Being.

For what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

So spake the Father; and, unfolding bright
Toward the right hand his glory, on the Son
Blazed forth unclouded *deity*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 66.

2. [*cap.*] God; the Supreme Being, or infinite self-existing Spirit: regularly with the definite article.

An Atheist's laugh's a poor exchange
For *Deity* offended!
Burns, Epistle to a Young Friend.

I seem . . . to see the benevolence of the *Deity* more clearly in the pleasures of my young children than in anything else in the world. *Paley*, Moral Philos., ii. 5.

3. A god; a divinity; a being to whom a divine or godlike nature is attributed; an object or a person worshiped as a god.

Even Buddha himself is not worshipped as a *deity*, or as a still existent agent of benevolence and power. He is merely reverenced as a glorified remembrance.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, iv. 11.

deject (dē-jekt'), *v. t.* [= OF. *dejecter, degecter, dejecter, degecter*, F. *déjeter* = Pr. *dejetar*, < L. *dejectus*, pp. of *deicere, dejicere*, cast down, < *de*, down, + *jacere*, cast, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *abject, adject, conject, eject*, etc.] **1†.** To cast or throw down; direct downward.

In sething water hem *dejecte*,
So lette hem sething longe tyme swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The Austrian colours he doth here *deject*
With too much scorn.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Sometimes she *dejects* her eyes in a seeming civility; and many mistake in her a cunning for a modest look.
Fuller, Profane State, i.

2†. To abate; lower; diminish in force or amount.

Ere long she was able, though in strength exceedingly *dejected*, to call home her wandering senses.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

3. To depress the spirits of; dispirit; discourage; dishearten: now chiefly in the past participle used adjectively. See *dejected*.

In the midst of all my endeavours, there is but one thought that *dejects* me.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, ii. 3.

Nor think to die *dejects* my lofty mind.
Pope, K. of the L., v. 90.

=**Syn. 3.** To sadden, make despondent, afflict, grieve.

deject† (dē-jekt'), *a.* [< OF. *deject* = Sp. *dejecto* = It. *dejetto*, < L. *dejectus*, pp.: see the verb.] Downcast; low-spirited; wretched; dejected.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows,
Now see that noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 1.

dejecta (dē-jek'tȧ), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, dejicere*, thrown down: see *deject*.] Excrements.

Fungi which grow on the *dejecta* of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, &c. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 357.

dejectant (dē-jek'tant), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ant*1.] In *her.*, same as *despectant*.

dejected (dē-jek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Thrown down; lying prostrate. [Rare.]—**2.** Low-spirited; downcast; forlorn; depressed; melancholy from failure, apprehension, or the like.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
Nor the *dejected* haviour of the visage, . . .
That can denote me truly.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

He was much *dejected*, and made account we would have killed him. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 319.

Long, with *dejected* look and white,
To leave the hearth his dogs repine.
Scott, Marmion, iv., Int.

Dejected embowed, in *her.*, embowed with the head downward, said of a serpent used as a bearing. Also *embowed dejected*.—**Syn. 2.** Sad, disheartened, dispirited, downhearted.

dejectedly (dē-jek'ted-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner; sadly; heavily.

The Master's fire and courage fell:
Dejectedly, and low, he bowed.
Scott, L. of L. M., i., Epil.

dejectedness (dē-jek'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being cast down; depression of spirits.—**2.** Abjectness; meanness of spirit; lowliness.

The text gives it to the publican's *dejectedness*, rather than to the Pharisee's boasting. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 2.

The *dejectedness* of a slave is likewise given him [Caliban], and the ignorance of one bred up in a desert island.
Dryden, Grounds of Crit. in Tragedy.

dejecter (dē-jek'tėr), *n.* One who dejects or casts down.

dejection (dē-jek'shon), *n.* [= F. *déjection* = Sp. *degeccion* = Pg. *dejecção* = It. *dejezione*, < L. *dejectio(n-)*, < *dejectus*, pp. of *dejicere, deicere*, deject: see *deject*.] **1.** The act of casting down; a casting down; prostration. [Rare.]

Such full-blown vanity he doth more loathe
Than base *dejection*. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

Adoration implies submission and *dejection*. *Pearson.*

2. Depression; diminution. [Rare.]

The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite, which parted things occasion more than any other. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

3. In *med.*: (*a*) Fecal discharge; evacuation. (*b*) The matter discharged or voided; dejecta: often in the plural: as, the *dejections* of cholera; watery *dejections*.—**4.** The state of being downcast; depression or lowness of spirits; melancholy.

What besides
Of sorrow, and *dejection*, and despair,
Our frailty can sustain, thy tidings bring.
Milton, P. L., xi. 301.

A vague *dejection*
Weighs down my soul.
M. Arnold, Consolation.

5. In *astrol.*, the house furthest removed from the exaltation of a planet.=**Syn. 4.** Sadness, despondency, gloom.

dejectly† (dē-jekt'li), *adv.* [< *deject, a.*, + *-ly*2.] In a downcast manner; dejectedly. *Davies.*

I rose *dejectly*, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.
H. Brooke, Fool of Quality, II. 237.

dejectory (dē-jek'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deject* + *-ory*.] In *med.*, having power or tending to promote evacuations by stool: as, *dejectory* medicines.

dejecture (dē-jek'tūr), *n.* [< *deject* + *-ure*.] In *med.*, that which is ejected; excrement; dejecta.

dejerate† (dej'e-rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *dejerare*, take an oath, orig. *dejurare*, a form restored in LL., < *de* + *jurare*, swear: see *jurat, jury*.] To swear solemnly.

dejeration† (dej-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dejeratio(n-)*, LL. *dejuratio(n-)*, < *dejerare*, take an oath: see *dejerate*.] The taking of a solemn oath.

Doubtless with many vows and tears and *dejerations* he labours to clear his intentions to her person.
Bp. Hall, Haman Hanged.

dejeunet, *n.* Same as *déjeuner*.

Take a *dejeune* of muskadel and eggs.
B. Jonson, New Inn.

déjeuner (dā-zhē-nā'), *n.* [F., prop. inf. *déjeuner*, OF *desjeuner, desjuner*, break fast, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *jejunare* (> F. *jeûner*), fast: see *jejune*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast; the morning meal. In France it is a midday meal, *breakfast* in the English and American sense not being eaten, instead of which it is usual to take, upon awaking in the morning, merely a cup of coffee or chocolate and a roll.—**Déjeuner à la fourchette** (literally, breakfast with the fork), a set meal in the middle of the day, with meat and wine; a luncheon.

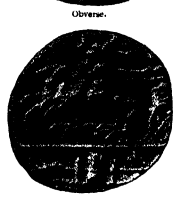
A form of entertainment much in favour with society was the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. The "breakfast," always of the most recherché description, including the choicest wines and every delicacy procurable, usually began between 4.30 and 6 o'clock, and lasted for a couple of hours, after which dancing was generally kept up until one or two o'clock in the morning.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 118.

de jure (dē jū'rē). [L., of right or law: *de*, of; *jure*, abl. of *jus* (*jur-*), right, law: see *just, justice*.] By right; according to law. See *de facto*.

Dekabrist, *n.* [< Russ. *Dekabri*, December, + *-ist*.] Same as *Decembrist*.

dekadrachm (dek'ȧ-dram), *n.* [< Gr. δεκάδραχμος, worth 10 drachmas, < δέκα, = E. *ten*, + δραχμή, a drachma: see *drachma, dirachm*.] An ancient silver coin of the value of 10 drachms, occasionally issued at Syracuse and in other parts of the Hellenic world. The specimen illustrated weighs 660.9 grains.

Obverse.


Reverse.
Dekadrachm of Syracuse, by Evainetos, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dekagram, *n.* See *decagram*.

dekass (dek'-ăs), *n.* [G., < Gr. δέκα, = E. *ten*, + L. *as* (*ass-*), as: see *as*[4], *ace*.] A unit of mass; ten asses: in the grand duchy of Baden equal to 5 decigrams, or 7.7 grains troy.

dekastere, *n.* See *decastere*.

deking† (dē-king'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *king*.] To dethrone; depose.

Edward being thus *dekinged*, the embassie rode joyfully back to London to the parliament.
Speed, Edward III., IX. xii. § 75.

dekle, *n.* See *deckle*.

del[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

del[2] (del), *n.* [Singhalese.] Same as *angili-wood*.

del. An abbreviation of the Latin *delineavit*, (he) drew it, placed after an artist's name on a picture.

Delabechea (del-a-besh'ē-ȧ), *n.* [NL., named after the English geologist Sir H. T. *De la Beche* (1796–1855).] A genus of trees, formed for the bottle-tree, now included under *Sterculia*. See cut under *bottle-tree*.

delabialize (dē-lā'bi-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delabialized*, ppr. *delabializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *labialize*.] To deprive of or change from a labial character. *H. Sweet.*

delacerate† (dē-las'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delacerated*, ppr. *delacerating*. [< L. *delaceratus*, pp. of *delacerare*, tear to pieces (but found only in fig. sense 'frustrate'), < *de-*, down, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear to pieces; lacerate.

delaceration† (dē-las-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. **delaceratio(n-)*, < *delacerare*, tear in pieces: see *delacerate*.] A tearing in pieces.

delacrimation† (dē-lak-ri-mā'shon), *n.* [Also written *delacrymation*; < L. *delacrimatio(n-)*, < *delacrimare*, shed tears, < *de-*, down, + *lacrimare, lacrumare*, weep, shed tears, < *lacrima, lacruma*, a tear: see *lacrymal*.] Wateriness of the eyes; excessive secretion of tears; lacrimation; epiphora.

delactation† (dē-lak-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *lactation*.] The act of weaning.

delaine (dē-lān′), *n.* [Short for *muslin-de-laine*, < F. *mousseline de laine*, muslin of wool: see *muslin*; F. *laine*, < L. *lana*, wool.] A light textile fabric, originally of wool, afterward more commonly of mixed materials, and frequently printed. See *muslin-de-laine*.

delamination (dē-lam-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, away, + *lamina*, a thin plate of metal: see *lamina*, *lamination*.] A splitting apart in layers; a laminar dehiscence: a term specifically applied in embryology to the splitting of a primitively single-layered blastoderm into two layers of cells, thus producing a two-layered germ without invagination, embolism, or proper gastrulation.

delapidate, delapidation, etc. See *dilapidate*, etc.

delapsation† (dē-lap-sā′shon), *n.* [< *delapse* + *-ation*.] The act of falling down.

delapse† (dē-laps′), *v. i.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*, fall or sink down, < *de*, down, + *labi*, fall: see *lapse*.] 1. To fall or slide down.—2. To be transmitted by inheritance.

Which Anne derived alone, the right before all other, of the *delapsed* crown, from Philip her fair mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxix.

delapsion† (dē-lap′shon), *n.* [< L. *delapsus*, pp. of *delabi*: see *delapse*.] A falling down; prolapse.

delate[1] (dē-lāt′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delated*, ppr. *delating*. [= Sp. Pg. *delatar*, accuse, < ML. *delatare* (also contr. *delare*), accuse; < L. *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, bring, give, deliver, report, announce, also, as a legal term, with obj. *nomen*, name, or later with person as object, indict, impeach, accuse, denounce, < *de*, down, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]: see *defer*[1].] 1†. To carry; convey; transmit.

Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

2†. To carry on; conduct; manage.

His warlike wife Semiramis . . .
Long ruled in his stead,
Delating in a male's attyre
The empire new begonne.
Warner, Albion's England, b. 1.

3†. To publish or spread abroad; make public.

When the crime is *delated* or notorious.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iii. 4.

4. To bring a charge against; accuse; inform against; denounce. [In this sense the word is still used in the judicatories of the Scottish Church.]

Yet, if I do it not, they may *delate*
My slackness to my patron, work me out
Of his opinion. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, ii. 3.

As men were *delated*, they were marked down for such a fine. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Own Times, an. 1662.

Every inmate of a house of Jesuits is liable to secret accusation to its superior, while the superior himself may be similarly *delated* to the provincial or the general.
Encyc. Brit., XIII. 748.

delate[2]† (dē-lāt′), *v. t.* [< ML. *delatare*, erroneous form of L. *dilatare*, dilate, extend, dilute: see *dilate* and *delay*[2].] To allay; dilute.

delater (dē-lā′tėr), *n.* [< *delate*[1] + *-er*[1]; equiv. to *delator*.] Same as *delator*.

delation[1] (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *délation* = Sp. *delacion* = Pg. *delação* = It. *delazione*, accusation, < L. *delatio(n-)*, an accusation (not found in lit. sense 'carriage, conveyance'), < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, bear, carry or bring down, accuse: see *delate*[1].] 1†. Carriage; conveyance; transmission.

The *delation* of light is in an instant.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 209.

In *delation* of sounds the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

2. Accusation or criminal information; specifically, interested accusation; secret or sinister denunciation.

A *delation* given in against him to the said committee — for unsound doctrine.
Spalding, Hist. Troubles in Scotland, II. 91.

The accusers were not to be liable to the charge of *delation*.
Milman, Latin Christianity, ii. 4.

delation[2]† (dē-lā′shon), *n.* [For *dilation*: see *dilation* and *delay*[1].] Extension; delay; postponement.

This outrage might suffice as *delacion*, sen it was as ner approacheand to the walls and portis of the town.
Bellenden, tr. of Livy.

Although sometimes the baptism of children was deferred, . . . and although there might be some advantages gotten by such *delation*; yet it could not be endured that they should be sent out of the world without it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 407.

After this judgment there was no *delation* of sufferance for mercy. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxiii.

delator (dē-lā′tor), *n.* [= F. *délateur* = Sp. Pg. *delator* = It. *delatore*, < L. *delator*, an accuser, informer, < *delatus*, pp. of *deferre*, accuse: see *delate*[1].] A secret or interested accuser; an evil-disposed informer; a spy. Also spelled *delater*.

Be deaf unto the suggestions of tale-bearers, calumniators, pickthank or malevolent *delators*, who, while quiet men sleep, sowing the tares of discord and division, distract the tranquillity of charity and all friendly society.
Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals, ii. 29.

Delators, or political informers, encouraged by the emperors, and enriched by the confiscated properties of those whose condemnation they had secured, rose to great influence. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 246.

delatorian (del-a-tō′ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *delatorius*, < L. *delator*, an informer: see *delator*.] Of or pertaining to an informer or a spy; of the nature of an informer.

Delawarean (del-a-wār′ē-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delaware* (so called from Delaware bay and river, named from Lord Delawarr, first colonial governor of Virginia, 1600–18) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Delaware.

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

delay[1] (dē-lā′), *v.* [< ME. *delayen*, *delaien*, < OF. *delaier*, *delayer*, *delaier*, *delaer*, also *dellaier*, *deslaier*, etc., *dilaier*, *dilayer*, etc., later *delayer*, F. *délayer* = Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, also (after F.) *dilajare*, < ML. *dilatare* (also *delatare*), put off, delay, extend the time of, lit. extend, spread out, dilate, < L. *dilatus*, pp. associated with *differre*, put off, defer, > ult. E. *defer*[2], *differ*: see *dilate*, *defer*[2], *differ*. Thus *delay*[1] is a doublet of *dilate*, and practically of *defer*[2], *differ*, being ult. attached to the same L. inf. *differre*. Cf. *delay*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put off; defer; postpone; remit to a later time, as something to be done.

My lord *delayeth* his coming. Mat. xxiv. 48.

Come, are you ready?
You love so to *delay* time! the day grows on.
Fletcher, Wit without Money, III. 1.

In vain he may your fatal Absence mourn,
And wish in vain for your *delay'd* Return.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. To retard; stop, detain, or hinder for a time; obstruct or impede the course or progress of; as, the mail is *delayed* by bad roads.

Thyrsis? whose artful strains have oft *delay'd*
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal?
Milton, Comus, l. 494.

When the case is proved, and the hour is come, justice *delayed* is justice denied.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 272.

To delay creditors, in *law*, to interpose obstacles in their way, with fraudulent intent to hinder collection of their demands.=**Syn.** 1. To stave off, postpone, adjourn, procrastinate, protract, impede.

II. *intrans.* To linger; move slowly; stop for a time; loiter; be dilatory.

There are certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the actions or succession of ideas, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

Dip down upon the northern shore,
O sweet new-year *delaying* long;
Thou dost expectant nature wrong;
Delaying long, *delay* no more.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiii.

The wheeling moth *delaying* to be dead
Within the taper's flame
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 140.

delay[2] (dē-lā′), *n.* [< ME. *delay*, < OF. *delai*, *delay*, *dilai*, *dilais*, F. *délai*, m., OF. also *delaie*, *f.*, = It. *dilata*, f., delay; from the verb.] 1. A putting off; a deferring; an extension of the time; postponement; procrastination: as, the *delay* of trial.

And thus he seid withoute more *delay*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 441.

All *delays* are dangerous in war.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, I. 1.

O love, why makest thou *delay*?
Life comes not till thou comest.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 182.

2. A lingering; loitering; stay; hindrance to progress.

The government ought to be settled without the *delay* of a day. *Macaulay.*

delay[3]† (dē-lā′), *v. t.* [< F. *délayer*, dilute, mix with water, spin out a discourse, = Pr. *desleguar* = It. *disleguare*, dilute, < ML. "*desliguare*, "*diliguare*, the same, with slightly different prefix (*dis-*, *di-*, instead of *de-*), as L. *deliguare*, also *delicare*, clarify a liquid by straining it, < *de*, off, + *liquare*, liquefy: see *deliquate*, *liquate*, *liquid*. Appar. more or less associated, erroneously, with *delay*[1] (OF. *delayer*, etc.), *delate*[2] (which, though equiv. in sense to *delay*[3], is prop. a form of *dilate*), *dilate*, and with *allay*[1], *allay*[2].] To alloy; dilute; temper; soften; weaken.

Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

Those dreadfull flames she also found *delayd*
And quenched quite like a consumed torch.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 42.

delayable (dē-lā′a-bl), *a.* [< *delay* + *-able*.] Capable of delay or of being delayed. *Davies.*

Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 250.

delayed† (dē-lād′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delay*[2], *v.*] Mixed; alloyed; diluted.

The eye, for the upper halfe of it a darke browne, for the nether somewhat yellowish, like *delayed* gold.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 476.

delayer (dē-lā′ėr), *n.* 1. One who lingers or loiters; a procrastinator.

Quintus Fabius . . . is often times called of them [the Romans] Fabius Cunctator: that is to say, the tarrier or *delayer*. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, I. 23.

2. One who or that which causes delay; one who hinders or obstructs.

Oppressor of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice.
Swift, Character of Hen. II.

delayingly (dē-lā′ing-li), *adv.* In a manner so as to delay or detain.

And yet she held him on *delayingly*,
With many a scarce-believable evasion.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

delayment† (dē-lā′ment), *n.* [< ME. *delayement*, < OF. *deluiement*, *delayement*, *delement*, etc., < *delaier*, delay, + *-ment*.] A lingering; stay; delay; loitering.

He made no *delayement*,
But goeth home in his life.
Gower, Conf. Amant., IV.

del credere (del kred′e-re). [It., lit. of belief or trust: *del*, contr. of *de il*, of the (L. *de*, of, *ille*, he, that); *credere*, < L. *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] An Italian mercantile phrase, similar in import to the English *guaranty* or the Scotch *warrandice*. It is used among merchants to express the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or mercantile agent, when he becomes bound not only to transact sales or other business for his constituent, but also to guarantee the solvency of the person with whom he contracts.—**Del credere commission**, the increased compensation paid or due to a factor or agent on such an account.

dele[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deal*[1].

dele[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dell*[1].

dele[3] (dē′lē), *v. t.* [L. *dele*, impv. of *delere*, blot out, efface: see *delete*.] Take out; remove: a word used in proof-reading as a direction to printers to remove a superfluous letter or word, and usually expressed by its initial letter in the distinctive script form ℌ, or some variation of it.

deleble, delible (del′ē-bl, -i-bl), *a.* [= F. *délébile* = Sp. *deleble* = Pg. *delevel* = It. *debelile*, < L. *delebilis*, < *delere*, blot out: see *delete*. Cf. *indelible*.] That can be blotted out or erased. [Rare.]

He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself. *Dr. H. More*, Notes on Psychozoia.

Various is the use thereof [black-lead], . . . for pens, so usefull for scholars to note the remarkables they read, with an impression easily *deleble* without prejudice to the book. *Fuller*, Worthies, Cumberland.

delectability (dē-lek-ta-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *delectabilidad*; as *delectable* + *-ity*.] The quality of being delectable or pleasing; delectableness.

I think they were not prevented . . . from looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded — for its *delectability* to the eye. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 827.

delectable (dē-lek′ta-bl), *a.* [(The ME. form was *delitable*, q. v., < OF. *delitable*) = F. *délectable* = Sp. *deleitable* = Pg. *deleitavel* = It. *dilettabile*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, < *delectare*, delight: see *delight*.] Delightful, especially to any of the senses; highly pleasing; charming; affording great enjoyment or pleasure: as, "*delectable* bowers," *Quarles*, To P. Fletcher.

We are of our own accord apt enough to give entertainment to things *delectable*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 72.

Their most resounding denunciation thundered against the enormity of allowing the rich precedence in catching at the *delectable* baits of sin.
E. P. Whipple, Ess. and Rev., II. 108.

Winter, at least, seemed to me to have put something into these medieval cities which the May sun had melted away — a certain *delectable* depth of local color, an excess of duskiness and decay.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 213.

delectableness (dē-lek′ta-bl-nes), *n.* Delightfulness; the quality of imparting pleasure.

Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness. *Barret.*

delectably (dē-lek′ta-bli), *adv.* In a delectable manner; delightfully; charmingly.

Of myrrh, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell.
Bp. Bale, On Revelations, ii., *sig.* A vii.

delectate (dē-lek'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delectated*, ppr. *delectating*. [< L. *delectatus*, pp. of *delectare* = It. *delettare*, *dilettare* = Sp. Pg. *deliitar* = F. *délecter*, OF. *delliter* (> ME. *deliten*, E. *delight*), delight: see *delight*.] To please or charm, as the senses; render delectable; delight.

delectation (dē-lek-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *délectation* = Sp. *deleitacion* = Pg. *deleitação* = It. *delettazione*, < L. *delectatio(n-)*, < *delectare*, please, delight: see *delectate*.] Great pleasure, particularly of the senses; delight.

"I ensure you, Master Raphael" (quoth I), "I look great *delectation* in hearing you: all things that you said were spoken so wittily and so pleasantly."
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Poesy serveth and conferreth to magnanimity, morality, and to *delectation*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 142.

At the very moment, however, of these *delectations*, a meeting was held at Brussels of men whose minds were occupied with sterner stuff than sugar-work.
Motley, Dutch Republic, I. 492.

delectus personæ (dē-lek'tus pėr-sō'nē). [L., the choice of a person: *delectus*, a choice, < *deligere*, pp. *delectus*, choose out, select, < *de-* from, + *legere*, pick, choose; *persona*, gen. of *persona*, a person: see *person*.] In *law*, the choice or selection, either express or implied, of a particular individual, by reason of some personal qualification; particularly, the right to choose partners in business; the regulation which prevents a new partner from being admitted into a firm against the will of any member of it.

delegacy† (del'ē-gā-si), *n.* [< *delega(te)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The act of delegating, or the state of being delegated.

By way of *delegacy* or grand commission.
Raleigh, Hist. World, v. 2.

2. A number of persons delegated; a delegation.

Before any suit begin, the plaintiffe shall have his complaint approved by a set *delegacy* to that purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delegated*, ppr. *delegating*. [< L. *delegatus*, pp. of *delegare* (> It. *delegare* = Sp. Pg. *delegar* = F. *déléguer*), send, assign, depute, appoint, < *de*, from, + *legare*, send, depute, appoint: see *legate*.] **1.** To depute; appropriately, to send with power to transact business as a representative: as, he was *delegated* to the convention. —**2.** To intrust; commit; deliver to another's care and management: as, to *delegate* authority or power to a representative.

We can pretend to no further jurisdiction than what he has *delegated* to us.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Let him *delegate* to others the costly courtesies and decorations of social life.
Emerson, Conduct of Life.

The Iliad shows that it was usual for a Greek king to *delegate* to his heir the duty of commanding his troops.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 518.

delegate (del'ē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délégué* = Sp. Pg. *delegado* = It. *delegato*, < L. *delegatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **I.** *a.* Deputed; commissioned or sent to act for or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially.
Jer. Taylor.

II. *n.* **1.** A person appointed and sent by another or by others, with power to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; an attorney.

Legates and *delegates* with powers from hell.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Conscience speaks not as a solitary, independent guide, but as the *delegate* of a higher Legislator.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 9.

In general, soldiers who should form themselves into political clubs, elect *delegates*, and pass resolutions on high questions of state, would soon break loose from all control.
Macaulay.

Specifically — **2.** In the United States: (*a*) A person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the representatives of States. The territorial delegates have seats in the House of Representatives and salaries like other members, may speak, offer motions, etc., and be appointed on certain committees, but may not vote. (*b*) A person sent with representative powers to a convention, conference, or other assembly for nomination of officers, or for drafting or altering a constitution, or for the transaction of the business of the organization which such persons collectively represent. — **3.** In Great Britain: (*a*) A commissioner formerly appointed by the crown, under the great seal, to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. (*b*) One of a committee chosen by the house of convocation in the University of Oxford, with power to act. — **4.** A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council. — **Court of Delegates**, formerly, in England, the great court of appeal in ecclesiastical causes and from the decisions of the admiralty court: so called because the judges were delegated or appointed by the crown under the great seal. This court is now abolished, and its powers and functions are transferred to the sovereign in council. Also called *Commission of Delegates*. — **House of Delegates**, in the United States: (*a*) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland. Formerly called *House of Burgesses*. (*b*) The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church (in full, *House of Clerical and Lay Delegates*).

delegated (del'ē-gā-ted), *p. a.* **1.** Deputed; sent with authority to act for another; appointed.

Delegated Spirits comfort fetch
To her from heights that Reason may not win.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, iii. 36.

2. Intrusted; committed; held by substitution.

Whose *delegated* cruelty surpasses
The worst acts of one energetic master.
Byron, Sardanapalus, i. 2.

Faithfulness to conviction and all *delegated* trust.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

The system of provinces, of dependencies, of territories which cannot be brought into the general system of government, which need to be administered by some special *delegated* power, seems to me to be vicious in idea.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 349.

Delegated jurisdiction, in *Scots law*, jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a deputy or deputy: contradistinguished from *proper jurisdiction*.

delegation (del-ē-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *délégation* = Sp. *delegacion* = Pg. *delegação* = It. *delegazione*, < L. *delegatio(n-)*, < *delegare*, depute: see *delegate*.] **1.** A sending or deputing; the act of putting in commission, or investing with authority to act for another; the appointment of a delegate.

The duties of religion cannot be performed by *delegation*.
S. Miller.

Those only held their power by *delegation* from the people.
Brougham.

But of all the experiments in *delegation* to which the spiritual jurisdiction of the English Crown has been subjected, the most unhappy was the first — the Vicar-Generalship of Thomas Cromwell.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

2. A person or body of persons deputed to act for another or for others; specifically, in the United States, the whole body of men who represent a single district or State in a representative assembly. — **3.** In Austria-Hungary, one of two bodies summoned annually by the emperor to legislate on matters pertaining to the whole empire. One delegation is chosen by the Austrian Reichrath, the other by the Hungarian Reichstag, and each consists of sixty members. **4.** In *civil law*, the act by which a debtor, in order to be freed from his debt, offers in his stead to the creditor another person, who binds himself for the debt. The delegation is said to be *perfect* when the delegating debtor is discharged by his creditor, *imperfect* when the creditor retains his rights against his original debtor. **5.** In *French usage*, a share certificate. — **6.** In *banking*, an informal and non-negotiable letter employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit.

delegatory† (del'ē-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delegate* + *-ory*.] Holding a delegated or dependent position.

Some politique *delegatory* Scipio . . . they would single forth, if it might be, whom they might depose when they list, if he should begin to tyranize.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 170).

delenda (dē-len'dą), *n. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *delendus*, ger. of *delere*, blot out: see *delete*.] Things to be erased or blotted out.

delending, *n.* Same as *delundung*.

delenifical† (del-ē-nif'i-kal), *a.* [< *deleni(ficus*, soothing, < *delenire*, soothe, soften (< *de* + *lenire*, soften: see *lenient*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make.] Having the virtue to ease or assuage pain.

Delesseria (del-e-sē'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., named after Benjamin *Delessert* (1773–1847), a French botanical amateur.] A genus of red marine algæ (*Florideæ*), having delicate, rosy-red leaf-like fronds, which are laciniate or branched and have a central vein, usually with lateral veinlets. The tetraspores are produced in spots on the frond. Fifty or more species are known, distributed all over the world; five occur on the shores of the British Isles, and three on the eastern coast of the United States.

delessite (dē-les'īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Delesse*.] A ferruginous chloritic mineral of a dark-green color, occurring in cavities in amygdaloid.

delete (dē-lēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deleted*, ppr. *deleting*. [< L. *deletus*, pp. of *delere*, blot out, abolish, destroy, perhaps < *de*, away, + **lere*, an assumed verb related to *linere*, smear, erase: see *liniment*. In another view, L. *delere* = Gr. *ὀλεσίαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste: see *deleterious*.] To blot out; expunge; erase.

I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a sponge in the other, to add, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete*, according to better information.
Fuller, General Worthies, xxv.

I have . . . inserted eleven stanzas which do not appear in Sir Walter Scott's version, and *deleted* eight.
W. E. Aytoun.

It was not till 1879 that they (the German socialists) were provoked by the persecutions to which they were subjected by the German Government, to *delete* from their statutes the qualification of seeking their ends by legal means.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 283.

deleterious (del-ē-tē'ri-us), *a.* [= F. *délétère* = Sp. *deletereo* = Pg. It. *deleterio*, < NL. **deleterius*, < Gr. *ὀλητήριος*, noxious, deleterious, < *ὀλητήρ*, a destroyer, < *ὀλεσίαι*, hurt, damage, spoil, waste.] **1.** Having the quality of destroying life; noxious; poisonous: as, a *deleterious* plant.

In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their *deleterious* quality by being carried abroad.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xc.

2. Hurtful in character or quality; injurious; pernicious; mischievous; unwholesome: as, a *deleterious* practice; *deleterious* food.

Tis pity wine should be so *deleterious*,
For tea and coffee leave us much more serious.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 52.

Probably no single influence has had so *deleterious* an effect upon the physique of the highly civilised peoples as clothing.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 230.

deleteriously (del-ē-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner; injuriously.

deleteriousness (del-ē-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being deleterious or hurtful.

deleteryt (del'ē-ter-i), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **deleterius*, < Gr. *ὀλητήριος*, deleterious: see *deleterious*.] **I.** *a.* Destructive; poisonous.

Doctor epidemick,
. . . stor'd with *deletery* med'cines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since).
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 2.

II. *n.* [< ML. *deleterium*, < Gr. *ὀλητήριον* (sc. *φάρμακον*), a poison, neut. of *ὀλητήριος*: see I.] Anything that destroys; a destructive agent.

Such arguments in general, and remedies in particular, which are apt to become *deleteries* to the sin, and to abate the temptation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 110.

deletion (dē-lē'shọn), *n.* [< L. *deletio(n-)*, < *delere*, delete: see *delete*.] The act of deleting, blotting out, or erasing. — **2.** An erasure; a word or passage deleted.

Some *deletions*, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the article extended, have been restored.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. = Syn. blotting out, as of an object; obliteration; suppression; extinction.

The great extermination of the Jewish nation, and their total *deletion* from being God's people, was foretold by Christ.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 827.

We should in vain look for an example in the Spanish deportation or *deletion* of the Moors.
Jefferson, Autobiog., p. 40.

The better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the *deletion* of his personality.
R. Stevenson, Ordered South.

deletitious (del-ē-tish'us), *a.* [< LL. *deletitius*, prop. *deleticius*, < L. *delere*, erase: see *delete*.] From which anything has been or may be erased: applied to paper.

deletive (dē-lē'tiv), *a.* [< *delete* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to deletion; deleting or erasing.

delctory (del'ē-tō-ri), *n.* [< *delete* + *-ory*.] That which erases or blots out.

Confession . . . was most certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, ii. § 2.

Dele-wine†, *n.* A kind of wine, perhaps a species of Rhenish: possibly so called from being imported at Deal, England. Also *Deal-wine*.

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
B. Jonson, Mercury Vindicated, vii. 253.

delf[1] (delf), *n.* [< ME. *delf*, a quarry, a grave, < AS. *dælf*, a ditch, *ge-delf*, a ditch, digging, < *delfan*, dig, delve: see *delve*.] **1.** Anything made by delving or digging; a mine, quarry, pit, ditch, channel, etc.

Make a *delf* with hande an handfull longe,
And doune the pointe thre greynes therin doo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

Some lesser *delfs*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the lesser streams the springs answering.
Fletcher, Purple Island, fill. 15.

2. A **catch-water drain**; in a sea-embankment, the drain on the landward side. Also improperly written *delph*.—**3.** A bed of coal or of iron-stone. [Forest of Dean and Lancashire coal-fields, Eng.]—**4.** In *her.*, a square supposed to represent a sod of turf used as a bearing. It is one of the so-called abatements of honor, and as such is modern and false heraldry. See *abatement*, 3.

delf[2], **delft** (delf, delft), *n.* [Also written *delph*; prop. *delft*; short for *Delftware*, named from *Delft* in the Netherlands, whence such earthenware was first or most commonly brought to England.] Delftware. See *ware*[2].

delfynt, *n.* See *delphin*.

Delhi sore. Same as *Aleppo ulcer* (which see, under *ulcer*).

Delian (dē'li-an), *a.* [< L. *Delius*, < Gr. Δήλιος, pertaining to Delos, < Δῆλος, Delos.] Of or pertaining to Delos, a small island in the Ægean sea, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana), and the seat in antiquity of one of the most famous sanctuaries of Apollo.—**Delian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.—**Delian problem**, the problem of the duplication of the cube—that is, of finding a cube having double the volume of a given cube: so called, it was said, because the oracle of Delos told the Athenians that a pestilence would cease when they had doubled the altar of Apollo, this altar being cubical. See *duplication*.

delibate (del'i-bāt), *v. t.* [< L. *delibatus*, pp. of *delibare* (> It. *delibare* = Pg. *delibar*), take of, taste, < *de*, from, + *libare*, taste, sip, pour out: see *libation*.] To taste; take a sip of.

When he has travell'd and *delibated* the French and the Spanish. *Marmion*, Antiquary, iii.

delibation (del-i-bā'shon), *n.* [< L. *delibatio(n-)*, < *delibare*, taste: see *delibate*.] A taste; a skimming of the surface.

What they [Ἀεσβάνεοι] were, our commentators do not so fully inform us; nor can it be understood without some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity. *J. Mede*, Discourses (1642), p. 82.

deliberi, *v. t.* [OSc. also *deliver*, *delyver*; ME. *deliberen*, < OF. *deliberer*, F. *délibérer*, < L. *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] To deliberate; resolve.

For which he gan *deliberen* for the beste
That . . . he wolde lat hem graunte what hem liste.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 169.

deliberate (dē-lib'e-rāt), *v.*; prot. and pp. *deliberated*, ppr. *deliberating*. [< L. *deliberatus*, pp. of *deliberare* (> It. *deliberare* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = F. *délibérer*), consider, weigh well, < *de* + **libera*, *librare*, weigh, < **libera*, *libra*, a balance: see *librate*.] **I.** *trans.* To weigh in the mind; weigh the arguments or considerations for and against; think or reflect upon; consider.

Surprised with a question without time to *deliberate* an answer. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 322.

King Ferdinand held a council of war at Cordova, where it was *deliberated* what was to be done with Alhama. *Irving*, Granada, p. 63.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To think carefully or attentively; consider and examine the reasons for and against a proposition; estimate the weight or force of arguments, or the probable consequences of an action, in order to a choice or decision; reflect carefully upon what is to be done; consider.

At such times as we are to *deliberate* for ourselves, the freer our minds are from all distempered affections, the sounder and better is our judgment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

Kings commonly link themselves, as it were, in a nuptial bond, to their council, and *deliberate* and communicate with them. *Bacon*, Political Fables, iii., Expl.

Hence to "ponder" is to think over a subject without the test of a proper experiment, while to *deliberate* implies an accuracy like that which results from the use of a pair of scales. *S. S. Haldeman*, Etymology, p. 28.

2. More loosely, to pause and consider; stop to reflect.

When love once pleads admission to our hearts
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast),
The woman that *deliberates* is lost.
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To ponder, cogitate, reflect, debate, think, meditate, ruminate, muse.

deliberate (dē-lib'e-rāt), *a.* [< L. *deliberatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Weighing facts and arguments with a view to a choice or decision; carefully considering the probable consequences of an action; circumspect; careful and slow in deciding: applied to persons.

O these *deliberate* fools! when they do choose,
They have the wisdom by their wit to lose.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

2. Formed or done with careful consideration and full intention; well weighed or considered; not sudden or rash: applied to thoughts or acts: as, a *deliberate* opinion; a *deliberate* purpose; a *deliberate* falsehood.

Instead of rage,
Deliberate valour breathed, firm, and unmoved
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat.
Milton, P. L., i. 554.

Their conduct takes its colour more from their acquired tastes, inclinations, and habits, than from a *deliberate* regard to their greatest good. *R. Hall*, Mod. Infidelity.

3. Characterized by slowness in decision or action; slow.

Sertza Denghel having left all his baggage on the other side, and passed the river, drew up his army in the same *deliberate* manner in which he had crossed the Mareb, and formed opposite to the banks. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 232.

His enunciation was so *deliberate*. *Wirt.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Cautious, cool, wary, careful, thoughtful.

deliberately (dē-lib'e-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** With careful consideration or deliberation; with full intent; not hastily or carelessly: as, a *deliberately* formed purpose.

Orchards which had been planted many years before were *deliberately* cut down. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

What would be thought of one who, for the sake of a sweet fruit, should *deliberately* run the risk of bringing a plague upon his family and his neighbours? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 184.

2. With slowness or deliberation.

I acquire *deliberately* both knowledge and liking: the acquisition grows into my brain, and the sentiment into my breast. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvii.

deliberateness (dē-lib'e-rāt-nes), *n.* **1.** Careful reflection or circumspection; circumspection; due attention to the arguments for and against; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *Eikon Basilike*.

He would give the lords no more than the temporary veto required to insure *deliberateness* in action.
The American, VIII. 277.

2. Slowness in decision or action.

deliberater, deliberator (dē-lib'e-rā-tėr, -tor), *n.* [< It. *deliberatore*, < L. *deliberator*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] One who deliberates.

The dull and unfeeling *deliberators* of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. *V. Knox*, Essays, cxxxiii.

deliberation (dē-lib-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *deliberacion*, < OF. *deliberation*, F. *délibération* = Pr. *deliberacio* = Sp. *deliberacion* = Pg. *deliberação* = It. *deliberazione*, < L. *deliberatio(n-)*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] **1.** The act of deliberating; the act of weighing and examining conflicting reasons or principles; consideration; mature reflection.

And [if] the dome of yche dede were demyt before,
To grope & to grete wrong, what may grow after;
To acreche it full suerly, and se to the ende,
With due *deleberacion* for doutis of Angur;
Who shuld hasely on hond an hevy chaunce take?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2467.

But whom do I advise? The fashion-led,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead,
Whom care and cool *deliberation* suit
Not better much than spectacles a brute.
Cowper, Tirocinium.

As motives conflict and the evils of hasty action recur to the mind, *deliberation* succeeds to mere invention and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 85.

2. Mutual discussion and examination of the reasons for and against a measure: as, the *deliberations* of a legislative body or a council.

They would do well to exclude from their *deliberations* members of the House who had proved themselves unworthy of their position. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 120.

3. Slowness in decision or action: as, he spoke with the greatest *deliberation*.

Hee is one that will not hastily runne into error, for hee treds with great *deliberation*, and his iudgment consists much in his pace. *Sir Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

We spent our time in viewing the Ceremonies practis'd by the Latins at this Festival, and in visiting the several holy places; all which we had opportunity to survey with as much freedom and *deliberation* as we pleased.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 68.

4. In *criminal law*, reflection, however brief, upon the act before committing it; fixed and determined purpose, as distinguished from sudden impulse.=**Syn. 1** and **3.** Thoughtfulness, meditation, cogitation, circumspection, wariness, caution, coolness, prudence.—**2.** Consultation, conference.

deliberative (dē-lib'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *délibératif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliberativo*, < L. *deliberativus*, < *deliberare*, deliberate: see *deliberate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to deliberation or meditation; consisting of or used in discussion; argumentative; reasoning: as, a *deliberative* judgment or opinion; territorial delegates have a *deliberative* voice in Congress (that is, a right to engage in debate, though not to vote).

An oration *deliberative* is a meane whereby we doe perswade, entreate, or rebuke, exhorte, or dehorte, commende, or comforte any man. *Sir T. Wilson*, Art of Rhetoric (1553), p. 29.

2. Characterized by deliberation; proceeding from or acting by deliberation, especially by formal discussion: as, *deliberative* thought; the legislature is a *deliberative* body.

Congress is, properly, a *deliberative* corps; and it forgets itself when it attempts to play the executive.
A. Hamilton, Works, I. 164.

Mr. Riley took a pinch of snuff, and kept Mr. Tulliver in suspense by a silence that seemed *deliberative*.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

Deliberative oratory, in *rhet.*, that department of oratory which comprises orations designed to discuss a course of action and advise it or dissuade from it; especially, oratory used in deliberative assemblies; parliamentary, congressional, or political oratory.

II. *n.* **1.** A discourse in which a question is discussed or weighed and examined.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less.
Bacon, Colours of Good and Evil.

2. In *rhet.*, the art of proving a thing and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it; the art of persuasion.

deliberatively (dē-lib'e-rā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a deliberative manner; by deliberation.

None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly, at least while it acted *deliberatively*. *Burke*, Abridg. of Eng. Hist., ii. 7.

deliberator, *n.* See *deliberater*.

delible, *a.* See *delebile*.

delibration (del-i-brā'shon), *n.* [< L. *de*, down, + *libratio(n-)*, a leveling, < *librare*, balance, level: see *libration*.] A weighing down, as of one pan of a balance. *Sir T. Browne*.

delicacy (del'i-kā-si), *n.*; pl. *delicacies* (-siz). [< ME. *delicacy*, *delicacie*; < *delicat(e)* + *-cy*.] **1.** The quality of being delicate; that which is delicate. Specifically—**2.** Exquisite agreeableness to the sense of taste or some other sense; refined pleasantness; daintiness: as, *delicacy* of flavor or of odor.

On hospitable thoughts intent
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best.
Milton, P. L., v. 333.

Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the *delicacy* of thy sauce. *Jer. Taylor*.

3. Something that delights the senses, particularly the sense of taste; a dainty: as, the *delicacies* of the table.

Yef we hadde but a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the *delicatys* of the worlde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

These *delicacies*
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits, and flowers,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 526.

4. Pleasing fineness or refinement of detail; minute perfection in any characteristic quality, as form, texture, tint, tenuity, finish, adjustment, etc.: as, the *delicacy* of the skin or of a fabric; *delicacy* of contour; the *delicacy* of a thread or of a watch-spring.

Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring. *Dryden*.

5. That which is refined or the result of refinement, especially of the senses; a refinement.

Mozart is certainly the composer who had the surest instinct for the *delicacies* of his art.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), II. xii. 339.

6. Niceness; criticalness; equivocalness; the condition of requiring care or caution: as, the *delicacy* of a point or question; the *delicacy* of a surgical operation.—**7.** Nicety of perception; exquisite sensitiveness or acuteness, physical or mental; exquisiteness; fineness: as, *delicacy* of touch or of observation; *delicacy* of wit.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy* of passion, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. *Hume*, Essays, i.

8. Acute or nice discrimination as to what is pleasing or unpleasing; hence, a refined perception of beauty and deformity, or the faculty of such perception; critical refinement of taste; fastidiousness.

That Augustan *delicacy* of taste which is the boast of the great public schools of England. *Macaulay*.

9. Civility or politeness proceeding from a nice observance of propriety; the quality manifested in care to avoid offense or what may cause distress or embarrassment; freedom from grossness: as, *delicacy* of behavior or feeling.

False *delicacy* is affectation, not politeness. *Spectator*.

True *delicacy* . . . exhibits itself most significantly in little things. *Mary Howitt.*

10. Sensitive reluctance; modest or considerate hesitation; timidity or diffidence due to refined feeling: as, I feel a great *delicacy* in approaching such a subject.

And day by day she thought to tell Geraint,
But could not out of bashful *delicacy*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

11. Tenderness, as of the constitution; susceptibility to disease; physical sensitiveness.

An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of *delicacy*, and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *Burke*, Sublime and Beautiful.

She had been in feeble health ever since we left, and her increasing *delicacy* was beginning to alarm her friends.
J. T. Trowbridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 376.

12†. The quality of being addicted to pleasure; voluptuousness of life; luxuriousness.

Of the seconde glotonie
Which cleped is *delicie*,
Whereof ye spake here to fore,
Beseche I wolde you therefore.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VI.

13†. Pleasure; a diversion; a luxury.

He Rome brente for his *delicacie*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 489.

Our *delicacies* are grown capital,
And even our sports are dangers.
B. Jonson, To a Friend.

=Syn. 2. Daintiness, savoriness. **3.** *Delicacy, Daintu, Titbit.* A *delicacy* is specifically something very choice for eating; it may be cooked, dressed, or in the natural state: as, his table was abundantly supplied with all the *delicacies* of the season; the appetite of the sick man had to be coaxed with *delicacies*. *Dainty* is a stronger word, indicating something even more choice. A *titbit* is a particularly choice or delicious morsel, a small quantity taken from a larger on account of its excellence.

delicate (del'i-kāt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *delicate, delicat*, < OF. *delicat*, F. *délicat* = Pr. *delicat* = Sp. Pg. *delicado* = It. *delicato* (cf. ME. *delic*, < OF. *delis, delie, delje, delgé*, the vernacular form, = Pr. *delgat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, fine, slender), < L. *delicatus*, giving pleasure, delightful, soft, luxurious, delicate, ML. also fine, slender, < *delicia*, usually in pl. *deliciæ*, pleasure, delight, luxury, < *delicere*, allure, < *de*, away, + *lacere*, allure, entice. From the same source are *delicious, delectable*, and *delight*, q. v.]

I. *a.* **1.** Pleasing to any of the senses, especially to the sense of taste; dainty; delicious: opposed to *coarse* or *rough*.

Cer. Wrench it open;
Soft! it smells most sweetly in my sense.
2d Gent. A *delicate* odour. *Shak.*, Pericles, III. 2.

The choosing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish is to be done . . . prudently. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 2.

2. Agreeable; delightful; charming.

Canst thou imagine where those spirits live
Which make such *delicate* music in the woods?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 2.

3. Fine in characteristic details; minutely perfect in kind; exquisite in form, proportions, finish, texture, manner, or the like; nice; dainty; charming: as, a *delicate* being; a *delicate* skin or fabric; *delicate* tints.

That we can call these *delicate* creatures ours,
And not their appetites. *Shak.*, Othello, III. 3.

To me thou art a pure, ideal flower,
So *delicate* that mortal touch might mar.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 94.

And the lily she dropped as she went is yet white,
With the dew on its *delicate* sheath.
Owen Meredith, The Storm.

The *delicate* gradation of curves that melt into each other by insensible transitions. *J. Caird.*

Lagoons and lagoon-channels are filled up by the growth of the *delicate* corals which live there.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 151.

4. Of a fine or refined constitution; refined.

Thou wast a spirit too *delicate*
To act her earthy and abhorr'd commands.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2.

5. Nice in construction or operation; exquisitely adjusted or adapted; minutely accurate or suitable: as, a *delicate* piece of mechanism; a *delicate* balance or spring.—**6.** Requiring nicety in action; to be approached or performed with caution; precarious; ticklish: as, a *delicate* surgical operation; a *delicate* topic of conversation.

And if I may mention so *delicate* a subject, endeavour to check that little something, bordering on conceit and impertinence, which your lady possesses.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, p. 44.

No doubt slavery was the most *delicate* and embarrassing question with which Mr. Lincoln was called on to deal. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 166.

7. Nice in perception or action; exquisitely acute or dexterous; finely sensitive or exact; deft: as, a *delicate* touch; a *delicate* performer or performance.

I do but say what she is: — So *delicate* with her needle!
Shak., Othello, iv. 1.

8. Nice in forms; regulated by minute observance of propriety, or by attention to the opinions and feelings of others; refined: as, *delicate* behavior or manners; a *delicate* address.—**9.** Susceptible to disease or injury; of a tender constitution; feeble; not able to endure hardship: as, a *delicate* frame or constitution; *delicate* health.—**10.** Nice in perception of what is agreeable to the senses or the intellect; peculiarly sensitive to beauty, harmony, or their opposites; dainty; fastidious: as, a *delicate* taste; a *delicate* eye for color.

His familiarity with the customs, manners, actions, and writings of the ancient, makes him a very *delicate* observer of what occurs to him in the present world.
Steele, Spectator, No. 2.

It is capable of pleasing the most *delicate* Reader, without giving Offence to the most scrupulous.
Addison, Spectator, No. 26.

11†. Full of pleasure; luxurious; sumptuous; delightful.

Dives for his *delicate* life to the devil went.
Piers Plowman.

And comprehending goodly Groves of Cypresses intermixed with plaines, *delicate* gardens, artificiall fountains, all variety of fruit-trees, and what not rare.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 25.

Haarlem is a very *delicate* town. *Evelyn.*

=Syn. 1. Pleasant, delicious, palatable, savory. — **8.** Fastidious, discriminating. — **10.** Sensitive.

II† *n.* **1.** Something savory, luscious, or delicious; a delicacy; a dainty.

Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon . . . hath filled his belly with my *delicates*. Jer. li. 34.

'Tis an excellent thing to be a prince; he is served with such admirable variety of fare, such innumerable choice of *delicates*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, i. 2.

2. A fastidious person.

The rules among these false *delicates* are to be as contradictory as they can be to nature. *Tatler.*

delicately (del'i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner, in any sense of that word.

Drynk nat ouer *delicatliche*, ne to depe neither.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 166.

They which . . . live *delicately* are in kings' courts.
Luke vii. 25.

There is nothing so *delicately* turned in all the Roman language. *Dryden.*

Moves him to think what kind of bird it is
That sings so *delicately* divine. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

delicateness (del'i-kāt-nes), *n.* The state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The tender and delicate woman among you, which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for *delicateness* and tenderness. Deut. xxviii. 56.

delicatesse† (del-i-ka-tes'), *n.* [< F. *délicatesse*, < *délicat*, delicate: see *delicate*.] Delicacy; tact; address.

All which required abundance of finesse and *delicatesse* to manage with advantage. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

delicatessen (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n. pl.* [G., < F. *délicatesse*.] Delicacies; articles of food which are used as relishes.

delicet, *n.* [< ME. *delice*, pl. *delices*, < OF. *delices*, F. *délices*, pl., = Sp. Pg. *delicia* = It. *delizia*, < L. *deliciæ*, acc. *delicias*, pl., pleasure, delight: see *delicate*.] A delight; a dainty; something delicately pleasing.

Quod man to Conscience, "gouthe axith *delice*;
For gouthe the course of kinde [nature] wole holde."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 90.

And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd
In dainty *delices*, and lavish joyes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 28.

deliciate† (dē-lish'i-āt), *v. i.* [< ML. *deliciatus*, pp. of *deliciari*, delight one's self, feast, < L. *delicia*, delight: see *delicate*.] To indulge in delights; feast; revel; delight one's self.

When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minions, the rose is her delight. *Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

delicious (dē-lish'us), *a.* [< ME. *delicious*, < OF. *delicieus*, F. *délicieux* = Pr. *delicios* = Sp. Pg. *delicioso* = It. *delizioso*, < L. *deliciosus*, delicious, delightful, < *deliciæ*, delight: see *delicate*.] **1.** Pleasing in the highest degree; most sweet or grateful to the senses; affording exquisite pleasure: as, a *delicious* viand; a *delicious* odor; *delicious* fruit or wine.

She [Venice] misinterred into me more variety of remarkable and *delicious* objects than mine eyes ever surveyed in any citie before. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 199.

That is a bitter sweetness which is only *delicious* to the palate, and to the stomach deadly. *Ford*, Line of Life.

2. Most pleasing to the mind; yielding exquisite delight; delightful.

We had a most *delicious* journey to Marseilles, thro' a country sweetely declining to the south and Mediterranian coasts. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 7, 1641.

What so *delicious* as a just and firm encounter of two, in a thought, in a feeling? *Emerson*, Friendship.

Were not his words *delicious*, I a beast
To take them as I did? but something jarr'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3†. Delicate; luxurious; dainty; addicted to or seeking pleasure.

Others, of a more *delicious* and airy spirit, retire themselves to the enjoyment of ease and luxury. *Milton.*

=Syn. *Delicious, Delightful*, luscious, savory. *Delicious* is highly agreeable to some sense, generally that of taste, sometimes that of smell or of hearing. *Delightful* is highly agreeable to the mind; it is always superlative, except perhaps as sight or hearing is sometimes the immediate means to high mental pleasure. *Delicious* food, odors, music; *delightful* thoughts, hopes, anticipations, news.

O faint, *delicious* spring-time violet.
W. W. Story, The Violet.

What is there in the vale of life
Half so *delightful* as a wife?
Cowper, Love Abused.

Even the phrase "*delicious* music" implies the predominance of the sensuous element in the pleasures of song.
A. Phelps, Eng. Style, p. 362.

Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot.
Thomson, Spring, l. 1149.

deliciously (dē-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a delicious manner; in a manner to please the taste or gratify the mind; sweetly; daintily; delightfully; luxuriously.

How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her.
Rev. xviii. 7.

deliciousness (dē-lish'us-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delicious or very grateful to the senses or mind: as, the *deliciousness* of a repast; the *deliciousness* of a sonnet.

The sweetest honey
Is loathsome in his own *deliciousness*.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 6.

2†. That which is delicious; delicacies; luxuries; dainties.

The East sends hither her *deliciousness*.
Donne, Thomas Coryat.

3†. Indulgence in delicacies; luxury.

To drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . . he made another, third, law for eating and drinking.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

delict (dē-likt'), *n.* [= F. *délit* = Sp. *delicto, delito* = Pg. *delicto, delito* = It. *delitto*, < L. *delictum*, a fault, offense, crime, prop. neut. pp. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault, offend, < *de* + *linquere*, leave; cf. *relinquere*.] A transgression; an offense; specifically, in *civil* and *Scots law*, a misdemeanor. Delicts are commonly understood as slighter offenses which do not immediately affect the public peace, but which imply an obligation on the part of the offender to make an atonement to the public by suffering punishment, and also to make reparation for the injury committed. The term *delinquency* has the same signification.

The supreme power either hath not power sufficient to punish the delinquent, or may miss to have notice of the *delict*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 208.

Every regulation of the civil code necessarily implies a *delict* in the event of its violation. *Jeffrey.*

delight, *a.* [ME. *delic* (three syllables), < OF. *delit, delit, delgié*, F. *délié*, fine, slender, = Pr. *delgat* = Sp. Pg. *delgado*, < L. *delicatus*, delicate, etc., in ML. also fine, slender: see *delicate*.] Thin; slender; delicate.

Hyr clothes weren maked of riht *delye* thredes.
Chaucer, Boethius, i. prose 1.

deligation (del-i-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déligation* = Sp. *deligacion*, < L. as if **deligatio(n-)*, < *deligare*, bind or tie together, < *de* + *ligare*, bind, tie: see *ligation*.] In *surg.*, a binding up; a bandaging; ligature, as of arteries. [Rare.]

Rather in these fractures do we use *delegations* with many rowlers, saith Albucasius. *Wiseman*, Surgery, vii. 1.

delight (dē-līt'), *v.* [A wrong spelling, in imitation of words like *light, might*, etc.; the analogical mod. spelling would be *delite*, < ME. *deliten, delyten*, < OF. *deleiter, deleiter* = Pr. *delectar* = Sp. *deleitar, delectar* = Pg. *deleitar* = It. *dilettare, dilettare*, < L. *delectare*, delight, please, freq. of *delicere*, allure: see *delicate, delectable, delicious*.] **I.** *trans.* To affect with great pleasure or rapture; please highly; give or afford a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment to: as, a beautiful landscape *delights* the eye; harmony *delights* the ear; poetry *delights* the mind.

I will *delight* myself in thy statutes. Ps. cxix. 16.

To me, what is this quintessence of dust? Man *delights* not me, no, nor woman either. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* **To have or take great pleasure;** be greatly **pleased or rejoiced:** followed by an infinitive or by *in*.

The squyer *delited* nothinge ther-*ynne* whan that he sholde his maister, but he wiste not fro whens this corage hym com.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 434.

I *delight* to do thy will, O my God: yea, thy law is within my heart. Ps. xl. 8.

The labour we *delight in* physics pain.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

delight (dē-līt'), *n.* [A wrong spelling (see the verb); earlier *delite*, < ME. *delite*, *delit*, *delyt*, < OF. *delit*, *delit* = Pr. *deleg*, *delieg*, *delet* = Sp. Pg. *deleite* = It. *diletto*, delight; from the verb.] **1.** A high degree of **pleasure or satisfaction;** joy; rapture.

His *delight* is in the law of the Lord. Ps. i. 2.

Thus came I into England with great joy and hearts of *delight*, both to my selfe and all my acquaintance.
Webbe, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 31.

The ancients and our own Elizabethans, ere spiritual meagrims had become fashionable, perhaps made more out of life by taking a frank *delight* in its action and passion.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 249.

2. That which gives great pleasure; that which affords a high degree of satisfaction or enjoyment.

But, man, what doste thou with alle this?
Thowe doest the *delytye* of the devylle.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 172.

Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprites,
And show the best of our *delights*.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise, . . .
To scorn *delights*, and live laborious days.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 72.

3†. Licentious pleasure; lust. *Chaucer.* = **Syn. 1.** *Joy*, *Pleasure*, etc. (see *gladness*), gratification, rapture, transport, ecstasy, delectation.

delighted (dē-lī'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *delight*, *v.*] **1.** Greatly pleased; joyous; joyful.

About the keel *delighted* dolphins play.
Waller, His Majesty's Escape.

Ay, but to die, and go we know not where,
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod; and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

But thou, O Hope, with eyes so fair—
What was thy *delighted* measure?
Collins, The Passions.

[In the quotation from Shakspere the meaning of the word is doubtful.]

2†. Delightful; delighted-in.

If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more white than black.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

Whom best I love I cross; to make my gift,
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4.

delightedly (dē-lī'ted-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner; with delight.

Delightedly dwells he 'mong fays and talismans,
And spirits; and *delightedly* believes
Divinities, being himself divine.
Coleridge, tr. of Schiller's Death of Wallenstein.

delighter (dē-lī'tėr), *n.* One who takes delight. [Rare.]

Ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories.
Barrow, Sermons, I. 250.

delightful (dē-līt'fūl), *a.* [< *delight* + *-ful*, 1.] Highly pleasing; affording great pleasure and satisfaction: as, a *delightful* thought; a *delightful* prospect.

The house is *delightful* — the very perfection of the old Elizabethan style. *Macaulay's Life and Letters*, I. 191.

After all, to be *delightful* is to be classic, and the chaotic never pleases long.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 204.

= **Syn.** *Delicious*, *Delightful* (see *delicious*); charming, exquisite, enchanting, rapturous, ravishing.

delightfully (dē-līt'fūl-i), *adv.* **1.** In a delightful manner; in a manner to afford great pleasure; charmingly.

How can you more profitably or more *delightfully* employ your Sunday leisure than in the performance of such duties as these? *By. Porteus*, Works, I. ix.

2†. With delight; delightedly.

O voice once heard
Delightfully, Increase and multiply;
Now death to hear! *Milton*, P. L., x. 730.

delightfulness (dē-līt'fūl-nes), *n.* **1.** The quality of being delightful, or of affording great pleasure: as, the *delightfulness* of a prospect or of scenery; the *delightfulness* of leisure.

Because it [deportment] is a nurse of peace and greatly contributes to the *delightfulness* of society, [it] hath been always much commended. *Barrow*, Sermons, I. xxix.

2†. The state of being delighted; great pleasure; delight.

But our desires' tyrannical extortion
Doth force us there to set our chief *delightfulness*
Where but a baiting place is all our portion.
Sir P. Sidney.

delightingly (dē-līt'ing-li), *adv.* **1.** In a delighting manner; so as to give delight. — **2†.** With delight; cheerfully; cordially.

He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sequiri's death. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium.

delightless (dē-līt'les), *a.* [< *delight* + *-less*.] Affording no pleasure or delight; cheerless.

Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale moon, and bids his driving sleets
Deform the day *delightless*. *Thomson*, Spring.

delightsome (dē-līt'sum), *a.* [< *delight* + *-some*.] Delightful; imparting delight.

Then deck thee with thy loose, *delightsome* robes,
And on thy wings bring delicate perfumes.
Peele, David and Bethsabe.

The Kingdom of Tonquin is in general healthy enough, especially in the dry season, when also it is very *delightsom*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 31.

delightsomely (dē-līt'sum-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner; in a way to give or receive delight.

I have not lived my life *delightsomely*.
Tennyson, Ballin and Balan.

delightsomeness (dē-līt' sum-nes), *n.* The quality of giving delight; charmfulness.

The *delightsomeness* of our dwellings shall not be envied.
Wheatly, Schools of the Prophets, Sermon at Oxford, p. 38.

delignate† (dē-lig'nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *lignum*, wood, + *-ate*2 (suggested by *delapidate*, *dilapidate*).] To deprive or strip of wood. *Dacier.* [Rare.]

It moves me much, his accusation of covetousness dilapidating, or rather *delignating*, his bishoprick, cutting down the wood thereof, for which he fell into the Queen's displeasure. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., IX. iii. 34.

delimit (dē-lim'it), *v. t.* [< F. *délimiter*, < LL. *delimitare*, mark out the limits, < *de-* + *limitare*, limit, bound: see *limit*.] To mark or fix the limits or boundaries of; bound.

The sporangium is a large club-shaped cell *delimited* by a transverse wall from the unicellular tubular sporangiophore. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 74.

The present system of *delimiting* the towns and preserving the memory of their bounds is an inheritance from former ages. *Science*, V. 246.

delimitation (dē-lim-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *délimitation*, < LL. *delimitare*: see *delimit*.] The marking, fixing, or prescribing of limits or boundaries.

They had had ample time for ascertaining all the facts, and for proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament. *Gladstone.*

Volumes of minute antiquarian investigation would be needed to trace . . . the progress of nomenclature and *delimitation* of the various dioceses of Britain from the first establishment of them to the present day.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 244.

If the *delimitation* of orders is difficult, that of genera is often impossible, so that they are reduced to assemblages depending on the tact or taste of the author.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 421.

delinet (dē-lin'), *v. t.* [= F. *délinéer* = Sp. Pg. *delinear* = It. *delineare*, < L. *delineare*, mark out, sketch, delineate: see *delineate*.] To mark out; delineate. *Otway.*

A certain plan had been *delined* out for a farther proceeding, to retrieve all with help of the Parliament.
Roger North, Examen, p. 523.

delineable (dē-lin'ē-a-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **delineabilis*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Capable of delineation; liable to be delineated.

In ether vision there is something not *delineable*.
Feltham, Letters, xvii. (Ord MS.).

delineament (dē-lin'ē-a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. *delineamiento* = Pg. *deliniamento* = It. *delineamento*, < L. as if **delineamentum*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] Representation by delineation; picture; graphic sketch.

The sunne's a type of that eternall light
Which we call God, a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is light.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 11.

delineate (dē-lin'ē-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delineated*, ppr. *delineating*. [< L. *delineatus*, pp. of *delineare*, also *deliniare*, mark out, sketch, < *de* + *lineare*, mark out, < *linea*, a line: see *line*2. Cf. *deline*.] **1.** To exhibit or mark out in lines; sketch or represent in outline: as, to *delineate* the form of the earth or a diagram. — **2.** To represent pictorially; draw a likeness of; portray; depict.

They may *delineate* Nestor like Adonis, or Time with Absalom's head. *Sir T. Browne.*

3. To describe; represent to the mind or understanding; exhibit a likeness of in words: as, to *delineate* character.

The ancients have with great exactness *delineated* universal nature, under the person of Pan.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Customs or habits *delineated* with great accuracy.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. ii.

To *delineate* character has been his principal aim.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, Pref.

Mr. [G. P. R.] James is considered by many to be a greater man than Mr. Dickens, because he *delineates* kings and nobles. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 180.

delineation (dē-lin-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *délinéation* = Sp. *delineacion* = Pg. *delineação* = It. *delineazione*, < LL. *delineatio* (*n.*), < L. *delineare*, mark out: see *deline*, *delineate*.] **1.** The act or process of delineating; the act of representing, portraying, or depicting.

If it please the care well, the same represented by *delineation* to the view pleaseth the eye well.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

2. Representation, whether pictorially or in words; sketch; description.

The softest *delineations* of female beauty. *Irving.*

= **Syn. 2.** *Sketch*, etc. (see *outline*, *n.*); drawing, draft, portrait; account, description.

delineator (dē-lin'ē-ā-tor), *n.* [= F. *délinéateur* = Sp. Pg. *delineador* = It. *delineatore*, < L. as if **delineator*, < *delineare*, delineate: see *delineate*.] **1.** One who delineates or sketches, either pictorially or verbally.

A modern *delineator* of characters. *V. Knox*, Essays, iii.

Specifically — **2.** A tailors' pattern, made so as to expand in certain directions to correspond to the varying sizes of the garments. — **3.** A surveying instrument on wheels, which, on being moved over the ground, registers the distance traversed and delineates the slopes or profile of the country; a perambulator.

delineatory (dē-lin'ē-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *delineate* + *-ory*.] Delineating; describing; drawing the outline.

The *delineatory* part of his work affords the best specimen of his peculiar manner. *Scott*, Critical Essays, p. 386.

delineature† (dē-lin'ē-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *delineatura*, < L. as if **delineatura*, < *delineare*, mark out: see *delineate*.] Delineation.

deliniment† (dē-lin'i-ment), *n.* [= OF. *delinement*, < L. *delinimentum*, prop. *delenimentum*, < *delinire*, prop. *delenire*, soothe, soften, mitigate, < *de* + *lenire*, soften, < *lenis*, soft: see *lenient*, *delenifical*.] **1.** Mitigation. — **2.** A liniment. *Bailey.*

delinition† (del-i-nish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *delinere*, besmear, < *de* + *linere*, smear: see *liniment*, *letter*.] The act of smearing.

The *delinition* of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, II. x. § 3.

delinquency (dē-ling'kwen-si), *n.*; pl. *delinquencies* (-siz). [= OF. *delinquance* = Sp. *delincuencia* = It. *delinquenza*, < LL. *delinquentia*, a fault, delinquency, < L. *delinquent*(*-t*)*-s*, delinquent: see *delinquent*.] Failure or omission of duty or obligation; a dereliction; a fault; a shortcoming; an offense.

Neither moral *delinquencies* nor virtuous actions are declared to be the products of an inevitable necessity.
Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon, v. 2.

= **Syn.** *Wrong*, *Sin*, etc. See *crime*.

delinquent (dē-ling'kwent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. *delinkwent* = G. Sw. *delinquent* = Dan. *delinkvent* = F. *délinquant* = Sp. *delincuente* = Pg. It. *delinquente*, < L. *delinquent*(*-t*)*-s*, ppr. of *delinquere*, fail, be wanting, commit a fault (see *delict*), < *de*, away, + *linquere*, leave. Cf. *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] **I.** *a.* Failing in duty; offending by neglect of duty or obligation: as, a *delinquent* tenant; a *delinquent* subscriber.

He that practiseth either for his own profit, or any other sinister ends, may be well termed a *delinquent* person.
State Trials (1640), Earl Strafford.

II. *n.* One who fails to perform a duty or discharge an obligation; one guilty of a delinquency; an offender; a culprit.

Nor do I think his sentence cruel (for
'Gainst such *delinquents* what can be too bloody?)
But that it is abhorring from our state.
B. Jonson, Catiline, v. 6.

A *delinquent* ought to be cited in the place of jurisdiction where the delinquency was committed. *Ayliffe.*

Delinquents who confess,
And pray forgiveness, merit anger less.
Cowper, Elegies, iv.

= **Syn.** *Offender*, *Delinquent* (see *offender*); wrong-doer.

delinquently (dē-ling'kwent-li), *adv.* So as to fail in duty or obligation.

deliquate (del'i-kwāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deliquated*, ppr. *deliquating*. [< L. *deliquatus*, pp. of *deliquare*, clarify a liquid by straining it; in E. taken in a lit. sense (after *deliquesce*, q. v.), melt down, < *de*, down, + *liquare*, liquefy, melt: see *liquate* and *colay*2.] **I.** *intrans.* To melt or be dissolved.

It will be resolved into a liquor, very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*. *Boyle*, Chemical Principles.

II. *trans.* To cause to melt; dissolve.

deliquation (del-i-kwā'shŏn), *n.* [*deliquate* + *-ion.*] A melting.

deliquesce (del-i-kwes'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquesced*, ppr. *deliquescing*. [< L. *deliquescere*, melt away, dissolve, < *de*, down, + *liquescere*, become liquid, inceptive of *liquere*, melt: see *liquid.*] **1.** To melt or dissolve gradually, or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts; melt away.

Chromic acid crystals *deliquesce* rapidly when exposed to the air, and soon undergo a chemical change.
C. O. Whitman, Microscopical Methods, p. 18.

Whose whole vocabulary had *deliquesced* into some half-dozen expressions. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, x.

2. In *vegetable histology*, to liquefy or melt away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth: said of certain tissues, especially the gills of fungi of the genus *Coprinus*. It differs from the analogous process in salts, being a vital phenomenon.

deliquescence (del-i-kwes'ens), *n.* [= F. *déliquescence* = Sp. *deliquescencia* = Pg. *deliquescencia* = It. *deliquescenza*, < L. as if **deliquescentia*, < *deliquescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescent.*] Liquefaction by absorption of moisture from the atmosphere (a property of certain salts and other bodies); a melting away or dissolving.

I am suffering from my old complaint, the hay-fever (as it is called). My fear is, perishing by *deliquescence*; I melt away in nasal and lachrymal profluvia.
Sydney Smith, To Dr. Holland, ix.

deliquescent (del-i-kwes'ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déliquescent* = Sp. *delicuescente* = Pg. *deliquescente* = It. *deliquescente*, < L. *deliquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deliquescere*, melt away: see *deliquescence.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Liquefying in the air; capable of becoming liquid by attracting moisture from the atmosphere: as, *deliquescent* salts.

Regenerated tartar is so *deliquescent* that it is not easy to keep it dry. *Black*, Lectures on Chemistry.

Hence — **2.** Apt to dissolve or melt away; wasting away by or as if by melting.

Striding over the styles to church, . . . dusty and *deliquescent*. *Sydney Smith*, To Archdeacon Singleton, iii.

3. In *vegetable histology*, liquefying or melting away gradually, as part of the normal process of growth. — **4.** In *bot.*, branching in such a way that the stem is lost in the branches.

II. *n.* A substance which becomes liquid by attracting moisture from the air.

deliquiate (dē-lik'wi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deliquiated*, ppr. *deliquiating*. [Improper form of *deliquate.*] Same as *deliquesce.*

deliquiation (dē-lik-wi-ā'shŏn), *n.* [*deliquiate* + *-ion.*] Same as *deliquescence.*

deliquium[1] (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [= F. *déliquium* = Sp. Pg. It. *deliquio*, < L. *deliquium*, a flowing down, < L. *de*, down, + *liquere*, melt; cf. *deliquate.*] **1.** In *chem.*, a melting or liquefaction by absorption of moisture, as of a salt. — **2.** Figuratively, a melting or maudlin mood of mind.

To fall into mere unreasoning *deliquium* of love and admiration was not good. *Carlyle.*

The sentimentalist always insists on taking his emotion neat, and, as his sense gradually deadens to the stimulus, increases his dose till he ends in a kind of moral *deliquium*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

deliquium[2] (dē-lik'wi-um), *n.* [< L. *deliquium*, an eclipse, lit. a want (cf. *defectus*, a lack, an eclipse), < *deliquere*, fail, be wanting: see *delinquent.*] **1.** An interruption or failure of the sun's light, whether caused by an eclipse or otherwise:

Such a *deliquium* we read of immediately subsequent to the death of Cæsar. *J. Spencer*, Prodigies, p. 224.

2. In *med.*, a failure of vital force; syncope.

He . . . carries bisket, aqua vitæ, or some strong waters, about him, for fear of *deliquiums*, or being sick.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 181.

deliracy† (dē-lir'a-si), *n.* [< L. as if **deliratia*, < *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate.*] Delirium.

delirament† (dē-lir'a-ment), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *deliramento*, < L. *deliramentum*, nonsense, absurdity, < *delirare*, be crazy: see *delirate.*] A wandering of the mind; foolish fancy.

Of whose [Mohammed's] *deliraments* further I proceed.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 285.

delirancy† (dē-lir'an-si), *n.* [< *deliran(t)* + *-cy.*] The state of being delirious; delirium.

Ecstasies of *delirancy* and dotage, that bring men first to strange fancies; then, to vent either nonsense or blasphemous and scurrilous extravagancies.
Bp. Gauden, Sermon at Funeral of Sp. Brownrigg, p. 57.

delirant† (dē-lī'rant), *a.* [< F. *délirant* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirante*, < L. *deliran(t-)s*, ppr. of *delirare* (F. *délirer*), be crazy: see *delirate.*] Delirious.

deliratet (dē-lī'rāt), *v. i.* [< L. *deliratus*, pp. of *delirare* (> It. *delirare* = Sp. Pg. *delirar* = F. *délirer*), be crazy, rave, be out of one's wits, deviate from a straight line, < *delirus*, crazy, raving: see *delirous*, *delirious.*] To rave, as a madman. *Cockeram.*

deliration (del-i-rā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *deliratio(n-)*, < *delirare*, be crazy, rave: see *delirate.*] Mental aberration; delirium; dementation. [Archaic.]

The masters of physick tell us of two kinds of *deliration*, or alienation of the understanding.
J. Meade, Discourses (1642), p. 122.

Repressed by ridicule as a *deliration* of the human mind.
De Quincey.

deliriant (dē-lir'i-ant), *n.* [< *delirium* + *-ant*[1].] In *med.*, a poison which causes delirium.

delirifacient (dē-lir-i-fā'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *delirare*, rave, + *facere*, ppr. *facien(t-)s*, make.] **I.** *a.* Tending to produce delirium.

II. *n.* In *med.*, a substance which tends to produce delirium.

delirious (dē-lir'i-us), *a.* [< *delirium* + *-ous.* The older form was *delirous*, q. v.] **1.** Wandering in mind; having ideas and fancies that are wild, fantastic, or incoherent; light-headed; flighty; raving. — **2.** Characterized by or proceeding from wild excitement, exaggerated emotion, or rapture: as, *delirious* joy.

Their fancies first *delirious* grew,
And scenes ideal took for true.
M. Green, The Spleen.

Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses. *Longfellow.*

deliriously (dē-lir'i-us-li), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

Sweeps the Soul *deliriously* from life.
Byron, Marino Faliero, IV. i. 260.

deliriousness (dē-lir'i-us-nes), *n.* The state of being delirious; delirium.

delirium (dē-lir'i-um), *n.* [= F. *délire* = Sp. Pg. It. *delirio* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *delirium*, < L. *delirium*, madness, delirium, < *delirus*, mad, raving: see *delirate.*] **1.** A disordered state, more or less temporary, of the mental faculties, occurring during illness, especially in febrile conditions. It may be the effect of inflammatory action affecting the brain, or it may be sympathetic with disease in other parts of the body, as the heart; it may be caused by long-continued and exhausting pain, or by inanition of the nervous system.

2. Violent excitement; exaggerated enthusiasm; mad rapture.

The popular *delirium* caught his enthusiastic mind.
Irving.

3. A hallucination or delusion; a creation of the imagination.

The poet's hand,
Imparting substance to an empty shade,
Imposed on gay *delirium* for a truth.
Cowper, Task, iv. 528.

Delirium tremens, a disorder of the brain arising from inordinate and protracted use of ardent spirits, and therefore almost peculiar to drunkards. The delirium is a constant symptom, but the tremor is not always conspicuously present. It is properly a disease of the nervous system.
= **Syn. 1.** *Madness*, *Frenzy*, etc. See *insanity.*

delirous† (dē-lī'rus), *a.* [< L. *delirus*, crazy, raving, lit. being out of the furrow, < *de*, away, from, + *lira*, a furrow. Cf. *delirious.*] Raving; delirious.

Delirous, that doteth and swerveth from reason.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1674).

delit, *n.* A Middle English form of *delight.*

délit (dā-lē'), *n.* [F. *délit*, an offense: see *delict.*] In *law*, an act whereby a person by fraud or malice causes damage or wrong to another.

— **Quasi délit**, an act by which a person causes damage to another without malice, but by some inexcusable imprudence.

delitable†, *a.* [ME., < OF. *delitable*, < L. *delectabilis*, delightful, whence later E. *delectable*, q. v.] Delightful; delectable.

Many a tour and toun thou mayst biholde,
That founded were in tyme of fadres olde,
And many another *delitable* syghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 6.

delitably†, *adv.* [ME., < *delitable*, q. v.] Delightfully. *Chaucer.*

delite†, *v.* and *n.* The earlier spelling of *delight.*

delitet, *a.* [< OF. *delit*, delightful, adj. of *delit*, n., delight: see *delite*, *n.*, *delight.*] Delightful; blessed.

This lambe moste *delyte*,
That gave his body to man in forme of brede
On shrēe thursday to-forne or before he was dede.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 15.

delitescence, delitescency (del-i-tes'ens, -en-si), *n.* [= F. *délitescence*; < *delitescent*, q. v.] **1.** The state of being concealed; seclusion; retirement; repose. [Obsolete or archaic.]

1669 and 1670 I sold all my estate in Wilts. From 1670 to this very day (I thank God) I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*. *Aubrey*, Life, p. lv.

Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*. *Johnson.*

The *delitescence* of mental activities. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. In *surg.*, the sudden disappearance of inflammatory symptoms or the subsidence of a tumor.

Period of delitescence, in *med.*, the period during which certain morbid poisons, as smallpox, lie latent in the system. See *incubation.*

delitescent (del-i-tes'ent), *a.* [< L. *delitescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *delitescere*, lie hid, < *de*, away, + *latescere*, inceptive of *latere*, lie hid: see *latent.*] Concealed; lying hid.

delitigate† (dē-lit'i-gāt), *v. i.* [< L. *delitigatus*, pp. of *delitigare*, scold, rail angrily, < *de* + *litigare*, quarrel: see *litigate.*] To chide or contend in words. *Cockeram.*

delitigation† (dē-lit-i-gā'shŏn), *n.* [< *delitigate* + *-ion.*] A chiding; a brawl. *Bailey.*

deliver[1] (dē-liv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *deliveren*, *delyveren*, *delivren*, < OF. *deliverer*, F. *délivrer* = Pr. *desliurar*, *desliurer*, *deslieurar*, *delieurar* = Sp. Pg. *deliberar* = OSp. *delibrar* = It. *diliberare*, *deliberare*, *dilibrare*, < ML. *deliberare*, set free, deliver, < L. *de*, away, from, + *liberare*, set free, liberate, < *liber*, free: see *liberate*, *livery.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, or evil; set free; set at liberty: as, to *deliver* one from captivity.

The noyse of foulis for to ben *delyvered*
So loude rouge, "Have don and let us wende."
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 491.

Deliver me, O my God, out of the hand of the wicked.
Ps. lxxi. 4.

Ye magestrats used them courteously, and shewed them what favour they could; but could not *deliver* them, till order came from ye Counsell-table.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 12.

2. To give or hand over; transfer; put into another's possession or power; commit; pass to another: as, to *deliver* a letter.

And thanne the *Delyvrē* to every Pylgryme a candyll of wax bremnyng in his honde.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

They were to haue none other commission, or authoritie, but only to *deliuer* their Emperours letter vnto the Pope. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 70.

Thou shalt *deliver* Pharaoh's cup into his hand.
Gen. xl. 13.

3. To surrender; yield; give up: as, to *deliver* a fortress to an enemy: often followed by *up*, and sometimes by *over*: as, to *deliver up* the city; to *deliver up* stolen goods; to *deliver over* money held in trust.

Deliver up their children to the famine. Jer. xviii. 21.

The constables have *delivered* her *over* to me.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 4.

Thomas Piercy Duke of Northumberland, who first rebell'd and afterwards fled into Scotland, was for a sum of Money *deliver'd* by the Earl of Morton to the Lord Hunsdon Governor of Berwick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 347.

4. To disburden of a child in childbirth; aid in parturition; hence, figuratively, to disburden of intellectual progeny.

On her frights, and griefs, . . .
She is, something before her time, *deliver'd*.
Shak., W. T., ii. 2.

His [Mahomet's] mother said, That shee was *deliuered* of him without paine, and Angelicall Birds came to nourish the child. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 247.

Tully was long before he could be *delivered* of a few verses. *Peacham*, Poetry.

5. To discharge; cast; strike; fire: as, he *delivered* the blow straight from the shoulder; to *deliver* a broadside.

An uninstructed bowler . . . thinks to attain the jack by *delivering* his bowl straight forward upon it. *Scott.*

He'll keep clear of my cast, my logic-throw,
Let argument slide, and then *deliver* swift
Some bowl from quite an unguessed point of stand —
Having the luck o' the last word, the reply!
Browning, Bing and Bonk, II. 71.

Exposed to the fire of the two gun-boats, which was *delivered* with vigor and effect.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 367.

Other shorter swords seem to have been used like a falchion only for *delivering* a chopping blow, as they have only one edge. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 278.

6†. To make known; impart, as information.

Wel. Oh, I came not there to-night.
Bob. Your brother *delivered* us as much.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Will you *deliver* how
This dead queen re-lives? *Shak.*, Pericles, v. 3.

That mummy is medicinal, the Arabian Doctor Haly *delivereth*, and divers confirm. *Sir T. Browne*, Mummies.

7. **To utter, pronounce, or articulate, as words**; produce, as tones in singing; enunciate formally, as before an assemblage: as, to *deliver* an oration; he *delivered* the notes badly.

The vowell is alwayes more easily *deliuered* then the consonant. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

Both the Oracles of Delphos and Sibillas prophecies were wholly *delivered* in verses. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

To **deliver battle, to deliver an attack**, to give battle; attack an enemy.

Massena *delivered two battles* at Fuentes de Onoro. *Pop. Encyc.*

=Syn. 1. To set free, liberate, extricate.—3. To cede, grant, relinquish, give up.—7. *Pronounce*, etc. See *utter*.

II. *intrans.* In *molding*, to leave the mold easily. Thus, plaster-of-Paris molds in potteries are often left unoiled so as to absorb the water freely from the clay, which will then *deliver*. Molds for plaster casts are oiled for the same reason. See *draw*.

deliver[2] (dē-liv'ėr), *a.* [< ME. *deliver, delyvere*, < OF. *delivre*, free, prompt, alert, < ML. **deliber* (cf. adv. *delibere*, promptly), < L. *de* + *liber*, free; cf. adv. *libere*, freely. Cf. *deliver*[1], formed of the same elements.] Free; nimble; active; light; agile. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Of his stature he was of evene lengthe,
And wonderly *delyvere*, and gret of strengthe.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 84.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinshed.*

Pyrocles, of a more fine and *deliver* strength, watching his time when to give fit thrusts, . . . would . . . soon have made an end of Amazius. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, III.

deliver[3], *v. i.* See *deliber*. *Chaucer.*

deliverable (dē-liv'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *deliver*[1] + *-able*.] That may be or is to be delivered.

deliverance (dē-liv'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *deliverance, delyverance*, < OF. *deliverance* (F. *délivrance* = Pr. *delivransa* = Sp. *delibranza* (obs.) = It. *deliberanza*), < *deliver*, deliver: see *deliver*[1] and *-ance*.] **1.** The act of setting free; release or rescue, as from captivity, oppression, danger, or evil of any kind.

In hir standeth all your *deliverance*,
Or elles your deth without doubt any.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1863.

God sent me . . . to save your lives by a great *deliverance*. Gen. xlv. 7.

He hath sent me to heal the broken-hearted, to preach *deliverance* to the captives. Luke iv. 18.

2. Acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.—**3.** Parturition; childbirth; delivery.

In the labour of women it helpeth to the easy *deliverance*. *Bacon.*

Hence—**4.** The act of disburdening of anything; especially, the act of disburdening the mind by uttering one's thoughts.

Assume that you are saying precisely that which all think, and in the flow of wit and love roll out your paradoxes in solid column, with not the infirmity of a doubt. So at least shall you get no adequate *deliverance*. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 217.

5. The act of giving or transferring from one to another.—**6.** Utterance; declaration; also, a particular statement, especially of opinion; specifically, an authoritative or official utterance by speech or writing; a decision in a controversy.

You have it from his own *deliverance*. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5.

To be of any use in the controversy, then, the immediate *deliverance* of my consciousness must be competent to assure me of the non-existence of something which by hypothesis is not in my consciousness.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 102.

Indeed, so incessant and persistent have been the *deliverances* of their lordships upon the subject, that it might almost seem as though a bishop would have considered himself lacking duty if he had omitted any opportunity of sounding the note of alarm.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 99.

7. In *Scots law*, the expressed decision of a judge or an arbitrator, interim or final. When interim, it is technically called an *interlocutor*.

deliverer (dē-liv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *deliverer*; < *deliver* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who delivers, rescues, or sets free; a savior or preserver.

The Lord raised up a *deliverer* to the children of Israel. Judges iii. 9.

2. One who delivers by transferring or handing over: as, a *deliverer* of parcels or letters.—**3†.** One who declares or communicates.

Tully, speaking of the law of nature, saith, that thereof God himself was inventor, . . . deviser, discusser, *deliverer*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. § 460.

deliveress (dē-liv'ėr-es), *n.* [< *deliver* + *-ess*.] A female deliverer. [Rare.]

Joan d'Arc, . . . the *deliveress* of the towne from our country men when they beseiged it.
Evelyn, Memoirs, April 21, 1644.

deliverly (dē-liv'ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *delyverly, -liche*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Nimbly; cleverly; jauntily; actively. [Obsolete or archaic.]

When Gaheries saugh his brother Gawein, he lepte vpon his feet, and sette on his heed his hatte *delyverly*, and hente a-gein his swerde, and apparelede hym to diffende.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 196.

Where be your ribbands, maids? swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, III. 5.

Every time we say a thing in conversation, we get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and *deliverly*. *Emerson*, Clubs.

deliverness† (dē-liv'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *delyverness, -nesse*; < *deliver*[2] + *-ness*.] Agility; nimbleness; speed. *Chaucer.*

This, for his *deliverness* and swiftenesse, was surnamed Herefote. *Fabyan*, Chron., I. cevili.

delivery (dē-liv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *deliveries* (-iz). [< *deliver*[1] + *-y*, after *livery*.] **1.** The act of setting free; the act of freeing from bondage, danger, or evil of any kind; release; rescue; deliverance.

He . . . swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 4.

In the *delivery* of them that survive, no mans particular carefulnesse saued one person, but the meere goodnesse of God himselfe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 70.

2. A giving or passing from one to another; the act of transferring or handing over to another: as, the *delivery* of goods or of a deed; the *delivery* of a parcel or a letter.—**3.** Surrender; a giving up.

The *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army. *Sir J. Denham.*

4. In *law*, the placing of one person in legal possession of a thing by another.—**5.** Aid given in the act of parturition; the bringing forth of offspring; childbirth.—**6.** Utterance; enunciation; manner of speaking or singing.

I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*. *Addison.*

7. The act of sending or putting forth; emission; discharge: as, the *delivery* of the ball in base-ball, cricket, etc.; the *delivery* of fire or of a charge in battle; the *delivery* of a blow from the shoulder.—**8.** Capacity for pouring out or disburdening of contents: as, the *delivery* of a pipe.—**9†.** Free motion or use of the limbs; activity; agility.

The duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*. *Sir H. Wotton.*

10. In *founding*, allowance or free play given to a pattern so that it can be readily lifted from the mold. Also called *draw-taper*.—**Actual delivery**, or **delivery in fact**, in *law*, a transfer of physical possession.—**Constructive delivery**, in *law*, such a change in the situation as in legal effect imports a transfer of possession.—**General delivery**, the delivery of mail from the delivery-window of a post-office upon application of the persons to whom it is addressed.—**Good delivery**, in the law of sales, and particularly in the stock exchange, a delivery or tender by the seller proper to fulfil his obligation.—**Jail delivery**. See *jail-delivery*.—**Symbolical delivery**, in *law*, the delivery of property by handing over something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it, as, for instance, the key of the warehouse containing it. =Syn. 6. *Elocution, Delivery*. See *elocution*.

dell[1] (del), *n.* [< ME. *delle* = MD. *delle*, D. *del*, a dale, vale, = G. dial. *telle*, a hollow; a deriv. (as dim.) of ME. *dal*, dale, E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. For the relation of forms, cf. *tell, tale*.] A small valley between hills; a little dale; a glen; a ravine.

That break [in the forest] is a *dell*; a deep, hollow cup, lined with turf. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

In a little *dell* among the trees there is a small ruined mosque. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 54.

dell[2] (del), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A young girl; a wench. [Thieves' cant.]

My *dell* and my dainty wild *dell*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

Della Cruscan (del'ą krus'kąn). [It.: *della*, of the (< L. *de*, of, + *illa*, that); *crusca*, bran.] The name of an academy founded at Florence in 1582, mainly for promoting the purity of the Italian language. Its emblem was a sieve, and its name referred to its purpose of sifting out the bran or refuse from the language. After a short period of incorporation in the Florentine Academy, it was revived in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Della-Cruscan (del-ą-krus'kąn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling the Academy della Crusca or its methods. The epithet Della-Cruscan was applied to a school of English poetry started by certain Englishmen at Florence toward the end of the eighteenth century, whose sentimentalities and affectations found many imitators in England. Against it the satire of Gifford's "Baviad" (1794) was directed.

The pent-up imagination, which here and there had trickled off in *Della-Cruscan* dilettantism.
Quarterly Rev., CLXIII. 63.

II. *n.* A member of the Academy della Crusca, or of the English school of poetry named after it.

Della Robbia ware. See *ware*[2].

delocalize (dē-lō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *delocalized*, ppr. *delocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *localize*.] To free from the limitations of locality; widen the scope or interests of.

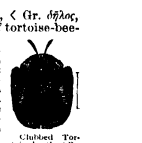
We can have no St. Simons or Peysons till we have a Paris or London to *delocalize* and ossify and give it historic breadth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 92.

The principle of representation was constantly *delocalizing* the town, and bringing into the arena subjects which reminded men of their relationship to the state and the crown. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 20.

deloo (de-lō'), *n.* [N. African.] A kind of North African duykerbok, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, one of the pygmy antelopes. It is about 3 feet long, of a fawn color with whitish flanks, black ankles, and a black stripe on the face running up to the tuft of hair on the poll.

delouk, *n.* See *delul*. *Layard.*

Deloyala (dē-lō-ī'ą-lą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῆλος*, clear, + *ὐαλος*, glass.] A genus of tortoise-beetles: a synonym of *Coptocycla*. The name was used by Chevrolat in Dejean's catalogue without diagnosis. An American species, *Deloyala* or *Coptocycla clavata*, is 7.6 millimeters long, very broadly oval, pale, testaceous, and has the elytra brown, tuberculate, and gibbous, with a large hyaline spot in the middle of the side margin and a similar small apical spot, whence the name. It feeds on potato-vines.



Clubbed Tortoise-beetle (*Deloyala clavata*). (Line shows natural size.)

delph, *n.* An improper spelling of *delf*[1], *delf*[2].

Delphacida (del-fas'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphax* (*-ac-*) + *-ida*.] A group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Delphax*, regarded as one of the numerous subfamilies of *Fulgoridæ*, or referred to the *Cixiidæ*.

Delphax (del'faks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέλφαξ*, a young pig.] A genus of phytophthirious hemipterous insects, or plant-lice. *D. saccharivora* is a West Indian species very injurious to the sugar-cane.

Delphian (del'fi-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Delphi* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, on Mount Parnassus in Phocis, or to the sanctuary of Apollo at that place, the most celebrated fane of Greek worship.

The *Delphian* vales, the Palestines,
The Meccas of the mind. *Halleck.*

2. Of or pertaining to Apollo (as Apollo Delphinius, of Delphi), or to his priestess (the Pythoness) of the oracle of Delphi, who under inspiration delivered the responses of the oracle; hence, inspired.

An inward *Delphian* look.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 322.

Also *Delphinian*.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Delphi.

The *Delphians* contributed a fourth, and collected everywhere for it. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 80.

2. With the definite article, Apollo.

Delphic (del'fik), *a.* [< L. *Delphicus*, < Gr. *Δελφικός*, pertaining to *Δελφοί*, Delphi.] Same as *Delphian*.

For still with *Delphic* emphasis she spann'd
The quick lavishable strings. *Keats.*

delphin[1]† (del'fin), *n.* [ME. *delphin, delfyn*, < L. *delphinus*, ML. also *delfinus*, < Gr. *δελφίς*; later also *δέλφιν*, a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*). Hence *dolphin* and *dauphin*, q. v.] A dolphin.

Thar buth oft ytake *delphyns*, & ac-calues, & balenes (gret fysch, as hyt were of whales kunde).
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 41.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, also *delphin*, a dolphin (in ML. applied to the eldest son of the king of France: see *dauphin*): see *delphin*[1], *n.*, and *dolphin*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to a dol-

phin, or to the *Delphinidæ*.—**2.** Pertaining or relating to the Dauphin of France.

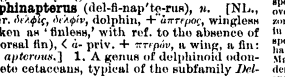
Also *delphine*, *delphinian*.

Delphin editions of the classics, a set of Latin classics prepared by thirty-nine scholars under the superintendence of Montausier, Bossuet, and Huet, for the use of the dauphin (*ad usum Delphini*), son of Louis XIV. They are not now valued except for their indexes of words.

delphin[2] (del'fin), *n.* [For *delphinine* (which is in use in another chem. sense), < *Delphinus* + *-ine*[2].] A neutral fat found in the oil of several members of the genus *Delphinus*.

Delphinapterinæ (del-fi-nap-te-ri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinapterus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*Delphinapterus*) and the narwhal (*Monodon*), as together contrasted with other delphinoids collectively. They have the cervical vertebræ all distinct, and not more than 6 phalanges in any digit.

Delphinapterus (del-fi-nap'te-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δελφίς, δελφίν, dolphin, + ἄπτερος, wingless (taken as 'finless,' with ref. to the absence of a dorsal fin), < ἀ- priv. + πτερόν, a wing, a fin: see *apterous*.] **1.** A genus of delphinoid odontocete cetaceans, typical of the subfamily *Delphinapterinæ*, containing the beluga or white whale (*D. leucas*). It is related to *Monodon*, and resembles the narwhal except in dentition. It has 32 to 40 teeth; 50 vertebræ, the cervical vertebræ being free; 11 ribs; a short, broad, and rounded fin; a low ridge in place of a dorsal fin; the head rounded; and the snout very slightly projecting, if at all. The species attains a length of 12 feet, is white, and chiefly inhabits arctic seas. *Beluga* is a synonym.



Beluga, or White Whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*).

2. A genus of dolphins (*Delphininæ*) which have no dorsal fin, as *D. peroni*: now called *Leucorhamphus*. See *Delphinus*, 1.

delphinate (del'fi-nāt), *n.* [< *delphin-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt formed by the union of delphinic acid with a base.

delphine, *a.* See *delphin*[1].

Delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl., < Gr. Δελφίνιος (an epithet of Apollo), taken as 'of Delphi' (< Δελφοί, Delphi), but in form < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin: see *dolphin*, *Delphic*.] A festival of Apollo Delphinius (the Dolphin or protector of navigation, the god of Delphi), of expiatory character, celebrated at Athens and Ægina, and generally among Ionian colonies along the Mediterranean coasts. At Athens it was held on the 6th of Mounychion (end of March), toward the close of the period of winter storms at sea, and included a procession in which seven boys and seven maidens bore olive-branches, bound with fillets of white wool, to the Delphinium temple near the temple of the Olympian Zeus.

delphinia (del-fin'i-ä), *n.* Same as *delphinia*[2].

Delphinian (del-fin'i-an), *a.* **1.** Same as *Delphian*. Compare *Pythian*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *delphin*[1]. — **Delphinian Apollo.** See *Apollo*.

delphinic (del-fin'ik), *a.* [< L. *delphinus*, dolphin: see *delphin*[1], *n.*] Noting an acid discovered by Chevreul first in dolphin-oil and afterward in the ripe berries of the duck-berry. It is now known to be identical with valeric acid.

Delphinidæ (del-fin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-idæ*.] A large family of odontocete cetaceans. By recent authors it has been limited to those having normally numerous teeth in both jaws; a short symphysis of the mandible, not exceeding one third the length of the jaw; no distinct lacrymal bones; the pterygoids short, scroll-like, and involuted; the capitular articulations of the ribs disappearing backward; the costal cartilages ossified; and the blow-hole median, transversely crescentic, and concave forward. In size and shape the *Delphinidæ* vary greatly. With few exceptions they are marine. As above described, the family includes all the marine cetaceans known as dolphins, porpoises, grampuses, etc., as well as the caaing- or pilot-whales, belugas or white whales, and the narwhal. It has been divided into *Pontoporiinæ*, *Delphinapterinæ*, *Delphininæ*, and *Globicephalinæ*.

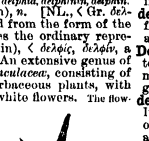
Delphininæ (del-fi-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Delphinidæ*, containing the dolphins and porpoises proper, together with the killers, as distinguished from the belugas, narwhals, blackfish, etc. They have no cervical constriction, the postaxial cervical vertebræ are more or less consolidated, and the second and third digits have from 5 to 9 phalanges. See cuts under *dolphin* and *porpoise*.

delphinine[1] (del'fi-nin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphininæ*.

II. *n.* A species of *Delphininæ*.

delphinine[2] (del'fi-nin), *n.* [< *delphin-ium* + *-ine*[2].] A highly poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the plant *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Its taste is bitter and acrid. When heated it melts, but on cooling it becomes hard and brittle like resin. Applied externally, its effects are analogous to those of veratrine, and it has been used as a substitute for it in the treatment of neuralgia. Also *delphinia*, *delphia*, *delphinin*, *delphinin*.

Delphinium (del-fin'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δελφίνιον, larkspur (so called from the form of the nectary, which resembles the ordinary representations of the dolphin), < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin: see *dolphin*.] An extensive genus of the natural order *Ranunculaceæ*, consisting of annual or perennial herbaceous plants, with usually blue, purple, or white flowers. The flowers are in long racemes, and are very irregular, consisting of five colored sepals and only two conspicuous petals, the spurs of which are inclosed in the long spur of the upper sepal. There are 50 species or more, scattered over the northern temperate zone, 20 of which are found in the United States. Two species peculiar to California have red or yellowish flowers. Many are cultivated in gardens under the name of larkspur, chiefly *D. Ajacis* and *D. Consolida* of Europe, and *D. elatum* from Siberia, with numerous hybrids. One species, the *D. Staphisagria*, commonly called staves-acre, yields the vegetable alkaloid delphinine.



Flower of Larkspur (*Delphinium Consolida*), cut longitudinally.

delphinoid (del'fi-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δελφινοειδής, like a dolphin, < δελφίς, δελφίν, a dolphin, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea*; like or likened to a dolphin.

II. *n.* One of the *Delphinidæ* or *Delphinoidea*; a dolphin, porpoise, or any other living toothed cetacean not a cachalot.

Delphinoidea (del-fi-noi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinus* + *-oidea*. See *delphinoid*.] A superfamily group of odontocete cetaceans, containing all the living toothed whales, porpoises, dolphins, etc., excepting the sperm-whales or cachalots. The families are the *Inioidæ*, *Platanistidæ*, *Delphinidæ*, and *Ziphiidæ*. The association is made entirely on cranial characters.

delphinoidine (del-fi-noi'din), *n.* [< *Delphinium* + *-oid* + *-ine*[2].] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Delphinula (del-fin'ū-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *delphina*, a dolphin; so called on account of an imagined likeness to the conventional dolphin.] A genus of gastropods, typical of the family *Delphinulidæ*.

Delphinula laciniata.

Delphinulidæ (del-fi-nū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Delphinula* + *-idæ*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Delphinula*. They are destitute of cephalic lobes, but have cirriform appendages to the foot, and otherwise closely resemble those of the families *Turbinidæ* and *Trochidæ*. The shell is turbinate or discoidal and has a circular aperture. The operculum is multispiral and corneous, but sometimes provided with a thin calcareous layer. The living species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Numerous extinct forms have been referred to the family.

delphinuloid (del-fin'ū-loid), *a.* [< *Delphinula* + *-oid*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Delphinulidæ*; like a member of the genus *Delphinula*.

Delphinus (del-fī'nus), *n.* [L., a dolphin: see *delphin*[1] and *dolphin*.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Delphinidæ*, to which very different limits have been assigned. (*a*) By the authors of the Linnean school it was used for all the cetaceans with teeth in both jaws, and consequently for the *Delphinidæ* and *Platanistidæ* of modern authors. (*b*) By later authors it was restricted to *Delphinidæ*, but included at first all except those of the genera *Phocæna* and *Delphinapterus*; gradually others were excluded. (*c*) By recent authors it is restricted to species of *Delphininæ* whose chief peculiarity is in the deep longitudinal grooves on the sides of the palate, separating the alveolar border from the median ridge. They have numerous (more than 80) small pointed teeth, close set along each jaw; from 50 to 90 vertebræ; the rostral part of the skull longer than the cranial portion, whence the head has a pointed snout marked off from the forehead by a groove; the dorsal fin large, triangular or falcate, sometimes wanting; and the flippers of moderate size, narrow, pointed, and falcate, with the lateral digits small or rudimentary. As thus defined, the genus contains the animals to which the word *delphin* should be restricted, as the original dolphin of the ancients, *Delphinus delphis*, but which are commonly called *porpoises* by confounding them with the species of *Phocæna*, sometimes called *bottle-nosed* or *bay porpoises*. The tursio, *D. tursio*, is a larger and bulkier species. Sundry dolphins marked with white, and having from 80 to 90 vertebræ, constitute a group to which the name *Lagenorhynchus* is applied. A chinese species, with only about 50 vertebræ, is called *Steno sinensis*. A species from the south seas, *D. peroni*, without a dorsal fin, has been called *Leucorhamphus* and *Delphinapterus*. See cut under *dolphin*.

2. One of the ancient constellations, representing a dolphin. It is situated east of Aquila.

delphisine (del'fi-sin), *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. It appears in crystalline tufts.

Delsartian (del-sar'ti-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to François Delsarte (1811–1871), a French musician, or to the method of developing bodily grace and strength founded by him.

delta (del'tä), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. F. Sp. Pg. It., etc., *delta*, < L. *delta*, < Gr. δέλτα, the name of the 4th letter, also anything so shaped, esp. a triangular island formed by the mouths of large rivers, as of the Nile, Indus, etc.; < Heb. *daleth*, the 4th letter of the alphabet, lit. a door; see *D.*] **1.** The name of the Greek letter Δ, δ, answering to the Latin and English *D*. See *D*.—**2.** A triangular island or alluvial tract inclosed between the diverging branches of the mouth of a great river: as, the *delta* of the Nile, of the Ganges, of the Mississippi, etc.—**3.** In *anat.*, a triangular space or surface.—**Delta fornicis**, in *anat.*, the delta of the fornix; the triangular connection area of the interposterior surface of the fornix, constituting the roof of the ante. In the cat its base coincides with a line between the portæ, and its two other sides are ripæ, or the lines of reflection of the endyma upon the intruded multiplexus. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 472.—**Delta mesocapulæ**, in *anat.*, the delta of the mesocapula; the triangular area at the root of the spine of the scapula, at the vertebral end of the mesocapula. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 156.

deltafication (del'tą-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *delta* + *-fication*, ult. < L. *facere*, make: see *fy*.] The process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

deltaic (del-tā'ik), *a.* [< *delta* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining to or like a delta.

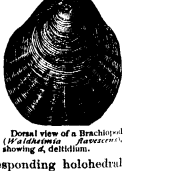
The Hugli is formed by the three most westerly of the *deltaic* spill-streams of the Ganges. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

2. Having or forming a delta.

It [Bhagirathi] now discloses the last stage in the decay of a *deltaic* river. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 43.

delta-metal (del'tä-met'al), *n.* [< *delta*, a triangular figure (in allusion to the three constituent metals), + *metal*.] An alloy of copper and zinc with a small percentage of iron, recently introduced and put to use in England and Germany. It resembles Aich metal and sterro-metal (see these words), the principal difference being that in the manufacture of delta-metal ingots they have been made by means of which a fixed percentage of iron can be introduced, which was not the case with the other alloys mentioned, whence these never came into general use. Delta-metal is said to be as strong as mild steel, and to have the great advantage of not rusting. A small steamer has been constructed of this alloy for navigating the rivers of Central Africa. It is said, also, that it has been introduced as a material for rolls in powder-mills because not liable to give rise to sparks as steel rollers do, and that it is coming into use for many other purposes where strength is desired, and where the facility with which steel rusts makes its employment undesirable.

deltidium (del-tid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *deltidia* (-ä). [NL., dim. of Gr. δέλτα, the letter Δ: see *delta*.] In *zoöl.*, the triangular space between the beak and the hinge of brachiopod shells. It is usually covered in by a shelly plate.



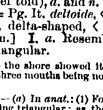
Dorsal view of a Brachiopod (*Waldheimia flavescens*), showing *d*, deltidium.

deltohedron (del-tō-hē'dron), *n.*; pl. *deltohedra* (-drą). [< Gr. δέλτα, delta, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a hemihedral isometric solid bounded by twelve faces, each a quadrilateral. The corresponding holohedral form is a trigonal hexoctahedron.

deltoid (del'toid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *deltoïde* = Sp. *deltoide* = Pg. It. *deltoide*, < NL. *deltoides*, < Gr. δελτοειδής, delta-shaped, < δέλτα, delta (Δ), + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Resembling the Greek letter Δ; triangular.

A visit to the shore showed its mouth to be *deltoid* in character, three mouths being noticed, and probably more existing. *Science*, III. 746.

Specifically—(*a*) In *anat.*: (1) Forming a triangular place or part; being triangular: as, the *deltoid* muscle. (2) Relating to the deltoid muscle: as, the *deltoid* crest of the humerus. (*b*) In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling the pyramid moths, or *Deltoidea*. (*c*) In *bot.*, triangular or trowel-shaped: as, a *deltoid* leaf: also applied to the cross-section of a leaf, etc.—**Deltoid muscle**, a popular name given to various species of the lepidopterous family *Pyralida*, which in repose spread their wings over the back in the form of a triangle.



Deltoid Leaf.

deltoid

II. *n.* The large, coarse-fibered, triangular muscle of the shoulder, covering and protecting the joint, arising from the spine of the scapula, the acromion, and the clavicle, and inserted into the deltoid crest of the humerus. Its action raises the arm away from the side of the body. See cut under *muscle*.

deltoidal (del-toi′dal), *a.* [< *deltoid* + *-al*.] Triangular; deltoid.

From ancient times down to the twelfth century, square, rectangular, or *deltoidal* instruments of the harp kind appear to have been very common.
W. K. Sullivan, Int. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. dv.

deltoidei, *n.* Plural of *deltoideus*.

deltoides (del-toi′dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *deltoid*.] 1. In *anat.*, the deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

The *deltoides* proceeds from the clavicle and scapula to the humerus.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 48.

2. [*cap.*] [Used as a plural.] In *entom.*, a division of nocturnal *Lepidoptera;* the deltoid *Lepidoptera* of early entomologists, inexactly corresponding with the pyralid moths or family *Pyralidæ* of later systems.

deltoideus (del-toi′dē-us), *n.*; pl. *deltoidei* (-i). [NL.: see *deltoid*.] The deltoid muscle. See *deltoid*, *n.*

delubrum (dē-lū′brum), *n.*; pl. *delubra* (-brā). [L., a temple, shrine, sanctuary, prob. so called as the place of expiation; the lit. sense is more obvious in ML. *delubrum*, a baptismal font; < L. *delucre*, wash off, cleanse, < *de*, away, + *lucre*, wash.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a temple or sanctuary, by some scholars believed to have contained a basin or fountain in which persons coming to sacrifice washed. But the actual distinction between *delubrum* and *templum* is uncertain.—2. In *eccles. arch.*, a church furnished with a font.—3. A font or baptismal basin.

deludable (dē-lū′da-bl), *a.* [< *delude* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deluded or deceived; liable to be imposed upon or misled.

For well understanding the omniscience of his nature, he is not so ready to deceive himself as to falsify unto him whose cognition is in no way *deludable*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 2.

delude (dē-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deluded*, ppr. *deluding*. [< ME. *deluden*, < OF. *deluder*, also *deluer*, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, mock, make sport of, deceive, < *de* + *ludere*, play, jest. Cf. *allude*, *collude*, *illude*.] 1. To deceive; impose upon; mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile; cheat.

Shouldst thou *delude* lord
On hopes so groundless, thou art mad indeed.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 103.

Peterborough wrote two letters to the governor, one of which he contrived to have intercepted by the Spanish general, with the result of *deluding* him into the belief that he was surrounded by a large army.
Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 195.

2†. To frustrate or disappoint; elude; evade.

They which during life and health are never destitute of ways to *delude* repentance, do notwithstanding often times, when their last hour draweth on, . . . feel that sting which before lay dead in them.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 4.

Whate'er his arts be, wife, I will have thee
Delude them with a trick, thy obstinate silence.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, I. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Mislead*, *Delude* (see *mislead*); to cozen, dupe, lead astray.

deluder (dē-lū′dėr), *n.* One who deceives or beguiles; an impostor; one who holds out false pretenses.

And thus the sweet *deluders* tune their song.
Pope.

deluge (del′ūj), *n.* [< ME. *deluge*, < OF. *deluge*, *deluve*, F. *déluge* = Pr. *diluvi* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium*, a flood, < *diluere*, wash away, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *luere*, wash. Cf. *dilutral*.] 1. Any overflowing of water; an inundation; a flood; specifically, the great flood or overflowing of the earth (called the *universal deluge*) which, according to the account in Genesis, occurred in the days of Noah, or any of the similar floods found in the traditions of most ancient peoples, accompanied by a nearly total destruction of life. See *flood*.

The apostle doth plainly intimate that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

2. Anything analogous to an inundation; anything that overwhelms or floods.

A fiery *deluge* fed
With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed.
Milton, P. L., i. 68.

Saw Babylon set wide her two-leav'd brass
To let the military *deluge* pass.
Cowper, Expostulation.

After me the deluge (F. *après moi le déluge*), a saying ascribed to Louis XV., who expressed thus his indifference to the results of his policy of selfish and reckless extravagance, and perhaps his apprehension of coming disaster.

deluge (del′ūj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deluged*, ppr. *deluging*. [< *deluge*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To pour over in a deluge; overwhelm with a flood; overflow; inundate; drown.

Still the tattering waves rush in,
Implacable, till, *deluged* by the foam,
The ship sinks, found'ring in the vast abyss.
Philips.

Lands *deluged* by unbridled floods.
Wordsworth, The Brownie's Cell.

2. To overrun like a flood; pour over in overwhelming numbers: as, the northern nations *deluged* the Roman empire with their armies.—3. To overwhelm; cause to sink under the weight of a general or spreading calamity.

At length corruption, like a general flood, . . .
Shall *deluge* all.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 137.

II. *intrans.* To suffer a deluge; be deluged. [Rare.]

I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again.
Marquis of Montrose, Death of Charles I.

delul (de-lūl′), *n.* [Ar.] A female dromedary. Also written *deloul*.

Bedouins bestriding naked-backed *Deluls*, and clinging like apes to the hairy humps.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 259.

de lunatico inquirendo (dē lū-nat′i-kō in-kwi-ren′dō). [L., of investigating a lunatic: *de*, of; *lunatico*, abl. of *lunaticus*, a lunatic (see *lunatic*); *inquirendo*, abl. ger. of *inquirere*, inquire, question, investigate (see *inquire*).] The old title of the writ or commission (now commonly called an *inquisition*) issued formerly out of Chancery, and now by various courts, appointing commissioners to investigate, with the aid of a jury, the mental condition of a person alleged to be of unsound mind, in order that, if found incapable of managing his own affairs, a committee may be appointed to take charge of them, and his dealing with others who might impose upon him be interdicted.

delundung (dē-lun′dung), *n.* The native name of the weasel-cat or linsang (*Prionodon gra-*

Delundung, or Linsang (*Prionodon gracilis*).

cilis) of Java and Malacca, of the subfamily *Prionodontinæ* and family *Viverridæ*. It is one of the civets, but has no scent-pouches. It is beautifully spotted, and has a long cylindrical tail and a slender body. Also *deludung*.

delusion (dē-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= OF. *delusion* = Sp. *dilusion* = Pg. *delusão* = It. *delusione*, < L. *delusio(n-)*, < *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. The act of deluding; a misleading of the mind; deception.

For God hath justly given the nations up
To thy *delusions*.
Milton, P. R., i. 443.

The major's good judgment—that is, if a man may be said to have good judgment who is under the influence of love's *delusion*.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair.

2. The state of being deluded; false impression or belief; error or mistake, especially of a fixed nature: as, his *delusion* was unconquerable. See the synonyms below.

God shall send them strong *delusion*, that they should believe a lie.
2 Thes. ii. 11.

Some angry power cheats with rare *delusions*
My credulous sense.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 3.

I, waking, view'd with grief the rising sun,
And fondly mourn'd the dear *delusion* gone.
Prior.

Of all the *delusions* against which history and historical geography have to strive, there is none more deeply rooted than the notion that there has always been a land called Switzerland and a people called the Swiss.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 383.

=Syn. 2. *Illusion*, *Delusion*, *Hallucination*. As now technically used, especially by the best authorities in medical jurisprudence, *illusion* signifies a false mental appearance or conception produced by an external cause acting through the senses, the falsity of which is capable of detection by the subject of it by examination or reasoning. Thus, a mirage, or the momentary belief that a reflection in a mirror is a real object, is an *illusion*. A *delusion* is a fixed false mental conception, occasioned by an external object acting upon the senses, but not capable of correction or removal by examination or reasoning. Thus, a fixed belief that an inanimate object is a living person, that all one's friends are conspiring against one, that all food offered is poisoned, and the like, are *delusions*. A *hallucination* is a false conception occasioned by internal condition without external cause or aid of the senses, such as imagining that one hears an external voice when there is no sound to suggest such an idea. If a person walking at twilight, seeing a peak, should believe it to be a spy pursuing him, and should imagine he saw it move, this would be an *illusion*; a continuous belief that every person one sees is a spy pursuing one, if such a cannot be removed by evidence, is a *delusion*; a belief that one sees such spies pursuing, when there is no object in sight capable of suggesting such a thought, is a *hallucination*. *Illusions* are not necessarily indications of insanity; *delusions* and *hallucinations*, if fixed, are. In literary and popular use an *illusion* is any unreal appearance presented in any way to the bodily or the mental vision; it is often pleasing, harmless, or even useful. The word *delusion* expresses strongly the mental condition of the person who puts too great faith in an illusion or any other error: he "labors under a *delusion*." A *delusion* is a mental error or deception, and may have regard to things actually existing, as well as to illusions. *Delusions* are ordinarily repulsive and discreditable, and may even be mischievous. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy, hope, youth, and the like, but of the *delusions* of a fanatic or a lunatic. A *hallucination* is the product of an imagination disordered, perhaps beyond the bounds of sanity; a flighty or crazy notion or belief, generally of some duration or persistence; a special aberration of belief as to some specific point: the central suggestion in the word is that of the groundlessness of the belief or opinion.

Poetry produces an *illusion* on the eye of the mind, as a magic lantern produces an *illusion* on the eye of the body.
Macaulay, Milton.

Dreams or *illusions*, call them what you will,
They lift us from the commonplace of life
To better things.
Longfellow, Michael Angelo.

The people never give up their liberties but under some *delusion*.
Burke, Speech at County Meeting in Bucks, 1784.

Those other words of *delusion* and folly, Liberty first and Union afterward.
Webster, Reply to Hayne.

Mankind would be subject to fewer *delusions* than they are, if they constantly bore in mind their liability to false judgments due to unusual combinations, either artificial or natural, of true sensations.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 292.

A few *hallucinations* about a subject to which the greatest clerks have been generally such strangers may warrant us to dissent from his opinion.
Boyle.

delusional (dē-lū′zhọn-al), *a.* [< *delusion* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or of the nature of delusion.

The hitherto recognized *delusional* insanities.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 644.

2. Afflicted with delusions: as, the *delusional* insane.

In a third case a systematized *delusional* lunatic had delusions of persecution.
Alien. and Neurol., IV. 462.

delusionist (dē-lū′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *delusion* + *-ist*.] One who causes or is a subject of delusion; a deluding or deluded person.

The principles of evidence that have heretofore commanded the world's acceptance make no distinction in the quality or quantity of testimony for different varieties of claims. . . . Under this feature of current logic *delusionists* of all kinds have consistently and persistently found refuge.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 332.

delusive (dē-lū′siv), *a.* [= Sp. *dilusivo*, < L. as if **delusivus*, < *delusus*, pp. of *deludere*, delude: see *delude*.] 1. Apt to delude; causing delusion; deceptive; beguiling: as, *delusive* arts; *delusive* appearances.

A fox
Stretched on the earth, with fine *delusive* sleights,
Mocking a gaping crow.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 1

That fond, *delusive*, happy, transient spell,
That hides us from a world wherein we dwell.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 200.

2. Of the nature of a delusion; unreal; imaginary. [Rare.]

There is no such thing as a fictitious, or *delusive*, sensation. A sensation must exist to be a sensation, and if it exists, it is real and not *delusive*.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 270.

=Syn. 1. See *fallacious* and *deceptive*.

delusively (dē-lū′siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner; so as to delude.

delusiveness (dē-lū′siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being delusive; tendency to deceive.

When they have been driven out by opposite evidence, . . . then indeed we may discover their *delusiveness*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. 4. 11.

delusory (dē-lū′sō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *delusoire*, F. *délusoire* = Sp. It. *delusorio*, < LL. as if **delusorius*, < *delusor*, a deceiver, < L. *deludere*, pp. *delusus*, deceive, delude: see *delude*.] Apt to deceive; deceptive; delusive.

These *delusory* false pretences, which have neither truth nor substance in them.
Prynne, Histrio-Mastix, II. iv. 2.

deluvia, *n.* See *diluvia*.

delvauxene, delvauxite (del-vō′zēn, -zit), *n.* [After the Belgian chemist *Delvaux.*] A variety of dufrenite containing a large excess of water.

delve (delv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *delved* (pret. formerly *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), ppr. *delving.* [< ME. *delven* (pret. *dalf*, *dolve*, pp. *dolven*), < AS. *delfan* (pret. *dealf*, pl. *dulfon*, pp. *dolfen*) = OFries. *delva* = D. *delven*, dig, = OS. *bi-delbhan* = OHG. *bi-telban*, bury.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To dig; turn up or excavate with a spade or some other tool.

Do *delve* up small the moolde of every roote.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

Delve of convenient depth your thrashing-floor.
Dryden.

2†. To bury.

Salamon for this cause made it to be taken vp and *doluen* depe in the grounde. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 155.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To practise digging; labor with the spade.

The common people . . . doe dig and *delve* with undefatigable toyle. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 215.

When Adam *delv'd* and Eve span,
Who was then a gentleman? *Old rime.*

Ever of her he thought when he *delved* in the soil of his garden. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Figuratively, to carry on laborious or continued research or investigation, as one digging for hidden treasure.

Not in the cells where frigid learning *delves*
In Aldine folios mouldering on their shelves.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

He remained satisfied with himself to the last, *delving* in his own mine. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 26.

delve (delv), *n.* [< ME. *delve*; the same word as *delf*[1], q. v.; from the verb.] **1†.** A place dug or hollowed out; a pitfall; a ditch; a den; a cave.

In *delves* deepe is sette their [almonds'] appetite,
Thaire magnifude a larger lande requireth.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

It is a darksome *delve* farre under ground.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 20.

2. That which is dug out: as, a *delve* of coals (a certain quantity of coal dug from a mine). [Prov. Eng.]

delver (del′vėr), *n.* [< ME. *delvere*, < AS. *delfere*, a digger, < *delfan*, dig: see *delve.*] **1.** One who digs with or as if with a spade.

It is so goode that in the blossomynge
She wol not lese a floure that forth is brought.
The *delver* is to help her with delvynge.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 87.

He turned and looked as keenly at her
As careful robins eye the *delver's* toil.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Figuratively, a patient and laborious investigator.

delving (del′ving), *n.* **1.** Digging.—**2.** Figuratively, search; laborious investigation; research.

It was no ordinary *delving* which struck into the dispersed veins of the dim and dark mine of our history.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 279.

demagnetization (dē-mag′net-i-zā-shọn), *n.* [< *demagnetize* + *-ation.*] **1.** The act or process of depriving of magnetic polarity.—**2.** In *mesmerism*, the act of restoring a person in the mesmeric trance to a normal state of consciousness; demesmerization.

Also spelled *demagnetisation.*

demagnetize (dē-mag′net-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demagnetized*, ppr. *demagnetizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *magnetize.*] **1.** To deprive of magnetic polarity.

A thunder-storm *demagnetized* the compass of his Britannic majesty's ship Wren, in which I was then a midshipman. *W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xxix.

The induction of a magnet on itself always tends to diminish the magnetisation, and acts like a *demagnetizing* force. *Atkinson*, tr. of Mascart and Joubert, I. 386.

2. To demesmerize; restore from a mesmerized state to normal consciousness.

Also spelled *demagnetise.*

demagogic, demagogical (dem-ạ-goj′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *démagogique* = Sp. *demagógico* = Pg. *demagogico* (cf. D. G. *demagogisch* = Dan. Sw. *demagogisk*), < Gr. *δημαγωγικός*, of or fit for a demagogue, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Relating to or like a demagogue; given to pandering to the rabble from self-interest.

Demagogic leaders from South Germany stumped the province and stirred up the people. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 363.

demagogism, demagoguism (dem′ạ-gog-izm), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ism.*] The practices and principles of a demagogue; a pandering to the multitude for selfish ends.

There has been nothing at Cleon, still less of Strepsiades striving to underbid him in *demagogisme*, to be found in the public utterances of Mr. Lincoln.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 176.

demagogue (dem′ạ-gog), *n.* [< F. *démagogue* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogo* = D. *demagoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *demagog* = Russ. *demagogŭ*, < NL. *demagogus*, < Gr. *δημαγωγός*, a leader of the people, < *δῆμος*, the people, the populace, + *ἀγωγός*, a leader, < *ἄγειν*, lead: see *agent, act.*] **1.** Historically, a leader of the people; a person who sways the people by oratory or persuasion.

Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seem to differ in their practice. *Swift.*

All the popular jealousies and alarms at regal authority would have been excited by *demagogues* in the senate as well as in the comitia; for there are in all nations aristocratical *demagogues* as well as democratical.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 524.

2. An unprincipled popular orator or leader; one who endeavors to curry favor with the people or some particular portion of them by pandering to their prejudices or wishes, or by playing on their ignorance or passions; specifically, an unprincipled political agitator; one who seeks to obtain political power or the furtherance of some sinister purpose by pandering to the ignorance or prejudice of the populace.

A plausible insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert *demagogue*, is a dangerous and deceitful weapon.
South, Works, II. lix.

To lessen the hopes of usurping *demagogues*, we must enlighten, animate, and combine the spirit of freemen.
Ames, Works, II. 273.

The doctrine of State rights can be so handled by an adroit *demagogue* as easily to confound the distinction between liberty and lawlessness in the minds of ignorant persons. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 169.

demagoguery (dem′ạ-gog-ę-ri), *n.* [< *demagogue* + *-ery.*] Action characteristic of a demagogue; demagogism.

An element of *demagoguery* tampered with the Irish vote in the person of Jerry, nominally porter.
The Century, XXXII. 208.

demagoguism, *n.* See *demagogism.*

demagogy (dem′ạ-goj-i), *n.* [= G. *demagogie* = Dan. Sw. *demagogi*, < F. *démagogie* = Sp. Pg. It. *demagogia*, < Gr. *δημαγωγία*, < *δημαγωγός*, a demagogue: see *demagogue.*] Demagogism.

American *demagogy* . . . devotes more efforts to convincing . . . the public conscience than to enlightening the public mind upon the economic or sociological bearings of the [Chinese] question. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 506.

demain (dē-mān′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demayn*, *demeyn*, *demeyne*, *demesne* (the last being the spelling now usual); < ME. *demayn*, *demaine*, *demeine*, *demeyne*, *demeigne*, < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, *demagne*, *demoine*, power, dominion, a var. of *domaine* (whence the other E. form *domain*), < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, power, dominion: see *domain* and *demesne*, doublets of *demain*, and see *dominion*, *damage.*] **1.** Power; dominion.

There finde I now that every creature
Somtime a yere hath love in his *demaine*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 349.

That al the worlde weelded in his [Alexander's] *demeyne*.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 675.

2†. Same as *domain.*—**3.** Same as *demesne.*

Come, take possession of this wealthy place,
The Earl's sole glory: take, (dear Son) to thee
This Farm's *demains*, leane the Chief right to me.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

You know
How narrow our *demeans* are, and, what's more,
. . . we hardly can subsist.
Massinger, The Picture, i. 1.

In his demain (or **demesne**) **as of fee,** in *old Eng. law*, the technical expression for an estate of fee simple in possession.

In England there is no Land (that of the Crown only excepted) which is not held of a Superiour; for all depend either mediately or immediately on the Crown: So that when a Man in Pleading would signify his Lands to be his own, he says, That he is or was seized or possessed thereof *in his Demaine as of Fee*; whereby he means, that altho' his Land be to him and his Heirs for ever, yet it is not true Demaine, but depending upon a Superiour Lord.
E. Phillips, 1706.

demaine[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *demain.*

demaine[2]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *demean*[1].

demand (dē-mand′), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *demaund*; < ME. *demanden* (not found, but the noun occurs), < OF. *demander*, F. *demander* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demandar* = It. *demandare*, < ML. *demandare*, demand, L. give in charge, intrust, < *de*, away, + *mandare*, intrust, commit: see *mandate*, and cf. *command*, *remand.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To ask or require as by right or authority, or as that to which one has some valid claim; lay claim to; exact: as, parents *demand* obedience; what price do you *demand?*

Ne ought *démaunde* but that we loving bee,
As he himselfe hath lov'd us afore-hand.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

We *demand* of superior men that they be superior in the — that the mind and the virtue shall give their verdict in their day, and accelerate so far the progress of civilization. *Emerson*, Fugitive Slave Law.

2. To ask or interrogate by authority or in a formal manner. [Now rare.]

The officers of the children of Israel . . . were beaten, and *demanded*, Wherefore have ye not fulfilled your task in making brick? Ex. v. 14.

Will you, I pray, *demand* that demi-devil,
Why he hath thus ensnar'd my soul and body?
Shak., Othello, v. 2.

He was *demanded*, if he were of the same opinion he had been in about the petition or remonstrance.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 325.

And Guinevere . . . desired his name, and sent
Her maiden to *demand* it of the dwarf.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To ask for with insistence or urgency; make a positive requisition for; exact as a tribute or a concession: as, the thief *demanded* my purse.

And when all things were ready, the people with shouts *demaunded* the Sacrifice, which vsually was accustomed for the health of their Nation. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 963.

A proper jest, and never heard before,
That Suffolk should *demand* a whole fifteenth,
For costs and charges in transporting her!
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

4. To call for; require as necessary or useful: as, the execution of this work *demands* great care.

All that fashion *demands* is composure and self-content.
Emerson, Essays, 2d ser., p. 131.

Sacrifices are not accomplished simply because occasions *demand* them. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 306.

5. In *law*, to summon to court: as, being *demeaned*, he does not come.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Request*, *Beg*, etc. See *ask*[1].

II. *intrans.* To make a demand; inquire peremptorily; ask.

The soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do? Luke iii. 14.

demand (dē-mand′), *n.* [< ME. *demande*, *demaunde*, < OF. *demande*, F. *demande* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demanda* = It. *dimanda*, a demand; from the verb.] **1.** An asking for or a claim made by virtue of a right or supposed right to the thing sought; an authoritative claim; an exaction: as, the *demands* of one's creditors.

He will give you audience: and wherein
It shall appear that your *demands* are just,
You shall enjoy them. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

He that has the confidence to turn his wishes into *demands* will be but a little way from thinking he ought to obtain them. *Locke.*

2. An insistent asking or requisition; exaction without reference to right: as, the *demands* of a blackmailer.—**3.** That which is demanded or required; something claimed, exacted, or necessary: as, what are your *demands* upon the estate? the *demands* upon one's time; the *demands* of nature.

The sufferings of the poor are not caused by their having little as compared with the rich; but by their having little as compared with the simplest *demands* of human nature. *W. H. Mallock*, Social Equality, p. 203.

4. The state of being in request or sought after; requisition; call.

In 1678 came forth a second edition [of the "Pilgrim's Progress"] with additions; and then the *demand* became immense. *Macaulay*, John Bunyan.

Specifically—**5.** In *polit. econ.*, the desire to purchase and possess, coupled with the power of purchasing: sometimes technically called *effectual demand*: as, the supply exceeds the *demand*; there is no *demand* for pig-iron.

Adam Smith, who introduced the expression *effectual demand*, employed it to denote the demand of those who are willing and able to give for the commodity what he calls its natural price: that is, the price which will enable it to be permanently produced and brought to market.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. ii. § 3.

I would therefore define . . . *Demand* as the desire for commodities or services, seeking its end by an offer of general purchasing power. *Cairns*, Pol. Econ., I. ii. § 2.

6. In *law*: (*a*) The right to claim anything from another person, whether founded on contract or tort, or superior right of property. (*b*) The asking or seeking for what is due or claimed as due, either expressly by words, or by implication, as by seizure of goods or entry into lands.—**7.** Inquiry; question; interrogation.

Than they axed hym many *demaundes*, but he wolde speke no more. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 16.

The good Anchises raised him with his hand,
Who, thus encouraged, answered our *demand*.
Dryden, Æneid, iii.

Alternative demand. See *alternative.*—**Demand and supply,** in *polit. econ.*, the relation between the desire to

sell and that to buy, or between those things of exchangeable value which are for sale and those which can be purchased: used most commonly in the expression *law of demand and supply*, the law that as the demand for a given commodity increases, or while the demand remains the same the supply falls off, the price of that commodity rises; and as the demand falls off, or the supply increases without a corresponding increase of demand, the price falls.

Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased.
J. S. Mill, Pol. Econ., III. iii. § 2.

Demand note, a note payable on demand — that is, on presentation; specifically, in the financial history of the United States, one of the notes which composed the issue of $60,000,000 of paper money authorized by a law enacted by Congress in July, 1861, for that purpose.— **Effectual demand**, in *polit. econ.* See 5.— **In demand**, in request; much sought after or courted: as, these goods are *in demand*; his company is in great *demand*.— **On demand**, on being claimed; on presentation: as, a bill payable *on demand*; all checks are payable *on demand*.

demandable (dē-mán'da-bl), *a.* [< *demand* + *-able*.] That may be demanded, claimed, asked for, or required: as, payment is *demandable* at the expiration of the credit.

demandant (dē-mán'dant), *n.* [< F. *demandant* (= Sp. Pg. It. *demandante*), ppr. of *demander*, demand: see *demand*.] In *law*, one who demands; the plaintiff in a real action (so called because he demands something); any plaintiff.

demander (dē-mán'dėr), *n.* [< *demand* + *-er*1. Cf. F. *démandeur* = Pr. *demandaire, demandador* = Sp. Pg. *demandador* = It. *dimandatore*.] One who demands.

> Yet, to so fair and courteous a *demander*,
> That promises compassion, at worst pity,
> I will relate a little of my story.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, ii. 1.

demandress (dē-mán'dres), *n.* [< *demander* + *-ess*.] In *law*, a female demandant.

demantoid (de-man'toid), *n.* [< G. *demant, diamant*, diamond, + *-oid*.] A light-green to emerald-green variety of garnet, found in the Ural mountains. It is transparent and of brilliant luster, and is classed as a gem.

demarcate (dē-mär'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demarcated*, ppr. *demarcating*. [< NL. **demarcatus*, pp. of **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of: see *demark*.] 1. To mark off from adjoining land or territory; set the limits or boundaries of.

> The thoughtful critics argue that it was a mistake for us to *demarcate* the frontier of Afghanistan, for by so doing we have defined and increased our responsibilities.
> *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 477.

2. To determine the relative limits of; separate or clearly discriminate.

> Matter and motion, force and cause, have also their transcendental elements, and it is the province of metaphysics to *demarcate* these from the known and knowable elements. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 43.

demarcation (dē-mär-kā'shọn), *n.* [Also written: *demarkation*; < F. *démarcation* = Sp. *demarcación* = Pg. *demarcação* = It. *demarcazione*, < NL. **demarcatio(n-)*, < **demarcare*, set the bounds of: see *demarcate*, *demark*.] 1. The act of marking off limits or boundaries; determination by survey of the line of separation between adjoining lands or territories; delimitation: as, the *demarcation* of the frontiers.

> The Russian ministers proposed that, before proceeding to actual *demarcation*, we should settle with them the general principles and cardinal points upon which the joint commission should work. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 4.

2. In general, the act of determining the relative limits or extent of anything; separation; discrimination.

> The speculative line of *demarcation*, where obedience ought to end and resistance must begin, is faint, obscure, and not easily definable. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

demarch1 (dē-märch'), *n.* [< F. *démarche*, gait, walk, step, a step taken with the object of securing anything, < OF. *demarcher*, march, walk, advance, < *de-* + *marcher*, march: see *march*2.] March; excursion; manner of proceeding.

> Imagination enlivens reason in its most extravagant *demarches*. *London Journal*, 1721.

demarch2 (dē'märk), *n.* [< L. *demarchus*, < Gr. *δήμαρχος*, < *δῆμος*, a district, deme, + *ἀρχειν*, rule.] 1. The ruler or magistrate of an ancient Attic deme.— 2. The mayor of a modern Greek town.

demark (dē-märk'), *v. t.* [< F. *démarquer* = Sp. Pg. *demarcar* = It. *demarcare*, < NL. **demarcare*, mark off, set the bounds of, bound, < L. *de*, off, + ML. *marcare*, mark, < *marca*, bound, mark, march: see *mark*1, *march*1.] To mark off; fix the limits or boundaries of; demarcate.

demarkation, *n.* See *demarcation*.

dematerialization (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dematerialize* + *-ation*.] 1. The act of dematerializing, or divesting of material qualities.

> Miss Jemima's dowry . . . would suffice to prevent that gradual process of *dematerialisation* which the lengthened diet upon minnows and stickleb acks had already made apparent in the fine and slow-evanishing form of the philosopher. *Bulwer*, My Novel, III. 17.

2. In *mod. spiritualism*, the alleged act or process of dissolving and vanishing after materialization (which see).

Also spelled *demarialisation*.

dematerialize (dē-mā-tē'ri-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dematerialized*, ppr. *dematerializing*. [= F. *dématérialiser*; as *de-* priv. + *materialize*.] **I.** *trans.* To divest of material qualities or characteristics.

> *Dematerializing* matter by stripping it of everything which . . . has distinguished matter. *Milman*.

II. *intrans.* In *mod. spiritualism*, to dissolve and disappear, as alleged, after materialization.

If he [the ghost] ever "materialized," he was careful to *dematerialize* again before any one could get a sample of his beautiful work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 410.

Also spelled *demarialise*.

Dematieæ, Dematiei (dem-a-ti'ē-ē, -ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dematium* + *-eæ, -ei*.] The largest family of hyphomycetous fungi. The mycelium is usually abundant, fuscous or black, and somewhat rigid. The fertile hyphæ and conidia are typically colored like the mycelium, though either, but not both, may be hyaline. Conidia are borne at the top or sides of the fertile hyphæ, and are septate in a majority of the species. Many species grow on dead wood and other organic matter; but many also grow on living plants, in some cases causing serious injury to crops. Some are known to be conidial forms of ascomycetous fungi. These fungi are popularly called *black molds*.

Dematium (de-mat'i-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δημάτιον*, dim. of *δέμα*(τ-), a bundle, a bend, < *δέειν*, tie, bind.] A small genus of *Dematieæ*, in which the conidia are borne in chains on the sides of the fertile hyphæ.

demay† (dē-mā'), *v. i.* [ME. *demayen*, var. of *desmayen*, dismay: see *dismay*.] To be dismayed; fear.

> Dere dame, to day *demay* yow neuer.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 470.

demayne1†, *n.* See *demain, demesne*.

demayne2†, *n.* Same as *demean*1.

demé†, (dēm), *v.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *deem*1. *Chaucer*.

demē2 (dēm), *n.* [< Gr. *δῆμος*, a district, the people.] 1. A subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; a township.

> The eponymous hero of a *deme* in Attica. *Grote*.
> Elcusis was the only Attic *deme* which (perhaps on account of its sacred character) was allowed by Athens to coin money. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 328.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides (see *meris*); a zoöid. (*b*) Any undifferentiated aggregate of plastids or monads. See extract.

> The term colony, corm, or *deme* may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 803.

demean1 (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [< ME. *demenen, demeynen, demaynen, demanen*, < OF. *demener, deminer, demaner, demoner*, drive, push, lead, guide, conduct, manage, employ, direct, do, F. *démener*, refl., throw one's self about, stir, struggle, = Pr. *demenar* = It. *dimenare*, < ML. as if **demenare*, conduct, < *de*, down, away, + *minare*, lead, la. drive, deponent *minari*, threaten: see *menace, mine*2.] 1†. To lead; guide; conduct.

> After that the swymming oil doo gete
> Into sum thing with fetheres faire and clene,
> And in sum goodly vessel it *demene*.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.
>
> And what ye think that I shall do trewly,
> In this mater *demeane* me as ye list.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 788.

2†. To conduct; manage; control; exercise; do.

> Is it not a grete mischaunce,
> To let a foole hav governaunce
> Of thing that he cannot *demeyne*?
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 960.
>
> How doth the youthful general *demean*
> His actions in these fortunes?
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, i. 2.

Our obdurat clergy have with violence *demean'd* the matter. *Milton*, Arcopagitica, p. 45.

3. Reflexively, to behave; carry; conduct.

> And loke ye *demene* you so, that noon knowe what wey we shull ride. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 881.
>
> The king could not be induced to patronize the design, and promised only a connivance in it so long as they *demeaned themselves* peaceably. *Everett*, Orations, I. 220.

demean1† (dē-mēn'), *n.* [Also archaically *demayne*; < *demean*1, *v.*; cf. *mien*.] 1. Dealing; management; treatment.

> All the vile *demeane* and usage bad
> With which he had those two so ill bestad.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 18.
>
> Seeke . . . to winne favour and liking of the people, by gifts and friendly *demeane* towards them.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 434.

2. Mien; demeanor; behavior; conduct.

> Then, turning to the Palmer, he gan spy
> Where at his feet, with sorrowfull *demeayne*
> And deadly hew, an armed corse did lye.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 23.
>
> You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court,
> Streamed gentle for your fair *demean*,
> Here I do take of you my last farewell.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.
>
> With grave *demean* and solemn vanity.
> *West*, On Travelling.

demean2 (dē-mēn'), *v. t.* [Improp. < *de-* + *mean*1, base; orig. a misuse of *demean*1.] To debase; lower; lower the dignity or standing of; bemean. (This is in origin a misuse of *demean*1 by association with the adjective *mean*2. Being thus illegitimate in origin and inconvenient in use, from its tendency to be confused with *demean*1 in its proper sense, the word is avoided by scrupulous writers. See *bemean*2.)

> You base, scurrilous old — but I won't *demean* myself by naming what you are. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, I. 3.

It was of course Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would *demean* himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, vi.

demean3†, *n.* [Var. of *demain, demesne*, q. v.] Same as *demain*.

demeanance† (dē-mē'nans), *n.* [< *demean*1 + *-ance*.] Demeanor; behavior.

demeanant, *a.* [ME. *demenaunt*, < OF. *demenant*, ppr. of *demener*, manage, conduct, demean: see *demean*1 and *-ant*1.] Carrying on business; trading; dealing.

> That no citezen resident withyn the cite and *demenaunt*, havynge eny protecc̃yon, or beynge outlawed or acursed, bere non office wyn this cite.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 393.

demeaning† (dē-mē'ning), *n.* [< ME. *demening*; verbal n. of *demean*1, *v.*] Demeanor; behavior.

> He was wild in all his *demening*,
> Vnta the tyme he drew to more sadnesse;
> Thanne afterward he was a vilmute feyning
> A nobyll knyght. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

demeanor, demeanour (dē-mē'nor), *n.* [Prop., as in early mod. E., *demeanure*, < ME. *demeanure*, < *demenen*, E. *demean*1, + *-ure*, E. *-our, -or*.] 1†. Conduct; management; treatment.

> God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man. *Milton*.

2. Behavior; carriage; bearing; deportment: as, decent *demeanor*; sad *demeanor*.

> This King Athore was a goodly personage, higher by a foot and a halfe then any of the French, representing a kinde of Maiestie and grauitie in his *demeanure*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 771.

The men, as usual, liked her artless kindness and simple, refined *demeanour*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

A lad who has, to a degree that excites wonder and admiration, the character and *demeanour* of an intelligent man of mature age, will probably be that, and nothing more, all his life. *Whately*, Bacon's Essay, "Youth and Age."

=**Syn. 2.** *Conduct, Deportment*, etc. (see *behavior*), manner, mien, bearing, air.

demeanuret, *n.* See *demeanor*.

demember† (dē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dememberen*, < ML. *demembrare*, deprive of a limb or of the limbs (equiv. to *dismembrare*), < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer*: see *dismember*), < L. *de-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] To dismember.

demembered (dē-mem'bėrd), *a.* [< *demember* + *-ed*2. Cf. F. *démembré*, pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*.] In *her.*, same as *décha*ussé.

demembration (dē-mem-brā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *demembratio(n-)*, < *demembrare*, deprive of a limb: see *demember*.] In *Scots law*, the offense of maliciously cutting off or otherwise separating any limb or member from the body of another.

démembré (dā-moṅ'brā), *a.* [F., pp. of *démembrer*, dismember: see *dismember*, and cf. *demembration*.] In *her.*, same as *dismembered*.

demenanti, *a.* Same as *demeanant*.

demency (dē'men-si), *n.* [< F. *démence* = Sp. Pg. *demencia* = It. *demenzia*, < L. *dementia*, q. v.] Same as *dementia*. [Rare.]

dement (dē-ment'), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dément* = Sp. Pg. It. *demente*, < L. *demen(t-)s*, out of one's mind, mad, demented, < *de-* priv. + *men(t-)s*, mind: see *mental*.] **I.** *a.* Out of one's mind; insane; demented. *J. H. Newman*.

II. *n.* A demented person; one affected by loss of mental capacity.

It was difficult to keep his sensitive patients from coming on a group of *dements* in their daily walks.
Alien. and Neurol., VII. 500.

The congestion or inflammation of the brain that converts a man of giant intellect into a maniac or a *dement* beyond the hope of cure, also irreparably ruins the soul, which, we are told, never dies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 8.

dement (dē-ment'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *dementar* = It. *dementare*, < L. *dementare*, drive mad, make mad, also, like *dementire*, be mad, rave, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, out of one's mind: see *dement*, *a.*] To bring into a state of dementia; destroy the mind of.

I dug eagerly, and now and then caught myself actually looking . . . for the fane.d treasure, the vision of which had *demented* my unfortunate companion.
Poe, Tales, I. 62.

Do not the gods *dement* those whom they mean to destroy? *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 250.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dementated*, ppr. *dementating*. [< L. *dementatus*, pp. of *dementare*, make mad: see *dement*.] To make mad or insane; dement. [Rare.]

Many Antichrists and heretics were abroad, many sprung up since, many now present, and will be to the world's end, to *dementate* men's minds.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 623.

dementate (dē-men'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dementatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Demented; mad.

Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgement.
Hannawat, Works, IV. 522.

dementation (dē-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dementate* + *-ion*.] The act of making demented. [Rare.]

Supposing the distemper under command from breaking out into any other sins besides its own *dementation* or stupidity. *Whitlock*, Manners of Eng. People, p. 252.

demented (dē-men'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dement*, *v.* Cf. *dement*, *a.*] Having lost the normal use of the reason; insane; specifically, afflicted with or characterized by dementia.

Demented persons are generally quiet and inactive.
Pritchard.

dementedness (dē-men'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being demented.

It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*.
Pritchard, Cyc. Pract. Med.

dementia (dē-men'shiā), *n.* [< L. *dementia*, madness, insanity, < *demen(t-)s*, mad, insane: see *dement*, *a.* Cf. *amentia*.] An extremely low condition of the mental function; profound general mental incapacity. It may be congenital (idiocy) or acquired. Acquired dementia may be a primary insanity, or it may form the final stage of mania or melancholia.—**Acute primary dementia**, a form of temporary and often extreme dementia occurring in the young, usually before the twentieth year, and more often in girls than in boys, accompanied by general physical exhaustion, and ensuing on conditions likely to produce exhaustion, such as scanty or improper food, rapid growth, overwork, or dissipation. The prospect of complete recovery under proper treatment is very good.—**Dementia paralytica**, a chronic insanity beginning in slight failure of mind, slight change of character, and slight loss of muscular strength and accuracy of muscular adjustment, and proceeding, sometimes faster, sometimes slower, with occasional temporary improvement, to complete dementia and general paralysis. The sensory functions are likewise somewhat impaired. In its well developed stages the disease is marked by delusions, especially of grandeur (megalomania), and by epileptiform or apoplectiform attacks, often attended with local paralysis, frequently mending rapidly. It occurs usually between the ages of 35 and 50, and in 7 or 8 males to 1 female. Anatomically there is atrophy of the fibers of nervous network of the cerebral cortex and increase of the sustentacular tissue of the brain. Also called *general paralysis*, *general paresis*, *progressive paralysis*, *paretic dementia*, *cirrhosis of the brain*, *periencephalitis*, *perienceph alomeningitis diffusa chronica*, *encephalitis interstitialis cornicalis*, and popularly *softening of the brain*.—**Senile dementia**, the failure of mind which occurs in advanced life. It depends probably in part on arterial obstruction.

demephitization (dē-mef'i-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demephitize* + *-ation*.] The act of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

demephitize (dē-mef'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demephitized*, ppr. *demephitizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mephitis*, foul air, + *-ize*.] To purify from foul or unwholesome air.

demerge† (dē-mėrj'), *v. t.* [= OF. *demergier*, < L. *demergere* = It. *demergere*, plunge into, < *de*, down, + *mergere*, plunge: see *merge*, and cf. *demerse*, *immerse*.] To sink or dip; immerse.

I found the receiver separated from its cover, and the air breaking forth through the water in which it was *demerged*. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 540.

demerit1† (dē-mer'it), *v.* [< L. *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, also deponent, *demereri*, merit or deserve (a thing), esp. deserve well of (a person), < *de*, of, + *merere*, *mereri*, deserve, merit: see *merit*. Cf. *demerit*2.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deserve; merit; earn.

They brought with them also beayde theyr trybute assigned them, further to *demerite* the favour of oure men, great plentie of vytayles. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr.

Stella, a nymph within this wood, . . .
The highest in his fancy stood,
And she could well *demerit* this.
M. Royden (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 285).

2. To deserve to lose from lack of merit or desert.

In thy creation, although thou didst not deserve a being, yet thou *demeritedst* it not.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 370.

II. *intrans.* To be deserving; deserve.

I will be tender to his reputation,
However he *demerit*. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 1.

demerit1† (dē-mer'it), *n.* [Cf. OF. *demerite*, *demerite*, *desmerit* (in neut. sense); from the verb: see *demerit*1, *v.*] That which one merits; desert.

By many benefits and *demerits* whereby they obliged their adherents, [they] acquired this reputation.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 1101.

We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley, Humorous Courtier.

Faith by her own dignity and worthiness doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness.
Bp. Woolton, Christian Manual, sig. c. iv.

demerit2 (dē-mer'it), *n.* [< OF. *demerite*, F. *démérite* = Sp. Pg. *demerito* = It. *demerito*, *demerto*, < ML. *demeritum*, fault, demerit, prop. neut. of *demeritus*, pp. of *demerere*, deserve ill, do amiss: see *demerit*2, *v.* Cf. *demerit*1, *n.*] That which merits ill; censurable conduct; wrong-doing; ill desert: opposed to *merit*.

Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine. *Dryden*, Fables.

He [William I.] took no Man's living from him, nor dispossess'd any of their Goods, but such only whose *Demerit* made them unworthy to hold them.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 23.

Demerit mark, in schools, a mark for bad conduct or deficiency.—**Syn.** Ill desert, delinquency.

demerlaikt, *n.* [ME. *demerlayk*, earlier *dwemerlaik*, < AS. **dwimor*, in'comp. *gedwimor*, *gedrimer*, *gedwomer*, an illusion, a phantom, + *lac*, play.] Magic; witchcraft; sorcery.

That con deele with *demerlayk*, & deuine lettres.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1561.

demerset (dē-mėrs'), *v. t.* [< L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*, plunge into: see *demerge*.] To plunge; immerse.

The receiver being erected, the mercury will again be stagnant at the bottom of the phial, and the orifice of the tube . . . will be found *demersed* in it.
Boyle, Works, IV. 515.

demersed (dē-mėrst'), *a.* [< L. *demersus*, pp.: see *demerse*.] In *bot.*, situated or growing under water: applied to leaves of plants: same as *submersed*.

demersion (dē-mėr'shon), *n.* [< LL. *demersio(n-)*, < L. *demersus*, pp. of *demergere*: see *demerse*, *demerge*.] **1.** The act of plunging into a fluid; immersion.—**2.** The state of being overwhelmed. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth.
Ray, Diss. of World, v. § 1.

demesmerization (dē-mez-mėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* The act of demesmerizing.

demesmerize (dē-mez'mėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demesmerized*, ppr. *demesmerizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *mesmerize*.] To relieve from mesmeric influence.

demesne (de-mēn'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demeasne*, prop. *demain*, *demean*, < ME. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., < OF. *demaine*, *demeine*, etc., vars. of *domaine*, right of ownership, power, dominion, domain: see *domain* and *domain*. The corrupt spelling *demesne* (cf. OF. *demesne*, *demeisne*, corrupt spellings of *demaine*, *demeine*, adj., of a domain) has been preserved through legal conservatism.] **1**†. Power; dominion; possession. See *demain*.

Whether from the circumstances of their original formation, or from the prevalence of commendation to a lord for purposes of protection, the bulk of English villages were now "in *demesne*"—that is to say, in the "dominion" or lordship of some thegn, or bishop, or in that of the crown itself. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 315.

2. A manor-house and the land adjacent or near, which a lord of the manor keeps in his own occupation, for the use of his family, as distinguished from his tenemental lands, distributed among his tenants, originally called bookland or charter-land, and folk-land or estates held in villeinage, from which sprang copyhold estates. Copyhold estates, however, have been accounted *demesnes*, because the tenants are judged to have their estates only at the will of the lord.

The defects in those acts . . . have hitherto been wholly ineffectual, except about the *demesnes* of a few gentlemen.
Swift.

3. Any estate in land.

A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly train'd.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 5.

My father's dead; I am a man of war too,
Moneys, *demesnes*: I have ships at sea too, captains.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 5.

The *demesnes* of John, Lord of Biscay, . . . amounted to more than eighty towns and castles.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

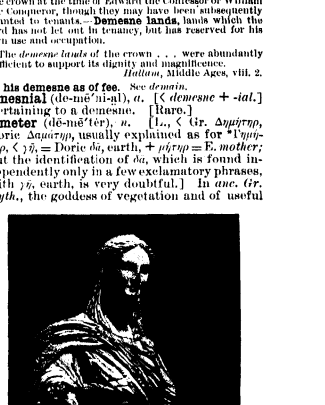
Ancient demesne, collectively, the manors that, according to the Doomsday book, were actually in the hands of the crown at the time of Edward the Confessor or William the Conqueror, though they may have been subsequently granted to tenants.—**Demesne lands**, lands which the lord has not let out in tenancy, but has reserved for his own use and occupation.

The *demesne lands* of the crown . . . were abundantly sufficient to support its dignity and magnificence.
Hallam, Middle Ages, viii. 2.

In his demesne as of fee. See *demain*.

demesnial (de-mē'ni-al), *a.* [< *demesne* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to a demesne. [Rare.]

Demeter (dē-mē'tėr), *n.* [L., < Gr. Δημήτηρ, Doric Δαμάτηρ, usually explained as for **Γημήτηρ*, < *γῆ* = Doric *δᾶ*, earth, + *μήτηρ* = E. *mother*; but the identification of *δᾶ*, which is found independently only in a few exclamatory phrases, with *γῆ*, earth, is very doubtful.] In *anc. Gr. myth.*, the goddess of vegetation and of useful



Demeter of Cnidus, in the British Museum.

fruits, protectress of social order and of marriage; one of the great Olympian deities. She is usually associated, and even confounded, in legend and in cult, with her daughter Persephone (Proserpine) or Kora, whose rape by Hades (Pluto) symbolizes some of the most profound phases of Hellenic mysticism. The Romans of the end of the republic and of the empire assimilated to the Hellenic conception of Demeter the primitive Italic chthonian divinity Ceres.

demi (dē-mi'), *n.* Same as *demy*, 2.

demi-. [OF. F. *demi-*, < OF. F. *demi*, half, < L. *dimidius*, half, < *di-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *medial*, *middle*. Cf. *demy*.] A prefix denoting 'half.' It occurs especially in technical terms taken from the French, many of them not Anglicized, especially in terms of heraldry, fortification, etc. It is also freely used as an English prefix. In heraldry the half of an animal used as a bearing is always the upper half, including the head and fore legs. Usually the creature is in an upright attitude, rampant, combatant, or the like.

Demilion.

demi-ass (dem'i-as), *n.* A book-name of the hemione (*Equus hemionus*), translating the specific name.

demi-bain (dem'i-bān), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bain*, a bath.] Same as *demi-bath*.

demi-bastion (dem'i-bas'tion), *n.* [F., < *demi-*, half, + *bastion*, bastion.] In *fort.*, a bastion that has only one face and one flank.

demi-bath (dem'i-bath), *n.* [< *demi-* + *bath*; cf. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which only one portion of the body is immersed. Also *demi-bain*.

demi-bombard, *n.* A cannon used in the second half of the sixteenth century, having sometimes a chamber, and sometimes a uniform bore.

demi-brassart (dem'i-bras'ärt), *n.* In *plate-armor*, the partial covering of the arm, usually worn over the sleeve of the hauberk; especially, that covering the upper arm at the back, as distinguished from the vambrace, which covered the arm below the elbow. Also *demigarde-bras*.

demi-cadence (dem'i-kā'dens), *n.* In *music*, a half cadence. It usually denotes the progression from tonic to dominant. See *cadence*.

demi-cannon (dem'i-kan'ọn), *n.* A name given to one of the larger kinds of heavy gun, as used in the latter part of the sixteenth century. It is said to have been a piece having a bore of 6½ inches, and throwing a shot weighing 32½ pounds. Some authors describe it as larger than this.

demi-caponiere (dem'i-kap-ọ-nēr'), *n.* In *fort.*, a ditch so arranged that a fire can be delivered from one side only. Also *half-caponiere*.

demicarlino (dem'i-kär-lē'nō), *n.* A coin equal in value to half a carlino.

demi-castor (dem'i-kas'ọr), *n.* **1.** An inferior quality of beaver. Hence — **2†.** A hat made of beaver of this quality.

> I know in that more subtil air of yours thusel sometimes passes for tissue, Venice beads for pearl, and *demi-castors* for beavers. *Howell*, Letters, III. 2.

demi-chamfron (dem'i-cham'frọn), *n.* A variety of the chamfron that covered the head between the ears and the forehead as far as below the eyes. See *chamfron*.

demicircle (dem'i-sėr-kl), *n.* A simple instrument for measuring and indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle, a movable arm pivoted on the center so as to sweep the graduated arc, and a compass to show the magnetic bearings. The two objects whose angle is to be measured are sighted along the rule and along the diameter of the scale. *E. H. Knight.*

demi-cuirass (dem'i-kwē'ras), *n.* The demi-placate or pansiere.

demi-culverin (dem'i-kul'vėr-in), *n.* A kind of cannon in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is described as having a bore of 4½ inches and throwing a shot weighing 9½ pounds.

> They had planted me three *demi-culverins* just in the mouth of the breach. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.
>
> One [piece of ordnance] . . . was exceeding great, and about sixteene foote long, made of brasse, a *demy culverlin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 125.

demidefy (dem'i-dē'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demidefied*, ppr. *demidefying*. [< *demi-* + *deify*.] To treat as a demigod. [Rare.]

> Thus by degrees self-cheated of their sound
> And sober judgment that he is but man,
> They *demidefy* and fume him so
> That in due season he forgets it too.
> *Cowper*, Task, v. 266.

demi-distance (dem'i-dis'tạns), *n.* In *fort.*, the distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

demi-ditone (dem'i-dī'tōn), *n.* In *music*, a minor third.

demifarthing (dem-i-fär'тнing), *n.* A coin of Ceylon current at the value of half an English farthing, or one fourth of a United States cent.

demi-galonier† (dem'i-gal-ọ-nēr'), *n.* A vessel for table use, apparently of the capacity of half a gallon. See *galonier*.

demigarde-bras (dem'i-gärd'bras), *n.* Same as *demi-brassart*.

demi-gauntlet (dem'i-gänt'let), *n.* In *surg.*, a bandage, resembling a glove, used in setting disjointed fingers.

demigod (dem'i-god), *n.* [Formerly as *demy-god*; < *demi-* + *god*; cf. F. *demi-dieu*.] An inferior or minor deity; one partaking of the divine nature; specifically, a fabulous hero produced by the intercourse of a deity with a mortal.

> He took his leave of them whose eyes had him farewel with tears, making temples to him as to a *demi-god*.
> *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> We . . . find ourselves to have been deceived, they declaring themselves in the end to be frail men, whom we judged *demigods*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.
>
> To be gods, or angels, *demigods*. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 987.
>
> View him [Voltaire] at Paris in his last career,
> Surrounding throngs the *demigod* revere.
> *Cowper*, Truth, l. 312.

demigoddess (dem'i-god'es), *n.* A female deity of the minor or inferior order.

demi-gorge (dem'i-gōrj), *n.* In *fort.*, that part of the polygon which remains after the flank is raised, and goes from the curtain to the angle of the polygon. It is half of the vacant space of or entrance into a bastion.

demigrate† (dem'i-grāt), *v. i.* [< L. *demigratus*, pp. of *demigrare*, migrate from, < *de*, from, + *migrare*, migrate: see *migrate*.] To emigrate; expatriate one's self. *Cockeram.*

demigration† (dem-i-grā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *demigratio(n-)*, < *demigrare*, migrate from: see *demigrate*.] Emigration; banishment.

> We will needs bring upon ourselves the curse of Cain, to put ourselves from the side of Eden into the land of Nod, that is, of *demigration*. *Bp. Hall*, Quo Vadis? § 22.

demi-grevière† (dem'i-gre-viär'), *n.* Same as *demi-jambe*.

demi-hagt, *n.* [Also *demi-hake*, *demi-haque*, < *demi-* + **hag*, **hake*, **haque*, short for *haybut*, *hackbut*.] A kind of firearm, a smaller kind of hackbut, in use in the second half of the sixteenth century. See *hackbut*.

> The short gun, the hagbut, and the *demi-hake* were derivatives, in the natural order of evolution, from the bombards of Crécy and the more perfect pieces of artillery that had enabled Henry VII. to establish his supremacy over the remnant of the nobles left by the wars of the Roses. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, III. 232.

demi-island† (dem'i-ī'land), *n.* A peninsula.

> The place from which the Turks were to have had the aforesaid booty was almost in manner an island. . . . Thus was the Persian armie quite discomfited in this *demi-island*. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

demi-jambe, *n.* A piece of armor covering the front of the leg only. Compare *bainberg*. Also called *demi-grevière*.

demijohn (dem'i-jon), *n.* [An accom. (as if *demi-* + *John*) of F. *damejeanne*, a demijohn, an accom. (as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane) of Ar. *damagan*, a demijohn, said to be so called from *Damagan*, a town in northern Persia, once famous for its glass-works. The forced resemblance to *John* is in accordance with the humorous colloquial use of proper names as names for vessels; examples are *jack!*, *jill*, and (prob.) *jug!*: see these words.] A large glass vessel or bottle with a bulging body and small neck, usually cased in wickerwork, but sometimes in a wooden box with a notch in the top extending over the neck of the vessel, for convenience in pouring out its contents.

demi-lance (dem'i-lans), *n.* **1.** A short and light spear introduced in the sixteenth century.

> Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw,
> Fastened with leathern thongs to gall the foe.
> *Dryden*, Æneid.

2. A lightly armed horseman, especially one armed with a demi-lance. The demi-lances seem to have succeeded the hobblers of the middle ages, and to have been the prototypes of the more modern light horse.

> Pedro, dit you send for this tailor? or you, Moncado? This light French *demi-lance* that follows us?
> *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

To equip, in especial, as many *demi-lances*, or light horsemen, as they could, and to meet the Duke at Waldeu.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

3. The armor worn by such a horseman, consisting of open helmet, breast- and back-pieces, usually fitted with pauldrons, tassets, and, rarely, brassarts or demi-brassarts.
Also formerly *dimilance*.

demilune (dem'i-lūn), *n.* and *a.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *lune*, moon: see *lune*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A crescent.

> It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune* with a bar in the middle of the concave.
> *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 228.
>
> In some cases we find alveoli in which these small cells are not arranged in *demilunes*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 672.

2. In *fort.*, an outwork consisting of two faces and two little flanks, constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastion.

> He laid his hand, as Drayton might have said, on that stout bastion, horn-work, ravelin, or *demilune* which formed the outworks to the citadel of his purple isle of man. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, viii.

Demilunes of Heidenhain. Same as *crescents of Giannuzzi* (which see, under *crescent*).

II. *a.* Crescent-shaped.

The *demilune* cells and the serous cells which are present in considerable number in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, XXXVIII. 215.

demi-mentonnière (dem'i-men-to-niär'), *n.* In *armor*, a mentonnière for the tilt, protecting the left side strongly, high and heavy, and secured firmly to the breastplate, but leaving the right side unprotected. Compare *just*.

demi-metamorphosis (dem'i-met-a-môr'fō-sis), *n.* Incomplete or imperfect metamorphosis, as of an insect; hemimetabolism.

demi-metope (dem'i-met'ọ-pē), *n.* In *arch.*, a half metope, sometimes found at the angles of a Doric frieze in Roman, Renaissance, or other debased examples.

demi-mond (dem'i-mond), *n.* [F., < *demi*, half, + *monde*, the world, society, < L. *mundus*, the world: see *mundane*.] **1.** A term introduced by Alexandre Dumas the younger to denote (as defined by himself) that class of women who occupy an equivocal position between women of good reputation and social standing on the one hand and courtezans on the other; women of equivocal reputation and standing in society. — **2.** Commonly, but less correctly, courtezans in general.

demiostage (dem-i-os'tāj), *n.* A variety of tamin. *Dict. of Needlework.*

demi-parallel (dem'i-par'a-lel), *n.* In *fort.*, a place of arms between the second and third parallels, designed to protect the head of the advancing sap. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

demi-parcel† (dem'i-pär'sel), *n.* The half; the half part.

> My tongue denies for to set forth
> The *demi-parcel* of your valiant deeds.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, iii.

demi-pauldron (dem'i-pâl'drọn), *n.* A defense for the shoulder; the smaller pauldron of the close of the fifteenth century.

demi-pectinate (dem'i-pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Pectinate on one side only, as the antenna of an insect; semi-pectiform.

demi-pike (dem'i-pīk), *n.* Same as *spontoon*.

demi-placard (dem'i-plak'ärd), *n.* In *armor*, same as *demi-placate*.

demi-placate (dem'i-plā'kāt), *n.* A piece of plate-armor covering a part only of the breast or of the back, used either alone or over a gambeson or similar coat of fence, or forming part of an articulated breastplate. Compare *pansiere*.

demiquaver (dem'i-kwā'vėr), *n.* In *music*, a sixteenth note. Also called *semiquaver*.

demi-relief (dem'i-rē-lēf'), *n.* Same as *mezzo-rilievo*.

demirep (dem'i-rep), *n.* [Said to be short for **demi-reputation*.] A woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

> The Stews . . . were reckoned among the demigods as well as the *demi-reps* of antiquity.
> *Dr. Burney*, Hist. Music, I. 306.

demirepdom (dem'i-rep-dum), *n.* [< *demirep* + *-dom*.] Demireps collectively; the demi-monde.

> Him, Lady B., and *demirepdom*.
> *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 137.

demi-revetment (dem'i-rē-vet'ment), *n.* In *fort.*, that form of retaining-wall for the face of a rampart which is carried up only as high as cover exists in front of it, leaving above it the remaining height, in the form of an earthen mound at the natural slope, exposed to but invulnerable by shot.

demisability (dē-mī-za-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *demisable*: see *-bility*.] In *law*, the state of being demisable.

demisable (dē-mī'za-bl), *a.* [< *demise* + *-able*.] That may be demised or leased: as, an estate *demisable* by copy of court-roll.

demisang (dem'i-sang), *n.* [< F. *demisang*; < *demi*, half, + *sang*, blood.] In *law*, one who is of half-blood.

demise (dē-mīz'), *n.* [< OF. *demis*, *desmis*, fem. *demise*, F. *démis*, *démise*, pp. of OF. *demettre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre*, to resign, < L. *dimittere*, send away, resign, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*.] **1†.** Transfer; transmission; devolution, as of a right or an estate in consequence of death, forfeiture of title, etc.

> The greate Convention resolved that King James having deserted the kingdom . . . had by *demise* abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1688.

2. In *law*, a conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease in fee, for life or for a term of years; in modern use, a lease for years. Hence — **3.** Death, especially of a sovereign or other person transmitting important possessions or great fame: often used as a mere euphemism for *death*, without other implication.

> So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his [the king's] death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise*. *Blackstone*, Com., I. 7.

The crown at the moment of *demise* must descend to the next heir. *Macaulay.*

Demise and redemise, a conveyance where there are mutual leases made from one to another of the same land or something out of it. = **Syn. 3.** *Death*, *Decease*, *Demise*. See *decease*.

demise (dē-mīz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demised*, ppr. *demising*. [< *demise*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bequeath; grant by will.

What state, what dignity, what honour
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

2. In *law*, to transfer or convey, as an estate, for life or for years; lease.

The governour and treasurer, by order of the general court, did *demise* to Edward Converse the ferry between Boston and Charlestown.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 427.

The words grant and *demise* in a lease for years create an implied warranty of title and a covenant for quiet enjoyment. *Justice Swayne*, 92 U. S., 109.

II. *intrans.* To pass by bequest or inheritance; descend, as property.

Now arose a difficulty — whether the property of the late King *demised* to the king or to the crown.
Greville, Memoirs, Jan. 8, 1823.

demisemiquaver (dem′i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note relatively equivalent in time-value to half of a semiquaver; a thirty-second note. Its form is either *a* or *b* when alone, or *c* or *d* when in groups. **Demisemiquaver rest**, in *musical notation*, a rest or sign for a silence equivalent in time-value to a demisemiquaver or thirty-second note; a thirty-second rest. Its form is ‡.

demisent† (dem′i-sent), *n.* [< OF. *demiceinct*, a half-girdle, < *demi-*, half, + *ceinct*, girdle: see *ceint*.] A form of girdle worn by women in the sixteenth century.

demi-sheath (dem′i-shēth), *n.* In *entom.*, one of a pair of plates or channeled setæ which, when united, form a tube encircling an organ: specifically applied to elongate organs which cover the ovipositor of ichneumons and some other insects.

demisphere (dem′i-sfēr), *n.* [OF. *demisphere*, < *demi-*, half, + *sphere*, sphere.] Same as *hemisphere*. [Rare.]

demiss (dē-mis′), *a.* [= OF. *demis*, *desmis* = Sp. *demiso* = Pg. *demisso* = It. *dimisso*, *dimesso*, humble, submissive, < L. *demissus*, pp. of *demittere*, let down, cast down: see *demit*[3].] 1. Downcast; humble; abject. [Rare.]

He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall, in fleshes frayle attyre.
Spenser, Heavenly Love.

Neither is humility a virtue made up of wearing old clothes, . . . or of sullen gestures, or *demisse* behaviour.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 302.

2. In *bot.*, depressed; flattened. *E. Tuckerman.*

demission[1] (dē-mish′on), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimision* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a humbling, lowering, < L. *demissio(n-)*, a letting down, lowering, sinking, abatement, < *demittere*, let down, lower, demit: see *demit*[3].] A lowering; degradation; depression.

Demission of mind. *Hammond*, Works, I. 238.

Their omission or their *demission* to a lower rank.
The American, VI. 214.

demission[2] (dē-mish′on), *n.* [< OF. *demission*, *desmission*, F. *démission* = Sp. *dimision* = Pg. *demissão* = It. *dimessione*, a giving up, resignation, demising, dismission, < L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending away, dismission, discharge, < *dimittere*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] = *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *dimission* and *dismission*, doublets of *demission*[2].] A laying or letting down; relinquishment; resignation; transference.

Even in an active life . . . some recesses and temporary *demissions* of the world are most expedient.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 96.

Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

demissionary[1] (dē-mish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[1] + *-ary*[1].] Degrading; tending to lower or degrade.

demissionary[2] (dē-mish′on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *demission*[2] + *-ary*[1]. Cf. F. *démissionnaire* = Pg. *demissionario*, one who has resigned an office.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will.

demissive† (dē-mis′iv), *a.* [As *demiss* + *-ive*.] Humble; downcast; demiss.

They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence. *Lord*, The Banians, p. 72.

demissly† (dē-mis′li), *adv.* In a humble manner.

demissory (dē-mis′ō-ri), *a.* [Var. of *dimissory*, q. v.] In *Scots law*, tending to the resignation or laying down of an office.

demi-suit (dem′i-sūt), *n.* The suit of light armor common in the fifteenth century and later. In its later form it was without jambes or other leg-defenses than tassets, and often without iron gauntlets, thus closely resembling the corselet. See *corselet*, 3.

demit[1]† (dē-mit′), *v. t.* [< L. *demittere*, pp. *demissus*, send down, drop down, cast down, lower, let fall, < *de*, down, + *mittere*, send: see *mission*, and cf. *admit*, *commit*, *emit*, etc. Cf. also *demit*[2] = *dimit*.] 1. To lower; cause to droop or hang down; depress.

They [peacocks] presently *demit* and let fall the same [their trains]. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. To submit; humble.

She, being heaven-born, *demits* herself to such earthly drudgery. *Norris.*

demit[2] (dē-mit′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demitted*, ppr. *demitting*. [= OF. *demetre*, *desmetre*, *desmettre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. Pg. *dimitir* = It. *dimettere*, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, let go, release, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *dimit*, a doublet of *demit*[2], and see *dismiss*, etc.] 1†. To let go; dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556).

2. To lay down formally, as an office; resign; relinquish; transfer.

The rest of the lords enterprisers, after they had secured the queen in Lochlevin, began to consult how to get her majesty counselled to *demit* the government to the prince her son. *Melvill*, Memoirs, p. 85.

General Conway *demitted* his office, and my commission expired, of course. *Hume*, Private Correspondence.

demi-tint (dem′i-tint), *n.* [< *demi-* + *tint*, after F. *demi-teinte*. Cf. *mezzotint*.] In *painting*, a gradation of color between positive light and positive shade. Commonly called *half-tint*.

demitone (dem′i-tōn), *n.* In *music*, same as *semitone*. [Little used.]

demiurge (dem′i-ėrj), *n.* [< L. *demiurgus*, < Gr. *δημιουργός*, contr. of earlier (Epic) *δημιοεργός*, lit. a worker for the people, a handicraftsman, a skilled workman, a maker, an architect, the Maker of the world, the Creator (see def.), < *δῆμος*, of the people (< *δῆμος*, the people), + **ἐργειν*, work, *ἔργον*, a work, = E. *work*.] 1. A maker or creator; the Creator of the world; specifically, a supernal being imagined by some as the author of the world in subordination to the Supreme Being. In the Gnostic system the Demiurge (also called Archon, and Jaldabaoth, or son of Chaos) was represented as the chief of the lowest order of spirits or eons of the Pleroma. Mingling with Chaos, he evolved from it a corporeal, animated world. He could not, however, impart to man the true soul or *pneuma*, but only a sensuous one, *psyche*. He was identified with the Jehovah of the Jews, and was by some regarded as the originator of evil.

God defined as First Cause . . . would not be God, but a *demiurge*, or subordinately creative deity, created to create the world. *Hodgson*, Phil. of Reflection, III. ii. § 6.

It is much easier to believe that in some way unknown to our finite intelligence the power and goodness of God are compatible with the existence of evil than that the world is the work of an inferior *demiurgus* or other demon.
Edinburgh Rev.

The Gnostics agreed in attributing the world in which we live to an Angel, or a *Demiurge*, inferior to the infinite God. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 386.

2. In some Peloponnesian states of ancient Greece, one of a class of public officers who in some cases appear to have constituted the chief executive magistracy.

demirgeous (dem′i-ėr-jus), *a.* [< *demiurge* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling a demiurge; of demiurgic character. [Rare.]

There is, in our drunken land, a certain privilege extended to drunkenness. . . . Our *demiurgeous* Mrs. Grundy smiles indulgentially on its victims.
R. L. Stevenson, Familiar Studies of Men and Books, Pref.

demiurgic, demiurgical (dem-i-ėr′jik, -ji-kal), *a.* [< L. as if **demiurgicus*, < Gr. *δημιουργικός*, < *δημιουργός*, demiurge: see *demiurge*.] Pertaining to a demiurge, or to the act or process of creation.

Far beyond all other political powers of Christianity is the *demiurgic* power of this religion over the kingdoms of human opinion. *De Quincey.*

To play the part of a demiurge was a delight to Shelley; even to have an interest in the *demiurgic* effort was no mean happiness. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, II. 304.

demi-vambrace (dem′i-vam′brās), *n.* In *armor*, a plate of iron protecting the outside of the forearm, and adjusted over a sleeve of mail or a sleeve of gamboised work.

demi-vill† (dem′i-vil), *n.* In *law*, a half-vill, consisting of five freemen or frank-pledges.

demi-vol (dem′i-vol), *n.* In *her.*, a single wing of a bird, used as a bearing.

demi-volt (dem′i-volt), *n.* [< F. *demi-volte*, < *demi-*, half, + *volte*, a leap, vault: see *vault*[2].] In the *manège*, one of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he makes a half turn with the fore legs raised.

Fitz-Eustace, . . . making *demi-volte* in air,
Cried, "Where's the coward that would not dare
To fight for such a land?" *Scott*, Marmion, iv. 30.

demi-wolf (dem′i-wůlf), *n.*; pl. *demi-wolves* (-wůlvz). A half-wolf; a mongrel between a dog and a wolf.

Spaniels, curs,
Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves*, are cleped
All by the name of dogs. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 1.

demobilization (dē-mō′bi-li-zā′shon), *n.* [< F. *démobilisation*, < *démobiliser*, demobilize: see *demobilize*.] The act of disbanding troops; the reduction of military armaments to a peace footing; the condition of being demobilized, and not liable to be moved on service. Also written *demobilisation*. See *mobilization*.

demobilize (dē-mō′bi-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demobilized*, ppr. *demobilizing*. [< F. *démobiliser*, < *dé-* priv. + *mobiliser*, mobilize: see *mobilize*.] To disband; change from a condition of mobilization. Also written *demobilise*.

democracy (dē-mok′ra-si), *n.*; pl. *democracies* (-siz). [Formerly *democraty*, *democratie*; < OF. *democratie*, F. *démocratie* (*t* pron. *s*) = Sp. Pg. *democracia* = It. *democrazia* = D. G. *demokratie* = Dan. Sw. *demokrati*, < Gr. *δημοκρατία*, popular government (cf. *δημοκρατεῖσθαι*, have popular government), < *δῆμος*, the people, + *κρατεῖν*, rule, be strong, < *κράτος*, strength, < *κρατής*, strong, = Goth. *hardus* = E. *hard*, q. v.] 1. Government by the people; a system of government in which the sovereign power of the state is vested in the people as a whole, and is exercised directly by them or their elected agents.

The majority, having the whole power of the community, may employ all that power in making laws, and executing those laws; and there the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*. *Locke.*

In this open *democracy* [of the town meeting], every opinion had utterance; every objection, every fact, every acre of land, every bushel of rye, its entire weight.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

2. A state or civil body in which the people themselves exercise all legislative authority, and confer all executive and judicial powers, either by direct collective action or through elected representatives. Athens and some of the other ancient Greek states, and, within the limits of their power, the canton of Appenzell in Switzerland and the towns of the northern United States, are instances of democracies of the first class. In democratic republics generally, however, all power is exercised by delegated authority. See *republic*.

3. Political and social equality in general; a state of society in which no hereditary differences of rank or privilege are recognized: opposed to *aristocracy*.

Rank nor name nor pomp has he
In the grave's *democracy*.
Whittier, Grave by the Lake.

4. [*cap.*] In *U. S. polit. hist.*: (*a*) The system of principles held by the Democratic party. See *democratic*. (*b*) The members of the Democratic party collectively.

[The Missouri controversy] was a political movement for the balance of power, balked by the Northern *democracy*, who saw their own overthrow, and the eventual separation of the States, in the establishment of geographical parties divided by a slavery and anti-slavery line.
T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, I. 10.

5. In a collective sense, the people; especially, the people regarded as exercising political powers.

Thence to the famous orators repair,
Those ancient, whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce *democratie*.
Milton, P. R., iv. 269.

Social democracy. See *social*.

democrat (dem′ō-krat), *n.* [= D. *demokraat* = G. Dan. Sw. *demokrat*, < F. *démocrate* = Sp. *demócrata* = Pg. *democrata*, < NL. **democrata*, < Gr. *δημοκρατ-*, base of *δημοκρατ-ικός*, *δημοκρατ-ία*: see *democratic*, *democracy*.] 1. One who believes in or adheres to democracy as a principle of government or of organized society; one who believes in political and natural equality; an opponent of arbitrary or hereditary distinctions of rank and privilege: opposed to *aristocrat*.

Like most women of first-rate ability, she was at bottom a *democrat*; rank was her convenience, but she had no respect for it or belief in it. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 157.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

The name *Democrat*, now in use by one of the great parties North and South, was originally a term of reproach, like that of Jacobin, and subsequently like that of Locofoco, and has been freely accepted at the South only since the Rebellion.
Quoted by *Thurlow Weed*, Autobiog., p. 135.

3. A light wagon without a top, containing several seats, and usually drawn by two horses. Originally called *democratic wagon*. [Western and Middle U. S.]—**Social democrat.** See *social*.

democratic (dem-ō-krat'ik), *a.* [= F. *démocratique* = Sp. Pg. It. *democratico* (cf. D. *demokratisch* = G. *demokratisch* = Dan. Sw. *demokratisk*), < NL. **democraticus*, < Gr. δημοκρατικός, < δημοκρατία, democracy: see *democrat*.] **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a principle of government.

The *democratic* theory is that those constitutions are likely to prove steadiest which have the broadest base, that the right to vote makes a safety-valve of every voter, and that the best way of teaching a man how to vote is to give him the chance of practice. *Lowell*, Democracy.

2. [*cap.* or *l. c.*] In *U. S. politics*, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Democratic party; being a supporter of the Democratic party: as, a *Democratic* newspaper; the *Democratic* platform; a *Democratic* convention.

He was *democratic*, not in the modern sense of the term, as never holding a caucus nomination, and never thinking differently from the actual administration; but on principle, as founded in a strict, in contradistinction to a latitudinarian, construction of the constitution.

T. H. Benton, Thirty Years, II. 188.

3. Pertaining to or characteristic of democracy as a social principle; maintaining or manifesting equal natural rights and privileges; hence, free from forced inequality or servility; being on a common level: opposed to *aristocratic*: as, a *democratic* community or assemblage; *democratic* manners.—**Democratic party**, a political party of the United States, whose distinctive principles are strict construction of the Constitution with respect to the powers delegated to the general government and those reserved to the States, and the least possible interference of government with individual and local liberty of action. Hence it has opposed national centralization, supported liberal extensions of the electoral franchise, advocated low tariff duties with a view to revenue rather than protection, and contended for close limitation of the objects of public expenditure. It was at first known as the Anti-Federal party, then took the name of Republican, and finally (about 1795) that of Democratic-Republican, which is still its formal designation; but it was many years before Democratic was generally accepted as its shortened name instead of Republican, the change beginning about 1810. See *Republican*.

democratical (dem-ō-krat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Characterized by democracy; of a democratic nature or tendency; democratic.

Although their condition and fortunes may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity, and the *Democraticall* enemies of truth. *Sir T. Browne*, Pseud. Epid. (1646), I. iv. 75.

Every expansion of the scheme of government they [the framers of the American Constitution] elaborated has been in a *democratical* direction. *Lowell*, Democracy.

II. *n.* Same as *democrat*, 1. *Hobbes.*

democratically (dem-ō-krat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

The democratical embassy was *democratically* received. *Algernon Sidney.*

democratiet, *n.* See *democraty*.

democratifiable (dem-ō-krat-i-fī'a-bl), *a.* [< **democratify* (< *democrat* + *-ify*) + *-able*.] That may be made democratic. [Rare.]

The remnant of United Irishmen, whose wrongs make them hate England, have more hopes of. I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are *democratifiable*. *Shelley*, in Dowden, I. 245.

democratization, democratise. See *democratization, democratize*.

democratism (dē-mok'ra-tizm), *n.* [= Sp. *democratismo*; as *democrat* + *-ism*.] The principles or spirit of democracy. [Rare.]

democratist (dē-mok'ra-tist), *n.* [< *democrat* + *-ist*.] A believer in or supporter of democracy; a democrat. [Rare.]

He endeavours to crush the aristocratick party, and to nourish one in avowed connexion with the most furious *democratists* in France. *Burke*, Thoughts on French Affairs.

democratization (dem-ō-krat-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *democratize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering or the process of becoming democratic: as, the *democratization* of European institutions. Also spelled *democratization*.

democratize (dē-mok'ra-tiz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *democratized*, ppr. *democratizing*. [= F. *démocratiser* = Pg. *democratizar*; < *democrat* + *-ize*. Cf. Gr. δημοκρατίζειν, be on the democratic side.] To render democratic; make popular or common; bring to a common level. Also spelled *democratise*.

It is a means of *democratizing* art, of furnishing innumerable impressions of a plate. *The Atlantic*, LX. 168.

There was a great impetus given by politics to the *democratizing* of the nation, and, in the rapid social changes of the day, the educated class found itself well shaken up with the mechanic. *H. E. Scudder*, Noah Webster, p. 151.

democraty†, democratiet (dē-mok'ra-ti), *n.* [See *democracy*.] Democracy.

They stoop not, neither change colour for Aristocracy, *democraty*, or Monar-chy. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Democritean (dē-mok-ri-tē'an), *a.* [< *Democritus* + *-ean*.] Of or pertaining to Democritus, a Greek philosopher born about 460 B. C., or to the atomic theory associated with his name. See *atomic*.

He [Xenocrates] seems to have identified the Platonic ideas with numbers, and the *Democritean* atoms with the units of which the latter were composed, and to have regarded the soul as a certain *idea* or number.

J. M. Rigg, Mind, XI. 89.

Democritic (dem-ō-krit'ik), *a.* Same as *Democritean*.

Democritical (dem-ō-krit'i-kal), *a.* In the style of Democritus: applied to incredible works or fables on natural history, on account of his writings on the language of birds, etc. *Davies.*

Not to mention *democritical* stories, do we not find by experience that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive tree?

Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 894.

Demodex (dem'ō-deks), *n.* [NL., appar. < Gr. δῆμος, the people, + δύς (δυ-), a worm in wood, < δάκνειν, bite.] The typical genus of follicular parasitic mites of the family *Demodicidæ*. *D. folliculorum* infests domestic animals and man, living in the hair-follicles and sebaceous follicles. *Simonea* is a synonym. See *comedo*.

Demodicidæ (dem-ō-dis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Demodecidæ*, < *Demodex* (*-dec-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of itch-insects or mange-mites, of the order *Acarida*, consisting of the single genus *Demodex*. These minute parasitic arachnida have an elongated worm-like body, most of the length of which is a circularly ringed abdomen; four pairs of short, two-jointed footstumps; styliform jaws; and a suctorial proboscis. Also called *Dermatophili*.

Demogorgon (dē-mō-gôr'gon), *n.* [LL. *Demogorgo(n-)*, first mentioned by Lactatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, a scholiast on Statius (about A. D. 450); prop. < Gr. δαίμων, a demon, + γοργός, grim, terrible, whence Γοργώ, Gorgon: see *Gorgon*.] A mysterious divinity, viewed as an object of terror rather than of worship, by some regarded as the author of creation, and by others as a famous magician, to whose spell all the inhabitants of Hades were subjected.

And by them stood
Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 965.

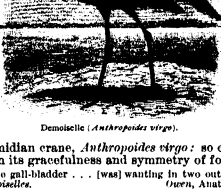
demographer (dē-mog'ra-fėr), *n.* One who is versed in demography.

demographic (dem-ō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to demography.

The high value of vaccination and re-vaccination was clearly shown in the *Demographic* Section of the Congress. *Nature*, XXXVI. 618.

demography (dē-mog'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démographie*, < Gr. δῆμος, people, + -γραφία, < γράφειν, write.] That department of anthropology which relates to vital and social statistics and their application to the comparative study of races and of nations.

demoiselle (dem-wo-zel'), *n.* [F.: see *damsel*.] **1.** A young lady; a damsel.—**2.** A bird, the



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

Numidian crane, *Anthropoides virgo*: so called from its gracefulness and symmetry of form.

The gall-bladder . . . [was] wanting in two out of six *demoiselles*. *Owen*, Anat., xvii.

3. In *entom.*, a damsel-fly; a dragon-fly.—**4.** A shark, *Galeocerdo tigrinus*, about 12 feet long. *Playfair.*—**5.** A fish of the genus *Pomacentrus*; one of the family *Pomacentridæ*.

De Moivre's property of the circle, De Moivre's theorem. See *circle, theorem*.

demolish (dē-mol'ish), *v. t.* [< OF. *demoliss-*, stem of certain parts of *demolir*, F. *démolir* = Pr. *demolhir* = Sp. *demoler* = Pg. *demolir* = It. *demolire* = G. *demoliren* = Dan. *demolere* = Sw. *demolera*, < L. *demoliri*, throw down, pull down, demolish, < *de*, down, + *moliri*, build, construct, *set* in motion, exert oneself at, endeavor, < *moles*, a pile, huge mass, whence E. *mole*[3], q. v. Cf. *amolish*.] **1.** To throw or pull down; destroy the structural character of, as a building or a wall; reduce to ruins.

The men who *demolished* the images in cathedrals have not always been able to *demolish* those which were enshrined in their minds. *Macaulay*, Milton.

2. To destroy in general; put an end to; ruin utterly; lay waste.

Our family had now made several attempts to be fine; but some unforeseen disaster *demolished* each as soon as projected. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

=**Syn.** *Raze, Demolish.* *Raze*, to level with the ground; *demolish*, to destroy by complete separation of parts. A house is *razed* when it is leveled, even if it largely holds together; it is *demolished* if torn to pieces, even if some parts of it stand in place.

He . . .
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns,
And in a moment makes them desolate.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

In *demolishing* the temples at Alexandria, the Christians found hollow statues fixed to the walls, into which the priests used to enter and thence deliver oracles.

Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

demolisher (dē-mol'ish-ėr), *n.* One who pulls or throws down; one who destroys or lays waste.

The *demolishers* of them can give the clearest account, how the plucking down of churches conduceth to the setting up of religion. *Fuller*, Worthies, Exeter.

demolishment† (dē-mol'ish-ment), *n.* [< OF. *demolissement, desmolissement*, < *demolir* (*demoliss-*), demolish: see *demolish* and *-ment*.] The act of demolishing or shattering; demolition.

Look on his honour, sister;
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it;
No sad *demolishment* nor death can reach it.
Fletcher, Mad Lover, v. 4.

demolition (dem-ō-lish'on), *n.* [< OF. *demolition*, F. *démolition* = Pr. *demolition* = Sp. *demolicion* = Pg. *demolição* = It. *demolizione* = D. *demolitie*, < L. *demolitio(n-)*, < *demoliri*, pull down: see *demolish*.] **1.** The act of overthrowing, pulling down, or destroying, as a structure; hence, destruction or ruin in general: as, the *demolition* of a house or of military works; the *demolition* of a theory.

Even God's *demolitions* are super-edifications, his anatomies, his dissections are so many recompactings, so many resurrections. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

Their one great object was the *demolition* of the idols and the purification of the sanctuary.

Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

After scattering all arguments for a political institution, he often opposes its *demolition*. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

2. In *French law*, abatement; annulment: as, an action in *demolition* of a servitude or a nuisance.

demolitionist (dem-ō-lish'on-ist), *n.* [< *demolition* + *-ist*.] One who favors demolition or destruction, as of institutions; a radical revolutionist. *Carlyle.*

demon (dē'mon), *n.* [Also, in L. spelling, *dæmon*: = D. *demon* = G. Sw. *dämon* = Dan. *dæmon* = OF. *demon*, F. *démon* (cf. Pr. *demoni* = Sp. Pg. It. *demonio*, < LL. *dæmonium*, < Gr. δαιμόνιον, dim.), < L. *dæmon*, a spirit, genius, lar, eccles. an evil spirit, < Gr. δαίμων (δαιμον-), a god or goddess, deity, a tutelary deity, a genius, lar, a god of lower rank, later also a departed soul, a ghost, in N. T. and eccles. an evil spirit; of uncertain origin: (1) by some identified with δαίμων, knowing (which is also found, perhaps by error, in the form δαίμων), < δαίνυα, learn, teach, akin to διδάσκειν, teach, L. *docere*, teach (see *didactic* and *docile, doctrine*); (2) by some derived, with formative *-μων*, as 'the distributer of destinies,' < δαίειν, divide, distribute; (3) by some regarded as for orig. **δαιΓμων*, < **δαιΓ-*, *δΓ-*, as in **δῖος*, *δῖος*, heavenly, L. *divus, divinus*, divine, *deus*, god, *deita(t-)s*, deity, etc.: see *deity*.] **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, a supernatural agent or intelligence, lower in rank than a god; a spirit holding a middle place between gods and men; one of a class of ministering spirits, sometimes regarded as including the souls of deceased persons; a genius: as, the *demon* or good genius of Socrates. Sometimes written *daimon*.

Thy *dæmon* (that's thy spirit which keeps thee) is
Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 3.

Those *Demons* that are found
In fire, air, flood, or under ground,
Whose power hath a true consent
With planet, or with element.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

Soon was a world of holy *demons* made,
Aerial spirits, by great Jove design'd
To be on earth the guardians of mankind.
T. Cooke, tr. of Hesiod's Works and Days, l.

A *dæmon*, in the philosophy of Plato, though inferior to a deity, was not an evil spirit, and it is extremely doubtful whether the existence of evil *dæmons* was known either to the Greeks or Romans till about the time of the advent of Christ. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, i. 404.

2. An evil spirit; a devil: from the belief of the early Christian world that all the divinities of the pagans were devils.

If that same *demon*, that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should with his lion gait walk the whole world,
He might return to vasty Tartar back,
And tell the legions, I can never win
A soul so easy as that Englishman's.
Shak., Hen. V., ii. 2.

3. Figuratively, an atrociously wicked or cruel person; one characterized by demoniac passions or conduct.—**4.** [*cap.*] A certain genus of *Coleoptera*.

demoness (dē'mon-es), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ess*.] A female demon.

The Sichemites . . . had a goddess or *demoness*, under the name of Jephthah's daughter.
J. Mede, Apostasy of Latter Times, p. 31.

demonetization (dē-mon'e-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *demonetize* + *-ation*; < F. *démonétisation*.] The act of demonetizing; the condition of being demonetized. Also spelled *demonetisation*.

The object to be accomplished, by diminishing the amount of legal-tender paper, is precisely the same object which was sought to be accomplished by the *demonetization* of silver. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 109.

demonetize (dē-mon'e-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonetized*, ppr. *demonetizing*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *moneta*, money, + E. *-ize*; = F. *démonétiser*.] To divest of standard monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money. Also spelled *demonetise*.

They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the [East India] Company. *Cobden.*

Germany and England, in *demonetizing* silver, have created a money pressure there unparalleled in our times.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 101.

demoniac (dē-mō'ni-ak), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *demoniak* = F. *démoniaque* = Pr. *demoniayx*, *demoniat* = Sp. Pg. It. *demoniaco*, < LL. *dæmoniacus*, < Gr. as if **δαιμονιακός*, for which only *δαιμονικός* (whence LL. *dæmonicus*, E. *demonic*), < *δαίμων*, a god, genius, spirit: see *demon*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a demon or spirit.

He, all unarm'd,
Shall chase thee, with the terrour of his voice,
From thy *demoniack* holds. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 628.

2. Produced by demons; influenced by demons.

Demoniac phrensy, moping melancholy.
Milton, P. L., xi. 485.

3. Of the character of a demon; acting as if possessed by demons; wild; frantic; extremely wicked or cruel.

II. *n.* **1.** One who is supposed to be possessed by a demon; one whose volition and other mental faculties seem to be overpowered, restrained, or disturbed in their regular operation by an evil spirit; specifically, a lunatic.

Raving and blaspheming incessantly, like a *demoniac*, he came to the court. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng.

In the synagogue was a *demoniac*, a lunatic with that dual consciousness which sprang out of a real or supposed possession by an evil spirit.
G. P. Fisher, Begin. of Christianity, p. 437.

2. [*cap.*] One of a section of the Anabaptists who maintained that the devils would ultimately be saved. *Imp. Dict.*

demoniacal (dē-mō-ni'a-kal), *a.* Of demoniac character or origin; like a demon; demoniac.

Demoniacal possession, possession by demons or evil spirits. In the New Testament, especially the Gospels, persons are spoken of as being possessed with devils. By the Rationalistic school of writers these are regarded as insane persons, whose condition the popular belief of the time ascribed to the influence of evil spirits; by evangelical writers it is believed that evil spirits actually exercised a controlling influence over the spirits of men in the time of Christ, and that his superior power was attested by casting these evil spirits out.

demoniacally (dē-mō-ni'a-kal-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner; as a demoniac.

demoniacism (dē-mō-ni'a-sizm), *n.* [< *demoniac* + *-ism*.] The state of being a demoniac; the practices of demoniacs.

demonial (dē-mō'ni-al), *a.* [< OF. *demonial*, < ML. **demonialis*, < Gr. *δαιμόνιος*, of or belonging to a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] Of the nature or character of a demon; relating or pertaining to a demon; characteristic of or performed by a demon or demons. [Rare.]

No man who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 264.

demonian (dē-mō'ni-an), *a.* [As *demonial* + *-an*.] Having the qualities or characteristics of a demon. [Rare.]

Demonian spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted, rightlier call'd
Powers of fire, air, water, and earth beneath.
Milton, P. R., ii. 122.

demonianism (dē-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *demonian* + *-ism*.] The state of being possessed by a demon. [Rare.]

The teachers of the gospel in the fullness of their inspiration need not needs be secure from an error which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate as *demonianism* did, if it were an error.
Warburton, Divine Legation, ix., notes.

demoniasm (dē-mō'ni-azm), *n.* [< Gr. as if **δαιμονιασμός*, < *δαιμονιάω*, also *δαιμονάω*, be under the power of a demon, < *δαίμων*, demon: see *demon*.] The state of being under demoniacal influence; possession by a demon. [Rare.]

What remained but to ascribe both to enthusiasm or *demoniasm*? *Warburton*, Sermons, p. 255. (*Latham*.)

demonic (dē-mon'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δαιμονικός*, < *δαίμων*, a demon: see *demon*.] Pertaining to or like a demon; demoniac. Also *dæmonic*.

He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *demonic* strength, because they seem inexplicable.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xv.

demonifuge (dē-mon'i-fūj), *n.* [< LL. *dæmon*, a demon, + *fugare*, put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

Of these, Isabella . . . I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment; for few stood more in need of a *demonifuge*.
Tennant, Loudon, p. 271.

demonism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* [= F. *démonisme*; as *demon* + *-ism*.] Belief in the existence of demons; character or action like that of demons.

The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*.
Farmer, Demoniacs of New Testament, i. § 7.

demonist (dē'mon-ist), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ist*.] A believer in or worshiper of demons.

To believe in the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*. *Shaftesbury.*

demonize (dē'mon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonized*, ppr. *demonizing*. [< ML. *dæmonizare*, make demoniac, < Gr. *δαιμονίζεσθαι*, be under the power of a tutelary deity or spirit, in N. T. be possessed by a demon.] To subject to the influence of demons; make like a demon; render demoniacal or diabolical.

Man's choices free or fetter, elevate or debase, defy or *demonize* his humanity. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 184.

Christ is now [in his temptation] to have his part in a state *demonized* by evil. *Bushnell*, Forgiveness and Law, p. 158.

demonocracy (dē-mon-ok'ra-si), *n.* [= F. *démonocratie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-κρατία*, government, < *κράτειν*, rule, be strong.] The power or government of demons.

demonographer (dē-mon-og'ra-fėr), *n.* [= F. *démonographe*; < *demonography* + *-er*1.] A writer on demons and demonology; a demonologist.

The *demonographers* of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century continually allude to the flight of Simon Magus across the Forum as effected by the aid of demons.
N. and Q., 6th ser., IX. 4.

demonography (dē-mon-og'ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *démonographie* = Pg. *demonographia*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The descriptive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.* [Rare.]

demonolater (dē-mon-ol'ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtre*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λάτρης*, < *λατρεύειν*, worship. Cf. *idolater*.] A demonworshiper.

Certain *demonolators* in the present day, as far as the outward evidence of their affliction goes, display as plain signs of demoniacal possession as ever were displayed 1800 years ago. *Bp. Caldwell*, quoted in Oxenham's Short Studies, p. 421.

demonolatry (dē-mon-ol'ā-tri), *n.* [= F. *démonolâtrie* = Sp. *demonolatría* = Pg. *demonolatria*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of evil spirits; the worship of evil personified as a devil.

Demonolatry, Devil-dancing, and Demoniacal possession. *Bp. Caldwell*, Contemporary Rev., Feb., 1876.

demonologer (dē-mon-ol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-er*1.] A demonologist. *North.*

demonological, demonological (dē'mon-ō-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to demonology.

demonologist (dē-mon-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *demonology* + *-ist*.] One versed in demonology.

demonology (dē-mon-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *démonologie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] **1.** A discourse or treatise on demons; an account of evil spirits and their character, agency, etc.

Demonology, the branch of the science of religion which relates to demons, is much obscured in the treatises of old writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 54.

2. The study of popular superstitions concerning demons or evil spirits.

demonomagy (dē'mon-om'a-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μάγος*, magic, a magician: see *magic*.] Magic dependent upon the agency of demons. [Rare.]

The author had rifled all the stores of *demonomagy* to furnish out an entertainment. *Bp. Hurd.*

demonomancy (dē'mon-ō-man-si), *n.* [< F. *démonomancie*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination while under the influence or inspiration of the devil or of demons.

demonomania (dē'mon-ō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [= F. *démonomanie* = Pg. *demonomania*, < NL. *demonomania*, < Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *μανία*, mania.] In *pathol.*, a kind of mania in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

demonomist† (dē-mon'ō-mist), *n.* [< *demonomy* + *-ist*.] One who lives in subjection to the devil or to evil spirits.

demonomy (dē-mon'ō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, a demon, + *-νομία* (cf. *νόμος*, law), < *νέμειν*, regulate.] **1**†. The dominion of demons or evil spirits.—**2.** The deductive and predictive stage of demonology. *O. T. Mason.*

demonopathy (dē-mon-op'a-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *δαίμων*, demon, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Demoniomania.

demonopolize (dē-mō-nop'ō-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonopolized*, ppr. *demonopolizing*. [< *depriv.* + *monopolize*.] To destroy the monopoly of; withdraw from the power of monopoly.

Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been *demonopolized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 154.

demonry (dē'mon-ri), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ry*.] Demoniacal influence. [Rare.]

What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?
J. Baillie.

demonship (dē'mon-ship), *n.* [< *demon* + *-ship*.] The state of being a demon.

demonstrability (dē-mon-stra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Demonstrableness.

demonstrable (dē-mon'stra-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *demostrable* = Pg. *demonstravel*, < LL. *demonstrabilis*, < L. *demonstrare*: see *demonstrate*.] Capable of being demonstrated; susceptible of being proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

The grand articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

It is *demonstrable* that light cannot reach our system from the nearest of the fixed stars in less than five years, and telescopes disclose to us objects probably many times more remote.
Sir J. Herschel, in Tyndall's Light and Elect., p. 21.

demonstrableness (dē-mon'stra-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrable.

demonstrably (dē-mon'stra-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner; so as to demonstrate; beyond the possibility of doubt; manifestly.

He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the public peace. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

demonstrance† (dē-mon'strans), *n.* [< ME. *demonstrance*, < OF. *demonstrance*, *demonstrance* (= It. *dimostranza*), < NL. as if **demonstrantia*, < L. *demonstran(t-)s*, ppr. of *demonstrare*, demonstrate: see *demonstrate*. Cf. *monstrance*.] Demonstration; proof; exhibition of the truth of a proposition. *Holland.*

He leyed them in the myalle of the cyté, and shoîle the *demonstrance* of god. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient *demonstrance* of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect, even the best recorded in Scripture?
R. Junius, Cure of Misprision.

demonstratable (dem'on-strā-ta-bl), *a.* [< *demonstrate* + *-able*.] Capable of being demonstrated; demonstrable. [Rare.]

It is a fact dynamically *demonstratable* that the total amount of vis viva in any moving system abandoned to the mutual reaction of its particles . . . has a maximum value which it cannot exceed, and a minimum below which it cannot descend. *Rankine*, Pop. Lectures, p. 469.

demonstrate (dē'mon-or dem'on-strāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demonstrated*, ppr. *demonstrating*. [< L. *demonstratus*, pp. of *demonstrare*

demonstrate (◊ Sp. *demostrar* = Pg. *demonstrar* = It. *dimostrare* = D. *demonstreren* = G. *demonstriren* = Dan. *demonstrere* = Sw. *demonstrera*), point out, indicate, designate, show, ⟨ *de-* + *monstrare*, show: see *monstration, monster*. Cf. *remonstrate*.] **1.** To point out; indicate; make evident; exhibit.

How he lov'd the People, other Arguments then affected sayings must *demonstrat*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, ix.

For the Gardens, one may safely affirm that if Solomon made them in the Rocky ground which is now assign'd for them, he *demonstrated* greater power and wealth in flushing his design, than he did wisdom in choosing the place for it. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 89.

Specifically—**2.** To exhibit, describe, and explain, as the parts of a dissected body; teach by the ocular use of examples, as a physical science, especially anatomy or any of its principles.—**3.** To establish the truth of; fully establish by arguments; adduce convincing reasons for belief in, as a proposition.

As the proving of these two things will overthrow all atheism, so it will likewise lay a clear foundation for the *demonstrating* of a deity distinct from the corporeal world. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 146.

demonstration (dem-on-strā'shon), *n.* [⟨ ME. *demonstracion*, ⟨ OF. *demonstration, demonstrason*, F. *démonstration* = Sp. *demostracion* = Pg. *demonstração* = It. *dimostrazione* = D. *demonstratie* = G. Dan. Sw. *demonstration*, ⟨ L. *demonstration-*), ⟨ *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** The act of pointing out or exhibiting; an exhibition; a manifestation; a show: as, a *demonstration* of friendship or sympathy.

Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

2. The exhibition and explanation of examples in teaching an art or a science, especially anatomy.—**3.** *Milit.*, an exhibition of warlike intentions; a warlike attitude or movement; specifically, a military operation of any kind which may be performed for the purpose of deceiving the enemy respecting the measures which it is intended to employ against him.

He was compelled by the national spirit to make a *demonstration* of war. *Hallam.*

If any uncertainty remains as to the enemy's disposition, *demonstrations* should be made generally along the front, to oblige him to show his hand.
Macdougall, Modern Warfare, viii.

4. A public exhibition, by a number of persons, of sympathy with some political or other cause, as in a mass-meeting or a procession.—**5.** Proof, either (*a*) a process of stating in an orderly manner indubitable propositions which evidently cannot be true without the truth of the conclusion so proved, or (*b*) the propositions so stated. Properly, demonstration is restricted to perfect proof, especially mathematical proof. (See the extract from Burgersdicius, below.) According to the Aristotelian doctrine, which has greatly influenced the use of the word, *demonstration* must be drawn from principles not only self-evident, but also underived from any higher principles; and the conclusion must not only be shown to be true, but also to be a mere special case of the truth of one or more of the principles from which it is derived. It was supposed that this was the character of the best mathematical proofs; but mathematical proof consists in constructing a diagram or formula according to certain rules which prescribe that certain relations shall exist between the parts of that diagram, and then in showing by observation (directly or indirectly) that certain additional relations exist between those parts; and no important mathematical proof is of the nature of the Aristotelian demonstration. The word has consequently acquired two significations: first, its original sense of a perfect mathematical proof; second, the sense of a proof drawn from principles, as in the Aristotelian theory. There is also a third signification, according to which a *demonstration* is any proof which leaves no room for reasonable doubt, such as Kepler's proof that the orbit of Mars is an ellipse. Writers who adopt the Aristotelian view hold that the *reductio ad absurdum* and the Fermatian mode of proof, though entirely convincing, are not perfect demonstrations.

Some an admirable delight drew to Musicke; and some, the certainty of *demonstration* to the Mathematickes.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

Demonstration is a syllogism made of such propositions as are true, first immediate, and manifestly known, and be the causes of the conclusion. First and immediate here is all one, signifying such propositions as need not be proved or made more evident by any other former propositions. *Blundeville.*

Demonstration, in the Greek ἀποδεῖξις, is amongst the geometricians a delineation of a diagram, in which they exhibit the truth of their propositions to be seen by the eye. To that is opposed pseudographema: that is, a description or false delineation. Now these words, as many others, which are used in the doctrine of syllogism, are translated from geometry into logic: and there *demonstration* is taken sometimes for any certain and perspicuous proof, but here in this place strictly for syllogism scientific, and pseudographema, or false syllogism, for syllogism begetting error or contrary to science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Demonstration [is] nothing but the perception of such agreement (of ideas) by the intervention of other ideas or mediums. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. iv. 7.

Direct demonstration, **demonstration** *voi ἀπὸτι, or demonstratio quia*, a proof proceeding from the true cause of the fact proved. **Imperfect demonstration.** See *a posteriori*.—**Indirect demonstration**, **demonstration** *voi ὅτι, or demonstratio quid*, a proof which does not show the true cause of the fact proved.—**Ostensive demonstration**, in *math.*, a demonstration which plainly and directly demonstrates the truth of a proposition.

demonstrative (dē-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ ME. *demonstratif*, ⟨ F. *démonstratif* = Pr. *demostratiu* = Sp. *demostrativo* = Pg. *demonstrativo* = It. *dimostrativo*, ⟨ L. *demonstrativus*, ⟨ *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or indicating with clearness: as, a *demonstrative* figure in painting.—**2.** In *rhet.*, expressing or explaining with clearness, force, and beauty.—**3.** Characterized by or given to the strong exhibition of any feeling or quality; energetically expressive: as, a *demonstrative* manner; a *demonstrative* person.

May hasn't been too officious about me and too *demonstrative*. *Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth.

4. Certaining to or of the nature of proof; having the power of proving or demonstrating; indubitably conclusive: as, a *demonstrative* argument; *demonstrative* reasoning.

A syllogism *demonstrative* is that which is made of necessary, immediate, true, certain, and infallible propositions, being first and so known as they need none other proof. *Blundeville.*

It is impossible by any solid or *demonstrative* reasons to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle to the north. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 48.

Probations are *demonstrative* in the strictest sense of that term when the certainty they necessitate is absolute and complete: that is, when the opposite alternative involves a contradiction. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Demonstrative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Demonstrative judgment**, a judgment in which something is held to be necessarily proved.—**Demonstrative legacy.** See *legacy*.—**Demonstrative pronoun**, in *gram.*, a pronoun that points to, rather than defines or describes, the object to which it relates: the name is applied to English *this, that, you*, and to their correspondents in other languages.—**Demonstrative root**, a name sometimes applied to the pronominal roots in general, as implying position and direction rather than quality.

II. *n.* A demonstrative pronoun.

demonstratively (dē-mon'strā-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a manner to prove or demonstrate; with proof which cannot be questioned; with certainty; convincingly.

First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move. *Prior.*

No man, he [Plato] thought, could see clearly and *demonstratively* what was right and what was wrong and not act accordingly. *Adam Smith*, Moral Sentiments, vii. § 2.

2. In a demonstrative manner; with energetic exhibition of feeling: as, he spoke very *demonstratively*.

demonstrativeness (dē-mon'strā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being demonstrative, in any of its senses.

demonstrator (dem'on-strā-tor), *n.* [= F. *démonstrateur*, OF. *demonstreur* = Sp. *demostrador* = Pg. *demonstrador* = It. *dimostratore*, ⟨ L. *demonstrator*, ⟨ *demonstrare*, point out: see *demonstrate*.] **1.** One who points out, exhibits, or explains by examples; specifically, in *anat.*, one who exhibits, describes, and explains the parts when dissected; a teacher of practical anatomy.

In 1805, he [Sir Benjamin Brodie] assisted Mr. Wilson in teaching anatomy, and in 1809 officiated as *demonstrator*.
Gallery of Medicine, Sir B. Brodie.

2. One who demonstrates; one who proves anything with certainty or with indubitable evidence.

Whether an algebraist, fluxionist, geometrician, or *demonstrator* of any kind, can expect indulgence for obscure principles or incorrect reasonings.
Bp. Berkeley, Analyst, xliii.

3. The index finger. *Dunglison.*

demonstratorship (dem'on-strā-tor-ship), *n.* [⟨ *demonstrator* + *-ship*.] The position or office of a demonstrator in anatomy.

When Valsalva was transferred to Parma, Morgagni succeeded to his anatomical *demonstratorship*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 822.

demonstratory (dē-mon'strā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ LL. *demonstratorius*, ⟨ L. *demonstrator*: see *demonstrator*.] Tending to demonstrate; demonstrative. [Rare.]

demorager, *n.* An obsolete form of *demurrage*.

demoralization (dē-mor'al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *démoralisation* = Sp. *desmoralizacion* = Pg. *desmoralização* = It. *demoralizzazione*; as *demoralize* + *-ation*.] The act of demoralizing, or the state of being demoralized. Also spelled *demoralisation*.

The cause [of the crimes of the Creoles] is to be found in the existence of slavery; and the invariable *demoralization* which this accursed practice produces is not checked by any system of religious teaching. *Quarterly Rev.*, Nov., 1846.

The *demoralization* among the Confederates from their defeats at Henry and Donelson, their long marches from Bowling Green, Columbus, and Nashville, and their failure at Shiloh, . . . was so great that a stand for the time would have been impossible.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 374.

demoralize (dē-mor'al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *demoralized*, ppr. *demoralizing*. [= F. *démoraliser* = Sp. Pg. *desmoralizar* = It. *demoralizzare* = D. *demoraliseren* = G. *demoralisiren* = Dan. *demoralisere* = Sw. *demoralisera*; as *de-* priv. + *moral* + *-ize*.] **1.** To corrupt or undermine the morals of; weaken or destroy the effect of moral principles on.

When the Doctor [Noah Webster] was asked how many words he had coined for his Dictionary, he replied, only one, "to *demoralize*," and that . . . in a pamphlet published in the last century.
Sir C. Lyell, Travels in the United States, p. 53.

It is always *demoralizing* to extend the domain of sentiment over questions where it has no legitimate jurisdiction. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 158.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy; dishearten; destroy the courage, confidence, or hope of; render incapable of brave or energetic effort: specifically used in relation to troops: as, the charge of our cavalry completely *demoralized* the enemy's left wing.

But war often for a time exhausts and *demoralizes*, it sometimes perpetuates injustice, it is occasionally undertaken against the clearest provisions of the law of nations.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 208.

3. To throw into confusion in general; bring into disorder; confuse mentally: as, he was badly *demoralized* by fright. [Colloq.]

Also spelled *demoralise*.

demos (dē'mos), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δῆμος*, the people: see *deme*[2].] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, the people; the public; the commonwealth.—**2.** The populace; the common people.

Only thus is there hope of arresting the general defection from the religious life observable both in the intellectual classes and through large strata of the *Demos*.
Contemporary Rev., L. 25.

Also *demus*.

Demospongiæ (dē-mō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δῆμος*, the people (see *deme*[2], 2), + *σπογγος*, sponge.] In Sollas's classification of sponges, a subclass of *Silicispongiæ* in which sexradiate spicules are absent. It is divided into two orders, *Monaxonida* and *Tetractinellida*.

demospongian (dē-mō-spon'ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Demospongiæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Demospongiæ*.

Demosthenian, Demosthenean (dē-mos-thē'ni-an, dē-mos-thē-ne'an), *a.* Same as *Demosthenic*.

Emphatic and abnormal position of single words and phrases was a distinctly *Demosthenian* device, to prick his hearers as it were, and keep the attention at high degree of tension. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 127.

Demosthenic (dē-mos-then'ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *Demosthenicus*, ⟨ *Demosthenes*, ⟨ Gr. *Δημοσθένης*, a celebrated orator. The name means 'strong with the people,' ⟨ *δῆμος*, the people, + *σθένος*, strength.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Demosthenes, a celebrated Athenian orator and patriot (384–322 B. C.), especially famous for his "Philippics," or orations delivered against the encroachments of Philip, king of Macedon.

demotic (dē-mot'ik), *a.* [= F. *démotique* = Sp. *demótico*, ⟨ Gr. *δημοτικός*, of or for the common people, popular, democratic, ⟨ *δήμοτης*, one of the common people, ⟨ *δῆμος*, the common people. Cf. *democratic*.] Pertaining to or belonging to the common people: specifically applied to a certain mode of writing used in Egypt for epistolary and business purposes from about the seventh century B. C., as distinguished from the *hieratic* and *hieroglyphic*. Also called *enchorial*.

In Egyptian writing the *demotic* or enchorial system is a corruption of the hieratic. *Encyc. Britannica*, Language, xiii.

It (the Rosetta stone) was engraved in three sets of characters, the first being in the ancient hieroglyphics, the second in the more recent and popular language and characters called *demotic*, and the third in the Greek.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 19.

dempne, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *damn*. *Chaucer.*

dempster, *n.* See *deemster*.

dempt† (dempt). [ME. *dempt*, contr. of *demed*, pp. of *deme*, deem, judge: see *deem*[1].] An obsolete preterit and past participle of *deem*[1].

Till partiall Paris *dempt* it Venus dew.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 55.

Therefore, Sir knight,
Aread what course of you is safest *dempt*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 23.

demulce† (dē-mulś'), *v. t.* [= It. *demulcere*, < L. *demulcere*, stroke down, soften, < *de*, down, + *mulcere*, stroke, allay.] To soothe, mollify, or pacify.

Wherewith Saturn was *demulced* and appeased.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, fol. 64.

demulcent (dē-mul'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *demulcente*, < L. *demulcent(t-)s*, ppr. of *demulcere*: see *demulce*.] **I.** *a.* Softening; mollifying; soothing: as, a *demulcent* medicine.

There are other substances, which are opposite to both sorts of acrimony, which are called *demulcent* or mild.
Arbuthnot, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* Any medicine which assuages the effects of irritation; that which softens, soothes, or mollifies, as gums, oils, flaxseed, and other mucilaginous substances.

It [gum acacia] is much used in medicine as a simple *demulcent*, for lubricating abraded surfaces.
A. G. F. Eliot James, Indian Industries, p. 171.

demulsion† (dē-mul'shon), *n.* [An erroneous form (by confusion with *emulsion*, q. v.) for **demulction*, < L. as if **demulctio(n-)*, < *demulctus*, pp. of *demulcere*, stroke: see *demulce*.] 1. The act of soothing or imparting comfort or content.—2. That which soothes or contents; flattery.

Vice garlanded with all the soft *demulsions* of a present contentment.
Feltham, Resolves, II. 57.

demur (dē-mėr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *demurred*, ppr. *demurring*. [Early mod. E. also *demurre*; < ME. **demorren*, *demeoren*, *demeren*, < OF. *demorer*, *demourer*, *demeurer*, *demeurer*, F. *démeurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *demorar* = It. *dimorare*, < L. *demorari*, delay, retard, < *de* + *morari*, delay, < *mora*, hesitation, delay.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To delay; linger; tarry.

Yet durst they not *demur* nor abide upon the camp.
Nicolls, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 73.

2†. To hesitate; suspend proceedings; delay conclusion or action.

The French King by Composition taketh Louviers, Gerbury, and Vernolle, whilst the Regent stands *demurring* what was best to be done.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 189.

3. To have or suggest scruples or difficulties; object irresolutely; take exception: as, they *demurred* to our proposals.

My process was always very simple — in their younger days, 'twas "Jack, do this;" if he *demurred*, I knocked him down; and if he grumbled at that, I always sent him out of the room.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

If he accepts it, why should you *demur*?
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 159.

4. In *law*, to interpose a demurrer.

II.† *trans.* 1. To put off; delay; keep in suspense.

He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 11.

2. To doubt of; scruple concerning; hesitate about: as, "to *demur* obedience," *Fenton*.

demur (dē-mėr'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *demurre*, *demeure*; < OF. *demor*, *demour*, *demeur*, m., *demore*, *demeure*, f., stop, delay; from the verb.] 1. Stop; pause; hesitation as to proceeding or decision.

The suit we join'd in must not
Fall by too long *demur*.
Ford, Broken Heart, ii. 2.

Works adjourned have many stays,
Long *demurs* breed new delays.
Southwell.

2. Exception (taken); objection (urged).

Caesar also, then hatching Tyranny, injected the same scrupulous *demurre* to stop the sentence of death in full and free Senat decreed on Lentulus and his Complices.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ix.

All my *demurs* but double his attacks.
Pope.

He yielded, wroth and red, with fierce *demur*.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

demure (dē-mūr'), *a.* [< ME. *demure*, < OF. *de murs*, for *de bonnes murs* (*buens murs*, *bonnes mours*), lit. of good manners (in fashion like *debonair*, q. v.): *de*, < L. *de*, of; *bon*, < L. *bonus*, good; *murs*, *mors*, *mours*, m., f., F. *mœurs*, f., manners, < L. *mores*, manners: see *moral*.] 1. Sober; grave; modest; formally decorous: as, a *demure* look.

I sawe there Iuges, sittyng fulle *demure*,
With out scrubbail [rascal] hair to moste or leest,
Notwithstandyng thei hadde them vnder cure.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 55.

Loe! two most goodly Virgins came in place, . . .
With countenance *demure*, and modest grace.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 12.

His fashion and *demure* Habit gets him in with some Town-precisian, and makes him a Guest on Fryday nights.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Young Rawe Preacher.

2. Affectedly modest; making a demonstration of gravity or decorum. [This is the sense in which the word is now chiefly used.]

The *demure* parlour-maid, as she handed the dishes and changed the plates, saw that all was not right, and was more *demure* than ever.
Trollope, The Warden, x.

demure† (dē-mūr'), *v. i.* [< *demure*, *a.*] To look with reserve or bashfulness.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes, . . .
Demuring upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13.

demurely (dē-mūr'li), *adv.* With a grave countenance; with a show of gravity.

Nay, to see how *demurely* he will bear himself before our husbands, and how jocund when their backs are turned.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Hoe, i. 2.

Esop's damsel sat *demurely* at the board's end.
Bacon.

demureness (dē-mūr'nes), *n.* The state or aspect of being demure; gravity of countenance or demeanor, real or affected; a show of modesty.

demurity (dē-mū'ri-ti), *n.* [< *demure* + *-ity*.] 1†. Demureness; decorum.

They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners.
Tom Brown, Works, II. 182.

2. An impersonation of demureness; one who behaves demurely. [Humorous.]

She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*.
Lamb, To Southey.

demurrable (dē-mūr'a-bl), *a.* [< *demur* + *-able*.] That may be demurred to; that exception may be taken to.

demurrage (dē-mūr'āj), *n.* [Formerly *demorage*; < OF. *demorage*, *demourage*, *demoraige*, < *demorer*, delay: see *demur* and *-age*.] 1. In *maritime law*: (*a*) Any detention of a vessel by the freighter in loading or unloading beyond the time originally stipulated. When a vessel is thus detained she is said to be *on demurrage*. (*b*) The compensation which the freighter has to pay for such delay or detention.

This day Captain Taylor brought me a piece of plate, a little small state dish, he expecting that I should get him some allowance for *demorage* of his ship William, kept long at Tangier, which I shall, and may justly do.
Pepys, Diary, II. 56.

The claim for *demurrage* ceases as soon as a ship is cleared out and ready for sailing.
M'Culloch, Dict. of Commerce.

2. (*a*) Detention of railway-wagons, etc. (*b*) A charge of 1½d. per ounce, made by the Bank of England in exchanging notes or coin for bullion. [Eng.]

demurral (dē-mėr'al), *n.* [< *demur* + *-al*.] Hesitation in proceeding or decision; demur.

Southey.

demurrer[1] (dē-mėr'ėr), *n.* [< *demur* + *-er*[1].] One who demurs.

And is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

demurrer[2] (dē-mėr'ėr), *n.* [< OF. *demorer*, *demourer*, inf. as noun: see *demur*.] 1. In *law*, a pleading in effect that, even conceding the facts to be as alleged by the adversary, he is not entitled to the relief he asks. A *general demurrer* is one that does not specify an objection, but rests on some defect in substance; a *special demurrer* is one that specifies some defect in the form of the adversary's allegation.

This *demurrer* our suit doth stay.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 529).

2. A demur; an objection. [Rare.]

"Surely you would not have this misery continue!" exclaims some one, if you limit a *demurrer* to much that is now being said and done.
H. Spencer, Man *vs.* State, p. 28.

Demurrer ore tenus, an informal oral demurrer; an objection taken on the argument of some proceeding in the cause, that the facts alleged do not constitute a cause of action, that the court has no jurisdiction, or the like.—**Demurrer to evidence**, an admission, on the trial of the truth of the evidence offered by the other party, coupled with an objection that it is insufficient, and a submission of the controversy to the court thereon.—**Demurrer to interrogatory**, a reason given by a witness for refusing to answer an interrogatory. [Rare.]—**Plea of parole demurrer**. Same as *ape-prayer*.

demus (dē'mus), *n.* [L.] See *demos*[2] and *demos*.

demy (dē-mī'), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *demi*, half: see *demi-*.] **I.** *a.* Half; used to indicate a particular size of paper. See **II.**

II. *n.*; pl. *demies* (-mīz'). 1. A particular size of paper. In America this name is applied only to writing-paper of the size 16 × 21 inches. In Great Britain the printing-paper known as demy is 17½ × 22 inches, and double-demy is 26 × 35½ inches. English writing-demy is 15 × 20 inches.

2. A holder of one of certain scholarships in Magdalen College, Oxford. Also spelled *demt*.

He maintained his school attachment to Addison, then a *demy* at Magdalen.
A. Dobson, Introd. to Steele, p. xiii.

3. A Scotch gold coin issued by James I. in 1433, and worth at that time 3*s.* 4*d.* English. Obverse type, arms in a lozenge; reverse, cross in tressure.—4†. A short close vest. *Fairholt*.

He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and flead him.
Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

demy-pourpoint†, *n.* A pourpointed or stuffed garment covering the body only, without skirts, worn in the fourteenth century.

demyship (dē-mī'ship), *n.* [< *demy* + *-ship*.] In Magdalen College, Oxford, one of certain scholarships, namely, eight Senior, of the annual value of £100 each, open to members of the university who have passed all the examinations requisite for the degree of B. A., and thirty Junior, of the annual value of £50 each.

Dr. Lancaster . . . obtained for him [Addison] in 1698 one of the *demyships* at Magdalen.
Dict. Nat. Biog., I. 122.

den[1] (den), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denne*; < ME. *den*, *denne*, a den, lair, < AS. *denn*, a den, lair (of wild beasts), = OD. *denne*, a den, cave; perhaps connected with AS. *denu*, ME. *dene*, a valley: see *den*[2], *dean*[1]. Cf. OD. *denne*, a floor, deck, = OHG. *tenni*, *denni*, neut., MHG. *temne*, neut. and fem., G. *tenne*, fem., *tenn*, neut., a floor, threshing-floor.] 1. A hollow place in the earth or in a rock; a cave, pit, or subterraneous recess, used for concealment, shelter, protection, or security: as, a lion's *den*.

The beasts go into *dens*.
Job xxxvii. 8.

The children of Israel made them the *dens* which are in the mountains.
Judges vi. 2.

2†. A grave.

Whanne thei be dolnen in her *den*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. Any squalid place of resort or residence; a haunt: always used in a bad sense: as, *dens* of misery.

Those squalid *dens*, . . . the reproach of large capitals.
Macaulay.

4. A small or secluded private apartment; a retreat for work or leisure. [Colloq.]

Mr. Jones has to go into his *den* again to serve the last arrival.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 152.

Another door in the audience-room leads to Prince Bismarck's private apartments, the first of which is the library, containing books on all subjects of general interest, and presenting by no means the character of a bookworm's favourite *den*.
Quoted in *Lowe's* Bismarck, II. 501.

den[1] (den), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *denned*, ppr. *denning*. [< ME. *dennen;* < *den*[1], *n.*] To dwell in or as if in a den.

Sluggish salvages that *den* below.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

To den up, to retire into a den for the winter: said of hibernating animals, as bears. [Colloq.]

den[2] (den), *n.* [A variant of *dean*[1], < ME. *dene*, < AS. *denu*, a valley: see *dean*[1].] A narrow valley; a glen; a dell. [Chiefly Scotch.]

The dowie *dens* o' Yarrow.
Old Ballad.

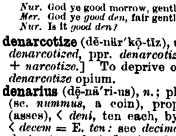
It's up and down in Tiffie's *den*,
Where the burn runs clear and bonny,
I've often gone to meet my love.
Andrew Lammie (Child's Ballads, II. 193).

den[3]† (den), *n.* [In the phrase *good den*, in the early dramatists; also written *goodden*, *godden*, and in the fuller phrase *God give you good den*, or *God ye good den*, and corruptly as one word, *Godgigoden*, *Godigeden* (Shak., 1623); prop. *good even*, *good even*, and often so written: see *good* and *even*[3], *evening*.] A corruption of *even* in the phrase *good even*.

Nur. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mer. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.
Nur. Is it *good den?*
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

denarcotize (dē-när'kō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denarcotized*, ppr. *denarcotizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *narcotize*.] To deprive of narcotin: as, to *denarcotize* opium.

denarius (dē-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *denarii* (-i). [L. (sc. *nummus*, a coin), prop. containing ten (asses), < *deni*, ten each, by tens, for **deceni*, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*, etc. Hence F. *denier* (see *denier*[2]), Ar. *dīnār*, etc.] 1. The principal silver coin of the Romans under the republic and the empire. It was first minted in 269 or 268 B. C., when it weighed 72 grains; the weight was shortly afterward reduced to 60 grains troy. The obverse bore



Obverse. Reverse.

Denarius, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

the helmeted head of Roma and the mark of value, X — that is, ten asses; the reverse, Castor and Pollux. Other mythological and historical types were substituted under the later republic. The denarii of the empire bore the emperors' heads. About A. D. 215 the denarius was so debased that it contained only about 40 per cent. of pure silver, and it began to be supplanted about that time by the argenteus. In A. D. 296 Diocletian applied the name denarius to a copper coin issued by him. The value of the denarius under the republic and the earlier empire was about 17 cents. The denarius of Tiberius (see cut on preceding page) is the penny of the New Testament (authorized version of 1611).

2. A Roman weight, the 86th or 94th of a Roman pound.—**3.** In English monetary reckoning, a penny, represented by the abbreviation *d.*, the penny having been originally, like the Roman denarius, the largest silver coin: as, 6*s.* 8*d.* (six shillings and eight pence).

denaro (dā-nä'rō), *n.* [It., var. of *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius*.] An old Italian money of account; also, a weight. As a money, the denaro was the twelfth part of the soldo — that is, on the average, about the twelfth part of a United States cent. As a weight, the denaro varied in different localities from 17 to 20 grains troy.

denary (den'ą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *denarius*, containing ten: see *denarius*.] **I.** *a.* Containing ten; tenfold.

The symbol 40 in our *denary* scale represents ten times four; . . . generally, the binary scale would call for about three and a half times as many figures as the *denary*.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 424.

II. *n.*; pl. *denaries* (-riz). **1.** A division by tens; a tithing: as, "tythings or *denaries*," *Holinshed*.

Centenaries that are composed of *denaries*, and they of units. *Sir K. Digby*, Supp. to Cabala, p. 248. (*Latham.*)

2. A denarius.

An hundreth *denaries*, or pieces of sylver coyne.
J. Udall, On Mat. xix.

denationalization (dē-nash'ọn-al-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénationalisation*; as *denationalize* + *-ation*.] The act of denationalizing, or the condition of being denationalized. Also spelled *denationalisation*.

Mr. Chase, whose creed on slavery was in one word *Denationalization*.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, I. 130.

denationalize (dē-nash'ọn-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denationalized*, ppr. *denationalizing*. [= F. *dénationaliser*; as *de-* priv. + *nationalize*.] **1.** To divest of nationality, or of existing national relations or rights; subvert or change the nationality of, as a ship, a person, a people, or a territory, by change of flag, connection, or allegiance; give a new national character or relation to.

Another curious feature of the *denationalizing* character of the Feudal system in France is found in this, that the King of England was the real governor or feudal sovereign of nearly half of the present territory of France during almost a century. *Stille*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 148.

The Paris journal, "La France," which wrote "We are Europe;" and which had appealed for subscriptions in aid of the *denationalized* Danes. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 449.

2. To divest of national scope or importance; limit to a particular locality; render local: as, to *denationalize* slavery or polygamy.

They (the Republicans) agreed . . . that the virgin soil of our territories should be unpolluted by slavery, and that this crime against humanity, and plague of our politics, should be *denationalized*. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 266.

3. To deprive of national limitations or peculiarities; widen the relations, scope, or applicability of; make cosmopolitan.

The object is to construe a belief in its most inclusive, not exclusive, acceptation, . . . to *denationalize* a purely local faith by making it as universal as the limits of the world and of humanity.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 84.

Also spelled *denationalise*.

denaturalize (dē-nat'ụ-ral-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denaturalized*, ppr. *denaturalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *naturalize*.] **1.** To render unnatural; alienate from nature.—**2.** To deprive of naturalization or acquired citizenship in a foreign country.—**3.** To deprive of citizenship; denationalize; expatriate.

Denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, . . . publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and . . . enlisting under the banners of his enemies.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

denay† (dē-nā'), *v. t.* [< ME. *denayen*, a var. of *denyen*, deny: see *deny*. The form *denay* in mod. use is prob. in simulation of *nay*.] To deny; refuse.

What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denayd*?
Spenser, F. Q., III. vii. 57.

Let not wonted fealty be *denayed*. *Old Play.*

denay† (dē-nā'), *n.* [< *denay*, *v.*] Denial; refusal.

My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
Shak., T. N., II. 4.

dendrachate (den'dra-kāt), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀχάτης*, agate: see *agate*2.] Arborescent agate; agate containing figures resembling shrubs or parts of plants. Commonly called *moss-agate*.

Dendragapus (den-drag'ą-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ἀγάπη*, love.] Same as *Canace*.

dendral (den'dral), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to trees; of the nature of a tree. [Rare.]

The exquisite tracery of trees, especially of all such trees as that *dendral* child of God, the elm.
H. W. Beecher, Christian Union, Jan. 28, 1874, p. 72.

dendranthropology (den-dran-thrǫ-pol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + E. *anthropology*.] A supposititious system or theory that man has sprung from trees. *Davies.* [Humorous.]

Although the Doctor traced many of his acquaintance to their prior allotments in the vegetable creation, he did not discover such symptoms in any of them as led him to infer that the object of his speculations had existed in the form of a tree. . . . He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology*. *Southey*, The Doctor, cxxv.

Dendraspididæ (den-dras-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendraspis* (*-pid-*), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] A family of venomous African serpents, of the group *Proteroglypha*, represented only by the genus *Dendraspis*. They have a normal tail, ungrooved fangs, and postfrontals, and are closely related to the *Elapidæ*, with which they are associated in one family by some authors. Also *Dendrasپidæ*.

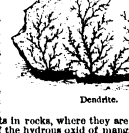
Dendraspis (den-dras'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἀσπίς*, asp.] **1.** The typical genus of the family *Dendraspididæ*. The best-known species is *Dendraspis angusticeps*, the narrow-headed dendraspis. It is about 6 feet long, slender, and a good climber. Its color is olive-brown washed with green. **2.** [*l. c.*] Pl. *dendraspides* (-pi-dēz). A serpent of this genus.

Tree-asp (*Dendraspis angusticeps*).

Dendrerpeton (den-drėr'pe-ton), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *ἑρπετόν*, reptile: see *herpeton*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, from the lower coal-measures of Nova Scotia: so called from being based upon remains consisting of teeth and bones found in the cavity of a sigillaria. It has been referred to a group *Microsauria* of the order *Labyrinthodontia*.

dendriform (den'dri-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling a tree; tree-like in form; arborescent; dendritic. Also *dendritiform*.

dendrite (den'drit), *n.* [= F. *dendrite* = Sp. *dendrita* = It. *dendrite*, < NL. *dendrites*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*, of a tree, tree-, < *δένδρον*, a tree.] **1.** A stone or a mineral on or in which are figures resembling shrubs, trees, or mosses. The appearance is often due to arborescent crystallization, resembling frost-work on windows. The figures are most abundant on the surfaces of fissures and in joints in rocks, where they are attributable to the presence of the hydrous oxid of manganese, which generally assumes such forms.



Dendrite.

2. A complex crystalline growth of arborescent form, such as is common with metallic silver and copper.

dendritic, dendritical (den-drit'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dendritique* = Sp. *dendrítico*, < Gr. *δενδρίτης*; as *dendrite* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] **1.** Resembling a tree; tree-like; arborescent in form; dendriform.

In these fine curves and strokes of *dendritic* scripture a graceful sylvan idyl might perchance be deciphered by the curious. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 304.

2. Marked by figures resembling shrubs, mosses, etc.: said of certain minerals. See *dendrite*.

dendritically (den-drit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dendritic manner; as a tree: as, *dendritically* branched.

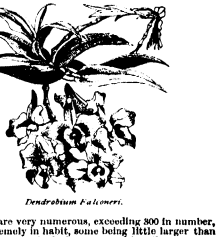
In some species [Bacteria] the zoogloea is *dendritically* ramified. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 60.

dendritiform (den-drit'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *dendrites*, dendrite, + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *dendriform*. [Rare.]

Dendrobates (den-drob'ą-tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *δενδροβατάριον*, climb trees), < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *βατός*, verbal adj. (> *βατεύω*, mount), < *βαίνειν*, go. Cf. *acrobat*.] **1.** In *herpet.*, a genus of South American tree-frogs, typical of the family *Dendrobatidæ*. *D. tinctorius* is a species inhabiting Cayenne. *Wagler*, 1830.—**2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of South American woodpeckers, of the family *Picidæ*. *Swainson*, 1837.

Dendrobatidæ (den-drō-bat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrobates* + *-idæ*.] A family of firmisternal, salient, anurous amphibians, typified by the genus *Dendrobates*. They are without teeth, and have subcylindrical sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few species of tropical America and Madagascar, having the toes dilated at the end. Also called *Hylædesidæ*.

Dendrobium (den-drō'bi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *βίος*, life.] **1.** An extensive genus of orchidaceous epiphytes, distributed through southeastern Asia from India to Japan, Australia, and the islands of the South Pacific.



Dendrobium Falconeri.

The species are very numerous, exceeding 300 in number, varying extremely in habit, some being little larger than the mosses among which they grow, while others are surpassed in height by few of the order. Upward of 80 species have been cultivated in hothouses for the beauty of their flowers.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Mulsant*.

Dendrocalamus (den-drō-kal'ą-mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κάλαμος*, a reed.] A genus of arboreous grasses, distinguished from the bamboo (*Bambusa*) by a berry-like fruit. There are 9 species, all of the East Indies, some of which attain a height of over 100 feet. The stems of *D. strictus*, known in India as the male bamboo, are very strong and elastic, are nearly solid, and are in general use for spear-handles, building purposes, and basketwork.

Dendrocheilon (den-drō-kī'i-don), *n.* [NL. (Boie, 1828), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *χελιδών*, a swallow.] A genus of tree-swifts, of the family *Cypselidæ* and subfamily *Cypselinæ*, the type of which is *D. klecho* of Java, Sumatra, the Malay peninsula, etc.

Dendrochirotæ (den'drō-ki-rō'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *χειροτής*, lit. handed, < *χείρ*, hand.] A group (generally regarded as a family) of pedate holothurians, with dendriform branching tentacles. It includes such genera as *Psolus* and *Cucumaria*, and is equivalent to the family *Psolidæ*. It is contrasted with *Aspidochirotæ*.

The holothurians . . . feed on the smaller marine animals, which, in the *Dendrochirotæ*, are carried to the mouth by means of the branched tree-like tentacles.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 209.

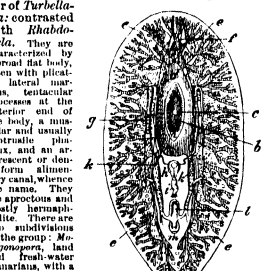
dendrochirotous (den'drō-ki-rō'tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dendrochirotæ*.

Dendrocitta (den-drō-sit'ą), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1833), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *κίττα*, *κίσσα*, a chattering bird, the jay or magpie.] A genus of Asiatic tree-crows, frequently included in the genus *Crypsirhina*. The Chinese *D. sinensis* is an example; there are several other species.

dendrocœl, *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous*.

Such flat worms as the *Dendrocœl* Planarians.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 636.

Dendrocœla (den-drō-sē′lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A prime division of turbellarian worms, forming a suborder of *Turbellaria:* contrasted with *Rhabdocœla.* They are characterized by a broad flat body, often with plicated lateral margins, tentacular processes at the anterior end of the body, a muscular and usually protrusile pharynx, and an arborescent or dendriform alimentary canal, whence the name. They are aproctous and usually hermaphrodite. There are two subdivisions of the group: *Monogonoporæ,* land and fresh-water planarians, with a single sexual outlet; and *Digonoporæ,* mostly marine forms, with double sexual opening. There are several families. Commonly called *planarians.*



Polycelis (Leptoplana) lævigata, an aproctous dendrocœlous turbellarian or planarian (*Planoraria*), magnified.

a, oral orifice; *b,* buccal cavity; *c,* esophageal orifice; *d,* gastric cavity, with *e, e, e, e,* its many cæcal ramifications; *f,* ganglia; *g,* testes; *h,* vesiculæ seminales; *i,* male genital canal and penis; *k,* oviducts; *l,* spermathecal dilatation at their junction; *m,* vulva.

dendrocœlan (den-drō-sē′lan), *n.* [< *dendrocœl* + *-an.*] One of the *Dendrocœla;* a planarian.

dendrocœle (den′drō-sēl), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlous. Huxley.*

Dendrocœlomata (den″drō-sē-lō′ma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + NL. *celomata,* q. v.] Sponges having branched excurrent canals or dendritic diverticula of the archenteron. *A. Hyatt,* Origin of Tissue, p. 114.

dendrocœlomatic (den-drō-sē-lō-mat′ik), *a.* [< *Dendrocœlomata* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the *Dendrocœlomata.*

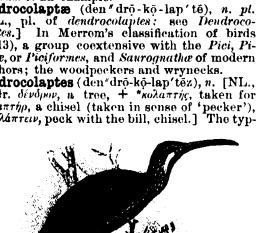
dendrocœlomic (den″drō-sē-lom′ik), *a.* Same as *dendrocœlomatic.*

dendrocœlous (den-drō-sē′lus), *a.* [< NL. *dendrocœlus,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κοιλία,* belly.] Having a branched or dendriform intestine; specifically, pertaining to the *Dendrocœla.* Also *dendrocœl* and (properly) *dendrocœlic.*

Dendrocœlum (den-drō-sē′lum), *n.* [NL., neut. of *dendrocœlus:* see *dendrocœlous.*] A genus of dendrocœlous turbellarians, of the family *Planariidæ,* having lobed cephalic processes and a sheathed copulatory organ. *D. lacteum* is an example.

Dendrocolaptæ (den″drō-kō-lap′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dendrocolaptes:* see *Dendrocolaptes.*] In Merrom's classification of birds (1813), a group coextensive with the *Pici, Picidæ,* or *Piciformes,* and *Saurognathæ* of modern authors; the woodpeckers and wrynecks.

Dendrocolaptes (den″drō-kō-lap′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + **κολαπτής,* taken for *κολαπτήρ,* a chisel (taken in sense of 'pecker'), < *κολάπτειν,* peck with the bill, chisel.] The typical genus of South American tree-creepers, of the family *Dendrocolaptidæ.* The name was formerly used with much latitude, and was nearly equivalent to *Dendrocolaptinæ;* it is now more restricted in application. It is still an extensive genus, having as its type *D. guianensis,* and being divided into sections called *Dendrocopus, Dendrexetastes, Dendroplex, Dendrornis,* etc.



Tree-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes longirostris*).

Dendrocolaptidæ (den″drō-kō-lap′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-idæ.*] A family of South American non-oscine passerine birds; the tree-creepers. It is a very extensive group, highly characteristic of the Neotropical fauna, but its characters and limits are unsettled. The name is loosely synonymous with *Anabatidæ* (which see), in which usage it covers an assemblage of about 50 current genera and 300 species. In Sclater's arrangement it includes the furnariine, synaliaxine, and sclerurine forms, as well as the dendrocolaptine proper.

Dendrocolaptinæ (den-drō-kō-lap-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocolaptes* + *-inæ.*] The South American tree-creepers proper, or the hook-billed creepers, typified by the genus *Dendrocolaptes.* They have generally lengthened, slender, and curved bills, stiff acuminate tail-feathers, and the scansorial habit of woodpeckers. Leading genera, besides *Dendrocolaptes* and its subdivisions, are *Xiphorhynchus, Picolaptes, Dendrocincla, Sittasomus, Glyphorhynchus,* and *Pygarrhichus.*

dendrocolaptine (den′drō-kō-lap′tin), *a.* [< *Dendrocolaptes* + *-ine*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the South American tree-creepers or hook-billed creepers.

Dendrocolaptine birds are not, strictly speaking, songsters. *Nature,* XXXIII. 201.

Dendrocometes (den′drō-kō-mē′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κομήτης,* hairy: see *comet.*] The typical genus of *Dendrocometidæ,* containing sessile animalcules with indurated cuticle and many-branched tentacles. *D. paradoxus* is a parasite of fresh-water crustaceans.

Dendrocometidæ (den″drō-kō-met′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrocometes* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, with simple animalcules, which are multitentaculate and have the tentacles branched.

Dendrocopus (den-drok′ō-pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δενδροκόπος* (cf. *δενδροκοπεῖν,* cut down trees), < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *κόπτειν,* cut.] In *ornith.:* (*a*) A genus of tree-creepers, the *Dendrocolaptes. Vieillot,* 1816. (*b*) A genus of woodpeckers, like *Picus major. Koch,* 1816. (*c*) A genus of American woodpeckers, like *Picus principalis;* the ivory-bills. *Bonaparte,* 1838.

Dendrocygna (den-drō-sig′ną), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + L. *cygnus, cycnus,* Gr. *κύκνος,* a swan: see *cygnet.*] A genus of arboreal duck-like geese; the tree-ducks. The bill is longer than the head, and ends in a prominent decurved nail; the lamellæ do not project;

Australian Tree-duck (*Dendrocygna eytoni*).

and the small oval nostrils are subbasal. The legs are very long; the tibiæ are denuded below; the tarsi are entirely reticulate; the hallux is lengthened; and the feet are adapted for perching. There are several species, of various warm parts of the world; the fulvous tree-duck (*D. fulva*) and the autumnal tree-duck (*D. autumnalis*) occur in the United States along the southern border. *D. arborea* is a West Indian and *D. eytoni* an Australian species.

dendrodentine (den-drō-den′tin), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + E. *dentine.*] That modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a mass, presenting, by the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, a dendritic appearance.

dendrodont (den′drō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dendrodus* (*dendrodont-*): see *Dendrodus.*] **I,** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Dendrodus;* having teeth consisting of dendrodentine, or presenting a dendriform or dendritic appearance on section.

II, *n.* A fossil of the genus *Dendrodus.*

Dendrodus (den′drō-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of fossil fish-like vertebrates, from the Devonian or Old Red Sandstone. It is generally referred to the ganoids, and placed in a family variously called *Glyptodipterini, Dolichodidæ,* and *Cyclodipterini.*

Dendrœca (den-drē′kä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *οἶκος,* house.] The most extensive and beautiful genus of American sylvicoline warblers, of the family *Dendrœcidæ, Sylvicolidæ,* or *Mniotiltidæ.* It is highly characteristic of the North American bird-fauna, and is especially numerous in species and individuals in the eastern United States. Upward of 23 species, a large majority of the genus, inhabit North America. They are small birds, from 4¼ to 6 inches long, endlessly varied in coloration, migratory, insectivorous,

Black-throated Green Warbler (*Dendroica virens*).

and usually nesting in trees or bushes. The bill is conic-acute, of moderate length, and garnished with bristles; the wings are pointed and longer than the tail, which is almost always blotched with white on the inner webs; and the tarsus is longer than the middle toe and claw. See *warbler.* Also spelled *Dendroica. G. R. Gray,* 1842.

Dendrœcidæ (den-drē′si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrœca* + *-idæ.*] A name of the American fly-catching warblers, derived from that of the largest genus. They are usually called *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ* (which see).

Dendrogæa (den-drō-jē′ą), *n.* [< Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *γαῖα,* the earth.] In *zoögeog.,* a prime zoölogical division or realm of the earth's surface, including Central America and the West Indies, south of the Anglogæan or Nearctic realm, and the tropical portions of South America. It is less comprehensive than the Neotropical region, since the latter includes all of South America. See *Amphigæan,* 2.

Dendrogæan (den-drō-jē′an), *a.* Of or relating to *Dendrogæa.*

dendrography (den-drog′ra-fi), *n.* [= F. *dendrographie,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] Same as *dendrology.*

Dendrohyrax (den-drō′hi-raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* tree, + *ὕραξ,* hyrax.] A genus of the family *Hyracidæ,* including the arboreal conies of Africa, such as *D. arboreus* and *D. dorsalis.* The molar teeth are patterned somewhat as in *Palæotherium,* the upper incisors being separated by a wide diastema, and the lower being trilobate. The vertebræ are: cervical 7, dorsal 21, lumbar 7, sacral 5, and caudal 10.

dendroid (den′droid), *a.* [= F. *dendroïde,* < Gr. *δενδροειδής,* also contr. *δενδρώδης,* tree-like, < *δένδρον,* a tree, + *εἶδος,* form.] Tree-like; dendriform; ramified or arborescent; branching like a tree.

dendroidal (den-droi′dal), *a.* [< *dendroid* + *-al.*] Same as *dendroid.*

Dendrolagus (den-drol′ą-gus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λαγώς,* a hare.] A genus of kangaroos; the tree-kangaroos. They are adapted for arboreal life, having the tail less robust than that of the ground-kangaroos, and the limbs better proportioned,

Tree-kangaroo (*Dendrolagus inustus*).

with stronger claws. They move in the trees by leaping. The species are peculiar to New Guinea and northern Australia.

dendrolite (den′drō-līt), *n.* [= F. *dendrolithe,* < Gr. *δένδρον,* a tree, + *λίθος,* a stone.] A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant.

dendrological (den-drō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to dendrology.

Dendrological science has met with a great, an almost irreparable, loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée, the best-known and most successful student and collector of trees of this generation. *Science,* IV. 10.

dendrologist (den-drol′ǒ-jist), *n.* [< *dendrology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dendrology.

dendrologous (den-drol′ǒ-gus), *a.* [< *dendrology* + *-ous.*] Relating to dendrology.

dendrology (den-drol′ǒ-ji), *n.* [= F. *dendrologie* = Pg. *dendrologia*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] A discourse or treatise on trees; the natural history of trees. Also *dendrography.*

dendrometer (den-drom′e-tėr), *n.* [= F. *dendromètre*, < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the heights of trees. It consists essentially of a square board pivoted at one corner to a stake set up at a known distance from the tree to be measured. A sight on the board enables the operator to fix the instrument on a level with the base of the tree; then on sighting the top of the tree its height is ascertained from the position of a plumb-line and scale on the face of the board.

Dendrometridæ (den-drō-met′ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μέτρον*, a measure, < *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ida.*] A group of geometrid moths, in some systems called a family, represented by such genera as *Geometra*, *Abraxas*, etc. The larvæ are known as measuring-worms or loopers, from their mode of progression.

Dendromyinæ (den″drō-mi-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendromys* + *-inæ.*] An Ethiopian subfamily of rodents, of the family *Muridæ*, including a number of small mouse-like arboreal species. The genera are *Dendromys* and *Steatomys.*

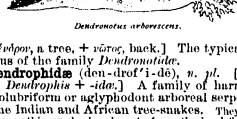
Dendromys (den′drō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse.*] The typical genus of the subfamily *Dendromyinæ.* It is characterized by grooved incisors, slender form, long scant-

Dendromys typus.

haired tail, and the first and fifth digits much shorter than the others. *D. typus* or *mesomelas* is about 3½ inches long, the tail 4¼ inches, of a grayish color, with a black stripe on the back, arboreal in habit, and found in South Africa.

Dendronotidæ (den-drō-not′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendronotus* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate opisthobranchiate gastropods. They have dorsal gills, a small frontal veil, the tentacles laminated and retractile within sheaths, the rent lateral, jaws distinct, and the lingual ribbon broad and with many rows of teeth.

Dendronotus (den-drō-nō′tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *νῶτος*, back.] The typical genus of the family *Dendronotidæ.*



Dendronotus arborescens.

Dendrophis (den′drō-fis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄφις*, a serpent.] The typical genus of tree-snakes of the family *Dendrophidæ.* The East Indian *D. picta* and *D. caudolineolata* are examples. See cut in next column.

Dendrophryniscidæ (den″drǒ-fri-nis′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrophryniscus* + *-idæ.*] A family of toads, typified by the genus *Dendrophryniscus.* They have no maxillary teeth, and have subcylindric sacral diapophyses. The family contains a few Neotropical toad-like species. Also called *Batrachophrynidæ.*

Tree-snake (*Dendrophis caudolineolata*).

Dendrophryniscus (den″drǒ-fri-nis′kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *φρύνη*, *φρῦνος*, a toad, + dim. *-ισκος*: see *Phrynisca.*] A genus

Dendrophryniscus brevipollicatus.

of tailless amphibians or toads, typical of the family *Dendrophryniscidæ.*

Dendrortyx (den-drôr′tiks), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1845), < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *ὄρτυξ*, a quail.] A genus of American partridges; the tree-partridges. *D. leucophrys*, *D. macrurus*, and *D. barbatus*, of Mexico and Central America, are examples.

Dendrosaura (den-drǒ-sâ′rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] One of many names applied to a division of *Lacertilia*, or lizards, consisting of the *Chamæleontidæ* or chameleons alone. Also called *Vermilinguia*, *Rhiptoglossa*, *Chamæleomida*, etc.

Dendrosoma (den-drǒ-sō′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, a tree, + *σῶμα*, body.] The typical genus of *Dendrosomidæ*, containing multitentaculate animalcules forming branched, naked, sessile colonies. It is one of the most remarkable forms of the whole infusorial class, resembling a polyp in many respects, and is the one compound or aggregate type among the suctorial or tentaculiferous infusorians. *D. radians*, which grows on aquatic plants in fresh water, was originally described by Ehrenberg as a kind of sun-animalcule of the genus *Actinophrys.*

Dendrosomidæ (den-drō-som′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dendrosoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of suctorial tentaculiferous infusorians, typified by the genus *Dendrosoma.* The animalcules are multitentaculate and form branching colonies.

dendrostyle (den′drǒ-stīl), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δένδρον*, tree, + *στῦλος*, pillar: see *style*2.] The axial style or stalk of the hydroid stage of the rhizostomous discophorous hydrozoans.

dene1†, *n.* See *dean*1, *den*2.

dene2† (dēn), *n.* [Also *deun*; a var. of *din*: see *din.*] Din. [Prov. Eng.]

deneer†, **deneere**†, *n.* See *denier*2.

denegate† (den′ē-gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denegatus*, pp. of *denegare*, deny: see *deny.*] To deny.

denegation† (den-ē-gā′shǒn), *n.* [= F. *dénégation* = Sp. *denegacion* = Pg. *denegação* = It. *denegazione*, < L. as if **denegatio*(*n*-), < *denegare*, deny: see *denegate.*] Denial.

dene-hole (dēn′hōl), *n.* [< *dene*1 = *dean*1 (or *den*2) + *hole*1.] One of many ancient artificial excavations or pits found in the Chalk formation of the south of England.

The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times. *The Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

Denelaget, *n.* An obsolete form of *Danelaw.*

denerelt, *n.* [OF., the sixth of a bushel.] In Guernsey, formerly, a measure equal to one sixth of a bushel.

The action was to enforce payment of an annual Chef rente [in Guernsey] of 4 qrs. 0 dis. 0½ *denerel*, one-half and three-sixteenths of a fifth of a *denerel* of wheat, etc.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IV. 244.

dengue (deng′gā), *n.* [A W. Ind. use of Sp. *dengue*, prudery, fastidiousness, lit. a refusing (= It. *diniego*, refusal, denial), < Sp. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, refuse, deny, < L. *denegare*, deny: see *denegate*, *deny.*] This disease, when it first appeared in the British West Indian islands, was called the *dandy-fever* from the stiffness and constraint which it gave to the limbs and body. The Spaniards of the neighboring islands mistook the term for their word *dengue*, denoting prudery, which might also well express stiffness, and hence the term *dengue* became, at last, the name of the disease" (*Tully*, in Webster's Dict.).] A febrile epidemic disease, occurring especially in the West Indies and the southern United States, characterized by severe pain, particularly in the joints, and an eruption somewhat resembling that of measles. The attack is violent but brief, and is seldom fatal. Also called *dandy*, *dandy-fever*, *breakbone fever.*

deniable (dē-nī′a-bl), *a.* [< *deny* + *-able.*] Capable of being denied or contradicted.

The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason.
Sir T. Browne.

denial (dē-nī′al), *n.* [< *deny* + *-al.*] **1.** The act of denying or contradicting; the assertion of the contrary of some proposition or affirmation; negation; contradiction.

A *denial* of the possibility of miracles is a *denial* of the possibility of God. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 285.

2. Refusal to grant; the negation or refusal of a request or a petition; non-compliance.

Here comes your father; never make *denial*,
I must and will have Katharine to my wife.
Shak., T. of the S., ii. 1.

Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string.
Hence with *denial* vain, and coy excuse.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 18.

3. Refusal to accept or acknowledge; a disowning; rejection: as, a *denial* of God; a *denial* of the faith or the truth.

We may deny God in all those acts that are capable of being morally good or evil; those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or *denials* of him. *South.*

4. In *law*, a traverse in the pleading of one party of the statement set up by the other; a defense. *Rapalje and Lawrence.*=**Syn. 3.** Disavowal, disclaimer.

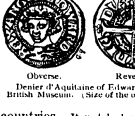
denier1 (dē-nī′ėr), *n.* [< *deny* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who denies or contradicts.

It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, though not to men as a prince. *Eikon Basilike.*

2. One who refuses or rejects.—**3.** One who disowns; one who refuses to own, avow, or acknowledge.

Paul speaketh sometimes of *deniers* of God, not only with their lips and tongue, but also with their deed and life. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 233.

denier2 (de-nēr′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deneer*, *deneere*; < OF. *denier*, F. *denier*, a denier, denarius, money, = Sp. Pg. It. *denario*, < L. *denarius*: see *denarius.*] A silver coin (also called the *novus denarius*) introduced by the Carolingian dynasty into France, and soon issued, with varying types and legends, by other countries. It weighed about 22 grains, and was practically the sole silver coin of western Europe till the middle of the twelfth century. In England the corresponding silver coin was called a *penny.* The name *denier d'Aquitaine* was given by Edward III. of England to a silver coin (see cut above) struck for his French dominions.



Obverse. Reverse.
Denier d'Aquitaine of Edward III., British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Witty. Faith, 'tis somewhat too dear yet, gentlemen.
Sir Rain. There's not a *denier* to be bated, sir.
Beau. and Fl., Wit at several Weapons, v. 2.

denigrate† (den′i-grāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denigrated*, ppr. *denigrating.* [< L. *denigratus*, pp. of *denigrare* (> F. *dénigrer* = Sp. *denigrar* (cf. Pg. *denegrir*) = It. *denigrare*), blacken, < *de* + *nigrare*, make black, < *niger*, black: see *negro.*] To blacken; make black.

By suffering some impression from fire, bodies are casually or artificially *denigrated* in their natural complexion.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

denigration (den-i-grā'shŏn), *n.* [= OF. *denigracion* = Sp. *denigracion* = Pg. *denigração* = It. *denigrazione*, < LL. *denigratio(n-)*, < L. *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] The act of making or becoming black, literally or figuratively; a blackening. [Archaic.]

In these several instances of *denigration* the metals are worn off, or otherwise reduced into very minute parts. *Boyle*, Works, I. 714.

I do not care to occupy myself with the *denigration* of a man [Comte] who, on the whole, deserves to be spoken of with respect. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 151.

denigrator (den'i-grā-tŏr), *n.* [< L. as if **denigrator*, < *denigrare*, blacken: see *denigrate*.] One who or that which blackens.

denigratory (den'i-grā-tūr), *n.* [< *denigrate* + *-ure*.] A making black. *Bailey*, 1727. See *denigration*.

denim (den'im), *n.* [A trade-name; origin unknown.] A colored twilled cotton material used largely for overalls.

denitrate (dē-nī'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrated*, ppr. *denitrating*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitr(ic)* + *-ate*2.] To free from nitric acid.

denitration (dē-nī-trā'shŏn), *n.* [< *denitrate* + *-ion*.] A freeing from nitric acid.

denitrification (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā'shŏn), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ation*. See *nitrification*.] The removal or destruction of nitrates.

denitrificator (dē-nī'tri-fi-kā-tŏr), *n.* [As *denitrify* + *-ator*. See *denitrification*.] An apparatus used in sulphuric-acid factories to impregnate the sulphurous acid obtained from burning sulphur or pyrites with nitrous fumes. It consists of a tower in which strong oil of vitriol charged with nitrous fumes from the Gay-Lussac tower and weak chamber-acid (sulphuric acid as drawn from the leaden chambers of the factory) are allowed to flow down over pieces of flint or coke against the current of hot sulphurous gases. The strong acid on dilution gives up its nitrous fumes, which are swept on with the other gases into the leaden chambers. Also called *Glover's tower* or *denitrating tower*.

denitrify (dē-nī'tri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denitrified*, ppr. *denitrifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *nitrify*.] To remove or destroy nitrates.

Nitrogen that may be present in a nitrified form, or in a form easily nitrified, may cause assimilation by being set free by the *denitrifying* ferment described by Gayon and Dupeüt and Springer. *Science*, IX. 111.

denization (den-i-zā'shŏn), *n.* [< AF. *denization*; as *denize* + *-ation*.] The act of making one a denizen, subject, or citizen.

A vast number of charters of *denization* were granted to particular persons of Irish descent from the reign of Henry II. downwards. *Hallam.*

At Venice he had himself gained the rights of citizenship in 1476, only after the residence of fifteen years, which was required of aliens before *denization*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 10.

denize† (de-nīz'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *dennize*; < *denize(n)*, simulating verbs in *-ize*.] To make a denizen, subject, or citizen of; naturalize.

There was a private act made for *denizing* the children of Richard Hill. *Strype*, Edw. VI., 1552.

denizen (den'i-zn), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*, *denizon*; < ME. *denesyn*, *denesen*, *denysen*, *denyzen*, < AF. *denzein*, *denszein*, *denzeyn*, *denezyn*, *deincein*, OF. *deinzein*, denizen, a denizen—that is, one within (ML. *intrinsecus*), as opposed to *forein*, one without (ML. *forinsecus*) the privileges of the city franchise, < OF. *dedenz*, *deinz*, *dr. dans*, *de*, within, < L. *de intus*, from within: *de*, from; *intus*, within, < *in* = E. *in*.] **I.** *a.* Within the city franchise; having acquired certain rights or privileges of citizenship.

Prouided also, that yf any citezen *denesyn* or foreyn departe out of the said cite, and make ayein wyn a yere, that then he haue benefice of alle libertees and priuyleges of the seid citee. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

II. *n.* 1. A stranger admitted to residence and certain rights in a foreign country; in *Eng. law*, an alien admitted to citizenship by the sovereign's letters patent, but ineligible to any public office. The word has a similar meaning in South Carolina.

Also thot no serfaunte ne serfaunt go for hur offeryngs yn Cristemas day, ne gedre no fees of eny *denysen* nor foreyn at other seasons, but as he or they wulle agree by their fre wylle. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 392.

Hereupon all Frenchmen in England, not *Denizens*, were taken Prisoners, and all their Goods seiz'd for the King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 206.

In the early Roman republic . . . the alien or *denizen* could have no share in any institution supposed to be coeval with the State. *Maine*, Ancient Law, p. 48.

2. A citizen; a dweller; an inhabitant.

He summons straight his *denizens* of air. *Pope*, R. of the L., ii. 55.

The scene . . . is the spiritual world, of which we are as truly *denizens* now as hereafter. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 48.

denizen (den'i-zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *denisen*, *denison*; < *denizen*, *n.*; cf. *denize*.] To make a denizen; admit to residence with certain rights and privileges; endenizen.

Out of doubt, some new *denizen'd* lord. *Chapman*, Bussy d'Ambois, i. 1.

We have a word now *denizened*, and brought into familiar use amongst us, compliment. *Donne*, Sermons, xvi.

The Hones, Williamsons, and Nicolsons were among the first glass painters of the time; all natives of Holland, or born, as is said, "in the Emperor's Dominions," but *denizened* in England. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 482.

denizenship (den'i-zn-ship), *n.* [< *denizen* + *-ship*.] The state of being a denizen.

denk (dengk), *a.* Same as *dink*. [Scotch.]

Denmark satin. See *satin*.

dennet (den'et), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of vehicles, from a proper name (*Dennet*?).] A light, open, two-wheeled carriage for traveling, resembling a gig.

In those days men drove "gigs" as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabriolets. *T. Hook*, Gilbert Gurney, II. xi. (*Latham.*)

denominable (dē-nom'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **denominabilis*, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] Capable of being denominated or named.

An inflammation either simple, consisting only of an hot and sanguineous affluxion, or else *denominable* from other humours. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., III. 3.

denominant (dē-nom'i-nant), *n.* [< L. *denominan(t-)s*, ppr. of *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] The abstract noun corresponding to an adjective that signifies an accidental quality, as *bravery*. Also *denominator*. See *denominative*.

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominated*, ppr. *denominating*. [< L. *denominatus*, pp. of *denominare* (> F. *dénommer* = Pr. *denommar* = Sp. *denominar* = Pg. *denominar* = It. *denominare*), name, < *de* + *nominare*, name: see *nominate*.] To name; give a name or epithet to; call.

This is the residence of the pasha of Tripoli, from which city the whole pashalic is *denominated*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 101.

The stuff which is *denominated* everlasting, and used as pantaloons by careful parents for their children. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Holland, lx.

Adversity . . . has been wisely *denominated* the ordeal of true greatness. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 423.

The minister was sometimes *denominated* the priest. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 218.

=**Syn.** To call, style, entitle, designate, dub.

denominate (dē-nom'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *denominatus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *arith.*, denoting a number, and used with the name of the kind of unit treated of; qualifying: opposed to *abstract*. Thus, in the expression *seven pounds*, *seven* is a *denominate* number, while *seven*, without reference to concrete units, is an *abstract* number.

denomination (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *dénomination* = Pr. *denominatio* = Sp. *denominacion* = Pg. *denominação* = It. *denominazione*, < L. *denominatio(n-)*, a naming, metonymy, < *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. The act of naming: as, Linnæus's *denomination* of plants.

The witty *denomination* of his chief carousing cups. One he calls his bull, another his bear, another his horse. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 4.

2. A name or appellation; especially, a collective designation.

In these any token, *denomination*, or monument of the Gaules yet remaynyng in Ireland, as there is of the Scythians? *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

From hence that tax had the *denomination* of shipmoney. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 68.

All these came under the *denomination* of Anabaptists. *Strype*, Abp. Parker.

3. A class, society, or collection of individuals called by the same name; specifically, a religious sect: as, the Methodist *denomination*.—**Internal denomination**†, **external denomination**†, respectively, an attribute denoting something which is in the subject, and something which is not in it, but belongs to it in consequence of a relation to another thing; that which is intrinsic, and that which is extrinsic.

A subject receives adjuncts internal into itself: as snow, whiteness; the soul, science or knowledge: external to itself; as the sight, color; soldiers, arms, etc. Internal give to the subject *internal denomination*; external, *external*: for when snow is denominated from whiteness, it is an *internal denomination*; but when a soldier is said to be armed, or the eye to see anything, it is an *external denomination*. Vulgarly these denominations are called intrinsical and extrinsical. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

=**Syn. 2.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

denominational (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn-al), *a.* [< *denomination* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a name or appellation.—2. Pertaining to a denomination or sect.

Their zeal was chiefly shown in the defence of their *denominational* differences. *Buckle*, Civilization, I. iii.

denominationalism (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn-al-izm), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ism*.] The tendency to divide into sects or denominations; specifically, the inclination to emphasize the distinguishing tenets of a religious denomination, in contradistinction to the general principles adhered to by the whole class; a denominational or sectarian spirit.

The struggle going on between Secularism and *Denominationalism* in teaching. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 63.

"Politics" and "theology"—*denominationalism*, in whatever form, educational or any other—are the only subjects against which the College shuts its doors. *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 246.

denominationalist (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn-al-ist), *n.* [< *denominational* + *-ist*.] A member or an adherent of a denomination; one who favors denominationalism or sectarianism.

To some of the thorough-going *denominationalists* this seemed a good joke. *The Century*, XXV. 133.

denominationalize (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denominationalized*, ppr. *denominationalizing*. [< *denominational* + *-ize*.] To render denominational in character and aims: as, to *denominationalize* education. [Rare.]

The religious sentiment somewhat but not too much *denominationalized*—to coin a new word. *The Nation*, March 11, 1869, p. 190.

denominationally (dē-nom-i-nā'shŏn-al-i), *adv.* In a denominational manner; by denomination or sect.

denominative (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dénominatif* = Pr. *denominatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *denominativo*, < LL. *denominativus*, pertaining to derivation, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of receiving a denomination or name; namable.

The least *denominative* part of time is a minute. *Cocker*, Arithmetic.

2. Constituting a distinct appellation; appellative; naming.

Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. iii. § 6.

3. In *gram.*, formed from a noun- or adjective-stem: applied especially to verbs so made.

II. *n.* 1. That which has the character of a denomination, or term that denominates or describes.—2. Specifically, in *gram.*, a word, especially a verb, formed from a noun, either substantive or adjective.

Peter is said to be valiant; here vallantness is the denominator, valiant the *denominative*, and Peter the denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the denominator doth cleave. *Blundeville.*

denominatively (dē-nom'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

denominator (dē-nom'i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dénominateur* = Sp. Pg. *denominador* = It. *denominatore*, < NL. *denominator*, < L. *denominare*, name: see *denominate*.] 1. One who or that which gives a name; one from whom or that from which a name is derived.

Eber, . . . the Father of the Hebrews, and *denominator* of the Hebrew tongue. *Lightfoot*, Harmony of Old Testament, p. 27.

Specifically—2. In *math.*: (*a*) In *arith.*, that term of a fraction which indicates the value of the fractional unit; that term of a fraction which represents the divisor, and is, in common fractions, written below the dividend or numerator. See *fraction*. Thus, in ⅗, 5 is the *denominator*, showing that the integer is divided into five parts, 3 of which parts are taken. (*b*) In *alg.*, a divisor placed under a dividend, as in a numerical fraction.—3. Same as *denominant*.

denotable (dē-nō'ta-bl), *a.* [< *denote* + *-able*.] That may be denoted or marked.

In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions. *Sir T. Browne*, Miscellanies, p. 25.

denotate† (dē-nō'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *denotatus*, pp. of *denotare*, denote: see *denote*.] To denote; signify.

Those terms of all and for ever in Scripture, are not eternall, but only *denotate* a longer time, which by many examples they prove. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 716.

Wherefore serve names, but to *denotate* the nature of things? *Sp. Hall*, Against Romanists, § 38.

denotation (dē-nō-tā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *dénotation* = Sp. *denotacion* = Pg. *denotação* = It. *denotazione*, < LL. *denotatio(n-)*, a marking or pointing out, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote: see *denote*.] 1. The act of denoting or indicating by a name or other sign; the attaching of a

designation to an object; that function of a name or other designation by which it calls up to the mind addressed the idea of an object for which it may stand.

A term used as a term of *denotation* is used "without prejudice," as English lawyers sometimes say, to the real meaning or true connotation of the term, which is left to be settled afterwards. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 58.

2. That which a word denotes, names, or marks, in distinction from that which it means or signifies. See *connotation*.

We may either analyse its [a general term's] connotation or muster its *denotation*, as the context or the cast of our minds may determine.
J. Ward, Encyc. Brit., XX. 77.

When a name has fallen into this state, (it) can only be made serviceable by stripping it of some part of its multifarious *denotation*.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. iii. § 7.

denotative (dē-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* [= Sp. It. *denotativo*; as *denotate* + *-ive*.] Having power to denote.

What are the effects of sickness? The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health.
Letters upon Physiognomy, p. 121.

denotatively (dē-nō'ta-tiv-li), *adv.* In a denotative manner; by way of denotation.

The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented *denotatively* by literal symbols, x, y, z.
Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 36.

I use the word given *denotatively*, to designate what I mean, abstracting from that part of its connotation which involves a giver and receiver. *Hodgson*, Mind, IX. 63.

denote (dē-nōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denoted*, ppr. *denoting*. [< OF. *denoter*, F. *dénoter* = Sp. Pg. *denotar* = It. *denotare*, < L. *denotare*, mark out, denote, < *de-* + *notare*, mark, < *nota*, a mark: see *note*. Cf. *connote*.] **1.** To mark off from others; identify by a mark; designate; name; signify by a sign, especially a visible sign: as, the character × *denotes* multiplication. See *connote*.

'Tis not alone my inky cloak, good mother, . . .
That can *denote* me truly.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

The serpent with the tail in its mouth *denotes* the eternity of God, that he is without beginning and without end.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 415.

On several imperial coins we meet with the figure of a funeral pile, without anything to *denote* the burning of it, though indeed there is on some of them a flambeau sticking out on each side, to let us know it was to be consumed to ashes.
Addison, Ancient Medals, ii.

The word man *denotes* Peter, James, John, and an indefinite number of other individuals, of whom, taken as a class, it is the name.
J. S. Mill, Logic, I. ii. § 5.

2. To be the sign or symptom of; show; indicate: as, a quick pulse *denotes* fever.

Thy wild acts *denote*
The unreasonable fury of a beast.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

=Syn. 1. *Note*, *Denote*, *Connote*. See the definitions of these words. —**2.** To betoken, imply.

denotement (dē-nōt'ment), *n.* [< *denote* + *-ment*.] Sign; indication. [Rare.]

dénouement (dā-nö'mon), *n.* [F., also *dénoûment*, < *dénouer*, untie, < *dé-* priv. + *nouer*, tie, knot, < L. *nodare*, tie, knot, < *nodus* = E. *knot*: see *node* and *knot*.] The solution of a mystery; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot, as of a novel, drama, etc.; the issue, as of any course of conduct; the event.

The end, the climax, the culmination, the surprise, the discovery, are all slightly different in meaning from that ingenious loosening of the knot of intrigue which the word *dénouement* implies. *Saturday Rev.*, No. 1474.

I grieve not to be able to point my tale with the expected moral, though perhaps the true *dénouement* may lead to one as valuable.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 215.

denounce (dē-nouns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denounced*, ppr. *denouncing*. [< ME. *denouncen*, < OF. *denoncer*, *denoncier*, F. *dénoncer* = Sp. Pg. *denunciar* = It. *denunziare*, < L. *denunciare*, *denuntiare* (pp. *denunciatus*, whence the other E. form *denunciate*), declare, announce, threaten, denounce, < *de-* + *nunciare*, *nuntiare*, announce, < *nuncius*, more correctly *nuntius*, a messenger: see *nuncio*. Cf. *announce*, *enounce*, *pronounce*, *renounce*.] **1.** To make known in a formal manner; proclaim; announce; declare.

And ther the Aungell *denounced* to Zacharie the Nativite of Seynt John the Baptyst.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 71.

I *denounce* and declare, by the authority of God's word and doctrine of Christ, that ye be truly baptised within.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 71.

2. To proclaim or declare as impending or threatened; formally or publicly threaten to do or effect; make a menace of: as, to *denounce* war; to *denounce* punishment.

I *denounce* unto you this day, that ye shall surely perish.
Deut. xxx. 18.

The great Master of the Prussians sent an Herault to *denounce* warre unto the King. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

To the wicked, God hath *denounc'd* ill success in all that they take in hand. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xxviii.

They impose their wild conjectures for laws upon others, and *denounce* war against all that receive them not.
Decay of Christian Piety.

The laws of the United States have *denounced* heavy penalties against the traffic in slaves.
D. Webster, in Lodge, p. 276.

3. To proclaim censure or condemnation of; brand publicly; stigmatize; arraign: as, to *denounce* one as a swindler, or as a coward.

To *denounce* the immoralities of Julius Cæsar.
Brougham, Fox. (*Latham.*)

No man is *denounced* for acting or thinking in the sixteenth century what the sixteenth century acted and thought. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 26.

In terrible earnest he *denounced* the public crime, and meted out to every official, high and low, his due portion.
Emerson, Theodore Parker, p. 272.

I . . . think they (the Puritans) were right in *denouncing* the Court of High Commission and all its works.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

4. To make formal or public accusation against; inform against; accuse: used especially where knowledge of wrongful acts has been acquired confidentially or stealthily: as, to *denounce* a confederate in crime; to *denounce* one to the authorities.

He soon found that it was necessary for him openly to *denounce* the Jacobins to the Legislative Assembly and the nation, as the enemies of the country.
Everett, Orations, I. 497.

5. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*: (*a*) To lay an information against (a mine) as forfeit because of abandonment, or through being insufficiently worked; hence, to claim the right to work (such a mine) by laying an information against it. (*b*) To announce and register the discovery of (a new mine or mineral deposit), and thus preëmpt; hence, to lay claim to on the ground of discovery and registry.—**6.** In *diplomacy*, to announce the intention of abrogating (a treaty) in accordance with its provisions or arbitrarily.

denouncement (dē-nouns'ment), *n.* [< OF. *denoncement*, *denuncement*, < *denoncer*, denounce: see *denounce* and *-ment*.] **1.** The act of denouncing; the declaration of a menace, or of evil; denunciation. [Rare.]

False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than I can bear.
Sir T. Browne.

He receiv'd his due *denouncement* from God.
Milton, Civil Power.

2. In *Mexican* and *Spanish mining-law*, application to the authorities for the grant of the right to work a mine, either on the ground of new discovery, or on the ground of forfeiture of the rights of a former owner, through abandonment or contravention of the mining-law. See *denounce*, 5.

The title to these deposits is a *denouncement* as discovery of four pertenencias—twenty-four hundred feet in length, with an appropriate width, depending on the inclination of the vein. *Mowry*, Arizona and Sonora, p. 112.

denouncer (dē-noun'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who denounces; one who threatens or menaces.

Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate. *Dryden.*

2. One who endeavors to obtain possession of or right to a mine or other land by denouncement.

de novo (dē nō'vō). [L.: *de*, of; *novo*, abl. of *novus* = E. *new*.] Anew; from the beginning.

dens (denz), *n.*; pl. *dentes* (den'tēz). [L. *dent-*(*s*) = E. *tooth*.] **1.** In *anat.* and *dentistry*, a tooth. —**2.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a tooth-like or dentate part or organ. See *tooth*.—**Dens bicuspis**, a bicuspid tooth; a premolar.—**Dens caninus**, a canine tooth.—**Dens incisivus**, an incisor tooth.—**Dens molaris.** (*a*) A molar tooth; a grinder, whether molar proper or premolar. (*b*) The incus or anvil, one of the little bones of the ear, so called from its shape in man.—**Dens sapientiæ**, a wisdom-tooth; a last molar.—**Dens sectorius**, a sectorial tooth. *Owen.*

dense (dens), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dense* = Sp. Pg. It. *denso*, < L. *densus*, thick, close, set close, dense (opposed to *rarus*, thin, rare), = Gr. *δασύς*, thick, dense, shaggy, hairy, rough: see *Dasya*.] *I. a.* **1.** Having great or unusual consistency of elements or closeness of parts; closely compacted or conglomerated; compact; close; thick: as, a *dense* body; a *dense* cloud or fog; a *dense* panicle of flowers.

The cause of cold is the density of the body, for all *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

This surrounding chaos . . . was far from being solid: he resembles it to a *dense* though fluid atmosphere.
Goldsmith, Animated Nature, I. 29.

The boundless ether back to roll,
And to replace the cloudy barrier *dense*.
Cowper, Iliad, v.

The decks were *dense* with stately forms.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

2. In *zoöl.*, closely set; separated by very small intervals: as, *dense* punctures, hairs, etc.—**3.** In *photog.*, more or less opaque; strong in the contrast of lights and shades: said of a negative exhibiting these characteristics, and capable of giving a brilliant print, or even, if it be too dense, a harsh one, as distinguished from a *weak* or *thin* negative, the picture on which presents small contrasts, while its film is inclined to be more or less transparent, even in the lights, and the resulting print is flat. Also expressed by *strong* and *intense*.

With good *dense* negatives the printing may be conducted in direct sunshine. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 257.

4. Figuratively, without break or interruption; difficult to penetrate; solid and heavy: as, *dense* ignorance; *dense* wit; *dense* stupidity.—**5.** Thick-headed; obtuse; stolid; stupid; dull.

I must needs conclude the present generation of playgoers more virtuous than myself, or more *dense*.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

=Syn. 1. Condensed, compressed. —**II.†** *n.* A thicket.

The hog-ward who drove swine to the *dense* in the woodland paid his lord fifteen pigs at the slaughter-time, and was himself paid by the increase of the herd.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 330.

densely (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner; compactly.

densen (den'sn), *v. t.* [< *dense* + *-en*1.] To make dense or more dense. [Rare.]

In 1800 there is some *densening* of population within the old lines and a western movement along the Mohawk in New York State.
T. W. Higginson, Harper's Mag., June, 1884.

denseness (dens'nes), *n.* The state of being dense; condition as to density.

denshire, densher (den'shēr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denshired*, *denshered*, ppr. *denshiring*, *densher*ing. [First quoted as *densher;* so called from *Denshire*, contr. of *Devonshire*.] To improve (land) by burning brushwood, earth, turf, and stubble, which have been cast in heaps upon it, and then spreading the ashes over the ground as a compost.

denshiring, denshering (den'shēr-ing), *n.* The act or process of improving land, as defined under *denshire*. Also called *burn-beating* (which see).

Burning of land, or burn-baiting, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is Devonshiring or Denbighshiring, because most used, or first invented there.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Mr. Beshop of Merton first brought into the south of Wiltshire the improvement by burn-beking, *Denshering*, about 1639.
Aubrey, Wilts. Royal Soc. MS., p. 287. (*Halliwell.*)

densimeter (den-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [= Sp. *densímetro*, < L. *densus*, dense, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus for ascertaining the specific gravity or comparative density of a solid or liquid, as metals, gunpowder, or sea-water. That used for testing the density of gunpowder consists essentially of a vessel in which the gunpowder is weighed in connection with mercury. The vessel is partially filled with mercury by creating a vacuum; it is then emptied and a known weight of powder is placed in it, and the mercury again added under the influence of the same vacuum, less being admitted, however, in consequence of the space occupied by the powder. A comparison of the amount of mercury admitted with the weight of the powder gives the specific gravity of the powder. The *optical densimeter* of Hilgard consists of a glass prism for holding salt water, and a collimating telescope for examining a ray of light passing through the water in the prism, the refraction of the light giving the density of the water by comparison with the known angle of refraction of distilled water or sea-water of a known density. *Huch's densimeter* is used for ascertaining the density of syrups while boiling. See *saltometer*.

density (den'si-ti), *n.* [= F. *densité* = Sp. *densidad* = Pg. *densidade* = It. *densità*, < L. *densita(t-)s*, thickness, < *densus*, thick: see *dense*.] **1.** The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness of constituent parts; compactness, actual or relative.

The *density* of the ether is greater in liquids and solids than in gases, and greater in gases than in vacuo.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 62.

2. The mass or amount of matter per unit of bulk. The mass is the ratio of the living force or double the energy of motion to the square of the velocity. Experiments made by Newton upon the effect of attaching masses of different materials to pendulums have shown that the weights of bodies are precisely proportionate to their masses; consequently, the density is measured by the specific gravity, or the weight of a unit bulk. The unit of density is generally taken as that of water at its temperature of maximum density (4° C., 39° F.) and under ordinary pressure. Inasmuch as the gram was intended

to be, and within the limits of the probable error of the best observations actually is, the mass of one cubic centimeter of water under those conditions, it follows that the density as ordinarily expressed is, as closely as possible, the number of grams in one cubic centimeter of the particular kind of matter in question. The following table shows the density of several important substances: iridium, 22.4; platinum, 21.4; gold, 19.3; liquid mercury, 13.6; lead, 11.3; silver, 10.5; copper, 8.9; nickel, 8.7; iron, 7.8; tin, 7.3; zinc, 7.1; the earth, 5.5; solution of iodides of mercury and potassium, 3.2; diamond, 3.5; rock, about 2.7; aluminium, 2.6; sulphur, 2.0; magnesium, 1.7; the human body, 1.1; india-rubber, 1.0; alcohol, 0.8; ether, 0.7; lithium, 0.6; vapor of iodide of arsenic, 1.02; air, 0.0013; aqueous vapor, 0.0008; hydrogen, 0.00009. See *specific gravity*, under *gravity*.

The quantity of matter per unit of space is defined as the *density* of the mass filling that space.

A. Daniell, Prin. of Physics, p. 194.

The *density* of a body is measured by the number of units of mass in a unit of volume of the substance.

Clerk Maxwell, Heat, p. 82.

3. In *elect.*, the quantity of electricity per unit of volume at a point in space, or the quantity of electricity per unit of area at a point on a surface.

The electric volume-density at a given point in space is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the volume of the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

The electric *density* at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit.

Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 64.

Gravimetric density of gunpowder, the weight of a measured quantity of gunpowder. It is expressed by the weight, in ounces, of a cubic foot of the powder.—**Magnetic density**, the rate of distribution of lines of force in a magnetic field. The unit is the gauss or one c. g. s. line per square centimeter.

dent[1] (dent), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dent*, a var. of *dint*: see *dint*, *dunt*. In the sense of 'notch' the word belongs rather to *dent*[2], the two words being partly confused.] **I.** *n.* 1†. A stroke; a blow.

Whanne he com the cheyne too,
With hys ax he smot it in two; . . .
It was a noble *dent*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2619.

2†. Force; weight; dint.

Sle no man with yuel wille,
Ensaumple, or tunge, or strokis *dent*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

3. A hollow mark made by a blow or by pressure; a small hollow or depression on the surface of a solid or a plastic body; an indented impression; a dint.

The bullet, shot at the distance of 20 yards, made a very considerable *dent* in a door. *Hist. Royal Society*, I. 367.

II. *a.* Marked by a dent or impression; dented: only in the phrase *dent corn*, Indian corn which has a depression in each kernel. [U. S.]

The few trials made with *dent* (or soft) corns lead me to think their albuminoids have a higher digestion coefficient than the flints. *E. F. Ladd*, Amer. Chem. Jour., VIII. 434.

dent[1] (dent), *v.* [< ME. **dinten*, var. of *dinten*, *dunten*, knock, strike, dint: see *dint*, *v.*, and *dent*[2], *n.* Cf. *indent*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To make a dent or small hollow in; mark with dents or impressions.

Now Crummie's cloots
Dent a' the lone.
English, Scotch, and Latin Poems, p. 91.

I *dente*, Jenfondre.—It was an horryble stroke; so howe it hath *dented* in his harnes. *Palsgrave.*

The street of the tombs, with its deeply *dented* chariot-ruts. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 177.

II.† *intrans.* To aim a denting or effective blow.

My heart, although *dented* at with ye arrowes of thy burning affections, . . . shall alwayes keepe his hardnesse. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 373.

dent[2] (dent), *n.* [< F. *dent*, OF. *dent* = Sp. *diente* = Pg. It. *dente*, < L. *den(t-)s* = Goth. *tunthus* = AS. *tōth*, E. *tooth*: see *tooth*, and cf. *dental*, *dentist*, etc. This word in E. is in part confused with *dent*[1], *n.*] 1†. A notch; an indentation.

High was his comb, and coral-red withal,
In *dents* embattled like a castle-wall.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

2. A tooth of a comb, metallic brush, or card. —3. A salient tooth or knob in the works of a lock. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A tooth of a gear-wheel. *E. H. Knight.*—5. A cane or wire of the reed frame in a weavers' loom.

dent[2]† (dent), *v. t.* [< ME. *denten*, by apheresis or *indenten*, < OF. *endenter*, < ML. *indentare*, tooth, notch, indent: see *indent*[2] and *dent*[2], *n.* This word is in part confused with *dent*[1], *v.*] To notch; indent.

Dentyn or yndentyn, [L.] *indento*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 118.

The sylour deir of the deise daytely was *dent*.
Gawan and Golagrus, l. 6.

dentagra (den-tag'rą), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*, + Gr. ἄγρα, a hunting, catching, taken in the senses it has in *ποδάγρα*, a trap for the feet, also gout in the feet (> E. *podagra*), *χειράγρα*, gout in the hands (> E. *chiragra*).] 1. The toothache.—2. An instrument for drawing teeth; a tooth-forceps.

dental (den'tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dental* = Sp. Pg. *dental* = It. *dentale*, < NL. *dentalis*, pertaining to the teeth (L. only in neut., *dentale*, n., the share-beam of a plow), < L. *dent(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2] and *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the teeth.—**2.** In *gram.*, formed or pronounced at or near the front upper teeth, with the tip or front of the tongue: as, *d*, *t*, and *n* are *dental* letters. The name *dental* is very imperfectly descriptive, as the teeth bear no important part in producing the sounds in question, and even, in the utterance of many communities, no part at all. Hence some phoneticists avoid the term, using instead *lingual*, *tongue-point*, or the like.

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural. *Bacon.*

3. Connected with or used in dentistry: as, *dental* rubber; a *dental* mallet or hammer.—**Dental arch**, the curved line of the teeth in their sockets, corresponding to the alveolar border of each jaw. The somewhat parabolic curve of this arch in man, and its continuity, are among the diagnostic zoological characters of the genus *Homo*.—**Dental canal.** See *canal*.—**Dental cartilage.** See *cartilage*.—**Dental cavity**, the natural hollow of a tooth; the pulp-cavity (which see).—**Dental chisel, cut, drill, file, foramen**, etc. See the nouns.—**Dental formula**, a formula expressing the normal or typical number and kinds of teeth a mammal may have; a formula of the dentition, in which the letters *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.* respectively stand for *incisor*, *canine*, *premolar*, and *molar*, and figures are used to indicate the number of each kind of teeth, the figures above a horizontal line (like the numerator of a fraction) referring to the upper jaw, those below the line to the lower jaw. When the letter *d* is prefixed to *i.*, *c.*, *pm.*, and *m.*, it signifies *deciduous*, and consequently the formula is that of the milk-dentition. The dental *formula* is usually written in full, as in the subjoined extract; but since there are always the same number of teeth on each side of either jaw, sometimes only each half jaw is indicated: thus, the formula for which man would be: i. $\frac{2}{2}$, c. $\frac{1}{1}$, pm. $\frac{2}{2}$, m. $\frac{3}{3} \times 2 = 32$. See the extract.

The *dental formula* of a child over two years of age is thus:

$$di.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ dc.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ dm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2} = 20;$$

which means that the child should have two incisors, one canine, and two molars, on each side of each jaw. . . . The formula of the permanent dentition in man is written:

$$i.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ c.\ \frac{1-1}{1-1},\ pm.\ \frac{2-2}{2-2},\ m.\ \frac{3-3}{3-3} = 32;$$

there being two incisors, one canine, two premolars, and three molars on each side above and below.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

Dental hammer. See *hammer*.—**Dental letter.** See No. 1.—**Dental nerve.** See *nerve*.—**Dental pulp.** See *pulp*. The soft, sensitive, nervous and vascular substance which fills the cavity of a mature tooth. (*b*) The tissue or structure out of which a tooth is formed, and from which, as in the case of rodents, it may continue to grow for an indefinite period, in which case the teeth are said to have *persistent pulps*.—**Dental sac**, a closed dental follicle. See the extract.

The teeth are moulded upon papillæ of the mucous membrane, which may be exposed, but are more usually sunk in a fold or pit, the roof of which may close in so as to form a *dental sac*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 80.

II. *n.* **1.** A sound formed by placing the end of the tongue against or near the upper teeth, as *d*, *t*, and *n* (see I., 2).—**2.** In *conch.*, a tooth-shell; a shell of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*. *Woodward.*

dentalid (den-tal'i-id), *n.* A solenoconch of the family *Dentaliidæ*.

Dentaliidæ (den-tą-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentalium* + *-idæ*.] A family of mollusks, constituting the class *Scaphopoda* (or order *Cirribranchiata* of *Gastropoda*); the tooth-shells. They are dioecious, headless, eyeless, with a trilobate foot, rudimentary lateral jaws, the mouth surrounded with filiform tentacles; the shell slender, conical, curved, open at both ends, with circular aperture and posterior attachment of the animal; the mantle saccular, open at both ends, the foot being protruded through the larger opening. The larvæ are free-swimming and ciliate, with a somewhat bivalvular shell, which subsequently becomes tubular. There are about 50 living and upward of 100 extinct species, the latter mostly Cretaceous and Tertiary. The animals live buried in the mud, where they crawl slowly about. (See *Scaphopoda*, *tooth-shell*.) The family has been divided by recent systematists into various genera, for which the names *Dentalium*, *Antalis*, and *Entalis* have been used. Also *Dentalidæ*, *Dentaliadæ*.

Dentalina (den-tą-lī'ną), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, of the teeth (see *dental*), + *-ina*.] A genus of perforate foraminifers.

dentalite (den'tal-īt), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ite*[2].] A fossil tooth-shell.

dentality (den-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ity*.] The state or quality of being dental, as a consonant.

Dentalium (den-tā'li-um), *n.* [< NL. *dentalis*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] The typical and leading genus of the family *Dentaliidæ*. Different limits have been assigned to it. By the older conchologists it was used for all the *Dentaliidæ*, or forms with tusk-like shells; but more recently it has been restricted to *Dentaliidæ* with the posterior end of the tusk-like shell furnished with an internal slightly projecting tube provided with a dorsoventrally elongated opening.

dentalization (den-tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dental* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] Conversion to a dental, as to *d* or *t*: said of articulate sounds.

The latter [Sanskrit k or c], usually designated by k[2] (or q), is frequently liable to labialization (or *dentalization*) in Greek. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 270.

Dentaria (den-tā'ri-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth: see *dentary*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, natives of the cooler portion of the north temperate zone. It is nearly allied to *Cardamine*, with which it is united by some authorities, differing mainly in its few opposite or subverticillate cauline leaves, and in its scaly creeping or tuberous rootstocks. From the toothed pungent roots it derives the names of coral-root, toothwort, pepper-root, etc. The flowers are large, white or light-purple.

dentary (den'tą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. *dentarius*, pertaining to the teeth, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the teeth; dental.—**2.** Bearing teeth: as, the *dentary* bone. See II.

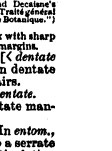
Each ramus of the lower jaw is composed of an articular and a *dentary* piece. *Owen*, Anat., iv.

Dentary apparatus, in echinoderms, the oral skeleton. See *lantern of Aristotle*, under *lantern*.

II. *n.*; pl. *dentaries* (-riz). The distal or symphyseal piece or element of the compound lower jaw of vertebrates below mammals: so called because it bears or may bear teeth. It commonly forms most of the lower jaw as visible from the outside. In birds without teeth it forms about that part of the under mandible which is sheathed in horn. The dentary, as a rule, effects symphysis or unites with its fellow of the opposite side at its distal end; at its proximal end it is articulated or ankylosed with other bones, forming the proximal part of each half of the lower jaw. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Gallinæ*, and *temporomastoid*.

dentata (den-tā'tą), *n.* [NL., fem. (sc. *vertebra*) of *dentatus*, toothed: see *dentate*.] The odontoid vertebra or axis; the second cervical vertebra: so called from the odontoid or tooth-like process which forms a pivot about which the atlas turns. See cut under *axis*.

dentate (den'tāt), *a.* [= F. *denté* = Pr. *dentat* = Sp. Pg. *dentado* = It. *dentato*, toothed (= E. *toothed*), < L. *dentatus*, < *dens* = E. *tooth*.] Toothed; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In bot., in a general sense, having a toothed margin; more especially, having acute teeth which project outward: as, a *dentate* leaf; or having tooth-like projections: as, a *dentate* root. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having tooth-like processes or arrangements of parts, especially in series along an edge, margin, or border, like the teeth of a saw; serrate; denticulate. Also *dentated*.—**Dentate antennæ**, those antennæ in which each joint has an angular projection on one side, near the apex.—**Dentate body**, the corpus dentatum (which see, under *corpus*).—**Dentate mandible**, a mandible provided with blunt or sharp projections on the inner side or edge.—**Dentate margin**, properly, a margin having a series of sharp projections, the sides of which are equal, with the apex opposite the middle of the base; but the term is often applied to any toothed margin, whether the projections are sharp or blunt.—**Dentate maxillæ**, maxillæ which are armed at the apex with sharp teeth.—**Dentate wings**, wings with dentate margins.



Dentate Leaf. (From Lalanne and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dentate-ciliate (den'tāt-sil'i-āt), *a.* [< *dentate* + *ciliate*.] In *bot.*, having the margin dentate and fringed or tipped with cilia or hairs.

dentated (den'tā-ted), *a.* Same as *dentate*.

dentately (den'tāt-li), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

dentate-serrate (den'tāt-ser'āt), *a.* In *entom.*, both serrated and toothed: applied to a serrate margin when each projection or denticulation is toothed along its edge.

dentate-sinuate (den'tāt-sin'ū-āt), *a.* In *entom.*, having angular teeth with incurved spaces between them.

dentation (den-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dentate* + *-ion*.] **1.** Dentate character or condition. [Rare.]

How, in particular, did it get its barb—its *dentation*? *Paley*, Nat. Theol., xiii.

2. In *entom.*, an angular projection of a margin: used especially in describing the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

dented[1] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having dents; impressed with little hollows.

dented[2] (den'ted), *p. a.* [< *dent*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having teeth or notches; notched.

dentel, dentelated. See *dentil*, etc.

dentelle (den-tel'), *n.* [F., lace, edging, < ML. *dentellus*, dim. of L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dental*.] 1. Lace.—2. In *bookbinding*, a style of angular decoration, which in its simplest form is like a row of saw-teeth, and in an ornate form is like the points of point-lace.

dentelure (den'te-lūr), *n.* [< F. *dentelure*, denticulation, indentation, < *denteler*, indent, notch, < **dentel*, a tooth: see *dentil*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

Dentex (den'teks), *n.* [NL., < L. *dentix*, a sort of sea-fish, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Denticinæ*.

Denticinæ (den-ti-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dentex* (*-tic-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of sparoid fishes, typified by the genus *Dentex*, with all the teeth conic, some of the anterior ones caniniform, and the cheeks scaly. Also *Denticini*.

denticine (den'ti-sin), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Denticinæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Denticinæ*.

Denticini (den-ti-sī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Denticinæ*. *Bonaparte*.

denticle (den'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *denticulus*, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*. Cf. *denticule*, *dentil*.] 1. A small tooth or projecting point; a denticulation; specifically, one of the long slender elements of the morphologically compound teeth of the Cape ant-eater, *Orycteropus capensis*, the only example of such structure among mammals.

The tooth is really made up of a number of very elongated and slender *denticles* anchylosed together into one solid mass. *Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 276.

2. Any small toothed or tooth-like part: as, the shagreen *denticles* of the shark.

Thin almury is cleped the *denticle* of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, i. 23.

Dermal denticle, an enameled dentinal tegumentary structure, as a placoid scale of a selachian.

As they agree with teeth in structure, they may be spoken of as *dermal denticles*. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 424.

Denticrura (den-ti-krō'rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *crus* (*crur-*), leg.] In Latreille's system of classification, the third section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, represented by such genera as *Oxytelus*, *Osorius*, etc.

denticulate, denticulated (den-tik'ū-lāt, -lā-ted), *a.* [< L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a small tooth: see *denticle*, *denticule*. Cf. *dentilated*.] 1. Finely dentate; edged with minute tooth-like projections: as, a *denticulate* leaf, calyx, etc.

Fringed with small *denticulate* processes. *Owen*, Anat.

2. In *arch.*, formed into dentils.

denticulately (den-tik'ū-lāt-li), *adv.* In a denticulate manner: as, *denticulately* serrated.

denticulation (den-tik-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< *denticulate* + *-ion*.] 1. A denticulated condition or character.

He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. *N. Grew*, Museum.

2. A denticle, or projection on a denticulate margin; a small tooth, or set of small teeth or notches: frequently used in the plural.

denticule (den'ti-kūl), *n.* [< F. *denticule*, a denticule, < L. *denticulus*: see *denticle* and *dentil*.] 1. A dentil.—2. In *her.*, one of a number of small squares ranged in a row, or following the outline of the shield in a sort of border. They are supposed to represent the dentils of the architectural entablature.

denticulus (den-tik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *denticuli* (-li). [L.: see *denticle*.] 1. Same as *denticle*.—2. In *arch.*, a dentil.

dentifactor (den'ti-fak-tọr), *n.* [NL., < L. *dent(i-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *factor*, a maker: see *factor*.] A machine for the manufacture of the artificial teeth, gums, and palate used in mechanical dentistry.

dentiform (den'ti-fôrm), *a.* [= F. *dentiforme* = Pg. *dentiforme*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of a tooth; tooth-like; odontoid; specifically, in *entom.*, projecting and pointed, the section approaching an equilateral triangle, as a process.

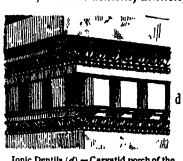
dentifrice (den'ti-fris), *n.* [< F. *dentifrice* = Pg. It. *dentifricio*, < L. *dentifricium*, a tooth-powder, < *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction*.] A powder or other substance used in cleaning the teeth. The term is now also applied to liquid preparations for the same purpose.

The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustick nature; most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*. *N. Grew*, Museum.

dentigerous (den-tij'e-rus), *a.* [= F. *dentigère*, < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *gerere*, carry.] Bearing or supporting teeth; supplied with teeth.

The cranial structure of the *Nuraniæ*, in which the intermaxillaries are absent, and the nasal bone *dentigerous*. *Owen*, Anat.

dentil, dentel (den'til, -tel), *n.* [< OF. **dentel*, **dentail* (cf. OF. *dentel*, var. of *dental*, *dentail*, < L. *dentale*, part of a plowshare) = Pr. *dentelh*, *dentilh* = It. *dentello*, < ML. *dentellus*, *dentillus*, equiv. to L. *denticulus*, a little tooth, a mo-dillion, dim. of *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*, and cf. *dentelle*, *denticle*, *denticule*.] 1. In *arch.*, one of a series of little cubes into which the square member in the bed-molding of an Ionic, a Corinthian, a Composite, or occasionally a Roman Doric cornice is cut.



Ionic Dentils (*d*).—Caryatid porch of the Erechtheum, Athens.

These [Corinthian] pillars stand on pedestals, which are very particular, as the lower member of the cornish is worked in *dentils*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

Columns and round arches . . . support square windows which are relieved from ugliness by a slight moulding, the *dentil*, . . . which is seen everywhere.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 213.

2. In *her.*, one of the teeth or indents in anything indented or dancetté: used alike of the projecting teeth and of the notches between them.

dentilabial (den-ti-lā'bi-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dent(i-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] I. *a.* Formed or articulated by means of the teeth and lips, as a sound.

A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 64.

II. *n.* A sound formed by the combined action of the teeth and lips, as English *v*.

dentilated, dentelated (den'til-ā-ted, -tel-ā-ted), *a.* [= Sp. *dentillado* = It. *dentellato*, < ML. **dentellatus*, equiv. to L. *denticulatus*, furnished with small teeth, < *denticulus*, a little tooth: see *dentil*, *denticle*, and *denticulate*.] Having teeth or notches; marked with notches or indentations. Also written *dentillated*.

An observation made by Bevard at Toulon during the then recent eclipse, "of a very fine red band, irregularly *dentelated*, or, as it were, crevassed here and there."
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 90.

The Syrians restricted ornament to *dentellated* leaves of a conventional form deeply marked and sharply cut out. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, Int., p. xxxi.

dentilation (den-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [As **dentilate* + *-ion*.] Same as *dentition*. [Rare.]

dentile (den'til), *n.* [< ML. *dentillus*, a small tooth: see *dentil*.] In *conch.*, a small tooth like that of a saw.

dentilingual (den-ti-ling'gwal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *lingua* = E. *tongue*: see *lingual*. Cf. *linguadental*.] I. *a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue: said especially of the two *th* sounds of *thin* and *this*, less properly of the sounds generally called *dental* (which see). Also called *linguadental*.

II. *n.* A consonant formed between the teeth and the tongue.

Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 65.

Less properly *dentolingual*.

dentilloquist (den-til'ō-kwist), *n.* [< *dentiloquy* + *-ist*.] One who practises dentiloquy; one who speaks through the teeth.

dentiloquy (den-til'ō-kwi), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *loqui*, speak: see *location*.] The act or practice of speaking through the teeth, or with the teeth closed.

dentin, dentine (den'tin), *n.* [= F. *dentine* (= It. *dentina*), < L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] The proper substance or tissue of teeth, as ivory, for instance, as distinguished from enamel, cement, or pulp. Dentin resembles bone, but is ordinarily denser and harder. The difference is seen on microscopic section, when a multitude of very fine closet tubules or canaliculi (the dentinal tubes) are seen following a parallel straight or wavy course, and no corpuscles or lacunæ appear, while bone-tissue shows abundant corpuscles with the canaliculi radiating in every direction. The corpuscular parts of teeth are the softer constituents, as the cement or pulp, for example, whence the canaliculi alone penetrate the dentin, which is therefore comparable to the canalicular substance of bone in a state of extreme density and hardness. See cut under *tooth*.

dentinal (den'ti-nal), *a.* [< *dentin* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to dentin.—**Dentinal tubes**, the minute tubes of the dentin or ivory tissue of the tooth. See *dentin*.

dentine, *n.* See *dentin*.

dentiphone (den'ti-fōn), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + Gr. φωνή, voice, sound.] An instrument for conveying sonorous vibrations to the inner ear by means of the teeth. See *audiphone*.

dentirostер (den-ti-ros'tėr), *n.* A bird of the tribe *Dentirostres*.

dentirostral (den-ti-ros'trȧl), *a.* [< NL. *dentirostris*, toothed-billed (< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostrum*, a beak), + *-al*.] Having the character assigned to the Cuvierian *Dentirostres*. The notch, nick, or tooth of the bill of the *Dentirostres* is not to be confounded with the tooth of the bill of certain birds of prey, as falcons, nor with the series of teeth of the lamellirostral birds, as ducks. In very many technically dentirostral birds there is no trace whatever of a notch or tooth.

Dentirostral Bill (Shrike).

dentirostrate (den-ti-ros'trāt), *a.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *rostratus*, beaked, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *dentirostral*.

Dentirostres (den-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dentirostris*, toothed-billed: see *dentirostral*.] 1. In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his *Passerinæ*, "wherein the upper mandible is notched on each side towards the point. It is in this family that the greatest number of insectivorous birds occur, though many of them likewise upon berries and other soft fruits." They are contrasted with *Fissirostres*, *Conirostres*, and *Tenuirostres*. The immense assemblage of birds here indicated is definable by no common character, least of all by the one assigned by Cuvier, and the term consequently fell into disuse. It is still employed, however, in a modified sense, for a superfamily group of oscine passerine birds approximately equivalent to the turdoid *Passeres* of Wallace. See *Passeres*, *Turdiformes*.

2. In Sundevall's system of classification, a phalanx of the cohort *Cichlomorphæ*: synonymous with *Laniiformes*, as the name of a superfamily group embracing the shrikes and their immediate relatives.—3. In Sclater's arrangement of 1880, a group of laniniplantar oscine *Passeres*, practically equivalent to the *Cichlomorphæ* of Sundevall.

dentiscalp (den'ti-skalp), *n.* [< L. *den(t-)s*, = E. *tooth*, + *scalpere*, scrape.] An instrument for scraping or cleaning the teeth.

dentist (den'tist), *n.* [= F. *dentiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *dentista*, < NL. **dentista*, < L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*.] One whose profession it is to clean and extract teeth, repair them when diseased, and replace them when necessary by artificial ones; one who practises dental surgery and mechanical dentistry; a dental surgeon.

dentistic, dentistical (den-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dentist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Relating to dentistry or dentists.

Even the crocodile likes to have his teeth clean; insects get into them, and, horrible reptile though he be, he opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful *dentistical* bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.
Bulwer, My Novel, iv. 1. (*Davies*.)

dentistry (den'tis-tri), *n.* [< *dentist* + *-ry*.] The art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

Notwithstanding the merit possessed by a few of the German works upon the teeth, practical *dentistry* has not attained as high a degree of perfection in the German states and provinces as it has in some other countries.
Harris, Dict. of Dental Science.

dentition (den-tish'on), *n.* [= F. *dentition* = Sp. *dentición* = Pg. *dentição* = It. *dentizione*, < L. *dentitio(n-)*, teething, < *dentire*, cut teeth, < *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*: see *dent*[2], *dental*.] 1. The process of cutting teeth; teething.—2. The time during which teeth are being cut.—3. The kind, number, and arrangement of the teeth proper to any animal: as, the *carnivorous dentition*, in which the teeth are normally specialised as incisors, canines, premolars, and molars; the *rodent dentition*, in which some or all of the teeth grow indefinitely from persistent pulps,

the incisors are scalpriform, and canines are absent; the *monophyodont dentition*, in which there is but one set of teeth; the *diphyodont dentition*, in which there are two sets of teeth, etc. Many dentitions are known technically by the name of the genus or other group of animals to which they pertain, as the *diprotodont dentition*, the *polyprotodont dentition*, the *bunodont*, *bathmodont*, etc., the adjective in such cases being frequently applied to the animals themselves as well as to the number and arrangement of their teeth. See cuts under *acrodont* and *ruminant*. For formulas of dentition, see *dental formula*, under *dental*, *a.*

Greatly as the *dentition* of the highest ape differs from that of man, it differs far more widely from that of the lower and lowest apes. *Huxley*, Man's Place in Nature, p. 101.

4. The state of being toothed or dentate; denticulation.—**Milk dentition, deciduous dentition,** the set of teeth which are shed and replaced by another **set,** as in man and other diphyodont animals.

dentize (den'tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dentized*, ppr. *dentizing*. [With suffix *-ize*, ⟨ L. *dentire*, get or cut teeth: see *dentition*.] To cut one's teeth; teethe. *Nares.*

They tell a tale of the old Countesse of Desmonds, who lived till she was sevenscore yeares old, that she did *dentize* twice, or thrice; casting her old teeth, and others comming in their place. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 755.

dentoid (den'toid), *a.* [⟨ L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form: see *-oid*.] Resembling a tooth; shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

dentolingual (den-tō-ling'gwąl), *a.* and *n.* See *dentilingual*.

den-tree (den'trē), *n.* An Australian name for the *Eucalyptus pulchellus*.

denture (den'tūr), *n.* [⟨ F. *denture*, a set of teeth, ⟨ *dent* (⟨ L. *den(t-)s* = E. *tooth*) + *-ure*.] The provision of teeth in the jaws; specifically, in *dentistry*, a set of artificial teeth, a whole set being called a *full denture*.

denty (den'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *dainty*.

denucleated (dē-nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* [⟨ *de-* priv. + *nucleus* + *-ate*1 + *-ed*2: see *nucleated*.] Characterized by the disappearance of nuclei.

denudate† (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denudated*, ppr. *denudating*. [⟨ L. *denudatus*, pp. of *denudare*, make bare, strip: see *denude*.] To strip; denude. *Hammond.*

Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

denudate, denudated (den'ū- or dē-nū'dāt, -dā-ted), *a.* [⟨ L. *denudatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, deprived of covering, as of foliage or pubescence; naked; glabrate.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, destitute of scales, hair, or other covering; nude: specifically, in *entom.*, said of the wings of *Lepidoptera* when they are clear in parts, appearing as if the scales had been rubbed off.—**3.** In *geol.*, denuded. See *denudation*.

denudation (den-ū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénudation* = Sp. *denudacion* = Pg. *denudação* = It. *denudazione*, ⟨ LL. *denudation(n-)*, ⟨ L. *denudare*, denude: see *denude*.] **1.** The act of stripping off covering; a making bare.

There must be a *denudation* of the mind from all those images of our phantasy, how pleasing soever, that may carry our thoughts aside from those better objects. *Bp. Hall*, Devout Soul, § 10.

2. In *geol.*, the wearing away and removal by natural agencies, such as rain, rivers, frost, ice, and wind, of a part of the solid matter of the earth's surface. The matter thus carried away is said to have been *eroded*, and the terms *erosion* and *denudation* are alike as indicating the result of the work of eroslve or denuding agencies.

Prof. Geikie has calculated that, at the present rate of *denudation*, it would require about 5½ million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 148.

denude (dē-nūd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denuded*, ppr. *denuding*. [= OF. *denuer*, F. *dénuer*, also *denuder* = Sp. **denudar*, *desnudar* = Pg. *denudar* = It. *denudare*, ⟨ L. *denudare*, make bare, strip, ⟨ *de*, off, + *nudare*, make bare, ⟨ *nudus*, bare: see *nude*.] **1.** To strip or divest of all covering; make bare or naked.

The eye, with the skin of the eyelid, is *denuded*, to shew the muscle. *Sharp*, Surgery.

If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

Specifically—**2.** In *geol.*, to wear away and remove surface or overlying matter, and thus make bare and expose to view (the underlying strata).

Where the rain comes down in a deluge, as often happens in the tropics, its power as a *denuding* agent is almost incredible. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 131.

=**Syn.** To bare, lay bare, uncover.

denuded (dē-nū'ded), *p. a.* Stripped; divested of covering; laid bare.—**Denuded rocks**, in *geol.*, rocks exposed by the action of denudation. See *denudation*.

denumerant (dē-nū'mę-rąnt), *n.* [⟨ L. *de-* + *numerant(-)s*, ppr. of *numerare*, number, enumerate: see *numerate*.] The number of solutions of a determinate system of equations.

The *denumerant* may be algebraical or arithmetical. In estimating the former, all solutions count, whether or not deducible from one another by interchange between the unknowns. In estimating the latter, solutions which become identical by permuting the unknowns are regarded as one and the same solution. *J. J. Sylvester*, 1868.

denumeration (dē-nū-mę-rā'shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. as if **denumerare* (⟩ OF. *denombrer*), count over, enumerate, ⟨ *de*, down, + *numerare*, count: see *numerate*, *number*.] In *law*, present payment; payment down or on the spot.

denuncia (Sp. pron. dā-nūn'thi-ä), *n.* [Sp., ⟨ *denunciar*, denounce: see *denounce*.] In Mexico and Spanish America: (*a*) The judicial proceedings by which a person claims and secures the right to a mine which he has discovered, or one the title to which has been lost or forfeited by the neglect of the owner to work it or by his having violated the mining-ordinances. (*b*) A similar judicial proceeding by which waste or abandoned lands may be preëmpted.

denunciable (dē-nun'si-ą-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *denunciable*, ⟨ NL. as if **denuntiabilis*, ⟨ L. *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denounce*.] Subject to denouncement; fit or proper to be denounced. See *denouncement*.

denunciant (dē-nun'si-ant), *a.* [⟨ L. *denunciant(-)s*, *denuntiant(-)s*, ppr. of *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, denounce: see *denunciate*.] Ready or prone to denounce; denunciative.

Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by *denunciant* Friend, by triumphant Foe. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. v. 5.

denunciate (dē-nun'si-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *denunciated*, ppr. *denunciating*. [⟨ L. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, pp. of *denunciare*, more correctly *denuntiare*, declare, denounce: see *denounce*.] Same as *denounce*.

The vicinage of Europe had not only a right, but an indispensable duty and an exigent interest, to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, i.

denunciation (dē-nun-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dénonciation* = Pr. *denunciatio* = Sp. *denunciacion* = Pg. *denunciação* = It. *denunciazione*, ⟨ L. *denunciation(n-)*, *denuntiatio(n-)*, ⟨ *denunciare*, *denuntiare*, pp. *denunciatus*, *denuntiatus*, denounce: see *denounce*.] **1.** The act of denouncing or announcing; announcement; publication; proclamation; annunciation: as, a faithful *denunciation* of the gospel.

She is fast my wife,
Save that we do the *denunciation* lack
Of outward order. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3.

This publick and reiterated *denunciation* of banns before matrimony is an institution required and kept both by the churches of the Roman correspondence and by all the Reformed. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience.

2. Solemn or formal declaration accompanied with a menace; a declaration of intended evil; proclamation of a threat; a public menace: as, a *denunciation* of war or of wrath.

When they rejected and despised all his prophesies and *denunciations* of future judgments, then follows the sentence. *Donne*, Sermons, vi.

Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*?
Bp. Ward.

Uttering bold *denunciations* of ecclesiastical error.
Motley.

3. In *Scots law*, the act by which a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of horning is outlawed or proclaimed a rebel.—**4.** In *civil law*, accusation against one of a crime before a public prosecuting officer.—**5.** The act of denouncing a treaty.

denunciative (dē-nun'si-ą-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dénonciatif* = Pg. *denunciativo*, ⟨ LL. *denuntiativus*, ⟨ L. *denuntiare*: see *denunciate*.] Partaking of the character of a denunciation; denunciatory; prone to denunciation; ready to denounce.

The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*.
Farrar, Language, iv.

denunciator (dē-nun'si-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dénonciateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *denunciador* = It. *denunziatore*, ⟨ LL. *denuntiator*, ⟨ L. *denuntiare*: see *denounce*, *denunciate*.] **1.** One who denounces; one who publishes or proclaims, especially intended evil; one who threatens.—**2.** In *civil law*, one who lays an information against another.

The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment, as the accuser does. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

denunciatory (dē-nun'si-ą-tọ-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *denunciatorio*, ⟨ LL. as if **denuntiatorius*, ⟨ *denuntiator*, a denouncer: see *denunciator*.] Relating to or implying denunciation; containing a public threat; comminatory.

denutrition (dē-nū-trish'ọn), *n.* [⟨ *de-* priv. + *nutrition*.] Want or defect of nutrition: the opposite of *nutrition*. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deny (dę-ni'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *denied*, ppr. *denying*. [⟨ ME. *denyen*, rarely *denoyen*, also *denayen* (see *donay*), ⟨ OF. *denier*, *deneer*, *denoier*, *denoyer*, F. *dénier* = Pr. *denegar*, *denejar*, *desnegar*, *desnedar* = Sp. Pg. *denegar* = It. *denegare*, deny, ⟨ L. *denegare*, deny, ⟨ *de-* + *negare*, deny, say no: see *negation*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To say "no" or "nay" to; gainsay; contradict.

I put it all vpon yow, and kepe ye myn honoure as ye owe to do. And what ye ordeyne I shall it not *denye*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 83.

His own way he will still have, and no one dare *deny* him. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, p. 127.

2. To declare to be untrue or untenable; reject as false or erroneous; refuse to admit, accept, or believe as, to *deny* an accusation, or the truth of a statement or a theory; to *deny* a doctrine.

When the knewen all the cause, tho kynges bydene,
All *denyde* it anon; no non nascntid.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8009.

Reason, joining or disjoining, frames
All what we affirm or what *deny*.
Milton, P. L., v. 107.

But she loved Enoch; tho' she knew it not,
And would if ask'd *deny* it.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

No one, except under constraint of some extravagant theory, *denies* that pleasure is good.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 368.

3. To refuse; refuse to grant or give; withhold or withhold from: as, to *deny* bread to the hungry; to *deny* a request.

To stande in faite landes wol it not *denye*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

He [St. Augustine] cannot mean simply that audience should altogether be *denied* unto men, but either that if men speak one thing and God himself teaches another, then he, not they, to be obeyed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, ii. 7.

Think not ill manners in me for *denying*
Your offer'd meat; for, sure, I cannot eat
While I do think she wants.
Beau. and Fl., Coxcomb, iv. 2.

'Twill be hard for us to *deny* a Woman any thing, since we are so newly come on Shore.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, i. 1.

4. To reject as non-existent or unreal; refuse to believe in the existence of; disallow the reality of. [Rare.]

Many *deny* witches at all, or if there be any they can do no harm. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 128.

Though they *deny* two persons in the Trinity, they hold, as we do, there is but one God.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 20.

5. To refuse access to; keep from being seen; withhold from view or intercourse: as, he *denied* himself to visitors.

The butler . . . ushered me very civilly into the parlour, and told me though my lady had given strict orders to be *denied*, he was sure I might be admitted.
Steele, Tatler, No. 266.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; disavow; renounce; disown.

And if he do he shall be compelled incontynently to *denye* his fayth and crystendome, or ellys he shalbe put to execucion of deth by and by.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 44.

He that *denieth* me before men shall be *denied* before the angels of God. Luke xii. 9.

Here's a villain, that would face me down . . .
That I did *deny* my wife and house.
Shak., C. of E., iii. 1.

7. To forbid.

I am *denied* to sue my livery here,
And yet my letters-patent give me leave.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 3.

You may *deny* me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following. *Johnson*, Rasselas, xiv.

8†. To contradict; repel; disprove.

Nay, that I can *deny* by a circumstance.
Shak., T. G. of V., i. 1.

To deny one's self, to exercise self-denial; refrain from the gratification of one's desires; refrain or abstain from: as, to *deny one's self* the use of spirituous liquors; to *deny one's self* a pleasure.

If any man will come after me, let him *deny himself*, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mat. xvi. 24.

Worldly minds in the domestic way of life *deny themselves* many advantages, to satisfy a generous benevolence.
Steele, Spectator, No. 248.

=**Syn. 6.** To disclaim, renounce, abjure.

II. *intrans.* To answer in the negative; refuse to comply.

Sarah *denied*, saying, I laughed not; for she was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

If proudly he *deny*,
Let better counsels be his guides. *Chapman.*

deny†, *n.* [< OF. *deni*, *denie*, *denoi*, F. *déni*, denial, refusal; from the noun. Cf. *denay*, *n.*] Denial. [Rare.]

Yet vse no threats, nor giue them fiat *Denies*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

denyingly (dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner indicating denial.

How hard you look, and how *denyingly*!
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

deobstruct (dē-ob-strukt'), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruct*.] To remove obstructions or impediments to (a passage); in *med.*, to clear from anything that hinders passage: as, to *deobstruct* the pores or lacteals.

It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.

deobstruent (dē-ob'strō-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *obstruent*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, removing obstructions. See **II.**

All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

II. *n.* A medicine which removes obstructions and opens the natural passages of the fluids of the body; an aperient: as, calomel is a powerful *deobstruent*.

It [tar-water] is . . . a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 6.

deoculate (dē-ok'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoculated*, ppr. *deoculating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *oculus*, eye: see *ocular*.] To deprive of eyes or eyesight; blind. [Ludicrous.]

Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have *deoculated* two of your dearest relations in life.
Lamb, To Wordsworth, April 9, 1816.

deodand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* [< ML. *deodandum*, i. e., *Deo dandum*, a thing to be given to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God (see *deity*); *dandum*, neut. of *dandus*, to be given, ger. of *dare*, give (see *date*[1].)] Formerly, in *Eng. law*, from the earliest times, a personal chattel which had been the immediate occasion of the death of a rational creature, and for that reason given to God — that is, forfeited to the king to be applied to pious uses and distributed in alms by his high almoner. Thus, if a cart ran over a man and killed him, the cart was by law forfeited as a deodand, and the coroner's jury was required to fix the value of the forfeited property. The pious object of the forfeiture was early lost sight of, and the king might and often did cede his right to deodands within certain limits as a private perquisite. Deodands were not abolished till 1846.

For love should, like a *deodand*,
Still fall to th' owner of the land.
S. Butler, The Lady's Answer to the Knight, l. 103.

deodar (dē-ō-där'), *n.* [< NL. *deodara*, < Skt. *devadāru*, divine tree, < *deva*, divine, a god (see *deva*), + *dāru*, wood, a species of pine, related to *dru*, a tree, and to E. *tree*.] In India, a name given to different trees, principally of the natural order *Coniferæ*, when growing at some place held sacred by the Hindus. The tree more commonly known by this name, and often mentioned by the Indian poets, is the *Cedrus Deodara*, nearly related to the cedar of Lebanon, a large tree widely distributed in the Himalayas from Nepál to Afghanistan. The wood is very extensively used on account of its extreme durability. At Simla in India the name is given to the *Cupressus torulosa*.

We set out for a walk through a magnificent forest of *deodar*, yew, fir, and oak.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 166.

deodate† (dē'ō-dāt), *n.* [< L. *Deo datus*, given to (or by) God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give: see *deodand* and *date*[1].] 1. A gift or offering to God; a thing offered in the name of God.

Long it were to reckon up particularly what God was owner of under the Law: . . . of this sort [was] whatsoever their Corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 22.

2. A gift from God. *Davies.*

He observed that the Dr. was born of New-Year's Day, and that it was then presaged he would be a *deodate*, a fit new-year's gift for God to bestow on the world.
H. Paman (1658), in D'Oyly's Sancroft, ii.

deodorant (dē-ō'dqr-ant), *n.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *odorans*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *odorare*, smell, < *odor*, a smell: see *odor*.] A deodorizer.

deodorization (dē-ō'dqr-i-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deodorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of correcting or removing any foul or noxious effluvia through chemical or other agency, as by quicklime, chlorid of lime, etc. Also spelled *deodorisation*.

deodorize (dē-ō'dqr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deodorized*, ppr. *deodorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *odor* + *-ize*.] To deprive of odor or smell, especially of the fetid odor resulting from impurities: as, charcoal or quicklime *deodorizes* nightsoil. Also spelled *deodorise*.

A very minute proportion of perchlorid of iron added to fresh sewage in a tank preserved the liquid from putrefaction for nine days during very hot weather in July. Such *deodorized* sewage soon becomes putrid when it is allowed to mingle with river water.
E. Frankland, Exper. in Chem., p. 664.

deodorizer (dē-ō'dqr-I-zėr), *n.* That which deprives of odor; specifically, a substance which has the power of destroying fetid effluvia, as chlorin, chlorid of zinc, nitrate of lead, etc.

Deo favente (dē'ō fā-von'tē). [L., God favoring: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *favente*, abl. of *faven*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] With God's favor; with the help of God.

Deo gratias (dē'ō grā'shi-as). [L., thanks to God: *Deo*, dat. of *Deus*, God; *gratias*, acc. pl. of *gratia*, grace, favor, thanks: see *grace*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, the response at the end of the epistle, and after the last gospel. In the Moçarabic rite it follows the announcement of the epistle. It is also the response to the *Ite, missa est* or *Benedicamus Domino* at the end of the mass.

deonerate (dē-on'ėr-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *deoneratus*, pp. of *deonerare*, unload, < *de-* priv. + *onerare*, load, < *onus* (*oner-*), a load, burden: see *onerous*. Cf. *exonerate*.] To unload.

deontological (dē-on-tō-loj'i-kąl), *a.* Relating to deontology.

deontologist (dē-on-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *deontology* + *-ist*.] One versed in deontology.

deontology (dē-on-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [= F. *déontologie*; < Gr. *δέον* (*deovt-*), that which is binding, needful, right, proper (neut. ppr. of *δεῖ*, it is necessary), + *λόγος*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of duty; ethics. The word was invented by Bentham to express the utilitarian conception of ethics, but has been accepted as a suitable name for the science, irrespective of philosophical theory.

Medical *deontology* treats of the duties and rights of physicians, including medical etiquette. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *deoperculated*, ppr. *deoperculating*. [< NL. **deoperculatus*, pp. of **deoperculare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *operculum*, lid (operculum): see *operculum*.] To cast the operculum; dehisce: said of some liverworts.

Capsule *deoperculating* above the middle.
Bulletin of Ill. State Laboratory, II. 35.

deoperculate (dē-ō-pėr'kū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **deoperculatus*: see the verb.] In *bot.*, having lost the operculum: applied to the capsule of a moss or liverwort after the operculum has fallen off.

deoppilate† (dē-op'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoppilated*, ppr. *deoppilating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oppilate*, q. v.] To free from obstruction; deobstruct; clear a passage through.

deoppilation† (dē-op-i-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deoppilate* + *-ion*.] The removal of obstructions.

Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*. *T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 22.

deoppilative (dē-op'i-lā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *deoppilatif*; as *deoppilate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Deobstruent; aperient.

Indeed I have found them generally to agree in divers of them, as in their being somewhat diaphoretick and very *deoppilative*. *Boyle*, Sceptical Chymist, iii.

II. *n.* A medicine to clear obstructions.

A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem. *Harvey.*

deordination† (dē-ôr-di-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< ML. *deordinatio*(*n-*), < L. *de-* priv. + *ordinatio*(*n-*), ordination.] 1. Violation of or departure from the fixed or natural order of things.

Miraculous events to us are *deordinations*, and the intervention of them, had man been more perfect than he is, would have been unnecessary: they are no compliment to the powers of human intellect.
Berington, Hist. Abeillard, p. 180.

2. Lack of order; disorder.

Excess of riot and *deordination*.
Jer. Taylor, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

Such a general *deordination* gives a taste and relish to the succeeding government.
Abp. Sancroft (?), Modern Policies, § 10.

deorganization (dē-ôr'gan-i-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deorganize* + *-ation*.] Loss or deprivation of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorganize (dē-ôr'gan-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deorganized*, ppr. *deorganizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *organize*.] To deprive of organic or original character. *Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass.*

deorsum (dē-ôr'sum), *adv.* [L., also *deorsus*, downward, contr. of *deorsum, deversus*, orig. pp. of *devorsere, devertere*, turn down, turn away, < *de*, down, away, + *vortere, vertere*, turn.] Down; downward; hence, below; beneath: opposed to *sursum*. [Rare.]

deosculate† (dē-os'kū-lāt), *v. t.* [< L. *deosculatus*, pp. of *deosculari*, kiss, < *de-* + *osculari*, kiss: see *osculate*.] To kiss. *Cockeram.*

deosculation (dē-os-kū-lā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deosculate* + *-ion*.] A kissing.

The several acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz., processions, genuflections, thurifications and *deosculations*. *Stillingfleet.*

deossification (dē-os'i-fi-kā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deossify* + *-ation*. Cf. *ossification*.] Progressive diminution or reduction of ossification; disappearance of ossification from parts normally ossified.

The branchial apparatus has undergone, as in the eels, successive *deossification* (by retardation).
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 328.

deossify (dē-os'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deossified*, ppr. *deossifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *ossify*.] To deprive of bones; hence, to destroy the strength of; weaken.

Deo volente (dē'ō vō-len'tē). [L.: *Deo*, abl. of *Deus*, God; *volente*, abl. of *volen*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *velle* = E. *will*: see *voluntary*, etc.] God willing; with God's permission: as, I start for Europe to-morrow, *Deo volente*. Generally abbreviated *D. V.*

deoxidate (dē-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidated*, ppr. *deoxidating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxidate*.] To deprive of oxygen, or reduce from the state of an oxid, as by heating a substance with carbon or in a stream of hydrogen gas: as, to *deoxidate* iron or copper. Also *deoxydate*, *disoxidate*.

deoxidation (dē-ok-si-dā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deoxidate* + *-ion*.] The act or process of reducing from the state of an oxid. Also spelled *deoxydation*.

Chemically considered, vegetal life is chiefly a process of *de-oxidation*, and animal life chiefly a process of oxidation; . . . animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. *H. Spencer.*

deoxidization (dē-ok'si-di-zā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deoxidize* + *-ation*.] Deoxidation. Also spelled *deoxidisation*.

deoxidize (dē-ok'si-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxidized*, ppr. *deoxidizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxid* + *-ize*.] To deoxidate. Also spelled *deoxidise*, *deoxydize*.

Those metals which differ more widely from oxygen in their atomic weights can be *de-oxidized* by carbon at high temperatures. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 13.

deoxidizer (dē-ok'si-di-zėr), *n.* A substance that deoxidizes.

The addition of oxidizers and *deoxidizers*.
Science, XI. 155.

deoxygenate (dē-ok'si-jen-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenated*, ppr. *deoxygenating*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ate*[3].] To deprive of oxygen.

deoxygenation (dē-ok'si-je-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< *deoxygenate* + *-ion*.] The act or operation of depriving of oxygen.

deoxygenize (dē-ok'si-jen-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deoxygenized*, ppr. *deoxygenizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *oxygen* + *-ize*.] To deprive of oxygen; deoxygenate.

The air is so much *deoxygenized* as to render a renewal of it necessary. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 687.

deoxonize (dē-ok'zǫn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deozonized*, ppr. *deozonizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *ozone* + *-ize*.] To free from or deprive of ozone.

Ozonized air is also *deozonized* by transmission over cold peroxide of manganese, peroxide of silver, or peroxide of lead. *W. A. Miller*, Elem. of Chem., § 338.

dep. An abbreviation of *deputy*: as, *Dep.* Q. M. G., Deputy Quartermaster-General.

depaint (dē-pānt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depeynten* (pp. *depeynt, depeint, depeynted*), < OF. *depeint, depint*, later *depeinct*, pp. of *depeindre*, F. *dépeindre* = Pr. *depenher, despenher* = It. *dipignere, dipingere*, < L. *depingere*, pp. *depictus*, paint, depict, < *de-* + *pingere*, paint: see *depict* and *paint*.] 1. To paint; depict; represent in colors, as by painting the resemblance of.

In the Chirche, behynde the highe Awtere, in the Walle, is a Table of black Wode, on the whiche somtyme was *depeynted* an Ymage of oure Lady, that turnethe into Flesche. *Wandevile*, Travels, p. 124.

And doe unwilling worship to the Saint,
That on his shield *depainted* he did see.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 11.

Or should, by the excellencie of that nature, *depainted* in due colours, be carryed to worshipping of Angels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 7.

2. To describe or depict in words.

In few words you shall there see the nature of many memorable persons . . . *depainted*.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 281.

Thus [I] but slightly shadow out your sins,
But if they were *depainted* out for life,
Alas, we both had wounds enough to heal!
Greene, James IV., v.

Can breath *depaint* my unconceived thoughts?
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. To mark with or as with color; stain.

Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*. *Fairfaix.*

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

depainter† (dē-pān'tėr), *n.* A painter.

depardieux†, *interj.* [OF.: *de*, of; *par*, by; *dieu*, *dieux*, God: see *pardieu*, *pardo*.] In God's name; verily; certainly.

Depardieux, I assente. *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1058.

deparochiate† (dē-pa-rō'ki-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, away, + *parochia*, parish (see *parish*), + *-ate*[2].] To leave or desert a parish. *Dawkes.*

The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury if such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*.
Foote, The Orators, i.

depart (dē-pärt'), *v.* [< ME. *departen*, *deperten*, < OF. *departir*, *depertir*, *deppartir*, also *despartir*, F. *départir*, divide, part, separate, refl. depart, go away, = Pr. *departir* = Sp. Pg. *departir*, also *despartir* = It. *departire*, *dipartire*, also *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, divide, separate, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, divide, separate, part, < *par*(*l-*)*s*, a part: see *part*. Cf. *dispart*, which is a doublet of *depart*. The Rom. forms in *de-* are variants of the orig. forms in *dis-*, *des-*, after L. *de*, away.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To divide; separate into parts; dispart.

This werke I *departe* and dele in seven bookes.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, I. 27.

Saye to my brother that he *departe* with me the eritage.
Wyclif, Luke xii. 13.

Amonge your Freinds *depart* your Goods, but not your Conscience.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

2†. To separate; sunder; dispart.

The Rede see . . . *departeth* the south side of Inde from Ethiopia. *Trevisa*, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, II. 63.

He hastily did draw
To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them, if so he he may.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ii. 4.

The Chetham Library possesses a fourteenth century MS. which contains the Marriage Service in the old "swinging" form. Here it reads, "I N (the head of a man combined with the initial) take the N (the head here being that of a woman) to my wedded wyf . . . til deth us *departe*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 315.

I N. take the N. to my wedded wyf to have and to holde fro this day forwarde for better for worse: for richere: for poorer: in sykenesse and in hele: tyl dethe us *departe*, if holy chyrche it woll ordeyne, and therto I plight the my trouthe.
Marriage Service, 1552 (Procter's Hist. Book of Common [Prayer, p. 409).

[At the Savoy Conference (1661) the use of the word *departe* in the marriage service was objected to by the Nonconformist divines. It was therefore changed (in 1662) to *do part*, as in the present prayer-book.]

3. To depart from; quit; leave (by ellipsis of the usual *from*).

The Carribes forbad the Women and Children to *depart* their houses, but to attend diligently to singing.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 845.

This answer not pleasing the King, an edict was presently issu'd forth, that Godwin and his Sons within five days *depart* the Land.
Milton, Hist. *Eng.*, vi.

He *departed* this life at his house in the country, after a few weeks' sickness. *Addison*, Death of Sir Roger.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To share; give or take a part or share.

I shall also in wurchippe the avaunce,
And largely *departe* with the also.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3418.

Be content to *departe* to a man wylling to learne suche thinges as thou knowest. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

2†. To separate into parts; become divided.

Lityll above Yferare the Poo *departeth* in to two parts. The oon goth to Yferare, And so in too the see, And the other parte to Padow.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 6.

3†. To separate from a place or a person; go a different way; part.

Here's my hand, my name's Arthur-a-Bland,
We two will never *depart*.
Robin Hood and the Tanner (Child's Ballads, V. 228).

4. To go or move away; withdraw, as from a place, a person, etc.

The kyng knewe wele ther was non other way,
They must *departe*, and that was all his thought.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 207.

And you shall be married at this same time,
Before we *depart* away.
Robin Hood and Allin A Dale (Child's Ballads, V. 292).

Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire.
Mat. xxv. 41.

He which hath no stomach to this fight
Let him *depart*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3.

5. To deviate; go back or away, as from a course or principle of action, authoritative instructions, etc.; desist.

He cleaved unto the sins of Jeroboam, . . . he *departed* not therefrom. 2 Ki. iii. 3.

Depart from evil, and do good. Ps. xxxiv. 14.

6. In *law*, to deviate in a subsequent pleading from the title or defense in the previous pleading.—**7.** To die; decease; leave this world. [Biblical and poetic.]

Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word. Luke ii. 29.

To depart with†, to part with; give up; yield; resign.

To a friend in want, he will not *depart with* the weight of a soldered groat. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

We must
Receive him like ourself, and not *depart with*
One piece of ceremony. *Massinger*, Renegado, i. 2.

Where I may have more money, I can *depart with* the more land. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

depart† (dē-pärt'), *n.* [< OF. *depart*, F. *départ*; from the verb.] **1.** Division; separation, as of a compound substance into its elements: as, "water of *depart*," *Bacon*.—**2.** The act of going away; departure.

Friends, fare you well; keep secret my *depart*.
Greene, James IV., iii.

I had in charge at my *depart* for France . . .
To marry princess Margaret.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1.

Hence—**3.** Death.

departable† (dē-pär'ta-bl), *a.* [< ME. *departable*, < OF. *departable*, *departir*, separate, part: see *depart* and *-able*.] **1.** That may be divided into parts; divisible.

The kingdom shall go to the issue female; it shall not be *departable* amongst daughters.
Bacon, Case of the Postmaster.

2. That may be separated; separable; distinguishable.

Abraham seith that he seigh [saw] holy the Trinite, Thre persones in parcelles, *departable* fro other, And alle thre but o [one] god.
Piers Ploweman (B), xvii. 26.

departed (dē-pär'ted), *p. a.* Gone; vanished; dead.

To pray unto saints *departed* I am not taught.
Latimer, 1st Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

His leave he took, and home he went;
His wife *departed* lay.
The Seven Champions of Christendom (Child's Ballads, I. 85).

The departed, the deceased (person or persons); those who have departed from the world, or one of them.

Read the names of those buried a couple of centuries ago. . . . What a pitiful attempt to keep the world mindful of *the departed*!
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 158.

departer (dē-pär'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *departer*; < *depart* + *-er*[1].] **1†.** One who divides; a distributer or apportioner.

And oon of the puple seide to him, Maister, seye to my brother that he departe with me the eritage. And he seyde to him, Man, who ordeynyd me a domesman or a *departer* on you? *Wyclif*, Luke xii. 13, 14.

2. One who refines metals by separation.—**3†.** In *old law*. See the extract.

Departer is a word properly used of him that, first pleading one thing in barre of an action, and being replied thereunto, doth in the rejoinder show another matter contrary to his first plea. *Minsheu.*

departing (dē-pär'ting), *n.* [< ME. *departynge*; verbal n. of *depart*, *v.*] **1†.** Division; distribution; expenditure.

Lothest *departyng* where is grettest richesse.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 77.

2†. Separation; parting.

Take ye hym this yng,
He gave it me atte our last *departing*.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 362.

3. Departure; leave-taking.

By faith Joseph, when he died, made mention of the *departing* of the children of Israel. Heb. xi. 22.

One there is
. . . to hold through woe and bliss
My soul from its *departing*.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

departisont, *n.* [ME., also *departson*; < OF. *departison*, vernacular form of **departition*: see *departition*.] Departure.

At ther *departson* had they gret dolour.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 104.

departition† (dē-pär-tish'qn), *n.* [< ME. *departicion*, < OF. **departition*, vernacularly *departison* (see *departison*), < L. *dispertitio*(*n-*), a division, destruction, < *dispartire*, *dispertire*, divide, separate: see *depart*, and cf. *departison*.] Division; distribution; partition.

Peraventure thei seke *departycion* of their heritage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 83.

departisanize (dē-pär'ti-san-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *departisanized*, ppr. *departisanizing*. [< *depriv.* + *partisan* + *-ize*.] To free from partizan influence and control; render non-partizan. [Rare.]

To *departisanize* the public service.
The American, IX. 198.

department (dē-pärt'ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *departement*, < OF. *departement*, *deppartement*, *deapartement*, F. *département* = Pr. *departiment*, *departement* = OSp. *departimiento*, Sp. *departimiento* = Pg. *departimento*, a division (also in technical senses 2, 3, Sp. Pg. *departamento*, after F.), = It. *dipartimento*, < ML. as if **dispartimentum*, < L. *dispartire*, *dispertire*, depart, divide: see *depart* and *-ment*.] **1.** A separate part or division of a complex whole; a distinct branch or province; a subdivision, as of a class or group of activities, organizations, or the like: as, the various *departments* of life, knowledge, science, business, etc.; the *departments* of an army or a factory.

Each [Dante and Milton] in his own *department* is incomparable. *Macaulay*, Milton.

A handsome plate of ground glass in one door directs you "To the Counting House," another to "The Bottle *Department*," a third to "The Wholesale *Department*." *Dickens.*

2. A division of official duties or functions; a branch of government; a distinct part of a governmental organization: as, the legislative, executive, and judicial *departments*; the *Department* of State, of the Treasury, etc. See phrases below. The heads of the principal departments of the United States government are members of the President's cabinet. Abbreviated *dept.*

3. A division of territory; one of the provinces or principal districts into which some countries are divided for governmental or other purposes, such as the departments of France and the military administrative departments of the United States: as, the *department* of Saône-et-Loire in France; the *department* of the Platte. The United States military departments are (1899) California, the Colorado, the Columbia, Dakota, the Missouri, the Lakes, the Gulf, and the East.

4†. A going away; departure.

The separation, *department*, and absence of the soul from the body. *Burnet*, Theory, ii. 10.

Those sudden *departments* from one extream to another.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 61.

Department of Agriculture, an executive department of the United States government, the duties of which are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States useful information on subjects connected with agriculture, and to procure, propagate, and distribute among them new and valuable seeds and plants. The chief is the Secretary of Agriculture, and under his direction are an assistant secretary and other officials, including a statistician, an entomologist, a botanist, and a chemist.—**Department of Justice**, in the United States, a department under the direction of the Attorney-General, who is required to give his advice and opinion on questions of law whenever requested by the President or by the head of any executive department. He exercises general superintendence and direction over the district attorneys and marshals of all the districts in the United States and Territories, and appears in person or by regular or special assistants in all cases where the United States is a party. In this department are also a solicitor-general and six assistant attorneys-general.—**Department of Labor**, an executive department of the United States government, under the charge of the Commissioner of Labor. See *commissioner*.—**Department of State**, the executive division of the United States government, presided over by the Secretary of State, who ranks as first in importance among the cabinet officers. He is the authorized organ of communication for the government in all its relations with foreign powers. He conducts all negotiations, and directs the correspondence with all diplomatic and consular agents of the government accredited to other countries. In this department are also an assistant secretary and a second and third assistant secretary.—**Department of the Interior**, a division of the government of the United States, under charge of the Secretary of the Interior, which has jurisdiction of various branches of internal administration specifically assigned to it by Congress. Its divisions are the General Land Office, Patent Office, Pension Office, Bureaus of Indian Affairs and of Education, the decennial Census Bureau when in existence, the national geological survey, government printing and publication, etc. Besides the heads of these divisions, there are in the department a commissioner of labor and a commissioner of railroads, and several officers in charge of minor matters.—**Department of the Navy**, an executive division of the United States government, at the head of which is the Secretary of the Navy, charged with the control and administration of affairs connected with the navy and navigation. Its principal functions are distributed among the Bureaus of Navigation, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, Yards and Docks, Medicine and Surgery, Provisions and Clothing, Steam Engineering, and Construction and Repair. Besides the matters indicated by the titles of these bureaus, the department has the control of the Naval Observatory at Washington, the Nautical Almanac, the Hydrographic Office, etc.—**Department of the Treasury**, the division of the United States government having charge of all matters concerning the public revenues and disbursements, besides a number of others not directly related to finance. Its chief is the Secretary of the Treasury, and the principal financial officers under him are three assistant secretaries, two controllers, six auditors, the United

States treasurer, register of the Treasury, commissioner of internal revenue, one deputy commissioner, commissioner of customs, controller of the currency, deputy controller, and director of the mint. The department also has control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, a Bureau of Statistics, the revenue marine, the coast survey, lighthouses (through the Lighthouse Board), the life-saving service, the inspection of steamboats, the erection of national buildings, etc.—**Department of War**, the executive military division of the United States government, under charge of the Secretary of War, having control of all affairs relating to the general management and administration of the army, under the supervision of the President as commander-in-chief. Its principal officers are the adjutant-, inspector-, quartermaster-, paymaster-, commissary-, and surgeon-general, and judge-advocate-general, chief medical purveyor, and chief of engineers. The department formerly controlled the Signal Service Bureau (now under the Department of Agriculture). It has charge of the national buildings and grounds at Washington.—**Medical department** (*milit.*), a non-combatant staff-corps of an army, which has charge of all field and general hospitals, and whose officers attend the sick and wounded, and are responsible for all hospital and medical stores.—**Ordnance department**, a corps of officers in the United States army concerned with the inspection, fabrication of ordnance and ordnance stores, the inspection and repair of arms, and the manufacture of military equipments of all kinds to be supplied to the regular army, the militia of the several States and Territories, and to the marine corps. Its officers determine all the details of gun construction for the War Department.—**Post-office Department**, of the United States, a division of the government, presided over by the Postmaster-General, whose duty it is to conduct the postal service, to establish and discontinue post-offices, to grant mail contracts, to appoint many minor officials, and to superintend generally the business of the department, and execute all laws relating to the postal service. There are four assistant postmasters-general.

departmental (dē-pärt-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *départemental*; as *department* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a department or division, as of a country.

The game played by the Revolutionists in 1789 with respect to the French guards of the unhappy king was now played against the *departmental* guards.
Burke, Rev. in France.

2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch, as of a government, a manufacturing or business undertaking or concern, public office, and the like.

The petty details of *departmental* business.
Sir E. S. Creasy, Hist. Turks, II. v.

departmentally (dē-pärt-men'tal-i), *adv.* By or with reference to departments; as regards departments.

departsont, *n.* See *departison*.

departure (dē-pär'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *departeure, despartoure*, < *departer*, depart: see *depart* and *-ure*.] 1†. The act of separating or parting; separation.

No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*. *Milton*.

2. The act of going away; a moving from a place: as, his *departure* from home.

Fyndynge no sure conduyte, . . . he returned to Jherusalem, and aryued there byfore our *departure* from thens.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

Departure from this happy place. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 263.

3. The act of leaving the present life; decease; death.

I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my *departure* is at hand. 2 Tim. iv. 6.

Sir, I thank you:
If noble spirits after their *departure*
Can know, and wish, certain his soul gives thanks too.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 3.

It is not the mere absence of man, but the sense of his *departure*, that makes a profound loneliness.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 286.

4. Deviation or divergence, as from a standard, rule, or plan; a turning away, as from a purpose or course of action.

Any *departure* from a national standard. *Prescott*.

The fear of the Lord and *departure* from evil are phrases of like importance. *Tillotson*.

It is well known that the succession of classes of Vertebrates is measured first by their adaptation to sëration in water, and then by their successive *departures* from this type in connection with the faculty of breathing air.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 196.

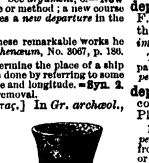
5. In *navigation:* (*a*) The distance in nautical miles made good by a ship due east or due west: in the former case it is called *easting*, and in the latter, *westing*. When the two places are on the same parallel, the departure is the same as the distance sailed. (*b*) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead-reckoning.—6. In *law*, the abandonment of one's former ground, in pleading or process, which is implied by interposing a pleading stating as the grounds of action or defense matter inconsistent with or substantially different from that originally indicated; the change involved or attempted after beginning an action or a defense on one ground, in endeavoring to continue it on one substantially different. Incongruity between successive causes of action or defenses in one and the same pleading, when disallowed, is termed *multiplicity*.—**Angle of departure.** See *angle*3.—**Departure of an imaginary quantity**, its argument. See *argument*, 8.—**New departure**, a change of purpose or method; a new course of procedure: as, this constitutes a *new departure* in the photographic art.

We candidly admit that in these remarkable works he takes a *new departure*. *Athenæum*, No. 3067, p. 180.

To take a departure, to determine the place of a ship in starting on a voyage. This is done by referring to some other position of known latitude and longitude. =**Syn. 2.** Withdrawal, exit, retirement, removal.

depas (dep'as), *n.* [Gr. *δέπας*.] In *Gr. archæol.*, a drinking-cup or -bowl.

—**Depas amphikypellon**, a twofold or double cup; a cup having two handles or ears, or one divided into two parts by a partition: sometimes interpreted as a vessel consisting of two bowls joined by their bottoms, so that either can serve as a foot for the other. It is generally agreed that the vessel so called by Homer was a simple two-handled cup of the same class as that shown in the illustration.



Depas Amphikypellon, found in the "Second City" at Hissarlik. (From Schliemann's "Troja.")

depascent† (dē-pas'ent), *a.* [< L. *depascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *depascere* (> It. *dipascere*), also deponent *depasci*, feed upon, consume, < *de-* + *pasci*, feed: see *pasture, pastor*.] Feeding.

depasture (dē-pās'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depastured*, ppr. *depasturing*. [< *de-* + *pasture*; cf. *depascent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To eat up; consume; strip.

They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

2. To pasture; graze.

If 40 sheep yield 80 lbs. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs.
Aylife, Parergon.

Visions of countless flocks to be *depastured*, and wide estates to be carved out of the bountiful land.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 7.

II. *intrans.* To feed or pasture; graze.

If a man takes in a horse, or other cattle, to graze and *depasture* in his grounds, which the law calls agistment.
Blackstone, Com.

After a given day the temporary fences were removed, and the cattle of all the claimsmen were allowed to *depasture* on the stubble.
W. E. Hearn, Aryan Household, p. 225.

depatriate (dē-pā'tri-āt), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *depatriated*, ppr. *depatriating*. [< L. *de*, from, + *patria*, one's country; cf. equiv. MLL. *dispatriare* and E. *expatriate*.] To leave one's country; go into exile; exile or expatriate one's self. [Rare.]

A subject born in any state
May, if he please, *depatriate*.
Mason, Dean and Squire.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperated*, ppr. *depauperating*. [< MLL. *depauperatus*, pp. of *depauperare* (> OF. *depauperer* = Sp. *depauperar* = It. *depauperare*), make poor, < L. *de-* + *pauperare*, make poor, < *pauper*, poor: see *pauper* and *poor*.] To make poor; impoverish; deprive of fertility or richness: as, to *depauperate* the soil.

Abjection and humility of mind, which *depauperates* the spirit, making it less worldly and more spiritual.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 192.

Great evacuations, which carry off the nutritious humours, *depauperate* the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

depauperate (dē-pâ'pėr-āt), *a.* [< MLL. *depauperatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Impoverished; made poor. Specifically, in *bot.*, imperfectly developed; diminutive from want of nourishment or other unfavorable conditions.

depauperated (dē-pâ'pėr-ā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *depauperate*.

That struggle for existence against adverse external conditions . . . will give chiefly *depauperated* and degraded forms. *Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 228.

depauperization (dē-pâ'pėr-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *depauperize* + *-ation*.] The act of depauperizing; the state of being or becoming depauperate.

After such extreme retrogression, the *depauperization* of certain parts and organs observable in the Anomoura is easily to be understood and admitted.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 656.

depauperize (dē-pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depauperized*, ppr. *depauperizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *pauperize*.] To emancipate from a condition of poverty or pauperism; free from paupers or pauperism.

Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers would be more successful if the process were not carried on in a lump. *Edinburgh Rev.*

depeach† (dē-pēch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *depeschier*, F. *dépêcher*, despatch, discharge: see *despatch*, the present form of the verb. For the form, cf. *impeach*.] To despatch; discharge.

They shalbe first and forthwith heard, as soon as the party which they shal sind before our Iustices shalbe *depeached*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 261.

depectible† (dē-pek'ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *depect-ere*, comb off (< *de*, off, + *pectere*, comb), + *-ible*.] Pliant; extensible; diffusible.

It may be also that some bodies . . . are of a more *depectible* nature than oft, . . . for a small quantity of saffron will tinct more than a very great quantity of brasil or wine. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

depeculate† (dē-pek-ū-lāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *depeculatus*, pp. of *depeculari*, embezzle, < *de-* + *peculari*, embezzle public money: see *peculate*.] A robbing or embezzling.

Also robbery and *depeculation* of the public treasure or revenues is a greater crime than the robbing or defrauding of a private man. *Holmes*, Commonwealth, xxvii.

depeinct, depeint†, *v. t.* See *depaint*.

depel†, *v. t.* [< L. *depellere*, drive away, < *de*, away, + *pellere*, drive. Cf. *dispel* and *depulse*.] To drive away; remove; dispel.

Because through hunger the faults of the stomacks which haue beene taken eyther by much drinking or surfeiting, or by any other meanes, may be *depelled* and removed. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 258.

depeller, *n.* One who or that which removes or dispels.

The very thought of her is mischief's bar,
Depeller of misdeeds. *Middleton*, Solomon Paraphrased, vi.

depend (dē-pend'), *v.* [< ME. *dependen*, < OF. *dependre*, F. *dépendre* = Sp. Pg. *depender* = It. *dipendere, dependere*, < L. *dependēre*, hang down, hang upon, depend, < *de*, down, + *pendēre*, hang: see *pendant, pendent*, and cf. *append, impend, perpend, suspend*.] 1. To hang; be sustained by being fastened or attached to something above: used absolutely or followed by *from*.

Th' heauy Water, pronest to descend,
Twixt Air and Earth is stable, and depends.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 7.

From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*. *Dryden*.

2. To be a conditional effect or result; be contingent or conditioned. The verb is followed by *on* or *upon* governing a designation of a condition or cause without which the effect or result, the subject of the verb, cannot exist or will not be produced: as, the price asked for a commodity *depends upon* the amount on hand or the amount that can profitably be supplied at that price, and also *depends upon* the supposed amount that can be sold at that price.

Our lives *depend upon* their gentle pitties.
Fletcher (*and another*), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

The fate of Christendom *depended on* the temper in which he (James II.) might then find the Commons.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

Our happiness *depends* little *on* political institutions, and much *on* the temper and regulation of our own minds.
Macaulay.

Success in battle does not *depend* wholly *on* relative numbers or relative strengths.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 296.

3. To be in suspense; be undetermined: only in the present participle: as, the suit is still *depending* in court. See *pending*.

Matters of greatest moment were *depending*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

He informed me that . . . [the law-suit] had been *depending* for several years.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xcviii.

While his cause was *depending*, the people took arms to defend him against the signor.
J. Adams, Works, V. 21.

4. To rely; rest in full confidence or belief: with *on* or *upon*: as, you may *depend upon* the accuracy of the report.

First, then, a woman will or won't—*depend on 't*;
If she will do 't, she will; and there's an end on 't.
A. Hill, Zara, Epil.

This, you may *depend on* it, is the whole truth of the matter. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 3.

5. To rely for that which is necessary or desired; rest conditionally or in subordination; be dependent: with *on* or *upon*: as, children *depend upon* their parents; to *depend upon* a foreign market for supplies; we *depend on* the newspapers for intelligence.

'Tis foolish to *depend on* others' mercy.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, iv. 1.

6†. To rest in suspense; wait expectantly.

Captaine Bartholomew Gosnoll . . . at last prevailed with some Gentlemen, as Captaine John Smith, Mr. Edward-maria Wingfield, Mr. Robert Hunt, and divers others, who *depended* a yeare vpon his promise.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 149.

Have not I, madam, two long years, two ages, with humblest resignation *depended* on your smiles?
Steele, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

7†. To hang in suspense over; impend.

This day's black fate on more days doth *depend*;
This hut begins the woe, others must end.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 1.

dependable (dē-pen'da-bl), *a.* [< *depend* + *-able.*] Capable or worthy of being depended on; reliable; trustworthy.

To fix and preserve a few lasting *dependable* friendships.
Pope, To Gay.

We might apply these numbers to the case of giants and dwarfs if we had any *dependable* data from which the mean human stature and its probable deviation could be ascertained.
Sir J. Herschel.

I kept within a foot of my *dependable* little guide, who crept gently into the jungle.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 93.

dependableness (dē-pen'da-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dependable; reliableness.

The regularity and *dependableness* of a storage cistern may very well make it desirable to put up with some waste provided it be not excessive.
Engin. Mag., XXXI. 480.

dependance, dependancy (dē-pen'dans, -dan-si), *n.* See *dependence, dependency.*

dependant (dē-pen'dant), *a.* and *n.* See *dependent.*

dependence (dē-pen'dens), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *dependance*, after F. *dépendance;* = Sp. Pg. *dependencia* = It. *dipendenza, dependenza*, < ML. *dependentia*, < L. *dependen(t-)*, ppr., dependent: see *dependent.*] **1.** The fact of being dependent or pendent; the relation of a hanging thing to the support from which it hangs; a hanging; also, the hanging thing itself. [Rare.]

And made a long *dependence* from the bough.
Dryden.

2. The relation of logical consequent to its antecedent, of conclusion to premise, or of a contingent fact to the condition upon which it depends; the relation of effect to cause. In this sense dependence is said to be *in ferri, in esse*, or *in operari: in ferri*, when the cause brings the effect into being; *in esse*, when the continued existence of the effect is due to the cause; *in operari*, when the effect cannot itself act as a cause without the cooperation of its cause. The word is also applied in this sense to the relation of accident to substance; also, to the accident itself, as being in this relation.

Causality and *dependence:* that is, the will of God, and his power of acting.
Clarke, The Attributes, iii.

3. The state of deriving existence, support, or direction from another; the state of being subject to the power and operation of some extraneous force; subjection or subordination to another or to something else: as, *dependence* is the natural condition of childhood; the *dependence* of life upon solar heat.

Having no relation to or *dependence* upon the court.
Clarendon, Civil War, III. 623.

All our *dependance* was on the Drafts, which only pointed out to us where such and such Places or Islands were, without giving us any account, what Harbour, Roads, or Bays there were.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 416.

It [the word colony] suggests the notion of a body of settlers from some country who still remain in a state of greater or less *dependence* on the mother-country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 24.

4. Reliance; confidence; trust; a resting on something: as, we may have a firm *dependence* on the promises of God.

When once a true principle of piety and of a religious *dependance* on God is duly excited in us, it will operate beyond the particular cause from whence it sprang.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vii.

The great *dependence* is upon the Duke; the soldiers adore him, and with reason.
Walpole, Letters, II. 4.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The quality of being conditional on something else. See *dependent*, 5. (*b*) Pendency; the condition of awaiting determination.

My father is to advance me a sum to meet, as I have alleged, engagements contracted during the *dependence* of the late negotiation.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 8.

An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords.
Bell.

Moral dependence, the relation of the will to the moral law. = **Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* See *dependency.*

dependency (dē-pen'den-si), *n.*; pl. *dependencies* (-siz). [Formerly also *dependancy;* an extension of *dependence.* See *-ence, -ency.*] **1.** Same as *dependence.*

They must have their commission, or letters patent from the king, that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England.
Bacon.

The country has risen from a state of colonial *dependency.*
D. Webster, Speech, Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1820.

2. That of which the existence presupposes the existence of something else; that which depends for its existence upon something else.

Of this frame the bearings and the ties,
The strong connections, nice *dependencies.*
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 30.

3. An accident or a quality; something nonessential.

Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies*, or affections of substances.
Locke.

4. That which is subordinate to and dependent upon something else; especially, a territory subject to the control of a power of which it does not form an integral part; a dependent state or colony: as, the sun and its *dependencies;* the *dependencies* of Great Britain.

The rapidly rising importance of the Anglo-Indian and Australian Colonies and *dependencies.*
Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 42.

The great *dependency* of India, with its two hundred millions of people.
Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 763.

5†. The subject or cause of a quarrel, when duels were in vogue; the affair depending.

Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl.
Massinger.

6. An out-building; in the plural, offices; minor buildings adjoining or adjacent to a principal structure: as, the hotel and its *dependencies.*

It was the Indian way to call the place a fort where the palace and all its *dependencies* were situated.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 446.

=**Syn.** *Dependence, Dependency.* These forms are now seldom used interchangeably, as they were formerly, *dependence* being employed almost exclusively in abstract senses, and *dependency* in concrete ones, or for things or facts having relations or stations.

dependent (dē-pen'dent), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly and sometimes still spelled *dependant* (see note below); < OF. *dependant*, F. *dépendant* = Sp. *dependiente, dependiente* = Pg. It. *dependente*, dependent, < L. *dependen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dependere*, hang upon, depend: see *depend.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Hanging down; pendent: as, a *dependent* leaf.

The whole furrs in the tails were *dependent.* *Peacham.*

2. Subordinate; subject to, under the control of, or needing aid from some extraneous source: as, the *dependent* condition of childhood; all men are largely *dependent* upon one another.

Who for a poor support herself resign'd
To the base toil of a *dependent* mind.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 176.

England, long *dependent* and degraded, was again a power of the first rank.
Macaulay.

This country is independent in government, but totally *dependent* in manners, which are the basis of government.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 163.

3. Contingent; resultant; derived from as a source; related to some ground or condition: as, an effect may be *dependent* on some unknown cause.—**4.** Relative: as, *dependent* beauty (which see, under *beauty*).—**5.** In *law*, conditioned on something else: as, the covenant of the purchaser of land to pay for it is usually so expressed in the contract of purchase as to be *dependent* on performance of the vendor's covenant to convey. Such covenants are usually *mutually dependent.*—**Dependent covenant, etc.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** One who depends on or looks to another for support or favor; a retainer: as, the prince was followed by a numerous train of *dependents.*

Can you love me? I am an heir, sweet lady,
However I appear a poor *dependant.*
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iii. 5.

He lives in the family rather as a relation than a *dependant.*
Addison, Sir Roger at Home.

We are indigent, defenceless beings; the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence.
Rogers.

2. That which depends on something else; a consequence; a corollary.

The parliament of 1 H. IV. c. 3, 4, repealed this parliament of 21 R. II. with all its circumstances and *dependents.*
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty of Papists, f. 32.

[As the spelling of this class of words depends solely upon whether they happen to be regarded as derived directly from the French or directly from the Latin, and as usage is divided, there is no good reason for insisting upon a distinction in spelling between the noun and the adjective, as is done by many, the former being spelled *dependant* and the latter *dependent.*]

dependently (dē-pen'dent-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

depender (dē-pen'dėr), *n.* One who depends; a dependent.

dependingt (dē-pen'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *depend*, *v.*] Suspense; anxious uncertainty.

Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst.
B. Jonson, To W. Roe.

dependingly (dē-pen'ding-li), *adv.* In a dependent or submissive manner.

If thou givest me this day supplies beyond the expense of this day, I will use it thankfully; and, nevertheless, *dependingly*; for I will renew my petition for my daily bread still.
Hale, On the Lord's Prayer.

depeople (dē-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depeopled*, ppr. *depeopling.* [< OF. *depeupler, depopler*, also *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (see *diepeople*), < ML. *depopulare*, depopulate: see *depopulate.*] To depopulate; dispeople. [Rare.]

All eyes
Must see Achilles in first sight *depeopling* enemies.
Chapman, Iliad, ix.

deperdit† (dē-pėr'dit), *n.* [< L. *deperditus*, pp. of *deperdere* (> OF. *deperdre*), destroy, lose, < *de* + *perdere*, lose: see *perdition.*] That which is lost or destroyed.

No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared.
Paley, Nat. Theol., v. § 4.

deperditely† (dē-pėr'dit-li), *adv.* [< **deperdite*, adj. (see *deperdit*, *n.*), + *-ly*2.] In the manner of one ruined; desperately.

The most *deperditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness.
Leighton, Sermon (1656), p. 17.

deperditiont (dep-ėr-dish'on), *n.* [= F. *déperdition* = Pr. *deperdicio* = Sp. Pg. *desperdicio* = It. *deperdizione*, < L. as if **deperditio(n-)*, < *deperdere*, destroy, lose: see *deperdit.*] Loss; waste; destruction; ruin. See *perdition.*

The old [body] by continual *Deperditions* and insensible Transpirations evaporating still out of us, and giving Way to fresh.
Norris, Treatises, I. Letters, I. 40.

depersonalize (dē-pėr'son-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depersonalized*, ppr. *depersonalizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize.*] To regard as not individually personal; remove the idea of personality or of individuality from, as by ascribing a work, like the Iliad or the Odyssey, to many writers or authors, instead of to one writer or author. Also spelled *depersonalise.*

Modern democracy, whatever political form it may assume, . . . will have to ground its doctrine of human right, not upon theories which *depersonalise* man, but upon the primary facts of free will and moral obligation, which constitute him a person.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 47.

depertible† (dē-pėr'ti-bl), *a.* [For *departable*, q. v., partly accommodated to L. *dispertire*, the more common form of *dispartire*, the orig. of ME. *departen, departen*, E. *depart:* see *depart.*] Divisible; separable; diffusible.

It may be, also, that some bodies have a kinde of lentour, and more *depertible* nature than others, as we see it evident in colouration.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 857.

dephal (dep'hal), *n.* [The Bengali name.] *Artocarpus Lakoocha*, an Indian tree, of the same genus as the breadfruit and jack, and cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of an orange. The juice is used for bird-lime.

dephlegm (dē-flem'), *v. t.* [= F. *déflegmer* = Sp. *desflemar* = Pg. *desflemar, deflegmar* = It. *deflemmare*, < NL. *dephlegmare* or *diephlegmare*, < L. *de-* or *dis-* priv. + *phlegma*, phlegm: see *phlegm.*] To deprive of or clear from phlegm; dehydrate; desiccate; dephlegmate.

We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it.
Boyle.

dephlegmate (dē-fleg'māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlegmated*, ppr. *dephlegmating.* [< NL. *dephlegmatus*, pp. of *dephlegmare*, dephlegm, dehydrate: see *dephlegm.*] To deprive of superabundant water, as by evaporation or distillation; rectify: said of spirits or acids.

We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications.
Boyle, Works, I. 699.

dephlegmation (dē-fleg-mā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déflegmation* = Sp. *desflemacion* = Pg. *deflegmação* = It. *deflemmazione*, < NL. **dephlegmatio(n-)*, **diephlegmatio(n-)*, < *dephlegmare, diephlegmare*, dephlegm: see *dephlegmate.*] The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation; concentration.

In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation.*
Boyle.

dephlegmator (dē-fleg'mā-tor), *n.* A condensing apparatus for stills, consisting sometimes of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together so as to leave narrow spaces between them, the liquid flowing successively from one space to the next, and sometimes of a worm or continuous pipe in large coils.

dephlegmedness (dē-flem'ed-nes), *n.* [< *dephlegmed*, pp. of *dephlegm*, + *-ness*.] The state of being freed from phlegm or watery matter.

The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine depends . . . much upon the strength of the former liquor and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter.
Boyle, Works, I. 442.

dephlogisticate (dē-flō-jis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephlogisticated*, ppr. *dephlogisticating*. [< *de-* priv. + *phlogisticate*, q. v.] To deprive of phlogiston, once supposed to exist as the principle of inflammability. See *phlogiston*.—**Dephlogisticated air.** See *air*1.

Are we not authorized to conclude that water is composed of *dephlogisticated air* and phlogiston deprived of part of their latent . . . heat?
J. Watt, Philos. Transactions (1784), p. 332.

dephlogistication (dē-flō-jis-ti-kā'shon), *n.* A term applied by the older chemists to certain processes by which they imagined phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, to be separated from bodies.

dephosphorization (dē-fos'for-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dephosphorize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

dephosphorize (dē-fos'for-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dephosphorized*, ppr. *dephosphorizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *phosphorize*.] To deprive of phosphorus; eliminate phosphorus from: as, to *dephosphorize* iron.

The problem of *dephosphorizing* iron ores is one of great importance, as the most extensive deposits are nearly all contaminated with this impurity. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 450.

depict (dē-pikt'), *v. t.* [< ME. **depicten* (only as a pp., *depict*), < OF. *depicter*, depict, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, paint, depict: see *depaint*.] **1.** To portray; paint; form a likeness of in colors: as, to *depict* a lion on a shield.

I founde a likenesse *depict* upon a walle,
Armyd in vertues, as I walkyd up and downe.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 28.

His armes are fairly *depicted* in his chamber.
Fuller, Worthies, Cambridgeshire.

The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To portray in words; describe: as, to *depict* the horrors of war.

Cæsar's gout was then *depicted* in energetic language.
Motley, Dutch Republic.

=**Syn.** To delineate, sketch, set forth.

depicter (dē-pik'ter), *n.* [< *depict* + *-er*1.] One who depicts or portrays.

The sculptor Canova, an accurate *depicter* of a certain low species of nature. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 75.

depiction (dē-pik'shon), *n.* [= OF. *depiction*, < LL. *depictio(n-)*, < L. *depictus*, pp. of *depingere*, depict: see *depict*.] The act of depicting or portraying.

Even here, in the very sphere where Music is summoned to take on the *depiction* of definable passions to the utmost of her power, the vague but powerful expression of these is but a fraction of what she has done and is ready to do for word and scene. *Nineteenth Century*, March, 1883.

We must leave out of account that [instrumentality] of *depiction*, as just instanced, because its employment belongs to a much more advanced state of cultivation, and leads the way to the invention not of speech, but of the analogous and auxiliary art of writing.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

depicture (dē-pik'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depictured*, ppr. *depicturing*. [< *de-* + *picture*, after *depict*.] To portray; paint; picture.

Several persons were *depictured* in caricature.
Fielding, Journey from this World to the Next.

Anacreon *depictures* in glowing colours the uninterrupted felicity of this creature [the cicada].
Donovan, Insects of China, p. 397.

By painting saintship I *depicture* sin,
Beside the pearl, I prove how black the jet.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 162.

depilate (dep'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depilated*, ppr. *depilating*. [< L. *depilatus*, pp. of *depilare* (> F. *dépiler* = Pr. *depilar* = It. *depilare*, *dipelare*), pull out the hair, < *de*, away, + *pilare*, put forth hair, < *pilus*, a hair: see *pile*3.] To strip of hair; remove the hair from.

The treatment [in tinea sycosis] consists in shaving every second or third day, together with the extraction of the diseased hairs, for which purpose a pair of *depilating* forceps should be used. *Duhring*, Skin Diseases.

depilation (dep-i-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépilation* = Pr. *depilacio* = Pg. *depilação* = It. *depilazione*, < L. as if **depilatio(n-)*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] The act or process of removing hair from the skin or from a hide; loss of hair.

depilator (dep'i-lā-tor), *n.* An instrument for pulling out hairs.

depilatory (dē-pil'ạ-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépilatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depilatorio*, < L. as if **depilatorius*, < *depilare*, deprive of hair: see *depilate*.] I. *a.* Having the property of removing hair from the skin.

Ælian says that they were *depilatory*, and, if macerated in vinegar, would take away the beard.
Chambers's Cyc., art. Urtica marina.

II. *n.*; pl. *depilatories* (-riz). An application used to remove hair without injuring the texture of the skin; specifically, a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hairs from the human skin, as calx sulphurata.

The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen.
T. Hook, Gilbert Gurney.

depilous† (dep'i-lus), *a.* [< L. *depilis*, without hair, < *de-* priv. + *pilus*, hair.] Without hair; hairless.

This animal is a kind of lizard, a quadruped corticated and *depilous*: that is, without wool, fur, or hair.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., III. 14.

deplanate (dep'lạ-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *deplanatus*, pp. of *deplanare*, make level, < *de*, down, + *planare*, level, < *planus*, level: see *plane*.] Flattened or expanded; made level: same as *explanate*.

de plano (dē plā'nō). [L., from or on a level, i. e., not on the bench: *de*, from; *plano*, abl. of *planum*, a level, plane, neut. of *planus*, level, plane: see *plane*, *plain*. The phrase *de plano* or *e plano* was used by the Romans with reference to judgments in cases so evident that the judgment could be delivered by the prætor standing on a level with the suitors, without ascending the judgment-seat for the hearing of argument.] In *law*, by self-evident or manifest right; clearly; too plainly for argument.

deplant (dē-plant'), *v. t.* [= F. *déplanter*, < L. *deplantare*, take off a shoot or twig, set in the ground, < *de*, away, + *plantare*, plant, < *planta*, a plant: see *plant*.] To remove plants from, as a bed; transplant, as a tree. [Rare.]

deplantation (dē-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation*; as *deplant* + *-ation*.] The act of clearing from plants, or of transplanting. *Johnson.* [Rare.]

deplete (dē-plēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depleted*, ppr. *depleting*. [< L. *depletus*, pp. of *deplere*, empty, < *de-* priv. + *plere*, fill, related to *plenus*, *full*, = E. *full*: see *full*1, *plenty*, etc. Cf. *complete*, *replete*.] **1.** To empty, reduce, or exhaust by drawing away, as the strength, vital powers, resources, etc.: as, to *deplete* a country of inhabitants.

At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent. *Saturday Rev.*

As a *depleting* outlet, therefore, of the river, the bayou Manchac is utterly insignificant.
Gov. Rep. on Mississippi River, 1861 (ed. 1876), p. 421.

2. In *med.*, to empty or unload, as overcharged vessels, by bloodletting, purgatives, or other means.

To support the vital energies by suitable means, and to *deplete* the vascular system at the same time.
Copland, Dict. Pract. Med., art. Apoplexy.

deplethoric (dē-pleth'ọ-rik), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *plethoric*.] Characterized by an absence of plethora.

Doubtless attempted to demonstrate that . . . the *deplethoric* state is favorable to fertility.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 39.

depletion (dē-plē'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplétion* = Sp. *depletion*, < L. as if **depletio(n-)*, < *deplere*, pp. *depletus*, empty: see *deplete*.] **1.** The act of emptying, reducing, or exhausting: as, the *depletion* of the national resources. Specifically **2.** In *med.*, the act of relieving congestion or plethora by any remedial means, as bloodletting, purging, sweating, vomiting, etc.; also, any general reduction of fullness, as by abstinence.

Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself.
Arbuthnot.

depletive (dē-plē'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déplétif*; as *deplete* + *-ive*.] I. *a.* Tending to deplete; producing depletion.

Depletive treatment is contraindicated.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

II. *n.* That which depletes; specifically, any medical agent of depletion.

She had been exhausted by *depletives*.
Wardrop, Bleeding.

depletory (dē-plē'tō-ri), *a.* [< *deplete* + *-ory*.] Tending to deplete; depletive.

deplication (dep-li-kā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if **deplicatio(n-)*, < *deplicare*, unfold, < L. *de-* priv. + *plicare*, fold: see *plait*. Cf. *deploy*.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting. *Bailey.*

deplorability (dē-plōr-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *deplorable*: see *-bility*.] Deplorableness. [Rare.]

Specious arguments of the *deplorability* of war in general. *Times* (London), Jan. 18, 1856.

deplorable (dē-plōr'ạ-bl), *a.* [= F. *déplorable* = Sp. *deplorable* = Pg. *deploravel* = It. *deplorabile*, < L. as if **deplorabilis*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] **1.** That may or must be deplored or lamented; lamentable; that demands or causes lamentation; hence, sad; calamitous; grievous; miserable; wretched: as, a *deplorable* calamity.

This was the *deplorable* condition to which the king was reduced. *Lord Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Nothing could be more *deplorable* than the state even of the ablest men, who at that time depended for subsistence on their writings. *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

2. Pitiable; contemptible: as, *deplorable* nonsense; *deplorable* stupidity.—**Syn. 1.** Distressing, dismal, mournful, melancholy, regrettable.

deplorableness (dē-plōr'ạ-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being deplorable; misery; wretchedness; a miserable state.

To discern the sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate.
Hammond, Works, IV. 536.

deplorably (dē-plōr'ạ-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be deplored; lamentably; miserably: as, manners are *deplorably* corrupt.

Metaphysicians consider it *deplorably* superficial to accept the appearance of things for realities.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 395.

deplorate† (dē-plōr'rāt), *a.* [< L. *deploratus*, pp. of *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] Lamentable; hopeless.

The case is then most *deplorate* when reward goes over to the wrong side. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

deploration† (dep-lō-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déploration* = Pg. *deploração* = It. *deplorazione*, < L. *deploratio(n-)*, < *deplorare*, deplore: see *deplore*.] The act of lamenting; a lamentation.

He will leave to those her beneficiaries the farther search of this argument and *deplorations* of her fortune.
Speed, Henry VII., IX. xx. § 16.

deplore (dē-plōr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deplored*, ppr. *deploring*. [= OF. *deplevrer*, *deplourer*, F. *déplorer* = Sp. Pg. *deplorar* = It. *deplorare*, < L. *deplorare*, lament over, bewail, < *de-* + *plorare*, wail, weep aloud; origin uncertain. Cf. *implore*.] I. *trans.* **1.** To lament; bewail; mourn; feel or express deep and poignant grief for or in regard to.

But if Arcite thus *deplore*
His sufferings, Palamon yet suffers more.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 442.

I learn'd at last submission to my lot,
But, though I less *deplor'd* thee, ne'er forgot.
Cowper, My Mother's Picture.

I have no dreams of a golden age; there will always be more than enough to *deplore*, more than enough to mend.
Gladstone, Might of Right.

2†. To despair of; regard or give up as desperate.

The physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

In short, he is an animal of a most *deplored* understanding, without reading and conversation.
Dryden, Pref. to Notes on Empress of Morocco.

A true Poetick State we had *deplor'd*.
Congreve, To Lord Halifax.

3†. To tell of sympathetically.

Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*.
Shak., T. N., III. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** To bemoan, grieve for, sorrow over.

II. *intrans.* To utter lamentations; lament; moan. [Rare.]

All Nature mourns; the Floods and Rocks *deplore*.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

'Twas when the sea was roaring
With hollow blasts of wind,
A damsel lay *deploring*,
All on a rock reclined.
Gay, The What d'ye Call 't, II. 8.

deploredly† (dē-plōr'ed-li), *adv.* In a deplored way; lamentably. *Jer. Taylor.*

deploredness† (dē-plōr'ed-nes), *n.* The state of being deplored; deplorableness.

But for thee, O blessed Jesu, so ardent was thy love to us that it was not in the power of our extreme misery to abate it; yea, so as that the *deploredness* of our condition did but highten that holy flame.
Bp. Hall, A Pathetical Meditation, § 2.

deplorer (dē-plōr'ėr), *n.* One who deplores or deeply laments; a deep mourner.

Not to be a mere spectator, or a lazy *deplorer* of the danger. *Considerations about Reason and Religion* (1675), Pref., p. vii.

deploy (dē-ploi'), *v.* [< F. *déployer*, unroll, unfold, < OF. *desployer*, earlier *despleier*, *displeier*, > ME. *displayen*, E. *display*, which is thus a doublet of *deploy*: see *display*, and cf. *deplication*.] **I.** *trans. Milit.*, to expand; display; extend in a line of small depth, as a division or a battalion which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

Carr's division was *deployed* on our right, Lawler's brigade forming his extreme right and reaching through these woods to the river above.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 524.

II. *intrans. Milit.*, to open out; extend; move so as to form a more extended front or line: as, the regiment *deployed* to the right.

A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself, so as to display its front. *Sullivan.*

deploy (dē-ploi'), *n.* [< *deploy*, *v.*] *Milit.*, the expansion or opening out of a body of troops previously compacted into a column, so as to present a more extended front.

deployment (dē-ploi'ment), *n.* [< F. *déploiement*, < *déployer*, deploy: see *deploy* and *-ment*.] The act of deploying.

deplumate (dē-plö'māt), *a.* [< ML. *deplumatus*, pp. of *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] In *ornith.*, bare or stripped of feathers; denudated.

deplumation (dē-plö-mā'shon), *n.* [< ML. **deplumatio(n-)*, < *deplumare*, pluck of feathers: see *deplume*.] **1.** In *ornith.*, the stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers; molting.

The violence of her moulting, or *deplumation*.
Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ, iii. 3.

2. In *pathol.*, an affection of the eyelids in which the eyelashes drop out.

deplume (dē-plöm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deplumed*, ppr. *depluming*. [< ME. *deplumen* = F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, < ML. *deplumare*, pluck of feathers, < L. *de*, off, + *plumare*, cover with feathers, < *pluma*, a feather, plume: see *plume*.] To strip or pluck the feathers from; deprive of plumage; pluck.

And twies a yere *deplumed* may that [geese] be.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Fortune and Time fettered at their feet with adamantine chains, their wings *deplumed* for starting from them.
B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

depolarization (dē-pō"lạ-ri-zā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépolarisation* = It. *depolarizzazione*; as *depolarize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of polarity or removing the effects of polarization. Specifically — (*a*) In *optics*, the change in the direction of the plane of polarization, as by a section of a crystal, so that the polarized ray before arrested can pass through the analyzer. (*b*) In *elect.*, the removal of the polarizing film of gas from the negative plate of a voltaic cell. (*c*) In *magnetism*, the destruction of magnetic polarity in a mass of iron or steel. See *polarization*. Also spelled *depolarisation*.

depolarize (dē-pō'lạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depolarized*, ppr. *depolarizing*. [= F. *dépolariser* = It. *depolarizzare*; as *de-* priv. + *polarize*.] To deprive of polarity; remove the effects of polarity from. (*a*) In *optics*, to cause to reappear, as a polarized ray before arrested by the analyzer. (*b*) To destroy that polarity in (metallic electrodes immersed in an electrolyte) which substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarize*.

depolarizer (dē-pō'lạ-rī-zėr), *n.* That which depolarizes; specifically, in *elect.*, a substance used in a battery-cell for the purpose of preventing polarization. Depolarizers usually act by entering into combination with the gases liberated, and thus preventing their accumulating on the battery-plates immersed in an electrolyte (as substance, or the metal plates of a battery) which results from the passage of a current, and opposes and weakens the current to which it is due. (*c*) To deprive of magnetic polarity. Also spelled *depolarize*.

depolish (dē-pol'ish), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *polish*, after F. *dépolir* = Pg. *depolir*, depolish.] To destroy the polish of; remove the glaze from; dull.

The surface should now appear somewhat *depolished*.
Ure, Dict., II. 639.

depolishing (dē-pol'ish-ing), *n.* The process of removing polish or glaze; specifically, in *ceram.*, a process whereby the glaze on ware is removed. Ware which the resulting dull surface is called *ivory porcelain*. It corresponds to the *deglazing* of glass.

depone (dē-pōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deponed*, ppr. *deponing*. [= Sp. *deponer* = Pg. *depor* = It. *deporre*, *diporre* = D. *deponeren* = G. *deponiren* = Dan. *deponere* = Sw. *deponera*, < L. *deponere*, put, *depositus*, lay down or aside, give in charge, intrust, ML. also testify, < *de*, down, away, + *ponere*, lay, place: see *ponent* and *pose*[2], and cf. *depose*, *deposit*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; deposit.

What basins, most capacious of their kind,
Enclose her, while the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen. *Southey.*

2†. To lay down as a pledge; wager.

On this I would *depone*
As much as any cause I've known.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

3. To testify; state in a deposition.

Farther Sprot *deponeth*, that he entered himself thereafter in conference with Bour.
State Trials, George Sprot, an. 1606.

II. *intrans.* In *Scots* and *old Eng. law*, to give testimony; bear witness; depose.

deponent (dē-pō'nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deponere*, lay aside (LL. *deponen(t-)s*, adj., also as a noun (sc. *verbum*), a verb that 'lays aside' its proper passive sense: tr. Gr. *ἀποθετικός*: see *apothesis*), ML. also testify: see *depone*.] **I.** *a.* Laying down.—**Deponent verb**, in *Latin gram.*, a verb which has a passive form with an active signification, as *loqui*, to speak: so called because such verbs were regarded as having laid down or dispensed with an active form and a passive sense.

II. *n.* **1.** In *Latin gram.*, a deponent verb.—**2.** One who deposes or makes a deposition, especially under oath; one who makes an affidavit; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice, or for any other purpose. Abbreviated *dpt.*

He observed how the testimony of the other *deponents* confirmed that of Houseman. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

depopulacy† (dē-pop'ụ-lạ-si), *n.* [< *depopulate*: see *-acy*.] Depopulation.

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.
Chapman, tr. of Homer's Batrachomyomachia.

depopularize (dē-pop'ụ-lạ-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depopularized*, ppr. *depopularizing*. [= F. *dépopulariser* = Pg. *depopularizar*; as *de-* priv. + *popularize*.] To render unpopular. *Westminster Rev.* [Rare.]

depopulate (dē-pop'ụ-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depopulated*, ppr. *depopulating*. [< L. *depopulatus*, pp. of *depopulari*, ML. also *depopulare* (> It. *depopulare* = Sp. **depopular*, *despoblar* = Pg. *depopular* = Pr. *depopular* = OF. *depopuler*, *deppopouler*, *despopuler*, also *depeupler*, *depopler*, *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler*, > E. *depeople*, *dispeople*), lay waste, ravage, plunder, ML. also deprive of people, dispeople, < *de-* + *populari*, lay waste, ravage, plunder, destroy, a word usually derived from *populus*, people, and explained as "prop. to spread or pour out in a multitude over a region," or "to fill with (hostile) people," or otherwise, in the comp. *depopulari*, ML. *depopulare*, with *de-* priv., 'deprive of people or inhabitants,' this sense being involved in the Rom. and E. words (cf. also *depeople* and *dispeople*). But the uses of the L. *populari* throw doubt on the assumed original connection with *populus*, people, and the word is by some regarded as a kind of freq. of *spoliare*, spoil, despoil, plunder, being in this view reduplicated (**spo-*, **spol-*) from the base **spol* of *spolium*, spoil: see *spoil*.] **I.** *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, wholly or in part, whether by death or by expulsion; dispeople; reduce the population of.

Many towns and villages upon the sea coaste are, of late years, wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully *depopulated*.
Privy Council (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 501).

Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations; thousands fall
His victims. *Philips.*

II. *intrans.* To become dispeopled. [Rare or obsolete.]

This is not the place to enter into an inquiry whether the country be *depopulating* or not.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., Ded.

depopulate (dē-pop'ụ-lāt), *a.* [< L. *depopulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Depopulated. [Rare.]

When the sea-mew
Flies, as once before it flew,
O'er thine isles *depopulate*.
Shelley, Written among the Euganean Hills.

depopulation (dē-pop-ụ-lā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépopulation* = Sp. *depopulacion* = Pg. *depopulação* = It. *depopulazione*, < L. *depopulatio* (*n-*), a laying waste, plundering, < *depopulari*, lay waste: see *depopulate*, *v.*] The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated; reduction of population; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants.

It [Milan] hath suffered many devastations and *depopulations*.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 130.

The only remedy and amends against the *depopulation* and thinnesse of a Land within, is the borrow'd strength of firme alliance from without.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

depopulator (dē-pop'ụ-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépopulateur* = Sp. *depopulador* = It. *depopulatore*, < L. *depopulator*, a plunderer, marauder, < *depopulari*, plunder: see *depopulate*.] One who depopulates.

Our puny *depopulators* allege for their doings the king's and country's good. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 237.

deport (dē-pōrt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *deporter*, bear, suffer, banish, refl. cease, desist, forbear, F. *déporter* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare* = D. *deporteren* = G. *deportiren* = Dan. *deportere* = Sw. *deportera*, < L. *deportare*, carry away, get, acquire, carry off, banish, ML. also bear, suffer, favor, forbear, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry: see *port*[3], and cf. *apport*, *comport*, *export*, *import*, *report*, *report*, *transport*, and see esp. *disport*.] **1.** To transport or carry off; carry away, or from one country to another; specifically, to transport forcibly, as to a penal colony or a place of exile.

The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries [England and America] is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior, uncivilized Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 81.

2. To carry; demean; behave: with a reflexive pronoun.

Let an ambassador *deport himself* in the most graceful manner before a prince. *Pope.*

How do the Christians here *deport them*, keep
Their robes of white unspotted by this world?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 212.

deport† (dē-pōrt'), *n.* [< OF. *deport*, *depport*, m., *deporte*, f., deportment: from the verb.] Deportment; mien.

But Delia's self
In gait surpass'd, and goddess-like *deport*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 389.

deportation (dē-pōr-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *déportation* = Sp. *deportacion* = Pg. *deportação* = It. *deportazione* = D. *deportatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deportation*, < L. *deportatio(n-)*, a carrying away, < *deportare*, carry away: see *deport*.] A carrying away; a removing from one country to another, or to a distant place; transportation; specifically, forcible transportation, especially to a penal colony.

The wings seemed to be like the wings of a stork; another expression of that sudden transmigration and *deportation*. *D. Stokes*, Twelve Minor Prophets, p. 407.

In their [the Jews'] *deportations*, they had often the favour of their conquerors.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, III. v.

Emancipation [of the slaves], even without *deportation*, would probably enhance the wages of white labor.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 325.

deportator (dē'pōr-tā-tọr), *n.* [L. as if **deportator*, < *deportare*, deport: see *deport*.] One who deports or transports. *Davies.*

This island of ours, within these late days, hath bred a great number of these field-briers, . . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportators*, depravators.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 481.

deportment (dē-pōrt'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deportement* = It. *deportamento*, < ML. as if **deportamentum*, < L. *aportare*, deport: see *deport*.] Carriage or bearing in intercourse; manner of acting toward or before others; behavior; demeanor; conduct; management.

What's a fine person, or a beauteous face,
Unless *deportment* gives them decent grace?
Churchill, The Rosciad.

This produced such a change in his whole *deportment*, that his neighbours took him to be a new man, and were amazed at his conversion from profligate profaneness to a moral and religious life. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 16.

At these primitive tea-parties the utmost propriety and dignity of *deportment* prevailed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

=Syn. *Carriage*, *Conduct*, etc. See *behavior*.

deporture† (dē-pōr'tụr), *n.* [< *deport* + *-ure*.] Deportment. *Speed.*

deposable (dē-pō'za-bl), *a.* [= F. *déposable*; as *depose* + *-able*.] Capable of being deposed or deprived of office.

deposal (dē-pō'zal), *n.* [< *depose* + *-al*.] The act of deposing or divesting of office.

The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is become proverbial. *Fox*, Hist. James II., p. 14.

depose (dē-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deposed*, ppr. *deposing*. [< ME. *deposen*, lay aside, deprive of office, also intrust, < OF. *deposer*, F. *déposer* (= OSp. *deposar*), lay down, deposit, testify, with senses of L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, etc. (see *depone*), but in form confused with OF. *poser*, ML. *pausare*, place; so with the other compounds, *appose*, *compose*, *expose*, *impose*, *propose*, *repose*, *suppose*, *trans-*

depose *pose: see pose*[3]. **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; let fall; deposit. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take leves green ynough of Citur tree, . . .
And into must that yit not fervent be
Depose, and close or faste it closed se.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 203.

I pray thee *depose*
Some small piece of silver; it shall be no loss.
B. Jonson, Cipsies Metamorphosed.

The long-enduring ferns in time will all
Die and *depose* their dust upon the wall.
Crabbe, Works, II. 24.

2†. To lay aside.

God hath *deposed* his wrath towards all mankind.
Barrow.

3†. To remove; eject; evict.

We have summoned you hither, to dispossess you of those places and to *depose* you from those rooms, whereof indeed by virtue of our own grant, yet against reason, you are possessed.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

4. To remove from office, especially from royalty, or from high executive, ecclesiastical, or judicial office; dethrone; divest of office: as, to *depose* a king or a bishop.

Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*,
A greater Edward in his room arose.
Dryden, Epistles, x., To Congreve.

The Jews well know their power: ere Saul they chose,
God was their king, and God they durst *depose*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 418.

They had *deposed* one tyrant, only to make room for a thousand.
J. Adams, Works, V. 40.

5†. To take away; strip off (from one); divest (one of).

You may my glories and my state *depose*,
But not my griefs; still am I king of those.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 1.

Your title speaks you nearest heaven, and points
You out a glorious reign among the angels;
Do not *depose* yourself of one, and be
Of the other disinherited.
Shirley, The Traitor, III. 3.

6. To testify to; attest.

To *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands.
Bacon.

I am ready to *depose*, when I shall be lawfully called, that no European did ever visit those countries before me.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 12.

7. To examine on oath; take the deposition of.

Depose him in the justice of his cause.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To bear witness.

A man might reason with us all day long, without persuading us that we slept through the day, or that we returned from a long journey, when our memory *deposes* otherwise.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 101.

Specifically — **2.** To give testimony on oath; especially, to give testimony which is embodied in writing in a deposition or an affidavit; give answers to interrogatories intended as evidence in a court: as, he *deposed* to the following facts; the witness *deposes* and says that, etc.

'Twas he that made you to *depose*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 2.

deposer (dē-pō'zėr), *n.* **1.** One who deposes or degrades from office. — **2.** A deponent; a witness.

deposit (dē-poz'it), *v.* [Formerly *deposite*; < OF. *depositer* = Sp. Pg. *depositar* = It. *depositare*, *dipositare*, < ML. *depositare*, deposit, freq. of *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay aside, deposit: see *depone* and *depose*, and cf. *deposit*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lay down; place; put: as, a crocodile *deposits* her eggs in the sand; soil *deposited* by a river.

On both sides of these apartments [catacombe] are three stories of holes, big enough to *deposite* the bodies in.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 2.

2. To lay away; lay in a place for preservation or safe-keeping; store: as, to *deposit* goods in a warehouse.

Here might be the temple of Diana, a place of security, where Hannibal *deposited* his vases of lead, as if they were full of money, and left carelessly in his house some brass statues, which he filled with gold.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. 1. 253.

Stow tells us that, in his memory, great part of Leaden Hall was appropriated to the purpose of painting and *depositing* the pageants for the use of the city.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 26.

3. To place for care or custody; lodge in trust; place: as, to *deposit* money in a bank; to *deposit* bonds or goods with a creditor as security.

The people with whom God thought fit to *deposit* these things for the benefit of the world.
Clarke, Works, II. clxiii.

4†. To lay or set aside; get rid of.

If what is written prove unfull to you, to the *depositing* that which I cannot but deem an errour.
Hammond, Works, I. 704.

It has been often alleged, that the passions can never be wholly *deposited*.
Goldsmith, Taste.

II. *intrans.* To settle or be formed by deposition; descend and rest or become attached.

When the strata of the Cordilleras were *depositing*, there were islands which even in the latitude of Northern Chile, where now all is irreclaimably desert, supported large coniferous forests.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, ii. 400.

When no more silver *deposits* on the copper, the operation is completed.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 198.

deposit (dē-poz'it), *n.* [Formerly *deposite* (in ME. *depost*, < OF. *depost*, F. *dépôt*, > E. *depot*); = Sp. Pg. It. *deposito*, < L. *depositum* (ML. also *depositum*), a thing laid aside or given in trust, neut. of *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, lay aside: see the verb.] **1.** That which is laid or thrown down; matter laid down or lodged in a place, or settled by subsidence or precipitation, as from a fluid medium.

Throws the golden sands,
A rich *deposit*, on the border lands.
Cowper, Charity.

Meanwhile the hours were each leaving their little *deposit*, and gradually forming the final reason for inaction — namely, that action was too late.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 378.

Specifically — (*a*) In *geol.*, any mass of material which has been thrown down from, or moved and gathered together by, water, or which has been separated from a solution by chemical agencies. Irregularity of form is the most characteristic of a deposit; if the material be evenly and uniformly distributed, it would more generally be termed a *bed* or *layer*. The products of volcanic agencies are rarely designated by this term *deposit*.

The most characteristic distinction between the lacustrine and marine deltas consists in the nature of the organic remains which become imbedded in their *deposits*.
Lyell.

(*b*) In *mining*, the most general term for an accumulation, or "occurrence," of ore, of whatever form or nature it may be; but a word not generally added. (See *ore-deposit*.) By some authors the term *deposit* is used as meaning a mass of occurrence of ore supposed to be less permanent in its character than a true vein. Thus, flat masses or sheets would often be called *deposits*, especially if not exhibiting any of the special characters of true or fissure veins. (See *vein*.) (*c*) The metallic coating precipitated by galvanic action from a chemical solution upon a ground or base, as the film of gold or silver on plated articles, or of copper on copper-faced type, or the copper shell of an electrotype plate.

2. Anything intrusted to the care of another; something given into custody for safe-keeping; specifically, money lodged in a bank for safety or convenience.

It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her *deposit* as her dear friends . . . would make us believe.
Hammond, Works, II. 1. 677.

I do not at all doubt that the arrangement is in a certain degree at haphazard, but it seems to me that there must have been a meaning in the prominence given to *Deposits* in the Roman and Hindu law, and in the prominence assigned to Thefts in the law both of the Romans and of the Salian Franks.
Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 383.

3. A place where things are deposited; a depository. [Rare.] — **4.** The state or fact of being deposited or stored in the care of another; storage: as, to have money on *deposit* in a bank; safe *deposit*. — **5.** A pledge; a pawn; something given as security. Specifically — **6.** In *law*: (*a*) A sum of money which one puts into the hands of another to secure the fulfilment of some agreement, or as a part payment in advance. (*b*) A naked bailment of personal property, to be kept for the bailor without recompense, and to be returned when he shall require it. (*c*) In *Scots law*, same as *depositation*. — **7†.** Deposition.

I desire that this may not be looked upon as a full and finished character, but my solemn *deposit* of the truth, to the best of my knowledge.
Chesterfield, Miscellanies.

Certificate of deposit. See *certificate*. — **Contact deposit.** See *contact*. — **Coralline deposits**, in *geol.*, a term applied to those recent or alluvial strata which consist of the marine banks, shoals, and islands entirely composed of coral, and thence extended to the lower Pliocene deposits of Sicily, England, the white or coralline limestone. — **Melanic deposit.** See *melanic*. — **Special deposit**, a deposit in a bank which the bank is not entitled to use, but must keep specifically to be returned.

depositary (dē-poz'i-tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépositaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depositario*, < LL. *depositarius*, only as a noun, one who receives a trust, < L. *depositum*, a trust, deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Of deposit; receiving deposits: said of banks.

No loss has resulted in this class of deposits for the past eighteen years, although a number of failures have taken place among the *depositary* banks.
Rep. of Sec. of Treasury, 1886, p. 88.

II. *n.*; pl. *depositaries* (-riz). **1.** A person with whom anything is left or lodged in trust; one to whom a thing is committed for safe-keeping, or to be used for the benefit of the owner; a trustee; a guardian. Also *depository*.

For a hundred years they [the Puritans] were the sole *depositaries* of the sacred fire of liberty in England.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 47.

depositor The Liverpool house was the authorised *depositary* of Confederate funds in Europe.
J. R. Soley, Blockade and Cruisers, p. 182.

The first apostles alone were the *depositaries* of the pure and perfect evangel.
Swinburne, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 170.

2. In *law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

depositate† (dē-poz'i-tāt), *a.* [< ML. *depositatus*, pp.: see *deposit*, *v.*] Deposited.

A marble inscription . . . signifying that his corpse is *depositate* within.
Woodrow Correspondence, III. 96.

deposition (dē-poz-i-tē'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **depositatio*(*n-*), < *depositare*, deposit: see *deposit*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, a contract by which something belonging to one person is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another (called the *depositary*), to be redelivered on demand. A *proper deposition* is one where a special subject is deposited, to be restored without alteration. An *improper deposition* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited, to be returned in kind. Also *depositi*.

depositing-dock (dē-poz'i-ting-dok), *n.* See *dock*[3].

deposition (dep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< OF. *deposition*, F. *déposition* = Sp. *deposicion* = Pg. *deposição* = It. *deposizione*, < LL. *depositio*(*n-*), a laying down, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, lay down, deposit: see *deposit*, *depose*, *depone*.] **1.** The act of depositing; a laying down; lodgment or precipitation: as, the *deposition* of stones by a moving glacier, or of sediment by a river; the *deposition* of a metallic coating by galvanism.

A benefactress to the convent, happening to die, was desirous of being buried in the cloister. . . . The society considered the *deposition* of their benefactress among them as a very great honour.
Goldsmith, Cyrillo Pastovano.

The sediment brought down from the land would only prevent the growth of the coral, and the line of its *deposition*.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 39.

The *deposition* of a delta is the work of tens of thousands of years.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 378.

2. That which is deposited or placed; a deposit. [Rare.] — **3†.** The act of laying down or bringing to notice; presentation.

The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *depositions* of examples, since it hath the authority of a known principle.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. ix. § 2.

4. Declaration; assertion; specifically, in *law*, testimony taken under interrogatories, written or oral, before an authorized officer, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. The term is sometimes loosely used to include affidavits, which are *ex-parte* statements in writing, sworn to, but not taken judicially or quasi-judicially, as are depositions strictly so called. In a deposition there may have been cross-examination; in an affidavit, none. A deposition is evidence; an affidavit may be evidence.

If you will examine the veracity of the fathers by those circumstances usually considered in *depositions*, you will find them strong on their side.
Sir K. Digby.

5. In *civil* and *common law*: (*a*) A deposit; a naked bailment of goods, to be kept for the bailor without reward, and to be returned when he shall require it, or delivered according to the object or purpose of the original trust. *Story*, Bailments, iv. 41. (*b*) The thing so deposited. — **6.** The act of deposing a person from an office, or of depriving him of a dignity; specifically, the act of dethroning, or of removing from some important office or trust.

After his *deposition* by the council of Lyons, the affairs of Frederic II. went rapidly into decay.
Hallam, Middle Ages, vii. 2.

7†. In *surg.*, the depression of the lens of the eye in the operation of couching. — **8.** The burial of a saint's body, or the act of transferring his remains or relics to a new resting-place or shrine; the festival commemorating such burial or translation: as, the *Deposition* of St. Martin. — **Deposition from the cross**, the taking down of Christ's body from the cross, or the representation of that act in a work of art. = **Syn. 4.** *Testimony*, etc. See *evidence*.

depositive (dē-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *depositif*; as *deposit* + *-ive*.] Depositing; tending to deposit: in *pathol.*, applied to inflammation of the cortum when the effusion of lymph into that membrane gives rise to small, hard elevations or pimples on the surface.

depositor (dē-poz'i-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépositeur*, < LL. *depositor*, < L. *deponere*, pp. *depositus*, deposit: see *deposit*.] One who makes a deposit; specifically, one who deposits money in a bank.

It is ordained by the sages of Hindustan that a *depositor* shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depositary; who, if he undertake to keep the goods, shall preserve them with care and attention.
Sir W. Jones, Law of Bailments.

depositor

Savings Banks, where the smallest sums are placed in perfect safety . . . and are paid . . . the moment they are demanded by the *depositors*. *McCulloch*, Com. Dict.

depository (dē-poz'i-tē-ri), *n.*; pl. *depositories* (-riz). [< MLL. **depositorium*, a place of deposit, < L. *depositus*, pp. of *deponere*, deposit.] **1.** A place where anything is lodged for safe-keeping: as, a warehouse is a *depository* for goods.

It may be said . . . that the Constitutional Monarch is only a *depository* of power, as an armory is a *depository* of arms; but that those who wield the arms, and those alone, constitute the true governing authority.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 160.

2. [Prop. *depositary*.] A person to whom a thing is intrusted for safe-keeping; a depositary. [Rare.]

If I am a vain man, my gratification lies within a narrow circle. I am the sole *depository* of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. *Junius*, Letters, Ded.

One who was the director of the national finances, and the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state, might render inestimable services. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxii.

deposit-receipt (dē-poz'it-rē-sēt'), *n.* A note or an acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, on which a higher rate of interest is allowed than on the balance of a current account.

deposit†, *n.* An obsolete form of *deposit*.

depot (de-pō' or dē'pō), *n.* [< F. *dépôt*, a deposit, a place of deposit, a storehouse, depot, < OF. *depost*, a deposit, pledge, < L. *depositum*, a deposit: see *deposit*, *n.*] **1.** A place of deposit; a depository; a warehouse or storehouse for receiving goods for storage, sale, or transfer, as on a railroad or other line of transportation.

The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are at present the great *depôts* of this kingdom. *British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

Specifically—**2.** A railroad-station; a building for the accommodation and shelter of passengers and the receipt and transfer of freight by railroad. [U. S.]—**3.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A military magazine, as a fort, where stores, ammunition, etc., are deposited; or a station where recruits for different regiments are received and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot accompany their regiments remain. (*b*) The headquarters of a regiment, where all supplies are received and whence they are distributed. (*c*) In Great Britain, that portion of a battalion, generally consisting of two companies, which remains at home when the rest are ordered on foreign service.—**4.** In *fort.*, a particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

Sometimes written with the French accents, *dépôt* or *depôt*.—**Syn. 2.** *Depot*, *Station*, *Freight-house*. In the United States, at first the places for landing railroad-passengers and -freight were called *depots*, *passenger-depots*, *freight-depots*; but the use of *station* for the landing-place of passengers is gradually increasing, while *freight-house* is the most common word for a separate storage-place.

depotentiate (dē-pō-ten'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depotentiated*, ppr. *depotentiating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *potentia*, power: see *potency*.] To deprive of potency or power.

The gospel of Christ himself we may therefore expect to see greatly *depotentiated*. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 175.

depravate (dep'rą-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depravated*, ppr. *depravating*. [< L. *depravatus*, pp. of *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1.** To defame; vilify.

Whereat the rest, In depth of scorne and hate,
His Divine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 7.

2. To render depraved. [Rare.]

With natures *depravated*, and affinities already distempered by the sin of progenitors.
Bushnell, Nat. and the Supernat., p. 178.

depravation (dep-ra-vā'shqn), *n.* [= F. *dépravation* = Sp. *depravacion* = Pg. *depravação* = It. *depravazione*, < L. *depravatio(n-)*, < *depravare*, deprave: see *deprave*.] **1.** The act of perverting or distorting; perversion; vilification.

Do not give advantage
To stubborn critics, apt, without a theme,
For *depravation*. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2.

That learning should undermine the reverence of laws and government . . . is assuredly a mere *depravation* and calumny. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 23.

2. The act of making or becoming bad or worse; the act or process of debasement; deterioration.

It is to these . . . [circumstances] that the *depravation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed.
Goldsmith, Polite Learning, ii.

3. Depraved or corrupt quality or character; degeneracy; depravity.

Notwithstanding this universal *depravation* of manners, behold how untouched he [Noah] stood, and what a character he bore! *Sp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. iv.

4. A depraved tendency; inclination toward evil or corruption. [Rare.]

What befell Asdrubal or Cæsar Borgia is as much an illustration of the mind's powers and *depravations* as what has befallen us. *Emerson*, History.

=**Syn.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*, deterioration, corruption, vitiation, contamination, debasement. *Depravation* is especially the act of depraving or the process of becoming depraved; *depravity*, the state resulting from the act or process. The use of *depravation* for *depravity* is uncommon.

Its coarseness [that of Dryden's day] was not external, like that of Elizabeth's day, but the outward mark of an inward *depravity*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 82.

I do not believe there ever was put upon record more *depravation* of Man, and more despicable frivolity of thought and aim in Woman, than in the novels which purport to give the picture of English fashionable life.
Marp. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 139.

deprave (dē-prāv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depraved*, ppr. *depraving*. [< ME. *depraven*, < OF. *depraver*, pervert, calumniate, accuse, F. *dépraver* = Sp. Pg. *depravar* = It. *depravare*, < L. *depravare*, pervert, distort, corrupt, < *de-* + *pravus*, crooked, misshapen, wicked, depraved.] **1**†. To pervert; distort; speak evil of; misreport; calumniate; vilify.

See! how this stubborne damzell doth *deprave*
My simple meaning with disdaynfull scorne.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxix.

Gone about to *deprave* and calumniate the person and writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unjustly thou *depravest* it with the name
Of servitude, to serve whom God ordains.
Milton, P. L., vi. 174.

2. To make bad or worse; pervert; vitiate; corrupt: as, to *deprave* the heart, mind, understanding, will, tastes, etc.; to *deprave* the morals, government, laws, etc.

Whose pryde *depraves* each other better part.
Spenser, Sonnets, xxxi.

All things proceed, and up to him return,
If not *depraved* from good. *Milton*, P. L., v. 471.

The ingenuity once so conspicuously displayed in every department of physical and moral science has been *depraved* into a timid and servile cunning.
Macaulay, Moore's Byron.

The ceremony of kneeling at the Sacrament was included among the rest: but the free and glad acknowledgment of that ceremony was not to be expected from one who had notoriously *depraved* it.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xx.

depraved (dē-prāvd'), *p. a.* **1.** Perverted; vitiated: as, a *depraved* appetite.

Their taste in time became so *depraved*, that what was at first a poetical license not to be justified they made their choice. *Swift*, Improving the English Tongue.

2. Morally bad; destitute of moral principle; corrupt; wicked: as, a *depraved* nature.—**Syn. 2.** *Hyped*, *iniquitous*, etc. (see *criminal*), base, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

depravedly (dē-prā'ved-li), *adv.* In a depraved manner; with corrupt motive or intent.

The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, To the Reader.

depravedness (dē-prā'ved-nes), *n.* The state of being depraved or vitiated; corruption; taint.

Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil. *Hammond.*

depravement (dē-prāv'ment), *n.* [< *deprave* + *-ment*.] Perversion; vitiation. [Rare.]

He maketh men believe that apparitions . . . are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., i. 10.

depraver (dē-prā'vėr), *n.* **1**†. One who perverts or distorts the character of a person; a traducer; a vilifier.

Do you think I urge any comparison against you? no, I am not so ill-bred as to be a *depraver* of your worthiness.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, i. 2.

2. A corrupter; one who vitiates.

For *depravers* of the Prayer-Book it was ten pounds fine or three months for the first offence.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv., note.

depravingly (dē-prā'ving-li), *adv.* In a depraving manner.

depravity (dē-prav'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *deprave* + *-ity*, q. v.; as if < E. *depraved* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being depraved or corrupt; corruption; degeneracy: as, *depravity* of manners or morals.

Succeeding generations change the fashion of their morals, . . . wonder at the *depravity* of their ancestors.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

deprecative

To remove the offender, to preserve society from those dangers which are to be apprehended from his incorrigible *depravity*, is often one of the ends of punishment.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Specifically—**2.** In *theol.*, the hereditary tendency of mankind, derived from Adam through his descendants, to commit sin; original sin. By many theologians depravity is distinguished from actual sin, which they regard as consisting wholly in voluntary action.—**Total depravity**, in *theol.*, the total inattness of man for the moral purposes of his being until born again by the influence of the Spirit of God. In defining the nature of this inattness theologians disagree. Some consider man as "utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposed unto all that is spiritually good, and wholly inclined to evil and that continually" (*West. Conf. of Faith*). Others concede to man certain natural traits of character which are innocent, amiable, or even commendable, but hold that the moral character is determined by the controlling energy and disposition, which is by nature totally indifferent or averse to the law of God.=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Depravity*, *Depravation*. See *depravation*.—**2.** Profligacy, baseness, degeneracy, vice, demoralization. *Bp. Bastilke.*

deprecable (dep'rē-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *deprecabile*, < LL. *deprecabilis*, that may be entreated, < L. *deprecari*, pray against, pray for: see *deprecate*.] That is to be deprecated.

I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject. *Bp. Bastilke.*

deprecate (dep'rē-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprecated*, ppr. *deprecating*. [< L. *deprecatus*, pp. of *deprecari* (> Sp. Pg. *deprecar*), pray against (a present or impending evil), pray for, intercede for (that which is in danger), rarely imprecate, < *de*, off, + *precari*, pray: see *pray*.] **1.** To pray against; pray or entreat the removal or prevention of; pray or desire deliverance from.

We are met here to acknowledge our sin, to express our public detestation of it, and to *deprecate* the vengeance which hath pursued, and doth still, I fear, pursue us on the account of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiii.

The judgments which we would *deprecate* are not removed. *Bp. Smalridge.*

2. To plead or argue earnestly against; urge reasons against; express disapproval of: said of a scheme, purpose, and the like.

His purpose was *deprecated* by all around him, and he was with difficulty induced to abandon it. *Scott.*

The self-dependence which was honored in me is *deprecated* as a fault in most women.
Marg. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 40.

O, still as ever, friends are they
Who, in the interest of outraged law,
Deprecate such rough handling of a lie!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 227.

3†. To imprecate; invoke.

Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they *deprecated* no vengeance, though that of the whole nation was justly merited. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 442.

deprecatingly (dep'rē-kā-ting-li), *adv.* By deprecation; with expressions or indications of protest or disapproval.

deprecation (dep-rē-kā'shqn), *n.* [= OF. *deprecation*, F. *déprécation* = Sp. *deprecacion* = Pg. *deprecação* = It. *deprecazione*, < L. *deprecatio(n-)*, < *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] **1.** The act of deprecating something, as harm or disapproval; counter-prayer or petition; earnest desire for exemption or deliverance.

I, with leave of speech implored,
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied.
Milton, P. L., viii. 378.

Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this occasion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other. *Sir T. Browne.*

They use no *deprecations* nor complaints,
Nor suit for mercy. *Chapman*, Byron's Tragedy, iv. 1.

Specifically—**2.** In litanies, a petition to be delivered from some evil, temporal or spiritual. In Latin litanies each single deprecation is usually followed by the response, "Libera nos, Domine" (Deliver us, O Lord). In the Anglican litany the deprecations begin, "From all evil and mischief," and end, "From hardness of heart, and contempt of thy Word and Commandment," and are collected in groups, after each of which comes the response, "Good Lord, deliver us." The obsecrations, which succeed, have the same response. See *litany*.

3. A praying for removal or prevention; entreaty or earnest desire in averting or delaying: as, to urge reasons in *deprecation* of war or of a severe judgment; "*deprecation* of death," *Donne*.—**4**†. An imprecation; a curse.

We may, with too much justice, apply to him the Scriptural *deprecation*—"He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him." *W. Gilpin*, Sermons, III. xi.

deprecative (dep'rē-kā-tiv), *a.* [= OF. *deprecatif*, F. *déprécatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecativo*, <

LL. *deprecativus*, ⟨ L. *deprecari*: see *deprecate*.] Serving to deprecate; deprecatory.

The form itself is very ancient, consisting . . . of two parts, the first *deprecative*, the second indicative; the one intreating for pardon, the other dispensing it.
Comber, Companion to the Temple, I. 782.

deprecator (dep'rē-kā-tọr), *n.* [⟨ L. *deprecator*, ⟨ *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecate*.] One who deprecates.

deprecatory (dep'rē-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *deprecatoire*, F. *déprécatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *deprecatorio*, ⟨ LL. *deprecatorius*, ⟨ L. *deprecari*, deprecate: see *deprecator*, *deprecate*.] I. *a.* Serving or intended to deprecate or avert some threatened evil or action; characterized by entreaty or protest intended to avert something evil or painful.

Humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king.
Bacon.

The eyes of his little menial turned upon him that *deprecatory* glance of inquiry so common to slave children.
G. W. Cable, Grandissimes, p. 350.

II.† *n.* A deprecating speech or act.

There the author strutted like an Hector, now he is passive, full of *deprecatories* and apologetics.
Roger North, Examen, p. 343.

depreceet, *v. t.* See *depress*.

depreciate (dē-prē'shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depreciated*, ppr. *depreciating*. ⟨ LL. *depreciatus*, pp. of *depreciare*, prop. *depretiare* (> F. *déprécier* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *depreciar*; cf., with equiv. prefix *dis-*, It. *dispregiare* = OF. *despreiser*, *despriser*, > E. *dispraise*, *dispraize*), lower the price of, undervalue, ⟨ L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price: see *price*, *prize*², *precious*, etc., and cf. *disprize*. Cf. also *appreciate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To lessen the value of; bring down in value or rate: as, to *depreciate* goods or prices; to *depreciate* railroad stocks.

The disturbances in question are the same in character as have always accompanied the use of a *depreciated*, fluctuating currency. *Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 802.

2. To undervalue or underrate; represent as of little value or merit, or of less than is commonly supposed; belittle.

It is very natural for such as have not succeeded to *depreciate* the work of those who have.
Spectator.

To prove the Americans ought not to be free, we are obliged to *depreciate* the value of freedom itself. *Burke.*

We are all inclined to *depreciate* whatever we have overpraised, and, on the other hand, to show undue indulgence where we have shown undue rigour.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

Another injurious consequence, resulting, in a great measure, from asceticism, was a tendency to *depreciate* extremely the character and the position of women.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 357.

=Syn. 1. To lower. — 2. *Disparage*, *Detract from*, etc. (see *decry*): to traduce, unvalue, slur.

II. *intrans.* To fall in value; become of less worth: as, a paper currency will *depreciate* unless it is convertible into specie; real estate is *depreciating*.

The wealthy inhabitants opposed . . . all paper currency, from the apprehension that it would *depreciate*, as it had done in New England. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 112.

depreciation (dē-prē-shi-ā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréciation* = Pg. *depreciação*, ⟨ L. as if **depretiatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] 1. The act of lessening or bringing down price or value. — 2. A fall in value; reduction of worth.

This *depreciation* of their funds. *Burke.*

Paper continues to be issued without limit, and then comes *depreciation*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 385.

3. A belittling or running down of value or merit; conscious undervaluation or underestimation of the merits of a person, action, or thing; unfavorable judgment or scant praise: as, he is much given to the *depreciation* of even his best friends.

I have received from some a degree of credit for having kept silence, and from others some *depreciation*.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 83.

A statue of Handel by Roubiliac was erected in Vauxhall in 1738, but of the general *depreciation* and condemnation of his music there can be no doubt.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

depreciative (dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* [⟨ *depreciate* + *-ive*.] Tending to depreciate or undervalue; undervaluing or underrating.

depreciator (dē-prē'shi-ā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *déprécateur* = Sp. *despreciador* = Pg. *depreciador* = It. *dispregiatore*, ⟨ LL. *depretiator*, ⟨ *depretiare*, depreciate: see *depreciate*.] One who depreciates.

No doubt, in times past, kings have been the most notorious false coiners and *depreciators* of the currency, but there is no danger of the like being done in modern times.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange.

depredatory (dē-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ *depreciate* + *-ory*.] Tending to depreciate.

depredable (dep'rē-dā-bl), *a.* [⟨ LL. as if **deprædabilis*, ⟨ *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] Liable to depredation.

The two precedent intend this, That the spirits and aire in their actions may be the lesse depredatory: and the two latter that the blood and juice of the body may be the lesse *depredable*. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

depredate (dep'rē-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *depredated*, ppr. *depredating*. [⟨ LL. *deprædatus*, pp. of *deprædari* (> OF. *depreder*, *depreer*, F. *dépréder* = Pg. *depredar* = It. *depredare*), plunder, ⟨ L. *de-* + *prædari*, rob, plunder, ⟨ *præda*, prey: see *prey*.] I. *trans.* To prey upon, either by consumption or destruction, or by plunder and pillage; despoil; lay waste.

It maketh the . . . body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

That kind of war which *depredates* and distresses individuals. *Marshall.*

II. *intrans.* To take plunder or prey; commit waste: as, wild animals *depredate* upon the corn; thieves have *depredated* on my property.

depredation (dep-rē-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dépréda-tion* = Sp. *depredacion* = Pg. *depredação* = It. *depredazione*, ⟨ LL. *deprædatio*(*n*-), ⟨ *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] 1. The act of plundering; a robbing; a pillaging.

I have now a plentiful estate, external affluence; what if at this moment I were bereft of all, either by fire or *depredation*? *Sir M. Hale*, Afflictions.

To guard against the *depredations* of birds or mice.
D. G. Mitchell, Wet Days.

2. Waste; consumption. — 3. In *Scots law*, the offense of driving away numbers of cattle or other beasts by the masterful force of armed persons: otherwise called *hership*.

depredator (dep'rē-dā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *dépréd-ateur* = Sp. Pg. *depredador* = It. *depredatore*, ⟨ LL. *deprædator*, ⟨ *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredate*.] One who plunders or pillages; a spoiler; a waster.

They [briony and colewort] be both great *depredators* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 402.

depredatory (dep'rē-dā-tō-ri), *a.* [⟨ LL. as if **deprædatorius*, ⟨ *deprædari*, plunder: see *depredator* and *depredate*.] Plundering; spoiling; consisting in or involving pillage.

They are a stout, well-made, bold, warlike race of people, redoubtable neighbours to both nations of the Korlacs, who often feel the effects of their *depredatory* incursions.
Cook, Voyages, VII. v. 7.

deprehend† (dep-rē-hend'), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *deprehender*, *deprendre*, catch, seize (cf. OF. *desprendre*, with prefix *des-* priv., let go, F. *déprendre*, separate, detach), = Sp. *deprender* = Pg. *deprehender* = It. *deprendere*, ⟨ L. *deprehendere*, contr. *deprendere*, seize upon, catch, find out, ⟨ *de-* + *prehendere*, seize, take: see *prehend*, *apprehend*, *comprehend*, *reprehend*.] 1. To catch; take unawares or by surprise; seize, as a person committing an unlawful act.

As if thou wert persuade,
Euen to the act of some light sinne, and *deprehended* so.
Chapman, Iliad, v.

Before the law was thoroughly established, when Moses came down from God, and *deprehended* the people in that idolatry to the calf. *Donne*, Sermons, i.

He is one that sneaks from a good action, as one that had pilfered it, and were not lustie it, and is more blushingly *deprehended* in this then others in sin.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Modest Man.

For it were fitting you did see how I live when I am by myselfe, . . . *deprehending* me (as you did) at a tyme when I was to gratifie so many curious persons.
Evelyn, To Dr. Jeremy Taylor.

2. To apprehend; learn.

But yet they [motions of minute parts of bodies] are to be *deprehended* by experience. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

deprehensible† (dep-rē-hen'si-bl), *a.* [⟨ L. *deprehens-us*, pp. of *deprehendere* (see *deprehend*), + E. *-ible*.] Capable of being discovered, apprehended, or understood. Also *deprensible*. *E. Phillips.*

deprehensibleness† (dep-rē-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* Capableness of being caught or discovered. *Bailey.*

deprehension† (dep-rē-hen'shọn), *n.* [= Pg. *deprehensão*, ⟨ L. *deprehensio*(*n*-), ⟨ *deprehendere*, seize: see *deprehend*.] A catching or seizing unawares; a discovering. *E. Phillips.*

Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame; such is the corrupt judgment of the world: to do ill troubles not man, but to be taken in doing it.
Sp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

We must conceal our actions from the surprises and *deprehensions* of suspicion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 279.

deprensible†, *a.* Same as *deprehensible*.

Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or *deprensible* by certain experiments.
Sir W. Petitie, Advice to Hartlib (1648), p. 15.

depress (dē-pres'), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *depressen*, *depresen*, *deprecen*, ⟨ OF. *depresser*, press down, lower, ⟨ L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere* (> F. *déprimer* = Sp. Pg. *deprimir* = It. *deprimere*), press down, ⟨ *de*, down, + *premere*, press: see *press*¹. Cf. *compress*, *express*, etc.] 1. To press or move downward; make lower; bring to a lower level: as, to *depress* the muzzle of a gun; to *depress* the eye.

Unless an age too late, or cold
Climate, or years, damp my intended wing
Depress'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 46.

2. To force or keep down; cause to fall to or remain in a low or lower condition; lower in vigor, amount, estimation, etc.: as, to *depress* stocks or the price of merchandise; business is *depressed*.

In any other man this had been boldness,
And so rewarded. Pray *depress* your spirit.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, I. 3.

Slow rises worth by poverty *depressed*.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 177.

It was soon found that the best way to *depress* an hated character was to turn it into ridicule.
Burke, Hints for Ess. on the Drama.

Revolutions of opinion and feeling . . . during the last two centuries have alternately raised and *depressed* the standard of our national morality. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

3. To weigh upon; lower in feeling; make dull or languid; deject.

If the heart of man is *depress'd* with cares,
The mist is dispell'd when a woman appears.
Gay, Beggar's Opera, i. 1.

He . . . admitted that his spirits were *depressed*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 191.

But it was only natural . . . [that they] should be alternately elated and *depressed* as the plot went on disclosing itself to them. *Sir J. Mackintosh.*

4†. To depreciate; rate meanly; belittle.

For confidence, it is the last but surest remedy; namely, to *depress* and seem to despise whatsoever a man cannot attain. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, II. 337.

5†. To repress.

I swim upon their angers to allay 'em.
And, like a calm, *depress* their fell intentions.
Fletcher, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

6. In *alg.*, to reduce to a lower degree, as an equation. — 7†. To reduce to subjection; overpower.

Hit watz Ennias the athel, & his highe kynde
Hit sithen *depreced* prouinces, & patrounes bicomne
Welnegge of al the wele in the west iles.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1213.

To **depress the pole** (*naut.*), to count the pole (that is, the polar star) to appear lower or nearer the horizon, as by sailing toward the equator. =Syn. 1. To sink. — 3. To cast down, discourage, dishearten, dispirit, chill, dampen.

depress† (dē-pres'), *a.* [⟨ L. *depressus*, pp.: see *depress*, v.] Pressed down; hollow in the center; concave.

If the seal be *depress* or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it. *Hammond*, Works, I. 259.

Depressa (dē-pres'ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, v.] In Latreille's system of classification, the fourth section of brachelytrous pentamerous *Coleoptera*, containing such genera as *Aleochara*, etc.

depressant (dē-pres'ạnt), *n.* [⟨ *depress* + *-ant*¹.] In *med.*, a sedative.

The bromides have been considered deliberators and *depressants*. *Allen. and Neurol.*, VI. 536.

Depressaria (dep-re-sā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *depressus*, pp., depressed: see *depress*, v.] A genus of moths, family *Tineidæ*, whose caterpillars do great mischief to various umbelliferous plants, as carrots and parsnips, when left for seed, by eating off the flowers and capsules, sometimes also boring into the stems.

depressed (dē-prest'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *depress*, v.] 1. Pressed down; lowered; put on a level with or below the surface: as, a *depressed* railroad. Specifically — 2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, pressed downward, or flattened from above, and therefore broader than high: as, a *depressed* fish — for example, the skate; the *depressed* bill of a bird, as that of the swallow: opposed to *compressed*. — 3. In *bot.*, flattened vertically; sunk below the surrounding margin: as, a *depressed*

plant (one whose growth is lateral rather than upward).—**4.** In *her.*, surmounted or debruised. See *debruised*. [Rare.]

depressible (dē-pres'i-bl), *a.* [< *depress* + *-ible.*] Capable of being depressed.

They [hinged teeth] are, however, *depressible* in one direction only. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 854.

depressingly (dē-pres'ing-li), *adv.* In a depressing manner.

depression (dē-presh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *depression*, < OF. *depression*, F. *dépression* = Sp. *depresion* = Pg. *depressão* = It. *depressione*, < L. *depressio(n-)*, < *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** The act of pressing down, or the state of being pressed down. Specifically—**2.** In *astron.*: (*a*) The sinking of the polar star toward the horizon, as the observer recedes from the pole toward the equator. (*b*) The angular distance of a star below the horizon, which is measured by an arc of the vertical circle passing through the star and intercepted between the star and the horizon.

And than is the *depression* of the pole antartik: that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik bynethe the orisonte the same quantite of space, neither more ne lasse.
Chaucer, Astrolabe, ii. 25.

3. In *gun.*, the lowering of the muzzle of a gun, corresponding to the raising of the breech.—**4.** In *surg.*, a kind of couching.—**5.** In *music*, the lowering or flatting of a tone: denoted in printed music by a ♭, or, after a ♯, by a ♮.—**6.** A hollow; a sinking or falling in of a surface; a forcing inward: as, roughness consisting in little protuberances and *depressions*; the *depression* of the skull.

Should he [one born blind] draw his hand over a picture, where all is smooth and uniform, he would never be able to imagine how the several prominences and *depressions* of a human body could be shown on a plain piece of canvas, that has in it no unevenness or irregularity.
Spectator, No. 416.

7. Figuratively, the act of lowering or abasing: as, the *depression* of pride.

Another very important moral result to which asceticism largely contributed was the *depression* and sometimes almost the extinction of the civic virtues.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 148.

8. A sinking of the spirits; dejection; a state of sadness; want of courage or animation: as, *depression* of the mind.

Lambert, in great *depression* of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape, but when he saw he could not prevail, submitted. *Baker*, Charles II., an. 1660.

9. A low state of strength; physical exhaustion

It tends to reduce the patient's strength very much, and, if persistent for any considerable time, almost invariably occasions fatal *depression*.
West, Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, xxv.

10. A state of dullness or inactivity: as, *depression* of trade; commercial *depression*.—**Angle of depression**, the angle by which a straight line drawn from the eye to any object dips below the horizon. See *dip.*—**Barometric depression**, a relatively low state of the barometer, due to diminished atmospheric pressure.—**Depression of an equation**, in *alg.*, the reduction of it to a lower degree, by dividing both sides of it by a common factor.=**Syn.** 6. Cavity, indentation, dent.—7. Humiliation, fall.—8. Melancholy, despondency.

depressive (dē-pres'iv), *a.* [= OF. *depressif*, F. *dépressif*; as *depress* + *-ive.*] Able or tending to depress or cast down.

May Liberty, . . .
Even where the keen *depressive* North descends,
Still spread, exalt, and actuate your powers. *Thomson.*

depressiveness (dē-pres'iv-nes), *n.* The quality of being depressive; tendency to depress.

To all his . . . troubles, moreover, must be added this continual one of ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

depressor (dē-pres'ọr), *n.* [= Sp. *depresor* = Pg. *depressor*, < NL. *depressor*, < L. *depressus*, pp. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] **1.** One who presses down; an oppressor.

The greatest *depressors* of God's grace, and the advancers of men's abilities, were Pelagius and Celestius.
Abp. Ussher, Religion of the Anc. Irish, ii.

2. Pl. *depressores* (dep-re-sō'rēz). In *anat.*, a muscle that depresses or draws down: as, the *depressor* anguli oris (the muscle which draws down the corner of the mouth).—**3.** In *surg.*, an instrument like a curved spatula used for reducing or pushing a protruding part into place.—**Depressor alæ nasi**, a muscle of the face which draws down the nostrils.—**Depressor anguli oris**, or *triangularis menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the corner of the mouth.—**Depressor labii inferioris**, or *quadratus menti*, a muscle of the face which draws down the lower lip.—**Depressor mandibulæ**, the depressor of the mandible, a muscle which depresses the lower jaw and thus assists in opening the mouth in many vertebrates, as birds and reptiles. It resembles the human digastric in function, but not in appearance.—**Depressor nerve**, an afferent branch of the vagus, running to the cardiac plexus, which when stimulated lowers the vasomotor tone.—**Depressor palpebræ inferioris**, the depressor of the lower eyelid, a muscle which in many animals, but not in man, serves to pull down the lower eyelid.

depreter (dep're-tėr), *n.* [Origin unknown.] Plastering made to imitate tooled ashler-work. It is first pricked up and floated, as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board.
E. H. Knight.

depriment (dep'ri-ment), *a.* [< L. *deprimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deprimere*, press down: see *depress.*] Serving to depress: specifically applied to certain muscles which pull downward, as the rectus inferior oculi, which draws down the eyeball. [Rare or obsolete.]

deprisure (dē-pri'zūr), *n.* [< F. *dépriser*, undervalue (see *disprize*), + *-ure.*] Low esteem; contempt; disdain.

deprivable (dē-prī'vạ-bl), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-able.*] Liable to be deprived, dispossessed, or deposed.

Upon surmise . . . they gather that the persons that enjoy them [certain grants and toleranions] possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours!
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. § 81.

Or else make kings as resistable, censurable, *deprivable*, and liable to all kinds of punishments. *Prynne.*

deprival (dē-prī'val), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-al.*] Deprivation. [Rare.]

The *deprival* of 's sight does render him incapable
Of future sovereignty.
Chapman, Revenge for Honour, iii. 2.

deprivation (dep-ri-vā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *deprivatio(n-)*, < *deprivare*, deprive: see *deprive.*] **1.** The act of depriving; a taking away.

Deprivation of civil rights is a species of penal infliction. *Sir G. C. Lewis*, Authority in Matters of Opinion.

2. The state of being deprived; loss; want; bereavement.

Fools whose end is destruction and eternal *deprivation* of being. *Bentley.*

3. Degradation from office, rank, or position; deposition: now used chiefly of the deposition of a bishop or other clergyman. This is of two kinds: *deprivation a beneficio*, or deprivation of living or preferment; and *deprivation ab officio*, or deprivation of order, otherwise called *depostion* or *degradation.*

Hence haply it was that Assuerus would needs make shew of Vashti the Queene in his magnificent feast, which occasioned her *deprivation* and Esters succession.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 374.

The *deprivation*, death, and destruction of the queen's majesty. *State Trials*, Duke of Norfolk, an. 1571.

There had been recent instances of the *deprivation* of bishops by a sentence of the Witan; and though we have no record of such a step, we may gather that Robert was himself deprived of his see.
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 519.

They [the civil courts] would enforce the *deprivation* of a Wesleyan minister by the authorities of his own communion for preaching in an Anglican pulpit.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 397.

deprivative (dē-prī'vạ-tiv), *a.* [< *deprive* + *-ative.* Cf. *privative.*] Depriving or tending to deprive or divest of property, office, etc. [Rare.]

deprive (dē-prīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprived*, ppr. *depriving*. [< ME. *depriven*, < OF. *depriver*, F. *priver*, < ML. *deprivare*, deprive of office, depose, < L. *de-* + *privare*, deprive, pp. *privatus*, separate, private: see *private*, *privation.*] **1.** To take away; end; injure or destroy.

'Tis honour to *deprive* dishonour'd life.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1186.

Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments.
Reginald Scot.

2. To divest; strip; bereave: as, to *deprive* one of pain, of sight, of property, of children, etc.

In his [William I.'s] Time, Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, was for divers Causes *deprived* of his Dignity, and kept private all his Life after in the Castle of Winchester. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 28.

Most happy he
Whose least delight sufficeth to *deprive*
Remembrance of all pains which him oppresst.
Spenser.

As he [the prime minister] comes into power without any formal election or nomination, so he can be *deprived* of power without any formal deposition.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 194.

Hence—**3.** To divest of office; degrade. See *deprivation*, 3.

A minister, *deprived* for inconformity, said that if they *deprived* him, it should cost an hundred men's lives.
Bacon.

He [Heath of Worcester] was called before the council February 8, and after a month committed to the Fleet, where he remained to the end of the reign; and before the reign came to an end he was *deprived*.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

He [Robert South] was ordained by one of the *deprived* bishops in 1658. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., II. 75.

4. To hinder from possessing or enjoying; debar; withhold.

God hath *deprived* her of wisdom. Job xxxix. 17.

The short time that I spent there *deprived* me of the opportunity. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 140.

From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 316.

=**Syn. 2.** To dispossess, strip, rob, despoil.

deprivement (dē-priv'ment), *n.* [< *deprive* + *-ment.*] The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; deprivation.

Our Levites, undergoing no such law of *deprivement*, can have no right to any such compensation.
Milton, Means to Remove Hirelings out of the Church.

The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*.
Sir P. Ryeaut, Pres. State of Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

depriver (dē-prī'vėr), *n.* One who or that which deprives, takes away, divests, or bereaves.

Depriver of those solid joys
Which sack creates.
Cleaveland, Poems, etc., p. 38.

de profundis (dē prō-fun'dis). [L., out of the depths: *de*, of; *profundis*, abl. pl. of *profundum*, depth: see *profound*, *n.*] Out of the depths: the first two words of the Latin version of the 130th Psalm, which in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches is one of the seven penitential psalms: often used (with capitals) as a name for this psalm.

deproperation† (dē-prop-e-rā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **deproperatio(n-)*, < *deproperare*, make haste, < *de-* + *properare*, hasten: see *properate.*] A making haste or speed. *Bailey*, 1727.

deprostrate† (dē-pros'trāt), *a.* [< *de-* + *prostrate.*] Extremely prostrate; very low; mean.

How may weak mortal ever hope to file
His unsmooth tongue, and his *deprostrate* style?
G. Fletcher.

deprovincialize (dē-prō-vin'shal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deprovincialized*, ppr. *deprovincializing*. [< *de-* priv. + *provincialize.*] To divest of provincial characteristics; expand the views or interests of.

The camp is *deprovincializing* us very fast.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 10.

The country had grown rich, its commerce was large, and wealth did its natural work in making life softer and more worldly, commerce in *deprovincializing* the minds of those engaged in it.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 237.

dept. A contraction of *department.*

depth (depth), *n.* [< ME. *depthe* (not in AS.) = D. *diepte* = Icel. *dipt* = Dan. *dybde* = Goth. *dupitha*, depth: with formative *-th*, < ME. *dep*, E. *deep*: see *deep*, *a.*, and cf. *deep*, *n.*] **1.** Deepness; distance or extension, as measured: (*a*) From the surface or top downward: opposed to *height*: as, the *depth* of the ocean, of a mine, a ditch, etc.

As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water. *Bacon.*

Her [the ship's] *Depth* from the Breadth is 19 Feet and four Inches. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 33.

(*b*) Upward or forward from the point of view: as, the *depth* of the sky. (*c*) From without inward, or from the front to the rear: as, the *depth* of a wound; the *depth* of a building.—**2.** A deep place, literally or figuratively; an abyss; the sea.

The *depth* closed me round about. Jonah ii. 5.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the *depths* and shoals of honour.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

The false tides skim o'er the cover'd land,
And seamen with dissembled *depths* betray.
Dryden.

3. The deepest, innermost, or most central part of anything; the part most remote from the boundary or outer limits: as, the *depth* of winter or of night; in the *depths* of a jungle or a forest.

The Earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

4. Abstruseness; obscurity; that which is not easily explored: as, the *depth* of a science.

There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity. *Addison*, Whig Examiner.

5. Immensity; infinity; intensity.

O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! Rom. xi. 33.

Tears from the *depth* of some divine despair.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

6. Profoundness; profundity; extent of penetration, or of the capacity of penetrating: as, *depth* of understanding; *depth* of skill.

He was a man that God endued with a clear and wonderful *depth*: a discerner of others' spirits, and very much a master of his own.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The splendid colouring of the Flemish artists covers but does not conceal the entire want of *depth*, of imagination, of spiritual vision.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 84.

7. In *painting*, darkness and richness of tone: as, great *depth* of color.—**8.** In *logic*, the quantity of comprehension; the totality of those attributes which an idea involves in itself, and which cannot be taken away from it without destroying it. This use of the word was borrowed by Hamilton from certain late Greek writers.

By the informed *depth* of a term, I mean all the real characters (in contradiction to mere names) which can be predicated of it (with logical truth on the whole) in a supposed state of information; no character being counted twice over knowingly in the supposed state of information. The *depth*, like the breadth, may be certain or doubtful, actual or potential. By the essential *depth* of a term, I mean the real characters qualities predicated of it in its definition. Substantial *depth* is the real concrete form which belongs to everything of which a term is predicable with absolute truth. *C. S. Peirce.*

Beyond one's depth, in water too deep for safety; hence, beyond one's ability or means.

I have ventur'd,
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory;
But far *beyond my depth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2.

Be sure yourself and your own reach to know;
How far your genius, taste, and learning go;
Launch not *beyond your depth*, but be discreet.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 50.

Depth of a sail, the size of a sail between the head and the foot-rope. It is also called the *drop* or *hoist*.—**Depth of the hold**, in *ship-building*, the depth from the upper side of the lower deck-beams to the upper side of the floor-timbers.—**Focal depth**, the penetrating power of a lens —that is, the vertical range through which the parts of an object, a scene, etc., viewed by the lens are seen with satisfactory distinctness.

depthen (dep'thn), *v. t.* [< *depth* + *-en*1.] To increase the depth of; deepen.—**Depthening tool.** (*a*) A countersink used to make a hole deeper. (*b*) A tool used by watchmakers in gaging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates.

depthless (depth'les), *a.* [< *depth* + *-less*.] Wanting depth; shallow.

Notions, the *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena. *Coleridge.*

depucelate† (dē-pū'se-lāt), *v. t.* [< F. *dépuceler* (< *dé-* priv. + *pucelle*, a maid: see *pucel*, *pucelle*) + E. *-ate*2.] To deflower; rob of virginity. *Cotgrave*; *Bailey.*

depudicate† (dē-pū'di-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depudicated*, ppr. *depudicating*. [< LL. *depudicatus*, pp. of *depudicare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *pudicus*, chaste, modest.] To deflower; ravish. *Wor.*

depudorate† (dē-pū'dō-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *pudor*, shame, + E. *-ate*2.] To render void of shame.

Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame as that, though they do perceive, yet they will obstinately and impudently deny the plainest things.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 193.

depulper (dē-pul'pėr), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *pulp* + *-er*1.] An apparatus for freeing from pulpy matter. See the extract.

The term *depulper* has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice [of beets]. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, p. 1839.

depulsation† (dē-pul-sā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **depulsatio(n-)*, < *depulsare*, pp. *depulsatus*, drive or thrust away, < *de*, away, + *pulsare*, drive, thrust: see *pulsate*. Cf. *depulse*.] A thrusting or driving away; a repelling. *Bailey*, 1727.

depulse† (dē-puls'), *v. t.* [< L. *depulsus*, pp. of *depellere*, drive away: see *depel* and *pulse*.] To drive away. *Cockeram.*

depulsion† (dē-pul'shon), *n.* [< L. *depulsio(n-)*, a driving away, < *depellere*, *depulsus*, drive away: see *depulse*.] A driving or thrusting away; expulsion.

The errour or weaknesse of the Burgundian Dutchesse and her Perkin, suffering their enemy in this sort to pursue for his owne security and their *depulsion*.
Speed, Hen. VII., IX. xx. § 33.

depulsory† (dē-pul'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. *depulsorius*, serving to avert, < *depulsor*, one who drives away, < *depellere*, drive away: see *depulse*.] Driving or thrusting away; averting. *Nares.*

Making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the means of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609).

depurant (dep'ū-rant), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. *depuran(t-)s*, ppr. of *depurare*: see *depurate*.] **I.** *a.* Removing impurities; depurative.

II. *n.* That which tends to remove impurities, as a medicine.

Meat broths and milk . . . arouse the emunctories and prove excellent *depurants*. *Therapeutic Gaz.*, IX. 17.

depurate (dep'ū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *depurated*, ppr. *depurating*. [< ML. *depuratus*, pp. of *depurare*, purify: see *depure*.] **1.** To purify; free from impure or heterogeneous matter; clarify; cleanse.

Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies, and in some measure to analize them. *Boyle.*

I . . . doubt whether . . . wars . . . do not serve, as motion to waters, to *depurate* states of . . . a great number of vices. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Seven Years' War, *Pref.*

2. [The prefix *de-* taken as priv.] To render impure. [Rare.]

Priestley began by ascertaining that air *depurated* by animals was purified by plants. *Nature.*

depurate† (dep'ū-rāt), *a.* [< ML. *depuratus*, pp.: see the verb.] Cleansed; pure: as, "a very *depurate* oil," *Boyle*, Works, II. 209.

depuration (dep-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dépuration* = Pr. *depuracio* = Sp. *depuracion* = Pg. *depuração* = It. *depurazione*, < ML. as if **depuratio(n-)*, < *depurare*, purify: see *depurate*.] The act of purifying, clarifying, or cleansing; a freeing from feculent, impure, or heterogeneous matter: as, the *depuration* of a fluid or of a wound.

The ventilation and *depuration* of the blood, . . . one of the principal and constant uses of respiration. *Boyle.*

depurative (dep'ū-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratif* = Pr. *depuratiu* = It. *depurativo*; as *depurate* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; tending to or connected with the removal of impurities.

The function of the segmental organ had been shown to be excretory, *depurative*. *Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 239.

II. *n.* That which cleanses or purifies; specifically, in *med.*, formerly, a remedy supposed to purify the blood or humors.

depurator† (dep'ū-rā-tor), *n.* [= It. *depuratore*; as *depurate* + *-or*.] One who or that which cleanses. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, a depurant or depurative.

The remedies indicated to correct constructive diseases are chiefly *depurators* and nutrients.
Allen. and Neurol., VI. 540.

(*b*) An apparatus designed to assist the expulsion of morbid matter through the excretory ducts of the skin. This is accomplished by withdrawing from the surface of the body the natural pressure of the air. (*c*) A machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning, invented in France.

depuratory† (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dépuratoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *depuratorio*; as *depurate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purifying.

II. *n.* That which purifies. *Sydenham.*

depure† (dē-pūr'), *v. t.* [< ME. *depuren*, < OF. *depurer*, F. *dépurer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *depurar* = It. *depurare*, < ML. *depurare*, purify, < L. *de*, off (taken as intensive), + *purare*, make pure, < *purus*, pure: see *pure*. Cf. *depurate*.] To make pure; cleanse; purge.

Thoug brennynge watir be ,7. tymes distillid, 3itt it is not fully *depurid* fro his brennynge heete.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 21.

He shall yrst . . . be *depured* and cleansed, before that he shall be layde up for pure gold in the treasures of God.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 800.

depurgatory† (dē-pėr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **depurgatorius*, < *depurgatus*, pp. of *depurgare*, cleanse, purge, < *de*, off, + *purgare*, purge: see *purge*.] Purging; serving to cleanse or purify.

deputrition† (dep-ū-trish'ọn), *n.* An improper form of *deputation*. *Craig.*

deputable (dep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *depute* + *-able*.] Capable of being or fit to be deputed.

A man *deputable* to the London Parliament.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 224.

deputation (dep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *deputacion* = D. *deputatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *deputation*, < F. *députation* = Sp. *diputacion* = Pg. *deputação* = It. *deputazione*, < ML. as if **deputatio(n-)*, < *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, appoint: see *depute*.] **1.** Appointment or authority to represent or act for another or others.

We have . . . given his *deputation* all the organs
Of our own power. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 1.

The favourites that the absent king
In *deputation* left behind him here,
When he was personal in the Irish war.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 3.

Their . . . *deputation* to offices of power and dignity.
Barrow, Works, II. xxi.

2. The person or persons authorized to represent or act for another or others: as, the local societies were represented by large *deputations*.—**3.** In *Eng. forestry law*, formerly, a license conferring the rights of a gamekeeper. See the extracts.

He . . . had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the *deputation*, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

The gamekeeper was a man appointed by a document granted by a lord of a manor under statutory authority, termed a *deputation*. This *deputation* enabled him to kill game within the manor, and exercise the statutory powers of a gamekeeper under the Acts for the preservation of game; but it was necessary that his name should be entered with the clerk of the peace of the county or division where the manor was, who, on payment of 1s., gave him a certificate of registration.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 272.

deputator† (dep'ū-tā-tọr), *n.* [< ML. as if **deputator*, < L. *deputare*, pp. *deputatus*, select, depute: see *depute*.] One who deputes; one who grants deputation. *Locke.*

deputé (dē-pūt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deputed*, ppr. *deputing*. [< ME. *deputen*, impute, = D. *deputeren* = G. *deputiren* = Dan. *deputere* = Sw. *deputera*, < OF. *deputer*, F. *députer* = Sp. *diputar* = Pg. *deputar* = It. *deputare*, depute, < L. *deputare*, cut off, prune down, count among, LL. also destine, allot, ML. also select, appoint, < *de*, off, + *putare*, cleanse, prune, also estimate, think. Cf. *compute*, *count*1, *repute*.] **1.** To appoint as a substitute or agent; appoint and send with a special commission or authority to act in the name of a principal.

There is no man *deputed* of the king to hear thee.
2 Sam. xv. 3.

The bishop may *depute* a priest to administer the sacrament. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2†. To set aside or apart; assign.

The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues. *Barrow.*

3. To assign to a deputy; transfer: as, he *deputed* his authority to a substitute.

If legislative authority is *deputed*, it follows that those from whom it proceeds are the masters of those on whom it is conferred. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 231.

4†. To impute.

The apostil . . . shewith neithir thurg his rigtfulnesse haue this deserued, but al what euere to be *depute* to the grace of God. *Wyclif*, Prol. to Romans.

depute (dep'ūt), *n.* [< *depute*, *v.* Cf. *deputy*.] A deputy: as, a sheriff *depute* or an advocate *depute*. [Scotch.]

The fashion of every *depute* carrying his own sheil on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute*, between 1807 and 1810.
Lord Cockburn, Memoirs.

deputise (dep'ū-tīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deputised*, ppr. *deputising*. [< *deputy* + *-ise*; an unnecessary substitute for *depute*.] **I.** *trans.* To appoint as deputy; empower to act for another, as a sheriff; depute. [U. S.]

It is only learned foreigners, who desire to study our institutions, that suppose the affairs of the nation are governed by a series of *deputised* expressions originating in the town meeting and working upward.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 106.

II. *intrans.* To act as a deputy. [U. S.]

deputy (dep'ū-ti), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *deputie*, *debyte*, < OF. *deputé*, F. *député* = Sp. *diputado* = Pg. *deputado* = It. *deputato*, < ML. *deputatus*, a deputy, prop. pp. of *deputare*, depute: see *depute*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person appointed or elected to act for another or others; one who exercises an office in another's right; a lieutenant or substitute.

The vicar and *debyte* of Christ.
J. Udall, On Revelations xvii.

He hath committed this other office of preserving in healthful constitution the inward man, to which we call the spirit of the soul, to his spiritual *deputy*, the minister of each Congregation. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

Specifically—**2.** One deputed to represent a body of electors; one elected to the office of representative: as, the *deputies* to the French Chamber of Deputies.

Each district has now its respective *deputy* to the general diet, although the canton has but one vote, and consequently loses its voice if the two *deputies* are of different opinions. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 314.

That certain men have been chosen as *deputies* of the people—that there is a piece of paper stating such *deputies* to possess certain powers—these circumstances in themselves constitute no security for good government.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

3. In *law*, one who by authority exercises another's office or some function thereof, in the

name or place of the principal, but has no interest in the office. A deputy may in general perform all the functions of his principal, or those specially deputed to him, but cannot again depute his powers. Specifically— (a) A subordinate officer authorized to act in place of the principal officer, as, for instance, in his absence. If authorized to exercise for the time being the whole power of his principal, he is a *general deputy*, and may usually act in his own name with his official addition of deputy, etc. (b) A subordinate officer authorized to act in a particular matter or service, as, for instance, to serve a writ, or to aid in keeping the peace on a particular occasion. In such case he is a *special deputy*.—**Chamber of Deputies**, the (English) title of the second house of the national parliament or assembly in France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Rumania. In France it consists (1890) of 584 members, elected for four years by universal suffrage, each *arrondissement* electing one deputy unless its population is in excess of 100,000, when it is divided into two or more constituencies. The number of members is 508 in Italy, 146 in Portugal, 188 in Rumania, and one for each 50,000 inhabitants in Spain. The chamber is the popular branch of the legislative assembly, and is in general the branch in which financial measures originate. =**Syn.** Substitute, representative, legate, delegate, envoy, agent, factor, proxy.

II. *a.* Serving as a deputy; deputed: as, a *deputy* shoriff.

dequace†, *v. t.* See *deguase*.

dequantitate† (dē-kwon'ti-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de*, from, + *quantitas*, quantity: see *quantity*.] To diminish the quantity of.

Brown has words still more extraordinary, as feriation, for keeping holiday, . . . *dequantitate*, for diminish.
Beattie, Elem. of Mor. Science, v. 1.

dequassé, *v. t.* [ME. **dequassen*, *dequacen*, < OF. *dequasser*, *decasser*, *decacier*, *desquasser*, shatter, throw down, overthrow, < ML. *dequassare*, lit. shake down, < L. *de*, down, + *quassare*, shake, shatter, quash: see *quash*.] To shake down.

deracinate (dē-ras'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deracinated*, ppr. *deracinating*. [< F. *déraciner*, OF. *desraciner*, *desracener*, uproot, < *des-* priv. + *racine* = Pr. *racina*, a root, < L. as if **radicina*, < *radix* (*radic-*), a root: see *radix*, *radical*, and cf. *eradicate*.] To pluck up by the roots; eradicate; extirpate: as, to *deracinate* hair.

The coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savagery.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

Disemboweling mountains and *deracinating* pines!
The Century, XXVII. 188.

deraum (de-rē'um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέραιον*, a collar, < *δέρη*, the neck.] In *ornith.*, the root of the neck. *Illiger*, 1811.

deraign†, **derain** (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [Also written, esp. in second sense, *darraign*, *darrain*, the most correct spelling being *derain*; < ME. *derainen*, *deraynen*, *deraynyen*, sometimes *derreynen*, *darreynen*, < OF. *derainier*, *deresnier*, *derainier*, *deraigner*, *derenier*, etc., *desrainier*, *desresner*, etc., < ML. *derationare*, *disrationare*, justify or vindicate, esp. by arms, < *de-*, *dis-*, + *rationare*, discourse, contend in law, < L. *ratio*(*n-*), reason: see *reason*, *ratio*. Cf. *arraign*.] 1. In *old Eng. law*, to prove; justify; vindicate, as an assertion; clear one's self, either by proving one's own case or by refuting that of an adversary: sometimes used of an abstract or chronologic tracing of a chain of title to real estate.

There was no buerne with that bold the batell to take,
The right to *deraigne* with the ranke duke.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13084.

Derrener [F.], to *dereine*; to justifie, or make good, the denialt of an act, or fact. *Cotgrave.*

When it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court. *Blount.*

2. To claim and try to win by battle or combat; fight for.

Philip . . . brodes in haste
For to lache as lorde, the lond for to haue,
Or *deraine* it with dintes & deedes of armes.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 124.

3. To arrange (an army); draw up in order of battle. [This sense may have arisen from confusion with *arrange*.]

And thus was Solyman victorious and happie, otherwhere victorious and unhappie, when he was forced to *darreine* battaile against his owne bowels.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 285.

Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

deraign†† (dē-rān'), *v. t.* [< OF. *deraigner*, *desrogner*, erroneous form of *deregner*, *desrenger*, derange, overthrow: see *derange*.] To derange; disorder; disarrange. *E. Phillips.*

deraignment†, **derainment**†† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deraisnement*, *derainement*, *desrainement*, etc., < *deraisnier*, deraign: see *deraign*.] In *old Eng. law*, the act of deraigning; proof; justification.

derangement†† (dē-rān'ment), *n.* [< *deraign*² + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disordering or disarranging; a turning out of course.—**2.** A renunciation, as of religious or monastic vows.

derail (dē-rāl'), *v.* [< L. *de*, from, + E. *rail*¹.]

I. *trans.* To cause to leave the rails or run off the track, as a railroad-train: as, the engine was *derailed* at the crossing.

II. *intrans.* To run off the track or rails.

The train, near Lake Ivanhoe, *derailed* on Tuesday.
Times (London), Sept. 15, 1887, quoted in N. and Q., [7th ser., IV. 365.

derailment (dē-rāl'ment), *n.* [< *derail* + *-ment*.] The act of derailing, or causing to leave the rails, as a railroad-train or -car.

Preventing them [the cars] from separating in case of *derailment*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 307.

derain†, **derainment**†. See *deraign*¹, *deraignment*.

derange (dē-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deranged*, ppr. *deranging*. [< F. *déranger*, OF. *desrengier*, *desrangier*, *desrancer* = Pr. *desrengar*, *desrencar*, *desrancar*, put out of order, < *des-* priv. + *rengier*, *renger*, *ranger*, put in order, range: see *range*.] 1. To disturb the regular order of; throw into confusion; disconcert; disarrange: as, to *derange* plans or affairs.

The republic of regicide . . . has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, broke to pieces all the rest.
Burke, A Regicide Peace.

Time and tide are strangely changed,
Men and manners much *deranged*.
Emerson, The Initial Love.

Self-regulating as is a currency when let alone, laws cannot improve its arrangements, although they may, and continually do, *derange* them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 434.

2. To disturb the state, action, or functions of; put out of proper order or condition; disorder; unsettle: as, to *derange* a machine; his health is much *deranged*; to *derange* one's mind or reason.

A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts, and the rest of life is distress and misery.
Blair, Sermons, IV. xviii.

All old philosophers knew that the fabric of the State rested ultimately upon a way of thinking, a habit of opinion, a "discipline," which was a thing so delicate and easily *deranged* that in the opinion of some of them new tunes coming into vogue might be enough to cause a revolution. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 198.

3. To disorder the mind of; unsettle the reason of, as a person. =**Syn. 1.** To disarrange, displace, unsettle, confuse, embarrass, discompose, disconcert.

derangeable (dē-rān'ja-bl), *a.* [< *derange* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being deranged; liable to derangement: as, *derangeable* health. *Sydney Smith.*

deranged (dē-rānjd'), *p. a.* Unsettled in mind; insane.

It is the story of a poor *deranged* pariah lad.
Lamb, To Wordsworth.

derangement (dē-rānj'ment), *n.* [< F. *dérangement*, < *déranger*, derange: see *derange* and *-ment*.] 1. The act of deranging, or the state of being deranged; a putting out of order; disturbance of regularity or regular course; disorder.

From the complexity of its mechanism . . . liable to *derangement*. *Paley*, Nat. Theol., x.

2. Disorder of the intellect or reason; insanity.

In all forms of mental *derangement* there are two underlying pathological conditions: the one physical, being a functional dissociation or severance of the nerve centres that have been organized to act together physiologically, whence naturally for the time being an incoherence of function and a discontinuity of individual being; the other statical, consisting in a structural change in the nerve cells or in their uniting fibre, whence a permanent disintegration of the substance of ideas.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 264.

=**Syn. 1.** Irregularity, confusion.—**2.** Lunacy, madness, etc. See *insanity*.

deray† (dē-rā'), *v.* [< ME. *derayen*, *deraien*, *drayen*, < OF. *desreer*, *desroier*, *desroier*, *desrayer*, *derroier*, derange, disorder, confuse, trouble, refl. go wild, quarrel, < *des-* priv. + *roi*, *roi*, *rai*, order: see *array*, *v.*, and cf. *disarray*, *v.*]

I. *trans.* To derange; disorder; reflexively, to go wild; rage.

He *deraied him* as a deuel & dede him out a-geine.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2061.

Thus deaptitualy the duk *drayed him*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1210.

II. *intrans.* To rage.

Noctanabus anon right with his nices werkes,
Too begitte the gome graithes hym soone,
Deraide as a dragoun dreedfull in fight.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 893.

deray (dē-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *deray*, *derai*, and contr. *dray*; also *dieray*, < OF. **desrei*, *desroy*, *deroi* (= Pr. *desrey*), < *desreer*, *desroier*, *desroier*, derange, disorder: see *deray*, *v.*, and cf. *array*, *disarray*, *n.*] Tumult; disorder.

Was neuir in Scotland hard nor sene
Sic danaing nor *deray*. *Chr. Kirk*, st. 1.

So have we found weddings celebrated with an outburst of triumph and *deray* at which the elderly shook their heads. *Carlyle.*

Derbe (dėr'bē), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803), < (?) Gr. *Δέρβη*, a city in Lycaonia.] The typical genus of the family *Derbidæ*.

derbend (dėr'bend), *n.* [Turk., = Ar. *darbend*, < Pers. *darband*, a narrow mountain pass, < *dar*, a door, gate, + *band*, confinement, band.] A wayside guard-house in Turkey, especially on mountain roads.

Derbian (dėr'bi-an), *a.* Relating or dedicated to an earl of Derby. Also *Derby*.—**Derbian flycatcher**, *Pitangus derbianus*, a large stout bird of the family *Tyrannidæ*, inhabiting Mexico and Texas. See *Pitangus*.—**Derbian pheasant**, *Oreophasis derbianus*, a Central American bird of the family *Cracidæ*, the only representative of the subfamily *Oreophasinæ* (which see).

Derbida (dėr'bi-dă), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-ida*.] The *Derbidæ* rated as a subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*. The regular form would be *Derbinæ*.

Derbidæ (dėr'bi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derbe* + *-idæ*.] A family of homopterous hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Derbe*.

derboun (dėr'bōn), *n.* A variety of black wolf of Arabia and Syria.

Derby (dėr'bi or dăr'bi), *n.* and *a.* [The race is named after the twelfth Earl of *Derby*. The earldom takes its name from the county and town of *Derby*, < ME. *Derby*, *Derbi*, < AS. *Deorbý*, *Deóra bý*, a name of Scand. origin (the AS. name having been *Northworthig*), lit. appar. habitation of deer (wild beasts), < AS. *déora*, gen. pl. of *déor* = Dan. *dyr*, a deer, wild beast, + AS. (ONorth.) *bý*, *bú*, a habitation (see *deer* and *by*²); but the first element is perhaps of other origin.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Derbies* (-biz). 1. The most important annual horse-race of England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at Epsom, Surrey, in the spring, generally on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide. —**2.** [*l. c.*] A masons' two-handled float.

A *derby* or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime or hair.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 504.

3. [*l. c.*] A stiff felt hat with rounded crown and more or less narrow brim, worn by men, and sometimes also by women, for walking or riding. It came in as a fashionable novelty in the year 1874, and is now (1888) commonly worn in England and America.—**Derby day**, the day on which the Derby sweepstakes is run.—**Derby dog**, something that "turns up" without fail, as the proverbial dog on the race-course on Derby day, after the track is otherwise cleared for the races. [Local, Eng.]

An eccentric, Quaker-sort of person who acts as a kind of annual *Derby-day* to the German diet, and may be met with every year at the meetings of the Society for Promoting International Arbitration. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 404.

II. *a.* Same as *Derbian*.

Derbyshire drop. Same as *blue-john*.

Derbyshire neck, spar. See the nouns.

Dercetidæ (dėr-set'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dercetis* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct fishes, typified by the genus *Dercetis*: a synonym of *Hoplopleuridæ* (which see).

Dercetis (dėr'se-tis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dercetis*, *Dercete*, < Gr. *Δερκετίς*, *Δερκετώ*, a Syrian goddess, also called *Atargatis*.] A genus of fossil ganoid fishes from the Chalk formation of England, having an elongated eel-like body, and commonly called *petrified eels*.

Dercetum (dėr'se-tum), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Dercetis*.] A genus of myriapods: same as *Heterostoma*.

derdings†, *a.* See *daredevil*.

dere†, *v. t.* [ME. *deren*, *derien*, < AS. *derian*, hurt, injure, = OS. *derian* = OFries. *dera* = D. *deren* = OHG. *terian*, *terran*, hurt. Cf. *dare*²*.] To hurt; injure; wound.

No thyng here sall the be *derand*,
In this blis sall be ghour beeldyng.
York Playe, p. 2.

And the duke with a dynt *derit* hym agayn,
That the viser & the ventaile voidet hym fro.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7080.

And ye shul bothe anon unto me swere,
That thaue bevereme ye shul my corowne *dere*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 964.

dere†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *daru* (= OHG. *tara*), injury: see *dare*³, *v.*] Hurt; harm.

They drege him up to the drye, and he na *dere* suffrd.
King Alexander, p. 139.

Dere hadir, lyft is full swete,
The drede of dede dose all my *dere*.
York Plays, p. 65.

dere[2], *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *deer*[1].

dere[3], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *deer*[2].

derecho (Sp. pron. dā-rā'chō), *n.* [Sp., right, justice, < ML. *directum*, right, justice: see *direct* and *droit*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*: (*a*) Right; justice; just claim. (*b*) *pl.* Imposts; taxes; customs-duties.—**Derecho comun**, common law.

dereignment†, *n.* Same as *deraignment*[2].

dereinet, *v. t.* See *deraign*[2].

derelict (der'e-likt), *a.* and *n.* [= Pg. *derelicto* = It. *derelitto*, < L. *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, forsake utterly, < *de-* + *relinquere*, forsake, abandon: see *relict*, *relinquent*, *relinquish*.] I. *a.* 1. Left; abandoned by the owner or guardian. [Now rare except in law.]

Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands. *Sir P. Pett*, Letters, To A. Wood, I. 611.

The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers have no grounds of nature or assiduity, but civility and opinion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 40.

2. Unfaithful; neglectful of requirement or responsibility: as, *derelict* in duty.

The vacant, unoccupied, and *derelict* minds of his friends. *Burke*, American Taxation.

It was generally admitted that Mr. Grant was hopelessly *derelict*, and neglectful of his social duties.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 108.

II. *n.* 1. That which is abandoned; in *law*, an article of goods or any commodity thrown away, relinquished, or abandoned by the owner; specifically, a vessel abandoned at sea.

When I am a little disposed to a gay turn of thinking, I consider, as I was a *derelict* from my cradle, I have the honour of a lawful claim to the best protection in Europe.
Savage, Wanderer, v., note.

The crown [of Jerusalem] became a *derelict*; the title was borne after Conrad by his half-brother Henry, the son of Isabella of England; and subsequently by a number of ruling houses.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 176.

The cruiser Atlanta towed into the Capes of Delaware a dangerous *derelict* which had been drifting about off the coast for weeks. *New York Tribune*, Nov. 20, 1887.

2. Land left dry by a change of the water-line.

dereliction (der-e-lik'shon), *n.* [= Pg. *dereliçção*, < L. *derelictio(n-)*, an abandoning, < *derelictus*, pp. of *derelinquere*, abandon: see *derelict*.] 1. The act of leaving with an intention not to reclaim or resume; an utter forsaking; abandonment. [Now rare except in law.]

When the man repents, he is absolved before God, before the sentence of the church, upon his contrition and *derelict*ion only. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 4.

2. The state of being forsaken or abandoned.

Hadst thou not been thus forsaken, we had perished; thy *derelict*ion is our safety. *Sp. Hall.*

3. The gaining of land from the water by a change of the water-line.—4. The land so gained.—5. Unfaithfulness or remissness; neglect: as, a *derelict*ion of duty.

The pretence was the Persian war, which Argos declined. This was called a base *derelict*ion, and excited, by the help of Spartan emissaries, hatred and contempt.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 511.

=Syn. 1. Desertion, relinquishment.—5. Failure, unfaithfulness.

dereligionize (dē-rē-lij'on-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dereligionized*, ppr. *dereligionizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *religionize*.] To make irreligious; oppose or discourage religion in or among. [Rare.]

He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others.
De Quincey.

derelingt, *n.* An obsolete form of *darling*.

dereynet, *v. t.* A variant form of *deraign*[1].

derf†, *a.* [ME., also *darf*, prob. (the AS. **deorf*, ONorth. **dearf*, not being authenticated) < Icel. *djarfr* = Sw. *djerf* = Dan. *djerv*, bold, daring, = (with additional suffix) OS. *derbhi* = OFries. *derve*, bold, fierce.] Bold; brave; strong; mighty; terrible.

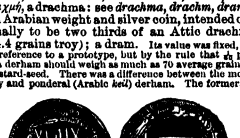
"Do way," quoth that *derf* mon, "my dere, that speche. For that durst I not do, lest I desayed were."
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1492.

Doughty of dedis, *derfe* of his hondes,
None wighter in werre, ne of wille better.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8816.

derfly†, *adv.* [ME., also *derfliche*, *derflike*, etc. (= Icel. *djarflega*); < *derf* + *-ly*[2].] Boldly; bravely; sorely; greatly.

I dare loke no man in the face,
Derfely for dole why ne were I dede.
York Plays, p. 107.

derham (der'am), *n.* [Also *dirhem*; Ar. *derham*, *dirhem*, Turk. *dirhem*, Pers. *dirham*, *diram*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, a drachma: see *drachma*, *drachm*, *dram*.] An Arabian weight and silver coin, intended originally to be two thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy); a dram. Its value was fixed, not by reference to a prototype, but by the rule that $\frac{1}{10}$ part of a derham should weigh as much as 70 average grains of mustard-seed. There was a difference between the monetary and ponderal (Arabic *keil*) derham. The former, by



Obverse. Reverse.

Derham of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 177 (= A. D. 793), in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

weighings of numerous early coins, has been found equal to 43.7 grains troy, making the value of the coin about 9 United States cents; while the latter is said to be heavier in the ratio of 10 to 9, so that it would be 48 grains. This is still approximately the mass of the derham (weight) in most localities; though in some places it sinks nearly to 46 and in others rises almost to 50 grains, and in Abyssinia is even said to be only 40 or 41 grains. There was in early times a derham of half the usual weight, and two units of this name now employed in Persia are equal to nearly 100 and 300 grains respectively. The Morocco coin, the derham, is reckoned equivalent to 7½ United States cents.

deric (der'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δέρος*, skin, + *-ic*.] In *embryol.*, of or pertaining to the ectoderm, or outer germ-layer: the opposite of *enteric*.

The Fungi which spread in the *deric* tissues of the higher animals. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 360.

deride (dē-rīd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *derided*, ppr. *deriding*. [= OF. *derider*, *derire*, F. dial. *dérire* = It. *deridere*, *diridere*, < L. *deridere*, mock, laugh at, < *de-* + *ridere*, laugh: see *ridicule*, *risicle*. Cf. *arride*.] To laugh at in contempt; turn to ridicule or make sport of; mock; treat with scorn by laughter.

The Pharisees also . . . *derided* him. Luke xvi. 14.

Men ever rather sought by wit to *deride* and traduce much of that which is good in professions, than with judgment to discover and sever that which is corrupt.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 231.

=Syn. *Ridicule*, etc. (see *taunt*), banter, rally, jeer, gibe, scout, scoff at, insult.

derider (dē-rī'dėr), *n.* One who derides; a mocker; a scoffer.

Execrable blasphemies, and like contempts offered by *deriders* of religion. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deridingly (dē-rī'ding-li), *adv.* By way of derision or mockery.

His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, xxxvii.

derisible (dē-riz'i-bl), *a.* [= It. *derisibile*, < L. as if **derisibilis*, < *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Subject to derision; worthy of derision.

In every point of intellectual character I was his hopeless and *derisible* inferior.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 71.

derision (dē-rizh'on), *n.* [= F. *dérision* = Pr. *derrizio* = It. *derisione*, *dirisione*, < LL. *derisio(n-)*, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] 1. The act of deriding; subjection to ridicule or mockery; contempt manifested by laughter; scorn.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh; the Lord shall have them in *derision*. Ps. ii. 4.

British policy is brought into *derision* in those nations that a while ago trembled at the power of our arms.
Burke, Present Discontents.

2. An object of derision or contempt; a laughing-stock.

I was a *derision* to all my people. Lam. iii. 14.

=Syn. 1. Ridicule, mockery, gibes, scoffing, taunts, insults.

derisionary (dē-rizh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [< *derision* + *-ary*[1].] Derisive. [Rare.]

There was a club that ate a calf's head on January 30, in ridicule of the commemoration of Charles I.'s death. This is spoken of as "that *derisionary* festival."
Tom Brown, Works, II. 215.

derisive (dē-rī'siv), *a.* [= OF. *derisif* = It. *derisivo*, < L. as if **derisivus*, < *derisus*, pp. of *deridere*, laugh at, deride: see *deride*.] Expressing or characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

His [Christ's] head harrowed with the thorns, and his *derisive* purple stained, yea drenched, with blood.
Bp. Gauden, On the Sacrament, p. 98.

Meantime, o'er all the dome they quaff, they feast,
Derisive taunts were spread from guest to guest,
And each in jovial mood his mate addrest.
Pope, Odyssey, ii.

derisively (dē-rī'siv-li), *adv.* With derision or mockery.

The Persians . . . [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other ethnicks.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 243.

derisiveness (dē-rī'siv-nes), *n.* The state of being derisive. *Imp. Dict.*

derisory (dē-rī'sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dérisoire* = Pr. *derisori* = It. *derisorio*, < LL. *derisorius*, serving for laughter, < L. *deridere*, pp. *derisus*, deride: see *deride*.] Characterized by derision; mocking; ridiculing.

The comick or *derisory* manner is further still from making shew of method.
Shaftesbury, Advice to an Author, ii. § 2.

derivability (dē-rī-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *derivable*: see *-bility*.] The character of being derivable.

A *derivability* of the one from the other.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXII. 360.

derivable (dē-rī'va-bl), *a.* [= F. *dérivable* = Sp. *derivable*; as *derive* + *-able*.] Capable of being derived, received, or obtained. (*a*) Obtainable, as from a source: as, income is *derivable* from land, money, or stock; an estate *derivable* from an ancestor.

He here confounds the pleasure *derivable* from sweet sounds with the capacity for creating them.
Poe, Tales, I. 300.

Having disregarded the warning *derivable* from common experience, he was answerable for the consequences.
H. Spencer, Man vs. State, p. 47.

(*b*) Traceable, as to a source; obtainable by derivation: as, a word *derivable* from the Greek. (*c*) Deducible, as from premises.

The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads. *Wilkins*.

derivably (dē-rī'va-bli), *adv.* By derivation.

derivant (der'i-vant), *n.* [< L. *derivan(t-)s*, ppr. of *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] In *math.*, a homogeneous and isobaric function of f, which is a covariant of f, where f_1 denotes

$$\frac{(n-1)!}{n!}\mathrm{D}_x f.$$

derivate (der'i-vāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivé* = Sp. Pg. *derivado* = It. *derivato* (= G. Dan. Sw. *derivatum*, Sw. also *derivat*, n.), < L. *derivatus* (neut. *derivatum*, in NL. as a noun), pp. of *derivare*, derive: see the verb.] I. *a.* Derived. [Rare.]

Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*,
In its own blood to trample treason out.
Sir H. Taylor, Edwin the Fair, I. 7.

II. *n.* A word derived from another; a derivative. [Rare.]

derivation (der-i-vā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *derivaison*, *derivoison*, *diriveson*, F. *dérivation* = Sp. *derivacion* = Pg. *derivação* = It. *derivazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *derivation*, < L. *derivatio(n-)*, derivation, < *derivare*, pp. *derivatus*, derive: see *derive*.] 1. A drawing from or turning aside, as a stream of water or other fluid from a natural course or channel; a stream so diverted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

These issues and *derivations* being once made, and supplied with new waters pushing them forwards, would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

An artificial *derivation* of that river. *Gibbon.*

Specifically—(*a*) In *med.*, revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, etc., over it or at a distance from it. (*b*) In *teleg.*, a diversion of the electric current.

In telegraphy, *derivations* generally arise from the wire touching another conductor.
R. S. Culley, Pract. Teleg., p. 43.

2. The act or fact of deriving, drawing, or receiving from a source: as, the *derivation* of being; the *derivation* of an estate from ancestors, or of profits from capital.

My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings.
Shak., Pericles, v. 1.

Shrubs and flowers, indigenous or of distant *derivation*.
P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 17.

3. In *philol.*, the drawing or tracing of a word in its development or formation from its more original root or stem; a statement of the origin or formative history of a word. See *etymology*.

Derivation, in its broadest sense, includes all processes by which new words are formed from given roots.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., p. 193.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation of finding the derivative, or differential coefficient; differentiation. (*b*) The operation of passing from any point on a cubic curve to that point at which the

tangent at the first point cuts the curve. (*c*) The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may in the context be termed its derivative. The word *derivation*, in its first mathematical sense, was invented by Lagrange, who thought it possible to develop the calculus without the use of infinitesimals.

5. In *biol.*, descent with modification of an organism from antecedent organisms; evolution: as, the *derivation* of man; the doctrine of *derivation*—that is, the derivative theory (which see, under *derivative*).

According to the doctrine of *derivation*, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal, but which in their lowest forms are mere shreds of jelly-like protoplasm.

J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 442.

6. In *gun.*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun, due to its angular rotation about its longer axis and to the resistance of the air. Sometimes called *drift*.—**7.** The thing derived or deduced; a derivative; a deduction. [Rare or obsolete.]

Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they lay claim to. *Glanville.*

Arbogast's calculus of derivations [named for the French analyst L. F. A. *Arbogast*, 1759–1803], a method of expanding and otherwise dealing with functions of functions expressible as series in ascending powers of one or more variables.

derivational (der-i-vā'shon-al), *a.* [< *derivation* + *-al*.] Relating to derivation.

derivationist (der-i-vā'shon-ist), *n.* [< *derivation* + *-ist*.] Same as *derivatist*.

We have sometimes in the preceding pages used the words evolutionist or *derivationist*.

La Conte, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXII. 311.

derivatist (dē-riv'a-tist), *n.* [< *derivative* + *-ist*.] A believer in the doctrine of derivation or evolution; an evolutionist. [Rare.]

The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters *derivatists*.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 215.

derivative (dē-riv'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dérivatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *derivativo*, < LL. *derivativus*, derivative (in grammatical sense), < L. *derivare*, derive: see *derive*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Derived; taken or having proceeded from another or something preceding; secondary: as, a *derivative* word; a *derivative* conveyance.

As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God. *Sir M. Hale.*

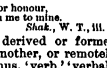
Exclusive sovereignty of ownership of the soil is a *derivative* right. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

Making the authority of law *derivative*, and not original. *H. Spencer*, Data of Ethics, § 10.

2. In *biol.*, relating to derivation, or to the doctrine of derivation; as, the *derivative* theory.—**3.** In *med.*, having a tendency to lessen inflammation or reduce a morbid process.

It [a hot-air bath] is stimulating, *derivative*, depurative. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 544.

Derivative certainty. See *certainty*.—**Derivative character.** See *character*.—**Derivative chord,** in *music*, a chord derived from a fundamental chord; specifically, a chord derived from another by inversion; by inversion.—**Derivative conveyance.** See *conveyance*.—**Derivative function,** in *math.*, a function expressing the rate of change of the value of another function relatively to that of the variable.—**Derivative theory,** in *biol.*, the view that species change in the course of time by virtue of their inherent tendencies, not by natural selection.



Fundamental and Derivative Chords.

II. *n.* **1.** In *med.*, a therapeutic method or agent employed to lessen a morbid process in one part by producing a flow of blood or lymph to another part, as cupping, leeching, blisters, catharsis, etc.—**2.** That which is derived; that which is deduced or comes by derivation from another.

For honour,
'Tis a *derivative* from me to mine.
Shak., W. T., iii. 2.

Specifically—**3.** A word derived or formed either immediately from another, or remotely from a primitive or root: thus, 'verb,' 'verbal,' 'verbose' are *derivatives* of the Latin *verbum*; 'duke,' 'duet,' 'adduce,' 'conduce,' 'conduct,' 'conduit,' etc., are *derivatives* of the Latin *ducere*; 'feeder' is a *derivative* of 'feed,' and 'feed' a *derivative* of 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**4.** In *music*: (*a*) The root or generator from which a chord is derived. (*b*) Same as *derivative chord* (which see, above).—**5.** In *math.*: (*a*) A derivative function; a differential coefficient. (*b*) The slope of a scalar function; a vector function whose direction is that of most rapid increase of a scalar function (of which it is said to be the derivative), and whose magnitude is equal to the increase in this direction of the scalar function per unit of distance. (*c*) More generally, any function derived from another.—**Derivative of a manifold of points,** the aggregate of all points having a number of points of the manifold greater than any assignable number within any assigned distance, however small.—**Rational derivative** of a point on a plane cubic curve, a point whose trilinear coördinates are rational integral functions of those of the former point.—**Schwartzian derivative** of any function y of x, the function

$$\frac{y'''}{y'} - \frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{y''}{y'}\right)^2,$$

where the accents signify differentiations relative to x.

derivatively (dē-riv'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner; by derivation.

The character which essentially and inherently belongs only to him [Christ] will *derivatively* belong to them [his disciples] also. *Horne*, On Ps. xv.

derivativeness (dē-riv'a-tiv-nes), *n.* The state of being derivative. *Imp. Dict.*

derive (dē-rīv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derived*, ppr. *deriving*. [< ME. *deriven*, < OF. *deriver*, F. *dériver* = Sp. Pg. *derivar* = It. *derivare* = G. *deriviren* = Dan. *derivere* = Sw. *derivera*, < L. *derivare*, lead, turn, or draw off (a liquid), draw off, derive (one word from another, in last sense for earlier *ducere*), < *de*, away, + *rivus*, a stream: see *rival*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To turn aside or divert, as water or other fluid, from its natural course or channel: as, to *derive* water from the main channel or current into lateral rivulets.

The solemn and right manner of *deriving* the water.
Holland, tr. of Livy, p. 490.

The whole pond is very great; but that part of it which is *derived* towards this font is but little.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 86.

2†. Figuratively, to turn aside; divert.

And her dew loves *deryv'd* to that vile witches shayre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 2.

That saving grace which Christ originally is or hath for the general good of his whole Church, by sacraments he severally *deriveth* into every member thereof.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 57.

The Stamites are the sinke of the Easterne Superstitions, which they *derive* to many Nations.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 460.

If we take care that the sickness of the body *derive* not itself into the soul, nor the pains of one procure impatience of the other, we shall alleviate the burden.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 332.

3. To draw or receive, as from a source or origin, or by regular transmission: as, to *derive* ideas from the senses; to *derive* instruction from a book; his estate is *derived* from his ancestors.

For by my mother I *derived* am
From Lionel duke of Clarence.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5.

Elizabeth clearly discerned the advantages which were to be *derived* from a close connection between the monarchy and the priesthood. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

It is from Rome and Germany that we *derive* our domestic law. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 186.

Specifically—**4.** To draw or receive (a word) from a more original root or stem: as, the word 'rule' is *derived* from the Latin; 'feed' is *derived* from 'food.' See *derivation*, 3.—**5.** To deduce, as from premises; trace, as from a source or origin: involving a personal subject.

A sound mind will *derive* its principles from insight.
Emerson, Society and Solitude.

These men *derive* all religion from mythe.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 202.

I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in *deriving* the name of the village of Allonby, Cumberland. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., I. 307.

6. To communicate or transfer from one to another, as by descent. [Rare.]

His [Bathurst's] learning, and untainted manners, too,
We find, Athenians, are *derived* to you.
Dryden, Epilogue spoken at Oxford, I. 22.

Our language has received innumerable elegancies and improvements from that infusion of Hebraisms which are *derived* to it out of the passages of Holy Writ. *Addison.*

The plaintiff could not prove the place in question to be within his patent, nor could *derive* a good title of the patent itself to Mr. Bigby. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 314.

An excellent disposition is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations. *Felton.*

Derived conductors, in *elect.*, the two or more branches, reuniting further along, into which a conductor is sometimes divided.—**Derived current,** in *elect.*, a current flowing through a derived conductor.—**Derived group.** See *group*.

II. *intrans.* To come, proceed, or be derived. [Rare.]

It were but reasonable to admire Him, from whom really all perfections do *derive*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 22.

Pow'r from heav'n
Derives, and monarchs rule by gods appointed.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The wish, that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lv.

The new school *derives* from Hawthorne and George Eliot. *Howells.*

derivement† (dē-rīv'ment), *n.* [< OF. *derivement*, derivation (in lit. sense), < *deriver*, derive: see *derive* and *-ment*.] An inference or a deduction.

I offer these *derivements* from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. 4.

deriver (dē-rī'vėr), *n.* **1.** One who derives or deduces from a source.—**2.** One who diverts a thing from its natural course to or upon something else. [Rare.]

Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole entire guilt of them to himself. *South*, Sermons, II. 6.

derkt, *a.*, *n.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *dark*[1]. *Chaucer.*

derling†, *n.* A Middle English form of *darling*.

derm (dėrm), *n.* [< NL. *derma*, q. v.] Same as *derma*.

derma (dėr'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dέρμα*, the skin, hide (of beasts, later of man), < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*[1], q. v.] **1.** The true skin, or cutis vera; the corium.—**2.** Skin; the skin in general: synonymous with *integument* or *tegumentum*.

Also *derm*, *dermis*.

dermad (dėr'mad), *adv.* [< Gr. *dέρμα*, skin, + L. *ad*, to: see *-ad*[3].] Toward the skin—that is, from within outward in any direction; ectad. *Barclay.*

dermahemal, dermahemeal, *a.* See *dermohemal*.

dermal (dėr'mal), *a.* [< *derma* + *-al*.] **1.** In *zoöl.*, pertaining to skin, or the external covering of the body; consisting of skin; cutaneous; tegumentary. The word properly relates to the derma or corium: as, the *dermal* layer of the skin; but it has also acquired a more general sense: as, *dermal* appendages—that is, hair, feathers, etc.; the *dermal* skeleton.

2. In *bot.*, pertaining to the epidermis.—**Dermal bone,** an ossification in the derma or cutis.—**Dermal defenses,** in *ichth.*, the placoid exoskeleton; the shagreen, ichthyodorulites, etc., of elasmobranchian fishes.—**Dermal denticle.** See *denticle*.—**Dermal muscle,** a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle; a muscle developed in, attached to, or specially acting upon the derma or skin proper, as the platysma myoides of man.

As we regard the *dermal muscles* as primitively forming a common complex with those which belong to the skeleton, we must distinguish from it those which belong to the integument as such.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 492.

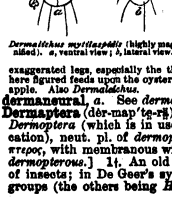
Dermal musculature, the set or system of dermal muscles as a whole; cutaneous muscles, collectively considered.

The *dermal musculature* is more highly developed in mammalia. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 493.

Dermal skeleton, the exoskeleton of an animal, or those hard parts which cover the body, as the integument of an insect or a crustacean.

dermalgia (dėr-mal'ji-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *dέρμα*, skin, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] In *pathol.*, a painful condition of the skin arising from nervous disease; neuralgia of the skin. Also *dermatalgia*.

Dermalichus (dėr-mą-lī'kus), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *dέρμα*, skin, + *λείχειν*, lick.] A genus of parasitic mites or acarids, of the family *Sarcoptidæ*, or itch-insects, founded by Koch, 1843: synonymous with *Analges*. The species are mainly parasitic on birds. The larvæ are hexapod, the adults octopod; the male is larger than the female, and is often provided with exaggerated legs, especially the third pair. The species here figured feeds upon the oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple. Also *Dermalichus*.



Dermalichus mytilaspidis (highly magnified). *a*, ventral view; *b*, lateral view.

dermaneural, *a.* See *dermoneural*.

Dermaptera (dėr-map'te-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Dermoptera* (which is in use in another application), neut. pl. of *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, with membranous wings, as a bat: see *dermopterous*.] **1†.** An old and disused group of insects; in De Geer's system, one of three groups (the others being *Hemiptera* and *Cole-*

optera) of his *Vaginata*.—**2.** The earwigs, *Forficulida*, as an order of *Insecta*: now usually called *Euplexoptera* (which see). *Kirby.*

Also *Dermatoptera.*

dermapteran (dêr-map′te-ran), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dermaptera.*

dermapterous (dêr-map′te-rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermaptera.*

dermatalgia (dêr-ma-tal′ji-ạ), *n.* Same as *dermalgia.*

Dermatemydidæ (dêr′ma-te-mid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-idæ.*] In Gray's classification, a family of cryptodirous tortoises, typified by the genus *Dermatemys*. It includes those which have the alveolar surface of the upper jaw surmounted by a triangular ridge parallel to the proper edge of the jaw, and a short transverse ridge attached in the middle in front and separated from the front by a deep pit; the lower jaw with 3 or 5 strong teeth in front fitting into a pit in the upper jaw; and the alveolar surface flat, with a subcentral groove along each side. The toes are weak and broadly webbed. The group includes several fresh-water tortoises of Central and South America, and some fossil species have also been erroneously referred to it. By most chelonologists the group is referred to the family *Emydidæ.* Also *Dermatemydæ.*

Dermatemydinæ (dêr-ma-tem-i-dī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermatemys* (*-temyd-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of emydoid tortoises. Also *Dermatemyinæ.*

Dermatemys (dêr-mat′e-mis), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *ἐμύς* (*ἐμυδ-*), the fresh-water tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermatemydidæ.*

dermatic (dêr-mat′ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερματικός*, ‹ *dérma* (*r-*), skin: see *derma.*] Dermal; cutaneous; pertaining to the skin. Also *dermatine.*

dermatin, dermatine[2] (dêr′ma-tin), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-in*[2], *-ine*[2].] A dark olive-green variety of hydrophyte, of a resinous lustre, found in Saxony: so called because it frequently occurs as a skin or crust upon serpentine. It also occurs in uniform masses.

dermatine[1] (dêr′ma-tin), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δερματίνος*, ‹ *dérma* (*r-*), skin.] Same as *dermatic.*

dermatine[2], *n.* See *dermatin.*

dermatitis (dêr-ma-tī′tis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the skin. Also called *cytitis.*

Dermatobranchia, Dermatobranchiata (dêr′ma-tō-brang′ki-ạ, -brang-ki-ā′ti-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermatogen (dêr-mat′ō-jen), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-γενης*, producing: see *-gen.*] In *bot.*, the primitive or nascent epidermis; the primordial cellular layer from which the epidermis is developed.

dermatography (dêr-ma-tog′ra-fi), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-γραφία*, ‹ *γράφειν*, write.] The anatomical description of the skin. Also *dermography.*

dermatoid (dêr′ma-toid), *a.* [‹ Gr. **dερματοειδής*, contr. *dερματώδης*, like skin, ‹ *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling skin; skinlike.

dermatological (dêr′ma-tō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* Having to do with dermatology; pertaining or devoted to dermatology.

The case is one to which no precedent has been found after a careful search of *dermatological* literature.
Alien. and Neurol., VIII. 484.

dermatologist (dêr-ma-tol′ǫ-jist), *n.* [‹ *dermatology* + *-ist.*] One who is versed in dermatology.

dermatology (dêr-ma-tol′ǫ-ji), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-λογία*, ‹ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] The science of the skin; knowledge concerning the skin and its diseases. Also *dermology.*

dermatolysis (dêr-ma-tol′i-sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *λύσις*, solution, dissolution, ‹ *λύειν*, loose.] In *pathol.*: (*a*) A relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin. (*b*) Pachydermia.

dermatomycosis (dêr′ma-tō-mī-kō′sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *μύκης*, fungus, + *-osis*: see *mycosis.*] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin caused by a vegetable parasite.

dermatonosis (dêr-ma-ton′ǫ-sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *νόσος*, disease.] In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

Dermatophili (dêr-ma-tof′i-li), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *φίλος*, loving.] A group of minute parasitic arachnids or follicle mites, corresponding to the family *Demodicidæ.*

Dermatophysa (dêr′ma-tō-fī′sạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *φύσα*, a bellows.] In Owen's system of classification, an order of *Arachnida*, including the *Arctisca* or waterbears, the *Podosomata*, and certain mites, as *Demodex*, characterized by the absence of distinct respiratory organs. Also *Dermophysa.*

dermatophyte (dêr′ma-tō-fīt), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *φυτόν*, a growth, plant.] A plant that grows upon the skin; a fungus of a low type which is parasitic upon the skin of men and other animals, causing various diseases. The best-known species are *Achorion Schenleinii*, the fungus of favus; *Trichophyton tonsurans*, the fungus of ringworm; and *Microsporon furfur.*

dermatophytic (dêr′ma-tō-fit′ik), *a.* [‹ *dermatophyte* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, dermatophytes: as, *dermatophytic* diseases.

Dermatopnoa (dêr-ma-top′nō-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *πνοή*, a blowing, ‹ *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] A group of gastropodous mollusks with rudimentary gills or none. It consists of such genera as *Limapontia*, *Phyllirhoë*, and *Elysia.* Also called *Pellibranchiata*, *Adranchiata*, *Saccoglossa*, and *Apneusta.*

Dermatoptera (dêr-ma-top′te-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermatopterus*, ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *πτερόν*, a wing. Cf. *Dermoptera*, *dermopteran*.] **1.** In *entom.*, same as *Dermaptera.*—**2.** In *mammal.*, same as *Dermoptera.*

dermatorrhea, dermatorrhœa (dêr′ma-tō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL. *dermatorrhœa*, ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *ῥοία*, a flowing, ‹ *ῥεῖν*, flow.] In *pathol.*, a morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dermatosclerosis (dêr′ma-tō-skli-rō′sis), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *σκλήρωσις*, a hardening: see *sclerosis.*] Same as *scleroderma.*

dermatosis (dêr-ma-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *-osis.*] **1.** The state or condition of having a bony integument, or osseous exoskeleton, as exemplified by a sturgeon, turtle, or armadillo.—**2.** In *pathol.*, any disease of the skin.

dermatoskeletal (dêr′ma-tō-skel′e-tạl), *a.* [‹ *dermatoskeleton* + *-al.*] Same as *dermoskeletal.*

dermatoskeleton (dêr′ma-tō-skel′e-tọn), *n.* [NL. (Carus, 1828), ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dermatoxerasia (dêr-ma-tok-sē-rā′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *ξηρασία*, dryness, ‹ *ξηραίνειν*, dry, parch, ‹ *ξηρός*, dry.] In *pathol.*, same as *xeroderma.*

Dermestes (dêr-mes′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + (irreg.) *ἐδίειν*, eat.] A genus of coleopterous insects, the type of the family *Dermestidæ.* The larvæ devour dead bodies, skins, leather, and other animal substances. One species, *D. lardarius*, is known by the name of bacon-beetle; another, *D. or Anthrenus museorum*, is peculiarly destructive in museums of natural history. See cut under *bacon-beetle.*

dermestid (dêr-mes′tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

II. *n.* A member of the *Dermestidæ.*

Dermestidæ (dêr-mes′ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), ‹ *Dermestes* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn *Coleoptera.* The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate in size, and the palpi are appendiculate at the base; the anterior coxæ are large, conical, and prominent; the posterior coxæ are not prominent; the antennæ are moderate in length, and capitate; the posterior tibiæ are sulcate for the thighs; and the body is usually scaly or pubescent.

dermestoid (dêr-mes′toid), *a.* [‹ *Dermestes* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Dermestes*; of or pertaining to the *Dermestidæ.*

dermic (dêr′mik), *a.* [‹ *derm* or *derma* + *-ic.*] **1.** In *anat.*, dermal; enderonic; of or pertaining to the dermis: as, the *dermic* layer of the skin.

When the *dermic* process is papilliform, and sunk in a pit of the dermis, the conical cap of modified epidermis which coats it is either a hair or a feather.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 40.

2. In *med.*, cutaneous; pertaining to the skin: as, a *dermic* disease.—**Dermic remedies**, remedies which act through the skin.

dermis (dêr′mis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma*, conformed in term. to *epidermis.*] Same as *derma.*

Dermobranchia (dêr-mō-brang′ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of marine opisthobranchiate gastropodous mollusks. They respire by means of external gills in the form of dorsal membranous layers, tufts, or filaments, and there is no mantle or shell in the adult. The common sea-lemon, *Doris* (which see), is an example. It is an extensive and diversiform group, containing all the opisthobranchiate gastropods excepting the *Pleurobranchiata*. It is subdivided into the *Abranchiata* and the *Nudibranchiata* or *Notobranchiata*, the largest and typical group, a synonym of *Dermobranchia* itself, which is also divided into *Ceratobranchia*, *Cladobranchia*, and *Pycnobranchia*. Also *Dermatobranchia*, *Dermatobranchiata*, *Dermobranchiata.*

Dermobranciats (dêr-mō-brang-ki-ā′tẹ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermobranchiatus*: see *dermobranchiate.*] Same as *Dermobranchia.*

dermobranchiate (dêr-mō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermobranchiatus*, ‹ *Dermobranchia*, q. v.] Pertaining to the *Dermobranchia*; nudibranchiate.

Dermochelydidæ (dêr′mō-ke-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dermochelys* (*-chelyd-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of soft-shelled turtles, named from the genus *Dermochelys*: usually called *Sphargididæ* (which see).

Dermochelys (dêr-mok′e-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + *χέλυς*, a tortoise.] The typical genus of *Dermochelydidæ*: same as *Sphargis*, and of prior date.

Dermogastric (dêr-mō-gas′trik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + *γαστήρ*, stomach.] Pertaining to the skin and to the stomach; connecting the alimentary canal with the integument; furnishing communication between the intestinal tube and the exterior of the body: as, a *dermogastric* pore.

The number of the pore-canals (*dermo-gastric* pores), which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 111.

dermography (dêr-mog′ra-fi), *n.* Same as *dermatography.*

dermohemal, dermahemal (dêr-mō-, dêr-ma-hē′mạl), *a.* [Improper forms for **dermemal*, **dermæmal*, or **dermathemal*, ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] Pertaining to the skin on the hemal or ventral aspect of the body: specifically applied to dermoskeletal elements of the median ventral fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermoneural.* Also spelled *dermohæmal, dermahæmal.*

dermohemia, dermohæmia (dêr-mō-hē′mi-ạ), *n.* [NL. *dermohæmia*, improp. for **dermæmia* or **dermathæmia*, ‹ Gr. *dérma* (*r-*), skin, + *αἷμα*, blood.] In *pathol.*, hyperæmia of the skin.

dermohumeral (dêr-mō-hū′me-rạl), *a.* [‹ NL. *dermohumeralis*, ‹ Gr. *dérma*, the skin, + L. *humerus*, prop. *umerus*, humerus.] Connecting the humerus with the skin; specifically, pertaining to the dermohumeralis.

dermohumeralis (dêr′mō-hū-me-rā′lis), *n.*; pl. *dermohumerales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *dermohumeral.*] That part of the panniculus carnosus, or fleshy pannicle, by which the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin: a muscle in many animals, not represented in man.

dermoid (dêr′moid), *a.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + *εἶδος*, form. More accurately *dermatoid*, q. v.] Same as *dermal.*—**Dermoid cyst**, a cystic tumor of congenital origin, found in the ovary, the testicle, the region of the mouth, neck, and orbit, and rarely elsewhere, containing sebaceous matter. Its walls resemble true skin, and may develop hairs and teeth.

dermology (dêr-mol′ǫ-ji), *n.* Same as *dermatology.*

dermomuscular (dêr-mō-mus′kū-lạr), *a.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, the skin, + L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pertaining to skin and muscle; consisting of dermal and muscular tissue: as, the *dermomuscular* tube of a worm.

The suckers found in the Trematoda, Cestoda, and Hirudinea are special differentiations of the *dermo-muscular* tube.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 143.

dermoneural (dêr-mō-nū′rạl), *a.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, the skin, + *νεῦρον*, a nerve.] Pertaining to the skin on the neural or dorsal aspect of the body: specifically applied to the dermoskeletal elements of the median dorsal fins of fishes, as the bones supporting the rays of these fins: contrasted with *dermohemal.* Also *dermaneural, dermatoneural.*

dermoösseous (dêr-mō-os′ē-us), *a.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, skin, + L. *os* (*oss-*), bone.] Having the character of ossified integument or bony tissue developed in the skin; bony, as the dermal skeleton; exoskeletal.

The gaseous, liquid, and solid molecular conditions, being characters distinguishing otherwise allied substances in the same way morphologically (we can not say yet developmentally), as the cartilaginous, osseous, and exostosed or *dermoösseous* characters distinguish otherwise nearly allied genera.
E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 46.

dermoössification (dêr-mō-os′i-fi-kā′shọn), *n.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*, the skin, + E. *ossification.*] Dermal ossification; formation of bony tisue in the integument as a part of the dermoskeleton, or a bony exoskeletal element: as, "*dermoössification* of the cranium," *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 48.

dermoössify (dêr-mō-os′i-fī), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dermoössified*, ppr. *dermoössifying.* [‹ Gr. *dérma*,

the skin, + *ossify.*] To ossify dermally; become dermoösseous; form a dermoössification or a dermoösseous. *E. D. Cope.*

dermopathic (dêr-mǭ-path'ik), *a.* [< *dermopathy* + *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to dermopathy.

dermopathy (dêr-mop'ạ-thi), *n.* [< Gr. *dέρμα*, skin, + *πάθος*, suffering.] Surgical treatment of the skin.

Dermophysa (dêr-mǭ-fī'sạ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dermatophysa.*

Dermoptera (dêr-mop'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterous.*] A suborder of *Insectivora*, containing the single family *Galeopithecidæ* (which see). Also *Dermatoptera*, *Pterophora.*

dermoptere (dêr'mop-tēr), *n.* A vertebrate of the group *Dermopteri.*

Dermopteri (dêr-mop'tę-rī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermopterus*: see *dermopterous.*] In Owen's system of classification, the lowest of five subclasses of the class *Pisces*, characterized by a vermiform limbless body, a notochordal membranco-cartilaginous endoskeleton, and no skull, or a skull with no lower jaw. It thus covered the acranial, leptocardian, cirrostomous, or pharyngobranchiate vertebrates, as the lancelets; and the monorhine, cyclostomous, or marsipobranchiate vertebrates, as the hags and lampreys. It was divided into two orders, *Cirrostomi* and *Cyclostomi*, respectively containing the lancelets and the hags and lampreys. These groups are very distinct from each other, and are now generally regarded as different classes of *Vertebrata.* Also called *Dermopterygii.* [Not in use.]

dermopterous (dêr-mop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *dermopterus*, < Gr. *δερμόπτερος*, having membranous wings, as a bat (Aristotle), < *δέρμα*, the skin, + *πτερόν*, wing.] Having the characters of the *Dermopteri.*

dermopterygian (dêr-mop-tę-rij'i-ạn), *a.* [As *Dermopterygii* + *-an.*] Same as *dermopterous.*

Dermopterygii (dêr-mop-tę-rij'i-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *πτερύγιον* or *πτέρυξ* (*πτερυγ-*), wing, fin, < *πτερόν*, wing.] Same as *Dermopteri.*

Dermorhynchi (dêr-mǭ-ring'ki), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dermorhynchus*: see *dermorhynchous.*] The lamellirostral birds; the duck tribe: so called from the soft-skinned bill.

dermorhynchous (dêr-mǭ-ring'kus), *a.* [< NL. *dermorhynchus*, < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] Having a skinny bill, as a duck; specifically, pertaining to the *Dermorhynchi.*

dermosclerite (dêr-mǭ-sklē'rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκληρός*, hard: see *sclerotic.*] A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the *Actinozoa.*

dermoskeletal (dêr-mō-skel'e-tạl), *a.* [< *dermoskeleton* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton; exoskeletal.

dermoskeleton (dêr-mō-skel'e-tǫn), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *σκελετόν*, skeleton.] The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or bony integument, such as covers many invertebrate and some vertebrate animals. It serves more or less completely the offices of protecting the soft parts of the body and as a fixed point of attachment to the organs of movement. In fishes and reptiles the dermoskeleton is the skin with the scales; in turtles it is the shell united with parts of the endoskeleton, such as the vertebræ and ribs; insects and crustaceans have a dermoskeleton only. See *exoskeleton.* Also *derm-skeleton*, *dermatoskeleton.*

dermotensor (dêr-mǭ-ten'sqr), *n.*; pl. *dermotensores* (-ten-sǭ'rēz). [NL., < Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + NL. *tensor*, stretcher: see *tensor.*] A tensor muscle of the skin. — **Dermotensor patagii**, the tensor of the skin of the patagium, a propatagial muscle of the wings of some birds. *R. W. Shufeldt.*

dermotomy (dêr-mot'ǭ-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *δέρμα*, skin, + *τομή*, < *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy.*] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

derm-skeleton (dêrm'skel'e-tǫn), *n.* Same as *dermoskeleton.*

dern[1] (dêrn), *a.* [Also written *dearn* and *darn*; < ME. *derne*, *dern*, *darne*, *durne*, < AS. *dyrne*, rarely *derne*, secret, = OS. *derni* = OFries. *dern*, *dren* (in comp.) = OHG. *tarni*, hidden, > F. *terne*, dull, > *ternir*, tarnish, > E. *tarnish*: see *tarnish.*] Hidden; secret; private.

> In parfyte charitee,
> That like *derne* dede do noman ne sholde.
> *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 180.
>
> Now with their backs to the den's mouth they sit,
> Yet shoulder not all light from the *dern* pit.
> *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of the Soul, i. 10.
>
> Through dreary beds of tangled fern,
> Through groves of nightshade dark and *dern.*
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

In dern, in secret.

> My dule *in dern* bot gif thow dill,
> Doutles bot dreid I dé.
> *Robene and Makyne* (Child's Ballads, IV. 246).

dern[1] (dêrn), *v.* [< ME. *dernen*, *dærnen*, < AS. *dyrnan* = OS. *dernian* = OHG. **tarnjan*, *tarnen*, MHG. *ternen*, hide; from the adj.] **I.** *trans.* To hide; secrete, as in a hole. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He at length escaped them by *derning* himself in a foxearth. *H. Miller.*

II. *intrans.* To hide one's self; skulk.

> But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
> Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne.*
> *T. Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas, in England's Parnassus.

dern[2] (dêrn), *n.* Same as *dearn*[2].

dern[3] (dêrn), *v. t.* Same as *darn*[2], a minced form of *damn.* Also written *durn.* [Vulgar, U. S.]

dernful (dêrn'fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *dern*[1] + *-ful.*] Solitary; hence, sad; mournful.

> The birds of ill presage this luckless chance foretold
> By *dernfull* noise.
> *L. Bryskett* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 268).

dernier (dêr'ni-ėr or, as F., der-nyā'), *a.* [F. *dernier*, < ML. as if **deretranarius* (cf. OF. *derrain*, > E. *darrein*, q. v.), < **deretranus*, < L. *de*, down, + *retro*, back: see *rear*[2], *retro-.*] Last; final; ultimate: now used only as French, as in the phrase *dernier ressort*, last resort, final resource.

> After the *dernier* proof of him in this manner . . . he was dismissed. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 620.

dernly† (dêrn'li), *adv.* [Also written *dearnly*; < ME. *dernly*, *derneliche*, secretly, < *derne*, secret, + *-ly*, *-liche*: see *dern*[1], *a.*, and *-ly*[2].] **1.** Secretly.

> Hit watz the ladi, lofyest to holde,
> That drog the dor after hir ful *dernly* & stylle.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1188.

2. Solitarily; hence, sadly; mournfully.

> They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 35.

derodontid (dē-rǭ-don'tid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derodontidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Derodontidæ.*

Derodontidæ (der-ǭ-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derodontus* + *-idæ.*] A family of clavicorn beetles. The dorsal segments of the abdomen are partly membranous; the ventral segments are free; the tarsi are 5-jointed, at least in one pair; the mentum is moderate or small; the palpi are approximate at base; and the anterior coxæ are conical, transverse, and seldom prominent.

Derodontus (der-ǭ-don'tus), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1861), < Gr. *δέρη*, the neck, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] The typical genus of the family *Derodontidæ.* They are moderately small beetles, two species of which, *D. maculatus* and *D. trisignatus*, are North American.

derogant (der'ǭ-gant), *a.* [< F. *derogant*, *derogeant*, now *dérogeant* = It. *derogante*, < L. *derogan(t-)s*, ppr. of *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] Derogatory; disrespectful. [Obsolete or rare.]

> The other is both arrogant in man, and *derogant* to God.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 12.

derogate (der'ǭ-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *derogated*, ppr. *derogating.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*, < It. *derogare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *derogar* = F. *déroger*), repeal part of a law, take away, detract from, < *de*, from, + *rogare*, propose a law, ask: see *rogation.* Cf. *abrogate.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To destroy or impair the force and effect; lessen the extent, authority, etc., of.

> Neither willeth he, nor may not do, any thing including repugnance, imperfection, or that should *derogate*, minish, or hurt his glory and his name.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 232.

> By several contrary customs . . . many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated.*
> *Sir M. Hale.*

2. To detract from; abate; disparage. [Rare.]

> There is none so much carried with a corrupt mind . . . that he will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthy an enterprise. *Hooker.*

3. To take away; retrench; remove (from). [Rare.]

> Just so much respect as a woman *derogates* from her own sex, in whatever condition placed, . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself on that score.
> *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To take away a part; detract; make an improper or injurious abatement: with *from.* [The word is generally used in this sense.]

> We should be injurious unto virtue itself, if we did *derogate from* them whom their industry hath made great.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

> The contemplation of second causes doth *derogate from* our dependance upon God.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 7.

> Queen Elizabeth answer'd, That tho' she would no way *derogate from* her Right, yet she should be loth to endanger her own security. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 391.

2. To fall away in character or conduct; degenerate. [Rare.]

> Would Charles X. *derogate* from his ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? *Hazlitt.*
>
> Shall . . . man
> *Derogate*, live for the low tastes alone,
> Mean creeping cares about the animal life?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 80.

=Syn. 1. *Depreciate*, *Derogate from*, etc. See *decry.*

derogate (der'ǭ-gāt), *a.* [< L. *derogatus*, pp. of *derogare*: see the verb.] Lessened in extent, estimation, character, etc.; invalidated; degenerate; degraded; damaged. [Rare.]

> The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authoritie of the substitute was clerely *derogate.* *Hall*, Hen. VI., an. 10.
>
> From her *derogate* body never spring
> A babe to honour her! *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

derogately (der'ǭ-gāt-li), *adv.* In a manner to lessen or take from; disparagingly.

> That I should
> Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
> It not concern'd me. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

derogation (der-ǭ-gā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dérogation* = Sp. *derogacion* = Pg. *derogação* = It. *derogazione*, < L. *derogatio(n-)*, a partial abrogation of a law, < *derogare*, repeal a part of a law, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of impairing effect in whole or in part; limitation as to extent, or restraint as to operation: as, a statute in *derogation* of the common law must not be enlarged by construction.

> Such a demand may not, in strictness, be in *derogation* of public law. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 420.

2. The act of impairing or seeking to impair merit, reputation, or honor; a lessening of value or estimation; detraction; disparagement.

> What dishonor is this to God? Or what *derogation* is this to heaven? *Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough.

> The *derogations* therefore, which grow to learning from the fortune or condition of learned men, are either in respect of scarcity of means, or in respect of privateness of life. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 25.

> He counted it no *derogation* of his manhood to be seen to weep. *Robertson.*

derogative (dē-rog'ạ-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **derogativus*, < *derogare*, derogate: see *derogate*, *v.*] Lessening; belittling; derogatory.

> Absurdly *derogative* to all true nobility.
> *State Trials*, Marquis of Argyle, an. 1661.

derogatively (dē-rog'ạ-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derogative manner; derogatorily.

derogatorily (dē-rog'ạ-tǫ-ri-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner.

> It is the petition of a people: I should act *derogatorily* to its importance if I did not state that. *Everett.*

derogatoriness (dē-rog'ạ-tǫ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being derogatory. *Bailey*, 1727.

derogatory (dē-rog'ạ-tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *derogatoire*, F. *dérogatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *derogatorio*, < LL. *derogatorius*, < L. *derogare*: see *derogate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Detracting or tending to lessen by taking something away; that lessens extent, effect, estimation, etc.: with *to*, sometimes *from.*

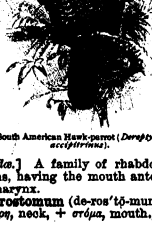
> *Derogatory from* the wisdom and power of the Author of nature. *Cheyne.*

> His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., x.

Derogatory clause in a testament. See *clause.* — **Syn.** Depreciative, discreditable, disgraceful.

II.† *n.* A derogatory act or statement; a disparagement. *Cotgrave.*

Deroptyus (de-rop'ti-us), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *πτίον*, a winnowing-shovel or fan, < *πτύειν*, spew out, cast out, = E. *spew*, q. v.] A genus of South American short-tailed parrots, having a large erectile nuchal crest. *D. coronatus* is the crested hawk-parrot, also called *hia.*



South American Hawk-parrot (*Deroptyus accipitrinus*).

Derostomidæ (der-ǭ-stom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Derostomum* + *-idæ.*] A family of rhabdocœlous turbellarians, having the mouth anterior and a dilated pharynx.

Derostomum (de-ros'tǭ-mum), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *στόμα*, mouth.] The typical ge-

nus of the family *Derostomidæ*. *D. schmidtianum* is an example. Also *Derostoma*.

Derotremata (der-ō-trē'ma-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *τρῆμα* (*τ*-), a hole, < *τετραίνειν* (√ *τρα*), bore.] A group of urodele batrachians. They have no external gill-slits, but usually gill-slits or branchial apertures. The maxillary and vomerine teeth are in single series. The group is distinguished on the one hand from *Siren*, *Proteus*, and *Necturus*, and on the other from the salamandrines proper. It consists of the genera *Amphiuma*, *Cryptobranchus*, and *Megalobatrachus*, and corresponds to the families *Cryptobranchidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. Also *Derotrema*.

Other [than perennibranchiate] Urodela are devoid of external gills, but (as is the case in Menopoma and Amphiuma) present one or two small gill-clefts on each side of the neck, and are thence called *Derotremata*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 162.

derotrematous (der-ō-trem'ạ-tus), *a.* [< *Derotremata* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Derotremata*.

derotreme (der'ō-trēm), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δέρη*, neck, + *τρῆμα*, hole.] I. *a.* In *Amphibia*, having holes in the neck in which gills are concealed; cryptobranchiate, as an amphibian; derotrematous.

II. *n.* One of the *Derotremata*.

derrick (der'ik), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *derric*; from *Derrick*, also written *Derick*, a hangman employed at Tyburn, London, at the beginning of the 17th century, and often mentioned in contemporary plays: e. g.,

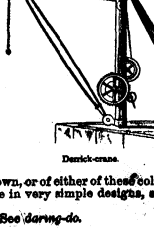
The theefe that dyes at Tyburne . . . is not halfe so dangerous . . . as the Politick Bankrupt. I would there were a *Derick* to hang him up too.
Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins (ed. Arber), p. 17.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inn at which he will light.
The Bellman of London (1616).

The name was applied to a gallows, and then to a sort of crane. The name *Derrick* is < D. *Dierrijk*, contr. *Dirk*, earlier *Diederik*, also (after G.) *Dietrick* = OHG. *Diotrich*, MHG. G. *Dietrich* = AS. *Þeódric* = Goth. **Thiudareiks* (Latinized *Theodoricus*, *Theodericus*), lit. chief of the people, < *thiuda* (= AS. *þéod*, etc.), people, + *reiks* = AS. *rīce*, chief, mighty, rich: see *Dutch* and *rich*. The same term. *-rick* appears in the proper name *Frederick*, and disguised in *Henry*.] An apparatus for lifting and moving heavy weights. It is similar to the crane, but differs from it in having the boom, which corresponds to the jib of the crane, pivoted at the lower end so that it may take different inclinations from the perpendicular. The weight is suspended from the end of the boom by ropes or chains that pass through a block at the end of the boom and thence directly to the *crab*, a winding-apparatus or motor at the foot of the post. Another rope connects the top of the boom with a block at the top of the post, and thence passes to the motor below. The motions of the derrick are a direct lift, a circular motion round the axis of the post, and a radial motion within the circle described by the point of the boom. On shipboard a derrick is a spar raised on end, with the head steadied by guys and the heel by lashings, and having one or more pulleys depending from it to raise heavy weights.—**Floating derrick**, a movable derrick erected on a special boat or vessel. Such derricks have a single central post or support, and a horizontal boom supported at some elevation on the post and carrying a traveling carriage which bears the block from which the load is suspended. The boom is supported by stays from the top of the post, and is also counterbalanced by means of stays run from the opposite end of the boom to the deck of the vessel on which the derrick is built. The floating derrick used by the Department of Docks in New York has a lifting capacity of 100 tons, and a clear lift of 50 feet.

derrick-car (der'ik-kär), *n.* A railroad-car upon which a small derrick is mounted, used especially for clearing the line of wrecks or other obstructions.

derrick-crane (der'ik-krān), *n.* A crane in which the post is supported by fixed stays in the rear and the jib is pivoted like the boom of a derrick. It has the radial motion of a derrick without its freedom of circular motion, the travel of the load being limited by the fixed stays.


Derrick-crane.

derries (der'is), *n. pl.* [Prob. a var. of *dhurries*, the Indian fabrics known in the West by that name.] A cotton cloth, usually of blue and brown, or of either of these colors, with white, made in very simple designs, such as stripes.

derring-doer, *n.* See *daring-doer*.

derringer (der'in-jėr), *n.* [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.] A short-barreled pistol of large caliber, very efficient at short range.

derry (der'i). [Repr. Ir. *doire*, an oak-wood, < *dair* (gen. *darach*), *dawr* (gen. *daro*), an oak, = W. *dar* and *derw*, an oak, = Gr. *δρύς*, an oak, orig. tree, = Goth. *triu* = AS. *trēow*, E. *tree*, q. v.] A frequent element in Irish place-names: as, *Derry*, *Derrybrian*, *Londonderry*.

The ancient name of Londonderry was *Derrycalgach*, the oak-wood of Calgach. After St. Columba erected his monastery there, in 546, it was called *Derry-Columkille*, until James I. granted it to a company of London merchants, who named it *Londonderry*.
Scotsman (newspaper).

derry!, derry-down!. A meaningless refrain or chorus in old songs.

derth!, *n.* An obsolete form of *dearth*.

derra, *n.* Plural of *dertrum*.

dertron (dėr'tron), *n.* Same as *dertrum*.

dertrotheca (dėr-trō-thē'kạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δέρτρον*, a vulture's beak (see *dertrum*), + *θήκη*, a sheath.] In *ornith.*, the integument of the dertrum, however distinguished from the rest of the covering of the beak. It is quite distinct in some birds, as petrels.

dertrum (dėr'trum), *n.*; pl. *dertra* (-trạ). [NL., also *dertron*, < Gr. *δέρτρον*, the caul or membrane enveloping the bowels (L. *omentum*), also later used of a vulture's beak, < *δέρειν*, skin, flay, = E. *tear*1, q. v.] In *ornith.*, the extremity of the upper mandible of a bird, in any way distinguished from the rest of the bill, as by the look in a bird of prey or a petrel, the hard part in a pigeon, or the nail in a duck.

dervish (dėr'vish), *n.* [Also formerly *dervis*, *dervise*, *dervisee*, *derviche*, *darvise*, etc.; = F. *derviche*, *dervis* = Sp. Pg. *derviche* = It. *dervis* = G. *derwisch*, < Turk. *dervish*, Ar. *darwīsh*, < Pers. *darvish* or *darwish*, a dervish, so called from his profession of extreme poverty, lit. poor, indigent, being equiv. to Ar. *faqīr*, a fakir, lit. poor, indigent: see *fakir*.] A Mohammedan monk, professing poverty, humility, and chastity; a Mohammedan fakir. There are thirty-six orders of regular dervishes, who for the most part observe celibacy, and live in convents of not more than twelve persons, under the supervision of a sheik or elder. Some, however, are permitted to marry and live with their families, but are required to spend at least two nights of each week in the monastery. The novitiate is severe, and the rules of the orders are strict. They are generally divided into two classes, viz.: *spinning or whirling dervishes* (*Mevlévi*) and *howling dervishes* (*Rufaïs*). To the violent circular dances and pirouetting of the spinning dervishes the latter add vociferous shouting and cries to Allah. The most important order of dervishes is that of the Mevlévis, whose monasteries (Turkish *tekye*) are found at Konieh in Asia Minor, at Constantinople, and elsewhere.

And many of these *Darvises* there maintained, to look to his Sepulchre, and to receive the offerings of such as come.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 308.

A small Gothic chapel . . . is now converted into a mosque, belonging to a Mahometan convent, in which there is only one *dervische*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 28.

There were *dervishes* with beards stained of a fiery-red color, and wearing queer conical hats, who, if they did not regularly belong to the howling sect of Constantinople, must decidedly have considered themselves qualified for admission to it by the fashion in which they yelled, screamed, and groaned, exhorting me in the name of the blessed Ali, and the Imams Hassan and Hussein, not forgetting Mahomet Abass, and many other holy people, to give them charity.
O'Donovan, Merv, x.

Desargues's theorem. See *theorem*.

desart†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *desert*1.

descant (des'kant), *n.* [Also *discant*; < OF. *descant*, *descaunt*, usually *deschant*, F. *déchant* (as a historical term), descant, = Pr. *deschans*, descant, = Sp. *discante* = Pg. *descante* = G. Dan. Sw. *diskant*, descant, < ML. *discantus*, a part-song, refrain, descant, < L. *dis-*, away, apart, + *cantus*, song, a concert (see *cant*3 and *chant*); or rather from the verb, ML. *discantare*, sing, descant: see *descant*, *v.* The word has also been explained as a variant (with *dis-*, Gr. *δυς-*, *δυ-*, for L. *bis-*) of an assumed ML. **biscantus*, 'double-song,' < L. *bis-*, *bi-*, two-, + *cantus*, song.] 1†. In *music*: (*a*) A counterpoint added to a given melody or cantus firmus, and usually written above it. (*b*) The art of contriving such a counterpoint, or, in general, of composing part-music. Descant was the first stage in the development of counterpoint; it began about 1100. (*c*) In part-music, the upper part or voice, especially the soprano or air.

He that alwayes singeth one note without *deskant* breedeth no delight.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 137.

The merry Larke her mattins sings aloft;
The Thrush replyes; the Mavis *descant* playes.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 81.

He . . . should hear, as I have very often, the clear airs, the sweet *descants*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.

After the angel had told his message in song, the whole chorus joined in *descant*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 43.

2. A varied song; a song or tune with various modulations.

Late in an euen, I walked out alone,
To heare the *descant* of the Nightingale.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 87.

Wee must have the *descant* you made upon our names, ere you depart.
Marston, Antonio and Melida, I., ii. 1.

I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow *descant* more.
Bryant, Waiting by the Gate.

The *descant* of the watch, relieved by violent cock-crows, disturbed us all night.
Harper's Mag., LXIV. 643.

3. A continued discourse or series of comments upon a subject; a disquisition; comment; remark.

And look you, get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*.
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7.

Upon this occasion . . . the disciples of Jesus in afterages have pleased themselves with fancies and imperfect *descants*, as that he cursed this tree in mystery and secret intendment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 289.

But books of jests being shown her, she could read them well enough, and have cunning *descants* upon them.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

Descant clef, the soprano or treble clef—that is, the C clef when placed on the first line of the staff.—**Plain, florid, double descant.** See *Descant Clef*, *counterpoint*.

Descant Clef.

descant (des-kant'), *v. i.* [= OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*, *dechanter*, later sometimes *discanter*, sing, descant, also recant, F. *déchanter*, change one's note, = Pr. *deschantar* = Sp. *discantar* = Pg. *descantar*, chant, sing, compose or recite verses, quaver upon an air, discourse copiously, < ML. *discantare*, sing, descant, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *cantare*, sing: see *cant*2, *chant*, and cf. *descant*, *n.* Cf. ML. *discantare* (> It. *discantare* = OF. *descanter*, *deschanter*), disenchant, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cantare*, sing. Cf. also *decantate*2.] 1†. In *music*, to run a division or variety with the voice, on a musical ground in true measure; sing.

Come, Philomel, that sing'st of ravishment, . . .
For burden-wise I'll hum on Tarquin still,
While thou on Tereus *descant'st* better skill.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1134.

2. To make copious and varied comments; discourse; remark again and again in varied phrase; enlarge or dwell on a matter in a variety of remarks or comments about it: usually with *on* or *upon* before the subject of remark: as, to *descant upon* the beauties of a scene, or the shortness of life.

Affirming that he chased him from him, of which some *descant* whether it [be] by exile or excommunication, or some other punishment.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 151.

Thus old and young still *descanted* upon her name.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat (ed. Hazlitt), p. 21.

A virtuous man should be pleased to find people *descanting* on his actions.
Addison.

descanter (des-kan'tėr), *n.* One who descants.

descant-viol (des'kant-vī'ol), *n.* The smallest or treble viol; a violin: so called because it is fitted to play the descant or upper part in part-music.

Descartes's rule. See *rule*.

descemetitis (de-sem-e-tī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *Descemet* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet (which see, under *membrane*).

descend (dē-send'), *v.* [< ME. *descenden*, < OF. *descendre*, F. *descendre* = Pr. *desmendre*, *dissendre*, *dissendre* = Sp. Pg. *descender* = It. *descendere*, *discendere*, < L. *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, come down, go down, fall, sink, < *de*, down, + *scandere*, climb: see *scan*, *scandent*. Cf. *ascend*, *condescend*, *transcend*.] I. *intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower place; move, come, or go downward; fall; sink: as, he *descended* from the tower; the sun is *descending*.

The rain *descended*, and the floods came. Mat. vii. 25.

Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point,
And must *descend*.
Fletcher (and *another*), False One, v. 2.

From Cambrian wood and moss
Druids *descend*, auxiliars of the Cross.
Wordsworth, Ecclesiastical Sonnets, l. 10.

[He], with hollest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 111.

2. To come or go down in a hostile manner; invade, as an enemy; fall violently: with *on*.

The Grecian fleet *descending on* the town.
Dryden.

And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*.
Pope, Odyssey.

3. To proceed from a source or original; be derived lineally or by transmission; come or pass

downward, as offspring in the line of generation, or as property from owner to heir.

From these our Henry lineally *descends*.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

Another was Cardinal Pool, of a Dignity not much inferior to Kings, and by his Mother *descended* from Kings.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 218.

To heirs unknown *descends* th' unguarded store,
Or wanders, heaven-directed, to the poor.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 149.

4. To pass, as from general to particular statements: as, having explained the general subject, we will *descend* to particulars.

Omitting . . . introductions, I will *descend* to the description of this thrice worthy citie (Venice).
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

Historians rarely *descend* to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

5. To come down from a certain moral or social standard; lower or abase one's self morally or socially: as, to *descend* to acts of meanness; to *descend* to an inferior position; hence, to condescend; stoop.

That your Grace would *descend* to command me in any thing that might conduce to your Contentment and Service.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 14.

His birth and bringing up will not suffer him to *descend* to the meanes to get wealth.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Younger Brother.

6. In *astron.*, to move to the southward, or toward the south, as a star.

II. *trans.* To move or pass downward upon or along; come or go down upon; pass from the top to the bottom of: as, to *descend* a hill; to *descend* an inclined plane.

But never tears his cheek *descended*.
Byron, Parisina, st. 20.

descendable (dē-sen'da-bl), *a.* [< OF. *descendable*, < *descendre*, descend: see *descend* and *-able*.] Same as *descendible*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *descendant*, F. *descendant* = Sp. *descendente*, *descendiente* = Pg. *descendente* = It. *descendente*, *discendente* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *descendent*, < L. *descendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendent*. The adj., not common in either spelling, is usually spelled *descendent*, after the L.; but the noun is nearly always *descendant*. Cf. *ascendant*, *ascendent*, *dependant*, *dependent*, etc.] **I.** *a.* See *descendent*.

II. *n.* **1.** An individual proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; issue; offspring, near or remote.

It happeneth sometimes that the grandchild, or other *descendant*, resembleth the ancestor more than the son.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 19.

As we would have our *descendant's* judge us, so ought we to judge our fathers.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

Are not improved steam engines or clocks the lineal *descendants* of some existing steam engine or clock? Is there ever a new creation in art or science any more than in nature?
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 296.

Before a cocoa-nut tree has ripened its first cluster of nuts, the *descendants* of a whole plant, supposing them all to survive and multiply, will have become numerous enough to occupy the whole surface of the earth.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 339.

2. In *astrol.*, the descending or western horizon or cusp of the seventh house. =**Syn. 1.** See *offspring*.

descendant (dē-sen'dant), *a.* and *n.* [The same as *descendant*, conformed in spelling to the orig. L. *descendent(t-)s*, ppr. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*, *descendant*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Going or coming down; falling; sinking; descending.

There is a regress of the sap in plants from above downwards; and this *descendant* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant.
Ray, Works of Creation.

2. In *her.*, flying downward and showing the back: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**3.** Proceeding or descending from an original, as an ancestor.

More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race.
Pope.

An Eagle Descendent.

Descendent displayed, in *her.*, flying downward with the wings displayed or opened widely.

II. *n.* See *descendant*, 1.

descendentalism (dē-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ism*, after *transcendentalism*.] A disposition or tendency to depreciate or lower; depreciation.

With all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative; whereby if on the one hand he degrade man below most animals, except those jacketed Gouda cows, he on the other exalts him beyond the visible heavens, almost to an equality with the gods.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, i. 10.

descendentalist (dē-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* [< *descendent* + *-al* + *-ist*.] One given to descendentalism; a depreciator: as, "a respectable *descendentalist*," *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 579.

descender (dē-sen'dėr), *n.* **1.** One who descends.—**2.** That which descends, as a descending letter (which see, under *descending*).

descendibility (dē-sen-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *descendible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being descendible, or capable of being transmitted from ancestors: as, the *descendibility* of an estate or of a crown.

descendible (dē-sen'di-bl), *a.* [< *descend* + *-ible*.] **1.** Capable of being descended with safety or comparative ease; that permits of a safe downward passage: as, a *descendible* hill.—**2.** That can descend from an ancestor to a descendant; capable of being transmitted, as from father to son: as, a *descendible* estate.

There are some who . . . [assert that] the Benefices, which at first were held for life, became at last *descendible* from father to son.
Maine, Village Communities, p. 132.

Also spelled *descendable*.

descending (dē-sen'ding), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *descend*, *v.*] **1.** Moving or directed downward; characterized by downward direction.

He cleft his head with one *descending* blow.
Dryden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, turned downward: as, a *descending* ovule; the *descending* axis of a plant, the root, in distinction from the stem or ascending axis. (*b*) In *geom.*, sloping steeply from the surface behind; directed obliquely downward or toward the ventral surface of the body: as, the rostrum of a weevil with *descending* scrobes. (*c*) In *her.*, having the head turned toward the base of the shield: said of an animal used as a bearing.

2. Characterized by descent or decrease as regards the value or importance of its constituent members; indicating a continued lowering as regards position, value, or importance: as, a *descending* scale or series.—**Descending axis**. See *axis*1, 8.—**Descending letters**, in *type-founding*, letters with a long stem that descends below the line, as *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*.—**Descending node**, the point at which a planet passes from the north to the south side of the ecliptic or of the equator.—**Descending rhythm**, in *prose.*, a rhythm composed of cretics, which the metrically unaccented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because it is regarded as rising on the part, known as the *thesis*, follows the metrically accented part, commonly known as the *arsis*: so called because it is regarded as falling on the accented part of each foot. According to the ancient mode of pronunciation, however, the first part of such feet took the stress, and the second not, regardless of pitch. The trochee (– ⏑), dactyl (– ⏑ ⏑), ionic a majore (– ⏑ ⏑ –), first paeon (– ⏑ ⏑ ⏑), and antibacchius (– ⏑ –) form cola or verses with descending rhythm, in contrast with the iambus (⏑ –), anapest (⏑ ⏑ –), ionic a minore (⏑ ⏑ –), fourth paeon (⏑ ⏑ ⏑ –), and Bacchius (⏑ – –), which form series or lines with ascending rhythm.—**Descending series**, in *math.*, a series in which each term is numerically less than that preceding it; also, an infinite series in descending powers of the variable—that is, a series of the form $a + bx^{-1} + cx^{-2} +$, etc.

descenset (dē-sens'), *n.* [< OF. *descense*, *descence*, *f.*, *descens*, *m.*, = Sp. Pg. *descenso*, < L. *descensus*, a going down, descent, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] Descent.

A Retoynder to Doctor Hil concerning the *Descense* of Christ into Hell. By Alexander Hume, Maister of Artes.
A. Hume, Autographie (E. E. T. S.), Pref., lx.

descension (dē-sen'shun), *n.* [Formerly also *descencion*, F. M.E. *descencioun*, < OF. *descension*, *descention*, F. *descension* = Sp. *descensión* = Pg. *descensão* = It. *descensione*, < L. *descensio(n-)*, < *descendere*, pp. *descensus*, descend: see *descend*.] **1.** The act of going down or downward; descent, either literal or figurative.

In Christ's *descension*, we are to consider both the place from which it did commence, and the place to which it did proceed.
South, Works, VII. i.

2. A falling or precipitation; fall; declension.

Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base *descention*, and sinks beneath hell.
Middleton, Sir R. Sherley Sent Ambassador.

3†. In *old chem.*, the deposition or precipitation of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter. See *distillation by descent*, under *descent*.—**4.** In *old astron.*, negative ascension, the angular amount by which the projection of a star from the pole upon the equinoctial is below some horizon. If this horizon passes through the poles and equinoctial points, the angle is called *right descension*; if the horizon passes through the equinoctial points but not through the poles, the angle is called *oblique descension*.

The lord of the ascendent say they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place, . . . and that he be not retrograd, . . . ne that he be nat in his *descencioun*, ne lodged with no planete in his *descencioun*.
Chaucer.

descensional (dē-sen'shon-al), *a.* [< *descension* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.—**Descensional difference**, in *old astron.*, the difference between the right and the oblique descension of the same star or point of the heavens.

descensive (dē-sen'siv), *a.* [< ML. **descensivus* (adv. *descensive*), < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] Descending; tending downward; having power to descend.

descensory†, *n.* [ME., = OF. *descensoire*, *descensoir*, < ML. **descensorium*, prop. neut. of L.L. *descensorius*, descending, < L. *descensus*, pp. of *descendere*, descend: see *descend*.] A vessel used in old chemistry in which distillation by descent was performed. *Chaucer*.

descent (dē-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *descent*, < OF. *descente*, *f.*, *descendre*, descend: see *descend*. Cf. *ascent*, *ascend*.] **1.** The act of descending; the act of passing from a higher to a lower place by any form of motion.

The *descent* of the mountaine I found more wearysome . . . than the ascent.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 92.

2. A downward slope or inclination; a declivity.

I see no danger yet; for the *descent*, methinks, is thus far green, even, and easy.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 281.

Taught by the heavenly Muse to venture down
The dark *descent*, and up to reascend.
Milton, P. L., iii. 20.

3. A fall or decline from a higher to a lower state or station; declension; degradation.

O foul *descent!* that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast.
Milton, P. L., ix. 163.

4. A sudden or hostile coming down upon a person, thing, or place; an incursion; an invasion; a sudden attack.

They feared that the French and English fleets would make a *descent* upon their coasts.
Jortin, Remarks on Eccles. Hist.

Ferdinand, who had already completed his preparations in Sicily, made a *descent* on the southern extremity of Calabria.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

In 1775 he [Paul Jones] made a *descent* upon Whitehaven, in Scotland, set fire to the shipping, [and] took two forts.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xiv.

5. In *law*, the passing of real property to the heir or heirs of one who dies without disposing of it by will; transmission by succession or inheritance; the hereditary devolution of real property either to a single heir at law (common in England) or to the nearest relatives in the same degree, whether in a descending, ascending, or collateral line. See *heir*.

Jefferson . . . had taken care for the equal *descent* of real estate, as well as other property, to children of both sexes.
Bancroft, Hist. Const., I. 113.

6. Genealogical extraction from an original or progenitor; lineage; pedigree; specifically, in *biol.*, evolution; derivation: said of species, etc., as well as of individuals.

Trust me, Clara to be sure
From you binn heavens above us bent
The gardener Adam and his wife
Smile at the claims of long *descent*.
Tennyson, Clara Vere de Vere.

The researches of Professor Marsh into the paleontology of the horse have established beyond question the *descent* of the genus equus from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 366.

7†. A generation; a single degree in the scale of genealogy, traced from the common ancestor.

No man living is a thousand *descents* removed from Adam himself.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

From son to son, some four or five *descents*.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

8†. Offspring; issue; descendants collectively.

If care of our *descent* perplex us most,
Which must be born to certain woe,
Milton, P. L., x. 979.

9†. A rank; a step or degree.

Infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee.
Milton, P. L., viii. 410.

There were about forty-three degrees of seats, and eleven *descents* down from the top [of the theater], which are two feet wide, and the uppermost are about fifty-five feet apart; those *descents* are made by dividing each seat into two steps.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 78.

10†. The lowest place.

From the extremest upward of thy head,
To the *descent* and dust beneath thy feet.
Shak., Lear, v. 3.

11. *pl.* In *fort.*, a hole, vault, or hollow place made by undermining the ground.—**12.** In *music*, a passing from a higher to a lower pitch.—**13.** In *logic*, an inference from a proposition containing a higher term to a proposition containing a lower term. This is also called *argutive descent*, in opposition to *divisive descent*, which is a proposition dividing a genus into its species.—**Angle of de-**

scent. See *angle*[3].—**Collateral descent**, descent from a collateral relative, as from brother or sister, uncle or aunt. —**Descent cast**, in *law*, the devolution of an estate in land upon the heir at the death of the ancestor or possessor; descent which has apparently taken effect. The special significance of the term, as contrasted with *descent*, is in its use to designate the devolution of an estate of inheritance claimed by the heirs of a wrongful possessor. While the wrongful possessor lived, the rightful owner could enter against him. After his death, the right of entry was said to be tolled, or taken away, because not allowable after descent cast.—**Descent of bodies**, in *mech.*, their motion or tendency toward the center of the earth, either directly or obliquely along inclined planes or curves. The curve of swiftest descent is the cycloid.—**Descent of souls**, the supposed entrance of preëxistent souls into their bodies.—**Descents into the ditch**, cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covered way. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.—**Distillation by descent**, in *old chem.*, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and around the vessel, whose orifice was at the bottom, by which means the vapors were made to distil downward.—**In descent**, in *her.*, in the act or attitude of descending; thus, a lion *in descent* is one represented with the hind legs in one corner of the chief, and the head and fore paws in the diagonally opposite corner of the base.—**Lineal descent**, descent from father to son, through successive generations.=**Syn. 2.** Gradient, grade.—3. Debasement.—4. Foray, raid.—6. Generation, parentage, derivation.

descloizite (dā-kloi'zīt), *n.* [After A. L. O. *Des Cloizeaux*, a French mineralogist (born 1817).] A rare vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in small black or dark-brown crystals. It is related in form and composition to the copper phosphate libethenite, and is found in the Argentine Republic, and in various localities in Arizona and New Mexico.

describable (des-krī'ba-bl), *a.* [< *describe* + *-able*.] That may be described; capable of description.

Keith has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles, discernible and *describable*.
Paley, Nat. Theol., ix.

describe (des-krīb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [Earlier *descrive* (the form *describe* being a reversion to the L. form), < ME. *descriven*, *descreven* (see *descrive*), < OF. *descrire*, contr. *descrire*, F. *décrire* = Pr. *descriure* = Sp. *describir* = Pg. *descrever* = It. *descrivere*, < L. *describere*, copy off, transcribe, sketch off, describe in painting or writing, < *de*, off, + *scribere*, write: see *scribe* and *shrive*.]
I. *trans.* 1. To delineate or mark the form or figure of; trace out; outline: as, to *describe* a circle with the compasses.

He that would haue a sight of these things, let him resort to Thomaso Porcacchi his Funerall Antichi, where these things are not only discussed in words, but *described* in artificiall pictures. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 806.

2. To form or trace by motion: as, a star *describes* an ellipse in the heavens.

The bucket, which was a substitute for the earth, *describing* a circular orbit round about the globular head and ruby visage of Professor Von Poddingcoft, which formed no bad representation of the sun.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 89.

3†. To write down; inscribe.

His name was *described* in the book of life.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 262.

4. To represent orally or by writing; portray in words; give an account of: as, to *describe* a person or a scene; to *describe* a battle.

Similes are like songs in love:
They much *describe*; they nothing prove.
Prior, Alma, iii.

There are no books which I more delight in than in travels, especially those that *describe* remote countries.
Addison, Frozen Words.

5†. To distribute into classes or divisions; divide for representation.

The men went and passed through the land, and *described* it by cities into seven parts in a book.
Josh. xviii. 9.

=**Syn. 4.** *Describe*, *Narrate*, portray, explain. *Describe* applies primarily to what exists — space, and by extension to what occurs — time, but *narrate* applies only to the latter: as, to *describe* a view, a face, or a siege; to *narrate* an experience or a history. *Describe* implies often the vividness of personal observation; *narrate* is more applicable to long series of events. A single narrative may contain many descriptions of separate events.

He is *described* as a mighty warrior, wielding preternatural powers.
N. A. Rev., CXL. 382.

Illustrating the events which they *narrated* by the philosophy of a more enlightened age.
Macaulay, History.

II. *intrans.* To make descriptions; use the power of describing.

describent (des-krī'bent), *n.* [< L. *describen(t-)*, ppr. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] In *geom.*, the line or surface from the motion of which a surface or a solid is supposed to be generated or described.

describer (des-krī'bėr), *n.* One who describes or depicts by words or signs.

Seven of these stones [of the burnt pillar] now remain, though an exact *describer* of Constantinople says there were eight. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 131.

Our chronicler [the author of the book of Genesis] does not profess to be a zoölogist, but only an observer and *describer* of a passing scene.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 157.

descrier (des-krī'ėr), *n.* [< *descry* + *-er*[1].] One who discovers or comes in sight of; a discoverer; a detector.

Streams closely sliding, erring in and out,
But seeming pleasant to the fond *descrier*.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 2.

description (des-krip'shqn), *n.* [< ME. *description*, *descripcioun*, < OF. *description*, *description*, *descrision*, *descrision*, F. *description* = Sp. *descripcion* = Pg. *descripção* = It. *descrizione*, < L. *descriptio(n-)*, a marking out, delineation, copy, transcript, representation, description, < *describere*, pp. *descriptus*, describe: see *describe*.] 1. The act of delineating or depicting; representation by visible lines, marks, colors, etc.

The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles, or of the water considered by itself; and is not so much a *description* of that, as of the mariner's course upon it, or to draw the way of a ship upon the sea. *J. Gregory*, Posthuma, p. 257.

2. The act of representing a thing by words or signs, or the account or writing containing such representation; a statement designed to make known the appearance, nature, attributes, accidents, or incidents of anything: as, a *description* of a house or of a battle.

The seventh species of imperfect definition consists of a conservation or heaping up of circumstances and common adjuncts. And this is properly a *description*; although use has now obtained that every imperfect definition be called a *description*. For example: Man is a two-footed animal uncovered with hair or feathers, of an erect countenance, and endued with hands: which formula of definition used by historians and poets is that of *description* of persons, facts, places, and the like singular things.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The poet makes a most excellent *description* of it.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 6.

For her own person,
It beggar'd all *description*. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2.

Milton has fine *descriptions* of morning. *D. Webster.*

Firdusi's . . . great work abounds throughout in bold and animated *descriptions*, and in certain portions rises to the highest sublimity. *N. A. Rev.*, CXI. 382.

3. The qualities expressed in a representation; the combination of qualities which go to constitute a class or an individual, and would be mentioned in describing it; hence, a variety; sort; kind.

Double six thousand, and treble that,
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair through Bassanio's fault.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2.

The plates were all of the meanest *description*.
Macaulay.

He had received from Shelley, as a token of remembrance, the manuscript of three tales. . . . "They were of a very wild and romantic *description*," he adds, "but full of energy." *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 94.

The entertainment is said by the press throughout the country to be of the most interesting *description*.
Washington Chronicle.

Organic description of curves. See *curve*.=**Syn. 2.** *Relation*, *Narrative*, etc. (see *account*), delineation, portrayal, sketch.—3. Sort, cast, quality.

descriptive (des-krip'tiv), *a.* [= F. *descriptif* = Sp. Pg. *descriptivo* = It. *descrittivo*, < LL. *descriptivus*, < L. *descriptus*, pp. of *describere*, describe: see *describe*.] Containing description; serving or aiming to describe; having the quality of representing: as, a *descriptive* diagram; a *descriptive* narration.

Descriptive names of honour, . . . arising during early militancy, become in some cases official names.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 400.

Descriptive anatomy, anthropology, astronomy. See the nouns.—**Descriptive book** (*milit.*), a record-book of a military company, containing descriptive lists of its men, also containing a record of the officers who have served with it.—**Descriptive botany.** See *botany*.—**Descriptive definition**, in *logic*. See *definition*.—**Descriptive geometry**, etc. See the nouns.—**Descriptive list.** (*a*) *Naval*, a report or return made out when men in the United States naval service are discharged, or transferred from one ship to another. In it are noted the previous service and a personal description of each man. (*b*) *Milit.*, a short military history of each enlisted man, with a description of his person, and an abstract of his account with the government. [U. S.]—**Descriptive muster-roll.** See *muster-roll*.—**Descriptive** (opposed to *metrical*) **property or proposition**, in *geom.*, usually defined to be a property or proposition which can be stated without introducing the idea of magnitude. But it would be better to say that it is a property or proposition which relates to the incidence or coincidence of points, lines, and other geometrical elements, in general, or that it is one which does not depend upon the particular system of measurement adopted. Thus, the proposition that two triangles are equal if a side and two angles of the one are equal to the corresponding side and angles of the other, may be regarded as descriptive; while the proposition that through any point in space a single parallel to a given line can be drawn, is indisputably metrical, not descriptive.

We have in the plane a special line, the line infinity; and on this line two special (imaginary) points, the circular points at infinity. A geometrical theorem has either no relation to the special line and points, and it is then *descriptive*; or it has a relation to them, and it is then metrical. *Salmon.*

descriptively (des-krip'tiv-li), *adv.* By description; so as to delineate or represent.

descriptiveness (des-krip'tiv-nes), *n.* The character or quality of being descriptive.

descrive (des-krīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *described*, ppr. *describing*. [< ME. *descriven*, *descreven*, < OF. *descrivre*, < L. *describere*, describe: see *describe*, which has taken the place in E. of the older *descrive*.] To describe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Thenne cam Conetyse, ich can nat hym *discryue*,
So hongerliche and so holwe.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 196.

How shall frayle pen *descrive* her heavenly face?
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 25.

Let me fair nature's face *descrive*.
Burns, To William Simpson.

descry (des-krī'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *descried*, ppr. *descrying*. [< ME. *descryen*, *discryen*, < OF. *descrier*, *decrier*, proclaim, announce, cry, < *des-*, *de-*, + *crier*, cry: see *cry*, and cf. *decry*. The word seems to have been partly confused in ME. with *descrive*, q. v.] 1†. To proclaim; announce; make known.

Harowdes [heralds] of armes than they went
For to *dyscrye* thys turnament
In eche londys ȝeude. *Sir Eglamour*, l. 1177.

And senne we on this wise
Schall his counsaile *discrie*,
It nedis we ve avise,
That we saye nogt serely.
York Plays, p. 466.

He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. vii. 12.

His Purple Robe he had thrown aside, lest it should *descry* him, unwilling to be found. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

2. To detect; find out; discover (anything concealed).

Of the king they got a sight after dinner in a gallery, and of the queen-mother at her own table; in neither place *descryed*, no, not by Cadinet, who had been lately ambassador in England. *Sir H. Wotton.*

When she saw herself *descried*, she wept.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 447.

3†. To spy out; explore; examine by observation.

The house of Joseph sent to *descry* Beth-el. Judges i. 23.

It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
Present the object, but the mind *descries*.
Crabbe, Works, IV. 211.

4. To discover by vision; get a sight of; make out by looking: as, the lookout *descried* land.

I *descry*
Figures of men that crouch and creep unheard,
And bear away the dead. *Bryant*, The Fountain.

But, on the horizon's verge *descried*,
Hangs, touch'd with light, one snowy sail!
M. Arnold, Stanzas composed at Carnac.

Cannot memory still *descry* the old school-house and its porch, somewhat hacked by jack-knives, where you spun tops and snapped marbles? *Emerson*, Works and Days.

There are Albanian or Dalmatian heights from which it is said that, in unusually favourable weather, the Gargalian peninsula may be *descried*.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 316.

descry† (des-krī'), *n.* [< *descry*, *v.*] Discovery; something discovered. [Rare.]

Edg. But, by your favour,
How near's the other army?
Gent. Near, and on speedy foot; the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.

desecrate (des'ē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desecrated*, ppr. *desecrating*. [< LL. as if **desecratus*, pp. of **desecrare* (> It. *dissacrare*, *dissagrare* = OF. F. *dessacrer*), desecrate, < *de-* priv. + *sacrare*, make sacred, < *sacer*, sacred: see *sacred*; formed as the opposite of *consecrate*. There is a rare LL. *desecrare*, *desacrare*, with the positive sense 'consecrate,' < L. *de-* intensive + *sacrare*, make sacred.] To divest of sacred or hallowed character or office; divert from a sacred purpose or appropriation; treat with sacrilege; profane; pollute.

The Russian clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being previously *desecrated*. *Tooke.*

Why should we *desecrate* noble and beautiful souls by intruding on them? *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 122.

There is a great friars' church on this side too, the *desecrated* church of Saint Francis.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 16.

As for the material universe, that has long been almost completely *desecrated*, so that sympathy, communion with the forms of Nature, is pretty well confined to poets, and is generally supposed to be an amiable madness in them.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 48.

desecrater (des'ē-krā-tėr), *n.* One who desecrates. Also *desecrator*.

Man, the *desecrater* of the forest temple.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 74.

desecration (des-ē-krā'shon), *n.* [< *desecrate*: see *-ation*.] The act of diverting from a hallowed purpose or use; deprivation of a sacred character or office; sacrilegious or profane treatment or use.

Various profanations of the Sabbath have of late years been evidently gaining ground among us so as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day.
Bp. Porteous, Profanation of the Lord's Day.

=Syn. *Sacrilege*, etc. See *profanation*.

desecrator (des'ē-krā-tọr), *n.* Same as *desecrater*.

The tide of emotion [in Burke's breast] . . . filled to the brim the cup of prophetic anger against the *desecrators* of the church and the monarchy of France.
J. Morley, Burke, p. 129.

desegmentation (dē-seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ation*.] The process or result of uniting several segments of the body in one; the concrescence of several originally distinct metameric segments into one composite segment; the state or quality of not being segmented. Thus, the thorax of an insect, or the carapace of a lobster, or the cranium of a vertebrate, is a *desegmentation* of several segments.

A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments in which the separate metameres lose their individuality. . . . This state of things results in a *desegmentation* of the body.
Geyenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 228.

desegmented (dē-seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *segment* + *-ed*2.] Exhibiting or characterized by desegmentation; coalesced, as two or more segments in one; reduced in number of segments, as the body or some part of the body.

desert1 (dez'ėrt), *n.* [< OF. *desert*, *deserte*, F. *désert* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desertar* = It. *desertare*, *disertare* = D. *deserteren* = G. *desertiren* = Dan. *desertere* = Sw. *desertera*, < ML. *desertare*, desert (also lay waste), freq. of L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert, abandon, forsake, lit. undo one's connection with, < *de-* priv. + *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To abandon, either in a good or a bad sense; forsake; hence, to cast off or prove recreant to: as, to *desert* a falling house; a *deserted* village; to *desert* a friend or a cause.

Deserted at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast, l. 80.

On one occasion he [Cervantes] attempted to escape by land to Oran, a Spanish settlement on the coast, but was *deserted* by his guide and compelled to return.
Sumner, Oradions, I. 238.

Amidst an ancient cypress wood,
A long-*deserted* ruined castle stood.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 324.

2. To leave without permission; forsake; escape from, as the service in which one is engaged, in violation of duty: as, to *desert* an army; to *desert* one's colors; to *desert* a ship.

Not one common soldier or common sailor is known to have *deserted* his flag. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 149.

To desert the diet, in *Scots criminal law*, to abandon proceedings in the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court. =Syn. *Desert*, *Abandon*, etc. (see *forsake*), to quit, vacate, depart from, run away from. See list under *abandon*.

II. *intrans.* To quit a service or post without permission; run away: as, to *desert* from the army.

The poor fellow had *deserted*, and was now afraid of being overtaken and carried back. *Goldsmith*, Essays.

Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who *deserts*, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to *desert*? *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 359.

desert1 (dez'ėrt), *a.* and *n.* [Earlier often *desart*; < ME. *desert*, *deserte*, *desert*, *desart*, *deserd*, *diserd* (only as noun), < OF. *desert*, *desert*, *deserte*, F. *désert*, desert (as a noun, OF. *desert*, F. *désert*, m., OF. *deserte*, *f.*, a desert), = Pr. *desert* = Sp. *desierto* = Pg. *deserto* = It. *deserto*, *diserto*, < L. *desertus*, deserted, solitary, waste (neut. *desertum*, pl. *deserta*, a desert), pp. of *deserere*, desert, abandon, forsake: see *desert*1, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Deserted; uncultivated; waste; barren; uninhabited.

He found him in a *desert* land, and in the waste howling wilderness. Deut. xxxii. 10.

Stray all ye Flocks, and *desart* be ye Plains.
Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

Amidst thy *desert* walks the lapwing flies.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 46.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the *desert* air.
Gray, Elegy.

2. Pertaining to or belonging to a desert; inhabiting a desert: as, the *desert* folk.—**Desert lands**, in the land law of the United States, lands which in their existing condition are unfit for cultivation, and are sold on easy terms on condition of being made cultivable within a certain period.

II. *n.* A desert; place or region; a waste; a wilderness; specifically, in *geog.*, a region of considerable extent which is almost if not quite destitute of vegetation, and hence uninhabited, chiefly on account of an insufficient supply of rain: as, the *desert* of Sahara; the Great American *Desert*. The presence of large quantities of movable sand on the surface adds to the desert character of a region. The word is chiefly and almost exclusively used with reference to certain regions in Arabia and northern Africa and others lying in central Asia. (See *steppe*.) The only region in North America to which the word is applied is the Great American Desert, a tract of country south and west of Great Salt Lake, once occupied by the waters of that lake when they extended over a much larger area than they now occupy. The name *Great American Desert* was originally given to the unexplored region lying beyond the Mississippi, without any special designation of its limits. Colonel Dodge, U. S. A., says in "The Plains of the Great West" (1877): "When I was a schoolboy my map of the United States showed between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains a long and broad white blotch, upon which was printed in small capitals 'The Great American Desert — Unexplored.' . . . What was then regarded as a desert supports, in some portions, thriving populations." In Fremont's report the Great Basin is frequently spoken of as "the Desert." It is also called the *Great Desert Basin*.

Than thei goven the Pilgrimes of here Vitaylle, for to passe with the *Deserte*s, toward Surrye [Syria].
Mandeville, Travels, p. 63.

One simile that solitary shines
In the dry *desert* of a thousand lines.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. 1. 111.

Oh! that the *desert* were my dwelling-place,
With one fair spirit for my minister.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 177.

=Syn. *Wilderness*, *Desert*. Strictly, a *wilderness* is a wild, unreclaimed region, uninhabited and uncultivated, while a *desert* is uninhabitable and uninhabited, chiefly from lack of moisture. A *wilderness* may be full of luxuriant vegetation. In a great majority of the places where *desert* occurs in the authorized version of the Bible, the revised version changes it to *wilderness*.

A pathless *wilderness* remains
Yet unrubbuled by man's reclaiming hand.
Shirley, Queen Mab, iv.

Look to America. Two centuries ago it was a *wilderness* of buffaloes and wolves. *Macaulay*, Speech, 1846.

A patch of sand is unpleasing; a *desert* has all the awe of ocean. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 318.

desert2 (dē-zėrt'), *n.* [< ME. *deserte*, *desert*, *dissert*, < OF. *desserte*, *descherte*, merit, recompense, < *desservir*, *dessevrir*, deserve: see *deserve*.] 1. A deserving; that which makes one deserving of reward or punishment; merit or demerit; good conferred, or evil inflicted, which merits an equivalent return: as, to reward or punish men according to their *deserts*. [When used absolutely, without contrary indication, the word always has a good sense.]

As an example, where *Desert* in the Subject, and Reward in the Prince, strive which should be the greater.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 124.

In squandering wealth was his peculiar art:
Nothing went unrewarded but *desert*.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 560.

By what accident it matters not, nor upon what *desert*, but just then . . . I had obtained a very considerable degree of public confidence. *Burke*, To a Noble Lord.

Material good has its tax, and if it came without *desert* or sweat, it has no root in me, and the next wind will blow it away. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. That which is deserved; reward or penalty merited.

God of his grace graunte ech mane his *deserte*;
But, for his love, a-mong your thoughtis alle
As think yp-on my wofulle sorwes smerte.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

Render to them their *desert*. Ps. xxviii. 4.

Those that are able of body and mind he leaves to their *deserts*. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 18.

=Syn. 1. *Desert*, *Merit*, *Worth*. *Desert* expresses most and *worth* least of the thought or expectation of reward. None of them suggests an actual claim. He is a man of great *worth* or excellence; intellectual *worth*; moral *worth*; the *merits* of the piece are small; he is not likely to get his *deserts*.

When I compare myself with other men, it seems as if I were more favored by the gods than they, beyond any *deserts* that I am conscious of. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 148.

A Roman soldier was allowed to plead the *merit* of his services for his dismission at such an age.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

Old letters breathing of her *worth*.
Tennyson, Mariana in the South.

desert3, *n.* See *dessert*.

desert-chough (des'ėrt-chuf), *n.* A bird of the genus *Podoces*.

desertedness (dē-zėr'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being deserted, uninhabited, or desolate.

It is this metaphysical *desertedness* and loneliness of the great works of architecture and sculpture that deposits a certain weight upon the heart.
H. James, Jr., Portraits of Places, p. 62.

deserter (dē-zėr'tėr), *n.* [< *desert*1, *v.*, + *-er*1. Cf. D. G. *deserteur* = Dan. Sw. *desertör*, < F. *déserteur* = Sp. Pg. *desertor* = It. *desertore*, *disertore*, < L. *desertor*, a deserter, < *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*1, *v.*] A person who forsakes his cause, his duty, his party, or his friends; particularly, a soldier or seaman who absents himself from his position without leave, and without the intention of returning.

A *deserter*, who came out of the citadel, says the garrison is brought to the utmost capacity. *Tatler*, No. 59.

Thou, false guardian of a charge too good,
Thou, mean *deserter* of thy brother's blood!
Pope, Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady, l. 30.

desert-falcon (dez'ėrt-fâ'kn), *n.* One of several large true falcons inhabiting deserts and prairies of various parts of the world, sometimes grouped in a subgenus *Gennæa*. They are closely related to the peregrines, but share the dull grayish or brownish coloration of the characteristic sandy birds of arid open regions. The well-known lanner of the old world and the prairie-falcon of western North America, *Falco mexicanus* or *F. polyagrus*, are examples.

desertful (dē-zėrt'ful), *a.* [< *desert*2 + *-ful*, 1.] Of great desert; meritorious; deserving. [Rare.]

When any object of *desertful* pity
Offers itself.
Chapman, Revenge of Busny d'Ambois, iv. 1.

Therein
He shows himself *desertful* of his happiness.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 1.

desertfully† (dē-zėrt'ful-l), *adv.* Deservedly.

Upon this occasion, Aristotle (and very *desertfully*) calleth the common-wealth of the Massilians oligarchia and not aristocratia. *Tovie's Herbarium*, p. 56.

desertion (dē-zėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *désertion* = Sp. *desercion* = Pg. *deserção* = It. *desersione*, < LL. *desertio(n-)*, < L. *deserere*, pp. *desertus*, desert: see *desert*1, *v.*] 1. The act of forsaking or abandoning, as a party, a friend, a cause, or the post of duty; the act of quitting without leave, and with an intention not to return.

In an evil hour for his fame and fortunes he [Fox] . . . abandoned his connection with Pitt, never to forgave this *desertion*. *Macaulay*, William Pitt.

2. The state of being deserted or forsaken. [Rare.]

The *desertion* in which we lived, the simple benches, the unhewn rafters, the naked walls, all told me what it was I had done. *Godwin*, St. Leon, I. 211.

3. The state of being forsaken by God; spiritual despondency. [Not now in use.]

Christ hears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction. *South*.

4. In *law*, a wilful abandonment of an employment or a duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation. *Bigelow*, Ch. J. In the law of divorce, the wilful withdrawal or one of the married parties from the other, or the voluntary refusal of one to renew a suspended cohabitation, without justification in either the consent or the wrongful conduct of the other. *Bishop.*—**Desertion of the diet**, in *Scots law*, the abandoning judicially, in a criminal process, of proceedings on the particular libel in virtue of which a panel has been brought into court.

desertless (dē-zėrt'les), *a.* [< *desert*2 + *-less*.] Without merit or claim to favor or reward; undeserving.

I was only wond'ring why Fools, Rascals, and *desertless* Wretches shou'd still have the better of Men of Merit with all Women, as much as with their own common Misses, Fortune. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iv. 1.

desertlessly (dē-zėrt'les-li), *adv.* Undeservedly. [Rare.]

People will call you valiant — *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight with me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 2.

desertness (dez'ėrt-nes), *n.* [< *desert*1, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Desert state or condition.

The *desertness* of the countrey lying waste & saluage did nothing feare them from coming to him.
J. Udall, On Luke v.

deserticole (dē-zėr'ti-kōl), *n.* [< LL. *desertico-* (*desertīci-*), fem. of L. *desertor*, a deserter: see *desertor*.] A female who deserts.

Cleave to a wife and let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *deserticole*. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

desert-snake (des'ėrt-snāk), *n.* A colubriform serpent of the family *Psammophidæ* (or sub-

family *Psammophinæ* of the family *Colubridæ*); a sand-snake.

deserve (dē-zėrv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deserved*, ppr. *deserving*. [< ME. *deserven*, *desserven*, *disserven*, < OF. *deservir*, *desservir*, deserve, < L. *deservire*, serve devotedly, be devoted to, ML. deserve, < *de-* intensive + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *disserve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To merit; be worthy of; incur, as something either desirable or undesirable, on account of good or bad qualities or actions; more especially, to have a just claim or right to, in return for services or meritorious actions; be justly entitled to, as wages or a prize.

We *deserve* God's grace no more than the vessel doth *deserve* the water which is put into it.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v., App. 1.

God exacteth of thee less than thine iniquity *deserveth*.
Job xi. 6.

'Tis not in mortals to command success;
But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll *deserve* it.
Addison, Cato, i. 2.

2†. To serve or treat well; benefit.

A man that hath so well *deserved* me. *Massinger.*

3†. To repay by service; return an equivalent for (service rendered).

Thou hast so moche don for me,
That I nemay it nevere more *deserve*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 387.

4†. To require; demand the attention of.

I mention your noble brother, who is gone to Cleave, not to return till towards Christmas, except the business *deserve* him not so long. *Donne*, Letters, lxxxvi.

II. *intrans.* To merit; be worthy or deserving: as, he *deserves* well of his country.

Those they honoured, as having power to work or cease, as men *deserved* of them. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

deservedly (dē-zėr'ved-li), *adv.* Justly; according to desert, whether of good or evil.

God's Judgment had *deservedly* fallen down upon him for his Blasphemies. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert. *Addison.*

deserver (dē-zėr'vėr), *n.* One who deserves or merits; one who is worthy: used generally in a good sense.

Whose love is never link'd to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are past. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *n.* [ME. *deserving*; verbal n. of *deserve*, *v.*] The act of meriting; desert; merit or demerit.

Ye . . . have done unto him according to the *deserving* of his hands. Judges ix. 16.

All friends shall taste
The wages of their virtue, and all foes
The cup of their *deservings*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

He had been a person of great *deservings* from the republic. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, ii.

deserving (dē-zėr'ving), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *deserve*, *v.*] Worthy of reward or praise; meritorious; possessed of good qualities that entitle to approbation: as, a *deserving* officer.

Courts are the places where best manners flourish,
Where the *deserving* ought to rise. *Otway.*

deservingly (dē-zėr'ving-li), *adv.* Meritoriously; with just desert.

We have raised Sejanus from obscure and almost unknown gentry to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and we hope *deservingly*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus.

deshabille, *n.* See *dishabille*.

Deshler's salve. See *salve*.

deshonour, *n.* and *v.* See *dishonor*.

desiccant (des'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *desiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*.] **I.** *a.* Drying; desiccating.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application that dries the surface to which it is applied.

We endeavour by moderate detergents & *desiccants* to cleanse and dry the diseased parts.
Wiseman, Surgery, viii. 5.

desiccate (des'i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desiccated*, ppr. *desiccating*. [< L. *desiccatus*, pp. of *desiccare* (> It. *dessiccare*, *disseccare*, *dissiccare* = Sp. *dessecar* = Pg. *dessecar*, *dessiccar* = F. *dessécher*), dry up, < *de-* intensive + *siccare*, dry, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccous*.] **I.** *trans.* To dry; deprive of moisture; expel moisture from; especially, to bring to a thoroughly dry state for preservation, as various kinds of food.

In bodies *desiccated* by heat or age, when the native spirit goeth forth, and the moisture with it, the air with time getteth into the pores. *Bacon.*

II. *intrans.* To become dry.

desiccated (des'i-kāt-ed), *a.* [< ME. *desiccate*, < L. *desiccatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dry; dried.

But dates thre this aede is goode bewette
In mylk or meth, and after *desiccate*
Sette hem. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

desiccation (des-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *desiccation* = Sp. *desecacion* = Pg. *dessecação*, *desecação*, *dessiccação* = It. *dissecccazione*, < L. as if **desiccatio(n-)*, < *desiccare*, dry up: see *desiccate*, *v.*] The act of making dry, or the state of being dry; the act or process of depriving of moisture; especially, the evaporation of the aqueous portion of a substance, as wood, meat, fruit, milk, etc., by artificial heat, as by a current of heated air.

They affirm that much of this country is poorly fitted for agriculture on account of the extreme *desiccation* of the soil every summer. *The Atlantic*, XLIX. 662.

desiccative (des'i-kā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *desiccatif* = Sp. *desecativo* = Pg. *dessecativo*, *desecativo* = It. *dissecccativo*; as *desiccate* + *-ive*.]

I. *a.* Drying; tending to dry.

II. *n.* That which dries or evaporates; an application that dries up secretions.

The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 979.

desiccator (des'i-kā-tėr), *n.* [< *desiccate* + *-or*.] 1. One who or that which desiccates or dries. Specifically—(*a*) One who prepares desiccated foods. (*b*) A machine or an apparatus for drying something. A desiccator used in laboratories consists of a porcelain dish with depressions or saucers to receive the substances to be dried, with a closely fitting glass cover and a recipient for some absorbent of moisture. Commercial desiccators, or evaporators, for fruit, meat, vegetables, milk, etc. operate by the agency of heat, applied either directly or by means of a current of hot air.

2. Same as *exsiccator*.—**Tan-bark desiccator**, an apparatus for drying leached tan-bark. The bark is received on an endless apron, which passes through a hopper over the leaching vat and carries a second apron, from which it is passed between hollow heated rollers, which express the liquid. *E. H. Knight.*

desiccatory (des'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *desiccate* + *-ory*.] Desiccative.

Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens and passes easily. *Travels of Anacharsis*, II. 467.

desiderable (dē-sid'e-ra-bl), *a.* [ME. *desiderable*, *desederabil*, < OF. *desiderable*, *desirable* (> E. *desirable*) = Sp. *desiderable*, < L. *desiderabilis*, desirable, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*, and *desirable*.] Desirable; to be desired.

Sothely, Jhesu, *desederabill* es thi name, lufabyll and comfortabyll. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

desiderata, *n.* Plural of *desideratum*.

desiderate (dē-sid'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiderated*, ppr. *desiderating*. [< L. *desideratus*, pp. of *desiderare*, long for, desire: see *desire*, the earlier form of the same word.] To feel a desire for or the want of; miss; desire.

We cannot look that his place can ever in all respects be so filled that there will not still be much, very much, to *desiderate*. *Hallam*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 16.

What we *desiderate* is something which may supersede the need of personal gifts by a far-reaching and infallible rule. *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 251.

desiderate† (dē-sid'e-rāt), *n.* [Also *desiderat*; < L. *desideratum*: see *desideratum*.] A desire; a desired thing; preference.

Desire is aroused by hope, while *desideration* is inflicted by reminiscence. *W. Taylor.*

desideration (dē-sid-e-rā'shon), *n.* [= It. *desiderazione*, < L. *desideratio(n-)*, < *desiderare*, desire: see *desiderate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desiderating, or of desiring with sense of want or regret.

And really gentlemen . . . deprive themselves of many advantages to improve their tyme, and do service to the *desiderats* of philosophy. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Maddox.

desiderative (dē-sid'e-rā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désidératif* = It. *desiderativo*, < LL. *desideratīvus*, desiderative, < L. *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Having or implying desire; expressing or denoting desire: as, a *desiderative* verb.—2. Pertaining to a desiderative verb.

Apart from the probable identity of origin between the *desiderative* and the soristic "2," there are many cases where any characteristic of *desiderative* formation is wanting (in Sanskrit). *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 3.

II. *n.* 1. An object of desire; something desired.—2. In *gram.*, a verb formed from another verb, and expressing a desire of doing the action implied in the primitive verb.

desideratum (dē-sid-e-rā'tum), *n.*; pl. *desiderata* (-tą). [= F. Sp. *desideratum*, < L. *desideratum*, something desired, neut. of *desideratus*, pp.: see *desiderate*.] Something desired or desirable; that which is lacking or required.

The great *desiderata* are taste and common sense.
Coleridge, Table-Talk.

To feel that the last word has been said on any subject is not a *desideratum* with the true philosopher, who knows full well that the truth he sanctimes to-day will open half a dozen questions where it settles one.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 292.

desidioset, **desidious**† (dē-sid'i-ōs, -us), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desidioso*, < L. *desidiosus*, idle, lazy, < *desidia*, idleness, slothfulness, < *desidere*, sit long, continue sitting, be idle, < *de*, down, + *sedēre*, sit: see *sit* and *sedentary*.] Idle; lazy; indolent.

Yee fight the battells of the Lord; bee neither *desidious* nor perfidious. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 76.

desidiousness† (dē-sid'i-us-nes), *n.* Idleness; laziness; indolence.

Now the Germans, perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence, do send daily young scholars hither that spolleth them (ancient authors) and cutteth them out of libraries.
Leland, To Secretary Cromwell.

desightment (dē-sīt'ment), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *sight* + *-ment*.] The act of making unsightly; disfigurement. [Rare.]

Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk. *Times* (London).

design (dē-zīn' or -sīn'), *v.* [< OF. *designer*, *desseigner*, F. *désigner* = Pr. *designar*, *dezignar*, *desegnar* = Sp. Pg. *designar* = It. *designare*, < L. *designare*, also *dissignare*, mark out, point out, describe, design, contrive, < *de-* (or *dis-*) + *signare*, mark, < *signum*, a mark: see *sign*, and cf. *assign*, *consign*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw the outline or figure of, especially of a proposed work of art; trace out; sketch, as a pattern or model.

In the Flore of one of the Octogone Towers they have *designed* with great accurateness and neatness with Ink an Universal Map in a vast Circle.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 53.

Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new-elected seat, and draws the lines. *Dryden.*

Hence—2. To plan or outline in general; determine upon and mark out the principal features or parts of, as a projected thing or act; plan; devise.

The Roman bridges were *designed* on the same grand scale as their aqueducts, though from their nature they of course could not possess the same grace and lightness.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Archi., I. 374.

3. To contrive for a purpose; project for the attainment of a particular end; form in idea, as a scheme.

Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally *designed*, and they will answer, . . . "As a protection for the poor and weak, against the oppression of the rich and powerful." *Burke*, Vind. of Nat. Society.

The experimenter can only obtain the result which his experiment is *designed* to obtain.
K. R. Lankester, Degeneration, p. 9.

4. To devote to mentally; set apart in intention; intend.

One of those places was *designed* by the old man to his son. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

I *design* him to be the refuge of the family in their distress. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 30.

We now began to think ourselves *designed* by the stars to something exalted. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

His lordship is patriarchal in his taste—one wife at a time was insufficient, and he *designed* us the honour of his left hand. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xl.

We fear that Allston and Greenough did not treasure and *design* all the effect they produce on us. *Emerson*, Art.

5. To purpose; intend; mean: with an infinitive as object: as, he *designs* to write an essay, or to study law.

In the afternoon . . . we took our leaves of Damascus and shaped our course for Tripoli; *designing* in the way to see Balbeck, and the Cedars in Libanus.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 133.

6†. To mark out by tokens; indicate; point out; designate; appoint.

King Edward the Confessor being himself without Issue, had in his Life-time sent into Hungary for his Nephew Edward, called the Outlaw, the Son of Edmund Ironside, with a purpose to *design* him his Successor in the Crown.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 19.

We examined the witnesses, and found them fall short of the matter of threatening, and not to agree about the reviling speeches, and, beside, not able to *design* certainly the men that had so offended.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 172.

7†. To signify.

'Tis much pity, madam,
You should have had any reason to retain
This sign of grief, much less the thing *designed*.
B. Jonson, Case is Altered, ii. 3.

II. *intrans.* 1. To do original work in a graphic or plastic art; compose a picture, or make an original plan, as an architect, a landscape-gardener, or an inventor.—2. To invent.—3†. To set out or start, with a certain destination in view; direct one's course.

From this city she *designed* for Collin [Cologne], conducted by the Earl of Arundell.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 10, 1641.

The venturous merchant, who *design'd* more far . . .
Shall here unlade him, and depart no more.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 1198.

At this Isle we thought to have sold our Sugar among the English Ships that came hither for Salt; but failing there, we *design'd* for Trinidada, an Island near the main, inhabited by the Spaniards. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 57.

design (dē-zīn' or -sīn'), *n.* [= OF. *dessein, desseing, desing*, F. *dessein*, design; from the verb.]
1. A drawing, especially in outline or little more; any representation made with pencil, pen, or brush.—**2.** A plan or an outline in general; any representation or statement of the main parts or features of a projected thing or act; specifically, in *arch.*, a plan of an edifice, as represented by the ground-plans, elevations, sections, and whatever other drawings may be necessary to guide its construction.

Internally the architect has complete command of the situation; he can suit his *design* to his colours, or the colours to his *design*. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 35.

3. Artistic invention in drawing or sculpture; the practical application of artistic principles or exercise of artistic faculties; the art of designing.

Design is not the offspring of idle fancy; it is the studied result of accumulative observation and delightful habit. *Ruskin.*

4. The arrangement or combination of the details of a picture, a statue, or an edifice.

Silent light
Slept on the painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Though great elegance is found in parts, Italy can hardly produce a single church which is satisfactory as a *design*, or which would be intelligible without first explaining the basework of those true styles from which its principal features have been perverted.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 428.

5. A scheme or plan in the mind; purpose; intention; aim.

Now, it is a Rule, that great *Designs* of State should be Mysteries till they come to the very Act of Performance, and then they should turn to Exploits.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 17.

Envious commands, invented with *design*
To keep them low whom knowledge might exalt.
Milton, P. L., iv. 524.

One might think the atmosphere was made transparent with this *design*, to give man, in the heavenly bodies, the perpetual presence of the sublime. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 15.

Specifically—**6.** An intention or a plan to act in some particular way; a project; especially, in a bad sense, a plan to do something harmful or illegal: commonly with *upon*.

He believes nothing to be in them that dissent from him, but faction, innovation, and particular *designes*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

After Christmas we went back again to the Northward, having a *design upon* Arica, a strong Town advantageously situated in the hollow of the Elbow or bending of the Peruvian Coast. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. iv., Int.

He uses no artifice in the world, but makes use of men's *designs* upon him to get a maintenance out of them.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

7. Contrivance; adaptation of means to a preconceived end: as, the evidence of *design* in a watch.

See what a lovely shell, . . .
With delicate spires and whorl,
How exquisitely minute,
A miracle of *design*! *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv.

The so-called intelligent *design* and execution of an act neither implies the existence of a pre-designing consciousness nor requires the intervention of any extra-physical agency in the individual organism.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 85.

8. The purpose for which something exists or is done; the object or reason for something; the final purpose.

The *design* of these pools seems to have been to receive the rain water for the common uses of the city, and probably even to drink in case of necessity.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 26.

Something must suggest the *design*, and present ideas of the means tending thereto, before we can enter upon the prosecution. *A. Tucker*, Light of Nature, III. viii.

Argument from design, the argument that the world must have an intelligent creator, because in the anatomy of animals and in other things there is seen an adaptation of means to ends of too elaborate and detailed a kind to be otherwise accounted for.—**School of design**, or **academy of design**, an institution in which persons are instructed in the arts or principles of design, especially as applied in manufacture; sometimes, an association of artists which holds periodical art exhibitions, and also carries on courses of instruction in the fine arts, with the object of educating artists, and of promoting art in general by diffusing knowledge of it and taste for it. See *academy*, 3.=**Syn. 1.** Drawing, outline, draft, delineation.—**5.** *Project, Scheme*, etc. (see *plan*, *n.*), intent, aim, mark, object.

designable (dē-zīn'- or dē-sī'nạ-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **designabilis*, < *designare*, design: see *design*, *designate*.] **1.** Capable of being designed or marked out; distinguishable. [Rare.]

The *designable* parts of these corpuscles are therefore unseparable, because there is no vacuity at all intercepted between them. *Boyle*, Works, I. 413.

2. Capable of being designed or portrayed.

designate (des'ig-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *designated*, ppr. *designating*. [< L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design: see *design*, *v.*] **1.** To mark out or indicate by visible lines, marks, description, name, or something known and determinate: as, to *designate* the limits of a country; to *designate* the spot where a star appears in the heavens; to *designate* the place where the troops landed, or shall land.—**2.** To point out; distinguish from others by indication; name; settle the identity of: as, to be able to *designate* every individual who was concerned in a riot.—**3.** To appoint; select or distinguish for a particular purpose; assign: with *for*, *to*, or an infinitive: as, to *designate* an officer *for* the command of a station; this captain was *designated to* the command of the party, or to command the party.

A mere savage would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, *designating* the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator.
J. Adams, Works, I. 27.

=**Syn. 2.** To mention, characterize, specify.—**3.** To allot.

designate (des'ig-nāt), *a.* [< L. *designatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; marked out. [Obsolete in general use.]

Richard Plantagenet, Duke of Glocester, . . . was the younger son of Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth son of that royal family, and King of England, *designate* by King Henry the Sixth. *Sir G. Buck*, Hist. Richard III., p. 3.

Bishop designate, a priest nominated by royal or other authority to a vacant bishopric, but not yet elected or consecrated.

designation (des-ig-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désignation* = Pr. *dezignacio* = Sp. *designacion* = Pg. *designação* = It. *designazione*, < L. *designatio(n-)*, < *designare*, pp. *designatus*, design: see *design*, *v.*, *designate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of pointing or marking out; a distinguishing from others; indication: as, the *designation* of an estate by boundaries.

This is a plain *designation* of the duke of Marlborough: one kind of stuff used to fatten land is called marle, and every body knows that borough is a name for a town. *Swift.*

2. Nomination; appointment: as, a claim to a throne grounded on the *designation* of a predecessor.

He is an High-priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First, by his Father's eternal *designation*. *Hopkins*, Sermons, xxv.

3. A selecting and appointing; assignment: as, the *designation* of an officer to a particular command.—**4.** The application of a word to indicate or name a particular thing or things; denotation.

Finite and infinite seem to be . . . attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts. *Locke.*

5. Description; character; disposition.

Such are the accidents which, sometimes remembered, and perhaps sometimes forgotten, produced that particular *designation* of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.
Johnson.

6. That which designates; a distinctive appellation; specifically, an addition to a name, as of title, profession, trade, or occupation, to distinguish the person from others.—**7.** In *Scots law*, the setting apart of manses and glebes for the clergy from the church lands of the parish by the ordinary of the bounds.—**8.** In *oyster-culture*: (*a*) A right to plant oysters in a given piece of ground designated for such purpose by oyster-commissioners or other authority. (*b*) The ground itself so designated. [U. S.]=**Syn. 6.** *Appellation*, etc. See *name*, *n.*

designative (des'ig-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *désignatif* = Pr. *designatiu* = Sp. Pg. *designativo*, < ML. **designativus* (adv. *designative*), < L. *designatus*, pp. of *designare*, design, designate: see *design*, *designate*.] Serving to designate or indicate.

designator (des'ig-nā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *designator*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] **1.** One who designates or points out.—**2.** In *Rom. antiq.*, an officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies; a marshal or master of ceremonies.

designatory (des'ig-nā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **designatorius*, < *designare*, designate: see *designate*.] That designates; designative. *Imp. Dict.*

designedly (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'ned-li), *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally: opposed to *accidentally*, *ignorantly*, or *inadvertently*.

designedness (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'ned-nes), *n.* The attribute or quality of being designed or intended; contrivance. *Barrow.* [Rare.]

designer (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'nėr), *n.* **1.** One who designs, plans, or plots; one who frames a scheme or project; a contriver.

It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the publick interest, to countenance and cover their private. *Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *manuf.* and the *fine arts*, one who conceives or forms a design of any kind, including designs for decorative work; one who invents or arranges motives and patterns for ornamental or artistic purposes.

The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy. *Addison.*

designful† (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'fụl), *a.* [< *design* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of design; designing.

designfulness† (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'fụl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being designful or given to artifice.

Base *designfulness*, and malitious cunning.
Barrow, Works, II. vii.

designing (dē-zī'- or dē-sī'ning), *a.* [< *design* + *-ing*2.] Artful; insidious; intriguing; contriving schemes.

"Twould shew me poor, indebted, and compell'd,
Designing, mercenary; and I know
You would not wish to think I could be bought.
Southern.

I have passed my days among a parcel of cool, *designing* beings, and have contracted all their suspicious manner in my own behaviour. *Goldsmith*, To Rev. Henry Goldsmith.

=**Syn.** Wily, cunning, crafty, tricky, sly.

designless (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'les), *a.* [< *design* + *-less*.] Aimless; heedless.

That *designless* love of sinning and ruining his own soul.
Hammond, Works, IV. 513.

designlessly (dē-zīn'- or dē-sīn'les-li), *adv.* Unintentionally; aimlessly; without design.

In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers. *Boyle.*

designment†, *n.* [< *design* + *-ment*.] **1.** Design; sketch; delineation.

For though some meaner artist's skill were shown
In mingling colours, or in placing light;
Yet still the fair *designment* was his own.
Dryden, Death of Oliver Cromwell, l. 96.

2. Purpose; aim; intent; plot.

Know his *designments*, and pursue mine own.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 2.

She received advice both of the king's desperate estate and of the duke's *designments* against her.
Sir J. Hayward.

3. Enterprise; undertaking.

The desperate tempest hath so bang'd the Turks,
That their *designment* halts. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1.

desilicated (dē-sil'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silica* + *-ate*3 + *-ed*2.] Deprived of silica: as, *desilicated* rock.

desilicification (dē-sil-lis-i-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-id-* + *-ation*.] The removal from a substance of silicon or any of its compounds.

desilicification (dē-si-lis'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *desilicify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Same as *desilicification*.

desilicify (dē-si-lis'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilicified*, ppr. *desilicifying*. [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-fy*.] Same as *desiliconize*.

desilicized (dē-sil'i-sīzd), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *silic(on)* + *-ize* + *-ed*2.] Freed from silicon or its compounds.

desiliconize (dē-sil'i-kon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desiliconized*, ppr. *desiliconizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silicon* + *-ize*.] To free from silicon or any of its compounds. Also *desilicify*.

The decarbonizing and *desiliconizing* of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 333.

desilver (dē-sil'vėr), *v. t.* [< *de-* priv. + *silver*.] To deprive of silver; extract the silver contained in: as, to *desilver* lead.

desilverization (dē-sil'vėr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desilverize* + *-ation*.] The act or process of depriving lead of the silver present in its ore. Also spelled *desilverisation*.

desilverize (dē-sil'vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desilverized*, ppr. *desilverizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *silver* + *-ize*.] To separate silver from, as from its combination with other metals, and especially from lead. See *pattinsonize*, and *Parkes*

process and *Pattinson process*, under *process*. Also spelled *desilverise*.

desinence (des'i-nens), *n.* [< OF. *desinence*, F. *désinence* = Sp. Pg. *desinencia* = It. *desinenza*, ending, termination, < NL. **desinentia*, < L. *desinen(t-)s*, closing: see *desinent*.] Ending; close; termination; specifically, in *gram.*, the termination or formative or inflectional suffix of a word.

Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme.
Bp. Hall, Satires, Postscript.

desinent (des'i-nent), *a.* [< L. *desinen(t-)s*, ppr. of *desinere*, cease, end, close, < *de*, off, + *sinere*, leave.] Ending; terminal.

Six tritons, . . . their upper parts human, . . . their *desinent* parts fish. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Blackness.

desipience (dē-sip'i-ens), *n.* [= Sp. *desipiencia*, < L. *desipientia*, foolishness, < *desipien(t-)s*, foolish: see *desipient*.] Silliness; trifling; nonsense. [Rare.]

The *desipience* of such a man as John Locke is never out of place, and is as sweet to listen to now as it could have been to his thoughtful and affectionate self to indulge in.
Dr. J. Brown, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Int., p. 37.

desipient (dē-sip'i-ent), *a.* [= Sp. *desipiente*, < L. *desipien(t-)s*, ppr. of *desipere*, be foolish, < *de-* priv. + *sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*.] Trifling; foolish; playful. *Smart.* [Rare.]

desirability (dē-zīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *desirable*: see *-bility*.] The state or quality of being desirable; desirableness.

desirable (dē-zīr'a-bl), *a.* [< ME. *desirable*, < OF. *desirable*, F. *désirable*; OF. also uncontracted *desiderable* (> E. *desiderable*) = Sp. *desiderable* (cf. Sp. *deseable* (= Pg. *desejavel*), < *desear* = Pg. *desejar*: see *desire*, *v.*) = It. *desiderabile*, < L. *desiderabilis* (neut. *desiderabile*), longing for, desire: see *desire*, *v.*] Worthy to be desired; that is to be wished for; fitted to excite a wish to possess.

Oh deare, sweete, and *desireable* child, how shall I part with all this goodness and virtue?
H. Evelyn, Diary, March 10, 1685.

Here are also strong Currents, sometimes setting one way, sometimes another; which . . . it is hard to describe with that Accuracy which is *desirable*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. iii. 2.

No school can avoid taking for the ultimate moral aim a *desirable* state of feeling, called by whatever name—gratification, enjoyment, happiness.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 15.

desirableness (dē-zīr'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being desirable; desirability.

The human character . . . is so constituted that a man's desire for things he does not possess is not in proportion to their *desirableness*, but in proportion to the ease with which they seem attainable.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 205.

The *desirableness* of a pleasure must always express its relation to some one else than the person desiring the enjoyment of the pleasure.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 369.

desirably (dē-zīr'a-bli), *adv.* In a desirable manner.

desirant†, *a.* [ME. *desiraunt*, < OF. *desirant*, ppr. of *desirer*, desire: see *desire*.] Desiring; desirous.

desire (dē-zīr'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *desired*, ppr. *desiring*. [< ME. *desiren*, *desyren*, < OF. *desirer*, earlier *desirrer*, F. *désirer* = Pr. *desirar* (cf. Sp. *desear* = Pg. *desejar*, desire, appar. in part of other origin) = It. *desirare*, *desiare*, *desiderare*, < L. *desiderare*, long for, desire, feel the want of, miss, regret, appar. < *de-* + *sidus* (*sidor-*), a star (see *sidereal*), but the connection of thought is not clear; cf. *consider*. Cf. *desiderate*.] I. *trans.* 1. To wish or long for; be solicitous for; have a wish for the possession, enjoyment, or being of; crave or covet: as, to *desire* another's happiness; to *desire* the good of the commonwealth; to *desire* wealth or fame.

Neither shall any man *desire* thy land. Ex. xxxiv. 24.

Certainly that man were greedy of life who should *desire* to live when all the world were as an end.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, Pref.

When one is contented, there is no more to be *desired*; and where there is no more to be *desired*, there is an end of it. *Cervantes*, Don Quixote (trans.).

2. To express a wish to obtain; ask; request; pray for.

Then she said, Did I *desire* a son of my lord?
2 Ki. iv. 28.

So *desiring* leave to visite him sometimes, I went away.
Evelyn, Diary, Jan. 18, 1671.

I whispered him, and *desired* him to step aside a little with me. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

3†. To invite.

I would *desire*
My famous cousin to our Grecian tents.
Shak., T. and C., iv. 5.

4†. To require; claim; call for.

A doleful case *desires* a dolefull song.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

5. To long for, as some lost object; regret; miss. [Archaic.]

He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*. 2 Chron. xxi. 20.

She shall be pleasant while she lives, and *desired* when she dies. *Jer. Taylor*, The Marriage Ring.

His chair *desires* him here in vain.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

=Syn. 1. To crave, want, hanker after, yearn for. — 2. To beg, solicit, entreat.

II. *intrans.* To be in a state of desire or longing.

The *desired*[s] the quene muche after the nailes thre
War-with our lord was Inailed to the tre.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

For not to *desire* or admire, if a man could learn it, were more
Than to walk all day like the sultan of old in a garden of spice. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 7.

desire (dē-zīr'), *n.* [< ME. *desire*, *desir*, *desere*, < OF. *desir*, *desier*, F. *désir* (after the verb) = Pr. *desire*, *desir* (cf. Sp. *deseo* = Pg. *desejo*) = It. *desiro*, *desire*, *desira*, *desia*, *desio*, *desiderio*, < L. *desiderium*, desire, longing, regret, < *desiderare*, desire, long for: see *desire*, *v.*] 1. An emotion directed to the attainment or possession of an object from which pleasure, whether sensual, intellectual, or spiritual, is expected; a passion consisting in uneasiness for want of the object toward which it is directed, and the impulse to attain or possess it; in the widest sense, a state or condition of wishing.

But upon that Montayne to goo up this Monk had gret *desir*; and so upon a day he wente up.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 148.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvii. 380.

By this time the Pilgrims had a *desire* to go forward, and the Shepherds a *desire* they should; so they walked together towards the end of the Mountains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 182.

Desire is the uneasiness a man finds in himself upon the absence of anything whose present enjoyment carries the idea of delight with it. *Locke.*

He cared little for wine or for beauty, but he desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable *desire*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

As *desire* is found to be the incentive to action where motives are readily analyzable, it is probably the universal incentive. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 43.

Desire always in the first instance looks outward to the object, and only indirectly through the object at the self: pleasure comes of the realisation of *desire*, but the *desire* is primarily for something else than the pleasure; and though it may gradually become tinctured by the consciousness of the subjective result, it can never entirely lose its objective reference. *E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 213.

2. A craving or longing; yearning, as of affection; longing inclination toward something.

Thy *desire* shall be to thy husband, and he shall rule over thee. Gen. iii. 16.

3. Appetency; sensual or natural tendency.

Fulfilling the *desires* of the flesh. Eph. ii. 3.

The secretion [of *Drosera*] dissolves bone, and even the enamel of teeth, but this is simply due to the large quantity of acid secreted, owing, apparently, to the *desire* of the plant for phosphorus. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 369.

4. A prayer; petition; request.

He will fulfil the *desire* of them that fear him.
Ps. cxlv. 19.

5. The object of longing; that which is wished for.

I knowe no better counselle, ne more trewe; and so shalt thow a-complisshe thy *desere* of thyn herte that thow art moste desiraunt. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

The *desire* of all nations shall come. Hag. ii. 7.

Here Busca and the Emperour had their *desire*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, i. 26.

Baptism of desire. See *baptism*. =Syn. 1 to 3. Inclination, appetency, hankering, craving, eagerness, aspiration. See *wish*.

desiredly† (dē-zīr'ed-li), *adv.* In a desired manner; with desire. [Rare.]

O that I had my heat from thee, most holy fire! how sweetly dost thou burn! how secretly dost thou shine! how *desiredly* dost thou inflame me!
Quarles (tr. of S. August. Soliloq., xxxiv.), Emblems, v.

desireful (dē-zīr'ful), *a.* [< *desire* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of desire or longing. [Rare.]

desirefulness (dē-zīr'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being desireful; eager longing. [Rare.]

The pleasure of a goode turne is muche diminished whan it is at first obteyned. The *desirefulnesse* of our mindes muche augmenteth and encreaseth our pleasure.
Udall, Preface vnto the Kinges Maiestie.

desireless (dē-zīr'les), *a.* [< *desire* + *-less*.] Without desire; indifferent.

The appetite is dull and *desireless*.
Donne, Devotions, p. 25.

desirer (dē-zīr'ėr), *n.* One who desires, asks, or calls for; one who wishes or craves.

I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountifully to the *desirers*.
Shak., Cor., ii. 3.

desirous (dē-zīr'us), *a.* [< ME. *desirous*, < OF. *desirous*, F. *désireux* = Pr. *desiros* (cf. Sp. *deseoso* = Pg. *desejoso*) = It. *desideroso*, < L. as if **desiderosus*, < *desiderium*, desire: see *desire*, *n.*] 1. Wishing to obtain; wishful; solicitous; anxious; eager.

Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat. Prov. xxiii. 3.

Jesus knew that they were *desirous* to ask him.
John xvi. 19.

Behold at the door stood a great company of men, as *desirous* to go in, but durst not.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 106.

2†. Desirable.

The kynge de Cent chiualers hym accoured anoon with tjml men, whiche was a worthi knyght and *desirouse* in armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 168.

desirously (dē-zīr'us-li), *adv.* With desire; with earnest wish or longing.

The people of God . . . do with their hearts acknowledge his right and title to them, and do most *desirously* close with him. *Bates*, Everlasting Rest of the Saints.

desirousness (dē-zīr'us-nes), *n.* The state of being desirous; affection or emotion of desire.

We shall find a common *desirousness* in all men to seeke their welfare.
Tremenere of the Christian Religion, p. 338 (Ord MS.).

desist (dē-sist' or -zist'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desister*, F. *désister* = Sp. Pg. *desistir* = It. *desistere*, < L. *desistere*, intr. leave off, cease, tr. set down, < *de*, down, + *sistere*, set, place, causal of *stare*, stand, = E. *stand*, q. v. Cf. *assist*, *consist*, *exist*, *insist*, *persist*, *resist*.] To stop; cease from some action or proceeding; forbear: used absolutely or with *from*.

Ceres, however, *desisted* not, but fell to her entreaties and lamentations afresh. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, xi.

What do we, then, but draw anew the model
In fewer offices; or, at least, *desist*
To build at all? *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3.

Travelling after fortune is not the way to secure her; and, indeed, of late, I have *desisted* from the pursuit.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xx.

=Syn. To pause, stay, desist (from), leave (off), discontinue, give (over), break (off).

desistance, desistence (dē-sis'tans, -tens, or dē-zis'tans, -tens), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desistencia*; as *desist* + *-ance*, *-ence*.] A desisting; a ceasing to act or proceed; a stopping.

Men usually give freeliest where they have not given before; and make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already. *People*, Worth, i. 269.

The creature's sensations will ever prompt *desistance* from the more laborious course.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., II. 364.

desistive† (dē-sis'tiv or -zis'tiv), *a.* [= Pg. *desistivo*; as *desist* + *-ive*.] Ending; concluding. [Rare.]

desition† (dē-sish'on), *n.* [< L. as if **desition(n-)*, < *desinere*, pp. *desitus*, cease: see *desinence*.] End; termination; conclusion.

The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or *desition*. *The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

desitive† (des'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **desitivus*, < *desitus*, pp. of *desinere*, cease: see *desinence*.] I. *a.* Final; conclusive.

Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort. The fogs vanish as the sun rises, but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish: therefore the sun is not yet risen.
Watts.

II. *n.* In *logic*, a proposition which relates to an end or termination.

Inceptives and *desitives*, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything: as, the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten. *Watts*, Logic, II. ii. 5.

desk (desk), *n.* [< ME. *deske*, a desk, reading-desk, < OF. **desque*, *desque*, F. *disque* = Sp. Pg. *disco* = It. *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a disk, quoit, ML. *discus*, also *desca*, a table, desk, whence also AS. *disc*, E. *dish*, and mod. E. *disc*, *disk*, and, through F., *dais*, which are thus all ult. the same word: see *dish*, *disk*, *dais*.] A table specially adapted for convenience in writing or reading, frequently made with a sloping top, which may lift on hinges to give access to an interior compartment, as in the ordinary form of school-desk, or combined with drawers, and sometimes with book-shelves; also, a frame or case with a sloping top, intended to rest on a table, and to hold a book or paper conveniently for reading or writing.

The name is sometimes extended to the whole structure or erection to which such a sloping frame is attached, as in the Church of England to the stall from which the morning and evening services are read, in Scotch churches to the stall of the precentor, and in the United States to the pulpit or the lectern in a church.

He is drawn leaning on a *desk*, with his Bible before him. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

Who first invented work, and bound the free
And holiday-rejoicing spirit down . . .
To that dry drudgery at the *desk*'s dead wood?
Lamb, Work.

The pulpit, or as it is here (in Connecticut) called, the *desk*, was filled by three, if not four, Clergymen.
Kendall, Travels, I. 4.

They are common to every species of oratory, though of rarer use in the *desk*. *Adams*, Lectures on Rhetoric.

Roll-top desk. Same as *cylinder-desk*.

desk† (desk), *v. t.* [< *desk*, *n.*] To shut up in or as if in a desk; treasure up. [Rare.]

In a walnut shell was *desked*.
T. Tomkis (?), Albumazar, I. 3.

Or if you into some blind convent fly,
You're Inquisition'd straight for heresy,
Unless your daring frontispiece can tell
News of a relic or brave miracle:
Then you are entertained and *desk*t up by
Our Ladie's psalter and the rosary.
John Hall, Poems, p. 2.

desk-cloth (desk'klôth), *n.* *Eccles.*, the hanging of the lectern.

desk-work (desk'wėrk), *n.* Work done at a desk; habitual writing, as that of a clerk or a literary man.

All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and *deskwork*. *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

desma (des'mą), *n.*; pl. *desmata* (-ma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] A kind of sponge-spicule of polyaxial or irregular figure. See the extract.

Amongst one group of Lithistid sponges (Rhabdocrepida) the normal growth of a strongyle is arrested at an early stage; it then serves as a nucleus upon which further silica is deposited, and in such a manner as to produce a very irregularly branching sclere or *desma*, within which the fundamental strongyle can be seen enclosed.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

desmachymatous (des-ma-ki'mą-tus), *a.* [< *desmachyme* (*-chymat-*) + *-ous*.] Connective, as a sponge-tissue; specifically, of or pertaining to desmachyme: as, a *desmachymatous* sheath. *Sollas*.

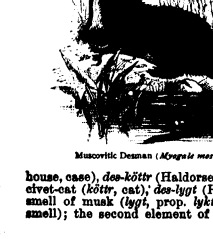
desmachyme (des'mą-kim), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a bond, fetter, + *χυμός*, juice, *χύμα*(τ-), a liquid: see *chyme*[1].] The proper connective tissue of sponges, arising from desmacytes.

Desmacidon (des-mas'i-don), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Desmacidonidæ*. *Bowerbank*, 1862.

Desmacidonidæ (des-mas-i-don'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmacidon* + *-idæ*.] A family of marine sponges, of the order *Cornacuspongiæ*, typified by the genus *Desmacidon*, having diversiform megascleres and chelate microscleres. The genera are numerous, and the family is divided into the subfamilies *Esperellinæ* and *Ectyoninæ*.

desmacyte (des'ma-sit), *n.* [< Gr. *δέσμα*, a band, fetter, + *κύτος*, a hollow.] One of the cells of connective tissue which occur in most sponges. They are usually long fusiform bodies, consisting of a clear, colorless, and often minutely fibrillated sheath, surrounding a highly refractive axial fiber, which is deeply stained by reagents. In some cases the desmacyte is simply a nucleated fusiform cell, with granular contents, fibrillated toward the ends.

desman (des'man), *n.* [Also sometimes *desman*; = F. *desman* = G. *desman*, < Sw. *desmanråtta*, a desman, lit. 'musk-rat,' < *desman*, musk; cf. Dan. *desmer*, musk; Icel. *des*, musk, in comp. *des-hūs* (Cleasby), musk-box, smelling-box (*hūs*, house, case), *des-köttr* (Haldorsen), 'musk-cat,' civet-cat (*köttr*, cat); *des-lygt* (Haldorsen), the smell of musk (*lygt*, prop. *lykt*, = Dan. *lugt*, smell); the second element of the Sw. name (*råtta*, rat) being ignored in the E., F., and G. word.] 1. A musk-shrew or musk-rat: the name of two distinct species of aquatic insectivorous mammals of the genus *Myogale* or *Galemys*, constituting the subfamily *Myogalinæ* (which see). The Muscovite desman, *M. moschata* or *ossuccritica*, is common on the Volga and the Don; it is about 8 inches long, swims and dives with great facility, and lives in holes in the banks. The Pyrenean desman, *M. pyrenaica*, is a smaller species with a relatively longer tail, found in southwestern Europe.

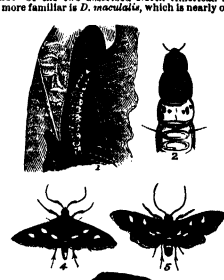


Muscovite Desman (*Myogale moschata*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of the musk-shrews. *Lacépède*.

desmata, *n.* Plural of *desma*.

Desmia (des'mi-ą), *n.* [NL. (cf. *Dasmia* for *Desmia*), < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding, bound, < *δεσμός*, a band, < *δεῖν*, bind.] 1. A genus of the lepidopterous family *Pyralidæ*, characterized chiefly by the elbowed or knotted antennæ of the male. Of the two described North American species, the more familiar is *D. maculalis*, which is nearly one inch



Grape-leaf Folder (*Desmia maculalis*).
1, caterpillar in folded leaf; 2, head and anterior joints, enlarged; 3, chrysalis; 4, male moth, and 5, female moth, natural size.

in expanse of wings. The general color is brownish black, with a metallic luster. The fore wings bear two large oval white spots, and the hind wings one, usually divided in the female. The larva folds grape-leaves, and is known as the *grape-leaf folder*.

2. A genus of cœlenterates, of the family *Turbinolidæ*. *Edwards and Haime*, 1848.

desmid, desmidian (des'mid, des-mid'i-an), *n.* A plant of the order *Desmidiaceæ*.

Desmidiaceæ, Desmidieæ (des-mid-i-ā'sē-ē, des-mi-di'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmidium* (< Gr. as if **δεσμίδιον*, dim. of *δεσμός*, a band, chain), the typical genus, + *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.] A natural order of microscopic unicellular fresh-water algæ, belonging to the class *Conjugatæ*. They are usually free, but sometimes united in chains which are embedded in mucilage. The cells are cylindrical or fusiform, and sometimes have horn-like processes; or the general outline is circular or elliptic and variously divided, the principal constriction in the middle forming symmetrical halves. Many of the forms are very beautiful. Reproduction takes place by cell-division at the middle and by conjugation. *Desmidiaceæ* differ from *Diatomaceæ* in their green color and the absence of silex. See cut under *Closterium*.

desmidian, *n.* See *desmid*.

Desmidieæ, *n. pl.* See *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiologist (des-mid-i-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *desmidiology* + *-ist*.] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmidiology (des-mid-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< NL. *Desmidium* (see *Desmidiaceæ*) + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The scientific study of *Desmidiaceæ*.

desmine (des'min), *n.* [< Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, also, as *δεσμή*, a bundle (< *δεῖν*, bind), + *-ine*[2].] A zeolitic mineral commonly occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals. Also called *stilbite* (which see).

Desmiospermeæ (des'mi-ō-spėr'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δέσμιος*, binding (see *Desmia*), + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-eæ*.] A division of algæ, of the order *Florideæ*, in which the spores are arranged in definite series with respect to a placenta or common point of attachment.

desmitis (des-mī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-itis*.] In *pathol.*, inflammation of a ligament.

desmo-, [NL., etc., < Gr. *δεσμό-*, a band or bond, anything for binding or fastening, a halter, cable, strap, chain, etc., < *δεῖν*, bind, fasten.] An element in compound words of Greek origin, meaning a 'band,' 'bond,' or 'ligament.'

Desmobacteria (des'mō-bak-tē'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *βακτήριον*, a staff (mod. bacterium, bacteria).] A group of genera of filiform bacteria with elongated cylindrical joints, isolated, or united into more or less extended chains. It includes the genera *Bacillus*, *Leptothrix*, etc.

Desmobrya (des-mob'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *βρύον*, a kind of mossy seaweed.] Ferns in which the fronds are produced at the tip of the rootstock or caudex, and the stipes are continuous with it (not articulated). This is the case with most ferns; but in the tribe represented by *Polypodium* the stipes are articulated with the rootstock (cremobryoid).

desmobryoid (des-mob'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Desmobrya* + *-oid*.] Resembling or having the characters of the *Desmobrya*.

Desmodactyli (des-mō-dak'ti-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *desmodactylus*: see *desmodactylous*.] A name given by Forbes to the family *Eurylæmidæ* considered as a superfamily group of *Passeres*, and distinguished from all other *Passeres* (or *Eleutherodactyli*) by having a strong band joining the muscles of the hind toe, as in many non-passerine birds.

desmodactylous (des-mō-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [< NL. *desmodactylus*, < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *δάκτυλος*, finger, toe.] Having the flexor tendons of the toes bound together, as in the *Desmodactyli*: distinguished from *eleutherodactylous*.

Desmodidæ (des-mod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Desmodus* (stem prop. *Desmodont-*) + *-idæ*.] The *Desmodontes* as a family of bats.

Desmodium (des-mō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **δεσμώδης*, like a chain, < *δεσμός*, a chain, + *εἶδος*, form. Cf. *desmoid*.] A genus of leguminous plants, herbs or shrubs, with pinnately trifoliate (rarely simple) leaves, small flowers, and flat, deeply lobed and jointed pods. Each joint of the pod is one-seeded and usually covered with minute hooked hairs. There are about 125 species, tropical in Asia, and also extra-tropical in America, Africa, and Australia. The United States flora includes 35 species. The most remarkable member of the genus is an Indian species, *D. gyrans*, the telegraph-plant, so called from the spontaneous movement of its leaflets.

Telegraph-plant (*Desmodium gyrans*).

desmodont (des'mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *conch.*, of or pertaining to the *Desmodonta*.

II. *n.* One of the *Desmodonta*.

Desmodonta (des-mō-don'tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A group or order of bivalve mollusks, with the hinge-teeth absent or irregular (in the latter case connected by the ligamental processes), two equal muscular impressions or ciboria, and a sinuate pallial line. It includes the families *Myidæ*, *Anatinidæ*, *Mactridæ*, *Solenidæ*, etc.

Desmodontes (des-mō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Desmodus*. Cf. *Desmodidæ*.] A group of Central and South American bats, represented by the genera *Desmodus* and *Diphylla*, and sometimes elevated to the rank of a family, *Desmodidæ*. They have a long intestine-like cæcal diverticulum of the stomach, into which the blood that they suck flows and in which it is stored; incisors 1 in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, the upper pair being very large and trenchant, and making with the lower an incised or punctured wound; the molars 1 in each half-jaw (in *Diphylla*) or none (in *Desmodus*); no tail; small interfemoral membrane; a short calcar or none; and a short conical snout with distinct nose-leaf. The bats of this remarkable group

Teeth of Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*), much enlarged.

True Vampire, or Blood-sucking Bat (*Desmodus rufus*).

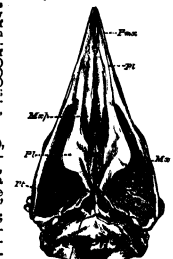
are the true vampires, in the sense of bloodsuckers, and the only ones in the new world known to have the habit, though the term *vampire* is commonly applied, like the name of the genus *Vampyrus*, to numerous large insectivorous and frugivorous species of a different section.

Desmodus (des'mǭ-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, chain, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A remarkable genus of South American phyllostomine bats, typical of the group *Desmodontes*, family *Phyllostomatidæ*, having no molar teeth and no caicar. *D. rufus*, a common and troublesome blood-sucking species, is the type.

Desmognathe (des-mog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. (sc. L. *aves*, birds) of *desmognathus*: see *desmognathous*.] In Huxley's classification of birds (1867), a group exhibiting what is called the "bound-palate" type of structure of the upper jaw, as in those wading and swimming birds which are not schizognathous, in the birds of prey, and in various non-passerine perching birds. See *desmognathism*.

Desmognathida (des-mog-nath'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Desmognathus*. The series of palatine teeth are transverse, and on the posterior portion of vomers; the dentigerous plates are on the parasphenoid; the vertebræ are opisthocœlian; the parasphenoid teeth are in two elongate patches; and the tongue is free laterally and behind.

desmognathism (des-mog'nā-thizm), *n.* [As *desmognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the "bound-palate" type of palatal structure, such as is exhibited, for example, by a duck, pelican, hawk, or parrot; the state or quality of being desmognathous. The vomer is either abortive or very small (when existing it usually tapers to a point in front); the maxillopalatines are divided across the median line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum; and the posterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids articulate directly with the rostrum of the sphenoid (as in schizognathism). Recognized varieties of this formation are: (*a*) direct; (*b*) indirect; (*c*) imperfectly direct; (*d*) imperfectly indirect; (*e*) double; (*f*) compound. *W. K. Parker*, Encyc. Brit.



Desmognathous Skull (Secretary-bird). *Pmx*, premaxilla; *Pl*, palatine; *Mxp*, maxillopalatine; *Mx*, maxilla; *Pt*, pterygoid; *Sph*, basipterygoid process.

desmognathous (des-mog'nā-thus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *desmognathus*, ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, a jaw.] Having the "bound-palate" type of structure; exhibiting desmognathism; belonging or relating to the *Desmognathæ*: as, a *desmognathous* palate; a *desmognathous* bird.

Desmognathus (des-mog'nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (S. F. Baird, 1849), ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] A genus of tailed amphibians, typical of the family *Desmognathidæ*.

desmography (des-mog'rą-fi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-γραφία*, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] A description of the ligaments of the body.

desmoid (des'moid), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, bundle, ligament, + *εἶδος*, form.] Resembling a bundle. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, applied to certain firm and tough fibromata or tumors which, on section, present numerous white, glistening fibers, intimately interwoven or arranged in bundles, constituting circles or loops intercrossing one another. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, ligamentous; tendinous; aponeurotic; sinewy: said of fibrous tissues which bind parts together.

desmology (des-mol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The anatomy of the ligaments.

Desmomyaria (des'mō-mi-ā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *μῦς*, a muscle (see *mouse*, *muscle*), + *-aria*.] A group of free-swimming tunicates or ascidians, the salps, regarded as an order of *Thaliacea*: opposed to *Cyclomyaria*. See *Salpidæ*.

Desmoncus (des-mong'kus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *ὄγκος*, barb; so called from the long, attenuate, and strongly hooked ends of the leaf-stalks.] A genus of palms found in the forests of tropical America. They have long, slender, flexible stems, climbing among the branches of trees by the stout recurved spines which arm the elongated rachis of the pinnate leaves. The fruit is small and globose. There are about 25 species.

desmopelmous (des-mǫ-pal'mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *πέλμα*, the sole of the foot, + *-ous*.] In *ornith.*, having the plantar tendons bound together; having the flexor hallucis muscle connected by a band with the flexor digitorum, so that the hind toe cannot be bent independently of the front toes. The several ways in which the union occurs are distinguished as *antiopelmous*, *symplemous*, and *heteropelmous*: opposed to *nomopelmous* or *schizopelmous*: as, a *desmopelmous* disposition of the tendons; a *desmopelmous* bird.

Desmoscolex (des-mǫ-skō'leks), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *σκώληξ*, a worm, esp. the earth-worm.] The typical genus of nematoid threadworms of the family *Desmoscolecidæ*, notable in having the body much more distinctly segmented than that of other *Nematoidea*, and the papillæ and setæ resembling those of annelids.

Desmoscolecidæ (des'mǫ-skǫ-lis'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmoscolex* (*-lic-*) + *-idæ*.] An aberrant group of nematoid worms, typified by the genus *Desmoscolex*.

Desmostachys (des-mos'ti-kis), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *στίχος*, a row, a line.] The endocyclic or regular sea-urchins, having the ambulacra equal and band-like, and not expanded as in the *Petalosticha* or spatangoids. The group consists of the families *Asterias*, *Echinidæ*, *Echinometridæ*, etc. See cuts under *Cidaris* and *Echinus*.

desmostichous (des-mos'ti-kus), *a.* [⟨ *Desmosticha* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*.

desmotenthid (des-mǫ-tē'thid), *n.* A squid of the family *Desmoteuthidæ*.

Desmoteuthidæ (des-mǫ-tū'thi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Desmoteuthis* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Desmoteuthis*. The body is much elongated, and the siphon has three peculiar special thickenings, or raised processes, in its basal portion.

Desmoteuthis tenera.

Desmoteuthis (des-mǫ-tū'this), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, + *τευθίς*, a squid.] A genus of squids, giving name to the family *Desmoteuthidæ*: a synonym of *Taonius*.

desmotomy (des-mot'ǫ-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δεσμός*, a band, ligament, + *-τομία*, ⟨ *τομός*, cutting: see *anatomy*.] The act or art of dissecting ligaments.

desocialization (dē-sō'shal-i-zā'shǫn), *n.* [⟨ **desocialize* (⟨ *de-* priv. + *social* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The act of rendering unsocial; the derangement or loss of social instincts or habits. Also spelled *desocialisation*.

Their [hysterical women's] example proves also how the derangement of the social sense leads naturally and inevitably to a deterioration of moral feeling and will; it is demoralization following *desocialisation*.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 258.

desolate (des'ǫ-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desolated*, ppr. *desolating*. [⟨ ME. *desolaten*, ⟨ L. *desolatus*, pp. of *desolare* (⟩ It. *desolare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *desolar* = F. *désoler*), leave alone, forsake, abandon, ⟨ *de-* intensive + *solare*, make lonely, lay waste, desolate, ⟨ *solus*, alone: see *sole*2.] 1. To render lonely, as a place or region, by depopulation or devastation; make desert; lay waste; ruin; ravage.

The island of Atlantis was not swallowed by an earthquake, but was *desolated* by a particular deluge. *Bacon.*

Those who with the gun,
Worse than the season, *desolate* the fields.
Thomson, Winter.

Wind-blown hair
Of comets, *desolating* the dim air.
A. C. Swinburne, Anactoria.

We hear of storms washing away and *desolating* the islets [atolls] to an extent which astonished the inhabitants.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 106.

2. To overwhelm with grief; afflict; make very sorry or weary: as, his heart was *desolated* by his loss; your misfortune *desolates* me; to be *desolated* by ennui. [In the last example a Gallicism.]

desolate (des'ǫ-lāt), *a.* [⟨ ME. *desolate*, *desolat*, ⟨ L. *desolatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Solitary; lonely; without companionship; forsaken.

Many a gentill lady he lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden *dyvolat*, and with-outen counselle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 596.

No one is so accursed by fate,
No one so utterly *desolate*,
But some heart, though unknown,
Responds unto his own.
Longfellow, Endymion.

Hope touched her heart; no longer *desolate*,
Deserted of all creatures did she feel.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 234.

2. Overwhelmed with grief; deprived of comfort; afflicted.

And in hym self they stode soo *desolate*;
Ye hanne kyng Boylyn saw they were putte to fight,
That in noo wise they wold no longer fight.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3083.

So Tamar remained *desolate* in her brother Absalom's house. 2 Sam. xiii. 20.

My heart within me is *desolate*. Ps. cxliii. 4.

3†. Destitute; lacking.

I were right now of tales *desolat*.
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 33.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited; lonely; abandoned: as, a *desolate* wilderness; *desolate* altars; *desolate* towers.

I will make the cities of Judah *desolate*, without an inhabitant. Jer. ix. 11.

Behold, your house is left unto you *desolate*. For I say unto you, Ye shall not see me henceforth, till ye shall say, Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.
Mat. xxiii. 38, 39.

A *desolate* island. *Broome.*

This delicious Plain is now almost *desolate*, being suffer'd, for want of culture, to run up to rank weeds.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 53.

Any one who sees the *desolate* country about Jerusalem may conclude what a sad alteration all these parts have undergone since the time of Josephus, who says that the whole territory abounded in trees.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 24.

5†. Lost to shame; abandoned; dissolute.

Ever the heyer he is of estaat,
The more is he holden *desolaat*.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale, l. 186.

=Syn. 1. Companionless.—2. Forlorn, cheerless, miserable, wretched.—4. Abandoned, unfrequented, lonely, waste, wild, barren, dreary.

desolately (des'ǫ-lāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner; as one forsaken, abandoned, or overwhelmed with ruin or grief.

Nehemiah, whom all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was *desolately* miserable. *Bates*, Works, IV. iv.

desolateness (des'ǫ-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being desolate, in any sense of the word.

In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my *desolateness*. *Bacon*, Works, VI. 33.

desolater (des'ǫ-lā-tėr), *n.* See *desolator*.

desolation (des-ǫ-lā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *désolation* = Sp. *desolacion* = Pg. *desolação* = It. *desolazione*, ⟨ LL. *desolatio*(*n-*), ⟨ L. *desolare*: see *desolate*, *v.*] 1. The act of desolating; destruction or expulsion of inhabitants; devastation; a laying waste.

What with your prayses of the countrey, and what with your discourse of the lamentable *desolation* thereof, made by those . . . Scottes, you have filled me with great compassion. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Long e'er thou shalt be to Manhood grown,
Wide *Desolation* will lay waste this Town.
Congreve, Iliad.

2. A desolate place; a waste, devastated, or lifeless place or region.

How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations!
Jer. l. 23.

Let the rocks
Groan with continual surges; and behind me
Make all a *desolation*.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

Some great world, as yet unknown, slow moving in the outer *desolation* beyond the remotest of the present planetary family. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 55.

3. A desolate or desolated condition or state; destruction; ruin.

Every kingdom divided against itself is brought to *desolation*. Mat. xii. 25.

Between York and Durham, the space of 80 Miles, for nine Years together, there was so utter *Desolation*, as that neither any House was left standing, nor any Ground tilled.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 25.

Choose them for your lords who spoil and burn whole countries and call *desolation* peace. *Pindar.*

The wide area of watery *desolation* was spread out in dreadful clearness around them.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, v. 7.

4. Personal affliction; the state of being desolate or forsaken; sadness.

The king shall mourn, and the prince shall be clothed with *desolation*. Ezek. vii. 27.

This bosom's *desolation*. *Byron.*

She rested, and her *desolation* came
Upon her, and she wept beside the way.
Tennyson, Geraint.

=Syn. 1. Ravage.—3 and 4. Misery, wretchedness, gloom.

desolator (des'ǫ-lā-tǫr), *n.* [⟨ LL. *desolator*, ⟨ L. *desolare*, desolate: see *desolate*, *v.*] One who desolates or lays waste; that which desolates. Also spelled *desolater*.

He shall cause the sacrifice and oblation to cease, and commanding over a wing of abominations, be a *desolator* or make desolation. *J. Mede*, On Daniel, p. 39.

The *desolator* desolate!
The victor overthrown!
The arbiter of others' fate
A suppliant for his own.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte.

Pity, not scorn, I felt, though desolate
The *desolator* now.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

desolatory (des'ō-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *desolatorius*, making desolate, < L. *desolatus*, pp.: see *desolate*, *v.*] Causing desolation. [Rare.]

The *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 55.

desophisticate (dē-sō-fis'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desophisticated*, ppr. *desophisticating*. [< de- priv. + *sophisticate*.] To clear from sophism or error.
Hare, *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

Desoria (de-sō'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., from Édouard *Desor* (1811–82), a Swiss geologist and paleontologist.] 1. A genus of collembolous insects, of the family *Poduridæ*, or springtails; the glacier-fleas, found on the glaciers of the Alps. They differ from the common flea in that they jump by the aid of a special apparatus provided for the purpose at the posterior extremity, and not by means of the legs. *Nicolet*, 1841.

2†. A genus of spatangoid sea-urchins: same as *Linthia*, *J. E. Gray*, 1851.

desoxalate (des-ok'sạ-lāt), *n.* [< *desoxal-ic* + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt of desoxalic acid.

desoxalic (des-ok-sal'ik), *a.* [< **des-* for *dis-* priv. + *oxalic*.] In *chem.*, formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid.—**Desoxalic acid**, $C_6H_8O_8$, a tribasic acid, when pure forming a crystalline deliquescent solid having a refreshing acid taste like that of tartaric acid. Also called *racemo-carbonic acid*.

despair (des-pār'), *v.* [< ME. *despayren*, *despeyren*, *despeiren*, < OF. *desperer*, *desesperer*, mod. F. *désespérer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desesperar* = It. *disperare*, *disperare*, < L. *desperare*, be without hope, < *de-* priv. + *sperare*, hope, < *spes*, hope. Cf. *desperate*, *disesperate*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To lose hope; be without hope; give up all hope or expectation: followed by *of* before an object.

We *despaired* even *of* life. 2 Cor. I. 8.

The ancients seem not to have despaired *of* discovering methods and remedies for restoring old ages.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Never *despair of* God's blessings here or *of* his reward hereafter. *Wake.*

Nature, whose free, light, cheerful air,
Oft made thee, in thy gloom, *despair*.
M. Arnold, Morality.

=**Syn.** *Despair*, *Despond*. See *despond*.

II.† *trans.* 1. To give up hope of; lose confidence in.

I would not *despair* the greatest design that could be attempted. *Milton.*

2. To cause to despair; deprive of hope.

Having no hope to *despair* the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands.
Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries, p. 80.

despair (des-pār'), *n.* [< ME. *dispair*, *despeir*, *despeyre*, also *desespeire*, *desespeyre*, < OF. *desespeir*, *desespoir*, F. *désespoir* = Pr. *desesper*, despair; from the verb.] 1. Hopelessness; a hopeless state; utter lack of hope or expectation.

We are perplexed, but not in *despair*. 2 Cor. iv. 8.

Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good, which works different men's minds, sometimes producing uneasiness or pain, sometimes rest and indolency. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. § 11.

Nothing is more certain than that *despair* has almost the same effect upon us with enjoyment, and that we are no sooner acquainted with the impossibility of satisfying any desire, than the desire itself vanishes.
Hume, Human Nature, Int.

2. That which causes hopelessness; that of which there is no hope.

The mere *despair* of surgery, he cures.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The attempt of the Alexandrian Platonists to substitute the visions of trances for the conclusions of intellect has been called the *despair* of reason; and modern spiritualism, when it is not a drawing-room amusement, is too often a moment in the *despair* of faith.
Encyc. Brit., II. 202.

=**Syn.** 1. *Despondency*, *Despair*, *Desperation*. *Despondency* is a loss of hope sufficient to produce a loss of courage and a disposition to relax or relinquish effort, the despondent person tending to sink into spiritless inaction. *Despair* means a total loss of hope; *despondency* does not. *Despair* naturally destroys courage and stops all effort, but may produce a new kind of courage and fierce activity founded upon the sense that there is nothing worse to be feared. In this *despair* is akin to *desperation*, which is an active state and always tends to produce a furious struggle against adverse circumstances, even when the situation is utterly hopeless.

The calmness of his temper preserved him alike from extravagant elation and from extravagant *despondency*.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

What reinforcement we may gain from hope;
If not, what resolution from *despair*.
Milton, P. L., i. 191.

Pride and *despair* have often been known to nerve the weakest minds with fortitude adequate to the occasion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

None of his division were made prisoners, though many were killed; a circumstance that testifies the *desperation* of their resistance. *Scott*, Marmion, vi. 35, note.

despairer (des-pār'ėr), *n.* One who despairs or is without hope.

He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.

despairful (des-pār'fụl), *a.* [< *despair* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or indicating despair; hopeless. [Rare.]

Other cries amongst the Irish savour of the Scythian barbarism; as the lamentations of their burials, with *despairful* outcries. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

His conscience made *despairfull*.
Marston, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

despairing (des-pār'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *despair*, *v.*] 1. Prone to despair or lose hope: as, a *despairing* disposition.—2. Characterized by or indicating despair: as, a *despairing* cry.

despairingly (des-pār'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner; in a manner indicating hopelessness; in despair.

He speaks severely and . . . *despairingly* of our society.
Boyle, Works, I. 327.

In our overcharged House of Commons, . . . for one thing of consequence that is done, five or ten are *despairingly* postponed. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 207.

despairingness (des-pār'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being despairing; hopelessness. *Clarke.*

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *v.* [First found in early mod. E. (also spelled *dispach*); < OF. *despechier*, *despeschier*, *despoechier*, *despeschier*, *despocquier*, *despesquier*, *despeesquier*, also *depeschier*, *deppaschier*, *dapauchier*, later *despecher*, *depecher* (> ME. *depechen*, E. *depeach*, q. v.), mod. F. *dépêcher*, rid, discharge, hasten, expedite, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despachar*, It. *dispacciare*, *spacciare*, *spiotare*, despatch, etc. If these forms had a common source, some confusion or corruption must have occurred in their development. (1) The F. form suggests ML. **dispedicare*, lit. disentangle, < *dis-* priv. + **pedicare* (found in LL. *impedicare*, entangle, catch, whence Pr. *empedegar* = OF. *empechier*, *empeechier*, *empeeschier*, *empeschier*, *empegier*, *empiegier*, etc., entangle, embarrass, hinder, stop, bar, impeach, whence E. *impeach*, q. v.), < L. *pedica*, a snare, trap, gin, shackle, fetter, < *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*. (2) The Sp., Pg., and It. forms, if not dependent on the F., would seem to point to ML. **dispactare* or **dispactiare*, lit. unfasten, < *dis-* priv. + **pactare*, freq. of L. *pangere*, pp. *pactus*, fasten, bind: see *pact*. According to the first explanation, *despatch* is coradicate with (and equiv. *expede*, *expedite*, and their opposites *impede*, *impedite*: see *impeach*, in which the second syllable is the same as the second syllable of *depeach*, an obs. var. of *despatch*. The spelling *dispatch* is etymologically the more correct form, but *despatch*, rare before its use in Johnson's dictionary, has largely displaced it.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To deliver; rid; free; disentangle; discharge: usually reflexive.

I had clean *dispatched myself* of this great charge.
J. Udall, Pref. to Matthew.

2. To send to a destination; cause to start for or go to an appointed place; put under way: usually implying urgent importance or haste as to purpose, or promptness and regularity as to time: as, to *despatch* a messenger or a letter asking for assistance; to *despatch* an envoy to a foreign court; to *despatch* a ship.

The King was at Beverly when he heard of his Brother's Death, and presently thereupon *dispatched* away Edmund Earl of Mortaigne into Normandy.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 176.

What peace of mind a sinner can have in this world who knows not how soon he may be *dispatched* to that place of torment. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Some hero must be *dispatch'd*, to bear
The mournful message to Peleus' ear.
Pope, Iliad, xvii.

Moses was . . . *despatched* to borrow a couple of chairs.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ix.

3. To transact or dispose of speedily or with promptness; attend to; bring to an end; accomplish: as, to *despatch* business.

Speak with poor men when they come to your houses, and *despatch* poor suitors.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Ere we put ourselves in arms, *despatch* we
The business we have talk'd of.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

Whereseever they [merchants] go they certainly *dispatch* their business so as to return back again with the next or contrary Monsoon. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 32.

The Three First Books I have already *dispatched*, and am now entring upon the Fourth.
Addison, Spectator, No. 321.

Hence—4. To finish or make an end of by promptly putting to death; kill.

The company shall stone them with stones, and *dispatch* them with their swords. Ezek. xxiii. 47.

If 't please your grace to have me hang'd, I am ready;
'Tis but a miller and a thief *despatch'd*.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 2.

The infidel . . . was instantly *dispatched*, to prevent his giving an alarm. *Irving*, Granada, p. 31.

=**Syn.** 2. To hasten off.—3. To make short work of, dispose of (quickly).—4. *Slay*, *Murder*, etc. See *kill*.

II.† *intrans.* 1. To go expeditiously; be quick.

Despatch, I say, and find the forester.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

2. To conclude or dispose of an affair or matter; make a finish.

They have *despatch'd* with Pompey, he is gone.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 2.

'Twill be
An hour before I can *dispatch* with him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I might have finish'd ere he went, and not
Delay'd his business much; two or three words,
And I had *dispatch'd*.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 1.

despatch, dispatch (des-, dis-pach'), *n.* [= D. *depêche* = G. Dan. *depesche* = Sw. *depesch*, < OF. *despeche*, *despesche*, haste, riddance, discharge, despatch, F. *dépêche*, despatch; cf. Sp. Pg. *despacho*, It. *dispaccio*, *spaccio*, despatch; from the verb.] 1. A sending off or away; a prompt or regular starting or transmission, as of some one on an errand or a commission, or of a ship, freight, etc., on its prescribed course or toward its destination: as, the *despatch* of the mails; the *despatch* of troops to the front.

The several messengers
From hence attend *despatch*. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 1.

But because it would have taken up a long time to Load our Vessel with our own Goods only, we hired a Periago of the Logwood-cutters to bring it on Board; and by that means made the quicker *dispatch*.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 18.

2. A sending away or getting rid of something; a putting out of the way, or a doing away with; riddance; dismissal.

A *despatch* of complaints. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

Cato gave counsel in open senate, that they should give him [Carneades] his *dispatch* with all speed, lest he should infect and inchant the minds and affections of the youth.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 14.

3. Prompt or expeditious performance; completion or regular execution or transaction; the act of bringing to a conclusion.

The daughter of the king of France,
On serious business, craving quick *despatch*,
Importunes personal conference with his grace.
Shak., L. L. L., ii. 1.

Despatch of each day's little growth
Of household occupation.
Wordsworth, Excursion, viii.

Their permanent residence was assigned in the old alcazar of Seville, where they were to meet every day for the *despatch* of business. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 9.

4. Speed; haste; expedition; due diligence: as, repairing done with neatness and *despatch*; go, but make *despatch*.

Sets down her babe, and makes all swift *dispatch*
In pursuit of the thing she would have stay.
Shak., Sonnets, cxliii.

Letters of greater consequence, that require *dispatch*, are sent by foot messengers across the deserts directly to Cairo. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 14.

Our axes were immediately set to work to cut down trees, and, our men being dexterous in the use of them, great *despatch* was made. *Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 236.

The earl's utmost *despatch* only enabled him to meet the queen as she entered the great hall.
Scott, Kenilworth, xv.

No two things differ more than *hurry* and *despatch*. *Hurry* is the mark of a weak mind, *despatch* of a strong one. *Colton*, Lacon.

5†. Conduct; management.

You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*.
Shak., Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A written message sent or to be sent with expedition: as, a telegraphic *despatch*.—7. An official letter relating to public affairs, as from a minister to an ambassador or a commander, or from the latter to the former, usually conveyed by a special messenger or bearer of despatches.

Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt
In the *despatch*. *Byron.*

8. A conveyance or an organization for the expeditious transmission of merchandise, money, etc.: as, the Merchants' *Despatch*; it was sent by *despatch*.—9†. A decisive answer.

To-day we shall have our *despatch*,
On Saturday we will return to France.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 1.

Bearer of despatches, a person employed, either specially or regularly, in conveying official despatches, as between a government and its foreign envoys, or to or from a military or naval commander.—**Happy despatch**, a humorous name given to the form of [udicial suicide known among the Japanese as *hara-kiri*.—**Pneumatic despatch**. See *pneumatic*.

despatch-boat (des-pach'bōt), *n.* A government vessel for the conveyance of despatches.

despatch-box (des-pach'boks), *n.* A box or case in which official despatches are carried by a special messenger.

despatcher, dispatcher (des-, dis-pach'ėr), *n.* One who despatches: as, a train-*despatcher*; a mail-*despatcher*.

despatchful, dispatchful (des-, dis-pach'fūl), *a.* [< *despatch, dispatch*, + *-ful*, 1.] Marked by or exercising despatch; energetic; speedy.

Fall like a secret and *despatchful* plague
On your secured comforts.
Middleton, Trick to Catch the Old One, ii. 2.

So saying, with *dispatchful* looks in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for delicacy best.
Milton, P. L., v. 331.

Let one *dispatchful* bid some swain to lead
A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. *Pope.*

despatch-tube (des-pach'tūb), *n.* The tube or pipe of a pneumatic despatch system. See *pneumatic*.

despecificate (dē-spē-sif'i-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despecificated*, ppr. *despecificating*. [< *de-* priv. + *specificate*.] To change the specific use or meaning of; make specifically different; differentiate. [Rare.]

Inaptitude and ineptitude have been usefully *despecificated*; and only the latter now imports "folly."
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 305.

despecification (dē-spes'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *despecificate*: see *-ation*.] Change of specific use or meaning; differentiation. [Rare.]

It is their *despecification* — not the words themselves — that belongs to our period.
F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 306, note.

despect (dē-spekt'), *n.* [< L. *despectus*, a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon: see *despise*, and cf. *despite*, a doublet of *despect*.] Despection; contempt. *Coleridge.* [Rare.]

despectant (dē-spek'tant), *a.* [< L. *despectan(t-)s*, ppr. of *despectare*, look down upon: see *despite*, *v.*] In *her.*, looking downward; having the head bent downward: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *dejectant*.

despection (dē-spek'shon), *n.* [= OF. *despection*, < L. *despectio(n-)*, < *despicere*, pp. *despectus*, look down upon, despise: see *despise*.] A looking down upon; contempt; disdain. [Rare.]

They who take either of these guides, reason or grace, to carry them up to the cliff of meditation, may cast down their thoughts in a calm *despection* of all those shining attractions which they see to be so transitory.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, I. xix. § 6.

despencet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

despend†, *v. t.* See *dispend*.

despenset, *n.* An obsolete form of *dispense*.

desperado (des-pe-rā'dō), *n.*; pl. *desperados* or *-does* (-dōz). [< OSp. *desperado*, < L. *desperatus*, pp., desperate: see *desperate*.] A desperate or reckless man; one urged by furious passions; one habituated to lawless deeds either for himself or for others.

This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction.
The Cloak in its Colours, p. 9 (1679).

A frowsy *desperado*, shaggy as a bison, in a red shirt and jack-boots, hung about the waist with an assortment of six-shooters and bowie-knives.
T. Winthrop, Love and Skates.

With a cool, professionally murderous look, like that of our border *desperadoes*.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 26.

desperance†, *n.* [ME., also *desperaunce*, < OF. *desperance, desparance* (also *desesperance*, F. *désespérance*) (= It. *desperanza, disperanza*), < *desperer*, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] Desperation; despair.

I am in tristeasse all amidde
And fulfilled of *desperaunce*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 119.

desperate (des'pe-rāt), *a.* [= D. *desperaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperat* = OF. *desperé* = OSp. *desperado* = It. *disperato*, < L. *desperatus*, pp. of *desperare*, be without hope, despair: see *despair*, *v.*] **1†.** Having no hope; hopeless; despairing.

I am *desperate* of obtaining her. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2.

May he not be *desperate* of his own merit to think himself the only exiled abject, banished from out the acceptance of a lady's favour? *Ford*, Moncur Triumphant, 1st Pos.

2. Without care for safety; extremely rash; reckless from despair, passion, or ferocity: as, a *desperate* man.

Proceed not to this combat. Be'st thou *desperate*
Of thine own life? yet, dearest, pity mine!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, v. 3.

Supposing that it was a Malaya Vessel, he ordered the men not to go aboard, for they are accounted *desperate* Fellows. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 401.

And when the pibroch bids the battle rave,
And level for the charge your arms are laid,
Where lives the *desperate* foe that for such onset staid?
Scott.

3. Done or resorted to without regard to consequences, or in the last extremity; showing despair or recklessness; extremely hazardous: as, a *desperate* undertaking; *desperate* remedies.

Som new disguised garment, or *desperate* hat, fond [foolish] in facion. *Ascham*, The Schoolmaster, p. 54.

Beware of *desperate* steps. The darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
Cowper, Needless Alarm.

His enthusiasm, barred from the career which it would have selected for itself, seems to have found a vent in *desperate* levity. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

The highest results are often accomplished by those who work with *desperate* energy, quite regardless of self.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 322.

4. Beyond hope of recovery; irretrievable; irremediable; hopeless: as, *desperate* fortunes; a *desperate* situation or condition.

They are now
But *desperate* debts again, I ne'er look for 'em.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, v. 1.

For e'en the perfect angels were not stable,
But had a fall more *desperate* than we.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, viii.

They were fellows of *desperate* fortunes, forced to fly from the places of their birth on account of their poverty or their crimes. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 4.

5. Such as to be despaired of; extremely difficult to do, manage, cure, or reclaim.

Your bended honesty we shall set right, sir;
We surgeons of the law do *desperate* cures, sir.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Concluding all were *desperate* sots and fools,
That durst depart from Aristotle's rules.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 271.

=Syn. 2 and **3**. Headlong, violent, mad, wild, furious, frantic.

desperately (des'pe-rāt-li), *adv.* **1.** In a desperate manner; recklessly; without fear or restraint.

The French, rather than to endure the Arrows of the English, or be taken, *desperately* leaped into the Sea.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 119.

Ye all want money, and you are liberal captains,
And in this want will talk a little *desperately*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

2. Excessively; violently; unrestrainedly.

The heart is deceitful above all things, and *desperately* wicked. Jer. xvii. 9.

She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him. *Addison.*

desperateness (des'pe-rāt-nes), *n.* Madness; fury; rash precipitance; violence.

You are too rash, you are too hot,
Wild *desperateness* doth valour blot.
Queen's Arcadia (reminion, ii. 3.

The foul elephantine leprosy, alleviated for an hour, reappears in new force and *desperateness* next hour.
Carlyle.

desperation (des-pe-rā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *desperacion*, < OF. *desperacion, desperation* (cf. *desesperation* = F. *désespération*) = OSp. *desperacion* (Sp. *desesperacion* = Pg. *desesperação*) = It. *desperazione, disperazione* = G. Dan. Sw. *desperation*, < L. *desperatio(n-)*, hopelessness, despair, < *desperare*, despair: see *desperate*, *despair*, *v.*] **1†.** A despairing; hopelessness; despair.

This *desperation* of success chills all our industry, and we sin on because we have sinned. *Hammond.*

2. A desperate state of mind, either active or passive; recklessness arising from failure or misfortune; despairing rashness or fury: as, deeds of *desperation*.

Deede of *desperacion* dryueth a-weye thanne grace,
That mercy in her mynde may nauȝt thanne falle:
Good hope, that helpe shulde, to wanhope [despair] tornesth.
Piers Plowman (B), xvii. 307.

The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 4.

The Portuguese, ever mindful of Don Christopher, fought with a bravery like to *desperation*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 190.

The mass of men lead lives of quiet *desperation*. What is called resignation is confirmed *desperation*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 10.

=Syn. 2. See *despair*.

despicability (des'pi-ka-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *despicable*: see *-bility*.] Despicableness; contemptibleness. [Rare.]

Such courage we indeed esteem an exceeding small matter, capable of co-existing with a life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability*.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 94.

despicable (des'pi-ka-bl), *a.* [= It. *despicabile*, < LL. *despicabilis*, contemptible, < *despicari*, despise, < L. *despicere*, despise: see *despise*. Cf. *despicable*.] That may be or deserves to be despised; contemptible; base; vile; worthless: applicable equally to persons and things: as, a *despicable* man; a *despicable* gift.

It is less *despicable* to beg a supply to a man's hunger than his vanity. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 231.

In proportion as he became contemptible to others, he became *despicable* to himself. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Such a disposition to fly to pieces as possessed the minds of the Greeks would divide America into thousands of petty, *despicable* states. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 500.

=Syn. *Paltry, Pitiful*, etc. See *contemptible*.

despicableness (des'pi-ka-bl-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being despicable; vileness; worthlessness.

Even in the vilest [creatures], the maker's art shines through the *despicableness* of the matter.
Boyle, Works, II. 13.

despicably (des'pi-ka-bli), *adv.* Meanly; basely; contemptibly: as, *despicably* stingy.

Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor. *Addison.*

despicience†, **despiciency**† (dē-spish'ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *despicient*: see *-ence, -ency*.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt. [Rare.]

It is very probable, that to shew their *despicency* of the brave Gentiles, and to pride themselves on their prerogative and discretion from them, they [the Jews] affected to have such acts there done. *J. Mede*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

despicient† (dē-spish'ent), *a.* [< L. *despicien(t-)s*, ppr. of *despicere*, look down, despise: see *despise*.] Looking down upon. *Bailey*, 1731.

despight, despightful. False spellings of *despite, despiteful*.

despiritualization (dē-spir'i-tū-al-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **despiritualize* (< *de-* priv. + *spiritualize*) + *-ation*.] The act of lessening the force, or impeding and removing the influences, of the nobler or spiritual nature and relations of men; the state of being so affected.

Worldliness includes the materialism of sin, the *despiritualization* of man. *The Congregationalist*, Feb. 19, 1885.

despisable (des-pī'za-bl), *a.* [< OF. *despisable, despicable*, < *despiser*, despise: see *despise* and *-able*.] Deserving to be despised; despicable; contemptible. [Colloq.]

despisal† (des-pī'zal), *n.* [< *despise* + *-al*.] Contempt.

No man is so mean but he is sensible of *despisal*, and may find means to shew his resentment.
Bp. Patrick, On Prov. xi. 12.

despise (des-plz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despised*, ppr. *despising*. [< ME. *despisen, dispisen*, < OF. *despiser, despicer*, despise, < *despis, despiz*, pp. of *despire, despicer, dispire*, despise, < L. *despicere*, look down upon, despise, scorn, < *de*, down, + *specere*, look at, behold: see *species, spectacle, spy*. Cf. *despicient, despect, despite*.] **1.** To look down upon; contemn; scorn; disdain.

Yf any Brother of the florsayd fraternyte and crafte dyseppyse anoder, calleage hym knaffe, or horson, or deffe, or any yoder myssame, he schall pay, as the fyrst def. faute, xij. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Fools *despise* wisdom and instruction. Prov. i. 7.

Men have *despised* to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 261.

Till it (the fire) had gained so considerable a force that it *despised* all the resistance (which could be made by the strength of the buildings which stood in its way.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

The Oriental Christians, who have been *despised* for centuries, are, with some few exceptions, despicable enough.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

Hence — 2†. To reject; throw away.

In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes
Dispiseth alle the labour and expence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

3†. To look upon; contemplate. [A forced and doubtful use.]

Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever. *Bacon.*

=Syn. 1. *Contemn, Disdain*, etc. See *scorn*.

despisedness (des-pī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being despised.

He sant foolishnesse to confute wisdom, weakness to blind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

despiser (des-pī'zėr), *n.* [< ME. **despisere, despeyseore*; < *despise* + *-er*1.] One who despises; a scorner.

Behold, ye *despisers*, and wonder, and perish.
Acts xiii. 41.

despisingly (des-pi'zing-li), *adv.* With contempt.

despite (des-pit'), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despight*; < ME. *despite, despit, despyte, dispite, dispit,* < OF. *despit, despeit,* F. *dépit* = Pr. *despieyt, despieg* = Sp. *despecho* = Pg. *despeito* = It. *dispetto,* < L. *despectus,* a looking down upon, contempt, < *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite,* q. v.] **1.** Scorn; contempt; extreme malice; malignity; contemptuous aversion; spite.

Gawein vndirstode her manaces, and hir pride, and he hadde ther-of grete *dispite.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

Wherin, as it is sayde, Absolon is buryed, and whan so euer any Sarrasyn cometh by ys sepulcre he casteth a stone thereat with grete violence and *despite,* bycause yt the sayd Absolon pursued his father kyng David and caused hym to fle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 84.

Thou hast . . . rejoiced in heart with all thy *despite* against the land of Israel. Ezek. xxv. 6.

2. Defiance with contempt of opposition; contemptuous challenge.

Receive thy friend, who, scorning flight,
Goes to meet danger with *despite.*
Proudly as thou the tempest's might,
Dark-rolling wave!
Longfellow, tr. of Ewald's King Christian.

3. An act of malice or injury. [Poetic.]

Do not presume, because you see me young;
Or caste *despites* on my prosperitie.
Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, ii. 3.

Which would be all his solace and revenge,
As a *despite* done against the Most High.
Milton, P. L., vi. 906.

But, as I said to him, his own *despites*
Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xiv. 71.

In despite of, in defiance or contempt of; in defiant opposition to; notwithstanding: later abbreviated to *in spite of,* or simply *despite* as a preposition.

Why doo I longer live in lifes *despight,*
And doo not dye then *in despight of* death?
Spenser, Daphnaïda, vi.

Seized my hand *in despite of* my efforts to the contrary.
Irving.

despite (des-pit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *despited,* ppr. *despiting.* [< OF. *despiter* (> ML. *despitare*), F. *dépiter* = Pr. *despechar, despeytar* = Sp. *despechar* = Pg. *despeitar* = It. *dispettare,* < L. *despectare,* look down upon, despise, freq. of *despicere,* pp. *despectus,* look down upon, despise: see *despise.* Hence by apheresis *spite, v. t.*] **1.** To treat with contempt; set at naught; despise. [Rare.]

Hee chuseth him as the fittest subiect in whose ruine to *despite* his Maker. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 25.

The great founder of Rome, I heard in Holland, slew his brother for *despiting* the weakness of his walls.
Landor, Peter the Great and Alexis.

2. To vex; offend; spite. [Rare.]

Saturn, with his wife Rhea, fled by night, setting the town on fire, to *despite* Bacchus. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

despite (des-pit'), *prep.* [Short for *in despite of:* see *despite, n.*] In despite of; notwithstanding. See *in despite of,* under *despite, n.*

But archwyfes, eger in their violence,
Ferse as a tigre for to make affray,
They haf, *despite* and agayne conscience,
Hat not of pride theyre hornys cast away.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 46.

Plants of great vigor will almost always struggle into blossom, *despite* impediments.
Mary. Fuller, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 49.

Faith held fast, *despite* the plucking fiend.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 199.

The moon will draw the sea, *despite* the storms and darkness that brood between.
Stedman, Vict. Poets, p. 123.

=Syn. *Notwithstanding, In spite of, Despite.* See *notwithstanding.*

despiteful (des-pit'ful), *a.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *despightful;* < *despite* + *-ful,* 1. Hence by apheresis *spiteful.*] Full of despite or spite; malicious; spiteful: as, a *despiteful* enemy. [Rare.]

Backbiters, haters of God, *despiteful,* proud boasters.
Rom. i. 30.

Wrinkled face for looks delightful,
Shall acquaint the Dame *despiteful.*
Lodge (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 15).

despitefully (des-pit'ful-i), *adv.* With despite; maliciously; viciously.

Pray for them which *despitefully* use you and persecute you. Mat. v. 44.

despitefulness (des-pit'ful-nes), *n.* Malice; ill will; malignity.

Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we know his meekness, and prove his patience.
Wisdom, ii. 19.

despiteous, dispiteous (des-, dis-pit'ē-us), *a.* [Extended from earlier *despitous, dispitous* (as *pitseous* from earlier *pitous*), < ME. *despitous:* see *despitous.* In mod. poet. use appar. regarded as < *dis-* priv. + *piteous.*] Despiteful; malicious; furious. [Archaic.]

I Pilate am, . . . that by unrighteous
And wicked doome, to Jewes *despiteous*
Delivered up the Lord of life to dye.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 62.

The most *dispiteous* out of all the gods.
A. C. Swinburne, Phædra.

despiteously† (des-pit'ē-us-li), *adv.* [Extended from earlier *despitously,* q. v., as *despiteous* from *despitous.*] Despitefully; cruelly. *Spenser.*

despitous, dispitous, *a.* [ME. *despitous, dispitous,* < OF. *despitous, despeitos, despiteus,* later *despiteux,* F. *dépiteux* (= Sp. *despechoso* = Pg. *despeitoso* = It. *dispettoso*), < *despit:* see *despite, n.* Cf. *despiteous,* the later form of *despitous.*] Same as *despiteous.*

And though he holy were, and vertuous,
He was to sinful man nought *despitous.*
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 516.

Thel ben . . . more *dipytous* than in ony other place, and han destroyed alle the Chirches.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 112.

despitously, dispitously, *adv.* [ME. *despitously, despitusly, dispitously;* < *despitous* + *-ly*2.] Despiteously; maliciously; angrily; cruelly.

Out the child he hente
Despitously. *Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 478.

despoil (des-poil'), *v. t.* [< ME. *despoilen, despuilen,* < OF. *despoillier, despuiller* (F. *dépouiller* = Pr. *despuelhar, despolhar* = Sp. *despojar* = Pg. *despojar* = It. *despogliare, dispogliare, spogliare,* despoil, < L. *despoliare,* plunder, < *de-* intensive + *spoliare,* plunder, strip, rob, < *spolium,* spoil: see *spoil.* Cf. *depopulate.*] **1.** To spoliate; take spoil from; strip of possessions; pillage: as, the army *despoiled* the enemy's country.

The Dom schalle begynne, suche houre as oure Lord descended to Helle and *dispoyled* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

2. To deprive by spoliation; strip by force; plunder; bereave: with *of:* as, to *despoil* one *of* his goods or *of* honors.

The earl of March, following the plain path which his father had trodden out, *despoiled* Henry the father and Edward the son both *of* their lives and their kingdoms.
Raleigh, Hist. World, Prof., p. 12.

Walted with hellish rancour imminent
To intercept thy way, or send thee back
Despoil'd of innocence, *of* faith, *of* bliss!
Milton, P. L., ix. 411.

3. To strip; divest; undress: used absolutely or with *of.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

He bad
That wommen sholde *dispoilen* hir ryght there.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 818.

And *despoyled* hym *of* alle hys clothes in to his sherte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 164.

And thel made *despoils* the quene to go to hir bedde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 463.

Though most were sorely wounded, none were slain,
The surgeons soon *despoil'd* them *of* their arms,
And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc.

despoil† (des-poil'), *n.* [< *despoil,* *v.*] Spoil; plunder; spoliation.

My houses be, by the overslght, *despoil,* and evil behaviour of such as I did trust, in ruin and decay. *Wolsey.*

despoiler (des-poi'lèr), *n.* One who despoils or strips by force; a plunderer.

Henry VIII., the founder of the reformation in this country, and the *despoiler* of the clergy.
Petre, Reflections, p. 28.

despoilment (des-poil'ment), *n.* [< OF. *despoillement, despuillement,* F. *dépouillement* = Pr. *despoillament, despulhament;* as *despoil* + *-ment.*] The act of despoiling; a plundering. *Hobhouse.*

despoliation (des-pō-li-ā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *despoliation,* < LL. *despoliatio(n-),* < L. *despoliare,* pp. *despoliatus,* despoil: see *despoil, v.*] The act of despoiling, stripping, or plundering.

despond (des-pond'), *v. i.* [< L. *desponderе,* give up, yield (with or without *animum,* courage), lose courage, despair, despond; also (with *de-* intensive) promise, pledge; < *de,* away, + *spondere,* promise: see *sponsor, spouse.* Cf. *respond.*] To lose heart, resolution, or hope; be cast down; be depressed or dejected in mind.

The Pilgrims then, especially Christian, began to *despond,* and looked this way and that, but could find no way by which to escape the River.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 210.

Others depress their own minds [and] *despond* at the first difficulty. *Locke.*

The men who labour and digest things most
Will be much apter to *despond* than boast.
Roscommon, On Translated Verse, l. 162.

I should despair, or at least *despond.* *Scott,* Letters.

=Syn. *Despair, Despond.* *Despair* implies a total loss of hope; *despond* does not. *Despondency* produces a disposition to relax or relinquish effort; *despair* generally stops all effort. See *despair, n.*

I shall *despair.*— There is no creature loves me.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 3.

I have seen, without *despondіng* even for a moment, the hours which America has styled her gloomy ones.
Washington, in Bancroft's Hist. Const., I. 231.

despond (des-pond'), *n.* [< *despond, v.*] Despondency. [Archaic.]

This miry slough is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run; and therefore it is called the Slough of *Despond.*
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.

despondence (des-pon'dens), *n.* [< *desponden(t)* + *-ce.*] A despondent condition; despondency. [Rare.]

The people, when once infected, lose their relish for happiness, saunter about with looks of *despondence.*
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxviii.

despondency (des-pon'den-si), *n.* [< *desponden(t)* + *-cy.*] A sinking or dejection of spirits from loss of hope or courage in affliction or difficulty; deep depression of spirit.

Let not disappointment cause *despondency,* nor difficulty despair. *Sir T. Browne,* Christ. Mor., I. 1.

We poets in our youth begin in gladness:
But thereof come in the end *despondency* and madness.
Wordsworth, Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

=Syn. *Desperation,* etc. (see *despair*), discouragement, melancholy, gloom.

despondent (des-pon'dent), *a.* [< L. *desponden(t-)s,* ppr. of *desponderе,* despond: see *despond, v.*] Losing courage; falling into dejection; depressed; spiritless.

A man might be *despondent* had he spent a lifetime on a difficult task without a gleam of encouragement.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., II. 8.

despondently (des-pon'dent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

He thus *despondently* concludes.
Barrow, Sermons, p. 319.

desponder (des-pon'dèr), *n.* One who desponds.

I am no *desponder* in my nature. *Swift.*

desponding (des-pon'ding), *p. a.* Given to or caused by despondency; despondent.

There is no surer remedy for superstitious and *despondіng* weakness than, . . . when we have done our own parts, to commit all chearfully, for the rest, to the good pleasure of Heaven. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

despondingly (des-pon'ding-li), *adv.* In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window to gape away the time.
Sheridan, Swift.

desponsage† (des-pon'sāj), *n.* [As *desponsate* + *-age.*] Betrothal.

Ethelbert . . . went peaceable to King Offa for *desponsage* of Athelrid, his daughter. *Foxe,* Martyrs, p. 103.

desponsate† (des-pon'sāt), *v. t.* [L. *desponsatus,* pp. of *desponsare* (> It. *disposare* = Sp. Pg. *desposar*), betroth, intensive of *despondere,* pp. *desponsus,* promise to give: see *spouse* and *despond, v.*] To betroth. *Cockeram.*

desponsation† (des-pon-sā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *desponsatio(n-),* < L. *desponsare,* betroth: see *desponsate.*] A betrothing.

For all this *desponsation* of her [Mary], according to the desire of her parents, and the custom of the nation, she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. *Jer. Taylor,* Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

desponsory† (des-pon'sō-ri), *n.* [< LL. *desponsor,* one who betroths, < L. *desponderе,* pp. *desponsus,* betroth. See *desponsate.*] A written betrothal. *Worcester.*

despot (des'pot), *n.* [Formerly also *despote;* = D. *despoot* = G. Dan. Sw. *despot,* < OF. *despot, despost,* F. *despote* = Sp. *déspota* = Pg. *despota* = It. *despota, despoto,* < ML. *despota, despotus,* < Gr. *δεσπότης,* a master, lord, ruler, appar. orig. comp., < *δεσ-,* origin unknown, + **πότις,* later *πόσις,* husband, orig. master, = Skt. *pati,* lord, = Lith. *pats,* lord, = L. *potis,* able, cf. L. *potens(t-)s,* strong, potent: see *potent, posse.*] **1.** An absolute ruler; one who governs according to his own will, under a recognized right or custom, but uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions or the wishes of his subjects; a sovereign who is himself theoretically the source of all law.

The case of Panasmius and other such cases were regarded by the Spartans themselves as showing the tendency of generals to become *despots.*
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 230.

The nation knew that the king was not an arbitrary *despot,* but a sovereign bound by oaths, laws, policies, and necessities, over which they had some control.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 266.

Hence — **2.** A tyrant; an oppressor; one who or a body which exercises lawful power tyrannically or oppressively, as either sovereign or master.

A *despot* is the individual or class in whose favour and for whose benefit such a government is carried on. A *despot* may thus include any number of persons from unity upward — from a monarch to a mob. *Chambers's Encyc.*

3. An honorary title of the Byzantine emperors, afterward of members of their families, and then conferred as a title of office on vassal rulers and governors: as, the *despots* of Epirus.

Paleologus was both by the patriarke and the young emperor honored with the title of the *despot*, another step into the empire. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks, p. 112 (3rd MS.).

=Syn. Autocrat, dictator.

despotat (des'pot-at), *n.* [< F. *despotat*; < *despot* + *-ate*[3].] Government by a despot; the territory governed by a despot. See *despot*, 3. [Rare.]

The absence of all feudal organization . . . gave the *despotat* of Epirus a Byzantine type. *Finlay*, Medieval Greece and Trebizond, vi. § 1.

despote, *n.* An obsolete form of *despot*.

despotic, despotical (des-pot'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= OF. and F. *despotique* = Sp. *despótico* = Pg. It. *despotico* (cf. D. G. *despotisch* = Dan. Sw. *despotisk*), < Gr. δεσποτικός, of a lord or despot, < δεσπότης, a lord, despot: see *despot*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a despot or despotism; unlimited; arbitrary; tyrannical: as, a *despotic* ruler; *despotic* government or power; a *despotic* will.

We may see in a neighbouring government the ill consequences of having a *despotick* prince. *Addison.*

In a barbarous age the imagination exercises a *despotic* power. *Macaulay*, Dryden.

Despotic monarchy. See *monarchy*.=Syn. Autocratic, imperious, dictatorial.

despotically (des-pot'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner; with unlimited power; arbitrarily.

Alike in Hindu and in Russian village-communities we find the group of habitations, each *despotically* ruled by a pater-familias. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 41.

despoticalness (des-pot'i-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being despotic; absolute or arbitrary authority.

despoticon (des-pot'i-kon), *n.* [< Gr. δεσποτικόν (sc. σῶμα, body), the Lord's body (the name being given by specialization to the largest portion of the host), neut. of δεσποτικός, of the Lord, of a lord or despot: see *despotic*.] In the *Coptic Ch.*, the central part of the corban or oblate, occupying the intersection of the upright and transverse pieces of the cross marked upon it. The despoticon itself is divided by a cross into four divisions, the whole oblate containing sixteen. Also *tôodicon* and *spoudicon*.

The Priest . . . dips the *despoticon* in the chalice. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, i. 521.

despotism (des'pot-izm), *n.* [= F. *despotisme* = Sp. Pg. *despotismo* = It. *despotismo* = D. *despotie, despotisme* = G. *despotismus* = Dan. *despotisme* = Sw. *despotism*; as *despot* + *-ism*.] **1.** Absolute power; authority unlimited and uncontrolled by constitutional restrictions, and depending only on the will of the prince: as, the *despotism* of Louis XIV.

We are ready to wonder that the best gifts are the most sparingly bestowed, and we rarely to conclude that *despotism* is the decree of heaven, because by far the largest part of the world lies bound in its fetters. *Ames*, Works, II. 258.

[Cæsar Borgia] tolerated within the sphere of his iron *despotism* no plunderer or oppressor but himself. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. An arbitrary government; the rule of a despot; absolutism; autocracy.

Even the mighty Roman Republic, . . . after attaining the highest point of power, passed, seemingly under the operation of irresistible causes, into a nullitary *despotism*. *Calhoun*, Works, I. 85.

The Roman government, at least from the time of Diocletian and Constantine, was a mere and absolute *despotism*. *Stubbs*, Stud. Med. Hist., p. 33.

3. Figuratively, absolute power or controlling influence.

Such is the *despotism* of the imagination over uncultivated minds. *Macaulay.*

=Syn. 1. *Despotism, Tyranny, Autocracy, Absolutism.* All these words imply absolute power. *Tyranny* is the abuse of absolute power, legal or usurped, and implies oppression. *Despotism*, in its earlier and still frequent meaning, does not necessarily imply either regard or disregard for the welfare of the subject; but there is also a tendency to give it essentially the same meaning as *tyranny*, using *absolutism* or *autocracy* where an unfavorable meaning is not intended. See *oppression*.

The cruelty and inhumanity which flourished in the [Roman] republic, professing freedom, found a natural home under the emperors — the high-priests of *despotism*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 216.

Is there any *tyranny* anywhere equal to that which a savage ruler exercises upon his subjects, with abject submission on their part, in enforcing the sacred "customs" of the tribe? *Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 176.

As a champion of *Absolutism*, and of the Church, Charles Felix was naturally attracted towards Austria. *E. Dicey*, Victor Emmanuel, v.

despotist (des'pot-ist), *n.* [< *despot* + *-ist*.] One who supports or who is in favor of despotism. [Rare.]

I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 66.

despotize (des'pot-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *despotized*, ppr. *despotizing*. [= F. *despotiser*; as *despot* + *-ize*.] To be a despot; act the part of a despot; be despotic.

despotocracy (des-pǫ-tok'ra-si), *n.* [< Gr. δεσπότης, despot, + *-κρατία*, < κρατεῖν, govern: see *-cracy*.] Government by a despot; despotism as a principle of government. [Rare.]

Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king. *Theodore Parker*, Works, V. 262.

despumate (dē-spū'māt or des'pū-māt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *despumated*, ppr. *despumating*. [< L. *despumatus*, pp. of *despumare* (> F. *despumer* = Sp. *despumar* = It. *dispumare*), skim off, deposit a frothy matter, < *de*, off, + *spumare*, foam, < *spuma*, foam; see *spume*.] **I.** *intrans.* To throw off impurities; froth; form froth or scum; clarify. [Rare.]

That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify, and so to get into perfect good health. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 304.

II. *trans.* To throw off in froth. [Rare.]

They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands. *G. Cheyne*, English Malady, p. 360.

despumation (des-pū-mā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *despumation* = Sp. *despumacion*, < LL. *despumatio(n-)*, < L. *despumare*, skim off: see *despumate*.] The rising of excrementitious matter to the surface of a liquor in the form of froth or scum; a scumming.

desquamate (des-kwā'māt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *desquamated*, ppr. *desquamating*. [< L. *desquamatus*, pp. of *desquamare* (> F. *desquamer*), scale off, < *de*, off, + *squama*, scale.] To scale off; peel off; exfoliate; be shed, cast, or molted in the form of scales or flakes.

The cuticle now begins to *desquamate*. *S. Plumbe*, Diseases of the Skin.

desquamation (des-kwā-mā'shǫn), *n.* [= F. *desquamation*; as *desquamate* + *-ion*.] The process of desquamating; a scaling or exfoliation, as of skin or bone; especially, separation of the epidermis in scales or patches: a common result of certain diseases, as scarlatina.

The separation of the cuticle in small branny fragments — in one word, *desquamation*. *Sir T. Watson*, Lectures on Physic, xl.

desquamative (des-kwam'a-tiv), *a.* [< *desquamate* + *-ive*.] Relating to, consisting in, or partaking of the character of desquamation.—**Desquamative nephritis**, a nephritis in which the epithelium of the urinary tubules and Malpighian bodies is shed to a greater or less extent.

desquamatory (des-kwam'a-tǫ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *desquamate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to desquamation; desquamative.

II. *n.* Pl. *desquamatories* (-riz). In *surg.*, a kind of trepan formerly used for removing the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

dess (des), *n.* [E. dial. and Sc., also *daas*; < Icel. *des*, a heap, mound (in comp. *hey-des*, a hay-stack).] **1.** A portion cut from a hay-stack with a hay-knife for immediate use.—**2.** The portion of a sheaf or lot of grain or of a stack of hay which is left when a part is removed for use.

dess (des), *v. t.* [E. dial. and Sc., < *dess*, *n.*] **1.** To lay close together; pile in order.—**2.** To cut (a section of hay) from a stack. *Halliwell.*

desset, *n.* [ME. *des*, *dese*, *deis*, a dais: see *dais*.] An obsolete form of *dais*.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dessert (dē-zėrt' or -sėrt'), *n.* [Sometimes spelled *desert*; < OF. *dessert*, F. *dessert*, dessert, < *desservir*, clear the table, < *des-*, *de-*, away, + *servir*, serve: see *serve*.] A service of fruits and sweetmeats at the close of a repast; the last course at table: in the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes.

At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was well serv'd up in plate.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

The supper, with a handsome *dessert*, would do honour to the Guildhall.
Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 100.

Dessert-service, the dishes, plates, etc., used in serving dessert.

dessert-spoon (de-zėrt'spōn), *n.* A spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, used for eating dessert.

dessiatine, dessyatine (des'ya-tin), *n.* [< Russ. *desyatina*, a measure of land (see def.), lit. a tenth, < *desyati* = E. *ten*, q. v.] A Russian land measure equal to 2.702 English acres. Also written *desiatine, dessatine*, and (Latinized) *dessatina*, and, improperly, *deciatine*.

The right of personal vote belongs to those who possess 100 male serfs, or 300 *dessiatines* of ground. *Brougham.*

The calculation is made per *dessyatine*, or, as we should say, per acre. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 513.

It is singular, however, that where the extent of productive forest in Russia is smaller, the yield per *dessiatine* is greater. *Nature*, XXX. 398.

dessus (de-sü'), *n.* [F. *dessus*, soprano, lit. upper part, noun use of *dessus*, over, upon, < *de*, from, + *sus*, over, upon, < L. *susum*, occasional contr. of *sursum*, above, up, upward, contr. of **subversum*, < *sub*, below, + *versum*, orig. neut. pp. of *vertere*, turn: cf. *sub-ver-t*.] The French name for *soprano*, formerly used also by English musicians.

destancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *distance*.

destemper (des-tem'pėr), *v.* and *n.* See *distemper*[2].

destint, *n.* [< OF. *destine*, *t.*, destiny, end, *destin*, m., F. *destin* (= Pr. *destí* = Sp. Pg. It. *destino*), destination, intention, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine*. Cf. *destiny*.] Destiny: as, "the *destin's* adamantine band," *Marston*.

destinable (des'ti-na-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *destinable*, < *destiner*, destine: see *destine* and *-able*.] Determinable by fate or destiny; fated.

By the order of necessite *destynable*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

destinably (des'ti-na-bli), *adv.* In a destinable manner. *Chaucer.*

destinal (des'ti-nal), *a.* [ME., < *destine* + *-al*.] Pertaining to destiny; determined by destiny; fated.

But I axe yif ther be any liberte of fre wil, in this ordre of causes, that clyven thus togidere in hymself, or elles I wolde if that the *destynal* cheyne constreynith the movynges of the corages of men. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. prose 2.

destinate† (des'ti-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp. of *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] To design or appoint; destine.

A destructive God, to create our souls, and *destinate* them to eternal damnation. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 652.

Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree *destinated* to the dead. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 65.

Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes. *Ray*, Works of Creation.

destinate (des'ti-nāt), *a.* [< L. *destinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Appointed; destined; determined.

Ye are *destinate* to another dwelling than here on earth. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 223.

destination (des-ti-nā'shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *destination, destinacion*, F. *destination* = Pr. *destinacio* = Sp. *destinacion* = Pg. *destinação* = It. *destinazione*, < L. *destinatio(n-)*, < *destinare*, pp. *destinatus*, destine: see *destine*.] **1.** The act of destining or appointing; appointment; designation.

Designed by nature . . . for the propagation of the species: which *destination* . . . appears to have been predained by the author of mankind for the continuation of it. *Boyle*, Works, V. 423.

2. The purpose for which anything is intended or appointed; end or ultimate design; predetermined object or use: as, every animal is fitted for its *destination*.

The passages through which spirits are conveyed to the members, being almost infinite, and each of them drawn through so many meanders, it is wonderful that they should perform their regular *destination* so long as their way. *Glanvills*, Scep. Sci.

3. The place to which a thing is appointed or directed; the predetermined end of a journey, voyage, or course of transmission; goal: as, the ship's *destination* was unknown; the *destination* of a letter or package.—**4.** In *Scots law*, a term, generally speaking, applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or moveable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by the will of the proprietor: but usually applied in a more limited sense to a nomination of successors in a certain order, regulated by the will of the proprietor.=Syn. **2.** Purpose, intention, lot, fate.—**3.** Goal, harbor, haven.

destine (des'tin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *destined*, ppr. *destining*. [< ME. *destenen*, *destenynen*, < OF. *destiner*, F. *destiner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destinar* = It. *destinare*, < L. *destinare*, make fast, establish, determine, design, intend, destine, appar. < *de-* intensive + **stan-are*, an assumed form, < *stare*, stand: see *stand*.] **1.** To set apart, ordain, or appoint to a use, purpose, office, or place.

The rain comes down, it comes without our call,
Each pattering drop knows well its *destined* place.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 87.

The tyrant could not bear to see the triumph of those whom he had *destined* to the gallows and the quartering-block. *Macaulay*, Hungent's Hampden.

What fitter use
Was ever husband's money *destined* to?
Browning, King and Book, II. 139.

2. To appoint or predetermine unalterably, as by a divine decree; doom; devote.

And makes us with reflective Trouble see
That all is *destin'd*, which we fancy free.
Prior, Solomon, III.

We are decreed,
Reserved, and *destined* to eternal woe.
Milton, P. L., II. 160.

Not enjoyment and not sorrow
Is our *destined* end or way.
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

=**Syn.** To intend, mark out, consecrate, dedicate, decree, allot.

destinerite (des-ti-nā'zit), *n.* [After M. *Destinez.*] A variety of diadochite from Visé in Belgium.

destinism (des'ti-nizm), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ism.*] Fatalism. *E. D.* [Rare.]

destinist (des'ti-nist), *n.* [< *destiny* + *-ist.*] A believer in destiny. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

destiny (des'ti-ni), *n.*; pl. *destinies* (-niz). [< ME. *destenye*, *destenye*, *destenee*, *destene*, *distyne*, < OF. *destinee*, F. *destinée* = Pr. *destinada* = It. *destinata*, < ML. as if **destinata*, destiny, prop. pp. fem. of L. *destinare*, destine: see *destine*.] **1.** An irresistible tendency of certain events to come about by force of predetermination, whatever efforts may be made to prevent them; overruling necessity; fate.

On monday by goode *distyne* we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 582.

You are three men of sin, whom *destiny*
(That hath to instrument this lower world
And what is in't) the never-surfeited sea
Hath caus'd to belch up. *Shak.*, Tempest, III. 3.

With the Stoicks they [the Turks] attribute all accidents to *destiny*, and constellations at birth.
Sandys, Travalles, p. 45.

Whate'er betides, by *destiny* 'tis done;
And better bear like men than vainly seek to shun.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 249.

2. That which is predetermined and sure to come true.

The kith that hee comme fro or hee com till,
Hee shall bee doluen [buried] & ded as *destenie* falles.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 1026.

'Tis *destiny* unshunnable, like death.
Shak., Othello, III. 3.

3. That which is to become of any person or thing in the future; fortune; lot; luck: often in the plural.

Now wot I never in this world of wham y am come,
no what *destene* me is stigt, but god do his wille!
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 816.

As a Fish cannot live out of Water, no more was it in the *Destiny* of this King [Stephen] to live out of Trouble.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 51.

The *destinies* of the human race were staked on the same cast with the freedom of the English people.
Macaulay.

The revolutions in England could not but affect the *destinies* of the colonies. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 195.

4. [*cap.*] *pl.* In *classical myth.*, the Fates or Parcæ; the powers supposed to preside over human life. See *fate.*

Destinies do cut his thread of life. *Shak.*, Pericles, I. 2.

The *destinies*, or the natures and fates of things, are justly made Pan's sisters. *Bacon*, Fable of Pan.

The *Destinies*, I hope, have pointed out
Our ends alike, that thou mayst die for love,
Though not for me.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, iv. 2.

Manifest destiny, that which clearly appears destined to come to pass; a future state, condition, or event which can be foreseen with certainty, or is regarded as inevitable. This phrase has been much used in American politics, especially about the time of the Mexican war, by those who believed that the United States were destined in time to occupy the entire continent.

The *manifest destiny* of the "Anglo-Saxon" race and the huge dimensions of our country are favourite topics with Fourth-of-July orators, but they are none the less interesting on that account when considered from the point of view of the historian. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 102.

=**Syn.** *Destiny*, *Fate*, *Doom*. *Fate* is stronger than *destiny*, and less the appointment of a personal being or other discernible cause; but the words are often used interchangeably. *Doom* is an unhappy destiny.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can shun his *destiny*.
Bryant, Iliad, vi.

Love is not in our choice, but in our *fate*.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 328.

In the midst of its revels [the Greek world] trembled at the thought of the *doom* that was awaiting it; despair was at its heart. *Faiths of the World*, p. 172.

destinuent (des-tiʻ'ū-ent), *a.* [< L. *destituen(t-)s*, ppr. of *destituere*, forsake; improp. used in sense of 'wanting': see *destitute*.] Wanting; deficient.

When any condition . . . is *destituent* or wanting, the duty itself fails. *Jer. Taylor*, Ductor Dubitantium, I. 446.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *v. t.* [< L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere* (> F. *destituer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destituir* = It. *destituire*), set down, put away, leave alone, forsake, abandon, desert, < *de*, down, away, + *statuere*, set, put, place, < *status*, a position: see *statute*, *state*, and cf. *constitute*, *institute*.] **1†.** To forsake; desert; abandon; leave to neglect.

We see also that the science of medicine, if it be *destituted* and forsaken by natural philosophy, it is not much better than an empirical practice.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 182.

It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation [colony].
Bacon, Plantations.

2. To deprive, as of property, preferment, or office; divest: used absolutely or with *of*. [Archaic.]

He was willing to part with his places, upon hopes not to be *destituted*, but to be preferred to one of the baron's places in Ireland. *Bacon*, Letters, p. 48 (Ord MS.).

I have given you . . . the amount of a considerable fortune, and have *destituted* myself, for the purpose of realizing it, of nearly four times the amount.
Shelley, To Godwin, in Dowden, II. 323.

3†. To disappoint.

It is good in all cases for every man to understand not only his own advantages, but also his disadvantages; lest . . . he be needlessly offended when his expectation is *destituted*. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 8.

destitute (des'ti-tūt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *destitute* = F. *destitué* = Sp. Pg. *destituido* = It. *destituito*, *destituito*, < L. *destitutus*, pp. of *destituere*, forsake, abandon, desert: see *destitute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Deprived; bereft; under complete lack or privation, whether of what has been lost or of what has never been possessed: with *of*: as, *destitute of* honor or *of* prudence; *destitute of* the necessaries of life.

Of all places, Suez is the most *destitute of* every thing that the earth produces. They have neither water, grass, corn, nor any sort of herb or tree near it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 136.

Totally *destitute of* all shadow of influence. *Burke.*

The moon . . . has withered into a dry, volcanic cinder, *destitute of* water and air.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 90.

2. Without means; indigent; needy; poor: as, the family has been left *destitute*. =**Syn. 2.** Penniless, necessitous, pinched, distressed.

II. *n. sing.* and *pl.* A destitute person, or destitute persons collectively.

He will regard the prayer of the *destitute*. Ps. cii. 17.

Have pity on this poor *destitute*.
P. St. John, Sermons (1737), p. 224.

destituteness (des'ti-tūt-nes), *n.* The state of being destitute; destitution. [Rare.]

destitution (des-ti-tū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *destitution* = Sp. *destitucion* = Pg. *destituição* = It. *destituzione*, < L. *destitutio(n-)*, a forsaking, < *destituere*, forsake: see *destitute*.] **1.** Deprivation; absence of anything desired.

I am unhappy — thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?
Sterne, Letters, xci.

2. Deprivation of office; dismissal; discharge. See *destitute*, *v.*, **2.** [Rare.]

The man [the unjust steward] not so much as attempts a defence, his *destitution* follows: "Give an account of thy stewardship: for thou mayst be no longer steward."
Abp. Trench, On the Parables, p. 326.

3. Deprivation or absence of means; indigence; poverty; want.

Left in so great *destitution*. *Hooker.*

=**Syn. 3.** *Indigence*, *Penury*, etc. (see *poverty*); privation, distress.

desto (des'tō), *adv.* [It., awaked, lively, active, brisk, < *destare*, awake, rouse, renew, < L. *de*, off, away, + *stare*, stand.] In a sprightly manner: a direction in music.

destraint, *v.* An obsolete form of *distrain*.

destra mano (des'trā mä'nō). [It.: *destra*, fem. of *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right; *mano*, < L. *manus*, hand: see *dexter* and *manual*.] In *music*, the right hand: in pianoforte-music used as a direction over a passage to be played with the right hand. Abbreviated *D. M.*

destreinet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

destrer†, *n.* [ME. *destrer*, *destrere*, *destrer*, < OF. *destrier*, *destrer* = Pr. *destrier* = It. *destriere*, *destriero*, < ML. *dextrarius*, a war-horse (so called because led at the right hand until wanted in battle), < L. *dexter*, right hand: see *dexter*.] A war-horse.

By him baiteth his *destrer*
Of herbes fyne and goode.
Chaucer, Sir Thopas, I. 202.

As for the Duke, we left him on foot, an enemy as dangerous on foot as when mounted on his *destrier*.
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, III. 325.

destriet, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy*.

destrier†, *n.* See *destrer*.

destroy (des-troi'), *v. t.* [< ME. *destroyen*, *destroien*, *destruyen*, *destryen*, *destruen*, *destrien*, *destroyen*, etc. (also by apheresis *stroyen*: see *stroy*), < OF. *destruire*, F. *détruire* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *destruir* = It. *destruire*, *destruere*, *distruggere*, < L. *destruere*, pull down, ruin, destroy, < *de-* priv. + *struere*, build: see *structure*, *construct*, *instruct*, etc., and also *destruct*, *destruction*, etc.] **1.** To pull down; unbuild (that which has been built or constructed); demolish: as, to *destroy* a building or a fortification; to *destroy* a city.

On the west side the Cyclopean wall of the acropolis of Mycenæ is almost totally *destroyed* for a distance of forty-five feet. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 532.

2. To overthrow; lay waste; ruin; make desolate.

Sir, lo yonder theym by whos comaundement the londe is *destroied* of yow and youre barouns.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 598.

Go up against this land, and *destroy* it. Isa. xxxvi. 10.

Solyman sent his army, which burnt and *destroyed* the country villages. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

3. To kill; slay; extirpate: applied to men or animals.

Ye shall *destroy* all this people. Num. xxxii. 15.

'Tis that unruly regiment within me, that will *destroy* me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, II. 10.

If him by force he can *destroy*, or, worse,
By some false guile pervert. *Milton*, P. L., III. 91.

4. To bring to naught; put an end to; annihilate; obliterate entirely; cause to cease, or to cease to be: as, to *destroy* one's happiness or peace of mind by worry.

Quer-plente pryde norsheth, ther pouerte *destrueth* hit.
Piers Plowman (C), xiii. 234.

Our old man is crucified with him, that the body of sin might be *destroyed*. Rom. vi. 6.

Venice is a still more remarkable instance: in her history we see nothing but the state: aristocracy had *destroyed* every seed of genius and virtue.
Macaulay, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

The fury of a corrupt populace may *destroy* in one hour what centuries have slowly consolidated.
Story, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

5. To counteract or render of no avail; take away, detract from, or vitiate the power, force, value, use, or beauty of; ruin; spoil: as, to *destroy* a person's influence.

The exceptions do not *destroy* the authority of the rule.
Macaulay, West. Reviewer's Def. of Mill.

6. To refute; disprove.

Destroy his fib or sophistry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again!
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 91.

It is by making the unphilosophic inference that because we cannot know the objective reality therefore there exists none, that idealism *destroys* itself.
J. Fiske, Cosmic Philos., I. 79.

Destroying angels. See *angel*. =**Syn.** To consume, throw down, raze, subvert, dismantle, desolate, devastate, extinguish, quench, eradicate, root out.

destroyable (des-troi'a-bl), *a.* [< *destroy* + *-able*.] Capable of being destroyed; destructible. [Rare.]

Propagating themselves in a manner everywhere, and scarcely *destroyable* by the weather, the plough, or any art. *Derham*, Physico-Theol., iv. 11.

destroyer (des-troi'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *destroyere*, *distriere*; < *destroy* + *-er*1.] **1.** One who or that which destroys; one who or that which kills, ruins, or makes desolate.

By powring forth the pure and plentious Flood
Of his most precious Water-mixed Blood,
Preserue his People from the drad *Destroyer*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

To be styled great conquerours,
Patrons of mankind, gods, and sons of gods:
Destroyers rightlier call'd, and plagues of men.
Milton, P. L., xi. 697.

2. Specifically, a torpedo-boat destroyer. See *torpedo-boat*.

destruct† (dē-strukt'), *v. t.* [< L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy*. Cf. *construct*, *instruct*.] To destroy.

The creatures belonging to them . . . either wholly *destructed* or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. *J. Mede*, Paraphrase on St. Peter (1643), p. 12.

destructibility (dē-struk-ti-bil'-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *destructibilidad* = Pg. *destructibilidade*; as *de-structible* + *-ity.*] The quality of being capable of destruction.

destructible (dē-struk'ti-bl), *a.* [= F. *destructible* = It. *distruggibile*, < LL. *destructibilis*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy.] Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed.

Therefore forms, qualities, and essences are producible by composition, *destructible* by dissolution.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, II. i. 2.

destructibleness (dē-struk'ti-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being destructible.

destructile, *a.* [< LL. *destructilis*, destructible, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy.*] That may be destroyed; destructible.
Bailey, 1727.

destruction (dē-struk'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *destruction*, *destrucoion*, *destrucciouu*, < OF. *destruction*, also *destruison*, F. *destruction* = Sp. *destrucción* = Pg. *destrucção* = It. *distruzione*, < L. *destructio(n-)*, a pulling down, destroying, < *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, pull down, destroy: see *destroy.*] 1. The act of destroying; demolition; a pulling down, as of a building; subversion or overthrow, as of a government or a principle; ruin, as of a town, a crop, reputation, virtue, etc.; annihilation or deprivation of existence, as of a man or a forest.

And 5 myle fro Sarphen is the Cytee of Sydon: of the whiche Citee Dydo was Lady, that was Eneas Wyf attre the *Destrucioun* of Troye. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 30.

The messagers of Cornewaile and of Orcanye com to hem and solde hem the lond and the *distruccion* of the Sarains that dide thourgh ther londes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 172.

There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city.
1 Sam. v. 11.

If material equality is ever to be secured at all, it will be secured only by the *destruction* of civilisation, not by any distribution of the finer existing fruits of it.
W. H. Mallock, Social Equality, p. 39.

2. The state of being destroyed; ruin.

When that which we immortal thought,
We saw so near *destruction* brought,
We felt what you did then endure,
And tremble yet, as not secure. *Waller.*
Such longings, as she knew,
To swift *destruction* all her grace drew.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 114.

3. Cause of destruction; a consuming plague or ruinous infliction; a destroyer.

The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day. Ps. xci. 6.
The *destruction* of the poor is their poverty. Prov. x. 15.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Overthrow, desolation, extirpation, eradication, extermination, extinction, devastation.

destructionist (dē-struk'shọn-ist), *n.* [< *destruction* + *-ist.*] 1. One who favors or engages in destruction; a destructive.

An Anarchist may or may not be a *destructionist* — revolutionist — though most of them are.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 204.

2. In *theol.*, one who believes in the final complete destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

destructive (dē-struk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *destructif* = Pr. *destructiu* = Sp. Pg. *destructivo* = It. *distruttivo*, < LL. *destructivus*, < L. *destructus*, pp. of *destruere*, destroy: see *destroy.*] I. *a.* 1. Causing destruction; having a tendency to destroy or the quality of destroying; ruinous; mischievous; pernicious; hurtful: with *of* or *to* before an object: as, a *destructive* fire; a *destructive* disposition; intemperance is *destructive of* health; evil examples are *destructive to* the morals of youth.

Rewards that either would to virtue bring
No joy, or be *destructive of* the thing.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 182.

Now I myself,
A Tory to the quick, was as a boy
Destructive, when I had not what I would.
Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. In *logic*, refuting; disproving: as, a *destructive* dilemma.—**Destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma.*—**Destructive distillation.** See *distillation.*—**Destructive hypothetical syllogism.** See *hypothetical.*

=Syn. 1. Mortal, deadly, fatal, malignant, baleful, fell, deleterious, desolating, subversive.

II. *n.* One who or that which destroys; one who favors the destruction of anything for some ulterior purpose, as progress or public convenience; an overthrower of existing institutions, customs, or the like.

Applying to each other what Bentham would have called the dyslogistic names of the day, Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like. *Finlay*, Hist. Greece.

Notwithstanding his skepticism, Ockam is not an extreme *destructive*. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 400.

destructively (dē-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* With destruction; ruinously; mischievously; with power to destroy.

What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!
Decay of Christian Piety.

The doctrine that states the time of repentance *destructively* to a pious life. *South*, Sermons, VII. vi.

destructiveness (dē-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy or ruin.—2. In *phren.*, the tendency to destroy or overthrow, supposed to be located in a special organ of the brain. See cut under *phrenology.*

destructor (dē-struk'tọr), *n.* [= F. *destructeur* = Pr. *destruydor* = Sp. Pg. *destruidor* = It. *destruttore*, < LL. *destructor*, a destroyer, < L. *destruere*, pp. *destructus*, destroy: see *destroy.*] 1†. A destroyer; a consumer.

Helmont doth somewhere wittily call the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things.
Boyle, Works, I. 527.

2. Specifically, a furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse.

Bearing in mind the undesirability of filling up hollows with refuse, and subsequently erecting buildings upon it, the *destructor* becomes a most desirable means of dealing with it. *A. Hill*, Sanitarian, XVII. 35.

destruct, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *destroy.*

desudation (des-ū-dā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désudation* = Pg. *desudação*, < LL. *desudatio(n-)*, a violent sweating, < L. *desudare*, sweat: see *desudation.*] A sweating-bath. *Bailey*, 1727.

desuete (des-wēt'), *a.* [< L. *desuetus*, pp. of *desuescere*, disuse, put out of use, grow out of use, < *de-* priv. + *suescere*, inceptive of *suere*, be used, be accustomed.] Out of use; fallen into desuetude. [Rare.]

desuetude (des'wē-tūd), *n.* [= F. *désuétude* = It. *desuetudine*, *disuetudine*, < L. *desuetudo*, disuse, < *desuescere*, pp. *desuetus*, disuse: see *desuete.*] Discontinuance of use, practice, custom, or fashion; disuse: as, many words in every language have fallen into *desuetude.*

The laws give place, and . . . disappear by *desuetude*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1836), I. 279.

The gradual *desuetude* of old observances.
Lamb, Elia, p. 32.

After the fourteenth century, the practice of cathedral architecture of the old kind fell fast into *desuetude*.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 103.

Of every form of sad *desuetude* and picturesque decay Haddon Hall contains some delightful example.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 28.

desulphur (dē-sul'fėr), *v. t.* [= F. *désulfurer*; as *de-* priv. + *sulphur.*] To free from sulphur; desulphurize.

A yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been *de-sulphured.*
Ure, Dict., Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 85.

desulphurate (dē-sul'fū-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurated*, ppr. *desulphurating.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ate*[2].] Same as *desulphurize.*

desulphuration (dē-sul-fū-rā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désulfuration*; as *desulphurate* + *-ion.*] Same as *desulphurization.*

desulphureted, desulphuretted (dē-sul'fū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphuret* + *-ed*[2].] Deprived of sulphur.

The *desulphuretted* soda makes the best white-curd soap.
Ure, Dict., III. 847.

desulphurization (dē-sul'fū-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desulphurize* + *-ation.*] The act or process of depriving (an ore, a mineral, etc.) of sulphur.

desulphurize (dē-sul'fū-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desulphurized*, ppr. *desulphurizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *sulphur* + *-ize.*] To free from sulphur; remove the sulphur from (an ore, a mineral, etc.) by some suitable process: as, iron ores containing pyrites may be *desulphurized* by roasting; coke may be *desulphurized* by heating to redness in a current of steam.

desultorily (des'ul-tọ-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory or random manner; without method; loosely.

Mind or consciousness is supposed to follow, *desultorily* and accidentally, after matter of fact.
Grote, In Sharp's Culture and Religion, p. 187.

desultoriness (des'ul-tọ-ri-nes), *n.* The character of being desultory; disconnectedness; discursiveness: as, the *desultoriness* of a speaker's remarks.

It is customary to reproach the natives of Oceania with invincible indolence; and, if it be a fault, I fear they must be convicted of *desultoriness* and unsteadiness in their work. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXX. 204.

desultorious (des-ul-tō'ri-us), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*: see *desultory.*] Desultory. *Jer. Taylor.*

desultory (des'ul-tọ-ri), *a.* [< L. *desultorius*, of or pertaining to a vaulter or circus-rider, inconstant, fickle, < *desultor*, a vaulter, circus-rider, who leaped from horse to horse without stopping, < *desilire*, pp. *desultus*, leap down, < *de*, down, + *salire*, leap: see *salient.*] 1. Leaping; hopping about; moving irregularly. [Archaic.]

It was amazing that the *desultory* and rapid motions of this dam should not oblige her litter to quit their hold.
Gilbert White, Nat. Hist. of Selborne.

2. Swerving from point to point; irregularly shifting in course; devious: as, *desultory* movements: a *desultory* saunter.

The broken surface of the ground . . . was peculiarly favorable to the *desultory* and illusory tactics of the Moors.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 14.

Thenceforth their uncommunicable ways
Follow the *desultory* feet of Death.
D. G. Rossetti, Sonnets, XXX., Known in Vain.

3. Veering about from one thing to another; whiffling; unmethodical; irregular; disconnected: as, a *desultory* conversation.

He knew nothing accurately; his reading had been *desultory*. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

To turn these moments to any profit at all, we must religiously methodize them. *Desultory* reading and *desultory* reverie are to be forever abandoned.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 212.

Desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 41.

4. Coming suddenly, as if by leaping into view; started at the moment; random.

'Tis not for a *desultory* thought to atone for a lewd course of life, nor for anything but the super-inducing of a virtuous habit upon a vicious one, to qualify an effectual conversion. *R. L'Estrange.*

=Syn. 2 and 3. Rambling, roving, unsystematic, irregular. See *irregular.*

desumet (dē-sūm'), *v. t.* [< L. *desumere*, pick out, choose, take upon oneself, < *de*, from, + *sumere*, take: see *assume*, *consume*, etc.] To take from; borrow.

This pebble doth suppose, as pre-existent to it, the more simple matter out of which it is *desumed*.
Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 76.

desynonymization (dē-si-non'i-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *desynonymize* + *-ation.*] The act or process by which synonymous words come to be discriminated in meaning and use; the differentiation of words. *Coleridge.*

desynonymize (dē-si-non'i-mīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *desynonymized*, ppr. *desynonymizing.* [< *de-* priv. + *synonymize.*] To deprive of synonymous character, as words of similar meaning; differentiate in signification; discriminate (synonymous words or phrases). Also spelled *desynonymise.*

The process of *desynonymizing*, . . . that is, of gradually coming to discriminate in use between words which have hitherto been accounted perfectly equivalent, and, as such, indifferently employed. *Adp. Trench*, Study of Words, p. 178.

In an eloquent review of Goethe's Leben, by Prof. Blackie, . . . these two forms [egoism and egotism] are thus *desynonymized*. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 426.

det (det), *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt.*

detach (dē-tach'), *v.* [First in the military sense; < F. *détacher*, OF. *destacher*, *destachier*, *destechier* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *destacar* = It. *distaccare*), detach, separate, unfasten, < *des-* priv. + *-tacher*, fasten, only in this verb and its opposite *attacher*: see *attach.*] I. *trans.* 1. To unfasten; disunite; disengage and separate, as one thing from another: as, to *detach* a locomotive from a train; to *detach* a rock from its bed; to *detach* the seal from a document; to *detach* a man from his party.

Thus tragedy was gradually *detached* from its original institution, which was entirely religious.
Goldsmith, Origin of Poetry.

The ingenuity of man has always been dedicated to the solution of one problem — how to *detach* the sensual sweet, the sensual strong, the sensual bright, etc., from the moral sweet, the moral deep, the moral fair.
Emerson, Compensation.

Never once does he *detach* his eye
From those ranged there to slay him or to save.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 26.

2. To separate for a special purpose or service; send away, as from a post of duty or a larger body, on a distinct mission: chiefly in military use: as, to *detach* a ship or a regiment for some

special duty; to *detach* an officer from a ship or station.

If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority? *Addison.*

=**Syn.** 1. To sever, withdraw, draw off, disjoin, disconnect, unhitch.—2. To detail.

II. *intrans.* To become detached or separated; separate or disunite itself or one's self. [Rare.]

Detaching, fold by fold,
From those still heights, and slowly drawing near,
A vapour heavy, hueless, formless, cold,
Came floating on. *Tennyson*, Vision of Sin, iii.

detachability (dē-tach-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *detachable*: see *-bility*.] The capability of being detached; detachable character or condition: as, the *detachability* of the parts of a thing.

It is believed that the feature of *detachability*, as arranged in the Lee system, will particularly commend itself to the minds of military authorities. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., II. 194.

detachable (dē-tach'a-bl), *a.* [< *detach* + *-able*.] Capable of being detached or separated.

Dante is not so absolutely individual as to seem to us *detachable* from his time; he was led up to through generations of Florentine history. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

detached (dē-tacht'), *p. a.* [< *detach* + *-ed*2.] 1. Disjoined or dissociated; not united or not contiguous; being or becoming separate; unattached: as, *detached* rocks or portions of rock; a *detached* house; *detached* bodies of troops.

The Europeans live in *detached* houses, each surrounded by walls inclosing large gardens. *W. H. Russell.*

A *detached* body of the French lying in their way, there followed a very sharp engagement.
Bp. Burnet, Hist. Own Times, an. 1709.

2. Of a separate character; belonging to a detached person or body: chiefly military: as, to be employed on *detached* service or duty; a *detached* mission.—**Detached bastion, escapement**, etc. See the nouns.—**Detached coöicients**, in *alg.*, coefficients written down without the literal factors, for the sake of brevity.

detachedly (dē-tach'ed-li), *adv.* In a separate or isolated form or manner; disconnectedly.

Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth and Whitelocke.
State Trials, Judge Jenkins, an. 1647.

detaching-hook (dē-tach'ing-hůk), *n.* 1. A safety-appliance for releasing a hoisting-cage when the hoisting-rope is overwound.—2. A device for releasing a horse from a vehicle.—3. A device for releasing a boat from a ship's davits.

detachment (dē-tach'mənt), *n.* [< F. *détachement* (= Sp. Pg. *destacamento* = It. *distaccamento*), < *détacher*, detach: see *detach*.] 1. The act of detaching, unfastening, or disconnecting.—2. The state of being detached or apart; in recent use, a state of separation or withdrawal from association or relation with something.

The same quiet clearness, the *detachment* from error, of a woman whose self-scrutiny has been as sharp as her dereflection. *The Century*, XXX. 257.

Her *detachment*, her air of having no fatuous illusions, and not being blinded by prejudice, seemed to me at times to amount to an affectation.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 842.

3. That which is detached; specifically, a body of troops selected or taken from the main army or body, and employed on some special service or expedition, or a number of ships taken from a fleet and sent on a separate service.

A strong *detachment* of Sarsfield's troops approached.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ix.

Sparta . . . sent a *detachment* to support the partisans of aristocracy in Argolis, Achaia, and Arcadia.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 497.

4. An order detaching an officer from duty at a given station.—**Gun detachment**, the men detailed for the service of a gun or mortar.

detail (dē-tāl'), *v.* [< OF. *detailler*, *detailler*, *detaillier*, *destaillier*, F. *détailler* (= Sp. *detallar* = Pg. *detalhar* = It. *dettagliare*, *stagliare*, cut up, divide, cf. *dettagliare*, after F., detail, cut up, retail, narrate in particulars), < *de-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *tailler*, cut: see *tail*2, *tailor*, *tally*, and cf. *retail*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide or set off; specifically, to set apart for a particular service; appoint to a separate duty: chiefly in military use: as, to *detail* a corporal's guard for fatigue duty or as an escort; to *detail* an officer.—2. To relate, report, or narrate in particulars; recite the particulars of; particularlize; tell fully and distinctly: as, to *detail* all the facts in due order.

Strange as the events *detailed* in the succeeding narrative may appear, they are . . . true to the letter.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 176.

He *detailed* to them the history of all the past transactions. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

II. *intrans.* To give details or particulars about something.

There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic,—when they *detail* like a witness in court. *T. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

To detail on the plane, in *arch.*, to appear in profile or section on a plane, as a molding which abuts against the plane, or is cut by it.

detail (dē-tāl' or dē'tāl), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *detail* = Sw. *detalj*, < OF. *detail*, F. *détail* (= Sp. *detalle* = Pg. *detalhe* = It. *dettaglio*), detail, retail; from the verb.] 1. An individual part; an item; a particular: as, the account is accurate in all its *details*; the point objected to is an unimportant *detail*; collectively (without a plural), particulars; particulars considered separately and in relation to the whole: as, a matter of *detail*.

It is a fact of history and of observation that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of *detail*.
Bushnell, Sermons for New Life, p. 288.

2. In the *fine arts*, etc., a relatively small, subordinate, and particular part, as distinguished from a general conception or from larger parts or effects; also, such parts collectively (in the singular).

One or two capitals show that the Ragusan architect knew of the actual Renaissance. But it was only in that one *detail* that he went astray.
E. A. Freeman, Venice, p. 251.

The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural *detail* as is anywhere to be found.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 254.

In the works of Alma Tadema, the most careful study of antiquarian *detail* is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South.
G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, iv.

There is a castle at Nantes which resembles . . . that of Angers, . . . but has, . . . within, much more interest of *detail*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 103.

3. A minute account; a narrative or report of particulars: as, he gave a *detail* of all the transaction.

We spend the first five minutes in a *detail* of symptoms.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 93.

4. *Milit.*, the selection of an individual or a body of troops for a particular service; the person or persons so selected; a detachment.

The force so organized will constitute the guard of the line from Duckport to Milliken's Bend. They will furnish all the guards and *details* required for general hospitals. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 470.

Details of a plan, in *arch.*, drawings or delineations for the use of workmen. Otherwise called *working-drawings*.—**In detail**. (*a*) Circumstantially; item by item.

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail* without becoming dry and tedious. *Pope.*

(*b*) Individually; part by part.

"Concentrate your own force, divide that of your enemy, and overwhelm him *in detail*," is the great principle of military action. *Macdougall*, Modern Warfare, iii.

Office of detail, in the United States Navy Department, the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders to officers regarding their duty, leaves of absence, etc., are issued.=**Syn.** 3. Relation, recital.—4. Squad.

detailed (dē-tāld'), *p. a.* [< *detail* + *-ed*2.] 1. Related in particulars; minutely recited: as, a *detailed* account.—2. Exact; minute; particular.

A *detailed* examination. *Macaulay.*

A *detailed* picture of the inhabitants of the largest Arab city. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

detailer (dē-tā'lėr), *n.* One who details.

Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*.
Seward, Letters, VI. 185.

detain (dē-tān'), *v. t.* [< OF. *detenir*, *detener*, F. *détenir* = Sp. *detener* (of. Pg. *deter*) = It. *ditenere*, < L. *detinere*, hold off, keep back, detain, < *de*, off, + *tenere*, hold: see *tenable*, *tenant*. Cf. *abstain*, *contain*, *obtain*, *pertain*, *retain*, *sustain*, etc.] 1. To keep back or away; withhold; specifically, to keep or retain unjustly. [Rare.]

Detain not the wages of the hireling. *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To keep or restrain from proceeding; stay or stop: as, we were *detained* by the rain.

Those theeves, which her in bondage strong
Detaynd. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. xi. 2.

Let us *detain* thee, until we shall have made ready a kid for thee. Judges xiii. 15.

Whole captive hosts the conqueror *detains*
In painful bondage and inglorious chains.
Addison, The Campaign.

3. In *law*, to hold in custody.=**Syn.** 2. To retard, delay, hinder, check, retain.

detain† (dē-tān'), *n.* [< *detain*, *v.*] Detention.

And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. vi. 15.

detainer1 (dē-tā'nėr), *n.* [< *detain* + *-er*1, after OF. *detenеor*, *detenеur*, one who detains.] One who withholds; one who detains, stops, or prevents from proceeding.

The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances. *Jer. Taylor.*

detainer2 (dē-tā'nėr), *n.* [< OF. *detener*, inf. (used as a noun): see *detain*, *v.* Cf. *retainer*2.] In *law*: (*a*) A holding or keeping possession of what belongs to another; detention of what is another's, though the original taking may be lawful. It usually implies wrongfulness. (*b*) In Great Britain, a process lodged with the sheriff authorizing him to continue to hold a person already in his custody; specifically, a writ by which a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor may be detained at the suit of another.—**Forcible detainer.** See *forcible*.

detainment† (dē-tān'mənt), *n.* [< OF. *detenement*, < *detenir*, detain: see *detain* and *-ment*.] The act of detaining; detention.

Concerning our surprise, *detainment*, and escape.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 224).

Though the original taking was lawful, any subsequent *detainment* of them after tender of amends is wrongful.
Blackstone.

Detarium (de-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < *detar*, the native name in Senegal.] A genus of leguminous trees of western Africa, of which only two species are known, *D. Senegalense* and *D. microcarpum*. The former is a tree from 20 to 35 feet high, bearing a somewhat oval, brown, edible fruit about the size of an apricot, of which there are two varieties, the one bitter and the other sweet. The sweet fruit is sold in the markets, and prized by the negroes, as well as eagerly sought after by monkeys and other animals. The bitter fruit is regarded as a violent poison. The wood of the tree is hard, and resembles mahogany.

detaste (dē-tāst'), *v. t.* [< var. of *distaste*.] To distaste; dislike; loathe.

detect (dē-tekt'), *v. t.* [< L. *detectus*, pp. of *detegere*, uncover, expose, < *de-* priv. + *tegere*, cover: see *tegument*, *tile*, *thatch*.] 1. To uncover; lay bare; expose; show.

Sham'st thou not . . .
To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart?
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2.

There's no true lover in the forest, else sighing every minute and groaning every hour would *detect* the lazy foot of time as well as a clock. *Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2.

Be sure, thou nothing of the Truth *detect*.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

Where the divine vertue . . . is not felt in the soul, and waited for, and lived in, imperfections will quickly break out, and shew themselves, and *detect* the unfaithfulness of such persons.
Penn, Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

2. To discover; find out; ascertain the existence, presence, or fact of: as, to *detect* an error in an account; to *detect* the presence of arsenic.

Though, should I hold my peace, yet thou
Wouldst easily *detect* what I conceal.
Milton, P. L., x. 136.

Like following life through creatures you dissect,
You lose it in the moment you *detect*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 30.

A good ear *detects* several gradations between tones which to a bad ear seem alike.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

Look in his face to meet thy neighbor's soul,
Not on his garments, to *detect* a hole.
O. W. Holmes, A Rhymed Lesson.

3. To find out the action or character of; discover a fault or wrong in; unveil, as a person: as, to *detect* a man in the act of cheating; to *detect* a hypocrite.

I will prevent this, *detect* my wife, be revenged on Falstaff. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2.

4†. To reveal the guilt or alleged guilt of; inform against; complain of; accuse.

He was untruly judged to have preached such articles as he was *detected* of. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 112.

But hast thou not betray'd me, Foible? Hast thou not *detected* me to that faithless Mirabell?
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

=**Syn.** 2. To find, ascertain, descry, make out, ferret out, penetrate.

detectable, detectible (dē-tek'ta-bl, -ti-bl), *a.* [< *detect* + *-able*, *-ible*.] That may be detected.

Parties not *detectable*. *Fuller.*

These errors are *detectible* at a glance. *Latham.*

It is . . . pretty well established . . . that in some of the minuter details of the lunar topography there are real changes in progress, *detectable* by just such observation [microscopic]. *New Princeton Rev.*, I. 57.

detected (dē-tek'ted), *a.* [< *detect*, *v.*, 1, + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, uncovered: applied to the hemelytra of heteropterous *Hemiptera* when, as in most species, they are not covered by the scutellum: opposed to *obtected*.

detector (dē-tek'tėr), *n.* See *detector*.

detectible, *a.* See *detectable*.

detection (dē-tek'shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *detectio(n-)*, a revealing, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. Discovery; finding by search or observation.

Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who, in the year 1497, made a further *detection* of the more southern regions in this continent. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., i. 1.

The sea and rivers are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils, by washing away the earth that concealed them. *Woodward.*

2. The act of detecting, finding out, or bringing to light; a discerning; the state or fact of being detected or found out: as, the *detection* of faults, crimes, or criminals.

detective (dē-tek'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *detect* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Fitted for or skilled in detecting; employed in detecting: as, the *detective* police.—2. Relating to detectives or to detection: as, a *detective* story.—**Detective agency** or **bureau.** See *private detective*, under II.—**Detective camera.** See *camera*.

II. *n.* A person whose occupation it is to discover matters as to which information is desired, particularly concerning wrong-doers, and to obtain evidence to be used against them. His duties differ from those of the ordinary policeman in that he has no specific beat or round, and in that he is concerned with the investigation of specific cases, or the watching of particular individuals or classes of offenders, rather than with the general guardianship of the peace, and does not wear a distinguishing uniform.

For once the police were not charged with stupidity, nor were the *detectives* blamed for inability to construct bricks without straw. *Saturday Rev.*, April 29, 1865.

Private detective, a person engaged unofficially in obtaining secret information for or guarding the private interests of those who employ him: large cities usually have detectives are often organized in considerable numbers, under a head or chief, in what are called *detective agencies* or *bureaus*.

detector (dē-tek'tor), *n.* [Also *detecter*; < LL. *detector*, a revealer, < L. *detegere*, pp. *detectus*, uncover, reveal: see *detect*.] 1. One who or that which detects or brings to light; one who finds out what another attempts to conceal; a revealer; a discoverer.

A death-bed's a *detector* of the heart.
Young, Night Thoughts, ii. 641.

2. An instrument or a device for indicating the presence or state of a thing. Specifically—(*a*) An arrangement of the parts of a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is frustrated and indicated. (*b*) A steam-water indicator for boilers. (*c*) A form of galvanometer, generally small and convenient for transportation, which indicates the passage of a current of electricity, showing its direction, but not its strength. Also called *galvanoscope*. (*d*) An instrument for detecting the presence of torpedoes in an enemy's harbor.—**Bank-note detector**, in the United States, a periodical publication containing a description of all bank-notes in circulation, and a statement of the standing of the banks represented by them, to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless, or depreciated notes. The public need of such an aid has greatly diminished since the control of paper currency was transferred from the States to the national government in 1864. See *National Bank Act*, under *bank*[2].

Sometimes written *detecter*.

detector-lock (dē-tek'tor-lok), *n.* A lock fitted with a device for indicating any attempt to pick or force it open.

detenebrate (dē-ten'ē-brāt), *v. t.* [< L. *de-* priv. + *tenebratus*, pp. of *tenebrare*, make dark, < *tenebræ*, darkness: see *tenebræ*.] To remove darkness from.

detent (dē-tent'), *n.* [< LL. *detentus*, a holding back, < L. *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, hold back: see *detain*.] Anything used to check or prevent motion or approach; a catch; specifically, a pin, stud, or lever forming a check in a clock, watch, tumbler-lock, or other machine. The detent in a clock falls into the striking-wheel and stops it when the right number of strokes have been given. The detent of a ratchet-wheel prevents backward motion.

detention (dē-ten'shŏn), *n.* [< F. *détention* = Pr. *detention* = Sp. *detencion* = Pg. *detenção* = It. *detenzione*, < L. as if **detentio(n-)*, < *detinere*, pp. *detentus*, detain: see *detain*.] 1. The act of detaining or keeping back; a withholding or keeping of what belongs to or is claimed by another.

How goes the world that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of date-broken bonds,
And the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour? *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

2. The state of being detained or held back; restraint; confinement.

This worketh by *detention* of the spirits, and constipation of the tangible parts. *Bacon.*

Nothing could assure the quiet of both realms . . . but their *detention* under safe custody.
Spotswood, Church of Scotland, an. 1570.

Except for political offences, the old prisons were principally employed as places of *detention* before trial.
Everett, Orations, II. 198.

3. Forced stoppage; hindrance; delay from necessity or on account of obstacles.—**House of detention**, a place where offenders (and sometimes witnesses) are detained while awaiting trial; a lock-up.

detentive (dē-ten'tiv), *a.* [< L. *detentus*, pp. of *detinere*, detain (see *detent*), + *-ive*.] Used in detaining, as intruding insects; seizing and holding.

The *detentive* surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion which is invariably present. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 139.

detent-joint (dē-tent'joint), *n.* In *ichth.*, the joint by which the pectoral spine of a siluroid fish is kept erect or pointed from the side.

deter (dē-tėr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterred*, ppr. *deterring*. [< OF. *deterrer*, < L. *deterrere*, frighten from, prevent, < *de*, from, + *terrere*, frighten: see *terrible*, *terrify*, *terror*.] To discourage and stop by fear; hence, to stop or prevent from acting or proceeding by any countervailing motive: as, we are often *deterred* from our duty by trivial difficulties; the state of the road or a cloudy sky may *deter* a man from undertaking a journey.

Unto laws that men do make for the benefit of men it hath seemed always needful to add rewards which may more allure unto good than any hardness *deterreth* from it. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 10.

Dragons and serpents were seen in the most hideous attitudes, to *deter* the spectator from approaching.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxxi.

A million of frustrated hopes will not *deter* us from new experiments. *J. M. Mason.*

=**Syn.** To hinder, restrain, keep back.

deterge (dē-tėrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deterged*, ppr. *deterging*. [= F. *déterger* = Pg. *detergir* = It. *detergere*, < L. *detergere*, wipe off, < *de*, from, + *tergere*, pp. *tersus*, wipe, scour: see *terse*.] To cleanse; clear away foul or offensive matter from, as from the body or from a wound or ulcer.

detergence, detergency (dē-tėr'jens, -jen-si), *n.* [< *detergent*(*t*) + *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality of being detergent; cleansing or purging power.

Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and mildness heat so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions. *Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, II. 290.

detergent (dē-tėr'jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détergent* = Sp. Pg. It. *detergente*, < L. *detergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *detergere*: see *deterge*.] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; purging.

The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*. *Arbuthnot.*

II. *n.* Anything that cleanses.

The virtues of the most valuable preparation, I mean salt of amber, are in a great degree answered by hot-water as a *detergent*. *Bp. Berkeley*, Siris, § 23.

detergible (dē-tėr'ji-bl), *a.* [< *deterge* + *-ible*.] Capable of being removed by any cleansing process.

deteriorate (dē-tē'ri-ō-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *deteriorated*, ppr. *deteriorating*. [< LL. *deterioratus*, pp. of *deteriorare* (> It. *deteriorare* = Sp. Pg. *deteriorar* = F. *détériorer*), make worse, < *deterior*, worse, comp. of **deter*, lit. lower, inferior, comp. of *de*, down: see *de-*, and cf. *exterior*, *interior*, *inferior*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* To make worse; reduce in quality; lower the essential character or constitution of: as, to *deteriorate* a race of men or their condition.

At the expense of impairing the philosophical powers, and, on the whole, *deteriorating* the mind.
Whately, Rhetoric, Int.

He knew that the sham Empire had *deteriorated* the once pulsant French army into nearly as great a sham as itself. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 51.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse; be or become impaired in quality; degenerate.

Under such conditions the mind rapidly *deteriorates*.
Goldsmith, Essays.

deteriorated (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-ted), *p. a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ed*[2].] Of degenerate character or quality; reduced to an inferior condition: as, *deteriorated* bioplasm.

deterioration (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *détérioration* = Sp. *deterioracion* = Pg. *deterioração* = It. *deterioramento*, < ML. *deterioratio(n-)*, < LL. *deteriorare*, make worse: see *deteriorate*.] A growing or making worse; the state of growing worse.

Although, . . . in a strictly mechanical sense, there is a conservation of energy, yet, as regards usefulness or fitness for living beings, the energy of the universe is in process of *deterioration*. *W. L. Carpenter*, Energy in Nature, p. 57.

The moral *deterioration* attendant on a false and shallow life. *Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, xii.

=**Syn.** Degeneracy, debasement, degradation, depravation.

deteriorative (dē-tē'ri-ō-rā-tiv), *a.* [< *deteriorate* + *-ive*.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

determinant

The *Deteriorative* Power of Conventional Art over Nations. *The Athenæum*, No. 3156, p. 489.

deteriority (dē-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **deteriorita(t-)s*, < *deterior*, worse: see *deteriorate*.] Worse state or quality. [Rare.]

I have shewn that this diminution of age is to be attributed either to the change of the temperature of the air as to salubrity or quality, or else to the *deteriority* of the diet, or to both these causes. *Ray*, Diss. of the World, iii.

determi, *v. t.* [ME. *determen*, short for *determinen*, determine: see *determine*, and cf. *term*.] To determine.

Lymitt & ordinit be thre estatis in parliament to *determe* all causes in the said parliament.
Act. Audit., A. 1429, p. 145. (*Jamieson.*)

Nocht on held, without discretioun,
Determe withouttin lust cognitioun.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 424.

determa (dē-tėr'mą), *n.* A native wood of Guiana, used for masts, booms, and as planking for vessels. It is avoided by insects.

determent (dē-tėr'ment), *n.* [< *deter* + *-ment*.] The act of deterring, or the state of being deterred; a cause of hindrance; that which deters.

Nor will the ill success of some be made a sufficient *determent* unto others. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you. *Boyle.*

determinability (dē-tėr'mi-nạ-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *determinable* : see *-bility*.] The quality of being determinable.

determinable (dē-tėr'mi-nạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *determynable*, < OF. *determinable*, F. *déterminable* = Sp. *determinable*, < LL. *determinabilis*, that has an end, < L. *determinare*, limit, determine: see *determine*.] 1. Capable of being determined, fixed, or ascertained with certainty; able to be clearly defined or decided upon: as, a *determinable* quantity; the meaning of Plato's expression is not *determinable*.

In sauter [psalter] is sayd a verce ouerte
That spekez a poynt *determynable*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 503.

The point now before us is not wholly *determinable* from the bare grammatical use of the words.
South, Sermons, IV. vi.

Social change is facile in proportion as men's places and functions are *determinable* by personal qualities.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 445.

2. In *law*: (*a*) Subject to premature termination: as, a lease *determinable* at the option of the lessor. (*b*) Liable to be terminated by a contingency yet uncertain or unknown: as, a *determinable* fee. Thus, a devise being made to A, but in case he should die without leaving issue, then to B, the estate in A during his life is a fee because it may be forever, but is determinable by reason of the contingent limitation. See *fee*[3].

determinableness (dē-tėr'mi-nạ-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being determinable. [Rare.]

determinacy (dē-tėr'mi-nạ-si), *n.* [< *determinate*(*te*) + *-cy*.] Determinateness. [Rare.]

The ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and *determinacy*.
Helmholtz, Pop. Sci. Lect. (trans.), p. 80.

determinance (dē-tėr'mi-nans), *n.* [< OF. *determinance*, < ML. *determinantia*, an order, decree, ordinance, conclusion, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*, *determinant*.] In old universities, the degree or grade of bachelor of arts. See *determination*, 12.

determinant (dē-tėr'mi-nant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *déterminant* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinante*, < L. *determinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* Serving to determine; determinative. *Coleridge.*

II. *n.* 1. That which determines, fixes, defines, or establishes something.

However variable the visible antecedents may be, the real *determinants* — the co-operant factors — are in each case invariant. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 96.

2. In old universities, one who, having taken the lowest degree in arts, had been admitted to act as chief respondent in the Lenten disputations. See *determination*, 12.

Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillielmus Lauder appears among the *Determinants* in that College [St. Leonard's, in St. Andrews University]; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. *Lauder*, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), Pref., vi.

3. In *math.*, the sum of all the products which can be formed of a square block of quantities, each product containing as a factor one number from each row and one from each column of the block, and each product being affected by the plus or minus sign according as the arrangement of rows from which its factors are

taken (these factors being arranged in the order of the columns from which they are taken) requires an even or an odd number of transpositions to reduce it to the arrangement in the square. A determinant is conventionally denoted by writing the square block of quantities between two vertical lines. For example,

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B \\ a, & b \end{vmatrix} = Ab - aB.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} A, & B, & C \\ a, & b, & c \\ \alpha, & \beta, & \gamma \end{vmatrix} = Ab\gamma - A\beta c + aBc - ab\gamma + \alpha Bc - \alpha b\gamma.$$

The different products of which a determinant is the sum are called its *elements*. The different quantities which are multiplied to form the elements are called the *constituents* of the determinant. The oblique line of places from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand corner is called the *principal diagonal*. The conjugate line of places is called the *secondary diagonal*. The square root of the number of constituents is the ordinal number of the *order* or *degree* of the determinant. —**Adjugate determinant**, one each of whose elements is the cofactor of the corresponding term of the determinant to which it is adjugate. —**Axisymmetric determinant**. Same as *symmetric determinant*. See below. —**Bialar determinant**. See *bialar*. —**Bordered determinant**, a determinant whose matrix is formed from another by adding new rows and columns, especially where a single row and column are added, with a zero at their intersection. —**Centrosymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetric with respect to both diagonals. —**Characteristic determinant** of a matrix, the determinant of a matrix formed from the given matrix by adding the same indeterminate quantity to each constituent of the principal diagonal. —**Complementary determinant**, a determinant related to a partial determinant, to which it is said to be complementary, by having for its constituents all the constituents of the total determinant which belong to rows and columns from neither of which any constituent of the partial determinant has been taken, the sign of the complementary determinant being determined by taking its matrix as it stands in the lower right-hand corner of the matrix of the total determinant, when the matrix of the partial determinant has been brought to the upper left-hand corner, without altering the order of the total determinant. —**Composite determinant**, a sum of determinants whose matrices are obtained by successively omitting all the different combinations of *n*-columns from a rectangular block of quantities having *m*-rows and *n*- and *m*-columns. The composite determinant is usually denoted by writing its oblong matrix with two vertical lines on each side. —**Compound determinant**, a determinant whose constituents are themselves determinants. —**Cubic determinant**, a quantity formed on the analogy of a determinant proper from a cube of quantities as constituents. —**Cyclic determinant**. Same as *circulant*. —**Determinant of a linear transformation** or **substitution**, the determinant whose constituents are the coefficients of the equations of transformation regularly arrayed. —**Functional determinant**, one in which all the constituents in each row are differential coefficients of one quantity, while all the constituents in each column are differential coefficients with respect to one variable. —**Gauche determinant**. Same as *skew determinant*. See below. —**Minor determinant**, a determinant of a **determinant**, a determinant whose matrix is formed from the matrix of another determinant by erasing part of the rows and columns. *First minor*, a minor formed by erasing one row and one column; *second minor*, a minor formed by erasing two rows and two columns, etc. —*N*-**dimensional determinant** of the order *n*, a function of n^{th} constituents, analogous to an ordinary determinant. —**Orthosymmetric determinant**, one all the constituents of which, having the sum of the ordinal places of the row and column the same, are equal. —**Partial determinant**. Same as *minor determinant*. —**Persymmetric determinant**, one which is symmetrical with reference to both diagonals. —**Reciprocal determinant**, a determinant each constituent of which is the corresponding first minor of the determinant of which it is the reciprocal. —**Skew determinant**, one in which every constituent of the m^{th} row and n^{th} column is in every case the negative of the one in the n^{th} row and m^{th} column, except on the principal diagonal. Also called *alternate determinant*. —**Skew symmetric determinant**, a skew determinant in which all the constituents of the principal diagonal vanish. —**Symmetric determinant**, one in which the constituent in the m^{th} row and n^{th} column is in every case equal to that in the n^{th} row and m^{th} column. —**Zeroaxial determinant**, one in which the constituents of the principal diagonal are all zero. [The modern determinant in a narrower sense was introduced by Gauss, and was first applied in the present sense by Cauchy.]

determinantal (dē-tėr'mi-nan-tal), *a.* [< *determinant* + *-al.*] In *math.*, of or pertaining to determinants.

The existence of a notation for the elements of a *determinantal* product and a knowledge of the properties of the elements facilitate very much the investigation of the laws of repeated *determinantal* multiplication.
T. Muir, Bipartite Functions, Trans. Royal Soc. of Edin., [XXXII. 473.

determinate† (dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *v. t.* [< L. *determinatus*, pp. of *determinare*, limit, fix, determine: see *determine*.] To bring to an end; terminate.

The sly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

determinate (dē-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *determinat* = F. *déterminé* = Sp. Pg. *determinado* = It. *determinato*, < L. *determinatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Having defined limits; fixed; definite; clearly defined or definable; particular: as, a *determinate* quantity of matter.

A *determinate* number of feet.
Dryden, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

He talks of power, for example, as if the meaning of the word power were as *determinate* as the meaning of the word circle.
Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. Predetermined; settled; positive: as, a *determinate* rule or order.

Being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God. Acts ii. 23.

3†. Decisive; conclusive.

If the progress of this business,
Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a respite.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

4†. Determined upon; intended.

My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy.
Shak., T. N., ii. 1.

5†. Fixed in purpose; resolute; determined.

Like men disused in a long peace; more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney.*

There are some curiosities so bold and *determinate* as to tell the very matter of her prayer.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 29.

Determinate idea, an idea not vague, but distinguished from every other. —**Determinate individual**, in *logic*, a particular individual, designated by name or otherwise, distinguished from others. —**Determinate inflorescence**, in *bot.*, same as *centrifugal inflorescence* (which see, under *centrifugal*). —**Determinate judgment** (Gr. ὡρισμένον ἀξίωμα), a proposition whose subject is a demonstrative pronoun: a term of Stoical logic. —**Determinate problem**, in *geom.* and *analysis*, a problem which admits of one solution only, or at least a certain and finite number of solutions: being thus opposed to an *indeterminate problem*, which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

determinately (dē-tėr'mi-nāt-li), *adv.* 1. With certainty; precisely; in a definite manner.

The principles of religion are . . . *determinately* true or false. *Tillotson.*

I have inquired much about Dr. Mead, but can't tell you any thing *determinately*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 226.

We perceive the distance of visible objects more exactly and *determinately* with two eyes than one.
Reid, Inquiry, vi. § 22.

2. Resolutely; with fixed resolve.

Determinately bent that she would seek all loving means to win Zelmane. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Before the Reformation, not only were early marriages *determinately* discouraged, but the opportunity for them did not exist. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 257.

2. The quality of being determined or of persevering fixedness of purpose; determination.

His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make silks unnecessary. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xiv.

determination (dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *determynation* = OF. *determinaison*, *determinoison*, F. *détermination* = Sp. *determinacion* = Pg. *determinação* = It. *determinazione*, < L. *determinatio(n-)*, boundary, conclusion, end, < *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, bound, determine: see *determine*.] 1. An ending; a putting an end to; termination: as, the *determination* of an estate.

The kynge, by thadvise of his counsell and consent of the parties, makethe a fynall ende and *determynation*.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

And of the great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 389.

2. Delimitation; the act of setting bounds to or of determining the limits of; specifically, assignment to the proper place in a classification or series.

The particular *determination* of the reward or punishment belongeth unto them by whom laws are made.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, i. § 10.

3. A determining or deciding, as after consideration or examination; specifically, definite or authoritative judicial settlement, as of a controversy or suit.

It may be a question who shal haue the *determination* of such controuersie as may arise whether this or that action or speach be decent or indecent.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

4. A decision arrived at or promulgated; an authoritative or final ruling; a determinate opinion or conclusion.

His [the Mufti's] authoritie is so esteemed that the Emperour will neuer alter a *determination* made by him.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 512.

I have this hour received a despatch from our resident with the *determination* of the republic on that point.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 21.

5. The mental act of deciding or resolving; the fixing or settling of a mental purpose; the act of resolve.

For in every voluntary *determination* there are certainly two elements: the consciousness of an energy or effort, and a distinct feeling of satisfaction in making the effort.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 87.

What I affirm is that you have a power of determining to act, a power of freely forming the internal act of *determination* to do something.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 213.

6. A state of mental decision or resolution with regard to something; determined purpose; fixed intention: as, *determination* to succeed in an enterprise; his *determination* was inflexible.

On the part of the people it [the moral sense] gives rise to what we call a jealousy of their liberties — a watchful *determination* to resist anything like encroachment upon their rights. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 266.

7. The quality of being determined; fixedness of purpose; decision of character; resoluteness: as, a man of *determination*.

Violent impulse is not the same as a firm *determination*.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 177.

8†. In *old med.*, the turning or determining point; the crisis.

He carefully noted the *determination* of these maladies.
Swan, tr. of Sydenham.

9. Tendency or direction. (*a*) Of the intellect or will toward some object or end by an antecedent mental state (idea or motive), determination being in the mental what causation is in the physical world.

Examination is consulting a guide. The *determination* of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxi. 50.

(*b*) Of the blood: abnormal afflux or flow: as, *determination* of blood to the head.

10. The solution of a problem, mathematical or other; an ascertainment of any magnitude or the value of any quantity; especially, a scientific evaluation based upon exact physical measurements: as, a *determination* of the length of the seconds-pendulum. —11. In *logic*: (*a*) The process of adding characters to a notion, and thus rendering it more definite, whether this is done by limiting its scope or by an increase of information.

This notion, in which ego and non-ego are thought as mutually determining, is called by Fichte the category of reciprocal *determination* (Wechselbestimmung).
Adamson, Fichte, p. 168.

In the most complete *determination* within our reach, the conception still does not suffice to enable any one to say positively what the perfection of his life would be.
T. H. Green, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 270.

(*b*) The differentiating character itself that is added in this process.

The different *determinations* of a substance, which are nothing but particular modes in which it exists, are called accidents. *Kant*, tr. by Max Müller.

12. [ML. *determinatio quæstionis*, the answering a question, the posting of theses to be defended.] In Oxford and other old universities: (*a*) A solemn disputation in which the respondent is a bachelor of arts, and which is preparatory to graduation as master of arts. (*b*) A disquisition or other act substituted in such cases for the old disputation. The determinations were kept in Lent, and hence often called the *Lent determinations*. Originally, in the University of Paris (the model of most of the old universities of Northern Europe, and especially of Oxford and Cambridge), there was but one degree, that of master of arts, carrying with it the right to lecture regularly in the university. The purpose of the determinations was to enable the masters to judge whether the candidate was fit to be presented to the chancellor as candidate for the mastership; and since there were no examinations, there was no other regular means of ascertaining the candidate's fitness. The baccalaureate was at first called the *determinance*, and was originally not a degree, nor conferred by the university, but merely a permission to *determine* or act as chief respondent in the Lent disputations, and was conferred by the "nation." In consequence of this inseparable connection between the baccalaureate and the determinations, the latter are often considered as conditions of the former, although they follow in time.

Hence — 13†. A discussion of a question according to the scholastic method, after the model of a disputation.

Another diversity of Method, which is likewise of great weight, is the handling of knowledge by . . . Questions and their *Determinations*, the latter kind whereof, if it be immoderately followed, is as prejudicial to the proceeding of learning as it is to the proceeding of an army to go about to besiege every little fort or hold.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

He [Wycliff] broached some singular opinions on several abstruse points of metaphysics, which led to *determinations* or treatises being published against him.
Encyc. Brit., VIII. 411.

=**Syn. 3.** Conclusion, settlement, termination. —7. *Resolution*, etc. (see *decision*), firmness.

determinative (dē-tėr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *determinatif*, F. *déterminatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *determinativo*, < L. as if **determinativus*, < *de-*

terminative, pp. of *determinare*, determine: see *determine*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having power to determine, fix, or decide; tending or serving to shape or direct; conclusive.

The *determinative* power of a just cause.
Bp. Bramhall, Against Hobbes.

Incidents . . . *determinative* of their course. *I. Taylor.*

2. Of use in ascertaining the species; serving to determine the precise kind of a thing: as, *determinative* tables in the natural sciences (that is, tables arranged for determining the specific character of minerals, plants, etc., and to assist in assigning them to their species); *determinative* signs in hieroglyphics; *determinative* ornaments or structures.

If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*, and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension: as, Every pious man shall be happy.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Determinative judgment, in *logic*, a definitive judgment; one in which something is held as true: opposed to *problematical* or *interrogative judgment*.

II. *n.* That which determines or indicates the character or quality of something else. Specifically—(*a*) In *hieroglyphics*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word expressed by a phonetic sign, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus, the conventional figure of a tree in the Egyptian hieroglyphics is determinative of the general idea *tree*, the particular kind of tree being expressed by the phonetic sign preceding it.

For instance, the picture of a man squatting down is used as the generic *determinative* for the proper names of persons, for pronouns, and participles.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 60.

(*b*) In *gram.*, a determinative or demonstrative word.

determinato (dē-tėr'mi-nā'tō), *adv.* [It., determined, pp. of *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, determine: see *determinate, a.*, and *determine.*] In *music*, with resolution or firmness.

determinator (dē-tėr'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= OF. *determineor, determinour*, also *determinateur* = It. *determinatore*, < LL. *determinator*, < L. *determinare*, pp. *determinatus*, determine: see *determine.*] One who determines or decides; an arbitrator. [Rare.]

Choose them an author out of all protestant divines, whom they would make umpire and *determinator* between us and them. *Bp. Hall*, Episcopacy Asserted, p. 29.

determine (dē-tėr'min), *v.*; pret. and pp. *determined*, ppr. *determining*. [< ME. *determinen*, < OF. *determiner*, F. *déterminer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *determinar* = It. *determinare*, < L. *determinare*, bound, limit, prescribe, fix, determine, < *de-* + *terminare*, bound, limit: see *term*, *terminate*, *determinate.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fix the bounds of; mark off; settle; fix; establish.

[God] hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath *determined* the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitation. Acts xvii. 26.

2. To limit in space or extent; form the limits of; bound; shut in: as, yonder hill *determines* our view.

The knowledge of man hitherto hath been *determined* by the view or sight. *Bacon.*

3. To ascertain or state definitely; make out; find out; settle; decide upon, as after consideration or investigation: as, to *determine* the species of an animal or a plant; to *determine* the height of a mountain, or the quantity of nitrogen in the atmosphere.

New Holland is a very large tract of Land. It is not yet *determined* whether it is an Island or a main Continent.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 463.

It would be presumption to attempt to *determine* the employments of that eternal life which good men are to pass in God's presence. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, I. 4.

Here be facts, chargers; what they spell
Determine, and thence pick what sense you may!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 124.

4. In *logic*, to explain or limit by adding differences.—5. To bring to a conclusion; put an end to; end.

Death *determineth* the manifold incommodities and painfulness of this wretchedness of this life.
Sir T. More, Life of Picus, in Utopia, Int., p. lxxx.

Those . . . would flourish but a short period of time, and be out of vogue when that was *determined*.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 8.

An act of the will whereby an estate at will is *determined* or put an end to. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 146.

Specifically—6. To find, as the solution of a problem; end, as a dispute, by judicial or other final decision: as, the court *determined* the cause.

They still besiege him, being ambitious only
To come to blows, and let their swords *determine*
Who hath the better cause.
Fletcher (and another), False One, I. 1.

Milton's subject . . . does not *determine* the fate of single persons or nations, but of a whole species. *Addison.*

In convocation, on the 31st, the question that the pope has no more power than any other bishop was *determined*.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 286.

7. To fix or settle definitely; make specific or certain; decide the state or character of.

The character of the soul is *determined* by the character of its God. *Edwards.*

The outer and living margin of the reef grows up to a height *determined* by the constant breaking of the waves.
Darwin, Coral Reefs, p. 170.

We all, each in his measure, help to *determine*, even if quite unknowingly, what the spirit of the age shall be.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 216.

8. To come to a definite intention in respect of; resolve on; decide: as, he *determined* to remain.

Paul had *determined* to sail by Ephesus. Acts xx. 16.

The surest way not to fail is to *determine* to succeed.
Sheridan.

Murder was *determined*, dared and done.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 185.

9. To give direction or tendency to; decide the course of: as, impulse may *determine* a moving body to this or that point.

In the tale of Melibeus his [Chaucer's] inimitable faculty of story-telling comes to his aid, and *determines* his sentences to a little more variety and picturesqueness.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 16.

Let celestial aspects admonish and advertise, not conclude and *determine* thy ways. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 7.

Uneasiness is the great motive that works on the mind to put it upon action, which for shortness' sake we will call *determining* of the will. *Locke.*

10. To influence the choice of; cause to come to a conclusion or resolution: as, this circumstance *determined* him to the study of law.

Clara Clairmont . . . took credit to herself for having *determined* Shelley to travel abroad.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 7.

=Syn. 2. To limit.—6. To ascertain, find out.—8. To decide, conclude.—10. To induce, influence, lead.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To come to a decision or resolution; settle definitively on some line of conduct.

Bind 'em fast: when fury hath given way to reason,
I will *determine* of their sufferings,
Which shall be hurtful.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, iii. 1.

If you have laid my papers and books by, I pray let this messenger have them; I have *determined* upon them.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

2. To come to a close; end; terminate.

Rather deye I wolde and *determyne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 379.

3. To come to a determinate end in time; reach a fixed or definite limit; cease to exist or to be in force.

Some estates may *determine* on future contingencies.
Blackstone.

The power of a magistrate was supposed to *determine* only by his own resignation. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 530.

The Parliament, according to law, *determined* in six months after the decease of the sovereign.
Locke, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The tax [on sugar] was not imposed without considerable opposition from the merchants, and, granted for eight years only, *determined* in 1698.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 23.

determined (dē-tėr'mind), *p. a.* [Pp. of *determine*, *v.*] 1. Limited; restricted; confined within bounds; circumscribed.

His power is *determined*, he may terrify us, but not hurt. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 659.

2. Definite; determinate; precisely marked.

The person of a noun singular is *determined* or undetermined. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

Those many shadows lay in spots *determined* and unmoved. *Wordsworth.*

3. Characterized by or showing determination or fixed purpose; resolute: as, a *determined* man; a *determined* countenance; a *determined* effort.—4. Unfaltering; unflinching; unwavering.

Strictly speaking, it is only Sparta and Athens that can be regarded as *determined* enemies to the Persians.
Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 171.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Firm, inflexible, stanch, steadfast.

determinedly (dē-tėr'mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner; with determination; unwaveringly.

He [the Highlander] is courteous, dutiful, *determinedly* persevering, unflinching as a foe, unwearied as a friend.
Geikie, Geol. Sketches, ii. 50.

determiner (dē-tėr'mi-nėr), *n.* 1. One who decides or determines.

No man or body of men in these times can be the infallible judges or *determiners* in matters of religion to any other mens consciences but their own. *Milton*, Civil Power.

One might as well hope to dissect one's own body and be merry in doing it, as to take molecular physics . . . to be your dominant guide, your *determiner* of motives, in what is solely human. *George Eliot*, In Cross, III. xvii.

2. A determinant bachelor in a university. See *determinant*, 2.

determining (dē-tėr'mi-ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *determine*, *v.*] In medieval universities, the act of qualifying for a degree by keeping the act. See *act*, 5.

determining (dē-tėr'mi-ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *determine*, *v.*] Having the power of fixing; directing, regulating, or controlling: as, *determining* influences or conditions.

determinism (dē-tėr'mi-nizm), *n.* [< *determine* + *-ism.*] 1. A term invented by Sir William Hamilton to denote the doctrine of the necessitarian philosophers, who hold that man's actions are uniformly determined by motives acting upon his character, and that he has not the power to choose to act in one way so long as he prefers on the whole to act in another way. *Determinism* does not imply materialism, atheism, or a denial of moral responsibility; while it is in direct opposition to fatalism and to the doctrine of the freedom of the will.

If man is only a sample of the universal *determinism*, yet forms purposes, contrives for their accomplishment, and executes them, definite causality and prospective thought can work together, and the field which is occupied by the one is not preoccupied against the other.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

2. In general, the doctrine that whatever is or happens is entirely determined by antecedent causes; the doctrine that the science of phenomena consists in connecting them with the antecedent conditions of their existence.

Such knowledge as we are capable of obtaining is strictly limited to what Claude Bernard calls the *determinism* of phenomena; that is to say, we can know only under what determining conditions events capable of recognition through our senses or through consciousness take place.
The Atlantic, Sept., 1878.

determinist (dē-tėr'mi-nist), *n.* and *a.* [< *determine* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who supports or favors determinism.

He [man] knows how he himself, though conscious of self-disposal as well as of subjection of nature, presents to the *determinist* the aspect of a machine.
J. Martineau, Materialism, p. 196.

II. *a.* Relating to the doctrine of determinism.

It seems to me that the root of the Positivists' scorn for theology is the *determinist* doctrine which, in spite of all the evidence of the ages, denies the possibility, and of course therefore the reality, of sin.
Contemporary Rev., LI. 492.

deterministic (dē-tėr-mi-nis'tik), *a.* [< *determinist* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or imbued with the philosophy of determinism.

The *deterministic* doctrine would stand on just as firm a foundation as it does if there were no physical science.
Huxley, Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XL. 801.

deterration (dē-te-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. as if **deterratio(n-)*, < **deterare* (> F. *déterrer*, F. *déterrer*, dig up), < *de*, from, + *terra*, earth.] The uncovering of anything which is buried or covered with earth; an unearthing. [Rare.]

This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds. *Woodward.*

deterrence (dē-tėr'ens), *n.* [< *deterren(t)* + *-ce.*] The act of deterring, or that which deters; a hindrance; a deterrent. [Rare.]

Whatever punishment any crime required for *deterrence* from its repetition. *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 111.

deterrent (dē-tėr'ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *deterren(t-)s*, ppr. of *deterrere*, deter: see *deter.*] **I.** *a.* Having the power or tendency to deter; hindering through fear; preventive.

The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty. *Bentham*, Rationale of Punishment.

The punishments of a future state [have] lost much of their *deterrent* influence.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 182.

II. *n.* That which deters or tends to deter.

No *deterrent* is more effective than a punishment which, if incurred, . . . is sure, speedy, and severe.
Bentham, Rationale of Punishment.

But long credits have always been known to be dangerous, and the danger has never proved an effectual *deterrent*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 382.

detersion (dē-tėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détersion* = Sp. *detersion* = Pg. *detersão*, < L. as if **detersio(n-)*, < *detergere*, pp. *detersus*, wipe off: see *deterge.*] The act of cleansing, as a sore.

I endeavoured *detersion*: but the matter could not be discharged. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersive (dē-tėr'siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *détersif* = Sp. Pg. It. *detersivo*, < L. as if **detersivus*, < *detersus*, pp. of *detergere*: see *deterge.*] **I.** *a.* Cleansing; detergent.

The ashes . . . are so acrimonious that they make a lye extreamly *detersive*.
Plutarch's Morale (trans.), iii. 319 (Ord MS.).

II. *n.* A medicine which cleanses.

Painful sordid ulcers, if not timely relieved by *detersives* and lenients. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

detersively (dē-tėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a detersive manner.

detersiveness (dē-tėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detersive.

detest (dē-test'), *v. t.* [< F. *détester* = Sp. Pg. *detestar* = It. *detestare*, < L. *detestari*, testify, bear witness, < *testis*, a witness: see *testi*², *testify*. Cf. *attest*, *contest*, *protest*, *obtest*.] To hold worthy of malediction; execrate; hate; dislike intensely: as, to *detest* crimes or meanness.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love the offender, yet *detest* th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 192.

But they *detest* Venice as a place of residence, being naturally averse to living in the midst of a people who shun them like a pestilence. *Howells*, Venetian Life, i.

=**Syn.** *Abhor*, *Detest*, etc. (see *hate*); to execrate, view with horror.

detestability (dē-tes-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= OF. *detestabilite;* as *detestable* + *-ity:* see *-bility.*] The state or quality of being detestable; detestableness.

Nevertheless it is plaintully urged that, as young ladies (Mädchen) are, to mankind, precisely the most delightful in those years, so young gentlemen (Bübchen) do then attain their maximum of *detestability*.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 88.

detestable (dē-tes'ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *detestable*, F. *détestable* = Sp. *detestable* = Pg. *detestavel* = It. *detestabile*, < L. *detestabilis*, execrable, abominable, < *detestari*, execrate, abominate, detest: see *detest*.] To be detested; hateful; abominable; execrable; very odious.

Thou hast defiled my sanctuary with all thy *detestable* things. Ezek. v. 11.

Bad affairs and extortions always overtake you in this *detestable* country, at the very time when you are about to leave it. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

=**Syn.** Odious, execrable, abhorred, vile. See list under *abominable*.

detestableness (dē-tes'ta-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness.

It is their intrinsic hatefulness and *detestableness* which originally influnces us against them.
Adam Smith, Moral Sentiments, ii. § 2.

detestably (dē-tes'ta-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner; very hatefully; abominably; execrably.

A temper of mind rendering men so *detestably* bad, that the great enemy of mankind neither can nor desires to make them worse. *South.*

detestant (dē-tes'tant), *n.* [< L. *detestan(t-)s*, ppr. of *detestari*, detest: see *detest.*] Same as *detester*. [Rare.]

You know not what to term them, unless *detestants* of the Romish idolatry. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 121.

detestate† (dē-tes'tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *detestatus*, pp. of *detestari*: see *detest.*] To detest.

Whiche, as a mortall enemy, the doctrine of the Ghospel dooeth *detestate* & abhorre. *J. Udall*, On John, Pref.

detestation (dē-tes-tā'shon), *n.* [< F. *détestation* = Pr. *detestatio* = Sp. *detestacion* = Pg. *detestação* = It. *detestazione*, < L. *detestatio(n-)*, < *detestari*, pp. *detestatus*, detest: see *detest.*] Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence; loathing: with *of*.

In how different a degree of *detestation* numbers of wicked actions stand there, tho' equally bad and vicious in their own natures! *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 18.

We are heartily agreed in our *detestation of* civil wars. *Burke.*

detester (dē-tes'tėr), *n.* One who detests.

To rob men, and make God the receiver, who is the *detester*, and will be the punisher, of such crimes.
Bp. Hopkins, On the First Commandment.

dethrone (dē-thrōn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dethroned*, ppr. *dethroning*. [< ML. *dethronare*, < L. *de-* priv. + *thronus*, a seat, throne: see *throne*. Cf. *disthrone.*] **1.** To remove or drive from a throne; depose; divest of royal authority and dignity.

The former class demanded a distinct recognition of the right of subjects to *dethrone* bad princes.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., x.

2. To divest of rule, or of supreme power or authority.

The republicans, being *dethronect* by Cromwell, were the party whose resentment he had the greatest reason to apprehend. *Hume*, Hist. Eng., VI. lxi.

dethronement (dē-thrōn'ment), *n.* [< *dethrone* + *-ment.*] Removal from a throne; deposition of a king, an emperor, or any supreme ruler.

The *dethronement* of a lawful king was held to be as little of a crime as the deposition of a wrongful usurper.
Carte, Hist. Eng.

dethroner (dē-thrō'nėr), *n.* One who dethrones.

The hand of our *dethroners* . . . hath prevailed against and (to their power) blotted out the remembrance of the regal and sacerdotal throne.
Arminius, The Tablet (ed. 1661), p. 176.

dethronization† (dē-thrō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< ML. as if *"dethronizatio(n-)*, < *dethronizare*, pp. *dethronizatus*, equiv. to *dethronare*, dethrone: see *dethrone*. Cf. *disthronize.*] The act of dethroning. [Rare.]

As for the queene, when shee was (God knows how farre guilty) advertised of her husband's *dethronization*, shee outwardly expressed . . . great extremity of passion.
Speed, Edw. II., IX. xii. § 78.

detinet (det'i-net), *n.* [L., he detains, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *detinere*, detain: see *detain.*] An old action of debt at common law (chiefly in the phrase *action in the detinet*), founded on the allegation that defendant kept back the money, whether it was money due as in the *debet* (*debuit*) and *detinet*, he owes and detains), or was merely withheld, as where he was executor of the debtor. Sometimes used similarly of replevin for a chattel.

detinue (det'i-nū), *n.* [< OF. *detinu*, *detenu*, F. *détenu*, pp. of *detenir*, F. *détenir*, detain, < L. *detinere:* see *detain.*] In *law*, an old form of action, now little used, brought to recover possession of specific articles of personal property unlawfully detained.

By Action of debt, action of *detinue*, bill, plaint, information, or otherwise. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 371.

detiny† (det'i-ni), *n.* Detention; holding back what is due.

But this little *detiny* is great iniquity.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 145.

detonable (det'ō-na-bl), *a.* [< *deton(ate)* + *-able.*] Capable of detonating, or exploding on ignition.

These grades of dynamite are only rendered *detonable* by the admixture of explosive salts; and therefore the presence of these explosive salts does serve to perform a useful function. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 68.

detonate (det'ō-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonated*, ppr. *detonating*. [< L. *detonatus*, pp. of *detonare* (> F. *détoner* = Sp. Pg. *detonar*), thunder, < *de-* intensive + *tonare*, thunder: see *thunder.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to explode; specifically, to cause to explode with great suddenness and with a loud report.

II. *intrans.* To explode with great suddenness and with a loud noise: as, niter *detonates* with sulphur.

detonating (det'ō-nā-ting), *p. a.* Exploding; igniting with a sudden report.—**Detonating bulb**, a small glass bulb cooled quickly as soon as made, and thus subjected to unequal strains of contraction. It will bear considerable pressure, but the scratch of a hard grain of sand dropped upon it will cause it to fly into pieces. Also called *Prince Rupert's drop.*—**Detonating powders**, or *fulminating powders*, certain chemical compounds which, on being exposed to heat or suddenly struck, explode with a loud report, owing to the fact that one or more of the constituent parts suddenly assume the gaseous state. The chlorid and iodids of nitrogen are very powerful detonating substances. The compounds of ammonia with silver and gold, and the fulminate of silver and mercury, detonate by slight friction, or by the agency of heat, electricity, or sulphuric acid.—**Detonating tube**, a species of eudiometer, being a stout glass tube used in chemical analysis for detonating gaseous mixtures. It is generally graduated into centesimal parts, and perforated by two opposed wires for the purpose of passing an electric spark through the gases which are introduced into it, and are confined within it over mercury and water.

detonation (det-ō-nā'shon), *n.* [= F. *détonation* = Sp. *detonacion* = Pg. *detonação*, < L. as if *"detonatio(n-)*, < *detonare*, thunder: see *detonate.*] An explosion or sudden report made by heating or striking certain combustible bodies, as fulminating gold; explosion in mass.

Detonation may be defined to be the instantaneous explosion of the whole mass of a body.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 84.

Demosthenes, in particular, exhibits consummate dexterity in this art [of ordering words with reference to effect]. At his pleasure, he separates his lightning and his thunder by an interval that allows his hearer half to forget the coming *detonation*.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xvi.

detonative (det'ō-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *detonate* + *-ive.*] Capable of detonating; explosive.

When the gunpowder is exploded by nitro-glycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes *detonative*; it occurs at a much higher temperature, produces a much larger volume of gas, and consequently develops a very much greater force than when exploded alone.
Eissler, Mod. High Explosives, p. 69.

detonator (det'ō-nā-tėr), *n.* [< *detonate* + *-or.*] That which detonates; a detonating preparation; a percussion-cap.

The man drew a pistol from under his cloak, and fired full in his face. Had it happened in these days of *detonators*, Frank's chance had been small.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, p. 89.

detonization (det'ō-ni-zā'shon), *n.* [< *detonize* + *-ation.*] The act of detonating, as certain combustible bodies.

detonize (det'ō-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *detonized*, ppr. *detonizing*. [< L. *deton-are*, thunder (see *detonate*), + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to ignite with an explosion; detonate.

Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

II. *intrans.* To take fire with a sudden report; detonate.

This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise.
Pourevoy.

detorsion†, *n.* See *detortion.*

detort† (dē-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *detortus*, pp. of *detorquere* (> F. *détorquer*), turn aside, twist out of shape, < *de*, away, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort.* Cf. *distort.*] Same as *distort.*

They . . . have *detorted* texts of Scripture. *Dryden.*

detortion† (dē-tôr'shon), *n.* [= F. *détorsion*, < L. as if *"detortio(n-)* or *"detorsio(n-)*, < *detorquere*, pp. *detortus* or *detorsus*, turn aside, twist out of shape: see *detort.*] Same as *distortion.* Also spelled *detorsion.*

Cross those *detorsions*, when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends.
Donne, Poems, p. 327.

detour (dē-tör'), *n.* [< F. *détour*, a turn, bend, circuit, < *détourner*, turn aside: see *detorn.*] A turning; a roundabout or circuitous way; deviation from the direct or shortest road or route.

The path reached an impassable gorge, which occasioned a *detour* of two or three hours.
B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 162.

Rhymes . . . sometimes, even in so abundant a language as the Italian, have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 329.

detract (dē-trakt'), *v.* [< F. *détracter* = Sp. *detractar* = It. *detrattare*, < L. *detractare*, also (with vowel-change) *detectare*, depreciate, detract from, also decline, refuse, freq. of *detrahere* (> It. *detrarre* = Sp. *detraer* = Pg. *detrahir* = Pr. *detraire* = OF. *detraire*, > ME. *detrayen:* see *detray*), pp. *detractus*, pull down, take away, disparage, detract from, < *de*, away, down, + *trahere*, draw: see *tract*¹.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To take away; withdraw; abate: now always with a quantitative term as direct object, followed by *from:* as, the defect *detracts little from* the intrinsic value.

Shall I . . . *detract* so *much from* that prerogative,
As to be call'd but viceroy of the whole?
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

The multitude of partners does *detract nothing from* each man's private share. *Boyle.*

2†. To depreciate the reputation or merit of; disparage; belittle; defame.

To malign, traduce, or *detract* the person or writings of Quintus Horatius Flaccus. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Should I *detract* his worth,
'Twould argue want of merit in myself.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, i. 1.

=**Syn.** *Decry*, *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry.*

II. *intrans.* To take away a part; hence, specifically, to take away reputation or merit: followed by *from*.

King Philip did not *detract from* the nation when he said he sent his armado to fight with men, and not to combat with the winds. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 17.

Such motives always *detract from* the perfect beauty even of good works. *Sumner*, Fame and Glory.

"Virtue" and "utility" are ideas not only fundamentally distinct, but so far in natural opposition, that the existence of utility in an action may now and again *detract from* its virtue. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 150.

detracter, *n.* See *detractor.*

detractingly (dē-trak'ting-li), *adv.* In a detracting manner; injuriously.

Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him than *detractingly* blaze it.
Bp. Henshaw, Daily Thoughts (ed. 1651), p. 18.

detraction (dē-trak'shon), *n.* [< ME. *detraction*, *-tioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *detraction*, F. *détraction* = Pr. *detracció*, *detractio* = Sp. *detraccion* = Pg. *detracção* = It. *detrazione*, < L. *detractio(n-)*, a taking away, purging, LL. detraction, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, take away, detract: see *detract.*] **1**†. A withdrawing; a taking away; removal.

You shall enquire of the lawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild fowl, &c.
Sacva, Charge at Session for the Verge, p. 18.

2. The act of disparaging or belittling the reputation or worth of a person, with the view to lessen or lower him in the estimation of others; the act of depreciating the powers or performances of another, from envy or malice.

Speaking well of all Mankind is the worst kind of *Detraction*; for it takes away the Reputation of the good Men in the World, by making all alike.
Wycherley, Plain Dealer, I. 1.

Let malice and the base *detraction* of contemporary jealousy say what it will, greater originality of genius, more expansive variety of talent, never was exhibited than in our country since the year 1793.
De Quincey, Style, iii.

=Syn. 2. Depreciation, disparagement, slander, calumny, defamation, derogation.

detractious† (dē-trak'shus), *a.* [< *detraction*; cf. *ambitious*, < *ambition*.] Containing detraction; lessening reputation. *Johnson.*

detractive (dē-trak'tiv), *a.* [< OF. *detractif*; as *detract* + *-ive*.] **1.** Having the quality or power of drawing or taking away.

Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaster. *E. Knight*, Tryall of Truth (1580), fol. 28.

2. Seeking or tending to lessen repute or estimation; depreciative; defamatory.

The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary.
Bp. Morton, Discharge of Imput., p. 276.

Such satisfaction to *detractive* tongues,
That publish such foul noise against a man
I know for truly virtuous.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, i. 1.

detractiveness (dē-trak'tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being detractive. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detractor (dē-trak'tor), *n.* [< ME. *detractour*, < L. *detractor*, < *detrahere*, pp. *detractus*, disparage: see *detract*.] One who detracts, or takes away or injures the good name of another; one who attempts to disparage or belittle the worth or honor of another. Sometimes written *detracter*.

His [Milton's] *detractors*, however, though outvoted, have not been silenced. *Macaulay*, Milton.

There was a chorus of praise from former *detractors*.
Literary Era, II. 152.

=Syn. Slanderer, calumniator, defamer, villifier.

detractory (dē-trak'tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *detractorius*, disparaging, < L. *detractor*, a detractor: see *detractor*.] Depreciatory; calumnious; disparaging.

This is . . . *detractory* unto the intellect and sense of man. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 5.

The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. *Arbuthnot.*

detractress (dē-trak'tres), *n.* [< *detractor* + *-ess*.] A female detractor; a censorious woman. [Rare.]

If any shall detract from a lady's character unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room. *Addison.*

detrain (dē-trān'), *v.* [< *de-* priv. + *train*.] **I.** *trans.* To remove from or cause to leave a railway train: said especially of bodies of men: as, to *detrain* troops. [Of recent introduction.]

II. *intrans.* To quit a railway train: as, the volunteers *detrained* quickly and fell into line.

The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway care *detrain*.
West Chester (Pa.) Republican, V. 142.

detrayt, *v. t.* [ME. *detrayen*, < OF. *detraire*, *detrere*, draw away, detract: see *detract*.] To draw away; detract.

But onere I pase, prayyng withe spyrit gladde
Of this labour that no withe me *detray*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

detrect† (dē-trekt'), *v.* [< L. *detrectare*, *detractare*, refuse, decline, also take away, detract: see *detract*.] **I.** *trans.* To refuse; decline.

He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt, upon pretence that he was not eloquent. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 194.

II. *intrans.* To refuse.

Do not *detrect*; you know th' authority
Is mine. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 6.

detrectation† (dē-trek-tā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *detrectatio(n-)*, < *detrectare*, pp. *detrectatus*, refuse: see *detrect*.] The act of refusing; a declining. *Cockeram.*

detriment (det'ri-ment), *n.* [< OF. *detriment*, F. *détriment* = Sp. Pg. It. *detrimento*, < L. *detrimentum*, loss, damage, lit. a rubbing off, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off, wear: see *detrite*.] **1.** Any kind of harm or injury, as loss, damage, hurt, injustice, deterioration, diminution, hindrance, etc., considered with specific reference, expressed or implied, both to its subject and to its cause: as, the cause of religion suffers great *detriment* from the faults of its professors; let the property suffer no *detriment* at your hands; the consuls must see that the republic receives no *detriment*; the *detriment* it has suffered is past remedy.

Also, not to be passionate for small *detriments* or offences, nor to be a reuenger of them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 249.

Being from the feeling of her own grief brought
By deep surmise of others' *detriment*.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1579.

That beefoot Augustinian whose report
O' the dying woman's words did *detriment*
To my best points.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 320.

2. That which causes harm or injury; anything that is detrimental: as, his generosity is a great *detriment* to his prosperity.—**3.** In England, a charge made upon barristers and students for repair of damages in the rooms they occupy; a charge for wear and tear of table-linen, etc.—**4.** In *astrol.*, the sign opposite the house of any planet: as, Mars in Libra is in his *detriment*; the *detriment* of the sun is Aquarius, because it is opposite to Leo. It is a sign of weakness, distress, etc.—**5.** In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *decrescent*. (*b*) The state of being eclipsed—that is, represented as partially obscured: said of the sun or moon used as a bearing.
=Syn. 1. Disadvantage, prejudice, hurt, evil. See *injury* and *loss*.

detriment† (det'ri-ment), *v. t.* [< ML. *detrimentari*, cause loss, < L. *detrimentum*, harm, loss: see *detriment*, *n.*] To injure; do harm to; hurt.

Others might be *detrimented* thereby. *Fuller.*

detrimental (det-ri-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< ML. **detrimentalis*, < L. *detrimentum*, harm: see *detriment*.] **I.** *a.* Injurious; hurtful; causing harm or damage.

Luxuries are rather serviceable than *detrimental* to an opulent people. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Political economy teaches that restrictions upon commerce are *detrimental*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 501.

=Syn. Prejudicial, disadvantageous, mischievous, pernicious.

II. *n.* See the extract. [Slang.]

Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, you don't happen to know what a *detrimental* is. He is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the intentions of others.
Auberon Herbert.

detrimentally (det-ri-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a detrimental manner; injuriously.

That the impoverishment of any country, diminishing both its producing and consuming powers, tells *detrimentally* on the people of countries trading with it, is a commonplace of political economy.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 81.

detrimentalness (det-ri-men'tal-nes), *n.* The quality of being detrimental. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

detrital (dē-trī'tal), *a.* [< *detritus* + *-al*.] Consisting of fragments or particles broken or worn away.

The *detrital* matter which is worn away from the land, and carried along by rivers, contains materials of every degree of coarseness. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 132.

Detrital rock, a rock made up of the debris of other rocks — that is, of material derived from rocks previously consolidated, them broken up by atmospheric or other agencies, and more or less worn by friction or by the action of water.

detrite (dē-trīt'), *a.* [< L. *detritus*, pp. of *deterere*, rub down or away, < *de*, down, away, + *terere*, rub: see *trite*. Cf. *detriment*.] Worn away; worn out. *Clarke.*

detrited (dē-trī'ted), *a.* [< *detrite* + *-ed*².] **1.** Worn away; reduced by detrition.

A halfpenny *detrited*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 194.

2. Disintegrated; of the nature of detritus.

Long, symmetrical tables, two hundred feet long by eighty broad, covered with large angular rocks and boulders, and seemingly impregnated throughout with *detrited* matter. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 157.

detrition (dē-trish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *détrition*, < ML. *detritio(n-)*, < L. *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub off: see *detrite*, *detritus*.] A wearing off; the act of wearing away.

The brush of time is the gradual *detrition* of time.
Steevens, Note on Shakspere's 2 Hen. VI.

detritus (dē-trī'tus), *n.* [< L. *detritus*, a rubbing away, < *deterere*, pp. *detritus*, rub away: see *detrite*.] **1.** In *geol.*, loose, uncompacted fragments of rock, either water-worn or angular. The term is especially applicable to a material which would be a breccia if consolidated into a rock. See *gravel*, *sand*, and *drift*.

2. More comprehensively, any broken or comminuted material worn away from a mass by attrition; any aggregate of loosened fragments or particles.

Here Dr. Schliemann encountered a great depth of soil, partly due to the accumulation of *detritus* from the rocky ground above. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 257.

Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting *detritus*.
Athenæum, No. 3007, p. 178.

Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed. *Farrar*, Language, xv.

de trop (dē trō). [F., too much, too many: *de*, of; *trop* = It. *troppo*, too much, < ML. *troppus*, *tropus*, a flock, troop: see *troop*.] Literally, too much; hence, in the way; not wanted: applied to a person whose presence is inconvenient: as, he saw he was *de trop*, and therefore retired.

detrude (dē-trōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruded*, ppr. *detruding*. [= It. *detrudere*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, thrust down, < *de*, down, + *trudere*, thrust. Cf. *extrude*, *intrude*, *protrude*.] To thrust down or out; push down with force; force into, or as if into, a lower place or sphere.

Such as are *detruded* down to hell,
Either, for shame, they still themselves retire,
Or, tied in chains, they in close prison dwell.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul.

Those philosophers who allow of transmigration . . . are of opinion that the souls of men may, for their miscarriages, be *detruded* into the bodies of beasts.
Locke, Human Understanding, ii. 27.

It [envy] . . . leads him into the very condition of devils, to be *detruded* [from] Heaven for his meerly pride and malice. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 56.

detruncate (dē-trung'kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *detruncated*, ppr. *detruncating*. [< L. *detruncatus*, pp. of *detruncare*, cut off, + *truncare*, lop, shorten by cutting off, < *truncus*, cut short: see *trunk*, *truncate*.] To reduce or shorten by lopping or cutting off a part.

detruncation (dē-trung-kā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *detruncatio(n-)*, < *detruncare*, lop off: see *detruncate*.] **1.** The act of reducing or shortening; the cutting or lopping off of a part.

It may sometimes happen, by hasty *detruncation*, that the general tendency of the sentence may be changed.
Johnson, Dict., Pref.

2. In *obstet.*, separation of the trunk from the head of the fetus. *Dunglison.*

detrusion (dē-trū'zhọn), *n.* [< L. *detrusio(n-)*, < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*: see *detrude*.] The act of thrusting or driving down or away.

From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased.
Keill, Burnet's Theory of the Earth.

Force of detrusion, in *mech.*, the strain to which a body, as a beam, is subjected when it is compressed in a direction perpendicular to the length of the fibers, the points of support being very near to and on opposite sides of the place at which the force is applied.

detrusor (dē-trō'sọr), *n.*; pl. *detrusores* (dē-trō-sō'rēz). [NL., < L. *detrudere*, pp. *detrusus*, expel: see *detrude*.] In *anat.*, a muscle that ejects or expels.

dettet, *n.* A Middle English and early modern English form of *debt*.

detumescence (dē-tū-mes'ens), *n.* [= F. *détumescence*, < L. *detumescen(t-)e*, ppr. of *detumescere*, cease swelling, settle down, < *de*, down, + *tumescere*, inceptive of *tumere*, swell: see *tumid*.] Diminution of swelling: opposed to *intumescence*.

The wider the circulating wave grows, still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence*.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 681.

detur (dē'tėr), *n.* [L., let it be given, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of *dare*, give; so called from the first word of the Latin inscription accompanying the gift: see *datel*.] A prize of books given annually to a certain number of meritorious students at Harvard College.

At one o'clock all those who were fortunate enough to obtain *deturs* went to the President [of Harvard College] to receive them. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 50.

deturb† (dē-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< L. *deturbare*, drive, thrust, or cast down, < *de*, down, + *turbare*, throw into disorder, < *turba*, disorder, a crowd, troop: see *turbid*. Cf. *disturb*.] To throw into confusion; throw down with violence.

As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne *deturbed* as he can be foiled that is defenced with thy power. *Bp. Hall*, Invisible World.

deturn† (dē-tėrn'), *v. t.* [< F. *détourner*, < OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, turn away, < *des-*, away, + *tourner*, turn. Cf. *detour* and *disturn*.] To turn away or aside; divert.

His majestie granted his express license . . . to alter and *deturne* a little the said way, to the mair commodious & better travelling for the lieges.
Acts Jas. VI., 1607 (ed. 1816), p. 388.

The sober aspect and severity of bare precepts *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine. *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul, iii.

deturpate† (dē-tėr'pāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deturpated*, ppr. *deturpating*. [< L. *deturpatus*, pp. of *deturpare*, disfigure, < *de-* intensive + *turpare*, defile, < *turpis*, foul: see *turpitude*.] To defile.

Errors, superstitions, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, i. 1.

deturpation† (dē-tėr-pā'shon), *n.* [< *deturpate*: see *-ation*.] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

The books of the fathers have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers. *Jer. Taylor*, Doctor Dubitantium, iv. 109.

deuce[1] (dūs), *n.* [Also formerly *deuse*, *duce*, early mod. E. also *deuce*, *devse*, < ME. *deuce*, *deus*, < OF. *Deus!* later *Dieus!* i. e., God! (used, like mod. F. *mon Dieu!* G. *mein Gott!* as an ejaculation of sudden emotion or surprise), < L. *deus*, voc. of *deus*, God: see *deity*. The common derivation from the Celtic (Bret. "*dus*, *teuz*, a phantom, specter, goblin"; ML. "*dusius*, dæmo apud Gallos") is without sufficient support. Cf. LG. *dûs*, *duvs*, G. *daus*, *taus*, used like the E. word: LG. *de duvs!* G. *der daus!* the deuce! G. *was der daus!* what the deuce! *dass dich der daus!* deuce take you! Cf. Fries. *dûs*, a goblin (Outzen); D. *droes*, a giant, LG. *droose*, a lubber, Holstein *druuse*, a giant, used like *düz*; D. *de droes!* LG. *de droos!* the deuce! LG. *dat dî de droos slaa!* Holstein *dat ti de druuss hale!* deuce take you! The particular use of the D., LG., and G. words may be due to association with the OF. word, but they are appar. in origin assimilated and transposed forms, respectively, of the word represented by OHG. *durs*, *durst*, *thurs*, *turs*, MHG. *durse*, *dürse*, *dürrsch*, also *turse*, *türse*, *türsch*, a giant, demon, = Icel. *thurs* (pron. *thûs*), a giant, goblin, dull fellow, = Norw. *tuss*, dial. *tusse*, *tust*, a goblin, kobold, elf, gnome (*tussefolk*, elves), also a dull fellow, = Dan. *tosse*, a booby, fool, = AS. *thyrs*, a giant (whence prob. E. *thrush*[2] in *hob-thrush*, q. v., a hobgoblin). The giants or goblins of Teutonic mythology, like the gods of classical mythology, became identified in popular thought with the devils or demons of medieval Christianity. Like other words used in colloquial imprecation, *deuce* has lost definite meaning, and has been subjected (in LG., G., and Scand.) to more or less wilful variation of form and to some mixture with other words. Cf. LG. *de duks!* equiv. to *de dickens!* LG. *dûker*, *dukker*, *deiker*, the deuce.] The devil: used, with or without the definite article, chiefly in exclamatory or interjectional phrases, expressing surprise, impatience, or emphasis: as, *deuce* take you! go to *the deuce!* *the deuce* you did!

Owe! *devees!* all goes downe! *York Plays*, p. 4.

I wish you could tell what a *Duce* your Head ails. *Prior*, Down-Hall, st. 40.

It was the prettiest prologue as he wrote it;
Well! *the deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it. *Congreve.*

To play the deuce, to do mischief or damage; annoy or injure a person or thing: often followed by *with*.

Three of them left the door open, and the other two pulled it so spitefully in going out that the little bell *played the very deuce with* Hepzibah's nerves. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, p. 73.

deuce[2] (dūs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *deuce*, *deus*; = MLG. *dus* = OHG. *dûs*, G. *daus* = Sw. Dan. *dus*, deuce in cards, < OF. *deus*, *dous*, F. *deux*, < L. *duos*, acc. of *duo* = E. *two*, q. v.] 1. In *cards* and other games, two; a card or die with two spots.—2. In *lawn-tennis*, a stage of the game in which both players or sides have scored 40, and one must score 2, or, if the other has vantage, 3 points in succession in order to win the game.

deuce-ace (dūs'ās), *n.* Two and one; a throw of two dice, one of which turns up one and the other two.

Mot. Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to.
Arm. It doth amount to one more than two.
Mot. Which the base vulgar call three. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 2.

deuced (dūʹsed), *a.* [Sometimes written *deuced*, and, for colloq. effect, *doosed*, *doosid*; < *deuce*[1] + *-ed*[2].] The word combines in a mitigated form the ideas of *devilish* and *damned*.] Devilish; excessive; confounded: as, it is a *deuced* shame: often used adverbially. [Slang.]

Everything is so *deuced* changed. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, viii. 4.

It'll be a *deuced* unpleasant thing if she takes it into her head to let out when those fellows are here. *Dickens.*

deucedly, deusedly (dūʹsed-li), *adv.* Devilishly; confoundedly.

deust, *n.* See *deuce*[2].

deuse, deused, etc. See *deuce*[1], etc.

Deus misereatur (dēʹus mizʹē-rē-āʹtėr). [L., God be merciful: *Deus*, God; *misereatur*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *misereri*, be merciful: see *miserere*.] The sixty-seventh psalm: so called from its first words in the Latin version. It is used in the Anglican Church as a canticle alternate to the *Nunc dimittis* after the second lesson at Evening Prayer, except on the twelfth day of the month, because it then occurs as one of the appointed psalms for the day. In the American Prayer-book it was the leading canticle in this place till the *Nunc dimittis* was restored in 1886, and has, in turn, the *Benedic, anima mea*, as its alternate.

Deut. An abbreviation of *Deuteronomy*.

deuteencephalic (dū-tēn-sef-alʹik or -sēf-ē-falʹik), *a.* [< *deutencephalon* + *-ic*.] Same as *diencephalic*.

deutencephalon (dū-tēn-sefʹē-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain.] Same as *diencephalon*.

deuterion† (dū-tēʹri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δευτέριον*, or pl. *δευτέρια*, the afterbirth, neut. of *δευτέριος*, < *δεύτερος*, second.] In *anat.*, the afterbirth or secundines.

deutero-. [LL., NL., etc., *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, < *δύο*, = E. *two*, + compar. suffix *-τερος*.] An element in words of Greek origin, meaning 'second.'

deuterocanonical (dūʹtė-rō-ka-nonʹi-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *canonical*.] Forming or belonging to a second canon.—**Deuterocanonical books**, those books of the Bible as received by the Roman Catholic Church which are regarded as constituting a second canon, accepted later than the first, but of equal authority. These books are, in the Old Testament, most of those called the Apocrypha in the King James Bible, and in the New Testament those known as antilegomena. See *antilegomena*, *Apocrypha*.

deuterogamist (dū-tėʹrog-a-mist), *n.* [< *deuterogamy* + *-ist*.] One who marries a second time.

He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xviii.

deuterogamy (dū-tėʹrog-a-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutérogamie*, < Gr. *δευτερογαμία*, a second marriage, < *δεύτερος*, second, + *γάμος*, marriage.] A second marriage after the death of the first husband or wife, or the custom of contracting such marriages.

You behold before you . . . Dr. Primrose, the monogamist. . . . You here see that . . . divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

deuterogenic (dūʹte-rō-jenʹik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *γένος*, race (see *genus*), + *-ic*.] Of secondary origin: specifically applied in geology to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action.

deuteromesal (dūʹtę-rō-mēʹsal), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *μέσος*, middle, + *-al*.] Literally, second and median: applied in entomology, by Kirby and other early entomologists, to a series of cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells by most modern hymenopterists.

Deuteronomic (dūʹte-rō-nomʹik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the book of Deuteronomy: as, the *Deuteronomic* code.

Deuteronomical (dūʹte-rō-nomʹi-kal), *a.* Same as *Deuteronomic*.

This is the second code, and is called the *Deuteronomical* Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy. *Minart*, Nineteenth Century, XXII. 899.

Deuteronomist (dū-tę-ronʹō-mist), *n.* [< *Deuteronomy* + *-ist*.] 1. The writer or one of the writers of the book of Deuteronomy.

It appears certain that the decalogue as it lay before the *Deuteronomist* did not contain any allusion to the creation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 125.

2. One of the school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

Deuteronomistic (dūʹte-ron-ō-misʹtik), *a.* [< *Deuteronomist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the writer or writers of the book of Deuteronomy. The word is used in that school of criticism which regards Deuteronomy as a product of an era of Jewish history long subsequent to the days of Moses.

The process of "prophetic" or "*Deuteronomistic*" editing. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 111.

Deuteronomy (dū-tę-ronʹō-mi), *n.* [= F. *deutéronome* = Sp. Pg. It. *deuteronomio*, < LL. *deuteronomium*, < LGr. *δευτερονόμιον*, the second law, the fifth book of the Pentateuch, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *νόμος*, law.] The second law, or second statement of the law: the name given to the fifth book of the Pentateuch, consisting chiefly of three addresses purporting to have been made by Moses to Israel shortly before his death. The Mosaic origin of the book is disputed by many modern critics, as is also the date of composition, which some regard as subsequent to Isaiah. Abbreviated *Deut.*

deuteropathia (dūʹte-rō-pathʹi-ą), *n.* [NL.: see *deuteropathy*.] Same as *deuteropathy*.

deuteropathic (dūʹte-rō-pathʹik), *a.* [= F. *deutéropathique*; as *deuteropathy* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to deuteropathy.

deuteropathy (dū-te-ropʹą-thi), *n.* [= F. *deutéropathie*, < NL. *deuteropathia*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *πάθος*, suffering.] In *pathol.*, a secondary affection, the result of another and antecedent affection, as retinitis from nephritis.

deuteroscopy (dūʹte-ros'kŏ-pi), *n.* [= F. *deutéroscopie*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *-σκοπία*, < *σκοπεῖν*, view.] 1. Second sight. [Rare.]

I felt by anticipation the horrors of the Highland seers, whom their gift of *deuteroscopy* compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eyes. *Scott.*

2. The second view, or that which is seen upon a second view; the meaning beyond the literal sense; second intention. [Rare.]

Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their consequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

deuterostoma (dūʹte-rosʹtō-mą), *n.*; pl. *deuterostomata* (dūʹte-rō-stōʹma-tą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A secondary blastopore; a blastopore formed after or otherwise than as an archæostoma.

Deuterostomata (dūʹte-rō-stōʹma-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *deuterostomatus*: see *deuterostomatous*.] A prime division of the phylum *Vermes*, including those worms, such as most annelids, the *Polyzoa*, and *Sagitta*, which are deuterostomatous: opposed to *Archæostomata*.

deuterostomatous (dūʹte-rō-stomʹą-tus), *a.* [< NL. *deuterostomatus*, < *deuterostoma*, q. v.] Having a deuterostoma; characterized by a secondary instead of a primary blastopore: opposed to *archæostomatous*.

In certain . . . *deuterostomatous* Metazoa, the mesoblast becomes excavated, and a "perivisceral cavity" and vessels are formed in quite another fashion. *Huxley*, Encyc. Brit., II. 52.

deuterozoöid (dūʹte-rō-zōʹoid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτερος*, second, + *ζῳόειδ*, q. v.] A secondary zoöid; a zoöid produced by gemmation from a zoöid; a proglottis.

deuthydroguret, deutohydroguret (dūtʹ-, dūʹtō-hīʹdrō-gūʹret), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *hydrog(en)* + *-uret*.] In *chem.*, an old term for a compound of two equivalents of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deuto-. [Abbr. of *deutero-*, < Gr. *δεύτερος*, second: see *deutero-*.] In *chem.*, a prefix which denotes strictly the second term in an order of a series. Often used as equivalent to *bi-* or *di-* with reference to the constitution of compounds, distinguishing them from *mono-* or *proto-* compounds.

deutohydroguret, *n.* See *deuthydroguret*.

deutomala (dūʹtō-māʹlą), *n.*; pl. *deutomalæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, next, + *L. mala*, cheek-bone, jaw, < *mandere*, chew, masticate: see *mandible*.] The second pair of jaws, or mouth-appendages, of the *Myriapoda*, forming the so-called labium or under lip of Savigny and later authors. In the chilognaths they have a superficial resemblance to the labium of winged insects; but the corresponding pair of appendages in *Chilopoda* are not only unlike the labium of *Hexapoda*, but entirely different in structure from the homologous parts in chilognaths.

deutomalal (dūʹtō-māʹlal), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-al*.] Same as *deutomalar*.

deutomalar (dūʹtō-māʹlär), *a.* [< *deutomala* + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to the deutomala of a myriapod.

deutomerite (dūʹtom'ę-rīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *μέρος*, part, + *-ite*[2].] In *zoöl.*, the larger posterior one of the two cells of a dicystidan or septate gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior one called *protomerite*.

deutoplasm (dūʹtō-plasm), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed, < *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *embryol.*, secondary, nutritive plasm; or food-yolk: a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of an egg or ovum which furnishes food for the nourishment of the embryo, but does not enter directly into its formation or germination. The great bulk of the yolk of mercoblastic ova, as birds' eggs, consists of the nutritive deutoplasm or food-

yolk, as distinguished from the protoplasm or tread, which makes up into the body of the chick.

In fact, the contents of every egg consist of two parts — (1) of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the *deutoplasm* or food yolk. The first is derived from the protoplasm of the original germinal cell, while the yolk is only secondarily developed with the gradual growth of the first; and not unfrequently it is derived from the secretion of special glands.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 111.

deutoplasmic (dū-tō-plaz'mik), *a.* [< *deutoplasm* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to deutoplasm; having the character or quality of deutoplasm; consisting of deutoplasm. Also *deutoplastic.*

In the young unfertilized ova a small protoplasmic and larger *deutoplasmic* portion are readily distinguished.
Jour. Roy. Microe. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 224.

deutoplasmigenous (dū"tō-plaz-mij'e-nus), *a.* [NL., < *deutoplasm* + *-(i)-genous*, q. v.] Producing deutoplasm, as a deutoplastic ovum, or an animal whose ova are meroblastic. *Smithsonian Report*, 1881, p. 425.

deutoplastic (dū-tō-plas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *πλαστός*, verbal adj. of *πλάσσειν*, form, + *-ic*: see *plastic.*] Same as *deutoplasmic.*

deutopsyche (dū-top-si'kē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *ψυχή*, breath, life, spirit, soul.] Haeckel's name for that part of the brain which is usually called the *diencephalon* or *thalamencephalon*; a part of the brain consisting chiefly of the optic thalami.

deutoscolex (dū-tō-skō'leks), *n.*; pl. *deutoscolices* (-li-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *σκώληξ*, worm.] A secondary scolex or daughter-cyst developed within or from a scolex or cystic worm; a bladder-worm inclosed in another, as in an echinococcus, the hydatid of *Taenia echinococcus*. See cut under *Taenia.*

deutotergite (dū-tō-tėr'jit), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *tergum*, back, + *-ite*[2].] In *entom.*, the second dorsal segment of the abdomen.

deutova, *n.* Plural of *deutovum.*

deutovertebra (dū-tō-vėr'tē-brą), *n.*; pl. *deutovertebræ* (-brē). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *vertebra*, a vertebra.] In Carus's nomenclature (1828), one of the segments of the vertebral column exclusive of ribs and limbs; a vertebra in an ordinary sense.

He [Carus] makes what he calls proto-, *deuto-*, and tritovertebræ; the first (ribs) enveloping the body and its viscera in relation with vegetative life; the second (vertebræ) protecting the nervous system; and the third (limbs) becoming the osseous framework which sustains the muscular and locomotive organs.
S. Kneeland, Jr., Amer. Cyc., XIII. 424.

deutovertebral (dū-tō-vėr'tē-bral), *a.* [< *deutovertebra* + *-al.*] Having the character or quality of a deutovertebra; vertebral in an ordinary sense.

deutovum (dū-tō'vum), *n.*; pl. *deutova* (-vą). [NL., < Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + L. *ovum*, egg.] Same as *metovum.*

deutoxid (dū-tok'sid), *n.* [< Gr. *δεύτ(ερος)*, second, + *oxid.*] In *chem.*, a term formerly employed to denote the second stage of oxidation, or a compound containing two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal: as, the *deutoxid* of copper; the *deutoxid* of mercury, etc. Also *deutoxide*, *binoxid*, *binoxide*, and *deutoxyde*, *binoxyde*, *dioxid.*

Later in the earth's history are the *deutoxides*, tritoxides, peroxides, etc., in which two, three, four, or more atoms of oxygen are united with one atom of metal or other element.
H. Spencer, Universal Progress, p. 40.

Deutzia (doit'si-ą), *n.* [NL., named after *Deutz*, a botanist of Amsterdam.] A saxifrageceous genus of handsome flowering shrubs of China and Japan, frequent in cultivation, bearing numerous panicles of white flowers. There are six or seven species, the common cultivated ones being *D. crenata* and the smaller species *D. gracilis*, of which there are several varieties.

deux-temps (dė'tom'), *n.* [F., *deux*, two; *temps*, < L. *tempus*, time: see *douce*[2] and *temporal.*] A rapid form of the waltz, containing six steps to every two of the trois-temps or regular waltz. The name is given both to the dance and to the music composed for it. Also called *valse à deux temps* or *deux-temps waltz.*

A girl who could . . . sit in the saddle for a twenty-mile ride and dance the *deux-temps* half the night afterward.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 612.

deusan†, *n.* A kind of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleaseth ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deusan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 2.

dev (dev), *n.* [Hind. *dev*, Pers. *dīv*, Zend *daeva*, a demon, an evil spirit, Skt. *deva*, a god: see *deva*, *deity.*] In *Persian myth.*, an evil spirit; a ministering demon of Ahriman. Sometimes written *deev* (Pers. *dīv*). See *deva.*

Among the Persians the Indian terminology is transposed, the great Asura representing the good creating principle, and the *devs* being the evil spirits.
Amer. Cyc., V. 793.

deva (dā'vą), *n.* [Skt. (Hind., etc.), divine, a divinity, a god: see *deity.*] 1. In *Hindu myth.*, a god or divinity; one of an order of good spirits, opposed to the *asuras*, or wicked spirits.

The *Devas* knew the signs, and said,
Buddha will go again to help the World.
E. Arnold, Light of Asia, I. 18.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects. *Walker*, 1857.

devalgate (dē-val'gāt), *a.* [< NL. "*devalgatus*, < L. *de*, away, + *valgus*, bow-legged.] Having bowed legs; bandy-legged. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

devall (de-vâl'), *v. i.* [Sc., also written *devald*; appar. < OF. *devaller*, < ML. *devallare*, descend, send down, demit (cf. *devallis*, down-hill), < L. *de*, down, + *vallis*, valley. Cf. *avale.* The sense in E. is appar. due in part to *defail*, *default.*] To intermit; cease. *Jamieson.*

devall (de-vâl'), *n.* [Sc., also written *devald*; from the verb.] Stop; cessation; intermission: as, it rained ten days without *devall.*

Deva-nagari (dā-vą-nā'gą-ri), *n.* [Skt., lit. Nagari of the gods, < *deva*, a god, + *nagari*, one of the alphabets of India, that in which the Sanskrit is usually written: see *Nagari.*] The Sanskrit alphabet: same as *Nagari.*

The term *Devanagari*, which would mean the divine or sacred Nagari, is not used by the natives of India, and seems to have been invented by some ingenious Anglo-Indian during the last century. It has not, however, established itself in works on Indian Palæography, and may be conveniently retained to denote that particular type of the Nagari character employed in printed books for the sacred Sanskrit literature, while the generic term Nagari may serve as the designation of the whole class of vernacular alphabets of which the *Devanagari* is the literary type. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 340.

devaporation (dē-vap-ō-rā'shon), *n.* [< "*devaporate*, *v.* (< *de-* priv. + *vapor* + *-ate*[3]): see *-ation*, and cf. *evaporate.*] The change of vapor into water, as in the formation of rain. *Smart.*

devast† (dē-vast'), *v. t.* [< F. *dévaster* = Sp. Pg. *devastar* = It. *devastare*, < L. *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] To lay waste; devastate.

The thirty years' war that *devasted* Germany did not begin till the eighteenth year of the seventeenth century, but the seeds of it were sowing some time before.
Bolingbroke, Study of History.

devastate (dev'as-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devastated*, ppr. *devastating.* [< L. *devastatus*, pp. of *devastare*, lay waste (see *devast*), < *de*, away, + *vastare*, lay waste, < *vastus*, waste, desolate, vast: see *vast* and *waste.*] To lay waste; ravage; make desolate.

In the midst of war Cyprus was again, for the third time since the Black Death, *devastated* by the plague.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 200.

All the tides
Of death and change might rise
And *devastate* the world, yet I could see
This steady shining spark
Should live eternally.
C. Thaxter, Footprints in the Sand.

=Syn. To harry, waste, strip, pillage, plunder.

devastation (dev-as-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *dévastation* = Sp. *devastacion* = Pg. *devastação* = It. *devastazione*, < L. as if "*devastatio(n-)*, < *devastare*, devastate: see *devastate.*] 1. The act of devastating, or the state of being devastated; waste; ravage; havoc.

Even now the *devastation* is begun,
And half the business of destruction done.
Goldsmith.

Simple *devastation*
Is the worm's task, and what he has destroyed
His monument.
Lowell, Oriental Apologue.

2. In *law*, waste of the goods of a deceased person by an executor or administrator. =Syn. 1. Waste, destruction, ruin, rapine.

devastator (dev'as-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dévastateur* = Sp. Pg. *devastador* = It. *devastatore*, < LL. *devastator*, < *devastare*, lay waste: see *devastate.*] One who or that which devastates or lays waste. *Emerson.*

devastavit (dev-as-tā'vit), *n.* [L., he has wasted, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *devastare*: see *devastate.*] In *law*, the waste or misapplication of the assets of a deceased person committed by an executor or administrator.

devastation† (dē-vas-ti-tā'shon), *n.* [Irreg. for *devastation.*] Devastation.

Wherefore followed a pitiful *devastitation* of Churches and church-buildings in all parts of the realm.
Heylin, Hist. Presbyterians, p. 164.

devaunt† (dē-vânt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desvanter*, boast much, < *des-* + *vanter*, boast: see *vaunt.*] To boast; vaunt. *Davies.*

To the most notable slaunder of Christ's holy evangely, which in the forme of our profession, we did ostentate and openly *devaunt* to keep moost exactly.
Quoted in *Fuller's* Ch. Hist., VI. 220.

deve[1]†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *deaf* or *deave.*

deve[2] (dēv), *v.* [Prov. Eng.] A dialectal form of *dive.*

devel[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *devil.*

devel[2] (dev'l), *n.* [Sc., also written *dovle*, a blow. Origin uncertain.] A very hard blow.

Death's gien the lodge an unco *devel*—
Tam Samson's dead!
Burns, Tam Samson's Elegy.

As gude downright *devel* will split it, Tae warrant ye.
Scott, Antiquary, xxv.

devel[2] (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *develed*, *develled*, ppr. *develing*, *develling.* [< *devel*[2], *n.*] To give a heavy blow to.

develin (dev'e-lin), *n.* See *devling*, 3.

develop (dē-vel'up), *v.* [Also *develope*; < F. *développer*, OF. *desveloper*, *desveloper*, *desveloper*, *desvoloper* (> E. *disveloped*), unfold, unwrap, set forth, reveal, explain, bring out, develop (= Pr. *desvolupar*, *desvopar* = It. *sviluppare*), < *des-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + "*veloper*, found elsewhere only in *enveloper*, wrap up: see *envelop.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To uncover or unfold gradually; lay open by successive steps; disclose or make known in detail, as something not apparent or withheld from notice; bring or work out in full: as, the general began to *develop* the plan of his operations; to *develop* a plot; to *develop* an idea.

The character of Tiberius is extremely difficult to *develope*.
Cumberland.

From the day of his first appearance, [Pitt was] always heard with attention; and exercise soon *developed* the great powers which he possessed.
Macaulay, William Pitt.

Would you learn at full
How passion rose thro' circumstantial grades
Beyond all grades *develop'd*?
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

In him [Keats] a vigorous understanding *developed* itself in equal measure with the divine faculty.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 226.

2. In *photog.*, to induce the chemical changes in (the film of a plate which has been exposed in the camera or of a gelatino-bromide print) necessary to cause a latent image or picture to become visible, and, in the case of a negative, to assume proper density to admit of reproduction by a process of printing.—3. In *biol.*, to cause to go through the process of natural evolution from a previous and lower stage, or from an embryonic state to a later and more complex or perfect one.

Where eyes are so little *developed* that approaching objects are recognized only as intercepting the sunshine, it is obvious that contrasts of light and shade which seem marked to animals with *developed* eyes are quite imperceptible.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 92.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) To express in an extended form, as in a series, which lends itself more readily to computation or other treatment. (*b*) To bend, as a surface; especially, to unbend into a plane. =Syn. 1. To uncover, unfold, disentangle, exhibit, unravel.

II. *intrans.* 1. To advance from one stage to another by a process of natural or inherent evolution; specifically, in *biol.*, to pass from the lowest stage through others of greater maturity toward the perfect or finished state: as, the fetus *develops* in the womb; the seed *develops* into the plant.

Because not poets enough to understand
That life *develops* from within.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, ii.

The peripheral cells of the *developing* wood become those which have their liquid contents squeezed out longitudinally and laterally with the greatest force.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 282.

2. To become apparent; show itself: as, his schemes *developed* at length; specifically, in *photog.*, to become visible, as a picture under the process of development. See *development*, 5.—3. In *biol.*, to evolve; accomplish an evolutionary process or result.

developable (dē-vel'up-ą-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< *develop* + *-able*, after F. *développable.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of developing or of being developed.

Music at this time bounds forward in the joy of an infinitely *developable* principle.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 162.

2. In *geom.*, reducible to a plane by bending: applied to a particular species of ruled surface, otherwise called a *torse*, which is conceived as formed by an infinite succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next.—**Developable helicoid.** See *helicoid*.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, a singly infinite continuous succession of straight lines, each intersecting the next; a torse. The word *developable* is used as a noun by modern geometers, because they do not consider this locus to be properly a surface. It is rather a skew curve regarded under a particular aspect. A developable is generated by a line which turns about a point in itself, while this point moves along the line. The locus of the point is a skew curve, called the edge of regression of the developable, to which the line is constantly tangent. The developable is thus the locus of tangents of a skew curve. Considering the osculating planes at any fixed point of this curve, the moving tangent comes up to this plane so that for an instant its motion is in the plane and then passes off; and the result is that the curve is a cuspidal edge of the developable considered as a surface.—**Polar developable** of a skew curve, the surface enveloped by its normal planes. The locus of the center of curvature of the skew curve is the edge of regression, while the axis of curvature is the generator of the polar developable.

developed (dē-vel'upt), *p. a.* [Pp. of *develop*, *v.*] **1.** Unfolded; laid open; disclosed.—**2.** In *her.*, same as *disclosed*.

developer (dē-vel'up-ėr), *n.* One who or that which develops or unfolds.

The first *developers* of jury trial out of the different processes and judicial customs which various races and rulers had imported into this island, or had created here.
Sir C. Cressy, Eng. Const.

Specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical bath in which a sensitized plate or paper is, after a photographic exposure to the light, immersed to develop or bring out the latent image. Developers for the ordinary dry-plate process may be divided into two principal classes, *alkaline developers* and *ferrous-oxalate developers*, the first generally employing carbonate of soda or potash in combination with pyrogallic acid, and the second using oxalate of potash with protosulphate of iron. The results obtained are practically the same with either bath, the latent image in the film being made visible, and the chemical changes induced being *fixed*, or made permanent in the fixing bath, which follows the developing bath. Many other chemicals may be used in developing, either in combination with some of those mentioned above or in independent combinations. See *photography*.

M. Balagny claims "that with this chemical he has developed plates without fog in such a light as would have been impossible . . . with any known *developers*."
Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 28, 1888.

development (dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* [Also *de-velopement*; < F. *développement*, < *développer*, develop: see *develop* and *-ment*.] **1.** A gradual unfolding; a full disclosure or working out of the details of something, as the plot of a novel or a drama, an architectural or a military plan, a financial scheme, etc.; the act of evolving or unraveling.—**2.** The internal or subjective process of unfolding or expanding; the coming forth or into existence of additional elements, principles, or substances; gradual advancement through progressive changes; a growing out or up; growth in general: as, the *development* of the mind or body, or of a form of government; the *development* of the principles of art or of civilization.

A new *development* of imagination, taste, and poetry.
Channing.

But this word *development* . . . implies not only outward circumstances to educate, but a special germ to be educated.
Whately, Rem. Christ. Religions, Ten Great Religions, I. 7.

Specifically—**3.** In *biol.*, the same as *evolution*: applied alike to an evolutionary process and its result.

Development, then, is a process of differentiation by which the primitively similar parts of the living body become more and more unlike one another.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 20.

4. In *math.*: (*a*) The expression of any function in the form of a series; also, the process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; also, the series resulting from such a process. (*b*) The bending of a surface into a plane, or of all its infinitesimal parts into parts of a plane. (*c*) The bending of a curve into a plane curve.—**5.** In *photog.*, the process by which the latent image in a photographically exposed sensitive film is rendered visible through a chemical precipitation on that portion of the sensitized surface which has been acted on by light. The matter deposited varies with the nature of the process. In the daguerreotype process it is mercury; in negative processes with salts of silver it is silver combined with organic matter.

6. In *music*: (*a*) The systematic unfolding, by a varied rhythmic, melodic, or harmonic treatment, of the qualities of a theme, especially in a formal composition like a sonata. (*b*) That part of a movement in which such an unfolding of a theme takes place.—**Alkaline development.** See *alkaline*.—**Binomial development.** See *binomial*.—**Theory of development.** (*a*) In *theol.*, the theory that man's conception of his relations to the infinite is progressive but never complete. (*b*) In *biol.*, the theory of evolution (which see, under *evolution*). = **Syn. 1.** Unraveling, disentanglement.—**3.** Growth, evolution, progress, ripening.

developmental (dē-vel'up-men-tal), *a.* [< *development* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to development; formed or characterized by development: as, the *developmental* power of a germ.

For, while the plant had first to prepare the pabulum for its *developmental* operations, the animal has this already provided for it.
W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 421.

2. In *biol.*, the same as *evolutionary*.

The Greek nose, with its elevated bridge, coincides not only with æsthetic beauty, but with *developmental* perfection.
S. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 148.

developmentally (dē-vel'up-men-tal-i), *adv.* In a developmental manner; by means of or in accordance with the principles of the development theory; as regards development.

I conceive then that the base of the skull may be demonstrated *developmentally* to be its relatively fixed part, the roof and sides being relatively moveable.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 171.

developmentist (dē-vel'up-men-tist), *n.* [< *development* + *-ist*.] One who holds or favors the doctrine of development; an evolutionist.

The assumption among religious *developmentists* is that we cannot have the artistic and literary progress without an increased complication of creeds and dogmas, but to that I distinctly demur.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 220.

devenustate†, *v. t.* [< LL. *devenustatus*, pp. of *devenustare*, disfigure, deform, < L. *de-* priv. + LL. *venustare*, make beautiful, < L. *venustus*, beautiful, < *Venus*, the goddess of love and beauty: see *Venus*.] To deprive of beauty or grace.

Or beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour.
Waterhouse, Apol. for Learning (1653), p. 245.

devert, *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devour*, < ME. *dover*, < AF. **dover*, OF. *doveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir*, debt, duty, homage, < *deveir*, *devoir*, F. *devoir* = Pr. *dever* = Sp. Pg. *deber* = It. *dovere*, owe, < L. *debere*, owe: see *debt*, *debit*, and cf. *devoir*, a mod. form of *dever*. Hence *endeavor*, q. v.] Duty; obligation.

Than seide the kynge Carados, "I wote not what eche of yow will do; but as for me, I will go hym a-geyns, and yef I haue nede of socour and helpe, so do ye youre *dever*."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 162.

devergence, devergency (dē-vėr'jens, -en-si), *n.* Same as *divergence*, *divergency*. [Rare.]

deversoir (de-ver'swor), *n.* [< F. *déversoir*, < *déverser*, lean, bend, < *dévers*, bent, curved, < L. *deversus*, pp. of *devertere*, turn away, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, turn: see *verse*.] In *hydraul. engin.*, the fall of a dike. *E. H. Knight*.

devest (dē-vest'), *v.* [= OF. *devestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *davestir* = It. *divestire*, < L. *devestire* (ML. also *divestire*), undress, < *de-* (or *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, < *vestis*, dress, garment: see *vest*. Cf. *divest*, the more common form.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To remove vesture from; undress.

Like bride and groom
Devesting them for bed. Shak., Othello, II. 3.

2†. To divest; strip; free.

Then of his arms Androgeus he *devests*,
His sword, his shield he takes, and plumed crests.
Sir J. Denham.

Come on, thou little inmate of this breast,
Which for thy sake from passions I *devest*. *Prior*.

3. In *law*, to alienate; annul, as title or right; deprive of title.

What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government? *Bacon*.

The rescinding act of 1796 . . . could not *devest* the rights acquired under . . . [previous] contract.
Chief Justice Marshall, quoted in H. Adams's Randolph, [p. 105.

II. *intrans.* In *law*, to be lost or alienated, as a title or an estate.

devext (dē-veks'), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *devexus*, sloping, shelving, orig. another form of *devectus*, pp. of *devehere*, carry down; passive in middle sense, go down, descend; < *de*, down, + *vehere*, carry: see *vehicle*, *vex*.] **I.** *a.* Bending down.

Thal love lande *devexz* and inclinate.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

II. *n.* Same as *devexity*.

Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread,
To compass both the poles, and drink Nile's head.
May, tr. of Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

Devexa† (dē-vek'sā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *devexus*, sloping, steep (see *devex*); in allusion to the great stature and sloping neck of the giraffe.] A family of ruminants, of which the giraffe is the only living representative. See *Giraffidæ*. *Illiger*.

devexity† (dē-vek'si-ti), *n.* [< L. *devexita(t-)s*, < *devexus*, sloping: see *devex*.] A bending or sloping down; incurvation downward. Also *devex*.

That heaven's *divexity* [devexity].
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sig. N 1 b.

deviant† (dē'vi-ant), *a.* [ME. *deviaunt*, < OF. *deviant*, < LL. *devian(t-)s*, ppr. of *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] Deviating; straying; wandering. *Rom. of the Rose*.

deviate (dē'vi-āt), *v.* [ppr. and pp. *deviated*, ppr. *deviating*. [< LL. *deviatus*, pp. of *deviare* (> It. *deviare* = Sp. *desviar* = Pg. *desviar*, *deviare* = OF. *devier*, *desvier*), go out of the way, < L. *de-*, *vius*, out of the way: see *devious*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To turn aside or wander from the way or course; err; swerve: as, to *deviate* from the common track or path, or from a true course.

What makes all physical or moral ill?
There *deviates* nature and here wanders will.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 112.

2. To take a different course; diverge; differ.

He writes of times with respect to which almost every other writer has been in the wrong: and, therefore, by resolutely *deviating* from his predecessors, he is often in the right. *Macaulay*, Mitford's Hist. Greece.

Deviating force. See *force*. = **Syn.** To stray, digress, depart, diverge, vary.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To cause to swerve; lead astray.

A wise man ought not so much to give the reins to human passions as to let them *deviate* him from the right path. *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xxxv.

2. To change the direction or position of, as a ray of light or the plane of polarization. See *biquartz*.

deviation (dē-vi-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déviation* = Sp. *desviacion*, *desviation* = Pg. *desviação* = It. *deviazione*, < ML. *deviatio(n-)*, < L. *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] **1.** The act of deviating; a turning aside from the way or course.

Those bodies constantly move round in the same tracts, without making the least *deviation*. *Cheyne*.

2. Departure from a certain standard or from a rule of conduct, an original plan, etc.; variation; specifically, obliquity of conduct.

Having once surveyed the true and proper natural alphabet, we may easily discover the *deviations* from it.
Holder.

The least *deviation* from the rules of honour introduces a train of numberless evils. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 251.

3. In *com.*, the voluntary departure of a ship without necessity, or without reasonable cause, from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured. In the law of insurance it includes unreasonable delay in the voyage, as well as beginning an entirely different voyage.

4. In *astron.*, the oscillatory motion of a plane; especially, in the Ptolemaic system, the oscillation of the plane of the orbit of a planet, which was supposed to account for certain inequalities in the latitude.—**Conjugate deviation**, in *pathol.*, the forced and persistent turning of both eyes toward one side, without altering their relations to each other, seen in some cases of brain lesion.—**Deviation of a falling body**, that deviation from the perpendicular line of descent which is caused by the rotation of the earth on its axis.—**Deviation of a projectile**, its departure from a normal trajectory.—**Deviation of a ray of light**, in *optics*, the change of direction a ray undergoes in passing from one medium to another. (See *refraction*.) The minimum of deviation, or least change of direction, for a ray passing through a prism, takes place when the angles of incidence and emergence are equal.—**Deviation of the compass**, the deviation of the north point of a ship's compass from the magnetic meridian, caused by the counter-attraction of the iron in the ship. For ships which are to remain in the same magnetic latitude, this error may be corrected or compensated by placing magnets near the affected compass. Compasses are frequently elevated above the deck on tripods or masts to obviate the effects of the ship's magnetism, the direction and amount of which depends to a certain extent upon the position of the ship's head with reference to the points of the compass while building. In iron ships a careful determination of this error, with the ship's head on every point of the compass successively, is essential to safe navigation.—**Primary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the weaker eye from that position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the healthy eye.—**Secondary deviation**, in *ophthal.*, the deviation of the healthy eye from the position which would make its visual line pass through the object-point of the weaker eye.

deviator (dē'vi-ā-tėr), *n.* [= F. *déviateur*, adj., producing deviation; < LL. *deviator*, one who deviates, < *deviare*, deviate: see *deviate*.] One who deviates.

The greatest men of genius . . . do not stand forth in their respective generations as *deviators* from the intel-

lectual life of their fellow-men, with an antecedent as well as contemporary separation, but are each the outcome of circumstances. *W. Sharp*, D. G. Rossetti, p. 39.

deviatory (dē'vi-ā-tŏ-ri), *a.* [< *deviate* + *-ory*.] Deviating. *Latham*. [Rare.]

device (dē-vīs'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *devise*; < ME. *devise, devyse, devis, devys* = D. *devies* = G. Dan. Sw. *devise*, < OF. *devise, divise, devize, f., devis, divis*, m., division, difference, disposition, will, opinion, plan, contrivance, device, F. *devise, f.*, device, motto, *devis*, m., estimate, also (obs.) chat, talk, = Pr. *devisa, f., devis*, m., = Sp. Pg. It. *divisa, f.*, a division, device, < ML. *divisa, f.*, a division, limit, difference, judgment, mark, device, < L. *divisus*, fem. *divisa*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *devise* and *divide*.] **1†.** Disposition; desire; will; pleasure.

Yet the knyght be goode, he hath a horse at his *device*,
And I trowe yet he will do all his power that he ahoide discomfite soche xx as be here. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 582.

2†. Opinion; view.

Certis, as at my *devys*,
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 651.

3. The act or state of devising or inventing; invention; inventiveness; a contriving.

Your Inuention being once deuised, take heede that neither pleasure of time, nor varietie of *deuise*, do carie you from it. *Gascoigne*, Notes on Eng. Verse (ed. Arber), p. 2.

Yet he's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble *device*. *Shak.*, As you Like it, i. 1.

Much of our social machinery, academic, literary, philosophic, is of his [Franklin's] *device*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

4. An invention or a contrivance; something devised or fitted for a particular use or purpose, especially something of a simple character or of little complexity: as, a *device* for checking motion.

Bale-tie, a *device* for fastening the ends of the hoops by which bales of cotton are held in compact form.
E. H. Knight.

5. A scheme or plan; something devised or studied out for promoting an end; specifically, something contrived for an evil or a selfish purpose; a wrongful project, stratagem, or trick.

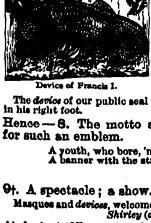
Some witty *deuises* and fiction made for a purpose.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 22.

He disappointeth the *deuices* of the crafty. Job v. 12.
His *device* is against Babylon, to destroy it. Jer. li. 11.
His [the Attorney-General's] Head is full of Proclamations and *Devices* how to bring Money into the Exchequer.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 11.

6. Something fancifully designed, as a picture, a pattern, a piece of embroidery, the cut or ornament of a garment, etc.

And, lo, behold these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously impleach'd,
I have received from many a several fair,
Their kind acceptance lovingly beseech'd. . . .
Lo, this *device* was sent me from a nun,
Or sister sanctified, of holiest note.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 232.

7. The representation of some object, group of objects, or scene, generally accompanied by a motto or other legend, and used as an expression of the bearer's aspirations or principles. It is usually emblematic in character, and often contains a puzzle or a very recondite allusion. It differs from the *badge* and the *cognizance* in not being necessarily public and used for recognition, although the device, or a part of it, was *often* used as a cognizance. Book-plates formerly often bore a device, and still occasionally display one. See *emblem*, *impresa*.


Device of Francis I.

The *device* of our public seal is a crane grasping a pigmy in his right foot. *Addison*, The Tall Club.

Hence — **8.** The motto attached to or suited for such an emblem.

A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!
Longfellow, Excelsior.

9†. A spectacle; a show.

Masques and *devices*, welcome!
Shirley (and *Fletcher*?), Coronation.

At device† (OF. *a devis, a devise*, at will, in good order), choicely; excellently.

Than the two sones of kynge Vrien herde say that the saimes were passed, thei wende to haue no dowte, and armed hem wele and lepte on horse, and rode oute of the castell of randoll, and were foure hundred wele armed *at devise*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 278.

Overreaching device. See *overreach*. — **Point device.** See *point*. = Syn. 5. *Contrivance, Shift*, etc. (see *expedient*, *n.*; see also *artifice*), wile, ruse, manœuver, trick. — 7. Design, symbol.

deviceful (dē-vīs'fūl), *a.* [< *device* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of devices; ingenious; cunning; curious or curiously contrived. [Rare.]

To tell the glorie of the feast that day,
The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray.
Spenser, F. Q., V. iii. 8.

devicefully (dē-vīs'fūl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *devicefully*; < *deviceful* + *-ly*2.] So as to form a design or device; with skilful or curious arrangement; with artistic skill.

Flowers . . . *devicefully* being set
And bound up, mixed with spoonlike secrecy
Deliver errands mutely and naturally.
Donne, Elegies, vii.

devil (dev'l), *n.* [Also formerly *devel* (*devell*, etc.), also and still dial. or colloq. *divel* (*dwell*, etc.), and contr. *deil, deel, deal, deale, dule*, etc.; < ME. *devil, dovel, dwevel, divell, dyvel, deovel*, contr. *deul, dule, del*, etc., < AS. *dēofol, dēoful*, oldest form *diōbal* = OS. *diubal* = OFries. *diovel, divel*, = D. *duivel* = MLG. *duvel*, LG. *dāvel* = OHG. *tiufal, tiuval, tiefal*, MHG. *tiuvel, tiufel, tiefel, tivel*, G. *teufel* = Icel. *djöfull* = Sw. *djefvul* = Dan. *djævel* = Goth. *diabulus, diabaulus, diabaulos* = OF. *diable, deable*, F. *diable* = Pr. *diable, diabol* = Sp. *diablo* = Pg. *diabo* = It. *diavolo*, < LL. *diabolus*, a devil, the devil, = OBulg. *dyavolŭ, dîyavolŭ*, Bulg. *diyavol* = Serv. *dyavo* = Bohem. *ďábel* = Pol. *djabel, dyabel* (barred *l*) = Sorbian *dyabol* = Russ. *dîyavolŭ, diavolŭ*, devil, < Gr. *διάβολος*, a slanderer, in New Testament and eccl. use the devil, < *διαβάλλειν*, slander, traduce, throw across: *διά*, through, across, + *βάλλειν*, throw. Cf. *diabolic*, etc.] **1†.** A false accuser; a traducer or slanderer.

Jesus answered them, Have not I chosen you twelve, and one of you is a *devil*? He spake of Judas Iscariot the son of Simon; for he it was that should betray him, being one of the twelve. John vi. 70, 71.

[This use of the original term *διάβολος* occurs several times in the New Testament (1 Tim. iii. 11; 2 Tim. iii. 3; Tit. ii. 3), but this is the only instance in which, when so used, it is rendered in the English versions.]

2. In Christian theology, a powerful spirit of evil, otherwise called Satan (the adversary or opposer): with the definite article, and always in the singular. He is frequently referred to as the Evil One, the prince of the powers of the air, the prince of darkness, Beelzebub, Belial, the tempter, the old serpent, the dragon, etc. He is represented in the New Testament as a person, the enemy of God and of holiness, and bent on the ruin of man, but possessing only limited power, subordinate to God, able to operate only in such ways as God permits, and capable of being made subservient to God's will. In this respect he differs from Ahriman, the evil principle in the dualistic system of the Persians, who was coeval and coördinate with Ormuzd, the spirit of light and good, and from the devil of the Gnostic and Manichean systems. The medieval conception of the devil was largely derived from pagan mythology.

Then was Jesus led up of the spirit into the wilderness to be tempted of the *devil*. Mat. iv. 1.

Dost thou, in the name of this Child, renounce the *devil* and all his works?
Book of Common Prayer, Public Baptism of Infants.

Lady M. Are you a man?
Mac. Ay, and a bold one, that dare look on that
Which might appal the *devil*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Note, that the climax and the crown of things
Invariably is, *the devil* appears himself.
Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 190.

3. [Used in the English versions of the New Testament to translate the Greek *δαιμόνιον* and *δαίμων*, a spirit or demon: see *demon*.] A subordinate evil spirit at enmity with God, and having power to afflict man both with disease, and with spiritual corruption; one of the malignant spirits employed by Satan as his agents in his work of evil; a demon. See *demoniacal*.

gif the *Deuylle* that is with inne answere that he schalle lyve, thei kepen him wel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 201.

He [Jesus] appeared first to Mary Magdalene, out of whom he had cast seven *devils*. Mark xvi. 9.

4. A false god; an idol. [In the authorized version of the Old Testament the word *devil* occurs four times: twice (Lev. xvii. 7; 2 Chron. xi. 15) translating Hebrew *sairim*, rendered in the revised version "he-goats" or "satyrs," and twice (Deut. xxxii. 17; Ps. cvi. 37) translating Hebrew *shedim*, rendered "demons" in the revised version. In the New Testament *δαιμόνιον*, or *demon*, is in one instance (1 Cor. x. 20) rendered "devil," in the sense of an object of gentile worship, an idol, a false god.]

The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to *devils*, and not to God. 1 Cor. x. 20.

5. A person resembling a devil or demon in character; a malignantly wicked or cruel person; a fierce or fiendish person: often used with merely positive or exaggerative force: as, he's the very *devil* for reckless dash.

When the cristin sauȝh this grete *deuill* [the gigantic Saxon king] comynge, thei douted [feared] for to mete hym, the beste and the moste hardyest of all the cristin hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 442.

If Beverley should ask you what kind of a man your friend Acres is, do tell him I am a *devil* of a fellow — will you, Jack? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

6. A fellow; a rogue: used generally with an epithet (*little, poor*, etc.), and expressing slight contempt or pity: as, a shrewd *little devil*; a *poor devil* (an unfortunate fellow). [Colloq.]

Is it not a pity that you should be so great a Coxcomb, and I so great a Coquette, and yet be such *poor Devils* as we are? *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

I am apt to be taken with all kinds of people at first sight, but never more so than when a *poor devil* comes to offer his service to so *poor a devil* as myself.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 32.

Why, sure, you are not the *poor devil* of a lover, are you? *Sheridan*, The Duenna, iii. 2.

7. As an expletive: (*a*) The deuce: now always with the article *the*, but formerly sometimes with the article *a*, or used absolutely, preceding a sentence or phrase, and serving, like *deuce* and other words of related import, as an ejaculation expressing sudden emotion, as surprise, wonder, vexation, or disgust. [Low.]

What a *devil* alls thee?
Dost long to be hang'd?
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 3.

Within. Sir Giles, here's your niece.
Hor. My niece! *the devil* she is!
Shirley, Love will Find out the Way, iv.

The things, we know, are neither rich nor rare;
But wonder how *the devil* they got there.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 172.

(*b*) Before the indefinite article with a noun, an emphatic negative: as, *devil a* bit (not a bit). Compare *fiend*, Scotch *feow*, in similar use.

It is a fine thing to visit castles and lodge in inns at a man's pleasure, without paying the *devil* a cross.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, iv. 25.

The *devil a* good word will she give a servant.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of the Burning Pestle, v. 3.

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the *devil a* monk was he!
Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 24.

Why then, for fear, the *devil a* bit for love,
I'll tell you, Sir.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 1.

8. An errand-boy in a printing-office. See *printer's devil*, below. — **9.** A name of several instruments or mechanical contrivances. (*a*) A machine for forming flocks of wool into a more uniform mass, and at the same time removing the mechanical impurities. Also called *willower, willy*. (*b*) A temporary mandrel or piece used by blacksmiths to fill a hole, to prevent it from collapsing or changing form under the manipulations of the workmen. When the work is completed, the mandrel is punched out. (*c*) A machine for making wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In *paper-making*, a rag-engine, or spiked mill for tearing woolen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags, to make paper-pulp. *E. H. Knight.*

[The rags must be dusted] by the *devil*, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 119.

(*e*) Among jewelers, a bunch of matted wire on which the parts of lockets are placed for soldering. *Goldsmiths' Handbook*, p. 87.

10†. *Naut.*, the seam of a ship which margins the waterways: so called from its awkwardness of access in calking. Hence the phrase *the devil to pay*, etc. See below. — **Cartesian devil.** See *Cartesian*. — **Devil on two sticks,** a toy consisting of a hollow and well-balanced piece of wood turned in the form of a four-glass. It is first placed upon a cord loosely hanging from two sticks held in the hands, and upon being made to rotate by the movement of the sticks it exhibits effects somewhat similar to those of a top. — **Devil's advocate.** See *advocate*. — **Devil's apron.** See *devil's-apron*. — **Devil's claw.** See *claw*. — **Devil's coach-horse,** the popular English name of a large rove-beetle, *Ocypus* or *Goerius olens*, belonging to the family *Staphylinidæ* and tribe *Staphylinini* of the pentamerous *Coleoptera*; it is common in Great Britain, where it is also called *cock-tail*, from its habit of cocking up the long jointed abdomen when alarmed or irritated. When it assumes this attitude, standing its ground defiantly with open jaws, it presents a diabolical appearance, which has suggested the popular name. Also called *devil's-cow*.

Devil on Two Sticks, showing the manner of rotating it.

Devil's Coach-horse (*Ocypus olens*), natural size.

As this atrocious tale of the turned up joint by joint before her, like a *devil's coach-horse*, mother was too much amazed to do any more than look at him, as if the earth must open.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, iv.

Devil's cotton. See *devil's-cotton*. — **Devil's cow.** See *devil's-cow*. — **Devil's daisy.** Same as *oxeye daisy* (which see, under *daisy*). — **Devil's darning-needle.** (*a*) The common

name in the United States of the dragon-flies of the families *Libellulidæ*, *Agrionidæ*, and *Æschnidæ*: so called from their long, slender, needle-like bodies. (b) The Venus's-comb, *Scandix Pecten*, from the long tapering beaks of the fruit.—**Devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).—**Devil's ear.** See *devil's-ear*.—**Devil's finger.** See *devil's-finger*.—**Devil's snuff-box,** the puffball, a species of the fungus *Lycoperdon*, from its supposed deleterious qualities, and from the clouds of snuff-like spores that come from it.—**Forest devil,** the name given in some localities to a stump-extractor.—**Go to the devil** I clear out! be off! an objurgation expressing impatience and contempt.—**Like the devil looking over Lincoln,** or **as the devil looks over Lincoln,** a proverbial expression the origin of which is unknown. "Some refer this to Lincoln Minster (England), over which, when first finished, the devil is supposed to have looked with a fierce and terrific countenance, as incensed and alarmed at this costly instance of devotion. Ray thinks it more probable that it took its rise from a small image of the devil placed on the top of Lincoln College, Oxford, over which he looks, seemingly with much fury." (*Grose*, Local Proverbs.)

Than wold ye looke ouer me with stomoke swoline
Like *as the diuel lookt ouer Lincoline*.
Heywood, Dialogues, ii. 9 (Spenser Soc., p. 75).

Lord Sp. Has your ladyship seen the dutchess since your falling out?
Lady Sun. Never, my lord, but once at a visit; and she looked at me *as the Devil look'd over Lincoln*.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

Printer's devil, an errand-boy in a printing-office; originally, the boy who took the printed sheets from the tympan of the press.

They do commonly so black and dedaub themselves that the workmen do jocosely call him *the devil*. *Moxon.*

Tasmanian or **native devil,** the ursine dasyure, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania. See *dasyure*.

That very fierce animal, called from its evil temper the *Tasmanian devil*. *J. G. Wood*, Out of Doors, p. 22.

The devil on his neck. See the extract.

Certain strait irons called *the divel on his neck* being after an horrible sort devised, straitening and winching the neck of a man with the counter'in such sort as the more he stirreth in it the straiter it presseth him, so that within three or four hours it breaketh and crusheth a man's back and body in pieces. *Foxe.*

The devil rides on a fiddlestick, a proverbial expression, apparently meant to express something new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! *the devil rides upon a fiddlestick*; What's the matter? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv., ii. 4.

The devil's books. See *book*.—**The Devil's Own,** a name jocosely given to the 88th regiment of foot in the British army on account of its bravery in the Peninsular war (1808–14), and also to the volunteer regiment of the Inns of Court, London, the members of which are lawyers.—**The devil's tattoo.** See *tattoo*.—**The devil to pay,** great mischief afoot; riotous disturbance; any serious and especially unexpected difficulty or entanglement; a difficulty to be overcome: often with the addition, *and no pitch hot*, to express want of readiness or means for the emergency. The whole phrase is of nautical origin, the devil being a certain seam so called from its awkwardness of access in caulking. See def. 10, and *pay*.—**To give the devil his due,** to justice, to a person of supposed bad character, or to one greatly disliked.

To *give the devil his due*, John Calvin was a great man. *Bp. Berkeley.*

To go to the devil, to go to ruin.—**To hold a candle to the devil,** to abet an evil-doer.—**To play the devil** (or **very devil**) **with,** to ruin; destroy; molest or hurt extremely.

He fights still,
In view o' the town; he *plays the devil with* 'em,
And they the Turks with him.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, i. 1.

And, in short, in your own memorable words, to *play the very devil with* everything and everybody.
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

To say the devil's paternoster, to grumble.

What *deville pater noster* is this he is *saying*? What would he? What salat thou honest man? is my brother at hand? *Terence in English* (1614).

To whip the devil round the stump, to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation.

devil (dev'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviled* or *devilled*, ppr. *deviling* or *devilling*. [< *devil*, *n.*] **1.** To make devilish, or like a devil.—**2.** In *cookery*, to season highly with mustard, pepper, etc., and broil.

A *deviled* leg of turkey. *Irving.*
The *deviled* chicken and buttered toast. *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 2.

3. To bother; torment. [Colloq.]—**4.** To cut up, as cloth or rags, by means of a machine called a devil.

devil-bean (dev'l-bēn), *n.* Same as *jumping-seed*.

devil-bird (dev'l-bėrd), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*.

devil-bolt (dev'l-bōlt), *n.* A bolt with false clinches, sometimes fraudulently used in shipbuilding.

devil-carriage (dev'l-kar'āj), *n.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart. *E. H. Knight.*

devil-dodger (dev'l-doj'ėr), *n.* A ranting preacher. [Humorous.]

These *devil-dodgers* happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy) that they soon sent John home, crying out, he should thank'd. *Life of J. Lackington, Letter vi.*

deviless (dev'l-es), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ess.*] A she-devil. [Rare.]

Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils and *devilesses*, we should . . . be all courtesy and kindness. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 188.

devilet (dev'l-et), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-et.*] A little devil; a devilkin. [Rare.]

And pray now what were these *Devilets* call'd?
These three little Fiends so gay?
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 392.

devil-fish (dev'l-fish), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a name of various marine animals of large size or uncanny appearance. (*a*) The popular name of a large pediculate fish, *Lophius piscatorius*, otherwise called *angler*, *fishing-frog*, *sea-devil*, *toad-fish*, etc. See *Lophius* and *angler*. (*b*) In the United States, a name applied chiefly to a gigantic cephalopteroid ray, *Manta birostris* or *Ceratoptera vampyrus*.

Devil-fish, or Giant Ray (*Manta birostris*).

(*c*) Any cephalopod, especially a large species of octopus. (*d*) A sea-monk or angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. (*e*) The sea-raven, *Hemitripterus americanus*.

devil-fishing (dev'l-fish-ing), *n.* Fishing for devil-fish.

devilfoot (dev'l-fut), *n.* A name of the Indian drongo-shrikes, of the family *Dicruridæ*.

devil-grass (dev'l-gras), *n.* A name of the Bermuda grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*.

devilhood (dev'l-hud), *n.* [< *devil* + *-hood.*] The quality, nature, or character of a devil. *E. D.*

devil-in-a-bush (dev'l-in-ą-bush'), *n.* A garden-flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called from its horned capsules looking out from the finely divided involucre. Also called *love-in-a-mist*.

deviling (dev'l-ing), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-ing.*] 1†. A little devil; a young devil.

Engender young *deuilings*.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, v. 2.

2. A fretful, troublesome woman. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** The swift, *Cypselus apus*. Also called *devil-screecher*. Also written *develin*. [Prov. Eng.]

devilish (dev'l-ish), *a.* [= D. *duivelsch* = G. *teufisch* = Sw. *djefvulsk* = Dan. *djævelsk*; as *devil* + *-ish*[1]. The earlier adj. was ME. *deoflich*, < AS. *deóflic* for **deófollic* (= OHG. *tiufallich* = Icel. *djöfulligr*), < *deófol*, devil, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of the devil; befitting the devil, or a devil or demon; diabolical; malignant: as, a *devilish* scheme; *devilish* conduct.

Gynecia mistrusted greatly Cecropia, because she had heard much of the *devilish* wickedness of her heart.
Sir P. Sidney.

We pronounce
Count Guido *devilish* and damnable;
His wife Pompilia in thought, word, and deed
Was perfect pure, he murdered her for that.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 14.

2. Extreme; enormous. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Thy hair and beard are of a different die,
Short of one foot, distorted of one eye,
With all these tokens of a knave complete,
If thou art honest, thou'rt a *devilish* cheat.
Addison.

=**Syn. 1.** Satanic, infernal, hellish, impious, wicked, atrocious, nefarious.

devilish (dev'l-ish), *adv.* [< *devilish*, *a.*] Excessively; enormously. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

As soon as the bear felt the blow, and saw him, he turns about, and comes after him, taking *devilish* long strides.
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.

Ha! ha! 'twas *devilish* entertaining, to be sure!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

He's hard-hearted, sir, is Joe—he's tough, sir, tough, and *de-vilish* sly! *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, vii.

devilishly (dev'l-ish-li), *adv.* **1.** In a devilish manner; diabolically; wickedly.

That which wickedly and *devilishly* those impostors called the cause of God. *South*, Sermons, I. 450.

2. Greatly; excessively. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

devilishness (dev'l-ish-nes), *n.* Resemblance to the qualities of the devil; infernal or devilish character.

Doubtless the very Devils themselves, notwithstanding all the *devilishness* of their temper, would wish for a holy heart, if by that means they could get out of hell.
Edwards, Freedom of Will, iii. § 5.

Alas, how can a man with this *devilishness* of temper make way for himself in life?
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 90.

devilism (dev'l-izm), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ism.*] Diabolism; devilishness.

Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresy, but meer *deuilism*.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 150.

devilize (dev'l-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devilized*, ppr. *devilizing*. [Formerly also *diveilze*; < *devil* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To act or be like a devil.

To keep their kings from *diveilzing*.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler (1647), p. 48.

II. *trans.* To make a devil of; place among devils. [Rare.]

He that should deify a saint should wrong him as much as he that should *devilize* him. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 13.

devilkin (dev'l-kin), *n.* [< *devil* + dim. *-kin.*] A little devil.

No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend his call. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 14.

devil-may-care (dev'l-mā-kār'), *a.* [A sentence, *the devil may care* (sc. *I don't*), used as an adj.] Reckless; careless. [Slang.]

Toby Crackit, seeming to abandon as hopeless any further effort to maintain his usual *devil-may-care* swagger, turned to Chitling and said, "When was Fagin took, then?"
Dickens, Oliver Twist, i.

You know I don't profess to have any composure like a perfectly *devil-may-care*.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 292.

devilment (dev'l-ment), *n.* [Irreg. < *devil* + *-ment.*] Deviltry; trickery; roguishness; mischief: often used in a ludicrous sense without necessarily implying malice: as, he did it out of mere *devilment*.

This is our ward, our pretty Rose—brought her up to town to see all the *devilments* and things.
Morton, Secrets worth Knowing, i. 1.

Somethin' to keep me hard at it away from all sorts of *devilment!* *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 226.

devilry (dev'l-ri), *n.* pl. *devilries* (-riz). [< *devil* + *-ry*; cf. F. *diablerie*.] Devilish character or conduct; extreme wickedness; wicked mischief.

He calleth the Catholike church the Antichristian synagogue, and the vnwritten veerities starke lyes and *deuilry*.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 1129.

There's mair o' utter *deevilry* in the warl than in a' the Scotch witches that ever flew by moonlight ower North Berwick Law. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, iii. 97.

But better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe. *Hazlitt*, Dram. Literature.

devil's-apron (dev'lz-ā'prun), *n.* A name given in the United States to species of the genus *Laminaria*, an olive-green alga with a very large, dilated, stipitate lamina, especially to *L. saccharina*, in which the frond is elongated and entire, with a wavy margin.

The stems of the *devil's aprons*, Laminariæ, are used by surgical-instrument makers in the manufacture of sponge-tents. *Couch*, Marine Algæ, p. 9.

devil's-a-bird (dev'lz-bėrd), *n.* A Scotch name of the yellow bunting, *Emberiza citrinella*, the note of which is translated "devil, deil, deil take ye." *Macgillivray.*

devil's-bit (dev'lz-bit), *n.* [Translating ML. *morsus diaboli* (L. *morsus*, a bite; *diaboli*, gen. of LL. *diabolus*: see *morsel* and *devil*), G. *Teufels-abbiss*—"so called," says the Ortus Sanitatis, on the authority of Cribasius, "because with this root [the scabious] the Devil practised such power that the Mother of God, out of compassion, took from the devil the means to do so with it any more; and in the great vexation that he had that the power was gone from him he bit it off, so that it grows no more to this day."] The popular name of several plants. (*a*) In Europe, a species of scabious, *Scabiosa succisa*, a common pasture-weed with a fleshy premorse root and heads of blue flowers. (*b*) In the United States, the blazing-star, *Chamælirium luteum*, a liliaceous plant with a thick premorse rootstock. (*c*) The button-snakeroot, *Liatris spicata*.

devil's-claw (dev'lz-klâ), *n.* A scorpion-shell, *Pterocerus scorpio*, found in the Indian ocean.

devil's-club (dev'lz-klub), *n.* A name given in the northwestern parts of the United States to the prickly araliaceous plant *Fatsia horrida*.

devil's-cotton (dev'lz-kot'n), *n.* A small tree, *Abroma augusta*, a native of India, the fibers of which are used in some localities as a substitute for hemp in cordage.

devil's-cow (dev'lz-kou), *n.* Same as *devil's coach-horse* (which see, under *devil*).

devil-screecher (dev'l-skrē'chėr), *n.* Same as *deviling*, 3.

devil's-dung (dev'lz-dung), *n.* An old pharmaceutical name of asafetida.

devil's-dust (dev'lz-dust), *n.* Flock made out of old woolen materials by the machine called a devil; shoddy. See *devil*, *n.*, 9 (*d*).

Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's dust* instead of true wool?
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 289.

devil's-ear (dev'lz-ēr), *n.* See the extract.

It was a wake-robin, commonly known as dragon-root, *devil's ear*, or Indian turnip.
S. Judd, Margaret, I. 5.

devil's-fig (dev'lz-fig), *n.* Same as *infernal fig*.

devil's-finger (dev'lz-fing'gėr), *n.* A starfish.

devil's-guts (dev'lz-guts), *n.* A name of species of dodder (*Cuscuta*), from the resemblance of their slender yellow stems to catgut, and from the mischief they cause.

devilship (dev'l-ship), *n.* [< *devil* + *-ship*.] The person or character of a devil; the state of being a devil.—**His devilship**, a ludicrous title of address, on type of *his lordship*, to the devil.

But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy devilship to remove
From this circle here of love.
Cowley, Description of Honour.

devil's-horse (dev'lz-hôrs), *n.* One of the popular names applied to orthopterous insects of the family *Mantidæ*; a rear-horse.

devil's-milk (dev'lz-milk), *n.* 1. The sun-spurge, *Euphorbia helioscopia*: so called from its acrid poisonous milk.—2. The white milky juice of various other common plants.

devil's-shoestrings (dev'lz-shō'stringz), *n.* The goat's-rue, *Tephrosia Virginiana*: so called from its tough slender roots.

devil-tree (dev'l-trē), *n.* The *Alstonia scolaris*, an apocynaceous tree of tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia, a large evergreen with soft white wood. Both wood and bark (called *dita bark*) are bitter, and are used as a tonic and febrifuge. The milky juice yields a substance resembling gutta-percha.

devil-try (dev'l-tri), *n.*; pl. *devil-tries* (-triz). [Irreg. for *devilry*, q. v.] Diabolical action; malicious mischief; devilry.

The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *devilries*.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xcv.

Would hear from *devil-tries* as much as a good sermon.
D. G. Mitchell, Bound Together.

devil-wood (dev'l-wůd), *n.* The *Osmanthus Americanus*, a small tree of the southern United States, allied to the European olive. The wood is very heavy and strong, and so tough that it cannot be split.

devil-worship (dev'l-wėr'ship), *n.* The worship of evil spirits by incantations intended to propitiate them. It is prevalent among many of the primitive tribes of Asia, Africa, and America, under the assumption that the Deity does not trouble himself about the world, or that the powers of evil are as mighty as the powers of good, and must in consequence be bribed and conciliated.

devil-worshiper (dev'l-wėr'shi-pėr), *n.* One who worships a devil, a malignant deity, or an evil spirit; specifically, a member of the tribe properly called Yezidis, living in Mesopotamia, Assyria, Kurdistan, and other parts of Turkey in Asia, and noted for adding the worship of Satan to a professed belief in the Old Testament, and respect for the New Testament and the Koran.

The Izedis or Yezidis, the so-called *Devil-worshippers*, still remain a numerous though oppressed people in Mesopotamia and adjacent countries.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, II. 290.

devin†, **devinet**, *n.* Old forms of *divine*.

devioscope (dē'vi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *devius*, going out of the way, devious, + Gr. σκοπεῖν, view.] An instrument for illustrating the principles of the resolution and composition of rotations.

Sire has described an apparatus, which he calls a *deviascope*, for ascertaining directly the relation which exists between the angular velocity of the earth and that of a horizon around the vertical of any place whatever.
Smithsonian Report, 1881, p. 334.

devious (dē'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *devius*, lying off the high road, out of the way, < *de*, off, away, + *via*, way. Cf. *deviate*, 1.] 1. Out of the direct or common way or track; circuitous; rambling: as, a *devious* course.

The *devious* paths where wanton fancy leads. *Rowe.*

To bless the wildly *devious* morning walk. *Thomson.*

And pursuing
Each one its *devious* path, but drawing nearer and nearer,
Ruah together at last. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, viii.

2. Moving on or pursuing a winding or confused course. [Rare.]

When a shoal
Of *devious* minnows wheel from where a pike
Lurks balanced 'neath the lily-pads.
Lowell, Under the Willows.

3. Erring; going astray from rectitude or the divine precepts.

Fell here and there through the branches a tremulous gleam of the moonlight,
Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and *devious* spirit. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, ii. 3.

=**Syn.** Circuitous, roundabout, tortuous, indirect, erratic, roving, rambling, straying. See *irregular*.

deviously (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious manner.

A nuthatch scaling *deviously* the trunk of some hardwood tree. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 51.

deviousness (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Departure from a regular course; wandering. *Bailey*, 1727.

deviriginate† (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp. of *devirginare* (> F. *dévirginer*), deflower, < *de-* priv. + *virgo* (*virgin-*), virgin.] To deprive of virginity; deflower.

Only that virgin soul, *deiriginated* in the blood of Adam, but restored in the blood of the Lamb, hath . . . this testimony, this assurance, that God is with him.
Donne, Sermons, ii.

deviriginatet (dē-vėr'ji-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *devirginatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Deprived of virginity.

Fair Hero, left *deviriginate*,
Weighs, and with fury wails her state.
Chapman and Marlowe, Hero and Leander, iii., Arg.

deviriginationt (dē-vėr-ji-nā'shon), *n.* [< *deviriginate*: see *-ation*.] Deprivation of virginity.

Even blushing brings them to their *deviriginations*.
Feltham, Resolves.

devisable (dē-vī'za-bl), *a.* [< *devise* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being invented or contrived.

God hath not prevented all exceptions or cavils *devisable* by curious or captious wits, against his dispensations.
Barrow, Works, II. ii.

2. Capable of being bequeathed or assigned by will.

It seems sufficiently clear that, before the conquest, lands were *devisable* by will. *Blackstone*, Com.

devisal (dē-vī'zal), *n.* [< *devise* + *-al*.] 1. The act of devising; a contriving or forming.

Each word may be not unfitly compared to an invention; it has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal*. *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 309.

2. The act of bequeathing; assignment by will.

deviscerate (dē-vis'e-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *deviscerated*, ppr. *deviscerating*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *viscera*, the internal organs: see *viscera*. Cf. *eviscerate*.] To eviscerate or disembowel.

deviscertion (dē-vis-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *deviscerate*: see *-ation*.] The operation of removing the viscera.

devise (dē-vīz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devised*, ppr. *devising*. [Early mod. E. also *devize*; < ME. *devisen*, *deysyen*, *divisen*, *devicen*, < OF. *deviser*, distinguish, regulate, bequeath, talk, F. *deviser* = Pr. Sp. (obs.) Pg. *devisar* = It. *divisare*, divide, share, describe, think, < ML. as if **divisare*, < *divisa*, a division of goods, portion of land, bound, decision, mark, device: see *device*.] I. *trans.* 1†. To divide; distinguish.

Now thanne the Firmament is *deysyed*, be Astronomeres, in 12 Signes; and every Signe is *deysyed* in 30 Degrees, that is 300 Degrees, that the Firmament hathe aboven. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 185.

2†. To say; tell; relate; describe.

What sholde I more *devise*?
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 662.

I schalle *devise* gon sum partie of thinges that there ben, whan time schalle ben, after it may best come to my mynde. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 4.

After they had thus saluted and embraced each other, they mounted againe on horsebacke, and rode toward the Citie, *deuising* and recounting, how being children they had passed their youth in friendly pastimes.
Greene, Pandosto, or the Triumph of Time (1588).

3†. To imagine; conjecture; guess, or guess at.

Forto reken al the aray in Rome that time,
Alle the men vpon molde ne might hit *devise*,
So wel in alle wise was hit arayed.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1603.

If it be I, of pardon I you pray:
But if ought else that I mote not *devyse*,
I will, if please you it discure, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 42.

He . . . *deviseth* first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 8.

4. To think or study out; elaborate in the mind; invent; contrive; plan: as, to *devise* a new machine, or a new method of doing anything; to *devise* a plan of defense; to *devise* schemes of plunder.

Thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfytly, that no man in the World can amenden it, ne better *devisen* it.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 233.

To *devise* curious works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass. Ex. xxxv. 32.

Devise but how you'll use him when he comes,
And let us two *devise* to bring him thither.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 4.

Satan from without, and our hearts from within, not passive merely and kindled by temptation, but *devising* evil, and speaking hard things against God.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 90.

5†. To plan or scheme for; purpose to obtain.

Fooles therefore
They are which fortunes doe by vowes *devise*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

6. To give, assign, make over, or transmit (real property) by will.

One half to thee I give and I *devise*.
Crabbe, Works, V. 215.

Was it ever intended that the king could empower his subjects to *devise* their freeholds or to levy fines of their entailed lands? *Hallam.*

=**Syn.** 4. To concoct, concert.

II. *intrans.* To consider; lay a plan or plans; form a scheme or schemes; contrive.

Let us *devise* of ease and everlasting rest.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 17.

Then shall we further *devise* together upon all things, what order shall be best to take.
Sir T. More (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 296).

Taste is nothing in the world except the faculty which *devises* according to the laws of beauty, which executes according to the laws of beauty.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 50.

devise (dē-vīz'), *n.* [A former spelling of *device*; in legal senses due to the verb *devise*: see *device*, *n.*, *devise*, *v.*] 1†. (dē-vīs'). An obsolete spelling of *device*.—2. In *law*: (*a*) The act of bequeathing by will.

The alienation is made by *devise* in a last will only, and the third part of these profits is there demandable. *Locke.*

(*b*) A will or testament. (*c*) A gift of real property by will: sometimes loosely used of personal property.

A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a *devise*.
F. Pollock, Land Laws, p. 124.

(*d*) The clause in a will by which such gift is made.—**Executory devise**, a future and contingent interest in real property in contravention of the strict rules of the old common law; a future interest, created by will, which is not preceded by an estate of freehold created by the will of the same testator, or which, being so preceded, is limited to take effect before or after, and not at the expiration of, such prior estate of freehold. *Jarman*; *Brown and Hadley.*

devisee (dev-i-zē'), *n.* [< *devise* + *-ee*[1].] The person to whom a devise is made; one to whom real estate is bequeathed.

deviseful†, **devisefully**†. Obsolete forms of *deviceful*, *devicefully*.

deviser (dē-vī'zėr), *n.* One who contrives or invents; a contriver; an inventor.

Lydgat a translatour onely and no *deuiser* of that which he wrate. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

devisor (dē-vī'zor), *n.* One who gives by will; one who bequeaths real property or tenements.

devitable† (dev'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **devitabilis*, < *devitare*, avoid, < *de*, away, + *vitare*, shun, avoid. Cf. *evitable*.] Avoidable. *Bailey.*

devitalization (dē-vī'tal-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *devitalize* + *-ation*.] The act of depriving of vitality: as, the *devitalization* of tissue.

devitalize (dē-vī'tal-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitalized*, ppr. *devitalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vitalize*.] To deprive of vitality; take away life or life-sustaining qualities from.

To air thus changed or deteriorated I gave the name of *devitalized* air. *B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 528.

The most finished and altogether favorable example of this *devitalized* scholarship with which we are familiar was Edward Everett. *The Nation*, Dec. 23, 1869, p. 559.

devitation† (dev-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< L. *devitatio*(*n*-), < *devitare*, pp. *devitatus*, avoid: see *devitable*.] A warning off; warning: the opposite of *invitation*.

If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, unsurge all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 277.

devitrification (dē-vit'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dévitrification*; as *devitrify* + *-ation*. See *-fication*.] Loss, either partial or entire, of the glassy or vitreous condition, or the process by which this result is attained. The most conspicuous illustration of devitrification is the production of "Réaumur porcelain" from glass by the long-continued action of heat. (See *porcelain*.) The term *devitrification* is much employed by lithologists in describing the changes which have taken place in rocks consisting originally, either wholly or in large part, of glass. (See *lava* and *obsidian*.) It may be the result of cooling during which crystalline products have developed themselves in the glass in greater or less perfection; or it may have taken place in consequence of the action of water, either with or without the aid of heat, after the rocks had become solidified. Pressure is also regarded by many as being an agent of high importance. The changes thus indicated may be begun in a rock during its consolidation, and afterward continued under the combined influence of heat, water, and pressure, even to the entire obliteration of its original vitreous character, the result being the production of a purely lithoid structure. The minute forms developed in the process of devitrification, which are

incipient crystals, or glass beginning to lose its unindividualized character, have received various names from lithologists, according to their shape and manner of grouping. See *microlith* and *globulite*.

devitrify (dē-vit'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devitrified*, ppr. *devitrifying*. [< F. *dévitrifier*; as *de-* priv. + *vitrify*.] To destroy or change, either in part or wholly, the vitreous condition of. See *devitrification* and *glass*.

devive (dē-vīv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devived*, ppr. *deviving*. [< L. *de-* priv. + *vivus*, living: see *vivid*. Cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; render inert or unconscious. [Rare.]

Prof. Owen has remarked that "there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive* and revive many times." *Beale.*

devocalisation (dē-vō'kal-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *devocalise* + *-ation*.] The act of making voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocalize (dē-vō'kal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devocalized*, ppr. *devocalizing*. [< *de-* priv. + *vocal* + *-ize*.] To make voiceless or non-sonant. *Sweet.*

devocate† (dev'ō-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *devocatus*, pp. of *devocare*, call away, call off, allure, < *de*, away, + *vocare*, call: see *vocation*.] To call away; entice; seduce.

The Commons of you doo complain
From them you *devocate*. *T. Preston*, King Cambises.

devocation† (dev-ō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **devocatio*(*n-*), < L. *devocare*: see *devocate*.] A calling away; seduction.

To be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*.
Hallywell, Melamprocæa, p. 97.

devoid† (dē-void'), *v. t.* [< ME. *devoiden*, make empty, leave, < OF. *desvoidier*, *desvuidier*, empty out, < *des-*, away, + *voidier*, *vuidier*, void, < *void*, *vuid*, *vuit*, empty, void: see *void*.] 1. To avoid; leave; depart from.

He took hys doughter by the hand,
And had her swithe *devoyde* hys land.
Richard Coer de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom.), I. 1227.

2. To do away; put aside; destroy.

Otte haf I wayted wyschande that wele,
That wont watz wlyly to *devoyde* my wrange [wrong].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 15.

devoid (dē-void'), *a.* [Short for *devoided* (pp. of *devoid*, *v.*); conformed to *void*, q. v.] 1†. Empty; vacant; void.

I awoke, and found her place *devoid*. *Spenser*, F. Q.

2. Destitute; not possessing; lacking: with *of*: as, *devoid of* understanding.

Her life was beastly and *devoid* of pity.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 3.

No long dull days *devoid* of happiness,
When such a love my yearning heart shall bless.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 335.

=Syn. **2.** *Void*, etc. See *vacant*.

devoir (dev-wor'), *n.* [F., duty, < *devoir*, inf., owe, be obliged, < L. *debere*, owe, be obliged: see *debt*. Cf. *dever*, earlier form of the same word.] Duty or service; hence, an act of civility or respect; respectful notice due to another: as, we paid our *devoirs* to our host.

Content to vse their best *deuoire*,
In furdering eche honest harmelesse cause.
Gascoigne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 70.

To do your highness service and *devoir*.
And save you from your foes, Berkeley would die.
Marlowe, Edward II., v. 2.

The time you employ in this kind *devoir* is the time that I shall be grateful for. *Mrs. Behn*, Lover's Watch.

To ancient females his *devoirs* were paid.
Crabbe, Works, II. 39.

devolute† (dev'ō-lūt), *v. t.* [< L. *devolutus*, pp. of *devolvere*, roll down: see *devolve*.] To devolve.

Government was *devoluted* and brought into the priests' hands. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 329.

devolution (dev-ō-lū'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dévolution* = Sp. *devolucion* = Pg. *devolução* = It. *devoluzione*, < ML. *devolutio*(*n-*), < L. *devolvere*, pp. *devolutus*, roll down: see *devolve*.] 1. The act of rolling down. [Rare.]

The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration.
Woodward.

2. The act of devolving, transferring, or handing over; transmission from one person to another; a passing or falling to a successor, as of office, authority, or real estate.

There never was any *devolution* to rulers by the people of the power to govern them. *Brougham.*

In all these Athenian rules, it is to be observed that, while the ancestral sacrifices are constantly mentioned, the object of special care is the *devolution* of the estate in the household. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 96.

3. In *Scots law*: (*a*) The reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion to an oversman or umpire to determine the difference. (*b*) The falling of a purchase made under articles of roup to the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest bidder to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles. —**4.** The opposite of evolution; degeneration. [Rare.]

Not only its [speech's] evolution, but its *devolution*, its loss and impairment in disease, have been wrought out.
Science, VII. 555.

Clause of devolution. See *clause*.

devolve (dē-volv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *devolved*, ppr. *devolving*. [= Sp. Pg. *devolver* = It. *devolvere*, < L. *devolvere*, roll down, < *de*, down, + *volvere*, roll: see *voluble*. Cf. *evolve*, *revolve*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To roll downward or onward. [Rare.]

Every headlong stream
Devolves his winding waters to the main.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, ii.

He spake of virtue . . .
And with a sweeping of the arm,
And a lack-lustre dead-blue eye,
Devolved his rounded periods.
Tennyson, A Character.

2. To transfer, as from one person to another; turn over; transmit.

What madness is it for them who might manage nobly their own Affairs themselves, sluggishly and weakly to *devolve* all on a single Person. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

All men are passionate to live according to that state in which they were born, or to which they are *devolved*, or which they have framed to themselves.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 699.

They *devolved* their whole authority into the hands of the council of sixty. *Addison.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To roll down; come or arrive by rolling down or onward. [Rare.]

The times are now *devolved*
That Merlin's mystic prophecies are absolved.
B. Jonson, Prince Henry's Barriers.

Streams that had . . . *devolved* into the rivers below.
Lord, The Banians, p. 18.

2. To be transferred or transmitted; pass from one to another; fall by succession or transference.

His estate is said to have been fifteen hundred a year, which by his death *devolved* to Lord Somerville of Scotland. *Johnson.*

The melancholy task of recording the desolation and shame of Italy *devolved* on Guicciardini.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

On King John's death, in 1495, the crown of Portugal *devolved* on Emanuel. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 4.

3. To degenerate. [Rare.]

A gentleman and scholar *devolving* into the buffoon, for example, is an unseemly sight in the eye of the profound moralist. *Jon Bee*, Ess. on Samuel Foote.

devolvement (dē-volv'ment), *n.* [< *devolve* + *-ment*.] The act of devolving. *Imp. Dict.*

Devonian (dē-vō'ni-ạn), *a.* [< *Devonia*, Latinized form of *Devon*, < AS. *Defenas*, *Defnas*, pl., the inhabitants of Devon, a name of Celtic origin: W. *Dyfnaint*, Devon.] Of or pertaining to Devonshire in England.

Easily ambling down through the *Devonian* dales.
Drayton, Polyolbion, i. 284.

The term was applied specifically, in *geol.*, by Murchison to a great part of the Paleozoic strata of North and South Devon, and used by him as synonymous with *Old Red Sandstone*, for which term he substituted it, "because the strata of that age in Devonshire—lithologically very unlike the old red sandstone of Scotland, Hereford, and the South Welsh counties—contain a much more copious and rich fossil fauna, and were shown to occupy the same intermediate position between the Silurian and Carboniferous rocks." Later geologists, however, do not use the terms as identical, the conditions under which the strata were deposited being very different.

Devonic (de-von'ik), *a.* Same as *Devonian*.

Devon kerseys. See *kersey*.

devonshire (dev'ọn-shēr), *v. t.* Same as *denshire*.

Devonshire colic, lace, etc. See the nouns.

devoration† (dev-ō-rā'shọn), *n.* [< LL. *devoratio*(*n-*), < L. *devorare*, pp. *devoratus*, devour: see *devour*.] The act of devouring.

They [bear-wards] have either voluntarille, or for want of power to master their sauage beaste, beene occasione of the death and *deuoration* of manis children.
Holinshed, Description of England, x.

devorst, *n.* An obsolete form of *divorce*.

devotary† (dē-vō'tạ-ri), *n.* [< ML. *devotarius*, < L. *devotus*, devoted: see *devote*, *a.*, and *votary*.] A votary.

To whose shrine [Diana's] there went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of their's whatsoever. *Gregory*, Works, p. 50.

devote (dē-vōt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *devoted*, ppr. *devoting*. [< L. *devotus*, pp. (> *devotare*, freq.) of *devovere*, vow, give up, devote, < *de*, away, + *vovere*, vow: see *vow* and *devout*. Cf. *devow*.] 1. To appropriate by or as if by vow; set apart or dedicate by a solemn act or with firm intention; consecrate.

No *devoted* thing, that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord, . . . shall be sold or redeemed: every *devoted* thing is most holy unto the Lord. Lev. xxvii. 28.

For, since the substance of your perfect self
Is also *devoted*, I am but a shadow.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 2.

It behooves each to see, when he sacrifices prudence, to what god he *devotes* it. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 286.

Hence — **2.** To doom; consign to some harm or evil; doom to destruction: used absolutely, to curse or execrate.

Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born.
Rowe.

Allens were *devoted* to their ruine and despight.
Decay of Christian Piety.

Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents *devoted*. *Milton*, P. L., v. 890.

Here I *devote* your senate! *Croly*, Catiline.

3. To addict or surrender, as to an occupation or a pursuit; give or yield up; direct in action or thought.

He hath *devoted* and given up himself to the contemplation, mark, and denotement of her parts and graces.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3.

Wise-seeming censors count that labour vain
Which is *devoted* to the hopes of love.
Ford, Honour Triumphant.

The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies *devoted* to dress and study. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

They *devoted* themselves to leisure with as much assiduity as we employ to render it impossible.
Lowell, New Princeton Rev., I. 158.

=Syn. *Devote*, *Dedicate*, *Consecrate*, *Hallow*, destine, set apart. In *dedicate* and the cognate words *devote*, *devout* etc., the root idea is always that of a complete mental consecration; thus, *devotion* (def. 2) is the consecration of the entire mind to God and his worship; and a *devout* (def. 1) spirit is one entirely absorbed in the worship or service of God. To *devote* indicates the inward act, state, or feeling; to *dedicate* is to set apart by a promise, and indicates primarily an external act; to *consecrate* is to make sacred, and refers to an act affecting the use or relations of the thing consecrated; to *hallow* is to make holy, and relates to the character of the person or thing hallowed. Thus, we *devote* ourselves by an act of the mind; we *dedicate* our lives or property by a more formal act; we *consecrate* to sacred uses a building not before sacred; and we *hallow* the name of God, recognizing in it its inherent holy character.

Mysterious and awful powers had laid their unimaginable hands on that fair head and *devoted* it to a nobler service. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 272.

Let no soldier fly:
He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2.

Now go with me, and with this holy man,
Into the chantry by: there, before him,
And underneath that *consecrated* roof,
Plight me the full assurance of your faith.
Shak., T. N., iv. 3.

And, from work
Now resting, bless'd and *hallow'd* the seventh day.
Milton, P. L., vii. 592.

3. Addict, *Devote*, etc. See *addict*.

devotet (dē-vōt'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devote*, < OF. *devot*, F. *dévot* = Pr. *devot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *divoto*, < L. *devotus*, pp., devoted: see *devote*, *v.* Doublet, *devout*, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Devoted; devout.

We do offer the said Master of ours, and our whole company, unto your highness, as your perpetual and *devote* friends. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 146.

Lawyers, physicians, philosophers, scholars are his, wholly *devote* to his service.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 212.

II. *n.* A devotee.

One professeth himself a *devote*, or peculiar servant to our Lord. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

devoted (dē-vō'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *devote*, *v.*] 1. Set apart; given up, especially to some harm or evil; doomed.

No wonder they revolted from accumulating new woes on her *devoted* head. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11, note.

No more ignoble yet more dangerous creature had yet been loosed upon the *devoted* soil of the Netherlands.
Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 530.

The workmen either perished in the flames, or fled from the *devoted* spot in terror and despair.
Schaf, Hist. Christ. Church, III. § 4.

2. Ardent; zealous; assiduous; strongly attached or addicted: as, a *devoted* friend; a *devoted* student of philosophy.

The most *devoted* champion. *Macaulay.*

devotedness (dē-vō'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being devoted, attached, or addicted; zealous faithfulness and attachment.

The owning of our obligation unto virtue may be styled natural religion: that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will. *Grew.*

IN RELIGIOUS MATTERS there is a principle that delights in heroic virtue, that admires and reverences men illustrious for self-sacrificing *devoutedness*. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 285.

devotee (dev-ō-tē′), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ee*1.] One who is devoted or self-dedicated to a cause or practice; a votary; specifically, one given wholly to religious devotion; an extravagantly or superstitiously devout person.

A *devotee* is one of those who disparage religion by their indiscreet and unreasonable introduction of the mention of virtue on all occasions. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 354.

Christianity has had, in all ages and in all sects, its *devotees* and martyrs. *Story*, Salem, Sept. 18, 1828.

=Syn. Zealot, enthusiast.

devoteeism (dev-ō-tē′izm), *n.* [< *devotee* + *-ism*.] The tendency or disposition to be or become a devotee.

Ritualistic *devoteeism* is the unhealthy development of religious introspection. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, II. 477.

devotement (dē-vōt′ment), *n.* [< *devote* + *-ment*.] The act of devoting or consecrating by a vow; the state of being devoted. [Rare.]

Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo. *Bp. Hurd*, Notes on Horace's Art of Poetry.

devoter (dē-vō′tėr), *n.* 1. One who devotes.—2†. A worshiper. *Piers Plowman.*

devoterer†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutrer*. Cf. *devotor*2.] An adulterer.

He that breaketh wedlock with his neighbour's wife, let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the advouteress. *Becon*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 450.

devotion (dē-vō′shọn), *n.* [< ME. *devotioun, devocion, devocioun*, < OF. *devotion*, F. *dévotion* = Pr. *devotio* = Sp. *devocion* = Pg. *devoção* = It. *divozione*, < L. *devotio*(*n*-), devotion, < *devotus*, pp. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*.] 1. The act of devoting; a definitive setting apart, appropriating, or consecrating: as, the *devotion* of one's means to a certain purpose; the *devotion* of one's life to the service of God.

Its purpose [Brook Farm] was so sincere, its conduct so irreproachable, its *devotion* to ends purely humane so evident, that malice could find no grounds for assailing it. *O. B. Frothingham*, George Ripley, p. 191.

2. The state of being devoted. (*a*) Application to or observance of religious duties and practices; especially, earnestness in acts of worship; devoutness.

Nevertheless to them that with *Devocion* behold it [the golden gate of the temple of Solomon] a ffar ya graauntyd cleue remission. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 30.

Devotion consists in an ascent of the mind towards God, attended with holy breathings of soul.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxi.

There was still a sadness of heart upon her, and a depth of *devotion*, in which lay all her strength. *Ruskin.*

(*b*) Earnest and faithful service arising from love, friendship, patriotism, etc.; enthusiastic manifestation of attachment.

Sacrificing to the wishes of his Parliament a minister whose crime had been a *devotion* too zealous to the interests of his prerogative. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The Plantagenet history show no such instances of enthusiastic *devotion* as lighted up the dark days of the Stewarts. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 457.

(*c*) Close attention or application in general: as, his *devotion* to this pursuit impaired his health.

He seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

Their . . . tyrannie did inforce them to embrace my offer with no small *devotion*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 89.

(*b*) Alms given as an act of worship; offerings made at divine service. [Archaic.]

The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit persons . . . shall receive the Alms for the Poor, and other *Devotions* of the People, in a decent Basin. *Book of Common Prayer*, Holy Communion.

4†. Something consecrated; an object of devotion.

As I passed by and beheld your *devotions* [in the revised version, "observed the objects of your worship"]. *Acts* xvii. 23.

Churches and altars, priests and all *devotions*,
Tumbled together into one rude chaos.
Beau. and Fl.

5†. Power of devoting or applying to use; disposal; bidding.

Take my keys,
Gold, plate, and jewels, all's at thy *devotion*.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 2.

Arundel Castle would keep that rich corner of the country at his majesty's *devotion*. *Clarendon.*

By these insinuations he [Colonel Nathaniel Bacon] wrought his men into so perfect an unanimity, that they were one and all at his *devotion*. *Beverley*, Virginia, ¶ 97.

=Syn. 1. Consecration, dedication, devotedness.—2 (*a*). *Piety, Godliness*, etc. (See *religion*.) (*b*). *Attachment, Affection*, etc. (see *love*), zeal, fidelity, constancy.

devotionair† (dē-vō-shọn-ār′), *n.* [< F. as if **devotionnaire*, < *dévotion*, devotion: see *devotion*.] A devotee. *Davies.*

The Lord Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both *devotionair* and moralist, affected natural philosophy. *Roger North*, Lord Guilford, II. 264.

devotional (dē-vō′shọn-al), *a.* and *n.* [< *devotion* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to religious devotion; used in devotion; suited to devotion: as, a *devotional* posture; *devotional* exercises; a *devotional* frame of mind.

How much the *devotional* spirit of the church has suffered by that necessary evil, the Reformation! *Coleridge*, Table-Talk.

=Syn. *Devout, Devotional.* See *devout*.

II. *n. pl.* Forms of devotion.

Nor have they had either more cause for, or better success in, their clippings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 87.

devotionalist (dē-vō′shọn-al-ist), *n.* [< *devotional* + *-ist*.] Same as *devotionist*. [Rare.]

It is but to give a religious turn to his natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*. *Coventry*, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

devotionally (dē-vō′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion: as, *devotionally* inclined.

devotionist (dē-vō′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *devotion* + *-ist*.] A person given to devotion; one who is superstitiously or formally devout. Also *devotionalist*. [Rare.]

devotionsness† (dē-vō′shus-nes), *n.* [< **devotious* (not used) (< *devotion* + *-ous*) + *-ness*.] Devoutness; piety. *Hammond.*

devotot (dē-vō′tō), *n.* [It., < L. *devotus*: see *devote* and *devout*.] A devotee.

In confidence of this conceit, such numbers of *devotos* in all times have pretended enthusiasm and extraordinary impulses from heaven. *J. Spencer*, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies (1665), Pref. a. 2.

devotor1† (dē-vō′tọr), *n.* [< LL. *devotor*, one who devotes, < L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*.] One who reverences or worships; a devout person. *Beau. and Fl.*

devotor2†, *n.* [A corrupt form of *advoutor*.] An adulterer.

devour1 (dē-vour′), *v.* [< ME. *devouren*, < OF. *devorer, devurer, devorir, devourir*, F. *dévorer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *devorar* = It. *devorare*, < L. *devorare*, devour, < *de*, down, + *vorare*, consume, devour: see *voracious, vorant*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To eat up entirely; eat ravenously; consume as food.

We will say, Some evil beast hath *devoured* him. Gen. xxxvii. 20.

And ever and anon the wolf would steal
The children and *devour*.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

2. To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; make away with; destroy; waste.

As soon as this thy son was come, which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots. Luke xv. 30.

Devouring pestilence hangs in our air.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

They never adventured to know any thing; nor ever did any thing but *devoure* the fruits of other mens labours.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 145.

We all know . . . what a *devouring* passion it [the war fever] becomes in those whom it assails.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

3. To swallow up, literally or figuratively; draw into conjunction or possession; absorb; engorge; take in: as, to *devour* a book; the usurers have *devoured* his estate.

I saw (alas) the gaping earth *devoure*
The spring, the place, and all cleane out of sight.
Spenser, Visions of Petrarch.

Which [the scribes] *devour* widows' houses, and for a shew make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

I perceive these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they *devoure* their reason; and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

Now speak of the Haven; rather *devouring* then encreased by a little river. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 99.

Our ocean shall these petty brooks *devour*.
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 6.

4. To gaze at absorbingly; look upon with avidity; view with delight.

Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight.
Dryden.

With an unguarded look she now *devour'd*
My nearer Face. *Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Hence—5. To give delight to; charm; enchant. [Rare.]

Bravely the figure of this harpy hast thou
Perform'd, my Ariel; a grace it had, *devouring*.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 3.

To devour the (or one's) way, distance, or course, to accomplish the distance with impetuous haste.

He seem'd in running to *devour the way*,
Staying no longer question. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Wat was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight (Sword-bearer to the King then in presence), for *devouring his distance*, and not making his approaches mannerly enough unto him. *Fuller*, Worthies, II. 346.

The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, *devour the course*, hurrying along with unremitting velocity.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 101.

=Syn. 1. *Consume*, etc. See *eat*.

II. *intrans.* To consume. [Rare.]

A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth. Joel ii. 3.

devour2†, *n.* See *dever*.

devourable (dē-vour′a-bl), *a.* [< *devour*1 + *-able*. Cf. OF. *devorable, devourable*, devouring, voracious.] Capable of or fit for being devoured.

A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders everything sweet and delightful to a sound body, and (as Homer expresses it) *devourable*. *Plutarch*, Morals, ii. 116 (Ord Ms.).

devourer (dē-vour′ėr), *n.* 1. One who devours; one who or that which eats greedily, consumes, or preys upon.

Carp and tench do best together, all other fish being *devourers* of their spawn. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. A local English name of the glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*.

devouress†, *n.* [ME. *devoureresse*; < *devourer* + *-ess*, after equiv. OF. *devoreresse, devoureresse*.] A female devourer. *Wyclif.*

devouringly (dē-vour′ing-li), *adv.* In a devouring manner.

devourment (dē-vour′ment), *n.* [< *devour* + *-ment*. Cf. OF. *devorement, devourement*.] The act or process of devouring or consuming.

Could not thy remorseless foeman brook
Time's sure *devourment*?
R. W. Gilder, A Portrait of Servetus.

devout (dē-vout′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *devout, also devote*, < OF. *devot, devoult*, F. *dévot* = Sp. Pg. *devoto* = It. *devoto, divoto*, < L. *devotus*, devoted, pp. of *devovere*, vow, devote: see *devote*, *v.*, and *a.* The adj. *devote* is a doublet of *devout*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Yielding a solemn and reverential devotion to God in religious exercises, particularly in prayer; devoted to the worship and service of God; pious; religious; consecrated in spirit.

The same man was just and *devout*. Luke ii. 25.

The Spaniard is very *devout* in his Way, for I have seen him kneel in the very Dirt when the Ave-Mary-bell rings.
Howell, Letters, I. iii. 32.

Let a man consider, . . . when he prays in private, whether he be as composed, and reverent, and *devout* in his behaviour as he is when the eyes of a great assembly are upon him. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xii.

And holy hymns from which the life *devout*
Of saints and martyrs has wellnigh gone out.
Whittier, On a Prayer-book.

2. Expressing devotion or piety.

I love a holy *devout* Sermon. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

With uplifted hands, and eyes *devout*,
Grateful to heaven. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 863.

3. Sincere; solemn; earnest: as, you have my *devout* wishes for your safety.=Syn. 1. *Devout, Devotional*: prayerful, godly, saintly. *Devout* pertains especially to the internal, *devotional* to the external; but this distinction is not always observed. A *devout* heart, a *devout* man, a *devout* look—that is, a look such as would be produced by devout feeling (see extracts above); a *devotional* attitude, a *devotional* book.

There is something . . . natively great and good in a person that is truly *devout*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

In Mr. Farrer, the head of the family, [was seen] a *devotional* energy, put forth in continual combat with the earthly energies that tempted him away to the world.
De Quincey, Secret Societies, i.

II.† *n.* 1. A devotee.

They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devoute*, and as it were sworn slaves. *Sheldon*, Miracles, p. 247.

2. A devotional composition.

This is the substance of his first section till we come to the *devout* of it, modelled into the form of a private psalter. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

devoutet, *adv.* [ME.; < *devout*, *a.*] Devoutly. *Chaucer.*

devoutful (dē-vout′fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *devout* + *-ful*, 1. A similar formation is *grateful*.] 1. Full of or characterized by devoutness; devout.—2. Sacred; solemn.

To take her from austerer check of parents,
To make her his by most *devoutful* rights.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, i. 3.

devoutless† (dē-vout'les), *a.* [< *devout* + *-less.*] Destitute of devotion. *E. D.* [Rare.]

devoutlessness† (dē-vout'les-nes), *n.* Want of devotion. [Rare.]

The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme.
Bp. of Chichester, Two Sermons, sig. C 6 b.

devoutly (dē-vout'li), *adv.* [< ME. *devoutly, devotly, -liche*; < *devout* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a devout manner; with devout feelings; with solemn reverence and submission to God; with ardent devotion.

Sunday, the xix Day of Julii, we cam all to Mounte Syon to Masse, which was song ther ryght *Devoutly*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 25.

At length her grace rose, and with modest paces
Came to the altar: where she kneel'd, and, saint-like,
Cast her fair eyes to heaven, and pray'd *devoutly*.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

2. Religiously; with pious thoughts.

One of the wise men, having a while attentively and *devoutly* viewed and contemplated this pillar and cross, fell down upon his face. *Bacon.*

3. Sincerely; earnestly; solemnly.

A consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1.

devoutness (dē-vout'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being devout.

devove† (dē-vōv'), *v. t.* [< L. *devovere*, devote: see *devote*, *v. t.*] To dedicate by vow; devote; doom to destruction; destine for sacrifice.

'Twas his own son, whom God and mankind loved,
His own victorious son, whom he *devoved*.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

devow† (dē-vou'), *v. t.* [< OF. *devouer*, F. *dévouer*, devote, give up, < L. *devotare*, freq. of *devovere*, devote: see *devote*. The second sense is appar. taken from *disavow*.] 1. To devote; apply.

Those clear causes, to the inquiry
And search of which your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

2. To disavow; disclaim.

There too the armies angelic *devow'd*
Their former rage, and all to mercy bow'd.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dew[1] (dū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dewe, deaw*; < ME. *dew, deu, deaw*, < AS. *deáw* = OFries. *dáw* = D. *dauw* = MLG. *dow, douwe, dauwe, dau*, LG. *dau* = OHG. *tou, tau* (*touw-*), MHG. *tou* (*touw-*), G. *tau, thau* = Icel. *dögg* = Sw. *dagg*, dew, cf. *dugg*, drizzle, = Dan. *dugge*, dew; from the noun. Cf. *bedew.*] To wet with or as if with dew; moisten; bedew.

Phœbus himself shall kneel at Cæsar's shrine,
And deck it with bay garlands *dewed* with wine.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

Dew'd with showery drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine above the woven copse.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters.

dew[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dewan (dē-wän'), *n.* [Also written *deewan*, and more correctly *diwan, dīwān*, < Hind. *dīwān*, a tribunal, council, minister, head officer of finance and revenue, < Pers. *dīwān*: see *divan*.] In India: (*a*) A financial officer formerly appointed under the Mohammedan governments in each province for the purpose of superintending the collection of the revenue, etc.

Shah Alam gave letters patent to Lord Clive investing the English Company with the office of *Dewan*. . . . The *Dewan* was the accountant-general or finance minister, and looked solely after the revenue and expenditure.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 311.

(*b*) The chief financial minister of a state. (*c*) The prime minister of a native state. (*d*) The chief native officer of certain government establishments, as the mint. (*e*) In Bengal, a native servant in confidential charge of the dealings of a house of business with natives, or of the affairs of a large domestic establishment. *Yule and Burnell.*

dewani, dewanny (dē-wä'ni), *n.* [< Hind. *dīwānī*, prop. adj., relating to a *dīwān;* as noun, the office, jurisdiction, etc., of a *dīwān*: see *dewan.*] The office of dewan.

dew-beater (dū'bē'ter), *n.* 1. One who walks out early and brushes off the dew.

The *dew beaters* have trod their way for those that come after. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 57.

2. *pl.* A pair of oiled shoes. *Halliwell.*

dewberry (dū'ber'i), *n.*; pl. *dewberries* (-iz). [< *dew*[1] + *berry*[1]; appar. in allusion to its being a low-lying shrub.] 1. In England, the popular name of the *Rubus cæsius*, a bramble which grows in woods, thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields; the fruit of this plant. The fruit is black, with a bluish dewy bloom, and of an agreeable acid taste.

Feed him with apricocks and *dew-berries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mul-berries.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 1.

2. In the United States, the popular name of *Rubus Canadensis*, the low blackberry, a trailing plant which has a large sweet fruit; the fruit of this plant.

dew-besprent (dū'bē-sprent'), *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

The chewing flocks
Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*, and were in fold.
Milton, Comus, l. 542.

dew-claw (dū'klâ), *n.* 1. The rudimentary inner toe of the foot, especially the hind foot, of some dogs.

Left Fore Foot of a Terrier. *X*, dew-claw.

In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the *dew-claw*. *W. H. Flower*, Encyc. Brit., XV. 488.

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates.

dew-clawed (dū'klâd), *a.* Furnished with dew-claws; ungulate.

By Brownists I mean not Independents, but *dew-clawed* Separatists. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 11.

dew-cup (dū'kup), *n.* 1. The first allowance of beer to harvest laborers. *Mackay.* Also *dew-drink.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A common name in Scotland of the lady's-mantle, *Alchemilla vulgaris.*

dew-drink (dū'dringk), *n.* Same as *dew-cup*, 1.

dewdrop (dū'drop), *n.* [= D. *dauwdropp-el* = G. *thautropfen* = Dan. *dugdraabe* = Sw. *daggdroppe.*] A drop of dew.

I must go seek some *dew-drops* here,
And hang a pearl in every cowslip's ear.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

Next unto him was Neptune pictured. . . .
His face was rugged, and his hoarie hed
Dropped with brackish *dauw*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 40.

Mountain dew, illicit whisky. [Slang.]

dew[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *dew*[1].

dew[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *due*[1].

dew[3]†, *v. t.* See *due*[2].

deweylite (dā'i-līt), *n.* [< Chester *Dewey*, an American scientist (1784–1867), + *-lite.*] A hydrated silicate of magnesium occurring in amorphous masses of a yellowish color and resembling gum arabic. It is related to serpentine, but contains more water.

dewfall (dū'fâl), *n.* [= Dan. *dugfald.*] 1. The falling of dew; a fall of dew.

Expanding while the *dewfall* flows.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem.

Noiseless as *dew-fall*, heed it well—
Thy Father's call of love!
Whittier, Call of the Christian.

2. The time when dew begins to fall; early evening.

dewfull, *a.* See *dueful.*

dew-grass (dū'gras), *n.* The cocksfoot-grass, *Dactylis glomerata.* [Eng.]

dewiness (dū'i-nes), *n.* [< *dewy* + *-ness.*] The state of being covered or damp with dew.

dewitt† (dē-wit'), *v. t.* [After two Dutch statesmen named *De Witt*, opponents of William III., Prince of Orange, massacred in 1672 by a mob, without inquiry.] To lynch. [Rare.]

To her I leave thee, gloomy peer.
Think on thy crimes committed;
Repent, and be for once sincere;
Thou ne'er wilt be *De-Witted*.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 55.

One writer, in a pamphlet which produced a great sensation, expressed his wonder that the people had not, when Tourville was riding victorious in the Channel, *De-witted* the nonjuring prelates. *Macaulay*, Hist., Eng., xvi.

dewlap (dū'lap), *n.* [< ME. *dewlap, dewlappe* (= Dan. *doglæp*); < *dew*[1] + *lap*[1] (= Dan. *læp*), a loose hanging piece. Otherwise explained, fancifully, as the part which *laps* or licks the dew in grazing: see *lap*[3].] 1. The fold of skin that hangs from the throat of oxen and cows; hence, the pendulous skin under the throat of some other animals, as dogs.

Large rolls of fat about his shoulders slung,
And from his neck the double *dewlap* hung.
Addison.

2. The flesh on the human throat when flaccid with age. [Humorous and rare.]

And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on the wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1.

3. The large median fleshy fold or single wattle of the domestic turkey.

There is a great difference [between the wild and the tame turkey] in the possession by the latter of an enormous *dewlap*.
S. F. Baird, Birds of North America (ed. 1858), p. 616.

4. *pl.* In *her.*, same as *wattles.*

dewlapped, dewlapt (dū'lapt), *a.* Furnished with a dewlap, or a similar appendage.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind; . . .
Crook-knee'd and *dew-lapp'd* like Thessalian bulls.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1.

dew-plant (dū'plant), *n.* 1. Same as *ice-plant.* —2. Same as *sundew.*

dew-point (dū'point), *n.* [= D. *dauwpunt* = Dan. *dugpunkt.*] The temperature indicated by the thermometer when dew begins to be deposited; that temperature of the air at which the moisture present in it just saturates it. See *saturation.* The more humid the atmosphere, the less the difference between its temperature and that of the dew-point, and vice versa. When the air is saturated with moisture and any colder body is brought into contact with it, deposition of moisture or dew immediately takes place on its surface. See *hygrometer.*

When a body of moist air is cooled, the point of saturation is gradually reached; and when saturated, any further cooling causes a deposition of dew: hence the temperature at which this occurs is called the *dew-point.*
Huxley, Physiography, p. 57.

dew-retted (dū'ret'ed), *a.* Retted or rotted by exposure to dew.

dew-retting (dū'ret'ing), *n.* The exposure of hemp or flax to the action of dew by spreading it on grass, to render easier the separation of the fiber from the feculent matter. Also *dew-rotting, dew-softening.*

dew-shoe (dū'shō), *n.* The heel of the sheath of a sword, which touches the ground.

When the godlike Siguror strode through the full-grown field of corn, the *dew-shoe* of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears.
Grimm, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 387.

dewstone (dū'stōn), *n.* A species of limestone occurring in Nottinghamshire, England, which is supposed to collect a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dewtry (dū'tri), *n.* [Cf. *Datura.*] The thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium. S. Butler*, Hudibras.

dew-worm (dū′ wėrm), *n.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris.*

dewy (dū′i), *a.* [< ML. **dewy*, < AS. *dedwig* (= G. *tauig*, *thauig* = Sw. *daggig*), < *dæw*, dew, + *-ig*, E. *-y*[1].] **1.** Of or pertaining to dew.

Ere the hot sun count
His *dewy* rosary on the eglantine.
Keats, Isabella, st. 24.

'Tis a morning pure and sweet,
And a *dewy* splendour falls
On the little flower.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvi. 6.

2. Of the nature or appearance of dew; like dew: as, *dewy* tears.

A *dewy* mist
Went up, and water'd all the ground.
Milton, P. L., vii. 383.

3. Moist with or as if with dew.

His *dewy* locks distill'd
Ambrosia. *Milton*, P. L., v. 56.

4. Accompanied with dew; abounding in dew.

From morn
To noon he fell, from noon to *dewy* eve,
A summer's day. *Milton*, P. L., i. 748.

But now the sun
With orient beams had chased the *dewy* night
From earth and heaven. *Addison*, Æneid, iii.

5. Falling gently, or refreshing, like dew: as, "*dewy* sleep ambrosial." *Cowper*, Iliad, ii.—6. In *bot.*, appearing as if covered with dew.

Dexia (dek′si-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand or side: see *dexter*.] A genus of flies, of the family *Muscidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiarie (dek-si-ā′ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-ariæ*.] Same as *Dexiidæ*.

Dexiidæ (dek-si′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dexia* + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dexia*. It is a small group, allied to the *Tachinidæ*, represented in North America by about 40 species, 30 of which belong to *Dexia*. It was founded by Macquart in 1835. Also called *Dexiariæ*.

dexiotrope (dek′si-ō-trōp), *a.* [< Gr. *δεξιός*, on the right hand, + *τροπικός*, < *τρόπος*, a turning, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Dextral, as a shell; turning or turned to the right, as the whorls of a spiral shell; dextrotropous: opposed to *lævotropic*.

In Pianorbis, which is *dexiotropic* . . . instead of being lævotropic, the osphradium is on the left side, and receives its nerve from the left visceral ganglion, the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 661.

dexter (deks′tėr), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dextre* = Sp. *diestro* = Pg. It. *destro*, < L. *dexter*, right, on the right hand or side, handy, dexterous, also (according to Greek notions of omens) fortunate, = Gr. *δεξτερός*, right, comparative forms (with compar. suffix *-ter* = *-τερος*) < L. *dex-* = Gr. *δεξιός*, right, fortunate, dexterous, = Skt. *dakshá*, able, dexterous, strong (cf. *dakshina*, able, dexterous, right, south), = Goth. *taihswa*, right, *taihswo*, the right hand, = OHG. *zeso* (*zesw-*), right, = W. *dehau*, right, south, = Gael. and Ir. *deas*, right, south (cf. *deasal*), = OBulg. *desĭnŭ*, *desĭnĭ*, right, *desĭnica*, the right hand, = Russ. *desnica*, the right hand; referred to a root represented by Skt. √ *daksh*, suit, be able, dexterous, or strong.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or situated on the right hand; right, as opposed to left: as, the *dexter* side of a shield.

My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds-in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5.

On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew. *Pope.*

Dexter base, in *her.*, the dexter side of the base of the field.—**Dexter base point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the base point and the dexter edge of the field. See out under *point*.—**Dexter chief**, in *her.*, the dexter side of the chief of the field.—**Dexter chief point**, in *her.*, a point supposed to be half way between the chief point and the dexter edge of the field. See out under *point*.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.* See *diagonal*.

II. *n.* In *her.*, that side of the shield which is toward the right when the shield is braced or fitted upon the arm; hence, the side of the field toward the left of the spectator.

dexterity (deks-ter′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dextérité* = Pg. *dexteridade* = It. *destorità*, < L. *dexteritas(t-)s*, < *dexter*, *right*, right-hand: see *dexter*.] **1.** Greater facility in using the right hand than the left; right-handedness. [Not in common use.]

The proportion of left-hand drawings [of the cave-men of France] is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal *dexterity* of the whole historic period.
Science, V. 460.

Dexterity appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. *Lancet.*

2. Manual skill; skill in using the hands, especially in mechanical or artistic work; hence, physical suppleness or adroitness in general; that readiness in action which proceeds from experience or practice, united with activity or precision of motion.

Dexterity of hand, even in common trades, cannot be acquired without much practice and experience.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 10.

The company being seated round the genial board, and each furnished with a fork, evinced their *dexterity* in launching at the fattest pieces in this mighty dish.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 160.

The Tahitians have the *dexterity* of amphibious animals in the water. *Darwin*, Voyage of Beagle, II. 184.

3. Mental adroitness or skill; cleverness; promptness in devising expedients; quickness and skill in managing or conducting a scheme of operations.

I have dispatch'd some half a Dozen Duns with as much *Dexterity* as a hungry Judge does Causes at Dinner-time.
Congreve, Love for Love, i. 2.

A thousand vexations . . . which nothing is required to remove but a little *dexterity* of conduct.
Johnson, Rambler, No. 187.

By his incomparable *dexterity*, he [Francis Sforza] raised himself from the precarious and dependent situation of a military adventurer to the first throne of Italy.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

=**Syn. 3.** Address, facility, faculty, tact, cleverness, aptness, aptitude, ability, art, knack.

dexterous, **dexterus** (deks′tę-rus, deks′trus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, ready (see *dexter*), + *-ous*.] **1.** Having greater skill in using the right hand than the left; right-handed. [Rare.]—**2.** Possessing manual skill; hence, skilful or adroit in the use of the body in general; quick and precise in action.

Whether the Muslings were stoln by our own Men, or the Dutch, I cannot say; for we had some very *dexterous* thieves in our Ship. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 529.

For both their *dexterous* hands the lance could wield.
Pope.

3. Having mental adroitness or skill; ready in the use of the mental faculties; prompt in contrivance and management; clever; expert: as, a *dexterous* manager.

The Coptis . . . are well acquainted with all affairs, are very *dexterous* at keeping accounts, which they do in a sort of Coptic characters understood by no body else.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 176.

The *dexterous* Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a lock of his hair, or a drop of his blood. *Macaulay.*

4. Exhibiting dexterity, in any sense; skilful; artful; clever: as, *dexterous* management.

Cossus was also famous for its bows and arrows, and for a *dexterous* use of that sort of arms.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 256.

The *dexterous* use of plausible topics for recommending any opinion whatever to the favor of an audience.
De Quincey, Style, iv.

=**Syn.** *Expert*, *Skilful*, etc. (see *adroit*), nimble, brisk, agile.

dexterously, **dextrously** (deks′tę-rus-li, deks′-trus-li), *adv.* With dexterity; expertly; skilfully; artfully; adroitly.

The good parts he hath he will learn to shew to the full, and use them *dexterously*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 96.

dexterousness, **dextrousness** (deks′tę-rus-nes, deks′trus-nes), *n.* Dexterity; adroitness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dextrad (deks′trad), *adv.* [< L. *dexter* + *-ad*[3], toward: see *-ad*[3].] To the right hand; to, on, or toward the right side; dextrally: opposed to *sinistrad*.

dextral (deks′tral), *a.* [< ML. *dexteralis*, **dextralis*, on the right, < L. *dexter*, right: see *dexter*.] **1.** Right, as opposed to left; right-handed.

Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

2. In *conch.*, dextrorse: applied to univalve shells whose aperture is on the right side when the shell is held in front of the observer with the apex upward and the aperture downward toward him: opposed to *sinistral*. Most shells are dextral.

dextrality (deks-tral′i-ti), *n.* [< *dextral* + *-ity*.] **1.** The state of being on the right side, as opposed to the left.—**2.** Superiority in strength and facility in action of the right side of the body; right-handedness.

Did not institution, but nature, determine *dextrality*, there would be many more Scævolas than are delivered in story. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

dextrally (deks′tral-i), *adv.* By or toward the right side, as opposed to the left; dextrad.

It is a curious fact that the spathes are rolled up indifferently either way—either *dextrally* or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.
Jour. of Bot., Brit. and Foreign, 1883, p. 227.

dextran, **dextrane** (deks′tran, -trān), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-an*, *-ane*.] A gum found in unripe beet-root and in molasses, and formed, together with mannite, by the mucic fermentation of sugar. It is a white amorphous substance readily soluble in water, and dextrorotatory. It has the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

dextrer, *n.* See *destrer*. *Chaucer.*

dextrine (deks′trin), *n.* [= F. *dextrine*, < L. *dexter*, right, + *-ine*[2].] The soluble or gummy matters, having the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, into which starch is convertible by diastase or by certain acids. It is white, insipid, and without smell, and is remarkable for the extent to which it turns the plane of polarization to the right hand, whence its name. Its composition is the same as that of starch. By the action of hot diluted acids, or of an infusion of malt, dextrine is finally converted into grape-sugar. It is used as a substitute for gum arabic in medicine and the arts. Also called *pommeline*, *moist gum*, *starch-gum*, *British gum*, and *Alsace gum*.

dextrocardia (deks-trō-kär′di-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *καρδία* = E. *heart*.] In *teratol.*, a congenital condition in which the heart is turned toward the right instead of the left side.

dextro-compound (deks′trō-kom′pound), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *compound*[1].] In *chem.*, a compound body which causes the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Dextrine, dextrose, tartaric acid, malic acid, and cinchonine are dextro-compounds.

dextroglucose (deks′trō-glō′kōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right (see *dextrose*), + E. *glucose*.] Same as *dextrose*.

dextrograte (deks-trō-jī′rāt), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyratus*, pp. of *gyrare*, turn: see *gyrate*.] Causing to turn toward the right hand: as, a *dextrogyrate* crystal (that is, a crystal which in circular polarization turns the plane of polarization to the right). See *polarization*. Also *dextrorotatory*.

If the analyzer has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet—the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextrogyrate*. *Rodwell.*

dextrogyrous (deks-trō-jī′rus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *gyrus*, a circle: see *gyre*.] Gyrating or circling to the right.

dextrorotatory (deks-trō-rō′tạ-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + E. *rotatory*.] Same as *dextrogyrate*.

dextrorsal (deks-trôr′sal), *a.* [< *dextrorse* + *-al*.] Same as *dextrorse*.

dextrorse (deks-trôrs′), *a.* [< L. *dextrorsum*, uncontracted *dextrovorsum*, *-versum*, toward the right, < *dexter*, right, + *vorsus*, *versus*, pp. of *vortere*, *vertere*, turn: see *vertex*, *vortex*, *verse*. Cf. *sinistrorse*.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, helix, or climbing plant. (In botany this word is used in opposite senses by different authorities. Bentham, Hooker, Darwin, Gray, etc., use it as above defined. Linnæus, Braun, the De Candolles, and many others give it the opposite meaning.)

dextrose (deks′trōs), *n.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + *-ose*.] A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) belonging to the glucose group, which crystallizes from aqueous solution with one molecule of water in nodular masses of six-sided scales. It is readily solvent in water and alcohol, has a taste less sweet than ordinary cane-sugar, and directly reduces alkaline copper solution. It is dextrorotatory to polarized light. Dextrose is widely distributed, being found in most sweet fruits, grapes, raisins, cherries, etc., being associated with levulose. It also occurs sparingly in various animal tissues and juices, and in excessive quantity in diabetic urine. Dextrose is manufactured from starch in large quantity by the action of sulphuric acid, and is used in making cheap syrup, called glucose syrup, in the manufacture of beer, and for adulterating molasses. Also called *dextroglucose*, *grape-sugar*, and *starch-sugar*.—**Rotatory dextrose.** See *birotation*.

dextrotropous (deks-trot′rō-pus), *a.* [< L. *dexter*, right, + Gr. *-τροπος* (cf. *τροπή*, a turning), < *τρέπειν*, turn.] Turning to the right: opposed to *lævotropous*. Also *dextrotropic*.

dextrous, **dextrously**, etc. See *dexterous*, etc.

dey[1], *n.* [ME. *dey*, *deye*, *deie*, *daie*, a maid-servant (sometimes applied to a man-servant) about a farm, a milkmaid, < Icel. *deigja*, a maid-servant, esp. a dairymaid, = Sw. *deja*, a dairymaid, = Norw. *deigja*, *deia*, *deie*, a maid-servant, usually in comp., as in *bu-deigja*, a maid in charge of the cattle (*bu*, household, farmstead, live stock), *bakster-deigja*, a baker (*bakster*, baking), *rakster-deigja*, a maid employed in raking hay (*rakster*, raking), = ODan. *døje*, in comp. *malkedøje*, milkmaid (*malke*,

milk), *munkedeje*, monk's concubine (*munk*, monk), etc. Usually referred to Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Norw. *deig*, dough, = E. *dough*, as if the *deigja* were orig. a 'baker' (cf. *bakstr-deigja*, above); but there is no evidence of this except the perhaps accidental similarity of form. Among the duties of the dey is mentioned that of feeding the young and weak of a flock or herd with foreign milk; this, in connection with the regular duty of milking the cows, gives some color to the phonetically doubtful derivation from Sw. *dægga*, OSw. *dæggia*, suckle, = Dan. *dægge*, feed with foreign milk, cade, coddle (prob. not connected with Sw. *dia* = Dan. *die*, suck, = AS. ppr. "*diende*, lactantes" (only in Benson's Lex.): see *dug*[2]. Hence *dairy*, *q. v.*] A female (sometimes a male) servant who had charge of a dairy and all things pertaining to it; a female servant in general.

> She was as it were a maner *deye*.
> *Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 26.
>
> There my father he is an auld cobler,
> My mother she is an auld *dey*.
> *Lizie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 65).

The *dey* or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family.

Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, xxxii.

dey[2] (dā), *n.* [< F. *dey*, < Turk. *day*, a maternal uncle, also "a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers consecrated at length to the commanding officer of that corps, who frequently afterwards became pasha or regent of the colony; hence, our misnomer of *dey* as applied to the latter officer" (*Redhouse*, Turk. Dict.).] The title of the governor of Algiers under Turkish suzerainty from 1710 till its conquest by the French in 1830. From 1600 the deys were the elected chiefs of the janissaries of the country, who divided power with the pashas appointed by the Porte, and in 1710 superseded them. Tripoli and Tunis were in former times also sometimes ruled by deys, in place of their legitimate beys.

deye[1], *v. i.* A Middle English form of *die*[1].

deye[2], *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dye*[2].

deyer[1], *n.* A Middle English form of *dyer*.

deyhouse (dā'hous), *n.* [Also *dayhouse*; < *dey*[1] + *house*.] A dairy. [Prov. Eng.]

deymaidt, *n.* See *daymaid*.

deynet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *deign*.

deynous†, *a.* See *dainous*.

deynte†, **deyntee**†, *n.* and *a.* Obsolete forms of *dainty*.

deyst, *n.* An obsolete form of *dais*.

desincification (dē-zingk'i-fi-kā'shọn), *n.* [< *depriv.* + *zinc* + *-(i)fication*.] Separation of zinc from a composition or an alloy in which it is present.

desymotise (dē-zī'mō-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and ppr. *desymotised*, ppr. *desymotising*. [< *de-* priv. + *symot(ic)* + *-ize*.] To free from disease-germs.

D. F. An abbreviation of the Latin *defensor fidei*, defender of the faith. See *defender*.

dft. A contraction (*a*) of *draft*, used in commercial writings; (*b*) sometimes, of *defendant*.

D. G. An abbreviation of the Latin *Dei gratia*, by the grace of God.

dha (dä), *n.* [Burmese.] A measure of length used in Burma; a rod, equal to 154 English inches.

dhabb (dab), *n.* [Ar. *dhabb*, a lizard (the skink).] The dried flesh of the skink, *Scincus officinalis*, used as a medicine.

dhadium (dä'di-um), *n.* A weight of Ballari in India, one fourth of the Ballari maund, or 6 pounds 5 ounces 5 drams troy.

dhak (dăk), *n.* [Hind. *dhāk*, *dhākā*, or *dhākkā* (Anglo-Ind. *dawk*); also called *palāsa*.] A handsome leguminous tree of India, *Butea frondosa*, the wood, leaves, and flowers of which are used in religious ceremonies. See *Butea*.

dhai (dāi), *n.* Same as *dholl*.

dhalee (dal'ē), *n.* A necklace, usually of gold beads, worn in the Levant.

dhamnoo (dam'nō), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tiliaceous tree of India, *Grewia elastica*, the wood of which is very tough and elastic.

dhan (dan), *n.* [Hind. Beng. *dhān*.] A gold and silver weight of Bengal, the 384th part of a tola. It is now, by law, 0.469 of a grain troy, but was formerly 0.585 of a grain.

dhar (dăr), *n.* [Burmese.] The curved sword of the Burmese, also used as a chopping-implement.

> The Burmese dropped their lances and *dhars*, and fled yelling back toward the pagoda.
> *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 421.

dharri (dar'i), *n.* [Hind. *dhari*, also *dhard*, a weight (5 seers).] An East Indian unit of weight, always a quarter of a maund, but ranging from 6 to 15 pounds; a stone. Also called *dhuddah*.

dhauri (dä'ri), *n.* [E. Ind.] A lythraceous shrub, *Woodfordia floribunda*, common throughout India. Its long spreading branches are covered with brilliant red flowers in the hot season.

dhobie, **dhoby** (dō'bi), *n.* [Hind. *dhobī*, a washerman, < *dhob*, a wash.] In India and the East, a native washerman. Also *dobie*, *dobee*.

> In 1877 the introduction of a steam laundry broke the monopoly of the *dhoby*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 142.

Dhobie's itch, *Tinea circinata*, a kind of ringworm common in hot, moist climates. Also called *washerman's itch*, *Indian ringworm*, etc.

dhobieman, **dhobyman** (dō'bi-man), *n.*; pl. *dhobiemen*, *dhobymen* (-men). In the East, a washerman.

> [The] *dhobyman* was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance — a black washerman, dressed in cotton. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 110.

dhole (dōl), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of East Indian dog, the wild dog of the Deccan, *Canis*

Dhole (*Canis dukkunensis*).

dukkunensis. It is of moderate size and a rich bay color. It hunts in packs, and is capable of running down large game.

dholl (dōl), *n.* The East Indian name for *Cajanus Indicus*, or pigeon-pea, a kind of pulse, dried and split, much used in India as a porridge. Also *dhal*.

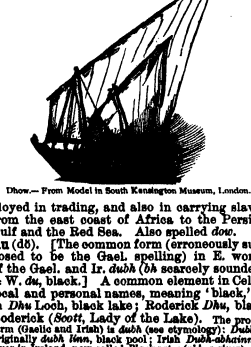
dhoney, **dhony**, *n.* See *doni*.

dhotee, **dhoty** (dō'tē, -ti), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., repr. Hind. *dhotī*.] A garment worn by men in India, consisting of a long narrow cloth passed round the waist, then between the thighs, and returned under itself at the waist behind. It is sometimes drawn close in all its parts, and sometimes the parts surrounding the thighs are allowed to hang loosely almost to the knees. Also *dhotie*, *dotie*.

dhourra[1], *n.* See *durra*.

Dhourra[2] (dō'rą), *n.* Same as *Durio*.

dhow (dou), *n.* An Arab vessel, generally with one mast, of from 150 to 250 tons' burden, em-



Dhow.— From Model in South Kensington Museum, London.

ployed in trading, and also in carrying slaves from the east coast of Africa to the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Also spelled *dow*.

dhu (dō). [The common form (erroneously supposed to be the Gael. spelling) in E. works of the Gael. and Ir. *dubh* (*bh* scarcely sounded) = W. *du*, black.] A common element in Celtic local and personal names, meaning 'black,' as in *Dhu* Loch, black lake; Roderick *Dhu*, black Roderick (*Scott*, Lady of the Lake). The proper form (Gaelic and Irish) is *dubh* (see etymology): *Dublin*, originally *dubh linn*, black pool; Irish *Dubh-abhainn*, a river in Ireland, now called *Blackwater* (*abh*, a river).

dhunchee (dun'chē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A tall annual leguminous plant of the tropics of the old world, *Sesbania aculeata*. It is cultivated in India for the fibers of its bark, which are used as a coarse substitute for hemp.

dhurra, *n.* See *durra*.

dhurries (dur'is), *n. pl.* [E. Ind.] A kind of coarse but durable carpeting made in India, usually in fringed squares, without positive patterns or bright colors. See *derries*.

Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable; *gaol-dhurries* have no intricate patterns, like those we term "oriental," but are merely intended for rough wear. *A. G. F. Eliot James*, Indian Industries, p. 19.

Di. (*a*) The chemical symbol of the metal *didymium*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] An abbreviation of Latin *dimidius*, half.

di-[1]. [L. *di-*: see *dis-*. Cf. *de-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, the form of *dis-* before certain consonants: see *dis-*. In some words in earlier English the prefixes *di-* and *de-* often interchanged; whence in modern English some with original *de-* have now also or only *di-*, as *divest*, while others with original *di-* have now *de-*, as *devise*, *device*, etc.

di-[2]. [L., etc., *dī-*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, combining form of *δίς*, adv., twice, doubly (= L. *bis*, *bi-* = Skt. *dvi-* = E. *twi-*, etc.), < *δύο* = E. *two*: see *bi-*[2], *twi-*, *two*.] A prefix of Greek origin, cognate with *bi-*[2] (which see), and meaning 'two-,' 'two fold,' 'double,' as in *dipterous*, two-winged, *diptych*, a two-leaved tablet, *diarchy*, government by two, etc. In chemistry it denotes that a compound contains two units of the element or radical to which *di-* is prefixed: as, manganese dioxid, MnO_2, a compound of one atom of manganese and two of oxygen.

di-[3]. A prefix of Greek origin, the form of *dia-* before a vowel. See *dia-*.

dia-. [L., etc., *dia-*, < Gr. *δια-*, prefix, *διά*, prep., through, throughout, during, across, over, by, etc., orig. **δίγα*, < **δFο*, *δύο* = E. *two*, connected with *dis*, doubly, and L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *dis-*.] A prefix of Greek origin, meaning in Greek, and so, with modifications, in modern speech, 'through, right through, in different directions, asunder, between,' etc.: often intensive, 'thoroughly, utterly,' etc.

diabantite (dī-ą-ban'tīt), *n.* [Irreg. < *diabase* (altered as if Gr. *διαβάς* (*διαβαντ-*), 2d aor. part. of *διαβαίνειν*, go through: see *-ite*[2].] A chloritic mineral found filling cavities in basic eruptive rocks, like basalt and diabase.

diabase (dī'ą-bās), *n.* [< *dia-*, erroneously for *di-*[2], double, + *base*[2]. The form simulates Gr. *διάβασις*, a crossing over, < *διαβαίνειν*, go through or over, < *διά*, through, + *βαίνειν*, go: see *basis*.] The name originally given by A. Brongniart to a rock which Haüy had later designated as *diorite*, which name Brongniart himself adopted in preference to that of *diabase*. Later (in 1842) Hausmann again introduced the word *diabase*, and by it designated a variety of pyroxenic rock, occurring in the Harz, and characterized by the presence of chlorite in considerable quantity. At the present time the name *diabase* is used to designate a crystalline-granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, usually more or less magnetite or titaniferous iron, or both, and occasionally apatite or olivin, to which is added chloritic matter in varying amount. To this chloritic material the name *viridite* is frequently applied, this being the substance which gives the mass the greenish color which it frequently has. Diabase is one of the rocks included under the popular designation of *greenstone*, and is also under that of *trap*. It is an altered form of basalt. "The main difference between *diabase* and *basalt* appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the diffused 'viridite' so characteristic of them" (*Geikie*, 1885). See *greenstone*, *trap*, *diorite*, and *melaphyre*.

diabase-porphyrite (dī'ą-bās-pôr'fi-rīt), *n.* See *porphyrite*.

diabasic (dī-ą-bā'sik), *a.* [< *diabase* + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to, or composed of, diabase.

> Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by *diabasic* eruptives. *Science*, III. 762.

diabaterial (dī'ą-bą-tē'ri-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἱερά*), offerings before crossing the border or a river, < *διαβατήρ*, verbal adj. of *διαβαίνειν*, cross over, < *διά*, across, + *βαίνειν*, go, = L. *venire* = E. *come*.] Passing beyond the borders of a place. *Mitford*. [Rare.]

diabetes (dī-ą-bē'tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβήτης*, diabetes, also a compass, a siphon, < *διαβαίνειν*, make a stride, walk or stand with the legs apart, also cross over, pass through: see *diabaterial*.] In *pathol.*, the name of two different affections, *diabetes mellitus*, or persistent glucosuria, and *diabetes insipidus*, or polyuria, both characterised in ordinary cases by an abnormally large discharge of urine. The former is distinguished by the presence of an excessive quantity of sugar in the urine, and to it there is a strong tendency to restrict the supply. Light and evanescent grades of glucosuria are not considered as diabetes, and doubtless frequently have an entirely different causation. The disease is chronic and generally fatal. Its essential pathology is unknown. It is not an affection of the kidneys, but depends upon the accumulation of sugar in the blood, or glucohemia. (See *glucosuria*.) Diabetes insipidus, or polyuria, is characterised by the discharge of abnormally large quantities of ordinary or watery urine.

diabetic (dī-ą-bet'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diabetes* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to diabetes.—**2.** Affected with diabetes: as, a *diabetic* patient.—**Diabetic sugar,** $C_6H_{12}O_6$, the sweet principle of diabetic urine, which often contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of it. It is identical with starch-sugar, grape-sugar, sugar of fruits, etc., the name common to all of which is *glucose.* See *glucose.*

II. *n.* A person suffering from diabetes.

After following a strict diet for two or three weeks, *diabetics* lose their craving for prohibited articles of food.
N. Y. Med. Jour., XL. 571.

diabetical (dī-ą-bet'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diabetic.*

diablerie, diablery (dī'a'blę-ri), *n.* [< F. *diablerie, deablerie* (= Pr. *diablia* = Sp. *diablura* = Pg. *diabrura* = It. *diavoleria*), devilry, sorcery, < *diable,* devil: see *devil.* Cf. *devilry.*] **1.** Mischief; wickedness; devilry.—**2.** Magic arts; incantation; sorcery.

Those were the times when men believed in witchcraft and every kind of *diablerie.*
J. R. Lowell, Virginia Comedians, I. liv.

I pitched my arm to make sure that I was not the subject of some *diablerie.* *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 272.

diabolarch (dī-ab'ǫ-lärk), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος,* devil, + *ἀρχός,* ruler, < *ἄρχειν,* rule.] The ruler of the devils; the chief devil. [Rare.]

Supposing, however, this Satan to be meant of a real angel, there will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch.* *J. Oxlee*, Confutation of the Diabolarchy, p. 9.

diabolarchy (dī-ą-bol'ąr-ki), *n.* [< Gr. *διάβολος,* devil, + *-αρχία,* < *ἄρχειν,* rule.] The rule of the devil. *J. Oxlee.* [Rare.]

diabolic, diabolical (dī-ą-bol'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< LL. *diabolicus,* < Gr. *διαβολικός,* devilish, < *διάβολος,* devil: see *devil.*] Pertaining to the devil; partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish; hence, infernal; impious; atrocious; outrageously wicked: as, a *diabolic* plot; a *diabolical* temper.

Which, in other beasts observed,
Doubt might beget of *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute.
Milton, P. L., ix. 95.

The practice of lying is a *diabolical* exercise, and they that use it are the devil's children. *Ray.*

=**Syn.** See list under *devilish.*

diabolically (dī-ą-bol'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner; very wickedly; atrociously.

So *diabolically* absurd . . . as to denie that to be . . . vnlawfull vnto Christians, which they haue renounced . . . in their baptisme. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, I. ii. (cho.).

diabolicalness (dī-ą-bol'i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity.

I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness.*
Warburton, Satire on Ranelagh House.

diabolify (dī-ą-bol'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolified,* ppr. *diabolifying.* [< LL. *diabolus,* devil, + *-fy.*] To ascribe diabolical qualities to; treat as a devil. [Rare.]

The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him. *Parivdon*, Sermons (1647), p. 59.

diabolish (dī-ab'ǫ-lish), *adv.* [Humorously substituted for *devilish,* < LL. *diabolus,* devil, + *-ish*[1]: see *devilish.*] Devilishly. [Humorous.]

A diabolish good word. *O. W. Holmes.*

diabolism (dī-ab'ǫ-lizm), *n.* [< LL. *diabolus,* devil, + *-ism.*] **1.** The actions or influence of the devil; conduct worthy of the devil.

While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism.* *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., i. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

He was now projecting . . . the farce of *diabolisme* and exorcisms. *Warburton*, Doctrine of Grace, ii. 288.

3. In *occultism,* black magic; sorcery; invocation of evil spirits.

diabolise (dī-ab'ǫ-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diabolised,* ppr. *diabolising.* [< LL. *diabolus,* devil, + E. *-ise.*] To render diabolical or devilish; impart diabolical ideas to. [Rare.]

He [the reformer] should resolve, with all his might, to divinise instead of *diabolise* public life.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 249.

There were two things, when I was a boy, that *diabolised* my imagination—I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape which prowled round the neighborhood where I was born and bred.
O. W. Holmes, Professor, p. 235.

diabology (dī-ą-bol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [A contr. of **diabobology,* < Gr. *διάβολος,* the devil, + *-λογία,* < *λέγειν,* speak: see *-ology.*] The doctrine of the devil; diabolical lore: as, the *diabology* of Milton's "Paradise Lost." [Rare.]

Remember the theology and the *diabology* of the time.
O. W. Holmes, Med. Essays, p. 355.

diabolus (dī-ab'ǫ-lus), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διάβολος,* an accuser, adversary, the devil: see *devil* and *diabolic.*] **1.** In *occultism,* the spirit of evil personified; the devil.—**2.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*, a genus of marsupials, containing the ursine dasyure or Tasmanian devil, *Dasyurus* or *Sarcophilus ursinus.*

diabrotic (dī-ą-brot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαβρωτικός,* able to eat through, corrosive, < *διαβιβρώσκειν* (*διαβρω-,* **βρωμι*), eat through, < *διά,* through, + *βιβρώσκειν* (**βρωμι*), eat: see *broma.*] **I.** *a.* Having the quality of corroding; corrosive: as, a *diabrotic* substance; *diabrotic* action.

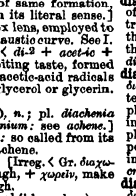
II. *n.* In *med.*, a corrosive.

Diabrotica (dī-ą-brot'i-kǰ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαβρωτικός,* being able to eat through: see *diabrotic.*] A genus of phytophagous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ* and subfamily *Galerucinæ.* They have the claws acutely toothed, the tibiæ not sulcate, the front carinate, and the prothorax with two deep impressions. There are numerous new-world species, of rather small size. Their larvæ are more elongate than the typical *Chrysomelidæ,* and live under ground on the roots of plants. A very common North American species is *D. vittata* (Fabricius), of a bright-yellow color, the head and two stripes on each wing-cover black, as are the abdomen and parts of the legs; the elytra are punctate-striate. This species is injurious to squashes and allied plants, and is known as the striped cucumber-beetle. *D. duodecimpunctata,* another common species, has 12 large black spots on the elytra.

a, Striped Cucumber-beetle (*Diabrotica vittata*), and *b*, *D. duodecimpunctata*, both natural size; *c*, larva of *D. vittata* (line shows natural size).

diacatholicon (dī'ą-ka-thol'i-kon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά,* through, + *καθολικός,* universal: see *catholicon.*] A kind of purgative medicine formerly in use, compounded of many substances: so called from its supposed general usefulness.

diacaustic (dī-ą-kâs'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διά,* through, + E. *caustic,* in math. sense.] **I.** *a.* In *math.*, belonging to a species of caustic curves formed by refraction. If rays P*m*, issuing from a luminous point P, be refracted by the curve AmB, so that the sines of incidence are to the sines of refraction in a given ratio, the curve CDDII, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic curve,* or *caustic by refraction. Brande and Cox.* See *caustic*, *n.*, 3.



Diacaustic Curve.

AB, refracting curve; P, radiant; P*m*D, P*m*D, rays refracted at *m*; CDDII, the envelop of all such rays, is the diacaustic.

The principle, being once established, was applied to atmospheric refractions, optical instruments, *diacaustic* curves (that is, the curves of intense light produced by refraction), and to various other cases. *Whewell.*

II. *n.* [In math. sense, from the adj. *diacaustic,* above; in med. sense, of same formation, with reference to *caustic* in its literal sense.] **1.** In *med.*, a double-convex lens, employed to cauterize a part.—**2.** A diacaustic curve. See I.

diacetin (dī-a-sē'tin), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *acet-ic* + *-in*[2].] A liquid having a biting taste, formed by the combination of two acetic-acid radicals with the trivalent alcohol glycerol or glycerin. Also called *acetidin.*

diachenium (dī-a-kē'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *diachenia* (-ą). [NL., < *di-*[2] + *achenium*: see *achene.*] In *bot.*, same as *cremocarp*: so called from its resemblance to a doubled achene.

diachorial (dī-ą-kō'ri-al), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διαχωρεῖν,* go through, < *διά,* through, + *χωρεῖν,* make room, go.] Passing through.

diachylon, diachylum (dī-ak'i-lon, -lum), *n.*; pl. *diachyla* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *διάχυλος,* very juicy, < *διά,* through, + *χυλός,* juice: see *chyle.*] In *med.*: (*a*) Formerly, an emollient plaster composed of the juices of herbs.

The common plaister called *diachylon.*
Boyle, Works, I. 7.

He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon.* *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

(*b*) Now, another name for *lead-plaster.*

diachyma (dī-ak'i-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά,* through, + *χύμα,* liquid, juice: see *chyme*[1].] In *bot.*, the parenchyma or green cellular matter of leaves: a term proposed by Link, but not in use.

diacid (dī-as'id), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *acid.*] Capable of saturating two molecules of a monobasic acid: applied to certain hydroxids and basic oxids.

diaclasis (dī-ą-klā'sis), *n.* Refraction.

diacodium (dī-ą-kō'di-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *diacodion,* a sort of medicine prepared from poppy-juice, < Gr. *διὰ κωδείων,* from poppy-heads: *διά,* through; *κώδεια,* the head, esp. of a plant, a poppy-head.] In *med.*, a syrup made of poppies.

diacolia (dī-ą-sō'li-ą), *n.* [< Gr. *διά,* through, between, + *κοιλία,* a hollow, < *κοῖλος,* hollow.] In *anat.*, the third or middle ventricle of the brain.

diaconal (dī-ak'ǫ-nal), *a.* [< ML. *diaconalis,* < LL. *diaconus,* a deacon: see *deacon.*] Pertaining to a deacon; of the nature of a deacon's duties: as, the *diaconal* office; *diaconal* ministrations.

diaconate[1] (dī-ak'ǫ-nāt), *a.* [< LL. *diaconus,* a deacon, + *-ate*[1].] Superintended or managed by deacons. [Rare.]

There should be a common treasury for this one great *diaconate* church. *Goodwin*, Works, IV. iv. 189.

diaconate[2] (dī-ak'ǫ-nāt), *n.* [= F. *diaconat* = Sp. Pg. It. *diaconato,* < LL. *diaconatus,* the office of a deacon, < *diaconus,* a deacon: see *deacon.*] **1.** The office or dignity of a deacon.—**2.** A body of deacons.

diaconica (dī-ą-kon'i-kǰ), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *διακονικά,* neut. pl. of *διακονικός,* < *διάκονος,* a deacon: see *deacon.*] In the *Gr. Ch.*, the suffrages at the beginning of the liturgy; the deacon's litany. Also called *irenica* and *synapte.* See *irenica* and *catena.*

diaconicon, diaconicum (dī-ą-kon'i-kon, -kum), *n.*; pl. *diaconica* (-kǰ). [< Gr. *διακονικόν,* neut. of *διακονικός,* < *διάκονος,* a deacon: see *diaconica.*] In Greek churches, a room, usually on the south side of the bema or sanctuary, answering to the prothesis on the north side. It communicates by a door with the bema, and generally has an outside door besides. Sometimes it is placed in a different part of the church; or there may be two. It is used to contain vestments, sacred vessels, etc., and thus corresponds to the sacristy of a Latin church. Other names for it are *metatorium* and *scenophylacium.* The diaconicon and prothesis are found in early times comprehended under the common name of *pastophoria.* See cut under *bema.*

On the opposite side of the bema was the *diaconicon* or sacristy. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 191.

diacope (dī-ak'ǫ-pē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διακοπή,* a gash, cleft (MGr. NGr. interruption, cessation), < *διακόπτειν,* cut in two, < *διά,* asunder, + *κόπτειν,* cut.] **1.** In *gram.*, same as *tmesis.*—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of percoid fishes having the operculum notched and tuberculate. There are several large and beautiful species in the Indian seas, some of them upward of 2 feet long. *Cuvier*, 1817.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Hübner*, 1816.—**4.** In *surg.*, a deep wound, particularly of the skull and its integuments; an incision, a fissure, or a longitudinal fracture. [Rare.]

diacoustic (dī-ą-kōs'tik or -kous'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά,* through, + *ἀκουστικός,* < *ἀκούειν,* hear: see *acoustic.*] Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds. Also *diaphonic, diaphonical.*

diacoustics (dī-ą-kōs'tiks or -kous'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diacoustic*: see *-ics.*] The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; the consideration of the properties of sound refracted by passing through media of different density. Also called *diaphonics.*

diacranterian (dī'ą-kran-tē'ri-an), *a.* [< Gr. *διά,* through, apart, + *κραντῆρες,* the wisdom-teeth, so called as completing the set, lit. completers, < *κραίνειν,* accomplish, complete.] Having teeth in rows separated by an interval: applied to the dentition of serpents in which the posterior teeth are separated by a considerable interval from the anterior: opposed to *synranterian.* Also *dieranterian.*

diacrisiography (dī-ą-kris-i-og'rą-fi), *n.* [Gr. *διάκρισις,* separation (secretion) (< *διακρίνειν,* separate: see *diacritic*) + *-γραφία,* < *γράφειν,* write.] A description of the organs of secretion. *Dunglison.*

diacritic (dī-ą-krit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Gr. *διακριτικός,* able to distinguish, separative, < *διακρίνειν,* distinguish, separate, < *διά,* between, + *κρίνειν,* separate, distinguish: see *critic.* Cf. *discreet, discreet,* which are of similar formation.] **I.** *a.* Serving to distinguish: same as *diacritical* (which is the more common form).

II. *n.* A diacritical mark (which see, under *diacritical*).

diacritical (dī-ą-krit'i-kal), *a.* Serving to distinguish; distinguishing; distinctive: as, a

diacritical mark, point, or sign.—**Diacritical current**, in *elect.*, a magnetic current which will produce in an iron coil diacritical magnetization, or a magnetization equal to one half saturation.—**Diacritical mark, point, or sign**, a dot, line, or other mark added or put adjacent to a letter or sign in order to distinguish it from another of similar form, or to give it a different phonetic value, or to indicate some particular accent, tone, stress, or emphasis, as in schemes for the transliteration of foreign languages into Roman letters, or for indicating the exact pronunciation of words, as in the scheme of marking pronunciation used in this dictionary. Thus, the marks attached to *e* in the forms ē, ĕ, ę, are diacritical marks, or diacritics. So in the angular German running-hand the letter u (u) is written thus, ŭ, to distinguish it from n (n); and the dot over the *i*, formerly used also over *y*, has a like office. Diacritical marks and points are regularly used as a part of the alphabetical systems of many languages.

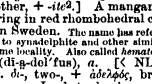
From "*f*," in the Icelandick alphabet, "*v*" is distinguished only by a *diacritical point*.
Johnson, Grammar of the English Tongue.

diact (dī'akt), *a.* A contracted form of *diactine*.
diactinal (dī-ak'ti-năl), *a.* [< *diactine* + *-al.*] Same as *diactine*.
diactine (dī-ak'tin), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray.] Having two rays; sharp-pointed at each end, as a sponge-spicule of the monaxon, biradiate, or rhabdus type. *W. J. Sollas.*
diactinic (dī-ak-tin'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀκτίς* (*ἀκτιν-*), a ray: see *actinic*.] Capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun.
diadelph (dī'ą-delf), *n.* [< NL. **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] In *bot.*, a plant the stamens of which are united into two bundles or sets by their filaments.
Diadelphia (dī-ą-del'fĭ-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diadelphus*: see *diadelphous*.] The name given by Linnæus to his seventeenth class of plants. It consists chiefly of leguminous genera.
diadelphian (dī-ą-del'fĭ-an), *a.* [< NL. *Diadelphia*, q. v.] Same as *diadelphous*.
diadelphic (dī-ą-del'fik), *a.* [As *diadelph-ous* + *-ic.*] Being one of a group of two.
diadelphite (dī-ą-del'fīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother, + *-ite*[2].] A manganese arseniate occurring in red rhombohedral crystals at Nordmark in Sweden. The name has reference to its close relation to synadelphite and other similar minerals from the same locality. Also called *hematolite*.
diadelphous (dī-ą-del'fus), *a.* [< NL. **diadelphus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀδελφός*, brother.]

Diadelphous Stamens of *Indigofera tinctoria*.

In *bot.*, having stamens united in two sets by their filaments, the sets being equal or unequal; grouped together in two sets: as, *diadelphous* stamens. In papilionaceous flowers, out of ten stamens nine are often united, while one (the posterior one) is free. Also *diadelphian*.

diadem (dī'ą-dem), *n.* [< ME. *diademe* (= D. *diadeem* = G. Dan. Sw. *diadem*), < OF. *diademe*, F. *diadème* = Sp. Pg. It. *diadema*, < L. *diadema*, < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, < *διαδεῖν*, bind round, < *διά*, through, + *δεῖν*, bind, tie.]


1. Parthian Diadem. 2. Jeweled Diadem of Constantine. (From ancient coins.)

1. Anciently, a head-band or fillet worn by kings as a badge of royalty. It was made of silk, linen, or wool, and encircled the temples and forehead, the ends being tied behind, so as to fall on the neck. It was originally white and plain, but was later embroidered with gold or set with pearls or precious stones, and little by little increased in richness until it was developed into the modern crown.

The hair, instead of being arranged in spiral curls over the brow and temples, is twined as if round a concealed *diadem*. *A. S. Murray*, Hist. of Sculpture, ii. 108.

2. Anything worn on the head as a mark or badge of royalty; a crown.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns;
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and sleepless nights
To him who wears the regal *diadem*.
Milton, P. R., ii. 461.

Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains;
They crown'd him long ago
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,
With a *diadem* of snow. *Byron*, Manfred, i. 1.

3. Figuratively, supreme power; sovereignty.

What more can I expect while David lives?
All but his kingly *diadem* he gives.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit.

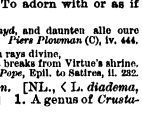
4. In *her.*, one of the arches which rise from the rim or circle of a crown, and support the mound or globe at the top.—5. In *zoöl.*, a certain monkey, *Cercopithecus diadematus*.

diadem (dī'ą-dem), *v. t.* [< ME. *diademen*, in pp. used as adj., after L. *diadematus*, diademed; from the noun.] To adorn with or as if with a diadem; crown.

And David shal be *diademyd*, and daunten alle oure enemyes. *Piers Ploweman* (C), iv. 444.

Not so, when *diadem'd* with rays divine,
Touch'd with the flame that breaks from Virtue's shrine.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, ii. 232.

Diadema (dī-ą-dē'mą), *n.* [NL., < L. *diadema*, a diadem: see *diadem*.]


Diadema setosum.

1. A genus of *Crustacea*. *Schumacher*, 1817. —2. The typical genus of sea-urchins of the family *Diadematidæ*. *D. mexicanus* and *D. setosum* are examples. *J. E. Gray*, 1825.—3. A genus of nymphalid butterflies. *Boisduval*, 1832.—4. A genus of *Mollusca*. *Pease*, 1868.

diadematid (dī-ą-dem'ą-tid), *n.* A sea-urchin of the family *Diadematidæ*.
Diadematidæ (dī'ą-dē-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diadema*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of desmostichous or regular sea-urchins, order *Endocyclica*, represented by the genus *Diadema*, having a thin test, very long, hollow, fragile vertebrate spines, circulate perforate tubercles, and notched peristome.
diademed (dī'ą-demd), *p. a.* [< *diadem* + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, surrounded or surmounted by a circle, like a halo or glory: applied to the eagle of the Holy Roman Empire, the two heads of which were anciently diademed to distinguish them from the similar bearings of other princes, which were simply crowned.
diadem-spider (dī'ą-dem-spī'dėr), *n.* A name of *Epeira diadema*, the common garden-spider: so called from its markings. See cut under *cross-spider*.
diadexis (dī-ą-dek'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδεξις*, a taking from, succession, relief, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, take from, succeed to, < *διά*, through, + *δέχεσθαι*, take, receive.] In *pathol.*, a transformation of a disease into another, differing from the former in both its nature and its seat. *Dunglison*.
Diadochi (dī-ad'ō-ki), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διάδοχοι*, pl. of *διάδοχος*, a successor, prop. adj., succeeding, < *διαδέχεσθαι*, succeed to, receive from another: see *diadexis*.] The Macedonian generals of Alexander the Great, who, after his death in 323 B. c., divided his empire.

Since the time of Alexander many Jews have been led to settle beyond Palestine, either with commercial objects or attracted by the privileges conferred by the *diadochi* on the inhabitants of the cities they founded.
Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 760.

Diadochian (dī-ą-dō'ki-an), *a.* [< *Diadochi* + *-ian*.] Relating to the Diadochi.

Near the marble steps were various remains belonging to a monument of small dimensions and lavish *Diadochian* ornamentation.
J. T. Clarke, Rep. of Assos Expedition, 1881, p. 40.

diadochite (dī-ad'ō-kīt), *n.* [< Gr. *διάδοχος*, a successor (see *Diadochi*) (in allusion to its relation to the arseniate pittiticite or iron sinter), + *-ite*[2].] A hydrous iron phosphate with iron sulphate occurring in stalactitic forms of a yellowish-brown color and resinous luster.
Diadophis (dī-ad'ō-fis), *n.* [NL. (Baird and Girard, 1853), < Gr. *διάδημα*, a band or fillet, + *ὄφις*, a snake.] A genus of *Colubridæ*, having the head distinct, the body slender with smooth scales, the postabdominal scutella bifid, the subcaudals all divided, the cephalic plates normal, with a well-developed loral, 2 postorbitals, 2 anteorbitals, and 2 nasals, between which latter is the nostril. The best-known species is *D. punctatus*, the ring-necked snake, found in many parts of the United States, a very common and pretty snake, quite harmless, of small size, and dark-green color above and yellowish below, with a yellowish ring round the neck. There are several others.
diadrom† (dī'ą-drom), *n.* [< Gr. *διαδρομή*, *διάδρομος*, a running through, < *διαδραμεῖν*, run through, < *διά*, through, + *δραμεῖν*, run, second aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] 1. A course or passing.—2. A vibration; the time in which the vibration of a pendulum is performed.

A philosophical foot [is] one third of a pendulum, whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute. *Locke*.

diaeresis, *n.* See *dieresis*.
diaretic, *a.* See *dieretic*.
diageotropic (dī-ą-jē-ō-trop'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, + *γῆ*, the earth, + *τρόπος*, a turning (< *τρέπειν*, turn), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, growing horizontally or transversely to the direction of gravitation.
diageotropism (dī'ą-jē-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* [As *diageotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, transverse geotropism; a turning in a direction at right angles to that of gravitation. *Darwin*.
diaglyph (dī'ą-glif), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγλύφειν*, carve through, carve in intaglio, < *διά*, through, + *γλύφειν*, carve: see *glyph*.] A sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio.
diaglyphic (dī-ą-glif'ik), *a.* [< *diaglyph* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to sculpture, engraving, etc., in which the design is sunk into the general surface.
diagnose (dī-ag-nōs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosed*, ppr. *diagnosing*. [< *diagnos-is*.] In *pathol.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, to determine the diagnosis of; ascertain, as a disease, from its symptoms; distinguish; discriminate; diagnosticate.
diagnosis (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diagnoses* (-sēz). [= F. *diagnose* = Sp. Pg. *diagnosis* = It. *diagnosi*, < NL. *diagnosis*, < Gr. *διαγνωσις*, a distinguishing, < *διαγινώσκειν*, distinguish, discern, < *διά*, between, + *γιγνώσκειν* (√ **γνω*), know, = E. *know*[1], q. v. Cf. *gnosis*, *gnostic*, etc.] Scientific discrimination of any kind; a short distinctive description, as of a plant. Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, the recognition of a disease from its symptoms; the determination of the nature of a diseased condition. (*b*) In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a specific characterization; a brief, precise, correct, and exclusively pertinent definition. In this sense *diagnosis* is nearly synonymous with *definition*: both differ from *description* in omitting details or non-essential particulars; but *definition* may include points equally applicable to some other object, the particular combination of points given making it a *diagnosis*.—**Differential diagnosis**, the distinction between two more or less similar diseases or objects of natural history.
diagnost (dī'ag-nost), *n.* [< *diagnost-ic*.] One who diagnoses.
diagnostic (dī-ag-nos'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diagnostique* = Sp. *diagnóstico* = Pg. It. *diagnostico*, < Gr. *διαγνωστικός*, able to distinguish, < *διάγνωσις*, a distinguishing: see *diagnosis*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diagnosis; determining a diagnosis; indicating the nature; constituting a ground of discrimination.

The great *diagnostic* point between amnesic and ataxic aphasia is, that in the former the patient can always articulate the forgotten word when it is suggested to him; in the latter, no prompting or assistance can enable him to enunciate the proper sound. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 171.

II. *n.* 1. In *pathol.*, a symptom of value in diagnosis. Diagnostics are of two kinds: the *adjunct*, or such as are common to several diseases; and the *special* or *pathognomonic*, which distinguish a certain disease from all others.
2. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, a term or phrase which constitutes a diagnosis; a definition or characterization.
diagnosticate (dī-ag-nos'ti-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagnosticated*, ppr. *diagnosticating*. [< *diagnostic* + *-ate*[2].] To make or give a diagnosis of; discriminate or characterize, as one species or disease from another; diagnose.

Woman as well as man can sell goods, plan buildings, make statues, resolve nebulæ, discover elements, *diagnosticate* diseases, construct philosophies, write epics.
Boardman, Creative Week, p. 229.

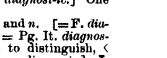
diagnostician (dī'ag-nos-tish'ąn), *n.* [< *diagnostic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in diagnosis.

The injured tissue which puts forth an immediate effort at repair is a *diagnostician* and a doctor on a minute scale.
Mind in Nature, ii.

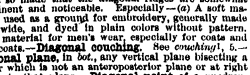
diagnostics (dī-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagnostic*: see *-ics*.] That department of medicine which relates to the study of the symptoms as indicating the disease; symptomatology.

But Radcliffe, who, with coarse manners and little book learning, had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in *diagnostics*, uttered the more alarming words—small-pox. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xx.

diagometer (dī-ą-gom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διάγειν*, conduct (< *διά*, through, + *ἄγειν*, lead), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] A kind of electroscope, consisting of a dry pile and a magnetized needle for an indicator, used for ascertaining the conducting power of different bodies. It was first employed by Rousseau to detect adulterations in olive-oil, which is said to have less conducting power than other fixed oils.
diagonal (dī-ag'ō-nal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *diagonal* = It. *diagonale* = D. *diagonaal* = G. Dan. Sw. *diagonal*, < L. *diagonalis*, < *diagonios*, < Gr. *διαγώνιος*, from angle to angle, diagonal, < *διά*, through, across, + *γωνία*, a corner, angle.] **I.** *a.* 1. In *geom.*, extending; as a line, from


Diagonal of a Rectangle.

one angle to another not adjacent, within any figure.—2. Being in an oblique direction; lying obliquely.—3. Marked by oblique lines: as, *diagonal* cloth.—**Diagonal bellows**, in *organ-building*, a bellows whose two sides are placed at an angle to each other: distinguished from *horizontal bellows*.—**Diagonal bond.** See *bond*[1].—**Diagonal brace** or **diagonal tie.** See *angle-brace* (*a*).—**Diagonal cloth**, a twilled fabric so made that the diagonal ridges are somewhat prominent and noticeable. Especially—(*a*) A soft material used as a ground for embroidery, generally made very wide, and dyed in plain colors without pattern. (*b*) A material for men's wear, especially for coats and waistcoats.—**Diagonal couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Diagonal plane**, in *bot.*, any vertical plane bisecting a flower which is not an interfoscicular plane or at right angles to that plane.—**Diagonal point** of a quadrangle, one of the three points, other than the points of the quadrangle, where the six lines intersect.—**Diagonal scale**, a ruler on which is drawn a set of parallel lines marked off into equal divisions by cross-lines, one of the divisions at one extremity of the ruler being subdivided



Diagonal Scale.

by parallel lines drawn obliquely at equal distances across the parallels. Such a scale facilitates laying down small fractions of the unit of measurement. Thus, if, in the figure, the distance from 0 to 10 — one inch — is divided into 10 equal parts, the diagonal which ends at 0 cuts off upon the parallel lines $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{2}{100}$, etc., inch respectively; the next diagonal cuts off $\frac{11}{100}$, $\frac{12}{100}$, etc.—**Diagonal triangle**, a triangle formed by the three diagonals of a complete quadrilateral, or the three diagonal points of a quadrangle.

II. *n.* 1. A straight line drawn from one angle to or through another, not adjacent, in any plane or solid figure.—2. Any oblique line.

> I moved as in a strange *diagonal*,
> And maybe neither pleased myself nor them.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

Specifically—3. In *chess*, *checkers*, etc., a line of squares running diagonally across the board. See *chess*[1].—4. Same as *diagonal cloth*, especially in the United States: a term introduced about 1875.—**Dexter diagonal**, in *math.*, a diagonal from the upper left-hand to the lower right-hand angle.—**Principal diagonal**, that diagonal which passes through the angle considered as the first. See *determinant*, 3.

diagonal-built (dī-ag′ō-nal-bilt), *a.* Built, as a boat, in such a way that the outer skin is formed by two layers of planking at right angles to each other and making an angle of about 45° with the keel, in opposite directions.

diagonally (dī-ag′ō-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; crosswise.

> The next leaf may be single; stitch it across with double silk *diagonally*, and cross those stitches with others.
> *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, I. 5.

diagonalt (dī-a-gō′nī-al), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγώνιος* + E. *-al*: see *diagonal*.] Diagonal; diametrical: as, "*diagonal* contraries," *Milton*.

diagram (dī′a-gram), *n.* [< F. *diagramme*, < L. *diagramma*, a scale, the gamut, in music, < Gr. *διάγραμμα* (τ-), that which is marked out by lines, a figure, a written list, register, decree, the gamut, or a scale, in music, < *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines, draw, describe, < *διά*, across, through, + *γράφειν*, write: see *gram*[2], *graphic*.] 1. In *geom.*, a drawing or scheme delineated for the purpose of demonstrating the properties of any figure by observations on the geometrical relations of its parts.

> Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in the mathematics; very serious in the *diagram*, but failing in the mechanick operation. *Dryden.*

2. An illustrative figure giving only the outlines or a general scheme (not an exact representation) of the object; a figure for ascertaining or exhibiting certain relations between objects under discussion by means of analogous relations between the parts of the figure.

> Dr. Dalton, in his *Elements of Chemistry*, . . . published a large collection of *diagrams*, exhibiting what he conceived to be the configuration of the atoms in a great number of the most common combinations of chemical elements. *Whewell*, Hist. Scientific Ideas, viii. 3.

> A *diagram* is a figure drawn in such a manner that the geometrical relations between the parts of the figure help us to understand relations between other objects.
> *Clerk Maxwell*, Encyc. Brit., VII. 149.

3. In *old music*, a table representing all the sounds of the system; a musical scale.—**Acceleration-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative accelerations of particles. Also called *acceleration-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the accelerations of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Configuration-diagram**, a diagram which shows the relative positions of the parts of a system by means of the relative situations of points, but does not, like a plan, show the forms of different bodies.—**Contrast-diagram**, a color-diagram showing the relations of contrast between colors.—**Displacement-diagram.** (*a*) A diagram in which the relative positions of points represent in magnitude and direction the relative displacements of particles. Better called *displacement-polygon*. (*b*) A diagram in which the displacements of particles are represented in magnitude and direction by lines drawn from points showing the positions of those particles.—**Force-diagram**, a diagram in which the lines of action of forces are represented by lines.—**Frame-diagram**, a diagram of a frame in which the positions of the axes of the joints are shown by points, while the rigid or elastic connections are shown by lines between the points. Such a diagram of the configuration of the frame is, in graphical statics, united with a diagram of the forces, the latter being so resolved that all the components pass through joints. By means of a second diagram, the frame-diagram is then completed by the addition of the resultant diagram.—**Funicular diagram**, a diagram in which every joint of a frame is represented by a funicular polygon, and every link in the frame by a line, the side of a funicular polygon or polygons. Also called *stress-diagram*.—**Indicator-diagram**, the diagram traced by the steam-indicator. The diagram is a curve having rectangular coördinates of which the abscissas represent distances of piston-travel from the beginning of the stroke and the ordinates pressures at those distances. The area of the diagram measures the total work performed by the piston during the stroke. This work, expressed in foot-pounds, divided by Joule's equivalent, gives the heat-equivalent of the work performed, in British thermal units. (See *indicator*.) These diagrams may be obtained from nearly all kinds of heat-engines. Also called (with the paper on which it is traced) *indicator-card*.—**Metrical diagram**, a figure drawn to scale from numerical data for the purpose of ascertaining the values of other quantities by measurement.—**Newton's diagram**, a diagram in which the points represent colors, weights attached to points represent luminosities, and resultant points represent colors which can be produced by mixtures of two colors.—**Reciprocal diagrams**, two diagrams such that to every point of concourse of lines in either corresponds a closed polygon in the other.—**Resultant diagram**, a line upon a force-diagram showing the direction and position of the resultant of the forces.—**Stereoscopic diagrams**, perspective representations or projections of a solid diagrammatic figure, intended to be optically combined by means of a stereoscope.—**Stress-diagram.** Same as *funicular diagram*.—**Velocity-diagram**, a diagram defined like an acceleration-diagram by substituting *velocity* for *acceleration*. (See also *color-diagram*.)

diagram (dī′a-gram), *v. t.* [< *diagram*, *n.*] To draw or put into the form of a diagram; make a diagram of.

> They are matters which refuse to be . . . *diagramed*, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of. *Carlyle.*

diagramically (dī-a-gram′i-kal-i), *adv.* A shortened form of *diagrammatically*. [Rare.]

> The folds of her skirts hanging *diagramically* and stiffly.
> *Philadelphia Times*, April 18, 1886.

diagrammatic (dī′a-gra-mat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. as if **διαγραμματικός*, < *διάγραμμα* (τ-), a diagram.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a diagram; represented by means of a diagram; consisting of a diagram; more generally, schematic and abstract.

> Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain *diagrammatic* conception of the sentences. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

Diagrammatic reasoning, reasoning which proceeds by first constructing a diagram or other visible schema by means of given relations, and then observing in this diagram other relations not made use of, as such, in constructing the diagram.

diagrammatically (dī′a-gra-mat′i-kal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a diagram; by means of a diagram or diagrams; schematically.

diagrammatize (dī-a-gram′a-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diagrammatized*, ppr. *diagrammatizing*. [< Gr. *διάγραμμα* (τ-), a diagram, + E. *-ize*. Cf. Gr. *διαγραμμίζειν*, divide by lines, play at draughts.] To represent by a diagram; put into the form of a diagram. Also spelled *diagrammatise*.

> It can be *diagrammatised* as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. *Mind*, IX. 18.

diagrammeter (dī-a-gram′e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διάγραμμα*, diagram, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams, 5 seconds long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule. *E. D.*

diagraph (dī′a-gráf), *n.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagram*.] 1. An instrument by which persons without knowledge of drawing or perspective can reproduce the figures of objects before their eyes. It consists of a carriage for a pencil governed by a system of cords and pulleys working at right angles to one another, and set in motion by the movement of a pointer, which is passed by the operator, who is careful to keep his eye at a fixed point of view, around the apparent outlines of his subject. The pencil describes on the paper the exact motions of the pointer, and thus reproduces the desired object.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting. *E. H. Knight.*

diagraphic, diagraphical (dī-a-graf′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διαγράφειν*, mark out by lines: see *diagraph* and *graphic*.] Descriptive. *Imp. Dict.*

diagraphics (dī-a-graf′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diagraphic*: see *-ics*.] The art of design or drawing.

diagrydiate (dī-a-grid′i-āt), *n.* [< *diagrydium* + *-ate*[1].] A strong purgative in which scammony is an ingredient.

diagrydium (dī-a-grid′i-um), *n.* [NL. ML., also *diagridium*, < LL. *diagrydium*, < Gr. *διαγρύδιον*, the juice of a purgative plant, *Convolvulus scammonia*.] An old commercial name for scammony.

diagrios (dī-a-ji′i-os), *a.* [LL. *diagrios* (Martianus Capella), < Gr. *διάγνως* (Achitetes Quintilianus) for *δίγνως*, of two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *γνῶν*, limb, member.] In *anc. pros.*, consisting of two members: a distinctive epithet of the pæon or pæonic foot in the form commonly known as the Cretic.—**Pæon diagrios**, the ordinary cretic, a pæonic foot of two semeia or divisions (– ⏑ | – ⏑), as distinguished from the *pæon epibatus* (⏑ | – | ⏑), a compound foot of double the magnitude, divided into four parts. See *epibatus* and *pæon*.

diaheliotropic (dī-a-hē″li-ō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, across, transversely, + E. *heliotropic*, q. v.] In *bot.*, turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.

> The movements of leaves and cotyledons . . . when moderately illuminated are *diaheliotropic*.
> *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 465.

diaheliotropism (dī-a-hē-li-ot′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *diaheliotropic* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant; pertaining to diaheliotropism.

> As all leaves and cotyledons are continually circumnutating, there can hardly be a doubt that *diaheliotropism* results from modified circumnutation.
> *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 564.

dial (dī′al), *n.* [< ME. *dial*, *dyal*, a dial, < ML. *dialis*, daily (cf. *diale*, as much land as could be plowed in a day), < L. *dies*, a day: see *deity*. From L. *dies* come also *diary*, *diurnal*, *journal*, *journey*, etc.; cf. *diet*[2].] 1. An instrument for indicating the hour of the day by means of a shadow thrown upon a graduated surface. For dials with a style or gnomon, see *sun-dial*; for portable dials, see *ring-dial*, *poke-dial*, and *solarium*.

> Read on this *dial*, how the shades devour
> My short liv'd winter's day.
> *Charles*, Emblems, III. 13.

> The sly shadow steals away upon the *dial*, and the quickest eye can discover no more but that it is gone.
> *Glanville.*

2. The face of a clock or watch, upon which the hours and minutes are marked, and over which the hands move.

> We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
> In feelings, not in figures on a *dial*.
> *P. J. Bailey*, Festus: Scene, A Country Town.

Hence—3†. A timepiece of any kind; a clock or watch. In the first extract Shakspere may have meant a portable dial of the kind described below; but in the second a watch of some kind seems to be clearly indicated.

> And then he drew a *dial* from his poke;
> And looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
> Says, very wisely, "It is ten o'clock:
> Thus we may see," quoth he, "how the world wags."
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, II. 7.

> Then my *dial* goes not true. *Shak.*, All's Well, II. 5.

4. Any plate or face on which a pointer or an index moves, marking revolutions, pressure, etc., according to the nature of the machinery of which it forms part: as, the *dial* of a steam-gage, gas-meter, or telegraphic instrument.—5. In *teleg.* and *horol.*, an insulated stationary wheel exhibiting upon its face letters, numerals, or other characters.—6. The lettered or numbered face-plate of a permutation-lock.—7†. A mariners' compass. [Rare.]

> W' are not to Ceres so much bound for Bread . . .
> As (Signior Flaulo) to thy witty triall,
> For first inventing of the best-wayes *Dial*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

8. In *mining*, a compass or graduated circle with a magnetic needle, arranged for underground surveying where great accuracy is not required. [Eng.]—9. A lapidaries' instrument for holding a gem while it is being cut. It carries the dop to which the gem is directly fixed.—**Azimuth dial.** See *azimuth*.—**Cataoptric dial.** See *cataoptric*.—**Center of a dial.** See *center*[1].—**Cylindrical dial**, a dial drawn on a cylindrical surface.—**Declining dial**, a dial the plane of which intersects the horizon in a line not directed to a cardinal point; a dial the azimuth of whose plane is neither east, west, north, nor south. Also called *decliner*.—**Direct dial**, a dial the azimuth of whose plane is east, west, north, or south.—**East dial**, a direct dial which is exposed toward the east.—**Equatorial dial.** Same as *equinoctial dial*.—**Equinoctial dial**, a dial whose plane is perpendicular to the earth's axis.—**Erect dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**Fixed dial**, a dial which is intended to have a fixed position, and to show the time by means of the light

angle of the sun or moon.—**Horizontal dial**, a dial the plane of which is horizontal.—**Inclining dial, inclined dial**, a dial the plane of which leans forward so that a plumb-line dropped from the upper part will fall outside the wall.—**Meridian line on a dial.** See *meridian*.—**Night or nocturnal dial**, a dial for showing the time by means of the moon's shadow, a rough calculation from the moon's age being used.—**North dial**, a direct dial exposed to the north.—**Phosphorescent dial**, a dial made of enameled paper or thin cardboard, and covered with varnish or a solution of white wax in turpentine, over which is dusted powdered sulphid of barium. Such a dial is luminous in the dark, so that it can be read without a light. It loses its phosphorescence after a time, but this may be restored by exposure to sunlight or to the flame of magnesium-wire.—**Polar dial**, a dial the plane of which passes through the pole of the heavens. Such a dial presents the peculiarity that its center is at infinity.—**Portable dial**, a dial used as a pocket-timepiece. If such a dial is provided with a magnetic or solar compass, it shows the time on the same principle as the fixed dial; but if there is no such compass, as when such dials were in common use there generally was not, the time is only roughly shown by the altitude of the sun.—**Primary dial**, a dial whose plane is parallel or perpendicular either to the plumb-line or to the earth's axis.—**Quadrantal dial**, a portable dial in the shape of the quadrant, with different graduated circles to be used in different months of the year.—**Reclining dial**, a dial whose plane is not vertical, but leans backward so that a plumb-line will be found to point on the lower part from a point outside the body on which the dial is drawn.—**Reflecting dial**, a dial which marks the time by means of a ray of light flashed upon it from a mirror.—**Refracting dial**, a dial which uses refracted light.—**Secondary dial**, a dial not primary.—**South dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the south.—**Tide-dial**, an instrument for showing the state of the tide.—**Universal dial**, a dial having an adjustable gnomon, for use in all latitudes.—**Vertical dial**, a dial whose plane is vertical.—**West dial**, a direct dial intended to be exposed to the west.

dial (dī'al), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialed* or *dialled*, ppr. *dialing* or *dialling*. [< *dial*, *n.*] **1.** To measure with or as if with a dial; indicate upon or as if upon a dial.

Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven.
Tailfourd.

2. In *mining*, to survey with the aid of the dial or miners' compass, as a mine or underground workings. [Eng.]

dial-bird (dī'al-bėrd), *n.* [< *dial*, an accom. E. form of its native name *dahil*, *q. v.*, + *bird*¹.] A bird of the genus *Copsichus*; a magpie-robin. The name is extended to the whole of the genus, from the native name of the best-known species, the dahil or dayal (*Copsichus saularis*) of India. There are several species of Asia, the East Indies, and Africa. The dial-bird of the Seychelles in the Indian ocean, *C. seychellarum*, is peculiar to the islands whence it takes its specific name. It is about as large as a blackbird, black in color, with large white wing-spots. See cut under *Copsichus*.

dialect (dī'a-lekt), *n.* [< F. *dialecte* = Sp. Pg. *dialecto* = It. *dialetto* = G. *dialect* = D. Dan. Sw. *dialekt*, < L. *dialectus* or *dialectus*, < Gr. *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, common language or talk, speech, way of talking, language of a country, esp. the dialect of a particular district, < *διαλέγεσθαι*, discourse, discuss, argue, use a dialect or language, act. *διαλέγειν*, distinguish, choose between, < *διά*, between, + *λέγειν*, choose, speak. Cf. *dialogue*, from the same source.] **1.** Language; speech; mode of speech; manner of speaking. *South.*

O sacred *Dialect!* in thee the names
Of Men, Towns, Countries register their fames
In brief abridgements.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Babylon.

If the conferring of a kindness did not bind the person upon whom it was conferred to the returns of gratitude, why, in the universal *dialect* of the world, are kindnesses still called obligations? *South.*

His style is a *dialect* between the familiarity of talking and writing, and his letter such as you cannot distinguish whether print or manuscript. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

2. One of a number of related modes of speech, regarded as descended from a common original; a language viewed in its relation to other languages of the same kind; the idiom of a district or class, differing from that of other districts or classes. Thus, the Scotch is a dialect of English; English is a dialect of the Germanic or Teutonic group; Germanic speech is an Aryan or Indo-European dialect. Of the various dialects of Greek — Attic, Ionic, Doric, Æolic, and so on — the Attic finally became the common dialect of all cultivated Greeks. Every literary language is originally one of a body of related dialects, to which favoring circumstances have given vogue and general acceptance.

The Dane was converted; he sank into the general mass of Englishmen; his tongue became simply one of the local *dialects* of English. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 152.

3. The idiom of a locality or class, as distinguished from the generally accepted literary language, or speech of educated people.—**4†.** Dialectic; logic.

Logique, otherwise caalled *dialect* (for that are bothe one) is an art to trie the corne from the chaffe, the truth from every falshod. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1553).

Æolic dialect, Attic dialect, common dialect, creole dialect, etc. See the adjectives.—**Doric dialect.** See *Doric*, *n.*—**Hellenic dialect.** See *common dialect*, under *common*.—**Syn. 1** to **3.** *Idiom*, *Diction*, etc. (see *language*), tongue, phraseology.

dialect† (dī'a-lekt), *v. t.* [< *dialect*, *n.*] To make dialectal.

By corruption of speech they *falset dialect* and misesound it. *Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 166).

dialectal (dī-a-lek'tal), *a.* [< *dialect*, *n.*, + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a dialect; relating to or of the nature of a dialect: as, 'cauld' is a *dialectal* (Scotch) form of 'cold'; the *dialectal* varieties of Italian.

dialectally (dī-a-lek'tal-li), *adv.* In dialect; as a dialect.

Common *dialectally* in Cumberland and Westmoreland.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 388.

dialectic (dī-a-lek'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dialecticus*, < Gr. *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation, < *διάλεκτος*, discourse, discussion, disputation (the sense 'belonging to a dialect' is modern, < *dialect* + *-ic*): see *dialect*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Relating to the art of reasoning about probabilities; pertaining to scholastic disputation. Kantians sometimes use the word in the sense of pertaining to false argumentation.

Master of the *dialectick* sciences, so able to guide our reason, assist in the discovery of truth, and fix the understanding in possession of it.
Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things, p. 337.

2. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

Even languages of so limited area as the Basque in the Pyrenees, as some of the tongues in the Caucasus, have their well-marked *dialectic* forms.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 175.

Practically they [English and Dutch] have become two languages. They have passed the stage of *dialectic* difference. They are for practical purposes mutually unintelligible. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 76.

Also *dialectical*.

Dialectic Methodists. See *Methodist*.

II. *n.* [= F. *dialectique* = Sp. *dialética* = Pg. *dialectica* = It. *dialettica* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialektik*, < L. *dialectica*, < Gr. *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*), the dialectic art, the art of discussion, logical debate, the logic of probabilities, fem. of *διαλεκτικός*, belonging to disputation: see I.] **1.** Logic, or a branch of logic; specifically, the art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; inductive logic applied to philosophy; the logic of probable reasoning; the art of discussion and of disputation; logic applied to rhetoric and refutation. The invention of the art of dialectic is attributed to Zeno the Eleatic, whose arguments against motion are examples of the original meaning of the Greek word. The famous dialectic of Socrates and Plato, their chief instrument of philosophical inquiry, was a conversational discussion with inductive appeals to special instances. Dialectic was limited by Aristotle to logic accommodated to the uses of the rhetorician, appealing only to general belief, but not to first principles. The Stoics, who probably introduced the term *logic*, divided that art into rhetoric and dialectic, the former being the art of continuous discourse, the latter that of discussion with an interlocutor. Cicero and other Latin writers, influenced by Stoic doctrine, understand by dialectic "the art of discussing well" (*ars bene disserendi*). It thus became the name of that branch of the trivium of the Roman schools which we call logic, and retained that meaning through the middle ages. Hence, in all the earlier English literature, it is the synonym of *logic*, differing from that word only by a more distinct suggestion of the idea of disputation. Modern logicians have frequently restricted it to the doctrines of the Topics and Sophistical Elenchi, or to the former alone. It has also been used as a synonym of *syllogistic*. Kant named the constructive part of his Transcendental Logic *transcendental analytic*, and the destructive part *transcendental dialectic*. For the sake of this phrase, he makes dialectic, in general, the theory of fallacies. According to Hegel, each concept in the development of thought by a primitive necessity develops its own dialectical opposite, and to this reaction of thought against itself, regarded not as final, but as subject to a subsequent reconcilement in a higher order of thought, he gave the name of *dialectic*.

There hath not been, to my understanding, sufficiently inquired and handled the true limits and use of reason in spiritual things, as a kind of divine *dialectic*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 264.

We termed *Dialectic* in general a logic of appearance. This does not signify a doctrine of probability; for probability is truth, only cognized upon insufficient grounds, and though the information it gives us is imperfect, it is not therefore deceitful. *Kant*, tr. by Meiklejohn.

St. Paul, though bred in the *dialectic* of the Greek schools, came late by his conversion to the new faith, and remained a Jew to the last. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 99.

It remains true that the value of the *Dialectic* which asks and gives such an account of ideal good as at once justifies and limits obedience to practical authorities is conditional upon its finding in the individual a well-formed habitual morality. *T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 328.

2. Skill in disputation. Also *dialectics*.

dialectical (dī-a-lek'ti-kal), *a.*¹ **1.** Same as *dialectic*, 1.

A *dialectical* syllogism is nothing more than a syllogism generating opinion, or any other assent besides science.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

The flow of wit, the flash of repartee, and the *dialectical* brilliancy of some of the most famous comic scenes in Shakespeare and Ben Jonson.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 159.

I know very well that you like to amuse yourself with *dialectical* gymnastics, but I do not care about talking for talking's sake, and have no talent for badinage.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 25.

Intellectual courage and a certain *dialectical* skill are united with a surprising ignorance of the complexity of the problems attacked. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 159.

2. Same as *dialectic*, 2.

Schultens supposes that we have the book of Job as it was penned at first without any translations, as at that time the Hebrew and Arabick language was the same, with a small *dialectical* variation only.
Hodges, On Job, Preliminary Discourse.

Dr. Johnson was scarcely at all aware of the authenticity of ancient *dialectical* words, and therefore seldom gives them any place in his dictionary.
H. Calderwood, Anecdotes of the Eng. Lang.

Dialectical disputation, syllogism, etc. See the nouns.

dialectically (dī-a-lek'ti-kal-i), *adv.* **1.** Logically.

Theory you may not find *dialectically* sustained, but you are sure to glean facts which will be useful to your own generalizations. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 342.

The evolution of thought is the evolution of being—a maxim *dialectically* good but practically weak.
H. Calderwood, New Princeton Rev., III. 27.

2. In the manner of a dialect; in regard to dialect.

Two coins, differing *dialectically* in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris in 1818, and are now in the British Museum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 641.

dialectician (dī'a-lek-tish'an), *n.* [= F. *dialecticien*; as *dialectic* + *-ian*.] One skilled in dialectic; a logician; a master of the art of discussion and disputation.

This was a logic which required no subtle *dialectician* to point and enforce. *De Quincey*, Essenes, iii.

Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions.
Longfellow, Golden Legend, vi.

dialecticism (dī-a-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *dialectic* + *-ism*.] Dialectal speech or influence; the characteristics or nature of dialect; a dialectal word or expression.

Dialecticisms, phoneticism, ellipsis, and so forth.
The Academy, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.

dialectics (dī-a-lek'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *dialectic*: see *-ics*.] Same as *dialectic*, 2.

dialectologer (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jėr), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-er*¹.] One versed in or engaged in the study of dialectology.

The good custom has been established of giving them [popular tales] in the vernacular of the narrators. And in this way the compilers themselves have been forced to become *dialectologers*.
Quoted by *J. A. H. Murray*, in 8th Ann. Add. to [Philol. Soc.

dialectological (dī-a-lek-tō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to dialectology: as, a *dialectological* introduction.

dialectologist (dī'a-lek-tol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *dialectology* + *-ist*.] A dialectologer.

The *dialectologist* must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material, where he can only study both form and phonetics for almost every shading of every dialect belonging to the group.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 496.

dialectory† (dī'a-lek-tō-ri), *n.* [< Gr. *διάλεκτος*, a dialect, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] That branch of philology which examines the nature and relations of dialects.

The paramount importance of *dialectology* for the proper discrimination and classification of any set of language-elements is now generally recognized, and constitutes the most striking difference between the leading drift of language-study to-day and ten to fifteen years ago.
Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 486.

dialector† (dī'a-lek-tor), *n.* [Irreg. (as if L.) < *dialect*.] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician. *Imp. Dict.*

dialer, dialler (dī'al-ėr), *n.* In *mining*, one who uses a dial. See *dial*, 3.

dialing, dialling (dī'al-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *dial*, *v.*] The art of constructing dials; the science which explains the principles of measuring time by the sun-dial; gnomonics.

This hypothesis may be tolerated in physics, as it is not necessary in the art of *dialling* or navigation to mention the true system or earth's motion.
Dp. Berkeley, Siris, § 235.

Dialling, sometimes called gnomonics, is a branch of applied mathematics which treats of the construction of sun-dials: that is, of those instruments, either fixed or portable, which determine the divisions of the day by the motion of the shadow of some object on which the sun's rays fall. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 183.

Dialing lines or scale, graduated lines placed on rulers, or the edges of quadrants and other instruments, to facilitate the construction of dials.—**Dialing sphere**, an instrument made of brass, with several semicircles sliding

over one another upon a movable horison, serving to demonstrate the nature of spherical triangles, as well as to give the true idea of drawing dials on all sorts of planes.

dialist (dī'al-ist), *n.* [< *dial* + *-ist*.] A constructor of dials; one skilled in dialing.

Scientifick *dialists*, by the geometrick considerations of lines, have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes, and on all planes.
J. Moxon, Mechanick Dialling.

diallage (dī-al'a-jē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διαλλαγή, interchange, a change, difference, < διαλλάσσειν, interchange, change, make different, < διά, between, + ἀλλάσσειν, change, < ἄλλος, other.] 1. In *rhet.*, a figure of speech by which arguments are placed in various points of view, and then brought to bear all upon one point.—2. A variety of pyroxene, commonly of a green color, characterized by its lamellar or foliated structure. As formerly used, the term covered metalloidal diallage or bronzite, also schillerspar and hypersthene.

diallel (dī'a-lel), *a.* [< Gr. διάλληλος, through one another, < διά, through, + ἀλλήλων, gen. pl., of one another. See *parallel*.] Meeting and intersecting, as lines; crossing; not parallel. *S. Phillips*, 1706.

diallelon (dī-a-lē'lon), *n.*; pl. *diallela* (-la). [< Gr. διάλληλον, neut. of διάλληλος: see *diallel*, *diallelus*.] In *logic*, a tautological definition; a definition which contains the word defined; the definition of a term by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; definition in a circle.

The ancients called the circular definition . . . by the name of *diallelon*, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxiv.

diallelous (dī-a-lē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. διάλληλος, through one another: see *diallel*, *diallelus*.] In *logic*, involving the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle—that is, the proving of one position by assuming another identical with it, or defining two things each by the other.

diallelus (dī-a-lē'lus), *n.*; pl. *dialleli* (-lī). [NL., < Gr. διάλληλος, through one another; διάλληλος τρόπος, argument in a circle: see *diallel*.] In *logic*, a circle in proof; an attempt to prove one proposition by another which is itself proved only by the first.

The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own probation. The violation of this rule is called the . . . *diallelus*.
Sir W. Hamilton, Logic, xxvi.

dialler, dialling. See *dialer*, *dialing*.

dial-lock (dī'al-lok), *n.* A lock provided with one or more dials, each with a hand or pointer connected with the mechanism of the lock in such a way that the bolt will not move unless the hands are set in a particular manner.

diallogite, *n.* See *dialogite*.

diallyl (dī-al'il), *n.* See *allyl*.]

dialogic, dialogical (dī-a-loj'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= F. *dialogique* = Pg. It. *dialogico*, < Gr. διαλογικός, < διάλογος, discourse: see *dialogue*.] Pertaining to or partaking of the nature of a dialogue; dialogistic. *Burton.*—**Dialogic method**, the method of the Socratic dialogue, in which the teacher asks the learner such questions as to direct his understanding to the recognition of the truth.

dialogically (dī-a-loj'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue; dialogistically. *Goldsmith.*

dialogism (dī-al'ō-jizm), *n.* [= F. *dialogisme* = Sp. Pg. It. *dialogismo*, < LL. *dialogismus*, < Gr. διαλογισμός, consideration, < διαλογίζεσθαι, consider, converse: see *dialogize*.] 1. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Deliberation or discussion with one's self, as in soliloquy, of what course to pursue. (*b*) Introduction into an oration of two or more persons as engaged in dialogue.

Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies.
D. Stoker, Twelve Minor Prophets, Pref. (1659).

2. A necessary inference having a single premise and a disjunctive conclusion: as, Enoch and Elijah did not die; hence, either Enoch and Elijah were not men, or some men do not die.

dialogist (dī-al'ō-jist), *n.* [= F. *dialogiste* = Sp. *dialogista* = Pg. It. *dialogista*, < LL. *dialogista*, < Gr. διαλογιστής, a conversser, < διαλογίζεσθαι, converse: see *dialogize*.] 1. A speaker in a dialogue.

The like doth Cicero assert in many places, sometimes in the persons of his *dialogists*, sometimes according to his own sense. *Barrow*, Sermons, ii. viii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

I am very far from conceitedly insinuating that this *dialogist* is the only person who hath managed the dispute I speak of with candour.
P. Shelton, Deism Revealed, Pref.

dialogistic, dialogistical (dī'a-lō-jis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *dialogist* + *-ic*, *-ical*.] Having the form of a dialogue; consisting in dialogue.

dialogistically (dī'a-lō-jis'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a dialogue.

In his prophecy, he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*. *Bp. Richardson*, Observations on Old Test., p. 449.

dialogite (dī-al'ō-jīt), *n.* [< Gr. διαλογή, doubt, + *-ite*2.] A mineral of a rose-red color, which crystallizes in rhombohedrons and related forms, and also occurs massive with rhombohedral cleavage. It is a carbonate of manganese. Sometimes erroneously spelled *diallogite*. Also called *rhodochrosite*.

dialogize (dī-al'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dialogized*, ppr. *dialogizing*. [= F. *dialogiser* = Sp. *dialogizar* = Pg. *dialogisar* = It. *dialogizzare*, < Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι, consider, converse, < διάλογος, a conversation, διαλογή, a conversation, enumeration: see *dialogue*.] To discourse in dialogue. Also spelled *dialogise*. *Richardson.*

dialogue (dī'a-log), *n.* [< ME. **dialoge*, miswritten *dialoke*, = D. *dialoog* = G. Dan. Sw. *dialog*, < F. *dialogue* = Sp. *diálogo* = Pg. It. *dialogo*, < L. *dialogus*, < Gr. διάλογος, < διαλογή, a conversation, dialogue, < διαλέγεσθαι, converse: see *dialect*.] 1. A conversation between two or more persons; a colloquy; a talk together.

So pass'd in pleasing *dialogue* away
The night; then down to short repose they lay.
Pope, Odyssey, xv.

Specifically—2. A literary work in the form of an imaginary conversation or discussion.—(*a*) Used as the means of conveying views or opinions: as, the *Dialogues* of Plato.

The [Grecian] philosophers adopted the form of *dialogue*, as the most natural mode of communicating knowledge.
Macaulay, History.

(*b*) Used as part of a play to be acted, or to be spoken as a school exercise.

dialogue (dī'a-log), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dialogued*, ppr. *dialoguing*. [< *dialogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To discourse together; converse; talk; confer.

Var. Serv. How dost, fool?
Apem. Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?
Var. Serv. I speak not to thee. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 2.

II. *trans.* To express as in dialogue; put in the form of a dialogue.

And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills and made their wills obey.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 132.

Dialonian (dī-a-lō'ni-an), *n.* [< *Dial* (see def.) + *-onian*, as in *Babylonian*, etc.] An inhabitant of the Seven Dials, a locality in London long noted for its misery and crime.

The editors of the "Times" and the "Daily News" . . . should know those who can tell them what the *Dialonians* feel and what the outcasts in the New Cut suffer.
Contemporary Rev., L. 670.

dial-plate (dī'al-plāt), *n.* 1. The plate of a dial, on which the lines are drawn to show the hour or time of the day.—2. The face of a clock or watch, on which the time of the day is shown.—3. Any kind of index-plate.

dial-resistance (dī'al-rē-zis'tans), *n.* In *elect.*, a set of resistance-coils arranged in the circumference of a circle, so that they may be thrown into the circuit by moving an arm attached to the center of the dial.

dial-telegraph (dī'al-tel'e-graf), *n.* A telegraph in which the receiving and transmitting instruments have the letters of the alphabet arranged on the circumference of a circle. The mechanism is so arranged that when a movable index on the transmitter points to any letter, the index of the receiver points to the same.

dial-wheel (dī'al-hwēl), *n.* One of those wheels placed between the dial and the pillar-plate of a watch. Also called *minute-wheel*.

dial-work (dī'al-wėrk), *n.* The motion-work of a watch between the dial and the movement-plate.

dialycarpous (dī'a-li-kär'pus), *a.* [< NL. **dialycarpus*, irreg. < Gr. διαλύειν, separate, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*, bearing fruit composed of separate carpels: same as *apocarpous*.

Dialypetalæ (dī'a-li-pet'a-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dialypetalus*: see *dialypetalous*.] In *bot.*, same as *Polypetalæ*.

dialypetalous (dī'a-li-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dialypetalus*, irreg. < Gr. διαλύειν, separate, + πέταλον, a leaf (mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, same as *polypetalous*.

dialyphyllous (dī'a-li-fil'us), *a.* [< NL. **dialyphyllus*, irreg. < Gr. διαλύειν, separate, + φύλλον = L. *folium*, a leaf.] In *bot.*, composed of separate leaves: applied to a polysepalous calyx or a polypetalous corolla.

dialysable, *a.* See *dialyzable*.

dialysate (di-al'i-sāt), *n.* [< *dialysis* + *-ate*1.] In *chem.*, the product removed from a solution by dialysis.

dialyse, *v. t.* See *dialyze*.

dialysepalous (dī'a-li-sep'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. **dialysepalus*, irreg. < Gr. διαλύειν, separate, + NL. *sepalum*, a sepal.] In *bot.*, having a calyx composed of separate sepals; polysepalous.

dialyser, *n.* See *dialyzer*.

dialysis (di-al'i-sis), *n.* [LL., a separation (rhet.), < Gr. διάλυσις, a separation, breaking up, dissolution, dissolving, dialysis, < διαλύειν, separate, dissolve, < διά, apart, + λύειν, loose, dissolve. Cf. *analysis*, *paralysis*.] 1. In *gram.*: (*a*) Division of one syllable into two; diæresis. (*b*) In Latin grammar, specifically, resolution of the semivowels *j* and *v* (i. e., *y* and *w*) into the corresponding vowels *i* and *u* respectively.—2. In *rhet.*: (*a*) Interruption of a sentence by a clause independent of it in construction; parenthesis. (*b*) Succession of clauses without connectives; asyndeton. Also called *dialyton*.—3. In *anat.*, separation of parts in general; dissolution of continuity of parts previously united.—4. In *med.*, loss of strength; weakness of the limbs.—5. In *chem.*, the act or process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid, depending on the principle that soluble crystalloid bodies will diffuse readily through a moist membrane, while colloids diffuse very slowly, if at all. This is done by pouring a mixed solution of crystalloid and colloid on a sheet of parchment-paper stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha hoop, having its edges well drawn up and confined by an outer rim. The parchment is allowed to float in a basin of water. Diffusion immediately commences, the crystalloid passing through and dissolving in the water beneath, while the colloid remains behind. Thus, gruel or broth containing a very little arsenic dissolved in it gives up the whole of its arsenic to the water, while scarcely a trace of the organic substance passes through. As almost all the poisons in common use—namely, corrosive sublimate, oxalic acid, lead acetate, morphia, and salts of strychnine, etc.—are crystalloids, the toxicologist is by this process furnished with an easy mode of detecting their presence, if they are in a form readily soluble in water.

6. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of dipterous insects. *Walker*, 1850.

dialytic (dī-a-lit'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διαλυτικός, able to dissolve, < διάλυτος, dissolved, verbal adj. of διαλύειν, dissolve: see *dialysis*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dialysis, in any sense of that word.—2. In *med.*, unloosing; unbracing, as the fibers; relaxing.—3. In *math.*, pertaining to the process of differentiating equations successively until the different powers of the unknown quantities can be regarded as independent.—**Dialytic elimination**, in *math.*, a method invented by Sylvester, leading to the same result as Euler's method. It consists in increasing the number of equations by successively multiplying them by combinations of powers of the unknown, and a system of equations is obtained from which the unknown factors of the different terms can be eliminated as independent quantities, the equations being regarded as linear.—**Dialytic telescope**, a telescope in which the flint-glass lens is brought down to about half the distance of the crown-glass lens from the eye. It was invented by Littrow in 1837, and constructed by Plossl.

dialyton (di-al'i-ton), *n.* [LL., < LGr. διάλυτον, dialysis, orig. neut. of Gr. διάλυτος, dissolved, separated: see *dialytic*.] In *rhet.*, same as *dialysis*, 2 (*b*).

dialyzable (dī-a-lī'za-bl), *a.* [< *dialyze* + *-able*.] Capable of separation by dialysis. Also spelled *dialysable*.

dialyze (dī'a-līz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dialyzed*, ppr. *dialyzing*. [< *dialysis*, like *analyze* < *analysis*, after verbs in *-ize*, *-ise*.] In *chem.*, to separate by dialysis. Also spelled *dialyse*.—**Dialyzed iron**, a feeble chalybeate for medical use, consisting of a solution of ferric oxychlorid in water. It is prepared by adding ammonia to a solution of ferric chlorid and dissolving the resulting precipitate by agitation. This solution is then dialyzed till all crystalloid salts are removed.

Dialyzed iron has been injected hypodermatically, but in some instances with the following of abscess at the site of puncture.
Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences, IV. 298.

dialyzer (dī'a-lī-zėr), *n.* [< *dialyze* + *-er*1.] The parchment-paper, or septum, stretched over a wooden or gutta-percha ring, used in the operation of dialysis. Also spelled *dialyser*.

diamagnet (dī'a-mag-net), *n.* [As *diamagnetic*, after *magnet*.] A diamagnetic substance.

diamagnetic (dī'a-mag-net'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diamagnétique*, < Gr. διά, through, across, + μάγνης (μαγνητ-), magnet: see *magnet*, *magnetic*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting diamagnetism.

II. *n.* A substance which is diamagnetic in a magnetic field of force. See *diamagnetism*, 1.

Paramagnetics tend to move from weak to strong places of force, while *diamagnetics* tend to go from strong to weak places. *J. R. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 17.

diamagnetically (di"ą-mag-net'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner; as a diamagnetic.

When submitted to magnetic influence, such crystals [having one axis of figure] take up a position so that their optic axis points *diamagnetically* or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. *W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 171.

diamagnetism (di-ą-mag'net-izm), *n.* [= F. *diamagnétisme*; as *diamagnet-ic* + *-ism*.] 1. The phenomena exhibited by a class of substances which, when under the influence of magnetism and freely suspended, take a position with the longer axis at right angles to the magnetic lines of force. From the experiments of Faraday it appears to be clearly established that all matter is subject to the magnetic force as universally as it is to the gravitating force, arranging itself into two divisions, the *paramagnetic* and the *diamagnetic*. Among the former are iron, nickel, cobalt, palladium, titanium, and a few other substances; and among the latter are bismuth, antimony, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, and gaseous substances. When a paramagnetic substance is suspended freely between the poles of a powerful horseshoe magnet, it points in a line from one pole to the other, which Faraday terms the *axial line*. On the other hand, when a diamagnetic substance is suspended in the same manner, it is repelled alike by both poles, and assumes an equatorial direction, or a direction at right angles to the axial line.

The magnetism of two iron particles lying in the line of magnetization is increased by their mutual action, but, on the contrary, the *diamagnetism* of two bismuth particles lying in this direction is diminished by their mutual action. *J. E. H. Gordon*, Elect. and Mag., II. 21.

If, however, the magnetism of the molecules were so much increased that they held each other tight, and so could not be turned round by ordinary magnetizing forces, it is shown that effects would be produced like those of *diamagnetism*. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 341.

2. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic phenomena and diamagnetic bodies.

diamagnetization (di-ą-mag"net-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< **diamagnetize* (< *diamagnet* + *-ize*) + *-ation*.] The state of diamagnetic polarity.

diamagnetometer (di-ą-mag-ne-tom'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diamagnetic* + Gr. *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument used to measure the intensity of the diamagnetic power of different substances.

diamant†, *n.* A Middle English form of *diamond*.

diamantiferous (di"ą-man-tif'e-rus), *a.* [< F. *diamantifère*, < *diamant*, diamond (see *diamond*), + *-fère* (E. *-ferous*), -bearing, < L. *ferre* = E. *bear*1.] Yielding or bearing diamonds; producing diamonds.

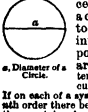
Note on the minerals associated with the diamond in the newly-discovered *diamantiferous* district of Salobro. *Nature*, XXX. 188.

diamantine‡ (di-ą-man'tin), *a.* [< F. *diamantin* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamantino*, adamantine: see *adamantine* and *diamond*.] Adamantine.

For in the Heav'ns, above all reach of ours,
He dwels immur'd in *diamantine* Towers.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

diamesogamous (di"ą-me-sog'ą-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *μέσος*, middle, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, fertilized by the intervention of some external agent, as wind, water, or insects: applied to flowers.

diameter (di-am'e-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *diametre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *diameter*, < OF. *diametre*, F. *diamètre* = Sp. *diámetro* = Pg. It. *diametro*, < L. *diametros*, < Gr. *διάμετρος*, the diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle (cf. *διαμετρεῖν*, measure through), < *διά*, through, + *μέτρον*, a measure: see *meter*2.] 1. In *geom.*, a chord of a circle or a sphere through its center; in general—(*a*) a chord of a conic cutting it at points tangents to which are parallel; (*b*) a line intersecting a quadric surface at points where the tangent planes are parallel. The conception was extended by Newton to other algebraic curves by means of the following theorem:



a, Diameter of a Circle.

If on each of a system of parallel chords of a curve of the nth order there be taken the center of mean distances of the n points where they meet the curve, the locus of this center is a straight line, which may be called a *diameter* of the curve.

2. The length of a diameter; the thickness of a cylindrical or spherical body as measured, in the former case on a diameter of a cross-section made perpendicular to the axis, and in the latter on a line passing through the center: as, a tree two feet in *diameter*; a ball three inches in *diameter*. In *arch.*, the diameter of the lower face of the shaft of a column, divided into 60 parts, forms a scale by which all the parts of a classical order are commonly measured. The 60th part of the diameter is called a minute, and 30 minutes make a module.

The space between the earth and the moon, according to Ptolemy, is seventeen times the *diameter* of the earth. *Raleigh.*

Apparent diameter of a heavenly body. See *apparent*.—**Bipartite diameter.** See *bipartite*.—**Conjugate diameters of a conic.** See *conjugate*.—**Ideal diameter.** an ideal chord through the center. See *ideal*.—**In diameter**, diametrically.

He fals off again warping and warping till he come to contradict himselfe *in diameter*. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Tactical diameter, in *naval tactics*, the space occupied by a ship in turning 180° from a straight course; the diameter of the circle in which the ship turns after her motion has become uniform is called her *final diameter*. Tactical diameters vary according to the angle at which the rudder is held.

diametral (di-am'e-trąl), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *diamétral* = Sp. Pg. *diametral* = It. *diametrale* = D. *diametraal* = Dan. Sw. *diametral*, < NL. **diametralis*, < L. *diametros*, diameter: see *diameter* and *-al*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diameter; diametrical: used especially in the physical sense.

So *diametral*
One to another, and so much opposed,
As if I can but hold them all together, . . .
I shall have just occasion to believe
My wit is magisterial.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

This band shall occupy a *diametral* position along the whole height of the vase; and thus receive the friction the same as the walls of the tube do.
Jour. Franklin Inst., CXXV. 41.

Diametral circle, a circle doubly tangential to a Cartesian oval on its axis of symmetry.—**Diametral number.** (*a*) A number equal to $\frac{1}{4}(l + \gamma^2)^2 + \frac{1}{4}(l - \gamma^2)^2$, where n is any integer. These numbers are 1, 3, 7, 17, 41, 99, etc. (*b*) A number resolvable into two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. Thus, 120 is such a number, because $120 = 8 \times 15$ and $8^2 + 15^2 = 17^2$.—**Diametral planes**, in *crystal.*, those planes which are parallel to the vertical and one of the lateral axes; a prism formed by such planes is called a *diametral prism*.

II. *n.* A diameter; a diagonal.

diametrally (di-am'e-trąl-i), *adv.* In a diametral manner.

diametric (di-ą-met'rik), *a.* Same as *diametrical*. [Rare.]

diametrical (di-ą-met'ri-kąl), *a.* [< Gr. *διαμετρικός*, < *διάμετρος*, diameter: see *diameter*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a diameter; along a diameter; diametral. *Prynne.*

Every portion of a current proceeding in a *diametrical* direction from the equator to the centre must progressively rise in temperature. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 282.

2. Pertaining to the extremities, as if of a diametrical line; extreme in degree; absolute; utmost: as, their characters are *diametrical* opposites.—**Diametrical opposition**, an expression applied by Aristotle to the extreme of opposition; the relation between two propositions which differ as much from each other as two propositions in the same terms can.

At all events he had exposed himself to reproach by *diametrical opposition* to the profession of his whole life. *Macaulay.*

diametrically (di-ą-met'ri-kąl-i), *adv.* In a diametrical direction; directly; in an extreme degree.

These Sayings seemed to clash with one another, and to be *Diametrically* opposite. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 17.

The real leaders of the party . . . were men bred in principles *diametrically* opposed to Toryism.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xx.

diamine (di'am-in), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *am(monia)* + *-ine*2.] The name of a class of chemical compounds formed by substituting one or more alcohol radicals for hydrogen in a double molecule made up of two ammonia molecules. Thanium oxychlorid, *titanium oxychlorid, tertiary*, according as one, two, or three atoms of hydrogen are replaced.

diamond (di'ą-mond), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *diamaunde, dyamand, diamaunt, diamant* = D. *diamant* = MHG. *diamant, diemant*, G. *diamant, demant* = Dan. Sw. *diamant*, < OF. (and F.) *diamant* = Pr. *diaman* = Sp. Pg. It. *diamante* (ML. *diamantes, diamentum*, MGr. *διαμάντ*, after Rom.), < L. *adamas* (*adamant-*), (I) adamant, (2) the diamond: see *adamant*. The change of form (in simulation of words with prefix *dia-*, < Gr. *διά*) is supposed to have been due to some association with It. *diafano* = F. *diaphane*, < Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Adamant; steel, or some imaginary substance of extreme hardness or impenetrability.

Then zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete *diamond*, ascends his fiery chariot. *Milton.*

2. A precious stone, distinguished from all others by being combustible and by its extreme hardness, as well as by its superior refractive and dispersive power. It consists of pure or nearly pure carbon, leaving only a very small quantity of ash when burned. Its specific gravity is about 3½; its crystalline form is the isometric, and it cleaves readily in planes parallel to the faces of the regular octahedron. Natural crystals are found in a great variety of forms belonging to the isometric system. The crystalline planes of the diamond have this peculiarity, that they are frequently more or less convex, instead of being flat, as those of crystals usually are. The range of color of the diamond is extensive, but hues of light yellow, or straw-color, and brown are of most common occurrence. Diamonds of a decided color, such as green, blue, or even red, are found, but they are extremely rare; only one deep-red diamond is known. A diamond is of the *first water* when it is without flaw or tint of any kind. The value of the gem increases in an increasing ratio with its weight up to a moderate size; beyond that there is no fixed value. A first-water diamond of one carat being considered worth $100, one of two carats would be held at $300, and one of ten at $21,000. The most desirable form in which the diamond may be cut is called the *brilliant*. (See cuts under *brilliant*.) Diamonds formerly came chiefly from India, and later from Brazil; the present principal source of supply is southern Africa, where they are found associated with a peculiar rock of unequivocal volcanic origin. In all other diamantiferous regions diamonds have been found only in the surface detrital material (gravel and sand), or else, rarely, in rock of fragmental origin. See *bort*.

Thei ben so harde, that no man may pollyache hem: and men clepen hem *Dyamandes* in that Contree, and Hanese in another Contree. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 157.

Give me the ring of mine you had at dinner;
Or, for my *diamond*, the chain you promis'd.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 3.

3. A geometrical figure bounded by four equal straight lines forming two acute and two obtuse angles; a rhomb; a lozenge; specifically, such a figure printed in red on a playing-card.—4. A playing-card with a diamond or with one or more red lozenge-shaped figures.—5. A tool armed with a diamond, used for cutting glass. Diamonds so used are uncut, and they are so mounted as to act upon the glass, not by an angle, but by a curvilinear edge of the crystal.

6. In *base-ball*, the square space inclosed within the four bases. See *base-ball*.—7. In *her.*, the tincture black in blazoning by means of precious stones. See *blazon*, *n.*—8. The smallest size of printing-type in common use; a size smaller than pearl. Brilliant, very rarely used, is the only regular size below it.

This line is printed in diamond.

Black diamond. (*a*) Same as *bort*, 2. (*b*) Mineral coal, so consisting, like diamonds, of carbon. [Colloq.]—**Bristol diamond.** Same as *Bristol stone* (which see, under *stone*).—**Cornish diamonds**, quartz crystals found in the tin mines of Cornwall.—**Diamond of the second**, the case of an encounter between two very sharp persons.—**Matura diamond**, a name given in Ceylon to zircon from the district of Matura.—**Plate diamond.** See the extract.

The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called *plate diamonds*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 381.

Point diamond. See the extract.

When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished, . . . jewellers call [it] a *point diamond*.
Birdwood, Indian Arts, II. 30.

Rose diamond. See *rose-cut*.—**Rough diamond**, a diamond uncut; hence, a person of genuine worth, but rude and unpolished.—**Table diamond.** See *brilliant*.

II. *a.* 1. Resembling a diamond; consisting of diamonds; set with a diamond or diamonds: as, a *diamond* luster; a *diamond* necklace; a *diamond* ring.

For all the haft twinkled with *diamond* sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and jacinth-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

2. Lozenge-shaped; rhombic: as, *diamond* window-panes.—3. Having rhomboid figures or markings: as, the *diamond* rattlesnake.—**Diamond cotton**, a fine fabric of cotton and linen.—**Diamond couching.** See *couching*1.—**Diamond-cut glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond drill.** See *drill*.—**Diamond edition**, an edition of a work printed in diamond, or in some other very small type.—**Diamond tree.** See *fretwood*.—**Diamond linen**, a name given to various kinds of diaper, such as toweling, the pattern of which is in small lozenges.—**Diamond-mesh glass.** See *glass*.—**Diamond netting.** See *netting*.—**Diamond pencil**, a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.—**Diamond rattler, diamond rattlesnake**, *Crotalus adamanteus*.

diamond (di'ą-mond), *v. t.* [< *diamond*, *n.*] To set or decorate with diamonds.

He plays, dresses, *diamonds* himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 241.

diamond-back (di'ą-mond-bak), *n.* The diamond-backed turtle (which see, under *diamond-backed*).

diamond-backed (di'ą-mond-bakt), *a.* Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.—**Diamond-backed turtle**, *Malaclemmys palustris*, a tortoise of the family *Clemmydidæ*. The shell is keeled, with the shields pale yellow, and marked with brownish rings, which are often impressed; the head and limbs are grayish-black, spotted and lined; the temples are naked; and the nape is covered with soft, spongy skin. It inhabits the salt-water marshes of the middle and eastern Atlantic States, and is especially abundant in Chesapeake bay. This is the "terrapin" of the Philadelphia, Balti-

more, and Washington markets, highly esteemed for food. They are mostly caught in the summer, and pent up in yards or "corrals," to be reserved for the winter months.

diamond-beetle (dī′ą-mǫnd-bē′tl), *n.* A splendid South American beetle, *Entimus imperialis*, of the family *Curculionidæ*.

Diamond-beetle (*Entimus imperialis*), natural size.

diamond-bird (dī′ą-mǫnd-bėrd), *n.* The Anglo-Australian name of the shrikes of the genus *Pardalotus*, as *P. punctatus:* so called from the marking of the plumage.

diamond-breaker (dī′ą-mǫnd-brā′kėr), *n.* A scal-engravers' instrument, consisting of an air-tight chamber of steel provided with a closely fitting pestle, which under the blows of a hammer pulverizes a diamond without waste.

diamond-cutter (dī′ą-mǫnd-kut′ėr), *n.* One who cuts and polishes diamonds.

diamond-cutting (dī′ą-mǫnd-kut′ing), *n.* One of three processes by which diamonds are prepared for use as ornaments or in the arts, the others being diamond-cleaving and diamond-polishing. Diamond-cutting is performed by rubbing together two diamonds secured with shellac in wooden holders or handles, one of which is held in each hand of the cutter over the edge of a box called a cutters' box, into which the dust is allowed to fall. This rubbing is continued until each diamond assumes the proper outline, whether brilliant, rose, or briolette, the smaller facets being afterward made by polishing. Both stones are cut at the same time, irrespective of size or shape, or of the outline to be produced. Diamond-cutting is sometimes performed by machinery. In this case one of the handles or dops is stationary and the other is moved backward and forward, both diamonds being cut at the same time, but more rapidly and accurately than by hand.

diamond-draft (dī′ą-mǫnd-draft), *n.* In *weaving*, a method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles. *E. H. Knight.*

diamond-dust (dī′ą-mǫnd-dust), *n.* Same as *diamond-powder*.

diamonded (dī′ą-mǫn-ded), *a.* [< *diamond* + *-ed*2.] 1. Furnished or adorned with diamonds, or as with diamonds: as, all *diamonded* with dew.

When in Paris the chief of the police enters a ball-room, . . . many *diamonded* pretenders shrink and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can, or give him a supplicating look as they pass. *Emerson*, Behavior.

2. Having the figure of an oblique-angled parallelogram, rhomb, or lozenge.

Break a stone in the middle, or lop a bough of a tree, and one shall behold the grain thereof (by some secret cause in nature) *diamonded* or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. *Fuller*, Profane State, p. 368.

diamond-gage (dī′ą-mǫnd-gāj), *n.* A staff in which are set small crystals of sizes decreasing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat, used by jewelers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds.

diamond-knot (dī′ą-mǫnd-not), *n.* An ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope.

diamond-mortar (dī′ą-mǫnd-mȯr′tėr), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a hard steel mortar used to grind diamonds into a fine powder for use in engraving or cutting. It is also used by chemists for pulverizing hard substances.

diamond-plaice (dī′ą-mǫnd-plās), *n.* A local English name (Sussex) of the common plaice, *Pleuronectes platessa*.

diamond-plate (dī′ą-mǫnd-plāt), *n.* In *seal-engraving*, a plate of steel on which diamond-powder and oil are spread to prepare it for the rubbing down of the surfaces of stones before and after deigns are cut on them.

diamond-point (dī′ą-mǫnd-point), *n.* A stylus having a fragment of a diamond at the end, used in ruling glass, in etching, and in ruling-machines.—**Diamond-point chisel.** See *chisel*1.

diamond-powder (dī′ą-mǫnd-pou′dėr), *n.* A fine dust produced in diamond-cutting by the abrasion of two stones against each other. It is used in cutting and polishing diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and topazes, and in making cameos, intaglios, etc. Also called *diamond-dust*.

diamond-setter (dī′ą-mǫnd-set′ėr), *n.* One who sets or mounts diamonds and other gems in gold, platinum, or other metals.

diamond-shaped (dī′ą-mǫnd-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a lozenge; rhombic.

diamond-snake (dī′ą-mǫnd-snāk), *n.* 1. A large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*, a kind of boa or python: so called from the pattern of its coloration.—2. A venomous serpent of Tasmania, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

diamond-spar (dī′ą-mǫnd-spär), *n.* Another name for *corundum*.

diamond-truck (dī′ą-mǫnd-truk), *n.* A cartruck the side frames of which are diamond-shaped and made of iron.

diamond-weevil (dī′ą-mǫnd-wē′vl), *n.* A name of species of the genus *Entimus*, as *E. imperialis*. See *diamond-beetle*.

diamond-wheel (dī′ą-mǫnd-hwēl), *n.* In *gem-cutting:* (*a*) A wheel made of copper and charged with diamond-powder and oil, used in grinding any gem. (*b*) A similar wheel made of iron, used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds. It makes from 2,000 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. Also called *skive*.

diamond-work (dī′ą-mǫnd-wėrk), *n.* In *masonry*, a method of laying stones so that the joints form lozenge-shaped designs.

diamorphosis (dī-ą-mȯr′fō-sis), *n.* [< Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, a forming, shaping, < *διαμορφοῦν*, form, shape, < *διά*, through, + *μορφοῦν*, form, < *μορφή*, form.] Same as *dimorphism*. [Rare.]

On the *Diamorphosis* of Lyngbya, Schizogonium, and Prasiola. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 240.

diamotosis (dī′ą-mō-tō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαμότωσις*, < *διαμοτοῦν*, put lint into a wound, < *διά*, through, + *μοτός*, lint.] In *surg.*, the introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana (dī-an′ą or -ā′nȧ), *n.* [L., in OL. also *Jana* (and rarely *Deiana*), fem. corresponding to *Janus*, q. v.; from same root as *Diovis* = *Jovis*, *Jupiter*, *Juno*, *Dis*, and other names of deities: see *deity*.] 1. In *Rom. myth.*, an original Italian goddess dwelling in groves and about fountains, presiding over the moon, and forbidding the approach of man. She was the patron divinity of the plebeians, and her worship was not favored by the patricians. She was later completely identified in characteristics and attributes with the Greek Artemis (which see).

2. [*l. c.*] The alchemical name of silver.—3. [NL.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) [*l. c.*] A large African monkey, *Cercopithecus diana:* so called from a fancied resemblance of its white coronet to the silver bow of Diana. Also called *roloway*. (*b*) A genus of fishes, the type of a peculiar family *Dianidæ;* the young state of *Luvarus* (which see). *Risso*, 1826. (*c*) A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Laporte* and *Gory*, 1837. (*d*) A genus of *Mollusca*. *Clessin*, 1878.—**Diana of the Ephesians**, or **Ephesian Artemis**, an ancient Asiatic divinity whose worship was adopted by the Ionian Greeks. She was a personification of the fruitfulness of nature, and was quite distinct from the Greek goddess, though assimilated to her by the Ephesians from some resemblance of attributes. She was represented wearing a mural crown and with many breasts, and with the lower part of her body cased, like a mummy, in a sheath bearing mystical figures.

Diana Monkey (*Cercopithecus diana*).

Diana of the Ephesians.—From statue in the Museo Nazionale, Naples.

dianastic (dī-ą-nat′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διανάειν*, flow through, percolate, < *διά*, through, + *νάειν*, flow.] Reasoning logically and progressively from one subject to another. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diancistra (dī-an-sis′trȧ), *n.*; pl. *dianocistræ* (-trē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἀγκιστρον*, pl. *ἀγκιστρα*, hook.] In sponges, a flesh-spicule in the form of a rod with a hook at each end divided by an incision.

diander (dī-an′dėr), *n.* [< NL. **diandrus:* see *diandrous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having two stamens.

Diandria (dī-an′dri-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < **diandrus*, having two stamens: see *diandrous*.] The second class in the Linnean system of plants, comprehending all genera with perfect flowers having only two stamens, which are free and distinct.

diandrian (dī-an′dri-an), *a.* [As *diandr-ous* + *-ian*.] Same as *diandrous*.

diandrous (dī-an′drus), *a.* [< NL. **diandrus*, having two stamens, < Gr., two-, + *ἀνήρ* (*ἀνδρ-*), a man, in mod. bot. a stamen.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diandria*.

Diandrous Flower of *Veronica officinalis*.

Dianidæ (dī-an′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diana*, 3 (*b*), + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes: a synonym of *Luvaridæ*. Also *Dianides*. *Risso*, 1826

dianite (dī′ą-nīt), *n.* [< *dian-ium* (see def.) (< *Diana*) + *-ite*2.] A name given by Franz von Kobell to the columbite of Bodenmais, Bavaria, on the supposition that it contained a new metal called by him *dianium*.

dianodal (dī-ą-nō′dal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *nodus*, a knot: see *node* and *nodal*.] In *math.*, passing through a node.—**Dianodal center**, a point related to a system of given points, all but two of which may be arbitrarily chosen, in such a way that if a surface of a certain order has nodes at those given points any additional nodes that it may have must be at one or more of the dianodal centers.—**Dianodal curve**, a curve so related to a determinate number of given points, all but one of which may be arbitrarily chosen, that if a surface of a given order has nodes at all those points any additional node which it may have must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on the dianodal curve. The dianodal curve for a quartic surface is of the 18th order.—**Dianodal surface**, a surface on which must lie (except in certain cases) any nodes of a surface of a given order which is to have a certain number of nodes at certain arbitrarily chosen points. Thus, if a quartic surface is to have seven nodes at arbitrarily chosen points, any eighth node which it may have, unless it is at a certain point, must lie somewhere, and may lie anywhere, on a certain sextic surface, the dianodal surface of the seven nodes.

dianoetic (dī-ą-nō-et′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διανοητικός*, of or for thinking, intellectual, < *διανοητός*, verbal adj. of *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, think over, purpose, < *διά*, through, + *νοεῖν*, think, < *νόος*, contr. *νοῦς*, mind, thought.] **I.** *a.* Thinking; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

II. *n.* That part of logic which treats of ratiocination. Sir William Hamilton proposed to extend the meaning of the term so as to include the whole science of the laws of thought.

I would employ . . . *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the discursive, elaborative, or comparative faculty. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

dianoialogy (dī′ą-noi-al′ǫ-ji), *n.* [Irreg. for the analogically reg. **dianœology*, < Gr. *διάνοια*, intelligence, understanding, thought, purpose (cf. *διανοεῖσθαι*, think of, purpose: see *dianoetic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak, say: see *-ology*.] That department of philosophy which treats of the dianoetic faculties. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

dianome (dī′ą-nōm), *n.* [< Gr. *διανομή*, distribution, < *διανέμειν*, distribute.] In *math.*, a surface, especially a quartic surface, having all its nodes, over and above the number which can be arbitrarily located, situated on the dianodal surface of the latter.

a. China Pink (*Dianthus Chinensis*). *b*. Clove Pink (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*).

Dianthus (dī-an'thus), *n.* [NL., said to be ‹ Gr. *Διός*, divine, + *ἄνθος*, a flower; but perhaps ‹ Gr. *διανθής*, double-flowering, ‹ *δι-*, two-, + *ἄνθος*, a flower.] A large herbaceous genus of the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, distinguished from other related genera by a cauliculate tubular calyx and peltate seeds with a straight embryo. Various species are known by the common English name of *pink*, and several have long been in cultivation for the fragrance and beauty of their flowers. From the clove pink (*D. Caryophyllus*) of southern Europe have originated all the numerous forms of the carnation. (See *carnation*.) The sweet-william or bunch-pink (*D. barbatus*), the pheasant's eye (*D. plumarius*), and the China or Indian pink (*D. Chinensis*), in many varieties, are common in gardens, as well as hybrids of these and other species. See *pink*, and cut on preceding page.

diapaset (dī'a-pāst), *n.* Same as *diapason*.

And make a tunefull *Diapase* of pleasures.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

diapasm† (dī'a-pazm), *n.* [= F. *diapasme*, ‹ Gr. *διάπασμα*, scented powder to sprinkle over the person, ‹ *διαπάσσειν*, sprinkle, ‹ *διά*, through, + *πάσσειν*, sprinkle.] A perfume consisting of the powder of aromatic herbs, sometimes made into little balls and strung together to be worn as a chain.

There's an excellent *diapasm*, in a chain too, if you like it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

diapason (dī-a-pā'zon), *n.* [= D. G. F. Sp. It. *diapason* = Pg. *diapasão*, ‹ L. *diapason*, an octave, ‹ Gr. *διὰ πασῶν*, the concord of the first and last tones, more correctly written separately, *ἡ διὰ πασῶν*, an abbrev. of the phrase *ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία*, a concord through all the tones — that is, a concord of the two tones obtained by passing through all the tones: *διά*, prep., through; *πασῶν*, gen. pl. fem. of *πᾶς*, all; *χορδῶν*, gen. pl. of *χορδή*, a string; *συμφωνία*, symphony: see *dia-*, *pant-*, *chord*, *symphony*.] In *music*: (*a*) In the ancient Greek system, the octave.

The *diapason* or eight in musick is the sweetest concord; inasmuch as it is in effect an unison.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 103.

(*b*) The entire compass of a voice or an instrument.

But cheerfull Birds, chirping him sweet Good-morrows,
With Natures Musick do beguile his sorrows;
Teaching the fragrant Forrests, day by day,
The *Diapason* of their Heav'nly lay.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

From harmony to harmony
Through all the compass of the notes it ran,
The *diapason* closing full in Man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day, 1687, l. 15.

(*c*) Correct tune or pitch.

Love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason*, whilst they stood
In first obedience, and their state of good.
Milton, A Solemn Music, l. 23.

(*d*) (1) A rule by which organ-pipes, flutes, etc., are constructed, so as to produce sounds of the proper pitch. (2) A fixed standard of pitch, as the French *diapason normal*, according to which the A next above middle C has 435 vibrations per second. See *pitch*. (3) A tuning-fork. (*e*) In organ-building, the two principal foundation-stops, called respectively the *open diapason* and the *stopped diapason*. The open diapason has metal pipes of large scale, open at the top, giving that full, sonorous, majestic tone which is the typical organ-tone. The stopped diapason has wooden pipes of large scale, stopped at the top by wooden plugs, giving that powerful, flute-like tone which is the typical flute-tone of the organ. The most important mutation-stops of the open-diapason species are the *dolce* and the *gemshorn*, sounding the octave below the key struck; the *principal* or *octave*, sounding the octave above; and the *fifteenth*, sounding the second octave above. Those of the stopped-diapason species are the *bourdon*, sounding the octave below; the *flute*, sounding the octave above; and the *piccolo*, sounding the second octave above. Many varieties of each of these occur. See *stop*.—**Diapason diapente**, or **diapason cum diapente**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fifth, or a twelfth.—**Diapason diatessaron**, or **diapason cum diatessaron**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a fourth, or an eleventh.—**Diapason ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a major third, or a major tenth.—**Diapason normal**, the pitch which is recognized as the standard in France. See *pitch*.—**Diapason semi-ditone**, in *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of an octave and a minor third, or a minor tenth.—**Out of diapason**, out of tune.

diaped (dī'a-ped), *n.* In *math.*, a line common to the planes of two non-contiguous faces of a polyhedron, just as the diagonal of a polygon is the line joining two non-contiguous vertices.

diapedesis (dī'a-pē-dē'sis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *διαπήδησις*, a leaping through, an oozing through the tissues, ‹ *διαπηδᾶν*, leap through, ooze through, ‹ *διά*, through, + *πηδᾶν*, leap, spring.] The oozing of the blood-corpuscles through the walls of the blood-vessels without visible rupture.

diapedetic (dī'a-pē-det'ik), *a.* [‹ *diapedesis* (*-det-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis.

Diapensiaceæ (dī-a-pen-si-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diapensia* (Linnæus), the typical genus (‹ Gr. *διὰ πέντε*, by five, in ref. to the flower: see *diapente*), + *-aceæ*.] A small order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, somewhat allied to the *Ericaceæ*, including 6 genera and 8 or 9 species, widely separated in their distribution. *Diapensia*, of 2 species, alpine or arctic in eastern North America, northern Europe and Asia, and Tibet, and *Pyxidanthera*, of the pine-barrens of New Jersey, are dwarf heath-like evergreens. The other genera, *Shortia*, *Galax*, etc., of the Alleghany mountains, Japan, and Tibet, are acaulescent scapigerous plants with creeping rootstocks and evergreen leaves.

Diapensia lappónica.

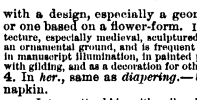
diapente (dī-a-pen'tē), *n.* [‹ L. *diapente*, ‹ Gr. *διὰπεντε*, for *ἡ διὰ πέντε*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fifth (cf. *diapason*): *διά*, prep., through; *πέντε* = E. *five*.] 1. In *Gr.* and *medieval music*, the interval of a fifth.—2. In *pharm.*, a compound of five ingredients; an old electuary consisting of the diatessaron with the addition of another medicine.—**Diapason diapente.** See *diapason*.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *n.* [‹ ME. *dyaper*, *diapery*, ‹ OF. *diapre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* (cf. ML. *diaspra*, *diaspra*), a kind of ornamented cloth, diapered cloth; a particular use of OF. *diaspre*, *diaspre* = Pr. *diaspre* = Sp. *diáspero*, *diaspro* = Pg. *diaspro* = It. *diaspro*, jasper, ‹ L. *iaspis*(*d-*)*s*, jasper: see *jasper*, which is thus a doublet of *diaper*.] 1. Originally, a silken fabric of one color having a pattern of the same color woven in it; now, a textile fabric having a pattern not strongly defined, and repeated at short intervals; especially, such a fabric of linen, where the pattern is indicated only by the direction of the thread, the whole being white or in the unbleached natural color. Compare *damask*, 1 (*d*). The pattern of such diaper is usually a series of squares, lozenges, and the like, or of sets of squares, etc., within another.

Anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In *diaper*, in damaske, or in lyne.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 364.

Six chests of *diaper*, four of damask.
B. Jonson, Volpone, v. 1.

2. A pattern for decoration of any kind consisting of a simple figure often repeated, as in the woven fabric. Hence—3. Any pattern constantly repeated over a relatively large surface, whether consisting of figures separated by the background only, or of compartments constantly succeeding one another, and filled


Diapers.—*a*, from Westminster Abbey, and *b*, *c*, from Lincoln Cathedral, England.

with a design, especially a geometric design, or one based on a flower-form. It is used in architecture, especially medieval, sculptured in low relief as an ornamental ground, and is frequent as a background in manuscript illumination, in painted panels, especially with gilding, and as a decoration for other flat surfaces. 4. In *her.*, same as *diapering*.—5†. A towel or napkin.

Let one attend him with a silver bason, . . .
Another bear the ewer, the third a *diaper*.
Shak., T. of the S., Ind., i.

6. A square piece of cloth for swaddling the nates and adjacent parts of an infant; a clout.—**Bird's-eye diaper**, a kind of toweling.

diaper (dī'a-pėr), *v.* [ME. only in pp. *diapred*, *dyapred*, after OF. *diapré*, pp. of *diaprer*, F. *diaprer*, diaper, ornament with diaper-work; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To variegate or diversify, as cloth, with figures; flower: as, *diapered* silk.

Let the ground whereas her foot shall tread,
For feare the stones her tender foot should wrong,
Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolored mead.
Spenser, Epithalamion, l. 51.

Down-droop'd in many a floating fold,
Engarlanded and *diaper'd*
With inwrought flowers, a cloth of gold.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. To draw or work in diaper, or as part of a diaper; introduce in a diapered pattern or fabric.

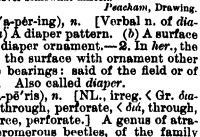
A cope covered with trees and *diapered* birds.
Inventory in S. K. Textiles, p. 23.

II. *intrans.* To draw a series or succession of flowers or figures, as upon cloth.

If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken, and taken, as it were, by the half: for reason tells you that your fold must cover somewhat unseen.
Peacham, Drawing.

diapering (dī'a-pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diaper*, *v.*] 1. (*a*) A diaper pattern. (*b*) A surface covered with diaper ornament.—2. In *her.*, the decoration of the surface with ornament other than heraldic bearings: said of the field or of any ordinary. Also called *diaper*.

Diaperis (dī-a-pē'ris), *n.* [NL., irreg. ‹ Gr. *διαπείρειν*, drive through, perforate, ‹ *διά*, through, + *πείρειν*, pierce, perforate.] A genus of atracheliate heteromerous beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ* and subfamily *Tenebrioninæ*. It is characterized by the broadly oval body, entirely corneous front, eyes emarginate in front, pygidium not exposed, and the first joint of the tarsi slender, but not longer than the second. The few species known, both of the old and the new world, live in the larvæ and imago states, in fungi growing on old logs. See *D. hydni* (Fabricius), of the eastern United States, is a shining-black beetle, with bright orange-red elytra with variable black markings.


Diaperis hydni.
a, larva; *b*, beetle; *c*, under side of head of larva; *d*, leg of same; *e*, antenna of beetle. (Lines show natural sizes.)

diapery†, *n.* See *diaper*.

diaphanal† (dī-af'a-nal), *a.* [As *diaphan-ous* + *-al*.] Same as *diaphanous*.

Divers *diaphanal* glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like so many stones of orient and transparent hues. *B. Jonson*, Entertainment at Theobalds.

diaphane (dī'a-fān), *n.* [= F. *diaphane*, transparent, ‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] 1. A silk fabric having figures more translucent than the rest of the stuff.—2. In *anat.*, a cell-wall; the investing membrane of a cell or sac. [Rare.]

diaphaneity (dī'a-fā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [‹ F. *diaphanéité*, irreg. ‹ Gr. *διαφάνεια*, transparency, ‹ *διαφανής*, transparent: see *diaphanous*.] The power of transmitting light; transparency; diaphanousness; pellucidness.

It [the garnet] varies in *diaphaneity* from transparent to nearly opaque. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 81.

diaphanic† (dī-a-fan'ik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *-ic*.] Same as *diaphanous*. *Raleigh*.

diaphanometer (dī'a-fā-nom'e-tėr), *n.* [‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] 1. An instrument for estimating the transparency of the air.—2. An instrument for testing spirits by comparing their transparency with that of spirits of known purity.

diaphanoscope (dī-a-fan'ō-skōp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *σκοπεῖν*, view: see *diaphanous*.] A dark box in which transparent positive photographs are viewed, either with or without a lens. The positive should be placed as far from the eye as the equivalent focal length of the lens with which the negative was taken; and when a lens is used for viewing the picture, its focal length should be the same as that of the lens with which it was taken.

diaphanotype (dī-a-fan'ō-tīp), *n.* [‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, + *τύπος*, impression.] In *photog.*, a picture produced by coloring on the back a positive lightly printed on a translucent paper, and placing this colored print exactly over a strong duplicate print.

diaphanous (dī-af'a-nus), *a.* [(Cf. F. *diaphane* = Pr. *diafan* = Sp. *diáfano* = Pg. *diaphano* = It. *diafano*) ‹ Gr. *διαφανής*, transparent, ‹ *διαφαίνειν*, show through, ‹ *διά*, through, + *φαίνειν*, show: see *fancy* = *fantasy* = *phantasy*, *fanfom* = *phantom*.] Transmitting light; permitting the passage of light; transparent; clear; translucent.

Behold the daybreak!
The little light fades the immense and *diaphanous* shadows! *Walt Whitman.*

diaphanously (dī-af'a-nus-li), *adv.* Transparently.

diaphanousness (dī-af'a-nus-nes), *n.* The quality of being diaphanous.

diaphemetric (dī-af-ē-met'rik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀφή*, touch, + *μέτρον*, measure, + *-ic*.] Relating to the measurements of the

tactile sensibility of parts: as, *diaphemetric* compasses. *Dunglison.*

diaphonic, diaphonical (di-a-fon'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant, taken in lit. sense of 'sounding through or across,' < *διά*, through, across, + *φωνή*, a sound.] Same as *diacoustic.*

diaphonics (di-a-fon'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diaphonic*: see *-ics.*] Same as *diacoustics.*

diaphony (di-af'ō-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *διαφωνία*, dissonance, discord, < *διάφωνος*, dissonant, discordant: see *diaphonic.* Cf. *symphony.*] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, a dissonance: distinguished from *symphony.*—**2.** In *medieval music*, the earliest and crudest form of polyphony, in which two, three, or four voices proceeded in strictly parallel motion, at such intervals with one another as the octave, the fifth, and the fourth. Also called *organum.*

diaphoresis (di'a-fō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., perspiration, < Gr. *διαφόρησις*, a carrying off, perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, spread abroad, carry off, throw off by perspiration, < *διά*, through, + *φορεῖν*, carry, freq. of *φέρειν* = E. *bear*1.] In *med.*, perspiration, especially when artificially produced.

> The insensible halitus, when in a quantity to be condensed, and in this state sensible to the feelings, is the *diaphoresis.* *Parr*, Med. Dict. (Ord MS.).

diaphoretic (di'a-fō-ret'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαφορητικός*, promoting perspiration, < *διαφορεῖν*, throw off by perspiration: see *diaphoresis.*] **I.** *a.* Promoting or increasing perspiration; sudorific.

> A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating. *Watts.*

Diaphoretic antimony. See *antimony.*

II. *n.* A medicine which promotes perspiration; a sudorific.

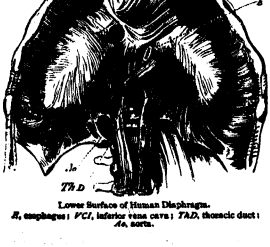
> *Diaphoreticks*, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable. *Arbuthnot.*

diaphoretical (di'a-fō-ret'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diaphoretic.*

diaphorite (di-af'ō-rit), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφορος*, different (< *διαφέρειν*, differ: see *differ*), + *-ite*2.] A mineral having the same composition as freieslebenite, but crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

diaphragm (di'a-fram), *n.* [< F. *diaphragme* = Sp. *diafragma* = Pg. *diaphragma* = It. *diafragma*, < LL. *diaphragma*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall, barrier, the midriff, diaphragm, < *διαφραγνύναι*, separate by a barrier, barricade, < *διά*, between, + *φραγνύναι*, equiv. to the more common *φράσσειν*, fence, inclose, = L. *farcire*, stuff, whence ult. E. *farce* and *force*3, q. v.] **1.** A partition; something which divides or separates. Specifically—**2.** In *mech.*: (*a*) A thin piece, generally of metal, serving as a partition, or for some other special purpose: as, the vibrating *diaphragm* of a telephone, for the communication of transmitted sounds. (*b*) A ring, or a plate pierced with a circular hole so arranged as to fall in the axis of the instrument, used in optical instruments to cut off marginal beams of light, as in a camera or a telescope. Such diaphragms are often made movable, especially for photographic lenses, so that one with a large opening may be inserted when it is desired to admit abundant light to the lens, in order to use a short exposure, and one with a small opening when sharpness of detail is more desirable than shortness of exposure.

3. In *anat.*, the midriff; the musculomembranous partition which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity in mammals. In man the diaphragm consists of a muscular sheet whose fibers



Lower Surface of Human Diaphragm.

E, esophagus; *VC.I*, inferior vena cava; *TH.D*, thoracic duct; *Ao*, aorta.

radiate from a trefoil tendinous center to attach themselves to the lower margins of the thorax, and behind form a large bundle on either side, called *pillars of the diaphragm.* The diaphragm is pierced by three principal openings: the *œsophageal*, for the passage of the esophagus accompanied by the pneumogastric nerves; the *aortic*, for the passage of the aorta, thoracic duct, and large azygous vein; and the *caval*, for the inferior vena cava; besides some others for splanchnic nerves, etc. The diaphragm is invested on its thoracic surface by the pleural and pericardial serous membranes; on its abdominal surface by the peritoneum, a fold of which, reflected upon the liver, forms the suspensory ligament of that organ. The diaphragm is deeply concavo-convex, the convexity upward; the general figure is that of an umbrella. It is a powerful respiratory muscle, contracting at each inspiration and so flattening, while its relation in expiration renders it more convex; its contraction also assists in defecation and in parturition, and its spasmodic action is concerned in hiccough and sneezing; when most relaxed it rises to the level of about the fifth rib. A rudimentary diaphragm exists in birds; it is best developed in the apteryx.

4. In *cryptogamic bot.*, in *Equisetum*, a transverse partition in the stem at the node; in *Sagittaria* and its allies, a layer separating the prothallium from the cavity of the macrospore; in *Characeæ*, a constriction formed by the enveloping cells near the tip of the oögonium.—**5.** In *conch.*, a septum or shelf-like plate extending into the cavity of a shell, more or less partitioning it.—**Also of the diaphragm.** See *ala.*—**Crura of the diaphragm.** See *crus.*—**Iris diaphragm**, a form of diaphragm used with lenses, in which the size of the aperture is varied at will, and at the same time kept nearly circular by the simultaneous motion of a large number of thin plates.—**Muscle of the diaphragm**, the internal and external arcuate ligamentous border of the mammalian diaphragm, where it arches over the psoas and quadratus lumborum muscles.—**Pillars of the diaphragm.** See def. 3.—**Revolving diaphragm**, in *optics*, a lens-diaphragm consisting of a disk pierced with holes of various diameters, and mounted in such a position that by rotating it any opening desired may be brought in line with the axis of the lens.—**Trefoil of the diaphragm**, the three leaflets into which the musculomembranous part of the diaphragm is disposed.

diaphragmal (di-a-frag'mal), *a.* [< *diaphragm* (LL. *diaphragma*) + *-al.*] **1.** Partitioning or separating, as a partition between two cavities; septal.—**2.** Same as *diaphragmatic.*

diaphragmalgia, diaphragmalgy (di'a-frag-mal'ji-a, -ji). [NL. *diaphragmalgia*, < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphragmatic (di'a-frag-mat'ik), *a.* [< LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm. Also *diaphragmal.*—**Diaphragmatic foramina.** See *foramen.*—**Diaphragmatic hernia.** See *hernia.*—**Diaphragmatic gout.** Same as *angina pectoris* (which see, under *angina*).

diaphragmatitis (di-a-frag-ma-ti'tis), *n.* [NL., < LL. *diaphragma(t-)*, diaphragm, + *-itis.*] In *pathol.*, inflammation of the diaphragm or of its serous coats. Also *diaphragmitis.*

diaphragmatocele (di'a-frag-mat'ō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *διάφραγμα(τ-)*, diaphragm, + *κήλη*, tumor.] In *pathol.*, hernia, or a tumor, from a part of the viscera escaping through the diaphragm.

diaphragmodynia (di'a-frag-mō-din'i-a), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάφραγμα*, diaphragm, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] Pain in the diaphragm.

diaphyses, *n.* Plural of *diaphysis.*

diaphysial (di-a-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diaphysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diaphysis; extending continuously between two ends, as the shaft of a bone.

diaphysis (di-af'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diaphyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάφυσις*, a growing through, bursting of the bud, < *διαφύεσθαι*, grow through, of buds, < *διά*, through, + *φύεσθαι*, grow: see *physic*, etc.] **1.** In *bot.*, an abnormal elongation of the axis of a flower or of an inflorescence in form of prolification.—**2.** In *anat.*, the continuity of a bone between its two ends; the shaft of a long bone, as distinguished from its epiphyses or apophyses.

diaplasis (di-ap'lā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάπλασις*, a putting into shape, setting of a limb (Galen), < *διαπλάσσειν*, form, mold, set a limb, < *διά*, through, + *πλάσσειν*, form, mold.] In *surg.*, reduction, as of a dislocation or fracture. *Dunglison.*

diaplastic (di-a-plas'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διάπλαστος*, verbal adj. of *διαπλάσσειν*, form (see *diaplasis*), + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diaplasis: as, a *diaplastic* medicine or embrocation.

II. *n.* A medicine used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

diaplex (di'a-pleks), *n.* Same as *diaplexus.*

diaplexal (di-a-plek'sal), *a.* [< *diaplex* + *-al.*] Pertaining to the diaplexus.

diaplexus (di-a-plek'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + L. *plexus*: see *plexus.*] The choroid plexus of the diacœlia or third ventricle of the brain. Also *diaplex.*

diapnoe† (di-ap'nō), *n.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, a passage, outlet, evaporation, perspiration, < *διαπνεῖν*, blow through, < *διά*, through, + *πνεῖν*, blow.] Sweating; perspiration. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

diapnoic (di-ap-nō'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diapnoique*; as *diapnoe* + *-ic.*] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing a very slight, insensible perspiration; gently diaphoretic.

II. *n.* A remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration; a mild diaphoretic.

diapnotic (di-ap-not'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαπνοή*, passage, outlet, perspiration (see *diapnoe*), + *-otic.*] Promoting gentle perspiration.

diapophyses, *n.* Plural of *diapophysis.*

diapophysial (di'a-pō-fiz'i-al), *a.* [< *diapophysis* + *-al.*] Pertaining to a diapophysis; having the morphological character of a diapophysis: as, a *diapophysial* process; the *diapophysial* element of a vertebra. *Geol. Sur.*

diapophysis (di-a-pof'i-sis), *n.*; pl. *diapophyses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀπόφυσις*, outgrowth: see *apophysis.*] The transverse process proper of a vertebra; the lateral process from each side of the neural arch, paired with its follow of the opposite side of the same vertebra. It is one of the most constant and characteristic of the several vertebral apophyses. When there are more than one pair of transverse processes, the diapophysis is the dorsad or neural one, as distinguished from a parapophysis or pleurapophysis. In cervical vertebræ the diapophyses are commonly confluent with pleurapophyses, forming a compound transverse process, pierced by the vertebrarterial foramen, the posterior tubercular being the proper diapophysial portion of such a process. See cuts under *atlas*, *cervical*, and *dorsal.*

diaporesis (di'a-pō-rē'sis), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαπόρησις*, a doubting, a rhetorical figure so called, < *διαπορεῖν*, doubt, be at a loss, < *διά*, through, apart, + *ἀπορεῖν*, be at a loss: see *aporia.*] In *rhet.*, a figure by which the speaker professes to be in doubt which of several statements to make, which of several courses to pursue or recommend, where to begin or end, or, in general, what to say on a topic: as, What shall I do—remain silent or speak freely? Shall I call this folly, or shall I call it crime? If a judge, the audience, or an opponent is asked to settle the doubt, the figure is called *anacenosis.*

Diapria (di-ap'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille).] The typical genus of *Diaprinæ.*

Diaprinæ (di-ap-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diapria* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of parasitic hymenopterous insects, of the family *Proctotrypidæ.* They have entire hind wings, 1-spurred fore tibiæ, antennæ inserted above the mouth, and the broad hind wings with no middle vein. The subfamily was established by Haliday in 1840.

diapryt, *a.* [< F. *diapré*, diapered, pp. of *diaprer*, diaper, adorn with diaper-work: see *diaper*, *v.*] Adorned with diaper-work; variegated.

> The *Diapry* Mansions, where man-kinde doth trade,
> Were built in Six Dales: and the Seav'nth was made
> The sacred Sabbath.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

diapsesis (di'a-pī-sē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διαπέψις*, suppuration, < *διαπνεῖν*, suppurate: see *diapyetic.*] Suppuration. *Dunglison.*

diapyetic (di'a-pī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διαπυητικός*, promoting suppuration, < *διαπυεῖν*, suppurate, < *διά*, through, + *πύον*, pus.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, producing suppuration; suppurative.

II. *n.* A medicine which produces suppuration; a suppurative.

diapyle (di'a-pil), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *πύλη*, gate, entrance.] A term applied by Miers to a perforation through the testa at the end of a seed, for the passage of the raphe.

diarchy (di'ar-ki), *n.*; pl. *diarchies* (-kiz). [< Gr. as if **διαρχία*, < **διάρχος*, only in pl. *διάρχοι*, lit. two rulers, < *δύο*, two, + *ἄρχειν*, rule.] A government in which the executive power is vested in two persons, as that of the two joint kings of Sparta or of Siam, or as in the case of William and Mary of England. Also, erroneously, *dinarchy.*

diarhodont (di-ar'ō-don), *n.* [ML. **diarhodon*, **diarrhodon*, also *diarhodinus*, < Gr. *διάρροδος*, compounded of roses, < *διά*, between, + *ῥόδον*, a rose.] A color mentioned in medieval descriptions of stuffs: probably, from its derivation, a brilliant red.

diarial (di-ā'ri-al), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-al.*] Same as *diarian.*

diarian (di-ā'ri-an), *a.* [< LL. *diarium*, a diary, + *-an.*] Pertaining to a diary or journal; journalistic.

You take a name; Philander's odes are seen,
Printed, and prais'd, in every magazine;
Diarian sages greet their brother sage,
And your dark pages please th' enlighten'd age.
Crabbe, News-paper.

diarist (dī'a-rist), *n.* [< *diary* + *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary.

Incidents written down by a monk in his cell, or by a *diarist* pacing the round with majesty, would be equally warped by the views of the monastery in the one case, or by a flattering subservience to the higher power in the other. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 274.

William [of Malmesbury] stands next in order of time after Bede in the series of our historical writers, properly so called, as distinguished from mere compilers and *diarists*. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit.

diarize (dī'a-riz), *v. t.* or *i.*; pret. and pp. *diarized*, ppr. *diarizing.* [< *diary* + *-ize.*] To record in a diary; write a diary.

The history that the earliest men of New England wrote was what we may call contemporaneous history; it was historical *diarizing*. *M. C. Tyler*, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 116.

diarrhea, diarrhœa (dī-a-rē'ą), *n.* [= F. *diarrhée* = Sp. *diarrea* = Pg. *diarrhea* = It. *diarrea* = D. *diarrhoea* = G. *diarrhöe* = Dan. Sw. *diarrhe*, < LL. *diarrhœa*, < Gr. *διάρροια*, diarrhea, lit. a flowing through, < *διαρρεῖν*, flow through, < *διά*, through, + *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A morbidly frequent evacuation of the bowels, generally arising from inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, and commonly caused by errors in regimen, as the use of food hurtful from its quantity or quality; intestinal catarrh.

diarrheal, diarrhœal (dī-a-rē'al), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resulting from diarrhea; having the character of or characterizing diarrhea; catarrhal, with reference to the intestines.

That three thousand and more individuals, mostly children, died from *diarrhœal* diseases, does not surprise one who is familiar with the intense heat of our summer. *Science*, IX. 86.

diarrheic, diarrhœic (dī-a-rē'ik), *a.* [< *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhea: as, a *diarrheic* flux.

diarrhetic, diarrhœtic (dī-a-ret'ik), *a.* [Irreg. < *diarrhea, diarrhœa*, + *-t-ic.*] Same as *diarrheic.*

diarthrodial (dī-är-thrō'di-al), *a.* [< *diarthrosis*, after *arthrodial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis: as, a *diarthrodial* articulation; *diarthrodial* movement.

diarthromere (dī-är'thrō-mēr), *n.* [< Gr. *dι-*, two-, + *arthromere*, q. v.] A vertebrate metamere; the typical double-ring or figure-8 segment of the body of a vertebrate animal, corresponding to a theoretically complete vertebra and its accompaniments. *Cones*, 1868.

diarthromeric (dī-är-thrō-mer'ik), *a.* [< *diarthromere* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a diarthromere or metamere of a vertebrate. *Cones.*

diarthrosis (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n.*; pl. *diarthroses* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάρθρωσις*, division by joints, articulation, < *διαρθροῦν*, divide by joints, < *διά*, between, + *ἄρθρον*, join, articulate, < *ἀρθρον*, a joint. Cf. *arthrosis.*] In *anat.*, that articulation of bones which leaves them free to move in some or any direction; free, as distinguished from fixed, *arthrosis*; thorough-joint: applied both to the joints themselves and to the motion resulting from such mechanism. The principal kinds of articulation thus designated are *enarthrosis*, or ball-and-socket joint, the freest of all, as seen in the hip and shoulder; *ginglymus*, or hinge-joint, as in the elbow and knee; and *cyclarthrosis*, or pivot-joint. See *arthrosis.* Also called *abarthrosis.*—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *cyclarthrosis.*

diary (dī'a-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **diarius*, adj. (only as noun: see II.), < *dies*, day: see II.] **I.** *a.* Lasting for one day: as, a *diary* fever. *Bacon.*

II. *n.*; pl. *diaries* (-riz). [= Sp. Pg. It. *diario*, < L. *diarium*, a daily allowance for soldiers, LL. also a diary, neut. of **diarius*, adj., < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*. The synonym *journal* is of the same ult. origin.] **1.** An account of daily events or transactions; a journal; specifically, a daily record kept by a person of any or all matters within his experience or observation: as, a *diary* of the weather; a traveler's *diary.*

In sea-voyages, where there is nothing to be seen but sky and sea, men . . . make *diaries*; but in land-travel, wherein so much is to be observed, . . . they omit it. *Bacon*, Travel.

2. A book prepared for keeping a diary; especially, a book with blank leaves bearing printed dates for a daily record, often including other printed matter of current use or interest: as, a lawyers' *diary.*

This is my *diary*,
Wherein I note my actions of the day.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iv. 1.

diascuast, *n.* See *diaskeuast.*

diaschisma (dī-a-skiz'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάσχισμα*, anything cloven; in music half the diesis, < *διαχίζειν*, cleave, sever, < *διά*, asunder, + *σχίζειν*, cut, separate: see *schism.*] **1.** In *anc. Gr. music*, a minute interval whose size is variously given.—**2.** In *modern music*, the larger subdivision of a syntonic comma (see *comma*, 5, *b*), represented by the ratio 2048 : 2025. In strict intonation it is the interval between C and D♭. A diaschisma and a schisma together equal a syntonic comma.

diascordium (dī-a-skōr'di-um), *n.*; pl. *diascordia* (-ą). [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *σκόρδιον*, a certain plant: see *scordium.*] An electuary in the composition of which the plant scordium or water-germander formed an important element. *Dunglison.*

With their syrups, and their julaps, and *diascordium*, and mithridate, and my lady what-shall-call-'um's powder. *Scott*, Abbot, xxvi.

diasia (dī-ā'si-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. *Διάσια*, pl., < *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*), Zeus.] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Zeus Meilichios (the Propitious), celebrated without the walls, with sacrifices and rejoicing, in the latter half of the month Arthesterion (beginning of March).

diaskeuasis (dī-a-skū'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., as if < Gr. **διασκεύασις*, < *διασκευάζειν*, revise: see *diaskeuast.*] Revision; editing.

The authorship of this work is aptly attributed to Ὕλαξ, "the arranger," the personification of Indian *diaskeuasis*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 281.

diaskeuast (dī-a-skū'ast), *n.* [< Gr. *διασκευαστής*, a reviser, an interpolator, < *διασκευάζειν*, get quite ready, set in order, revise for publication, < *διά*, through, + *σκευάζειν*, make ready, prepare, < *σκεῦος*, implement, tool, equipment.] A reviser; an interpolator: used especially with reference to old recensions of Greek writings. Also written *diascuast.*

I should be inclined to suspect the hand of the *diaskeuast* in this passage more than in almost any other of the poems. *Gladstone*, Studies on Homer, II. 83.

But these fables only purport to be Babrius spoiled, after having passed through the hands of a *diascuast* that is, some late writer who has turned his verses into barbarous Greek and wretched metre. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 181.

Diaspinæ (dī-as-pī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diaspis* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Coccidæ*, typified by the genus *Diaspis*; the scale-lice. Also written *Diuspina.*

Named *Diaspina* from its principal genus, Diaspis. It contains some of the most pernicious insects in existence, which, by reason of their vast multiplicity, ruin or destroy whole orchards of valuable fruit trees, or groves of shade trees. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, II. 214.

Diaspis (dī-as'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἀσπίς*, a shield.] The typical genus of scale-insects of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

diaspora (dī-as'pō-rą), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering, dispersion, collectively, in the Septuagint and New Testament, the dispersed Jews, < *διασπείρειν*, scatter, sow abroad, < *διά*, throughout, + *σπείρειν*, scatter, sow.] The dispersion of the Jews; among the Hellenistic Jews and in the New Testament, the whole body of Jews living scattered among the Gentiles after the Babylonian captivity: also used by the Jewish Christians of the apostolic age for their fellow Christians outside of Palestine (rendered "the strangers" in the authorized version of 1 Pet. i. 1, and "the Dispersion" in the revised version).

The development of Judaism in the *diaspora* differed in important points from that in Palestine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 760.

diaspore (dī'a-spōr), *n.* [< Gr. *διασπορά*, a scattering: see *diaspora.*] A hydrate of aluminium occurring in crystals and foliated masses, colorless or of a pearly gray. It is infusible, and a small fragment placed in the flame of a candle, or exposed to the flame of the blowpipe, almost instantly decrepitates and is dispersed: hence its name.

diaspret, *n.* [< ML. *diasprus*, diaper, jasper: see *diaper*, *jasper.*] Same as *jasper.*

Great stones like to Corneolas, Granata, Agata, *Diaspry*, Calcidonij, Hematista, and some kinde of naturall Diamonds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 216.

diaspron† (dī-as'prǫn), *n.* [ML., var. of *diasprus*, diaper, jasper, etc.: see *diaper.*] Same as *diaper.*

diastaltic (dī-ą-stal'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διασταλτικός*, able to distinguish, in music able to expand or exalt the mind, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, distinguish, < *διά*, apart, + *στέλλειν*, send.] In *Gr. music*, dilated or extended: applied both to particular intervals and to a general heroic quality in a melody.

diastase (dī'ą-stās), *n.* [< F. *diastase*, diastase, lit. separation (see def.), < Gr. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastasis.*] A substance existing in barley, oats, wheat, and potatoes after germination. It is obtained by digesting in a mixture of three parts of water and one of alcohol, at a temperature of 113°, a certain quantity of germinated barley ground and dried in the open air, and then putting the whole under pressure and filtering it. Diastase is solid, white, and soluble in water and diluted alcohol, but insoluble in strong alcohol. In solution it possesses the property of causing starch to break up at the temperature of 150°, transforming it first into dextrin and then into sugar.

diastasis (dī-as'tą-sis), *n.*; pl. *diastases* (-sēz). [NL., < Gr. *διάστασις*, a separation, < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate, cause to stand apart, < *διά*, apart, + *στῆναι*, pres. *ἱστάναι*, cause to stand, = E. *stand.*] Forcible separation of bones without fracture, as the result of external mechanical injury or direct violence; dislocation; luxation.

diastatic (dī-ą-stat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαστατικός*, separative (cf. *διάστασις*, separation: see *diastase*), < *διαστῆναι*, pres. *διστάναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] Of or pertaining to diastase; possessing the properties of diastase: as, a *diastatic* ferment.

diastatically (dī-ą-stat'i-kąl-i), *adv.* In the manner of diastase.

The quantity of the *diastatically* acting albuminous substances increases with the progress of germination. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 291.

diastem (dī'ą-stem), *n.* [< LL. *diastema*, interval: see *diastema*, 2. Same as *diastema*, 2.

diastema (dī-ą-stē'mą), *n.*; pl. *diastemata* (-mą-tą). [LL., an interval, esp. in music, < Gr. *διάστημα*, an interval, difference, < *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis.*] **1.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, an interval between any two consecutive teeth, especially between any two series or kinds of teeth, as between the canines and premolars or incisors, or among the incisors, as in many bats. When there are no canines, as in rodents, diastema occurs between the incisors and molars, but necessarily occurs when opposing teeth are so long that they cross each other when the mouth is shut. Man is notable as having normally no diastemata, his teeth forming a continuous series, and being of approximately equal lengths. But the same is the case with some other mammals, as in the genera *Tarsius* and *Amphitherium.*

2. In *anc. Gr. music*, an interval. Also *diastem.*

diaster (dī-as'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *dι-*, two-, + *ἀστήρ*, star.] In *biol.*, a double star; the caryocinetic figure which results from the aster of a nucleus before this separates into two nuclei. See *aster* and *caryocinesis.* Also *dyaster.*

A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the *diaster*.
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 746.

diastimeter (dī-ą-stim'e-tėr), *n.* [Prop. **diastumeter*, < Gr. *διάστημα*, distance, interval (< *διαστῆναι*, *διαστήναι*, stand apart), + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for measuring distances. *E. H. Knight.*

diastole (dī-as'tǫ-lē), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *διαστολή*, dilatation, expansion, lengthening of a syllable, < *διαστέλλειν*, dilate, expand, put asunder: see *diastaltic.*] **1.** The normal rhythmical dilatation or relaxation of the heart or other bloodvessel, which alternates with *systole* or contraction, the two movements together constituting pulsation or beating: as, auricular *diastole*; ventricular *diastole.* The term is also extended to some other pulsating organs, as lymph-hearts, and specifically to the expanding phase of the contractile vesicle of infusorians and other protozoans.

2. The period or length of time during which a rhythmically pulsating vessel is relaxed or dilated; the time-interval which alternates with systole.—**3.** In *Gr. gram.*, a mark similar in position and shape to a comma, but ordinarily semicircular in form, used to indicate the correct separation of words, and guard against a false division, such as might pervert the sense. Such a sign was needed to obviate the confusion arising from the ancient practice of writing without division between words. The diastole is still occasionally used, generally in order to distinguish the pronominal forms ὅτι, and ὅτις, 'whatever, which,' from the particles ὅτι, 'that,' and ὅτε, 'when.' The usual practice at present, however, is to use a space instead of the diastole. When the present shape of the comma came into use, more or less confusion between it and the diastole necessarily ensued. Also called *hypodiastole.* See *hyphen.*

4. In *anc. pros.*, lengthening or protraction of a syllable regularly short; especially, protraction of a syllable preceding a pause or taking the ictus: as,

Ire negabamus et tecta ignota subire.
Ovid, Metamorph., xiv. 260.

Most cases of diastole in Latin poetry are supposed to be instances of reversion to an older pronunciation, though the pause which usually follows could of itself make good the metrical deficiency. This reversion is seen chiefly in verb-terminations with final *t* and *r*: as,

Callidus ut soleat humeris portare viator.
Horace, Satires, I. v. 90.

diastolic (dī-ą-stol'ik), *a.* [< *diastole* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by diastole.

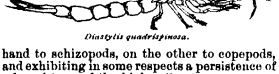
diastolyt (dī-as'tǫ-lit), *n.* An obsolete form of *diastole.*

Diastopora (dī-ą-stop'ǫ-rą), *n.* [NL., for "*Diastopora*, < Gr. *διάστορος* split up, divided (< *διαστῆναι*, separate: see *diastasis*), + *πόρος*, passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Diastoporidæ.*

Diastoporidæ (dī-as-tǫ-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of cyclostomatous gymnolæmatous polyzoans.

diastyle (dī'ą-stil), *a.* [< L. *diastylos*, < Gr. *διάστυλος*, having the columns wide apart (whence *διαστύλωσις*, the space between columns), < *διά*, apart, + *στῦλος*, a column: see *style*2.] In *arch.*, pertaining to that arrangement of columns in a classical order in which the intercolumniation measures three diameters. See cut under *intercolumniation.*

Diastylidæ (dī-ą-stil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diastylis* + *-idæ.*] A family of macrurous thoracostraceous crustaceans, equivalent to the suborder *Cumacea* of some authors, containing remarkable annectent forms related on the one



Diastylis quadrispinosa.

hand to schizopods, on the other to copepods, and exhibiting in some respects a persistence of a larval type of the higher *Crustacea.* They are *Thoracostraca* or *Eucopidothoida* with a small cephalothoracic shield, typically 5 thoracic somites, 5 pairs of legs, of which at least the two anterior pairs are biramous or of the schizoped type, maxilliped in 2 pairs, and the abdomen elongated, of 6 somites, and in the male bearing several pairs of swimming-feet besides the terminal appendages. *Diastylis* and *Leucon* are leading genera. As understood by recent naturalists, it is limited to *Diastylis* and *Leptostylis*; these have the integuments strongly indurated, body and tail sharply defined, and the carapace large and vaulted, with a conspicuous rostriform prominence.

Diastylis (dī-as'ti-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάστυλος*: see *diastyle.*] The typical genus of the family *Diastylidæ.*

diasyrm (dī'ą-sirm), *n.* [< Gr. *διασυρμός*, disparagement, ridicule, in rhet. a figure of speech so called, < *διασύρειν*, disparage, ridicule, tear in pieces, < *διά*, apart, + *σύρειν*, drag, draw.] In *rhet.*, a figure of speech expressing disparagement or ridicule.

diatessaron (dī-ą-tes'ą-ron), *n.* [L., < Gr. *διατέσσαρων*, for *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων*, sc. *χορδῶν συμφωνία*, the interval of a fourth (see *diapason, diapente*): *τεσσάρων*, gen. pl. fem. of *τέσσαρες* = E. *four*: see *tessara* and *four.*] **1.** In Gr. and *medieval music*, the interval of a fourth.—**2.** [Gr. *τὸ διὰ τεσσάρων* (Tatian, in Eusebius).] A harmony of the four Gospels. The first work of this kind was that of Tatian (latter half of the second century), a Christian apologist, but afterward a Gnostic.

Who would lose, in the confusion of a *Diatessaron*, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? *Macaulay*, Boswell's Johnson.

3. In *old pharm.*, an electuary composed of four medicines: gentian, birthwort, bayberries, and myrrh.—**Diapason diatessaron.** See *diapason.*

diathermal (dī-ą-ther'mal), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *-al.* Cf. *diathermanous.*] Same as *diathermanous.*

diathermance, diathermancy (dī-ą-ther'mans, -man-si), *n.* [< *diatherman-ous* + *-ce, -cy*, after Gr. *θερμανσις*, heating, < *θερμαίνειν*, heat.] The property of transmitting radiant heat; the quality of being diathermanous.

diathermaneity (dī-ą-ther-mą-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *diathermanéité*; as *diatherman-ous* + *-e-ity.*] Same as *diathermance.*

diathermanism (dī-ą-ther'mą-nizm), *n.* [As *diatherman-ous* + *-ism.*] The transmission of radiant heat.

diathermanous (dī-ą-ther'mą-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διαθερμαίνειν* (*διαθερμαν-*), warm through, < *διά*, through, + *θερμαίνειν*, warm, heat, < *θερμός*, heat.] Freely permeable by heat. The term is specifically applied to certain substances, such as crystalline pieces of rock-salt, etc., which suffer radiant heat to pass through them, much in the same way as transparent or diaphanous bodies allow of the passage of light. See *absorption.* Also *diathermal, diathermic, diathermous.*

diathermic (dī-ą-ther'mik), *a.* [As *diatherm-al* + *-ic.*] Same as *diathermanous.*

In thin plates some descriptions tint the sun with a greenish hue: others make it appear a glowing red without any trace of green. The latter are by far more *diathermic* than the former. *Tyndall*, Radiation, § 3.

diathermometer (dī'ą-ther-mom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat, + *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

diathermous (dī-ą-ther'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *διά*, through, + *θερμός*, heat.] Same as *diathermanous.*

The *diathermous* forenoon atmosphere.
Amer. Jour. Sci., Whole No. cxxix. p. 390.

diathesis (di-ath'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διάθεσις*, arrangement, disposition, state, condition (of body or mind), < *διατίθεναι*, arrange, dispose, place separately, < *διά*, apart, + *τίθεναι*, place, put. Cf. *thesis.*] **1.** In *med.*, a predisposing condition or habit of body; constitutional predisposition: as, a strumous or scrofulous *diathesis.*

She inherited a nervous *diathesis* as well as a large dower of intellectual and aesthetic graces.
E. H. Clarke, Sex in Education, p. 98.

2. A predisposing condition or state of mind; a mental tendency; hence, a predisposing condition or tendency in anything.

In whichever rank you see corruption, be assured it equally pervades all ranks—be assured it is the symptom of a bad social *diathesis.*
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 256.

All signs fail in a drought, because the predisposition, the *diathesis*, is so strongly toward fair weather.
The Century, XXV. 675.

diathetic (dī-ą-thet'ik), *a.* [< *diathesis* (*-thet-*) + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to or dependent upon diathesis; constitutional: as, *diathetic* tumors.

Diathetic diseases: that is to say, diseases dependent upon a peculiar disposition of body or mind, or both.
H. Richardson, Prevent. Med., p. 505.

diathetically (dī-ą-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diathetic manner; as regards diathesis, or constitutional predisposition; constitutionally.

Out of the serous layer is evolved the whole voluntary motor apparatus of bones, muscles, aponeuroses, ligaments, and serous tissues; so that . . . they are related to each other nutritionally and *diathetically.*
E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 346.

diatite (dī'ą-tīt), *n.* [< *diat(om)* + *-ite*2.] A cement composed of a mixture of shellac and finely divided silica.

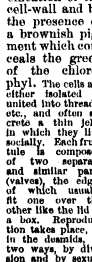
diatom (dī'ą-tom), *n.* A member of the *Diatomaceæ.*—**Diatom prism.** See *prism.*

Diatoma (dī-at'ǫ-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if "*διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through, < *διά*, through, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] In *bot.*, a genus of *Diatomaceæ*, in which the frustules are connected together by their

Diatoma, magnified.

angles, forming a zigzag chain, and the valves composing them only meet at the edges without overlapping. There are about a dozen species, found on submerged plants and stones.

Diatomaceæ (dī'ą-tǫ-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diatoma* + *-aceæ.*] An order of microscopic unicellular algæ, much resembling the *Desmidiaceæ*, from which they are distinguished by a silification of the cell-wall and by the presence of a brownish pigment which conceals the green of the chlorophyl. The cells are either isolated or united into threads, etc., and often secrete a thin jelly in which they live socially. Each frustule is composed of two separate and similar parts (valves), the edges of which usually fit one over the other like the lid of a box. Reproduction takes place, as in the desmids, in two ways, by division and by sexual conjugation. Diatoms exist in all parts of the world in immense numbers



Diatomaceæ, magnified.

a, young individuals of *Cocconema lanceolatum*; *b*, longitudinal view of a single frustule of *Striatella interrupta*, showing striæ; *c*, *Gomphonema Apollinarum*, attached to a filament of *Conferva*; *d*, *Striatella interrupta*; many individuals united laterally to form a strap-shaped colony, with a lateral pedicel. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

at the bottom of the sea and of fresh water, and are also found attached to the submerged parts of aquatic plants, etc., and among mosses and in other damp localities. There are many genera, and the number of known species exceeds 1,500. They vary greatly in the form and markings of the valves, which are often exquisitely sculptured, forming beautiful objects under the microscope and testing its highest powers. In some species the lines are found to equal 125,000 to the inch. Extensive fossil deposits of the siliceous remains of *Diatomaceæ* occur in various localities, as at Bilin in Bohemia, and in Virginia, Nevada, and California. They are sometimes used as polishing-powder. They are abundant in guano. Also called *Bacillariaceæ.*

diatomaceæ (dī'ą-tǫ-mā'sē-ąn), *n.* [< *diatomace-ous* + *-an.*] In *bot.*, a plant of the order *Diatomaceæ.*

diatomaceous (dī'ą-tǫ-mā'shius), *a.* [< *Diatomaceæ* + *-ous.*] In *bot.*, belonging to or resembling *Diatomaceæ.*

During the voyage of the Challenger, a . . . *diatomaceous* ooze was found, as a pale straw-coloured deposit, in certain parts of the Southern Ocean. *Huxley*, Physiog., p. 232.

diatomic (dī-ą-tom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄτομος*, atom, + *-ic.*] In *chem.*, consisting of two atoms: as, a *diatomic* radical: specifically applied to hydrates which have two hydrogen atoms united to the nucleus radical by oxygen. It is these hydrogen atoms alone which are easily replaced by metallic bases or other radicals.

The alcohols and fat acids are monatomic, the glycols are *diatomic*, and the glycerines are triatomic compounds.
J. P. Cooke, Chem. Philos., p. 117.

diatomiferous (dī'ą-tǫ-mif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + L. *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous.*] Containing or yielding diatoms.

diatomin, diatomine (dī-at'ǫ-min), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The buff or yellowish-brown pigment which colors diatoms and brown algæ, obscuring the chlorophyl. Also called *phycoxanthine.*

diatomist (dī-at'ǫ-nist), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ist.*] A botanist who has made a special study of the *Diatomaceæ.*

diatomite (dī-at'ǫ-mit), *n.* [< *diatom* + *-ite*2.] Diatomaceous earth; infusorial earth.

diatomoscope (dī-ą-tom'ǫ-skōp), *n.* [< NL. *Diatoma* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for the examination of diatoms.

diatomous (dī-at'ǫ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. as if "*διάτομος*, verbal adj. of *διατέμνειν*, cut through: see *Diatoma.*] In *mineral.*, having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

diatonic (dī-ą-ton'ik), *a.* [= F. *diatonique* = Sp. *diatónico* = Pg. It. *diatonico* (cf. D. G. *diatonisch* = Dan. Sw. *diatonisk*), < LL. *diatonicus*, < Gr. *διατονικόν*, also simply *διάτονον* (sc. *γένος*, class), the diatonic scale, neut. of *διάτονος*, extending through, < *διατείνειν*, stretch through, extend, < *διά*, through, + *τείνειν*, stretch, > *τόνος*, tone: see *tone.*] **1.** In *Gr. music*, noting one of the three standard tetrachords, consisting of four tones at the successive intervals of a half tone, a tone, and a tone: distinguished from *chromatic* and *enharmonic.* See *tetrachord.*—**2.** In *modern music*, using the tones, intervals, or harmonies of the standard major or minor scales without chromatic alteration.—**Diatonic instruments**, instruments constructed to produce only the tones of the standard major or minor scales of their fundamental tone.—**Diatonic melody**, a melody without modulation.—**Diatonic modulation**, a modulation to a closely related key. See *modulation.*—**Diatonic progression**, a melodic passage in which the tones of the standard scale, major or minor, are used in succession upward or downward.—**Diatonic scale**, a standard scale, major or minor. See *scale.*

diatonically (dī-ą-ton'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.

diatonous (dī-at'ǫ-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *διάτονος*, extending through: see *diatonic.*] Extending from front to back: in *masonry*, said of stones which extend entirely through a wall so that they appear on both sides of it.

diatribat, *n.* Same as *diatribe*, 1.

I have read yr learned way *Diatribæ* concerning Prayer, & do exceedingly prayse your method.
Evelyn, To Mr. E. Thurland.

diatribe (dī'ą-trīb), *n.* [Formerly also, as L., *diatriba*; = F. *diatribe* = Sp. *diatriba* = Pg. *diatribe* = It. *diatriba*, < ML. *diatriba*, a disputation (L. *diatriba*, a school), < Gr. *διατρῖβή*, a wearing away, passing of time, a school, a discussion, waste of time, < *διατρίβειν*, rub away, waste, spend time, discuss, < *διά*, through, + *τρίβειν*, rub: see *trite.*] **1.** A continued discourse or disputation.

I have made . . . a *diatribe* on the subject of descriptive poetry. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 132.

Specifically—**2.** A bitter and violent criticism; a strain of invective.

diatribe

Her continued *diatribe* against intellectual people.
M. C. Clarke.

A really insolent *diatribe*, . . . which Knox boasted himself to have launched at the Duke and the Marquis of Winchester. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

diatribist (dī′ą-trī′bist), *n.* [< *diatribe* + *-ist.*] One who writes or utters diatribes.

Diatryma (dī-ą-trī′mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *τρύπη*, a hole, < *τρίειν*, bore, pierce.] A genus of gigantic ratite fossil birds from the Wahsatch group of the Eocene of New Mexico, supposed to be the same as *Gastornis* (which see). The type-species is *D. gigantea*. *Cope.*

diauli, *n.* Plural of *diaulos.*

diaulos (dī-â′los), *n.*; pl. *diauli* (-lī). [< L. *diaulos*, a double course, < Gr. *διαύλος*, a double pipe or channel, a double course, < *δι-*, two-, + *αὐλός*, a pipe, flute.] 1. An ancient Greek musical instrument, consisting of two single flutes, either similar or different, so joined at the mouthpiece that they could be played together. See cut under *auletris*.—2. In *anc. Greek games*, a double course, in which the racers passed around a goal at the end of the course, and returned to the starting-place.

Besides the foot-race in which the course was traversed only once, there were now the *diaulos* or double course and the "long" foot-race (dolichos).
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 766.

3. An ancient Greek itinerary measure, the equivalent of two stadia.

diaxon (dī-ak′son), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἄξων*, axis.] **I.** *a.* Having two axes, as a sponge-spicule. See extract under *diazonia*.

II. *n.* A sponge-spicule with two axes.

diaxonia (dī-ak-sō′ni-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., as *diaxon* + *-ia.*] Sponge-spicules having two axes.

When one of the rays of this triact spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxonia* can theoretically be produced. It is however advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the Triaxonia.
Von Lendenfeld, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1886, p. 560.

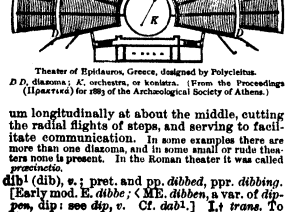
diazeuctic (dī-ą-zūk′tik), *a.* [Also improp. *diazeutic*, < Gr. *διαζευκτικός*, disjunctive, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin (*cf.* τὸ *διεζευγμένον πέντημα*, the disjunct system of music), < *διά*, apart, + *ζευγνύναι* = L. *jungere*, join: see *disjunct*, *join*, *zeugma*, etc.] Disjunct: in *anc. Gr. music*, applied to two successive tetrachords that were separated by the interval of a tone, and also to the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazeutic (dī-ą-zū′tik), *a.* Improper form of *diazeuctic.*

diazeuxis (dī-ą-zūk′sis), *n.* [Gr. *διάζευξις*, disjunction, < *διαζευγνύναι*, disjoin: see *diazeuctic.*] In *anc. Gr. music*, the separation of two successive tetrachords by the interval of a tone, and also the tone by which such tetrachords were separated.

diazo-. [< *di-*[2] + *azo*(*te*).] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that a compound contains a group consisting of phenyl (C_6H_5) united with a radical consisting of two nitrogen atoms.

diazoma (dī-ą-zō′mą), *n.*; pl. *diazomata* (-mą-tą). [L., < Gr. *διάζωμα*, a girdle, partition, lobby, < *διαζωννύναι*, gird round, < *διά*, through, + *ζωννύναι*, gird: see *zone.*] In the *anc. Gr. theater*, a passage usually dividing the auditori-



Theater of Epidauros, Greece, designed by Polycleitus.
D D, diazoma; *K*, orchestra, or konistra. (From the Proceedings (Πρακτικά) for 1893 of the Archæological Society of Athens.)

um longitudinally at about the middle, cutting the radial flights of steps, and serving to facilitate communication. In some examples there are more than one diazoma, and in some small or rude theaters none is present. In the Roman theater it was called *præcinctio*.

dib[1] (dib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dibbed*, ppr. *dibbing.* [Early mod. E. *dibbe*; < ME. *dibben*, a var. of *dippen*, dip: see *dip*, *v.* Cf. *dab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To dip.

And Jesus blaced thaim on an,
And bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle
And ber tille bem best in halle.
Early Eng. Metrical Homilies (ed. J. Small), p. 121.

II. *intrans.* To dip; specifically, in *angling*, to dibble.

In *dibbing* for roach, dace, or chub, I must not let my motion be swift: when I see any of them coming towards the bait, I must make two or three short removes, and then let it glide gently with the stream, if possible towards the fish. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 107, note.

dib[1] (dib), *n.* [< *dib*[1], *v.*; var. of *dip*, *n.*] 1. A dip.—2. A depression in the ground.—3. A valley. [Prov. Eng.]

dib[2] (dib), *n.* [A var. of *dub*[3].] A pool; a dub. [Scotch.]

The *dibs* were full; the roads foul.
Galt, Annals of the Parish, p. 312.

dib[3] (dib), *n.* [E. dial.; origin obscure.] 1. One of the small bones, or huckle-bones, of a sheep's leg; the knee-pan or the ankle-bone. See *astragalus*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. *pl.* A children's game, consisting in throwing up the small bones of the legs of sheep, or small stones, and catching them first on the palm and then on the back of the hand. As played with pebbles, this game is also called *chackstones*, *jackstones*. In Scotland called *chuckies*, *chucks*, or *chuckie-stanes*, and played with pebbles.

3. *pl.* Money. [Eng. slang.]

Pray come with more cash in your pocket:
Make munky surrender his *dibs*.
James Smith, Rejected Addresses, George Barnwell.

-dib, -div. [Hind. *dīp*, *dwīp*, < Skt. *dvīpa*, island.] The final element of many place-names in India and the East: as, Serendib (an old name of Ceylon), Maldives, Laccadives.

Dibamidæ (dī-bam′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibamus* + *-idæ.*] A family of true lacertilians, typified by the genus *Dibamus*. They have no clavicles dilated proximally, and frequently loop-shaped, the premaxillary double, no interorbital septum, no columella cranii, no arches, and no osteodermal plates.

Dibamus (dī-bā′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίβαμος*, poet. for **δίβημος*, on two legs, < *δι-*, two-, + *βῆμα*, a step, pace: see *bema*.] A genus of lizards, typical of the family *Dibamidæ*.

dibasic (dī-bā′sik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βάσις*, base, + *-ic.*] Same as *bibasic*.

dibatis (dī-bā′tis), *n.* [An artificial word.] In *logic*, same as *dimaris*.

dibber (dib′ėr), *n.* [Appar. < *dib*[1] for *dip* + *-er*[1]. Cf. *dibble*[1].] 1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble, or a tool having a series of dibbles or teeth for making holes in the ground.—2. An iron tool with a sharp-pointed end of steel, or the pointed end of a claw-bar, used by miners and others for making holes.

The pointed ends of claw-bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end . . . is called a *dibber*, for making holes.
Wm. Morgan, Man. of Mining Tools, p. 158.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *n.* [< ME. *dibbille*, *debylle*, **dibel*; appar. < *dib*[1], dip, + *-el*, equiv. to *-er*[1].] A pointed tool, often merely a stout, pointed stick, used in gardening and agriculture to make holes in the ground for planting seeds or bulbs, setting out plants, etc.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

Take an old man's advice, youth, . . . bend thy sword into a pruning-hook, and make a *dibble* of thy dagger.
Scott, Abbot, xxviii.

dibble[1] (dib′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [< *dibble*[1], *n.*] To plant with a dibble, or to make holes in for planting seeds, etc.; make holes or indentations in, as if with a dibble.

An' he's brought couth o' foreign leeks,
An' *dibblet* them in his yairdie.
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle, in which, secure,
Thy rudiments should sleep the winter through.
Cowper, Yardley Oak (1791).

Thaw sets in—
After an hour a dripping sound is heard
In all the forests, and the soft-strewn snow
Under the trees is *dibbled* thick with holes.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

dibble[2] (dib′l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dibbled*, ppr. *dibbling.* [Freq. of *dib*[1] for *dip*.] To dip or let the bait fall gently into the water, as in angling.

This stone fly, then, we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler.

Man in a small boat fishing: ask him civilly what he's doing. He answers . . . "*Dibbling* for chub." . . . All the villagers *dibble*. *F. C. Burnand*, Happy Thoughts, v.

dibbler (dib′lėr), *n.* One who dibbles, or an instrument for dibbling.

dibbling (dib′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dibble*[2], *v.*] The act of dipping, as in angling.

Not an inch of your line being to be suffered to touch the water in *dibling*, it may be allowed to be the stronger.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 241.

dib-hole (dib′hōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the lowest part of the mine, and especially of the shaft, into which the water is drained or conducted so that it may be raised to the surface by pumping or otherwise. [Lancashire, Eng.] Called *sump* in Cornwall and in the United States, and *lodge* in various coal-mining districts of England.

dibiastula (dī-bias′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *dibiastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *biastula*, q. v.] The two-cell-layered sac into which the single cells or plastids constituting the germs of the *Enteropoda* first develop. *E. R. Lankester.*

dibothrian (dī-both′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, a pit.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dibothriidæ.*

II. *n.* One of the *Dibothriidæ;* a tapeworm with only two facets or fossettes on the head, as in the genera *Dibothrium* and *Bothriocephalus*. The broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is a dibothrian.

Dibothriidæ (dī-both-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dibothrium* + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms, having only two suckers on the head: a synonym of *Bothriocephalidæ.*

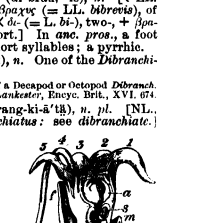
Dibothrium (dī-both′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βοθρίον*, dim. of *βόθρος*, a pit, trench.] The typical genus of the family *Dibothriidæ.*

dibrach, dibrachys (dī′brak, -is), *n.* [< LL. *dibrachys*, < LGr. *δίβραχυς* (= LL. *bibrevis*), of two short syllables, < *δι-* (= L. *bi-*), two-, + *βραχύς* = L. *brevis*, short.] In *anc. pros.*, a foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

dibranch (dī′brangk), *n.* One of the *Dibranchiata.*

A whole lobe or arm of a Decapod or Octopod *Dibranch.*
E. R. Lankester, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

Dibranchiata (dī-brang-ki-ā′tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dibranchiatus*: see *dibranchiate.*] An order of acetabuliferous cephalopods, containing the decapod and octopod *Cephalopoda*. It is one of the prime divisions of *Cephalopoda* (the other being *Tetrabranchiata*), having two gills in the mantle-cavity, from 8 to 10 arms bearing suckers, a complete infundibulum or funnel, and usually an ink-bag, with, or more frequently without, a shell. (See cut under *ink-bag*.) All the living cephalopods, excepting the pearly nautilus, belong to the *Dibranchiata*, such as cuttlefishes, squids, calamaries, etc., together with the paper-nautilus. (See cuts under *argonaut* and *Argonautidæ*.) Belemnites are fossil forms of the order. The order is generally divided into two subordera, *Octopoda* or *Octocera*, and *Decapoda* or *Decacera*. Also called *Cryptodibranchiata*. See also cuts under *belemnite* and *cuttlefish*.



Female Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*), illustrating anatomy of *Dibranchiata*.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, the 5 produced and modified margins of the foot, constituting the so-called arms or tentacles; *a*, buccal mass, with lips, jaws, and tongue; *b*, esophagus; *c*, salivary gland; *d*, gizzard; *e*, pyloric cecum; *f*, infundibulum; *g*, intestine; *h*, anus; *i*, ink-bag; *k*, place of systemic heart; *l*, liver; *m*, mantle; *n*, left hepatic duct; *o*, ovary; *p*, oviduct; *q*, one of the apertures by which the water-chambers communicate with the exterior; *r*, one of the branchiæ; *s*, esophageal ganglia; *sp*, the cuttlebone or sepiost.

dibranchiate (dī-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dibranchiatus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *βράγχια*, gills.] **I.** *a.* Having two gills; specifically, in cephalopods, pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.*

II. *n.* A cephalopod of the order *Dibranchiata;* a dibranch.

diba (dibz), *n.* [Ar.] A thick molasses or syrup made in Syria by boiling down grape-juice; also, syrup or honey of dates.

dibstone (dib′stōn), *n.* **1.** A little stone or bone used in the game of dibs.—2. *pl.* Same as *dib*[3], 2.

I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains to be expert at *dibstones*.
Locke.

dicacious (dī-kā′shus), *a.* [< L. *dicax* (*dicaci-*), talking sharply or satirically, witty (< *dicere*, say: see *diction*), + *-ous.*] Satirical; pert; saucy. *Imp. Dict.*

dicacity† (dī-kas′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *dicacita(t-)s*, raillery, wit, < *dicax* (*dicaci-*), witty: see *di-*

cacious.] **Satiricalness; sauciness; pertness.** *Cockeram*, 1632.

Lucullus . . . had a scornful name given him by the military *dicacity* of his own company.
Sp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 133.

This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees.
Graves, Spiritual Quixote, I. 8.

Dicæidæ (dī-sē′ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dicæum* + *-idæ.*] An artificial family of oscine passerine birds, named from the genus *Dicæum*, usually merged in *Nectariniidæ*. It includes, according to some authors, 19 genera of chiefly Indian, Australian, and Polynesian birds, resembling the sun-birds in many respects.

dicæology (dī-sē-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ LL. *dicæologia*, ⟨ Gr *δικαιολογία*, a plea in defense, ⟨ *δίκαιος*, right, just, neut. *τὸ δίκαιον*, a right, a just claim (⟨ *δίκη*, justice), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] In *rhet.*, a mode of defense by which the accused admits the act charged as stated, but seeks to justify it as lawful, or by pleading mitigating circumstances.

Swallow Sun-bird (*Dicæum hirundinaceum*).

Dicæum (di-sē′um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] An extensive genus of Indian and East Indian tenuirostral passerine birds, of the family *Nectariniidæ* and subfamily *Dreparninæ*; a group of small sun-birds, having a slender, acute, arcuate bill, the tarsi short, and the plumage more or less red. *D. hirundinaceum* of Australia has a relatively broad and flattened beak, like a swallow's (whence the name), and is the type of a subgenus *Myrmelocheidon*. It was formerly called the *swallow-warbler*. Also written *Diceum*. *Strickland*, 1843.

dicarbonate (dī-kär′bo-nāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *carbonate*.] In *chem.*, same as *bicarbonate*.

dicarpellary (dī-kär′pe-lā-ri), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *carpel(l)* + *-ary*[1].] In *bot.*, composed of two carpels.

dicast (dī′kast), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δικαστής*, a judge (in Athens rather a juryman, the presiding judge being *ὁ κριτής*: see *critic*), ⟨ *δικάζειν*, judge, ⟨ *δίκη*, justice.] In ancient Athens, one of 6,000 citizens who were chosen by lot annually to sit as judges, in greater or less number according to the importance of the case, and whose functions corresponded to those of the modern juryman and judge combined. The 6,000 dicasts were divided by lot into 10 sections of 500 each, with a supplementary section of 1,000, from which accidental deficiencies or absences were supplied. The sections were assigned from time to time to the different courts; and, according to the character of the case to be tried, a single section sat, or two or more sections together, or a fractional part of a section. In cases pertaining to religion or military matters, etc., trial was sometimes had before a selected panel of dicasts (a special or struck jury), who sat as experts. In cases of importance one of the thesmothetes served as president of the court. Also *dikast*.

dicastery (dī-kas′tę-ri), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δικαστήριον*, a court of justice, ⟨ *δικάζειν*, judge: see *dicast*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a court of justice; especially, in Athens, one of the courts in which dicasts sat; hence, the court or body of dicasts themselves. The dicastery differed from the modern jury in that the former may be regarded as the whole body of citizens represented by a numerous section sitting in judgment, while the jury is a group of peers, originally also friends or acquaintances, of the parties concerned.

dicatalectic (dī-kat-a-lek′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δικατάληκτος* (Hephsestion), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, double, + *καταλήγειν*, leave off: see *catalectic*.] In *pros.*, characterized by double catalexis, both interior and final; having an incomplete foot both in the middle and at the end. The dactylic pentameter is an example of a dicatalectic line, the third and the last foot both being incomplete:

⏑⏑–|–⏑⏑–|–⏑⏑–|–⏑⏑–|–.

See *catalectic* and *procatalectic*.

dicatalexis (dī-kat-a-lek′sis), *n.* [NL. (cf. LGr. *δικαταλῆξία* — Marius Victorinus), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, double, + *κατάληξις*, catalexis: see *catalexis*.] In *pros.*, concurrence of interior and final catalexis; incompleteness of both a middle and a final foot in a line.

dice (dīs), *n. pl.* [⟨ ME. *dice*, *dyce* (sometimes in double pl. *dyces*), irreg. spelling of *dyse*, *deys*, *des*, *dees*, pl. of *dee*, die: see *die*[3].] **1.** The plural of *die*[3].—**2.** A game with dice. See *die*[3].

dice (dīs), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diced*, ppr. *dicing*. [⟨ ME. *dycen*, play with dice, also cut into cubes or squares, ⟨ *dyce*, *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To play with dice.

Againe they *dice* as fast, the poorest rogues of all
Will sit them downe in open field, and there to gaming fall.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 388.

I . . . *diced* not above seven times a week.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cut into cubes or squares.—**2.** To sew a kind of waved pattern on (the border of a garment).—**3.** To decorate with a pattern (especially a woven one) resembling cubes seen diagonally—that is, with hexagons so shaded by the run of the thread as to resemble cubes so placed; less properly, to weave with a pattern of squares or lozenges touching one another.—**To dice away**, to lose at dice; gamble away. [Rare.]

An unthrift, that will *dice away* his skin,
Rather than want to stake at ordinaries.
Shirley, The Wedding, v. 2.

dice-box (dīs′boks), *n.* **1.** A box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually in the form of a cylinder contracted in the middle.

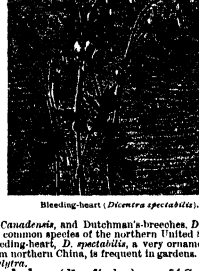
The common method of throwing the dice is with a hollow cylinder of wood, called the *dice-box*, into which they are put, and thence, being first shaken together, thrown out upon the table. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2. A species of insulator for telegraph-wires, shaped like a box for throwing dice, along the axis of which the wire is carried.

dice-coal (dīs′kōl), *n.* In *coal-mining*, certain layers of coal which break readily into small cubical fragments resembling dice in form. [Leicestershire, Eng.]

dicellate (dī-sel′āt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίκελλα*, a two-pronged hoe (⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέλλειν*, drive, urge), + *-ate*[1].] Two-pronged, as a sponge-spicule.

Dicentra (dī-sen′trą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δικέντρος*, with two stings or points, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέντρον*, a point, sting, spur: see *center*[1].] A genus of delicate perennial herbs, of the natural order *Fumariaceæ*, of about a dozen species, natives of North America and eastern and central Asia. The species have glaucous dissected leaves and a heart-shaped or two-spurred corolla. The squirrel-corn,



Bleeding-heart (*Dicentra spectabilis*).

D. Canadensis, and Dutchman's-breeches, *D. Cucullaria*, are common species of the northern United States. The bleeding-heart, *D. spectabilis*, a very ornamental species from northern China, is frequent in gardens. Also called *Dielytra*.

dicephalous (dī-sef′ą-lus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δικέφαλος*, two-headed, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having two heads on one body; bicapitate.

dice-play† (dīs′plā), *n.* The game of dice.

Dice-play, and such other foolish and pernicious games, they know not. *Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 4.

dice-player (dīs′plā′ėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *dicoplayer*; ⟨ *dice* + *player*.] One who plays at dice; a dicer.

dicer (dī′sėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *dyser*, *dysar*, ⟨ *dys*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] One who plays at dice; a gamester.

As false as *dicers'* oaths. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Diceras (dis′ę-ras), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκερας*, a double horn: see *dicerous*.] **1.** A genus of dimyarian bivalves, having subequal valves with spirally prolonged umbones and a very thick hinge, with prominent teeth, two in one valve and one in the other, occurring in the Oölite,

Right and Left Valves of *Diceras arietinum*.
a, *a*, adductor impressions.

and referred to the family *Chamidæ*: named from the pair of beaks twisted like a ram's horns. *Lamarck*, 1805.—**2.** A genus of worms. *Rudolphi*, 1810.

dicerion (dī-sėr′i-on), *n.* [MGr. *δικέριον*, ⟨ Gr. *δίκερως*, two-horned (*δίκερας*, a double horn), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, a horn.] A candlestick with two lights, representing the two natures of Christ, used by the Greek bishops in blessing the people. See *triceriou*.

dicerous (dis′ę-rus), *a.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκερως* (*δικερωτ-*, *δικερω-*), also *δίκερας* (*δικερατ-*), two-horned (cf. *Dicerurus*), ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *κέρας*, horn. Cf. *bicorn*.] In *entom.*, having a pair of developed antennæ.

dichi. A corrupt form found only in the following passage, usually explained as standing for *d' it* (do it).

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Shak., T. of A., i. 2.

Dichætæ (dī-kē′tē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + NL. *chæta*, q. v.] A division of brachycerous dipterous insects, containing those two-winged flies which have the proboscis or sucker composed of two pieces. It contains the family *Muscidæ* and others. The common house-fly is an example.

The number of pieces composing the haustellum varies — two, four, or six; and on this character Macquart has founded his arrangement, naming his divisions *Dichætæ*, Tetrachetæ, and Hexachetæ, respectively.
Pascoe, Zoöl. Class., p. 123.

dichætous (dī-kē′tus), *a.* [As *Dichætæ* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dichætæ*.

dichas (dī′kas), *n.* [Gr. *διχάς* (*διχαδ-*), the half, ⟨ *δίχα*, in two, ⟨ *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] A half foot in ancient Greek long measure. The Attic measure is supposed to have been 5.84 inches, the late Egyptian (Ptolemaian) 7 inches, English measure.

dichasia, *n.* Plural of *dichasium*.

dichasial (dī-kā′si-al), *a.* [⟨ *dichasium* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, pertaining to or resembling a dichasium.

The *dichasial* form of inflorescence.
Encyc. Brit., IV. 124.

dichasium (dī-kā′si-um), *n.*; pl. *dichasia* (-ą). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division: see *dichastasis*.] In *bot.*, a cyme having two main axes.

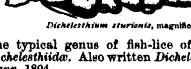
dichastasis (di-kas′tą-sis), *n.* [NL., improp. for "*dichasis*, ⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division, half, ⟨ *διχάζειν*, *διχάζεν*, divide, ⟨ *δίχα*, in two, ⟨ *δίς* (*δι-*), twice: see *di-*[2].] Spontaneous subdivision. *Dana*.

dichastic (dī-kas′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διχασις*, division; cf. *dichastasis*.] Capable of subdividing spontaneously. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

dichet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *ditch*.

Dichelesthiidæ (dī′kē-les-thī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dicheleslhium* + *-idæ*.] A family of siphonostomous parasitic crustaceans or fish-lice, typified by the genus *Dicheleslhium*, having abortive limbs. Also written *Dichelestiidæ*.

Dichelesthium (dī-kē-les′thi-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ (?) Gr. *δίχηλος*, also *δίχαλος*, cloven-hoofed, orig. 'two-parted' (neut. *δίχηλον*, forceps; ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *χηλή*, a hoof, cloven hoof, claw, spur, forked probe, notch, etc., orig. anything parted, ⟨ √ *χα* in *χαίνειν*, gape, yawn, part), + *ἔσθιειν*, eat.]



Dicheleslhium sturionis, magnified.

The typical genus of fish-lice of the family *Dichelesthiidæ*. Also written *Dichelestium*. *Hermann*, 1804.

Dichitonida (dī-ki-ton′i-dę), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χιτών*, tunic (chiton), + *-ida*.] A group of tunicaries, ascidians, or sea-squirts, equivalent to the order *Ascidioida*.

dichlamydeous (dī-klă-mid'ē-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a cloak (see *chlamys*), + *-eous*.] In *bot.*, having a double perianth, consisting of both calyx and corolla.

dichlorid (dī-klō'rid), *n.* Same as *bichlorid*.

dichloro-methane (dī-klō'rō-mē'thān), *n.* [< *dichlor(id)* + *methane*.] Methylene dichlorid.

dicho-, [< Gr. *δίχα*, combining form of *δίχα*, in two, apart, < *δίς* (*δι-*), twice, two-: see *di-*2.] The first element in several scientific terms, meaning 'in two parts,' 'in pairs.'

Dichobune (dī-kō-bū'nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *βουνός*, a hill, height, mound, prob. a Cyrenaic word.] 1. A fossil genus of non-ruminant or bunodont artiodactyl quadrupeds of Eocene age, type of the family *Dichobunidæ*: so called from their bunodont molars.—2 (dī'kō-būn). [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus or of the family *Dichobunidæ*.

Dichobunidæ (dī-kō-bū'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dichobune* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct artiodactyl quadrupeds. They are related to the anoplotheres, but have the teeth somewhat ieporiform, with the hind limbs disproportionately longer than the fore, and the teeth more specialized than in the *Anoplotheriidæ*. The teeth are 44 in number, with 6 persistent upper incisors. The dichobunes are supposed to have had a diffuse placenta and a tripartite stomach with no developed psalterium, and hence to have been non-ruminant. The dentition is of the patterns called bunodont. The leading genera are *Dichobune* and *Dichodon*, from the Eocene.

dichogamic (dī-kō-gam'ik), *a.* [< *dichogamy* + *-ic*.] Relating to dichogamy.

dichogamous (dī-kog'a-mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *γάμος*, marriage.] In *bot.*, exhibiting or characterized by dichogamy.

With *dichogamous* plants, early or late flowers on the same individual may intercross.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 250.

dichogamy (dī-kog'a-mi), *n.* [As *dichogam-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, a provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization by a difference in the time of maturity of the anthers and stigmas. It is distinguished as *proterandrous* or *proterogynous*, according as the anthers or the stigmas are the first to become mature.

The same end [cross-fertilization] is gained by *dichogamy* or the maturation of the reproductive elements of the same flower at different periods.
Darwin, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 258.

Dicholophidæ (dī-kō-lof'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicholophus* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, taking name from the genus *Dicholophus*: a synonym of *Cariamidæ* (which see). *J. J. Kaup*, 1850.

Dicholophus (dī-kol'ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Illiger, 1811), < Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *λόφος*, a crest, ridge.] A genus of birds: same as *Cariama*, 2.

dichord (dī'kôrd), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχορδον*, an instrument with two strings, neut. of *δίχορδος*, two-stringed, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορδή*, string: see *chord*, *cord*1.] 1. An ancient musical instrument, of the lute or harp class, having two strings.—2. A general term for musical instruments having two strings to each note.

dichoree (dī-kō'rē), *n.* Same as *dichoreus*.

dichoreus (dī-kō-rē'us), *n.*; pl. *dichorei* (-ī). [L., also, later, *dichorius*, < Gr. *διχόρειος*, < *δι-*, two-, + *χορεῖος*, choreus.] A double choreus or trochee; a trochaic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. Also called *dichoree* and *ditrochee* (which see).

dichotomal (dī-kot'ō-mal), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-al*.] In *bot.*, growing in or pertaining to the forks of a dichotomous stem: as, a *dichotomal* flower.

dichotomic (dī-kō-tom'ik), *a.* [As *dichotom-ous* + *-ic*.] Same as *dichotomous*.—**Dichotomic synoptical table**. Same as *dichotomous key* (which see, under *dichotomous*).

dichotomically (dī-kō-tom'i-kal-i), *adv.* Same as *dichotomously*.

dichotomise, *v.* See *dichotomize*.

dichotomist (dī-kot'ō-mist), *n.* [< *dichotomy* + *-ist*.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by subdivision into pairs.

These *dichotomists* . . . would wrest . . . whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those dichotomies.
Bacon, On Learning, VI. ii. § 1.

dichotomization (dī-kot'ō-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dichotomize* + *-ation*.] Division into two parts; separation or classification by dual or binary subdivision.

dichotomize (dī-kot'ō-mīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dichotomized*, ppr. *dichotomizing*. [< Gr. *διχοτομεῖν*, cut in two (*διχότομος*, adj., cut in two), + *-ize*: see *dichotomous*.] **I.** *trans.* To cut into two parts; divide into pairs; specifically, to classify by subdivision into pairs.

II. *intrans.* To separate into pairs; become dichotomous.

The leaf in Dracunculus has a very peculiar shape: it consists of a number of lobes which are disposed upon a stalk which is more or less forked (tends more or less to *dichotomize*).
Nature, XXX. 272.

Also spelled *dichotomise*.

dichotomous (dī-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< LL. *dichotomos*, < Gr. *διχοτόμος*, cutting in two, proparoxytone *διχότομος*, cut in two, divided equally, < *δίχα*, in two, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] Pertaining to or consisting of a pair or pairs; divided into two, or having a dual arrangement or order.

Take the classification of the sciences, and it is seen that the process begins at its widest sweep with a pure *dichotomous* division: it is the contrast of the Abstract and the Concrete. *W. L. Davidson*, Mind, XII. 261.

Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, regularly dividing by pairs from below upward; two-forked: as, a *dichotomous* stem. A good example of a dichotomous stem is furnished by the mistletoe. See cut under *dichotomy*.

It is in this manner that the *dichotomous* character is given to the entire stipes. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 294.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Branching by pairs; biramous; bifurcate; forked: as, the *dichotomous* division of a deer's antlers; the *dichotomous* fork of a crustacean. (2) Dichotomic; bifarious; two-rowed or two-ranked; parted in the middle: as, the *dichotomous* hairs of a squirrel's tail.

(*c*) In *classification*: Binary; dual; arranged in two ranks or series; opposed by pairs, as a act of characters, or a number of objects characterized by dichotomization. Also *dichotomic*.—**Dichotomous key or table**, in *nat. hist.*, a tabular guide to the orders, genera, etc., as of a flora, arranged artificially, so that by a series of contrasts and exclusions the desired order is finally reached.

dichotomously (dī-kot'ō-mus-li), *adv.* In a dichotomous manner; by subdivision into two parts or into pairs. Also *dichotomically*.

All the Sauropsida possess a larynx, a trachea, and one or two lungs. The bronchi do not divide *dichotomously*, as they do in Mammalia. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 267.

dichotomy (dī-kot'ō-mi), *n.*; pl. *dichotomies* (-miz). [Gr. *διχοτομία*, a cutting in two, < *διχότομος*, cutting in two: see *dichotomous*.] A cutting in two; division into two parts or into twos; subdivision into halves or pairs; the state of being dichotomous.

Nor contented with a general breach or *dichotomy* with their church, [they] do subdivide and mince themselves almost into atoms. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, I. 8.

Specifically—(*a*) In *logic*, the division of a whole into two parts; binary classification. Ramus revived, against the Aristotelians, the Platonic doctrine, which has had many adherents, that all classification should be by dichotomy. But the opinion has found little favor since Kant.

We cannot by any logical *dichotomies* accurately express relations which, in Nature, graduate into each other insensibly. *Herbert Spencer*, Essays, II. 399.

(*b*) In *astron.*, that phase of the moon in which it appears bisected or shows only half its disk, as at the quadratures. (*c*) In *bot.*, a mode of branching by constant forking, as is shown in some stems, the venation of some leaves, etc. This mode of branching in plants is variously modified, as when only one of the branches at each fork becomes further developed, in which case the dichotomy is said to be *sympodial*. If these undeveloped branches always upon the same side of the axis, the sympodial dichotomy is *helicoid*; if alternately upon opposite sides, it is *scorpioid*.—**Argument from dichotomy**, one of the arguments of Zeno the Eleatic against plurality and motion. Anything having magnitude must consist of two parts, and those again of two, *ad infinitum*. Thus, the ultimate parts have no magnitude, and hence not the whole.

Dichotomy.
Inflorescence of *Valerianella dentata*.

dichotrizene (dī-kō-trī'ēn), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχα*, in two, + *τρίαινα*, a trident: see *trizene*.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a dichotomous trizene; a cladose rhabdus whose three cladi or arms divide into two. See *trizene*.

The arms of a trizene may bifurcate (*dichotrizene*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.
Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

dichroic (dī-krō'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ic*.] 1. Characterized by dichroism: as, a *dichroic* crystal.—2. Same as *dichromatic*.

dichroism (dī'krō-izm), *n.* [< *dichro-ic* + *-ism*.] In *optics*: (*a*) A property possessed by many doubly refracting crystals of exhibiting different colors when viewed in different directions. Thus, palladium chlorid appears of a deep-red color along the axis, and of a vivid green when viewed in a transverse direction. Mica affords another example, being nearly opaque when viewed in one direction, but transparent and of a different color in another. This property is due to the difference in the absorption of the light-vibrations in the different directions. See *pleochroism*. (*b*) The exhibition of essentially different colors by certain solutions in different degrees of dilution or concentration.

dichroistic (dī-krō-is'tik), *a.* [< *dichro-ism* + *-istic*.] Having the property of dichroism. Also *dichroous*.

dichroite (dī'krō-īt), *n.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored (see *dichroous*), + *-ite*2.] Iolite (which see): so called from its variation of color.

Dichromanassa (dī'krō-ma-nas'ä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color, + *νᾶσσα*, Doric form of *νῆσσα*, *νῆττα*, a duck: see *Anas*.] A genus of herons exhibiting dichromatism; the dichroic egrets, as the reddish egret, *D. rufa*, which in one state is pure white (and known as Peale's egret), in another variously colored.

dichromate (dī-krō'māt), *n.* [< *di-*2 + *chromate*.] Same as *bichromate*.

dichromatic (dī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *χρώμα(τ-)*, color: see *chromatic*. Cf. *dichromic*.] Having or producing two colors; exhibiting or characterized by dichromatism. Also *dichroic* and *bichromatic*.

dichromatism (dī-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* [< *dichromat-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being dichromatic; the state or condition of normally presenting two different colors; specifically, the coloration of the *zoöl.*, said of animals which, being ordinarily of a given color, regularly or frequently exhibit a different coloration, due to melanism, erythrism, etc. The red and gray plumages of many owls, the red and green plumages of sundry parrots, the white and colored states of various herons, are examples of dichromatism. See *color-variation*.

Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting *dichromatism*, or permanent normal difference in color. *Couse*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 656.

dichromic (dī-krō'mik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχρωμος*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρῶμα*, color: see *chromic*, etc.] Relating to or embracing two colors only; bichromatic: used by Herschel to describe the vision of a color-blind person who lacks the perception of one of the three primary colors assumed in accordance with the Young-Helmholtz theory of color (which see, under *color*).

Herschel regarded the vision of Dalton as *dichromic*, the red being wanting. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 63.

dichronous (dī'krō-nus), *a.* [< LL. *dichronus*, < Gr. *δίχρονος*, having two times or quantities, < *δι-*, two-, + *χρόνος*, time.] In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) Having two times or quantities; varying in time; sometimes long and sometimes short; common; doubtful (Latin *anceps*): as, a *dichronous* vowel or syllable; representing a doubtful vowel-sound: as, a *dichronous* letter. In Greek grammar the three vowel-letters *a*, *ι*, *υ* may be either long or short in sound, are called *dichronous*, in contrast to the four remaining vowel-letters, which are fixed in quantity (*ε* and *ο* always short, *η* and *ω* always long). (*b*) Consisting of two normal short times or moræ; disemic: as, a *dichronous* foot; lasting for the space of two times or moræ: as, a *dichronous* long (that is, an ordinary long, equal to two shorts, distinguished from a *trichronous* or other protracted long): as, a *dichronous* pause. See *disemic*.

dichroous (dī'krō-us), *a.* [< Gr. *δίχροος*, *δίχρους*, *δίχρως*, two-colored, < *δι-*, two-, + *χροιά*, *χρόα*, color.] 1. Same as *dichroistic*.—2. Same as *dichroitic*.

dichroscope (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίχροος*, two-colored, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for testing the dichroism of crystals, usually consisting of an achromatized doubling-prism of Iceland spar, fixed in a brass tube which has a small square hole at one end and a convex lens at the other, of such power as to give a sharp image of the square hole. On looking through the instrument the square hole appears double, the light which passes through being divided into two rays polarized in planes at right angles to each other; and if a dichroic crystal is placed in front of it, the two images, corresponding to the two sets of light-vibrations, will appear of different colors. A dichroscope may be combined with the polarizing apparatus of a microscope.

dichroscopic (dī-krō-skop'ik), *a.* [< *dichroscope* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the dichroscope: as, *dichroscopic* observations.

dichtings, *n. pl.* See *dightings*.

dicing (dī'sing), *n.* [< ME. *dysyng*, verbal n. of *dysen*, *dycen*, dice: see *dice*, *v.*] 1. Gaming with dice.

Where *dicing* is, there are other follies also.
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

2. A method of decorating leather in squares or diamonds by pressure. *E. H. Knight*.

dicing-house (dī'sing-hous), *n.* A house in which games with dice are played; a gaming-house.

The public peace cannot be kept where public *dicing-houses* are permitted.
Jer. Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium, II. 472. (*Latham.*)

dick1 (dik), *n.* [Var. of *dike* and of *ditch*.] The mound or bank of a ditch; a dike. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dick[3] (dik), *n.* [Perhaps < D. *dek*, a cover, a horse-cloth (cf. *deken*, a coverlet, blanket, quilt), the same as *dek*, a deck: see *deck*, *n.*, of which *dick* is thus appar. a var. form. The E. form may be due in part to association with the proper name *Dick*. Hence dim. *dicky*[3], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A bib. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

dick-dunnock (dik'dun'ok), *n.* [< *dick* (see *dicky-bird*) + *dunnock*.] A local British name of the hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.*

dickens (dik'enz), *n.* [Prob. ult. connected with LG. *duks*, *dûker*, *deuker*, *deiker*, the deuce; all prob. familiar variations of *deuce*, LG. *dûs* (see *deuce*[1]), the E. *dickens* simulating *Dickon*, *Dicoon*, an old dim. nickname for *Richard* (see *dicky*[1]), whence the surnames *Dickens*, *Dickonson*, *Dicoonson*, *Dickenson*, *Dickinson*, etc.] The deuce: used interjectionally, with the definite article (formerly sometimes with the indefinite).

Ford. Where had you this pretty weathercock?
Mrs. Page. I cannot tell what *the dickens* his name is my husband had him of. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 2.

What *a dickins* does he mean by a trivial Sum?
Congreve, Old Batchelor, ii. 1.

To play the dickens. Same as *to play the deuce* (which see, under *deuce*[1]).

It is not a safe matter to undertake to disperse these robust monkeys who *play the dickens* with the telegraph lines. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

dicker[1] (dik'ėr), *n.* [= Sc. *daker*, *dakir*, *daiker*, a quantity of ten (hides, etc.), < ME. *dyker* = Icel. *dekr* = Sw. *decker* = Dan. *deger* = LG. *deker* = G. *decher*, ten (hides, etc.) (ML. *decore*, *decara*, *dicora*, *dacra*, *dacrum*, OF. *dakere*, *dacre*, *dacre*, after the Teut. forms), < L. *decuria*, a division consisting of ten, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decury* and *ten*.] The number or quantity ten; particularly, ten hides or skins, forming the twentieth part of a last of hides. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Also that no maner foreyn alle no lether in the seid cite, but it be in the yelde halle of the same, payinge for the custom of euery *dyker*, j. d.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 384.

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *v.* [Prob. < *dicker*[1], with reference to the frontier trade in hides, skins, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To trade by petty bargaining and barter; haggle.

The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to *dicker* and to swap.
Cooper, Oak Openings.

After years of *dickering*, highly discreditable to a great State, Tennessee and her creditors agreed on sixty cents as the figure at which the State's obligations should be settled. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 136.

II. *trans.* To barter; trade off; swap. [Rare.] [U. S.]

dicker[2] (dik'ėr), *n.* [< *dicker*[2], *v.*] Trading on a small scale by bargain and barter; a transaction so conducted. [U. S.]

Selfish thrift and party held the scales
For peddling *dicker*, not for honest sales.
Whittier, The Panorama.

dickey, *n.* See *dicky*[2].

dickinsonite (dik'in-son-it), *n.* [After the Rev. William *Dickinson*.] A phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, occurring in crystals and crystalline aggregates of a green color and micaceous structure at Branchville, Connecticut.

Dicksonia (dik-sō'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., after James *Dickson*, a British botanist (died 1822). The surname *Dickson*, otherwise spelled *Dixon*, is equiv. to *Dick's son*, *Dick* being a familiar form of *Richard*, and used both as a Christian name and as a surname. Cf. *dicky*[1].] A genus of ferns having large, much-divided fronds, and small sori placed close to the margin of the frond at the apex of a vein. The sorus consists of an elevated globular receptacle bearing the sporangia, and inclosed by the cup-shaped indusium. The latter is open at the top, and partly adherent at the outer side to a reflexed toothlet of the frond. The number of species known is over 40, and about half of them are tree-ferns. An Australian species, *D. antarctica*, is one of the most ornamental tree-ferns in cultivation. Most of the species are confined to tropical America and Polynesia; but a few occur in the southern parts of the north temperate zone, and one, *D. pilosiuscula*, is common in eastern North America, and extends as far north as Canada.

Dicksonites (dik-sō-ni-ī'tēz), *n.* [NL., < *Dicksonia* + *-ites*.] The name of a genus of fossil ferns proposed by Sternberg, including species previously referred by authors to *Pecopteris*, *Alethopteris*, and other genera, from which this genus has been separated in accordance with certain marked peculiarities in its fructification. It occurs in the Lower Carboniferous in various localities in Europe.

dicky[1] (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies* (-iz). [E. dial., also called *dick-ass*; a familiar use of the proper name *Dick*, dim. *Dicky*; cf. *jack*, *jack-ass*, of similar origin. The name *Dick*, otherwise *Rick*, is a familiar form of *Richard*, a favorite name in England since the time of *Richard* Cœur de Lion. The name is F., of OHG. origin: OHG. *rîhhi*, *richi*, powerful, rich; *harti*, in comp. *-hart*, strong, brave: see *rich* and *hard*. Cf. *dickens*.] An ass; a donkey.

Time to begin the *dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed.
Bloomfield, Richard and Kate.

dicky[2], **dickey** (dik'i), *n.*; pl. *dickies*, *dickeys* (-iz). [Of dial. origin; dim. of *dick*[2], q. v.] 1. A leathern apron.—2. A child's bib.—3. A shirt-front; a separate front worn over the breast in place of a shirt, or to hide a shirt not fit to be seen. Separate shirt-fronts of this kind, also called *false bosoms* and *shams*, were worn over plain shirts for many years in the first half of the nineteenth century. 4. A kind of high standing shirt-collar formerly worn. [New Eng.]

My soul swells till it almost tears the shirt off my bosum, and even fractures my *dickey*.
J. C. Neal, Charcoal Sketches, iii. 34.

5. The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits, whether in front or not; a seat behind the body of a carriage for servants, etc.

Three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat, of course, in his own particular little *dickey* at the side. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlvi.

dicky-bird (dik'i-bėrd), *n.* [Also *dickey-bird*; < *dicky*, dim., applied familiarly to animals (see *dicky*[1]), + *bird*.] A little bird.

'Twas, I know, in the spring-time when Nature looks gay,
As the poet observes, and on tree-top and spray
The dear little *dickey-birds* carol away.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 329.

Gladly would I throw up history to think of nothing but *dickey-birds*, but it must not be yet. *Kingsley*, Life, II. 41.

diclesium (dī-klē'si-um), *n.*; pl. *diclesia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλῆσις*, a shutting up, closing, < *κλείειν*, close: see *closet*.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit consisting of an achenium inclosed within the persistent hardened base of the perianth, as in the four-o'clock, *Mirabilis Jalapa*.

diclinic, diclinate (dī-klin'ik, dī'kli-nāt), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνειν*, incline (see *clinic*, *incline*), + *-ic*, *-ate*[1].] In *crystal.*, having two of the intersections of the axes oblique: applied to a system so characterized. No crystals in nature are known which belong to this system, and it is in fact only a variety of the triclinic system, possessing no higher degree of symmetry. Also *diclinous*.

diclinism (dī'kli-nism), *n.* [< *diclin-ous* + *-ism*.] In *bot.*, the state of being diclinous.

Diclinism may appear everywhere and is actually observed in many species, in which sexual cells are endowed with free motion, whether active or passive.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 231.

diclinous[1] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [As *diclin-ic* + *-ous*.] In *crystal.*, same as *diclinic*.

diclinous[2] (dī'kli-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κλίνη*, a bed, < *κλίνειν*, recline. Cf. *diclinic*.] In *bot.*, having only stamens or pistils: applied to unisexual flowers.

They [anemophilous plants] are often *diclinous*: that is, they are either monœcious with their sexes separated on the same plant, or dioecious with their sexes on distinct plants. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 406.

dicoccous (di-kok'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κόκκος*, a berry: see *coccus*.] In *bot.*, formed of two cocci: applied to fruits having two separable lobes.

dicœlous (di-sē'lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοῖλος*, hollow.] In *anat.*: (*a*) Cupped or hollowed at both ends, as a vertebra; amphicœlous. *R. Owen.* (*b*) Having two cavities, in general; bilocular.

dicœlus, *n.* Plural of *dicœlon*.

dicolic (dī-kō'lik), *a.* [As *dicolon* + *-ic*.] 1. In *pros.*, consisting of two cola or members: as, a *dicolic* line, verse, or period. In Greek and Roman poetry dicolic periods preponderate. The most frequent kinds of verse, the dactylic hexameter and the anapæstic and trochaic tetrameters (but not the iambic trimeter, which is monocolic), are examples. See *colon*[1].

The first two lines of each stanza resemble the two cola of a Greek *dicolic* line, or two musical phrases making up a longer *strain*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVI. 85.

2. In *rhet.*, consisting of two clauses or groups of clauses: as, a *dicolic* period.

dicolon (dī-kō'lon), *n.*; pl. *dicola* (-lą). [NL., < Gr. *δίκωλος*, having two members, < *δι-*, two-, + *κῶλον*, member.] In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two cola or members. See *dicolic*.

dicondylian (dī-kon-dil'i-ąn), *a.* [< Gr. *δικόνδυλος*, double-knuckled, < *δι-*, double-, + *κόνδυλος*, knuckle: see *condyle*.] Having two occipital condyles, as the skull of a mammal or an amphibian: opposed to *monocondylian*.

The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a *dicondylian* skull.
Encyc. Brit., XV. 870.

Dicoryne (dī-kor'i-nē), *n.* [NL. (Allman, 1859), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κορύνη*, a club, a club-like bud or shoot.] A genus of gymnoblastic hydrozoans or tubularian hydroids, giving name to a family *Dicorynidæ*. *D. conferta* is an example.

Dicorynida (di-kō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicoryne* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Hydropolypinæ*, the generative zoöids of which are free-swimming polyps with two tentacles and without a mouth, carrying two ova each. These zoöids bud only on polypostyles, and never on the alimentary zoöids which have one verticil of filiform tentacles.

dicotyledon (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn), *n.*; pl. *dicotyledons* (-dọnz) or *dicotyledones* (-dọ-nēz). [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κοτυληδών*, a cavity: see *cotyledon*.] A plant which produces an embryo having two cotyledons. Dicotyledons form a natural class of the phenogamous series of plants, characterized by the two opposite cotyledons, an exogenous mode of growth, and a netted venation of the leaves, and by seldom having a trimerous arrangement of the parts of the flower. From the structure of the stem, increasing by annual growth, they are also known as *exogenæ*. The gymnosperms, in which the embryo has several cotyledons in a whorl, are usually included as a subclass, but by some recent botanists they are ranked as a distinct class. According to the more usual arrangement, the angiospermous dicotyledons are divided by the characters of the perianth into *Polypetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, and *Apetalæ* or *Monochlamydeæ*. These are subdivided into 104 orders. Several modifications of this system have been adopted, but the most important of which is the distribution of the apetalous orders among the two other divisions. The total number of species of dicotyledonous plants now known is about 80,000, included under about 6,000 genera. See *exogen*.

dicotyledonous (dī-kot-i-lē'dọn-us), *a.* [As *dicotyledon* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two cotyledons: as, a *dicotyledonous* embryo, seed, or plant.

Dicotyles (dī-kot'i-lēz), *n.* [NL., so named by Cuvier in allusion to the curious glandular organ on the back, which was regarded by old travelers as a second navel; < Gr. *δικότυλος*, having two hollows, < *δι-*, two-, + *κοτύλη*, a hollow, hollow vessel, cup, cymbal, etc.: see *cotyla*. Sometimes ignorantly written *Dicotyles* (intended for **Dycotyles*), and said to be < Gr. *δυσ-*, ill, bad, in allusion to the bad smell of the gland.] The typical genus of the family *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries. *D. torquatus*, the leading species, is the collared peccary of Texas. The white-lipped peccary is *D. labiatus*, sometimes referred to a different genus, *Notophorus*. See *peccary*.

Dicotylidæ (dī-kō-til'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + *-idæ*.] A family of swine having a peculiar odoriferous dorsal gland, whence the name (see *Dicotyles*). It is the only family of dicotyliform swine, is confined to America, and consists of the peccaries. See *peccary*.

dicotyliform (dī-kō-til'i-fôrm), *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicotyliformia*; having the characters of a peccary.

Dicotyliformia (dī-kō-til-i-fôr'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicotyles* + L. *forma*, shape.] The *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries alone, as a superfamily group of swine, contrasted with the other swine collectively, the distinction resting chiefly upon detailed cranial characters. The canines are acute and trenchant, not compressed and twisted outward, as in the males of ordinary swine, and the condyles of the lower jaw are simply transverse.

Dicranobranchia (di-krā-nō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed (see *Dicranum*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] A suborder of thipidologisate gastropods. The gills are in two symmetrical dorsal plumes (whence the name); the body and shell are not spiral; the foot is slightly bearded; the eyes are subsessile; and the median teeth of the odontophore are of two kinds, the inner being small and similar, and the outer large and dissimilar. The group was named by J. E. Gray for the family *Pleurotellidæ*, or keyhole-limpets.

Dicranoceros (di-krā-nos'e-ros), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, + *κέρας*, horn.] Same as *Antilocapra*. *Hamilton Smith*, 1827.

dicranoid (di-krā'noid), *a.* [< *Dicranum* + *-oid*.] Resembling plants of the genus *Dicranum*; bifid, as in *Dicranum*: said of the teeth of the peristome of mosses.

dicranterian (dī-kran-tē'ri-ąn), *a.* Same as *dacranterian*.

Dicranum (di-krā'num), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίκρανος*, two-headed, < *δι-*, two-, + *κρανίον*, the skull.] A large genus of mosses, comprising many species. The plants are large, and have spreading or second

Dicranum scoparium.
a, plant, natural size; *b*, four bifid teeth of the peristome, highly magnified.

leaves with a strong costa. In this, as in allied genera, the teeth of the peristome are bifid to the middle (dicranoid).

dicrotal (di-krō'tal), *a.* Same as *dicrotic.*

dicrotic (di-krot'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating, < *δι-*, two-, double, + *κρότος*, a rattling noise, beat, clash.] 1. Double-beating: applied to the pulse when for one heart-beat there are two arterial pulses as felt by the finger or shown by the sphygmograph.—2. Pertaining to a dicrotic pulse.—**Dicrotic notch**, the notch in a sphygmogram preceding the dicrotic crest. See *sphygmogram.*—**Dicrotic wave** or **crest.** (*a*) The second of the two large waves of a dicrotic pulse as traced in a sphygmogram. (*b*) The smaller corresponding crest or wave in pulses not dicrotic.

dicrotism (dik'rō-tizm), *n.* [*dicrot-ic* + *-ism.*] The state of being dicrotic.

This *dicrotism*, however, characterizes particularly septic and typhoid types of fever. *Med. News*, LII. 401.

dicrotous (dik'rō-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δίκροτος*, double-beating: see *dicrotic.*] Dicrotic.

Dicruridæ (di-krö'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-idæ.*] A large family of dentirostral oscine passerine birds of Asia, the East Indies, etc., and also of Africa; the drongos or drongo-shrikes. They have comparatively slender bodies, a long forked tail, long rounded wings, a stout hooked bill with rictal vibrissæ, small but stout feet, and mostly black or dark plumage and red eyes. The *Dicruridæ* are not shrikes in the proper sense of that term, but rather crow-like birds of insectivorous nature and somewhat the habits of flycatchers. There are upward of 50 species. The leading genera are: *Dicrurus*, of which *Edolius* is a synonym, chiefly Indian and East Indian, but with one African group of species; *Dissemurus*, in which the length of the tail is at a maximum; *Bhringa*, *Chibia*, *Chaptia*, and *Melanornis*, the last African. The genus *Irena* is sometimes brought under this family. The term *Dicrurides* is sometimes extended to the swallow-shrikes, *Artamidæ*. *Edolidæ* or *Edolianæ* is a synonym. See cut under *drongo.*

Dicrurinæ (di-krö-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicrurus* + *-inæ.*] The drongos as the typical subfamily of the *Dicruridæ*, and containing all the family excepting *Irenininæ*, or as a subfamily of some other family.

Dicrurus (di-krö'rus), *n.* [NL., lit. fork-tailed, < Gr. *δίκρος*, shorter form of *δίκροος*, contr. of *δίκροος*, forked (equiv. to *δίκραιος*, forked, cloven, lit. two-horned, contr. of *δυκέραιος*, two-horned, < *δι-*, two-, + *κεραία*, horn, point, < *κέρας*, a horn; cf. *dicerous*), + *οὐρά*, tail.] The typical and largest genus of *Dicruridæ;* the drongos proper. The finga or king-crow of Bengal, *D. macrocercus*, is a typical example. The genus is often called *Bhringa* or *Buchanga*. *Edolius* also is a synonym, but sometimes used for a section of the genus represented by the Madagascan *E. forficatus*. Another section of the genus contains the singing drongos of Africa, as *D. musicus*. A section with the most deeply forficate is *Dissemurus*, containing such as the Indian bee-king, *D. paradiseus*. See *drongo.*

dict (dikt), *n.* [ME. *dicte*; < L. *dictum*, a thing said: see *dictum.*] A saying; a dictum. [Archaic.]

What, the old *dict* was true after all?
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xxxvi.

dicta, *n.* Plural of *dictum.*

dictamen† (dik-tā'men), *n.* [< LL. ML. *dictamen*, < L. *dictare*, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate.*] A dictate; a precept; an injunction.

I must tell you (not out of mine own *dictamen*, but the author's) a good play is like a skein of silk; which, if you take by the right end, you may wind off at pleasure.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, Ind.

dictament† (dik'ta-ment), *n.* [< ML. **dictamentum*, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate.* Cf. *dictamen.*] A dictate.

If any followed, in the whole tenor of their lives, the *dictaments* of right reason.
Sir K. Digby, On Browne's Religio Medici.

Dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), *n.* Same as *Dictamnus*, 2.

dictamnus (dik-tam'nus), *n.* [L., also *dictamnum*, < Gr. *δίκταμνος*, *δίκταμνον*, also *δίκταμον*, dittany, a plant which grew on Mounts Dicte and Ida in Crete; hence ult. E. *dittany*, q. v.] 1. A plant of the genus *Dictamnus.*—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of rutaceous plants, of a single species, *D. albus*, the fraxinella or dittany, a native of southern Europe and central Asia. It is an old inhabitant of country gardens, cultivated for its showy flowers, which are of various colors, and for its fragrance. The whole plant is covered with glands which secrete an oil so volatile that in hot weather the air about the plant becomes inflammable.

dictanum† (dik-tā'num), *n.* Dictamnus; dittany.

The Hart, beeing pereed with the dart, runneth out of hand to the heark *Dictanum*, and is healed.
Lyly, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 61.

dictate (dik'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dictated*, ppr. *dictating.* [< L. *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare* (> It. *dettare*, *dittare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dictar* = F. *dicter*, > D. *dicteren* = G. *dictiren* = Dan. *diktere* = Sw. *diktera*), say often, pronounce, declare, dictate (to another for writing), prescribe, order; freq. of *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction.*] I. *trans.* 1. To declare or prescribe with authority; direct or command positively, as being right, necessary, or inevitable: as, conscience *dictates* truthfulness and fair dealing; to *dictate* a course of conduct, or terms of surrender.

I hope God hath given me ability to be master of my own passion, and endowed me with that reason that will *dictate* unto me what is for my own good and benefit.
Nat. Bacon's Trials, Lt.-Col. Lilburne, an. 1649.

The conduct of life [in Russia] was *dictated* to the citizens at large in the same way as to soldiers.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

2. To be the determining cause or motive of; fix or decide positively or unavoidably: as, necessity *dictated* the abandonment of the ship; his conduct is *dictated* by false pride.

I find his present prosecution was *dictated* by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxxi.

3. To express orally for another to write down; give utterance or form to, as something to be written: as, to *dictate* a letter to a clerk.

The mind which *dictated* the Iliad. *Wayland.*

=**Syn.** 1. To command, prescribe, enjoin, require.

II. *intrans.* To practise dictation; act or speak dictatorially; exercise controlling or arbitrary authority; assume a dictatorial, dogmatic, or commanding attitude.

A woman *dictates* before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterward.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 80.

From the compulsory saltbath and cropped hair of the Puritans men rushed or sneaked, as their temperaments *dictated*, to the opposite cant of sensuality and a wilderness of periwig. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 393.

dictate (dik'tāt), *n.* [= D. *dictaat* = G. *dictat* = Dan. *diktat*, a dictate, = OF. *dicte*, *dite*, m., a dictation, F. *dictée*, f., dictation (see *ditty*), = Sp. Pg. *dictado* = It. *dittato*, *dettato*, < L. *dictatum*, usually in pl. *dictata*, what is dictated, neut. pp. of *dictare*: see *dictate*, *v.* Cf. *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, ult. < L. *dictare.*] 1. A positive order or command; an authoritative or controlling direction.

Those right helps of art which will scarce be found by those who servilely confine themselves to the *dictates* of others. *Locke.*

Besides his duties at Westminster, he must attend to his constituents, must show himself among them from time to time, and must be ever ready to listen to complaints, suggestions, or even *dictates.*
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 205.

2. An authoritative rule, maxim, or precept; a guiding principle: as, the *dictates* of conscience or of reason.

The Laws of well-doing are the *dictates* of right Reason.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, I. 7.

I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say. *Prior.*

This is an obvious *dictate* of our common sense.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 97.

3†. Dictation. [Rare.]

Many bishops . . . might be at Philippi, and many were actually there, long after St. Paul's *dictate* of the epistle. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 183.

4†. That which is dictated; a dictated utterance.

The public prayers of the people of God, in churches thoroughly settled, did never use to be voluntary *dictates* proceeding from any man's extemporal wit.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 25.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. Injunction, admonition.

dictation (dik-tā'shŏn), *n.* [< LL. *dictatio(n-)*, < L. *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. The act or practice of dictating, directing, or prescribing: as, he wrote the passage at the teacher's *dictation.*

What heresies and prodigious opinions have been set on foot, . . . under the pretence of the *dictation* and warrant of God's Spirit! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 148.

2. Authoritative command or control; positive or arbitrary prescription, direction, or order: as, his *dictation* brought affairs into great confusion.

If either of these two powers [France and Spain] had disarmed, it would soon have been compelled to submit to the *dictation* of the other. *Macaulay.*

=**Syn.** Injunction, prescription, direction.

dictator (dik-tā'tŏr), *n.* [= F. *dictateur* = Sp. Pg. *dictador* = It. *dettatore*, *dittatore* = D. G. *dictator* = Dan. Sw. *diktator* = Gr. *δικτάτωρ*, < L. *dictator*, a commander, dictator, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, command, dictate: see *dictate.*] 1. A person possessing unlimited powers of government; an absolute ruler. In ancient Rome dictators were appointed in times of exigency and distress for a term of six months; and there were also dictators with powers limited to specific acts. In later times usurpers have often made themselves dictators, and dictatorial powers have been expressly conferred. The rulers of Paraguay bore the title of dictator for many years, and those of several other Spanish-American countries have done so for longer or shorter periods.

Government must not be a pariah clerk, a justice of the peace. It has, of necessity, in any crisis of the state, the absolute powers of a *Dictator.*
Emerson, Amer. Civilization.

All classes have had to submit to that sort of authority which assumed its most innocent shape in the office of the Roman *Dictator*, its most odious in the usurpation of the Greek Tyrant. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 84.

2. A person invested with or exercising absolute authority of any kind; one who assumes to control or prescribe the actions of others; one who dictates.

Unanimous, they all commit the care
And management of this main enterprise
To him, their great *dictator.* *Milton*, P. R., i. 113.
The great *dictator* of fashions. *Pope.*

dictatorial (dik-tā-tō'ri-al), *a.* [= F. *dictatorial*; as *dictator* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a dictator; absolute; unlimited.

Military powers quite *dictatorial.* *Irving.*

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; imperious; overbearing; dogmatic.

The disagreeable effect that accompanies a tone inclined to be *dictatorial.* *Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 4.

I have just read yours of the 19th inst. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and *dictatorial* tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend's heart I have always supposed to be right. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 210.

=**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial.*

dictatorially (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a dictatorial or commanding manner; dogmatically.

These are strong statements; they are made *dictatorially*, because want of space forbids anything but assertion.
N. A. Rev., CXXVII. 478.

dictatorialness (dik-tā-tō'ri-al-nes), *n.* The quality or state of being dictatorial.

A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous *dictatorialness.*
George Eliot, in Cross, III. 212.

dictatorian† (dik-tā-tō'ri-an), *a.* [< *dictatory* + *-an.*] Dictatorial.

A *dictatorian* power, more accommodate to the first production of things. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 347.

dictatorship (dik-tā'tŏr-ship), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ship.*] 1. The office or dignity of a dictator; the term of a dictator's office.

This is the solemnest title they can confer under the princedom, being indeed a kind of *dictatorship.*
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Absolute authority; dogmatism.

This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. *Dryden.*

dictatory† (dik'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dictatorio*, < L. *dictatorius*, of or belonging to a dictator, < *dictator*, a dictator: see *dictator.*] Dictatorial.

Our English, the language of men ever famous and foremost in the achievements of liberty, will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption Englished. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

dictatress (dik-tā'tres), *n.* [< *dictator* + *-ess.*] A female dictator; a woman who commands arbitrarily and irresponsibly.

dictatrix [dik-tā'triks), *n.* [L., fem. of *dictator*: see *dictator.*] Same as *dictatress.*

dictature† (dik-tā'tūr), *n.* [= F. *dictature* = Sp. Pg. *dictadura* = It. *dettatura*, *dittatura* = D. *dictatuur* = G. *dictatur* = Dan. Sw. *diktatur*, < L. *dictatura*, < *dictare*, pp. *dictatus*, dictate: see *dictator*, *dictate.*] Dictatorship.

Some spoke what a strange resolution it was in Lucius Sylla to resign his dictature.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 92.

dicterys (dik'tę-ri), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *dicterio*, ⟨ L. *dicterium*, a witty saying, in form as if ⟨ Gr. *δεικτήριον*, a place for showing, eccles. a sort of pulpit (⟨ *δεικτός*, verbal adj. of *δεικνύναι*, show), but in sense ⟨ L. *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say: see *diction*.] A witty saying; a jest; a scoff.

I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 558.

diction (dik'shon), *n.* [= F. *diction*, OF. *diction*, *diçion* = Sp. *dicion* = Pg. *dicção* = It. *dizione* = D. *dictie* = G. *diction* = Dan. Sw. *diktion*, ⟨ L. *dictio*(*n*-), a saying, expression, kind of delivery, style, use of a word, LL. also a word (whence ML. *dictionarium*, a dictionary), ⟨ *dicere*, pp. *dictus*, say, tell, declare, name, appoint, related to *dicāre*, declare, proclaim, publish, = Gr. *δεικ-νύναι*, show, point out, = Skt. √ *diç*, show, point out, = Goth. *ga-teihan*, tell, announce, = OHG. *zihhan*, MHG. *zîhen*, G. *zeihen*, scease (whence OHG. *zeigôn*, MHG. G. *zeigen*, point out), = AS. *tēon* (orig. **tīhan*), accuse. From the same Teut. root come AS. *tēcan*, point out, E. *teach*, and AS. *tācn*, E. *token*, q. v. The L. *dicēre* and *dicāre* are the ult. sources of a great many E. words: namely, from L. *dicēre*, E. *dict*, *edict*, *verdict*, *dictum*, *ditto*, etc., *diction*, *dictionary*, *condition*, *addict*, *constradict*, *interdict*, *predict*, *addiction*, *contradiction*, *indiction*, *prediction*, etc., *benediction* = *benison*, *malediction* = *malison*, *valediction*, etc.; from the freq. *dictāre*, E. *dictate*, *ditty*, *dight*, *indict*, *indite*, etc.; from *dicāre*, E. *abdicate*, *dedicate*, *indicate*, *predicate*, *preach*, *prediacment*, etc., *index*, *judge*, *judicate*, *adjudicate*, etc.; from the Gr. *δεικνύναι*, E. *deictic*, *apodictic*, *apodictic*, etc.] 1. Expression of ideas by words; manner of saying; choice or selection of words; style.

It is the imperishable *diction*, the language of Shakspeare before Shakspeare wrote, which diffuses its enchantment over the "Arcadia."
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 105.

His command of language was immense. With him died the secret of the old poetical *diction* of England—the art of producing rich effects by familiar words.
Macaulay, Dryden.

Nothing but the charm of narrative had saved Ariosto, as Tasso had been saved by his *diction*, and Milton by his style. *Lowell*, Fielding.

2†. A word.

In *dictions* are first to be considered their etymology and conjugation. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 89.

=**Syn.** *Diction*, *Phraseology*, *Style*. *Diction* refers chiefly to the choice of words in any utterance or composition. *Phraseology* refers more to the manner of combining the words into phrases, clauses, and sentences: as, legal *phraseology*; but it also necessarily involves diction to some extent. *Style* covers both and more, referring not only to the words and the manner in which they are combined, but to everything that relates to the form in which thought is expressed, including peculiarities more or less personal to the writer or speaker.

The book of Job, indeed, in conduct and *diction*, bears a considerable resemblance to some of his [Milton's] dramas. *Macaulay*, Milton.

The Book of Sophisms (in Aristotle's "Organon") . . . still supplies a very convenient *phraseology* for marking concisely some of the principal fallacies which are apt to impose on the understanding in the heat of a viva voce dispute. *D. Stewart*, The Human Mind, II. iii. § 3.

The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in *style*, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 181.

Dialect, *Idiom*, etc. See *language*.

dictionarian (dik-shę-nā'ri-an), *n.* [⟨ *dictionary* + *-an*.] The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer. *Dawson*. [Rare.]

dictionary (dik'shon-ą-ri), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *dictionnaire* (> G. *dictionär* = Sw. *diktionär* = Dan. *diktionær*) = Sp. Pg. *diccionario* = It. *dizionario*, ⟨ ML. *dictionarium*, neut., also *dictionarius*, m. (sc. L. *liber*, book), lit. a word-book, ⟨ LL. *dictio*(*n*-), a word: see *diction*. First used, it is said, by Joannes de Garlandia (died about A. D. 1250), the compiler of a *dictionarius*, a classified list of words. Exactly equiv. in etymological meaning are *vocabulary*, *lexicon*, and *word-book*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dictionaries* (-riz). A book containing either all or the principal words of a language, or words of one or more specified classes, arranged in a stated order, usually alphabetical, with definitions or explanations of their meanings and other information concerning them, expressed either in the same or in another language; a word-book; a lexicon; a vocabulary: as, an English *dictionary*; a Greek and Latin *dictionary*; a French-English or an English-French *dictionary*. In the original and most usual sense a dictionary is chiefly linguistic and literary, containing all the common words of the language with information as to their meanings and uses. In addition to definitions, the larger dictionaries include etymologies, pronunciation, and variations of spelling, together with illustrative citations, more or less explanatory information, etc. Special or technical dictionaries supply information on a single subject or branch of a subject: as, a *dictionary* of medicine or of mechanics; a biographical *dictionary*. A dictionary of geography is usually called a *gazetteer*.

What speech esteem you most? The king's, said I.
But the best words? O, Sir, the *dictionary*.
Peele, Donne Versified, iv.

The multiplication and improvement of *dictionaries* is a matter especially important to the general comprehension of English. *G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxi.

=**Syn.** *Glossary*, *Lexicon*, etc. See *vocabulary*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or contained in a dictionary.

The word having acquired in common usage a vituperative connotation in addition to its *dictionary* meaning.
J. S. Mill, Logic, v. 7.

dictum (dik'tum), *n.*; pl. *dicta* (-tą). [= F. *dictum* = Sw. *dictum*, ⟨ L. *dictum*, something said, a word, a witty saying, a proverb, an order, neut. of pp. of *dicēre*, say: see *diction*. In older E. form *dict*, q. v.] **1.** A positive or judicial assertion; an authoritative saying.

Critical *dicta* everywhere current. *M. Arnold.*

In spite of Dr. Johnson's *dictum*, poetry is not prose, and . . . verse only loses its advantage over the latter by invading its province. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 180.

The authoritative Native treatises on law are so vague that, from many of the *dicta* embodied by them, almost any conclusion can be drawn. *Maine*, Village Communities, App., p. 393.

There is no error in maintaining that the voice is given us for speech, if only we do not proceed to draw from such *dictum* lists of conclusions as to the relation between thought and utterance.
Whitney, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 767.

2. In *law*, an opinion of a judge which does not embody the resolution or determination of the court, and is made without argument, or full consideration of the point, and is not the professed deliberate determination of the judge himself. *Chief-Justice Folger.*—**3.** In *logic*, that part of a modal proposition which consists of the proposition to which the modality is applied.

It is necessary that God be good. The *dictum* is that God be good, the mode, necessary.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman.

Dictum de omni et de nullo (concerning every and none), the rule of direct syllogism that if all A is B and all B is C, then all A is C. Some logicians render this as comprising two dicta: the *dictum de omni*, that whatever is true of all is true of each, and the *dictum de nullo*, that whatever is true of none is false of each. The canon is given by Aristotle. **Dictum of Kenilworth**, an award designed for the pacification of the kingdom, made between King Henry III. of England and Parliament in 1266, during the siege of Kenilworth Castle. It is published among the statutes of the realm, I. 12.—**Dictum simplicitter**. See *simpliciter*.—**Obiter dicta**, legal dicta (def. 2) uttered by the way (*obiter*), not upon the point or question pending, as if turning aside for the time from the main topic of the case to collateral subjects.=**Syn.** 1. *Aphorism*, *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

Dictyocysta (dik'ti-ō-sis'ti-dē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *κίστις*, bladder.] The typical genus of *Dictyocystidæ*, containing pelagic free-swimming animalcules with a fenestrated siliceous lorica and tentaculiform cilia. *D. cassis* and *D. elegans* are examples. *Ehrenberg.*

Dictyocystida (dik'ti-ō-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dictyocystis* + *-idæ*.] A group of free marine peritrichous infusorians, having a bell-shaped body protected by a cancellated silicious test, and a circular oval collar with many long flagelliform cilia. Also *Dictyocystida*. *Haeckel*, 1873.

dictyogen (dik'ti-ō-jen), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] A member of a division of plants proposed by Lindley to include such exogenous genera as have netveined leaves. They belong chiefly to the *Dioscoriaceæ* and to some tribes of the *Liliaceæ*.

dictyogenous (dik-ti-oj'e-nus), *a.* [⟨ *dictyogen* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having the character of a dictyogen; having the general character of an endogen, but with netted leaf-veins.

Dictyograptus (dik'ti-ō-grap'tus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + NL. *Graptus*.] A genus of widely distributed and important fossils, originally described by Eichwald under the name of *Gorgonia flabelliformis*, and later by Hall under that of *Dictyonema*, and by him at that time (1852) considered to be corals, having a structure similar to that of *Fenestella*. Later the name *Dictyograptus* was substituted for *Dictyonema*. This fossil has been considered by some as a plant, but is now referred to the graptolites, from which it differs but slightly, if at all. *Dictyograptus* is "one of the most characteristic fossils of the primordial zone of Scandinavia" (*Geikie*), and is found in many localities in the shales of the Niagara group, from Rochester to the Niagara river.

dictyonal (dik'ti-ō-nal), *a.* [As *dictyon-ine* + *-al*.] Same as *dictyonine*.

Dictyonema (dik'ti-ō-nē'mą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] See *Dictyograptus*.

Dictyonina (dik'ti-ō-ni'nę), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zittel), ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *-ina*[2].] A suborder of hexactinellid silicious sponges, whose parenchymal hexacts unite in a regular firm skeleton: contrasted with *Lyssacina*. The families *Farreidæ*, *Euretidæ*, *Melitionidæ*, *Coscinoporidæ*, *Tretodictyidæ*, and *Meandrospongidæ* compose the suborder.

dictyonine (dik'ti-ō-nin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dictyonina*. Also *dictyonal*.

Dictyophora (dik-ti-of'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φόρος*, ⟨ *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The typical genus of *Dictyophoridæ*. *Gerniar*, 1833.

Dictyophoridæ (dik'ti-ō-for'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dictyophora* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ*, or other group of hemipterous insects, typified by the genus *Dictyophora*. As a subfamily the regular form would be *Dictyophorinæ*. Also *Dictyophoridæ*.

Dictyophyllum (dik'ti-ō-fil'um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, net, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, leaf.] A genus of fossil ferns established by Lindley and Hutton, remarkable for its double system of nervation, consisting of a system of larger meshes inclosing another system of smaller ones, the whole bearing considerable resemblance to leaves of dicotyledonous plants. Hence some fossil leaves really belonging to the dicotyledons have, probably by mistake, been referred to this genus. Some authors are at present inclined to regard *Dictyophyllum* as a convenient name under which to place the description of fragments of doubtful character considered as belonging to the ferns. See *Idiophyllum* and *Phyllites*.

Dictyophyton (dik-ti-of'i-ton), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] The name given by Hall to a genus of remarkable fossils of obscure affinities, which have been compared with algæ of the family *Dictyoteæ*. It is also considered as being closely related to, or identical with, the genus *Uphantenia* of Vanuxem. The latter genus exhibits itself in the form of circular or flabellate fronds, made up of ligulate, radiating, and concentric bands or striæ, which have the appearance of being interwoven like basketwork. With these flabellate forms are associated others which are conical or cylindrical, marked externally by cross striæ which divide the surface into rectangular spaces, and sometimes covered with long tubercles arranged in vertical and transverse rows. These latter forms are those which Hall included under the generic name of *Dictyophyton*. They are found in the Chemung group (Devonian) in New York, and in the Waverly group (Lower Carboniferous) of Ohio.

Dictyopteræ (dik-ti-op'te-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] A group of cursorial orthopterous insects, the cockroaches, *Blattidæ* or *Blattina*, elevated to the rank of an order. *Leach*; *Burmeister*.

Dictyopteris (dik-ti-op'te-ris), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.] The name given by Gutbier to a genus of fossil ferns closely resembling *Neuropteris*, but differing from that genus by its reticulate nervation. It is abundant in the coal-measures of Europe and the United States.

Leaf of *Dictyopteris Brongniarti*, and portion of same on larger scale. (From Weiss's "Flora der Steinkohlenformation.")

Dictyopyge (dik'ti-ō-pī'jē), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *πυγή*, buttocks.] A genus of Triassic ganoid fishes, remains of which occur in the coal-fields of Virginia: so called from the reticulated appearance of the large anal fin. *Lyell*, 1847.

Dictyotaceæ (dik'ti-ō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed (⟨ *δίκτυον*, a net), + *-aceæ*.] An order of olive-brown algæ with expanded membranous fronds. In their reproductive characters they are intermediate between the *Floridæ* on the one hand and the *Fucaceæ* and *Phæosporeæ* on the other.

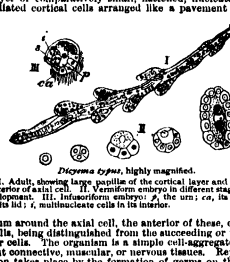
Dictyoteæ (dik-ti-ō'tē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δικτυωτός*, netted, latticed, + *-eæ*. See *Dictyotaceæ*.] Same as *Dictyotaceæ*.

dictyoxylon (dik-ti-ok'si-lon), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίκτυον*, a net, + *ξύλον*, wood.] The name given by Brongniart to a variety of fossil wood occurring in the coal-measures of Europe, and considered to be closely allied to *Sigillaria*.

The leaf-scars of dictyoxylon are subpentagonal in form, broader than they are long, and have a slight groove at the upper end.

dicyan, dicyanogen (di-sī'an, di-sī-an'ō-jen), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *cyan*(*ogen*).] See *cyanogen*.

Dicyema (dis-i-ē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύημα*, an embryo, a fetus, < *κυεῖν*, be pregnant.] A remarkable genus of ciliated filiform parasites found in the renal organs of cephalopods. The body consists of an elongated axial cell extending from one end to the other, invested in a single layer of comparatively small, flattened, nucleated, and ciliated cortical cells arranged like a pavement epithe-



Dicyema typus, highly magnified.

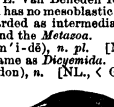
1. Adult, showing large papillæ of the cortical layer and germs in interior of axial cell. II. Vermiform embryo in different stages of development. III. Infusiform embryo: *p*, the urn; *ca*, its capsule; *z*, its lid; *i*, multinucleate cells in its interior.

lium around the axial cell, the anterior of these, or polar cells, being distinguished from the succeeding or parapolar cells. The organism is a simple cell-aggregate, without connective, muscular, or nervous tissues. Reproduction takes place by the formation of germs on the axial cell. The embryos are of two different kinds, vermiform and infusiform, whence the name. Those *Dicyemida* which give rise to the former kind are termed *Nematogena*, the others *Rhombogena*.

Dicyemida (dis-i-em'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-ida*.] A division of animals proposed to be established by E. Van Beneden for the genus *Dicyema*, which has no mesoblastic layer, and is therefore regarded as intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*.

Dicyemidæ (dis-i-em'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicyema* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dicyemida*.

Dicynodon (dī-sin'ō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κύων* (*κυν-*), dog (= E. *hound*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] The typical genus of *Dicynodontidæ*. Remains of species have been found in southern Africa, in the Ural mountains, and in India, in strata supposed to be of Triassic age.



Skull of *Dicynodon lacerticeps*, left side.

dicynodont (dī-sin'ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*; as, a *dicynodont* dentition; a *dicynodont* reptile.

II. *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontia*.

Only the crocodiles now show a like extent of ossification of the occiput, and only the cholonians the trenchant toothless mandible. . . . In mammals alone do we find a development of tusks like that in the *dicynodonts*.
Owen, Anat., I. 161.

Dicynodontia (dī-sin-ō-don'shi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dicynodon*(*t-*): see *Dicynodon*.] **I.** An order of extinct reptiles, probably of the Triassic period, remains of which have been found in Asia and Africa: a synonym of *Anomodontia*. There are two genera, *Dicynodon* and *Oudenodon*, including lacertiform animals, sometimes of large size, with crocodilian vertebræ, four or five of which form a sacrum; with a massive skull, particularly in most of its characters, but with cholonian jaws, which were doubtless incased in a horny beak; and as a rule with two great tusks, one on each side of the upper jaw, deeply socketed in the maxilla, and growing from persistent pulps.

2. A family or subordinal group of *Anomodontia*: same as *Dicynodontidæ*.

dicynodontian (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-ȧn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Dicynodontia*.

The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, *Dicynodontian*, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed, without further consideration, as a monstrous and unwarranted assumption.
Huxley, Critiques and Addresses, p. 213.

II. *n.* One of the *Dicynodontia*.

dicynodontid (dī-sin-ō-don'tid), *n.* A member of the *Dicynodontidæ*.

Dicynodontidæ (dī-sin-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicynodon*(*t-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil reptiles, typified by the genus *Dicynodon*.

Dicystidæ (dī-sis'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *κίστις*, bladder, mod. 'cyst'), the typical genus, + *-idæ*.] Same as *Gregarinidæ*.

Dicystidea (dī-sis-tid'ē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dicystis* (see *Dicystida*) + *-idea*.] A division of *Gregarinida* containing those in which the body is composed of two cysts: contrasted with *Monocystidea*.

did (did). Preterit of *do*[1], *do*[2].

didactic (di-dak'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *didactique* = Sp. *didáctico* = Pg. *didactico* (cf. D. *didactisch*, G. *didactisch*, n., = G. *didactisch*, a., *didactik*, n., = Dan. Sw. *didaktisk*, a.), < Gr. *διδακτικός*, apt at teaching, < *διδακτός*, verbal adj. of *διδάσκειν*, teach (for **δι-δακ-σκειν*[1]), = L. *docere*, teach (see *docile*), cf. *disco-ere*, learn (see *disciple*); cf. Gr. aor. inf. *δαῆναι*, learn, redupl. 2d aor. *δέδαε*, he taught, perf. *δεδάηκα*, also *δέδαα*, I know; cf. Zend √ *dā*, know.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Fitted or intended for instruction; containing doctrines, precepts, principles, or rules; instructive; expository; edifying: as, a *didactic* treatise; *didactic* poetry.

Plato himself, in two of his Dialogues, had used the Carthaginian voyages as materials for *didactic* fiction.
C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 81.

2. Pertaining to instruction; of an edifying quality, character, or manner; used in or given to exposition: as, a *didactic* style; *didactic* methods; a *didactic* lecturer.

Deep obligations lie upon you, . . . not only to be blameless, but to be *didactic* in your lives.
Jer. Taylor, Works, III. x.

We . . . shall have our lightest pleasures commented upon by *didactic* dullness. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 1.

II. *n.* A treatise on education. *Milton.*

didactical (di-dak'ti-kal), *a.* [< *didactic* + *-al*.] Same as *didactic*. [Rare.]

We shall not need here to describe, out of their *didactical* writings, what kind of prayers, and what causes of confidence they teach towards the Blessed Virgin Mary and all the Saints. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 9.

didactically (di-dak'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner; in the form of instruction.

Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically*.
Bp. Andrewes, Ans. to Cardinal Perron, p. 50.

didactician (did-ak-tish'ȧn), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ian*.] One who teaches; a writer who aims to convey instruction; one who writes didactically.

His essays are illuminated by his poetic imagination, and he thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere *didactician* ever could be. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 100.

didacticism (di-dak'ti-sizm), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ism*.] The practice of conveying or of aiming to convey instruction; the tendency to be didactic in matter or style.

That contemplative method which rose to imagination in the high discourse of Wordsworth . . . too often sinks to *didacticism* in the perplexed and timorous strains of his disciples. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 413.

didacticity (did-ak-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *didactic* + *-ity*.] The quality of being didactic; didacticism. *Hare.* [Rare.]

didactics (di-dak'tiks), *n.* [Pl. of *didactic*: see *-ics*.] The art or science of teaching; pedagogics.

didactive (di-dak'tiv), *a.* [< *didact-ic* + *-ive*.] Didactic. [Rare.]

He is under the restraint of a formal or *didactive* hypocrisy. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

didactyl, didactyle (dī-dak'til), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *διδάκτυλος*, two fingers long or broad, lit. having two fingers, < *δι-*, two-, + *δάκτυλος*, finger: see *dactyl*.] **I.** *a.* Having only two digits, as fingers or toes; two-fingered or two-toed: in the arthropods, applied to limbs which terminate in a forceps or chela. Also *bidactyl*.

II. *n.* A mammal having two toes only on each foot, as the *Bradypus didactylus* or two-toed sloth.

didactylous (dī-dak'ti-lus), *a.* [As *didactyl* + *-ous*.] Same as *didactyl*.

didapper (did'ap-ėr), *n.* [Also *diedapper*, *didopper* (also in restored forms *divedapper*, *divedopper*), < ME. **dīdopper*, *dydoppar*, the same, with *-er* suffix of agent, as the older **dīvedoppe*, *devedoppe*, *dyvedap*, used by Wyclif (as *dippere*, i. e., *dipper*, by Purvey) to translate L. *mergulus* in Deut. xiv. 17 and Lev. xi. 17 (where the A. V., and also the R. V., has "pelican" and "cormorant"); < AS. *dūfedoppa*, a general term for a diving bird (used to translate L. *pelicanus*, pelican), < *dūfan*, dive, + *doppetian*, dop, dip: see *dive*, *dop*, *dopper*, *dip*, *dipper*, *dabchick*.] 1. The dabchick or little grebe of Europe, *Podiceps* or *Sylbeocyclus minor*.—**2.** One of sundry other small grebes, as the pied-billed dabchick, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

didascalar (di-das'ka-lȧr), *a.* [As *didascal-ic* + *-ar*.] Same as *didascalic*. *Bulwer.* [Rare.]

didascalic (did-ȧ-kal'ik), *a.* [= Sp. *didascalico* = Pg. It. *didascalico*, < Gr. *διδασκαλικός*, of or for teaching, < *διδάσκαλος*, a teacher, < *διδάσκειν*, teach: see *didactic*.] Didactic; preceptive; conveying instruction. [Rare.]

Under what species it may be comprehended, whether *didascalic* or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. *Prior*, Solomon, Pref.

Didascalic syllogism, a demonstrative syllogism.

didder (did'ėr), *v. i.* [E. dial., also *dither*, < ME. *dyderen*, also *dederen*, shiver, tremble with cold or fear. Another form with the same sense is E. dial. *dodder*, shiver, tremble, shake (cf. dial. *dadder*, confound, perplex), < ME. *daderen*, shiver, etc.; cf. redupl. *dodder-dodder*, tremble; Icel. *dadra* (Haldorsen), *daddra* (Cleasby), wag the tail. Similar but independent forms are *titter*[2] = *teeter*, and *totter*, q. v. See *diddle*[1] and *daddle*.] To shake; tremble; shiver with or as with cold. *Sherwood.*

He did cast a squinting look upon Goatanose *diddering* and shivering his chaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 20.

diddest (did'est). A rare and nearly obsolete form of *didst*.

diddle[1] (did'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A var. of *didder*, the freq. suffixes *-er* and *-le* being interchangeable. Cf. *daddle*, and *dadder* mentioned under *didder*.] To toddle, as a child in walking; move rapidly up and down, or backward and forward; jog; shake. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

And when his forward strength began to bloom,
To see him *diddle* up and down the room!
O, who would think so sweet a babe as this
Should e'er be slain by a false-hearted kiss?
Davenant, Divine Fancies, i. 4.

Lang may your elbuck jink an' *diddle*.
Burns, Second Epistle to Davie.

diddle[2] (did'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diddled*, ppr. *diddling*. [A slang word, of obscure origin; perhaps < *diddle*[1], though the connection is not obvious. A connection with AS. *dyderian*, *bedyderian*, deceive, delude, is possible, but ME. forms are lacking.] To cheat; overreach by deception; swindle. [Slang.]

I should absolutely have *diddled* Hounslow if it had not been for her confounded pretty face fitting about my stupid brain. *Disraeli*, Young Duke, ii. 3.

diddler (did'lėr), *n.* [< *diddle*[2] + *-er*[1].] A cheat; a swindler. [Slang.]

didst. A Middle English form of *did*. See *do*[1].

didecahedral (di-dek-ȧ-hē'dral), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *decahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a decahedral or ten-sided prism with pentahedral or five-sided bases.

didelph (di'delf), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia*; a marsupial.

Didelphia (di-del'fi-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb. Cf. *Didelphys*.] The *Marsupialia* or marsupial implacental mammals; one of the three subclasses of *Mammalia*, the other two being *Ornithodelphia* and *Monodelphia*. They have no placenta, and the womb double, whence the name — that is, the uterine dilatations of the oviducts continue distinct and separate from each other, right and left, and open into two distinct vaginæ, which debouch in turn into a urogenital sinus, forming with the termination of the rectum a common cloaca embraced by the external sphincter muscle, and in the male lodging the penis, which thus appears to protrude from the anus. The female has usually an abdominal pouch or marsupium, formed by a fold of the skin of the belly, in which the mammary glands open, and into which the blind, naked, and imperfectly developed young are received and carried for a time after leaving the nipples. The scrotum of the male occupies a similar position. Both the marsupium and the scrotum are supported to some extent by the marsupial bones characteristic of this group, being ossifications in the tendon of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, articulated with the pubes. A cremasteric muscle in relation with these bones acts in the female upon the mammary glands, effecting their compression, and consequently the flow of milk into the mouths of the helpless young. There are true teeth of two or three kinds. The coracoid is reduced to a process of the scapula, as in ordinary mammals, not reaching the sternum, as in monotremes. The corpus callosum is rudimentary or wanting, and the brain relatively small. The *Didelphia* are among the oldest known mammals, and formerly had an extensive range, but are now mainly confined to the American region, the American opossums offering the principal exception. Some of the extinct forms were of great size; the kangaroos are the largest living representatives. The marsupials are notable for their great physiological adaptation to all the modes of life of ordinary mammals, their structure being modified in relation to the carnivorous, the herbivorous, the rodent, and other habitudes, and their modes of progression and general economy being no less diverse. There is but one order, *Marsupialia* (which see).

didelphian, didelphic (di-del'fi-an, -fik), *a.* [< *Didelphia* + *-an*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Didelphia*.

didelphid (di-del'fid), *n.* A member of the *Didelphia*; especially, one of the *Didelphidæ*.

Didelphidæ, *n. pl.* [NL.] See *Didelphyidæ*.

didelphoid (di-del'foid), *a.* [< *Didelphis* + *-oid*.] Double, as the uterus in the subclass *Didelphia*.

Didelphyidæ, Didelphida (dī-del-fī'i-dē, dī-del'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didelphys* + *-idæ.*] A family of marsupial animals; the opossums. They have the feet pedimanous—that is, the hind feet as well as the fore with an apposable thumb, and thus fitted for grasping; all the toes clawed excepting the hallux; the tail generally long, scaly, and prehensile; and the pouch in some forms complete, in others rudimentary or wanting. The dental formula is: 5 incisors in each upper, 4 in each lower half-jaw; 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 4 molars in each half-jaw. The vertebral formula is: cervical 7, dorsal 13, lumbar 6, sacral 2, caudal 19 or more. The family is confined to America, where it alone represents the division of marsupial mammals. The leading genera are *Didelphys*, including most of the species, and *Chironectes*, the water-opossums. See *Didelphys*, *opossum*.

Didelphys (dī-del'fis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δελφύς*, womb.] The typical and leading genus of marsupial implacental mammals of the family *Didelphyidæ*, containing the American opossums which are not web-footed. The genus formerly covered nearly or quite all the marsupials. The species are terrestrial and arboreal, but not aquatic, the water-opossums being separated under the name *Chironectes*. The pouch is usually well developed, as in the best-known species, *D. virginiana*, the common opossum of the United States, but is rudimentary in some of the South American forms. See *Didelphyidæ*, *opossum*.

Didemnidæ (di-dem'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didemnum* + *-idæ.*] A family of compound ascidians, typified by the genus *Didemnum*, having the body divided into thoracic and abdominal portions, and the viscera mostly situated behind the branchial cavity.

Didemnum (di-dem'num), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + (?) *δέμνιον*, a bed.] A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, or made the type of a family *Didemnidæ*. *D. candidum* is an example.

Didids (dī'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didus* + *-idæ.*] A family of birds of which the dodo is the type. The leading genera are *Didus* and *Pezophaps*. See *dodo*.

didine (dī'din), *a.* [⟨ NL. *didinus*, ⟨ *Didus*, q. v.] Pertaining to the genus *Didus* or family *Dididæ*; being or resembling a dodo.

didn't (did'nt). A contraction of *did not*, in frequent colloquial use.

dido (dī'dō), *n.* [ME. *dido*; in allusion to the familiar tale of the trick played by *Dido*, the legendary queen of Carthage, in bargaining for as much land as could be covered by a hide, and cutting the hide into a long thin strip so as to inclose a large tract: L. *Dido*, Gr. *Διδώ*.] **1†.** An old story.

"This is a *Dido*," quath this doctour, "a discours tale!"
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 171.

2. A caper; a prank; a trick.—**To cut a dido,** to make mischief; play a prank; cut a caper.

Them Italian singers recitin' their Jabber, showin' their teeth, and *cuttin' didoes* at a private concert.
Haliburton, Sam Slick in Eng.

didodecahedral (dī-dō'dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *dodecahedral.*] In *crystal.*, having the form of a dodecahedral prism with hexahedral bases.

didopper (did'op-ėr), *n.* Same as *didapper*.

didrachm (dī'dram), *n.* [⟨ *didrachma*, q. v.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two drachmæ. See *drachma*.

Their [earlier coins of Corcyra's] reverse-type is, in the case of *didrachms*, two figures of square or oblong shape, whereof one has in the middle a small square and the other a small rhombus or lozenge. *Numis. Chron.*, 3d ser., I. 6.

Before the age of Solon, Aeginetan *didrachms* averaging about 194 grs. would seem to have been the only money current in Attica as in Sparta and Peloponnesus.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, Int., p. xlii.

didrachma (dī-drak'mą), *n.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδραχμον*, a double drachm, ⟨ *δι-*, two, + *δραχμή*, a drachm: see *drachm.*] Same as *didrachm*.

didrachmon (dī-drak'mon), *n.* Same as *didrachm*.

didst (didst). The second person singular of the preterit of *do*[1], *do*[3].

diducement† (di-dūs'ment), *n.* [⟨ **diduce* (⟨ L. *diducere*, draw apart, separate, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *ducere*, draw; cf. *deduce*) + *-ment.*] A drawing apart; separation into distinct parts. *Bacon.*

diduction† (di-duk'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *diductio(n-)*, ⟨ *diducere*, pp. *diductus*, draw apart: see *diducement.*] Separation by withdrawing one part from the other.

Those [strings] that within the bladder drew so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides. *Boyle*, Works, I. 165.

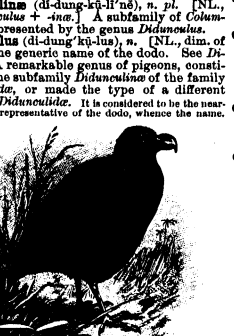
diductively† (di-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* By diduction or separation; inferentially.

There is scarce a popular error passant in our dayes which is not either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work [Pliny's Natural History].
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., I. 8.

Didunculidæ (dī-dung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-idæ.*] A family of columbine birds, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculinæ (dī-dung-kū-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Didunculus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Columbidæ*, represented by the genus *Didunculus*.

Didunculus (di-dung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Didus*, the generic name of the dodo. See *Didus*.] A remarkable genus of pigeons, constituting the subfamily *Didunculinæ* of the family *Columbidæ*, or made the type of a different family, *Didunculidæ*. It is considered to be the nearest living representative of the dodo, whence the name.



Tooth-billed Pigeon (*Didunculus strigirostris*).

The genus is also called *Gnathodon*, from the denticulation of the lower mandible. The tooth-billed pigeon of the Samoan islands, *D. strigirostris*, is the only species; it is already a rare bird, and is likely to become extinct. The color is blackish; the total length is about 14 inches; the beak, besides being toothed, is remarkably large and strong, with a very convex culmen, like that of a bird of prey.

Didus (dī'dus), *n.* [NL., Latinized form of *dodo*, altered to give it a classical look, as if after *Dido*, the mythical foundress of Carthage: see *dodo*.] The typical genus of *Dididæ*, containing the extinct dodo of Mauritius, *D. ineptus*. The general character of the genus is columbine or pigeon-like, but the size was comparatively enormous, the body massive and unwieldy, the wings unfit for flight, and the beak stout and hooked. The genus has become extinct since 1650. See *dodo*.

Didymic comma. See *comma*, 5 (*b*).

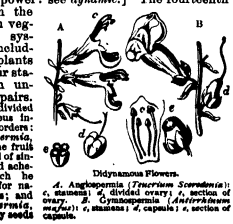
didymium (di-dim'i-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin: see *didymous.*] **1.** Chemical symbol, D or Di. A supposed element announced by Mosander in 1841, so named from being, as it were, the twin brother of lanthanum, previously discovered in the same minerals which yielded didymium, and from whose compounds those of didymium are separated with much difficulty. The most recent investigations have shown that didymium is not an element, but a mixture of two elementary substances.

2. [*cap.*] A genus of fungi belonging to the *Myxomycetes*. The sporangia have a double wall, which is covered externally with crystals of lime, either scattered or compacted into a separable crust.

didymous (did'i-mus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίδυμος*, double, twofold, twin, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *δίο*, = E. *two*, + suffix *-μος.*] **1.** In *bot.*, twofold; twin; growing double, as the fruits of umbelliferous plants, the anthers of bedstraw, or the tubers of some orchids.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, twain; paired: applied to two spots, spines, tubercles, etc., when they form a pair touching each other.—**Didymous ring-cell,** in *entom.*, a wing-cell almost but not quite divided into two by a projecting short nervure.

didynam (did'i-nam), *n.* A plant of the class *Didynamia*.

Didynamia (did-i-nā'mi-ą), *n. pl.* [NL. (so named because the two larger stamens appear to dominate over the shorter), ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power: see *dynamic.*] The fourteenth class in the Linnean vegetable system, including plants with four stamens in unequal pairs. It was divided by Linnæus into two orders: *Gymnospermia*, having the fruit composed of single-seeded achenes, which he mistook for naked seeds; and *Angiospermia*, with many seeds inclosed in an obvious seed-vessel. The first included most of the *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ*, the latter many *Scrophulariaceæ*, etc.



Didynamous Flowers.
A, Angiospermia (*Teucrium Scorodonia*): *c*, stamens; *d*, divided ovary; *e*, section of ovary. *B*, Gymnospermia (*Lamium album*): *c*, stamens; *d*, capsule; *e*, section of capsule.

didynamian, didynamic (did-i-nā'mi-an, -nam'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Didynamia* + *-an*, *-ic.*] Same as *didynamous*.

didynamous (di-din'ą-mus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **didynamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *δύναμις*, power. Cf. *Didynamia.*] In *bot.*, in two unequal pairs: applied to flowers having four stamens in two unequal pairs, as most *Labiatæ*, etc.; specifically, belonging to the class *Didynamia*.

didynamy (di-din'ą-mi), *n.* [⟨ NL. **didynamia*, ⟨ **didynamus*: see *didynamous.*] In *bot.*, the condition of being in two unequal pairs, as stamens.

die[1] (di), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [Early mod. E. also *dye* (and dial., Sc., etc., *dee*); ⟨ ME. *dien*, *dyen*, *deien*, *deyen*, *deghen*, *degen*, *digen*, etc. (not in AS., where 'die' was expressed by *sweltan* (see *swelt*) or *steorfan* (see *starve*); but the derived forms *dead*, *deadly*, and *death*, death, occur), ⟨ Icel. *deyja* (strong verb, pret. *dō*, pp. *dáinn*) = Goth. **diwan* (strong verb, pret. **dau*, pp. *diwans*, found only as an adj. used as a noun, *thata diwano*, the mortal, mortality, and in deriv. *undiwanei*, immortality); the other Teut. forms are weak: Norw. *døya* = Sw. *dö* = Dan. *dø* = OS. *dōian* = OHG. MHG. *touwen*, die (cf. Goth. *af-daujan*, harass, distress, OFries. *deia*, *deja*, kill), ⟨ Teut. √ **dau*, whence also ult. E. *dead* and *death*, q. v. Cf. OBulg. *daviti* = Bohem. *daviti* = Russ. *daviti*, choke, = Lith. *doviti*, plague, vex.] **1.** To cease to live; lose or part with life; expire; suffer death; perish: said of sentient beings, and used absolutely (as, all must *die*), or with *of*, *by*, or *from*, to express the cause of death, or with *for* to express the object or occasion of dying: as, to *die of* smallpox, or *by* violence; to *die for* one's country.

There *dyede* Seynte Johne, and was buryed behynde the highe Awtiere, in a Toumbe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 22.

Christ *died for* our sins. 1 Cor. xv. 3.

And what we call to *die*, is not to appear
Or be the thing that formerly we were.
Dryden, Pythagorean Philos., l. 392.

"Whom the gods love *die* young," was said of yore.
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 12.

Every individual eventually *dies from* inability to withstand some environing action.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 339.

2. To lose vital power or action; become devitalized or dead: said of plants or parts of plants, as a decayed tree or a withered limb or stem: as, certain plants *die* down to the ground annually, while their roots live.—**3.** To sink; faint.

His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone.
1 Sam. xxv. 37.

Hence—**4.** To come to an end or come to nothing; cease, or cease to exist; perish; be lost.

When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy *dies* in me.
Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Whatever pleasure any man may take in spreading whispers, he will find greater satisfaction by letting the secret *die* within his own breast. *Spectator.*

Nothing *died* in him
Save courtesy, good sense, and proper trust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 130.

5. To come to an end gradually; become extinct by degrees; vanish by or as if by death: usually with *away*, *out*, or *down*.

For 'tis much if a Ship sails a Mile before either the Wind *dyes* wholly away, or at least about 4ath to the South. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 6.

So gently shuts the eye of day;
So *dies* a wave along the shore.
Mrs. Barbauld, Death of the Virtuous.

There, waves that, hardly weltering, *die away*,
Tip their smooth ridges with a softer ray.
Wordsworth, Evening Walk.

The living airs of middle night
Died round the bulbul as he sang.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

The system of bribery did not long survive the ministry of Lord North. It may not have wholly *died out*; and has probably since been resorted to on rare and exceptional occasions. *Sir E. May*, Const. Hist. Eng., I. vi.

In the course of his ten years' attendance, all the inmates *died out* two or three times, and were replaced by new ones. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

6. To become less and less subject to, or cease to be under the power or influence of, a thing: followed by *to* or *unto*: as, to *die to* sin.—**7.** To languish with affection or love.

The young men acknowledged that they *died* for Rebecca. *Tatler.*

8. To be consumed with a great yearning or desire; be very desirous; desire keenly or ardently: as, she was just *dying* to go. [Colloq.]

9. In *theol.*, to be cut off from the presence or favor of God; suffer eternal punishment in the world to come.

So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*.
Hakewill, Apology.

To die away. (*a*) See def. 5. (*b*) To languish with pleasure or tenderness.

To sounds of heavenly harps she *dies away*,
And melts in visions of eternal day.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 221.

To die game, to maintain a bold, resolute, and defiant spirit to the last.

Nor should we forget the game-cock, supplying as it does a word of eulogy to the mob of roughs who witness the hanging of a murderer, and who half condone his crime if he *dies game*. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 136.

Weeds have this virtue: they are not easily discouraged; they never lose heart entirely; they *die game*.
J. Burroughs, Notes of a Walker, iii.

To die hard. (*a*) To suffer, struggle, or resist in dying; be long in dying; part reluctantly with life. (*b*) To die in a hardened or impenitent state.

That there are now and then instances of men who, . . . after leading very dissolute lives, have yet *died hard*, as the phrase is, without any seeming concern for what was past, or dread of what was to follow.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

To die in harness, to die while actively engaged in one's work.

I recommend all in whom consumption is hereditary, whose occupation is in the open air, to take to heart the motto of this man, to make up their minds to *die in harness*. *Dr. Richardson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX. 91.

To die in the last ditch, to fight to the end, preferring death to defeat.

"There is one certain means," replied the Prince [William of Orange], "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin — I will *die in the last ditch*."
Hume, Hist. Eng., 1672.

To die in the pain†, to die in the attempt.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to their persons by the Romaine, or to *die in the peyne*. *Holinshed*, Chron. (ed. 1577).

To die off, to die quickly, or in rapid succession or large numbers.

It is usual with sick Men coming from the Sea, where they have nothing but the Sea-Air, to *die off* as soon as ever they come within the view of the Land.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 113.

To die out. See def. 5.—**To die the death** (an intensive form for *die*), to die without fail; die in a predestined or threatened manner.

Of ye tree of knowledge of good and bad ae that thou eate not: for euen ye same day thou eatest of it thou shalt *dye ye death*.
Gen. ii. 17 (1551).

Either to *die the death*, or to abjure
For ever the society of men.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Die*, *Expire*, *Decease*, *Perish*. To *die* is to cease to live, part with life, or become dead from any cause, and under any circumstances; it is the plainest and most direct of the words. *Expire* is often used as a softer word than *die*; it means to breathe out the life or emit the last breath. *Decease* is a euphemism, like *expire*, but is often an affectation. *Perish* represents death as occurring under harsh circumstances of some sort, as violence or neglect; it emphasizes the idea of finality.

There taught us how to live; and (Oh! too high
The price for knowledge) taught us how to *die*.
Pickell, Death of Addison, l. 82.

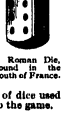
One kiss the maiden gives, one last,
Long kiss, which she *expires* in giving.
Moore, Paradise and the Peri.

The thrice three Muses mourning for the death
Of learning, late *deceas'd* in beggary.
Shak., M. N. D., v. 1.

Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies, and all
That shared its shelter *perish* in its fall.
W. Pitt, Poetry of Anti-Jacobin, No. 36.

die[2†], *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dye*[1].

die[3] (dī), *n.*; pl., in the last sense, *dice* (dīs); in the remaining senses, *dies* (dīz). In def. 2 the word hardly admits of a plural. [The mod. sing. form *die* is due to the peculiar form of the pl., *dice*, ME. *dys*, etc. (see *dice*); the sing. would otherwise be **dee*, < ME. *dee*, a die, < OF. *de*, earlier *det*, pl. *dez*, F. *dé* = Pr. *dat* = Sp. Pg. It. *dado*, a die, cube, pedestal (whence E. *dado*, q. v.) (cf. ML. *dadus*, a die, after the Rom. forms), < L. *datum*, lit. what is given, but taken in the sense of 'what is cast or thrown,' neut. of *datus*, pp. of *dare*, give, in many phrases used as equiv. to 'cast' or 'throw' (cf. G. *würfel*, a die, < *werfen*, throw). Thus *die*[3] is a doublet of *date*[1], *datum*, and *dado*: see *date*[1].] **1.** A small cube marked on its faces with spots numbering from one to six, used in gaming by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the highest number of spots turned up, and in several other ways. The numbers on opposite faces of a die always add up to 7, but otherwise there is no uniformity in the arrangement of the numbers. The number of dice used is either one, two, three, or five, according to the game.


Roman Die, found in the south of France.

I have set my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the *die*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 4.

'Tis a precious craft to play with a false *die*
Before a cunning gamester.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, iv. 1.

Will ye gae to the cards or *dice*,
Or to a tavern fine?
Young Hunting (Child's Ballads, III. 296).

Herodotus attributes both *dice* and chess to the Lydians, a people of Asia; in which part of the world, it is most probable, they originated at some very remote but uncertain period. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 403.

2†. Hazard; chance.

Such is the *die* of war. *Spenser*, F. Q.

3. Any small cube or square block.

Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dies*. *Watts.*

4. In *arch.*, the cubical part of a pedestal between its base and cornice. See cut under *dado*.

Thus Rauch's monument of Frederick the Great at Berlin is . . . an equestrian colossus raised high upon two *dies*, of which, in each, the four faces are covered with paneled bas-reliefs; and around the lower *die*, upon an elevated stylobate, are grouped four equestrian figures on the corners, and between them twenty figures on foot, all colossal. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLI. 284.

5. An engraved stamp used for stamping a design, etc., in some softer material, as in coining money.

Such variety of *dies*, made use of by Wood in stamping his money, makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult. *Swift.*

Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the *die* — in moulding Sheridan.
Byron, Death of Sheridan, l. 117.

6. One of two or more pieces of hardened steel forming together a female screw for cutting the threads of screws. In use they are fitted into a groove in a contrivance called a die-stock, and are generally adjustable, so that one die may cut screws of different diameters.

7. In *metal-working*, a bed-plate or disk having an opening in the center, used in a punching-machine to support the metal from which any piece is punched.—**8.** A knife by which blanks of any desired shape and size are cut out, as in the sole-shaped cutting-dies used in shoe-factories.—**Bit-brace die.** See *bit-brace*.—**Counter die,** an upper die or stamp.—**Loaded dice,** dice made heavier on one side than the others by the fraudulent insertion of a bit of lead, so that the highest number of spots shall be turned up when the dice are thrown in playing.

Professed gamblers . . . will not trust to the determination of fortune, but have recourse to many nefarious arts to circumvent the unwary; hence we hear of *loaded dice*, and dice of the high cut.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 404.

Open-die machine, a screw-threading machine having movable cutting-dies fitting in blocks in the traveling die-head, thus saving time in fitting in different dies. The insertable steel block with a universal clinch to hold taps is provided for converting the machine quickly into a tap-tapper.—**The die is cast,** the affair is decided; the fate of the person or thing in question is settled; there is no recalling the act.—**The whole box and dice,** the whole number of persons or things. [Slang.]

die[3] (dī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *died*, ppr. *dying*. [< *die*[3], *n.*] To mold or form with a die or with dies.

Every machine-made shoe also has an "inner-sole" *died* out or moulded to correspond in shape with the "outer sole." *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 293.

die-away (dī'ə-wā'), *a.* [Adj. use of phrase *die away*. See *die*[1], 5.] Languid; languishing; expiring.

As a girl she had been . . . so romantic, with such a soft, sweet, *die-away* voice. *Miss Edgeworth*, Helen, xix.

Pray do not give us any more of those *die-away* Italian airs. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

dieb (dēb), *n.* A species of wild dog, *Canis anthus*, found in northern Africa.

die-back (dī'bak), *n.* A disease affecting trees, particularly prevalent in the orange-plantations of Florida, causing the trees to die at the top. *Fallows.*

diecian (dī-ē'shan), *a.* Same as *dioecious*.

diecious, dieciously, etc. See *dioecious*, etc.

diedo (dē-dō), *n.* A Spanish long measure, the 10th part of the foot of Burgos, equal to 0.7 of an English inch.

diedral (dī-ē'dral), *a.* Same as *dihedral*.

Diefienbachia (dē-fen-bak'i-ä), *n.* [NL., from the proper name *Dieffenbach*.] A genus of plants, of the natural order *Araceæ*, natives of tropical America. There are half a dozen species, of which two, *D. Seguine* and *D. picta*, are well-known decorative plants in greenhouses, varying exceedingly in the color and form of the foliage. The roots, as in many other plants of the order, are very acrid and caustic, and the name *dumb-cane* has been given to *D. Seguine* in the West Indies, from its effect upon the speech when its root is bitten.

diegesis (dī-ē-jē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διήγησις*, narration, < *διηγεῖσθαι*, set forth in detail, narrate, < *διά*, through, + *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead.] In *rhet.*, that part of an oration in which the speaker makes his statement of facts; the narration (which see).

die-holder (dī'hōl'dėr), *n.* A form of chuck, consisting of a head-clutch or clamp, for dies in a stock, brace, or machine. *E. H. Knight.*

dielectric (dī-ē-lek'trik), *a.* and *n.* [< *di-* for Gr. *διά*, through, + *electric*.] **I.** *a.* Transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.—**Dielectric after-working,** a term used by Boltzmann for the phenomenon called by Faraday *residual charge* or *electric absorption*. See *residual*.—**Dielectric capacity.** Same as *specific inductive capacity* (which see, under *capacity*).

II. *n.* A substance through or across which electric force is acting. The walls of a Leyden jar; the intervening medium, solid, liquid, or gaseous, between the plates of a condenser; and the insulating sheath around the conductor of a telegraph-cable, are examples of dielectrics. Electric induction across a dielectric causes a stress in it which, if great enough, will produce rupture. The maximum intensity of this stress which the material can bear is called its *dielectric strength*. When the dielectric strength of the air between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth, is unable to withstand the electric forces, a flash of lightning takes place. The fracture of stones in buildings, of trees, etc., in a thunderstorm are illustrations of the effect of excessive dielectric stress.

Until this subject [induction] was investigated by Faraday, the intervening non-conducting body or *dielectric* was supposed to be purely negative, and the effect was attributed to the repulsion at a distance of the electrical fluid. Faraday showed that these effects differed greatly according to the *dielectric* that was interposed.
W. R. Grove, Corr. of Forces, p. 85.

Dielytra (dī-el'i-trä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἔλυτρον*, sheath, shard: see *elytrum*.] Same as *Dicentra*.

Diemenia (dē-mē'ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named from Van *Diemen's* Land.] A genus of venomous serpents, of the family *Elapidæ*. *D. reticularia* is an example.

dien (dī'en), *n.* An abbreviation of *diencephalon*.

Diemenia reticularia.

diencephal, **diencephalic** (dī'en-se-fal'ik or dī-en-sef'a-lik), *a.* [< *diencephalon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the diencephalon. Also *deuencephalic*.

diencephalon (dī-en-sef'a-lon), *n.*; pl. *diencephala* (-lä). [NL., < Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἐγκέφαλος*, brain: see *encephalon*.] In *anat.*, the interbrain or middle brain, otherwise known as the *deutencephalon* and *thalamencephalon*. It is that encephalic segment or division of the brain which lies between the mesencephalon and the telencephalon, and consists chiefly of the optic thalami; its cavity is the third ventricle, or diacœlia. Also *dienencephal*.

dier[1] (dī'ėr), *n.* One who dies, or is about to die. [Rare.]

I should be dead
Before you were laid out!
Lac. Now fie upon thee for a hasty *dier*!
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, i. 1.

"I suppose I'm a *dier*," she said to me; "I used to think I never should die." *Nineteenth Century*, XXII. 889.

dier[2], *n.* See *dyer*.

dieresis, diæresis (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *diérèse* = Sp. *diéresis* = Pg. *diærese* = It. *dieresi*, < LL. *diæresis*, < Gr. *διαίρεσις*, a division, distinction, separation, < *διαιρεῖν*, divide, distinguish, separate, < *διά*, apart, + *αἱρεῖν*, take.] **1.** The separate pronunciation of two vowels usually united as a diphthong; by extension of meaning, separate pronunciation of any two adjacent vowels, or the consequent division of one syllable into two. See *dialysis* and *distraction*, 3,—**2.** The sign (¨) regularly placed over the second of two contiguous vowels to indicate that they are pronounced separately; the same sign used for other purposes. The dieresis is used most frequently over *e* or *o*, in distinction from the diphthongs or digraphs *æ* and *œ*. In Greek manuscripts these dots were frequently written over *ι* and *υ* beginning a word or a syllable, thus serving also to show that they did not form the close of a diph-

thong (*ea*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *au*, *ev*, *ou*), and their modern use is an extension of this. The employment of the diereses to mark the full pronunciation of the letters -ed, as termination of the preterit and past participle (for instance, *praised*), though sometimes seen, is not established usage, the acute or grave accent being more common. A similar sign consisting of dots is used merely as a diacritical mark, as in the notation of pronunciation in this book (for instance, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*). A similar mark is used in German to indicate the umlaut. See *umlaut*.

3. In *pros.*, the division made in a line or a verse by coincidence of the end of a foot and the end of a word; especially, such a division at the close of a colon or rhythmic series. It is strictly distinct from, but often included under, cesura (which see).—4. In *pathol.*, a solution of continuity, as an ulcer or a wound.

dieretic, diæretic (dī-ē-ret'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διαρετικός*, divisive, separative, < *διαιρεῖν*, divided, < *διαιρείν*, divide: see *dieresis*.] In *med.*, having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Diervilla (dī-ėr-vil'ä), *n.* [NL.; named from M. *Dierville*, who sent it from Canada to Tournefort.] A shrubby genus of the natural order *Caprifoliaceæ*, including 7 species, natives of North America, China, and Japan. They are nearly allied to the honeysuckle, but have a funnel-shaped or campanulate corolla and a two-celled capsule. The genus includes the bush-honeysuckle, *D. trifida*, of the eastern United States, with yellow flowers, and the *D. Japonica* of eastern Asia, many showy varieties of which are frequent in cultivation, more usually known as species of *Weigela*.

Diervilla Japonica.

dies fausti (dī'ēz fâs'-tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *fausti*, masc. pl. of *faustus* for **favostus*, favorable, fortunate, < *favere*, favor: see *favor*.] Auspicious days; days which the ancient Romans considered lucky, and on which, therefore, the prætors could administer justice and the comitia could be held: contrasted with *dies infausti*, inauspicious or unlucky days.

die-sinker (dī'sing'kėr), *n.* An engraver of dies for stamping or embossing.

die-sinking (dī'sing'king), *n.* The process of engraving dies for stamping coins, medals, etc.

diesis (dī'e-sis), *n.* [= F. *dièse*, formerly *diésis*, = Sp. *diesi* = Pg. It. *diesis*, < L. *diesis*, < Gr. *διεσις*, a sending through, discharge; in music, a semitone, later a quarter-tone, taken by Aristotle for the least subdivision or unit of musical intervals; < *διέναι*, send through, let through, < *διά*, through, + *ἵναι*, send.] 1. In *Gr. music*, the Pythagorean semitone, being the difference between a fourth and two major tones, represented by the ratio 256 : 243. Also used of two theoretical subdivisions of a major tone, amounting respectively to about a third or a fourth of a tone, called the *enharmonic* and the *chromatic diesis*. 2. In *modern music*, the difference between an octave and three major thirds, represented by the ratio 128 : 125. Also called the *modern enharmonic diesis*.—3. In *printing*, the mark †, commonly called *double dagger*. See *dagger*1.

dies nefasti (dī'ēz ne-fas'tī). [L.: *dies*, pl. of *dies*, day; *nefasti*, pl. of *nefastus*, not lawful, < *ne-*, not, + *fastus*, allowing judgment to be pronounced, *fasti*, pl., a court-day: see *fasti*.] In *Rom. law*, days on which judgment could not be pronounced; blank days. See *ferie*.

dies non (dī'ēz non). [L., abbr. of *dies non juridicus*, not a court day: *dies*, a day; *non*, not; *juridicus*, of a court, juridical: see *dial*, *non-*, and *juridical*.] In *law*, a day on which courts are not held, as Sunday, etc.; a blank day.

die-stock (dī'stok), *n.* A contrivance for holding the dies used in screw-cutting. It is made in various forms.

Die-stock.

diet1 (dī'et), *n.* [< ME. *diete*, < OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *dieta* = D. *diëet* = G. *diät* = Dan. *diæt* = Sw. *diet* = Pol. *dyet* = Russ. *dieta*, < L. *dieta*, LL. and ML. also *dieta*, and sometimes *sæta*, *seta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, a dwelling-place, summer-house, etc., ML. also food, < Gr. *δίαιτα*, manner of living, esp. a prescribed manner of living, diet, also a dwelling, perhaps < **δάϝατ*, supposed orig. form of *γάατ*, contr. *ζῆν*, live, perhaps = Skt. √ *jīv* = Zend √ *jīv*, live, akin to L. *vivus* = E. *quick*, living: see *quick*, *vivid*, *vital*, etc.] 1. Food and drink; specifically, food considered in relation to its quality and effects: as, milk is a wholesome article of *diet*.

> He saw she would not mend,
> Nor that she would be quiet,
> Neither for strokes nor locking up,
> Nor yet for want of *dyet*.
> *Taming of a Shrew* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 186).
>
> This bread and water hath our *diet* been.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, iii. 4.

I will suffer one to keep me in *diet*, another in apparel, another in physic, another to pay my house-rent.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

Good broth with good keeping do much now and then;
Good *diet* with wisdom best comforteth men. *Tusser.*

2. A course of food regulated by a physician or by medical rules; food prescribed for the prevention or cure of disease, and limited in kind and quantity; dietetic regimen; dietary.

I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons than frequent use of physic. *Bacon*, Regiment of Health.

3†. Allowance of provision; supply of food.

For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king of Babylon. Jer. lii. 34.

I dined at the Comptroller's [of the Household]; . . . it was said it should be the last of the public *diets* or tables at Court. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 20, 1663.

4†. Allowance for expenses of living.

The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his *diets*, were ever unpaid; and he was reduced to sell his lands in England to keep himself abroad.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

=Syn. 1. Subsistence, fare, provision.—2. Regimen.

diet2 (dī'et), *v.* [< ME. *dieten* (cf. Gr. *διαιτᾶν*, *v.*); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide diet or food for; feed; nourish. [Rare.]

> Nor sent thy Spouse this Token to destroy
> Thine Eye's, but *diet* them with sparkling joy.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 76.

2. To prescribe food for; regulate the food or regimen of.

1*st Lord.* We shall not then have his company to-night.
2*d Lord.* Not till after midnight; for he is *dieted* to his hour. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3.

We have *dieted* a healthy body into a consumption by plying it with physick instead of food.
Swift, Conduct of the Allies.

II. *intrans.* 1. To eat; feed.

Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 46.

Inbred worm,
That *diets* on the brave in battle fall'n.
Cowper, Iliad, xxiv.

2. To eat according to rules prescribed: as, to *diet* in an attack of dyspepsia.

diet2 (dī'et), *n.* [< OF. *diete*, F. *diète* = Sp. Pg. It. *dieta*, < ML. *dieta*, *dœta*, a public assembly (orig. one held on a set day), a set day of trial, a day's journey; the same in form as *dieta*, *dœta*, a prescribed manner of living, diet, but no doubt regarded as a derivative (a quasi pp. fem. noun) of L. *dies*, a day: see *dial*. Cf. D. *rijksdag* = G. *reichstag* = Dan. *rigsdag* = Sw. *riksdag*, the national assembly, lit. the diet of the realm; *tag*, etc., = E. *day*.] 1. A meeting, as of dignitaries or delegates, held from day to day for legislative, political, ecclesiastical, or municipal purposes; meeting; session: specifically applied by English and French writers to the legislative assemblies in the German empire, Austria, etc. The *Diet or Reichstag* of the old Roman-German empire was the meeting of the estates. Its sessions often received specific titles from the places in which they were held: as, the *Diets* of Worms, 1495 and 1521; the *Diet* of Augsburg, 1530. The Diet sat in three colleges: (1) that of the electoral princes; (2) that of the princes, in two benches, the temporal and the spiritual; and (3) that of the imperial cities. Each college deliberated by itself, the agreement of all three, with the assent of the emperor, being necessary. See *Reichstag* and *Landtag*.

2. The discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time: as, a *diet* of examination; a *diet* of visitation. [Scotch.]—3†. An excursion; a journey.

Sum of the conspiratouris, who hard tell of the kingis *dyett*, followed fast to Leith eftir him.
Pitscottie, Chron. of Scotland (ed. 1728), p. 212.

Desertion of the diet. See *desertion*.—**Diet of compearance**, in *Scots law*, the day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court.—**To desert the diet.** See *desert*1.

dietal (dī'e-tal), *a.* [< *diet*2 + *-al*.] Pertaining or belonging to a diet or assembly.

> Until the putting in execution of the consequent *Dietal* decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both powers. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 508.

dietarian (dī-ē-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *dietary* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to a dieting or to a dietary.

II. *n.* One who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet; one who considers the regulation of a course of food as important for the preservation of health; a dietetist.

dietary (dī'e-tą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< LL. **diætarius*, adj. (used as noun, a valet), < *dœta*, diet, etc.: see *diet*2, *n.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.

> Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, sub-commissioners' reports.
> *Disraeli*, Coningsby.

II. *n.*; pl. *dietaries* (-riz). 1. A system or course of diet; a system of rules of diet.

> To be rulid bi this *diatoric* [read *dietaric*] do thi diligence,
> For tt techith good diete & good gouernaunce.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

From Dr. William Lambe, of Warwick, a friend of the poet Landor, Mr. Newton had learnt the fatal effects of our flesh-and-meat *dietary*. *R. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 207.

2. An allowance and regulation of food, especially for the inmates of a hospital, prison, or poorhouse.

diet-book† (dī'et-bůk), *n.* A diary; a journal.

> It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.
> *Epistle of a Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

diet-bread (dī'et-bred), *n.* 1. A delicate sweet cake, formerly much esteemed in England.—2. A name given to various fine breads suitable for invalids.

diet-drink (dī'et-dringk), *n.* Medicated liquor; drink prepared with medicinal ingredients.

> The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinke*, or apothecary's medicine. *Locke.*

Lisbon diet-drink, a celebrated medicinal draught resembling the compound tincture of sarsaparilla.

dieter (dī'e-tėr), *n.* [< *diet*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who diets.—2. One who prescribes rules for eating; one who prepares food by dietetic rules.

> He cut our roots in characters,
> And sauc'd our broths, as Juno had been sick
> And he her *dieter*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dietetic (dī-ē-tet'ik), *a.* [= F. *diététique* = Sp. *dietético* = Pg. It. *dietetico* (cf. D. *diëetetisch* = G. *diätetisch* = Dan. *diætetisk* = Sw. *dietetisk*), < LL. *dieteticus*, < Gr. *διαιτητικός*, of or for diet, < *διαιτᾶν*, follow a certain diet, < *δίαιτα*, diet: see *diet*1, *n.*] Pertaining to diet; specifically, relating to medical rules for regulating the kind and quantity of food to be eaten.

> This book of Cheyne's became the subject of conversation, and produced even tracts in the *dietetick* philosophy.
> *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, Pref.

dietetical (dī-ē-tet'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietetic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietetic*.

> He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

I have seen palates, otherwise not uninstructed in *dietetical* elegancies, sup it up with avidity.
Lamb, Chimney-Sweepers.

dietetically (dī-ē-tet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a dietetical manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dietetics (dī-ē-tet'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dietetic*: see *-ics*. Cf. LL. *dieteutice*, < Gr. *διαιτητική* (sc. *τέχνη*, art), dietetics.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

> To suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best is deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of *dietetics* lies in determining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes!
> *H. Spencer*, Education, p. 28.

dietetist (dī-ē-tet'ist), *n.* [= F. *diététiste* = Pg. *dietetista*; as *dietet-ic* + *-ist*.] One who lays great stress upon diet; a physician who gives the first place to dietetics in the treatment of disease. *Dunglison.*

dietic (dī-et'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *diet*1 + *-ic*. Cf. *dietetic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic: used to note those diseases which are caused by or connected with the use of improper or bad food.

II. *n.* A course of diet. [Rare.]

> Gentle *dietics* or healing applications.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 397.

dietical (dī-et'i-kal), *a.* [< *dietic* + *-al*.] Same as *dietic*.

> The three fountains of physick, namely, *dietical*, chirurgical, and pharmaceutical.
> *Chilmead*, tr. of Ferrand's Love and Melancholy (1640), (p. 227.

dietine (dī'e-tin), *n.* [< F. *diétine*, dim. of *diète*, diet: see *diet*2.] A diet of inferior rank; specifically, in *Polish hist.*, one of the local assemblies of the nobility, which met to elect deputies to the national diet and to receive the reports of their actions.

dietine Ladislaus . . . called an assembly of prelates, barons, and military gentlemen, in their respective provinces, in order to obtain an additional tribute. These provincial assemblies gave birth to the *dietines*; they now . . . only elect the nuncios or representatives for the diet.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 368.

Poland was torn by factions; its diets and *dietines* were hotbeds of intrigue. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 522.

dieting (di'e-ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *diet*¹, *v.*] **1.** The act of eating or taking nourishment.

You know not how delicate the imagination becomes by *dieting* with antiquity day after day.
Shelley, in Dowden, II. 256.

2. The act or process of subjecting to a diet or regimen.

It's the *dieting* and rubbing of the race-horse that makes him thin as a flash, that he may be as swift too.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 333.

dietist (di'e-tist), *n.* [< *diet*¹ + *-ist.*] One skilled in diet. *Quarterly Rev.*

dietitian (di-e-tish'an), *n.* [< *diet*¹ + *-itian* for *-ician.*] Same as *dietist. Quarterly Rev.* [Rare.]

diet-kitchen (di'et-kich'en), *n.* An establishment, usually connected with a dispensary or with the outdoor department of a hospital, for preparing and dispensing suitable diet for invalids, especially among the poor.

dietrichite (dē'trich-īt), *n.* [After the French mineralogist *Dietrich* (1748–93).] A hydrous sulphate of aluminium, zinc, and iron, occurring as a recent formation at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

Dieu et mon droit (diè ā mòn drwo). [F.: *Dieu*, < L. *deus*, a god; *et*, < L. *et*, and; *mon*, < L. *meus*, mine, < *me*, me; *droit*, < ML. *directum*, right: see *deity*, *me*, *direct*, *adroit*.] Literally, "God and my right," the watchword of Richard I. of England at the battle of Gisors in 1195, and adopted as the motto on the royal arms of England.

dieu-garde†, *n.* [F. *Dieu garde*, God keep or save (you); as a noun, "*un dieu-gard*, a salutation, or a God save you" (Cotgrave): *Dieu*, God; *garder*, keep, save, guard: see *deity* and *guard*.] A form of salutation or asseveration.

And in this faith desires to be numbred in your famille, so in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his *dieugarde*.
Florio, tr. Dict., Ep. Ded.

His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or *Dieu-gard*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, IX. 278.

diew†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *due*¹.

die-work (dī'wėrk), *n.* Surface ornamentation of metal by means of dies, upon which the metal is forced. The process is employed for metal in either a heated or a cold state; when executed upon cold metal, the work usually requires chasing to complete it.

diexeugmenon (dī-e-zūg'me-non), *n.* [Gr. *διεζευγμένον*: see *diazeuctic*.] In *Gr. music*, the lower tetrachord of the upper octave in the two-octave or greater perfect system.

dif-. **1.** The assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*. See *dis-*. —**2†.** A form of *de-* before *f*. See *de-*.

diffamet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete (Middle English) form of *defame*.

diffamed (di-fāmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffame*, *v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *defamed*. (*b*) Turned toward the sinister: said of an animal, especially a beast of prey, used as a bearing. [Rare.]

diffarreation (di-far-ē-ā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *diffarreatio*(*n*-), < L. *dis-*, apart, + *farreatio*(*n*-), for the more common L. *confarreatio*(*n*-), the use of spelt-cake in the marriage ceremony: see *confarreation*.] The parting of a cake made of spelt: a ceremony among the Romans at the divorce of man and wife. See *confarreation*.

diffenet, *n.* An obsolete form of *defense*.

diffendi, *v.* An obsolete form of *defend*.

differ (dif'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *differes* = F. *différer* = Sp. *diferir* = Pg. *differir* = It. *differire*, < L. *differre*, carry apart, put off, defer (intr. differ, be different), < *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹; cf. Gr. *διαφέρειν*, carry apart, differ (> *διάφορος*, different, > ult. E. *adiaphorous*, etc., *diaphoretic*), < *διά*, through, apart, + *φέρειν* = L. *ferre* = E. *bear*¹. Cf. *defer*², a doublet of *differ*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be unlike, dissimilar, distinct, or various in nature, condition, form, or qualities: used absolutely or with *from*: as, the two things *differ* greatly; men *differ from* brutes; a statue *differs from* a picture; wisdom *differs from* cunning.

One star *differeth from* another star in glory.
1 Cor. xv. 41.

The courts of two countries do not so much *differ from* one another, as the court and city in their peculiar ways of life and conversation. *Addison*, Coffee House Politicians.

Even in the important matter of cranial capacity, Men *differ* more widely *from* one another than they do *from* the Apes; whilst the lowest Apes *differ* as much, in proportion, *from* the highest, as the latter does *from* Man.
Huxley, Man's Place in Nature, p. 95.

In all that I have seen, my main feeling is one of wonder how little the younger England *differs from* the elder.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 170.

2. To disagree; be of a contrary opinion; dissent; be at variance; vary in opinion or action: used absolutely or with *from* or *with*: as, they *differ* in their methods; he *differs from* other writers on the subject.

If the honourable gentleman *differs with* me on that subject, I *differ* as heartily *with* him. *Canning.*

The first thing that tests a boy's courage is to dare to *differ from* his father. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 247.

They agree as to the object of existence; they *differ* as to the method of reaching it.
J. F. Clarke, Ten Great Religions, I. 4.

3. To express disagreement or dissent by word of mouth; come into antagonism; dispute; contend: followed by *with*.

We'll never *differ with* a crowded pit. *Rowe.*

To differ by the whole of being, in *logic*, to have no essential resemblance, as an orange differs from virtue. =**Syn. 1.** To vary.

II. *trans.* **1.** To cause to be different or unlike. [Rare.]

Something 'tis that *differs* me and thee. *Cowley.*

2. To cause difference or dispute between; divide. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

If Master Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them. *Saxon and Gael*, I. 79.

3†. To put off; defer. See *defer*².

differ (dif'ėr), *n.* [< *differ*, *v.*] Difference. [Scotch.]

Ye see your state wi' theirs compared,
An' shudder at the niffer [exchange];
But cast a moment's fair regard
What mak's the mighty *differ*.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

difference (dif'e-rens), *n.* [< ME. *difference*, < OF. *difference*, F. *différence* = Sp. *diferencia* = Pg. *differença* = It. (obs.) *differenzia*, *differenza*, < L. *differentia*, difference, < *different*(-)*s*, ppr. of different: see *different*.] **1.** The condition or relation of being other or different; the relation of non-identity; also, the relation between things unlike; dissimilarity in general.

Not like to like, but like in *difference*.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Any special mode of non-identity; a relation which can subsist only between different things; also, a special relation involving unlikeness; a particular dissimilarity.

There is no *difference* between the Jew and the Greek.
Rom. x. 12.

But at last it is acknowledged by the Men who love to be called the Men of wit in this Age of ours that there is a God and Providence, a future state, and the *difference* of good and evil. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Strange all this *difference* should be
'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee.
Byron, Feuds between Handel and Buononcini.

3. A character which one thing or kind of things has and another has not.

Difference is the same that is spoken of many, which differ in fourme and kinde; when the question is asked, What maner of thing it is, as when we saie: What maner of thing is man? We must answere: he is endued with reason: If the question be asked, what a man is: We must answere by his Genus, or general woorde, he is a living creature. If the question be asked, what maner of thing a Beast is? We maie saie: He is without the gift of reason. Every *difference* that is moste propre to every thing, is naturally and substantially joigned to the kinde which is comprehended under the generall woorde.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

4. Controversy, or ground of controversy; a dispute; a quarrel.

Iach. What was the *difference*?
French. I think 'twas a contention in public.
Shak., Cymbeline, i. 5.

I would not, for more wealth than I enjoy,
He should perceive you raging: he did hear
You were at *difference* now, which hasten'd him.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, i. 2.

A right understanding of some few things, in *difference* amongst the sincere and godly, was procured.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 198.

I am myself a good deal ruffled by a *difference* I have had with Julia. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 3.

5†. An evidence or a mark of distinction.

An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent *differences*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2.

6. The act of distinguishing; discrimination; distinction.

We make some things necessary, some things accessary and appendent only: . . . our Lord and Saviour himself doth make that *difference*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 3.

To make a *difference* between the unclean and the clean.
Lev. xi. 47.

7. In *math.*: (*a*) The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder of a sum or quantity after a lesser sum or quantity is subtracted. (*b*) The increment of a function produced by increasing the variable by unity. The operation of taking the difference in this sense is denoted by the letter Δ. The *second difference*, Δ^2, is the difference of the function that represents the difference of another. So *third*, *fourth*, etc., *difference*. The following table is an example:

n	n^3	Δn^3	$\Delta^2 n^3$	$\Delta^3 n^3$
1	1	7	12	6
2	8	19	18	6
3	27	37	24	6.
4	64	61	30	
5	125	91		
6	216			

8. In *her.*, a bearing used to discriminate between shields or achievements of arms, as of brothers who inherit an equal right to the paternal coat. The most common form of *differencing* is *cadency*; another is the *baston*.

You must wear your rue with a *difference*.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5.

9. On the exchanges, the amount of variation between the price at which it is agreed to sell and deliver a thing at a fixed time and the market-price of the thing when that time arrives. In wagering contracts, payment of the difference is expected and accepted in lieu of actual delivery.—**10†.** A part or division.

There bee of times three *differences*: the first from the creation of man to the Floud or Deluge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias, etc.
Holland, tr. of Camden's Brit., p. 84.

[*Difference* is often followed by a prepositional phrase indicating the things or persons that differ. The preposition is usually *between* or *among*, or *from*, but sometimes also to (after the formula *different to*: see remarks under *different*).

What serious *difference* is there in this behavior [of plants] to that of the lower animals, the curious creatures of sea life which are hardly animal or the other?
Harper's Weekly, March 1, 1884, p. 143.]

Accidental difference, in *logic*, a difference in respect to some accident.—**Actual difference**, in *metaph.*, one concerning what actually takes place.—**Accessional difference**†. See *accessional*.—**Angulus of difference**. See *angulus*.—**Centesimal differences**. See *calculus*.—**Descensional difference**†. See *descensional*.—**Difference of potentials**, or **potential difference**, in *elect.*, the difference in degree of electrification of two bodies, or parts of the same body, which produces or tends to produce a flow of electricity or an electrical current between them. See *potential*.—**Difference-tone**. See *tone*.—**Equation of differences**. See *equation*.—**First difference**. (*a*) In *logic*, the most fundamental difference. (*b*) In *math.*, the result of performing the operation of taking the difference once.—**Individual difference**. Same as *numerical difference* (*b*).

The many slight differences which frequently appear in the offspring from the same parents, or which may be presumed to have thus arisen, from being frequently observed in the individuals of the same species inhabiting the same confined locality, may be called *individual differences*. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 47.

Inverse difference, in *math.*, the sum of all the values of a function, for all the discrete values of the variable less than the actual value.—**Mixed differences**, differences partly finite and partly infinitesimal. See *equation*.—**Numerical difference**. (*a*) A difference of numbers, as between two assemblages of persons or things, two reckonings, or the like. (*b*) A difference between individuals of the same species; a character possessed by one individual and not by the others of the same species. Also frequently called *individual*, *individuant*, or *numerator difference*.—**Partial difference**, in *math.*, the increment of a function of two variables which would result from increasing one of them by unity.—**Specific difference**, in *logic*, a character which, added to a genus, makes the definition of the species. Also called *essential*, *divisive*, *completive*, or *constitutive difference*.—**To make a difference**, to alter a case; matter, or material to a case: as, that *makes* a great *difference*; it *makes* no *difference* what you say.

If he miss the mark, it *makes* no *difference* whether he have taken aim too high or too low.
Macaulay, Athenian Orators.

Virtual difference, a difference in respect to what would happen under certain contingencies. Thus, one egg and another, though they appear to have no actual differences, may have virtual differences, in that one will hatch a male and the other a female.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Difference*, *Distinction*, *Diversity*, *Dissimilarity*, *Unlikeness*, *Variance*, *Discrimination*, contrariety, dissimilitude, variety. The first five words express the fact of unlikeness; *difference* and *distinction* apply also to the degree of the unlikeness it is, and *discrimination* to the act of making or marking a difference, and to the faculty of discerning differences. (See *discernment*.) *Distinction* applies also to the eminence conferred on account of difference. *Difference* is the most general, applying to things small or great, internal or external. *Distinction* is generally, but not always, external, and generally marks delicate differences: as, the *distinction* between two words that are almost synonymous. *Diversity*, by its derivation, is a great or radical difference, equal to going in opposite directions. *Dissimilarity* is unlikeness, generally in large degree or essential points. *Disparity* is inequality, generally in rank or age. *Disagreement* and *variance* are weak words by their original meaning, but through euphemistic use have come to stand for dissimilarity of opinion of almost any degree, and for the resulting alienation of feeling, or even dissension and strife.

The sub-kingdom Annulosa shows us an immense *difference* between the slow crawling of worms and quick flight of insects. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 1.

War is at one very moment doing more to melt away the petty social *distinctions* which keep generous souls apart from each other than the preaching of the Beloved Disciple himself would do. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 8.

The extent of country and *diversity* of interests, character, and attainments of voters repress the pretentious and undeserving. *N. A. Rev.*, XL. 218.

If the principle of reunion has not its energy in this life whenever the attractions of self cease, the acquired principles of *dissimilarity* must repel these beings from their centre. *Cheyne.*

The *disparity* between our powers and our performance is life's tragedy. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 44.

From these different relations of different things, there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, Attributes, xiv.

Even among the zealous patrons of a council of state, the most irreconcilable *variance* is discovered concerning the mode in which it ought to be constituted.

Madison, The Federalist, No. xxxviii.

It is rather a question whether . . . they have not stinned themselves beyond all the apprehensions and *discriminations* of what is good and what is evil.

Sharp, Sermons, III. xvi.

4. Dissension, contest, falling out, strife, wrangle, altercation.

difference (dif′e-rens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *differenced*, ppr. *differencing*. [< *difference*, *n.* Cf. *differentiate*, *v.*] 1. To cause a difference or distinction in or between; make different or distinct.

One as the King's, the other as the Queen's, *differenced* by their garlands only.

B. Jonson, Love's Welcome at Bolsover.

He that would be *differenced* from common things would be infinitely divided from things that are wicked.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 634.

In the Samson Agonistes, colloquial language is left at the greatest distance, yet something of it is preserved, to render the dialogue probable; in Masaniger the style is *differenced*, but *difference* in the same degree possible, from animated conversation by the vein of poetry.

Coleridge, Table-Talk.

2. To distinguish; discriminate; note the difference of or between.

And this was a non feasans, and in that he *differenced* it from the case of cstovers, being an actual Tort to stub the wood up. *Sir Peyton Ventris* (1680).

3. In *her.*, to bear with a difference; add a difference to.

Very frequently, even in the earliest times, the eldest son *differenced* his father's coat by a label.

Encyc. Brit., XI. 687.

4. In *math.*, to take the difference of (a function); also, to compute the successive differences of the numbers in a table.

difference-engine (dif′e-rens-en′jin), *n.* A machine for the automatic calculation of mathematical tables, from the initial values of the function and of its successive differences. See *calculating-machine*.

difference-equation (dif′e-rens-ē-kwā′shon), *n.* In *math.*, an equation of finite differences or enlargements; an expressed relation between functions and their differences. See *equation*.

differencing (dif′e-ren-sing), *n.* In *her.*, the distinction between shields made by one or more differences. See *difference*, *n.*, 8.

different (dif′e-rent), *a.* [< F. *différent* = Sp. *diferente* = Pg. It. *differente*, < L. *differen(t-)s*, ppr. of *differre*, differ: see *differ*, *v.*] Not the same; two; many; plural; also, characterized by a difference or distinction; various or contrary in nature, form, or quality; unlike; dissimilar.

I have been always so charitable as to think that the Religion of Rome and the Court of Rome were *different* Things. *Howell*, Letters, II. 5.

All the elders met at Ipswich: they took into consideration the book which was committed to them by the general court, and were much *different* in their judgments about it. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 108.

Things terrestrial wear a *different* hue,
As youth or age persuades; and neither true.

Cowper, Hope.

[When in the predicate, *different* is either used absolutely: as, the two things are very *different*; or followed by *from*: as, the two things are very *different from* each other; he is very *different from* his brother. But the relation of opposition is often lost in that of mere comparison, leading to the use of *to* instead of *from*. This use is regarded as colloquial or incorrect, and is generally avoided by careful writers.

Different to is, essentially, an English colloquialism; and, like many colloquialisms, it evinces how much stronger the instinct of euphony is than the instinct of scientific analogy. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 83.

An amusement which was very *different* to that look of sentimental wonder. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, p. 125.]

=Syn. *Different*, *Distinct*, *Separate*, *Several*. These words agree in being the opposite of *same*. *Different* applies to nature or quality as well as to state of being: as, the African and Asiatic climates are very *different*. The other three words are primarily physical, and are still affected by that fact: we speak of *distinct* or *separate* ideas, colors, sounds, etc. *Several* is used chiefly of those things which are in some sense together without merging their identity: as, three *several* bands.

The heat at eighty degrees of Fahrenheit is one thing, and the heat at eighty degrees of Réaumur is a very *different* matter. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, xiv.

Is not every case of apparently continuous perception really a case of successive *distinct* images very close together? *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 115.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.

De Quincey, Style, iii.

You shall have very useful and cheering discourse at *several* times with two *several* men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 186.

differentia (dif-e-ren′shi-ą), *n.*; pl. *differentiæ* (-ē). [L., difference: see *difference*, *n.*] 1. In *logic*, the characteristic attribute of a species, or that by which it is distinguished from other species of the same genus; specific difference (which see, under *difference*).

Whatever term can be affirmed of several things must express either their whole essence, which is called the species, or a part of their essence (viz., either the material part, which is called the genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called *differentia*, or, in common discourse, characteristic), or something joined to the essence. *Whately*, Logic, I. 4.

2. In *Gregorian music*, a cadence or trope. Also called *distinctio*.

differentiable (dif-e-ren′shi-a-bl), *a.* [< NL. as if **differentiabilis*, < **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] Capable of being differentiated or discriminated.

In the case of organs of structure and function between the outer and quasi-outer tissues, we get undeniable proof that they are easily *differentiable*.

H. Spencer, Prin. of Biol., § 296.

differentiæ, *n.* Plural of *differentia*.

differential (dif-e-ren′shal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *différentiel* = Sp. *diferencial* = Pg. *differencial* = It. *differenziale*, < NL. *differentialis* (Leibnitz, 1676), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] *A.* *a.* 1. Making or exhibiting a difference or distinction; discriminating; distinguishing; special.

For whom he procured *differential* favors. *Motley.*

2. Having or exhibiting a difference. 3. In *math.*, pertaining to a differential or differentials, or to mathematical processes in which they are employed.—**Differential block**, **calculus**, **capacity**. See the nouns.—**Differential characters**, in *zoöl.*, the distinctive or diagnostic characters by which one organism is distinguished from another with which it is compared or contrasted: a statement of such characters constitutes a *differential diagnosis*.—**Differential coefficient**. See *coefficient*.—**Differential coupling**. See *coupling*.—**Differential derivative**. Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential diagnosis**. See *diagnosis*.—**Differential duty**. Same as *discriminating duty*.—**Differential equation**, **fount**, etc. See the nouns.—**Differential gear**, in *mech.*, a combination of toothed wheels by which a differential motion is produced, as commonly used on the wheels fixed on the same axle and made to communicate motion to two other wheels on separate axes, the velocities of the latter axes differing proportionately to the difference of the diameters of the respective wheels acting upon them, or to the numbers of their teeth. This combination is extensively employed in lathes and boring-machines.—**Differential invariant**, a differential expression which is only multiplied by a power of dy/dx by a linear transformation of the variables.—**Differential motion**, a mechanical contrivance in which two pieces are connected at once in two ways, so that the velocity imparted to the one communicates to the other the difference of two velocities, as the Chinese windlass and the differential screw.—**Differential piston**, a single piston exposed on its opposite sides to different pressures, or a combination of pistons of different diameters connected so as to act as one, each under the same or a different pressure per unit of area. The total effective pressure is that due, in the case of the single piston, to the difference between the total pressures on the opposite sides, and, in the case of connected pistons of different diameters, to the difference of pressure upon a unit of area of each piston multiplied by the area of the piston.—**Differential pulley**. See *pulley*.—**Differential pump**, a steam-pump whose point of cut-off is controlled by the combined motions of the pump-rod, or its connections, and some independent moving part, so that the steam supply is determined by and apportioned to the load upon the pump.—**Differential quotient**. Same as *differential coefficient*.—**Differential resultant**, a differential equation the complete integral of which contains all the roots of a given algebraic equation.—**Differential scale**. See *scale*.—**Differential screw**. See *screw*.—**Differential thermometer**. See *thermometer*.—**Differential tone**. See *tone*.—**Differential winding**, a method of winding coils for galvanometers, instruments for duplex telegraphy, and other electrical devices. It consists in winding two insulated wires side by side, so that each makes the same number of turns. For electric motors it is a series winding carrying current in a direction opposite to that in the shunt winding.

II. *n.* 1. In *math.*: (*a*) An infinitesimal difference between two values of a variable quantity. In the differential and integral calculus, if two or more quantities are dependent on one another, and subject to variations of value, their corresponding differentials are any other quantities whose ratios to one another are the limits to which the ratios of the variations approximate, as these variations are reduced nearer and nearer to zero; but the differentials are commonly understood to be infinitesimal. (*b*) A logarithmic tangent.—2. In *biol.*, a morphological difference; a distinction or distinctive characteristic of form or structure: correlated with *equivalent*. [Rare.]

Characteristics are divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological *differentials*.

A. Hyatt, Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., **XXXII.** 358.

Partial differential, an infinitesimal increment of a function of two or more variables, corresponding to an infinitesimal increment of one of these variables.—**Total differential**, a sum of all the partial differentials of a function, so that more than one independent differential appear in its expression.

differentially (dif-e-ren′shal-i), *adv.* In a differential manner; by differentiation.

I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider,—mark *differentially* the three periods at which I have been looking.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 210.

differentiant (dif-e-ren′shi-ant), *n.* [< NL. **differentian(t-)s*, ppr. of **differentiare*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] In *math.*, a rational integral function of the coefficients of a binary quantic, of equal weight in all its terms in respect to either variable, subject to satisfy the condition

$$(a\frac{d}{db} + 2b\frac{d}{dc} + 3c\frac{d}{dd} + \text{etc.})\, D = 0,$$

where a, b, c, etc., multiplied by binomial coefficients, give the coefficients of the quantic, and where D is the differentiant.—**Monomial differentiant**, a differentiant which (with the usual convention as to $a = 1$) may be expressed as a perpetuation-sum of a single product of differences of roots of the parent quantic, or quantic system. *J. J. Sylvester.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren′shi-āt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *differentiated*, ppr. *differentiating*. [< NL. **differentiatus*, pp. of **differentiare* (> It. *differenziare* = Sp. *diferenciar* = Pg. *differenciar* = F. *différencier*, *différentier*), < L. *differentia*, difference: see *difference*, *n.*] *I. trans.* 1. To make different; distinguish by differences; constitute a difference between: as, color of skin *differentiates* the races of men.

Believing that sexual selection has played an important part in *differentiating* the races of man, he has found it necessary to treat this subject in great detail.

A. R. Wallace.

Specifically—2. In *biol.*, to accomplish or develop differentiation in; make unlike by modification; specialize in structure or functions.

The conversion of . . . protoplasm into various forms of organized tissues, which become more and more *differentiated* as development advances, is obviously referable to the vital activity of the germ.

W. B. Carpenter, in Grove's Corr. of Forces, p. 414.

3. In *logic*, to discriminate between, by observing or describing the differences.—4. In *math.*, to obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of: as, to *differentiate* an equation.

II. *intrans.* To acquire a distinct and separate character. *Huxley.*

differentiate (dif-e-ren′shi-āt), *n.* [< NL. **differentiatus*, neut. of **differentiatus*: see *differentiate*, *v.*] A differential coefficient.

differentiation (dif-e-ren-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< *differentiate*, *v.*: see *-ation*.] 1. The formation of differences or the discrimination of varieties.

There can be no *differentiation* into classes in the absence of numbers. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

The Faculties arose by process of natural *differentiation* out of the primitive universality. *Huxley.*

Specifically—2. Any change by which something homogeneous is made heterogeneous, or like things are made unlike; especially, in *biol.*, the evolutionary process or result by which originally indifferent parts or organs become differentiated or specialized in either form or function; structural or functional modification; specialization. Thus, the primitively similar appendages of a lobster undergo *differentiation* in being specialized, some into mouth-parts, some into prehensile claws, others into walking- or swimming-organs, etc.

In the contents of a single anther-cell we see a surprising degree of *differentiation* in the pollen: namely, grains cohering by fours, then being either tied together by threads or cemented together into solid masses, with the exterior grains different from the interior ones.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 259.

Differentiation implies that the simple becomes complex or the complex more complex; it implies also that this increased complexity is due to the persistence of former changes; we may even say such persistence is essential to the very idea of development or growth.

Encyc. Brit., XX. 45.

3. In *logic*, discrimination; the act of distinguishing things according to their respective differences.

The logical distinctions represent real *differentiations*, but not distinct existents.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 451.

4. In *math.*, the operation of finding the differential or differential coefficient of any function. —**Direct differentiation**, differentiation by an elementary procedure. —**Explicit differentiation**, the differentiation of an explicit function of the independent variable. —**Implicit differentiation**, the opposite of *explicit differentiation*. —**Partial differentiation**, finding a partial differential. —**Total differentiation**, finding a total differential.

differentiator (dif-ę-ren'shi-ā-tọr), *n.* One who or that which differentiates: as, the radicals of written Chinese serve as *differentiators* of the sense, while the phonetics play the same part as regards sound.

differentio-differential, *a.* Relating to differentials of differentials.

differently (dif'ę-rent-li), *adv.* In a different manner; variously.

The questions have been settled *differently* in every church, who should be admitted to the feast, and how often it should be prepared. *Emerson*, The Lord's Supper.

differentness (dif'ę-rent-nes), *n.* The state of being different. *Bailey*, 1727.

differing (dif'ę-ring), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *differ*, *v.*] **1.** Unlike; dissimilar; different.

As in Spain, so in all other Wine Countries, one cannot pass a Day's Journey but he will find a *differing* Race of Wine. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 54.

Wine nature by variety does please;
Clothe *differing* passions in a *differing* dress.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 559.

2. Quarreling; contending; conflicting.

His *differing* fury. *Chapman*, Iliad, ix. 543.

O daughter of the rose, whose cheeks unite
The *differing* tittles of the red and white.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., Ded., l. 152.

differingly (dif'ę-ring-li), *adv.* In a differing or different manner.

Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly* as to vary a colour. *Boyle.*

difficilet (di-fis'il), *a.* [< F. *difficile* = Pr. *difficil* = Sp. *difícil* = Pg. *difficil* = It. *difficile*, < L. *difficilis*, in older form *difficil*, hard to do, difficult, < *dis-* priv. + *facilis*, easy: see *facile*. Cf. *difficult*.] **1.** Difficult; hard; arduous; perplexing.

Mounte of Quarentena, where our Lorde fasted .xl. dayes and .xl. nyghte: it is an hyghe hyll and *difficyll* to ascende.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 52.

Latin was no more *difficile*
Than to a blackbird 'tis to whistle.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 53.

2. Reluctant; scrupulous.

The cardinal finding the pope *difficile* in granting the dispensation. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

difficileness† (di-fis'il-nes), *n.* Difficulty; impracticability; specifically, difficulty to be persuaded; incompliance.

The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficileness*, or the like. *Bacon*, Goodness.

difficilitate†, *v. t.* [< L. as if **difficilita(t-)s* for *difficultas(t-)s*, difficulty. Cf. *difficultate*.] To render difficult.

The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* this duty [charity]. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, I. xv. § 4.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *a.* [Developed from *difficulty*, q. v.; the proper adj. (after L.) is *difficile*, q. v.] Not easy; requiring or dependent on effort; hard; troublesome; arduous. Specifically —(*a*) Hard as to doing or effecting: wanting facility of accomplishment: with an infinitive: as, it is *difficult* to convince him; a thing that is *difficult* to do or to find.

Satire is . . . more *difficult* to be understood by those that are not of the same age with it than any other kind of poetry. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

(*b*) Hard to do, perform, or overcome; attended with labor, pains, or opposition; laborious: as, a *difficult* undertaking.

There is as much Honour to be won at a handsome Retreat as at a hot Onset, it being the *difficultest* Piece of War. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 4.

Eloquence is not banished from the public business of this country as useless, but as *difficult*, and as not spontaneously arising from topics such as generally furnish the staple of debate. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

The *difficult* mountain-passes, where, from his rocky eyrie, the eagle-eyed Tyrolese peasant had watched his foe. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 2.

(*c*) Hard to please or satisfy; not compliant; unaccommodating; rigid; austere: as, a person of *difficult* temper.

Nothing will please the *difficult* and nice,
Or nothing more than still to contradict.
Milton, P. R., iv. 157.

Well, if he refuses, . . . I'll only break my glass for its flattery, . . . and look out for some less *difficult* admirer. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, I. 1.

Olives and cypresses, pergolas and vines, terraces on the roofs of houses, soft iridescent mountains, a warm yellow light—what more could the *difficult* tourist want?
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 143.

(*d*) Hard to persuade or induce; stubborn in yielding; obstinate as to opinion: as, he was *difficult* to convince.

This offer pleasing both Armies, Edmund was not *difficult* to consent. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His Majesty further said that he was so extreamly *difficult* of miracles for feare of being impos'd upon.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 16, 1685.

(*e*) Hard to understand or solve; perplexing; puzzling: as, a *difficult* passage in an author; a *difficult* question or problem. = **Syn.** *Difficult*, *Hard*, *Arduous* (see *arduous*), laborious, toilsome; obscure, knotty.

difficult (dif'i-kult), *v. t.* [< F. *difficulter*, make difficult, < *difficulté*, difficulty: see *difficulty*. In E. as if < *difficult*, *a.*] **1**†. To make difficult; impede.

Their pretensions . . . had *difficulted* the peace.
Sir W. Temple, Works, II. 434 (Ord MS.).

2. To perplex; embarrass. [Local, U. S.]

There is no break in the chain of vital operation; and consequently we are not *difficulted* at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old.
George Bush, The Resurrection, p. 51.

difficultate† (dif'i-kul-tāt), *v. t.* [< *difficult* + *-ate*2.] To render difficult.

Difficulter. To *difficultate*, or difficilitate; to make difficult or uneasie. *Cotgrave.*

difficultly (dif'i-kult-li), *adv.* With difficulty: as, gutta-percha is *difficultly* soluble in chloroform. [Rare.]

He himself had been only guilty, and the other had been very *difficultly* prevailed on to do what he did. *Fielding.*

difficulty (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.*; pl. *difficulties* (-tiz). [< ME. *difficultee*, < OF. *difficulte*, F. *difficulté* = Pr. *difficultat* = Sp. *dificultad* = Pg. *dificuldade* = It. *difficultà*, < L. *difficultа(t-)s*, < *difficul*, older form of *difficilis*, hard to do, difficult: see *difficile* and *difficult*.] **1.** Want of easiness or facility; hindrance to the doing of something; hardness to be accomplished or overcome; the character or condition of an undertaking which renders its performance laborious or perplexing: opposed to *facility*: as, a work of labor and *difficulty*.

The next morning two peasants, subjects of Gingiro, shewed them the ford, where their beasts passed over with great *difficulty* and danger, but without loss.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 319.

2. That which is hard to accomplish or to surmount: as, to mistake *difficulties* for impossibilities.

The wise and prudent conquer *difficulties* by daring to attempt them. *Burke.*

3. Perplexity; complication or embarrassment of affairs, especially of pecuniary affairs; trouble; dilemma; whatever renders action or progress laborious or painful: as, a gentleman in *difficulties*.

Why do I make a *difficulty* in speaking of my worthy ancestor's failings? *Steele*, Spectator, No. 544.

More than once, in days of *difficulty*
And pressure, had she sold her wares for less
Than what she gave. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

4. Objection; cavil; obstruction to belief or consent.

If the Sorcerers or Inchanters by their lota or diuinacion obtained that any sicke bodie should die, the sicke man makes no *difficultie* to kill his owne sonne, though he had no other. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 883.

Men should consider that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous. *Swift.*

It seems, then, that *difficulties* in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 211.

5. An embroilment; a serious complication of feeling or opinion; a falling out; a variance or quarrel.

Measures for terminating all . . . *difficulties*. *Bancroft.*

= **Syn. 1.** Laboriousness, troublesomeness, arduousness. —**2.** *Obstruction*, *impediment*, etc. (see *obstacle*), hindrance. —**3.** Distress, exigency, trial, emergency, pinch.

diffide† (di-fīd'), *v. i.* [= It. *diffidare*, < L. *diffidere*, distrust, < *dis-* priv. + *fidere*, trust, < *fides*, faith: see *faith*, *fidelity*. See also *defy*, *diffident*, and cf. *affy*, *confide*.] To have or feel distrust; have no confidence.

Mr. Pinch. No, Sir, I'll ne'er trust you any way.
Hom. But why not, dear Jack? why *diffide* in me thou know'st so well? *Wycherley*, Country Wife, iv. 1.

The man *diffides* in his own augury,
And doubts the gods.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., I. 538.

diffidence (dif'i-dens), *n.* [= Sp. *dificencia* = Pg. *diffidencia* = It. *diffidenza*, *diffidenzia*, < L. *diffidentia*, want of confidence, < *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffident*. See also *defiance*.] **1.** Distrust; want of confidence in regard to anything; doubt of the ability or disposition of others. [Now rare or obsolete in this application, originally the prevailing one.]

He had brought the Parlament into so just a *diffidence* of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes to his disposal, much less an Army to his conduct.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xii.

To Israel, *diffidence* of God, and doubt
In feeble hearts. *Milton*, S. A., l. 454.

2. More especially, distrust of one's self; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; retiring disposition; modest reserve; shyness.

Be silent always, when you doubt your sense;
And speak, though sure, with seeming *diffidence*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 567.

She lifts . . . [her eyes] by degrees, with enchanting *diffidence*. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

An Englishman's habitual *diffidence* and awkwardness of address. *Irving.*

By learning conspicuous before the world, his [John Pickering's] native *diffidence* withdrew him from its personal observation. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 138.

= **Syn. 2.** *Modesty*, *Shyness*, etc. (see *bashfulness*), fear, timidity, hesitation, apprehension.

diffident (dif'i-dent), *a.* [= Sp. *dificente* = Pg. It. *diffidente*, < L. *diffiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffidere*, distrust: see *diffide*. See also *defiant*.] **1.** Distrustful; wanting confidence in another's power, will, or sincerity. [Now rare or obsolete.]

Piety so *diffident* as to require a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

Be not *diffident*
Of wisdom; she deserts thee not, if thou
Dismiss not her. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 562.

2. Distrustful of one's self; not confident; reserved; timid; shy: as, a *diffident* youth.

Distress makes the humble heart *diffident*.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

The limited nature of my education, . . . so far from rendering me *diffident* of my own ability to comprehend what I had read, . . . merely served as a farther stimulus to imagination. *Poe*, Tales, I. 7.

Although Ximenes showed no craving for power, it must be confessed he was by no means *diffident* in the use of it. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 5.

The *diffident* accost each other with a certain coy respectfulness, having its rise in self-reverence, a regard for persons and principles. *Alcott*, Table-Talk, p. 88.

= **Syn. 2.** Bashful, shamefaced, sheepish.

diffidently (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* With distrust; in a shy or hesitating manner; modestly.

In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes in Christ's own care.
Smart, Hymn to the Supreme Being.

diffidentness (dif'i-dent-nes), *n.* Distrust; suspiciousness. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

diffind† (di-find'), *v. t.* [< L. *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *findere*, cleave, split, = E. *bite*, q. v.] To cleave in two. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffinet, *v.* A Middle English variant of *define*.

To *diffyne*
Al here sentence. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 539.

diffinish†, *v. t.* A Middle English variant of *definish*.

diffinition†, *n.* A former variant of *definition*.

diffinitive†, *a.* A former variant of *definitive*.

The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive* (which is no small advantage), I now promised to ease his memory myself with an abstract of what I had said.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 537.

diffission† (di-fish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *diffissio(n-)*, breaking off a matter till the following day, deferring it, lit. a cleaving in two, < *diffindere*, pp. *diffissus*, cleave in two: see *diffind*.] The act of cleaving asunder. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffixed (di-fikst'), *a.* [< ML. as if **diffixus*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *fixus*, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix*.] Loosened; unfastened. *Bailey*, 1727.

diflate† (di-flāt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diflatus*, pp. of *diflare*, blow apart, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *flare* = E. *blow*1.] To blow away; scatter. *E. D.*

diflation† (di-flā'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **diflatio(n-)*, < *diflare*: see *diflate*.] A blowing in different directions; a scattering by a puff of wind. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffluan (dif'lū-an), *a.* [< L. *diffluere*, flow away, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] A chemical compound obtained by the action of heat on alloxanic acid. It is not crystallizable, is very soluble in water, and possesses no acid properties. Also spelled *diffluan*.

diffluence (dif'lū-ens), *n.* [= F. *diffluence* = Pg. *diffluencia*; as *diffluen(t)* + *-ce*.] **1**†. The quality of flowing away on all sides, as a fluid; fluidity: opposed to *consistence*. Also *diffluency*. —**2.** In *zoöl.*, specifically, the peculiar mode of disintegration or dissolution of infusorians; the "molecular effusion" of Dujardin.

diffluency†, *n.* [< *diffluen(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *diffluence*, 1.

Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air; whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 1.

diffluent (dif'lo-ənt), *a.* [= F. *diffluent* = Pg. *diffluente*, < L. *diffluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffluere* (> Sp. *difluir*), flow in different directions, < *dis-*, away, apart, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*.] Tending to flow away on all sides; not fixed; readily dissolving.

A formless, apparently *diffluent* and structureless mass.
A. Gray, in Nat. Sci. and Rel., p. 14.

Diffugia (di-fū'ji-ä), *n.* [NL., formed (improp.) from the L. base *diffug-* (as in pp. *diffugus*) of *diffluere*, flow apart: see *diffluent*.] A genus of ordinary amœboform rhizopods, of the order *Amœboidea* and family *Arcellidæ*, having a kind of test or shell made of foreign particles agglutinated together, as grains of sand, diatoms, etc.: so called from the flowing out or apart of the pseudopods. *D. urceolata* is an example.

difform (dif'fôrm), *a.* [< F. *difforme*, OF. *deforme* = Sp. Pg. *disforme* = It. *difforme*, < ML. **difformis*, var. of L. *deformis*, deformed: see *deform*, *a.*] 1. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous; deformed.—2. Unlike; dissimilar.

The unequal refractions of *difform* rays. *Newton.*

difformed (di-fôrmd'), *a.* Same as *difform*.

difformity (di-fôr'mi-ti), *n.*; pl. *difformities* (-tiz). [< F. *difformité* = Sp. *disformidad* = Pg. *disformidade* = It. *difformità*, < ML. *difformita(t-)s*, var. of L. *deformita(t-)s*, deformity: see *difform* and *deformity*.] Difference or diversity in form; lack of uniformity.

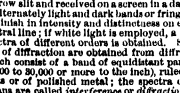
Just as . . . hearing and seeing are not inequalities or *difformities* in the soul of man, but each of them powers of the whole soul. *Clarke*, Ans. to Sixth Letter.

diffract (di-frakt'), *v. t.* [= F. *diffracter*, < L. *diffractus*, pp. of *diffringere*, break in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *frangere* = E. *break*: see *fraction* and *break*.] To break into parts; specifically, in *optics*, to break up, as a beam of light, by deflecting it from a right line; deflect.

diffract (di-frakt'), *a.* [< L. *diffractus*, pp.: see the verb.] In *lichenology*, broken into distinct areoles separated by chinks.

diffracted (di-frak'ted), *a.* [< *diffract* + *-ed*2.] In *entom.*, bending in opposite directions: as, elytra *diffracted* at the tips.

diffraction (di-frak'shon), *n.* [= F. *diffraction* = Pg. *diffracção* = It. *diffrazione*, < L. as if **diffractio(n-)*, < *diffringere*, pp. *diffractus*, break in pieces: see *diffract*, *v.*] **1.** In *optics*, the spreading of light or deflection of its rays, accompanied by phenomena of interference: occasioned by the neighborhood of an opaque body to the course of the light, as when it passes by the edge of an opaque body or through a small aperture, the luminous rays appearing to be bent or deflected from their straight course and mutually interfering with one another. See *interference*.



Diffraction Bands.

Thus, if a beam of monochromatic light is passed through a narrow slit and received on a screen in a dark room, a series of alternately light and dark bands or fringes is seen, which diminish in intensity and distinctness on either side of the central line; if white light is employed, a series of colored spectra of different orders is obtained. Similar phenomena of diffraction are exhibited from diffraction gratings, which consist of a band of equidistant parallel lines (from 10,000 to 30,000 or more to the inch), ruled on a surface of glass or of polished metal; the spectra obtained by this means are called *interference* or *diffraction spectra*. They differ from prismatic spectra, since in them the colors are uniformly distributed in their zone order and extent according to their difference in wave-length; while in the latter the less refrangible (red) rays are crowded together, and the more refrangible (blue, violet) are dispersed. Diffraction gratings are now made, especially in studying the solar spectrum. The best gratings are ruled on speculum metal with a concave surface (often called *Rowland gratings*, after Professor Henry A. Rowland of Baltimore), and give an image of the spectrum directly, without the intervention of a lens.

The street lamps at night, looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show *diffraction* phenomena.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 96.

This *diffraction* grating is merely a system of close, equidistant, parallel lines ruled upon a plate of glass or polished metal. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 73.

Hence—**2.** In *acoustics*, the analogous modification produced upon sound-waves when passing by the edge of a large body, as a building. The chief difference between the two classes of phenomena is due to the relatively enormous length of the waves of sound, as compared with those of light.—**Diffraction circles.** See *circle*.

diffractive (di-frak'tiv), *a.* [= F. *diffractif*; as *diffract* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to diffraction; causing diffraction.

diffractively (di-frak'tiv-li), *adv.* By or with diffraction; in a diffractive manner.

In the first place, a marked distinction is to be drawn between those objectives of low or moderate power which are to be worked dioptrically and those of high power which are to be worked *diffractively*.
W. B. Carpenter, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 268.

diffranchiset, **diffranchisement**† (di-fran'chiz or -chiz, di-fran'chiz-ment or -chiz-ment). Same as *disfranchise*, *disfranchisement*.

diffrangibility (di-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffrangible*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being diffrangible; the degree of diffraction.

The refrangibility of a ray and its *diffrangibility*, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface. *C. A. Young*, The Sun, p. 98.

diffrangible (di-fran'ji-bl), *a.* [< L. **diffrangere*, assumed for *diffringere*, break (see *diffract*), + *-ible*.] Capable of being diffracted, as light passing through a narrow slit, or reflected from a diffraction grating. See *diffraction*, 1.

diffugient (di-fū'ji-ent), *a.* [< L. *diffugien(t-)s*, ppr. of *diffugere*, flee in different directions, scatter, disappear, < *dis-*, apart, + *fugere*, flee.] Dispersing; fleeing; vanishing. [Rare.]

To-morrow the *diffugient* snows will give place to spring.
Thackeray, Round about the Christmas Tree.

diffusate (di-fū'sāt), *n.* [< *diffuse* + *-ate*1.] The solution of crystalline or diffusible substances resulting from dialysis.

diffuse (di-fūz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diffused*, ppr. *diffusing*. [= F. *diffuser*, < L. *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, pour in different directions, spread by pouring, pour out, < *dis-*, away, + *fundere*, pour: see *fuse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To pour out and spread, as a fluid; cause to flow and spread.

Our bounty, like a drop of water, disappears when *diffused* too widely. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

2. To spread abroad; scatter; send out or extend in all directions.

The mind, when it is withdrawn and collected into itself, and not *diffused* into the organs of the body, hath some extent and latitude of perception.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 204.

Believe her [Vanity] not, her glass *diffuses*
False portraitures. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 6.

All around
A general Sigh *diffus'd* a mournful Sound.
Congreve, Iliad.

I see thee sitting crown'd with good,
A central warmth *diffusing* bliss.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxxiv.

=Syn. 2. To scatter, disseminate, circulate, disperse, distribute, propagate.

II. *intrans.* To spread, as a fluid, by the wandering of its molecules in amongst those of a contiguous fluid. Thus, if a layer of salt water be placed beneath fresh water, the salt water will gradually penetrate into the fresh water, against the action of gravity.

diffuse (di-fūs'), *a.* [< ME. **diffuse* (in adv. *diffusely*) = OF. *diffus*, F. *diffus* = Sp. *difuso* = Pg. It. *diffuso*, < L. *diffusus*, pp.: see *diffuse*, *v.*] **1.** Widely spread or diffused; extended; dispersed; scattered.

A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things. *Milton*, To the Parliament of England.

Specifically—(*a*) In *pathol.*, spreading widely and having no distinctively defined limits: as, a *diffuse* inflammation or suppuration: opposed to *circumscribed*. (*b*) In *bot.*, spreading widely and loosely. (*c*) In *embryol.*, applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the fetal villi form a broad belt. (*d*) In *zoöl.*, sparse, few and scattered, as markings; especially, in *entom.*, said of punctures, etc., when they are less thickly set than on a neighboring part from which they appear to be scattered off.

2. Prolix; using many words; verbose; rambling: said of speakers and writers or their style.

The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconcluaive; the style *diffuse* and verbose. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

He was a man of English make, taciturn, of few words, no *diffuse* American talker. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 165.

3†. Hard to understand; perplexing; requiring extended effort.

The toun-clerk of the seid cite for the tyme beinge shall yeve no jugement in the Bailliles name of the same cite for the tyme ocynge, in or vppon eny *diffuse* matier bifore him, without the adulse of the Recordor of the same cite for the tyme beynge. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 400.

John Lydgate
Wryteth after an hyer rate;
It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mynd.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 806.

Diffuse ganglion. See *ganglion*.=Syn. **2.** Loose, rambling, wordy, long-winded, diluted, spun out.

diffused (di-fūzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diffuse*, *v.*] **1.** Spread; dispersed.

It is the most flourishing, or, as they may be called, the dominant species—those which range widely, are the most *diffused* in their own country, and are the most numerous in individuals—which oftenest produce well-marked varieties, or, as I consider them, incipient species.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 63.

The gray hidden moon's *diffused* soft light . . .
His sea-girt island prison did but show.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 403.

2†. Spread out; extended; stretched.

See how he lies at random, carelessly *diffused*,
With languish'd head unprop'd,
Milton, S. A., l. 118.

3†. Confused; irregular; wild; negligent.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

But [we] grow, like savages, . . .
To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And everything that seems unnatural.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2.

The strangest pageant, fashioned like a court,
(As least I dreamt I saw it) so *diffused*,
So painted, pied, and full of rainbow strains,
As never yet, either by time or place,
Was made the food to my distasted sense.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4. In *zoöl.*, ill-defined; without definite edges: applied to colored marks when they appear to merge gradually into the ground-color at their edges, and especially to marks on the wings of butterflies and moths when the scales forming them become scattered at the edges.

diffusedly (di-fū'zed-li), *adv.* **1.** In a diffused manner; with wide dispersion.—**2**†. Confusedly; irregularly; negligently (as to dress).

Go not so *diffusedly*;
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Nice Valour, iii.

So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Ireland, xxii.

3. In *zoöl.*, in a spreading manner; so as to fade into the surrounding parts: as, a mark *diffusedly* paler on one side.

diffusedness (di-fū'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being widely spread.

Mr. Warburton's text, as well as all others, read "She would infect to the north-star;" and it is the *diffusedness*, or extent of her infection, which is here described.
T. Edwards, Canons of Criticism, xxii.

diffusely (di-fūs'li), *adv.* [< ME. *diffuseli*; < *diffuse* + *-ly*2.] **1.** Widely; extensively.

Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies,
Thus with a horrid smile the hag replies.
Rowe, Lucan, vi.

2. Copiously; amply; fully; prolixly.

Luk . . . tellith more *diffuseli* how man stieth (ascendeth) up to God, from Adam to the Trinite (Luke iii. 23–38). *Wyclif*, Select Works (ed. Arnold), I. 351.

A sentiment which, expressed *diffusely*, will barely be admitted to be just; expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. *Blair*, Lectures, xviii.

3. In *entom.*, thinly and irregularly: as, a surface *diffusely* punctured.

diffuseness (di-fūs'nes), *n.* The quality of being diffuse; specifically, in speaking or writing, want of concentration or conciseness; prolixity.

The *diffuseness* of Blue-Books has been a standard subject of criticism since Blue-Books began.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 504.

diffuser (di-fū'zėr), *n.* One who or that which diffuses; specifically, in *physics*, an apparatus consisting of a number of thin metal plates, designed to conduct away the heat of a thermo-electric battery by exposing a large surface to the air. Also spelled *diffusor*.

It is his mastery of ridicule which renders Sydney Smith so powerful as a *diffuser* of ideas, for in order to diffuse widely it is necessary to be able to address fools.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, ii.

diffusibility (di-fū-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *diffusible*: see *-bility*.] The tendency of a fluid to penetrate a contiguous fluid by the wandering of its molecules.

Water is probably a liquid of a high degree of *diffusibility*; at least it appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol, and four or six times more rapidly than the less diffusive salts. *J. Graham*, Phil. Trans., 1833, p. 178.

diffusible (di-fū'zi-bl), *a.* [= F. *diffusible*; as *diffuse* + *-ible*.] Capable of diffusing, as a fluid; diffusive.—**Diffusible stimulants.** See *stimulant*.

diffusibleness (di-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility. *Craig.*

diffusile† (di-fū'sil), *a.* [< L. *diffusilis*, diffusive, < *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] Spreading. *Bailey*, 1727.

diffusimeter (dif-ū-sim'e-tėr), *n.* Same as *diffusometer*.

diffusiometer (di-fū-si-om'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *diffusio*(*n-*), diffusion, + *metrum*, a measure.] An apparatus devised by Graham for ascertaining the rate of diffusion between gases. It consists essentially of a tube, containing the gas under

experiment, with the lower end plunged in mercury and the upper end closed with a porous plug; the rate of diffusion is determined from the rapidity with which the mercury rises in the tube as the diffusion of the gas goes on through the porous plug.

diffusion (di-fū'zhŏn), *n.* [= F. *diffusion* = Pr. *diffusio* = Sp. *difusion* = Pg. *difusão* = It. *diffusione*, ⟨ L. *diffusio(n-)*, ⟨ *diffundere*, pp. *diffusus*, diffuse: see *diffuse*, *v.*] The act of diffusing, or the state of being diffused. (*a*) The gradual and spontaneous molecular mixing of two fluids which are placed in contact one with the other. It takes place without the application of external forces and even when opposed by the action of gravity. It is explained by the motion and mutual attraction of the molecules of the two fluids. Diffusion is most rapid and marked between gases, but is also an important phenomenon of liquids. See *diffusion of gases* and *diffusion of liquids*, below.

The process of *diffusion* is one which is continually performing an important part in the atmosphere around us. Respiration itself, for the process of *diffusion*, would fail in its appointed end.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. iii. § 3.

(*b*) A scattering, dispersion, or dissemination, as of dust or seed, or of animals or plants.

The process of *diffusion* would often be very slow, depending on climatal and geographical changes, on strange accidents, and on the gradual acclimatization of new species to the various climates through which they might have to pass.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 305.

(*c*) Propagation or spread, as of knowledge or doctrine.

Another measure of culture is the *diffusion* of knowledge.
Emerson, Civilization, p. 21.

To our medieval forefathers the great *diffusion* of the arts of reading and writing which followed on the invention of printing was a boon beyond all words.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 242.

(*dt*) Diffuseness; prolixity.

To abregge
Diffusioun of speche. *Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 296.

Diffusion apparatus, an apparatus sometimes employed for extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. — **Diffusion circles**, luminous circles, as those thrown upon a screen by a lens when the object is either too near or too far to be in exact focus. — **Diffusion of electricity and magnetism**, propagation analogous to the conduction of heat.

This *diffusion* and decay of the induction-current is a phenomenon precisely analogous to the diffusion of heat from a part of the medium initially hotter or colder than the rest. *Clerk Maxwell.*

Diffusion of force, the phenomena of viscosity in moving fluids. — **Diffusion of gases**, the diffusion through each other which takes place when two bodies of gas are placed in contact, as when a bell-jar of hydrogen is placed base to base over one containing oxygen. After a certain time a homogeneous mixture is obtained, even if the heavier gas is placed below. When separated by a porous diaphragm the relative rate of diffusion can be measured (see *diffusiometer*); it is found to be the more rapid with the lighter gas. — **Diffusion of heat.** (*a*) A phrase employed to express the modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected, viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection. The term is also used, like *diffusion of light* (see *light*), to describe the irregular reflection or scattering of the incident heat (and light) from the surface of a body not perfectly smooth. (*b*) Conduction of heat. — **Diffusion of liquids**, the diffusion through each other which occurs when two liquids that are capable of mixing, such as alcohol and water, are placed in contact, even in spite of the action of gravity. It is closely related to the phenomena of exosmosis and endosmosis (which see), which take place when the liquids are separated by a porous diaphragm. See also *dialysis*. — **Diffusion of taxes**, the theory that the community as a whole must bear the burden of any tax, no matter upon what commodity or persons it is originally levied. This theory rests on the assumption of perfect competition. — **Diffusion tube**, an instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. = **Syn.** Spread, circulation, expansion, dissemination, distribution.

diffusion-osmose (di-fū'zhŏn-oz'mōs), *n.* Osmose due to the diffusibility of the liquids, and not to the chemical action of the membrane.

diffusion-volume (di-fū'zhŏn-vol'ūm), *n.* The volume of a fluid which diffuses into a second in the same time that a given volume of the second diffuses into the first.

diffusive (di-fū'siv), *a.* [= F. *diffusif* = Sp. *difusivo* = Pg. It. *diffusivo*, ⟨ L. as if **diffusivus*, ⟨ *diffusus*, pp. of *diffundere*, diffuse: see *diffuse*.] 1. Having the quality of diffusing or spreading by flowing, as fluids, or of dispersing, as minute particles: as, water, air, light, dust, smoke, and odors are *diffusive* substances.

All liquid bodies are *diffusive*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

Diffusive Cold does the whole Earth invade,
Like a Disease, through all its Veins 'tis spread.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

2. Extending in all directions; widely reaching; extensive: as, *diffusive* charity or benevolence.

No fear that the religious opinions he holds sacred, . . . or the politics he cultivates, . . . will keep back any from his share of the *diffusive* good.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 203.

He [Hartley Coleridge] thinks intellect is now of a more *diffusive* character than some fifty years since, for progressive it can not be. *Caroline Fox*, Journal, p. 21.

I seem in star and flower
To feel thee some *diffusive* power.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, cxxx.

diffusively (di-fū'siv-li), *adv.* Widely; extensively; in every direction.

diffusiveness (di-fū'siv-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being diffusive: as, the *diffusiveness* of odors. — 2. The quality or state of being diffuse, as an author or his style; verboseness; copiousness of words or expression.

Of a beautiful and magnificent *diffusiveness* Cicero is, beyond doubt, the most illustrious example.
Blair, Rhetoric, xviii.

diffusivity (dif-ū-siv'ĭ-ti), *n.* [⟨ *diffusive* + *-ity.*] The power or rate of diffusion. [Rare.]

The *diffusivity* of one substance in another is the number of units of the substance which pass in unit of time through unit of surface. *Tait*, Properties of Matter, p. 257.

diffusor (di-fū'zor), *n.* See *diffuser*.

dig (dig), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dug* or *digged*, ppr. *digging*. [⟨ M. E. *diggen*, *dyggen* (once *deggen*, for a rime) (pret. *duggede*, *digged*, pp. *digged*), prob. altered (through Dan. influence?) from earlier *dikken*, usually *diken* or *assibilated dichen*, dig, ⟨ AS. *dīcian*, make a ditch (= Dan. *dige*, raise a dike, = Sw. *dika*, ditch, dig ditches), ⟨ *dīc*, a ditch, etc.: see *dike*, *ditch*, *v.* and *n.* The pret. *dug*, for earlier *digged*, like *stuck* for *stocked*, is modern.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a ditch or other excavation; turn up or throw out earth or other material, as in making a ditch or channel or in tilling: as, to *dig* in the field; to *dig* to the bottom of something.

Thei wente to the tresour, as Merlin hem taught, in the forest, and lete *digge* in the erthe and fonde the tresour that neuer er (before) was seyn, and toke it oute of the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 370.

I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed. Luke xvi. 3.

The scripture says, Adam *digged*; Could he *dig* without arms? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To study hard; give much time to study; grind. [Students' slang, U. S.]

Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who *dug* sixteen hours per diem.
Harvard Register, 1827–28, p. 303.

To dig out, to decamp or abscond suddenly: as, the defaulter took a horse, and *dug out*. [Slang, U. S.]

II. *trans.* 1. To excavate; make a passage through or into, or remove, by loosening and taking away material: usually followed by an adverb: as, to *dig up* the ground; to *dig out* a choked tunnel.

Who *digs* hills because they do aspire,
Throws down one mountain to cast up a higher.
Shak., Pericles, i. 4.

2. To form by excavation; make by digging: as, to *dig* a tunnel, a well, a mine, etc.; to *dig* one's way out.

Whoso *diggeth* a pit shall fall therein. Prov. xxvi. 27.

I believe more Men do *dig* their Graves with their Teeth than with the Pankard. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 5.

3. To break up and turn over piecemeal, as a portion of ground: as, to *dig* a garden with a spade; a hog *digs* the ground with his snout.

Dikeres and delueres *digged* [var. *dikeden* (A), vii. 100] vp the balkes. *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 109.

4. To excavate a passage or tunnel for; make a way of escape for by digging: as, he *dug* himself out of prison.

Look you, th' adversary . . . is *digged* himself four yards under the countermines. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 2.

5. To obtain or remove by excavation; figuratively, to find or discover by effort or search; get by close attention or investigation: often followed by *up* or *out*: as, to *dig* potatoes; to *dig* or *dig out* ore; to *dig up* old records; to *dig out* a lesson.

There let Julianus Apostata *diggen* him (John the Baptist) up, and let bremnen [burn] his bones.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 107.

As appeareth by the coynes of the Tyrians and Sidonians, which are *digged out* and found daily.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 46.

6. To cause to penetrate; thrust or force in: followed by *into*: as, he *dug* his spurs *into* his horse's flanks; he *dug* his heel *into* the ground. — **To dig down**, to undermine and cause to fall by digging.

In their selfwill they *digged down* a wall. Gen. xlix. 6.

To dig in, to cover or incorporate by digging: as, to *dig in* manure. — **To dig over**, to examine or search by digging: as, he *dug over* the spot very carefully, but found nothing.

dig (dig), *n.* [⟨ *dig*, *v.*] 1. A thrust; a punch; a poke: as, a *dig* in the ribs: often used figuratively of sarcasm and criticism. — 2. A diligent or plodding student. [Students' slang, U. S.]

The many honest *digs* who had in this room consumed the midnight oil. *Collegian*, p. 221.

digallic (dī-gal'ik), *a.* [⟨ *di-*[2] + *gallic*[2].] Used only in the following phrase. — **Digallic acid.** Same as *tannic acid* (which see, under *tannic*).

digamist (dig'ą-mist), *n.* [⟨ *digamy* + *-ist.*] One who has been married twice; a widower or widow who marries a second time. See *bigamist*. [Rare.]

Digamists, according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digamma (dī-gam'ą), *n.* [⟨ L. *digamma*, also *digammon*, *digammos*, ⟨ Gr. *δίγαμμα*, also *δίγαμμον*, *δίγαμμος*, the digamma, a name first found in the grammarians of the first century (so called because its form, F, resembles two gammas, Γ, set one above the other); ⟨ *δι-*, two-, twice, + *γάμμα*, gamma.] A letter corresponding in derivation and alphabetic place to the Latin and modern European F, once belonging to the Greek alphabet, and retained longest among the Æolians. It was a consonant, and appears to have had the force of the English *w*. It went out of use with the disappearance of the sound signified by it from Greek pronunciation, but is restorable on metrical and other evidence in many ancient Greek words, especially in Homer.

digammated (dī-gam'ą-ted), *a.* [⟨ *digamma* + *-ate*[3] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Formed or spelled with a digamma; using a digamma.

It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1820 his famous *digammated* Iliad — or rather Viviad — of Homer. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 56.

To the *digammated* and older form of the Greek oblique cases there corresponds also the Latin Jovem, Jovis, Jovi. *Grimm*, Teut. Mythol. (trans.), I. 193.

2. Formed as if with a digamma: as, the *digammated* cross, a phallic symbol.

digamous (dig'ą-mus), *a.* [⟨ LL. *digamus*, ⟨ Gr. *δίγαμος*, married a second time, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *γάμος*, marriage.] 1. Relating to digamy, or a second marriage. — 2. In *bot.*, same as *androgynous*. [Rare.]

digamy (dig'ą-mi), *n.* [⟨ Gr. as if **διγαμία*, ⟨ *δίγαμος*: see *digamous*.] Second marriage; marriage after the death of the first spouse. [Rare.]

Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanagoras as "a decent adultery." *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 346.

digastric (di-gas'trik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *digastrique* = Pg. It. *digastrico*, ⟨ NL. *digastricus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γαστήρ*, belly.] **I.** *a.* In *anat.*: (*a*) Having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as a muscle: as, the omohyoid, the biventer cervicis, etc., are *digastric* muscles. (*b*) Pertaining to the digastric. — **Digastric fossa.** (*a*) A shallow depression on the inner surface of the inferior border of the lower jaw, on either side of the symphysis. (*b*) The digastric groove. — **Digastric groove**, the depression on the inner side of the mastoid process of the temporal bone. — **Digastric lobe of the cerebellum.** See *cerebellum*. — **Digastric muscle.** See *muscle*. — **Digastric nerve**, a branch of the facial nerve, supplying the posterior belly of the digastric muscle.

II. *n.* A muscle of the lower jaw: so called because in man it has two bellies. In its generalized condition it is a principal depressor of the lower jaw, opening the mouth and antagonizing the temporal and masseteric muscles. It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. In man and many other animals (though not in most) it becomes digastric or double-bellied, the intervening tendon being bound by an aponeurotic loop to the hyoid bone, and the muscle thus becoming an elevator of the hyoid as well as a depressor of the jaw. It arises from the digastric groove of the mastoid, and is inserted into the symphysis ment. With the lower border of the jaw its two bellies, which meet at an angle, bound the surgical triangle of the neck known as the submaxillary space.

digastricus (dī-gas'tri-kus), *n.*; pl. *digastrici* (-sī). [NL.: see *digastric*.] In *anat.*, the digastric muscle.

digby (dig'bi), *n.*; pl. *digbies* (-biz). A smoked herring exported from the town of Digby in Nova Scotia; a Digby herring.

Digenea[1] (di-jen'ē-ą), *n.* [NL., fem. of **digeneus*, ⟨ Gr. *δίγενής*, of two kinds or sexes: see *digenous*.] A genus of Asiatic flycatchers, of the family *Muscicapidæ*, related to *Niltava*. *D. superciliaris* of India is an example. *Hodgson*, 1844.

Digenea[2] (di-jen'ē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[1].] A division of trematode worms or flukes, containing those which leave the egg as free ciliated organisms: opposed to *Monogenea*.

digeneous (di-jen'ē-us), *a.* [⟨ NL. **digeneus*: see *Digenea*[2].] Having the characters of the *Digenea*; pertaining to the *Digenea*: as, a *digeneous* fluke.

digenesis (di-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *biol.*, successive generation by two different processes, as sexual

and asexual; parthenogenesis alternating with ordinary sexual reproduction.

digenetic (dij-ē-net'ik), *a.* [< *digenesis*, after *genetic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of digenesis.

digenous (dij'e-nus), *a.* [< ML. *digenus*, of two kinds, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γένος*, kind, sex: see *genus*.] Bisexual; of or pertaining to both sexes; done by the two sexes; syngenetic; originating from opposite sexes.

The *digenous* or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism. *Claus*, Zoology (trans.), p. 97.

digerent† (dij'e-rent), *a.* [< L. *digerent(t-)s*, ppr. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Digesting. *Bailey*.

digest (di-jest'), *v.* [< ME. *digest*, only as pp., < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere* (> It. *digerire* = Sp. Pg. *digerir* = F. *digérer*), carry apart, separate, divide, distribute, arrange, set in order, digest, dissolve, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gerere*, carry: see *gest*, *jest*. Cf. equiv. *disgest*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To divide; separate.

This part of invention . . . I purpose . . . to propound, having *digested* it into two parts. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 217.

Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dowers, *digest* the third. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

2. To analyze and distribute into suitable classes, or under proper heads or titles, usually with condensation, so as to state results in concise form; arrange in convenient order; dispose methodically.

Many laws . . . were read over, and some of them scanned, but finding much difficulty in *digesting* and agreeing them, . . . another committee was chosen. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 317.

A series of an emperor's coins is his life, *digested* into annals. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

Such a man seemed to her the properest person to *digest* the memoirs of her life. *Goldsmith*, Voltaire.

Matthew Paris . . . was a compiler who appropriated and *digested* the work of a whole school of earlier annalists. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

3†. To draw up in order; arrange.

When that I heard where Richmond did arrive,
I did *digest* my bands in battell-ray. *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 763.

4. To arrange methodically in the mind; think out with due arrangement of parts; ponder; settle in one's mind: as, to *digest* a plan or scheme.

Every one hath not *digested* when it is a sin to take something for money lent, or when not. *G. Herbert*.

Father Christopher took upon him, with the greatest readiness, to manage the letters, and we *digested* the plan of them. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 35.

5. To prepare for assimilation, as food, by the physiological process of digestion: applied also by extension to the action of certain insectivorous plants.

Mrs. Treat . . . informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to *digest* the third fly, but died in the attempt. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 311.

Hence—6. To assimilate mentally; obtain mental nourishment or improvement from by thorough comprehension: as, to *digest* a book or a discourse.

Grant that we may in such wise hear them (the Scriptures), read, mark, learn, and inwardly *digest* them. *Book of Common Prayer*, Collect for Second Sunday in [Advent.

The pith of oracles
Is to be then *digested* when th' events
Expound their truth. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 3.

7. To bear with patience or with an effort; brook; receive without resentment; put up with; endure: as, to *digest* an insult.

Then, however thou speak'st, . . .
I shall *digest* it. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5.

There may be spirits also that *digest* no rude affronts. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, ii. 3.

I never can *digest* the loss of most of Origen's works. *Coleridge*.

8. In *chem.*, to soften and prepare by heat; expose to a gentle heat in a boiler or matrass, as a preparation for operations.

The fifthe maner is that the brennynge water be 10 tymes distillid in hors dounge contynuely *digest*. *Book of Quinte Essence* (ed. Furnivall), p. 6.

9. To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants and other substances.—10†. In *med.*, to dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or a wound.—11. To mature; ripen. [Rare.]

Well *digested* fruits. *Jer. Taylor.*

=Syn. 2. To classify, codify, systematize, methodize, reduce to order.—4. To study out, meditate, ponder, work upon.

II. *intrans.* 1. To carry on the physiological process of digestion.

It is the stomach that *digesteth*, and distributeth to all the rest. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 109.

2. To undergo digestion, as food.

Hunger's my cook; my labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat.
Brome, To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

3. To be prepared by heat.—4†. To suppurate; generate pus, as an ulcer or a wound.—5. To dissolve and be prepared for manure, as substances in compost.

digest (di'jest), *n.* [< ME. *digest* = F. *digeste* = Sp. Pg. It. *digesto*, < LL. *digestum*, usually in pl. *digesta*, a collection of writings arranged under different heads, esp. of Justinian's code of laws, the Pandects; neut. of L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, distribute, set in order, arrange: see *digest*, *v.*] 1. A collection, compilation, abridgment, or summary of literary, legal, scientific, or historical matter, arranged in some convenient order.

They made and recorded a sort of institute and *digest* of anarchy, called the Rights of Man. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

A *digest* of ancient records, of tradition, and of observation. *Welsh*, Eng. Lit., I. 146.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] The collection or body of Roman laws prepared by order of the emperor Justinian. See *pandect*.

The volumes of the modern doctors of the civil law exceed those of the ancient jurisconsults, of which Tribonian compiled the *digest*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 369.

If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages, such as that of the monks of Canterbury against the archbishops, you will find that its citations from the Code and *Digest* are at least as numerous as from the Decretals. *Stubbs*, Mediæval and Modern Hist., p. 206.

3. In *law*, a compilation of concise statements, summaries, or analyses of statutes or of reported cases, or of both, arranged in alphabetical order of subjects, usually with analytic subdivisions, so as to form a systematic compend of the authorities represented in the collection. =Syn. 1. *Compendium*, *Compend*, etc. See *abridgment*.

digestation† (di-jes-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ation*.] A digesting, ordering, or disposing. *Bailey*, 1727.

digestedly (di-jes'ted-li), *adv.* In a well-arranged manner. *Mede.*

digester (di-jes'tėr), *n.* One who or that which digests. (*a*) One who analyzes and arranges in due order; one who makes a digest.

We find this *digester* of codes, amender of laws, destroyer of feudality, equalizer of public burthens, &c., permitting, if he did not perpetrate, one of the most atrocious acts of oppression. *Brougham.*

(*b*) One who digests food. (*c*) That which assists the digestion of food, as a medicine or an article of food that strengthens the digestive power of the alimentary canal. (*d*) A strong close vessel, in which bones or other substances may be subjected, in water or other liquid, to a temperature above that of boiling. It is made of iron or other metal, with an air-tight lid, in which is a safety-valve. In this vessel animal or other substances are placed, and submitted to a higher degree of heat than could be obtained in open vessels, by which means the solvent power of the liquid is greatly increased. It is called in this form (first described in 1681) *Papin's digester*, from its inventor, Denis Papin, a Frenchman. The principle is applied in other forms, and by it various useful products are obtained on a large scale from animal carcases unfit for other use. In other kinds of digesters the operation is chemical, and does not imply the extreme pressures employed in that above described. Thus, in one kind, nut-galls or other vegetable products are placed in a vessel and saturated with ether; the volatile extract falls in minute drops into a closed vessel below, which is connected by means of a pipe with the top of the upper vessel to prevent the escape of the ether. See *rendering-tank*. Also *digestor*.

digestibility (di-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *digestibilité*; as *digestible* + *-ity*.] The character or quality of being digestible.

digestible (di-jes'ti-bl), *a.* [< ME. *digestible*, < OF. *digestible*, F. *digestible* = Sp. *digestible* = Pg. *digestivel* = It. *digestibile*, < LL. *digestibilis*, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] Capable of being digested.

A snug little supper of something light
And *digestible*, ere they retire for the night.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 220.

digestibleness (di-jes'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Digestibility.

digestion (di-jes'tyon), *n.* [< ME. *digestioun*, < OF. *digestion*, F. *digestion* = Pr. *digestio* = Sp. *digestion* = Pg. *digestão* = It. *digestione*, < L. *digestio(n-)*, digestion, arrangement, < *digerere*, pp. *digestus*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] 1†. Order; arrangement.

The chaos of eternal night,
To which the whole *digestion* of the world
Is now returning. *Chapman*, Revenge of Busay d'Ambois, v. 1.

2. The physiological process of converting the food from the state in which it enters the mouth to that in which it can pass from the alimentary canal into the blood-vessels and lymphatics. The principal features of the process, apart from the comminution of the food, are the conversion of starch into sugar and of proteids into peptones, and the emulsionizing of the fats. These changes are effected by the action of soluble ferments furnished by the salivary glands, the gastric glands, the pancreas, and the intestinal glands. The bile is also of service, especially in the emulsionizing of the fats.

Hence—3. The function or power of assimilating nutriment.

Digne not on the morewe to-fore thin appitide;
Cleer eir & walking makith good *digestioun*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

Every morsel to a satisfied hunger is only a new labour to a tired *digestion*. *South*, Sermons.

Something seriously the matter this time with his *digestion*; dyspepsia in good earnest now. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 319.

4. In *bot.*: (*a*) The process carried on in leaves under the action of light, resulting in the decomposition of carbonic acid and the evolution of oxygen. (*b*) In insectivorous plants, an action of secreted fluids upon insects or other organic matter, similar to the process of digestion in animals.—5. In *chem.*: (*a*) The operation of exposing bodies to heat to prepare them for some action on each other. (*b*) The action of a solvent on any substance, especially under the influence of heat and pressure; solution; liquefaction. See *digester* (*d*).

We conceive, indeed, that a perfect good concoction, or *digestion*, or maturation of some metals will produce gold. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

6. The act of methodizing and reducing to order; coördination.

The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in [the] senate. *Sir W. Temple.*

7†. The process of maturing an ulcer or a wound, and disposing it to generate pus; maturation.—8. The process of dissolution and preparation of substances for manure, as in compost.

digestive (di-jes'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *digestive*, *n.*; = F. *digestif* = Sp. Pg. It. *digestivo*, < LL. *digestivus*, digestive, < L. *digestus*, pp. of *digerere*, digest: see *digest*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the physiological process of digestion. In *biol.*: (*a*) Alimentary in general; pertaining in any way to digestion or alimentation: as, the *digestive* tract—that is, the whole alimentary canal from mouth to anus (as cut under *alimentary*); a *digestive* act or process. (*b*) Specifically applied by Oken to sundry low organisms whose chief or only obvious physiological activity is digestion: as, a *digestive* animal.

2. Promoting digestion: as, a *digestive* medicine.

Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. *B. Jonson*, Epigrams, cl.

3. Pertaining to or used in the chemical process of digestion. See *digester* (*d*).—4. Pertaining to the process of analyzing and arranging; analytical.

To business, ripen'd by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought.
Dryden, Astræa Redux.

5†. In *surg.*, causing maturation in wounds or ulcers.

II. *n.* 1. In *med.*, any preparation or medicine which aids digestion.

So I sele of medicyns comfortatyues[,] *digestyues*.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 14.

2†. In *surg.*, an application which ripens an ulcer or a wound, or disposes it to suppurate.

I dressed it with *digestives*. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

digestively (di-jes'tiv-li), *adv.* By way of digestion. *Wilkie Collins.*

digestor (di-jes'tor), *n.* See *digester*.

digesture† (di-jes'tūr), *n.* [< *digest* + *-ure*.] Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes: 1, a pig; 2, a pole of ling and mustard; and 3, a pipe of tobacco for *digestyure*. *Apothegms of King James* (1660).

diggable (dig'a-bl), *a.* [< *dig* + *-able*.] That may be dug.

digger (dig'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *diggere*; < *dig* + *-er*1. Cf. *diker*, *ditcher*.] 1. A person or an animal that digs; an instrument for digging.—2. [*cap.*] One of a degraded class of Indians in California, Nevada, and adjacent regions, belonging to several tribes, all more or less intimately connected with the Shoshones: so called because they live

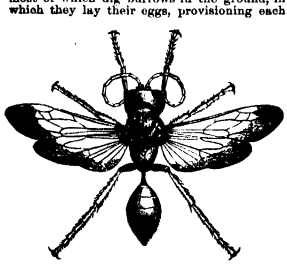
chiefly upon roots dug from the ground. Collectively called *Digger Indians*.

Among all these Indians the most miserable are the root-*diggers*, who live almost entirely on the scanty roots of plants which are found in the ravines or plains. These poor wretches suffer all the hardships of hunger and want. They are compelled to spend two thirds of the year among the mountains, with no other resource than a little fish and roots. When both these provisions fail, it is impossible to picture the wretched state of these pariahs of the wilderness. Yet they are not downcast; they are ever cheerful, and endure their suffering with dignity. They are open and sociable with strangers and perfectly honest in their transactions.

Abbé Domenech, Deserts of North America (trans.), II. 60.

3. *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the hymenopterous insects called *digger-wasps* or *Fossores*. See *Fossores* and *digger-wasp*.

digger-wasp (dig'ėr-wosp), *n.* The popular name of the fossorial hymenopterous insects of the families *Scoliidæ*, *Pompilidæ*, and *Sphegidæ*, most of which dig burrows in the ground, in which they lay their eggs, provisioning each



Ichneumon-like Digger-wasp (*Sphex ichneumonea*), natural size.

cell with the bodies of other insects, on which their larvæ feed after hatching. *Sphex ichneumonea* is a large rust-colored species which digs holes six inches deep and provisions them with grasshoppers; *Chlorion cæruleum* provisions the nest with spiders, and *Ammophila pictipennis* with cutworms. See also cut under *Ammophila*.

digging (dig'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dig*, *v.*] **1.** The act of excavating, especially with spade or shovel, or, in general, with simple tools and without the aid of blasting. Excavation in this general sense involves various names, according to the nature and object of the work done. See *excavation*, *mine*, and *quarry*.

2†. The act of undermining; plotting; manœuvering.

Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and *diggings* so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded till our grand-children have forgotten our virtues or our vices. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, i. 2 (Ord MS.).

3†. *pl.* That which is dug out.

He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable *diggings* of an open mine.
Bacon, Impeachment of Waste.

4. *pl.* A region or locality where mining is carried on. [Western U. S. and Australia.] Hence— **5.** *pl.* Region; place; locality: as, business is dull in these *diggings*. [Colloq., western U. S.]

She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realizes what is being done in these *diggings*!
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxi.

Dry diggings, placer mines at a distance from water, or where water cannot be conveniently got for washing the material excavated.

digging-machine (dig'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for spading or breaking up the ground. It employs either a gang of spade-like tools that are thrust into the ground and then withdrawn with a twisting motion, or a wheel armed with shares like a plowshare, which are thrust into the ground as the wheel is revolved by the forward motion of the machine.

dight (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dight*. [< ME. *dighten*, *dihten*, *digten* (later sometimes without the guttural, *dyten*, etc.), < AS. *dihtan* (pret. *dihte*, pp. *ge-diht*), set in order, arrange, direct, dispose, prescribe, = D. *dichten* = OHG. *dihtôn*, MHG. G. *dichten*, invent, write verses, = Icel. *dikta*, compose in Latin, romance, lie, = Sw. *dikta*, feign, fable, = Dan. *digte*, invent, romance, write verses, < L. *dictare*, repeat, pronounce, dictate for writing, compose, order, prescribe, dictate: see *dictate*, *v.*] **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Thise were *dight* on the dees, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the sidbordes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 114.

2†. Reflexively, to set or address.

To Cartage she bad he shoulde *him dighte*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1000.

And after him, full many other moe, . . .
'Gan *dight themselves* t' express their inward woe
With doleful lays unto the fame addrest.
Lady Pembroke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 265).

3†. To put into a certain condition or position.

"O stop! O stop! young man," she said,
"For I in dule am *dight*."
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 225).

4†. To dispose of; treat.

Say vs how thou wil him *dight*,
And we salle giue the dome ful right.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 111.

5. To prepare; make ready. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Nygh thi beates *dight*
A fire in colde; it wol thyne oxen mende,
And make hem faire, yf that the fyre attende.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

They promised to *dight* for him
Gay chapelets of flowers and gyrlonds trim.
Spenser, Astrophel, l. 41.

(*a*) To prepare or make ready by dressing or cooking.

Jacob *dight* a mease of meete. *Coverdale*, Gen. xxv.

Curls through the trees the slender smoke,
Where yeomen *dight* the woodland cheer.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

(*b*) To prepare or make ready by equipping or arraying; dress; equip; array; deck; adorn.

Whan the kynge and his peple were armed, and redy *dight*, they com to the baill of the toure well arrayde hem to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 113.

And the Crowne lythe in a Vesselle of Cristalle richely *dyghte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 12.

Oft had he seene her faire, but never so faire *dight*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 23.

What fouler object in the world, than to see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsomely *dight*?
Massinger, Fatal Dowry, iv. 1.

How, in Sir William's armour *dight*,
Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight,
He took on him the single fight.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 27.

6. To put into the proper or any desired condition by removing obstructions or inequalities; dress; clean. Specifically—(*a*) To dress or smooth, as a stone by chiseling or a board by planing. (*b*) To clean. (1) By rubbing or wiping: as, to *dight* one's nose; to *dight* away a tear.

O she's ta'en out her handkerchief,
It was o' the holland asc fine,
And aye she *dighted* her father's bloody wounds,
That were redder than the wine.
The Douglas Tragedy (Child's Ballads, II. 117).

Ye bonnie lasses, *dight* your een,
For some o' you ha'e tint (lost) a frien'.
Burns, Elegy on the Year 1788.

(2) By sifting or winnowing: as, to *dight* corn. [In sense 6, Scotch (pronounced dicht, and sometimes spelled *dicht*) and North. Eng.]—**To dight one's doublet**, to give one a sound drubbing. [Scotch.]

dight† (dīt), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*] Finely; well.

The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree,
And I wat it sang fu' *dight*.
Lord Randal (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

dighter (dī'tėr), *n.* A person who dights or dresses wood or stone, or winnows grain. [Scotch.]

dightings (dī'tingz), *n. pl.* [< *dight*, *v.*] Refuse. [Scotch.] Also spelled *dichtings*.

For had my father sought the world round,
Till he the very *dightings* o't had found,
An odder hag cou'd not come in his way.
Ross, Helenore, p. 35.

dightly (dīt'li), *adv.* [< *dight*, *pp.*, + *-ly*2.] Handsomely: as, "houses *dightly* furnished." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 27.

digit (dij'it), *n.* [< L. *digitus*, a finger, a toe, a finger's breadth, perhaps orig. "*decetos* = Gr. *δάκτ-υλ-ος*, a finger, a toe (whence ult. E. *dactyl*, q. v.), prob. akin to *δέχεσθαι*, dial. *δέκεσθαι*, take, catch, receive; cf. E. *finger*, similarly related to *fang*, take, catch. Prob. not, as generally supposed, cognate with E. *toe*, q. v. The Teut. word never means 'finger,' and the human toes are not used, normally, to 'take' or 'catch' anything.] **1.** A finger or toe; in the plural, the third segment of the hand (manus) or foot (pes), consisting of the fingers or toes, each of which has usually three, sometimes two, occasionally one, and rarely more than three, joints or phalanges. In anatomy and zoölogy the term is generic, covering all the modifications of a hand or foot beyond the metacarpus or metatarsus. The digits are specified by qualifying terms: as, the index *digit*, the forefinger; the middle *digit*, etc. The inner digits of the hand and foot, respectively, when there are five, as in man, are the thumb and great toe, or the pollex and hallux. See cuts under *foot* and *hand*. In common use *digit* is applied only to a finger.

2. A fingerbreadth; a dactyl; one fourth of a palm: a measure of length. The Roman digit was 18.5 millimeters or 0.73 of an English inch. See *dactyl* and *fingerbreadth*.—**3.** In *astron.*, the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon: used in expressing the quantity of an eclipse: as, an eclipse of six *digits* (one which hides one half of the diameter).—**4.** One of the first nine numbers, indicated by the fingers in counting on them; also, one of the nine Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Any number which can be written with one figure only is named a *digit*; and therefore 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 are only *digits* and all the *digits* that are.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), fol. 7 b.

digit† (dij'it), *v. t.* [< *digit*, *n.*; in allusion to the L. phrase *digito monstrari* (or *demonstrari*), be pointed out with the finger, i. e., be distinguished, be famous.] To point at or out with the finger.

I shall never care to be *digited* with a "That is he."
Feltham, Resolves, i. 28.

digital (dij'i-tal), *a.* and *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *digital* = It. *digitale*, < L. *digitalis*, < *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a digit or digits: as, the *digital* phalanges.—**2.** Resembling digits; digitate.—**Digital cavity**, in *anat.*, the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Digital fossa**, in *anat.*, a pit on the greater trochanter of the thighbone, where five muscles (the pyriformis, the obturator externus and internus, and the two gemelli) are inserted together. The depression is about large enough to admit the end of one's finger.—**Digital impressions**, in *anat.*, the slight depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.—**Digital sheaths**, in *anat.*, the sheaths of the flexor tendons of the digits.

II. *n.* **1.** A digit; a finger or toe. [Rare.]

Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed *digitals*. *Bulwer*, What will he do with it? iv. 9.

2. The fifth and last joint of the pedipalp of a spider. It is generally larger than the preceding joints, sometimes much swollen, and in the males modified to form the complicated sexual or palpal organs.

3. One of the keys or finger-levers of instruments of the organ or piano class.

digitalis (dij-i-tā'li-ȧs), *n.* [NL., < *Digitalis*, q. v.] Same as *digitalin*.

digitalic (dij-i-tal'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Digitalis*: as, *digitalic* acid.

digitaliform (dij-i-tal'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, like the corolla of plants of the genus *Digitalis*.

digitalin, digitaline (dij'i-tal-in), *n.* [< NL. *Digitalis* + *-in*2, *-ine*2.] The substance or substances isolated from the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* as its active principle. There seem to be several different kinds, some crystallized and some amorphous, some soluble and some insoluble in water; and there is reason to think that each of these, even the crystallized, consists of a mixture of several things. They all have properties similar in varying degrees to those of the crude drug. Also *digitalina*.

Digitalina (dij'i-tā-lī'nȧ), *n.* [NL. (Bory, 1824), < L. *digitalis*, digital, + *-ina*1.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, referred to the family *Vorticellidæ*. They commonly grow on the back of the minute crustaceous animals which live in fresh water, as the common water-flea, etc., covering them so completely as to make it difficult for them to swim about.

Digitalis (dij-i-tā'lis), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitalis*, pertaining to the fingers (see *digital*): so named by Fuchs (A. D. 1542), after the G. name *fingerhut* (lit. 'finger-hat,' i. e., thimble); cf. the E. names *foxglove*, *fox-fingers*, *ladies'-fingers*, *dead-men's-bells*, etc., F. *gants de Notre Dame* (Our Lady's gloves), *doigts de la Vierge* (the Virgin's fingers), etc. The allusion is to the pendulous, finger-like flowers. See *foxglove*.] A genus of plants, natural order *Scrophulariaceæ*, containing about 20 species of tall herbs, natives of Europe and western Asia. The foxglove, *D. purpurea*, the handsomest of the genus, bearing a tall raceme of large, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, is common in cultivation. It is used in medicine to increase vasomotor tone, raise the blood-tension, favor diuresis, and improve the nutrition of the heart.

Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

Digitaria (dij-i-tā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A genus of grasses with digitate spikes, now referred to *Panicum*.

digitate (dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *digitatus*, having fingers or toes, < *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] 1. In *bot.*, having deep radiating divisions, like fingers: applied to leaves and roots. By later botanists it is restricted chiefly to compound leaves with leaflets borne at the apex of the petiole. 2. In *zoöl.*, characterized by digitation; having or consisting of a set of processes like digits. Also *digitated*.—**Digitate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, those tibiæ in which the exterior edge, near the apex, has several long, finger-like projections, as in a mole-cricket.—**Digitate wings**, in *entom.*, those wings which have deep incisions extending from the margin, between the veins or nervures, toward the base, as in many *Pterophoridæ*: each division of such wings is called a radius.

Digitate Leaf.

digitate† (dij'i-tāt), *v. t.* [< L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] To point out, as if with a finger.

The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason. *J. Robinson*, Eudoxa, p. 46.

digitated (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as *digitate*, 2.

Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated*, or have several divisions in their feet. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

digitately (dij'i-tāt-li), *adv.* In a digitate manner.—**Digitately pinnate**, in *bot.*, applied to digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitation (dij-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *digitate*, *a.*, + *-ion*.] 1. Digitiform arrangement or disposition of parts; division into finger-like parts; the state or quality of being digitate: as, the *digitation* of the serratus magnus muscle; the *digitation* of the tendon of the obturator internus. —2. A finger-like process; one of a series of digital parts.

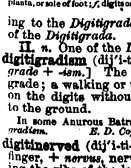
The serratus magnus . . . arises by nine fleshy *digitations* from the outer surface and upper border of the right upper ribs. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1887), p. 430.

digiti, *n.* Plural of *digitus*.

digitiform (dij'i-ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *forma*, shape.] Digital in form; digitate; finger-like; disposed like a set of fingers.

Digitigrada (dij-i-tig'ra-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digitigradus*: see *digitigrade*.] In Cuvier's system (1817), the second tribe of his third family *Carnivora*, "the members of which walk on the ends of their toes": distinguished from *Plantigrada*, etc. The division contained the cat and dog families and some others. It was to some extent natural, and the distinction implied is obvious; but the word is not in use, except as a convenient collective or descriptive term, the several families of carnivorous quadrupeds being now otherwise arranged in superfamily groups.

digitigrade (dij'i-ti-grād), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *digitigradus*, walking on the toes, < L. *digitus*, finger, toe, + *gradi*, walk: see *grade*.] I. *a.* 1. Walking on the toes, with the heel raised from the ground; not stepping on the whole sole of the foot: applied chiefly to carnivorous quadrupeds, and opposed to *plantigrade*, but without special reference to the *Digitigrada* as framed by Cuvier. Most quadrupeds are digitigrade. Specifically —2. Of or pertaining to the *Digitigrada*; having the characters of the *Digitigrada*.



Digitigrade.—Hind Leg of Lion.
a, femur or thigh; *b*, tibia or leg; *c*, tarsus and metatarsus, or foot exclusive of toes; *d*, calx or heel; *e*, plantа, or sole of foot; *f*, digits or toes.

II. *n.* One of the *Digitigrada*.

digitigradism (dij'i-ti-grā-dizm), *n.* [< *digitigrade* + *-ism*.] The character of being digitigrade; a walking or the capability of walking on the digits without putting the whole foot to the ground.

In some Anurous Batrachia there is a partial *digitigradism*. *E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 264.

digitinerved (dij'i-ti-nėrvd), *a.* [< L. *digitus*, finger, + *nervus*, nerve, + *-ed*2.] In *bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the petiole.

digitize† (dij'i-tīz), *v. t.* [< *digit* + *-ize*.] To linger; handle.

None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a manner. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 211.

digitorium (dij-i-tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *digitoria* (-ą). [NL., < L. *digitus*, finger: see *digit*.] A small portable instrument used for giving strength and flexibility to the fingers in piano-playing. It is shaped like a diminutive piano, and has a keyboard with five keys resting on strong metal springs. Also called *dumb piano*.

digitoxin (dij-i-tok'sin), *n.* [< NL. *Digi(talis)* + L. *tox(icum)*, poison, + *-in*2.] A poisonous principle obtained from *Digitalis* in the form of yellowish crystals soluble in alcohol. In alcoholic solution it is decomposed by dilute acids, yielding toxiresin, an uncrystallizable and extremely poisonous substance.

digitule (dij'i-tūl), *n.* [= F. *digitule*, < L. *digitulus*, a little finger, toe, claw, dim. of *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] 1. A little finger or toe; a small digit.—2. A minute process of the tarsal claws of some insects. Digitules are specially notable in the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, where they take the form of knobbed or pointed, bristle-like, movable organs arising near the base of the tarsal claw.

digitus (dij'i-tus), *n.*; pl. *digiti* (-ti). [L.: see *digit*.] In *anat.*, a digit; a finger or toe; specifically, a digit of the fore limb, or a finger, as distinguished from *dactylus*, a toe. *Wilder and Gage.* [Rare.]—2. In *entom.*, one of the joints of the tarsus exclusive of the basal joint, which is called the *metatarsus*, *palma*, or *planta*: used in describing bees. Some writers use the term collectively for all the joints after the metatarsus. *Kirby and Spence.* See *dactylus* (b).

digladiate† (di-glad'i-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *digladiatus*, pp. of *digladiari*, fight for life or death, contend warmly, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **gladiari*, fight with a sword (see *gladiator*), < *gladius*, a sword.] To fence; quarrel. *Hales.*

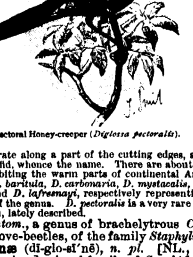
digladiation† (di-glad-i-ā'shon), *n.* [< ML. *digladiatio(n-)* in *digladiatio linguæ*, a biting remark, < L. *digladiari*, pp. *digladiatus*, contend: see *digladiate*.] A combat with swords; hence, a contest of any kind; a quarrel; a dispute; a disputation. [Rare.]

Their fence players, or *digladiations* of naked men. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 29.

They [schoolmen] see such *digladiation* about subtilities and matters of no use. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 46.

Avoid all *digladiations*, facility of credit, or superstitious simplicity; seek the consonancy and concatenation of truth. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

Diglossa (dī-glos'ą), *n.* [NL. (Wagler, 1832), < Gr. *δίγλωσσος* (speaking two languages), having two tongues (a split tongue): see *diglot*.] 1. A genus of tenuirostral oscine passerine birds, or honey-creepers, of the American family *Cœrebidæ* or *Dacnididæ*. They have a very acute curved bill



Pectoral Honey-creeper (*Diglossa pectoralis*).

finely serrate along a part of the cutting edges, and the tongue bifid, whence the name. There are about 12 species, inhabiting the warm parts of continental America, such as *D. baritula*, *D. carbonaria*, *D. mystacalis*, *D. personata*, and *D. lafresnayi*, respectively representing five sections of the genus. *D. pectoralis* is a very rare species from Peru, lately described.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of brachelytrous *Coleoptera* or rove-beetles, of the family *Staphylinidæ*.

Diglossinæ (dī-glo-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diglossa* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Cœrebidæ*, represented by the genera *Diglossa* and *Diglossopis*, having the bill hooked.

diglot, diglott (dī'glot), *a.* [< Gr. *δίγλωττος*, *δίγλωσσος*, speaking two languages, < *di-*, two-, + *γλῶττα*, *γλῶσσα*, tongue, language.] Using, speaking, or written in two languages.

The first enterprise of this kind [a book containing parallel versions of the same text in several different languages] is the famous Hexapla of Origen; but here only Hebrew and Greek were employed, . . . so that the work was rather *diglott* than polyglott in the usual sense. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 417.

diglottic (dī-glot'ik), *a.* [As *diglott* + *-ic*.] Same as *diglot*.

The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men *diglottic* to an extent which has no parallel in history. *W. Smith*, Bible Dict., III. 1567.

diglyph (dī'glif), *n.* [= F. *diglyphe*, < Gr. *δι-* *γλυφος*, doubly indented, < *δι-*, two-, doubly, + *γλύφειν*, carve, cut.] In *arch.*, an ornament consisting essentially of two associated cuts or channels. Compare *triglyph*.

dignation† (dig-nā'shon), *n.* [< L. *dignatio(n-)*, a deeming worthy, also dignity, < *dignari*, pp. *dignatus*, deem worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*.] The act of rendering worthy, or of ascribing worthiness to; the act of conferring dignity or honor.

Therefore ought I most heartily to rejoice of this *dignation* and tender kindness of the Lord towards me. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 190.

St. Elizabeth . . . was carried into ecstasy, wondering at the *dignation* and favour done to her by the mother of her Lord. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 32.

dignet, *a.* [ME., also rarely *dign*, < OF. *digne*, F. *digne* = Pr. *digne* = Sp. Pg. *digno* = It. *degno*, < L. *dignus*, worthy: see *dignity*. Cf. *condign*, and *deign*1.] 1. Worthy; deserving.

To ben holden *digne* of reverence. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 141.

Ne of his speche dangerous ne *digne*. *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 517.

I graunte youre request, ffor ye be full *digne* to receyve the ordre of chiualrie, and ther-fore all youre will shall be performed. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 583.

2. Proud; disdainful.

Thei bene as *digne* as the devel that droppeth fro heuene. *Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 355.

dignely†, *adv.* [ME., < *digne* + *-ly*2.] 1. Worthily; deservingly. *Chaucer.*

He has don his deuere *dignely* as he out. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 920.

2. Proudly; haughtily; disdainfully. *Chaucer.*

dignification† (dig'ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dignify* : see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of dignifying or honoring; promotion.

Where a noble and ancient descent and such merit meet in any man, it is a double *dignification* of that person. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 38.

dignified (dig'ni-fid), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dignify*, *v.*] 1. Exalted; honored; invested with dignity: as, the *dignified* clergy.

Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

2. Marked with dignity; noble; grave or stately: as, *dignified* conduct or manner.

To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet *dignified*. *Buckminster.*

=Syn. Elevated, majestic, imposing, august, lofty, grave.

dignifiedly (dig'ni-fid-li), *adv.* In a dignified manner.

Perìwig on head, and cane in hand,
[Did] sally forth *dignifiedly* into the Square.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 111.

dignify (dig'ni-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dignified*, ppr. *dignifying*. [< OF. *dignifier* = Sp. Pg. *dignificar* = It. *degnificare*, < ML. *dignificare*, think worthy, lit. make worthy, < L. *dignus*, worthy, + *facere*, make.] 1. To invest with honor or dignity; exalt in rank or office; promote.

Treasons and guilty men are made in states,
Too oft, to *dignify* the magistrates.
B. Jonson, Catiline, III. 1.

They [tyrants] were set up thus to be deluded, rather then *dignified*. *W. Montague*, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 2.

2. To confer honor upon; make illustrious; give celebrity to; honor.

Your worth will *dignify* our feast. *B. Jonson.*

Thou didst *dignifie* our fathers dayes with many revelations above all the fore-going ages since thou tookst the flesh. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

That luxury of wandering thought which one is apt to *dignify* with the name of reflection. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 158.

3†. To make worthy of admiration and respect; elevate.

He shines in the council by a natural eloquence; and he would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to *dignify* his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. *Smollett*, tr. of Gil Blas, xi. 5.

=Syn. 1. To prefer, advance.—2. To grace, adorn, ennoble, lend or give luster to.

dignitary (dig'ni-tą-ri), *n.*; pl. *dignitaries* (-riz). [= F. *dignitaire* = It. *dignitario*, < ML. as if **dignitarius*, irreg. < L. *dignita(t-)s*, dignity, rank, office: see *dignity*.] One who holds an exalted rank or office; especially, an ecclesiastic who ranks higher than a priest or canon.

Only about one hundred *dignitaries* and eight parochial priests resigned their benefices, or were deprived. *Hallam*, Const. Hist., I. iii.

Dignitary benefice. See *benefice*, 2.

dignity (dig'ni-ti), *n.*; pl. *dignities* (-tiz). [< ME. *dignitee*, *dignetee*, *dignete*, < OF. *dignité*,

digniteit, F. *dignité* = Pr. *dignitat* = Sp. *dignidad* = Pg. *dignidade* = It. *dignità*, *degnità*, ⟨ L. *dignita(t-)s*, worthiness, merit, dignity, grandeur, authority, rank, office, ⟨ *dignus*, worthy, prob. akin to *decus*, honor, esteem (whence ult. E. *decorate*, *decorous*, *decorum*, etc.), and *decere*, become (whence ult. E. *decent*, q. v.). *Dignity* is a doublet of *dainty*, q. v.] 1. The state of being worthy; nobleness or elevation of mind; worthiness: as, *dignity* of sentiments.

> True *dignity* abides with her alone
> Who, in the silent hour of inward thought,
> Can still respect, can still revere herself.
> In lowliness of heart. *Wordsworth.*

2. Elevation; honorable place or elevated rank; degree of excellence, either in estimation or in the order of nature: as, man is superior in *dignity* to brutes.

> And there is a decencie, that every speech should be to the appetite and delight or *dignitie* of the hearer.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

> Whatever has a value can be replaced by something else which is equivalent; whatever, on the other hand, is above all value, and therefore admits of no equivalent, has a *dignity*. *Kant*, tr. by Abbott.

3. Elevation and repose of aspect or of deportment; nobility of mien: as, a man of native *dignity*; "*dignity* of attitude," *J. Caird.*

> Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
> In every gesture *dignity* and love.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 489.

> Another mechanical method of making great men, and adding *dignity* to kings and queens, is to accompany them with halberds and battle axes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 42.

4. Height; importance; rank.

> Small habits well pursued betimes
> May reach the *dignity* of crimes.
> *Mrs. H. More*, Florio, l. 1.

> Even in treason there is sometimes a *dignity*. It is by possibility a bold act, a perilous act.
> *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii. 87.

5. An elevated office, civil or ecclesiastical; hereditary rank or title, or official distinction.

> The Pope spared not to threaten Excommunication to K. Henry himself, if he restored unto Becket to his *Dignity*.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 57.

> He [Frederic I. of Prussia] succeeded in gaining the great object of his life, the title of King. In the year 1700 he assumed this new *dignity*. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

> In vain the Protestant bishops pleaded in the House of Lords that their position was intolerable and their *dignity* a mere mockery.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 322.

6. The rank or title of a nobleman; the right to use a title of honor, originally in virtue of an estate and accompanied by an official function.

> All were surprised to see so many new faces in the most eminent *dignities*. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

7. One who holds high rank; a dignitary.

> These filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*.
> Jude 8.

8. Any honor conferred; promotion.

> For those [honors] of old,
> And the late *dignities* heap'd up to them,
> We rest your hermits. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6

9. In *rhet.*, avoidance of unseemly or trivial tropes and figures.—**10.** In *astrol.*, a situation in which a planet has an influence more powerful than usual.

> The lord of the assendent say they that he is fortunat, whan he is in god place & fro his assendent as in angle; or in a succedent, where-as he is in *dignite* & conforted with frendly aspectys of planetes & resceived.
> *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 4.

11†. A self-evident truth; an axiom. This word is one of the fantastical learned fabrications with which some old writers ornament their pages. It is a Latin imitation of the Greek ἀξίωμα, which means both axiom and dignity in the sense of worth.

> These sciences [mathematics], concluding from *dignities* and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much less from bare and peremptory assevrations. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 7.

Accidental dignity, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a good aspect as to light, motion, etc.—**Cap of dignity.** Same as *cap of maintenance* (which see, under *maintenance*).—**Essential dignity**, in *astrol.*, the situation of a planet in a favorable part of the zodiac.—**Syn. 2.** Station, standing, eminence, loftiness, exaltation, greatness.—**3.** Majesty, stateliness, gravity.

dignotion† (dig-nō′shọn), *n.* [⟨ L. *dignotus*, pp. of *dignoscere*, usually *dinoscere*, know apart, distinguish, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + **gnoscere*, *noscere*, know, = E. *know*1.] Distinguishing mark; sign.

> That [temperamental] *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 22.

digonetic (dī-gọ-nū′tik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γονεύειν*, beget (⟨ *γόνος*, offspring, race, stock), + *-ic.*] In *entom.*, double-brooded; having two broods during a single year.

digoneutism (dī-gọ-nū′tism), *n.* [⟨ *digonent-ic* + *-ism.*] In *entom.*, the state or quality of being digoneutic or double-brooded.

Digonopora (dī-gọ-nop′ō-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *digonoporus*: see *digonoporous*.] A division of dendrocœlous turbellarian worms, having separate genital pores: opposed to *Monogonopora*. It contains the marine planarians of such genera as *Stylochus*, *Leptoplana*, and *Eurylepta*.

digonoporous (dī-gọ-nop′ō-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *digonoporus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *-γονος* (⟨ √ *γεν*, produce) + *πόρος*, passage.] Having separate genital pores, as a planarian; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Digonopora*: opposed to *monogonoporous*.

digonous (dig′ō-nus or dī′gō-nus), *a.* [= F. *digone*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γωνία*, angle.] In *bot.*, having two angles: as, a *digonous* stem.

di grado (dē grä′dō). [It., step by step, lit. from step: *di*, ⟨ L. *de*, from; *grado*, ⟨ L. *gradus*, step: see *grade*.] In *music*, moving by conjunct degrees.

digram (dī′gram), *n.* [= F. *digramme*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράμμα*, a thing written, ⟨ *γράφειν*, write.] Same as *digraph*.

digraph (dī′gráf), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γράφειν*, write.] **I.** *n.* Two letters used to represent one sound, as *ea* in *head*, *th* in *path*.

All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, *digraphs*, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. *T. Sheridan.*

There are five elementary consonants represented by *digraphs*: *th* (*thin*), *th* = *dh* (*thine*, *then*), *sh* (*she*), *zh* (azure), *ng* (*sing*). *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, VIII.

II. *a.* Consisting of two letters used to represent one sound: as, *digraph* signs; *digraph* words.

digraphic (dī-graf′ik), *a.* [⟨ *digraph* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a digraph.

digress (dī- or dī-gres′), *v. i.* [⟨ L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, go apart, step aside, ⟨ *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *gradi*, go, step: see *grade*. Cf. *aggress*, *congress*, *egress*, *ingress*, *progress*, *retrogress*.] 1. To turn aside from the direct or appointed course; deviate or wander away, as from the main road, from the main tenor and purpose in speaking or writing, or from the principal line of argument, study, or occupation.

> I have *digressed*, because of the extreme prejudice which both religion and philosophy have received and may receive by being commixed together.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 154.

> I will a little *digress* from my maine discourse of Padua, and . . . speak something of him.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 155.

> In the pursuit of an argument there is hardly room to *digress* into a particular definition, as often as a man varies the signification of any term. *Locke.*

> Let the student of our history *digress* into whatever other fields he will. *J. Stephens.*

2. To turn aside from the right path; transgress; offend. [Rare.]

> Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
> This deadly blot in thy *digressing* son.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3.

digressi (di- or dī-gres′), *n.* [⟨ L. *digressus*, n., a going apart, ⟨ *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] A digression.

> A *digress* from my history. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., XI. x. 43.

digression (di- or dī-gresh′ọn), *n.* [⟨ ME. *digression* = OF. *digression*, F. *digression* = Pr. *digressio* = Sp. *digresion* = Pg. *digressão* = It. *digressione*, ⟨ L. *digressio(n-)*, ⟨ *digredi*, pp. *digressus*, go apart: see *digress*, *v.*] 1. The act of digressing; deviation from a regular or appointed course; especially, a departure from the main subject under consideration; an excursion of speech or writing.

> But what? Methinks I deserve to be pounded for straying from poetry to oratory: but both have such an affinity in the wordish considerations, that I think this *digression* will make my meaning receive the fuller understanding. *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie (ed. 1810), p. 97.

> *Digressions* in a book are like foreign troops in a state, which argue the nation to want a heart and hands of its own. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. Deviation from the path of virtue; transgression. [Rare.]

> Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
> That it will live engraven in my face.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 202.

3. In *astron.*, the angular distance in the ecliptic of the inferior planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

digressional (di- or dī-gresh′ọn-al), *a.* [⟨ *digression* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting in digression; departing from the main purpose or subject.

Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems.

In particular, the notion of episodes, or *digressional* narratives, interwoven with the principal narrative, was entirely Aristotelian. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

digressive (di- or dī-gres′iv), *a.* [= F. *digressif* = Sp. *digresivo* = Pg. It. *digressivo*, ⟨ LL. *digressivus*, ⟨ L. *digressus*, pp. of *digredi*, digress: see *digress*, *v.*] Tending to digress; departing from the main subject; partaking of the nature of digression.

> The wild diffusion of the sentiments, and the *digressive* sallies of imagination, would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme. *Johnson*, Young.

digressively (di- or dī-gres′iv-li), *adv.* By way of digression.

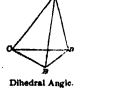
digyn (dī′jin), *n.* [⟨ NL. **digynus*, ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *γυνή*, woman (mod. bot. pistil).] A plant having two pistils.

Digynia (di-jin′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ **digynus*: see *digyn*, *digynous*.] The name given by Linnæus, in his artificial system, to such plants as have two styles, or a single style deeply cleft into two parts, forming the second order in each of his first thirteen classes.

digynian (di-jin′i-ạn), *a.* [As *Digynia* + *-an.*] Having two pistils.

digynous (dij′i-nus), *a.* [⟨ NL. **digynus*: see *digyn*.] Same as *digynian*.

dihedral (dī-hē′drạl), *a.* [Also *diedral*; ⟨ *dihedron* + *-al.*] Having two sides, as a figure: having two plane faces, as a crystal.—**Dihedral angle**, the mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the angular space included between them, as the angles between the two planes ABD and ABC.


Dihedral Angle.

dihedron (dī-hē′drọn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; cf. *διέδρος*, a seat for two persons.] A figure with two sides or surfaces.

diheliost, dihelium† (dī-hē′li-os, -um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ἥλιος*, sun.] That chord of the elliptic orbit of a planet which passes through the focus where the sun is and is perpendicular to the transverse axis. Also *dihely*.

dihely† (dī-hē′li), *n.* [= F. *dihélie*, ⟨ NL. *dihelios*, *dihelium*: see *dihelios*.] Same as *dihelios*.

dihexagonal (dī-hek-sag′ọ-nal), *a.* [⟨ *di-*2 + *hexagonal*.] Twelve-sided: as, a *dihexagonal* prism or pyramid: also used to describe a double six-sided pyramid or quartzoid.

dihexahedral (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drạl), *a.* [⟨ *di-*2 + *hexahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of a hexahedral or six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

dihexahedron (dī-hek-sạ-hē′drọn), *n.*; pl. *dihexahedrons*, *dihexahedra* (-drọns, -drẹ̄). [⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ἑξ*, = E. *six*, + *ἕδρα*, a seat, base: see *di-*2 and *hexahedron*.] In *crystal.*, a six-sided prism with trihedral summits.

Dihexahedra of quartz, and various rare minerals are noted in them. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 247.

dihydrite (dī-hī′drīt), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὕδωρ* (*ὑδρ-*), water, + *-ite*2.] A phosphate of copper containing two equivalents of water. It is found in small green monoclinic crystals.

diiamb, diiambus (dī-i-amb′, -am′bus), *n.*; pl. *diiambs*, *diiambi* (-amb′-bī). [⟨ LL. *diiambus*, ⟨ Gr. *δίἰαμβος*, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *ἰαμβος*, iambus.] In *anc. pros.*, two iambi, or an iambic dipody regarded as a single compound foot. The name *diiambus*, strictly belonging to the iambic dipody in its normal form (⏑ – ⏑ –), can be extended to its epitritic variety also (– ⏑ – ⏑).

Dipolia, Dipolia (di-ip-ō-lī′ạ, di-pol′i-ạ), *n. pl.* [Gr. *Διπόλεια* or *Διπόλια*, contr. of *Διϊπόλεια* or *Διϊπόλια*, neut. pl., prop. adj., ⟨ *Ζεύς* (gen. *Διός*, dat. *Διΐ*), Zeus, + *Πολιεύς*, guardian of the city, an epithet of Zeus, ⟨ *πόλις*, city.] An ancient Athenian festival celebrated annually, with sacrifice of an ox, on the 14th of Skirophorion (about the end of June), on the Acropolis, in honor of Zeus Polieus—that is, Protector of the City. Also called *Bouphonia*.

dijudicatet (dī-jō′di-kāt), *v.* [⟨ L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate*, *judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

And if great philosophers doubt of many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain in their creeds, I suppose ignorance itself will not say it is because they are more ignorant. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatising, xxiii.

dijudicatet (dī-jō′di-kāt), *v.* [⟨ L. *dijudicatus*, pp. of *dijudicare*, decide, determine, distinguish between, ⟨ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *judicare*, judge: see *judicate*, *judge*.] **I.** *intrans.* To judge; determine.

The Church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the Church in *dijudicating* of Scriptures, seems only to speak of herself.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 260.

II. *trans.* To determine; decide.

That is a lawful Council with which, while acting as Œcumenical, the whole Church communicates, and the matter being *dijudicated*, holds it to be adhered to.
Quoted in *Pusey's* Eirenicon, p. 39.

dijudication† (dĭ-jū-dĭ-kā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. *dijudicatio(n-)*, < *dijudicare*, pp. *dijudicatus*, decide: see *dijudicate*.] Judicial distinction.

It cannot be otherwise but that the love of ourselves should strongly incline us in our most abstracted *dijudication*.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xiii.

dika-bread (dī'kȧ-bred), *n.* Same as *dika-broad*.

dikamali (dik-a-mal'i), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceous shrub of India. It has a strong, peculiar, and offensive odor, and is useful in the treatment of sores and cutaneous diseases. In India it is employed as a remedy for dyspepsia. Also *decamalee*.

dikast, *n.* See *dicast*.

dike (dīk), *n.* [Also spelled, less correctly, *dyke*; < ME. *dike*, *dyke*, *dik*, *dic* (also assibilated *diche*, *dyche*, *dich*, *dych*, > mod. E. *ditch*), < AS. *dīc*, m., f., a ditch, channel, dike, wall, = OS. *dīk*, m., a fish-pond, = OFries. *dīk*, m., a bank, dam, = D. *dijk*, m., a bank, dam, = MLG. *dīk*, LG. *diek*, m., a pond, usually a bank, dam, = MHG. *tīch*, *dich*, m., a ditch, canal, pond, fish-pond, marsh, G. *teich*, m., a pond, fish-pond, bank, *deich*, m., a bank, dam (this sense and form, with initial *d* for *t*, after LG. and D.), = Icel. *dīk*, neut., *dīki*, m., a ditch, = Norw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, a puddle, = Sw. *dike*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam, = Dan. *dige*, neut., a ditch, also a bank, dam; hence (from LG.) OF. *dioque*, *digue*, F. *digue* = Sp. Pg. *dique* = It. *diga*, a bank, dam. The neut. forms have been compared with Gr. τεῖχος, a wall, ramparts, τοῖχος, the wall of a house (for orig. **θειχος, *θοιχος*, ult. connected with *θιγγάνειν*, touch, and L. *fingere*, form, *figura*, a form: see *figure*, *fictile*, etc.); but the relation is improbable. The orig. sense of the noun. word is 'ditch,' a channel dug out (cf. *dig*, ult. from this noun) (cf. also Gr. ῥεῖος, a marsh, swamp), *ditch* being in fact an assibilated form of the same word. The correlative sense of 'a bank' or 'a wall' is not usual in ME. and AS.; it is due in part to the usage of the Low Countries, where dikes in this sense are conspicuous and important.] **1.** A channel for water made by digging; a ditch; a moat. See *ditch*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the thinges the in werltide ben,
Tweu heuone hil and helle *dike*.
Genesis and Exodus, l. 231.

Aboute the castel was a *dyke*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6021.

From one fountain in a garden there should be little channels or *dykes* cut to every bed, and every plant growing therein.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

Like a shoal
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn
Adown the crystal *dykes* at Camelot
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. A small pond or pool. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** A ridge or bank of earth thrown up in excavating a canal or a ditch; specifically, such a ridge or bank thrown up to prevent low lands from being overflowed; a continuous dam confining or restraining the waters of a stream or of the sea: as, the Netherlands are defended from the sea by *dikes*.

The injured nation [the Dutch], driven to despair, had opened its *dikes*, and had called in the sea as an ally against the French tyranny.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

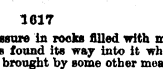
Dikes, that the hands of the farmers had raised with labor incessant,
Shut out the turbulent tides.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 1.

4. A low wall or fence of stone or turf, dividing or inclosing fields, etc. A *dry dike* is such a wall built without mortar. See *fatdike*. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Ye've been wash'd in Dunny's well,
And dried on Dunny's *dyke*.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 137).

The blest *dyke* that we come to,
I'll sarn and tak yon up.
The Duke of Athol (Child's Ballads, IV. 96).

5. In *geol.*, a fissure in rocks filled with material which has found its way into it while melted, or when brought by some other means into a fluid or semi-fluid condition. Most dikes are, in fact, filled with lava or some form of eruptive rock. A *dike* differs from a vein in that the latter has been slowly filled by agencies either identical with or allied in character to those ordinarily



Section showing dikes traversing stratified rocks.
a, *b*, simple dikes; *c*, branching dike.

designated by the term *metamorphic*, while the former has, in most cases at least, been rapidly filled, so that it consists essentially of the same material through from one side to the other, and at all depths. A mineral vein or lode, on the other hand, may differ very greatly in its contents in various parts, in width as well as in depth.

dike (dīk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diked*, ppr. *diking*. [< ME. *diken*, *dyken* (also assibilated *dichen*, > mod. E. *ditch*, *v.*), dig, dig out, surround with a ditch, < AS. *dician*, also in comp. *be-dician*, *ge-dician*, make a ditch, surround with a ditch or dike (= OFries. *dika*, *ditea*, *ditsa*, dig, make a ditch, also raise a dike or dam, = D. *dijken*, raise a dike or dam, = MLG. LG. *dīken*, > G. *deichen*, raise a dike or dam), < *dic*, a ditch, = D. *dijk*, etc., a bank, dam: see *dike*, *n.*, and cf. *ditch*, *v.*, and *dig*.] **I.** † *intrans.* To make a ditch; dig; delve. See *dig*.

He wolde thresshe and therto *dyke* and delve.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 536.

It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right fal[l],
Than know all that the Bible saith,
And erre, as some clerkes do.
Gower, Conf. Amant., Prol.

II. *trans.* **1**† To dig; dig out; excavate. See *dig*.

He crlede, and comaundede alle Cristyne people
To delue and *dike* a deop diche al aboute Vnite,
That holychurche stod in holynesse as hit were a pile.
Piers Plowman (C), xxii. 365.

2†. To inclose with a ditch or with ditches.

With all myght that he myght get,
To the toune ane assege set;
And gert *dyk* thaim . . . stalwartly.
Barbour, MS., xvii. 271.

3. To furnish with a dike; inclose, restrain, or protect by an embankment: as, to *dike* a river; to *dike* a tract of land.—**4**†. To surround with a stone wall.

Dike and park the samin [lands] surelie and keip thame sikkerlie.
Balfour's Pract. (A. 1555), p. 145.

dike-grave (dīk'grāv), *n.* [< D. *dijkgraaf* (= MLG. *dikgreve*, LG. *diekgrāve*, > G. *deichgräfe*), an overseer of dikes, < *dijk*, dike, + *graaf*, count (steward, reeve): see *dike*, and *greeve*, *graf*, and cf. *dike-reeve*.] In the Low Countries, a superintendent of dikes.

The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of Trust in all the Province.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 5.

diker (dī'kėr), *n.* [< ME. *dikere*, < AS. *dicere*, < *dician*, dig: see *dike*, *v.* Cf. *ditcher*, *digger*.] **1.** A ditcher.—**2.** One who builds dikes.

dike-reeve (dīk'rēv), *n.* [< *dike* + *reeve*2.] An officer who superintends the dikes and drains in marshes. *Hallinell.* Compare *dike-grave*.

dilacerate (dī- or dĭ-las'ę-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dilacerated*, ppr. *dilacerating*. [< L. *dilaceratus*, pp. of *dilacerare* (> It. *dilacerare* = Sp. Pg. *dilacerar* = F. *dilacérer*), tear in pieces, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *lacerare*, tear: see *lacerate*.] To tear; rend asunder; separate by force; lacerate. [Rare.]

The infant, at the accomplished period, struggling to come forth, *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which retained it.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 6.

dilaceration (dī- or dĭ-las-ę-rā'shŏn), *n.* [= F. *dilacération* = Sp. *dilaceracion* = Pg. *dilaceração*, < LL. *dilaceratio(n-)*, < L. *dilacerare*, pp. *dilaceratus*, tear in pieces: see *dilacerate*.] The act of rending asunder; a tearing or rending; laceration. [Rare.]

All the riddles of Sphinx, therefore, have two conditions annexed: viz., *dilaceration* to those who do not solve them; and empire to those that do.
Bacon, Physical Fables, x., Expl.

dilambdodont (dī-lamb'dō-dont), *a.* [< Gr. *di-*, twice, two-, + λάμβδα, the letter lambda (Α), + ὀδούς (ὀδοντ-) = E. *tooth*.] Having oblong molar teeth with two V-shaped ridges; specifically, having the characters of the *Dilambdodonta*: as, a *dilambdodont* dentition; a *dilambdodont* mammal.

Dilambdodonta (dī-lamb-dō-don'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dilambdodont*.] A group or series of insectivorous mammals, a division of the order *Bestiæ*, having oblong molars whose crowns present two V-shaped transverse ridges, like the letter W. Such teeth are characteristic of the insectivores of northerly or temperate regions, thus contrasted with tropical forms of *Zalambdodonta* (which see). *Gill.*

dilamination (dī-lam-ĭ-nā'shŏn), *n.* [< *di*-3 + *lamination*.] In *bot.*, the congenital development of a lamina upon the surface of an organ: a form of doduplication or chorisis.

dilaniate† (dĭ-lā'ni-āt), *v. t.* [< L. *dilaniatus*, pp. of *dilaniare* (> It. *dilaniare*), tear in pieces, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *laniare*, tear, rend.] To tear; rend in pieces; mangle.

The panther, when he hunts his prey, hiding his grim visage, with the sweetness of his breath allures the other beasts unto him, who, being come within his reach, he rends and cruelly doth *dilaniate* them.
Ford, Line of Life.

dilaniation† (dĭ-lā-ni-ā'shŏn), *n.* [< L. as if **dilaniatio(n-)*, < *dilaniare*, pp. *dilaniatus*, tear in pieces: see *dilaniate*.] A tearing in pieces.
Cockeram.

dilapidate (dī- or dĭ-lap'ĭ-dāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilapidated*, ppr. *dilapidating*. [Formerly also *delapidate*; < LL. *dilapidatus*, pp. of *dilapidare* (> It. *dilapidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidar* = F. *dilapider*), throw away, squander, consume, destroy, lit. scatter like stones, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lapidare*, throw stones at, < *lapis* (*lapid-*), a stone: see *lapidate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bring into a ruinous condition; impair or reduce to a state of ruin; especially, to ruin by misuse or neglect.

If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church.
Blackstone.

2. To waste; squander.

Was her moderation seen in *dilapidating* the revenues of the church?
Bp. Hurd.

3. To give the appearance of dilapidation to. [Rare.]

You see a very respectable-looking person in the street, and it is odds but, as you pass him, his hat comes off, his whole figure suddenly *dilapidates* itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness, and you hear the everlasting "qualche cosa per carità."
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 310.

II. *intrans.* To fall into partial or total ruin; fall by decay.

Large the domain, but all within combine
To correspond with the dishonor'd sign;
And all around *dilapidates*.
Crabbe, The Borough.

dilapidation (dī- or dĭ-lap-ĭ-dā'shŏn), *n.* [Formerly also *delapidation*; = F. *dilapidation* = Sp. *dilapidacion* = Pg. *dilapidação* = It. *dilapidazione*, < LL. *dilapidatio(n-)*, a squandering, wasting, < *dilapidare*, pp. *dilapidatus*, squander, waste: see *dilapidate*.] **1.** Gradual ruin or decay; disorder; especially, impairment or ruin through misuse or neglect.

Whom shall their [the bishops'] successors sue for the *dilapidations* which they make of that credit?
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

By keeping a strict account of incomes and expenditures, a man might easily preserve an estate from *dilapidation*.
J. Goodman, Winter Evening Conferences, i.

Specifically—**2.** In *Eng. eccles. law*, the pulling down, suffering to go to decay, or ruin of any building or other property in possession of an incumbent.

dilapidator (dī- or dĭ-lap'ĭ-dā-tȯr), *n.* [= F. *dilapidateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilapidador* = It. *dilapidatore*; as *dilapidate* + *-or*.] One who causes dilapidation.

It is alleged that non-residence and dilapidations for the most part go hand in hand; that you shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a *dilapidator*.
H. Marten, Diatribes, p. 166.

dilatability (dī- or dĭ-lā-ta-bil'ĭ-ti), *n.* [= F. *dilatabilité* = Sp. *dilatabilidad* = Pg. *dilatabilidade* = It. *dilatabilità*, < NL. *dilatabilita(t-)s*, < *dilatabilis*: see *dilatable* and *-bility*.] The quality of being dilatable, or of admitting expansion, either by inherent elastic force or by the action of a force exerted from without: opposed to *contractibility*.

It was purely an accident dependent on the *dilatability* of the particular quality of alcohol employed which made the boiling-point of water 80°.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 808.

dilatable (dī- or dĭ-lā'ta-bl), *a.* [= F. Pr. Sp. *dilatable* = Pg. *dilatavel* = It. *dilatabile*, < NL. *dilatabilis*, capable of expansion, < L. *dilatare*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*, and *-able*.] Capable of expansion; possessing elasticity; elastic: as, a bladder is *dilatable* by the force of air; air is *dilatable* by heat.

dilatableness (dī- or dĭ-lā'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Capacity for dilatation; dilatability. *Bailey*, 1727.

dilatancy (dī- or dĭ-lā'tan-si), *n.* [< *dilatan(t)* + *-cy*.] The property of granular masses of expanding in bulk with change of shape. It is due to the increase of space between the individually rigid particles as they change their relative positions.

dilatancy If evidence of *dilatancy* were to be obtained from tangible matter, it was to be sought on the most common place, and what had hitherto been the least interesting form, that of hard, separate grains — corn, sand, shot, &c. *O. Reynolds*, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

dilatant (di- or dī-lā′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dilatant*, ‹ L. *dilatan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Dilating; relating to dilatancy, or to a substance possessing this property.

The most striking evidence of dilatancy is obtained from the fact that, since *dilatant* material cannot change its shape without increasing in volume, by preventing change of volume all change of shape is prevented. *O. Reynolds*, Nature, XXXIII. 430.

II. *n.* **1.** A substance having the property of dilatancy.—**2.** In *surg.*, an instrument used to dilate, as a tent, a bougie, a sound, etc.

dilatate (di- or dī-lā′tāt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *dilatado* = It. *dilatato*, ‹ L. *dilatatus*, pp. of *dilatare*, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] Dilated; broadened or widened out: specifically said, in zoölogy, of an organ or a part which is disproportionately broad along a portion of its length.

dilatation (dil-ā- or dī-lā-tā′shon), *n.* [‹ ME. *dilatacioun*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *dilatation* = Pr. *dilatacio* = Sp. *dilatacion* = Pg. *dilatação* = It. *dilatazione*, ‹ L. *dilatatio(n-)*, an extension, ‹ L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, expand: see *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** The act of expanding; expansion, as by heat; a spreading or enlarging in all directions; the state of being expanded or distended; distention.

I conceive the intire idea of a spirit in generall, or at least of all finite created and subordinate spirits, to consist in these several powers or properties, viz.: self-penetration, self-motion, self-contraction and *dilatation*, and indivisibility. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, I. iv. § 3.

His (Spenser's) genius is rather for *dilatation* than compression. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 102.

Specifically — **2.** Diffuseness of speech; prolixity; enlargement.

What nedeth gretter *dilatacioun*?
Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 134.

3. An abnormal enlargement of an aperture or a canal of the body, or one made for the purposes of surgical or medical treatment. See *expansion*. — **4.** A dilated part of anything; specifically, in *zoöl.*, a dilated portion of an organ or a mark.

dilatator (dil′ā- or dī′lā-tā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dilatateur* = Sp. Pg. *dilatador* = It. *dilatatore*, a dilatator, ‹ LL. *dilatator*, one who propagates or spreads abroad, ‹ L. *dilatare*, pp. *dilatus*, spread abroad, dilate: see *dilate*, *v.*] That which dilates; a dilator: in *anat.*, specifically applied to various muscles, as of the nose or the pupil.

In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a *dilatator* muscle, which are also present in a modified form in Birds. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 547.

Dilatator iridis, the muscle of the iris whose action dilates the pupil; the radiating muscular fibers of the iris, antagonizing the sphincterial or circular fibers. — **Dilator tubæ**, the tensor palati muscle.

dilate (di- or dī-lāt′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dilated*, ppr. *dilating*. [= F. *dilater* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dilatar* = It. *dilatare*, ‹ L. *dilatare*, spread out, extend, dilate, ‹ *dilatus*, pp., associated with *differre*, carry apart, spread, broad, scatter, also differ, and intr. differ (> E. *differ* and *defer*[2]), ‹ *dis-*, apart, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1]. For pp. *latus*, see *ablative*. *Dilate* is a doublet of *delay*[1], and practically of *defer*[2] and *differ*: see *delay*[1], *defer*[2], *differ*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To expand; distend; spread out; enlarge or extend in all directions: as, air *dilates* the lungs; to *dilate* the pupil of the eye.

Induced with a zelous devotion and ardent desire to protect and *dilate* the Christian faith.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II., Ded.

Satan, alarm'd,
Collecting all his might, *dilated* stood,
Like Teneriff or Atlas, unremoved.
Milton, P. L., iv. 986.

Chapman abounds in splendid enthusiasms of diction, and now and then *dilates* our imaginations with suggestions of profound poetic depth. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 315.

2†. To set forth at length; relate at large; relate or describe with full particulars; enlarge upon.

Found good means
To draw from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage *dilate*,
Whereof by parcels she had something heard.
Shak., Othello, I. 3.

Dilate the matter to me.
Middleton, More Dissemblers Besides Women, v. 1.

= **Syn.** To swell, spread out, amplify.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To spread out; expand; distend; swell; enlarge.

His heart *dilates* and glories in his strength. *Addison.*

My heart *dilated* with unutterable happiness. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxii.

His nostrils visibly *dilate* with pride.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 149.

2. To speak at length; dwell on particulars; enlarge; expatiate; descant: used absolutely or with *upon* or *on*.

I purpose to speak actively without digressing or *dilating*. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 106.

I leave it among the divines to *dilate upon* the danger of schism as a spiritual evil. *Swift*, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

dilatet (di- or dī-lāt′), *a.* [‹ L. *dilatus*, pp.: see *dilate*, *v.*] Broad; extended.

Whom they; out of their bounty, have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, i. 2.

dilated (di- or dī-lā′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dilate*, *v.*] Expanded; extended; enlarged. Specifically—(*a*) Unusually widened, or wider than the rest of the part or organ. Also *distended*. (*b*) In *her.*, opened; standing open, as a pair of compasses or the like. — **Dilated antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ unusually widened in any part. — **Dilated margin**, in *entom.*, a margin spread out laterally more than usual, or beyond the surrounding parts. — **Dilated stria** or **puncture**, in *entom.*, those striæ or punctures which are broader than usual, and distinctly rounded within. — **Dilated tarsi**, in *entom.*, those tarsi in which two or more joints are broad, somewhat heart-shaped, and spongioso or densely hairy beneath, as in *Coleoptera*. Also called *enlarged tarsi*.

dilater (di- or dī-lā′tėr), *n.* One who or that which enlarges or expands. *Shelton.*

dilation[1] (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [A short form of *dilatation*.] The act of dilating; expansion; dilatation.

At first her eye with slow *dilation* roll'd
Dry flame, she listening. *Tennyson*, Princess, vi.

dilation[2] (di- or dī-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilation* = Sp. *dilacion* = Pg. *dilação* = It. *dilazione*, ‹ L. *dilatio(n-)*, delay, ‹ *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, defer: see *defer*[2] and *dilate*, *v.*] Delay.

What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilation*, but a studied contempt? *Bp. Hall*, Zaccheus.

dilative (di- or dī-lā′tiv), *a.* [‹ *dilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dilate; causing dilatation. *Coleridge.*

dilator (di- or dī-lā′tor), *n.* [‹ NL. *dilator*, short for *dilatator*, q. v.; as if ‹ E. *dilate* + *-or*. L. *dilator* means 'a delayer.'] **1.** One who or that which widens or expands; specifically, a muscle that dilates; a dilatator. — **2.** A surgical instrument, of various forms, used for dilating a wound, a canal, or an external opening of the body.

dilatorily (dil′ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner; with delay; tardily.

dilatoriness (dil′ā-tō-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dilatory; slowness in action; delay in proceeding; tardiness; procrastination.

These lamented their *dilatorines* and inspection, or trembled at the reaction of his bigotry against themselves. *Hallam.*

dilatory (dil′ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dilatoire* = Pr. *dilatori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dilatorio*, ‹ LL. *dilatorius*, tending to delay, ‹ L. *dilator*, a delayer, ‹ *differre*, pp. *dilatus*, delay: see *delay*[1], *dilate*, *v.*] **1.** Marked by or given to procrastination or delay; slow; tardy; not prompt: as, *dilatory* measures; a *dilatory* messenger.

I abhor
This *dilatory* sloth, and tricks of Rome.
Shak., Hen. VIII., ii. 4.

2. Intended to bring about delay, or to gain time and defer decision: as, a *dilatory* motion.

To the Petition of the Lords he made a *dilatory* Answer.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 79.

His *dilatory* policy. *Motley.*

Dilatory defense, in *law*, a defense intended to defeat or delay the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy, as an objection to the jurisdiction or to the present capacity of a party. — **Dilatory plea**, in *law*, a plea which if successful would defeat the pending action without touching the merits of the controversy. = **Syn.** *Tardy*, etc. (see *slow*), loitering, lingering, procrastinating, backward, laggard, behindhand, inactive, sluggish, dawdling.

dildo[1] (dil′dō), *n.* A term of obscure cant or slang origin, used in old ballads and plays as a mere refrain or nonsense-word; also used, from its vagueness, as a substitute for various obscene terms, and in various obscene meanings.

He has the prettiest love-songs for maids, . . . with such delicate burthens of "*dildos*" and "fadings."
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

With a hie *dildo* dill and a *dildo* dee.
Burden of an Old Ballad.

dildo[2] (dil′dō), *n.* A tall columnar cactus of Jamaica, *Cereus Swartzii*, woolly at the summit and bearing pale-red flowers. The dried fibrous portions of the stems were used as torches by the Indians.

dilection† (dī-lek′shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dilection* = Sp. *dilección* = Pg. *dilecção* = It. *dilezione*, ‹ LL. *dilectio(n-)*, ‹ L. *diligere*, pp. *dilectus*, love much, value highly: see *diligent*. Cf. *predilection*.] A loving; preference; choice.

The privilege of his *dilection*
In you confirmed God upon a tree
Hanging. *Chaucer*, Mother of God, l. 122.

So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief. *Boyle*, Seraphic Love.

dilemma (di- or dī-lem′ą), *n.* [= F. *dilemme* = Sp. *dilema* = Pg. It. *dilemma* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilemma*, ‹ LL. *dilemma*, ‹ Gr. *δίλημμα*, a conclusion from two premises, ‹ *δι-* + *λῆμμα*, a proposition, assumption: see *lemma*. Not "an argument in which the adversary is 'caught between' (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties," nor derived from *διαλαμβάνεσθαι*, be caught between.] **1.** A form of argument in which it is shown that whoever maintains a certain proposition must accept one or other of two alternative conclusions, and that each of these involves the denial of the proposition in question. The alternatives are called the *horns of the dilemma*, while it is also called a *horned syllogism*. The argument is also called a dilemma, in a looser sense, when the number of such horns exceeds two. The dilemma originated in rhetoric, and was not noticed by logicians before the revival of learning; consequently there has been some dispute as to the logical definition and analysis. The standard example (from Aulus Gellius) is as follows: Every woman is fair or ugly; it is not good to marry a fair wife, because she will flirt; it is not good to marry an ugly wife, because she will not be attractive; therefore, it is not good to marry at all. The essential peculiarity of this reasoning is that it involves the principle of excluded middle, the falsity of which would leave ordinary reasoning intact. Logicians, however, have made the dilemma a matter of form of expression, saying that the above argument, for instance, is not a dilemma as long as the premises remain as above, but that it becomes one if that premise is put in this form: If it is good to marry, it is good to marry a fair wife, or it is good to marry an ugly wife. They have at different times recognized the following forms as dilemmas or as parts of dilemmas, for many logicians hold that a dilemma consists of three syllogisms: (*1*) *Simple constructive dilemma:* If A, then C; if B, then C: but either B or A; hence, C. (*2*) *Simple destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if A is true, C is true; B and C are not both true; hence, A is not true. (*3*) *Complex constructive dilemma:* If A, then B; if C, then D; but either A or C; hence, either B or D. (*4*) *Complex destructive dilemma:* If A is true, B is true; if C is true, D is true; but B and D are not both true; hence, A and C are not both true. The importance of the kind of reasoning now called *dilemma* was first strongly insisted on by the Stoics. Nevertheless, in the stoical terminology a *dilemma* is opposed to a *monolemma*, as a conclusion from two premises. This was the origin of the word, and it is only later that it is met with in the modern sense.

Dilemma is an argument made of two members, repugnant one to another, wherof which soever thou grantest, thou art by and by taken. *Blundeville*, Logic, v. 27.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice; a state of things in which the alternatives appear to be equally bad or undesirable.

A strong *dilemma* in a desperate case!
To act with infamy, or suffer the pillory. *Swift.*

The doctrine of a Messiah offers a *dilemma* — a choice between two interpretations — one being purely spiritual, one purely political. *De Quincey*, Essenes, ii.

dilemmatic (dil-e- or dī-le-mat′ik), *a.* [= F. *dilemmatique* = Pg. *dilemmatico*; as *dilemma*(*t-*) + *-ic*.] In *logic*, pertaining to or of the nature of a dilemma. — **Dilemmatic argument**. See *argument*. — **Dilemmatic proposition**, a hypothetical proposition with a disjunctive consequent: as, if A, then either B or C; or a categorical proposition with a disjunctive predicate: as, A is either B or C. — **Dilemmatic syllogism**, reasoning depending upon the principle of excluded middle as its chief principle. — **Dilemmatic syllogism**, a syllogism having for its minor premise a dilemmatic proposition.

dilemmist (di- or dī-lem′ist), *n.* [‹ *dilemma* + *-ist*.] A person who bases argument or belief on a dilemma or dilemmas: used specifically in translation of the name of a Buddhist school of philosophy. See the extract.

[The philosophic school] of the Vaibhāshikas, or *dilemmists*, who maintain the necessity of immediate contact with the object to be known. *Amer. Cyc.*, III. 403.

Dilephila (dī-lef′i-lą), *n.* [NL.; also written *Deilephila*, prop. **Dilophila*; ‹ Gr. *δείλη*, the afternoon, evening, + *φίλος*, loving.] A genus of hawk-moths, of the family *Sphingidæ*. *D. tineata* is a handsome species, common in the United States, and known as *morning-sphinx*. See cut under *morning-sphinx*.

dilettant (dil-e-tänt′), *n.* [See *dilettante*.] Same as *dilettante*.

dilettante (dil-e-tän′te), *n.* and *a.* [Also *dilettant*; = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dilettant* = F. *dilettante*, ‹ It. *dilettante*, prop. ppr. of *dilettare*, delight, ‹ L. *delectare*, delight: see *delight*, *delectable*.] **I.** *n.* Pl. *dilettanti* (-ti). An admirer or lover of the fine arts, science, or letters; an amateur; one who pursues an art or literature desultorily

and for amusement: often used in a disparaging sense for a superficial and affected dabbler in literature or art.

The main characteristic of the *dilettante* is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account. *Lowell*, New Princeton Rev., I. 160.

II. *a.* Belating to dilettantism; having the characteristics of dilettanti.

I heard no longer
The snowy-banded, *dilettante*,
Delicate-handed priest intone.
Tennyson, Maud, viii.

dilettantism, *n.* See *dilettantism*.

dilettantish, dilettanteish (dil-e-tän′tish, -te-ish), *a.* [< *dilettant, dilettante*, + *-ish*1.] Inclined to or characterized by dilettantism. *George Eliot.*

dilettantism, dilettanteism (dil-e-tän′tism, -te-izm), *n.* [= F. *dilettantisme*; as *dilettant, dilettante*, + *-ism*.] The quality characteristic of a dilettante; specifically, in a disparaging sense, desultory or affected pursuit of art, science, or literature.

Dilettantism, hypothesis, speculation, a kind of amateur search for truth; this is the sorest sin. *Carlyle.*

Dilettantism, which is the twin sister of scepticism, began. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 37.

diligence1 (dil′i-jens), *n.* [Formerly also *diligency*; < ME. *diligence*, < OF. *diligence*, F. *diligence* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*, *diligenza*, < L. *diligentia*, carefulness, attentiveness, < *diligent(t-)s*, careful, etc.: see *diligent*.] 1. Constant and earnest effort to accomplish what is undertaken; constancy in the performance of duty or the conduct of business; persistent exertion of body or mind; industry; assiduity.

If your *diligence* be not speedy, I shall be there afore you. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5.

Pritheo, fellow, wait;
I need not thy officious *diligence*.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

Why shouldst thou then obtrude this *diligence*,
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, P. R., ii. 387.

2. Care; heed; caution; heedfulness.

Men may also doon other *diligence*
Aboute an oyle-slat, it for to warme.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Keep thy heart with all *diligence*. Prov. iv. 23.

3. In *law*, the attention and care due from a person in a given situation. The degree of care necessary to constitute diligence depends on the relation of the persons concerned to each other and the circumstances of the transaction.

4. In *Scots law*: (*a*) The warrant issued by a court for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or the production of writings. (*b*) The process of law by which persons, lands, or effects are attached on execution, or in security for debt. —**Common or ordinary diligence**, that degree of diligence which men in general exert in respect to their own affairs; that common prudence which men of business and heads of families usually exhibit in conducting matters which interest them. *Broom and Hadley.*—**To do one's diligence**, to use one's best efforts. [Archaic.]

I would not have the master either frowne or chide with him, if the childe have done *his diligence*.
Ascham, The Schoolemaster, p. 27.

Do thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.

=Syn. 1. *Industry, Application*, etc. (see *assiduity*), assiduousness.—2. Caution, circumspection, vigilance.

diligence2 (dil′i-jens; F. pron. dē-lē-zhoⁿs′), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. *diligence* = Sw. *diligens*, < F. *diligence*, a stage-coach (= Sp. Pg. *diligencia* = It. *diligenza*), a particular use of *diligence*, expedition, despatch, speed, care: see *diligence*1. Hence by abbr. *dilly*1.] A public stage-coach: usually with reference to France, but also applied to such stage-coaches elsewhere.

If it were possible to send me a line by the *diligence* to Brighton, how grateful I should be for such an indulgence! *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 401.

diligency† (dil′i-jen-si), *n.* Same as *diligence*2. *Milton.*

diligent (dil′i-jent), *a.* [< ME. *diligent*, < OF. *diligent*, F. *diligent* = Pr. *diligent* = Sp. Pg. It. *diligente*, < L. *diligen(t-)s*, careful, attentive, diligent prop. loving, esteeming, ppr. of *diligere*, love, esteem much, lit. choose, select, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *legere*, choose: see *elect*, *select*.] 1. Constant in study or effort to accomplish what is undertaken; attentive and persistent in doing anything; industrious; assiduous.

Seest thou a man *diligent* in his business? he shall stand before kings. Prov. xxii. 29.

Chance without merit brought me in; and diligence only keeps me so, and will, living as I do among so many lazy people that the *diligent* man becomes necessary, that they cannot do anything without him. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 258.

2. Steadily applied; prosecuted with care and constant effort; careful; painstaking: as, make *diligent* search.

The judges shall make *diligent* inquisition. Deut. xix. 18.

Diligent cultivation of elegant literature. *Prescott.*

=Syn. Active, sedulous, laborious, persevering, indefatigable, unremitting, untiring, painstaking.

diligent†, *adv.* [< *diligent*, *a.*] Diligently.

They may the better, sewer, and more *diligenter*, execute, observe, and minister their said Offices.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 413.

diligently (dil′i-jent-li), *adv.* With diligence, or steady application and care; with industry or assiduity; not carelessly; not negligently.

Being by this Means in the King's Eye, he so *diligently* carried himself that he soon got into the King's Heart.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 261.

Ye shall *diligently* keep the commandments of the Lord your God. Deut. vi. 17.

For all Paul's miracles, the Jews studied the scripture the *diligenterly*, to see whether it were as he said or no. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 98.

diligentness (dil′i-jent-nes), *n.* Diligence. *Bailey*, 1727.

dill1 (dil), *n.* [< ME. *dille, dylle*, < AS. *dile* = D. *dille* = OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* (G. *dill*, after the D. form) = Dan. *dild* = Sw. *dill*, dill; origin unknown.] 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum* (*Anethum*) *graveolens*, an erect glaucous annual, with finely divided leaves, yellow flowers, and an agreeably aromatic fruit. It is a native of the Mediterranean and Caucasian region, is a weed in many countries, and is frequently cultivated in gardens. It is extensively grown in India, where the seeds are much used for culinary and medicinal purposes. They yield a volatile oil having a lemon-like odor, and the distilled water is used as a stomachic and carminative, and as a vehicle for other medicines.

Now *dile* in places colde is goode to sowe,
Hit may with everis ayer under the skye.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Vervain and *dill*
Hinder witches of their will.
Old English Proverb.

2. The two-seeded tare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

dill2 (dil), *v. t.* [North. E. and Sc.; < ME. *dillen, dyllen*, var. of *dullen*, dull, blunt: see *dull*, *v.*, of which *dill*2 is a doublet.] 1†. To dull; blunt.—2. To soothe; still; calm.

I half thee lulot baith loud and still,
Thir tomwonds twa or three:
My dule [grief] in dern, for gif [unless] thou *dill*,
Doubtless but dreid I'll die.
Robin and Makyne, Percy's Reliques.

I know what is in this medicine. It'll *dill* fevers.
S. Judd, Margaret, p. 140.

dill3† (dil), *n.* [Another form of *dell*2. Cf. *dilling*.] Same as *dell*2.

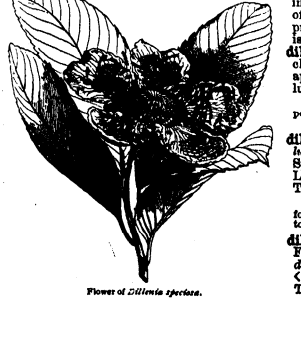
Who loves not his *dill*, let him die at the gallows.
Middleton, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

dill4† (dil), *v. t.* [ME. *dillen*, < Icel. *dylja* = Sw. *dölja* = Dan. *dölge*, conceal, hide.] To conceal; hide.

The rigt rode that went to *dille*
Out of the cristen mennis skille,
That if with chaunce men on ham hit
Quilk that sulde hane that sulde nogt witt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

dill5† (dil), *n.* An obsolete dialectal form of *dole*2.

Dillenia (di-lē′ni-ä), *n.* [NL., named after J. J. *Dillen* (1687–1747), a professor of botany at Oxford.] A genus of plants, natural order *Dilleniaceæ*, consisting of lofty forest-trees, natives of tropical Asia. They have large leaves and showy white or yellow flowers. *D. pentagyna* is a handsome tree, common in the forests of India and Burma. *D. speciosa* is also a fine tree, frequently planted in India for ornament; its large acid fruits are used in curries, and for making jelly, etc. The leaves of some of the species, as in other genera of the order, are very firm and rough, and are used like sand-paper for polishing woodwork.



Flower of *Dillenia speciosa*.

Dilleniaceæ (di-lē-ni-ā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dillenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants, nearly allied to the *Ranunculaceæ* and *Magnoliaceæ*, including 16 genera and about 160 species, trees or shrubs, mostly tropical.

dilleniaceous (di-lē-ni-ā′shius), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the natural order *Dilleniaceæ*.

dilling† (dil′ing), *n.* [Appar. an assimilation of *derling*, older form of *darling*, q. v.] 1. A darling; a favorite.

The youngest and the last, and lesser than the other,
Saint Helen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 114.

Sunne, moone, and seaven starres make thee the *dilling* of fortune. *Marston*, What You Will, ii. 1.

2. A child born when the father is very old. *Minsheu.*

dillisk (dil′isk), *n.* [*Cf. dulse.*] The Irish name for the dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*.

dills (dilz), *n.* Same as *dulse*.

dillue (dil′ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dillued*, ppr. *dilluing*. [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, to finish the dressing of (tin-ores) in very fine hair sieves: a process now little used, if at all. [Cornwall, Eng.]

dilluer (dil′ū-ėr), *n.* [See *dillue*.] A fine hair sieve for tin-ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The smallest tin which passes through the wire sieve is put into another finely weaved horse-hair sieve, called a *Dilluer*, by which and the skill of the workman it is made merchantable. *Pryce* (1788).

dillweed (dil′wēd), *n.* [Also written *dillweed*; < *dill*1, 2, + *weed*1.] Mayweed.

dilly1 (dil′i), *n.* An abbreviation of *diligence*2.

So down thy hill, romantic Ashbourn, glides
The Derby *dilly*, carrying three insides.
G. Canning, in Lives of the Friendes.

dilly2 (dil′i), *n.* Same as *daffodil, daffodilly*.

dilly3 (dil′i), *n.* A small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, specifically called the *wild dilly*, found on the Florida keys and in the West Indies. Its wood is very heavy and hard, of a dark-brown color, and susceptible of a beautiful polish.

dilly-dally (dil′i-dal′i), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *dally*. *Cf. shilly-shally.*] To loiter; delay; trifle. [Colloq.]

What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying*.
Sanders, Family Shakespeare, I. 275.

dilo (dē′lō), *n.* A Fijian name for the *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. See *Calophyllum*.

dilogical (di- or di-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *dilogy* + *-ical*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal; ambiguous. [Rare.]

Some of the subtler have delivered their opinions in such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 10.

dilogy (dil′ō-ji or di′lō-ji), *n.* [< L. *dilogia*, < Gr. *διλογία*, repetition (cf. *διλογίη*, repeat), < *δι-*, *δις*, twice, + *λέγειν*, speak.] In *rhet.*: (*a*) The use of a word or words twice in the same context; repetition, especially for the sake of emphasis. Unnecessary or ill-judged dilogy results in tautology (which see). (*b*) Intentional use of an ambiguous expression; the word or expression so used. Ambiguity in a wider sense is called *amphiboly* or *amphibology*.

dilucid† (di- or di-lū′sid), *a.* [< L. *dilucidus*, clear, bright, < *dilucere*, be clear, < *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *lucere*, be light: see *lucid*.] Clear; lucid.

[Obscurity of laws springs] from an ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and *dilucide*, description of laws.
Bacon, Learning, viii. 3.

dilucidate† (di- or di-lū′si-dāt), *v. t.* [< ML. **dilucidatus*, pp. of **dilucidare* (> It. *dilucidare* = Sp. Pg. *dilucidar* = F. *élucider*), make clear, < L. *dilucidus*, clear: see *dilucid*. Cf. *elucidate*.] To make clear; elucidate.

Dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the profoundest knowledge of the sciences had empowered him to cast upon it. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, III. xxxvii.

dilucidation† (di- or di-lū-si-dā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *dilucidation* = Sp. *dilucidacion* = Pg. *dilucidação* = It. *dilucidazione*, < LL. *dilucidatio(n-)*, < L. **dilucidare*, make clear: see *dilucidate*.] The act of making clear.

If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings . . . written in an European language, and in times and countries much nearer to ours, how much do you think we must lose of the elegancy of the Book of Job . . . and other sacred compositures? *Boyle*, Works, II. 260.

dilucidity† (dil-ū-sid'i-ti), *n.* [< *dilucid* + *-ity*. Cf. *lucidity*.] The quality of being dilucid or clear. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

dilucidly† (di- or dī-lū'sid-li), *adv.* Clearly; lucidly.

Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter. *Hammond*, Works, II. iv. 192.

diluent (dil'ū-ent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *diluen(t-)s*, ppr. of *diluere*, dilute: see *dilute*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Diluting; serving for dilution.

Every fluid is *diluent*, as it contains water in it. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

II. *n.* **1.** That which dilutes, or makes more fluid; a fluid that weakens the strength or consistence of another fluid upon mixture.

There is no real *diluent* but water. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. In *med.*, a substance which increases the percentage of water in the blood. Diluents consist of water and watery liquors.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diluted*, ppr. *diluting*. [< L. *dilutus*, pp. of *diluere* (> It. *diluire* = Sp. Pg. *diluir* = F. *diluer*), wash away, dissolve, cause to melt, dilute, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, apart, + *luere* = Gr. λούειν, wash. Hence also (< L. *diluere*) *deluent*, *diluvium*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To render more liquid; make thin or more fluid, as by mixture of a fluid of less with one of greater consistence; attenuate the strength or consistence of: often used figuratively: as, to *dilute* a narrative with weak reflections.

The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*, demulcent to temper, or acid to subdue. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments.

Hence—**2.** To weaken, as spirit or an acid, by an admixture of water or other liquid, which renders the spirit or acid less concentrated.—**3.** To make weak or weaker, as color, by mixture; reduce the strength or standard of.

The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted* and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. *Newton*.

II. *intrans.* To become liquid or more liquid; become thin or reduced in strength: as, vinegar *dilutes* easily.

dilute (di- or dī-lūt'), *a.* [= It. *diluto*, < L. *dilutus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Thin; attenuated; reduced in strength, as spirit or color.

Dilute acids are almost without action. *Herschel*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 121.

2. Weak; paltry; poor.

They had but *dilute* ideas of God's nature, and scant discoveries of his will. *Barrow*, Sermons, III. iii.

diluteness (di- or dī-lūt'nes), *n.* The state of being dilute; thinness.

What that *diluteness* is which Vossius saith is more proper to F than Q, I understand not. *Bp. Wilkins*, Real Character, iii. 12.

diluter (di- or dī-lū'tėr), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

dilution (di- or dī-lū'shon), *n.* [= F. *dilution* (cf. Sp. *dilucion* = Pg. *diluição*), < L. as if **dilutio(n-)*, < *diluere*, pp. *dilutus*, dilute: see *dilute*.] **1.** The act of making thin, weak, or more liquid; the thinning or weakening of a fluid by mixture; the state of being diluted: often used figuratively with respect to argument, narration, or the like.

Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening. *Arbuthnot*, Aliments, v.

2. A diluted substance; the result of diluting.

dilutionist (di- or dī-lū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *dilution* + *-ist*.] In *homeopathy*, one who advocates the medicinal use of drugs in a diluted or attenuated state.—**High-dilutionist**, a homeopathist who advocates extreme dilution or attenuation of drugs.—**Low-dilutionist**, one who takes a less extreme view than the preceding.

diluvial (di- or dī-lū'vi-al), *a.* [= F. Pg. *diluvial*, < LL. *diluvialis*, of a flood, < L. *diluvium*, a flood: see *diluvium*.] **1.** Pertaining to a flood or deluge, especially to the deluge recorded in Genesis.—**2.** In *geol.*, related to or consisting of diluvium.

diluvialist (di- or dī-lū'vi-al-ist), *n.* [< *diluvial* + *-ist*.] One who endeavors to explain geological phenomena by reference to a general flood or deluge, particularly the Noachian deluge.

diluvian (di- or dī-lū'vi-an), *a.* [= F. *diluvien* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluviano*; as *diluvium* + *-an*.] Relating to or of the nature of a deluge; diluvial.

Interior Alps, gigantic crew,
Who triumphed o'er *diluvian* power!
Wordsworth, Desultory Stanzas.

diluvianism (di- or dī-lū'vi-an-izm), *n.* [< *diluvian* + *-ism*.] A geological theory which is largely based on the supposition of the former occurrence of a universal deluge. In the early history of geology the deluge played an important part, and many leading facts were explained by reference to it.

Linguistic philology has been actually created by it [the scientific movement of the age] out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of *diluvianism*. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 765.

diluviate† (di- or dī-lū'vi-āt), *v. i.* [< L. *diluviatus*, pp. of *diluviare*, overflow, deluge, < *diluvium*, a flood, deluge: see *diluvium*, and cf. *deluge*, *v.*] To overflow; run, as a flood.

These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion, sig. S 2 (1605).

diluvie, **diluvy**†, *n.* [< ME. *diluvie*, *deluvie*, < L. *diluvium*, flood, deluge: see *diluvium* and *deluge*.] Deluge.

This *deluvie* of pestilence. *Chaucer*, L'Envoy to Scogan, l. 14.

In the *dyluuy* or generall flood, he saued the marryed howshold of Noe, ye foren virgines perysshing therein. *Bp. Bale*, Apology, fol. 101.

The *diluuye* drowned not the worlde in one daye. *Joye*, Expos. of Daniel, x.

diluvion (di- or dī-lū'vi-ọn), *n.* [= F. *diluvion*, < L. *diluvio(n-)*, equiv. to *diluvium*: see *diluvium*.] Same as *diluvium*.

diluvium (di- or dī-lū'vi-um), *n.* [= F. *diluvium* = Sp. Pg. It. *diluvio*, < L. *diluvium* (also *diluvies* and *diluvio*, a flood, deluge (whence ult. E. *deluge*, q. v.), < *diluere*, wash away: see *dilute*.] **1.** A deluge or an inundation; an overflowing.—**2.** Coarse detrital material, wherever found: a term introduced into geology in consequence of a general belief in the past occurrence of a universal deluge. Finer materials, usually covering the lower parts of valleys, and occurring especially along the courses of great rivers, were called *alluvium* (which see). In the use of the words *diluvium* and *alluvium* (*diluvial*, *alluvial*) there is a clear recognition of a fundamental fact in geology, namely, that rivers have been gradually diminishing in volume, a condition which necessarily carries itself with diminished power. But the idea of a catastrophic period of diluvial action, preceded and followed by repose, such as lies at the base of the belief in the deluge, is no longer in vogue, and the word *diluvium* has become almost obsolete except among German geologists.

diluvy†, *n.* See *diluvie*.

dilvesd, *n.* See *dilleseed*.

dim (dim), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *dim*, *dym*, < AS. *dim*, *dimm* = OFries. *dim* = OS. **dim* (found only once, altered to *thim*, in a verse alliterating with *th*) = Icel. *dimmr*, dim (cf. Sw. *dimma*, a fog, mist, haze, *dimmig*, foggy), = OHG. *timber*, MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, dark, dim. Prob. not connected with OHG. *demar*, MHG. *demere*, twilight (whence G. *dämmern* (> Dan. *dæmre*), to dim, *dämmerung* (> Dan. *dæmring*), dimness, twilight), L. *tenebræ* for **temebræ*, darkness, = Skt. *tamisrā*, dark, night; cf. Skt. *tamas*, gloom, Lith. *tamsus*, dark, *tamsa*, darkness, Russ. *temnuii*, dim, dark, *temno*, darkly, Ir. *teim*, dim.] **I.** *a.*; comp. *dimmer*, superl. *dimmest*. **1.** Faintly luminous; somewhat obscure from lack of light or luminosity; dark; obscure; shadowy.

Whan ony schalle dye, the Lyghte begynnethe to chaunge and to wexe *dym*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 60.

And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a *dim* religious light.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 160.

2. Not clearly seen; indistinct; obscured by some intervening medium imperfectly transparent, as mist or haze; misty; hazy; hence, figuratively, not clearly apprehended; faint; vague: as, a *dim* prospect; a *dim* recollection.

Vnto me es this mater *dym*,
Bot sum knawing I haue by him.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

I have most *dim* apprehensions of the four great monarchies. *Lamb*, Old and New Schoolmaster.

Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 2.

The light about the altar was the only light in the church; the naves and aisles were *dim* in the twilight. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 6.

3. Dull in luster; lusterless; tarnished.

How is the gold become *dim!* how is the most fine gold changed! Lam. iv. 1.

4. Not seeing clearly; having the vision obscured and indistinct, as the eye.

On the stranger's *dim* and dying eye
The soft, sweet pictures of his childhood lie.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, vi.

Eyes grown *dim*
With hope of change that came not.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 263.

5. Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

The understanding is *dim*. *Rogers*.

=**Syn. 2.** Indistinct, ill-defined, indefinite, shadowy, confused, mysterious, imperfect.

II.† *n.* The dark; darkness; night.

Wen the day vp drogh, & the *dym* voldit,
All the troiens full fit tokyn thaire armys,
That were hoole and vnhurt hastid to mild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 7133.

dim (dim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimmed*, ppr. *dimming*. [< ME. *dimmen*, make dim, become dim, < AS. **dimmian*, in comp. *ā-dimmian*, *for-dimmian*, make dim (= Icel. *dimma*, become dim), < *dim*, a.: see *dim*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make dim, faint, or obscure; render less bright, clear, or distinct; becloud; obscure; tarnish; sully: as, to *dim* the eye; to *dim* the vision; to *dim* the prospect; to *dim* gold.

I hate to see, mine eyes are *dimd* with teares.
Spenser, Daphnaida, v.

Hee is natures fresh picture newly drawn in Oyle, which time and much handling *dimmes* and defaces.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Childe.

Thus while he spake, each passion *dimm'd* his face,
Thrice changed with pale fire, envy, and despair.
Milton, P. L., iv. 114.

II. *intrans.* To become dim, faint, or obscure; fade.

Turning the *dimming* light into yellow murk.
Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 157.

dim. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

dimaris, dimatis (dim'a-ris, -tis), *n.* [An artificial term.] The mnemonic name of that mood of the fourth figure of syllogism which has affirmative propositions for its premises, one universal, the other particular. The oldest name for this mood seems to have been *dirimatis*, of which *dimatis* is an improvement, and *dimaris* is now most commonly in use. The following is an example of this mood: Some commendable actions are recognized by the political economists; but every action recognized by the economists is a selfish one; therefore, some selfish actions are commendable. The letters of the word have the following significations: *i*, *a*, and *i* show the quantity and quality of the propositions; *d*, that the reduction is to *dimatis*; *m*, that the premises are transposed in reduction; *s*, that the conclusion of the reduction is to be simply converted. See *A* 1, 2 (*b*), and *conversion*, 2.

Dimastiga (dī-mas'ti-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + μάστιξ (μαστιγ-), a whip (flagellum).] A division of the pantostomatous or true flagellate infusorians, containing those which have two flagella: distinguished from *Monomastiga* and *Polymastiga*.

dimastigate (dī-mas'ti-gāt), *a.* [As *Dimastiga* + *-ate*1.] Biflagellate; having two flagella; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Dimastiga*.

dimatis, *n.* See *dimaris*.

dimble† (dim'bl), *n.* [The equiv. form *dinglo* seems to be a variation of *dimble*, and *dimble* a variation (perhaps through association with *dim*; cf. the epithet *gloomy* in the quotations) of the equiv. E. dial. *dumble*, a wooded dingle. Origin unknown; possibly a dim. of *dump*3, a pit, a pool, a deep hole containing water: see *dump*3. Cf. E. dial. *drumble*, *drumbow*, a dingle or ravine, appar. not connected with *dumble*.] A dingle; a glen; a retired place.

And Satyrs, that in shades and gloomy *dimbles* dwell,
Run whooting to the hills to clap their ruder hands.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

Within a gloomy *dimble* shee doth dwell,
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

dime (dīm), *n.* and *a.* [Also, as a historical term (def. 1., 1), *disme*; < ME. *dyme*, *disme*, tithe, < OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, tithe, tenth, = Pr. *desme*, *deisme*, < L. *decimus*, tenth, < *decem* = E. *ten*: see *decimal*.] **I.** *n.* **1†.** A tithe.

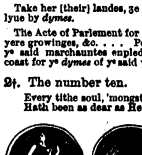
Take [their] landes, ze lordes and let hem [prelates] lyue by *dymes*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xv. 520.

The Acte of Parlement for tythynges of trees whose X X yere growinges, &c. . . . Persons vicars of holl chirche y^e said marchauntes enpleden and trauaill in eryaten coast for y^e *dymes* of y^e said woode.
Arnold's Chronicle, p. 45.

2†. The number ten.

Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dimes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2.

3. A silver coin of the United States, of the value of 10 cents, being the tenth part of a dollar, worth about 4½ pence English.



Obverse. Reverse.
Dime of the United States. (Size of the original.)

II. *a.* Sold for a dime.—**Dime**

novel, a story printed in a cheap form, and usually sold for a dime: applied especially to sensational literature. [U. S.]

Dimeodon (di-mē′ō-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀψις*, length, + *ὀδών*, Ionic for *ὀδούς* = E. *tooth*.] A notable genus of Japanese moles, of the family *Talpidæ*, related to *Urotrichus*, having teeth of two lengths (whence the name), and the anterior incisors broad and spatulate. The dental formula is: 3 incisors in each upper, 2 in each lower half-jaw, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars in each half-jaw. The type-species is *D. pilirostris*, having the general aspect of *Urotrichus talpoides*; tail vertebræ half the length of the head and body, soles and palms entirely scaly, and snout pilose. Originally misspelled *Dymecodon*. *F. W. True*, 1886.

dimension (di-men′shon), *n.* [‹ OF. *dimension*, *F. dimension* = Pr. *dimencio* = Sp. *dimension* = Pg. *dimensão* = It. *dimensione* = D. *dimensie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dimension*, ‹ L. *dimensio(n-)*, a measuring, extent, dimension, diameter or axis, ‹ *dimetiri*, pp. *dimensus*, measure off, measure out (cf. ppr. *dimetien(t-)s*, as a noun, diameter), ‹ *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] 1. Magnitude measured along a diameter; the measure through a body or closed figure along one of its principal axes; length, breadth, or thickness. Thus, a line has one dimension, length; a plane surface two, length and breadth; and a solid three, length, breadth, and thickness. The number of dimensions being equal to the number of principal axes, and that to the number of independent directions of extension, it has become usual, in mathematics, to express the number of axes of spread of a figure by saying that it has two, three, or *n* dimensions, although the idea of measurement is quite extraneous to the fact expressed. The word generally occurs in the plural, referring to length, breadth, and thickness.

So doe those skils, whose quick eyes doe explore
The just *dimension* both of earth and heaven.
Sir J. Davies, Dancing, st. 96.

A dark,
Illimitable ocean, without bound,
Without *dimension*, where length, breadth, and highth,
And time, and place, are lost. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 893.

These as a line their long *dimension* drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton, P. L., vii. 480.

Hence — **2.** A mode of linear magnitude involved (generally along with others) in the quantity to which it belongs. (*a*) In *alg.*, a variable factor, the number of dimensions of an expression being the number of variable factors in that term for which this number is the largest. (*b*) In *phys.*, a linear measure of length, time, mass, or any kind of quantity regarded as a fundamental factor of the quantity of which it is a dimension. If M, L, T, are the units of mass, length, and time, the *dimensions* of a velocity are said to be LT⁻¹, or one dimension of length and minus one of time; those of an acceleration are said to be LT⁻²; those of a momentum, MLT⁻¹; those of a force, MLT⁻²; those of a quantity of energy, ML²T⁻²; those of the action of a moving system, ML²T; those of a horse-power, ML³T⁻³; those of a pressure, ML⁻¹T⁻²; those of a density, ML⁻³; etc.

We are justified in considering the range, the flat pencil, and the axial pencil, as of the same *dimensions*, since to every point in the first corresponds one ray in the second and one plane in the third.
Cremona, Projective Geometry (tr. by Leudesdorf).

3. Bulk; size; extent or capacity: commonly in the plural: as, the question is assuming great *dimensions*.

The shapely limb and lubricated joint,
Within the small *dimensions* of a point.
Cowper, Retirement.

In *dimension*, and the shape of nature,
A gracious person. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5.

My friend's *dimensions* as near as possible approximate to mine. *Lamb*, Bachelor's Complaint.

4. That which has extension; matter; especially, the human body and its organs: so often in the plural.

A spirit I am, indeed:
But am in that *dimension* grossly clad,
Which from the womb I did participate.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

Why bastard? wherefore base?
When my *dimensions* are as well compact,
My mind as generous, and my shape as true
As honest madam's issue? *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.

Method of dimensions, a method of treating some dynamical and other problems, by considering only the dimensions of the different quantities, not their magnitudes.

dimension (di-men′shon), *v. t.* [‹ *dimension*, *n.*] To measure the dimensions of; proportion. [Rare.]

I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and *dimension*. *Walpole*, Letters, I. 335.

dimensional (di-men′shon-al), *a.* [‹ *dimension* + *-al*.] **1.** Pertaining to extension in space; having a dimension or dimensions; measurable in one or more directions: used in composition: as, a line is a one-*dimensional*, a surface a two-*dimensional*, and a solid a three-*dimensional* object. — **2.** Relating to dimension: as, a *dimensional* equation.

dimensionality (di-men-shon-al′i-ti), *n.* [‹ *dimension* + *-ality*.] The number of dimensions of a quantity.

dimensioned (di-men′shond), *a.* [‹ *dimension* + *-ed*².] Having dimensions. [Rare.]

A mantle purple-ting'd, and radiant vest,
Dimension'd equal to his size. *Pope*, Odyssey, xix.

dimensionless (di-men′shon-les), *a.* [‹ *dimension* + *-less*.] Without dimensions or bulk.

Their prayers
Flew up, nor miss'd the way . . . in they pass'd
Dimensionless through heavenly doors.
Milton, P. L., xi. 17.

dimension-lumber (di-men′shon-lum′bėr), *n.* Lumber cut to specified sizes.

dimension-work (di-men′shon-wėrk), *n.* Masonry consisting of stones whose dimensions are fixed by specification.

dimensityt (di-men′si-ti), *n.* [Irreg. ‹ L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri* (see *dimension*), after *immensity*.] Dimension; extent; capacity.

Of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the *dimensity*. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 44.

dimensivet (di-men′siv), *a.* [‹ L. *dimensus*, pp. (see *dimension*), + *-ive*.] Diametral; pertaining to the principal axes of a body or figure.

All bodies have their measure and their space,
But who can draw the soule's *dimensive* lines?
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum, st. 88.

dimensum (di-men′sum), *n.* [‹ ML. *dimensum* (neut. of L. *dimensus*, pp. of *dimetiri*, measure out: see *dimension*), equiv. to L. *demensum*, a measured allowance, ration (of slaves), neut. of *demensus*, pp. of *demetiri*, measure out, measure, ‹ *de*, down, + *metiri*, measure: see *measure*.] A portion measured out; a dole.

You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians
So cruelly, defraud 'em of their *dimensum*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, iii. 1.

Dimera (dim′e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimerus*: see *dimerous*.] **1.** A group of coleopterous insects. *Latreille*, 1807. — **2.** A division of hemipterous insects in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the *Aphididæ* and *Psyllidæ*, or plant-lice. The group was formerly a section of *Heteroptera*; it corresponds to the modern group *Phytophtiria*, excepting the *Coccidæ* or scale-insects, whose tarsi are one-jointed. *Westwood*, 1840.

dimeran (dim′e-ran), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Dimera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimera*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dimera*.

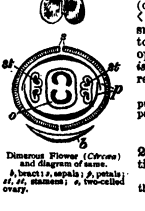
dimerism (dim′e-rizm), *n.* [‹ *dimer-ous* + *-ism*.] An arrangement of floral organs in which there are two of each kind; the quality of being dimerous.

dimeril, *n.* A corn-measure of Rumania, equal to 24.6 liters, or a little less than 3 United States pecks.

Dimerosomata (dim′e-rō-sō′mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dimerosomatus*: see *dimerosomatous*.] An order of pulmonary arachnidans, corresponding to the *Araneides* of Latreille, and containing the true spiders or *Aranæida*, as distinguished from the *Polymerosomata* or scorpions, etc.; so called from the marked division of the body into two regions, cephalothorax and abdomen. *W. E. Leach*.

dimerosomatous (dim′e-rō-sō′mą-tus), *a.* [‹ NL. **dimerosomatus*, ‹ Gr. *δι-* two-, + *μέρος*, a part, + *σῶμα* (*σ-*), body.] Having the body divided into cephalothorax and abdomen, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dimerosomata*.

dimerous (dim′e-rus), *a.* [‹ NL. *dimerus*, ‹ Gr. *δι-* two-, + *μέρος*, a part.] **1.** Consisting of or divided into two parts; bipartite. Specifically — **2.** In *bot.*, having two members in each whorl: said of flowers. Sometimes written by botanists 2-*merous*. — **3.** In *entom.*, having two-jointed tarsi; specifically, pertaining to the *Dimera*. — **Dimerous thorax**, one in which the mesothorax and metathorax are closely united, but the prothorax is distinct, as in most *Coleoptera*.



Dimerous Flower (*Circæa*) and diagram of same.

b, bract; *s*, sepals; *p*, petals; *st*, *st*, stamens; *s*, two-celled ovary.

dimeter (dim′e-tėr), *a.* and *n.* [‹ Gr. *δίμετρος*, ‹ *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] **I.** *a.* In *pros.*, consisting of two measures; divisible into two feet or dipodies.

II. *n.* In *pros.*, a verse or period consisting of two feet or dipodies: as, an Ionic *dimeter*; iambic *dimeters*.

dimethylaniline (di-meth-i-lan′i-lin), *n.* [‹ $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$ obtained by heating aniline with methyl alcohol and hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at 41° F., and forms liquid salts with acids. It is a base from which certain dyes are prepared.

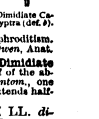
dimetric (di-met′rik), *a.* [‹ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μέτρον*, a measure, + *-ic*. See *dimeter*.] In *crystal.*, having the vertical axis longer or shorter than the two equal lateral axes, as the square octahedron. — **Dimetric system.** See *tetragonal*.

dimicationt (dim-i-kā′shon), *n.* [‹ L. *dimicatio(n-)*, a fight, ‹ *dimicare*, pp. *dimicatus*, fight, lit. brandish (one's weapons against the enemy), ‹ *di-*, *dis-* (intensive) + *micare*, move quickly to and fro, shake, vibrate, flash.] A battle or fight; contest; the act of fighting. *Johnson*.

Let us now be not more sparing of our tears, to wash off the memory of these our unbrotherly *dimications*.
Bp. Hall, Mystery of Godliness.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimidiated*, ppr. *dimidiating*. [‹ L. *dimidiatus*, pp. of (LL.) *dimidiare*, halve, ‹ *dimidius*, adj., half, neut. *dimidium*, a half (> ult. *demi-*, q. v.), ‹ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *medius*, middle: see *middle*, *medium*.] To divide into two equal parts. In *her.*: (*a*) To cut in halves, showing only one half. Thus, when a shield bearing a lion is impaled with a shield bearing a chevron, these bearings may be each represented in full in the half shield, or each bearing may be *dimidiated* — that is, one half of the lion and one half of the chevron only shown. This, however, is liable to lead to confusion, and is rare. (*b*) To cut off a part, as a half or nearly so, from any bearing. Thus, a sword *dimidiated* would show the hilt and half of the blade only, and would appear as if the other half had been cut away.

dimidiate (di-mid′i-āt), *a.* [‹ L. *dimidiatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Divided into two equal parts; halved; hence, half the usual size, or half as large as something else. Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.* and *entom.*, having, as an organ, one part so much smaller than the other as to appear to be missing, or altogether wanting. (*b*) Split into two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. (*c*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, representing or represented by only one half; one-sided: specifically applied to cases of hermaphroditism in which the organism is male on one side of the body and female on the other. See *hermaphroditism*.


Dimidiate Calyptra (*dec. s.*).

Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism.
Owen, Anat.

(*d*) In *her.*, reduced or diminished by half. — **Dimidiate elytra**, in *entom.*, elytra which cover but half of the abdomen. — **Dimidiate fascia, line**, etc., in *entom.*, one which traverses half of a wing or elytron, or extends halfway round a part, as the antennæ.

dimidiation (di-mid-i-ā′shon), *n.* [‹ LL. *dimidiatio(n-)*, ‹ *dimidiare*, halve: see *dimidiate*, *v.*] The act of halving; division into two equal parts; the state of being halved.

The earliest system of impalement was by *dimidiation*; that is, by cutting two shields in half, and placing together the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other, and thus forming a single composition.
C. Boutell, Heraldry, p. 220.

Dimidiation formula, an expression for the sine, etc., of the half of an angle in terms of similar functions of the angle itself.

dimilance†, *n.* Same as *demi-lance*.

dimin. An abbreviation of *diminuendo*.

diminish (di-min′ish), *v.* [Early mod. E., with suffix *-ish*[2] (after *minish*), for ME. *diminue*, ‹ F. *diminuer* = Pr. *diminuir*, *diminuar*, *demenir* = Sp. Pg. *disminuir* = It. *diminuire*, ‹ ML. *diminuere*, a common but incorrect form of L. *deminuere*, make smaller, lessen, diminish, ‹ *de*, from, + *minuere*, lessen, make small, ‹ *minus*, less: see *minus*, *minish*, *minute*. L. *diminuere* (or *diminuere*) means 'break into small pieces,' ‹ *di-*, *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *minuere*, make small.] I. *trans.* **1.** To lessen; make or seem to make less or smaller by any means; reduce: opposed to *increase* and *augment*: as, to *diminish* a number by subtraction; to *diminish* the revenue by reducing the customs.

The passions are inflamed by sympathy; the fear of punishment and the sense of shame are *diminished* by partition. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Concave glasses are called *diminishing* glasses.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 89.

2. To lower in power, importance, or estimation; degrade; belittle; detract from.

I will *diminish* them, that they shall no more rule over the nations. Ezek. xxix. 15.

This impertinent humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in conversation to their advantage runs through the world. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

3. To take away; subtract: with *from*, and applied to the object removed.

Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought *from* it. Deut. iv. 2.

Nothing was *diminished from* the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke. *Sir J. Hayward.*

4. In *music*, to lessen by a semitone, as an interval.

II. *intrans.* To lessen; become or appear less or smaller; dwindle: as, the prospect of success is *diminishing* by delay.

What judgment I had increases rather than *diminishes*. *Dryden.*

Crete's ample fields *diminish* to our eye;
Before the Boreal blasts the vessels fly. *Pope*, Odyssey.

=**Syn.** *Dwindle*, *Contract*, etc. (see *decrease*); to shrink, subside, abate, ebb, fall off.

diminishable (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *diminish* + *-able.*] Capable of being reduced in size, volume, or importance.

diminished (di-min'isht), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diminish*, *v.*] Lessened; made smaller; contracted; hence, belittled; degraded.

At whose sight all the stars
Hide their *diminish'd* heads. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 35.

She feels the Change, and deep regrets the Shame
Of Honours lost, and her *diminish'd* Name.
Congreve, Birth of the Muse.

Diminished arch, an arch less than a semicircle. — **Diminished bar**, in *heraldry*, the bar of a seal which is thinnest on its inner edge. — **Diminished chord**, in *music*, a chord having a diminished interval between its upper and lower tones. See *chord*, 4. — **Diminished interval**, in *music*, an interval one semitone shorter than the corresponding perfect or the corresponding minor interval. See *interval*. — **Diminished subject**, in *music*, a subject or theme repeated or imitated in diminution (which see). — **Diminished triad**, in *music*, a triad consisting of a tone with its minor third and its diminished fifth — that is, two minor thirds superposed: in the major scale, the triad on the seventh tone. See *triad*.

diminisher (di-min'ish-ėr), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority. *Clarke*, Sermons, p. 241.

diminishingly (di-min'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a way to belittle reputation.

I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one who was absent. *Locke.*

diminishing-rule (di-min'ish-ing-rōl), *n.* In *arch.*, a broad rule cut with a concave edge: used to ascertain the swell of a column, to try its curvature, etc.

diminishing-scale (di-min'ish-ing-skāl), *n.* In *arch.*, a scale of gradation used to find the different points in drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute.

diminishing-stuff (di-min'ish-ing-stuf), *n.* In *ship-building*, planks wrought under the wales of a ship, diminishing gradually till they come to the thickness of the bottom plank.

diminishment† (di-min'ish-ment), *n.* [< *diminish* + *-ment.*] Diminution; abatement.

You . . . shall conserve the same whole and entire, without *diminishment*, vntill you shall haue deliuered . . . the same. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 233.

Euerye man seeth by and by what followeth, a great *diminishment* of the strength of the realme.
Sir J. Cheke, Hurt of Sedition.

diminue, *v.* See *diminish*.

diminuendo (It. pron. dē-mē-nū-en'dō). [It., < *diminuire*, diminish: see *diminish*.] In *music*, an instruction to the performer to lessen the volume of sound: often indicated by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or by the sign —: the opposite of *crescendo*.

diminuent (di-min'ū-ent), *a.* [< ML. *diminuen(t-)s* for L. *deminuen(t-)s*, ppr. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Diminishing; lessening. [Rare or obsolete.]

The comparative degree in such kind of expressions being usually taken for a *diminuent* term.
Bp. Sanderson, Sermons, Pref.

diminute† (dim'i-nūt), *a.* [< ML. *diminutus* for L. *deminutus*, small, pp. of *deminuere*, diminish: see *diminish*.] Reduced; small.

In matters of contract it is not lawful so much as to conceal the secret and undiscernible faults of the merchandize; but we must acknowledge them, or else affix prices made *diminute*, and lessened to such proportions and abatements as that fault should make.
Jer. Taylor, Christian Simplicity.

Diminute being, being in the divine mind before creation. — **Diminute conversion**, in *logic*. See *conversion*, 2.

diminutely† (dim'i-nūt-li), *adv.* In a manner which lessens; as reduced.

An execration only; but that, too, elliptically and *diminutely* uttered. *Bp. Sanderson.*

diminution (dim-i-nū'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *diminucion*, *diminucion*, < OF. *diminution*, F. *diminution* = Pr. *diminuțio* = Sp. *disminucion* (cf. Pg. *diminuição*) = It. *diminuzione*, < LL. ML. *diminutio(n-)* for L. *deminutio(n-)*, a lessening, < *deminuere*, pp. *deminutus*, lessen: see *diminish*.]

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing; a making smaller; a lowering in amount, value, dignity, estimation, etc.: as, the *diminution* of wealth, of importance, of power.

Make me wise by the truth, for my own soul's salvation, and I shall not regard the world's opinion or *diminution* of me. *Bp. Gauden.*

It is to poor Estcourt I chiefly owe that I am arrived at the happiness of thinking nothing a *diminution* to me, but what argues a depravity of my will.
Steele, Spectator, No. 468.

Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next. *Philips.*

2. The process of becoming less: as, the apparent *diminution* of a receding body; the *diminution* of the velocity of a projectile.

Never did we see a case in which the increase of the bulk was so evidently a *diminution* of the value.
Macaulay, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. In *music*, the repetition or imitation of a subject or theme in notes having one half or one quarter the duration of those first used: a favorite device in contrapuntal composition. See *canon*, *counterpoint*, and *imitation*. — **4.** In *law*, an omission in the record of a case sent up from an inferior court to the court of review. — **5.** In *her.*, differencing, especially that kind of differencing called *cadency*. — **6.** In *arch.*, the gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. =**Syn.** 1 and 2. Decrease, reduction, abridgment, abatement.

diminutival (di-min-ū-tī'val or di-min'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *diminutive*, *n.*, 3, + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

In such words as braggart, I have long been inclined to think that the t is excrescent, and that the syllable ar is a *diminutival* suffix. *T. H. Key*, Philol. Essays, p. 213.

diminutive (di-min'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diminutif* = Sp. Pg. It. *diminutivo* (= G. *diminutiv* = Sw. Dan. *diminutiv*, in grammar), < ML. *diminutivus* for LL. *deminutivus* (in grammar), < L. *deminutus*, pp. of *deminuere*, make small: see *diminish*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Small; little; narrow: contracted: as, a race of *diminutive* men; a *diminutive* house.

The poor wren,
The most *diminutive* of birds, will fight,
Her young ones in her nest, against the owl.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Having the power of diminishing or lessening; tending to diminish, decrease, or abridge.

Diminutive of liberty. *Shaftesbury.*

3. In *gram.*, expressing something small or little: as, a *diminutive* word; the *diminutive* suffixes '-kin,' '-let,' '-ling,' etc. See II., 3.

II. *n.* **1.** Anything very small as to size, importance, value, etc.: as, a dainty *diminutive*.

Ah, how the poor world is pestered with such water-flies; *diminutives* of nature. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1.

Most monster-like, be shown
For poor'st *diminutives*, for dolts.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 10.

2†. In *old med.*, something that diminishes or abates.

Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 403.

3. In *gram.*, a word formed from another word, usually an appellative or generic term, to express a little thing of the kind: as, in Latin, *lapillus*, a little stone, from *lapis*, a stone; *cellula*, a little cell, from *cella*, a cell; in French, *maisonnette*, a little house, from *maison*, a house; in English, *manikin*, a little man, from *man*; *rivulet*, which is a double diminutive, being from Latin *rivulus*, a diminutive of *rivus*, a river, with the English diminutive termination *-et*. Many terminations originally diminutive, or words having such terminations, have lost diminutive force. The principal suffixes in English recognised as diminutive are *-et*, *-kin*, *-let*, *-ling*, *-ock*, *-in*, and *-y* or *-ie*. See also *-el*, *-elle*, *-ule*, *-cule*, etc.

He afterwards proving a dainty and effeminate youth, was commonly called by the *diminutive* of his name, Peterkin or Perkin. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

Babyisms and dear *diminutives*
Scatter'd all over the vocabulary
Of such a love. *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

In some languages, as Italian for instance, adjectival repetition is really almost like mathematical multiplication, increasing or diminishing the effect according as the term is in itself an augmentative or *diminutive*.
J. Venn, Symbolic Logic, p. 56.

diminutively (di-min'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminishing manner; in a manner to lessen; on a small scale.

Magnify the former [pictures], they are still *diminutively* conceived: if a glass could expand Cooper's pictures to the size of Vandyck's, they would appear to have been painted for that proportion. *Walpole*, Anecdotes of Painting, III. i.

diminutiveness (di-min'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Smallness; littleness; want of bulk, dignity, importance, etc.

While he stood on tiptoes thrumming his bass-viol, the *diminutiveness* of his figure was totally eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. *Student*, II. 225.

diminutize (di-min'ū-tīz), *v. t.*; prēt. and pp. *diminutized*, ppr. *diminutizing*. [As *diminutive* + *-ize.*] To put (a word) into the form of a diminutive; form as a diminutive of another word: as, Certhiola is Certhia *diminutized*. [Recent.]

dimish, *a.* See *dimmish*.

dimission† (di-mish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *dimissio(n-)*, a sending forth, dismission, < *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away: see *dimit*, *dismiss*, and cf. *demission*, *dismission*.] Leave to depart. *Barrow.*

The wise man doth explicate his owne meaning, and sheweth in what case he doth forbid this manner of *dimission* with procrastination. *Greene*, Perimedes, p. 50.

dimissorial (dim-i-sō'ri-al), *a.* [As *dimissory* + *-al.*] Same as *dimissory letter* (which see, under *dimissory*).

dimissory (dim'i-sō-ri), *a.* [= F. *dimissoire* = Sp. *dimisorio* = Pg. It. *dimissorio*, < LL. *dimissorius* (only in the phrase *dimissoriæ litteræ*, dimissory letter), < L. *dimissus*, pp. of *dimittere*, send away: see *dimit*, *v.*] **1.** Sending away; dismissing to another jurisdiction. — **2.** Granting leave to depart. — **Dimissory letter.** (*a*) In the ancient church, an episcopal letter dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another in which he was about to take up his residence. (See *commendatory*.) (*b*) In the modern church, a letter authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination. In the Church of England it is used when a candidate has a title in one diocese and is to be ordained in another. It can be issued only by the bishop, or, under special circumstances, by the vicar-general. In the Roman Catholic Church it may be given by the pope to ordinands from any part of the world, by a bishop to one of his own subjects, by the superior of a religious order to subordinates, and by a vicar capitular in a vacant see. Also called *dimissorial* and *letter dimissory*.

Without the bishop's *dimissory letters*, presbyters might not go to another diocese. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 218.

dimit (di-mit'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dimitted*, ppr. *dimitting*. [= Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir*, let go, dismiss, resign, abdicate, < L. *dimittere*, send away, dismiss, < *di-*, *dis-*, away, + *mittere*, send. Cf. *demise*.] **1.** To dismiss; permit to go.

Hee greets Gehezi with the same word wherewith hee lately was *dimitted* by his master. *Bp. Hall*, Elisha with Naaman.

2. To grant; farm; let.

dimit (di-mit'), *n.* [< *dimit*, *v.*] In *freemasonry*, a dimissory letter; written permission to leave a lodge, implying good standing in the lodge left, and thus no disability to affiliate with another lodge.

dimity (dim'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dimities* (-tiz). [Formerly also *dimitty*; = D. *diemet*, *diemit* = Dan. *dimli* (< E.) = Sp. *dimite* = It. *dimito*, < ML. *dimitum* = Ar. Pers. *dimyāthy*, < Gr. *δίμιτος*, dimity, lit. two-threaded, < *δι-*, two-, + *μίτος*, a thread of the woof; equiv. thus to *E. twill*. Cf. *samite*, ult. < MGr. *ἑξάμιτος*, six-threaded.] A stout cotton fabric ornamented in the loom with raised stripes or fancy figures, and usually employed undyed for bed and bedroom furniture. Patterns are sometimes printed upon it in colors.

Go, put on
One of thy temple suits, and accompany us,
Or else thy *dimity* breeches will be mortal.
Jasper Mayne, City Match, i. 4.

Dimity binding, a kind of binding or galloon with plain, straight edges, and ornamented with a raised pattern.

dimly (dim'li), *a.* [< ME. **dimly*, < AS. *dimlic*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ly*¹.] Dim; dimming.

No *dimly* cloud o'ershadows thee,
Nor gloom, nor darksome night.
Quarles, O Mother dear, Jerusalem!

dimly (dim'li), *adv.* [< ME. *dimly*, *dimliche*, < AS. **dimlice*, adv., < *dimlic*, adj.: see *dimly*, *a.*, and *-ly*².] In a dim or obscure manner; with dull or imperfect vision or a faint light; not brightly or clearly.

Doest thou now looke *dimly*, and with a dull eye upon all Goodnes? *Dekker*, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 24.

To us invisible or *dimly* seen. *Milton*, P. L., v. 157.

The barn's wealth *dimly* showing through the dark.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

dimmish (dim'ish), *a.* [< *dim* + *-ish*1.] Partially dim; rather dim. Also spelled *dimish*.

My eyes are somewhat *dimmish* grown. *Swift.*

dimmyt (dim'i), *a.* [< *dim* + *-y*1.] Somewhat dim; dimmish.

You *dimmy* clouds, which well employ your staining
This chearful Air. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

dimness (dim'nes), *n.* [< ME. *dimnes*, < AS. *dimnes*, < *dim*, dim: see *dim*, *a.*, and *-ness*.] The state of being dim or obscure; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness; vagueness: applied either to the object or to the medium of vision or perception: as, the *dimness* of a view, of color, or of gold; the *dimness* of twilight or of the sky; *dimness* of vision, of understanding, memory, etc.

Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion.
Decay of Christian Piety.

With such thick *dimness* of excited dust
In their impetuous march they fill'd the air.
Cowper, Iliad, III.

Until his failing sight
Faints into *dimness* with its own delight.
Byron, Bride of Abydos, I. 6.

=Syn. *Obscurity*, *Gloom*, etc. See *darkness*.

di molto (dē mōl'tō), [It., adv. phrase: *di*, < L. *de*, of; *molto*, < L. *multus*, much: see *multi-*.] In *music*, very much: as, allegro *di molto*, very fast.

dimorph (dī'môrf), *n.* [= F. *dimorphe* = It. *dimorfo* (chiefly adj.), < NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms, < *δι-*, two-, + *μορφή*, form.] One of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance: as, calcite is a *dimorph*.

Dimorpha (dī-môr'fạ), *n.* [NL., fem. of *dimorphus*: see *dimorph*.] 1. A genus of hymenopterous insects. *Jurine*, 1807.—2. A genus of mollusks. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A genus of birds. *Hodgson*, 1841.

dimorphic (dī-môr'fik), *a.* [As *dimorph* + *-ic*.] 1. Existing in two distinct forms; dimorphous. See *dimorphous*.

A large proportion of the trees of temperate climates bear only flowers thus *dimorphic*. *Nat. Hist. Rev.*

2. Pertaining to dimorphism; exhibiting or characterized by dimorphism, in any sense of that word.

Dimorphic females among insects have been observed. . . . In these cases, as a rule, one of the female forms is more nearly related from and color to the male. . . . In other cases the differences are more connected with climate and season, and also affect the male.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 155.

dimorphism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* [= F. *dimorphisme* = It. *dimorfismo*; as *dimorph* + *-ism*.] 1. The property of assuming or of existing under two distinct forms. Specifically—2. In *crystal.*, the property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from each other, as by crystallization. Thus, sulphur assumes one form when crystallizing at a high temperature, and another wholly different when becoming solid at the ordinary temperature. Hence, the same chemical substance may form two or more distinct mineral species. Carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite, etc.

According to the observation of Pasteur, instances of *dimorphism* usually occur when the two forms are nearly upon the limit of their respective syntax.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. III. § 4.

3. In *bot.*, the occurrence of two distinct forms

Dimorphism in Plants.
1. Submerged and floating leaves of *Cabomba*. 2. Disk- and ray-florets of *Aster*.

of flowers or other parts upon the same plant, or upon plants of the same species.

Dimorphism in flowers may affect the perianth only, and not the sexual organs; or there may be two kinds of flowers as respects these also, but with no reciprocal relations, as in cleistogamous *dimorphism*; or of two kinds essentially alike except in stamens and pistil, and these reciprocally adapted to each other, which is heterogonous *dimorphism*, or, when of three kinds, trimorphism. *A. Gray*, Struct. Bot., p. 225.

4. In *soöl.*, difference of form, structure, size, coloration, etc., between individuals of the same species. Sexual dimorphism is the rule in the animal kingdom; and differences between the male and female other than in the sexual organs, as well as constant differences between individuals of each sex, without reference to sex, are instances of dimorphism.

Dimorphism is thus seen to be a specialized result of variation, by which new physiological phenomena have been developed. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 158.

The phenomena of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in the same species, and the sexual differences which have been developed in animals originally hermaphrodite, may be quoted as important evidence of the extensive influence of adaptation. . . . The numerous cases of *dimorphism* and polymorphism in either sex of the same species should be regarded from the same point of view.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 154.

5. In *philol.*, the existence of a word under two or more forms called doublets; thus, *dent* and *dint*, *fat* and *vat*, *church* and *kirk*, exhibit *dimorphism* developed within English, and *card* and *chart*, *choir*, *quire*, and *chorus*, *reason*, *ration*, *ratio*, etc., exhibit *dimorphism* arising outside of English.

Where it bifurcation is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called *dimorphism*: ration, reason.
F. A. March, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

Dimorphodon (dī-môr'fō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίμορφος*, of two forms (see *dimorph*), + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] A genus of extinct pterosaurian reptiles, or pterodactyls: so called from the fact that their teeth were of two kinds, the anterior long, the posterior mostly very short. The tail was long, and the other characters mostly as in *Rhamphorhynchus*; the metacarpals were relatively short, and the ends of the toothless jaws were probably sheathed in horn.

dimorphous (dī-môr'fus), *a.* [< NL. *dimorphus*, < Gr. *δίμορφος*, having two forms: see *dimorph*.] Existing in two forms; dimorphic: specifically applied in crystallography to a substance whose crystals occur in two distinct forms. Thus, calcium carbonate crystallizes in the rhombohedral form as calcite, and in the orthorhombic as aragonite. See *dimorphism*.

Bodies capable of . . . assuming two forms geometrically incompatible are said to be *dimorphous*.
W. A. Miller, Elem. of Chem., I. III. § 4.

It is not unlikely that the Guinea worm, . . . which infests the integument of Man in hot climates, may answer to the hermaphrodite state of a similarly *dimorphous* Nematoid. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 552.

dimple (dim'pl), *n.* [Origin uncertain (not in ME. or AS.); usually regarded as a nasalized form of **dipple*, a dim. of *dip*, a depression: see *dip*, *n.* Cf. MHG. *dumphilo*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *tümpfel*, G. *tümpel*, *dümpfel*, a pool. Cf. Norw. *depil*, a pool: see *dapple*. See *dimble* and *dingle*1.] 1. A natural or transient dent or small hollow in some soft part of the surface of the human body, most common in youth, produced especially in the cheek by the act of smiling, and hence regarded in that situation as a sign of joyousness or good humor.

Smiles,
Such as hang on Hebe's cheek,
And love to live in *dimple* sleek.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 30.

Dimple—that link between a feature and a smile.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

2. A slight depression or indentation on any surface, as on water when slightly agitated.

In *dimples* still the water slips
Where thou hast dipt thy finger-tips.
Lowell, To the Muse.

dimple (dim'pl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dimpled*, ppr. *dimpling*. [< *dimple*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To form dimples; sink into depressions or little inequalities.

As shallow streams run *dimpling* all the way.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 316.

Gayly we leaped the crag and swam the pool,
And swept with *dimpling* eddies round the rock.
Bryant, Sella.

II. *trans.* To mark with dimples; produce dimples in: as, a smile *dimpled* her cheeks.

dimpled (dim'pld), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-ed*2.] Set with dimples; marked by dimples.

On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 2.

The storm was hush'd, and *dimpled* ocean smil'd.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 53.

A *dimpled* hand,
Fair as some wonder out of fairy land.
Keats, Caldore.

dimplement (dim'pl-ment), *n.* [< *dimple* + *-ment*.] The state of being marked with dimples or gentle depressions. [Rare or poetical.]

Thou sitting alone at the glass,
Remarking the bloom gone away,
Where the smile in its *dimplement* was.
Mrs. Browning, A False Step.

dimply (dim'pli), *a.* [< *dimple* + *-y*1.] Full of dimples or small depressions.

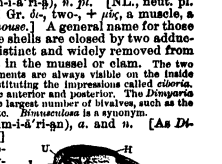
As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood,
The silver-slipper'd virgin lightly trod.
J. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

dimpsy (dimp'si), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A preserve made from apples and pears cut into small pieces. *Imp. Dict.*

Dimyaria (dim-i-ā'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dimyarius*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μύς*, a muscle, a mouse, = E. *mouse*.] A general name for those bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct and widely removed from each other, as in the mussel or clam. The two muscular attachments are always visible on the inside of the shell, constituting the impressions called *diboria*. These muscles are anterior and posterior. The *Dimyaria* include by far the largest number of bivalves, such as the clams, cockles, etc. *Bimuscules* is a synonym.

dimyarian (dim-i-ā'ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [As *Dimyaria* + *-an*.]

I. *a.* Double-muscled; having two muscles: specifically said, in *conch.*, of those bivalve shells which have a pair of adductor muscles, as the clam: opposed to *monomyarian*.



Right Valve of Clam (*Venus mercenaria*).
C, *C*, the two muscular scars, or cibories; *P*, pallial impression; *S*, sinus for retractor of siphons; *L*, lunule; *U*, umbo; *H*, hinge.

II. *n.* A bivalve of the order *Dimyaria*.

dimyary (dim'i-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *dimyarius*, *dimyarium*: see *dimyarian*.] Same as *dimyarian*.

Dimyrina (dim'i-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *μῦλος*, a mill, a millstone, a grinder: see *mill*1.] A genus of fossil insectivorous mammals, apparently related to the moles, or of the family *Talpidæ*, founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary periods. *Meyer*, 1846.

din (din), *n.* [< ME. *dyn*, prop. and usually in two syllables, *dyne*, *dune*, *dine*, *dene*, < AS. *dyne* (once *dyn*), a loud noise (comp. *eorth-dyne*, an earthquake), = Icel. *dynr*, a din, = Sw. *dån*, a din, = Dan. *dön*, rumble, booming; cf. Skt. *dhuni*, roaring, a torrent, *dhvani*, a sound, din. See the verb.] A loud noise of some duration; particularly, a rattling, clattering, or resonant sound, long continued: as, the *din* of arms.

My mither die is fast asleep,
And I darena mak na *din*.
Willie and May Margaret (Child's Ballads, II. 173).

The guests are met, the feast is set—
May'st hear the merry *din*.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

The *din* of war resounds throughout more than seven hundred years of Roman history, with only two short lulls of repose. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

din (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinned*, ppr. *dinning*. [< ME. *dinnen*, *dynnen*, *dunnen*, *dinen*, *dynen*, *dunien*, intr., < AS. *dynian*, make a noise, resound, = OS. *dunian*, rumble, = Icel. *dynja*, pour, rattle down, like hail or rain (cf. *duna*, thunder), = Sw. *dåna* = Dan. *döne*, rumble, boom; cf. Skt. √ *dhvan*, roar, sound, buzz. See the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike with continued or confused noise; vex with noise; harass with clamor or persistent protestations.

To batt thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries. * Omwyg*, Vendetta Reserved.

You are ever *dinning* my Ears with Notions of the Arts of Men. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. To press or force with clamor or with persistent repetition: as, to *din* one's complaints into everybody's ears.

II. *intrans.* To make a noise or clamor.

Of Arowes & Awblasters the aire wex thicke,
And *dynnyt* with dyntes, that delte were that tyme.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5703.

The gay viol *dinning* in the dale.
Seward, Sonnets, p. 25.

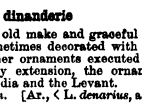
To be curious, to speculate much, to be *dinning* always in argument. *Bushnell*, Sermons for New Life, p. 161.

Dinarcis (dī-nak'ri-dē), *n.* [NL., also *Deinacrida*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, + *ἀκρίς* (*ἀκριδ-*), a locust.] A genus of saltatorial orthopterous insects, of the family *Locustidæ*, containing New Zealand crickets inhabiting decaying trees and holes in old wood. They are of large size and carnivorous habits, and their bite is severe.

dinanderie (dē-non'dē-rē), *n.* [F., < *Dinant*, a city in Belgium, formerly celebrated for its copper ware.] Utensils of copper for the kitchen and other common uses; especially—(*a*) Me-

tallic vessels of old make and graceful or unusual form, sometimes decorated with coats-of-arms and other ornaments executed in repoussé. (*b*) By extension, the ornamental brass-work of India and the Levant.

dinar (dē-när'), *n.* [Ar., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] The name of a gold coin issued by the califs of Damascus: it was also applied to the gold coins of various Arab dynasties, and was the generic name of Arab gold coins. The original weight of the dinar was 65.4 grains troy. The word is also, incorrectly, used to mean the weight of a mitcal (which see).



Obverse. Reverse.

Dinar of Haroun-al-Raschid, struck in A. H. 179 (= A. D. 795), British Museum. (Size of the original.)

Dinas brick. A peculiar kind of fire-brick, consisting almost exclusively of silica, the material for which is obtained from the Dinas rock in the Vale of Neath, Wales. The rock is supposed to be the equivalent of the millstone-grit, and is closely related to the ganister rock. See *ganister*.

dindin (din'din), *n.* [Prob. imitative.] A Hindu musical instrument of the cymbal class.

dindle[1] (din'dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dindled*, ppr. *dindling*. [So. and prov. Eng., also *dinnle*, *dinle*; < ME. *dyndelen*, tingle (†). Cf. *dandle*.] 1. To tremble; reel; stagger.—2. To tingle, as the fingers with cold; thrill.

dindle[2] (din'dl), *n.* [Origin uncertain; prob. < *dindle*[1].] 1. The common corn sow-thistle; also, sow-thistle.—2. Hawkweed. [Local, Eng., in both senses.]

dindle-dandle (din'dl-dan'dl), *v. t.* [A varied redupl. of *dandle*.] To dandle or toss about.

Judge, whether it be seemly that Christ's body should be so *dindle-dandled* and as they use it.
J. Bradford, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 284.

Dindymene (din-di-mē'nē), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dindymene*, < Gr. Δινδυμήνη, a name of Cybele, perhaps < Δίνδυμον, L. *Dindymus* or *Dindymon*, a mountain in Asia Minor where Cybele was worshiped.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The typical genus of the family *Dindymenidæ*. (*b*) A genus of *Vermes*. *Kirkall*, 1865.

Dindymenidæ (din-di-men'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dindymene* + *-idæ*.] A family of trilobites: same as *Zethidæ*.

dine (din), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dined*, ppr. *dining*. [< ME. *dinen*, *dynen*, *denen*, < OF. *disner*, sometimes spelled *diesner*, *dipner*, F. *dîner* = Pr. *disnar*, *dirnar*, *dinar* = It. *desinare*, *desinare* (ML. *disnare*, after OF.), dine; origin disputed. (1) As conjectured by Diez, Scheler, Littré, and others, < L. (ML.) as if **decenare*, < *de-* intensive + *cenare*, dine, sup, < *cena*, dinner, supper. (2) More prob., since OF. *disner* was used rather of breakfast than of dinner, it is a contr. of *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, *desjeusner*, F. *déjeuner*, breakfast, > E. *disjune*; if this is so, It. *disinare*, *desinare*, is of F. origin, the prop. It. form, corresponding to OF. *desjuner*, being *disginare* = Pr. *dejunar*, fast: see *disjune*, *déjeuner*. Hence *dinner*.] **I.** *intrans.* To eat the chief meal of the day; take dinner; in a more general sense, to partake of a repast; eat.

We went all to Mounte Syon to masse; and the same day we *dyned* with ye warden and freres there, where we had a right honest dyner.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 39.

There came a bird out o' a bush,
On water for to *dine*.
The Water o' Wearie's Well (Child's Ballads, I. 196).

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that jurymen may *dine*.
Pope, Ess. of the L., iii. 25.

Serenely full, the epicure would say,
Fate cannot harm me, I have *dined* to-day.
Sydney Smith, Receipt for Salad.

To dine out, to take dinner elsewhere than at one's own residence.—**To dine with Duke Humphrey**, to be dinnerless: a phrase said to have originated from the circumstance that a part of the public walks in Old St. Paul's, London, was called Duke Humphrey's Walk (being near his tomb), and that those who could not pay for a dinner at a tavern were accustomed to promenade there, in the hope of meeting an acquaintance and getting an invitation to dine. The phrase, however, may be connected with the report that Duke Humphrey, son of Henry IV., was starved to death.

II. *trans.* 1. To give a dinner to; furnish with the principal meal; entertain at dinner: as, the landlord *dined* a hundred men.

A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. *Scott.*

I was never so effectually deterred from frequenting a man's house by any kind of Cerberus whatever as by the parade one made about *dining* me.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 155.

2†. To dine upon; have to eat.

What wol ye *dene*? *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 129.

dine (din), *n.* [< *dine*, *v.* Cf. *dinner*.] 1. Dinner.

"And dinna ye mind, love Gregor," she says,
"As we twa sat at *dine*,
How we chang'd the rings frae our fingers,
And I can shew thee thine."
Fair Annie of Lochroyan (Child's Ballads, II. 109).

2. Dinner-time; midday.

And by there came a harper fine, . . .
That harped to the king at *dine*.
The Two Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 243).

We twa hae paidl't i' the burn
From mornin' sun till *dine*.
Burns, Auld Lang Syne.

[Obsolete or provincial in both senses.]

dinero (dē-nā'rō), *n.* [Sp., < L. *denarius*, a silver coin: see *denarius*.] A Peruvian silver coin, the tenth of a sol, or about one United States dime.

diner-out (dī'nėr-out'), *n.* One who is in the habit of dining from home, and in company; one who accepts many invitations to dinner.

A liberal landlord, graceful *diner-out*. *Mrs. Browning.*

This is a very tiresome device, savouring too much of the professional *diner-out*.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

dinetical† (di-net'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. δινητός, whirled around, verbal adj. of δινεῖν, whirl around; cf. δίνη, δῖνος, a whirling.] Whirling round; turning on an axis; spinning.

It hath . . . a *dinetical* motion and rowls upon its own poles. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 5.

A spherical figure is most commodious for *dinetical* motion, or revolution upon its own axis.
Ray, Works of Creation, ii.

dinette (di-net'), *n.* [F., dim. of *dîner*, dinner, < *dîner*, dine: see *dine*, *v.*] A sort of preliminary dinner; a luncheon. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

ding[1] (ding), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dinged* or *dung*, ppr. *dinging*. [< ME. *dingen*, *dyngen* (strong verb, pret. *dang*, *dong*, pp. *dungen*), strike, throw, beat; not in AS., the alleged **dencgan* being unauthenticated; prob. of Scand. origin: Icel. *dengja*, hammer, = Sw. *dänga* = Dan. *dænge*, bang, beat, a weak verbs.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike; beat; throw or dash with violence.

We sall noght byde, but *dyng* tham doune,
Tylle all be dede, with-outen drede.
York Plays, p. 91.

Christe suffered most meekely and patiently his enemies for to *dinge* out with sharpe scourges the blonde that was betwene his skyn and his flesh.
State Trials, W. Thorpe, an. 1407.

Sur. Down with the door.
Kas. 'Slight, *ding* it open.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 3.

Then Willie lifted up his foot,
And *dang* him down the stair.
Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 337).

Every acute reader, upon the first sight of a pedantick licence, will be ready with these like words to *ding* the book a colts distance from him.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 32.

To see his poor auld mither's pot
Thus *dung* in staves.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

2. To prove too much for; beat; nonplus. [Scotch.]

The stream was strang, the maid was stout,
And laith, laith to be *dang*,
But, ere she wan the Lowden banks,
Her fair colour was wan.
Young Benjie (Child's Ballads, II. 301).

But a' your doings to rehearse . . .
Wad *ding* a Lawland tongue, or Erse.
Burns, Address to the Deil.

3. To beat; thrash. [Scotch.]

As fair grestes [cries] the bairn that is *dung* after noon as he that is *dung* before noon.
Scotch Proverb (Ray, Proverbs, 2d ed., 1678, p. 358).

I'd just like to *ding* that man o' a shoemaker—sending me home a pair o' boots like this when well he knew what state my feet were in. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vii.

Dinged work, embossed work, done by means of blows which raise one surface and depress the other.

II. *intrans.* 1. To strike.

Jason grippede graithly to a grym sworde,
Dange on the deuyll with a derfe welle.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 931.

2. To bluster; storm.

He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left to get him the title of Lord Strut. *Arbuthnot.*

3. To descend; fall; come down: used as in the phrase "It's *dingin'* on," applied to a fall of rain or snow. [Scotch.]

He headlong topsie turvie *dingd* downe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 3.

4. To be defeated or overturned; yield. [Scotch.]

But facts are chiels that winna *ding*
And downa be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

ding[2] (ding), *v.* [Imitative; cf. *ding-dong* and *ring*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sound, as a bell; ring, especially with wearisome continuance.

The din of carts, and the scoursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 140.

II. *trans.* To keep repeating; impress by reiteration: with reference to the monotonous striking of a bell.

If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

ding[3] (ding), *v. t.* Same as *dang*[2].

ding[4], *n.* An obsolete variant of *dung*[1]. Compare *dingy*[1].

ding-dong (ding'dông), *n.* [A reduplication of *ding*[2], in imitation of the sound of a bell. Cf. equiv. Sw. *dingdang*, *dingeldang* = Dan. *dingdang*.] 1. The sound of a bell, or any similar sound of repeated strokes.—2. A device in which two bells of different tone are struck alternately, used in striking the quarter-hours on a clock.—**To go at** or **to it ding-dong**, to fight in good earnest.

His courage was flush'd, he'd venture a brush,
And thus they *went to it ding-dong*. *Old Ballad.*

dinged (dingd), *a.* or *adv.* [A weak form of *danged*, pp. of *dang*[2], which is a compromise with *damn*.] Darned: a mild form of *damned*. [U. S.]

If I ever takes another (thrashing) . . . may I be *dinged*, and dug up and *dinged* over again!
H. Watterson, quoted in Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XIV. 47.

dinghy, dingey (ding'gi), *n.* [< Beng. *dingi*, a boat, wherry, passage-boat, *dingā* (cerebral *d*), a ship, sloop, coasting-vessel.] An East Indian name for a boat varying in size in different localities. The dinghies of Bombay are from 12 to 20 feet long, 5 to 7 feet broad, and almost 2 feet deep, with a sharp mast, and are navigated by three or four men. The dinghies of Calcutta are small passage-boats for the poorer classes, rarely used with a sail; they are not painted, but merely rubbed with nut-oil. The name is also applied to a ship's working-boat, especially to the smallest boat of a man-of-war; and in some parts of the United States it is used for a flat-bottomed boat, which is also called a *dory*. Also written *dhingy*, *dingy*, *dingee*, and *dinky*.

The Commissioner was fain to set out sleepy and breakfastless towards the shore in the *dingy*, accompanied by guns, ammunition, false birds, and the paraphernalia of the fatal art. *Shore Birds*, p. 30.

dingily[1] (din'ji-li), *adv.* [< *dingy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a dingy manner; so as to give a dingy appearance.

A kind of careless peignoir of a dark-blue material, dimly and *dingily* pladded with black.
Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xxi.

dingily[2]† (ding'i-li), *adv.* [< **dingy* (irreg. < *ding*[1] + *-ly*[1]) + *-ly*[2].] Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down; downright.

These be so manifest, so plain, and do confute so *dingily* the sentence and saying of Floribell.
Philpot, Works (ed. Parker Soc.), p. 370.

dinginess (din'ji-nes), *n.* The quality of being dingy or tarnished; a shabby or soiled appearance.

dingle[1] (ding'gl), *n.* [Supposed to be another form of *dimble*, q. v.] 1. A small, secluded, and embowered valley.

I know each lane, and every alley green,
Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood.
Milton, Comus, l. 312.

The stream thenceforward stole along the bottom of the *dingle*, and made, for that dry land, a pleasant warbling in the leaves. *R. L. Stevenson*, Silverado Squatters, p. 128.

2. The protecting weather-shed built around the entrance to a house. [North. New Eng.]

dingle[2] (ding'gl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dingled*, ppr. *dingling*. [Sc., var. of *dinnle* and *dindle*[1]. Cf. Dan. *dingle* = Sw. *dingla*, dangle, swing, vibrate.] To shake; vibrate.

Garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screeching. *Scott*, Waverley, xliv.

dingle-dangle (ding'gl-dang'gl), *adv.* [Reduplication of *dangle*. Cf. Dan. *dingeldangel*, nursery gewgaws, bobs.] Loosely; in a dangling manner.

Boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell.
T. Warton, On Milton's Juvenile Poems.

Dingley Act. See *act*.

dingo (ding'gō), *n.* [Native Australian name.] The Australian dog, *Canis dingo*, of wolf-like appearance and extremely fierce. The ears are short and erect, the tail is rather bushy, and the hair is of a reddish-dun color. It is very destructive to flocks, and is systematically destroyed. See cut on following page.

dingthrift† (ding'thrift), *n.* [< *ding*[2] + *obj.* *thrift*.] A spendthrift.

Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A *dingthrift* and a knave?
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i.

dingy[1] (din'ji), *a.* [< *ding*[4] for *dung* + *-y*[1]; being thus equiv. to *dungy*: see *dung*, *dungy*.]

Dingo (*Canis dingo*).

1. Foul; dirty. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Soiled; tarnished; of a dusky color; having a dull-brownish tinge.

Even the Postboy and the Postman, which seem to have been the best conducted and the most prosperous, were wretchedly printed on scraps of *dingy* paper, such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxi.

The snow-fall, too, looked inexpressibly dreary (I had almost called it *dingy*) coming down through an atmosphere of city smoke.
Hawthorne, Blithedale Romance, p. 18.

Other men, scorched by sun, and caked with layers of Bulgarian dust, looked disreputably *dingy* and travel-soiled. *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 36.

=Syn. 2. Tarnished, rusty, dull.

dingy[2], *n.* See *dinghy*.

dinical (din'i-kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δίνος*, a whirling, + *-ical*. Cf. *dinotical*.] Pertaining to giddiness: applied to medicines that remove giddiness. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

Dinictis (dī-nik'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, large, + *ἴκτις*, a weasel or marten.] A genus of fossil feline quadrupeds, having a lower tubercular behind the sectorial molar. *Leidy*, 1854.

Dinifera (di-nif'e-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diniferus*: see *diniferous*.] An order of dinoflagellate infusorians which have a transverse groove, and also usually a longitudinal one.

diniferous (di-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diniferus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, also *δίνη*, a whirling, + *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinifera*.

dining-room (dī'ning-rōm), *n.* A room in which dinner is eaten, or the principal meals are taken; the room in which all meals are served in a dwelling-house or a hotel, or a room specially set apart for public feasts or entertainments.

dinitro-, [< *di-*[2] + *nitric*.] In *chem.*, a prefix signifying that the compound of the name of which it forms a part contains two nitro-groups ((NO_2)).

dinitrocellulose (dī-nī'trō-sel'ū-lōs), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *nitric* + *cellulose*[2].] A substance, analogous to guncotton, but differing from it in being soluble in alcohol and ether, produced by the action of a mixture of sulphuric and nitric acids on cotton. Collodion is a solution of this substance in ether and alcohol. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*.

dink (dingk), *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To deck; dress; adorn. [Scotch.]

Do as you will—for me, I am now too old to *dink* myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames. *Scott*, Abbot, xx.

dink (dingk), *a.* [See *dink*, *v.*] Neatly dressed; trim; tidy. [Scotch.] Also *denk*.

My lady's *dink*, my lady's dress,
The flower and fancy o' the west.
Burns, My Lady's Gown.

The mechanic, in his leathern apron, elbowed the *dink* and dainty dame, his city mistress. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xxv.

dinman, dinmont (din'man, din'mqnt), *n.* [Also *dilmond, dimment*; origin obscure; possibly a corruption of *twelvemonth*, equiv. to *yearling*.] A wether between one and two years old, or that has not yet been twice shorn. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

dinna (din'ȧ). [Sc., < *do* (Sc. also *dee*) + *na* = E. *no*[3], *adv.* So Sc. *canna, wilna* or *winna, isna*, etc.] Do not.

Hout lassie, . . . *dinna* be sae dooms down-hearted as a' that. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dîner, dyner*, < OF. *disner*, dinner, or rather breakfast, F. *dîner*, dinner; prop. inf., OF. *diener*, F. *dîner*, dine, used as a noun: see *dine*.] **1.** The principal meal of the day, taken at midday or later, even in the evening. In medieval and modern Europe the common practice, down to the middle of the eighteenth century, was to take this meal about midday, or in more primitive times even as early as 9 or 10 A. M. In France, under the old régime, the dinner-hour was at 2 or 3 in the afternoon; but when the Constituent Assembly moved to Paris, since it sat until 4 or 5 o'clock, the hour for dining was postponed. The custom of dining at 6 o'clock or later has since become common, except in the country, where early dinner is still the general practice. See extract under *dinner-hour*.

They washed togyder and wyped bothe,
And set tyll theyr *dynere*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 50).

Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*: go, get it ready.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. An entertainment; a feast; a dinner-party.

Thenne Nycholedemus receyued hym in to his house and made hym a grete *dyner*.
Joseph of Arimathie (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

He that will make the Feste will seye to the Hostellere, Arraye for me, to morwe, a gode *Dyner*, for so many folk.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 214.

Behold, I have prepared my *dinner*. Mat. xxii. 4.

To-morrow, if we live,
Our ponderous squire will give
A grand political *dinner*
To half the squirelings near.
Tennyson, Maud, xx.

dinner (din'ėr), *v. i.* [< *dinner*, *n.*] To take dinner; dine. [Scotch.]

Sae far I sprachled up the brae,
I *dinner'd* wi' a lord.
Burns, On Meeting Lord Daer.

dinner-hour (din'ėr-our), *n.* The hour at which dinner is taken; dinner-time. See *dinner*.

The Court *dinner-hour*, in the reign of George III., was at the Hanoverian hour of four o'clock. During the reign of George IV. it gradually crept up to six o'clock, and finally became steady at the Indian hour of seven, and so remained until the reign of Her Most gracious Majesty, when the formal Court *dinner-hour* became eight o'clock. These innovations on the national hours of meals did not meet the approval of the medical faculty, and in consequence a dinette at two o'clock was prescribed. This has ever since been the favourite Court meal, being in reality a substantial hot repast, which has exploded the old-fashioned luncheon of cold viands.
The Queen (London newspaper).

dinnerless (din'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-less*.] Having no dinner or food; fasting.

To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*. *Fuller*, Worthies, London.

Then with another humorous ruth remark'd
The lusty mowers labouring *dinnerless*.
Tennyson, Geraint.

dinnerly (din'ėr-li), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-ly*[1].] Of or pertaining to dinner. *Copley*.

dinner-table (din'ėr-tā'bl), *n.* The table at which dinner is eaten.

dinner-time (din'ėr-tīm), *n.* The usual time of dining; the dinner-hour. See *dinner*.

At *dinner-time*,
I pray you, have in mind where we must meet.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

Ali. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly-hour, sir.
Ali. Dinner time? thou means't twelve o'clock?
Middleton, Changeling, i. 2.

Move on; for it grows towards *dinner-time*.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 249.

dinner-wagon (din'ėr-wag'on), *n.* A set of light shelves, as a dumb-waiter, usually mounted on casters and easily movable, for the service of a dining-room. Compare *dumb-waiter*.

dinnery (din'ėr-i), *a.* [< *dinner* + *-y*[1].] Suggesting dinner; having the odor of dinner.

I . . . disliked the *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle à manger. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Curious if True.

dinnle (din'nl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dinnled*, ppr. *dinnling*. [Sc.: see *dindle*[1].] **1.** Same as *dindle*[1]—**2.** To take a great noise.

The *dinlin* drums alarm our ears,
The sergeant screeches fu' loud.
Fergusson, Poems, II. 28.

dinnle (din'nl), *n.* [Sc., < *dinnle*, *v.*] A tremulous motion, especially with reverberation; a vibration; a thrill. [Scotch.]

Ane aye thinks, at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence, they has heart enough to die rather than bide out the wax weeks, but they aye bide the sax weeks out for a' that.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxv.

dino-, [NL., etc., also sometimes *deino-*, < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, fearful, mighty, < *δέος*, fear, terror.] An element in many scientific words of Greek origin, meaning 'terrible, mighty, huge.'

dinobryan (din-ō-bri'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Dinobryon* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinobryina*.

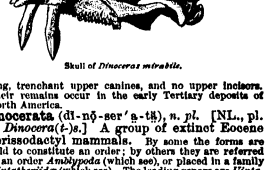
II. *n.* A member of the *Dinobryina*.

Dinobryida (din-ō-bri'i-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ida*.] A family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryina (di-nob-ri-ī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinobryon* + *-ina*[2].] **1.** In Ehrenberg's system of classification (1836), a family of loricate unappendaged infusorians of changeable form.—**2.** In Stein's system of classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by the genera *Dinobryon* and *Epipyxis*.

Dinobryon (di-nob'ri-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + *βρύον*, seaweed, tree-moss, lichen.] A genus of collar-bearing monads or flagellate infusorians, type of the family *Dinobryidæ*. These animalcules inhabit fresh water. They are biflagellate, with one long and one short flagellum, attached by a posterior contractile ligament within the individual cells or loricæ of a compound branching polythecium, built up by successive terminal gemmation of zoöids. The endoplasm contains two lateral color-bands and usually an anterior pigment-spot like an eye. The best-known species is *D. sertularia*. Also written *Dinobryum*. *Ehrenberg*, 1834.

Dinoceras (dī-nos'e-rȧs), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *κέρας*, horn.] One of the genera of the *Dinocerata*, giving name to the group: so called from the extraordinary protuberances of the skull, representing three pairs of horncores. The species, as *D. mirabile*, *D. laticeps*, were huge ungulates, with 6-toed feet and 3 pairs of horns, 6 molars,



Skull of *Dinoceras mirabile*.

long, trenchant upper canines, and no upper incisors. Their remains occur in the early Tertiary deposits of North America.

Dinocerata (dī-nō-ser'a-tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinocera(t-)s*.] A group of extinct Eocene perissodactyl mammals. By some the forms are held to constitute an order; by others they are referred to an order *Amblypoda* (which see), or placed in a family *Uintatheridæ* (which see). The leading genera are *Uintatherium*, *Dinoceras*, *Tinoceras*, and *Loxolophodon*.

dinocerate (dī-nos'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Dinocerata*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinocerata*.

Dinoflagellata (din-ō-flaj-e-lā'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dinoflagellatus*: see *dinoflagellate*.] Those flagellate infusorians commonly called *Cilioflagellata* (which see). The name was given because the structure before regarded as a girdle of cilia seemed to be a second flagellum lying in the transverse groove which nearly all these infusorians possess in addition to the longitudinal one. The *Dinoflagellata* are named as a class, and divided into *Adinida* and *Dinifera*. *Bütschli*.

dinoflagellate (din-ō-flaj'e-lāt), *a.* [< NL. *dinoflagellatus*, < Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, + NL. *flagellum*: see *flagellum*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinoflagellata*; cilioflagellate, in the strict sense of that word.

dinomic (di-nom'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *νομός*, a district (or *νομή*, distribution), < *νέμειν*, distribute.] Belonging to two of the great divisions of the earth: used in relation to the distribution of plants.

Dinomyidæ (dī-nō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinomys* + *-idæ*.] A family of hystricomorphic rodents of South America, combining characters of the cavies, agoutis, and chinchillas with the general appearance of the paca. They have four toes on each foot with somewhat hoof-like nails, and the upper lip cleft, contrary to the rule in this series of rodents. There is but one genus, *Dinomys*.

Dinomys (dī'nō-mis), *n.* [NL. (Peters, 1873), < Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *μῦς* = E. *mouse*.] The typical and only genus of the family *Dinomyidæ*. *D. branicki*, the only species, resembles the paca; it is about 2 feet long, with a bushy tail 9 inches long, the body stout, the ears and limbs short, and the pelage harsh, of a grizzled color, with two white stripes and many white spots on the back and head. It inhabits Peru.

Dinopidæ (dī-nop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dinopis* + *-idæ*.] A family of saltigrade spiders distinguished by very long and fine extremities. They build a long irregular web, generally between trees and sit in the middle with the front pair of legs stretched out.

Dinopis (di-nō'pis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δεινωτής*, *δεινώψ* (*-οπ-*), fierce-eyed (of the Erinyes), < *δεινός*, terrible, fierce, + *ὤψ*, eye.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Dinopidæ*.

Dinornis (dī-nôr'nis), *n.* [NL., less prop. *Deinornis*, ‹ Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *ὄρνις*, bird.] The typical and only genus of the extinct family *Dinornithidæ*. Numerous species, as *D. giganteus*, *D. elephantopus*, etc., have been described by Owen, differing much in size; the largest must have stood about 14 feet high, and had thighbones stouter than those of a horse. The general figure of these huge flightless birds was like that of the ostrich, but the size was much greater, and the legs were both relatively and absolutely much stouter. See *moa*.

Skeleton of *Dinornis*.
Museum of Natural History, New York.

— **Dinornithes** (dī-nôr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Dinornis (-ornith-)*.] A general name of the moas and moa-like birds; a superfamily containing the *Dinornithidæ* and *Palapterygidæ*. Also called *Immanes*.

dinornithic (dī-nôr-nith'ik), *a.* [‹ *Dinornis (-ornith-)* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinornithidæ*; moa-like.

A large bird, combining *dinornithic* and struthious characters. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit.

Dinornithida (dī-nôr-nith'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dinornis (-ornith-)* + *-idæ*.] A family of gigantic extinct ratite birds of New Zealand; the moas. They were characterized by an enormous development of the legs and pelvis in comparison with the rest of the skeleton, a ratite or flat sternum, and rudimentary wings. The extinction of the group is quite recent, since portions of the soft parts have been found, and traditions are current respecting the living birds; but the period to which they survived is not exactly known. See *moa*.

Dinornithoides (dī-nôr-ni-thoi'dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dinornis (-ornith-)* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of birds: same as *Dinornithes* or *Immanes*.

dinos (dī'nos), *n.*; pl. *dini* (-nī). [Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, a round area, a round vase or goblet. Cf. *dinus*.] In *Gr. antiq.*, a large open vase of full curved shape. It may be considered a form of the crater.

Apodal Dinos, or Crater, resting on a stand, or hypocrater. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

dinosaur (dī'nō-sâr), *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*. Also spelled *deinosaur*.

Dinosauria (dī-nō-sâ'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., less prop. *Deinosaurus*, ‹ *Dinosaurus*, q. v.] A group of extinct Mesozoic reptiles, mostly of gigantic or colossal size. They were characterized by distinctly socketed teeth; generally flat or slightly cupped vertebræ, some of which were opisthocœlous; a sacrum of four or more vertebræ; numerous caudal vertebræ; a structure of the skull in many respects intermediate between the crocodilian and lacertilian types; ambulatory or saltatory limbs; fore limbs reduced and not known to have had clavicles; and hind limbs usually disproportionately developed, and with the pelvis presenting a series of modifications tending toward the characters of birds, on which account the group is also called *Ornithoscelida* (which see). The ornithic structure of the legs is best seen in the smaller genera, such as *Compsognathus*; it is exhibited in the presence of a onemial crest, the reduction of the distal end of the fibula, the disposition of the distal end of the tibia, and the relations of the astragalus. In some genera there was a bony dermal armor, in some cases developing great spines. The *Dinosauria* were a polymorphic as well as an extensive group, the limits of which are not settled, owing to the wide range of variation presented by them. They ranged in size from that of the huge iguanodon down to about two feet. By some they are supposed to have included the remote ancestors of birds; others find in them features that recall mammals, especially pachyderms. The order is by some divided into *Dinosauria* proper and *Compsognatha* (which see); it is sometimes ranked as a subclass of *Reptilia*, and divided into *Sauropoda*, *Stegosauria*, *Ornithopoda*, *Theropoda*, and *Haliopoda*.

dinosaurian (dī-nō-sâ'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [‹ *Dinosauria* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dinosauria*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dinosauria*.

Also *deinosaurian*.

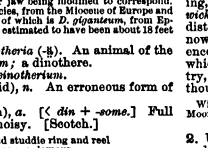
Dinosaurus (dī-nō-sâ'rus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *αὖρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dinosauria*. *Waldheim*, 1848. Also *Deinosaurus*.

dinothere (dī'nō-thēr), *n.* A fossil animal of the genus *Dinotherium*.

dinotheria, *n.* Plural of *dinotherium*, 2.

Dinotheriidæ (dī'nō-thē-ri'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Dinotherium* + *-idæ*.] The family represented by the genus *Dinotherium*, and commonly referred to the order *Proboscidea* with the elephants, mastodons, etc. Also *Deinotheria*.

Dinotherium (dī-nō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δεινός*, terrible, mighty, + *θηρίον*, ‹ *θήρ*, a wild beast.] 1. A genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, related to the elephants, mammoths, and mastodons. It had (?) incisors in the upper and 2 in the lower jaw, no canines, 2 premolars and 3 molars in each half of each jaw at all in position at once, the premolars replacing milk molars as usual in diphydont mammals—and enormous lower incisors, turned down or away from the mouth, the end of the under jaw being modified to correspond. There are several species, from the Miocene of Europe and Asia, the best-known of which is *D. giganteum*, from Eppelsheim near Mainz, estimated to have been about 18 feet long.



Dinotherium (restored).

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dinotheria* (-ạ). An animal of the genus *Dinotherium*; a dinothere.

Also spelled *Deinotherium*.

dinoxid (di-nok'sid), *n.* An erroneous form of *dioxid*.

dinsome (din'sum), *a.* [‹ *din* + *-some*.] Full of din or noise; noisy. [Scotch.]

Block and studdle ring and reel
Wi' *dinsome* clamour.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

dint (dint), *n.* [‹ ME. *dint*, *dynt*, *dunt*, also *dent* (whence the other E. form *dent*[1], q. v.), ‹ AS. *dynt*, a blow, = Icel. *dyntr*, *dynta*, assimilated *dyttr*, a dint (as a nickname), = Sw. dial. *dunt*, a stroke. Perhaps akin to L. *tundere*, beat, strike, thump: see the verb.] 1. A blow; a stroke.

The Duke had dyed of the *dynt* doutles anon,
But the souerayn hym-seluon was surly enarnyt.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1237.

That mortal *dint*,
Save he who reigns above, none can resist.
Milton, P. L., ii. 813.

2. A mark made by a blow or by pressure on a surface: now *dent*.—3. Force; power: now chiefly in the phrase *by dint of*: as, *by dint of* argument.

Strong were our sires, and as they fought they writ,
Conquering *with* force of arm and *dint of* wit.
Dryden, On "The Double Dealer."

And now *by dint of* fingers and of eyes,
And words repeated after her, he took
A lesson in her tongue. *Byron*, Don Juan.

Painfully struggling into being, like the other states of the Peninsula, *by dint of* fierce, uninterrmitted warfare with the foiled. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., Int.

dint (dint), *v. t.* [‹ ME. *dynten*, *dunten*, strike, beat (not in AS.), = Icel. *dynta*, *dinta*, = Sw. dial. *dunta*, strike, shake; from the noun. See *dent*[1], v.] To make a mark or depression on or in by a blow or stroke: now usually *dent*.

His wounds worker, that with lovely dart
Dinting his brest had bred his restlesse paine.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 31.

dintless (dint'les), *a.* [‹ *dint* + *-less*.] Without a dint or dent.

Lichen and mosses, . . . meek creatures! the first mercy of the earth, veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks. *Ruskin*, Modern Painters, V.

dinumeration† (dī-nū-me-rā'shọn), *n.* [‹ L. *dinumeratio(n-)*, a counting over, ‹ *dinumerare*, pp. *dinumeratus*, count over, ‹ *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *numerare*, count: see *number*, *numerate*.] 1. The act of numbering singly. *Johnson*.—2. In *rhet.*, same as *aparithmesis*.

di nuovo (dē nwō'vō). [It., ‹ L. *de novo*, q. v.] In *music*, anew; again: a direction to repeat.

dinus (dī'nus), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δῖνος*, a whirling, vertigo.] In *pathol.*, vertigo; dizziness.

diobol (dī-ob'ol), *n.* [‹ Gr. *διώβολον*, ‹ *δι-*, two-, + *ὀβολός*, obol.] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of two obols. See *obol*.

dioc. An abbreviation of *diocese* and *diocesan*.

diocesan (dī'ō-sē-sạn or dī-os'ē-sạn), *a.* and *n.* [‹ ME. *dyocesan* (n.), ‹ OF. *diocesain*, F. *diocésain* = Sp. Pg. It. *diocesano*, ‹ ML. *diœcesanus*, pertaining to a diocese, ‹ LL. *diœcesis*, a diocese: see *diocese*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to a diocese.

The *diocesan* jurisdiction was helpless without the king's assistance. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

Diocesan courts, the consistorial or consistory courts in the Church of England.

II. *n.* **1.** A bishop as related to his own diocese; one in possession of a diocese and having the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over it.

I have heard it has been advised by a *diocesan* to his inferior clergy, that they should read some of the most celebrated sermons printed by others. *Tatler*.

2†. One of the clergy or people in a diocese; a diocesener.

Faithful lovers who . . . are content to rank themselves humble *diocesans* of old Bishop Valentine. *Lamb*, Valentine's Day.

diocese (dī'ō-sēs), *n.* [Formerly less prop. *dioces*; ‹ ME. *diocise*, ‹ OF. *diocise*, *diocese*, F. *diocèse* = Pr. *diocesi*, *diocesa* = Sp. *diócesi*, *diócesis* = Pg. *diocese*, *diocese* = It. *diocesi* = D. *diocese* = G. *diöcese*, ‹ L. *diœcesis*, a governor's jurisdiction, a district, LL. and ML. a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, ‹ Gr. *διοίκησις*, housekeeping, administration, a province, a diocese, ‹ *διοικεῖν*, keep house, conduct, govern, ‹ *διά*, through, + *οἰκεῖν*, inhabit, dwell, ‹ *οἶκος*, a dwelling, a house, = L. *vicus*, a village (> ult. E. *wick*, a town), = Skt. *veça*, a house.] 1. A district or division of a country; a province: now obsolete except when used with reference to Norway, an episcopal diocese (*stift*) of which, as a geographical division of the country, is sometimes regarded as a province, though it has no provincial civil administration.

Wild boars are no rarity in this *diocese*, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime.
L. Addison, West Barbary, ii.

2. Under the Roman empire after Diocletian and Constantine, a subdivision of a prefecture, comprising a number of provinces; hence, a corresponding extent of territory as an ecclesiastical division, including a number of provinces or eparchies, each province again containing a number of parœciæ, which themselves finally came to be called dioceses in the following (modern) sense.—3. The district, with its population, falling under the pastoral care of a bishop.

The local compass of his [a bishop's] authority we term a *diocese*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

Meletius of Antioch . . . visited the *dioceses* of Syria, and the several religious persons famous for severe undertakings. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 108.

The boundaries of the kingdom or principality became the boundaries of the bishop's *diocese*, and, as kingdoms and shires shifted more than bishoprics did, the boundaries of the *dioceses* became in Britain, as in Gaul, the best guide to the earlier geography of the country.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

diocesener† (dī-ō-sē'se-nėr), *n.* [‹ *diocese* + *-en-er*; the term. appar. after that of *parishion-er*, ME. *parisseh-en*.] One who belongs to a diocese.

They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any privity between the parishioners or *dioceseners*, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. *Bacon*, Works.

dioecesi, *n.* An obsolete form of *diocese*.

diock (dī'ok), *n.* A name of the crimson-beaked weaver-bird, *Quelea sanguinirostris*, of Africa.

dioctahedral (dī-ok-tạ-hē'dral), *a.* [‹ *di-*[2] + *octahedral*.] In *crystal.*, having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

Dioctes (dī-ok'tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *διώκτης*, equiv. to *διωκτήρ*, a pursuer, ‹ *διώκειν*, pursue.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of adephagous beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*.—2. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant flycatchers, of the family *Tyrannidæ*. The type is *D. pyrrholæma* of Mexico. *Reichenbach*, 1850.

Diodia (dī-ō-dī'ạ), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *διοδεία*, also *διοδος*, a passage through, ‹ *διά*, through, + *ὁδός*, way; so called because many of the species grow by the wayside.] A genus of decumbent herbs, natural order *Rubiaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of America and Africa. The species are rather pretty trailing shrubs, with small white flowers. The two North American species, *D. virginica* and *D. teres*, are called *button-weed*.

Diodon (dī'ō-don), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀδών*, Ionic form of *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. In *ichth.*: (*a*) A genus of globe-

Sea-porcupine (*Diodon hystrix*).

fishes, of the suborder *Gymnodontes* and order *Plectognathi*. The jaws are tipped with ivory-like enamel instead of teeth; this beak is undivided in each jaw, so that there appears to be a tooth above and another below, whence the name. *D. hystrix*, of the East Indian and South American coasts, is an example. Like the other globe-fishes, it blows itself into a globular shape by swallowing air, and the skin is beset with spiny processes; hence it is known as *porcupine-fish*, *sea-porcupine*, *sea-hedgehog*, and *prickly globe-fish*. (*b*) [*l. c.*] A species of the genus *Diodon*. — **2.** In *ornith.*, a genus of two-toothed falcons of South America: same as *Dicleus*, *Diplodon*, or *Harpagus*. *Lesson*, 1831. — **3.** In *mammal.*, a genus of cetaceans: same as *Ziphius*. — **4.** In *herpet.*, same as *Anodon*, 2.

Diodontinæ (dī′ō-dǒ-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. ‹ *Diodon*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes: same as *Diodontidæ*.

diodont (dī′ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having two teeth; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diodontidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Diodontidæ*.

Diodontidæ (dī-ǒ-don′tī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-idæ*.] A family of gymnodont plectognath fishes, named from the genus *Diodon*, including all the known *Diodontoidea*. The body is covered with long spines often capable of erection, the belly is inflatable, and the dental and nasal bones coalesce; posterior, and opposite. The species are mostly inhabitants of tropical seas, although a few extend northward and southward far into the temperate zones; they are generally known as *porcupine-fishes* and *globe-fishes*.

Diodontinæ (dī′ō-don-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodon(t-)*, 1, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of gymnodont fishes, typified by the genus *Diodon;* the *Diodontidæ* considered as a subfamily of *Tetraodontidæ*.

diodontoid (dī-ǒ-don′toid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diodontidæ* or *Diodontoidea*.

II. *n.* A diodont.

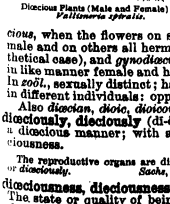
Diodontoidea (dī′ǒ-don-toi′dē-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diodont(t-)*, 1, + *-oidea*.] In Gill's system of classification, a superfamily of gymnodont plectognath fishes. The technical characters are: no pelvis; a normally developed caudal region; the intermaxillary and dentary bones coössified into single sutureless arches, the supramaxillary portions extending laterally behind; the ethmoid retracted backward under the frontal; and the postfrontals retracted inward to the sides of the supraoccipital and behind the frontals.

Dioecia (dī-ē′shiȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dioecius*: see *dioecious*.] The twenty-second class of plants in the artificial system of Linnæus. It comprehends such genera as have male or stamen-bearing flowers on one plant, and female or pistil-bearing flowers on another, as willows.

dioecian, dioician (dī-ē′shiȧn), *a.* [As *dioeci-ous* + *-an*.] Same as *dioecious*.

dioeciopolygamous (dī-ē′shiō-pǒ-lig′ȧ-mus), *a.* In *bot.*, polygamous with a tendency to dioecisousness, or to the prevalence of flowers of one sex upon individual plants.

dioecious, diecious (di-ē′shus), *a.* [‹ NL. *dioecius*, ‹ Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikoς*, house.] 1. In *bot.*, unisexual, the male and female flowers being borne on separate plants, as in the willow, prickly ash, and hemp. — **2.** Having the flowers unlike on different plants of the same species: used only with modifying prefixes, as *androdioecious*, when the flowers on some plants are all male and on others all hermaphrodite (a hypothetical case), and *gynodioecious*, when they are in like manner female and hermaphrodite. — **3.** In *zoöl.*, sexually distinct; having the two sexes in different individuals: opposed to *monœcious*.



Dioecious Plants (Male and Female) of *Valisneria spiralis*.

Also *dioecian, dioic, dioicous*.

dioecously, dieciously (di-ē′shus-li), *adv.* In a dioecious manner; with a tendency to dioecisousness.

The reproductive organs are distributed monœciously or *dioeciously*. *Sachs*, Botany (trans.), p. 309.

dioecisousness, dieciousness (di-ē′shus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dioecious. Also *dioecism, dioicism*.

Dioecisousness — self-sterility — the prepotency of pollen from another individual over a plant's own pollen. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 268.

In many of the plants of this division [*Pteridophyta*] there is a strong tendency toward *dioecisousness* in the prothallia, and in the higher genera it becomes the invariable rule. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 382.

dioecism (dī-ē′sizm), *n.* [‹ *dioec(ious)* + *-ism*.] Same as *dioecisousness*.

Diogenes-crab (dī-oj′e-nēz-krab), *n.* [So called from its choosing a shell for its residence; with allusion to the famous Cynic philosopher *Diogenes*, who, according to the tradition, chose to live in a tub. The name, Gr. Διογένης, is prop. an adj., Διογενής, Zeus-born, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus (see *deity*), + *-γενης*, -born: see *-gen.*] A West Indian hermit-crab of the genus *Cenobita* and family *Paguridæ*.

Diogenes-cup (dī-oj′e-nēz-kup), *n.* The cup-like cavity formed by the palm of the hand, when the fingers are slightly bent, the little and third fingers being drawn over toward the thumb.

Diogenic (dī-ǒ-jen′ik), *a.* [‹ *Diogenes* (see *Diogenes-crab*) + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling Diogenes, a celebrated Greek philosopher of the Cynic school, who flourished in the fourth century B. C. See *Cynic*, *n.*, 1.

We omit the series of Socratic, or rather *Diogenic* utterances, not unhappy in their way, whereby the monster "persuaded into silence," seems soon after to have withdrawn for the night. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 98.

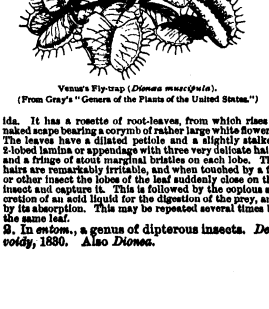
dioic, dioicous (dī′oik, dī-oi′kus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *di-*, two-, + *oikoς*, a house; same as *dioec-i-ous*, but imitating the Gr. spelling.] Same as *dioecious*.

Diomedea (dī′ō-mē-dē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Diomedes*, Gr. Διομήδης, a famous hero at the siege of Troy, lit. Zeus-counseled, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus, + μῆδος, pl. *μήδεα*, counsels.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Diomedeinæ*, containing most of the albatrosses. *D. exulans* and *D. brachyura* are characteristic examples. See cut under *albatross*.

Diomedeinæ (dī-ō-mē-dē-ī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Diomedea* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of birds, of the family *Procellariidæ*, including the albatrosses. They are characterized by having the hind toe rudimentary and the nostrils disconnected from each other, one on each side of the base of the upper mandible. *Diomedea* is the typical genus, and others, as *Phœbetria*, are recognized by some naturalists. See *albatross*.

Dion (dī′on), *n.* See *Dioön*.

Dionæa (dī-ō-nē′ȧ), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *Dionæus*, ‹ Gr. Διωναῖος, pertaining to Dione, fem. *Διωναία*, Aphrodite, ‹ Διώνη, Dione, the mother of Aphrodite by Zeus, later applied to Aphrodite herself, ‹ Ζεύς (Διο-), Zeus: see *Zeus*, *deity*.] 1. A genus of plants, natural order *Droseraceæ*. Only one species is known, *D. muscipula* (Venus's fly-trap), a native of the sandy savannas of the Carolinas and Flor-



Venus's Fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*).
(From Gray's "Genera of the Plants of the United States.")

ida. It has a rosette of root-leaves, from which rises a naked scape bearing a corymb of rather large white flowers. The leaves have a dilated petiole and a slightly stalked 2-lobed lamina or appendage with three very delicate hairs and a fringe of stout marginal bristles on each lobe. The hairs are remarkably irritable, and when touched by a fly or other insect the lobes of the leaf suddenly close on the insect and capture it. This is followed by the copious secretion of an acid liquid for the digestion of the prey, and by its absorption. This may be repeated several times by the same leaf. **2.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Desvoidy*, 1830. Also *Dionea*.

dionym (dī′ō-nim), *n.* [‹ Gr. *διώνυμος*, with two names, ‹ *di-*, two-, + *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα*, a name: see *onym*.] A name consisting of two terms; a binomial name in zoölogy, as *Homo sapiens*. *Coues*.

dionymal (dī-on′i-mal), *a.* [As *dionym* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; binomial; binominal.

The binomial (or *dionymal*) system. *J. A. Allen*, The Auk, I. 852.

Dionysia (dī-ō-nis′i-ȧ), *n. pl.* [L., ‹ Gr. Διονύσια (*sc. ἱερά*, offerings), neut. pl. of Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] In *classical antiq.*, the orgiastic and dramatic festivals celebrated periodically in various parts of Greece, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus. The most important of these festivals, in the historic period, were those of Attica, which were four in number, celebrated annually: the *Rural* or *Lesser Dionysia*, the *Lenæa*, the *Anthesteria*, and the *Dionysia in the City*, or *Greater Dionysia*. The Lesser Dionysia were a vintage-festival, celebrated through the rural demes in the month of Poseideon (December), with universal merriment and freedom from restraint, extended even to slaves. Plays were performed during this festival, and from its characteristic rude and jesta comedy was developed. The Greater Dionysia were observed at Athens in the second half of March, with a grand procession, a set chorus of boys, and the production in competition at the expense of the state, in the Dionysiac theater, in honor of the god, of the comedies and tragedies of which those surviving constitute our most precious treasures of ancient literature. See *Bacchus*, *Lenæa*, *Anthesteria*, *choragic*, and *choragus*.

Dionysiac (dī-ō-nis′i-ak), *a.* [‹ L. *Dionysiacus*, ‹ Gr. Διονυσιακός, ‹ *Διονυσία*, Dionysia: see *Dionysia*, and *Dionysus*.] In Gr. *myth.*, of or pertaining to the festivals called Dionysia, in honor of Dionysus or Bacchus, the god of wine; Bacchic.

It [the Bacchæ] is a magnificent play, alone among extant Greek tragedies in picturesque splendour, and in that sustained glow of *Dionysiac* enthusiasm to which the keen Ionny lends the strength of contrast. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 678.

Dionysiac amphora or **vase.** Same as *Bacchic amphora* or *vase*. See *Bacchic*.

Dionysian (dī-ō-nis′i-an), *a.* [‹ Gr. Διονύσιος, pertaining to Dionysus (as a proper name, L. *Dionysius*), ‹ Διόνυσος, Dionysus: see *Dionysus*.] **1.** Same as *Dionysiac*.

The *Dionysian* routs and processions. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 390.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of Dionysius the Elder or Dionysius the Younger, tyrants of Syracuse (about 405–343 B. C.), both notorious for cruelty, but especially the former.

He . . . [Francia] lived a life of republican simplicity, and punished with *Dionysian* severity the slightest want of respect. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 688.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius Exiguus, who, in the sixth century, introduced the present vulgar reckoning of the years. — **Dionysian period**, a period of 532 Julian years, at the end of which full moons fall on the same days of the year. It was invented for the purpose of computing the time of Easter.

Dionysius's ear. See *ear*1.

Dionysus (dī-ō-nī′sus), *n.* [L., also written *Dionysos*, ‹ Gr. Διόνυσος, the earlier name of Bacchus: see *Bacchus*.] In Gr. *myth.*, the youthful and beautiful god of wine and the drama. Also called *Bacchus*. See *Bacchus*.

Dioön (dī-ǒ′on), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. *di-*, two-, + *ὠόν* = L. *ovum*, an egg.] A cycadaceous genus of plants, of which there are only two species, natives of tropical Mexico. The stem is very short and stout, with a crown of large, rigid, and spine-tipped pinnate leaves. The female cone is like that of a child's head, each scale bearing two seeds as large as chestnuts. The seeds of *D. edule* yield a kind of arrowroot. Also *Dion*.

Dioönites (dī-ǒ-ō-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., ‹ *Dioön* + *-ites*.] The generic name of a fossil plant belonging to the cycads, occurring in numerous localities in the Triassic and Jurassic of Europe. The genus *Dioönites*, as instituted by Bornemann, consists largely of species previously assigned by authors to *Pterophyllum*.

Diophantine (dī-ǒ-fan′tin), *a.* [‹ LL. *Diophantus*, Gr. Διόφαντος, a proper name, + *-ine*1.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated Greek arithmetician, who flourished in the fourth century. — **Diophantine analysis**, indeterminate analysis: a method of solving Diophantine problems, namely, of solving indeterminate algebraic equations, the solutions being rational numbers. The method consists in introducing an equation involving an indeterminate coefficient, in such a way that the square of one of the unknowns may be eliminated. It therefore depends upon the ingenuity and experience of the calculator. The following is an example: Required to separate a given square number, N^2, into the sum of two squares. Let x^2 be one of these squares, and let the root of the other be $ax - N$, where a is indeterminate. Then, the sum of the two squares will be $(1 + a^2)x^2 - 2aNx + N^2$. Since this is equal to N^2, we have $(1 + a^2)x = 2aN$, or $x = 2aN/(1 + a^2)$, which is rational.

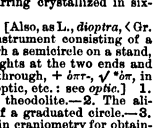
diophthalmus (di-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *dyophysite*, etc.

Diplotherium (di-op-ī-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὅπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, ⟨ *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (di-op'sid or -sīd), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δίοψις*, a view through (⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὄψις*, a view), + *-ide*[2].] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous lustre, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *malacite*.

Diopsis (di-op'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of turbellarian worms.



A species of *Diopsis*.

dioptase (di-op'tās), *n.* [⟨ F. *dioptase*, ⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὁπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζεσθαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; siliciate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (di-op'tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, ⟨ Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὁπτ-*, √ **ὀπ*, in *ὄψεσθαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *dioptron*.

dioptrate (di-op'trāt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὁπτ-*, √ **ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

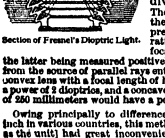
dioptric (di-op'trik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *διοπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the diopter, ⟨ *διόπτρα*, diopter: see *diopter*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

> View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, II. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.



Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave lens with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

> Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method [the inch being used as the unit] had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptric* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 873.

dioptrical (di-op'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (di-op'tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

> And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (di-op'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. *τὰ διοπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anaclastics*.

dioptron (dī-op'tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trạ). [⟨ Gr. *διόπτρον*: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op'tri), *n.* A dioptric.

diorama (di-ō-rā'mạ), *n.* [⟨ Gr. as if **διόραμα*, ⟨ *διοραν*, see through, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὁραν*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light: one of the most notable of these effects arising from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

> 2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ō-ram'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī'ō-rizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *διορισμός*, division, definition, ⟨ *διορίζειν*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, ⟨ *δία*, through, + *ὁρίζειν*, draw a boundary, ⟨ *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

> To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ō-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διοριστικός*, distinctive, ⟨ *διορίζειν*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ō-ris'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

> Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the taint of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols. *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī'ō-rīt), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; irreg. ⟨ Gr. *διορίζειν*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of *diorite* are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of andesites, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *diabase*.

dioritic (dī-ō-rit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

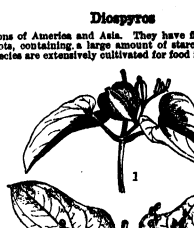
diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, ⟨ *διορθοῦν*, make straight, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὀρθοῦν*, make straight, ⟨ *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a fracture or dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διορθωτικός*, corrective, ⟨ *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

> No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than it took lessons for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. Batatas*. See yam.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1. Female flowers and fruit. *a*, Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dioecious flowers. It includes 5 genera and about 160 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō'rē-in), *n.* [⟨ *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'rī), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), ⟨ *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόρος*, Ionic *κοῦρος*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

> To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the forehead and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū'ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

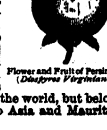
Diosma (dī-os'mạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διος*, divine, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

diosmose (dī-os'mōs), *n.* [⟨ NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (di-os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, ⟨ *ὠθεῖν*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.

diosmotic (dī-os-mot'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os'pi-ros), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *diospyros* (Pliny), ⟨ Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus, deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.



Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 180 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called date-plum. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. reticulata* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenus* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman Islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhœa. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

diothelism (di-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **diothelism*, < Gr. *δίθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

diothelite (di-oth'e-lit), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite*; as *diothel-ism* + *-ite*².] One who holds to the doctrine of diothelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxia (di-ok-si'ä), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξεών*, i. e. *δι' ὀξεῶν*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξεῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.): *ὀξεῶν*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεία*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (di-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, more usually, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*[2] + *oxy(gen)*.] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib*: see *dib*¹); < ME. *dippen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. **dupjan* (equiv. to ONorth. *dôpan*, baptize, = OS. *dôpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *dôpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *döbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dab*¹, etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.
>
> The beason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice leaf in the several limes sprinkled all the people. *Poocoke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—**3.** To raise or take up by a dipping action; to lift by bailing or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—**4.** To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.
>
> In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
> Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 405.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham.*

> Put out the principal in trusty hands,
> Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

> Dêt ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
> Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
> And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

> A cold shuddering dew
> *Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
> Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 803.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff**, to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

> Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*?.

II. *intrans.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

> Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
> In the Volsinian mere.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into*: as, to *dip into* speculation.

> Who can call him his friend,
> That *dipe* in the same dish?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., III. 2.
>
> Suppose
> I *dipped* among the worst and Status chose?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 38.
>
>
> We *dipt* in all
> That treats of whatsoever is.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> A blasphemy so like these Molinists',
> I must suspect you *dip* into their books.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips*: specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

> The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.
>
> Where the steep upland *dipt* into the marsh.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dip (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

> The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

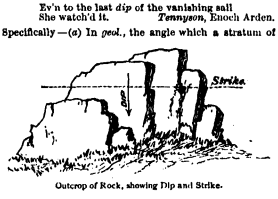
> He gazes around,
> And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—**4.** Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

> Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
> She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.

If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
Lyell, Manual of Geol., v.

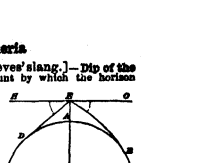
(*b*) In *mining*: (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Rarely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *telog.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon**, the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle**, the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 55° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip**, the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
S is the station vertically above *O* at the sea-level; *DSB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth: the angle *SHD* is the true, and *OES* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (di-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter.*

dip-bucket (dip'buk"et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or spout out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*[1]; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew.*

dip-circle (dip'sėr"kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 218.

Dipeltidæ (di-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age, having a disciodal elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Dipeltis (di-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an Ordovician species.

dipenthemimeres (di-pen-thē-mim'e-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημιμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημιμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ – ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ – ⏑ –.

dipetalous (di-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
Ure, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (di-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'a-min), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for detecting minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diphenylrosaniline (dif-ē-nil'rō-sa-lin'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφορηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **δι-φόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *-φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ē), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, akin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membrane, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also *diphtheritis*.

diophthalmus (di-of-thal'mus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὀφθαλμός*, eye.] Same as *binoculus*, 3.

diophysite, diophysitism. See *dyophysite*, etc.

Dioplotherium (di-op-lō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὅπλα*, arms (as those possessed by animals for defense or attack), + *θηρίον*, ⟨ *θήρ*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil sirenians from South Carolina, characterized by the presence of two incisors, whence the name.

diopside (di-op'sid or -sid), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *διόψις*, a view through (⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὄψις*, a view), + *-ide*[2].] A variety or subspecies of pyroxene, containing as bases chiefly calcium and magnesium, with more or less iron. It occurs in prismatic crystals, of a vitreous luster, and of a pale-green or a greenish- or yellowish-white color. Fine specimens come from the Mussa Alp, in the Ala valley in Piedmont. Also called *alalite* and *mussite*.

Diopsis (di-op'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *ὄψις*, view. Cf. *diopside*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects, of the family *Muscidæ*, or flies. It is characterized by the immense prolongation of the sides of the head, which thus appears as if it were furnished with long horns knobbed at the end. All the known species are from tropical regions of the old world. 2. A genus of turbellarian worms.

A species of *Diopsis*.

dioptase (dī-op'tās), *n.* [⟨ F. *dioptase*, ⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὀπτασία*, later form of *ὄψις*, view; cf. *ὀπτάζεσθαι*, be seen.] Emerald copper ore; silicate of copper, a translucent mineral, occurring crystallized in six-sided prisms.

diopter (dī-op'tėr), *n.* [Also, as L., *dioptra*, ⟨ Gr. *διόπτρα*, a leveling instrument consisting of a plank turning through a semicircle on a stand, and provided with sights at the two ends and a water-level, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὁπτ-*, √ *ὀπ*, in *ὄψεσθαι*, see, *ὀπτικός*, optic, etc.: see *optic*.] 1. An ancient form of theodolite.—2. The alidade or index arm of a graduated circle.—3. An instrument used in craniometry for obtaining projections of the skull.—4. A dioptric.

dioptra, *n.* Plural of *diopter*.

dioptrate (dī-op'trāt), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὁπτ-*, √ *ὀπ* in *ὄψεσθαι*, see (see *diopter*), + *-ate*[1].] In *entom.*, divided by a transverse partition, as the compound eyes of certain aquatic beetles; divided by a transverse line, as the central spot or pupil of an ocellate or eye-like mark.

dioptric (dī-op'trik), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *διοπτρικός*, pertaining to the use of the diopter, ⟨ *διόπτρα*, diopter: see *diopter*.] I. *a.* 1. Affording a medium for the sight; assisting vision in the view of distant objects.

> View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, ii. 12.

2. Pertaining to dioptrics, or the science of refracted light.

> These *dioptric* images, when formed by lenses free from Spherical and Chromatic aberration, are geometrically correct pictures. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 157.

Dioptric system, in lighthouses, a mode of lighting in which the illumination is produced by a central lamp, the rays from which are transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Also called the *refracting system*.

Section of Fresnel's Dioptric Light.

II. *n.* A unit of refractive power of a lens (or inverse focal length), equal to unity divided by a meter. The numerical measure of the power of a lens expressed in dioptrics is the ratio of one meter to the focal length of the lens, the latter being measured positively in the direction away from the source of parallel rays entering the lens; so that a convex lens with a focal length of half a meter would have a power of 2 dioptrics, and a concave with a focal length of 250 millimeters would have a power of −4 dioptrics.

> Owing principally to differences in the length of the inch in various countries, this method (the inch being used as the unit) had great inconveniences, and is now giving place to a universal system, in which the unit is the refractive power of a lens whose focal length is one metre. This unit is called a *dioptrie* (usually written "D"). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 873.

dioptrical (dī-op'tri-kal), *a.* Same as *dioptric*.

dioptrically (dī-op'tri-kal-i), *adv.* By refraction.

> And now that it has been shown that these images are not formed *dioptrically*, but are the result of numerous "diffraction-spectra," it is impossible to entertain the same confidence as before. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 277.

dioptrics (dī-op'triks), *n.* [Pl. of *dioptric* (see *-ics*), after Gr. τὰ *διοπτρικά*, the science of dioptrics.] That part of optics which treats of the refraction of light passing through different media, as air, water, or glass, and especially through lenses. The term is now not much used by scientific writers, the phenomena to which it refers being treated under the general head of *refraction* (which see). See also *lens*, *light*, and *optics*. Also called *anaclastics*.

dioptron (dī-op'tron), *n.*; pl. *dioptra* (-trạ). [⟨ Gr. *διοπτρον*: see *diopter*.] A surgical speculum.

dioptry (dī-op'tri), *n.* A dioptric.

diorama (dī-ō-rā'mạ), *n.* [⟨ Gr. as if **διόραμα*, ⟨ *διοράν*, see through, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὁρᾶν*, see. Cf. *panorama*.] 1. A spectacular painting, or a connected series of paintings, intended for exhibition to spectators in a darkened room, in a manner to produce by optical illusions an appearance of reality. The paintings are so executed and arranged that a variety of effects may be induced by varying the direction, intensity, and color of the light; one of the most notable of these effects coming from light transmitted through the picture itself, which is painted in transparent coloring on a thin fabric. Different scenes may be painted on the two faces of the fabric, and a change from one to the other may be made by altering the source of the illumination. A daylight scene may be thus changed with wonderful realism to one by moonlight, or a desert place may become all at once peopled by a busy crowd. The diorama was devised in 1822 by Daguerre (the chief inventor of photography) and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic paintings are exhibited.

dioramic (dī-ō-ram'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diorama* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diorama.

diorism (dī'ō-rizm), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *διορισμός*, distinction, ⟨ *διορίζειν*, divide, distinguish, draw a boundary through, ⟨ *δία*, through, + *ὁρίζειν*, draw a boundary, ⟨ *ὅρος*, a boundary: see *horizon*.] 1. Distinction; definition. [Rare.]

> To eat things sacrificed to idols is one mode of idolatry; but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general. *Dr. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

2. In *math.*, a statement of the conditions under which the problem to which it belongs is soluble.

dioristic, dioristical (dī-ō-ris'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διοριστικός*, distinctive, ⟨ *διορίζειν*, distinguish: see *diorism*.] Distinguishing; defining. *Smart.* [Rare.]

dioristically (dī-ō-ris'ti-kal-i), *adv.* So as to distinguish; by definition. [Rare.]

> Ye are not so pure and clean as ye ought to be, and free from the lusts of the flesh; which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically*, as idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to idols.
> *Dr. H. More*, Epistles to the Seven Churches, p. 72.

diorite (dī'ō-rit), *n.* [So called because formed of distinct portions; Irreg. ⟨ Gr. *διορίζειν*, separate, distinguish (see *diorism*), + *-ite*[2].] The name given by Haüy to a rock included among those varieties which had before that time been generally designated by the name *greenstone*. Diorite consists essentially of a crystalline-granular aggregate of a triclinic feldspar and hornblende, in very varying proportions, with which are frequently associated magnetite and apatite, and sometimes mica. This rock has usually a thoroughly crystalline structure. Many of the rocks called by the name of *diorite* are, in all probability, altered basalts; some, however, may have resulted from the alteration of sandstone, and even of gabbros. In the case of diorite, the alteration has proceeded further than it has in the diabases and melaphyres. See *greenstone* and *trap*.

dioritic (dī-ō-rit'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diorite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diorite.

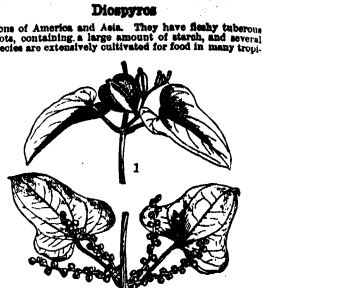
diorthosis (dī-ôr-thō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διόρθωσις*, a making straight, as the setting of a limb, amendment, correction, ⟨ *διορθοῦν*, make straight, ⟨ *διά*, through, + *ὀρθοῦν*, make straight, ⟨ *ὀρθός*, straight.] 1. In *surg.*, the reduction of a dislocation, or the restoration of crooked or distorted limbs to their proper shape.—2. A recension or critical edition of a literary work.

diorthotic (dī-ôr-thot'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διορθωτικός*, corrective, ⟨ *διόρθωσις*, correction: see *diorthosis*.] 1. Relating to the emendation or correction of texts; corrective.

> No sooner had Bentley placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of *diorthotic* criticism. *Quarterly Rev.*

2. In *surg.*, relating to diorthosis.

Dioscorea (dī-os-kō'rē-ạ), *n.* [NL., in honor of *Dioscorides*, a famous Greek physician and botanist.] A large genus of twining plants, the type of the natural order *Dioscoreaceæ*. There are about 150 species, belonging chiefly to the warmer regions of America and Asia. They have fleshy tuberous roots, containing a large amount of starch, and several species are extensively cultivated for food in many tropical and subtropical regions. The principal species thus cultivated, commonly known as yams, are *D. sativa*, *D. aculeata*, *D. alata*, and the Chinese or Japanese yam, *D. batatas*. See *yam*.



Chinese or Japanese Yam (*Dioscorea Batatas*).
1, Female flowers and fruit. a, Male flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

Dioscoreaceæ (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dioscorea* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of endogenous plants distinguished by their ribbed, reticulately veined leaves, tuberous roots or knotted rootstocks, twining stems, and inconspicuous dioecious flowers. It includes 8 genera and about 100 species, and is represented in the United States by a single species, *Dioscorea villosa*.

dioscoreaceous (dī-os-kō-rē-ā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the *Dioscoreaceæ*.

dioscorein (dī-os-kō'rē-in), *n.* [⟨ *Dioscorea* + *-in*[2].] A precipitate formed by adding water to the tincture of the roots of *Dioscorea villosa*, used medicinally by eclectic physicians.

Dioscuri (dī-os-kū'rī), *n. pl.* [⟨ Gr. *Διόσκουροι*, later and Ionic form of *Διόσκοροι*, pl. (rarely in sing. *Διόσκορος*), ⟨ *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, + *κόροι*, Ionic *κοῦροι*, a son, a boy, lad.] In *Gr. myth.*, the twin sons of Zeus and Leda, Castor and Polydeuces or Pollux, warrior gods, and tutelary protectors of sailors. At a comparatively late date the Dioscuri were partly confused with the Cabiri.

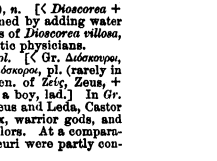
> To the *Dioscuri*, who always retained very much of their divine nature, belongs a perfectly unblemished youthful beauty, an equally slender and powerful shape, and, as an almost never-failing attribute, the half-oval form of the hat, or at least hair lying close at the back of the head, but projecting in thick curls around the cheeks and temples. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 414.

Dioscurian (dī-os-kū'ri-an), *a.* [⟨ *Dioscuri* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Dioscuri.

Diosma (dī-os'mạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διος*, divine, + *ὀσμή*, odor.] A genus of heath-like rutaceous plants, of about a dozen species, natives of South Africa. The foliage is resinous-dotted, and they all diffuse a strong and generally disagreeable odor. Several species are occasionally cultivated in greenhouses for their white or pinkish flowers.

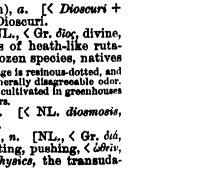
diosmose (dī-os'mōs), *n.* [⟨ NL. *diosmosis*, q. v.] Same as *diosmosis*.

diosmosis (dī-os-mō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *διά*, through, + *ὠσμός*, a thrusting, pushing, ⟨ *ὠθεῖν*, push: see *osmose*.] In *physics*, the transudation of a fluid through a membrane; transfusion through imperceptible openings. The way in which the maternal and fetal circulations mingle in the placenta is an example of *diosmosis*. See *osmosis*, *exosmosis*, *endosmosis*.



diosmotic (dī-os-mot'ik), *a.* [⟨ *diosmosis* (*-mot-*) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to diosmosis; osmotic.

Diospyros (dī-os'pī-ros), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *diospyros* (Pliny), ⟨ Gr. *διόσπυρος*, a certain plant, i. e., *Διός πυρός*, lit. Zeus's wheat: *Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus (see *Zeus*, *deity*); *πυρός*, wheat.] A large genus of trees and shrubs, of the natural order *Ebenaceæ*, natives of the warmer regions of the world, but belonging for the most part to Asia and Mauritius.



Flower and Fruit of Persimmon (*Diospyros Virginiana*).

Of the 150 species, only two are American, of which one is the common persimmon of the United States, *D. Virginiana*, sometimes called *date-plum*. The wood is hard and heavy, and many species yield woods that are valuable for carving, furniture-making, etc. Ebony is the heart-wood of several species, the best and most costly, with the blackest and finest grain, being obtained from *D. reticulata* of Mauritius and *D. Ebenum* of Ceylon. *D. quæsita* of Ceylon yields calamander-wood, and *D. Kurzii* the marble-wood of the Andaman islands. *D. Kaki*, the Chinese or Japanese persimmon, is cultivated for its fruit, which resembles the plum in appearance and flavor, and has been introduced into southern Europe and the United States. *D. Lotus* of southern Europe has been supposed to be the lotus of the ancients, but its fruit is hardly eatable. It is used as a remedy for diarrhœa. The fruits of most of the species are excessively astringent when immature, owing to the amount of tannic acid which they contain.

dicthelism (di-oth'e-lizm), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelism*, < LGr. *δίθελής*, with two volitions (< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θέλειν*, will), + *-ism*.] In *theol.*, the doctrine that Christ during his earthly life possessed two wills, a human and a divine: opposed to *monothelism*. Also *dyothelism*. [Rare.]

dicthelite (di-oth'e-lit), *n.* [Irreg. for **dithelite*; as *dicthelism* + *-ite*².] One who holds to the doctrine of dicthelism. Also *dyothelite*.

dioxis (di-ok-si'ȝ), *n.* [< Gr. *διοξεῖς*, i. e. *δι' ὀξεῖων*, in full *ἡ διὰ ὀξέων χορδῶν συμφωνία* (cf. *diapason*, *diapente*, etc.): *ὀξεῖων*, gen. pl. of *ὀξεῖα*, fem. of *ὀξύς*, sharp.] In *Gr. music*, the interval of a fifth: later called *diapente* (which see).

dioxid (di-ok'sid), *n.* [< *di-*² + *oxid*.] An oxid consisting of one atom of a metal and two atoms of oxygen. Also written, erroneously, *dinoxid*.—**Carbon dioxid.** Same as *carbonic acid* (which see, under *carbonic*).

dioxy-. [< *di-*² + *oxy(gen)*.] A chemical prefix signifying that the compound to which it is prefixed contains either two oxygen atoms or two oxygen atoms additional to another compound. Thus, succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_4$, and dioxy-succinic acid has the formula $C_4H_6O_6$.

dip (dip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dipped* or *dipt*, ppr. *dipping*. [Early mod. E. also *dippe*, *dyppe* (also dial. *dib*: see *dob*¹); < ME. *dippen*, *dyppen*, < AS. *dyppan*, *dippan* (pret. *dypte*, pp. *dypped*) (= Dan. *dyppe*), dip, plunge, immerse, a secondary form, orig. (equiv. to ONorth. *dôpan*, baptize, = OS. *dôpian* = D. *doopen* = LG. *dôpen* = OHG. *toufen*, MHG. *toufen*, G. *taufen* = Sw. *döpa* = Dan. *döbe* = Goth. *daupjan*, all in sense of 'baptize,' the orig. and lit. sense 'dip' being found only in OHG., MHG., and Goth.), a causative verb, < *deóp*, Goth. *diups*, etc., deep: see *deep*. Related words are *dop*, *dopper*, *dap*, *dab*¹, etc., and perhaps *dimple*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To plunge or immerse temporarily in water or other liquid, or into something containing it; lower into and then raise from water or other liquid: as, to *dip* a person in baptism; to *dip* a boat's oars; to *dip* one's hands into water.

> The priest shall *dip* his finger in the blood. Lev. iv. 6.
>
> The beason then being brought up to the bishop, he often *dipped* a large lettice leaf therein, and several times sprinkled all the people. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 18.

2. To lower and raise as if in temporary immersion; hence, to perform by a downward and an upward movement: as, to *dip* a flag in salutation; the falcon *dipped* his wings for flight; to *dip* a courtesy.—**3.** To raise or take up by a dipping action; lift by ladling or scooping: as, to *dip* water out of a boat; to *dip* out soup with a ladle; to *dip* up sand with a bucket.—**4.** To immerse or submerge partly; plunge or sink to some extent into water; hence, to plunge, as a person, into anything that involves activity or effort, as difficulties or entanglements; engage; entangle.

> He was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the commons. *Dryden*, Fables.
>
> In the green waves did the low bank *dip*
> Its fresh and green grass-covered daisied lip.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 406.

5†. To engage as a pledge: generally used for the first mortgage. *Latham.*

> Put out the principal in trusty hands,
> Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires.

6. To plunge into; begin to sink into or be immersed in. [Rare.]

> But ere he [the sword Excalibur] *dipt* the surface, rose an arm
> Clothed in white samite, mystic, wonderful,
> And caught him by the hilt. *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

7†. To affect as if by immersion; moisten; wet.

> A cold shuddering dew
> *Dips* me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
> Speaks thunder. *Milton*, Comus, l. 808.

We saw two boats overset and the gallants forced to be pulled on shore by the heels. . . . Among others I saw the ministers . . . sadly *dipped*. *Pepys*, Diary, May 15, 1660.

Dipping the axle. See *axle*.—**To dip snuff,** to take snuff by dipping a stick into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums. [Southern U. S.]

> Sam Upchinch smoked his pipe, and Peggy *dipped snuff*, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.
> *The Century*, XXXI. 586.

To dip the flag. See *flag*².

II. *intrans.* 1. To plunge into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.

> Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
> In the Volsinian mere.
> *Macaulay*, Horatius, vii.

2. To plunge one's finger or hand, or a dipper, ladle, or the like, into anything; make a transitory plunge or entrance; hence, to engage or interest one's self temporarily or to a slight extent: with *in* or *into*: as, to *dip into* speculation.

> Who can call him his friend,
> That *dips in* the same dish?
> *Shak.*, T. of A., III. 2.
>
> Suppose
> I *dipped* among the worst and Stalus chose?
> *Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, ii. 88.
>
>
>
> We *dipt in* all
> That treats of whatsoever is.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.
>
> A blasphemy so like these Mollnists',
> I must suspect you *dip into* their books.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 39.

3. To incline downward; sink, as if below the horizon: as, the magnetic needle *dips*: specifically, in *geol.*, said of strata which are not horizontal.

> The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.
>
> Where the steep upland *dips* into the marsh.
> *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dip (dip), *n.* [< *dip*, *v.*] **1.** The act of dipping; immersion for a short time in water or other liquid; a plunge; a bath: as, the *dip* of the oars; a *dip* in the sea.

> The *dip* of the wild fowl, the rustling of trees.
> *Whittier*, Bridal of Pennacook, i.

2. That which is dipped; specifically, a candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly in melted tallow.

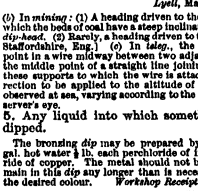
> He gazes around,
> And holds up his *dip* of sixteen to the pound.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 55.

It is a solitary purser's *dip*, as they are termed at sea, emitting but feeble rays. *Marryat*, Snarleyyow, I. xix.

3. The act of dipping up, as with a ladle or dipper: as, to take a *dip* from the bowl.—**4.** Inclination downward; a sloping; a direction below a horizontal line; depression.

> Ev'n to the last *dip* of the vanishing sail
> She watch'd it. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

Specifically—(*a*) In *geol.*, the angle which a stratum of



Outcrop of Rock, showing Dip and Strike.

rock makes with a horizontal plane. The dip is the complement of the *hade* or *underlay*. See these words.

> If a stratum or bed of rock, instead of being quite level, be inclined to one side, it is said to dip; the point of the compass to which it is inclined is said to be the point of *dip*, and the degree of deviation from a level or horizontal line is called the amount of *dip*.
> *Lyell*, Manual of Geol., v.

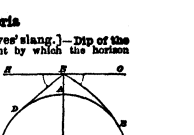
(*b*) In *mining*: (1) A heading driven to the dip in mines in which the beds of coal have a steep inclination. Also called *dip-head*. (2) Barely, a heading driven to the rise. [North. Staffordshire, Eng.] (*c*) In *tidg.*, the distance from a point in a wire midway between two adjacent supports to the middle point of a straight line joining the points on these supports to which the wire is attached. (*d*) A correction to be applied to the altitude of heavenly bodies observed at sea, varying according to the height of the observer's eye.

5. Any liquid into which something is to be dipped.

> The bronzing *dip* may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water ½ lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. The metal should not be allowed to remain in this *dip* any longer than is necessary to produce the desired colour. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 244.

Specifically—(*a*) Drawn butter, or milk thickened with flour, served with toast. (*b*) A sauce served with puddings. [Local, U. S.]

6. A pickpocket. [Thieves' slang.]—**Dip of the horizon,** the angular amount by which the horizon line lies below the level of the eye. It is due to the convexity of the earth, and is somewhat diminished by the refraction of light. The figure gives an exaggerated representation of the phenomenon, on the left without refraction and on the right with it.—**Dip of the needle,** the angle which the magnetic needle, freely poised on its center of gravity, and symmetrically formed in both its arms, makes with the plane of the horizon. It is otherwise termed the *inclination of the needle*. In the United States the dip of the needle varies from 65° to 70°; at the magnetic poles it is 90°, and on the magnetic equator it is 0°.—**Direction of the dip,** the point of the compass toward which a stratum of rock is inclined.



Dip of the Horizon.
E S is the station vertically above *A* at the sea-level; *DAB* is an arc of a great circle having its center at *C*, the center of the earth; the angle *NED* is the true, and *OES* the apparent, dip.

dipaschal (di-pas'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πάσχα*, passover: see *paschal*.] Including two passovers. *Carpenter.*

dip-bucket (dip'buk"et), *n.* A bucket contrived to turn and sink, or pour out readily, used on shipboard and in wells.

dipchick (dip'chik), *n.* [< *dip* + *chick*¹; equiv. to *dabchick*, q. v.] Same as *dabchick*. *Carew.*

dip-circle (dip'sėr"kl), *n.* A form of dipping-compass (which see).

One of the snow-houses (built not far from the observatory) was designed for the *dip-circle*, and the other for the declinometer. *C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition, p. 818.

Dipeltidæ (di-pel'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipeltis* + *-idæ*.] A family of xiphosurous merostomatous crustaceans, represented by the genus *Dipeltis*, of Carboniferous age, having a disciform elliptical body with a smooth abdomen differentiated from the cephalic shield.

Dipeltis (di-pel'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέλτη*, a shield.] The typical genus of *Dipeltidæ*. *D. diplodiscus* is an extinct species.

dipenthemimeres (di-pen-thē-mim'e-rēz), *n.* [< Gr. *διπενθημιμερής*, < *δι-*, two-, + *πενθημιμερής*, penthemimeres: see *penthemimeres*.] In *anc. pros.*, a verse consisting of two penthemimeres, or groups of five half-feet (two and a half feet) each: as, for example, a line composed of a dactylic pentameter and an iambic monometer hypercatalectic, ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ⏑ – ‖ ⏑ – ×.

dipetalous (di-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πέταλον*, a leaf (mod. a petal), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two petals.

di petto (dē pet'tō). [It.: *di*, < L. *de*, from; *petto*, < L. *pectus*, breast: see *pectoral*.] In *music*, with the natural voice, as opposed to *falsetto*.

dip-head (dip'hed), *n.* Same as *dip*, 4 (*b*) (1).

It frequently happens that the *dip-head* level intersects the cutters in its progress at a very oblique angle.
Ure, Dict., III. 328.

diphenic (di-fen'ik), *a.* [< *di-*² + *phenic*.] Used in the phrase *diphenic acid*, an oxidation product ($C_{14}H_{10}O_4$) of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar.

diphenylamine (dif-e-nil'ạ-min), *n.* [< *di-*² + *phenyl* + *amine*.] A crystalline substance, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, having an agreeable odor and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, or by heating aniline hydrochlorid and aniline together. It is used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs, and as a reagent in microchemical analysis for the detection of minute quantities of nitrates and nitrites, which yield with it a dark-blue color.—**Diphenylamine-blue.** Same as *spirit-blue*.

diplarelatic (dif-rē-lat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διφρηλάτης*, a chariot-driver, < *δίφρος*, a chariot-board, the chariot itself, so called because it accommodated two (the driver and his master), for **δι-φόρος*, bearing two, < *δι-*, two-, + *φόρος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Of or pertaining to chariot-driving.

diphtheria (dif- or dip-thē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (so called with reference to the leathery nature of the membrane formed), < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared hide, skin, piece of leather, perhaps < *δέφειν*, soften, knead till soft, akin to L. *depsere*, knead, make supple, tan leather.] An infectious disease, characterized by the formation over the affected and inflamed parts of a firm whitish or grayish pellicle, or false membrane (which is removed with difficulty and leaves a raw surface), and by general prostration. It is not infrequently followed by more or less extended paralysis. The air-passages of the head are the most frequent seat of the diphtheritic membranes, although it may appear on other mucous surfaces and in wounds. The disease is very frequently fatal, and its ravages are extended by filth. Also *diphtheritis*.

diphtheria

Diphtheria is not an hereditary disease; but a special aptitude to receive and develop the poison evidently pertains to certain individuals and families.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 375.

diphtheritic (dif- or dip-thĕ-rit'ik), *a.* [< *diphtheritis* + *-ic.*] Of the nature of, pertaining or relating to, or affected by diphtheria: as, *diphtheritic* laryngitis; a *diphtheritic* membrane; a *diphtheritic* patient.

diphtheritically (dif- or dip-thĕ-rit'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of diphtheria; with regard to diphtheria.

Do the violent reactions of the tonsils of these persons to weather changes involve likelihood of rendering them *diphtheritically* infectious? *Sanitarian*, XVII. 202.

diphtheritis (dif- or dip-thĕ-ri'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διφθέρα*, a prepared skin (membrane) (see *diphtheria*), + *-itis.*] Same as *diphtheria*.

diphtheroid (dif'- or dip'thĕ-roid), *a.* [< *diphtheria* + *-oid.*] Resembling diphtheria.

The vesiculo-papular looks, leaving excoriated surfaces of a *diphtheroid* character, from which there exuded an exceedingly abundant, foul-smelling discharge.
Dr. E. B. Bronson, Med. News, XLIX. 270.

diphthong (dif'- or dip'thông), *n.* [Formerly also *dipthong*; = F. *diphthongue* = Pr. *diptonge* = Sp. *diptongo* = Pg. *diphthongo*, *ditongo* = It. *dittongo* = D. *diphthongus* = G. *diphthong* = Dan. Sw. *diftong*, < L. *diphthongus*, < Gr. *δίφθογγος*, also *δίφθογγον*, a diphthong, fem. and neut. respectively of *δίφθογγος*, with two sounds, < *δι-*, two-, + *φθόγγος*, voice, sound, < *φθέγγεσθαι*, utter a sound.] A coalition or union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable. In uttering a proper diphthong both vowels are pronounced; the sound is not simple, but the two sounds are so blended as to be considered as forming one syllable, as in *joy*, *noise*, *bound*, *out*. An "improper" diphthong is not a diphthong at all, being merely a collocation of two or more vowels in the same syllable, of which only one is sounded, as *ea* in *breach*, *se* in *people*, *ai* in *rain*, *eau* in *beau*. See *digraph*. In Greek grammar, a proper diphthong is a diphthong the first vowel of which is short; an improper diphthong, a diphthong the first vowel of which is long. The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *ει*, *οι*, *υι*, *αυ*, *ευ*, *ου*; the improper, *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ* (commonly written *α*, *η*, *ω*: see *iota subscript*, under *subscript*), *ηυ*, *ωυ*. An improper diphthong not usually distinguished as such is *ᾰυ*, as in *ναῦς*, Epic *νηῦς*. Some include *ου* in this class, and some limit the term to *ᾳ*, *ῃ*, *ῳ*.

Whether there were any true *diphthongs* in Old-English, and if not, when they were introduced, is a question which cannot now be answered.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxii.

diphthongal (dif- or dip-thông'gal), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-al.*] Belonging to a diphthong; consisting of two vowel-sounds pronounced in one syllable.

To the joint operation . . . of these two causes, universal reading and climatic influences, we must ascribe our habit of dwelling upon vowel and *diphthongal* sounds.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., xxx.

diphthongally (dif- or dip-thông'gal-i), *adv.* In a diphthongal manner.

diphthongation (dif- or dip-thông-gā'shən), *n.* [= F. *diphthongaison*; as "*diphthongate*, equiv. to *diphthongize*, < *diphthong* + *-ate*¹: see *-ation.*] In *philol.*, the formation of a diphthong; the conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by adding another vowel: as, Greek *φαίνω*, from root "*φαν*; French *rien*, from Latin *rem*; Italian *fuoco*, from Latin *focus*, and the like.

diphthongic (dif- or dip-thông'ik), *a.* [< *diphthong* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

diphthongization (dif'- or dip'thông-i-zā'shən), *n.* [< *diphthongize* + *-ation.*] Same as *diphthongation*. Also spelled *diphthongisation*.

The *diphthongization* of ō into ŏa. *Encyc. Brit.*

diphthongize (dif'- or dip'thông-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diphthongized*, ppr. *diphthongizing*. [< *diphthong* + *-ize.*] **I.** *trans.* To change, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

A tendency to *diphthongize* vowels in general.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 515.

II. *intrans.* To unite in forming a diphthong.

This second (J) may *diphthongize* with any preceding vowel. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 251.

Also spelled *diphthongise*.

diphycerc (dif'i-sėrk), *a.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form (see *Diphyes*), + *κέρκος*, tail.] Same as *diphycercal*.

diphycercal (dif-i-sėr'kal), *a.* [< *diphycerc* + *-al.*] In *ichth.*, having the tail symmetrical, or consisting of equal upper and lower halves, with respect to the bones which support it, the end of the spinal column or the notochord not being bent upward as is usually the case in fishes. See *homocercal*, *hypural*, *heterocercal*.

Diphycercal Tail of Spotted Burbot (*Lota maculosa*).

Whatever the condition of the extreme end of the spine of a fish, it occasionally retains the same direction as the trunk part, but is far more generally bent up. . . . In the former case, the extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphycercal*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 21.

diphycercy (dif'i-sėr-si), *n.* [As *diphycerc* + *-y.*] The state of being diphycercal.

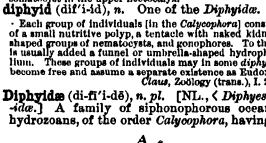
Diphyes, **Diphydes** (dif'i-dē, -dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Diphyidæ*.

Diphyes (dif'i-ēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. *διφυής*, of double nature or form, < *δι-*, two-, + *φύειν*, produce, < *φύεσθαι*, grow.] The typical genus of the family *Diphyidæ*. *D. acuminata*, a dioecious form, is an example; it has a fluid reservoir or somatocyst in the upper nectocalyx.

diphyid (dif'i-id), *n.* One of the *Diphyidæ*.

Each group of individuals [in the *Calycophora*] consists of a small nutritive polyp, a tentacle with naked kidney-shaped groups of nematocysts, and gonophores. To these is usually added a funnel or umbrella-shaped hydrophyllium. These groups of individuals may in some *diphyids* become free and assume a separate existence as Eudoxia.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 249.

Diphyidæ (di-fi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyes* + *-idæ.*] A family of siphonophorous oceanic hydrozoans, of the order *Calycophora*, having a pair of large swimming-bells or nectocalyces opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. It is represented by the genera *Diphyes* and *Abyla*. (See extract under *diphyid*.) Also *Diphydæ*, *Diphydes*. — **Monogastric Diphyidæ**, or **Diphydæ**. See extract under *diphyoid*.



A, *Diphyes appendiculata*; *a*, hydranths and hydrophyllia on the hydrosoma or cormosarc; *b*, proximal nectocalyx; *c*, aperture of distal nectocalyx; *d*, somatocyst; *e*, the prolongation of the distal nectocalyx, by which it is attached to the hydrosoma; *f*, point of attachment of the hydrosoma in the hydroecium of the proximal nectocalyx; *B*, Distal nectocalyx, with a tentacle, *a*, through the canal traversed by the hydrosoma in *A*. *C*, Extremity of distal nectocalyx, with its muscular velum. (All slightly enlarged.)

Diphyllida (di-fil'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-idæ.*] A family of cestoid flatworms, or tapeworms. They have a circlet of hooklets on the neck and two peduncular unarmed suckers or facets on the head, whence the name. It is represented by the genus *Echinocotchrium* (which see).

Diphyllides (dif-i-lid'ē-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diphyllidæ* + *-ides.*] A division of the *Cestoidea*, or cestoid worms, including those tapeworms which when adult have parts or organs of the head in pairs, as two suckers and two rostellar eminences: they have also a collar of hooklets on the neck.

Diphyllidia (dif-i-lid'i-ä), *n.* [NL.; cf. *Diphyllidea.*] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods: a synonym of *Pleurophyllidia* (which see).

diphyllidid (dif-i-lid'i-id), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Diphyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllidiidæ (di-fil-i-di'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diphyllidia* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Diphyllidia*: synonymous with *Pleurophyllidiidæ*.

Diphyllocera (dif-i-los'ē-rä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, a leaf, + *κέρας*, horn.] 1. A genus of phytophagous tetramerous beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ*. — 2. A genus of lamellicorn beetles, of the family *Scarabæidæ*.

Diphyllodes (di-fi-lō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον*, leaf, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, containing the magnificent bird of paradise, *D. speciosa* or *magnifica*; so called from the bundle of long, silky, yellow plumes on the nape. Another species, *D. wilsoni*, is sometimes placed in this genus.

diphyllous (di-fil'us), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύλλον* = L. *folium*, a leaf, + *-ous.*] Having two leaves: said of a calyx formed of two sepals, etc.

diphyodont (dif'i-ō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *diphyodon(t-)*, < Gr. *διφυής*, of double form, two-fold (see *Diphyes*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] **I.** *a.* Having two sets of teeth, as a mammal; growing in two sets, as teeth: applied both to the system of dentition and to the animals which have such a system: opposed to *monophyodont* and *polyphyodont*. See **II.**

In the Marsupialia the *diphyodont* condition is in a rudimentary stage, for it is confined to one tooth only on either side of the jaw.
Gegenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 552.

II. *n.* A mammal which has two sets of teeth. Most mammals have a definite set of milk-teeth which are deciduous, and are displaced and replaced by a permanent set. The latter, as a rule, differ both numerically and otherwise from the former, particularly in the appearance of true molars, which are lacking in the milk-dentition. Thus, in a child there are 20 teeth, none of them molars proper: in the adult there are 32, an increase of three molars above and below on each side.

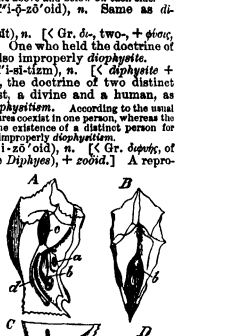
diphyozoid (dif'i-ō-zō'oid), *n.* Same as *diphyozoöid*.

diphysite (dif'i-sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *φύσις*, nature, + *-ite*².] One who held the doctrine of diphysitism. Also improperly *dyophysite*.

diphysitism (dif'i-si-tizm), *n.* [< *diphysite* + *-ism.*] In *theol.*, the doctrine of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to *monophysitism*. According to the usual view, these two natures coexist in one person, whereas the Nestorians affirm the existence of a distinct person for each nature. Also improperly *dyophysitism*.

diphyzoöid (dif-i-zō'oid), *n.* [< Gr. *διφυής*, of double form (see *Diphyes*), + *ζῷον*, *ζῷοειδ.*] A reproductive zoöid of the oceanic hydrozoans of the order *Calycophora*, detached and free-swimming by means of its nectocalyx, representing the complex distal set of appendages. Also *diphyozoöid*.

The distal set of appendages [in the calycophorans] is the oldest, and, as they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex *Diphyzoöid*. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera of what were termed monogastric Diphydæ.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 131.



A, *B*, Diphyzoöid (*Sphæronides*), lateral and front views. *C*, Diphyzoöid of *Abyla* (*Cuboides*): *a*, *a*, gonophores, or reproductive organs; *b*, hydranth; *c*, phyllocyst, with its process, *d*. *D*, Free Gonophore, its manubrium, *a*, containing ova. (All enlarged.)

Dipina (di-pī'nä), *n. pl.* Same as *Dipodidæ*.

diplacanthid (dip-la-kan'thid), *a.* Having bi-serial adambulacral spines, as a starfish; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Diplacanthida*. *F. J. Bell.*

Diplacanthida (dip-la-kan'thi-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Diplacanthus* + *-ida.*] Those echinoids which have bi-serial adambulacral spines. *F. J. Bell.*

Diplacanthus (dip-la-kan'thus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-πλόος*, double (see *diplo-*), + *ἄκανθα*, a spine.] A genus of fossil fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, having a heterocercal tail, very small scales, and two dorsal fins, each with a strong spine, whence the name. *Agassiz.*

diplanetic (di-pla-net'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, twice, + *πλανητικός*, disposed to wander, < *πλανητός*, wandering: see *planet.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, having two periods of activity separated by one of rest, as the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniæ*.

diplanetism (di-plan'e-tizm), *n.* [< *diplanet-ic* + *-ism.*] In *cryptogamic bot.*, the property of

being twice active, with an intervening period of rest. It occurs in the zoöspores of certain genera of *Saprolegniæ*, in which the zoöspores escape without cilia from the sporangium, and come to rest in a cluster, each forming a cell-wall. After some hours of rest the protoplasm of each spore escapes from its cell-wall, acquires cilia, and enters upon a period of active movement.

diplantidian (dip-lan-tid'i-ạn), *a.* [Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἀντί*, against, + *εἶδος*, form, image.] Showing two images, one reversed and the other direct: applied to a telescope proposed in 1778 by Jesurat, to be used in taking transits, the coincidence of the two images serving in place of a transit over an illuminated wire. The difficulties of the execution of such an instrument are, however, far greater than those of illuminating a wire.

diplarthra (dip-lär'thrạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplarthrus*: see *diplarthrous*.] Diplarthrous mammals; those hoofed quadrupeds which exhibit or are characterized by diplarthrism. They are the artiodactyls and the perissodactyls, or the *Unguiculata* in a proper restricted sense, collectively distinguished from the *Taxeopoda* (which see).

diplarthrism (dip-lär'thrizm), *n.* [< *diplarthrous* + *-ism*.] The quality or condition of being diplarthrous; the alternation of the several bones of one row of carpals or tarsals with those of the other row respectively, instead of that linear arrangement of the respective bones of both rows which constitutes taxeopody (which see): so called because each bone of one row interlocks with two bones of the other row.

Diplarthrism appears in that foot before it does in the fore foot, as in the Proboscidia.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplarthrous (dip-lär'thrus), *a.* [< NL. *diplarthrus*, < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ἄρθρον*, joint.] Doubly articulated, as a bone of one row of carpal or tarsal bones with two bones of the other row; characterized by or exhibiting diplarthrism; not taxeopodous: as, a *diplarthrous* carpus or tarsus; a *diplarthrous* ungulate mammal.

The conversion of a taxeopod into a *diplarthrous* ungulate.
E. D. Cope, Amer. Nat., XXI. 988.

diplasiasmus (di-plā-si-as'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλασιασμός*, a doubling, as of a letter or word, < *διπλασιάζειν*, double, < *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. A figure of orthography, consisting in writing a letter double which is usually written single, as, in Greek *τοσσός* for *τοσός*.— 2. In *rhet.*, repetition of a word or name for the sake of emphasis: as, "O *Jerusalem, Jerusalem*, thou that killest the prophets," Mat. xxiii. 37. Also called *epizeuxis*.

diplasic (di-plas'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιος*, double, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλασιος*, -fold, connected with *-πλόος*, and ult. with E. *full*1, *-fold*.] Double; twofold; specifically, in *anc. pros.*, constituting the proportion of two to one: as, the *diplasic* ratio (of thesis and arsis); characterized by such a proportion of thesis and arsis: as, *diplasic* rhythm; a *diplasic* foot; the *diplasic* class (of feet). The diplasic class of feet comprises those feet in which the thesis or metrically accented part (called by many the arsis) has double the length of the arsis or metrically unaccented part (called by many the thesis). The diplasic feet are (1) the trisemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ or ⏑ | ⏑ –), the tribrach, trochee, and iambus, and (2) the hexasemic feet (equal to ⏑ ⏑ + ⏑ ⏑ or ⏑ ⏑ | – –), the Ionic a majore, the Ionic a minore, Molossus, and choriamb.

The *diplasic* ratio answers to our common time.
J. Hadley, Essays, p. 98.

diplasion (di-plā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλάσιον*, neut. of *διπλάσιος*, double: see *diplasic*.] 1. In *anc. Gr. music*, a triple rhythm in which there was an alternation of tones whose durations were as two and one respectively.— 2. In *mediæval music*, the interval of an octave. See *diapason*.— 3†. A form of pianoforte with two keyboards, used in the eighteenth century.

Diplax (dī'plaks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοῦς*, -fold; cf. *diplasic*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of dragon-flies, of the family *Libellulidæ*.— 2. A genus of rotifers or wheel-animalcules. *P. H. Gosse*.

diple (dī'plē), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλῆ*, a critical mark (as in def.), prop. fem. of *διπλοῦς*, contr. form of *διπλόος*, double: see *diploë*.] In *paleog.*, a critical mark like a Y or A (equal to ⟨, ⟩), used as a mark of a paragraph, the change from one speaker to another in a drama, different readings, rejection of a reading, etc.

diplegia (dī-plē'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλαγή*, a stroke.] In *pathol.*, paralysis of corresponding parts on the two sides of the body, as of the two arms or of the two sides of the face.

diplegic (dī-plej'ik), *a.* [< *diplegia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diplegia.—**Diplegic contractions**, contractions which, when the anode of a galvanic current is applied to the mastoid process and the large cathode is placed between the shoulder-blades, have in some cases been seen in the muscles of the arm on the side opposite that to which the anode is applied.

dipleidoscope (di-plī'dȫ-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *εἶδος*, appearance, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for indicating the passage of the sun or a star over the meridian by the coincidence of two images of the object, the one formed by single and the other by double reflection. It consists of an equilateral hollow prism, two of whose sides are silvered on the inside so as to be mirrors, while the third is formed of glass. The prism is adjusted so that one of the silvered sides shall lie exactly in the plane of the meridian, and the transparent side toward the object. So long as the object has not reached the meridian, the image produced by that portion of the rays reflected directly from the glass surface, and that produced by the rays transmitted through the glass to the silvered side, reflected from it to the other, and thence through the glass, are not coincident, but gradually approach as the sun or star approaches the meridian, until they exactly coincide at the instant the center of the object is on the meridian; then an eye stationed at the side of the prism and looking toward the transparent side sees only one object.

Dipleura (di-plō'rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **dipleurus*, < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side. Cf. *diplcuric*.] In *morphol.*, those organic forms which are dipleural: distinguished from *Tetrapleura*.

Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of autimeres, into Tetrapleura and *Dipleura*.
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 844.

dipleural (dī-plō'rạl), *a.* [As *dipleur-ic* + *-al*.] In *morphol.*, zygopleural with only two antimeres; diplneric. *Haeckel*.

dipleuric (di-plō'rik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *-ic*.] Being right and left, as sides; having right and left sides; being symmetrically bilateral, or exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

Dipleurobranchia (di-plō-rō-brang'ki-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πλευρά*, side, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A superfamily of nudibranchiate gastropods, having foliaceous branchiæ situated in a fold on each side, and no shell, and containing the families *Phyllidiidæ* and *Pleurophyllidiidæ*, which are thus contrasted with *Monopleurobranchia*. The group is also called *Inferobranchiata* or *Hypobranchiata*.

dipleurobranchiate (di-plō-rō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* [< *Dipleurobranchia* + *-ate*1.] Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia*.

diplex (dī'pleks), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + L. *-plex*, as in *duplex*; distinctive var. of *duplex*.] Double: applied to a method of transmitting two messages in the same direction and at the same time over a single telegraph-line.

The terms contraplex and *diplex* are here applied as specific names for designating clearly the way in which the particular simultaneous double transmission to which we wish to refer is effected. Thus, for instance, two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and contraplex for that in opposite directions.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 346.

diplobacteria (dip'lō-bak-tē'ri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + NL. *bacteria*, pl. of *bacterium*, q. v.] Bacteria which consist of two cells or adhere in pairs.

These *diplo-bacteria* may assume a curved or sausage shape.
Amer. Nat., XXII. 123.

diploblastic (dip-lō-blas'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *βλαστός*, germ, + *-ic*.] In *biol.*, having two germinal layers, endoblastic and ectoblastic, or a two-layered blastoderm: correlated with *monoblastic* and *triploblastic*.

A third layer, the mesoblast or mesoderm, occurs; hence these are known as triploblastic animals, in contradistinction to those with only hypoblast and epiblast, which are called *diploblastic*.
Stand. Nat. Hist., I. xi.

diplocardiac (dip-lō-kär'di-ak), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *καρδία* = E. *heart*: see *cardiac*.] Having the heart double — that is, with completely separated right and left halves, and consequently distinct pulmonary and systemic circulation of the blood, as all birds and mammals.

diplococcus (dip-lō-kok'us), *n.*; pl. *diplococci* (-si). [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κόκκος*, a berry.] In *biol.*, a coupled spherule; a cell or similar organism resulting from the process of conjugation of two or more cells.

Coupled spherules are called *diplococci*.
Ziegler, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), I. § 185.

Diplocnidæ (dip-lō-kon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplocnus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acantharians with a shell having in its axis a pair of strong spicules running in opposite directions, and shaped like an hour-glass or a double cone.

Diplocnus (dip-lō-kō'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *κώνος*, cone.] A genus of monocyttarian radiolarians, giving name to the family *Diplocosmidæ*. *Haeckel*, 1860.

diplodal (dip'lō-dạl), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὁδός*, way, + *-al*.] In *zoöl.*, having both prosodal and aphodal canals, or canals of entrance and exit, well developed, as a sponge. The genus *Chondrosia* is an example.

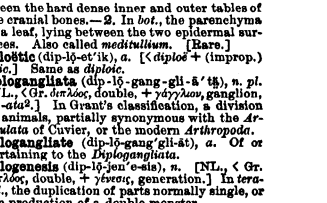
This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed the *diplodal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely.
W. J. Sollas, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 415.

Diplodocidæ (dip-lō-dos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplodocus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sauropod dinosaurs, formed for the reception of the genus *Diplodocus*.

Diplodocus (di-plod'ȫ-kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, main beam, any beam or bar.] A genus of sauropod dinosaurs, based on remains from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado. It is characterized by a weak dentition confined to the fore part of the jaws, and, the rami of the ischia straight, not expanded distally, and meeting in the middle line. *O. C. Marsh*, 1878.

Diplodontia (dip-lō-don'shiạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] In Blyth's edition of Cuvier, an order of placental *Mammalia*, consisting of the *Pachydermata*, herbivorous *Cetacea*, *Rodentia*, and *Ruminantia* of Cuvier; one of two orders constituting Blyth's phytophagous type of mammals. [Not in use.]

diploë (dip'lō-ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόη*, fem. of *διπλόος*, contr. *διπλοῦς*, twofold, double (= L. *duplus*, > ult. E. *double*, q. v.), < *δι-*, two-, + *-πλοος*, akin to L. *plus*, more, and E. *full*1.] 1. In *anat.*, the light spongy substance or open cancellated or reticulated structure of bone be-



Section through the Skull of a Cockatoo (*Cacatua galerita*), showing the Diploë filling the space between the inner and outer walls of the cranium.

tween the hard dense inner and outer tables of the cranial bones.— 2. In *bot.*, the parenchyma of a leaf, lying between the two epidermal surfaces. Also called *mediullium*. [Rare.]

diploëtic (dip-lō-et'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + (improp.) *-etic*.] Same as *diploic*.

Diplogangliata (dip-lō-gang-gli-ā'tẖ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γάγγλιον*, ganglion, + *-ata*2.] In Grant's classification, a division of animals, partially synonymous with the *Articulata* of Cuvier, or the modern *Arthropoda*.

diplogangliate (dip-lō-gang'gli-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Diploganglıata*.

diplogenesis (dip-lō-jen'ē-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένεσις*, generation.] In *teratol.*, the duplication of parts normally single, or the production of a double monster.

diplogenic (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γένος*, kind, + *-ic*.] Producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies.

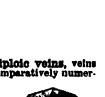
Diploglossata (dip'lō-glo-sā'tẖ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue, + *-ata*2.] A group of saltatorial orthopterous insects, established for the reception of the genus *Hemimerus*. *De Saussure*.

diplograph (dip'lō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + *γράφειν*, write.] A Swiss writing-apparatus for the use of the blind, consisting of lettered disks with mechanism to rotate them and to bring any letter desired in position to imprint it on a sheet of paper placed in the machine. It is practically a clumsy form of the type-writer. *E. H. Knight*.

Diplograpsa (dip-lō-grap'sus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *διπλόος*, double, + **graptus*, standing for *graptolite*.] A genus of Paleozoic graptolites, of the family *Graptolithidæ*, having the cells arranged back to back on each side of the axis, like the vanes of a feather. They occur in the Cambrian and Silurian strata. Also *Diplograptus*. *M'Coy*, 1847.

diploic (di-plō'ik), *a.* [< *diploë* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the diploë: as, *diploic* tissue; *diploic*

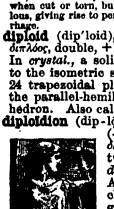
structure. Also *diploëtic*.— **Diploic veins**, veins ramifying in the diploë. They are comparatively numerous and of large size, with extremely thin walls, adherent to the hard tissue, so that they do not collapse when cut or torn, but remain patulous, giving rise to persistent hemorrhage.



Diploid.

diploid (dip'loid), *n.* [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + *εἶδος*, form.] In *crystal.*, a solid belonging to the isometric system, with 24 trapezoidal planes. It is the parallel-hemihedral form of the hexoctahedron. Also called *dyakis-dodecahedron*.

diploidion (dip-lō-id'i-on), *n.*; pl. *diploidia* (-ą). [Gr. διπλοίδιον, dim. of διπλοΐς (διπλοϊδ-), a garment in two thicknesses or folds: see *diploic*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*: (*a*) A particular form of the female chiton or tunic, in which the garment is double from the shoulders to the waist, the outer fold hanging loose, like a sort of sleeveless mantle. (*b*) More rarely, a separate garment so disposed over the chiton as to give the whole arrangement the appearance of a single piece.



Diploidion.

From a metope of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Her [Demeter's] chiton is of a thick material, forming deep folds, and having over her breast a *diploidion*, which throws out strong and simple masses.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 82.

diplois (dip'lō-is), *n.* [Gr. διπλόος, a garment in two thicknesses or folds, < διπλόος, double: see *diploë*.] In *anc. Gr. costume*, same as *diploidion*.

A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with *diplois*.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 177.

Diplolepariæ (dip'lō-le-pā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., irreg. < *Diplolepis*, < Gr. διπλόος, double, + λεπίς, a scale, rind, a genus of hymenopterous insects, + *-ariæ*.] In Latreille's system of classification, the same as *Gallicolæ*, or the gall-flies, of the modern family *Cynipidæ*.

diploma (di-plō'mą), *n.* [= F. *diplôme* = Sp. Pg. It. *diploma* = D. *diploma* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplom*, < L. *diploma*, < Gr. δίπλωμα(τ-), a paper folded double, a letter of recommendation or introduction, later a letter of license or privilege granted by a person in authority, < διπλόειν, double, < διπλόος, double: see *diploë*.] 1. Originally, a letter or other composition written on paper or parchment and folded. Hence—2. Any letter, literary muniment, or public document. See *diplomatics*.—3. In modern use, a letter or writing, usually under seal and signed by competent authority, conferring some honor, privilege, or power, as that given by a college in evidence of a degree, or authorizing a physician to practise his profession, and the like.

The granting of *diplomas* by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill.

Sir G. C. Lewis, Authority in Matters of Opinion, ix. 17.

diploma (di-plō'mą), *v. t.* [< *diploma*, *n.*] To furnish with a diploma; certify by a diploma. [Rare.]

Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gas-lighted, continue doggeries. *Carlyle.*

diplomacy (di-plō'mą-si), *n.*; pl. *diplomacies* (-siz). [= D. *diplomatie* = G. *diplomatie* = Dan. Sw. *diplomati*, < F. *diplomatie* (*i* pron. *s*) = Sp. Pg. *diplomacia* = It. *diplomazia*, < L. as if **diplomatia*, diplomacy, < *diploma(t-)*, a diploma: see *diploma*.] 1. The science of the forms, ceremonies, and methods to be observed in conducting the actual intercourse of one state with another, through authorized agents, on the basis of international law; the art of conducting such intercourse, as in negotiating and drafting treaties, representing the interests of a state or its subjects at a foreign court, etc.

As *diplomacy* was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 235.

2. The act or practice of negotiation or official intercourse, as between independent powers; diplomatic procedure in general; the transaction of international business: as, the history of European *diplomacy*. [Rare in the plural.]

Richard [I.], by a piece of rough *diplomacy*, prevailed on Guy of Lusignan to surrender his claim to the shadowy crown of Jerusalem, and to accept the lordship of Cyprus instead. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 162.

A victory of the North over the South, and the extraordinary clemency and good sense with which that victory was used, had more to do with the concession of the franchise to householders in boroughs, than all the eloquence of Mr. Gladstone and all the *diplomacies* of Mr. Disraeli. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXI. 161.

Hence—3. Dexterity or skill in managing negotiations of any kind; artful management with the view of securing advantages; diplomatic tact.—4. A diplomatic body; the whole body of ministers at a foreign court. [Rare.]

The foreign ministers were ordered to attend at this investure of the directory; for so they call the managers of their burlesque government. The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of *ennuyés*, were quite awe-struck with "the pride, pomp, and circumstance" of this majestic senate!

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

5. Same as *diplomatics*. [Rare.]

These [forms of ancient Anglo-Saxon letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon *diplomacy*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 130.

diplomat (dip'lō-mat), *n.* [Also written *diplomate*; = D. *diplomaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *diplomat*, < F. *diplomate* = Pg. *diplomata*, < NL. as if **diplomata*, one provided with letters of authority, < L. *diploma(t-)*, diploma: see *diploma*.] One who is employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

Unless the *diplomats* of Europe are strangely misinformed, general political differences have not come, and are not likely to come, just at present under discussion.

Saturday Rev.

diplomate (dip'lō-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diplomated*, ppr. *diplomating*. [< *diploma* + *-ate*2.] To invest with a title or privilege by a diploma; diploma. [Rare.]

He was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660.

A. Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

diplomatial (dip-lō-mā'shiąl), *a.* [< *diplomacy* (F. *diplomatie*) + *-al*.] Same as *diplomatic*. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

diplomatic (dip-lō-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diplomatique* = Sp. *diplomático* = Pg. It. *diplomatico* (cf. D. G. *diplomatisch* = Dan. Sw. *diplomatisk*), < L. as if **diplomaticus*, < *diploma(t-)*, diploma: see *diploma*.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomas or diplomatics.

Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgment of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, chords, records, and other monuments of antiquity. *Astle*, Orig. and Prog. of Writing, Int.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of diplomacy; concerned with the management of international relations: as, a *diplomatic* agent.

The *diplomatic* activity of Henry II. throughout his reign was enormous; all nations of Europe came by envoys to his court, and his ministers . . . ran about from one end of Europe to another.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 127.

Several of our earlier and best Secretaries of State had had the benefit of personal experience in the *diplomatic* service abroad. *E. Schuyler*, American Diplomacy, p. 8.

3. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; artful in negotiation or intercourse of any kind; politic in conduct.—**Diplomatic corps** or **body**, the entire body of diplomatists accredited to and resident at a court or capital, including the ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, the secretaries of legation, the military and naval attachés, etc.

II. *n.* An envoy, minister, an official agent, or an envoy to a foreign court; a diplomat.

diplomatical (dip-lō-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *diplomatic*.

diplomatically (dip-lō-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* 1. According to the rules or art of diplomacy.

Write *diplomatically*; even in declaring war men are quite courteous. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 558.

2. Artfully; with or by good management.—3. With reference to diplomatics; from the point of view of diplomatics.

The indiction-number is n. 16 is *diplomatically* uncertain, and so of no independent value.

Amer. Jour. Philol., VI. 192.

diplomatics (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *diplomatic*: see *-ics*.] The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher such instruments, or to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.

diplomatism (di-plō'mą-tizm), *n.* [< L. *diploma(t-)* + *-ism*.] Diplomatic action or practice; something characteristic of diplomacy. [Rare.]

diplomatist (di-plō'mą-tist), *n.* [< L. *diploma(t-)* + *-ist*; = F. *diplomatiste*.] A person officially employed in international intercourse, as an ambassador or a minister; in general, one versed in the art of diplomacy; a diplomat.

The talents and accomplishments of a *diplomatist* are widely different from those which qualify a politician to lead the House of Commons in agitated times.

Macaulay, Hist. Eng., ii.

diplomatise (di-plō'mą-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *diplomatized*, ppr. *diplomatizing*. [< L. *diploma(t-)* + *-ize*.] I. *intrans.* To practise diplomacy; use diplomatic art or skill.

Not being a scheming or a *diplomatizing* man himself, he did not look upon others as if they were always driving at something. *Max Müller*, Biograph. Essays, p. 1.

II. *trans.* 1. To actuate or effect by diplomacy. [Rare.]

Louis Napoleon had not long been menaced out of Mexico, and *diplomatised* out of Luxemburg, when, from his inveterate habit of putting his finger into every man's pie, he suddenly found himself in possession of Rome.

Lowe, Bismarck, I. 479.

2. To confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray.*

Also spelled *diplomatise*.

diplomatology (di-plō-mą-tol'ǫ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *διπλωμα(τ-)* (see *diploma*) + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study or science of diplomatics. [Rare.]

Certain it is that many of the young docents whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archæology, or Church history, or *diplomatology*, have no deep interest in or little knowledge of the distinctively Christian doctrines. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 14.

Diplomorpha (dip-lō-môr'fą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of hydrozoans: a synonym of *Calyptoblastea*.

Diploneura (dip-lō-nū'rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *νεῦρον*, nerve, sinew.] In Grant's system of classification, a group of annelids or worms.

Diplophysa (dip-lō-fī'są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *φῦσα*, a bellows.] 1. A supposed genus of oceanic hydroids, of the order *Calycophora*, being detached diphyzoöids of *Sphæronectes*, as *D. inermis* from *Sphæronectes gracilis*. *Gegenbaur*, 1853. [Not in use.]—2. A genus of fishes.

diplopia (di-plō'pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *ὤψ* (*ὠπ-*), eye.] In *pathol.*, the morbid condition of vision in which a single object appears double. Also *diplopy*.

diplopic (di-plop'ik), *a.* [< *diplopia* + *-ic*.] Seeing double; affected with diplopia; caused by diplopia, as a double visual image.

diploplacula (dip-lō-plak'ǖ-lą), *n.*; pl. *diplopla-culæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + NL. *placula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a stage composed of two layers of cells resulting from transverse fission following vertical fission.

In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diplopla cula*.

Hyatt, Proc. Brit. Soc. Nat. Hist., 1884, XXIII. 89.

diploplacular (dip-lō-plak'ǖ-lăr), *a.* [< *diplo-placula* + *-ar*3.] Two-layered, as a germ; pertaining to or having the character of a diplo-placula.

diploplaculate (dip-lō-plak'ǖ-lāt), *a.* [< *diplo-placula* + *-ate*1.] Same as *diploplacular*. *Hyatt.*

Diplopnoi (di-plop'nǫ-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *πνοιή*, < *πνεῖν*, blow, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

diplopod (dip'lō-pod), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Double-footed: an epithet applied to the chilognathous *Myriapoda* or *Diplopoda*, which have two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body.

It [a new form of *Gregarinidæ*] was found in the digestive tube of Glomeris, one of the *diplopod* myriopods, and has been named Cheridiopsis lutea.

Smithsonian Report, 1883, Zoölogy.

II. *n.* One of the *Diplopoda* or *Chilognatha*.

Diplopoda (di-plop'ǫ-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The millepeds as an order of myriapods; the *Chilognatha* (which see): so called from the doubling in number of the legs, most of the segments of the body having two pairs: contrasted with *Chilopoda*.

diplopodous (di-plop'ǫ-dus), *a.* [As *diplopod* + *-ous*.] Diplopod; chilognathous.

Diplopriondæ (di-plop'ri-on-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopriodon*, < Gr. διπλόος, double, + *πρίων*, a saw.] A genus of serranoid fishes with serrature to the preopercu-lum as well as to the suboperculum, typical of the subfamily *Diplopriodinæ*.

Diplopriodinæ (di-plop'ri-on-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopriodon*(*t-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Serranidæ*, represented by the genus *Diplopriodon*, with distinct spinous and soft dorsals and two anal spines. The only known species, *Diplopriodon bi-fasciatus*, ranges from the Japanese to the Indian seas.

Diploptera (di-plop'tę-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *diplopterus*: see *diplopterous*.] In Latreille's classification, the third family of aculeate hymenopterous insects, having the fore wings longitudinally folded when at rest. It contains the true wasps, and corresponds to the modern family *Vespidæ* (which see). See also *wasp*. Also *Diplopteryga*.

Diplopteri (di-plop'tę-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Diplopterus*, q. v.] In Bleeker's ichthyological system (1859), an order of fishes restricted to the family *Diplopteroidei*.

Diplopteridæ (dip-lop-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil crossopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*. They had an elongated form, rhomboidal scales, heterodiphycercal tail, two short dorsals, smooth headbones, and a median as well as paired jugular plates. They lived during the Devonian and Carboniferous epochs; the best-known genera are *Diplopterus* and *Osteolepis*.

Diplopteroidei (di-plop-tę-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplopterus* + *-oidei*.] An extinct family of fishes, typified by the genus *Diplopterus*, and including also *Dipterus*, *Osteolepis*, *Tripterus*, *Glyptopomus*, and *Staganolepis*. Also called *Dipteroidei*.

Diplopterus (di-plop'tę-rus), *a.* [< NL. *diplopterus*, < Gr. διπλόος, double, + πτερόν, a wing.] In *entom.*, having the fore wings folded, as a wasp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Diplopteræ*.

Diplopterus (di-plop'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + πτερόν, a wing, a fin.] 1. In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the Old Red Sandstone, typical of the family *Diplopteridæ*: so called from the two dorsal fins. *Agassiz*, 1835. —2. In *ornith.*, a genus of American ground-cuckoos, of the subfamily *Saurotherinæ*, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Diplopterinæ*. *D. nævius* is an example. *D. phasianellus* represents a different section of the same genus. *Boie*, 1826.

Diplopteryga (dip-lop-ter'i-gȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + πτέρυξ (πτερυγ-), wing, fin.] Same as *Diploptera*.

Which Kirby, because the termination -ptera denotes the names of orders of insects, changed into *Diplopteryga*. *G. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 505.

diplopy (dip'lō-pi), *n.* Same as *diplopia*.

Diplosoma (dip-lō-sō'mȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + σῶμα, body.] A genus of tunicates, typical of the family *Diplosomidæ*.

Diplosomidæ (dip-lō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diplosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of composite tunicates, typified by the genus *Diplosoma*. The colony forms a thin incrusting layer; the zoöids have two distinct regions (thorax and abdomen); and the branchial sac is large and has four rows of stigmata. A few small shallow-water species are known.

diplosphenal (dip-lō-sfē'nȧl), *a.* [< *diplosphene* + *-al*.] Same as *hyposphenal*. [Rare.]

These vertebræ show the *diplosphenal* articulation seen in Megalosaurus.

O. C. Marsh, Amer. Jour. Sci., No. 160, p. 334.

diplosphene (dip'lō-sfēn), *n.* [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + σφήν, a wedge.] Same as *hyposphene*. *Marsh*. [Rare.]

diplospondylic (dip'lō-spon-dil'ik), *a.* [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + σπόνδυλος, σφόνδυλος, a vertebra (here in sense of 'centrum' or 'body of a vertebra'), + *-ic*.] In *zoöl.*, having two centra, as a vertebral segment; having twice as many centra as arches, as a vertebral column, in consequence of the presence of an intercentrum between any two consecutive centra; embolomerous: applied to the vertebræ of fishes and batrachians, when only every alternate centrum bears a neural or a hemal arch.

diplospondylism (dip-lō-spon'dil-lizm), *n.* [< *diplospondyl-ic* + *-ism*.] In *zoöl.*, the state or quality of being diplospondylic; that formation of a vertebral column in which, in consequence of the development of intercentra between centra proper, there appear to be twice as many bodies as arches of vertebræ, or in which every alternate vertebral body supports no arches; embolomerism.

diplostemonous (dip-lō-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + στήμων, the warp, a thread (mod. a stamen), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having twice as many stamens as petals.

We say [the flower is] *diplostemonous* if the stamens are double the number [of the sepals and petals], as in stonecrop.

R. Bentley, Botany, p. 246.

diplostemony (dip-lō-stē'mō-ni), *n.* [As *diplostemon-ous* + *-y*.] In *bot.*, the condition of a flower in which there are twice as many stamens as petals or sepals. Of the two whorls of stamens, the inner may be antipetalous and the outer antisepalous, or the reverse. The first case is normal or direct diplostemony; the latter is called *obdiplostemony*.

Diplostomidæ (dip'lō-stō-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + στόμα, opening, + *-idæ*.] A group of dipneumonous or pneumonophorous holothurians, represented by the genus *Rhopalodina* (which see): same as *Decacrenidæ*. *Semper*.

Diplostomidæ, . . . established by Semper to contain the singular Rhopalodina lageniformis, is characterized by a nearly spherical body with the mouth and anus close together, and ten ambulacra. Semper regards it as the type of a fifth class of echinoderms.

Stand. Nat. Hist., I. 188.

diplostomidean (dip'lō-stō-mid'ē-ȧn), *a.* [< *Diplostomidea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Diplostomidea*.

diplosyntheme (dip-lō-sin'thēm), *n.* [< Gr. διπλόος, double, + σύνθημα, agreement, connection, < συντίθεναι, put together: see *synthesis*.] Same as *disynthème*.

diplotegia (dip-lō-tē'ji-ȧ), *n.*; pl. *diplotegiæ* (-ē). [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + τέγος, roof.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit invested with an adnate calyx, usually dehiscent; an inferior capsule.

Diplozoön (dip-lō-zō'on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. διπλόος, double, + ζῷον, an animal.] A genus of monogenous trematode worms infesting the gills of fishes. *D. paradoxum* is an example. The animal is double, two individuals being fused together to form an X-shaped double organism, the posterior ends of which have two large suckers divided into four pits. The solitary young are known as *diporpæ*; they have a ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla, by which the junction of two individuals is effected, the sucker of one receiving the dorsal papilla of the other. The sexually matured double animals lay eggs at fixed periods, usually in the spring. The eggs are furnished with very long coiled threads. The embryos when hatched enter upon the diporpa-stage, there having two eye-spots and lateral and posterior cilia. See *diporpa*. Also written *Diplozoum*.

dip-net (dip'net), *n.* A net with a long handle or pole, usually a circular rim made of metal, and a conical bag, used to catch fish by dipping it into the water; a scoop-net.

Dipneumona (dip-nū'mō-nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipneumonus*: see *dipneumonous*.] 1. A division of *Insecta*, or lung-fishes, contained in the mudfishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protoptera*, as distinguished from *Monopneumona* (*Ceratodus*). They have the lungs paired, a conus arteriosus resembling that of the batrachians, and slender paired fins, with a jointed cartilaginous axis having rays only on one side. See cuts under *Lepidosiren* and *mudfish*.

2. A division of holothurians, of the order *Pneumonophora*, having two ramose branchiæ: opposed to *Apneumona*. It contains the branchiate holothurians, excepting *Rhopalodina*.

Dipneumonese (dip-nū-mō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., as *Dipneumones* + *-eæ*.] Same as *Dipneumones*, 2.

Dipneumones (dip-nū'mō-nēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + πνεύμων, usually pl., πνεύμονες, the lungs.] 1. In Haeckel's classification, a division of the *Dipneusta*, or *Dipnoi*, containing those dipnoans which are double-lunged, namely, *Protoptera* and *Lepidosiren*: distinguished from *Monopneumones*.—2. In *entom.*, a division of *Aranoida* or true spiders, having but two lungs, six spinnerets, and the tracheæ undistinguished from *Tetrapneumones*. Most spiders belong to this division. Also *Dipneumoneæ*.

dipneumonous (dip-nū'mō-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dipneumonus*, < Gr. δι-, two-, + πνεύμων, lung.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Having two lungs, as a spider; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipneumona*. (*b*) Having two lungs, as a lung-fish; specifically, having the characters of the *Dipneumona*. (*c*) Having a pair of respiratory organs, as a holothurian; pertaining to such branchiate *Holothurioidea*.

Dipneusta (dip-nūs'tȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + *πνευστός, < πνεῖν, breathe.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

dipneustal (dip-nūs'tȧl), *a.* [< *Dipneusta* + *-al*.] Same as *dipnoan*.

Dipneusti (dip-nūs'tī), *n. pl.* [NL.; of. *Dipneusta*.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

Dipnoa (dip'nō-ȧ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipnoi*.

dipnoan (dip'nō-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Dipnoi* + *-an*.] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi*. Also *dipneustal*.

II. *n.* One of the *Dipnoi*; a lung-fish.

Dipnoi (dip'nō-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dipnous*, doubly breathing: see *dipnoöus*.] A subclass of fishes, by some considered to be a peculiar class of vertebrates intermediate between fishes and batrachians, and by others an order of fishes (by some ranked as a suborder of ganoid fishes), containing the lung-fishes of the genera *Lepidosiren* and *Protoptera* (*Dipneumona*) and *Ceratodus* (*Monopneumona*), and many extinct relatives. They have both branchial and pulmonary respiration, whence the name; no distinct suspensorium is developed, but the lower jaw articulates directly with descending processes of the cranium; there is a median pelvic element; and the limbs are multiarticulate. The skeleton is partially osseous, with persistent notochord; the heart has two auricles and one ventricle; there is a muscular conus arteriosus and spiral intestinal valve; the gills are free, with a narrow opening and rudimentary gill-cover; and the air-bladder is nearly or quite double, and developed into functional lungs permanently communicating with the esophagus. The body is covered with cycloid scales. The living *Dipnoi* are divisible into two groups, *Dipneumona* with paired lungs, and *Monopneumona* with a single lung of two symmetrical halves. Some old extinct relations are referred to another order (or suborder) called *Ctenodipterini*, by others endowed with the rank of a family only. See *barramunda*, *Ceratodidæ*, *Ctenodipterini*, *Dipterichthyidæ*, *mudfish*, and *Stremoidea*. Also called *Dipli*opnoi, *Dipneusta*, *Dipneusti*, *Dipnoa*.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that while the *Dipnoi* present in so many respects a transition between the piscine and the amphibian types of structure, the spinal column and the limbs should be not only piscine, but more nearly related to those of the most ancient Crossopterygian Ganoids than to those of any other fishes.

Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 148.

dipnoid (dip'noid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipnoi*.

Among the ganoids there is a divergence from the *dipnoid* organization. *Day* (1880).

II. *n.* A fish of the subclass *Dipnoi*; a lung-fish.

Among the *Dipnoids* we see an air-bladder having a lung-like function. *Day* (1880).

dipnoous (dip'nō-us), *a.* [< NL. *dipnous* (see *Dipnoi*), < Gr. δι-, double, + πνοος, breathing, < πνεῖν, breathe.] 1. Having both gills and lungs, as the *Dipnoi*; specifically, pertaining to the *Dipnoi*.

Dipnoous and Osteoglossoid types.

Encyc. Brit., XII. 673.

2. Having two openings, as a wound.

Dipoda† (dip'ō-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίπους (δίποδ-), two-footed, biped: see *dipode*, *Dipus*.] A division of the animal kingdom made for man alone.

Dipodæ (dip'ō-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] A contracted form of *Dipodidæ*.

dipode (dī'pōd), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. δίπους (δίποδ-) (= L. *bipes*: see *biped*), two-footed, < δι-, two-, + πούς (ποδ-) = L. *pes* (*ped*-) = E. *foot*.] I. *a.* Having only two feet; walking on two feet; biped.

II. *n.* A lizard of the genus *Bipes*, having the fore limbs rudimentary, and therefore appearing as if biped.

dipodic (dī-pod'ik), *a.* [< *dipody* + *-ic*.] In *pros.*: (*a*) Constituting a dipody; as, a *dipodic* measure; a *dipodic* colon. (*b*) Performed or computed by dipodies: as, *dipodic* division or measurement.

Dipodidæ (dī-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of saltatorial myomorphic rodents; the jerboas. They have a graceful form; the fore limbs and anterior portions of the body small in comparison with the great hind quarters; long hind limbs with from three to five digits, fitted for leaping; a long tail, usually hairy or tufted; a skull with the brain-case short and broad, the facial portion narrow very large, rounded; the zygomata slender, decurved; and the mastoid portion of the auditory bulla highly developed. The family as here defined contains three well-marked types, *Dipodinæ*, *Pedetinæ*, and *Zapodinæ*; the last two are often made types of distinct families, in which case the characters given above are restricted to those of *Dipodinæ*. Also called *Dipodin*-, *Dipodæ*, *Dipina*. See first cut under *deer-mouse*.

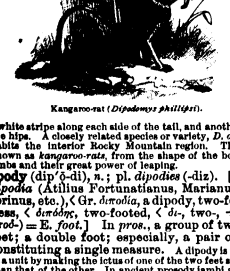
Dipodina (dip-ō-dī'nȧ), [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod*-) + *-inæ*2.] Same as *Dipodidæ*.

Dipodinæ (dip-ō-dī'nē), *n. pl* [NL., < *Dipus* (*Dipod*-) + *-inæ*.] The typical subfamily of *Dipodidæ*; the jerboas proper. The cervical vertebræ are more or less ankylosed, the metatarsus is greatly elongated; the metatarsal and fifth digit unite into a single cannon-bone; the hind feet have only three functional digits; the tail is thickly covered with hair and often tufted; and the ear-bullæ are normal. There are three genera, *Dipus*, *Alactaga*, and *Platycercomys*. See *Dipus*, *jerboa*.

Dipodomyinæ (dī-pod-ō-mī-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dipodomys* + *-i-* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of saltatorial myomorphi rodents, of the family *Saccomyidæ*. The tech nical characters are: external cheek-pouches; rootless molars; compressed sulcate upper incisors; thin mastoid and tympanic region of the skull enormously inflated; the hind limbs elongated, jerboa-like, fitted for leap ng, with the inner digit rudimentary and elevated, and a les densely hairy, like a rabbit's; the second, third, and fi urth cervical vertebræ anchylosed; the pelage soft; and th tail long and hairy. The subfamily is peculiar to Amer ca, where it represents to some extent the jerboas, though belonging to an entirely different family, that of the pock et-mice. The animals are also known as *kangaroo-rats* or *kangaroo-mice*. There is but one genus, *Dipodomys*.

Dipodomys (dī-pod'ō-mis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίπους (δίποδ-), two-footed (see *dipode*), + μῦς =

E. *mouse.*] The typical and only genus of the subfamily *Dipodomyinæ*. *D. phillipsi* inhabits the Pacific coast region of the United States and Mexico. It is about four inches long, with the tail half as long again; it has brown or gray upper parts and snowy under parts,



Kangaroo-rat (*Dipodomys phillipsi*).

a white stripe along each side of the tail, and another over the hips. A closely related species or variety, *D. ordi*, inhabits the interior Rocky Mountain region. They are known as *kangaroo-rats*, from the shape of the body and limbs and their great power of leaping.

dipody (dip'ō-di), *n.*; pl. *dipodies* (-diz). [< L. *dipodia* (Atilius Fortunatianus, Marianus Victorinus, etc.), < Gr. *dipodia*, a dipody, two-footedness, < *dipodos*, two-footed, < *di-*, two-, + *pous* (*pod-*) = E. *foot.*] In *pros.*, a group of two like feet; a double foot; especially, a pair of feet constituting a single measure. A dipody is marked as a unit by making the ictus of one of the two feet stronger than that of the other. In ancient prosody iambi and trochees are regularly, and anapests usually, measured by dipodies. Sometimes the word *syzygy* is used as equivalent to *dipody*.

One trochaic or iambic *dipody* for thesis, and one for arsis. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 101.

dipolar (dī-pō'lär), *a.* [< *di-*[3] + *polar*.] 1. Having two poles; differentiated in respect to a pair of opposite directions, but not with respect to the difference between these directions: as, polarized light is *dipolar*.

When a *dipolar* quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, extensions, compressions and distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are *dipolar* quantities.
Clerk Maxwell, Elect. and Mag., § 381.

Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is *dipolar* symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is *dipolar* asymmetry. *Tait*, Light, § 298.

2. Pertaining to two poles.

Dipolia, *n. pl.* See *Dipolia*.

diporpa (dī-pōr'pạ), *n.*; pl. *diporpæ* (-pē). [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πόρπη*, a buckle, clasp.] A supposed genus of trematode worms, being a stage in the development of members of the genus *Diplozoön* (which see), before two individuals are united by a kind of conjugation to form the double animal.

The *Diporpæ*, when they leave the egg, are ciliated and provided with two eye-spots, with a small ventral sucker and a dorsal papilla. After the time the *Diporpæ* approach, each applies its ventral sucker to the dorsal papilla of the other, and the coadapted parts of their bodies coalesce.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 182.

Dippel's oil. See *oil*.

dipper (dip'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dippere* (only as the name for a water-bird: see defs. 5 and 6, and cf. *didapper*); < *dip* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which dips. Specifically — 2. [*cap.*] [Cf. *dopper*.] Same as *Dunkert*. — 3. In *paper-manufr.*, the workman who mixes the pulp and puts it upon the mold. — 4. One who dips snuff. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]

The fair *dipper* holds in her lap a bottle containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush. This is ever and anon taken out, thrust into the bottle, and returned to the mouth loaded, as a bee's leg is with pollen, with the yellow powder.
W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 75.

5. A bird of the genus *Cinclus* or family *Cinclidæ*: so called because it dips, ducks, or dives under water. The common European dipper, also called *water-ouzel* and by many other names, is *C. aquaticus*, a small dark-colored bird with a white breast, of aquatic habits, inhabiting streams, and walking or flying under water with ease. The American dipper is a similar but distinct species, *C. mexicanus*, entirely dark-colored when adult. There are in all about 12 species of dippers, mostly inhabiting clear mountain-streams of various parts of the world. They belong to the turdiform group of oscine *Passeres*, in the vicinity of the thrushes, and are notable as the only thoroughly aquatic passerine birds. See cut in next column, and also cut under *Cinclidæ*.

Hence — 6. Any swimming bird which dives with great ease and rapidity, as a grebe, dabchick, or didapper; especially, in the United States, the buffle, *Bucephala albeola*, which is also called *spirit-duck* for the same reason. See cut under *buffle*. — 7. A vessel of wood, iron, or tin, with a handle usually long and straight, used to dip water or other liquid. — 8. [*cap.*] The popular name in the United States of the seven principal stars in Ursa Major, or the Great Bear: so called from their being arranged in the form of the vessel called a dipper. The corresponding stars in Ursa Minor are called the Little Dipper. See cuts under *Ursa*. — 9. In *photog.*, a holder or litter for plunging plates into a sensitizing or fixing bath; especially, such a holder used in the wet-plate process for plunging the collodionized plate into the sensitizing bath of nitrate of silver. — 10. A simple form of scoop-dredge. See *dredging-machine*.

dipper-clam (dip'ėr-klam), *n.* A bivalve of the family *Macitridæ*, *Mactra solidissima*, inhabiting the eastern coast of the United States. It attains a large size, is of a subtriangular form, and its valves are sometimes used as dippers or suggest such use, whence the name.

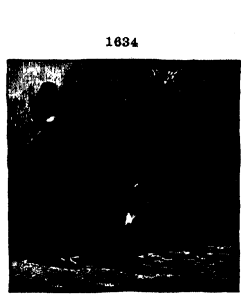
dipperful (dip'ėr-fůl), *n.* [< *dipper* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dipper will contain.

All hands continually dip up at random gauze *dipperfuls* of water. *The Century*, XXVI. 782.

dipping (dip'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dip*, *v.*] 1. The act of plunging or immersing.

That which is dyed with many *dippings* is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out.
Jer. Taylor, Repentance, v. § 4.

Specifically — 2. Baptism by immersion. — 3. The process of brightening ornamental brasswork, usually by first "pickling" it in dilute nitric acid, next scouring it with sand and water, and afterward plunging it for an instant only in a bath consisting of pure nitric acid. — 4. A composition of boiled oil and grease, used in Scotland by curriers for softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness: in England called *dubbing*. — 5. The washing of sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing. — 6. In *ceram.*, the process of coating a coarse clay body with enamel or slip of a fine quality by plunging the vessel into the liquid material for the coating, or of covering stoneware with a glaze. Each piece is generally dipped by hand, and a skilful workman is able to give a uniform coating of the covering material to the whole piece at a single plunge. As soon as dipped, the piece is taken to the drying-house or *hovel*. 7. A mode of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth and gums. See *to dip snuff*, under *dip*, *v. t.* [Southern U. S.]



European Dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

dipping-compass (dip'ing-kum'pas), *n.* An instrument consisting essentially of a dipping-needle (which see), a vertical graduated circle whose center coincides with the axis of the needle, and a graduated horizontal circle, the whole being supported upon a tripod stand; an inclinometer. It is used to measure the angle of dip or inclination of the magnetic needle.

Dipping-compass.

dipping-frame (dip'ing-fram), *n.* 1. A frame which holds the wicks to be dipped in the hot tallow-bath for making candles. — 2. A frame on which a fabric is stretched while being dipped in a dye-bath.

dipping-house (dip'ing-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, the building in which the biscuit is dipped into the glaze or enamel. See *dipping*, 6.

dipping-liquor (dip'ing-lik'ọr), *n.* Dilute sulphuric or nitric acid, used by founders and others to clean the surface of metal. See *pickle*.

dipping-needle (dip'ing-nē'dl), *n.* An instrument for showing the direction of the earth's magnetism. Its axis is at right angles to its length, and passes as exactly as possible through the center of gravity, about which it moves in a vertical plane. When a needle thus mounted is placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, it dips or points downward; and if the vertical plane in which it moves coincides with the magnetic meridian, the position which it assumes shows at once the direction of the magnetic forces. See cut under *dipping-compass*.

dipping-pan (dip'ing-pan), *n.* A cast-iron tray or flask in which stereo-casts are made.

dipping-tube (dip'ing-tūb), *n.* Same as *fishing-tube*.

dipping-vat (dip'ing-vat), *n.* The tank containing the slip or glazing-film in which pottery is dipped to give it a fine surface.

dipping-wheel (dip'ing-hwēl), *n.* A contrivance for catching fish, consisting of a wheel placed in a narrow race or fishway in a stream, and acting as a current-wheel. The blades of the wheel are formed of nets, in which fish ascending the stream are caught, and from which they are thrown out upon the bank by the reversal of the wheel.

dip-pipe (dip'pip), *n.* A valve in a gas-main arranged so as to dip into water or tar, and thus form a seal; a seal-pipe.

dip-regulator (dip'reg'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* In *gas-works*, a device for regulating the seal of the dip-pipes in the hydraulic main, and for drawing off the heavy tar from the bottom of the main without disturbing the seal. *E. H. Knight.*

diprionidian (dī-prī-ō-nid'i-ạn), *a.* [< Gr. *di-*, two-, + *πρίων*, a saw (also a sawyer, prop. ppr. of *πρίειν*, saw), + *-id-ian*.] An epithet applied to certain fossil hydrozoans the polypary of which has a row of cellules on each side: opposed to *monoprionidian*. Such hydrozoans are chiefly confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian formations.

diprismatic (dī-priz-mat'ik), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *prismatic*.] 1. Doubly prismatic. — 2. In *crystal.*, having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and at the same time to a horizontal prism.

dip-rod (dip'rod), *n.* A rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped into melted tallow.

dip-roller (dip'rō'lėr), *n.* In a printing-press, a roller which dips ink out of the fountain.

diprosopus (dī-pro-sō'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *diprosōmos*, two-faced, < *di-*, two-, + *prosōmon*, face.] In *teratol.*, duplication of the face, in any of its grades, from simple duplication of the mouth-cavity to complete development of two entirely separate faces.

Diprotodon (dī-prō'tō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *di-*, two-, + *prōtos*, first, + *odōn*, Ionic form of *odous* (*odont-*) = E. *tooth*.] 1. A genus of extinct marsupial quadrupeds, surpassing the rhinoceros in size. They had 3 incisors on each side of the upper and 1 on each side of the lower jaw; no canines; 1 premolar and 4 molars on each side of the median upper incisors large and *scalpriform*; the molars transversely ridged, as in the kangaroo, but without the longitudinal connecting ridge; and the third molar disproportionately enlarged. The dentition of this genus gives name to the diprotodont pattern of primitive herbivorous marsupials. *D. australis* is a species found in the Post-tertiary of Australia.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

Diprotodon, an animal holding the same place amongst the Australian mammals that the pachyderms do amongst the fauna of other continents. *Science*, VI. 321.

diprotodont (dī-prō'tō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< *Diprotodon* (-*t*-).] I. *a.* Having two lower front teeth; noting the herbivorous type of dentition in marsupial mammals, in which the median incisors are prominent, and the lateral incisors and canines small or wanting; specifically, having the characters of the genus *Diprotodon*: opposed to *polyprotodont*.

II. *n.* An animal of the genus *Diprotodon*; a marsupial with diprotodont dentition.

Diprotodontia (dī-prō-tō-don'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Diprotodon*(*t*) + *-ia*[2].] A group of marsupials characterized by the diprotodont dentition.

Dipsacaceæ (dip-sạ-kā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., sometimes improp. *Dipsaceæ*, < *Dipsacus* + *-aceæ*.] A natural order of gamopetalous dicotyledonous plants, with opposite leaves and the small flow-

ers in heads: nearly allied to the *Compositæ*, but having the anthers quite distinct. It includes 5 genera and about 120 species, all confined to the old world, and natives chiefly of the Mediterranean region. The largest genera are *Scabiosa* and *Dipsacus*.

dipsacaceous (dip-sạ-kā'shius), *a.* Belonging to or having the characters of the order *Dipsacaceæ*.

dipsaceous (dip-sā'shius), *a.* Same as *dipsacaceous*.

Dipsacus (dip'sạ-kus), *n.* [NL. (L. *dipsacos* — Pliny), ⟨ Gr. *δίψακος*, the teazel, so named with reference to the leaf-axils, which in some species hold water (cf. *δίψαχος*, a certain disease attended with violent thirst), ⟨ *δίψα*, thirst, ⟩ *δυψᾶν*, *δυφᾶν*, thirst.] 1. A small genus of prickly biennial plants, of about a dozen species, the type of the natural order *Dipsacaceæ*. The principal species is *D. fullonum*, the fullers' teazel, the prickly flower-heads of which are used to raise a nap on woolen cloth. See *teazel*.

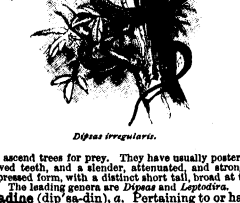
Fullers' Teazel (*Dipsacus fullonum*).

a, scale of the receptacle; *b*, corolla.

2†. In *conch.*, an old genus of gastropods: same as *Eburna*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A family of snakes, typified by the genus *Dipsas*: same as the subfamily *Dipsadinæ*.

Dipsadinæ (dip-sạ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipsas* (*-sad-*), 2, + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of innocuous colubriform or aglyphodont serpents, found in tropical regions. Their habits are nocturnal, and



Dipsas irregularis.

they ascend trees for prey. They have usually posterior grooved teeth, and a slender, attenuated, and strongly compressed form, with a distinct short tail, broad at the end. The leading genera are *Dipsas* and *Leptodira*.

dipsadine (dip'sạ-din), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Dipsadinæ*.

dipsas (dip'sas), *n.* [L., ⟨ Gr. *δίψας*, a venomous serpent whose bite caused intense thirst, prop. adj., used as fem. of *δίψιος*, thirsty, causing thirst, ⟨ *δίψα*, thirst.] 1. A serpent whose bite was said to produce a mortal thirst.

> Cerastes horn'd, hydrus, and slops drear,
> And *dipsas*. *Milton*, P. L., x. 526.
>
> It thirsted
> As one bit by a *dipsas*.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 4.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The typical genus of serpents of the family *Dipsadidæ*. *D. dendrophila* is East Indian, *D. fasciata* West African. *Laurenti*, 1768.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of fresh-water bivalves, of the family *Unionidæ*, or river-mussels. *W. E. Leach*, 1814.—4. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of butterflies, of the family *Lycænidæ*. *Doubleday*, 1847.

dip-sector (dip'sek'tọr), *n.* An instrument constructed on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon.

dipsetic (dip-set'ik), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *διψητικός*, provoking thirst, thirsty, ⟨ *διψᾶν*, thirst, v., ⟨ *δίψα*, thirst, n.] Producing or tending to produce thirst. *E. D.*

dipsey (dip'si), *n.* [In comp. *dipsey-line*, and, as first found, *dipsin-lead* (q. v.), being prob. orig. a naut. corruption, easily occurring in comp., of *deep-sea* (*-line*, *-lead*) (cf. E. dial. *dipnes* for *deepness*). It cannot be formed from *dip*.] A plummet or sinker, usually conical, used in fishing. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).] *Bartlett*.

dipsey-line (dip'si-lin), *n.* A fishing-line with a dipsey attached; particularly, such a line having several branches, each with a hook. [Local, U. S. (Pennsylvania).]

dipsin-lead, *n.* [Appar. a corruption of **dipsey-lead*, orig. *deep-sea lead*: see *dipsey*.] A plummet.

> Sound with your *dipsin lead*, and note diligently what depth you finde. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 435.

dipsomania (dip-sọ-mā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *μανία*, madness: see *mania*.] In *pathol.*, an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

dipsomaniac (dip-sọ-mā'ni-ak), *n.* and *a.* [⟨ *dipsomania* + *-ac*: see *maniac*.] **I.** *n.* One who suffers from an irresistible and insatiable craving for intoxicants.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dipsomaniacal (dip'sọ-mā-nī'ạ-kạl), *a.* Same as *dipsomaniac*.

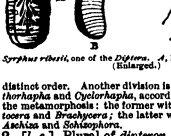
dipsopathy (dip-sop'ạ-thi), *n.* [Intended to mean 'thirst-cure,' ⟨ Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *πάθος*, suffering (taken, as in other words in *-pathy*, in assumed sense of 'cure').] In *med.*, a mode of treatment which consists in limiting to a very small quantity the amount of water ingested.

dipsosis (dip-sō'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίψα*, thirst, + *-osis*.] In *pathol.*, morbid thirst; excessive or perverted desire for drinking.

dip-splint (dip'splint), *n.* Same as *chemical match* (which see, under *match*1).

dipter (dip'tėr), *n.* A dipterous insect.

Diptera (dip'tę-rạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *dipterus*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] 1. An order of metabolous hexapod insects. They are two-winged insects, or flies, with two membranous wings with radiating nervures, not folded at rest, a posterior pair being only represented by halteres or poisers; no mandibles as such, but a suctorial proboscis instead, formed of modified mandibles, maxillæ, and the central labium, here called glossarium; usually two maxillary but no labial palpi; antennæ generally short; two large compound eyes, often of thousands of facets, and three ocelli or simple eyes; and the prothorax and metathorax reduced, the mesothorax being correspondingly developed. Metamorphosis is complete; the larvæ are apodal, or with only rudimentary feet; the pupæ are usually coarctate (see cut under *coarctate*), sometimes obtected. The common house-fly, bluebottle, etc., are characteristic examples. The power which many of these insects have of walking on smooth surfaces with back downward is due to the construction of the feet, which act as suckers. They have, besides the ordinary two claws, several little cushions called pulvilli, beset with fine hairs expanded at their tips into a kind of disk; the adhesion is aided in some cases by a viscid secretion of these hairs. The order is a very large one: there are said to be 9,000 European species alone, supposed to be not a twentieth part of the whole number. About 4,000 are described as North American. A few are useful scavengers, but many are injurious insects, and some are great pests. Gnats, mosquitos, gad-flies, blow-flies, bot-flies, tzetzes, etc., belong to this order. It is variously subdivided, one division being into four suborders: the *Pupipara*, which are parasitic, and developed in the body of the parent, as the bee-lice; the *Brachycera*, or ordinary flies; the *Nemocera*, or crane-flies, gnats, midges, mosquitos, etc.; and the wingless *Aphaniptera*, or fleas, which are oftener ranked as a



Syrphus ribesii, one of the *Diptera*. *A*, larva; *B*, pupa; *C*, imago. (Enlarged.)

distinct order. Another division is into the suborders *Orthorhapha* and *Cyclorhapha*, according to the character of the metamorphosis: the former with two sections, *Nemocera* and *Brachycera*; the latter with also two sections, *Aschiza* and *Schizophora*.

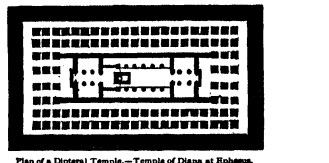
2. [*l. c.*] Plural of *dipteron*.

Dipteracea (dip-tę-rā'sē-ẹ), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dipterocarpeæ*.

dipteral (dip'tę-rạl), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged; of a temple, with double peristyle: see *dipterous*, *dipteros*.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings only; dipterous.—2. In *arch.*, consisting of or furnished with a double range of columns: said of a portico. A dipteral temple, or dipteros, was characterized by a double row of columns entirely surrounding the cella. See cut in next column.

dipteran (dip'tę-ran), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *Diptera* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *dipterous*.

II. *n.* A dipterous insect; a member of the order *Diptera*. Also *dipteron*.



Plan of a Dipteral Temple.—Temple of Diana at Ephesus, according to Wood.

Dipteridæ (dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipterus* + *-idæ*.] A family of Paleozoic dipnoous fishes, typified by the genus *Dipterus*. They had an elongated form, a heterocercal tail, and two short dorsals on the posterior half of the body, opposite the ventrals and anal respectively. They were inhabitants of the Devonian and Carboniferous seas. Also called *Dipterini*, *Ctenodipterini*, and *Ctenodipteridæ*.

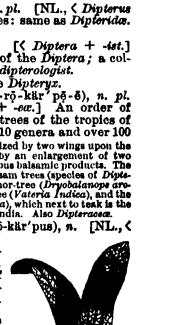
Dipterini (dip-tę-rī'ni), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipterus* + *-ini*.] A group of fishes: same as *Dipteridæ*. *L. Agassiz*, 1843.

dipterist (dip'tę-rist), *n.* [⟨ *Diptera* + *-ist*.] One versed in the study of the *Diptera*; a collector of *Diptera*. Also *dipterologist*.

Dipterix, *n.* [NL.] See *Dipteryx*.

Dipterocarpeæ (dip'tę-rọ-kär'pē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipterocarpus* + *-eæ*.] An order of polypetalous exogenous trees of the tropics of the old world, including 10 genera and over 100 species. They are characterized by two wings upon the summit of the fruit (formed by an enlargement of two calyx-lobes), and by their resinous balsamic products. The order includes the gurjun-balsam trees (species of *Dipterocarpus*), the Sumatra camphor-tree (*Dryobalanops aromatica*), the white dammar-tree (*Vateria Indica*), and the sal- or saul-tree (*Shorea robusta*), which next to teak is the most valuable timber-tree of India. Also *Dipteracea*.

Dipterocarpus (dip'tę-rọ-kär'pus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *καρπός*, fruit.] A genus of East Indian trees, chiefly insular, type of the natural order *Dipterocarpeæ*. There are 25 species, mostly very large trees, abounding in resin which is used as a varnish, for torches, in medicine as a substitute for balsam of copaiba, etc. Wood-oil, or gurjun-balsam, is the product chiefly of *D. alatus* and *D. turbinatus*.



Fruit of *Dipterocarpus*.

dipterocecidium (dip'tę-rọ-sē-sid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *dipterocecidia* (-ạ). [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, + *κηκίς* (*κηκιδ-*), a gall-nut, also ink made therefrom (⟩ dim. *κηκίδιον*, ink), prop. juice or sap, ⟨ *κηκίειν*, gush or bubble forth.] A gall or abnormal growth caused in a vegetable structure by the attack of a dipterous insect.

Dipteroidel (dip-te-roi'dē-l), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dipteroidelphus*, q. v., + *-oidei*.] An alternative name in Bleeker's ichthyological system for his family *Diploptertoidei*.

dipterological (dip'tę-rọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* [⟨ *dipterology* + *-ic-al*.] Of or pertaining to dipterology.

dipterologist (dip-te-rol'ọ-jist), *n.* [⟨ *dipterology* + *-ist*.] Same as *dipterist*.

dipterology (dip-te-rol'ọ-ji), *n.* [⟨ *Diptera* + *-ology*.] The science of the *Diptera*; that department of entomology which relates to the dipterous insects, or two-winged flies.

dipteron (dip'te-ron), *n.*; pl. *diptera* (-rạ). [⟨ Gr. *δίπτερον*, neut. of *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipteros*, *dipterous*.] 1. Same as *dipteros*.—2. Same as *dipteran*.

dipteros (dip'te-ros), *n.* [Gr. *δίπτερος*, sc. *ναῦς*, a temple with double peristyle, prop. adj., two-winged: see *dipterous*.] A dipteral building or temple; a portico with two ranges of columns. See *dipteral*, 2.

dipterous (dip'tę-rus), *a.* [⟨ NL. *dipterus*, ⟨ Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *πτερόν*, wing.] 1. In *entom.*, having two wings; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the order *Diptera* (which see).—2. In *bot.*, having two wing-like membranous appendages; bialate: applied to stems, fruits, seeds, etc.

Dipterus (dip'tę-rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίπτερος*, two-winged: see *dipterous*.] The typical genus of Paleozoic fishes of the family *Dipteridæ*.

Dipterygii (dip-te-rij'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτερύγιον*, a fin, a little wing, dim. of *πτέρυξ*, a wing.] In Bloch and Schneider's classification, an artificial group or class of fishes, distinguished simply by having two fins, or supposed to be so distinguished. It was based on error of observation, and included a tetracodontid (*Ovum*) and the genera *Petromyzon* and *Leptocephalus*. [Never used except by Bloch and Schneider.]

Dipteryx (dip'te-riks), *n.* [NL., also improp. *Dipterix*, lit. 'two-winged' (in allusion to its two enlarged calyx-lobes), < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πτέρυξ*, a wing, < *πτερόν*, a wing.] A genus of *Leguminosæ*, found in the forests of Brazil, Guiana, etc., including 8 species. The fruit is of a character unusual in the order, being a one-seeded drupe. *D. odorata* of Cayenne furnishes the Tonquin or Tonka or Angostura bean, used for scenting snuff, for sachets, etc. The wood is very hard, strong, and durable, and is sometimes known as *camara*-wood. *D. Rhoenix*, the eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast, Nicaragua, is a large tree, of which the wood is excessively heavy, and the inodorous fruit yields a large amount of oil.

Diptote (dip'tōt), *n.* [< LL. *diptota*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτωτος*, with a double case-ending, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτωτός*, falling (*πτῶσις*, case), < *πίπτειν*, fall.] In *gram.*, a noun which has only two cases, as the Latin *suppetiæ*, *suppetias*, assistance.

diptych (dip'tik), *n.* [< LL. *diptycha*, pl., < Gr. *δίπτυχα*, pl., a pair of writing-tablets (earlier *δίπτυχον δελτίον*, lit. a double-folded tablet), neut. of *δίπτυχος*, double-folded, < *δι-*, two-, + *πτυχή*, fold, < *πτύσσειν*, fold. See element exists also in *policy*[2], q. v.] **1.** A hinged two-leaved tablet of wood, ivory, or metal, with waxed inner surfaces, used by the Greeks and Romans for writing with the style. In Rome, during the empire, consuls and other officials were in the habit of sending as presents to their friends ivory diptychs inscribed with their names, date of entering upon office, etc.

2. In the *early church*: (*a*) The tablets on which were written the names of those who were to be especially commemorated at the celebration of the eucharist. (*b*) The list of names so recorded. (*c*) The intercessions in the course of which these names were introduced. The recitation of the name of any prelate or civil ruler in the diptychs was a recognition of orthodoxy; its omission, the reverse. The mention of a person after death recognized him as having died in the communion of the church, and the introduction of his name into the list of saints or martyrs constituted canonization. In liturgies the diptychs are distinguished as *the diptychs of the living* and *the diptychs of the dead*, the latter including also the commemoration of the saints, and liturgies the diptychs are included in the *great intercession* (see *intercession*). In the Western Church the use of the diptychs died out between the ninth and the twelfth century; in the Eastern Church it still continues. [In the ecclesiastical sense it is always plural with the definite article — *the diptychs*.]

What used anciently to be called the *diptycha*, but in latter times the bead-roll. *Bp. Cosin*, Hist. of our Fathers, II. 248.

3. In *art*, a pair of pictures or carvings on two panels hinged together. They are common in Byzantine and mediæval art, and in the later examples are generally of a religious character. See *triptych*. [In this sense usually singular.]

Little worm-eaten *diptychs*, showing angular saints on gilded panels. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 286.

Dipus (di'pus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίπους* (= L. *bipes*), two-footed, < *δι-*, two-, + *ποίς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of jerboas of the family *Dipodidæ* and subfamily *Dipodinæ*: so called from the mode of progression, which is by means of great leaps with the hind legs, aided by the long tail, as in the kangaroo. *Dipus sagitta* is an example. See *Dipodidæ*, *jerboa*.

dipygus (di-pi'gus), *n.*; pl. *dipygi* (-ji). [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυγή*, rump, buttocks.] In *teratol.*, a monster in which the pelvis and the lumbar portion of the spinal column are duplicated.

dipylon (dip'i-lon), *n.*; pl. *dipyla* (-la). [L., < Gr. *δίπυλον*, neut. of *δίπυλος*, with two gates, < *δι-*, two-, + *πύλη*, gate.] In *anc. Gr. fort.*, a gate consisting of two separate gates placed side by side. It is to be distinguished from the form of double gate, composed of an outer and an inner gate with a walled court between them — a usual disposition of Greek fortress gates. The most conspicuous example of the dipylon is the Sacred Gate of Athens (called the *Dipylon* by way of eminence), on the northwest of the city, which afforded access to the outer Ceramicus and to the Academy, and through which passed the Sacred Way to Eleusis and the main road to the Piræus.

dipyre (di-pīr'), *n.* [< LL. *dipyros*, < Gr. *δίπυρος*, twice put in the fire, < *δι-*, twice, + *πῦρ* = E. *fire*.] A mineral occurring in square prisms, either single or adhering to one another in fascicular groups. Before the blowpipe it melts with ebullition or intumescence, and its powder on hot coals phosphoresces with a feeble light. Its name indicates the double effect of fire upon it in producing first phosphorescence and then fusion. It consists chiefly of silicate of alumina, with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, and belongs to the scapolite family.

dipyrenous (dī-pī-rē'nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *πυρήν*, the stone of a stone-fruit (see *pyrene*), + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing two stones or pyrenes.

diradiation (dī-rā-di-ā'shon), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *radiatio(n-)*, radiation.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light or heat from a luminous body; radiation.

Dircæ (dėr'kē), *n.* [NL.; cf. L. *Dirce*, Gr. *Δίρκη*, a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia.] A genus of apetalous shrubs, of the natural order *Thymelæaceæ*, and the sole representative of the order in North America. There are two species, *D. palustris* of the Atlantic States and *D. occidentalis* of California. They are known as *leatherwood*, from the very tough inner bark. The flowers precede the leaves, and are followed by a small reddish drupaceous fruit. All parts of the plant are acrid. The bark of *D. palustris* produces violent vomiting when taken into the stomach, and erythema and ultimate vesication when applied to the skin.

Dircæa (dėr-sē'ā), *n.* [NL., < L. *Dircæa*, fem. of *Dircæus*, pertaining to *Dirce*: see *Dircæ*.] A genus of beetles, of the family *Melandryidæ*. The species inhabit northern Europe and North America. *D. longipes* and *D. concolor* occurs in the middle States. The genus was founded by Fabricius in 1798.

Dircæidæ (dėr-sē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dircæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, named from the genus *Dircæa*. *Kirby*, 1837. [Not in use.]

dirdum (dir'dum), *n.* [Sc., also *dirdam*, *durdum*; cf. Gael. *diardan*, anger, surliness, snarling.] **1.** Tumult; uproar.

There is such a *dirdum* forsooth for the loss of your gear and means. *W. Guthrie*, Sermons, p. 17.

2. A blow; hence, a stroke of misfortune; an ill turn.—**3.** A scolding; a scoring.

My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gied her such a *dirdum* the last time I got a sitting o'er our laundry as might hae served her for a twelvemonth. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 230.

dire (dīr), *a.* [< L. *dirus*, fearful, awful, dreadful, akin to Gr. *δεινός*, fearful, terrible, *δείλός*, fearful, frightened, *δείδειν*, fear, v., *δέος*, fear.] Causing or attended by great fear or terrible suffering; dreadful; direful, *dire* disaster; the *dire* results of intemperance.

Medusa was so *dire* a monster as to turn into stone all those who but looked upon her. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

Dire was the noise
Of conflict. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 211.

What *dire* distress
Could make me cast all hope of life aside?
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 163.

=**Syn.** Fearful, woeful, disastrous, calamitous, destructive, terrific, awful, portentous.

direct (di-rekt'), *a.* [< ME. *directe* = F. Pr. *direct* = Sp. Pg. *directo* = Pg. also *direito* = It. *diretto* = D. G. *direct* = Dan. *direkte* = Sw. *direkt*, < L. *directus*, straight, level, upright, steep, pp. of *dirigere* (also *derigere*, with prefix *de-*), set in a straight line, straighten, direct, guide, steer, arrange, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or *de-*, down), + *regere*, keep straight, direct, rule: see *regent*, *right*. From L. *directus* come also ult. *dress*, *address*, *droit*, *droit*, *maladroit*.]

1. Straight; undeviating; not oblique, crooked, circuitous, refracted, or collateral: as, to pass in a *direct* line from one body or place to another; a *direct* course or aim; a *direct* ray of light; *direct* descent (that is, descent in an unbroken line through male ancestors).

It was no time by *direct* means to seek her.
Sir P. Sidney.

There were six Dukes of Normandy in France, in a *direct* Line succeeding from Father to Son.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 20.

2. In *astron.*, appearing to move forward in the zodiac according to the natural order and succession of the signs, or from west to east: opposed to *retrograde*: as, the motion of a planet is *direct*.—**3.** Having a character, relation, or action analogous to that of straightness of direction or motion: as, a *direct* interest (that is, part ownership) in a property or business.

It is scarcely too much to say, that Lord Byron never wrote without some reference, *direct* or indirect, to himself. *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

In a great modern state it is comparatively few who have any *direct* personal knowledge of foreign affairs or any *direct* personal interest in them.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Locts., p. 245.

Differences on subjects of the first importance are always painful, but the *direct* shock of contrary enthusiasms has something appalling about it.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 3.

4. In the natural, unreflecting way; proceeding by a simple method to attain an object; without modifying one's procedure owing to recondite considerations; explicit; free from the influence of extraneous circumstances. Thus, a *direct* accusation is one made with the avowed intent of bringing the alleged offender to justice: opposed to a speech or writing which has the same effect without the avowal of the purpose, or perhaps not even of the meaning.

5. Plain; express; not ambiguous; straightforward; positive: as, he made a *direct* acknowledgment.

Add not a doubtful comment to a text
That in itself is *direct* and easy.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 1.

Being busy above, a great cry I hear, and go down; and what should it be but Jane in a fit of *direct* raving, which lasted half an hour. *Pepys*, Diary, Aug. 19, 1668.

6. Straightforward; characterized by the absence of equivocation or ambiguousness; open; ingenuous; sincere.

There be that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*; not crafty and involved. *Bacon*.

I want a simple answer, and *direct*,
But you evade; yes! 'tis as I suspect.
Crabbe, The Borough.

7. In *logic*, proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.—**Direct action.** See *action*, and *direct-action*, *a.*—**Direct battery, congruity, contempt, conversion, demonstration, dial, evidence, examination, fire, impact.** See the nouns.—**Direct illumination, rays,** etc., illumination, rays, etc., without reflection or refraction.—**Direct induced current.** See *induction*.—**Direct interval.** See *interval*.—**Direct motion,** in *music*, the motion of two voices in the same direction, up or down. It is also called *similar motion*, and includes parallel motion. See *motion*.—**Direct operation,** in *math.*, an operation performed by the direct application of a rule, and not by trial or approximation: opposed to *inverse operation*.—**Direct prediction,** in *logic*, one the subject of which is the object while the predicate signifies a character: opposed to *indirect predication*, in which the subject conveys the quality while the predicate indicates the object.—**Direct product,** the scalar quantity obtained by multiplying the magnitudes of two vectors together with the cosine of the angular difference of their directions.—**Direct proof,** proof which proceeds from a rule and the particulars of a case as coming under that rule to the application of the rule to that case: as, few men wounded in the liver recover; this man is wounded in the liver; this man will probably not recover.—**Direct ratio,** or **direct proportion.** See *ratio*.—**Direct rhythm.** See *rhythm*.—**Direct sphere,** a sphere whose pole coincides with the zenith or lies on the horizon.—**Direct tax.** See *tax*.—**Direct turn,** in *music*, a melodic embellishment. See *turn*.—**Direct vision,** vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays.—**Direct-vision spectroscope.** See *spectroscope*.—**Direct way around** an inclosure or a circuit, in *math.*, that way around in which the inside of the inclosure is kept at the left-hand side.

direct (di-rekt'), *v.* [< ME. *directen*, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere* (> It. *dirigere* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *dirigir* = F. *diriger* = D. *dirigeren* = G. *dirigiren* = Dan. *dirigere* = Sw. *dirigera*), straighten, direct: see *direct*, *a.*, and cf. *dress*, *v.* Cf. also *dirge*, *dirigible*.] **1.** *trans.* To point or aim in a straight line toward a place or an object; cause to move, act, or work toward a certain object or end; determine in respect to direction: as, to *direct* an arrow or a piece of ordnance; to *direct* the eye; to *direct* a course or flight.

The master of the ship is judged by the *directing* his course aright. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 198.

But though the rank which you hold in the royal family might *direct* the eyes of a poet to you, yet your beauty and goodness detain and fix them.
Dryden, Ded. of Indian Emperor.

I have sometimes reflected for what reason the Turks should appoint such Marks in the Places toward in Prayer. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 14.

2. To point out or make known a course to; impart information or advice to for guidance: as, to *direct* a person to his destination; he *directed* his friend's attention to an improved method.

Direct me, if it be your will,
Where great Achilles lies. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4.

3. To control the course of; regulate; guide or lead; govern; cause to proceed in a particular manner: as, to *direct* the steps of a child, or the affairs of a nation.

Let discretion
Direct your anger. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, v. 3.

They taught how to *direct* the voice unto harmony.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 175.

And, pleased the Almighty's orders to perform,
Rides in the whirlwind, and *directs* the storm.
Addison, The Campaign, p. 292.

4. To order; instruct; point out to, as a course of proceeding, with authority; prescribe to.

I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 2.

The Prophet *directed* his followers to order their children to say their prayers when seven years of age.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 67.

5. In *music*, to conduct; lead (a company of vocal or instrumental performers) as conductor or director.—6. To superscribe; write the name and address of the recipient on; address: as, to *direct* a letter or a package.

Sir Physnt. Carry it to my Lady. . . .
Boy. 'Tis *directed* to your Worship.
Congreve, Double-Dealer, iii. 7.

7. To aim or point at, as discourse; address.

Words sweetly plac'd, and modestly *directed*.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

O moral Gower, this boke I *direct*
To the. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i.

8. In *astrol.*, to calculate the arc of the equator between the significator and the promotor. — **Directed right line**, a line which is regarded as differentiated in respect to the distinction between the two directions in which it might be passed over by a moving point.=Syn. 3. *Guide*, *Sway* (see *guide*); *Conduct*, etc. (see *manage* and *govern*); to dispose, rule, command (see *exposition*), control.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act as a guide; point out a course; exercise power or authority in guiding.

Wisdom is profitable to *direct*. Eccl. x. 10.

He controls and *directs* absolutely.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 592.

2. In *music*, to act as director or conductor.

direct (di-rekt'), *n.* [< *direct*, *v.*] In *musical notation*, the sign ☞ placed at the end of a staff or of a page to indicate to the performer the position of the first note of the next staff or page.

direct (di-rekt'), *adv.* [< ME. *directe*; < *direct*, *a.*] In a direct manner; directly; straight: as, he went *direct* to the point.

And faire Venus, the beaute of the night,
Upraise, and set into the most ful right
Her golden face in oppositioun
Of God Phebus *directe* discending down.
Henryson, Testament of Cresaida, l. 14.

direct-action (di-rekt'ak'shon), *a.* In *mech.*, characterized by direct action: a term applied to engines which have the piston-rod or crosshead connected directly to, or by a connecting-rod with, the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side levers: as, a *direct-action* steam-engine. A rectilinear motion of the piston is insured by a cross-head at the end of the piston-rod, which slides in parallel guides, or, in the case of the oscillating engine, the cylinder vibrates in accordance with the movements of the crank. Special types of direct-action engines are the annular double-cylinder, double-piston, inclined-cylinder, inverted-cylinder, oscillating-cylinder, steeple-, and trunk-engines. Also applied to steam-pumps which have the steam-piston connected by the piston-rod directly to the pump-piston or plunger, and which have valve-gear that prevents stopping on what is called the *dead-center*. Such pumps work without cranks or fly-wheels.

direct-draft (di-rekt' draft), *a.* Having a single direct flue: applied to steam-boilers.

directer (di-rek'tėr), *n.* See *director*.

directing (di-rek'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *direct*, *v.*] Giving or affording direction; guiding.—**Directing circle.** See *gabion*.—**Directing plane**, in *perspective*, a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.—**Directing point**, in *perspective*, the point where any original line meets the directing plane.

direction (di-rek'shon), *n.* [= F. *direction* = Sp. *direccion* = Pg. *direcção* = It. *direzione* = D. *directie* = G. *direction* = Dan. Sw. *direktion*, < L. *directio(n-)*, a making straight, a straight line, a directing (toward anything), < *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Relative position considered without regard to linear distance. The direction of a point, A, from another point, B, is or is not the same as the direction of a point, C, from another point, D, according as a straight line drawn from B through A and continued to infinity would or would not cut the celestial sphere at the same point as a straight line drawn from D through C and also continued to infinity. Every motion of a point has a determinate direction; for if any motion from any instant were to lose all curvature, it would tend toward a determinate point of the celestial sphere, which would define its direction at the instant when it ceased to be deflected. It is inaccurate to say that a line has a determinate direction, because a motion along that line has either one of two opposite directions. Yet the word *direction* is sometimes used in a loose sense in which, opposite directions not being distinguished, the direction of a line is spoken of, meaning the pair of opposite directions.

The *direction* of a star is seen at a glance, while the most profound science and the most accurate observations have not enabled the astronomer to ascertain its distance.
S. Feirce.

The *direction* in which a force tends to make the point to which it is applied move is called the *direction* of the force. *R. S. Ball*, Exper. Mechanics, p. 5.

Hence—2. The act of governing; administration; management; guidance; superintendence: as, the *direction* of public affairs, of domestic concerns, of a bank, of conscience; to study under the *direction* of a tutor.

I put myself to thy *direction*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

3. The act of directing, aiming, pointing, or applying: as, the *direction* of good works to a good end.—4. The end or object toward which something is directed.—5. An order; a prescription, either verbal or written; instruction in what manner to proceed.

Iago hath *direction* what to do. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

The next day there was also a levy for the repairing two Forts; but that labour tooke not such effect as was intended, for want of good *directions*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 140.

Follow but our *direction*, and we will accommodate matters. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 5.

6. In *equity pleading*, that part of the bill containing the address to the court.—7. In *music*, the act or office of a conductor or director.—8. A superscription, as on a letter or package, directing to whom and where it is to be sent; an address.

These letters [Lord Chesterfield's] retain their *directions* and wax seals, and bear the postmarks of the period.
N. and Q., 7th ser., I. 425.

9. A body or board of directors; a directorate.—10. In *astrol.*, the difference of right or oblique ascension between the significator and promotor.—**Angle of direction.** See *angle*[3].—**Direction cosine**, the cosine of the angle which a given direction makes with that of one of a system of rectangular coordinates in space.—**Direction of the dip.** See *dip*.—**Direction ratio**, the ratio of one of the three oblique coordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin.—**Line of direction.** (*a*) In *gun.*, the direct line in which a piece is pointed. (*b*) In *mech.*: (1) The line in which a body moves or tends to proceed, according to the force impressed upon it. Thus, if a body falls freely by gravity, its line of direction is a line perpendicular to the horizon, or one which, if produced, would pass through the earth's center. (2) A line drawn from the center of gravity of any body perpendicular to the horizon.=Syn. 2. Oversight, government, control.

directional (di-rek'shon-al), *a.* [< *direction* + *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to direction.

The *directional* character of the properties of the ray, on account of its analogy to the *directional* character of a magnet or an electric current, suggested the idea of polarity. *Spottiswoode*, Polarization, p. 6.

Directional coefficient. See *coefficient*.

directitude† (di-rek'ti-tūd), *n.* A word used in burlesque in the following passage, which appears to contain some allusion not now intelligible.

1st Serv. Which friends, sir, (as it were,) durst not (look you, sir) show themselves (as we term it) his friends while he's in *directitude*.
1st Serv. Directitude! what's that? *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5.

directive (di-rek'tiv), *a.* [= F. *directif* = Sp. Pg. *directivo* = It. *direttivo*, < ML. *directivus* (in the phrase *directiva litera*, a letter addressed), < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. Having the power of directing; causing to take or occupy a certain direction.

A compass-needle experiences from the earth's magnetism sensibly a couple (or *directive*) action, and is not sensibly attracted or repelled as a whole.
Thomson and Tait, Nat. Phil., § 568.

2. Pointing out the proper direction; guiding; prescribing; indicating.

Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall.
Thomson.

The very objects of speculative contemplation being selected and created under the *directive* influences of some deep-seated wish. *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. iii. § 2.

It is the office of the inverse symbol to propose a question, not to describe an operation. It is, in its primary meaning, interrogative, not *directive*.
Boole, Differential Equations, p. 377.

3†. Capable of being directed, managed, or handled.

Limbs are his instruments,
In no less working, than are swords and bows
Directive by the limbs. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.

4. Dealing with direction: as, *directive* algebra.—**Directive corpuscle**, an apoblast (which see).

directly (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a straight line or course, literally or figuratively; in the natural and primitive way: as, aim *directly* at the object; gravity tends *directly* to the center of the earth. In mechanics a body is said to strike or impinge directly against another when the stroke is in a direction perpendicular to the surface at the point of contact. Also, a sphere is said to strike directly against another when the line of direction passes through both their centers. Two equal flat pencils in the same plane or parallel planes are said to be directly equal when they could be generated by equal displacements of rays, these displacements being in the same direction of rotation.

2. In a direct manner; without the intervention of any medium; immediately.

All [the ancient Greeks] who were qualified to vote at all voted *directly*, and not through representatives, in the greatest affairs of state.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 373.

It is manifest that before the development of commerce, and while possession of land could alone give largeness of means, lordship and riches were *directly* connected.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 462.

3. Straightway; without delay; immediately; at once; presently: as, he will be with us *directly*.

He will *directly* to the lords, I fear.
Milton, S. A., l. 1250.

[In this sense *directly*, when it happens to precede a dependent temporal clause, often assumes, for the improper omission of the temporal conjunction *when* or *as*, the apparent office of a conjunction, "when," "as soon as." It is more common in English than in American use.

Directly he stopped, the coffin was removed by four men.
Dickens.]

4. Clearly; unmistakably; expressly; without circumlocution or ambiguity.

That wise Solon was *directly* a Poet, it is manifest, having written in verse the notable fable of the Atlantick Iland. *Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

We found our Sea cards most *directly* false.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 109.

I n ver *directly* defame, but I do what is as bad in the consequence. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 186.

Directly proportional, in *math.* See *proportional*.=Syn. 3. Promptly, instantly, quickly.—4. Absolutely, unambiguously.

directness (di-rekt'nes), *n.* 1. Straightness; a straight course. *Sheridan.*—2. Straightforwardness; openness; freedom from ambiguity.

I like much their robust simplicity, their veracity, *directness* of conception. *Carlyle.*

director (di-rek'tor), *n.* [= F. *directeur* ( ) D. *directeur* = Dan. Sw. *direktör*) = G. *director* = Sp. Pg. *director* = It. *direttore*, < NL. *director*, < L. *dirigere*, pp. *directus*, direct: see *direct*.] 1. One who directs; one who guides, superintends, governs, or manages.

Nature hath some *director* of infinite knowledge to guide her in all her ways. *Raleigh*, Hist. Polity, I. 3.

Specifically —(*a*) One of a number of persons, appointed or elected under provision of law, having authority to manage and direct the affairs of a corporation or company. All the directors collectively constitute a *board of directors*. They are agents of the corporation, and not of the stockholders. Generally they are elected for one year. (*b*) In *music*, the leader or conductor of a company of vocal or instrumental performers: as, a choir *director*; an orchestral *director*.

2. Anything that directs or controls.

Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind. *Swift.*

Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct. *A. Hamilton.*

Specifically —(*a*) In *surg.*, a grooved probe, intended to direct the edge of the knife or scissors in opening abscesses or fistulæ or making incisions generally. (*b*) In *elect.*, a metallic instrument on a glass handle connected by a chain with the pole of a battery, and applied to the part of the body to which a shock is to be sent.—**Director circle.** See *circle*.

Sometimes spelled *directer*.

directorate (di-rek'tō-rāt), *n.* [= F. *directorat*; as *director* + *-ate*[3].] 1. The office of a director. —2. A body of directors.

directorial (di-ek-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *director* + *-ial*.] 1. That directs; invested with direction or control.

The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not *directorial*, but executive.
W. Guthrie, Geog., Germany.

2. Belonging to a director or a body of directors, as the French Directory.

directorize (di-rek'tō-riz), *v. t.* [< *directory* + *-ize*.] To bring under the power or authority of a directory (in the extract, of the Presbyterian Directory for Public Worship).

These were to do the Journey work of Presbytery, . . . undertaking to *Directorize*, to Catechize, and to Disciplinize their Brethren.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 609.

directorship (di-rek'tor-ship), *n.* [< *director* + *-ship*.] The condition or office of a director.
Mickle.

directory (di-rek'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *directoire* = Sp. Pg. *directorio* = It. *direttorio*, < LL. *directorius*, serving to direct, ML. NL. neut. *directorium*, a directory, < L. *directus*, pp. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I. *a.* Guiding or directing; directive.

This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle.
J. Gregory, Posthuma (1650), p. 281.

I must practise a general *directory* and revisory power in the matter. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 361.

Directory statute, a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the official or other person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction. *Bishop.*

II. *n.*; pl. *directories* (-riz). 1. A guide; a rule to direct; particularly (*eccles.*), a book of directions for saying the various church offices and for finding the changes in them re-

quired by the calendar; especially, in medieval English usage, a book of directions for saying the hours. Also called *ordinal*, *pica*, or *pie*. The directory of the Greek Church is called the *typicum*.

There may be usefully set forth by the Church a common *directory* of publick prayer, especially in the administration of the Sacraments.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

"So pray ye," or after this manner: which if we expound only to the sense of becoming a pattern, or a *directory*, it is observable that it is not only directory for the matter but for the manner too.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 278.

The principal ecclesiastical directories are: (1) The set of rules drawn up in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly of Divines, to take the place of the Book of Common Prayer of the Church of England, ratified by Parliament in 1645, and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly the same year. (2) In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a list, drawn up by authority of the bishop, containing directions as to the mass and office to be said on each day of the year. The number of feasts in the present calendar, and the frequent necessity of transferring some, commemorating or omitting others, makes the Directorium (or, as it is usually called, the Ordo) necessary for the clergy. The "Catholic Directory," familiar to English Catholics, contains, besides the Ordo, a list of clergy, churches, etc. An annual called the "Catholic Directory" occupies the same field in the United States as the English Directory. *Cath. Dict.* Specifically — **2.** A book containing an alphabetical list of the inhabitants of a city, town, district, or the like, with their occupation, place of business, and abode. — **3.** A board of directors; a directorate. Specifically — **4.** [*cap.*] The body constituting the executive in France during a part of the revolutionary epoch, consisting of five members called directors, one of whom retired each year. Succeeding the government of the Convention, it existed from October, 1795, to November 9th, 1799, when it was overthrown by Napoleon Bonaparte (*coup d'état* of the 18th Brumaire), and succeeded by the Consulate. Under the Directory the legislative power was vested in a Council of Ancients, or Senate, of 250 members, composed of men above forty years of age, and a Council of Five Hundred, or Lower House, with which rested the initiative in legislation.

directress (di-rek'tres), *n.* [*director* + *-ess.*] A female director; a directrix.

directrix (di-rek'triks), *n.* [= F. *directrice* = It. *direttrice*, < NL. *directrix*, fem. of *director*: see *director*.] **1.** A woman who governs or directs. — **2.** In *math.*, a fixed line, whether straight or not, that is required for the description of a curve or surface. — **3.** In *gun.*, the center line in the plane of fire of an embrasure or platform. *Tidball*. — **4.** In *conic sections*. — **Directrix of a conic**, a line from which the distance of the variable point on the conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from a given focus; the polar of a focus. — **Directrix of electrodynamic action** of a given circuit, the magnetic force due to the circuit.

direful (dir'fûl), *a.* [< *dire* + *-ful*, 1, irreg. suffixed to an adj.] Characterized by or fraught with something dreadful; of a dire nature or appearance: as, a *direful* fiend; a *direful* misfortune.

Saturn combust,
With *direful* looks at your nativity,
Beheld fair Venus in her silver orb.
Greene, James IV., i.

=Syn. See list under *dire*.

direfully (dir'fûl-i), *adv.* Dreadfully; terribly; woefully.

direfulness (dir'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being direful; dreadfulness; calamitousness.

The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words than in forty such odes as Sprat's on the plague at Athens. *J. Warton*, Essay on Pope.

direly† (dir'li), *adv.* In a dire manner; fearfully.

And of his death he *direly* had foretnought.
Drayton, David and Goliath.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *v. t.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp. of *dirimere* (> It. *dirimere* = Sp. Pg. *dirimir* = F. *dirimer*), take apart, part, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *emere*, take. Cf. *adempt*, *exempt*, *redemption*.] To separate by violence; put asunder; break off.

He writ the judicial examination for a proviso: that if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, the ultimate strife might be *dirempted* by sentence.
Holinshed, Conquest of Ireland, xxxiii.

dirempt† (di-rempt'), *a.* [< L. *diremptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Parted; separated. *Stow.*

diremption (di-remp'shon), *n.* [< L. *diremptio(n-)*, < *dirimere*, pp. *diremptus*, separate: see *dirempt*.] **1.** A forcible separation; a tearing asunder. [Rare.] — **2.** In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*. [Not used.]

direness (dir'nes), *n.* Terribleness; horribleness; fearfulness.

Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5.

direption† (di-rep'shon), *n.* [< L. *direptio(n-)*, < *dirripere*, pp. *direptus*, tear asunder or away, ravage, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *rapere*, snatch. Cf. *correption*.] A plundering or ravaging; robbery.

This lord for some *direptions* being cast
Into close prison.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 515.

You shall "suffer with joy the *direption* of your goods," because the best part of your substance is in heaven.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 126.

direptitious† (dir-ep-tish'us), *a.* [After *surreptitious* (q. v.), < L. *direptus*, pp. of *dirripere*, tear away: see *direption*.] Relating to or of the nature of direption. *E. D.*

direptitiously† (dir-ep-tish'us-li), *adv.* By way of direption or robbery.

Grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained.
Strype, Memorials, an. 1532.

dirge (dèrj), *n.* [Sc. also *dirgie*, etc. (see *dirgie*); < ME. *dirge*, *dorge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, funeral service, the office for the dead; so called from an antiphon therein sung beginning "*Dirige*, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam" (Direct, O Lord my God, my way in thy sight), the words being taken from the Psalms ("Domine . . . dirige in conspectu tuo viam meam"; Vulgate, Ps. v. 9): L. *dirige*, impv. of *dirigere*, make straight, direct: see *direct*. In ME. the *dirge* or *dirige* is often mentioned in connection with the *placebo*, so named for a similar reason.] A funeral hymn; the funeral service as sung; hence, a song or tune expressing grief, lamentation, and mourning.

Resort, I pray you, unto my sepulture,
To sing my *dirige* with great devotion.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, l. 641.

And ouer yᵗ he ordeyned ther, to be contynued for euer, one day in yᵉ weke, a solempne *dirige* to be songe, and vpon yᵉ morowe a masse. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1422.

With mirth in funeral, and with *dirge* in marriage,
In equal scale weighing delight and dole.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

First will I sing thy *dirge*,
Then kiss thy pale lips, and then die myself.
Beaum. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 4.

As the first anthem at matins commenced with "Dirige," . . . the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a "Dirige" or *Dirge*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, ii. 503.

=Syn. *Dirge*, *Requiem*, *Elegy*, lament, threnody, coronach. The first three are primarily and almost uniformly suggested by the death of some person. A *dirge* or a *requiem* may be only music or may be a song. An *elegy* is a poem, which may or may not be sung. A *requiem*, being originally sung for the repose of the soul of a deceased person, retains a corresponding character when the music does not accompany words.

A dark-haired virgin train
Chanted the death-*dirge* of the slain.
Longfellow, Burial of the Minnisink.

The silent organ loudest chants
The master's *requiem*. *Emerson*, Dirge.

Now change your praises into piteous cries,
And Eulogies turne into *Elegies*.
Spenser, Tears of the Muses, l. 372.

dirge-ale† (dèrj'āl), *n.* A wake, or funeral gathering, at which ale was served. Also called *soul-ale*. See *dirgie*.

With them the superfluous numbers of idle wakes, guilds, fraternities, church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heathenish rioting at bride-ales, are well diminished and laid aside.
Holinshed, Description of England, ii. 1.

dirgee, *n.* See *durjee*.

dirgeful (dèrj'ful), *a.* [< *dirge* + *-ful*, 1.] Funereal; wailing; mournful.

Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind. *Coleridge*.

dirgie (dèr'ji), *n.* [Sc., also written *dergie*, *dergy*, and transposed *drigie*, *dregie*, *dredgie*, = E. *dirge*, < ME. *dirge*, *dyrge*, *dirige*, *deregy*, etc., the service for the dead: see *dirge*.] A funeral company; entertainment at a funeral. *Selden.*

dirham, *n.* See *derham*.

Dirichlet's principle. See *principle*.

dirigel†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dirge*.

dirigent (dir'i-jent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dirigeant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dirigente*, < L. *dirigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *a.* Directing; serving to direct: formerly applied, in chemistry, to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were supposed to guide the action of the rest.

II. *n.* In *geom.*, the line of motion along which the descendent line or surface is carried in the generation of any plane or solid figure; the directrix.

dirigible (dir'i-ji-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **dirigibilis*, < *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] That may be directed, controlled, or steered.

It is stated by the London "Engineering" that a *dirigible* balloon of colossal dimensions has been for some time in course of construction in Berlin. *Science*, VIII. 367.

dirigo (dir'i-gō). [L.: 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of *dirigere*, direct: see *direct*.] I guide or direct: the motto on the arms of the State of Maine.

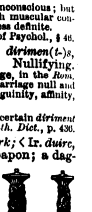
dirigo-motor (dir'i-gō-mō'tor), *a.* Productive of muscular motion, and directing that motion to an end.

Certain inferior *dirigo-motor* acts are unconscious; but omitting these, the law is that with each muscular contraction there goes a sensation more or less definite.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 46.

diriment (dir'i-ment), *a.* [< L. *dirimen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dirimere*: see *dirempt*, *v.*] Nullifying. — **Diriment impediments of marriage**, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, such impediments as render marriage null and void from the very beginning, as consanguinity, affinity, certain crimes, etc.

Bishops . . . may often dispense from certain *diriment impediments* as apostolic delegates. *Cath. Dict.*, p. 430.

dirk¹ (dèrk), *n.* [Formerly also *durk*; < Ir. *duirc*, a dirk, poniard.] A stabbing weapon; a dagger. Especially — (*a*) A long and heavy dagger worn as a part of the equipment of the duniwassal, or gentleman, among the Celtic Highlanders of Scotland. It had different forms at different times. The more modern style has a scabbard with one or two minor sheaths in it for small knives.



Front and Side Views of Scottish Highland Dirk.

He took the engagement . . . in the only mode and form which . . . he considered as binding — he swore secrecy upon his drawn *dirk*.
Scott, Waverley, lxv.

(*b*) The common side-arm of a midshipman in the British naval service. It is usually straight, but is sometimes a very short, curved cutlas.

dirk² (dèrk), *v. t.* [< *dirk*¹, *n.*] To poniard; stab.

I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their sin house, for it may be as small a forfeit.
Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, iii.

And *dirked* his foe with his own hand.
The Century, XXVII. 329.

dirk³† (dèrk), *a.*, *n.*, *adv.*, and *v.* An occasional Middle English and Scotch form of *dark*¹.
Chaucer.

I praye thee, speake not so *dirke*;
Such myster saying me seemeth to mirke.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., September.

dirk-knife (dèrk'nīf), *n.* A large clasp-knife with a dirk-like blade.

dirkness†, *n.* An obsolete form of *darkness*.
Chaucer.

dirl (dirl), *v. i.* [Sc., = E. *drill*, pierce: see *drill*¹, *thrill*.] **1.** To thrill. — **2.** To vibrate or shake, especially with reverberation; tremble.

He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did *dirl*.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

dirl (dirl), *n.* [< *dirl*, *v.*] A blow such as produces a tingling sensation or a quavering sound; the sensation or sound itself; vibration. [Scotch.]

I threw a noble throw at ane; . . .
It just played *dirl* on the bane.
Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

Dirochelyoidæ (di-rok'e-li-oi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dirochelys* + *-idæ*.] A subfamily of tortoises, named by Agassiz, in the form *Deirochelyoidæ*, in his family *Emydoidæ*, from the genus *Dirochelys*.

Dirochelys (di-rok'e-lis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δειρή*, neck, + *χέλυς*, tortoise.] A genus of tortoises, alone representing the *Dirochelyoidæ*, having an elongated flexible neck, webbed feet, and a movable plastron. Also *Deirochelys*.

dirt (dèrt), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durt*; transposed from ME. *drit* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *dreet* = Icel. *drit*, mod. *dritr*), excrement: see *drit*, *drite*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Any foul or filthy substance, as excrement, mud, mire, or pitch; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul, unclean, or offensive.

The wicked are like the troubled sea, . . . whose waters cast up mire and *dirt*.
Isa. lvii. 20.

And being downe, is trodde in the *durt*
Of cattell, and brouzed, and sorely hurt.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., February.

Thou shouldst have heard . . . how he beat me because her horse stumbled; how she waded through the *dirt* to pluck him off me. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1.

2. Earth, especially loose earth; disintegrated soil, as in gardening; hence, any detrital or disintegrated material. [Colloq., U. S.]

The love of *dirt* is among the earliest passions.
C. D. Warner, My Summer in a Garden.

The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as *dirt*.
J. W. Urquhart, Electrotyping, p. 130.

Specifically—**3.** In *placer-mining*, the detrital material (usually sand and gravel) from which the gold is separated by washing.

The miners talk of rich *dirt* and poor *dirt*, and of stripping off so many feet of top *dirt* before getting to pay *dirt*, the latter meaning *dirt* with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. *Borthwick*, California, p. 120.

4. Meanness; sordidness; baseness.

Honours which are . . . sometimes thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy. *W. Melmoth*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 29.

5. Abusive or scurrilous language.—**Pay dirt**, earth containing a remunerative quantity of gold. See extract under def. 3.—**To eat dirt**, to submit to some degrading humiliation; swallow one's own words.—**To fling dirt at**, to attack with scurrilous abuse, as an opponent.

II. *a.* Consisting or made of loose earth: as, a *dirt* road (a road not paved or macadamized). [Colloq., U. S.]

We walked on *dirt* floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. *Peter Cartwright*, Autobiog., p. 486.

dirt (dėrt), *v. t.* [< *dirt*, *n.* Cf. *dirt*, *dirtie*, *v.*] To make foul or filthy; soil; befoul; dirty. [Rare, except in colloq. use.]

Ill company is like a dog, who *dirts* most those whom he loves best. *Swift.*

Mosques are also closed in rainy weather (excepting at the times of prayer), lest persons who have no shoes should enter and *dirt* the pavement and matting.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, I. 96.

dirt-bed (dėrt'bed), *n.* In *geol.*, any stratum in which the remains of an ancient soil are conspicuous. The most remarkable dirt-beds are in the Purbeckian group, a fresh- and brackish-water formation at the summit of the Jurassic series. In this group, so named from the Isle of Purbeck in England, where the stratum is best developed, there are layers of ancient soil containing the stumps of trees which once grew in them.

dirt-board (dėrt'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a board placed so as to keep the axle-arm free from dirt.

dirt-cheap (dėrt'chēp), *a.* As cheap as dirt; very cheap. [Colloq.]

I weigh my words when I say that if the nation could purchase a potential Watt, or Davy, or Faraday, at the cost of a hundred thousand pounds down, he would be *dirt-cheap* at the money. *Huxley*, Tech. Education.

dirt-eating (dėrt'ē'ting), *n.* **1.** The practice of some savage or barbarous tribes, as the Ottomacs of South America, of using certain kinds of clay for food; geophagism.—**2.** Cachexia Africana, a disorder of the nutritive functions among negroes, and in certain kinds of disturbances of health among women, in which there is a morbid craving to eat dirt.

dirtily (dėr'ti-li), *adv.* [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** In a dirty manner; foully; nastily; filthily.—**2.** Meanly; sordidly; by low means.

Dirtily and desperately gull'd. *Donne*, Elegies, xii.

dirtiness (dėr'ti-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness; nastiness.

Paris, which before that time was called Lutecia, because of the muddie and *dirtinesse* of the place wherein it standeth. *Stow*, The Romans, an. 886.

If gentlemen would regard the virtues of their ancestours, . . . this degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech would return to the dunghill. *Barrow*, Works, I. xiii.

His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, i. 10.

2. Meanness; baseness; sordidness.—**3.** Sloppiness; muddiness; uncomfortableness: as, the *dirtiness* of the weather.

dirt-scraper (dėrt'skrā'pėr), *n.* A road-scraper or a grading shovel, used in leveling or grading ground.

dirty (dėr'ti), *a.* [Formerly also spelled *durty*, *durtie*; < *dirt* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Consisting of or imparting dirt or filth; causing foulness; soiling: as, a *dirty* mixture; *dirty* work.

And all his armour sprinckled was with blood,
And soyld with *durtie* gore that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 41.

And here the maiden, sleeping sound
On the dank and *dirty* ground.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. Characterized by dirt; unclean; not cleanly; sullied: as, *dirty* hands; *dirty* employment.

In their dress, as well as in their persons, they are generally slovenly and *dirty*.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 343.

3. Appearing as if soiled; dark-colored; impure; dingy.

Found an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one. *Locke.*

4. Morally unclean or impure; base; low; despicable; groveling: as, a *dirty* fellow; a *dirty* job or trick.

Marriages would be made up upon more natural motives than mere *dirty* interests. *Sir W. Temple.*

5. Repulsive to sensitive feeling; disagreeable; disgusting.

I'd do the *dirty* work with pleasure, since *dirty* work has to be done, provided that we believe in what we are working for. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 106.

6. Foul; muddy; squally; rainy; sloppy; uncomfortable: said of the weather or of roads.—**Syn. 1.** *Filthy*, *Foul*, etc. See *nasty*.—**2.** Unclean, soiled, sullied, begrimed.—**4** and **5.** Vile, scurvy, shabby, sneaking, despicable, contemptible, gross, obscene.

dirty (dėr'ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dirtied*, ppr. *dirtying*. [< *dirty*, *a.*] **1.** To defile; make filthy; soil; befoul: as, to *dirty* the clothes or hands.

For thine, my dear Dick, give me leave to speak plain,
Like a very foul mop, *dirty* more than they clean. *Swift.*

2. To soil or tarnish morally; sully.

If our fortune . . . be great, public experience hath made remonstrance, that it mingles with the world, and *dirties* those fingers which are instrumental in consecration.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 78.

dirty-allen (dėr'ti-al'en), *n.* [E. dial., < *dirty* + *allen*, var. of *aulin*, q. v.] A local English name of the dung-bird.

diruption† (di-rup'shọn), *n.* [< L. *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere* or *disrumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, *disruptus*, break apart: see *dierupt*.] A bursting or rending asunder. See *disruption*.

Dis (dis), *n.* [L., related, but prob. not directly, with *dis* (*ditis*), contr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich (cf. *Pluto*, < Gr. Πλοῦτων, as related to πλοῦτος, rich), both akin to *dīus*, *dīvus*, divine, *deus*, a god: see *deity*.] In *Rom. myth.*, a name sometimes given to Pluto, and hence to the infernal world.

Since they did plot
The means that dusky *Dis* my daughter got,
Her and her blind boy's scandal'd company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

dis-. [ME. *dis-*, *des-*, OF. *des-*, *dis-*, *de-*, F. *des-*, *dis-*, *dé-* = Sp. *Pg. des-*, *dis-* = It. *dis-*, *des-*, *s-* (the Rom. forms varying according to position, age, or other circumstances, and often coexisting), < L. *dis-*, an inseparable prefix, remaining unchanged before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, and *t* (and sometimes *g*, *h*, *j*, and *r*, and in ML. at will, and hence in Rom., etc., in all positions), and usually before a vowel, regularly changed to *di-* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, and *v*, to *dif-* before *f*, to *dir-* before a vowel (as in *diribere* and *dirimere*: see *dirempt*), orig. 'in two,' hence 'apart,' 'asunder,' etc. (connected with *bis*, orig. **dvis* = Gr. δίς, twice), < *duo* = Gr. δύο = E. *two*: see *di-*[1], *di-*[2], *di-*[3], and *two*. In ML. and Rom. the prefixes *dis-* (OF. *des-*, *dis-*) and *de-* (OF. *de-*, often written *des-*, *des'-*, etc.) in the separative and privative senses were often used interchangeably; hence many words having original L. *de-* may appear in the modern languages with *dis-* (*dis'-*, etc.), while others having original L. *dis-* (*dis'-*, etc.) may appear with *de-*; cf. *defer*[3] = *differ*, *defame*, *deform*, *defy*, etc., in which *de-* and *dif-* are involved. The prefix *dis-*, in ME. almost indifferently *dis-* or *des-*, becomes in mod. E. exclusively *dis-* (when not reduced to or merged with *de-*), except in a few words in which the force of the prefix is less obvious, and the archaic form *des-* accordingly remains in use along with the regular modern form *dis-*, as in *discant*, *descant*, *dispatch*, *despatch*.] A prefix of Latin origin (in other forms *di-*, *dif-*), in force—(1) separative or disjunctive, 'apart,' 'asunder,' in different directions,' etc., as in *distend*, *depart*, *dissident*, etc., this force being often only indistinctly felt in the English word, as in *dispose*, *dissent*, *distract*, etc., and passing even in Latin into a merely intensive use, not felt at all in English, as in *dispute*; (2) privative or negative, like the English *un-*, reversing or negativing the primitive, as in *dissimilar*, etc., having come, in this use, from its frequency in Middle Latin and Old French, to be recognized as a regular English prefix, and as such usable with almost any verb and adjective, as in *disable*, *discsteem*, *disfavor*, *disoblige*, *disfellowship*, etc., and in colloquial or dialectal use in such forms as *disremember*, *disrecollect*, etc. In some words the prefix *dis-* was early reduced by aphæresis to *s-*, a form common in Italian, and seen in English in *spend*, *splay*, *sport*, etc., as compared with *dispend*, *display*, *deport*, etc.

dis. An abbreviation of *discount*.

disability (dis-ạ-bil'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disabilities* (-tiz). [= It. *disabilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *ability*.] **1.** Want of competent power, strength, or physical or mental ability; weakness; incapacity; impotence: as, *disability* arising from infirmity; a blind person labors under great *disability*.

The debate . . . in the House of Commons began at nine o'clock in the morning, and continued till after midnight, without interruption. . . . " Many," says Clarendon, " withdrew from pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion." *Everett*, Orations, II. 121.

Chatham refused to see him, pleading his *disability*.
Bancroft.

Specifically—**2.** Want of competent means or instruments.—**3.** Want of legal capacity or qualification; legal incapacity; incapacity to do an act with legal effect.

This disadvantage which the Dissenters at present lie under, of a *disability* to receive Church preferments, will be easily remedied by the repeal of the test. *Swift.*

The pagan laws during the empire had been continually repealing the old *disabilities* of women, and the legislative movement in their favour continued with unabated force from Constantine to Justinian, and appeared also in some of the early laws of the barbarians.
Lecky, Europ. Morals, II. 358.

=**Syn.** *Disability*, *Inability*, incompetence, incapacity, disqualification, unfitness. *Disability* implies deprivation or loss of power; *inability* indicates rather inherent want of power. One declines an office from *inability* to discharge its duties, but is not elected to it because of some external *disability* disqualifying him for being chosen.

disable (dis-ā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabled*, ppr. *disabling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *v.*] **1.** To render unable; deprive of ability, physical, mental, or legal; weaken or destroy the capability of; cripple or incapacitate: as, a ship is *disabled* by a storm or a battle; a race-horse is *disabled* by lameness; loss of memory *disables* a teacher.

A Christian's life is a perpetual exercise, a wrestling and warfare, for which sensual pleasure *disables* him.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living.

An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit. *Blackstone.*

A single State or a minority of States ought to be *disabled* to resist the will of the majority.
N. Webster, in Scudder, p. 123.

2. To impair; diminish; impoverish.

I have *disabled* mine estate
By something showing a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance.
Shak., M. of V., i. 1.

3†. To pronounce incapable; hence, to detract from; disparage; undervalue.

He *disabled* my judgment. *Shak.*, As you Like It, v. 4.

This Year the King being at his Manor of Oking, Wolsey, Archbishop of York, came and shewed him Letters that he was elected Cardinal; for which Dignity he *disabled* himself, till the King willed him to take it upon him, and from thenceforth called him Lord Cardinal.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 263.

=**Syn. 1.** To cripple, paralyze, enfeeble, unfit, disqualify.

disablet (dis-ā'bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *able*[1], *a.*] Wanting ability; incompetent.

Our *disable* and unactive force. *Daniel*, Musophilus.

disablement (dis-ā'bl-ment), *n.* [< *disable* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or want of power; legal impediment; disability.

The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. *Bacon*, Obs. on a Libel.

But still this is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty.
South, Sermons, V. iv.

dis-abridget, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *abridge*.] To extend; lengthen.

And hee, whose life the Lord did *dis-abridge*,
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 11.

disabuse (dis-ạ-būz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disabused*, ppr. *disabusing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *abuse*, *v.*] To free from mistake; undeceive; relieve from fallacy or deception; set right: as, it is our duty to *disabuse* ourselves of false notions and prejudices.

Everybody says I am to marry the most brutal of men. I would *disabuse* them. *Goldsmith*, Grumbler.

The first step of worthiness will be to *disabuse* us of our superstitious associations with places and times, with number and size. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 234.

disaccommodate (dis-ạ-kom'ọ-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaccommodated*, ppr. *disaccommodating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodate*, *v.*] To put to inconvenience; discommode.

I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you.
Warburton, To Hurd, Letters, cxcii.

disaccommodation (dis-ạ-kom-ọ-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *accommodation*.] The state of being unfit, unsuited, or unprepared.

They were such as were great and notable devastations, sometimes in one part of the earth, sometimes in another; . . . in some places more than in other, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 217.

disaccord (dis-ạ-kôrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaccorder*, *desacorder*, F. *désaccorder*, < *des-* priv. + *acorder*, agree: see *dis-* and *accord*, *v.*] To disagree; refuse assent.

But she did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

Nothing can more *disaccord* with our experience than the assertion that our thoughts and desires never do or can intervene as causes in the events of our lives.
Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 312.

disaccordant (dis-ą-kôr'dant), *a.* [< OF. *desacordant*, *desaccordant*, ppr. of *desacorder*, *desaccorder*, disagree: see *disaccord*, and cf. *accordant*.] Not agreeing; not accordant.

disaccustom (dis-ą-kus'tom), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disaccustome*; < OF. *desaccoustumer*, F. *désaccoutumer* (= Sp. *desacostumbrar* = Pg. *desacostumar*), < *des-* priv. + *accoustumer*, accustom: see *dis-* and *accustom*, *v.*] To cause to lose a habit by disuse; render unaccustomed as by disuse: as, he has *disaccustomed* himself to exercise.

disacidify (dis-a-sid'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disacidified*, ppr. *disacidifying*. [= F. *désacidifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *acidify*.] To deprive of acidity; free from acid; neutralize the acid present in. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disacknowledge† (dis-ak-nol'ej), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acknowledge*.] To refuse to acknowledge; disown.

By words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it. *South.*

disacquaint† (dis-ą-kwānt'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desacointer*, *desacoointer*, disacquaint, < *des-* priv. + *acointer*, acquaint: see *dis-* and *acquaint*, *v.*] To render unfamiliar or unacquainted; estrange.

My sick heart with dismal smart
Is *disacquainted* never. *Herrick.*

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 8.

disacquaintance† (dis-ą-kwān'tąns), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *acquaintance*.] Want of acquaintance; unacquaintance; unfamiliarity.

The straungenesse thereof proceedes but of noueltie and *disacquaintance* with our eares.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

disadjust (dis-ą-just'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adjust*, *v.*] To destroy the adjustment of; disarrange; disturb; confuse.

When the thoughts are once *disadjusted*, why are they not always in confusion? *Hervey*, Meditations, II. 32.

disadorn (dis-ą-dôrn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *adorn*, *v.* Cf. OF. *desaorner*, *desaourner*, despoil.] To deprive of ornaments.

When she saw grey Haires begin to spread,
Deform his Beard, and *disadorn* his Head.
Congreve, Hymn to Venus.

disadvance† (dis-ad-vāns'), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disadvaunce*; < ME. *disavauncen*, < OF. *desavancer*, *desavancier*, *desaduancier*, hinder, thrust or throw back, < *des-* priv. + *avancer*, advance: see *dis-* and *advance*, *v.*] 1. To drive back; repel; hinder the advance of.

To speken of an ordinaunce
How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*.
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 511.

Ther were many full noble men and trewe that hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowesse that holy cherche and cristin feith were *disavaunced*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

And [he] lefte the hoste on the left side, and that was to *disavaunce* the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 658.

2. To draw back.

Through Cambels shoulder it unwarely went,
That forced him his shield to *disadvaunce*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 8.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vān'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *disadvauntage*, *disavauntage*, < OF. *desavantage*, F. *désavantage* (= Sp. *desventaja* = Pg. *desvantagem* = It. *svantaggio*), < *des-* priv. + *avantage*, advantage: see *dis-* and *advantage*, *n.*] 1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; that which prevents success or renders it difficult; any unfavorable circumstance or condition: as, the *disadvantage* of poverty or imperfect education.

After all, Horace had the *disadvantage* of the times in which he lived; they were better for the man, but worse for the satirist. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

Well, this is taking Charles rather at a *disadvantage*, to be sure. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

The exact spot through which the English soldiers fought their way against desperate *disadvantages* into the fort is still perfectly discernible.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 326.

2. Loss; injury; prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, profit, or other good: as, to sell goods to *disadvantage*.

They would throw a construction on his conduct to his *disadvantage* before the public. *Bancroft.*

=Syn. Detriment, injury, hurt, harm, damage, prejudice, drawback.

disadvantage (dis-ad-vān'tāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disadvantaged*, ppr. *disadvantaging*. [< OF. *desadvantager*, F. *désavantager*, hinder, disadvantage; from the noun.] To hinder or embarrass; do something prejudicial or injurious to; put at disadvantage.

Let every man who is concerned deal with justice, nobleness, and sincerity, . . . without tricks and stratagems, to *disadvantage* the church by doing temporal advantages to his friend or family.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 169.

That they [the philanthropic] may aid the offspring of the unworthy, they *disadvantage* the offspring of the worthy through burdening their parents by increased local rates. *H. Spencer*, Man vs. State, p. 90.

disadvantageable† (dis-ad-vān'tāj-ą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *advantageable*.] Not advantageous; contrary to advantage or convenience.

Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as interest. *Bacon*, Expense.

disadvantageous (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus), *a.* [= F. *désavantageux* = Sp. *desventajoso* = Pg. *desvantajoso* = It. *svantaggioso*; as *dis-* priv. + *advantageous*.] 1. Attended with disadvantage; not adapted to promote interest, reputation, or other good; unfavorable; detrimental.

Unequal combinations are always *disadvantageous* to the weaker side. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

In short, the creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely *disadvantageous*.
Emerson, Old Age, p. 286.

2†. Biased; unfriendly; prejudicial.

Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind, they are always found to be prodigal both of blood and treasure in the maintenance of public justice. *Hume*, Prin. of Government.

disadvantageously (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a manner not favorable to success or to interest, profit, or reputation; with loss or inconvenience.

When we come to touch it, the coy delusive plant [the sensitive plant] immediately shrinks in its displayed leaves, and contracts itself into a form and dimensions *disadvantageously* differing from the former.
Boyle, Works, I. 260.

disadvantageousness (dis-ad-vąn-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Want of advantage or suitableness; unfavorableness.

This *disadvantageousness* of figure he [Pope] converted, as Lord Bacon expresses it, into a perpetual spur to rescue and deliver himself from scorn.
Tyers, Hist. Rhapsody on Pope, v.

disadventure† (dis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* [< ME. *disaventure*, < OF. *desaventure*, *desadventure*, *desadvanture* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desaventura* = It. *disaventura*), < *des-* priv. + *aventure*, adventure: see *dis-* and *adventure*.] Misfortune; misadventure.

This infortune or this *disaventure*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 297.

Such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*. *Raleigh*, Arts of Empire, p. 176.

Hee died of his owne sword, which falling out of his scabbard as hee mounted his Horse, killed him, not feeling in this countrey of Syria any such *disaduenture*, because the Oracle of Latona in Egypt had told him hee should die at Echatana. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 354.

disadventurous (dis-ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* [< *disadventure* + *-ous*.] Unfortunate; attended by misfortune or defeat.

Now he hath left you heare
To be the record of his ruefull losse,
And of my dolefull *disaventurous* deare.
Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 48.

All perill ought be lease, and lease all paine,
Then losse of fame in *disaventrous* field.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 55.

disadvise† (dis-ad-vīz'), *v. t.* [Chiefly in p. a. *disadvised*, after OF. *desavisé*, unadvised, rash, < *des-* priv. + *avise*, pp. of *aviser*, advise: see *dis-* and *advise*. Cf. *disadvised*.] To advise against; dissuade from; deter by advice. [Rare.]

I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it.
Boyle, Works, V. 464.

disadvised†, *p. a.* [See *disadvise*.] Ill-advised.

In what soeuer you doe, be neyther hasty nor *disaduised*.
Books of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 73.

disaffect (dis-ą-fekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affect*[2].] 1. To alienate the affection of; make less friendly; make discontented or unfriendly: as, an attempt was made to *disaffect* the army. —2. To lack affection or esteem for; not to affect; dislike; stand aloof from: as, to *disaffect* society. [Rare or archaic.]

Unless you *disaffect*
His person, or decline his education.
Shirley, The Brothers, i. 1.

Making plain that truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect* only because it hath not been well represented to them.
Chillingworth, Relig. of Protestants, Ded.

disaffectation†. To throw into disorder; derange.

It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. *Hammond*, Sermons, xxiii.

disaffected (dis-ą-fek'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disaffect*, *v.*] 1. Having the affections alienated; indisposed to favor or support; unfriendly, as one displeased with the actions of a superior, a government, or a party.

I believe if I were to reckon up, I could not find above five hundred *disaffected* in the whole kingdom.
Goldsmith, Essays, From a Common-Councilman.

The tyranny of Wentworth, and the weak despotism of Charles, all conspired to make the Irish *disaffected* and disloyal. *W. S. Gregg*, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 57.

2†. Morbid; diseased.

As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. i. 506.

disaffectedly (dis-ą-fek'ted-li), *adv.* In a disaffected manner.

disaffectedness (dis-ą-fek'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disaffected.

Yet the king had commonly some in these houses that were otherwise minded, and discovered the treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest. *Stryne*, Memorials, an. 1534.

disaffection (dis-ą-fek'shon), *n.* [< F. *désaffection* (= Sp. *desafficion* = Pg. *desaffeição*), disaffection, < *des-* priv. + *affection*, affection: see *dis-* and *affection*, and cf. *disaffect*.] 1. Alienation of affection, attachment, or good will; estrangement; or, more generally, positive enmity, dislike, or hostility; disloyalty: as, the *disaffection* of a people to their prince or government; the *disaffection* of allies; *disaffection* to religion.

Difference in Opinion may work a *Disaffection* in me, but not a Detestation. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

The whole Crew were at this time under a general *Disaffection*, and full of very different Projects; and all for want of Action. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 371.

True it is, some slight *disaffection* was shown on two or three occasions, at certain unreasonable conduct of Commodore Hudson. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 88.

The Irish *disaffection* is founded on race antipathy and not on political principle.
Rae, Contemp. Socialism, p. 106.

2†. In a physical sense, disorder; constitutional defect. [Rare.]

The disease took its origin merely from the *disaffection* of the part. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

=Syn. 1. Dissatisfaction, ill will, hostility, disloyalty.

disaffectionate† (dis-ą-fek'shon-āt), *a.* [< *disaffection* + *affectionate*, after F. *désaffectionné* = Sp. *desaficionado* = Pg. *desaffeiçoado* = It. *disaffezionato*.] Not well disposed; lacking affection; unloving.

A beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife.
Hayley, Milton.

disaffirm (dis-ą-fėrm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *affirm*.] 1. To deny; contradict. —2. *law*, to overthrow or annul, as in the reversal of a judicial decision, or where one, having made a contract while an infant, repudiates it after coming of age.

The Supreme Court of the United States has *disaffirmed* the view of the Post-office Department, and affirmed that of the company. *New York Tribune*, XLIII., No. 13819, p. 5.

disaffirmance (dis-ą-fėr'mans), *n.* [< *disaffirm*, after *affirmance*.] 1. Denial or negation of something said or done; refutation.

A demonstration in *disaffirmance* of anything that is affirmed. *Sir M. Hale.*

2. In *law*, overthrow or annulment.

If it had been a *disaffirmance* by law, they must have gone down in solido; but now [in Va.] they may be taxed tempered and qualified as the King saw convenient.
State Trials, The Great Case of Impositions (1606).

disaffirmation (dis-af-ėr-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disaffirm* + *-ation*, after *affirmation*.] The act of disaffirming; disaffirmance. *Imp. Dict.*

disafforest (dis-a-for'est), *v. t.* [< OF. *desaforester*, < ML. *disafforestare*, < *dis-* priv. + ML. *afforestare*, afforest: see *dis-* and *afforest*.] In England, to free from the restrictions of forest laws; reduce from the legal state of a forest to that of common land.

By Charter 9 Henry III. many forests were *disafforested*. *Blackstone.*

The rapid increase of population [in Great Britain] has led to the *disafforesting* of woodland.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 306.

disafforestation (dis-a-for-es-tā'shon), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ation*.] The act or proceeding of disafforesting.

The steady progress of *disafforestation*.
The Athenæum, No. 3150, p. 202.

disafforestment (dis-a-for'est-ment), *n.* [< *disafforest* + *-ment.*] The act of disafforesting, or the state of being disafforested.

The benefit of the *disafforestment* existed only for the owner of the lands. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 409.

disaggregate (dis-ag'rē-gāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disaggregated*, ppr. *disaggregating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *aggregate*. Cf. Sp. *desagregar* = Pg. *desaggregar* = It. *disaggregare*, disaggregate.] To separate into component parts, or from an aggregate; break up the aggregation of.

The particles . . . are not small fragments of iron wire, artificially *disaggregated* from a more considerable mass, but iron precipitated chemically.
G. B. Prescott, Elect. Invent., p. 120.

disaggregation (dis-ag-rē-gā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desagregacion* = Pg. *desaggregação*; as *disaggregate* + *-ion*: see *-ation*.] The act or operation of breaking up an aggregate; the state of being disaggregated.

A further consequence of this *disaggregation* was . . . the necessity for an official building.
L. H. Morgan, Amer. Ethnol., p. 87.

disagio (dis-aj'i-ō or -ā'ji-ō), *n.* [< *dis-* + *agio*.] Discount on a depreciated currency. See *agio*.

disagree (dis-a-grē'), *v. i.* [< F. *désagréer*, displease; as *dis-* priv. + *agree*.] 1. To differ; be not the same or alike; be variant; not to accord or harmonize: as, two ideas or two statements *disagree* when they are not substantially identical, or when they are not exactly alike; the witnesses *disagree*.

The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*: that is, the one not to be the other.
Locke, Human Understanding, IV. i. 4.

They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree* with what they call reason.
Bp. Atterbury.

2. To differ in opinion; be at variance; express contrary views: as, the best judges sometimes *disagree*.

Since in these cases [election of a pastor] unanimity and an entire agreement of hearts and voices is not to be expected, you would at least take care to *disagree* in as decent and friendly and christian a manner as is possible.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxiv.

Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To be in a state of discord or alteration; wrangle; quarrel.

United thus, we will hereafter use
Mutual concession, and the gods, indue'd
By our accord, shall *disagree* no more.
Cowper, Iliad, iv.

4. To conflict in action or effect; be incompatible or unsuitable: as, food that *disagrees* with the stomach. =Syn. 1. To vary (from). — 2. To differ (with), dissent (from). — 3. To bicker, wrangle, squabble, fall out.

disagreeability (dis-a-grē-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disagreeable*: see *-bility*. Cf. OF. *desagreableté*, disagreement.] The quality of being disagreeable; unpleasantness; disagreeableness. [Rare.]

He, long-sighted and observant, had seen through it sufficiently to read all the depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on.
Mme. D'Arblay, Diary, III. 334.

disagreeable (dis-a-grē'a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *desagreable*, F. *désagréable* (= Sp. *desagradable* = Pg. *desagradavel* = It. *sgradevole*), disagreeable, < *des-* priv. + *agreable*, agreeable: see *disagree* and *agreeable*, and cf. *disagree*.] I. *a.* 1. Unsuitable; not conformable; not congruous. [Now rare in this sense.]

Preache you trulye the doctrine whiche you haue receyued, & teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto.
J. Udall, On Mark iv.

No man ought to have the esteem of the rest of the world for any actions which are *disagreeable* to those maxims which prevail as the standards of behaviour in the country wherein he lives. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 75.

Some demon . . . had forced her to a conduct *disagreeable* to her sincerity. *Broome.*

2. Unpleasing; offensive to the mind or to the senses; distasteful; repugnant: as, one's manners may be *disagreeable*; food may be *disagreeable* to the taste.

The long step of the camel causes a very great motion in the riders, which to some is very *disagreeable*.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 181.

That which is *disagreeable* to one is many times agreeable to another, or *disagreeable* in a less degree.
W. Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

=Syn. 2. Unpleasant, distasteful, unwelcome, ungrateful, obnoxious.

II. *n.* A disagreeable thing.

I had all the merit of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*. *Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xiv.

His open and manly style did much to relieve him from *disagreeables*. *Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 422.

disagreeableness (dis-a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disagreeable. (*a*) Unsuitableness; incongruity; contrariety. [Rare.] (*b*) Unpleasantness; offensiveness to the mind or to the senses: as, the *disagreeableness* of another's manners; the *disagreeableness* of a taste, sound, or smell.

Many who have figured Solitude, having set out the most noted properties thereof, have sought to sweeten all they could the *disagreeableness*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. xvi. 1.

disagreeably (dis-a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner or degree; unsuitably; unpleasantly; offensively.

His [Bourdaloue's] style is verbose, he is *disagreeably* full of quotations from the fathers, and he wants imagination. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxix.

disagreeance† (dis-a-grē'ans), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ance*.] Disagreement.

There is no *disagreeance* where is faith in Jesus Christ and consent of mind together in one accord.
J. Udall, On Acts vii.

disagreement (dis-a-grē'ment), *n.* [< *disagree* + *-ment*. Cf. F. *désagrément*, disagreeableness, defect.] 1. Want of agreement; difference, either in form or in essence; dissimilitude; diversity; unlikeness: as, the *disagreement* of two ideas, of two stories, or of any two objects in some respects similar.

These carry . . . plain and evident notes and characters either of *disagreement* or affinity. *Woodward.*

2. Difference of opinion or sentiments.

As touching their several opinions about the necessity of sacraments, . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

To account, by any current hypothesis, for the numberless *disagreements* in men's ideas of right and wrong . . . seems scarcely possible. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 471.

3. Unsuitableness; unfitness; lack of conformity.

From these different relations of different things there necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others. *Clarke*, On the Attributes, xiv.

4. A falling out; a wrangle; contention.

His resignation was owing to a *disagreement* with his brother-in-law and coadjutor, Sir Robert Walpole, which had long subsisted. *Coxe.*

=Syn. 1. *Distinction, Diversity*, etc. (see *difference*); unlikeness, discrepancy. — 4. Variance, misunderstanding, dissension, division, dispute, jarring, clashing, strife.

disallege† (dis-a-lej'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + **alliege* (influenced by *liege*) for **allege*, a verb assumed from *allegiance*.] To alienate from allegiance.

And what greater dividing then by a pernicious and hostile peace to *disallege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?
Milton, Art. of Peace with Irish.

disallow (dis-a-lou'), *v.* [< ME. *disalowen*, < OF. *desalouer*, *desalouer*, *desaloer*, < ML. *disallocare*, mixed with **disallaudare*, written (after OF.) *dsialoudare*, disallow, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *allocare*, assign, allow, L. *allaudare*, praise, ML. approve, allow, < OF. *alouer*, allow: see *dis-* and *allow*[2].] I. *trans.* 1. To refuse or withhold permission to or for; refuse to allow, sanction, grant, or authorize; disapprove: as, to *disallow* items in an account.

It is pitie that those which have authoritie and charge to allow and *disalow* bookes to be printed be no more circumspect herein than they are.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 79.

They *disallowed* self-defence, second marriages, and usury. *Bentley*, Freethinking, § 11.

2. To decline or refuse to receive; reject; disown.

To whom coming as unto a living stone, *disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God, and precious. 1 Pet. ii. 4.

They *disallowed* the five bookes of Moses.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 148.

=Syn. To prohibit, forbid, condemn, set aside, repudiate.

II. *intrans.* To refuse allowance or toleration; withhold sanction.

What follows if we *disallow* of this?
Shak., K. John, i. 1.

He returnes againe to *disallow* of that Reformation which the Covnant vowes, as being the partiall advice of a few Diuines. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiiii.

disallowable (dis-a-lou'a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *allowable*[1].] Not allowable; not to be sanctioned or permitted.

That he [Murē] had vsed dansing in Asia, where he was gouernour for a season, which deed was so *disalowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done, but stifly denied.
Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman, i. 13.

disallowableness (dis-a-lou'a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disallowable. *Ash.*

disallowance (dis-a-lou'ans), *n.* [< *disallow* + *-ance*, after *allowance*[1].] Disapprobation; refusal to admit or sanction; prohibition; rejection.

God accepts of a thing suitable for him to receive, and for us to give, where he does not declare his refusal and *disallowance* of it. *South.*

The *disallowance* of the Anti-Chinese Bill the other day is another source of dissatisfaction to her [British Columbia]. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXXIX. 47.

disally (dis-a-li'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disallied*, ppr. *disallying*. [< *dis-* + *ally*[1].] To disregard or undo the alliance of.

Nor both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1022.

disalternt, *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *altern*.] To refuse to alternate, or to permit in alternation.

But must I ever grind? and must I earn
Nothing but stripes? O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st? *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 4.

disamis (dis'a-mis), *n.* The mnemonic name given by Petrus Hispanus to that mood of the third figure of syllogism of which the major premise is a particular affirmative and the minor premise a universal affirmative proposition. The following is an example: Some acts of homicide are laudable, but all acts of homicide are cruel; therefore, some cruel acts are laudable. The vowels of the word, *i*, *a*, *i*, show the quantity and quality of the propositions; the initial letter, *d*, shows that the mood is to be reduced to *darii*; the two *s*'s show that the major premise and conclusion are to be simply converted in the reduction; and the letter *m* shows that the premises are to be transposed. Thus every letter of the word is significant. See *barbara*.

disanalogal† (dis-a-nal'ō-gal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *analogal*.] Not analogous.

The idea or image of that knowledge which we have in ourselves . . . is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge which is in God.
Sir M. Hale, Works of God.

disanchor† (dis-ang'kor), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anchor*[1].] To free or force from the anchor, as a ship; weigh the anchor of.

The sailfi reised vp, the winde softe gan blow,
Anon *disancred* the shippe in a throw [brief space].
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3360.

disangelical† (dis-an-jel'i-kal), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *angelical*.] Not angelical; carnal; gross.

That learned casuist . . . who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their *disangelical* nature.
Coventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, ii.

disanimate (dis-an'i-māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disanimated*, ppr. *disanimating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *animate*.] 1†. To deprive of life.

That soul and life that is now fled and gone from a lifeless carcase is only a loss to the particular body of compages of matter, which by means thereof is now *disanimated*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 88.

2. To deprive of spirit or courage; discourage; dishearten; deject. [Rare.]

The presence of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it *disanimates* his enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

disanimation (dis-an-i-mā'shon), *n.* [< *disanimate*: see *-ation*.] 1†. Privation of life.

True it is, that a glowworm will afford a faint light almost a daye's space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death and term of *disanimation*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

2. The act of discouraging; depression of spirits. [Rare.]

disannex† (dis-a-neks'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desannexer*; as *dis-* priv. + *annex*.] To separate; disunite; disjoin.

That when the provinces were lost and *disannexed*, and that the king was but king de jure ouer them and not de facto, yet neuertheless the priuilege of naturalizion continued. *State Trials*, Case of the Postnati (1606).

disannul (dis-a-nul'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disannulled*, ppr. *disannulling*. [< *dis-*, here intensive (like *un-* in *unloose*), + *annul*.] 1. To make void; annul; deprive of force or authority; cancel.

Whatsoever laws he (God) hath made they ought to stand, unless himself from Heauen proclaim them *disannulled*, because it is not in man to correct the ordinance of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 10.

Now, trust me, were it not against our laws,
Against my crown, my oath, my dignity,
Which princes, would they, may not *disannul*,
My soul should sue as advocate for thee.
Shak., C. of R., l. 1.

That rude law is torne
And *disannuld*, as too too inhumane.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, Sat. ii.

2. To deprive (of). [Rare.]

Are we *disannulled* of our first sleep, and cheated of our dreams and fantasies? *Middleton*, The Black Book.

disannuller (dis-a-nul'ėr), *n.* One who disannuls, annuls, or cancels.

Another, to her everlasting fame, erected
Two ale-houses of ease: the quarter-sessions
Running against her roundly; in which business
Two of the *disannullers* lost their night-caps.
Fletcher, Tamer Tamed, ii. 5.

disannulment (dis-ą-nul'ment), *n.* [< *disannul* + *-ment*.] Annulment.

disanoint (dis-ą-noint'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *anoint*.] To render invalid the consecration of; deprive of the honor of being anointed.

They have juggled and pattered with the world, banded and borne arms against their king, divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits.
Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

disapparel (dis-ą-par'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disapparelled* or *disapparelled*, ppr. *disapparelling* or *disapparelling*. [< OF. *desapareillier*, *desaparillier*, *desappareiller* (= Sp. *desaparejar* = Pg. *desapparelhar*), < *des-* priv. + *apareiller*, *appareiller*, apparel: see *dis-* and *apparel*, *v.*] To disrobe; strip of raiment.

Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind. *F. Junius*, Sin Stigmatized (1635), p. 81.

disappear (dis-ą-pēr'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desaperer*, < *des-* priv. + *aperer*, appear: see *dis-* and *appear*. Cf. F. *disparaître* (< L. as if **disparescere*), OF. *disaparoistre*, *desaparoistre* = Sp. *desaparecer* = Pg. *desapparecer* (< ML. as if **desaparescere*) = It. *sparire* (< ML. *disparere*: see *disparition*), of similar ult. formation.] 1. To vanish from or pass out of sight; recede from view; cease to appear; be no longer seen.

The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and *disappear*. *Locke.*

This is the way of the mass of mankind in all ages, to be influenced by sudden fears, sudden contrition, sudden earnestness, sudden resolves, which *disappear* as suddenly. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 284.

The black earth yawns: the mortal *disappears*:
Ashes to ashes, dust to dust.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington.

2. To pass out of existence or out of knowledge; cease to exist or to be known: as, the epidemic has *disappeared*.

The Cretaceous Dinosaurs and Cephalopods *disappear* without progeny, though one knows no reason why they might not still live on the Pacific Coast.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 236.

3. To end somewhat gradually or without abrupt termination: as, the path *disappeared* in the depths of the forest; in *entom.*, a line on the wing *disappearing* at the subcostal vein.

disappearance (dis-ą-pēr'ans), *n.* [< *disappear* + *-ance*. Cf. *appearance*.] The act of disappearing; removal or withdrawal from sight or knowledge; a ceasing to appear or to exist: as, the *disappearance* of the sun, or of a race of animals.

A few days after Christ's *disappearance* out of the world, we find an assembly of disciples at Jerusalem, to the number of "about one hundred and twenty."
Paley, Evidences, ii. 9.

disappendency (dis-ą-pen'den-si), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *appendency*.] Detachment from a former connection; separation. *Burn.*

disappoint (dis-ą-point'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desapointer*, *desapointier*, F. *désappointer*, disappoint, < *des-* priv. + *apointer*, appoint: see *dis-* and *appoint*.] 1. To frustrate the desire or expectation of; balk or thwart in regard to something intended, expected, or wished; defeat the aim or will of: as, do not *disappoint* us by staying away; to be *disappointed* in or of one's hopes, or about the weather.

Arise, O Lord, *disappoint* him, cast him down: deliver my soul from the wicked. Ps. xvii. 13.

Being thus *disappointed* of our purpose, we gathered the fruit we found ripe.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 101.

I have such confidence in your reason that I should be greatly *disappointed* if I were to find it wanting.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 474.

2. To defeat the realization or fulfilment of; frustrate; balk; foil; thwart: as, to *disappoint* a man's hopes or plans.

He *disappointeth* the devices of the crafty, so that their hands cannot perform their enterprise. Job v. 12.

Without counsel purposes are *disappointed*. Prov. xv. 22.

3†. To hinder of intended effect; frustrate; foil.

Many times what man doth determine God doth *disappoint*. *T. Sanders*, 1584 (Arber's Eng. Garner, II. 12).

His retiring foe
Shrinks from the wound, and *disappoints* the blow.
Addison.

They endeavour to *disappoint* the good works of the most learned and venerable order of men. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 135.

No prudence of ours could have prevented our late misfortune; but prudence may do much in *disappointing* its effects. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

disappointed (dis-ą-poin'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disappoint*, *v.*] 1. Baffled; balked; thwarted; frustrated: as, a *disappointed* man; *disappointed* hopes.—2. Not appointed or prepared; unprepared or ill-prepared. [Rare.]

Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 5.

disappointing (dis-ą-poin'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disappoint*, *v.*] Causing disappointment; not equal to or falling short of one's expectation; unsatisfactory.

But the place [Gorizia] itself is, considering its history, a little *disappointing*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 48.

disappointment (dis-ą-point'ment), *n.* [< *disappoint* + *-ment*, after F. *désappointement*.] 1. Defeat or failure of expectation, hope, wish, desire, or intention; miscarriage of design or plan: as, he has had many *disappointments* in life.—2. The state of being disappointed or defeated in the realization of one's expectation or intention in regard to some matter, or the resulting feeling of depression, mortification, or vexation.

If we hope for things of which we have not thoroughly considered the value, our *disappointment* will be greater than our pleasure in the fruition of them.
Addison, Spectator.

disappreciate (dis-ą-prē'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappreciated*, ppr. *disappreciating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appreciate*. Cf. Sp. Pg. *desapreciar*.] To fail to appreciate; undervalue. *Imp. Dict.*

disapprobation (dis-ap-rō-bā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désapprobation* = Sp. *desaprobacion* = Pg. *desapprovação* = It. *disapprovazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *approbation*.] The act or state of disapproving; a condemnatory feeling or utterance; disapproval; censure, expressed or unexpressed.

We have ever expressed the most unqualified *disapprobation* of all the steps. *Burke.*

=Syn. *Disapprobation* and *Disapproval* show the same difference as *approbation* and *approval*. See *approbation*.

disapprobatory (dis-ap'rō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disapprobation*, after *approbatory*.] Containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. *Smart.*

disappropriate (dis-ą-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disappropriated*, ppr. *disappropriating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *appropriate*, *v.*] 1. To remove from individual possession or ownership; throw off or aside; get rid of.

How much more law-like were it to assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive! *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

Specifically—2. To sever or separate, as an appropriation; withdraw from an appropriate use.

The appropriations of the several parsonages would have been, by the rules of the common law, *disappropriated*. *Blackstone.*

3. To deprive of appropriated property, as a church; exclude or debar from possession.

disappropriate (dis-ą-prō'pri-āt), *a.* [< *disappropriate*, *v.*] Deprived of appropriation; not possessing appropriated church property. In the Church of England a disappropriate church is one from which the appropriated parsonage, glebe, and tithes are severed.

The appropriation may be severed and the church become *disappropriate*, two ways. *Blackstone.*

disappropriation (dis-ą-prō-pri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *désappropriation* = Pg. *desapropriação*; as *dis-* priv. + *appropriation*.] 1. The act of withdrawing from an appointed use. Specifically—2. The act of alienating church property from the purpose for which it was designed.

disapproval (dis-ą-prō'val), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *approval*.] The act of disapproving; disapprobation; dislike.

There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion. *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, iv.

=Syn. See *disapprobation*.

disapprove (dis-ą-prōv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disapproved*, ppr. *disapproving*. [= F. *désapprouver* = Sp. *desaprobar* = Pg. *desapprovar* = It. *disapprovare*; as *dis-* priv. + *approve*.] I. *trans.* 1. To regard with disfavor; think wrong or reprehensible; censure or condemn in opinion or judgment: now generally followed by *of*: as, to *disapprove of* dancing, or *of* late hours.

I *disapprove* alike
The host whose assiduity extreme
Distresses, and whose negligence offends.
Cowper, Odyssey, xv.

2. To withhold approval from; reject as not approved of; decline to sanction: as, the court *disapproved* the verdict.

II. *intrans.* To express or feel disapprobation.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. *desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*2, *v.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of arms; take the arms or weapons from; take off the armor from: as, he *disarmed* his foe; the prince gave orders to *disarm* his subjects: with *of* before the thing taken away: as, to *disarm* one *of* his weapons.

These justes fynished, euery man withdrew, the kynge was *disarmed*, & at time conuenient he and the queene heard evensong. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., an. 2.

Specifically—2. To reduce to a peace footing, as an army or a navy.—3. To deprive of means of attack or defense; render harmless or defenseless: as, to *disarm* a venomous serpent.

Security *disarms* the best-appointed army. *Fuller.*

4. To deprive of force, strength, means of injuring, or power to terrify; quell: as, to *disarm* rage or passion; religion *disarms* death of its terrors.

His designe was, if it were possible, to *disarme* all, especially of a wise feare and suspition.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Nothing *disarms* censure like self-accusation.
J. T. Trowbridge, Cudjo's Cave, p. 230.

II. *intrans.* To lay down arms; specifically, to reduce armaments to a peace footing; dismiss or disband troops: as, the nations were then *disarming*.

disarmament (dis-är'mą-ment), *n.* [= F. *désarmement* = Sp. *desarmamiento* = Pg. *desarmamento* = It. *disarmamento*, < ML. **disarmamentum*, < *disarmare*, disarm: see *disarm*, and cf. *armament*.] The act of disarming; the reduction of military and naval forces from a war to a peace footing: as, a general *disarmament* is much to be desired.

He [Napoleon], in a fit of irresolution, broached in Berlin the question of mutual *disarmament*.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 489.

disarmature (dis-är'mą-tūr), *n.* [< *disarm* + *-ature*, after *armature*.] The act of disarming or disabling; the act of divesting one's self or another of any equipment; divestiture. [Rare.]

On the universities which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

disarmed (dis-ärmd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disarm*, *v.*]
1†. Unarmed; without arms or weapons.

I hold it good polity not to go *disarmed*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv. 5.

2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är'mėr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-a-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange*.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=Syn. To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment*.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-a-rā'), *v.* [< OF. *desarroer*, *desarreier*, *desarreer*, *desaroyer*, *desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *arroer*, *areier*, etc., *array*: see *dis-* priv. and *array*, *v.* Cf. *deray*.] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 481.

There is no reason to believe that they ever *disapprove* where the thing objected to is the execution of some order unquestionably proceeding from the Emperor.
Broughton.

Rochester, *disapproving* and murmuring, consented to serve. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disapprovingly (dis-ą-prō'ving-li), *adv.* In a disapproving manner; with disapprobation.

disard†, *n.* Same as *dizzard*.

disarm (dis-ärm'), *v.* [< ME. *desarmen*, < OF. *desarmer*, F. *désarmer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *desarmar* = It. *disarmare*, < ML. *disarmare*, disarm, < L. *dis-* priv. + *armare*, arm: see *dis-* and *arm*2, *v.*]

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2. Stripped of arms; deprived of means of attack or defense.

Elsewhere he saw where Troilus defy'd
Achilles, and unequal combat try'd,
Then where the boy *disarm'd*, with loosen'd reins,
Was by his horses hurry'd o'er the plains.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

3. In *her.*, without claws, teeth, or beak: an epithet applied to an animal or a bird of prey.

disarmer (dis-är'mėr), *n.* One who disarms.

disarrange (dis-a-rānj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarranged*, ppr. *disarranging*. [< OF. *desarrenger*, F. *désarranger* = Pg. *desarranjar*, disarrange, disarray; as *dis-* + *arrange*.] To put out of order; unsettle or disturb the order or arrangement of; derange.

This circumstance *disarranges* all our established ideas.
T. Warton.

We could hardly alter one word, or *disarrange* one member without spoiling it. Few sentences are to be found more finished or more happy. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xx.

=Syn. To disorder, derange, confuse.

disarrangement (dis-a-rānj'ment), *n.* [< *disarrange* + *-ment*.] The act of disarranging, or the state of being disarranged.

In his opinion, the very worst part of the example set is in the late assumption of citizenship by the army, and the whole of the arrangement or rather *disarrangement* of their military. *Burke*, The Army Estimates.

disarray (dis-a-rā'), *v.* [< OF. *desarroer*, *desarreier*, *desarreer*, *desaroyer*, *desarroyer*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *arroer*, *areier*, etc., *array*: see *dis-* priv. and *array*, *v.* Cf. *deray*.] I. *trans.* 1. To undress or disrobe; divest, as of clothes or attributes.

Vanities and little instances of sin . . . *disarray* a man's soul of his virtue. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 481.

Departing found,
Half *disarray'd* as to her rest, the girl.
Tennyson, Geraint.

The forest, *disarrayed*
By chill November.
O. W. Holmes, An Old Year Song.

2. To throw into disorder; rout, as troops.

Great Amythaon, who with fiery steeds
Oft *disarrayed* the foes in battle ranged.
Fenton, Odyssey, xi.

II. *intrans.* To undress or strip one's self.

disarray (dis-ə-rā'), *n.* [< ME. *disaray, diéray, desray,* < OF. **desarroi, desarrot, desroi,* F. *désarroi,* disorder; from the verb: see *disarray, v.*, and cf. *deray, n.*, and *array, n.*] **1.** Disorder; confusion; loss or want of array or regular order.

Disarray and shameful rout ensue. *Dryden*, Fables.

He proceeded to put his own household effects into that perfunctory and curious *disarray* which the masculine mind accounts order. *The Atlantic*, LXI. 669.

2. Imperfect attire; undress.

And him behynd a wicked Hag did stalke,
In ragged robes and filthy *disaray*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. iv. 4.

Clad in a strange *disarray* of civilized and savage costume. *Hawthorne*, Scarlet Letter, iii.

disarticulate (dis-är-tik'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disarticulated*, ppr. *disarticulating*. [< *dis-* + *articulate;* cf. F. *désarticuler.*] To divide, separate, or sunder the joints of.

Their [the trustees of the British Museum's] most liberal and unfettered permission of examining, and, when necessary, *disarticulating* the specimens in the magnificent collection of Cirripedes. *Darwin*, Cirripedia, Pref.

Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 302.

disarticulation (dis-är-tik-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *désarticulation;* as *dis-* + *articulation.*] Division of the ligaments of a joint, so as to amputate at that point; amputation at a joint.

disassent† (dis-ə-sent'), *n.* [< ME. *disasenten,* < OF. *desassentir,* < *des-* priv. + *assentir,* assent: see *dis-* and *assent.*] Dissent.

But whether he departed without the Frenche kynge's consent or *disassent*, he, deceased in his expectacion, and in maner in dispayre, returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. *Hall*, Hen. VII., an. 7.

disassent† (dis-ə-sent'), *v. i.* To refuse to assent.

All the most of the mighty, with a mayn wille,
Dyssaisent to the dede, demyt hit for noght.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9360.

disassenter† (dis-ə-sen'tėr), *n.* One who refuses to assent or concur; a dissenter.

Thirdly, the alledging the noting of the names of the *dissenters* could not at the first be conceived to imply an officious prying into the gesture of the prince, but rather a loyal fear of incurring the king's displeasure.
State Trials, Lord Balmerino, an. 1634.

disassiduity† (dis-as-i-dū'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *assiduity.*] Want of assiduity or care; want of attention; inattention; carelessness.

But he came in, and went out; and, through *disassiduity*, drew the curtain between himself and light of her [Queen Elizabeth's] favour. *Sir R. Naunton*, Fragmenta Regalia.

disassociate (dis-ə-sō'shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disassociated*, ppr. *disassociating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *associate.* Cf. F. *désassocier* = Sp. *desasociar.* Cf. *dissociate.*] To dissociate; sever or separate from association.

Our mind . . . *disassociating* herself from the body.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 680.

Aphasia, whether amnesic or ataxic, may, but seldom does, exist *disassociated* from absolute insanity.
Encyc. Brit., II. 171.

disassociation (dis-ə-sō-si-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *disassociate:* see *-ation.*] The act of disassociating, or the state of being disassociated; dissociation.

M. Reimann believes that there is *disassociation* of the elements of the alum. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 59.

disaster (di-zäs'tėr), *n.* [< OF. *desastre,* F. *désastre* = Pr. *desastre* = Sp. Pg. *desastre* = It. *disastro,* disaster, misfortune, < L. *dis-,* here equiv. to E. *mis-,* ill, + *astrum* (> It. Sp. Pg. *astro* = Pr. F. *astre*), a star (taken in the astrological sense of 'destiny, fortune, fate': cf. MI. *astrum sinistrum,* misfortune, lit. unlucky star; Pr. *benastre,* good fortune, *malastre,* ill fortune; G. *unstern,* 'evil star'; E. *ill-starred,* etc.), < Gr. ἀστρον, a star: see *aster.*] **1†.** An unfavorable aspect of a star or planet; an ill portent; a blast or stroke of an unfavorable planet.

As stars with trains of fire and dews of blood,
Disasters in the sun. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1.

2. Misfortune; mishap; calamity; any unfortunate event; especially, a sudden or great misfortune: a word used with much latitude, but most appropriately for some unforeseen event of a very distressing or overwhelming nature.

Whilst these Things went on prosperously in France, a great *Disaster* fell out in England.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 182.

Nor will it be less my duty faithfully to record *disasters* mingled with triumphs, and great national crimes and follies far more humiliating than any *disaster*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., i.

=Syn. 2. *Calamity, Catastrophe,* etc. (see *misfortune*); blow, stroke, reverse.

disaster† (di-zäs'tėr), *v. t.* [< *disaster, n.*] **1.** To blast by the stroke of an unlucky planet. *Spenser.*—**2.** To injure; afflict.

In his own . . . fields the swain
Disaster'd stands. *Thomson*, Winter.

3. To blemish; disfigure.

The holes where eyes should be, which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks. *Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7.

disasterly† (di-zäs'tėr-li), *adv.* [< *disaster* + *-ly*2.] Disastrously.

Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues,
Which still is grounded on poor ladies' wrongs,
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess.
Drayton, Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

disastrous (di-zäs'trus), *a.* [= F. *désastreux* = Sp. Pg. *desastroso* = It. *disastroso;* as *disaster* + *-ous.*] **1.** Gloomy; dismal; threatening disaster.

As when the sun, . . .
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds.
Milton, P. L., i. 597.

Drawing down the dim *disastrous* brow
That o'er him hung, he kiss'd it.
Tennyson, Balin and Balan.

2. Ruinous; unfortunate; calamitous; occasioning great distress or injury: as, the day was *disastrous;* the battle proved *disastrous.*

The nine and twentieth of June, the King held a great Just and Triumph at Westminster, but a *disastrous* Seafight was upon the Water, where one Gates, a Gentleman, was drowned in his Harness. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 284.

Fly the pursuit of my *disastrous* love. *Dryden.*

The insurrectionary force suffered a *disastrous*, though, fortunately, a comparatively bloodless defeat.
Dicey, Victor Emmanuel, p. 43.

disastrously (di-zäs'trus-li), *adv.* Very distressingly; calamitously; ruinously.

Ill health lessened his [Hood's] power to work, and kept him poor, and poverty in turn reacted *disastrously* upon his health. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 89.

The war went on *disastrously* for the overmatched Danes.
Lowe, Bismarck, I. 335.

disastrousness (di-zäs'trus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disastrous. *Bailey*, 1727.

disattire† (dis-ə-tīr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attire,* n.] To disarray; undress. *Spenser.*

disattune (dis-ə-tūn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disattuned*, ppr. *disattuning.* [< *dis-* priv. + *attune.*] To put out of tune or harmony. *Bulwer.*

disaugment (dis-âg-ment'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *augment.*] To diminish or lessen. [Rare.]

There should I find that everlasting treasure
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

disauthorize (dis-â' thọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disauthorized*, ppr. *disauthorizing.* [= OF. *desautoriser, desauthoriser,* F. *désautoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desautorizar* = It. *disautorizzare;* as *dis-* priv. + *authorize.*] To deprive of credit or authority; discredit. *W. Wotton.* [Rare.]

disavail† (dis-ə-vāl'), *v. t.* **1.** To injure; prejudice. *Lydgate.*—**2.** To avail; help. *Paston Letters*, III. 23.

disavail† (dis-ə-vāl'), *n.* Injury. *Lydgate.*

disavaunce†, *v. t.* See *disadvance.*

disaventure†, *n.* See *disadventure.*

disavouch† (dis-ə-vouch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *avouch.*] To disavow.

Neither believing this, because Luther affirmed it, nor disapproving that, because Calvin hath *disavouched* it.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, i. 5.

disavow (dis-ə-vou'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desavouen,* < OF. *desavouer,* F. *désavouer,* disavow, < *des-* priv. + *avouer,* avow: see *avow*1.] **1.** To disown; disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or connection with; repudiate; deny concurrence in or approval of; refuse to own or acknowledge; disclaim.

Which of all those oppressive Acts or Impositions did he ever disclaime or *disavow*, till the fatal aw of this Parliament hung ominously over him? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, i.

If I am to be a beggar, it shall never make me a rascal, or induce me to *disavow* my principles.
Goldsmith, Vicar, ii.

Kings may say, we cannot trust this ambassador's undertaking, because his senate may *disavow* him.
Brougham.

disbark

France *disavowed* the expedition, and relinquished all pretensions to Florida. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 62.

2†. To deny; disprove.

Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth,
Or *disavow* my blood Plantagenet's. *Ford.*

disavowal (dis-ə-vou'al), *n.* [< *disavow* + *-al,* after *avowal.*] Denial; disowning; rejection; repudiation.

An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear.
Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe.

disavowance† (dis-ə-vou'ans), *n.* [< OF. *desavouance,* < *desavouer,* disavow: see *disavow* and *-ance.*] Disavowal.

The very corner stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and *disavowance* of this point (the pope's supremacy). *South*, Works, VI. i.

disavower (dis-ə-vou'ėr), *n.* One who disavows.

disavowment (dis-ə-vou'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desavouement,* < *desavouer,* disavow: see *disavow* and *-ment.*] Denial; a disowning.

For as touching the Tridentine History, his holiness (says the Cardinal) will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof. *Sir H. Wotton*, Letter to the Regius Professor.

disband (dis-band'), *v.* [< OF. *desbander, desbender,* F. *débander* (= It. *disbandare, sbandare*), untie, loosen, scatter, disband, < *des-* priv. + *bander,* tie: see *dis-* and *band*3, *v.* The senses of the E. *disband* involve a ref. to *band*1, *band*2, and *band*3.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To release from a bond, restriction, or connection of any kind; unbind; set free.

What savage bull, *disbanded* from his stall,
Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make?
Stirling, Aurora, st. 4.

2. To break up the band or company of; dismiss or dissociate from united service or action; especially, to discharge in a body from military service: as, to *disband* an orchestra or a society; to *disband* troops, a regiment, or an army.

This course [retrenchment] *disbanded* many trades; no merchant, no cook, no lawyer, no flatterer, no divine, no astrologer, was to be found in Lacedæmonia.
Penn, No Cross, No Crown, ii.

3. To dismiss or separate from a band or company; dissociate from a band: as, a *disbanded* soldier.

After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be *disbanded;* and then the Village where he was born must send another man to serve in his room.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 71.

I come, . . . bidding him
Disband himself, and scatter all his powers.
Tennyson, Geraint.

4†. To break up the constitution of; disintegrate; destroy.

Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge was created upon that occasion; and when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated. *Woodward.*

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To be released from a bond, restriction, or connection; become disunited, separated, or dissolved.

When both rocks and all things shall *disband.*
G. Herbert.

We use not to be so pertinacious in any pious resolutions, but our purposes *disband* upon the sense of the first violence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 84.

Human society may *disband.* *Tillotson.*

2. To retire from united service or action; separate; break up: as, the army *disbanded* at the close of the war; the society *disbanded* on the loss of its funds.

Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding.* *Bacon.*

disbandment (dis-band'ment), *n.* [< *disband* + *-ment.*] The act of disbanding, or the state of being disbanded.

The *disbandment* of a considerable part of the great army of mercenaries. *The American*, V. 279.

disbar (dis-bär'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbarred*, ppr. *disbarring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bar*1. Cf. *debar.*] In *law*, to expel from the bar, as a barrister; strike off from the roll of attorneys.

disbark1 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bark*2.] To strip off the bark of; divest of bark.

The wooden houses, whose walls are made of *fir*-trees (unsquared and only *disbarked*). *Boyle*, Works, II. 780.

disbark2 (dis-bärk'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbarquer,* F. *débarquer* (> also E. *debark*, q. v.), < *des-* priv. + *barque,* bark: see *bark*3, and cf. *disembark.*] To disembark. [Rare.]

The ship we moor on these obscure abodes;
Disbark the sheep an off'ring to the Gods.
Pope, Odyssey, xi.

disbarment (dis-bär'ment), *n.* [< *disbar* + *-ment.*] The act of disbarring, or the state of being disbarred.

disbase† (dis-bās'), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, taken as equiv. to *de-*, + *base*[1]; a var. of *debase.*] To debase. [Rare.]

> First will I die in thickest of my foe,
> Before I will *disbase* mine honour so.
> *Greene*, Alphonsus, v.

disbecome† (dis-bē-kum'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *become.*] To misbecome.

> Anything that may *disbecome*
> The place on which you sit.
> *Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

disbelief (dis-bē-lēf'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *belief.*] 1. Positive unbelief; the conviction that a proposition or statement for which credence is demanded is not true.

> Our belief or *disbelief* of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. *Tillotson.*
>
> So
> Did I stand question, and make answer, still
> With the same result of smiling *disbelief.*
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 317.

Atheism is a *disbelief* in the existence of God – that is, a *disbelief* in any regularity in the Universe to which a man must conform himself under penalties.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXII. 608.

2. A negation or denial of the truth of some particular thing. [Rare.]

> Nugatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with. *I. Taylor.*

=Syn. 1. *Disbelief, Unbelief,* incredulity, distrust, skepticism, infidelity. *Disbelief* is more commonly used to express an active mental opposition which does not imply a blameworthy disregard of evidence. *Unbelief* may be a simple failure to believe from lack of evidence or knowledge; but its theological use has given it also the force of wilful opposition to truth.

> No sadder proof can be given by a man of his own littleness than a *disbelief* in great men.
> *Carlyle*, Hero-Worship, I.

A *disbelief* in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 37.

> I obtained mercy because I did it ignorantly in *unbelief.*
> 1 Tim. i. 13.

Belief consists in accepting the affirmations of the soul; *unbelief*, in denying them. *Emerson*, Montaigne.

disbelieve (dis-bē-lēv'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disbelieved*, ppr. *disbelieving.* [< *dis-* priv. + *believe.*] **I.** *trans.* To reject the truth or reality of; hold to be untrue or non-existent; refuse to credit.

> Such who profess to *disbelieve* a future state are not always equally satisfied with their own reasonings.
> *Bp. Atterbury.*
>
> I *disbelieve* that any one who is not himself full of love and tenderness has ever, since the world began, yet transmitted to another soul the truth that God is love.
> *F. P. Cobbe*, Ministry of Religion, p. 257.

II. *intrans.* Not to believe; to deny the truth of any position; refuse to believe in some proposition or statement; especially, to refuse belief in a divine revelation.

> As doubt attacked faith, unbelief has avenged faith by destroying doubt. Men cease to doubt when they *disbelieve* outright. *Cardinal Manning.*

disbeliever (dis-bē-lē'vėr), *n.* One who disbelieves; one who refuses belief; one who denies the truth of some proposition or statement; an unbeliever.

> An humble soul is frighted into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the *disbeliever* out of the Church.
> *Watts.*

=Syn. *Unbeliever, Skeptic,* etc. See *infidel.*

disbench (dis-bench'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bench.*] 1. To drive from, or cause to leave, a bench or seat. [Rare.]

> Sir, I hope my words *disbench'd* you not.
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.

2. In *Eng. law*, to deprive of the status and privileges of a bencher.

disbend (dis-bend'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbender*, < ML. *disbendare*, unbend, loosen; in E. as if *dis-* priv. + *bend*[1]. Cf. *disband.*] To unbend; relax; hence, figuratively, to render unfit for efficient action. [Rare.]

> As liberty a courage doth impart,
> So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart.
> *Stirling*, Julius Cæsar, cho. 3.

disbind† (dis-bīnd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bind.* Cf. *disbend* and *disband.*] To unbind; loosen.

> Nay, how dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God, which the Christian church from her first beginnings durst not doe?
> *J. Mede*, Discourses, i. 2.

disblame† (dis-blām'), *v. t.* [< ME. *desblamen*, < OF. *desblasmer, desblamer*, excuse, < *des-* priv. + *blasmer, blamer*, blame: see *dis-* and *blame.*] To exonerate from blame.

> *Desblameth* me if any worde be lame,
> For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 17.

disbloom (dis-blōm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bloom.*] To deprive of bloom or blossoms. [Rare.]

> A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [grave-diggers], but sophisticated and *disbloomed.*
> *R. L. Stevenson.*

disbodied† (dis-bod'id), *a.* [Pp. of **disbody*, equiv. to *disembody.*] Disembodied.

> They conceive that the *disbodyed* soules shall return from their inactive and silent recesse, and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared ayre.
> *Glanville*, Pre-existence of Souls, xiv.

disbord† (dis-bōrd'), *v. i.* [< OF. *desborder*, F. *déborder*, which, however, has not the exact sense of 'disembark,' but means 'overthrow, go beyond, naut. sheer off, get clear,' < *des-* priv. + *bord*, edge, border, board, etc.] To disembark.

> And in the arm'd ship, with a wel-wreath'd cord,
> They streightly bound me, and did all *disbord*
> To shore to supper. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xiv.

disboscation† (dis-bos-kā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *disboscatio(n-)*, < *dis-* priv. + *boscus*, a wood: see *boscage, bush*[1].] The act of disforesting; the act of converting woodland into arable land. *Scott.*

disbosom (dis-bůz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bosom.*] To make known, as a secret matter; unbosom.

> Home went Violante and *disbosomed* all.
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 118.

disbourgeon, *v. t.* See *disburgeon.*

disbowel (dis-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disboweled, disbowelled*, ppr. *disboweling, disbowelling.* [< ME. *disboweilen* (spelled *dysbowaylyn* —Prompt. Parv.); < *dis-* priv. + *bowel.*] To disembowel: usually in a figurative sense.

> A great Oke drie and dead,. . .
> Whose foote in ground hath left but feeble holde,
> But halfe *disbowel'd* lies above the ground.
> *Spenser*, Ruins of Rome, st. 28.
>
> Nor the *disbowelled* earth explore
> In search of the forbidden ore.
> *Addison*, tr. of Horace's Odes, iii. 3.
>
> 'Twas hull, 'twas mitred Minotaur,
> A dead *disbowelled* mystery.
> *D. G. Rossetti*, The Burden of Nineveh.

disbrain (dis-brān'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *brain.*] To deprive of the brain; remove the brain from. [Rare.]

> If the cerebrum were removed, then all energy was transposed into reflex movement, and consequently *disbrained* and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements than did such animals as possessed this secondary derivation. *Nature*, XXX. 260.

disbranch (dis-brānch'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desbrancher, desbranchir*, disbranch, < *des-* priv. + *branche*, branch: see *dis-* and *branch.*] 1. To cut off or separate the branches of, as a tree; prune. [Rare.]

> Such as are newly planted need not be *disbranched.* Hill the sap begins to stir. *Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense.

2. To sever or remove, as a branch or an offshoot. [Rare.]

> She that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
> From her material sap, perforce must wither,
> And come to deadly use. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2.

disbud (dis-bud'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbudded*, ppr. *disbudding.* [< *dis-* priv. + *bud*[1].] To deprive of buds or shoots; remove the unnecessary buds of, as a tree or vine. This is done for the needs of training, and in order that there may be more space and nourishment for the development of those buds which are allowed to remain.

disburden (dis-bėr'dn), *v.* [Also *disburthen*; < *dis-* priv. + *burden*[1], *burthen*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To remove a burden from; rid of a burden; relieve of anything weighty, oppressive, or annoying; disencumber; unburden; unload.

> My meditations . . . will, I hope, be more calm, being thus *disburdened.* *Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> The Ship having *disburdened* her selfe of 70 persons, . . . Captaine Newport with 120 chosen men . . . set forward for the discovery of Monacan.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 196.
>
> How have thy travels
> *Disburthen'd* thee abroad of discontents?
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.
>
> When we have new perception, we shall gladly *disburden* the memory of its hoarded treasures as old rubbish.
> *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 59.

2. To lay off or aside as oppressive or annoying; get rid of; relieve one's self of.

> *Disburden* all thy cares on me. *Addison.*

=Syn. 1. To disencumber, free, lighten, discharge, disemburrass.

II. *intrans.* To ease the mind; be relieved.

> Adam . . .
> Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint.
> *Milton*, P. L., x. 719.

disburgeon (dis-bėr'jọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *burgeon.*] To strip of buds or burgeons. Also spelled *disbourgeon.*

> When the vine beginneth to put out leaves and looke green, fall to *disburgeoning.* *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

disburse (dis-bėrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disbursed*, ppr. *disbursing.* [< OF. *desbourser*, F. *débourser* (whence also *déburse*, q. v.), (= It. *sborsare*), < *des-*, apart, + *bourse*, a purse: see *dis-* and *burse, bourse, purse.*] To pay out, as money; spend or lay out; expend.

> The twelve men stuck at it, and said, Except he would *disburse* twelve crowns, they would find him guilty.
> *Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

To meet the necessary expenses, large sums must be collected and *disbursed.* *Calhoun*, Works, I. 18.

disburse† (dis-bėrs'), *n.* [< *disburse, v.*] A payment or disbursement.

> The annual rent to be received for all those lands after 20 years would abundantly pay the public for the first *disburse.* *Defoe*, Tour thro' Great Britain, I. 242.

disbursement (dis-bėrs'ment), *n.* [= F. *déboursement* = It. *sborsamento*; as *disburse* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of paying out or expending, as money.

> It is scarcely desirable that the Government whip should be supplied with even ten thousand a year for *disbursement*, as he thinks proper in the capacity as a party manager. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XL. 133.

2. Money paid out; an amount or sum expended, as from a trust or a corporate or public fund: as, the *disbursements* of the treasury, or of an executor or a guardian.

disburser (dis-bėr'sėr), *n.* One who pays out or disburses money.

disburthen (dis-bėr'ŦHn), *v.* See *disburden.*

disc, *n.* See *disk.*

discage (dis-kāj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discaged*, ppr. *discaging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cage.*] To take out of a cage. [Rare.]

> Until she let me fly *discaged*, to sweep
> In ever-highering eagle-circles up.
> *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

discal (dis'kal), *a.* [< *disc, disk,* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to a disk in any way; like a disk; discoidal.—**2.** On the disk or central part of a surface. In ichthyology, applied specifically by Gill to the teeth of the lampreys on the surface of the subcircular oral disk between the mouth and the teeth, concentric with the periphery of the disk.—**Discal cell**, in *entom.*, a round spot behind the middle of the wing, seen in most species of the lepidopterous family *Noctuidæ.* Also called *orbicular spot.*

discalceate (dis-kal'sē-āt), *v. t.* [= F. *déchaussé*, < L. *discalceatus*, unshod, < *dis-* priv. + *calceatus*, shod, pp. of *calcearе*, shoe: see *dis-* and *calceate.*] To pull or strip off the shoes or sandals from. *Cockeram.*

discalceation† (dis-kal-sē-ā'shọn), *n.* [< *discalceate*: see *-ation.*] The act of pulling off the shoes or sandals.

> The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals, is conceived . . . not to have been done, as by that means keeping their beds clean.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

discalced (dis-kalst'), *a.* [< L. *discalceatus*, unshod: see *discalceate.*] Without shoes; unshod; barefooted: specifically applied to a branch of the Carmelite monks known as *Discalceati* (the barefooted).

discampt (dis-kamp'), *v. t.* [< OF. *descamper*, < *des-* priv. + *camp*, camp: see *dis-* and *camp*[2]. Cf. *decamp.*] To force from a camp; force to abandon a camp. *Minsheu.*

> No enemie put he ever to flight, but he *discamped* him and draue him out of the field (quin castris exueret).
> *Holland*, tr. of Suetonius, p. 242.

discander†, *v. i.* A corrupt form, found only in the passage from Shakspere (A. and C., iii. 11) cited under *discandy.*

discandy† (dis-kan'di), *v. i.* [Appar. < *dis-* priv. + *candy*[1], *v.*; i. e., melt out of a candied or solid state.] To melt; dissolve.

> Fortune and Antony part here; even here
> Do we shake hands. All come to this? The hearts
> That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
> Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
> On blossoming Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 10.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* [var. *discandering*—Knight] of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 11.

discant (dis'kant), *n.* See *descant.*

discapacitate (dis-kā-pas'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discapacitated*, ppr. *discapacitating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *capacitate.*] To incapacitate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discard (dis-kärd'), *v.* [= Sp. Pg. *descartar* = It. *scartare*, discard, reject, dismiss; as *dis-*

+ card[3]. Cf. *discard.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. In *card-playing:* (*a*) In some games, to throw aside or reject from the hand, as a card dealt to the player which by the laws of the game is not needed or can be exchanged. (*b*) In other games, as whist, to throw away on a trick, as a card (not a trump) of a different suit from that led, when one cannot follow suit and cannot or does not wish to trump.

Having see, king, queen, and knave of a suit not led, you would *discard* the ace. *Pole*, Whist, v.

2. To dismiss, as from service or employment; cast off.

They blame the favourites, and think it nothing extraordinary that the queen should . . . resolve to *discard* them. *Swift.*

Their [the Hydes'] sole crime was their religion; and for this crime they had been *discarded.*
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. To thrust away; reject: as, to *discard* prejudices.

I am resolv'd: grief, I *discard* thee now;
Anger and fury in thy place must enter.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

Still, though earth and man *discard* thee,
Doth thy Heavenly Father guard thee.
Whittier, Mogg Megone, iii.

=Syn. 2. To turn away, discharge.

II. *intrans.* In *card-playing*, to throw cards out of the hand. See I.

In *discarding* from a suit of which you have full command, it is a convention to throw away the highest.
Pole, Whist, iv.

discard (dis-kärd′), *n.* [< *discard, v.*] 1. In *card-playing:* (*a*) The act of throwing out of the hand such cards as are unnecessary in the game, or of playing, as in whist, a card not a trump of a different suit from that led.

In the modern game, your first *discard* should be from a weak or short suit. *Pole*, Whist, ii.

(*b*) The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

The *discard* must be placed face downwards on the table, apart from the stock and from the adversary's *discard.*
Cavendish, Whist.

Hence — 2. One who or that which is cast out or rejected. [Rare.]

The *discard* of society, living mainly on strong drink, fed with affronts, a fool, a thief, the comrade of thieves.
R. L. Stevenson, Pulvis et Umbra.

discardment (dis-kärd′ment), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ment.*] The act of discarding. [Rare.]

Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment.* *Science*, VII. 296.

discardure (dis-kär′dūr), *n.* [< *discard* + *-ure.*] A discarding; dismissal; rejection. [Rare.]

In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion? *Hayter*, On Hume's Dialogues (1780), p. 38.

discarnate† (dis-kär′nāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *carnatus*, of flesh, fleshy, fat, corpulent, < L. *caro* (*carn-*), flesh. Cf. *incarnate.*] Stripped of flesh; fleshless.

A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones.
Glanville, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xv.

discase (dis-kās′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discased*, ppr. *discasing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *case*[2].] To take the case or covering from; unease; strip; undress.

Discase thee instantly, . . . and change garments with this gentleman. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

discastert, *v. t.* See *disseaster.*

discelvable†, *a.* See *deceivable. Chaucer.*

disceptation† (dis-ep-tā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *disceptation* = Sp. *disceptacion* = Pg. *disceptação*, < L. *disceptatio(n-)*, < *disceptare*, pp. *disceptatus*, dispute, prop. settle a dispute, determine, < *dis-*, apart, + *captare*, freq. of *capere*, pp. *captus*, take, seize.] Controversy.

The proposition is . . . such as ought not to be admitted in any science, or any *disceptation.*
Barrow, Works, II. xii.

disceptator† (dis′ep-tā-tọr), *n.* [< L. *disceptator*, < *disceptare* dispute: see *disceptation.*] A disputant.

The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age would, at the persuasion of illiterate persons, turn their ergo into ameu to the evangelical philosopher. *Cowley*, Essays, xxix.

discepter†, *v. t.* See *disscepter.*

discern (di-zėrn′), *v.* [< ME. *discernen*, < OF. *discerner, descerner, discerndr*, F. *discerner* = Sp. Pg. *discernir* = It. *discernere, scernere*, < L. *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, sepa ate, divide, distinguish, discern, < *dis-*, apart + *cernere* = Gr. κρίνειν, separate: see *certain, critic*, etc. Hence *discreet, discrete*, etc.] **I.** † *trans.* 1. To distinguish; perceive the difference between (two or more things); discriminate.

Discern thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee. Gen. xxxi. 32.

For as an angel of God, so is my lord the king to *discern* good and bad. 2 Sam. xiv. 17.

How easy is a noble spirit *discerned*
From harsh and sulphurous matter, that flies out
In contumelies! *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 1.

They are like men who have lost the faculty of *discerning* colours, and who never, by any exercise of reason, can make out the difference between white and black.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 234.

2†. To indicate or constitute the difference between; show the distinction between.

The only thing that *discerneth* the child of God from the wicked is this faith, trust, and hope in God's goodness, through Christ.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 138.

The coward and the valiant man must fall,
Only the cause, and manner how, *discerns* them.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

3. To see distinctly; separate mentally from the general mass of objects occupying the field of vision; perceive by the eye; descry.

I *discerned* among the youths a young man void of understanding. Prov. vii. 7.

For though our eyes can nought but colours see,
Yet colours give them not their powre of sight;
So, though these fruits of sense her objects be,
Yet she *discernes* them by her proper light.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Telpeum.

Bellonius reports that the dores thereof [Sancta Sophia] are in number equall to the days of the yeare; whereas if it hath five, it hath more by one then by me *discerned.* *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 25.

It being dark, they could not see the make of our Ship, nor very well *discern* what we were.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 301.

4. To discover by the intellect; gain knowledge of; become aware of; distinguish.

A wise man's heart *discerneth* both time and judgment. Eccl. viii. 5.

The nature of justice can be more easily *discerned* in a state than in one man. *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., I. 4.

To *discern* our immortality is necessarily connected with fear and trembling and repentance, in the case of every Christian. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 17.

=Syn. 3 and **4.** To perceive, recognize, mark, note, espy, descry.

II. *intrans.* 1. To perceive a difference or distinction; make or establish a distinction; discriminate: as, to *discern* between truth and falsehood.

Another faculty we may take notice of in our minds is that of *discerning* and distinguishing between the several ideas it has. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xi. 1.

The Philosopher whose discoveries now dazzle us could not once *discern* between his right hand and his left.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 116.

2†. To see; penetrate by the eye.

On the north side there was such a precipice as they could scarce *discern* to the bottom.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 81.

3†. To have judicial cognizance: with *of.*

It *discerneth of* forces, frauds, crimes various, *of* stellionate, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually perpetrated. *Bacon.*

Most of the magistrates (though they *discerned of* the offence clothed with all these circumstances) would have been more moderate in their censure.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 380.

discernable† (di-zėr′na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *discernable*, F. *discernable;* as *discern* + *-able.*] See *discernible.*

discernance† (di-zėr′nans), *n.* [< *discern* + *-ance.*] Discernment. *Nares.*

discerner (di-zėr′nėr), *n.* 1. One who discerns; one who observes or perceives.

He was a great observer and *discerner* of men's natures and humours. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

2†. That which distinguishes or separates; that which serves as a ground or means of discrimination.

The word of God is quick and powerful, . . . a *discerner* of the thoughts and intents of the heart. Heb. iv. 12.

discernible (di-zėr′ni-bl), *a.* [= It. *discernibile, discernevole*, < LL. *discernibilis*, discernible, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern.*] Capable of being discerned; perceivable; observable; distinguishable. Formerly sometimes spelled *discernable.*

There are some Cracks *discernable* in the white Varnish.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 5.

Too many traces of the bad habits the soldiers had contracted were *discernible* till the close of the war.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xvii.

=Syn. Perceptible, perceivable, noticeable, apparent, visible.

discernibleness (di-zėr′ni-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being discernible. *Johnson.*

discernibly (di-zėr′ni-bli), *adv.* In a manner to be discerned; distinguishably; perceptibly. *Hammond.*

discerning (di-zėr′ning), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discern, v.*] Having power to discern; discriminating; penetrating; acute: as, a *discerning* man; a *discerning* mind.

This hath been maintained not only by warm enthusiasts, but by cooler and more *discerning* heads.
Sp. Atterbury.

A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise;
But every man has not *discerning* eyes.
Dryden, Art of Poetry, iii. 801.

True modesty is a *discerning* grace,
And only blushes in the proper place.
Cowper, Conversation.

discerningly (di-zėr′ning-li), *adv.* With discernment; acutely; with judgment; skilfully.

Poets, to give a loose to a warm fancy, are generally too apt not only to expatiate in their similes, but introduce them too frequently. These two errors Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided. *Garth*, tr. of Ovid, Pref.

discernment (di-zėrn′ment), *n.* [< F. *discernement* = Sp. *discernimiento* = Pg. *discernimento* = It. *discernimento, scernimento;* as *discern* + *-ment.*] 1. The act of discerning.

It is in the *discernment* of place, of time, and of person that the inferior artists fail. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

2. Acuteness of judgment; discrimination; a considerable power of perceiving differences in regard to matters of moment and consequence: as, the errors of youth often proceed from the want of *discernment;* also, the faculty of distinguishing; the exercise of this faculty.

The third operation of the mind is *discernment*, which expresses simply the separation of our ideas. *J. D. Morell.*

=Syn. 2. *Penetration, Discrimination, Discernment*, judgment, intelligence, acuteness, acumen, clear-sightedness, sagacity, shrewdness, insight. *Penetration*, or insight, goes to the heart of a subject, reads the inmost character, etc. *Discrimination* marks the differences in what it finds. *Discernment* combines both these ideas.

An observing glance of the most shrewd *penetration* shot from under the penthouse of his shaggy dark eyebrows.
Scott, Kenilworth, xvii.

Of simultaneous smells the *discrimination* is very vague; and probably not more than three can be separately identified. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 68.

This ancient, singular, isolated nation [the Chinese] has from the earliest time shown a most remarkable genius for accurate moral *discernment. Faiths of the World*, p. 358.

discerpt (di-sėrp′), *v. t.* [< L. *discerpere*, tear in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *carpere*, pluck: see *carp*[1].] 1. To tear in pieces; rend.

This [sedition] divides, yea, and *discerps* a city.
Dr. Grifith, Fear of God and the King, p. 100.

2. To separate; disjoin.

In this consequence of its substantiality, that it was part of God, *discerped* from him, and would be resolved again into him, they all, we say, agreed.
Warburton, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

discerpibility (di-sėr-pi-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerpible:* see *-bility.*] Capability or tendency to be torn asunder or disunited. *Wollaston.* [Obsolete or rare.]

By actual divisibility I understand *discerpibility*, grosstearing or cutting one part from another.
Dr. H. More, Immortal. of Soul, II. xi. 9.

discerpible (di-sėr′pi-bl), *a.* [< *discerp* + *-ible.*] That may be torn asunder; separable; capable of being disjoined by violence. [Obsolete or rare.]

A man can no more argue from the extension of substance that it is *discerpible* than that it is penetrable; there being as good capacity in extension for penetration as discerption. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. ii. 12.

discerptibility (di-sėrp-ti-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *discerptible:* see *-bility.*] Same as *discerpibility.* [Obsolete or rare.]

Nor can we have any idea of matter which does not imply a natural *discerptibility* and susceptivity of various shapes and modifications.
Wollaston, Religion of Nature, v.

discerptible (di-sėrp′ti-bl), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ible.*] Same as *discerpible.* [Obsolete or rare.]

According to what is here presented, what is most dense and least porous will be most coherent and least *discerptible. Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

discerption (di-sėrp′shọn), *n.* [< L. *discerptio(n-)*, < *discerpere*, pp. *discerptus*, tear in pieces: see *discerp.*] The act of pulling to pieces or of separating into parts.

Maintaining that space has no parts, because its parts are not separable and cannot be removed from any other by *discerption.*
Leibnitz, Letter v. in Letters of Clarke and Leibnitz.

discerptive (di-sėrp′tiv), *a.* [< L. *discerptus*, pp. of *discerpere*, tear in pieces (see *discerp*), + *-ive.*] Separating or dividing. *North Brit. Rev.*

discession† (di-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< L. *discessio(n-)*, a separation, departure, < *discedere*, pp. *discessus*, put asunder, go apart, < *dis-*, asunder, apart, + *cedere*, go: see *cede.* Cf. *decede, decession.*] Departure.

There might seem to be some kinde of mannerly order in this guilty departure: not all at once, least they should seeme violently chased away by this charge of Christ; how their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary *discession*.
Bp. Hall, Woman taken in Adultery.

discharge (dis-chärj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discharged*, ppr. *discharging*. [< ME. *dischargen*, *deschargen*, < OF. *deschargier*, *deschargier*, *descharcier*, *deskargier*, F. *décharger* = Pr. Sp. Fg. *descargar*, Pg. also *descarregar* = It. *discaricare*, *discarcare*, *scaricare*, < ML. *discargare*, *discaricare*, unload, < *dis-* priv. + *carricare* (> OF. F. *charger*), load, charge: see *dis-* and *charge*.]
I. *trans.* **1.** To unload; disburden; free from a charge or load: as, to *discharge* a ship by removing the cargo, a bow by releasing the arrow, a gun by firing it off, a Leyden jar by connecting its inner and outer coatings, etc.

Every man should be ready *discharged* of his irons by eight o'clock on the next day at night.
Munday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 396).

The galleys also did oftentimes out of their prows *discharge* their great pieces against the city.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

No sooner was ye boate *discharged* of what she brought, but ye next company tooke her and went out with her.
W. Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 137.

When the charge of electricity is removed from a charged body it is said to be *discharged*.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 8.

2. To remove, emit, or transfer; clear out or off; send off or away. Specifically—(*a*) To take out or away; clear away by removing, unloading, or transferring: as, to *discharge* a cargo from a ship, or goods from a warehouse; to *discharge* weight from a beam by lessening or distributing it; to *discharge* dye from silk.

We arrived at Cadiz, and there *discharged* certain merchandize, and took other aboard.
Capt. Roger Bodenham (Usher's Eng. Garner, I. 83).

(*b*) To give vent to; cause or allow to pass off; send or throw out; emit: as, a pipe *discharges* water; an ulcer *discharges* pus; this medicine will *discharge* bad humors from the blood; he *discharged* his fury upon the nearest object.

For some distance from the mouth of the Mississippi the sea is not salt, so great is the volume of fresh water which the river *discharges*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 52.

Hapless is he on whose head the world *discharges* the vials of its angry virtue; such is commonly the case with the last and detected usufructuary of a golden abuse which has outlived its time.
Gladstone, Might of Right, p. 148.

(*c*) To send forth by propulsion; let drive: as, to *discharge* a shot from a gun, or a blow upon a person's head.

They do *discharge* their shot of courtesy.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

(*d*) To clear off by payment, settlement, or performance; settle up; consummate: as, to *discharge* a debt or an obligation.

I will *discharge* my bond, and thank you too.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1.

Many Pilgrims resort to *discharge* their vowes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 321.

Having *discharged* our visit to Ostan Bassa, we Rid out after Dinner to view the Marine.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 31.

3. To pay or settle for; satisfy a demand or an obligation for. [Rare.]

He had gamed too, and lost his money, so that I was obliged to *discharge* his lodgings, and defray his expenses on the road.
Franklin, Autobiog., p. 55.

4. To set free; dismiss; absolve; release from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service: as, to *discharge* a prisoner, a debtor, a jury, a servant, etc.; to *discharge* one's conscience of duty; to *discharge* the mind of business.

I grant and confess, Friend Peter, myself *discharged* of so much labour, having all these things ready done to my hand, that almost there was nothing left for me to do.
Sir T. More, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 4.

I here *discharge* you
My house and service; take your liberty.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, I. 1.

The deputy . . . had, out of court, *discharged* them of their appearance.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 108.

Grindal . . . was *discharged* the government of his see.
Milton.

5. To carry on, as an obligatory course of action; perform the functions of, as an employment or office; execute; fulfil: as, to *discharge* the duties of a sheriff or of a priest; to *discharge* a trust.

How can I hope that ever he'll *discharge* his place of trust . . . that remembers nothing I say to him?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

6†. To clear one's self of, as by explanation; account for.

At last he bade her (with bold stedfastnesse)
Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large,
Or come before high Jove her doolngs to *discharge*.
Spenser, F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

7. In *dyeing*, to free from the dye. (*a*) In *silk-dyeing*, to free (the silk) from the dye, if from any cause it is found to have taken the color in an unsatisfactory manner.

Raw silk, souple and *discharged* silk, must be acted upon differently by chemical agents.
Benedikt, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

(*b*) In *calico-* or other *cloth-printing*, to free (the cloth) from the color in the places where the figure is to appear.

Printing a highly acid colour upon the cloth to be *discharged*, and then plunging it into a solution of bleaching-powder in water.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

(*c*) To remove (the color). See *discharge style*, below.

When the colour is *discharged* clear water is passed through.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 317.

8. In *silk-manuf.*, to deprive (silk) of (its) external covering, the silk-glue.—**To discharge of record**, to enter, or procure to be entered, on the record of an obligation or encumbrance, an official memorandum that it has been discharged.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To throw off a burden.—**2.** To deliver a load or charge: as, the troops loaded and *discharged* with great rapidity.

The cloud, if it were oily or fatty, would not *discharge*.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

The Captaine gaue the word and woe presently *discharged*, where twelue lay, some dead, the rest for life sprawling on the ground.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 28.

3. To blur or run: as, the lines of an india-ink drawing are liable to *discharge* if gone over with a wash of water-color.

The ink is as easy to draw with as it is without carbolic acid, but dries quickly, and may even be varnished without *discharging*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 336.

Discharging arch. Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*1).—**Discharging rod.** In *elect.*, same as *discharger*.

discharge (dis-chärj'), *n.* [< OF. *descharge*, F. *décharge* = Sp. Pg. *descarga*, *descargo*, Pg. also *descarrega* = It. *discarico*, *scarico*; from the verb.] The act of unloading or disburdening; relief from a burden or charge: as, the *discharge* of a ship. As applied to an electrical jar, battery, etc., it signifies the removal of the charge by communication between the positive and negative surfaces of coating, or with the earth. The charge may be *disruptive*, as when it takes place by a spark through a resisting medium like the air, glass, wood, etc.; or *conductive*, through a conductor, as a metallic wire; or *convective*, by the motion of electrified particles of matter, as of air. Specifically—**2.** The act of firing a missile weapon, as a bow by drawing and releasing the string, or a gun by exploding the charge of powder.

The fortitious foresters first amused them with a double *discharge* of their arrows.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 459.

3. The act of removing or taking away; removal, as of a burden or load, by physical means, or by settlement, payment, fulfilment, etc.: as, the *discharge* of a cargo, of a debt, or of an obligation.—**4.** A flowing out; emission; vent: as, the *discharge* of water from a river or from an orifice, of blood from a wound, of lightning from a cloud.

Sleep . . . implies diminished nervous *discharge*, special and general.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol., § 89.

5. The act of freeing; dismissal; release or dismissal from accusation, restraint, obligation, duty, or service; also, a certificate of such release or dismissal: as, the *discharge* of a prisoner, of a debtor, or of a servant.

Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now, and full *discharge*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1572.

Which word imports . . . an acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon . . . full trial and cognizance of his cause.
South.

"I grant," quoth he, "our Contract null,
And give you a *Discharge* in full."
Congreve, An Impossible Thing.

6. The rate of flowing out: as, the *discharge* is 100 gallons a minute.—**7.** That which is thrown out; matter emitted: as, a thin serous *discharge*; a purulent *discharge*.—**8.** Performance; execution: as, a good man is faithful in the *discharge* of his duties.

For the better *Discharge* of my Engagement to your Ladyship, I will rank all the ten before you, with some of their most signal Predictions.
Howell, Letters, iv. 43.

Indefatigable in the *discharge* of business.
Motley.

9. In *dyeing*, a compound, as chlorid of time, which has the property of bleaching, or taking away the color already communicated to a fabric, by which means white patterns are produced on colored grounds. If to this compound a color be added which is not affected by it, the first color is destroyed as before, and this second color takes the place of the white pattern.—**Arch of discharge.** See *arch*1.—**Certificate of discharge.** See *certificate*, 2.—**Charge and discharge.** See *charge*.—**Discharge in bankruptcy or insolvency**, release from obligation, by act of the law, on surrendering one's property to be divided among creditors.—**Discharge of fluids**, the name given to that branch of hydraulics which treats of the issuing of water through apertures in the sides and bottoms of vessels.—**Discharge style**, a method of calico-printing in which a piece of cloth is colored, and from parts of which the color is afterward removed by a discharge, so as to form a pattern. See def. 9.—**Honorable discharge**, in the United States navy, a discharge at the expiration of a full term of enlistment, accompanied with a certificate of service and good conduct, entitling a seaman to a bounty of three months' pay if he reënlists within that time.

discharger (dis-chär'jėr), *n.* One who or that which discharges. Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, an instrument or a device by means of which the electricity is discharged from a Leyden jar, condenser, or other charged body. (*b*) In *dyeing*, a discharge. See *discharge*, 9.—**Wall-bag receiver and discharger.** See *mail-bag*.

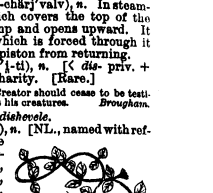
discharge-valve (dis-chärj'valv), *n.* In steam-engines, a valve which covers the top of the barrel of the air-pump and opens upward. It prevents the water which is forced through it on the ascent of the piston from returning.

discharity (dis-char'i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *charity*.] Want of charity. [Rare.]

When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures.
Broughton.

dischevelet, *a.* See *dishevele*.

Dischidia (dis-kid'i-ą), *n.* [NL., named with reference to an obscure process in the conformation of the flower, < Gr. διχοῦθ', cloven, divided, parted, < δι-, two-, + σχίζειν, split: see *schism*.] A genus of *Asclepiadaceæ* found in India, the Indian archipelago, and Australia. They are herbaceous or somewhat woody, usually rooting and climbing on trees, or pendulous, with small white or red flowers, and the fleshy leaves sometimes forming pitcher-like appendages.



Dischidia Rafflesiana.

dischurch (dis-chėrch'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *church*.] To deprive of the rank of a church.

This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians, neither are they other from themselves upon this diversity of opinion.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 402.

2. To cut off from church membership.

discl, *n.* Plural of *discus*.

Discida (dis'i-dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ida*.] A family of peripylæan silico-skeletal radiolarians of discoidal flattened form.

discidet (di-sid'), *v. t.* [< L. *discidere*, cut in pieces, < *dis-*, asunder, + *cædere*, cut.] To divide; cut in pieces; cleave.

Her lying tongue was in two parts divided,
And both the parts did speake, and both contended;
And as her tongue so was her hart *discided*,
And never thought one thing, but doubly still was guided.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 27.

disciferous (di-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *discus*, disk, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*1, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, bearing disks; provided with a disk.

discifloral (dis'i-flō-ral), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *flos* (*flor-*), a flower, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, having flowers in which the receptacle is expanded into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary, and usually distinct from the calyx: applied to a large series of polypetalous orders, including the *Rutaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, *Sapindaceæ*, etc.

disciform (dis'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *discus*, a disk, + *forma*, shape.] Resembling a disk or quoit in shape; discoidal.

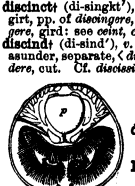
Discina (di-si'nȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *discus*, a disk, + *-ina*1.] The typical genus of brachiopods of the family *Discinidæ*. The genus ranges from the Silurian to the present day.

discincti (di-singkt'), *a.* [< L. *discinctus*, ungirt, pp. of *discingere*, ungird, < *dis-* priv. + *cingere*, gird: see *ceint*, *cincture*.] Ungirded.

discindt (di-sind'), *v. t.* [< L. *discindere*, cut asunder, separate, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *scindere*, cut. Cf. *discission*.] To cut in two; divide: as, "nations . . . *discinded* on the main," *Howell*, Letters, To the Knowing Reader.

discinid (di'si-nid), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Discinidæ*.

Discinidæ (di-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discina* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyopomatous brachiopods. It is characterized by a short peduncle, passing through a foramen of the ventral valve; fleshy brachial appendages, curved backward and with small terminal spires directed downward; valves subcircular or subovate; and the shell-substance calcareous or horny. It is a group of about 6 genera, most of which are extinct.



Discina, with part of the lower mantle-lobe removed, showing the animal: *p*, pedicel surface of pedicle; *ti*, spiral terminations of the extremities of the labial arms.

disciple (di-sī'pl), *n.* [< ME. *disciple, desciple, disciple, decyple,* etc., < OF. *disciple, descipie,* F. *disciple* = Pr. *disciple* = Sp. *discípulo* = Pg. *discípulo* = It. *discepolo* = AS. *discipul* (rare; the AS. gospels translate L. *discípulus* by *learnungcnihta,* lit. 'learning-boy' (see *knight*), a youth engaged in learning) = D. Dan. Sw. *discipel,* < L. *discípulus,* a learner, < *discere,* learn, akin to *docere,* teach.] **1.** A learner; a scholar; one who receives or professes to receive instruction from another: as, the *disciples* of Plato.

> And grete well Chaucer, when ye mete,
> As my *disciple* and my poete.
> *Gower,* Conf. Amant., VIII.

2. A follower; an adherent of the doctrines of another.

> To his *disciples,* men who in his life
> Still followed him; to them shall leave in charge
> To teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
> And his salvation. *Milton,* P. L., xii. 488.

Disciples of Christ. (*a*) The twelve men specially called or selected by Jesus Christ to be his immediate associates or followers during the three years of his ministry. (*b*) A Baptist denomination of Christians founded in the United States by Thomas and Alexander Campbell, father and son (originally Irish Presbyterians), and first organized by the latter as a separate body in western Virginia in 1827. The members of this denomination call themselves *Disciples of Christ,* and they are also known as *Campbellites,* or simply *Christians,* the last of which names is more distinctively appropriated by another denomination. *(See Christian, b.)* Their original purpose was to find a basis upon which all Christians could unite, and hence they rejected all formulas or creeds but the Bible itself; but their belief is generally orthodox or evangelical, including the doctrine of the Trinity. In general, the only terms of admission to the denomination are the acceptance of the Bible as a sufficient and infallible rule of faith and practice, and adult baptism by immersion. In church government they are congregational. They have representatives in Great Britain and its colonial possessions, but exist in the greatest numbers in the western and southwestern portions of the United States.—**The seventy disciples,** in the *Mormon Ch.,* a body of men who rank in the hierarchy next after the twelve apostles.—**Syn. 1.** Pupil, student, catechumen.

disciple (di-sī'pl, formerly dis'i-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discipled,* ppr. *discipling.* [< *disciple, n.* Also contracted *disple,* q. v.] **1.** To teach; train; educate. [Rare.]

> That better were in vertues *dicipled,*
> Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancies fed.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., IV., Prol.

2. To make a disciple or disciples of; convert to the doctrines or principles of another. [Rare.]

> This authority he employed in sending missionaries to *disciple* all nations. *E. D. Griffin.*

3. To punish; discipline.

discipleship (di-sī'pl-ship), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ship.*] The state of being a disciple or follower of another in doctrines and precepts. *Johnson.*

disciplesst (di-sī'ples), *n.* [< *disciple* + *-ess.*] A female student or follower. [Rare.]

> She was afterwards recommended to a *discipleese* of the said lady, named Athee, and made governess of a monastery of the ladies. *Speed,* Egbert, VII. xxxi. § 20.

disciplinable (dis'i-plin-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *disciplinable* = Sp. *disciplinable* = Pg. *disciplinavel* = It. *disciplinabile,* < ML. *disciplinabilis,* docile (cf. LL. *disciplinabilis,* to be learned by teaching), < L. *disciplina,* teaching, discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** Capable of being disciplined by instruction and of improvement in learning.

> An excellent capacitie of wit that maketh him more *disciplinable* and imitative then any other creature.
> *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 119.

2. Capable of being made matter of discipline: as, a *disciplinable* offense in church government.—**3.** Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

disciplinableness (dis'i-plin-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disciplinable, or amenable to instruction or discipline.

> We find in animals . . . something of sagacity, providence, [and] *disciplinableness.*
> *Sir M. Hale,* Orig. of Mankind, p. 16.

disciplinal (dis'i-plin-al), *a.* [< ML. *disciplinalis,* < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline.*] Relating to or of the nature of discipline; disciplinary. [Rare.]

> Leaving individual cases, which may be exceptional, out of sight, it may be said that no system of education will bear the strain of wide experience which excludes that *disciplinal* use of artificial pain.
> *Bibliotheca Sacra,* XLV. 8.

Disciplinant (dis'i-plin-ant), *n.* [< ML. *disciplinant(t-)s,* ppr. of *disciplinare,* subject to discipline: see *discipline, v.*] One of a religious order formerly existing in Spain, so called from their practice of scourging themselves in public and inflicting upon themselves other severe tortures.

disciplinaria, *n.* Plural of *disciplinarium.*

disciplinarian (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *disciplinary* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Pertaining to discipline.

> What eagerness in the prosecution of *disciplinarian* uncertainties. *Glanville,* Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxiii.

II. *n.* **1.** One who disciplines. (*a*) One who teaches rules, principles, and practices. [Rare.] (*b*) One who enforces discipline; a martinet: as, he is a good *disciplinarian.*

> He, being a strict *disciplinarian,* would punish their vicious manners. *Fuller,* Holy War, iv. 12.
>
> He was a *disciplinarian,* too, of the first order. Woe to any unlucky soldier who did not hold up his head and turn out his toes when on parade.
> *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 816.

2†. A Puritan or Presbyterian: so called from his rigid adherence to religious discipline.

> They draw those that dissent into dislike with the state, as Puritans, or *disciplinarians.* *Bp. Sanderson,* Pax Ecclesiæ.

disciplinarium (dis'i-pli-nā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *disciplinaria* (-ä). [ML., neut. of *disciplinarius,* adj.: see *disciplinary.*] A scourge for penitential flogging.

disciplinary (dis'i-pli-nā-ri), *a.* [= F. *disciplinaire* = Sp. *disciplinario* = Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinario,* < ML. *disciplinarius,* pertaining to discipline, < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly conduct.

> The evils of life, pain, sickness, losses, sorrows, dangers, and disappointments, are *disciplinary* and remedial. *Buckminster.*

Specifically—**2.** Used for self-inflicted torture as a means of penance: as, a *disciplinary* belt (one to which are attached sharp points which penetrate the skin).—**3.** Pertaining to the training or regulation of the mind; developing; maturing.

> Studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way.
> *Milton,* Education.
>
> There is a knowledge of history for ordinary practical purposes which may be acquired without either the love of the subject or going through the *disciplinary* study of it by way of culture. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 107.

disciplinate† (dis'i-pli-nāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disciplinatus,* pp. of *disciplinare,* discipline: see *discipline, v.*] To discipline.

> A pedagogue, one not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal frie. *Sir P. Sidney,* Wanstead Play, p. 619.

discipline (dis'i-plin), *n.* [< ME. *discipline, descepline, discipline,* < OF. *discipline, descepline, decipline, dcsepline,* F. *discipline* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *disciplina* = D. *discipline* = G. Dan. Sw. *disciplin,* < L. *disciplina,* also uncontr. *discipulina,* teaching, instruction, training, < *discipulus,* a learner, disciple: see *disciple, n.*] **1.** Mental and moral training, either under one's own guidance or under that of another; the cultivation of the mind and formation of the manners; instruction and government, comprehending the communication of knowledge and the regulation of practice; specifically, training to act in accordance with rules; drill: as, military *discipline;* monastic *discipline.*

> Mi dere sone, first thi silf able
> With al thin herte to vertuose *discipline.*
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.
>
> To the studie of religion I doe joyne the *discipline* of maners, and all lawfull doctrine and hystories.
> *T. Browne,* A Ritch Storehouse (1570), fol. 14.
>
> He openeth also their ear to *discipline.* Job xxxvi. 10.
>
> Their wildness lose, and, quitting nature's part,
> Obey the rules and *discipline* of art.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, ii.

2. A set or system of rules and regulations; a method of regulating practice: as, the *discipline* prescribed for the church.

> To give them the inventory of their cates aforehand were the *discipline* of a tavern. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, Ind.

Specifically, *eccles.*: (*a*) The laws which bind the subjects of a church in their conduct, as distinguished from the dogmas or articles of faith which affect their belief. (*b*) The methods employed by a church for enforcing its laws, and so preserving its purity or its authority by penal measures against offenders. Three kinds of discipline were known to the ancient synagogue, all of which are entitled *excommunication.* In most modern Protestant churches discipline consists of three penalties: public censure, suspension, and excommunication.

3. Subjection to rule; submissiveness to control; obedience to rules and commands: as, the school was under good *discipline.*

> The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline.* *Rogers.*

4. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; hence, edification or correction by means of misfortune or suffering.

> *Discipline* is not only the removall of disorder, but, if any visible shape can be given to divine things, the very visible shape and image of vertue.
> *Milton,* Church-Government, I. 1.
>
> Without *discipline,* the favourite child,
> Like a neglected forester, runs wild. *Cowper.*
>
> A sharp *discipline* of half a century had sufficed to educate us. *Macaulay.*

5. That which serves to instruct or train; specifically, a course of study; a science or an art.

> Though the Ramean *discipline* be in this college preferred unto the Aristotelean, yet they do not confine themselves unto that neither.
> *C. Mather,* Mag. Chris., p. 312.
>
> Having agreed that Metaphysics, or the science of the highest generalities, is possible, we may now inquire whether it should be detached from the sciences which severally furnish those generalities, and be erected into a separate *Discipline,* . . . or whether, in conformity with Comte's classification, Metaphysics should not be thus detached, but distributed among the sciences from which its data are drawn. *G. H. Lewes,* Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 64.

6. An instrument of punishment; a scourge, or the like, used for religious penance. See *disciplinarium.*—**Book of Discipline,** in the *Meth. Epis. Ch.,* the common designation of a volume published quadrennially, after the meeting of the General Conference, entitled "The Doctrines and Disciplines of the Methodist Episcopal Church."—**Books of Discipline,** two documents constituting the original standards of government for the Church of Scotland, known respectively as the *First* and the *Second Book of Discipline.* The former, adopted by an assemblage of reformers led by John Knox in January, 1561, dealt only with the government of individual churches or congregations; the latter, adopted by the General Assembly in April, 1578, abolished episcopacy and regulated the organization and functions of the various governing bodies or courts of the Presbyterian church. Neither was ratified by the state authorities, but they were generally accepted, and were the groundwork of the ultimate constitution of the church.—**Discipline of the secret** (*disciplina arcani*), a phrase designating the custom of secrecy practised in the early church concerning certain of its rites and doctrines.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Training, Education,* etc. See *instruction.*

discipline (dis'i-plin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disciplined,* ppr. *disciplining.* [< ME. *disciplinen,* < OF. *discipliner, descepliner, decepliner,* F. *discipliner* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *disciplinar* = It. *disciplinare* = D. *disciplineren* = G. *disciplinieren* = Dan. *disciplinere* = Sw. *disciplinera,* < ML. *disciplinare,* subject to discipline, chastise, < L. *disciplina,* discipline: see *discipline, n.*] **1.** To train or educate; prepare by instruction; specifically, to teach rules and practice, and accustom to order and subordination; drill: as, to *discipline* troops.

> The High-landers flocking to him [the Marquis of Montrose] from all quarters, though ill armed and worse *disciplin'd,* made him undervalue any enemy who, he thought, was yet to encounter him. *Milton,* Areopagitica.
>
> They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation. *Addison,* Defence of Christ. Relig.
>
> It is not by turning over libraries, but by repeatedly perusing and intently contemplating a few great models, that the mind is best *disciplined.* *Macaulay,* Athenian Orators.
>
> That delightful labor of the imagination which is not mere arbitrariness, but the exercise of *disciplined* power —combining and constructing with the clearest eye for probabilities and the fullest obedience to knowledge.
> *G. Eliot,* Middlemarch, I. 180.

2. To correct; chastise; punish.

> Has he *disciplined* Auldius soundly? *Shak.,* Cor., ii. 1.
>
> Half a dozen wretched creatures, who with their faces covered, but naked to the waist, are in a side chapel *disciplining* themselves with scourges full of iron prickles.
> *Gray,* Letters, I. 60.

Specifically—**3.** To execute the laws of a church upon (an offender).—**4.** To keep in subjection; regulate; govern.

> *Disciplining* them [appetites] with fasting.
> *Scott,* Works, II. 26.

—**Syn. 1.** To train, form, educate, instruct, drill, regulate.

discipliner (dis'i-plin-èr), *n.* One who disciplines.

> Had an angel been his *discipliner.* *Milton,* Areopagitica.

discission (di-sish'on), *n.* [< LL. *discisio(n-),* a separation, division, < L. *discindere,* pp. *discissus,* cut apart: see *discind.*] A cutting asunder. [Now only in technical use.]

> So gentle Venus to Mercurius dares
> Descend, and finds an easy intromission,
> Casts ope that saur curtain by a swift *discission.*
> *Dr. H. More,* Psychathanasia, III. iii. 48.

Discission of cataract, an operation for cataract in the young. A needle is introduced into the lens, breaking it up somewhat and allowing access of the aqueous humor through the lacerated capsule. The lens-substance is in consequence absorbed.

disclaim (dis-klām'), *v.* [< OF. *disclaimer, desclamer,* < ML. *disclamare,* renounce, disavow, <

L. *dis-* priv. + *clamare*, cry out, claim: see *dis-* and *claim*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deny or relinquish all claim to; reject as not belonging to one's self; renounce: as, he *disclaims* any right to interfere in the affairs of his neighbor; he *disclaims* all pretension to military skill.

Here I *disclaim* all my paternal care. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Is it for us to *disclaim* the praise, so grateful, so just, which the two eminent gentlemen . . . have bestowed on our Bench and our law? *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 371.

2. To deny responsibility for or approval of; disavow; disown; deny.

He calls the gods to witness their offence,
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence.
Dryden, Æneid.

On the contrary, they expressly *disclaim* any such desire.
Sumner, Prison Discipline.

3. To refuse to acknowledge; renounce; reject.

Sir, if I do, mankind *disclaim* me ever!
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

I *disclaim* him;
He has no part in me, nor in my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 1.

You are my friends, however the world may *disclaim* your friendship. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvi.

He *disclaims* the authority of Jesus.
Farmer, Demoniacs of the New Testament, ii.

4. In *law*, to decline accepting, as an estate, interest, or office.—**5.** In *her.*, to subject to a disclaimer; declare not to be entitled to bear the arms assumed. See *disclaimer*, 4.

II.† *intrans.* To disavow all claim, part, or share: with *in*.

You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims in* thee: a tailor made thee. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2.

The sourer sort
Of shepherds now *disclaim in* all such sport.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

disclaimer (dis-klā′mėr), *n.* **1.** A person who disclaims, disowns, or renounces.—**2.** The act of disclaiming; denial of pretensions or claims.

I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the *disclaimer* of the proceedings of this society.
Burke, Rev. in France.

3. In *law*: (*a*) Of a trust or estate: a refusal to accept; a renunciation, as by one named executor in a will. (*b*) A plea in equity, or an answer under the code practice, by a defendant, renouncing all claim upon or interest in the subject of the demand made by the plaintiff, and thus barring the action as against him. (*c*) An express or implied denial by a tenant that he holds an estate of his lord; a denial of tenure, by plea or otherwise.

The civil crime of *disclaimer*: as where a tenant neglected to render due services to his lord, and, on action brought to recover them, disclaimed to hold of his lord.
L. A. Goodeve, Modern Law of Real Property, p. 22.

(*d*) An instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention. By this means a patent may be saved which otherwise would be void because too comprehensive.—**4.** In *her.*: (*a*) A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of such persons as were found claiming or using armorial bearings to which they had no right. (*b*) The record of such a proclamation.

disclamation (dis-klā-mā′shọn), *n.* [< ML. as if **disclamatio*(*n-*), < *disclamare*, pp. *disclamatus*, disclaim: see *disclaim*.] The act of disclaiming; a disavowing; specifically, in *Scots law*, the act of a vassal disavowing or disclaiming a person as his superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

disclamatory (dis-klam′a-tō-ri-*a*. [< ML. *disclamatus*, pp. of *disclamare*, disclaim, + *-ory*.] Of the nature of a disclamation; disclaiming. [Rare.]

His answer was a shrug with his palms extended and a short *disclamatory* "Ah."
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 61.

disclame†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disclaim*.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *n.* [ME. *desclandre*, *disclaundre*, < AF. *disclaunder*, slander, scandal, with altered prefix, < OF. *esclandre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, F. *esclandre*, < LL. *scandalum*, slander, scandal: see *slander*, *scandal*.] Slander; reproach; opprobrium; scandal.

It moste be *disclaundre* to hire name.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 564.

Ichane a neihgebor me neih, I haue anuyged him ofte,
Ablamed him be-hynd his bak to bringe him in *disclaundre*. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 75.

disclander† (dis-klan′dėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *disklanderen*, *desclandren*, *disclaundren*, later *deslaunder* (Palsgrave), slander; from the noun.] To slander; speak abusively of.

I shal *disclaundre* hym over al ther I speke.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 504.

The sayde John Brende went to Matthu Chub, and *disclandered* the sayde John Matthu, for sertayne langage.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 332.

disclanderous† (dis-klan′dėr-us), *a.* [< *disclander* + *-ous*.] Slanderous. *Fabyan.*

discloak† (dis-klōk′), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disclocke*; < *dis-* priv. + *cloak*.] To uncloak; hence, to uncover; expose. [Rare.]

Now go in, *discloak* yourself, and come forth.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

disclose†, *a.* [ME. *disclose*, *disclos*, < OF. *desclos*, F. *déclos*, pp. of *desclore*, *desclorre*, F. *déclore* = Pr. *desclaure* = It. *dischiudere*, *schiudere*, unclose, open, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, shut up separately, keep apart, part, open, unclose, < *dis-*, apart, + *claudere*, pp. *clausus*, close: see *close*[1], *close*[2].] Unclosed; open; made public.

And helde her in her chambre close,
For drede it shulde be *disclose*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 285.

disclose (dis-klōz′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disclosed*, ppr. *disclosing*. [< ME. *disclosen*, *desclosen*, reveal, open, inform, < *disclos*, adj., revealed, open, manifest: see *disclose*, *a.*, and cf. *close*[1], *v.*, as related to *close*[2], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To uncover; lay open; remove a cover from and expose to view.

Her shelles to *disclose*
And write upon the cornel hool outetake,
Or this or that.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

Now the morn *disclosed* her purple rays,
The stars were fled; for Lucifer had chased
The stars away, and fled himself at last.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Does every hasel-sheath *disclose* a nut?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 186.

2. To cause to appear; allow to be seen; bring to light; make known; reveal, either by indication or by speech: as, events have *disclosed* the designs of the government; to *disclose* a plot.

She that could think, and ne'er *disclose* her mind,
See suitors following, and not look behind.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

How softly on the Spanish shores she plays,
Disclosing rock, and slope, and forest brown!
Byron.

His purpose is *disclosed* only when it is accomplished.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

3†. To open; hatch.

The ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloseth* them. *Bacon.*

=Syn. 1. To unveil, unfold, discover.—**2.** To divulge, communicate, confess, betray.

II. *intrans.* To burst open, as a flower; unclose. *Thomson.*

discloset (dis-klōz′), *n.* [< *disclose*, *v.*] Disclosure; discovery.

Glasses, that revelation to the sight:
Have they not led us deep in the *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature, exquisitely small.
And, though demonstrated, still ill conceived?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disclosed (dis-klōzd′), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disclose*, *v.*] In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings spread: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially of one not a bird of prey: the same as *displayed*, said of an eagle. (*b*) Open, but not widely spread, as if about to take flight. The term is differently explained by different heralds, and the delineations are not exact.—**Disclosed elevated**, having the wings opened and raised so that the points are uppermost: said of a bird used as a bearing.

discloser (dis-klō′zėr), *n.* One who discloses or reveals.

disclosive (dis-klō′siv), *a.* [< *disclose* + *-ive*.] Tending to disclose or to be disclosed. [Rare.]

Feelings may exist as latent influences as well as *disclosive* ones. *H. W. Beecher*, Independent, June 5, 1862.

disclosure (dis-klō′ʒūr), *n.* [< *disclose* + *-ure*; cf. OF. *desclosture*, F. *déclôture*, disclosure.] **1.** The act of disclosing; a making known or revealing; discovery; exposure; exhibition.

An unreasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit may sometimes do a man no other service than to direct his adversaries how they may do him a mischief.
Boyle, Occasional Reflections, § 3.

2. That which is disclosed or made known: as, his *disclosures* were reduced to writing.

discloud† (dis-kloud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cloud*[1].] To free from clouds; free from whatever obscures.

The breath which the child lost had *discloudad* his indarkened heart. *Feltham*, Resolves, I. 22.

disclout† (dis-klout′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *clout*[1].] To divest of a clout or covering.

Though must he buy his vainer hope with price,
Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.
Sp. Hall, Satires, iii. 3.

disclusion (dis-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< LL. *disclusio*(*n-*), a separation, < L. *discludere*, pp. *disclusus*, separate, keep apart: see *disclose*, *v.*] A separation; a throwing out. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

discoached (dis-kōcht′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coach* + *-ed*[2].] Dismounted from a coach. [Rare.]

Madam, here is prince Lodwick,
Newly *discoach'd*.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

discoast† (dis-kōst′), *v. i.* [< *dis-* priv. + *coast*.] To quit the coast; quit the neighborhood of any place or thing; be separated; depart.

To *discoast* from the plain and simple way of speech.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xiv.

As far as Heaven and earth *discoasted* lie.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph.

discoblastic (dis-kō-blas′tik), *a.* [< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + βλαστός, a germ, + *-ic*.] Undergoing discoidal segmentation of the vitellus: applied to those meroblastic eggs which thereby produce a discogastrula in germinating. *Haeckel.*

discoblastula (dis-kō-blas′tū-lą), *n.*; pl. *discoblastulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + *blastula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the blastula-stage or vesicular morula which results from the blastulation of a discomorula in a meroblastic egg of discoidal segmentation. See these terms. *Haeckel.*

discobole (dis′kō-bōl), *n.* A fish of the group *Discoboli*.

Discoboli (dis-kob′ō-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *discobolus*: see *discobolus*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the third family of *Malacopterygii subbrachiati*, having the ventrals formed into a disk or sucker, as in the lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*. [Not in use.] (*b*) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having at most two anal spines, and ventral fins entirely modified into a perfect disk adherent to the body. It comprises the *Cyclopteridæ*, *Liparididæ*, and *Gobiesocidæ*.

discobolus (dis-kob′ō-lus), *n.*; pl. *discoboli* (-lī). [L., < Gr. δισκοβόλος, < δίσκος, a discus, a disk, + βάλλειν, throw.] In *classical antiq.*, a thrower of

Discobolus.—Vatican Museum, Rome.

the discus; one engaged in the exercise of throwing the discus; specifically [*cap.*], a famous ancient statue by Myron (fifth century B. C.), representing a man in the act of throwing a discus.

Compare, for example, the other well-known type of a *discobolus*, who, as seen in two statues in Rome, stands with one foot drawn back in the act of beginning to collect his impulse for the throw.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 231.

discocarp (dis′kō-kärp), *n.* [< NL. *discocarpium*, < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + καρπός, fruit.] In *bot.*: (*a*) A fruit consisting of distinct achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (*b*) In discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens, the fruit, consisting of a disk-like hymenium, which bears the asci exposed while maturing: same as *apothecium*.

discocarpium (dis-kō-kär′pi-um), *n.*; pl. *discocarpia* (-ą). [NL.: see *discocarp*.] Same as *discocarp*.

discocarpous (dis-kō-kär'pus), *a.* [< *discocarp* + *-ous.*] Pertaining to or characterized by a discocarp.

Gymnocarpous and *discocarpous* forms.
De Bary, Fungi (trans.), p. 198.

Discocephali (dis-kō-sef'ą-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *discocephalus*: see *discocephalous.*] A suborder of teleocephalous fishes, represented by the single family *Echeneididæ*, or sucking-fishes, as the remora (which see).

discocephalous (dis-kō-sef'ą-lus), *a.* [< NL. *discocephalus*, < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + κεφαλή, head.] Having a sucking-disk on the head; specifically, pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discocephali*.

discocytula (dis-kō-sit'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *discocytulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *cytula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, the parent-cell or cytula which results from a discomonerula by the reformation of a nucleus, and which proceeds, by partial and discoidal segmentation of the yolk, to develop in succession into a discomorula, a discoblastula, and a discogastrula. *Haeckel.*

discodactyl, discodactyle (dis-kō-dak'til), *a.* [< NL. *discodactylus*, < Gr. δίσκος, disk, + δάκτυλος, finger, toe.] Having toes dilated at the end into a sort of disk; platydactyl: applied specifically to certain groups of batrachians, as tree-toads and tree-frogs, in distinction from *ozydactyl*.

Discodactyla (dis-kō-dak'ti-lą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discodactylus*: see *discodactyl.*] A group of tongued salient batrachians having the toes dilated at the ends, as in the *Hylidæ*; tree-frogs or tree-toads: a synonym of *Platydactyla*.

discodactyle, *a.* See *discodactyl.*

discogastrula (dis-kō-gas'trō-lą), *n.*; pl. *discogastrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *gastrula*, q. v.] In *embryol.*, a disk-gastrula; that special form of metagastrula or kinogenetic gastrula which results from discoidal egg-cleavage, or discoidal segmentation of the vitellus. *Haeckel.*

Discoglossidæ (dis-kō-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-idæ.*] A family of arciferous salient amphibians, typified by the genus *Discoglossus*, with maxillary teeth, dilated sacral diapophyses, precoracoids and coracoids slightly divergent and generally tapering, and with the sternum emitting two divergent processes. The family is chiefly European, though one genus and species, *Liopelma hochstetteri*, is the only known New Zealand batrachian. *Discoglossus* has one species, of southern Europe. (See cut below.) The obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*, the common *Bombinator igneus*, and several notable fossil forms, chiefly of the genus *Palæobatrachus*, are also included in this family. See cut under *Alytes*.

Discoglossoidea (dis'kō-glo-soi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoglossus* + *-oidea.*] A superfamily of arciferous phaneroglossate amphibians, with short ribs, and with tadpoles distinguished by a spiracle situated mesially on the thoracic region. All the known forms belong to one family, *Discoglossidæ*.

Discoglossus (dis-kō-glos'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, disk, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of tailless batrachians, the type of the family *Discoglossidæ*.

Discoglossus pictus.

discohexaster (dis'kō-hek-sas'tėr), *n.* [< Gr. δίσκος, disk, + ἑξ, six, + ἀστήρ, a star.] In sponges, a hexaster the rays of which end in disks.

discoid (dis'koid), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *discoïde* = Pg. *discoide*, < LL. *discoides*, < Gr. δισκοειδής, disk-shaped, < δίσκος, a disk, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the form of a disk; pertaining to a disk. Specifically applied—(*a*) In *conch.*, to certain univalve shells whose whorls are disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disk, as in the genus *Planorbis*. (*b*) In *embryol.*, to—(1) that form of deciduate placenta which is circular and flattened, as in man, quadrumanes, bats, insectivores, and rodents; (2) that form of yolk-cleavage or segmentation of the vitellus of a meroblastic egg which results in a flat germ-disk lying on the surface of a mass of food-yolk, as occurs in many fishes, in reptiles, and in all birds.—**Discoid head**, in the *Compositæ*, a flower-head destitute of rays, the flowers being all tubular, as in the tansy, boneset, etc.—**Discoid pith**, pith which is broken up into small horizontal compartments separated by disk-like partitions, as in the walnut. Also *discoidal.*

II. *n.* Something in the form of a disk or quoit.

Discoida (dis-koi'dą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δισκοειδής: see *discoid.*] A family of apumellarians, of the suborder *Sphærellaria*. *Haeckel.*

discoidal (dis-koi'dal), *a.* [< *discoid* + *-al.*] Same as *discoid*.

Each frustule is of *discoidal* shape.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 220.

Discoidal cell or **areolet**, in *entom.*, a name variously applied, in different orders of insects, to cells near the center of the wing. In the dragon-flies they are exterior to the triangle; in the *Aphides* they are the cells limited by the oblique nervure; and in the *Hymenoptera* they are two or three cells near the center of the wing, between the cubital and anal nervures.—**Discoidal cleavage, egg-cleavage**, or **segmentation of the vitellus**, one of several forms of cleavage distinguished by Haeckel. (See *discoid.*) It occurs in meroblastic eggs, or those in which there is a large quantity of food-yolk or nutritive protoplasm in comparison with the small amount of germ-yolk or formative protoplasm. It occurs in all birds' eggs, in which the round, flat germ-disk, commonly called the *cicatricula* or *tread*, may be observed upon the surface of the yellow. In impregnated eggs, even when freshly laid, the germ-disk may be resolved by moderate magnifying power into a flattened mass of little cells which seem already arisen by this form of cleavage of the original parent-cell or discocytula, and have become a discomorula, or even advanced to the stage of a discoblastula or discogastrula.—**Discoidal epiplexure**, in *entom.*, borders of the elytra which are strongly deflexed, appearing like processes of the lower surface of the disk. *Kirby.*—**Discoidal nervures**, in *entom.*, the nervures in the center of the wing, entirely unconnected with other nervures, as in certain Coleoptera.—**Discoidal placenta**, a placenta or afterbirth which has the form of a circular flattened cake, as that of man, monkeys, bats, insectivores, and the rodents.

Discoidea (dis-koi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δισκοειδής: see *discoid.*] 1. One of two primary groups into which Huxley divides the deciduate *Mammalia* (the other being *Zonaria*, which see), consisting of those *Deciduata* which have a discoidal placenta.

In the *Discoidea*, . . . the placenta takes the form of a thick disc, which is sometimes more or less lobed.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 350.

2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1825.

Discoidææ (dis-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δισκοειδής: see *discoid.*] In some systems of classification, a suborder of siphonophorous hydrozoans, corresponding to the family *Velellidæ* (*Velella*, *Porpita*), which is oftener referred to *Physophoræ*; the discoidal physophorans. The stem is reduced to a flat disk, with a system of canals in the central cavity; the discoidal pneumatocyst is above, and the dactylozooids and cormidial appendages are below; there is a large nutritive polyp surrounded by smaller ones to which the gonophores are attached; and there are tentaculozooids near the edge of the disk.

discolith (dis'kō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + λίθος, a stone.] A calcareous body with an organic structure found embedded in bathybius.

Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *Discoliths* and Cyatholiths. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 405.

discolor[1], **discolour** (dis-kul'ọr), *v. t.* [< ME. *descolouren*, < OF. *descolorer*, *descoulourer*, *descolorir* (F. *décolorer*: see *decolor*) = Sp. *descolorar*, *descolorir* = Pg. *descorar* = It. *discolorare*, *discolorire*, *scolorare*, *scolorire*, < ML. *discolorare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *colorare*, color: see *dis-* and *color.*] 1. To alter the natural hue or color of; change to a different color or shade; stain; tinge.

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt.
Sir W. Temple.

2. To alter the complexion of; change the appearance of; give a false appearance to.

Jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd. *Dryden.*

The former (executive departments) are generally the objects of jealousy; and their administration is always liable to be *discoloured* and rendered unpopular.
A. Hamilton, The Federalist, No. 49.

discolor[2] (dis'kō-lọr), *a.* [= F. *discolore*, < L. *discolor*, of another color, party-colored, < *dis-*, apart, + *color*, color.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, of varied or different colors; variegated; discolorous; not concolor: said of any single object. —2. In *zoöl.*, differing in color, as one thing from another; discolorate; not concolor: usually with *with:* as, elytra *discolor with* the thorax.

Also *discolorous*, *discolorate*.

discolorate (dis-kul'ọr-āt), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ate*[1].] In *zoöl.*, same as *discolor*[2].

discoloration (dis-kul-ọ-rā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *descoloration*, *discoloracion*, F. *décoloration* = Pr. *descoloracio* = It. *discoloramione*; as *discolor*[1] + *-ation.*] 1. The act of discoloring, or the state of being discolored; alteration of color.—2. That which is discolored; a discolored spot; a stain: as, spots and *discolorations* of the skin. Specifically—3. In *entom.*, an indistinct, paler, or discolored part of a surface; that which is colorless or nearly so, as if faded out.

The mandibles are black, with a slight pale *discoloration* on the inner tooth. *Packard.*

4. Alteration of complexion or of the appearance of things: as, the *discoloration* of ideas.

discolored, discoloured (dis-kul'ọrd), *p. a.* [< ME. *discoloured*; pp. of *discolor*[1], *discolour*, *v.*] 1. Of dimmed or darkened color; stained; blotched: as, a *discolored* spot on the skin or on a garment.

The walls and pavement checkered with *discoloured* marble. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 93.

2†. Variegated; being of diverse colors; discolor.

A *discoloured* Snake, whose hidden snares
Through the greene grss his long bright burnisht back declares. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 28.

Nor purple pheasant . . . with a perched pride
Wave his *discoloured* neck and purple side.
B. Jonson, Vision of Delight.

3. Without colors or color. [Rare.]

Amo. You have still in your hat the former colours.
Mer. You lie, sir, I have none: I have pitied them out. I meant to play *discoloured*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discolorous (dis-kul'ọr-us), *a.* [< *discolor*[2] + *-ous.*] Same as *discolor*[2].

Usually they [apotheciæ] are *discolorous*, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusty-red, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 854.

discolour, discoloured. See *discolor*[1], *discolored.*

Discomedusa (dis'kō-mē-dū'są), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *medusa*, q. v.] A genus of discoidal jelly-fishes, of the family *Aurelidæ*, with large oral arms with branched vessels and two marginal tentacles. *D. lobata* of the Adriatic is an example. *Claus.*

Discomedusæ (dis'kō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Discomedusa.*] An order of the class *Hydrozoa* and subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, including the discophorous hydrozoans, or *Discophora* in a strict sense, as those acalephs commonly called jelly-fishes: so called from the large umbrella-like disk which these organisms possess. Most jelly-fishes belong to this order. They are technically characterized as *Scyphomedusæ* which develop as sexual medusiform individuals by transverse fission from a scyphistoma (which see), or else directly from the egg; with 4 perradial, 4 interradial, and sometimes accessory adradial tentaculocysts; 4 or 8 genital lobes developed from the endoderm forming the oral floor of the enteric cavity, which is extended into 4 or 8 pouches; and with the mouth either opening simply at the end of a rudimentary manubrium or provided with 4 or 8 arm-like processes. According to the character of the disk the *Discomedusæ* are divided into three suborders, *Cubostomæ*, *Semostomæ*, and *Rhizostomæ*. To the last of these belongs the genus *Cephea*. (See cut under *Discophora*.) The order as here defined is contrasted with the three orders *Lucernariæ*, *Conomedusæ*, and *Peromedusæ*, and is included with them in the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*. Characteristic genera of discomedusans are *Discomedusa* and *Nausithoë*; among the simple cubostomous forms; the semostomous *Chrysaora*, *Pelagia*, *Cyanea*, and *Aurelia*; and the rhizostomous *Cephea*, *Cassiopeia*, and *Rhizostoma*. The term *Discomedusæ* has also been wrongly extended to other scyphomedusans, thus becoming synonymous with the subclass *Scyphomedusæ*, or with *Discophora* in one of its senses.

discomedusan (dis'kō-mē-dū'sąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discomedusæ*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discomedusæ*.

discomeduseid (dis'kō-mē-dū'sē-id), *a.* [< *Discomedusæ* + *-oid.*] Resembling a discomedusan; related or belonging to *Discomedusæ*.

discomfit (dis-kum'fit), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomfiten*, *disconfiten* (also by apheresis *scomfiten*: see *scomfit*), < OF. *desconfit* (< ML. *disconfectus*, *disconfictus*), pp. of *desconfire*, *descunfire*, *descumfire*, *desconfir*, F. *déconfire* = Pr. *desconfir* = It. *disconfiggere*, *sconfiggere*, < ML. *disconficere*, defeat, rout, discomfit, < L. *dis-* priv. + *conficere*, achieve, accomplish, < *con-* (intensive) + *facere*, do: see *dis-* and *comfit*, *confect.*] 1. To foil or thwart in battle; overcome completely in fighting; defeat; rout.

Joshua *discomfited* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. Ex. xvii. 13.

He, fugitive, declined superior strength,
Discomfited, pursued. *Philips.*

2. To disconcert; foil; frustrate the plans of; throw into perplexity and dejection.

Well, go with me, and be not so *discomfited*.
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

=Syn. 1. *Overpower*, *Rout*, etc. See *defeat.*

discomfit† (dis-kum'fit), *n.* [< *discomfit, v.*] Rout; defeat; discomfiture.

> Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
> Such a *discomfit* as shall quite despoil him.
> *Milton*, S. A., l. 460.

discomfiture (dis-kum'fi-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *discomfiture* (also by aphæresis *scomfiture*: see *scomfiture*), < OF. *desconfiture*, defeat, F. *déconfiture* = Pr. *desconfitura* = It. *sconfittura*, < ML. *disconfectura*, defeat, < *disconficere*, pp. *disconfectus*, defeat, discomfit: see *discomfit*, *v.*] 1. Rout; defeat in battle; overthrow.

> Every man's sword was against his fellow, and there was a very great *discomfiture*. 1 Sam. xiv. 20.

> Your Lordship hath also heard of the Battle of Leipsick, where Tilly, notwithstanding the Victory he had got over the D. of Saxony a few Days before, received an utter *Discomfiture*. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 35.

2. Defeat; frustration; disappointment.

> After five days' exertion, this man of indomitable will and invincible fortune resigns the task in *discomfiture* and despair. *Disraeli.*

discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomforten*, *disconforten*, trouble, discourage, < OF. *desconforter*, F. *déconforter* = Pr. *desconfortar*, *desconfortar* = Pg. *desconfortar* = It. *disconfortare*, *sconfortare*, discomfort, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *confortare*, comfort: see *dis-* and *comfort*, *v.*] To disturb the comfort or happiness of; make uncomfortable or uneasy; pain; grieve; sadden; deject.

> Cecropia . . . came unto them, making courtesy the outside of mischief, and desiring them not to be *discomforted*; for they were in a place dedicated to their service.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

> So Björn went comfortless but for his thought,
> And by his thought the more *discomforted*.
> *Lowell*, Voyage to Vinland.

discomfort (dis-kum'fėrt), *n.* [< ME. *discomfort*, *disconfort*, < OF. *desconfort*, F. *déconfort* = Pg. *desconforto* = It. *disconforto*, *sconforto*, discomfort; from the verb.] Absence of comfort or pleasure; uneasiness; disturbance of peace; pain; grief; sorrow; disquietude.

> What mean you, sir,
> To give them this *discomfort*? Look, they weep.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 2.

> I will strike him dead
> For this *discomfort* he hath done the house.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

Our life is overlaid and interwoven with a web of many skeins, and a strain, a hitch, or a tangle, at any one of a thousand points of interlacing, spreads *discomfort* which is felt as disaster. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 28.

discomfortable (dis-kum'fėr-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desconfortable*, < *desconforter*, discomfort: see *discomfort* and *-able*, and cf. *comfortable*.] 1†. Causing uneasiness; unpleasant; giving pain; making sad.

> Out of al question, continual wealth interrupted with no tribulation is a very *discomfortable* token of everlasting damnation.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 47.

> What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sir P. Sidney.*

2†. Uneasy; melancholy; refusing comfort.

> *Discomfortable* cousin. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2.

3. Causing discomfort; discommodious; uncomfortable. [Rare.]

> A labyrinth of little *discomfortable* garrets. *Thackeray.*

> The gracious sir,
> To me *discomfortable* and dun, became
> As weak smoke blowing in the under world.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, At Eleusis.

discommend (dis-ko-mend'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commend*.] To express or give occasion for disapprobation of; hold up or expose to censure or dislike: the opposite of *recommend*.

> Let not this saynge In no wyse thee offende,
> For playnge of instrumentes He doth not *discommende*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 345.

> Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live or forwardness to die.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 46.

> A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry.
> *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discommendable (dis-ko-men'da-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendable*.] Not recommendable; blamable; censurable; deserving disapprobation.

> Which [effeminate, amorous, wanton musicke] as it is *discommendable* in feasts and merry-meetings, so much more in churches. *Prynne*, Histrio-Mastix, II., v. 10.

discommendableness (dis-ko-men'da-bl-nes), *n.* Blamableness; the quality of being worthy of disapprobation. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommendation (dis-kom-en-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commendation*.] Blame; censure; reproach.

> It were a blemish rather then an ornament, a *discommendation* then a prayse. *Hakewill*, Apology, p. 289.

discommender (dis-ko-men'dėr), *n.* One who discommends; a dispraiser. *Imp. Dict.*

discommission (dis-ko-mish'ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commission*1.] To deprive of a commission.

> All this, for no apparent cause of publick Concernment to the Church or Commonwealth, but only for *discommissioning* nine great Officers in the Army.
> *Milton*, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

discommodate† (dis-kom'ō-dāt), *v. t.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + *commodatus*, pp. of *commodare*, make fit or suitable, < *commodus*, fit: see *accommodate*, and cf. *discommode*.] To discommode; incommode.

> These Wars did . . . drain and *discommodate* the King of Spain, by reason of his Distance. *Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

discommode (dis-ko-mōd'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discommoded*, ppr. *discommoding*. [< OF. *descommoder*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *commodare*, make fit or suitable: see *commode*, and cf. *discommodate*.] To put to inconvenience; incommode; trouble. *Bailey*, 1727.

discommodious (dis-ko-mō'di-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commodious*.] Inconvenient; troublesome.

> In the fifth edict, all strangers are forbidden to carry out of the city above the value of five crowns of gold, a statute very *discommodious*.
> *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 467.

discommodiously (dis-ko-mō'di-us-li), *adv.* In a discommodious manner. *Imp. Dict.*

discommodiousness (dis-ko-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* Inconvenience; disadvantage; trouble.

> So it was plain the fight could not be but sharp and dangerous, for the *discommodiousness* of the place.
> *North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 24.

discommodity (dis-ko-mod'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *discommodities* (-tiz). [< *dis-* priv. + *commodity*. Cf. *discommode*, *discommodious*.] 1. Inconvenience; trouble; hurt; disadvantage.

> As hee that, hauing a faire Orchard, seeing one tree blasted, recomteth the *discommoditie* of that, and passeth ouer in silence the fruitefulnesse of the other.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 186.

> You go about in rain or fine, at all hours, without *discommodity*. *Lamb.*

2. That which causes trouble, inconvenience, or hurt; anything that injures; a loss; a trouble; an injury.

> We read that Crates the Philosopher Cinicke, in respect of the manifold *discommodities* of mans life, held opinion that it was best for man neuer to haue beene borne or soone after to dye. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 171.

> The *discommodities*; either imperfections or wants.
> *Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 647).

Discommodity is, indeed, properly an abstract form signifying inconvenience or disadvantage; . . . but as the noun commodities has been used in the English language for four hundred years at least as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.
Jevons, Pol. Econ., p. 63.

discommon (dis-kom'ọn), *v. t.* [< ME. *discomcnen*, < *dis-* priv. + *comen*, *comon*, common: see *common*.] 1. To deprive of the character of a common, as a piece of land; appropriate to private ownership, as common land, by separating and inclosing it.

> To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually *discommoning* the other from the broad fields of natural right.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 290.

2. To deprive of the right of a common.

> Whilus thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne.
> *Sp. Hall*, Satires, v. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of a place; especially, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to prohibit (a tradesman or townsman who has violated the regulations of the university) from dealing with the undergraduates. The power to do this lies with the vice-chancellor.

> Declared the said persons not *discommoned* nor disfranchesid for any matter or cause touchyng the variances bytwext the sayd Mayer, ballieffes, and Communalte.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 303.

discommons (dis-kom'ọnz), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *commons*: see *commons*, 4.] Same as *discommon*, 3.

> The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to reject all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being *discommonsed*.
> *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 106, note.

discommunity (dis-ko-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *community*.] Want of community; absence of common origin or qualities. [Rare.]

> Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent.
> *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 404

discomonerula (dis'kō-mō-ner'ō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *discomonerulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *monerula*.] In *embryol.*, the monerula-stage of a meroblastic egg which undergoes discoidal segmentation of the vitellus or yolk, and in germinating becomes in succession a discocytula, discomorula, discoblastula, and discogastrula. It is a cytode which includes formative yolk at one pole, and very distinct nutritive yolk at the other.
Haeckel.

discomorula (dis-kō-mor'ō-lạ), *n.*; pl. *discomorulæ* (-lē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *morula*.] In *embryol.*, the morula-stage of a meroblastic egg (amphicytula), and proceeds to develop successively into a discoblastula and a discogastrula. It is in the shape of a flat disk of similar cells at the animal pole of the egg. A bird's egg is an example, the tread, or cicatricula, being found in all the stages above mentioned. *Haeckel.*

discompanied† (dis-kum'pạ-nid), *a.* [< **discompany* (< OF. *descompaignier*, *descompagnier*, separate, isolate, < *des-* priv. + *compaignier*, accompany: see *dis-* and *company*, *v.*) + *-ed*2.] Without company; unaccompanied.

> That is, if she be alone now, and *discompanied*.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

discomplexion† (dis-kom-plek'shọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *complexion*.] To change the complexion or color of; discolor.

> His rich cloaths be *discomplexioned*
> With blood. *Shirley (and Fletcher?)*, Coronation, i. 1.

discompliance† (dis-kum-plī'ạns), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *compliance*.] Non-compliance.

> A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 152.

discompose (dis-kom-pōz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discomposed*, ppr. *discomposing*. [= F. *décomposer*; as *dis-* priv. + *compose*. Cf. Sp. *descomponer* = Pg. *descompor* = It. *discomporre*, *scomporre*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *componere*, compose. Cf. *decompose*.] 1. To bring into disorder; disturb; disarrange; unsettle.

> A great impiety . . . hath stained the honour of a family, and *discomposed* its title to the divine mercies.
> *Jer. Taylor.*

2. To disturb peace and quietness in; agitate; ruffle, as the temper or mind of.

> We are then [in private] placed immediately under the eye of God, which awes us; but under no other eyes, and in the neighbourhood of no other objects, which might divert or *discompose* us. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

> I am extremely *discomposed* when I hear scandal.
> *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

> *Croaker.* Don't be *discomposed*.
> *Lofty.* Zounds! Sir, but I am *discomposed*, and will be *discomposed*. To be treated thus!
> *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

3†. To displace; discard; discharge.

> He never put down or *discomposed* counsellor, or near servant, save only Stanley. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 242.

=Syn. 1. To derange, jumble, confuse.—2. To disconcert, embarrass, fret, vex, nettle, irritate, flurry, worry.

discomposedness (dis-kom-pō'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being discomposed; disquietude.

> Believe it, sickness is not the fittest time either to learn virtue or to make our peace with God; it is a time of distemper and *discomposedness*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Preparative against Afflictions.

discomposition† (dis-kom-pō-zish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *décomposition* = Sp. *descomposicion* = Pg. *descomposição* = It. *scomposizione*; as *discompose* + *-ition*, after *composition*.] Inconsistency; incongruity.

> O perplexed *discomposition*, O riddling distemper,
> O miserable condition of man!
> *Donne*, Devotions, p. 8.

discomposure (dis-kom-pō'gūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *composure*.] 1. The state of being discomposed; disorder; agitation; disturbance; perturbation: as, *discomposure* of mind.

> His countenance was cheerful, and all the time of his being on the scaffold there appeared in him no fear, disorder, change of countenance, or *discomposure*.
> *State Trials*, Earl of Holland, an. 1649.

2†. Inconsistency; incongruity; disagreement.

> How exquisite a symmetry . . . in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now puzzle me! *Boyle*, Works, II. 275.

discompt†, *v. t.* An obsolete spelling of *discount*.

Discomycetes (dis'kō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + μύκης, pl. μύκητες, fungus.] A large group of ascomycetous fungi, in which

the hymenium is exposed and the fruiting body is cupular, discoid, or club-shaped, and sometimes convoluted. In texture they are fleshy or waxy, and often brilliantly colored. They grow chiefly on the ground and on dead wood, but some are parasitic. *Peziza* is the largest genus, and includes the cup-shaped species. (See cut under *cupula.*) *Morchella* is the edible morel. Also called *Heterolinese.*

discomycetous (dis″kō-mī-sē′tus), *a.* [As *Discomycet-es* + *-ous.*] Producing asci upon an exposed hymenium; specifically, belonging to the *Discomycetes,* or resembling them in character: in lichens, same as *gymnocarpous.*

disconcert (dis-kọn-sėrt′), *v. t.* [< OF. *disconcerter,* F. *déconcerter* = Sp. Pg. *desconcertar* = It. *disconcertare, sconcertare,* disconcert, < L. *dis-* priv. + *concertare,* contend, ML. concert: see *concert, v.*] **1.** To throw into disorder or confusion; come in the way of; disarrange; obstruct.

Some unforeseen difficulties constantly occur to *disconcert* my design. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, cxxi.

Obstinacy takes his sturdy stand,
To *disconcert* what Policy has planned.
Cowper, Expostulation.

Maria Theresa again fled to Hungary, and was again received with an enthusiasm that completely *disconcerted* her enemies. *Lecky,* Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

2. To unsettle the mind of; discompose; disturb the self-possession of; confuse.

The slightest remark from a stranger *disconcerted* her. *Macaulay,* Madame D'Arblay.

The embrace *disconcerted* the daughter-in-law somewhat, as the caresses of old gentlemen unshorn and perfumed with tobacco might well do. *Thackeray,* Vanity Fair.

=Syn. **2.** To ruffle. See list under *discompose.*

disconcert (dis-kon′sėrt), *n.* [= F. *déconcert* = Sp. *desconcierto* = Pg. *desconcerto* = It. *sconcerto;* from the verb.] Disunion; disagreement; disconcertment. [Rare.]

The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions, and there was a brief *disconcert* of the whole grave company. *Poe,* Masque of the Red Death.

disconcertion (dis-kọn-sėr′shọn), *n.* [< *disconcert, v.,* + *-ion.*] The act of disconcerting, or the state of being disconcerted; confusion.

If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind in the perfect composure of yours. *State Trials,* H. Rowan, an. 1794.

disconcertment (dis-kọn-sėrt′ment), *n.* [= F. *déconcertement;* as *disconcert, v.,* + *-ment.*] The state of being disconcerted or disturbed.

House-hunting, under these circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and *disconcertment* to the stranger. *Howells,* Venetian Life, viii.

disconducive (dis-kọn-dū′siv), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conducive.*] Not conducive; disadvantageous; obstructive; impeding. *Imp. Dict.*

disconformable† (dis-kọn-fôr′mą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *conformable.*] Not conformable.

As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us, they cannot be but halfe my subjects. *Stow,* K. James, an. 1603.

disconformity (dis-kọn-fôr′mi-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *disconformidad* = Pg. *disconformidade;* as *dis-* priv. + *conformity.*] Want of agreement or conformity; inconsistency.

Causes rooted in immutable nature, utter unfitness, utter *disconformity.* *Milton,* Tetrachordon.

discongruity (dis-kọn-grō′ĝ-i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *congruity.*] Want of congruity; incongruity; disagreement; inconsistency.

That great disproportion betwixt God and man; that much *discongruity* betwixt him and us. *W. Montagu,* Appeal to Cæsar, ii. 6.

disconnect (dis-kọ-nekt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *connect.*] **1.** To sever or interrupt the connection of; break the connection of or between; disunite; disjoin: as, to *disconnect* a locomotive from a train; to *disconnect* church and state.

This restriction *disconnects* bank paper and the precious metals. *Walsh.*

2. To disjoin the parts of; deprive of connection or coherence; separate into parts; dissociate: as, to *disconnect* an engine by detaching the connecting-rod. [Rare in the more general sense.]

The commonwealth itself would, in a few generations, crumble away, be *disconnected* into the dust and powder of individuality. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

disconnectedly (dis-kọ-nek′ted-li), *adv.* In a disconnected or incoherent manner.

disconnecter (dis-kọ-nek′tėr), *n.* One who or that which disconnects; specifically, some mechanical device for effecting disconnection.

disconnection (dis-kọ-nek′shọn), *n.* The act of separating or disuniting, or the state of being disunited; separation; interruption or lack of union.

Nothing was therefore to be left in all the subordinate members but weakness, *disconnection,* and confusion. *Burke,* Rev. in France.

disconsecrate (dis-kon′sē-krāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disconsecrated,* ppr. *disconsecrating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *consecrate.*] To deprive of sacredness; desecrate. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disconsent† (dis-kọn-sent′), *v. i.* [< OF. *desconsentir,* < *des-* priv. + *consentir,* consent: see *dis-* and *consent. Cf. dissent.*] To differ; disagree; not to consent; dissent.

A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and *disconsent* unto the flesh, and be at bate therewith, and fight against it. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 142.

If, therefore, the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous and *disconsenting* from the doctrine of the Apostles, even in those points which were of least moment to men's particular ends, how well may we be assured it was much more degenerated in point of Episcopacy. *Milton,* Prelatical Episcopacy.

disconsolacy† (dis-kon′sō-lā-si), *n.* [< *disconsola(te)* + *-cy.*] Disconsolateness.

Penury, baseness, and *disconsolacy.* *Barrow,* Expos. of Creed.

disconsolance†, **disconsolancy**† (dis-kon′sō-lans, -lan-si), *n.* [< *disconsol(ate)* + *-ance, -ancy.*] Disconsolateness.

disconsolate (dis-kon′sọ-lāt), *a.* [< ME. *disconsolat* = OF. *desconsole,* F. *déconsolé* = Sp. Pg. *desconsolado* = It. *disconsolato, sconsolato,* < ML. *disconsolatus,* comfortless, < L. *dis-* priv. + *consolatus,* pp. of *consolari,* console: see *console*[1].] **1.** Destitute of comfort or consolation; sorrowful; hopeless or not expecting comfort; sad; dejected; melancholy.

One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood *disconsolate.*
Moore, Lalla Rookh and the Peri.

2. Causing or manifesting discomfort; sad or saddening; cheerless; gloomy: as, *disconsolate* news; a *disconsolate* look or manner.

The *disconsolate* darkness of our winter nights. *Ray.*

=Syn. **1.** Inconsolable, forlorn.

disconsolated† (dis-kon′sọ-lā-ted), *a.* [< *disconsolate* + *-ed*[2].] Disconsolate.

A *disconsolated* figure, who sate on the other end of the seat, seem'd no way to enjoy the serenity of the season. *Goldsmith,* Citizen of the World, li.

disconsolately (dis-kon′sọ-lāt-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner; without comfort.

Upon the ground *disconsolately* laid,
Like one who felt and wail'd the wrath of fate.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, xix. 70.

disconsolateness (dis-kon′sọ-lāt-nes), *n.* The state of being disconsolate or comfortless.

In his presence there is life and blessedness: in his absence, nothing but dolour, *disconsolateness,* despair. *Bp. Hall,* Remains, p. 98.

disconsolation† (dis-kon-sọ-lā′shọn), *n.* [= Sp. *desconsolación* = Pg. *desconsolação* = It. *disconsolazione, sconsolazione,* < ML. as if **disconsolatio(n-),* < *disconsolatus,* disconsolate: see *disconsolate.*] Want of comfort; disconsolateness.

The earth yeelded him nothing but matter of *disconsolation* and heavinesse. *Bp. Hall,* Elkiag Spoiled and Revenged.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *a.* [< OF. *descontent* = It. *discontento, scontento,* adj.: as *dis-* priv. + *content*[3], *a.*] Uneasy; dissatisfied; discontented.

He's wondrous *discontent;* he'll speak to no man. *Fletcher,* Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 2.

discontent (dis-kon-tent′), *n.* [= It. *scontento,* n.; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *n.* Cf. *discontent, a.*] **1.** Want of content; uneasiness or inquietude of mind; dissatisfaction with some present state of things; displeasure.

Now is the winter of our *discontent*
Made glorious summer by this sun of York.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1.

From *discontent* grows treason,
And on the stalk of treason, death.
Lust's Dominion, ii. 2.

'Tis not my talent to conceal my thoughts,
Or carry smiles and sunshine in my face
When *discontent* sits heavy at my heart.
Addison, Cato, i. 4.

2†. One who is discontented; a malcontent.

Fickle changelings and poor *discontents,*
Which gape, and rub the elbow, at the news
Of hurlyburly innovation. *Shak.,* 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Two other *discontents* so vybraided More with that doctrine, and stood to maintaine it, he impaneled a Jury. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 123.

He was a *discontent* during all Oliver's and Richard's government. *The Mystery,* etc. (1660), p. 45.

discontent† (dis-kọn-tent′), *v. t.* [< OF. *descontenter, descontanter,* discontent; as *dis-* priv. + *content*[1], *v.*] To make discontented; deprive of contentment; dissatisfy; displease.

Those that were there thought it not fit
To *discontent* so ancient a wit.
Suckling, Session of the Poets.

discontentation† (dis-kon-ten-tā′shọn), *n.* [< *discontent* + *-ation.*] Discontent; dissatisfaction.

The election being done, he made countinance of great *discontentation* thereat. *Ascham,* The Scholemaster, p. 134.

The coming on of the night and the tediousness of his fruitless labour made him content rather to exercise his *discontentation* at home than there. *Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iv.

discontented (dis-kọn-ten′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *discontent, v.*] Uneasy in mind; dissatisfied; unquiet.

A diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

discontentedly (dis-kọn-ten′ted-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner or mood. *Bp. Hall.*

discontentedness (dis-kọn-ten′ted-nes), *n.* Uneasiness of mind; inquietude; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casting up his face to heaven, with a noble air of grief and *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison,* Travels in Italy, Florence.

discontentful (dis-kọn-tent′fụl), *a.* [< *discontent* + *-ful,* 1.] Full of discontent. *Howe.* [Rare.]

discontenting (dis-kọn-ten′ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discontent, v.*] **1.** Giving uneasiness.

How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable! *Milton,* Divorce.

2†. Discontented; feeling discontent.

And (with my best endeavours, in your absence)
Your *discontenting* father strive to qualify
And bring him up to liking. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 3.

discontentment (dis-kọn-tent′ment), *n.* [< OF. *descontentement, descontantement* = It. *discontentamento, scontentamento;* as *discontent* + *-ment.*] The state of being uneasy in mind; dissatisfaction; inquietude; discontent.

She nothing said, no words of *discontentment*
Did from her lips arise. *Patient Grissel* (Child's Ballads, IV. 213).

The politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes . . . is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments.* *Bacon,* Seditions and Troubles.

discontiguous (dis-kọn-tig′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *contiguous.*] Not contiguous: as, *discontiguous* lands. *Imp. Dict.*

discontinuable (dis-kọn-tin′ū-a-bl), *a.* [< *discontinue* + *-able.*] Capable of being discontinued. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

discontinuance (dis-kọn-tin′ū-ans), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuance, discontinuance,* < *discontinuer,* discontinue: see *discontinue.*] **1.** The act of discontinuing; cessation; intermission; interruption of continuance.

Let us consider whether our approaches to him are always sweet and refreshing, when we are uneasy and impatient under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Bp. Atterbury,* Works, II. vi.

2. Want of continued connection or cohesion of parts; solution of continuity; want of union; disruption.

The stillsides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinue; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance.* *Bacon,* Nat. Hist.

3. In *old Eng. law,* the effect of the alienation by a tenant in tail of a larger estate than he was entitled to, followed by the feoffee holding possession after the death of the former. This was said to work a discontinuance of the estate of the heir in tail, because he had no right to enter on the land and turn out the person in possession under deed of feoffment, but had to assert his title by process of law. Sometimes called *ouster by discontinuance.*

The effect of a feoffment by him [the tenant] . . . was to work a *discontinuance:* that is, his issue had after his death no right to enter on the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting their title by process of law, or, in the technical phrase, they were "put to their action." *F. Pollock,* Land Laws, p. 78.

Discontinuance of a suit, the termination of a suit by the act of the plaintiff, as by notice in writing, or by neglect to take the proper adjournments to keep it pending. Sometimes loosely used of dismissal against the plaintiff's will. See *abandonment of an action,* under *abandonment.*

discontinuation (dis-kọn-tin-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *discontinuacion, discontinuation,* F. *discontinuation* = Sp. *descontinuacion* = Pg. *descontinuação* = It. *discontinuazione,* < ML. *discontinuatio(n-),* < *discontinuare,* pp. *discontinuatus,* discontinue: see *discontinue.*] Breach or interruption of continuity; disruption of parts; separation of parts which form a connected series.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newton.*

discontinue (dis-kŏn-tin′ū), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discontinued*, ppr. *discontinuing*. [< OF. *discontinuer*, F. *discontinuer* = Sp. Pg. *descontinuar* = It. *discontinuare*, *scontinuare*, < ML. *discontinuare*, discontinue, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuare*, continue: see *dis-* and *continue*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cease from; cease to cease; put an end to; break off; stop: as, to *discontinue* a habit or practice; to *discontinue* a suit at law, or a claim or right; their partnership has been *discontinued*.

The depredations on our commerce were not to be *discontinued*. *T. Pickering.*

2. To interrupt; break the continuity of; intermit.

They modify and discriminate the voice without appearing to *discontinue* it. *Holder*, Elements of Speech.

3. To cease to take or receive; abandon; cease to use: as, to *discontinue* a daily paper.

Taught the Greek tongue, *discontinued* before in these parts the space of seven hundred years. *Daniel*, Defence of Rhyme.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cease; come to a stop or end: as, the uproar *discontinued* at that moment; the fever has *discontinued*.—2. To be severed or separated.

And thou, even thyself, shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee; and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. Jer. xvii. 4.

3. To lose cohesion of parts; suffer disruption or separation of substance. *Bacon.* [Rare.]

discontinue (dis-kŏn-tin-ū-ē′), *n.* [< *discontinue* + -*e*[1].] In *old law*, one whose possession or right to possession of something is discontinued, or liable to be discontinued.

discontinuer (dis-kŏn-tin′ū-ėr), *n.* One who discontinues a rule or practice. Also *discontinuor*.

discontinuity (dis-kon-ti-nū′ĭ-ti), *n.* [= F. *discontinuité* = Pr. *discontinuitat*, < ML. *discontinuita(t-)s*, < *discontinuus*, discontinuous: see *discontinuous*, *continuity*.] 1. The fact or quality of being discontinuous; want of continuity or uninterrupted connection; disunion of parts; want of cohesion. See *continuity*.

Both may pass for one stone and be polished both together without any blemishing *discontinuity* of surface. *Boyle*, Works, III. 549.

The *discontinuity* of memory between different stages of the hypnotic trance and its continuity between recurrences of the same stage. *Mind*, XII. 619.

2. In *math.*, that character of a change which consists in a passage from one point, state, or value to another without passing through a continuously infinite series of intermediate points (see *infinite*); that character of a function which consists in an infinitesimal change of the variables not being everywhere accompanied by an infinitesimal change (including no change) of the function itself. An *essential discontinuity* is a discontinuity in which the value of the function becomes entirely indeterminate.

discontinuor (dis-kŏn-tin′ū-ọr), *n.* Same as *discontinuer*: the form used in law.

discontinuous (dis-kŏn-tin′ū-us), *a.* [= Sp. *descontinuo* = It. *discontinuo*, < ML. *discontinuus*, not continuous, < L. *dis-* priv. + *continuus*, continuous: see *dis-* and *continuous*.] 1. Broken off; interrupted; lacking continuity.

A path that is zigzag, *discontinuous*, and intersected. *De Quincey.*

Matter is *discontinuous* in the highest degree, for it consists of separate particles or molecules which are mutually non-interpenetrable. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 225.

2†. Breaking continuity; severing the relation of parts; disjunctive.

Then Satan first knew pain,
And writhed him to and fro convolved; so sore
The griding sword with *discontinuous* wound
Pass'd through him. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 329.

3. In *math.* See the extract.

The term *discontinuous*, as applied to a function of a single variable, has been used in two totally different senses. Sometimes a function is called *discontinuous* when its algebraic expression for values of the variable lying between certain limits is different from its algebraical expression for values of the variable lying between other limits. Sometimes a function of x, $f(x)$, is called continuous when, for all values of x, the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+h)$ can be made smaller than any assignable quantity by sufficiently diminishing h, and in the contrary case *discontinuous*. If $f(x)$ can become infinite for a finite value of x, it will be convenient to consider it as *discontinuous* according to the second definition. *Stokes.*

discontinuously (dis-kŏn-tin′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a discontinuous manner; with discontinuity.

The figure-dance must be driven *discontinuously*. *Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 144.

discontinuous† (dis-kŏn-vē′nigns), *n.* [ME. *discontinuous* = OF. *desconvenance*, F. *disconvenance* = Pr. *desconvenencia*, *descovinensa* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniencia* = It. *disconvenienza*, *disconvenenza*, *sconvenienza*, *sconvenenza*, < ML. *disconvenientia*, disagreement, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree: see *disconvenient*.] Inconvenience; incongruity; disagreement.

A necessary *disconvenience*, where anything is allowed to be cause of itself. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix, p. 213.

disconvenient† (dis-kŏn-vē′nient), *a.* [= F. *disconvenient* (16th cent.), *disconvenant* = Pr. *desconvinent* = Sp. Pg. *desconveniente* = It. *disconveniente*, *sconveniente*, < L. *disconvenien(t-)s*, ppr. of *disconvenire*, disagree, < *dis-* priv. + *convenire*, agree, be convenient: see *dis-* and *convenient*.] Inconvenient; incongruous.

Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare. *Bp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xl.

Discophora (dis-kof′ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] 1. The discoidal hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa*, comprising most of the organisms known as jelly-fishes, sea-jellies, or sea-nettles. The latter name is given them from the power they possess, like other hydrozoans, of stinging by means of their thread-cells. The hydrosome consists of a single umbrella-like disk by the rhythmical contraction of which the creature swims, and from the center of which hangs a single polypite or digestive individual, or, less frequently, several. They are free-swimming oceanic animals, whose body consists of such soft gelatinous substance that a specimen weighing several pounds when alive weighs when dried hardly as many grains. The *Discophora* include many scalephs, in the usual sense of that term, and are also called *Medusæ*, *Epihydrometluæ*, and *Acraspeda*. They have been divided into *Calycozoa* (lucernarians), *Rhizostomeæ*, and *Monostomea*. The term *Discophora* is also restricted to the last two of these, excluding the *Lucernaridæ*. Thus, by Claus, the *Discophora* are made a suborder of *Scyphomedusæ*, synonymous with *Acraspeda*, and characterized as disk-shaped scalephs with the margin of the disk 8-lobed, at least 8 sensorial sense-organs, as many ocular lobes, and 4 great cavities in the umbrella for the generative organs. In this strict sense the *Discophora* correspond to the *Semostomeæ* (which see). For several wider and inconsistent uses of the term, see the extract.

Cephea, one of the *Discophora*.
a, disk, or umbrella; *b*, ramifications of the brachia which terminate in *c*, the tentacles; *d*, pillars supporting the brachiferous disk which floors the subumbrellar cavity; *f*, short clavate tentacles between the oral pores.

The binary division of the Hydrozoa was established by Eschscholtz (1829), whose *Discophora* phanerocarpe corresponded to the Scyphomedusæ, whilst his Discophore cryptocarpe represent the Hydromedusæ. The terms point to distinctions which are not valid. In 1853 Kölliker used the term *Discophora* for the Scyphomedusæ alone, an illegitimate limitation of the term which was followed by Louis Agassiz in 1860. Nicholson has used the term in a reverse sense for a heterogeneous assemblage of those medusæ not classified by Huxley as Lucernaridæ, nor yet recognized as derived from hydroid trophosomes. This use of the term adds to the existing confusion, and renders its abandonment necessary. . . . The term *Discophora* is used by Claus for the Discomedusæ. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 556.

2. An order of suctorial worms, the leeches: so called from their sucking-disks. See *Hirudinea*.

Discophoræ (dis-kof′ō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *discophorus*: see *discophorous*.] Same as *Discophora*.—**Discophoræ cryptocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ phanerocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Hydromedusæ* (which see).—**Discophoræ pharenocarpæ**†, a term applied by Eschscholtz to those hydrozoans now called *Scyphomedusæ* (which see).

discophoran (dis-kof′ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< *Discophora* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discophora*.

II. *n.* One of the *Discophora*.

discophore (dis′kō-fōr), *n.* One of the *Discophora*. *Huxley.*

discophorous (dis-kof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *discophorus*, < Gr. δισκοφόρος, bringing the discus (bearing a disk), < δίσκος, a discus, disk, + -φόρος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[2].] 1. Provided with a gelatinous bell or disk, as a discophoran; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 1).—2. In *Annelida*, having a sucking-disk, as a leech; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Discophora* (def. 2).

discoplacenta (dis′kō-plā-sen′tạ), *n.*; pl. *discoplacentæ* (-tē). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + NL. *placenta*, q. v.] A discoid placenta. See *placenta*.

discoplacental (dis′kō-plā-sen′tal), *a.* [< NL. *discoplacentalis*, < *discoplacenta*, q. v.] Having a discoid deciduate placenta: as, a *discoplacental* order of mammals.

Discoplacentalia (dis′kō-plā-sen-tā′li-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *discoplacentalis*: see *discoplacental*.] Those deciduate mammals in which the placenta is discoidal, as contrasted with *Zonoplacentalia*. The group includes the rodents, some edentates, the insectivores, bats, lemurs, monkeys, and man.

discopodium (dis-kō-pō′di-um), *n.*; pl. *discopodia* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a quoit, disk, + ποίς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] In *bot.*, the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated.

Discoporella (dis′kō-pō-rel′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δίσκος, a disk, + πόρος, a passage, pore.] The typical genus of the family *Discoporellidæ*.

Discoporellidæ (dis′kō-pō-rel′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Discoporella* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Discoporella*. They have the zoœcium discoid, sometimes confluent, astate or silpitate, the cells distinct, or closely connate, and the intermediate surface cancellated or porous.

discord (dis′kôrd), *n.* [< ME. *discord*, *descord*, < OF. *descorde*, F. *discord* = Pr. *descort*, later *discord* = Sp. Pg. *discordia* = It. *discordia*, *scordia*, < L. *discordia*, discord, < *discors* (*discord-*), disagreeing, at variance, inharmonious, < *dis-*, apart, + *cor* (*cord-*) = E. *heart*. Cf. *accord*, *concord*.] 1. Want of concord or harmony between persons or things; disagreement of relations; especially, as applied to persons, difference of opinion; variance; opposition; contention; strife; any disagreement which produces passion, contest, disputes, litigation, or war.

And so trowed the Jewes for to have Pes when Crist was ded; For thei seyd that he made *Discord* and Strif amonges hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 11.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All *discord*, harmony not understood.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 291.

Peace to arise out of universal *discord* fomented in all parts of the empire.

2. In *music*: (*a*) The combination of two tones that are inharmonious with each other, or inconclusive in combined effect; a dissonance.

Discord is . . . due partly to beats, partly to difficulty in identifying pitch. *A. Daniell*, Prin. of Physics, p. 426.

(*b*) The interval between two such tones; any interval not a unison, octave, perfect fifth, perfect fourth, major or minor third, or major or minor sixth. In medieval music all but the first three of the above intervals were at first regarded as discords. (*c*) Either of the two tones forming such an interval. (*d*) A chord containing such intervals. See *dissonance*.

Why rushed the *discords* in, but that harmony should be prized? *Browning*, Abt Vogler.

Hence—3. Any confused noise; a mingling or clashing of sounds; a harsh clang or uproar.

Arms on armour clashing bray'd
Horrible *discord*. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 209.

Apple of discord. See *apple*.—**Syn. 1.** Discordance, dissension, rupture, clashing, jarring.

discord (dis-kôrd′), *v. i.* [< OF. *descorder*, *discorder* = F. *discorder* = Pr. *descordar* = Sp. Pg. *discordar* = It. *discordare*, *scordare*, < L. *discordare*, disagree, < *discors*, disagreeing: see *discord*, *n.*] 1. To disagree; jar; clash.—2. To be discordant or dissonant.

Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other, . . . the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion. *Bacon.*

discordable† (dis-kôr′da-bl), *a.* [ME., < OF. *descordable*, *discordable*, < L. *discordabilis*, discordant, < *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] Discordant. *Gower.*

What *discordable* cause hath to rent and unlotted the byndyng or the alliaunce of thynges: that is to sain, the continuecions of God and of man? *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v.

discordance, discordancy (dis-kôr′dans, -dan-si), *n.* [< ME. *discordance*, < OF. *discordance*, *descordance*, F. *discordance* = Sp. Pg. *discordancia* = It. *discordanza*, *scordanza*, < ML. *discordantia*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr., discordant: see *discordant*.] 1. The state of being discordant; disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

The *discordance* of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted.
Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

The most baneful result of such an institution as that of caste is, that it turns religion . . . into a principle of division and *discordancy*. *Faiths of the World*, p. 27.

2†. Discord of sound.

Discordant ener fro armony,
And diatoned from melody —
In flotten made he *discordaunce*.
Rom. of the Rose.

discordant (dis-kôr'dạnt), *a.* [< ME. *descordaunt*, < OF. *descordant*, *discordant* = F. *discordant* = Sp. Pg. *discordante* = It. *discordante*, *scordante*, < L. *discordan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discordare*, disagree: see *discord*, *v.*] **1.** Not harmoniously related or connected; disagreeing; incongruous; contradictory; being at variance; clashing: as, *discordant* opinions; *discordant* rules or principles.

But it is greatly *discordant*
Unto the scholes of Athene.
Gower, Conf. Amant., VII.

Discordant opinions are reconciled by being seen to be two extremes of one principle.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 280.

Such *discordant* effect of incongruous excellence and inharmonious beauty as belongs to the death-scene of the Talbots when matched against the quarrelling scene of Somerset and York. *Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 34.

Colours which are chromatically closely related to one another, such as green and yellow, are *discordant* when they are arranged so that there is an abrupt transition from one to the other. *Field*, Chromatography, p. 56.

2. Opposite; contrary; not coincident: as, the *discordant* attractions of comets or of different planets. — **3.** Inharmonious; dissonant; harsh, grating, or disagreeable to the ear.

War, with *discordant* Notes and jarring Noise,
The Harmony of Peace destroys.
Congreve, Hymn to Harmony.

Landor was never mastered by his period, though still in harmony with it; in short, he was not a *discordant*, but an independent, singer. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 33.

discordantly (dis-kôr'dạnt-li), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. *Boyle*, Works, I. 741.

discordantness (dis-kôr'dạnt-nes), *n.* Discordance. [Rare.]

discorded† (dis-kôr'ded), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ed*².] At variance; disagreeing.

Discorded friends aton'd, men and their wives.
Middleton, A Thing for a Quiet Life, v. 2.

discordful† (dis-kôrd'fụl), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ful*, 1.] Quarrelsome; contentious.

But Blandamour, full of vainglorious spright,
And rather stird by his *discordfull* Dame,
Upon them gladly would have prov'd his might.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

discordous† (dis'kôr-dus), *a.* [< *discord* + *-ous*. Cf. OF. *descordieus*, *discordieux*, < L. *discordiosus*, < *discordia*, discord.] Discordant; dissonant.

Then crept in pride, and peevish covetise,
And men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice.
Sp. Hall, Satires, III. i.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pọ-rāt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *corporate*, *a.*] **1.** Divested of the body; disembodied. [Rare.]

Instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of *discorporate* selfish.
Carlyle, Misc., III. 198.

2†. Deprived of corporate privileges.

discorporate (dis-kôr'pọ-rāt), *v. t.* To deprive of corporate privileges.

discorrespondent (dis-kor-es-pon'dent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *correspondent*.] Lacking correspondence or congruity.

It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. vii. § 3.

discostate (dis-kos'tāt), *a.* [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *costa*, rib: see *costate*.] In *bot.*, having radiately divergent ribs: applied to leaves, etc.

Discostomata (dis-kō-stō'mạ-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσκος*, a disk, + *στόμα*(*τ-*), mouth.] In Saville Kent's classification, one of four classes of *Protozoa*, containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads, or *Spongida* and *Choanoflagellata*. so called from the characteristic discoidal configuration of the introceptive area: contrasted with *Pantostomata*, *Eustomata*, and *Polystomata*. It is divided by this author into two sections: the *Discostomata gymnocoida*, which are the ordinary collar-bearing monads or *Choanoflagellata* of most authors; and the *Discostomata cryptocoida*, which are the sponges or *Spongida*. The term *Discostomata sarcocrypta* is an alternative designation of the latter, perhaps by an overslight.

discostomatous (dis-kō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Discostomata*.

discountenet (dis-kount'sel), *v. t.* [< OF. *descon-seillier*, *descounseillier*, *desconseillier*, *desconseiller*, etc., < *des-* priv. + *conseillier*, etc., counsel: see *dis-* and *counsel*, *v.*] To dissuade.

By such good meanes he him *discounselled*
From prosecuting his revenging rage.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 11.

discount (dis'kount or dis-kount'), *v. t.* [Formerly sometimes *discompt*; < OF. *disconter*, *descunter*, later *descompter*, reckon off, account back, discount, F. *décompter* = Sp. Pg. *descontar* = It. *scontare* (cf. D. *disconteren* = G. *discontiren* = Dan. *diskontere* = Sw. *diskontera*), < ML. *discomputare*, deduct, discount, < L. *dis-*, away, from, + *computare*, reckon, count: see *count*¹, *v.*, *compute*.] **1.** To reckon off or deduct in settlement; make a reduction of: as, to *discount* 5 per cent. for cash payment of a bill. — **2.** To leave out of account; disregard.

His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant.
Sir W. Hamilton.

3. In *finance*, to purchase, or pay the amount of in cash, less a certain rate per cent., as a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., to be collected by the discounter or purchaser at maturity: as, to *discount* a bill or a claim at 7 per cent. Compare *negotiate*.

Power to *discount* notes imports power to purchase them. *Pape vs. Capitol Bank of Topeka*, 20 Kan. 440.

The first rule, . . . to *discount* only unexceptionable paper. *Walsh.*

4. To make a deduction from; put a reduced estimate or valuation upon; make an allowance for exaggeration or excess in: as, to *discount* a braggart's story; to *discount* an improbable piece of news. — **5.** To reckon or act upon in advance; diminish by anticipation the interest, pleasure, etc., of; take for granted as going to happen: as, to *discount* one's future prospects; to *discount* the pleasure of a journey.

Speculation as to the political crisis is almost at an end, and the announcement to be made to-morrow in the House of Commons has been already so fully *discounted* that it is shorn of much of its interest. *Scotsman* (newspaper).

6. In *billiards*, to allow discount to: as, to *discount* one's opponent. See *discount*, *n.*, 4.

discount (dis'kount), *n.* [= OF. *descompt*, F. *décompte* = Sp. *descuento* = Pg. *desconto* = It. *sconto*, formerly *disconto* (> D. G. *disconto* = Dan. *diskonto* = Sw. *diskont*), < ML. *discomputus*, discount; from the verb: see *discount*, *v.*] **1.** An allowance or deduction, generally of so much per cent., made for prepayment or for prompt payment of a bill or account; a sum deducted, in consideration of cash payment, from the price of a thing usually sold on credit; any deduction from the customary price, or from a sum due or to be due at a future time. — **2.** In *finance*, the rate per cent. deducted from the face value of a promissory note, bill of exchange, etc., when purchasing the privilege of collecting its amount at maturity. *Bank discount* is simple interest paid in advance, and reckoned, not on the sum advanced in the purchase, but on the amount of the note or bill. This is the method recognized in business and in law. *True discount* is a technical term for the sum which would, if invested at the same rate, amount to the interest on the face value of the note or bill when due: thus, $5 is the bank discount at the rate of 5 per cent. on a bill drawn at twelve months for $100; while $4.7619 is the true discount, because that sum if invested at 5 per cent. would at the end of a year amount to $5. True discount may be found by multiplying the amount of a bill or note by the rate of discount and dividing by 100 increased by the rate; while bank discount is computed in the same manner as simple interest.

3. The act of discounting: as, a note is lodged in the bank for *discount*; the banks have suspended *discounts*. — **4.** In *billiards*, an allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one count from his string for every count made by the latter. *A double discount* deducts two counts for one; *three discounts*, three; and so on up to the *grand discount*, which deprives the player who discounts his opponent (gives the odds) of all prior counts whenever the latter makes a successful shot. — **At a discount**, below par; hence, in low esteem; in disfavor.

Originality, vigour, courage, straightforwardness are excellent things, but they are *at a discount* in the market.
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 13.

Discount day, the specified day of the week on which a bank discounts notes or bills.

discountable (dis-kount'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *discount* + *-able*.] That may be discounted: as, certain forms are necessary to render notes *discountable* at a bank.

discount-broker (dis'kount-brō'kėr), *n.* One who cashes notes or bills of exchange at a discount, and makes advances on securities.

discountenance (dis-kount'ẹ-nans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *discountenanced*, ppr. *discountenancing*. [< OF. *descontenancer*, F. *décontenancer*, abash, put out of countenance, < *des-* priv. + *contenance*, countenance: see *dis-* and *countenance*, *v.*] **1†.** To put out of countenance; put to shame; abash.

This hath *discountenanced* our scholaris most richly.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

An infant grace is soon dashed and *discountenanced*, often running into an inconvenience and the evils of an imprudent conduct. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, v. 6.

The hermit was somewhat *discountenanced* by this observation. *Scott.*

2. To set the countenance against; show disapprobation of; hence, to discourage, check, or restrain: as, to *discountenance* the use of wine; to *discountenance* the frivolities of the age.

Unwilling they were to *discountenance* any man who was willing to serve them. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ii.

Now the more obvious and modest way of *discountenancing* evil is by silence, and by separating from it.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 157.

discountenance† (dis-kount'ẹ-nans), *n.* [< OF. *descontenance*, F. *décontenance*; from the verb.] Cold treatment; unfavorable aspect; unfriendly regard; disapprobation; whatever tends to check or discourage.

He thought a little *discountenance* on those persons would suppress that spirit. *Clarendon.*

discountenancer (dis-kount'ẹ-nan-sėr), *n.* One who discountenances; one who refuses to countenance, encourage, or support.

Scandale and murmur against the king, and his governement; taxing him for a great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobilitie. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

discounter (dis'koun-tėr), *n.* One who discounts; specifically, one who buys mercantile paper at a discount.

In order to gorge the whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-*discounters* at the corners of streets, [have they not] starved the poor of their Christian flocks, and their own brother pastors?
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

discourage (dis-kur'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discouraged*, ppr. *discouraging*. [< ME. *discouragen*, < OF. *descoragier*, *descourager*, F. *décourager* (= It. *scoraggiare*, *scoraggire*), dishearten, < *des-* priv. + *coragier*, *couragier*, encourage: see *dis-* and *courage*, *v.*, and cf. *encourage*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deprive of, or cause to lose, courage; dishearten; depress in spirit; deject; dispirit.

Fathers, provoke not your children to anger, lest they be *discouraged*. Col. iii. 21.

When we begin to seek God in earnest, we are apt, not only to be humbled (which we ought to be), but to be *discouraged* at the slowness with which we are able to amend, in spite of all the assistances of God's grace.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 232.

2. To lessen or repress courage for; obstruct by opposition or difficulty; dissuade or hinder from: as, to *discourage* emigration; ill success *discourages* effort; low prices *discourage* industry.

In our return, when I staid some time ashore, the boatmen cut down a tree; some labourers near spoke to them not to do it, and I likewise *discouraged* it.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 114.

The apostle . . . *discourages* too unreasonable a presumption. *Rogers.*

If revelation speaks on the subject of the origin of evil, it speaks only to *discourage* dogmatism and temerity.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

II.† *intrans.* To lose courage.

Because that poore Churche should not utterly *discourage*, in her extreme adversities, the Sonne of God hath taken her to His spowse.
Vocacyon of Johan Bale, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 464).

discourage† (dis-kur'āj), *n.* [< *discourage*, *v.*] Want of courage; cowardice.

There constantly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience; forasmuch as they omit oftentimes their duties and offices. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, fol. 209.

discouragement (dis-kur'āj-mẹnt), *n.* [< OF. *descouragement*, F. *découragement* = It. *discoraggiamento*, *scoraggiamento*; as *discourage* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of discouraging; the act of deterring or dissuading from an undertaking.

Over-great *discouragement* might make them desperate.
State Trials, H. Garnet, an. 1606.

2. The state of being discouraged; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort.

The Czar was walking up and down that private walk of his in the little garden at the back of his quarters, his head drooping on his breast, his shoulders bent, his whole attitude eloquent of *discouragement*.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 181.

3. That which discourages; that which deters or tends to deter from an undertaking or from a course of conduct.

The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue and *discouragements* from vice. *Swift.*

The steddy course of a virtuous and religious life, . . . resisting all the temptations of the world, overcoming all difficulties, and persevering to the end under all *discouragements*. *Clarke*, Works, II. 8.

=Syn. 1. Dissuasion.—**2.** Dejection, hopelessness.—**3.** Hindrance, opposition, obstacle, impediment.

discourager (dis-kur'ā-jėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or depresses the courage.—**2.** One who discourages, discountenances, or deters: as, a *discourager* of or from marriage.

Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love.
Dryden, The Assignation, iii. 1.

discouraging (dis-kur'ā-jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discourage, v.*] Tending to dishearten or to depress the courage; disheartening: as, *discouraging* prospects.

discouragingly (dis-kur'ā-jing-li), *adv.* In a discouraging manner.

discourse (dis-kōrs'), *n.* [< ME. *discourse* = D. G. *discours* = Dan. Sw. *diskurs*, < OF. *discours*, F. *discours* = Sp. Pg. *discurso* = It. *discorso*, discourse, < L. *discursus*, a running to and fro, a running about, a pace, gait, LL. a discourse, conversation, ML. also reasoning, the reasoning faculty, < *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run to and fro, run through or over, hasten, LL. go over a subject, speak at length of, discourse of (> It. *discorrere* = Sp. *discurrir* = Pg. *discorrer* = F. *discourir*, discourse), < *dis-*, away, in different directions, + *currere*, run: see *current*[1], and cf. *course*[1], *concourse*. Hence *discursive*, etc.] **1.** A running over a subject in speech; hence, a communication of thoughts by words; expression of ideas; mutual intercourse; talk; conversation.

Rich she shall be, . . . of good *discourse*, an excellent musician, and her hair shall be of what colour it pleases God. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3.

His wisdom was greate, and judgment most acute; of solid *discourse*, affable, humble, and in nothing affected. *Evelyn*, Diary (1623), p. 4.

The vanquished party with the victors joined,
Nor wanted sweet *discourse*, the banquet of the mind. *Dryden.*

You shall have very useful and cheering *discourse* at several times with two several men, but let all three of you come together, and you shall not have one new and hearty word. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 189.

2. A running over in the mind of premises and deducing of conclusions; the exercise of, or an act of exercising, the logical or reasoning faculty; hence, the power of reasoning from premises; rationality.

Sure, he that made us with such large *discourse*,
Looking before, and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To fust in us unus'd. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Reason is her [the soul's] being,
Discursive or intuitive: *discourse*
Is oftest yours, the latter most is ours.
Milton, P. L., v. 488.

Our modern philosophers have too much exalted the faculties of our souls when they have maintained that by their force mankind has been able to find out that there is one Supreme Agent or Intellectual Being, which we call God; that praise and prayer are his due worship; and the rest of those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation, and unattainable by our *discourse*. *Dryden*, Religio Laici, Pref.

Discourse indicates the operation of comparison, the running backwards and forwards between the characters and notes of objects; this term may, therefore, be properly applied to the elaborative faculty in general. The terms *discourse* and discursus are, however, often, nay generally, used for the reasoning process, strictly considered. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A formal discussion or treatment of a subject; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like: as, the *discourse* of Plutarch on garrulity, of Cicero on old age; an eloquent *discourse*.—**4†.** Debate; contention; strife.

The villaine . . .
Himselfe adrest unto this new debate,
And with his club him all about so blist,
That he which way to turne him scarcely wist. . . .
At last the cavitive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 14.

[In this passage the editors usually but erroneously give *discourse* a literal sense, 'a running about, hence a shifting of ground.']

5†. Intercourse; dealing; transaction. *Beau. and Fl.*

discourse (dis-kōrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discoursed*, ppr. *discoursing*. [< *discourse*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To hold discourse; communicate thoughts or ideas orally, especially in a formal manner; treat in a set manner; hold forth; expatiate; converse: as, to *discourse* on the properties of the circle; the preacher *discoursed* on the nature and effect of faith.

Thu. How likes she my discourse?
Pro. Ill, when you talk of war.
Thu. But well, when I *discourse* of love and peace?
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 2.

Nay, good my lord, sit still; I'll promise peace,
And fold mine arms up; let but mine eye *discourse*.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

He had always in his house doctors and masters, with whom he *discoursed* concerning the knowledge and the books he studied. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 334.

2. To treat of or discuss a subject in a formal manner in writing.

The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind. *Locke.*

3†. To narrate; give a relation; tell.

Or by what means got'st thou to be released?
Discourse, I prithee, on this turret's top.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 4.

4. To reason; argue from premises to consequences.

Nor can the soule *discourse* or judge of aught
But what the sense collects and home doth bring;
And yet the power of her *discoursing* thought,
From these collections, is a divers thing.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To treat of; talk over; discuss.

Go with us into the abbey here,
And hear at large *discoursed* all our fortunes.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

Medicines and cures were first found out, and then after the reasons and causes were *discoursed*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 216.

Some of them *discoursing* their travels, and of their tedious captivity in the Turk's galleys.
B. Jonson, Volpone, ii. 1.

2. To utter or give forth.

Give it the [pipe] breath with your mouth, and it will *discourse* most excellent music. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2.

3†. To talk or confer with.

I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it. *Evelyn.*

I have *discoursed* several Men that were in that Expedition, and if I mistake not, Captain Sharp was one of them. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 129.

I waked him, and would *discourse* him.
Walpole, Letters, II. 156.

discourseless† (dis-kōrs'les), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-less*.] Without discourse or reason.

To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good is the part of rash and *discourseless* brains. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

discourser (dis-kōr'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who discourses; a speaker; a haranguer.

This man is perfect;
A civiller *discourser* I ne'er talk'd with.
Fletcher, The Pilgrim, iii. 7.

2†. A writer of a treatise or dissertation.

The Historian makes himself a *Discourser* for profit; and an Orator, yea, a Poet sometimes, for ornament.
Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 306).

discoursing[1] (dis-kōr'sing), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ing*[2].] Wandering; incoherent; discursive.

A factious hart, a *discoursing* head.
Ascham, The Scholomaster, p. 78.

We, through madness,
Frame strange conceits in our *discoursing* brains.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 3.

discursive (dis-kėr'siv), *a.* [< *discourse* + *-ive*, after *discursive*, q. v.] **1.** Discursive.—**2.** Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

The epic is . . . interlaced with dialogue or *discursive* scenes. *Dryden*, Essay on Dram. Poesy.

3. Conversable; communicative.

He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discursive*. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 225.

discourteous (dis-kōr'tē-us), *a.* [< OF. *descourtois*, F. *discourtois* (= Sp. *descortés* = Pg. *descortez* = It. *discortese*, *scortese*), < *des-* priv. + *courtois*, courteous: see *dis-* and *courteous*.] Wanting in courtesy; uncivil; rude.

He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight.
Cervantes, Don Quixote (trans.).

discourteously (dis-kėr'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a rude or uncivil manner; with incivility.

Duke. What, is Signior Veterano fall'n asleep, and at the recitation of auch verses!
Pet. Has he wrong'd me so *discourteously*? I'll be revenge'd, by Phœbus! *Marmion*, The Antiquary, iv. 1.

discourteousness (dis-kėr'tē-us-nes), *n.* Incivility; discourtesy. *Bailey*, 1727.

discourtesy (dis-kėr'tē-si), *n.*; pl. *discourtesies* (-siz). [< OF. *discourtoisie*, F. *discourtoisie* (= Sp. *descortesia* = Pg. *descortezia* = It. *discortesia*, *scortesia*), < *descourtois*, discourteous: see *discourteous*, and cf. *courtesy*.] **1.** Incivility; rudeness of behavior or language; ill manners.

Be calm in arguing; for fierceness makes
Errour a fault, and truth *discourtesie*.
G. Herbert, Church Porch.

2. An act of disrespect or incivility.

Proclamation was made, none upon paine of death to presume to doe vs any wrong or *discourtesie*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 167.

Lancelot knew that she was looking at him,
And yet he glanced not up, nor waved his hand,
Nor bad farewell, but sadly rode away.
This was the one *discourtesy* that he used.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

discourtship† (dis-kōrt'ship), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *courtship*.] Want of respect; discourtesy.

Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

discous (dis'kus), *a.* [< *disc*, *disk*, + *-ous*.] Disk-shaped; discoid. See *discoid*.

discovenant (dis-kuv'e-nant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *covenant*.] To dissolve covenant with. *Craig.*

discover (dis-kuv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *discoveren*, *diskoveren*, *descoweren*, also *diskeveren* (> mod. E. dial. *diskiver*), and contr. *discuren*, *descuren* (see *discure*), < OF. *descovrir*, *descuvrir*, *descouvrir*, F. *découvrir* = Pr. *descobrir*, *descubrir* = Sp. *descubrir* = Pg. *descubrir* = It. *discoprire*, *discovrire*, *scoprire*, *scovrire*, < ML. *discooperire*, discover, reveal, < L. *dis-* priv. + *cooperire*, cover: see *cover*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To uncover; lay open to view; disclose; make visible; hence, to show.

Than sholde ye haue sey shotte of arowes and quarelles fle so thikke that noon durste *discouere* his visage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 660.

Pan . . . *discovered* her to the rest.
Bacon, Fable of Pan.

Go, draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 7.

The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests [revised version, "strippeth the forests bare"].

The opening of the Earth shall *discover* confused and dark Hell. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 43.

2. To exhibit; allow to be seen and known; act so as to manifest (unconsciously or unintentionally); betray: as, to *discover* a generous spirit; he *discovered* great confusion. [Archaic.]

O, I shall *discover* myself! I tremble so unlike a soldier. *Sheridan* (?), The Camp, ii. 3.

I think the lady *discovered* both generosity and a just way of thinking, in this rebuke which she gave her lover. *Lamb*, Modern Gallantry.

It was inevitable that time should *discover* the differences between characters and intellects so unlike.
E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 130.

3. To make known by speech; tell; reveal.

Then, Joan, *discover* thine infirmity;
That warranteth by law to be thy privilege.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 4.

I find him in great anxiety, though he will not *discover* it, in the business of the proceedings of Parliament.
Pepys, Diary, III. 290.

4. To gain a sight of, especially for the first time or after a period of concealment; espy: as, land was *discovered* on the lee bow.

When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. Acts xxi. 3.

Hence—**5.** To gain the first knowledge of; find out, as something that was before entirely unknown, either to men in general, to the finder, or to persons concerned: as, Columbus *discovered* the new world; Newton *discovered* the law of gravitation; we often *discover* our mistakes when too late.

Marchants & trauellers, who by late naulgations haue surueyed the whole world, and *discouered* large countries and strange peoples wild and sauage.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 7.

Crimes of the most frightful kind had been *discovered*; others were suspected. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

6†. To explore; bring to light by examination.

In the mean time, we had sent men to *discover* Merrimack, and found some part of it above Penkook to lie more northerly than forty-three and a half.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 365.

7†. To cause to cease to be a covering; make to be no longer a cover.

For the greatness of thy iniquity are thy skirts *discovered* and thy heels made bare. Jer. xiii. 22.

=Syn. 3. To communicate, impart.—**4.** To descry, discern, behold.—**5.** *Discover*, *Invent*, agree in signifying to find out; but we *discover* what already exists, though to us unknown; we *invent* what did not before exist: as, to *discover* the applicability of steam to the purposes of locomotion, and to *invent* the machinery necessary to use steam for these ends. (See *invention*.) Some things are of so mixed a character that either word may be applied to them.

A great poet *invents* nothing, but seems rather to *rediscover* the world about him, and his penetrating vision gives to things of daily encounter something of the strangeness of new creation.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 203.

The great jurist is higher far than the lawyer; as Watt, who *invented* the steam-engine, is higher than the journeyman who feeds its fires and pours oil upon its irritated machinery. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 157.

II. † *intrans.* **1.** To uncover; unmask one's self.

Phæ. *Discover* quickly.
Fid. Why, will you make yourself known, my lord?
Middleton, The Phœnix, ii. 2.

2. To explore.

Upon all those relations and inducements, Sir Walter Ralegh, a noble Gentleman, and then in great esteeme, vndertooke to send to *discover* to the Southward.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 80.

discoverability (dis-kuv'ėr-ą-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *discoverable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being discoverable. *Carlyle.*

discoverable (dis-kuv'ėr-ą-bl), *a.* [< *discover* + *-able*.] Capable of being discovered; that may be brought to light, seen, or exposed to view; that may be found out or made known.

Nothing *discoverable* in the lunar surface is ever covered . . . by the interposition of any clouds or mists. *Bentley.*

Much truth, *discoverable* even at the present stage of human improvement, as we have every reason to think, remains undiscovered. *Everett*, Orations, I. 276.

discoverer (dis-kuv'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *discover* + *-er*1. Cf. F. *découvreur* = Sp. *descubridor* = Pg. *descobridor* = It. *discopritore*, *discovritore*, *scopritore*.] **1.** One who discovers; one who finds out or first comes to the knowledge of something.

Those ways, thro' which the *discoverers* and searchers of the land had formerly pass'd. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, II. v. § 3.

†**2.** One who uncovers, reveals, or makes known; an informer.

All over Ireland the trade of the *Discoverer* now rose into prominence. Under pretence of improving the king's revenue, these persons received commissions of inquiry into defective titles, and obtained confiscations and grants at small rents for themselves. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., vi.

†**3.** A scout; an explorer.

Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1.

discovert (dis-kuv'ėrt), *a.* [< ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert*, *descouvert*, F *découvert* = Sp. (obs.) *descubierto* = Pg. *descoberto* = It. *discoperto*, *discoverto*, *scoperto*, *scovverto*, < ML. *discoopertus*, uncovered, pp. of *discooperire*, uncover, discover: see *discover*.] †**1.** Uncovered; unprotected.—†**2.** Revealed; shown forth.

And if youre grace to me be *Discouerte*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 65.

3. In *law*, not covert; not within the bonds of matrimony: applied either to a woman who has never been married or to a widow.

discovert† (dis-kuv'ėrt), *n.* [ME. *discovert*, < OF. *descovert*, *descouvert*, m., also *descoverte*, *descouverte*, F. *découverte*, opening, discovery, exposed position or condition, < *descovert*, pp.: see *discovert*, *a.* Cf. *covert*, *n.*] An exposed or uncovered condition or position.

An idel man is like to a place that hath no walles; there as devlies may . . . shoot at him at *discouerte* by temptation on every side. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

But er the kynge myght his sheelde recouer, the catte sessed hym at *discouert* be the sholdres.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 667.

Alisaunder . . . smot him in the *discoverte*
Ryghte with the strok into the heorte
Faste by the chyne bon.
King Alisaunder (Weber's Metr. Rom.), l. 7417.

discoverture (dis-kuv'ėr-tūr), *n.* [< OF. *descouverture*, *descouverte*, F. *découverture* (= Pg. *descobertura* = It. *scopertura*, *scovertura*), uncovering, < *descovrir*, discover. In E. in technical sense; cf. *coverture*.] In *law*, the state of being free from coverture; freedom of a woman from the coverture of a husband.

discovery (dis-kuv'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *discoveries* (-iz). [< *discover* + *-y*. The ME. word was *descoverisp*, i. e., *discovering*. Cf. OF. *descouverie*, F. *découvrerie* (see *discovert*, *n.*); OF. *descouvrement*, F. *découvrement*, discovery.] **1.** The act of disclosing to view.—**2.** The act of revealing; a making known; a declaration; disclosure; as, a bankrupt is bound to make a full *discovery* of his estate and effects. [Archaic except in legal use.]

She dares not thereof make *discovery*,
Lest he should hold it her own gross abuse,
Ere she with blood had stain'd her stain'd excuse.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 1814.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*. *Chapman.*

The Weakness of which Adam here gives such distant *discoveries* brings about that fatal Event which is the Subject of the Poem. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

3. The act of gaining sight of; the act of espying: as, the *discovery* of land after a voyage. —**4.** The act of finding out or of bringing to knowledge what was unknown; first knowledge of anything.

Harvey's *discovery* of the circulation of the blood.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Territory extended by a brilliant career of *discovery* and conquest. *Prescott.*

5. That which is discovered, found out, or revealed; that which is first brought to light, seen, or known: as, the properties of the magnet were an important *discovery*.

Great and useful *discoveries* are sometimes made by accidental and small beginnings. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 178.

In religion there have been many *discoveries*, but (in true religion, I mean) no inventions. *Adp. Trench.*

6. In the *drama*, the unraveling of a plot, or the manner of unfolding the plot or story of a comedy or tragedy.—**7.** In *law*, disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, as of facts within his memory or of a document within his control. It was formerly a distinguishing feature of the proceedings of a court of chancery or equity that it could compel the defendant to make discovery of all material facts and documents within his power, while in courts of common law compelling discovery has been introduced only by modern statutes.

†**8.** Exploration.

Upon the more exact *discovery* thereof, they found it to be no harbour for ships, but only for boats.
Norden, New England's Memorial, p. 41.

=Syn. 5. *Discovery*, *Invention*. See *invention*.

discovery-claim (dis-kuv'ėr-i-klām), *n.* In *mining*, the portion of mining-ground held or claimed by right of discovery, the claimant being the first to discover the mineral deposit, lode, or vein on which the claim is made. The discoverer and locater of a new lead is, in most mining districts, entitled to one extra claim for discovery. [Cordilleran mining-region.]

discradle† (dis-krā'dl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *cradle*, *v.*] To come forth from or as if from a cradle; emerge or originate.

This airy apparition first *discradled*
From Tourmay into Portugal.
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.

discrase, discrasite (dis'krās, -krą-sīt), *n.* Same as *dyscrasite*.

discredit (dis-kred'it), *v. t.* [= F. *discréditer*, *décréditer* = It. *discreditare*, *screditare* (= Sp. Pg. *desacreditar*; cf. *acredit*); as *dis-* + *credit*, *v.* Cf. OF. *discrecr* = Sp. *descreer* = Pg. *descrer* = It. *discredere*, *scredere*, < ML. *descredere*, disbelieve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *credere*, believe: see *credit*.] **1.** To disbelieve; give no credit to; not to credit or believe: as, the report is *discredited*.

While one part of the "wisdom of the world" has been *discredited* as resting solely on authority, another large division of it is now rejected as resting on insufficient induction, and another as resting on groundless assumptions. *J. H. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 7.

2. To injure the credit or reputation of; make less esteemed or honored; fail to do credit to.

He has *discredited* my house and board
With his rude swaggering manners.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady, iii. 3.

He . . . least *discredits* his travels who returns the same man he went. *Sir H. Wotton.*

Myself would work eye dim, and finger lame,
Far liefer than so much *discredit* him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

3. To deprive of credibility; destroy confidence in.

Substantive evidence is that adduced for the purpose of proving a fact in issue, as opposed to evidence given for the purpose of *discrediting* a witness (i. e., showing that he is unworthy of belief) or of corroborating his testimony. *Rapalje and Lawrence*, Evidence, § 12.

discredit (dis-kred'it), *n.* [= F. *discrédit* = Sp. *descrédito* = Pg. *descredito* = It. *discredito*, *scredito*; from the verb.] **1.** Want of credit or good repute; some degree of disgrace or reproach; disesteem: applied to persons or things: as, frauds that bring manufactures into *discredit*; a transaction much to his *discredit*.

As if it were a *discredit* for a Gentleman to seeme learned, and to shew him selfe amorous of any good Art.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 16.

I think good to deliver it from the *discredits* and disgraces which it hath received.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 6.

It is the duty of every Christian to be concerned for the reputation or *discredit* his life may bring on his profession. *Rogers.*

2. Want of belief, trust, or confidence; disbelief: as, his story is received with *discredit*.
=Syn. 1. Disrepute, dishonor, ill repute.—2. Distrust, doubt.

discreditable (dis-kred'i-tą-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *creditable*. Cf. *discredit*.] Tending to injure credit or reputation; disreputable; disgraceful.

He (Rochester) had no scruple about employing in self-defense artifices as *discreditable* as those which had been used against him. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

discreditably (dis-kred'i-tą-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

discreditor (dis-kred'i-tọr), *n.* One who discredits. [Rare.]

The licentious *discreditors* of future accounts.
W. Montagus, Devoute Essays, II. iii. § 8.

discreet (dis-krēt'), *a.* [< ME. *discret*, *discrete*, *discreet*; = D. *discreet* = G. *discret* = Dan. Sw. *diskret*, < OF. F. *discret* = Sp. Pg. It. *discreto*, prudent, also distinct, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, and *discrete*, doublet of *discreet*.] †**1.** Distinct; distinguishable; discrete. See *discrete*, the usual spelling in this sense.

The waters fall, with difference *discreet*,
Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 71.

2. Wise or judicious in avoiding mistakes or faults, or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; prudent; circumspect; cautious; wary; not rash.

It [English poetry] is a metricall speach corrected and reformed by *discreet* iudgements, and with no lesse cunning and curiositie then the Greeke and Latine Poesie.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 18.

When her [Queen Anne's] Indictment was read, she made unto it so wise and *discreet* Answers, that she seemed fully to clear her self of all Matters laid to her charge.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 288.

It is the *discreet* man, not the witty, nor the learned, nor the brave, who guides the conversation, and gives measures to society. *Addison.*

A room in a sober, *discreet* family, who would not be averse to admit a sober, *discreet*, virtuous, frugal, regular, good-natured man of a bad character. *Home.*

3. Civil; polite. [Scotch.]

I canna say I think it vera *discreet* o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. *Blackwood's Mag.*

=Syn. 2. See list under *cautious*.

discreetly (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* Prudently; circumspectly; cautiously; judiciously; with nice judgment of what is best to be done or omitted.

Poets lose half the praise they should have got,
Could it be known what they *discreetly* blot.
Waller, On Roscommon's Trans. of Horace.

Low hills over which slender trees are so *discreetly* scattered that each one is a resting-place for a shepherd.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 183.

discreetness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The quality of being discreet; discretion.

Mirth, and free mindedness, simplicitie,
Patience, *discreetnesse*, and benignitie.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 58.

discrepance (dis-krep'ans or dis'kre-pans), *n.* [< OF. *discrepance* = Sp. Pg. *discrepancia* = It. *discrepanza*, < L. *discrepantia*, discordance, dissimilarity, < *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*: see *discrepant*.] Same as *discrepancy*. *Sir T. Elyot.*

discrepancy (dis-krep'an-si or dis'kre-pan-si), *n.*; pl. *discrepancies* (-siz). [See *discrepance*.] Difference; disagreement; variance or contrariety, especially of facts or sentiments.

Distinguishing a different *discrepancy* betwixt wit and wisdom. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, iv.

A negative *discrepancy* arises where one witness passes over in silence what another witness positively avers. A positive *discrepancy* arises where one witness explicitly affirms something which another witness explicitly denies.
Sir W. Hamilton.

Such, at last, became the *discrepancy* between him and his Cabinet, that he removed the chief men from office.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans, v.

At this *discrepancy* of judgments—mad,
The man took on himself the office, judged.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 197.

discrepant (dis-krep'ant or dis'kre-pant), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *discrepant* = Sp. Pg. It. *discrepante*, < L. *discrepan(t-)s*, ppr. of *discrepare*, differ in sound, differ, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *crepare*, make a noise, crackle: see *crepitate*.] **I.** *a.* Different; disagreeing; contrary; at variance.

This time
Is many ages *discrepant* from thine;
This was the season when desert was stoopt to.
Middleton and Rowley, World Tost at Tennis.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*.
Heywood.

The Author of our being has implanted in us our *discrepant* tendencies, for wise purposes, and they are, indeed, a part of the law of life itself.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., i.

A cognition which may be widely *discrepant* from the truth. *Mind*, IX. 341.

II.† *n.* One who disagrees or dissents from another, especially in religious belief; a dissenter.

If you persecute heretics or *discrepants*, they unite themselves as to a common defence.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 385.

discrete (dis-krēt'), *a.* [Same as *discreet*, but directly ‹ L. *discretus*, distinguished, separated, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish, separate: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1.** Separate; distinct from others; individual: opposed to *concrete*. In *logic*, *discrete terms* or *suppositions* are such as refer to single individuals. In *music*, *discrete tones* are such as are separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as those of a pianoforte.

There are two laws *discrete*,
Not reconciled,—
Law for man, and law for thing.
Emerson, Ode to Channing.

A society, formed of *discrete* units, and not having had its type fixed by inheritance from countless like societies, is much more plastic [than other social organizations].
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 444.

Its seeming continuity is broken up into *discrete* molecules, separated from each other as the stars in the Milky Way are separated.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. 29.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; not continuous. *Discrete quantity* is quantity composed of distinct units, like rational numbers; a system of quantities capable of being in one-to-one correspondence with the series of positive, integer numbers. *Discrete proportion* is a proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, not to that of the second to the third.

3. In *med.*, opposed to *confluent*: as, *discrete* exanthemata. *Dunglison*. **4.** In *bot.*, not connescent; distinct.—**5.** Disjunctive; consisting of parts united by some extrinsic bond of connection. Thus, the notion of "women, sailors, and idiots" is a *discrete* notion.—**6.** Discretive; containing exceptions, real or apparent.—**Discrete degrees**, degrees or orders of existence so differentiated from one another that their respective subjects can by no means pass from one to another of them: applied by Swedenborg to the higher or lower levels of spiritual life, here and hereafter, to which it is possible for differently constituted, or in the future life differently developed, individuals to attain.

discreet (dis-krēt'), *v. t.* [< L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, distinguish: see *discrete*, *a.*, and *discern*.] To separate; discontinue. *Sir T. Browne.*

discretely (dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In a discrete manner; separately; individually.

We reflect upon the relation of each human atom to each other human atom, and to the great driver of personalities to these atoms—how each is indissolubly bound to each and to Him, and yet how each is *discretely* parted and impassably separated from each and from Him.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 7.

discreteness (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* The state of being discrete, separated, or distinct; discontinuity.

On the theory, which he is combating, of absolute *discreteness*, every line or distance is divisible into an infinite number of parts. *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 126.

The term [infinite], when translated into experience, expresses the fact of continuity of existence underlying all *discreteness* of quantitative division.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. vi. § 6.

discretion (dis-kresh'on), *n.* [< ME. *discrecion*, *discrecioun*, *discression*, < OF. *discretion*, F. *discrétion* = Pr. *discretio* = Sp. *discrecion* = Pg. *discreção* = It. *discrezione*, *discrezione*, < L. *discretio(n-)*, a separation, distinction, discernment, ‹ *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, discern: see *discern* and *discreet*.] **1**†. Separation; disjunction.

Wysedome es forgetynge of erthely thynges and thynkynge of heuen, with *discrecyone* of all mene dedys.
Hampole, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

To shew their [the Jews'] despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them. *J. Meds*, Diatribæ, p. 191.

2. The quality of being discreet; nice discernment and judgment, directed by circumspection, and primarily regarding one's own conduct; prudence; sagacity; circumspection; wariness; caution.

Thus thei assaile Arthur, and nought cowde fynde in hym but high vertu and grete *discrecion*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

Is that your *Discretion*? trust a Woman with herself?
Congreve, Love for Love, iii. 3.

The happiness of life depends on our *discretion*.
Young.

The quality the most necessary for the execution of any useful enterprise is *discretion*; by which we carry on a safe intercourse with others, give due attention to our own and to their character, weigh each circumstance of the business we undertake, and employ the surest and safest means for the attainment of any end or purpose.
Hume, Prin. of Morals, vi.

3. Liberty or power of acting without other control than one's own judgment; independent determination: as, he is left to his own *discretion*; it is at your *discretion* to go or to stay.

You may ballance this Matter in your own *Discretion*.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 6.

The Staff, and all officers about him, have a general *discretion* to lay on with stick or sword whenever they observe any fellows pilfaging.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 300.

4. In *law*, that part of the judicial power which depends, not upon the application of rules of law or the determination of questions of strict right, but upon personal judgment to be exercised in view of the circumstances of each case, and which therefore is not usually reviewed by an appellate tribunal, unless abused. Thus, the question how many witnesses a party may call to testify to one and the same fact rests in *discretion*, but the question whether a particular witness is competent does not.—**Age of discretion.** See *age*, 3.—**Arbitrary discretion**, that which is exercised without respect to the sufficiency of legal or equitable reasons.—**At discretion.** (*a*) According to one's own judgment.

Where history gives you a good heroic outline for a play, you may fill up with a little love at your own *discretion*.
Sheridan, The Critic, ii. 1.

(*b*) At the mercy of an antagonist or enemy. Thus, to surrender *at discretion* is to surrender without terms.

If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being *at discretion*.
Gentleman Instructed, p. 154.

Judicial discretion, that discretion which the parties have a right to require to be exercised with due reference to sound reason and the usage of the courts.—**Years of discretion**, majority: full age; hence, the time of life when one should exercise prudence and sober reflection.

If you have occasion to mention me, let it be by Parthenissa, for that's the Name I have assum'd ever since I came to Years of *Discretion*.
Steele, Tender Husband, ii. 1.

=Syn. 2. *Prudence*, *Providence*, etc. See *wisdom* and *prudence*.

discretional (dis-kresh'on-al), *a.* [< *discretion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

What is the security for a judge's just exercise of his *discretional* powers?
Horsley, Speech, June, 1803.

Henry Warden had, with the animation proper to the enthusiastic professors of the age, transgressed, in the vehemence of his zeal, the bounds of the *discretional* liberty allowed to his sect.
Scott, Monastery, xxxi.

discretionally (dis-kresh'on-al-i), *adv.* At discretion; at will; by choice.

If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, power may surely be allowed the same latitude.
Nares, Elem. of Orthoepy, p. 80.

discretionarily (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri-li), *adv.* At discretion. *Imp. Dict.*

discretionary (dis-kresh'on-ā-ri), *a.* [= F. *discrétionnaire*; as *discretion* + *-ary*1.] Left to discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgment: as, an ambassador invested with *discretionary* powers (that is, empowered to act according to circumstances).

Wherever a *discretionary* power is lodged in any set of men over the property of their neighbors, they will abuse it.
A. Hamilton, Continentalist, No. 6.

There is, indeed, no power of the government without restriction; not even that which is called the *discretionary* power of Congress.
Calhoun, Works, I. 253.

discretive (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* [= OF. *discretif* = It. *discretivo*, < L. *discretivus*, serving to distinguish, < L. *discretus*, pp. of *discernere*, discern: see *discreet* and *discrete*.] **1.** Disjunctive; noting separation or opposition: as, a *discretive* proposition. See below. [Rare.]—**2.** Separate; distinct. [Rare or obsolete.]

His transcendental deduction of the categories of criticism, neither *discretive* nor exhaustive. *W. Taylor* (1798).

Discretive distinction, in *logic*, a distinction implying opposition as well as difference: as, not a man, but a beast. **Discretive proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition which expresses some distinction, opposition, or variety, by means of *but*, *though*, *yet*, etc.: as, travelers change their climate, but not their temper; Job was patient, *though* his grief was great.

Discretive propositions are such wherein various and seemingly opposite judgments are made, whose variety or distinction is noted by the particles "but, though, yet," etc.
Watts, Logic, II. v. § 6.

discretively (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a discretive manner; in a distinct and separate manner.
Bp. Richardson.

Man alone (of the animal creation) has the inspiration of Deity. This is the august peculiarity which separates him *discretively* and everlastingly from the animal creation.
G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 188.

discriment, *n.* [< L. *discrimen*, a division, separation: see *discriminate*.] In *surg.*, a bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein.

discriminable (dis-krim'i-na-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **discriminabilis*, ‹ *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] That may be discriminated.
Bentley. [Rare or obsolete.]

discriminal (dis-krim'i-nal), *a.* [< LL. *discriminalis*, that serves to divide, < L. *discriminare*, divide: see *discriminate*.] Serving to divide or separate. The *discriminal line*, in palmistry, is the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm. It is also called the *dragon's-tail*.

discriminant (dis-krim'i-nant), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *discriminant(-)s*, ppr. of *discriminare*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **I.** *n.* In *math.*, the eliminant of the *n* differential coefficients of a homogeneous function of *n* variables. [Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*.]

The vanishing of the *discriminant* of an algebraical equation expresses the condition that the equation shall have equal roots; and the vanishing of the *discriminant* of the equation of a curve or surface expresses the condition that the curve or surface shall have a double point.
Salmon.

II. *a.* Implying equal roots or a node.—**Discriminant relation**, a onefold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

discriminantal (dis-krim'i-nan-tal), *a.* [< *discriminant* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminant.—**Discriminantal index** of a singular point of a curve, the number which expresses the multiplicity of the factor of the equation to the curve which produces the singular point.—**Total discriminantal index** of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *discriminated*, ppr. *discriminating*. [< LL. *discriminatus*, pp. of *discriminare* (> Pg. *discriminar*), divide, separate, distinguish, ‹ *discrimen*, a space between, division, separation, distinction, ‹ *discernere*, pp. *discretus*, divide, separate, distinguish, discern: see *discern*, *discreet*, *discrete*. Cf. *crime*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To distinguish from something else, or from each other; separate: observe or mark the differences between; particularly or by some note or sign of distinction: as, to *discriminate* true from false modesty; to *discriminate* animals by names.

That they keep themselves a peculiar people to God, in outward fashions . . . *discriminated* from all the nations of the earth.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

The language of the serious parts is deserving of high praise, and the more prominent characters are skilfully *discriminated* and powerfully sustained.
Griffin, Life of Ford's Plays, p. xi.

That art of reasoning by which the prudent are *discriminated* from fools. *I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, II. 172.

When a prisoner first leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to *discriminate* colours or recognize faces.
Macaulay.

2. To select; pick out; make a distinction in regard to: as, to *discriminate* certain persons from a crowd of applicants.

II. *intrans.* To make a difference or distinction; observe or note a difference; distinguish: as, to *discriminate* between degrees of guilt.

The Indian Vedas say, "He that can *discriminate* is the father of his father."
Emerson, Old Age.

We acknowledge that his [G. P. R. James's] novels are interesting, . . . but we *discriminate* between the kind of interest they excite and the interest of "Tom Jones" or "Ivanhoe."
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 132.

Discriminating cubic, in *math.*, a cubic equation whose roots are the reciprocals of the maximal-minimal radii rectores of a quadric surface referred to its center.

discriminate (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* [< L. *discriminatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** Discriminating; perceiving nice differences.

My eye and spirit, that had swept the whole
Wide vision, grew *discriminate*, and traced
The crystal river pouring from the North
Its twinkling tide.
C. G. Halland, Kathrina, *l.*

2 Distinctive; discriminated.

Oysters and cockles and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

discriminately (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With discrimination; with minute distinction; particularly.

His conception of an elegy he has in his preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained.
Johnson, Shenstone.

discriminateness (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* The character of being discriminate.

discriminating (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *discriminate*, *v.*] **1.** That discriminates; noting distinctions and differences with accuracy and nicety; distinguishing: as, a *discriminating* mind.

Marine appetites are not *discriminating*.
T. Winthrop Cecil Dreeme, ii.

2. Serving as a ground or means of discrimination; distinctive.

From the Baptist's own mouth they had learnt that the doing of miracles should be one illustrious and *discriminating* mark of the Messiah.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. ii.

Souls have no *discriminating* hue,
Alike important in their Maker's view.
Cowper, Charity

discriminating duty. (a) A higher duty levied and collected on certain merchandise when imported indirectly from the country where it is produced than when imported directly, or when imported from one country than from another. (b) A higher tonnage-duty on vessels not owned by citizens of the importing country than on vessels owned wholly or in part by such citizens. Also called *differential duty*.

discriminatingly (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; with judgment or discrimination.

Let my good qualities be spoken of *discriminatingly*, by all means; but not too *discriminatingly*.
The Atlantic, LVIII. 857.

discrimination (dis-krim-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< LL. *discriminatio*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing; the act of observing, making, or marking a difference; distinction: as, the *discrimination* between right and wrong.

The sculptors of the last age, from not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting, have been led into many errors.
Sir J. Reynolds, Discourses, x.

To blame might be hazardous; for blame demands reasons; but praise enjoys a ready dispensation from all reasons and from all *discrimination*. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

Specifically—**2.** The power of distinguishing or discriminating; discriminative judgment; penetration: as, a man of *discrimination*.

Their own desire of glory would so mingle with what they esteemed the glory of God as to baffle their *discrimination*. *Milman*, Latin Christianity, xiv. 8.

Unable to praise or blame with *discrimination*, the masses tempt their leader to folly by assuring him beforehand of plenary absolution. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 154.

3. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or set apart.

There is a reverence to be showed them on the account of their *discrimination* from other places, and separation for sacred uses. *Stillingfleet.*

4. That which serves to discriminate; a mark of distinction.

Take heed of abetting any factions, or applying any public *discriminations* in matters of religion. *Bp. Gauden.*

Specifically—**5.** An invidious distinction.

Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded. *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, I. 16.

=Syn. 2. Discernment, clearness, acuteness, acumen, nicety, insight. See *discernment*.

discriminative (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ive*.] **1.** That marks distinction; constituting a difference; characteristic: as, the *discriminative* features of men.

There is a set of special distinctions between special orders of phenomena . . . which in some cases exceed in *discriminative* accuracy any of the corresponding empirical distinctions which the human mind is able to recognize. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 28.

2. Making distinctions; discriminating.

Discriminative Providence knew before the nature and course of all things. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

We have also shown that in the cases of the retina and skin every sensible total may be subdivided by *discriminative* attention into sensible parts, which are also spaces, and into relations between the parts, these being sensible spaces too. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 30.

discriminatively (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination or distinction.

But it is far less probable that sensation is thus immediately and *discriminatively* cognisant of molecular neural processes, than that the inseparable motor impulses which attend every form of external stimulation are the immediate cause or objects of sensation.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 234.

discriminator (dis-krim'i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *discriminator*, < L. *discriminare*, pp. *discriminatus*, discriminate: see *discriminate*.] One who discriminates.

discriminatory (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *discriminate* + *-ory*.] Discriminative. *Imp. Dict.*

discriminoid (dis-krim'i-noid), *n.* [< L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), difference (see *discriminate*), + *-oid*.] In *math.*, a function whose vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. *Cockle*, 1879.

discriminoidal (dis-krim-i-noi'dal), *a.* [< *discriminoid* + *-al*.] In *math.*, relating to a discriminoid.

discriminous (dis-krim'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *discriminosus*, critical, LL. (in adv. *discriminose*) decisive, < L. *discrimen* (*-min-*), a division: see *discriminate*.] **Hazardous**; critical; decisive.

Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very *discriminous* state. *Harvey*, Consumptions.

discrivet, *v. t.* Same as *describe*. *Chaucer.*

discrown (dis-kroun'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *crown*. Cf. OF. *descouronner*, discrown.] To deprive of a crown; remove a crown from.

The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrowned*.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 167.

discruciating† (dis-krō'shi-ā-ting), *a.* [Ppr. of **discruciate*, < L. *discruciatus*, pp. of *discruciare*, torture violently, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cruciare*, torture, < *crux* (*cruc-*), cross.] Torturing; excruciating.

To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*; such tempers must sweat to dissemble, and prove but hypocritical hypocrites. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., III. 20.

discubitory† (dis-kū'bi-tō-ri), *a.* [< ML. **discubitorius*, < L. *discubitus*, pp. of *discumbere*, lie down: see *discumbency*.] Leaning; inclining; fitted to a leaning posture. *Sir T. Browne.*

disculpate† (dis-kul'pāt), *v. t.* [< ML. *disculpatus*, pp. of *disculpare* (> It. *discolpare*, *scolpare* = Sp. *disculpar* = Pg. *desculpar* = OF. *descolper*, *descoulper*, *descouper*, F. *disculper*), free from blame, < L. *dis-* priv. + *culpare*, blame, < *culpa*, a fault: see *culprit*. Cf. *exculpate*, *inculpate*.] To free from blame or fault; exculpate; excuse.

"How hast thou escaped from above? thou hast corrupted thy guards, and their lives shall answer it." "My poverty," said the peasant calmly, "will *disculpate* them."
H. Walpole, Castle of Otranto, p. 31.

disculpation† (dis-kul-pā'shon), *n.* [= F. *disculpation* = Sp. *disculpacion* = Pg. *desculpação*, < ML. **disculpatio(n-)*, < *disculpare*, pp. *disculpatus*, free from blame: see *disculpate*.] Freeing from blame or fault; exculpation.

This innoxious and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*, falls miserably short of the mark of public duty.
Burke, Present Discontents.

disculpatory† (dis-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *disculpate* + *-ory*.] Tending to disculpate. *Imp. Dict.*

discumbency (dis-kum'bon-si), *n.* [< L. *discumben(t-)s*, ppr. of *discumbere*, lie down, < *dis-* (intensive) + *cubare* (*-cumbere*), lie: see *cubit*.] The act of reclining at meals, according to the manner of the ancients. [Rare.]

The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

discumber† (dis-kum'bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *descombrer*, *descombrer*, *descumbreir*, < *des-* priv. + *combrer*, etc., cumber: see *dis-* and *cumber*. Cf. *disencumber*.] To disencumber; relieve of something cumbersome.

His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast.
Pope, Odyssey, v.

discure†, *v. t.* [ME. *discuren*, *descuren*, contr. of *descureven*, *discoveren*, discover: see *discover*.] To discover; reveal.

"Yo shull wite it well," quod Merlin, "but, loke ye, *discure* it not to noon creature, as ye will hate my love."
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 46.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill, so wisely as I may.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ix. 42.

discurrent† (dis-kur'ent), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *current*[2], *a.*] Not current. *Sir E. Sandys.*

discursion (dis-kėr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *discursion*, < LL. *discursio(n-)*, a running different ways, a hasty passing through, ML. discursory, < L. *discurrere*, pp. *discursus*, run different ways, etc.: see *discourse*, *n.*] **1†.** A running or rambling about.—**2†.** Rambling or desultory talk; expatiation.

Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*.
Hobbes, Human Nature, iii.

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning. *Coleridge.*

discursist† (dis-kėr'sist), *n.* [< LL. *discursus*, a discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ist*.] A disputer. [Rare.]

Great *discursists* were apt to . . . dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.
L. Addison, Western Barbary (1671), Pref.

discursive (dis-kėr'siv), *a.* [= F. *discursif* = Pr. *discursiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *discursivo*, < ML. **discursivus*, < L. *discursus*, pp. of *discurrere*, run to and fro, LL. speak at length: see *discourse*. Cf. *discoursive*.] **1.** Relating to the understanding, or the active faculty of knowing or of forming conclusions; ratiocinative: opposed to *intuitive*.

Whence the soul
Reason receives, and reason is her being,
Discursive or intuitive. *Milton*, P. L., v. 488.

These four acts of acquisition, conservation, reproduction, and representation form a class of faculties which we may call the subsidiary, as furnishing the materials to a higher faculty, the function of which is to elaborate these materials. This elaborative or *discursive* faculty is comparison; for under comparison may be comprised all the acts of synthesis and analysis, generalization and abstraction, judgment and reasoning. Comparison, or the elaborative or *discursive* faculty, corresponds to the dianoia of the Greeks, to the Verstand of the Germans. This faculty is thought proper; and logic, as we shall see, is the science conversant about its laws. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Passing rapidly from one subject to another; desultory; rambling; digressional.

It is a regular code, . . . of an extent so considerable and of a character so free and *discursive*, that we can fairly judge from it the condition of the prose language of the time. *Tiknor*, Span. Lit., I. 44.

Heart-affluence in *discursive* talk
From household fountains never dry.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, clx.

3†. Passing over an object, as in running the eye over the parts of a large object of vision.

All in Himselfe as in a glasse He sees,
For from Him, by Him, through Him, all things bee:
His sight is not *discursive*, by degrees,
But seeing the whole, each single part doth see.
Sir J. Davies, Nosce Teipsum.

Discursive judgment, one that is the result of reasoning: a dianoetic judgment.

discursively (dis-kėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner. (*a*) Digressively. (*b*) Argumentatively; by reasoning or argument.

We do *discursively* and by way of ratiocination deduce one thing from another. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 22.

discursiveness (dis-kėr'siv-nes), *n.* The quality of being discursive.

Each head is treated sufficiently, while all temptation to *discursiveness* is stoutly resisted.
The Athenæum, No. 3141, p. 15.

discursory (dis-kėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *discursus*, discourse (see *discourse*, *n.*), + *-ory*.] Having the nature of discourse or reason; rational; argumentative. [Rare.]

Here shall your Majesty find . . . positive theology with polemical; textual with *discursory*.
Bp. Hall, Works, I., Ep. Ded.

discursus (dis-kėr'sus), *n.* [LL., a conversation, discourse: see *discourse*, *n.*] Ratiocination; argumentation; discourse.

discus (dis'kus), *n.*; pl. *disci* (-si). [L. (NL., etc.), a discus, the disk of a dial, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a flattish discus, disk, etc. Hence *dish*, *disk*, *desk*, and *dais*: see these words.] **1.** In *classical antiq.*, a circular piece of stone or plate of metal, about 12 inches in diameter, pitched from a fixed point to the greatest possible distance, as a gymnastic exercise and as an athletic contest. The throwing of the discus was a favorite exercise in the athletic games of Greece, and was one of the five exercises which constituted the pentathlon. See cut under *discobolus*.

2. In *anat.*, *phys.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, a disk of any kind.—**3.** [*cap.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A genus of mollusks. (*b*) A genus of acalephs. *Lesson*, 1837. (*c*) A genus of scomboroid fishes. *Campbell*, 1879.—**Discus blastodermicus.** Same as *blastodermic disk* (which see, under *blastodermic*). **Discus proligerus**, in *anat.*, a mass of cells derived from the membrana granulosa of the Graafian vesicle, accumulated around the ovum in a kind of granular disk.

discuss (dis-kus'), *v. t.* [< ME. *discussen* (= Olt. *discussare*), examine, scatter, < L. *discussus*, pp. of *discutere* (> It. *discutere* = Sp. Pg. *discutir* = OF. *discuter*, *discutir*, F. *discuter* = D. *discuteren* = G. *discutiren* = Dan. *diskutere* = Sw. *diskutera*, discuss), strike or shake apart, break up, scatter, also, in derivatives and in ML., examine, discuss, < *dis-*, apart, + *quatere*, shake: see *quash*. Cf. *concuss*, *percuss*.] **1.** To shake or strike asunder; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

Supposing we should grant that a vigorous heat and a strong arm may by a violent friction *discuss* some tumor of a distempered body.
Bp. Bramhall, Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulc, to burn, *discuss*, and terebrate. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

A pomade of virtue to *discuss* pimples.
Rambler, No. 190.

2†. To shake off; put away.

All regard of shame she had *discust*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 48.

3†. To examine; consider and declare one's opinion concerning; hence, to explain; declare; speak about.

Now have yhe herd
How Crist at his last comnyng
Sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 6247.

That no brother no sister ne shalle *discuss* the counsell of this fraternitie to no straungere.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Discuss the same in French unto him.
Shak., Hen. V., iv. 4.

4. To agitate; debate; argue about; reason upon; sift the considerations for and against.

Men are never so likely to settle a question rightly as when they *discuss* it freely.
Macaulay, Southey's Colloquies.

We might *discuss* the Northern sin,
Which made a selfish war begin.
Tennyson, To F. D. Maurice.

Hence—**5.** To examine or investigate the quality of by consuming, as something to eat or drink: as, to *discuss* a fowl; to *discuss* a bottle of wine. [Humorous and colloq.]

A meal was soon *discussed*, and in an hour we were again on the move. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 148.

We *discussed* tariff and currency and turkey and champagne with the Pittsburg iron and steel lords in the evening. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 53.

6. In *civil law*, to exhaust legal proceedings against for debt, as the actual debtor or his property, before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt. See *benefit of discussion*, under *discussion*.—**7.** In *French-Canadian law*, to procure the sale of (the property of a debtor) by due process of law and apply the proceeds toward the payment of the debt.=**Syn. 4.** *Dispute*, *Debate*, etc. See *argue*.

discussable (dis-kus'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *discuss* + *-able*.] Capable of being discussed, debated, or reasoned about. *J. S. Mill.*

discusser (dis-kus'ėr), *n.* One who discusses; one who reasons or examines critically. *Johnson.*

discussion (dis-kush'ọn), *n.* [= D. *discussie* = G. *discussion* = Dan. Sw. *diskussion*, < F. *discussion* = Pr. *discussion* = Sp. *discusion* = Pg. *discussão* = It. *discussione*, < L. *discussio(n-)*, a shaking, LL. an examination, discussion, < *discutere*, pp. *discussus*, shake apart (discuss): see *discuss*.] **1.** The act or process of breaking up or dispersing; dispersion, as of a swelling or an effusion. [Obsolete except in surgical use.]

—**2.** Debate; disquisition; the agitation of a point or subject with a view to elicit truth or gain a cause; argument about something.

The authority of law and the security of property were found to be compatible with a liberty of *discussion* and of individual action never before known. *Macaulay.*

3. In *civil law*, the act of exhausting legal proceedings against a debtor or his property before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable for the debt.—**Benefit of discussion**, in *civil law*, the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum, in case of the failure to pay it of the person primarily liable, to require a diligent attempt to be made to collect it by law from the latter before demand is made upon himself: a right in Louisiana ordinarily belonging to a guarantor and to the purchaser of property subject to a mortgage, when part of the mortgaged property is still owned by the mortgager, etc.—**Discussion of property**, in *French-Canadian law*, the selling of the property of a debtor by due process of law at the instance of a creditor, and the application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt. See *benefice*.

discussional (dis-kush'ọn-al), *a.* [< *discussion* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to discussion. *Edinburgh Rev.*

discussive (dis-kus'iv), *a.* and *n.* [< *discuss* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Breaking up and scattering morbid affections, as tumors; discutient.

If ought be obstructed, he puts in his opening and *discussive* confections. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

2. Having the power to settle or bring to a conclusion; determinative; decisive. [Rare.]

II. *n.* [= F. *discussif*.] A medicine that disperses or scatters; a discutient.

discutient (dis-kū'shient), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *discutien(t-)s*, ppr. of *discutere*, shake apart, disperse, scatter, etc.: see *discuss*.] **I.** *a.* Dispersing morbid matter.

I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur. *Wiseman*, Surgery, i. 7.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which disperses a swelling or an effusion.

disdain (dis-dān'), *v.* [< ME. *disdainen*, *desdainen*, *disdeynen*, *disdeignen* (also *dedeynen*, etc.: see *dedain*†), < OF. *desdaigner*, *desdeigner*, *desdegner*, F. *dédaigner* = Pr. *desdegnar* = Sp. *desdeñar* = Pg. *desdenhar* = It. *disdegnare*, *sdegnare*, disdain, < L. *dis-* priv. + *dignari*, deign, think worthy, < *dignus*, worthy: see *deign*, and *dainty*, ult. = *dignity*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To think unworthy or worthless; reject as unworthy of notice or of one's own character; look upon with contempt and aversion; contemn; despise: as, to *disdain* a mean action.

His clownish gifts and curtsies I *disdains*. *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., January.

Whose fathers I would have *disdained* to have set with the dogs of my flock. Job xxx. 1.

The bloody proclamation to escape
. . . taught me to shift
Into a madman's rags; to assume a semblance
That very dogs *disdain'd*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

There is nothing that my Nature *disdains* more than to be a Slave to Silver or Gold. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 60.

2†. To fill with scorn or contempt.

"Pity!" said Pyrocles, with a bitter smiling, *disdained* with so curriish an answer; "no, no, Arcadian, I can quickly have pity of myself, and would think my life most miserable which should be a gift of thine."
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iv.

=Syn. 1. *Despise*, etc. (see *scorn*), scout, spurn. See comparison of nouns under *arrogance*.

II.† *intrans.* To be filled with scorn or contempt.

Ajax, deprived of Achilles armour, which he hoped from the suffrage of the Greeks, *disdains*; and, growing impatient of the injury, rageth and runs mad.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

disdain (dis-dān'), *n.* [< ME. *disdayn*, *disdein*, *disdeyn* (also *dedayn*: see *dedain*†), < OF. *desdaign*, *desdaing*, *desdeign*, *desdain*, F. *dédain* = Pr. *desdaing* = Sp. *desdeño* (obs.), now *desden*, = Pg. *desdem* = It. *disdegno*, *sdegno*, disdain; from the verb.] **1.** A feeling of contempt mingled with aversion; contempt; scorn.

I have ther-of grete *disdeyn*, that he thourgh his grete pride leste to a-rise a-gein Rome as longe as he knoweth me on lyve. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 639.

A man whose wisdom is in weighty affairs admired would take it in some *disdain* to have his counsel solemnly asked about a toy. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 15.

Disdain and scorn ride sparkling in her eyes.
Shak., Much Ado, iii. 1.

You sought to prove how I could love,
And my *disdain* is my reply.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

2†. The state of being despised; the state of feeling one's self disgraced; ignominy; disgrace.

They say he yesterday coped Hector in the battle, and struck him down; the *disdain* and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector fasting and waking.
Shak., T. and C., i. 2.

3†. That which is worthy of disdain.

Th' other halfe did womans shape retaine,
Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. i. 14.

=Syn. 1. *Pride*, *Presumption*, etc. (see *arrogance*), scornfulness, contemptuousness. See *scorn*, *n.*

disdained† (dis-dānd'), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ed*2.] Disdainful.

Revenge the jeering and *disdain'd* contempt
Of this proud king. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3.

disdainful (dis-dān'ful), *a.* [< *disdain* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of or expressing disdain; contemptuous; scornful; haughty.

Yet I geese under *disdainfull* brow
One beam of ruth is in her cloudy looke,
Which comforted the mind, that erst for fear shooke.
Wyatt, The Wauering Louer, etc.

Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys, and destiny obscure;
Nor grandeur hear with a *disdainful* smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.
Gray, Elegy.

disdainfully (dis-dān'ful-i), *adv.* Contemptuously; with scorn; in a haughty manner.

Disdainfully she look'd; then turning round,
But fix'd her eyes unmov'd upon the ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

disdainfulness (dis-dān'ful-nes), *n.* Contempt; contemptuousness; haughty scorn.

There was never such beastliness of minds, such *disdainfulness* in hearts. *Strype*, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

disdainous† (dis-dā'nus), *a.* [< ME. *desdaynous*, < OF. *desdaigneux*, *dédaigneux* = Pr. *desdenhos* = Sp. *desdeñoso* = Pg. *desdenhoso* = It. *disdegnoso*, *sdegnoso*; as *disdain* + *-ous*. Cf. *dainous*.] Disdainful.

His loking was not *disdeynous*
Ne proude, but meke and ful peasyble;
About his necke he bare a Byble.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 7410.

Thy scorns, mocks, and other *disdainous* words and behaviours. *Latimer*, On the Card, ii.

disdainously† (dis-dā'nus-li), *adv.* Disdainfully.

Remembre howe *disdayneously* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes that haue thys homelye adage in theyr mouthes, he geueth me a pygge of myne owne sowe.
Bp. Bale, Apology, Pref.

disdeign† (dis-dān'), *v.* An obsolete spelling of *disdain*.

disdiaclast (dis-dī'ạ-klast), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *δίς* (in comp. prop. *δι-*), twice, + *διάκλαστος*, assumed verbal adj. of *διακλᾶν*, break in twain, < *διά*, through, + *κλᾶν*, break.] A name given by Brücke to hypothetical small doubly refracting elements, of which he supposed the anisotropous disks of striated muscle to be composed.

disdiaclastic (dis-di-ạ-klas'tik), *a.* [As *disdiaclast* + *-ic*.] Doubly refractive: an epithet applied to disdiaclasts.

disdiapason (dis-di-ạ-pā'sọn), *n.* [LL., < Gr. (τὸ) *δὶς διὰ πασῶν*, disdiapason: *δίς*, twice (see *di-*2); *διὰ πασῶν*: see *diapason*.] In *medieval music*, the interval of a double octave or fifteenth.

disdiapason† (dis-di-pīā'si-on), *n.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + *διπλάσιος*, double, twofold: see *diplasic*.] In *medieval music*, same as *disdiapason*.

disease (di-zēz'), *n.* [< ME. *disese*, rarely *desese*, < AF. "*disese*, *disease*, *desease*, OF. *desaise*, *desaize*, F. *désaise* = Pr. *desaizo*, uneasiness, trouble, pain, disease, = Pg. *desazo*, dullness, blockishness, = It. *disagio*, trouble, inconvenience, want; as *dis-* priv. + *ease*.] **1†.** Lack or absence of ease; uneasiness; pain; distress; trouble; discomfort.

"Charite," he seith, "is pacient,
Alle *disese* meeuli suffringe."
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

We sall noght here doute to do hym *disese*,
But with countenaunce full cruell
We sall crake her his crowne. *York Plays*, p. 124.

All that night they past in great *disease*,
Till that the morning, bringing earely light
To guide mens labours, brought them also ease.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. v. 40.

2. In *pathol.*: (*a*) In general, a morbid, painful or otherwise distressing physical condition, acute or chronic, which may result either in death or in a more or less complete return to health; deviation from the healthy or normal condition of any of the functions or tissues of the body.

Disease . . . is a perturbation of the normal activities of a living body. *Huxley*, Biol. Sci. and Med.

Specifically—(*b*) An individual case of such a morbid condition; the complex series of pathological conditions causally related to one another exhibited by one person during one period of illness; an attack of sickness.

Yet, through a life which was one long *disease*, the force of his [William of Orange's] mind never failed, on any great occasion, to bear up his suffering and languid body. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

(*c*) A special class of morbid conditions grouped together as exhibiting the same or similar phenomena (symptoms, course, result), as affecting the same organs, or as due to the same causes: as, the *diseases* of the lungs, as pneumonia, consumption; the *diseases* of the brain. The forms of expression used in reference to cases of disease are largely framed on the old conception of them as substantive things entering into and possessing for the time being the person of the patient.

As every climate has its peculiar *diseases*, so every walk of life has its peculiar temptations.
Macaulay, Boswell's Johnson.

3. Any disorder or depraved condition or element, moral, mental, social, or political.

An 't please you, it is the *disease* of not listening, the malady of not marking, that I am troubled withal.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 2.

Though all afflictions are evils in themselves, yet they are good for us, because they discover to us our *disease* and tend to our cure. *Tillotson*, Works, I. ix.

The instability, injustice, and confusion introduced into the public councils have, in truth, been the mortal *diseases* under which popular governments have everywhere perished. *Madison.*

Addison's disease, a disease characterized by a chromatic metamorphosis of the tissues, particularly a brownish-olive coloration of the skin, anemia, and prostration: first described by Thomas Addison, an English physician (1793–1860). Also called *suprarenal melasma* and *bronzed-skin disease*.—**Animal Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 125), 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 70), 1878 (38 and 39 Vict., c. 75), and 1878 (41 and 42 Vict., c. 74), for the prevention of cattle from disease; and one of 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 13), regulating the landing and transportation of animals from foreign countries.—**Basedow's disease**, exophthalmic goiter (which see, under *exophthalmic*).—**Bell's disease** [from Luther V. *Bell*, an American physician, 1806–62], a form of acute cerebral disease, characterized by maniacal delirium succeeded by apathy and coma, accompanied by fever, and exhibiting anatomically more or less superficial encephalitis. Also called *periencephalitis*, *mania grave*, and *typhomania*.—**Bright's disease**, a disease, or group of diseases, first described in 1827 by Richard Bright, an English physician (1789–1858). The name is usually applied to forms of kidney disease characterized by albuminuria and general dropsy. Anatomically, in the chronic forms, several types may be distinguished: (1) parenchymatous nephritis, especially marked by a disturbance of nutrition in the epithelial cells; (2) interstitial nephritis, by inflammation of the interstitial connective tissue; (3) hardaceous induration; (4) diffuse nephritis. Acute Bright's disease may present the anatomical characters of diffuse or parenchymatous nephritis, or may leave no distinct changes in the renal tissue (exudative nephritis).—**Brodie's disease** [named after Sir Benjamin C. *Brodie*, 1783–1862], a chronic synovitis, in which the subsynovial tissues have become much thickened and soft. Also called *pulpy disease of the synovial membrane*.—**Charcot's disease**. (*a*) Multiple sclerosis of the cerebrospinal axis. (*b*) Certain inflammatory conditions of joints attendant on locomotor ataxia.—**Contagious Diseases Acts**, English statutes of 1866 (29 and 30 Vict., c. 35) and 1869 (32 and 33 Vict., c. 96), for the control of venereal diseases at certain naval and military stations in England and Ireland.—**Corrigan's disease**, aortic regurgitation.—**Fish-skin disease**. See *ichthyosis*.—**Foot-and-mouth disease**. See *foot*.—**Functional disease**,

disease a term applied to a disease when no anatomical change can be found in the tissues involved. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.—**Graves's disease**, same as *Basedow's disease*.—**Hip-joint disease**, caries of the bones forming the hip-joint. Also called *morbus coxarius*.—**Hodgkin's disease**, pseudo-leucocythæmia.—**Hydrocephaloid, lardaceous**, etc., **disease**. See the adjectives.—**Plant-disease**, an abnormal condition in plants, produced in most cases by insects or parasitic fungi. The principal injuries which they produce are destruction of tissues and nutritive materials, impairment of assimilative power, and distortion.—**Pott's disease**, caries of the spinal column, producing angular curvature.—**Raynaud's disease**, a disease characterized by local spasm of the small vessels, more or less completely obstructing the circulation of the part, and often leading to gangrene. The parts affected are symmetrically placed, the tips of the fingers and toes being most apt to be attacked. It belongs especially to middle life, and affects predominantly the female sex. It is not fatal. Also called *symmetrical gangrene* and *local asphyxia*.—**Stationary disease**, a name given by some authorities to certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and prevail in a district for a certain number of years, and then give way to others. *Dunglison*.—**The black disease**, the black plague or pestilence, the *mortus niger* of the Latin writers: same as *the black death* which see, under *death*).—**Wool-sorters' disease**. Same as *malignant anthrax* (which see, under *anthrax*). [For special classes of diseases, see *acute*, *chronic*, *endemic*, *epidemic*, *specific*, *organic*, *zymotic*, etc.]=**Syn. 2.** *Indisposition*, *Infirmity*, *Distemper*, *Malady*, *Disease*, ailment, illness, complaint. Most of these words are weaker and more general than *disease*. *Indisposition* is light and temporary. *Infirmity* is disabling, often local, and perhaps permanent, and is not always properly a morbid condition: as, in the *infirmity* of deafness: the *infirmity* of old age. There is a tendency to restrict *distemper* to animals, but it may still be applied to human beings. It is a morbid state of a part or the whole of the body. *Malady* is a lingering, deep-seated, unmanageable, painful, or fatal disorder. *Disease* is a definite morbid condition, commonly of serious character and generally active: as, his *disease* proved to be typhoid fever. See *debility* and *illness*.

The king neither can nor ought to absent himself from his parliament, unless he be really indisposed in health; nor then neither, till the two houses of the peers have been with him to inspect his body, and give the parliament an account of his *indisposition*.
Milton, A Defence of the People of England.

Do not muse at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange *infirmity*, which is nothing
To those that know me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

We must not
So stain our judgment, or corrupt our hope,
To prostitute our past-cure *malady*
To empirics. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1.

The remedy is worse than the *disease*.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xvi. 31.

disease (di-zēz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diseased*, ppr. *diseasing*. [< ME. *diesen*, < OF. *desaisier* = Pr. *dezaisir* = It. *disagiare*, make uneasy; from the noun.] **1†.** To make uneasy; pain; distress.

The flods was come a-gein that gretly hem *diesed*, and with grete peyne thei passed the greves and com a-gein to the hoste. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 640.

His double burden did him sore *disease*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 12.

List! fast asleep;
. . . I must *disease* you straight, sir.
Middleton, The Witch, iv. 3.

The sweet afflictions that *disease* me. *Carew*, Song.

2. To affect with disease; make ill; disorder the body or mind of: used chiefly or only in the passive voice or the past participle.

He was *diseased* in body and mind. *Macaulay.*

diseasedness (di-zē'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being diseased; a morbid state; sickness.

This is a restoration to some former state; not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*.
T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.

diseaseful† (di-zēz'ful), *a.* [< *disease* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Occasioning uneasiness; troublesome.

Where the majesty of the kings house draws recourse and access, it is both disgraceful to the king and *diseaseful* to the people if the ways near abouts be not fair and good. *Bacon*, Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.

2. Abounding with disease; diseased.

If his bodye were neglected, it is like that his languishing sowle, being disunited by his *diseaseful* bodye, would utterly refuse and lothe all spirituall comforte.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

3. Producing disease: as, a *diseaseful* climate.

Then famine, want, and pain,
Sunk to the grave their fainting limbs; but us,
Diseaseful dainties, riot and excess,
And feverish luxury destroy.
T. Warton, The Enthusiast.

diseasefulness† (di-zēz'ful-nes), *n.* The state of being diseaseful.

But as before the consideration of a prison had disgraced all ornaments, so now the same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, iii.

diseasement† (di-zēz'ment), *n.* [< *disease* + *-ment.*] Uneasiness; inconvenience.

For it is not probable that men of great means and plentiful estate will endure the travel, *diseasements*, and adventures of going thither in person.
Bacon, Plantations in Ireland.

diseasy†, *a.* [< ME. *disesy*, < *disese*, uneasiness: see *disease*, *n.*] Uneasy.

All the daies of a pore man ben ryele [var. *diesyl*.
Wyclif, Prov. xv. 15 (Purv.).

disedge (dis-ej'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disedged*, ppr. *disedging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *edge*.] To deprive of an edge; blunt; make dull. [Rare.]

I hold him prudent that in these fastidious times will helpe *disedged* appetites with convenient condiments.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 90.

Served a little to *disedge*
The sharpness of that pain about her heart.
Tennyson, Geraint.

disedification (dis-ed'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *disedify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*. Cf. *edification*.] The act of disedifying; a scandal. [Rare.]

Cardinal Wiseman, in his "Lectures on the Principal Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered in 1836, speaks of "*Disedification* committed before the church." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disedify (dis-ed'i-fi), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *edify*. Cf. OF. *desedifier*, demolish, destroy, of like formation, in lit. sense.] To fail of edifying; impart false doctrine to. *Warburton.*

The "Church Times" of March 4, 1887, tells its readers that "such an admission is *disedifying* to Roman Catholics" (p. 199, col. 2). *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 406.

disembargo (dis-em-bär'gō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embargo*.] To release from embargo.

disembark (dis-em-bärk'), *v.* [Formerly also *disimbark*; < OF. *desembarquer*, F. *désembarquer* = Sp. *desembarcar* = It. *disimbarcare*), disembark, < *des-* priv. + *embarquer*, embark: see *dis-* and *embark*. Cf. *disbark*[2], *debark*.] **I.** *trans.* To debark; remove from on board a ship to the land; unload; put on shore; land: as, the general *disembarked* the troops at sunrise.

Go to the bay, and *disembark* my coffers.
Shak., Othello, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To land from a ship; go on shore, as at the end of a voyage.

There is a report current to the effect that the next division will not *disembark* at Malta.
W. H. Russell, The War, i.

disembarkation (dis-em-bär-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. (obs.) *desembarcacion* = Pg. *desembarcação*; as *disembark* + *-ation*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarkment (dis-em-bärk'ment), *n.* [< F. *désembarquement*; as *disembark* + *-ment*.] The act of disembarking.

disembarrass (dis-em-bar'as), *v. t.* [< OF. *desembarrasser*, F. *désembarrasser* (= Sp. *desembarazar* = Pg. *desembaraçar* = It. *disimbarazzare*), disentangle, < *des-* priv. + *embarrasser*, embarrass: see *dis-* and *embarrass*. Cf. *debarrass*.] To free from embarrassment, or from anything that causes embarrassment; clear; extricate: as, her affability completely *disembarrassed* him; to *disembarrass* one of a load of care, or of a load of parcels.

We have *disembarrassed* it of all the intricacy which arose from the different forms of declension, of which the Romans had no fewer than five. *Blair*, Rhetoric, viii.

Thus *disembarrassed* of the most formidable means of annoyance, the French monarch went briskly forward with his preparations. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 10.

=Syn. *Disentangle*, *Release*, etc. See *disengage*.

disembarrassment (dis-em-bar'as-ment), *n.* The act of extricating, or the state of being extricated, from embarrassment, or from anything that embarrasses.

disembattled (dis-em-bat'ld), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embattled*[2].] Deprived of battlements.

It [the wall of Chester] is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts, and completes its long irregular curve without a frown or menace in all its *disembattled* stretch.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 9.

disembay† (dis-em-bā'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embay*.] To navigate clear out of a bay.

The fair inamorata . . .
Had spy'd the ship, which her heart's treasure bare,
Put off from land: and now quite *disembay'd*,
Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd,
Whilst gentle gales her swelling sails did court.
Sherburne, Forsaken Lydia.

disembellish (dis-em-bel'ish), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disimbellish*; < OF. *desembellis-*, stem of certain parts of *desembellir*, F. *désembellir* (cf. Sp. *desembellecer*), disfigure, < *des-* priv. + *embellir*, embellish: see *dis-* and *embellish*.] To deprive of embellishment. *Carlyle.*

disembitter (dis-em-bit'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embitter*.] To free from bitterness; clear from acrimony; render sweet or pleasant.

Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men. *Addison*, Freeholder.

disembodiment (dis-em-bod'i-ment), *n.* [< *disembody* + *-ment*.] **1.** The act of disembodying. **—2.** The condition of being disembodied.

disembody (dis-em-bod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disembodied*, ppr. *disembodying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embody*.] **1.** To divest of body; free from flesh.

How shall I know thee in the sphere that keeps
The *disembodied* spirits of the dead? *Bryant.*

Mr. Spencer asserts that all forms of religious sentiment spring from the primitive idea of a *disembodied* double of a dead man. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 808.

2. To discharge from military incorporation; disarm (a military body) and release from service for a specified period: as, the militia was *disembodied*.

disembogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disembogued*, ppr. *disembouging*. [Formerly *disemboque*; < Sp. *desembocar* (= Pg. *desembocar*), disembogue, < *des-* priv. + *embocar* (= Pg. *embocar*), enter by the mouth, or by a narrow passage: see *dis-* and *embogue*.] **I.** *trans.* To pour out or discharge at the mouth, as a stream; hence, to vent; cast forth or eject.

Indus, which dividcth it in the middle, . . . after nine hundred miles journey, with two naugable mouths *disembouging* it selfe into the Ocean. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 479.

If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' country,
Nor my aunt's curses, shall *disembogue* me.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

Two ships' lading of these precious saints [German reformers] was *disembogued* in Scotland, where they set up again, and broached anew their pernicious principles.
Dryden, Postcript to Hist. of League.

Rolling down, the steep Timavus raves,
And through nine channels *disembognes* his waves.
Addison.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow out, as at the mouth; become discharged; gain a vent: as, innumerable rivers *disembogue* into the ocean.

This River, though but small, yet it is big enough for Pereagoes to enter. It *disembogues* on the South side, near the middle of the Lagune.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 51.

Volcanoes bellow ere they *disembogue*. *Young.*

2. *Naut.*, to pass across, or out of the mouth of, a river, gulf, or bay, as a ship.

My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*, tackled and mann'd
Even to my wishes. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

disembogument (dis-em-bōg'ment), *n.* [< *disembogue* + *-ment*.] Discharge, as of the water of a river into the ocean or a lake. *Smart.*

disemboque†, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembogue*.

disembosom (dis-em-bùz'um), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embosom*.] To separate from the bosom.

Uninjur'd from our palace as the canopie,
Who, *disembosom'd* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

disembowel (dis-em-bou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disemboweled* or *disembowelled*, ppr. *disemboweling* or *disembowelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *embowel*.] **1.** To deprive of the bowels, or of parts analogous to the bowels; eviscerate: as, to *disembowel* a carcass; to *disembowel* a book by tearing out leaves.—**2.** To wound in the abdomen in such a manner as to permit the bowels to protrude or escape, as in suicide by hara-kiri.—**3.** To take or draw from the bowels, as the web of a spider. [Rare.]

So her *disembowell'd* web
Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads,
Obvious to vagrant flies. *J. Philips*, The Splendid Shilling.

disembowelment (dis-em-bou'el-ment), *n.* The act or process of disemboweling; evisceration.

One woman will eviscerate about two dozen of herrings in a minute; and when nearly 2000 of them are working . . . the amount of *disembowelment* may be more easily imagined than described. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 250.

disembower (dis-em-bou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embower*.] To remove from or deprive of a bower. *Bryant.*

disembrangle† (dis-em-brang'gl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embrangle*.] To free from litigation; free from dispute, squabbling, or quarreling.

For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters, that I may be at ease to mind my own affairs.
Bp. Berkeley, Letters, p. 109.

disembroil (dis-em-broil'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *embroil*.] To free from broil or confusion; extricate from confusion or perplexity; disentangle.

It is by this means that Monsieur Vaillant has *disembroiled* a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of Syria.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

disemic (dī-sē′mik), *a.* [< LL. *disemus*, < Gr. *δίσημος*, having two moræ, of doubtful quantity, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, *σημεῖον*, a sign, mark, unit of time, mora.] In *anc. pros.*, containing or equal to two moræ, or units of time; equivalent to or constituting two normal shorts or one ordinary long: as, a *disemic* time, thesis, or arsis. A *disemic long* is the ordinary long, equal to ⏑ ⏑, as distinguished from the *trisemic*, *tetrasemic*, and *pentasemic longa*, equal to ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, and ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑ ⏑, respectively. A *disemic pause* (also called a *prosthesis*) is a pause of two times (⏑ ⏑): that is, a space of two shorts essential to the rhythm, but not represented by syllables in the text. A pyrrhic, or foot of two short syllables, is apparently disemic, but according to the best authorities was really trisemic in delivery. See *dichronous*.

disemploy† (dis-em-ploi′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employ*, *v.*] To throw out of employment; relieve or dismiss from business.

If personal defalkance be thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 245.

disemployed† (dis-em-ploid′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employed*.] Unemployed.

The smallest sins and irregularities of our life, which usually creep upon idle, *disemployed*, and curious persons.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I. 1.

disemployment† (dis-em-ploi′ment), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *employment*.] Want of employment; the state of being unemployed.

In this glut of leisure and *disemployment*, let them set apart greater portions of their time for religion.
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, I. 1.

disempower (dis-em-pou′ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *empower*.] To divest or deprive of power or authority previously conferred or enjoyed.

disenable† (dis-en-ā′bl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enable*.] To deprive of power, natural or moral; disable; deprive of ability or means.

The sight of it might damp me and *disenable* me to speak.
State Trials, App. Land, an. 1640.

Not *disinabl'd* to sustain those many glorious labours of his life both in peace and war.
Milton, Hist. Eng., v.

Through indisposition of body, he is *disenabled* from going forth again.
New England's Memorial, App., p. 467.

disenamoured (dis-en-am′ėrd), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enamoured*; = F. *désenamouré*.] Freed from the bonds of love. Also spelled *disenamored*.

He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xviii.

disenchain (dis-en-chān′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchainer*, F. *désenchaîner* = Sp. *desencadenar* = Pg. *desencadear*, *desencadeiar*; as *dis-* priv. + *enchain*.] To set free from chains or restraint. *Poe*.

disenchant (dis-en-chant′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenchanter*, F. *désenchanter* = Sp. Pg. *desencantar* = It. *disincantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *incantare*, enchant: see *dis-* and *enchant*.] To free from enchantment; deliver from the power of charms or spells, or of an enchanter; free from fascination or delusion.

Let your own brain *disenchant* you. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Haste to thy work; a noble stroke or two
Ends all the charms, and *disenchants* the grove.
Dryden.

No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him. *Goldsmith*, The Bee, No. 2.

disenchanter (dis-en-chān′tėr), *n.* [< *disenchant* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *désenchanteur*.] One who or that which disenchants.

disenchantment (dis-en-chant′ment), *n.* [< F. *désenchantement* = Sp. *desencantamiento* = Pg. *desencantamento*; as *disenchant* + *-ment*.] The act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanted.

All concluded in the promise, which he held for certain, of the *disenchantment* of Dulcinea.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxii.

disenchantress (dis-en-chān′tres), *n.* [< F. *désenchanteresse*; as *disenchanter* + *-ess*.] A female disenchanter.

If he loved his *disenchantress*? Ach Gott! His whole heart and soul and life were hers.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus (ed. 1831), p. 101.

disencharm† (dis-en-chārm′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *encharm*, < *en-*[1] + *charm*.] To free from a charmed or enchanted condition; disenchant.

This lasted till he was told of his duty and matter of obedience, and the fear of a sin had *disencharmed* him.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 763.

disenclose, *v. t.* See *disinclose*.

disencourage (dis-en-kur′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disencouraged*, ppr. *disencouraging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *encourage*. Cf. *discourage*.] To deprive of encouragement; discourage. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

disencouragement (dis-en-kur′āj-ment), *n.* [< *disencourage* + *-ment*.] Deprivation or absence of encouragement; discouragement.

On the 24th of July, 1659, our author [Scuth] preached the assize sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he took occasion to speak of the great *disincouragement* of learning.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon.

disencreast, *v. t.* [ME. *disencresen*; as *dis-* priv. + *increase*.] To decrease. *Chaucer.*

disencreast, *n.* [ME. *disencrese*; from the verb.] Diminution. *Complaint of the Black Knight.*

disencumber (dis-en-kum′bėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desencombrer*, F. *désencombrer* = Pr. *desencombrar*; as *dis-* priv. + *encumber*. Cf. *discumber*.] To free from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber, burden, hamper, or impede; disburden: as, the troops *disencumbered* themselves of their baggage; to *disencumber* the mind of its prejudices; to *disencumber* an estate of debt.

Ere dim night had *disencumber'd* heaven.
Milton, P. L., v. 700.

I have *disencumbered* myself from rhyme.
Dryden, All for Love, Pref.

The struggling elements of the modern Spanish were *disencumbering* themselves from the forms of the corrupted Latin. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 37.

disencumberment (dis-en-kum′bėr-ment), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ment*.] The act of disencumbering, or of freeing from encumbrance: as, the *disencumberment* of an estate from debt by paying off the mortgage.

disencumbrance (dis-en-kum′brans), *n.* [< *disencumber* + *-ance*. Cf. *encumbrance*.] Freedom or deliverance from encumbrance or from whatever tends to encumber or burden: as, the *disencumbrance* of an estate.

There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitle them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 264.

disendow (dis-en-dou′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endow*.] To deprive of an endowment or of endowments, as a church or other institution.

Mr. Bolrase seems, almost as a matter of course, to assume that the Church is to be presently *disendowed* upon the scheme of the Liberation Society.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 567.

disendowed (dis-en-doud′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *endowed*.] Not endowed; destitute of means or privileges; in a state of poverty or dependence; hence, proletarian; plebeian.

He implored them to bestow upon the *disendowed* classes, as they were called, all the benefits of civilization.
Victor Hugo and his Times.

disendowment (dis-en-dou′ment), *n.* [< *disendow* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving or divesting of an endowment or endowments.

There must, of course, be *Disendowment* [of the Established Church], as well as Disestablishment, and the appropriation of the funds will be incomparably the more important process of the two.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 25.

disenfranchise (dis-en-frān′chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disenfranchised*, ppr. *disenfranchising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *enfranchise*.] To disfranchise. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disenfranchisement (dis-en-frān′chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disenfranchise* + *-ment*.] Disfranchisement. *Booth.* [Rare.]

disengage (dis-en-gāj′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disengaged*, ppr. *disengaging*. [< OF. *desengager*, F. *désengager*, < *des-* priv. + *engager*, engage: see *dis-* and *engage*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To set free or release from pledge or engagement; release from promise, engagement, or vow.

I lack you here, for my Lord of Dorset, he might make a cheap bargain with me now, and *disengage* his honour, which in good faith is a little bound. *Donne*, Letters, lxxiii.

2. To release or set free from union, attachment, or connection; detach; loosen or unfasten, and set free; release: as, to *disengage* a metal from its gangue, or a garment from a clinging bramble; to *disengage* the mind from study.

Common sense and plain reason, while men are *disengaged* from acquired opinions, will ever have some general influence upon their minds. *Swift*, Nobles and Commons, v.

In saying this she *disengaged* her hand, with a look which I thought a sufficient commentary upon the text.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 30.

She had sunk twice, nor was it in my power to *disengage* myself in time to bring her relief. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

Faraday found the quantity of electricity *disengaged* by the decomposition of a single grain of water in a voltaic cell to be equal to that liberated in 800,000 discharges of the great Leyden battery of the Royal Institution.
Tyndall, Light and Elect., p. 154.

3. In *fencing*, to carry or pass the point of (the weapon) from one side to the other over or under the adversary's, when the previous relative position or engagement of the blades is to the opponent's advantage. The movement is executed by describing with the point of the weapon a very small circle. *Rolando* (ed. Forsyth).

— **Engaging and disengaging machinery.** See *engage*.

—**Syn.** *Disengage*, *Release*, *Liberate*, *Disentangle*, *Disembarrass*, *Extricate*, are here arranged in the order of strength. *Disengage* suggests that one has been caught in some way and detained; *release*, that he has been caught and held; *liberate*, that he has been caught and held securely; *disentangle*, that he has been well snarled up, and can be set free only with time and painstaking; *disembarrass*, that he has been kept from progress by something that hampered him or weighed him down; *extricate*, that he has got into a pitfall or quagmire and needs to be pulled out. Physical suggestions thus qualify the meanings of them all.

II. *intrans.* To withdraw; become separated.

Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees.
Jeremy Collier, Thought.

From a friend's grave how soon we *disengage* / *Young.*

disengaged (dis-en-gājd′), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *engaged*.] 1. Not engaged; not under engagement; unoccupied; at liberty.—2. Free from care or attention; easy.

Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner. *Spectator*, No. 616.

3. In *entom.*, not adhering to other parts, except at the base. Specifically applied to the maxillæ when they are free from the labrum and ligula, or connected only by membrane.

disengagedness (dis-en-gā′jed-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being unengaged or unpledged.—2. The state of being disengaged, unattached, or free from union, entanglement, or preoccupation; freedom from occupation, care, attention, prejudice, etc.

It is probable also that France will continue to be the principal scene of these interesting observations [on hypnotism]; partly owing to a spirit of *disengagedness* and openness to new ideas, which seems especially to characterise the medical faculty of that country.
G. Gurney, Mind, XII. 217.

disengagement (dis-en-gāj′ment), *n.* [< OF. *disengagement*, F. *désengagement*, < *desengager*, disengage: see *disengage* and *-ment*.] 1. The act or process of disengaging or setting free; a releasing or freeing; extrication.

If the paste is heated, a copious *disengagement* of sulphur dioxide takes place and the colour turns to a scarlet.
Bendelät, Coal tar Colours (trans.), p. 292.

It is easy to render this *disengagement* of caloric and light evident to the senses. *Lavoisier* (trans.).

2. The state of being disengaged or free.

The *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh is to be studied and intended.
W. Montagu, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 1.

3. Freedom from engrossing occupation; vacancy; leisure.

Disengagement is absolutely necessary to enjoyment.
Bp. Butler.

4. Freedom from constraint; ease; grace.

Oh, Madam! your Air!—The Negligence, the *Disengagement* of your Manner!
Steele, The Funeral, iii. 1.

5. A manœuver in fencing. See *disengage*, *v. t.*, 3.

The *disengagement* is made either as an attack, or as a return after defending one's self from a thrust, and is executed both under and over the wrist or foible.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 70.

disennoble (dis-e-nō′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disennobled*, ppr. *disennobling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *ennoble*.] To deprive of title, or of that which ennobles; render ignoble; degrade.

An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world.
Guardian, No. 137.

disenroll (dis-en-rōl′), *v. t.* [< OF. *desenrouler*, F. *désenrôler*, < *des-* priv. + *enrouler*, enroll: see *dis-* and *enroll*.] To erase from a roll or list. Also spelled *disenrol*.

From need of tears he will defend your soul,
Or make a rebaptising of one tear;
He cannot (that's, he will not) *disenroll*
Your name. *Donne*, To the Countess of Bedford.

disensanity† (dis-en-san′ti), *n.* [Irreg. < *dis-* (here intensive) + **ensanity* for *insanity*.] Insanity; folly.

What tediosity and *disensanity*
Is here among ye!
Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

disenshroud (dis-en-shroud′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enshroud*.] To divest of a shroud or similar covering; unveil.

Thou *disenshrouded* statue. *Browning.*

disenslave† (dis-en-slāv′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *enslave*.] To free from bondage or an enslaved condition.

They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke. *South*, Works, III. viii.

disentail (dis-en-tāl'), *v. t.* [Also formerly *disintail*, *disintale*; ‹ *dis-* priv. + *entail*.] 1. To free from entail; break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.—2. To free from connection; divest.

In all these respects with much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and *disintal'd* of all jurisdiction whatsoever.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 3.

disentail (dis-en-tāl'), *n.* [‹ *disentail*, *v.*] The act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.

disentangle (dis-en-tang'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentangled*, ppr. *disentangling*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entangle*.] 1. To free from entanglement; extricate from a state of involvement, disorder, or confusion: as, to *disentangle* a skein of thread, a mass of cordage, a set of accounts, or the affairs of a bankrupt firm.

The humbler skill
Of Prudence, *disentangling* good and ill
With patient care.
Wordsworth, Sonnets to Liberty and Order, iv.

2. To loose from that in or by which anything is entangled; extricate from whatever involves, perplexes, embarrasses, or confuses; disengage: as, to *disentangle* an object from a mass of twisted cord; to *disentangle* one's self from business, from political affairs, or from the cares and temptations of life.

To *disentangle* truth from error. *D. Stewart.*

disentanglement (dis-en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* [‹ *disentangle* + *-ment*.] The act of disentangling, or the state of being disentangled.

In the *disentanglement* of this distressful tale (the Nut-browne Mayde), we are happy to find that all his cruelty was tenderness, and his inconstancy the most invariable truth. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, III. § 26.

disenter† (dis-en-tėr'), *v. t.* See *disinter*.

disenthrall (dis-en-thrâl'), *v. t.* [Formerly also *disinthral*, *disinthrall*; ‹ *dis-* priv. + *enthrall*.] To free from thraldom; liberate from slavery, bondage, or servitude; free or rescue from anything that holds in subjection, whether physical or mental. Also spelled *disenthral*.

In straits and in distress
Thou didst me *disenthrall*. *Milton*, Ps. lv.

Perhaps his [Cowper's] poetry bears truer witness to his habitual feeling, for it is only there that poets *disenthrall* themselves of their reserve and become fully possessed of their greatest charm — the power of being franker than other men. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 35.

disenthralment (dis-en-thrâl'ment), *n.* [‹ *disenthrall* + *-ment*.] A freeing, or the state of having been freed, from thraldom; emancipation from slavery or subjection of any kind. Also spelled *disinthralment*.

disenthrone (dis-en-thrōn'), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *enthrone*.] To dethrone; depose from sovereign authority.

To *disenthrone* the King of Heaven
We war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 229.

disentitle (dis-en-tī'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentitled*, ppr. *disentitling*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entitle*.] To deprive of title or claim.

To do an action against nature is the greatest dishonour and impiety in the world, . . . and *disentitles* us to all relations to God. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 30.

Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father. *South*, Works, VIII. v.

The offence thus met at its birth by Baxter's protest is the unaltered wrong which we still deplore, as *disentitling* the "Church of England" to its comprehensive name. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 7.

disentomb (dis-en-tōm'), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entomb*.] To take out of a tomb; disinter.

Not least among the curiosities which the day brought together were some of the graduates, posthumous men, as it were, *disentombed* from country parishes and district schools, but perennial also. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 61.

disentrail† (dis-en-trāl'), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entrail*.] To draw forth from the entrails or internal parts.

All the while the *disentrailed* blood
Adowne their sides like little rivers stroned.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iii. 23.

disentrance (dis-en-trāns'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentranced*, ppr. *disentrancing*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entrance*2.] To awaken from a trance or from deep sleep; arouse from a reverie; free from a delusion.

Ralpho, by this time *disentrance'd*,
Upon his bum himself advanced.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. iii.

disentrancement (dis-en-trāns'ment), *n.* [‹ *disentrance* + *-ment*.] The process or result of coming out of the trance state; recovery of normal consciousness after trance.

disentrayle†, *v. t.* See *disentrail*.

disentwine (dis-en-twīn'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disentwined*, ppr. *disentwining*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *entwine*.] To free from the state of being twined or twisted; untwine; untwist. *Shelley.*

disepalous (di-sep'a-lus), *a.* [‹ Gr. *di-*, two-, + NL. *sepalum*, sepal, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two sepals.

disert† (di-sėrt'), *a.* [‹ L. *disertus*, for **dissertus*, skilful in speaking, well-spoken, fluent, pp. of *disserere*, discourse, discuss, argue, ‹ *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join, set in order: see *series*. Cf. *desert*1.] Fluent; eloquent; clear in statement.

I have a long while thought it very possible, in a time of Peace, and in some Kings Reigne, for *disert* Statesmen to cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives and Subjects Liberties of all sorts.
N. Ward, Simple Cobler, p. 53.

disertly† (di-sėrt'li), *adv.* In a disert manner; eloquently; clearly.

Heraclitus directly and *disertly* nameth war the father . . . of all the world. *Holland*, tr. of Plutarch.

disespeir†, *n.* [ME., also *desespeir*, *dessespeir*, ‹ OF. *desespeir*, *dessespoir*, F. *désespoir* (= Pr. *desesper*), despair, ‹ *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair, ‹ *des-* priv. + *esperer*, ‹ L. *sperare*, hope: see *despair* and *esperance*.] Despair.

Love . . . with *desespeir* so sorwefully me offendeth.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 663.

disesperate†, *a.* [ME. *disesperat*, var. of *desperate*, after *disespeir*, q. v.] Desperate; hopeless.

Disesperat of alle blys. *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 2015.

disesperaunce†, *n.* [ME., also *desesperaunce*, ‹ OF. *desesperance*, F. *désespérance* (= Cat. *desesperança* = OSp. *desesperanza*), ‹ *desesperer*, F. *désespérer*, despair: see *disespeir*, and cf. *desperance*, *esperance*.] Despair.

Send me swich penaunce
As liketh thee; but from *desesperaunce*
Thou be my shelde for thi benignite.
Chaucer, Troilus, i. 530.

disespouse† (dis-es-pouz'), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *espouse*.] To separate after espousal or plighted faith; divorce.

Rage
Of Turnus for Lavinia *disespoused*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 16.

disestablish (dis-es-tab'lish), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *establish*.] 1. To deprive of the character of being established; cause to cease to be established; specifically, to withdraw from exclusive state recognition or privileges, as a church.—2. To unsettle; set aside; remove from established use. [Rare.]

The logical accent is to *disestablish* this rhythm.
S. Lanier, English Verse, p. 87.

disestablishment (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* [‹ *disestablish* + *-ment*.] The act of depriving, or the condition of being deprived, of the position and privileges of an established body; especially, the act of withdrawing a church from a privileged relation to the state: as, the *disestablishment* of the Irish Church by Parliament in 1869.

The earnest and active attention of the Society is directed to procure not only the repeal of the Blasphemy laws, "as a special matter affecting its members," and the *disestablishment* and disendowment of all State Churches, but also the redistribution of real and personal property, the regulation of wages, and the abolition of the House of Lords. *Saturday Rev.*

His [Mr. Fawcett's] position on the *disestablishment* and disendowment of the Established Church illustrates the many-sidedness of his judgment.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 24.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *v. t.* [‹ OF. *desestimer*, F. *désestimer* (= Sp. Fg. *desestimar* = It. *disistimare*), disesteem, ‹ *des-* priv. + *estimer*, esteem: see *dis-* and *esteem*, *v.*] 1. To regard without esteem; consider with disregard, disapprobation, dislike, or slight contempt; slight.

He that truly *disesteems* himself is content that others should do so too. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 308.

But if this sacred gift you *disesteem*,
Then cruel plagues shall fall on Priam's state.
Sir J. Denham.

Her acquaintance began to *disesteem* her in proportion as she became poor. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

2†. To bring into disrepute or disfavor; lower in esteem or estimation.

What fables have you vexed, what truth redeemed,
Antiquities searched, opinions *disesteemed*?
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxxi.

disesteem (dis-es-tēm'), *n.* [‹ *disesteem*, *v.*] Want of esteem; slight dislike; disregard.

If her ladyship's
Slighting, or *disesteem*, air, of your service
Hath formerly begot any distaste.
B. Jonson, New Inn, i. 1.

Was this man ever likely to be advis'd, who with such a prejudice and *disesteem* sets himself against his chos'n and appointed Counselers? *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

disestimation† (dis-es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desestimacion* = Pg. *desestimação*; as *dis-* priv. + *estimation*: see *disesteem*.] Disesteem; bad repute.

Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation*, disappointment, calumny. *Sp. Reynolds*, On the Passions, xxx.

disexercise† (dis-ek'sėr-sīz), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *exercise*.] To deprive of exercise; cease to use.

The *disexercising* and blunting our abilities.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 5.

disfame (dis-fām'), *n.* [‹ *dis-* + *fame*. Cf. OF. *disfame*, *diffame*: see *defame*.] Evil fame; bad reputation; infamy.

And what is Fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

disfancy† (dis-fan'si), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *fancy*.] Not to fancy; not to be pleased with; to dislike.

Orthodox and heretical titles that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*.
Hammond, Works, IV. 545.

disfashion† (dis-fash'on), *v. t.* [‹ OF. *desfaçonner*, *deffaçonner*, F. *défaçonner*, disfigure, destroy, ‹ *des-* priv. + *façonner*, fashion: see *dis-* and *fashion*, *v.*] To put out of fashion or shape; disfigure.

It [gluttony] disfigureth the face, discolloureth the skin, and *disfashioneth* the body. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 99.

disfavor, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), *n.* [OF. *desfaveur*, F. *défaveur* = Sp. *disfavor* = Pg. *desfavor* = It. *disfavore*, ‹ L. *dis-* priv. + *favor*, favor: see *dis-* and *favor*, *n.*] 1. Unfavorable regard; slight displeasure; discountenance; disesteem; disparagement: as, the conduct of the minister incurred the *disfavor* of his sovereign; to speak in one's *disfavor*.

As unjust favor put him in, why doubt
Disfavor as unjust has turned him out?
Lowell, Tempora Mutantur.

Those same misdeeds have raised an energetic . . . sentiment of *disfavour* against its ally.
Gladstone, Church and State.

2. Want of favor; the state of being regarded unfavorably: as, to be in *disfavor* at court.

Many a good acquaintance has been lost from a general prepossession in his *disfavour*. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

3†. An act of disregard, dislike, or unkindness.

He might dispense favours and *disfavours*.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 49.

=**Syn.** *Disfavor*, *Disgrace*, etc. See *odium*.

disfavor, **disfavour** (dis-fā'vor), *v. t.* [= It. *disfavorire*, *sfavorire* (OF. *desfavoriser*, F. *défavoriser* = Sp. Pg. *desfavorecer*), ‹ L. *dis-* priv. + ML. **favorare* (*favoricare*), favor: see *dis-* and *favor*, *v.* Cf. *disfavor*, *n.*] 1. To withdraw or withhold favor, friendship, or support from; check or oppose by disapprobation; discountenance.

Might not those of higher rank, and nearer access to her majesty, receive her own commands and be countenanced or *disfavoured* according as they obey? *Swift.*

2†. To mar; blemish; disfigure.

Rub those hands
With what may cause an eating leprosy,
E'en to my bones and marrow: anything
That may *disfavour* me, save in my honour.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

disfavorable†, **disfavourable**† (dis-fā'vor-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *défavorable* = Pg. *desfavoravel* = It. *disfavorevole*; as *disfavor*, *disfavour*, + *-able*.] Unfavorable.

And manie other valient personages, who being entred the sea tasted fortune *disfavourable*.
Stow, Rich. II., an. 1377.

disfavorably†, **disfavourably**† (dis-fā'vor-a-bli), *adv.* Unfavorably.

These occurrences, which look so averse to our reasons, and so *disfavourably* to our nature.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. iv. § 4.

disfavorer, **disfavourer** (dis-fā'vor-ėr), *n.* One who disfavors or discountenances.

It was verily thought that had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded. *Bacon.*

disfeature (dis-fē'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfeatured*, ppr. *disfeaturing*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *feature*. Cf. *defeature*.] To mar the features of; deprive of a feature or of features; disfigure; deface.

A fitting-on of noses to *disfeatured* bishops, and a rearrangement of the mantle-folds of strait-laced queens, discomposed by the centuries.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 46.

disfellowship (dis-fel'ō-ship), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfellowshiped* or *disfellowshipped*, ppr. *disfellowshiping* or *disfellowshipping*. [< *dis-* + *fellowship*, *v.*] To exclude from fellowship; refuse to have intercourse with: used especially of a person or a church excluded from religious fellowship by formal action. [U. S.]

disfen (dis-fen'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfenned*, ppr. *disfenning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *fen*.] To change from the character of a fen. [Rare.]

Disfenned, or stripped of peat. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 62.

disfiguratet, *a.* [ME. *disfigurat*, < ML. **disfiguratus*, pp. of **disfigurare*: see *disfigure*.] Disfigured; deformed. *Chaucer.*

disfiguration (dis-fig-ū-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *desfiguration*, *defiguration* = Sp. *desfiguracion* = Pg. *desfiguração* = It. *disfigurazione*, < ML. **disfiguratio(n-)*, < **disfigurare*, pp. **disfiguratus*, disfigure: see *disfigure*.] 1. The act of disfiguring or marring the external form of; defacement.—2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement; deformity.

One thing that often leads to *disfiguration* of the landscape is the manner and form in which the planting [of trees for shelter] is originally done. *Sci. Amer.*, July 19, 1884.

disfigure (dis-fig'ūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfigured*, ppr. *disfiguring*. [< ME. *disfiguren*, < OF. *desfigurer* (also *defigurer*, F. *défigurer*; cf. *defigure*) = Sp. Pg. *desfigurar* = It. *disfigurare*, *sfigurare*, < ML. **disfiguraro*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *figurare*, fashion, form: see *figure*, *v.* and *n.*] 1. To mar the external figure of; impair the shape or form of; injure the beauty, symmetry, or excellence of; deface; deform, either actually or by incongruous addition.

So abject is their punishment,
Disfiguring not God's likeness, but their own;
Or if his likeness, by themselves defaced.
Milton, P. L., xi. 521.

Gaudy ribbons and glaring colours being now out of use, the sex has no opportunity given them to *disfigure* themselves, which they seldom fail to do whenever it lies in their power. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 161.

It cannot be denied that his [Petrarch's] merits were *disfigured* by a most unpleasant affectation.
Macaulay, Petrarch.

2†. To carve: said of a peacock.

Dysfygure that pecocke.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

3†. To disguise, especially by putting on inferior habiliments.

So slyly and so wele I shal me gye,
And me so wel *disfigure*, and so lowe,
That in this world ther shall no man me knowe.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2046.

=**Syn. 1.** *Cripple*, *Maim*, etc. See *mutilate*.

disfiguret, *n.* [< ME. *disfigure*, *v.*] Disfigurement; deformity. *Chaucer.*

disfigurement (dis-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* [= F. *défigurement*; as *disfigure* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of disfiguring, or the state of being disfigured; blemish; defacement; change of external form for the worse.

And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*,
But boast themselves more comely than before.
Milton, Comus, l. 74.

Grace doth us this good office, by a detecting to us the nakedness of our nature, not by a covering and palliation of her *disfigurements*.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, I. vi. § 2.

2. Something that disfigures.

Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than any embellishment of discourse. *Hume*, Essays, xx.

This building, lately cleared from the *disfigurements* and partition of its profane use, forms one of the noblest round churches to be found. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 133.

disfigurer (dis-fig'ūr-ėr), *n.* One who disfigures.

disflesh (dis-flesh'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; render less fleshy.

The best is, said the other, not to run, that the lean strain not himself with too much weight, nor the fat man *disflesh* himself. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. xxv.

disfoliage (dis-fō'li-āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfoliaged*, ppr. *disfoliaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *foliage*.] To deprive or strip of foliage.

In winter the tempering influence of the pine-forest preponderated over that of the *disfoliaged* forest.
Science, V. 352.

disforest (dis-for'est), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *forest*. Cf. *disafforest*.] 1. Same as *disafforest*.

The Crown forests, with the exception of the New Forest, having almost all been *disforested*.
The American, VII. 86.

2. To strip of forest; clear of trees, as a wooded tract; destroy the forests of, as a country or region.

disformityt (dis-fôr'mi-ti), *n.* [A "restored" form of *difformity* (q. v.) for *deformity*.] Irregularity of form or method; absence of fixed or regular form.

Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies. *S. Clarke.*

disfranchise (dis-fran'chīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disfranchised*, ppr. *disfranchising*. [Early mod. E. *disfraunchyse*; < *dis-* priv. + *franchise*.] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; deprive of chartered rights and immunities; deprive of any franchise, especially of the right of voting in elections. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchise*.

Suppose woman, though equal, to differ essentially in her intellect from man—is that any ground for *disfranchising* her? *W. Phillips*, Speeches, p. 20.

disfranchisement (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* [< *disfranchise* + *-ment*.] The act of disfranchising, or the state of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, or of membership in a corporation, or of some particular immunity or privilege, especially that of voting. Formerly sometimes written *diffranchisement*.

Disfranchisement is as great folly as applied to the whites, as omission to enfranchise is wickedness toward the negroes. *Springfield Rep.*, quoted in Morriam's Life of Bowles, II. 30.

disfriart (dis-frī'ar), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *friar*.] To depose from being a friar; divest of the office and privileges of a friar; unfrock.

That ouer-great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.

disfurnish (dis-fėr'nish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *furnish*.] To deprive or divest of furnishment; strip of or cause to be without adjuncts or belongings.

All wanting that they would haue, and bringing what they want, furnishing their Mokisso with those things whereof they complaine themselues to bee *disfurnished*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 699.

I am a thing obscure, *disfurnish'd* of
All merit. *Massinger*, The Picture, III. 5.

I found the house altogether *disfurnish'd*, and his books packing up. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 7, 1691.

The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for *disfurnishing* the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.
Lowell, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

disfurnishment (dis-fėr'nish-ment), *n.* [< *disfurnish* + *-ment*.] The act of disfurnishing, or the state of being disfurnished.

Early in life he found himself invested with ample revenues; which . . . he took almost immediate measures entirely to dissipate and bring to nothing. . . . Thus furnished by the very act of *disfurnishment*. . . . he set forth, like some Alexander, upon his great enterprise, "borrowing and to borrow." *Lamb*, Elia, p. 46.

disfurniture† (dis-fėr'ni-tūr), *n.* A disfurnishing; removal; deprivation.

We may consequently, with much ease, bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory movables as were rather ornaments then materials of our fabrick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. viii. § 3.

disgage† (dis-gāj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gage*; cf. OF. *desgager*, disengage, < *des-* priv. + *gager*, pledge, secure: see *gage*1. Cf. *degage* and *disengage*.] To free or release from pledge or pawn; redeem.

He taketh those who had lever lay to gage and pawn their goods, and remain under the burden of usury, than to sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 382.

disgallant† (dis-gal'ant), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gallant*.] To strip or divest of gallantry, courage, or confidence.

Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit; you must not sink under the first disaster.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, III. 1.

disgarland† (dis-gär'land), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garland*.] To divest of a garland.

Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*. *Drummond*, Songs, II. 13.

disgarnish (dis-gär'nish), *v. t.* [< ME. *disgarnishen*, < OF. *desgarniss-*, stem of certain parts of *desgarnir*, *desgaurnir*, F. *dégarnir* (= Pr. *desgarnir*, *desgaurnir* = Sp. Pg. *desguarnecer* = It. *sguernire*), < *des-* priv. + *garnir*, garnish: see *dis-* and *garnish*.] To strip or divest, as of something that garnishes or furnishes; disfurnish; degarnish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

For ther wolde not *disgarnysh* the londe of peple.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 291.

Also ther were xx kynges that after that thei herde that the cristis were comynge, thei wolde neuer be *disgarnysshed* of her armes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 440.

If your master haue louing frendes and faithful subiectes, I am, thanke God, not *disgarnished* nor vnprouided of the same. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

We have quite *disgarnished* that kingdom [Ireland] of troops. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 431.

disgarrison (dis-gar'i-sqn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *garrison*.] To deprive of a garrison. [Rare.]

Be thou our king; set up thy throne in our hearts; dismantle, and *disgarrison*, all the strong holds and fortifications of sin. *Hewyt*, Prayer bef. Sermon.

disgavel (dis-gav'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgavelled*, ppr. *disgavelling*. [< *dis-* priv. + *gavel*1.] In *Eng. law*, to relieve (land) from the law of gavel-kind, and particularly from subjection to the rule of partition at the owner's death.

A large number of properties were *disgavelled* in Kent by statute in the reign of Henry the Eighth, upon the petition of the owners. In the same reign all the lands in Wales were *disgavelled*. But the rights of the tenants did not appear to have been injured by the new legislation.
W. K. Sullivan, Introd. to O'Curry's Anc. Irish, p. clxxiii.

disgeneric (dis-jē-ner'ik), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *generic*.] Belonging to different genera, as two or more species; not of the same genus as another species: the opposite of *congeneric*.

digestt (dis-jest'), *v. t.* [Var. of *digest*.] To digest. *Bacon.*

Who can *digest* a Spaniard, that's a true Englishman?
Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyat, p. 40.

digestiont (dis-jes'tyon), *n.* [Var. of *digestion*.] Digestion. *Bacon.*

disglorify (dis-glō'ri-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disglorified*, ppr. *disglorifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *glorify*.] To deprive of glory; treat with indignity.

So Dagon shall be magnified, and God,
Besides whom is no god, compared with idols,
Disglorified, blasphemed, and had in scorn.
Milton, S. A., l. 442.

disglory† (dis-glō'ri), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *glory*.] Deprivation of glory; dishonor.

To the *disglory* of God's name. *Northbrooke.*

disgorge (dis-gôrj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgorged*, ppr. *disgorging*. [< OF. *desgorger*, F. *dégorger*, bring up from the throat, vomit, clear out, disgorge (= It. *sgorgare*, disgorge, overflow), < *des-*, away, + *gorge*, throat: see *dis-* and *gorge*, *v.*] 1. To eject or throw out from, or as if from, the stomach, throat, or mouth; vomit forth; discharge; pour out: generally with an implication of force or violence.

The deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage. *Shak.*, T. and C., Prol.

The empire,
In which thou liv'st a strong continu'd surfeit,
Like poison will *disgorge* thee.
Beau. and Fl., Valentinian, iii. 1.

To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught.
Dryden.

Four infernal rivers, that *disgorge*
Into the burning lake their baleful streams.
Milton, P. L., ii. 575.

The barbarous North *disgorged* her ambitious savages on Europe. *Everett*, Orations, I. 124.

2. To give up, as something that has been taken wrongfully; surrender: as, he *disgorged* his ill-gotten gains.

That which . . . no miscreant or malefactor . . . was ever so desperate as to *disgorge* in contempt of so fruitfully received customs, is now their voice that restore as they say the ancient purity of religion.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 66.

disgorgement (dis-gôrj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desgorgement*, F. *dégorgement* = It. *sgorgamento*; as *disgorge* + *-ment*.] The act of disgorging.

The very presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies.
Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 162.

disgorger (dis-gôr'jėr), *n.* A device for removing a gorged hook from the mouth of a fish. It is pushed down along the line, and forces back the barbed point, thus enabling the hook to be withdrawn.

disgospel† (dis-gos'pel), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gospel*.] To manage or treat in a way inconsistent with the precepts or doctrines of the gospel; deprive of a gospel character.

Who possesse huge Benefices for lazie performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruell *disgospelling* jurisdiction. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

disgown† (dis-goun'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *gown*.] To divest one's self of a clerical gown; hence, to renounce holy orders.

Then, desiring to be a convert, he was reconciled to the Church of Rome; so he *disgowned* and put on a sword.
Roger North, Examen, p. 229.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *n.* [< OF. *disgrace*, disgrace, ill favor, ill fortune, F. *disgrâce* = Sp. *desgracia* = Pg. *desgraça* = It. *disgrazia*, *sgrazia* (obs.), < ML. *disgratia*, disfavor, ill favor, ill fortune, disgrace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gratia*, favor, grace: see *dis-* and *grace*.] 1. A state of being out of favor; exclusion from favor, confidence,

or trust: as, the minister retired from court in *disgrace*.

He was turned out of his place of Library Keeper to the King, and died in *Disgrace*.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 102.

They will slink back to their kennels in *disgrace*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 133.

2. A state of ignominy, dishonor, or shame; subjection to opprobrium.

France, bound as she was by solemn stipulations, could not, without *disgrace*, make a direct attack on the Austrian dominions.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

These old pheasant-lords, . . .
Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing
Since Egbert — why, the greater their *disgrace*!
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

3. A cause of shame or reproach; that which dishonors: as, honest poverty is no *disgrace*.—4. Want of grace of person or mind; illfavoredness; ungracious condition or character. [Archaic.]

Their faces
Most foule and filthie were, their garments yet,
Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or *disgrace* that is in us.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, v.

5†. An act of unkindness; an ill turn.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Disgrace*, *Dishonor*, etc. (see *odium*), discredit, ignominy, infamy, disrepute, reproach, contempt, opprobrium, obloquy.—3. Scandal, blot.

disgrace (dis-grās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgraced*, ppr. *disgracing*. [< OF. *disgracier*, F. *disgracier* = Sp. *desgraciar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraçar* = It. *disgraziare*, *sgraziare* (obs.), < ML. **disgratiare*, disgrace; from the noun.] 1. To put out of favor; dismiss with discredit.

In thee [the Countess of Pembroke] the Lesbian Sappho with her lyric harpe is *disgraced*.
Nash (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 500).

Flatterers of the *disgraced* minister.
Macaulay.

2. To treat or affect ignominiously; bring or cast shame or reproach upon; dishonor; put to shame.

His ignorance *disgraced* him.
Johnson.

Let Greece be humbled, and the Trojans rise;
Till the proud king and the Achaian race
Shall heap with honours him they now *disgrace*.
Pope, Iliad, ii.

We will pass by the instances of oppression and falsehood which *disgraced* the early part of the reign of Charles.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

3†. To revile; upbraid; heap reproaches upon.

The goddess wroth 'gan foully her *disgrace*.
Spenser.

I command you, and do you command your fellows,
That when you see her next, *disgrace* and scorn her.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Debase*, *Degrade*, etc. (see *abase*): to shame, mortify, dishonor; tarnish, blot, stain, sully. See list under *debase*.

disgraceful (dis-grās' ful), *a.* [< *disgrace* + *-ful*, 1.] Partaking of disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; disreputable; bringing or deserving shame.

To retire behind their chariots was as little *disgraceful* then as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle.
Pope.

Cranmer rose into favour by serving Henry in the *disgraceful* affair of his first divorce.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

=Syn. Discreditable, ignominious, scandalous, base, vile, opprobrious, infamous.

disgracefully (dis-grās'ful-li), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner; with disgrace: as, the troops fled *disgracefully*.

The senate have cast you forth
Disgracefully.
B. Jonson, Catiline.

disgracefulness (dis-grās'ful-nes), *n.* Ignominy; shamefulness.

disgracer (dis-grā'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disgraces or exposes to disgrace; one who or that which brings disgrace, shame, or contempt upon others, or upon a cause.

Perhaps the lowest class of either sex would be properly assigned to those two *disgracers* of the human species, commonly called a beau and a fine lady.
Fielding, Conversation.

disgracious† (dis-grā'shus), *a.* [< OF. **disgracieux* (F. *disgracieux*), < *disgrace*, disgrace: see *disgrace*, and cf. *gracious*.] Ungracious; unpleasing.

If I be so *disgracious* in your eye,
Let me march on, and not offend you, madam.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4.

disgracive† (dis-grā'siv), *a.* [Irreg. < *disgrace* + *-ive*.] Disgraceful.

He that will question every *disgracive* word which he hears is spoken of him shall have few friends.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 78.

They are unwisely ashamed of an ignorance which is not *disgracive*.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 27.

disgradation (dis-grā-dā'shon), *n.* [< *disgrade* + *-ation*; equiv. to *degradation*.] In *Scots law*, degradation; deposition; specifically, the stripping from a person of a dignity or degree of honor, and taking away the title, badge, and privileges thereof.

disgrade† (dis-grād'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgrader* (= Sp. *desgradar* (obs.) = Pg. *desgraduar*), degrade, < *des-* priv. + *grade*, rank. Cf. *degrade*.] To degrade; lower in rank.

Being now lately become a Courtier he shew not himself a craftsman, & merit to be *disgraded*, & with scorne sent back againe to the shop.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 250.

disgregate† (dis'grē-gāt), *v. t.* [< LL. *disgregatus*, pp. of *disgregare*, separate, < *dis-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock. Cf. *congregate*.] To separate; disperse. *Dr. H. More*.

disgregation (dis-grē-gā'shon), *n.* [< *disgregate*: see *-ation*.] Separation; specifically, in *chem.*, the separation of the molecules within a substance, which is brought about by heat or other chemical agents: as, the *disgregation* of a body is greater in the gaseous than in the liquid state. *Imp. Dict.*

disgression† *n.* [ME.; var. of *digression*.] Digression. *Chaucer*.

disgruntle (dis-grun'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disgruntled*, ppr. *disgruntling*. [Of E. dial. origin; humorously formed < *dis-* + **gruntle*, freq. of *grunt*, implying disgust.] To disappoint; disconcert; chagrin; disgust; offend; throw into a state of sulky dissatisfaction: usually in the participial adjective *disgruntled*. [Colloq.]

This continual grasping after authority for the purpose of meeting the individual case of some *disgruntled* persons should receive the stamp of this committee's disapprobation.
Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, March 1, 1877.

Those that were *disgruntled* because Dutch and German were dropped [in the names of the Reformed Churches] staid where they were because they did not know where to go.
The Churchman, Suppl., Oct. 30, 1886.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disguised*, ppr. *disguising*. [Early mod. E. also *disguize*; < ME. *disguisen*, *disgisen*, *desguisen*, *desgisen* (also *deguisen*, *degisen*: see *deguise*), < OF. *desguiser*, F. *déguiser* (= Pr. *desguisar*), counterfeit, put on a false guise, < *des-* priv. + *guise*, guise, manner, fashion: see *dis-* and *guise*, *v.*] 1. To conceal the personal identity of, by changes of guise or usual appearance, such as those produced by differences in dress or in the hair or beard, the use of a mask, etc.

She cast her wit in sondry wise —
How she him mighte so *desguise*,
That no man shulde his body knowe.
Gower, Conf. Amant., II. 227.

The children of honour, called the Henchemen, which were freshly *disguised* and daunced a Morice before the king.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 3.

The tradition is that, during those evil days, Bunyan was forced to *disguise* himself as a waggoner.
Macaulay, John Bunyan.

This copier of the mien and gait and garb
Of Peter and Paul, that he may *go disguised*,
Rob halt and lame, sick folk i' the temple-porch!
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 196.

I venture to see in the Norman Conqueror a friend *disguised* in the garb of an enemy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 153.

2. To conceal or cover up the real or original character of by a counterfeit form or appearance; cloak by false show, deceptive statement or speech, or an artificial manner: as, to *disguise* the handwriting; to *disguise* the taste of a drug; to *disguise* sentiments or intentions.

Disguise it not — we have one human heart —
All mortal thoughts confess a common home.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, viii. 19.

Literature and taste, indeed, still *disguised* with a flush of hectic loveliness and brilliancy the ravages of an incurable decay.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

If we call it by one name up to a certain year, and by some other name after that year, we *disguise* the fact that the historical identity of the language has never been broken.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 95.

They agree in another respect, as well as in style. All are either ruins, or fragments *disguised* by restoration.
Ruskin.

3. To alter the appearance of; make difficult of recognition by some change not intended for concealment.

They saw the faces, which too well they knew,
Though then *disguised* in death.
Dryden, Æneid.

4. To change in voice or behavior by the use of strong drink; intoxicate. [Euphemistic.]

Come, I will shew you the way home, if drink
Or too full diet have *disguised* you.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Harp. I am a prince disguised.
Hir. Disguised! how? drunk?
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

Fal. Will not ale serve thy turn, Will?
Bib. I had too much of that last night; I was a little *disguised*, as they say.
Dryden, Wild Gallant, i. 1.

It is most absurdly said of any man that he is *disguised* in liquor; for, on the contrary, most men are disguised by sobriety. . . . and it is when they are drinking that men display themselves in their complexion of character.
De Quincey.

5†. To distinguish by a difference of form or guise.

The newe lage [law] . . . is sothliche newe, and *desgised* uram [from] othre lages.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 97.

Amonges wymmen he spanne
In theyre habyte *disguysed* from a man.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 90.

=Syn. 2. *Simulate*, etc. (see *dissemble*), mask, veil.

disguise (dis-gīz'), *n.* [< *disguise*, *v.*] 1. That which disguises; something that serves or is intended for concealment of identity, character, or quality; a deceptive covering, condition, manner, etc.

I will assume thy part in some *disguise*,
And tell fair Hero I am Claudio.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1.

This calumnious *disguise* [a long ulster] was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat.
R. L. Stevenson, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

That is a thin *disguise* which veils with one
The face, but lets the changeless heart lie bare.
T. B. Aldrich, Epigram.

2. The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised; a false or misleading appearance; concealment under a disguised form, manner, etc.: as, his attempted *disguise* was unsuccessful; a thief in *disguise*.

So *disguise* shall, by the disguised,
Pay with falsehood false exacting.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2.

Praise undeserved is scandal in *disguise*.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 413.

That close alliance which, under the *disguise* of the most deadly enmity, has always subsisted between fanaticism and atheism is still unbroken.
Macaulay, Sadler's Law of Population.

3. Change of behavior and utterance by drink; intoxication. [Euphemistic.]

You see we've burnt our cheeks: . . . and mine own tongue
Splits what it speaks: the wild *disguise* hath almost
Antick'd us.
Shak., A. and C., ii. 7.

4†. A masque; an interlude.

Never prince was more wholly given to his affairs, nor in them more of himself; insomuch as in triumphs of justs and tourneys, and balls and masks, which they then called *disguises*, he was rather a princely and gentle spectator than seem much to be delighted.
Bacon, Hist. Henry VII. (ed. Bohn), p. 477.

Disguise was the old English word for a masque, sir, before you were an implement belonging to the Revels.
B. Jonson, Masque of Augurs.

O, what a mask was there, what a *disguise*!
Milton, The Passion, l. 19.

disguisedly (dis-gī'zed-li), *adv.* With or in disguise. [Rare.]

I find that he travelled England *disguisedly*, and concealed his state there.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 589.

disguisedness (dis-gī'zed-nes), *n.* The state of being disguised. [Rare.]

But alas! the painted faces, and mannishness, and monstrous *disguisedness* of the one sex!
By. Hall, The Impotence of God, ii.

disguisement (dis-gīz'ment), *n.* [< OF. *desguisement*, F. *déguisement* (= Pr. *desguisamen*), < *desguisor*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*, and *-ment*.] The act of disguising; a disguise. [Rare.]

She through his late *disguisement* could him not descrie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 32.

He was exposed in a jacket resembling those which London lamp-lighters formerly delighted in, with a cap of the same. . . . In this *disguisement* he was brought into the hall.
Lamb, Elia, p. 35.

disguiser (dis-gī'zėr), *n.* 1. One who changes the appearance of another by a disguise; a disfigurer.

O, death's a great *disguiser*: and you may add to it.
Shak., M. for M., iv. 2.

2. One who conceals his real sentiments; one who assumes a disguise.

You are a very dexterous *disguiser*.
Swift.

3†. A masquer; a mummer.

The *Disguisers* to come in attir this manour following, with iii torcheis to be borne before theim at their riding into the Hall, with iii yomen waiters suche as shall be appointed by the Marshalls to do it.
Quoted in *J. P. Collier's* Eng. Dram. Poetry, I. 18, note.

disguisily†, *adv.* [ME. *disgisili*; < *disguisy* + *-ly*2.] Strangely; extraordinarily.

Desparaged were i *disgisili* gif i dede in this wise.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 486.

disguisiness†, *n.* [ME. *disgysines*; < *disguisy* + *-ness*.] Strangeness; extraordinary appearance.

Precious clothyng is coupable for the derthe of it, and for his softnesse and for his strangenesse and *disgisinesse* [var. *depisynesse*].
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

disguising (dis-gī'zing), *n.* [< ME. *desgyesyng*; verbal n. of *disguise*, *v.*] **1.** The act of assuming a disguise, or of giving a false appearance.

These & many such like *disguisings* do we find in mans behaviour, & specially in the Courtiers of forraine Countreys. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 258.

2†. Theatrical mummery or masking.

At such a time
As Christmas, when *disguising* is o' foot.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Sonday at night the fifteenth of June, 1523, in the great halle at Wyndsore, the emperor Maximilian and Henry VIII. being present, was a *disguising* or play.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 235.

disguisyt, *a.* [ME. *disgisi*, *disgesye*, < OF. *desguise*, pp. of *desguiser*, disguise: see *disguise*, *v.*] **1.** Disguised; masked.

Daunces *disgisi* redy dight were.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

2. Concealed; strange.

Long thei caired ouer cuntros as that crist wold,
Ouer dales & downes & *disgesye* weyes.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2715.

disgust (dis-gust'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desgouster*, distaste, dislike, F. *dégoûter* = Sp. *disgustar* = Pg. *desgostar* = It. *disgustare*, *sgustare*, disgust, < L. *dis-* priv. + *gustare*, taste, < *gustus*, a tasting: see *dis-* and *gust*[2], *n.*] **1.** To excite nausea or loathing in; offend the taste of.—**2.** To offend the mind or moral sense of: with *at* or *with*, formerly with *from*: as, to be *disgusted at* or *with*, formerly with *from*: as, to be *disgusted at* foppery or *with* vulgar pretension.

What *disgusts* me *from* having anything to do with this race of answer-jobbers is, that they have no sort of conscience. *Swift*.

3†. To feel a distaste for; have an aversion to; disrelish.

By our own fickleness and inconstancy *disgusting* the deliverance now it is come, which we so earnestly desired before it came. *Tillotson*, Sermons, xxxii.

disgust (dis-gust'), *n.* [< OF. *desgoust*, F. *dégoût* = Sp. *disgusto* = Pg. *desgosto* = It. *disgusto*, disgust: see the verb.] **1.** Strong disrelish or distaste; aversion to the taste of food or drink; nausea; loathing.

The term *disgust*, in its simplest sense, means something offensive to the taste.
Darwin, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

2. Repugnance excited by something offensive or loathsome; a strong feeling of aversion or repulsion; extreme distaste or dislike.

In a vulgar hack-writer such oddities would have excited only *disgust*. *Macaulay*.

Noble too, of old blood thrice-refined
That shrinks from clownish coarseness in *disgust*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 174.

=**Syn. 2.** *Hatred*, *Dislike*, etc. (see *antipathy*), loathing, detestation, abhorrence.

disgustful (dis-gust'ful), *a.* [< *disgust* + *-ful*, 2.] Offensive to the taste; nauseous; hence, morally or esthetically offensive.

The British waters are grown dull and muddy,
The fruit *disgustful*. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, I. 2.

If any lesson may be drawn from the tragical and too often *disgustful* history of witchcraft, it is not one of exultation at our superior enlightenment, or shame at the shortcomings of the human intellect. It is rather one of charity and self-distrust.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 148.

disgustfulness (dis-gust'ful-nes), *n.* The character of being disgusted or disgusting.

disgusting (dis-gus'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disgust*, *v.*] Causing disgust; offensive to the taste, physical, moral, or esthetic.

A smear of soup on a man's beard looks *disgusting*, though there is of course nothing *disgusting* in the soup itself. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 257.

disgustingly (dis-gus'ting-li), *adv.* In a disgusting manner.

It is really lamentable to observe in many families the aged parent slighted and neglected. . . . Such treatment is *disgustingly* unnatural. *V. Knox*, Essays, xxxix.

disgustingness (dis-gus'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of being disgusting. *Kingsley*.

dish (dish), *n.* [< ME. *dissh*, *disch*, < AS. *disc*, a dish, plate, = Ob. *disk*, a table, = MD. D. *disch* = MLG. *disk*, *disch*, LG. *dusch* = OHG. *tisc*, *disc*, MHG. *tisch*, *disch*, also *tis*, *dis*, G. *tisch*, a table, = Icel. *diskr*, a dish, plate, = Sw. Dan. *disk*, a dish, also a counter, = OF. *dais*, a table (> ME. *dees*, E. *dais*, q. v.), = Sp. Pg. *disco*, a disk, quoit, = It. *disco*, a disk, quoit, *desco*, a table, < L. *discus*, a discus, disk, plate, dish, face of a sun-dial, ML. also (with var. *descus*) a table, dais, desk, pulpit, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a discus, disk, dish, trencher, plate. From the same source are *disk*, *disc*, *desk*, and *dais*, which are thus doublets of *dish*.] **1.** Any rimmed and concave or hollow vessel, of earthenware, porcelain, glass, metal, or wood, used to contain food for consumption at meals. Originally applied to very shallow or flat vessels, as plates and platters, the term now usually includes any large open vessel, more or less deep, and with or without a cover, used to contain food or table-drink, such as tea, coffee, or chocolate. The use of the term to include drinking-vessels, as bowls and cups, is less common and seems to be obsolescent, except as such vessels are included in the collective plural *dishes*. A *set of dishes* includes all the vessels (except drinking-glasses) requisite for furnishing a table, as platters, plates of various sizes, vessels for vegetables, fruits, preserves, etc., tureens, bowls, and cups and saucers.

Afire take also a drope of Bawme, and put it in to a *Dissche* or in a Cuppe with Mylk of a Goot.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 52.

You must bring two *Dishes* of Chocolate and a Glass of Cinnamon-water. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 7.

A porcelain *dish*, o'er which in many a cluster
Plump grapes hung down, dead-ripe and without lustre.
T. B. Aldrich, The Ision.

2. The food or drink served in a dish; hence, any particular kind of food served at table; a supply for a meal: as, a *dish* of veal or venison; a cold *dish*.

'Tis an ordinary thing to bestow twenty or thirty pounds on a *dish*, some thousand crowns upon a dinner.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 142.

If you please, let us walk up to supper; and to-morrow, if the day be windy, as our days here commonly are, 'tis ten to one but we shall take a good *dish* of fish for dinner.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 263.

We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street. *Beckford*, Italy, II. 70.

Nothing could be plainer than his table, yet his society often attracted the wealthy to share his single *dish*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

3. In *Eng. mining*: (*a*) A rectangular box about 28 inches long, 4 deep, and 6 wide, in which ore is measured. [Lead-mines of Derbyshire.]

The *dish* of the Low Peak is reputed to hold 14 Winchester pints, when level-full; while in the High Peak 16 pints are reckoned to the dish. *Farey*.

(*b*) Formerly, in Cornwall, a measure holding one gallon, used for tin ore dressed ready for the smelter. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall (1769).—**4†.** A discus.

Thei hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng, and . . . of *dishe*, or pleyinge with ledun *dishe* [var. in occupacions of a *disch*, ether pleiyng with a ledun *disch*, Purv.]. *Wyclif*, 2 Mac. iv. 14 (Oxf.).

5. The state of being concave or like a dish; concavity: as, the *dish* of a wheel.—**Brazen dish.** See *brazen*.

dish (dish), *v.* [= G. *tischen*, serve the table, sit at table: cf. ODan. *diske*, go to dinner, Dan. *diske* (*op*), dish or serve (up), = Sw. *diska*, wash dishes; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in a dish or dishes, as food; serve at table: often with *up*: as, to *dish up* the dinner.

For conspiracy.
I know not how it tastes; though it be *dish'd*
For me to try. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2.

Get me . . . your best meat, and *dish* it in silver dishes. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

2. To cause to resemble a dish; make concave. Thus, a carriage-wheel is said to be *dished* when the spokes (either by construction or as the result of accident) are inclined to the nave, so that the wheel is concave on one side.

Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground *dished* a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 370.

The slicer is hammered into a slightly arched or *dished* form. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 203.

3. To use up, as if by serving on a dish, or making a meal of; frustrate or disappoint; damage; ruin; cheat. [Slang.]

For of this be assured, if you "go it" too fast,
You'll be *dish'd*.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 204.

Where's Brummell? *Dished*. *Byron*.

But in Canada, as in England, demagogues *dish* each other by extensions of the franchise.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 27.

4. To push or strike with the horns. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

He would hae gart [made] me trow that they [London folk] hae horns on their heads to *dish* the like o' me, and hooves to tread upon us when doon.
Sir A. Wylie, Works, I. 70.

To dish out, to form (coves) by wooden ribs.

II. *intrans.* To be concave or have a form resembling that of a dish: as, the wheel or the ground *dishes*. See I., 2.

We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel *dishing* frequently. *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 387.

dishabilitate (dis-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabilitated*, ppr. *dishabilitating*. [< ML. **dishabilitatus*, pp. of **dishabilitare* (> OF. *deshabiller*, F. *déshabiller* = Pg. *deshabillar*), < *dis-* priv. + *habilitare*, habilitate: see *dis-* and *habilitate*.] To disqualify; in *old Scots law*, to corrupt the blood of; attaint.

The Earl his father being forefault, and his posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland.
Stair, Suppl., Dec., p. 230.

dishabilitation (dis-ha-bil-i-tā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *déshabilitation*, < ML. **dishabilitatiō(n-)*, < **dishabilitare*, disqualify: see *dishabilitate*.] Disqualification; in *old Scots law*, the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

All prior acts of *dishabilitation* pronunoit against the posteritie of the said . . . Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell.
Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), V. 23.

dishabille (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* [Also *deshabille*; < F. *déshabillé*, undress, prop. pp. of *déshabiller*, undress, < *dés-* priv. + *habiller*, dress: see *dis-* and *habilment*.] Undress, or negligent dress; specifically, a loose morning-dress.

Her *Dishabille*, or Flame-colour Gown call'd Indian, and Slippers of the same.
Wycherley, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v.

Two or three ladies, in an easy *dishabille*, were introduced. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xix.

dishabit† (dis-hab'it), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshabiter*, F. *déshabiter* = Sp. Pg. *deshabitar*, desert a place, = It. *disabitare*, depopulate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *habitare*, dwell in, inhabit: see *dis-* and *habit*, *v.*] To drive from a habitation; dislodge.

Those sleeping stones . . . from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

dishabituate (dis-ha-bit'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishabituated*, ppr. *dishabituating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *habituate*. Cf. F. *déshabituer* = Sp. Pg. *deshabituar*.] To render unaccustomed to or unfamiliar with.

He had lived at Geneva so long that he had . . . become *dishabituated* to the American tone.
H. James, Jr., Daisy Miller.

dishablet, *v. t.* [Same as *disable*; < *dis-* priv. + *hable* for *able*†, *v.*, q. v.] **1.** To disable.—**2.** To disparage.

She oft him blam'd
For suffering such abuse as knighthood sham'd,
And him *dishabled* quyte. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 21.

dishallow (dis-hal'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hallow*, *v.*] To make unholy; desecrate; profane.

Ye that so *dishallow* the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

But once a year, on the eve of All-Souls,
Through these arches *dishallowed* the organ rolls.
Lowell, The Black Preacher.

disharmonic (dis-här-mon'ik), *a.* [= F. *désharmonique* = It. *disarmonico* (cf. G. *disharmonisch*, > Dan. Sw. *disharmonisk*); as *dis-* priv. + *harmonic*.] Not harmonic; anharmonic. *Anthrop. Inst. Jour.*, XVII. 160.

disharmonious (dis-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *harmonious*.] Inharmonious; discordant; incongruous.

The ego [according to Preuss] is composed of painful and *disharmonious* sensations.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 45.

disharmonise (dis-här'mọ-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disharmonized*, ppr. *disharmonising*. [= F. *désharmoniser* = Pg. *desharmonizar*, deprive of harmony, = It. *disarmonizzare*, want harmony; as *dis-* priv. + *harmonize*.] To deprive of harmony; render inharmonious.

Differences which *disharmonize* and retard and cripple the general work in hand.
Penn. School Jour., XXXII. 381.

disharmony (dis-här'mọ-ni), *n.*; pl. *disharmonies* (-niz). [= F. *désharmonie* = Sp. *desarmonía* = Pg. *desharmonia* = It. *disarmonia* = G. *disharmonie* = Dan. Sw. *disharmoni*; as *dis-* priv. + *harmony*.] Want of harmony; discord; incongruity.

A *disharmony* in the different impulses that constitute it [our nature].
Coleridge.

The more *disharmonies* [according to Preuss], the more organisms; hence, at first all matter was organised, and at last none will be. *G. S. Hall*, German Culture, p. 46.

dish-catch (dish'kach), *n.* A rack for dishes. [Local.]

My *dish-catch*, cupboard, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.
Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

dish-cloth (dish'klôth), *n.* A cloth used for washing dishes.

dish-clout (dish'klout), *n.* A dish-cloth.

Those same hanging cheeks, . . .
That look like frozen *dish-clouts* set on end!
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

That old rag of a *dishclout* ministry, Harry Furnese, is to be the other lord. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 403.

dishearth (dis-hārth'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearth*.] To discourage; dishearten.

Cor. Have I not seen the Britons——
Bond. What?
Cor. Dishearted. Run, run, Bonduca. *Fletcher*, Bonduca, i. 1.

dishearten (dis-här'tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *hearten*.] To discourage; depress the spirits of; deject; impress with fear.

Be not utterly *disheartened;* we have yet a small relick of hope left. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, v. 1.

disheartenment (dis-härt'tn-ment), *n.* [< *dishearten* + *-ment*.] The act of disheartening, or the state of being disheartened or discouraged.

The sum of petty mortifications, discomforts, and *disheartenments* which one called to such a trial would inevitably have to undergo. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 791.

disherit† (dis-êr'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *heir*.] To deprive of heirs; debar from transmitting or from being transmitted by inheritance.

Yet still remember that you wield a sword
Forg'd by your foes against your sovereign Lord;
Design'd to hew th' imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession, and *disherit* the crown.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 1000.

dishelm (dis-helm'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *helm*2.] To divest of a helmet.

She saw me lying stark,
Disheln'd and mute, and motionlessly pale.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

disher (dish'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dishere;* < *dish* + *-er*1.] A maker of or dealer in wooden bowls or dishes.

disheress†, *n.* [< ME. *dysshères;* < *disher* + *-ess*.] A female disher. *Piers Plowman.*

disherison (dis-her'i-zon), *n.* [Formerly *disherisown;* contr. of **disheritison*, < OF. *desheritison, desheritsson, desheritsion*, etc., < ML. **dishereditatio(n-)*, disinheritance, < *dishereditare*, pp. *dishereditatus*, disinherit: see *disherit*.] The act of disinheriting, or of cutting off from inheritance.

Many a one here is born to a fair estate, and is stripped of it, whether by the just *disherison* of his . . . father, or else by the power or circumvention of an adversary or by his own misgovernment and unthriftiness.
Sp. Hall, Remains, p. 143.

O never-rejecting roof of blue,
Whose rash *disherison* never fails
On us unthinking prodigals. *Lowell*, At Fresco.

disherit† (dis-her'it), *v. t.* [< ME. *disheriten*, < OF. *desheriter, deshereder*, F. *déshériter* = Pr. *desheretar, deseretar* = Sp. *desheredar* = Pg. *desherdar* = It. *diseredare*, < ML. *dishereditare*, disinherit, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *hereditare*, inherit: see *inherit, heritage*.] To disinherit.

Wee have ben in perpetuelle Pees tille now, that thou come to *disherite* us. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 294.

Gentill kynge, ne wepe nought, but go we in the name of god and fight with hem, for better it is to dye with honoure than dye olde and pore and *disherited*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 273.

disheritance† (dis-her'i-tans), *n.* [< OF. *desheritance, disheritance*, < *desheriter*, disherit: see *disherit*.] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

Having child me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance*, for violating
So continued and so sacred a friendship.
Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 1.

disheritor (dis-her'i-tor), *n.* [< *disherit* + *-or*.] One who disherits, or deprives of inheritance.

dishevel (di-shev'el), *v.* ; pret. and pp. *dishevelled* or *disheveled*, ppr. *dishreling* or *dishevelling*. [< ME. *diescheveler* (in p. a. *dischevele:* see *dishevele*), < OF. *descheveler*, F. *décheveler* = Pr. *descabellar* = Sp. Pg. *descabellar* = It. *scapigliare*, < ML. *discapillare*, pull off, tear, or disorder the hair, dishevel, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *capillus* (> OF. *chevel*, F. *cheveu*), hair: see *capillary*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To cause to have a disordered or neglected appearance; disarrange: said originally of the hair, but now often extended to the dress.

Mourning matrons with *dishevelled* hair. *Dryden.*

2. To disorder or disarrange the hair or dress of; derange with regard to any covering of loose materials.

Thick did they scatter upon every Plain
A flow'ry verdure, and *dishevel* May
Round Tellus's springing face.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 9.

[In both senses used chiefly in the past participle and as an adjective.]

II. *intrans.* To be spread or to hang in disorder, as the hair. [Rare.]

Their hair, curling, *dishevels* about their shoulders.
Sir T. Herbert, Travels in Africa, p. 300.

dishevele, disheveyle, *a.* [< ME. *dischevele, dischevely, dischivill*, disheveled, adj., prop. pp., < OF. *deschevelé*, F. *décheveté*, pp. of *deschevеler:* see *dishevel*.] Disheveled.

She was all *dischevelee* in her heer, and Taurus hir hulde be the tresses and drough hir after his horse.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

dishevelment (di-shev'el-ment), *n.* [< *dishevel* + *-ment*.] The act of disheveling, or the state of being disheveled. *Carlyle.*

disheyely, *a.* See *dishevele.*

dish-faced (dish'fāst), *a.* 1. Having a face in which the nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop: applied to dogs. This peculiarity is frequently seen in pointers. *Vero Shaw*, Book of the Dog. — 2. Having a round flattish face, like a reversed plate: said of persons.

dishful (dish'ful), *n.* [< ME. *dischful, dissefull;* < *dish* + *-ful*, 2.] As much as a dish will hold.

dishing (dish'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dish*, *v.*] Taking or having the form of a dish; concave; hollowing: as, a *dishing* wheel; the lay of the ground was slightly *dishing.*

dishonest (dis-on'est), *a.* [< ME. *dishonest*, < OF. *deshonest, deshonneste*, F. *déshonnête* = Pr. *deshonest* = Sp. Pg. *deshonesto* = It. *disonesto*, < ML. **dishonestus*, dishonest, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestus*, honest: see *dis-* and *honest, a.*] 1. Not honest; without honesty; destitute of probity or integrity; having or exercising a disposition to deceive, cheat, or defraud.—2. Not honest in quality; proceeding from or exhibiting lack of honesty; fraudulent; knavish: as, a *dishonest* transaction.

Gaming is too unreasonable and *dishonest* for a gentleman to addict himself to it. *Lord Lyttelton.*

3†. Dishonored; disgraced.

Dishonest [tr. of L. *inhonesti*], with lop'd arms, the youth appears;
Spoil'd of his nose, and shorten'd of his ears.
Dryden, Æneid, vi.

4†. Dishonorable; disgraceful; ignominious.

Inglorious triumphs, and *dishonest* scars.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 326.

And, looking backward with a wise affright,
Saw seams of wounds, *dishonest* to the sight.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 72.

5†. Unchaste; lewd.

I hope it is no *dishonest* desire, to desire to be a woman of the world. *Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 3.

=Syn. 1 and 2. False, unfair, disingenuous, unscrupulous, perfidious, treacherous, slippery.

dishonest† (dis-on'est), *v. t.* [< ME. *dishonesten*, < OF. *deshonester, deshonnester* = Sp. Pg. *deshonestar* = It. *disonestare*, < ML. **dishonestare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honestare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honest, v.* Cf. *dehonestate.*] To dishonor; disgrace.

Some young widows do *dishonest* the congregation of Christ, and his doctrine. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 156.

Does hee hope to *dishonest* me?
Marston, The Fawne, iv.

dishonestly (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* 1. With dishonesty; without probity or integrity; with fraudulent intent; knavishly.

One thing was very *dishonestly* insinuated, that the prisoner was a Papist, which was only to incense the jury against him, and it had its effect.
State Trials, Stephen College, an. 1681.

2†. Dishonorably; ignominiously.

Marius caused Caius Cosar . . . to be violently drawé to the sepultre of one Varius, a simple and seditious person, and there to be *dishonestly* slayne.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 6.

3†. Unchastely; lewdly.

She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heavinese.
Ecclus. xxii. 4.

dishonesty (dis-on'es-ti), *n.* [< OF. *deshonestete, deshonneste, deshonnesté* = Pr. *dezonestat* = Sp. *deshonestidad* = Pg. *deshonestidade* = It. *disonestà, disonestade, disonestate*, < ML. **dishonesta(t-)s*, < **dishonestus*, dishonest: see *dishonest*. Cf. *honesty.*] 1. The quality of being dishonest; lack of honesty; want of probity or integrity; a disposition to cheat or defraud, or to deceive and betray.

The reckless assumption of pecuniary obligations does not ordinarily originate in *dishonesty* of intention.
J. Fiske, Evolutionist, p. 220.

2. Violation of trust or of justice; fraud; treachery; any deviation from probity or integrity.

For the said earl saith that the assurances which he gave his late majesty and his majesty that now is, concerning these treaties, were such as had been *dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust for him to have laid back. *State Trials*, The Duke of Buckingham, an. 1626.

3†. Unchastity; lewdness.

Heaven be my witness . . . if you suspect me of any *dishonesty.* *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2.

dishonorary =Syn. 1. Knavishness, deceitfulness, perfidiousness, unscrupulousness, unfairness, slipperiness.

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *deshonour*, < OF. *deshonor*, later *deshonneur*, F. *déshonneur* = Sp. Pg. *deshonor* = It. *disonore*, < ML. *dishonor*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honor:* see *dis-* and *honor, n.*] 1. Want of honor; dishonorable character or conduct.

For since *dishonour* traffics with man's nature,
He is but outside. *Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1.

2. The state of being disgraced, or considered dishonorable; disgrace; shame; reproach.

It [the dead body] is sown in *dishonour;* it is raised in glory. 1 Cor. xv. 43.

There lies he now with foule *dishonor* dead,
Who, whiles he livde, was called proud Sans foy.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 25.

It is the great *dishonour* of too many among us that they are more ashamed of their Religion than they are of their sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Disgrace inflicted; violation of one's honor or dignity.

It was not meet for us to see the king's *dishonour.*
Ezra iv. 14.

Whatever tends to the *dishonour* of God, to the injury of others, or to our own destruction, it is all the reason in the world we should abstain from.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. iii.

4. In *com.*, failure or refusal of the drawee or acceptor of a bill of exchange or note to accept it, or, if it is accepted, to pay and retire it. See *dishonor, v. t.*, 4.=Syn. *Dishonor, Disfavor*, etc. See *odium*, and list under *disgrace.*

dishonor, dishonour (dis-on'ėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *deshonorer*, F. *déshonorer* = Pr. *desonorar* = Sp. Pg. *deshonrar* = It. *disonorare*, < ML. *dishonorare*, dishonor, < L. *dis-* priv. + *honorare*, honor: see *dis-* and *honor, v.*] 1. To deprive of honor; violate the honor or dignity of; disgrace; bring reproach or shame on; stain the character of; lessen in reputation.

Most certain it is that nothing but only sin doth *dishonour* God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, ii. 2.

Nothing . . . that may *dishonour*
Our law, or stain my vow of Nazarite.
Milton, S. A., l. 1385.

2. To treat with indignity.

Justice, sweet prince, against that woman there, . . .
That hath abused and *dishonour'd* me.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

3. To violate the chastity of; ravish; seduce. — 4. In *com.*, to refuse to honor; refuse or fail to accept or pay: as, to *dishonor* a bill of exchange. A bill or note is also said to be dishonored when overdue and unpaid, although there may have been no actual demand or refusal to pay.

Any cheques or bills refused payment (when presented to the banks] are called "returns," and can generally be sent back to the Clearing House the same day, and entered again as a reverse claim by the bank *dishonouring* them on the banks which presented them.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 266.

5†. To disgrace by the deprivation of, or as of, ornament. [Rare.]

His scalp . . . *dishonour'd* quite of hair.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv.

=Syn. 1. To shame, degrade, discredit.—2. To insult.

dishonorable, dishonourable (dis-on'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *deshonorable, deshonnorable, deshonourable*, F. *déshonorable*, < *des-* priv. + *honorable*, honorable: see *dis-* and *honorable.* Cf. *dishonor*, etc.] 1. Showing lack of honor; base; bringing or meriting shame or reproach; staining character and lessening reputation: as, a *dishonorable* act.

In our age there can be no peace that is not honorable; there can be no war that is not *dishonorable.*
Sumner, True Grandeur of Nations.

2. Destitute of honor; characterized by want of honor or good repute: as, a *dishonorable* man.

We petty men . . . find ourselves *dishonourable* graves.
Shak., J. C., i. 2.

3. In a state of neglect or dissteem. [Rare.]

He that is honoured in poverty, how much more in riches, and he that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty. Ecclus. x. 31.

=Syn. 1 and 2. Disreputable, discreditable, disgraceful, ignominious, infamous.

dishonorableness, dishonourableness (dis-on'ėr-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dishonorable.

dishonorably, dishonourably (dis-on'ėr-a-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner; with dishonor.

We sailed to the island of Capri, the antient Capreæ, to which Tiberius retired so *dishonourably* from the care of the public. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 208.

dishonorary (dis-on'ėr-a-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *honorary*.] Causing dishonor; tending to disgrace; lessening reputation. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

dishonorer, dishonourer (dis-on′ẽr-ẽr), *n.* One who dishonors or disgraces; one who treats another with indignity.

> Preaching how meritorious with the gods
> It would be to ensnare an irreligious
> *Dishonourer* of Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 861.

dishorn (dis-hôrn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *horn.*] To remove the horns from; deprive of horns.

> The truth being known,
> We'll all present ourselves, *dishorn* the spirit,
> And mock him home to Windsor. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 4.

dishorse (dis-hôrs′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dishorsed*, ppr. *dishorsing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *horse.*] To unhorse.

> He burst his lance against a forest bough,
> *Dishorsed* himself and rose again. *Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

dish-rag (dish′rag), *n.* A dish-cloth.

dishumori, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, n.*] Ill humor. [Rare.]

> We did not beforehand think of the creature we are enamoured of as subject to *dishumour*, age, sickness, impatience, or sullenness. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 479.

dishumori, dishumour† (dis-hū′mọr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *humor, v.*] To put out of humor; make ill-humored. [Rare.]

> Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 3.

dish-washer (dish′wosh′ẽr), *n.* 1. One who washes dishes.—2. The pied wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. The grinder, or restless flycatcher, *Seisura inquieta*. See *Seisura*. [Australian.]

dish-water (dish′wâ′tẽr), *n.* Water in which dishes have been washed.

disillude (dis-i-lūd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disilluded*, ppr. *disilluding*. [< *dis-* + *illude.*] To free from illusion; disillusion. [Rare.]

> I am obliged to *disillude* many of my visitors, though I cannot reduce my titles below "General Sahib," or "Lord Sahib Bahadoor." *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 98.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *n.* [= F. *désillusion*; as *dis-* priv. + *illusion.*] A freeing or becoming free from illusion; the state of being disillusioned or disenchanted; disenchantment.

> He [Spenser] speaks of the Court in a tone of contemptuous bitterness, in which, as it seems to me, there is more of the sorrow of *disillusion* than of the gall of personal disappointment. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 145.

disillusion (dis-i-lū′zhọn), *v. t.* [= F. *désillusionner*; from the noun.] To free from illusion; disenchant.

> "Egypt," the product of a much *disillusioned* observer.
> *The Nation*, No. 967.

> The auto da fés of Seville and Madrid, . . . the desolated plains of Germany, and the cruelties of Alva in the Netherlands, *disillusioned* Europe of those golden dreams which had arisen in the earlier days of humanism.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 394.

disillusionize (dis-i-lū′zhọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disillusionized*, ppr. *disillusionizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *illusion* + *-ize.*] To free from illusion; disenchant; disillusion.

> I am not sure that chapter of Herder's did not unconsciously operate as a *disillusionizing* medium.
> *J. Owen*, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 173.

disillusionment (dis-i-lū′zhọn-mẽnt), *n.* [= F. *désillusionnement*; as *disillusion, v.*, + *-ment.*] The process of disillusioning; the state of being disillusioned.

> Guicciardini seems to glory in his *disillusionment*, and uses his vast intellectual ability for the analysis of the corruption he had helped to make incurable.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 256.

> And therein was the beginning of *disillusionments*.
> *The Century*, XXXII. 899.

disimbark, *v.* An obsolete form of *disembark.*

disimpark (dis-im-pärk′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *impark.*] To free from the limits of a park. *Craig.* [Rare.]

disimprison (dis-im-priz′ọn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *imprison.*] To discharge from a prison; set at liberty; free from restraint. *Lookhart.* [Rare.]

> French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority. *Carlyle*, French Rev., I. vi. 1.

disimprove (dis-im-prōv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disimproved*, ppr. *disimproving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *improve.*] **I.** *trans.* To render worse; injure the quality of. [Rare.]

> No need to *disimprove* the royal banks to pay thanks to the bishops. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 148.

II. *intrans.* To grow worse. [Rare.]

disimprovement (dis-im-prōv′mẽnt), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *improvement.*] Reduction from or want of improvement; non-improvement. [Rare.]

> Beside that the presence of God serves to all this, it hath also especial influence in the *disimprovement* of temptations. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 112.

disincarcerate (dis-in-kär′sẽ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincarcerated*, ppr. *disincarcerating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incarcerate.* Cf. Sp. *desencarcelar* = Pg. *desencarcerar.*] To liberate from prison; set free from confinement. *Harvey.* [Rare.]

disinclination (dis-in-kli-nā′shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inclination.*] Want of inclination; want of propensity, desire, or affection (generally implying a positive inclination toward the opposite course or thing); slight dislike or aversion.

> Disappointment gave him a *disinclination* to the fair sex. *Arbuthnot.*

=Syn. Indisposition, unwillingness, reluctance, hesitation, repugnance.

disincline (dis-in-klīn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclined*, ppr. *disinclining*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incline.*] To make averse or indisposed; make unwilling.

> The Provençal poets . . . willingly established themselves . . . under a prince full of knightly accomplishments, and yet not *disinclined* to the arts of peace.
> *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 277.

> *Disinclined* to help from their own store
> The opprobrious wight. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 129.

> [This] . . . produced so much effect upon the Committee as to *disincline* them to report this measure favorably. *The American*, VII. 292.

disinclose, disenclose (dis-in-klōz′, -en-klōz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinclosed, disenclosed*, ppr. *disinclosing, disenclosing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inclose, enclose.*] To free from inclosure; throw open (what has been inclosed); specifically, to dispark.

disincorporate (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disincorporated*, ppr. *disincorporating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *incorporate*, *v.* Cf. F. *désincorporer* = Sp. Pg. *desincorporar.*] 1. To deprive of corporate powers or character.—2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

disincorporat† (dis-in-kôr′pọ-rạt), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *desincorporado*; as *dis-* priv. + *incorporate*, *a.*] Disunited from a body or society; unembodied. *Bacon.*

disincorporation (dis-in-kôr-pọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désincorporation* = Sp. *desincorporacion* = Pg. *desincorporação*; as *disincorporate* + *-ion*: see *-ation.*] 1. Deprivation of the rights and privileges of a corporation.—2. Detachment or separation from a body, corporation, or society.

disincrustant (dis-in-krus′tant), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *incrust* + *-ant*.] Something which serves to prevent or to remove incrustation.

> Zinc as a *Disincrustant* in Steam Boilers.
> *Ure*, Dict., IV. 1012.

disindividualize (dis-in-di-vid′ū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disindividualized*, ppr. *disindividualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *individualize.*] To deprive of individuality.

> The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired, not by his friends or his townspeople or his contemporaries, but by all men, and which is to be more beautiful to the eye in proportion to its culture, must *disindividualize* himself, and be a man of no party, and no manner, and no age, but one through whom the soul of all men circulates, as the common air through his lungs.
> *Emerson*, Art.

disinfect (dis-in-fekt′), *v. t.* [= F. *désinfecter* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectar* = It. *disinfettare*; as *dis-* priv. + *infect.*] To cleanse from infection; purify from contagious or infectious matter; destroy the germs of disease in.

disinfectant (dis-in-fek′tant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *désinfectant* = Sp. Pg. *desinfectante* = It. *disinfettante*; as *disinfect* + *-ant*[1].] **I.** *a.* Serving to disinfect; disinfecting.

II. *n.* An agent used for destroying the contagium or germs of infectious diseases. The disinfectants most used at present are heat, mercuric chlorid, sulphur dioxid (formed by burning sulphur), iron protosulphate, zinc chlorid, Labarraque's disinfecting solution (liquor sodæ chloratæ), and chlorinated lime, or so-called chlorid of lime (calx chlorata). Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not always have an odor.

> The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, peaceful, simple home scene acted as a moral *disinfectant*.
> *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, vi.

disinfection (dis-in-fek′shọn), *n.* [= F. *désinfection* = Sp. *desinfeccion* = Pg. *desinfecção*; as *disinfect* + *-ion.*] Purification from infectious matter; the destruction of the contagium or germs of infectious diseases.

> *Disinfection* consists in the destruction of something infectious, and we fail to see any justification for the popular use of the term which makes it synonymous with deodorization. *Science*, VI. 328.

disinfector (dis-in-fek′tọr), *n.* [< *disinfect* + *-or.*] One who or that which disinfects; specifically, a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air to purify it, or destroy contagion.

disingenuity† (dis-in-je-nū′i-ti), *n.* [< *disingenuous* + *-ity*, after *ingenuity*, q. v.] Disingenuousness; unfairness; want of candor.

> A habit of ill nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 821.

disingenuous (dis-in-jen′ū-us), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ingenuous.*] Not ingenuous; not open, frank, or candid; uncandid; insincere: as, a *disingenuous* person; a *disingenuous* answer.

> Such kinds of Pleasantry are very unfair and *disingenuous* in Works of Criticism. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

> Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend. *Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

> Lovable as he was, it would be *disingenuous*, as well as idle, to attempt to show that Scott was a prudent man.
> *A. Dobson*, Int. to Steele, p. xxvi.

disingenuously (dis-in-jen′ū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner; not openly and candidly.

disingenuousness (dis-in-jen′ū-us-nes), *n.* The character of being disingenuous; want of candor.

> The *disingenuousness* of embracing a profession to which their own hearts have an inward reluctance.
> *Government of the Tongue.*

disinhabit† (dis-in-hab′it), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inhabit.* Cf. *dishabit.*] To deprive of inhabitants.

> It was *disinhabited* six and thirtie yeres before Saint Helen's time for lacke of water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 109.

disinherison (dis-in-her′i-sọn), *n.* [See *disherison.*] 1. The act of cutting off from hereditary succession; the act of disinheriting.—2. The state of being disinherited.

> The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into the family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

disinherit (dis-in-her′it), *v. t.* [< OF. **disheriter*; as *dis-* priv. + *inherit.* Cf. *disherit.*] To deprive of an inheritance or of the right to inherit; prevent, as an heir, from coming into possession of property or right which by law or custom would devolve on him in the course of descent, as by an adverse will or other act of alienation, or by right of conquest.

> He was a murderer before a parent; he *disinherited* all his children before they were born, and made them slaves before they knew the price of liberty.
> *Bates*, Harmony of the Divine Attributes, ii.

disinheritance (dis-in-her′i-tạns), *n.* [< OF. *disinheritance*, < **disinheriter*: see *disinherit* and *-ance.* Cf. *disheritance.*] The act of disinheriting, or the state of being disinherited.

> Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king.
> *State Trials*, W. Stroud, an. 1620.

disinhume (dis-in-hūm′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinhumed*, ppr. *disinhuming*. [< *dis-* priv. + *inhume.*] To disinter. [Rare.]

> Once more the Church is seized with sudden fear,
> And at her call is Wiclif*fe disinhumed*.
> *Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 17.

disintail, disintale†, *v. t.* Obsolete forms of *disentail.*

disintegrable (dis-in′tẽ-grạ-bl), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ble.*] Capable of being disintegrated.

> Argillo-calcite is readily *disintegrable* by exposure to the atmosphere. *Kirwan.*

disintegrate (dis-in′tẽ-grāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disintegrated*, ppr. *disintegrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *integrate.*] **I.** *trans.* To separate into component parts; reduce to fragments; break up or destroy the cohesion of: as, rocks are *disintegrated* by frost and rain.

> The Carolingian empire, first parting into its large divisions, became in course of time further *disintegrated* by subdivision of these. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 453.

II. *intrans.* To break up; separate into its component parts.

disintegration (dis-in-tẽ-grā′shọn), *n.* [< *disintegrate* : see *-ation.*] The act of separating the component particles of a substance, as distinguished from decomposition or the separation of its elements; destruction of the cohesion of constituent parts; specifically, in *geol.*, the wearing down of rocks, resulting chiefly from the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences.—**Disintegration milling.** See *milling.*

disintegrative (dis-in'tĭ-grē-tĭv), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ive.*] Tending to disintegrate; disintegrating.

The *disintegrative* process which results in the multiplication of individuals. *H. Spencer.*

Fendallism itself . . . was by no means purely *disintegrative* in its tendencies. *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 86.

disintegrator (dis-in'tĭ-grā-tọr), *n.* [< *disintegrate* + *-or.*] One who or that which disintegrates; specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various kinds of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil-cake, etc., and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding corn, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel disks revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.

disintegratory (dis-in'tĭ-grā-tĭ-ri), *a.* [< *disintegrate* + *-ory.*] Disintegrating; disintegrative. [Rare.]

Kant has truly said that now criticism has taken its place among the *disintegratory* agencies, no system can pretend to escape its jurisdiction.
G. H. Lewes, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 419.

disinter (dis-in-tẽr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinterred*, ppr. *disinterring.* [Formerly *disenter*; < OF. *desenterrer*, F. *désenterrer* = Sp. Pg. *desenterrar*, disinter, < L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *interrare* (> OF. *enterrer*, etc.), inter: see *inter*.] 1. To take out of a grave or out of the earth; exhume: as, to *disinter* a dead body.—2. To take out as if from a grave; bring from obscurity into view.

The philosopher . . . may be concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*, and have brought to light. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 215.

disinterested, **disinterest** (dis-in'tẽr-est), *a.* [Also written *disinterest'd*; with E. suffix *-ed*[2] (*-t*[2]), < OF. *desinteressé*, F. *désintéressé* (= Sp. *desinteresado* = Pg. *desinteressado* = It. *disinteressato*), pp. of *desinteresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterested. See *disinterested*, which has taken the place of *disinterested*.

The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest*, and even, and dispassionate, and full of observation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 740.

Because all men are not wise and good and *disinterest'd*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, ii. 5.

disinteressment† (dis-in'tẽr-es-ment), *n.* [< F. *désintéressement* (= Sp. *desinteresamiento*), < *désintéresser*, rid of interest: see *disinterest*, *v.*] Disinterestedness; impartiality.

He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*.
Prior, Postscript to Prel. to Poems.

disinterest† (dis-in'tẽr-est), *n.* [= Sp. *desinterés* = Pg. *desinteresse* = It. *disinteresse*, disinterest; as *dis-* priv. + *interest*, *n.* Cf. *disinterest*, *v.*] 1. What is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage; injury.

They ought to separate from her [the Church of Rome], that there be no prejudice done to my true church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches.

2. Indifference to profit; want of regard to private advantage.

disinterest† (dis-in'tẽr-est), *v. t.* [For **disinteress*, < OF. *desinteresser*, F. *désintéresser* = Sp. *desinteresar* = Pg. *desinteressar* = It. *disinteressare*, rid or discharge of interest, < ML. *dis-* priv. + *interesse*, interest: see *dis-* and *interest*, *v.* and *n.*, and cf. *disinterest*, *n.*] To rid of interest; disengage from private interest or advantage; destroy the interest of.

A noble courtesy . . . conquers the uncompellable mind, and *disinterests* man of himself.
Feltham, Sermon on Luke xiv. 20.

disinterest†, *a.* See *disinterested*.

disinterested (dis-in'tẽr-es-ted), *a.* [A later form of *disinteressed*, *disinteresst*, *a.*, as if < *disinterest*, *v.* or *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] 1. Free from self-interest; unbiased by personal interest or private advantage; acting from unselfish motives.

Every true patriot is *disinterested*. *Whately.*

2. Not influenced or dictated by private advantage: as, a *disinterested* decision.

Friendship is a *disinterested* commerce between equals. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

Love of goodness impersonated in God is not a less *disinterested*, though naturally a more fervent, sentiment than love of goodness in the abstract.
F. F. Cobbe, Peak in Darien, p. 19.

=Syn. Unbiased, impartial, unbought, incorruptible, unselfish, dispassionate, magnanimous. *Disinterested* and *uninterested* are sometimes confounded in speech, though rarely in writing. **A disinterested* person takes part in or concerns himself about the affairs of others without regard to self-interest, or to any personal benefit to be gained by his action; an *uninterested* one takes no interest in or is indifferent to the matter under consideration: as, a *disinterested* witness; an *uninterested* spectator.

disinterestedly (dis-in'tẽr-es-ted-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner; unselfishly.

I have long since renounced your world, ye know: Yet weigh the worth of worldly prize foregone, *Disinterestedly* judge this and that Good ye account good.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 265.

disinterestedness (dis-in'tẽr-es-ted-nes), *n.* The character of being disinterested or unselfish; the fact of having no personal interest in a question or an event; freedom from bias or prejudice on account of private interest; unselfishness; generosity.

Wholly to abstract our views from self undoubtedly requires unparalleled *disinterestedness*.
Shelley, in Dowden, I. 264.

The conception of pure *disinterestedness* is presupposed in all our estimates of virtue. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 72.

disinteresting (dis-in'tẽr-es-ting), *a.* [< *disinterest*, *v.* + *-ing*[2].] Uninteresting. [Rare.]

There is such a dull, heavy succession of long quotations of *disinteresting* passages that it makes their method quite nauseous. *Warburton*, To Birch.

He rarely paints a *disinteresting* subject.
The Studio, III. 130.

disinterment (dis-in-tẽr'ment), *n.* [= Sp. *desenterramiento* = Pg. *desenterramento*; as *disinter* + *-ment.*] The act of disinterring, or taking out of the earth or the grave, literally or figuratively; exhumation.

Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of *disinterments*, has brought up this proclamation. *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 373.

disinthral, **disinthrall**† (dis-in-thrâl'), *v. t.* See *disenthrall*.

disinthralment (dis-in-thrâl'ment), *n.* See *disenthralment*.

disintricate (dis-in'tri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disintricated*, ppr. *disintricating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *intricate.*] To free from intricacy; disentangle.

It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question, by relieving it of these two errors, bad in themselves, but worse in the confusion which they occasion.
Sir W. Hamilton.

disinure† (dis-i-nūr'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinured*, ppr. *disinuring.* [< *dis-* priv. + *inure.*] To deprive of familiarity or custom; render unfamiliar or unaccustomed.

We are hinder'd and *dis-inur'd* by this course of liceneing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 42.

disinvagination (dis-in-vaj-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invagination.*] In *med.*, the relief or reduction of an invagination, as of one part of the intestine in another.

disinvalidity† (dis-in-vạ-lid'ĭ-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *invalidity.*] Invalidity.

Again, I doe call those some men's doctrines in this point, private opinions; and so well may I doe, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them.
W. Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar, ii.

disinvestiture (dis-in-ves'tĭ-tūr), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *investiture.*] The act of depriving or the state of being deprived of investiture.

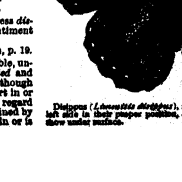
disinvigorate (dis-in-vig'ọr-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disinvigorated*, ppr. *disinvigorating.* [< *dis-* priv. + *invigorate.*] To deprive of vigor; weaken; relax.

This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate!
Sydney Smith, Letters (1844), p. 52.

disinvite† (dis-in-vīt'), *v. t.* [= F. *désinviter* = It. *disinvitare*; as *dis-* priv. + *invite.*] To recall an invitation to.

I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them. *Sir J. Finett*, Foreign Ambassadors, p. 143.

disinvolve (dis-in-volv'), *v. t.* [= Sp. Pg. *desenvolver*; as *dis-* priv. + *involve.*] To uncover; unfold or unroll; disentangle.



Diapers (*Limenitis disippus*), natural size, showing wings on the left side in their proper position, and on the right side reversed, to show under surface.

disippus (dī-sip'us), *n.* [NL., irreg. < (*r*) *tr. dic*, twice, double-, + *hrwo*, horse, as in *archippus* (in ref. to its imitation of the archippus).] A common and wide-spread species of butterfly, *Limenitis disippus*, feeding in the caterpillar state on the willow, poplar, and plum, and hibernating in the same state in cases made of rolled leaves. See *Limenitis*. It occurs in the United States as far north as Maine, in the West Indies, and in northern South America. The adult is supposed to mimic the archippus butterfly (*Danaïs archippus*), the larva of which feeds on asclepiads. See cut in preceding column.

disjaskit (dis-jas'kit), *a.* [Sc., said to be a corruption of **disjected* for *dejected.*] Jaded; decayed; worn out.

In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind with the great fatigue I had undergone. *Galt*, The Steam-Boat, p. 261.

disjecta membra (dis-jek'tạ mem'brạ). [L.: *disjecta*, neut. pl. of *disjectus*, scattered; *membra*, pl. of *membrum*, member: see *disjection* and *member.*] Scattered members; disjointed portions or parts.

disjection† (dis-jek'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **disjectio(n-)*, < *disicere*, *disjicere*, pp. *disjectus*, throw apart, scatter, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, + *jacere*, throw: see *jet*[1], and cf. *adject*, *conject*, *deject*, etc.] The act of overthrowing or dissipating.

A very striking image of the sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's Host. *Horsley*, Hosea, Obadiah, p. 395.

disjoin (dis-join'), *v.* [< ME. *disjoynen*, < OF. *desjoindre*, F. *disjoindre*, *déjoindre* = Pr. *desjonher*, *dejonher* = It. *disgiungere*, *disgiungere*, < L. *disjungere* or *dijungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, separate, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *jungere*, join: see *join*.] I. *trans.* 1. To sever the junction or union of; dissolve or break up the connection of; disunite; sunder: as, to *disjoin* the parts of a machine; they have *disjoined* their interests.

You shine now in too high a sphere for me;
We are planets now *disjoin'd* for ever.
Fletcher (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 2.

My Father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey and Sussex before they were *disjoyned*. *Evelyn*, Diary, 1684.

2. To prevent from junction or union; keep separate or apart; divide.

The river Nilus of Ægypt *disioyneth* Asia from Africa.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 103.

Cross disjoined, in *her.*, same as *cross double-parted* (which see, under *cross*[1], n.).

II. *intrans.* To be separated; part.

Two not far *disjoining* vallies there are that stretch to each other. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 17.

disjoint (dis-joint'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *joint*, *v.*] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or disconnect the joints or joinings of. (*a*) Anatomically; to disarticulate; dislocate: as, to *disjoint* an arm or a foot; to *disjoint* the vertebræ. (*b*) Mechanically, to separate the joined parts of; take apart; pull to pieces: as, *disjointed* columns; to *disjoint* a tool.

2. To break the natural order and relations of; put out of order; derange.

They are so *disjoynted*, and every one commander of himselfe, to plant what he will.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 259.

Were it possible for any power to add to it ever so little, it would at once overstep its bounds; the equilibrium would be disturbed; the framework of affairs would be *disjointed*. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. vi.

II.† *intrans.* To fall in pieces.

Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer, Ere we will eat our meal in fear. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2.

disjointt (dis-joint'), *a.* [< ME. *disjoynt*, < OF. *desjoint*, *desjoinct*, F. *disjoint* (= Sp. *disjunto* = It. *disgiunto*, < L. *disjunctus*), pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoin*.] Disjointed; disjunct; separated.

Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 2.

Carrying on a *disjoynt* and privat interest of his own.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, v.

disjoint†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *desjointe*, *desjoincte*, separation, division, rupture, < *desjoint*, pp. of *desjoindre*, disjoin: see *disjoint*, *a.*, and *disjoin*.] A difficult situation; disadvantage.

But alth I se I stonde in this *disjoynt*,
I wol answere you shortly to the poynt.
Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, l. 421.

disjointed (dis-join'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disjoint*, *v.*] 1. Having the joints or connections separated: as, a *disjointed* fowl; hence, disconnected; incoherent: as, a *disjointed* discourse.

The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Trust me, I could weep
Rather; for I have found in all thy words
A strange *disjointed* sorrow.
Beaum. and Fl., King and No King, iii. 1.

A young author is apt to run into a confusion of mixed metaphors, which leave the sense *disjointed*.
Goldsmith, Metaphors.

2. Out of joint; out of order or sorts; badly jointed together.

Melancholy books,
Which make you laugh that any one should weep,
In this *disjointed* life, for one wrong more.
Mrs. Browning, Aurora Leigh, i.

disjointedly (dis-join'ted-li), *adv.* In a disjointed or disconnected manner.

disjointedness (dis-join'ted-nes), *n.* The state of being disjointed.

disjointly† (dis-joint'li), *adv.* In a divided state.
Sandys.

disjudication† (dis-jö-di-kā'shon), *n.* Same as *disjudication*.

disjunct (dis-jungkt'), *a.* [< L. *disjunctus* or *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, and *disjoint*, *a.*] **1.** Disconnected; separated; distinct. Specifically—**2.** In *entom.*, having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by a deep incision.—**Disjunct modal**, in *logic*, a modal proposition in which the sign of modality separates the dictum into two parts. See *conjunct modal*, under *conjunct*.—**Disjunct motion.** See *motion*.—**Disjunct proposition**, a disjunctive proposition.

So when I say, Tomorrow it will rain or it will not rain, this *disjunct proposition* is necessary, but the necessity lies upon the disjunction of the parts, not upon the parts themselves. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. iii. § 12.

Disjunct species, in *logic*, different species considered as coming under one genus.—**Disjunct tetrachord.** See *tetrachord*.

disjunction (dis-jungk'shon), *n.* [= OF. *disjonction*, *desjoinccion*, F. *disjonction* = Sp. *disyuncion* = Pg. *disjuncção* = It. *disgiunzione*, < L. *disjunctio(n-)*, or *dijunctio(n-)*, separation, < *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjoin*, *disjoint*.] **1.** The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; division; distinction.

The *disjunction* of the body and the soul. *South*, Sermons.

All thought is a comparison, a recognition of similarity or difference; a conjunction or *disjunction* . . . of its objects. In Conception—that is, in the forming of concepts (or general notions)—it compares, disjoins, or conjoins attributes. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, i.

It is presupposed that there are "two kinds" of consciousness, one individual, the other universal. And the fact will be found to be, I imagine, that consciousness is the unity of the individual and the universal; that there is no purely individual or purely universal. So the *disjunction* made is meaningless. *Mind*, XLI. 17.

Specifically—**2.** In *logic*, the relation between the members of a disjunctive proposition or term.

One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true.
Paley, Evidences, i. 3.

disjunctive (dis-jungk'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *disjoinctif*, F. *disjonctif* = Sp. *disyuntivo* = Pg. *disjunctivo* = It. *disgiuntivo*, < LL. *disjunctivus* or *dijunctivus*, < L. *disjunctus*, pp. of *disjungere*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] **1.** *a.* **1.** Serving or tending to disjoin; separating; dividing; distinguishing: as, a *disjunctive* conjunction.—**2.** Incapable of joining or uniting. [Rare.]

Atoms . . . of that *disjunctive* nature as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass. *Grew.*

3. Comprising or marked by a disjunction or separation of parts.

Now, in the whole sphere of experience there is a certain unity, corresponding formally to the category of reciprocity, or *disjunctive* totality. *Adamson*, Philos. of Kant.

4. In *music*, pertaining to disjunct tetrachords: as, a *disjunctive* interval.—**Disjunctive conjunction**, in *grain.*, a word which joins, or brings into relation with each other, sentences or parts of a sentence disjoined in meaning—that is, which express opposed or contrasted ideas: as, he is good *but* rough; I *neither* love him *nor* fear him.—**Disjunctive equation**, in *math.*, a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal to some unspecified one of the other set.—**Disjunctive judgment** or **inference.** Same as *alternative judgment* or *inference* (which see, under *alternative*).—**Disjunctive proposition**, a proposition asserting one or other of two separately described states of things to be true: as, either you will give me your money, or I will take your life.—**Disjunctive syllogism**, in *logic*, a syllogism in which the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipse; but it does not move in a circle, therefore it moves in an ellipse.

II. *n.* **1.** In *gram.*, a word that disjoins; a disjunctive conjunction, as *or*, *nor*, *neither*.—**2.** In *logic*, a disjunctive proposition.

disjunctively (dis-jungk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; by disjunction.

disjunctor (dis-jungk'tor), *n.* [< NL.**disjunctor*, < L. *disjungere*, pp. *disjunctus*, disjoin: see *disjunct*, *disjoin*.] In *gun.*, a device employed to cut simultaneously the electric currents which pass through the wire targets used for obtaining the velocity of a projectile.—**Disjunctor reading**, the small correction applied to the instrumental reading of any velocimeter to obtain the true reading.

disjuncture (dis-jungk'tūr), *n.* [= OF. *desjointure*, *desjoincture* = It. *disgiuntura*; as *disjunct* + *-ure*. Cf. *juncture*.] The act of disjoining, or the state of being disjoined; separation; disjunction.

Bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones.
Goodwin, Works, II. iv. 347.

disjune (dis-jūn'), *n.* [Also *dejeune*; < OF. *desjun*, *desjeun*, *desjung*, breakfast, < *desjuner*, *desjeuner*, breakfast: see *dejeune*, *déjeuner*. Cf. *dine*.] Breakfast. [Scotch.]

In the morning up scho gatt,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*.
Wyf of Auchtirmuchty (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

Did I not tell you, Mysie, that it was my especial pleasure on this occasion to have everything in the precise order wherein it was upon that famous morning when his most sacred Majesty partook of his *disjune* at Tillietudlem?
Scott, Old Mortality, xl.

disk, **disc** (disk), *n.* [< L. *discus*, < Gr. *δίσκος*, a discus, disk, a dish, trencher: see *discus*, *dish*, *desk*, *dais*.] **1.** Same as *discus*, 1.

Some whirl the *disk*, and some the jav'lin dart. *Pope.*

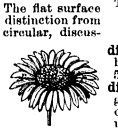
2. In the *Gr. Ch.*, a paten.—**3.** Any flat, or approximately or apparently flat, circular plate or surface.

So through the Plymouth woods John Alden went on his errand,
Came to an open space and saw the *disk* of the ocean.
Longfellow, Miles Standish, III.

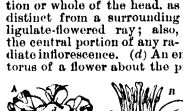
The sun just dipping behind the western mountains, with a *disk* all golden. *D. G. Mitchell*, Wet Days.

A cellar, in which I this very past summer planted some sunflowers to thrust their great *disks* out from the hollow and allure the bee and the humming-bird.
Hawthorne, Septimius Felton, p. 4.

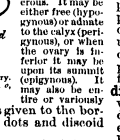
Specifically—**4.** In *bot.*: (*a*) The flat surface of an organ, such as a leaf, in distinction from the margin. (*b*) Any flat, circular, discus-shaped growth, as the adhesive disks which form on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper. (*c*) In the tubuliflorous *Compositæ*, the series of flowers having a tubular corolla, and forming the central portion or whole of the head, as distinct from a surrounding ligulate-flowered ray; also, the central portion of any radiate inflorescence. (*d*) An enlargement of the torus of a flower about the pistil. This assumes many forms, and is usually glandular or nectariferous. It may be either free (hypogynous) or adnate to the ovary (perigynous), or when the ovary is inferior it may lay upon its summit (epigynous). It may also be entire or variously lobed. (*e*) A name sometimes given to the bordered pits (otherwise called dots and discoid markings) which characterize the woody tissue of gymnosperms, as the pine, tracheating from the eye as a center, including the boral bristles and the auriculars or opercular feathers, and the ruff which margins the whole. (*e*) In *entom.*, the most elevated part of the thorax or elytra, seen from above; the central portion of the wing. **6.** In *armor*, same as *roundel*.—**7.** One of the collars separating and securing the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.—**Accessory disk.** See *accessory*.—**Anisotropous disk.** See *striated muscle*, under *striated*.—**Arago's disk**, a disk rotating in its own plane in a field of magnetic force.—**Blastodermic disk.** See *blastodermic*.—**Bowman's disks**, the disks formed by the transverse cleavage of muscular fibers.—**Brachiferous disk.** See *brachiferous*.—**Choked disk**, in *pathol.*, a condition of the optic disk or papilla in which it is swollen, with obscure margins, and the retinal vessels are tortuous. It appears to be an inflammatory condition of the papilla, and is found in connection with intracranial tumors and other affections. Also called *papillitis*.—**Disk coupling.** See *coupling*.—**Disk crank.** See *crank*2.—**Gelatinous disk**, the bell or umbrella of discophorous hydrozoans.—**Germinal disk.** Same as *germ-disk*.—**Maxwell color-disks**, disks having each a single color, and slit radially so that one may be made to lap over another to any desired extent. By rotating them on a spindle, the effect of combining certain colors in varying proportions can be studied.—**Newton's disk**, a cardboard disk with radial sectors showing the colors of the spectrum. When rapidly rotated it appears nearly white.—**Oral disk**, in *Polyzoa*, the lophophore (which see). See also *Plumatella*.—**Proligerous disk.** See *discus proligerus*, under *discus*.—**Trochal disk.** See *trochal*. See also *blood-disk*.



Flower of Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*): *r*, *r*, rays; *d*, disk.



Epigynous and Hypogynous Disks.
A, Umbelliferous flower: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary. *B*, Flower of the orange family: *d*, disk; *o*, ovary.



Disk-bearing Woodcells of the Pine, magnified.
a, *a*, longitudinal section of cells; *b*, cross-section of cells.

disk-armature (disk'är'mā-tūr), *n.* A dynamo-armature so wound that its coils lie in the form of a disk, which revolves with its plane at right angles to the lines of force of the magnetic field.

disk-clutch (disk'kluch), *n.* A form of friction-clutch in which a disk upon one shaft has an annular plunge which enters an annular groove in the adjacent disk.

disk-dynamo (disk'dī'na-mō), *n.* A dynamo with a disk-armature.

disk-gastrula (disk'gas'trō-lȧ), *n.* A discogastrula.

disk-harrow (disk'har'ō), *n.* A triangular harrow having a number of sharp-edged concave disks set at such an angle that as the machine is drawn along they pulverize the soil and turn it over in furrows, the disks being kept free from dirt by scrapers.

diskindness (dis-kind'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *kindness*.] **1.** Want of kindness; unkindness; want of affection.—**2.** An ill turn; an injury; a detriment. [Rare in both senses.]

This discourse is so far from doing any *diskindness* to the cause that it does it a real service. *Woodward.*

disknow† (dis-nō'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *know*.] To disown; refuse to acknowledge.

And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *diskeow* him not for God.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., The Lawe.

disk-owl (disk'oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called because the facial disk is complete. See *disk*, 5 (*b*).

disk-telegraph (disk'tel'e-grȧf), *n.* A telegraph in which the letters of the alphabet or figures are placed on a circular plate in such a manner that they can be brought in succession to an opening, or indicated in succession in some other way, as by a pointer.

Disk-telegraph.

disk-valve (disk'valv), *n.* A valve consisting of a perforated disk with a partial and reciprocating, or a complete, rotation upon a circular seat, the openings in which form ports for steam and other fluids.

disk-wheel (disk'hwēl), *n.* A worm-wheel in which a spiral thread on the face of the disk drives a spur-gear the space of one tooth at each revolution, the shafts of the disk and gear being at right angles to each other.

dislade† (dis-lād'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lade*.] To unlade. *Heywood.*

disladyt (dis-lā'di), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lady*.] To deprive of the reputation or position of a lady. *B. Jonson.*

dislawyer† (dis-lā'yėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *lawyer*.] To deprive of the standing of a lawyer. *Roger North.*

disleal†, *a.* [< OF. *desleal*, *desleel*, disloyal: see *disloyal* and *leal*.] Perfidious; treacherous; disloyal.

Disleall Knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itselfe on beast all bestiall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 5.

disleave (dis-lēv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disleaved*, ppr. *disleaving*. [< *dis-* priv. + *leave*3.] To deprive of leaves. *Sylvester.* [Rare.]

Where June crowded once, I see
Only bare trunk and *disleaved* tree.
Lowell, The Nest.

dislikable (dis-lī'kȧ-bl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-able*.] Worthy of being disliked; displeasing; distasteful. Also spelled *dislikeable*.

A lively little Provençal figure, not *dislikeable*.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 71.

dislike (dis-līk'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disliked*, ppr. *disliking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *like*3, *v.* Cf. *mislike*.] **1.** To annoy; vex; displease. [Archaic.]

To ye there may bee nothing more grieuous and *disliking* then that any thing should happen through the default of our Subiects. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 145.

Iago. I pray you call them in.
Cas. I'll do 't; but it *dislikes* me. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3.

Would I had broke a joint
When I devised this, that should so *dislike* her.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 2.

2. To be displeased with; regard with some aversion or displeasure; disrelish; not to like.

2d *Gent.* I never heard any soldier *dislike* it.
Lucio. I believe thee: for I think thou never wast where grace was said. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 2.

dislike (dis-lik'), *n.* [< *dislike*, *v.*] **1.** The feeling of being displeased; fixed aversion or distaste; repugnance; the attitude of one's mind toward one who or that which is disagreeable.

At length a reverend sire among them came,
And of their doings great *dislike* declared,
And testified against their ways.
Milton, P. L., xi. 720.

Our likings and *dislikes* are founded rather upon humour and fancy than upon reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You discover not only your *dislike* of another, but of himself. *Addison.*

2†. Discord; disagreement.

A murmur rose
That showed *dislike* among the Christian peers.
Fairfax.

=**Syn. 1.** *Hatred, Dislike, Antipathy*, etc. (see *antipathy*); disrelish, distaste, disapprobation. *Disfavor, Dishonor*, etc. See *odium*.

dislikeable, *a.* See *dislikable*.

dislikeful (dis-lik'fúl), *a.* [< *dislike* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dislike; disaffected; disagreeable.

I thinke it best by an union of manners, and conformitye of myndes, to bring them to be one people, and to putt away the *dislikefull* conceit both of the one and the other.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Now were it not, sir Scudamour, to you
Dislikefull paine so sad a taske to take.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

dislikelihood (dis-lik'li-hụd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likelihood*.] Want of likelihood; improbability. *Scott.* [Rare.]

disliken† (dis-lī'kn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *liken*.] To make unlike; disguise. [Rare.]

Muffle your face;
Dismantle you; and, no you can, *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming.
Shak., W. T., iv. 3.

dislikeness† (dis-lik'nes), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *likeness*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude.

For that which is not design'd to represent any thing but itself can never be capable of a wrong representation, nor mislead us from the true apprehension of any thing by its *dislikeness* to it.
Locke, Human Understanding, iii. 4.

disliker (dis-lī'kėr), *n.* One who dislikes or disapproves.

Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 28.

dislimb (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limb*.] To tear the limbs from; dismember. *Latham.* [Rare.]

dislimn† (dis-lim'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *limn*.] To obliterate the lines of; efface; disfigure.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*, and makes it indistinct.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dislink (dis-link'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *link*¹.] To unlink; disconnect; separate.

There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Dislink'd with shrieks and laughter.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

dislive†, *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *live* for *life*, as in *alive*, abbr. *live*²*.*] To deprive of life.

No, she not destroys it
When she *dislives* it.
Chapman, Cæsar and Pompey, iv. 3.

disload (dis-lōd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *load*.] To relieve of a load; disburden. *Carlyle.*

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dislocated*, ppr. *dislocating*. [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp. of *dislocare* (> It. *dislocare*, *dislogare*, *slogare* = Sp. *dislocar* = Pg. *deslocar* = OF. *disloquer*), displace, < L. *dis-* priv. + *locare*, place: see *dis-* priv. and *locate*.] **1.** To displace; put out of regular place or position; hence, to interrupt the continuity or order of; throw out of order; disjoint; derange.

The archbishop's see, *dislocated* or out of joint for a time, was by the hands of his holiness set right again.
Fuller.

Numerous dikes . . . intersect the strata, which have in several places been *dislocated* with considerable violence, and thrown into highly-inclined positions.
Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 5.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*, to put out of joint or out of position, as a limb or an organ; particularly, to displace from the socket of the joint, as a bone; luxate; disjoint, as by violence.—**Dislocated line or stria,** in *entom.*, a line or stria that is interrupted, the parts divided not forming a right line. —**Dislocated margin,** in *entom.*, a margin in which the general direction or curve is broken in one place by an abrupt outward or inward flexion.

dislocate (dis'lō-kāt), *a.* [< ML. *dislocatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dislocated. *Montgomery.*

dislocatedly (dis'lō-kā-ted-li), *adv.* In a dislocated or disjointed manner. [Rare.]

dislocation (dis-lō-kā'shọn), *n.* [< F. *dislocation* = Sp. *dislocacion* = Pg. *deslocação*, < ML. **dislocatio(n-)*, < *dislocare*, pp. *dislocatus*, displace: see *dislocate*, *v.*] **1.** Displacement; derangement or disorder of parts.

Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel;
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation*.
Clough, Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich.

Stopping the purchase and coinage of silver is the first step and the best which the United States can take in doing their great part to repair the monetary *dislocation* of the world. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, I. xxxv.

Specifically—**2.** In *surg.*: (*a*) The displacement or separation of the parts of a joint; the unjointing of a limb; luxation. When dislocation takes place as the result of violence, it is called *primitive* or *accidental*; when it happens as a consequence of disease, which has destroyed the tissues forming the joint, it is called *consecutive* or *spontaneous*. A *simple dislocation* is a dislocation unattended by a wound communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and a *compound dislocation* is a dislocation which is attended by such a wound.

But he [Ravillac] scaped only with this, his body was pull'd between four horses that one might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 18.

(*b*) Anatomical displacement, as of an organ through disease or violence; malposition.—**3.** In *geol.*, a break in the continuity of strata, usually attended with more or less movement of the rocks on one side or the other, so that, in following any one stratum, it will be found to be above or below the place which it would have occupied had no break or dislocation occurred. See *fault*.

dislodge (dis-loj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dislodged*, ppr. *dislodging*. [< OF. *desloger*, F. *déloger* (= Pr. *disloggiare*, *diloggiare*, *sloggiare*; ML. *dislogiare*), < *des-* priv. + *loger*, lodge: see *lodge*.] **I.** *trans.* To remove or drive from a lodgment or resting-place; displace from a normal or a chosen position or habitation: as, to *dislodge* a stone from a cliff; to *dislodge* an army or the occupants of a house.

The Volscians are *dislodg'd*, and Marcius gone.
Shak., Cor., v. 4.

The shell-fish which are resident in the depths live and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms, nor cast upon the shore. *Woodward.*

In single file they move, and stop their breath,
For fear they should *dislodge* the o'erhanging snows.
M. Arnold, Sohrab and Rustum.

On arrival at the ford, I found it in possession of a small body of Arabs, who offered no difficulty in *dislodging*.
Quoted in *E. Sartorius's* In the Soudan, p. 50.

II. *intrans.* To go from a place of lodgment, abode, or rest.

They . . . thought it better to *dislodge* betimes to some place of better advantage & less danger, if any such could be found. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 23.

Though there is no violence used to drive out an inhabitant, yet bad accommodations will make him *dislodge*.
South, Sermons, IX. 157.

dislodgment (dis-loj'ment), *n.* [< OF. *deslogement*, F. *délogement*, < *desloger*, dislodge: see *dislodge*.] The act of dislodging, or the state of being dislodged; displacement; forcible removal.

dislogistic, *a.* An erroneous spelling of *dysl-ogistic*.

disloign†, *v. t.* [< OF. *desloignier*, *deslongier*, remove to a distance, < *des-*, apart, + *loignier*, remove. Cf. *eloign*.] To remove to a distance.

Low looking dales, *disloigned* from common gaze.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 24.

disloyal (dis-loi'al), *a.* [< OF. *desloial*, *desloyal* (also *desleal*, *deslei*), > E. *disleal*, q. v.] F. *déloyal* (= Sp. Pg. *desleal* = It. *dislecle*), disloyal, < *des-* priv. + *loial*, *loyal*, loyal.] **1.** Not true to one's allegiance; false to one's obligation of loyalty to a sovereign, state, or government; not loyal.

William Malmesbury writes, that the King was killed by two Gentlemen of his Bed-chamber, hired by the same *disloyal* Eldrick. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 16.

Hence—**2.** Not true to one's obligations or engagements; inconstant in duty or in love; faithless; perfidious.

Such things in a false *disloyal* knave
Are tricks of custom. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3.

The kindest eyes that look on you
Without a thought *disloyal*. *Mrs. Browning.*

disloyally (dis-loi'al-i), *adv.* In a disloyal manner; with violation of loyalty; faithlessly; perfidiously.

disloyalness† (dis-loi'al-nes), *n.* Disloyalty. *Bailey*, 1727.

disloyalty (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* [< OF. *desloiauté*, *desloyauté*, *desloyalté*, also *desleauté*, *desleauté*, F. *déloyauté* (= Sp. *deslealtad* = Pg. *deslealdade* = It. *dislealtà*), disloyalty, < *desloial*, disloyal: see *disloyal*. Cf. *loyalty*.] **1.** Want of loyalty; specifically, violation of allegiance or duty to a sovereign, state, or government.

He [Suffolk] . . . prayed that if any one would charge him with treason or *disloyalty*, he would come forth and make a definite accusation. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 345.

2. Want of fidelity to one's obligations or engagements; inconstancy in duty or in love; faithlessness; perfidy. *Spectator.*—**Syn.** Unfaithfulness, treachery, perfidy, undutifulness, disaffection.

disluster, dislustre (dis-lus'tėr), *v. t.* [= F. *délustrer* = Sp. Pg. *deslustrar* = It. *slustrare*, deprive of luster; as *dis-* priv. + *luster*.] To deprive of luster.

And Winter suddenly, like crazy Lear,
Reeds back, and brings the dead May in his arms,
Her budding breasts and wan *dislustred* front
With frosty streaks and drifts of his white beard
All overblown. *Lowell*, Under the Willows.

dismade† (dis-mād'), *a.* [< *dis-*, for *mis-*, + *made*, pp. of *make*.] Ugly; ill-shaped.

Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dismail† (dis-māl'), *v. t.* [< ME. **dismailen*, *dismallen*, < OF. *desmaillier*, *desmailier*, *desmaillier*, *desmaeler*, *desmailler*, F. *démailler*, break the mail of, < *des-* priv. + *maille*, mail: see *dis-* and *mail*¹.] To break the mail of; divest of a coat of mail.

Hys helme waxed sore, rent and broken all,
And hys hauberke *dismailed* all expresse,
In many places holes gret and small.
Rom. of Partenay, p. 151.

Their mightie strokes their haberjeons *dismayld*,
And naked made each others manly spalles.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 29.

dismal (diz'mal), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dismall*, *diesmall*, *dismold*, *dysmel*, *dysemol*; < ME. *dismal*, *dismall*, *dismale*, *diesmal*, *dysmal*, *dysmall*, found first as a noun in the phrase "in the *dismal*" (see quot. under II., 1), of which the orig. meaning is not certain, but which prob. stands for "in the *dismal* days or time," the word being most frequent in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see quots. under I.). The origin and meaning of the word have been much debated. It was certainly borrowed, and prob. from the OF. From its lack of a recognized literal meaning in E., it must have been borrowed in a figurative sense. "It is just possible that the original sense of *in the dismal* [*days or time*] was *in tithing time;* with reference to the cruel extortion practiced by feudal lords, who exacted *tenths* from their vassals even more peremptorily than tithes were demanded for the church." (Skeat.) This view, which is prob. correct, is based upon what appears to be phonetically the only possible origin of ME. *dismal*, namely, < OF. **dismal*, F. **dimal* (vernacular form of *decimal*, F. *décimal*) = Sp. *diezmal* = Pg. *dizimal*, Sp. Pg. also *decimal* = E. *aecimal*, < ML. *decimalis*, of a tenth, of tithes, < L. *decimus*, tenth, ML. fem. *decima*, a tenth, a tithe, > OF. *disme*, F. *dîme*, ME. *disme*, E. *dime*, a tithe, tenth: see *decimal* and *dime*. The notion of official extortion appears further in the related OF. *dismer*, *diesmer*, *desmer*, exact tithes, hence despoil (= Sp. *diezmar* = Pg. *dizimar*, pay tithes, decimate: see *decimate*), and in *escheat*, *cheat*¹, q. v.] **I.** *a.* Gloomy; dreary; cheerless; melancholy; doleful; dolorous: originally, as an adjective, in the phrase *dismal day* or *dismal days* (see etymology), whence it was extended to any visible physical surroundings, or anything perceived or apprehended, tending to depress or chill the spirits.

Her *disemale daies* and her fatal houres.
Lydgate, Story of Thebes, iii.

One only *dismall day*.
Gascoigne, Works (ed. Hazlitt), i. 204.

Paynim, this is thy *dismall day*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 51.

To what things *dismal* as the depth of hell
Wilt thou provoke me?
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 2.

They have some tradition that Solomon's house and gardens were there; but it is a very bad situation, and there is no prospect from it but of the *dismal* hills on the other side. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 43.

dismal

A Highlander, says Mr. Pennant, never begins any Thing of Consequence on the Day of the Week on which the Third of May falls, which he calls the *dismal Day*.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 219.

Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Convey'd the *dismal* tidings when he frown'd.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 204.

II. *n.* 1†. See extract and etymology.

I not [ne wot, know not] wel how that I began,
Ful evel rehersen hit I can,
And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trow hit was in the *dismal*
That was the wounden of Egipte.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 1206.

2. Gloom; melancholy; dumps: usually in the plural, in the phrase *in the dismals*. [Colloq.]

Dismal, a mental disease, probably melancholy.
Polwart. (*Jamieson.*)

He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in *the dismals*. What can be the matter now? *Foote*, The Liar, ii.

3. *pl.* Mourning-garments.

As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint. *Foote*, Trip to Calais, iii.

4. A name given in the southern Atlantic States, in the region bordering on the sea and sounds, and especially in North Carolina, to a tract of land, swampy in character, often covered by a considerable thickness of half-decayed wood and saturated with water. Some of the so-called dismals are essentially peat-swamps or bogs. They often include island-like knobs and hummocks of firm land. The soil and forest-growth of the dismals vary in different regions. The Great Dismal Swamp lies on the border of North Carolina and Virginia. Much of this is a peat-bog, and a very large part is covered by a stunted growth of shrubs and dwarfed trees.

5†. The devil.

Ye *dismalit*, devill, [L.] diabolus.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 13, l. 20.

How auld he kyth mirakil, and he sa evil?
Never bot by the *dysmel*, or the devil.
Priest's Pebles (Pinkerton's Scottish Poems Repr., I. 17).

dismal (diz'mal), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dismaled* or *dismalled*, ppr. *dismaling* or *dismalling*. [< *dismal*, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy. *Davies.* [Rare.]

Miss L. sung various old elegies of Jackson, Dr. Harrington, and Linley, and O! how I *dismalled* in hearing them. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, I. 344.

dismality (diz-mal'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *dismalities* (-tiz). [< *dismal* + *-ity.*] The quality of being dismal; that which is dismal. *Davies.*

What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*!
Miss Burney, Camilla, vi. 14.

dismally (diz'mal-i), *adv.* In a dismal manner; with gloom or sorrow; cheerlessly; depressingly.

dismalness (diz'mal-nes), *n.* The state of being dismal.

There is one pleasure . . . that your deepest *dismalness* will never resist. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 2.

disman (dis-man'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismanned*, ppr. *dismanning*. [< *dis-* priv. + *man.*] 1. To deprive of men; destroy the male population of. *Kinglake.*—2†. To deprive of humanity; unman.

Though, indeed, if we consider this dissolution, man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*.
Feltham, Resolves, I. 47.

dismantle (dis-man'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismantled*, ppr. *dismantling*. [< OF. *desmanteller*, take off one's cloak, raze or beat down the wall of a fortress, dismantle, F. *démanteler* = Sp. Pg. *desmantelar* = It. *dismantellare*, *smantellare*; as *dis-* priv. + *mantle*: see *dis-* and *mantle.*] 1†. To deprive of dress; strip; divest; undress.

Take your sweetheart's hat,
And pluck it o'er your brows; muffle your face;
Dismantle you. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3.

2. To loose; throw open or off; undo. [Rare.]

That she who even but now was your best object, . . .
The best, the dearest, should in this trice of time
Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1.

Specifically—3. To deprive or strip of apparatus, furniture, equipments, defenses, or the like: as, to *dismantle* a ship, a fortress, a town, etc.

When Ptolemais was taken, Saladine, fearing the Christians further proceeding, *dismantled* all the best Towns that were near it. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 63.

None but an accomplished military engineer could attempt to give an account of the remains of all the fortifications, Venetian and English, *dismantled*, ruined, or altogether blown up. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 260.

4†. To break down; make useless; destroy.

His eye balls, rooted out, are thrown to ground;
His nose, *dismantled*, in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguish'd wound.
Dryden.

dismarry† (dis-mar'i), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmarier*, F. *démarier* = Sp. *desmaridar* (obs.), unmarry; as *dis-* priv. + *marry*†.] To divorce.

Howebeit agaynst the yonge mannes mynde he was *dismaryed*, and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxc.

dismarshal† (dis-mär'shal), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *marshal.*] To derange; disorder.

What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this thy noble frame,
And lost the prime estate,
Hath re-obtain'd the same,
Is now most perfect seen.
Drummond, Sonnets.

dismask† (dis-mask'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desmasquer*, F. *démasquer* (= Pg. *desmascarar* = It. *dismascherare*, *smascherare*; cf. Sp. *desenmascarar*), < *des-* priv. + *masquer*, mask: see *dis-* and *mask*, *v.*] To strip a mask from; uncover; remove that which conceals; unmask.

Fair ladies, mask'd, are roses in their bud;
Dismask'd, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown.
Shak., L. L. L., v. 2.

dismast (dis-mast'), *v. t.* [= F. *démâter* (cf. Pg. *desmastrear*); as *dis-* priv. + *mast*1.] To deprive of a mast or masts; break and carry away the masts from: as, a *dismasted* ship.

We lay
Leaky, *dismasted*, a most hopeless prey
To winds and waves.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 63.

dismastment (dis-mast'ment), *n.* [= F. *démâtement* (cf. Pg. *desmastreamento*); as *dismast* + *-ment.*] The act of dismasting, or the state of being dismasted. [Rare.]

dismaw† (dis-mâ'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *maw*1.] To disgorge from the maw.

Now, Mistress Rodriguez, you may unrip yourself and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, IV. vii.

dismay (dis-mā'), *v.* [< ME. *dismayen*, *desmayen*, also *demayen*, terrify, dishearten, intr. lose courage, < OF. **desmayer*, **dismayer*, in pp. *dismayé*, as sb., = equiv. to *esmayé*, *esmoyer* = Pr. *esmaiar*, with different prefix *es-*, < L. *ex*), = Sp. *desmayar* = Pg. *desmaiar* = It. *dismagare*, now *smagare*, lose courage, trans. terrify, dismay, < L. *dis-* priv. + Goth. **magan* = OHG. *magan*, G. *mögen* = AS. **magan* (pres. ind. *meg*, E. *may*1), have power; cf. OHG. *magën*, be strong, *unmagën*, become weak, and see *may*1.] 1. To deprive of the courage to stand; overcome with fear of impending calamity or failure; fill with despairing apprehension; utterly dishearten: usually in the past participle.

Than thei toke the queene and ledde hir to hir chambre sore affraied, and thei badde hir be nothinge *dismayed*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 465.

Be strong, and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou *dismayed*. Josh. i. 9.

Be not *dismay'd*, for succour is at hand.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

Thisbe . . . saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran *dismay'd* away. *Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1.

The guests in silence prayed and shook,
And terror dimmed each lofty look,
But none of all the astonished train
Was so *dismayed* as Deloraine.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 27.

2†. To defeat by sudden onslaught; put to rout.

When the bold Centaures made that bloudy fray
With the fierce Lapithes which did them *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. x. 13.

3†. To disquiet; trouble: usually reflexive.

And *dismaye you* not in no maner, but trust verely in god, and often repeireth to me, for I duell not fer hens.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 6.

"Madame," quod she, "*dismay you* nouer a dele,
Be of good chere, hurt nat *you* to soore."
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 743.

He shewd him selfe to be *dismayd*,
More for the love which he had left behynd,
Then that which he had to Sir Paridel rayd.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. i. 37.

=**Syn. 1.** To appal, daunt, dispirit, deject, frighten, paralyze, demoralize.

II.† *intrans.* To be daunted; stand aghast with fear; be confounded with terror.

Dismay not, princes, at this accident,
Nor grieve that Rouen is so recovered.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

dismay (dis-mā'), *n.* [< *dismay*, *v.* Cf. F. *émoi*, anxiety, flutter, < OF. *esmoi* (= Pr. *esmai* = It. *smago*), < *esmoyer*, *esmayer*, *v.*: see *dismay*, *v.*] 1. Sudden or complete loss of courage; despairing fear or apprehension; discouraged or terrified amazement; utter disheartenment.

And each
In other's countenance read his own *dismay*.
Milton, P. L., ii. 422.

dismemberment

He who has learned to survey the labor without *dismay* has achieved half the victory. *Story*, Misc. Writings, p. 532.

Ask how thou such sights
May'st see without *dismay*.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

2†. Ruin; defeat; destruction.

Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. ii. 50.

=**Syn. 1.** *Apprehension*, *Fright*, etc. (see *alarm*); discouragement.

dismayedness† (dis-mād'nes), *n.* The state of being dismayed; dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

The valiantest feels inward *dismayedness*, and yet the fearfullest is ashamed fully to shew it. *Sir P. Sidney*.

All the time of the storm few of our people were sick, . . . and there appeared no fear or *dismayedness* among them. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 12.

dismayful (dis-mā'fûl), *a.* [< *dismay* + *-ful*, 1.] Full of dismay; causing dismay.

Greatly quield,
And much dismayd with that *dismayfull* sight.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dismaying† (dis-mā'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dismay*, *v.*] Dismay.

He says it was pure *dismaying* and fear that made them [the captains of the ships] all run upon the Galloper, not having their wits about them; and that it was a miracle they were not all lost. *Penn*, Diary, II. 409.

dismayl†, *v. t.* Same as *dismail*.

dismet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dime*.

dismeasured† (dis-mezh'ūrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *measure* + *-ed*2, after OF. *desmesure* (F. *démesuré* = Sp. Pg. *desmesurado* = It. *dismisurato*, *smisurato*), pp. of *desmesurer*, go beyond measure, be unrestrained, < *des-* priv. + *mesurer*, measure.] 1. Not rightly measured; mismeasured. *Worcester.*—2. Without measure; unrestrained.

I will not that my penne bee so *dismeasured* to reprove so muche the auncelente men, that the glorie all onely shoulde abyde with them that be present.
Golden Boke, Prol.

dismember (dis-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *dismembren*, *desmembren*, *demembren*, < OF. *desmembrer*, F. *démembrer* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *desmembrar* = It. *dismembrare*, *smembrare*), < ML. *dismembrare* (equiv. to *demembrare*: see *demember*), dismember, < L. *dis-* priv. + *membrum*, member.] 1. To separate the members of; divide limb from limb; tear or cut in pieces; dilacerate.

When this kynge saugh hym-self so *dismembred* he fill in swowne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 195.

Dismembre that heron. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 295.

Fowls obscene *dismembered* his remains. *Pope.*

2. To strip of members or constituent parts; sever and distribute the parts of; take a part or parts from: as, to *dismember* a kingdom.

Any philosophy reported entire, and *dismembered* by articles. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 181.

The only question was, by whose hands the blow should be struck which would *dismember* that mighty empire [Spain]. *Buckle*, Civilization, II. i.

The settlers of the western country . . . have gone to add to the American family, not to *dismember* it.
Everett, Orations, I. 348.

3. To withdraw or exclude from membership, as of a society or body; declare to be no longer a member. [Rare.]

Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics. *Walpole*, Letters (1760), III. 290.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. To disjoint, pull apart, break up.

dismembered (dis-mem'bėrd), *a.* [< *dis-* + *member* + *-ed*2.] In *her.*: (*a*) Same as *déchaussé*. (*b*) Having a principal part cut away, as the legs and tail: said of an animal used as a bearing. Also *démembré*. [Rare.]

dismembrer (dis-mem'bėr-ėr), *n.* One who dismembers.

dismemberment (dis-mem'bėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desmembrement*, F. *démembrement* (= Pr. *desmembrament* = Sp. *desmembramiento* = Pg. *desmembramento* = It. *dismembramento*, *smembramento*, < ML. **dismembramentum*, < *dismembrare*, dismember: see *dismember* and *-ment.*] 1. The act of dismembering, or the state of being dismembered; the act of tearing or cutting in pieces; severance of limbs or parts from the main body: as, the *dismemberment* of an animal or of a country.

After the three *dismemberments* of the old kingdom, the name of Poland was chiefly retained by the part of the divided territory annexed to Russia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 396.

2. Severance of membership; a breaking off of connection as a member. [Rare.]

The aversion of the inhabitants to the *dismemberment* of their country from the Argonese monarchy.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

dismembrator (dis-mem'brā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. Pg. *desmembrador*, ‹ ML. *dismembrator* (a plunderer), ‹ *dismembrare*, pp. *dismembratus*, dismember: see *dismember*.] A device for separating flour from bran. See the extract.

In some mills a machine called a *dismembrator* is used. . . . It has two steel disks, one stationary and one revolving, each carrying a multitude of needles, which work like the pins on a threshing-machine. The effect is to knock off pieces of flour and middlings attached to bran.
The Century, XXXII. 45.

dismettled† (dis-met'ld), *a.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *mettled*.] Without mettle or spirit. *Llewellen.*

dismiss (dis-mis'), *v. t.* [First in early mod. E., being modified, after L. pp. *dimissus*, ‹ ME. *dismitten*: see *dismit*, *dimit*, *demit*[2].] 1. To send away; order or give permission to depart.

He *dismissed* the assembly. Acts xix. 41.

With thanks, and pardon to you all,
I do *dismiss* you to your several countries.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 9.

They abode with him 12 dales, and were *dimissed* with rich presents. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

2. To discard; remove from office, service, or employment.

Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
Divorced from my experience, will be chaff
To every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

The existence of the king gives our House of Commons the power of practically *dismissing* the executive government, as soon as it simply ceases to approve of its policy.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 280.

3. To put aside; put away; put out of mind: as, to *dismiss* the subject.

Man may *dismiss* compassion from his heart,
But God will never. *Cowper*, The Task, vi. 442.

4. In *law*, to reject; put out of court: as, the complaint was *dismissed* for lack of proof; the appeal was *dismissed* for irregularity.—**Syn.** 1. To let go.—2. To discharge, turn off, turn out, cashier.

dismiss† (dis-mis'), *n.* [‹ *dismiss*, *v.*] Discharge; dismissal.

His majestie servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dimiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation, and so departed.
Sir T. Herbert, Threnodia Carolina, I. 14.

dismissal (dis-mis'al), *n.* [‹ *dismiss* + *-al*.] 1. The act of dismissing, or the state or fact of being dismissed. (*a*) Command or permission to depart.

He wept, he prayed
For his *dismissal*. *Wordsworth.*

(*b*) Discharge; displacement from employment or office. (*c*) The act of discarding, or the state of being discarded.

In Mohammedan law, . . . in ordinary divorce or *dismissal* the wife claims her dowry.
W. R. Smith, Kinship and Marriage, p. 92.

2. Liberation; manumission. [Rare.]

All those wronged and wretched creatures
By his hand were freed again; . . .
He recorded their *dismissal*, . . .
And the monk replied, "Amen!"
Longfellow, The Norman Baron.

dismission (dis-mish'on), *n.* [‹ *dismiss* + *-ion*, after *dimission*, *demission*[2], ‹ L. *dimissio(n-)*, ‹ *dimittere*, dismiss: see *demission*[2], *dimission*.] 1. The act of sending away; leave or command to depart; dismissal: as, the *dismission* of the grand jury.

You must not stay here longer, your *dismission*
Is come from Cæsar. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 1.

So pois'd, so gently she descends from high,
It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 346.

As any of ye rest came over them, or of ye other returned upon occasion, they should be received as members without any further *dismission* or testimonial.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 42.

2. Removal from office or employment; discharge; in universities, the sending away of a student without all the penalties attending expulsion. Thus, the dismissed student may take a degree at another university, and in some cases even reenter the same university.

3. In *law*, a decision that a suit is not or cannot be maintained; rejection as unworthy of being noticed or granted.

dismissive† (dis-mis'iv), *a.* [‹ *dismiss* + *-ive*.] Giving dismission; dismissory: as, "the *dismissive* writing," *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

dismissory (dis-mis'ō-ri), *a.* [‹ *dismiss* + *-ory*. Cf. *dimissory*, *demissory*.] 1. Sending away: dismissing to another jurisdiction.—2. Granting leave to depart.—**Letter dismissory.** See *dimissory letter*, under *dimissory*.

dismit† (dis-mit'), *v. t.* [ME. *dismitten*, *dismytten*, ‹ OF. *desmettre*, *desmetre* (= It. *dismettere*, *smettere*, as if ‹ L. **dismittere*), var. of *demettre*, *demetre*, F. *démettre* = Pr. *demetre* = Sp. *dimitir* = Pg. *dimittir* = It. *dimettere*, dismiss, give up, ‹ L. *dimittere*, pp. *dimissus*, send away, dismiss: see *demit*[2] and *dimit*, doublets of *dismit*, and cf. *dismiss*, which has taken the place of *dismit*.] To send away; dismiss.

Brethren *dimitteden* Poul and Silas in to Beroan.
Wycif, Acts xvii. 10 (Oxf.).

dismortgage (dis-môr'gāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dismortgaged*, ppr. *dismortgaging*. [‹ *dis-* priv. + *mortgage*.] To redeem from mortgage.

He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind him a great mass of gold. *Howell*, Dodona's Grove.

dismount (dis-mount'), *v.* [‹ OF. *desmonter*, F. *démonter* (= Sp. Pg. *desmontar* = It. *dismontare*, *smontare*, ‹ ML. *dismontare*, dismount, ‹ L. *dis-* priv. + ML. *montare* (F. *monter*, etc.), mount: see *mount*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To descend from a height; come or go down.

Now the bright Sunne gynneth to *dismount*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

2. To get off from a horse or other ridden animal; descend or alight, as a rider from the saddle: as, the officer ordered his troops to *dismount*.

When any one *dismounts* on the road, the way of getting up is on the back of the Arab, who stoops down, and so they climb up the neck of the camel.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 131.

II. *trans.* 1. To throw or bring down from an elevation, or from a place or post of authority. [Rare or obsolete.]

Samuel, . . . ungratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority. *Barrow*, Works, I. xxv.

2. To throw or bring down from a horse; unhorse: as, the soldier *dismounted* his adversary.

When the fight became visible, half the knights on each side were *dismounted*, some by the dexterity of their adversary's lance, some by superior weight and strength of opponents, which had horne down both horse and man.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xii.

3. To remove or throw down, as cannon or other artillery from their carriages, or from a parapet or intrenchment; destroy the mountings of, so as to render useless.—4. To remove from a frame, setting, or other mounting: as, to *dismount* a picture or a jewel.—**Dismounting battery** (*milit.*), a battery placed and directed to breach or destroy the parapet of a fortification, and disable the enemy's cannon. Dismounting batteries employing direct fire are generally termed *breaching batteries* or *counter-batteries*; when employing flank or reverse fire, *enfilading batteries*.

disna (diz'nā). Scotch for *does not*.

He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

disnaturalize (dis-nat'ū-ral-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnaturalized*, ppr. *disnaturalizing*. [= F. *dénaturaliser* = Sp. Pg. *desnaturalizar*; as *dis-* priv. + *naturalize*.] To make alien or unnatural; denaturalize. [Rare.]

There is this to be said in favour of retaining the usual form and pronunciation of this well-known name [Job], that if it were *disnaturalized* and put out of use, an etymology in our language would be lost sight of.
Southey, The Doctor, cxv.

disnature (dis-nā'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disnatured*, ppr. *disnaturing*. [‹ ME. *disnaturen*, ‹ OF. *desnaturer*, F. *dénaturer* = Pg. *desnaturar* = It. *disnaturare*; as *dis-* priv. + *nature*.] To change the nature of; make unnatural. [Rare.]

Ymage repaired and *disnatured* fro kynde, holde thy pees, ne enquere no mo thinges, for nought will I telle the but be-fore the Emperour.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 425.

If she must teem,
Create her child of spleen, that it may live,
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her!
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

The king
Remembered his departure, and he felt
Feelings which long from his *disnatured* breast
Ambition had expelled. *Southey.*

disnest (dis-nest'), *v. t.* [‹ *dis-* priv. + *nest*.] 1. To free from use or occupation as if for a nest.

Any one may see that our author's chief design was to *disnest* heaven of so many immoral and debauched deities.
Dryden, Life of Lucian.

2. To dislodge as if from a nest.

disobedience (dis-ō-bē'di-ens), *n.* [‹ ME. *disobedience*, ‹ OF. *desobedience* (= Sp. Pg. *desobediencia* = It. *disobbedienza*, *disubbidienza*), ‹ *desobedient*, disobedient: see *disobedient*.] 1. The fact of being disobedient; lack of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command, injunction, or prohibition; the omission of that which is commanded to be done, or the doing of that which is forbidden; disregard of duty prescribed by authority.

By one man's *disobedience* many were made sinners.
Rom. v. 19.

Thou, Posthumus, that didst set up
My *disobedience* 'gainst the king my father.
Shak., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

disobeisance†, *n.* [‹ OF. *desobeissance*, F. *désobéissance*, ‹ *desobeissant*, disobedient: see *disobeisant*. Cf. *obeisance*.] Disobedience.

For lacke of whiche dylygence, thei that were disposed to do *disobeysaunce* were incoraged and inboldened.
Hall, Hen. VI., an. 4.

disobeisant†, *a.* [ME. *disobeisaunt*, *disobeysaunt*, ‹ OF. *desobeissant*, F. *désobéissant*, ‹ *des-* priv. + *obeissant*, obedient: see *dis-* and *obeisant*.] Disobedient.

And if that I to hyre be founde vntrowe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful necligent.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 628.

Thenne they all with one voyce answered, we wyll that this be done, for surely he is *disobeysaunt* and a rebell agaynst you. *Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., xlviii.

disobey (dis-ō-bā'), *v.* [‹ ME. *disobeyen*, *disobeien*, ‹ OF. *desobeir*, F. *désobéir* (= Pr. *desobedir* = It. *disobbedire*, *disubbidire*; cf. Sp. Pg. *desobedecer*), disobey, ‹ *des-* priv. + *obeir*, obey: see *dis-* and *obey*.] **I.** *trans.* To neglect or refuse to obey; transgress or violate a command or injunction of; refuse submission to: as, children *disobey* their parents; men *disobey* the laws.

I needs must *disobey* him for his good;
How should I dare obey him to his harm?
Tennyson, Geraint.

II. *intrans.* To refuse obedience; disregard authority or command; violate rules or regulations.

She absolutely bade him, and he durst not know how to *disobey*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

disobeyer (dis-ō-bā'ėr), *n.* One who disobeys.

disobligation† (dis-ob-li-gā'shon), *n.* [= F'g. *desobrigação* = It. *disobbligazione*; as *disoblige* + *-ation*: see *disoblige*.] 1. Freedom from obligation.

If it [the law] had been de facto imposed, it could not oblige the conscience; then the conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, III. vi. § 3.

2. The act of disobliging; an act showing disregard of obligation, or unwillingness to oblige.

He [Selden] intended to have given his owne library to the Vniversity of Oxford, but received *disobligation* from them, for that they would not lend him some MSS.
Aubrey MSS., in Selden's Table-Talk, p. 7.

If he receaved from what he had promised, it would be such a *disobligation* to the prince . . . that he would never forget it. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. i. 16.

disobligatory† (dis-ob'li-gā-tō-ri), *a.* [As *disoblige* + *-atory*.] Releasing from obligation.
King Charles, Letter to Henderson.

disoblige (dis-ō-blīj'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disobliged*, ppr. *disobliging*. [‹ OF. *desobligier*, F. *désobliger* (= Sp. *desobligar* = Pg. *desobrigar* = It. *disobbligare*), disoblige, ‹ *des-* priv. + *obliger*, oblige: see *dis-* and *oblige*.] 1. To refuse or neglect to oblige; act contrary to the desire or convenience of; fail to accommodate.

My plan has given offence to some gentlemen whom it would not be very safe to *disoblige*.

disoblige

Your sister here, that never *disobliged* me in her life.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, i.

2. To incommode; put to inconvenience. [Colloq.]

"I am rambling about the country," said he, "and pursue whatever is novel and interesting, and hope my presence, Madam, will not *disoblige* you."
S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

3†. To release from obligation.

The taking of priestly orders *disobliges* the auscipient from receiving chrism or confirmation.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 401.

No unkindness of a brother can wholly rescind that relation, or *disoblige* us from the duties annexed thereto.
Barrow, Sermons, I. xxx.

disobligement (dis-ō-blīj′ment), *n.* [*disoblige* + *-ment.*] The act of disobliging. *Milton.*

To the great *disobligement* [said Mr. Bacon], as we had reason to know, of some of his [Gallatin's] strong political friends at that time. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 450.

disobliger (dis-ō-blī′jėr), *n.* One who disobliges.

disobliging (dis-ō-blī′jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disoblige*, *v.*] Not obliging; not disposed to please or to gratify the wishes of another; unaccommodating: as, a *disobliging* landlord.

disobligingly (dis-ō-blī′jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner; churlishly.

He could not but well remember how foully that business had been managed, and how *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassadour.
Clarendon, Civil War, I. 14.

disobligingness (dis-ō-blī′jing-nes), *n.* Unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to please or accommodate.

disoccident (dis-ok′si-dent), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *occident.*] 1. To throw out of reckoning as to the west. Hence—2. To confuse as to direction in general.

Perhaps some rogning boy that managed the puppets turn'd the city wrong, and so *disoccidented* our geographer.
Marvell, Works, III. 39.

disoccupation (dis-ok-ū-pā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désoccupation* = Sp. *desocupacion* = Pg. *desoccupação* = It. *disoccupazione*; as *dis-* priv. + *occupation.*] Want of occupation; the state of being unoccupied.

He graced the curbstone there with the same lily-like *disoccupation*, and the same sweetness of aspect.
Howells, The Century, XXIX. 493.

Disoma (di-sō′mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίσωμος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα*, body. Cf. *disomatous.*] A genus of chætopodous annelids, of the family *Nereidæ.*

disomatous (di-sō′ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δισώματος*, double-bodied, < *δι-*, two-, + *σῶμα* (*τ-*), body.] Having two bodies; double-bodied.

disopinion (dis-ō-pin′yon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *opinion.*] Difference of opinion; want of belief. [Rare.]

Assenting and dissenting thoughts, belief and *disopinion*.
Bp. Reynolds, On the Passions, iv.

disorb (dis-ôrb′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *orb.*] To throw out of orbit.

Fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *dis-orb'd*.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

disordenet, *a.* [ME., also *disordeyn*, commonly *desordene*, adj. (equiv. to *disordinate*, q. v.), < OF. *desordene*, pp. of *desordener*, throw into disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] Disorderly; vicious.

The *desordene* covetyse of men.
Chaucer, Boëthius, ii. meter 2.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *n.* [< OF. *desordre*, F. *désordre* = Pr. *desorde* = Sp. *desórden* = Pg. *desordem* = It. *disordine*, disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordo* (*ordin-*), order: see *dis-* and *order*, *n.*] 1. Lack of order or regular arrangement; irregularity; indiscriminate distribution; confusion: as, the troops were thrown into *disorder*; the papers are in *disorder*.

Light shone, and order from *disorder* sprung.
Milton, P. L., iii. 713.

The Achæans are driven in *disorder* to their ships.
N. A. Rev., CXXIX. 461.

2. Tumult; disturbance of the peace of society; breach of public order or law.

It is said that great *disorders* had been committed here by the Greeks at the time of his [St. Polycarp's] festival.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 86.

You have displac'd the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd *disorder*.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 4.

3. Neglect of rule; disregard of conventionality.

From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 152.

4. Morbid irregularity, disturbance, or interruption of the functions of the animal economy or of the mind; physical or mental derangement; properly, a diseased state of either mind or body that does not wholly disable the faculties; but it is often applied more comprehensively.

The following lines upon delirious dreams may appear very extravagant to a reader who never experienced the *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain.
Thompson, Sickness, iii., note.

5. A specific or particular case of disorder; a disease; a derangement, mental or physical: as, gout is a painful *disorder*.—**6.** Mental perturbation; temporary excitement or discomposure; agitation.

I will not keep this form upon my head,
When there is such *disorder* in my wit.
Shak., K. John, iii. 4.

She looked with wistful *disorder* for some time in my face.
Sterne, Sentimental Journey, p. 112.

=Syn. 1. Disarrangement, disorganization, disarray, jumble.—**2.** Commotion, turbulence, riotousness.—**4** and **6.** Illness, ailment, complaint, malady.

disorder (dis-ôr′dėr), *v. t.* [< OF. *desordrer*, var. of *desordener*, *desordoner*, *desordonner* = Sp. Pg. *desordenar* = It. *disordinare*, < ML. *disordinare* (found also as *disordonare*, countermand), throw into disorder, < L. *dis-* priv. + *ordinare*, order, regulate: see *dis-* and *order*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate.*] 1. To destroy or derange the order of; derange; disturb the regular disposition or arrangement of; throw into confusion; disarrange; confuse.

Thou [angry] at to shake Heav'ns solid Orbs so bright;
Th' Order of Nature to *dis-order* quight?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

The incursions of the Goths and other barbarous nations *disordered* the affairs of the Roman Empire. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To derange the physical or mental health of; bring into a morbid condition of body or mind; indispose.

The monks are so strongly possessed with the notion of the bad air that they told me several persons had been much *disordered*, and some had even died, by going to the Dead Sea. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 88.

3. To produce mental disturbance in; unsettle the mind of; perturb; agitate.

He said, he looked, he did—nothing at all
Beyond his wont, yet it *disordered* me.
Shelley, The Cenci, ii. 1.

4. To derange the natural or regular functions of; throw out of order or balance; unsettle the normal condition of: as, to *disorder* one's liver; his mind is *disordered*.

A man whose judgment was so much *disordered* by party spirit. *Macaulay.*

It is a great Folly to *disorder* our selves at the Pleasure of our Enemies, or at such Accidents which we can neither prevent nor remove. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

5†. To depose from holy orders.

Let him be stripped and *disordered*. I would fain see the knave in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

disordered (dis-ôr′dėrd), *p. a.* [< *disorder* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Thrown into disorder; disarranged; irregular in state or action; confused.

Men so *disorder'd*, so deboish'd and bold,
That this our court, infected with their manners,
Shows like a riotous Inn. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4.

2. Deranged.

The story he had told of that *disordered* maid affected me not a little. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 109.

disorderedness (dis-ôr′dėrd-nes), *n.* A state of disorder or irregularity; confusion. *Knolles.*

disorderliness (dis-ôr′dėr-li-nes), *n.* The state of being disorderly.

A child who finds that *disorderliness* entails the subsequent trouble of putting things in order . . . not only experiences a keenly-felt consequence, but gains a knowledge of causation. *H. Spencer*, Education.

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *a.* [< *disorder* + *-ly*[1].] 1. Being without proper order or disposition; confused; unmethodical; irregular: as, the books and papers are in a *disorderly* state.

His forces seemed no army, but a crowd,
Heartless, unarm'd, *disorderly*, and loud.
Cowley, Davideis, iv.

2. Not kept in restraint; unrestrained; tumultuous; turbulent.

If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions within ourselves, we should live more easily and quietly with others. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. i.

3. Lawless; violating or disposed to violate law and good order, or the restraints of morality; specifically, so conducted as to be a nuisance; disreputable: as, a *disorderly* house. In criminal law *disorderly* is a technical term, which by statute covers a variety of offenses against the public peace, order, morals, or safety.

4. Inclined to break loose from restraint; unruly: as, *disorderly* cattle.—**5.** Not acting in an orderly or regular way, as the functions of the body.—**Syn. 1.** Confused, jumbled.—**2** and **3.** Riotous, vicious. See *irregular.*

disorderly (dis-ôr′dėr-li), *adv.* [< *disorderly*, *a.*] 1. Without order, rule, or method; irregularly; confusedly; in a disordered manner.

Savages fighting *disorderly* with stones. *Raleigh.*

2. In a manner violating law and good order; in a manner contrary to rules or established institutions.

Withdraw yourselves from every brother that walketh *disorderly*. 2 Thes. iii. 6.

disordinance†, *n.* [ME. *disordinance*, < OF. *desordenance*, *desordonnance* (= Pg. *desordenança* = It. *disordinanza*), < *desordener*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, and cf. *disordinate* and *ordinance.*] Disarrangement; disturbance.

For right as reson is rebel to God, right so is sensualitee rebel to reson, and the body also, and certes this *disordinance*, and this rebellion, our Lord Jesu Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

disordinate (dis-ôr′di-nāt), *a.* [< ME. *disordinat* = Sp. Pg. *desordenado* = It. *disordinato*, thrown into disorder, < ML. *disordinatus*, pp. of *disordinare*: see *disorder*, *v.*] 1. Out of right order; unregulated; disorderly. [Rare.]

Our popular style . . . has been artificial, by artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet at the very same time careless and *disordinate*.
De Quincey, Style, i.

2†. Extreme; inordinate.

With a *disordinate* desire he began to affect her.
Greene, Never too Late (ed. Dyce), Int., p. xxi.

Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days. *Milton*, S. A., l. 701.

disordinately (dis-ôr′di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a disordinate manner. (*a*) Irregularly.

The temporall landes devoutely geuen, and *disordinately* spent. *Hall*, Hen. V., an. 2.

(*b*) Inordinately.

The sorrow don so *disordinatly*
Off that wurde which he pronounced openly!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3500.

disordination†, (dis-ôr-di-nā′shon), *n.* [= Sp. *desordenacion* = It. *disordinazione*, < ML. as if **disordinatio*(*n-*), < *disordinare*, disorder: see *disorder*, *v.*, *disordinate.*] Disarrangement.

disorganization (dis-ôr″ga-ni-zā′shon), *n.* [= F. *désorganisation* = Sp. *desorganizacion* = Pg. *desorganização*; as *disorganize* + *-ation.*] 1. Destruction of organization; disunion or disruption of constituent parts; a breaking up of order or system: as, the *disorganization* of a government or of an army.—**2.** The absence of organization or orderly arrangement; disarrangement; disorder; confusion.

The magazine of a pawnbroker in such total *disorganization*. *Scott.*

disorganize (dis-ôr′ga-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorganized*, ppr. *disorganizing.* [= F. *désorganiser* = Sp. Pg. *desorganizar* = It. *disorganizzare*; as *dis-* priv. + *organize.*] To destroy the organization, systematic arrangement, or orderly connection of the parts of; throw into confusion or disorder.

Every account of the settlement of Plymouth mentions the conduct of Lyford, who attempted to *disorganize* the church. *Eliot's Biog. Dict.*

disorganizer (dis-ôr′ga-nī-zėr), *n.* One who disorganizes; one who destroys regular order or system; one who introduces disorder and confusion.

disorient (dis-ō′ri-ent), *v. t.* [= F. *désorienter* = Sp. Pg. *desorientar*; as *dis-* priv. + *orient.*] 1. To turn from the east; throw out of direction with respect to the east. Hence—**2.** To confuse as to direction in general; cause to lose one's bearings.—**3.** Figuratively, to cause to lose the knowledge of the direction in which the truth lies; cause to lose one's reckoning with respect to the truth: the east being taken metaphorically for the truth.

I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disorientated* when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, v.

disorientate (dis-ō-ri-en′tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disorientated*, ppr. *disorientating.* [< *disorient*, *v.*, + *orientate*,] To disorient.

discourt, *n.* [ME., < OF. *discour*, *discor*, *descor*, a speaker, talker, story-teller, a pleader, advocate, arbiter, judge, F. *discur*, a talker, < *dire*, < L. *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction.*] A story-teller; a jester.

Nomeliche atte mete suche men seghuwe,
For thei ben the deueles *discours* I do the to vndurstonde.
Piers Plowman (A), vii. 50.

disown[1] (dis-ōn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[1], *v.*] To refuse to acknowledge as belonging or per-

taining to one's self; deny the ownership of or responsibility for; not to own or acknowledge; repudiate.

They *disown* their principles out of fear.
Swift, Sentiments of a Ch. of Eng. Man, i.

Through a false shame, we *disown* religion with our lips, and next our words affect our thoughts.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 306.

disown[2] (dis-ōn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *own*[2]. A different word from *disown*[1] (as *own*[2] from *own*[1]), but now hardly distinguished in use.] 1. To deny; not to allow; refuse to admit.

Then they, who brothers' better claim *disown*,
Expel their parents, and usurp the throne.
Dryden, Æneid.

Nor does the village Church-clock's iron tone
The time's and season's influence *disown*.
Wordsworth, Evening Voluntaries, i.

2. Specifically, in the Society of Friends, to remove from membership; dismiss.

The monthly meeting to which he belongs may *disown* him if the case require it.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 94.

=Syn. To disavow, disclaim, disallow, renounce.

disownment§ (dis-ōn'ment), *n.* [< *disown*[2] + *-ment*.] The act of disowning; repudiation; specifically, expulsion from membership in the Society of Friends. *J. J. Gurney.*

The monthly meeting . . . is at liberty . . . to proceed even to the *disownment* of the offender.
Discipline of New England Yearly Meeting (1872), p. 91.

disoxidate (dis-ok'si-dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxidated*, ppr. *disoxidating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxidate*.] Same as *deoxidate*.

disoxidation (dis-ok-si-dā'shọn), *n.* [< *disoxidate:* see *-ation*.] Same as *deoxidation*.

disoxygenate (dis-ok'si-je-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disoxygenated*, ppr. *disoxygenating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *oxygenate*.] To deoxidate.

disoxygenation (dis-ok'si-je-nā'shọn), *n.* [< *disoxygenate:* see *-ation*.] Deoxidation.

dispace† (dis-pās'), *v.* [One of Spenser's manufactured words, appar. < *dis-*, in different directions, + *pace*, walk; or else meant for *dispace*, < L. *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spatiari*, walk, walk about: see *space* and *expatiate*.] **I.** *intrans.* To range or wander about.

When he spide the joyous Butterflie,
In this faire plot *dispacing* too and fro.
Spenser, Muiopotmos, l. 250.

II. *trans.* To cause to wander or walk about.

Thus wise long time he did himselfe *dispace*
There round about. *Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, l. 265.

dispack† (dis-pak'), *v. t.* [< OF. *despacquer*, < *des-* priv. + *pacquer*, pack: see *pack*.] To unpack.

When God the mingled Lump *dispackt*,
From Fiery Element did Light extract.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

dispaint† (dis-pānt'), *v. t.* [Improp. for *depaint*. Cf. OF. *despeindre*, paint out, efface.] To paint.

His chamber was *dispainted* all within
With sondry colours. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 50.

dispair† (dis-pār'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pair*. Cf. L. *disparare*, part of similar formation: see *disparate*.] To dissociate, as the members of a pair. [Rare.]

Forgive me, lady,
I have . . . *dispair'd* two doves.
Beau. and *Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

dispand† (dis-pand'), *v. t.* [= OF. *despandre*, < L. *dispandere*, spread out, expand, < *dis-*, apart, + *pandere*, spread. Cf. *expand*.] To spread out; display. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispansion† (dis-pan'shọn), *n.* [< L. as if **dispansio(n-)*, < *dispandere*, pp. *dispansus*, spread out: see *dispand*.] The act of spreading out or displaying. *Bailey*, 1731.

disparadise (dis-par'a-dīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparadised*, ppr. *disparadising*. [< *dis-* priv. + *paradise*.] To remove from paradise. *Cockeram.* [Rare.]

disparage†, *n.* [< ME. *disparage*, < OF. *desparage*, an unequal marriage, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *parage*, *peerage*. Cf. *disparage*, *v.*] Disparagement; disgrace resulting from an unequal match.

Him wolde thinke it were a *disparage*
To his estaat, so low for talyghte,
And voyden hir as sone as ever he myghte.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 852.

To match so high, her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

disparage (dis-par'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disparaged*, ppr. *disparaging*. [< ME. *disparagen*, *desperagen*, < OF. *desparager*, *desparagier*, marry to one of inferior condition or rank, offer unworthy conditions, *disparage*, < *des-* priv. + *parage*, equal rank, rank: see *disparage*, *n.*] 1†. To marry to one of inferior condition or rank; degrade by an unequal match or marriage; match unequally.

Alias! that any of my nacioun
Shoide evere so foule *disparaged* be.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 212.

And that your high degree
Is much *disparay'd* to be match'd with me.
Dryden, Wife of Bath, l. 381.

2. To injure or dishonor by a comparison, especially by treating as equal or inferior to what is of less dignity, importance, or value.

I advert to these considerations, not to *disparage* our country. *Story*, Speech, Cambridge, Aug. 31, 1826.

Hence—3. To undervalue; criticize or censure unjustly; speak slightingly of; vilify.

Thou durst not thus *disparage* glorious arms,
Milton, S. A., l. 1130.

We are to consider into what an evil condition sin puts us, for which we are . . . disgraced and *disparaged* here marked with disgraceful punishments, despised by good men. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 729.

We shall not again *disparage* America, now that we see what men it will bear. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 322.

4. To bring reproach on; lower the estimation or credit of; discredit; dishonor.

His religion sat . . . gracefully upon him, without any of those forbidding appearances which sometimes *disparage* the actions of men sincerely pious. *Bp. Atterbury.*

If I utter fallacies, I may have the sympathy of men who know how easy it is, in matters where head and heart are alike engaged, to *disparage* truth by exaggeration.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 73.

=Syn. 3. *Depreciate*, *Detract from*, etc. See *decry*.

disparageable (dis-par'āj-a-bl), *a.* [< *disparage* + *-able*.] Tending to disparage; unequal; unsuitable.

They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the blood royal and regal majesty. *Camden*, Elizabeth, an. 1562.

disparagement (dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desparagement*, *disparagement* (F. *déparagement*), < *desparager*, marry to one of inferior condition: see *disparage*, *v.*] 1†. The matching of a man or a woman to one of inferior rank or condition, and against the rules of decency.

And thought that match a fowle *disparagement*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 12.

Grace. Now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman that you see; or else I must pay value o' my land.
Quar. 'Slid, is there no device of *disparagement*, or so? Talk with some crafty fellow, some picklock of the law.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

2. Injury by union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Hence—3. The act of undervaluing or lowering the estimation or character of a person or thing; the act of depreciating; detraction.

The attending to his discourses may not be spent in vain talk concerning him or his *disparagements*, but may be used as a duty and a part of religion.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 757.

He chill'd the popular praises of the King,
With silent smiles of slow *disparagement*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

4. Diminution of value or excellence; reproach; disgrace; indignity; dishonor: as, poverty is no *disparagement* to greatness.

To have commandment over galley-slaves is a *disparagement* rather than an honour.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, i. 97.

What disgraces
And low *disparagements* I had put upon him.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

It can be no *disparagement* to the most skilful Pilot to have his Vessel tossed upon a tempestuous Sea; but to escape with little damage when he sees others sink down and perish shews the great difference which wisdom gives in the success, where the dangers are equal & common.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. x.

=Syn. 3. Derogation, depreciation, debasement, degradation.

disparager (dis-par'āj-ėr), *n.* One who disparages or dishonors; one who belittles, vilifies, or disgraces.

disparagingly (dis-par'āj-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner to disparage or dishonor.

Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading? *Peters*, On Job, p. 428.

disparate (dis'pa-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *disparate* = It. *disparato*, *sparato*, < L. *disparatus*, pp. of *disparare*, separate, < *dis-* priv. + *parare*, make equal, < *par*, equal. Cf. *compare*[2], and see *disparity*, *despair*.] **I.** *a.* Essentially different; of different species, unlike but not opposed in pairs; also, less properly, utterly unlike; incapable of being compared; having no common genus. Sir William Hamilton and his school define disparate predicates as those which belong to a common subject or similar subjects.

If the office of an evangelist be higher [than that of a bishop], then as long as they are not *disparate*, much less destructive of each other, they may have leave to consist in subordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 109.

His [the geometrician's] subject matter is perfectly homogeneous, instead of being made up of perfectly *disparate* orders of existence. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 31.

We can severally form concepts of a word-termination, of a word-root, and of the process of budding; but the three concepts are wholly *disparate*, and refuse to unite into a thinkable proposition. *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 66.

II. *n.* One of two or more things or characters of different species; something that is opposite but not contrary.

Disparates are those of which one is opposed to many after the same manner. So man and horse, and white and blue, are *disparates*; because man is not only opposed to horse, but also to dog, lion, and other species of beasts; and white not only to blue, but also to red, green, and the other mediate colours, in the same manner—that is, in the same genus of opposition. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

disparately (dis'pa-rāt-li), *adv.* In a disparate manner; unequally.

After the retina is destroyed . . . the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move *disparately*.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 251.

disparateness (dis'pa-rāt-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disparate.

There is a *disparateness* between hearing clicks and counting, as there is between hearing the bell and seeing the index. *Mind*, XI. 80.

In 1838, Wheatstone, in his truly classical memoir on binocular vision and the stereoscope, showed that the *disparateness* of the points on which the two images of an object fall does not . . . affect its seen singleness.
W. James, Mind, XII. 337.

disparcle†, *v.* See *disparkle*.

disparition† (dis-pa-rish'ọn), *n.* [< F. *disparition*, < ML. as if **disparitio(n-)*, < *disparere*, disappear: see *disappear*.] Disappearance.

Perhaps, though they knew that to be the prophet's last day, yet they might think his *disparition* should be sudden, and insensible; besides, they found how much hee affected secrecie in this intended departure.
Bp. Hall, Rapture of Elijah.

disparity (dis-par'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *disparities* (-tiz). [< F. *disparité* = Sp. *disparidad* = Pg. *disparidade* = It. *disparità*, < ML. *disparita(t-)s*, inequality, < L. *dispar*, unequal, < *dis-* priv. + *par*, equal. Cf. *parity*.] 1. The state or character of being disparate. (*a*) Inequality in degree, age, rank, condition, or excellence: as, *disparity* in or of years, age, circumstances, or condition.

You not consider, sir,
The great *disparity* is in their bloods,
Estates, and fortunes.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

There must needs be a great *disparity* between the first Christians and those of these latter ages.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xiv.

Though in families the number of males and females differs widely, yet in great collections of human beings the *disparity* almost disappears.
Macaulay, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

(*b*) Dissimilitude; extreme unlikeness; specifically, a degree of unlikeness so great that it renders comparison impossible.

Just such *disparity*
As is 'twixt air and angels' purity,
'Twixt woman's love and man's will ever be.
Donne, Air and Angels.

2†. One of two or more unlike things; a disparate.

There may be no such vast chasm or gulf between *disparities* as common measures determine.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 27.

=Syn. *Dissimilarity*, etc. (see *difference*), disproportion.

dispark (dis-pārk'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *park*.] 1. To divest of the character of a park; throw open to common use, as land forming a park.

You have fed upon my seignories,
Dispark'd my parks, and fell'd my forest woods.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 1.

The gentiles were made to be God's people when the Jews' enclosure was *disparked*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 774.

A great portion of the Frith . . . had formerly been a Chase. . . . Since the Reformation, however, it has been *disparked*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 182.

2. To set at large; release from inclosure or confinement.

Hereupon he *disparks* his seraglio, and flies thence to Potan with Asaph-Chawn's lovely daughter only in his company. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa, p. 3.

disparkle† (dis-pär'kl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Also *disparcle*; a modification of the older and imperfectly understood *disparple* (q. v.), with reference to *sparkle* taken in the sense of 'scatter.'] To scatter abroad; disperse; divide.

When the inhabitoures that dwelled in cottages *disparkled* thereabouts saw men comming whome they iudged to be theire enemies, . . . [they] fled to the wilde mountaynes that were full of snowe.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, v.

The sect of Libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *dispartked* over all lands. *R. Clerke*, Sermons (1687), p. 471.

disparple† (dis-pär'pl), *v.* [Sometimes also *disperple*; also by aphæresis *sparple*, *sperple*; < ME. *disparplen*, *desparplen*, also *disparpoilen*, *disparblen*, divide, scatter, intr. disperse, < OF. *despar peillier*, *despar paillier*, *despar peler*, *dis parpeillier*, *desperpouillier*, etc. (= Sp. *desparpajar* = It. *sparpagliare*; also with different but equiv. prefix *es-*, OF. *esparpeiller*, F. *éparpiller* = Pr. *esparpalhar*), scatter, disperse, appar. orig. flutter about, as a butterfly, < *des-*, in different directions, + **parpeille* (F. *papillon*) = Pr. *parpalho* = It. dial. *parpaja*, *parpaj*, It. *parpaglione*, a butterfly, a popular variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*), a butterfly, < see *papilio* and *pavilion*. So mod. Pr. *esfarfalnd*, scatter, < *farfalla*, a butterfly, another variation of L. *papilio*(*n-*).] **I.** *trans.* To scatter; disperse.

The wolf ravyschith and *disparplith*, or scatterith the scheep. *Wyclif*, John x. 12.

I bath'd, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly, on my head, and necke.
Chapman, Odyssey, x.

II. *intrans.* To be scattered; be dispersed.

As a flock of scheep without a schepperde, the which departeth and *desparpleth*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 3.

Her wav'ring hair *disparpling* flew apart
In seemly shed. *Hudson*, Judith, iv. 330.

dispart (dis-pärt'), *v.* [< OF. *despartir*, F. *départir* = Sp. Pg. *despartir* = It. *dispartire*, *spartire*, < L. *dispartire*, *disperire*, distribute, divide, < *dis-*, apart, + *partire*, part, divide: see *part*. Cf. *depart*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide into parts; separate; sever.

When all three kinds of love togother meet,
And doe *dispart* the hart with powre extreme.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ix. 1.

Disparted Britain mourn'd their [Heroes'] doubtful sway.
Prior, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 6.

Once more
Were they united, to be yet again
Disparted — pitiable lot!
Wordsworth, Vaudracour and Julia.

Whilst thus the world will be whole, and refuses to be *disparted*, we seek to act partially, to sunder, to appropriate. *Emerson*, Compensation.

2. In *gun.*: (*a*) To set a mark on the muzzle-ring of, as a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line from the top of the base-ring to the mark on or near the muzzle may be parallel to the axis of the bore or hollow cylinder. (*b*) To make allowance for the dispart in, when taking aim.

Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece. *Lucar.*

II. *intrans.* To separate; open; break up.

The silver clouds *disparted*. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, i.

The wild rains of the day are abated: the great single cloud *disparts* and rolls away from heaven.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, xxix.

dispart (dis-pärt'), *n.* [< *dispart*, *v.*] In *gun.*: (*a*) The difference between the semi-diameters of the base-ring at the breech of a gun and that of the ring at the swell of the muzzle. (*b*) A dispart-sight.

dispart-sight (dis-pärt'sīt), *n.* In *gun.*, a piece of metal cast on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

dispassion† (dis-pash'ọn), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passion*.] Freedom from passion; an undisturbed state of the mind; apathy.

Called by the Stoics apathy, or *dispassion*.
Sir W. Temple, Gardening.

dispassionate (dis-pash'ọn-āt), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *passionate*. Cf. Sp. *desapasionado* = Pg. *desapassionado* = It. *disappassionato*.] 1. Free from passion; calm; composed; impartial; unmoved by strong emotion; cool: applied to persons: as, *dispassionate* men or judges.

The hazard of great interests cannot fail to agitate strong passions; we are not disinterested; it is impossible we should be *dispassionate*. *Ames*, Works, II. 38.

Quiet, *dispassionate*, and cold. *Tennyson*, A Character.

2. Not dictated by passion; not proceeding from temper or bias; impartial: applied to actions or sentiments: as, *dispassionate* proceedings; *dispassionate* views.

Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind to form her judgments aright.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, I. xxi.

Cranmer had a greater capacity than either Henry or Cromwell: he had much of the *dispassionate* quality of the statesman. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iii.

=Syn. Cool, serene, temperate, moderate, collected, unruffled, sober.

dispassionately (dis-pash'ọn-āt-li), *adv.* Without passion; calmly; coolly.

They dispute without strife, and examine as *dispassionately* the events and the characters of the present age as they reason about those which are found in history.
Bolingbroke, Remarks on Hist. Eng.

dispassioned (dis-pash'ọnd), *a.* [< *dispassion* + *-ed*2. Cf. *dispassionate*.] Free from passion.

Yet ease and joy, *dispassion'd* reason owns,
As often visit cottages as thrones.
Cawthorn, Equality of Human Conditions.

dispatch, **dispatcher**, etc. See *despatch*, etc.

dispathy (dis'pa-thi), *n.*; pl. *dispathies* (-thiz). [= F. *dispathie*, an antipathy or natural disagreement (Cotgrave), < Gr. *δυσπάθεια*, insensibility, firmness in resisting deep affliction, < *δύσπαθής*, hardly feeling, impassive, insensible, < *δυσ-*, hard, + *πάθος*, feeling. The word would thus be spelled properly **dyspathy*, but it is prob. regarded by its users as < *dis-* priv. + *-pathy*, as in *apathy*, *sympathy*, etc.] Want of sympathy; antipathy; opposite taste or liking; uncongeniality. [Rare.]

It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies*.
Palgrave, Hist. Norm. and Eng. (1867), II. 110.

dispauper (dis-pâ'pėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pauper*.] To decide or declare to be no longer a pauper, and thus to be disqualified from suing as a pauper, or in forma pauperis; deprive (one who has been permitted to sue in forma pauperis) of the right or privilege of continuing to sue as a pauper. See the extract.

If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be *dispauperred*.
Phillimore, Reports, I. 185.

dispauperize (dis-pâ'pėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispauperized*, ppr. *dispauperizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *pauperize*.] To release or free from the state of pauperism; free from paupers.

As well as by that of many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration.
J. S. Mill.

dispeace (dis-pēs'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *peace*.] Want of peace or quiet; dissension. *Russell.*

dispeed† (dis-pēd'), *v. t.* [For **dispeced*, < *dis-* + *speed*; perhaps suggested by *dispatch*.] To despatch; dismiss.

To that end he *dispeeded* an embassadour to Poland.
Knolles, Hist. Turks.

Thus having said,
Deliberately, in self-possession still,
Himself from that most painful interview
Dispeeding, he withdrew. *Southey.*

dispel (dis-pel'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispelled*, ppr. *dispelling*. [< L. *dispellere*, drive away, disperse, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *pellere*, drive: see *pulse*. Cf. *depel*.] To drive off or away; scatter or disperse effectually; dissipate: as, to *dispel* vapors, darkness, or gloom; to *dispel* fears, cares, sorrows, doubts, etc.; to *dispel* a tumor, or humors.

I lov'd, and love *dispell'd* the fear
That I should die an early death.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

The dreams of idealism may, I think, be thus effectually *dispelled* by a thorough analysis of what is given us in perception. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 122.

=Syn. *Disperse*, *Scatter*, etc. (see *dissipate*), banish, remove.

dispeller (dis-pel'ėr), *n.* One who or that which dispels: as, the sun is the *dispeller* of darkness.

dispend† (dis-pend'), *v. t.* [< ME. *dispenden*, *despenden*, < OF. *despendre* = Sp. Pg. *despender* = It. *dispendere*, *spendere*, < ML. *dispendere*, by aphæresis *spendere* (> AS. *ā-spendan*, E. *spend* = D. *spenderen* = G. *spendiren* = Dan. *spendere* = Sw. *spendera*), expend, L. *dispendere*, weigh out, dispense, < *dis-*, apart, + *pendere*, weigh: see *pendent*. Cf. *spend*, *expend*.] To pay out; expend.

Oure godys, oure golde vngaynly *dispendit*,
And oure persones be put vnto pale dethe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9833.

This nest of gallants . . . can *dispend* their two thousand a-year out of other men's coffers.
Middleton, The Black Book.

Had women navigable rivers in their eyes,
They would *dispend* them all.
Webster, White Devil, v. 1.

dispender† (dis-pen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *dispendour*, *despendour*, < OF. *despendeor*, *despendeour*, *despendeur*, < *despendre*, dispend: see *dispend* and *-er*1.] One who dispends.

The gretter riches that a man hath, the moo *despendours* he hath. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

dispensability (dis-pen-sa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *dispensable*: see *-bility*.] The quality of being dispensable in any sense; capability of being dispensed or dispensed with, or of receiving, or being abrogated or remitted by, dispensation. See *dispensation*, 5.

In convocation the two questions on which the divorce turned were debated in the manner of University disputations; the theologians disputed as to the *dispensability* of a marriage with a brother's widow, the canonists on the facts of Arthur's marriage with Katherine.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 284.

dispensable (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* [= F. *dispensable* = Sp. *dispensable* = Pg. *dispensavel* = It. *dispensabile*, that may be dispensed (cf. OF. *despensable*, prodigal, abundant, < ML. *dispensabilis*, pertaining to expenses); as *dispense* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

Laws of the land . . . *dispensable* by the ordinary courts.
State Trials, Col. Andrewe, an. 1680.

2. Capable of being spared or dispensed with.

There are some things, which indeed are pious and religious, but *dispensable*, voluntary, and commutable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 274.

Dispensable, at least, if not superfluous.
Coleridge, Lit. Remains, IV. 259.

Not a tone of colour, not a note of form, is misplaced or *dispensable*. *Quarterly Review*, Essays, p. 118.

3. Capable of receiving or being the subject of dispensation; hence, excusable; pardonable.

If straining a point were at all *dispensable*, it would certainly be so rather to the advance of unity than increase of contradiction. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vi.

dispensableness (dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed or dispensed with. *Hammond.*

dispensary (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.*; pl. *dispensaries* (-riz). [= F. *dispensaire*, a dispensary (cf. OF. *despenseaire*, expense), < ML. *dispensarius*, adj. (as a noun, a steward, spencer: see *dispenser*), < *dispensa*, provisions, a buttery, larder, spence: see *spence*, and *dispend*, *dispense*.] 1. A room or shop in which medicines are dispensed or served out: as, a hospital *dispensary*.

The *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. *Garth*, Dispensary, Pref.

2. A public institution, primarily intended for the poor, where medical advice is given and medicines are furnished free, or sometimes for a small charge to those who can afford it.

dispensation (dis-pen-sā'shọn), *n.* [= D. *dispensatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *dispensation*, < OF. *despensation*, F. *dispensation* = Sp. *dispensacion* = Pg. *dispensação* = It. *dispensazione*, < L. *dispensatio*(*n-*), management, charge, direction, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, manage, regulate, distribute, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] 1. The act of dispensing or dealing out; distribution: as, the *dispensation* of royal favors; the *dispensation* of good and evil by Divine Providence.

A *dispensation* of water . . . indifferently to all parts of the earth. *Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

2. A particular distribution of blessing or affliction dispensed by God to a person, family, community, or nation, in the course of his dealings with his creatures; that which is dispensed or dealt out by God: as, a sad *dispensation*; a merciful *dispensation*.

Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his *dispensations* to each private man. *Rogers.*

The kind and chief design of God, in all his severest *dispensations*, is to melt and soften our hearts to such degrees as he finds necessary in order to the good purposes of his grace. *Sp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xvi.

3. In *theol.*: (*a*) The method or scheme by which God has at different times developed his purposes, and revealed himself to man; or the body of privileges bestowed, and duties and responsibilities enjoined, in connection with that scheme or method of revelation: as, the old or Jewish *dispensation*; the new or Gospel *dispensation*. See *grace*. (*b*) A period marked by a particular development of the divine purpose and revelation: as, the patriarchal *dispensation* (lasting from Adam to Moses); the Mosaic *dispensation* (from Moses to Christ); the Christian *dispensation*.

There is, perhaps, no part of divinity attended with so much intricacy, and wherein orthodox divines so much differ, as the stating the precise agreement and difference between the two *dispensations* of Moses and of Christ.
Edwards, Works, I. 101.

Personal religion is the same at all times; "the just" in every *dispensation* "shall live by faith."
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 247.

4. Management; stewardship; an act or action as manager or steward.

God . . . hath seen so much amiss in my *dispensations* (and even in this affair) as calls me to be humble.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 279.

5. A relaxation of the law in some particular case; specifically, a license granted (as by the pope or a bishop) relieving or exempting a person in certain circumstances from the action, obligations, or penalties of some law or regulation. The ecclesiastical laws of the Roman Catholic Church give to the pope the power of granting dispensations in certain cases, and of deputing this power to bishops and others. In universities a dispensation is a permission to omit some exercise.

The Jews in general drink no Wine without a *Dispensation.* *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 14.

Yet appeals did not cease, and the custom of seeking *dispensations*, faculties, and privileges in matrimonial and clerical causes increased. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 403.

The necessity of *dispensation* arises from the fact that a law which is made for the general good may not be beneficial in this or that special case, and therefore may be rightly relaxed with respect to an individual, while it continues to bind the community. *Rom. Cath. Dict.*

dispensational (dis-pen-sā'shon-al), *a.* [< *dispensation* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dispensation.

The limits of certain *dispensational* periods were revealed in Scripture. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 237.

dispensative (dis-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *dispensatif*, F. *dispensatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispensativo*, < ML. *dispensativus*, < L. *dispensatus*, pp. of *dispensare*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] **1.** Pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations: as, *dispensative* powers.—**2†.** Dispensable; capable of being dispensed with.

All poyntes that be *dispensative*.
Rede Me and Be not Wrothe (ed. Arber), p. 55.

dispensatively (dis-pen'sā-tiv-li), *adv.* By dispensation.

I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 328.

dispensator (dis'pen-sā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dispensateur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensador* = It. *dispensatore*, *spensatore*, < L. *dispensator*, < *dispensare*, pp. *dispensatus*, dispense: see *dispense*, *v.*] A dispenser.

The Holy Spirit is the great *dispensator* of all such graces the family needs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 276.

dispensatorily (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* By dispensation; dispensatively. *Goodwin.*

dispensatory (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dispensatoire* = Pg. It. *dispensatorio*, < LL. *dispensatorius*, relating to dispensing or managing (as a noun, in neut., ML. *dispensatorium*, a distributing pipe for water, NL. a dispensatory), < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to dispensing; having the power to dispense, or grant dispensations.

II. *n.*; pl. *dispensatories* (-riz). A book containing an account of the substances used as medicines, and of their composition, uses, and action; properly, a commentary upon the pharmacopœia.

The description of the whole ointment is to be found in the chymicall *dispensatory* of Crollius.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 997.

I confess, I have not without wonder, and something of indignation, seen, even in the publick *dispensatories*, I know not how many things ordered to be distilled with others in balneo. *Boyle*, Works, II. 120.

dispensatress† (dis-pen'sā-tres), *n.* [< *dispensator* + *-ess*; = F. It. *dispensatrice*.] A female dispenser.

dispense (dis-pens'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispensed*, ppr. *dispensing*. [Formerly also *dispence*; < ME. *dispensen* = D. *dispenseren* = G. *dispensiren* = Dan. *dispensere* = Sw. *dispensera*, < OF. *despenser*, *despencer*, F. *dispenser* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dispensar* = It. *dispensare*, *spensare*, < L. *dispensare*, weigh out, pay out, distribute, regulate, manage, control, dispense, freq. of *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, weigh out, ML. expend: see *dispend*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deal or divide out; give forth diffusively, or in some general way; practise distribution of: as, the sun *dispenses* heat and light; to *dispense* charity, medicines, etc.

Abundaunt wyne the north wynde wol *dispence*
To vynes sette agayne his influence.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Wine can *dispense* to all both Light and Heat.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 2.

With balmy sweetness soothe the weary sense,
And to the sickening soul thy cheering aid *dispense*.
Crabbe, Birth of Flattery.

He is delighted to *dispense* a share of it to all the company. *Scott.*

2. To administer; apply, as laws to particular cases; put in force.

When Rotten States are soundly mended from head to foot, proportions duly admeasured, Justice justly *dispenced*; then shall Rulers and Subjects have peace with God. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 35.

We find him . . . scattering among his periods ambiguous words, whose interpretation he will afterwards *dispence* according to his pleasure.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

While you *dispense* the laws and guide the state.
Dryden.

3. To relieve; excuse; set free from an obligation; exempt; grant dispensation to.

P. jun. A priest!
Cyn. O no, he is *dispensed* withal.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1.

Longinus *dispense* himself from all investigations of this nature, by telling his friend Terentianus that he already knows everything that can be said upon the question. *Macaulay*, Athenian Orators.

4†. To atone for; secure pardon or forgiveness for.

His sinne was *dispensed*
With golde. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., III.

=**Syn. 1.** *Dispense*, *Distribute*, *Allot*, *Apportion*, *Assign*. *Dispense* is to be distinguished from the others in that it expresses an indiscriminate or general giving, while they express a particular and personal giving: as, to *distribute* gifts; to *assign* the parts in a play, etc.

The great luminary . . .
Dispenses light from far. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 579.

It is but reasonable to suppose that God should call men to an account in that capacity; and to *distribute* rewards and punishments according to the nature of their actions. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

How distant soever the time of our death may be, since it is certain that we must die, it is necessary to *allot* some portion of our life to consider the end of it.
Addison, Guardian, No. 18.

Money was raised by a forced loan, which was *apportioned* among the people according to the rate at which they had been assessed. *Macaulay*, Nugent's Hampden.

How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath *assign'd* us. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 231.

II. *intrans.* **1†.** To make amends; compensate.

One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. iii. 30.

2†. To bargain for a dispensation; compound.

Canst thou *dispense* with Heaven for such an oath?
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Hence—**To dispense with.** (*a*) To permit the neglect, disregard, or omission of, as a law, a ceremony, or an oath: as, the general *dispensed with* all formalities.

He [the pope] hath *dispensed with* the oath and duty of subjects against the fifth commandment. *Bp. Andrewes.*

Don't you shudder at such perjury? and this in a republic, and where there is no religion that *dispenses with* oaths! *Walpole*, Letters, II. 6.

Sympathizing too little with the popular worship, they worship by themselves and *dispense with* outward forms.
J. St. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 119.

(*b*) To give up the possession or use of; do without: as, to *dispense with* all but the bare necessaries of life; I can *dispense with* your services.

He will *dispense with* his right to clear information.
Jeremy Collier.

Switzerland has altogether *dispensed with* the personal chief whom both Britain and America have kept in different shapes. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 382.

(*c*†) To give up the observance or practice of; do away with; disregard.

I have *dispens'd with* my attendance on
The duke, to bid you welcome.
Shirley, Grateful Servant, i. 2.

I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once.
Richardson.

(*d*†) To put up with; allow; condone.

I pray be pleased to *dispense with* this slowness of mine, in answering yours of the first of this present.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 15.

About this Time Cardinal Wolsey obtained of Pope Leo Authority to *dispense with* all offences against the Canonical Laws. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 295.

Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery. *Milton.*

(*e*†) To excuse; exempt; set free, as from an obligation.

She [Lady Cutte] would on no occasion *dispense with* herself from paying this duty [private prayer]: no business, no common accident of life, could divert her from it.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. vi.

I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Caprea. *Addison*, Travels in Italy.

(*f*) To do or perform: as, to *dispense with* miracles.
Waller. (*g*) To dispose of; consume.

We had celebrated yesterday with more glasses than we could have *dispensed with*, had we not been beholden to Brooke and Hellier. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 362.

[The last two are erroneous and unwarrantable uses, though still occasionally met with in careless writing.]

dispense† (dis-pens'), *n.* [Also *dispence*; < ME. *dispense*, *despense*, also *dispence*, *despence*, < OF. *despense* (also *despens*), F. *dispense* (> Sw. *dispens*) = Pr. *despensa* (also *despens*) = OSp. *despesa* = Pg. *despeza*, *despeza* = It. *dispensa*, < ML. *dispensa*, expense, provision, also a buttery, larder, spence (see *spence*, which is an abbr. of *dispense*), < L. *dispendere*, pp. *dispensus*, dispend, expend: see *dispend*.] **1.** Dispensation.

For wraththe hath no Conscience,
He maketh ech man otheris foo;
Ther-with he getith his *dispense*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Then reliques, beads,
Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Milton*, P. L., iii. 492.

2. Expense; expenditure; profusion.

Maria, which had a preeminence
Above alle women, in bedlem whan she lay,
At cristis byrth, no cloth of gret *dispence*,
She weryd a keiurche.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 47.

It was a vaut ybuilt for great *dispence*,
With many raunges reard along the wall.
Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 29.

3. A larder; a spence. *Maundeville.*

dispenser (dis-pen'sėr), *n.* [< ME. *despenser*, *despencer*, < OF. *despenser*, *despencier*, < ML. *dispensarius*, manager, steward, < *dispensa*, provision, buttery, larder; cf. equiv. OF. *dispenseor*, *dispensour*, a steward, < L. *dispensator*, one who dispenses: see *dispensator* and *dispense*, *n.* Hence by apheresis *spenser*, *spencer*. In mod. use *dispenser* is regarded as *dispense*, *v.*, + *-er*².] **1†.** A manager; a steward. One who dispenses or distributes; one who administers: as, a *dispenser* of medicines; a *dispenser* of gifts or of favors; a *dispenser* of justice.

The good and merciful God grant, through the great steward and *dispenser* of his mercies, Christ the Righteous. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

The drowsy hours, *dispensers* of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

dispensing (dis-pen'sing), *p. a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to dispensation or the granting of dispensations; that may be exercised in relaxing the law, or in releasing from some legal obligation or penalty: as, the *dispensing* power of the pope.—**2.** That dispenses, deals out, or distributes: as, a *dispensing* chemist or druggist.

dispeople (dis-pē'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispeopled*, ppr. *dispeopling*. [< OF. *despeupler*, F. *dépeupler* (= Sp. *despoblar* = Pg. *despovoar*), var., with prefix *des-*, of *depeupler*, *depopler*, *depopuler*, < L. *depopulari*, ravage, depopulate: see *depeople* and *depopulate*.] To depopulate; empty of inhabitants.

Lest his heart exalt him in the harm
Already done, to have *dispeopled* heaven.
Milton, P. L., vii. 151.

France was almost *dispeopled*.
Evelyn, Diary, Nov. 3, 1685.

dispeopler (dis-pē'plėr), *n.* [< *dispeople* + *-er*¹. Cf. Sp. *despoblador* = Pg. *despovoador*.] One who depopulates; a depopulator; that which deprives of inhabitants.

Thus then with force combin'd, the Lybian swains
Have quash'd the stern *dispeopler* of the plains.
W. L. Lewis, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, ix.

disperancet, *n.* Same as *desperance*.

disperger (dis-pėr'j), *v. t.* [= Pr. *disperger* = It. *dispergere*, *spergere*, < L. *dispergere*, scatter about, disperse: see *dispersa*.] To sprinkle.

dispermatous (di-spėr'ma-tus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*(*τ-*), seed, + *-ous*.] Same as *dispermous*. *Thomas.*

dispermous (di-spėr'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σπέρμα*, seed, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, containing only two seeds: applied to fruits and their cells.

disperplet (dis-pėr'pl), *v.* Same as *disparple*.

dispersal (dis-pėr'sal), *n.* [< *disperse* + *-al*.] Dispersion.

In several places Republican meetings were frightened into *dispersal* by an aggressive display of force.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 279.

disperse (dis-pėrs'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispersed*, ppr. *dispersing*. [< F. *disperser* = Sp. Pg. *dispersar*, < L. *dispersus*, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter abroad, disperse, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, + *spargere*, pp. *sparsus*, scatter: see *sparse*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To scatter; separate and send off or drive in different directions; cause to separate in different directions: as, to *disperse* a crowd.

Two lions in the still dark night
A herd of beeves *disperse*. *Chapman.*

And now all things on both sides prepar'd, the Spanish Navy set forth out of the Groyne in May, but were *dispers'd* and driven back by Weather.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 375.

Her feet *disperse* the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.
Wordsworth, Lucy Gray.

2†. To distribute; dispense.

Being a king that loved wealth, he could not endure to have trade sick, nor any obstruction to continue in the gate vein which *dispersith* that blood. *Bacon.*

disperse

The goods landed in the store houses hee sent from thence, and *dispersed* it to his workemen in generall.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 136.

3. To diffuse ; spread.

The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge. Prov. xv. 7.

He hath *dispersed* good sentences, like Roses scattered on a dung-hill. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 256.

He [the admiral] gave order that the sick Men should be scattered into divers Ships, which *dispersed* the Contagion exceedingly. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 17.

It was the end of the adversary to suppresse, but Gods to propagate the Gospel ; theirs to smother and put out the light, Gods to communicate and *disperse* it to the utmost corners of the Earth.
T. Shepard, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, Ded.

4†. To make known; publish.

The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument.
B. Jonson.

Their own divulged and *dispersed* ignominy.
Bensenuto, Passengers' Dialogues.

5. To dissipate; cause to vanish: as, the fog is *dispersed*.

Till *disperse* the cloud
That hath so long obscur'd a bloody act
No'er equall'd yet.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, ii. 2.

=Syn. 1 and **5**. *Dispel*, *Scatter*, etc. See *dissipate*.—**3.** To distribute, deal out, disseminate, sow broadcast.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To separate and move apart in different directions without order or regularity; become scattered: as, the company *dispersed* at 10 o'clock.

The clouds *disperse* in fumes, the wondering moon
Beholds her brother's steeds beneath her own.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

The cadi went away, and the mob *dispersed*, and we illected a Moor to cry, That all people should in the nighttime keep away from the tent, or they would be fired at.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 110.

2†. To become diffused or spread ; spread.

Th' Almightie Care doth diversly *disperse*
Ore all the parts of all this Universe.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

3. To vanish by diffusion; be scattered out of sight.

Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till, by broad spreading, it *disperse* to nought.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

The dust towered into the air along the road and *dispersed* like the smoke of battle.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 84.

disperset, *a.* [ME. *dispers*, < OF. *dispers*, *dispars*, < L. *dispersus*, scattered, pp. of *dispergere*, scatter: see *disperge*, v.] Scattered; dispersed. *Gower.*

dispersed (dis-pėrst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *disperse*, v.] Scattered: specifically, in *entom.*, said of spots, punctures, etc., which are placed irregularly, but near together—*scattered* being applied to spots that are both irregular and far apart.—**Dispersed harmony.** See *harmony*.

dispersedly (dis-pėr'sed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; separately. *Bailey*, 1731.

dispersedness (dis-pėr'sed-nes), *n.* The state of being dispersed or scattered. *Bailey*, 1728.

dispersedness† (dis-pėrs'nes), *n.* A scattered state; sparseness; thinness.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersedness* of habitations or towns in Africk.
Brerewood, Languages.

disperser (dis-pėr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which disperses: as, a *disperser* of libels.

The *disperser* of this copy was one Munsey, of that college, whom (as he thought) they made their instrument.
Strype, Abp. Whitgift (1596).

An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the *disperser*, is placed over each fire [in brewing] to disperse the heat and prevent the malt immediately above from taking fire. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 269.

dispersion (dis-pėr'shon), *n.* [= F. *dispersion* = Pr. *dispersio* = Sp. *dispersion* = Pg. *dispersão* = It. *dispersione*, *sperzione*, < L. *dispersio*(*n*-), a scattering, dispersion, < L. *dispergere*, pp. *dispersus*, scatter: see *disperse*, v.] **1.** The act of dispersing or scattering.

Norway . . . was the great centre of *dispersion* of the ice [of the glacial epoch], and here it has been found that the sheet attained its greatest thickness.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 247.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad: as, the *dispersion* of the Jews.

He appeared to men and women, to the clergy and the laity, . . . to them in conjunction and to them in *dispersion*. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 68.

Thus, from the first, while the social structure of New England was that of concentration, the social structure of Virginia was that of *dispersion*.
M. C. Tyler, Hist. Amer. Lit., I. 85.

3. In *optics*, the separation of the different colored rays in refraction, arising from their different wave-lengths. The point of dispersion is the point where refracted rays begin to diverge. When a ray of sunlight is made to pass through prisms of different substances, but of such angles as to produce the same mean deviation of the ray, it is found that the spectra formed are of different lengths. Thus, the spectrum formed by a prism of oil of cassia is found to be two or three times longer than one formed by a glass prism; the oil of cassia is therefore said to disperse the rays of light more than the glass, or to have a greater dispersive power. It is also found that in spectra formed by prisms of different substances the colored spaces have to one another ratios differing from the ratios of the lengths of the spectra which they compose; and this property has been called the *irrationality of dispersion* or of the colored spaces in the spectrum. See *prism* and *refraction*.

Dispersion has been accounted for by the different speeds of light of different wave-lengths in the same refracting medium. *Tait*, Light, § 72.

In consequence of . . . *dispersion* of the colours in various directions of vibration, white light becomes broken up in a mode which is comparable with the *dispersion* of colour by ordinary refraction, and on this account has received the name of circular or rotary *dispersion*.
Lommel, Light (trans.), p. 334.

4. In *med.* and *surg.*, the scattering or removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of the part to its natural state.—**5.** In *math.*, the excess of the average value of a function of a number from an infinitesimal distance from a point over the value at that point, this excess being divided by $\frac{1}{12}$ of the square of the limiting infinitesimal distance.—**Abnormal dispersion**, in *optics*, a phenomenon exhibited by solutions of some substances, as fuchsin, which give spectra differing from the ordinary spectrum in the order of the colors.—**Cone of dispersion.** See *cone*.—**Dispersion of the bisectrices**, in *crystal.*, the separation of the bisectrices for different colors observed in many monoclinic and triclinic crystals when the position of the three axes of light-elasticity is not the same for all the rays of the spectrum. It may be *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *inclined*. It is *crossed* when the acute bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis. When a section of a biaxial crystal cut normal to the acute bisectrix is viewed in convergent polarized light, the dispersion of the optic axes or bisectrices is generally marked by the arrangement of the colors in the interference-figures seen. It is *horizontal* when the obtuse bisectrix coincides with the orthodiagonal axis; and *inclined*, in monoclinic crystals, when the optic axes lie in the plane of symmetry.—**Dispersion of the optic axes**, in *crystal.*, the separation of the axes for different colors in biaxial crystals, which takes place when the axial angles have different values ; it is usually described as $\rho > \nu$, or $\rho < \nu$, according as the axial angle for red rays is greater or less than that for blue rays.—**Epipolic dispersion.** See *epipolic*.—**The dispersion**, the Jews dispersed among the Gentiles during and after the Babylonian captivity ; the diaspora : most frequently used of the scattered communities of Jews referred to in the New Testament, either of such communities collectively and in general, or of the communities in some single country or group of countries : as, *the* Parthian *dispersion* ; *the dispersion* of Asia Minor ; *the* Egyptian *dispersion* ; *the dispersion* in Rome. See *diaspora*.

The epistle [of James] is addressed "to the twelve tribes which are of *the dispersion*." *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 553.

dispersive (dis-pėr'siv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispersif*; as *disperse* + *-ive*.] Pertaining to dispersion; dispersing; separating and scattering.

By its *dispersive* power [that of a particular kind of glass, as flint, crown, etc.] is meant its power of separating the colors as to form a spectrum, or to produce chromatic aberration. *Newcomb and Holden*, Astron., p. 61.

dispersively (dis-pėr'siv-li), *adv.* In a dispersive manner; by dispersion: as, *dispersively* refracted light.

dispersiveness (dis-pėr'siv-nes), *n.* Dispersive quality or state.

dispersonalize (dis-pėr'son-al-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonalized*, ppr. *dispersonalizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personal* + *-ize*.] To disguise the personality of; render impersonal; dispersonate. [Rare.]

I regret that I killed off Mr. Wilbur so soon, for he would have enabled me . . . to *dispersonalize* myself into a vicarious egotism. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, Int.

dispersonate (dis-pėr'son-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonated*, ppr. *dispersonating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personate*. Cf. ML. *dispersonare*, pp. *dispersonatus*, treat injuriously, insult.] To divest of personality or individuality; dispersonalize. *Hare.* [Rare.]

dispersonification (dis-pėr-son'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< *dispersonify* : see *-fy* and *-ation*.] The act of divesting an animate object of whatever personal attributes had been ascribed to it. [Rare.]

The ascription of social actions and political events entirely to natural causes, thus leaving out Providence as a factor, seems to the religious mind of our day as seemed to the mind of the pious Greek the *dispersonification* of Helios and the explanation of celestial motions otherwise than by immediate divine agency.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispersonify (dis-pėr-son'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispersonified*, ppr. *dispersonifying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *personify*.] To divest of ascribed personality or personal attributes. [Rare.]

displacement

When the positive spirit of inquiry had made considerable progress, Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for *dispersonifying* Helios, and trying to assign invariable laws to the solar phenomena.
Grote, quoted in H. Spencer's Study of Sociol., p. 392.

dispill†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *spill*.] To spill.

For I have boldly blood full piteously *dispilled*.
The World and the Child (1522) (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 251).

dispirit (dis-pir'it), *v. t.* [For *dispirit*, < *dis-* priv. + *spirit*.] **1.** To depress the spirits of; deprive of courage; discourage; dishearten; deject; cast down.

Not *dispirited* with my afflictions. *Dryden.*

Our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them. *Ludlow*, Memoirs, I. 208.

The debilitating effect of the sirocco upon the system, and its lowering and *dispiriting* influence upon the mind, are due to a heated atmosphere surcharged with moisture.
Huxley and Youmans, Physiol., § 382.

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily vigor of. [Rare.]

He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch. *Collier.*

=Syn. 1. To damp, depress, intimidate, daunt.

dispirited (dis-pir'i-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispirit*, *v.*] **1.** Indicating depression of spirits; discouraged; dejected.

Arribato . . . sees Revulgo at a distance, on a Sunday morning, ill-dressed, and with a *dispiritied* air.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 223.

2. Spiritless; tame; wanting vigor: as, a poor, *dispirited* style.

Dispiritied recitations. *Hammond*, Works, IV., Pref.

dispiritedly (dis-pir'i-ted-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

dispiritedness (dis-pir'i-ted-nes), *n.* Depression of spirits; dejection.

Arsenical appensa have . . . caused, in some, great faintness and *dispiritedness*. *Boyle*, Works, V. 45.

dispiritment (dis-pir'it-ment), *n.* The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited or dejected; discouragement.

You honestly quit your tools; quit a most muddy, confused coil of sore work, short rations, of sorrows, *dispiritments*, and contradictions, having now done with it all.
Carlyle.

There are few men who can put forth all their muscle in a losing race; and it is characteristic of Lessing that what he wrote under the *dispiritment* of failure should be the most lively and vigorous.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 328.

dispiset, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *despise*.

dispitet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *despite*.

dispiteous†, *a.* See *despiteous*.

dispitous†, **dispitously**†. See *despitous*, *despitously*.

displace (dis-plās'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displaced*, ppr. *displacing*. [< OF. *desplacer*, F. *déplacer*, displace, < *des-* priv. + *placer*, place: see *place*.] **1.** To remove to a different place; put out of the usual or proper place: as, to *displace* books or papers.

The greenhouse is my summer seat:
My shrubs *displac'd* from that retreat
Enjoy'd the open air.
Cowper, The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove from any position, office, or dignity; depose: as, to *displace* an officer of government.

Liable not only to have its acts annulled by him, but to be *displaced*, as regards the individuals composing it, or annihilated as an institution. *Brougham.*

The wish of the ministry was to *displace* Hastings, and to put Clavering at the head of the government.
Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

3†. To disorder; disturb; spoil.

You have *displac'd* the mirth, broke the good meeting,
With most admir'd disorder. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

4. To take the place of; replace.

Each kingdom or principality had its bishop, who in no way *displaced* the king or caldorman, but took his place alongside of him. *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 143.

=Syn. 2. To dislodge, oust, dismiss, discharge.

displaceable (dis-plā'sa-bl), *a.* [< *displace* + *-able*.] Susceptible of being displaced or removed. *Imp. Dict.*

displaced (dis-plāst'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *displace*, *v.*] Removed from a particular regiment, but at liberty to serve in some other corps: applied to certain officers in the British service when so transferred by reason of misconduct, or for any other cause.

displacement (dis-plās'ment), *n.* [= F. *déplacement*; as *displace* + *-ment*.] **1.** A putting out of place; removal from a former or usual or proper place, or from a position, dignity, or office.

The *displacement* of the centres of the circles.
Asiatic Researches.

Unnecessary *displacement* of funds. *A. Hamilton.*

Before we can ascertain the rate of motion of a star from its angular *displacement* of position in a given time, we must know its absolute distance.
J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 312.

2. A putting in the place of another or of something else; substitution in place; replacement by exchange.

The French term remplacement is usually but inaccurately rendered replacement; the true meaning of the latter word is putting back into its place, and not *displacement* or substitution, which conveys the meaning of the French word more correctly.
W. A. Miller, Chemistry, III. § 1072.

3. In *hydros.*, the quantity of a liquid which is displaced by a solid body placed in it. If the weight of the displacement is greater than or equal to that of the body, the latter will float; if less, it will sink to the bottom, as a stone. A buoyant material sinks to a level where the pressure of the fluid displaced is sufficient to counterbalance its weight. The term is most frequently used in connection with ships: as, a ship of 3,000 tons *displacement*.

4. In *phar.*, a method by which the active principles of organic bodies are extracted from them. The body, reduced to a powder, is subjected to the action of a liquid which dissolves the soluble matter. When this has been sufficiently cleared, it is displaced or replaced by a quantity of the same or of another liquid. Same as *percolation*.

5. In *mech.*, the geometrical difference or exact relation between the position of a body at any moment and its initial position.

The curve which represents the history of the *displacements* of all particles at the same time represents also the history of the *displacement* of any one particle at different times. *Minchin*, Uniplanar Kinematics, I. 10.

Center of displacement. See *center1*, 1.—**Composition of displacements.** See *composition*.—**Displacement diagram** or **polygon.** See *diagram*.—**Displacement of zero,** in *thermometry*, the change (rise) in the position of the zero of a thermometer often observed a considerable length of time after it has been made, and regarded as due to a gradual change in the bulb, produced by the atmospheric pressure.—**Electric displacement,** the quantitative measure of the electric polarization of a dielectric. The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a dielectric due to a change of the electric forces is the electric displacement across that plane.

Further, he [Maxwell] has regarded the electric charge of the system as the surface manifestation of a change which took place in the medium when the electrification was set up. This change he has called *Electric Displacement*.
A. Gray, Absol. Meas. in Elect. and Mag., I. 133.

Tangential displacement of a curve, the integral of the tangential components of the displacement of elements of the curve. It makes a difference whether this be reckoned tangentially to the initial or to the final position of the curve; and it depends not merely on the positions of the curve, but also on the corresponding points.

displacency† (dis-plā'sen-si), *n.* [< ML. *displacentia*, restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence, displicency*), dislike, dissatisfaction, < *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *displicence, displicency, displeasance*, doublets of *displacency*.] Dislike; dissatisfaction; displeasure.

A *displacency* at the good of others, because they enjoy it though not unworthy of it, is an absurd depravity.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 12.

displacer (dis-plā'sėr), *n.* **1.** One who or that which displaces.—**2.** In *chem.*, an apparatus used in the chemical process of displacement or percolation; a percolator.

displant (dis-plant'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desplanter*, F. *déplanter* = Sp. Pg. *desplantar* = It. *dispiantare, spiantare*, < ML. as if **displantare*, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plantare*, plant: see *plant*, *v.*] **1.** To pluck up; dislodge from a state of being planted, settled, or fixed.

Unless philosophy can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 3.

But after the Ionians and Greeks had planted certain colonies thereabout, and *displanted* the barbarous, it [the Black Sea] was called Euxine. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

2. To strip of what is planted, settled, or established: as, to *displant* a country of inhabitants.

They [the French] had then toll all the plantations, as far as forty degrees, that they would come with eight ships, next year, and *displant* them all.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 198.

displantation (dis-plan-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déplantation* = Sp. *desplantacion* = It. *spiantazione*; as *displant* + *-ation*.] The act of displanting; removal; displacement. *Raleigh.*

displat (dis-plat'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displatted*, ppr. *displatting*. [< *dis-* priv. + *plat*3.] To untwist; unscrew. *Bakewell.*

display (dis-plā'), *v.* [< ME. *displayen, desplayen*, < OF. *despleier, desploier, desploer, desplier*, F. *déployer* (> E. *deploy*, q. v.) = Pr. *desplegar*, *desployar* = Sp. *desplegar* = Pg. *despregar* = It. *dispiegare, spiegare*, < ML. *displicare*, unfold, display, L. (in pp. *displicatus*) scatter, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *plicare*, fold: see *plait, pliciate*. Hence by aphæresis *splay*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To unfold; lay open; spread out; expand; disclose, as in carving or dissecting a body.

Bertlue up his fethrys *displayed* like a sayle.
Lydgate, Minor Poems, p. 156.

Displayes that crane. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

So having said, effaconce he gan *display*
His painted nimble wings, and vanisht quite away.
Spenser, F. Q., II. viii. 8.

The Sunne no sooner *displayed* his beames, than the Tartar his colours. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 27.

2. To show; expose to the view; exhibit to the eyes; especially, to show ostentatiously; parade flauntingly.

For then the choice and prime women of the City, if the deceased were of note, do assist their obsequies, with bosoms *displaid*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 66.

Proudly *displaying* the insignia of their order. *Prescott.*

He spoke, and one among his gentlewomen
Display'd a splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a shoaling sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To exhibit to the mind; make manifest or apparent; bring into notice: as, to *display* one's ignorance or folly.

His growth now to youth's full flower, *displaying*
All virtue, grace, and wisdom to achieve
Things highest, greatest. *Milton*, P. R., i. 67.

Paint the Reverse of what you've seen to Day,
And in bold Strokes the vicious Town *display*.
Congreve, Opening of the Queen's Theatre, Epil.

Nothing can be more admirable than the skill which Socrates *displays* in the conversations which Plato has reported or invented. *Macaulay*, History.

It is in the working of grand character that the strength of historical genius chiefly *displays* itself.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 98.

In fact, we may say that the great mass of purely biological phenomena may be *displayed* or summed up in an organism detached from its medium, as by a fish out of water. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 54.

4. To discover; descry.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers.
Chapman, Iliad, xi. 74.

5. In *printing*, to make conspicuous or attractive; give special prominence to, as particular words or lines, by the use of larger type, wider space, etc.—**Syn. 2.** To parade, show off.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To lay anything open, as in carving or dissecting.

He carves, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder. *Spectator.*

2. To make a show or display.—**3.** To make a great show of words; talk demonstratively.

The very fellow which of late
Display'd so saucily against your highness.
Shak., Lear, ii. 4.

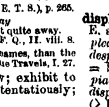
display (dis-plā'), *n.* [< *display*, *v.*] An opening, unfolding, or disclosing; a spreading of anything to the view, commonly with the sense of ostentation or a striving for effect; show; exhibition: as, a great *display* of banners; a *display* of jewelry.

He died, as erring men should die,
Without *display*, without parade.
Byron, Parisina, xvii.

Human nature, it is true, remains always the same, but the *displays* of it change. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 223.

Syn. *Show, Parade, display, etc.* See *ostentation*.

displayed (dis-plād'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *display*, *v.*] **1.** Unfolded; opened; spread; expanded; manifested; disclosed.—**2.** In *her.*: (*a*) Having the wings expanded: said of a bird used as a bearing, especially a bird of prey. Compare *disclosed*. (*b*) Garnished and extendant: said of a beast used as a bearing. [Rare.] Also *extendant*.—**3.** In *printing*, printed in larger or more prominent type, or conspicuously arranged to attract attention.—**Descendent displayed.** See *descendent*.—**Displayed forshortened,** in *her.*, represented with the wings extended and with the head outward, as if flying out of the field: said of a bird used as a bearing.—**Displayed recursant,** in *her.*, having the wings crossed behind the back: said of a bird used as a bearing. The bird is generally represented showing the back; when in this position, it is sometimes said to be *displayed tergiant*.


Eagle Displayed.

displayer (dis-plā'ėr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

The *displayer* of his high frontiers.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.

display-letter (dis-plā'let'ėr), *n.* Same as *display-type*.

display-stand (dis-plā'stand), *n.* A rack, shelf, or other contrivance for showing goods in a window or on a counter.

display-type (dis-plā'tīp), *n.* A type, or collectively types, of a style more prominent or attractive than the ordinary text-type. Also *display-letter*.

displet† (dis'pl), *v. t.* [Contr. of *disciple*, *v.*] To discipline.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *dispet every day*.
Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 27.

displeasance† (dis-plez'ans), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *displeasaunce*; < ME. *displeasance, displeasaunce*, < AF. *displesance*, OF. *displeisance, despleisance*, F. *déplaisance* = Pr. *desplazensa* = Sp. Pg. *displicencia* = It. *dispiacenza, dispiacenza, spiacenza*, < ML. *displacentia* (> E. *displacency*), a restored form of L. *displicentia* (> E. *displicence*), displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent: see *displacency, displeasant, displease*, and cf. *pleasance*.] Displeasure; dissatisfaction; discontent; annoyance; vexation.

Such greues & many other happyth vnto the hunter, whyche for *displeasance* of theym y^e love it I dare not reporte. *Jul. Berners*, Treatyse of Fysshynge, fol. 1, back.

Cordelil said she lov'd him as behoov'd:
Whose simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to displeasance moov'd.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 28.

displeasant† (dis-plez'ant), *a.* [< ME. **displesant*, < AF. **displesan*, restored form of OF. *desplaisant*, F. *déplaisant*, < ML. *displacen(t-)s*, L. *displicen(t-)s*, ppr. of *displicere*, ML. also *displacere*, displease: see *displease*. Cf. *pleasant*.] Unpleasant or unpleasing; showing or giving displeasure.

The King's highnesse, at his uprising and comeing thereunto, may finde the said chambre pave, cleane, wholsome, and meete, without any *displeasant* aire or thing, as the health, commodity, and pleasure of his most noble person doth require.
Quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 364.

If it were God's pleasure to give them into their enemies' hands, it was not they that ought to show one *displeasant* look or countenance there against.
Monday (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 302).

That no man would invite
The poet from us, to asp forth to-night,
If the play please. If it *displeasant* be,
We do presume that no man will.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v. 5.

displeasantly† (dis-plez'ant-li), *adv.* Unpleasantly; offensively.

He thought verily the Emperor should take it more *displeasantly* than if his holiness had declined himself.
Strype, Hist. Ref., VIII., an. 1528.

displease (dis-plēz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *displeased*, ppr. *displeasing*. [< ME. *displesen, desplesen*, < AF. **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, later *desplaire*, mod. F. *déplaire* = Pr. *displazer* = Sp. *desplacer* = Pg. *desprazer* = It. *dispiacere, spiacere*, < ML. *displacere*, restored form of L. *displicere*, displease, < *dis-* priv. + *placere*, please: see *please*.] **I.** *trans.* To fail to please; offend; be disagreeable to; excite aversion in: as, acrid and rancid substances *displease* the taste; glaring colors *displease* the eye; his conduct *displeased* his relatives.

God was *displeased* with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 1 Chron. xxi. 7.

If strange meats *displease*,
Art can deceive, or hunger force my taste.
Donne, Satires.

Soon as the workmen heard
From earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All ears were who heard. *Milton*, P. L., x. 22.

Adversity is so wholesome, . . . why should we be *displeased* with it? *Barrow*, Works, III. vii.

Always teasing others, always teas'd,
His only pleasure is — to be *displeas'd*.
Cowper, Conversation.

2. To fail to accomplish or satisfy; fall short of.

I shall *displease* my ends else. *Beau. and Fl.*

[Frequently followed by *to* in old English.]
=Syn. 1. To annoy, chafe, provoke, pique, fret.

II. *intrans.* To excite disgust or aversion.

Foul sights do rather *displease* in that they excite the memory of foul things, than in the immediate objects.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

displeasedly (dis-plēz'zed-li), *adv.* In a displeased or disapproving manner; in the manner of one who is displeased.

He looks down *displeasedly* upon the earth, as the region of his sorrow and banishment.
Sp. Hall, The Happy Man.

displeasedness (dis-plēz'zed-nes), *n.* Displeasure; uneasiness. *W. Montagu.*

displeaser (dis-plēz'zėr), *n.* One who or that which displeases.

displeasing (dis-plēz'zing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *displease, v.*] Offensive to the mind or any of the senses; disagreeable.

His position is never to report or speak a *displeasing* thing to his friend. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 206.

displeasingly (dis-plē'zing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing, annoying, or offensive manner.

From their retreats
Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad.
Grainger, Sugar Cane, i.

displeasingness (dis-plē'zing-nes), *n.* Distastefulness; offensiveness; the quality of giving some degree of annoyance or offense.

displeasurable (dis-pleg'ūr-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *pleasurable*.] Disagreeable; giving or imparting no pleasure.

The pleasures men gain by labouring in their vocations, and receiving in one form or another returns for their services, usually have the drawback that the labours are in a considerable degree *displeasurable*.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 102.

displeasure (dis-pleg'ūr), *n.* [< AF. *displeasure* (F. *déplaisir*), < **displeser*, OF. *desplaisir*, F. *déplaire*, displease: see *displease*, and cf. *dis-* and *pleasure*.] **1.** The state of feeling displeased; specifically, a feeling of intense or indignant disapproval, as of an act of disobedience, injustice, etc.: as, a man incurs the *displeasure* of another by thwarting his views or schemes; a servant incurs the *displeasure* of his master by neglect or disobedience; we experience *displeasure* at any violation of right or decorum.

The States return answer, That they are heartily sorry they should incur her *displeasure* by conferring upon the Earl of Leicester] that absolute Authority, not having first made her acquainted. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 396.

They even meet to complain, censure, and remonstrate, when a governor gives *displeasure*. *Brougham.*

2. Discomfort; uneasiness; dolefulness: opposed to *pleasure*. [Archaic.]

A feeling . . . as distinct and recognizable as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of *displeasure* at a toothache. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 129.

3. Offense; umbrage. [Archaic.]

King Lewis took *displeasure* that his Daughter was not crowned as well as her Husband. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 54.

4. A displeasing or offensive act; an act which causes, or is fitted to cause or rouse, a feeling of dissatisfaction, annoyance, or resentment; an ill turn or affront: generally preceded by *do*.

Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I *do* them a *displeasure*. Judges xv. 3.

5†. A state of disgrace or disfavor.

He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the pope for overmuch familiarity. *Peacham*, Music.

=**Syn. 1.** Dissatisfaction, disapprobation, distaste, dislike, anger, vexation, indignation, resentment, annoyance.

displeasure (dis-pleg'ūr), *v. t.* [< *displeasure*, *n.*] To displease; be displeasing or annoying to: as, it *displeasures* me to see so much waste. [Archaic.]

When the way of pleasuring and *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great. *Bacon*, Ambition.

displenish (dis-plen'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *plenish*.] To dafurnish; deprive of plenishing; dispose of the plenishing of; render void or destitute: as, a *displenishing* sale (that is, one in which the entire household furniture is disposed of). [Scotch and North. Eng.]

It was admitted, indeed, that large areas of forest-land had been *displenished*. *Gr4kie*, Ice Age, p. 1.

displenishment (dis-plen'ish-ment), *n.* **1.** The act of displenishing.—**2.** The condition of being displenished.

displicence, displicency (dis'pli-sens, -sen-si), *n.* [< L. *displicentia*, displeasure, dissatisfaction: see *displacency*, *displeasance*, doublets of *displicence*, *displicency*.] Displeasure; dislike. [Rare.]

He, then, is the best scholar, that studieth the least, by his own arguings, to clear to himself those obscure interfections of *displicence* and ill-humour.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, i.

Hence arose, . . . I will not say a grudge against them, for they had no sin, yet a kind of *displicency* with them, as mere creatures. *Goodwin*, Works, I. i. 130.

In so far as a man's life consists in the abundance of the things he possesseth, we see then why it dwindles with these. He like holds where self-complacency or *displicency* rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 70.

displode† (dis-plōd'), *v.* [< L. *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, spread out, burst asunder, < *dis-*, asunder, + *plaudere*, strike, clap, beat. Cf. *applaud*, *explode*.] **I.** *intrans.* To burst with a loud report; explode.

Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown.
Young, Night Thoughts, v.

II. *trans.* To cause to burst with a loud report; explode.

Stood rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire
Of thunder. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 606.

displosion† (dis-plō'zhọn), *n.* [< L. as if **displosio(n-)*, < *displodere*, pp. *displosus*, burst asunder: see *displode*.] The act of disploding; explosion.

The vast *displosion* dissipates the clouds.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

displosive† (dis-plō'siv), *a.* [< L. *displosus*, pp. of *displodere*, displode, + *-ive*.] Explosive.

displume (dis-plūm'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *displumed*, ppr. *displuming*. [< OF. *desplumer*, F. *déplumer* = Sp. Pg. *desplumar* = It. *spiumare*, strip of feathers, < L. *dis-* priv. + *plumare*, feather: see *plume*, *v.* Cf. *deplume*.] To strip or deprive of plumes or feathers; hence, to strip of honors, or of badges of honor.

You have sent them to us . . . so *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, such unfeathered two-legged things, that we no longer know them. *Burke*, Rev. in France.

The sun shone wide over open uplands, the *displumed* hills stood clear against the sky.
R. L. Stevenson, Silverado Squatters, p. 17.

dispoint (dis-point'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *point*, *n.*] To deprive of a point or points.

While Nergal speeds his Victory too-fast,
His hooks *dis-pointed* disappoint his haste.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

dispondaic (dī-spon-dā'ik), *a.* [As *dispondee* + *-ic*, after *spondaic*.] Of or pertaining to a dispondee; consisting of or constituting two spondees: as, the *dispondaic* close of a dactylic hexameter.

dispondee (dī-spon'dē), *n.* [< L. *dispondēus*, LL. also *dispondīus*, < Gr. δισπόνδειος, a double spondee, < *δι-*, two-, + σπονδεῖος, spondee: see *spondee*.] In *pros.*, a double spondee; two spondees regarded as forming one compound foot.

dispondeus (dī-spon-dē'us), *n.*; pl. *dispondei* (-ī). Same as *dispondee*.

dispone (dis-pōn'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disponed*, ppr. *disponing*. [Formerly also *dispon*; < ME. *disponen*, < OF. *disponer*, dispose, *despondre*, expose, expound, explain, F. dial. *dépondre*, disjoin, detach, let go, = Sp. *disponer* = Pg. *dispor* = It. *disporre*, *disponere* = D. *disponeren* = G. *disponiren* = Dan. *disponere* = Sw. *disponera*, dispose, < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, set in different places, distribute, arrange, set in order, dispose, settle, determine, < *dis-*, apart, in different directions, + *ponere*, set, place: see *ponent*, and cf. *dispose*.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To set in order; arrange; dispose.

Syn God seth every thing, out of doutance,
And hem *disponeth* thorugh his ordinance.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 964.

2. In *Scots law*, to make over or convey to another in a legal form.

He has *disponed* . . . the whole estate. *Scott.*

II.† *intrans.* To make disposition or arrangement; dispose: absolutely or with *of*.

Of my moble thou *dispone*
Right as the semeth best is for to done.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 300.

Man propons but God *dispons*. *Ray*, Proverbs, 2d ed. (1678), p. 384.

disponee (dis-pō-nē'), *n.* [< *dispone* + *-ee*[2].] In *Scots law*, one to whom anything is disponed or made over.

disponent (dis-pō'nent), *a.* [= Pg. It. *disponente*, < L. *disponen(t-)s*, ppr. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*.] Disposing or fitting for the end in view.—**Disponent form**, in *metaph.* See *form*.

disponer (dis-pō'nėr), *n.* In *Scots law*, a person who legally transfers property from himself to another.

disponge† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *sponge*.] To discharge, as from a sponge; distil or drop. Also *dispunge*.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 9.

disport (dis-pōrt'), *v.* [< ME. *disporten*, **desporten*, divert, play, < OF. *desporter* = It. **disportar* (in deriv.) (< ML. as if **disportare*), var. of *deporter*, *depporter*, bear, support, manage, dispense, spare, banish, divert, amuse, refl. divert or amuse one's self, also forbear, desist, cease, F. *déporter*, carry away, transport, refl. desist, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *deportar* = It. *diportare*, deport, divert, < L. *deportare*, carry away, transport, ML. also bear, suffer, forbear, also (by a turn of thought seen also in similar senses of *distract*, *divert*, *transport*), divert, amuse, < *de*, away, + *portare*, carry. See *deport*. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To carry away; transport; deport.

And in the first parliament of his raigne there was this act of indemnity passed, That all and singular persons comming with him from beyond the seas into the realme of Englande, taking his party and quarrell, in recovering his just title and right to the realme of Ragland, shall be utterly discharged quite, and unpunishable for ever, by way of action, or otherwise, of or for any murther, slaying of men, or of taking and *disporting* of goods, or any other trespasses done by them.
Prynne, Treachery and Disloyalty, iii. 45.

2. To divert; cheer; amuse sportively or gaily: usually with a reflexive pronoun.

Bisily they gonnen hire conforten, . . .
And with hire tales wenden hire *disporten*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 724.

Tho was this wofull wife comforted
By alle wales and *disported*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 75.

3. To display in a gay or sportive manner; sport.

The new varieties of form in which his genius now *disported* itself were scarcely less astonishing.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., II. 241.

II. *intrans.* To play; sport; indulge in gaiety.

With that entred the Emperour in to his chamber and the saunge man and his prive counselle, and ther thei rested and *disported*, and spake of many thinges.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 428.

That cup-board where the Mice *disport*,
I liken to St. Stephen's Court.
Prior, Erie Robert's Mice.

Where light *disports* in ever-mingling dyes.
Pope, R. of the L., ii. 66.

disport (dis-pōrt'), *n.* [< ME. *disport*, *disporte*, *desporte*, < OF. **desport*, *disport*, *deport* = Pg. *desporto* (obs.) = It. *diporto* (ML. *disportus*), disport; from the verb. Hence by apheresis *sport*, q. v.] Diversion; amusement; play; sport; pastime; merriment.

Non other Cytee is not lyche in comparisoun to it, of faire Gardynes, and of faire *Desportes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 123.

Than com the kynge Arthur and his compayne from theire *disporte*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 466.

All prepare
For revels and *disport*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 3.

Thy feathered lieges bill and wings
In love's *disport* employ.
Wordsworth, Ode Composed on May Morning.

disportment (dis-pōrt'ment), *n.* The act of disporting; play; amusement. [Obsolete or rare.]

disposable (dis-pō'za-bl), *a.* [< *dispose* + *-able*.] Subject to disposal; that may be disposed of; free to be used or employed as occasion may require; available: as, *disposable* property; the whole *disposable* force of an army.

To whom should the infant community, . . . as yet not abounding in *disposable* means—to whom should they look? *Everett*, Orations, I. 347.

The English law has always enjoyed even more than its fair share of the *disposable* ability of the country.
Maine, Cambridge Essays, p. 28.

disposal (dis-pō'zal), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-al*.] **1.** The act of disposing or placing; a setting or arranging; disposition or arrangement: as, the *disposal* of the troops in two lines; the *disposal* of books in a library.—**2.** Disposing of by bestowal, alienation, riddance, etc.: as, the *disposal* of money by will; the *disposal* of a daughter in marriage; the *disposal* of an estate by sale; the *disposal* of sewage.

I am called off from publick dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life. *Tatler*, No. 75.

3. Regulation, ordering, or arrangement, by right of power or possession; dispensation.

Tax not divine *disposal*; wisest men
Have err'd, and by bad women been deceived;
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise.
Milton, S. A., l. 210.

4. Power or right to dispose of or control: preceded usually by *at*, sometimes by *in* or *to*: as, everything is left *at*, *in*, or *to* his *disposal*; the results are *at* or *in* the *disposal* of Providence.

Are not the blessings both of this world and the next in his *disposal*? *Bp. Atterbury.*

I am *at* your *disposal* the whole morning.
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

Of all the tools *at* Law's *disposal*, sure
That named Vigilarum is the best—
That is, the worst—to whom has to bear.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 74.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Disposition, distribution.—**3** and **4.** Control, ordering, direction.

dispose (dis-pōz'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disposed*, ppr. *disposing*. [< ME. *disposen*, < OF. *desposer*, F. *disposer*, dispose, arrange, order, accom. after *poser*, set, place (see *pose*[2]), < L. *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange, dispose, etc.: see *dispone*, and cf. *disposition*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set in order; place or distribute in a particular order; put; arrange: as, the ships were *disposed* in the form of a crescent; the trees are *disposed* in the form of a quincunx.

The xxxth day x pounde hony *dispose*
In ti wel seommed first, and nse it soo.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

As for the Fools, they are three in number, lying in a row above each other; being so *dispos'd* that the waters of the uppermost may descend into the second, and those of the second into the third.
Maundrell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 88.

In the Orang the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue are arranged in a V, as in Man. In the Chimpansee they are *disposed* like a T, with the top turned forward.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 412.

She wore a thin, black silk gown, charmingly *disposed* about the throat and shoulders.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 188.

Specifically—**2.** To regulate; adjust; set in right order.

There were in these quarters of the world, sixteen hundred years ago, certain speculative men, whose authority *disposed* the whole religion of those times.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 1.

Who hath *disposed* the whole world? Job xxxiv. 13.

The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*.
Dryden, Fables.

Benign Creator, let thy plastic Hand
Dispose its own Effect. *Prior*, Solomon, iii.

3. To place, locate, or settle suitably: chiefly reflexive.

The planters (not willing to run any hazard of contention for place in a country where there was room enough) gave over their purpose, and *disposed themselves* otherwise. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 308.

Do you proceed into the Fumitory, . . . and so *dispose yourself* over the burning heap that the smoke will reach your whole body. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 5.

4. To give direction or tendency to; set, place, or turn (toward a particular end, consequence, or result, or in a particular direction); adapt.

Dispose thy youth aftir my doctryne,
To all norture thi corage to encline.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

But if thee list unto Court to throng,
And there to hunt after the hoped pray,
Then must thou thee *dispose* another way.
Spenser, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 504.

Endure and conquer; Jove will soon *dispose*
To future good our past and present woes. *Dryden*.

5. To incline the mind or heart of.

He was *disposed* to pass into Achaia. Acts xviii. 27.

Suspicions . . . *dispose* kings to tyranny, husbands to jealousy, [and] wise men to irresolution and melancholy.
Bacon, Suspicion.

Fribourg . . . lies in the prettiest solitude imaginable, among woods and rocks, which at first sight *dispose* a man to be serious.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 517.

6†. To make over or part with, as by gift, sale, or other means of alienation; alienate or bestow: as, "he *disposed* all church preferments to the highest bidder," *Swift*.

You should not rashly give away your heart,
Nor must you, without me, *dispose* yourself.
Shirley, The Traitor, ii. 2.

Some were of opinion that, if Verin would not suffer his wife to have her liberty, the church should *dispose* her to some other man who would use her better.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 341.

You have *disposed* much in works of public piety.
Bp. Sprat.

Disposing form. See *form*.—**Syn. 1.** To range, rank, group.—**5.** Order, regulate, fit.—**6.** Lead, induce.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make disposition; determine the arrangement or settlement of something.

Man proposes, God *disposes*. *Old proverb*.

To whom you shall leave your goods it is hid from you; for you may purpose, but God will *dispose*.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 236.

The dramatist creates; the historian only *disposes*.
Macaulay, On History.

2†. To bargain; make terms.

You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

To dispose of. (*a*) To make a disposal of; part with, get rid of, or provide for, as by bestowal, alienation, sale, arrangement, contrivance, occupation, etc.: as, he has *disposed of* his house advantageously; he *disposed of* his daughter in marriage; he has *disposed of* his books among his friends; I have *disposed of* that affair; more correspondence than one can *dispose of*; they knew not how to *dispose of* their time.

A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize. *Waller*.

Hearing that Mrs. Sarah is married, I did joy her and kiss her, she owning of it; and it seems it is to a cooke. I am glad she is *disposed of*, for she grows old and is very painfull. *Pepys*, Diary, I. 347.

Well, Biddy, since you would not accept of your Cousin, I hope you han't *disposed of* yourself elsewhere.
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

But, sir, as I understand you want a few hundreds immediately—is there nothing you could *dispose of*?
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

(*b*) To exercise control over; direct the disposal or course of: as, they have full power to *dispose of* their possessions.

The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole *disposing* thereof is of the Lord. Prov. xvi. 33.

This brow was fashion'd
To wear a kingly wreath, and your grave judgment
Given to *dispose of* monarchies.
Fletcher (and another), False One, i. 1.

When I went first to give him Joy, he pleased to give me the *disposing of* the next Attorney's Place that falls void in York. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 32.

A planet *disposes of* any other which may be found in its essential dignities. Thus, if ☉ be in the house of ☽, then ☽ *disposes of* ☉, and is said to rule, receive, or govern him. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrology, App., p. 840.

Disposing mind and memory. See *memory*.

dispose† (dis-pōz'), *n.* [< *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Disposal; power of disposing; management.

All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*.
Shak., T. G. of V., ii. 7.

I rest most dutious to your *dispose*.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

There, take the maid; she is at her own *dispose* now.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iv. 3.

2. Dispensation; act of government; management.

But such is the *dispose* of the sole Disposer of empires.
Speed, The Saxons, VII. xxxi. § 2.

3. Cast of behavior; demeanor.

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected, fram'd to make women false.
Shak., Othello, i. 3.

4. Disposition; cast of mind; inclination.

Carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 3.

disposed (dis-pōzd'), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dispose*, *v.*] **1.** Characterized by a particular tendency of disposition, character, or conduct: with such adverbs as *well*, *ill*, etc.: as, an *ill-disposed* person.

God send rest and coumfort, be ye sure,
To euery *wele disposed* creature.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 1043.

2. Characterized by a particular condition of body or of health: with *well* or *ill*.

And wel I wot, thy breeth ful soure stinketh,
That sheweth wel thou art not *wel disposed*.
Chaucer, Manciple's Tale, Prol., l. 33.

That now you cannot do: she keeps her chamber,
Not *well dispos'd*, and has denied all visits.
Beau. and Fl., Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

My Lord Sunderland is still *ill disposed*.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 33.

3. Inclined; minded; in the mood.

Her Majesty [Queen Elizabeth] . . . is well and excellently *disposed* to hunting, for every second day she is on horseback and continues the sport long.
Quarterly Review, Sports and Pastimes, p. 71.

disposedly (dis-pō'zed-li), *adv.* With arrangement; in good order; properly.

She . . . paced along . . . gravely and *disposedly*.
Whyte Melville, The Queen's Maries.

disposedness (dis-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Disposition; inclination. [Rare.]

disposer (dis-pō'zėr), *n.* One who or that which disposes; a distributer, bestower, or director.

The gods appoint him
The absolute *disposer* of the earth,
That has the sharpest sword.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, v. 1.

Forget not those virtues which the great *Disposer* of all bids thee to entertain. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 27.

Leave events to their *Disposer*. *Boyle*.

I am but a gatherer and *disposer* of other men's stuff.
Wotton.

disposingly (dis-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In a manner to dispose, regulate, or govern.

disposition (dis-pu-zish'on), *n.* [< ME. *disposicion*, *disposicioun*, *disposicioun* = D. *dispositie* = G. Dan. Sw. *disposition*, < OF. *disposition*, F. *disposition* = Sp. *disposicion* = Pg. *disposição* = It. *disposizione*, < L. *dispositio(n-)*, arrangement, etc., < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, arrange: see *dispone* and *dispose*.] **1.** A setting in order; a disposing, placing, or arranging; arrangement of parts; distribution: as, the *disposition* of the infantry and cavalry of an army; the *disposition* of the trees in an orchard; the *disposition* of the several parts of an edifice, or of figures in painting; the *disposition* of tones in a chord, or of parts in a score.

Disposicion is a certain bestowing of thinges, and an apt declaring what is meete for every parte, as tyme and place doe beste require. *Sir T. Wilson*, Rhetoric (1553).

No diligence can rebuild the universe in a model, by the best accumulation or *disposition* of details.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 208.

A big church . . . looked out on a square completely French, a square of a fine modern *disposition*, . . . embellished with trees . . . and allegorical statues.
H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 178.

McPherson brought up Logan's division while he deployed Crocker's for the assault. Sherman made similar *dispositions* on the right.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 504.

2. Disposal; plan or arrangement for the disposal, distribution, or alienation of something; definite settlement with regard to some matter; ultimate destination: as, he has made a good *disposition* of his property; what *disposition* do you intend to make of this picture?

Indeed I will not think on the *disposition* of them which have sinned before death, before judgment, before destruction: but I will rejoice over the *disposition* of the righteous, and I will remember also their pilgrimage and the salvation and the reward that they shall have.
2 Esd. viii. 38, 39.

3. In *arch.*, the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). It differs from *distribution*, which signifies the particular arrangement of the internal parts of a building.

4. Guidance; control; order; command; decree: as, the *dispositions* of the statute.

I putte me in thy protecciouu,
Dyane, and in thi *dispositiouu*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1506.

Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels.
Acts vii. 53.

Appoint [*i. e.*, arraign] not heavenly *disposition*, father;
Nothing of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly. *Milton*, S. A., l. 878.

5. Aptitude; inclination; tendency; readiness to take on any character or habit: said of things animate or inanimate, but especially of an emotional tendency or mood.

When the accident of sickness and the natural *disposition* do second the one the other, this disease should be more forcible. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 64.

Disposition is an habit begun, but not perfected: . . . for example, of the *disposition* that a man hath to learning, he is said to be studious: but of perfect habit, gotten by continual study in learning, he is said to be learned, which importeth a perfection which is more than a *disposition*. *Blundeville*.

I have ever endeavoured to nourish the mentall *disposition* and humane inclination I borrowed from my parents. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 1.

6. Natural tendency or constitution of the mind; intellectual and moral bent; innate temper: as, an amiable or an irritable *disposition*.

Thei that purposen to be good and trewe,
Weel sette by nothe *dispositioun*,
Contynue in good condicioun,
Thei are the first that failen in damage.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

I have suffered more for their sakes, more than the villainous inconstancy of man's *disposition* is able to bear.
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. 5.

This is not the first day wherein thy wisdom is manifested; but from the beginning of thy days all the people have known thy understanding, because the *disposition* of thine heart is good. Judith viii. 29.

I am in love with your *Disposition*, which is generous, and I verily think you were never guilty of any puisilanimous Act in your Life. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

7. In *Scots law*, a unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, especially heritable property, is conveyed.—**8.** Health; bodily well-being. [A Gallicism, perhaps.]

Grace, and good *disposition*, 'tend your ladyship.
Shak., T. N., iii. 1.

9. Maintenance; allowance.

I crave fit *disposition* for my wife;
Due reference of place, and exhibition;
With such accommodation, and besort,
As levels with her breeding. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

Disposition and settlement, in *Scots law*, the name usually given to a deed by which a person provides for the general disposal of his property, heritable and movable, after his death.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. Adjustment, regulation, bestowment, classification, grouping, ordering.—**5** and **6**. *Inclination*, *Tendency*, etc. See *bent*.

dispositional (dis-pō-zish'on-al), *a.* [< *disposition* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disposition.

dispositive† (dis-poz'i-tiv), *a.* [= OF. F. *dispositif* = Sp. Pg. It. *dispositivo*, < ML. *dispositivus*, < L. *dispositus*, pp. of *disponere*, dispose: see *dispone*, *dispose*.] **1.** Relating to disposal; disposing or regulating.

Without his eye and hand, his *dispositive* wisdom and power, the whole frame would dissolve and fall into confusion and ruin. *Bates*, Great Duty of Resignation.

2. Pertaining to inclination or natural disposition.

Conversation . . . so impertinent and extravagant as is not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness.
Jer. Taylor (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 84.

Dispositive clause. See *clause*.

dispositively (dis-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dispositive manner; distributively. *Sir T. Browne*.—**2.** By natural or moral disposition.

One act may make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally, . . . break all the ten commandments at once. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 10.

dispositor (dis-poz'i-tėr), *n.* [= OF. *despositor*, *dispositour* = Pg. *dispositor* = It. *dispositore*, <

dispositor L. as if **dispositor*, < *disponere*, pp. *dispositus*, dispose: see *dispone, dispose.*] **1.** A disposer. —**2.** In *astrol.*, a planet in one of whose essential dignities another planet is, the former being said to "dispose of" the latter.

When the *dispositor* of the planet signifying the thing asked after is himself disposed by the lord of the ascendant, it is a good sign. *Raymond Lully* (trans.).

dispossess (dis-pǫ-zes′), *v. t.* [< OF. *despossesser, deposseser* = Pr. *desposezir* = It. *dispossessare, spossessare*; as *dis-* priv. + *possess, v.* Cf. OF. *desposser*, also *desposseder*, F. *déposséder* = Sp. *desposeer* (cf. Pg. *despossar, desapossar*), < ML. *dispossidere*, dispossess, < *dis-* priv. + *possidere*, possess: see *dis-* and *possess.*] **1.** To put out of possession; deprive of actual occupancy, particularly of real property; dislodge; disseize: usually followed by *of* before the thing possessed: as, to *dispossess* a tenant *of* his holding.

Ye shall *dispossess* the inhabitants *of* the land, and dwell therein. Num. xxxiii. 53.

The Christians were utterly *dispossest of* Judea by Saladine the Aegyptian Sultan. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 113.

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to *dispossess* and throw out a vice from that heart, where long possession begins to plead prescription. *South*, Sermons.

The Confederates at the west were narrowed down for all communication with Richmond to the single line of road running east from Vicksburg. To *dispossess* them *of* this, therefore, became a matter of the first importance. *U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 383.

2. To relieve or free from or as if from demoniac possession.

They have three ministers, (one a Scotchman,) who take great pains among them, and had lately (by prayer and fasting) *dispossessed* one possessed with a devil. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 159.

Dispossess proceedings, proceedings at law summarily to eject a tenant, as for non-payment of rent. [Colloq.] — **Dispossess warrant**, a warrant awarded in such proceedings, to eject the occupant. [New York.]

dispossessed (dis-pǫ-zest′), *a.* [< *dis-* + (*self-*)*possessed.*] Having lost one's self-possession or self-command. [Rare.]

Miss Susan, deeply agitated, and not knowing what to say or do, stood also, *dispossessed*, looking from the child to the woman, and from the woman to the child. *Mrs. Oliphant.*

dispossession (dis-pǫ-zesh′ǫn), *n.* [= F. *déposession*; as *dispossess* + *-ion.* Cf. *possession.*] **1.** The act of putting out of possession, or the state of being dispossessed. **2.** The act of relieving or freeing from demoniac possession, or the like.

That heart [Mary Magdalene's] . . . was freed from Satan by that powerful *dispossession*. *Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iv.

3. In *law*, same as *ouster*.

dispossessor (dis-pǫ-zes′ǫr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

The heirs (blessed be God!) are yet surviving, and likely to out-live all heirs of their *dispossessors* besides their infamy. *Cowley*, Government of Oliver Cromwell.

dispost† (dis-pōst′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *post*2.] To remove from a post; displace.

Now, thinke thou see'st this Soule of sacred zeale,
This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie,
Disposted all in post. *Davies*, Holy Roode, p. 12.

disposure† (dis-pō′zūr), *n.* [< *dispose* + *-ure.* Cf. L. *dispositura*, disposition, arrangement.] **1.** Disposal; the power of disposing; control; direction; management.

She has worn as good [gowns], they sit so apted to her, And she is so great a mistress of *disposure*.
Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 4.

Would you have me,
Neglecting mine own family, to give up
My estate to his *disposure*?
Massinger, City Madam, i. 3.

A true and truly-loving knight's liberty ought to be enchained to the *disposure* of his lady.
Ford, Honour Triumphant, i.

2. Posture; disposition; state.

They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*, or perhaps little better. *Sir H. Wotton.*

3. Distribution; allotment.

In my *disposure* of employments of the brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the master.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, p. 94.

4. A state of orderly arrangement.

A life that knew nor noise nor strife;
But was, by sweetness so his will,
All order and *disposure* still.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, x.

5. Natural disposition.

His sweet *disposure*,
As much abhorring to behold, as do
Any unnatural and bloody action.
Chapman, Revenge of Busay d'Ambois, iv. 1.

dispraisable† (dis-prā′za-bl), *a.* [< *dispraise* + *-able.*] Unworthy of praise. *Rev. T. Adams.*

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispraised*, ppr. *dispraising.* [Early mod. E. also *disprayse*; < ME. *dispreisen, dispreysen*, < OF. *despreiser, despresser, despriser, dispriser* (> E. *dispraize*) = Pr. *desprezar, despreciar* = Sp. *despreciar* = Pg. *desprezar* = It. *disprezzare, dispregiare*, dispraise, < L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *pretiare*, prize, praise: see *dis-* and *praise, prize*2, and cf. *dispraize.*] To speak disparagingly of; mention with disapprobation, or some degree of censure.

I *dispraised* him before the wicked. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

Of such
To be *dispraised* is the most perfect praise.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

dispraise (dis-prāz′), *n.* [< *dispraise, v.*] Disparaging speech or opinion; animadversion; censure; reproach.

Their language is one, and yet exceedingly diuersified, according as they [the Japanese] differ in State or Sexe: or as they speake in praise or *dispraise*, using a diuers Idiom. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 524.

The general has seen Moors
With as bad faces; no *dispraise* to Bertran's.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i.

There is a luxury in self-*dispraise*;
And inward self-disparagement affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iv.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever hissing *dispraise*,
Because their natures are little. *Tennyson*, Maud, iv. 9.

= **Syn.** Disparagement, opprobrium.

dispraiser (dis-prā′zėr), *n.* One who dispraises. *Bailey*, 1727.

dispraisingly (dis-prā′zing-li), *adv.* By way of dispraise; with disapproval or some degree of reproach. *Shak.*

dispread (dis-pred′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dispread*, ppr. *dispreading.* [For **dispread*, < *dis-*, in different directions, + *spread.*] **I.** *trans.* To extend or spread in different ways or directions; expand to the full width. [Rare.]

Scantly they durst their feeble eyes *dispread*
Upon that town. *Fairfax.*

II. *intrans.* To expand or be diffused; spread widely. [Rare.]

Heat, *dispreading* through the sky,
With rapid sway his burning influence darts
On man, and beast, and herb, and liquid stream.
Thomson, Summer.

dispreader† (dis-pred′ėr), *n.* One who dispreads; a publisher; a divulger. *Milton.*

dispreise†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *dispraise.*

disprejudice† (dis-prej′ǫ-dis), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prejudice.*] To free from prejudice.

Those . . . will not be so far *disprejudiced* in point of the doctrine as to seek the acquainting their understandings with the grounds and reasons of this religion.
W. Montagne, Devoute Essays, II. vii. ¶ 5.

dispreparе† (dis-prē-pār′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *prepare.*] To render unprepared.

The kingdom of darkness . . . is nothing else but a confederacy of deceivers . . . that . . . endeavour . . . to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to *dispreparе* them for the kingdom of God to come. *Hobbes*, The Kingdom of Darkness.

disprison (dis-priz′n), *v. t.* [< OF. *desprisoner, desprisonner, disprisonner* (= It. *sprigionare*), < *des-* priv. + *prisoner, prisonner*, imprison: see *dis-* and *prison, v.*] To loose from prison; set at liberty. [Rare.]

disprivacied (dis-priv′va-sid), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privacy* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of or debarred from privacy. [Rare.]

But now, on the poet's *dis-privacied* moods,
With do this and do that the pert critic intrudes.
Lowell, Fable for Critics.

disprivilege (dis-priv′i-lej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprivileged*, ppr. *disprivileging.* [< *dis-* priv. + *privilege.*] To deprive of a privilege. [Rare.]

So acting and believing *disprivileges* them for ever of that recompence which is provided for the faithful.
Penn, Liberty of Conscience, iv.

disprize (dis-priz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disprized*, ppr. *disprizing.* [< OF. *dispriser, dispriser*, var. of *despreiser, despresser*, undervalue, > E. *dispraise*: see *dispraise*, of which *disprize* is historically a doublet; cf. *prize*2, *praise.*] To undervalue; depreciate; disparage. [Rare.]

Nor is't the time alone is here *disprized*,
But the whole man of time, yea, Cæsar's self,
Brought in disvalue. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

disprofess† (dis-prǫ-fes′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profess.*] To renounce the profession of.

His armes, which he had vowed to *disprofesse*,
She gathered up, and did about him dresse.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xi. 20.

disprofit (dis-prof′it), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *profit.*] Loss; detriment; damage. [Rare.]

Whereas he sought profite, he fell into double *disprofite*.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 1710.

disprofitable† (dis-prof′i-ta-bl), *a.* [< OF. *desprofitable, desprouffitable*, < *des-* priv. + *profitable*, profitable.] Unprofitable.

It is said, that the thing indifferent is to be left free to use it or not use it, as it shall seem profitable or *disprofitable* unto the conscience of the user.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 377.

disproof (dis-prōf′), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *disproofe, disproufe*; < *disprove* (as if < *dis-* priv. + *proof*), after *prove.*] Proof to the contrary; confutation; refutation: as, to offer evidence in *disproof* of an allegation.

Bent as he was
To make *disproof* of scorn, and strong in hopes.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

disproperty† (dis-prop′ėr-ti), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *property.*] To deprive of property; dispossess.

He would
Have made them mules, silenc'd their pleaders,
And *disproperties* their freedoms. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1.

disproportion (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn), *n.* [< OF. *disproportion*, F. *disproportion* = Sp. *desproporcion* = Pg. *desproporção* = It. *disproporzione, sproporzione*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, n.] Want of proportion of one thing to another, or between the parts of the same thing; lack of symmetry; absence of conformity or due relation in size, number, quantity, etc.: as, the *disproportion* of a man's arms to his body, or of means to an end; the *disproportion* between supply and demand.

Faultless does the Maid appear;
No *disproportion* in her soul, no strife.
Wordsworth, Sonnets, i. 23.

The simple Indians were often puzzled by the great *disproportion* between bulk and weight . . . never was a package of furs known to weigh more than two pounds in the market of Communipaw. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 102.

He had yet enough of growing prosperity to enable him to increase his expenditure in continued *disproportion* to his income. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 7.

Disproportion, some say, is the cause of the keenest misery in the world: for instance, the *disproportion* between the powers, capacities, and aspirations of man and his circumstances — especially as regards his physical wants. *Helps.*

disproportion (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn), *v. t.* [< F. *disproportionner* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionar* = It. *sproporzionare*, < ML. *disproportionare*; as *dis-* priv. + *proportion*, *v.*] To make unsuitable in dimensions or quantity; mismatch; join unfitly.

To shape my legs of an unequal size;
To *disproportion* me in every part.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

He can perform whatever he strenuously attempts. His words never seem *disproportioned* to his strength.
Emerson, Eng. Traits, Eng. Manners, I. 179.

disproportionable (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn-a-bl), *a.* [< *disproportion* + *-able.*] Disproportional; disproportionate. [Rare.]

Such *disproportionable* and unlikely matches can wealth and a fair fortune make. *Burton*, Anat. of Melc., p. 554.

How great a monster is human life, since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1885), I. 362.

disproportionableness (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being out of proportion. [Rare.]

Considering my own great defects, the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength.
Hammond, Works, III., Advertisement.

disproportionably (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn-a-bli), *adv.* Disproportionally; without regard to just proportion. [Rare.]

Hath the sheriff rated Mr. Hampden *disproportionably*, according to his estate and degree? If he hath, let him tell. *State Trials*, John Hampden, an. 1637.

disproportional (dis-prǫ-pōr′shǫn-al), *a.* [= F. *disproportionnel*; as *disproportion* + *-al.*] Not having due proportion, absolutely or relatively; destitute of proportion or symmetry; unconformable or unequal in dimensions or quantity: as, the porch is *disproportional* to the building; *disproportional* limbs; *disproportional* tasks.

Nay rather the perfection consists in this, that out of many moderate varieties and brotherly dissimilitudes that are not vastly *disproportional* arises the goodly and graceful symmetry that commends the whole pile and structure. *Milton*, Areopagitica.

disproportionality (dis-prǫ-pōr-shǫn-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *disproportional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being disproportional.

The world so 's setten free
From that untoward *disproportionality*.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, III. iii. 66.

disproportionally (dis-prō-pōr'shon-al-l), *adv.* Without proportion; unconformably; unequally.

disproportionate (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt), *a.* [= F. *disproportionné* = Sp. Pg. *desproporcionado* = It. *disproporzionato, sproporzionato,* < ML. *disproportionatus,* pp. of *disproportionare*: see *disproportion, v.*, and cf. *proportionate.*] Out of proportion; unsymmetrical; without due proportion of parts or relations: as, a *disproportionate* development; means *disproportionate* to the end.

It is plain that men have agreed to a *disproportionate* and unequal possession of the earth. *Locke.*

The United States are large and populous nations in comparison with the Grecian commonwealths, or even the Swiss cantons; and they are growing every day more *disproportionate,* and therefore less capable of being held together by simple governments. *J. Adams,* Works, IV. 287.

disproportionately (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-li), *adv.* In a disproportionate degree; unsuitably; inadequately or excessively. *Boyle.*

disproportionateness (dis-prō-pōr'shon-āt-nes), *n.* The state of being disproportionate; want of proportion.

disproriate† (dis-prō'pri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispropriated,* ppr. *dispropriating.* [< ML. **dispropriatus,* pp. of **dispropriare* (> OF. *desproprier*), dispropriate, < L. *dis-* priv. + *propriare,* appropriate, < *proprius,* one's own, proper: see *proper, appropriate, expropriate,* etc.] To destroy the appropriation of; disappropriate.

And who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not supplant these Supplanters, and *dispropriate* them of that which in a luster proprietie was given them in their first foundations? *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 133.

disprovable (dis-prō'va-bl), *a.* [< *disprove* + *-able.*] Capable of being disproved or refuted. Formerly also spelled *disproveable. Bailey,* 1727.

disproval (dis-prō'val), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof.

The *disproval* of Koch's theories must come from actual work upon the subject [cholera bacillus], and not from literary efforts. *Science,* V. 63.

disprove (dis-prōv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disproved,* ppr. *disproving.* [< ME. *disproven,* usually *despreven,* < OF. *desprover, desprouver,* refute, contradict, disprove, < *des-* priv. + *prover, prouver,* prove: see *dis-* and *prove.*] 1. To prove to be false or erroneous; confute; refute: as, to *disprove* an assertion, an argument, or a proposition.

I cannot assert that, nor would I willingly undertake to *disprove* it. *Everett,* Orations, I. 414.

The revelation of the interdependence of phenomena greatly increases the improbability of some legends which it does not actually *disprove. Lecky,* Europ. Morals, I. 370.

2. To prove not to be genuine, real, or just; set aside by contrary proof; invalidate: as, to *disprove* a person's claim to land.

The apostles opened their heavenly commission, and executed it publicly, challenging those who looked on, with all their curiosity, subtlety, and spite, to *disprove* or blemish it. *Bp. Atterbury,* Sermons, I. iii.

That formidable armada, so vainly arrogating to itself a title which the very elements joined with human valour to *disprove. Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, I. 18.

3†. To convict of the practice of error. *Hooker.*
—**4†.** To disapprove; disallow.

This lest also, when they saw the Cardinall not *disprove* it, every man toke it gladly, sauyng only the Frear.
Sir T. More, Utopia (ed. Arber), p. 53.

Some things are good; yet in so mean a degree of goodness that men are only not *disproved* nor disallowed of God for them. *Hooker.*

St. Ambrose neither approves nor *disproves* it.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 302.

disproveable, *a.* See *disprovable.*

disprovement (dis-prōv'ment), *n.* [< *disprove* + *-ment.*] The act of disproving; confutation.

The scientific discovery . . . around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centered was the *disprovement* of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 636.

disprover (dis-prō'vėr), *n.* One who disproves or confutes.

disprovide† (dis-prō-vīd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *provide.*] To fail to provide or furnish with.

This makes me sadly walk up and down in my laboratory, like an impatient Intanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether *disprovided* of strings. *Boyle,* Works, VI. 40.

dispunct[1] (dis-pungkt'), *v. t.* [< L. *dispunctus,* pp. of *dispungere,* check off an account, etc.: see *dispunge*[1].] To point or mark off; separate; set aside. [Rare.]

I desire the reader so to take me as though I doe not here deale withall, nor speake of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 646.

Even the Mediterranean extent of Africa must have been unknown to Herodotus, since all beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc., would wind up into a small inconsiderable tract, as being *dispuncted* by no great states or colonies. *De Quincey,* Herodotus.

dispunct[2] (dis-pungkt'), *a.* [A forced form, which may be regarded as short for **dispunctilous,* < *dis-* priv. + *punctilous.*] Wanting in punctilious respect; discourteous; impolite.

Ant. I faith, master, let's go; nobody comes. . . .
Anto. Stay. That were *dispunct* to the ladies.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dispunge[1]† (dis-punj'), *v. t.* [With imputed sense of *expunge* (?), q. v., but in form < L. *dispungere,* check off an account, examine, settle, < *dis-,* apart, + *pungere,* prick.] To expunge; erase.

Thou then that hast *dispung'd* my score,
And dying wast the death of Death.
Sir J. Wotton, Hymn in Time of Sickness.

dispunge[2] (dis-punj'), *v. t.* Same as *disponge.*

dispunishable (dis-pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* [here intensive) + *punishable.*] Punishable; liable to an accusation.

No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste. *Last Will of Dean Swift.*

dispurpose (dis-pėr'pos), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dispurposed,* ppr. *dispurposing.* [< *dis-* priv. + *purpose.*] 1. To disuade; turn from a purpose.—2. To cross, as a purpose; frustrate. [Rare or obsolete in both uses.]

She, but in a contrary manner, seeing her former plots *dispurposed,* sends me to an old witch called Acrasia, to help to wreck her spite upon the city sacres.
A. Brewer (?), Lingua, iv. 8.

dispurse† (dis-pėrs'), *v. t.* [Cf. *burse, purse.*] Same as *disburse.*

dispurvey† (dis-pėr-vā'), *v. t.* [< OF. **despourveier, desporveir, despourveir,* F. *dépourvoir,* deprive, < *des-* priv. + *pourveier,* purvey: see *dispurvey.*] To deprive of provision; empty; strip.

For not oonly the patrone, but al the pylgrymes and also the galyotes, were clerely *dyspurueyde* of brede, wyne, and all other victuelle. *Sir R. Guylforde,* Pylgrymage, p. 60.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare. *Heywood.*

dispurveyance† (dis-pėr-vā'ans), *n.* [< *dispurvey* + *-ance.*] Want of provision; lack of food.

Daily siege, through *dispurveyaunce* long
And lacke of reskewes, will to parley drive.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 10.

disputability (dis-pū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disputable:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

disputable (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* [= F. *disputable* = Sp. *disputable* = Pg. *disputavel* = It. *disputabile,* < L. *disputabilis,* disputable, < *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. That may be disputed; liable to be called in question, controverted, or contested; controvertible: as, *disputable* statements, propositions, arguments, points, or cases.

Faith, 'tis a very *disputable* question; and yet I think thou canst decide it. *Beau. and Fl.,* King and No King, i. 1.

He let down a shower of tears, weeping over undone Jerusalem in the day of his triumph, leaving it *disputable* whether he felt more joy or sorrow.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 298.

2†. Disputatious; contentious.

And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company: I think of as many matters as he; but I give heaven thanks, and make no boast of them. *Shak.,* As you Like it, ii. 5.

disputableness (dis-pū'- or dis'pū-ta-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being disputable.

disputacity† (dis-pū-tas'i-ti), *n.* [Improp. form, < *disputatious,* on the supposed analogy of *audacity, audacious,* etc.] Proneness to dispute.

Lest they should dull the wits and hinder the exercise of reasoning [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation.
Bp. Ward, Sermon, Jan. 30, 1674.

disputant (dis'pū-tant), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *disputant,* < L. *disputant(-t-)s,* ppr. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] I. *a.* Disputing; debating; engaged in controversy.

There wast found
Among the gravest rabbies, *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair.
Milton, P. R., iv. 218.

II. *n.* One who disputes or debates; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

A singularly eager, acute, and pertinacious *disputant.*
Macaulay.

disputation (dis-pū-tā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *disputacioun, desputasioun,* < OF. *desputation, desputacion* (ME. also *disputison, disputeson, disputisoun, desputeson,* early mod. E. also contr. *dispicion,* < OF. *desputison, desputeison, desputaison, desputoison*), F. *desputison,* = Sp. *disputacion* = It. *disputazione* = D. *disputatie* = G. *disputation* (cf. Dan. *disputats*) = Sw. *disputation,* < L. *disputatio(n-),* an arguing, argument, dispute, < *disputare,* pp. *disputatus,* argue, dispute: see *dispute, v.*] 1. The act of disputing or debating; argumentation; controversy; verbal contest respecting the truth of some fact, opinion, or proposition.

Merlyn hym assuerde to alle the questiouns that he asked the very trouthe as it was, and so indured longe the *disputacion* be-twene hem tweyne. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 139.

Our Lord and Saviour himself did hopely *disputation* to do some good, yea by *disputation* not only of, but against the truth, albeit with purpose for the truth.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

2. An exercise in which parties debate and argue on some question proposed, as in a school or college. The medieval books under the head of *disputations,* give minute rules for these exercises. The first party, the respondent, undertakes to defend a given thesis. The second party, the opponent, begins by giving a number of arguments against the thesis. If there are several opponents, they all offer arguments. The respondent then gives positive reasons in syllogistic form, after which he responds briefly to all the objections of the opponents in order. The latter may or may not be allowed to reply. Finally, the moderator sums up and renders his decision. *Doctrinal disputation* concerns a matter of certain knowledge. *dialectical disputation* a matter of opinion. *Tentative disputation* is intended to try the knowledge of the parties, or of one of them. *Sophistical disputation* is intended to deceive.

All the *disputation* of the learned never brought to light one effect of nature before unknown.
Bacon, Praise of Knowledge (1590), Works, VIII. 124.

Academical *disputations* are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary. Ordinary *disputations* are those which are privately performed in colleges every day . . . in terminus; extraordinary *disputations* call him forth, who performd in the public schools of the university as requisite qualifications for degrees.
Amhurst, Terræ Filius (March 24, 1721), No. xx.

At Cambridge, in my day [1823–27] . . . every B. A. was obliged to perform a certain number of *disputations.* . . . Some were performed in earnest; the rest were huddled over. . . . The real *disputations* were very severe exercises. I was badgered for two hours with arguments given and answered in Latin . . . against Newton's first section, Lagrange's derived functions, and Locke on innate principles. *De Morgan,* Budget of Paradoxes, p. 365.

Augustine disputation. See *Augustine.*

disputatious (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* [< *disputation* + *-ous.*] 1. Pertaining to or characterized by disputation; controversial; polemical; contentious: as, a *disputatious* temper.

The Christian doctrine of a future life was no recommendation of the new religion to the wits and philosophers of that *disputatious* period. *Buckminster.*

They began to contract a *disputatious* turn, which Franklin says he had already caught by reading his father's books of dispute on religion. *Everett,* Orations, II. 17.

2. Inclined to dispute or wrangle; apt to debate, cavil, or controvert: as, a *disputatious* theologian.

Religious, moral, both in word and deed,
But warmly *disputatious* in his creed.
Crabbe, Works, VII. 67.

I shall not, therefore, I think, rightly be thought rash or *disputatious* if I venture to express difference from those modern political schools with which I feel that I cannot sympathise at all. *Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 225.

disputatiously (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

disputatiousness (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being disputatious.

disputative (dis-pū'ta-tiv), *a.* [= It. *disputativo,* < L. *disputativus,* < *disputatus,* pp. of *disputare,* dispute: see *dispute, v.*] Given to or characterized by disputation; disputatious; argumentative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Phylosopher (sayth hee) teacheth a *disputative* vertue, but I doe an actiue. *Sir P. Sidney,* Apol. for Poetrie.

I'll have thee a doctor;
Thou shalt be one, thou hast a doctor's look,
A face *disputative,* of Salamanca.
B. Jonson, New Inn, ii. 2.

It is a sign of a peevish, an angry, and quarrelling disposition, to be *disputative,* and nice in questions.
Jer. Taylor, Works, VI. 683.

Disputative science, logic.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disputed,* ppr. *disputing.* [< ME. *disputen, desputen,* < OF. *desputer,* F. *disputer* = Sp. Pg. *disputar* = It. *disputare* = G. *disputiren* = Dan. *disputere* = Sw. *disputera,* < L. *disputare,* dispute, discuss, examine, compute, estimate, < *dis-,* apart, + *putare,* reckon, consider, think, orig. make clean, clear up, related to *purus,* pure: see *pure.* Cf.

compute, count[1], *impute, repute, amputate,* etc.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To engage in argument or discussion; argue in opposition; oppose another in argument: absolutely or with *with* or *against*.

There shalbe one who shall reade and teache bothe Logicke and Rethoricke, and shall weekely, on certen dayes therefore apoincted, see his schollers *dispute* and exercize the same. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 2.

Therefore *disputed* he in the synagogue *with* the Jews. Acts xvii. 17.

He doth often so earnestly *dispute with* them [Jews] that he hath converted some of them to Christianity.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 156.

Hence — **2.** To engage in altercation; wrangle; quarrel.

Mrs. Fidget and Mrs. Fescue *disputed* above half an hour for the same chair.
Addison, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

3. To strive or contend in opposition to a competitor; compete: as, to *dispute* for the prize.

II. *trans.* 1. To argue about; discuss.

What was it that ye *disputed* among yourselves by the way? Mark ix. 33.

The rest I reserve until it be *disputed* how the magistrate is to do herein. *Milton.*

2. To argue against; attempt to disprove or overthrow by reasoning; controvert; deny: as, to *dispute* an assertion, opinion, claim, or the like.

We do not *dispute* that the royal party contained many excellent men and excellent citizens.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

Dispute the claims, arrange the chances;
Emperor, Ottoman, which shall win?
Tennyson, To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

There has never been a time when the necessity of religion, in the broad sense of the word, has been so clear, if there has never been a time when its value in the narrow sense has been so much *disputed*.
J. H. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 124.

3. To call in question; express doubt of or opposition to; object to.

Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

I had rather be unobserved than conspicuous for *disputed* perfections. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 348.

4. To strive to gain or to maintain; contest: as, to *dispute* a prize.

Our swords — our swords shall *dispute* our pretences.
Steele, Lying Lover, iii. 1.

5†. To encounter; strive against.

Mal. Dispute it like a man.
Macd. I shall do so;
But I must also feel it as a man.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

To dispute the weather-gage, to manœuver, as two vessels or fleets, to get to windward of each other. = **Syn.** *Debate, Discuss,* etc. See *argue*.

dispute (dis-pūt'), *n.* [= D. *dispuut* = G. *disput, dispüt* = Dan. Sw. *dispyt, dispyt,* < F. *dispute* = Sp. Pg. It. *disputa,* dispute; from the verb.] **1.** Argumentative contention; earnest discussion of opposing views or opinions; controversial strife.

This . . . produced a *dispute* attended with some acrimony. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

Disputes are multiplied as if everything were uncertain, and these *disputes* are managed with the greatest warmth, as if everything were certain. *Hume*, Human Nature, Int.

From expostulations with the king, the matter of religion turned into *disputes* among the priests, at which the king always assisted in person.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 196.

2. Wrangling; contention; strife; quarrel.

Could we forbear *dispute* and practise love,
We should agree as angels do above.
Waller, Divine Love, iii.

Nor is it aught but just
That he who in debate of truth hath won
Should win in arms, in both *disputes* alike
Victor. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 123.

3. A contest of any kind.

The four Men of War made sail for the forts, against which we anchored about one in the afternoon; and after four hours' *dispute* (firing), went to the westward.
Retaking of the Island of Santa Helena (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 61).

Beyond, without, or **past dispute,** indisputably; incontrovertibly.

In prose and verse was owned, *without dispute*
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute.
Dryden.

He . . . forged and falsified
One letter called Pomphlis's, *past dispute.*
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 139.

To be in dispute, to be under discussion; be the subject of controversy. = **Syn.** *Controversy, Dispute* (see *controversy*), debate, discussion, altercation.

disputer (dis-pū'tėr), *n.* One who disputes, or who is given to disputation or controversy.

Where is the *disputer* of this world? 1 Cor. i. 20.

It is enough to weary the spirit of a *disputer*, that he shall argue till he hath lost his voice, and his time, and sometimes the question too; and yet no man shall be of his mind more than was before.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Ded.

disputison†, *n.* A Middle English form of *disputation*.

disqualification (dis-kwol'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *déqualification*; as *dis-* + *qualification*. See *disqualify*.] **1.** The act of disqualifying. — **2.** The state of being disqualified; want of qualification; absence or deprivation of ability, power, or capacity; any disability or incapacity.

I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook.
Sir J. Shore.

3. That which disqualifies or incapacitates: as, conviction of crime is a *disqualification* for public office.

It is recorded as a sufficient *disqualification* of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, "God forgive him." *Spectator.*

In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as *disqualifications*. *Emerson*, Society and Solitude.

disqualify (dis-kwol'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disqualified*, ppr. *disqualifying*. [= F. *déqualifier*; as *dis-* priv. + *qualify*.] To deprive of the necessary qualifications; deprive of natural or legal power, or the qualities or rights necessary for some purpose; disable; unfit: generally with *for*, sometimes with *from*: as, ill health *disqualifies* the body *for* labor and the mind *for* study; a conviction of perjury *disqualifies* a man *for* being a witness.

Men are not *disqualified* by their engagements in trade *from* being received in high society. *Southey.*

In spite of the law *disqualifying* hired champions, it is pretty clear that they were always to be had for money.
C. H. Pearson, Early and Mid. Ages of Eng.

Instead of educating himself to take his place in the world, he has *disqualified* himself *for* being anything but a student all his life. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 103.

disquantity (dis-kwon'ti-ti), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disquantited*, ppr. *disquantitying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *quantity*.] **1†.** To diminish the quantity of; lessen.

Be then deair'd . . .
A little to *disquantity* your train.
Shak., Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive of quantity or metrical value, as a syllable.

Horace Walpole's nephew, the Earl of Orford, when he was in his cups, used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman, whose hiccupings threw in here and there a kind of cæsural pause, and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 218.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *a.* and *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quiet*.] **I.** *a.* Unquiet; restless; uneasy. [Rare.]

I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 1.

Harke! harke! how softer melody strikes mute
Disquiet Nature. *Marston*, Sophonisba, iv. 1.

II. *n.* **1.** Want of quiet, rest, or peace; an uneasy or unsettled state of feeling, as in a person or a community; restlessness; unrest.

His palms are folded on his breast;
There is no other thing express'd
But long *disquiet* merged in rest.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

The usual elements of *disquiet* which always threaten danger to an established order of things.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

2. A disquieting occurrence or condition; a disturbance; an alarm, or a state of alarm. [Archaic.]

[They] rack and torture themselves with cares, fears, and *disquiets*. *Bacon*, Physical Fables, ii., Exp.

In the midst of these intestine *disquiets*, we are threatened with an invasion. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 4.

disquiet (dis-kwī'et), *v. t.* [< *disquiet*, *n.*; or < *dis-* priv. + *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of peace, rest, or tranquillity; make uneasy or restless; harass; disturb; vex.

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? and why art thou *disquieted* within me? Ps. xliii. 5.

Next to the eldest reigned his second Son Ethelbert; all whose Reign, which was only five Years, was perpetually *disquieted* with Invasions of the Danes.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 8.

disquietal† (dis-kwī'e-tal), *n.* [< *disquiet*, *v.*, + *-al*.] Want of quiet; disquietude; unrest.

At its own fall
Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars and strives 'gainst its *disquietall*,
Like troubled ghost forc'd some shape to assume.
Dr. H. More, Psychathanasia, I. ii. 21.

disquieter (dis-kwī'e-tėr), *n.* One who or that which disquiets.

The archbishop, the *disquieter* both of the kingdom and the church. *Holinshed*, Hen. II., an. 1164.

disquietful† (dis-kwī'et-fūl), *a.* [< *disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ful*, 1.] Producing disquiet. *Barrow.*

disquietive† (dis-kwī'e-tiv), *a.* [< *disquiet*, *v.*, + *-ive*.] Tending to disquiet; disquieting. *Hawkins.*

disquietly (dis-kwī'et-li), *adv.* **1.** Without quiet or rest; in an uneasy state; uneasily; anxiously: as, he rested *disquietly* that night. — **2.** In a disquieting manner; in such a manner as to destroy quiet or tranquillity. [Rare in both uses.]

Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves!
Shak., Lear, i. 2.

disquietment† (dis-kwī'et-ment), *n.* The act of disquieting, or the state of being disquieted.

Such a peace of conscience is far worse and more dangerous than the most horrid troubles and *disquietments* of conscience can be. *Hopkins*, Sermons, xxvi.

disquietness (dis-kwī'et-nes), *n.* The state of being disquiet; unrest.

"All otherwise" (saide he) "I riches read,
And deeme them roote of all *disquietnesse*."
Spenser, F. Q., II. vii. 12

Their *disquietness* and ranting will be insufferable.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 388

disquietous† (dis-kwī'e-tus), *a.* [< *disquiet*, *n.*, + *-ous*.] Causing uneasiness; disquieting.

Concerning therefore this wayward subject against piety, the touching whereof is so distastfull and *disquietous*, a number of men. *Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

disquietude (dis-kwī'e-tūd), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *quietude*.] An uneasy or disturbed state of mind; a feeling of slight alarm or apprehension; perturbation.

These people are under continual *disquietudes*, never enjoying a minute's peace of mind. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 2.

Such is the sad *disquietude* I share,
A sea of doubts, and self the source of all.
Cowper, Violsaitudes Experienced in the Christian Life.

disquiparancy, disquiparance (dis-kwip'a-ran-si, -rans), *n.* [< ML. *disquiparantia*, a word appearing early in the 14th century, appar. contr. from **disæquiparantia*, < L. *dis-* priv. + **æquiparantia*, < *æquiparan(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquiparare*, compare: see *equiparancy*.] The denotation of two objects, as being related, by different names. Thus, father and son, master and servant, are said to be "relates of *disquiparancy*." [Rare.]

Relateds synonymous are usually called relateds of equiparancy, . . . heteronymous, of *disquiparancy*.
Burgersdicius, tr. by a Gentleman, p. 22.

disquisition (dis-kwi-zish'ọn), *n.* [= F. *disquisition* = Sp. *disquisicion* = Pg. *disquisição* = It. *disquisizione*, < L. *disquisitio(n-)*, an inquiry, investigation, < *disquirere*, pp. *disquisitus*, inquire, investigate, < *dis-*, apart, + *quærere*, seek: see *query, question, acquire, inquire*, etc., and cf. *acquisition, inquisition*, etc.] **1†.** A seeking; search; investigation.

On their return from a *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy whom he had taken into service. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 82.

2. A formal or systematic inquiry into or investigation of some problem or topic; a formal discussion or treatise; a dissertation; an essay: as, a *disquisition* on government or morals.

Former times have had their *disquisitions* about the antiquity of it [angling]. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 37.

It was falsely said that he had spoken with contumely of the theological *disquisitions* which had been found in the strong box of the late king, and which the present king had published. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

disquisitional (dis-kwi-zish'ọn-al), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-al*.] Relating to disquisition.

disquisitionary (dis-kwi-zish'ọn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *disquisition* + *-ary*[1].] Same as *disquisitional*. *Imp. Dict.*

disquisitive (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* [< L. as if **disquisitivus*, < *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire: see *disquisition*.] **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of disquisition. — **2†.** Inclined to discussion or investigation; inquisitive.

disquisitorial (dis-kwiz'i-tō'ri-al), *a.* [As *disquisitory* + *-al*.] Pertaining to disquisition; partaking of the nature of a disquisition; critical. *Cumberland.*

disquisitory (dis-kwiz'i-tō-ri), *a.* [< L. *disquisitus*, pp. of *disquirere*, inquire (see *disquisition*), + *-ory*.] Same as *disquisitorial*. *Edinburgh Rev.*

disrank† (dis-rank'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *rank*[2]. Cf. *derange*.] **1.** To reduce to a lower rank; degrade. — **2.** To disorder the ranks of; throw out of rank or into confusion.

disrank

Nor hath my life
Once tasted of exorbitant affects,
Wilde longings, or the least of *disrank* shapes.
Marston, The Fawne, i. 2.

I stood
The volleys of their shot: I, I myself,
Was he that first *disrank'd* their weeds of pikes.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, i. 2.

disrate (dis-rāt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrated*, ppr. *disrating*. [< *dis-* priv. + *rate*1.] *Naut.*, to reduce to a lower rating, as a petty officer, or a non-commissioned officer of marines.

disray† (dis-rā'), *n.* [ME. *disray*, var. of *deray*, < OF. *desrei*, etc., disorder: see *deray*, and cf. *disarray*.] 1. Disorder; disarray.

Come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie . . . and put it in *disray*.
Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 368.

2. Confusion; commotion.

Whan the knyghtes of the rounde table it wisten thei gan make soche a *disray* a-monge hem that noon a-bode other.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 407.

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regard*.] To omit to regard or take notice of; overlook; specifically, to treat as unworthy of regard or notice.

Studions of good, man *disregarded* fame. *Blackmore.*

Conscience at first warns us against sin; but if we *disregard* it, it soon ceases to upbraid us.
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 51.

Noble, poor and difficult,
Ungainly, yet too great to *disregard*.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 129.

=Syn. *Slight*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

disregard (dis-rē-gärd'), *n.* [< *disregard*, *v.*] Failure to regard or notice; specifically, deliberate neglect of something considered unworthy of attention.

Disregard of experience. *Whewell.*

disregarder (dis-rē-gär'dėr), *n.* One who disregards.

He [the social non-conformist] feels rather complimented than otherwise in being considered a *disregarder* of public opinion. *H. Spencer*, Universal Progress, p. 110.

disregardful (dis-rē-gärd'fūl), *a.* [< *disregard* + *-ful*, 1.] Exhibiting disregard; negligent; neglectful.

All social love, friendship, gratitude, . . . draws us out of ourselves, and makes us *disregardful* of our own convenience and safety.
Shaftesbury, Enquiry concerning Virtue.

disregardfully (dis-rē-gärd'fūl-i), *adv.* In a disregardful manner; negligently; neglectfully.
Bailey, 1731.

disregulary (dis-reg'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *regular*.] Irregular.

It remains now that we consider whether it be likely there should any men be, who, in all the rest, do enjoy a true philosophique liberty, and who (not having more *disregular* passions) despise honours, pleasures, riches.
Evelyn, Liberty and Servitude.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relish*.] 1. To dislike the taste of; hence, to dislike for any reason; feel some antipathy to: as, to *disrelish* a particular kind of food; to *disrelish* affectation.

Neither can the excellencies of heaven be discerned, but by a spirit *disrelishing* the sottish appetites of the world.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 87.

It is true, there is a sort of morose, detracting, ill-bred people, who pretend utterly to *disrelish* these polite innovations. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, vii.

2. To destroy the relish of or for; make unrelishing or distasteful. [Rare.]

Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between.
Milton, P. L., v. 305.

disrelish (dis-rel'ish), *n.* [< *disrelish*, *v.*] 1. Dislike of the taste of something; hence, dislike in general; some degree of disgust or antipathy.

Men love to hear of their power, but have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty.
Burke, Appeal to Old Whigs.

2. Absence of relish; distastefulness. [Rare.]

With hatefulest *disrelish* writhed their jaws,
With soot and cinders fill'd.
Milton, P. L., x. 569.

disrelishable† (dis-rel'ish-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *relishable*.] Distasteful. *Bp. Hacket.*

disrelishing (dis-rel'ish-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *disrelish*, *v.*] Offensive to the taste; disgusting.

When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be *disrelishing*. *Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

disremember (dis-rē-mem'bėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *remember*.] Not to remember; to forget. [Vulgar.]

Somebody told me, I'm sure: I *disremember* who.
W. N. Baker, New Timothy, p. 294.

disrepair (dis-rē-pār'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repair*1.] The state of being out of repair or in bad condition; the condition of needing repair.

All spoke the master's absent care,
All spoke neglect and *disrepair*.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 17.

Beyond an occasional chance word or two, . . . the friendship had outwardly fallen into *disrepair*.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 202.

disreputability (dis-rep'ū-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disreputable*: see *-bility*.] The state of being disreputable. *Imp. Dict.* [Rare.]

disreputable (dis-rep'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputable*. See *disrepute*.] 1. Not reputable; having a bad reputation: as, a *disreputable* person.—2. Bringing into ill repute; discreditable; dishonorable: as, a *disreputable* act.

I have declared that there was nothing *disreputable*, in the public opinion here, in sending children to schools supported at the public charge. *Everett*, Orations, I. 314.

disreputably (dis-rep'ū-ta-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

Propositions are made not only ineffectually, but somewhat *disreputably*, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception.
Burke, Conciliation with America.

disreputation† (dis-rep-ū-tā'shon), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reputation*. See *disrepute*.] Privation of reputation or good name; disrepute; discredit; dishonor; disgrace; discredit.

I will tell you what was the course in the happy days of Queen Elizabeth, whom it is no *disreputation* to follow.
Bacon.

Jesus refused to be relieved, . . . rather than he would do an act, which . . . might be expounded a *disreputation* to God's providence. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 100.

What *disreputation* is it to Horace, that Juvenal excels in the tragical satire, as Horace does in the comical?
Dryden, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

disrepute (dis-rē-pūt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *repute*.] Loss or want of reputation; discredit; discreditable; dishonor.

The belief in astrology was almost universal in the middle of the seventeenth century; . . . in the beginning of the eighteenth the art fell into general *disrepute*.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

The colony was fast falling into *disrepute*.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 117.

=Syn. Ill repute, low esteem, disrespect.

disreputet (dis-rē-pūt'), *v. t.* [< *disrepute*, *n.*] To bring into discredit or disgrace.

Grant that I may so walk that I neither *disrepute* the honour of the Christian institution, nor stain the whiteness of that innocence which thou didst invest my soul withal. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 102.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *v.*] To have or show no respect for; hold in disesteem. [Now chiefly colloq.]

Ah, fool! that dost act on vain, on present toys,
And *disrespect'st* those true, those future joys.
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 14.

I must tell you that those who could find in their Hearts to love you for many other Things do *disrespect* you for this jawseeing. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 11.

In the ship . . . he was much *disrespected* and unworthily used by the master, one Ferne, and some of the passengers. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 275.

disrespect (dis-rē-spekt'), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respect*, *n.*] Want of respect or reverence; manifestation of disesteem; incivility.

What is more usual to warriors than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*! *Pope.*

Such fancies do we then affect,
In luxury of *disrespect*
To our own prodigal excess
Of too familiar happiness.
Wordsworth, To Lycoris.

=Syn. Discourtesy, impoliteness, slight, neglect.

disrespectability (dis-rē-spek-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *disrespectable*: see *-bility*.] 1. The character of being disrespectable. [Rare.]

Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

2. One who or that which is disreputable. [Humorous.]

The demi-monde are a class to which we have no counterpart in America; they are respectable *disrespectabilities*, lead the fashions, and give the tone to the society in the outside, superficial world. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 370.

disrespectable (dis-rē-spek'ta-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respectable*.] Not respectable; not worthy of any, or of much, consideration or esteem. [Rare.]

It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life.
Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, i.

disrespecter (dis-rē-spek'tėr), *n.* One who disrespects; a contemner. [Rare.]

I shall . . . take it for granted that there have been, and are, but too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scripture.
Boyle, Works, II. 295.

disrespectful (dis-rē-spekt'fūl), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ful*, 1; or < *dis-* priv. + *respectful*.] Showing disrespect; wanting in respect; manifesting disesteem or want of respect; irreverent; uncivil: as, a *disrespectful* thought or opinion; *disrespectful* behavior.

Slovenly in dress, and *disrespectful* in manner, he was the last man to be feared as a rival in a drawing-room.
Godwin, Fleetwood.

=Syn. Discourteous, impolite, rude, ungentlemanly, imprudent, pert.

disrespectfully (dis-rē-spekt'fūl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner; irreverently; uncivilly.

To speak *disrespectfully*, or to prophesy against the temple, was considered by the Jews as blasphemy, and of course a capital offence. *Bp. Porteous*, Lectures, xxi.

disrespectfulness (dis-rē-spekt'fūl-nes), *n.* Manifestation of disrespect; want of respect in manner or speech.

disrespective† (dis-rē-spek'tiv), *a.* [< *disrespect* + *-ive*; or < *dis-* priv. + *respective*.] Disrespectful.

A *disrespective* forgetfulness of thy mercies.
Bp. Hall, Soliloquies, lxii.

disrespondency†, *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *respondency*.] Lack of respondency. *Sir Aston Cokain.*

disreverence† (dis-rev'e-rens), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *reverence*.] To deprive of reverence; treat irreverently; dishonor.

And also we should of our dutie to God rather forbeare the profyte that ourselfe might attayne by a masse, than to see his majestye *disreverenced*, by the bold presumpcion of such an odyous minister as he hath forboden to come about him. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 227.

disrobe (dis-rōb'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disrobed*, ppr. *disrobing*. [< OF. *desrober*, *desrouber*, F. *dérober*, < *des-* priv. + *robe*, a robe: see *dis-* and *robe*, and cf. *rob*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divest of a robe or garments; undress. Hence—2. To divest of any enveloping appendage; denude; uncover: as, autumn *disrobes* the fields of verdure.

I am still myself,
. . . though *disrob'd* of sovereignty, and ravish'd
Of ceremonious duty that attends it.
Fletcher (and another), False One, v. 4.

II. *intrans.* To divest one's self of a robe or of one's garments.

Pallas *disrobes*; her radiant veil unty'd . . .
Flows on the pavement of the Court of Jove.
Pope, Iliad, v.

disrober (dis-rō'bėr), *n.* One who strips of clothing or covering.

disroot (dis-rōt'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *root*2.] 1. To tear up the roots of; tear up by the roots.

Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

Hence—2. To tear from a foundation; loosen or undermine.

A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterraneous inundations. *Goldsmith.*

disrout† (dis-rout'), *v. t.* [< OF. *desrouter*, *desruter*, *desrompter*, F. *dérouter*, break up, scatter, rout, < ML. as if **disruptare*, < L. *disruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, break or burst asunder: see *disrupt*.] To rout; throw into confusion.

The Black Prince . . . not only *disrouted* their mighty armies, killing many and defeating all, but brought the King, Dauphin, and all the Prince Peers of the land, prisoners. *Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 608).

disrully† (dis-rō'li-li), *adv.* [ME. *disrewelitye*; < **disrewly*, *disrule*, + *-ly*2.] In a disrule manner.

It . . . maketh hym love yvelle coupanye
And lede his lyf *disrewelitye*.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 4900.

disrule† (dis-rōl'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. *disrulie*; < ME. **disrewly* (in adv. *disrewlitye*: see *disrulily*), < *dis-* priv. + **rewly*, rule; see *dis-* and *rule*, and cf. *unruly*. Cf. OF. *desriculé*, disorder, < *des-* priv. + *riculé*, rule.] Unruly.

Disrulie, [L.] Irregularis. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 99, l. 47.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *v. t.* [< L. *disruptus*, commonly *diruptus*, pp. of *disrumpere*, commonly *dirumpere*, break or burst asunder, < *dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder, + *rumpere*, break: see *rupture*. Cf. *disrout*.] To break or burst asunder; separate forcibly.

A convention, elected by the people of that State to consider this very question of *disrupting* the Federal Union, was in session at the capital of Virginia when Fort Sumter fell. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 142.

The charges necessary to *disrupt* the piers and roof from their connection with the bed-rock.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII. 441.

disrupt (dis-rupt'), *a.* [< L. *disruptus*, *diruptus*, pp.: see the verb.] Torn from or asunder;

severed by rending or breaking. *Ash.* [Rare or obsolete.]

disruption (dis-rup′shŏn), *n.* [< L. **disruptio(n-)*, equiv. to *diruptio(n-)*, < *dirumpere*, pp. *disruptus*, commonly *dirumpere*, pp. *diruptus*, disrupt: see *disrupt*, *v.*] A rending asunder; a bursting apart; forcible separation or division into parts; dilaceration.

> Sought
> To make *disruption* in the Table Round.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Rosalind . . . has since ordered her conduct according to the conventions of society, with the result that her inward being suffers *disruption* and all but moral ruin.
E. Dowden, Shelley, II. 130.

Disruption of the Scottish Church, the rupture of the Established Church of Scotland in 1843, when about 200 commissioners, composed of ministers and elders, presenting a protest against the General Assembly as a church court, at its meeting on May 18th, on the ground that it had been deprived of its just freedom and power by the action of the government, chiefly through the enforcement of lay patronage in the settlement of ministers, withdrew from it and organized the new Free Church of Scotland. About 470 ministers seceded, forfeiting benefices of fully £100,000 aggregate value. The controversy preceding the disruption is known as the "ten years' conflict."

disruptive (dis-rup′tiv), *a.* [< *disrupt* + *-ive*.] **1.** Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending; bursting or breaking through.

> Nor can we imagine a cohesive tenacity so great that it might not be overcome by some still greater *disruptive* force such as we can equally well imagine.
> *J. Fiske*, Cosmic Philos., I. 5.

It [this death] let loose all the *disruptive* forces which Bedford had been able to keep in subjection.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 339.

2. Produced by or following on disruption: as, *disruptive* effects. — **Disruptive discharge.** See *discharge*, 1.

disruptiveness (dis-rup′tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being disruptive.

The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., *disruptiveness*, is common to both kinds of discharges.
J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 110.

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *n.* [< *disrupt* + *-ure*, after *rupture*. Cf. OF. *desrouture*, diruption.] Disruption; a rending asunder. [Rare.]

disrupture (dis-rup′tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disrupturedd*, ppr. *disrupturing*. [< *disrupture*, *n.*] To rupture; sever by tearing, breaking, or bursting. [Rare.]

diss (dis), *n.* An Algerian name for the *Arundo tenax*, a reedy grass, the fibers of which are used for making cordage.

dissatisfaction (dis-sat-is-fak′shŏn), *n.* [< *dissatisfy*: see *satisfaction*.] The state of being dissatisfied; lack of pleasure or content in some thing, act, or situation; uneasiness proceeding from the want of gratification, or from disappointment.

> The ambitious man . . . is subject to uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*.
> *Addison*, Spectator.

=**Syn.** Discontentment, distaste, dislike, displeasure, disapprobation, disappointment, annoyance.

dissatisfactoriness (dis-sat-is-fak′tǫ-ri-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissatisfactory; inability to satisfy or give content; a failing to give content.

> Sensible he must needs be not only of the shortness and uncertainty of sensible enjoyments, but also of their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*.
> *Sir M. Hale*, Enquiry touching Happiness.

dissatisfactory (dis-sat-is-fak′tǫ-ri), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfactory*.] Not satisfactory; unsatisfying; displeasing.

> To have reduced the different qualifications in the different states to one uniform rule would probably have been as *dissatisfactory* to some of the states as difficult for the convention.
> *A. Hamilton*.

dissatisfied (dis-sat′is-fid), *p. a.* **1.** Discontented; not satisfied; not pleased; offended.

> The *dissatisfied* factions of the autocracy.
> *Bancroft*.

2. Arising from or manifesting dissatisfaction: as, a *dissatisfied* look.

> The camels were grounding laboriously, and the horses were standing around in *dissatisfied* silence in the white heat of noon.
> *O'Donovan*, Merv, xxiv.

dissatisfy (dis-sat′is-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissatisfied*, ppr. *dissatisfying*. [< *dis-* priv. + *satisfy*.] To render discontented; displease; frustrate or come short of one's wishes or expectations.

> When a new government is established, by whatever means, the people are commonly *dissatisfied*.
> *Hume*, The Original Contract.

The Italian allies, who had borne so great a share of the burthen of Rome's conquests, and who had reaped so small a share of their fruits, were naturally *dissatisfied* with their dependent position.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 326.

dissavage† (dis-sav′āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissavaged*, ppr. *dissavaging*. [< *dis-* priv. + *savage*.] To tame; civilize.

> Those wild kingdoms
> Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civil.
> *Chapman*, Cæsar and Pompey, I. 1.

disscattert, *v. t.* [ME. *deskateren*; < *des-*, *dis-*, L. *dis-*, apart, + *scatter*.] To scatter abroad; disperse.

> Hit [the silver] is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere, That halvendel shal ben stole ar hit come togideres and acounted. *Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 337.

discepter†, *v. t.* [< OF. *desceptrer*, F. *désceptrer*, deprive of a scepter, depose, < *des-* priv. + *sceptre*, scepter: see *dis-* and *scepter*, *v.*] To deprive of a scepter.

> A hundred kings, whose temples were impail'd
> In golden diadems, set here and there
> With diamonds, and gemmed every where,
> And of their golden virges none *discepter'd* were.
> *G. Fletcher*, Christ's Triumph on Earth.

dissent† (dis-sēt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *seat*.] To unseat; overthrow.

> Scyton! I am sick at heart
> When I behold—Scyton, I say—This push
> Will cheer me ever, or *dis-seat* me now.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3.

dissect (di-sekt′), *v. t.* [< L. *dissectus*, pp. of *dissecare* (> Sp. *disecar* = Pg. *dissecar* = F. *disséquer* = D. *dissekeren* = Dan. *dissekere* = Sw. *dissekera*), cut asunder, cut up, < *dis-*, asunder, + *secare*, cut: see *section*.] **1.** To cut in pieces; divide into parts with or as with a cutting instrument: as, to *dissect* a fowl. Specifically —**2.** To cut in pieces, or separate the distinct or elementary parts of, as an animal or a plant, for the purpose of studying its organization or the functions and morbid affections of its organs and tissues; anatomize.

> Where, with blunted Knives, his Scholars learn
> How to *dissect*, and the nice Joints discern.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.
>
> Like following life through creatures you *dissect*,
> You lose it in the moment you detect.
> *Pope*, Moral Essays, I. 29.

Hence —**3.** To examine part by part or point by point; treat or consider piecemeal; analyze, as for the purpose of criticism; describe in detail: as, to *dissect* a man's character.

> Chief mastery to *dissect*
> With long and tedious havoc fabled knights,
> In battle feign'd. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 29.

If men can so hardly endure to have the deformity of their vices represented to them though very imperfectly here, how will they bear the *dissecting* and laying them open in the view of the whole world?
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissected map or **picture**, a map or picture mounted on a board and divided into more or less irregular parts, designed to be joined together as a puzzle.

Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a *dissected map*?
Ruskin.

Dissecting aneurism. See *aneurism*.

dissected (di-sek′ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissect*, *v.*] In *bot.*, deeply cut into numerous segments: applied to leaves, etc.

dissectible (di-sek′ti-bl), *a.* [< *dissect* + *-ible*.] Capable of being dissected.

dissection (di-sek′shon), *n.* [= F. *dissection* = Sp. *disección* = Pg. *dissecção* = It. *dissezione*, < L. as if **dissectio(n-)*, < *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, cut up: see *dissect*.] **1.** The operation of cutting open or separating into parts. Specifically —**2.** The process of cutting into parts an animal or a plant, or a part of one, in such a way as to show its structure or to separate one or more of its organs or tissues for examination: as, the *dissection* of a dog; the *dissection* of a hand or a flower.

> In our *dissection* of lake ice by a beam of heat we noticed little vacuous spots at the centres of the liquid flowers formed by the beam.
> *Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 119.

Hence —**3.** The act of separating anything into distinct or elementary parts for the purpose of critical examination; treatment or consideration of something in detail or point by point.

> Such strict enquiries into nature, so true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind, is the work of extraordinary diligence. *Granville*.

4†. A segment; a division; a part.

> All his kindnesses are not only in their united forms, but in their several *dissections* fully commendable.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Def. of Poesie, p. 554.

Canonical dissection. See *canonical*.

dissector (di-sek′tǫr), *n.* [= F. *dissecteur* = Sp. *disector* = Pg. *dissector* = It. *dissettore*, < NL. **dissector*, < L. *dissecare*, pp. *dissectus*, dissect: see *dissect*.] One who dissects; one who practises dissection for the purpose of studying or demonstrating organization and functions.

disseize (dis-sēz′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseized*, ppr. *dissezing*. [Also *dissease*; < OF. *desseisir*, *desseisir*, *dessaisir*, F. *dessaisir* (= Pr. *dessazir*), dispossess, < *des-*, *dis-*, priv., + *seisir*, *saisir*, take possession of: see *dis-* and *seize*.] In *law*, to dispossess wrongfully; deprive of actual seizin or possession: followed by *of*: as, to *disseize* a tenant *of* his freehold. See *disseizin*.

> Then thus gan Jove: Right true it is, that these
> And all things else that under heaven dwell
> Are chaung'd of Time, who doth them all *disseize*
> *Of* being. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vii. 48.
>
> A man may frequently suppose himself to be *disseized*, when he is not so in fact. *Blackstone*, Com., III. 16.
>
> And pilfering what I once did give,
> *Disseize* thee *of* thy right.
> *G. Herbert*, Submission.

disseize (dis-sē-zē′), *n.* [< *disseize* + *-ee*.] In *law*, a person unlawfully put out of possession of an estate. Also spelled *dissezee*.

disseizin (dis-sē′zin), *n.* [Also *dissesin*; < OF. (AF.) *dessesin*, m., *dissesine*, *dessesisine*, *dessaisine*, f., disseizin, < *dissesir*, *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*, and cf. *seisin*.] In *law*: (*a*) In the most general sense, the wrongful privation of seizin; ouster. (*b*) In *old Eng. law*, the violent termination of seizin by the actual ouster of the feudal tenant, and the usurpation of his place and relation. It was a notorious and tortious act on the part of the disseizor, by which he put himself in the place of the disseizee, and, in the character of tenant of the freehold, made his appearance at the lord's court. (*Kent.*) In more modern use it includes silent entry and usurpation of enjoyment, under pretense of right, with or without title. — **Assize of novel disseizin**, an obsolete common-law writ for the recovery of land, where the demandant himself had been turned out of possession. — **Disseizin by election**, a legal fiction which the owner was permitted to admit that he had been dissoized, irrespective of the actual fact of technical disseizin, in order to have a remedy against the adverse claimant. — **Equitable disseizin**, the loss or deprivation of an equitable seizin: a term sometimes used, but disapproved by the highest authorities. (Compare, for the analogies afforded by similar phrases, *equitable waste*, under *waste*; *equitable estate*, under *estate*; and *equitable seizin*, under *seizin*.)

disseizor (dis-sē′zor), *n.* [Also *dissesiour*, *dissesiour*, < OF. (AF.) *dessesiour*, *dessaisiour*, < *dessaisir*, disseize: see *disseize*.] In *law*, one who wrongfully dispossesses another, or puts another out of possession.

> Where entring now by force, thou hold'st by might,
> And art *disseiser* of another's right.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iii.

disseizoress (dis-sē′zor-es), *n.* [< *disseizor* + *-ess*.] In *law*, a woman who wrongfully puts another out of possession. Also spelled *disseisoress*. [Rare.]

disselboom (dis′el-bōm), *n.* [D., the pole of a wagon, < *dissel*, axletree, + *boom*, pole, boom, beam: see *beam*, *boom*2.] The neap or pole of an ox-wagon. [South African.]

> I took the only precaution in my power, viz., to unfasten the chain, trek-tow, from the *disselboom*, so that that important portion of my gear should not act as a conductor to the inflammable part of my load.
> *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIX. 619.

dissemblable† (di-sem′bla-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dessemblable*, F. *dissemblable* (= Sp. *desemejable*, < *desemeiar*, be different: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblable*.] Not resembling; dissimilar. *Puttenham*.

dissemblance[1] (di-sem′blans), *n.* [< OF. *dessemblance*, F. *dissemblance* (= Pr. *dessemblanza* = Sp. *desemblanza*, *desemejanza* = Pg. *dessemelhança* = It. *dissimiglianza*), < *dessemblant*, unlike, different, ppr. of *dessembler*, be unlike: see *dissemble*, and cf. *semblance*.] Want of resemblance; dissimilarity. [Rare.]

> Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another. *Osborne*, Advice to a Son.
>
> It must, however, be remembered that the *dissemblance* of the hieroglyphic and hieratic characters appears greater than it really is. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 100.

dissemblance[2]† (di-som′blans), *n.* [< *dissemble* + *-ance*; the same in form as *dissemblance*[1], but with sense due directly to *dissemble*.] The act of or faculty for dissembling.

> I wanted those old instruments of state,
> *Dissemblance* and suspect.
> *Marston and Webster*, The Malcontent, I. 4.

Without *dissemblance* he is deep in age.
Middleton, The Phœnix, i. 1.

dissemble (di-sem′bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissembled*, ppr. *dissembling*. [< OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, F. *dissembler*, be unlike (cf. OF. *dessembler*, *dessambler*, *dessenbler*, *dessanbler*, separate, disjoin, divide—opposed to *assembler*, assemble: see *assemble*), = Pr. Cat. *dessemblar* = Sp. *desemejar*, be unlike, dissemble, = Pg. *des-*

semelhar, dissimilhar, make unlike, = It. *dissimiliare*, be unlike, differ; these forms (partly < ML. *dissimilare*, *dissimiliare, be or make unlike: see *dissimilate*) being partly mingled with OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, feign to be different, dissimulate, dissemble, < *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv. + *similis*, like: see *similar*, *dissimilar*, and cf. *assemble*[2], *assimulate*, *assimilate*, *dissimule*, *dissimulate*, *dissimilate*, *resemble*, *semble*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make unlike; cause to look different; disguise.

I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't.
Shak., T. N., iv. 2.

2. To give a false impression about; cause to seem different or non-existent; mask under a false pretense or deceptive manner.

A man must frame some probable cause why he should not do his best, and why he should *dissemble* his abilities.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 337.

To leave off loving were your better way;
Yet if you will *dissemble* it, you may.
Dryden, Helen to Paris, l. 149.

The wrongs of the Puritans could neither be *dissembled* nor excused. *Banerof*, Hist. U. S., I. 288.

3†. To put on the semblance of; simulate; pretend.

Your son Lucentio . . .
Doth love my daughter, and she loveth him,
Or both *dissemble* deeply their affections.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 4.

Then it seems you *dissemble* an Aversion to Mankind only in compliance to my Mother's Humour.
Congreve, Way of the World, ii. 1.

So like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he meditates his prey.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., l. 243.

4†. To assume the appearance of; appear like; imitate.

The gold *dissembled* well her yellow hair. *Dryden.*

=Syn. 2. *Dissemble*, *Simulate*, *Dissimulate*, *Disguise*, cloak, cover. (See *hide*.) To *dissemble* is to pretend that a thing which is is not: as, to *dissemble* one's real sentiments. To *simulate* is to pretend that a thing which is not is: as, to *simulate* friendship. To *dissimulate* is to hide the reality or truth of something under a diverse or contrary appearance: as, to *dissimulate* one's poverty by ostentation. To *disguise* is to put under a false guise, to keep a thing from being recognized by giving it a false appearance: as, I cannot *disguise* from myself the fact. See *dissembler* and *conceal*.

I thought it best, however, to *dissemble* my wrath, and to treat them with promises and fair words, until . . . an opportunity of vengeance should be afforded me.
Poe, Tales, I. 6.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

Compelled to *dissuise* their sentiments, they will not, however, suppress them.
I. D'Israeli, Calam. of Authors, II. 276.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To give a false appearance; make a deceptive impression or presentation.

What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 3.

2. To assume a false seeming; conceal the real fact, motives, intention, or sentiments under some pretense; mask the truth about one's self.

Ye *dissembled* in your hearts when ye sent me unto the Lord your God, saying, Pray for us. Jer. xlii. 20.

I did *dissemble* with her
Myself to satisfy.
William Gutseman (Child's Ballads, III. 50).

To seeming andness she compos'd her look;
As if by force subjected to be still,
Though pleas'd, *dissembling*, and a woman still.
Dryden, Cym. and Iph., l. 811.

dissembler (di-sem'blėr), *n.* One who dissembles; one who conceals his opinions, character, etc., under a false appearance; one who pretends that a thing which is not.

The French are passing courtly, ripe of wit,
Kind, but extreme *dissemblers*.
Ford, Love's Sacrifice, i. 1.

A deep *dissembler*, not of his affections only, but of religion. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes.

=Syn. *Dissembler*, *Hypocrite*. A *dissembler* is one who tries to conceal what he is; a *hypocrite*, one who tries to make himself appear to be what he is not, especially to seem better than he is. See *dissemble*.

The old sovereign of the world [Tiberius as depicted by Tacitus], . . . conscious of failing strength, raging with capricious sensuality, yet to the last the keenest of observers, the most artful of *dissemblers*, and the most terrible of masters. *Macaulay*, On History.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, *hypocrites*! for ye are like unto whited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanness. Mat. xxiii. 27.

dissemblingly (di-sem'bling-li), *adv.* In a dissembling manner; deceptively.

And yet *dissemblingly* he thought to dallye and to play.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, I. 9.

disseminate (di-sem'i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disseminated*, ppr. *disseminating*. [< L. *disseminatus*, pp. of *disseminare* (> It. *disseminare* = Sp. *diseminar* = Pg. *disseminar* = F. *disséminer*), scatter seed, < *dis-*, apart, + *seminare*, sow: see *dis-* and *seminate*.] 1. To scatter or sow, as seed, for propagation.

Seeds are *disseminated* by their minuteness — by their capsule being converted into a light balloon-like envelope . . . by having hooks and grapnels of many kinds and serrated awns, so as to adhere to the fur of quadrupeds — and by being furnished with wings and plumes as different in shape as elegant in structure, so as to be wafted by every breeze. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 187.

Hence — 2. To spread by diffusion or dispersion: generally with reference to some intended or actual result.

A uniform heat *disseminated* through the body of the earth. *Woodward.*

The Jews are *disseminated* through all the trading parts of the world. *Addison*, Spectator.

3. To scatter by promulgation, as opinions or doctrines; propagate by speech or writing.

Nor can we certainly learn that any one philosopher of note embraced our religion, till it had been for many years preached, and *disseminated*, and had taken deep root in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

Alexis. Sire, I never have attempted to *disseminate* my opinions.

Peter. How couldst thou? the seed would fall only on granite. *Landor*, Peter the Great and Alexis.

dissemination (di-sem-i-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *dissémination* = Sp. *diseminacion* = Pg. *disseminação* = It. *disseminazione*, < L. *disseminatio(n-)*, < *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, scatter seed: see *disseminate*.] 1. The act of sowing or scattering seed for propagation. Hence — 2. A spreading abroad for some fixed purpose or with some definite effect; propagation by means of diffusion or dispersion; extension of the influence or establishment of something.

He therefore multiplied them to a great necessity of a dispersion, that they might serve the ends of God and of the natural law, by their ambulatory life and their numerous *disseminations*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 12.

That dispersion, or rather *dissemination* [of people after the flood], hath peopled all other parts of the world.
Bp. Pearson, Expos. of Creed, i.

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad for or with acceptance, as of opinions.

The Gospel is of universal *dissemination*.
Jer. Taylor, Great Exemplar, i. § 4.

The *dissemination* of speculative notions about liberty and the rights of man. *Horsley*, Speech on Slave Trade.

disseminative (di-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* [< *disseminate* + *-ive*.] Tending to disseminate or to become disseminated.

Heresy is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative*.
Jer. Taylor, Rule of Conscience, iv. 1.

disseminator (di-sem'i-nā-tọr), *n.* [= Sp. *diseminador* = It. *disseminatore*, < LL. *disseminator*, < L. *disseminare*, pp. *disseminatus*, disseminate: see *disseminate*.] One who or that which disseminates or spreads by propagation.

The open canals, picturesque *disseminators* of disease, have all been closed. *The American*, XII. 10.

dissension (di-sen'shọn), *n.* [Formerly also *dissention*; < ME. *dissencion*, *dissencioun*, *-cioun*, < OF. *dissencion*, *dissencion*, F. *dissension* = Pr. *dissencio*, *dissention* = Sp. *discension* = Pg. *dissensão* = It. *dissensione*, < L. *dissensio(n-)*, disagreement, dissension, < *dissentire*, pp. *dissensus*, differ in opinion: see *dissent*, *v.*] Disagreement in opinion; especially, violent disagreement which produces warm debate or angry words; contention in words; strife; discord; quarrel; breach of friendship or union.

Paul and Barnabas had no small *dissension* and disputation with them. Acts xv. 2.

The Council of France procured a Reconcilement between the King and the Dauphin, who had been in long Jealousies and *Dissention*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 186.

=Syn. Difference, dispute, variance.

dissensious, dissensiously. See *dissentious, dissentiously.*

dissensualize (dis-sen'sū-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissensualized*, ppr. *dissensualizing*. [< *dis-* priv. + *sensualize*.] To deprive of sensuality; render free from sensual qualities or tendencies.

We had our table so placed that the satisfaction of our hunger might be *dissensualized* by the view from the windows. *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 258.

dissent (di-sent'), *v. i.* [< ME. *dissenten*, < OF. *dissentir*, F. *dissentir* = Sp. *disentir* = Pg. *dissentir* = It. *dissentire*, < L. *dissentire*, differ in opinion, disagree, differ, < *dis-*, apart, + *sentire*, feel, think.] 1. To be of a different or contrary opinion or feeling; withhold approval or assent: with *from* before the object.

As they were intimate friends, they took the freedom to *dissent from* one another in discourse, or upon occasion to speak a Latin sentence without fearing the imputation of pedantry or ill-breeding. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

The bill passed . . . without a *dissenting* voice. *Hallam.*

In almost every period of the middle ages, there had been a few men who in some degree *dissented from* the common superstitions. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 103.

It [science] *dissents* without scruple *from* those whom it reverences most. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 6.

2. *Eccles.*, to refuse to acknowledge, conform to, or be bound by the doctrines or rules of an established church. See *dissenter*.—3†. To differ; be of a different or contrary nature.

Every one ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever *dissenteth* from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

dissent (di-sent'), *n.* [< *dissent*, *v.*] 1. The act of dissenting; a holding or expressing of a different or contrary opinion; refusal to be bound by an opinion or a decision that is contrary to one's own judgment.

If bare possibility may at all intangle our assent or *dissent* in things, we cannot fully misbelieve the absurdest fable in Æsop or Ovid.
Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism, I. ix. § 3.

2. A declaration of disagreement in opinion about something: as, the minority entered their *dissent* on the records of the house.—3. *Eccles.*, refusal to acknowledge or conform to the doctrines, ritual, or government of an established church, particularly in England and Scotland.

In religion there was no open *dissent*, and probably very little secret heresy. *Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The open expression of difference and avowed opposition to that which is authoritatively established constitutes *Dissent*, whether the religion be Pagan or Christian, Monotheistic or Polytheistic.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 288.

4†. Contrariety of nature; opposite quality.

Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, that is for the *dissent* in the *forms*.
Bacon.

dissentaneous (dis-en-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= Pg. It. *dissentaneo*, < L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing, < *dissentire*, disagree: see *dissent*, *v.* Cf. *consentaneous*.] Disagreeing; contrary; inconsistent.

They disprove it as *dissentaneous* to the Christian religion. *Rycaut*, Greek and Armenian Churches, p. 306.

Dissentaneous argument, in *logic*, a middle term for argumentation drawn from the opposites of the terms of the question.

dissentany† (dis'en-tā-ni), *a.* [< L. *dissentaneus*, disagreeing: see *dissentaneous*.] Dissentaneous; inconsistent.

The parts are not discrete or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous. *Milton*, Tetrachordon.

[The form of the word in this extract is doubtful.]

dissentation† (dis-en-tā'shọn), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissent* + *-ation*.] The act of dissenting; dispute. *W. Browne.*

dissenter (di-sen'tėr), *n.* 1. One who dissents; one who differs in opinion, or one who declares his disagreement.

'Twill be needless for me to treat as a casuist, to convince the *dissenters* from this doctrine.
W. Montagne, Devoute Essays (1654), iii. 104.

Specifically — 2. *Eccles.*, one who refuses to accept the authority or doctrines, or conform to the ritual or usages, of an established church; a nonconformist: specifically applied in England to those who, while they agree with the Church of England (which is Episcopal) in many essential doctrines, differ from it on questions of church government, relation to the state, and rites and ceremonies. The word appears to have come into use in the seventeenth century as synonymous with *nonconformist*, although its equivalent may be said to have existed in Poland in the name *dissident*, a term which first appears in the acts of the Warsaw Confederation of 1576, and there denotes a Polish Protestant, in contradistinction to a member of the established Catholic Church. The name *dissenter* is not ordinarily given to the Episcopalians in Scotland, though they dissent from the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian.—**Dissenters' Chapels Act.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.—**Dissenters' Marriages Act**, an English statute of 1836 (6 and 7 Wm. IV., c. 85), authorizing marriages between persons who are not identified with the Church of England according to the rites of their own church.=Syn. 2. *Nonconformist*, etc. See *heretic*.

dissenterism (di-sen'tėr-izm), *n.* [< *dissenter* + *-ism*.] The spirit or the principles of dissent or of dissenters. [Rare.]

He . . . tried to lay plans for his campaign and heroic desperate attempts to resuscitate the shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford into a lofty Nonconformist ideal.
Mrs. Oliphant, Salem Chapel, iii.

dissentience (di-sen'shens), *n.* [< *dissentient:* see *-ence, -ce.*] The state of dissenting; dissent. [Rare.]

Hence what appears to some an irreconcilable *dissentience*, an obstinate determination not to be convinced, may really have another character.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 238.

dissentient (di-sen'shent), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissenziente*, < L. *dissentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissentire*, dissent: see *dissent*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Disagreeing; expressing dissent; dissenting.

Without one *dissentient* voice.
V. Knox, Winter Evenings, xxxvii.

The youthful friend, *dissentient*, reason'd still
Of the soul's prowess, and the subject will.
Crabbe, Works, V. 13.

Three of the four united colonies declared for war; yet the *dissentient* Massachusetts interposed delay.
Bancroft, Hist. U. S., I. 359.

II. *n.* One who disagrees and declares his dissent.

There were eleven observers [of the sound-producing powers of four different kinds of gunpowder], all of whom, without a single *dissentient*, pronounced the sound of the fine-grain powder loudest of all. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 277.

dissenting (di-sen'ting), *p. a.* Having the character of dissent; belonging to or connected with a body of dissenters: as, a *dissenting* minister or congregation; a *dissenting* chapel. See *dissenter*.—**Dissenting Chapels Acts.** See *Lord Lyndhurst's Act*, under *act*.

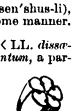
dissentious, dissensious (di-sen'shus), *a.* [< OF. *dissencieux, discencieux*, < *dissencion*, dissension: see *dissension*.] Of the nature of dissension; given to dissension; contentious; quarrelsome.

Either in religion they have a *dissentious* head, or in the commonwealth a factious head.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 93.

They love his grace but lightly
That fill his ears with such *dissentious* rumours.
Shak., Rich. III., I. 3.

dissentiously, dissensiously (di-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious or quarrelsome manner.
Chapman.

dissepiment (di-sep'i-ment), *n.* [< LL. *dissepimentum*, less correctly *dissepimentum*, a partition, < L. *dissepire*, less correctly *dissepire*, separate, divide by a boundary, < *dis-*, apart, + *sæpire*, less correctly *sepire*, hedge in, fence: see *septum*.] **1.** In *bot.*: (*a*) A partition; especially, one of the partitions within ovaries and fruits formed by the coherence of the sides of the constituent carpels. *Spurious* or *false dissepiments* are partitions otherwise formed. (*b*) In hymenomycetous fungi, same as *trama*.—**2.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) In general, a septum or partition; that which puts asunder two or more things by coming between them: as, the *dissepiment* of the nostrils. (*b*) Specifically—(1) One of the imperfect horizontal plates which connect the vertical septa in corals, and divide the loculi between the septa into a series of intercommunicating cells. (2) The internal separation or division between the segments of annelids, as worms. — **Tabular dissepiment**, in the tabular corals, one of several horizontal plates reaching entirely across the cavity of the theca, one above the other. See *milleporе*.



a a, Dissepiments.

In the Tabulata, horizontal plates, which stretch completely across the cavity of the theca, are formed one above the other and constitute *tabular dissepiments*.
Huxley, Encyc. Brit., I. 180.

dissepimenta, *n.* Plural of *dissepimentum*.

dissepimental (di-sep-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *dissepiment* + *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissepiment.

dissepimentum (di-sep-i-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *dissepimenta* (-tȧ). [LL.: see *dissepiment*.] A dissepiment.

dissert† (di-sėrt'), *v. i.* [< F. *disserter* = Sp. *disertar* = Pg. *dissertar*, < L. *dissertare*, discuss, argue, discourse, freq. of *disserere*, pp. *dissertus* (usually *disertus*, as adj. well-spoken, fluent: see *disert*), discuss, argue, discourse about, lit. disjoin, i. e., set apart in order, < *dis-*, apart, + *serere*, join: see *series*. Cf. *desert*.] To discourse; expatiate.

A venerable sage, . . . whom once I heard *disserting* on the topic of religion. *Harris*, Happiness.

As I once had some theatrical powers myself, I *disserted* on such topics with my usual freedom.
Goldsmith, Vicar, xviii.

dissertate (dis'ėr-tāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *dissertated*, ppr. *dissertating*. [< L. *dissertatus*, pp. of *dissertare*, argue, discuss, discourse about: see *dissert*.] To discourse in the style of a dissertation; write dissertations. *J. Foster.*

dissertation (dis-ėr-tā'shon), *n.* [= D. *dissertatie* = Sw. *dissertation* = F. *dissertation* = Sp. *disertacion* = Pg. *dissertação* = It. *dissertazione*, < LL. *dissertatio(n-)*, a spoken dissertation, discourse, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert*.] **1.** A set or formal discourse.

He began to launch out into a long *dissertation* upon the affairs of the North. *Addison*, The Political Upholsterer.

He was easily engaged in a keen and animated *dissertation* about Lochleven trout, and sea trout, and river trout, and bull trout, and char, which never rise to a fly.
Scott, Abbot, xxiv.

2. A written essay, treatise, or disquisition: as, Newton's *dissertations* on the prophecies.

You would laugh at me, says Philander, should I make you a learned *dissertation* on the nature of rusts. I shall only tell you there are two or three sorts of them, which are extremely beautiful in the eye of an antiquary, and preserve a coin better than the best artificial varnish.
Addison, Ancient Medals, i.

dissertational (dis-ėr-tā'shqn-al), *a.* [< *dissertation* + *-al.*] Relating to dissertations; disquisitional. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertationist (dis-ėr-tā'shqn-ist), *n.* [< *dissertation* + *-ist.*] One who writes dissertations; a dissertator. *Imp. Dict.*

dissertator (dis'ėr-tā-tqr), *n.* [= F. *dissertateur* = Sp. *disertador* = Pg. *dissertador*, < LL. *dissertator*, < L. *dissertare*, pp. *dissertatus*, discuss: see *dissert*.] One who discourses formally; one who writes a dissertation.

Our *dissertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away.
Boyle, on Bentley's Phalaris, p. 114.

dissertly†, *adv.* See *disertly*.

disserve (dis-sėrv'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disserved*, ppr. *disserving*. [< OF. *desservir*, *deservir*, F. *desservir* = Pr. *desservir* = Sp. *desservir* = Pg. *desservir* = It. *disservire*, disserve, < L. *dis-* priv. + *servire*, serve: see *serve*. Cf. *deserve*.] To serve or treat badly; injure; do an ill turn to. [Rare.]

I have neither served nor *disserved* the interest of any party of christians. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, Ded.

He would receive no person who had *disserved* him into any favour or trust, without her privity and consent.
Brougham.

A man may *disserve* God, disobey indications not of our own making but which appear, if we attend, in our consciousness — he may disobey, I say, such indications of the real law of our being in other spheres besides the sphere of conduct. *M. Arnold*, Literature and Dogma, i.

disservice (dis-sėr'vis), *n.* [< F. *desservice* (= Sp. *desservicio* = Pg. *desserviço* = It. *disservigio, disservizio*), < *desservir*, disserve: see *disserve*, and cf. *service*.] Service resulting in harm rather than benefit; an ill turn, intentional or unintentional.

So that too easy and too severe decisions have alike done *disservice* to religion. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xiv.

My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a *disservice* which his heart never intended any man.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iii. 1.

disserviceable (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *serviceable*. Cf. *disserve*.] Of no service or advantage; hence, unhelpful; hurtful; detrimental.

I confess, there were some of those persons whose names deserve to live in our book for their piety, although their particular opinions were such as to be *disserviceable* unto the declared and supposed interests of our churches.
C. Mather, Mag. Christ., iii., Int.

disserviceableness (dis-sėr'vis-a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being disserviceable; tendency to harm. *Bailey*, 1727.

disserviceably (dis-sėr'vis-a-bli), *adv.* In a disserviceable manner; without service or advantage. *Bp. Hacket.*

dissettle† (dis-set'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *settle*.] To unsettle.

Under whose government [that of a carnal mind] he was resolved to be, and not be *dissettled* by the infets of any higher light.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, Pref.

dissettlement† (dis-set'l-ment), *n.* [< *dissettle* + *-ment*.] The act of unsettling, or the state of being unsettled; disturbance.

No conveyancer could ever in more compendious or binding terms have drawn a *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England. *Marvell*, Works, I. 515.

dissever (di-sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *disseveren, deseveren*, < OF. *desserver, desevrer, desoverer, disseverer* = Pr. *dessebrar, desebrar* = It. *discoverare, disseverare, scoverare*, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *separare* (> OF. *sevrer*, etc.), sever, separate: see *dis-* and *sever, separate*.] **I.** *trans.* To dispart; divide asunder; separate; disunite by any means: as, the Reformation *dissevered* the Catholic Church.

When from the Goats he shall his Sheep *dissever*:
These Blest in Heav'n, those Curst in Hell for ever.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

Dissever your united strengths,
And part your mingled colours once again.
Shak., K. John, ii. 2.

II. *intrans.* To part; separate.

Than was the ban cried that eche man sholde go on whiche part that he wolde, and thei *dissevered* and wente eche to his baner. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 485.

Then when flesh and soul *dissever*.
Hymn, Religious Herald, March 25, 1886.

disseverance (di-sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *disseverance, desseveraunce*, < OF. *desseverance, desevrance* (= Pr. *dessebransa* = It. *discoveranza*), < *desservir*, disserver: see *disserver*.] The act of dissevering, or the state of being dissevered; separation.

Tyl ge of goure dulnesse *desseueraunce* made.
Richard the Redeless, ii. 50.

Mr. Miall is the leader of those in England who accept the voluntary method, who desire the entire *disseverance* of the State from all religious bodies.
R. J. Hinton, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 227.

disseveration (di-sev-e-rā'shon), *n.* [< *dissever* + *-ation*.] Same as *disseverance*. [Rare.]

disseverment (di-sev'ėr-ment), *n.* [< OF. *desesvrement, deseverement* (= It. *discoveramento*), < *desservir*, disserver: see *disserver* and *-ment*.] The act of dissevering; disseverance.

The *disseverment* of bone and vein.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.

disshadow† (dis-shad'ō), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *shadow*.] To free from shadow or shade.

But soon as he again *disshadowed* is,
Restoring the blind world his blemished sight.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory and Triumph.

dissheathe† (dis-shēᵺH'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sheathe*.] **I.** *trans.* To unsheathe, as a sword.

II. *intrans.* To drop or fall from a sheath.

In mounting hastily on horseback, his sword, *dissheathing*, pierced his own thigh. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, III. iv. § 3.

dishipt (dis-ship'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *ship*.] To remove or discharge from a ship.

The Captaine by discretion shall from time to time *diship* any artificer or English workman or apprentice out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 206.

disshiver† (dis-shiv'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dis-*, asunder, + *shiver*1.] To shiver or shatter in pieces.

Disshivered speares, and shields ytorne in twaine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. 1. 21.

dissidence (dis'i-dens), *n.* [= F. *dissidence* = Sp. *disidencia* = Pg. *dissidencia* = It. *dissidenza*, < *dissiden(t-)s*, dissident: see *dissident*.] Difference or separation in opinion; disagreement; dissent.

Dissidence in Poland is dissent in England.
Latham, Nationalities of Europe, v

dissident (dis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissident* = Sp. *disidente* = Pg. *dissidente*, < L. *dissiden(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissidere*, sit apart, be remote, disagree, < *dis-*, apart, + *sedere* = *E. sit.*] **I.** *a.* 1†. Different; at variance.

Our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 9.

2. Dissenting; not conforming; specifically, dissenting from an established church. [Rare.]

Dissident priests also give trouble enough. *Carlyle.*

II. *n.* One who differs or dissents from others in regard to anything; especially, an opponent of or dissenter from a prevailing opinion, method, etc.

Two only out of forty-four canonists who were personally present . . . were found to deny that the marriage of Arthur and Katharine had been consummated. The names of the *dissidents*, the particulars of the discussions, are unknown. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of England, iii.

The *dissidents* are few, and have nothing to say in defense of their unbelief, except what is easily refuted as misapprehension, or want of logical consistency.
Whitney, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 199.

Specifically—(*a*) A dissenter; one who separates from an established religion.

Next year we hope a Catholic Oaths Bill will pass; and then . . . we shall find all the popular literature of the day deriding all countries where a political oath is exacted from *dissidents* as the seats of the quaintest old-fashioned bigotry. *Saturday Rev.*, July 29, 1865.

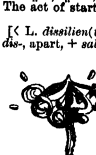
[The University of London] has not become, as many apprehended, a nursery for *dissidents* and agnostics, or developed a novel and heretical school of opinion in ethics, history, or psychology. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 42.

Especially—(*b*) Under the old elective monarchy of Poland, when the established church was Roman Catholic, a Lutheran, Calvinist, Arminian, or adherent of the Greek Church, who was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

I have a great opinion of the cogency of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the *dissidents*. *Chesterfield*, Letters, No. 410.

dissilience, dissiliency (di-sil'i-ens, -en-si), *n.* [< *dissilien(t)* + *-ce, -cy.*] The act of starting or flying asunder.

dissilient (di-sil'i-ent), *a.* [< L. *dissilien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissilire*, fly apart, < *dis-*, apart, + *salire*, leap: see *salient*.] Starting or flying asunder; bursting open with some force, as the dry pod or capsule of some plants.



Dissilient Capsule of *Impatiens Balsamina* at the moment of bursting.

dissilition (dis-i-lish'on), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *dissilire*, fly apart: see *dissilient*.] The act of bursting open; the act of starting or flying apart. [Rare.]

The air in the smaller having so much room in the greater to receive it, the *dissilition* of that air was great. *Boyle*, Works, I. 92.

dissimilar (di-sim'i-lär), *a.* [= F. *dissimilaire* = Sp. *disimilar* = Pg. *dissimilar*, equiv. to It. *dissimile*, < L. *dissimilis*, unlike, < *dis-* priv., + *similis*, like: see *dis-* and *similar*.] Unlike as to appearance, properties, or nature; not similar; different; heterogeneous: as, *dissimilar* features; *dissimilar* dispositions.

Two characters altogether *dissimilar* are united in him. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

Dissimilar foot. See *focus*.—**Dissimilar whole**, in *logic*, a whole whose parts are heterogeneous.

dissimilarity (di-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissimilarité*; as *dissimilar* + *-ity*. Cf. *similarity*.] Unlikeness; want of resemblance; dissimilitude; difference: as, the *dissimilarity* of faces or voices.

We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity* by considering the number of ages during which the several swarms have been separated from the great Indian hive, to which they primarily belonged. *Sir W. Jones*, The Chinese, vii.

=**Syn.** *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*.

dissimilarly (di-sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

dissimilate (di-sim'i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissimilated*, ppr. *dissimilating*. [< ML. *dissimilatus*, pp. of *dissimilare* (*dissimulare*: see *dissimulate*, *dissemble*), make unlike, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*.] To make unlike; cause to differ. [Rare.]

dissimilation (di-sim-i-lā'shon), *n.* [< *dissimilate*: see *-ation*.] The act or process of rendering dissimilar or different.

Most of these assimilations and *dissimilations* [in alphabetic form] may be traced to reasons of mere graphic convenience. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, I. 332.

Specifically—(*a*) In *philol.*, the change or substitution of a sound to or for another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in Latin *silentium* for **silinium*, Italian *pellegrino* from Latin *peregrinus*, English *number* (= German *nummer*) from Latin *numerus*, etc. (*b*) In *biol.*, catabolism (which see): opposed to *assimilation*.

dissimilative (di-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissimilate* + *-ive*.] Tending to render dissimilar or different; specifically, in *biol.*, catabolic (which see): opposed to *assimilative*.

dissimilet, *v. t.* See *dissimule*.

dissimilitude (dis-i-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [= F. *dissimilitude* = Sp. *disimilitud* = Pg. *dissimilitude* = It. *dissimilitudine*, < L. *dissimilitudo* (*-tudin-*), unlikeness, < *dissimilis*, unlike: see *dissimilar*, and cf. *similitude*.] 1. Unlikeness; want of resemblance; difference: as, a *dissimilitude* of form or character.

Every later one [church] endeavoured to be certain degrees more removed from conformity with the church of Rome than the rest before had been: whereupon grew marvellous great *dissimilitudes*. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., ii.

Dissimilitude is a diversity either in quality or passion. *Burgersdicius*, tr. by a Gentleman.

Where many *dissimilitudes* can be observed, and but one similitude, it were better to let the shadow alone than hazard the substance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 396.

2. In *rhet.*, a comparison by contrast.

dissimulance† (di-sim'ū-lans), *n.* [< *dissimule* + *-ance*. Cf. *dissemblance*.] Dissembling. *Bailey*, 1727.

dissimulate (di-sim'ū-lāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissimulated*, ppr. *dissimulating*. [< L. *dissimulatus*, pp. of *dissimulare*, dissemble: see *dissimule* and *dissemble*, and cf. *dissimilate*.] I. *trans.* To simulate the contrary of; cause to appear different from the reality.

Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simulate*, *Disguise*, etc. See *dissemble*.

II. *intrans.* To practise dissimulation; make pretense; feign.

dissimulate† (di-sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [ME., < L. *dissimulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Dissembling; feigning.

Under smiling she was *dissimulate*. *Henryson*, Testament of Creseide, l. 225.

dissimulation (di-sim-ū-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulation* = F. *dissimulation* = Sp. *disimulacion* = Pg. *dissimulação* = It. *dissimulazione*, < L. *dissimulatio(n-)*, dissembling, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble, dissimulate: see *dissimulate*, *dissemble*.] The act of dissimulating; concealment of reality under a diverse or contrary appearance; feigning; hypocrisy; deceit.

Let love be without *dissimulation*. Rom. xii. 9.

Before we discourse of this vice, it will be necessary to observe that the learned make a difference between simulation and *dissimulation*. Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is. *Tatler*, No. 213.

I am arrived at last in the presence of a man so real and equal that I may drop even those undermost garments of *dissimulation*, courtesy, and second thought, which men never put off. *Emerson*, Friendship.

=**Syn.** Simulation (see *dissemble* and *dissembler*), duplicity, deceit.

dissimulator (di-sim'ū-lā-tor), *n.* [= F. *dissimulateur* (OF. *dissimuleur*: see *dissimulour*) = Sp. *disimulador* = Pg. *dissimulador* = It. *dissimulatore*, < L. *dissimulator*, < *dissimulare*, pp. *dissimulatus*, dissemble: see *dissimulate*.] One who dissimulates or feigns; a dissembler.

Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved. *Bulwer*, Pelham, lxvii.

dissimulet, dissimilet, *v. t.* [< ME. *dissimulen*, *dissimilen*, < OF. *dissimuler*, F. *dissimuler* = Sp. *disimular* = Pg. *dissimular* = It. *dissimulare*, < L. *dissimulare*, conceal, dissemble: see *dissemble*, *dissimulate*.] To dissemble; conceal.

His wo he gan *dissimilen* and hyde. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 322.

Howbeit this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence. *Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus.

In the church, some errours may be *dissimuled* with less inconvenience than they can be discovered. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

dissimuler† (di-sim'ū-lėr), *n.* A dissembler; one who dissimulates.

My duty is to exhort you . . . to search and examine your own consciences, and that not lightly, nor after the manner of *dissimulers* with God. *The Order of the Communion* (1548).

[Also in the First Prayer-book (1549).]

Christ calleth them hypocrites, *dissimulers*, blind guides, and painted sepulchres. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 45.

dissimuling† (di-sim'ū-ling), *n.* [< ME. *dissimulynge*, *dissimilynge*; verbal n. of *dissimule*, *v.*] The act of dissembling or dissimulating; dissimulation.

Swich subtil loking and *dissimulinges*. *Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 277.

dissimulour†, *n.* [ME., < OF. *dissimulour*, **dissimilour*, < L. *dissimulator*, a dissembler: see *dissimulator*.] A dissembler. *Chaucer*.

dissipable (dis'i-pa-bl), *a.* [< OF. *dissipable*, < L. *dissipabilis*, that may be dissipated, < *dissipare*, dissipate: see *dissipate*.] Liable to be dissipated; that may be scattered or dispersed. [Rare.]

The heat of those plants is very *dissipable*. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

dissipate (dis'i-pāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissipated*, ppr. *dissipating*. [< L. *dissipatus*, pp. of *dissipare*, also written *dissupare* (> OF. *dissiper*, F. *dissiper* = Sp. *disipar* = Pg. *dissipar* = It. *dissipare*), scatter, disperse, demolish, destroy, squander, dissipate, < *dis-*, apart, + *supare*, *suppare* (rare), throw, also in comp. *insipare*, throw into.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to pass or melt away; scatter or drive off in all directions; dispel: as, wind *dissipates* fog; the heat of the sun *dissipates* vapor; mirth *dissipates* care.

The more clear light of the gospel . . . *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour. *Selden*, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion, x.

The reader will perhaps find the rays of evidence, thus brought to a focus, sufficient to *dissipate* the doubts that may hitherto have lingered with him. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 504.

The heat carried up by the ascending current at the equator . . . is almost wholly *dissipated* into the cold stellar space above. *J. Croll*, Climate and Cosmology, p. 9.

2. To expend wastefully; scatter extravagantly or improvidently; waste, as property by foolish outlay, or the powers of the mind by devotion to trivial pursuits.

The vast wealth that was left him, being reckoned no less than eighteen hundred thousand pounds, was in three years *dissipated*. *Bp. Burnet*, Hist. Reformation, an. 1550.

If he had any grain of virtue by descent, he has *dissipated* it with the rest of his inheritance. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, I. 2.

The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy. *Hazlitt*.

The extravagance of the court had *dissipated* all the means which Parliament had supplied for the purpose of carrying on offensive hostilities. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

=**Syn.** 1. *Dissipate*, *Dispel*, *Disperse*, *Scatter*. These words are often interchangeable. *Dissipate* and *dispel*, however, properly apply to the dispersion of things that vanish and are not afterward collected; *dissipate* is the more energetic, and *dispel* is more often used figuratively: as, to *dissipate* vapor; to *dissipate* a fortune; to *dispel* doubt; to *dispel* uncertainty. *Disperse* and *scatter* are applied to things which may be afterward brought together: as, to *scatter* or *disperse* troops; or to things which are quite as real and tangible after scattering or dispersing as before: as, to gather up one's *scattered* wits.

The first flashing of the candles upon that canvas had seemed to *dissipate* the dreamy stupor which was stealing over my senses. *Poe*, Tales, I. 367.

From what source did he [the sun] derive that enormous amount of energy which, in the form of heat, he has been *dissipating* into space during past ages?

J. Croll, Climate and Cosmology, p. 298.

I saw myself the lambent easy light
Gild the brown horror, and *dispel* the night.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, II. 1230.

Let me have
A dream of poison; such soon-speeding gear
As will *disperse* itself through all the veins.
Shak., R. and J., v. 1.

In the year 1684, the Earl of Richmond, with forty Ships, and five thousand waged Britains, took it into his hand; that Evening, by Tempest of Weather, his whole Fleet was *dispersed*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 230.

A king that sitteth in the throne of judgment *scattereth* away all evil with his eyes. Prov. xx. 8.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become scattered, dispersed, or diffused; come to an end or vanish through dispersion or diffusion.—2. To engage in extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; be loose in conduct.

dissipated (dis'i-pā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dissipate*, *v.*] Indulging in or characterized by extravagant, excessive, or dissolute pleasures; intemperate, especially in the use of intoxicating drinks: as, a *dissipated* man; a *dissipated* life.

dissipation (dis-i-pā'shon), *n.* [< F. *dissipation* = Sp. *disipacion* = Pg. *dissipação* = It. *dissipazione*, < L. *dissipatio(n-)*, a scattering, < *dissipare*, pp. *dissipatus*, scatter: see *dissipate*.] 1. The act of dissipating, dispelling, or dispersing; the state of being dissipated; a passing or wasting away: as, the *dissipation* of vapor or heat; the *dissipation* of energy.

This was their vaine arrogance and presumption, . . . when their guiltie consciences threatned a *dissipation* and scattering by diuine Iustice. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

Foul *dissipation* follow'd, and forced rout. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 598.

The *dissipation* of those renowned churches. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

2. The act of wasting by misuse; wasteful expenditure or loss: as, the *dissipation* of one's powers or means in unsuccessful efforts.—3. Distraction of the mind and waste of its energy, as by diverse occupations or objects of attention; anything that distracts the mind or divides the attention.

A *dissipation* of thought is the natural and unavoidable effect of our conversing much in the world. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. x.

Mere reading is not mental discipline, but rather mental *dissipation*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXV. 845.

4. Undue indulgence in pleasure; specifically, the intemperate pursuit of enjoyment through excessive use of intoxicating drink, and its attendant vices.

What! is it proposed then to reclaim the spendthrift from his *dissipation* and extravagance, by filling his pockets with money? *Wirt*.

Circle of dissipation, in *optics*, the circular space upon the retina of the eye which is taken up by one of the extreme pencils of rays issuing from any object.—**Dissipation function.** See *function*.—**Dissipation of energy.** See *energy*.—**Radius of dissipation**, the radius of the circle of dissipation.

dissipative (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* [< *dissipate* + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to dissipate or disperse; dispersive.

For as it is a distinction between living and non-living bodies that the first propagate while the second do not, it is also a distinction between them that certain actions

which go on in the first are cumulative, instead of being, as in the second, *dissipative*.
H. Spencer, Study of Sociol., p. 324.

2. Of or pertaining to the phenomenon of the dissipation of energy. See *energy*.—**Dissipative function.** Same as *dissipativity* (*b*).—**Dissipative system**, in *physics*, a system in which energy is dissipated.

dissipativity (dis″i-pȧ-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissipative* + *-ity*.] In *physics:* (*a*) Half the rate of the dissipation of energy in any given system. (*b*) The function which expresses this half rate.

The electric energy U, the magnetic energy T, and the *dissipativity* Q. *Philos. Mag.*, XXV. 181.

dissitet (di-sīt′), *a.* [< LL. *dissitus*, lying apart, remote, < L. *dis-*, apart, + *situs*, placed: see *dis-* and *site*.] Situated apart; scattered; separate.

Far *dissite* from this world of ours, wherein we ever dwelt. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 46.

dissociability (di-sō-shiᵹ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sociability*.] **1.** Want of sociability. *Warburton.* [Rare.]—**2.** Capability of being dissociated.

dissociable (di-sō′shiᵹ-bl), *a.* [< F. *dissociable*, unsociable, dissociable, < L. *dissociabilis*, irreconcilable, < *dissociare*, separate: see *dissociate*.] **1.** Not well associated, united, or assorted; not sociable; incongruous; not reconcilable.

They came in two by two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner, and mingled together in a kind of dance. *Addison*, Vision of Public Credit.

Not only all falsehood is incongruous to a divine mission, but is *dissociable* with all truth.
Warburton, Sermons, iii.

2. Capable of being dissociated.

When blood or a solution of oxyhemoglobin is shaken up with carbon monoxide, the "*dissociable*" or "respiratory" oxygen is displaced. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 484.

dissocial (di-sō′shal), *a.* [< LL. *dissocialis*, irreconcilable, < L. *dis-* priv. + *socialis*, social: see *dis-* and *social*.] **1.** Unfriendly; interfering or tending to interfere with sociability or friendship.—**2.** Disinclined to or unsuitable for society; not social; contracted; selfish: as, a *dissocial* passion.

A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough; a natural terror and horror to all phantasms, being himself of the genus reality. *Carlyle*, French Rev., III. vii. 2.

dissocialize (di-sō′shal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissocialized*, ppr. *dissocializing*. [< *dissocial* + *-ize*.] To make unsocial; disunite. *Clarke.*

dissociate (di-sō′shi-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dissociated*, ppr. *dissociating*. [< L. *dissociatus*, pp. of *dissociare* (> Sp. *disociar* = Pg. *dissociar* = F. *dissocier*), separate from fellowship, disjoin, < *dis-* priv. + *sociare*, associate, unite, < *socius*, a companion: see *social*.] **1.** To sever the association or connection of; dissever; disunite; separate.

By thus *dissociating* every state from every other, like doer separated from the herd, such power is treated with on the merit of his being a deserter from the common cause. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace.

Unable to *dissociate* appearance from reality, the savage, thinking the effigy of the dead man is inhabited by his ghost, propitiates it accordingly.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 158.

In passing into other races Christianity could not but suffer by being *dissociated* from the tradition of Jewish prophecy. It could not but lose the prophetic spirit, the eager study of the future.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 222.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, to separate the elements of; decompose by dissociation.

Carbonic oxide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, ammonia, and hydriodic acid have been *dissociated* by various chemists. *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 140.

dissociation (di-sō-shi-ā′shon), *n.* [< F. *dissociation* = Sp. *disociacion* = Pg. *dissociação*, < L. *dissociatio(n-)*, a separation, < *dissociare*, pp. *dissociatus*, separate: see *dissociate*. Cf. *association*, *consociation*.] **1.** The severance of association or connection; separation; disunion.

It will add . . . to the *dissociation*, distraction, and confusion of these confederate republics.
Burke, Rev. in France.

The *dissociation* reaches its extreme in the thoughts of the man of science. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIV. 848.

Specifically—**2.** In *chem.*, the resolution of more complex into simpler molecules by the action of heat. Also called *thermolysis*. *Dissociation* is applied by some authors to cases where the dissociated gases recombine when the temperature falls, and *thermolysis* where the gases do not spontaneously recombine on cooling. Also *disassociation*.

The word was first employed by Henri Sainte-Claire Deville, who in November, 1857, read before the French Academy of Sciences a paper "On the *Dissociation* or Spontaneous Decomposition of Bodies under the Influence of Heat." *Amer. Cyc.*, VI. 139.

dissociative (di-sō′shiᵹ-tiv), *a.* [< *dissociate* + *-ive*.] Tending to dissociate; specifically, in *chem.*, resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements.

The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action. *Edinburgh Rev.*

dissociroscope (di-sō′shi-ō-skōp), *n.* [Irreg. < *dissoci(ation)* + Gr. *σκοπεῖν*, view.] A form of apparatus devised by Tommasi for showing the dissociation of ammoniacal salts. It consists of a glass tube within which is placed a strip of blue litmus-paper moistened with a neutral solution of ammonium chlorid. If the tube is plunged into boiling water, the ammonium chlorid is dissociated and the litmus-paper becomes red; in cold water, the ammonia and hydrogen chlorid reunite and the paper becomes blue again.

dissolubility (dis″ō-lū-bil′i-ti), *n.* [= F. *dissolubilité* = Sp. *disolubilidad*; as *dissoluble* + *-ity*: see *-bility*.] Capacity of being dissolved. *Sir M. Hale.*

dissoluble (dis′ō-lū-bl), *a.* [= F. *dissoluble* = Sp. *disoluble* = Pg. *dissolwel* = It. *dissolubile*, < L. *dissolubilis*, that may be dissolved, < *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** Capable of being dissolved; convertible into a fluid.—**2.** That may be disunited or separated into parts.

The gentlest Shade that walked Elysian plains
Might sometimes covet *dissoluble* chains.
Wordsworth, Departure from Grasmere.

If all be atoms, how then should the Gods
Being atomic not be *dissoluble*?
Tennyson, Lucretius.

dissolubleness (dis′ō-lū-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dissoluble. *Richardson.*

dissolute (dis′ō-lūt), *a.* [< ME. *dissolut* = OF. *dissolu*, F. *dissolu* = Pr. *dissolut* = Sp. *disoluto* = Pg. It. *dissoluto*, < L. *dissolutus*, loose, lax, careless, licentious, dissolute, pp. of *dissolvere*, loosen, unloose, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1†.** Loose; relaxed; enfeebled.

At last, by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a Gyaunt huge and tall;
Who him, disarmed, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Unwares surprised. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vii. 51.

2. Loose in behavior and morals; not under the restraints of law; given to vice and dissipation; vicious; wanton; lewd: as, a *dissolute* man; *dissolute* company.—**3.** Characterized by dissoluteness; devoted to pleasure and dissipation: as, a *dissolute* life.

And forasmuch as wee be in hand with laughinge, which I agree is a weye light, and *dissolute* minde, let her see that shee laugh not vnmeasurably. *Vives*, Instruction of a Christian Woman, I. 6.

They made themselues garlands, and ran vp and downe after a *dissolute* manner. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, viii.

They are people of very *dissolute* habits.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 61.

=**Syn. 2** and **3.** *Immoral*, *Depraved*, etc. (see *criminal*), uncurbed, unbridled, disorderly, wild, rakish, lax, licentious, profligate, abandoned, reprobate.

dissoluted† (dis′ō-lū-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of **dissolute*, *v.*] Loosened; unconfined.

The next, mad Mathesis; her feet all bare,
Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair.
C. Smart, Temple of Dulness.

dissolutely (dis′ō-lūt-li), *adv.* **1†.** In a loose or relaxed manner; so as to loosen or set free.

Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed,
Both field and town with wretchedness to fill.
Drayton, Barons' Wars, iv.

2†. Unrestrainedly.

I have seene lorraine Ambassadours in the Queens presence laugh so *dissolutely* at some rare pastime or sport that hath beene made there, that nothing in the world could worse haue becomen them.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 244.

3. In a moral sense, loosely; wantonly; in dissipation or debauchery; without restraint: as, to spend money *dissolutely*.

The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*, vainly, and luxuriously, with little fear of God and care of honesty.
Strype, Abp. Parker, an. 1563.

dissoluteness (dis′ō-lūt-nes), *n.* Looseness of manners and morals; vicious indulgence in pleasure, as in intemperance and debauchery; dissipation: as, *dissoluteness* of life or manners.

Our civil confusions and distractions . . . do not only occasion a general licentiousness and *dissoluteness* of manners, but have usually a proportionally bad influence upon the order and government of families.
Tillotson, Sermons, I. 1.

dissolution (dis-ō-lū′shon), *n.* [< ME. *dissolucioun*, < OF. *dissolution*, F. *dissolution* = Pr. *dissolucio* = Sp. *disolucion* = Pg. *dissolução* = It. *dissoluzione*, < L. *dissolutio(n-)*, < *dissolvere*, pp. *dissolutus*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **1.** The act of dissolving, or changing from a solid to a liquid state; the state of undergoing liquefaction.

A man . . . as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

2†. The substance formed by dissolving a body in a menstruum; a solution. *Bacon.*—**3.** Separation into parts, especially into elementary or minute parts; disintegration; decomposition or resolution of natural structure, as of animal or vegetable substances. Specifically—**4.** Death; the separation of soul and body.

Noblest minds fell often upon doubtful deaths and melancholy *dissolutions*. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iv.

We expected
Immediate *dissolution*, which we thought
Was meant by death that day.
Milton, P. L., x. 1049.

He waits the day of his *dissolution* with a resignation mixed with delight. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 26.

5. Separation of the parts which compose a connected system or body: as, the *dissolution* of nature; the *dissolution* of government.

For, doubles, thronch disiuision
Procedith *dissolutioun*.
Lauder, Dewtie of Kyngis (E. E. T. S.), l. 44.

To make a present *dissolution* of the world. *Hooker.*

If in any community loyalty diminishes at a greater rate than equity increases, there will arise a tendency toward social *dissolution*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 464.

6. The process of retrogression or degeneration: opposed to *evolution*. [Rare.]

The evolution of a gas is literally an absorption of motion and disintegration of matter, which is exactly the reverse of that which we here call Evolution—is that which we here call *Dissolution*.
H. Spencer, First Principles, § 97.

7. The breaking up of an assembly or association of any kind, or the bringing of its existence to an end: as, a *dissolution* of Parliament, or of a partnership; the *dissolution* of the English monasteries under Henry VIII.

Dissolution is the civil death of Parliament. *Blackstone.*

Henry IV., in 1402, invited both houses to dine with him on the Sunday after the *dissolution*.
Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 446.

8†. The act of relaxing or weakening; enervation; looseness or laxity, as of manners; dissipation; dissoluteness.

A longing after sensual pleasures is a *dissolution* of the spirit of a man, and makes it loose, soft, and wandering.
Jer. Taylor.

9†. The determination of the requisites of a mathematical problem.—**Dissolution of the blood**†, in *med.*, that state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate when withdrawn from the body. =**Syn. 4** and **5.** Termination, destruction, ruin.—**7.** *Recess*, *prorogation*, etc. See *adjournment*.

dissolutivet (dis′ō-lū-tiv), *a.* [< L. *dissolutus*, pp. of *dissolvere*, dissolve (see *dissolve*), + *-ive*.] Dissolving in the chemical sense.

Because these last mentioned are the most unlikely to be readily dissoluble by a substance belonging to the animal kingdom, . . . I shall subjoin two trials that I made to evince this *dissolutive* power of the spirit of blood.
Boyle, Human Blood.

dissolvability (di-zol-vȧ-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *dissolvable*: see *-bility*.] Capability of being dissolved; solubility.

dissolvable (di-zol′vȧ-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-able*.] Capable of being dissolved; that may be converted into a liquid: as, sugar and ice are *dissolvable* bodies. Also *dissolvible*.

Man, that is even upon the intrinsick constitution of his nature *dissolvible*, must, by being in an eternal duration, continue immortal. *Sir M. Hale*, Of Mankind.

dissolvableness (di-zol′vȧ-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being soluble.

dissolve (di-zolv′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissolved*, ppr. *dissolving*. [< ME. *dissolven* = OF. *dessoudre*, *dessoudre*, *dessouldre*, later also *dissoluer*, *dissolver*, F. *dissoudre* = Pr. *dissolvre*, *dissolver* = Sp. *disolver* = Pg. *dissolver* = It. *dissolvere*, < L. *dissolvere*, loosen, unbind, untie, resolve, < *dis-*, apart, + *solvere*, loose: see *solve*. Cf. *absolve*, *resolve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To liquefy by the disintegrating action of a fluid; separate and diffuse the particles of, as a solid body in a liquid; make a solution of: as, water *dissolves* salt and sugar; to *dissolve* resin in alcohol; to *dissolve* a gas in a liquid. See *solution*.—**2.** In general, to melt; liquefy by means of heat or moisture; soften by or cover with moisture: chiefly figurative and poetical. See *melt*.

With well-heap'd logs *dissolve* the cold,
And feed the genial hearth with fires.
Dryden, tr. of Horace, I. ix. 7.

Our globe seen by God is a transparent law, not a mass of facts. The law *dissolves* the fact and holds it fluid.
Emerson, Essays, 1st ser., p. 224.

3. To disunite; break up; separate into parts; loosen the connection of; destroy, as any connected system or body, or a union of feeling, interests, etc.; put an end to: as, to *dissolve* a

government; to *dissolve* Parliament; to *dissolve* an alliance; to *dissolve* the bonds of friendship.

Them that ye can not refuse, . . . *dissolue* and breake them into other feete by such meanes as it shall be taught hereafter. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 106.

Who would not wish to be
Dissolv'd from earth, and with Astræa flee
From this blind dungeon to that sun-bright throne?
Quarles, Emblems, i. 15.

In the name of God and the Church they *dissolve* their fellowship with him. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

He [the prime minister] may indeed, under some circumstances, *dissolve* Parliament; but if the new House of Commons disapproves of his policy, then he must resign.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 193.

4. To explain; resolve; solve. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Thou canst . . . *dissolve* doubts. Dan. v. 16.

I will now for this day return to my question, and *dissolve* it, whether God's people may be governed by a governor that beareth the name of a king, or no?
Latimer, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

Thou hadst not betwixt death and birth
Dissolved the riddle of the earth.
Tennyson, Two Voices.

5. To destroy the power of; deprive of force; annul; abrogate: as, to *dissolve* a charm or spell; to *dissolve* an injunction.

The running stream *dissolved* the spell,
And his own elvish shape he took.
Scott, L. of L. M., iii. 13.

6. To consume; cause to vanish or perish; end by dissolution; destroy, as by fire. [Obsolete as used of death.]

Seeing then that all these things shall be *dissolved*, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness? 2 Pet. iii. 11.

His death came from a sudden catarrh which caused a squinancy by the inflammation of the interiour muscles, and a shortness of breath followed which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours.
Bp. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 227.

We may . . . be said to live . . . when we have in a great measure conquered our dread of death, . . . and are even prepared, and willing to be *dissolved*, and to be with Christ. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xi.

Dissolved blood†, blood that does not readily coagulate on cooling.=**Syn. 1.** *Thaw*, *Fuse*, etc. See *melt*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To become fluid; be disintegrated and absorbed by a fluid; be converted from a solid to a fluid state: as, sugar *dissolves* in water.

A distinction is made between chemical and physical solution; in the former case the substance is first altered chemically by the solvent, and the new body thus formed goes into solution; in the latter, the substance *dissolves* without alteration of its chemical nature. *Ferguson.*

2. To be disintegrated by or as if by heat or force; melt or crumble; waste away.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*.
Shak., Tempest, v. 1.

3. To become relaxed; lose force or strength; melt or sink away from weakness or languor.

The charm *dissolves* apace. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3.

Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

4. To separate; break up: as, the council *dissolved*; Parliament *dissolved*.

She, smiling, waved her hands; thereat the crowd,
Muttering, *dissolved*. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

5. To break up or pass away by degrees; disappear gradually; fade from sight or apprehension: as, *dissolving* views (see *view*); his prospects were rapidly *dissolving*.

dissolvent (di-zol′vent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissolvant* = Sp. *disolvente* = Pg. It. *dissolvente*, < L. *dissolven(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissolvere*, dissolve: see *dissolve*.] **I.** *a.* Having power to dissolve; solvent.

II. *n.* **1.** A solvent.

Unless a part of the metal is fairly melted in the crucible, with proper *dissolvents*.
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, I. 4.

2. That which disintegrates, breaks up, or loosens.

The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce. *Motley.*

3. In *med.*, a remedy supposed to be capable of dissolving concretions in the body, such as calculi, tubercles, etc.; a resolvent.

I have not yet myself seen any severe and satisfactory trial made to evince the efficacy of insipid *dissolvents*.
Boyle, Works, II. 98.

dissolver (di-zol′vėr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves, or has the power of dissolving, in any sense of that word.

These men were the *dissolvers* of Episcopacie.
Milton, Prelatical Episcopacy.

dissolvible (di-zol′vi-bl), *a.* [< *dissolve* + *-ible*.] Same as *dissolvable*.

dissonance (dis′ō-nans), *n.* [= D. *dissonans* = G. *dissonanz* = Dan. Sw. *dissonans*, < F. *dissonance* = Sp. *disonancia* = Pg. *dissonancia* = It. *dissonanza*, *dissonanzia*, < LL. *dissonantia*, dissonance, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, dissonant: see *dissonant*. Cf. *assonance*, *consonance*, *resonance*.] **1.** The quality or fact of being dissonant; an inharmonious mixture or combination of sounds; harshness of combined sounds; discord.

The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous *dissonance*.
Milton, Comus, l. 550.

Specifically — **2.** In *music*: (*a*) The combination of tones that are so far unrelated to each other as to produce beats: distinguished from *consonance*. See *beat*‡, *n.*, 7. (*b*) The interval between two such tones. See *discord*.—**3.** Discord in general; disagreement; incongruity; inconsistency. *Milton.*

The praise of goodness from an unsound hollow heart must certainly make the greatest *dissonance* in the world.
Shaftesbury, Letter concerning Enthusiasm, § 5.

dissonancy† (dis′ō-nan-si), *n.* Same as *dissonance*.

The ugliness of sin [and] the *dissonancy* of it unto reason. *Jer. Taylor*, Contemplations, I. 9.

dissonant (dis′ō-nant), *a.* [< F. *dissonant* = Sp. *disonante* = Pg. It. *dissonante*, < L. *dissonan(t-)s*, ppr. of *dissonare*, disagree in sound (cf. *dissensus*, disagreeing in sound), < *dis-*, apart, + *sonus*, a sound, *sonare*, sound: see *sonant*. Cf. *assonant*, *consonant*, *resonant*.] **1.** Discordant in sound; harsh; jarring; inharmonious; unpleasant to the ear: as, *dissonant* tones or intervals.

You are yet too harsh, too *dissonant*;
There's no true music in your words, my lord.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

With loud and *dissonant* clangor
Echoed the sound of their brazen drums.
Longfellow, Evangeline, I. 4.

2. Discordant in general; disagreeing; incongruous.

For it must needs be that, how far a thing is *dissonant* and disagreeing from the guise and trade of the hearers, so far shall it be out of their belief.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 6.

Dissonant chord, any chord not a major or minor triad. See *triad*.—**Dissonant interval**, the interval between two tones less closely related to each other than a minor third or sixth. See *discord*.

dissonet†, *a.* [ME., appar. pp. of **dissonen*, < F. *dissonner* = Pr. Pg. *dissonar* = Sp. *disonar* = It. *dissonare*, < L. *dissonare*, disagree in sound: see *dissonant*.] Dissonant.

dispirit (dis-spir′it), *v. t.* Same as *dispirit*.

dissuade (di-swād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dissuaded*, ppr. *dissuading*. [Formerly spelled *dissuade*; < OF. *dissuader*, *desuader* = Sp. *disuadir* = Pg. *dissuadir* = It. *dissuadere*, < L. *dissuadere*, dissuade, < *dis-*, apart, away, + *suadere*, pp. *suasus*, persuade: see *suasion*, and cf. *persuade*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To advise or exhort against something; attempt to draw or divert from an action by the presentation of reasons or motives: as, he *dissuaded* his friend from his rash purpose.

Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour; and I stood neuter. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiii.

We would persuade our fellow to this or that; another self within our eyes *dissuades* him.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

2. To change from a purpose by persuasion or argument.

We submit to Cæsar, . . . promising
To pay our wonted tribute, from the which
We were *dissuaded* by our wicked queen.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5.

3†. To give advice against; represent as undesirable, improper, or dangerous.

War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike
My turn forsakes. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 187.

II. *intrans.* To give advice in opposition to some proposed course of action.

Here Essex would have tarried, in expectation of the Indian Fleet, but that Graves the Pilot *dissuaded*, because the Harbour was not good.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 385.

dissuader (di-swā′dėr), *n.* One who dissuades; a deterrer.

dissuasion (di-swā′zhon), *n.* [= F. *dissuasion* = Sp. *disuasion* = Pg. *dissuasão* = It. *dissuasione*, < L. *dissuasio(n-)*, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **1.** The act of dissuading; advice or exhortation in opposition to something; diversion or an attempt to divert from a purpose or measure by advice or argument; dehortation.

Endeavour to preserve yourself from relapse by such *dissuasion* from love as its votaries call invectives against it.
Boyle.

2. A dissuasive influence or motive; a deterring action or effect.

But for the *dissuasion* of two eyes,
That make with him foul weather or fine day,
He had abstained, nor graced the spectacle.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 309.

dissuasive (di-swā′siv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dissuasif* = Sp. *disuasivo* = Pg. It. *dissuasivo*, dissuasive, < L. *dissuasus*, pp. of *dissuadere*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade or divert from a purpose; dehortatory.

The young lovers were too much enamoured of each other to attend to the *dissuasive* voice of avarice.
Goldsmith, True History for the Ladies.

II. *n.* Argument or advice employed to deter one from a measure or purpose; that which is intended or tends to divert from any purpose or course of action.

A hearty *dissuasive* from . . . the practice of swearing and cursing. *Abp. Sharp*, Works, IV. xviii.

dissuasively (di-swā′siv-li), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner. *Clarke.*

dissuasory (di-swā′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *dissuasorio*, < L. as if **dissuasorius*, < *dissuasor*, a dissuader, < *dissuadere*, pp. *dissuasus*, dissuade: see *dissuade*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to dissuade; dissuasive. [Rare.]

II. *n.*; pl. *dissuasories* (-riz). A dissuasion; a dissuasive exhortation. [Rare.]

This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has till luck in all his *dissuasories*. *Jeffrey.*

dissue, *v. i.* See *dizzue*.

disunder†, *v. t.* [< *dis-*, apart, + *sunder*.] To separate; rend asunder.

Whose miracle Automedon restraines,
By cutting the intangling gores, and so *disundering* quite
The brave slaine beast. *Chapman*, Iliad, xvi.

dissweeten† (dis-swē′tn), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sweeten*.] To deprive of sweetness.

By excess the sweetest comforts will be *disnweetened*.
Bp. Richardson, Observations on Old Test., p. 296.

disyllabet, *n.* See *dissyllable*.

disyllabic (dis-i-lab′ik), *a.* [= F. *disyllabique*, < *disyllabe*, disyllable: see *disyllable*.] Consisting of two syllables only: as, a *disyllabic* foot in poetry.

disyllabification (dis-i-lab′i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [< *disyllabify*: see *-fy* and *-ation*.] Formation into two syllables.

disyllabify (dis-i-lab′i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyllabified*, ppr. *disyllabifying*. [< *disyllabe* + *-fy*, make.] To form into two syllables.

disyllabism (di-sil′a-bizm), *n.* [< *disyllabe* + *-ism*.] The character of having only two syllables.

Of some of them [tongues related and unrelated to Chinese] the roots are in greater or less part disyllabic; and we do not yet know that all *disyllabism*, and even that all complexity of syllable beyond a single consonant with following vowel, is not the result of combination or reduplication. *Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 774.

disyllabize (di-sil′a-biz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyllabized*, ppr. *disyllabizing*. [< *disyllabe* + *-ize*.] To disyllabify.

disyllable (di-sil′a-bl or dis′i-la-bl), *n.* [Altered to suit *syllable*, from earlier *disyllabe*, < F. *disyllabe* = Sp. *disílabo* = Pg. *disyllabo*, < L. *disyllabus*, of two syllables, < Gr. *δισύλλαβος*, improp. *διασύλλαβος*, of two syllables, < *δι-*, two-, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable*.] A word consisting of two syllables only, as *paper*, *whiteness*, *virtue*.

dissymmetric, dissymmetrical (dis-si-met′ri-k, -ri-kal), *a.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρος*, symmetric: see *symmetric*.] Having no plane of symmetry; especially, having the same form but not superposable, as the right- and left-hand gloves. Thus, the crystals of tartaric acid, which are optically right- and left-handed, are dissymmetric, and were conceived by Pasteur to be built up of dissymmetric molecules.

Pasteur invoked the aid of helices and magnets, with a view to rendering crystals *dissymmetrical* at the moment of their formation. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

dissymmetry (dis-sim′e-tri), *n.* [< L. *dis-* priv. + Gr. *συμμετρια*, symmetry.] Want of symmetry, specifically that characteristic of dissymmetric bodies. See *dissymmetric*.

By both helices and magnets Faraday caused the plane of polarisation in perfectly neutral liquids and solids to rotate. If the turning of the plane of polarisation be a demonstration of molecular *dissymmetry*, then, in the twinkling of an eye, Faraday was able to displace symmetry by *dissymmetry*, and to confer upon bodies, which in their ordinary state were inert and dead, this power of rotation which M. Pasteur considers to be the exclusive attribute of life. *Tyndall*, Int. to Life of Pasteur, p. 17.

This device acts . . . as a pyromagnetic motor, the heat now passing through the tubes in such a way as to produce a *dissymmetry* in the lines of force of the iron field. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

dissympathy (dis-sim'pȟ-thi). *n.* [< *dis-* priv. + *sympathy*.] Want of sympathy or interest; indifference. *Johnston.* [Rare.]

dist. An abbreviation of *district:* as, *Dist.* Atty., District Attorney.

distackle† (dis-tak'l), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *tackle*.] To divest of tackle or rigging.

At length, these instruments of their long wandrings . . . tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya. *Warner*, Albion's England, Addition to ii.

distad (dis'tad), *adv.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-ad*[3].] In *anat.*, away from the center; from within outward; toward the surface or end of the body.

distaff (dis'tȧf), *n.*; pl. *distaffs* (-tȧfs), rarely *distaves* (-tāvz). [< ME. *distaf, dystaf, disestuf, dysestaf*, < AS. *distæf, diestæf*, distaff, < **dise* (> late ME. *disen, dysen*, furnish a distaff with flax, E. *dizen*, dial. *dize*, deck out, array) (prob. = East Fries. *diesse*, LG. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff, > G. dial. *diesse* (naut.), tow, oakum) + *stæf*, staff: see *dize, dizen*, and *staff*. A connection of the first element with OHG. *dehsa*, MHG. *dehse*, a distaff, < (MHG.) *dehsen*, break or swingle flax (orig. prepare, form, fashion as with a hatchet, ax, or other implement), whence also OHG. *dehsala*, a hatchet, ax, etc. (see *ask*[2]), is doubtful.] 1. In the earliest method of spinning, the staff, usually a cleft stick about 3 feet long, on which was wound a quantity of wool, cotton, or flax to be spun. The lower end of the distaff was held between the left arm and the side, and the thread, passing through and gaged by the fingers of the left hand, was drawn out and twisted by those of the right, and wound on a suspended spindle made so as to be revolved like a top, which completed the twist. In Eastern countries and in many districts of Europe, especially in Italy, the primitive distaff and spindle are still used; but after the introduction of the spinning-wheel into Europe, about the fifteenth century, the distaff became an attachment only of that designed for flax, and thus continued in general use till a recent period, modified in form.

The loaded *distaff* in the left hand placed,
With spongy coils of snow-white wool was graced;
From these the right hand lengthening fibres drew,
Which into thread 'neath nimble fingers grew.
Catullus (trans.).

He's so below a beating that the women find him not worthy of their *distaves*.
Beau. and Fl., King and No King, v. 1.

2. Figuratively, a woman, or the female sex.

His crown usurped, a *distaff* on the throne. *Dryden.*

Distaff day, or **Saint Distaff's day,** the day after Twelfth-day, or the festival of Epiphany: formerly so called in England because on that day the women resumed their distaffs and other ordinary employments, after the relaxation of the holidays.—**Distaff side,** or **distaff side of the house,** an old collective phrase for the female members of a family, as the distaff was always used by women, and was common among all ranks: used especially with reference to relationship and descent, and opposed to *spear side*: as, he is connected with the family on the *distaff side*; he traces his descent through the *distaff side of the house*. Also called *spindle side*.

distain (dis-tān'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disteinen, disteignen*, < OF. *desteindre, destaindre*, F. *déteindre* = Pr. *destenher* = Sp. *desteñir* = Pg. *destingir* = It. *stignere, stingere*, distain, take away the color, < L. *dis-* priv. + *tingere*, tinge, color: see *dis-* and *tinge, tint, taint*. Now abbr. *stain*, q. v.] 1†. To take away the color of; hence, to weaken the effect of by comparison; cause to pale; outvie.

And thou, Tesbe, that hast of love auche peyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *distayne*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 262.

2. To tinge with any color different from the natural or proper one; discolor; stain: as, a sword *distained* with blood. [Archaic.]

Divers of the women I have seen with their chinnes *distained* into knots and flowers of blue, made by pricking of the skin with needles. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 85.

Colors that *distain*
The cheeks of Proteus or the silken train
Of Flora's nymphs. *Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 14.

The door, which was equipped with neither bell nor knocker, was blistered and *distained*.
R. L. Stevenson, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, p. 4.

3. To blot; sully; defile; tarnish.

Thoughe one his tonge *distayne*
With cursid speche, to doo hym silf a shame.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 77.

The worthiness of praise *distains* his worth,
If that the prais'd himself bring the praise forth.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, *distained*,
Dishonored. *Miss Mitford*, Rienzi.

distal (dis'tal), *a.* [< *dist(ance)* + *-al*, on analogy of *central*.] In *anat.*, situated away from the center of the body; being at the end; terminal; peripheral: the opposite of *proximal:* as, the *distal* end of a limb, a bone, or other part or organ. Thus, the nails are at the *distal* ends of the fingers; the *distal* extremity of the thigh-bone is at the knee; the *distal* organs or appendages of a hydrozoan are at the end of the main stem.

An insect, in entering . . . to suck the nectar, would depress the *distal* portion of the labellum (in *Epipactis palustris*), and consequently would not touch the rostellum. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 97.

distally (dis'tal-i), *adv.* In a distal situation or direction; toward the distal end or extremity; remotely; terminally; peripherally.

The humerus is a stout bone — prismatic, and with a rounded head at its proximal end, flattened and broad *distally*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 185.

distant, *v. t.* [A var. of *distance, v.*] To keep separate; distinguish.

For an I war dead, and ye war dead,
And baith in ae grave laid, O,
And ye and I war tane up again,
Wha could then your moals frae mine, O?
Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 122).

distance (dis'tans), *n.* [< ME. *distance, destance, destaunce* = D. *distantie* = G. *distanz* = Dan. *distance* = Sw. *distans*, < OF. *distance, dostance*, distance, separation, disagreement, dissecord, F. *distance*, distance, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distancia* = It. *distanza, distanzia*, < L. *distantia*, distance, remoteness, difference, < *distan(t-)s*, distant: see *distant*.] 1. The measure of the interval between two objects in space, or, by extension, between two points of time; the length of the straight line from one point to another, and hence of time intervening between one event or period and another: as, the *distance* between New York and San Francisco; the *distance* of two events from each other; a *distance* of five miles; events only the *distance* of an hour apart. In navigation distances are usually measured along rhumb-lines.

Space considered barely in length between any two beings, without considering any thing else between them, is called *distance*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiii. 2.

2. A definite or measured space to be maintained between two divisions of a body of troops, two combatants in a duel, or the like: as (in command), take your *distances*.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, *distance*, and proportion. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4.

3. In *horse-racing*, the space measured back from the winning-post which a horse, in heat-races, must have reached when the winning horse has covered the whole course in order to be entitled to enter subsequent heats. In the United States the distances for trotting-races are (1898) as follows: Mile-heats, 80 yards; two-mile heats, 150 yards; three-mile heats, 220 yards; mile-heats, best three in five, 100 yards; four-mile heats, 290 yards. The distances for running-races are as follows: Three-quarter-mile heats, 25 yards; mile heats, 30 yards; two-mile heats, 60 yards; three-mile heats, 90 yards; four-mile heats, 120 yards. A horse which fails to reach the distance-post before the heat has been won, or whose rider or driver is adjudged to have made certain specified errors, is said to be *distanced*.

This was the horse that ran the whole field out of *distance*. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. In *music*, the interval or difference between two tones. See *interval*.—5. Remoteness of place or time; a remote place or time: as, at a great *distance;* a light appeared in the *distance*.

'Twere an ill World, I'll swear, for ev'ry Friend,
If *Distance* could their Union end.
Cowley, Friendship in Absence, st. 3.

'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view,
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.
Campbell, Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

6. Remoteness in succession or relation: as, the *distance* between a descendant and his ancestor; there is a much greater *distance* between the ranks of major and captain than between those of captain and first lieutenant.—7. Remoteness in intercourse; reserve of manner, induced by or manifesting reverence, respect, dignity, dislike, coldness or alienation of feeling, etc.

I hope your modesty
Will know what *distance* to the crown is due. *Dryden.*
'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld.
Bp. Atterbury.

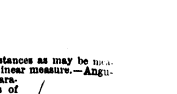
On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, *distance* and distaste.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

8†. Dissension; strife; disturbance.

Tho wolde the baylies that were come from Fraunce,
Dryve the Flemishe that made the *destaunce*.
Flemish Insurrection (Child's Ballads, VI. 270).

After mete, without *distance*,
The cockwolds schuld together danse.
The Horn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 23).

Accessible distances, such distances as may be measured by the application of any linear measure.—**Angular distance,** the angle of separation included by the directions of two objects from a given point. Also called *apparent distance*.—**Center of mean distances.** See *center*[1].—**Curtate distance.** See *curtate*.—**Focal distance.** See *focal*.—**Horizontal distance,** distance measured in the direction of the horizon.—**Inaccessible distances,** such distances as cannot be measured by the application of any linear measure, but only by triangulation.—**Law of distances.** See *Bode's law*, under *law*.—**Line of distance,** in *persp.*, a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point of the plane.—**Mean distance** of a planet from the sun, an arithmetical mean between its greatest and least distances.—**Meridional distance,** in *navig.*, the distance or departure from the meridian; the easting or westing.—**Middle distance,** in *painting*, the space intermediate between the foreground and the background. Also called *middle ground*.—**Moon in distance.** See *moon*.—**Point of distance,** in *persp.*, that point in the horizontal line which is at the same distance from the principal point as the eye is.—**Striking distance** of an electrical discharge, as of a Leyden jar, the thickness of the layer of dry air across which the spark will pass. It is proportional to the differences of potentials of the two electrified surfaces.—**To devour the distance.** See *devour*.—**To keep one at a distance,** to avoid familiarity with one; treat one with reserve.


Angular Distance
The angle ACB is the angular distance between A and B as viewed from C.

There is great reason why superiors should *keep* inferiors thus *at a distance*, and exact so much respect of them. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 182.

To keep one's distance, to show proper respect or reserve; not to be too familiar.

If a man makes me *keep my distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time.
Swift, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

distance (dis'tans), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distanced*, ppr. *distancing*. [= Dan. *distancere* = Sw. *distansiera* = F. *distancer* = Pg. *distanciar;* from the noun.] 1. To place at a distance; situate remotely.

I heard nothing thereof at Oxford, being then sixty miles *distanced* thence. *Fuller.*

2. To cause to appear at a distance; cause to appear remote. [Rare.]

His peculiar art of *distancing* an object to aggrandize his space. *H. Miller.*

3. In *horse-racing*, to beat in a race by at least the space between the distance-post and the winning-post; hence, to leave behind in a race; get far ahead of. See *distance, n.*, 3.

She had *distanced* her servant, and . . . turned slightly in her saddle and looked back at him.
H. James, Jr., Pass. Pilgrim, p. 30.

Hence — 4. To get in advance of; gain a superiority over; outdo; excel.

He *distanced* the most skilful of his cotemporaries. *Milner.*

distance-block (dis'tans-blok), *n.* A block inserted between two objects to separate them or keep them a certain distance apart.

distance-judge (dis'tans-juj), *n.* In *horse-racing*, a judge stationed at the distance-post to note what horses have not reached it when the winner passes the winning-post.

distanceless (dis'tans-les), *a.* [< *distance* + *-less*.] 1. Not affording or allowing a distant or extensive view; dull; hazy. [Rare.]

A silent, dim, *distanceless*, rotting day.
Kingsley, Yeast, i.

Specifically — 2. Appearing as if near by; without effect of distance, as a landscape in some states of light and atmosphere in which all the outlines are hard and clear-cut, and the usual bluish haze tinting hills and other objects is lacking.

distance-piece (dis'tans-pēs), *n.* A distance-block.

distance-post (dis'tans-pōst), *n.* In *horse-racing*, the post or flag placed at the end of the distance. See *distance, n.*, 3.

distance-signal (dis'tans-sig'nal), *n.* In *rail.*, the most distant of the series of signals under the control of a signal-man.

distancy† (dis'tan-si), *n.* Distance. *Dr. H. More.*

distant (dis'tant), *a.* [< ME. *distant*, < OF. *distant*, F. *distant* = Sp. Pg. It. *distante*, < L. *distan(t-)s*, ppr. of *distare*, stand apart, be separate, distant, or different, < *di-, dis-*, apart, + *stare*, stand: see *stand*, and cf. *constant, extant, instant, restant*.] 1. Standing or being apart from a given point or place; situated at a different point in space, or, by extension, in time; separated by a distance: as, a point a line or a hair's-breadth *distant* from another; Saturn is estimated to be about 860,000,000 miles *distant* from the sun.

We passed by certain Cisterns, some mile and better *distant* from the City. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 169.

2. Remote; far off or far apart in space, time, connection, prospect, kind, degree, sound, etc.: as, *distant* stars; a *distant* period; *distant* relatives; a *distant* hope; a *distant* resemblance.

Banners blazed
With battles won in many a *distant* land.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick.

In the tranquil landscape, and especially in the *distant* line of the horizon, man beholds somewhat as beautiful as his own nature. *Emerson*, Nature.

The boy's cry came to her from the field,
More and more *distant*. *Tennyson*, Dora.

Specifically — **3.** In *entom.*: (*a*) Thinly placed or scattered: as, *distant* punctures, striæ, spines, etc.: opposed to *close*, *contiguous*, etc. (*b*) Widely separated, or more separated than usual: opposed to *approximate*: as, *distant* eyes (widely separated at the base); *distant* legs or antennæ. (*c*) Separated by an incisure or joint, as the head and thorax of a beetle. *Kirby.* — **4.** Indirect; not obvious or plain.

In modest terms and *distant* phrases.
Addison, Spectator.

5. Not cordial or familiar; characterized by haughtiness, coldness, or reserve; cool; reserved; shy: as, *distant* manners.

Good day, Amintor; for to me the name
Of brother is too *distant*: we are friends,
And that is nearer.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

You will be surpriz'd, in the midst of a daily and familiar Conversation, with an Address which bears so *distant* an Air as a publick Declaration.
Steele, Tender Husband, Ded.

=**Syn. 1.** Removed. — **5.** Cool, cold, haughty, frigid.

distantial† (dis-tan'shal), *a.* [< L. *distantia*, distance (see *distance*, *n.*), + *-al*.] Remote in place; distant. *W. Montague.*

distantly (dis'tant-li), *adv.* 1. Remotely; at a distance. — **2.** In *entom.*, sparsely; so that the component parts are distant from one another: as, *distantly* punctured or spinose. — **3.** With reserve or haughtiness.

distaste† (dis-tāst'), *v.* [< *dis-* priv. + *taste*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To disrelish; dislike; loathe: as, to *distaste* drugs or poisons.

One *distastes*
The scent of roses, which to infinites
Most pleasing is and odoriferous.
Middleton and Rowley, Changeling, I. 1.

If the multitude *distast* wholsome doctrine, shall we to humor them abandon it?
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. To offend; disgust; vex; displease; sour.

Suitors are so *distasted* with delays and abuses.
Bacon, Suitors.

Honourable and worthy Country men, let not the meanenesse of the word fish *distaste* you, for it will afford as good gold as the Mines of Guiana or Potosia.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 253.

'Tis dull and unnatural to have a Hare run full in the Hound's Mouth, and would *distaste* the keenest Hunter.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iv. 5.

3. To spoil the taste or relish of; change to the worse; corrupt.

Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel
Which hath our several honours all engag'd
To make it gracious.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2.

An envious apoplexy, with which his judgment is so dazzled and *distasted* that he grows violently impatient of any opposite happiness in another.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, Pref.

II. *intrans.* To be distasteful, nauseous, or displeasing.

Poisons,
Which, at the first, are scarce found to *distaste*.
Shak., Othello, iii. 3.

distaste (dis-tāst'), *n.* [< *distaste*, *v.*] **1.** Want of taste or liking for something; disrelish; disgust, or a slight degree of it; hence, dislike in general.

If one dissent, he shall sit down, without showing any further *distaste*, publicly or privately.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 213.

On the part of Heaven
Now alienated, distance and *distaste*.
Milton, P. L., ix. 9.

A positive crime might have been more easily pardoned than a symptom of *distaste* for the foreign comestibles.
Charlotte Brontë, Shirley, vi.

A certain taste for figures, coupled with a still stronger *distaste* for Latin accidence, directed his inclination and his father's choice towards a mercantile career.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 87.

2†. Discomfort; uneasiness; annoyance.

Now, brother, I should chide;
But I'll give no *distaste* to your fair mistress.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

So many gratifications attend this public sort of obscurity, that some little *distastes* I daily receive have lost their anguish. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

3†. That which is distasteful or offends.

Our ear is now too much profaned, grave Maro,
With these *distastes*, to take thy sacred lines.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** Repugnance, disinclination, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

distasteful (dis-tāst'ful), *a.* [< *distaste* + *-ful*, 1.] **1.** Nauseous; unpleasant or disgusting to the taste; hence, offensive in general.

Why shou'd you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough,
When it may ripen of itself and fall?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Our ordinary mental food has become *distasteful*.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 2.

2. Indicating distaste, dissatisfaction, or dislike; repulsive; malevolent.

After *distasteful* looks, . . . and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2.

=**Syn. 1.** Unpalatable, unsavory, disagreeable.

distastefully (dis-tāst'ful-li), *adv.* In a displeasing or offensive manner. *Bailey*, 1727.

distastefulness (dis-tāst'ful-nes), *n.* Disagreeableness to the taste, in any sense.

The allaying and qualifying much of the bitter and *distastefulness* of our physick.
W. Montague, Devoute Essays, II. x. § 2.

Distastefulness alone would, however, be of little service to caterpillars, because their soft and juicy bodies are so delicate, that if seized and afterwards rejected by a bird they would almost certainly be killed.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 118.

distastive† (dis-tās'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ive*.] **I.** *a.* Having distaste or dislike.

Your unwilling and *distastive* ear.
Speed, Hen. V., IX. xv. § 10.

II. *n.* That which gives disrelish or aversion.
Whitlock.

distasture† (dis-tās'tūr), *n.* [< *distaste* + *-ure*.] The state of being displeased, dissatisfied, or vexed.

This duke (saith Grafton), being an aged man and fortunate before in all his warres, vpon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of minde, that for very griefe thereof he liued not long after.
Speed, Queen Mary, IX. xxiii. § 32.

distemonous (di-stē'mō-nus), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *στήμων*, stamen, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having two stamens; diandrous.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *v.* [< ME. *distemperen*, < OF. *destemprer* = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar*, disorder, = It. *distemperare*, *distemprare*, *stemperare*, *stemprare*, disorder, distemper (now chiefly in sense of *distemper*[2]), < ML. *distemperare*, derange, disorder, distemper, < L. *dis-* priv. + *temperare* (> OF. *temprer*, F. *tremper*, etc.), temper: see *temper*. Cf. *distemper*[2].] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To change the temper or due proportions of.

The fourthe is, whan thurgh the gret abundance of his mete the humours in his body ben *distempered*.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

2. To disease; disorder; derange the bodily or mental functions of.

This variable composition of man's body hath made it as an instrument easy to *distemper*.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 189.

You look very ill: something was *distempered* you.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, iv. 2.

He had abord his vessels aboute 80. lustie men (but very unruly), who, after they came ashore, did so *distemper* them selves with drinke as they became like maddmen.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 441.

But body and soul are *distempered* when out of tune, unmodulated, unbalanced.
J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, p. 290.

3. To deprive of temper or moderation; ruffle; disturb.

Distempre you nought.
Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 495.

Men's spirits were . . . *distempered*, as I have related, and it might have been expected that they would have been much divided in their choice.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 272.

Strange that this Monviedro
Should have the power so to *distemper* me.
Coleridge.

But the dust of prejudice and passion, which so *distempers* the intellectual vision of theologians and politicians, is seen to make . . . no exception of the perspicacity of philologists. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 350.

II.† *intrans.* To become diseased. [Rare.]

The stones on thi lande is for to drede;
For thai be somer hoote and winter colde,
That vyne, and greyne, and tree *distempre* wolde.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

distemper[1] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* and *a.* [< *distemper*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An unbalanced or unnatural temper; want of balance or proportion.

If little faults, proceeding on *distemper*,
Shall not be wink'd at, how shall we stretch our eye
When capital crimes, chew'd, swallow'd, and digested,
Appear before us? *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2.

We read a great deal of the disappointments of authors, and a prevalent *dis-temper* resulting therefrom.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 481.

Hence — **2.** Disease; malady; indisposition; any morbid state of an animal body or of any part of it: now most commonly applied to the diseases of brutes.

Of no *distemper*, of no blast he died,
But fell like autumn fruit that mellowed long.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

The person cured was known to have laboured under that *distemper* some years before our Saviour was born.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. i.

Specifically — **3.** A disease of young dogs, commonly considered as a catarrhal disorder. It is in general characterized by a running from the nose and eyes as one of the first and leading symptoms, and is usually accompanied by a short dry cough, and succeeded by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength and spirits.

4†. Want of due temperature; severity of climate or weather.

Those countries . . . directly under the tropick were of a *distemper* uninhabitable. *Raleigh*, Hist. World.

5†. Want of due balance of parts or opposite qualities and principles.

Temper and *distemper* [of empire] consist of contraries.
Bacon, Empire.

6†. Ill humor; bad temper.

He came, he wrote to the governour, wherein he confessed his passionate *distemper*, and declared his meaning in those offensive speeches.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 20.

The said Weston . . . gave such cutting and provoking speeches as made the said captain rise up in great indignation and *distemper*.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 106.

7†. Political disorder; tumult. *Waller.* — **8.** Uneasiness; disorder of mind.

Then is a sickness
Which puts some of us in *distemper*.
Shak., W. T., i. 2.

=**Syn. 2.** *Infirmity*, *Malady*, etc. (see *disease*), complaint, disorder, ailment.

II.† *a.* Lacking self-restraint; intemperate. *Chaucer.*

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *v. t.* [Also written *destemper*; < OF. *destemprer*, later *destremper*, F. *détremper*, soak, steep, dilute, soften by soaking in water, = Sp. *destemplar* = Pg. *destemperar* = It. *distemperare*, *stemperare*, dissolve, dilute, weaken, < ML. *distemperare*, dissolve, dilute, melt, lit. temper; being the same word as *distemper*[1], but with prefix *dis-* distributive, not privative.] To prepare, as a pigment, for use in distemper painting.

Coloring of paper, viz. marbled paper, by *distempering* the colours with ox-gall, and applying them upon a stiff gummed liquor.
Sir W. Pettie, in Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 286.

distemper[2] (dis-tem'pėr), *n.* [Also written *destemper*; = F. *détrempe*, distemper, water-colors, a painting in water-colors; from the verb.] **1.** A method of painting in which the colors are mixed with any binding medium soluble in water, such as yolk of egg and an equal quantity of water, yolk and white of egg beaten together and mixed with an equal quantity of milk, fig-tree sap, vinegar, wine, ox-gall, etc. Strictly speaking, distemper painting is painting in water-color with a vehicle of which yolk of egg is the chief ingredient, upon a surface usually of wood or canvas, covered with a ground of chalk or plaster mixed with gum, this ground itself being frequently called *distemper*. See *distemper-ground*. If the glutinous medium is present in too great quantity, the colors will scale off when the painting is exposed to the air, so that they should be applied in thin layers and not be retouched until they are perfectly dry.

They glued a linnen cloth upon the wall, and covered that with plaister, on which they painted in *distemper*.
Walpole, Anecdotes of Painting, I. 44.

This mode of painting [tempera], which is undoubtedly the most ancient, and which, in trade purposes, is called *distemper* painting, derives its name from the fact that the colours are "tempered" or mixed with some liquid or medium to bind their separate particles to each other and to the surface to which the paint is to be applied.
Field's Grammar of Colouring (ed. Davidson), p. 160.

2. A pigment prepared for painting according to this method.

There has also lately a curious fact been discovered, namely, that a couch of *distemper*, which covered the envelope of a mummy, was composed of plaister mixed with animal glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and [Fresco, p. 218.

Common distemper, a coarse method of painting used for walls or other rough or commercial purposes, in which the colored pigments are mixed with white, with the addition of gum or glue. — **Distemper colors.** See *color*.

distemperance† (dis-tem'pėr-ans), *n.* [< ME. *destemperaunce*, < OF. *destemprance* = Pr. *des-*

temprana = Sp. *destemplanza* = Pg. *destempe-rança* = It. *distemperanza, stemperanza,* ⟨ ML. *distemperantia,* perturbation, disturbance of condition, ⟨ *distemperan(t-)s,* ppr. of *distempe-rare,* distemper: see *distemper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Intemperance; self-indulgence. *Chaucer.*—**2.** Intemperateness; inclemency; severity. *Chaucer.*—**3.** Derangement of temperature.

They [meats] annoye the body in causyng *distemper-aunce.* *Sir T. Elyot,* Castle of Health, ii.

4. Distemper; disease.

Distemperance rob thy sleepe.
Marston and Webster, The Malcontent, I. 3.

distemperate† (dis-tem'pėr-āt), *a.* [⟨ ML. *dis-temperatus* (> Sp. *destemplado* = Pg. *destempe-rado*), pp. of *distemperare,* distemper: see *dis-temper*[1], *v.*, and cf. *temperate, intemperate.*] **1.** Immoderate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he sup-poses to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

2. Diseased; distempered.

Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule.
Wodrophe, Fr. and Eng. Grammar (1636), p. 295.

distemperately (dis-tem'pėr-āt-li), *adv.* In a distemperate, disproportioned, or diseased manner.

If you shall judge his flame
Distemperately weake, as faulty much
In stile, in plot, in spirit.
Marston, The Fawne, Epil.

distemperature (dis-tem'pėr-ā-tūr), *n.* [= It. *stemperatura;* as *distemperate* + *-ure,* after *tem-perature.* Cf. *distemperure.*] **1**†. Derangement or irregularity of temperature; especially, un-duly heightened temperature.

This year [1079], by reason of *Distemperature* of Wea-ther, Thunders and Lightnings, which many Men per-ished, there ensued a Famine.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 29.

A *distemperature* of youthful heat
Might have excus'd disorder and ambition.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iv. 2.

2†. Intemperateness; excess.—**3.** Violent tu-multuousness; outrageous conduct; an excess.

It is one of the *distemperatures* to which an unreasoning liberty may grow, no doubt, to regard law as no more nor less than just the will—the actual and present will—of the actual majority of the nation.
R. Choate, Addresses, p. 156.

4. Perturbation of mind.

Sprinkled a little patience on the heat of his *distempera-ture.* *Scott.*

"You are discomposed or displeased, my lord," replied Tresallian; "yet there is no occasion for *distemperature.*"
Scott, Kenilworth, xxxviii.

5. Confusion; commixture of contrarieties; loss of regularity; disorder.—**6.** Illness; indisposi-tion.

A huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures,* and foes to life.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1.

I found so great a *distemperature* in my body by drink-ing the sweete wines of Piemont, that caused a grievous inflammation in my face.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 90.

[Rare or obsolete in all uses.]

distemper-brush (dis-tem'pėr-brush), *n.* A brush made of bristles which are set into the handle with a cement insoluble in water.

distempered (dis-tem'pėrd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dis-temper*[1], *v.*] **1.** Diseased or disordered.

His maister had mervell what it ded mene
So sodenly to see hym in that case,
All *distemperyd* and out of colour clene.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 766.

The Person that Died was so *Distempered* that he was not expected to live.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 255.

Their [early monks'] imaginations, *distempered* by self-inflicted sufferings, peopled the solitude with congenial spirits, and transported them at will beyond the horizon of the grave.
Lecky, Rationalism, II. 35.

O Sun, that healest all *distempered* vision,
Thou dost content me so, when thou resolvest
That doubting pleases me no less than knowing.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xi. 91.

2. Put out of temper; ruffled; ill-disposed; dis-affected.

The king . . .
Is in his retirement, marvellous *distempered.*
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Once more to-day well met, *distemper'd* lords!
The king, by me, requests your presence straight.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3.

Should I have heard dishonour spoke of you,
Behind your back, untruly, I had been
As much *distemper'd* and enrag'd as now.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

3. Deprived of temper or moderation; immod-erate; intemperate: as, *distempered* zeal.

A woman of the church of Weymouth being cast out for some *distempered* speeches, by a major party, . . . her husband complained to the synod.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

Pardon a weak, *distempered* soul, that swells
With sudden gusts, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

4. Disordered; prejudiced; perverted: as, *dis-tempered* minds.

The imagination, when completely *distempered,* is the most incurable of all disordered faculties. *Buckminster.*

distemperedness (dis-tem'pėrd-nes), *n.* The state of being distempered. *Bailey,* 1727.

distemper-ground (dis-tem'pėr-ground), *n.* A ground of chalk or plaster mixed with a glutin-ous medium, and laid on a surface of wood, plaster, etc., to prepare it for painting in dis-temper; or such a ground laid on without refer-ence to subsequent operations. See *distemper*[2], *n.*, 1.

There are, for instance, many pictures of Titian painted upon a red ground; generally, they are painted upon *dis-temper grounds,* made of plaster of Paris and glue.
W. B. S. Taylor, tr. of Mérimée's Painting in Oil and Fresco, p. 16.

distempermentt (dis-tem'pėr-ment), *n.* [⟨ OF. *destemprement, destrempement,* a mixture, tem-perament (also prob. a distempered state), = Pg. *destemperamento* = It. *distemperamento, stem-peramento,* ⟨ ML. *distemperamentum,* a distem-pered state, ⟨ *distemperare,* distemper: see *dis-temper*[1], *v.*] Distempered state; distempera-ture.

Then, as some sulphurous spirit sent
By the torne air's *distemperment,*
To a rich palace, finds within
Some sainted maid or Sheba queen.
Feltham, Lusoris, xxiv.

distemperure†, *n.* [ME., ⟨ OF. *destemprure, destrempure,* temper: see *distemper*[1] and *-ure.* Cf. *distemperature.*] Distemperature. *Minsheu.*

distend (dis-tend'), *v.* [⟨ OF. *desandre,* F. *dis-tendre* = It. *distendere, stendere,* ⟨ L. *distendere,* pp. *distentus,* LL. *distensus,* stretch asunder, ⟨ *dis-,* asunder, apart, + *tendere,* stretch: see *tend*[1], *tension.* Cf. *attend, contend, extend,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To stretch or spread in all direc-tions; dilate; expand; swell out; enlarge: as, to *distend* a bladder; to *distend* the lungs.

The effect of such a mass of garbage is to *distend* the stomach.
J. C. Prichard, Phys. Hist. Mankind.

How such ideas of the Almighty's power
(Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought!
Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

2. To stretch in any direction; extend. [Rare.]

Upon the earth my body I *distend.*
Stirling, Aurora, ii.

What mean those colour'd streaks in heaven
Distended, as the brow of God appeased?
Milton, P. L., xi. 880.

3. To widen; spread apart. [Rare.]

The warmth *distends* the chinks.
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i.

II. *intrans.* To become distended; swell.

And now his heart
Distends with pride.
Milton, P. L., i. 572.

distended (dis-ten'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dis-tend, v.*] In *entom.,* dilated: as, *distended* tarsi. [Rare.]

distender (dis-ten'dėr), *n.* One who or that which distends.

distensibility (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [⟨ *disten-sible:* see *-bility.*] The quality of being disten-sible; capacity for distention.

Its [the spleen's] yielding capsule and its veins, remark-able for their large calibre and great *distensibility,* even when the distending force is small.
Quain, Med. Dict., p. 1500.

distensible (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* [⟨ LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* dis-tend (see *distend*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being distended, dilated, or expanded.

distension, *n.* See *distention.*

distensive (dis-ten'siv), *a.* [= It. *stensivo,* ⟨ LL. *distensus,* later form of L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* distend: see *distend.*] **1.** That may be distended.—**2.** Having the property of dis-tending; causing distention. *Smart.*

distent (dis-tent'), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *distentus,* pp. of *distendere,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **I.** *a.* Spread; distended. [Rare.]

Nostrils in play, now *distent,* now distracted.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 360.

II.† *n.* Breadth.

distention (dis-ten'shon), *n.* [⟨ L. *distentio(n-),* ⟨ *distendere,* pp. *distensus,* stretch asunder: see *distend.*] **1.** The act of distending, or the state of being distended; dilatation; a stretching in all directions; inflation: as, the *distention* of the lungs or stomach.—**2.** A stretching in any direction; extension. [Rare.]

Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention.*
Sir H. Wotton, Elem. of Architecture.

disterf† (dis-tėr'), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *desterrer,* F. *dé-terrer,* deprive of one's country, also dig or take out of the ground, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + *terra,* land, country, earth. Cf. *attert*[2], *inter.*] To banish from a country.

The Moors, whereof many thousands were *disterred* and banished hence to Barbary.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 24.

disterminate† (dis-tėr'mi-nāt), *a.* [⟨ L. *disterminatus,* pp. of *disterminare* (> It. *disterminare*), separate by a boundary, ⟨ *dis-,* apart, + *termi-nare,* set a boundary, ⟨ *terminus,* a boundary: see *term, terminate.*] Separated by bounds.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far *disterminate* in places, however segregated and infinitely severalized in persons. *Bp. Hall,* The Peace-Maker, § 3.

determinationt (dis-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* [⟨ *dis-terminate:* see *-ation.*] Separation; secession.

This turning out of the church, this church-banishment or *disterminationt.*
Hammond, Works, I. 450.

disthene (dis'thēn), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δι-,* two-, + *σθέ-νος,* strength.] Cyanite: a mineral so called by Haüy on account of its unequal hardness, and because its crystals have the property of being electrified both positively and negatively.

disthronet (dis-thrōn'), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *desthroner,* ⟨ *des-* priv. + *throne,* a throne: see *dis-* and *throne.* Cf. *dethrone.*] To dethrone.

Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise.
Dr. John Smith, Portrait of Old Age, Pref.

disthronize† (dis-thrō'niz), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *throne* + *-ize.*] To dethrone.

By his death he it recovered:
But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized.*
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 44.

distich (dis'tik), *a.* and *n.* [First, in E., as a noun; sometimes, as L., *distichon;* early mod. E. also *distick;* ⟨ L. *distichon,* ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχον,* a distich, neut. of *δίστιχος,* having two rows or verses, ⟨ *δι-,* two-, + *στίχος,* a row, rank, line, verse: see *stich.*] **I.** *a.* Having two rows: same as *distichous.*

II. *n.* In *pros.,* a group or system of two lines or verses. A familiar example is the elegiac distich. (See *elegiac.*) A distich in modern and rhiming poetry is more generally called a *couplet.*

The first distance for the most part goeth all by *distick,* or couples of verses agreeing in one cadence.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 70.

distichiasis (dis-ti-kī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δι-στιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] A mal-formation consisting of a double row of eye-lashes.

Distichodontinæ (dis″ti-kō-don-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Distichodus (-odont-)* + *-inæ.*] A sub-family of *Characinidæ,* having an adipose fin, the teeth in both jaws well developed, the dor-sal fin short, rather elongate, and gill-openings of moderate width, the gill-membranes being attached to the isthmus. The species are all African. Also *Distichodontina.*

Distichodus (dis-tik'ō-dus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δί-στιχος,* with two rows (see *distich*), + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] A genus of characinoid fishes, representing a subfamily *Disticho-dontinæ.* Also *Disti-chodon. Müller and Troschel.*

Distichopora (dis-ti-kop'ō-rą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows (see *dis-tich*), + *πόρος,* a pore.] A genus of hydrocorallines, rep-resenting the family *Distichoporidæ.*

Distichopora foliacea.

Distichoporidæ (dis″ti-kō-por'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Distichopora* + *-idæ.*] A family of hy-drozoans, of the order *Hydro-corallinæ.*

Distichous leaves.

distichous (dis'ti-kus), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δίστιχος,* having two rows: see *distich.*] Disposed in two rows; biserial; bifarious: di-chotomous; specifically, in *bot.,* arranged alternately in two vertical ranks upon opposite sides of the axis, as the leaves of grasses, elms, etc. Also *dis-tich.*—**Distichous antennæ,** in *en-tom.,* antennæ in which the joints have on each side, near the apex, a long pro-cess which is directed forward, lying against the succeeding joint: a modi-fication of the bipectinate type.

distichously (dis'ti-kus-li), *adv.* In a distichous manner; in two rows or ranks: as, *distichously* branched stems.

distil, distill (dis-til'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distilled*, ppr. *distilling*. [< ME. *distillen* = D. *distilleren* = G. *destillieren* = Dan. *destillere* = Sw. *destillera*, < OF. *distiller*, F. *distiller* = Pr. *distillar* = Sp. *destilar* = Pg. *distillar* = It. *destillare, distillare*, < L. *distillare*, also and preferably written *destillare*, drop or trickle down, < *de*, down, + *stillare*, drop, < *stilla*, a drop: see *still*[2], *v.*, which is an abbr. of *distil*. Cf. *instil*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To drop; fall in drops.

Soft showers *distil'd*, and suns grew warm in vain.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 54.

Flowers in tears of balm *distil*.
Scott, L. of L. M., v. 1.

Peace, silent as dew, will *distil* on you from heaven.
Channing, Perfect Life, p. 24.

2. To flow in a small stream; trickle.

The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia.
Raleigh, Hist. World.

High rocky mountaines, from whence *distill* Innumerable sweet and pleasant springs.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 118.

3. To use a still; practise distillation.

II. *trans.* 1. To let fall in drops; dispense by drops; hence, to shed or impart in small portions or degrees.

The dew which on the tender grass
The evening had *distilled*. *Drayton.*

The roof [of the grotto] is vaulted, and *distils* fresh water from every part of it, which fell upon us as fast as the first droppings of a shower.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

The droway hours, dispensers of all good,
O'er the mute city stole with folded wings,
Distilling odours on me as they went
To greet their fairer sisters of the East.
Tennyson, Gardener's Daughter.

Some inarticulate spirit that strove to *distill* its secret into the ear. *T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 234.

2. To subject to the process of distillation; rectify; purify: as, to *distil* water.—3. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation: as, to *distil* brandy from wine; to *distil* whisky.

To draw any Observations out of them [letters] were as if one went about to *distil* Cream out of Froth.
Howell, Letters, I. i. 1.

Burke could *distil* political wisdom out of history, because he had a profound consciousness of the soul that underlies and outlives events.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 271.

4. To use as a basis of distillation; extract the spirit or essence from: as, to *distil* grain or plants.

Some *destyllen* Clowes of Gylofre and of Spykenard of Spayne and of others Spices, that ben well smellynge.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 51.

5. To dissolve or melt. [Rare.]

Swords by the lightning's subtile force *distill'd*,
And the cold sheath with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

Distilled blue. See *blue*.

distillable (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *distillable*, F. *distillable*, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil* and *-able*.] Capable of being distilled; fit for distillation.

Much of the obtained liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes. *Boyle*, Works, II. 225.

distillate (dis-til'āt), *n.* [L. *distillatus*, pp. of *distillare*, distil: see *distil* and *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a fluid distilled and found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus; the product of distillation.

Sufficient air is admitted to burn the *distillates*, and thus to produce the heat required for the distillation itself.
Science, VI. 525.

distillation (dis-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distillation, distillacioun, distillacyoun* = D. *distillatie* = G. Dan. Sw. *destillation*, < OF. *distillation*, F. *distillation* = Pr. *distillacio* = Sp. *destilacion* = Pg. *distillação* = It. *destillazione, distillazione*, < L. **destillatio*(*n*-), *destillatio*(*n*-), a dripping down, distilling, catarrh, < *distillare, destillare*, pp. *distillatus, destillatus*, drop down: see *distil*.] **1.** The act of distilling, or of falling in drops; a producing or shedding in drops.

Gayn (against) fals envy, thynk on my charite,
My blode alle spilt by *distillacion*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 112.

2. The volatilization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by means of an alembic, a still and refrigeratory, or a retort and receiver; the operation of obtaining the spirit, essence, or essential oil of a substance by the evaporation and condensation of the liquid in which it has been macerated; rectification; in the widest sense, the whole process of extracting the essential principle of a substance. The most common method of conducting the process of distillation consists in placing the liquid to be distilled in a boiler of copper or other suitable material, called the *still*, having a movable head from which proceeds a coiled tube called the *worm*, which passes through water constantly kept cold. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized, and rises in vapor into the head of the still, whence, passing down the curved tube or worm, it becomes condensed by the cold water, and makes its exit in a liquid state. The object of distillation is to separate volatile liquids from non-volatile liquids and solid matters, and also, by the operation called *fractional distillation* (which see, below), to separate from each other volatile liquids which have different boiling-points. The process is used in the arts, in the manufacture of alcohol and spirituous liquors, for preparing essences and essential oils, and for a great variety of other purposes.

I study here the mathematics,
And *distillation*. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 1.

3. The substance extracted by distilling.

I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes that fretted in their own grease.
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. That which falls in drops, as in nasal catarrh.

It [exercise injudiciously used] bredeth Rheumes, Catarrhs and *distillations*.
Touchstone of Complexions, p. 104.

Distillation by descent. See *descent*.—**Dry or destructive distillation**, the destruction of a substance by heat in a closed vessel and the collection of the volatile matters evolved. Thus, illuminating gas is a product of the *destructive distillation* of coal. **Fractional distillation**, an operation by which two liquids which have different boiling-points. The mixture is distilled in an apparatus which admits of constant observation of the temperature, and the liquids obtained between certain intervals of temperature (five or ten degrees) are collected separately. The more volatile liquid will be found chiefly in the "fractions" first collected, and by repeating the process with the first fraction, this more volatile liquid may be obtained in a state of comparative or absolute purity.

distillatory (dis-til'a-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *distillatorie* = F. *distillatoire* = Sp. *destilatorio* = Pg. *distillatorio* = It. *distillatorio, destillatorio*, < ML. **distillatorium*, < L. *distillare, destillare*, pp. *distillatus, destillatus*, distil: see *distil*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to distillation; used for distilling: as, *distillatory* vessels.

Having in well closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes driven over by heat. *Boyle*, Works, I. 130.

II. *n.*; pl. *distillatories* (-riz). An apparatus used in distillation; a still.

Thanne muste ȝe do make in the furneis of aischin, a *distillatorie* of glas al hool of o pece.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 4.

distiller (dis-til'ėr), *n.* One who or that which distils; one whose occupation is to extract spirit by distillation.—**Distillers' Company**, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but transacts its business at Guildhall.

distillery (dis-til'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *distilleries* (-iz). [< F. *distillerie*, a distillery, < *distiller*, distil: see *distil*.] 1. The act or art of distilling. [Rare.]—2. The building and works where distilling is carried on.

The site is now occupied by a *distillery*, and several other buildings. *Pennant*, London, p. 41.

distillery-fed (dis-til'ėr-i-fed), *a.* Fed with grain or swill from distilleries, as cattle or hogs.

distilment, distillment (dis-til'ment), *n.* [< OF. *distillement*, < *distiller*: see *distil* and *-ment*.] That which is produced by distillation. [Rare.]

In the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *a.* [< ME. *distinct*, < OF. *distinct*, F. *distinct* = Sp. It. *distinto* = Pg. *distincto* = G. *distinct* = Sw. Dan. *distinkt*, < L. *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinguish*.] **1.** Distinguished; not identical; not the same; separate; specifically, marked off; discretely different from another or others, or from one another.

To offend and judge are *distinct* offices.
Shak., M. of V., ii. 9.

The intention was that the two armies which marched out together should afterward be *distinct*.
Clarendon, Great Rebellion.

Not more *distinct* from harmony divine,
The constant creaking of a country sign.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 9.

Distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.
Montgomery, Ocean, l. 54.

2. Clearly distinguishable by sense; that may be plainly perceived; well defined; not blurred or indeterminate: as, a *distinct* view of an object; *distinct* articulation; to make a *distinct* mark or impression.

And the clear voice, symphonious yet *distinct*.
Cowper, The Task, iv. 162.

Dark-blue the deep sphere overhead,
Distinct with vivid stars inlaid.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

It is not difficult to understand a character which is so plain, the features so *distinct* and strongly marked.
Theodore Parker, Washington.

3. Clearly distinguishable by the mind; unmistakable; indubitable; positive: as, a *distinct* assertion, promise, or falsehood.

He (Churchill) . . . commits an act, not only of private treachery, but of *distinct* military desertion.
Macaulay, Hallam's Const. Hist.

4. Very plain and intelligible in thought or expression. The distinction made by writers on vision between imperfection of vision due to want of light (obscurity) and that owing to distance (confusion) was transferred to psychology by Descartes. With him a *distinct* idea is one which resists dialectic criticism. Later writers, adhering more closely to the optical metaphor, make a *clear* idea to be one distinguishable from others, and a *distinct* idea to be one whose parts can be distinguished from one another; hence, one which can be abstractly defined.

While things yet
Are in confusion, give us, if thou canst,
Eye-witness of what first or last was done,
Relation more particular and *distinct*.
Milton, S. A., l. 1595.

The most laudable languages are alwaies most plaine and *distinct*, and the barbarous most confuse and indistinct. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

A *distinct* idea is that wherein the mind perceives a difference from all other.
Locke, Human Understanding, II. xxix. 4.

5. Distinguishing clearly; capable of receiving or characterized by definite impressions; not confused or obscure: as, *distinct* vision; *distinct* perception of right and wrong.

The straight line extending directly in front of each eye, upon which alone objects are distinctly perceived, is called the "line of *distinct* vision." *Amer. Cyc.*, XVI. 391.

6. Decorated; adorned. [A rare Latinism.]

Divers flowres *distinct* with rare delight.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. iii. 23.

Nor less on either side tempestuous fell
His arrows, from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes.
Milton, P. L., vi. 846.

Distinct antennæ, those antennæ which are not contiguous at the base.—**Distinct cauda** or **tail**, a tail separated from the abdomen by a constriction or narrow joint, as in the scorpion.—**Distinct scutellum**, a scutellum separated by a suture from the pronotum.—**Distinct spots, striæ, punctures**, etc., those spots, striæ, etc., which do not touch one another, but are separated by narrow spaces.—**Syn. 1.** *Separate*, etc. See *different*.—**2** and **3.** Well marked, plain, obvious, unmistakable. See *distinctly*.

distinct (dis-tingkt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distincten*, < OF. *distinctere, destincter, destinter, detinter*, distinguish, < *distinct*, distinct: see *distinct*, *a.*] To make distinct; distinguish.

There can no wight *distincte* it so
That he dars seye a worde thereto.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6199.

Clerkes that were confessours coupled hem togedere,
Forte construe this clause and *distincte* hit after.
Piers Plowman (A), iv. 133.

We haue, by adding some word to both in English and Latin, *Distincted* and expounded the same.
Lever, Manip. Vocab., Pref., p. 5.

distinctify (dis-tingk'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *distinctified*, ppr. *distinctifying*. [< *distinct* + *-i-fy*, make.] To make distinct. *Davies.* [Rare.]

distinctio (dis-tingk'shi-ō), *n.* [L., distinction, separation, comma: see *distinction*.] In *Gregorian music:* (*a*) The pause or break by which melodies are divided into convenient phrases. In a verse of a psalm there are usually three such breaks: as,

Domine | libera animam meam | a labiis iniquis | et a lingua dolosa. Ps. cxx. 2 (Vulgate).

(*b*) Same as *differentia*, 2.

distinction (dis-tingk'shon), *n.* [< ME. *distinction, distinctioun, distincciown*, < OF. *distinction, destinction, destintion*, F. *distinction* = Pr. *distinctio, distinzion* = Sp. *distincion* = Pg. *distincção* = It. *distinzione* = D. *distinctie* = G. *distinction* = Dan. Sw. *distinktion*, < L. *distinctio*(*n*-), a distinguishing, difference, separation, setting off, < *distinguere*, pp. *distinctus*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish*.] **1.** The act of distinguishing, either by giving a distinctive mark or character to the object or objects distinguished, or by observing the existing marks and differences.

Number is *distinction* of person be one and moe; and see is singular and plural.
A. Hume, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Standards and gonfalons twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for *distinction* serve
Of hierarchies, of orders, and degrees.
Milton, P. L., v. 590.

The *distinction* which is sometimes made between civil privileges and political power is a *distinction* without a difference. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Men do indeed speak of civil and religious liberty as different things; but the *distinction* is quite arbitrary.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 237.

2. A note or mark of difference; a distinguishing quality or character; a characteristic difference: followed by *between*.

I had from my youth studied the *distinctions* between religious and civil rights. *Milton*, Second Defence.

Ev'n Palinurus no *distinction* found
Betwixt the night and day; such darkness reign'd around. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

If he does really think that there is no *distinction between* virtue and vice, why, sir, when he leaves our houses, let us count our spoons. *Johnson*, in Boswell, æt. 1763.

3 Difference in general; the state or fact of not being the same.

God . . . having set them [simple ideas] as marks of *distinction* in things, whereby we may be able to discern one thing from another. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxxii. 14.

There are *distinctions* that will live in heaven,
When time is a forgotten circumstance! *N. P. Willis.*

4†. Distinctness.

There is no greater difference betwixt a child and brutish viterance then clearnes *distinction* of voices. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 61.

5. The power of distinguishing differences; discrimination; discernment; judgment.

She [Nature] left the eye *distinction*, to cull out
The one from the other. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill.

Yet take heed, worthy Maximus; all ears
Hear not with that *distinction* mine do. *Fletcher*, Valentinian, I. 3.

6. The state of being distinguished; eminence; superiority; elevation of character or of rank in society; the manifestation of superiority in conduct, appearance, or otherwise.

All the Houses of Persons of *Distinction* are built with Porte-cocheres: that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 8.

When there is fully recognized the truth that moral beauty is higher than intellectual power — when the wish to be admired is in large measure replaced by the wish to be loved — that strife for *distinction* which the present phase of civilization shows us will be greatly moderated. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 494.

He was a charming fellow, clever, urbane, free-handed, and with that fortunate quality in his appearance which is known as *distinction*. *H. James, Jr.*, Confidence, ii.

7 That which confers or marks eminence or superiority; office, rank, or favor.

To be a really great historian is perhaps the rarest of intellectual *distinctions*. *Macaulay*, History.

8. The act of distinguishing or treating with honor.

The *distinctions* lately paid us by our betters awaked that pride which I had laid asleep but not removed. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, x.

Socinius received him with great marks of *distinction* and kindness. He decorated him with a chain and bracelets of gold, and gave him a dagger of exquisite workmanship, mounted with the same metal. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 300.

Accidental distinction, discretive distinction, etc. See the adjectives. — **Without distinction,** indiscriminately.

Maids, women, wives, *without distinction*, fall. *Dryden.*

=Syn. *Distinctness, Distinction. Distinctness* has kept the narrower literal sense of the state or quality of being distinct; *distinction* has been extended to more active meanings, as the mark of difference, the quality distinguishing, superiority by difference, outward rank, honors rendered to one as superior, etc.

And so, in grateful mutual interchange
Of teacher and of hearer,
Their lives their true *distinctness* keep
While daily drawing nearer. *Whittier*, Among the Hills.

Pomponius preferred the honour of becoming an Athenian, by intellectual naturalisation, to all the *distinctions* which were to be acquired in the political contests at Rome. *Macaulay*, History.

To William Penn belongs the *distinction*, destined to brighten as men advance in virtue, of first in human history establishing the Law of Love, as a rule of conduct, in the intercourse of nations. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 114.

3. *Diversity*, etc. See *difference*. — **7.** Rank, note, repute, fame, renown, celebrity.

distinctional (dis-tingk'shon-al), *a.* [< *distinction* + *-al.*] Serving for distinction, as of species or groups: as, *distinctional* characters; *distinctional* colors. [Rare.]

distinctive (dis-tingk'tiv), *a.* [= F. *distinctif* = Sp. *distintivo* = Pg. *distinctivo* = It. *distintivo*, < L. as if **distinctivus*, < *distinctus*, pp. of *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct.*] **1.** Marking distinction, difference, or peculiarity; distinguishing from something diverse; characteristic: as, *distinctive* names or titles; the *distinctive* characteristics of a species.

All the *distinctive* doctrines of the Puritan theology were fully and even coarsely set forth. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

Nearly all cities have their own *distinctive* colour. That of Venice is a pearly white, . . . and that of Florence is a sober brown. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 172, note.

I doubt greatly whether Washington or any other of the leaders of your War of Independence ever used the word "English" as the *distinctive* name of those against whom they acted. So far as I have seen, the name that was then used in that sense was "British." *E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 56.

2. Having the power to distinguish and discern; discerning. [Rare.]

Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

distinctively (dis-tingk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distinctive manner; with distinction from or opposition (expressed or implied) to something else; peculiarly; characteristically: as, he was by this fact separated *distinctively* from all the others; this work is *distinctively* literary. **=Syn.** *Distinctively, Distinctly.* The former emphasizes merely the fact of separation or distinction from other things by some peculiarity or specific difference; the latter emphasizes more especially the definiteness and clearness with which this separation or distinction exists or is perceived. Thus, *distinctively* literary work is peculiarly, or clearly and obviously, literary, as distinguished from other kinds of writing.

And if Greece was *distinctively* the cultured nation of antiquity, Germany may claim that distinction in modern Europe. *H. N. Oxenham*, Short Studies, p. 253.

To what end also doth he *distinctly* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the father, of ministeries to the son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost? *Barrow*, Works, II. xxiv.

distinctiveness (dis-tingk'tiv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being distinctive; distinctive character; individuality.

But the effort to mold any other qualities to this refreshing one instantly takes away the *distinctiveness*, and therefore the exact character to be enjoyed in its appeal to a particular humour in us. *Ruskin.*

distinctly (dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* **1.** In a distinct manner; with distinctness; not confusedly, unclearly, or obscurely; so as not to be confounded with anything else; without the blending of one part or thing with another: as, a proposition *distinctly* understood; a figure *distinctly* defined.

Pronounce thy speeche *distinctly*, see thou mark well thy worde. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

When all were plac'd in seats *distinctly* known,
And he their father had assum'd the throne,
Upon his ivory scepter first he leant. *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i. 229.

Hence — **2.** Without doubt; obviously; evidently; incontrovertibly.

To depair of what a conscientious collection and study of facts may lead to, and to declare any problem insoluble, because difficult and far off, is *distinctly* to be on the wrong side in science. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 22.

Your conduct has been *distinctly* and altogether unpardonable. *L. W. M. Lockhart*, Mine is Thine, xxxiv.

He has . . . *distinctly* weakened his position by claiming as Cyprian the Catalogue of Ships. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VIII. 479.

3†. Separately; in different places.

Sometime I'd divide
And burn in many places; on the topmast,
The yards and bowsprit, would I flame *distinctly*,
Then meet and join. *Shak.*, Tempest, I. 2.

=Syn. 1. *Distinctly, Clearly, explicitly, definitely, pre*cisely, unmistakably. The first two are sometimes distinguished thus: I see it *clearly* — that is, fully outlined from all other objects; I see it *distinctly* — that is, with its features separate to the eye. This, however, is a rather uncommon refinement of meaning. See *distinctively.*

distinctness (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* The quality or state of being distinct, in any sense of that word.

Whenever we try to recall a scene we saw but for a moment, there are always a few traits that recur, the rest being blurred and vague, instead of the whole being revived in equal *distinctness* or indistinctness. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 61.

Extensive distinctness. See *extensive.* — **Syn.** *Distinctness, Distinction* (see *distinction*), plainness, perspicuity, explicitness, lucidity.

distinctor† (dis-tingk'tor), *n.* [< LL. *distinctor*, < L. *distinguere*, distinguish: see *distinct, distinguish.*] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

But certes, in my fantasie such curious *distinctors* may be verie aptlie resembled to the foolish butcher, that offered to have sold his mutton for fifteen grots, and yet would not take a crowne. *Stanihurst*, in Holinshed's Chron. (Ireland), i.

distincture (dis-tingk'tūr), *n.* [< *distinct* + *-ure.*] Distinctness. *Edinburgh Rev.* [Rare.]

distinguet, *v. t.* [ME. *distingwen, destingen*, < OF. *distinguer, destinguer*, F. *distinguer* = Pr. *distinguir, destinguir* = Sp. Pg. *distinguir* = It. *distinguere* = D. *distingeren* = Dan. *distingnere* = Sw. *distingvera*, < L. *distinguere*: see *distinguish.*] To distinguish. *Chaucer.*

distinguish (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* [With added suffix, after other verbs in *-ish*; < ME. *distingwen, destingen* (see *distingue*), < OF. *distinguer*, < L. *distinguere*, separate, divide, distinguish, set off, adorn, lit. mark off, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **stinguere* = Gr. *στίζειν*, prick, = E. *sting*: see *sting, stigma, style*[1]. Cf. *extinguish.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark or note in a way to indicate difference; mark as distinct or different; characterize; indicate the difference of.

It was a purple band, or of blew colour, *distinguished* with white which was wreathed about the Tiara. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 502.

Our House is *distinguish'd* by a languishing Eye, as the House of Austria is by a thick Lip. *Congreve*, Double-Dealer, iv. 3.

2. To recognize as different or distinct from what is contiguous or similar; perceive or discover the differences or characteristic marks or qualities of; recognize by some distinctive mark; know or ascertain difference in through the senses or the understanding; perceive or make out.

Let her take any shape,
And let me see it once, I can *distinguish* it.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Sometimes you fancy you just *distinguish* him (the lark), a mere vague spot against the blue, an intenser throb in the universal pulsation of light. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 150.

Hence — **3.** To establish, state, or explain a difference or the differences between two or more things; separate by classification or definition; discriminate; set off or apart.

The seasons of the year at Tonquin, and all the Countries between the Tropicks, are *distinguished* into Wet and Dry, as properly as others are by Winter and Summer. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 32.

The mind finds no great difficulty to *distinguish* the several originals of things into two sorts. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvi. 2.

Death must be *distinguished* from dying, with which it is often confounded. *Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vi.

In ancient Rome the semi-slave class *distinguished* as clients originated by this voluntary acceptance of servitude with safety. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 459.

4. To discern critically; judge.

No more can you *distinguish* of a man
Than of his outward show. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 1.

As men are most capable of *distinguishing* merit in women, so the ladies often form the truest judgments of us. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, viii.

5. To separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; treat with distinction or honor; make eminent or superior; give distinction to.

Next to Deeds which our own Honour raise,
Is, to *distinguish* them who merit Praise.
Congreve, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

To *distinguish* themselves by means never tried before. *Johnson*, Rambler, No. 164.

The beauty, indeed, which *distinguished* the favourite ladies of Charles was not necessary to James. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng. vi.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make a distinction; find or show a difference: followed by *between*.

The reader must learn by all means to *distinguish between* proverbs and those polite speeches which beautify conversation. *Swift.*

In contemporaries, it is not so easy to *distinguish between* notoriety and fame. *Emerson*, Books.

We are apt to speak of soul and body, as if we could *distinguish between* them, and knew much about them; but for the most part we use words without meaning. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 273.

2†. To become distinct or distinguishable; become differentiated.

The little embryo, in the natural sheet and lap of its mother, first *distinguishes* into a little knot, and that in time will be the heart, and then into a bigger bundle, which, after some days' abode, grows into two little spots, and they, if cherished by nature, will become eyes. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar.

distinguishable (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* [< *distinguish* + *-able.*] **1.** Capable of being distinguished, separated, or discriminated from something else.

When Bruce and Ballol, with ten other competitors, conduct a litigation before Edward I. of England respecting the right to the Scottish Crown, the arguments are not *distinguishable* in principle from arguments on the inheritance of an ordinary fief. *Maine*, Early Law and Custom, p. 125.

2. Capable of being perceived, recognized, or made out; perceptible; discernible: as, a scarcely *distinguishable* speck in the sky.

Where holy ground begins, unhallowed ends,
Is marked by no *distinguishable* line;
The turf unites, the pathways intertwine. *Wordsworth*, Sonnets, iii. 7.

3. Capable of being distinguished or classified according to distinctive marks, characteristics, or qualities; divisible: as, sounds are *distinguishable* into high and low. — **4.** Worthy of note or special regard.

I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*, instead of my seeking them. *Swift.*

distinguishableness (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being distinguishable. *Bailey*, 1731.

distinguishably (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

We have both spices of Carissa in this province; but they melt, scarce *distinguishably*, into each other.
Sir W. Jones, Select Indian Plants.

distinguished (dis-ting'gwisht), *p. a.* **1.** Separated by some mark of distinction: as, *distinguished* rank; *distinguished* abilities.—**2.** Possessing distinction; separated from the generality by superior abilities, achievements, character, or reputation; better known than others in the same class or profession; well known; eminent: as, a *distinguished* statesman, author, or soldier.

A *distinguished* Protestant writer indeed complained not long ago that "Protestantism has no saints."
H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 37.

=**Syn.** *Celebrated*, *Eminent*, etc. (see *famous*); marked, conspicuous, excellent.

distinguishedly (dis-ting'gwisht-li), *adv.* In a distinguished manner; eminently. *Swift.*

distinguisher (dis-ting'gwish-èr), *n.* One who or that which distinguishes, or separates one thing from another by indicating or observing differences.

If writers be just to the memory of Charles II., they cannot deny him to have been an exact knower of mankind, and a perfect *distinguisher* of their talents.
Dryden, King Arthur, Ded.

distinguishing (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *p. a.* Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar.

Innocence of life, and great ability, were the *distinguishing* parts of his character. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 100.

Milton's chief Talent, and indeed his *distinguishing* Excellence, lies in the sublimity of his Thoughts.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

Distinguishing pennant, a flag used in signaling in a squadron of vessels to indicate the special ship to which signals are made.

distinguishingly (dis-ting'gwish-ing-li), *adv.* With distinction; with some mark of preference; markedly.

Some call me a Tory, because the heads of that party have been *distinguishingly* favourable to me. *Pope.*

distinguishment† (dis-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* [< *distinguish* + *-ment.*] Distinction; observation of difference.

And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar! *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1.

distitle† (dis-tī'tl), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *title.*] To deprive of title or claim to something. [Rare.]

That were the next way to *dis-title* myself of honour.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

Distoma (dis'tō-mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed, < *δι-*, two-, + *στόμα*, mouth.] **1.** The typical and leading genus of the family *Distomidæ*; a genus of trematoid or suctorial parasitic worms, or flukes, of which *D. hepaticum*, the liver-fluke, is the best-known. *D. hepaticum* is oftenest found in the liver of sheep, in which it causes the disease called rot, but it also occurs in man and various other animals. In form it is ovate, flattened, and presents two suckers (whence the name), of which the anterior is perforated by the oral aperture, and the posterior median one is approximated to it; there is a complicated branched water-vascular system; the intestine is branched and without an anus. It has been shown that the ciliated embryo passes into *Leucochloridium*, and these gives rise to a sporocyst which develops rediæ, which produce other rediæ, or cercariæ, which are tadpole-like larvæ; these after swimming for a time become encysted, as, for example, on blades of grass, and in this state are eaten by sheep. Numerous species of the genus are described. 2) *Hæmatobium*, from the veins of man, is now referred to the genus *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal belonging to this genus.

The developmental stages of Distoma militare may be summed up as: (1) Ciliated larva, (2) Redia, (3) Cercaria, (4) Cercaria, tailless and encysted, or incomplete *Distomæ*, (5) Perfect *Distoma*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 181.

3. Same as *Distomus*, 1. *Savigny*, 1816.

Distomea (dis-tō'mē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] A superfamily group of trematoid worms or flukes. They have at most two suckers and no hooks. They develop by a complicated alternation of generations, the larval and sexual forms chiefly inhabiting molluska, while the sexually mature individuals live mostly in the alimentary canal of vertebrates or its appendages. The group includes the families *Distomidæ* and *Monostomidæ*.

Dimorphic forms are found in certain species of the genera Monostomum and Distomum; . . . one individual develops only male sexual organs, the other only female. Such *Distomea* are morphologically hermaphrodite, but practically of separate sexes.
Claus, Zoölogy (trans.), I. 321.

Distomeæ (dis-tō'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δίστομος*, two-mouthed: see *Distoma.*] Same as *Distomea*, regarded as one of two orders of *Trematoda*, comprising those flukes which have two suckers or only one; distinguished from *Polystomeæ*.

Distomidæ (dis-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Distoma* + *-idæ.*] A family of digeneous trematoid worms or flukes, having two suckers without hooks, as the liver-flukes. The suckers are approximated at one end of the body; reproduction is by an alternation of generations. The principal genera are *Distoma* and *Bilharzia*. See cut under *cercaria*.

Distomum (dis'tō-mum), *n.* Same as *Distoma*.

Distomus (dis'tō-mus), *n.* [NL.: see *Distoma.*] **1.** A genus of ascidians, of the family *Botryllidæ*, with six-rayed anal and branchial orifices. Also *Distoma*.—**2.** A genus of *Coleoptera*. *Stephens*, 1827.

distonet, *v.* Same as *distune*. *Rom. of the Rose.*

distort (dis-tôrt'), *v. t.* [< L. *distortus*, pp. of *distorquere* (> It. *distorcere*, *storcere*, twist, untwist, = Sp. *destorcer* = Pg. *destorcer*, untwist, = OF. *destordre*, *desteurtre*, *detordre*, *detortre*, F. *distordre*, distort), twist different ways, distort, < *dis-*, apart, + *torquere*, twist: see *tort*, *torsion*, and cf. *contort*, *detort*, *extort*, etc.] **1.** To twist or wrest out of shape; alter the shape of; change from the proper to an improper or unnatural shape; represent by an image having a shape somewhat different from nature.

At last this odious offspring whom thou scest,
Thine own begotten, breaking violent way,
Tore through my entrails, that, with fear and pain
Distorted, all my nether shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 784.

Looking along a hot poker or the boiler of a steamboat, we see objects beyond *distorted*: i. e., we no longer see each point in its true direction.
P. G. Tait, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The low light flung a queer, *distorted* shadow of him on the wall. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, x.

Hence—**2.** To turn away or pervert; cause to give or to receive erroneous views or impressions; mislead; bias.

Wrath and malice, envy and revenge do darken and *distort* the understandings of men. *Tillotson.*

It views the truth with a *distorted* eye,
And either warps or lays it useless by.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 669.

We all admit that passion *distorts* judgment.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 196.

3. To wrest from the true meaning; pervert the truth regarding; misrepresent.

Grievances . . . *distorted*, magnified,
Coloured by quarrel into calumny.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 72.

Distorted crystal. See *crystal.* =**Syn.** **1** and **2.** To contort, deform, bend.—**3.** To misapply, misuse.

distort† (dis-tôrt'), *a.* [< L. *distortus*, pp.: see the verb.] Twisted out of shape; distorted.

Her face was ugly and her mouth *distort*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 36.

distortedly (dis-tôr'ted-li), *adv.* In a distorted manner; crookedly.

Men . . . born with silver spoons in their mouths, and prone to regard human affairs as reflected in those—somewhat *distortedly*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 370.

distorter (dis-tôr'tèr), *n.* One who or that which distorts.

distortion (dis-tôr'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destorcion*, F. *distorsion* = It. *distorsione*, *storsione*, < L. *distortio(n-)*, < *distorquere*, distort: see *distort*, *v.*] **1.** The act of distorting. (*a*) A forcible alteration of the shape of a body by twisting or wresting; the change of any shape from the proper or natural one; an improper or unnatural one; the representation of a visible object by an image of an altered shape.

We prove its use
Sovereign and most effectual to secure
A form not now gymnastic as of yore,
From rickets and *distortion*. *Cowper*, The Task, ii.

(*b*) In *math.*, any change of shape not involving a breach of continuity. But a mere alteration of size in the same ratio in all directions is not considered to be a distortion. (*c*) A twisting or writhing motion: as, the facial *distortions* of a sufferer.

2. The state of being twisted out of shape; a deviation from the natural or regular shape or position; an unnatural direction of parts, from whatever cause.

More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body in figure. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

In some, *Distortions* quite the Face disguise.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

3. A perversion of the true meaning or intent.

These absurdities are all framed . . . by a childish *distortion* of my words.
Bp. Wren, Monarchy Asserted (1659), p. 147.

distortive (dis-tôr'tiv), *a.* [< *distort* + *-ive.*] **1.** Tending to distort; causing distortions. *Quarterly Rev.*—**2.** Having distortions; distorted.

distortor (dis-tôr'tor), *n.*; pl. *distortores* (dis-tôr-tō'rēz). [NL., < ML. *distortor*, distorter, < L. *distorquere*, pp. *distortus*, distort: see *distort.*] **1.** In *anat.*, that which distorts.—**Distortor oris**, in *anat.*, a muscle of the mouth, so called from its distorting the mouth, as in rage, grinning, etc.; the zygomaticus major.

distourble†, *v. t.* See *distrouble*.

distract (dis-trakt'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distracten*, < ML. *distractare*, freq. of L. *distrahere*, pp. *distractus* (> OF. *destraier*, *destraer*, *destraher*, F. *distraire* = Pr. *distraire* = Sp. *distraer* = Pg. *distrahir* = It. *distraere*, *distraggere*, *distraere*, *straere*, *strarre* = Dan. *distrahere* = Sw. *distrahera*), draw asunder, pull in different directions, divide, perplex, < *dis-*, asunder, + *trahere*, draw: see *trace*, *tract*. *Distraught* is an old form of the adj. *distract*, q. v., and is not a part of the E. verb.] **1.** To draw apart; pull in different directions and separate; divide. *Shak.* [Rare.]—**2.** To turn or draw away from any object; divert from any point toward another point, or toward various other objects: as, to *distract* a person's attention from his occupation.

If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object.
Scott, Sermons.

3. To cause distraction in; draw in different directions or toward different objects; confuse by diverse or opposing considerations; perplex; bewilder: as, to *distract* the mind with cares.

They are *distracted* as much in opinion as in will.
Bacon, Political Fables, iv., 4; Expl.

A principle that is but half received does but *distract*, instead of guiding our behaviour. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 211.

A thousand external details must be left out as irrelevant, and only serving to *distract* and mislead the observer. *J. Caird.*

Multitudes were *distracted* by doubts, which they sought in vain to repress, and which they firmly believed to be the suggestions of the devil. *Lecky*, Rationalism, I. 72.

4. To disorder the reason of; derange; render frantic or mad.

A poor mad soul, . . . poverty hath *distracted* her.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1.

Let me not see thee more; something is done
That will *distract* me, that will make me mad,
If I behold thee. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

Time may restore their wits, whom vain ambition
Hath many years *distracted*. *Shak.*
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

distract† (dis-trakt'), *a.* [< ME. *distract* (after the L.), also *distraught*, mod. *distraught* (after E. forms like *taught*, etc.), also *destrat*, *destret*, after OF. *destrait*, F. *distrait*, < L. *distractus*, distracted, perplexed, pp. of *distrahere*, draw asunder, perplex, etc.: see *distract*, *v.*] Distracted; frantic; deranged: same as *distraught*.

Thou shalt ben so *destrat* by aspre thinges.
Chaucer, Boethius, III. prose 8.

With this she fell *distract*,
And, her attendants absent, swallow'd fire.
Shak., J. C., iv. 3.

When any fall from virtue,
I am *distract*; I have an interest in't.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, iii. 1.

distracted (dis-trak'ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *distract*, *v.*; equiv. to *distract*, *a.*] **1.** Perplexed; harassed or bewildered by opposing considerations.

Remember thee?
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a seat
In this *distracted* globe. *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4.

The wicked, who, surprized,
Lose their defence, *distracted* and amazed.
Milton, S. A., l. 1286.

A fraternity acting together with a harmony unprecedented amongst their *distracted* countrymen of that age.
De Quincey, Essenes, I.

2. Disordered in intellect; deranged; mad; frantic.

What both you and all the rest of you say about that matter is but the fruit of *distracted* brains.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 204.

=**Syn.** **1.** *Abstracted*, *Diverted*, etc. See *absent*.

distractedly (dis-trak'ted-li), *adv.* In a distracted manner; as a distracted person.

O'er hedge and ditch *distractedly* they take,
And happiest he that greatest haste could make.
Drayton, Battle of Agincourt.

distractedness (dis-trak'ted-nes), *n.* **1.** The state of being distracted, harassed, or perplexed in mind; a perplexed condition or state.

Such experiments as the unfurnishedness of the place and the present *distractedness* of my mind will permit me.
Boyle, Works, I. 41.

2. A disordered or deranged condition of the mind; madness.

distracter (dis-trak'tèr), *n.* One who or that which distracts.

distractful† (dis-trakt'fûl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ful*, irreg. suffixed to verb or adj.] Distracting.

> Arise, kneel not to me,
> But thanke thy sisters, they apparell'd thee
> In that *distractful* shape.
> *Heywood*, Love's Mistress, sig. F, 9.

distractible (dis-trak'ti-bl), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ible*.] Capable of being distracted or drawn away.

distractile (dis-trak'til), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ile*.] In *bot.*, widely separated: applied by Richard to anthers in which the cells are separated by a very long and narrow connective, as in the genus *Salvia*.

distraction (dis-trak'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *distraccioun* (but used appar. in sense of *detraction*), < OF. *distraction*, F. *distraction* = Sp. *distraccion* = Pg. *distracção* = It. *distrazione* = D. *distractie* = Dan. Sw. *distraktion*, < L. *distractio(n-)*, a pulling asunder, parting, dissension, < *distrahere*, pp. *distractus*, pull asunder: see *distract*.] 1†. The act of drawing or the state of being drawn apart; separation.

> Thou who wert uncapable of *distraction* from him, with whom thou wert one, would'st yet so much act man as to retyre, for the opportunity of prayer.
> *Bp. Hall*, The Walk upon the Waters.

2. A drawing away of the mind from one point or course to another or others; diversion of thought or feeling into a different channel or toward different objects.

> That ye may attend upon the Lord without *distraction*.
> 1 Cor. vii. 35.

> She listened to all that was said, and had never the least *distraction* or absence of thought. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

> *Distraction* is the removal of our attention from a matter with which we are engaged, and our bestowal of it on another which crosses us.
> *Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. A drawing of the mind in different directions; mental confusion arising from diverse or opposing considerations; perplexity; bewilderment: as, the *distraction* caused by a multitude of questions or of cares.

> Comes in one mistress Page; gives intelligence of Ford's approach; and in her invention and Ford's wife's *distraction*, they conveyed me into a buck-basket.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

4. Confusion of affairs; tumult; disorder: as, political *distractions*.

> Never was known a night of such *distraction*.
> *Dryden*, Spanish Friar.

5. Violent mental excitement, or extreme agony of mind, simulating madness in its tendencies or outward exhibition; despairing perturbation: as, this toothache drives me to *distraction*.

> How have mine eyes out of their spheres been fitted,
> In the *distraction* of this madding fever!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxix.

> This quiet sail is as a noiseless wing
> To waft me from *distraction*.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iii. 85.

The *distraction* of the children, who saw both their parents expiring together, would have melted the hardest heart. *Tatler.*

6. A state of disordered reason; frenzy; insanity; madness.

> What new crotchet next?
> There is so much sense in this wild *distraction*,
> That I am almost out of my wits too.
> *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

> Forc'd to the field he came, but in the rear;
> And feign'd *distraction* to conceal his fear.
> *Dryden*, Ajax and Ulysses, l. 52.

> To live upon the hopes of unseen things is madness and *distraction*, if there be no heaven, no unseen things for us.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I., Pref. to xi.

7. A cause of diversion or of bewilderment, as of the attention or the mind; something that distracts, in any sense: as, the *distractions* of gayety or of business; labor is often a *distraction* from gloomy thoughts.

> The invitation offered an agreeable *distraction* to Maggie's fears. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, I. 4.

> He [Shakspere] allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling *distraction* of a humorous one. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 182.

8. In *Gr. gram.*, the dialectic or poetical use of two similar vowels identical in pronunciation, or differing only in quantity, for a single long vowel in the ordinary Greek form: as, φόος for φῶς, ὁράω for ὁρῶ, κράατος for κράτος, κληρόων for κληρῶν, etc. Such forms are really examples of assimilation, as an intermediate stage between an earlier open form with different vowels and the later contracted form: as, (1) ορᾱα, (2) ορᾰα, (3) ορᾱ.

9. In *French-Canadian law*, the divesting of the right to costs from the client or other person presumptively or ordinarily entitled, and the declaration of it to belong to the attorney, guardian, or other person equitably entitled.—

10†. A confusing division or course; a misleading separation or detachment of parts. [Only in the passage cited.]

> While he was yet in Rome,
> His power [army] went out in such *distractions* as
> Beguil'd all spies. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 7.

Syn. 6. Derangement, aberration of mind, delirium, mania.

distractious† (dis-trak'shus), *a.* [< *distraction* + *-ous*.] Distractive.

> Without such a nature, it would render his providence, to human apprehension, laborious and *distractious*.
> *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, Pref.

distractive (dis-trak'tiv), *a.* [< *distract* + *-ive*.] Causing perplexity: as, *distractive* cares. *Dryden.*

distractively (dis-trak'tiv-li), *adv.* In a distracting or perplexing manner. *Carlyle.*

distrain (dis-trān'), *v.* [< ME. *distreynen*, *destreynen*, < OF. *destraindre*, *destreindre*, *distraindre*, compel, constrain, restrain, = Pr. *destrenger*, *destrenher* = It. *distringere*, *distrignere*, < L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, engage, hinder, molest, ML. also compel, coerce, as by exacting a pledge by a fine or by imprisonment, < *dis-*, apart, + *stringere*, draw tight, strain: see *strain*2, *strict*, *stringent*, etc., and cf. *constrain*, *restrain*. See also *district*, *distringas*, *distress*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To pull or tear asunder; rend apart.

> That same net so cunningly was wound,
> That neither guile nor force might it *distraine*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 82.

2†. To press with force; bear with force upon; constrain; compel.

> The gentyl faucon that with his fest *distraynith*
> Thise foules. *Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 337.

> *Distreyne* here herte as faste to retorne,
> As thou dost nyyn to longen here to se.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 596.

3†. To restrain; bind; confine.

> *Distrained* with chaynes. *Chaucer*, Boethius, ii. prose 6.

4†. To distress; torment; afflict.

> Palamon, that love *destreynyth* so,
> That wood out of his wit he goth for wo.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 597.

> Moch he were *distrained* in thought,
> And . . . for the dede sighed full ofte there.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 614.

> Some secret sorrow did her heart *distraine*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 38.

5†. To gain or take possession of; seize; secure.

> The proverbe saith, he that to muche embraceth *distraineth* litell. *Testament of Love.*

> Here's Beaufort, that regards nor God nor king,
> Hath here *distrain'd* the Tower to his use.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 3.

6. In *law*: (*a*) To take and withhold (another's chattel), in order to apply it in satisfaction of the distrainer's demand against him, or to hold it until he renders satisfaction. The right to distrain was recognized at common law as a private remedy in the nature of a reprisal, by which a person might take the personal property of another into his possession, and hold it as a pledge or security until satisfaction was made, as by the payment of a debt, the discharge of some duty, or as reparation for an injury done, with the right in certain cases to sell it to obtain satisfaction: as in the instance of the impounding of cattle, damage feasant, or the taking by the landlord of the goods and chattels of a tenant while still upon the premises, for the non-payment of rent.

> If ante member, of his froward disposition or otherwise, refuse to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerciaments, the master and wardens, with their officers, shall have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop, and *distrain* the same.
> Quoted in *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxvii., note.

> They thought it lawfull, and made it a use to *distrayne* one another's goodes for small dettes.
> *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The plaintiff in the action was the owner of the *distrained* cattle, and the defendant was the distrainor.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 265.

(*b*) To seize and hold in satisfaction of a demand or claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation; seize under judicial process or authority: said of any movable property, or of goods and chattels. See *distringas* and *distress*.

II. *intrans.* To make seizure of goods in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of an obligation.

> The earl answered, I will not lend money to my superiour, upon whom I cannot *distrain* for the debt.
> *Camden*, Remains.

> For neglecting to do suit to the lord's court, or other certain personal service, the lord may *distrain* of common right. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

> Unless the complainant who sought to *distrain* went through all the acts and words required by the law with the most rigorous accuracy, he in his turn . . . incurred a variety of penalties.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 273.

distrainable (dis-trā'na-bl), *a.* [< OF. *destrangnable*, *destreignable*, < *destraindre*, *distrain*: see *distrain* and *-able*.] Liable to be distrained, or seized in satisfaction of a claim, or in order to compel the performance of some obligation.

> Instead therefore of mentioning those things which are *distrainable*, it will be easier to recount those which are not so, with the reason of their particular exemption.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

distrainer, distrainor (dis-trā'nėr, -nọr), *n.* [< OF. (AF.) *destreinor*, < *destreindre*, *distrain*: see *distrain*.] One who distrains or seizes goods for debt or service; one who makes or causes seizure by way of distress.

> The *distrainer* has no other power than to retain those [chattels which have been seized] till satisfaction is made.
> *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

> The Sheriff first of all demanded a view of the impounded cattle; if this were refused, he treated the *distrainor* as having committed a violent breach of the King's peace.
> *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 264.

distrainment (dis-trān'ment), *n.* The act of distraining, or the state of being distrained.

distrainor, *n.* See *distrainer*.

distraint (dis-trānt'), *n.* [< OF. *destrainte*, *destrainte*, *destraincte*, restraint, < *distraint*, pp. of *distraindre*, distrain: see *distrain*.] In *law*, the act of distraining; a distress.

> The *distraint* of cattle for damage still retains a variety of archaic features. It is not a complete remedy. The taker merely keeps the cattle until satisfaction is made to him for the injury, or till they are returned by him on an engagement to contest the right to distrain in an action of Replevin. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

distrait (dis-trā'), *a.* [F., = E. *distract*, *distraught*, < L. *distractus*: see *distract*, *a.*] 1. Abstracted; absent-minded; inattentive.

> And then she got Grace supper, and tried to make her talk; but she was *distrait*, reserved.
> *Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xxvi.

2. In *French law*, awarded to another. See *distraction*, 9.

distrait†, *a.* See *distract*. *Chaucer.*

distraught (dis-trāt'), *p. a.* [< ME. *distraught*, another form of *distract*, *destrat*, distracted, etc.: see *distract*, *a.*] 1†. Drawn apart; separated.

> She sent an arrow forth with mighty draught, . . .
> And, in his nape arriving, through it thrild
> His greedy throte, therewith in two *distraught*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

2. Distracted; bewildered; perplexed; being in or manifesting a state of distraction.

> *Distrauhte* in thouhte, refourme hem to resoun.
> *Laptgate*, Minor Poems, p. 200.

> To doubt betwixt our senses and our souls
> Which are the most *distraught* and full of pain.
> *Mrs. Browning.*

> His aspect was so dazed and *distraught* as to suggest the suspicion that the sherry had been exceptionally potent. *J. Hawthorne*, Dust, p. 165.

distraughtedt, *a.* [< *distraught* + *-ed*2.] Distraught.

> My weake *distraughted* mynd.
> *Spenser*, Heavenly Beauty.

distream† (dis-trēm'), *v. i.* [< L. *dis-* + E. *stream*.] To flow out or over.

> Yet o'er that virtuous blush *distreams* a tear.
> *Shenstone.*

distress (dis-tres'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distressen*, *distresen*, < OF. *destresser*, *destrecier*, *destrechier*, *destroisser*, restrain, constrain, put in straits, afflict, distress, < ML. as if **districtiare*, an assumed freq. form of L. *distringere*, pp. *districtus*, pull asunder, stretch out, ML. compel, coerce, distrain: see *distrain* and *district*. Hence (in part), by apheresis, *stress*, *v.*, q. v.] 1. To constrain or compel by pain, suffering, or force of circumstances.

> Though the distrust of futurity is a strange error, yet it is an error into which bad men may naturally be *distressed*. For it is impossible to bid defiance to final ruin without some refuge in imagination, some presumption of escape.
> *Young*, Night Thoughts, viii., Prof.

> Men who can neither be *distressed* or won into a sacrifice of duty. *Hamilton.*

> Mulay Abul Hassan now abandoned all hope of carrying the place by assault, and attempted to *distress* it into terms by turning the channel of the river which runs by its walls. *Irving*, Granada, p. 14.

2. To afflict with pain, physical or mental; oppress or crush with suffering, misfortune, or calamity; make miserable.

> When the kynge Belypnas com to the batalle as was grete nede to the kynge Brangore, and to the kynge Urdos, for thei were so *distressed* that thei were even at flighe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 249.

> We are troubled on every side, yet not *distressed*.
> 2 Cor. iv. 8.

> What in their tempers teased us or *distress'd*
> Is, with our anger and the dead, at rest.
> *Crabbe*, Works, IV. 36

3. In *law*, to seize for debt; distrain. See *distrain*, G.—**Syn. 2.** *Trouble, Harass*, etc. See *afflict*.

distress (dis-tres'), *n.* [< ME. *distresse, destresse*, < OF. *destresse, destrece, destresce, destrecte, destraiche*, F. *détresse* = Pr. *destressa, destrecha*, constraint, distress; from the verb. Hence, by aphæresis, *stress*, *n.*, *q. v.*] **1†.** Constraint; restraint; forcible control; oppression.

> This Eolus, with harde grace,
> Held the wyndes in *distresse*.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1587.

2†. Compulsion; requirement.

> The sayde John Brendon . . . to make amends to the sayde John Maldin after the *distresse* of the Master and Wardonys forsayde. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323.

3. Pain or suffering of body or mind; great pain, anxiety, or grief.

> The thorny point
> Of bare *distress* hath ta'en from me the show
> Of smooth civility. *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7.
>
> With sorrow and heart's *distress*
> Wearied I fell asleep. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 613.

4. In general, a state of suffering or trouble; calamity; adversity; affliction; misery arising from want or misfortune.

> Upon the earth *distress* of nations. Luke xxi. 25.
>
> There was not enough local *distress* for charity to find interest in relieving it. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 401.
>
> From those thy words, I deem from some *distress*
> By deeds of mine thy dear life I might save.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 330.

5. In *law*: (*a*) The act of distraining. See *distrain*, 6.

> He would first demaund his dett, and yf he were not payed, he would straight goe and take a *distress* of his goodes and chattels, where he could find them, to the valewe. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.
>
> All who should set up such games should forfeit two hundred pounds, to be levied by *distress* on the offender's goods. *Goldsmith*, Richard Nash.

(*b*) The common-law remedy by distraining.

> The practice of *Distress* — of taking pans, a word preserved in the once famous law-term withernam — is attested by records considerably older than the Conquest. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 262.

(*c*) The thing taken by distraining; that which is seized to procure satisfaction.

> As these *distresses* cannot be sold, the owner, upon making satisfaction, may have his chattels again. *Blackstone*, Com., III. i.

(*d*) In *old Scots law*, a pledge taken by the sheriff from those who came to fairs or markets for their good behavior, which at their close was delivered back if no harm had been done.—**Abuse of distress.** See *abuse*.—**Distress sale**, a sale of the thing distrained, in order to satisfy the claim.—**Distress warrant**, a judicial process authorizing an officer to distrain.—**Double distress**, in *Scots law*, a process used by two or more creditors to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third person.—**Flag of distress.** See *flag*².—**Infinite distress**, in *law*, a distress not limited in quantity, and which might be repeated from time to time until the adverse party should yield.—**Signal of distress** (*naut.*), a signal that help is needed.—**Syn. 3.** *Grief, Sorrow*, etc. See *affliction*.—**4.** Hardship, straits, perplexity.

distressed (dis-trest' or dis-tres'ed), *p. a.* Suffering distress; exciting pity; miserable: as, a poor *distressed* object of charity. Also *distrest*.

> The poor *distress'd* Lear is i' the town. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.
>
> He exhausted all his fortune in relieving the wants of the *distressed*. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Ascm.

distressedness (dis-trest'nes), *n.* The state of being distressed or greatly pained. *Bailey*, 1731.

distressful (dis-tres'fûl), *a.* [< *distress* + *-ful*.] **1.** Inflicting or bringing distress; distressing; calamitous: as, a *distressful* event.

> And often did beguile her of her tears,
> When I did speak of some *distressful* stroke
> That my youth suffer'd. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

The separation of friends and families is, perhaps, one of the most *distressful* circumstances attendant on penury. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

2. Indicating distress; proceeding from pain or anguish: as, *distressful* cries.

> One glance into Claude's face, darkened with perplexity, anger, and a *distressful* effort to look amiable and comfortable, was one too many: Tarbox burst into a laugh. *G. W. Cable*, An Large, xxi.

3†. Attended with poverty or misery; gained by severe or painful toil.

> Not all these, laid in bed majestical,
> Can sleep so soundly as the wretched slave,
> Who, a body full'd, and vacant mind,
> Gets him to rest, cramm'd with *distressful* bread.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1.

distressfully (dis-tres'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distressing (dis-tres'ing), *p. a.* Very painful or afflicting: as, a *distressing* sickness.—**Syn.** Acute, grievous, trying, afflictive, torturing, miserable.

distressingly (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing manner.

distrest, *p. a.* See *distressed*.

distreynet, *v.* A Middle English form of *distrain*.

distributable (dis-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* [< *distribute* + *-able*.] Capable of being distributed; available for distribution.

> Let them melt up their eagles, and add the mass to the *distributable* fund. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, I. 421.

distributary (dis-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* [< ML. *distributarius*, < L. *distributus*, pp.: see *distribute*.] Distributing; distributive; designed for distribution. *Imp. Dict.*

distribute (dis-trib'ūt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *distributed*, ppr. *distributing*. [< L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere* (> It. *distribuire, atribuire* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *distribuir* = F. *distribuer*), divide, distribute, < *dis-*, apart, + *tribuere*, give, impart: see *tribute*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To divide or parcel out; allot in shares; bestow in parts or shares, or in due proportion; apportion; divide among several: as, Moses *distributed* lands to the tribes of Israel; Christ *distributed* the loaves to his disciples; to *distribute* justice.

> From hence a hundred rivers are supplied, which *distribute* health and verdure to the various countries through which they flow. *Goldsmith*, Essays, Ascm.
>
> Walk your dim cloister, and *distribute* dole.
> *Tennyson*, Guinevere.
>
> The shore . . . is very vneuen, *distributed* into hills and dales. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, II. 112.

2. To separate and put in place or order; arrange by classification or location: as, to *distribute* printing-types into their respective boxes (*distribution*, 2); to *distribute* animals into classes, orders, genera, and species; to *distribute* the books in a library according to their subjects.

> His time, the day, and night, he *distributed* by the burning of certain Tapours into three equall portions.

3. To spread; scatter; disperse.

> The marques of Cadiz, with his confederate commanders, *distributed* themselves along the walls, to direct and animate their men in the defense. *Irving*, Granada, p. 43.

4. To spread out; cover a surface or fill a space with: as, to *distribute* ink (that is, spread it evenly and smoothly) on printing-rollers; to *distribute* manure over a field; to *distribute* heat in a building.—**5.** In *logic*, to employ in its full extent, as a term.—**Distributed force.** See *force*¹.—**Distributed term**, in *logic*, a term employed in its full extent, so as to comprehend all its significates, or everything to which it is applicable.—**Syn. 1.** *Apportion, Allot, Assign* (see *dispense*); partition, portion out.—**2.** To classify, arrange, sort, assort, dispose.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To make distribution; exercise charity.

> *Distributing* to the necessity of saints. Rom. xii. 13.

2. In *printing*, to put dead matter (that is, composed types that are no longer needed for printing) into the cases, by holding a quantity of it upright in the left hand on a support, and throwing the separate types from a number taken between the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand into their proper boxes; to "throw in": as, he *distributes* rapidly.

distributer (dis-trib'ū-tėr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

> I am also by office an assisting sister of the deacons, and a deuourer, instead of a *distributer* of the alms. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, v. 2.

distributing-machine (dis-trib'ū-ting-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *printing*, an apparatus for the mechanical performance of the work of type-distribution. It usually accomplishes its task through the provision of a distinctive nick on the types for each character, and deposits the different characters in separate rows or lines on slides.

distribution (dis-tri-bū'shon), *n.* [= F. *distribution* = Pr. *distribucio* = Sp. *distribucion* = Pg. *distribuição* = It. *distribuzione, stribuzione*, < L. *distributio(n-)*, < *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute*.] **1.** The act of dividing or parceling out; allotment in shares or according to requirement; apportionment; division among several: as, the *distribution* of an estate among the heirs; the *distribution* of justice or of alms; the *distribution* of parts in a play.

> Of great riches there is no real use, except it be in the *distribution*. *Bacon*, Riches.
>
> I know that it is common to rail at the unequal *distribution* of riches as the great source of jealousies, broils, and heart-breakings. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 101.

It is evidently on the real *distribution* of power, and not on names and badges, that the happiness of nations must depend. *Macaulay*, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

2. That which is distributed or apportioned.

> Sit quiet in the soft showers of Providence, and favourable *distributions* in this world, either to thyself or others. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 5.
>
> Our charitable *distributions*. *Bp. Atterbury*.

3. The act or process of separating and arranging, or the special arrangement secured; separation into distinct order, parts, or classes; systematic or natural arrangement: as, the *distribution* of printing-types into their boxes (see *distribute*, II., 2); the *distribution* of plants into genera and species.

> The regular *distribution* of power into distinct departments. *Hamilton*.
>
> Our knowledge of *distribution* in Time, being derived wholly from the evidence afforded by fossils, is limited to that geologic time of which some records remain: cannot extend to those pre-geologic times the records of which have been obliterated. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 107.

The *distribution* of the positions and velocities of each set of spheres is independent of the remaining sets, and is in all respects the same as if that particular set alone existed in the region of space under consideration. *H. W. Watson*, Kinetic Theory of Gases, p. 22.

4. The act of spreading out as over a surface; in *printing*, the spreading of ink in an even film over the inking-rollers and the inking-table.—**5.** In *rhet.*: (*a*) Enumeration of several persons or things, with attribution to each of a special office, function, or characteristic. (*b*) The classification of the topics of a discourse by dividing them under different heads: now more commonly called *division*.

> I do not mean that in every discourse a formal division, or *distribution* of it into parts, is requisite. *Blair*, Rhetoric, xxxi.

6. In *logic*: (*a*) The distinguishing of a universal whole into its several kinds or species: thus differing from *division*, by which an integral whole is distinguished into its several parts. (*b*) The acceptation of a term in a general sense to apply to many individuals. This use of *distributio* appears in the early part of the thirteenth century. Petrus Hispanus says, "*Distribution* is a multiplication of a common term made by a universal sign; thus, when we say *every man*, the latter term is distributed or confounded by the sign *every*, so that there is a multiplication."

> He will tell you that this axiom containes a *distribution*, and that all such axioms are vnperfect; such indeed as a *distribution*, in which any part is wanting, or abundant, is faulty and fallacious. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

7. In *arch.*, the arrangement of a plan with reference to walls and open spaces, or to the various services and uses to which the different apartments of an interior are destined; also, the artistic combination of masses, ornaments, wall-openings, various kinds of masonry, etc.—**8.** In *polit. econ.*, the division of the aggregate produce of the industry of any society among the independent individuals who compose it.—**9.** In steam-engines, the operation by which steam is admitted into and withdrawn from the cylinder at each stroke of the piston.—**Accommodate distribution**, in *logic*. See *accommodate*.—**Civil distribution**, in *logic*, the acceptation of a term for nearly all its singulars, according to the every-day loose usage of speech: as, everybody reverences Shakspere (where *everybody* excludes not only those who know nothing of him, but also a considerable number of his students).—**Distribution of a curve**, in *geom.* See *curve*.—**Distribution of electricity**, a phrase employed to signify the density of the electricity on a body, as determined by its shape or the proximity of other electrified bodies, which act inductively upon it. (See *density*.) A charge of electricity always tends to distribute itself over the entire surface of the conductor.—**Distribution of heat**, a phrase expressive of the several ways by which the rays of heat, as they fall upon the surface of a solid or liquid body, may be disposed of, as by reflection, by absorption, or by transmission.—**Geographical distribution**, in bot. and zool., that branch of the respective sciences which treats of the distribution of plants and animals over the surface of the earth, ascertaining the areas within which each species is found, investigating the climatic and other conditions which determine the occurrence, and in general settling all questions with regard to the areas occupied by the floras and faunas of the different countries of the world; chorology; zoögeography or phytogeography.—**Parametric distribution**, in *math.*, the manner of correspondence of different values of a parameter with points of a curve. Thus, when the coördinates of the variable points of a bicursal curve are represented by elliptic functions of a parameter, to each point of the curve there belongs a twofold infinity of values of the parameter, and the precise description of the correspondence is the *parametric distribution*.—**Province of distribution**, in *bot. and zool.*, a faunal and floral area: a chorological region. See the extract.

> Certain areas of the earth's surface are inhabited by groups of animals and plants which are not found elsewhere. . . . Such areas are termed *Provinces of Distribution*. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 24.

Statute of distributions, in *law*, a statute which regulates the distribution of the personal estate of intestates. —**Syn. 1.** Apportionment, partition, division, disposition, grouping.

distributional (dis-tri-bū'shon-al), *a.* [< *distribution* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to distribu-

tion; specifically, in *zoögeog.*, of or pertaining to the geographical distribution of animals; chorological.

The orang has the smallest *distributional* area, being confined to the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 468.

distributionist (dis-tri-bū'shon-ist), *n.* [< *distribution* + *-ist.*] One who advocates or promotes distribution; a believer in distribution. [Rare.]

The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake. . . . The popularity of the distribution society among the ladies of our parish is unprecedented.
Dickens, Sketches, Ladies' Societies.

distributival (dis-trib-ū-tī'val or dis-trib'ū-ti-val), *a.* [< *distributive*, *n.*, + *-al.*] In *gram.*, of or pertaining to a distributive; of the nature of a distributive.

distributive (dis-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distributif* = Pr. *distributiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *distributivo*, < LL. *distributivus* (in grammatical sense), < L. *distributus*, pp. of *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] **I.** *a.* 1. That distributes; dividing and assigning in portions; dealing to each his proper share.

The other part of justice is commonly called *distributive*, and is commanded in this rule, "Render to all their dues."
Jer. Taylor, Holy Living, iii., Prof.

The plain foundations of a *distributive* justice, and due order in this world, may lead us to conceive a further building. *Shaftesbury*, in Fowler's Shaftesbury and Hutcheson, p. 111.

Specifically — 2. In *logic*, showing that a statement refers to each individual of a class separately, and not to these individuals as making up the whole class. The *distributive acceptation* of such an adjective as *all* is that in which whatever is said of all is said of each: opposed to *collective acceptation*, in which something is said of the whole which is not true of the parts. Thus, in the sentence "All the planets are seven," the *all* is *collective*; in the sentence "All the planets revolve round the sun," it is *distributive*.

3. Expressing separation or division: as, a *distributive* prefix: specifically, in *gram.*, used to denote the persons or things that constitute a pair or number, as considered separately and singly: as, a *distributive* pronoun; a *distributive* numeral. The distributive pronouns in English are *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*. The distributive numerals in Latin are *singuli*, one by one, one each; *bini*, by twos, two each; *terni*, three each, etc.

4. In *math.*, operating upon every part in operating upon the whole. — **Distributive finding of the issue**, in *law*, an issue found by a jury which is in part for the plaintiff and in part for the defendant. — **Distributive formula**, in *math.*, a formula which expresses that two operations, as F and Φ, are so related that, for all values of x, y, z, etc., we have

$$F\,\Phi\,(x, y, z, \text{etc.}) = \Phi\,(Fx, Fy, Fz, \text{etc.}).$$

In a more general sense, every formula which expresses that the operations f, F, Φ, are so related that in every case $\Phi\,F(x, y) = f(\Phi x, \Phi y)$. — **Distributive function**, in *math.*, a function such that $f(z + y) = fz + fy$. — **Distributive operation**, in *math.*, an operation subject to a distributive formula. — **Distributive principle**, in *math.*, a rule expressed by a distributive formula.

II. *n.* In *gram.*, a word that divides or distributes, as *each* and *every*, which represent the individuals of a collective number as separate.

distributively (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; singly; not collectively; in a distributive sense.

When an universal term is taken *distributively*, sometimes it includes all the individuals contained in its inferior species: as when I say, every sickness has a tendency to death, I mean every individual sickness, as well as every kind.
Watts, Logic, ii. 2.

Distributively satisfied composite relation, one of which no factor is wholly unsatisfied.

distributiveness (dis-trib'ū-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. Desire of distributing; generosity. [Rare.]

A natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person.
Bp. Fell, Hammond, § 2.

2. In *math.*, the fact of operating upon every part in operating upon the whole; the being subject to a distributive formula.

distributor (dis-trib'ū-tor), *n.* [< OF. *distributour*, *distribueur* = F. *distributeur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *distribuidor* = It. *distributore*, *distributore*, < LL. *distributor*, < L. *distribuere*, distribute: see *distribute.*] Same as *distributer*.

The suppression of unnecessary *distributors* and other parasites of industry. *J. S. Mill*, Socialism.

district (dis'trikt), *n.* [< F. *district* = Sp. *distrito* = Pg. *districto* = It. *distretto*, *distritto* = D. *district* = G. *district* = Dan. Sw. *distrikt*, < ML. *districtus*, a district within which the lord may distrain, also jurisdiction, < L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, compel, distrain: see *distrain.*] 1. A limited extent of country marked off for a special purpose, administrative, political, etc.; a circuit or territory within which may be exercised or to which are limited certain rights or powers; any portion of land or country, or any part of a city or town, which is defined by law or agreement. In British India and in various European countries a district is a subdivision of a province. In reference to political divisions in the United States, it generally imports that the inhabitants act together for some one specific purpose: as, a highway *district*; a school *district*; an election *district* (as a senate, assembly, or congressional *district*). In some States the term is applied to a class of towns. In South Carolina, during most of the period from 1785 to 1868, the chief subdivision of the State (excepting the coast region) was called a *district*, instead of a county as in the other States. In Virginia and West Virginia the chief subdivision of a county is called a *magisterial district*, with reference to the organization of local justice. In Tennessee it is called a *civil district*; in Kentucky, a *justice's district*; in Illinois, a *militia district*; in Maryland, an *election district*. In other States these divisions are called *towns* or *townships*. In colonial and provincial Massachusetts the district was a part set off from a town and made independent of it in respect to local administration, but not in respect to choosing a representative to the General Court. In the Methodist Episcopal Church a district is a territorial subdivision of a conference, comprising a number of churches and societies, under the charge of a presiding elder. A *military district* of a country is a division of a military territorial department. The federal territory containing the national capital is called the *District of Columbia*. Abbreviated *dist.*

Even the decrees of general councils bind not but as they are accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses, of which I am to give an account in the following periods. *Jer. Taylor*, Diss. from Popery, I. ii. § 1.

2. A region in general; a territory within definite or indefinite limits: as, the *district* of the earth which lies between the tropics, or that which is north of a polar circle; the *districts* of Russia covered by wheat. — **District attorney**, an officer appointed to act as attorney for the people or government within a specified district. — **District conference**. See *conference*, 2. — **District court**, a court of limited jurisdiction, the cognizance of causes within a district defined by law. — **District court martial**. See *court martial*, under *court*. — **District school**, a public or free school for the inhabitants of a specified district. — **Metropolitan district**, a title used in a few instances (as in the territory collectively known as London, in England, with its suburbs) for a division of country, including a chief city, defined by statute for the purposes of government and municipal regulation, such as for supervision in respect to fires, health, police, etc. — **Mining district**, a settlement of miners organized after the plan which, in the first years of mining in the westernmost part of the United States, the miners, in independence of all other authority, devised by their own self-government. — **Parish district**, in England, a division of a parish for general ecclesiastical purposes. — **Taxing district**, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. Kimmons.* — **United States district courts**, the lower courts of the federal judicial system, having jurisdiction chiefly in admiralty, bankruptcy, and criminal matters. = **Syn.** Division, quarter, locality, province, tract.

district (dis-trikt'), *v. t.* [< *district*, *n.*] To divide into districts or limited portions of territory: as, in the United States, States are *districted* for the choice of certain officers; counties or towns are *districted* for the maintenance of schools, etc.

districtt (dis'trikt), *a.* [< L. *districtus*, pp. of *distringere*, draw asunder, stretch tight: see *distrain*, and *district*, *n.*] Stringent; rigorous; strict.

They should not inforce nor compell the citizens . . . to more difficult or *district* proofes of their Articles of complaints. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 165.

Punishing with the rod of *district* severity.
Foxe, Martyrs, p. 782.

districtly† (dis'trikt-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner; stringently; rigorously.

We send our mandats against vnto your brotherhood, in these apostolical writings, *districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you. Quoted in *Foxe's* Martyrs, p. 218.

distrifet, *n.* [ME., appar. irreg. < *dis-* + *strife.*] Strife; contention.

For he wolde not have in no wise *distrif* be.twene hem two. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 886.

distringas (dis-tring'gas), *n.* [Law L., 2d pers. sing. subj. pres., with impv. meaning, of ML. *distringere*, distrain: see *distrain.*] In *law*: (*a*) A process, now little used, directing the sheriff to distrain or make distress — that is, to seize and withhold the goods of the person sought to be coerced. It was used to compel a defendant to appear; also, after judgment for plaintiff in an action of detinue, to compel the defendant, by repeated distresses of his goods, to give up the chattel detained. (*b*) A process commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain their lands and goods. (*c*) A process in equity against a body corporate refusing to obey the summons and direction of the court. (*d*) An order of chancery, in favor of a party claiming to be interested in any stock in the Bank of England, by which a notice is served on the bank directing its officers not to permit its transfer, or not to pay any dividend on it.

distrix (dis'triks), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δίς*, *δι-*, two-, + *θρίξ* (*τριχ-*), hair.] Forky hair; a disease of the hair in which it splits at the end. *Thomas*, Med. Dict.

distroublet (dis-trub'), *v. t.* [< ME. *distroublen*, *distroblen*, *destroblen*, also *destourblen*, *disturblen*, trouble, disturb, < OF. "*destourbler* (cf. *destourblier*, *desturblier*, *destoublier*, trouble, vexation, = Pr. *desturbelhar*), var. of *destourbier*, *destorbier*, *desturbier*, equiv. to *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, > ME. *destourben*, *disturben*, disturb, trouble, after OF. *tourbier*, *trobler*, *turbler*, > ME. *troublen*, trouble: see *disturb* and *trouble.*] To disturb; trouble greatly.

Mychel they [nettles, thorns, etc.] *distourblede* me, For sore I drad to harmed be. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1713.

That was a thynge that gretly hem *distrubled* in her armynge, and ther-ynne thei caught grete damage.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 154.

Her former sorrow into sudein wrath
(Both coosen passions of *distroubled* apright)
Converting. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 12.

distrouble†, *n.* [ME., < *distroublet*, *v.*] Trouble.

And rode so fro morowe to euen that no *distrouble* thei ne hadde till thei com to Roestok.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 545.

distrust (dis-trust'), *n.* [< *dis-* + *trust*, *n.*] 1. Absence of trust; doubt or suspicion; want of confidence, faith, or reliance: as, to listen with *distrust*; to look upon a project with *distrust*.

Therefore to the ende that thou shalt not bee in any maanier *distruste*, it is God that is the maker of this promisse.
Udall, on Luke i.

So is swearing an affect of *distrust*, and want of faith or honesty, on one or both sides.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 269.

The self-accusations of such a man will be received with some *distrust*, not of his sincerity, but of his sober judgment. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 13.

Nor does deception lead more surely to *distrust* of men than self-deception to suspicion of principles.
Sidney Whitney, Study Windows, p. 151.

2. Discredit; loss of credit or confidence

To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust*, and all dispraise.
Milton, P. L., xi. 166.

distrust (dis-trust'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *trust*, *v.* Cf. *distrust*, *n.*] To withhold trust or confidence from; doubt or suspect; refuse to confide in, rely upon, or give credence to: as, to *distrust* a man's veracity; I *distrust* his intentions.

I am ready to *distrust* mine eyes. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3.

T' intrench in what you grant — unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause.
Garth, Dispensary, Epistle and Panther.

distruster (dis-trus'tėr), *n.* One who distrusts.

distrustful (dis-trust'fûl), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-ful.*] 1. Full of distrust; wanting confidence; suspicious; mistrustful.

The doubtful and *distrustful* man Heaven frowns at.
Fletcher (and *another*?), Prophetess, i. 3.

These men are too *distrustful*, and much to blame to use such speeches. *Burton.*

2. Not confident; apprehensive; diffident; modest: as, *distrustful* of ourselves.

Distrustful sense with modest caution speaks.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 626.

distrustfully (dis-trust'fûl-i), *adv.* In a distrustful manner; with doubt or suspicion.

Many are they,
That of my life *distrustfully* thus say:
No help for him in God there lies. *Milton*, Pss. iii. 5.

distrustfulness (dis-trust'fûl-nes), *n.* The state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence.

But notwithstanding, many of them, through too much *distrustfulness*, departed, and prepared to depart with their packets at the first sight of vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. ii. 159.

distrustingly (dis-trus'ting-li), *adv.* Suspiciously; with distrust.

distrustless (dis-trust'les), *a.* [< *distrust* + *-less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; confident.

The same Divine teacher enjoins his Apostles to consider the lillies, or (as some would have it) the tulips of the field, and to learn thence that difficult virtue of a *distrustless* reliance upon God. *Boyle*, Works, II. 38.

distune† (dis-tūn'), *v. t.* [< *dis-* + *tune.*] To put out of tune.

For Adams sin, all creatures else accurst;
Their Harmony *distuned* by His tar.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

disturb (dis-tėrb'), *v. t.* [< ME. *disturben*, *desturben*, *destourben*, *destorben*, < OF. *destourber*, *destorber*, *desturber*, *disturber*, also *destourbler*,

destorbier, *desturbier* = Pr. OSp. *destorbar* = Sp. Pg. *disturbar* = It. *disturbare*, *sturbare*, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, drive asunder, separate by violence, disorder, disturb, ⟨ *dis-*, apart, + *turbare*, disorder, throw into confusion. trouble: see *turbulent*, *trouble*. *Cf. disturble*.] **1.** To stir; trouble; agitate; molest; move from a state of rest or tranquillity: as, to *disturb* a sleeper; to *disturb* the sediment.

If he be at his book, *disturb* him not.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

2. To move or agitate; discompose; disquiet; throw into perplexity or confusion.

You groan, sir, ever since the morning light,
As something had *disturb'd* your noble sprite.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

We seldom mix long in conversation without meeting with some accident that ruffles and *disturbs* us.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. x.

I feared my brain was *disturbed* by my sufferings and misfortunes.
Swift, Gulliver's Travels, iv. 2.

Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above.
Cowper, Iliad, xi.

3. To interfere with; interrupt; hinder; incommode; derange.

For which man seyn may nought *disturbed* be
That shall bityden of necessite.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 622.

Care *disturbs* study. *Johnson.*

The utmost which the discontented colonies could do was to *disturb* authority. *Burke.*

4. To turn aside; cause to deviate; throw out of course or order.

And *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim.
Milton, P. L., i. 167.

=Syn. 1. To disorder, unsettle, molest.—**2.** To perplex, trouble, annoy, vex, worry, plague.—**3.** To impede, interrupt.

disturb† (dis-tėrb'), *n.* [⟨ *disturb*, *v.*] Disturbance.

Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward moved embattel'd.
Milton, P. L., vi. 549.

disturbance (dis-tėr'bans), *n.* [⟨ ME. *disturbance*, *destourbance*, *destourbaunce*, ⟨ OF. *destourbance*, *desturbance*, *disturbance*, *disforbance* (= It. *disturbanza*, *sturbanza*), ⟨ *destourber*, *disturber*, disturb: see *disturb*.] **1.** Interruption of arrangement or order; violent change; derangement: as, a *disturbance* of the electric current.

The latest measurements tell us that a light-producing *disturbance* travels at the rate of 186,000 miles in a second of time. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 28.

2. An interruption of thought or conversation; as, to read without *disturbance*.

Sylvia enjoyed her own thoughts, and any conversation would have been a *disturbance* to her.
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

3. A violent interruption of the peace; a violent stir or excitement tending to or manifested in a breach of the peace; a tumult; an uproar; in a more extended sense, public disorder; agitation in the body politic.

The *disturbance* was made to support a general accusation against the province. *Bancroft.*

4. Emotion or disorder of the mind; agitation; perturbation; confusion: as, the merchant received the news of his losses without apparent *disturbance*.

They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance*. *Watts*, Improvement of Mind.

5. In *law*, the wrongful obstruction of the owner of an incorporeal hereditament in its exercise or enjoyment: as, the *disturbance* of a franchise, of common, of ways, or of tenure. *Stephen.*

disturbant† (dis-tėr'bant), *a.* [⟨ L. *disturban(t-)s*, ppr. of *disturbare*, disturb: see *disturb*.] Causing disturbance; agitating; turbulent.

Every man is a vast and spacious sea; his passions are the winds that swell him in *disturbant* waves.
Feltham, Resolves, i. 62.

disturbation† (dis-tėr-bā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *destourbeson*, *destorbeson* = It. *sturbazione*, ⟨ LL. *disturbatio(n-)*, destruction, ⟨ L. *disturbare*, pp. *disturbatus*, trouble, disturb, destroy: see *disturb*.] Disturbance.

Since by this way
All future *disturbations* would desist.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iii.

disturber (dis-tėr'bėr), *n.* **1.** One who disturbs or disquiets; a violator of peace or harmony; one who causes tumult or disorder.

He stands in the sight both of God and men most justly blamable, as a needless *disturber* of the peace of God's church, and an author of dissension.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

2. One who or that which excites disgust, agitation, or tumult; that which causes perturbation.

And [they] wente the right way to Sorhant with-oute eny other *disturber*, and were gladde and merry after the aventure that was hem befallen. *Merlin* (R. E. T. S.), ii. 240.

Two deep enemies,
Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*,
Are they that I would have thee deal upon.
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 2.

3. In *law*, one who hinders or incommodes another in the peaceable enjoyment of his rights.

disturblance†, *n.* [ME. *disturblaunce*, ⟨ *disturblen*, *distroublen*, disturb: see *distrouble*, and *cf. disturbance*.] Trouble; disturbance. *Bp. Pecock*, Repressor, I. 86.

disturn† (dis-tėrn'), *v. t.* [⟨ OF. *destourner*, *destorner*, F. *détourner* = It. *distornare*, *stornare*, ⟨ ML. *distornare*, turn aside or away, ⟨ L. *dis-*, away, + *tornare*, turn: see *turn*.] To turn aside.

Thi faiter, prey, al thilke harm *disturne*.
Chaucer, Troilus, iii. 718.

Glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Daniel, Civil Wars, iv. 20.

distutor (dis-tū'tor), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *tutor*.] To divest of the office or rank of a tutor.

Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*.
Wood, Athenæ Oxon., II. 536.

distyle (dis'til), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *distyle*, ⟨ Gr. *δίστυλος*, ⟨ *δι-*, two-, + *στῦλος*, column, style: see *style*².] **I.** *a.* Noting a portico of two columns: applied rather to a portico with two columns in antis than to a plain two-columned porch. See cut under *anta*.

The coin shows a small *distyle* temple on a rock, flanked by two tall terminal figures, and by two cypress trees.
B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 347.

The favourite arrangement was a group of pillars "*distyle* in antis," as it is technically termed, viz., two circular pillars between two square piers.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 184.

II. *n.* A portico of two columns.

disulphate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphate*.] **1.** In *chem.*, a sulphate containing a hydrogen atom replaceable by a basic element or radical: an acid sulphate. — **2.** A sulphate having the general formula $R_2S_2O_7$; a salt of disulphuric acid: as, potassium *disulphate*, $K_2S_2O_7$.

disulphid (dī-sul'fid), *n.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphid*.] In *chem.*, a sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur.

disulpho-. In *chem.*, in composition, indicating certain acids formed by substituting two radicals having the formula SO_3OH for two hydrogen atoms in a hydrocarbon.

disulphuric (dī-sul-fū'rik), *a.* [⟨ *di-*² + *sulphuric*.] Containing two sulphuric-acid radicals. Used only in the following phrase.—**Disulphuric acid**, an acid, $H_2S_2O_7$, formed in the manufacture of sulphuric acid and separated from it in white crystals. It decomposes easily, but forms stable salts. Also called *pyrosulphuric acid*.

disuniform† (dis-ū'ni-fôrm), *a.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *uniform*.] Not uniform.

disunion (dis-ū'nyon), *n.* [= F. *désunion* = Sp. *desunion* = Pg. *desunião* = It. *disunione*; as *dis-* priv. + *union*.] **1.** Severance of union; separation; disjunction; rupture.

The royal preacher in my text, assuming that man is a compound of an organized body and an immaterial soul, places the formality and essence of death in the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts.
Bp. Horsley, Works, III. xxxix.

If *disunion* was out of the question, consolidation was not less repugnant to their feelings and opinions.
J. C. Calhoun, Works, I. 193.

2. A breach of amity; rupture of union in feeling or opinion; contentious disagreement.

That rub, which must prove fatal to Ireland in a short time, and might grow to such a *disunion* between the two Houses as might much cloud the happiness of this kingdom. *Clarendon*, Civil War, I. 327.

disunionist (dis-ū'nyon-ist), *n.* [⟨ *disunion* + *-ist*.] An advocate of disunion; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one of those who, prior to and during the civil war of 1861–65, favored or sought the disruption of the United States.

It would do for the *disunionists* that which of all things they most desire — feed them well, and give them disunion without a struggle of their own.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 148.

The Federalists characterized their opponents . . . as disorganizers, *disunionists*, and traitors.
H. Adams, Albert Gallatin, ii. 162.

disunite (dis-ū-nīt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *disunited*, ppr. *disuniting*. [⟨ LL. *disunitus*, pp. of *disunire* (⟩ It. *disunire* = Sp. Pg. *desunir* = OF. *desunir*, *desuner*, F. *désunir*), disjoin, ⟨ L. *dis-* priv. + LL. *unire*, unite: see *dis-* and *unite*.] **I.** *trans.*

1. To separate; disjoin; part: as, to *disunite* particles of matter.

The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs. *Pope*, Odyssey, iii.

2. To set at variance; alienate.

Go on both hand in hand, O Nations; never be *disunited*; be the praise and the heroick song of all posterity.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

II. *intrans.* To part; fall asunder; become divided.

The several joints of the body politic do separate and *disunite*. *South.*

disuniter (dis-ū-nī'tėr), *n.* One who or that which disjoins or separates.

disunity (dis-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *unity*.] **1.** Want of unity; a state of separation.

Disunity is the natural property of matter.
Dr. H. More.

2. The absence of unity of feelings or interests; want of concord.

disusage (dis-ū'zāj), *n.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *usage*. *Cf. disuse*.] Gradual cessation of use or custom; neglect or relinquishment of use or practice.

They cut off presently such things as might be extinguished without danger, leaving the rest to be abolished by *disusage* through tract of time. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

disuse (dis-ūz'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disused*, ppr. *disusing*. [⟨ ME. *disusen*, ⟨ OF. *desuser* (= Sp. Pg. *desusar* = It. *disusare*), disuse, ⟨ *des-* priv. + *user*, use: see *dis-* and *use*, *v.*] To cease to use; neglect or omit to employ; abandon or discard from exercise or practice.

This custom was probably *disused* before their invasion or conquest. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, ii.

disuse (dis-ūs'), *n.* [⟨ *disuse*, *v.* *Cf. use*, *n.*] **1.** Cessation of use, practice, or exercise: as, *disuse* of wine; *disuse* of sea-bathing; *disuse* of words.

It is curious to see the periodical *disuse* and perishing of means and machinery which were introduced with loud laudation a few years or centuries before.
Emerson, Self-reliance.

2. Cessation of custom or observance; desuetude.

Church discipline then fell into *disuse*. *Southey.*

disused (dis-ūzd'), *p. a.* **1.** No longer used; abandoned; obsolete: as, *disused* words.

Arms long *disused*. *Sir J. Denham*, Æneid, ii. 11.

The tortures of the former modes of punishment are *disused*. *Everett*, Orations, II. 200.

Below its piers stand several Moorish mills, *disused*, but as yet unbroken by age or floods.
Lathrop, Spanish Vistas, p. 88.

2. Disaccustomed; not wonted or habituated: with *in* or *to*, and formerly sometimes *with*: as, *disused to* toil.

Like men *disused in* a long peace; more determinate to do, than skilful how to do. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Priam *in* arms *disused*. *Dryden.*

disutility (dis-ū-til'i-ti), *n.* [= It. *disutilità*; as *dis-* priv. + *utility*.] The state or quality of producing harm, hindrance, injury, or other undesirable conditions: the opposite or negative of *utility*.

For the abstract notion, the opposite or negative of utility, we may invent the term *disutility*, which will mean something different from inutility, or the absence of utility. *Jevons*, Pol. Econ., iii.

disutilize (dis-ū'til-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disutilized*, ppr. *disutilizing*. [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *utilize*.] To divert from a useful purpose; render useless.

Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace. *Browning.*

disvaluation (dis-val-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue* + *-ation*, after *valuation*.] Disesteem; disparagement. [Rare.]

What can be more strange or more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard? *Bacon*, War with Spain.

disvalue† (dis-val'ū), *v. t.* [⟨ *dis-* priv. + *value*.] To diminish in value; depreciate; disparage.

Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity. *Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1.

It is at least necessary that virtue be not *disvalued* and imbased under the just price.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 336.

disvalue† (dis-val'ū), *n.* [⟨ *disvalue*, *v.*] Disesteem; disregard.

Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii.

disvantageous† (dis-van-tā'jus), *a.* [(= It. *disvantaggioso*) contr. of *disadvantageous*.] Disadvantageous.

Warwick by and by
With his left wing came up, and charg'd so home and round,
That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hinder'd, he had struck the heart of Edward's host.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxii.

disvelop† (dis-vel′ŏp), *v. t.* [< OF. *desveloper*: see *develop*.] To develop. *Johnson.*

disveloped (dis-vel′ŏpt), *p. a.* [Also written *disvelloped*; pp. of *disvelop*, *v.*] In *her.*, unfurled and floating: said of a flag used as a bearing. Also *developed*.

disventure† (dis-ven′tūr), *n.* [Contr. of *disadventure*.] Disadventure.

Don Quixote heard it and said, What noise is that, Sancho? I know not, quoth he, I think it be some new thing for adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little. *Skelton*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. iii. 6.

disvouch† (dis-vouch′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *vouch*.] To discredit; contradict.

Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouch'd* other. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 4.

diswarn† (dis-wârn′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *warn*.] To warn against an intended course; dissuade or prevent by previous warning.

Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majestie) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines.
Lord Keeper Williams, To the Duke of Buckingham, [Calais, p. 73.

diswarren (dis-wor′en), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *warren*.] To deprive of the character of a warren; make common.

disweapon (dis-wep′n), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *weapon*.] To deprive of weapons; disarm.

diswere†, *n.* [ME. *diswere, diswayre*, < *dis-* priv. (here intensive) + *were*, doubt, hesitation.] Doubt.

Dyuwere, or dowte, dubium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 123.

diswitted† (dis-wit′ed), *a.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wit* + *-ed*2.] Deprived of wits or understanding; demented.

Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*.
Drayton, Court of Fairy.

diswont† (dis-wunt′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *wont*.] To deprive of wonted usage or habit; disaccustom.

As if my tongue and your cares could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both. *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 19.

diswormanship† (dis-wėrk′man-ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *workmanship*.] Bad workmanship.

When I would have taken a particular account of the errata, the printer answered me he would not publish his own *diswormanship*. *Heywood*, Apology for Actors.

disworship† (dis-wėr′ship), *n.* [< *dis-*, equiv. to *mis-*, + *worship*.] A perversion or loss of worship or honor; disgrace; discredit.

A reproach and *disworship*. *Barret.*

A thing which the rankest politician would think it a shame and *disworship* that his laws should countenance.
Milton, Divorce, I. 4.

disworshipt (dis-wėr′ship), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *diswurship*; < *disworship*, *n.*] To dishonor; deprive of worship or dignity; disgrace.

By the uncomlynesse of any parte the whole body is *diswurshipped*. *J. Udall*, On 1 Cor. xii.

diswortht (dis-wėrth′), *v. t.* [< *dis-* priv. + *worth*.] To diminish the worth of; degrade.

There is nothing that *diswortha* a man like cowardice and a base fear of danger. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 37.

disynthesome (di-sin′thēsm), *n.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *σύνθεμα*, *σύνθεσις*, a collection, assembly, < *συντίθεναι*, put together: see *synthesis*.] A set of sets, each of the latter being formed of a certain number of elements out of a given collection of them, so that each element occurs just twice among all the sets. Thus, (AB)(BC)(CD)(AD) is a dyadic disynthesome—that is, one composed of pairs. See *dyadic*. Also *disynanthesome*.

disyoke (dis-yōk′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *disyoked*, ppr. *disyoking*. [< *dis-* priv. + *yoke*.] To unyoke; free from any trammel.

Who first had dared
To leap the rotten pales of prejudice,
Disyoke their necks from custom.
Tennyson, Princess, ii.

dit1 (dit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ditted*, ppr. *diting*. [< ME. *ditten, dutten*, < AS. *dyttan*, stop up, close (an aperture, as the mouth, eye, ear), prob. connected with *dott*, a point, dot: see *dot*1.] To stop up; close. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

The dor drawen, & *dit* with a dorf haspe.
Sir Gaweayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1233.

Ditt your mouth with your meat. *Scotch proverb.*

Foul sluggish fat *ditts* up your dullest eye.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict.

dit2† (dit), *n.* [Also *ditt*, < ME. *dit*, partly an abbreviation of *dite, ditee*, a ditty, a sound, and partly < OF. *dit, dict*, a saying, speech, word: see *ditty*, and *dict, dictum*.] 1. A word; a saying; a sentence. *Kelham.*

From the second half of the 13th century the collections of sentences, *dits*, apologues, and moral tales become very numerous. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354.

2. A ditty; anything sung. *Chaucer.*

No song but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 13.

dita, dita-bark (dē′tȧ, -bärk), *n.* Same as *Alstonia bark* (which see, under *bark*2).

dital (dit′al), *n.* [< It. *ditale*, a thimble, fingerstall, < *dito*, < L. *digitus*, a finger: see *digit*.] In *music*, a thumb- or finger-key, by which the pitch of a guitar- or lute-string can be temporarily raised a semitone: in contradistinction to *pedal*, a foot-key. Compare *digital*, *n.*, 3.—**Dital harp**, a kind of chromatic harp-lute, invented and named by Edward Light, an Englishman, in 1798, and improved by him in 1816. It resembled a guitar in shape, but had from 12 to 18 strings, each string being furnished with a dital, which could raise its tone a half step, thus producing a complete chromatic scale. It is not now in use.

ditany (dit′a-ni), *n.* An old form of *dittany*.

ditander†, *n.* See *dittander*.

ditane†, **ditanyt**, *n.* See *dittany*.

ditation† (di-tā′shon), *n.* [< L. as if **ditatio(n-)*, < *ditare*, enrich, < *dis* (*dit-*), centr. of *dives* (*divit-*), rich.] The act of making rich.

After all the presents of those easterne worshippers (who intended rather homage than *ditation*), the blessed Virgin comes in the forme of poverty with her two doves unto God. *Bp. Hall*, The Purification.

ditch (dich), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, diche, dyche*; < ME. *diche*, an assibilated form, with shortened vowel, of *dike, dic*, < AS. *dic*, a dike, ditch: see *dike*.] 1. A trench made by digging; particularly, a trench for draining wet land, or for making a barrier to guard inclosures, or for preventing an enemy from approaching a town or a fortress. In the latter sense it is also called a *foss* or *moat*, and is dug round the rampart or wall between the scarp and the counterscarp. See cut under *castle*.

For thei make *Dyches* in the Erthe alle aboute in the Halle, depe to the Knee, and thei do pave hem: and whan thei wil ete, thei gon there in and sytten there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 29.

Thou art no company for an honest dog,
And so we'll leave thee to a *ditch*, thy destiny.
Fletcher (and another), False One, iii. 2.

The subsoil [in drainage] must be carefully examined by digging test-holes in various places, and also by taking advantage of any quarries, deep *ditches*, or other cuttings in the neighborhood. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 382.

2. Any narrow open passage for water on the surface of the ground.

Takes no more care thence-forth to those effects,
But lets the stream run where his *Ditch* directs.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

It was characteristic of the country to feature that the stream of pure swift-running water which formed this peninsula, taken from the Infant Arkansas, should be called a *ditch*. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

Advance-ditch. See *advance*, *n.* c.—**Second ditch**, in *fort.*, in low wet ground, a ditch beyond the glacis.—**To die in the last ditch.** See *die*1.

ditch (dich), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *ditche, dicke, dyche*; < ME. *dichen, dychen*, assibilated forms of *diken*, make a dike or ditch: see *dike*, *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* To dig or make a ditch or ditches: as, *ditching* and delving; hedging and *ditching*.

II. *trans.* 1. To dig a ditch or ditches in; drain by a ditch: as, to *ditch* moist land.

Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, *ditch'd*, and wall'd with turf.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 3.

2. To surround with a ditch.

Than next we come to Bethlem, which hath ben a stronge tyteil Cytie, well walled and *dyched*.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

3. To throw or run into or as if into a ditch: as, to *ditch* a railway-train.

Often *ditched* by washouts in wild, unsettled districts, there is no engine which can be so quickly set on its legs again. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8791.

ditch-bur (dich′bėr), *n.* [Formerly spelled *dyche-bur*; so called from its growing on sandy dikes.] The clot-bur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

ditch-dog (dich′dog), *n.* A dead dog thrown into a ditch.

Poor Tom, . . . that in the fury of his heart, when the foul fiend rages, eats cow-dung for sallets; swallows the old rat and the *ditch-dog*. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4.

ditcher (dich′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dichere*, assibilated form of *dikere*, < AS. *dīcere*, ditcher, digger: see *diker*, *digger*, and *ditch, dike*.] One who or that which digs ditches.

A combined cultivator and potato digger. . . . It has a plow or *ditcher* shovel formed from a plate of metal.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII. 74.

ditch-fern (dich′fėrn), *n.* A name in England for the royal fern, *Osmunda regalis*.

ditch-grass (dich′grȧs), *n.* An aquatic naiadaceous plant, *Ruppia maritima*, growing in salt or brackish water, with long thread-like stems and almost capillary leaves.

ditch-water (dich′ wâ′tėr), *n.* The stale or stagnant water collected in a ditch.

dite1, *v. t.* An obsolete occasional spelling of *dight*.

dite2 (dīt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dited*, ppr. *diting*. [< ME. *diten*, < OF. *ditier, dicter*, compose, write, indict, < L. *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*, and *indite, indict*.] 1. To dictate: as, you write, I'll *dite*.—2. To write. [In both senses obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

He made a boke, and let it write,
Wherin his lif he did all *dite* [var. *write*].
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6786.

dite3†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dit*2 and *ditty*.

diteet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ditty*.

dithecal (di-thē′kal), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θήκη*, a case, + *-al*: see *theca*.] In *bot.*, two-celled.

dithecous (di-thē′kus), *a.* Same as *dithecal*.

ditheism (dī′thē-izm), *n.* [= F. *dithéisme*; < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεός*, a god, + *-ism*. Cf. *dyotheism*.] The doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods; religious dualism. See *Manicheism*. Arianism was called ditheism by the orthodox Christians, who asserted that the Arians believed in one God the Father, who is eternal, and one God the Son, not eternal.

Zoroastrism is practically *ditheism*, and Buddhism anytheism. *Huxley*, in Nineteenth Century, XIX. 501.

ditheist (dī′thē-ist), *n.* [As *ditheism* + *-ist*.] One who believes in ditheism. *Cudworth.*

ditheistic, ditheistical (dī-thē-is′tik, -ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ditheism. *Cudworth.*

dither (dith′ėr), *v. i.* [A var. of *didder*1, q. v.] To shake; tremble: same as *didder*1. *Mackay.*

dither (dith′ėr), *n.* [< *dither*, *v.*] A trembling; vibration.

The range of the reciprocation of the tool is so small that it is not much more than a vibration or *dither*.
The Engineer, LXV. 163.

dithering-grass (dith′ėr-ing-grȧs), *n.* Quaking-grass, *Briza media*.

dithionic (dith-i-on′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θεῖον*, sulphur, + *-on-ic*.] In *chem.*, an epithet applied to an acid ($H_2S_2O_6$) formerly called hyposulphuric acid. It is a dibasic acid which cannot be isolated in the pure state, but forms crystallizable salts.

Dithyra† (dith′i-rȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δι-*, two-, + *θύρα* = E. *door*.] The *Lamellibranchiata*: so called from being bivalve.

dithyramb, dithyrambus (dith′i-ramb, dith-i-ram′bus), *n.*; pl. *dithyrambs, dithyrambi* (-rambz, -ram′bī). [< L. *dithyrambus*, < Gr. *διθύραμβος*; origin unknown.] A form of Greek lyric composition, originally a choral song in honor of Dionysus, afterward of other gods, heroes, etc. First given artistic form by Arion (about 625 B. C.) and rendered by cyclic choruses, it was perfected, about a century later, by Lasos of Hermione, and at about the same time tragedy was developed from it in Attica. Its simpler and more majestic form, as composed by Lasos, Simonides, Bacchylides, and Pindar, assumed in the latter part of the fifth century a complexity of rhythmical and musical form and of verbal expression which degenerated in the fourth century into a mimetic performance rendered by a single artist. From these different stages in its history the word *dithyramb* has been used in later ages both for a nobly enthusiastic and elevated ode for a wild or inflated composition. In its distinctive form the dithyramb is ἀλλοιόστροφος (consists of a number of strophes no two of which are metrically identical).

dithyrambic (dith-i-ram′bik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dithyrambicus*, < Gr. *διθυραμβικός*, < *διθύραμβος*, a dithyramb: see *dithyramb*.] **I.** *a.* 1. In the style of a dithyramb. Hence—2. Intensely lyrical; bacchanalian.

So Pindar does new Words and Figures roll
Down his impetuous *Dithyrambique* Tide.
Cowley, Pindaric Odes, iii. 2.

II. *n.* A dithyramb.

Pindar, and other writers of *dithyrambics*. *Walsh.*

dithyrambist (dith-i-ram′bist), *n.* A writer of dithyrambs.

dithyrambus, *n.* See *dithyramb*.

dition† (dish′ọn), *n.* [< L. *ditio(n-)*, prop. *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power, jurisdiction, < *dicere*, speak, say: see *diction*. Cf. *condition*.] Rule; power; government; dominion.

He [Mohammed] destroyit the christian religion throuch out al tha partis quhilk non ar vndir the *dition* of the Turk. *Nicol Burne*, F. 129. b.

ditionary† (dish′ọn-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. as if **ditionarius*, prop. **dicionarius*, < *dicio(n-)*, dominion, power: see *dition*.] **I.** *a.* Under rule; subject; tributary.

II. *n.* A subject; a tributary.

He sent one capitayne Holeda, whom the *dictionaries of* Counaboa had enforced to keepe his houlde byaigeinge for the space of xxx days the fortresse of Saynte Thomas. *Eden*, tr. of P. Martyr. (*Latham.*)

ditokous (dīt'ō-kus), *a.* [< Gr. δίτοκος, having borne two at a birth, < δι-, two-, + -τοκος (cf. τόκος, birth), < τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth.] In *zoöl.*, having twins; producing two at a birth; also, laying two eggs, as the pigeon and humming-bird.

Ditomidæ (dī-tom'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditomus* + *-idæ.*] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Ditomus*. *Lacordaire*, 1854. Also *Ditominæ*.

Ditomus (dit'ō-mus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), < Gr. δι-, two-, + τομός, verbal adj. of τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] A genus of caraboid beetles, giving name to the family *Ditomidæ*. The mentum is strongly excavate, with an acute median tooth shorter than the lateral lobes. The numerous species are mostly confined to the Mediterranean region, though some occur further north. They live in dark places, under stones, and the larvæ resemble those of the *Cicindelidæ*. *D. tricuspidatus* is a leading species.

ditone (dī'tōn), *n.* [< Gr. δίτονον, the ancient major third, neut. of δίτονος, of two tones, < δι-, two-, + τόνος, tone.] In Gr. *music*, the interval formed by adding together two major tones; a Pythagorean major third, having the ratio 81:64, which is a comma greater than a true major third. The use of this tuning of the major third until about the twelfth century prevented its recognition till that time as a consonance.—**Diapason ditone.** See *diapason*.

Ditrema (dī-trē'mą), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τρῆμα, hole: see *trematode*.] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, the type of the family *Ditremidæ*. They are viviparous, and have two apertures, an anal and a genital, whence the name. See cut under *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremata (dī-trē'mą-tą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τρῆμα(τ-), a hole.] 1. A division of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, containing those which have the external male and female orifices widely separate: the opposite of *Monotremata*, 2, and of *Syntremata*.—2. A group of echinoderms. *Gray*, 1840.—3. A family of fishes: same as *Ditremidæ*. *Fitzinger*, 1873.

ditrematous (dī-trē'mą-tus), *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Ditremata*.

ditremid (dī-trē'mid), *n.* A fish of the family *Ditremidæ*.

Ditremidæ (dī-trē'mi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ditrema* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Ditrema*. They have an oblong compressed body, cycloid scales, entire lateral line, moderate head, toothless palate, united inferior pharyngeal bones, long dorsal fin with its anterior portion spiniferous, and dorsal and anal fins ensheathed at

Blue Surf-fish (*Ditrema lateralis*).

the base by a row or rows of scales differentiated from the others. The species all inhabit the north Pacific, and are especially abundant along the western American coast. They are viviparous, thus different from all related forms. On account of some superficial resemblances, they are called *gorgy* and *perch*, as well as *surf-fish* and *kelp-fish*. They are marketable, but rather inferior as food-fishes. The family is also called *Embiotocidæ*.

dirichotomous (dī-tri-kot'ō-mus), *a.* [< Gr. δι-, two-, + τρίχα, threefold (< τρεῖς, τρι-, = E. *three*), + τομός, cutting, < τέμνειν, ταμεῖν, cut.] Divided into twos and threes: specifically, in *bot.*, applied to a leaf or stem continually dividing into double or treble ramifications.

Diriglyph.

Middle part of the western porch of the Propylæa, Athens.

ditriglyph (dī'tri-glif), *n.* [< *di-*[2] + *triglyph.*] In *arch.*, an interval between two columns such as to admit of two triglyphs in the entablature instead of one, as usual: used in the Greek Doric order for the central intercolumniation over gateways, where a wide passage was necessary, as in the Propylæa and the gate of Athena Archegetis at Athens.

ditrigonal (dī-trig'ō-nal), *a.* [< *di-*[2] + *trigonal.*] In *crystal.*, twice-three-sided. A *ditrigonal prism* is a six-sided prism, the hemihedral form of a twelve-sided or dihexagonal prism.

Ditrocha (dit'rō-kạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δι-, two-, + τροχός, a runner (cf. τροχαντήρ, a runner, the ball of the hip-bone: see *trochanter*).] In *entom.*, a primary division of the *Hymenoptera*, embracing all those in which the trochanters are composed of two distinct joints. It embraces the *Phyllophaga* (saw-flies), *Xylophaga* (hornfalls), and *Parasitica* (ichneumons and gall-flies).

ditrochæus (dī-trō-kē'us), *n.* Same as *ditrochee*.

ditrochean (dī-trō'kē-an), *a.* [< *ditrochee* + *-an.*] In *pros.*, containing two trochees.

ditrochee (dī-trō'kē), *n.* [< LL. *ditrochæus*, < Gr. διτρόχαιος, a double trochee, < δι-, two-, + τροχαῖος, a trochee: see *trochee*.] In *pros.*, two trochees, or a trochaic dipody, regarded as constituting a single compound foot. As equivalent to a trochaic dipody it can appear not only in its normal form, – ◡ – ◡, but also with an irrational long in the last place as an apparent second epitrite, – ◡ – –. Also called *dichoree*, *dichorus*.

ditroite (dit'rō-īt), *n.* [< *Ditro* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of oligoclase-syenite occurring at Ditro in Transylvania, and containing blue sodalite and spinel. See *elæolite-syenite*.

dit[1], *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dight*.

dit[2]†, *n.* See *dit*[3].

dittander (di-tan'dėr), *n.* [Also formerly *ditander*; < ME. *ditaundere*; an altered form of *dittany*, which name has been attached to several different plants: see *dittany*.] 1. Same as *dittany*, 1.—2. A popular English name of the pepperwort, *Lepidium latifolium*, a cruciferous herb found in salt marshes. It has a hot biting taste, and has been used instead of pepper. Also called *cockweed*.

dittany (dit'a-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ditayne*, *ditten* (also, in var. form, *dittander*, q. v.); < ME. *ditane*, *dytane*, also *detany*, *detane*, < OF. *ditain*, *diptam*, *diptame*, *dictam*, *dictame*, F. *dictame* = Pr. *diptamni* = Sp. Pg. *dictamo* = It. *dittamo* = *diptam* = MHG. *dictam*, < L. *dictamnus*, *dictamnum* (Ml. also variously *dictamus*, *diptamnus*, *diptamus*, *diptannus*, *dictannum*, *diptannum*, *ditanus*, *diptanus*, etc.), < Gr. δίκταμνος, also δίκταμνον and δίκταμον, dittany, a plant which grew, among other places, on Mount *Dicte* (Δίκτη) in Crete, whence, as popularly supposed, its name: see *Dictamnus*.] 1. A common name in England for the plant *Dictamnus albus*.

Dictame [F.]: The herb *Dittany*, Dittander, garden Ginger. *Dictame de Candie: Dittany*, and *Dittany* of Candia, the right Dittander. *Colgrave.*

Now when his chariot last
Its beams against the zodiac-lion cast,
There blossom'd suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *dittany*, and poppies red.
Keats, Endymion, i. 555.

2. In the United States, *Cunila Mariana*, a fragrant labiate of the Atlantic States.—3. A labiate, *Origanum Dictamnus*, the so-called dittany of Crete.

A branch of sov'reign *dittany* she bore,
From Ida gather'd on the Cretan shore.
Quoted in Bacon's Advancement of Learning, ii. 211.

dittay (dit'ā), *n.* [Sc., < OF. *dité*, *ditté*, *dicté*, < L. *dictatum*, lit. a thing dictated; a doublet of *ditty* and *dit*[2], and of *dictate*, *n.*] In *Scots law*: (*a*) The matter of charge or ground of indictment against one accused of crime. (*b*) The charge itself; an indictment.

ditten†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dittany*.

ditto (dit'ō), *n.* [It., that which has been said, < L. *dictum*, a saying, neut. of *dictus* (> It. *detto*), pp. of *dicere* (> It. *dire*), say: see *dictum*, and cf. *ditty*.] 1. That which has been said; the aforesaid; the same thing: a term used to avoid repetition. It is abbreviated *do.*, and is also expressed by two inverted commas, ", sometimes by the dash, —, and sometimes, especially in writing, by two minute-marks, ". 2. A duplicate. [Colloq.]

It was a large bare-looking room, the furniture of which had no doubt been better when it was newer, with a spacious table in the centre, and a variety of smaller *dittos* in the corners. *Dickens.*

There is an insect whose long thin body is a perfect *ditto* of the dry twig on which he perches.
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 175.

3. *pl.* A suit of clothes of the same color or material throughout. Also called *ditto-suit*. [Colloq.]

A sober suit of brown or snuff coloured *dittos* such as beseemed his profession. *Southey*, The Doctor, lvi.

ditto (dit'ō), *adv.* As before; in the same manner; also.

dittobolo (di-tob'ō-lō), *n.* [< Gr. δίττός, double, + ὀβολός, an obolus.] In the Ionian isles, a copper coin equal to two oboli, or two United States cents.

dittography (di-tog'rą-fi), *n.* [< Gr. **διττογραφία*, **διπλογραφία*, a double writing or reading (lection), < **διττογράφος*, **διπλογράφος*, writing in two ways, < δίττός, Attic form of common Gr. διπλός, Ionic διξός, double, twofold (< δίχα (διχ-), doubly, < δίς, δι-, double: see *di-*[2]), + γράφειν, write.] In *paleography* and *textual criticism*: (*a*) Mechanical or unconscious repetition of a series of letters or words in copying a manuscript. (*b*) A passage or reading so originated. Opposed to *haplography* (which see).

dittology (di-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. διττολογία, διπλολογία, repetition of words, < διττολόγος, διπλολόγος, speaking doubly, speaking two languages, < δίττός, Attic form of common Gr. διπλός, Ionic διξός, + λέγειν, speak.] A twofold reading or interpretation, as of a passage in the Bible.

ditto-suit (dit'ō-sūt), *n.* Same as *ditto*, 3. [Colloq.]

ditty (dit'i), *n.*; pl. *ditties* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *dittie*, *ditie* (also *dit*: see *dit*[2]); < ME. *dite*, *dyte*, *ditee* (also *dit*), < OF. *dite*, *ditte*, *ditie*, *dittie*, *dictie*, m., a story, song, or other composition, < L. *dictatum*, a thing dictated for writing, neut. of *dictatus*, pp. of *dictare*, dictate: see *dictate*. Cf. *dittay* and *dictate*, *n.*, and see *dight*, from the same source.] 1. A song, or poem intended to be sung, usually short and simple in form, and set to a simple melody; any short simple song. Originally applied to any short poetical composition (lyric or ballad) intended to be sung, the word came to be restricted chiefly to songs of simple rustic character, being often used of the songs of birds.

This litel short *dyte*
Rudely compyled. *Lydgate*, Minor Poems, p. 48.
Meanwhile the rural *dittie* were not mute,
Tempered to the oaten flute. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 32.
The shortest staffe conteineth not vnder foure verses, nor the longest aboue ten; if it passe that number it is rather a whole *ditty* then properly a staffe.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 54.
Those little nimble musicians of the air, that warble forth their curious *ditties*.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 26.
The blackbird has fled to another retreat,
Where the hazel affords him a screen from the heat,
And the scene, where his melody charmed me before,
Resounds with his sweet-flowing *ditty* no more.
Cowper, Poplar Field.

2†. The words of a song, as opposed to the *tune* or music.

The *dittie*, or matter of a song. Cantieum, periocha, praecentio, ᾠδή. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.
Though there was no great matter in the *ditty*, yet the note was very untuneable. *Shak.*, T. N., as you like it, v. 3.

3†. A refrain; a saying often repeated.

To be dissolved and be with Christ was his dying *ditty*.
Sir T. Browne.

4†. Clamor; cry; noise.

The dyn & the *dite* was dole for to here,
Of men that were murtherer at the meate tyme.
(*Destructorium of Troy* (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 11946.

ditty† (dit'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dittied*, ppr. *ditlying*. [< *ditty*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To sing a ditty; warble a tune.

Which bears the under song unto your cheerful *dittying*.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island, i.

II. *trans.* To sing.

With his soft pipe and smooth-*dittied* song.
Milton, Comus, l. 86.

ditty-bag (dit'i-bag), *n.* [< *ditty* (origin obscure) + *bag*.] A small bag used by sailors for needles, thread, and similar articles; a housewife.

And don't neglect to take what sailors call their *ditty-bag*. This may be a little sack of chamois leather, about 4 inches wide by 6 inches in length.
G. W. Sears, Woodcraft (1884), p. 16.

ditty-box (dit'i-boks), *n.* A small box used like a ditty-bag.

diuca (dī-ū'kạ), *n.* [Chilian.] 1. A Chilian finch.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A generic name of this bird, *Diuca grisea*.

diuresis (dī-ū-rē'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. as if **διούρησις*, < διουρεῖν, urinate, < διά, through, + οὐρεῖν, urinate, < οὖρον, urine.] In *pathol.*, an excessive secretion of urine.

diuretic (dī-ū-ret′ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *diurétique* = Sp. *diurético* = Pg. It. *diuretico*, < LL. *diureticus*, < Gr. *διουρητικός*, promoting urine, < *διουρεῖν*, urinate: see *diuresis*.] **I.** *a.* In *med.*, exciting the secretion of urine.

II. *n.* A medicine that excites the secretion and discharge of urine.

diuretical (dī-ū-ret′i-kal), *a.* Same as *diuretic*.

diurn†, **diurnet**, *a.* [ME. *diurne*, < OF. *diurne*, F. *diurne* = Sp. Pg. It. *diurno*, daily (as a noun, OF. *jour*, *jor*, F. *jour* = It. *giorno*, day), < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day: see *dial*, *deity*.] Daily; diurnal.

> Performed hath the sonne his ark *diurne*.
> *Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 551.

Diurna (dī-ėr′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *diurnus*, daily, of the day: see *diurn*.] In *entom.*: (*a*) The butterflies; the diurnal *Lepidoptera* or *Rhopalocera*, as distinguished from the *Crepuscularia* and *Nocturna*, or *Heterocera* (moths). They correspond to the old Linnean genus *Papilio*, and are so called because they show themselves only during the day. (*b*) An occasional name of insects which in the mature state live only a day or so, as the *Ephemeræ*, or day-flies.

Diurnæ (dī-ėr′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*.] In *ornith.*, the diurnal birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *Nocturnæ*.

diurnal (dī-ėr′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *diurnal* = F. *diurnal* = Sp. Pg. *diurnal* = It. *diurnale*, < L. *diurnalis*, daily, < *diurnus*, daily: see *diurn*. See also *journal*, a doublet of *diurnal*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to day; pertaining to the daytime; belonging to the period of daylight, as distinguished from the night: opposed to *nocturnal*: as, *diurnal* heat; *diurnal* hours; *diurnal* habits, as of an animal.—**2.** Daily; happening every day: as, a *diurnal* task.

> Love's my *diurnal* Course, divided right
> Twixt Hope and Fear, my Day and Night.
> *Cowley*, The Mistress, Love and Life.

3. Performed in or occupying one day; lasting but for one day; ephemeral.

> In the short Course of a *Diurnal* Sun,
> Behold the Work of many Ages done!
> *Congreve*, Pindaric Odes, i.

4. Constituting the measure of a day, either on the earth or one of the other planets: as, the *diurnal* revolution of the earth, or of Mars or Jupiter.—**5.** Characterized by some change or peculiarity which appears and disappears with the daytime. (*a*) In *med.*, being most intense in the daytime: as, a *diurnal* fever. (*b*) In *ornith.*, flying abroad by day, as the hawks, eagles, vultures, and other birds of prey, as distinguished from the owls or *nocturnal* birds of prey. (*c*) In *entom.*, flying by day, as a butterfly; of or pertaining to the *Diurna*: opposed to *nocturnal* and to *crepuscular*. (*d*) In *bot.*, opening by day and closing at night, as certain flowers.—**Diurnal aberration of the fixed stars**, that part of the aberration which depends upon the earth's motion of rotation, and is consequently different in different places. See *aberration*, 5.—**Diurnal arc**. Same as *diurnal circle*.—**Diurnal circle**. See *circle*.—**Diurnal inequality**, in *magnetism*, *meteorology*, etc., an inequality the period of which is one day.—**Diurnal motion of a planet**, the number of degrees, minutes, etc., which a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

II. *n.* **1.** A day-book; a diary; a journal. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Certain *diurnals* of the honoured Mr. Edward Winslow have also afforded me good light and help.
> *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 10.

2. A daily newspaper. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> We writers of *diurnals* are nearer in our style to that of common talk than any other writers.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 204.

> He showed me an Oxford newspaper containing a full report of the proceedings . . . I suppose the pages of that *diurnal* were not deathless, and that it would now be vain to search for it.
> *Peacock*, in Dowden's Shelley, I. 124.

3. A Roman Catholic service-book containing the offices for the daily hours of prayer.—**4.** In *ornith.*, a diurnal bird of prey.—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the *Diurna*.

diurnalist† (dī-ėr′nal-ist), *n.* [< *diurnal* + *-ist*. Cf. *journalist*.] A journalist.

> By the relation of our *diurnalists*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 9.

diurnally (dī-ėr′nal-i), *adv.* **1.** By day; in the daytime.—**2.** Daily; every day.

> As we make the enquiries we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick.
> *Tatler*.

diurnalness (dī-ėr′nal-nes), *n.* The quality of being diurnal.

diurnation (dī-ėr-nā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *diurnus*, daily, + E. *-ation*; cf. *hibernation*.] The quiescent or somnolent state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, as contrasted with their activity at night. *Marshall Hall.*

diurnet, *a.* See *diurn*.

diuturnal (dī-ū-tėr′nal), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. It. *diuturno*, < L. *diuturnus*, of long duration, < *diu*, for a long time, also by day, < *dies*, a day, a space of time: see *dial*, *deity*.] Lasting; being of long continuance. [Rare.]

> Things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*. *Milton.*

diuturnity (dī-ū-tėr′ni-ti), *n.* [= Sp. *diuturnidad* = Pg. *diuturnidade* = It. *diuturnità*, < L. *diuturnita(t-)s*, length of time, < *diuturnus*, of long duration: see *diuturnal*.] Length of time; long duration. [Rare.]

> What prince can promise such *diuturnity* unto his relics? *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, v.

div (div), *v.* [Sc., developed from a peculiar pronunciation (dū) of *do*.] A Scotch form of *do*†, auxiliary.

> And dŷe ye think . . . that my man and my sons are to gae to the sea in weather like yestreen and the day, and get naething for their fish? *Scott*, Antiquary, xl.

-div. See *-dib*.

diva (dē′vä), *n.* [It. *diva*, a goddess, < L. *diva*, a goddess, fem. of *divus*, a god, divine: see *deity*, *divine*.] A prima donna; a distinguished female singer.

divagation (dī-vą-gā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divagation* = Sp. *divagacion* = Pg. *divagação*, < L. as if **divagatio(n-)*, < *divagari*, wander about, < *di-* for *dis-*, in different directions, + *vagari*, wander, < *vagus*, wandering: see *vague*, *vagabond*.] A wandering; deviation; digression.

> Let us be set down at Queen's Crawley without further *divagation*, and see how Miss Rebecca Sharp speeds there.
> *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

> When we admit this personal element into our *divagations* we are apt to stir up uncomfortable and sorrowful memories. *R. L. Stevenson*, Child's Play.

divaguely (dī-vāg′li), *adv.* [An absurd combination, as if < **divague*, L. *divagari*, wander (see *divagation*), + *-ly*2, after E. *vaguely*.] Wanderingly; in an aimless and uncertain manner. [Rare.]

> They drifted *divaguely* over the great pacific ocean of feminine logic. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 1.

divalent (dī′vā- or div′ą-lent), *a.* [< Gr. *δίς*, twice, + L. *valens(-ent-)*, having power; cf. *bivalent*, the preferable form.] In *chem.*, having power to combine with two monovalent atoms. Thus, the oxygen atom and the radical CH_2 are divalent.

divan (di-van′), *n.* [Also *diwan*; also (Anglo-Ind.) in some senses *dewan*, *deewan* (see *dewan*) = F. Sp. Pg. *divan* = It. *divano*, divan, = D. G. *divan*, < Turk. *dīwān*, Pers. *dīwān*, *dēwān*, a council, a court of justice or of revenue, a minister, esp. a minister or officer of revenue (hence Anglo-Ind. *dewan*, q. v., and ult. F. *douane*, customs), a council-chamber, also a collection of writings, a book, account-book, register, album, also (in Ar.) a kind of sofa.] **1.** In council, especially a council of state; specifically, in Turkey, the chief or privy council of the Porte, presided over by the grand vizir and made up of the ministers and heads of departments. It meets twice a week.

> It is said that the Pasha must confirm such a person as is agreeable to the *Divan* and country [Egypt].
> *R. Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 162.

> The Abbasidæ caliphs had a "*Divan* of Oppression," which inquired into charges of tyranny against officers of state. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 292.

2. A council-chamber; a hall; a court; a state- or reception-room in palaces and the houses of richer citizens.

> The *divan* in which we sat was brightly coloured in arabesque — the ceiling being particularly rich.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 246.

3. A kind of coffee-house where smoking tobacco is the principal enjoyment.—**4.** A cushioned seat standing against the wall of a room; a kind of sofa: sense derived from the preceding. (The *divans* in a line of flat cushions ranged round the room, either placed upon the ground, or on wooden benches, or on a step of masonry, varying in height according to the fashion of the day. Cotton-stuffed pillows, covered with chintz for summer and silk for winter, are placed against the wall, and can be moved to make a luxurious heap.) *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

5. A book, especially a collection of poems by a single author: as, the *divan* of Sadi.

> Many *Diwdns*, or complete editions of the works of poets, have come down to us. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 695.

[Used with reference to the Turks, Arabs, Persians, and other Orientals; in sense 4 also (in the form *divon* only) used in a general application.]

divaporation (dī-vap-ọ-rā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vaporatio(n-)*, a steaming, etc., < *vaporare*, steam, emit vapor, < *vapor*, steam, vapor: see *vapor*, and cf. *evaporation*.] The driving out of vapors by heat.

divaporization (dī-vap′ọ-ri-zā′shọn), *n.* [< L. *di-* + E. *vaporization*. Cf. *evaporization*.] Same as *divaporation*.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divaricated*, ppr. *divaricating*. [< L. *divaricatus*, pp. of *divaricare* (> It. *divaricare*), spread apart, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *varicare*, spread apart, straddle, < *varicus*, straddling, < *varus*, bent, stretched outward.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To spread or move apart; branch off; turn away or aside; diverge: with *from*: as, to *divaricate from* the will of God.

> The men of this age are divided principally into two great classes, which *divaricate* widely in the direction of their desires. *Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 241.

> We infer then that all the languages in question are the *divaricated* representatives of a single tongue.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 174.

Specifically—**2.** In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, to branch off at an obtuse angle; diverge widely.

II. *trans.* To divide into branches; cause to diverge or branch apart.

> Nerves curiously *divaricated* about the tongue and mouth to receive the impressions of every gusto.
> *Dorham*, Physico-theology, iv. 5.

divaricate (dī-var′i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *divaricatus*, pp.: see the verb.] **1.** In *bot.*, branching off, as from a stem or axis, at or almost at a right angle; widely divergent.—**2.** In *zoöl.*, divergent at any considerable angle; standing off or apart from one another; spreading away, as two parts of something; forked or forficate: specifically applied to the turn of the body when they are incumbent on the body in repose, but spreading apart toward their tips.

divaricated (dī-var′i-kā-ted), *p. a.* Same as *divaricate*, *a.*

divaricately (dī-var′i-kāt-li), *adv.* In a divaricate manner; with divarication.

divarication (dī-var-i-kā′shọn), *n.* [= F. *divarication* = It. *divaricazione*, < LL. **divaricatio(n-)*, < *divaricare*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] **1.** The act of branching off or diverging; separation into branches; a parting, as from a main stem or stock.

> The same force . . . causing not only the variation of a single language from age to age of its existence, but also, under the government of external circumstances, its variation in space, its *divarication* into dialects.
> *Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 162.

2. Specifically, in *bot.* and *zoöl.*, a crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles: in *entom.*, applied to the parting of the veins or nervures of the wings.—**3.** A divergence or division in opinion; ambiguity.

> To take away all room for any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 11.

divaricator (dī-var′i-kā-tọr), *n.* [< NL. *divaricator*, < L. *divaricare*, pp. *divaricatus*, spread apart: see *divaricate*.] That which divaricates, as a muscle which causes parts to separate or recede from each other; something divellent. Specifically—(*a*) In *Brachiopoda*, a considerable muscle which opens the valves of the shell. See cut under *Waldheimia*. (*b*) In *Polyzoa*, a small muscle which opens the jaws of an avicularium.

> Muscles pass . . . and doubtless act as *divaricators* of the wall of the sac. *Huxley*.

dive (dīv), *v.*; pret. *dived*, sometimes *dove*, pp. *dived*, ppr. *diving*. [Early mod. E. also *dyve*; < ME. *diven*, *dyven*, *deven*, *duven* (pret. **dīfde*, *defde*), < AS. *dīfan* (weak verb, pret. *dīfde*) (= Icel. *dýfa*), dip, immerse, causal of *dūfan* (strong verb, pret. *dēaf*, pl. *dufon*, pp. *dofen*; early ME. *duven*, pret. *def*, *deef*), dive, sink, penetrate (in comp. *ge-dūfan*, dive, *be-dūfan*, cover with water, submerge (= OLG. *bedōven*, be covered with water, LG. *bedaven*, pp. covered, esp. with water), *thurh-dūfan*, dive through, etc.). Perhaps ult. connected with *dip*, q. v. The mod. pret. is prop. *dived*, but the pret. *dove*, after the assumed analogy of *drove* from *drive* (cf. *strove* for earlier *strived*, pret. of *strive*), is common in colloquial speech, and is found in good literary use.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To descend or plunge head first into water; thrust the body suddenly into water or other fluid; plunge deeply: as, to *dive* for shells.

> Provide me (Lord) of Steers-man, Star, and Boat,
> That through the vast Seas I may safely float:
> Or rather teach me *dyve*, that I may view
> Deep vnder water all the Scaly crew.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

Straight into the river Kwasind
Plunged as if he were an otter.
Dived [in early editions *dove*] as if he were a beaver.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, vii.

Hence—**2.** To make a plunge in any way; plunge suddenly downward or forward, especially so as to disappear: as, to *dive* down a precipice or into a forest.

She stood for a moment, then *dove* into the dense fog which had floated in from the river, and disappeared.
G. W. Cable, Old Creole Days, p. 23.

3. To plunge or enter deeply into something that engrosses the attention; engage deeply in anything: as, to *dive* to the bottom of a subject; to *dive* into the whirl of business.

How can they pretend to *dive* into the secrets of the human heart? *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lvii.

I

Dived in a hoard of tales that dealt with knights,
Half-legend, half-historic. *Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

II. *trans.* To explore by diving. [Rare.]

The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulf of fame.
Sir J. Denham.

dive (div), *n.* [< *dive*, *v.*] **1.** A descent or plunge head first into water or other fluid; a "header": as, a *dive* from a spring-board.—**2.** A sudden attack or swoop: as, to make a *dive*.—**3.** *n.* disreputable place of resort, where drinking and other forms of vice are indulged in, and, commonly, vulgar entertainments are given: so called because often situated in basements or other half-concealed places into which the resorters may "dive" with little risk of observation. [Colloq.]

There are 150 gambling *dives*, the approaches to which are generally so barricaded as to defy police detection.
N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 33.

They [the New York police] have been well backed up in closing the more iniquitous *dives* and disreputable resorts.
Contemporary Rev., LIII. 227.

divedapper, divedopper† (div'dap'ėr, -dop'-ėr), *n.* [See *didapper*.] **1.** Same as *didapper*.

Certaine *dive-doppers* or water-foules.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 59.

2. A pert fellow: in contempt.

There's no good followship in this dandiprat,
This *dive-dapper*, as is in other pages.
Middleton, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 1.

dive[1] (div'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devil*.

dive[2]† (di-vel'), *v. t.* [< L. *divellere*, pull asunder, rend, < *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellere*, pull.] To pull asunder; rend.

At the first littering, their eyes are fastly closed—that is, by coalition or joining together of the eye-lids, and so continue until about the twelfth day: at which time they begin to separate, and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

divelize (div'l-iz), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *devilize*.

divellent (di-vel'gent), *a.* [= F. *divellent*, < L. *divellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *divellere*, pull asunder: see *dive*[2].] Drawing asunder; separating. *Smart.* [Rare.]

divellicate (di-vel'i-kāt), *v. t.* [< L. *di-* for *dis-*, asunder, + *vellicatus*, pp. of *vellicare*, pull, pluck, < *vellere*, pull. Cf. *dive*[2].] To pull in pieces. [Obsolete or rare.]

My brother told me you had used him dishonestly, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 6.

diver[1] (dī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *diver*, *dyver*.] **1.** One who or that which dives or plunges into water.

The sayd *dyuer* dyde all that buaynes beynge vnderneth the water. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 76.

The king he call'd his *divers* all,
To dive for his young son.
Young Huntlow (Child's Ballads, III. 290).

Specifically—(*a*) One who makes a business of diving, as for pearl-oysters, to examine sunken vessels, etc. See *submarine armor*, under *armor*. (*b*) A bird that habitually dives, as a loon, grebe, auk, or penguin; specifically, one or any of the birds variously known as *Brachypteræ*, *Mergiformes*, *Urinatores*, *Pygopodes*, or *Sphenisciformes*. The term is especially applied to the loons, family *Colymbidæ* (which see). There are three leading species: the great northern diver, *Colymbus torquatus*; the black-throated diver, *C. arcticus*; and the red-throated diver, *C. septentrionalis*. All three inhabit the northern hemisphere generally, and are noted not only for their quickness in diving, but also for the length of time they remain and the distance they traverse under water, in which they move both by swimming with the feet and by paddling with the wings. See *loon*. Also *diving-bird*.

2. One who plunges into or engages deeply in anything.—**Cartesian diver.** See *Cartesian*.

diver[2]†, *n.* See *dyevour*.

diverb (dī'vėrb), *n.* [< L. *diverbium*, the dialogue of a comedy (an imperfect translation of Gr. *διάλογος*, dialogue), < *di-* for *dis-*, apart (or else repr. Gr. *διά*), + *verbum* = E. *word*. Cf. *proverb*.] A saying in which the two members of a sentence are contrasted; an antithetical proverb. [Rare.]

England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women: as the *diverbe* goes. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 597.

diverberate† (dī-vėr'be-rāt), *v. t.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, < *di-*, *dis-*, asunder, + *verberare*, strike, beat, whip: see *verberate*, and cf. *reverberate*.] To cleave or penetrate through, as sound.

These cries for blamelesse blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heau'n's convexitie.
Davies, Holy Roode, p. 14.

diverberation† (dī-vėr-be-rā'shon), *n.* [< L. *diverberatus*, pp. of *diverberare*, strike asunder, cleave, divide, strike, beat: see *diverberate*, and cf. *reverberation*.] A cleaving or penetrating, as sound.

diverbium (dī-vėr'bi-um), *n.*; pl. *diverbia* (-ą). [L.: see *diverb*.] In the *anc. Rom. drama*, any passage declaimed or recited by the actors without musical accompaniment or singing; the dialogue, or a scene in dialogue: opposed to *canticum*. The diverbia are generally composed in iambic trimeters (senarii).

diverge (di-vėrj'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *diverged*, ppr. *diverging*. [= D. *divergeren* = G. *divergiren* = Dan. *divergere* = Sw. *divergera*, < F. *diverger* = Sp. *divergir* = Pg. *divergir*, *divergir* = It. *divergere*, < ML. **divergere*, < L. *di-*, *dis-*, apart, + *vergere*, incline, verge, tend: see *verge*, *converge*.] **1.** To move or lie in different directions from a common point; branch off: opposed to *converge*.

In the catchment-basin all the branches converge to the main stream; in the delta they all *diverge* from the trunk channel. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 145.

Hence—**2.** In general, to become or be separated from another, or one from another; take different courses or directions: as, *diverging* trains of thought; lives that *diverge* one from the other.

And wider yet in thought and deed
Diverge our pathways, one in youth.
Whittier, Memories.

3. To differ from a typical form; vary from a normal state or from the truth.—**4.** In *math.*, to become larger (in modulus) without limit: said of an infinite series when, on adding the terms, beginning with the first, the sum increases indefinitely toward infinity. A series may be divergent without *diverging*. See *divergent series*, under *divergent*.

divergement (di-vėrj'ment), *n.* [< *diverge* + *-ment*.] The act of diverging. *Clarke.* [Rare.]

divergence (di-vėr'jens), *n.* [Sometimes also *dovergence*; = G. *divergenz* = Dan. Sw. *divergens*, < F. *divergence* = Sp. Pg. *divergencia* = It. *divergenza*, < ML. **divergentia*, < **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *divergent* and *-ence*.] **1.** The act or state of diverging, or moving or pointing in different directions (not directly opposed) from a common point; a receding one from another: opposed to *convergence*: as, the *divergence* of lines.

The nearer the direction of the incident rays to that of the optic axis, the less the *divergence* between the ordinary and the extraordinary rays.
Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 20.

Double images in sleepiness are certainly due to *divergence*, not convergence, of the optic axes.
Le Conte, Sight, p. 253.

Hence—**2.** Departure from a course or standard; differentiation in action or character; deviation: as, the *divergence* of religious sects; *divergence* from rectitude.

In our texts, it is true, the employment of the case-endings is usually according to their original signification; the number of *divergences* from this is relatively small.
Amer. Jour. Philol., V. 494.

3. In *math.*, the negative of the scalar part of the result of operating with the Hamiltonian operator upon a vector function. It is so called because if the vector function represents displacements of the parts of a fluid, the divergence represents the decrement of density at any point due to this displacement.—**Angle of divergence.** See *angle*[3].

divergency (di-vėr'jen-si), *n.* [As *divergence*.] The state of being divergent, or of having diverged. Also rarely *divergency*.

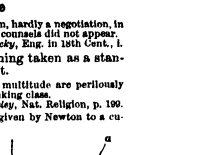
divergent (di-vėr'jent), *a.* [= D. *divergent*, < F. *divergent* = Sp. It. *divergente*, < ML. **divergen(t-)s*, ppr. of **divergere*, diverge: see *diverge*.] **1.** Moving or situated in different directions from a common point, as lines which intersect: opposed to *convergent*.—**2.** In general, separating or separated one from another; following different courses or directions.

There was hardly an expedition, hardly a negotiation, in which bickerings and *divergent* counsels did not appear.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

3. Deviating from something taken as a standard or reference; variant.

In England the ideas of the multitude are perilously *divergent* from those of the thinking class.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 199.

Divergent parabola, a name given by Newton to a cubic parabola or cubic curve having the line at infinity as its inflectional tangent.—**Divergent rays**, rays which, proceeding from a point of a visible object, continually depart from one another in proportion as they recede from the object: opposed to *convergent rays*. Concave lenses render parallel rays divergent, convex lenses convergent.—**Divergent series**, an infinite series such that, if we begin adding the terms together in their order, we do not ultimately approximate indefinitely toward a finite limit, but either oscillate from one value to another or move toward infinity. Only in the latter case, according to the usage of mathematicians, is a divergent series said to diverge. Thus, for instance, the infinite series 1 − 1 + 1 − 1 + 1 − 1 + 1 is *divergent* without diverging.—**Divergent strabismus.** See *strabismus*.—**Divergent wings**, in *entom.*, wings which in repose are horizontal but spread apart, receding from the abdomen, as in many flies.



Divergent Parabola. *FEG.*

diverging (di-vėr'jing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *diverge*, *v.*] Same as *divergent*.

divergingly (di-vėr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

divers (dī'vėrz), *a.* [< ME. *divers*, *dyvers*, *diverse*, *dyverse*, < OF. *divers*, F. *divers* = Pr. *divers* = Sp. Pg. It. *diverso*, < L. *diversus*, various, different, also written *dioversus*, pp. of *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert: see *divert*. According to modern analogies, the word *divers* would be written *diverse* (pron. dī'vėrs); association with the F. original favored the spelling *divers*; and this form, with the plurality involved in the word, caused it to be regarded as a plural (whence the pron. dī'vėrz). Hence in mod. speech *divers* is used only with a plural noun. It is now obsolete or archaic, the form *diverse*, regarded as directly from the L., having taken its place. In earlier use *divers* and *diverse* are merely different spellings of the same word; early quotations are therefore here all put under *divers*. See *diverse*.] **1†.** Different in kind, quality, or manner; various.

In Egypt also there ben *dyuerse* langages and dyuerse Lettres, and of other maners condicioun, than there ben in other parties. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 53.

Thou shalt not sow thy vineyard with *divers* seeds.
Deut. xxii. 9.

At what a *divers* price do *divers* men
Act the same things!
B. Jonson, Fall of Mortimer, i. 1.

Thus, like Sampsons Foxes, their heads are *divers* wayes, but they are tyed together by the tayles.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

2. Several; sundry; more than one, but not a great number: as, we have *divers* examples of this kind.

There be *divers* fishes that cast their spawn on flags or stones. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 47.

I believe, besides Zoroaster, there were *divers* that writ before Moses. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 23.

He has *divers* MSS., but most of them satrological, to wch study he is addicted. *Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1678.

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. *Divers* implies difference only, and is always used with a plural noun; *diverse* (with either a singular or a plural noun) denotes difference with opposition. Thus, the evangelists narrate the same events in *divers* manners, but not in *diverse*. *Trench.*

diverse (di-vėrs' or dī'vėrs), *a.* [Same as *divers*, but resting more closely on the L. *diversus*: see *divers*.] **1.** Different in kind; essentially different; different as individuals of one kind or as different kinds, but not as being affected by different accidents. Thus, Philip drunk and Philip sober, though different, are not *diverse*.

Four great beasts came up from the sea, *diverse* one from another. Dan. vii. 3.

The Pilgrims were clothed with such kind of raiment as was *diverse* from the raiment of any that traded in that Fair. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 155.

Woman is not undevelopt man,
But *diverse*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

Owing to this variety of interchangeable names for the chaplaincy question, *diverse* minds were enabled to form the same judgment concerning it.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, I. 201.

2†. Capable of assuming many forms; various; multiform.

Eloquence is a *diverse* thing. *B. Jonson.*

=**Syn.** *Divers*, *Diverse*. See *divers*.

diverse (di-vėrs'), *adv.* In different directions.

And with tendrils creep *diverse*. *Philips.*

diverse† (di-vėrs'), *v.* [< ME. *diversen*, < OF. *diverser*, make or be diverse, differ, diverge, vary, = Pr. *diversar* = Pg. *diversar*, discern, distinguish, = It. *diversare*, be diverse, < ML. *diversare*, diverge, turn, vary, < L. *diversus*, pp. of *divertere*, turn or go different ways: see *divert*, *diverse*, *a.*, *divers*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* To make diverse; diversify. *Chaucer.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To differ; be diverse.

Iewes, Gentiles, and Sarrasines ilqen hemselue
That leciliche thel by-leyuen and gut here [their] law *dy-uersth*. *Piers Plowman* (C), xviii. 133.

2. To turn aside; turn out of one's way.

The Redcrosse Knight *diverst*, but forth rode Britomart. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. iii. 62.

diversely (di-vėrs'li or di'vėrs-li), *adv.* [< ME. *diverslj*, *dyversly*, *diverseliche*; < *divers*, *diverse*, + *-ly*².] In diverse or different ways or directions; differently; variously. Also formerly *diversly*.

Wonder it is to see in diverse mindes
How *diversly* love doth his pageaunts play.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 1.

In the teaching of men *diversly* temper'd different ways are to be try'd. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

diversifiable (di-vėr'si-fi-a-bl), *a.* [= F. *diversifiable* = Pg. *diversificavel*; as *diversify* + *-able*.] That may be diversified or varied.

The almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of all the small parts. *Boyle*, Works, IV. 281.

diversification (di-vėr'si-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *diversification* = It. *diversificazione*, < ML. **diversificatio(n-)*, < *diversificare*, diversify: see *diversify*.] 1. The act of changing forms or qualities, or of making various: as, *diversification* of labor.

There will be small reason to deny these to be true colours, which more manifestly than others disclose themselves to be produced by *diversifications* of the light. *Boyle*, Works, I. 691.

In business, *diversification* and rivalry should be encouraged rather than stamped out by the iron heel of grasping monopoly. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, II. 388.

2†. Diversity or variation; change; alteration: as, "*diversification* of voice," *Sir M. Hale.*

diversified (di-vėr'si-fīd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *diversify*, *v.*] Distinguished by various forms, or by a variety of objects: as, *diversified* scenery; a *diversified* landscape; *diversified* industry.

diversiflorous (di-vėr-si-flō'rus), *a.* [= F. *diversiflore*, < NL. *diversiflorus*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *flos* (*flor-*), > E. *flower*.] In *bot.*, bearing flowers of two or more sorts.

diversifolious (di-vėr-si-fō'li-us), *a.* [< NL. *diversifolius*; < L. *diversus*, various, + *folium*, leaf, + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having leaves differing in form or color, etc.

diversiform (di-vėr' si-fôrm), *a.* [= F. Sp. *diversiforme*, < L. *diversus*, various, + *forma*, shape.] Of a different form; of various forms.

It [search] produced a marvellous facility for detecting doubtful or imperfect truths, an instinctive recognition of the manifold *diversiform* phases that every speculative or moral truth must necessarily possess.
J. Owen, Evenings with Skeptics, I. 305.

diversify (di-vėr'si-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *diversified*, ppr. *diversifying*. [< F. *diversifier* = Pr. *diversifiar*, *diversificar* = Sp. Pg. *diversificar* = It. *diversificare*, < ML. *diversificare*, < L. *diversus*, diverse, + *facere*, make.] To make diverse or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to: as, to *diversify* the colors of a fabric; mountains, plains, trees, and lakes *diversify* the landscape; to *diversify* labor.

It was much easier . . . for Homer to find proper sentiments for an assembly of Grecian generals than for Milton to *diversify* his infernal council with proper characters.
Addison, Spectator, No. 279.

This soul of ours . . .
Doth use, on divers objects, divers powers;
And so her effects *diversify'd*.
Sir J. Davies, Immortal. of Soul, xi.

diversiloquent (di-vėr-sil'ō-kwent), *a.* [< L. *diversus*, different, + *loquen(t-)s*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] Speaking in different ways. *Craig.* [Rare.]

diversion (di-vėr'shon), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *diversion*, < F. *diversion* = Sp. *diversion* = Pg. *diversão* = It. *diversione*, < ML. *diversio(n-)*, < L. *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] 1. The act of turning aside from a course; a turning into a different direction or to a different point or destination: as, the *diversion* of a stream from its usual channel; the *diversion* of the mind from business or study, or to another object.

Cutting off the tops and pulling off the buds work retention of the sap for a time, and *diversion* of it to the sprouts that were not forward. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

2. That which diverts; that which turns something from its proper or natural course or tendency; specifically, that which turns or draws the mind from care, business, or study, and thus rests and amuses; sport; play; pastime: as, the *diversions* of youth; works of wit and humor furnish an agreeable *diversion* to the studious.

Fortunes, honours, friends,
Are mere *diversions* from love's proper object,
Which only is itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

We will now, for our *diversion*, entertain ourselves with a set of riddles, and see if we can find a key to them among the ancient poets. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

The necessities of hunger and thirst were his greatest *diversions* from the reflection on his lonely condition.
Steele, Englishman, No. 26.

3. The act of drawing the attention and force of an enemy from the point where the principal attack is to be made, as by an attack or alarm on one wing of an army when the principal attack is to be made on the other wing or the center; also, generally, any act intended to draw one's attention away from a point aimed at, or a desired object. =**Syn.** 2. *Amusement*, *Recreation*, etc. (see *pastime*), relaxation.

diversity (di-vėr'si-ti), *n.*; pl. *diversities* (-tiz). [< ME. *diversite*, < OF. *diversite*, F. *diversité* = Pr. *diversitat* = Sp. *diversidad* = Pg. *diversidade* = It. *diversità*, < L. *diversita(t-)s*, difference, contrariety, < *diversus*, different, diverse: see *diverse*, *divers*, *a.*] 1. The fact of difference between two or more things or kinds; essential difference; variety; separateness: as, the *diversity* in unity of the true church; the *diversity* of objects in a landscape.

That Babylonye that I have spoken offe, where that the Soudan dwellethe, is not that gret Babylonye where the *Dyversitee* of Langages was first made.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 40.

Great *diversytie* between pryde and honesty is seene.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Then is there in this *diversity* no contrariety.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity.

Strange and several noises
Of roaring, shrieking, howling, jingling chains,
And more *diversity* of sounds. *Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1.

2. That in which two or more things differ; a difference; a distinction: as, *diversities* of opinion.—3†. Variegation; diversification.

Blushing in bright *diversities* of day.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 84.

Diversity of person, in *law*, a plea by a prisoner in bar of execution, alleging that he is not the same who was attainted.—**Diversity of reason**†, that diversity by which things are distinguishable only in conception.—**Diversity of reason reasoned**†, a distinction arising from two ways of conceiving a thing, as when we say that a triliteral figure is a triangle.—**Diversity of reason reasoning**†, a distinction arising from a thing being conceived twice over in the same way, as when we say that A is A.—**Diversity of the diameter**, in the Ptolemaic theory of the moon, an arc of the ecliptic by which the prosthaphaeresis of the epicycle is greater in perigee than in apogee. Also called the *excess*.—**Local diversity**, such a distinction that some fact is true of one or more things which is not true of another or others.=**Syn.** *Dissimilarity*, etc. See *difference*.

diversivolent, *a.* [< L. *diversus*, contrary, + *volen(t-)s*, ppr. of *velle*, will, desire: see *divers*, *a.*, and *voluntary*.] Desiring strife. [Rare.]

You *diversivolent* lawyer, mark him! knaves turn informers, as maggots turn to flies; you may catch gudgeons with either. *Webster*, White Devil, iii. 2.

diversly, *adv.* See *diversely*.

diverso intuitu (di-vėr'sō in-tū'i-tū). [LL.: L. *diverso*, abl. masc. of *diversus*, different; *intuitu*, abl. of *intuitus*, look, view, consideration, < *intuere*, look upon, consider: see *divers* and *intuition*.] In *law*, from a different motive or purpose; with a diverse intention. Thus, if two persons together contract with a third, but each engages for a separate thing on a separate consideration, although by the same instrument, they may be said to contract *diverso intuitu*, as distinguished from contracting jointly, or as by principal and collateral stipulation.

diversory† (di-vėr'sō-ri), *a.* [< L. as if **diversorius*, < *divertere*, pp. *diversus*, divert: see *divert*.] Serving to divert. *North.*

divert (di-vėrt'), *v.* [< ME. *diverten* = D. *diverteren* = G. *divertiren* = Dan. *divertere* = Sw. *divertera*, < OF. *divertir* = F. *divertir* = Sp. Pg. *divertir* = It. *divertire*, *divertere*, < L. *divertere*, *divortere*, turn or go different ways, part, separate, divert, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn: see *verse*. Cf. *avert*, *advert*, *convert*, *evert*, *invert*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To turn aside or away; change the direction or course of; cause to move or act in a different line or manner: as, to *divert* a stream from its bed; to *divert* the mind from its troubles; he was *diverted* from his purpose.

This tastes of passion,
And that must not *divert* the course of justice.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

O, impious sight!
Let me *divert* mine eyes.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 3.

Other care perhaps
May have *diverted* from continual watch
Our great Forbidder. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 813.

2. To turn to a different point or end; change the aim or destination of; draw to another course, purpose, or destiny.

He has *diverted* all the ladies, and all your company thither, to frustrate your provision, and stick a disgrace upon you. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, iii. 1.

Miss Nolle carried . . . a small basket, into which she *diverted* a bit of sugar, which she had first dropped in her saucer as if by mistake. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, I. 185.

3. To turn from customary or serious occupation; furnish diversion to; amuse; entertain.

It [Emmaus] is the pleasantest spot about Jerusalem, and the Jews frequently come out here on the sabbath to *divert* themselves.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 48.

O, I have been vastly *diverted* with the story! Ha! ha! ha!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, v. 2.

4†. To subvert; destroy.

The frights, changes, horrors,
Divert and crack, rend and dereciinate
The unity and married calm of states.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3.

=**Syn.** 1. To draw away. See *absent*, *a.*—3. *Amuse*, *Divert*, *Entertain*, etc. (see *amuse*); to delight, exhilarate.

II.† *intrans.* To turn aside; turn out of one's way; digress.

If our thoughts do at any time wander, and *divert* upon other objects, bring them back again with prudent and severe arts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 7.

I *diverted* to see one of the prince's palaces.
Evelyn, Diary, Sept. 1, 1641.

diverter (di-vėr'tėr), *n.* One who or that which diverts. *I. Walton.*

divertible (di-vėr'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ible*.] Capable of being diverted.

diverticle (di-vėr'ti-kl), *n.* [< L. *divorticulum*, more correctly *deverticulum*, old form *devorticulum*, a byway, a digression, an inn, < *devertere*, *devortere*, turn away, turn aside, < *de*, away, + *vertere*, *vortere*, turn.] 1†. A turning; a byway.

The *divertieles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread. *Bacon*, Golden Remains, p. 12.

2. In *anat.*, a diverticulum. [Rare.]

divertículo, *n.* Plural of *divertículum*.

divertícular (di-vėr-tik'ū-lėr), *a.* [< *divertículum* + *-ar*³.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a divertículum.

Another form of respiratory organ is developed from the wall of the gut, in the form of a *divertícular* outgrowth of the anterior portion of that organ.
Geyenbaur, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 49.

divertículated (di-vėr-tik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *divertículum* + *-ate*² + *-ed*².] 1. Made or become a divertículum; given off as a blind process; cæcal.—2. Furnished with one or more divertícula; having blind processes.

divertículum (di-vėr-tik'ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *divertícula* (-lą). [NL., a specific use of L. *divertículum*: see *divertícle*.] In *anat.*, a cæcum; a blind tubular process; a hollow offset ending blindly; a cul-de-sac. Divertícula are very frequent formations, especially in connection with the alimentary canal, in which case they are usually known as cæca. (See cut under *alimentary*.) The term, however, is of very general applicability.

The lungs of the air-breathing Vertebrata . . . are *divertícula* of the alimentary canal.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 59.

Divertículum superius ventrículi tertii (upper divertículum of the third ventricle), the recessus infra pinealis (which see, under *pineal*).

diverting (di-vėr'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divert*, *v.*] Pleasing; amusing; entertaining: as, a *diverting* scene or sport.

The Little Plays were very *Diverting* to me, particularly those of Molière. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 171.

divertingly (di-vėr'ting-li), *adv.* In a manner that diverts; so as to divert; amusingly.

He confuted it by saying that it was not meant of boys in age, but in manners, . . . and then added, *divertingly*, that this argument therefore arose of wrong understanding the word. *Strype*, Aylmer, xiv.

divertingness (di-vėr'ting-nes), *n.* The quality of affording diversion. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare.]

divertisant†, *a.* [< F. *divertissant*, ppr. of *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] Diverting; entertaining; interesting.

Doubtlesse one of the most *divertisant* and considerable vistas in y^e world. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 31, 1645.

divertise†, *v. t.* [< F. *divertiss-*, stem of certain parts of *divertir*, divert: see *divert*.] To divert; amuse; entertain.

But how shall we *divertise* ourselves till supper be ready? *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, i. 1.

divertisement (di-vėr'tiz-ment), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *divertissement*, < F. *divertissement* (cf. Sp. *divertimiento* = Pg. It. *divertimento*), diversion, < *divertir*, divert: see *divertise*.] 1. Diversion; amusement; recreation.

> My haste, perhaps, is not so great but it might dispense with such a *divertisement* as I promise myself in your company. *Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 226.
>
> Brahma, the poem which so mystified the readers of the Atlantic Monthly, was one of his [Emerson's] spiritual *divertisements*. *O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, p. 307.

2. A short ballet or other entertainment given between acts or longer pieces.

divertising, *p. a.* [Ppr. of *divertise*, *v.*] Amusing; entertaining.

> To hear the nightingales and other birds, and hear fiddles, and there a harp, and here a Jew's trump, and here laughing, and there fine people walking, is mighty *divertising*. *Pepys*, Diary, III. 138.

divertive (di-vėr'tiv), *a.* [< *divert* + *-ive*.] Tending to divert; diverting.

> For if the subject's of a serious kind,
> Her thoughts are manly, and her sense refin'd;
> But if *divertive*, her expressions fit,
> Good language, join'd with inoffensive wit.
> *Pomfret*, Strephon's Love for Delia.

divest (di-vest'), *v. t.* [Also *devest*; < OF. *devestir*, also *desvestir*, F. *dévêtir* = Pr. *devestir*, *desvestir* = It. *divestire*, *svestire*, < L. *devestire*, ML. also *divestire*, *dimestire*, undress, < *de-* (or *di-*, *dis-*) priv. + *vestire*, dress, clothe, < *vestis*, clothing, garment. The form *devest*, q. v., is now used only as a technical term in law.] 1. To strip of clothes, arms, or equipage; hence, to strip of anything that surrounds or attends; despoil: opposed to *invest*: as, to *divest* one of his reputation.

> Neither of our lives are in such extremes; for you living at court without ambition, which would burn you, or envy, which would *devest* others, live in the sun, not in the fire. *Donne*, Letters, iv.
>
> Even these men cannot entirely *divest* themselves of humanity. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxv.
>
> The people, who forever keep the sole right of legislation in their own representatives, but *divest* themselves wholly of any right to the administration.
> *N. Webster*, A Plan of Polity.

2. To strip by some definite or legal process; deprive: as, to *divest* a person of his rights or privileges; to *divest* one of title or property.

> By what means can government, without being *divested* of the full command of the resources of the community, be prevented from abusing its powers?
> *Calhoun*, Works, I. 10.

3†. To strip off; throw off.

> In heaven we do not say that our bodies shall *divest* their mortality, so, as that naturally they could not die; for they shall have a composition still; and every compounded thing may perish. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

divestible (di-ves'ti-bl), *a.* [< *divest* + *-ible*.] Capable of being divested.

> Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances. *Boyle*, Works, I. 248.

divestiture (di-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* [= F. *dévestiture*, < ML. *divestitus*, for L. *devestitus*, pp. of *devestire*, divest: see *divest* and *-ure*.] 1. The act of stripping, putting off, or depriving.

> He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended Orders. *Bp. Hall*, Works, X. 226.

2. In *law*, the act of surrendering one's effects or any part thereof: opposed to *investiture*.

divestment (di-vest'ment), *n.* [< OF. *devestement*, *desvestement*, F. *dévêtement*, < *devestir*, *divest*: see *divest* and *-ment*.] The act of divesting. *Coleridge*. [Rare.]

divesture† (di-ves'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *devesteure*, *desvesture*, < *devestir*, *divest*: see *divest* and *-ure*.] An obsolete form of *divestiture*. *Boyle*.

dividable (di-vī'da-bl), *a.* [< *divide* + *-able*. Cf. *divisible*.] Divisible. [Rare.]

> That power by which the several parts of matter, such as stone, wood, or the like, firmly hold together, so as to make them hard and not easily *dividable*.
> *Pearce*, Works, I. ii.

dividant (di-vī'dant), *a.* [Irreg. < *divide* + *-ant*.] Divided; separate.

> Twinn'd brothers of one womb—
> Whose procreation, residence, and birth
> Scarce is *dividant*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3.

divide (di-vīd'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divided*, ppr. *dividing*. [Early mod. E. also *devide*; < ME. *dividen*, *dyvyden*, *deviden* = D. *divideren* = G. *dividiren* = Dan. *dividere* = Sw. *dividera* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dividir* = It. *dividere* (= F. *diviser* = Pr. *derezir*, *divisir*, divide, from the L. pp. *divisus*: see *devise*, *n.* and *v.*), < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide, separate, distinguish, part, distribute, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + **vidère*, of uncertain origin, prob. akin to *vidère*, see (= Gr. *ἰδεῖν*, **ἀδειν*, see, = E. *wit*, know: see *vision*, and *wit*, *v.*), being thus orig. 'see, or put so as to see, apart.' Some assume for **vidère* a root **vid* or **vi*, separate; cf. Skt. √ *vich*, separate, *vi*, prep. and prefix, apart, asunder, away.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate into parts or pieces; sunder, as a whole into parts; cleave: as, to *divide* an apple.

> *Divide* the living child in two. 1 Ki. iii. 25.
>
> To him which *divided* the Red sea into parts. Ps. cxxvi. 13.

2. To separate; disjoin; dispart; sever the union or connection of, as things joined in any way, or made up of separate parts: as, to *divide* soul and body; to *divide* an army.

> In their death they were not *divided*. 2 Sam. i. 23.
>
> Calamity, that severs worldly friendships,
> Could ne'er *divide* us. *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 1.

3. In *math.*: (*a*) To perform the operation of division on. In common arithmetic, to divide is to separate into a given number of equal parts: thus, if we *divide* 22 by 7, the quotient will be 3 and the remainder 1. See *division*, 2. (*b*) To be a divisor of, without leaving a remainder: as, "7 *divides* 21."—

4. To cause to be separate; part by any means of disjunction, real or imaginary; make or keep distinct: as, the equator *divides* the earth into two hemispheres.

> Let it [the firmament] *divide* the waters from the waters. Gen. i. 6.
>
> Behold his goodly feet, Where one great cleft
> *Devides* two toes pointed with iron claws.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 174.

5. To make partition of; distribute; share: as, to *divide* profits among shareholders, between partners, or with workmen.

> Also next this place is an Aulter where the crucifyers of our Sauyoure Criste *devydyd* his clothes by chaunce of dyce. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 25.
>
> The moon is up, and yet it is not night;
> Sunset *divides* the sky with her.
> *Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 27.

Division of labour cannot be carried far when there are but few to *divide* the labour among them.
H. Spencer, Prin. of Sociol., § 9.

6. To mark off into parts; make divisions on; graduate: as, to *divide* a sextant, a rule, etc.—

7. To disunite or cause to disagree in opinion or interest; make discordant.

> There shall be five in one house *divided*, three against two. Luke xii. 52.
>
> The learned World is very much *divided* upon Milton as to this Point. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 285.

8. To embarrass by indecision; cause to hesitate or fluctuate between different motives or opinions.

> This way and that *dividing* the swift mind.
> *Tennyson*, Morte d'Arthur.

9. In *music*, to perform, as a melody, especially with variations or divisions.

> Most heavenly melody
> About the bed sweet musicke did *divide*.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 17.

10. In *logic*: (*a*) To separate (in thought or speech) into parts any of the kinds of whole recognized by logic: as, to *divide* a conception into its elements (species into genus and difference), an essential whole into matter and form, or an integral whole into its integrate parts.

> The Law of Moses is *divided* into three parts, for either it is morall, judiciall, or ceremoniall.
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).
>
> He could distinguish and *divide*
> A hair 'twixt south and south-west side.
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 67.

(*b*) Especially, to separate (a genus) into its species. Hence—11. To expound; explain.

> They urge very colourably the Apostle's own sentences, requiring that a minister should be able to *divide* rightly the word of God. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 81.

Her influence was one thing, not to be *divided* or discussed, only to be felt with gratitude and joy.
R. L. Stevenson, Will o' the Mill.

Edging-and-dividing board. See *bench*.—**To divide the house**, to take a vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).—**Syn. 2.** To sever, sunder, bar apart, divorce.—5. To allot, apportion, deal out, parcel out.

II. *intrans.* 1. To become separated into parts; come or go apart; be disunited.

> Love cools, friendship falls off, brothers *divide*.
> *Shak.*, Lear, i. 2.
>
> She seem'd to *divide* in a dream from a band of the blest.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxviii. 1.

2. To vote by division. See *division*, 1 (*c*).

> The emperors sat, voted, and *divided* with their equals. *Gibbon*.

When the bill has been read a third time, the Speaker puts the question as to whether it shall pass. The House then *divides*; those in favour of the bill pass out into one lobby, and those against it into another. The two divisions are counted by the "tellers."
A. Buckland, Nat. Institutions, p. 28.

3. To come to an issue; agree as to what are the precise points in dispute, or some of them.

divide (di-vīd'), *n.* [< *divide*, *v.*] 1. In *phys. geog.*, a water-shed; the height of land which separates one drainage-basin or area of catchment from another; often, but not always, a ridge or conspicuous elevation. [In common use in the United States, but much less frequently heard in England.]

> That evening we started over the low "*divide*" to Sun Bay, where we were delayed for a few minutes in an attempt to kill a wolf which was seen near.
> *A. W. Greely*, Arctic Service, p. 261.
>
> In looking east from the summit of the great "continental *divide*" at this point, we saw in the distance a vast plain bounded by a chain of lofty mountains.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 401.

2. The act of dividing; a division or partition, as of winnings or gains of any kind: as, a fair *divide*. [Colloq., U. S.]

divided (di-vī'ded), *p. a.* [Pp. of *divide*, *v.*] Parted; separated; disunited; distributed: as, a *divided* hoof; a *divided* estate. Specifically—(*a*) In *bot.*, cut into distinct segments; cleft to the base or to the midrib: applied to a leaf, style, etc., or to a form, said of any part that is normally simple or undivided, when by exception it is formed of two parts. (*c*) In *music*, used of two instruments or voices that are usually in unison, but are temporarily given independent parts: as, with flutes *divided*; with soprano *divided*.—**Divided pulpit**, those pulpit in which the last joint is split longitudinally into two parts.—**Divided proposition**, in *logic*, a proposition in which a sign of modality intervenes between the subject and the predicate.—**Divided pygidium**, the last dorsal segment of the abdomen when it is formed of two plates, as in the males of certain *Rhynchophora*.—**Divided sense**, in *logic*, that sense of a sign of modality which it has in a divided proposition.

dividedly (di-vī'ded-li), *adv.* Separately; by division.

> In this the middle term is taken *dividedly* or distributively in one premise. *Atwater*, Logic, p. 168.

dividend (div'i-dend), *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *dividend* = F. *dividende* = Sp. Pg. It. *dividendo*, < L. *dividendus*, to be divided, ger. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*, *v.*] 1. A sum to be divided into equal parts, or one to be distributed proportionately. Particularly—(*a*) In *math.*, a number or quantity which is to be divided by another called the *divisor*, the result being called the *quotient*. (*b*) A sum to be divided as profits among the shareholders of a stock company, or persons jointly interested in an enterprise. (*c*) A sum out of an insolvent estate to be divided among its creditors.

2. The share of one of the individuals among whom a sum is so divided; a share or portion.

> Concerning bishops, how they ought to behave themselues toward their clerks, or of such oblations as the faithfull offer vpon the altar; what portions or *dividents* ought to be made thereof. *Pcze*, Martyrs, p. 105.

Cumulative dividend, a dividend with regard to which it is agreed that if at any time it is not paid in full, the difference shall be added to the following payment. Thus if a cumulative dividend is 5 per cent., and only 4 per cent. is paid, the amount due at the next payment is 6 per cent.—**Dividend of** (so much) **per cent.**, a percentage on a capital stock or any other aggregate sum, of the rate named, to be distributed proportionately among shareholders or others entitled to it.—**Dividend on** (or **of**), a stock-exchange phrase meaning that, on the day of closing the transfer-books of any stock for a dividend, the transactions in such stock for cash include (or do not include) the dividend up to the time officially designated for closing the books. In stock-exchange reports usually written *cum* (or *ex*) *dividendo*, *dividend*, *div.*, or *d.*—**Dividend warrant**, an order or authority on which a shareholder or stockholder receives his dividend.—**Stock dividend**, a division of profits, actual or anticipated, payable in reserved or additional stock instead of cash.—**To declare a dividend**, to announce resolve to pay a specified dividend.—**To make a dividend**, to set apart a sum to be divided among the persons interested in the property from which the sum is taken.—**To pass a dividend**, to omit to make a regular or expected dividend. [U. S.]

dividont[1], *n.* [< L. *dividen(t-)s*, ppr. of *dividere*, divide.] One who divides; a divider. [Rare.]

> "Divide," says one, "and I will choose." If this be but once agreed upon, it is enough; for the *dividont*, dividing unequally, loses, in regard that the other takes the better half. *Harrington*, quoted in J. Adams's Works, IV. 411.

dividont[2], *n.* An erroneous form of *dividend*.

divider (di-vī'dėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides; that which separates into parts.

> According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter the divided body.
> *Sir K. Digby*, Nature of Man's Soul.

2. A distributer; one who deals out to each his share.

> Who made me a judge or *divider* over you? Luke xii. 14.

3. One who or that which disunites or keeps apart.

> Money, the great *divider* of the world. *Swift*.
>
> Ocean, men's path and their *divider* too.
> *Lowell*, Bon Voyage!

4. *pl.* A pair of small compasses, of which the opening is adjusted by means of a screw and

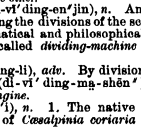
nut, used for dividing lines, describing circles, etc.; compasses in general. See *compass*, 8.—**5.** An attachment to a harvester for separating the swath of grain on the point of being cut from the portion left standing.—**6.** *pl.* In *mining*, same as *buntons*.—**Bisecting dividers**, dividers having the legs pivoted in such a way that the distance between one set of points shall always be half of the distance between another set of points.—**Proportional dividers**, dividers with a sliding pivot, so that the opening between the legs at one end bears any desired proportion to that at the other.

dividing-engine (di-vī′ding-en′jin), *n.* An apparatus for producing the divisions of the scales or limbs of mathematical and philosophical instruments. Also called *dividing-machine* and *graduation-engine*.

dividingly (di-vī′ding-li), *adv.* By division.

dividing-machine (di-vī′ ding-ma-shēn′), *n.* Same as *dividing-engine*.

divi-divi (div′i-div′i), *n.* 1. The native and commercial name of *Cæsalpinia coriaria* and its pods. The pods, which are about 2 inches long by ¾ inch broad, and curled in a remarkable manner, are exceedingly astringent, containing a large proportion of tannic and gallic acid, and are for this reason much used by tanners and dyers. The plant is a native of tropical America.



Pods of Divi-divi (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*).

2. A name given to the similar pods of *C. tinctoria*, which are used in Lima for making ink.

dividual (di-vid′ū-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible (see *dividuous*), + *-al*. Cf. *individual*.] I. *a.* Divided; participated in; shared in common with others. [Obsolete or rare.]

> True love 'tween maid and maid may be
> More than in sex *dividual*.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, I. 3.

A man may say his religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 39.

> Her reign
> With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 382.

But inasmuch as we can only anatomise the dead, and as nature certainly is not dead and *dividual* but living and unity, we perforce sacrifice or lose much by these unforced divisions.
Maudsley, Body and Will, p. 283.

II. *n.* In *arith.* and *alg.*, one of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

dividually† (di-vid′ū-al-i), *adv.* In a dividual manner. *Imp. Dict.*

dividuous (di-vid′ū-us), *a.* [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] Divided; individual; special; accidental; without universal significance. [Rare.]

> The accidental and *dividuous* in this quiet and harmonious object is subjected to the life and light of nature.
> *Coleridge*, Lay Sermons.

divinal†, **divinalle**†, *n.* [ME. *divinale*, *divynale*, < OF. *divinaille*, *devinaille*, *devinaille*, divination, a word or design used in divination: cf. *divinal*, *devinel*, divine), < *deviner*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] Divination; a sign used in divination.

> What seye we of hem that bileeven in *divynailes*, as by flight or by noyse of bridles or of beestes, or by sort, by geomancie, by chirkyng of dores, or crakyngs of houses, by gnawynge of rattes, and such manere wrecchednesse?
> *Chaucer* (ed. Gilman), Parson's Tale.

divination (div-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< F. *divination* = Pr. *divinacio* (cf. Sp. *adivinacion* = Pg. *adevinhação*) = It. *divinazione* = D. *divinatie* = Dan. Sw. *divination* (in comp., < L. *divinatio*(*n*-), the faculty of foreseeing, divination, < *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, foresee, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] **1.** The act of divining; the pretended art of foretelling by supernatural or magical means that which is future, or of discovering that which is hidden or obscure. The practice of divination is very ancient, and has played an important part in the theologies of almost all nations. The first attempt to raise divination to the dignity of a science is attributed to the Chaldeans. The innumerable forms which have been in use for thousands of years may be reduced to two classes: (1) that effected by a kind of inspiration or divine afflatus; and (2) that effected by the observation of certain dispositions and coincidences of things, circumstances, and appearances, etc., as the flight of birds, the disposition of the clouds, the condition of the entrails of slaughtered animals, the falling of lots, etc.

> *Divination* hath been anciently and fitly divided into artificial and natural; whereof artificial is when the mind maketh a prediction by argument, concluding upon signs and tokens; natural is when the mind hath a presention by an internal power, without the inducement of a sign.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 203.

2. Figuratively, a sort of instinctive prevision; a presentiment and knowledge of a future event or events; conjectural presage: omen.

> There is much in their nature, much in their social position, which gives them a certain power of *divination*. And women know at first sight the characters of those with whom they converse.
> *Emerson*, Woman.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*: (*a*) A transaction in a criminal suit, in which one of several accusers of one and the same person was chosen as the chief prosecutor in the case, the others joining in it only as subscribers. (*b*) The speech or oration asking authority to fill such a rôle.—**Syn. 1.** *Prognostication*, etc. See *prediction*.

divinator (div′i-nā-tor), *n.* [= F. *divinateur* = Pr. *devinador* = It. *divinatore* (cf. OF. *adivineur* = Sp. *adivinador* = Pg. *adevinhador*), < LL. *divinator*, < L. *divinare*, pp. *divinatus*, divine: see *divine*, *v.*] One who practises divination.

> In the leading paper of Cambridge, Mass., published within a stone's throw of the university, a professed *divinator* has kept for years a large, business-like, and soberly worded advertisement of his services.
> *Science*, IV. 559.

divinatory (di-vin′a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *divinatoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *divinatorio*, < LL. "*divinatorius*, < *divinator*: see *divinator*.] Pertaining to a divinator or to divination; divining.

> We have seen such places before; we have visited them in that *divinatory* glance which strays away into space for a moment over the top of a suggestive book.
> *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 308.

divine (di-vīn′), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, < OF. *divin*, *devin*, *devin* = Pr. *devin*, *divin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divino*, *divine*, < L. *divinus*, divine, inspired, prophetic, belonging to a deity, < *divus*, *dius*, a deity, prop. adj., belonging to a deity; cf. *deus*, a god, a deity: see *deity*.] **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or proceeding from God, or a god or heathen deity: as, *divine* perfections; *divine* judgments; the *divine* honors paid to the Roman emperors; a being half human, half *divine*; *divine* oracles.

> The Soul is a Spark of Immortality, she is a *divine* Light, and the Body is but a Socket of Clay.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 21.

> "Know thyself," was the maxim of Thales, the old Greek relate: a maxim thought so *divine* that the ancients said it fell from heaven.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 98.

> Theology cannot say the laws of Nature are not *divine*; all it can say is, they are not the most important of the divine laws.
> *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 52.

2. Addressed or appropriated to God; religious; sacred: as, *divine* worship; *divine* service, songs, or ascriptions.

> Ful wel sche sang the servise *divyne*.
> *Chaucer* (ed. Morris), Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

3. Godlike; heavenly; excellent in the highest degree; extraordinary; apparently above what is human.

> A *divine* sentence is in the lips of the king.
> Prov. xvi. 10.

> Over all this weary world of ours,
> Breathe, *diviner* Air!
> *Tennyson*, The Sisters (No. 2).

> A snug prebendary, rejoicing in the reputation of being the *divinest* wit and wittiest divine of the age.
> *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 10.

> He [Wesley] saw the dead in sin coming to life all around him; he passed his happy years in this *divinest* of labors.
> *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 79.

4†. Divining; presageful; foreboding; prescient.

> Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
> Misgave him.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 845.

5. Relating to divinity or theology.

> Church history and other *divine* learning. *South.*

Divine assistance. See *assistance*.—**Divine office**, the stated service of daily prayer; the canonical hours.—**Divine right**, (*a*) *Of kings*, the doctrine that the king stands toward his people *in loco parentis*, deriving his authority, not from the consent of the governed, but directly from God. This doctrine, which in English history was especially developed under the Stuarts, though still held by some as a matter of theory, has generally ceased to have practical political significance.

> The *Divine right of kings*, independent of the wishes of the people, has been one of the most enduring and influential of superstitions, and it has even now not wholly vanished from the world.
> *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 235.

(*b*) *Of the clergy*, a claim of divine authority for particular persons and particular forms of ecclesiastical government. An instance in the Roman Catholic Church is the still unsettled claim of the bishops to power in their several dioceses, as opposed to the papal theory that they rule mediately through the pope.—**Divine service**, the public worship of God; especially, the stated or ordinary daily and Sunday worship; in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, the hours or the daily morning and evening prayer, and the celebration of the eucharist.—**Tenure by divine service**, in *Eng. law*, an obsolete holding, in which the tenants had to perform certain religious services, as to sing a specified number of masses, expend a certain sum in alms, etc.—**The divine remedy** (*divinum remedium*), the root of *Imperatoria struthium*, or masterwort, which was formerly highly esteemed in medicine, but seems to have few virtues except those of an aromatic stimulant.—**Syn. 2.** Holy, sacred.—**3.** Supernatural, superhuman.

II. *n.* [< ME. *divine*, *devine*, *devyn*, a soothsayer, theologian, < OF. *devin*, a soothsayer, theologian, F. *devin*, a soothsayer (cf. Sp. *adivino* = Pg. *adevinho*, a soothsayer), = It. *divino*, a soothsayer, theologian, < L. *divinus*, a soothsayer, augur, M.L. a theologian, < *divinus*, adj.: see I. The last sense, 'divinity,' is directly from the adj.] **1.** A man skilled in divinity; a theologian: as, a great *divine*; "the Revelation of St. John the *Divine*."

> Voltaire was still a courtier; and . . . he had as yet published little that a *divine* of the mild and generous school of Grotius and Tillotson might not read with pleasure.
> *Macaulay*.

2. A minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman.

> It is a good *divine* that follows his own instructions.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2.

3†. A diviner; a prophet.

> A grete *devyn* that cleped was Calkas.
> *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 66.

> And thys ther he knew by a good *deuyn*,
> Which somtymo was clerke Merlyn vnto.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5073.

4†. Divinity.

> I sauh ther bisschops bolde and bachilers of *diuyn*
> Bi-coome clerkes of a-counte.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 90.

Assembly of Divines at Westminster. See *assembly*.—**Ecumenical divines.** See *ecumenical*.—**Syn. 2.** *Clergyman*, *Priest*, etc. See *minister*, *n.*

divine (di-vīn′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divined*, ppr. *divining*. [< ME. *devinen*, *devynen*, foresee, foretell, interpret, < OF. *deviner*, F. *deviner* (cf. Sp. *adivinar* = Pg. *adevinhar*) = It. *divinare*, < L. *divinare*, foresee, foretell, divine, < *divinus*, divinely inspired, prophetic, as a soothsayer, prophet: see *divine*, *a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To learn or make out by or as if by divination; foretell; presage.

> Why dost thou say King Richard is depos'd?
> Dar'st thou, thou little better thing than earth,
> *Divine* his downfall?
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4.

> Those acute and subtile spirits, in all their sagacity, can hardly *divine* who shall be saved.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 57.

2. To make out by observation or otherwise; conjecture; guess.

> She is not of us, as I *divine*.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xxvii. 7.

> The gaze of one who can *divine*
> A grief and sympathise.
> *M. Arnold*, Tristram and Iseult.

> In you the heart some sweeter hints *diviues*,
> And wiser, than in winter's dull despair.
> *Lowell*, Bankside, ii.

3†. To render divine; deify; consecrate; sanctify.

> She . . . seem'd of Angels race,
> Living on earth like Angell now *diuinde*.
> *Spenser*, Daphnaida, i.

=**Syn. 1.** To prognosticate, predict, prophesy.—**2.** To see through, penetrate.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To use or practise divination.

> They [Gipsies] mostly *divine* by means of a number of shells, with a few pieces of coloured glass, money, &c., intermixed with them.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 109.

2. To afford or impart presages of the future; utter presages or prognostications.

> The prophets thereof *divine* for money. Micah iii. 11.

3. To have presages or forebodings.

> Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 6.

4. To make a guess or conjecture: as, you have *divined* rightly.

divinely (di-vīn′li), *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; in a manner resembling deity.

> Born from above and made *divinely* wise.
> *Cowper*, Verses from Valediction.

> As when a painter, poring on a face,
> *Divinely* thro' all hindrance finds the man
> Behind it.
> *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. By the agency or influence of God: as, a prophet *divinely* inspired; *divinely* taught.

> In his [St. Paul's] *divinely*-inspired judgment, this kind of knowledge so far exceeds all other that none else deserves to be named with it.
> *Bp. Beveridge*, Works, I. xviii.

3. Excellently; in the supreme degree: as, *divinely* fair; *divinely* brave.

> The Grecians most *divinely* have given to the active perfection of men a name expressing both beauty and goodness.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

> *Divinelier* imaged, clearer seen,
> With happier zeal pursued.
> *M. Arnold*, Obermann Once More, st. 75.

divinement (di-vīn′ment), *n.* [< OF. *devinement* = Pr. *devinamen* (cf. Sp. *adivinamiento*) = It. *divinamento*; as *divine*, *v.*, + *-ment*.] Divination. *North.*

divineness (di-vīn′nes), *n.* **1.** Divinity; participation in the divine nature: as, the *divineness* of the Scriptures.

He seconds person in *divineness* is,
Who va assume, and bring va to the bliis.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 207.

All true work is sacred; in all work, were it but true hand-labour, there is something of *divineness*. *Carlyle.*

2. Excellence in the supreme degree.

An earthly paragon! Behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

diviner (di-vī'nėr), *n.* [< ME. *divinour, devinour, devinor*, a soothsayer, a theologian, < OF. *devineor, devinur*, F. *devineur*, < LL. *divinator*, a soothsayer: see *divinator*.] 1. One who professes or practises divination; one who pretends to predict events, or to reveal hidden things, by the aid of superior beings or of supernatural means, or by the use of the divining-rod.

And wetith it wele that he is the wisest man, and the beste *devynour* that is, saf only god.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 85.

These nations . . . hearkened unto observers of times, and unto *diviners*. Deut. xviii. 14.

2. One who guesses; a conjecturer.

A notable *diviner* of thoughts. *Locke.*

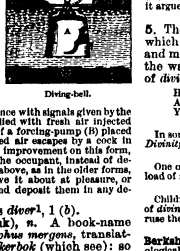
Bird-diviner†. Same as *bird-conjurer* (which see, under *conjurer*).

divineress (di-vī'nėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *devinerese*, < F. *devineresse*; fem. of *diviner*.] A female diviner or soothsayer; the priestess of an ancient oracle. [Rare.]

The *divineress* ought to have no perturbations of mind, or impure passions, at the time when she was to consult the oracle; and if she had, she was no more fit to be inspired than an instrument untuned to render an harmonious sound. *Dryden*, Plutarch.

diving-beetle (di'ving-bē'tl), *n.* A popular name for various aquatic beetles of the family *Dytiscidæ*. They swim freely in the water, and may often be seen diving rapidly to the bottom, whence their name. See cut under *Dytiscus*.

diving-bell (di'ving-bel), *n.* A mechanical contrivance consisting essentially of an inverted cup-shaped or bell-shaped chamber filled with air, in which persons are lowered beneath the surface of the water to perform various operations, such as examining the foundations of bridges, blasting rocks, recovering treasure from sunken vessels, etc. Div-



Diving-bell.

ing-bells have been made of various forms, such as that of a bell, or a hollow truncated cone or pyramid, with the smaller end closed and the larger one, which is placed lowermost, open. The air contained within the bell prevents it from being filled with water on submersion, so that the diver may descend in it and breathe freely, provided he is furnished with a new supply of fresh air as fast as the contained air becomes vitiated by respiration. The diving-bell is now generally made of cast-iron in the form of an oblong chest (A), open at the bottom, and with several strong convex lenses set in its upper side or roof, to admit light to the interior. It is suspended by chains from a barge or other suitable vessel, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, in accordance with signals given by the persons within, who are supplied with fresh air injected into a flexible pipe by means of a forcing-pump (B) placed in the vessel, while the vitiated air escapes by a cock in the upper part of the bell. An improvement on this form, called the *nautilus*, enables the occupant, instead of depending upon the attendants above, as in the older forms, to raise or sink the bell, move it about at pleasure, or raise great weights with it and deposit them in any desired spot.

diving-bird, *n.* Same as *diver*[1], 1 (*b*).

diving-buck (di'ving-buk), *n.* A book-name of the antelope *Cephalophus mergens*, translating the Dutch name *duykerbok* (which see): so called from the way in which the animal ducks or dives in the brush. See cut under *Cephalophus*.

diving-dress (di'ving-dres), *n.* Submarine armor (which see, under *armor*).

diving-spider (di'ving-spī'dėr), *n.* An aquatic spider, *Argyroneta aquatica*, which builds its nest under water, and habitually dives to reach it, carrying down bubbles of air, with which it fills its nest on the principle of the diving-bell. It is thus enabled to remain under water, though fitted only for breathing air. See cut under *Argyroneta*.

diving-stone (di'ving-stōn), *n.* A name given to a species of jasper.

divining-rod (di-vī'ning-rod), *n.* A rod or twig used in divining; especially, a twig, generally of hazel, held in the hand and supposed by its bending downward to indicate spots where metalliferous deposits or water may be found by digging. It is usually made of two twigs of hazel, or of apple or some other fruit-tree, tied together at the top with thread, or of a naturally forked branch, and is grasped by both hands in such a way that it moves when attracted by the sought-for deposit. This method of searching for ore or water has been in use for centuries, but its efficacy is now rarely credited by intelligent persons.

Shall we have most likelihood of success if we dig from east to west, or from west to east?—or will you assist us . . . with your *divining-rod* of witches-hazel?
Scott, Antiquary, xxiii.

The *divining-rod* of reverential study.
Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 47.

divining-staff (di-vī'ning-staf), *n.* Same as *divining-rod*.

The mitre of high priests and the *divining-staff* of soothsayers were things of envy and ambition.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 696.

divinister†, *n.* [ME. *dyvynistre*; < *divine* + *-ist* + *-er*.] A diviner; a revealer of hidden things by supernatural means.

Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1958.

divinity (di-vin'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *divinities* (-tiz). [< ME. *divinite, devynite*, < OF. *devinite, divinite*, F. *divinité* = Pr. *divinitat* = Sp. *divinidad* = Pg. *divindade* = It. *divinità, divinitade, divinitate*, < L. *divinita(t-)s*, divinity, < *divinus*, divine: see *divine*.] 1. The character of being divine; deity; godhead; the nature of God; divine nature.

When he attributes *divinity* to other things than God, it is only a *divinity* by way of participation. *Stillingfleet.*

2. [*cap.*] God; the Deity; the Supreme Being: generally with the definite article.

'Tis *the Divinity* that stirs within us;
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man. *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

3. In general, a celestial being; a divine being, or one regarded as divine; a deity.

There's a *divinity* that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will.
Shak., Hamlet, v. 2.

Prudence was the only *Divinity* which he worshipped, and the possession of virtue the only end which he proposed. *Dryden*, Character of Polybius.

4. That which is divine in character or quality; a divine attribute; supernatural power or virtue.

They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 1.

There's such *divinity* doth hedge a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would,
Acts little of his will. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is more *divinity*
In beauty than in majesty.
Ford, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

When the Church without temporal support is able to doe her great works upon the unfort't obedience of men, it argues a *divinity* about her. *Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

5. The science of divine things; the science which treats of the character of God, his laws and moral government, the duties of man, and the way of salvation; theology: as, a system of *divinity*; a doctor of *divinity*.

Hear him but reason in *divinity*,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a prelate.
Shak., Hen. V., i. 1.

In some places the Author has been so attentive to his *Divinity* that he has neglected his Poetry.
Addison, Spectator, No. 369.

One ounce of practical *divinity* is worth a painted shiploads of all their reverences have imported these fifty years.
Swift.

Children are . . . breviaries of doctrine, living bodies of *divinity*, open always and inviting their elders to peruse the characters inscribed on the lovely leaves.
Alcott, Table-Talk, p. 67.

Berkshire Divinity, a name sometimes given to the theological system of Edwards, Hopkins, and others, who resided in Berkshire county, Massachusetts.—**Divinity hall**, the building in which the theological students of a university in which theology is taught.—**New Divinity**, **New-light Divinity**, names given to the New England theology of Edwards and others, in the earlier history of its development.—**New Haven Divinity**, a popular title for a phase of modified Calvinism, deriving its name from the residence of its chief founder, N. W. Taylor (1786–1858) of Yale Theological Seminary in New Haven, Connecticut.

divinization (div^{2}-i-ni-zā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *divinisation* = It. *divinizzazione*; as *divinize* + *-ation*.] The act of divinizing; deification: as, the *divinization* of pleasure. Also *divinisation*. [Rare.]

With this natural bent [toward pleasure, life, and fecundity] . . . in the Indo-European race, . . . where would they be now if it had not been for Israel, and the stern check which Israel put upon the glorification and *divinization* of this natural bent of mankind, this attractive aspect of the not ourselves?
M. Arnold, Literature and Dogma, i.

divinize (div'i-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divinized*, ppr. *divinizing*. [= F. *diviniser* = Sp. *divinizar* = Pg. *divinisar* = It. *divinizzare*; as *divine* + *-ize*.] To deify; render divine; regard as divine. Also *divinise*.

Man is . . . the animal transfigured and *divinized* by the Spirit. *Alcott*, Tablets, p. 181.

In pagan Rome, Vice was not regarded as heinous, because the Deities whom Rome worshipped were vicious, and thus Vices themselves were *divinized*.
Bp. Chr. Wordsworth, Church of Ireland, p. 168.

diviset, *a.* [< L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*. Cf. *devise*, *v.*] Divided; loose; crumbling.

That [oranges] lovith lande that raro is and *divise*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 119.

divisi (dē-vē'zē). [It., pl. of *diviso*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide.] In *music*, separate: a direction that instruments playing from a single staff of music are to separate, one playing the upper and the other the lower notes.

divisibility (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *divisibilité* = Sp. *divisibilidad* = Pg. *divisibilidade* = It. *divisibilità*, < ML. **divisibilita(t-)s*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible: see *divisible*.] 1. The capacity of being divided or separated into parts. —2. In *arith.*, the capacity of being exactly divided—that is, divided without remainder.—**Infinite divisibility**, the character of being divisible into parts which are also divisible, and so ad infinitum. As applied to matter, the term implies properly that any portion of matter may, by the exercise of sufficient force, be separated into parts. After the general acceptance of the Daltonian theory of atoms, the term *infinite divisibility of matter* was long retained with the meaning of the infinite divisibility of space.

The geometricians (you know) teach the *divisibility* of quantity *in infinitum*, or without stop, to be mathematically demonstrable. *Boyle*, Things above Reason.

I said at first that *infinite divisibility of matter* was the doctrine now in vogue amongst us; but, upon second thoughts I believe I have misrepresented them, and the mistake arose from want of distinguishing between *infinite* and indefinite *divisibility*.
A. Tucker, Light of Nature, III. iii. § 12.

divisible (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *divisible* = Sp. *divisible* = Pg. *divisivel* = It. *divisibile*, < LL. *divisibilis*, divisible, < L. *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] I. *a.* 1. Capable of division; that may be separated or disunited; consisting of separable parts or elements: as, a line is *divisible* into an infinite number of points.

The outermost layer of the body is a dense chitinous cuticula, usually *divisible* into several layers.
Huxley, Anat. Invert., p. 546.

2. In *arith.*, capable of division without remainder: as, 100 is *divisible* by 10.

II. *n.* That which is susceptible of division.

The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles, is a question which must be rank'd with the indissolvables. *Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, v.

divisibleness (di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Divisibility; capability of being divided.

The *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts.
Boyle, Works, ii. 576.

divisibly (di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In a divisible manner.

Besides body, which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended, there is in nature another substance . . . which doth not consist of parts separable from one another.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 834.

division (di-vizh'ọn), *n.* [< ME. *divisioun, devisioun*, < OF. *devision, division*, F. *division* = Pr. *devision, devezio* = Sp. *division* = Pg. *divisão* = It. *divisione* = D. *divisie* = G. Dan. Sw. *division*, < L. *divisio(n-)*, division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] 1. The act of dividing or separating into parts, portions, or shares: as, the *division* of a word (as by means of a hyphen at the end of a line); the *division* of labor; the *division* of profits.

I'll make *division* of my present with you:
Hold, there is half my coffer. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) [L. *divisio(n-)*, tr. of Gr. διαίρεσις.] In *logic*, the enumeration and naming of the parts of a whole; especially, the enumeration of the species of a genus. The latter is also distinguished as *logical division*. *Division* is mainly distinguished from *classification* in that the latter is a modern word, and supposes minute observation of the facts, while the former, as an Aristotelian term, denotes a much ruder proceeding, based on ordinary knowledge, and undertaken at the outset of the study of the genus divided. One of the distinctive doctrines of the Ramist school of logicians was that all division should proceed by dichotomy.

Division is a dividyng of that whiche is more commune into those whiche are lesse commune. As a definicion therefore dooeth declare what a thing is, so the *division* sheweth how many thinges are contained in the same.
Sir T. Wilson, Rule of Reason (1551).

Division is the parting or dividing of a word or thing that is more generall, into other words or things lesse generall. *Blundeville*, Arte of Logicke (1599), fl. 3.

(*b*) In *ær.*, the separating of the field by lines in the direction of the bend, the bar, etc. (called *division bendwise*,

barvies, etc.), also for the purpose of impaling two shields together, or in quartering. (*c*) The separation of members in a legislative house in order to ascertain the vote. This is effected in the British House of Commons by the passing of the affirmative and negative sides into separate lobbies, to be counted by tellers; in American legislatures, by their rising alternately, or, as is frequently done in the House of Representatives, by passing between tellers standing in front of the Speaker's desk. In the British House of Commons the usual method of voting on any contested measure is by division; in the United States, by ayes and noes, or affirmative and negative answers on a call of the roll.

The motion passed without a *division*. *Macaulay.*

2. In *math.*: (*a*) The operation inverse to multiplication; the finding of a quantity, the quotient, which, multiplied by a given quantity, the divisor, gives another given quantity, the dividend. In elementary arithmetic division is often defined as, for example, "the partition of a greater summe by a lesser" (*Recorde*, 1540); but such a definition applies only when the quotient is an abstract number and an integer. Division is denoted by various signs. Thus, *a* divided by *b* may be written in any of the following ways:

$$a \div b, \quad \frac{a}{b}, \quad a/b, \quad a:b, \quad ab^{-1}.$$

Where multiplication is not commutative (that is, where *xy* is not generally equal to *yx*) there are two kinds of division; for if $xy = z$, x may be regarded as the quotient of z divided by y, or y as the quotient of z divided by x. These two kinds of division are denoted as follows:

$$xy \div y = x, \quad \frac{xy}{x} = y, \quad xy/y = x, \quad xy : y = x, \quad x^{-1}(xy) = y.$$

Division is one of the fundamental operations in arithmetic, common algebra, and quaternions; but in other forms of algebra it generally gives an indeterminate quotient, and so loses its importance. (*b*) A rule or method for ascertaining the quotient of a divisor into a dividend: as, long *division*. (*c*) A section; the separation of a geometrical figure into two parts.—**3.** The state of being divided; separation of parts: as, an army weakened by *division*; *divisions* among Christians.

Hate is of all things the mightiest divider; nay, is *division* itself.
Milton, Tetrachordon, Works, II. 21.

4. That which divides or separates; a dividing line, partition, or mark of separation; any sign or cause of separation or distinction.

I will put a *division* between my people and thy people. Ex. viii. 23.

5. A part separated or distinguished in any way from the rest; a minor part or aggregate; a distinct portion: as, the *divisions* of an orange; a *division* of a parish or of a country; the *divisions* of a book or of a discourse.

Express the heads of your *divisions* in as few and clear words as you can. *Swift.*

Specifically—(*a*) A definite part of an army or of a fleet, consisting of a certain number of brigades or of vessels under a single commander.

For his *divisions*, as the times do brawl,
Are in three heads: one power against the French,
And one against Glendower; perforce, a third
Must take up us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., I. 3.

(*b*) A part of a ship's company set apart for a certain service in action. Those who serve at the guns are classed as the *first*, *second*, *third*, and *fourth divisions*; the *powder division* provide the guns with ammunition; the *master's division* steer the ship and work the sails; and the *engineer's division* manage the engines and the boilers. (*c*) A geographical military command, consisting of two or more departments. Thus, the Military *Division* of the Missouri consisted of the department of Dakota, the department of the Platte, the department of the Missouri, and the department of Texas. The United States is divided for military purposes at the present time (1890) into eight departments (see *department*), the system of divisions having been discontinued. (*d*) In *nat. hist.*: (1) In zoological classification, any group of species forming a part of a larger group: in entomology, sometimes specifically applied to a group smaller than a suborder and larger than a family, as the division *Gymnocerata* of the *Heteroptera*. A *section* may be equivalent in value to a division, or a group subordinate to it; a *series* is a division in which the minor groups show a regular gradation in structure. (2) In botanical classification, one of the higher grades in the sequence of groups, equivalent to *subkingdom* or *series*, as the phenogamous and cryptogamous *divisions* of plants. It is also often used as subordinate to *class*, as the polypetalous, apetalous, etc., *divisions* of dicotyledonous plants. By some authors it has been used to designate a grade between *tribe* and *order*.

6. The state of being divided in sentiment or interest; disunion; discord; variance; difference.

There was a *division* among the people. John vii. 43.

Betwixt these two
Division smoulders hidden.
Tennyson, Princess, III.

Earth, these solid stars, this weight of body and limb,
Are they not sign and symbol of thy *division* from Him?
Tennyson, The Higher Pantheism.

7. In *music*, a rapid and florid melodic passage or phrase, usually intended to be sung at one breath to a single syllable: so called because originally conceived as the elaboration of a phrase of long tones by the division of each into several short ones. It was common in the music of the eighteenth century.

Sweet as ditties highly penn'd,
Sung by a fair queen in a summer's bower,
With ravishing *division*, to her lute.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., III. 1.

Music, advance thee on thy golden wing,
And dance *division* from sweet string to string.
Middleton, Blurt, Master-Constable, I. 1.

Now that the manager has monopolized the opera-house, haven't we the signors and signoras calling here, sliding their smooth semibreves, and gargling glib *divisions* in their outlandish throats?
Sheridan, The Critic, I. 1.

8. The precise statement of the points at issue in any dispute. [Rare.]

The *division* is an openyng of thynges wherein we agree and rest upon, and wherein we stick and stand in travers, shewing what we have to saie in our owne behalfe.
Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).

9. See the extracts.

At the University of Cambridge, England, each of the three terms is divided into two parts. *Division* is the time when this partition is made.
B. H. Hall, College Words.

The terms are still further divided, each into two parts; and, after *division* in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, a student who can assign a good plea for absence to the College authorities may go down and take holiday for the rest of the time. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 87.

Accidental division, a division of a subject according to its accidents: as, good things are, according to Aristotle, either qualities of mind, qualities of body, or accidents of fortune.—**Centesimal division.** See *centesimal*.—**Nonidecimary division**, a method of division invented by Boethius. The smallest round number larger than the divisor is used, and also the complement of the divisor, or the remainder after subtracting it from the round number. The first figure of the quotient is set down, from the dividend is subtracted the product of this by the round number, and to the remainder is added the product of the same figure of the quotient by the complement of the divisor. The sum is treated as a new dividend.—**Complex or compound division**, the division of a complex or compound number either by a number of the same sort or by an abstract number, as the division of 3 days 18 hours 17 minutes by 1 day 18 hours 28 minutes 30 seconds, or by 7.—**Direct division.** (*a*) *Division not compendiary.* (*b*) A rule for dividing one number by another, so as to obtain the entire period of the circulating decimal of the quotient. Both dividend and divisor are multiplied by the same number so as to make the last significant figure of the divisor 9. By striking off from the divisor so multiplied the 9, together with any ciphers which may follow it, and increasing the reduced remnant by 1, a number is obtained called the current multiplier. The last figure of the multiplied dividend is now struck off, multiplied by the current multiplier, and the product added to the truncated dividend. The sum is treated as a new dividend; and this process is continued until the dividends begin to repeat themselves. The successive figures struck off from the dividend from last to first are now written down from left to right as a whole number, and subtracted from the circulating part of the same figures repeated indefinitely into the decimal places. The remainder, after shifting the decimal point as many places to the left as there were zeros struck off from the divisor along with the 9, is the quotient sought.—**Division by circulating decimals**, a method of dividing by means of a table of circulating decimals.—**Division by factors**, the process of dividing successively by factors of the divisor.—**Division by logarithms**, a method of dividing based on the fact that the logarithm of the quotient is the logarithm of the dividend diminished by the logarithm of the divisor.—**Division of a ratio**, the reduction of a proportion from $a:b = c:d$ to $b - a : a = d - c$:*c*.—**Division of labor**, in *polit. econ.*, the dividing up of a process of employment into particular parts, so that each person employed can devote himself wholly to one section of the process.—**Division of the question**, in a legislative body, the division of a complex proposition or motion into distinct propositions, in order that each may be considered and voted upon separately: a course resorted to, upon motion or demand, when any of the members favor parts but not the whole of the measure. The presiding officer usually has the power of deciding whether such division is admissible.—**Division sign.** See *sign*.—**General division.** See *general*, 9.—**Golden division**†, arithmetical division not complementary.—**Harmonic division of a line.** See *harmonic*.—**Improper division.** Same as *complementary division*.—**Logical division**, any division not a partition, being either a nominal, substantial, or accidental division.—**Long division**, the common modern method of arithmetical division when the divisor is a number larger than 10. The greatest number of times that the divisor is contained in the first figures of the dividend, beginning with the left (a sufficient number being taken to make a number greater than the divisor), is set down to the right of the dividend, as the first figure of the quotient; the divisor is then multiplied by this quotient, and the product is subtracted from the left-hand part of the dividend; to the remainder the next figure to the right in the dividend is then annexed, and the number thus formed is treated as a new dividend, and so on. The same method is extended in algebra to the division of polynomials in general. The rule is of Italian origin. See *scratch division*.—**Nonidecimary division**, an enumeration of the different senses of an equivocal word or expression; a distinction.—**Partible division**, the mental division of a whole into its parts, as of the English nation into sovereign, lords, and commons; partition.—**Real division**, a division relating to facts, not a mere distinction between different meanings of a word, embracing substantial, partible, and accidental division; the explication of a whole by its parts.—**Scratch division**, the ordinary method of division before long division came into general use, late in the seventeenth century. The products were not set down at all, but only the remainders. The divisor was set down under the dividend; the first figure of the quotient was then set down and was multiplied by the first figure of the divisor, and the remainder was set down over the corresponding figures of the dividend, which were immediately cancelled, together with the first figure of the divisor. This process having been repeated until the whole divisor had been canceled, the latter was written down again one place further to the left, the second figure of the quotient was set down, and the whole proceeding repeated until a remainder was obtained less than the divisor. The following shows the successive stages of the division of 351 by 13:

	1	2	2	2	2
351 (	351 (2	351 (2	351 (2	351 (27	351 (27
13	13	13	13	13	13
		1	1	1	1

The rule was derived from Arabian writers.—**Short division**, a process of division practised with a divisor not larger than 10, in which the quotient is set down directly, being written from left to right, usually below a line under the dividend, without auxiliary figures.—**Substantial division**, or **division per se**, the division of a genus into its species.—**To run division**†, in *music*, to make florid variations on a theme.

Running division on the panting air.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, IV. 3.

He could not *run division* with more art
Upon his quaking instrument than she,
The nightingale, did with her various notes
Reply to. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, I. 1.

She launches out into descriptions of christenings, *runs divisions* upon a head-dress. *Addison*, Lady Orators.

=Syn. 1. Demarcation, apportionment, allotment, distribution.—5. *Section*, *Portion*, etc. (see *part*, 8), compartment, class, head, category, detachment.—6. Disagreement, breach, rupture, alienation.

divisional (di-vizh'qn-al), *a.* [< *division* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or serving for division; noting or making division: as, a *divisional* line. Also *divisionary*.—2. Belonging to a division, as of an army, or to a district constituting a division for any purpose; having to do with a division: as, a *divisional* general (that is, a general of division in the French service); a *divisional* surgeon of police.

Stern soldier as Davoust was, the correspondence shows him to have been on friendly, if not indeed affectionate, terms with his *divisional* generals.
Edinburgh Rev., CLXIV. 202.

Divisional bonds. See *bond*.

divisionary (di-vizh'qn-ā-ri), *a.* [< *division* + *-ary*1.] Same as *divisional*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*

divisioner† (di-vizh'qn-ėr), *n.* One who divides.

division-mark (di-vizh'qn-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, a horizontal curve inclosing a numeral which is placed over or under notes that are to be performed in a rhythm at variance with the general rhythm of the piece. The numeral indicates the desired rhythm. See *triplet*, *quintole*, *sextolet*, etc.

division-plate (di-vizh'qn-plāt), *n.* In a gear-cutting lathe, a disk or wheel perforated with circular systems of holes, representing the divisions of a circumference into a certain number of parts.

divisive (di-vī'siv), *a.* [= F. *divisif* = Pr. *divizin* = Sp. Pg. It. *divisivo*, < L. as if **divisivus*, < *divisus*, pp. of *dividere*, divide: see *divide*.] 1. Forming or expressing division or distribution.

Those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, tenil, quaternl, . . . &c.
Milton, Art of Peace with the Irish.

There is nothing so fundamentally *divisive* as superficial misunderstanding. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 108.

Divisive descent. See *descent*, 13.—**Divisive difference.** Same as *specific difference* (which see, under *difference*).—**Divisive members**, the parts which come into view by the division of a whole.—**Divisive method**, Galen's method of treating a subject by successive definitions and divisions: also called *definitive method*.

divisively (di-vī'siv-li), *adv.* In a divisive manner; by division. *Hooker.*

divisiveness (di-vī'siv-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being divisive; tendency to split up or separate into units.

So invincible is man's tendency to unite with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. iii. 1.

divisor (di-vī'zor), *n.* [= G. Dan. Sw. *divisor*, < F. *diviseur* = Sp. Pg. *divisor* = It. *divisore*, < L. *divisor*, a divider, distributor, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide: see *divide*.] In *arith.*: (*a*) A number or quantity by which another number or quantity (the dividend) is divided. (*b*) A number which, multiplied by an integer quotient, gives another number of which it is said to be a divisor.—**Common divisor**, or *common measure*, in *math.*, a number or quantity that divides each of two or more numbers or quantities without leaving

a remainder.—**Cyclotomic divisor**, a divisor of a cyclotomic function.—**Divisor of a form**, in *arith.*, a whole number which exactly divides some number of the given form.—**Intrinsic** (opposed to **extrinsic**) **divisor**, a cyclotomic divisor which at the same time divides the index of the congruence.—**Method of divisors**, a method for finding the commensurable roots of an equation by first rendering them integral and then searching for them among the factors of the absolute term.—**Theory of divisors**, that part of the theory of numbers which relates to the divisibility of numbers, embracing the greater part of the subject.

divisural (di-viz'i-ral), *a.* [< "*divisure* (< L. *divisura*, a division, < *dividere*, pp. *divisus*, divide) + *-al.*]' Divisional: in *bot.*, applied to the median line of the teeth of mosses, along which splitting occurs.

divorce (di-vôrs'), *n.* [< ME. *divorse, devorse*, < OF. *divorce*, F. *divorce* = Pr. *divorsi* = Sp. Pg. *divorcio* = It. *divorzio*, < L. *divortium*, a separation, divorce, < *divertere, divertere*, separate: see *divert*.] 1. A legal dissolution of the bond of marriage. In its strictest application the term means a judicial decree or legislative act absolutely terminating or nullifying a marriage, more specifically called *divorce a vinculo matrimonii*. It is sometimes, however, to signify a judicial separation, or termination of cohabitation, more specifically called a *limited divorce*, or a *divorce a mensa et thoro* (from bed and board); and it is sometimes also used more broadly still of a judicial decree that a supposed marriage never had a valid existence, as in case of fraud or incapacity.

> A bill of *divorce* I'll gar write for him;
> A mair better lord I'll get for thee.
> *Laird of Blackwood* (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

Hence—2. Complete separation; absolute disjunction; abrogation of any close relation: as, to make *divorce* between soul and body; the *divorce* of church and state.

> Never may ill office, or foul jealousy, . . .
> Thrust in between the paction of these kingdoms,
> To make *divorces* of their incorporate league.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.
>
> And as the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
> Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
> And lift my soul to heaven. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1.

3. The sentence or writing by which marriage is dissolved.

divorce (di-vôrs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *divorced*, ppr. *divorcing*. [= F. *divorcer* = Sp. Pg. *divorciar* = It. *divorziare*, < ML. *divortiare*, divorce; from the noun.] 1. To dissolve the marriage contract between by process of law; release legally from the marriage tie; release by legal process from sustaining the relation or performing the duties of husband or wife: absolutely or with *from* in this and the following senses. See *divorce, n.*, 1.

> She was *divorc'd*
> And the late marriage made of none effect.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1.

Hence—2. To release or sever from any close connection; force asunder.

> Sabbath rites
> Have dwindled into unexpected forms,
> And knees and hassocks are well-nigh *divorc'd*.
> *Cowper*, The Task, i. 748.
>
> Dismiss me, and I prophesy your plan,
> *Divorced from* my experience, will be chaff
> For every gust of chance. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.
>
> Sin —sin everywhere, and the sorrow that never can be *divorced from* sin. *T. Winthrop*, Cecil Dreeme, xx.

3. To take away; put away. [Rare.]

> Nothing but death
> Shall e'er *divorce* my dignities.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1.

divorceable (di-vôr'sa-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-able.*] That can be divorced. Also *divorcible*.

If therefore the mind cannot have that due society by marriage that it may desirably and humanly desire, it can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*. *Milton*, Colasterion.

divorcement (di-vôrs'ment), *n.* [< *divorce* + *-ment.*] The act or process of divorcing; divorce.

> Let him write her a bill of *divorcement*. Deut. xxiv. 1.
>
> Now haud your tongue, my daughter dear,
> Leave off your weeping, let it be;
> For Jamie's *divorcement* I'll send over;
> Far better lord I'll provide for thee.
> *Jamie Douglas* (Child's Ballads, IV. 288).

divorcer (di-vôr'sėr), *n.* One who or that which produces a divorce or separation.

> Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage. *Drummond*, Cypress Grove.

divorcible (di-vôr'si-bl), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ible.*] Same as *divorceable*.

divorcive (di-vôr'siv), *a.* [< *divorce* + *-ive.*] Having power to divorce.

> All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth.
> *Milton*, Divorce, i. 8.

divot (div'ųt), *n.* [Sc. and North. E., also written *divet*, and *diffat* and in different form *dowatt*; origin obscure.] A piece of turf; a square sod, of a kind used to cover roofs, build outhouses, etc.

> The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot*-seat without the door mending a shoe. *Hogg*, Brownie, ii. 153.

Fail and divot. See *fail*2.

divoto (dē-vō'tō), *a.* [It., < L. *devotus*, devout: see *devout*, and *devote, a.*] In *music*, devout; grave; solemn.

divot-spade (div'ųt-spād), *n.* A spade for cutting divots or sods, having a semicircular blade, like a chopping-knife, and a long wooden handle with a crutch-head.

divulgate (di-vul'gāt), *v. t.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp. of *divulgare*, make common, divulge: see *divulge*.] To spread abroad; publish. [Rare.]

> It were very perilous to *dyvulgate* that noble sceyence to commune people, not lerned in lyberall sciences and philosophy. *Sir T. Elyot*, Castle of Health, iv.

divulgate† (di-vul'gāt), *a.* [< L. *divulgatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Published.

> Pacience and sufferaunce, by which the fayth was *dyvulgate* and sprod almost throowe the worlde in hire dayes. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 110.

divulgation (div-ul-gā'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulgation* = Sp. *divulgacion* = Pg. *divulgação* = It. *divulgazione*, < LL. *divulgatio(n-)*, < L. *divulgare*, pp. *divulgatus*, make common: see *divulge*.] The act of spreading abroad or publishing. [Rare.]

> Secrecy hath no lesse use then *divulgation*.
> *Bp. Hall*, Lazarus Raised.

divulgatory (di-vul'gā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *divulgate* + *-ory*.] Publishing; making known. [Rare.]

> Nothing really is so self-publishing, so *divulgatory*, as thought. *Emerson*, Speech, Free Religious Association.

divulge (di-vulj'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *divulged*, ppr. *divulging*. [= F. *divulguer* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *divulgar* = It. *divulgare*, < L. *divulgare*, make common, spread among the people, publish, < *di-* for *dis-*, apart, + *vulgare*, make public, < *vulgus*, the common people: see *vulgar*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make public; send or scatter abroad; publish. [Obsolete or archaic in the general sense.]

> Of the benefite and commodity wherof there was a book *divulged* in Print not many years since.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 82.
>
> After this the Queen commanded another Proclamation to be *divulged*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.

Specifically—2. To tell or make known, as something before private or secret; reveal; disclose; declare openly.

> His fate makes table talk, *divulg'd* with scorn,
> And he, a jest, into his grave is borne.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 218.

It would be endless to describe the different sensations of both families, when I *divulged* the news of our misfortune. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

3†. To declare by a public act; proclaim.

> God . . . marks
> The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven.
> *Milton*, P. R., iii. 62.

4†. To impart, as a gift or faculty; confer generally.

> Think the same vouchsafed
> To cattle and each beast; which would not be
> To them made common, and *divulg'd*.
> *Milton*, P. L., viii. 583.

=**Syn. 2.** To let out, disclose, betray, impart, communicate.

II.† *intrans.* To become public; be made known; become visible.

> To keep it (disease) from *divulging*, let it feed
> Even on the pith of life. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 1.

divulgement (di-vulj'ment), *n.* [= It. *divulgamento*; as *divulge* + *-ment.*] The act of divulging. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

divulgence (di-vul'jens), *n.* [< *divulge* + *-ence.*] A making known; a divulging; revelation. [Rare.]

> The Chancellor, in particular, was highly incensed at the *divulgence* of his threat to throw himself into the arms of France in the event of his advances being rejected by England. *Lowe*, Bismarck, II. 244.

divulger (di-vul'jėr), *n.* One who or that which divulges or reveals.

> We find that false priest Watson and arch traitor Percy to have been the first devisers and *divulgers* of this scandalous report. *State Trials*, Gunpowder Plot, an. 1606.

divulse† (di-vuls'), *v. t.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear asunder: see *divel*2.] To pull or tear apart or away; rend.

> Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
> Burst and *divulst* with anguish of my griefe.
> *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

divulsion (di-vul'shon), *n.* [= F. *divulsion* = Pg. *divulsão* = It. *divulsione*, < L. *divulsio(n-)*, a tearing asunder, < *divellere*, pp. *divulsus*, tear asunder: see *divel*2.] The act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder; violent separation.

> Water and massy bodies move to the centre of the earth; but rather than to suffer a *divulsion* in the continuance of nature, they will move upwards.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 265.
>
> The *divulsion* of a good handful of hair. *Landor.*
>
> On the *divulsion* of Belgium from Holland, in 1831, the treaty of separation again provided for the free navigation of this river [the Scheldt].
> *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 58.

divulsive† (di-vul'siv), *a.* [< L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart (see *divel*2), + *-ive.*] Tending to pull or tear asunder; rending. *Bp. Hall.*

divulsor (di-vul'sor), *n.* [NL., < L. *divulsus*, pp. of *divellere*, tear apart: see *divel*2.] In *surg.*, an instrument for the forcible dilatation of a passage.

diwan (di-wan'), *n.* Same as *divan*.

diwani (di-wan'i), *n.* Same as *dewani*.

dizain† (di-zān'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dizayne*; < F. *dizain*, < *dix*, ten, < L. *decem* = E. *ten*.] A poem of ten stanzas, each of ten lines. *Davies.*

> Strephon again began this *dizain*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, p. 217.
>
> The Assolle at large moralized, in three *Dizaynes*.
> *Nettenham*, Partheniades.

dize (diz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dized*, ppr. *dizing*. [E. dial., also *dise*: see *dizen*.] To dizen (in def. 1). [Prov. Eng.]

dizen (diz'n or di'zn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *disen, dysyn*; not found in ME., but appar. ult. < AS. "*dise*, E. dial. "*dizen, dyson* (= LG. *diesse*), the bunch of flax on a distaff, whence in comp. AS. *distæf, distaf*: see *distaff*. Cf. *bedizen*.] 1. To dress with flax for spinning, as a distaff.

> I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin.
> *Palsgrave.*

2. To dress with clothes; attire; deck; bedizen.

> Come, Doll, Doll, *dizen* me.
> *Fletcher*, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 6.
>
> Like a tragedy queen he has *dizen'd* her out.
> *Goldsmith*, Retaliation, l. 67.

dizz† (diz), *v. t.* [Developed from *dizzy*.] To astonish; puzzle; make dizzy.

> Now he (Rosinante) is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables, which are ever approached but never entered. *Gayton*, Notes on Don Quixote.

dizzard† (diz'ėrd), *n.* [Also written *dizard, disard*; < *dizzy*, foolish, + *-ard*. Cf. *dotard*.] A blockhead.

> How many poor scholars have lost their wits, or become *dizards!* *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 198.
>
> He that cannot personate the wise-man well amongst wizards, let him learn to play the fool amongst *dizzards*. *Campion, Chapman, and Beaumont*, Mask of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

dizzardly† (diz'ėrd-li), *a.* [< *dizzard* + *-ly*1.] Like a dizzard or blockhead.

> Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
> *R. Wilson*, Cobbler's Prophecy, sig. A, 4.

dizzen (diz'n), *n.* [Sc. var. of *dozen*.] A dozen; specifically, a dozen cuts of yarn. [Scotch.]

> A country girl at her wheel,
> Her *dizzen's* done, she's unco weel.
> *Burns*, The Twa Dogs.

dizzily (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy or giddy manner.

dizziness (diz'i-nes), *n.* [< *dizzy* + *-ness.*] Giddiness; a whirling in the head; vertigo.

dizzue (diz'ū), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dizzued*, ppr. *dizzuing*. [E. dial. (Corn.).] To break down or mine away the "country" on one side of a small and rich lode, so that this may afterward be taken down clean and free from waste. Also spelled *dizeue*, and occasionally *dzhu*. *Pryce.* [Cornwall, Eng.]

dizzy (diz'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dizzie*; < ME. *dysy, dysi, desi, dusy, dusi*, < AS. *dysig, dysig, dysig*, foolish, stupid (also as a noun, foolishness, stupidity), = MD. *duysigh, dwesigh*, foolish, stupid, giddy, = Frics. *dúsig* = MLG. *dusich*, foolish, stupid, LG. *düsig, dösig* (> G. dial. *düsig*), giddy; also in comp., AS. "*dysigtūc, dysctūc, dysloc*, foolish, stupid, = D. *duizelig* = LG. *duselig, dusselig, düselig*, > G. (chiefly dial.) *duselig, dusselig, diselig, düselicht, düsslig, dusslicht*, giddy; with suffix *-lic*, LG. *-lig*, G. *-lich*, partly accom. in LG. and G. to *-ig* (as if < "*dusel* + *-ig*), whence the later noun, LG. *dusel*, > G. *dusel, dussel*, giddiness, vertigo (> MD. *duyselen*, D. *duizelen* = LG. *düseln, dusseln*, > G. *düseln,*

dusseln, be giddy), < **dus*, **dūs* (prob. connected with MHG. *tôre*, *tôr*, G. *thor*, *tor*, a fool), which may be regarded as a contr. of **dwas*, AS. *dwæs* = MD. *dwaes*, D. *dwaas*, foolish. The Dan. *dösig*, drowsy, belongs rather to the root of *doze*: see *doze* and *daze*. The sense of 'giddy' is not found before mod. E., and the word is scarcely found at all in later ME. Hence *dizzy*, *v.*, and *dizzard*.] **1†.** Foolish; stupid.

> Than waxes his hert hard and hevy,
> And his head feble and *dysy*.
> *Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 770.

Also *dusie* men and adoted doth. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 222.

2. Giddy; having a sensation of whirling in the head, with instability or proneness to fall; vertiginous.

> 'Tis looking downward makes one *dizzy*.
> *Browning*, Old Pictures in Florence.

3. Causing giddiness: as, a *dizzy* height.

> How fearful
> And *dizzy* 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
> *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6.
>
> So, with painful steps we climb
> Up the dizzy ways of time.
> *Whittier*, My Dream.

4. Arising from or caused by giddiness.

A *dizzy* mist of darkness swims around. *Pitt.*

5. Giddy; thoughtless; heedless.

> What followers, what retinue canst thou gain,
> Or at thy heels the *dizzy* multitude,
> Longer than thou canst feed them on thy cost?
> *Milton*, P. R., ii. 420.

dizzy (diz'i), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dizzied*, ppr. *dizzying*. [< ME. **dysien*, *desien*, < AS. *dysgian*, *dysegian*, *dysigan*, *dysian*, be foolish, act or talk foolishly (= OFries. *dusia*, be dizzy); from the adj.] **I.†** *intrans.* To be foolish; act foolishly. **II.** *trans.* To make giddy; confuse.

> If the jangling of thy bells had not *dizzied* thy understanding. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, ii.
>
> Merrily, merrily whirled the wheels of the *dizzying* dances
> Under the orchard-trees and down the path to the meadows. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

dizbel, *n.* See *jebel*.

djereed, **djerrid**, *n.* See *jereed*, *jerrid*.

djiggetai, *n.* See *dzeggetai*.

djinn, **djinnee.** See *jinn*, *jinnee*.

djolan (jō'lan), *n.* [E. Ind.] The native name of the year-bird, *Buceros plicatus*, a hornbill with a white tail and a plicated membrane at the base of the beak, inhabiting the Sunda islands, Malacca, etc.

D-link (dē'link), *n.* In *mining*, a flat iron bar suspended by chains in a shaft so that it may be raised or lowered at pleasure, and used to support a man engaged in making repairs or changes in the pit-work. The man sits on the bar, and is supported in part by a strap which goes round his body under the arms.

D. M. In *music*, an abbreviation of *destra mano* (which see).

D. M., D. Mus. Abbreviations of *Doctor of Music*.

do† (dō), *v.*; pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *doest* or *dost* (you *do*), 3 *does*, *doeth*, or *doth*, pl. *do*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. The forms *doth* and *dost* are confined almost entirely to the auxiliary use; *doeth* and *doest* are never auxiliary. [(*a*) Inf. *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*, *dooe*, archaically *don*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, early mod. E. also *doe*, *doo*; 2 *dost*, *doest*, early mod. E. also *doost*; 3 *does*, early mod. E. also *dooes*, *do's*; *doth*, *doeth*, early mod. E. also *dooth*), < ME. *do*, *doo*, with inf. suffix *don*, *doon*, *done* (pres. ind. 1 *do*, 2 *dost*, *dest*, 3 *doth*, *deth*, pl. *do*, *don*, *doon*, earlier *doth*), < AS. *dōn* (pres. ind. 1 *dō*, 2 *dēst*, 3 *dēth*, pl. *dōth*) = OS. *dōn*, *duon*, *duan*, *dōan* = OFries. *dua* = D. *doen* = MLG. LG. *dōn* = OHG. *tōn*, *tuon*, *tuan*, *tuen*, *tōan*, MHG. *tuon*, G. *tun*, *thun* (not in Scand. or Goth. except as in pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, subj. *-dēdjau*, = Icel. *-dha*, *-da*, *-ta* = Sw. *-de* = Dan. *-de* = AS. *-de*, E. *-d*, *-ed*: see *-ed*[1]); (*b*) pret. *did* (2d pers. sing. *didst*, *didest*, *diddest*), < ME. *did*, *dyd*, *dide*, *dyde*, *dede*, *dude*, pl. *dide*, *diden*, *dyden*, *deden*, *duden*, < AS. *dide*, *dyde*, pl. *didon*, *dydon* = OS. *deda*, pl. *dedun*, *dadun* = OFries. *dede*, pl. *deden* = D. *deed* = MLG. LG. *dede*, pl. *deden* = OHG. *teta*, pl. (3) *tâtun*, MHG. *tete*, *tate*, pl. *taten*, G. *tat*, *that*, pl. *taten*, *thaten* (in Scand. and Goth. only as pret. suffix, Goth. *-da*, pl. (3) *-dēdun*: see above): this pret. form being a reduplication of the present stem (cf. the reduplicated forms of the present in Gr. and Skt.), and the only form in mod. Teut. which retains visible traces of that method of indicating past time (this pret. *did*, used in the earliest Teut. as a suffix to form the pret. of verbs then formed, became reduced in Goth. to *-da*, in AS. to *-de*, in E. to *-d*, usually treated as *-ed*, with the preceding stem-vowel: see *-ed*[1]); (*c*) pp. *done*, < ME. *don*, *doon*, or *i-don*, *y-don*, often without the suffix *do*, *doo*, *i-do*, *y-do*, < AS. *gedōn* = OS. *dōn*, *duan*, *dōn* = OFries. *dēn*, *dān* = D. *gedaan* = MLG. *gedān*, LG. *daan* = OHG. *tān*, MHG. *getan*, G. *getan*, *gethan*; (*d*) ppr. *doing*, < ME. *doinge*, earlier *doende*, *doande*, < AS. *dōnde* = OS. OFries. **duand* (not found) = OHG. *tuont*, MHG. *tuend*, G. *tuend*, *thuend*: a widely extended Indo-European root, 'do, make, put,' = L. *-dere*, put, in comp. *abdere*, put away (see *abditive*), *condere*, put together, put up (see *condite*, *condiment*), *abs-condere*, put away, hide (see *abscond*), *indere*, put upon, impose, *subdere*, put under, substitute (see *subdititious*), *credere*, trust (see *crédit*) (the L. verb being merged in form and sense with *dare*, in comp. *-dere*, give: see *date*[1]), = Gr. √ **θε*, **θη*, in reduplicated pres. *τίθεα*, ind. *τίθημι*, put, place, *θέμα*, a thing laid down, a proposition, theme, *θεσις*, a putting, position, thesis, *θήκη*, a case, sheath, *θεσις*, *θεσις*, *θεσις*, *antithesis*, etc.). = OBulg. *děti*, *dějati* = Slov. *dyati*, put, lay, say, etc. (being widely developed in the Slav. tongues), = Lith. *deti* = Lett. *dēt*, put, lay, = OPers. √ *dā* = Skt. √ *dhā* (pres. *dadhāmi*), put, lay. The orig. sense 'put' appears especially in the compounds, originally contractions, of *do* with a following adverb, namely, *don* (< *do on*), *doff* (< *do off*), *dout* (< *do out*), *dup* (< *do up*). Peculiar inf. forms, consisting of *do* combined with the prepositional sign, appear as nouns in *ado* and *to-do*. Deriv. *deed*, *doom*, *deem*, *-dom*, etc. Cf. *do*[2]. The uses of *do*, as a verb expressing almost any kind of activity, are so various, and are involved in so many idiomatic constructions, that a complete discrimination and exhibition of them in strict sequence is impossible, the coloring of the verb being largely due to its context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put; place; lay. [The use of the word in this sense is now obsolete, except in combination with certain adverbs in some idiomatic phrases, as *do away*, *do away with*, *do up*. (See phrases below.) In composition it appears in the existing words *don* (*do on*) and *doff* (*do off*), and in the obsolete words *dout* (*do out*) and *dup* (*do up*). All the examples given show obsolete uses except the fourth and last: *do to death* has held its ground in literature as an archaic expression.]

> He hit [the body] wolde *do* in golde.
> *Eleven Thousand Virgins* (Early Eng. Poems, [ed. Furnivall), l. 154.
>
> To Crist
> That *don* was on the tre. *Sir Tristrem*, l. 36.
>
> The gode erle of Warwik was *don* to the suerd [sword].
> *Langtoft's Chronicle* (ed. Hearne), p. 47.
>
> He *dude* to deth deliuerl! due gode knigtes.
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3427.
>
> And for he wald tell no reuun,
> He was *dons* in depe dungeoun,
> And thore he lay in mirknes grete.
> *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.
>
> In that place ther be *done*
> Holy bones mony on.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 116.
>
> Lady Maisry *did on* her green mantle,
> Took her purse in her hand.
> *Child Ether* (Child's Ballads, IV. 300).
>
> Who should *do* the duke to death?
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2.

2. To perform; execute; achieve; carry out; effect by action or exertion; bring to pass by procedure of any kind: as, he has nothing to *do*; to *do* a man's work; to *do* errands; to *do* good.

> This Josephathe was Kyng of that Contree, and was converted by an Heremyte, that was a worthi man, and *dide* moche gode. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.
>
> "Certeyn," quod she, "I will gladly *do* your counsell."
> *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 8.
>
> And Ther fast by ys the Place wher kyng David *did* penaunce. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 36.
>
> Six days shalt thou labour and *do* all thy work. Ex. xx. 9.
>
> A miracle is, in the nature of it, somewhat *done* for the conversion of infidels; it is a sign, not to them that believe, but to them that believe not.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. i.
>
> Take this one rule of life and you never will rue it—
> Tis but *do* your own duty and hold your own tongue.
> *Lowell*, Biondel.
>
> It is more shameful to *do* a wrong than to receive a wrong. *Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

3. To treat or act in regard to (an object) so as to perform or effect the action required by the nature of the case: as, to *do* (transact) business with one; to *do* (dress) the hair; to *do* (cook) the meat thoroughly; to *do* (visit and see the sights of) a country; *do* (trim) my beard first; be sure and *do* (make) the shoes first; to *do* (work out) a problem in arithmetic. In this use, *do* is the most comprehensive of verbs, as it may assert any kind of action.

> Many of them will, as soone as the Sunne riseth, light from their horses, turning themselues to the South, and will lay their gownes before them, with their swords & beads, and so standing vpright *doe* their holy things.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 380.
>
> All y^e expences of y^e Leyden people [were] *done* by others in his absence.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 288.
>
> You really have *done* your hair in a more heavenly style than ever: you mischievous creature, do you want to attract everybody? *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 51.
>
> We had two brave dishes of meat, one of fish, a carp, and some other fishes, as well *done* as ever I eat any.
> *Pepys*, Diary, March 2, 1660.
>
> When he [Johnson] wrote for publication, he *did* his sentences out of English into Johnsonese.
> *Macaulay*, Boswell's Life of Johnson.
>
> It was a lovely afternoon in July that a party of Eastern tourists rode into Five Forks. They had just *done* the Valley of Big Things. *Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.
>
> Another wrote: "I cannot understand why you *do* lyrics so badly." *R. L. Stevenson*, A College Magazine, i.

4. To perform some act imparting or causing (some effect or result), or manifesting (some intention, purpose, or feeling); afford or cause by action, or as a consequence of action; cause; effect; render; offer; show: with a direct object, and an indirect object preceded by *to* or *for*, or itself preceding the direct object: as, to *do* good *to* one's neighbor; to *do* reverence *to* a superior; to *do* a favor *for* a friend; to *do* homage *for* land, as a vassal; he has *done* you a great favor; to *do* a patriot honor or credit; to *do* a person harm or wrong.

> But the Comaynz chaced him out of the Contree, and *diden* hym meche Sorwe. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 37.
>
> He waved indifferently 'twixt *doing* them neither good nor harm. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2.
>
> But yesterday, the word of Cæsar might
> Have stood against the world: now lies he there,
> And none so poor to *do* him reverence.
> *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2.
>
> You are treacherous,
> And come to *do* me mischief.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, ii. 2.
>
> Their [the Hanseatic League's] want of a Protector did *do* them some Prejudice in that famous Difference they had with our Queen. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 3.
>
> This had been to *do* too great force to our assent, which ought to be free and voluntary.
> *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. x.
>
> It is a very good office one man *does* another, when he tells him the manner of his being pleased.
> *Steele*, Tatler, No. 182.
>
> As it were a duty *done to* the tomb,
> To be friends for her sake, to be reconciled.
> *Tennyson*, Maud, xix.

5. To bring to a conclusion; complete; finish: as, the business being *done*, the meeting adjourned.

> Thys *don*, we passed owt of the Vestre, and so to the hye Auter. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 11.
>
> It is not so soone *done* as said.
> *Robin Hood and the Peddlers* (Child's Ballads, V. 245).
>
> As when the Pris'ner at the bar has *done*
> His tongue's last Plea. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 71.

6†. To deliver; convey.

> Foure or fue times he yawns; and leaning on
> His (Lob-like) elbowe, learn This Message *don*.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii. Location.
>
> May one that is a herald, and a prince,
> *Do* a fair message to his kingly ears?
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3.
>
> He injoyn'd me
> To *do* unto you his most kinde commends.
> *Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

7†. To impart; give; grant; afford.

> *Do* me sikernesse thereto, seis Joseph thenne.
> *Joseph of Arimathie*, l. 623.
>
> To contrite hertis I *do* remission.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 111.
>
> It *doeth* us comfort on thee to calle.
> *Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

8. To serve.

> I went and bought a common riding-cloak for myself, to save my best. It cost but 30s., and will *do* my turn mighty well. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 415.

9. To put forth; use in effecting something; exert: as, I will *do* my endeavor in your behalf; *do* your best.

> *Do* thy diligence to come shortly unto me. 2 Tim. iv. 9.
>
> After him many good and godly men, divine spirits, have *done* their endeavors, and still *do*.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 626.

10†. To cause; make: with an object and an infinitive: as, "*do* him come," *Paston Letters*, 1474–85 (that is, cause him to come).

For she, that *doth* me all this wo endure,
Ne rekketh never whether I synke or flete.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1588.

From Ierusalem he *dede* hem come
In-to the holy place of Rome.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 127.

But ye knowe not the cause why, but yef I *do* yow to vndirstonde.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 632.

Then on his brest his victor foote he thrust:
With that he cryde; "Mercy I *doe* me not dye."
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 12.

Moreover, brethren, we *do* you to wit of the grace of God bestowed on the churches of Macedonia.
2 Cor. viii. 1.

11†. To cause: with an infinitive (without *to*): as, he *did* make (that is, he caused to make); "to *do* make a castell," *Palegrave*, 1530 (that is, to cause to make a castle, or to cause a castle to be made or erected).

He estward hath upon the gate above,
In worschipe of Venus, goddesse of Love,
Don make an autier and an oratorye.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1047.

And he founde wyth him one his sone of the age of ten yeres whom he dyde *doo* baptyse. and lyfte him fro the fonte.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

12. To hoax; cheat; swindle; humbug; overreach: as, to *do* a man out of his money. [Familiar slang.]—13†. To outdo, as in fighting; beat; overcome.

I have *done* the Jew, and am in good health.
R. Humphreys.

To do away. (*a*†) To give up; lay aside. *Chaucer.* (*b*) To put away; remove; annul; abolish; obliterate: now usually in the form *to do away with*.

It [praise] is the most excellent part of our religious worship; enduring to eternity after the rest shall be *done away*.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, I. i.

Time's wasting hand has *done* away
The simple Cross of Sybil Grey.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 37.

To do (a person) brown. See *brown*.

Why they'll laugh at and quiz us all over the town,
We are all of us *done* as uncommonly *brown!*
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 287.

To do duty for, to take the place of; act as a substitute for.—**To do no cure†**, to do no force. See the nouns.—**To do one cheer†**. See *cheer†*.—**To do one proud**, to make one feel proud: as, sir, you *do me proud*. [Colloq. or jocular.]—**To do one right†**, to do one reason†, to pledge one in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 3 (song).

Your master's health, sir,
I'll *do your reason*, sir.
Tuke, Adventures of Five Hours.

To do one's business, to do one's diligence. See the nouns.—**To do over.** (*a*) To repeat the doing of; perform again: as, *do* your exercise *over*. (*b*) To coat, as with paint; smear. [Rare.]

Boats . . . *done over* with a kind of slimy stuff. *Defoe.*

To do the business for. See *business*.—**To do to death.** See *death*.—**To do up.** (*a*†) To put up; raise; open. See *dup*.

Up the wyndow *dide* he hastily.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 613.

(*b*) To wrap and tie up, as a parcel: as, *do* up these books neatly, and send them off at once. (*c*) To dress and fasten, as the hair.

It is easy to be merry and good-humored when one's new dress fits exquisitely, and one's hair hasn't been fractious in the *doing up*.
Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, iv.

(*d*) To freshen, as a room with paint, paper, and upholstery, or a garment by remodeling.

An old black coat which I have had *done up*, and smartened with metal buttons and a velvet collar.
Shelley, in Bowden, I. 389.

(*e*) To iron, or starch and iron: as, a laundress who *does* up muslins well.—**To do with.** (*a*) To effect or accomplish through employment or disposal of: as, I don't know what to *do with* myself, or *with* my leisure.

There dwellen gode folk and resonable, and manye Cristene men amonges hem, that ben so riche, that thei wyte not what to *done with* hire Godes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 300.

What will He *Do with* It? [title of a book]. *Bulwer.*

(*b*) To have concern or business with; deal with; get on with: as, I can *do* nothing *with* this obstinate fellow.—**To have to do with**, to have concern or connection with.

What have I *to do with* you? **2 Sam. xvi. 10.**

All things are naked and opened unto the eyes of him *with* whom we have *to do*. Heb. iv. 13.

I vow, Amintor, I will never eat,
Or drink, or sleep, or *have to do with* that
That may preserve life.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, v. 4.

Dangle. What *has* a woman *to do with* politics, Mrs. Dangle?

Mrs. Dangle. And what *have* you *to do with* the theatre, Mr. Dangle?
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

What's to do here? what is the matter here? what is all this about?

What's to do here, Thomas Tapster? Let's withdraw.
Shak., M. for M., i. 2.

II. *intrans.* 1. To act; be in action; be active in performing or accomplishing; exert one's self in relation to something.

Doing is activity, and he will still be *doing*.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 7.

Be but your self,
And do not talk, but *do*.
Fletcher (*and another?*), Prophetess, iv. 1.

Mechanic soul, thou must not only *do*
With Martha, but with Mary ponder too.
Quarles, Emblems, iv. 7, Epig.

Let us then be up and *doing*,
Longfellow, Psalm of Life.

2. To act or behave; conduct one's self: with adverbial adjuncts indicating manner of acting: as, to *do* well by a man.

If your Spirit will not let you retract, yet you shall *do* well to repress any more Copies of the Satire.
Howell, Letters, ii. 2.

Behold God hath judg'd and *don* to him in the sight of all men according to the verdict of his owne mouthe.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, iii.

3. To succeed (well or ill) in some undertaking or action; get along; come through.

On the Tuesday they went to the tourney; where they *did* very nobly. *Scot* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

4. To arrange; contrive; shift: as, how shall we *do* for food?

How shall we *do* for money for these wars?
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 2.

How shall I *do* to answer as they deserve your two last letters?
Richardson.

5. [Cf. the equiv. OF. *comment le faites-vous?* lit. how do you make it? G. *was machen sie?* lit. what make you? The sense of *do*1 in this usage emerges in *do*2. See *do*2, *do*v.t.] To be (well or ill); be in a state with regard to sickness or health; fare: as, we asked him how he *did*; how do you *do?*

How *does* my cousin Edward, uncle?
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

Sir John Walter asked me lately how you *did*, and wished me to remember him to you.
Howell, Letters, I. iv. 24.

My dear Lady Sneerwell, how do you *do* to-day? Mr. Snake, your most obedient.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Have done, desist; give over.

Moses. Sir, this is Mr. Premium, a gentleman of the strictest honour and secrasy; . . . Mr. Premium, this is——

Charles S. Pshaw! *have done.*—Sir, my friend Moses is a very honest fellow, but a little slow at expression.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

To do for. (*a*) To act for or in behalf of; provide or manage for: as, he *does* well *for* his family. (*b*) To ruin; defeat effectually; injure fatally.

This pretty smooth dialogue has *done for* me.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii.

"They have *done for* me at last, Hardy," said he [Nelson], as he was raised up from the deck; "my backbone is shot through."
Amer. Cyc., XII. 222.

To do without, to dispense with; succeed or get along without: as, I can *do without* the book till Saturday.

The Romance words are some of them words which we cannot *do without* for serious particular purposes, but which are not, by the first needs of speech, always on our lips.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 163.

To have done with, to have come to an end of; have finished; cease to have part or interest in or connection with: as, I *have done with* speculating; I *have done with* you for the future.

III. *auxiliary* and *substitute*. 1. As an auxiliary, *do* is inflected, while the principal verb is in the infinitive without *to*, and origin ally and strictly the object of *do:* thus, *I do know* is I perform an act of knowing. Compare *shall* and *will*.

O blessed Bond! O happy Marriage!
Which *doost* the match 'twixt Christ and va presage!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

The youth did ride, and soon *did* meet
John coming back amain. *Cowper*, John Gilpin.

Certain uses of *do* as an auxiliary, with both transitive and intransitive verbs, may be pointed out. (*a*) In forming interrogative and negative expressions: as, *do* you want the book? I *do* not long for it; *does* he *do* his work well? he *does* not do it as well as I expected.

You seem to marvel I *do* not marry all this while, considering that I am past the Meridian of my Age.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 60.

(*b*) With the imperative, sometimes, to help the expression of the subject: as, *do* thou go (instead of go, or go thou); *do* you stay here (instead of stay, or stay you here). (*c*) To express emphasis: as, I *do* wish you had seen him; I *did* see him; *do* be quick; *do* not (*don't*) do that. (*d*) Sometimes (now chiefly in poetry, where it is often used for merely metrical reasons, but formerly often in prose) merely as an inflection of the principal verb, with no other effect.

A fair smooth Front, free from least Wrinkle,
Her Eyes (on me) like Stars *do* twinkle.
Howell, Letters, I. v. 21.

Greeks and Jews, together with the Turks, *dos* inhabit the towne, and are admitted their churches and synagogues. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 21.

For deeds *doe* die, how ever noble donne,
And thoughts of men *do* as themselves decay.
Spenser, Ruins of Time, l. 400.

Ros. My lord, you once *did* love me.
Ham. So I do still, by these pickers and stealers.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2.

This just reproach their virtue *does* excite. *Dryden.*

2. *Do*, being capable of denoting any kind of action required by the circumstances in connection with which it is used, is often employed as a substitute for the principal verb, or for the whole clause directly dependent upon it, to avoid repetition: as, conduct your business on sound principles; so long as you *do*, you are safe. In such an expression there is an ellipsis either of the principal verb or of *this*, *that*, *these things*, *so*, etc.: as, I intend to come, but if I *do* not, you will know how to act; so long as you *do* (so), you are safe.

The next morow we sayd masse as we *did* the tewyday be for. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 45.

I held it great injustice to believe
Thine enemy, and did not.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Thus my Soul still moves Eastward, as all the heavenly Bodies *do*.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 32.

I . . . chose my wife as she *did* her wedding-gown, not for a fine glossy surface, but for such qualities as would wear well. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, i.

do1 (dō), *n.* [Formerly also *doe*; < *do*1, *v.*] **1†.** Endeavor; duty; all that is required of one, or that one can do.

No sooner does he peep into
The world but he has done his *doe*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

"But," says he, "I have done my *do* in helping to get him out of the administration of things for which he is not fit." *Pepys*, Diary, III. 316.

2†. To-do; bustle; tumult; stir; fuss.

Dissenters in Parliament may at length come to a good end, tho' first there be a great deal of *do*.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 81.

To Gresham College, where a great deal of do and formality in choosing of the Council and Officers.
Pepys, Diary, April 11, 1666.

3. A trick; a cheat; a hoax. [Slang.]

I thought it was a *do*, to get me out of the house.
Dickens, Sketches.

do2 (dō), *v. i.*; pret. *did*, pp. *done*, ppr. *doing*. [Now identified in form and inflection with the much more common and comprehensive verb *do*1. The senses of *do*1 and *do*2, *v. i.*, are so intermingled that it is impossible to separate them completely. All uses not obviously belonging to *do*2 it is best to refer to *do*1. Same as Sc. and E. dial. *dow*, which is phonetically the right modern form: see *dow*1.] To suit; be fit or suitable; serve the purpose or end in view; avail; suffice: as, will this *do?*

Abs. Well, recruit will *do*—let it be so.
Fag. O, sir, recruit will *do* surprisingly.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

"Let women vote!" cries one. "Why, wives and daughters might be Democrats, while their fathers and husbands were Whigs. It would never *do*."
W. Phillips, Speeches, p. 24.

Not so careful for what is best as for what will *do*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

To do for, to suit for; serve as; answer the purpose of; be sufficient for; satisfy: as, this piece of timber will *do for* the corner post; a trusty stick will *do for* a weapon; very plain food will *do for* me.

Of course, it is a great pleasure to me to sit and talk with Mrs. Benson, while you and that pretty girl walk up and down the piazza all the evening; but I'm easily satisfied, and two evenings *do* for me.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 53.

do3†. An old English form of *done*, past participle of *do*1.

With thy Rygth kne lette hit be *do*,
Thy worshyp thou mayst saue so.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

do4 (dō), *n.* [A mere symbol, more sonorous than *re*, for which it is substituted.] In *solmisation*, the syllable now commonly used for the first tone or key-note of the musical scale, and also for the tone C (as the key-note of the typical scale of the pianoforte keyboard). About 1670 it replaced the Aretinian *ut*, which is still somewhat used in France. In the tonic sol-fa system it is spelled *doh*, and indicated by its initial *d*; its significance is limited to the first tone of the scale, without reference to the keynote. In teaching sight-singing by the help of solmization, two general methods are in use: (*a*) the *fixed-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to tones bearing the letter-name C, whether they are key-notes or not; and (*b*) the *movable-do* method, in which *do* is always applied to the key-note, whatever be its letter-name. The second method is generally regarded as the more scientific, and is far the more practical, although the first has had the support of many excellent musicians.

do. An abbreviation of *ditto*.

doab1 (dōb), *n.* [Ir. *dob*, plaster, gutter, mire; *dobaim*, I plaster, daub.] A dark sandy clay found in the neighborhood of many bogs in Ire-

land. It is used for floors, and, mixed with lime, for plastering walls.

doab[2], **doaub** (dō'ab), *n.* [Hind. *doāb*, also *duāb*, a tract of land between two rivers, ⟨ *do*, in comp. also *du* (⟨ Skt. *dva* = Pers. *dū* = E. *two*), + *āb*, ⟨ Skt. *āp*, water, a river.] In the East Indies, a tract of country between two rivers. Also written *duab*.

doable (dō'a-bl), *a.* [⟨ *do*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being done or executed. [Rare.]

> It was *doable*, it was done for others.
> *Carlyle*, Misc., IV. 316.

do-all (dō'âl), *n.* [⟨ *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *all*.] A servant, an official, or a dependent who does all sorts of work; a factotum. *Fuller*.

doandi. A Middle English form of the present participle of *do*[1].

doat, doating, etc. See *dote*[1], etc.

dob (dob), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] A Scotch name of the razor-fish, a bivalve, *Solen ensis*.

dobbedalar (dob'ed-lā-lėr), *n.* [Dan., = E. *double dollar*.] A coin formerly current in Norway and Denmark, and worth about $1.12.

dobbin (dob'in), *n.* [A familiar use of the proper personal name *Dobbin*, which is a dim. of *Dob* or *Dobb* (now more frequently in the patronymic form *Dobbins, Dobbs*), these being variations of *Robin, Rob*, diminutives of *Robert*. Cf. *dicky*[1], an ass, similarly derived from a dim. of *Richard*.] A common English name for a work-horse. [As a quasi-proper name it is often written with a capital letter.]

> Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than *Dobbin* my phill-horse has on his tail. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2.

The hard-featured farmer reins up his grateful *dobbin* to inquire what you are doing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 171.

dobby (dob'i), *n.*; pl. *dobbies* (-iz). [Sc. also *dobbie;* dim. of *Dob, Dobb*, like *Hob*, var. of *Rob*, abbr. of *Robert;* a familiar use of the proper name. Cf. *dobbin*.] **1.** A fool; a childish old man.—**2.** A sprite or apparition. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

> He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xiv.

3. Same as *dobby-machine*.

Taylor's loom does not appear to have come into use, but a small Jacquard machine, or *dobby*, was introduced in the silk trade in 1830 by Mr. S. Dean, of Spitalfields.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 279.

dobby-machine (dob'i-mą-shēn'), *n.* A loom for weaving fancy patterns, constructed on a principle similar to that of the Jacquard loom.

dobchick (dob'chik), *n.* Same as *dabchick*.

dobee (dō'bē), *n.* Same as *dhobie*.

dobhash (dō'bash), *n.* [⟨ Hind. *dobhashī*, Telugu *dubashi, dubasi*, an interpreter, a native man of business in the service of a European (Madras), ⟨ Hind. *do, du* (⟨ Skt. *dva* = E. *two*), + Hind. Skt. *bhāshā*, language.] In the East Indies, an interpreter; one who speaks two or more languages.

dobie[1] (dō'bi), *n.* [By apheresis from *adobe*.] Adobe. [Colloq., U. S.]

dobie[2], *n.* Same as *dhoby*.

Dobie's line, Dobie's stripe. Same as *Krauss's membrane* (which see, under *membrane*).

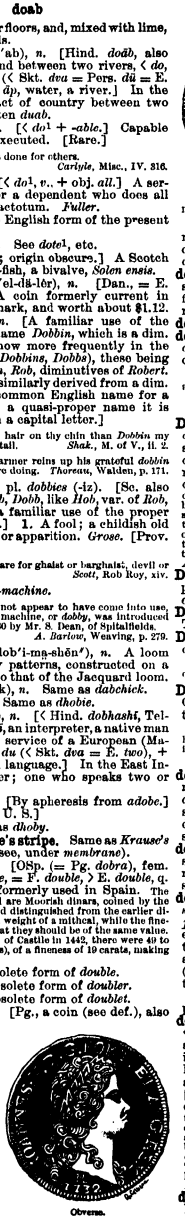
dobla (dō'blą), *n.* [OSp. (= Pg. *dobra*), fem. of *doblo*, now *doble*, = F. *double*, ⟩ E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly used in Spain. The earliest coins so called are Moorish dinars, coined by the Almohade dynasty, and distinguished from the earlier dinars by having the full weight of a mithcal, while the fineness was reduced so that they should be of the same value. As coined by John II. of Castile in 1442, there were 49 to the mark (230.04 grams), of a fineness of 19 carats, making the value $2.47.

doblet, *a.* An obsolete form of *double*.

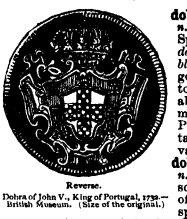
doblier, *n.* An obsolete form of *doubler*.

doblett, *n.* An obsolete form of *doublet*.

dobra (dō'brą), *n.* [Pg., a coin (see def.), also a fold, plait, double, fem. of *dobro* = Sp. *doble* = F. *double*, ⟩ E. *double*, q. v.] A gold coin formerly current in Portugal, first issued by John V., in the eighteenth century. Its value varied: the specimen here illustrated was worth £3 1*l*s. 9½*d*., or about $17.35.



Obverse.



Reverse.

Dobra of John V., King of Portugal, 1732.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dobrao(dō-brā'ō), *n.* [Pg. *dobrão* = Sp. *doblon*, ⟩ F. *doublon*, ⟩ E. *doubloon*, q. v.] A gold coin, equal to 12,800 reis, or about $14, formerly current in Portugal, but now taken only at a valuation.

dobson (dob'son), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The larva of one of various species of neuropterous insects of the family *Sialidæ*, especially of the genus *Corydalus* (which see). Also called *hellgrammite, clipper*, and *crawler*.

dobule (dob'ūl), *n.* [⟨ NL. *dobula;* origin obscure.] A name of a fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus dobula* (or *vulgaris*), allied to the roach and dace.

docedt, *n.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

docent (dō'sent), *a.* and *n.* [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *docent*, a university teacher, ⟨ L. *docent(-)s*, ppr. of *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **I,** *a.* Teaching.

> The church here is taken for the church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs.
> *Abp. Laud*, Against Fisher, xxxiii.

II, *n.* See *privat-docent*.

Docetæ (dō-sē'tē), *n. pl.* [LL., ⟨ Gr. *Δοκηταί*, ⟨ *δοκεῖν*, seem.] A sect of heretics of the first and second centuries who denied the human origin of Christ's body, some holding that it was a mere phantom, and others that it was real but of celestial substance. Thus they believed the Incarnation, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ to have been mere appearances or illusions. Strictly this name seems to have belonged to a single sect of the second century, but it is commonly used indifferently or collectively of the various Gnostic sects which held similar views on this point. Certain Monophysites afterward taught a doctrine as to Christ's body related to that of the Docetæ. See *Aphthodocetæ, Phantasiastæ*.

Docetic (dō-set'ik), *a.* [⟨ *Docetæ* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or held by the Docetæ: as, "*Docetic* gnosticism," *Plumptre*.

Docetism (dō-sē'tizm), *n.* [⟨ *Docetæ* + *-ism*.] The doctrinal system of the Docetæ.

Docetist (dō-sē'tist), *n.* [⟨ *Docetæ* + *-ist*.] One of the Docetæ.

> These *Docetists*, as they were called, had a whole series of successors in the early church. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 736.

Docetistic (dō-sē-tis'tik), *a.* [⟨ *Docetist* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Docetæ or their doctrines; Docetic.

> The Gnostic heresy . . . sunders Christianity from its historical basis, resolves the real humanity of the Saviour into a *Doketistic* illusion. *Schaff*, Hist. Christ. Church, I. § 73.

doch-an-doris, doch-an-dorach (doch'an-dō'ris, -rach'), *n.* [Sc., also written *deuch-an-doris, deuch-an-dorach*, repr. Gael. *deoch an doruis*, a stirrup-cup, lit. a drink at the door: *deoch*, drink; *an*, the; *doruis*, gen. of *dorus*, door.] A stirrup-cup; a parting-cup.

dochme (dok'mē), *n.* [Gr. *δοχμή* or *δόχμη*, the space contained in a handbreadth, ⟨ *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] An ancient Greek measure of length: same as *spithame*. See *palm*.

dochmiac (dok'mi-ak), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δοχμιακός*, ⟨ *δόχμιος*: see *dochmius*.] **I,** *a.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*: (*a*) Having or characterized by a difference of more than one between the number of times or moræ in the thesis and that in the arsis: as, a *dochmiac* foot; *dochmiac* rhythm. (*b*) Consisting of dochmii: as, a *dochmiac* verse, trimeter, strophe.—**Dochmiac rhythm.** See *rhythm*.

II, *n.* In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a verse or series composed of dochmii.

dochmius (dok'mi-us), *n.*; pl. *dochmii* (-i). [L., ⟨ Gr. *δόχμιος*, sc. *ποῦς*, foot; lit. across, athwart, aslant.] **1.** In *anc. Gr. pros.*, a foot consisting in its fundamental form (⏑ – ⏑ –) of five syllables, the first and fourth of which are short, and the second, third, and fifth long.—**2.** *cap.* [NL.] In *zoöl.*, a genus of nematoid worms, of the family *Strongylidæ*. *D. duodenalis* is an intestinal parasite from which a large part of the population of Egypt suffer, often fatally. By means of its large, hard, and dentate mouth it pierces the intestinal mucous membrane and sucks the blood, the repeated bleedings thus caused resulting in what is known as Egyptian chlorosis. This formidable parasite is about four tenths of an inch long. Another species, *D. trigonocephalus*, infests dogs. Also called *Aneylostoma, Anchylostoma*.

dochter (doch'tėr), *n.* An obsolete and dialectal (Scotch) form of *daughter*.

docibility (dos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [⟨ OF. *docibilité*, ⟨ LL. *docibilita(t-)s*, ⟨ *docibilis*, docible: see *docible*.] Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

> To persons of *docibility*, the real character may be easily taught in a few days. *Boyle*, Works, VI. 446.

docible (dos'i-bl), *a.* [⟨ OF. *docible* = It. *docibile*, ⟨ LL. *docibilis*, that learns easily, teachable, ⟨ L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] **1.** Docile; tractable; ready to be taught; easily taught or managed. [Rare or obsolete.]

> Their Camels also are *docible;* they will more hee perswaded to hold on a iourney further then ordinarie by songs then blowes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 557.
>
> They shall be able to speak little to the purpose, so as to satisfy sober, humble, *docible* persons, who have not passionately espoused an errour. *Bp. Bull*, Sermons, vi.

2. That may be imparted by teaching; communicable. [Rare.]

> Whom nature hath made docile, it is injurious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible*.
> *Bp. Hacket.*

docibleness (dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* Teachableness; docility. [Rare or obsolete.]

> I might enlarge myself in the commendation of Hunting, and of the noble Hound especially, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 31.
>
> The World stands in Admiration of the Capacity and *Docibleness* of the English. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 47.

docile (dos'il or dō'sil), *a.* [Formerly also *docil;* = F. *docile* = Sp. *dócil* = Pg. *docil* = It. *docile*, ⟨ L. *docilis*, easily taught, teachable, ⟨ *docere*, teach. Cf. *didactic*.] **1.** Teachable; easily taught; quick to learn; amenable.

> Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful.
> *H. Ellis*, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.

2. Tractable; easily managed or handled.

> The ores are *docile* and contain ruby-silver and sub-sulphides. *L. Hamilton*, Mex. Handbook, p. 95.
>
> The different ores of the Rayo Mine are *docile* in their reduction, undergoing the common Spanish amalgamation process. Quoted in *Mowry's* Arizona and Sonora, p. 148.

docility (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *docilité* = Sp. *docilidad* = Pg. *docilidade* = It. *docilità, docilitade, docilitate*, ⟨ L. *docilita(t-)s*, teachableness, ⟨ *docilis*, teachable, docile: see *docile*.] The quality of being docile; teachableness; readiness or aptness to learn; tractableness.

> The humble *docility* of little children is, in the New Testament, represented as a necessary preparative to the reception of the Christian faith. *Beattie*, Moral Science, I. ii. 5.

docimacy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* A less correct spelling of *docimasy*.

Docimastes (dos-i-mas'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Gould, 1850), also *Docimaster* (Bonaparte, 1850), ⟨ Gr. *δοκιμαστής, δοκιμαστήρ*, an assayer, examiner, ⟨ *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, test, examine.] A genus of humming-birds, notable for the enormous length of the beak, which may exceed that of all the rest of the bird. *D. ensiferus* is the only species. The bill is from 3 to 4 inches long, the whole bird being from 7½ to 8½ inches. The bill is used to probe

Sword-bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*).

long tubular flowers for food, whence the generic name. This remarkable humming-bird inhabits the United States of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. The male is chiefly green, varied with bronze and purplish tints; the throat, bill, and feet are black, the throat varied with buff, and behind the eye is a white spot.

docimastic (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* [= F. *docimastique*, a., docimastic (cf. Sp. *docimástico* = Pg. It. *docimastico*, n., docimasy), ⟨ Gr. *δοκιμαστικός*, ⟨ *δοκιμαστής*, an assayer, examiner, ⟨ *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, test, examine, scrutinize, ⟨ *δόκιμος*, assayed, tested, examined, approved, ⟨ *δέχεσθαι*, take, approve.] Proving by experiments or tests; assaying; specifically, relating to the assaying of metals: as, the *docimastic* art. Also *dokimastic*.

docimasy (dos'i-mā-si), *n.* [Also written *dokimasy*, and less correctly *docimacy*; = F. *docimasie* = Sp. Pg. It. *docimasia*, ⟨ Gr. *δοκιμασία*, an assay, examination, scrutiny, ⟨ *δοκιμάζειν*, assay, examine: see *docimastic*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, particularly at Athens, a judicial inquiry into the civic standing, character, and previous life of all persons elected for public office, of youths applying for enrolment on the list of full citizens, of persons aiming at political leadership, etc. The inquiry was public; any citizen might denounce the subject of it, and his civil privileges were suspended if he could not justify himself.

2. The art or practice of assaying metals, or the art of separating metals from foreign matters, and of determining the nature and quantity of metallic substances contained in any ore or mineral.—3. The art of ascertaining the nature and proportions of medicines and poisons, or of ascertaining certain facts pertaining to physiology.

docimology (dos-i-mol'ō-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. *δόκιμος*, assayed, examined, tested (see *docimastic*), + *-λογία*, ⟨ *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] A treatise on the art of assaying or examining metallic substances.

docious (dō'shus), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *docile*, with suffix *-ous*. Cf. *docity*.] Docile; amenable. [Colloq., western U. S.]

> I can hardly keep my tongue *docious* now to talk about it. *Spirit of the Times* (New York).

docity (dos'i-ti), *n.* [Also written *dossity* (Halliwell); a contr. of *docility*, q. v.] Quickness of comprehension; docility; gumption. *Grose; Bartlett.* [Local, Eng. and U. S.]

dock[1] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; ⟨ ME. *docke*, *dokke* (⟩ OF. *doque*, *docque*, *doke*, F. dial. *doque*, *dogue*, dock, patience), ⟨ AS. *docce*, rarely *docca* (gen. *doccan*, whence late ME. *dokan*, E. dial. *docken*, *dockan*), dock (L. *lapa*; *thum*, *rumex*), used also with descriptive adjectives, *sēd fealwe docce*, the fallow-dock, golden dock (*Rumex maritimus*), *sēd rēade docce*, the red dock (*R. sanguineus*), *sēd scearpe docce*, the sharp dock (*R. acetosa*), and in comp. *ed-docce* (= ODan. *ā-dokke*), water-dock (water-lily, *Nuphar luteum*), *sūr-docce*, sour dock (*R. acetosa*), *wudu-docce*, wood-dock (*R. acetosa*); = MD. *docke* (in comp. *docke-lederen* (glossed *petasites*). Plem. *dokke-bladeren*) = G. *docke* (pron. ⟨ D.), *Colchicum autumnale*, in comp. *dockenblätter*, *Rumex acutus*; *docken-kraut*, burdock, *arctium Lappa*; *wasser-docke*, water-lily. The relation of these forms to the Celtic is not clear; cf. Gael. *dogha*, burdock, Ir. *meacan-dogha*, burdock (*meacan*, a tap-rooted plant, as the carrot, parsnip, etc.).] 1. The common name of those species of *Rumex* which are characterized by little or no acidity and the leaves of which are not hastate. They are coarse herbs, mostly perennials, with thickened rootstocks. Some of the European species are troublesome weeds in cultivated pastures. They are astringent and slightly tonic and laxative, and have been used as a remedy in cutaneous affections and numerous other diseases. Particular designations are *bitter dock*, *R. obtusifolius*; *curled* or *yellow dock*, *R. crispus*; *fiddle-dock* (from the shape of the leaves), *R. pulcher*; *golden dock*, *R. maritimus*; *patience dock*, *R. Patientia*; *sharp* or *sour dock*, *R. Acetosa*; *swamp-dock*, *R. verticillatus*; *water-dock*, *R. Britannica* and *R. Hydrolapathum*; and *white dock*, *R. salicifolius*.

> Nothing teems
> But hateful docks, rough thistles, kecksies, burs.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2.

2. A name of various other species of plants, mostly coarse weeds with broad leaves, as *dove-dock*, the coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*; *elf-dock*, the cleavampane, *Inula Helenium*; *prairie-dock*, *Silphium terebinthinum*; *round dock*, the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*; *spatter-dock*, the yellow pond-lily, *Nuphar advena*; *sweet dock*, *Polygonum Bistorta*; *velvet dock*, the mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See *burdock*, *candock*, and *hardock*.—**In dock, out nettle**, a formula used as an incantation in the north of England. If a person is stung with a nettle, dock-leaves are rubbed on the affected part, and the formula is repeated. It was long used proverbially to express unsteadiness or inconstancy, or sudden change.

> Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
> But here, there, everywhere; *in dock, out nettle.*
> *John Taylor*, Works (1630).

> Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
> Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle.*
> *Wrangling Lovers* (1677).

dock[2] (dok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *docke*; ⟨ ME. *dok* (rare), ⟨ Icel. *dockr*, a short stumpy tail (Haldorsen); cf. *doggr*, a conical projection (Haldorsen); supposed to be nearly related to (2) Icel. *dokk*, *dokka*, a windlass, and to Icel. *docka* (Haldorsen) = Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke*, a skein, = Fries. *dok*, a bundle, bunch, ball (of twine, straw, etc.), = LG. *dokke*, a bundle (of straw, thread, etc.), a skein of silk or yarn, whence G. *docke*, a bundle, bunch, plug, skein of thread, etc., a thick, short piece of anything. These words, again, are prob. identical with (3) Norw. *dokka* = Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dukke* = MD. *docke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke* = LG. *dokke* = OHG. *toccha*, *tocha*, a doll, MHG. *tocke*, a doll, a young girl, G. *docke* (after LG.), a doll. From the LG. form in the third group are derived (prob.) E. *duck*[3], q. v., and *dozy*, q. v.] 1. The tail of a beast cut short or clipped; the stump of a tail; the solid part of a tail.—2†. The buttocks; the rump.

> I will not go to school but when me lest (list),
> For there beginneth a sorry feast
> When that master should lift *a dock.*
> *The World and the Child* (Hazlitt's Dodsley, I. 247).

> Some call the Bishops weathercocks
> Who where there heads were turn their *docks.*
> *Cobrid.*

3. The fleshy part of a boar's chine, between the middle and the rump. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —4. A case of leather to cover the clipped or cut tail of a horse.—5. A piece of leather forming part of a crupper. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]—6. The crupper of a saddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—7. The stern of a ship. [Scotch.]

> She bare many canons, . . . with three great bassils, two behind in her *dock*, and one before.
> *Pitscottie*, Chron. of Scotland, p. 108.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [⟨ ME. *docken*, *dokken*, cut off the tail, cut short, curtail, ⟨ *dok*, tail: see *dock*[2], *n.* The connection of thought between 'tail' and 'cut short' appears again in the perverted form *curtail*, orig. *curtal*. The resemblance to W. *tocio*, *twcio*, clip, dock, is prob. accidental. Hence *docked*.] 1. To cut off, as the end of a thing; cut short; clip; curtail: as, to *dock* the tail of a horse.

> His heer was by his eres round yshorn,
> His top was *docked* lyk a preest beforn.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 590.

> To pluck the eyes of Sentiment,
> And dock the tail of Rhyme.
> *O. W. Holmes*, Music-Grinders.

Hence—2. To deduct a part from; shorten; curtail; diminish: as, to *dock* one's wages.

> We know they [bishops] hate to be *dock*t and clipt.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

> They . . .
> Came, with a month's leave given them, to the sea:
> For which his gains were *dock*'d, however small.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

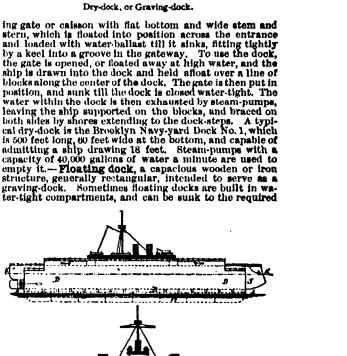
> Some pretend to find defects in the work, and *dock* the payments without a shadow of justice.
> *The American*, XIV. 344.

3. *Naut.*, to clue up (a corner of a sail) when it hinders the helmsman from seeing: usually with *up*.—4. To cut off, rescind, or destroy; bar: as, to *dock* an entail.

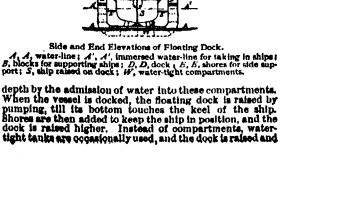
dock[3] (dok), *n.* [⟨ D. *dokke* = D. *dok* = Flem. *dok*, *d*, *t*, from the E. or D.) Sw. *docka* = Dan. *dok*, *dokke* = G. *dock*, *docke* = F. *dock*, a dock. Origin unknown; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage (see *dock*[4]); Icel. *dökk*, *dökdh*, a pit, pool, = Norw. *dokk*, *dekk*, *dekt*, a hollow, low ground surrounded by hills. The word is by some connected with It. *doccia*, a canal, conduit, pipe, formerly also "a damme of a mill" (Florio), ult. ⟨ L. *ducere*, lead (see *douche*, *duct*), or with ML. *doga*, a ditch, canal, also a vessel, cup, perhaps ⟨ Gr. *δοχή*, a receptacle, ⟨ *δέχεσθαι*, receive.] In *hydraulic engin.*, strictly, an inclosed water-space in which a ship floats while being loaded or unloaded, as the space between two wharves or piers; by extension, any space or structure in or upon which a ship may be berthed or held for loading, unloading, repairing, or safe-keeping. The water-space may communicate freely with the stream or harbor, or the entrance to it may be closed by a gate or by a lock. If provided with a lock or gate, the level of the water within the dock remains at all times nearly the same, as the gate is opened only at full tide, when the level without and within is the same. If a lock is employed, vessels can pass in and out at all stages of the tide, but this does not materially affect the level of the water inside the dock. In an open dock the tide continually lowers or raises the vessel, and this interferes in some degree with the work of loading or unloading. The closed docks are free from this inconvenience, while a greater advantage is found in the absence of currents. In a larger sense the term is also applied to a basin or inclosed water-space for the storage of floating timber or the safe-keeping of river-steamers, barges, or canal-boats laid up for the winter, and by a further extension is made to include the wharves and warehouses on or in the neighborhood of a dock. The largest closed docks are at Liverpool and London, in England. In a particular sense the term is also applied to the construction and apparatus used in repairing and building ships, as the *floating dock*, *dry-dock*, *depositing-dock*, and *sectional dock*.

> The sable shippe, called the Holy Crosse, was so shaken in this voyage, and so weakened, that she was layd up in the *docke*s, and neuer made a voyage after.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. i. 98.

Depositing-dock, a caisson or an elevator for lifting vessels from the water and placing them upon stagings or wharves erected for the purpose. The lifting apparatus consists of a series of caissons or pontoons, placed side by side and joined at one end to another pontoon that, with a series of upright tubular structures, forms a girder and makes the back of a comb-like structure, of which the pontoons are the teeth. In the rear of the girder is a large floating pontoon, connected with it by two rows of heavy booms that, being pivoted at each end, serve as a series of parallel bars and keep the entire structure upright while afloat. To lift a vessel, a row of blocks with shores and chocks is arranged on top of all the pontoons. The air is allowed to escape, and the entire structure, except the float in the rear, sinks till the vessel can be floated over the pontoons. When the vessel is in position the water is pumped out of the pontoons, and they all rise together, lifting the vessel out of the water.—**Dry-dock**, a dock or an excavated basin adjoining navigable water, provided with a gate, and so arranged that, after the docking of a ship, the water can be exhausted from it. Such docks are long and narrow, with sloping sides formed in steps. The modern method of construction is to excavate the basin in the shore, and to drive heavy piling along the bottom and upon the sloping sides and rear end. Upon the piles are laid heavy timbers to form the floor and the steps at the sides. At the entrance are double gates opening outward, and meeting at an angle when closed, to resist the pressure of the water on the outside when the dock is empty. A recent method of closing a dry-dock is by means of a floating gate or caisson with flat bottom and wide stem and stern, which is floated into position across the entrance and loaded with water-ballast till it sinks, fitting tightly by a keel into a groove in the gateway. To use the dock, the gate is opened, or floated away at high water, and the ship is drawn into the dock and held afloat over a line of blocks along the center of the dock. The gate is then put in position, and sunk till the dock is closed water-tight. The water within the dock is then pumped out by steam-pumps, leaving the ship supported on the blocks, and braced on both sides by shores extending to the dock-steps. A typical dry-dock is the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dock No. 1, which is 500 feet long, 60 feet wide at the bottom, and capable of admitting a ship drawing 18 feet. Steam-pumps with a capacity of 40,000 gallons of water a minute are used to empty it.—**Floating dock**, a capacious wooden or iron structure, generally rectangular, intended to serve as a graving-dock. Sometimes floating docks are built in water-tight compartments, and can be sunk to the required



Dry-dock, or Graving-dock.



Side and End Elevations of Floating Dock.

A, *A*, water-line; *A'*, *A'*, immersed water-line for taking in ships; *B*, blocks for supporting ships; *D*, *D*, dock; *S*, *S*, shores for side support; *S'*, ship raised on dock; *W*, water-tight compartments.

depth by the admission of water into these compartments. When the vessel is docked, the floating dock is raised by pumping, till its bottom touches the keel of the ship. Shores are then added to keep the ship in position, and the dock is raised higher. Instead of compartments, water-tight tanks are occasionally used, and the dock is raised and

lowered on the same principle. A floating dock may also be made so heavy as to sink by its own weight deep enough to receive the largest vessel, and be raised by means of empty water-tight tanks, which lift dock and ship by their buoyancy.—**Graving-dock**, a dry-dock; so called because used in graving or cleaning the bottom of ships. The graving-docks in the navy-yards of Brooklyn, Boston, and Norfolk are important examples.—**Half-tide dock**, a basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.—**Sectional dock**, a floating dock composed of a succession of pontoons or caissons attached to a platform below the vessel. Steam-pumps are used to remove the water from the caissons, and, as they float, the vessel is raised.

dock[3] (dok), *v. t.* [= D. Flem. *dokken* = Dan. *dokke*, dock; from the noun.] To bring or draw into or place in a dock.

It flowsth 18. foot, that you may make, *dock*, or carine ships with much facilitie. . . .
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 111.

dock[4] (dok), *n.* [Appar. the same word as *dock*[3]; cf. OFlem. *docke*, a cage.] The place where a criminal stands in court.

Here will be officers, presently; bethink you
Of some course sodainely to scape the *dock*;
B. Jonson, Alchemist, v. 5.

dockage[1] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[2] + *-age*.] Curtailment; deduction, as of wages.

There is no docking for accidental delays. . . . I do not find in the time-book a single instance of *dockage* for any reason.
Phila. Times, March 20, 1886.

dockage[2] (dok'āj), *n.* [< *dock*[3] + *-age*.] Provision for the docking of vessels; accommodation in a dock; the act of docking a vessel; the charge for the use of a dock: as, the port has ample *dockage; dockage*, so much (in an account).

The plethora of "cities" and "city sites," whose prospects the vast *dockage* and trade territory of Chicago has superseded. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 834.

dockan, *n.* See *docken*.

dock-block (dok'blok), *n.* A pulley-block secured to a dock, and used in loading and unloading vessels.

docked (dokt), *p. a.* [< ME. *docked*; pp. of *dock*[2], *v.*] Cut off short; having the end or tail cut off; specifically, in *entom.*, cut off sharply in any direction, as if with a knife; truncated, as a tip or apex.

docken, **dockan** (dok'en, -an), *n.* [Dial. var. of *dock*[1].] The dock, a plant of the genus *Rumex*. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

Wad ye compare yer sell to me,
A *docken* till a tansy?
Ritson's Scottish Songs, I. 182.

docker (dok'ėr), *n.* [< *dock*[2], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] A stamp used to cut and perforate the dough for crackers or sea-biscuit.

docket (dok'et), *n.* [Formerly sometimes spelled *docquet* (as if of F. origin), and with altered form *dogget*; < late ME. *docket*; appar. < *dock*, *v.*, + dim. *-et* (see ME. *docketel*, var. of *docked*, pp. of *dock*, *v.*, and thus lit. 'a thing cut short,' 'an abridgment').] 1. In general, a summarized statement; an abridgment or abstract; a brief.

On the outer edge of these tablets a *docket* is occasionally inscribed in alphabetic characters, containing a brief reference to the contents, evidently for the purpose of enabling the keeper of the records to find any particular document in the archives where they were piled up.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, I. 253.

2. In *law*: (*a*) A summary of a larger writing; a paper or parchment, or a marginal space, containing the heads of a writing; a digest. (*b*) A register of judgments, more specifically of money judgments. Thus, a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage and sale of the property is not docketed in this sense; but if after sale there remains a deficiency for which a defendant is personally liable, the judgment for the deficiency is docketed against him, thus being made a lien on his real property in the county or district. (*c*) A list of causes in court for trial or hearing, or of the names of the parties who have causes pending, usually made in the order in which the causes are to be called. (*d*) In England, the copy of a decree in chancery, left with the record and writ clerk, preparatory to enrolment.—3. A bill tied to goods, containing some direction, as the name of the owner or the place to which they are to be sent; also, a ticket attached to goods, specifying their measurement. See *kick-et*.—4. A shred or piece. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A woodman's bill. [Prov. Eng.]—**To strike a docket**, in *Eng. law*, to give a bond to the lord chancellor, engaging to prove the debtor to be a bankrupt, whereupon a set of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor: said of a creditor.

docket (dok'et), *v. t.* [< *docket*, *n.*] 1. In *law*: (*a*) To make an abstract or summary of the heads of, as a document; abstract and enter in a book: as, judgments regularly *docketed*. (*b*) To make a judgment a lien on lands.—2. To enter in a docket; write a brief of the contents of, as on the back of a writing.

They were all *docketed* and marked, and tied with red tape. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair.

3. To mark with a docket or ticket.

docking (dok'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dock*[2], *v. t.*] 1. A cutting or clipping, as of a horse's tail.—2. The operation of cutting and piercing the dough for sea-biscuit.

dockmackie (dok'mak-i), *n.* A common name in the United States for the *Viburnum acerifolium*, sometimes used as an application to tumors.

dock-master (dok'mâs'tėr), *n.* One who has the superintendence of docks.

dock-rent (dok'rent), *n.* Charge for storing and warehousing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant (dok'wor'ant), *n.* In England, a certificate given to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks; a warehouse-receipt. When a transfer is made, the certificate is indorsed with an order to deliver the goods to the purchaser. The warrant thus becomes an authority for the removal of the goods.

The holder of a *dock-warrant* has a prima-facie claim to the pipes of wine, bales of wool, hogsheads of sugar, or other packages named thereon.
Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 207.

dockyard (dok'yärd), *n.* A yard or magazine near a harbor, for containing all kinds of naval stores and timber. Dockyards belonging to the government (called in the United States *navy-yards*) usually include dry-docks for repairing ships, and slips on which new vessels are built, besides the storehouses and workshops.

docmac (dok'mak), *n.* A siluroid fish of the genus *Bagrus* (*B. docmac*), inhabiting the Nile. It is a kind of catfish.

The genus Bagrus, of which the Bayad (B. bayad) and *Docmac* (B. docmac) frequently come under the notice of travellers on the Nile. *Günther*, Encyc. Brit., XXII. 68.

Docoglossa (dok-ō-glos'ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δοκός*, a bearing-beam, a beam, bar, + *γλῶσσα*, tongue.] A group or order of dioecious gasteropods, characterized by having transverse rows of beam-like teeth on the odontophore or lingual ribbon. Different limits have been assigned to it. (*a*) In Troschel's system it was made to include the limpet-like genus Patella and the chitons. (*b*) In Gill's and later systems it is restricted to the limpet-like forms, as the families *Patellidæ*, *Acmæidæ*, and *Lepetidæ*.

docoglossate (dok-ō-glos'āt), *a.* and *n.* [As *Docoglossa* + *-ate*[1].] I. *a.* Pertaining to or having the characters of the *Docoglossa*; being one of the *Patellidæ* or limpets.

At any rate, it is certain that the old views of a close relation between the Polyplacophore and the *docoglossate* Gastropoda had very little morphological basis.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 395.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa*.

docquet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *docket*.

doctor (dok'tėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doctour*; < ME. *doctour*, *doctur*, *doctor*, *doktor*, a doctor (of divinity, law, or medicine), < OF. *doctour*, *docteur*, F. *docteur* = Pr. Sp. *doctor* = Pg. *doutor* = It. *dottore* = D. G. *doctor* = Dan. Sw. *doktor*, < L. *doctor*, a teacher, ML. esp. in the university sense, < *docere*, teach: see *docile*.] 1. A teacher; an instructor; a learned man; one skilled in a learned profession.

But freres hauen forgetten this, . . .
Wher [whether] Fraunceis or Domynik other Austen ordeynde.
Any of this dotardes *doctur* to worthe [become].
Piers Ploweman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 580.

Then stood up one in the council, a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a *doctor* of the law.
Acts v. 34.

The learned and ablest *doctors* of Christendom have been actually deceived in matters of great concernment.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 377.

Who shall decide, when *doctors* disagree,
And soundest casuists doubt, like you and me?
Pope, Epistle to Lord Bathurst, l. 1.

2. In a university, one who has passed all the degrees of a faculty, and is thereby empowered to teach the subjects included in the faculty; a person who has received the highest degree in a faculty: as, a *doctor* in divinity. The degree is also regularly conferred by certain technical schools, as those of medicine, and, under certain conditions, by colleges. An honorary degree of doctor, as of divinity or laws, is often conferred by universities and colleges. The degree of doctor differs only in name from that of *master*. When there was but one degree in each faculty, the graduate was called a *master* in Paris, a *doctor* in Bologna. The faculty of the decretals being modeled after that of Bologna, those who took the highest degree in law were called *doctors*. This title was afterward extended to masters in theology, and finally to masters in medicine. The degrees of doctor conferred by universities, colleges, and professional schools include *doctor of divinity* (L. *divinitatis doctor*, abbreviated *D. D.*; or *sacræ theologiæ doctor*, abbreviated *S. T. D.*; or *doctor theologiæ*, abbreviated *D. T.*); *doctor of medicine*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *medicinæ doctor*, abbreviated *M. D.*); *doctor of laws* (L. *legum doctor*, abbreviated *LL.D.*); *doctor of civil law*, abbreviated *D. C. L.* (L. *legis civilis doctor*); *doctor of both laws* (civil and canon) (L. *juris utriusque doctor*, abbreviated *J. U. D.*); *doctor of philosophy*, abbreviated *D. P. L.* (*philosophiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Ph. D.*); *doctor of science* (L. *scientiæ doctor*, abbreviated *Sc. D.*); *doctor of music*, abbreviated *D. M.* (L. *musicæ doctor*, abbreviated *Mus. D.*,—the abbreviations of the Latin forms being more commonly used); *doctor of dental surgery*, abbreviated *D. D. S.*; *doctor of veterinary surgery*, abbreviated *D. V. S.*

With us ther was a *Doctour* of Phisik,
In al this world ne was ther non him lik
To speke of phisik and of surgerye.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 411.

And the noumbre of *doctoures* of Cynyle and physyk was grete excedynyly. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 6.

The *doctor* of the civil law had to prove his knowledge of the Digest and the Institutes.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 311.

Specifically—3. A person duly licensed to practise medicine; a physician; one whose occupation is to cure diseases. [In the second and third senses much used as a title before the person's name (and then often abbreviated *Dr.*), or alone, as a customary term of address: as, *Doctor* Martin Luther; *Doctor* Johnson; *Dr.* Holmes; come in, *doctor*.]

When ill, indeed,
E'en dismissing the *doctor* don't always succeed.
Colman the Younger, Lodgings for Single Gentlemen.

4. A minor part of certain pieces of machinery employed in regulating the feed or in removing surplus material; specifically, the roller in a power printing-press which serves as a conductor of ink to the distributing rollers (see *crab-roller*, *drop-roller*): as, a color-*doctor*; a cleaning-*doctor*; a lint-*doctor*, etc. [In some uses the word is probably a corruption of L. *ductor*, leader.]—5. An auxiliary steam-engine; a donkey-engine.—6. In *wine-making*: (*a*) A liquor used to mix with inferior wine to make it more palatable, or to give it a resemblance to a better wine. (*b*) A liquor used to darken the color of wine, as boiled must mixed with pale sherry to produce brown sherry. See *sherry, mosto*, and *must*.—7. A translation of a local name in North Africa of the bird *Emberiza striolata*. See the extract.

The house-sparrow is not found; between Morocco and Mogador its place is taken by a beautiful bird (Emberiza striolata), locally called tahib, or "the doctor."
Encyc. Brit., XVI. 833.

8. Same as *doctor-fish*.—9. *pl.* False or doctored dice. [Old slang.]

Now, Sir, here is your true dice; a man seldom gets anything by them; here is your false, Sir; hey how they run!
Now, Sir, those we generally call *doctors*.
Mrs. Centlivre, Gamester, i.

Doctor of philosophy. (*a*) In the German universities, a degree corresponding to master of arts. (*b*) In some American universities, a degree superior to that of master of arts. Abbreviated *Ph. D.* See above, 2.—**Doctors' Commons.** See *commons*.

doctor (dok'tėr), *v.* [= ML. *doctorare*, make or become a doctor, confer the degree of doctor on; from the noun. See *doctor*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To treat, as a doctor or physician; treat medicinally; apply medicines for the cure of; administer medicine or medical treatment to: as, to *doctor* a disease; to *doctor* a patient. Hence—2. To repair; mend; patch up. [Colloq.]—3. To confer the degree of doctor upon. [Rare.]

I am taking it into serious deliberation whether I shall or shall not be made a Doctor, and . . . I begin to think that no man who deliberates is likely to be *doctored*.
Southey, Letters, III. 106.

Albertus Magnus was thirty-five years of age before he was *doctored* by the University of Paris in 1228.
Lecturis, Universities, p. 218.

4. To disguise by mixture or manipulation; especially, to alter for the purpose of deception; give a false appearance to; adulterate; cook up; tamper with: as, to *doctor* wine or an account. [Colloq. or slang.]

The Cross Keys . . . had *doctored* ale, an odour of bad tobacco, and remarkably strong characters.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxviii.

The news all came through Northern channels, and was *doctored* by the government, which controlled the telegraph. *H. Greeley*, in New York Independent, June, 1864.

II. *intrans.* 1. To practise physic.—2. To receive medical treatment; take medicine: as, to *doctor* for ague. [Colloq.]

doctoral (dok'to-ral), *a.* [Formerly also *doctorall*; = F. *doctoral* = Sp. *doctoral* = Pg. *doutoral* = It. *dottorale*, < NL. **doctoralis*, < L. *doctor*: see *doctor*.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of doctor, or to the profession of a teacher or doctor.

But Rabbi in Israel, and Rab and Mar in Babylon, began to be *Doctoral* titles about that time.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 17.

Magisterial or *doctoral* authority and truth.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 311.

The dignity with which he [Nicias] wears the *doctoral* fur renders his absurdities infinitely more grotesque.
Macaulay, Machiavelli.

doctorally (dok'tọr-ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a doctor. *Hakewill.* [Rare.]

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *n.* [< F. *doctorat* = Sp. *doctorado* = Pg. *doutorado* = It. *dottorato* = D. *doctoraat* = Sw. *doctorat*, < ML. *doctoratus*, doctorship, doctorate, < L. *doctor*, a doctor: see *doctor* and *-ate*[2].] The degree of doctor.

I thank you . . . for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*.
Bp. Hurd, To Warburton, Letters, cevi.

According to Wood, in 1659 Nicolas Staughton, of Exeter College, was admitted doctor both of civil and canon law; and it is not impossible that there were other attempts to revive the canon law *doctorate* as an adjunct to the degree in civil law.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 330.

doctorate (dok'tọ-rāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doctorated*, ppr. *doctorating*. [< *doctor* + *-ate*[2]; appar. with ref. to *doctorate*, *n.*] To make a doctor of; confer the degree of doctor upon. *Warton.* [Rare.] Also *doctorize*.

Even after Salernus had a teacher of law it could not *doctorate* in law.
Laurie, Universities, p. 132.

doctor-box (dok'tọr-boks), *n.* In *dyeing*, a piece of copper attached to doctor-sheers to prevent the exposure of too much color to the atmosphere: used for colors susceptible to quick oxidation, such as pencil-blue.

There is less especial difficulty in printing pencil-blue with the cylinder. Thousands of pieces are weekly printed in America, and a considerable number here. The apparatus used is a *doctor-box*.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 483.

doctoress, doctress (dok'tọr-es, -tres), *n.* A female physician.

Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter.
Whitlock, Manners of Eng. People, p. 47.

doctor-fish (dok'tọr-fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Acanthurus*: so called from the sharp and glassy, lancet-like, movable spines with which it is armed on each side of the tail, so that it cannot be handled incautiously with impunity. All the species belong to the tropics. Also called *doctor, surgeon, surgeon-fish, barber-fish*.

doctor-gum (dok'tọr-gum), *n.* A South American gum of uncertain derivation, but usually considered to be a product of *Ithus Mctopium*. Also called *hog-gum*.

doctorial (dok-tō'ri-al), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ial*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctor, professor, or teacher.

His humour of sententiousness and *doctorial* stilts is a mask he delights in, but you ought to know him and not be frightened by it. *G. Meredith*, The Egoist, xxvii.

doctorization (dok'tọ-ri-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The ceremony of investing a candidate for the doctorate with the doctor's hood.

doctorize (dok'tọr-īz), *v. t.* [< *doctor* + *-ize*.] Same as *doctorate*.

Lord Northampton and I were *doctorized* in due form.
Ticknor, W. H. Prescott.

doctorly (dok'tọr-li), *a.* [< *doctor* + *-ly*[1].] Of, pertaining to, or like a learned man; scholarly.
Bp. Hall.

doctorship (dok'tọr-ship), *n.* [< *doctor* + *-ship*.] The degree or rank of a doctor; doctorate.

In one place of Cartwright's book he spake of Whitgift's "bearing out himself, by the credit of his *doctorship* and deanery." *Strype*, Whitgift, an. 1573.

doctress, *n.* See *doctoress*.

doctrinaire (dok-tri-nār'), *n.* and *a.* [= D. *doctrinair* = Dan. Sw. *doktrinär*, < F. *doctrinaire*, < ML. **doctrinarius*, pertaining to doctrine, < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]
I. *n.* 1. One who theorizes without a sufficient regard to practical considerations; a political theorist; an ideologist; one who undertakes to explain things by one narrow theory or group of theories, leaving out of view all other forces at work.

He [Melbourne] said a *doctrinaire* was a fool, but an honest man. *Greville*, Memoirs, Sept. 25, 1834.

In our opinion, there is no more unsafe politician than a conscientiously rigid *doctrinaire*, nothing more sure to end in disaster than a theoretic scheme of policy that admits of no pliability for contingencies.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 160.

2. In *French hist.*, during the period of the Restoration (1815–30) and later, one of a class of politicians and political philosophers who desired a constitution constructed on historical principles, especially after the analogy of the British constitution. They were opposed to absolutism and to revolutionary ideas, and were devoted to abstract doctrines and theories rather than to practical politics. Their chief leaders were Royer-Collard and Guizot.

II. *a.* Characteristic of a doctrinaire or unpractical theorist; merely theoretical; insisting upon the exclusive importance of a one-sided theory.

The whole scheme [of civil-service organization] of 1870 and 1875 must be pronounced to have been a grave mistake: it is *doctrinaire*, academical, and quite unsuited to the practical requirements of the public offices.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 501.

In his [Justus Moser's] wayward and caustic style, he often criticizes effectively the *doctrinaire* narrowness of his contemporaries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 364.

doctrinal (dok'tri-nal), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *doctrinall*; = F. *doctrinal* = Sp. *doctrinal* = Pg. *doutrinal* = It. *dottrinale*, < LL. *doctrinalis*, pertaining to doctrine, theoretical (ML. neut. *doctrinale*, a book of doctrine), < L. *doctrina*, doctrine: see *doctrine*.]
I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to doctrine; consisting of or characterized by doctrine; relating or pertaining to fundamental belief or instruction: as, *doctrinal* theology; *doctrinal* soundness in religion, science, or politics; a *doctrinal* controversy.

There be four kinds of disputation, whereof the first is called *doctrinal*, because it appertaineth to science. The second is called dialectical, which belongeth to probable opinion. *Blundeville.*

The *doctrinal* element is not a thing independent, purely theoretic, disconnected from the realities of life and history. *G. P. Fisher*, Begin. of Christianity, p. 3.

2. Serving for instruction or guidance; having the office or effect of teaching.

The word of God no otherwise serveth, than . . . in the nature of a *doctrinal* instrument. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

Action is *doctrinal*, and teaches both art and virtue.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 39.

Doctrinal disputation. See *disputation*, 2.

II. *n.* Something that is a part of doctrine; a tenet or article of belief.

Not such as assent to every word in Scripture can be said in *doctrinals* to deny Christ. *South.*

doctrinally (dok'tri-nal-i), *adv.* In a doctrinal manner; in the form of doctrine; by way of teaching or positive direction; as regards doctrine. *Milton.*

doctrinarian (dok-tri-nā'ri-an), *n.* [< ML. **doctrinarius* (see *doctrinaire*) + *-an*.] A doctrinaire; a political theorist. *J. H. Newman.*

doctrinarianism (dok-tri-nā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *doctrinarian* + *-ism*.] The principles or practices of doctrinarians or doctrinaires; mere theorizing or speculation, as opposed to practical principles; blind adhesion to one-sided theories.

He [the student of Russian civilization] will find the most primitive institutions side by side with the latest products of French *doctrinarianism*, and the most childish superstitions in close proximity with the most advanced free-thinking. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 82.

doctrine (dok'trin), *n.* [< ME. *doctrine*, < OF. *doctrine*, F. *doctrine* = Pr. Sp. *doctrina* = Pg. *doutrina* = It. *dottrina* = G. *doctrin* = Dan. Sw. *doktrin*, < L. *doctrina*, teaching, instruction, learning, knowledge, < *doctor*, a teacher, < *docere*, teach: see *doctor*.] 1. In general, whatever is taught; whatever is laid down as true by an instructor or master; hence, a principle or body of principles relating to or connected with religion, science, politics, or any department of knowledge; anything held as true; a tenet or set of tenets: as, the *doctrines* of the gospel; the *doctrines* of Plato; the *doctrine* of evolution.

If they learne pure and cleane *doctrine* in youth, they powre out plentye of good fruites in age.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

That they may adorn the *doctrine* of God our Saviour in all things. Tit. ii. 10.

The New Testament contains not only all *doctrine* necessary to salvation, but necessary to moral living.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 294.

2†. The act of teaching; instruction; course of discipline; specifically, instruction and confirmation in the principles of religion.

For Seint Poul saith that al that writen is
To oure *doctrine* it is ywrite ywis.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 622.

He shall be wel taught in curteisie and speche,
For suche *doctrine* schal hym lere and teche.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 77.

This art hath two several methods of *doctrine*, the one by way of direction, the other by way of caution.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 223.

Doctrine of chances. See *probability*.—**Doctrine of correspondences.** See *correspondence*.—**Doctrine of cy-pres.** See *cy-pres*.—**Doctrine of definite proportions.** See *atomic theory*, under *atomic*.—**Doctrine of enumerated powers.** See *enumerate*.—**Doctrine of occasional causes.** See *occasional*.—**Monroe doctrine**, in American politics, the doctrine of the non-intervention of European powers in matters relating to the American continent. It received its name from statements contained in President Monroe's annual message to Congress in December, 1823, at the period of a suspected concert of the powers in the Holy Alliance to interfere in Spanish America in behalf of Spain. The following are the most significant passages in the message: "We could not view an interposition for oppressing them [the Spanish-American republics] or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States." "The American continents should no longer be subjects for any new European colonial settlement."

The only thing which the *Monroe Doctrine* really contains is the intimation on the part of the United States of a right to resist attempts of European Powers to alter the constitutions of American communities.
G. P. Fisher, Outlines of Universal Hist., p. 602.

=Syn. 1. *Precept, Doctrine, Dogma, Tenet.* *Precept* is a rule of conduct, generally of some exactness, laid down by some competent or authoritative person, and to be obeyed; it differs from the others in not being especially a matter of belief. (See *principle*.) *Doctrine* is the only other of these words referring to conduct, and in that meaning it is biblical and obsolescent. In the Bible it refers equally to teaching as to the abstract truths and as to the duties of religion: "In vain they do worship me, teaching for *doctrines* the commandments of men." (Mat. xv. 9.) As distinguished from *dogma* and *tenet*, *doctrine* is a thing taught by an individual, a school, a sect, etc., teaching for it is a specific doctrine formulated as the position of some school, sect, etc., and pressed for acceptance as important or essential. *Dogma* is falling into disrepute as the word for an opinion which one is expected to accept on pure authority and without investigation. *Tenet* is a belief viewed as held, a doctrinal position taken and defended. It is equally applicable to the beliefs of an individual and of a number; it has no unfavorable sense.

Here [shall] patriot Truth her glorious *precepts* draw,
Pledged to religion, liberty, and law.
Story, Motto of Salem Register, Life of Story.

How the bold teacher's *doctrine*, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed.
Wordsworth, Wicliff.

Dogmas and creeds concerning Christ have been built up on texts taken from Paul's writings.
J. F. Clarke, Ideas of the Apostle Paul, p. 266.

His faith, perhaps, in some nice *tenets* might
Be wrong; his life, I'm sure, was in the right.
Cowley, Death of Crashaw.

document (dok'ū-ment), *n.* [< ME. *document*, < OF. *document*, F. *document* = Sp. Pg. It. *documento* = D. Dan. Sw. *dokument* = G. *document*, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, proof, instance, ML. also an official or authoritative paper, < L. *docere*, teach: see *docile*, *doctor*.] 1†. That which is taught; precept; teaching; instruction; direction; authoritative dogma.

For alle of tendre age
In curteyse resseyve shulle *document*,
And vertues knowe, by litil assent.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 1.

If punishment were instantly and totally inflicted, it would be but a sudden and single *document*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 815.

2. Strictly, a written or printed paper containing an authoritative record or statement of any kind; more generally, any writing or publication that may be used as a source of evidence or information upon a particular subject or class of subjects; specifically, in the *law of evidence*, anything bearing a legible or significant inscription or legend; anything that may be read as communicating an idea, including thus a tombstone, a seal, a coin, a sign-board, etc., as well as paper writings).

Saint Luke professes not to write as an eye-witness, but to have investigated the original of every account which he delivers: in other words, to have collected them from such *documents* and testimonies as he . . . judged to be authentic. *Paley*, Evidences, viii.

Document bill, a bill of exchange accompanied by a document as collateral security, such as a bill of lading, policy of insurance, or the like, of merchandise on the way to market, given to a banker or broker in return for an advance of money. The bill is drawn against a part of the estimated value of the property held by the collateral security. Used especially of an Indian bill drawn on London. Also called *documentary exchange*.—**Public document**, one of the regular publications of a government, containing reports, statistics, etc. Often abbreviated *pub. doc.*

document (dok'ū-ment), *v. t.* [< *document*, *n.*]
1†. To teach with authority; instruct; school.

I am finely *documented* by mine own daughter.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

What, you are *documenting* Miss Nancy, reading her a Lecture upon the pinch'd Colf, I warrant ye.
Mrs. Centlivre, Bold Stroke, ii.

2. To support by recorded evidence; bring evidence of; prove. *Jamieson.*

This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*.
Blue Blanket, p. 4.

Since the story [La Terre] cannot remain valuable as literature, but must have other interest as a scientific study, . . . it seems a great pity it should not have been fully *documented*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 812.

3. To furnish with documents; furnish with instructions and proofs, or with papers necessary to establish facts: as, a ship should be *documented* according to the directions of law.

No state can exclude the properly *documented* subjects of another friendly state, or send them away after they

have been once admitted, without definite reasons, which must be submitted to the foreign government concerned.
Woolsey, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 59.

There were 256 disasters to *documented* vessels.
The American, XII. 286.

documental (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* [< *document* + *-al.*] 1†. Pertaining to instruction. *Dr. H. More.*—2. Same as *documentary*.

documentary (dok-ū-men'tą-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from documents; consisting in documents.

We have, through the whole, a well-ordered and *documentary* record of affairs.
Ticknor, Span. Lit., I. 169.

Documentary evidence. See *evidence*.—**Documentary exchange.** Same as *document bill* (which see, under *document*).—**Documentary hypothesis,** in Biblical criticism, the hypothesis that the Pentateuch is composed of two or more documents of which Moses or some later and unknown author was the editor. See *Elohistic, Jehovistic*.

documentation (dok'ū-men-tā'shọn), *n.* [< ML. *documentatio(n-)*, a reminding, < L. *documentum*, a lesson, example, warning, etc.: see *document*.] Instruction; teaching.

"I am to be closeted, and to be documentized," proceeded he. "Not another word of your *documentations*, dame Selby; I am not in a humour to hear them: I will take my own way."
Richardson, Sir Charles Grandison, VI. 157.

documentize (dok'ū-men-tīz), *v.* [< *document* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be didactic.

II. *trans.* To instruct; admonish.

The Attorney-General . . . desired the wife would not be so very busy, being, as he said, well *documentized*, meaning by this Whitacres.
Roger North, Examen, p. 594.

dod[1] (dod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dodded*, ppr. *dodding*. [E. dial., < ME. *dodden*, cut off, lop, shear; origin unknown. Hence *dodded, doddy*[1].] To cut off; lop; shear.

Doddyn trees or herbys and other lyke, [L.] decomo, capulo.
Prompt. Parv., p. 125.

The more that he *doddide* the heeris [hairs], so myche more thei wexen [grew].
Wyclif, 2 Ki. xiv. 26 (Oxf.).

dod[2] (dod), *n.* [< Gael. *dod*, peevishness, a pet. Hence *doddy*[2].] A fit of ill humor or sullenness. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

Your mother should na be eggot on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to tak' the *dods* now and then.
Galt, The Entail, II. 143.

dod[3] (dod), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. The foxtail reed. [North. Eng.]—2. A shell. [Prov. Eng.]—3. In *tile-making*, a mold with an annular throat through which clay is forced to form drain-pipe.

Dod, 3.

dod[4] (dod), *v. t.* [Same as *dad*[2], beat, etc.: see *dad*[2].] To beat; beat out.

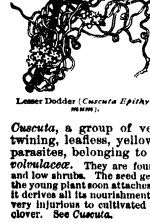
Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the Sheriffes of several Counties, imitating only on their most memorable actions.
Fuller, Worthies, xv.

dodaerst, *n.* [A (Dutch) sailors' name; also written *dodaars*, mod. D. as if **doodaars*, < *dood*, = E. *dead*, + *aars* = E. *arse*: see further under *dodo*.] Same as *dodo*. *Bontius.*

doddart (dod'ạrt), *n.* [Perhaps < *dod*[1] (in reference to the stick) + *-art, -ard*.] The game of hockey or shinny. See *hockey*.

dodded (dod'ed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *dod*[1], cut off, lop, shear: see *doddy*[1].] Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. [Scotch.]

dodder[1] (dod'ẹr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dodar*; < ME. *doder, dodur*, < AS. *dodder*, **doder* = MLG. *doder, dodder*, late MHG. *todter*, G. *dotter* = Dan. *dodder* = Sw. *dodra*, *dodder*. Perhaps connected, with ref. to yellowness, with AS. *dydrin*, **dydren* = OS. *dodro* = MLG. *doder, dodder, dudder* = OHG. *totoro, tutaro*, MHG. *toter*, G. (with D. *d*) *dotter*, dial. *dottern* (cf. D. *dojer*), the yolk of an egg.] The common name of plants of the genus *Cuscuta*, a group of very slender, branched, twining, leafless, yellowish or reddish annual parasites, belonging to the natural order *Convolvulaceæ*. They are found on many kinds of herbs and low shrubs. The seed germinates on the ground, but the young plant soon attaches itself to its host, from which it derives all its nourishment. Some species have proved very injurious to cultivated crops, especially to flax and clover. See *Cuscuta*.


Lesser Dodder (*Cuscuta Epithymum*).

dodder[2] (dod'ẹr), *v. i.* [Also E. dial. *dadder*, equiv. to *doddle, daddle*[1]: see *doddle, daddle*[1].] To shake; tremble.

Rock'd by the blast, and cabin'd in the storm,
The sailor hugs thee to the *doddering* mast,
Of shipwreck negligent, while thou art kind.
Thomson, Sickness, iv.

doddered (dod'ẹrd), *a.* [< *dodder*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Overgrown with dodder; covered with parasitic plants.

The peasants were enjoined
Sere-wood, and firs, and *doddered* oaks to find.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 906.

dodder-grass (dod'ẹr-grȧs), *n.* The quaking-grass, *Briza media:* so called from the trembling of its spikelets. Also called locally in England *doddering grass* or *doddle-grass, dodder-grass, dodder-dickies* or *jockies*, and *doddern' Nancy*.

dodders (dod'ẹrz), *n.* Same as *malis*.

dodder-seed (dod'ẹr-sēd), *n.* A name sometimes given to the seeds of *Camelina sativa*, occasionally cultivated in Europe for their oil.

doddle (dod'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doddled*, ppr. *doddling*. [Sc., = *daddle*[1].] To toddle.

doddy[1] (dod'i), *n.*; pl. *doddies* (-iz). [Sc., also written *doddie*, dim., equiv. to *dodded*, pp., < *dod*[1], cut off.] A cow without horns.

doddy[2] (dod'i), *a.* [< *dod*[2] + *-y*[1]; cf. Gael. *dodach*, pettish, < *dod*.] Ill-natured; snappish. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

I fancy dogs are like men. . . . Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary.
Galt, The Entail, I. 166.

doddypate, *n.* See *dodipate*.

doddypoll, *n.* See *dodipoll*.

dodecadactyl (dō-dek-a-dak'til), *n.* [< L. (NL.) *dodeca-*, < Gr. δώδεκα, poet. δυώδεκα, twelve, < δίο, = E. *two*, + δέκα = E. *ten*. Cf. E. *twelve*.] The first element in some compounds of Greek origin, meaning 'twelve.'

Dodecactiniæ (dō-dek-kak-tin'i-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + NL. *Actinia*.] A group of polyps.

dodecadactylon† (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, finger.] Same as *dodecadactylus*.

dodecadactylus† (dō-dek-a-dak'ti-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + δάκτυλος, a finger, finger's breadth. See *duodenum*.] The duodenum.

dodecagon (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* [< Gr. δωδεκάγωνος, a dodecagon, < δώδεκα, twelve, + γωνία, angle.] A polygon having twelve sides and twelve angles.—**Regular dodecagon,** one whose sides are all equal and whose angles are all equal.

dodecagonal (dō-de-kag'ō-nal), *a.* [< *dodecagon* + *-al.*] Having twelve sides and twelve angles.

dodecagynian (dō-dek'a-jin'i-an), *a.* Same as *dodecagynous*.

dodecagynous (dō-dek-aj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, adj.: see *dodecagynous*.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve styles.

Dodecagynia (dō'dek-a-jin'i-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecagynous*.] The name given by Linnæus to the orders which in his system of plants have twelve styles.

dodecagynian (dō'dek-a-jin'i-an), *a.* Belonging to the Linnean order *Dodecagynia*.

dodecagynous (dō-de-kaj'i-nus), *a.* [< NL. *dodecagynus*, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + γυνή, a female (in mod. bot. a style or pistil).] In *bot.*: (*a*) Having twelve styles or pistils. (*b*) Same as *dodecagynian*.

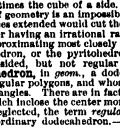
dodecahedral (dō'dek-a-hē'drạl), *a.* [< *dodecahedron* + *-al.*] Having the form of a dodecahedron: as, the *dodecahedral* cleavage of sphalerite. Also *dodecahedrical*.

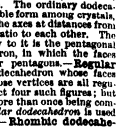
dodecahedron (dō'dek-a-hē'drọn), *n.* [= F. *dodécaèdre*, < NL. *dodecahedron*, < Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἕδρα, a seat, base.] In *geom.*, a solid having twelve faces. Also *duodecahedron*.—**Great dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which has the same boundaries as five covertical

Great Dodecahedron.

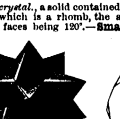
Great Stellated Dodecahedron.

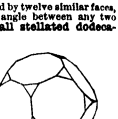
faces of an ordinary icosahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex inwrapa the vertex twice, the succession of vertices about a face incloses the face once, and the center is triply inclosed.—**Great stellated dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular solid each face of which is formed by stellating a face of the great dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 5 sides per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex, while the succession of vertices about a face goes twice round the center of the face, and the center is quadruply inclosed.—**Ordinary dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a regular body, a species of pentagonal dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 20 vertices, 30 edges, 5 sides per face, and 3 sides per vertex. Its surface is 20.64578 times the square of a side, its volume 7.663119 times the cube of a side. The ordinary dodecahedron of geometry is an impossible form among crystals, for its faces extended would cut the axes at distances from the center having an irrational ratio to each other. The form approximating most closely to it is the pentagonal dodecahedron, or the pyritohedron, in which the faces are five-sided, but not regular pentagons.—**Regular dodecahedron,** in *geom.*, a dodecahedron whose faces are all regular polygons, and whose vertices are all regular solid angles. There are in fact four such figures; but those which inclose the center more than once being commonly neglected, the term *regular dodecahedron* is used for the ordinary dodecahedron.—**Rhombic dodecahe-**


Rhombic Dodecahedron.


Pentagonal Dodecahedron.

dron, in *crystal.*, a solid contained by twelve similar faces, each of which is a rhomb, the angle between any two adjacent faces being 120°.—**Small stellated dodeca-**


Small Stellated Dodecahedron.


Truncated Dodecahedron.

hedron, in *geom.*, a solid formed by stellating each face of the ordinary dodecahedron. It has 12 faces, 12 vertices, 30 edges, 5 edges per face, and 5 edges per vertex. The succession of faces about a vertex goes round the vertex once, the succession of vertices around a face goes round the center of the face twice, and the center of the solid is twice inclosed.—**Truncated dodecahedron,** a dyocetriacontahedron formed by cutting off the faces of the regular dodecahedron parallel to those of the coaxial icosahedron so as to leave the latter dodecagons. It is one of the thirteen Archimedean solids.

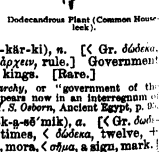
dodecamerous (dō-de-kam'e-rus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + μέρος, part.] In *bot.*, having the parts of the flower in twelves. Also written 12-*merous*.

dodecander (dō-de-kan'dẹr), *n.* [< *dodecandrous*, q. v.] In *bot.*, a plant having twelve stamens; one of the class *Dodecandria*.

Dodecandria (dō-de-kan'dri-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *dodecandrous*.] A Linnean class of plants having twelve stamens, or any number from twelve to nineteen inclusive, provided they do not cohere by their filaments.

dodecandrian (dō-de-kan'dri-an), *a.* Same as *dodecandrous*.

dodecandrous (dō-de-kan'drus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + ἀνήρ (ἀνδρ-), a male (in mod. bot. a stamen).] Having twelve stamens; belonging to the class *Dodecandria*.


Dodecandrous Plant (Common Houseleek).

dodecapetalous (dō'dek-a-pet'a-lus), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + πέταλον, a leaf (in mod. bot. a petal).] In *bot.*, having twelve petals; having a corolla consisting of twelve parts.

dodecarchy (dō'de-kär-ki), *n.* [< Gr. δώδεκα, twelve, + -αρχία, < ἄρχειν, rule.] Government by twelve chiefs or kings. [Rare.]

The so-called *Dodecarchy*, or "government of the twelve" petty kings, appears now in an interregnum of the Dynasties.
H. S. Osborn, Ancient Egypt, p. 93.

dodecasemic (dō'dek-a-sē'mik), *a.* [< Gr. δώδεκάσημος, of twelve times, < δώδεκα, twelve, + σημεῖον, a sign, mark, more, < σῆμα, a sign, mark.] In *pros.*, consisting of twelve morse or units of time; having a magnitude of twelve normal shorts: as, a *dodecasemic* foot (for instance, the trochee semantus). An ionic dipody, a dactylic or an anapestic tripody, a trochaic or an iambic tetrapody, is *dodecasemic*.

dodecastyle (dō′dek-ą-stīl), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + στῦλος, a column: see *style*².]
I. *a.* In *arch.*, having twelve columns in front: said of a portico, etc.
II. *n.* A portico having twelve columns in front.

dodecasyllabic (dō″dek-ą-si-lab′ik), *a.* [< *dodecasyllab-le* + *-ic.*] Containing twelve syllables.

dodecasyllable (dō″dek-ą-sil′ą-bl), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *συλλαβή*, a syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of twelve syllables.

dodecatemorion (dō′dek-ą-tē-mō′ri-on), *n.* [LL., < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*, a twelfth part, < *δωδέκατος*, twelfth (< *δώδεκα*, twelve), + *μόριον*, a part.] A twelfth part. [Rare.]

dodecatemory (dō′dek-ą-tem′ǫ-ri), *n.* [< LL. *dodecatemorion*, < Gr. *δωδεκατημόριον*: see *dodecatemorion.*] A twelfth part: a term formerly sometimes used for a sign of the zodiac, as being the twelfth part of a circle.

Dodecatheon (dō-de-kath′ē-on), *n.* [NL., < L. *dodecatheon*, an herb, so called after the twelve greater gods, < Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *θεός*, a god.] A North American genus of primulaceous plants, much resembling the cyclamen of Europe. They are smooth perennials, with a rosette of radical leaves and an upright scape bearing an umbel of handsome purple or white nodding flowers. The more common eastern species, *D. Meadia*, is known as *shooting-star*. There are several other very similar species of the western coast, from California to Alaska.

dodecuplet (dō-dek′ǫ-plet), *n.* [< Gr. *δώδεκα*, twelve, + *-uple*, as in *quintuple*, *octuple*, etc., + *-et*. Cf. *octuplet*.] In *music*, a group of twelve notes to be performed in the time of eight.

dodge (doj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dodged*, ppr. *dodging*. [First recorded in early mod. E.; perhaps (the term. *-ge* being appar. due to a ME. form **dodien*, **dodjen*; cf. *soldier*, pron. sōl′jėr) connected with Sc. *dod*, jog, North. E. *dad*, shake, whence the freq. forms *dodder*, *doddle*, *dadder*, *daddle*; cf. *didder*, *diddle*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To start suddenly aside; shift place by a sudden start, as to evade a blow or escape observation.

> As I am an old fox-hunter, I should have turned and *dodged*, and have played them a thousand tricks they had never seen in their lives before.
> *Addison*, Sir Roger at the Play.

2. To shift about; move cautiously, as in avoiding discovery, or in following and watching another's movements: as, he *dodged* along byways and hedges; the Indians *dodged* from tree to tree.

> For he had, any time this ten years full,
> *Dodged* with him, betwixt Cambridge and the Bull.
> *Milton*, Ep. Hobson, t.

3†. To play tricks; be evasive; play fast and loose; raise expectations and disappoint them; quibble.

> Now I must
> To the young man send humble treaties, *dodge*
> And palter in the shifts of lowness.
> *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9.

You know my passion for Martha, and what a dance she has led me; she *dodged* with me above thirty years.
Addison.

4. To jog; walk in a slow, listless, or clumsy manner. [Colloq., North. Eng.]

II. *trans.* 1. To evade by a sudden shift of place, or by trick or device; escape by starting aside, or by baffling or roundabout movements: as, to *dodge* a blow; to *dodge* a pursuer or a creditor; to *dodge* a perplexing question.

> A speck, a mist, a shape, I wist!
> And still it near'd and near'd:
> As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
> It plunged, and tacked, and veered.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iii.

It might have begun otherwise or elsewhere, but war was in the minds and bones of the combatants, it was written on the iron leaf, and you might as easily *dodge* gravitation.
Emerson, Emancipation Proclamation.

2. To play fast and loose with; baffle by shifts and pretexts; trick. [Colloq.]

> He *dodged* me with a long and loose account.
> *Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

dodge (doj), *n.* [< *dodge*, *v.*] A shifty or ingenious trick; an artifice; an evasion.

> Some, who have a taste for good living, have many harmless arts, by which they improve their banquet, and innocent *dodges*, if we may be permitted to use an excellent phrase that has become vernacular since the appearance of the last dictionaries.
> *Thackeray.*

In the friction of competition, expedients which their successful deviser thinks fair enough may become *dodges* in the eyes of his fellows, who had not happened to think of them.
Arch. Forbes, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 84.

dodger (doj′ėr), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who dodges or evades; one who practises artful shifts or dodges.

> A scurvy haggler, a lousy *dodger*, or a cruel extortioner.
> *Cotgrave.*

He had a rather flighty and dissolute mode of conversing, and furthermore avowed that among his intimate friends he was . . . known by the sobriquet of "The Artful *Dodger*."
Dickens, Oliver Twist, viii.

2. A small handbill distributed in the streets or other public places. [U. S.]

> A number of printed *dodgers* were distributed in different parts of the city, and also posted on the doors of all houses occupied by the Chinese.
> *Philadelphia Times*, Sept. 28, 1885.

3. Same as *corn-dodger*. [U. S.]

dodgery (doj′ėr-i), *n.* [< *dodge* + *-ery.*] Trickery; a trick.

> When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that gaped for the vacancy, it was a feast of laughter to him.
> *Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 98.

dodgily† (doj′i-li), *adv.* [< *dodgy* + *-ly*².] Artfully; cunningly.

> The Ewerer strains water into his basins, on the upper one of which is a towel folded *dodgily*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 323, note.

dodgy (doj′i), *a.* [< *dodge* + *-y*¹.] Disposed to dodge; evasive; artful; cunning.

dodipatet, **doddypate**† (dod′i-pāt), *n.* [< ME. *dodypate*, equiv. to *dodipoll*, both meaning 'dodded' (i. e., shaven) head, in contemptuous reference to the priestly tonsure; < *dod*¹, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *pate.*] Same as *dodipoll.*

dodipoll, **doddypoll** (dod′i-pōl), *n.* [Also written *dodipole*, *doddipole*, *doddypole*, *dottipole*, ME. *dottypol*, equiv. to *dodipate*, q. v.; < *dod*¹, ME. *dodden*, shear, shave, + *poll*, head.] A stupid person; a thickhead.

> Some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dotti-poll*.
> *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI.

This Noah was laughed to scorn; they, like *dodipoles*, laughed this godly father to scorn.
Latimer, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

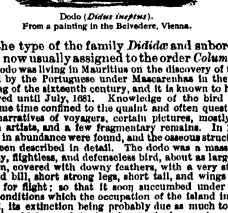
dodkin (dod′kin), *n.* [Also written *dotkin*; var. of *doitkin*: see *doitkin.*] See *doitkin.*

dodman† (dod′man), *n.* [Early mod. E.; origin obscure. Also called *hodmandod*, q. v.] 1. An animal that casts its shell, like the lobster and crab.

> A sely *dodman* crepe.
> *Pp. Bale*, Kynge Johan, p. 7.

2. A shell-snail.

dodo (dō′dō), *n.* [< Pg. *doudo*, a dodo, < *doudo*, *doido*, a simpleton, a fool, < *doudo*, *doido*, adj., simple, foolish. According to Diez, this word, which is unknown in Spanish, came from England (?): E. dial. (Devon) *dold*, stupid, confused: see *dolt.* Cf. *booby*, a bird so named for a similar reason. The bird was also named by the Dutch (1) *walgh-vogel*, now *walg-vogel*, lit. 'nauseous bird'; also (2) *dod-aers*, lit. 'dead-arse,' "propter fœdam posterioris partis crassitiem" (note dated 1626), or because of some resemblance to the dabchick or little grebe, which was also so called; also (3) *dronte* (> Dan. *dronte* = Sw. *dront*); origin unknown. The NL. name is *didus*, Sp. *dido*: see *Didus.*] A recently extinct bird of Mauritius, *Didus ineptus*, the type of the family *Dididæ* and suborder *Didi*, now usually assigned to the order *Columbæ*. The dodo was living in Mauritius on the discovery of that island by the Portuguese under Mascarenhas in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and it is known to have survived until July, 1681. Knowledge of the bird was for some time confined to the quaint and often questionable narratives of voyagers, certain pictures, mostly by Dutch artists, and a few fragmentary remains. In 1866 bones in abundance were found, and the osseous structure has been described in detail. The dodo was a massive, clumsy, flightless, and defenseless bird, about as large as a swan, covered with downy feathers, with a very stout hooked bill, short strong legs, short tail, and wings too small for flight; so that it soon succumbed under the new conditions which the occupation of the island introduced, its extinction being probably due as much to the animals which man introduced as to the human invaders of the island. The solitaire (*Pezophaps solitarius*) of Rodrigues, an island of the same group, was similar to the dodo, but sufficiently distinct to be placed in a different genus. (See *solitaire.*) The neighboring island of Réunion or Bourbon also had a dodo, in all probability a third kind.



Dodo (*Didus ineptus*).
From a painting in the Belvedere, Vienna.

doe¹ (dō), *n.* [< ME. *doo*, *do*, earlier *da*, < AS. *dā* (once, glossing L. "damma vel dammula") = Dan. *daa*, in comp. *daa-dyr* = *dyr* = E. *deer*), deer, fallow deer, *daa-hind* *hind* = E. *hind*), doe, *daa-hjort* (*hjort* = E. *hart*), buck, *daa-kalv* (*kalv* = E. *calf*), fawn, = Sw. *dof-*, in comp. *dof-hind*, a doe, *dof-hjort*, a buck, = OHG. *tāmo*, *dāmo*, MHG. *tāme*, G. *dam-*, in comp. *dam-bock* (*bock* = E. *buck*), *dam-hirsch* (*hirsch* = E. *hart*), *dam-thier* (*thier* = E. *deer*), *dam-wild*, *damm-*, *tam-wild* (*wild* = E. *wild*), a deer, = F. *daim*, m., deer, *daine*, f., doe, = Pr. *dam*, = Sp. *dama* = It. *daino*, m., *daina*, f., *damma*, f., < L. *dāma*, *damma* (†, used also as m.), a deer, prob. connected with *domare* = E. *tame*, q. v. The AS., Scand., and mod. G. forms are variously altered from the normal form in their derivation from the L. *dāma*. The native AS. word is *hind*: see *hind*.] 1. The female of the deer (the feminine corresponding to *buck*) and of most antelopes.

> There might men *does* and roes yse,
> And of squyrels ful gret plente.
> *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1401.

> It was a stag, a stag of ten,
> Bearing his branches sturdily; . . .
> It was there he met with a wounded *doe*,
> She was bleeding deathfully.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 25.

2. The female of the hare or rabbit.

doe²†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *do*¹.

doe³ (dō), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] The wooden ball used in the game of shinty. Also called *knowt.*

doe-bird, *n.* See *dough-bird.*

Dœdicurus (dē-di-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., prop. **Dædycurus*, < Gr. *δοιδυ-* (*δοιδυς-*), a pestle, + *οὐρά*, tail.] A genus of glyptodons or fossil armadillos, having only three digits on the fore feet and four on the hind. *D. giganteus* is the typical species, from the Pleistocene of South America. *Burmeister*, 1875.

doer (dō′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *doer*, *doere*, < AS. *dōere*, < *dōn*, do: see *do*¹.] 1. One who does something; one who performs or executes; an efficient actor or agent.

> If we should now excommunicate all such wicked *doers*, there would be much *ado* in England.
> *Latimer*, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

> The *doers* of the law shall be justified. Rom. ii. 13.

> Tut, tut, my lord, we will not stand to prate:
> Talkers are no good *doers*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3.

> Thy story I'll have written, and in gold too,
> In prose and verse, and by the ablest *doers*.
> *Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iv. 2.

Specifically — 2. In *Scots law*, an agent or attorney.

does (duz). [Early mod. E. also *doos*, *do's*, < ME. *dos*, *dus*, commonly *doth*, *deth*: see *do*¹, *v.*] The third person singular of the present indicative of the verb *do*. See *do*¹.

doeskin (dō'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a doe.—2. A very close and compact woolen cloth, smoothly finished on the face, made for wearing-apparel, especially for men.

doff (dof), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *doffe*; in 17th century sometimes printed *d'off*; < ME. *doffe*, orig., in impv. (in which form the word first appears) *dof*, contr. of *do of*, inf. *don of*, put off: see *do* and *off*. Cf. *don*, *dout*, *dup*. Cf. E. dial. *gauf* (for **gof*), contr. of *go off*.] I. *trans.* 1. To put or take off, as dress, or any article of dress, especially the hat or cap.

Then to her he did *doffe* his cap.
Robin Hood and the Tanners Daughter (Child's Ballads, [V. 335).

You have deceiv'd our trust,
And made us *doff* our easy robes of peace.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

Heaven's king who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear.
Crashaw.

Would I could *doff* my royal robes, and be
One of the people who are ruled by me.
R. H. Stoddard, King's Bell.

2†. To strip; uncover; lay bare.—3†. To put or drive off; thrust aside or away.

Every day thou *doff'st* [*dat'st* or *daffest* in most editions] me with some device.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2.

With their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to *do'f* the simpler sheep.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

4. To throw, as something taken off or rejected; put or thrust so as to be out of the way. [Rare.]

This need for a special organ, not included within the range of sensible Experience, is *doffed* aside.
G. H. Lewes, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., III. [vii. § 84.

5. In *textile manuf.*: (*a*) To strip off, as cotton or wool for spinning from the cards or cardingcylinder, etc. (see *doffer*); also, to remove or take away, as full bobbins to make way for empty ones. (*b*) To mend or piece together, as broken threads.

II. *intrans.* To remove the hat from the head in salutation.

And feeding high, and living soft,
Grew plump and able-bodied;
Until the grave churchwarden *doff'd*,
The parson smirk'd and nodded.
Tennyson, The Goose.

doffer (dof'ėr), *n.* One who or that which doffs; specifically, a revolving cylinder in a cardingmachine, which doffs or strips off the cotton from the cards. See cut under *carding-machine*.

The *doffers*, who refused to pack yarn, are still making trouble.
Strike of American Linen Co., New York Evening Post, [March 1, 1888.

doffing-cylinder (dof'ing-sil'in-dėr), *n.* A carded cylinder in a carding-machine for removing fibers from the teeth of the cylinders.

doffing-knife (dof'ing-nif), *n.* In a carding-machine, a steel blade with a finely toothed edge, which is reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer, for the purpose of taking off from it the carded wool which is collected into a sliver.

dog (dog or dôg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dogg*, *doggе*; < ME. *dogge*, < AS. *docga* (found only once, in a gloss, in gen. pl. *docgena*) = MD. *dogge*, D. *dog* = LG. *dogge*, > G. *dogge*, dial. *docke* = Sw. *dogg* = Dan. *dogge*, a dog, mastiff; cf. (from LG. or E.) OF. and F. *dogue* = Sp. *dogo* = Pg. *dogo*, *dogue* = It. *dogo*, a mastiff, bulldog; origin unknown. The general Teut. and Indo-European name for the dog appears in *hound*, q. v. Hence in compounds, *bandog*, *bulldog*, etc.] 1. A quadruped of the genus *Canis*, *C. familiaris*. The origin of the dog is a question most difficult of solution. Some think the breed is derived from the wolf, others affirm it to be from a familiarized jackal; all agree that no trace of it is to be found in a primitive state, the dhole of India and the dingo of Australia being wild descendants from domesticated ancestors. The view now generally taken by naturalists is that the dog is neither a species, in the zoological sense, nor even the descendant of any one species modified by domestication, but that the dogs of different parts of the world have a correspondingly various ancestry, from different wild species of the genus *Canis*, as wolves, foxes, and jackals. This view is supported not only by the enormous differences between dogs, but also by the readiness with which nearly all dogs cross with their wild relatives; and, accordingly, the name *Canis familiaris* is a conventional rather than a proper zoological designation of the dog as a species. No satisfactory classification of the different kinds of dogs has been arrived at, what some naturalists regard as types being regarded by others as mere mongrels. An old classification grouped dogs in three classes, the *Celeres*, *Sagaces*, and *Pugnaces*. Colonel Hamilton Smith groups the domestic dog into six sections: (*i*) the *wolf-dogs*, including the Siberian, Eskimo, Newfoundland, Great St. Bernard, sheep-dog, etc.; (*ii*) *watch-* and *cattle-dogs*, including the German boar-hound, Danish dog, dog of the North American Indians, etc.; (*iii*) the *greyhounds*, as the different kinds of greyhound, Irish hound, lurcher, Egyptian street-dog, etc.; (*iv*) the *hounds*, as the bloodhound, staghound, foxhound, harrier, beagle, pointer, setter, spaniel, springer, cocker, Blenheim dog, poodle, etc.; (*v*) the *curs*, including the terrier and its allies; (*vi*) the *mastiffs*, including the different kinds of mastiff, bulldog, pug-dog, etc. All these are artificial varieties, having comparatively little stability, their distinctive characters being soon lost by reversion to a more generalized type if they are left to interbreed. This tendency to reversion requires to be constantly counteracted by "artificial selection" at the hands of breeders, in order that the several strains may be kept pure, and their peculiarities be perpetuated along the desired lines of specialization. The best-bred dogs, of whatever kind, are those furthest removed from an original or common type of structure. The differences between dogs of all kinds are vastly greater than those found among individuals of any species in a state of nature; so great that, were they not known to be artificial, the dog would represent several different genera of the family *Canidæ* in ordinary zoological classification. In fact, specific characters, based upon actual and constant differences in the dental formula, have been named in order to signalize certain structural modifications which are found to exist, affording examples of the evolution of specific characters as well as of specific differences. These variations extend not only to size and general configuration, character of the pelage, and other outward features, but also to positive skeletal and dental peculiarities, and are marked probably than those of any other domesticated animals. The corresponding physiological and psychological differences are equally decided, as witnessed in the dispositions and temperaments of dogs, their comparative docility, intelligence, etc., and consequently the uses to which they are or may be put. In the matter of size alone, for example, some toy dogs are tiny enough to stand easily on one of the fore paws of a large dog. Throughout the multitudinous varieties, however, the influence of humanity is witnessed in the readiness with which dogs interbreed with one another, and cross with wolves, foxes, and jackals, bearing fertile progeny in all cases, and the readiness with which they revert to the wild state of their several ancestors. See the names of the several breeds. See also *Canidæ* and *Canis*.

Now is a *dogge* also dere that in a dych lygges.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1792.

Many pretty ridiculous aspersions are cast vpon *dogges*, so that it would make a *dogge* laugh to heare and vnderstand them: as, I haue heard a man say, I am as hot as a *dogge*, or, as cold as a *dogge*; I sweat like a *dogge* (when indeed a *dogge* never sweats); as drunke as a *dogge*; hee sworo like a *dogge*; and one told a man once that his wife was not fit to be heard, for shee would bay like a *dogge*.
John Taylor, The Worlde Runnes on Wheeles (Works, [1630), p. 232.

He aska no angel's wings, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful *dog* shall bear him company.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 112.

2. In distinguishing sex, a male dog, as opposed to *bitch*; hence sometimes used in composition for the male of other animals, as in *dog-ape*.—3. *pl.* Canine quadrupeds in general; the family *Canidæ* (which see).—4. The prairie-dog. [Colloq., western U. S.]—5. The dogfish. [Local, Eng.]—6. A mean, worthless fellow; a currish or sneaking scoundrel: applied in reproach or contempt.

A! *dogg!* the deuyll the drowne! *York Plays*, p. 82.

Whoever saw the like? what men have I?—
Dogs! cowards! dastards!—I would ne'er have fled,
But that they left me midst my enemies.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2.

7. A gay or rakish man, especially if young; a sport or gallant: applied, usually with an epithet (*young*, *impudent*, etc.), in mild or humorous reprobation.

I love the *young dogs* of this age. *Johnson*, in Boswell.

Here, sir, I give my daughter to you, who are the most *impudent dog* I ever saw in my life.
Sheridan, St. Patrick's Day, ii. 4.

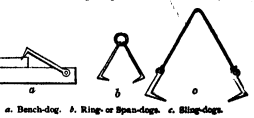
8. In *astron.*: (*a*) [*cap.*] One of two ancient constellations lying south of the zodiac, known as *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. See *Canis*. (*b*) The dog-star.

The burnt air, when the *Dog* reigns, is not fouler
Than thy contagious name.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

9. A name of various mechanical devices, tools, and pieces of machinery. (*a*) *pl.* Andirons: specifically called *fire-dogs*.

Dogs for andirons is still current in New England, and in Walter de Bibleseworth I find chiens glossed in the margin by andirons.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, Int.

(*b*) Same as *dog-head*, 1. (*c*) A sort of iron hook or bar, with one or more sharp fangs or claws at one end, which



a. Bench-dog. *b*. Ring- or Span-dogs. *c*. Sling-dogs.

may be fastened into a piece of wood or other heavy article, for the purpose of moving it: used with various specific prefixes. See cut. (*d*) An iron with fangs for fastening a log in a saw-pit or on the carriage of a sawmill. (*e*) Any part of a machine acting as a claw or clutch, as the carrier of a lathe, or an adjustable stop to change the motion of a machine-tool. (*f*) *pl.* The set-screws which adjust the bed-tool of a punching-press. (*g*) A grappling-iron which lifts the monkey or hammer of a pile-driver. (*h*) A click or pallet to restrain the back-action of a ratchet-wheel by engaging the teeth; a pawl. (*i*) *pl.* In *ship-building*, the final supports which are knocked aside when a ship is launched; a dogshore. (*j*) In a lock, a tooth, projection, tusk, or jag which acts as a detent. (*k*) A grab used to grasp well-tubes or -tools, to withdraw them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. (*l*) *pl.* Nippers used in wire-drawing. They resemble carpenters' strong pincers or pliers, and are sometimes closed by a sliding ring at the end of the strap or chain which slides down the handles of the nippers.—A dog's age, a comparatively long time; as, I haven't seen him in *a dog's age*. [Colloq.]—A dog's death, a humiliating or disgraceful death, such as is inflicted upon a worthless or dangerous dog.

Let neither my father nor mother get wit
This *dog's death* I'm to die.
The Queen's Marie (Child's Ballads, III. 119).

A hair of the dog that bit him. See *hair*, 1.—Burrowing dog, the prairie-wolf or coyote, *Canis latrans*.—Cape, tal dog. See *curtal*.—Dalmatian dog, the coach-dog; an artificial breed of dogs, resembling the pointer in form and stature, but white in color, profusely spotted with black. It is trained to run under carriages, and is kept mainly as an appendage to an equipage, having little sagacity, and being practically worthless for other purposes. Also called *Danish dog*.—Dog Fo, Dog of Fo. See *Fo*.—Dog in the manger, a churlish fellow who will neither use a thing himself nor let another use it, or who from mere perversity stands in the way of the interest or enjoyment of another without benefiting himself: referring to the fable of an ill-natured dog which, stationing himself in the horse's manger, will not let the horse eat the food in it, although he cannot eat it himself.—Dog to or for the bowl, a dog used in shooting. Such dogs, being well trained and obedient, were taken to swiftly hunt or quietly point game. *Davies.*

And sek to Januarie he gooth as lowe
As evere dide a *dogge for the bowe*.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 770.

Eskimo dog, one of a breed of dogs extensively spread over the northern regions of the western hemisphere. It is rather heavier than the English pointer, but appears smaller on account of the shortness of its legs. It has oblique eyes, an elongated muzzle, and a bushy tail, which characteristics give it a wolfish appearance. The color is generally a deep dun, obscurely barred and patched with a darker color. It is the only beast of burden in arctic latitudes, and with a team of such dogs attached to the sledge the Eskimo can travel 30 miles a day for several successive days.—Field-dog, a dog used for the pursuit of game in the field. In the United States the term is commonly implied to pointers and setters.—Hunting-dog. (*a*) A dog used for hunting. (*b*) The painted hyena or cynhyene, see *Lycaon*.—Maltese dog, a very small kind of spaniel with long silky hair, generally white, and with a round muzzle.—Newfoundland dog, a fine variety of the dog, supposed to be derived from Newfoundland, where it is employed in drawing sledges and little carriages laden with wood, fish, or other commodities. There are several varieties of this dog, the principal being a very large breed with broad muzzle, head carried well up, noble appearance, waving or curly hair, thick and bushy curled tail, black and white color. Another breed is smaller and almost entirely black. Some breeds seem to be crossed with hounds, mastiffs, etc. The Newfoundland dog is remarkable for its sagacity, patience, and good nature, and for its affection for its master. He excels as a water-dog, the broad half-webbed paws making it an excellent and powerful swimmer.—Pouched dog, a marsupial, the thylacine dasyure of Tasmania. See *hyæna*, 2, and *zebra-wolf*.—Prairie dog. See *prairie-dog*.—To rain cats and dogs. See *cat*.—To the dogs, to waste, ruin, perdition, etc.: used with *give*, *go*, *send*, *throw*, etc.

Give not that which is holy *unto the dogs*. Mat. vii. 6.

Throw physic *to the dogs*, I'll none of it.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 3.

If that mischievous Até that has engaged the two most mighty monarchs in the world in a bloody war were *sent* to her place, i. e., *to the dogs*.
Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 266.

dog (dog or dôg), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dogged*, ppr. *dogging*. [Early mod. E. *dogge*; < *dog*, n.] 1. To follow like a dog; follow with or as with dogs, as in hunting with dogs; hunt; follow pertinaciously or maliciously; keep at the heels of; worry with importunity: as, to *dog* deer; to *dog* a person's footsteps.

We'll *dog* you, we'll follow you afar off.
B. Jonson, Epicœne, ii. 2.

I have been pursued, *dogged*, and waylaid. *Pope.*

On your crests sit fear and shame,
And foul suspicion *dog* your name.
Scott, Rokeby, ii. 25.

This it is to *dog* the fashion: i. e., to follow the fashion at a distance, as a dog follows the heels of his master.
Whalley, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his [Humour, iv. 6.

2. To fasten, as a log by means of a dog (see *dog*, n., 9 (*d*)), for sawing.

When the log reached the carriage it was *dogged*, not with the old-fashioned lever dog driven by a mallet, but by the simple movement of a lever.
Encyc. Brit., XXXI. 845.

It has novel features of construction, and is particularly intended for *dogging* small tapering logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LVI. 170.

3. *Naut.*, to grip, as a rope, to a spar or cable so that the parts bind on each other, to prevent slipping, and causing it to cling.

dogal (dō′gal), *a.* [< ML. *dogalis*, var. (after It. *doge*, doge: see *doge*) of *ducalis*, ducal: see *ducal*.] Belonging or pertaining to a doge. *Millhouse.*

dogana (dō-gä′nä), *n.* [It., = F. *douane*, customs, a custom-house: see *douane*, *divan*.] A custom-house.

dog-and-chain (dog′and-chān′), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a bent lever with a chain attached, by means of which props are withdrawn from the goaf without endangering the safety of the miner.

dog-ape (dog′āp), *n.* A male ape.

If ever I thank any man, I'll thank you; but that they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes*.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 5.

dogaressa (dō-ga-res′ä), *n.* [It., fem. < *doge*, doge.] The wife of a doge.

Bas-reliefs of the doge and the *dogaressa* kneeling at the feet of the enthroned Christ.
C. C. Perkins, Italian Sculpture, p. 205.

dogate (dō′gāt), *n.* [= F. *dogat* = It. *dogato*, < ML. *ducatus*, *docatus*, a duchy: see *ducat*, *duchy*.] The office or dignity of a doge. Also written *dogeate*. *E. D.*

dogbane, *n.* See *dog's-bane*.

dog-bee (dog′bē), *n.* **1.** A drone or male bee. —**2.** A fly troublesome to dogs.

dog-belt (dog′belt), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a strong broad belt of leather to which a chain is attached, passing between the legs of the men drawing dans or sledges in the low works. [Eng.]

dogberry (dog′ber-i), *n.*; pl. *dogberries* (-iz). **1.** The berry of the dogwood, *Cornus sanguinea*. —**2.** In Nova Scotia, the mountain-ash, *Pyrus Americana*.

dogberry-tree (dog′ber-i-trē), *n.* **1.** The dogwood.—**2.** In the United States, the chokeberry, *Pyrus arbutifolia*.

dog-biscuit (dog′bis′kit), *n.* A kind of biscuit made with scraps of meat, for feeding dogs.

dogblow (dog′blō), *n.* In Nova Scotia, the oxeye daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*.

dog-bolt† (dog′bōlt), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *bolt* (obscure); a vague term of contempt. There is no basis of fact for the fanciful explanation of the word as "a corruption of AS. *dolgbote* [meaning *dolgbōt*, compensation for a wound] —*dolg*, a wound, and *bote* meaning *bōt*], recompense; hence, a pettifogger who first provoked an assault and then sued for damages therefor"!] A fool; a butt: a term of contempt.

On me attendeth simple Sir John, (a chaplayne more meet to serve a thatcher, than in the church,) who is made a doulte and a *dog-bolte* by every servinge-man.
Utpian Fuiwell, Ars Adulandi, the Arte of Flatterie.

I have been fool'd and jaded, made a *dog-bolt*:
My daughter's run away. *Fletcher*, Pilgrim, iii. 1.

O, ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1.

dog-brier (dog′brī′ėr), *n.* A brier, the dogrose, *Rosa canina*.

dog-cart (dog′kärt), *n.* **1.** A carriage with a box for holding sportsmen's dogs; hence, a carriage for ordinary driving similar to a village cart, but with two transverse seats back to back, the second of which, as originally made, could be shut down, thus forming a box to hold dogs.

We have never yet satisfactorily discovered whether the *dog-cart* be an English or French invention, as it is common with both and with where it is used for hunting as well as for pleasure-riding.
E. M. Stratton, World on Wheels, p. 240.

2. A small cart made to be drawn by dogs.

dog-cheap (dog′chēp), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dog-cheape*, *dogge-cheape*, *dog-chepe*; < *dog* (as a type of worthlessness) (see *dog*, *n.*, 6) + *cheap*, *a.* There is nothing to connect the word with *dagger-cheap*, q. v.] Very cheap; in little estimation.

Vil, vile [it.], vile, base, . . . good cheape, of little price, *dogge cheape*. *Florio.*

They afforded their wares so *dog-cheape*.
Stanihurst, Descrip. of Ireland, p. 22.

The nearest to the Cheronean in virtue and wisdom is Trajan, who holds all the gods *dog-cheap*. *Landor.*

dog-collet, *n.* Dog's-bane. *Palegrave.*

dog-collar (dog′kol′ėr), *n.* **1.** A collar for a dog.—**2.** An ornamental band or collar made of metal, beads, velvet, etc., and worn close round the throat by women.

dog-daisy (dog′dā′zi), *n.* The field-daisy. [North. Eng.]

dog-days (dog′dāz), *n. pl.* A part of the year about the time of the heliacal rising of the dog-star. Various dates, from July 3d to August 15th, have been assigned for the first dog-day, and various durations, from 30 to 54 days. Pliny says they began with the heliacal rising of Procyon, which took place, he says, July 19th, N. S.; and this date has been widely accepted. But he also says the sun was then entering Leo, which rule, making the dog-days begin July 23d, has also been used. Hippocrates (450 B. C.) says they were in the hottest and most unhealthy part of summer. If the season was of Babylonian origin, it would originally probably have been in early summer. Perhaps they are now most usually reckoned from July 3d to August 11th, inclusive.

I should have look'd as soon for frost
In the *Dog-days*, or another inundation,
As hop'd this strange conversion above miracle.
Beau. and Fl., Woman-Hater, iii. 1.

I generally lay aside the *dog-days* and the hot time of the summer for the teaching of this part of the exercise.
Addison, The Fan Exercise.

dog-drave† (dog′drāv), *n.* A kind of sea-fish mentioned in early charters. *Hamervly.*

dogdraw† (dog′drâ), *n.* In *old Eng. forest law*, an apprehension of an offender against the venison in the forest when he was found drawing after the deer by the scent of a led hound, especially after a deer which he had wounded with crossbow or longbow.

doge (dōj), *n.* [= F. *doge* = Sp. Pg. *doge* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *doge*, < It. *doge*, prop. dial. (Venetian) for **doce*, *duce*, It. usually *duca* (after MGr. *δούκα*, acc. of *δούξ*), < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, duke: see *duke*.] The title of the chief magistrate of the old republics of Venice and Genoa. In Venice the office was established in the eighth century; the doges were chosen for life, at first by the citizens, but toward the end of the twelfth century the election was restricted to a small committee of the Great Council. The power and dignity of the doges were originally very great, but gradually became limited through the jealousy of the Venetian aristocracy. In Genoa the dignity was established in the fourteenth century; the doge was at first elected for life, but from the first part of the sixteenth century the term was restricted to two years, and the authority of the doge became more limited. The office disappeared in Venice in 1797, at the overthrow of the republic, and in Genoa in the same year, although there was a temporary restoration of it in the latter city a few years later.

Doge of Venice.—Vecellio.

dog-eared (dog′ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves curled over and soiled by use, as a book. Also *dog's-eared*.

Statute books before unopened, not *dog-eared*.
Lord Mansfield.

dogeate (dō′jāt), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ate*[3].] Same as *dogate*.

dogeship (dōj′ship), *n.* [< *doge* + *-ship*.] The office and dignity of a doge.

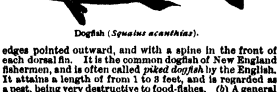
It is hard to acquit the Venetian commonwealth, under the *dogeship* of Giovanni Mocenigo, of risking the lasting peace of Italy and Christendom, and of their Eastern dominion as part of it, to serve the momentary calls of a petty Italian policy. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 319.

dog-faced (dog′fāst), *a.* Same as *dog-headed* (*a*).

dog-fancier (dog′fan′si-ėr), *n.* One who breeds dogs and keeps them for sale.

dog-fennel, *n.* See *dog's-fennel*.

dogfish (dog′fish), *n.* **1.** A name of various selachians and fishes belonging to widely distinct families. (*a*) The shark *Squalus acanthias*, of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*, having similar teeth in both jaws, of subquadrate form, with nearly horizontal cutting



Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*).

edges pointed outward, and with a spine in the front of each dorsal fin. It is the common dogfish of New England fishermen, and is often called *piked dogfish* by the English. It attains a length of from 1 to 3 feet, and is regarded as a pest, being very destructive to food-fishes. (*b*) A general name of sharks of the family *Squalidæ* or *Spinacidæ*. (*c*) A shark of the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carcharhinidæ*, as *Mustelus hinnulus*, etc., having flattened teeth forming a pavement in both jaws, and unarmed dorsal fins. (*d*) Any shark of the subfamily *Mustelinæ*. (*e*) A shark of the family *Scyliidæ*, as the spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus catulus*, the rough skin of which is used by joiners and other artificers in polishing various substances, as wood. The small-spotted dogfish is a second species, *Scyliorhinus canicula*. (*f*) A name of the mudfish, *Amia calva*. (*g*) A name of *Dallia pectoralis*. See *Dalliidæ*. Also called *blackfish*. (*h*) A kind of wrasse, *Crenilabrus cæninus*.

2. A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian reptile.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish′ėr), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′fli), *n.* [< ME. *dogfige*; < *dog* + *fly*[2].] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog′fůt′ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridæ*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *æluropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals — that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses — is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi derf herte?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10879.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

—**Syn. 2.** Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 5.

dogger[1] (dog′ėr), *n.* [= Sp. *dogre* = G. *dogger*, < MD. *doggher*, D. *dogger*, also in comp. *dogger-boot*, MD. *doggher-boot*, also *dogghe-boot* (*boot* = E. *boat*).] A Dutch fishing-vessel used

Dutch Dogger.

in the North Sea, particularly in the cod- and herring-fisheries. It is rigged with two masts, and somewhat resembles a ketch.

dogger[2] (dog′ėr), *n.* [< *dog* + *-er*[1].] **1.** A name of the menobranchus or mud-puppy, *Necturus maculatus*, a batrachian reptile.

dog-fisher† (dog′fish′ėr), *n.* One of the kinds of fish called *dogfish*.

The *dog-fisher* is good against the falling sickness.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

dog-fly (dog′fli), *n.* [< ME. *dogfige*; < *dog* + *fly*[2].] A voracious biting fly, common in woods and bushes, and very troublesome to dogs. It somewhat resembles the black fly which infests cattle.

dog-footed (dog′fůt′ed), *a.* Digitigrade, with blunt non-retractile claws, as a dog; cynopodous: specifically applied to a division of the *Viverridæ*: opposed to *cat-footed* or *æluropodous*. *J. E. Gray.*

dog-fox (dog′foks), *n.* **1.** A male fox.

The policy of those crafty swearing rascals — that stale old mouse-eaten dry cheese, Nestor, and that same *dog-fox*, Ulysses — is not proved worth a blackberry.
Shak., T. and C., v. 4.

2. A name of some small burrowing species of *Vulpes*, as the corsak, *V. corsac*, with reference to their resemblance to both the dog and the fox (which see). They inhabit the warmer portions of Asia and Africa. The American representative of the same group is the kit-fox, *Vulpes velox*. See cut under *corsak*.

dogged (dog′ed), *a.* [< ME. *dogged*, sullen, morose, doggish; < *dog* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having the meaner qualities of a dog; malicious; mean; contemptible; surly.

How found thou that filthe in thi fals wille,
Of so *dogget* a dede in thi derf herte?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10879.

Arriving at Chickahamania, that *dogged* Nation was too well acquainted with our wants, refusing to trade, with as much scorne and insolency as they could expresse.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 198.

2. Having the pertinacity of a dog; silently obstinate; unyielding.

You will find him [the barbel] a heavy and a *dogged* fish to be dealt withal. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, i. 14.

In the Presidency, as in the war, he [Grant] showed a tenacious, *dogged* will, and a certain massive force, which carried him far toward his ends.
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 112.

—**Syn. 2.** Stubborn, mulish, inflexible, headstrong.

dogged (dog′ed), *adv.* [< *dogged*, *a.*] Very: as, a *dogged* mean trick. [Prov. Eng., and colloq., U. S.]

doggedly (dog′ed-li), *adv.* [< ME. *doggedly*, *doggetly*; < *dogged* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a dogged manner; with the pertinacity of a dog; persistently; unyieldingly.

He [Johnson] verified his own doctrine, that a man may always write well when he will set himself *doggedly* to it.
Boswell.

Of all stupidities there are few greater, and yet few in which we more *doggedly* persist, than this of estimating other men's conduct by the standard of our own feelings.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 253.

2. Badly; basely; shamefully. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

doggedness (dog′ed-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogged; stubbornness; firm or sullen determination or obstinacy.

Now you are friendly,
Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from you,
And now we will come to you.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

There was a churlish and unusual look about Rigby. It was as if malignant, and yet at the same time a little frightened, he had screwed himself into *doggedness*.
Disraeli, Coningsby, viii. 5.

dogger[2] (dog'ėr), *n.* [Sc. also *doggar*: see below. The term was introduced into English geology by Young and Bird in 1822.] A sandy and oölitic ironstone. The term *Dogger Series*, however, is generally taken to include not only the dogger proper, but the gray and yellow sands which underlie it. The Dogger Series rests upon the alum shale (Upper Lias) in Yorkshire, where *dogger* is a provincial word meaning a rounded stone, in allusion to the rounded appearance caused by atmospheric action on the large blocks into which the rock is divided by joints. The dogger is much worked for the iron ore which it contains. This name as used by Continental geologists is the equivalent of that part of the Jurassic series which corresponds to the Lower Oölite of the English geologists. It is the Brown Jura of the Germans, and is there divided into three groups, distinguished by their fossil remains. The entire series consists of many alternations of clays, marls, shales, and sandstones, frequently containing iron ore, as is the case in England.

doggerel (dog'ėr-el), *a.* and *n.* [Sometimes written *doggrel*; < ME. *dogerel*, adj.; origin unknown. There is no obvious connection with *dog*; cf. *dog-Latin*.] I. *a.* An epithet originally applied to a kind of loose irregular measure in burlesque poetry, like that of "Hudibras," but now more generally applied to mean verses defective alike in sense and in rhythm.

> "Now such a rym the devel I beteche!
> This may wel be rym *dogerel*," quod he.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Tale of Melibeus, l. 7.

I confesse the most part to be so rude, blunt, and harsh, and so full of tautologie (which I could not avoide), that they are not worthy to be accompted for verses or meeters, but rather for rime *doggrel*.
T. Hill, Arithmetic (1600), Pref.

> Two foals that . . .
> Shall live in spite of their own *dogg'rel* rhymes.
> *Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 411.

II. *n.* 1. Burlesque poetry, generally in irregular measure.

Doggerel like that of Hudibras. *Addison*, Spectator.

2. Mean, paltry verses, defective in sense and in rhythm.

The rhyming puffs of blacking, cosmetics, and quack medicines are well-known specimens of *doggerel*, which only the ignorant class style poetry. *R. Chambers.*

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario and the Latin biographer of Richard I. both run into what would be *doggerel* if it were not Latin, apparently out of the very glee of their hearts and devotion to their subject-matter.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 152.

doggerelist (dog'ėr-el-ist), *n.* [< *doggerel* + *-ist*.] A writer of doggerel. [Rare.]

The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar, whose satirical and scurrilous verses fill several volumes. *R. Chambers.*

doggerelize (dog'ėr-el-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doggerelized*, ppr. *doggerelizing*. [< *doggerel* + *-ize*.] To write doggerel: as, to *doggerelize* for advertising purposes. *E. D.*

doggerelizer (dog'ėr-el-ī-zėr), *n.* One who doggerelizes; a writer of mean rimes.

A sarcastical and ill-tempered *doggerelizer*.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 178.

Master Dove, a *doggerelizer* and satyrist.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 418.

doggerman (dog'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *doggermen* (-men). [< *dogger*[1] + *man*.] A sailor belonging to a dogger.

doggery (dog'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *doggeries* (-iz). [< *dog* + *-ery*.] 1. Dogdish conduct; mean, low, or worthless character; quackery. *Carlyle.* — 2. A low drinking-house; a groggery. [Slang, U. S.]

doggett (dog'et), *n.* An old form of *docket*.

dogging (dog'ing), *n.* [< *dog* + *-ing*[1].] The method or practice of hunting game with dogs: as, the *dogging* of deer.

doggish (dog'ish), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dog; churlish; growling; snappish.

Or if we will be so vnordinate, and (with reuerence be it spoken, without offence to God or man) so *doggish* and curriah, one to another, the Lord lacketh not his dog-strikers to whip vs. *Foxe*, Martyrs, p. 17.

doggishly (dog'ish-li), *adv.* In a doggish manner; as a dog.

doggishness (dog'ish-nes), *n.* The quality of being doggish.

dog-gone, dog-on (dog'gôn', -ôn'), *interj.* [An allusive mitigation of the oath *God damn*.] A minced oath, used imperatively, equivalent to *darn*[2] as a euphemism for *damn*. [Colloq. and low.]

dog-goned (dog'gônd'), *a.* [See *dog-gone*.] Confounded: a minced epithet equivalent to *damned* as a euphemism for *damned*. [Colloq. and low, U. S.]

> An' reckoned he warn't goin' to stan' no such *doggauned* scon'my. *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 22.
>
> But when that choir got up to sing
> I couldn't catch a word;
> They sung the most *dog-gondest* thing
> A body ever heard.
> *Will Carleton*, Farm Ballads, p. 80.

dog-grass (dog'gras), *n.* A coarse grass, *Agropyrum caninum*, resembling couch-grass, but with fibrous roots and longer awns. Also *dog's-grass*, *dog-wheat*.

dog-grate (dog'grāt), *n.* A fire-grate of the general shape of a basket, supported on fire-dogs or andirons.

> A grate with standards, which we still call a *dog-grate*.
> *G. T. Robinson*, in Art Journal, 1881.

doggrel (dog'rel), *a.* and *n.* See *doggerel*.

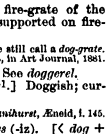
doggy[1] (dog'i), *a.* [< *dog* + *-y*[1].] Doggish; currish. [Eng.]

Pack hence, *doggys* rakhels! *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 145.

doggy[1] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [< *dog* + dim. *-y*[2].] A little dog: a pet term for a dog.

doggy[2] (dog'i), *n.*; pl. *doggies* (-iz). [E. dial.] In *coal-mining*, the overlooker or "boss" of a certain number of men and boys. [South Staffordshire and north of Eng.]

dog-head (dog'hed), *n.* 1. Part of the lock of a gun; the hammer. [Scotch.] Also called *dog*.



Dog-head.

Ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman.
Scott, Waverley, xxx.

2. A hammer used by sawmakers.

dog-headed (dog'hed'ed), *a.* Having a head like that of a dog; cynocephalous: specifically applied (*a*) to sundry baboons, also called *dog-faced*; (*b*) to a South American boa, *Xiphosoma caninum*.

dog-hearted (dog'hart'ted), *a.* Having, as it were, the heart of a dog; hence, cruel; pitiless; malicious.

His *dog-hearted* daughters. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 3.

dog-hole (dog'hōl), *n.* A hole or kennel for a dog; a place fit only for dogs; a vile habitation.

> France is a *dog-hole*, and it no more merits
> The tread of a man's foot. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 3.

Shall I never return to mine own house again? We are lodg'd here in the miserabiest *dog-hole*.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, iii. 2.

Though the best room in the house, in such a narrow *dog-hole* we were crammed that it made me loathe my company and victuals. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1662.

In the gallery there is a model of a wretched-looking *dog-hole* of a building, with a ruined tower beside it.
Greville, Memoirs, Aug. 19, 1834.

doghood (dog'hůd), *n.* [< *dog* + *-hood*.] The condition of being a dog; dogs collectively.

> But a lapdog would be necessarily at a loss in framing to itself the motives and adventures of *doghood* at large.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xliv.

dog-hook (dog'hůk), *n.* 1. A strong hook or wrench used for separating iron boring-rods. — 2. A bar of iron with a bent prong, used in handling logs. *E. H. Knight.*

dog-house (dog'hous), *n.* A box in the shape of a house, for the use of dogs; a small kennel.

dog-kennel (dog'ken'el), *n.* A house or kennel for dogs. See *kennel*[1].

dog-Latin (dog'lat'in), *n.* Barbarous Latin.

dog-leech (dog'lēch), *n.* One who treats the diseases of dogs. Formerly also spelled *dog-leach*.

> This *dog-leech*,
> You stylo him doctor, 'cause he can compile
> An almanac. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iv. 1.

Suspicion of "Servility," of reverence for Superiors, the very *dogleech* is anxious to disavow.
Carlyle, Sartor Resartus, p. 161.

dog-legged (dog'legd), *a.* In *arch.*, a term applied to stairs which have no well-hole, the rail and balusters of the upper and under flights falling in the same vertical plane.

dog-letter (dog'let'ėr), *n.* The letter or sound *r*. Also called *canine letter*. See *R*.

dog-lichen (dog'lī'kėn), *n.* The popular name of the plant *Peltigera canina*. The frond is prostrate, foliaceous, irregular in outline, membranous, brownish-green or grayish above, whitish and spongiose beneath. The apothecia are attached to the upper side of extended lobes. It is very common on damp ground, stones, and trunks of trees. It was formerly supposed to be a specific for hydrophobia.

dog-looked (dog'lůkt), *a.* Having a hang-dog look.

> A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange*, tr. of Quevedo's Visions, i.

dog-louse (dog'lous), *n.* A louse which infests dogs, as the *Hæmatopinus piliferus*, a mallophagous insect of the family *Pediculidæ* and order *Hemiptera*, or the *Trichodectes canis*.

doglyl (dog'li), *a.* [< *dog* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dog; churlish.

dogma (dog'mą), *n.*; pl. *dogmas* (-mąz) or *dogmata* (-mą-tą). [= F. *dogme* = Sp. Pg. *dogma* = It. *dogma*, *domma* = D. G. *dogma* = Dan. *dogme* = Sw. *dogm*, < L. *dogma*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(*τ*-), that which seems good, an opinion, view, a public decree, edict, or ordinance, < *δοκεῖν*, think, seem, appear, seem good (that is, be one's opinion, pleasure, or will, be decreed), = L. *decere*, behoove: see *decent*.] 1. A settled opinion; a principle, maxim, or tenet held as being firmly established. — 2. A principle or doctrine propounded or received on authority, as opposed to one based on experience or demonstration; specifically, an authoritative religious doctrine.

> A *dogma* is a proposition; it stands for a notion or for a thing; and to believe it is to give the assent of the mind to it, as standing for one or for the other.
> *J. H. Newman*, Gram. of Assent, p. 94.

The confused masses of partial traditions and *dogmata* with which it has become encumbered.
Edinburgh Rev., CXLV. 219.

3. Authoritative teaching or doctrine; a system of established principles or tenets, especially religious ones; specifically, the whole body or system of Christian doctrine, as accepted either by the church at large or by any branch of it.

> The truth of any religion lies not in its *dogma*, but in its moral beauty or poetical imperishability.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXL. 319.

Literature and *Dogma* [title of a book]. *M. Arnold.*

4. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a directly synthetical proposition based on concepts of the understanding. It is distinguished (1) from an analytical judgment, (2) from a fact of experience, (3) from a mathematical proposition, and (4) from an indirectly synthetical apodeictic proposition, such as the law of sufficient reason. = Syn. *Precept*, *Tenet*, etc. See *doctrine*.

dog-mad (dog'mad), *a.* Mad as a mad dog; utterly demented.

> You are *dog-mad*, yet perceive it not;
> Very far mad, and whips will scant recover you.
> *Fletcher* and *Rowley*, Pilgrim, iv. 3.

dog-man (dog'man), *n.* One who deals in dog's-meat.

> And filch the *dog-man's* meat
> To feed the offspring of God.
> *Mrs. Browning*, Napoleon III. in Italy.

dogmatacy (dog-ma-ot'ą-si), *n.* [Irreg. for **dogmatolatry*, < Gr. *δόγμα*(*τ*-), dogma, + *λατρεία*, worship.] The worship of dogma; undue fondness or reverence for dogmatic teachings or doctrines. [Rare.]

> The *dogmatolatry* of the last two centuries (Popish and Protestant). *Kingsley*, Life (1882), I. 208.

dogmata, *n.* Greek plural of *dogma*.

dogmatic (dog-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = Pg. It. *dogmatico* (cf. D. G. *dogmatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatisk*), < LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *δογματικός*, < *δόγμα*(*τ*-), a dogma: see *dogma*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dogma or an authoritatively settled doctrine; pertaining to dogma or authoritative doctrine in general: as, *dogmatic* theology.

> Lipsius therefore is wrecked on the antinomy between *dogmatic* knowledge and spiritual incapacity of knowing.
> *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVI. 472.

The deliverances of the Roman Catholic Church upon the subject are *dogmatic*, and based upon the assumption or belief that it cannot err, and must be obeyed, whether reasons are given or not. *N. A. Rev.*, CXLIII. 356.

2. Asserting, or disposed to make positive assertions of, opinion, doctrine, or fact without presenting argument or evidence, or in an overbearing and arrogant manner.

> We grow more and more impatient of generalisations and idealisations, and more and more intolerant of *dogmatic* assumptions, the longer we study them.
> *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 871.

3. In the *Kantian philosophy*, relating to that kind of metaphysics which declares its doctrines syllogistically, or from the analysis of conceptions, setting out with those which seem perfectly clear and distinct: opposed to *critical*. — **Dogmatic Christianity.** See *Christianity*, 1 (*b*). = Syn. 2. *Authoritative*, *Magisterial*, *Dogmatic*, etc. (see *magisterial*): *Sure*, *Certain*, *Confident*, etc. (see *confident*); oracular, categorical.

II. *n.* [= F. *dogmatique* = Sp. *dogmático* = G. *dogmatik* = Dan. Sw. *dogmatik*.] 1. Same as *dogmatics*.

> The possibility and the need of such a science as *dogmatic* rest upon the specific nature of Christianity as the perfect form of a divinely given religion.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 334.

2. A dogmatist.

dogmatical (dog-mat'i-kal), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Given to or characterized by dogmatism; dogmatic.

> One of these authors is . . . so grave, sententious, *dogmatical* a rogue, that there is no enduring him. *Bp. Pearson.*

II.† *n. pl.* Same as *dogmatics*.

It had not been possible for wits so subtile as have managed these things to have offered it to the world, but that they hasted to their theories and *dogmaticals*, and were imperious and scornful toward particulars.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 214.

dogmatically (dog-mat'ī-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a dogmatic manner; positively; in a magisterial or authoritative manner; arrogantly.—2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, by a dogmatic method. See *dogmatic*, *a.*, 3.

dogmaticalness (dog-mat'ī-kal-nes), *n.* The quality of being dogmatical; positiveness.

In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness*, enthusiasm, superstition, etc.
Bp. Hurd, Warburton.

dogmatician (dog-ma-tish'an), *n.* [< *dogmatic* + *-ian*.] One who practises dogmatism; a maker or propounder of dogmas; a dogmatist. [Rare.]

The traditions of the *dogmaticians*, or the imaginings of the "Christian consciousness."
Bibliotheca Sacra, XLV. 254.

dogmatics (dog-mat'iks), *n.* [Pl. of *dogmatic*: see *-ics*.] The science which treats of the arrangement and statement of religious doctrine, especially of the doctrines received in and taught by the Christian church; doctrinal theology. Also *dogmatic*.

The Avesta, then, is not a system of *dogmatics*, but a book of worship. *J. F. Clarke*, Ten Great Religions, v. § 6.

Dogmatics is a scientific unfolding of the doctrinal system of Christianity from the Bible and Christian consciousness, and in harmony with true reason as enlightened by revelation. *Schaff*, Christ and Christianity, p. 4.

I once studied theology, and was in my day well up in *dogmatics*. *New Princeton Rev.*, II. 257.

dogmatisation, dogmatise, etc. See *dogmatization*, etc.

dogmatism (dog'ma-tizm), *n.* [= F. *dogmatisme*, < ML. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. as if **δογματισμός*, < *δογματίζειν*, dogmatize: see *dogmatize*.] 1. The character of being dogmatic; authoritative, positive, or arrogant assertion of doctrines or opinions.

The self-importance of his demeanour and the *dogmatism* of his conversation. *Scott.*

Nothing is more commendable in a philosopher than the courage, in the face of the opposing *dogmatisms* of materialistic and metaphysical theories of the universe, to admit that there are some things which we do not know.
Mind, XII. 504.

2. In the *Kantian philosophy*, a dogmatic method in metaphysics; an uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason.

Our critique is not opposed to the dogmatical procedure of reason, as a science of pure knowledge (for this must always be dogmatical—that is, derive its proof from strict principles, a priori), but to *dogmatism* only—that is, to the presumption that it is possible to make any progress with pure philosophical knowledge, consisting of concepts, and guided by principles, such as the reason has long been in the habit of employing, without first enquiring in what way, and by what right, it has become possessed of them. *Dogmatism* is therefore a dogmatical procedure of pure reason, without a previous criticism of its own powers.
Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller.

Do we explain experience as the product of the non-Ego, we have the system which may be called *Dogmatism*; do we explain the whole as springing from the Ego, we have Idealism. *Adamson*, Fichte, p. 126.

3. The doctrine of the sect of physicians known as Dogmatists.

dogmatist (dog'ma-tist), *n.* [= F. *dogmatiste* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatista*, < LL. *dogmatistes*, < Gr. *δογματιστής*, one who maintains dogmas, < *δόγμα(τ-)*, dogma: see *dogma*.] 1. One who is dogmatic or maintains a dogma or dogmas; a magisterial teacher; one who asserts positively doctrines or opinions unsupported by argument or evidence.

He who is certain, or presumes to say he knows, is in that particular, whether he is mistaken or in the right, a *dogmatist*. *Shaftesbury*, Misc. Reflections.

The most unflinching sceptic of course believes in the objections to knocking his head against a post as implicitly as the most audacious *dogmatist*.
Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 57.

2. [*cap.*] One of a sect of ancient physicians founded by Hippocrates, and named in contradistinction to *Empirics* and *Methodists*. They based their practice on conclusions or opinions drawn from certain theoretical inferences which they considered might be logically defended or proved.

dogmatization (dog'ma-ti-zā'shon), *n.* [< *dogmatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dogmatizing; the act of drawing up or stating in a dogmatic form. Also spelled *dogmatisation*.

The syllabus is part of that series of acts to which the *dogmatizations* of 1854 and 1870 also belong, and it bridges over the interval between them.
Gladstone, Harper's Weekly, March 20, 1875.

dogmatize (dog'ma-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dogmatized*, ppr. *dogmatizing*. [= F. *dogmatiser* = Sp. Pg. *dogmatizar* = It. *dogmatizzare* = G. *dogmatisiren* = Dan. *dogmatisere* = Sw. *dogmatisera*, < LL. *dogmatizare*, < Gr. *δογματίζειν*, lay down as an opinion, < *δόγμα(τ-)*, an opinion, dogma: see *dogma*.] I. *intrans.* To make dogmatic assertions; utter or write positive statements, but without adducing arguments or evidence in support of what is asserted.

I question whether ever any man has produc'd more experiments to establish his opinions without *dogmatizing*.
Evelyn, To Mr. Wotton.

Whose pious hope aspires to see the day
When moral evidence shall quite decay,
And damns implicit faith, and holy lies,
Prompt to impose, and fond to *dogmatize*.
Pope, The Dunciad, iv. 464.

If a man *dogmatize* in a mixed company on Providence and the divine laws, he is answered by a silence which conveys well enough to an observer the dissatisfaction of the hearer. *Emerson*, Compensation.

II. *trans.* 1. To assert or deliver as a dogma; make a dogma of. [Rare.]

Then they would not endure persons that did *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest. *Jer. Taylor*, Liberty of Prophesying, xiv. § 4.

2. To treat dogmatically; make a subject of dogmatism: as, to *dogmatize* a political question. [Rare.]

Without adducing one fact, without taking the trouble to perplex the question by one sophism, he placidly *dogmatises* away the interest of one half of the human race.
Macaulay, Mill on Government.

Also spelled *dogmatise*.

dogmatizer (dog'ma-ti-zėr), *n.* One who dogmatizes; a bold asserter; a magisterial or authoritative teacher. Also spelled *dogmatiser*.

An earnest disputer, or a peremptory *dogmatizer*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 307.

dogmatory (dog'ma-tō-ri), *a.* [< *dogma(t-)* + *-ory*.] Dogmatical. *E. D.*

dog-nail (dog'nāl), *n.* A nail of large size having a projection on one side, used by carpenters and locksmiths.

dog-on, *interj.* See *dog-gone*.

dog-pan (dog'pan), *n.* A long, narrow wooden water-trough lined with lead or iron, used in grinding cutlery.

dog-parsley (dog'pärs"li), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-pig (dog'pig), *n.* A sucking pig.

dog-poison (dog'poi"zn), *n.* Same as *fool's-parsley* (which see, under *parsley*).

dog-power (dog'pou"ėr), *n.* An apparatus in which the weight of a dog traveling in a drum or on an endless track is utilized as a motive power.

dog-ray (dog'rā), *n.* The dogfish. *Harrison.*

dogrose (dog'rōz), *n.* The *Rosa canina*, or wild brier, natural order *Rosaceæ*. It is a common British plant, growing in thickets and hedges. The fruit is known as the *hip*.

dog-salmon (dog'sam"on), *n.* A salmon of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, as *O. gorbuscha*, the humpbacked salmon (so called in Alaska), or *O. keta*. See *salmon*.

dog's-bane, dogbane (dogz'-, dog'bān), *n.* 1. The popular name of the plant *Apocynum androsæmifolium*. The root is intensely bitter, and has been used in America as a substitute for ipecacuanha. See *Apocynum*.

2. The *Aconitum Cynoctonum*.

dog's-body (dogz'bod"i), *n.* A name given by seamen to a pease-pudding boiled in a cloth.

dog's-chop (dogz'chop), *n.* A species of fig-marigold, *Mesembrianthemum caninum*.

dog's-ear (dogz'ėr), *n.* 1. The corner of a leaf in a book bent over like the ear of a dog by careless use.—2. *Naut.*, the bight formed in the leech-rope of a topsail or course in reefing.

dog's-ear (dogz'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dog's-ear*, *n.*] To bend over in dog's-ears, as the leaves in a book.

Lady Slattern Lounger, who had just sent it [a novel] home, had so soiled and *dog's-ear'd* it, it wa'n't fit for a Christian to read. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, I. 2.

A "register," meagerly inscribed, led a terribly public life on the little bare desk, and got its pages *dog's-eared* before they were covered.
H. James, Jr., The Bostonians, xxxv.

dog's-fennel, dog-fennel (dogz'-, dog'fen"el), *n.* Mayweed: so called from its bad smell and from some resemblance of its leaf to that of fennel.

dog's-grass (dogz'gras), *n.* Same as *dog-grass*.

dog's-guts (dogz'guts), *n.* A fish of the family *Synodontidæ*, *Harpodon nehereus*: same as *bummalo*.

dog-shark (dog'shärk), *n.* A scylloid shark, *Scyllium canicula*.

dogshore (dog'shōr), *n.* [< *dog*, 9 (*i*), + *shore*².] In *ship-building*, one of the shores or pieces of timber used to prevent a vessel from starting during the removal of the keel-blocks preparatory to launching.

dog-show (dog'shō), *n.* An exhibition of dogs; a bench-show.

dog-sick (dog'sik), *a.* Very sick; nauseated.

dogskin (dog'skin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The skin of a dog, or the leather made from it: also applied to a kind of leather (sheepskin) not actually made of a dog's skin. It is somewhat thicker than the leather of which kid gloves are made, and is used for gloves for men's wear, driving-gloves, etc.

II. *a.* Made of the skin of a dog, or of the leather so called.

dog-sledge (dog'slej), *n.* A sledge designed to be drawn by dogs. Such sledges are used by the Eskimos and in northern Asia.

dog-sleep (dog'slēp), *n.* A light sleep like that of a dog, disturbed by the slightest sound.

My sleep was never more than what is called *dog-sleep*; so that I could hear myself moaning, and was often, as it seemed to me, wakened suddenly by my own voice.
De Quincey, Opium-eater, p. 35.

dog's-meat (dogz'mēt), *n.* Scraps and refuse of meat used as food for dogs; especially, inferior meat set apart by a butcher to be sold for such use.

dog's-mercury (dogz'mėr'kū-ri), *n.* The common name of *Mercurialis perennis*, natural order *Euphorbiaceæ*. See *mercury*.

dog's-nose (dogz'nōz), *n.* A kind of mixed drink. See the extracts. [Eng.]

Dog's nose, which your committee find . . . to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin and nutmeg (a groan, and "so it is," from an elderly female).
Dickens, Pickwick Papers, xxxii.

The sergeant rose as Phillip fell back, and brought up his own mug of beer, into which a noggin of gin had been put (called in Yorkshire *dog's nose*).
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

dog's-tail grass. See *grass*.

dog-star (dog'stär), *n.* Sirius or Canicula, a star of the first magnitude in the constellation Canis Major, the heliacal rising of which (see *heliacal*) occurring in the hottest part of the year gave name to the dog-days (which see). See also *Canicula*, and cut under *Canis*.

The *Dog-star* rages! nay, 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam, or Parnassus, is let out.
Pope, Prol. to Satires, l. 3.

dog-stone (dog'stōn), *n.* A rough or shaped stone used for a millstone.

dogstones (dog'stōnz), *n.* An orchidaceous plant. Also called *foolstones*.

dog's-tongue (dogz'tung), *n.* A plant, *Cynoglossum officinale*. Also called *hound's-tongue*.

His remedies were sarsaparilla and weak. Sage and wormwood, . . . *dog's-tongue*, . . . feverfew, and Faith, and all in small quantities, to last.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, xciv.

dog's-tooth grass. See *grass*.

dog-tent (dog'tent), *n.* A kind of tent, so called because its size and form resemble those of a common kind of dog-kennel.

If tents are used, the small *dog tent* is the best.
Sportsman's Gazette, p. 651.

dog-tick (dog'tik), *n.* A tick which infests dogs. The commonest dog-tick of Great Britain, to which the name specifically applies, is *Ixodes ricinus*. Another species of Europe, *I. reduvius*, is also found on dogs, but more frequently on cattle and sheep. There is no distinctive dog-tick in the United States, but *I. lovis* and *I. unipunctata* are often found on dogs.

dog-tired (dog'tird), *a.* Tired as a dog after a long chase.

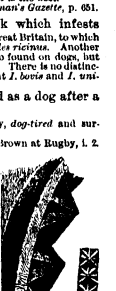
Tom is carried away by old Benjy, *dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 2.

dog-tooth (dog'tōth), *n.* 1. The canine tooth of man; a canine. Also called *eye-tooth*.—2. A popular English name of the shells of *Dentalium*.—3. A steel punch used in working marble.

dog-tooth (dog'tōth), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *arch.*, an epithet applied to an ornamented molding cut in projecting teeth, of frequent occurrence in early medieval architecture.

II. *n.* Dog-tooth molding.

The western door [of the church] adds Norman *dog-tooth* and chevron to the Saracenic billet.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, [p. 172.



Dog-tooth Molding.—Church of Retaud, Charente-Inférieure, France.

dog-tooth spar, violet. See the nouns.

dog-town (dog'toun), *n.* A colony or settlement of prairie-dogs, *Cynomys ludovicianus* or *C. columbianus*. [Western U. S.]

The black-footed ferret . . . will . . . work extraordinary havoc in a *dog town*, as it can follow the wretched little beasts down into the burrows.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 606.

dog-tree (dog'trē), *n.* 1. The cornel or dogwood.

The knot fastned vnto it was of the barke of the Cornell or *dogge-tree*, wounn with such art that a man could neither finde beginning nor end thereof.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 826.

2. The alder. [North. Eng.]

dog-trick (dog'trik), *n.* A currish or mean trick; an ill-natured practical joke.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil (trans.).

dog-trot (dog'trot), *n.* A gentle trot, like that of a dog.

At half-past twelve we were off again on a *dog-trot*, keeping a straight course for the outermost point of a large cape, hoping to reach it by noon of the following day.
Kane, Sec. Grinn. Exp., II. 346.

dog-vane (dog'vān), *n.* [< *dog* + *vane*.] *Naut.*, a small vane, composed of thread, cork, and feathers or bunting, set on the weather gunwale of a vessel to show the direction of the wind.

dog-watch (dog'woch), *n.* *Naut.*, a watch of two hours, arranged so as to alter the watches kept from day to day by each division of the crew. The first dog-watch is from 4 to 6 P. M., the second from 6 to 8 P. M. See *watch*.

As the *dog-watches* come during twilight, after the day's work is done, and before the night-watch is set, they are the watches in which everybody is on deck.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 14.

dog-weary (dog'wēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *dogge-wearie*.] Very tired; much fatigued; dog-tired.

O master, master, I have watch'd so long
That I am *dog-weary*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 2.

dog-whelk (dog'hwelk), *n.* A popular English name of univalve shells of the genus *Nassa*, as *N. reticulata* or *N. arcularia*.

Dog-whelk (*Nassa arcularia*).

dog-whipper (dog'hwip'ėr), *n.* A church beadle. [North. Eng.]

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday.
Nashe, Pierce Penilesse (1592).

In the neighbourhood of Sheffield a sexton is still called a *dog-whipper*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 316.

dogwood (dog'wůd), *n.* [Appar. < *dog* + *wood*[1]. Some suppose *dogwood*, as applied to the wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*, to be a corruption of **dagwood* (< *dagl* + *wood*[1]), a name equiv. to its other names, *prick-wood*, *skewer-wood*, so called because, having a firm, hard, and smooth, it is used to make butchers' skewers; but the form **dagwood* is not found, and in this, as well as in its other applications (see def. 3), and in similar popular names of plants, it is not necessary to assume a definite intention in the use of the animal name.] 1. A tree of the genus *Cornus*; the cornel; especially, in Europe, the wild or male cornel, *C. sanguinea*. Also called *dogwood-tree*. In the United States some of the species are familiar, as the flowering dogwood, *C. florida*, a highly ornamental tree, of moderate size, covered in May or early June with a profusion of large white or pale-pink flowers; the Californian dogwood, *C. Nuttallii*; the swamp-dog-wood, *C. sericea*; and the dwarf dogwood, *C. Canadensis*. See *Cornus*.

2. The wood of trees of the genus *Cornus*. Dogwood is so exceptionally free from silex that watchmakers use small splinters of it for cleaning out the pivot-holes of watches, and opticians for removing dust from small deep-seated lenses.

3. Any cornel-like shrub so called, as in England the *Euonymus Europæus*. The black dogwood of Europe is *Rhamnus Frangula* and *Prunus Padus*, and of the West Indies *Picidia Carthagenensis*; false or striped dogwood, *Acer Pennsylvanicum*; Jamaica or white dogwood, *Picidia Erythrina*; poison dogwood, *Rhus venenata*; pond-dogwood, *Cephalanthus occidentalis*; and the white dogwood of England, *Viburnum Opulus*. The Tasmanian dogwood, *Bedfordia salicina*, of the natural order *Compositæ*, has a beautifully marked wood, used in cabinet-work. The dogwood of Australia, *Jacksonia scoparia*, a leguminous shrub, has a disagreeable odor when burning.

dogwood-bark (dog'wůd-bärk), *n.* The bark of the *Cornus florida*, used in the United States as a substitute for Peruvian bark in cases of fever. *Ure*, Dict., II. 69.

dogwood-tree (dog'wůd-trē), *n.* Same as *dogwood*, 1.

doil (doil), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dwaul*, q. v.] Nonsense. [Prov. Eng.]

doilt (doilt), *a.* [Sc., also written *doylt*, *doil'd*, confused, stupid, crazed, appar. a var. of *dulled* or *dolt*: see *dolt*. Cf. *doil*.] Stupid; confused; crazed.

doily (doi'li), *n.*; pl. *doilies* (-liz). [Said to be named from the first maker, Mr. *Doily* or *Doyley*, "a very respectable warehouseman, whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's the banker's from the time of Queen Anne" (N. and Q.). The slight resemblance to E. dial. (Norfolk) *dwile*, a small towel, a coarse napkin, < D. *dwaal* = E. *towel*, appears to be accidental, but it may have affected the present use of the word.] 1. An old kind of woolen stuff. Also used attributively.

The stores are very low, sir; some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have, and half a dozen pairs of laced shoes.
Dryden, Limberham, iv. 1.

We should be as weary of one set of acquaintance, though never so good, as we are of one suit, though never so fine; a fool, and a *doily* stuff, would now and then find days of grace, and be worn for variety.
Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 10.

2. A small ornamental napkin, often in colors, fringed and embroidered, and brought on the dinner-table on a dessert-plate, with the finger-bowl, etc., arranged upon it: also used for many similar purposes.

Also spelled *doyley*.

doing (dō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *doinge*, pl. *doinges*; verbal n. of *do*[1], *v.*] 1. A thing done; a transaction, feat, or action, good or bad. [Rare in the singular.]

Thou takest witnesse of God that he approve thi *doynge*.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

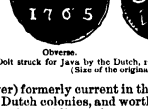
"You are brave fellows!" said the bishop,
"And the king of your *doings* shall know."
Robin Hood and the Bishop of Hereford (Child's Ballads, [V. 296).

2. *pl.* Course of action; the steps or measures taken in regard to something; proceedings; movements.

For submitting your *doinges* to mi iudgement, I thanke you.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 5.

The long fantastic night
With all its *doings* had and had not been.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

doit[1] (doit), *n.* [= LG. and G. *deut* = Dan. *döit*, < D. *duit* (pron. nearly doit), formerly *duyt*, also called *duycken*, a small coin (see def.); origin unknown. Cf. *doitkin* = *dotkin* = *dodkin*.] 1. A small copper coin (the eighth part of a


Obverse. Reverse.
Doit struck for Java by the Dutch, 1765; British Museum. (Size of the original.)

stiver) formerly current in the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies, and worth about a farthing.

—2. Any trifling coin or sum of money.

Morel. You will give me my gold again?
1st Guard. Not a *doit*, as I am virtuous and sinful.
Shirley, Bird in a Cage.

And force the beggarly last *doit*, by means
That his own humour dictates, from the clutch
Of Poverty. *Cowper*, Task, v. 316.

Hence—3. A trifle: as, I care not a *doit*.

doit[2]† (doit), *v. i.* An obsolete (Scotch) variant of *dote*[1].

doited (doi'ted), *a.* [Var. of *doted*, q. v.] Same as *doted*, 1. [Scotch.]

Thou clears the head o' doited Lear,
Thou cheers the heart o' drooping Care.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doiter (doi'tėr), *v. i.* [Cf. *dodder*[2] and *totter*; also *doit*[2] = *dote*[1].] To walk in a feeble manner, as an aged or infirm person; totter. [Scotch.]

doitkin (doit'kin), *n.* [Also *dodkin*, *dotkin*; < D. *duitken*, dim. of *duit*, a doit.] The name given by the English to a small Dutch coin which was illegally imported into England, especially in the fifteenth century: also applied generally to any small coin or sum of money.

Thence he brought him to an oil cellar, and where they sold olives; here you shall have (quoth he) a measure called Chœnix, for two brasen *dodkins* (a good market, believe me).
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 126.

For, sir, you must understand that she's not worth a *dodkin* for a queen. *Shelton*, tr. of Don Quixote.

dokare†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

doke[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doke[2] (dōk), *n.* [A dial. var. of *dake*[2].] 1. A deep dint or furrow.—2. A contusion. *Dunglison*.—3. A small brook. *Halliwell*.—4. A flaw in a boys' marble. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng. in all senses.]

dokeret, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *ducker*.

dokhma, **dokmah** (dok'mȧ, -mę), *n.* [< Pers. *dakhma*.] A receptacle for the dead used by the Parsees, consisting of a low round tower built of large stones, on the grated top of which the bodies are exposed till, being stripped of their flesh by carnivorous birds, their bones drop through the grating into the pit of the tower.

After all, there is something sublime in that apparatus of the Parsees, who erect near every village a *dokhma*, or Tower of Silence, upon whose summit they may bury their dead in air. *T. W. Higginson*, Oldport Days, p. 157.

dokimastic, **dokimasy**, *a.* Same as *docimastic*, *docimasy*.

dokmen, *n.* See *dokhma*.

doko (dō'kō), *n.* [A freian.] A name of a diopneumonous lung-fish or mudfish of Africa, *Protopterus* (*Lepidosiren*) *annectens*. See *mudfish*, and cut under *Protopterus*. Also called *komtok*.

dol. An abbreviation of *dollar* or *dollars*.

Dolabella (dō-la-bel'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < L. *dolabella*, dim. of *dolabra*, a hatchet: see *dolabra*.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, of the family *Aplysiidæ*, or sea-hares: so called from the shape of the shell. The species are found in the Mediterranean and eastern seas.

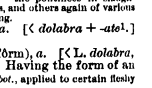
Dolabella scapula.

dolabra (dō-lā'brȧ), *n.*; pl. *dolabræ* (-brē). [L., a kind of hatchet or ax (see def.), < *dolare*, hew, chip with an ax.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a cutting or digging implement of various shapes, used, according to shape and purpose, as a hatchet, an ax, a knife, a chisel, a mattock, or a pickax. Dolabræ were used by the Roman soldiers in making intrenchments and destroying fortifications. Others of a more ornate form were employed by the pontifices in slaughtering their sacrificial victims, and others again of various shapes were used in gardening.

Pontifical Dolabræ.

dolabrate (dō-lā'brāt), *a.* [< *dolabra* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *dolabriform*.

dolabriform (dō-lab'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *dolabra*, q. v., + *forma*, shape.] Having the form of an ax or a cleaver. (*a*) In *bot.*, applied to certain fleshy leaves which are straight and thick on one side, thinning to an acute edge on the other, and attenuate toward the base. (*b*) In *conch.*, applied to the foot of certain bivalves. (*c*) In *entom.*, applied to parts which are cylindrical, or nearly so, at the base, but spread out on one side above, so as to form a convex sharp edge or keel.


Dolabriform Leaf of *Mesembrianthemum dolabriforme*.

dolcan (dol'kan), *n.* Same as *dulcana*.

dolce (dōl'che), *a.* and *n.* [It., < L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] I. *a.* In *music*, sweet: an instruction to the performer that the music is to be executed softly and sweetly.

II. *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop.

dolce far niente (dōl'che fär nien'te). [It., lit. sweet do nothing: *dolce*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; *far*, *fare*, < L. *facere*, = *niente*, nothing: see *dulce*, *dulcet*, and *fact*. Cf. *faindant*.] Sweet idleness; pleasing inactivity.

dolcemente (dōl-che-men'te), *adv.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet.] In *music*, softly and sweetly: noting a passage to be so performed: a direction equivalent to *dolce*.

dolciano, dolcina (dōl-chā-ä'no, -chā'nȧ), *n.* [It., < *dolce*, sweet, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] A musical instrument of the bassoon kind, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

dold (dōld), *a.* [See *dolt*.] Stupid; confused. [Prov. Eng.]

doldrums (dol'drumz), *n. pl.* [Also in sing. *doldrum*; perhaps connected with *dold*, stupid: see *dolt*.] 1. Low spirits; the dumps: as, he is in the *doldrums*. [Colloq.]—2. *Naut.*, certain parts of the ocean near the equator that abound in calms, squalls, and light baffling winds; also, the calms or variations of weather characteristic of those parts. The region of the doldrums varies in breadth from sixty to several hundred miles, and shifts its extreme limits at different seasons between latitudes 8. and 18° N. It is overhung at a great height by a permanent belt of cloud, gathered by opposing currents of the trade-winds.

Now, these are the very months when the equatorial calms, or *doldrums*, are farthest north of the equator. *Science*, III. 41.

dole[1] (dōl), *n.* [< ME. *dole, dol,* earlier *dale, dal,* < AS. *dǣl,* a division, a part, *ge-dǣl,* division; the same as the more common unlaated form, AS. *dǣl,* ME. *del,* E. *deal*[1], a part, etc.: see *deal*[1].] **1.** A part apportioned or divided out; portion; share; lot; fortune: same as *deal*[1], 1. [Now only poetical.]

For wrthely herte myzt not auffyze
To the tenthe *dole* of the gladnes glade.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 136.

And crimes were set to sale, and hard his *dole*
Who could not bribe a passage to the skies.
Bryant, The Ages.

Flatter me not, for hath not our great Queen
My *dole* of beauty trebled?
Tennyson, Last Tournament.

2. In *mining*, one of the shares or parts into which a parcel of ore is divided for distribution among the various persons to whom it belongs. [Cornwall, Eng.]—**3.** A portion of money, food, or other things distributed in charity; what is given in charity; alms; gratuity.

To greden after Goddis men [cry for the friars] when ge delen *doles*. *Piers Plowman* (B), III. 71.

Alms are *doles* and largesses to the necessitous and calamitous people. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, iv. 3.

Doles were used at Funerals, as we learn from St. Chrysostom, to procure Rest to the Soul of the Deceased, and that he might find his Judge propitious.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 36.

Let me . . .
Walk your dim cloister, and distribute *dole*
To poor sick people. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

4†. The act of dealing out or distributing: as, the power of *dole* and donative.

It was your presumtuous
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

Others whom more ambition fires, and *dole*
Of provinces abroad, which they have feigned
To their crude hopes, and I as unply promised.
B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Happy man be his dole!, his dole or lot in life be that of a happy man: a proverbial expression.

If it be my luck, so; if not, *happy man be his dole!*
Shak., M. W. of W., iii. 4.

Let every man beg his own way, and *happy man be his dole!* *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, i. 1.

dole[1] (dōl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doled*, ppr. *doling*. [< *dole*[1], *n.*; ult. the same as *deal*[1], *v.*] To give in portions or small quantities, as alms to the poor; apportion; distribute; deal: commonly with *out*: often implying that what is distributed is limited in quantity or is given grudgingly.

The supercilious condescension with which even his reputed friends *doled out* their praises to him. *De Quincey.*

Some poor keeper of a school
Whose business is to stir thro' summer months
And *dole out* children's leave to toy and play.
Browning, In a Balcony.

dole[2] (dōl), *n.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *dool, dule, dill,* < ME. *dol, doel, dowle, duel, deol,* < OF. *dol, doel, duel,* F. *deuil* (= Pr. *dol* = Sp. *duelo* = Pg. (obs.) *doilo* = It. *duolo*), mourning, grief, verbal n. of OF. *doloir,* F. *douloir* = Pr. Sp. *doler* = Pg. *doer* = It. *dolere,* < L. *dolere,* feel pain, grieve. Hence also (from L. *dolore*) ult. E. *dolent, dolor, condole.*] **1.** Grief; sorrow; lamentation; mourning. [Now only poetical.]

She yede anoon to the holy man that hadde taught hir the right ordenaunce, full hevy and pensif, makynge grete *doell* and sorow. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), I. 7.

For vs is wrought, so welaway!
Doole endurand nyght and day. *York Plays*, p. 80.

Till on a daye it so beffell
Great *dill* to him was dight.
Sir Cauline (Child's Ballads, III. 174).

And drest in *dole*, bewailde hir death.
Gascoigne, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 101.

She died,
So that day there was *dole* in Astolat.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

Specifically—**2.** The moaning of doves.—**3.** In *falconry*, a flock of turtle-doves.

dole[3] (dōl), *n.* [= F. *dol* = Pr. *dol* = Sp. Pg. It. *dolo,* < L. *dolus,* artifice, wile, guile, deceit, fraud, < Gr. *δόλος,* a bait, a cunning artifice, wile, guile, deceit, akin to *δέλεαρ,* also *δέλος,* a bait.] In *Scots law*, malevolent intention; malice.

There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*. *Erskine's Institutes*, IV. iv. § 6.

dole[4] (dōl), *n.* [Also E. dial. *dool, dowl,* Sc. also *dool, dule,* the goal in a game, *dule,* a boundary, landmark, = D. *doel,* neut., the mark, butt, mound of earth used as a butt, in archery; cf. *doel,* m., the place where the armed burgesses used to assemble. The sense 'mound of earth' is correlative to that of MHG. G. *dole,* a canal, < OHG. *dola,* an underground drain, entrance to a mine, etc. Cf. Icel. *dæla,* a groove or trough, = Norw. *dæla,* a trough, channel, a little stream, etc. Cf. *dole*[5].] **1†.** A boundary; a landmark.

Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *doles* or marks. *Homilies*, ii., Exhortation for Rogation Week.

2. The goal in a game.—**3.** A strip of land left unplowed between two plowed portions; a broad balk. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A part or portion of a meadow in which several persons have shares. See *dole-meadow*. [Prov. Eng.]

dole[5] (dōl), *n.* [E. dial., also *dowcel*; cf. Norw. *dōl,* a little dale, a meadow-lot near the house, = Icel. *dōl, dæl,* a little dale, < Norw. *dal* = Icel. *dalr* = E. *dale*: see *dale*[1]. Cf. *dole*[4].] A low flat place. *Halliwell.* [West. Eng.]

dole-bag† (dōl'bag), *n.* A bag formerly worn by an official charged with the distribution of alms, especially one worn on stated occasions as a badge of office. [Eng.]

dole-beer† (dōl'bēr), *n.* Beer given as a dole or in alms.

I know, yo' were one, could keepe
The buttry-hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beere* to aqua-vitæ-men.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, i. 1.

dole-bread† (dōl'bred), *n.* Bread given as a dole, or in alms; especially, bread begged on All Saints' Day.

Pain d'aumoene [F.]. *Dole-bread. Nomenclator.*

dole-fish (dōl'fish), *n.* **1.** In Great Britain, the portion of fish that falls to each of several fishermen who work in company.—**2.** The common cod: formerly so called by the fishermen in the North Sea, because they took their pay or dole in this kind of fish.

doleful (dōl'ful), *a.* [< ME. *doelful, dolful, dulful, duelful,* etc.; < *dole*[2] + *-ful.*] **1.** Full of dole or grief; sorrowful.

How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, tarry, son,
When first he spied my love. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Expressing or causing grief; of a mournful or dismal character; gloomy: as, a *doleful* whine; a *doleful* cry.

All crysten men that walke me by,
Be-hold and se this *dulfull* sygh.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 93.

She, poor bird, as all forlorn,
Leau'd her breast up till a thorn,
And there sung the *dolefullest* ditty.
Shak., Pass. Pilgrim, xxi.

Regions of sorrow, *doleful* shades, where peace
And rest can never dwell. *Milton*, P. L., i. 65.

3†. Crafty; cunning; wily. *Minsheu.*

He . . . hadde wele garnysshed alle the forteresses of his londe that noon ne myght not gretly forfete, and thei were so *dolfull* that the sarazins so dlstroied the londe as ye haue herde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 192.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Mournful, woeful, rueful, lugubrious, dolorous, piteous, cheerless.

dolefully (dōl'ful-i), *adv.* [< ME. *dolfulli, dulfulli, doelfulliche, delfulliche,* etc.; < *doleful* + *-ly*[2].] In a doleful manner; sorrowfully; dismally; sadly.

God sente to Saul by Samuel the prophete,
That Agag of Amalek and al hus lyge puple
Sholde deye *delfulliche* for dedus of here eldren.
Piers Plowman (C), iv. 419.

dolefulness (dōl'ful-nes), *n.* The character of being doleful; melancholy; gloominess; dismalness. *Bailey*, 1727.

dole-meadow (dōl'med'ō), *n.* A meadow in which several persons have shares, the portion of each being marked by doles or balks. [Prov. Eng.]

dolent (dō'lent), *a.* [< ME. *dolent* = OF. *dolent, doleant,* F. *dolent* = Sp. *doliente* = Pg. *doente* = It. *dolente,* < L. *dolen(t-)s,* ppr. of *dolere,* grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] Grieving; full of grief; sorrowful. [Obsolete or poetical.]

Whan Adragain saugh his felow fallen, it was no nede to aske yef he were *dolent*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 331.

Dol. The king is angry.
Cvave. And the passionate duke
Effeminately *dolent*. *Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

Through me the way is to the city *dolent*.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, iii. 1.

dolerl, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dollar.*

dolerite (dol'e-rīt), *n.* [= F. *dolérite,* < Gr. *δόλος,* deceptive, < *δόλος,* deceit: see *dole*[3].] A name given by Haüy to a rock of the basalt family, called by some a basaltic greenstone, the deception implied in the name referring to the difficulty of distinguishing the rock from other varieties also designated as greenstone. As limited at the present time, dolerite includes the coarser-grained varieties of basalt, in which the component minerals can be detected by the naked eye. See *basalt* and *greenstone.*

doleritic (dol-e-rit'ik), *a.* [< *dolerite* + *-ic.*] Consisting of or like dolerite: as, *doleritic* lava.

dolerophanite (dol-e-rof'a-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *δολερός,* deceptive, + *-φανης,* appearing, < *φαίνεσθαι,* appear.] A sulphate of copper occurring in small brown monoclinic crystals at Vesuvius.

dolesome (dōl'sum), *a.* [< *dole*[2] + *-some.*] Doleful; gloomy; dismal; sorrowful.

The *dolesome* passage to th' infernal sky.
Pope, Odyssey.

dolesomely (dōl'sum-li), *adv.* In a dolesome manner. *E. D.*

dolesomeness (dōl'sum-nes), *n.* Gloom; dismalness.

If the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave, what doe I beleeving?
Bp. Hall, Meditation of Death.

dolest (dō'les), *a.* [< *do*[2], *v.*, + *-less*; var. of *dowless.*] Shiftless; good-for-nothing. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

dolestone (dōl'stōn), *n.* A landmark: same as *dole*[4], 1. [Prov. Eng.]

dolfin†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dolphin.*

dolia, *n.* Plural of *dolium.*

doli capax (dō'lī kā'paks). [L.: *doli,* gen. of *dolus,* guile (see *dole*[3]); *capax,* capable: see *capacious*.] In *law*, literally, capable of criminal intention; hence, of sufficient age to distinguish between right and wrong. At common law a child between 7 and 14 is presumptively *doli incapax*, but may be proved to be *doli capax*. The limit is modified by modern statutes in some jurisdictions, as in New York by the substitution of 12 for 14.

Dolichidæ (dō-lik'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Brullé, 1838), < *Dolichus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ground-beetles, typified by the genus *Dolichus.*

dolichocephali (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lī), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *dolichocephalus*: see *dolichocephalous.*] In *ethnol.*, those people whose cephalic index is below 75, and who are consequently dolichocephalic.

dolichocephalic (dol'i-kō-sef-a-lik'ik), *a.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ic.*] Long-headed; pertaining to a long head: as, a *dolichocephalic* person or race; a *dolichocephalic* skull. This word is applied in ethnology to the persons or races having skulls the diameter of which from side to side, or the transverse diameter, is small in comparison with the longitudinal diameter, or that from front to back. The West African negro presents an example of the dolichocephalic skull. Broca applies the term *dolichocephalic* to skulls having a cephalic index of 75 and under, and this limit is generally adopted. Compare *brachycephalic.* Also *dolichocephalous.*

dolichocephalism (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lizm), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-ism.*] In *ethnol.*, the quality, state, or condition of being dolichocephalic.

The Esquimaux are long-headed, and are allied by language and customs to the Kutchin and other races of North America, who are of good bodily development; so that the imagined resemblance to their neighbors necessarily militate against the stature or *dolichocephalism* of the European aborigines.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 321.

dolichocephalous (dol'i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* [< NL. *dolichocephalus,* < Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *κεφαλή,* head.] Long-headed: same as *dolichocephalic.*

The prevailing form of the negro head is *dolichocephalous.* Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 500.

dolichocephaly (dol'i-kō-sef'a-li), *n.* [As *dolichocephal-ous* + *-y*[3].] Same as *dolichocephalism.*

The existing cranial types most nearly approaching this are those of the Australians and Bushmans, but their *dolichocephaly* is equalled by that of the Mongoloid Eskimo.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 321.

Dolichocera (dol-i-kos'e-rą), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *κέρας,* horn.] In Latreille's system of classification, a subtribe of *Muscides*, including species of the genus *Tetanocera* and its immediate allies.

Dolichoderus (dol-i-kod'e-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lund, 1831), < Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *δέρη,* Attic for *δειρή,* the neck.] **1.** A genus of ants, of the family *Formicidæ*, confined to the new world. Four species are found in North America and several in South America, characterized by the cubical metathorax, the horizontal, nearly flat face and wings, and the females with two complete submarginal cells. *D. pustulatus* inhabits the eastern United States.

2. A genus of beetles, of the family *Tenebrionidæ*, founded by Castelnau in 1840. It contains 3 species only, all from Madagascar.

Dolichodirous (dol'i-kō-dī'rus), *a.* [< Gr. *δολιχόδειρος,* long-necked, < *δολιχός,* long, + *δειρή,* the neck.] Long-necked.

Dolichonyx (dō-lik'ō-niks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολιχός,* long, + *ὄνυξ,* nail.] A genus of American oscine passerine birds, of the family *Icteridæ*, having a conical bill and general fringilline aspect, acute tail-feathers, and comparatively long curved claws, whence the name. The type

of the genus is the bobolink or reed-bird, *D. oryzivorus*; there are several other species. See cut under *bobolink*.

Dolichopodidæ (dol″i-kō-pod′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichopus* (*-pod-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrachætous brachycerous dipterous insects, containing a number of flies with long legs, brilliant metallic colors, and active predaceous habits, as the well-washers. About 1,200 species are known. They feed upon other insects, and inhabit damp places covered with rich vegetation. The larvæ are long, slender, and cylindrical, and live in the ground or in decomposing vegetation. The adult flies have the first basal cell of the wing short, the second united with the discal cell, and a terminal or dorsal bristle on the simple 3-jointed antennæ. Also *Dolichopidæ* and *Dolichopodes*.

Dolichopus (dō-lik′ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796), ⟨ Gr. δολιχόπους, with long feet, ⟨ δολιχός, long, + ποῦς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] The typical genus of the family *Dolichopodidæ*, characterized by the presence of spines on the hind metatarsi. *D. funditor*, which is common in the eastern United States, is an example.

Dolichopus funditor.
(Line shows natural size.)

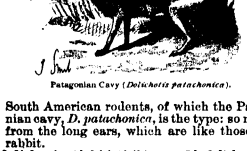
Dolichos (dol′i-kos), *n.* [NL., named from the length of the pod, ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of herbaceous or sometimes shrubby leguminous plants, nearly related to the common bean, *Phaseolus*, natives of tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and Australia, with a few species in South America. Several species are extensively cultivated for food in warm regions, especially *D. Lablab*, often called the Egyptian or black bean; *D. Soja*, or China bean; and *D. bifloras*, the horse-gram of the East Indies. *D. sesquipedalis* is the asparagus-bean of gardens, a native of South America.

Dolichosauria (dol″i-kō-sâ′ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolichosaurus*.] A group of fossil *Lacertilia* from the Cretaceous formation. They are characterized by the great number of the cervical vertebræ (seventeen in the typical genus, *Dolichosaurus*) and the extremely slender elongated body. They possess limbs, and a sacrum composed of two vertebræ.

Dolichosaurus (dol″i-kō-sâ′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long, + σαῦρος, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Dolichosauria*.

A very singular Lacertilian found in the chalk, and resembling an eel in size and form, has been described by Professor Owen, under the name of *Dolichosaurus*.
Huxley, Anat. Vert., p. 197.

Dolichotis (dol-i-kō′tis), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. δολιχώτος, long-eared), ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long, + οὖς (ὠτ-) (also ους, ουατ-) = E. *ear*[1].] A genus of



Patagonian Cavy (*Dolichotis patachonica*).

South American rodents, of which the Patagonian cavy, *D. patachonica*, is the type: so named from the long ears, which are like those of a rabbit.

dolichuric (dol-i-kū′rik), *a.* [⟨ *dolichurus* + *-ic*.] In *anc. pros.*, having one syllable too many at the end: an epithet of dactylic hexameters the last foot of which is apparently trisyllable. Such verses are not really unrhythmical, the apparent fault being obviated by synizesis, or due to the loss of some ancient peculiarity of pronunciation (as in the Homeric dialect) inadequately represented in the extant text. See *mixturus* and *macrocephalic*.

dolichurus (dol-i-kū′rus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δολιχόουρος, long-tailed, ⟨ δολιχός, long, + οὐρά, tail.] 1. In *pros.*, a dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable, or one apparently redundant, in the last foot. See *dolichuric*.—2. [*cap.*] In *soöl.*, a genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, of the family *Pompilidæ*, or digger-wasps. There are two species, both European.

Dolichus (dol′i-kus), *n.* [NL. (Bonelli, 1809), ⟨ Gr. δολιχός, long.] A genus of ground-beetles, of the family *Carabidæ*, containing, as at present restricted, the single south European species *D. flavicornis*. Five South African species were included by Dejean, but were separated by Chaudoir and Lacordaire and placed in *Cymindis*.

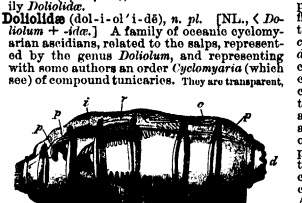
dolliid (dō′li-id), *n.* A member of the *Doliidæ*.

Doliidæ (dō-lī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dolium* + *-idæ*.] A family of taenioglossate siphonostomous gastropods. The animal is very large, and has a wide head, elongate distant tentacles, greatly developed cylindrical proboscis, and a very large foot, lobed and dilated in front and having a horizontal groove. The shell has a very large body-whorl, relieved by revolving ridges and corresponding grooves. The species are inhabitants of tropical seas. Some of them are known as *tuns*. See cut under *Dolium*.

doliman (dol′i-man), *n.* Same as *dolman*, 1.

doliolid (dō-lī′ō-lid), *n.* A tunicate of the family *Doliolidæ*.

Doliolidæ (dol-i-ol′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Doliolum* + *-idæ*.] A family of oceanic cyclomyarian aselomates, related to the salps, represented by the genus *Doliolum*, and representing with some authors an order *Cyclomyaria* (which see) of compound tunicaries. They are transparent,



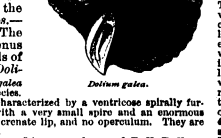
Sexual Ascidiozoöid of *Doliolum denticulatum*, highly magnified.
a, ganglion; *c*, endostyle; *d*, oral opening (atrial opening at opposite end); *g*, esophagus; *i*, stomach; *l*, intestine; *p*, *p*, *p*, testis; *r*, *t*, muscles.

free-swimming, cask-shaped organisms, moving by contracting the body and so squirting water out of one or the other end, developing by an alternation of generations, and provided with a dilated ribbon-shaped manubrium, dividing the respiratory cavity into two portions. The branchial lamellæ are pierced with numerous slits. In sexual generation the ovaries and testes mature simultaneously.

Dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., dim. of *lo*, *dolium*, a very large jar: see *dolium*.] The typical genus of the family *Doliolidæ*. *D. denticulatum* and *D. milleri* are examples.

dolite (dō′lit), *n.* [⟨ *Dolites* (Kröger, 1823), ⟨ *Dolium* + *-ites*.] A fossil shell of the genus *Dolium*.

dolium (dō′li-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ L. *dolium*, a very large jar.] 1. Pl. *dolia* (-ä). In *Rom. antiq.*, a very large jar or vase of rough pottery, usually of approximately spherical form, used, like a cask at the present day, to contain wine, oil, and other liquids, as well as grain and other dry commodities. It was more anciently called *calpar*, and is equivalent to the Greek *pithos*.—2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of gastropods of the family *Doliidæ*. *Dolium galea* is a leading species.



Dolium galea.

They are all characterized by a ventricose spirally furrowed shell, with a very small spire and an enormous aperture with crenate lip, and no operculum. They are known as *tuns*.

doll[1]† (dol), *n.* [A general use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a woman's name, an abbr. of *Dorothy*, ⟨ F. *Dorothée*, ⟨ L. *Dorothea*, ⟨ Gr. Δωροθέα, fem. of Δωρόθεος, lit. gift of God, ⟨ δῶρον, a gift (⟨ δίδοναι, give: see *date*[1]), + θεός, God. *Theodore*, fem. *Theodora*, is composed of the same elements reversed. Cf. *dolly*.] A sweetheart; a mistress; a paramour; a doxy. Also *dolly*. [Old slang.]

doll[2] (dol), *n.* [In childish speech common also in the dim. form *dolly*; prob. a particular use of *Doll*, *Dolly*, a familiar dim. of the proper name *Dorothy*. See *doll*[1], and cf. *dolly*[1], *dolly*[2]. Cf. also *jack*, as the name of a toy. The common explanation of *doll* as an abbr. of *idoll*, *idol*, is certainly wrong. There is nothing to connect the word with East Fries. *dolske*, a wooden doll, *dokke*, *dok*, a doll: see *duck*[3].] A puppet representing a child, usually a little girl (but also sometimes a boy or a man, as a soldier, etc.), used as a toy by children, especially by girls.

Those who . . . live only to display a pretty face . . . can scarce rank higher than a painted *doll*.
V. Knox, Essays, I. xxxvi.

doll[3] (dol), *n.* [Sc.; origin obscure.] 1. Dung, especially of pigeons.—2. A large cake of sawdust mixed with dung, used for fuel. *Jamieson*. [Angus.]—3. A large lump.

dollar (dol′ȧr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doller*, *doler*, *daller*, *daler*; ⟨ MD. *daler*, D. *daaler* = LG. *daler* = Sw. Dan. *daler* = Pg. *dollar* (⟨ E.) = It. *tallero* (NL. *dalerus*, *thalerus*), ⟨ G. *taler*, *thaler*, *thaller*, now usually spelled *thaler*, a dollar, short for *Jochimstaler*, *Joachimsthaler*, *Joachimsthaler gulden-groschpfennig*, i. e., the 'gulden-groschen (florin) penny (coin) of Joachimsthal,' so called because first coined (toward the end of the 15th century) from silver obtained from mines in *Joachimsthal*, i. e., Joachim's dale (G. *thal* = E. *dale*[1]), in Bohemia. They were also sometimes called *Schlickenthaler*, because coined by the counts of Schlick. The "Spanish dollar" is called in Sp. a *peso*.] 1. The English name of the large silver German coin called *thaler*: also applied to similar coins of the Low Countries and of Scandinavia; to the large silver coin of Spain, the celebrated "Spanish dollar," or peso, also called *pillar dollar* (from its figure of the Pillars of Hercules) and *piece of eight* (as containing 8 reals); and later to a large silver coin succeeding the Spanish dollar in Spanish America.

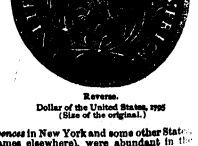
The Duke of Wirtemberg is agreed wt Magister Teutonici ordinis, so that the duke shall have for his charges 60,000 *daleres*.
Quoted in *E. Lodge's* Illus., etc., Reign of Edw. VI., [No. 23.

He disbursed at St. Colmes' inch
Ten thousand *dollars* to our general use.
Shak., Macbeth, 1. 2.

Now touching Danske money, . . . they have their Grasshe, whereof 30 make 1 gilderne, which is worthe 4 shillings sterling, and they have also their *Dollares* olde and new; their common *dollar* is 35 grasshe, but of their new *dollars* some are woorthe 24 grasshe, some 26, and some 30.
Recorde, Grounde of Artes, fol. 159.

2. The monetary unit or standard of value of the United States and Canada, containing 100 cents, and equal to about 4*s.* 1½*d.* English. In the United States it is represented in the currency by gold and silver coins and by notes; in Canada by notes only. A two-dollar gold coin is current in Newfoundland. This unit was established in the United States under the confederation of the States, by resolution of Congress, July 6th, 1787. It was represented by a silver piece, the coinage of which was authorized by the act of Congress, August 8th, 1786, by which was also established the decimal system of coinage. The coinage was not begun until two years after the law of April 2d, 1792, establishing the mint. That law provided for the coinage of "dollars or units, each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar," as that coin was then current, and to contain 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The Spanish dollar above mentioned was that struck in Spanish America. Spanish-American dollars, and coins representing halves, quarters, eighths, and sixtenths of them (the last two known as *shillings* and *sixpences* in New York and some other States, and by other names elsewhere), were abundant in the United States during the latter part of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century. The Spanish dollar coined in Spain was rare, but the intrinsic value of the two coins was the same. By an act of January 18th,

Obverse.



Reverse.
Dollar of the United States, 1795
(Size of the original.)

1837, the dollar was made to consist of 412½ grains ⅑ fine, the quantity of pure silver remaining the same, 371¼ grains. This dollar, being worth in market value from 100 to 104 cents, went out of circulation. An act of March 3d, 1849, directed the coinage of gold dollars of 25.8 grains ⅑ fine, 23.22 being pure gold; and by act of February 12th, 1873, this was declared the unit of value of the United States. The coinage of gold dollars was suspended by the act of September 26th, 1890. An act of February 28th, 1878, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion, not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause it to be coined into standard silver dollars. This was repealed by the (Sherman) act of July 14th, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month and the coinage of 2,000,000 ounces a month. This act was repealed in 1893. The coins representing fractional parts of the dollar are: in silver, the half-dollar and quarter-dollar, or 50-cent and 25-cent pieces, and the dime or 10-cent piece; in nickel, the half-dime or 5-cent piece (originally in silver, and inconveniently small); and in bronze, the cent (originally in copper, and much larger) and the 2-cent piece. There is also a 3-cent piece, originally coined in silver and afterward in nickel, which has been little used owing to its inconvenient smallness in both forms. By the term *dollar* in the United States notes is intended the standard dollar of the United States, a certain quantity in weight and fineness of gold or silver, authenticated as such by the stamp of the government. Sometimes abbreviated *dol.*, but commonly represented by the symbol $ (the dollar-mark) before the number. See *coinage ratio*, under *coinage*.

The Almighty *Dollar*, that great object of universal devotion throughout our land, seems to have no genuine devotees in these peculiar villages.

Irving, The Creole Village.

The Congress of 1792 fixed the monetary unit of the United States in coin, gave it the name *Dollar*, made it the unit of the money of account in their offices and courts, [and] named also its multiples and fractions.

Report of Sec. of Treasury, 1880, I. xiv.

Almighty dollar. See *almighty*.—**Bussard dollar.** See *bussard*.—**Dollar of the fathers,** in American political parlance, the silver dollar: a phrase used by those who advocated the resumption of its coinage, effected in 1878, when for a quarter of a century it had formed no part of the coinage of the country, and when, owing to depreciation in the value of silver, it no longer possessed its original actual value.—**Lion dollar** [also *lyon dollar*; a Dutch coin, so called because it bore the figure of a lion: D. *leeuw*, a lion, also a coin so called]. A Dutch dollar formerly in circulation in the province of New York in colonial times.

There is an Act to raise the value of the *Lyon Dollars* which were apprehended to be all carried out of the Province, because under their proportion in value to other foreign coin.

Gov. Burnet to the Lords of Trade, Dec. 14, 1720 (Docs. [relating to Colon. Hist. of N. Y., V. 563).

Trade dollar, a former silver coin of the United States, weighing 420 grains, authorized by an act of 1873, and intended chiefly for the uses of the trade with China and Japan. An act of March 1st, 1887, authorized the Treasurer of the United States to redeem in standard silver dollars all trade dollars presented within the following six months.

dollar-bird (dol'ẽr-bẽrd), *n.* One of the rollers (*Coracidæ*) of the genus *Eurystomus*, as *E. pacificus* or *australis*, of the Australian and Papuan regions: so called from the large round white spot on the wing. See cut under *Eurystomus*.

dollardee (dol'ẽr-dē), *n.* [< *dollar* + *dee* (a mere finishing syllable ?); cf. *dollar-fish*.] The blue copper-nosed sunfish, *Lepomis pallidus*, a fish of the family *Centrarchidæ*, of common occurrence in most parts of the United States.

dollar-fish (dol'ẽr-fish), *n.* 1. A caranguid fish, *Vomer setipinnis:* so named from the roundness and silvery color of the young. Also called *moonfish* (which see).—2. A stromateid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus:* so named from its round form and silvery color. Also called *butter-fish* and *harvest-fish*. See cut under *butter-fish*.

dollar-mark (dol'ẽr-märk), *n.* The character $, signifying 'dollar' or 'dollars.' Thus, $5 means five dollars; $3.75 means three dollars and seventy-five cents.

dollar-wood (dol'ẽr-wud), *n.* The wood of *Myristica Surinamensis*, a tall tree of tropical America, with aromatic foliage.

dollin (dol'in), *n.* [E. dial.] A small earthenware jug with a spout. [Wales and west. Eng.]

dollop (dol'ọp), *n.* [E. dial., also *dallop*, q. v.] 1. A lump; a mass. [Colloq.]

The great blunderbuss, moreover, was choked with a *dollop* of slough-cake. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, II.

2. See *dallop*.

dollop (dol'ọp), *v. t.* [E. dial.; cf. *dollop*, *n.*] 1. To beat.—2. To handle awkwardly. [Prov. Eng.]

dolly[1] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [See *doll*.] Same as *doll*.

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day. *Herrick.*

dolly[2] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [A dim. of *doll*[2]; uit. identical with *dolly*[1].] A doll. See *doll*[2].

dolly[3] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Prob. from the familiar name *Dolly*. Cf. *doll*, *jack jenny*, *billy*, etc., as similarly applied to various mechanical contrivances.] 1. In *mining*, the flat disk of wood which moves up and down in the keeve or dolly-tub in the process of concentrating ore by tossing and packing. See *toss*. [Cornwall, Eng.]—2. In *pile-driving*, an extension-piece placed on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the pile is beyond the reach of the monkey. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disk furnished with from three to five legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the center. The dolly is jerked rapidly around in different directions in a tub or box in which the clothes to be washed are immersed in water.

dolly[3] (dol'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dollied*, ppr. *dollying*. [< *dolly*[3], *n.*] In *mining*, to concentrate or dress (ore) by the use of the dolly.

dolly[4] (dol'i), *n.*; pl. *dollies* (-iz). [Hind. *dālī*, a tray.] In India, a complimentary offering of fruit and flowers, sweetmeats, and the like, usually presented on trays or brass dishes. *Yule and Burnell.*

The English call these offerings *dollies*; the natives, dáli. They represent in the profuse East the visiting cards of the meagre West. *G. A. Mackay*, All Baba, p. 84.

In the evening the Rana's *dolly*, or offering, was brought in, consisting of fruit, of atta, rice, grain, and . . . half-a-dozen of champagne.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 202.

dolly-bar (dol'i-bär), *n.* [< *dolly*[3] + *bar*[1].] A bar or block placed in the trough of a grinding-stone to raise the level of the water and bring it into contact with the stone.

dolly-shop (dol'i-shop), *n.* Now understood as < *dolly*[2] (in reference to the black doll suspended over the door as a sign) + *shop*; but prob. a corruption of orig. *tally-shop*, q. v.] In Great Britain, a shop where rags and refuse are bought and sold; an illegal pawn-shop.

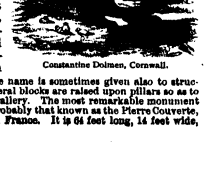
dolly-tub (dol'i-tub), *n.* The keeve forming a part of the so-called dollying- or dolling-machine, used in Cornwall in the process of tossing and packing tin-stuff. See *toss* and *dolly*[3].

Dolly Varden (dol'i vär'dn). [From *Dolly Varden*, a character in Dickens's "Barnaby Rudge."] 1. A woman's gown of gay-flowered material, usually a muslin print, made with a pointed bodice and a skirt tucked up or draped over a petticoat of solid color: worn about 1865–70.—2. In allusion to the coloring: see *def.* 1.] A species of trout or char of California, *Salvelinus malma*.

dolma (dol'mä), *n.* [Turk. *dolma*, lit. stuffing, < *dolmaq*, fill, stuff, become full.] A Turkish dish made of vine-leaves, egg-plant, gourds, etc., stuffed with rice and chopped meat.

dolman (dol'man), *n.* [Also written, in first sense, *dolaman*, formerly *dollyman*, < F. *dolman* (def. 1), *dolman* (def. 3) = G. *dollman*, *doliman* = Dan. Sw. *doliman* (def. 3) = Bohem. *doloman* = Russ. *dolomanŭ*, *dolmanŭ* = Bulg. Serv. *dolama* = Hung. *dolmany*, < Turk. *dolama* (def. 1).] 1. A long robe, open in front, and having narrow sleeves buttoned at the wrist, worn by the Turks over their other garments.—2. The uniform jacket of a hussar, richly ornamented with braid, and peculiar in that it is worn like a cloak with one or both sleeves hanging loose.—3. An outer garment worn by women, with a cape or hanging piece over the arm instead of a sleeve; a kind of mantle.

dolmen (dol'men), *n.* [Also sometimes *tolmen;* = F. Sp. *dolmen*, < Bret. *dolmen*, < *dol*, a table, + *men* = W. *maen*, a stone. Cf. W. *tolfaen*, an omen-stone (*faen* in comp. for *maen*, a stone).] A structure consisting of one large unhewn stone resting on two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth: a term also frequently used as synonymous with *cromlech*. The name is sometimes given also to structures where several blocks are raised upon pillars so as to form a sort of gallery. The most remarkable monument of this kind is probably that known as the Pierre Couverte, near Saumur, in France. It is 64 feet long, 14 feet wide, and about 6 feet high, and consists of four upright stones on each side, one at each end, and four on the top. The great stone of the dolmen represented in the accompanying cut is 32 feet long, 14½ feet deep, and 13½ feet across; it is calculated to weigh 750 tons, and is poised on the points of two natural rocks. It is now generally believed that dolmens were sepulchers, although afterward they may have been used as altars. They are often present within stone circles. The dolmen was probably a copy of a primitive rude dwelling, and may sometimes have been the actual structure in which the savage sheltered himself, converted afterward into his tomb. In several cases one of the stones is pierced with a hole. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.


Constantine Dolmen, Cornwall.

dolmenic (dol-men'ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ọ-mē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μήδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.

dolomic (dol-men'ik), *a.* [< *dolmen* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to dolmens.—2. Building dolmens.

The ethnological character and the migrations of the supposed *dolmenic* people.

N. Joly, Man before Metals (trans.), p. 158.

Dolomedes (dol-ọ-mē'dēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δολομήδης*, wily, crafty, < *δόλος*, wile, craft, + *μήδος*, in pl. *μήδεα*, counsels, plans. This is supposed to have been for the purpose of introducing food to the dead. Conclusions in regard to the original identity of various races have been based on the similarity of such structures in various parts of the world, as in Hindustan, Circassia, Algeria, and Europe; but too much importance may be attached to this, as the inclosed dolmen is simply the structure which savages of a very low type, of whatever race, would naturally erect for shelter. See *cromlech* and *menhir*.

dolomite (dol'ọ-mīt), *n.* [Named from the French geologist *Dolomieu* (1750–1801).] 1. A native carbonate of calcium and magnesium, occurring as a crystallized mineral, and also on a large scale in white granular crystalline rock-masses, and then often called *dolomite marble*. The proportions of the carbonates vary from 1:1 to 1:3 or 1:5.—2. A rock consisting essentially of this mineral. It occurs in large masses in various regions, and especially that of the upper Mississippi, where there are several members of the geological series which are at least two or three hundred feet thick, made up of dolomite in a remarkably pure form.

dolomitic (dol-ọ-mit'ik), *a.* [< *dolomite* + *-ic*.] Containing dolomite: said of a limestone when it contains a considerable percentage of carbonate of magnesia, or of dolomite, intermixed with the more or less pure calcareous material of which limestone ordinarily consists.

dolomitization (dol-ọ-mī-tī-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dolomite* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The conversion into dolomite, either partial or entire: a term used by geologists in discussing the origin of dolomite or its probable mode of formation from limestone. Also *dolomitisation*, *dolomization*.

dolomization (dol'ọ-mi-zā'shọn), *n.* Same as *dolomitization*.

dolomized (dol'ọ-mīzd), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dolomized*, ppr. *dolomizing*. [< *dolom(ite)* + *-ize*.] To form into dolomite.

dolor, dolour (dō'lọr), *n.* [< ME. *dolour*, *dolur*, < OF. *dolor*, *dolour*, *dolour*, F. *douleur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dolor* = It. *dolore*, < L. *dolor*, pain, smart, ache, grief, sorrow, < *dolere*, feel pain, grieve, sorrow: see *dole*[2].] 1†. Pain; pang; suffering; distress.

Shortly she his *dolour* hath redrest.
Spenser, F. Q., III. v. 43.

A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good doth avert the *dolours* of death. *Bacon*, Death.

Besides, it [the water of the Nile] . . . cureth the *dolour* of the reins. *Purchas*, Travailes, p. 78.

2. Grief; sorrow; lamentation. [Now only poetical.]

Where, for ouer moche sorowe and *dolour* of herte, she sodenly fell into a sowne and forgetfulnes of her mynde.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 29.

Her wretched dayes in *dolour* she more waste.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 17.

The tongue's office should be prodigal
To breathe the abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3.

Dolors of the Virgin Mary, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, certain events in the life of the Virgin which are made the subjects of special meditation and prayer. They are seven, namely, the prophecy of Simeon, the flight into Egypt, the three days' loss of Jesus, the meeting of Jesus on the way to Calvary, the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, and the entombment. Hence the Virgin is entitled *Our Lady of Dolors*.—**Feast of Dolors,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) The Friday after Passion Sunday. (*b*) A lesser feast established by Pope Pius VII. in 1814 for the third Sunday of September.

doloriferous (dol-ọ-rif'ẽr-us), *a.* [< L. *dolor*, pain, + *ferre*, produce, bear, + *-ous*.] Producing pain or grief.

Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints.
Whitaker, Blood of the Grape, p. 74.

dolorific, dolorifical (dol-ọ-rif'ik, -i-kal), *a.* [= Sp. *dolorífico* = Pg. It. *dolorifico*, < ML. *dolo-*

rifious, < L. *dolor*, pain, grief, + *facere*, make.] Causing or expressing pain or grief.

Dissipating that vapour, or whatever else it were, which obstructed the nerves, and giving the *dolorifick* motion free passage again. *Ray*, Works of Creation, II.

doloroso (dō-lō-rō′sō), *a.* [It., < LL. *dolorosus*: see *dolorous*.] In *music*, noting a soft and pathetic manner.

dolorous (dol′ǫ-rus), *a.* [< ME. *dolerous*, < OF. *dolereuz*, F. *douloureux* = Sp. Pg. It. *doloroso*, < LL. *dolorosus*, painful, sorrowful, < L. *dolor*, pain, sorrow: see *dolor*.] 1. Exciting or expressing sorrow, grief, or distress; dismal; mournful: as, a *dolorous* object; a *dolorous* region; *dolorous* sighs.

Ther was Carados of the *dolerous* toure.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 250.

But when the *dolorous* day
Grew drearier toward twilight falling, came
A bitter wind, clear from the North.
Tennyson, Passing of Arthur.

2†. Painful; giving pain.

Ther was *dolerouse* fight, and the mortalite so grete, that ther ran stremes of blode as a remynge river thourgh the felde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 337.

Their despatch is quick, and has *dolorous* than the paw of the bear. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism.

=Syn. 1. See list under *doleful*.

dolorously (dol′ǫ-rus-li), *adv.* [< ME. *dolerously*; < *dolorous* + *-ly*2.] Sorrowfully; in a manner to express grief or distress; painfully.

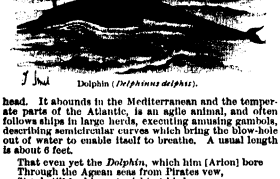
y of the pantoners hym toke and ledde hym forth bettinge hym *dolerously*, and I prayе yow and requere that ye will telle me what ye be, and for what cause ye be come? *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 544.

Made the wood *dolorously* vocal with a thousand shrieks and wails. *Hawthorne*, Hillsdale Romance, xii.

dolorousness (dol′ǫ-rus-nes), *n.* Sorrowfulness.

dolour, *n.* See *dolor*.

dolphin (dol′fin), *n.* [< ME. *dolphyn*, *dolfin* (also *delphin*, *delfin*, < L.), < OF. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, F. *dauphin* = Pr. *dalfin* = Sp. *delfin* = Pg. *delfim* = It. *delfino*, < L. *delphinus*, poet. *delphin*, < Gr. δελφίς, later δόλφιν (δελφιν-), a dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*): see *Delphinus*. Cf. *dauphin*.] 1. The popular name of the cetaceous mammals of the family *Delphinidæ* and genus *Delphinus*, most of which are also known as and more frequently called *porpoises*, this word being interchangeable with *dolphin*. The dolphin proper is *Delphinus delphis*, having a longer and sharper snout than the porpoise proper, divided by a constriction with convexity forward from the convex fore-



Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*).

head. It abounds in the Mediterranean and the temperate parts of the Atlantic, is an agile animal, and often follows ships in large herds, executing amusing gambols, describing semicircular curves which bring the blow-hole out of water to enable itself to breathe. A usual length is about 6 feet.

That even yet the *Dolphin*, which him [Arion] bore
Through the Ægean sea from Pirates vew,
Stood still by him astonisht at his lore.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. xi. 23.

2. A general and popular name of fish of the family *Coryphænidæ*: so called from some confusion with the mammals of the same name. Species are *Coryphæna hippurus*, *C. equisetis*, etc., of an elongated antrorsiform shape with a high protuberant forehead and very long dorsal fin, inhabiting the high seas of warm and temperate latitudes. They range up to 5 or 6 feet in length, and are remarkable for the change of color they undergo when taken out of the water. Also called *dorado*. See cut under *Coryphæna*.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour, as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—'tis gone—and all is gray.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 29.

3. In *Gr. antiq.*, a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from a special yard on a naval vessel, and, if opportunity presented, let fall into the hold of a hostile ship to sink her by breaking through her bottom.—4. *Naut.*: (*a*) A spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. (*b*) A mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to one another in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-posts placed along a quay or wharf.

5. In *early artillery*, a handle cast solid on a cannon. Usually two of these were placed at the balancing-point, so that the gun would hang horizontal it suspended by them. They were commonly made in the conventional form of a dolphin; hence the name.

6. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, an ancient northern constellation, Delphinus (which see).—7. In *arch.*, a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water.—8. In *Christian archæol.*, an image or representation of a dolphin, constituting an emblem of love, diligence, and swiftness. It was frequently introduced in architectural sculpture, etc., or worn as an ornament by the early Christians. It was often represented entwined about an anchor.

9†. Same as *dauphin*.—**Dolphin of the mast** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath formed of plaited cordage, formerly fastened round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. *Falconer*. See *puddening*.

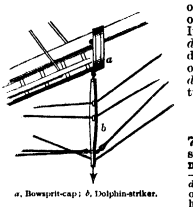
dolphinet (dol′fin-et), *n.* [< *dolphin* + *-et*.] A female dolphin.

The Lyon chose his mate, the Turtle Dove
Her deare, the Dolphin his owne *Dolphinet*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 866.

dolphin-flower (dol′fin-flou′ėr), *n.* A name of cultivated species of *Delphinium*; the larkspur.

dolphin-fly (dol′fin-flī), *n.* An insect of the aphis tribe, *Aphis fabæ*, which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary quantity of seeds to perfection. Also called, from its black color, the *collier-aphis*.

dolphin-striker (dol′fin-strī′kėr), *n.* A ship's spar extending perpendicularly downward from the end of the bowsprit, and serving to support the jib-boom by means of the martingale-stays. Also called *martingale*.



a, Bowsprit-cap; *b*, Dolphin-striker.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* [First in early mod. E.; appar. a var. of E. dial. *dold*, stupid, confused, < ME. *dold*, another spelling of *dulled*, *dult*, dulled, pp. of *dullen*, *dollen*, make dull or stupid: see *dull*, *v.*] A dull, stupid fellow; a blockhead; a numskull.

O gull! O *dolt*!
As ignorant as dirt! *Shak.*, Othello, v. 2.

dolt (dōlt), *v. i.* [< *dolt*, *n.*] To waste time foolishly; behave foolishly. [Rare.]

doltish (dōl′tish), *a.* [< *dolt* + *-ish*1.] Like a dolt; dull in intellect; stupid; blockish.

The most arrant, *doltish* clown that I think ever was without the privilege of a bauble.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

doltishly (dōl′tish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner; stupidly.

doltishness (dōl′tish-nes), *n.* The character of a dolt; stupidity.

In that comicall part of our Tragedy, we haue nothing but scurrility, vnworthy of any chast eares: or some extreame shew of *doltishnes*, indeed fit to lift vp a loude laughter, and nothing els.
Sir P. Sidney, Apol. for Poetrie.

dolvent, A Middle English past participle of *delve*.

dom1†, *n.* A Middle English form of *doom*.

dom2 (dom), *n.* [Pg., = Sp. *don*, < L. *dominus*, lord, master: see *don*2.] 1. The Portuguese form of *don*3, used in Portugal and Brazil. In Portugal this title is confined to the king and the members of the royal family.—2. The joker or blank card used in playing dom pedro.—3. [Abbr. of L. *dominus*.] A title formerly given to the pope, and afterward to Roman Catholic dignitaries and members of some monastic orders.

-dom, [< ME. *-dom*, < AS. *-dōm* = OS. *-dōm* = D. *-dom* = OHG. *-tuom*, MHG. *-tum*, G. *-tum*, *-thum* = Dan. *-dom*, *-dømme* = Sw. *-dom*, *-döme*, prop. an independent word, AS. *dōm*, judgment, law, jurisdiction, E. *doom*: see *doom*.] A suffix, originally an independent word, meaning 'jurisdiction,' hence province, state, condition, quality, as in *kingdom*, *earldom*, *popedom*, etc., *Christendom*, *freedom*, *halidom*, *wisdom*, etc.: much used also in colloquial or humorous formation, as in *upperndom*.

domable (dom′a-bl), *a.* [< OF. *domable*, < L. *domabilis*, tamable, < *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*. Cf. *daunt*, *domitable*.] That may be tamed. *Bailey*, 1731.

domableness (dom′a-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being tamed. *Bailey*, 1727.

domage1†, *n.* An obsolete form of *damage*.

domage2†, *n.* [Ult. < L. *domare*, tame, subjugate: see *domable*.] Subjugation. *Hobbes*.

domain (dō-mān′), *n.* [= D. *domein* = G. *domäne* = Dan. *domæne* = Sw. *domän*, < OF. *domaine* (also *demaine*, > E. *demain* and *demesne*), F. *domaine* = Sp. *dominio* (obs. *domanio*, after OF.) = Pg. *dominio* = It. *dominio*, *domino*, dominion, < L. *dominium*, right of ownership, property, dominion: see *dominion*, *dominate*. Cf. *demain*.] 1. Dominion; province of action; range or extent of authority: as, to trench on one's *domain* by interference.

Me thought bl hym, as my witt couthe suffice,
His hert was noo thyng in his owen *demayne*.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 56.

2. The territory over which dominion is exercised; the territory ruled over by a sovereign, or under the government of a commonwealth: as, the *domains* of Great Britain.—3. An estate in land; landed property.

The large *domain* his greedy sons divide.
Pope, Odyssey, xiv.

The village, in becoming more populous from some cause or other, has got separated from its cultivated or common *domain*; or the *domain* has been swallowed up in it. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 118.

4. The land about the mansion-house of a lord, and in his immediate occupancy.—5. In *law*, ownership of land; absolute or complete ownership; permanent or ultimate ownership. In the last two senses the word coincides with *demain*, *demesne*.—6. The range or limits of any department of knowledge or sphere of action, or the scope of any particular subject: as, the *domain* of religion, science, art, letters, agriculture, commerce, etc.; the judicial *domain*.

Thou unrelenting past!
Strong are the barriers round thy dark *domain*.
Bryant, The Past.

7. In *logic*, the breadth, extension, circuit, or sphere of a notion.—**Crown domains**, **royal domains**. Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Direct domain** (F. *domaine direct*), in *Provincial-Canadian law*, a right of superiority which the feudal seignior or grantor reserved to himself on a grant of real property held under feudal tenure or by emphyteutic lease.—**Domain of use** (F. *domaine utile*), the use and enjoyment of the right of ownership of real property held under a grant from the feudal seignior or by emphyteutic lease, subject to certain dues and services to the feudal seignior or grantor, who retains his right of superiority.—**Eminent domain**, **right of eminent domain**, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

The Act of Virginia legislators which stretched the doctrine of *eminent domain* to the borders of modern socialism. *Johns Hopkins Hist. Studies*, 3d ser., p. 35.

Public domain, **national domain**, **state domain**. (*a*) In Europe, the property belonging directly to and controlled by the state, such as lands set apart for state or public uses, roads, canals, navigable rivers, fortifications, public buildings, etc. (*b*) In the United States, the lands owned by the federal government or by a state; the public lands held for sale or reserved for specific uses.

domal (dō′mal), *a.* [< ML. **domalis*, < L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] In *astrol.*, pertaining to a house.

News that ought to make the heart of a coward tremble. Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities.
Addison, The Drummer, iii. 1.

domanial (dō-mā′ni-al), *a.* [< F. *domanial*, < ML. *domanialis*, < *domanium*, an altered form (after F.) of L. *dominium*, domain: see *domain*.] Relating to domains or landed estates.

In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages. *Ballard*.

domba (dom′bä), *n.* [E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Calophyllum inophyllum*. The seeds furnish a fragrant oil, and the wood is hard and durable.

dombet, *a.* A Middle English form of *dumb*.

Dombeya (dom′bē-ạ), *n.* [NL., named in honor of J. *Dombey*, a French botanist (1742–98).] A sterculiaceous genus of handsome shrubs and trees, natives of Africa and the adjacent islands, including about 25 species. The bark of *D. platanifolia*, of Madagascar, yields a fiber that is used for making cordage. *D. Burgessiæ*, of South Africa, is known as the Zulu cherry.

Domboc (AS. pron. dōm'bōk), *n.* [AS., lit. 'doom-book,' i. e., book of laws: see *doom* and *book*.] The book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred of England, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. Also *Domebook*.

These would probably include the standard work of Alfred, known as the *Domboc*, and those counterparts of charters which served the purpose of a primitive enrollment. *Athenæum*, No. 3083, p. 706.

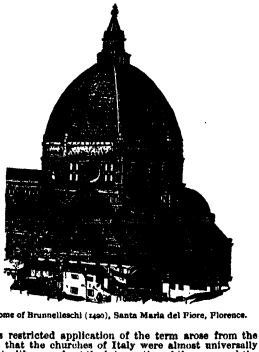
dome[1] (dōm), *n.* [< OF. *dome*, also spelled, erroneously, *dosme*, a town-house, state-house, a dome, cupola, F. *dôme*, a cupola, dome, = It. *duomo*, a dome, cupola, cathedral, = OS. *dôm* = OFries. *dôm* = OHG. *dôm*, *duom*, a house, MHG. *duom*, *tuom*, a temple, a church, = G. *thum* (obs.), *dom*, a cathedral (in comp. *dom-kirche*, whence the accom. Icel. *dómkirkja* = Sw. *domkyrka* = Dan. *domkirke*, a cathedral), < L. *dōmus* (ML. also prob. *dōmus*), a house, ML. *domus Dei* or simply *domus*, or with a saint's name attached, e. g., *domus Sancti Petri*, a church, cathedral, often roofed with a cupola, < Gr. *δόμος*, a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build, akin to E. *timber*, q. v. The above forms were partly mixed with ML. *dōma*, a house, roof, cupola, < LL. *dōma*, a house, roof, < Gr. *δῶμα*(τ-), a house, a temple, < *δέμειν*, build.] 1. A building; a house; especially, a stately building; a great hall; a church or temple. [Poetical.]

Approach the *dome*, the social banquet share. *Pope.*

The aspiring youth that fired the Ephesian *dome*
Outlives in fame the pious foot that raised it.
Cibber, Rich. III. (altered), iii. 1.

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure-*dome* decree.
Coleridge, Kubla Khan.

2. In *arch.*, a cupola; a vault upon a plan circular or nearly so; a hemispherical or approximately hemispherical coving of a building.



Dome of Brunnelleschi (1420), Santa Maria del Fiore, Florence.

This restricted application of the term arose from the fact that the churches of Italy were almost universally built with a cupola at the intersection of the nave and the transept, or over the sanctuary. In some instances *dome* may refer equally well to the church or cathedral, or to the cupola which is its most conspicuous feature.

At the south side of the court there is a fine mosque covered with a large *dome*.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 122.

Life, like a *dome* of many-coloured glass,
Stains the white radiance of eternity.
Shelley, Adonais, lii.

The hand that rounded Peter's *dome*
And groined the aisles of Christian Rome,
Wrought in a sad sincerity.
Emerson, The Problem.

A true Gothic *dome* — grand arches leading up to a grander *dome* within, concentric story above story without, rising with forests of pinnacles clustered around the tall central spire.
C. E. Norton, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 311.

3. Anything shaped like a cupola. (*a*) A hemispherical arch. (*b*) The steam-chamber of a locomotive. (*c*) In *metal.*, the upper part of a furnace, resembling a hollow hemisphere or small dome. (*d*) The raised roof or monitor-roof of a railroad-car of American pattern, serving for lighting and ventilation, or a similar feature over the chief cabin or saloon of some steamers.

4. The dome-shaped part of the roof of an astronomical observatory, placed over a telescope. It is usually hemispherical, and is so arranged that any desired part of the heavens may be disclosed to the instrument. In some forms this is accomplished by means of a continuous series of shutters; in others, a complete longitudinal section of the dome, from apex to base, can be removed or thrown open as far as desired, and a mechanism is provided to revolve the dome so that the aperture can be made to command any part of the heavens.

5. In *crystal.*, a form whose planes intersect the vertical axis, but are parallel to one of the lateral axes: so called because it has above or below a horizontal edge like the roof of a house; also, one of the faces of such a form. In the orthorhombic system, a dome, if parallel to the longer lateral axis, is a *macrodome*; if parallel to the shorter lateral axis, a *brachydome*. In the monoclinic system a dome is an *orthodome* or *clinodome* according as it is parallel to that lateral axis which is respectively perpendicular or oblique to the vertical axis. — **Floating dome**, a form of rotating astronomical dome floating in an annular tank filled with a fluid, in which the base of the dome is plunged.

dome[1] (dōm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domed*, ppr. *doming*. [< *dome*[1], *n.*] To furnish or cover with a dome; give the shape of a dome to.

Once more the Heavenly Power
Makes all things new,
And *domes* the red-plough'd hills
With loving blue. *Tennyson*, Early Spring.

So far as I know, all the *domed* buildings erected by the Romans up to the time of Constantine, and indeed long afterwards, were circular in the interior.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 347.

The ceiling is divided into square *domed* panels, each containing medallions and enrichment finished in citrine, cream, light blue, and a profusion of gold.
Beck's Jour. Dec. Art, II. 346.

dome[2], *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *doom*.

Domebook, *n.* Same as *Domboc*.

dome-cover (dōm'kuv'ėr), *n.* In a locomotive, the cover of copper or brass which incloses the dome to prevent radiation of heat. See *dome*[1], *n.*, 3 (*b*).

dome-head (dōm'hed), *n.* The top of the dome of a tank-car.

domel (dō'mel), *a.* A dialectal form of *dumble*[1], *Grose*.

doment (dō'ment), *n.* [< *do*[1] + *-ment.*] Performance; doings. [Colloq.]

A public ball, or any such great formal *do-ment*.
Rhoda Broughton, Joan.

domesday†, **domesman**†, etc. Obsolete forms of *doomsday*, etc.

domestic (dō-mes'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestick*, *domestike*; < OF. *domestique*, vernacularly *domesche*, *domeche*, *domeiche*, *domesgue*, etc., F. *domestique* = Pr. *domesgue*, *domesgue*, *domestic*, *domestegue* = Sp. *doméstico* = Pg. It. *domestico*, < L. *domesticus*, belonging to the household, < *domus*, house, household: see *dome*.] I. *a.* 1. Relating or belonging to the home or household, or to household affairs; pertaining to one's place of residence, or to the affairs which concern it, or used in the conduct of such affairs: as, *domestic* concerns; *domestic* life; *domestic* duties; *domestic* servants; *domestic* animals.

Who addeth that they lived not without men, but that they put the men to *domestike* drudgeries, and exercised the women in the field. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 398.

Domestic happiness, thou only bliss
Of Paradise that has survived the fall!
Cowper, Task, iii. 41.

In these simple vales
The natural feeling of equality
Is by *domestic* service unimpaired.
Wordsworth, Excursion, vi.

2. Attached to the occupations of the home or the family; pertaining to home life, or to household affairs or interests: as, a *domestic* man or woman.

Well, you see, master Prenium, what a *domestic* character I am; here I sit of an evening surrounded by my family. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 1.

His fortitude is the more extraordinary, because his *domestic* feelings were unusually strong.
Macaulay, Bunyan.

The *domestic* man, who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock, and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 206.

3. Pertaining to a nation considered as a family, or to one's own country; internal; not foreign: as, *domestic* dissensions; *domestic* goods; *domestic* trade.

Lo here maye ye see this beast to be no stranger, borne farr off, for Paul saith, he sitteth in the temple of God; he is therefore a *domestye* entmye.
Joye, Expos. of Daniel, vii.

If there be any proposition universally true in politics, it is this, that foreign attachments are the fruit of *domestic* misrule. *Macaulay*, Disabilities of Jews.

Domestic peace is maintained without the aid of a military establishment. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I., Int.

4. Home-made: an epithet applied to certain cotton cloths of American manufacture. See II., 5.

A stack of unbleached *domestic* cloth for a bolster.
E. Eggleston, The Century, XXXV. 46.

Domestic architecture. (*a*) The art of designing and executing buildings for domestic or private use, as cottages, farm-houses, villas, mansions, etc. (*b*) Collectively, the styles or methods pursued in building for domestic purposes; the character or quality of domestic buildings: as, the *domestic architecture* of England as compared with that of France. — **Domestic commerce, domestic corporation.** See the nouns. — **Domestic economy**, the manner in which matters relating to the family are conducted; specifically, the economical management of household affairs; the art of managing domestic affairs in the best and thriftiest manner. — **Domestic medicine**, medicine as practised by unprofessional persons in their own families. — **Domestic motor.** See *motor*.

II. *n.* 1. A household servant; a servant residing with a family.

The master labours, and leads an anxious life, to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics*.
Knox, Duty of Servants, Sermons, xvi.

Many a gallant gay *domestic*
Bows before him at the door.
Tennyson, Lord of Burleigh.

2†. A native of a country.

If he were a forreiner for birth, yet he was a *domestick* in heart. *Bp. Hall*, Good Centurion.

3†. An inmate of a house.

The great Basil mentions a certain art, of drawing many doves, by anointing the wings of a few with a fragrant ointment, and so sending them abroad, that by the fragrancy of the ointment they may allure others unto the house whereof they are themselves the *domesticks*.
C. Mather, Mag. Chris., iv., Int.

4†. A domicile; a home.

I found myself so unfit for courts, that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick*.
Sir W. Temple, Memoirs, p. 345.

5. *pl.* Home-made cotton cloths, either bleached or unbleached, of the grades in common use, and neither printed nor dyed. [U. S.]

domestical (dō-mes'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *domesticall*; < *domestic* + *-al.*] I. *a.* 1†. Same as *domestic*.

Abandoned and forsaken, yea even of his own *domestical* servants.
Quoted in *Raleigh's* Hist. World, Pref., p. 34.

The original, proceedings and successe of the Northren *domestical* and forren trades and traffiques of this Isle of Britain. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 124.

2. Of a home-like character; of local origin. [Rare.]

The Catholic Church . . . has made in fourteen centuries [in England] a massive system, . . . hence *domestical* and stately. *Emerson*, English Traits.

II.† *n.* 1. A family; a household.

Amongest whom, ther were many his parentes & *domesticals* or housholdes. *Nicolls*, tr. of Thucydides, fol. 41.

2. A domestic; a servant. *Southwell.*

domestically (dō-mes'ti-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In relation to domestic affairs.

As the conception of life in the Hebrew heaven elaborated, . . . the ascribed arrangements did not, like those of the Greeks, parallel terrestrial arrangements *domestically*. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 105.

Her brother's life struck her as bare, ungarnished, helpless, socially and *domestically* speaking.
H. James, Jr., Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 98.

2. Privately; as one of a family.

domesticant† (dō-mes'ti-kant), *a.* [< ML. *domesticant(t-)s*, ppr. of *domesticare*: see *domesticate*.] Forming part of the same family.

The power . . . was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors.
Sir E. Dering, Speeches, p. 71.

domesticate (dō-mes'ti-kāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *domesticated*, ppr. *domesticating*. [< LL. *domesticatus*, p. a., prop. pp. of (ML.) *domesticare* (> It. *domesticare* = Pg. Sp. *domesticar* = Pr. *domesgar*, *domesjar* = F. *domestiquer*, OF. *domescher*), live in a family, trans. < L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] I. *trans.* 1. To make domestic; accustom to remain much at home: as, to *domesticate* one's self. — 2. To make an inmate of a household; associate in family life; hence, to make intimate or cause to become familiar, as if at home.

Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation.
Burke, To a Member of the National Assembly.

I would not be *domesticated* all my days with a person of very superior capacity to my own.
Lamb, Old and New Schoolmaster.

To marry is to *domesticate* the Recording Angel.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginibus Puerisque, ii.

This proposition I beg the reader to *domesticate* in the most intimate and familiar part of his knowledge.
Westminster Rev., CXXVIII. 748.

If we dilate in beholding the Greek energy, the Roman pride, it is that we are already *domesticating* the same sentiment. *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 284.

3. To convert to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants; tame or bring under control or cultivation; reclaim from a state of nature.

The *domesticated* reindeer still retains his wild instincts, and never fails to protest against the necessity of labor.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

II. *intrans.* To live much at home; lead a quiet home life; become a member of a family circle.

I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood. *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 305.

domestication (dō-mes-ti-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *domestication* = Sp. *domesticacion* = Pg. *domesticação* = It. *domesticazione*, ‹ ML. as if **domesticatio(n-)*, ‹ *domesticare*, domesticate: see *domesticate*.] **1.** The act of becoming domestic, or the state of being domesticated; home life; home-like association or familiarity.—**2.** The act of converting to domestic uses, as wild animals or plants, by taming or cultivation; the state of being made domestic: as, the *domestication* of the zebra has been attempted; the *domestication* of the potato.

domesticative (dō-mes′ti-kā-tiv), *a.* [‹ *domesticate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or of the nature of domestication: as, *domesticative* breeding.

domesticity (dō-mes-tis′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *domesticities* (-tiz). [= F. *domesticité* = Sp. *domesticidad* = Pg. *domesticidade*, ‹ ML. *domesticita(t-)s*, ‹ L. *domesticus*, domestic: see *domestic*.] **1.** The state of being domestic.

These great artists [who succeeded "the masters"] brought with them mystery, despondency, *domesticity*, sensuality: of all these good came, as well as evil.
Ruskin, Lectures on Art, § 184.

Some of the aspects of a soldier's career, its nomadic character, its want of *domesticity*.
The Century, XXXII. 935.

2. A domestic affair, act, or habit.

The *domesticities* of life. *J. Martineau.*

domesticize (dō-mes′ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domesticized*, ppr. *domesticizing*. [‹ *domestic* + *-ize*.] To render domestic; domesticate. *Southey.*

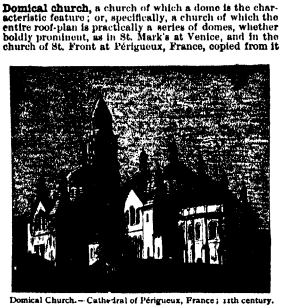
domett (dom′et), *n.* [Prob. from a proper name.] A plain cloth, of which the warp is cotton and the weft woolen.

domeykite (dō-mā′kīt), *n.* [After I. *Domeyko*, a Chilian mineralogist.] A native copper arsenid, occurring massive in Chili, of a tin-white to steel-gray color and metallic luster.

domical (dō′mi-kal), *a.* [‹ ML. **domicalis*, *domicialis*, ‹ L. *domus*, a house, ML. a church, etc.: see *dome*.] Related to or shaped like a dome; characterized by the presence of a dome or domes; influenced in construction by the principles of the dome.

The kings of Mykénè had reared those tombs or treasuries which show such a wonderful striving after the *domical* form while the *domical* construction was not yet understood. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 405.

Domical church, a church of which a dome is the characteristic feature; or, specifically, a church of which the entire roof-plan is practically a series of domes, whether boldly prominent, as in St. Mark's at Venice, and in the church of St. Front at Périgueux, France, copied from it



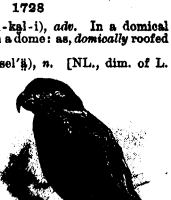
Domical Church.—Cathedral of Périgueux, France; 11th century.

in the eleventh century, or not apparent from the exterior, as is common in the mediæval churches of Anjou and bordering provinces. This system of construction is of Byzantine origin, and presents a highly interesting and important phase of architectural development.

[Périgord] is the land alike of flint implements and of *domical churches*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 926.

domically (dō′mi-kal-i), *adv.* In a domical manner; as or with a dome: as, *domically* roofed chapels.

domicella (dom-i-sel′ạ), *n.* [NL., dim. of L. *domus*, a house: see *dome*.] The specific name of a lory of the Moluccas, *Lorius domicella* (Linnæus), adopted by some authors as the genus name instead of the barbarous word *Lorius*. In some usages it is nearly contemminous with the subfamily *Lorinæ*, including *Eos*, *Coriphilus*, etc.



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

domicile, **domicil** (dom′i-sil), *n.* [= D. *domicilie* = G. Dan. Sw. *domicil*, ‹ OF. *domicile*, F. *domicile* = Pr. *domicili* = Sp. Pg. It. *domicilio*, ‹ L. *domicilium*, a habitation, abode, ‹ *domus*, a house (see *dome*), + **-cilium*, perhaps connected with *cella*, a cot, hut, cell, and *celare*, cover, hide: see *cell*, *conceal*.] **1.** In general, a place of residence of a person or a family; in a narrower sense, the place where one lives; a place of habitual abode, in contradistinction to a place of temporary sojourn.

Let him have no culinary fire, no *domicil*; let him, when very hungry, go to the town for food.
Sir W. Jones, Ordinances of Menu, xii.

2. In *law*, the place where a person has his home, or his principal home, or where he has his family residence and personal place of business; that residence from which there is no present intention to remove, or to which there is a general intention to return. The domicile depends not on citizenship, nor on presence, but on the concurrence of two elements: 1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the person to make that place his home. Thus, a man may be a citizen of one country, have his domicile in another, and temporarily reside in a third. Domicile is of three kinds: 1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a domicile as to jurisdiction. All questions relating to personal property, in matters of debt, intestacy, or testamentary disposition, are determined by the law of the place of domicile, while those relating to real property are subject to the law of the place where it is situated. The property of a foreigner domiciled in a country with which his own is at war is held to be subject to seizure as that of an alien enemy.

It would be more correct to say that that place is properly the *domicil* of a person in which his habitation is fixed without any present intention of removing therefrom.
Story, Conflict of Laws, iii. § 43.

"Two things must concur," says the same eminent jurist [Story], "to constitute *domicile* — first, residence, and secondly, intention of making it the home of the party," and when once *domicile* is acquired it is not shaken off by occasional absences for the sake of business or of pleasure, or even by visits to a former *domicile* or to one's native country. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 67.

domicile (dom′i-sil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciled*, ppr. *domiciling*. [= D. *domicilieren* = G. *domiciliren* = Dan. *domiciliere* = Sw. *domiciliera*, ‹ F. *domicilier* = Sp. Pg. *domiciliar*, ‹ NL. **domiciliare* (see *domiciliate*), domicile; from the noun. To establish in a fixed residence, or a residence that constitutes continuance in abode; domiciliate.

He has now been a fortnight *domiciled* at Oriel.
Mem. of R. H. Barham, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 86.

domiciliar† (dom-i-sil′i-ạr), *n.* [‹ ML. *domiciliarius*, a domestic: see *domiciliary*.] A domestic; a member of a household.

The dean of Strasburg, the prebendaries, the capitulars and *domiciliars*. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 1.

domiciliary (dom-i-sil′i-ā-ri), *a.* [= OF. and F. *domiciliaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *domiciliario*, ‹ ML. *domiciliarius*, prop. adj., domestic, ‹ L. *domicilium*, abode, domicile: see *domicile*.] **1.** Pertaining to an abode, or the residence of a person or a family.

The personal and *domiciliary* rights of the citizen.
Motley.

Domiciliary visitation of the poor is the great need of the city. *G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, II. 325.

2. In *zoöl.*, constituting or pertaining to a protective or investing envelop or case in which an animal lives: as, the *domiciliary* structure of an infusorian; a *domiciliary* secretion.—**Domiciliary visit**, a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for the purpose of searching or inspecting it under authority, as in police supervision or in house-to-house visitation by sanitary officers.

Whether or not official oversight (in ancient Egypt) included *domiciliary visits*, it at any rate went to the extent of taking note of each family. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 558.

domiciliate (dom-i-sil′i-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *domiciliated*, ppr. *domiciliating*. [‹ NL. **domiciliatus*, pp. of **domiciliare*, ‹ L. *domicilium*, a domicile: see *domicile*, *v.*] **1.** To provide with or establish in a domicile; fix in a place of residence.

The *domiciliated* classes of one of the most interesting nations of the world. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. iv.

2†. To render domestic; tame.

The *domiciliated* animals.
Pownall, Study of Antiquities, p. 61.

domiciliation (dom-i-sil-i-ā′shon), *n.* [‹ *domiciliate* + *-ion*.] **1.** The state of being domiciliated; inhabitancy.—**2**†. The act of taming or rendering domestic; the state of being tamed or domesticated: as, the *domiciliation* of wild fowls. *E. D.*

domiculture (dō′mi-kul-tūr), *n.* [‹ L. *domus*, a house, household, + *cultura*, cultivation.] Housekeeping and cookery; domestic economy. *E. D.* [Rare.]

domify† (dō′mi-fī), *v. t.* [As ML. *domificare*, build, ‹ L. *domus*, a house, + *facere*, make: see *dome*1 and *-fy*.] In *astrol.*, to divide (the heavens) into twelve houses, in order to erect a theme or horoscope by means of six great circles, called circles of position.

domina (dom′i-nạ), *n.*; pl. *dominæ* (-nē). [L., mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus*, master, lord; used as titles in ML.: see *dominus*.] In *law*, a title formerly given to an honorable woman who held a barony in her own right.

dominance, **dominancy** (dom′i-nans, -nan-si), *n.* [‹ OF. *dominance*, *dominence*, F. *dominance*, ‹ *dominant*, dominant: see *dominant*. Cf. *predominance*.] Rule; control; authority; ascendancy.

dominant (dom′i-nant), *a.* and *n.* [‹ OF. *dominant*, F. *dominant* = Sp. Pg. It. *dominante*, ‹ L. *dominant(-)s*, ppr. of *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*. Cf. *predominant*.] **I**, *a.* **1.** Exercising rule or chief authority; governing; predominant: as, the *dominant* party or faction.

From the beginning the militant class, being by force of arms the *dominant* class, becomes the class which owns the source of food — the land. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 463.

Hence — **2.** Having a controlling effect or influence; most conspicuous or effective; overshadowing.

In the view from the railway Saint Nicholas' tower is *dominant*. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 16.

Moral existence is often thoughtlessly confounded with spiritual, because it is the *dominant* a form of natural existence as to seem something apart from it.
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 116.

But once originated, the conception of the constancy of the order of Nature has become the *dominant* idea of modern thought. *Huxley*, Amer. Addresses, p. 2.

Dominant branch of a tree, in *math.*, one containing at least half of all the knots of the tree.—**Dominant chord** or **triad**, in *music*, the triad based upon the dominant or fifth tone of the scale. This triad precedes that of the tonic in the complete or authentic cadence.—**Dominant section**, in *music*, an intermediate section of a piece, written in the key of the dominant, and thus contrasted with the first and last sections, in the key of the tonic.—**Dominant tenement**, the tenement or parcel of land in favor of which a servitude exists over another tenement, called the *servient tenement*. The owner of the dominant tenement is sometimes called the *dominant owner*.

II, *n.* [= D. G. *dominante* = Dan. Sw. *dominant*, ‹ It. *dominante*: see I.] In *music*: (*a*) The reciting tone in Gregorian scales or modes. (*b*) The fifth tone in the modern scales or modes: so called because of its importance in relation to the key-note or tonic.

Ancient Greek music scems . . . to have deviated from ours by ending on the *dominant* instead of the tonic.
Helmholtz, Sensations of Tone (trans.), p. 371.

dominantly (dom′i-nant-li), *adv.* In a dominant manner; so as to control or sway.

It is owing to its *dominantly* materialistic side, and to its power in increasing the capacity for pain, as well as actual pain, that civilization has developed modern pessimism. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLV. 27.

dominate (dom′i-nāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dominated*, ppr. *dominating*. [‹ L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominari* (> It. *dominare* = F. *dominer* = Sp. Pg. *dominar*: see also *domineer*), rule, be lord,

< *dominus*, lord, master: see *dominus*. Hence in comp. *predominate*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To bear rule over; control by mastery; govern; sway.

We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*. *Tooke*, Hist. Russia.

Hence—2. To affect controllingly or most prominently; have chief influence over or effect upon; overshadow: as, a *dominating* feature in a landscape.

The spectral form of an awful fate *dominating* all things human and divine. *J. Caird.*

The credulity of the Christians was *dominated* by conscience, and they detected a polluted impostor with as sure an instinct as the most cultivated Epicurean. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 135.

II. *intrans.* To hold control; predominate; prevail.

The system of Aristotle, however, still *dominated* in the universities. *Hallam*, Introd. Lit. of Europe, iii. 2.

The Mount of Olives is a steep and rugged hill, *dominating* over the city and the surrounding heights. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 76.

How explain the charm with which he [Shakspere] *dominates* in all tongues, even under the disenchantment of translation? *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

domination (dom-i-nā′shon), *n.* [< ME. *domynacion*, < OF. *dominacium*, *dominacion*, *domination*, F. *domination* = Pr. *domination* = Sp. *dominación* = Pg. *dominação* = It. *dominazione*, < L. *dominatio(n-)*, rule, dominion (also used in a concrete sense, in sing. or pl., rulers, lords, ML. a title of kings, etc., also in pl. one of the supposed orders of angels), < *dominari*, pp. *dominatus*, rule: see *dominate*.] **1.** The exercise of power in ruling; dominion; sovereignty; lordship; government.

This lyon crowned hadde in his companye xviij lyonsewes crowned, whereof eche of hem hadde lordshipe and *domynacion* over the tother bestes that were turned to the lyon crowned. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Thou, and thine, usurp
The *dominations*, royalties, and rights
Of this oppressed boy. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1.

2. Control by means of superior ability, influence, position, or resources; prevailing force: as, the *domination* of strong minds over weak; the *domination* of reason over the passions.

That austere and insolent *domination* [of the aristocracy]. *Burke*, Present Discontents (1770).

3. *pl.* An order of angels, supposed to be mentioned in two passages of the New Testament (Eph. i. 21, Col. i. 16), where the authorized version uses the word *dominions*. In the scheme of the celestial hierarchy (see *hierarchy*) of Dionysius the pseudo-Areopagite (first cited in the sixth century), and afterward generally accepted, the dominations constitute the fourth among the nine orders of angels, ranking as the first order of the second or intermediate triad. The form *domination* rather than *dominion* is due to the Latin *dominatio* of the Vulgate, the rendering of the Greek κυριότης, dominion, lordship, power and rank of a lord, the word also used by Dionysius.

Thrones, *dominations*, princedoms, virtues, powers;
Hear my decree. *Milton*, P. L., v. 607.

=**Syn. 1.** Rule, command.—**2.** *Influence*, *Ascendancy*, etc. See *authority*.

dominative (dom′i-nā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *dominatif* = Sp. Pg. *dominativo*, < ML. *dominativus*, < L. *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] Presiding; governing; dominating. [Obsolete or rare.]

Nothing should be despisable in the eyes of other, the prince in majesty and dominative, the nobility in wisdom and *dominative* virtue. *Sir E. Sandys*, State of Religion.

dominator (dom′i-nā-tȯr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *dominatour*; = F. *dominateur* = Sp. Pg. *dominador* = It. *dominatore*, < L. *dominator*, a ruler, < *dominari*, rule: see *dominate*.] A ruler; a ruling power; a presiding or predominant influence.

The great pride of the Greekes and Latines, when they were *dominatours* of the world, reckoning no language so sweete and ciuill as their owne. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 209.

Jupiter with Mars [are] *dominators* for this north-west part of the world. *Camden*, Remains, Britain.

Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent, and sole *dominator* of Navarre. *Shak.*, L. L. L., i. 1.

domineer (dom-i-nēr′), *v.* [In the 17th century also *domineere*, *domineere*; < MD. *domineren*, feast luxuriously (lit. play the master; cf. quot. from Shakspere under def. 2), D. *domineren* = G. *domiren* = Dan. *dominere* = Sw. *dominera*, domineer, < OF. *dominer*, F. *dominer*, < L. *dominari*, rule, be master: see *dominate*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To rule in an overbearing or arrogant manner; have or get the upper hand.

The bishop of Ely, chancelor,
Was left a vice-roy here,
Who like a potent emperor
Did proudly *domineere*.
True Tale of Robin Hood (Child's Ballads, V. 269).

A justice of peace hee is to *domineere* in his Parish, and doe his neighbour wrong with more right.
Sp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, An Vp-start Countrey Knight.

As when the feudal lords were strongest, the towns sought protection under their castles, so in Italy, when the towns and their factions *domineered*, the feudal lords were fain to seek their safety in becoming citizens.
Brougham.

2. To give orders or directions in an arrogant, blustering manner; make an overbearing assertion of authority; play the master: often with *over*.

Go to the feast, revel and *domineer*.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 2.

His Wishes tend abroad to roam;
And her's, to *domineer* at home.
Prior, Alma, ii.

Viragos, who discipline their husbands and *domineer over* the whole neighbourhood.
Goldsmith, Female Warriors.

=**Syn. 1.** To tyrannize.—**2.** To swagger, lord it.

II. *trans.* To govern; sway; influence.

The barbara *domineereth* all the other syllogisms.
Sir T. Browne.

Think'st thou, because my friend, with humble fervour,
Kneels to Omnipotence, each gossip's dream,
Each village-fable, *domineers* in turn
His brain's distempered nerves?
H. Walpole, Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

domineering (dom-i-nēr′ing), *p. a.* Overbearing.—**Syn.** *Authoritative*, *Dogmatic*, etc. See *magisterial*.

domini, *n.* Plural of *dominus*.

dominical (dō-min′i-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *dominical*, F. *dominical* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dominical* = It. *domenicale*, < ML. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday (*dominica*, or, in full, *dominica dies* or *dominicus dies*, the Lord's day, Sunday, > It. *domenica* = Sp. *domingo* = Pg. *domingo*, *dominga* = F. *dimanche*, Sunday) (neut. *dominicale*, a book containing the lessons or services for Sunday, also a costume or veil for Sunday), or to the Lord, < L. *dominicus* (> Sp. *dominico*), pertaining to a lord, LL. and ML. pertaining to the Lord, < L. *dominus*, lord: see *dominus*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday.

And who knows not the superstitious rigor of his Sundays Chappel, and the licentious reuiuescence of his Sundays Theater; accompanied with that reverend Statute for *Dominical* Jigs and Maypoles, publisht in his own Name, and deriv'd from the example of his Father James.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, i.

2. Relating to Christ as Lord: as, the *dominical* prayer.

Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels. *Fuller.*

Dominical or Sunday letter, one of the seven letters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in calendars to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, except that in leap-years the 24th and 25th of February receive the same letter; so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls, the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year, except in leap-year, when after February 24th the dominical letter for the remainder of the year changes to the one preceding. (Many modern writers make the change of letter to occur after the end of February, the 29th taking no letter.) After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. The use of the dominical letter is primarily to aid in determining the date of Easter; but it may be used, by calculation, for finding the day of the week on which a given date falls in any year, past or future. To find the dominical letter of any year, let *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, respectively, be the digits in the thousands, hundreds, tens, and units' places of the number of the year. Then, if the year is new style, find the sum $6p+2q+5r+4s+1$, and diminish it by the number of the year divided by 400 (neglecting the remainder). If it is old style, form the sum $3(p+1)+q+5r+s$. In either case increase the result by double the remainder after dividing the year by 4 (this remainder being taken as 4 for January and February of a leap-year). Divide the result by 7, and the remainder is the ordinal number of the dominical letter in the alphabet (the ordinal number of G being called 0).

II, † *n.* **1.** The Lord's day; Sunday.—**2.** The Lord's house; a building used for religious service.

Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *dominicals* to outshine the Temples of the Heathen Gods.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 351.

3. A dominical letter.

Kath. Fair as a text B in a copy-book.
Ros. Ware pencils! How? let me not die your debtor,
My red *dominical*, my golden letter. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2.

4. A garment or veil for Sundays. See *dominicale*.

Wee decree that euery woman, when she dooth communicate, haue her *dominical*: if she haue it not, let her not communicate vntil the next Someday.
Bp. Jewell, Reply to Harding, p. 73.

dominicale (dō-min-i-kā′lē), *n.* [ML.: see *dominical*.] A general term for a costume or a single garment appropriated to Sunday and attendance on divine service, especially a veil, of which the use is retained in Italy to the present day, and was common among Roman Catholics elsewhere until a recent date.

Dominican = Sp. Pg. *dominicano*, *dominico* = It. *domenicano* (chiefly as a noun) = D. *Dominikaan* = G. *Dominicaner* = Dan. Sw. *Dominikaner* (as a noun), < ML. *Dominicanus*, pertaining to Dominicus, a Dominican, < *Dominicus*, a man's name, referring to Dominic de Guzman, called St. Dominic. The name *Dominicus*, E. *Dominic*, F. *Dominique*, Sp. *Domingo*, It. *Domenico*, means 'belonging to the Lord': see *dominical*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to St. Dominic or the Dominicans.—**2.** Noting certain South American tanagers of the genus *Paroaria*, as *P. cucullata*, of dark-gray color with a pointed scarlet crest.

II. *n.* One of an order of mendicant friars instituted by the Spaniard Domingo de Guzman in Languedoc in France, and confirmed by the pope in 1216. The official name of the order is Fratres Predicatores (rendered in English Friars Preachers, Preaching Brethren or Friars, Predicants, or Order of Preachers), preaching and instruction being the chief objects of its foundation. It was established in Palestine himself also in Italy and Spain, and spread rapidly in other countries. In England its members were called Black Friars, from their black cloaks, and in France Jacobins, from the church and hospital of St. Jacques (Jacobus), in which they were first established in Paris. Their rules, based upon those of St. Augustine, enjoin poverty, chastity, fasting, and silence; but the last two may be dispensed with when they would interfere with active duties. The officers of the order are all elective. The highest, holding his place six years, is termed general; provincial and conventual priors have charge respectively of provinces and convents. The Dominicans and Franciscans, originating about the same time and long vehement rivals, were the leading orders of the Roman Church until the rise of the Jesuits in the sixteenth century. They still exist in many countries, but with reduced influence. The habit of the order is a black mantle and a white habit and scapular. An order of Dominican nuns was also founded by Dominic.

dominicide[1] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cida*, killer, < *cædere*, kill.] One who kills his master. *E. D.*

dominicide[2] (dō-min′i-sīd), *n.* [< L. *dominus*, lord, master, + *-cidium*, a killing, < *cædere*, kill.] The killing of a master. *E. D.*

dominie (dom′i-ni or dō′mi-ni), *n.* [= Sp. *dómine*, a schoolmaster, < L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, a lord or master; the word being formerly used in the vocative as a regular term of address to clergymen, schoolmasters, and others in authority.] **1.** A schoolmaster; a pedagogue. [Scotch and Old Eng.]

The dainty *dominie*, the schoolmaster. *Beau. and Fl.*

Abel Sampson, commonly called, from his occupation as a pedagogue, *Dominie* Sampson. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, ii.

2. In some parts of the United States, a clergyman; a parson; especially, a settled minister or pastor: a title used (generally in the Latin form *domine*) specifically in the (Dutch) Reformed Church, and colloquially in other churches, particularly in New York and New Jersey.

dominie (dō-mē′ni-ē), *n.* [Sp.: see *dominion*.] In *Mexican* and *Spanish law*, equivalent to *dominium*.

dominion (dō-min′yon), *n.* [< ME. *dominion*, *domynyon*, < OF. *dominion* (F. *dominion*, as applied to the Dominion of Canada), < ML. *dominio(n-)*, equiv. to L. *dominium* (> Sp. Pg. It. *dominio*), lordship, right of ownership, < *dominus*, lord: see *domain*, *demain*, *demesne*, all from the same source.] **1.** Lordship; sovereign or supreme authority; the power of governing and controlling; empire: as, a territory under the *dominion* of a foreign power.

Hit is also vnder the *domynyon* of the Venysians.
Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 10.

For till his dayes, the chiefe *dominion*
By strength was wielded without millitey.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 39.

I praised and honoured him that liveth for ever, whose *dominion* is an everlasting *dominion*. Dan. iv. 34.

2. The right of uncontrolled possession, use, and disposal; power of control.

Study thou the *dominion* of thyself, and quiet thine own commotions. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., I. 24.

He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another. *Locke.*

What am I
That I dare to look her way;
Think I may hold *dominion* sweet,
Lord of the pulse that is lord of her breast?
Tennyson, Maud, xvi. 1.

3. A territory and people subject to a specific government or control; a domain: as, the *dominions* of Prussia.

Judah was his sanctuary, and Israel his *dominion*. Ps. cxiv. 2.

All thay that dwell in that *Dominion*, whereof the city is head. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40.

I have seen now all the King of Great-Britain's *Dominions*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 38.

Youth, Manhood, Age, that draws us to the ground, . . . Glide to thy dim *dominions*, and are bound. *Bryant*, The Past.

4. *pl.* Same as *domination*, 3. See *domination*, 3.

Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers. Col. I. 16.

Act of dominion, in *law*, an act tantamount to an exercise of ownership. — **Arms of dominion**, in *her.* See *arm*², 7 (*a*). — **Dominion day**, a national holiday observed in the Dominion of Canada on the first day of July, in celebration of the proclamation of the union of the provinces under that name on July 1st, 1867, in accordance with the act of the British Parliament, passed March 29th of that year, called the British North American Act. — **Old Dominion**, a name popularly given to the State of Virginia.

And what more prolific mother of nobility was there in the eighteenth century than the *Old Dominion*? *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., I. 9.

=Syn. 1. Sovereignty, sway, control, rule, mastery, ascendancy.

dominium (dō-min'i-um), *n.* [L., lordship, dominion: see *dominion*.] In *civil law*, the ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a particular person.

Dominium gives to him in whom it is vested the power of applying the subject to all purposes, except such as are inconsistent with his relative or absolute duties. Servitus gives the power of applying the subject only to exactly determined purposes. *Gordon Campbell*, Roman Law, p. 251.

We cannot give a reason, other than mere chance, why power over a wife should have retained the name of manus, why power over a child should have obtained another name, potestas, why power over slaves and inanimate property should in later Rome be called *dominium*. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 313.

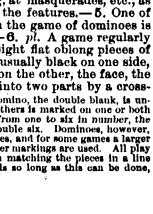
Dominium directum. (*a*) The legal title to land, as distinguished from the right to use it. (*b*) The right of the feudal lord in land, as distinguished from that of his vassal. (*c*) The right of the landlord in land, as distinguished from that of his tenant. — **Dominium utile**, the right of the beneficiary, vassal, or tenant in land, as distinguished respectively from the three meanings of *dominium directum*. *Dominium directum* and *dominium utile*, whether vested in the same person or not, together make up the ownership of the land in its widest sense.

domino (dom'i-nō), *n.*; pl. *dominoes* or *dominos* (-nōz). [= D. G. Dan. Sw. *domino* = F. *domino* = Sp. *dominó* = Pg. It. *domino*, masquerade dress, < ML. *domino* (in sense 1), < L. *dominus*, lord, master, in ML. a title common to ecclesiastics (see *dominie*); cf. ML. *dominicale*, a kind of veil. The game is said to be so called from the black under surface or part of the pieces with which it is played.] **1.** (*a*) An ecclesiastical garment worn over other vestments in cold weather, made loose, and furnished with a hood.

(*b*) By restriction, the hood alone. — **2.** A garment made in partial imitation of that described in def. 1, and used at masked balls. It is usually made of thin silk, loose, and with large sleeves and a hood.

His Majesty of Denmark, Gold *Domino*, trimmed with silver and Italian Flowers. *Court Milliner's List of* [*King of Denmark's Masquerade*, N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 64.

3. A person wearing a domino.



The old Carnival . . . comes back and things take the place with motley company,—*dominoes*, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime, and perhaps even the Doge himself. *Howells*, Venetian Life, viii.

Sir Joshua Reynolds in Domino.—After Thackeray.

4. A half-mask formerly worn over the face by ladies when traveling, at masquerades, etc., as a partial disguise for the features. — **5.** One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See def. 6. — **6.** *pl.* A game regularly played with twenty-eight flat oblong pieces of ivory, bone, or wood, usually black on one side, the back, and white on the other, the face, the latter being divided into two parts by a crossline. The face of one domino, the double blank, is unmarked, and that of the others is marked on one or both ends with pips or spots from one to six in number, the highest piece being the double six. Dominoes, however, are made in different styles, and for some games a larger number of pieces and higher markings are used. All play with dominoes consists in matching the pieces in a line by the corresponding ends so long as this can be done, and scoring the number of spots remaining in the beaten hand to the account of the winner.

The two players at *dominoes* glanced up from their game, as if to protest. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. 11.

dominotier (do-min-ō-tiā'), *n.* [F. *dominotier*, a maker of dominoes (in def. 1, above); hence, by extension, as in def.; < *domino*, domino.] A maker of colored or marbled paper; an engraver or a colorer of woodcuts.

The makers of such paper, as well as the engravers and colourers of wood-cuts, were called *dominotiers*. *Chatto*, Wood Engraving, p. 45.

dominus (dom'i-nus), *n.*; pl. *domini* (-ni). [L., a master, lord, owner, proprietor, ruler, in LL. and ML. applied especially to the Lord, in ML. also a title common to ecclesiastics and gentlemen (in this use being often abbreviated in writing and speech to "*Dom.*"); fem. *domina*, lady, mistress. Hence the Rom. forms *dan*¹, *don*², *dom*², *dame*, *dam*², *doña*, *donna*, *dueña*, *duenna*, *damsel*, *donzel*, *madam*, *madame*, *madonna*, etc. L. *dominus* = Skt. *damana*, in comp., conquering, also as a proper name, < Skt. √ *dam*, tame, = L. *domare* = E. *tame*.] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman (in the University of Cambridge to a bachelor of arts), gentleman, or lord of a manor. See *dominie*, *don*², *dan*¹. — **2.** In *civil law*, one who possesses something by right. — **3.** In *feudal law*, one who grants part of his estate in fee, to be enjoyed by another. — **Dominus vobiscum**, the words "The Lord be with you," employed in Western liturgies and offices, like the similar *Pax vobiscum* (Peace be with you), as a brief prayer of the priest for the people, the people in turn praying for the priest in the response *Et cum spiritu tuo* (And with thy spirit).

domitable† (dom'i-ta-bl), *a.* [< L. as if **domitabilis*, < *domitare*, tame (> E. *daunt*), freq. of *domare* = E. *tame*: see *tame*, *daunt*. Cf. *domable*.] Capable of being tamed.

Those animals of the more voracious and fierce nature are less subject to be disciplined, tamed, and brought into subjection; the other are by their very nature more *domitable*, domestick, and subject to be governed. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 369.

domite (dō'mīt), *n.* [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-Dôme, a department of France) + *-ite*².] A variety of trachyte occurring in the volcanic region of central France.

domitic (dō-mit'ik), *a.* [< *domite* + *-ic*.] Composed of or similar to domite.

dom pedro (dom pē'drō). [Pg. *Dom Pedro* = Sp. *Don Pedro*, lit. sir Peter; *Pedro* being a very common Sp. and Pg. Christian name, < L. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter.] A name given to the game of sancho pedro when the joker or *dom* is used as one of the trumps.

dompynget, *n.* [ME., mod. as if **dumping*, < *dump*, plunge: see *dump*².] The dabchick.

In marols and in mores, in myres and in wateres
Dumpynges dyuenden (dived): "deere god," leh sayde,
"Wher hadden these wilde suche witt and at what scole?"
Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 160.

don¹ (don), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donned*, ppr. *donning*. [A contr. of *do on*, at first prob. (like *doff*, < *do* + *off*) in the impv.; ME. *don on*, AS. *dōn on*, pret. *dyde on*: see *do*¹. Cf. *doff*.] To put on; invest with.

Then up he rose, and *donn'd* his clothes. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5 (song).

Come, *don* thy cap, and mount thy horse. *Scott*, Marmion, v. 31.

Odin *donn'd* His dazzling corslet and his helm of gold. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

don² (don), *n.* [< Sp. *don* = Pg. *dom*, a title equiv. to E. *Mr.*, < ML. *dominus*: see *dominus*. The word is ult. the same as ME. *dan*: see *dan*¹.] **1.** [*cap.*] A title in Spain and Italy prefixed to a man's Christian name, like *Sir* in Great Britain. Formerly in Spain, it was confined to men of high rank, but is now applied to all persons of the better classes, and is a mere title of courtesy.

The title of *Don*, which had not then been degenerated into an appellation of mere courtesy. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., xvi.

2. A gentleman; a man bearing the title of or addressed as "Don."

One will bee sicke forsooth, and bid her maid deny her to this *don*, that earle, the other marquesse, nay to a duke. *Rawlins*, The Rebellion, I. 1.

3. Any person of high importance or leading position: applied ironically to one giving himself airs of importance.

The great *dons* of wit. *Dryden.*

4. In Great Britain, a fellow of a college, or any college authority. [University slang.]

I find that the reverend *dons* in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, Jan. 28, 1721.

The college authorities (in University slang-phrase the *Dons*) are designated in the most general terms as the Master and Fellows. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 31.

doña (dō'nyā), *n.* [Sp.: see *donna*, and *dueña*, *duenna*.] A lady: the Spanish equivalent of *donna*, especially as a conventional title of respect.

There was the Countess of Medina Celi; . . .
And *Doña* Serafina, and her cousins.
Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

donable (dō'na-bl), *a.* [< L. *donabilis*, that deserves to be presented or presented with, < *donare*, present: see *donate*.] Capable of being donated or given. *Bailey*, 1727. [Rare or obsolete.]

Donacia (dō-nā'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed.] A genus of chrysomelid beetles, typifying the subfamily *Donaciinæ*, and somewhat resembling longicorns, the antennæ being filiform and the prothorax narrow and not margined. They are small species, mostly of metallic colors, and covered with water-proof hairs. The larvæ feed on the roots and stems of water-plants and rush. It is a wide-spread genus, of over 100 species, 25 of which inhabit the United States.

Donacidæ[1] (dō-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, taking name from the genus *Donax*. They are closely related to the *Tellinidæ*, and by many referred to the same family. They differ in the form of the shell, which is wedge-shaped, with the front produced and rounded, and the posterior short and very oblique. Over 100 species are known.

Donacidæ[2] (dō-nas'i-dē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciidæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donaciidæ (don-ą-si'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera:* same as *Donaciinæ*. Also written *Donacidæ* and *Donacidæ*.

Donaciinæ (don-ą-si-i'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donacia* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Chrysomelidæ*, typified by the genus *Donacia*. Usually written *Donacinæ*. *Lacordaire*, 1845.

Donacinæ[1] (don-ą-si'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Tellinidæ*: same as the family *Donacidæ*.

Donacinæ[2] (don-ą-si'nē), *n. pl.* Same as *Donaciinæ*.

donacite (dō'na-sīt), *n.* [NL., < *Donax* (*Donac-*) + *-ite*².] A fossil shell of the genus *Donax*, or closely resembling a species of that genus.

Donacobius (don-ą-kō'bi-us), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. *δόναξ* (*δονακ-*), a reed, + *βίος*, life.] A genus of South American dentirostral oscine passerine birds, of the group *Mimineæ*, or mocking-thrushes, connecting these with the wrens. They have a long, notched bill, with entirely exposed nostrils and nasal membrane, moderate rictal bristles, and tail longer than the rounded wings. *D. cyaneus* and *D. albovittatus* are the two species.

dona nobis (dō'nā nō'bis). [L., give us (*pacem*, peace): *dona*, 2d pers. sing. impv. of *donare*, give; *nobis*, dat. pl. of *ego*, I (pl. *nos*).] **1.** In the Roman Catholic mass, the last section, beginning "Dona nobis pacem." — **2.** A musical setting of those words, especially as a movement in a mass.

donary (dō'na-ri), *n.*; pl. *donaries* (-riz). [< L. *donarium*, the place in a temple where votive offerings were got, a votive offering, < *donum*, a gift, votive offering.] A thing given to a sacred use. [Rare.]

I conceal their *donaries*, pendants, other offerings. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 620.

donatt, *n.* See *donet*.

donatary (don'ą-tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *donataries* (-riz). [= F. *donataire* = Sp. Pg. It. *donatario*, < ML. *donatarius*, also *donatorius*, the recipient of a gift, < *donatus*, a gift, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate*.] Same as *donatory*.

donate (dō'nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *donated*, ppr. *donating*. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *donare*, give, present (somethingacc.) to (a person —dat.), present (a person — acc.) with (something—abl.), grant, give up, remit, condone (see *condone*), < *donum*, a gift, = Skt. *dāna*, a gift, akin to Gr. *δῶρον*, a gift, < L. *dare*, Gr. *δο-δό-ναι* = Skt. √ *dā*, give: see *date*¹.] To give; present as a gift; contribute. [U. S.]

More than a hundred thousand dollars have been *donated* . . . by members of his family. *N. A. Rev.*

donation (dō-nā'shọn), *n.* [= F. *donation*, OF. *donoison*, *donaison*, *donacson*, *donuison* = Sp. *donacion* = Pg. *doação* = It. *donazione*, < L. *donatio*(*n*-), a giving, < *donare*, give: see *donate*.] **1.** The act of giving or bestowing; granting.

He gave us only over beast, fish, fowl,
Dominion absolute; that right we hold
By his *donation*. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 69.

2. That which is gratuitously given; a grant; a gift.

And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1.

3. In *law*, the act or contract by which the ownership of a thing is transferred by one person to another without consideration. To be valid, a donation supposes capacity both in the donor to give and in the donee to receive, and requires consent, delivery, and acceptance.—**Donatio mortis causa** (literally, a gift by reason of death), a gift of personal property, made in the donor's expectation of speedy death, with the implied or expressed condition that the thing is to be returned if he recover.—**Donation lands**, in Pennsylvania, in the period succeeding the revolution, lands set apart in the northwestern part of the State for donation or gift to citizens of the State who had served in the revolutionary army. = **Syn. 2.** Contribution, benefaction.—**3.** *Gift, Largesse*, etc. See *present*.

donation-party (dō-nā'shon-pär"ti), *n.* A party of the parishioners of a clergyman, who usually assemble at the clergyman's house, each guest bringing him a present, as some article of food or clothing or of household use; also, the custom of assembling for this purpose; sometimes, the things so presented. This custom prevails chiefly in rural regions. [U. S.]

Donatism (don'ạ-tizm), *n.* [< *Donatus* + *-ism.*] The doctrines of the Donatists.

Donatist (don'ạ-tist), *n.* [< LL. *Donatista*, Donatist, < *Donatus*, a man's name.] One of an early Christian sect in Africa which originated in a dispute over the election of Cæcilian to the see of Carthage, A. D. 311, occasioned by his opposition to the extreme reverence paid to relics of martyrs and to the sufferers for the Christian faith called confessors, and the rivalry of Secundus, primate of Numidia. Secundus and the Numidian bishops declared Cæcilian's consecration invalid because conferred by Felix of Aptunga, whom they called with being a traditor. They excommunicated Cæcilian and his party, and made one Majorinus bishop in opposition. The name Donatist came either from Donatus of Casæ Nigræ, who headed the party of Majorinus at the Lateran Council in 313, where it was condemned, or (more probably) from Donatus "the Great," who succeeded Majorinus in 315 and under whom the schism became fixed. Repressed under Constine, the Donatists revived under the favor of Julian the Apostate. Repressive measures, provoked by their frequent acts of fanatical violence, were resorted to from time to time. These measures, internal schisms, the conciliatory conduct of the orthodox clergy at a conference held at Carthage in 411, and the arguments of St. Augustine caused many to abandon Donatism, and the sect became insignificant, though not entirely extinct till the seventh century. The Donatist party held that it constituted the whole and only true church, and that the baptisms and ordinations of the orthodox clergy were invalid, because they were in communion with traditors. They therefore rebaptized and reordained converts from Catholicism. See *Circumcellion*, *Maximianist*, *Primianist*, *Rogatist*.

Donatistic, Donatistical (don-ạ-tis'tik, -ti-kal), *a.* [< *Donatist* + *-ic*, *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to Donatism or to the Donatists.

donative (don'ạ-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *donatif*, F. *donatif* = Sp. It. Pg. *donativo*, < ML. *donativum*, a gift, neut. of **donativus*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] **I**, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation: as, a *donative* advowson.

II, *n.* **1.** A gift; a largess; a gratuity; a present; a dole.

The Roman emperor's custom was at certain solemn times to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*; which *donative* they received wearing garlands upon their heads.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, II. 5.

They [the Romans] were entertained with publick shews and *donatives*. *Dryden.*

2. In *canon law*, a benefice given and collated to a person by the founder or patron without either presentation, institution, or induction by the ordinary.

He requested from the Duke the appointment to the church in the park, an extra-parochial *donative*, with no visible source of income.
J. H. Shorthouse, Sir Percival, ii.

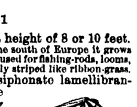
donator (dō-nā'tọr), *n.* [= F. *donateur* = Sp. *donador* = Pg. *doador* = It. *donatore*, < L. *donator*, a giver, < *donare*, give: see *donate*, and cf. *donor.*] In *law*, a donor.

donatory (don'ạ-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *donatories* (-riz). [< ML. *donatorius*, more correctly *donatarius*: see *donatary.*] In *Scots law*, a donee of the crown; one to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over. Also *donatary.*

donaught (dȯ'nạt or dun'gt), *n.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *naught*; cf. *donothing.*] One who does nothing; an idle, good-for-nothing person. Also dialectally *donnaught*, *donnat*, *donnot*.

Crafty and proud *donaughts*. *Granger.*

donax (dō'naks), *n.* [L., < Gr. *δόναξ*, a reed, also a kind of shell-fish; prob. "a reed shaken by the wind," < *δονεῖν*, shake, drive about, as the wind.] **1.** A species of grass of the genus *Arundo* (*A. Donax*), occasionally cultivated in gardens, and attaining a height of 8 or 10 feet. In Spain and other parts of the south of Europe it grows much taller, and its stems are used for fishing-rods, looms, etc. The leaves are beautifully striped like ribbon-grass. **2.** [*cap.*] A genus of siphonate lamellibranchiate bivalves, of the family *Donacidæ*, having equivalve shells of triangular form, the umbo at the obtuse angle of the triangle, the margin entire and perfectly coapted, and the surface usually striped with color from beak to margin. The species are numerous, and are known as *wedge-shells*. *D. denticulatus* is a typical example.


Right Valve of Wedge-shell (*Donax denticulatus*).

doncella (don-sel'ạ), *n.* [Sp., a damsel: see *damsel*[1].] A name of certain labroid fishes. (*a*) *Harpe* or *Bodianus rufus*, also called *ladyfish* (which see). (*b*) *Platyglossus radiatus*, the bluefish of Florida.

dondaine, *n.* [OF., also *domdaine.*] **1.** A crossbow or arbalist; a military engine of the ballista type.—**2.** A bolt or quarrel for such an engine.

done (dun), *pp.* [The perfect participle of *do*, *v.*: see *do*[1]. Only special uses of *done* are noted here.] **1.** As an auxiliary, used to express completed action: originally causal after *have* or *had*, followed by an object infinitive; in present use the *have* or *had* is often omitted and the infinitive turned into a preterit, leaving *done* as a mere preterit sign. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.; a characteristic of negro idiom.]

When that Noe had *done* espye
How that the eirth began to drye.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

What use dis dried-up cotton stalk, when Life *done* picked my cotton?
I'se like a word dat somebody *done* said, and den forgotten. *The Century.*

2. Completed; finished; decided; accepted: used in an exclamatory way to signify acceptance of a proposition, as a wager.—**3.** Completely used up; thoroughly fatigued; tired out: sometimes with *out* or *up* (or with *for*: see *to do for*, under *do*[1], *v.*).

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and *done*,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, l. 70.

The horses were thoroughly *done*; . . . my steed Vetch, . . . with head lowered and legs wide apart, was a tolerable example of the effects of pace.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 115.

By this time I was pretty nearly *done out*, for running along the steep ground through the sage-brush was most exhaustive work. *The Century*, XXX. 228.

4. [The same as *done*, completed, executed; substituted for OF. *doné*, *donné*, given (equiv. to L. *datum*, given, i. e., published: see *date*[1]), pp. of OF. *doner*, F. *donner*, give, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] Completed; executed; issued; made public: used chiefly in the concluding clause of a formal document, expressing the place at which and the date on which it received official sanction and became valid: as, *done* at Washington this 15th day of May, etc. —**Done brown, done for, done up**, etc. See *do*[1], *v.*

doneé. An obsolete form of the infinitive (and present indicative plural) of *do*[1].

donee (dō-nē'), *n.* [< OF. *doné*, *donné*, pp. of *doner*, *donner*, < L. *donare*, give: see *donate.*] **1.** A person to whom a gift or a donation is made.

Either men,
Donors or *donees*, to their practice shall
Find you to reckon nothing, me owe all.
B. Jonson, Underwoods, xxx.

2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) One to whom a voluntary conveyance is made.

If goods be given to one till such a thing happen, or upon such a condition, there is a property in the *donee*, yet it is clogged with a limitation and condition.
State Trials, John Hampden, an. 1637.

(*b*) One to whom land is conveyed in fee tail. (*c*) An appointee; one to whom a power is given. See *power.*

donet, donat, *n.* [< ME. *donet*, *donat*, < OF. *donat*, a grammar, elementary book, so called from the much-used grammar (*Ars grammatica*) of Ælius *Donatus*, a grammarian, commentator, and rhetorician, who taught at Rome about the middle of the 4th century A. D.] A grammar; the elements of any art.

Thenne I droug me a-mong this drapers, my *donet* to learne. *Piers Plowman* (A), v. 123.

A *Donat* into Christian Religion. [Title.] *Sp. Pecock.*

dong (dong), *n.* [Native name.] A name of the wild yak, *Poephaga grunniens*. See *yak.*

Dongan charter. See *charter.*

doni (dō'ni), *n.* [Also written *dony*, *dhoney*, *dhony*; < Telugu *done.*] A clumsy kind of boat used on the coasts of Coromandel in India, and in Ceylon, sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. It is about 70 feet long, 20 feet broad, and 12 feet deep, with one mast and a lug-sail, and is navigated in fine weather only.

doniferous (dō-nif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *donum*, a gift, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] Bearing gifts. *E. D.* [Rare.]

donjon (prop. dun'jon, also don'jon, to suit the spelling), *n.* [ME. *dongeon*, *donjoun*, etc., < OF. *donjon*: see *dungeon.*] The inner tower, keep, or stronghold of a castle. See out under *castle*. It is simply another spelling of *dungeon*, to which it is preferred in the sense of the definition by some writers, on account of the special idea of *prison* now associated with *dungeon*.

The gharry rumbles over the bridge towards the grand *donjons* of a giant keep that frowns over the flood.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, II. 52.

donjonné (don-jo-nā'), *a.* [OF., < *donjon*, a donjon, tower: see *dungeon.*] In *her.*, having a donjon or inner tower rising above the rest: said of a castle used as a bearing.

donk, *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dank.*

The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate.
Gavin Douglas, tr. of Virgil, p. 201.

donk, *v. t.* A dialectal form of *dank.*

A myste & a merkenes in mountains aboute,
All *donkyt* the dales with the dym showris.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9639.

donkey (dung'ki or dong'ki), *n.* [First recorded about the middle of the 18th century, also written *donky*, *donkie*; of dial. origin, formed with double dim. *-k-ey*, Sc. spelled *-k-ie* (usually with dim. *-i-*, *-ie*, *-y*, preceding, as in Banffshire *horsikie*, a little horse, *beastikie*, a little beast), < *dun*, a familiar name for a horse, and presumably of an ass, with ref. to its color, < *dun*[1], *a.*: see *dun*[1]. Cf. *dunnock*, a hedge-sparrow, similarly formed, < *dun*[1] + *-ock.*] **1.** An ass: a familiar term.

Or in the London phrase, thou Devonshire monkey,
Thy Pegasus is nothing but a *donkey*.
Wolcott (Peter Pindar) (ed. 1830), p. 116.

2. A stupid or obstinate and wrong-headed fellow.

donkey-engine (dung'ki-en'jin), *n.* In *mach.*, a small steam-engine used where great power is not required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines on steam-vessels, etc., are used for pumping water into the boilers or from the hold, handling the cargo, hoisting the anchor or the sails, etc.

donkey-pump (dung'ki-pump), *n.* **1.** A feed-pump for steam-boilers, also often used as supplementary to other apparatus.—**2.** An additional steam-pump which can be employed when the main engine is not working, or for special work, such as washing decks, removing bilge-water, or in case of fire.

donkey-rest (dung'ki-rest), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a frame against which the form is laid to drain.

donna (don'ạ), *n.* [It., = Sp. *doña*, *dueña* (as a title *Doña*) (see *doña*, *dueña*, *duenna*), < L. *domina*, mistress, lady: see *domina*, *dominus*, *don*[2].] **1.** A lady: as, prima *donna*, the first female singer in an opera, oratorio, etc.—**2.** [*cap.*] A common title of respect for Italian and Portuguese ladies, and in foreign languages also for Spanish ladies (in place of Spanish *Doña*), prefixed to the Christian name: as, *Donna* Margarita.

donnaught, donnat, *n.* Dialectal forms of *donaught.*

donne[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dun*[1].

donne[2]†, *v. t.* A false spelling of *don*[1].

donnerd, donnert (don'ėrd, -ėrt), *a.* [Sc., also written *donnard* and *donnort*, stupid (cf. *donnar*, stupefy, *bedunner'd*, stunned with noise), appar. < Dan. *dundre* = Sw. *dundra*, make a loud noise, thunder, = E. *thunder*, *v.*] **1.** Grossly stupid.—**2.** Stunned; dazed.

The *donnort* bodie crap'd right lowne,
Whyle tears dreeped a' his black beard down.
Cromek's Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 88.

donnish (don'ish), *a.* [< *don*[2], 4, + *-ish*[1].] Pertaining to or characteristic of an English university don.

Unless a man can get the prestige and income of a don, and write *donnish* books, it's hardly worth while for him to make a Greek and Latin machine of himself.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xvi.

donnism (don'izm), *n.* [Better spelled **donism*, < *don*[2], 4, + *-ism.*] Self-importance, or distance and loftiness of carriage. [English university slang.]

donnot, *v.* A dialectal form of *donaught*.

donor (dō′nor), *n.* [< OF. *donor, donour, donoer, F. donneur,* < L. *donator,* a giver, < *donare,* give: see *donate, donator.*] 1. One who gives or bestows; one who confers anything gratuitously; a benefactor.—2. Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) A giver. (*b*) One who creates an estate tail. (*c*) One who gives to another a power. See *power*.

donothing (dō′nuth′ing), *n.* and *a.* [< *do*[1], *v.*, + obj. *nothing*. Cf. *donaught*.] **I.** *n.* One who does nothing; an idler.

II. *a.* Doing no work; idle; indolent; inactive. [In this use commonly with a hyphen.]

Why haven't you a right to aspire to a college education as any *do-nothing* canon there at the abbey, lad?
Kingsley, Alton Locke, iv.

In short, neither the extreme *do-nothing* policy nor the extreme violence policy will solve the great problem.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 145.

donothingness (dō′nuth′ing-nes), *n.* Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

A situation of similar affluence and *do-nothingness*.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxxvIII.

Donovan's solution. See *solution*.

donship (don′ship), *n.* [< *don*[2] + *-ship*.] The state or rank of a don: used, after *your, his,* etc., in an honorary form of address or reference to one entitled to be called *don*. [Raro.]

I draw the lady
Unto my kinsman's hero, only to torture
Your donships for a day or two.
Fletcher, The Chances, v. 1.

donsie (don′si), *a.* [Sc., also written *doncie;* perhaps, in the first two senses, ult. < Gael. *donas,* bad luck, mischief, harm, the devil, < *do-* priv., not, + *sonas,* lucky, fortunate, < *son,* good, profit, advantage.] 1. Unlucky.

Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings an' mischances.
Burns, Address to the Unco Guid.

2. Restive; unmanageable.

Tho' ye was trickie, slee and funny,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

3. Affectedly neat and trim: implying the idea of self-importance.

She was a *donsie* wife and clean.
Ramsay, Poems, I. 228.

4. Sickly; ailing: as, he's sair kep'n doon wi' a *donsie* wife and *donsie* bairns. [Colloq.]

donsky (don′ski), *n.* [Russ. *Donskoi,* of the river Don, < *Donú,* Don.] A variety of Russian wool of coarse quality, first introduced into English woolen manufacture about 1830.

don't (dōnt). A contraction of *do not*, common in colloquial language, and, more improperly, as a contraction of *does not* (*doesn't*).

donzel† (don′zel), *n.* [(In ME. only in the form *damsel,* etc.) < OF. *danzel,* etc., = Pr. *donzel, dansel* = Sp. *doncel* = Pg. *donzel* = It. *donzello,* < ML. *domicellus, domnicellus, dominicellus,* dim. of L. *dominus,* master: see *damsel*[2], *dominus*.] A young attendant; a page; a youth of good quality not yet knighted.

Esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels.
S. Butler, Characters.

doo[1]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *do*[1].

doo[2] (dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *dove*[1].

dooab, *n.* See *doab*[2].

doob (dōb), *n.* [Also written *doub,* and more accurately *dūb,* repr. Hind. *dūb,* < Skt. *dūrvā,* doob.] An East Indian name for the plant *Cynodon Dactylon*, used as a fodder-grass.

dood (dōd), *n.* [< Beng. *dāth,* a camel.] A camel in military use; a riding-dromedary.

Poor *dood*, down with you on your knees! At the word of command, the sowar forces his beast to kneel.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 237.

Doodia (dō′di-ä), *n.* [NL.] A small genus of ferns, natives of the southern hemisphere, and common in cultivation. The fronds are from 6 to 18 inches long, pinnate or pinnatifid. The oblong or slightly curved sori are arranged in one or more rows between the midrib and margins of the pinnæ, and the veins form one or two rows of arches.

doodle[1] (dō′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [= Sc. *doudle;* perhaps a var. of *daddle, dawdle,* q. v.] To dandle.

An' he was tane to Craigmethan's hall,
An' *doudlit* on his knee.
Edinburgh Rev., July 1, 1819, p. 526.

doodle[1] (dō′dl), *n.* A trifler; a simple fellow. [Provincial.]

doodle[2] (dō′dl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doodled*, ppr. *doodling*. [Prob. supposed to be imitative, but in fact due to the comp. *doodlesack,* q. v.] To drone, as a bagpipe. *Scott*, Old Mortality.

doodlesack (dō′dl-sak), *n.* [< G. *dudelsack,* a bagpipe, < *dudeln,* play on a bagpipe (< Pol. *dudlić,* play on a bagpipe, < *dudy* = Bohem. *duda, dudy* = Slov. *dude,* a bagpipe, = Russ. *duda,* a pipe, reed), + *sack* = E. *sack*[1].] A bagpipe.

dood-wallah (dōd′wol-ä), *n.* [< Beng. *dūdh-wālā,* < *dūdh,* a camel, + Hind. Beng., etc., *-wālā,* a keeper.] In India, an attendant who has charge of camels; a camel-driver.

The moment the *dood-wallah* pulls the string, which is attached to a piece of wood passed through the cartilage of the animal's nostril, the camel opens its huge mouth.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 224.

dook[1] (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1].

dook[2] (dōk), *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[2].

dook[3] (dōk), *n.* [Sc.; origin unknown.] A piece of wood inserted into a wall for attaching finishings to.

dool[1] (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[2].

O' a' the num'rous human *dools*,
Ill har'sts, daft bargains, cutty *stools*, . . .
Thou bear'st the gree.
Burns, To the Toothache.

dool[2] (dōl), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *dole*[4].

doolful (dōl′ful), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *doleful*. *Spenser.*

The brethren o' the Commerce-Chaumer
May mourn their loss wi' *doolfu'* clamour.
Burns, Epistle to William Creech.

dool-tree (dōl′trē), *n.* [Sc., also written *dule-tree;* < *dool*[1] = *dole*[2] + *tree*.] In Scotland, a mourning-tree (see the extract). It resembled, as marking a place of mourning, the *dun deurshuil* (the knoll of the tearful eye) of the Highlands, where the clan usually assembled to bewail any misfortune that befell the community.

The Earl of Cassilis fell at Flodden with many of his followers; and there is still to be seen, in front of the castle, a very large plane-tree, underneath whose melancholy boughs his sorrowing people are said to have spent several weeks in lamentations of their own and their master's calamity; for which reason it bears the appellation of the *dule-tree*.
Land of Burns.

A whole chapter of sights and customs striking to the mind, from the pyramids of Egypt to the gibbets and *dule trees* of medieval Europe.
R. L. Stevenson, Æs Triplex.

dooly (dō′li), *n.*; pl. *doolies* (-liz). [< Hind. *dūli,* Marāthi *dolī* (cerebral *d*), a litter.] A kind of litter used in India and the neighboring countries, inferior to the palkee or palanquin, but also lighter, and used on long journeys. *Forbes.*

Coolies, however, awaited me with a *dooly*, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo, in which you may travel swiftly and without effort.
F. M. Crawford, Mr. Isaacs, xii.

doom (dōm), *n.* [< ME. *doome, dome, dom,* < AS. *dōm,* a judgment, sentence, doom, decree, law (= OS. *dōm* = OFries. *dōm* = OHG. *tuom* = Icel. *dómr* = Sw. Dan. *dom* = Goth. *dōms*), judgment, with formative *-m*, < *dō-n,* etc., E. *do*[1], in the orig. sense of 'put, place, set': cf. Gr. *θέσις,* established law, of the same ult. origin. Hence *-dom* and *deem,* q. v.] 1. Judgment or decision; specifically, a decision determining fate or fortune; fateful decision or decree: originally in a neutral sense, but now generally implying an adverse decision: as, the court pronounced *doom* upon the culprits; to fall by *doom* of battle.

This argument is fals, so is thi *doome*;
Bi what right woldist thou me wynne?
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Then was that golden belt by *doome* of all
Graunted to her, as to the fayrest Dame.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. v. 16.

Therefore to Me their *doom* he hath assign'd,
That they may have their wish, to try with Me
In battel which the stronger proves.
Milton, P. L., vi. 817.

Ælfred's main work, like that of his successor, was to enforce submission to the justice of hundred-moot and shire-moot alike on noble and ceorl, "who were constantly at obstinate variance with one another in the folk-moots before ealdorman and reeve, so that hardly any one of them would grant that to be true *doom* that had been judged for *doom* by the ealdorman and reeves."
J. R. Green, Conq. of Eng., p. 134.

His own false *doom*,
That shadow of mistrust should never cross
Betwixt them, came upon him.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. Fate decreed or determined; fixed fortune; irrevocable destiny.

Seek not to know to Morrow's *Doom*;
That is not ours, which is to come.
Congreve, Imit. of Horace, I. ix. 3.

O'er him whose *doom* thy virtues grieve
Aërial forms shall sit at eve.
Collins, Death of Col. Ross.

In an early stage of society slavery is the *doom* of the prisoner of war; it is often the legal *doom* of the criminal.
E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects., p. 180.

3†. Judgment or opinion; discernment.

Cassandra to councell then call shall belyue,
To haue a *dom* of that dede.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11810.

In him no point of courtesy there lackt,
He was of manners mild, of *doom* exact.
Mir. for Mags., p. 175.

That Islands space;
The which did seeme, unto *my simple doome*,
The onely pleasant and delightfull place
That ever troden was of footings trace.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. x. 21.

This one consent in all your *dooms* of him, . . .
Argues a truth of merit in you all.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, v. 1.

4†. The last judgment. See *doomsday*.

Thy Ane maria and thi crede,
That shalte the saun nā *dome* of drede.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 308.

The *Doom* schalle ben on Estre Day, asche tyme as oure Lord aroos.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 114.

Day of doom. See *day*[1].—**Doom bark.** See *bark*[2].—**The crack of doom,** the signal for the final dissolution of all things; the last trump.

What! will the line stretch out to the *crack of doom*?
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Let him not quit his belief that a pop-gun is a pop-gun, though the ancient and honorable of the earth affirm it to be the *crack of doom*.
Emerson, Misc., p. 87.

To false a doom†, in *Scots law,* to protest against a sentence.—**Syn. 2.** *Fate, Doom,* etc. See *destiny*.

doom (dōm), *v. t.* [< *doom, n.* The older form is *deem,* q. v.] 1†. To judge; form a judgment upon.

Him, through their malice fallen,
Father of mercy and grace, thou didst not *doom*
So strictly; but much more to pity incline.
Milton, P. L., iii. 401.

2. To condemn to punishment; consign by a decree or sentence; pronounce sentence or judgment on; destine: as, a criminal *doomed* to death; we are *doomed* to suffer for our errors.

He was sentenced to be bound in chains, and *doomed* to perpetual torments.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii.

Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls.
Dryden, Æneid.

Souls *doomed* of old
To a mild purgatory.
Lowell, Fountain of Youth.

3. To ordain as a penalty; decree.

Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?
Shak., Rich. III., iii. 1.

Lost! I am lost! my fates have *doom'd* my death.
Ford, Tis Pity, i. 3.

4†. To tax by estimate or at discretion, as on the failure of a taxpayer to make a statement of his taxable property. [Massachusetts, U. S.]

doomage† (dō′māj), *n.* [< *doom* + *-age*.] A penalty or fine for neglect. [New Hampshire, U. S.]

doomday†, *n.* [< ME. *domeday,* < AS. *dōmdæg* (= Dan. *dommedag* = Sw. *domedag*), < *dōm,* doom, + *dæg,* day.] Same as *doomsday*.

He sayolyd hym surely, & sette hym so clene,
As *domе-day* schulde haf ben dight on the morn.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1883.

doomer (dō′mėr), *n.* [< ME. **domere,* < AS. *dōmere,* an occasional form of *dēmere* (= D. *doemer* = Dan. *dommer* = Sw. *domare*), a judge: see *doom, v.*, and *-er*[1], and cf. *deem*.] One who dooms, as a judge or a juryman. [Rare.]

That fatal look of a common intelligence, of a common assent, was exchanged among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death as the judge concluded.
Butwer, Eugene Aram, vi. 5.

doomful (dōm′ful), *a.* [< *doom* + *-ful*.] Full of doom or destruction; fraught with doom.

For Life and Death is in thy *doomful* writing!
Spenser, To G. Harvey.

And by th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left
Nature herself hath since of purity been reft.
Drayton, Polyolbion, ix.

doom-palm (dōm′päm), *n.* A variety of palm, *Hyphæne Thebaica,* remarkable, like other species of the genus, for having a repeatedly branched stem, each branch terminating in a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves. The fruit is about the size of an apple; it has a fibrous, mealy rind, which tastes like gingerbread (whence the name *gingerbread-tree,* sometimes applied to this palm), and is eaten by the poorer inhabitants of the places where it grows. An infusion of the rind is also used as a beverage, being cooling, slightly aperient, and beneficial in fevers. The seeds are horny, and are made into small ornaments. Ropes are made of the fibers of the leaf-stalks. The doom-palm is a native of Upper Egypt and the central parts of Africa, and in some districts forms whole forests. Also spelled *doum-palm*.

Doom-palm (*Hyphæne Thebaica*).

dooms (dömz), *adv.* [Altered toward *doom*, by way of explaining an obscure word, from *doons*, *doonsin*, *dunze*, *doon*, *done*, *doyn*, also *doonlins* (*-lins* = E. *-ling*), very, in a great degree, ‹ Icel. *dáendis-*, rather, pretty (adv.), a prefix to adjectives and adverbs, ‹ *dá-*, very, prob. orig. 'wonderfully,' ‹ *dá*, reflex. *dást*, admire, be charmed at, = Norw. *daa*, *daast*, pity, compassionate.] Very; absolutely: as, *dooms* bad (very bad). [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

"Aweel," he said, "this auld be nae sic *dooms* desperate business surely." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xlv.

doomsday (dömz'dā), *n.* [‹ ME. *domesdai*, *domesdeie*, etc., ‹ AS. *dómes dæg*, day of doom, i. e., of judgment: *dómes*, gen. of *dom*, doom, judgment; *dæg*, day. Cf. *doomday*.] **1.** The day of the last judgment.

What shuld I make longer tale?
Of all the pepil I dar say,
I coude not telle tyl *domesday*.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1284.

An he wad harpit till *domisday*,
She'll never speak again.
Glenkindie (Child's Ballads, II. 14).

They may serve for any theme, and never be out of date until *doomsday*. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

2. Any day of sentence or condemnation.

Buck. This is All-Souls' day, fellow, is it not?
Sher. It is, my lord.
Buck. Why, then All-Souls' day is my body's *doomsday*.
Shak., Rich. III., v. 1.

3. [*cap.*] The Doomsday Book (see below), or a record similar to it, as the Exon Doomsday, contemporary with it, preserved in Exeter cathedral.

A *Domesday* of the conquerors was drawn up in the ducal hall at Lillebonne, a forerunner of the great *Domesday* of the conquered. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, III. 200.

Doomsday Book [written archaically *Domesday Book*, ‹ ME. *Domesdeie Book*, etc., so called because its decision was regarded as final], a book containing a digest, in Norman French, of the results of a census or survey of England undertaken by order of William the Conqueror, and completed in 1086. It consists of two volumes in vellum, a large folio containing 382 pages, and a quarto containing 450. They form a valuable record of the ownership, extent, and value of the lands of England (*i*) at the time of the survey, (*2*) at the date of bestowal when they had been granted by the king, and (*3*) at the time of Edward the Confessor, when a somewhat similar survey had been made; the numbers of tenants and dependents, amount of live stock, etc., were also returned. The book was long kept under three different locks in the Exchequer, along with the king's seal, but is now kept in the Public Record Office. In 1783 a facsimile edition printed from types made for the purpose was issued by the British government. The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham were not included in the survey. There existed also local doomsday books.

doomsman† (dömz'man), *n.* [‹ ME. *domesman*, *domysman*, *domesmon*, a judge, ‹ *domes*, gen. of *dom*, judgment, + *man*.] A judge; an umpire.

For counteth he no kynges wratthe whan he in courte sitteth
To demen as a *domes-man*. *Piers Plowman* (B), xix. 302.

Nowe sir, ye muste presente thia boy unto sir Pilate,
For he is *domysman* nere and nexte to the king.
York Plays, p. 267.

doomster† (dömʻstėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *domestor*; ‹ *doom* + *-ster*. Another form is *deemster*, *dempster*, q. v.] One who pronounces doom or judgment; in Scotland, formerly, the public executioner. In the case of a capital conviction in the Court of Justiciary, the doom or sentence was repeated by the executioner in the judge's words, with the addition, "This I pronounce for doom."

Repeating after the Clerk of Court, he gabbled over the words of the sentence, which condemned Euphemia Beans to be . . . conveyed to the common place of execution, and there hanged by the neck upon a gibbet. "And this," said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, "I pronounce for doom." *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxiv.

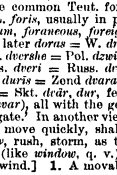
doon[1] (dön), *n.* [Singhalese name.] A large tree of Ceylon, *Doona Zeylanica*, of the natural order *Dipterocarpaceæ*. The timber is much used for building, and the tree also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

doon[2] (dön), *adv.* and *prep.* A Scotch form of *down*[2].

doonga (dông'gä), *n.* [‹ Hind. *dūnga* (cerebral *d*), a canoe, a trough, lit. deep.] A canoe made out of a single piece of wood and carrying a square sail, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used chiefly in obtaining salt.

Doongas.—From model in South Kensington Museum, London.

door (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *doore*, *dore*; in earlier speech the word appears in two forms more or less mixed: (1) ME. *dore*, *dor*, ‹ AS. *dor* (gen. *dores*, pl. *doru*), OS. *dor* = OFries. *dore* = MLG. *dor* = LG. *door* = OHG. MHG. *tor*, G. *thor* = Goth. *daur*, all neut.; (2) ME. *dure*, *dur*, ‹ AS. *duru* (gen. *dura*, pl. *dura*, *duru*) (also rarely nom. *dure*, gen. and pl. *duran*) = OS. *dura* = OFries. *dure* = D. *deur* = MLG. *dore* = LG. *döre* = OHG. *turi*, pl., also sing., MHG. *tür*, G. *thür* = Icel. *dyrr*, pl., = Sw. *dörr* = Dan. *dör* = Goth. *daurons*, pl., a door, all fem. (Dan. common) except the Icel., which is also neut.; all orig. pl. The common Teut. form is **dur*- = Gr. *θύρα* = L. *foris*, usually in pl., *fores* (> ult. *foris-*, *forum*, *foraneous*, *foreign*, etc.), = Ir. Gael. *dorus*, later *doras* = W. *drws* = OBulg. *dviri* = Bohem. *dvershe* = Pol. *dzwierze*, *drzwi* = Little Russ. *dveri* = Russ. *dveri* = Lett. *durwis* = Lith. *durys* = Zend *dvara* (> Pers. *dar*, Turk. *der*) = Skt. *dvār*, *dur*, fem. (> Hind. *dwar*, Gypsy *dwar*), all with the general sense of 'door' or 'gate.' In another view, referred to Skt. √ *dhu*, move quickly, shake, fan (a fire), = Gr. *θύειν*, rush, storm, as the wind, being thus orig. (like *window*, q. v.) a passage for the air or wind.] **1.** A movable barrier of wood, metal, stone, or other material, consisting sometimes of one piece, but generally of several pieces framed together, commonly placed on hinges, for closing a passage into a building, room, or other inclosure. In antiquity, as in China and other Eastern countries at the present day, doors often swung on pivots projecting into sockets above and below. Modern carpenters' doors are classified in general as *batten-doors* and *panel-doors*. Batten-doors are formed of two or more boards placed longitudinally side by side, and held together by two or more transverse rails. Panel-doors are formed of a skeleton framework called a *door-frame*, of which the openings are filled with pieces of stuff called *panels*, which are usually cut from thinner boards than the framework. If the panels are wider than they are high, they are called *lying panels*; if longer than wide, they are called *standing panels*.



A. Batten-door. *B*. Panel-door: *a*, top rail; *b*, middle rail or lock-rail; *c*, bottom rail; *d* hanging-stile; *e*, lock-stile; *f*, mountant; *g*, panels.

As last he came unto an yron *doore*
That fast was lockt. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 37.

The threshold grates the *door* to have him heard.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 306.

2. An opening for passage into or out of a building or any apartment of it, or any inclosure; a doorway.

When he entred in to the Chapelle, that was but a lytille and a low thing, and had but a lityl *Dore* and a low, than the Entree began to wexe so gret and so large and so highe as thoughe it had ben of a gret Mynstre, or the gate of a Paleys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 130.

The little boy stoode
Looking out a *doore*.
The Boy and the Mantle (Child's Ballads, I. 14).

'Tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church *door*; but 'tis enough, 'twill serve. *Shak.*, K. and J., iii. 1.

Hence—**3.** An exterior or public entranceway, or the house or apartment to which it leads.

Martin's office is now the second *door* in the street.
Arbuthnot.

4. Avenue; passage; means of approach or access, or of exit: commonly in figurative uses: as, the *door* of reconciliation; a *door* of escape.

But I will tarry at Ephesus until Pentecost. For a great *door* and effectual is opened unto me. 1 Cor. xvi. 8, 9.

Blank door, a filled-up door-space in a wall, with a casing and dressings like those of a door, made for ornament or symmetry of appearance.—**Bulkhead door**. See *bulkhead*.—**Center of a door**. See *center*.—**Chalking of a door**, in Scotland, a warning to tenants of urban tenements to move, given by having the principal door of the house chalked, forty days before Whitsuntide, by a town officer, acting at the desire of the proprietor, and without written authority from the magistrates.—**Deaf as a door**. See *deaf*.—**Death's door**. See *death*.—**Double door**, an entrance-door made like a folding door with two leaves.—**Folding door**, a door between apartments, generally with two leaves, but sometimes with four (two hinged together on each side, so that one of each pair will fold back against its mate), one half of the door having bolts at top and bottom to hold it closed, the two halves closing together at the center, and each half when fully opened folding back against the adjacent parallel line of wall- or door-space. Sometimes confounded with *sliding door* (which see, below).—**Ledged door**, a deal door strengthened by cross-pieces at the back.—**Letters of open doors**. See *open*.—**Next door to**. (*a*) In the house next adjacent to. (*b*) Near to; bordering on; very nearly.

A riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

Out of doors. (*a*) Out of the house; in the open air; abroad.

Look you; I'll turn you *out of doors*, and scorn you.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, iii. 3.

(*b*) Hence, figuratively, quite gone; no more to be found; lost; irrelevant.

His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*. *Locke*.

These controversies about the four elements and their manner of mistion are quite *out of doors* in their philosophy. *Boyle*, Origin of Forms.

Overhung door, a door supported from above, as in some forms of sliding barn- and car-doors.—**Sliding door**, a door consisting either of one or of two leaves made so as to slide in a direct line in opening or closing it. A sliding door between apartments in a dwelling-house usually has two leaves, each of which slides back on sheaves into an open space worked in the partition. Sometimes, in the latter case, confounded with *folding door* (which see, above).—**The angelic door** or **gate**, in some Byzantine churches, a door which seems to have connected the nave with the choir, when the latter was separated by a partition from the rest of the body of the church. *J. M. Neale*.—**The holy doors**, in Greek churches, the central door of the iconostasis, giving access to the bema or sanctuary from the choir (it that forms a separate division of the building) or from the body of the church. Sometimes also called the *royal doors*, a name properly belonging to the doors of the narthex. The holy doors are open only at the commencement of great vespers, at the entrances (great and little) in the liturgy and vespers, and from the invitation of the priest to the communicants to approach till the close of the liturgy. See cut under *bema*.—**The royal doors** or **gates**, in Greek churches, strictly, the doors leading from the narthex into the body of the church: also called the *silver doors* or *gates*, because in the church of St. Sophia they were made of silver. The name *royal gates* is also frequently given to the outer doors of the church leading into the narthex from the porch or proaulion, and properly distinguished as the *beautiful gates*; and some writers even use the term *royal doors* as a name of the holy doors of the bema.—**To darken one's door**. See *darken*.—**To lie or be at one's door**, figuratively, to be imputable or chargeable to one.

If I have failed, the fault *lies* wholly *at my door*.
Dryden, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, Pref.

Lady Clara Vere de Vere, . . .
The guilt of blood is *at your door*.
Tennyson, Lady Clara Vere de Vere.

To make the doors†. See *make*.—**To put** or **set one to the door**. (*a*) To dismiss one; drive one away. (*b*) Figuratively, to ruin one. [Scotch.]—**To throw open the door to**, to afford an opportunity for.—**With open doors**, with publicity.

doora, *n.* See *durra*.

door-band† (dôr'band), *n.* [‹ ME. *dorbande*; ‹ *door* + *band*[1].] The bolt of a door.

Hic gumfus [LL. gomphus, ‹ Gr. γόμφος], a *dorbande*.
AS. and O. E. Vocab. (ed. Wright) (2d ed. Wülcker), [col. 738, l. 25.

door-bar† (dôr'bär), *n.* [‹ ME. *dorebar*; ‹ *door* + *bar*[1].] The bar or bolt of a door.

door-bell (dôr'bel), *n.* A bell at a door, or connected with a handle or knob exposed outside a door, for the purpose of giving notice when one desires admittance.

door-case (dôr'kās), *n.* The frame or casing which incloses a door, and in which it swings.

The cornish, *door case*, and a sort of a basement above the steps, are proofs that the architecture is antient. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 184.

door-cheek (dōr'chēk), *n.* A door-post. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

The next thing I admire in it [the Pantheon] is the *doore-checks* and couple, which is all of one peece of white marble. *Sir A. Balfour*, Letters, p. 187.

doorea (dō'rē-ä), *n.* A variety of Dacca muslin of the finest quality, printed in colors, and striped.

door-frame (dōr'frām), *n.* The structure forming the skeleton of a paneled door. It consists of the stiles at the sides, the mountant or centerpiece, and the rails or horizontal pieces. See cut *B* under *door*.

Doorga, *n.* See *Durga*.

door-guard (dōr'gärd), *n.* A light framework of seantling on the inside of a railroad-car for freight or other stowage, to keep the freight from impeding the movement of the sliding doors.

door-hanger (dōr'hang'ėr), *n.* A metallic hook sustaining a sliding door from above, and sliding on an iron track as the door moves.

door-hawk (dōr'hâk), *n.* Same as *dor-hawk*. *Montagu.*

dooring† (dōr'ing), *n.* [< *door* + *-ing*1.] A door with all its appendages.

So terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses . . . ten miles off. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

door-jamb (dōr'jam), *n.* See *jamb*.

doorkeeper (dōr'kē'pėr), *n.* 1. One who guards the door or entrance of a house or an apartment, and admits persons entitled to admittance; a janitor.

I had rather be a *doorkeeper* in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. Ps. lxxiv. 10.

2. In the early church and in the Roman Catholic Church, same as *ostiary*.

door-knob (dōr'nob), *n.* The bulb or handle on a door-lock spindle, by which the door is opened.

door-knocker (dōr'nok'ėr), *n.* Same as *knocker*.

The visitor will certainly be sent to see a *door-knocker* in a house in one of the streets on the western slope. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 215.

door-latch (dōr'lach), *n.* An attachment to a door by which it is kept closed. It is either a latch in the typical form, or a spring-bolt in a case of metal having a spindle with knobs by which the bolt is released from a keeper on the door-post.

door-mat (dōr'mat), *n.* A heavy mat made of hemp, flax, or jute, woven or tied, or of sedge, straw, rushes, etc., or sometimes of caoutchouc, placed before a door for use in cleaning the shoes by those entering.

door-nail (dōr'nāl), *n.* [< ME. *dorenail, dornayl*; < *door* + *nail*.] A large nail or stud fixed in a door to receive the blow of a knocker of simple form.—**Dead as a door-nail.** See *dead*.

door-piece (dōr'pēs), *n.* In a Cornish pump-lift, the valve-chamber of the pump. It is a section in which there is a door that can be taken away when it is necessary to examine the valve and seat, or to make repairs.

door-pin (dōr'pin), *n.* A pin or catch used to fasten the door of a freight-car.

door-place† (dōr'plās), *n.* Same as *doorway*.

I went up the hill to the west, opposite to the end of the vale of Hinnom, and saw a great number of sepulchral grots cut out of the rock, many of which have beautiful *door-places*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 25.

door-plate (dōr'plāt), *n.* A plate of metal or other material on the door of a house or room, bearing the name and sometimes the business of the occupant.

door-post (dōr'pōst), *n.* The post, jamb, or side-piece of a door.

And thou shalt write them [my words] upon the *door posts* of thine house, and upon thy gates. Deut. xi. 20.

door-pull (dōr'půl), *n.* A handle used for opening or shutting a door.

door-shaft (dōr'shâft), *n.* A revolving iron shaft extending from the front platform to the rear door of a street-car having no conductor, by means of which the driver can open or close the door.

doorsheck (dōr'shek), *n.* The prayer-carpet used by Mohammedans. See *prayer-rug*.

door-sill (dōr'sil), *n.* The sill or threshold of a doorway.

Doorsill there was none, but a perennial passage for the hens under the door board. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 47.

door-spring (dōr'spring), *n.* An apparatus for automatically closing a door. Door-springs are made in a great variety of forms, and act by means of coiled, twisted, or curved metallic springs, strong elastic bands, or air-compressing appliances, which store the power spent in opening the door and apply it to close and latch it.

doorstead† (dōr'sted), *n.* The entrance of or parts about a door; a doorway.

Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men. *Warburton*, To Hurd, Letter cxci.

door-step (dōr'step), *n.* The step of a door; the threshold.

She set her foot on her *door step*,
A bonny marble stane.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 20).

door-stone (dōr'stōn), *n.* The stone at the threshold; the step-stone.

They durstna' on ony errand whatsoever gang ower the *dore-stane* after gloaming. *Scott.*

door-stop (dōr'stop), *n.* 1. A flange against which a door shuts in its frame.—2. A device placed behind a door to prevent it from being opened too widely.

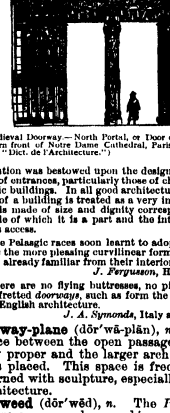
door-strap (dōr'strap), *n.* In some street-cars having no conductor, a cord or strap by which the driver can close the rear door.

door-strip (dōr'strip), *n.* A border or weather-guard affixed to the edge of a door, and arranged to fit tightly against the casing when the door is closed.

door-tree† (dōr'trē), *n.* [< ME. *doretre* (= Dan. *dørtræ* = Sw. *dörrträ*); < *door* + *tree*.] The side-piece or jamb of a door; the door-post.—**Dead as a door-tree.** Same as *dead as a door-nail* (which see, under *dead*).

For Iames the gentil lugged in his bokes,
That faith with-oute the faite is rigte no thinge worthi,
And as *ded as a dore-tre* but zif the dedes folwe.
Piers Plowman (B), I. 185.

doorway (dōr'wā), *n.* In *arch.*, the passage of a door; the entranceway into a room or building. Doorways exhibit the characteristics of the different classes of architecture in which they are used. In classical architecture and during the middle ages much



Medieval Doorway.—North Portal, or Door of the Virgin, of the western front of Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

attention was bestowed upon the design and ornamentation of entrances, particularly those of churches and other public buildings. In all good architecture the chief doorway of a building is treated as a very important feature, and is made of size and dignity corresponding with the façade of which it is a part and the interior to which it gives access.

The Pelasgic races soon learnt to adopt for their *doorways* the more pleasing curvilinear form with which they were already familiar from their interiors.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 236.

There are no flying buttresses, no pinnacles, no deep and fretted *doorways*, such as form the charm of French and English architecture. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 46.

doorway-plane (dōr'wā-plān), *n.* In *arch.*, a space between the open passage or the doorway proper and the larger arch within which it is placed. This space is frequently richly adorned with sculpture, especially in medieval architecture.

doorweed (dōr'wēd), *n.* The *Polygonum aviculare*, a common low weed in yards, pathways, and waste places.

dooryard (dōr'yärd), *n.* A yard about the door of a house.

On either side [of the road] stand the houses, with little green lawns in front, called in rustic parlance "*door-yards*." *J. Fiske*, Amer. Pol. Ideas, p. 20.

doosootee (dō-sō'tē), *n.* [Hind. *dusūti*, a coarse cloth made of double threads, < *do, du* (< Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *sūt*, thread, < Skt. √ *siv* = E. *sew*.] Cotton cloth used for tents and other things requiring strong material, from Agra in northern India. Also *dosootee*.

dop1† (dop), *v. t.* [< ME. **doppen* (only as in deriv. *dop*1, *n.*1, *dopper*, *n.*), < AS. *doppettian*, dip, dive, as a bird into water, < **dopen*, pp. of **dedpan*, the formal source of *doppan*, dip, + *-ettan*, verb-formative: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*1, *n.*1, *dopper*. Cf. also OFlem. *doppen*, var. of *dopen* = MD. *dopen*, D. *doopen* = MLG. *dōpen*, etc., dip, baptize: see *dope*, *n.*] To dip or duck.

So was he dight,
That no man might
Hym for a frere deny,
He *dopped* and dooked,
He spake and looked,
So religiously. *Sir T. More*, A Merry Iest.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North, tr. of Plutarch.

dop1† (dop), *n.*1 [< ME. *doppe*, a water-bird, dipper, diver, < AS. *doppa* (in a gloss, "funix [*fulix*, coot], gonot [gannet] vel *doppa*, enid [duck]"—Wright's AS. Vocab., ed. Wülcker, col. 23, l. 30; and in comp.: *dēfe-doppa*, > E. *divedopper*, *divedapper*, usually *didapper*, q. v.; *dop-eved* (lit. 'dip-duck'), a coot, L. *fulica*, *fulix*; *dop-fugel* (lit. 'dip-fowl'), L. *mergus*, *mergulus*; cf. E. *dobchick*, *dabchick*, prop. **dop-chick*, dial. *dop-chicken*: see also *dopper-bird* and *dopper*), < *doppettan*, dip, dive: see *dop*1, *v.*] A diving bird; a diver.

By plumten downe, as a *doppe*, in the water.
King Alexander, l. 5778 (Weber's Metr. Rom., I.).

dop1† (dop), *n.*2 [< *dop*1, *v.*] A very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

dop2 (dop), *n.* [Also written *dopp*; < D. *dop*, MD. *dop*, *doppe* = MLG. *dop*, *doppe*, shell, husk, cover.] In *diamond-cutting*, the instrument into which the diamond to be polished is soldered by means of a fusible metal. It consists of a bowl to receive the diamond and molten metal, and a round iron stem, which is held by the tongs.

dop-chicken (dop'chik'en), *n.* [Same as **dop-chick*, which is found only in the altered forms *dobchick*, *dabchick*, < *dop*1, *v.*, + *chick* or *chicken*: see *dop*1, *n.*1, and *dabchick*.] Same as *dabchick*, 3. [Prov. Eng. (Lincolnshire).]

dope (dōp), *n.* [< D. *doop*, sauce, dip, baptism, < *doopen*, dip, baptize: see *dip*, and cf. *dop*1, *dopper*.] 1. Any thick liquid, as a thick sauce, thick gruel, or other semi-fluid or pasty thing for eating. Specifically—2. A thick pasty lubricant; specifically, axle-grease.

"*Dope*," a preparation of pitch, tallow, and other ingredients, which, being applied to the bottom of the shoes, enables the wearer to lightly glide over snow softened by the rays of the sun. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, XXII. 9033.

3. Any absorbent material, as cotton-waste or sand, used to absorb and hold a lubricant or other liquid. Thus, cotton-waste is used as dope on railroads around the axles of the wheels to hold the oil used for lubrication; and in the manufacture of dynamite sand is used to hold the nitroglycerin.

doper1, *n.* Same as *dopper*, 2.

dopper† (dop'ėr), *n.* [ME. *dopper*, spelled *doppar*, a water-fowl, didapper (see *dive-dopper*, *didapper*, ME. *dydoppar*, etc., orig. *dive* + *dopper*), < *doppe*, dip: see *dop*1, *n.*1] 1. A diving bird; a didapper.

Doppar or dydoppar, watyr hyrde, mergulus.
Prompt. Parv., p. 127.

Doppar, hyrde. *Palsgrave.*

2. A dipper: in contempt for an Anabaptist. [Cf. *Dipper*, 2.] Also *doper*.

Fact. Have you *doppers*?
2 *Her.* A world of *doppers*! but they are there as lunatic persons, walkers only: that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or stand upon stools to rate doctrine. *B. Jonson*, News from the New World.

dopper-bird (dop'ėr-bėrd), *n.* The dabchick or didapper. *Halliwell.*

doppia (dop'piä), *n.* [It., fem. of *doppio* = F. *double*, > E. *double*: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A former Italian gold coin; a pistole. The doppia of Piedmont was equal to $2.72 in American gold, that of Rome $3.37, that of Lucca $3.37, that of Milan $3.31, that of Venice $4.07, that of Malta $4.68, and that of the island of Sicily $5.05.

doppietta (dop-piet'tä), *n.* [It. dial., dim. of *doppia*: see *doppia*.] A former gold coin of the island of Sardinia, worth $1.90 in American gold.

dopping† (dop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dop*1, *v.*] Literally, a dipping or ducking; specifically, in *falconry*, a number of sheldrakes together.

A *dopping* of sheldrakes. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

dopplerite (dop'lėr-īt), *n.* [Named by Haidinger for the German physicist Christian *Doppler* (1803–54).] A substance derived from the maceration of peat or other vegetable matter. It is soft and elastic when freshly obtained, but loses two thirds of its weight of water when dried at the ordinary temperature of the air, and then has nearly the composition of cellulose. When thoroughly dry it is brittle, and has a vitreous luster and a decided conchoidal fracture. It is found in many localities in peat-bogs, and associated with lignite. It is one of the varieties of fossil vegetable matter called by the Germans *Freichkole* (pitch-coal).

doputta (dō-put'ȧ), *n.* [Also *doputtah*; ⟨ Hind. *dopatta*, *dupattā* (cerebral *t*), a kind of shawl or wrapper, lit. having two breadths, ⟨ *do*, *du* (⟨ Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *pat*, a breadth.] In India, a wide piece of stuff, worn as a shawl, without cutting or sewing. It is the principal garment of women of the lower orders.

dor[1], **dorr**[1] (dôr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dorre*, *doar*, *dore* (and in comp. sometimes *door*); ⟨ ME. **dore* (not found), ⟨ AS. *dora*, a humble-bee, bumblebee (AS. also *feld-beó*, 'field-bee'); cf. mod. comp. *dumbledore*, a bumblebee, also a beetle or cockchafer. Origin unknown.] 1. A lamellicorn beetle of the family *Scarabæidæ*, a species of dung-beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*. It is one of the commonest British beetles, less than an inch long, black with a metallic reflection, and is often heard droning through the air toward the close of the summer twilight. Also called *dor-beetle*, sometimes *dor-fly*, and provincially in England *buzzard-clock*.

What should I care what every *dor* doth buz
In credulous ears?
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

With broods of wasps, of hornets, *doars*, or bees.
John Dennys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 173).

2†. A drone (bee).

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, lyke *dorres*, of yat which other haue laboured for.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ed. Arber, p. 38.

3. The cockchafer, *Melolontha vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.] Also *dor-beetle*.—**4.** One of several ground-beetles, species of the family *Carabidæ* and genus *Harpalus*. More fully called *black dor*. *Kirby*.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dorred*, ppr. *dorring*. [Early mod. E. also *dorre*; appar. ⟨ *dor*[1], *dorr*[1], a beetle, in the same way as *hum*, *humbug*, hoax, ⟨ *hum*, buzz; but cf. Icel. *dāri* = Dan. *daare* = Sw. *dåre*, a fool, Dan. *bedaare* = Sw. *dåra*, befool, infatuate, delude: see *dare*[2]. The G. *thor*, MHG. *tôre*, *tôr*, is a different word, connected with E. *dizzy*.] To hoax; humbug; make a fool of; perplex.

Abroad with Thomas? Oh, that villaine *dors* me;
He hath discovered all unto my wife.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iv.

When we are so easily *dor'd* and amazed with every asphame, it is a certain argument of great defect of inward furniture and worth. *Hales*, Sermon on 2 Pet. iii. 16.

To dor the dotterel, to humbug a simpleton.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring the dott'rel*?
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, iv. 1.

dor[2]†, **dorr**[2]† (dôr), *n.* [⟨ *dor*[2], *dorr*[2], *v.*] 1. A trick; a practical joke.

My love was fool'd, time number'd to no end
My expectation flouted; and gross you, sir,
What *dor* unto a doating maid this was,
What a base breaking-off!
Fletcher (and another), Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

Now trust me not, Readers, if I be not already weary of pluming and footing this Seagull, so open he lies to strokes; and never offers at another, but brings home the *dorre* upon himselfe. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

2. A practical joker.

This night's sport,
Which our court-*dors* so heartily intend.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

3. A fool. *Hawkins*, iii. 109 (in Halliwell).—**To give one the dor**, to make a fool of one.

He follows the fallacy, comes out accoutred to his believed instructions; your mistress smiles, and you *give him the dor*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

Doradina (dor-ȧ-dī'nȧ), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dorad* (*-rad-*) + *-ina*.] In Günther's system of classification, a group of *Siluridæ* with the rayed dorsal fin developed and the anterior and posterior nostrils remote from each other. It includes the *Doradinæ* and other forms.

Doradinæ (dor-ȧ-dī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dorad* (*-rad-*) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of siluroid fishes with the gill-membrane confluent with the skin below, the nostrils remote, and a lateral row of bony plates. It includes about 40 South American fresh-water species.

doradine (dor'ȧ-din), *a.* Of or relating to the *Doradinæ*.

Dorado (dȯ-rä'dō), *n.* [⟨ Sp. *dorado* (⟨ L. *deauratus*), gilt, pp. of *dorar*, ⟨ LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*.] 1. A small southern constellation, created by Bayer, north of the great Magellanic cloud.—**2.** [*l. c.*] Same as *dolphin*, 2.

Dorataspida (dor-ȧ-tas'pi-dȧ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1862), ⟨ *Dorataspis* + *-ida*.] A family of acantharian radiolarians, typified by the genus *Dorataspis*. They have a simple spherical latticе-shell, composed of the branched apophyses of 20 equal radial spines meeting in its center. Properly written *Dorataspidæ*.

The family *Dorataspida* is the most important family of the Acanthophracta, or of those Acantharia in which the radial spines are connected by a complete extra-capsular lattice-shell.
Haeckel, Radiolaria of Challenger, p. 802.

Dorataspidæ (dor-ȧ-tas'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dorataspis* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Dorataspida*, and the preferable form of the name.

Dorataspidida (dor'ȧ-tas-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dorataspidæ*.

Dorataspis (dor-ȧ-tas'pis), *n.* [NL. (Haeckel, 1860), ⟨ Gr. *δόρυ*, spear, + *ἀσπίς*, shield.] A genus of radiolarians, typical of the family *Dorataspida*.

dor-beetle, **dorr-beetle** (dôr'bē'tl), *n.* 1. Same as *dor*[1], 1.—**2.** Same as *dor*[1], 3, and *cockafer*, 1.

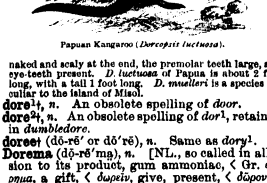
dor-bug, **dorr-bug** (dôr'bug), *n.* 1. The cockchafer of Europe, *Melolontha vulgaris*.—**2.** In the United States, the popular name of several species of the genus *Lachnosterna*, of which there are altogether about 75. The commonest is *L. fusca*, abundant in the months of May and June, hence sharing with some related beetles the name of *June-bug*. It is a stout beetle, about an inch long, of a dark-brown color, with comparatively long, slender feet and hooked claws, and well known from its habit of entering lighted rooms at night with a loud buzzing noise. These beetles feed upon the leaves of various trees, preferably plum and cherry. The large white larvæ or grubs live in the ground on the roots of turf, and are often very injurious, like those of the cockchafer.

Dor-bug (*Lachnosterna fusca*).
(Line shows natural size.)

Dorcas (dôr'kȧs), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, a gazel (so called in reference to its large bright eyes), ⟨ *δέρκεσθαι*, see, look at: *Drake*[2] and *dragon* are of the same ult. origin.] A genus of antelopes. *Ogilby*, 1836.

Dorcatherium (dôr-ka-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δορκάς*, a deer, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil deer or *Cervidæ* of the Miocene period. *Kaup*, 1833.

Dorcopsis (dôr-kop'sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δορκάς*, a gazel, + *ὄψις*, appearance.] A genus of Papuan kangaroos. They are of small size and somber coloration, with the hair on the nape antrorse, the tail


Papuan Kangaroo (*Dorcopsis luctuosa*).

naked and scaly at the end, the premolar teeth large, and eye-teeth present. *D. luctuosa* of Papua is about 2 feet long, with a tail 1 foot long. *D. muelleri* is a species peculiar to the island of Misol.

dore[1], *n.* An obsolete spelling of *door*.

dore[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dor*[1], retained in *dumbledore*.

doret (dō-rē' or dō'rē), *n.* Same as *dory*[1].

Dorema (dō-rē'mȧ), *n.* [NL., so called in allusion to its produced gum ammoniac, ⟨ Gr. *δόρυ*, a gift, ⟨ *δωρεῖν*, give, present, ⟨ *δῶρον*, a gift, ⟨ *δο-δό-ναι*, give: see *donate*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of about half a dozen species, natives of western Asia. The most important is *D. ammoniacum*, which yields the gum ammoniacum of commerce, its concrete milky juice. A very similar gum-resin is furnished by *D. Aucheri*.

dor-fly, **dorr-fly** (dôr'fī), *n.* Same as *dor*[1], 1.

dor-hawk, **dorr-hawk** (dôr'hâk), *n.* The common goatsucker, night-jar, or fern-owl, *Caprimulgus europæus*. Also *door-hawk*. [Local, Eng.]

The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird,
Round the dim crags on heavy pinions whirling.
Wordsworth, The Waggoner, i.

doria (dō'ri-ȧ), *n.* A cotton cloth woven with stripes of different thicknesses.

Dorian (dō'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ L. *Dorius*, equiv. to *Doricus*, ⟨ Gr. *Δώριος*, *Δωρικός*, Dorian, Doric, pertaining to Doris, L. *Doris*, Gr. *Δωρίς*, or to the Dorians, L. *Dores*, Gr. *Δωριεῖς*, eponym. *Δῶρος*, Dorus.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Doris, a small district of ancient Greece, lying south of Thessaly and northwest of Phocis; relating to or originating with the inhabitants of Doris.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the Doric race; Doric.

There shalt thou hear and learn the secret power
Of harmony, in tones and numbers hit
By voice or hand; and various-measured verse,
Æolian charms and *Dorian* lyrick odes.
Milton, P. R., iv. 257.

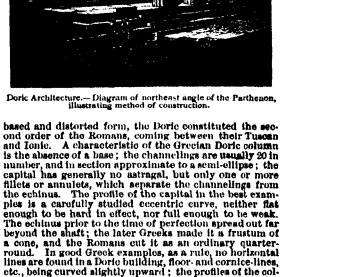
Dorian chiton, mode, etc. See the nouns.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Doris in Greece.—**2.** A member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Hellenes or Greeks (the others being the Æolians, the Ionians, and the Achæans). In the historical period the Dorians occupied southern and western Peloponnesus, the chief state of the race being Sparta, as well as Megara, Corinth, Argos, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Rhodes, Corcyra, Syracuse, Tarentum, etc.

Doric (dor'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly *Dorick*, *Dorickе*; = F. *Dorique* = Sp. *Dórico* = Pg. It. *Dorico*, ⟨ L. *Doricus*, ⟨ Gr. *Δωρικός*, ⟨ *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants.—**2.** Pertaining to the Dorian race; characteristic of or derived from the Dorians.

He touch'd the tender stops of various quills,
With eager thought warbling his *Doric* lay.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 189.

Doric cyma. See *cyma*, 1.—**Doric dialect.** See II.—**Doric mode.** See *mode*.—**Doric order**, in *arch.*, the oldest and strongest of the three Greek orders, in its external forms the simplest of all, but in its most perfect examples, especially as exhibited in the monuments of the age of Pericles at Athens, combining with solidity and force the most subtle and delicate refinement of outlines and proportions that architecture has known. In a de-


Doric Architecture.—Diagram of northeast angle of the Parthenon, illustrating method of construction.

based and distorted form, the Doric constituted the second order of the Romans, coming between their Tuscan and Ionic. A characteristic of the Grecian Doric column is the absence of a base; the channelings are usually 20 in number, and in section approximate to a semi-ellipse; the capital has generally no astragal, but only one or more fillets or annulets, which separate the channelings from the echinus. The profile of the capital in the best examples is a carefully studied eccentric curve, neither flat enough to be hard in effect, nor full enough to be weak. The echinus prior to the time of perfection spread out far beyond the shaft; the later Greeks made it a frustum of a cone, and the Romans cut it as an ordinary quarter-round. In good Greek examples, as a rule, no horizontal lines are found in a Doric building, floor- and cornice-lines, etc., being curved slightly upward; the profiles of the column-shafts are slightly convex, and all columns are slightly inclined toward the center of the building. All these particularities have relation to optical effects so subtle that their influence is felt rather than seen.

The first of the Roman *orders* is the *Doric*, which, like everything else in this style, takes a place about half-way between the Tuscan wooden posts and the nobly simple order of the Greeks. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 286.

II. *n.* The Doric dialect; the language of the Dorians, a dialect of the Greek or Hellenic, characterized by its broadness and hardness: hence applied to any dialect with similar characteristics, especially to the Scotch.

Doricism (dor'ī-sizm), *n.* [< *Doric* + *-ism.*] A peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a characteristic of Doric speech or manner.

Doricize (dor'ī-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Doricized*, ppr. *Doricizing*. [< *Doric* + *-ize.*] To render Doric in character. Also spelled *Doricise.*

The Ionic order, for instance, which arose in the Grecian colonies on the coast, is only the native style of this country *Doricised*, if the expression may be used.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 228.

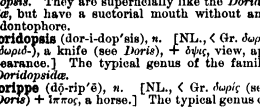
Doridida, Doridæ (dō-rid'ī-dē, dor'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of marine nudibranchiate gastropods, the sea-lemons, having no shell or mantle, and the gills disposed circularly in a rosette around the anus (pygobranchiate), which is on the dorsal aspect. See cut under *Doris.*

doridoid (dor'ī-doid), *a.* [< *Doris* (*Dorid-*) + *-oid.*] Like a sea-lemon; being or resembling an animal of the genus *Doris* or family *Doridi-dæ*: as, a *doridoid* nudibranchiate.

Doridopsidæ (dor-i-dop'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doridopsis* + *-idæ.*] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doridopsis.* They are superficially like the *Doridi-dæ*, but have a suctorial mouth without any odontophore.

Doridopsis (dor-i-dop'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (*δωριδ-*), a knife (see *Doris*), + *ὄψις*, view, appearance.] The typical genus of the family *Doridopsidæ.*

Dorippe (dō-rip'ē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (see *Doris*) + *ἵππος*, a horse.] The typical genus of



Mask-crab (*Dorippe simia*).

the family *Dorippidæ*, containing such species as *D. simia*, the mask-crab. They are noted as crabs with which certain sea-anemones are canriscocial.

Dorippidæ (dō-rip'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dorippe* + *-idæ.*] A family of anomural decapod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Dorippe.*

Doris (dō'ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δωρίς* (also *δορίς*, appar. after *δόρυ*, a spear), a knife used at sacrifices, prop. a Dorian knife (sc. *κοπίς*, a knife), being prop. adj., *Δωρίς*, Dorian; also, as a noun, the country of the Dorians: see *Dorian.*] The typical genus of the family *Doridida*, or sea-lemons, containing such species as *D. tuberculata*, *D. johnstoni*, and *D. coccinea*. *Argo* is a synonym.

Sea-lemon (*Doris johnstoni*).

Dorism (dō'rizm), *n.* [< Gr. *δωριασμός*, speaking in Doric, < *δωριζειν*, speak Doric: see *Dorize.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Doric dialect; a Doricism.

According to Brand, the latest writer on the subject, all those *Dorisms* which appear in the Boeotian dialect are either survivals of the Doric speech of the conquered inhabitants, or are importations from the neighboring communities to the west. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 427.

Dorize (dō'riz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Dorized*, ppr. *Dorizing*. [< Gr. *δωρίζειν*, imitate the Dorians, speak Doric, < *Δωρίς*, Doris: see *Dorian.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use the dialect or customs of the Dorians.

II. *trans.* To make Doric.

Boeotia was originally an Aeolic land, and . . . it was partially *Dorized* at an early period of its history.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VII. 431.

dorking (dôr'king), *n.* [So called from *Dorking*, in Surrey, England, where these fowls have been extensively bred.] A breed of domestic fowls, of good size, and of fair quality as egg-producers, but especially valuable for the table. The breed is characterized by the long, low, full shape, and by having five toes on each foot. There are white, silver-gray, colored, and cuckoo dorkings, having either single combs or rose-combs. The cuckoo dorkings are barred black and white. The general characteristics of the silver-gray and colored varieties are: hens, gray (in the colored variety, brownish or spotted black), with salmon breasts; cocks, glossy black on breast, with back, neck, saddle, wing-bow, and secondaries white.

dorlach, dorloch (dôr'lach, -loch), *n.* [Sc., < Gael. *dorlach*, a handful, a bundle, a sheaf of arrows, a quiver, < *dorn*, a fist (cf. dim. *dornan*, a small handful), + *luchd*, a burden, load.] **1.** A bundle; a knapsack.

These supple fellows [the Highlanders], with their plaids, targes, and *dorlaches*. *J. Baillie*, Letters, I. 175.

2. A portmanteau.

There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*.
Scott, Waverley, II. 389.

Callum told him also, tat his leather *dorloch* wi' the lock on hor was come frae Doune. *Scott*, Waverley, II. 319.

3†. A quiver.

Swordes, targis, bowes, *dorlaches*, and wther invasive wapones. *Acts of Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 357.

[The Scotch *dorlach*, also spelled *dourlach*, is said to mean also 'a short sword, a dagger'; but this appears to be an error, resting in part on a misunderstanding of the quotation last cited.]

dorm (dôrm), *v. i.* [< Icel. Norw. *dorma* = G. dial. *durmen*, slumber, doze, = F. *dormir* = Sp. *dormir*, *durmir* = Pg. *dormir* = It. *dormire*, sleep, < L. *dormire*, sleep. Cf. Gr. *δαρθάνειν*, Skt. √ *dṛā*, sleep. See *dormant*, *dormer*, etc.] To slumber; doze. [North. Eng.]

dorm (dôrm), *n.* [< *dorm*, *v.*] A slumber; a doze.

Not a calm and soft sleep like that which our God giveth His beloved ones, but as the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man. *Bp. Sanderson*, Works, I. 146.

dormancy (dôr'man-si), *n.* [< OF. *dormance*, < *dormant*, sleeping: see *dormant* and *-ancy.*] The state of being dormant; quiescence.

To the conduct of their predecessor, Queen Mary, it was an objection, that she had revived an ill precedent of prerogative taxation after a *dormancy* of centuries.
State Trials, The Great Case of Imposition, an. 1606.

dormant (dôr'mant), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dormaunt*, sometimes *dormond*, *dormount*; < ME. *dormant*, *dormaunt*, stationary, < OF. *dormant*, F. *dormant* = Sp. *dormiente*, *durmiente* = Pg. *dormente* = It. *dormente*, *dormiente*, sleeping, dormant (Sp. also as a noun, a beam, joist), < L. *dormien(t-)s*, ppr. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Sleeping; asleep. Hence **—2.** In *her.*, lying down with its head on its fore paws, as if asleep: said of a beast used as a bearing. **—3.** Hibernating: said of certain animals. **—4.** In a state of rest or inactivity; quiescent, not in action, movement, force, or operation; being or kept in abeyance: as, a *dormant* rebellion; a *dormant* title; *dormant* privileges.

Lion Dormant.

It is by lying *dormant* a long time or being . . . very rarely exercised, that arbitrary power steals upon a people. *Burke.*

We espied
Some indications strong of *dormant* pride.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall.

The impulse which they communicated to the long *dormant* energies of Europe. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., I. ii.

Underneath every one of the senses lies the soul and spirit of it, *dormant* till they are magnetized by some powerful emotion. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 185.

Dormant bolt. See *bolt*1. **—Dormant execution,** a writ which by neglect to enforce it loses its priority over a subsequent creditor. **—Dormant partner,** in *com.*, a sleeping or special partner. See *partner.* **—Dormant table,** a table, as of the dining-room, which is permanent, forming a stationary piece of furniture, as distinguished from one made up of boards laid on trestles, as was common in Europe in the middle ages.

His *table dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy covered al the longe day.
Chaucer, Gen Prol. to C. T., l. 353.

The *tabull dormounte* withouten lette;
Ther at the cokwoldes wer sette.
The Turn of King Arthur (Child's Ballads, I. 19).

Dormant window†, the window of a sleeping-apartment; a dormer-window.

II. *n.* **1.** A beam; a sleeper: formerly also *dormond*, *dormant-tree*. Also *dormer*. *Halliwell.* **—2.** A dish which remains from the beginning to the end of a repast, such as cold pies, hams, and potted meats, placed down the middle of the table at a large entertainment; a centerpiece which is not removed. *Imp. Dict.*

dormant-tree†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormart, *n.* An obsolete form of *dormer.*

dormaunt†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dormant.*

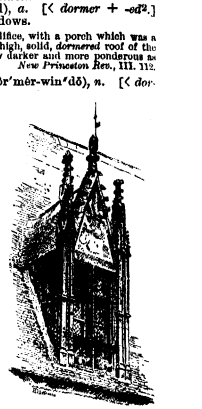
dormet, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *dorm.*

dormer (dôr'mėr), *n.* [Formerly also *dormar*; < OF. *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor*, also *dormitor*, a sleeping-room, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room: see *dormitory.*] **1.** A sleeping-room; a dormitory. **—2.** [Short for *dormer-window.*] A dormer-window. *Oxford Gloss. Arch.* **—3.** Same as *garret*, a lucarne, 1. *Halliwell.*

dormered (dôr'mėrd), *a.* [< *dormer* + *-ed*2.] Having dormer-windows.

It was a square old edifice, with a porch which was a model of gravity, and a high, solid, *dormered* roof of the kind that seems to grow darker and more ponderous as years go by. *New Princeton Rev.*, III. 112.

dormer-window (dôr'mėr-win'dō), *n.* [< *dormer*, 1, + *window*; so named because such windows are found chiefly in upper bedrooms.] A window standing vertically in a projection, built out to receive it, from a sloping roof.



Dormer-window of the Hôtel de Jacques Cœur, Bourges, France; 15th century.

dormiat (dôr'mi-at), *n.* [L., let him sleep: 3d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A license for a student to be absent from early prayers. *Gradus ad Cantab.*

dormice, *n.* Plural of *dormouse.*

dormition (dôr-mish'on), *n.* [= OF. *dormition*, *dormicion*, F. *dormition* = Pr. *dormicio* = Sp. *dormicion* = It. *dormizione*, < L. *dormitio(n-)*, sleep, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] A sleeping; the state or condition of sleep, especially a prolonged one. [Rare.]

Wert thou disposed . . . to plead, not so much for the utter extinction as for the *dormitions* of the soul.
Bp. Hall, Works, VII. 295.

We consult him upon matters of doctrine, and quiz him tenderly upon his powers of *dormition*.
R. F. Burton, El-Medinah, p. 70.

dormitive (dôr'mi-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *dormitif* = Sp. Pg. *dormitivo*, < NL. *dormitivus*, < L. *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **I.** *a.* Causing or tending to cause sleep: as, the *dormitive* properties of opium.

II. *n.* A medicine which has the property of producing or promoting sleep; an opiate; a soporific.

But for Cowslip-Wine, Poppy-Water, and all *Dormitives*, those I allow. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 5.

dormitory (dôr'mi-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *dormitories* (-riz). [= OF. *dormitori*, *dormitoir*, vernacularly *dormeor*, *dormior*, *dormor* (> E. *dormer*, q. v.), and *dortor*, *dortour*, *dortoeur* (> E. *dorter*, q. v.) = Pr. *dormidor*, *dormitori* = Sp. Pg. It. *dormitorio*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, neut. of *dormitorius*, belonging to sleep, < *dormitor*, a sleeper, < *dormire*, sleep: see *dorm.*] **1.** A place, building, or room to sleep in. Specifically —(*a*) A place in convents where the monks or nuns sleep, either divided into a succession of small chambers or cells, or left undivided, in the form commonly of a long room. The dormitory has usually immediate access to the church or chapel, for the convenience of its occupants in attending nocturnal services.

Round each temple-court
In *dormitories* ranged, row after row,
She saw the priests asleep.
Shelley, Witch of Atlas, lxiv.

(*b*) That part of a boarding-school or other institution where the inmates sleep, usually a large room, either open or divided by low partitions, or a series of rooms opening upon a common hall or corridor; in American colleges, sometimes an entire building divided into sleeping-rooms. **2†.** A burial-place; a cemetery. See *cemetery*, which has the same etymological meaning.

He had now in his new church (neere ye garden) built a *dormitory* or vault with several repositories, in which to burie his family. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 10, 1677.

dormond†, *n.* Same as *dormant*, 1.

dormount†, *a.* See *dormant.*

dormouse (dôr'mous), *n.*; pl. *dormice* (-mīs). [< ME. *dormous*, spelled *dormows*, *dormowse* (15th century), lit. 'sleep-mouse,' in allusion to its dormant life in winter; < *dorm*, slumber, + *mouse*: see *dorm* and *mouse.* Cf. MD. *sleep-*

ratte = G. *schlafratte* (lit. 'sleep-rat'), a dormouse.] A rodent of the family *Myoxidæ*. The dormouse is peculiar among rodents in having no cæcum. The general appearance is squirrel-like, hence the name *squirrel-mice* sometimes given to these animals; but the structure and general affinities are murine. The dormice are confined to the old world, and are widely distributed in Europe and Asia, with some outlying forms in Africa. Their shape is neat and gracile; they have full eyes, shapely limbs, and a long hairy tail, which in *Myoxus* proper is bushy and distichous throughout, in *Muscardinus* bushy but cylindrical, in *Eliomys* tufted and flattened at the end, and in *Graphiurus* shorter and like a lead-pencil. There are about 12 species of the 4 genera named. The common dormouse is *Muscardinus avellanarius*, only about as large as the house-mouse; the fat dormouse or loir (*Myoxus glis*) and the garden-dormouse or lerot (*Eliomys nitela*) are both much larger. The dormice hibernate in a lethargic or torpid state, occasionally waking up in mild weather, and availing themselves of a stock of provisions which they have hoarded.

Common Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

He was made for other purpose then to be euer eating as swine, euer sleeping as *Dormise*.

Dekker, Seven Deadly Sins, p. 30.

Dormouse phalangers. See *Dromicia*.—**Striped dormouse**, a book-name of the hackee, chipmunk, or ground-squirrel of the United States, *Tamias striatus*. *Pennant*.

dornay (dôr'nā), *a*. In *golf*, noting the condition of a player when he is as many holes ahead of his opponent as there remain holes to be played. *W. Park, Jr.*

dorneck, dornext, *n*. Obsolete forms of *dornick*.

dornick (dôr'nik), *n*. [Also formerly or dial. *dornik, dornique, dornock, dorneck, darnick*, and (as if pl.) *dornics*, etc. (cf. Icel. *dornikar*, a kind of water-tight boots), so called from *Dornick* (OFlem. *Dornick*, Flem. *Doornik* = F. *Tournai* = ML. *Turnacum, Tornacum*, Tournay), a town in Belgium where this cloth was originally made. A similar cloth is said to have been made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland.] **1.** A stout linen cloth, especially a damask linen having a simple diaper pattern, formerly much used for church vestments, altar-hangings, etc.

He fand his chalmer weill arrayit
With *dornik* work on buird displayit.
Sir D. Lyndsay, Squyer Meldrum, l. 884.

2. Linsey-woolsey: in this sense *darnick*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** [Appar. from a fancied resemblance to the figures of *dornick*, 1.] A pebble or cobblestone; any small fragment of rock. [Western U. S.]

dornixt, *a*. An obsolete form of *dornick*.

dornock (dôr'nok), *n*. See *dornick*.

doront (dō'ron), *n*. [L., < Gr. δῶρον, a gift, also (perhaps not the same word) a handbreadth: see *dorema, donate*.] **1.** A gift; a present.—**2.** As an ancient Greek unit of length, a handbreadth or palm.

Doronicum (dō-ron'i-kum), *n*. [NL.] A genus of composite plants, much resembling the arnicas, natives of Europe and temperate Asia. *D. Caucasicum* and *D. Pardalianches* are cultivated for their flowers, and are commonly known as *leopard's-bane*.

Dorosoma (dor-ō-sō'mä), *n*. [NL., < Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + σῶμα, body; in allusion to the form of the body in the young.] The typical genus of clupeoid fishes of the family *Dorosomidæ*; gizzard-shad. *D. cepedianum* is the common gizzard- or hickory-shad or thread-herring of the United States. See cut under *gizzard-shad*.

Dorosomatidæ (dor'ō-sō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl*. [NL.] Same as *Dorosomidæ*.

Dorosomidæ (dor-ō-sō'mi-dē), *n. pl*. [< *Dorosoma* + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Dorosoma*. They have an oblong, rather deep body, carinated belly, thin deciduous scales, small head, and small mouth overgirched by the blunt snout, with narrow, short maxillaries having each a single supplemental bone. They have a general likeness to a shad, and the species in the United States are generally called *gizzard-shads*. They are mud-loving fishes, occurring in coast as well as inland waters of warm regions, and of little or no value as food.

dorp (dôrp), *n*. [< D. *dorp* = LG. *dorp* = AS. and E. *thorp*, a village: see *thorp*.] A small village. [Rare.]

No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found,
But bleaky plains, and bare unhospitable ground.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 1006.

dorr[1], *n*. See *dor*[1].

dorr[2], *v*. and *n*. See *dor*[2].

dorrier, *n*. An obsolete form of *dorry*[1].

Dorrite (dôr'īt), *n*. [< *Dorr* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, one of those who engaged in or favored the revolutionary movement for a reformation of the then existing oligarchical State government of Rhode Island in 1841–42, led by Thomas W. Dorr. The effort ended in a slight insurrection called the "Dorr rebellion," after the irregular adoption by a majority of the people of a new constitution and the election of Dorr as governor; but its object was in great part effected by a constitution legally formed and adopted in the autumn of 1842.

dorsa, *n*. Plural of *dorsum*.

dorsabdominal (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal), *a*. [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *abdomen*, abdomen: see *abdominal*.] Pertaining to the back and the belly: specifically said of the situation of parts, or direction of a line or plane, between the dorsal and abdominal or ventral aspects of the body: as, a *dorsabdominal* axis; a *dorsabdominal* direction. Also *dorsiventral, dorsoventral*.—**Dorsabdominal symmetry**, a kind of symmetry or reversed repetition on the opposite sides (dorsal and abdominal) about a plane passing through the middle of the body perpendicularly to both the median vertical or longitudinal and the transverse planes; one of the three kinds of symmetry which an organism may present, the other two being bilateral symmetry and anteroposterior symmetry. It is less evident than either of the other two, and usually inappreciable.

dorsabdominally (dôr-sab-dom'i-nal-i), *adv*. In a dorsabdominal direction or relative position; from back to belly, and conversely; dorsiventrally: as, a line drawn *dorsabdominally*.

dorsad (dôr'sad), *adv*. [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *-ad*, toward.] In *anat.*, toward the dorsum or back; backward, with reference to the animal itself, without regard to its posture: as, the spinal cord lies *dorsad* of the bodies of the vertebræ; the aorta arches *dorsad* as well as sinistrad: opposed to *ventrad*, and in *Vertebrata* equivalent to *neurad*.

dorsaiform (dôr'sad-i-fôrm), *a*. [< *dorsad* + *-form*.] In *ichth.*, having that form in which the tendency of extension of the body is upward above the shoulders, as the common perch and many other fishes. *Gill*.

dorsal (dôr'sal), *a*. and *n*. [< F. *dorsal* = Sp. Pg. *dorsal* = It. *dorsale*, < ML. *dorsalis* (L. *dorsualis*), pertaining to the back, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsum*.] **I.** *a*. **1.** In *anat.*: (*a*) Of or pertaining to the back: as, the *dorsal* fin of a fish; *dorsal* muscles, nerves, etc. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsal* aspect of the hand; the *dorsal* surface of the breast-bone; the *dorsal* artery of the penis.—**2.** In *entom.*, pertaining to the upper surface of the thorax or abdomen. **Dorsal eyes**, in *zool.*, those eyes which are situated nearly in the middle of the upper surface, as in certain *Arachnida*.—**Dorsal fin**, in *ichthyol.*, the fin or fin-like integumentary expansion generally developed on the back of aquatic vertebrates—that is, leptocardians, myzonts, selachians, true fishes, and cetaceans. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut under *fin*.—**Dorsal lamina**, in *embryol.*, longitudinal folds of blastoderm forming a ridge on each side of the primitive groove of a vertebrate embryo, and eventually uniting over it to convert it into the cerebrospinal canal: opposed to *ventral lamina*, which similarly incloses the rest of the body.

A linear depression, the primitive groove, makes its appearance on the surface of the blastoderm, and the substance of the mesoblast along each side of this groove grows up, carrying with it the superjacent epiblast. Thus are produced the two *dorsal laminæ*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 12.

Dorsal muscles, in *human anat.*, those muscles which lie upon the back. Those of the so-called first and second layers, however, pertain to the anterior extremity or fore limb.—**Dorsal nerves**, those spinal nerves which emerge in relation with dorsal vertebræ.—**Dorsal punctures**, in *entom.*, impressed dots, few in number and determinate in position, found on the elytra of certain beetles, principally the *Carabidæ*. They are of great service in distinguishing species, and are to be considered with the ordinary irregular punctures of the surface.—**Dorsal segments**, in *entom.*, the segments of the abdomen, seen from above, and numbered from the base to the apex.—**Dorsal surface**, in *entom.*, the upper surface of the whole insect, including the elytra if these are present.—**Dorsal suture**, in *bot.*, the outer suture or ridge of a carpel or pod, corresponding to the midvein of the carpellary leaf.—**Dorsal vertebra**, in *anat.*, those vertebræ which lie between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ; thoracic vertebræ, frequently the only ones which bear free-jointed ribs. Abbreviated *d.* or *D.* See cut in preceding column.—**Dorsal vessel**, in *entom.*, the long blood-vessel, or heart, lying along the back of an insect.

II. *n*. **1.** In *ichth.*, a dorsal fin. *Pennant*.—**2.** In *anat.*, a dorsal vertebra.—**3.** *Eccles.* See the extract.

The orphrey of the chasuble was often distinguished into three parts; that in the front being called the "pectoral," the other, behind, the "*dorsal*," and the two over the shoulders the "humerals."

Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 363, note.

dorsally (dôr'sal-i), *adv*. **1.** In a dorsal situation; on the back; by the back.—**2.** In a dorsal direction; toward the back; dorsad.

At the point of their junction there is usually a single median process projecting *dorsally*.

W. H. Flower, Osteology, p. 12.

Dorsally to the alimentary tract the colom is spacious. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 836.

dorsalmost (dôr'sal-mōst), *a*. *superl*. [< *dorsal* + *-most*.] Next to the back. [Rare.]

The *dorsalmost* pair of tentacles are the only ones which actually belong to that part of the disc which forms the great dorsal hood. *E. R. Lankester*, Encyc. Brit., XVI. 674.

dorsalward, dorsalwards (dôr'sal-wärd, -wärdz), *adv*. [< *dorsal* + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Same as *dorsad*. [Rare.]

The dorsal division of the colom has passed *dorsalwards*. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 396.

dorsch (dôrsh), *n*. [Cf. G. *dorsch*, the haddock, < LG. *dorsch* = Icel. *thorskr* = Sw. Dan. *torsk*, a codfish, > E. *torsk*, q. v.] The young of the common cod.

dorse[1] (dôrs), *n*. [< OF. *dors*, *dos*, back (cf. *ders*, also dim. *derselet*, a canopy: see *dorsel*), F. *dos* = Sp. Pg. It. *dorso*, < L. *dorsum*, the back (of beasts, later also of men), a ridge, in ML. the back of anything; perhaps akin to Gr. δειρή, δέρη, the neck, a ridge, δειράς, a ridge.] **1.** The back.

He had a very choice library of books, all richly bound, with gilt *dorses*. *Wood*, Athenæ Oxon.

2. A piece of stuff used to cover the back of a settle or chair, or hung at the back of an altar or at the sides of a chancel; especially, a piece of rich stuff forming the back of a chair of state or a throne, reaching from the canopy to the floor of the dais. In ecclesiastical use now *dossal*. Formerly also *dorser, dorsel, dosser*.

A *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet with flowers of gold, in length two yards three quarters.

Will of Sir R. Sutton.

dorse[2] (dôrs), *n*. [See *dorsch*.] A young cod, formerly supposed to be a distinct species called the variable cod, *Gadus callarias*.

dorsed (dôrst), *a*. [As *dorse*[1] + *-ed*[2].] In *her.*, same as *aversant*.

dorsel (dôr'sel), *n*. [< OF. *dorsal*, < ML. *dorsale*, tapestry, also called *dorsalcum, dorsuale, dorsale, dorsarium, dorsarium, dorsorium* (> E. *dorser*, q. v.), and (accom. to the F.) *dossale, dossuale*, and *dosserium* (> E. *dosser*, q. v.); so called because hung at the back of one sitting down, < L. *dorsum*, the back: see *dorse*[1], *dorsal*.] **1.** Same as *dorsel*, 2.—**2.** [OF. *dossal*.] A kind of woolen stuff.—**3.** Same as *dorser*, 2.

dorser (dôr'ser), *n*. [= Sc. *dorsour*, < ME. *dorsour, dorsure, dorsere, dorcere*, < ML. *dorserium, dorsorium*, equiv. to *dorsale*, > E. *dorsel*, a canopy: see *dorsel*. Same as *dosser*, q. v.] **1.** Same as *dorsel*, 2. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A pannier or basket. Also *dorsel, dosser*.

By this, some farmer's dairymaid; I may meet her
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*.
Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, i. 1.

What makes so many scholars then come from Oxford and Cambridge, like market-women, with *dorsers* full of lamentable tragedies and ridiculous comedies?

Shirley, Witty Fair One, iv.

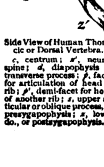
Dorsibranchiata (dôr-si-brang-ki-ā'tȧ), *n. pl*. [NL., neut. pl. of *dorsibranchiatus*: see *dorsibranchiate*.] In Cuvier's system, the second order of *Annelides*, including free marine worms. It closely approximated in significance to the order *Chætopoda* of modern naturalists. They have the branchiæ on the back, whence the name.

dorsibranchiate (dôr-si-brang'ki-āt), *a*. and *n*. [< NL. *dorsibranchiatus*, < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *branchiæ*, gills.] **I.** *a*. **1.** Having gills on the back; notobranchiate, as certain nudibranchiate gastropods and many marine annelids.—**2.** Specifically, having dorsal gills, as the *Dorsibranchiata*; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata*.

II. *n*. A member of the *Dorsibranchiata*.

Early Vertebrate Embryo of Chick.

a, cephalic end; *b*, caudal end; *c*, primitive groove; *d*, dorsal lamellæ, closing over *c*; *e*, several protovertebræ.



Side View of Human Thoracic or Dorsal Vertebra.

c, centrum; *s'*, neural spine; *z*, diapophysis or transverse process; *z'*, facet for articulation of head of rib; *s*, demi-facet for head of another rib: *z*, upper articular or oblique process, or prezygapophysis; *z'*, lower do., or postzygapophysis.

dorsicollar (dôr-si-kol'ăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *collum*, the neck, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and to the neck. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsicumbent (dôr-si-kum'bent), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + **-cumbens(t-)s*, ppr. of *-cumbere* (in comp. *incumbere*, etc.), otherwise *cubare*, lie down.] Lying upon the back; supine: opposed to *ventricumbent*, or prone.

dorsiduct (dôr'si-dukt), *v. t.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ducere* (pp. *ductus*), lead.] To bring or carry toward or to the back: opposed to *ventriduct*. [Rare.]

Dorsiduct the tail of the cat so as to expose the anus and open it slightly. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 84.

dorsiferous (dôr-sif'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ferre*, = E. *bear*[1], + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Same as *dorsigerous*. (*b*) Bringing forth upon the back; dorsiparous.

dorsifixed (dôr'si-fikst), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *fixus*, fixed, pp. of *figere*, fix: see *fix.*] In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, attached dorsally, or by the back: applied to anthers, etc.

dorsigerous (dôr-sij'e-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gerere*, carry, + *-ous.*] In *zoöl.*, bearing or carrying on the back: as, the *dorsigerous* opossum, *Didelphys dorsigera*, so called from the fact that it bears its young upon its back. Also *dorsiferous*.

dorsigrade (dôr'si-grād), *a.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *gradi*, walk.] In *zoöl.*, walking upon the back of the toes, as certain armadillos.

dorsilateral (dôr-si-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), the side, + *-al.*] Same as *dorsolateral*.

dorsilumbar (dôr-si-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] Same as *dorsolumbar*.

dorsimesal (dôr-si-mes'al), *a.* [< *dorsimeson* + *-al.*] Lying along the middle line of the back; pertaining in any way to the dorsimeson. Also *dorsomesal*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 44. [Rare.]

dorsimeson (dôr-si-mes'gn), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + NL. *meson*, q. v., coined by Wilder and Gage.] The middle longthwise line of the back. [Rare.]

dorsiparous (dôr-sip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *parere*, produce, + *-ous.*] 1. In *bot.*, bearing *Cycas* the back: applied to certain groups of ferns which produce fruit upon the lower surface or back of the fronds. —2. In *zoöl.*, hatching young upon the back, as certain toads do.

dorsiscapular (dôr-si-skap'ū-lăr), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *scapula*, the shoulder-blade, + *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the back and the shoulder-blade. *Coues*, 1887.

dorsispinal (dôr-si-spī'nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *spina*, spine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to both the back and the spine.—**Dorsispinal vein**, in *human anat.*, one of a set of veins which form a network about the processes and arches of vertebræ.

dorsiventral (dôr-si-ven'tral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *venter*, the belly, + *-al.*] 1. In *anat.*, same as *dorsabdominal*.—2. In *bot.*, same as *bifacial*, 2.

Also *dorsoventral*.

dorsiventrality (dôr'si-ven-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *dorsiventral* + *-ity.*] The condition of being dorsiventral. [Rare.]

dorsiventrally (dôr-si-ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a dorsiventral direction or situation; from back to belly; dorsabdominally. Also *dorsoventrally*.

The girdle running *dorsoventrally*. *Science*, III. 324.

dorsocaudal (dôr-sō-kâ'dal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cauda*, tail, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, superior and posterior in direction or position.

dorsocervical (dôr-sō-sėr'vi-kal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *cervix* (*cervic-*), the neck, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to or situated on the back of the neck; pertaining to both the back and the neck.—**Dorsocervical vertebræ**, equivocal vertebræ between the thoracic and the cervical series proper.

dorsodynia (dôr-sō-din'i-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *ὀδύνη*, pain.] In *pathol.*, myalgia in the muscles of the back.

dorso-epitrochlear (dôr'sō-ep-i-trok'lē-ăr), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the dorso-epitrochlearis or epitrochlearis muscle.

II. *n.* Same as *dorso-epitrochlearis*.

dorso-epitrochlearis (dôr'sō-ep-i-trok-lē-ā'ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-epitrochlearæ* (-rē). [NL., < L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. *ἐπί*, upon, + *trochlea*, q. v.] A muscle which in some quadrupeds passes from the back to the elbow.

dorsoflexion (dôr-sō-flek'shon), *n.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *flexio(n-)*, a bending: see *flexion.*] A bending of the back; a bow. *Froude*, Carlyle, I. 51.

dorso-intestinal (dôr'sō-in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *intestina*, intestine, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestine. *R. Owen.*

dorsolateral (dôr-sō-lat'e-ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *latus* (*later-*), side, + *-al.*] Pertaining to the back and the side; dorsal and lateral in position; situated on the side of the back; dorsopleural. Also *dorsilateral*.—**Dorsolateral muscle** or **muscles**, the large segmented mass of muscle in fishes lying between the lateral and dorsal septa, and the muscles in higher animals which are derived from this.

dorsolumbar (dôr-sō-lum'bär), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *lumbus*, loin, + *-ar.*] In *anat.*, pertaining to the whole dorsal (that is, the thoracic and lumbar) region of the trunk of the body: said especially of those vertebræ, collectively considered, which intervene between the cervical and the sacral vertebræ proper. The most obvious and usual distinction between dorsal and lumbar vertebræ being the presence of developed ribs on the former and their absence from the latter, and ribs being frequently developed from the cervical to the sacral region of the spine, the whole series of such rib-bearing vertebræ is called *dorsolumbar*. The epithet is also used in the phrase *dorsolumbar region*. Also *dorsilumbar*.

The variations within the *dorsolumbar region* depend on the ribs. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 437.

dorsomedian (dôr-sō-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *medius*, middle, + *-an.*] Situated in the midline of the back. *Huxley.* [Rare.]

dorsomesal (dôr-sō-mes'al), *a.* Same as *dorsimesal*.

dorso-orbicularis (dôr'sō-ôr-bik-ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *dorso-orbiculares* (-rēz). A muscle of the hedgehog, arising on the back near the termination of the trapezius, and spreading upon the orbicularis panniculi, which it antagonizes.

dorsopleural (dôr-sō-plū'ral), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + Gr. *πλευρά*, the side, + *-al.*] In *anat.*, of or pertaining to the back and the side.

dorsosseus (dôr-sos'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *dorsossei* (-ī). [NL. (Coues, 1887), < L. *dorsum*, the back, + *osseus*, of bone: see *osseous.*] A dorsal interosseus muscle of the hand or foot.

dorsourt, *n.* See *dorser*.

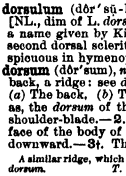
dorsoventral (dôr-sō-ven'tral), *a.* 1. Same as *dorsabdominal*.

In both forms the polyps show a well-marked bilateral symmetry with regard to the *dorsoventral* axis. *Jour. Micros. Science*, XXVIII. 35.

2. Same as *bifacial*.

dorsoventrally (dôr-sō-ven'tral-i), *adv.* Same as *dorsiventrally*.

Dorstenia (dôr-stē'ni-ą), *n.* [NL., named after T. *Dorsten* (died 1552), a German botanist.] A genus of herbaceous plants, of the natural order *Urticaceæ*, nearly related to the mulberry and fig, characterized by minute naked monœcious flowers crowded upon a flat or somewhat concave fleshy receptacle. The leaves are all radical, and the naked peduncle rises from a thickened rootstock. There are about 50 species, natives of tropical America and Africa, with a single species in the East Indies. The rhizome usually possesses tonic and stimulating properties. Contrayerva is the product of *D. Contrayerva*, *D. Brasiliensis*, and some other species of Brazil.



Inflorescence of *Dorstenia Contrayerva*: *a*, receptacle covered with minute flowers. (From Le Maout and Decaisne's "Traité général de Botanique.")

dorsulum (dôr'sū-lum), *n.*; pl. *dorsula* (-lą). [NL., dim of L. *dorsum*, the back.] In *entom.*, a name given by Kirby to the mesoscutum or second dorsal sclerite of the thorax. It is conspicuous in hymenopters.

dorsum (dôr'sum), *n.*; pl. *dorsa* (-są). [L., the back, a ridge: see *dorse, dorsal.*] 1. In *anat.*: (*a*) The back. (*b*) The back of a part or organ: as, the *dorsum* of the foot; the *dorsum* of the shoulder-blade.—2. In *conch.*, the upper surface of the body of a shell, the aperture being downward.—3†. The ridge of a hill.

A similar ridge, which . . . suddenly rises into a *massy dorsum*. *T. Warton*, Hist. Kiddington, p. 60.

Latissimus dorsi [NL.], the broadest muscle of the back in man. See cut under *muscle*.—**Longissimus dorsi** [NL.], the longest muscle of the back in man. See *muscle*.

dorsumbonal (dôr-sum'bō-nal), *a.* [< L. *dorsum*, the back, + *umbo(n-)*, a boss, + *-al*: see *umbonal.*] In *zoöl.*, both dorsal and umbonal, as one of the accessory valves in the family *Pholadidæ*.

In Pholas dactylus we find a pair of umbonal plates, a *dorsumbonal* plate and a dorsal plate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 687.

dort (dôrt), *n.* [< ME. *dort* (in comp. *cankerdort*, q. v.); origin obscure.] A sulky or sullen mood or humor; the sulks: usually in the plural: as, he is in the *dorts*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp. *Petticoat Tales*, I. 226.

dort (dôrt), *v. i.* [Sc.: see *dort*, *n.*] To become pettish; sulk.

dortert (dôr'tėr), *n.* [< ME. *dorter*, *dortour*, *dortoure*, *dorture*, < OF. *dortor*, *dortour*, *dorteour*, *dortoir*, F. *dortoir*, < L. *dormitorium*, a sleeping-room, dormitory: see *dormitory* and *dormer.*] A sleeping-room; a dormitory, especially of a monastery.

At home in oure *dortour*. *Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 147.

The Monckes he chaced here and there,
And them pursu'd into their *dortours* sad.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

They thought there was no life after this; or if there were, it was without pleasure, and every soul thrust into a hole, and a *dorter* of a span's length allowed for his rest and for his walk. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 693.

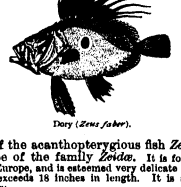
dorty (dôr'ti), *a.* [Sc.; < *dort* + *-y*[1]: see *dort*, *n.*] 1. Pettish; prone to sullenness; sulky.

Your well-seen love, and *dorty* Jenny's pride. *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 68.

2. Delicate; difficult to cultivate: applied to plants.

doruck (dō'ruk), *n.* A water-bottle used in modern Egypt.

dory[1] (dō'ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Also formerly *doree*, *dorrie*; < F. *dorée*, a dory, lit. 'gilt,' fem. of *doré*, pp. of *dorer*, < LL. *deaurare*, gild: see *deaurate*. Also called *John-dory*, where *John* is simply an expletive use of the familiar proper name, though it has been fancifully explained from F. *jaune*, yellow.] 1. A popular

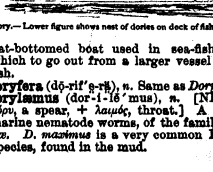


Dory (*Zeus faber*).

name of the acanthopterygious fish *Zeus faber*, the type of the family *Zeidæ*. It is found in the seas of Europe, and is esteemed very delicate eating. It seldom exceeds 18 inches in length. It is also called *John-dory*.

2. A local name in some parts of the United States and Canada, especially along Lake Michigan, of *Stizostedion vitreum*, the wall-eyed pike-perch.

dory[2] (dō'ri), *n.*; pl. *dories* (-riz). [Origin uncertain.] A small boat; especially, a small



Dory.—Lower figure shows nest of dories on deck of fishing-schooner

flat-bottomed boat used in sea-fisheries, in which to go out from a larger vessel to catch fish.

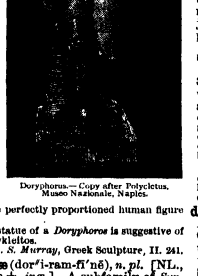
Doryfera (dō-rif'e-rą), *n.* Same as *Doryphora*, 2.

Dorylæmus (dor-i-lē'mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δόρυ*, a spear, + *λαιμός*, throat.] A genus of marine nematode worms, of the family *Enoplidæ*. *D. maximus* is a very common European species, found in the mud.

Dorylidæ (dǒ-ril'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dorylus* + *-idæ.*] A family of ants, differing from the *Formicidæ* in having only the first abdominal segment forming the peduncle.

Dorylus (dor'i-lus), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of the family *Dorylidæ.*

Doryphora (dǒ-rif'ǒ-rạ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δορυφόρος, bearing a spear or shaft, ⟨ δόρυ, a stem, tree, shaft, spear, + -φόρος, ⟨ φέρειν = E. *bear*1.] 1. In *entom.*: (*a*) A genus of beetles, of the family *Chrysomelidæ,* closely allied to *Chrysomela,* but differing from it in the form of the last joint of the maxillary palpi, which is short, truncate, and not dilated. Many species from South and Central America are known. The few which are found in North America live upon solanaceous plants. The most familiar of these is the Colorado potato-beetle, *D. decemlineata* (Say), commonly known as the *potato-bug.* (See cut under *beetle.*) Another very closely allied species, *D. juncta* (Germar), occurs in the eastern United States. This differs from the former in the arrangement of the black stripes on the elytra, the two outer ones being united behind, and in the color of the legs, which are entirely pale excepting a black femoral spot. The larvæ of the two species are distinguished by the black color of the head of *D. decemlineata,* that of *D. juncta* being pale. (*b*) A genus of *Lepidoptera.* — 2. A genus of *Polygastrica.* Also *Doryfera.*



Doryphorus.—Copy after Polycletus. Museo Nazionale, Naples.

doryphorus (dǒ-rif'ǒ-rus), *n.*; pl. *doryphori* (-rī). [⟨ Gr. δορυφόρος, bearing a spear: see *Doryphora.*] In *Gr. antiq.,* and in *art* and *archæol.,* a spear-bearer; a man armed with a spear; specifically, a nude figure, or one almost nude, holding a spear or lance: a favorite subject with ancient sculptors. The most noted statue known as a doryphorus was that by the great artist Polycletus, which is regarded as his celebrated canon, or type of what the perfectly proportioned human figure should be.

His [Krcilas's] statue of a *Doryphoros* is suggestive of influence from Polykleitos.
A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, II. 241.

Doryrhamphinæ (dor'i-ram-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Doryrhamphus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Syngnathidæ,* in which "the males have the egg-pouch not on the tail, but on the breast and belly" (*Kaup*).

Doryrhamphus (dor-i-ram'fus), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. δόρυ, a spear, + ῥάμφος, beak, bill.] A genus of syngnathoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Doryrhamphinæ. Kaup,* 1853.

dos à dos (dō' a dō'). [F.: *dos,* ⟨ L. *dorsum,* the back; *à,* to; *dos,* the back. Cf. *vis-à-vis.*] Back to back; specifically, in *dancing,* an evolution in reels, etc., in which two persons advance, pass around each other back to back, and return to their places.

dosage (dō'sāj), *n.* [⟨ *dose* + *-age.*] 1. In *med.,* the act or practice of administering medicine in doses; a course or method of dosing.

I pause in the *dosage,* and wait to see whether the symptoms improve. *N. Y. Med. Jour.,* XL. 8.

Infinitesimal *dosage,* increased potency by means of dynamization, the unification of disease, etc., have ceased to be essential planks in the homœopathic platform.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXII. 536.

2. The operation of adding to wine, especially to sparkling wine, such as champagne, whatever is needful to give it an artificial distinctive character, as that of being dry or sweet, light or strong.

The *dosage* varies with the quality of the wine [champagne] and the country for which it is intended; but the genuine liquor [for the dosage] consists of nothing but old wine of the best quality, to which a certain amount of sugar-candy and perhaps a dash of the finest cognac has been added. *De Colange,* I. 138.

dose (dōs), *n.* [= F. *dose* = Sp. *dósis* = Pg. *dose, dosis* = It. *dose, dosa* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dosis,* ⟨ NL. *dosis,* ⟨ Gr. δόσις, a giving, a portion prescribed, a dose of medicine, ⟨ *δι-δό-ναι,* give: see *donate.*] 1. The quantity of medicine given or prescribed to be taken at one time or within a specified time; of liquid medicine, a potion.

I am for curing the world by gentle alteratives, not by violent *doses.* *Irving.*

Many circumstances influence the *doses* of medicine. Women require smaller *doses,* as a general principle, than men. *Dunglison.*

Hence — 2. Anything given to be swallowed, literally or figuratively; especially, a portion or allotment of something nauseous or disagreeable either to the recipient or to others.

As fulsome a *dose* as you shall give him, he shall readily take it down. *South.*

3. A quantity or amount of something regarded as analogous in some respect to a medical prescription, or to medicine in use or effect.

They [Romanists] have retirement for the melancholy, business for the active, idleness for the lazy, honour for the ambitious, splendour for the vain, severities for the sowre and hardy, and a good *dose* of pleasures for the soft and voluptuous. *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. i.

No paper . . . comes out without a *dose* of paragraphs against America. *Jefferson,* Correspondence, I. 343.

James Mill constantly uses the expression *dose* of capital. "The time comes," he says, "at which it is necessary either to have recourse to land of the second quality, or to apply a second *dose* of capital less productively upon land of the first quality." *Jevons,* Polit. Econ., p. 231.

4. In *wine-manuf.,* the quantity of something added to the wine to give it its peculiar character: as, a *dose* of syrup or cognac added to champagne. See *dosage,* 2.

In some [champagne] establishments the *dose* is administered with a tin can or ladle; but more generally an ingenious machine of pure silver and glass, which regulates the percentage of liqueur to a nicety, is employed.
De Colange, I. 138.

Black dose. Same as *black-draught.*

dose (dōs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dosed,* ppr. *dosing.* [= F. *doser;* from the noun.] 1. To administer in doses: as, to *dose* out a bottle of jalap. — 2. To give doses to; give medicine or physic to.

A bold, self opinioned physician, . . . who shall *dose,* and bleed, and kill him secundum artem!
South, Sermons, I. 298.

3. In *wine-manuf.,* to add sugar, cognac, or whatever is needful to give a distinctive character to. — **To dose with,** to supply with a dose or quantity of; administer or impart to in or as if in doses: generally in a derogatory sense: as, to *dose* one *with* quack medicines, or *with* flattery; I *dosed* him *with* his own physic (that is, turned the tables upon him, paid him in his own coin).

Invited his dear brother to a feast, hugged and embraced, courted and caressed him till he had well *dosed* his weak head *with* wine, and his foolish heart *with* confidence and credulity. *South,* Works, I. xi.

doseh (dō'se), *n.* [Ar. *dose, dause,* a treading.] A religious spectacle or ceremony performed in Cairo during the festival of the Moolid, in which the dervishes pave the road with their bodies, while the sheik rides over them on horseback. See *Mooliad.*

The present sheykh of the Saadee'yeh refused, for several years, to perform the *Do'seh.*
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 201.

dosein†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dozen.*

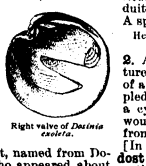
dosel, *n.* An obsolete form of *dossal.*

doser, *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *dosser,* 1.— 2. Same as *dorse*1, 2.

doshalla (dǒ-shal'ạ), *n.* [Hind. *doshāla,* ⟨ *do, du* (⟨ Skt. *dvi* = E. *two*), + *shāl,* shawl.] The Indian shawl, somewhat more than twice as long as it is wide, and anciently often as much as 8 feet long.

dosimeter (dǒ-sim'e-tėr), *n.* [⟨ NL. *dosis,* a dose, + L. *metrum,* a measure.] An apparatus for measuring minute quantities of liquid; a drop-meter.

Dosinia (dǒ-sin'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1777), ⟨ *dosin,* a Senegalese (west African) name of a species, + *-ia.*] A notable genus of bivalve mollusks, of the family *Veneridæ.* They have a large foot, united siphons, and a very flat round shell, as *D. discus,* a common species on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Right valve of *Dosinia exoleta.*

dosiology (dō-si-ol'ǒ-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δόσις (δοσ-), dose, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak.] Same as *dosology.*

Dosithean (dǒ-sith'ē-ạn), *n.* One of a Samaritan sect, named from Dositheus, a false Messiah, who appeared about the time of Christ. Its members were fanatical in various respects, especially in a rigorous observance of the sabbath. The sect, though small in numbers, existed for several centuries.

dosology (dǒ-sol'ǒ-ji), *n.* [⟨ Gr. δόσις, a dose, + -λογία, ⟨ λέγειν, speak: see *dose* and *-ology.*] 1. What is known about the doses or quantities and combinations in which medicines should be given; the science of apportioning or dividing medicines into doses. — 2. A treatise on dosing.

Also *dosiology.*

dosocetee, *n.* See *doosootee.*

doss1 (dos), *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. and Sc. Cf. *douse*2 and *toss.*] 1. To attack with the horns; toss. — 2. To pay: as, to *doss* down money.

doss2 (dos), *n.* [E. dial.] A hassock.

dossal, dossel (dos'ạl, -el), *n.* [Written archaically *dosel;* = Sp. *dosel,* a canopy, = Pg. *docel, dorsel* = It. *dosselto,* ⟨ OF. *dossel, dossiel, douxiel, doxsal,* ⟨ ML. *dorsale* (also, accom. to F., *dossale*), a canopy, tapestry: see *dorsal, dorsel,* and *dorser.*] A hanging of stuff, silk, satin, damask, or cloth of gold at the back of an altar and sometimes also at the sides of the chancel. It is usually embroidered, and frequently a church has a set of dossals of different colors, to be used according to the festival or season of the church year.

dossel2, *n.* See *dossil.*

dosser1 (dos'ėr), *n.* [Written archaically *dosser;* ⟨ ME. *dosser, dossour, dosur, doser, docer,* ⟨ OF. *dossier, dossoir, dosoir, doser,* = Pr. *dossier,* = Sp. *dosser,* = Pg. *dossoiro,* ⟨ ML. *dorsarium, dosserium,* equiv. to *dorsale,* tapestry, a canopy, curtain, etc.: see *dorsel.*] 1. Hangings of tapestry or carpet-work, sometimes richly embroidered with silks and with gold and silver, formerly placed round the walls of a hall, or at the east end, also sometimes the sides, of the chancel of a church.

Hit watz don abof the dece, on *doser* to heuge,
Ther alle men for merualy myzt on hit loke.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 478.

The cupborde in his warde schalle go,
The *dosers* cortines to heuge in halle,
Thes offices nede do be schalle.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 311.

2†. Same as *dorser*1, 2.

There were *dossers* on the deis. *Warton.*

3†. Same as *dorser,* 2.

At thys hous . . . was made of twigges, . . .
Swiche as men to these cages thwite
Or maken of thase pargetes,
Or elles hattes or *dossers.*
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1940.

Some *dosser* of fish. *B. Jonson.*

You should have had a sumpter, though 't had cost me
The laying on myself; where now you are fain
To hire a ripper's mare, and buy new *dossers.*
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, v. 1.

4. In *her.,* same as *water-budget.*

dosser2 (dos'ėr), *n.* [Appar. ⟨ *doss*2, a hassock (also, a mattress?), + *-er*1.] One who lodges at a doss-house.

A *dosser* is the frequenter of the lodging-houses of the poor. *Spectator,* No. 3060, p. 287.

doss-house (dos'hous), *n.* In London, a very cheap lodging-house, furnished with straw beds.

Between the fourpenny *doss-house* and the expensive Peabody or Waterlow building, adequate lodging of a wholesome and really cheap kind is so rarely to be found as to be practically non-existent in more crowded quarters of London. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 281.

dossière (dos-i-ãr'), *n.* [OF. *dossiere, douxiere,* a curtain: see *dossel*1.] In *armor,* a piece protecting the back; the piece which covered the back from below the neck to the waist. In the early years of the fourteenth century the dossière was divided in the middle, and the two parts were connected by means of hinges. When worn with the brigandine of splints, the dossière covered the lower part of the back only, corresponding with the pauldrons in front.

dossil, dossel2 (dos'il, -el), *n.* [⟨ ME. *dosil, dosylle, doselle, dosele, dussel,* ⟨ OF. *dosil, douzil, dousil* = Pr. *dozil,* ⟨ ML. *docillus, ducillus, ducillus,* a spigot, a dim. form, lit. a little conduit, ⟨ L. *ducere,* lead, conduct: see *duct.*] 1. A spigot in a cask; a plug.

Hei caste away the *dousis,* that win orn [ran] abroad.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

2. A wisp of hay or straw to stop up an aperture. [Prov. Eng.] — 3. The rose at the end of a water-pipe. [Prov. Eng.] — 4. In *surg.,* a pledget or small portion of lint made into a cylindrical or conical form, for purging a wound. — 5. A roll of cloth for cleaning the ink from an engraved plate previous to printing. [In the last two senses usually *dossil.*]

dost (dust). The second person singular indicative present of *do*1.

dot1 (dot), *n.* [⟨ ME. **dot* (not found), ⟨ AS. *dott,* a dot, speck (found only once, applied to the speck at the head of a boil); prob. = D.

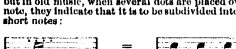
dot, "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread silk or such like, which is good for nothing" (Sewel), = East Fries. *dotte, dot*, a clump, Fries. *dodd*, a clump, = Sw. dial. *dott*, a little heap, clump. Hence *dottle*; also (< AS. *dott*) AS. *dyttan*, E. *dit*[1], stop up, plug.] A point or minute spot on a surface; a small spot of different color, opacity, or material from that of the surface on which it is situated.

Long stood Sir Bedivere
Revolving many memories, till the hull
Look'd one black *dot* against the verge of dawn.
Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

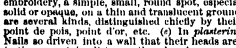
Specifically—(*a*) A small spot introduced in the variegation of cloth: as, polka *dots* in women's dress-fabrics. (*b*) In *writing* and *printing*, a minute round spot serving—(1) as a customary distinction, as the dot over the body of i and *j* and formerly of *y*, or (2) as a special diacritic, as the dots of ä, ä, a, etc., in the notation of pronunciation used in this dictionary, or the vowel-signs or points in Hebrew and Arabic, or (3) as a mark of punctuation, as the period, which consists of one dot, and the colon, which consists of two dots.

The *dot* on the letter i[1] came into fashion in the 14th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 161.

(*c*) In *musical notation*: (1) A point placed after a note or rest, to indicate that the duration of the note or rest is to be increased one half. A double dot further increases the duration by one half the value of the single dot:



(2) A point placed over or under a note, to indicate that the note is to be performed somewhat staccato (which see); but in old music, when several dots are placed over a long note, they indicate that it is to be subdivided into as many short notes:



(3) When placed in the spaces of a staff with a heavy or double bar, dots indicate the beginning or end of a repeat (which see). (*d*) In *embroidery*, and in weaving imitating embroidery, a simple, small, round spot, especially when solid or opaque, on a thin and translucent ground. There are several kinds, distinguished chiefly by their size, as point de pois, point d'or, etc. (*e*) In *plastering*: (1) *pl.* Nails so driven into a wall that their heads are left projecting a certain distance, thus forming a gage to show how thick the plaster should be laid on. (2) A patch of plaster put on to regulate the floating rule in making screeds and bays.

dot[1] (dot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dotted*, ppr. *dotting*. [< *dot*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with dots; make a dot or dots in or upon: as, to *dot* an i; to *dot* a surface.

Some few plages, which are here, and in other parts of the chart, distinguished by a *dotted* line.
Cook, Voyages, II. ii. 7.

2. To mark or diversify with small detached objects: as, a landscape *dotted* with cottages or clumps of trees.

Dotting the fields of corn and vine,
Like ghosts, the huge guarl'd olives shine.
M. Arnold.

3. To place so as to appear like dots.

All about were *dotted* leafy trees.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Dotted line, a line of dots on a surface made for some specific purpose, as in a map, diagram, or drawing to mark an indefinite boundary, route, or outline, in printing to mark an omission or to guide the eye from one point to another, etc.—**Dotted manner** (*fr. manière criblée*), a system of engraving in dots, peculiar to the fifteenth century. When on metal plates the larger dots were probably punched out of the metal and the smaller indented, but not to complete perforation. The work was either in relief or in intaglio, according to circumstances. When on wood the circular spots were cut out so as to reduce the surface of the blocks. Dotted metal plates were intended to serve as ornaments for book-covers and -corners, or for pieces of furniture, and their indented dots were filled with enamel. Before the enamel was put in the goldsmith was accustomed to rub off impressions upon paper with a burnisher; and these impressions are known as prints in the *dotted manner*.—**Dotted note** or **rest**, in *musical notation*, a note or rest with a dot after it. See *dot*[1], *n.* (*c*) (1).—**Dotted stitch.** Same as *dot-stitch*.

II. *intrans.* To make dots or spots.—**To dot and carry**, or **carry one**, etc., in performing addition; as in school, to set down the units of an added column and carry the tens to the next column. [In the extract used as a complex noun for the action.]

The metre, too, was regular
As schoolboy's *dot and carry*.
Lowell, Origin of Didactic Poetry.

To dot and go one, to waddle. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

dot[2] (dot), *n.* [< F. *dot* = Pr. *dot* = Sp. Pg. *dote* = It. *dote, dota*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2] (the prop. E. form, though now obsolete) and *dower*[2].] In *mod. civil law*, dowry; property which the wife brings upon her marriage to the husband, the income of which is in his control for the expenses of the marital establishment, the principal remaining her separate property. It is either formally settled by a written instrument, or secured by expressing the marriage contract as under the dotal rule.

The dos or dotal estate is something very different from our "dower." It has become the *dot* of French law, and is the favourite form of settling the property of married women all over the Continent of Europe. It is a contribution by the wife's family, or by the wife herself, intended to assist the husband in bearing the expenses of the conjugal household. Only the revenue belonged to the husband, and many minute rules . . . prevented him from spending it on objects foreign to the purpose of the settlement. The corpus or capital of the settled property was, among the Romans (as now in France), incapable of alienation, unless with the permission of a court of justice.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 319.

dotage (dō'tāj), *n.* [< ME. *dotage*; < *dote*[1] + *-age*.] **1.** The state of one who dotes; feebleness or imbecility of mind in old age; second childhood; senility.

This tree is old and unsound, and in his age
He goeths oute of his kynde into *dotage*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 91.

From Marlborough's eyes the streams of *dotage* flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes, l. 317.

2. Weak and foolish affection; excessive fondness.

Maail were our mughties & our mad hedis,
And we in *dotage* full depe dreuyn, by faith,
Ffor the wille of a woman, & no wo ellis.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9749.

Nay, but this *dotage* of our general's
O'erflows the measure. *Shak.*, A. and C., I. 1.

3. The folly imagined by one who is foolish and doting. [Rare.]

These are the foolish and childish *dotages* of such ignorant Barbarians. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 254.

Sure, some *dotage*
Of living stately, richly, lends a cunning
To eloquence. *Ford*, Fancies, I. 3.

[People] must, as they thought, heighten and improve it [religion] till they had mixed with it the freaks of Enthusiasm, or the *dotages* of Superstition.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. viii.

dotal (dō'tal), *a.* [< F. Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotal* = It. *dotale*, < L. *dotalis*, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dote*[2].] Pertaining to dower, or a woman's marriage portion; constituting dower, or comprised in it.

Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste?
Garth, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

dotant† (dō'tant), *n.* [< *dote*[1] + *-ant*[1].] A dotard.

Can you . . . think to front his revenges . . . with the paltrie intercession of such a decayed *dotant* as you seem to be? *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2.

dotard (dō'tärd), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (in 3d sense) *dotturd*; < ME. *dotard*; < *dote*[1] + *-ard*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One who is in his dotage or second childhood; one whose intellect is impaired by age.

And thouȝ this flaterynge freres wyln for her pride
Hapnten of this deyte as *dotardes* schulden,
The more the matere is moved the [musedere hy] worthen.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 825.

The nonsense of Herodotus is that of a baby. The nonsense of Xenophon is that of a *dotard*.
Macaulay, History.

2. One who is foolishly fond; one who dotes. —**3.** An aged, decaying tree. [Prov. Eng.]

And for great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees, in church-yards, or near ancient buildings and the like, are pollards, or *dotards*, and not trees at their full height.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 586.

II. *a.* **1.** Doting; imbecile.

The shaft of scorn that once had stung
But wakes a *dotard* smile.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

2. Decayed, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers manners surveyde, which are contymuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *Lansdowne MS.* (1613), 165.

dotardly (dō'tärd-li), *a.* [< *dotard* + *-ly*[1].] Like a dotard; weak.

dotardy (dō'tär-di), *n.* [< *dotard* + *-y*[3].] The state of being a dotard.

dotation (dō-tā'shon), *n.* [= F. Pr. *dotation* = Sp. *dotacion* = Pg. *dotação* = It. *dotazione*, < Mll. *dotatio(n-)*, < L. *dotare*, endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2].] **1.** The act of endowing a woman with a marriage portion.—**2.** Endowment; establishment of funds for the support of some institution.

His *dotation* and glorious exaltation of the see of Rome.
Bp. Ridley, in Bradford's Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), [II. 160.

Sometimes these *dotations* were made by common assent of the people, without any corporation.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., ii.

dotchin (doch'in), *n.* [A corruption, through the Cantonese, of Chinese *toh*, take up in the hand, + *ching*, weigh.] The name given in the south of China to the portable steelyard in use throughout China and the adjoining countries. In the smaller kinds, used for weighing silver

Dotchin, showing ingots of silver in the scale.

(sycee), medicines, etc., the beam is of ivory or bone; in the larger ones, used in shops and for general measuring, it is of wood. Those in use in Hongkong are graduated for both English and Chinese weights.

dote[1] (dōt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doted*, ppr. *doting*. [Also *doat*; < ME. *doten, doten*, dote (not in AS.), = OD. *doten*, dote, mope, D. *dutten*, take a nap, mope (cf. *dut*, a nap, sleep, dotage), = Icel. *dotta*, nod from sleep (cf. *dott*, nodding, *dottr*, a nodder), = MHG. *tüzen*, keep still, mope. Cf. OF. *redoter*, F. *radoter*, rave, of LG. origin.] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To be stupid; act like a fool.

He wol makon him *doten* anon ryght.
Chaucer, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 430.

Wise men will dene it we *dote*,
But if we make ende of oure note.
York Plays, p. 305.

2. To be silly or weak-minded from age; have the intellect impaired by age, so that the mind wanders or wavers.

He dredes no dynt that *dotes* for elde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 125.

Time has made you *dote*, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined in your lonely cell. *Dryden.*

When an old Woman begins to *doat*, and grow chargeable to a Parish, she is generally turned into a Witch.
Addison, Spectator, No. 117.

Wilhelm, Count Berlittzing, . . . was, at the epoch of this narrative, an infirm and *doting* old man.
Poe, Tales, I. 476.

3. To bestow excessive love; lavish extravagant fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *dote on* a sweetheart; he *dotes upon* oysters.

Aholah . . . *doted on* her lovers, *on* the Assyrians.
Ezek. xxiii. 5.

No Man ever more loved, nor less *doated upon* a Wife than he [Henry IV.].
Baker, Chronicles, p. 166.

O Death all-eloquent! you only prove
What dust we *dote on*, when 'tis man we love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 336.

4. To decay, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

The seed of thorn in it wol dede and *dote*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 28.

II.† *trans.* To love to excess.

Why wilt thou *dote* thyself
Out of thy life? Dote once, dote thee to bed.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

Why, know love *doats* the fates,
Jove groanes beneath his waight.
Marston, Sophonisba, v. 1.

dote[1]† (dōt), *n.* [< ME. *dote*; < *dote*[1], *v.*] **1.** A dotard.

Thou hast y-tint [lost] thi pride,
Thou *dote*.
Sir Tristrem, p. 109.

2. A state of stupor; dotage.

Thus after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last he falleth downe to dust.
Boyd, Last Battell, p. 529.

dote[2]† (dōt), *n.* [< F. *dot*, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2] and *dower*.] **1.** Same as *dot*[2].

In the article of his own marriage with the daughter of France, there is no mention of *dote* nor dousire.
Wyatt, To Cromwell, April 12, 1540.

2. *pl.* Natural gifts or endowments.

I muse a mistress can be so silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 2.

As we assign to glorified bodies after the last resurrection certain *dotes* (as we call them in the school), certain endowments, so labour thou to find those endowments in thy soul here. *Donne*, Sermons, xvii.

Cor. Sing then, and shew theese goodly *dotes* in thee,
With which thy brainless youth can equal me.
Men. The *dotes*, old dotard, I can bring to prove
Myself deserv's that choice, are onely love.
R. B.'s Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dote[2]† (dōt), *v. t.* [< F. *doter*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dow*[4].] To endow; give as endowment.

Manie kinges since that tyme have advanced letteres be erecting schooles, and *doting* revennues to their maintenance. *A. Hume*, Orthographie (E. E. T. S.), Ded., p. 3.

doted (dō'ted), *a.* [= Sc. *dotted*, q. v.; < ME. *doted*, stupid, imbecile, pp. of *doten*, dote: see *dote*1.] **1.** Stupid; foolish.

Senceless speach and *doted* ignorance.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, as a tree.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees.
Friar Bacon's Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow. *Sp. Hosson*, Sermons, p. 83.

dotehead, n. [< *dote*1 + *head*.] A dotard.

And the *dotehead* was beside himselfe & whole out of his mynde. *Tyndale*, Works, p. 350.

doteli, n. [< *dote*1 + *-el*; equiv. to *doter*.] A dotard. *Davies.*

For so false a doctrine so foolish unlearned a drunken *dotel* is a meet schoolmaster. *Pilkington*, Works, p. 586.

doter (dō'tėr), *n.* [< *dote*1 + *-er*1; equiv. to *dotard* and *dotel*.] **1.** One whose understanding is enfeebled by age; a dotard.

What should a bold fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?
Burton, Anat. of Mel.

2. One who dotes; one who bestows excessive fondness or liking: with *on* or *upon*.

Thus we see what fine conclusions these *doters upon* body (though accounted great masters of logic) made.
Cudworth, Intellectual System, p. 240.

3. One who is excessively or weakly in love.

O, if in black my lady's brows be deck'd,
It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 3.

doth (duth or dōth). The third person singular indicative present of *do*1.

Dothidea (dō-thid'ē-ą), *n.* [NL.] A genus of fungi, belonging to the *Dothideaceæ*, and having dark-colored uniseptate spores. They grow on dead branches of trees. The species that grow on living plants, which were formerly classed in this genus, are now referred to *Phyllachora*.

Dothideaceæ (dō-thid-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dothidea* + *-aceæ*.] A family of pyrenomycetous fungi, having the perithecia immersed in a stroma with which they are homogeneous in substance. Many grow upon living plants, others on dead vegetable substances.

dothienenteritis (doth'i-en-en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* [< Gr. *δοθίην*, a small abscess, a boil, + *ἐντερα*, intestines, + *-itis*.] Inflammation of Peyer's patches and the small glandular follicles of the intestine.

dothienteritis (doth-i-en-tę-rī'tis), *n.* Same as *dothienenteritis*.

doting (dō'ting), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *dote*1, *v.*] **1.** Weak-minded; imbecile from old age.

She is older than she was, therefore more *doting*.
Fletcher (and another), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

Let me not, however, lose the historian in the man, nor suffer the *doting* recollections of age to overcome me.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 140.

2. Excessively fond.

Full oft her *doting* sire would call
His Maud the merriest of them all.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 5.

Also spelled *doating*.

dotingly (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner; foolishly; in a manner characterized by excessive fondness. Also spelled *doatingly*.

They remain slaves to the arrogance of a few of their own fellows; and are *doatingly* fond of that scrap of Grecian knowledge, the Peripatetic philosophy.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

Thus did those tender hearted reformers *dotingly* suffer themselves to be overcome with harlots language.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

doting-piece (dō'ting-pēs), *n.* [< *doting*, verbal n. of *dote*1, *v.*, + *piece*.] A person or thing dotingly loved; a darling.

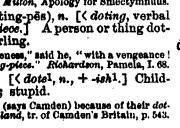
"Pride and perverseness," said he, "with a vengeance! yet this is your *doating-piece*." *Richardson*, Pamela, I. 68.

dotish (dō'tish), *a.* [< *dote*1, *n.*, + *-ish*1.] Childishly fond; weak; stupid.

Dotterels, so named (says Camden) because of their *dotish* foolishness. *Holland*, tr. of Camden's Britain, p. 543.

dotkin (dot'kin), *n.* Same as *dotkin*.

Doto (dō'tō), *n.* [NL., < Gr. Δωτώ, the name of a Nereid, lit. giver, < *δι-δό-ναι*, give.] **1.** A genus of brachyurous decapod crustaceans, of the family *Pinnotheridæ*. **2.** A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, or sea-slugs, of the family *Dendronotidæ*, or giving name to a family *Dotoidæ*. *D. coronata* is a small brilliantly spotted species.



Doto coronata, about natural size.

dotoid (dō'toid), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Dotoidæ*.

Dotoidæ (dō-tō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Doto* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Doto*, containing sea-slugs in which the tentacles are retractile into cup-shaped cavities, and the branchiæ are papillose.

dot-punch (dot 'punch), *n.* Same as *center-punch*.

dot-stitch (dot'stich), *n.* A name given to the embroidery-stitch used in making the simple decoration known as the *dot*, and also plain leaves and the like. It is a simple overcast stitch. Also called *dotted stitch*.

dottard (dot'ärd), *n.* Same as *dotard*, 3.

dotter (dot'ėr), *n.* A tool for making dots; specifically, a small instrument, made in various forms, used in graining for imitating the eyes of bird's-eye maple.

Before the colour is dry, put on the eyes (in bird's-eye maple) by dabbing with the *dotter*.
Workshop Receipts, 1st ser., p. 84.

dotterel (dot'ėr-el), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dotterell*, *dottrel*, *dotrel*; < ME. *dotrelle*, a stupid or foolish person, a dotard, also the bird, so called from its supposed stupidity, < *dotien*, *doten*, dote, be stupid: see *dote*1.] **1.** The popular name of a kind of plover, *Egialites* or *Eudromias morinellus*, abundant in Europe and Asia. It breeds in high latitudes and performs extensive migrations twice a year, appearing in temperate regions in April and May, and again in September and October. The dotterel is about 10 inches long, and weighs 6 ounces; the bill is an inch long; the general plumage is much variegated above; the belly is black, the breast yellow, with a white and black collar. It derives its name from its apparent stupidity, or tameness, allowing itself to be easily approached and taken. Its flesh is much esteemed for food. Several related species receive the same name, with qualifying terms.

Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures. *Bacon.*

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxv.

Hence—**2.** A booby; a dupe; a gull.

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught.
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions. *May*, Old Couple.

3. An aged, decaying tree: same as *dotard*, 3: also used attributively.

Som old *dotterell* trees. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 137.

To dor the dotterel†. See *dor*2.

dotting-pen (dot'ing-pen), *n.* A drawing-pen which makes a succession of dots on the surface over which it is passed. It consists of a small toothed wheel rotating in a stock by which it is supplied with ink.

dottle (dot'l), *n.* [Also written *dottel*; < ME. *dottel*, *dotelle*, a plug or tap of a vessel (cf. LG. *dutte*, a plug), ult. < AS. *dott*, E. *dot*, a point, > *dyttan*, E. *dit*1, stop up: see *dot*1 and *dit*1.] **1.** A plug or tap of a vessel.—**2.** A small rounded lump or mass; especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.]

A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, "pipe *dottles*," as he called them, which were carefully resmoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left.
Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

dottrel (dot'rel), *n.* A variant of *dotterel*.

dot-wheel (dot'hwēl), *n.* A tool used in bookbinding and other leather-work, also a larger tool used in other trades, consisting of a wheel mounted in a handle allowing it to revolve freely, and furnished with fine blunt teeth, which when rolled over a surface produce a dotted line.

doty (dō'ti), *a.* [< *dote*1 + *-y*1. Cf. *doted*, *dotard*.] Decayed; decaying. [Local, U. S.]

A log may be *doty* in places, and even hollow, and yet have considerable good timber in it.
Philadelphia Telegraph, XI. 8.

douane (dō-ān'), *n.* [< F. *douane*, custome duties, a custom-house, = Pr. *doana* = It. *dogana* for *doana* = ML. *duana*, < Sp. Pg. *aduana*, a duty, impost, custom-house (cf. Sp. *duan*, obs. form of *divan*, divan), < Ar. *al*, the, + *dīwān*, a court of revenue, minister of revenue, council, divan, etc.: see *divan* and *dewan*. Hence the surname *Duane*.] A custom-house.

While the *Douane* remained here, no accident of that kind happened. *Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 491.

douar, dowar (dou'är), *n.* [< Ar. *daur*, a circle, circuit.] A collection of Arab tents arranged in a circle as a corral.

On the southern and western sides, the tents of the vulgar crowded the ground, disposed in *douars*, or circles for penning cattle. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 418.

doub, *n.* See *doob*.

double (dub'l), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dubble*, *dobble*; < ME. *double*, *doble*, *dubble*, *duble* = D. *dubbel*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = LG. *dubbel*, *dobbel* = G. *doppel*, *doppelt*, a., = Dan. *dobbelt*, a., double, *dobbel*, n., gambling, = Sw. *dubbel*, a., double, < OF. *double*, *doble*, *duble*, F. *double* = Pr. *doble* = Sp. *doblo*, now usually *doble* = Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio* (also Sp. Pg. It. *duplo*, E. *duple*), < L. *duplus*, double, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-plus*, akin to *plenus*, full, and to E. *full*: see *full*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Consisting of two in a set together; being a pair; coupled; composed of two equivalent or corresponding parts; twofold: as, a *double* leaf; a *double* chin.

So we grew together,
Like to a *double* cherry, seeming parted;
But yet a union in partition,
Two lovely berries moulded on one stem.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2.

Hee seemes not one, but *double*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, ii.

Let . . .
The swan, on still St. Mary's lake,
Float *double*, swan and shadow!
Wordsworth, Yarrow Unvisited.

2. Having a twofold character or relation; comprising two things or subjects, either like or unlike; combining two in one: as, a *double* office; to play a *double* part on the stage or in society.

Capt. Minott seems to have served our prudent fathers in the *double* capacity of teacher and representative.
Emerson, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

He [Clive] had to bear the *double* odium of his bad and of his good actions, of every Indian abuse and of every Indian reform. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

3. Twice as much or as large (according to some standard); multiplied by two; containing the same portion or measure, as to size, strength, etc., repeated: as, a vessel having *double* the capacity of another; a decoction of *double* strength; a *double* bed.

Take *double* money in your hand. Gen. xliii. 12.
Let a *double* portion of thy spirit be upon me.
2 Ki. ii. 9.

4. Of extra weight, thickness, size, or strength: as, *double* ale; a *double* letter.

The haubreke was so strong that *double* maile, and the squyer so full of prowesse, that he no mevel not for the stroke. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 198.

Here's a pot of good *double* beer, neighbour; drink, and fear not your man. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3.

5. Acting in a twofold manner; diverse in manifestation; characterized by duplicity; deceitful.

With flattering lips and with a *double* heart do they speak. Ps. xii. 2.

You are too *double*
In your dissimulation. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, ii. 2.

She has found out the art of making me believe that I have the first place in her affection, and yet so puzzles me by a *double* tongue, and an ambiguous look, that about once a fortnight I fancy I have quite lost her.
Steele, Lover, No. 7.

6. In *bot.*, having the number of petals largely increased by a transformation of the stamens or pistils: applied to flowers.—**7.** In *entom.*, geminate; being in pairs.—**8.** In musical instruments, producing a tone an octave lower: as, a *double* bassoon, a *double* open diapason stop, etc.—**Apparent double point.** See *apparent*.—**Cross double-chaved**, in *her.*, a cross composed of double-warded keys, either radiating from a common ring or bow, or having the bow for one end of the cross, and three double-

warded ends.—**Cross double-crossed**, in *her.*, a cross crossed, the smaller arms of which are crossed again. Also called *cross crosslet crossly*.—**Cross double-parted.** See *cross*!.—**Cross double-parted flory**, in *her.*, a cross flory of which each part is cut in two and separated: it therefore resembles four flat crescents forming a cross.—**Cross double pornant**, in *her.*, same as *cross double* (which see, under *cross*!).—**Double action**, in *mech.*: (*a*) Action or power applied in two directions or according to two methods, or by the agency of two parts or members where a single part might be made to perform the work; or the property of exerting such action or power. (*b*) Specifically, in a steam-engine, the production of both motions of the piston by the agency of live steam, applied to each face alternately, as distinguished from *single action*, in which the return motion of the piston is induced by atmospheric pressure or by the weight of the parts. See *double-acting*.—**Double algebra.** (*a*) Ordinary algebra with imaginaries. (*b*) A multiple algebra in which the number of independent units is two.—**Double angle** of a quadrilateral, the sum of two opposite angles.—**Double bassoon**, a musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the oboe family, having a compass of 3 octaves upward from the third C below middle C—that is, an octave lower than the ordinary bassoon. Its tube is conical, and more than 16 feet long, but so bent upon itself as to be compact and convenient.—**Double bottle**, a vessel made of two bottles combined at one or more points, so as to make a group: usually for fantastic effect, but sometimes for a useful purpose.—**Double bourdon**, the lowest stop in an organ, of 32-feet pitch.—**Double class** (of feet), in *zoöl.*, same as *diplaric class*. See *diplaric*.—**Double consonant**, a character representing two consonant-signs, as $x = ks$, Greek $\psi = ps$.—**Double contact**, contact at two points.—**Double crown**, an English printing-paper of the size 30 × 20 inches.—**Double-current working**, in *telegr.*, a method of signaling in which a current first in one direction and then in the other is used for each signal. In some cases the line is kept closed, and to transmit a signal the current is broken; in other cases, as in the Wheatstone fast-speed automatic system, a current in one direction is used to put the recorder in action, and a current in the opposite direction to put it out of action and discharge the line.—**Double demisemiquaver**, in *musical notation*, a sixty-fourth note.—**Double generator** of a ruled surface, a line in the surface, the intersection of two tangent planes.—**Double gloster**, a rich kind of cheese made in Gloucestershire, England, from new milk.—**Double horizontal dial**, a sun-dial having two gnomons and so arranged that the meridian can be found, as well as the time. Many problems can be solved by means of the instrument.—**Double image**, the appearance of two objects in binocular vision.—**Double Joe**, a Portuguese coin, the double Joannes, about equal in value to a Spanish doubloon.

> The fair Rose-Noble, the bright Moidore,
> And the broad *Double-Joe* from ayont the sea.
> *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 54.

Double medium, an American printing-paper of the size 24 × 38 inches.—**Double negative**, a sign of negation repeated.—**Double pistole**, a former gold coin in Germany, Switzerland, and Holland, generally worth about $8; but several kinds of Swiss double pistoles were worth about $9.20.—**Double point** (*NL. punctum duplex*), a point upon a curve or surface which counts for two in regard to the intersections; on a curve, a point having two tangents, a node; on a surface, a point where a curve of the second order is tangent to the surface, a conical point.—**Double pot**, an English printing-paper of the size 17 × 25½ inches.—**Double question**, one that offers two alternatives between which the determination is to be made.

> A *double question* standeth not in one words, but in two several sentences, as this is, Is the study of Philosophie praise worthie, or is it not?
> *Sir T. Wilson*, Rule of Reason (1551).

Double rose. See *rose*.—**Double royal**, an American printing-paper of the size 29 × 40 inches.—**Double secant** of a skew cubic, a right line cutting the cubic three times.—**Double sense of Scripture.** See *sense*.—**Double shuffle.** See *shuffle*.—**Double sixes.** (*a*) Two sixes thrown at once with two dice. (*b*) A certain system of lines on a cubic surface.—**Double slider.** See *slider*.—**Double spiral**, in *math.*, the isogonal trajectory of a sheaf of circles; a rhumb-line as it appears on a stereographic projection.—**Double tangent**, a line which is tangent to a curve at two points.—**Double-tangent plane**, a plane which is tangent to a surface at two points.—**Order of the Double Crescent.** See *crescent*. (For other phrases, as *double bar, consciousness, function, relation, refraction*, etc., see the nouns.) *Double* is much used in composition with participles to denote twice the regular number or quantity: as, *double*-headed, *double* jointed.]

II. *n.* 1. A twofold quantity or size; a number, sum, value, or measure twice as great as the one taken as a standard.

> And whereas he saith the emperour had but for his part a *double*, as far as I can see, knowing what the wares cost in those partes, he had trible. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 353.

> If the thief be found, let him pay *double*. Ex. xxii. 7.

> In all the four great years of mortality . . . I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times.
> *Graunt*, Bills of Mortality.

It is a dangerous way of reasoning in physics, as well as morals, to conclude, because a given proportion of anything is advantageous, that the *double* will be quite as good, or that it will be good at all.
Contemporary Rev., I. 38

2. A backward turn in running to escape pursuers.

> When each *double* and disguise
> To baffle the pursuit he tries.
> *Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 2.

Hence—3. A turn; a place where a doubling or turning is made, as by game in hunting.

> Often Lord Rothschild's hounds run a deer for a couple of hours over the wide pastures, the *doubles*, and the brooks of the Vale of Aylesbury.
> *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVI. 389.

4. A trick; a shift; an artifice to deceive.

> I would now rip up . . .
> All their arch-villanies and all their *doubles*,
> Which are more than a hunted hare ere thought on.
> *Fletcher*, Tamar Tamed, iii. 1.

5. Something precisely like another thing; a counterpart; a duplicate; an exact copy.

> No gloom that stately shape can hide,
> No change uncrown its brow; behold!
> Dark, calm, large-fronted, lightning-eyed,
> Earth has no *double* from its mould!
> *O. W. Holmes*, Birthday of Daniel Webster, Jan. 18, 1856.

> My charming friend . . . has, I am almost sure, a *double*, who preaches his afternoon sermons for him.
> *E. E. Hale*, My Double.

It seemed as if her *double* had suddenly glided forward and peered at me through her evasive eyes.
T. Winthrop, Cecil Dreeme, xv.

> The host of hay-cocks seemed to float
> With *doubles* in the water.
> *H. P. Spofford*, Poems, p. 10.

Hence—6. A person's apparition or spirit, appearing to himself or to another, as to admonish him of his approaching death; a wraith.—7. A foil or plait; a doubling.

> Rolled up in sevenfold *double*. *Marston.*

8. *Milit.*, a contraction of *double-quick* (which see).—9. In *music*: (*a*) A variation. (*b*) A repetition of words in a song. (*c*) [F.] A turn. (*d*) In opera, a singer fitted to supply the place of a principal in an emergency. (*e*) An instrument, or especially an organ-stop, sounding the octave below the usual pitch: as, to play an organ-piece with the *doubles* drawn (that is, with the 16-feet stops). (*f*) *pl.* In change-ringing, changes on five bells: so called because two pairs of bells change places. Also called *grandsire*.—10. A size of Bristol board-slates, 13 × 16 inches.—11. *Eccles.*, a feast on which the antiphon is doubled; a double feast. See *feast*, and *to double an antiphon*, under *double*, *v. t.*—12. In *short whist*, a game by which the winners score two points, their adversaries having scored only one or two to their five.—13. *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played by two on a side: opposed to *singles*, played by one on a side.—14. In *printing*, same as *doublet*.—15. *pl.* Thick narrow ribbons for shoestrings and the like, usually made of silk or cotton.—**To make a double**, in *shooting*, to kill two birds or beasts in succession, one with each barrel of a double-barreled gun.

double (dub'l), *adv.* [< *double*, a.] Twice; doubly.

> To do a wilful ill, and glory in it,
> Is to do it *double*, *double* to be damn'd too.
> *Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 2.

None *Double* see like Men in Love. *Cowley*, Ode, st. 5.

Arched double, beveled double, cottised double, etc. See the adjectives.—**To carry double**, to carry two riders at once, as a horse.

> His father, without any trouble,
> Set her up behind him, and bad her not fear,
> For his gelding had oft *carried double*.
> *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 845).

To see double, to see, by illusion, two images of the same object: an experience common in drunkenness.

double (dub'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doubled*, ppr. *doubling*. [Early mod. E. also *dubble*; < ME. *doublen*, *dobblen*, *dublen*, *dubblen*, < OF. *doubler*, *dobler*, F. *doubler* = Pr. Sp. *doblar* = Pg. *dobrar* = It. *doppiare* (cf. D. *dubbelen*, *ver-dubbelen* = G. *doppeln*, *verdoppeln* = Dan. *fordoble* = Sw. *för-dubbla*, double), < MLG. *dobbelen*, *dubbelen* = Dan. *doble* = Sw. *dobbla*, gamble, play, with dice), < ML. *duplare*, double, < L. *duplus*, double: see *double*, a.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make double; increase, enlarge, or extend by adding an equal portion, measure, or value to: as, to *double* a sum of money; to *double* the quantity or size of a thing; to *double* a task.

> As if equitie pretended were not iniquitie *doubled*.
> *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 26.

> All his ills are made
> Less by your bearing part; his good is *doubled*
> By your communicating.
> *Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 4.

2. To be the double of; contain twice the number, quantity, or measure of, or twice as much as: as, the enemy's force *doubles* our own.

> *Doubling* all his master's vice of pride.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To bring or join together or side by side, as two parts of a thing, or two things of the same kind; lay or fold one part of upon another: as, to *double* a shawl or a curtain: often followed by an adverb of direction or manner: as, to *double* a blanket *lengthwise* or *crosswise*; to *double up* a file or files of soldiers, or teams of horses; to *double over* a leaf in a book; to *double down* the corner of a page.

> Thou . . . shalt *double* the sixth curtain in the fore-front of the tabernacle. Ex. xxvi. 9.

> He bought her Sermons, Psalms, and Graces;
> And *doubled down* the useful places.
> *Prior*, Hans Carvel.

There's a Page *doubled down* in Epictetus that is a Feast for an Emperor. *Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

4. To clench, as the hand.

> Then the old man
> Was wroth, and *doubled* up his hands.
> *Tennyson*, Dora.

5. To repeat; duplicate: as, to *double* a stroke.

> The rebel king
> *Doubled* that sin in Bethel and in Dan,
> Likening his Maker to the grazed ox.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 486.

6. To pass round or by; march or sail round, so as to proceed along both sides of: as, to *double* Cape Horn.

> Sailing along the coast, he *doubled* the promontory of Carthage. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

John Gonsales and Tristan Vaz, . . . having obtained a small ship from him (the prince), resolved to *double* Cape Bojador, and discover the coast beyond.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 97.

7. In *music*, to add the upper or lower octave to the tones of (the melody or harmony).—**Doubled glass.** See *glass*.—**To double an antiphon**, to say an antiphon in full both before and after its psalm or canticle, as is done on double feasts.—**To double and twist**, to add (one thread) to another and twist (them) together.

II. *intrans.* 1. To increase to twice the sum, number, value, or measure; grow twice as great.

> 'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *doubles*.
> *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

2. To turn in the opposite direction, or wind, in running.

> *Doubling* and turning like a hunted hare. *Dryden.*

> But I began
> To thrid the musky-circled mazes, wind
> And *double* in and out the holes, and race
> By all the fountains. *Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

3. To put on more effort or speed.

> He *doubled* to his work in a moment, and left the Cantab, who shortly afterwards gave up.
> *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 104.

4. *Milit.*, to march at the double-quick.—5. To play tricks; practise deception.

> *Om.* An 't please your honour ——
> *Count F.* Tut, tut, leave pleasing of my honour, dilligence;
> You *double* with me, come.
> *B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 2.

> What penalty and danger you accrue,
> If you be found to *double*. *Webster.*

To double upon. (*a*) *Naval*, to inclose between two fires, as an enemy's fleet. (*b*) To elude (pursuers) by turning back in running.

double-acting (dub'l-ak'ting), *a.* In *mech.*, acting or applying power in two directions; producing a double result.—**Double-acting cylinder, inclined plane, pump, steam-engine,** etc. See the nouns.

double-bank (dub'l-bank), *v. t.* To work or pull by means of men working in pairs, as an oar or a rope—that is, with two men at one oar, or with men on both sides of the rope.

double-banked, double-benched (dub'l-bangkt, -bencht), *a.* 1. *Naut.*, having two opposite oars pulled by rowers on the same thwart, or having two men to the same oar: said of a boat.—2. Having two tiers of oars and of rowers, one over the other, as ships were worked in antiquity.—**Double-banked frigate.** See *frigate*.

double-banker (dub'l-bang'kėr), *n.* Same as *double-banked frigate* (which see, under *frigate*).

double-barreled (dub'l-bar'eld), *a.* 1. Having two barrels, as a gun.—2. Figuratively, serving to effect a double purpose or to produce a double result.

> This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs. Wellar was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance.
> *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

double-bass (dub'l-bās'), *n.* A musical instrument, the largest and deepest of the viol family, having 3 or 4 strings, with a compass of over 3 octaves from the third E below middle C. It was invented in the sixteenth century, and introduced into the orchestra about 1700; and it is now one of the most useful of orchestral instruments. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart.

double-benched, *a.* See *double-banked*.

double-biting (dub′l-bī′ting), *a.* Biting or cutting on either side: as, a *double-biting* ax. *Dryden.* [Rare.]

double-bitt (dub′l-bit), *v. t.* *Naut.*, to pass, as a cable, round another bitt besides its own, or give it two turns round the bitts, so that it will be more securely fastened.

double-bodied (dub′l-bod′id), *a.* Having two bodies.—**Double-bodied microscope.** See *microscope*.—**Double-bodied signs**, in *astrol.*, the four zodiacal signs Gemini, Virgo, Sagittarius, and Pisces.

double-breasted (dub′l-bres′ted), *a.* Made alike on both sides of the breast, as a coat or waistcoat having two rows of buttons and buttonholes, so that it may be buttoned on either side.

He wore a pair of plaid trousers, and a large rough *double-breasted* waistcoat. *Dickens.*

double-breather (dub′l-brē′ŦHėr), *n.* An amphirhine animal, or one which breathes through two nostrils; one of the *Amphirhina* (which see), or any vertebrate above the *Monorhina*. *Haeckel.*

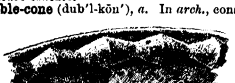
double-brooded (dub′l-brō′ded), *a.* In *entom.*, having two broods annually: applied to those species which have two generations during the year, one brood generally appearing in the spring and the other in the autumn.

double-charge (dub′l-chärj′), *v. t.* To charge, intrust, or distinguish with a double portion.

Master Robert Shallow, choose what office thou wilt in the land, 'tis thine. Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3.

double-concave (dub′l-kon′kāv), *a.* Same as *concavo-concave*.

double-cone (dub′l-kōn′), *a.* In *arch.*, consisting of cones joined base to base and apex to apex, as a Romanesque style of molding.



Double-cone Molding.— Stoneleigh Church, Warwickshire, England.

double-convex (dub′l-kon′veks), *a.* Same as *convexo-convex*.

double-crown (dub′l-kroun′), *n.* A gold coin of the value of 10 or 11 shillings, current in England in the seventeenth century. It was first issued by James I.

Obverse. Reverse.

Double-crown of James I., in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

double-darken (dub′l-där′kn), *v. t.* To make doubly dark or gloomy. [Rare.]

When clouds arise
Such natures *double-darken* gloomy skies.
Lowell, To G. W. Curtis.

double-dealer (dub′l-dē′lėr), *n.* One who acts two different parts in the same business or at the same time; one who professes one thing and intends another; one guilty of duplicity.

Well, I will be so much a sinner to be a *double dealer*.
Shak., T. N., v. 1.

double-dealing (dub′l-dē′ling), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Duplicity; deceitful practice; the profession of one thing and the practice of another.

David, now satisfied as to the priests, thought he owed to the Abuna a mortification for his *double-dealing*.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 580.

The affairs of the universe are not carried on after a system of benign *double-dealing*.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 513.

II. *a.* Given to duplicity; artful; treacherous.

There were parsons at Oxford as *double-dealing* and dangerous as any priests out of Rome. *Thackeray.*

double-decker (dub′l-dek′ėr), *n.* 1. A ship with two decks above the water-line.—2. A street-car having a second floor and seats on top.—3. A freight- or cattle-car with two floors.—4. A steam-boiler with two tiers of fire-chambers.—5. A tenement-house having two families on one floor: so termed by the police of New York city.

double d'or (dō′bl dôr). A kind of French jewelry, formed from a plate of gold soldered upon a copper plate eleven times as thick. The compound plate thus formed is rolled thin and made into any desired shape.

double-dye (dub′l-dī), *v. t.* To dye twice over.

double-dyed (dub′l-dīd), *p. a.* 1. Twice dyed. Hence—2. Deeply imbued, as with guilt; thorough; complete: as, a *double-dyed* villain.

double-dyeing (dub′l-dī′ing), *n.* A method of dyeing mixed woolen and cotton goods, by which the wool is first dyed with a color which has no affinity for cotton, after which the cotton is dyed with some color having no affinity for wool.

double-eagle (dub′l-ē′gl), *n.* 1. A gold coin of the United States, worth two eagles or $20, or £4 2*s.* 2*d.* English money.—2. The heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria. It is the ancient emblem of the Byzantine and Holy Roman empires.

double-edged (dub′l-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges.

"Your Delphic sword," the panther then replied,
"Is *double-edged*, and cuts on either side."
Dryden, Hind and Panther, fil. 192.

2. Figuratively, cutting or working both ways: applied to an argument which makes both for and against the person employing it, or to any statement having a double meaning.

Double-edged as is the argument from rudimentary organs, there is probably none which has produced a greater effect in promoting the general acceptance of the theory of evolution. *Huxley*, Evolution in Biology.

double-ender (dub′l-en′dėr), *n.* 1. Anything with two ends alike, as a boat designed to move forward or backward with equal ease.

Two ships, the Peruvian corvette "America" and the United States *double-ender* "Waterce," were carried (by a great sea-wave) nearly half a mile to the north of Arica, beyond the railroad which runs to Tacna, and there left stranded high and dry.
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 219.

It may be styled a *double-ender* spear, for each extremity of it is pointed in an identical manner.
Amer. Antiquarian, IX. 370.

2. A cross-cut sawing-machine, with a pair of adjustable circular saws, for equalizing pieces of stuff by sawing both ends at once.

double entendre (dō′bl oṅ-toṅ′dr). [F. *double*, double, and *entendre*, to understand, used in the sense of *entente*, meaning, sense. The French has no such phrase; its nearest equivalent is *mot à double entente*, a word or phrase of double sense, for which the E. phrase seems a blundering substitute, with modified meaning.] A word or phrase with two meanings, or admitting of two interpretations, one of which is usually obscure or indelicate.

The French know no such expression as *double entendre*, the nearest approach to it being *double entente*, a double meaning: which is, however, wholly devoid of the ulterior significance attached to *double entendre*. *Saturday Rev.*

Double entendre, whether right or wrong, has been naturalized in English, and will be found in many of the best dictionaries. Had I been writing in French, I should have used *double entente*. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 87.

double-eyed (dub′l-īd), *a.* Watching in all directions; having keen sight.

Prevello he [the kid] peeped out through a chinck,
Yet not so wile but the Fox him spyed;
For deceitfull meaning is *double eyed*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., May.

double-face (dub′l-fās), *n.* Duplicity; insincerity; hypocrisy.

double-faced (dub′l-fāst), *a.* 1. Having two faces or aspects: as, the *double-faced* god Janus.

Fame, if not *double-faced*, is Russia-mouth'd,
And with contrary blast proclaims most deeds.
Milton, S. A., l. 971.

2. Having both surfaces finished, so that either may be used as the right side: as, a *double-faced* cloth, shawl, or other fabric.—3. Deceitful; hypocritical; practising duplicity.

O Lord, I am sure Mr. Sneer has more taste and sincerity than to ——A damn'd *double-faced* fellow!
Sheridan, The Critic, i. 1.

A man decided, unscrupulous, and energetic: a *double-faced*, but not a double-minded man [Warwick].
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

double-facedness (dub′l-fā′sed-nes), *n.* The state of being double-faced; duplicity.

We accustom ourselves and our children to live under this double-faced morality, which is hypocrisy, and to conciliate our *double-facedness* by sophistry.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 251.

double-first (dub′l-fėrst′), *n.* In Oxford University: (*a*) One who gains the highest place in the examinations in both classics and mathematics.

The Calendar does not show an average of two *Double Firsts* annually for the last ten years, out of one hundred and thirty-eight graduates in Honors and more than twice that number of graduates altogether.
C. A. Bristed, English University, p. 120.

(*b*) The degree itself: as, he took a *double-first* at Oxford.

double-flowered (dub′l-flou′ėrd), *a.* Having double flowers, as a plant.

double-footed (dub′l-fut′ed), *a.* Diplopod: applied to those myriapods (the chilognaths) which have two pairs of limbs to each segment of the body—that is, the round centipeds.

double-gear (dub′l-gēr′), *n.* In *mach.*, the gearing attached to the headstock of a lathe to vary its speed.

double-gild (dub′l-gild), *v. t.* To gild with double coatings of gold; hence, to gloze over; cover up by flattery or cajolement.

England shall *double gild* his treble guilt.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

double-handed (dub′l-han′ded), *a.* 1. Having two hands.—2†. Double-dealing; deceitful. *Glanville.*

double-headed (dub′l-hed′ed), *a.* 1. Having two heads: as, a *double-headed* eagle in a coat of arms.—2. Supposed to have two heads: as, the *double-headed* serpent (the amphisbæna).

double-header (dub′l-hed′ėr), *n.* A railroad-train drawn by two engines, or pulled by one engine and pushed by another. [Colloq., U. S.]

A freight engine dashed into the rear of the train, crushing the ends of nearly all the cars on the train, as well as damaging the second engine, the train being a *double-header*. *Philadelphia Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1887.

double-hearted (dub′l-här′ted), *a.* False at heart; deceitful; treacherous.

double-hung (dub′l-hung), *a.* In *arch.*, being both suspended so as to move upward or downward: said of the two sashes of a window provided with cords, pulleys, and weights.

double-lock (dub′l-lok), *v. t.* 1. To fasten with two bolts; secure with double fastenings.—2. To lock by turning the key twice, as in some forms of lock.

double-lunged (dub′l-lungd), *a.* Having two lungs: specifically applied to the *Dipneumones*.

double-man (dub′l-man), *n.* In the University of Cambridge, one proficient both in mathematics and in classics. Compare *double-first*.

double-manned (dub′l-mand), *a.* Furnished with twice the complement of men, or with two men instead of one.

double-meaning (dub′l-mē′ning), *a.* Having or conveying two meanings; misleading; deceitful.

He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 3.

double-milled (dub′l-mild), *a.* Twice milled or fulled, as cloth, to make it finer.

double-minded (dub′l-min′ded), *a.* Wavering; unstable; unsettled; undetermined.

A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways.
Jas. i. 8.

double-mindedness (dub′l-min′ded-nes), *n.* Indecision; inconstancy; instability.

double-natured (dub′l-nā′tūrd), *a.* Having a twofold nature.

Two kinds of life hath *double-natured* man,
And two-of death. *Young*, Night Thoughts.

doubleness (dub′l-nes), *n.* [< ME. *doublenesse*; < *double* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being double or doubled.

If you think well to carry this, as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1.

Doubleness is sometimes connected with prolification, or the continued growth of the axis of the flower. *Doubleness* is strongly inherited.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 151.

2. Duplicity; deceit.

For in oure dayes nis but covetise,
Doublenesse and tresoun and envye,
Poyson and manslawhtre and mordre in sondry wyse.
Chaucer, Former Age, l. 63.

It is clear to you, I hope, that Stephen was not a hypocrite—capable of deliberate *doubleness* for a selfish end.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, vi. 9.

double-nostriled (dub′l-nos′trild), *a.* Having two nasal passages; amphirhine: a translation of the term *Amphirhina*, applied to all skulled vertebrates excepting the lampreys and hags, or *Monorhina*. *Haeckel.*

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* *Milit.*, the quickest step next to the run, consisting of 165 steps to the minute, each 33 inches long. Also *double-time*.

The soldiers pushed doggedly ahead, and, thinking to pass the crowd, broke into a *double-quick*.
The Century, XXXV. 909.

II. *a.* 1. Performed in the time of the double-quick; pertaining to or in conformity with the double-quick: as, *double-quick* step.—2. Very quick or hurried: as, he disappeared in *double-quick* time.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *adv.* *Milit.*, in double-quick step: as, we were marching *double-quick*.

double-quick (dub'l-kwik'), *v.* **I.** *intrans.* *Milit.*, to march in double-quick step.

II. *trans.* *Milit.*, to cause to march in double-quick step: as, the colonel *double-quicked* them.

Berry *double-quicked* his men to the point, but was too late.
The Century, XXXV. 962.

doubler[1] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< *double*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]; = D. *dobbelaar* = ODan. *doblere* = Dan. *dobler*, gambler, gamester.] 1. One who or that which doubles; particularly, an instrument for augmenting a very small quantity of electricity, so as to render it manifest by sparks or the electrometer.

The earliest of such continuous electrophori was Bennet's *Doubler*, the latest is Holtz's machine.
S. P. Thompson, Elect. and Mag., p. 26.

2. A still arranged for intercepting vapors of distillation, and redistilling them.—3. A machine for doubling and drawing silk.—4. The felting placed between a fabric to be printed and the printing-cylinder.—5. Same as *double-ripper*.—**Norremberg doubler**, a form of polariscope.

doubler[2] (dub'lėr), *n.* [< ME. *doubler*, *dobler*, *dobeler*, < OF. *doublier* (= Pr. *dobler*, *doblier*), a large plate, < *double*, double: see *double*, *a.*] A dish or platter used in gathering and removing fragments from the table. *Minsheu.* [Now prov. Eng.]

And wiashed witterly with wille ful egre,
That dishes and *dobleres* bifor this like doctour,
Were molten led in his maw!
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 81.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a scole,
A dysche other a *dobler*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1146.

double-ripper (dub'l-rip'ėr), *n.* Two sleds placed one behind the other and connected by a plank, upon which boys coast down-hill. Also *doubler*, *double-runner*, *bob-sled*. [New Eng.]

The *double-ripper* is now laid aside with other engines of calamity. *Newspaper.*

double-ruff (dub'l-ruf'), *n.* An old game at cards.

I can play at nothing so well as *double-ruff*.
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness.

double-runner (dub'l-run'ėr), *n.* Same as *double-ripper* or *bob-sled*.

double-shade (dub'l-shād), *v. t.* To double the natural darkness of.

Now began
Night with her sullen wings to *double-shade*
The desert. *Milton*, P. R., i. 500.

double-shining (dub'l-shī'ning), *a.* Shining with double luster.

The sports of *double-shining* day. *Sidney.*

double-shot (dub'l-shot), *v. t.* To load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot, for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not employed with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

double-snipe (dub'l-snīp'), *n.* A name of the greater snipe, *Gallinago major*.

double-stop (dub'l-stop), *v. t.* In playing the violin, to stop two strings at once, so as simultaneously with the fingers, and thus produce two-part harmony.

double-stopping (dub'l-stop'ing), *n.* In playing musical instruments of the viol family, the playing of two strings at once, especially where both of them are stopped—that is, shortened by the finger. The two simultaneous tones thus produced are called *double-stops*.

Double-struck Coin of Cherronesus in Crete, 4th century B. C.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

double-struck (dub'l-struk'), *a.* In *numis.*, showing a double impression of the device (type) or inscription, as a coin or medal, owing to the fact that the metal blank accidentally shifted while the specimen was being struck off from the die.

doublet (dub'let), *n.* [< ME. *dublet*, *dobbelet*, *dobbelette*, *doplyt*, etc., < OF. *doublet*, m., also *doublette*, F. *doublet*, double stone, a garment so called (also called *doublier*; cf. *doublier*, *doublour*, lining for a garment), < *double*, double, + dim. *-et*.] 1. One of a pair of like things; a duplicate: in most uses commonly in the plural.

Those *doublets* on the side of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins.
N. Grew, Museum.

The occurrence of *doublets*, or pairs of variant versions.
Amer. Jour. Philol., VIII. 427.

Specifically—(*a*) In *typography*, an unintentional duplication of a word, phrase, passage, etc. Also *double*. (*b*) In *philol.*, a duplicate form of a word: one of two (or, by extension, three or more) words originally the same, but having come to differ in form, and usually more or less in meaning. Doublets are very common in English. They usually consist of an older and a later form, the older being generally descended and the later directly borrowed from the same original (as *benison*, *benediction*; *mattock*, *matchet*, etc.), or two accidental variations of one original, sometimes slightly discriminated (as *alarm*, *alarum*, etc.), or of a standard literary and a dialectal form (as *church*, *kirk*; *lord*, *laird*, etc.). See *diacophism*, 5. (*c*) In *her.*, a chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. (*d*) One of a pair of dice turned up in throwing when they both present the same number of spots: usually in the plural: as, to throw *doublets*.

2. Something formed by a union of two like things; a duplicate combination. Specifically—(*a*) A counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with a layer of color between them, giving the effect of a genuine colored stone.

You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 330.

(*b*) In *optics*, a combination of two simple lenses, with the object of diminishing the chromatic and spherical aberration: in the former use called specifically an *achromatic doublet*. The *Wollaston doublet* (see the extract) consists of two plano-convex lenses placed a short distance apart in the eyepiece of a microscope.

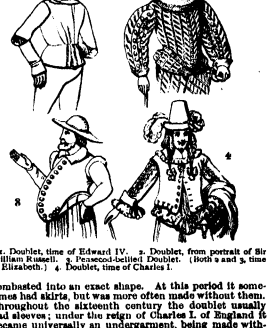
An important improvement on the single lens was introduced by Dr. Wollaston, who devised the *doublet* still known by his name. *W. B. Carpenter*, Microsc., § 23.

3†. *pl.* A game with dice upon tables, somewhat resembling backgammon.

They be at their *doublets* still.
Latimer, 4th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

What! where's your cloak? . . .
To tell you truth, he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright, Ordinary (1651).

4. An outer body-garment such as was worn by men from about the end of the fifteenth until about the middle of the seventeenth century. Originally it had short skirts, and was girded round the body with a belt of leather or similar material. Later it was cut and adjusted with great care, and even stuffed or



1. Doublet, time of Edward IV. 2. Doublet, from portrait of Sir William Russell. 3. Peasecod-bellied Doublet. (Both 2 and 3, time of Elizabeth.) 4. Doublet, time of Charles I.

bombasted into an exact shape. At this period it sometimes had skirts, but was more often made without them. Throughout the sixteenth century the doublet usually had sleeves; under the reign of Charles I. of England it became universally an undergarment, being made without sleeves, and was thus the prototype of the modern waistcoat. So long as doublets were a common garment for men, they were frequently imitated in the fashions of feminine dress: thus, a similar body-garment for women was worn about 1580, and again in the reign of Charles II. of England, corresponding nearly to the modern sack, having sleeves and short skirts.

Then lace his *doublet* every hoole.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

A silken *doublet* / a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak!
Shak., T. of the S., v. 1.

Whether matrons of the holy assembly
May lay their hair out, or wear *doublets*.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iii. 2.

His *doublet* was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet cudgel-proof.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. i. 305.

Doublet of defense or fence†, a brigandine.—**To dight one's doublets.** See *dight*.

double-time (dub'l-tīm'), *n.* *Milit.*, same as *double-quick*.

double-tongue† (dub'l-tung'), *n.* [ME. *doubletonge*.] Duplicity; deceitfulness.

Now comith the sinne of *double tonge*, swiche as speke faire biforn folk and wikkedly bihynde.
Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

double-tonguing (dub'l-tung), *v. i.* In *music*, in playing the flute and certain brass instruments, like the cornet, to apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and the hard palate alternately, so as to insure a brilliant execution of a staccato passage.

double-tongued (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Making contrary declarations on the same subject at different times; deceitful.

Likewise must the deacons be grave, not *double-tongued*.
1 Tim. iii. 8.

double-topsail (dub'l-top'sl), *a.* *Naut.*, an epithet noting a rig in which the square topsail is replaced by two smaller sails and yards, in order to lessen the labor of the crew and enable them to reduce sail with greater rapidity. In this rig the lower topsail-yard is fixed to the cap, and the clues of the upper topsail are lashed to the lower topsail yard-arms.

double-touch (dub'l-tuch'), *n.* A method of making magnets. See *magnet*.

doubletree (dub'l-trē), *n.* Same as *equalizing-bar* (*b*) (which see, under *bar*[1]).

double-trouble (dub'l-trub'l), *n.* A characteristic step of a rustic dance or breakdown, derived from the plantation negroes. It usually has a banjo accompaniment. [Southern U. S.]

He [Peter Stuyvesant] likewise ordered that the ladies, and indeed the gentlemen, should use no other step in dancing than "shuffle and turn" and "*double-trouble*."
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 406.

double-worked (dub'l-wėrkt), *a.* Grafted twice. See the extract.

When we graft or bud a tree already budded or grafted, we call it *double-worked*. *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 100.

doubling (dub'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *double*, *v.*] 1. Something doubled or folded over; a fold; a plait; specifically (*naut.*), the doubled edge or skirt of a sail.—2. That the addition of which makes double. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, the lining of a mantle or mantling. (*b*) In *slating*, the double course of slates at the eaves of a house: sometimes applied to the eaves-board. (*c*) In *music*, the addition to a tone of its upper or lower octave.

3. *pl.* *Naut.*, that part of a mast included between the trestletrees and the cap.—4. The second distillation of wine.—5. The act of marching at the double-quick. [Rare.]—6. In *bot.*, same as *chorisis*.—**Doubling of the bow.** See *bowed*.

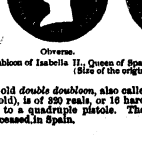
doubling (dub'ling), *a.* Shifting; manœuvering.

Lord Egmont was *doubling*, absurd, and obscure.
Walpole, Letters, II. 484.

doubling-frame (dub'ling-frām), *n.* A machine on which double silk threads are wound.

doubling-nail (dub'ling-nāl), *n.* A nail used to fasten the lining of the gun-ports in a ship.

doubloon (dub-lön'), *n.* [< F. *doublon*, < Sp. *doblon* (= Pg. *dobrão* = It. *doppione*), a doubloon, so called because it was originally of double the value of a pistole, aug. of *doblo* (= Pg. *dobro* = It. *doppio*), double: see *double*. Cf. *dobla*, *dobra*.] A gold coin of Spain and the Spanish-American states, originally of double the value of the pistole, the double pistole being equivalent from 1730 to 1772 to $8.24, from 1772 to 1786 to $8.08, and from 1786 to 1848 to $7.87. The current doubloon of Spain (*doblon de Isabel*, 1848) is of 100 reals, and worth a little more than $5.02.



Obverse. Reverse.
Doubloon of Isabella II., Queen of Spain, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

The old *double doubloon*, also called *doubloon ounce* (ounce of gold), is of 320 reals, or 16 hard dollars, being equivalent to a quadruple pistole. The coinage of doubloons has ceased in Spain.

doubloon

They had succeeded in obtaining from him [the French ambassador] a box of *doubloons*.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

doubly (dub'li), *adv.* 1. In a double or two-fold manner; in twice the quantity or to twice the degree: as, to be *doubly* sensible of an obligation.

For fools are *doubly* fools, endeav'ring to be wise.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, I. 2401.

When, musing on companions gone,
We *doubly* feel ourselves alone.
Scott, Marmion, ii., Int.

2. Deceitfully; with duplicity.

doubt[1] (dout), *v.* [Early mod. E. *dout*, *doute* (the *b* being inserted in the F. and E. forms in the 16th century, in ignorant imitation of the orig. L.; it does not occur in early E. or F.); < ME. *douten*, *dowten*, earlier *duten*, fear, be in fear, also, less commonly, doubt, < OF. *douter*, *duter*, *doter*, later *douter*, mod. F. *douter*, doubt, fear, = Pr. *duptar*, *doptar* = Sp. *dudar* = Pg. *duvidar* = It. *dottare*, < L. *dubitare*, waver in opinion, be uncertain, doubt, hesitate, in form a freq. verb, connected with *dubius*, wavering in opinion, uncertain, doubtful, dubious (see *dubious*), < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *-bi-*, of uncertain origin. (Cf. Gr. *δοιή*, doubt; Skt. *dvaya*, twofold; Goth. *tweifle* = Dan. *tvivl* = Sw. *tvifvel* = G. *zweifel* = D. *twijfel*, doubt; AS. *twēo*, doubt; all from the word for 'two.' Hence (from OF.) *redoubt*, *redoubtable*, and (from L. *dubitare*) *dubitate*, *dubitation*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be uncertain as to a truth or fact; be undetermined or undecided; waver or fluctuate in opinion; hesitate.

Here men *douten* comunly to whom men schulde restore the godes that thei have geten with wronge.
Wyclif, Select Works (ed. Arnold), III. 174.

To them that *doubt* of Wine, of cheese, scalles, and of tables, thou shalt say that such sports and such drinkes are a great sinne.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 257.

He began to *doubt* of everything
Amidst that world of lies.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 173.

2†. To be in fear; be afraid.

Tho *douteden* the schepherdes, & in gret drede weren.
Geburt Jesu, l. 515.

Who so *doutes* for her menace,
Have he never syght off Goddes face.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 6733.

Whan the kynge Arthur vndirstode their menaces, he yede oute by a wyndowe of karlion, for he *douted* moche of treson.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), I. 108.

II. *trans.* 1. To be uncertain as to the truth or fact of; hold in question; question; hesitate to believe: as, to *doubt* the truth of a story.

The phenix, were she never seen, were *doubted*.
Fletcher, Valentinian, I. 2.

If they . . . turn not back perverse:
But that I *doubt*.
Milton, P. L., vi. 563.

Doubt thou not but I shall go again,
E'en as I *doubt* not that fresh misery
I there shall gather as the days pass by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 324.

2. To be expectant or apprehensive of; believe hesitatingly or indefinitely.

Quath he, "heo *duteth* me to lite."
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

I fear I am pursued; and *doubt* that I,
In my defence, have kill'd an officer.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

When we were come to where the three follows were hanged, he said, That he *doubted* that that would be his fate also.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 296.

I *doubt* her affections are farther engaged than we imagine.
Sheridan, School for Scandal, i. 1.

They *doubted* some sinister motive, or deeper policy than appeared in the conduct of the French king.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

3. To distrust; be uncertain with regard to; be distrustful of: as, to *doubt* one's ability to execute a task.

Amount . . . cutte a-sonder the laces of his helme and caste it a-wey, and than coured hym with his sheelde, for sore he *douted* his heede, wherson was ne more but the coyfe of mayle.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), II. 368.

He is so devoted to his book,
As I must tell you true, I *doubt* his health.
Ford, 'Tis Pity, I. 4.

To teach vain wits a science little known,
T' admire superior sense, and *doubt* their own!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 200.

4†. To fear; be afraid of.

Myche *dut* he his dreme, & dred hym therfore.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13834.

Ho so *douteth* Jheau Crist, him ne failleth nogt.
St. Brandan (ed. Wright), p. 13.

Philip . . .
Doughtye men *douten* for dreedful hee scemes.
Alexaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 167.

As soone as he saugh the grete devell he lete renne to hym, for nothinge he hym *douted*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 442.

5†. To cause to fear; put in fear; appal; daunt.

I'll tell ye all my fears; one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Caratach,
More *doubte* me than all Britain.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

doubt[1] (dout), *n.* [Early mod. E. *doute* (the *b* being inserted as in the verb); < ME. *doute*, *dout*, earlier *dute*, fear, doubt, < OF. *doute*, *dute*, *dote*, F. *doute* = Pr. *dopte*, *dubte* = Sp. *duda* = Pg. *duvida* = It. *dotta*, doubt; from the verb: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Uncertainty with regard to the truth of a given proposition or assertion; suspense of judgment arising from defect of evidence or of inclination; an unsettled state of opinion; indecision of belief.

What prevents the admission of a proposition as certain is called *doubt*.
Sir W. Hamilton.

When I say that Descartes consecrated *doubt*, you must remember that it was that sort of *doubt* which Goethe has called "the active scepticism, whose whole aim is to conquer itself"; and not that other sort which is born of flippancy and ignorance, and whose aim is only to perpetuate itself, as an excuse for idleness and indifference.
Huxley, Lay Sermons, p. 323.

2. A matter of uncertainty; an undecided case or proposition; a ground of hesitation.

It was *doute* whether [which] bonys were Petris and whether wer Paulis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, V. 77.

Give me leave to tell you, it would seem a kind of affront to our country to make a *doubt* of what we pretend to be famous for.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 224.

But though he now prayed wherever he was, at home or abroad, in the house or in the field, two *doubts* still assaulted him: whether he was elected, and whether the day of grace was not gone by.
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is one thing to believe that a doctrine is false, and quite another thing to admit a theoretical *doubt* about it.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, II. 303.

3. A difficulty suggested or proposed for solution; an objection.

To every *doubt* your answer is the same.
Blackmore.

4†. Difficulty; danger.

Forced them, how ever strong and stout
They were, as well approv'd in many a *doubt*,
Back to recule.
Spenser, F. Q., v. xi. 47.

5†. Hesitating apprehension; fear; dread.

He nadde of no prince in the worlde *doute*.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

The *dute* of deth is swithe stronge.
Old Eng. Miscellany (ed. Morris), p. 44.

Pope Urban durst not depart for *doubt*.
Berners.

In doubt, in uncertainty; in suspense.

Thy life shall hang *in doubt* before thee.
Deut. xxviii. 66.

Methodic doubt, doubt feigned for a philosophical purpose, concerning a proposition really believed, as the Cartesian doubt respecting one's own existence.—**No doubt**, without question; certainly.—**Objective doubt**, that which is occasioned by the insufficiency of the evidence.—**Subjective doubt**, hesitancy in accepting a proposition because it is not such as one is antecedently inclined to believe.—**To hang in doubt, to make no doubt.** See the verbs.—**Syn. 1.** Indecision, irresolution, suspense, hesitation, hesitancy, misgiving, distrust, mistrust.

doubt[2†], *n.* [By apheresis from *redoubt*[2], q. v.] A redoubt.
Davies.

Forward be all your hands,
Urge one another. This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands,
Jove will go with us to their walls.
Chapman, Iliad, xii. 286.

doubtable (dou'ta-bl), *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutable*, *dutable*, < OF. **doutable*, later *doubtable* (= Sp. *dudable*) (cf. OF. *redoubtable*, fearful, mighty, whence E. *redoubtable*), < *douter*, *doter*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] That may be doubted; dubitable. [Rare.]

Sith that thy cítee is assayied
Thourgh knyghtis of thyn owne table,
God wote thi lordship is *doutable*!
Rom. of the Rose, l. 6274.

Therfore men comen from fer Contrees to have Juggement of *doutable* Causes: and other Juggement usen thei non there.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 172.

doubtance†, *n.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; < ME. *doutance*, earlier *doutaunce*, *dotaunce*, < OF. *dotance*, *dutance* = Pr. *duptansa*, *doptansa* = Sp. *dudanza* = It. *dottanza*, < ML. *dubitantia*, doubt, fear, < L. *dubitare*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] Fear; dread; suspicion. *Chaucer*.

Eglentine, thys Kinges doughter fre,
Off Paynymes had gret fere and *doubtance*.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 2130.

doubted (dou'ted), *p. a.*[1] [< ME. *douted*, *duted*, pp. of *douten*, etc., fear, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *v.*] 1. Questioned; not certain or settled.—2†. Feared; redoubted; redoubtable.

doubtfulness

Domys the doghty, *doutid* in fild.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6350.

So sholde ye be the more dredde and *douted* thourgh euery londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III. 581.

Turne thee to those that weld the awful crowne,
To *doubted* Knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., October.

doubtedly† (dou'ted-li), *adv.* Doubtfully.

Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken, which may haue double meaning . . . but that all our workes runne to confirme wholy our matter.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Rhetoric, p. 108.

doubter (dou'tėr), *n.* One who doubts; one whose opinion is unsettled or whose mind is not convinced.

The unsettled *doubters*, that are in most danger to be seduced.
Hammond, Works, II. ii. 67.

doubtful (dout'ful), *a.* [< *doubt*[1] + *-ful*. The earlier adj. was *doutous*: see *doubtous*.] 1. Full of doubt; having doubt; not settled in opinion.

To assist the *doubtful* Wouter in the arduous business of legislation, a board of magistrates was appointed.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 155.

2. Causing doubt; dubious; ambiguous; uncertain; not distinct in character, meaning, or appearance; vague: as, a *doubtful* expression; a *doubtful* hue.

A *doubtful* day
Of chill and slowly greeting spring.
Whittier, What the Birds Said.

Till now the *doubtful* dusk reveal'd
The knolls once more where, couch'd at ease,
The white kine glimmer'd.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xcv.

Now the full-leaved trees might well forget
The changeful agony of *doubtful* spring.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 280.

3. Admitting of or subject to doubt; not obvious, clear, or certain; questionable.

I will adopt some beggar's *doubtful* issue,
Before thou shalt inherit.
Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

For where the event of a great action is left *doubtful*, there the poet is left master.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, Pref.

It is always the person of *doubtful* virtue who is most eager to assume the appearance of severe integrity.
J. T. Troubridge, Compan Reads, p. 108.

4. Of uncertain issue; precarious; shifting.

Who have sustain'd one day in *doubtful* fight.
Milton, P. L., vi. 423.

Inspired repulsed battalions to engage,
And taught the *doubtful* battle where to rage.
Addison, The Campaign.

5. Of questionable or suspected character.

She never employed *doubtful* agents or sinister measures.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

6†. Fearful; apprehensive; suspicious.

So long they stayed that the King grew *doubtfull* of their bad vsage, that he swore by the Skies, if they returned not well, he would leave warres with Opechankanough so long as he had any thing.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, II. 86.

7. Indicating doubt; disturbed by doubt. [Rare.]

With *doubtful* feet and wavering resolution
I came.
Milton, S. A., l. 732.

8. In *pros.*, variable in quantity; capable of being pronounced or measured either as a long or as a short; common; dichronous.—**Syn. 1.** Uncertain, undecided.—**2.** *Dubious*, *Equivocal*, *etc.* (see *obscure*, *a.*); problematic, enigmatical.

doubtfully (dout'ful-li), *adv.* In a doubtful manner; with doubt or hesitation; so as to indicate or admit of doubt.

When we speake or write *doubtfully*, and that the sence may be taken two wayes, such ambiguous termes they call Amphibologia, we call it the ambiguous.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 217.

I came to the court . . . and very privately discovered to her majesty this conspiracy. . . . She took it *doubtfully*. I departed with fear.
State Trials, William Parry, an. 1584.

How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretel!
In double sense and twilight truth they dwell.
Dryden, Tyrannic Love, iv. 1.

Tints softly with each other blended,
Hues *doubtfully* begun and ended.
Wordsworth, Bird of Paradise.

doubtfulness (dout'ful-nes), *n.* 1. A state of doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness; suspense; instability of opinion.

Faith is utterly taken away. Instead whereof is distrust and *doubtfulness* heartily rife.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 29.

2. Ambiguity; uncertainty of meaning.

Here we must be diligent, that . . . there be no *doubtfulness* in any word, and that alwaies there be one maner of words that goe before, and also one maner of wordes onde the sentence, plainly and without double vnderstanding.
Sir T. Wilson, Art of Logic, fol. 20.

3. Uncertainty of event or issue; indeterminateness of condition.

Every day that passed showed the *doubtfulness* of the convention. *Banovaft*, Hist. Const., II. 265.

doubtingly (dou'ting-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; dubiously.

In the forty-first experiment I tendered my thoughts concerning respiration, but *doubtingly*. *Boyle*, Works, I. 176.

doubtless (dout'les), *a.* and *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; ‹ ME. *douteles*, ‹ *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-less*.] **I.†** *a.* **1.** Free from doubt; indubitable.

It is no prejudice to the precious charity of knowledge, even in undoubted truths, to make truth more *doubtless*. *Ford*, Honour Triumphant, ii.

2. Having no fear; free from fear of danger; secure.

Pretty child, sleep *doubtless*, and secure
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee. *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 1.

II. *adv.* Without doubt; without objection or uncertainty; unquestionably; often, with weakened sense, presumably, probably. [An elliptical use of the adjective, standing for the phrase "it is doubtless that."]

Doubtless he would have made a noble knight. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 7.

The rock seems to have been dug away all round the sphynx for a great way, and the stone was *doubtless* employ'd in building the pyramids. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 46.

Doubtless, development increases the capacity both for enjoyment and for suffering. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVI. 239.

doubtlessly (dout'les-li), *adv.* Unquestionably.

Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress. *Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, I. 1.

doubtous†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in the verb; ‹ ME. *doutous*, *dotous*, ‹ OF. *doutos*, *dotus*, F. *douteux* (= Pr. *doptos*, *duptos* = Sp. *dudoso* = Pg. *duvidoso* = It. *dottoso*), doubtful, ‹ *doute*, doubt: see *doubt*[1], *n.*, and *-ous*.] Doubtful; dubious; of doubtful sense.

For in these pointes wherein we vary, . . . either the Scripture is plaine & easy to perceiue, or *doubtouse* and hard to vnderstande. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 457.

doubtously†, *adv.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; ‹ ME. *doutously*, *doutusli*; ‹ *doubtous* + *-ly*[2].] Doubtfully; dubiously.

And drow him toward the des, but *doutusli* after
He stared on his stepmoder stiffi a while.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4338.

doubtsome†, *a.* [The *b* inserted as in *doubt*; early mod. E. *doutsum*; ‹ *doubt*[1], *n.*, + *-some*.] Doubtful.

Ancepa [L.]. . . . Ang., Double or two edged; *doubtsome*. *Calepini*, Dict., 1590 (ed. 1605).

With *doutsum* victorie they dealt.
Battle of Harlaw (Child's Ballads, VII. 186).

douc (dōk), *n.* [‹ F. *douc*, of uncertain origin.] A name of the old-world catarrhine monkeys of the genus *Semnopithecus*. There are many species of these handsome apes, generally of large size and varied coloration, with long limbs and tails.

douce (Sc. pron. dōs), *a.* [Sc., also *dousse*; ‹ ME. *douce*, ‹ OF. F. *doux*, fem. *douce*, sweet, soft, gentle, mild, ‹ L. *dulcis*, sweet, etc.: see *dulce*.] **1†.** Sweet; pleasant; luxurious.

And Dines in deyntees lyued and in *douce* vye [life].
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 122.

2. Sober; sedate; gentle; not light or frivolous; prudent; modest. [Scotch.]

Sir George was gentle, meek, and *douse*.
Raid of the Reidswire (Child's Ballads, VI. 133).

There were some pretty Gallas, *douce*-looking Abyssinians, and Africans of various degrees of hideousness. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 473.

douced† (dōs'ed), *a.* An erroneous form of *doucet*, 2.

doucely (dōs'li), *adv.* [‹ *douce* + *-ly*[2].] Sedately; soberly; prudently. [Scotch.]

Doucely manage our affairs
In parliament.
Burns, Prayer to the Scotch Representatives.

douceness (dōs'nes), *n.* **1.** Soberness; sedateness; modesty. [Scotch.] —**2†.** Sweetness. *Davies.*

Some luscious delight, yea, a kind of ravishing *douceness* there is in studying good books.
S. Ward, Sermons, p. 166.

douceperet, *n.* See *douzepere*.

doucet†, *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* ME., ‹ OF. *doucet*, sweet, gentle, F. *doucet*, mild, demure, dim. of *doux*, sweet: see *douce* and *dulcet*. II. *n.* 1. ME. *doucette*, *dowcette*, *dowcete*, a kind of pasty. 2. ME. *doucet*, *doucette*, *doucete*, ‹ OF. *doucette*, also called *douzine*, etc., a musical instrument, perhaps a kind of flute; from the adj.] **I.** *a.* Sweet; dulcet.

Adieu, I you say, my full *doucet* flowre!
Adieu, my lady of full great valoure!
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 8898.

II. *n.* **1.** A kind of pasty or custard.

Bakemetes or *dowcettes*. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 170.
Douzette, a lytell flawne, dariolle. *Palsgrave.*

2. A musical instrument, a kind of flute.

Many a thousand tymes twelve . . .
That craftily begunne to plye
Bothe in *doucet* and in riede. .
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1221.

3. A testicle of a deer. Also written *doucet*, *dowset*.

All the sweet morsels, called tongue, ears, and *doucets*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

douceur (dō-sėr'), *n.* [= D. *douceur* = Dan. *douceur*, *dusör* = Sw. *dusör*, reward, ‹ F. *douceur*, sweetness, a present, ‹ OF. *douçor*, *dolçor*, *dulçor* (› ME. *dousour*) = Pr. *dolzor* = Sp. *dulzor* = Pg. *dulçor*, ‹ LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, ‹ L. *dulcis*, sweet: see *dulcet*.] **1†.** Sweetness or mildness of manner; kindness; gentleness.

Now for syngletry o hyr *dousour*,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arrabye.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), I. 429.

Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*.
Chesterfield.

2. A conciliatory offering; a present or gift; a reward; a bribe.

The commander-in-chief of the Bengal army could have had no ground for exasperation at being shut out from the interview, had he not in like manner reckoned on receiving a handsome *douceur*.
J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 354.

3†. A kind or agreeable remark; a compliment.

With a good account of her health, she writes me many *douceurs*, in which you have a great share.
Lord Lyttelton (1771), in Correspondence of David Garrick, I. 440.

douche (dōsh), *n.* [F., a douche, a shower-bath, = Sp. *ducha* = It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, spout, conduit, ‹ *docciare* = F. *doucher*, pour, ‹ ML. **ductiare*, ‹ L. *ducere*, pp. *ductus*, lead, conduct. The ult. origin of the same ult. origin.] **1.** A jet or current of water or vapor applied to some part or a particular organ of the body, as in a bath or for medicinal purposes.—**2.** An instrument for administering such a jet. Douches are differently formed and named, according to the parts for which they are designed: as, a nasal *douche*.—**Douche fillforme.** Same as *aquapuncture*.

doucine (dō-sēn'), *n.* [F.] In *arch.*, a molding concave above and convex below, serving especially as a cyma to a delicate cornice; a cyma recta.

doucker (dō'kėr), *n.* Same as *ducker*.

dough (dō), *n.* [Also dial. *dow* (formerly in literary use), and (with pron. as in *tough*) *duff*, also dial. *doff* (see *duff*); ‹ ME. *dow*, *dowe*, *dou*, *dogh*, *dog*, earlier *dägh*, *dag*, ‹ AS. *dāh*, dat. *dāge* = D. and LG. *deeg* = OHG. MHG. *teic*, G. *teig* = Icel. *deig* = Sw. *deg* = Dan. *deig* = Goth. *daigs*, dough; ‹ √ **dig*, Goth. *deigan*, knead, mold, form; = L. *fingere* (*fig-*), mold, form (whence ult. E. *feign*, *figure*, *fictile*, etc., q. v.), = Gr. **θίγ* in *τείχος*, wall, = Skt. √ *dih*, stroke, smear.] **1.** A mass composed of flour or meal prepared for baking into bread or cake by various processes, as moistening, mixing with yeast, salt, etc., raising (after which it is called *sponge*), and kneading, or for simpler kinds by moistening and mixing only; paste of bread.

When they [camels] travel, they cram them with barly dough. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 108.

2. Something having the appearance or consistency of dough, as potters' clay, etc.

They renew this Image with new *dow* many times.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 797.

3†. A little cake. [North. Eng.]

Dough or *Dow* is vulgarly used in the North for a little Cake, though it properly signifies a Mass of Flour tempered with Water, Salt, Yeast, and kneaded fit for baking.
Bourne's Pop. Antiq. (1777), p. 163, note.

One's cake is dough. See *cake*[1].

dough (dō), *v. t.* [‹ *dough*, *n.*] To make into dough. [Rare.]

The technical word used [in making Paraguayan tea] is sevar mate (sebar, lit., to bait, to grease, applied in the sense of *doughing* together the paste formed by the yerba and water and accommodating the bombilla).
N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 16.

To dough in. See the extract.

The mixing of the malt required for one grist with water in the mash-tun at the commencement of a brewing is called *doughing in*. *Thausing*, Beer (trans.), p. 412.

dough-baked (dō'bākt), *a.* Imperfectly baked; unfinished; half-done; soft; hence, imperfect; deficient, especially intellectually. [Obsolete or archaic.]

dough-maker

This botcher looks as if he were *dough-baked*; a little butter now, and I could eat him like an oaten-cake.
Fletcher (*and another*), Love's Cure, iii. 1.

Since we are so much indebted to God for accepting our best, it is not safe ventured to present him with a *dough-baked* sacrifice. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1885), II. 265.

Nay, what is more than all, he [love] can make those *dowbak'd*, senseless, indocile animals, woman, too hard for us, their politick lords and rulers, in a moment.
Wycherley, Country Wife, iv. 1.

dough-balls (dō'bâlz), *n. pl.* A marine alga, *Polysiphonia Olneyi*, belonging to the order *Florideæ*.

In its typical form Polysiphonia Olneyi forms dense soft tufts, sometimes called *dough-balls* by the seashore population. *Farlow*, Marine Algæ, p. 171.

dough-bird (dō'bėrd), *n.* A local name in the United States of the Eskimo curlew, *Numenius borealis*, the smallest American species of the genus *Numenius*. It has a slender bill only about two inches long. It is abundant during its migrations, and is much sought as a game-bird. Also *doe-bird*.

Dough-bird (*Numenius borealis*).

Accompanying and mingling freely with the golden plover are the Esquimaux curlew, or *dough-birds*, in great numbers. *Shore Birds*, p. 12.

dough-boy† (dō'boi), *n.* *Naut.*, a boiled dumpling of raised dough.

Bread and Flower being scarce with us, we could not make *Dough-boys*. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 38.

dough-brake (dō'brāk), *n.* A power-machine used in bakeries for kneading dough; a dough-kneader. It consists of corrugated rollers, between which the dough passes in a sheet.

dougher† (dō'ėr), *n.* [ME. *dower*, ‹ *dough*, *dow*, dough, + *-er*[1].] A baker.

And moreouer, that all *Dowers* of the Clte, and suburbis of the same, grynd att the Clte-is nyllis, and noo where els, as long as they mey have sufficiaunt grist.
English Gilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 335.

doughface (dō'fās), *n.* A person who is pliable and, as it were, made of dough; a flabby character; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, in the period of sectional controversy regarding slavery, a Northern politician disposed to show undue compliance with the wishes of the Southern slaveholders.

Randolph with his inimitable slang termed it [the Missouri Compromise] a "dirty bargain, helped on by eighteen northern *dough-faces*." *Schouler*, Hist. U. S., III. 166.

For any office, small or gret,
I couldn't ax with no face,
Without I'd ben, first dry and wet,
Th' unrizzest kind o' *doughface*.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., vi.

In 1838 the Democratic Congressmen from the Northern States decided in caucus in favor of a resolution requiring all petitions relating to slavery to be laid on the table without debate. This identified the party as it then existed with the slave-holding interest, and its northern representatives were stigmatized as *Dough-faces*.
Quoted in *Mag. of Amer. Hist.*, XIII. 497.

doughfaced (dō'fāst), *a.* Pliable; easily molded; truckling; pusillanimous. [U. S. political slang.]

doughfacism (dō'fā-sizm), *n.* [‹ *doughface* + *-ism*.] The character of a doughface; liability to be led by one of stronger mind or will; pliability; specifically, subservience to proslavery influences. [U. S. political slang.]

doughiness (dō'i-nes), *n.* [‹ *doughy* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being doughy.

doughing-machine (dō'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting dough. In this apparatus a piece of dough of the required weight is placed in a circular metal box, in which by a movement of a handle a number of knives are caused to rise through slits in the bottom, and these, passing through the dough, divide it into thirty distinct pieces, each of the same weight. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

dough-kneaded (dō'nē'ded), *a.* Soft; like dough. *Milton.*

dough-kneader (dō'nē'dėr), *n.* A machine for mixing or kneading dough. See *dough-brake*.

dough-maker (dō'mā'kėr), *n.* A kneading-machine; a dough-brake.

The flour is stored above the bakehouse, and is delivered into one of Pfeiderer's sifting-machines, in which,

by the aid of a spiral brush, a sack may be sifted in a very few minutes, and from this into the *dough-maker* or kneading-machine. *The Engineer* (London), LVII., No. 1483.

doughnut (dō′nut), *n.* [Also dial. *donnot*; ‹ *dough* + *nut*.] A small spongy cake made of dough (usually sweetened and spiced) and fried in lard.

An enormous dish of balls of sweetened dough, fried in hog's fat, and called *doughnuts*, or olykoeks.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 170.

Doughnut day. See the extract.

Dough-nut-day, Shrove Tuesday (Baldock, Herts). It being usual to make a good store of small cakes fried in hog's lard, placed over the fire in a brass skillet, called dough-nuts, wherwith the youngesters are plentifully regaled. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302.

dough-raiser (dō′rā″zėr), *n.* A pan or hot-water bath in which pans of dough are placed to rise under the influence of a gentle heat from the bath. The pans are placed on perforated shelves above the water and covered with cloths. Also called *dough-trough*.

dought, douht, ‡ [‹ ME. *dought, douthe, duhte, dugeth, dogeth*, ‹ AS. *dugutha, dugoth* (= OFries. *dugod* = MLG. *ducht, doget, dogent*, LG. *dögt* = OHG. *tugundi, tugund, tugathi, tugad, tuged*, MHG. *tugende, tugent, tuget*, G. *tugend* = Icel. *dygdh* = Sw. *dygd* = Dan. *dyd*), excellence, nobility, manhood, age of manhood, power, strength; as a collective noun, men, people, attendants or retainers, army, multitude; ‹ *dugan*, be strong: see *dow*[1], and cf. *doughty*.] **1.** Manhood; the age of manhood; manly power or strength; excellence.—**2.** Men collectively; especially, men as composing an army or a court; retainers.

That day doubble on the dece watz the *douth* serued,
Fro the kyng watz cummen with knyztes in to the halle.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 61.

dought (Sc. pron. duċht). Obsolete or dialectal Scotch preterit of *dow*[1].

doughtert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *daughter*.

doughtily (dou′ti-li), *adv.* [‹ ME. *douhteli, doughtiliche*, etc., ‹ *doughty* + *-ly*[2].] In a doughty manner; with doughtiness.

Hit is wonder to wete, in his wode anger,
How *doghtely* he did that day with his hond.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 9007.

Doughtily fighting in the chiefe brunt of the enemies.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 35.

doughtiness (dou′ti-nes), *n.* [‹ ME. *douhtynesse, duhtigness*; ‹ *doughty* + *-ness*.] The quality of being doughty; valor; bravery.

Virtue is first of all, what the Germans well name it, *Tugend* (*Taugend*, *dow*-ing, or *Dought-iness*), courage and the faculty to do. *Carlyle.*

dough-trough (dō′trôf), *n.* Same as *dough-raiser*.

doughty (dou′ti), *a.* [‹ ME. *doughty, douhty, dohty, duhti*, etc., ‹ AS. *dohtig*, also umlauted *dyhtig*, strong, valiant, good, = MLG. *duchtig*, LG. *düftig* = OFries. *tüchtich*, MHG. G. *tüchtig* = Icel. *dygdhugr* = Sw. *dugtig* = Dan. *dygtig*, able, valiant, etc., adj. from a noun repr. by MHG. *tuht*, strength, activity, ‹ OHG. *tugan* = AS. *dugan*, etc., be strong, etc., E. *dow*[1], *do*[2]: see *dow*[1], *do*[2].] Strong; brave; spirited; valiant; powerful: as, a *doughty* hero.

Patroculus the proude, a prise mon of werre;
With Diomed, a *doughti* mon & derast of hond,
A stronge man in stoure & stuernist in fight.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3653.

Full many *doughtie* knightes he in his dayes
Had doen to death, subdewed in equall frayes.
Spenser, F. Q., II. v. 26.

She smiled to see the *doughty* hero slain;
But, at her smile, the beau revived again.
Pope, R. of the L., v. 69.

But there is something solid and *doughty* in the man [Dryden] that can rise from defeat, the stuff of which victories are made in due time.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 18.

doughty-handed (dou′ti-han′ded), *a.* Strong-handed; mighty.

I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you, and have fought
Not as you serv'd the cause, but as 't had been
Each man's like mine. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 8.

doughy (dō′i), *a.* [‹ *dough* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Like dough; flabby and pallid; yielding to pressure; impressible.

No, no, no, your son was misled with a snipt-taffeta fellow there, whose villainous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour.
Shak., All's Well, iv. 5.

2. Not thoroughly baked, as bread; consisting in part of unbaked dough; half-baked.

Douglas heart, ring. See *heart, ring*.

douk (dōk), *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *duck*[1], *duck*[2].

doukar, *n.* A dialectal form of *ducker*, 3.

doulia (dō′li-ą), *n.* See *dulia*.

doulocracy† (dō-lok′ra-si), *n.* See *dulocracy*.

doum-palm, *n.* See *doom-palm*.

doundaké, doundaké bark. See *bark*[2].

doup (doup), *n.* [Sc., also written *doup, dolp*; appar. ‹ Dan. **dup*, Sw. **dopp* in comp. Cf. Dan. *dupsko* = Sw. *doppsko* (*sko* = E. *shoe*), ferrule.] **1.** Bottom; buttocks; butt-end; end; extremity: as, a candle-*doup*.

The wight and doughty captains a'
Upo' their *doups* sat down.
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 1.

2. A loop at the end. See the extract.

Six warp threads . . . are passed through mails in the loashes of the headle H, and thence through loops called "*doups*" fixed to a headle. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 183.

doupion, *n.* See *dupion*.

dour (dör), *a.* [Sc. form of *dure*, *a.*] Hard; inflexible; obstinate; bold; hardy. [Scotch.]

He had a wife was *dour* an' din.
Burns, Sic a Wife as Willie had.

The Lord made us all, and you may trust Him to look after us all—better than these *dour*-faced pulpit-thumpers imagine. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, v.

doura (dō′rą), *n.* See *durra*.

douree (dō′rē), *n.* In the Levant, a necklace, especially one of gold beads.

dourlach (dör′lach), *n.* See *dorlach*.

dourness (dör′nes), *n.* The state or quality of being dour; obstinacy; stubbornness. [Scotch.]

If there's power in the law of Scotland, I'll gar thee rue sic *dourniess*. *Galt*, The Entail, I. 309.

We are gravely told to look for the display of a *dourness*, desperation, and tenacity on the part of Frenchmen.
The Nation, Jan. 12, 1871, p. 20.

dourocouli (dō-rō-kō′li), *n.* The native name of one of the small, large-eyed, nocturnal South

Dourocouli (*Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*).

American monkeys of the genus *Nyctipithecus* (which see), as *N. trivirgatus*, or *N. rufipes*. Also written *durukuli*.

douse[1] (dous), *v.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [Also written *dowse*, formerly *douze, douce, dause*, etc.; perhaps of Scand. origin: cf. Sw. *dunsa*, plump down, fall clumsily (*duns*, the noise of a falling body), = Dan. *dunse*, thump. Cf. *douse*[2].] **I.** *trans.* To thrust or plunge into a fluid; immerse; dip; also, to drench or flood with a fluid.

I have . . . *douz'd* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world. *Hammond*, Works, IV. 515.

The Captain gave me my bath, by *dousing* me with buckets from the house on deck.
Lowell, Fireside Travels, p. 161.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To fall or be plunged suddenly into a fluid.

It is no jesting trivial matter
To swing t' th' air, or *douse* in water.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. To search for deposits of ore, for lodes, or for water, by the aid of the dousing- or divining-rod (which see).

douse[2] **dowse**[2] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused, dowsed*, ppr. *dousing, dowsing*. [Cf. Sc. *douss, douce, doyce*, throw; *dusch*, rush, fall with a noise, ‹ ME. *duschen, dusshen*, rush, fall; cf. Norw. *dusa*, break, cast down from, OD. *doesen*, beat, strike, G. dial. *tusen, dusen*, strike, run against, East Fries. *dössen*, strike. See also *doss*[1] and *dust*[1], which appear to be connected.] **1.** To strike.

Douse, to give a blow on the face, strike. *Bailey.*

2. *Naut.*, to strike or lower in haste; slacken suddenly: as, *douse* the topsail.

Very civilly they *dawsed* their topsailes, and desired the man of warre to come aboord them.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 52.

As the brig came more upon the wind, she felt it more, and we *doused* the skysails, but kept the weather studding-sails on her. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 75.

douse[2] (dous), *n.* [Also written *dowse*; Sc. *douce, doyce, douss*, etc.; from the verb.] A blow; a stroke.

The porter uttered a sort of a yell, which came not amiss into his part, started up with his club, and dealt a sound *douse* or two on each side of him.
Scott, Kenilworth, xxx.

douse[3] (dous), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doused*, ppr. *dousing*. [Also written *dowse*; perhaps a particular use of *douse*[2]. Usually taken as a corruption of *doust*[1], but such a change would be very unusual. Certainly not from AS. *dwċscan*, extinguish.] To put out; extinguish. [Slang.]

—Douse the glim. See *glim*.

douser (dou′sėr), *n.* [‹ *douse*[1], *v. t.*, + *-er*[1].] One whose business or occupation it is to search for metalliferous deposits or water by the use of the dousing- or divining-rod. Also *dowser*.

dousing-chock (dou′sing-chok), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knightheads or inside stuff above the upper deck.

dousing-rod (dou′sing-rod), *n.* [‹ *dousing*, ppr. of *douse*[1], *v. i.*, + *rod*.] A divining-rod.

The virtues of the *dousing-rod* he [Sir George Airy, Astronomer Royal] wholly attributes to the excitability of the muscles of the wrists. *Caroline Fox*, Mem. Old Friends.

dout[1]† (dout), *v. t.* [Contr. of *do out*, ME. *don ut*, i. e., put out: see *do*[1], and cf. *doff, don, dup*.] To put out; quench; extinguish; douse.

First in the intellect it *douts* the light. *Sylvester.*

I have a speech of fire, that fain would blaze,
But that this folly *douts* it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7.

dout[2]†, *v.* and *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

doutance†, *n.* An earlier spelling of *doubtance*.

doute†, *v. t.* An earlier spelling of *doubt*[1].

douteles†, *a.* and *adv.* An earlier spelling of *doubtless*.

douth, *n.* See *dought*.

douust, *a.* An earlier spelling of *doubtous*.

douxeperet, douceperet, *n.* [An archaism in Spenser; ME. *dowsper, dosyper*, sing., developed from pl. *dozepers, duzeparis, duze pers, dosse pers*, etc., ‹ OF. *doze* (*douce, duze*, etc.) *pers* (*pars*), mod. F. *les douze pairs*, the 'twelve peers' celebrated in the Charlemagne romances: *doze, douze*, mod. F. *douze*, ‹ L. *duodecim*, twelve (see *duodecimal, dozen*); *per*, mod. F. *pair*, peer (see *peer*[1], *pair, par*).] One of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of France, renowned in fiction.

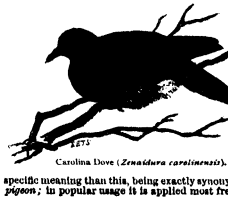
Inne Fraase weren italle twelfe iferan,
The Freiisce hco cleopeden *duzze pers* [var. *dossepersez*].
Layamon, I. 69.

Kydd in his kalander a knyghte of his chambyre,
And rollede the richeste of alle the rounde table!
I ame the *dusespere* and duke be dubbede with his hondes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), 2645.

For to bryngе this warre to the more effectuall ende, he [Charles Martel] chase xii. perys, which schrent some wrytera are callyd *douzeperys*, or yards, of ye which vi. were bischopys, and vi. temporall lords.
Fabyan, Works, I. clv.

Big looking like a doughty *Doucepere*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 31.

dove[1] (duv), *n.* [= Sc. *doo, dow*, ‹ ME. *dove, douve, dowve, duve*, ‹ AS. **dūfe* = OS. *dūbha* = D. *duif* = LG. *duve* = OHG. *tūba*, MHG. *toube*, G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Sw. *dufva* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dūbō*, a dove, lit. a diver, ‹ AS. *dūfan*, etc., E. *dive*, dip. The application of the name to the bird is not clear (perhaps "from its habit of ducking the head, or from its manner of flight"). The AS. form **dūfe* is not recorded (but cf. *dūfe-doppa*, translating L. *pelicanus*: see under *dive-dapper, didapper*), the name *culfre*, E. *culver*[1], q. v., being used; this is prob. ult. ‹ L. *columba*, a dove, which also orig. means a 'diver': see *columba*[1].] **1.** Any bird of the family *Columbidæ*; a pigeon. The word has no more



Carolina Dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).

specific meaning than this, being exactly synonymous with *pigeon*; in popular usage it is applied most frequently to

a few kinds of pigeons best known to the public, and as a book-name is commonly attached to the smaller species of pigeons: as, the ring-*dove*, turtle-*dove*, stock-*dove*, ground-*dove*, quail-*dove*, etc. The Carolina dove, or mourning dove, is *Zenaidura carolinensis*. The common doves of the old world are the ring-dove, rock-dove, stock-dove, and turtle-dove. (See these words.) In poetry, and in literature generally, the dove is an emblem of innocence, gentleness, and tender affection. In sacred literature and art it is a symbol of the Holy Ghost.

The Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a *dove* upon him. Luke iii. 22.

Oft I heard the tender *dove*
In firry woodlands making moan.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

2. *Eccles.*, a repository or tabernacle for the eucharist, in the form of a dove, formerly used in the East and in France.

There generally were two vessels: the smaller one, or the pix, that held the particles of the blessed Eucharist; the larger cup, or dove, within which the other was shut up. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 203.

dove[2] (dōv). An occasional preterit of *dive*.

dove[3] (dōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doved*, ppr. *doving*. [E. dial., appar. ult. from an unrecorded AS. verb, the source of the verbal noun AS. *dofung*, dotage; cf. E. dial. freq. *dowar*, also *dowse*, the latter perhaps < Icel. *dofna*, become dead or heavy (cf. *dofi*, torpor), = Sw. *domna*, become numb, *dofna*, numb; cf. Dan. *døve*, blunt, *bedøve*, stun, stupefy, from the same root as *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*.] To slumber; be in a state between sleeping and waking. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

dove-color (duv'kul'or), *n.* In textile fabrics, a warm gray of a pinkish or purplish tone.

dove-cote (duv'kōt), *n.* [< ME. *dove-cote*, *dowe-cote* (cf. Sc. *dowcate*), < *dove* + *cote*: see *cot*[1], *cote*[1].] A small structure placed at a considerable height above the ground, as on a building or a pole, for the roosting and breeding of domestic pigeons; a house for doves.

Like an eagle in a *dove-cote*, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioli.
Shak., Cor., v. 5.

dove-dock (duv'dok), *n.* Same as *coltsfoot*.

dove-eyed (duv'id), *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove; having eyes expressive of meekness, mildness, gentleness, tenderness, or affection.

dove-house (duv'hous), *n.* A dove-cote. *Shak.*

dovekie (duv'ki), *n.* [Appar. < *dove*[1] + dim. *-kie*.] The sea-dove or little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*, a small urinatorial or diving bird of the family *Alcidæ*. It is abundant in the northern Atlantic and Arctic oceans, congregating to

Dovekie (*Mergulus alle*).

breed in some places in countless numbers. It is about 8½ inches long, well-footed, three-toed, with short wings and tail and short stout bill, the body glossy blue-black above, with white scapular stripes, ends of secondaries white, and the under parts mostly white. See *Alle*.

Joe, who had been out hunting, reported that he had seen in the open water three *dovekies*.
C. F. Hall, Polar Exp., p. 314.

dovelet (duv'let), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-let*.] A little dove; a young dove.

dove-like (duv'lik), *a.* Having the appearance or qualities of a dove; gentle.

The young Spirit
That guides it has the *dove-like* eyes of hope.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 4.

doveling (duv'ling), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + dim. *-ling*[1].] A young dove; a dovelet.

I will be thy little mother, my *doveling*.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 748.

doven (dō'ven), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

dovening (dōv'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *doven*, *v.*] A slumber. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dove-plant (duv'plant), *n.* The *Peristeria elata*, an orchid of Central America: so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a white dove with expanded wings. Also called *Holy Ghost plant*.

dover (dō'vėr), *v. i.* Same as *dove*[3].

Jean had been lyin' wakin' lang,
Ay thinkin' on her lover,
An' juste's he gae the door a bang,
She was begun to *dover*.
A. Douglas, Poems, p. 139.

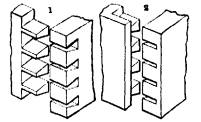
Dover's powder. See *powder*.

dove's-foot (duvz'fut), *n.* 1. The popular name in England of *Geranium molle*, a common British plant: so called from the shape of its leaf.—2. The columbine.

doveship (duv'ship), *n.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ship*.] The character of a dove; the possession of dove-like qualities, as meekness, gentleness, innocence, etc.

For us, let our *dove-ship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty.
Bp. Hall, The Beautie and Vnitie of the Church.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *n.* [< *dove* + *tail*. Cf. equiv. *culvertail*.] In *carp.*, a tenon cut in the form of a dove's tail spread, or of a reversed wedge; a manner of fastening boards or timbers together by letting tenons so cut on one into corresponding cavities or mortises in another. This is the strongest of all fastenings or joints, as the dovetails cannot be drawn out except by force applied in the direction of their length. Dovetails are either exposed or concealed; concealed dovetailing is of two kinds, lapped and mitered. See also cut under *joint*.—**Dental-cut dovetail**, a dovetail having each part dented to fit into the spaces between the teeth of the corresponding portions.—**Dovetail-file, dovetail-hinge.** See *file, hinge*.—**Dovetail-joint**, in *anat.*, the suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head.—**Dovetail-molding**, an ornament in the form of a dove's tail, occurring in Roman-



1. Common Dovetailing. 2. Lap Dovetailing.

Dovetail-molding.— Cathedral of Ely, England.

esque architecture.—**Dovetail-plates**, in *ship-building*, plates of metal let into the heel of the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore end of the keel. See cut under *stern*.—**Dovetail-saw.** See *saw*[1].—**Secret dovetail**, a manner of joining in which neither pins nor dovetails extend through the work, being concealed by its outer face.

dovetail (duv'tāl), *v. t.* [< *dovetail*, *n.*] 1. To unite by tenons in the form of a pigeon's tail spread let into corresponding mortises in a board or timber; as, to *dovetail* the angles of a box.—2. Figuratively, to unite closely, as if by dovetails; fit or adjust exactly and firmly; adapt, as one institution to another, so that they work together smoothly and harmoniously.

Into the hard conglomerate of the hill the town is built; house walls and precipices mortised into one another, *dove-tailed* by the art of years gone by, and riveted by age. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 10.

He [Lord Chatham] made an administration so checkered and speckled, he put together a piece of joinery so crosaly indented and whimsically *dove-tailed*, etc.
Burke, American Taxation.

When any particular arrangement has been for a course of ages adopted, everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it. *Bp. Sanderson*.

dovetailed (duv'tāld), *a.* In *her.*, broken into dovetails, as the edge or bounding line of an ordinary or any division of the field. See *ante*[2].

dove-wood (duv'wůd), *n.* The wood of *Alchornea latifolia*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Jamaica.

dovish† (duv'ish), *a.* [< *dove*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like a dove; innocent.

Contempte of thys worlde, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome.
Confut. of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G 4, b.

dow[1] (dou), *v. i.*; pret. *dowed*, *dought*. [< ME. *dowen*, *doghen*, *duzen*, *dugen*, pres. ind. *deh*, *deih*, *degh*, later *dowe*, *doghe*, pret. *dought*, *doghte*, *doughte*, *dohte*, < AS. *dugan* (pres. ind. *deáh*, pl. *dugon*, pret. *dohte*) = OS. *dugan* = OFries. *duga* = D. *deugen* = MLG. *dogen*, LG. *dögen* = OHG. *tugan*, MHG. *tugen*, *tougen*, G. *taugen* = Icel. *duga* = OSw. *dugha*, *dogha*, Sw. *duga* = Dan. *due* = Goth. *dugan* (only in pres. *daug*), be good, fitting, able: a preterit-present verb, the pres., AS. *deáh*, Goth. *daug*, being orig. a pret. from a root **dug*, be good, perhaps akin to Gr. τεύχειν, fortune, luck, τυγχάνειν, obtain. Hence *dought*, *doughty*. The word *dow*, becoming confused in sense and form, and dialectally in pronunciation, in certain constructions with the different verb *do*[1], was at length in literary use completely merged with it; but *dow* remains in dialectal use: see *do*[1] and *do*[2]. The difference well appears in the AS. line "*dō* ā thætte duge" ('do aye that dows,' i. e., do always that which is proper). The two verbs also appear (*do*[1] twice, in the sense of 'put') in the first quot. below.] 1†. To be good, as for a purpose; be proper or fitting; suit.

Duden [did, i. e., put] hire bodi thrin in a stanenn thruh [coffin], as hit *deh* halhe [saints] to donne [do, i. e., put].
St. Juliana, p. 77.

Ring ne broche nabbe ge, . . . he no swuch thing that ou [you] ne *deih* forto habben. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

2†. To be of use; profit; avail.

Ther watz moon [moan] for to make when meschef was cnowen,
That nozt *dowed* bot the doth in the depe stremes.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 374.

Thre yere in care bed lay Tristrem . . .
That neuer ne *dought* him day
For sorwe he had o night. *Sir Tristrem*, ii. 1.

3. To be able; can. [Scotch.]

But Dickie's heart it grew sae great,
That ne'er a bit o't he *dought* to eat.
Dick o' the Cow (Child's Ballads, VI. 72).

But facts are chiels that winna ding,
And *downa* be disputed. *Burns*, A Dream.

Do what I *dought* to set her free,
My saul lay in the mire. *Burns*, To Miss Ferrier.

4†. To be (well or ill); do. See *do*[2].

dow[2] (dou), *n.* [An obsolete or dialectal form of *dough*.] 1. Dough.—2. A cake. [Prov. Eng.]

dow[3] (dou), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *dove*[1].

Furth flew the *dow* at Noyis command. *Sir D. Lyndsay*.

dow[4]† (dou), *v. t.* [< ME. *dowen*, < AF. *dower*, OF. *douer*, *doer*, F. *douer* (F. also *doter*: see *dote*[2]) = Pr. Sp. Pg. *dotar* = It. *dotare*, < L. *dotare*, endow: see *dote*[2], *v.*, *dotation*. Cf. *endow*.] 1. To endow.

Dobet doth ful wel and *dewid* he is also,
And hath possessions and plurales for, pore menis sake
Piers Plowman (A), xi. 196.

2. To give up; bestow.

O lady myn, that I love and no mo,
To whom for-evermo myn herte I *dowe*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 230.

dow[5]. *n.* See *dhow*.

dowable† (dou'a-bl), *a.* [< AF. *dowable*; as *dow*[4] + *-able*.] Fit to be endowed; entitled to dower.

Was Ann Sherburne (widow and relict of Richd. Sherburne) "*dowable* of said lands, &c.," and how long did she receive said dower?
Record Soc. Lancashire and Cheshire, XI. 84.

dowager (dou'ā-jėr), *n.* [< OF. *douagiere* (ML. *douagerta*), a dowager (def. 1), fem. of *douagier*, *douaigier*, *douwaiger*, adj., < *douage* (as if E. **dowage*), dower, < OF. *douer*, E. *dow*[4], endow: see *dow*[4], *dower*[2].] 1. In *law*, a widow endowed or possessed of a jointure.—2. A title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir bearing the same name: applied particularly to the widows of princes and persons of rank.

This *dowager*, on whom my tale I found,
Since last she laid her husband in the ground,
A simple sober life in patience led.
Dryden, Cock and Fox.

Yea, and beside this he offereth to take to wife Elianor, Quene *Dowager* of Portyngall, without any dower.
Hall, Hen. VIII., an. 19.

dowagerism (dou'ā-jėr-izm), *n.* [< *dowager* + *-ism*.] The rank or condition of a dowager.

dowaire†, *n.* A Middle English form of *dower*[2].

dowar, *n.* See *dowar*.

dowcet†, *n.* See *dowcet*, 3.

dowd[1] (doud), *a.* [E. dial., < Icel. *daudhr* = AS. *dēad*, E. *dead*: see *dead*.] Dead; flat; spiritless. [North. Eng.]

dowd[2] (doud), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A woman's nightcap. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

dowdet, *n.* A Middle English form of *dowdy*.

dowdily (dou'di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy or slovenly manner.

A public man should travel gravely with the fashions, not foppishly before, nor *dowdily* behind, the central movement of his age. *R. L. Stevenson*, Samuel Pepys.

dowdiness (dou'di-nes), *n.* [< *dowdy* + *-ness*.] The state of being dowdy.

dowdy (dou'di), *n.* and *a.* [E. dial. also *dawdy*, Sc. *dawdie*, < ME. *dowde*, a dowdy; origin obscure. Appar. not connected with *dawdle*, idle, trifle: see *dawdle*.] I. *n.*; pl. *dowdies* (-diz).

A slattern, slovenly, ill-dressed woman; a slattern, especially one who affects finery.

If she be never so fowlle a *dowde*.
Towneley Mysteries, p. 112.

Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; . . . Dido, a *dowdy*; Cleopatra, a gipsy.
Shak., R. and J., ii. 4.

High company; among others the Duchess of Albemarle, who is ever a plain, homely *dowdy*.
Pepys, Diary, I. 158.

II. *a.* Slovenly; ill-dressed; slatternly: applied to women.

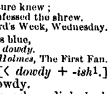
No huswifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Pallas in her stockings blue,
Imposing, but a little *dowdy*.
O. W. Holmes, The First Fan.

dowdyish (dou'di-ish), *a.* [< *dowdy* + *-ish*[1].] Like a dowdy; somewhat dowdy.

dowel (dou'el), *n.* [Also formerly or dial. *doul*, prob. < F. *douille*, a socket, the barrel of a pistol (Cotgrave), < ML. **ductillus* (?), dim. of *ductus*, a canal, duct: see *duct*, *conduit*[1], and cf. *dossil*. On the other hand, cf. G. *döbel* for **tübel*, < MHG. *tübel*, OHG. *tupfli*, a tap, plug, nail.]

1. A wooden or metallic pin or tenon used for securing together two pieces of wood, stone, etc. Corresponding holes fitting the dowel being made in each of the two pieces, one half of the pin is inserted into the hole in the one piece, and the other piece is then thrust home on it. The dowel may serve either as a permanent attachment of the two pieces joined, or as a shifting one; in the latter case one end is secured by glue and the other is left free, as in the movable leaves of an extension table.



Barrel-end in three pieces joined by Dowels.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall to receive nails of skirtings, etc.; a dook.

dowel (dou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *doweled* or *dowelled*, ppr. *doweling* or *dowelling*. [< *dowel*, *n.*] To fasten together, as two boards, by pins inserted in the edges: as, to *dowel* pieces which are to form the head of a cask. Sometimes written *dowl*.

dowel-bit (dou'el-bit), *n.* A boring-tool the barrel of which is a half-cylinder terminating in a conoidal cutting edge or radial point. It is used in a brace. Also called *spoon-bit*.

dowel-joint (dou'el-joint), *n.* A joint made by means of a dowel or dowels.

dowel-pin (dou'el-pin), *n.* A dowel used to fasten together two boards or timbers.

dowel-pointer (dou'el-poin'tėr), *n.* A hollow cone-shaped tool with a cutting edge on its inner face, used to point or chamfer the ends of dowels so that they can be more readily drivon.

dower[1], *n.* See *dougher*.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dower*, *dowere*, *dowayre*, < AF. *dowere*, OF. *doaire*, *douaire* = Pr. *dotaire*, < ML. *dotarium* (also *doarium*, after OF.), dower, < L. *dos* (*dot-*), dower: see *dot*[2], *dotation*, *dow*[2], *endow*.] **1.** The property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage; dowry.

Is there a virgin of good fame wants *dower*!
He is a father to her. *Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, I. 3.

He wedded a wife of richest *dower*,
Who lived for fashion, as he for power.
Whittier, Maud Muller.

2. In *law*, the portion which the law allows to a widow for her life out of the real property in which her deceased husband held an estate of inheritance. At common law it is one third of such real property held by the husband at any time during the marriage as the common issue of the husband and wife might have inherited, except such property as has been conveyed with the concurrence of the wife. The wife may also bar the right of dower by accepting a jointure. By modifying statutes, in some of the United States, the dower is sometimes a share in fee, and sometimes extends only to property which the husband held at the time of his death. In England, by the Dower Act of 1833, the common-law rights of the wife have been greatly modified, her dower being entirely under the control of the husband. In the earlier periods of the common law several kinds of dower were usual, as *dower ad ostium ecclesiæ*, which was dower voluntarily pledged by the husband at the porch of the church where the marriage was solemnized; and in this case the share might be less than a third, or (except for a restriction at one time imposed for the protection of the interests of feudal lords) it might be more than a third. This was, sometimes at least, done by the declaration in the marriage service "with all my lands I thee endow," or the husband might specify a particular manor or other lands. If he had no lands, or chose to mention goods only, the declaration was, as now, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," in which case the wife, if she survived him, was entitled to a third of the personal property left by him; and if he left lands, the law, notwithstanding his omission to promise dower in them, gave her what was called *reasonable dower*, or *dower according to custom*, viz. the life estate in one third as above described, unless she had accepted a jointure or other provision in lieu of dower.

The *dower* of lands in English law . . . belonged to a class of institutions widely spread over western Europe, very similar in general character, often designated as dotium, but differing considerably in detail.
Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions, p. 338.

3. One's portion of natural gifts; personal endowment.

He's noble every way, and worth a wife
With all the *dowers* of virtue.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, v. 3.

And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope, and faith's transcendent *dower*,
We feel that we are greater than we know.
Wordsworth, River Duddon, xxxiv.

Admeasurement of dower, a proceeding to set off to a widow the third of her deceased husband's property to which she is legally entitled.—**Assignment of dower.** See *assign*, *n.*—**Inchoate right of dower**, that anticipation of a right of dower which a wife of the owner of real property has during his life, it being contingent on her surviving as his widow.—**Release of dower**, the act or instrument by which an inchoate right of dower is extinguished. At common law this is effected only by joining in the husband's deed of conveyance.—**To assign dower.** See *assign*.—**To bar dower**, to preclude the claiming of dower by a widow, as by her joining her husband in conveying during his life.—**Writ of dower**, a process for the establishing of the right of dower, or the recovery of the land by the widow.

dower[2] (dou'ėr), *v. t.* [< *dower*[2], *n.*] To furnish with dower; portion; endow.

Will you, . . .
Dower'd with our curse, and stranger'd with our oath,
Take her, or leave her? *Shak.*, Lear, I. 1.

The poet in a golden clime was born,
With golden stars above;
Dower'd with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn,
The love of love. *Tennyson*, The Poet.

dower-house (dou'ėr-hous), *n.* In Great Britain, a house provided for the residence of a widow after the estate of her husband, with its manor-house, has passed to the heir.

dowerless (dou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *dower* + *-less*[1].] Destitute of dower; having no portion or fortune.

Dow'rless to court some peasant's arms,
To guard your withered age from harms.
E. More, The Colt and the Farmer, Fable 12.

dowery (dou'ėr-i), *n.* An obsolete form of *dowry*.

dowf (douf), *a.* [Sc., also written *douf*, *dolf*, etc., < Icel. *daufr*, deaf, dull, = E. *deaf*, q. v. Cf. *dowf*[3].] **1.** Dull; flat; noting a defect of spirit or animation, and also of courage; melancholy; gloomy; inactive; lethargic; pithless; vapid; wanting force; frivolous. *Jamieson.*

They're [Italian lays] *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Dowf indeed, *dowf* and dowie,
They're *dowf* and dowie at the best,
Wi' a' their variorum. *J. Skinner*, Tullochgorum.

2. Dull: hollow: as, a *dowf* sound. *Jamieson.*

dowie (dou'i), *a.* Dull; melancholy; in bad health; in bad tune. [Scotch.]

She manna put on the black, the black,
Nor yet the *dowie* brown.
Sweet Willie and Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, II. 135).

O bonny, bonny, sang the bird,
Sat on the coll o' hay,
But *dowie*, *dowie*, was the maid
That follow'd the corpus' clay.
Clerk Saunders, II. 324.

dowitch (dou'ich), *n.* Same as *dowitcher*. [Local, U. S., New York.]

dowitcher (dou'ich-ėr), *n.* [A corruption of G. *deutsch*, German (or D. *duitsch*, Dutch), *deutscher*, a German: see *Dutch*.] The red-breasted or gray-backed snipe, *Macrorhamphus griseus*: a popular and now a book name of this species, which was formerly locally (Long Island and vicinity) called *German* or *Dutch snipe*, to distinguish it from the so-called *English snipe*, *Gallinago wilsoni*. A closely related species, *M. scolopaceus*, is known as the *long-billed*, *western*, or *white-tailed dowitcher*. The name is sometimes locally misapplied to the pectoral sandpiper, *Actodromas maculata*. Also *dowitch*, *doutletse*.—**Bastard dowitcher** or **dowitch**, the stilt-sandpiper, *Micropalama himantopus*.

dowk, dowke (douk), *n.* [E. dial., prob. = Sc. *dalk*, varieties of slate clay, sometimes common clay, = *dauch*, "a soft and black substance chiefly of clay, mica, and what resembles coal-dust," = *daugh* = E. *dough*, q. v.] The name given in the mining districts of the north of England to the dark-colored argillaceous material which not unfrequently constitutes a considerable part of the veins.

The news of bonny *dowk* and excellent rider have frequently proved the only solace of unsuccessful adventures. *Sopwith*, Mining District of Alston Moor, p. 169.

dowl (doul), *n.* [Also written *dowle*, *doul*, prob. < OF. *douille*, *doille*, *doulle*, soft, something soft (> F. *douillet*, soft, downy, *douillette*, a wadded garment), F. dial. *douilles*, hairs, < L. *ductilis*, ductile: see *ductile*.] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; a fiber of down; down.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea . . . that bears a mossy *dowle* or wool, whereof cloth was spun.
Hist. of Man. Arts (1661).

No feather or *dowle* of a feather but was heavy enough for him. *De Quincey.*

dowlas, dowlass (dou'las), *n.* [Prob., like many other names of cloths, from a town-name; said to be from *Doullens*, a town in the department of Somme, France.] A strong and coarse linen cloth, used, until the introduction of machine-woven cotton cloth, for purposes not requiring fine linen. Yorkshire and the south of Scotland were the chief places of its manufacture during the eighteenth century.

The maid, subdued by fees, her trunk unlocks,
And gives the cleanly aid of *dowlass*-smocks.
Gay, To the Earl of Burlington.

dowlet†, *a.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Dead; flat. *Halliwell.*

And loke ye gyue no persone noo *dowlet* drynke, for it wyll breke ye scabbe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

dowless (dou'les), *a.* [Sc., also *doless*, < *dow*[1], = *do*[2], + *-less*.] Feeble; wanting spirit or activity; shiftless.

Dowless fowk, for health gane down,
Along your howms be streekan
Their limns this day. *Picken*, Poems, p. 55.

dowly†, *adv.* [ME., < *dowle*, *doule*, *dole*, etc.: see *dole*[2].] Feebly; despairingly.

With faintyng & feblenes he fell to the ground
All *dowly*, for dole, in a dede swowne.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13937.

down[1] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe*, *doune*; < ME. *down*, *doun*, earlier *dune*, *dun*, a hill, < AS. *dūn*, a hill, = OHG. *dūn*, a promontory, = Sw. dial. *dun*, a hill; in the other Teut. languages confined to a special sense: = OFries. *dūne*, NFries. *düne* = MD. *duene*, D. *duin* = MLG. *dune*, LG. *düne* (> G. *düne* = E. *dune*, dial. *dene* = F. *dune* = It. Sp. Pg. *duna*), a sand-hill, a sand-bank, a shifting ridge of sand (see *dune*); prob. of Celtic origin, < Ir. *dún*, a hill, mount, fort, = W. *din*, a hill-fort (OCelt. **dūn*, in Latinized place-names, as *Lugdunum*, Lyons, *Augustodunum*, etc.), = OHG. Ir. *zūn*, G. *zaun* = AS. *tūn* = AS. *tūn* = Icel. *tūn*, an inclosed place, an inclosure, a town (see *town*, which is thus cognate with *down*); perhaps = Gr. *θίς* (*θιν-*), a heap, a heap of sand, the beach or sea-shore, = Skt. *dhanus*, a sand-bank, *dhanvan*, beach, shore. Hence *down*[2], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *v.*] **1.** A hill; a hill of moderate elevation and more or less rounded outline: in this general sense now chiefly in poetry, as opposed to *dale*, *vale*, *valley*.

The dubbement [adornment] dere of doun & dalez,
Of wod & water & wlonk [beautiful] playnez,
Bylde in me bys, abated my halez.
Alliterative Romances (ed. Morris), i. 121.

Downe, that almost escape th' inquiring eye,
That meet and fade into the distant sky.
Cowper, Retirement.

A traveller who has gained the brow
Of some aerial *down*. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill,
And high in heaven behind it a gray *down*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

[This word enters (as *Dun-*, *Don-*, *-down*, *-don*) into the names of numerous places formerly inhabited by the Celts in England, referring originally to a fortified hill, or a hill advantageously situated for defense.]

2. Same as *dune*. **3.** A bare, level space on the top of a hill; more generally, a high, rolling region not covered by forests.

My bosky acres, and my unshrubb'd *down*,
Rich in a sward of fine, luxuriant mold.
Shak., Tempest, iv. 1.

My flocks are many, and the *downs* as large
They feed upon. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, I. 3.

4. *pl.* Specifically, certain districts in southern and southeastern England which are underlain by the Chalk (which see). These districts are considerably elevated above the adjacent areas, and are dry in consequence of the absorbent nature of the underlying rock. They are not forest-covered, but form natural pastures, and are largely given over to sheep-raising. The North Downs are in Kent, England; the South Downs, in Sussex. The one is to the north, the other to the south, of the remarkable district known as the *Weald* (which see). Various other areas of similar character are called downs, and to this word there is often some geographical prefix, as the *Marlborough Downs*. When used to designate an area of considerable extent, the word is always made plural, and means simply the hills, or the highlands. A limited portion of this high, rolling region is often called *the downs*.—**The Downs**, as a proper name, a roadstead on the coast of Kent in England, near the entrance to the strait of Dover, where the North Downs meet the coast-line. It lies between the North and South Forelands, opposite Deal, Sandwich, and Ramsgate, inside of the shallow called the Goodwin Sands, and is an important shelter for shipping.

All in the *Downs* the fleet was moored.
Gay, Black-eyed Susan.

down[2] (doun), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, doun, dounе*, earlier *dune, dun*, down, abbr. of *adune, adun*, E. *adown*, < AS. *ādūn, ādūne*, also *of-dūne*, adv., down, orig. *of dūne*, i. e., from (the) hill: *of*, off, from; *dūne*, dat. of *dūn*, a hill: see *down*[1], *n.* Cf. *adown*, *adv.*, of which *down*[2] is an aphetic form.] **1.** In a descending direction: from a higher to a lower place, degree, or condition: as, to look *down;* to run *down;* the temperature is *down* to zero.

And aftre is Libye the hye, and Lybye the lowe, that descendethe *down* toward the grete Sea of Spayne.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 263.

He's ta'en *down* the bush o' woodbine,
Hung atween her bour and the witch carline.
Willie's Ladye (Child's Ballads, I. 167).

2. In a direction from a source or starting-point, from a more to a less important place or situation, or the like: as, to sail *down* toward the mouth of a stream; to go *down* into the country.

In the evening I went *down* to the port at the mouth of the river. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 129.

3. In a descending order; from that which is higher or earlier in a series or progression to that which is lower or later.

From God's Justice he comes *down* to Man's Justice.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xxvi.

And lest I should be wearied, madam,
To cut things short, come *down* to Adam.
Prior, Alma, ii.

The Papacy had lost all authority with all classes, from the great feudal prince *down* to the cultivators of the soil.
Macaulay, Von Ranke.

4. In *music*, from a more acute to a less acute pitch.—**5.** From a greater to a less bulk, degree of consistency, etc.: as, to boil *down* a decoction.—**6.** To or at a lower rate or point, as to price, demand, etc.: below a standard or requirement: as, to mark *down* goods or the prices of goods; the stocks sold *down* to a very low figure; to beat *down* a tradesman.

I brought him *down* to your two butter-teeth, and then he would have. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 4.

7. Below the horizon: as, the sun or moon is *down*.

At the day of date of euen-songe,
On oure byfore the sonne go *down*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), i. 529.

'Tis Hesperus — there he stands with glittering crown,
First admonition that the sun is *down!*
Wordsworth, Tintern Abbey.

8. From an erect or standing to a prostrate or overturned position or condition: as, to beat *down* the walls of a city; to knock a man *down*.

The creest and the coronalle, the claspes of sylver,
Clenly with his clubb he smacheth *downe* at onez.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1108.

Pelleas . . .
Cast himself *down;* and . . . lay
At random looking over the brown earth.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

9. In or into a low, fallen, overturned, prostrate, or downcast position or condition, as a state of discomfiture; at the bottom or lowest point, either literally or figuratively: as, never kick a man when he is *down;* to put *down* a rebellion; to be taken *down* with a fever.

And thys holy place ys callyd Sancta Maria De Spasimo. Seynt Elyne bylyd a chirche ther, but yt ys *Downe*.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 32.

He that is *down* needs fear no fall.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

His [Shaftesbury's] disposition led him generally to do his utmost to exalt the side which was up, and to depress the side which was *down*. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

There is a chill air surrounding those who are *down* in the world. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iv. 2.

Hence—**10.** Into disrepute or disgrace; so as to discredit or defeat: as, to preach *down* error; to write *down* an opponent or his character; to run *down* a business enterprise.

He shar'd our dividend o' the crown
We had so painfully preach'd *down*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

11. On or to the ground.

No shot did ever hit them, nor could ever any Conspirator attaine that honor as to get them *downe*.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 44.

In our natural Pace one Foot cannot be up till the other be *down*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 1.

12. On counter; hence, in hand: as, he bought it for cash *down;* he paid part *down* and gave his note for the balance.

I will kneel to you, pray for you, pay *down*
A thousand hourly vows, sir, for your health.
B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Can't you trust one another, without such Earnest *down?* *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

13. Elliptically: in an imperative or interjectional use, the imperative verb (*go, come, get, fall, kneel*, etc.) being omitted. (*a*) Used absolutely: as, *down!* dog, *down!*

Down, therefore, and beg mercy of the duke.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

Down, thou climbing sorrow.
Thy element's below! *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4.

(*b*) Followed by *with*, being then equivalent to a transitive verb with *down* (*put, pull, take down*), in either a literal or a denunciatory sense: as, *down with* the sail! *down with* it! *down with* tyranny!

Down with the palace, fire it. *Dryden.*

14. On paper or in a book: with *write, jot, set, put*, or other verb applicable to writing.

This day is holy; doo ye *write* it *downe*,
That ye for ever it remember may.
Spenser, Epithalamion.

Doesn't Mr. Fosbrook let you take places for a play before it is advertised, and *set* you *down* for a box for every new piece through the season? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

15. In place, position, or occupation; firmly; closely.

He [a worshiper] that sees another composed in his behaviour throughout, and fixed *down* to the holy duty he is engaged in, grows ashamed of his own indifference and indecencies, his spiritual dissipations and dryness.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xix.

Down charge! a command to a dog to lie down, used when shooting with pointers or setters.—**Down east,** in or into Maine or the regions bordering on the eastern seacoast of New England. [U. S.]—**Down in the mouth.** See *mouth*.—**Down south,** in or into the Southern States. [U. S.]—**Down to date.** See *date*[1].—**Down with the dust, down with the lucre, brass, blunt,** etc. See the nouns.—**To back down, bear down, bring down,** etc. See the verbs.—**To be down at heel.** See *heel*[1].—**To be down on one's luck,** to be in ill luck.—**To be down upon** or **on,** to fall upon; attack; berate; hence, to be angry or out of humor with. [Colloq.]

He kerful yer don't git no green ones in among 'em, else happy 'll be *down on* me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 185.

To come down on, to come down with. See *come*.—**To lay down,** figuratively, to state or expound, especially emphatically or authoritatively: as, to *lay down* a principle.—**To lay down the law,** to give emphatic commands or reproof.—**Union down.** See *flag of distress*, under *flag*[2].—**Up and down.** See *up*.

down[2] (doun), *prep.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < *down, adv.* Cf. *adown, prep.*, of which *down* is the aphetic form. The prepositional use of the aphetic form does not appear in ME. or AS.] **1.** In a descending direction upon or along, either literally, as from a higher toward a lower level or position, or from a point or place which is regarded as higher; adown: as, to glance *down* a page; to ramble *down* the valley; to sail *down* a stream; an excursion *down* the bay; *down* the road.

Many do travel *downe* this river from Turin to Venice.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 97.

When the wind is *down* the range, i. e., blowing from the archer toward the target, the elevation of the bow-hand must be lessened. *W. and W. Thompson*, Archery, p. 36.

2. Along the course or progress of: as, *down* the ages.—**Down the country,** toward the sea, or toward the part where rivers discharge their waters into the ocean.

down[2] (doun), *a.* and *n.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward; downcast; dejected: as, a *down* look.

Thou art so *down*, upon the least disaster!
B. Jonson, Alchemist, iv. 4.

A *down* countenance he had, as if he would have looked thirty mile into hell. *Middleton*, The Black Book.

2. Downright; plain; positive.

Her many *down* denials. *Fletcher*, Valentinian.

3. Downward; that goes down, or on a road regarded as down: as, a *down* train or boat.—**Down beat,** in *music:* (*a*) The downward motion of a conductor's baton or hand, by which the primary and initial accent or pulse of each measure is marked. (*b*) The accent or pulse thus marked.—**Down bow,** in *violin-playing*, the stroke of the bow from nut to point, made by lowering the right arm: often indicated by the sign ⊓.

II. *n.* A downward movement; a low state; a reverse: as, the ups and *downs* of fortune.

A woman who had age enough, and experience enough in *downs* as well as ups. *F. R. Stockton*, The Dusantes, iii.

down[2] (doun), *v.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*] **I.** *trans.* To cause to go down. (*a*) To put, throw, or knock down; overthrow; subdue: as, to *down* a man with a blow.

The hidden beauties seem'd in wait to lie,
To *down* proud hearts that would not willing die.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

I remember how you *downed* Beaucierck and Hamilton, the wits, once at our house. *Mme. D'Arblay.*

(*b*) To discourage; dishearten; dispirit. [Obsolete or colloquial in both senses.]

The lusty Courser, that late scorn'd the ground,
Now lank and lean, with crest and courage *downd*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

II. *intrans.* To go down. (*a*) To descend; sink; fall.

When one pulleth down his fellow, they must needs *down* both of them. *Latimer*, Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

And you may know by my size that I have a kind of alacrity in sinking; if the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5.

If we must *down*, let us like cedars fall.
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, v. 1.

Does he instantly *down* upon his knees in mute, because ecstatic, acknowledgment of the Highest?
H. James, Subs. and Shad., p. 301.

(*b*) To go down the throat; hence, to be palatable; be acceptable or trustworthy.

This will not *down* with me; I dare not trust
This fellow. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 2.

If he sat any time calls for victuals between meals, use him nothing but dry bread. If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*. *Locke*, Education, § 14.

down[3] (doun), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *downe, doune;* < ME. *down, downe, doun* = MLG. *dūne*, LG. *dune* (> G. *daune*), f. (perhaps of Scand. origin), = Icel. *dúnn*, n., = Sw. Dan. *dun*, down. Prob. not connected with MD. *donse, donst*, down, flock, pollen, D. *dons*, down: see *dust*.] **1.** The fine soft covering of fowls under the feathers; the fine soft feathers which constitute the under plumage of birds, as distinguished from contour-feathers, particularly when thick and copious, as in swans, ducks, and other water-fowls. The eider-duck yields most of the down of commerce. See *down-feather*.

He has laid her on a bed of *down*, his ain dear Annie.
Bonnie Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 48).

Instead of *Down*, hard Beds they chose to have,
Such as might bid them not forget their Grave.
Cowley, Davideis, i.

2. The first feathering of a bird; the downy plumage or floccus with which a præcocial bird is clothed when hatched, or that which an altricial bird first acquires.—**3.** The soft hair of the human face when beginning to appear.

Here they also found the statue . . . of naked Castor, having a hat on his head, his chin a little covered with *doune*. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 224.

The first *down* begins to shade his face. *Dryden.*

4. A fine soft pubescence upon plants and some fruits; also, the light feathery pappus or coma upon seeds by which they are borne upon the wind, as in the dandelion and thistle.

As he saith, in truncke who wol hem doo
Must pike away the *downe* of alle the tree.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 195.

A part of Margaret's work for the season was gleaning from the bounties of forest and field; and, aided by Rose, she got quantities of walnuts, chestnuts, and vegetable *down*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 6.

In the down, downy; covered with down-feathers, as a chick, duckling, or gosling when just hatched. See *floccus*.—**To drive down.** See *drive*.

downa (dou'nä). [Sc.—ME. i. e., *dow na:* see *dow*[1]; *na* = E. *no, adv.*, not; cf. *canna*[3], *dinna*.] Cannot. See *dow*[1], 3. [Scotch.]

downbear (doun'bãr), *v. t.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*, + *bear*[1].] To bear down; depress.

down-beard (doun'bērd), *n.* The downy or winged seed of the thistle. [Rare.]

It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions.
Carlyle, Misc., IV. 263.

down-bed (doun'bed), *n.* A bed stuffed with down; hence, a very soft, luxurious bed.

You must not look for *down-beds* here, nor hangings,
Though I could wish ye strong ones.
Fletcher (and another), Sea Voyage, i. 4.

down-by (doun'bī), *adv.* [< *down*[2], *adv.*, + *by, adv.*] Down the way. [Scotch.]

downcast (doun'kast), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Cast or directed downward: as, a *downcast* eye or look.

Eyes *downcast* for shame.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 144.

Hence — **2.** Depressed; dejected: as, a *downcast* spirit.

Downcast he [Leasing] could never be, for his strongest instinct, invaluable to him also as a critic, was to see things as they really are.
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 315.

3. In *mining*, descending. The current of air taken from the surface to ventilate the interior of a coal-mine is called the *downcast current*, and the shaft through which it is conveyed the *downcast shaft*.

II. *n.* **1.** A downward look: generally implying sadness or pensiveness.

That *down-cast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shews a fine sorrow.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

I saw the respectful *Downcast* of his Eyes, when you catcht him gazing at you during the Musick.
Steele, Conscious Lovers, ii. 1.

2. In *mining*, the ventilating shaft down which the air passes in circulating through a mine.

downcastness (doun'kast-nes), *n.* The state of being downcast; dejectedness.

Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer.
D. M. Moir.

downcome (doun'kum), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *come*.] A tumbling or falling down; especially, a sudden or heavy fall; hence, ruin; destruction.

Ye sall William Wallace see,
Wi' the *down-come* of Robin Hood.
Sir William Wallace (Child's Ballads, VI. 242).

When ever the Pope shall fall, if his ruine bee not like the sudden *down-come* of a Towre, the Bishops, when they see him tottering, will leave him.
Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

down-draft, down-draught (doun'dräft), *n.* 1. A downward draft or current of air, as in a chimney, the shaft of a mine, etc.—2. A burden; anything that draws one down, especially in worldly circumstances: as, he has been a *down-draft* on me. [Scotch pron. dön'-dracht.]

downdraw (doun'drâ), *n.* Same as *down-draft*.

down-east (doun'ēst'), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Coming from or living in the northeastern part of New England: as, a *down-east* farmer. [U. S.]

down-easter (doun'ēs'tėr), *n.* One living "down east" from the speaker: sometimes applied to New Englanders generally, but specifically to the inhabitants of Maine. [U. S.]

downed (dound), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-ed*^{2}; = Dan. *dunet*.] Covered or stuffed with down.

Their nest so deeply *downed*. *Young.*

downfall (doun'fâl), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *fall*.] 1. A falling downward; a fall; descent: as, the *downfall* of a stream.

Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels rolls a silver stream.
Dryden.

2†. What falls downward; a waterfall.

Those cataracts or *downfalls*. *Holland.*

3†. A pit; an abyss.

Catrafosse [It.], a deepe, hollowe, vgly or dreadfull ditch, hole, pit, den, trench, gulfe, dungeon or *downfall*. *Florio.*

4. Descent or fall to a lower position or standing; complete failure or overthrow; ruin: as, the *downfall* of Napoleon.

The duke is virtuous, mild; and too well given
To dream on evil, or to work my *downfall*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1.

5. Waning; decay. [Rare.]

Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. A kind of trap in which a weight or missile falls down when the set is sprung; a deadfall. See the extract.

Another native method of destroying those animals [hippopotamuses] is by means of a trap known as the *down-fall*, consisting of a heavy wooden beam armed at one end with a poisoned spear-head and suspended by the other to a forked pole or overhanging branch of a tree. The cord by which the beam is suspended descends to the path beneath, across which it lies in such a manner as to be set free the instant it is touched by the foot of the passing hippopotamus; the beam thus liberated immediately descends, and the poisoned weapon passes into the head or back of the luckless beast, whose death in the adjacent stream takes place soon after. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 856.

downfallen (doun'fâ'ln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.

Let us . . .
Hold fast the mortal sword; and, like good men,
Bestride our *down-fall'n* birthdom.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3.

The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

down-feather (doun'feṽ'ėr), *n.* In *ornith.*, a feather, generally of small size compared with a contour-feather, characterized by a downy or plumulaceous structure throughout; a plumule. See *plumule*.

Down-feathers . . . are characterized by a downy structure throughout. They more or less completely invest the body, but are almost always hidden beneath the contour-feathers; like padding about the bases of the latter.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 86.

downgrowth (doun'gröth), *n.* The act of growing downward; the product of a downward growth.

This space subsequently becomes enclosed by definite walls by the *downgrowth* of the mesoblast in this region.
Micros. Science, XXVII. 352.

down-gyved† (doun'jīvd), *a.* Hanging down like the loose links of fetters. [Rare.]

His stockings foul'd,
Ungarter'd, and *down-gyved* to his ancle.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1.

downhaul (doun'hâl), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope by which a jib, staysail, gaff-topsail, or studding-sail is hauled down when set.

I . . . sprang past several, threw the *downhaul* over the windlass, and jumped between the knightheads out upon the bowsprit.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 32.

Peak downhaul. See *peak*.

downhearted (doun'här'ted), *a.* Dejected; depressed; discouraged.

Dinna be overly *down-hearted*, when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'. *Galt.*

downhill (doun'hil), *prep. phr.* as *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *prep.*, + *hill*^{1}.] Sloping downward; descending; declining.

And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields.
Congreve.

downiness (don'ni-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being downy.—2. Knowingness; cunningness; artfulness; cuteness. [Slang.]

Downingia (dou-nin'ji-ạ), *n.* [NL., named after A. J. *Downing*, a horticulturist and landscape-gardener of New York (1815–52).] A small lobeliaceous genus of Californian plants, consisting of low annuals with showy blue and white flowers. They are occasionally cultivated for ornament.

downland (doun'land), *n.* [< *down*^{1} + *land*. Cf. AS. *dūnland*, hilly land, < *dūn*, a hill, + *land*, land.] Land characterized by downs.

downless (doun'les), *a.* [< *down*^{3} + *-less*.] Having no down.

Beauty and love advanc'd
Their ensigns in the *downless* rosy faces
Of youths and maids, led after by the graces.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, v.

This callow boy with his *downless* cheek eclipsed the gray beards. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 621.

downlooked (doun'lůkt), *a.* Having a downcast countenance; dejected; gloomy; sullen.

Jealousy suffused, with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all she view'd, in tawny dress'd;
Downlook'd, and with a cuckoo on her fist.
Dryden, Tal. and Arc., ll. 489.

downlying (doun'li-ing), *n.* and *a.* [Sc.] **I.** *n.* 1. The time of retiring to rest; time of repose.—2. The time at which a woman is to give birth to a child; lying-in: as, she's at the *down-lying*.

II. *a.* About to lie down or to be in travail of childbirth.

downpour (doun'pōr), *n.* [< *down*^{2} + *pour*.] A pouring down; especially, a heavy or continuous shower.

The rain, which had been threatening all day, now descended in torrents, and we landed in a perfect *downpour*.
Lady Brassey, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. viii.

downright (doun'rit), *adv.* [< ME. *downright*, *dounright*, *dounyght*, also with adv. gen. suffix *downrightes*, earliest form *dunriht*, *dunrihte*, < *dun*, down, + *rihte*, adv., right, straight: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *right*, *adv.* Cf. *upright*.] 1. Right down; straight down; perpendicularly.

A stoon or tyle under the roote enrounde,
That it goo nought *dounright* a stalke alloone,
But spredе aboue.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 56.

A giant's slain in fight,
Or mow'd o'erthwart, or cleft *downright*.
S. Butler, Hudibras.

2. In plain terms; without ceremony or circumlocution.

Fairies, away:
We shall chide *downright*, if I longer stay.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 2.

3. Completely; thoroughly; utterly: as, he is *downright* mad.

God gaf the dom hymselue,
That Adam and Eue and hus issue alle
Sholden deye *doun-ryht* and dwelle in peyne euere,
Yf thei touchede the tree and of the fruit eten.
Piers Plowman (C), xxi. 199.

He is a *downright* witty companion, that met me here purposely to be pleasant and eat a Trout.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 84.

4. Forthwith; without delay; at once.

This paper put Mrs. Bull in such a passion that she fell *downright* into a fit. *Arbuthnot.*

downright (doun'rit), *a.* [< *downright*, *adv.*] 1. Directed vertically; coming straight down.

I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 1.

The low thunders of a sultry sky
Far-rolling ere the *downright* lightnings glare.
Whittier, What of the Day.

2. Directly to the point; plain; unambiguous; unevasive.

I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

3. Using plain, direct language; accustomed to express opinions directly and bluntly; blunt.

Your *downright* captain still,
I'll live and serve you. *Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, v. 2.

Reverend Cranmer, learned Ridley, *downright* Latimer, zealous Bradford, patient Hooper.
Fuller, Sermon of Reformation, p. 17.

4. Complete; absolute; utter.

If they proceed upon any other footing, it is *downright* folly. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, iv., Expl.

None could enter into life but those that were in *down-right* earnest. *Southey*, Bunyan, p. 21.

It is *downright* madness to strike where we have no power to hurt. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

downrightness (doun'rit-nes), *n.* Direct or plain dealing.

Nay, was not Andreas in very deed a man of order, courage, *downrightnesse*? *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, p. 56.

downrush (doun'rush), *n.* A rushing down. [Rare.]

A *downrush* of comparatively cool vapours.
A. M. Clerke, Astron. in 19th Cent., p. 901.

The *downrushes* of the gases, which, though absolutely intensely hot, are relatively cool. *Stokes*, Light, p. 238.

downset (doun'set), *a.* In *her.*, removed from its place by its own width. Thus, a bend *downset* is cut in two, and the two parts are slipped past each other until they touch at one point only.—**Double downset**, in *her.*, having a piece cut out and slipped past by the width of the ordinary, so as to touch the remaining parts at two points only.

down-share (doun'shär), *n.* In England, a breast-plow used to pare off the turf on downs.

downsitting (doun'sit'ing), *n.* The act of sitting down; repose; a resting.

Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising.
Ps. cxxxix. 2.

downsome (doun'sum), *a.* [< *down*^{2}, *adv.*, + *-some*.] Low-spirited; melancholy. [Colloq.]

When you left us at 'Frisco we felt pretty *downsome*.
F. R. Stockton, The Dusantes, iii.

down-stairs (doun'stärz'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* Down the stairs; below; to or on a lower floor: as, he went or is *down-stairs*.

down-stairs (doun'stärz), *prep. phr.* as *a.* Pertaining or relating to, or situated on, the lower floor of a house: as, he is in one of the *down-stairs* rooms.

downsteepy† (doun'stē'pi), *a.* Having a great declivity.

He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock.
Florio, tr. of Montaigne's Essays (1613), p. 197.

down-stream (doun'strēm'), *prep. phr.* as *adv.* With or in the direction of the current of a stream.

downtake (doun'tāk), *n.* In *engin.*, an air-passage leading downward; specifically, such a passage leading from above to the furnaces or blowers of a marine boiler.

downthrow (doun'thrō), *n.* In *mining*, a dislocation of the strata by which any bed of rock or seam of coal has been brought into a position lower than that it would otherwise have occupied. See *dislocation* and *fault*.

down-tree (doun'trē), *n.* The *Ochroma Lagopus*, of tropical America: so called from the woolly covering of the seeds.

downtrodden, downtrod (doun'trod'n, -trod), *a.* Trodden down; trampled upon; tyrannized over.

The most underfoot and *downtrodden* vassals of perdition. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng.

downward, downwards (doun'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [< ME. *downward*, *duneward*, *dunward*, also with adv. gen. suffix *downwardes*, late AS. *ādūneweard*, < *ādūne*, adown, down, + *-weard*, -ward: see *down*^{2}, *adv.*, and *-ward*.] 1. From a higher to a lower place, condition, or state.

Ever in motion; now 'tis Faith ascends,
Now Hope, now Charity, that upward tends,
And *downwards* with diffusive good descends.
Dryden, Eleonora.

Her hand half-clench'd
Went faltering sideways *downward* to her belt.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

2. In a course or direction from a head, origin, source, or remoter point in space or in time: as, water flows *downward* toward the sea; to trace successive generations *downward* from the earliest records.

A ring the country wears,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 7.

3. In the lower parts; as regards the lower parts or extremities.

And also for he hathe Lordschipe aboven alle Bestes: therfore make thei the halfendel of Ydole of a man upwardes, and the tother half of an Ox *downwardes*.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 166.

Dagon his name; sea monster, upward man
And *downward* fish. *Milton*, P. L., i. 462.

downward (doun'wārd), *a.* [< *downward*, *adv.*] 1. Moving or tending from a higher to a lower place, condition, or state; taking a descending direction, literally or figuratively: as, the *downward* course of a mountain path, or of a drunkard.

With *downward* force,
That drove the sand along, he took his way,
And roll'd his yellow billows to the sea. *Dryden.*

downward

Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand
The *downward* slope to death.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

2. Descending from a head, origin, or source: as, the *downward* course of a river; a *downward* tracing of records.

How sweet it were, hearing the *downward* stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream!
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

downwardly (doun'wērd-li), *adv.* In a downward direction. [Rare.]

A frame . . . is cushioned between springs which soften the jar, whether the latter be communicated upwardly or *downwardly*. *Electric Rev.* (Amer.), II. No. 24.

downwards, *adv.* See *downward*.

downweed (doun'wēd), *n.* [< *down*[3] + *weed*[1].] An old English name for a species of cudweed, *Filago Germanica*.

downweigh (doun-wā'), *v. t.* To weigh or press down; depress; cause to sink or prevent from rising.

A different air *downweighs* them to the bottom.
Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno, vi. 86.

downy[1] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having downs; containing downs. *Davies.*

The Forest of Dartmore, and the *downy* part of Ashburton, Islington, Bridford, &c.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 382.

downy[2] (dou'ni), *a.* [< *down*[3] + *-y*[1]; = Sw. *dunig*.] **1.** Covered with down or nap.

So doth the swan her *downy* cygnets save.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

2. Having the character or structure of down; resembling down: as, *downy* plumage.

There lies a *downy* feather. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4.

Methinks I see the Midnight God appear,
In all his *downy* Pomp array'd.
Congreve, On Mrs. Hunt.

3. Made of down or soft feathers.

Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest;
Her guardian sylph prolong'd the balmy rest.
Pope, R. of the L., i. 19.

4. Soft; soothing; calm.

Malcolm! awake!
Shake off this *downy* sleep, death's counterfeit.
Shak., Macbeth, ii. 3.

5. Knowing; cunning: as, a *downy* cove. [Slang.]

dowry (dou'ri), *n.*; pl. *dowries* (-riz). [Also formerly *dowery*; < ME. *dowrye*, *dowrie*, *dowerie*, extended form of *dower*, q. v.] **1.** The money, goods, or estate which a woman brings to her husband in marriage; the portion given with a wife; dower. See *dower*[2] and *doit*[2].

I could marry this wench for this device, . . . and ask no other *dowry* with her, but such another jest.
Shak., T. N., ii. 5.

Cain's Line possest alone as an heritage;
Seth's, as a *dowry* got by marriage.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Ark.

The Duke of Guise being slain in the Civil War, the Queen of Scots *Dowry* was not paid her in France.
Baker, Chronicles, p. 333.

2. Any gift or reward in view of marriage.

Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift. Gen. xxxiv. 12.

To his dear lout I'd fly, . . .
There tell my quality, confess my flame,
And grant him any *dowry* that he'd name.
Croxall, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., viii.

3. That with which one is endowed; gift; endowment; possession.

Adorn'd with wisedome and with chastitie,
And all the *dowries* of a noble mind.
Spenser, Daphnaïda, l. 216.

Every rational creature has all nature for his *dowry* and estate. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

dowse[1], *v.* See *douse*[1].

dowse[2], *v.* and *n.* See *douse*[2].

dowser, *n.* See *douser*.

dowset[1], *n.* See *doucet*, 3.

dowset (doust), *n.* [See *dust*[2], *douse*[2].] A stroke.

How sweetly does this fellow take his *dowset*.
Stoops like a camel!
Fletcher (*and another*?), Nice Valour, iv. 1.

dowtt, **dowtet**, *n.* Middle English forms of *doubt*[1].

dowvet, *n.* An obsolete form of *dovel*. *Chaucer.*

doxological (dok-sō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *doxology* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God. *Bp. Hooper.*

doxologize (dok-sol'ō-jīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *doxologized*, ppr. *doxologizing*. [< Gr. δοξολογ-εῖν, give glory to, + E. *-ize*.] To give glory to God, as in a doxology. Also spelled *doxologise*. *Bailey*, 1727.

doxology (dok-sol'ō-ji), *n.*; pl. *doxologies* (-jiz). [= F. *doxologie* = Pg. It. *doxologia*; < ML. *doxologia*, < Gr. δοξολογία, a praising, < δοξολόγος, giving or uttering praise, < δόξα, glory, honor, repute, < *δοκεῖν*, think, expect: see *dogma*.] A hymn or psalm of praise to God; a form of words containing an ascription of praise to God; specifically, the Gloria in Excelsis or great doxology, the Gloria Patri or lesser doxology, or some metrical ascription to the Trinity, like that beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow." The name *doxology* is also given to the Sanctus or Seraphic Hymn, founded on Isa. vi. 3, to a series of Hallelujahs (see Rev. xix. 4, 6), to metrical forms of the Gloria Patri, and to other metrical ascriptions to the Trinity. The ascription to the Trinity at the end of a sermon is sometimes called a doxology.

An express *doxology* or adoration, which is apt and fit to conclude all our prayers and addresses to God.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 228.

The Psalms, . . . united three or four together under a single *Doxology*, came next, according to their present monthly arrangement, in the version of the Great Bible.
R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xv.

doxy (dok'si), *n.*; pl. *doxies* (-siz). [Also formerly *doxie*, *doocy*; a slang or cant term, prob. of D. or LG. origin, as if < D. **doketje*, dim. of MD. *docke* = LG. *dokke* = East Fries. *dok*, *dokke*, a doll. Cf. East Fries. *doktje*, a small bundle, dim. of *dok*, LG. *dokke*, a bundle, supposed to be the same word as *dok*, a doll: see under *dock*[3]. Cf. *duck*[3], from the same source.] A mistress; a sweetheart; generally, in a bad sense, a paramour.

O. Doxy, Moll, what's that?
M. His wench. *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, i. 1.

The beggar has no relish above sensations; he finds rest more agreeable than motion; and while he has a warm fire and his *doxy*, never reflects that he deserves to be whipped. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 6.

doyen (dwo-yaṅ'), *n.* [F., a dean: see *dean*[2].] A dean.

Some years ago I submitted this emendation to the *doyen* of all Shakespearians, Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, asking his opinion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 264.

doyley, *n.* See *doily*.

doylt, *a.* See *doilt*.

Wae worth that brandy, burning trash! . . .
Twins mony a poor, *doylt*, drunken hash,
O' half his days.
Burns, Scotch Drink.

doz. A common abbreviation of *dozen*.

doze (dōz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dozed*, ppr. *dozing*. [Prob. < Icel. *dúsa*, doze (cf. *dús*, also *dos*, a lull, a dead calm), = Sw. dial. *dusa*, doze, slumber, = Dan. *døse*, doze, mope: cf. *dös*, drowsiness. Prob. connected with Icel. *dúrr*, a nap, *dúra*, take a nap, and with AS. *dysig*, foolish, E. *dizzy*: see *dizzy*, and words there cited. Connection with *daze* is doubtful.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To sleep lightly or fitfully; especially, to fall into a light sleep unintentionally.

If he happened to doze a little, the jolly cobbler waked him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Before I *dozed off*, I was going to tell you what Mr. and Mrs. Tulliver were talking about.
George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 1.

2. To be in a state of drowsiness; be dull or half asleep: as, to *doze* over a book.

The popplied sails *doze* on the yard.
Lowell, Appledore.

How can the Pope *doze* on in decency?
He needs must wake up also, speak his word.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 67.

=**Syn.** *Drowse*, *Slumber*, etc. See *sleep*.

II. *trans.* **1.** To pass or spend in drowsiness: as, to *doze* away one's time.

Chieftess armies *dozed* out the campaign.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 617.

2. To make dull; overcome as with drowsiness. [Rare or obsolete.]

Dozed with much work. *Pepys.*

doze (dōz), *n.* [< *doze*, *v. i.*] A light sleep; a fitful slumber.

It was no more than . . . a slight slumber, or a morning *doze* at most. *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, p. 15.

To bed, where half in *doze* I seem'd
To float about. *Tennyson*, Princess, i.

dozen (duz'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dosen*, *dozein*, *dosein*, *dozan*, < ME. *dozeyn*, *dozeyne*, *doseyn*, *dosain*, etc. (= D. *dozijn* = MHG. *duczend*, MG. *tusin*, *tosain*, G. *dutzend* = Dan. *dusin* = Sw. *dusin* = Russ. *dushina*, a dozen), < OF. *douzaine*, *douzaine*, *dosaine*, *dozeine*, *dozeyne*, a dozen, a number of twelve (in various uses), a judicial or municipal district so called (F. *douzaine* = Pr. *dotzena* = Sp. *docena* = Pg. *duzia* = It. *dozzina*, a dozen), prop. fem. of *dozain*, *douzain*, *dozein*, *dosin*, adj., twelve, as a noun a dozen, a twelfth part (with suffix *-ain*, E. *-an*, *-en*, < L. *-anus*), < *doze*, *douze*, F. *douze* = Pr. *dotze* = Sp. *doce* = Pg. *dose* = It. *dodici*, < L.

drab

duodecim, twelve, < *duo*, = E. *two*, + *decem* = E. *ten*: see *duodecimal* and *twelve*.] **1.** A collection of twelve things; twelve units: used with or without *of*: as, a *dozen* eggs, or a *dozen of* eggs; twelve *dozen* pairs of gloves. Like other numerical terms denoting more than a few, *dozen* is often used for an indefinitely great number: as, I have a *dozen* things to attend to at once. Abbreviated *doz.*

I bought you a *dozen of* shirts to your back.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3.

Perch'd about the knolls,
A *dozen* angry models jetted steam.
Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

2†. In *old Eng. law*, a municipal district consisting originally of twelve families or householders. Compare *tithing*, *riding*[2], *hundred*. [In this sense only historical, and usually spelled *dozein*.]

The court there held clearly, that where a man of a *Dozein* is amerced in the Hundred, or Leet, that his cattle shall be taken, i. e., distrained well enough in what Place soever they are found within the Hundred, altho' it is in another *Dozein*. Vide 15 Eliz. Dyer, 322 a.
Richard Godfrey's Case (1615), 11 Coke, 45.

To which Leets come three Deciners with their *Dozein*, and present things presentable, whereas in a court the first *Dozein*, the second, the second *Dozein*, and the third *Dozein*. *Richard Godfrey's Case* (1615), 11 Coke, 44 b.

In the statute for view of Frankpledge made 18 E. 2, one of the articles for stewards in their Leets to enquire of, is, If all the *Dozeins* be in the assise of our Lord the King, and which not and who receive them.
Cowell, Dict. and Interpreter.

Bakers' dozen. See *baker*. **Long dozen**, **devil's dozen.** Same as *bakers' dozen* (which see, under *baker*).

dozened (dō'zṇd), *a.* [As *doze* + *-en* + *-ed*[2].] Spiritless; impotent; withered. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

dozener (duz'n-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. and historically *dozeiner*, *dozener*, *dozinar*, etc., < ME. *dozinier*, *dozeiner*, < OF. (AF.) *dozeniers*, < *douzaine*, a dozen: see *dozen*. The word appears to have become confused with *decenner*, *deciner*, etc.: see *decenner*.] **1**†. One who belongs to the municipal district called a dozen.—**2.** A ward constable; a city constable. [Local, Eng.]

The Police of the city [Litchfield] is efficient. It consists of 19 constables, termed *dozeners*, who are appointed by the different wards. They were formerly confined to their own wards, but are now appointed for the whole city generally. *Municip. Corp. Reports* (1835), p. 1926.

dozenth (duz'nth), *a.* [< *dozen* + *-th*.] Twelfth. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

dozer (dō'zėr), *n.* One who dozes or slumbers; one who is slow and listless, as if he were not fully awake.

Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life. *J. Baillie.*

When he aroused himself from a nap in church, arose, and looked sternly about to catch some luckless *dozer*.
Harper's Mag., LXV. 633.

dozener, *n.* Same as *decenner*.

doziness (dō'zi-nes), *n.* < *dozy* + *-ness*.] Drowsiness; heaviness; inclination to sleep. *Locke.*

dozy (dō'zi), *a.* [< *doze* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Drowsy; heavy; inclined to sleep; sleepy; sluggish.

The yawning youth, scarce half awake,
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head essays to raise.
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii.

2. Beginning to decay, as timber or fruit. [U. S.]

Dp. Chemical symbol of *decipium*.

dpt. An abbreviation of *deponent*.

Dr. An abbreviation of *debtor* and *doctor*.

dr. An abbreviation of *dram* and *drams*.

D. R. An abbreviation of *dead-reckoning*.

drab[1] (drab), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drabbe*; prob. < Ir. *drabog* = Gael. *drabag*, a slut, sluttern, cf. Gael. *drabach*, dirty, slovenly, *drabaire*, a slovenly man, < Ir. *drab*, a spot, stain; prob. related to Ir. and Gael. *drabh*, draff, the grains of malt, whence Gael. *drabhag*, dregs, lees, a little filthy slattern, *drabhas*, filth, obscenity, foul weather. Prob. connected with *draff*, q. v.] **1.** A slut; a slattern.

Drabbe, a slut, [F.] vilotiere. *Palsgrave.*

So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs*, with mercenary tears.
W. King, Art of Cookery.

2. A strumpet; a prostitute.

If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1.

drab[1] (drab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *drabbed*, ppr. *drabbing*. [< *drab*[1], *n.*] To associate with strumpets.

O, he's the most courteous physician,
You may drink or *drab* in 's company freely.
Fletcher (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn.

drab[2] (drab), *n.* and *a.* [Orig. a trade-name, being a particular application (simple 'cloth,' i. e., undyed cloth ?) of F. *drap*, cloth: see *drape*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A thick woolen cloth of a yellowish-gray color.—**2.** A yellowish-gray tint.

II. *a.* Of a yellowish-gray color, like the cloth so called.

drab[3] (drab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling-pans. Its bottom is shelving or inclining, that the water may drain off.

Draba (drā'bą), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δράβη*, a plant, *Lepidium Draba.*] A genus of cruciferous plants, low herbaceous perennials, or rarely annuals, often cespitose, distinguished by ovate or oblong many-seeded pods with flat nerveless valves parallel to the broad septum. There are about 100 species, mostly natives of the colder and mountainous regions of the northern hemisphere, of which 30 are found in North America, chiefly in the western ranges of mountains and in arctic regions. The whitlow-grass of Europe, *D. verna*, also introduced into some parts of the United States, is a small winter annual and one of the earliest spring flowers.

drabbert (drab'ėr), *n.* [⟨ *drab*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who keeps company with drabs.

I well know him
For a most insatiate *drabber.*
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 2.

drabbets (drab'ets), *n.* [Prob. ult. ⟨ F. *drap*, cloth; cf. *drab*[2].] A coarse linen fabric or duck made at Barnsley in England.

drabbing (drab'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drab*[1], *v.*] The practice of associating with strumpets, or drabs.

Which of all the virtues
(But drunkenness, and *drabbing*, thy two morals)
Have not I reach'd?
Beau. and Fl., Four Plays in One.

drabbish[1] (drab'ish), *a.* [⟨ *drab*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a drab; sluttish.

I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
And harde their dismall spell.
Drant, tr. of Horace's Satires, i. 8.

drabbish[2] (drab'ish), *a.* [⟨ *drab*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat of the color of drab.

drabble (drab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drabbled*, ppr. *drabbling*. [⟨ ME. *drabelen*, *drablen*, also *dravelen* (and in comp. *bedrabelen*, *bidravelen*, bedrabble), slabber, soil, dribble, = LG. *drabbeln*, slaver, dribble, = Dan. *drævle*, twaddle, drivel. Another form of *drivel*[1] and *dribble*[2]. Prob. ult. connected with *drab*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To draggle; make dirty, as by dragging in mud and water; wet and befoul: as, to *drabble* a gown or a cloak.

II. *intrans.* To fish for barbels with a rod and a long line passed through a piece of lead.

rabble (drab'l), *n.* [⟨ *drabble*, *v.*] Ragged and dirty people collectively; rabble.

He thought some Presbyterian rabble
In test-repealing spite were come to flout him,
Or some fierce Methodistic *drabble.*
Wolcot (Peter Pindar).

drabbler (drab'lėr), *n.* [Also written *drabler*; appar. ⟨ *drabble*, *v.*] *Naut.*, in sloops and schooners, a small additional sail, sometimes laced to the bottom of a bonnet (which is itself an additional sail) on a square sail, to give it a greater depth or more drop.

And took our *drablers* from our bonnets straight,
And severed our bonnets from the courses.
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

drabbletail† (drab'l-tāl), *n.* A slattern.

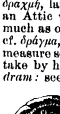
Dracæna (drą-sē'nä), *n.* [NL., named with reference to its producing the resin called dragon's-blood; ⟨ LL. *dracæna*, a she-dragon, ⟨ Gr. *δράκαινα*, fem. of *δράκων*, a serpent, a dragon.] A genus of liliaceous trees, natives of the tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Polynesia, including about 35 species. The leaves are large, lanceolate, and entire, often somewhat fleshy, and are borne in tufts at the ends of the branches. The flowers are small and the fruit is baccate. Various species are cultivated in greenhouses and in ornamental grounds on account of their foliage and tropical habit, though some that are known under the name belong rather to the related genus *Cordyline*. The most remarkable species is the dragon-tree, *D. Draco*, of the Canary islands, which yields a resin called dragon's-blood. It is of rapid growth, and attains sometimes a gigantic size. A famous tree at Orotava, on Teneriffe, which was destroyed by a hurricane in 1867, was about 75 feet high and 70 feet in circumference near the base, and was of nearly the same size in 1402.

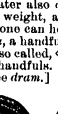
Dragon-tree (*Dracæna Draco*).

dracaena, *n.* [See *dragagant*, *tragacanth.*] Gum tragacanth. See *tragacanth.*

drachm (dram), *n.* Same as *drachma* and *dram.*

drachma (drak'mä), *n.*; pl. *drachmæ*, *drachmas* (-mē, -mäz). [L., also rarely *drachuma*, ⟨ Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, dial. *δαρχμή*, *δάρχμα*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin, lit. as much as one can hold in the hand, a handful; cf. *δράγμα*, a handful, a sheaf, *δράξ*, a handful, a measure so called, ⟨ *δράσσεσθαι* (√ *δρακ*), grasp, take by handfuls. The E. forms are *drachm*, *dram*: see *dram.*] 1. The principal silver coin of the ancient Greeks. The drachma coined according to the Attic weight-system weighed (normally) 67.4 grains; the drachma of the Æginetic system weighed 97 grains; of the Ptolemaic, 60 grains; of the Rhodian, 60 grains; of the Babylonic, 84 grains; and of the Persian, 88 grains. Roughly speaking, the average value of the ancient drachma may be said to have been about the same as that of the modern one, or the French franc, but its purchasing power was considerably greater.


Obverse.


Reverse.

Drachma of Phæstus in Crete, about 400 B. C.; struck on the Æginetic system.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

By heaven, I had rather coin my heart,
And drop my blood for *drachmas*. *Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3.

There's a *drachm* to purchase gingerbread for thy muse.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, iv. 1.

The only cartel I remember in ancient history is that between Demetrius Poliorcetes and the Rhodians, when it was agreed that a free citizen should be restored for 1000 *drachmas*, and a slave bearing arms for 500.
Evans, Coins of Ancient Sicily, ii. 11.

2. A silver coin of the modern kingdom of Greece, by law of the same value as the French franc, equal to 19.3 United States cents. It is divided into 100 lepta.—3. A weight among the ancient Greeks, being that of the silver coin. See *dram.*

dracina, dracine (dra-sī'nä, drā'sin), *n.* [NL. *dracina*, ⟨ L. *draco*, dragon, in reference to dragon's blood.] The red resin of the substance called dragon's-blood, much used to color varnishes. Also called *draconin.*

Draco (drā'kō), *n.* [L. *draco* (*draconi-*), ⟨ Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a serpent, a dragon, a constellation so called, a sea-fish, etc.: see *dragon* and *drake*[1].] 1. One of the ancient northern constellations, the Dragon.—2. [*l. c.*] A luminous exhalation from marshy grounds. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A genus of old-world acrodont lizards, of the family *Agamidæ*, having a parachute formed of the integument stretched over extended hinder ribs, by means of which the animal protracts its leaps into a kind of flight. *Draco volans*, of the Malay peninsula, is the common flying-lizard or dragon. See *dragon*, 2.

Dracocephalum (drā-kō-sef'ą-lum), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δράκων*, a dragon, + *κεφαλή*, head: in reference to the shape of the corolla.] A genus of labiate plants, of about 30 species, natives of the Mediterranean region and temperate Asia, with a single species indigenous to North America. It is very nearly related to *Nepeta*. A few species are occasionally cultivated for their showy flowers or the fragrance of the foliage. *D. Canariense* has been called sweet balm or balm of Gilead. A common name for plants of the genus is *dragon's-head.*

Draconian (drą-kō'ni-ąn), *a.* Same as *Draconic.*

Refraining from all *Draconian* legislation, they have put their faith in a system of ingenious checks and a complicated formal procedure. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 206.

Draconic (drą-kon'ik), *a.* [⟨ L. *Draco*(*n-*), ⟨ Gr. *Δράκων* (*Δρακοντ-*), a person's name, ⟨ *δράκων*, a serpent, dragon: see *Draco*, *dragon.*] 1. Of or pertaining to Draco, archon of Athens in or about 621 B. C., and one of the founders of the enlightened Attic polity; or resembling in severity the code of laws said to have been established by him, in which he prescribed the penalty of death for nearly all crimes—for smaller crimes because they merited it, and for greater because he knew of no penalty more severe. Hence—2. Rigorous: applied to any extremely severe, harsh, or oppressive laws.—3. Relating to the constellation Draco.

Draconically (drą-kon'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a Draconic manner; severely; rigorously.

draconin (drak'ō-nin), *n.* Same as *dracina.*

Draconinæ (drak-ō-ni'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Draco*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type. They have wing-like lateral expansions of the integument, supported by prolonged ribs, a moderate mouth, and small conic incisors. Over 20 species are found in India and adjoining countries. See cut under *dragon.*

draconitest, *n.* [⟨ L. *draco*(*n-*), a dragon, + *-ites.*] A dragon-stone.

Hang in your rings eyther a Smaragd, a Saphire, or a *Draconites*, which you shall beare for an ornament: for in stones, as also in hearbes, there is great efficacie.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

draconitic (drak-ō-nit'ik), *a.* Same as *draconitic.*

Draconoidea (drak-ō-noi'dē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Draco*(*n-*) + *-oidea.*] A family of lizards, of which the genus *Draco* is the type: now usually merged in *Agamidæ.*

draconitasis (drak-on-tī'ą-sis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon, + *-ιασις*: see *-iasis.*] In *pathol.*, the presence in the tissues of the *Dracunculus medinensis*, and the morbid conditions produced by it. See *Dracunculus*, 3.

dracontic (drą-kon'tik), *a.* [⟨ NL. **draconticus*, ⟨ Gr. as if **δρακοντικός*, ⟨ *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), dragon; the *dragon's head*, L. *caput draconis*, being a name formerly given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.] Pertaining to the nodes of the moon's orbit (called the *dragon's head and tail*). Also *draconitic.*—**Dracontic month**, the time which the moon takes in making a revolution from a node back to that node. On the average, it is 27 days 5 hours 5 minutes 36 seconds, being about 2½ hours shorter than a tropical or periodical month.

dracontine (drą-kon'tin), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon, + *-ine*[1].] Belonging to or of the character of a dragon.

Dracontium (drą-kon'shi-um), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρακόντιον*, a plant of the arum kind, ⟨ *δράκων* (*δρακοντ-*), a dragon; "the spots or streaks of the plant resembling those of the dragon."] 1. A genus of araceous plants, natives of tropical America. There are 5 or 6 species, which are among the largest of the order. They have a very juicy tuber, a large tuberous root, a single very large 3-parted leaf, and a tall peduncle bearing the very fetid flower. The root of *D. polyphyllum* is said to be used as a remedy for snake-bites and as an emmenagogue.

2. [*l. c.*] The pharmaceutical name for the root of the skunk-cabbage, *Symplocarpus fœtidus* (sometimes called *Dracontium fœtidum*). The root is used as an acrid irritant, as an antispasmodic, etc.

Dracunculus (drą-kun'kū-lus), *n.* [L., dim. of *draco*(*n-*), dragon, serpent: see *Draco*, *dragon.*] 1. An herbaceous genus of the natural order *Araceæ*, including two species of southern Europe and the Canary islands. The green dragon, *D. vulgaris*, with pedately divided leaves and spotted stems, is sometimes cultivated, but its large green flowers (purple within) are very fetid.

2. [*l. c.*] A dragonet, or goby, of the genus *Callionymus.*—3. A genus of worms. *D.* (*Filaria*) *medinensis*, the guinea-worm, a fine, thread-like worm 80 centimeters to 1 meter long, inhabiting the human cellular tissue, in addition certain small crustaceans (*cyclops*), enters the human stomach in drinking-water, and finds its way to the subcutaneous regions, especially those of the legs and feet, where it develops and causes abscesses. It is very common in tropical Asia and Africa.

drad†, Obsolete preterit and past participle of *dread.*

dradge (draj), *n.* Same as *dredge*[2].

draff (draf), *n.* [Also formerly sometimes *draugh*, and by extension *draft*, *draught*; ⟨ ME. *draf*, refuse, esp. refuse of grain, chaff, husks (not in AS.), = D. *draf*, swill, hog's wash, cf. *drab*, *drabbe*, dregs, lees, grounds, = OHG. *trebir*, MHG. *treber*, G. *treber*, *träber*, pl., grains, husks, = Icel. *draf*, draff, husks, = Sw. *draf*, grains, = Dan. *drav*, dregs, lees. Perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Ir. *drabh* = Gael. *drabh*, *draff*, refuse. Perhaps connected with *drab*[1], q. v.] Refuse; lees; dregs; the wash or swill given to swine; specifically, the refuse of malt which has been used in brewing or distilling, given to swine and cows. Also called *brewers' grains.*

Defyle not thy lips with eating much, as a Pigge eating draffe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 77.

I had a hundred and fifty tattered prodigals, lately come from swine-keeping, from eating *draff* and husks.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2.

No, give them grains their fill,
Husks, *draff* to drink and swill.
B. Jonson, Ode to Himself.

Nothing-worth,
Mere chaff and *draf*, much better burnt.
Tennyson, The Epic.

draffish† (draf'ish), *a.* [⟨ *draff* + *-ish*[1].] Like draff; draffy; worthless.

The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty dryselynges of Antichrist.
Bp. Bale, A Course at the Romyshe Foxe (1543), fol. 97 b.

draffiesacked† (draf'i-sakt), *a.* Filled with draff. *Becon*, Works, II. 591 (Parker Soc.), noted in N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 302.

draff-sack, *n.* [< ME. *draf-sak*; < *draff* + *sack*1.] A bag filled with draff or refuse.

I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 286.

draffy (dra'fi), *a.* [< *draff* + -*y*1. Cf. equiv. *draffy*2, *draughty*2.] Like draff; waste; worthless.

The drugs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousie,
I scorn thee, and contemn thee.
Fletcher, Island Princess, iv. 1.

draft1, **draught**1 (dräft), *n.* and *a.* [This word has changed in pron. from *draught* (ME. and mod. Sc. pron. drächt) to *draft* (pron. drâft, dräft), and the fact has been recognized by the spelling *draft*, which, dating from late ME., is now the established form in the military, commercial, and many technical uses, in which the literary traditions in favor of *draught* are less felt; in other uses the spelling *draught* still prevails, though *draft* is not uncommon in many of them. There is no rational distinction between the two forms; *draft* is on all accounts preferable. (The *f* represents the changed sound of the orig. guttural; a similar change is recognized in the spelling *dwarf*.) Early mod. E. usually *draught*, rarely *draft* (dial. also *drought*, *drait*: see *drought*2, *drait*), < ME. *draught*, *draugt*, *drauht*, *draht*, also rarely *drafte*, also, with loss of the guttural, *drawte*, a drawing, pulling, pull, stroke, etc., not found in AS. (= MD. *draght*, *dracht*, D. *dragt* = MLG. LG. *dracht*, a load, burden, = MHG. *traht*, G. *tracht*, a load, = Icel. *dráttr*, a pulling, draft of fishes), = OSw. *drakt*, Sw. *dräkt* = Dan. *dragt*, a burden, litter, draft; with formative *-t*, < AS. *dragan*, draw, drag: see *draw*. The uses of *draft* are so numerous and involved that their exhibition in linear sequence is difficult. All the senses attached to the word in either spelling with their quotations are here necessarily exhibited together under *draft*1, *draught*1, although, of course, most of the obsolete senses are found only in the older spelling *draught* (in its various ME. forms). Modern senses in which the spelling *draught* is still prevalent over *draft* are indicated. In cases not so indicated, *draft* is the prevalent spelling. The compounds in which *draught* is the only recorded spelling are given under that spelling.] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of drawing or dragging (in any sense); a drawing; a draw; a haul; a pull. [In this sense, and in senses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 14, 16, 19, etc., generally spelled *draught*. See etymology and examples.]

And bent his bow, . . . and even there
A large *draught* up to his eare
He drew, and with an arrow . . . the queene a wounde
He gave.
Chaucer's Dreame, l. 787.

She sent an arrow forth with mighty *draught*.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. vii. 31.

So doth the fisher consider the *draught* of his net, rather than the casting in.
J. Bradford, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 211.

Upon the *draught* of a pond not one fish was left.
Sir M. Hale.

2. The capacity of being dragged or hauled; the yielding to a force which draws or drags: as, a cart or plow of easy *draft*.—**3.** The act of drawing water from a well, or any liquid from a vessel; the state of being ready to be so drawn: as, ale on *draught*.

Drawte of watyr owte of a welle, or other lycoure owte of a wesselle, [L.] idem est [sc. quod *haustus*].
Prompt. Parv., p. 131.

4. That which is drawn, dragged, or pulled; a load or burden to be drawn.

Delve diches, bere and drawe *draghtes* and berthenes.
MS. in Halliwell.

5. That which is secured by drawing or pulling; specifically, that which is obtained by drawing a net through the water in fishing; a haul.

Som flacheres sold a *draught* of fishes with the nettis.
Trevisa, tr. of Higden's Polychronicon, III. 67.

For he was astonished . . . at the *draught* of the fishes which they had taken. Luke v. 9.

What stands for "top" in wool manufacture is called first *drafts* in silk-combing.
W. C. Bramwell, Wool-Carder, p. 44.

6. The act of drinking, as of water or wine.

In his hands he took the goblet, but awhile the *draught* forbore.
Trench, Harmosan.

7. A quantity of a liquid drunk at one time; a quantity, especially of a medicine, prescribed to be drunk at one time.

Thou shalle have drynke. . . .
Have here the *draght* that I the hete [promised].
Towneley Mysteries, p. 228.

For the whole Ocean would not serue the Sunne alone for a *draught*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 12.

My purpose is to drink my morning's *draught* at the Thatched House. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 30.

Prepare a sleeping *Draught*, to seal his Eyes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Where once the sign-post caught the passing eye,
Low lies that house where nut-brown *draughts* inspired.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil.

8†. A drawing by sensuous or mental motives; attraction; enticement; inducement.

For any luste of loves *draught*.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 348.

9. The act of drawing or taking away a part; the act of taking a number or a portion from an aggregate; a levy; the act of depleting or reducing in number, force, etc.: as, a *draft* upon his resources.

There remained many places of trust and profit unfilled, for which there were fresh *draughts* made out of the surrounding multitudes. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

10. A selection of men or things for a special duty or purpose; specifically, a selection or drawing of persons from the general body of the people, by lot or otherwise, for military service; a levy; conscription; also, a selection of persons already in service, to be sent from one post or organization to another, in either the army or the navy; a detachment; also, a transfer of vessels of war to a different fleet or squadron.

Several of the States had supplied the deficiency by *drafts* to serve for the year. *Marshall.*

The operation of the *draft*, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect the injurious the naval service. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 423.

11. A team of horses in a cart or wagon. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]—**12.** The depth of water which a ship draws or requires to float it; the depth a ship sinks in water, especially when laden: as, a ship of 12 feet *draft*. If the vessel is fully laden, it is termed the *load-water draft*; if unloaded, the *light-water draft*.

He is the first that hath come to any certainty beforehand, of ascertaining the *draught* of water of a ship before she be launched. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 378.

13. A written order drawn by one person upon another; a writing directing the payment of money on account of the drawer. **Drafts** are frequently used by the agents or officers of corporations, one agent drawing on another. One reason for using them is the convenience in keeping accounts and having vouchers for payments. Drafts are frequently used between municipal officers, and are not usually negotiable instruments when thus used. Abbreviated *dft.*

You shall have a *draught* upon him, payable at sight; and, let me tell you, he is as warm a man as any within five miles round him. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xiv.

I thought it most prudent to defer the *drafts* till advice was received of the progress of the loan.
A. Hamilton.

He was driven to the expedient of replenishing the exchequer by *draughts* on his new subjects.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 19.

14. The distance to which an arrow may be shot; a bow-shot. Also called *bow-draught*.

Ryn there a fleze *draughte*, toward the Southe, is the Chirche, where seynt James and Zacharie the Prophete weren buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 96.

He with-drogh hym a *draght* & a dyn made,
Gedrit all his gynge and his grounde held.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1224.

15. The drawing or moving of air; the air so drawn or moved; a confined current of air, as in a room or in the flue of a chimney. The *draft* of a chimney is apart from the mere act of construction, on the difference of the density of the rarefied column inside the chimney, as compared with an equal column of the external atmosphere, or on the difference in height of the two columns of elastic fluid, supposing them reduced to the same standard of density. The velocity of the current is the same as that of a heavy body let fall from a height equal to the difference in height of two such aerial columns. Drafts may be produced or increased (*a*) by a blast which rarefies the air above the fire (a *blast-draft*), or (*b*) by blowers which compress the air beneath the fire (a *forced draft*). When a forced draft is used on a vessel, air is forced into the fire-room, which is closed in such a way that the air can find egress only through the furnaces and funnels. In some recent vessels increased draft has been secured by the partial exhaustion of the air in the uptakes and lower parts of the funnels, which causes an increased flow of air from the fire-room through the furnaces. This is called an *induced draft*.

The topmost elm-tree gather'd green
From *draughts* of balmy air.
Tennyson, Launcelot and Guinevere.

16†. A move in chess or checkers.

With a *draght* he was chekmate. *MS. in Halliwell.*

Of the progression and *draughtes* of the forsayde playe of the chesse. *Caxton*, Playe of the Chesse, p. 4.

But I deliuere wel this checke,
I lesse my game at this *draught*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

17. *pl.* The game of checkers. The name *draughts* (literally 'moves') has reference to the manner of playing, the name *checkers* to the kind of board used. See *checker*1, 3.

The chekker was cholsly there chosen the first,
The *draghtes*, the dyce, and other dregh games.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1621.

There are two methods of playing at *draughts*: the one commonly used in England, denominated the French Game, which is played upon a checkered board, and the other, called the Polish Game, because, I presume, the first was invented in France and the latter in Poland.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 415.

18. A mild blister; a poultice.—**19†.** A drain; a sink; a privy. Mark vii. 19.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1.

20. An allowance for waste of goods sold by weight; also, an allowance made at the custom-house on excisable goods. [Eng.]—**21.** The act of drawing; delineation; that which is delineated; a representation by lines, as the figure of a house, a machine, a fort, etc., drawn on paper; a drawing or first sketch; an outline.

We are not of opinion, . . . as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain exemplary *draughts* or patterns. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. 3.

The *drafts* or sea-plats being consulted, it was concluded to go to certain islands lying in lat. 23° north.
Sir T. Herbert, Voyages, an. 1687.

The cemeterial cells of ancient Christians and martyrs were filled with *draughts* of Scripture stories.
Sir T. Browne, Urn-burial, iii.

For not only the judgment upon that nation [the Jewish] was a *draught*, as it were, in little of the general day, but the symptoms and fore-runners of the one were to bear a proportion with the other. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xi.

Hence—**22.** A first sketch, outline, or copy of any writing or composition; the proposed form of a written instrument prepared for amendment and alteration, as may be required, preliminary to making a fair copy.

In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph which, on second thoughts, it was determined to omit. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xxiii.

23†. A treatise; a discourse.

Thet ich habbe hier benore yaewed [showed] . . . huer [where] thet is spek of the wyttes of the zaule [soul] ate gimninge of the *draghte* of uirtus.
Ayenbite of Inwyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 251.

24†. A drawbridge: same as *draught-bridge*.

Thay let down the grete *draght*, and derely out zeden.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 817.

25. In *founding*, the slight bevel given to the pattern for a casting, in order that it may be drawn from the sand without injury to the mold.—**26.** In *masonry*, a line on the surface of a stone hewn to the breadth of the chisel.—**27.** In *weaving*, the cording of a loom or the arrangement of the heddles.

The *draught* and tie-up, as it is called, for weaving the twill. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 108.

28. The sectional area of the openings in a turbine-wheel or in a sluice-gate.—**29.** The degree of deflection of a millstone-furrow from a radial direction.—**30†.** A stroke.

No man ne myghte saytte
Hys awordes *draught*.
Octovian, l. 1665 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

xij *draughtes* with the egge of the knyfe the venison crossande. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

31†. Skill; art; stratagem.

He made wel the taberned ale ben was tagt,
Goten and grauen with witter *dragt*.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), l. 3622.

For Arvirage his brothers place supplyde
Both in his armes and crowne, and by that *draught*
Did drive the Romanes to the weaker yde.
Spenser, F. Q., II. x. 51.

32†. A company or lot. [Slang.]

A *draught* of butlers.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

33. The heart, liver, and lights of a calf or sheep: in this sense only *draught*. Also called *pluck*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Angle of draft.** See *angle*3.—**Block draught.** See *block-draught*.—**Delivery draft**, in *molding*, the construction of a pattern by tapering its parts, or otherwise so forming it that it can be withdrawn without breaking the mold.—**Drifts in the sheer draft**, in *ship-building*, those pieces where the rails are cut off. They are ended with scrolls and called *drift-pieces*.—**Effervescing draught**, a solution of citrate of potassium given in a state of effervescence, prepared by mixing lemon-juice, or a solution of citric acid, with a solution of carbonate or bicarbonate of potassium.—**Margin draft.** See *margin*.—**On draught.** See def. 3.—**Reverting draft**, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is caused to return in a course parallel to its first course. *E. H. Knight.*—**Sheer draft**, in *ship-building*. See the extract.

The portion of the design which constitutes the three plans we have just been describing, together with the positions of decks, ports, and general outline of the hull, is termed *the sheer draught*, and this is the drawing which is chiefly required in laying-off. *Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 8.

Split draft, in a steam-boiler, such an arrangement of the draft that the current of hot air and smoke is divided and caused to pass off by two or more flues. *E. H. Knight.*

—To have a draft, in *carp.*, said of mortised work when the pinhole through the tenon is made nearer the shoulder than the corresponding hole through the cheeks of the mortise, so that when the pin is driven it draws the parts snugly together. (See also *wheel-draft.*)

II. *a.* **1.** Used or suited for drawing loads: as, *draft* cattle. [More properly in composition. See *draft-cattle*, etc.] —**2.** Being on draught; drawn as required from the cask: as, *draught* ale.

draft[1], **draught**[1] (dräft), *v. t.* [< *draft*[1], *draught*[1], *n.*] **1.** To draw; pull. [Rare.]

The cold and dense polar water, as it flows in at the bottom of the equatorial column, will not directly take the place of that which has been *drafted* off from the surface. *W. B. Carpenter*, in Croll's Climate and Time, p. 164.

2. In *weaving*, to draw (thread) through the heddles.

The weaver . . . adopts some other arrangement, to devise which he constructs a plan which will not only represent the *draughting* or entering of the warp threads through the headles, but show also the cording or the attachment of the treadles to the headles.
A. Barlow, Weaving, p. 108.

3. To draw out by selection, as for service; levy; conscript; specifically, to select (persons) by a draft for military purposes.

This Cohen-Caph-El was some royal seminary in Upper Egypt, from whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples. *Holwell*, Dict.

Soldiers were being *drafted*; but the draft was very unpopular. *T. W. Higginson*, Young Folks' Hist. U. S., p. 306.

4. To draw in outline; delineate; sketch; outline.—**5.** To prepare the proposed form of, as a document or writing of any kind; make a first sketch of in writing: as, to *draft* a memorial or a lease.

He [John Adams] drew up the rules and regulations for the Navy, the foundation of the present naval code, also he *drafted* the Articles of War.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

A proclamation, *drafted* by himself [Lincoln], copied on the spot by his secretary, was concurred in by his Cabinet.
The Century, XXXV. 721.

draft[2], **draught**[2], *n.* Same as *draff.*

Ye *drafte* of wine, flocce.
Levins, Manip. Vocab., col. 9, l. 19.

draft-animal (dräft'an'i-mal), *n.* An animal, as a horse, mule, or ox, used in drawing loads.

draft-bar (dräft'bär), *n.* **1.** A bar to which the traces are attached in harnessing horses or other animals for drawing; a swingletree.—**2.** In a railroad-car, the bar to which the coupling is attached.

draft-box (dräft'boks), *n.* An air-tight tube for carrying to the rail-race the water from an elevated water-wheel.

draft-cattle (dräft'kat'l), *n. pl.* Animals used in drawing loads.

Had I not lost three of my best *draught-cattle!*
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 623.

draft-compasses (dräft'kum'pas-ez), *n. pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for making the finer lines in mechanical drawings, as plans, etc.

draft-equalizer (dräft'ē"kwą-l-zėr), *n.* A form of whippletree designed for three horses; a trebletree.

draft-eye (dräft'ī), *n.* In a harness, a short arm attached to the hame, and with a hole drilled in its end, to which the tug is secured.

draft-hole (dräft'hōl), *n.* An opening through which air is supplied to a furnace.

draft-hook (dräft'hůk), *n.* A large hook of iron fixed on the cheeks of a gun-carriage, there being two on each side, one near the trunnion-hole and the other at the train, used in drawing the gun backward and forward by means of draft-ropes.

draft-horse (dräft'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

draftiness, draughtiness (dräf'ti-nes), *n.* The condition of being drafty, or of abounding in drafts.

draft-ox (dräft'oks), *n.*; pl. *draft-oxen* (-ok'sn). [ME. *draght-ox.*] An ox used for drawing loads.

draft-rod (dräft'rod), *n.* A rod extending beneath the beam of a plow from the clevis to the sheth, and taking the strain off the beam. *E. H. Knight.*

draftsman, draughtsman (dräfts' man), *n.*; pl. *draftsmen, draughtsmen* (-men). [< *draft's*, poss. case of *draft*[1], *draught*[1], + *man.*] **1.** One who draws or prepares plans, sketches, or designs; one skilled in drawing.

Exact knowledge of these principles ought to be at the fingers' ends of every ornamental *draughtsman.*
Athenæum, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 56.

2. One who draws up a written instrument; one skilled in the preparation of pleadings and conveyances.

The mischiefs arising from the amendment of bills are much aggravated by the peculiar canons of interpretation which the insulation of *draftsmen* forces upon our tribunals. *Maine*, Village Communities, p. 374.

3. One who drinks drams; a tippler. [Rare.]

The wholesome restorative above mentioned [watercruell] may be given in tavern-kitchens to all the morning *draughtsmen* within the walls when they call for wine before noon. *Tatler*, No. 241.

4. A piece or "man" used in the game of checkers or draughts. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*]

draftsmanship, draughtsmanship (dräfts'man-ship), *n.* The skill or work of a draftsman.

This method of shading affords scope as well for surveying skill as for *draughtsmanship.*
R. A. Proctor, Light Science, p. 281.

draft-spring (dräft'spring), *n.* A spring forming part of a trace or tug, used to relieve the draft-animal from sudden strains. Also *draft-tug.*

draft-tree (dräft'trē), *n.* The neap or tongue of a wagon.

draft-tug (dräft'tug), *n.* **1.** A trace of a harness.—**2.** A short section attached to the draft-eye of the hame in a harness, to which the trace proper is buckled. *E. H. Knight.*—**3.** Same as *draft-spring.*

drafty[1], **draughty**[1] (dräf'ti), *a.* [< *draft*[2], *draught*[2], for *draff*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. *draffy.*] Like draff; worthless; nasty. *Chaucer.*

To stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house.
Return from Parnassus (1606).

drag (drag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dragged*, ppr. *dragging.* [< ME. *draggen*, a late secondary form of *draweu*, early ME. *dragen*, *dragen*, due to Scand. influence; cf. Sw. *dragga* = Dan. *dregge*, search with a grapnel, drag (def. 3) (associated with the noun: see *drag*, *n.*); cf. also Icel. *dragna*, intr., drag, trail along; < Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage* = AS. *dragan*, E. *draw*: see *draw.* Hence *draggle.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw along by main force; pull; haul.

The other disciples came in a little ship, . . . *dragging* the net with fishes. John xxi. 8.

He . . . is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels; but he makes a shew of me. *Stillingfleet.*

The Church [of England] had fallen, and had, in its fall, *dragged* down with it a monarchy which had stood six hundred years. *Macaulay*, Leigh Hunt.

2. To draw along slowly or heavily, as something difficult to move: as, to *drag* one foot after the other.—**3.** To draw a grapnel through or at the bottom of, as a river or other body of water, in search of something: as, they *dragged* the pond. Hence—**4.** Figuratively, to search painfully or carefully.

While I *dragg'd* my brains for such a song.
Tennyson, Princess, iv.

5. To break, as land, by drawing a drag or harrow over it; harrow. [U. S.]—**To drag in** or **into,** to introduce unnecessarily or unsuitably: as, to *drag in* an allusion to private affairs; why is this subject *dragged into* the discussion?

If he must suffer, he must *drag* official gentlemen *into* an immortality most undesirable, and of which they have already some disagreeable foreboding.
Emerson, John Brown.

To drag anchor. See *anchor*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Haul, Tug,* etc. (see *draw*); trail.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To be drawn along or trail on the ground; be pulled or hauled along: as, an anchor that does not hold is said to *drag.*—**2.** To move or proceed heavily, laboriously, or slowly; move on languidly or with effort.

The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 32.

Through the whole piece he *dragged* along, just half a beat behind the rest. *Longfellow*, Hyperion, iv. 4.

Most wearily
Month after month to him the days *dragged* by.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 291.

3. To use a grapnel or drag: as, to *drag* for fish; to *drag* for a drowned person.—**4.** To dredge: used among oystermen.—**5.** To drawl in speaking. [Prov. Eng.]

drag (drag), *n.* [= MLG. *dragge*, a drag-anchor, a grapnel; = Sw. *dragg*, a grappling, grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, draft; = Dan. *dræg*, a grapnel, drag; *drag*, a pull, tug, haul, hauls, handle-shafts, portage, a blow, stroke, etc.; < Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat or a sledge; associated with the verb *drag*, both being from the verb (Icel. *draga*, etc.) represented by *draw*: see *draw*[1], *v.*, *drag*, *v.*, and *draw.*] **1.** Something that is, or is designed to be, dragged, hauled, or tugged. Specifically—(*a*) A grapnel, a weighted net, or other similar device for dragging the bottom of a body of water, as in searching for the body of a drowned person. (*b*) A drag-net. (*c*) A dredge. (*d*) A heavy harrow: same as *brake*[3], 7. (*e*) A kind of stout sledge upon which heavy bodies, especially stones, are dragged over the ground. [U. S.] (*f*) An artificial scent, usually a bag of anise-seed, dragged on the ground to furnish a trail for fox-hounds.

The Myopia hounds are also used mainly after Reynard himself; but at least nine out of ten runs with the other packs are after a *drag.* *The Century*, XXXII. 335.

(*g*) A tool used by miners for cleaning out bore-holes before putting in the charge. It is usually made of light rod-iron, and ends in a tapering spiral, called a *drag-tail.* It is similar to a wormer, but of larger size. See *scraper.* (*h*) A device for retarding or stopping the rotation of a wheel or of several wheels of a carriage in descending hills, slopes, etc. See *skid.* (*i*) A fence placed across running water, consisting of a kind of hurdle which swings on hinges, fastened to a horizontal pole. (*j*) In *sailing*, a kind of floating anchor, usually of spars and sails, used to keep the head of a ship or boat to the wind or to diminish leeway. (*k*) Anything attached to a moving body which retards its progress, as a boat in tow of a ship; hence, a person or thing forming an obstacle to the progress or prosperity of another.

We see it [the ocean] now in direct connection with the solar system, its tidal wave acting as a *drag* upon the earth's rotation. *Mivart*, Nature and Thought, p. 4.

(*l*) A device for guiding wood to a saw, used in sawing veneers. (*m*) A long, high carriage, often drawn by four horses, uncovered, and either with seats on the sides or with several transverse seats. Often improperly used in the sense of *mail-coach* or *tally-ho.* (*n*) In *masonry*, a thin plate of steel, indented on the edge, used for finishing the dressing of soft stone which has no grit.

2. The act of dragging; a heavy motion indicative of some impediment; motion effected slowly and with labor: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

Had a *drag* in his walk. *Hazlitt.*

3. In *billiards*, a blow, of the nature of a push, on the cue-ball somewhat under the center, causing it to follow the object-ball for a short distance.—**4.** A hunt or chase in which an artificial scent is substituted for a live fox.

Sportsmen were rather disconsolate, except the happy few who hit on the expedient of running a *drag* between the out-line and in-line pickets for the hounds of Major Frazer. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 257.

5. The smell of a fox on the ground: as, the *drag* was taken up by the hounds.—**6.** The retardation and prolongation of signals received from a telegraph-line or submarine cable of considerable electrostatic capacity.—**7.** In *printing*, a slight slipping or scraping of a sheet on a form of types, which produces a thickened impression on one side of each letter.—**8.** In *marine engin.*, the difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail and that of the screw, when the ship outruns the latter; the difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel. Also called *slip.*—**9.** In *music:* (*a*) In lute-playing, a portamento downward. (*b*) A rallentando.—**10.** The bottom or lower side of a molding-flask.—**11.** See the extract.

This clay-water [water containing disintegrated kaolin-rock] is led into channels called *drags*, where the sand and coarser flakes of mica are deposited.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 1.

12. *Naut.*, the difference between the draft of water forward and that aft. *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailor's Manual, p. 8.—**13.** In *burglars'* tool for prizing safes open; a spread. *Worcester.*

dragaganti, *n.* [< OF. *dragagant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragant, *n.* [= D. Dan. Sw. *dragant*, < OF. *dragant:* see *tragacanth.*] Tragacanth.

dragantin (dra-gan'tin), *n.* [*dragant* + *-in*[2].] A mucilage obtained from gum tragacanth.

drag-bar (drag'bär), *n.* **1.** A strong iron rod, with an eyehole at each end, connecting a locomotive engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring. It is also generally attached to freight-cars. In the United States called *draw-bar.*—**2.** The bar of a drag for retarding or stopping the wheels of carriages descending inclines.

drag-bolt (drag'bōlt), *n.* A strong bolt coupling the drag-bars of a locomotive engine and tender, or those of freight-cars, together, and removable at pleasure. In the United States called *coupling-pin.*

drag-chain (drag'chān), *n.* A strong chain attached to the front of the buffer-bar of a locomotive engine, to connect it with another engine or a tender; also, the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods-wagons or freight-cars. [Eng.]

drag-driver (drag'drī'vėr), *n.* One who drives in the stragglers of a herd of cattle. [Western U. S.]

The rest [of the cowboys] are in the rear to act as *drag-drivers*, and hurry up the phalanx of reluctant weaklings.
T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV. 862.

dragée (dra-zhā'), *n.* [F.: see *dredge*[2].] A sugar-plum; in *phar.*, a sugar-coated medicine. *Dunglison.*

dragenall†, *n.* A dredger.

dragger (drag'ėr), *n.* One who drags.

draggle (drag'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draggled*, ppr. *draggling*. [Early mod. E. (cf. MF. *drakelyn*, var. of *drabelyn*, drabble, in Prompt. Parv.), freq. of *drag*: see *drag*, *v.* Cf. *drawl*, similarly related to *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag or draw along on damp ground or mud, or on wet grass; drabble.

With *draggled* nets down hanging to the tide.
French, Herring-Fishers of Lochfyne.

2. To wet or befoul, as by dragging the garments through dew, mud, etc.

She's got from the pond, and *draggled* up to the waist like a mermaid. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Yesterday was a very bad, *draggling* day, and Paris is not pleasant at such a time.
Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

A bough of brier-rose, whose pale blossoms sweet
Were *draggled* in the dust.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 219.

II. *intrans.* To be drawn along the ground so as to become wet or dirty.

His *dragpling* tail hung to the dirt,
Which on his rider he would flirt.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 449.

draggletail (drag'l-tāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. *drageletail*; < *draggle*, *v.*, + obj. *tail*[1].] A bedraggled or untidy person; a slut.

draggletailed (drag'l-tāld), *a.* Untidy; bedraggled.

Do you think that such a fine proper gentleman as he cares for a fiddlecome tale of a *draggletailed* girl?
Sir J. Vanbrugh, The Relapse, iv. 2.

draggly (drag'li), *a.* [< *draggle* + *-y*[1].] Bedraggled.

A strange *draggly*-wick'd tallow candle.
Carlyle, in Froude, II. 55.

drag-hook (drag'hůk), *n.* The hook of the drag-chain by which locomotive engines, tenders, and goods-wagons or freight-cars are attached to each other. [Eng.]

drag-hound (drag'hound), *n.* A hound trained to follow a drag or artificial scent. See *drag*, 1 (*f*).

What is often spoken of as fox-hunting around New York is not fox-hunting at all, in the English sense of the term, but an entirely different, although allied form of sport, namely, riding to *drag-hounds*.
The Century, XXXII. 335.

drag-hunt (drag'hunt), *n.* A hunt in which a drag or artificial scent, as an anise-seed bag, is substituted for a fox; a drag. See *drag*, *n.*, 4.

The advantage of a *drag-hunt* is that many men are limited in time, and cannot potter round in the woods for hours looking for foxes. *The Century*, XXXII. 345.

drag-link (drag'lingk), *n.* 1. In marine engines, a link connecting the crank of the main shaft with that of the inner paddle-shaft.—2. A drag-bar.

dragman (drag'man), *n.*; pl. *dragmen* (-men). A fisherman who uses a drag-net.

To which may be added the great riots committed by the Foresters and Welsh on the *dragmen* of Severn, hewing all their boats to pieces.
Sir M. Hale, Hist. Plac. Cor., xiv. § 7.

drag-net (drag'net), *n.* [< *drag* + *net*; AS. *dræġnet* = Icel. *dragnet* = Sw. Dan. *dragnot*.] A net designed to be drawn on the bottom of a river or pond for taking fish, etc.

dragoman (drag'ō-man), *n.*; pl. *dragomans* (-manz) (sometimes *dragomen*, by confusion with E. *man*; cf. *Mussulman*). [In several forms: (1) E. *dragoman* = G. Dan. Sw. *dragoman*, < F. *dragoman* = Sp. *dragomán* = Pg. *dragomano* = It. *dragommanno*; ML. *dragomannus*, *dragumannus* = MGr. *δραγούμανος*; (2) obs. E. *drogoman*, *drogman*, < ME. *drogman* (= G. *drogeman* (MHG. *trougemunt*, *tragemunt*) = Sw. *drogman*), < OF. *drogueman*, *drogoman*, *druguement*, F. *drogman* = Pr. *drogoman* = Sp. *drogmán* = It. *drogmanno* = ML. *drogamannus*, *drogamundus*; (3) obs. E. *druggerman*; (4) obs. E. *trugman*, *trudgeman*, *truchman*, *truchement* = G. *trugman*, < F. *truchement*, *truchement* = Sp. *trujamán* = It. *turcimanno*; all ult. = Turk. Pers. *tarjumān*, < Ar. *tarjumān*, an interpreter, translator, < *tarjama*, formerly *targama*, interpret, < Chald. *targem*, interpret, explain, > *targūm*, explanation, interpretation, > E. *targum*, q. v.] An interpreter. Specifically—(*a*) An interpreter and guide or agent for travelers.

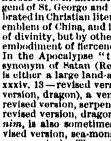
Dragomans in Syria are more than mere interpreters; they are contractors for the management of towns and of caravans, and they relieve the traveller of all the difficulties of preparation and of intercourse with the natives.
Baedeker's Guide to Palestine, etc.

But an Englishman journeying in the East must necessarily have with him *Dragomen* capable of interpreting the Oriental language. *Kinglake*, Eothen, Pref.

(*b*) An interpreter attached to an embassy or a consulate. The term is in general use among travelers in the Levant and other parts of the East.

We meet in state, accompanied by the Consul, with two janissaries in front, bearing silver maces, and a *dragoman* behind. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 204.

dragon (drag'ǫn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *dragon*, *dragun*, *dragoun*, < OF. *dragon*, a dragon, a standard, = Pr. Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone* (see the Teut. forms under *drake*[2]), < L. *draco*(*n*-), a dragon, ML. also a standard so called, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent, also a sea-fish, a serpent-shaped bracelet or necklace, a bandage for the ankle, etc., lit. the seeing one, 2d aor. part. (cf. 2d aor. inf. *δρακεῖν*) of *δέρκεσθαι*, see, = Skt. *darç*, see. Cf. *Dorcas*. The older E. form is *drake*[2], q. v.; a later form with another sense is *dragoon*, q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fabulous animal common to the conceptions of many primitive races and times, or, as in the Bible, an indefinite creature of great size or fierceness. When described or depicted, it is represented as either a monstrous serpent or a lizard (like an elongated crocodile), or as a combination of both, or (as in heraldry) as a combination of mammalian and reptilian characters; but always as winged, with fiery eyes, crested head, and terrible claws. It is often represented as blood-red and spouting fire, and sometimes with several heads, like the Hydra; and in the myths of the Scandinavians and other races, dragons are often the guardians of treasures, etc. The killing of a dragon was reckoned among the greatest feats of heroes in both ancient and medieval times; thus, the legend of St. George and the dragon is one of the most celebrated in Christian literature. The dragon is the imperial emblem of China, and is regarded by the Chinese as a sort of divinity, but by other peoples generally as the type and embodiment of fierceness and cruelty or watchful malice. In the Apocalypse "the dragon, that old serpent" is a synonym of Satan (Rev. xx. 2). In the Old Testament it is either a large land-animal or a great marine fish (Isa. xxxiv. 13—revised version, jackal; Ps. lxxiv. 13—revised version, dragon), a venomous land-serpent (Ps. xci. 13—revised version, serpent), or the crocodile (Ezek. xxix. 3—revised version, dragon). The same Hebrew word, *thannim*, is also sometimes translated *whale* (Gen. i. 21—revised version, monster; Job vii. 12—revised version, sea-monster). The extinct pterodactyl comes nearest of all known creatures to the most prevalent conception of a dragon.


Heraldic Dragon.

Ettacones that dreadful *Dragon* they cappyde,
Where stretcht he lay upon the sunny side
Of a great hill, himselfe like a great hill.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xi. 4.

2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A lizard of the genus *Draco*, specifically called the *flying-dragon*. It is a harmless creature, about 4 inches in length of head and body, with a long slender tail, making the whole length about 10 inches. It has a large frill on each side of the body, formed of skin stretched over six elongated hinder ribs, which like a parachute sustain the creature in the air for a few moments. The structure is not a wing, and the animal does not properly fly, the arrangement somewhat resembling that in the flying-squirrel, flying-lemur, etc. The species are confined to the old world. (*b*) Any one of the monitor-lizards. *Griffith's Cuvier.* (*c*) In *ornith.*, a kind of carrier-pigeon. Also called *dragoon*.

Flying-dragon (*Draco volans*).

The English *Dragon* differs from the improved English Carrier in being smaller in all its dimensions.
Darwin, Var. of Animals and Plants, p. 146.

3. A fierce, violent person, male or female; now, more generally (from the part of guardian often played by the dragon in mythology), a spiteful, watchful woman; a duenna.

Peggy O'Dowd is indeed the same as ever; . . . a tyrant over her Michael; a *dragon* amongst all the ladies of the regiment. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xliii.

4. [*cap.*] An ancient northern constellation, Draco. The figure is that of a serpent with several small coils. It appears at a very ancient date to have had wings in the space now occupied by the Little Bear.

5. A short firearm used by dragoons in the seventeenth century, described as having a barrel 16 inches long, with a large bore. *Grose.*—6. An old kind of standard or military ensign, so called because it was decorated with a dragon painted or embroidered upon it, or because it consisted (like the Anglo-Saxon standard at Hastings, as seen in the Bayeux tapestry) of a figure of a dragon carried upon a staff. A similar standard was in use as late as the reign of Richard I. in England, and is especially mentioned as being in his crusading army. Also called *dragon-standard*. See *drake*[2], 2.

Edmond ydygt hys standard, . . . And hys *dragon* upyact. *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 302.

Ther gonfanouns and her penselles
Wer weel wroght off grene sendels,
And on everylkon a *dragoun*
As he fought with a wilde lioun.
Richard Coer de Liqs, l. 2967.

7. A name given to various araceous plants, as in England to *Arum maculatum*; the brown dragon, *Ariscæma triphyllum*; the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, and in the United States *Ariscæma Dracontium*; the female or water dragon, *Calla palustris*.—8. In Scotland, a paper kite.—9†. See the extract.

A *dragon* is a small Malacca cane, so called from its blood-red colour.
Dobson, Selections from Steele, p. 479, note.

Demi-dragon, in *her.*, the upper half of a dragon with head and fore paws (see *demi-*), but always including the extremity of the tail, which appears brought up behind the back.—**Dragon china**, in *ceram.*, a table porcelain made at Bromley in England, decorated with designs of dragons imitated from Oriental patterns. See *porcelain*.—**Dragon's head and tail**, in *astrol.*, the nodes of the planets, especially of the moon, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intersect the ecliptic: so called because the figure representing the passage of a planet from one node to the other was fancied to resemble that of a dragon. The dragon's head was the point where the planet passes from the southern to the northern side of the ecliptic; the dragon's tail, the other.—**Dragon's wings**, in *her.*, the two wings of a dragon used as a bearing. They are generally represented as displayed, and sometimes a spear or other object is shown between them.—**Gum dragon**. See *tragacanth*.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or resembling dragons; performed by dragons; fierce; formidable.

The *dragon* wing of night o'erspreads the earth.
Shak., T. and C., v. 9.

Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon*-watch with unenchanted eye.
Milton, Comus, l. 396.

dragonade, dragonnade (drag-ǫ-nād'), *n.* [Also written *dragoonade*; < F. *dragonnade*, < *dragon*, a dragoon; from the use of dragoons in such persecutions: see *dragoon*, 3.] A series of persecutions of the Protestants, chiefly in the south of France, in the reign of Louis XIV., carried on by raids of dragoons, who were quartered upon the heretics and exercised great cruelty toward them; hence, any persecution carried on with the aid of troops.

He learnt it as he watched the *dragonnades*, the tortures, the massacres of the Netherlands. *Kingsley.*

dragon-beam (drag'ǫn-bēm), *n.* In *arch.*, a beam or piece of timber bisecting the angle formed by the wall-plate at a corner, and serving to receive and support the foot of a hip-rafter. Also called *dragon-piece*.

dragoness (drag'ǫn-es), *n.* [< *dragon* + *-ess*.] A female dragon.

Instantly she gane command
(Ill to fill adding) that the *dragoneass*
Should bring it vp. *Chapman*, Hymn to Apollo.

dragonet (drag'ǫn-et), *n.* [< ME. *dragonet*, a young dragon, < OF. *dragonet*, *dragonnet* (= Pr. *dragonat*), < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.]

1. A little or young dragon.

Or in his wombe might lurke some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes*, his fruitfull seede.
Spenser, F. Q., I. xii. 10.

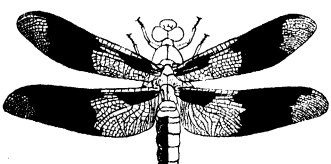
So when great Cox, at his mechanic call,
Bids orient pearls from golden dragons fall,
Each little *dragonet*, with brazen grin,
Gapes for the precious prize and gulps it in.
Mason, Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.

2. The English name of fishes of the genus *Callionymus*, family *Callionymidæ*. The appellation *dragonet* was substituted by Pennant for *yellow gurnard*, a name by which the *Callionymus lyra* was previously known. *Day.* Also *dragon-fish*. See cut under *Callionymus*.

3. A name of the very large lizards of South America of the genus *Crocodilurus* (or *Ada*), belonging to the family *Teiidæ* or *Ameividæ*.

dragon-fish (drag'ǫn-fish), *n.* Same as *dragonet*, 2.

dragon-fly (drag'ǫn-flī), *n.* The common name of any neuropterous insect of the group *Libellulina* or *Odonata*, and families *Libellulidæ*, *Æschnidæ*, and *Agrionidæ*. They have a long slender body, a large head with enormous eyes, very strong jaws, and two pairs of large reticulate membranous wings. They are of swift, strong flight, predatory habits, and great voracity. Some of the species rival butterflies in the



A common Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*), natural size.

brilliancy of their hues. The great dragon-fly, *Æschna grandis*, is about 4 inches long. Most of the species are considerably smaller than this. The eggs are usually attached to the stems of aquatic plants, just below the surface of the water. The larvæ are predaceous, and lives on other water-insects; the pupa is active, and crawls from the water to a plant-stem or rock, where it transforms into the imago. The adult is also predaceous, catching its prey upon the wing. *Libellula trimaculata* is a common species in the United States. Also called *damsel-fly*, *devil's darning-needle*, and *mosquito-hawk*.

And it may be that the delicate-coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality.
Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 729.

The burnished *dragon-fly* is thine attendant,
And tilts against the field,
And down the listed sunbeam rides resplendent,
With steel-blue mail and shield.
Longfellow, Flower-de-Luce.

dragoniert, *n.* [OF., also *dragonnier*, < *dragon*, a dragon: see *dragon*.] Same as *dragon*.

dragonish (drag'ǫn-ish), *a.* [< *dragon* + *-ish*.] In the form of a dragon; dragon-like.

Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish*:
A vapour, sometime, like a bear or lion.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 12.

dragon-leech (drag'ǫn-lēch), *n.* A kind of medicinal leech, *Hirudo interrupta*. *E. D.*

dragonnade, *n.* See *dragonade*.

dragonné (drag-o-nā'), *a.* [F., < *dragon*, dragon: see *dragon*.] In *her.*, having the hinder or lower half that of a dragon: said of a creature used as a bearing, whose fore part is that of a lion or the like: as, a lion *dragonné*. Also *dragony*.

dragon-piece (drag'ǫn-pēs), *n.* Same as *dragon-beam*.

dragon-root (drag'ǫn-rōt), *n.* A name given in the United States to the plant *Arisæma Dracontium*, and to the root of the Indian turnip, *Arisæma triphyllum*.

dragon's-blood (drag'ǫnz-blud), *n.* The name of several resins of a dark-red color. The dragon's-blood of commerce is an exudation upon the fruit of the *Calamus Draco*, one of the rattan-palms of the Malay archipelago. It is used in medicine for coloring plasters and tooth-powders, and in the arts for coloring varnish, staining marble, etc. It is largely used by the Chinese. The dragon's-blood of the island of Socotra in the Indian ocean, known from a very early date under this name (the *cinnabar* of Dioscorides), and supposed to be the product of species of *Dracæna*, is now but little sought. The dragon's-blood of the Canary islands is the astringent inspissated juice of the *Dracæna Draco*, and is no longer in use. The name has also been applied to an exudation obtained from the *Pterocarpus Draco*, a leguminous tree of the West Indies, and to that of the *Croton Draco*, a euphorbiaceous tree of Mexico; but neither substance is used with in commerce.

dragon's-eye (drag'ǫnz-ī), *n.* The fruit of the *Nephelium Longanum* of China, much resembling the litchi, but smaller. Also called *longan*.

dragon's-head (drag'ǫnz-hed), *n.* **1.** A name of plants of the genus *Dracocephalum*, of which term it is a translation.—**2.** In *her.*, the name of the tincture *tawny* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**False dragon's-head**, a plant of the United States, *Physostegia Virginica*, which was originally referred to the genus *Dracocephalum*.

dragon-shell (drag'ǫn-shel), *n.* The shell of *Cypræa stolida*. *E. D.*

dragon's-tail (drag'ǫnz-tāl), *n.* **1.** In *her.*, the name of the tincture *murrey* when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies.—**2.** In *palmistry*, same as *discriminal line*. See *discriminal*.

dragon-standard (drag'ǫn-stan'dȧrd), *n.* Same as *dragon*, 6.

dragon-tree (drag'ǫn-trē), *n.* The *Dracæna Draco*. See *Dracæna*.

dragon-water (drag'ǫn-wâ'tėr), *n.* A medicinal remedy very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

Ran into Bucklersbury for two ounces of *dragon-water*, some spermaceti and treacle.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, iii. 3.

Cardiuus Benedictus
Or *dragon-water* may doe good upon him.
Randolph, Amyntas (1640).

dragonwort (drag'ǫn-wėrt), *n.* The bistort, *Polygonum Bistorta*, and with the old herbalists the green dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*.

dragony (drag'ǫ-ni), *a.* Same as *dragonné*. *Colgrave.*

dragoon (dra-gōn'), *n.* [Introduced toward the end of the 17th century (formerly also *dragooner* = D. *dragonder* = G. *dragoner* = Dan. Sw. *dragon*), < F. *dragon* (= Sp. *dragon* = Pg. *dragão* = It. *dragone*, in this sense after F.), a dragoon, so called, it is said, "from *dragon*, a short species of carbine carried by the original dragoons raised by Marshal Brissac in 1554, on the muzzle of which, from the old fable that the dragon spouted fire, the head of the monster was worked"; but Littré dates the sense 'dragoon' from 1585, and the name probably arose from *dragon* in the sense of 'standard': see *dragon*, 6.] **1.** A cavalry soldier. Originally dragoons were a mongrel force, a sort of mounted infantry, armed with musquetoon and sabre, and serving on foot as well as on horseback; but now they serve as cavalry only. In the British army they are classed as heavy or light dragoons, according to the weight of men, horses, and equipments. The term is not used in the United States army.

Reports and judgments will not do 't,
But 'tis *dragoons*, and horse and foot.
Brome, On Sir G. B. his defeat.

We drave him back to Bonnybrigs,
Dragoons, and foot, and a'.
Up and War Them A', Willie (Child's Ballads, VII. 206).

2†. A dragonade.

Endeavour to bring men to the catholick faith (as they pretend) by *dragoons* and imprisonments, not by demonstrations and reasons out of Scripture.
Bp. Barlow, Remains, p. 265.

3. Same as *dragon*, 2 (*c*).

dragoon (dra-gōn'), *v. t.* [< *dragoon*, *n.*, after F. *dragonner*, dragoon, harass, persecute, lit. subject to the violence of dragoons, < *dragon*, dragoon: see *dragoon*, *n.*, *dragonade*.] **1.** To set dragoons or soldiers upon, as in the dragonades (see *dragonade*); persecute or oppress by armed force.—**2.** To cause to submit, as by persistent threats; compel by repeated acts of any kind; harass.

Deny to have your free-born Toe
Dragoon'd into a wooden Shoe.
Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

Mr. Gladstone is not the only minister who has defied public opinion, but he is almost the only one in recent times who has *dragooned* a majority of Parliament into sustaining him in it for the lack of any representative man to supplant him.
N. A. Rev., CXXXIX. 104.

dragoonade† (drag-ǫ-nād'), *n.* Same as *dragonade*. *Bp. Burnet.*

dragon-bird (dra-gōn'bėrd), *n.* A large black fruit-crow of South America, *Cephaloptorus ornatus*: so called from the great recurved helmet-like crest of feathers. Also called *umbrella-bird*.

dragooner† (dra-gō'nėr), *n.* A dragoon.

drag-rake (drag'rāk), *n.* A large heavy rake having crowded curved teeth like a dredge, dragged principally in search of clams. Also called *clam-scraper*.

drag-rope (drag'rōp), *n.* A stout rope with a hook at one end and wooden handles inserted between the strands at intervals, used by soldiers for dragging pieces of artillery, etc.

drag-saw (drag'sâ), *n.* A saw the effective stroke of which is given by a drag or pull instead of a thrust.

drag-sheet (drag'shēt), *n.* *Naut.*, a sort of floating anchor for checking the drift of a vessel in a heavy gale, formed of a square sheet, kept stretched by metallic bars, and attached to a beam which serves to float it. Also called *anchor-drag* and *sea-anchor*.

dragsman (dragz'man), *n.*; pl. *dragsmen* (-men). **1.** The driver of a drag or coach.

He had a word for the hostler, . . . a nod for the shooter or guard, and a bow for the *dragsman*.
Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

2. A thief who follows carriages to cut away luggage from behind. [Eng. slang.]

drag-spring (drag'spring), *n.* In *rail.*: (*a*) A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the center to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender. (*b*) A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting or increasing speed. [Eng.]

drag-staff (drag'stâf), *n.* A pole pivoted to the rear axle of a vehicle and trailing on the ground behind it, designed to prevent a backward movement of the vehicle when it stops on a steep hill.

drag-twist (drag'twist), *n.* See *drag*, 1 (*g*).

drag-washer (drag'wosh'ėr), *n.* A flat iron ring on the axle-arm of a gun-carriage, having an iron loop attached for the purpose of fastening the drag-rope when necessary. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc.

draigle (drā'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draigled*, ppr. *draigling*. A dialectal form of *draggle*.

drail† (drāl), *v.* [A contr. of *draggle* (cf. *drawl*), prob. due in part to association with *trail*.] **I.** *trans.* To trail; drag.

He returned . . . towards his sheep on the top of the hill, *drailing* his sheephook behind him.
Dr. H. More, Epistles to the Seven Churches, To the [Reader.

II. *intrans.* To be trailed or dragged.

If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to walk it only, unless we have a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt. *South*, Sermons, VI. 440.

drail (drāl), *n.* [< *drail*, *v.*] **1.** A toothed iron projecting from the beam of a plow for hitching the horses to. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A large piece of lead placed around the shank of a large-sized fish-hook, in the form of a cone: used in fishing for bluefish. At the upper end a loop of wire is introduced to hold the line, and the lower end tapers until it meets the shank opposite the point of the hook. When attached to the line a pickled eelskin is drawn over it until the lower end just covers the head.

drain (drān), *v.* [E. dial. also *dren*, *dreen*; < ME. **drainen*, **dreinen*, **dregnen* (not found), < AS. *drehnian*, *dreahnian*, *drēnian*, ONorth. *drehnia*, drain, a secondary verb (orig. **dragnan* = Icel. *dragna*, intr., draw, trail along), < AS. *dragan* = Icel. *draga*, draw: see *draw* and *drag*. The F. *drainer*, G. *dränieren*, Dan. *drane* are from E. *drain*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To draw off gradually, as a liquid; remove or convey away by degrees, as through conduits, by filtration, or by any comparable process: as, to *drain* water from land, wine from the lees, or blood from the body; to *drain* away the specie of a country.

Salt water, *drained* through twenty vessels of earth, hath become fresh.
Bacon, Nat. Hist.

Colonies, by *draining* away the brave and enterprising, leave the country in the hands of the timid and avaricious.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xxv.

2. To free, clear, or deprive by degrees, as of a liquid; empty or exhaust gradually: as, to *drain* land of water (the most familiar use of the word); to *drain* a vessel of its contents; to *drain* a country of its resources.

Rouse thee, my soul; and *drain* thee from the dregs
Of vulgar thoughts. *Quarles*, Emblems, I., Invoc.

He [the king] protested that he had been so *drained* in the late Wars that his Chests are yet very empty.
Howell, Letters, I. vi. 5.

We will *drain* our dearest veins
But they shall be free!
Burns, Scots wha ha'e.

Ida stood, . . . *drain'd* of her force
By many a varying influence.
Tennyson, Princess, vi.

To drain the cup to the bottom. See *cup*.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To flow off gradually.

It [the meat] was then laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it. *Cook*, Voyages, VI. iii. 8.

2. To be gradually emptied, as of a liquid: as, the cask slowly *drains*.

drain (drān), *n.* [< *drain*, *v.*] **1.** The act of draining or drawing off, or of emptying by drawing off; gradual or continuous outflow, withdrawal, or expenditure.

The *drain* on agricultural labour for mill-hands, and the vast cost of machinery, which two or three sand-storms disabled, soon demonstrated his mistake.
Saturday Rev., Sept. 9, 1865.

2. That which drains, or by means of which draining is immediately effected.

When there are no such Natural *Drains* of Charity as Children and near Relations which need our Assistance.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, III. x.

Specifically—(*a*) A passage, pipe, or open channel for the removal of water or other liquid; especially, a pipe or channel for removing the surplus water from soils. Drains may be open ditches or sunken pipes or conduits. Those for wet lands are so made as to permit the percolation into them of water from the adjacent soil, as by the use in a covered conduit of porous earthen pipes or tiles, or of a filling of small stones, of an open cut where there is a sufficient slope, etc. See *sewer*.

Here also it receiueth the Baston *dreane*, Longtoft *dreane*, . . . and thence goeth by Mickham into the sea, taking withall on the right hand sundry other *dreanes*.
Holinshed, Descrip. of Britaine, xv.

(*b*) The trench in which the melted metal flows from a furnace to the molds. (*c*) In *surg.*, a hollow sound or canula used to draw off purulent matter from a deep-seated abscess.

3. *pl.* The grain from the mash-tub: distinctively called *brewers' drains*.—**Gun-barrel drain**, a cylindrical drain of small diameter.—**Rubble drain**, in *agri.*, a drain formed of a layer of rubble-stones laid in a trench.

drainable (drā′na-bl), *a.* [< *drain* + *-able.*] Capable of being drained, as land.

drainage (drā′nāj), *n.* [< *drain* + *-age.*] **1.** The act or process of draining; a gradual flowing off, as of a liquid.—**2.** The system of conduits, channels, or passages by means of which something is drained.

Their [the Etruscans'] *drainage* works and their bridges, as well as those of the kindred Pelasgians in Greece, still remain monuments of their industrial science and skill, which their successors never surpassed.
J. Fergusson, Hist. Arch., I. 283.

3. That which is drained off; that which is carried away by a system of drains; the water carried off by the systems of rivers and their minor affluents in any drainage-basin, or area of catchment, or in any part thereof. See *basin*, 8, and *catchment*.—**4.** In *surg.*, the draining of the pus and other morbid products from an accidental or artificial wound.—**Land-drainage Act.** See *land-drainage*.

drainage-basin (drā′nāj-bā″sn), *n.* Same as *basin*, 8.

drainage-tube (drā′nāj-tūb), *n.* In *surg.*, a tube, usually of india-rubber, introduced to secure efficient drainage of a wound.

drain-cap (drān′kap), *n.* A vessel for collecting the drainings or water of condensation from a steam-cylinder.

drain-cock (drān′kok), *n.* A small cock at the lower end of the cylinder of a steam-engine, for removing water of condensation.

drain-curb (drān′kėrb), *n.* A circular caisson used to support the earth in sinking a shaft. It is loaded with masonry, and gradually sinks through the removal of the earth below it. It forms the base of the shaft-lining.

drainer (drā′nėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *drayner.*] **1.** One who drains; one who constructs channels for draining land: as, a ditcher and *drainer*.

But I am informed that the *draymers* of the fenns have of late . . . wrested the mace out of this bayliff's hand, and have secured this county against his power for the future. *Fuller*, Worthies, Bedfordshire.

I beg the reader to take the word of an old *drainer* that it [water] does get in. *The Century*, XXIX. 47.

2. A natural or artificial channel by which drainage is effected.

drain-gage (drān′gāj), *n.* A device for estimating the amount of moisture which percolates through the soil.

drain-gate (drān′gāt), *n.* A grid or grated opening to a sewer.

draining-engine (drā′ning-en′jin), *n.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, low-lying lands, etc.

draining-machine (drā′ning-ma-shēn′), *n.* A centrifugal drier. See *drier*.

draining-plow (drā′ning-plou), *n.* A kind of plow used in making drains. A form in common use in England has three colters, two mold-boards, and a share. The middle colter is vertical and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side colters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the drain; and the mold-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are delivered on each side of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 inches deep, 15 wide at top, and 8 at bottom.

draining-pot (drā′ning-pot), *n.* In *sugar-manuf.*, an inverted cone-shaped vessel in which wet sugar is drained. Also *draining-vat*.

draining-pump (drā′ning-pump), *n.* A special form of pump used for raising water containing mud and sand. See *pump*.

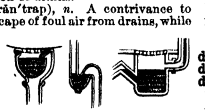
draining-vat (drā′ning-vat), *n.* Same as *draining-pot*.

drain-pipe (drān′pīp), *n.* A pipe used in draining.

All gas accumulating within *drain-pipes* is carried off above the house. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8785.

drain-tile (drān′tīl), *n.* A kind of tile employed in the formation of drains.

drain-trap (drān′trap), *n.* A contrivance to prevent the escape of foul air from drains, while allowing the passage of water into them.



Drain-traps are of various forms. In those represented in the cuts it will be seen that there must always be a certain quantity of water maintained to bar the way against the escape of the gas from the drain or sewer. When additional liquid is conveyed to the trap, there is of course an overflow into the drain. In the left-hand figure the gas is prevented from escaping by a metal plate thrown obliquely over the drain-mouth and dipping into the water in the vessel beyond it.

Drain-traps, shown in section.

drain-well (drān′wel), *n.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth or stone to a porous substratum, to draw off through the latter the water which gathers upon the former. See *absorbing-well*, under *absorb*.

draisine (drā-zēn′), *n.* [< G. *draisine* = F. *draisienne:* see def.] An early form of the velocipede, invented in 1817 by Baron Karl von Drais of Mannheim in Germany, which was propelled by the rider's striking his feet on the ground. See *velocipede*. Sometimes spelled *draisene*.

draft, *n.* See *draft*[1], *draught*[1].]

drake[1] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake* (= LG. *drake*), an abbrev., by apheresis, of **endrake* or **andrake* (not found in ME. or AS.) (= MLG. *ānt-drake, anderik* = MD. *endtrick* = OHG. *anetrecho, antrecho, antrache*, MHG. *antreche, antrache, antrich*, G. *enterich, entrich*, dial. *antrach* = Icel. *andriki* (Haldorsen) (mod. Icel. *andar-steggi; stegg*, male: see *steg, stag*) = Dan. *andrik* = Sw. *andrake*), a drake, < AS. *ened, æned, enid*, ME. *ened, ende* (displaced in mod. E. by *duck:* see *duck*[2]) (= MD. *ende, endte*, D. *eend* = MLG. *anet, ānt*, pl. *ende*, LG. *aante* = OHG. *anut, anot, ant*, MHG. *ant, ante, ente*, G. *ente* = Icel. *önd* (*and-*) = Sw. Dan. *and*, a duck, = L. *anas* (*anat-*) (see *Anas*) = Gr. *νῆσσα* (for **νήπτα*) = OBulg. *antuí* = Russ. dim. *utka* = OPruss. *antis* = Lith. *antis*, a duck, = Skt. *ātí*, a water-fowl), + *-rike*, later *-rik, -rake*, a masc. suffix appearing also in G. *gänserich*, a gander (G. *gänser, gans* = E. *goose*), *täuberich* (= Icel. *dūfrikr* = Dan. *durik*), cock-pigeon (G. *taube* = Icel. *dūfa* = Dan. *due* = E. *dove*), and in some proper names (as G. *Friedrich* (> ult. E. *Frederick*) = Goth. *Fridureiks;* G. *Dietrich* = D. *Derrijk:* see *derrick*), < Goth. *reiks*, chief, mighty, ruling, = AS. *rice*, mighty, etc., E. *rich:* see *rich* and *-ric.*] **1.** The male of the duck kind; specifically, the mallard.

Smiled she to see the stately *drake*
Lead forth his fleet upon the lake.
Scott, L. of the L., ii. 5.

2. The silver shilling of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having a martlet, popularly called a *drake*, as the mint-mark. It is commonly supposed that the mark is in allusion to Sir Francis Drake, the famous admiral, but it is really the armorial cognizance of Sir Richard Martin, who was made warden of the mint in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign.

3. A large flat stone on which the duck is placed in the game of duck on drake. See *duck*[2].—**To make ducks and drakes.** See *duck*[2].

drake[2] (drāk), *n.* [< ME. *drake*, a dragon, also a standard (see *dragon*), < AS. *draca* = MD. *draeck*, D. *draak* = LG. *drake*, OHG. *tracho, dracho*, MHG. *trache*, G. *drache* = Sw. *drake* = Dan. *drage* = Icel. *dreki* (see the Rom. forms under *dragon*), < L. *draco*, < Gr. *δράκων*, a serpent: see *dragon*. Cf. *fire-drake.*] **1†.** A fabulous animal: same as *dragon*, 1.

Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair [the air].
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 96.

And as hee wolde awel fle,
His thoughte ther stode Diveles thre,
Al brennyng as a *drake*.
Kyng of Tars, l. 408 (Ritson's Metr. Rom.).

2†. A battle-standard having the figure of a drake or dragon. *Layamon*, II. 340, III. 85.—**3†.** A small piece of artillery. See *dragon*, 5.

Two or three shots, made at them by a couple of *drakes*, made them stagger. *Clarendon*, Great Rebellion.

At their landing, the captains, with their companies in arms, entertained them with a guard, and divers vollies of shot, and three *drakes*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 80.

4. A species of fly, apparently the dragon-fly, used as a bait in angling. Also called *drake-fly*.

The *drake* will mount steeple-height into the air; though he is to be found in flags and grass too, and indeed everywhere, high and low, in the river.
I. Walton, Complete Angler.

drake[3†], *n.* A Middle English form of *drawk*[1].

drake-fly (drāk′fli), *n.* Same as *drake*[2], 4.

drake-stone (drāk′stōn), *n.* [In reference to the play of ducks and drakes: see under *duck*[2].] A stone made to skim along the surface of the water; the sport of making stones skim in such a way.

dram (dram), *n.* [Now also spelled *drachm*, after the L. spelling; < ME. *drame*, a dram (weight), < OF. *drame*, also spelled, in imitation of the L., *dragme, drachme*, mod. F. *drachme* = Sp. *dracma* = Pg. *drachma* = It. *dramma* = D. *drachma* = G. *drachme* = Dan. *drakme* (cf. Dan. *dram* in sense 4, < E.) = Sw. *drachma*, < L. *drachma*, ML. also *dragma*, < Gr. *δραχμή*, later also *δραγμή*, an Attic weight, a Grecian silver coin.] **1.** A unit of weight less than an ounce. The dram is generally supposed to be of Greek origin. Many weights of this denomination and its multiples have been exhumed at Athens, belonging to different systems, of 57, 67, 75, and 78 grains troy, and there were doubtless others. The Solonic dram, the Athenian monetary weight, had at first 67.4, later 66.6 grains troy. The Æginetan weight was greater, and is fixed by the latest authorities as normally 97 grains. A dram afterward appears in Phenician systems as a half or quarter of a shekel; and under the Ptolemies there was in Egypt a dram of 54.6 grains troy. Under the early Roman emperors a dram was introduced into the Roman system as ¼ of an ounce, equal to 68.2 grains troy. This dram to the ounce has been preserved in several modern systems. Thus, in apothecaries' weight, a dram is ⅛ of an ounce, or 60 grains, divided into 3 scruples of 20 grains. The avoirdupois dram, however (derived from the Spanish *adarme*), is only $\frac{1}{16}$ of an ounce, or 27$\frac{11}{32}$ grains. In the old Spanish apothecaries' weight a dram was ½ of an ounce. In the Neapolitan system 10 drams made an ounce of 412$\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy. The Nuremberg drachm was 57.5 grains troy. The Tuscan dramma was 54.6 grains troy. In the Arabian systems the dram is properly measured by the mitcal, but the derham is often called a dram, and was in fact derived from the Attic *drachma*. Abbreviated *dr*.

We are not dieted by *drachms* and scruples, for we cannot take too much. *Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

2. A small quantity. [Raro.]

An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

For (concerning the divine nature) here was not a *dram* of glory in this union. *Donne*, Sermons, I.

3. As much liquid as is drunk at once; specifically, a drink of spirits: as, a *dram* of brandy.

I could do this; and that with no rash potion,
But with a ling'ring *dram*, that should not work
Maliciously like poison. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2.

I was served with marmalade, a *dram*, and coffee, and about an hour after with a light collation.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 225.

From the strong fate of *drams* if thou get free,
Another Durfey, Ward! shall sing in thee.
Pope, Dunciad, III. 145.

4. A division (one twentieth) of a raft of staves. See *cribl*, 13. [St. Lawrence river.]—**Fluid dram**, a measure of capacity, equal to one eighth of a fluid ounce, or about a teaspoonful. In Great Britain it contains 54.8 grains of water and measures 3.55 cubic centimeters, while in the United States it contains 57.3 grains and measures 3.70 cubic centimeters. In medical use commonly written *fluidrachm*.

dram (dram), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drammed*, ppr. *dramming*. [< *dram*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To drink drams; indulge in the use of ardent spirits.

He will soon sink; I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*. *Foote*, The Bankrupt, III. 2.

II. *trans.* **1.** To give a dram or drams to; ply with drink.

Matron of matrons, Martha Baggs!
Dram your poor newsman clad in rags.
T. Warton, Newsman's Verse for 1770.

The parents in that fine house are getting ready their daughter for sale, . . . praying her, and imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her.
Thackeray, Newcomes, xxviii.

drama (drä′mą), *n.* [= F. *drame* = Sp. Pg. *drama* = It. *dramma* = D. G. Dan. *drama* = Sw. *drama*, drama (first in E., in the common heading of plays, *dramatis personæ*), < LL. *drama*, < Gr. *δρᾶμα* (*τ-*), a deed, act, an action represented on the stage, a drama, esp. a tragedy, < *δρᾶν* = Lith. *daraũ*, do.] **1.** A story put into action, or a story of human life told by actual representation of persons by persons, with imitation of language, voice, gesture, dress,

and accessories or surrounding conditions, the whole produced with reference to truth or probability, and with or without the aid of music, dancing, painting, and decoration; a play.

The church was usually the theatre wherein these pious *dramas* were performed, and the actors were the ecclesiastics or their scholars.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 227.

Westward the course of empire takes its way;
The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the *drama* with the day;
Time's noblest offspring is the last.

Bp. Berkeley, Arts and Learning in America.

A *drama* is the imitation (in a particular way) of an action regarded as one, and treated as complete. In the observation of the process of a complete action, and in the attempt to imitate it in accordance with such observation, must therefore be sought the beginnings of the *drama*.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. xvii.

2. A composition in verse or prose, or in both, presenting in dialogue a course of human action, designed, or seemingly designed, to be spoken in character and represented on the stage; a form of literature and represented action regulated by literary canons; the description of a story converted into the action of a play, and thereby constituting a department of literary art: as, the classic *drama*; the Hindu *drama*; the Elizabethan *drama*. The construction of such a composition is, as a general rule, marked by three stages: first, the beginning of the movement; second, the growth or development of the action; third, the close or catastrophe, which must in all cases be the consequence of the action itself, as unfolded in acts, scenes, and situations. The drama, whether in actual life or mimic representation, assumes two principal forms, namely, tragedy and comedy; and from modifications or combinations of these result the mixed or minor forms, known as tragi-comedy, melodrama, lyric drama or grand opera, opera bouffe, farce, and burletta. Other forms, suggested by the subject and the manner of presenting it, are the nautical drama, the pastoral drama, the society drama, etc. Both tragedy and comedy attained a high degree of development in the ancient Greek drama, which originated in the worship of Bacchus.

Sophocles made the Greek *drama* as dramatic as was consistent with its original form. *Macaulay*, Milton.

It is sometimes supposed that the *drama* consists of incident. It consists of passion, which gives the actor his opportunity; and that passion must progressively increase, or the actor, as the piece proceeded, would be unable to carry the audience from a lower to a higher pitch of interest and emotion.

R. L. Stevenson, A Humble Remonstrance.

In the epic poem there is only one speaker — the poet himself. The action is narrated. The scene is described. The persons are spoken of as third persons. There are only two concerned in it, the poet and the reader. In the *drama* the action is carried on before the visible, the persons are speakers, the sentiments and passions are theirs.

Dion Boucicault, in New York Herald, July 6, 1888.

3. Dramatic representation with its adjuncts; theatrical entertainment: as, he has a strong taste for the *drama*.

It was on the support of these parts of the town that the playhouses depended. The character of the *drama* became conformed to the character of its patrons.

Macaulay, Comic Dramatists.

4. Action, humanly considered; a course of connected acts, involving motive, procedure, and purpose, and by a related sequence of events or episodes leading up to a catastrophe or crowning issue.

The great *drama* and contrivances of God's providence.

Sharp, Works, I. xiii.

Let us endeavor to comprehend . . . the part assigned to us in the great *drama* of human affairs.

D. Webster, Bunker Hill, June 17, 1825.

dramatic (dra-mat'ik), *a.* [= F. *dramatique* = Sp. *dramático* = Pg. *dramatico* = It. *drammatico* (cf. D. G. *dramatisch* = Dan. Sw. *dramatisk*), < L.L. *dramaticus*, < Gr. δραματικός, < δράμα(τ-), a drama: see *drama*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; represented by action; appropriate to or in the form of a written or acted drama: as, *dramatic* action; a *dramatic* poem.

Dramatic literature is that form of literary composition which accommodates itself to the demands of an art whose method is imitation in the way of action.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., Int., p. viii.

2. Employing the form or manner of the drama; writing or acting dramatically or theatrically: as, a *dramatic* poet; a *dramatic* speaker.

The materials which human life now supplies to the *dramatic* poet give him a power to move our pity and terror such as ancient tragic art . . . did not and could not possess. *J. Caird.*

3. Characterized by the force and animation in action or expression appropriate to the drama; expressed with action, or with the effect of action: as, a *dramatic* description; a *dramatic* appeal.

From thence, in my judgement, it proceeds, that as the Iliad was written while his spirit was in its greatest vigour, the whole structure of that work is *dramatick* and full of action. *Pope*, Homer, Postscript.

dramatical (dra-mat'i-kal), *a.* Same as *dramatic*. [Rare.]

Dramaticall, or representative [poesy], is, as it were, a visible history; for it sets out the image of things as if they were present; and history, as if they were past.

Bacon, On Learning, ii.

Cicero, who is known to have been an intimate friend of Roscius the actor, and a good judge of *dramatical* performances. *Spectator*, No. 141.

dramatically (dra-mat'i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of the drama; by representation; vividly and strikingly; as regards or concerns the drama; from a dramatic point of view: as, *dramatically* related; *dramatically* considered.

This plea, though it might save me *dramatically*, will damn me biographically, rendering my book from this very moment a professed romance.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, II. viii.

dramatisable, dramatisation, etc. See *dramatizable*, etc.

dramatis personæ (dram'ą-tis pėr-sō'nē). [NL.: *dramatis*, gen. of L.L. *drama*, a play; *personæ*, pl. of L. *persona*, a person: see *drama* and *person*.] The persons of the drama; the characters in a play. Abbreviated *dram. pers.*

dramatist (dram'ą-tist), *n.* [< F. *dramatiste* = Pg. *dramatista*, < L.L. as if **dramatista*, < *drama(t-)*, drama, + *-ista*, E. *-ist*.] The author of a dramatic composition; a writer of plays; a playwright.

In all the works of the great *dramatist* [Shakspere] there occur not more than fifteen thousand words.

G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., viii.

dramatizable (dram'ą-tī-zą-bl), *a.* [< *dramatize* + *-able*.] Capable of being dramatized or presented in the form of a drama. Also spelled *dramatisable*.

dramatization (dram'ą-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *dramatize* + *-ation*.] The act of dramatizing; dramatic construction; dramatic representation. Also spelled *dramatisation*.

The spectators [of the ancient drama] lent their faith to the representation, as we, at this period, should lend our feelings if we could witness a perfect *dramatization* of the life and death of our Saviour. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 51.

dramatize (dram'ą-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dramatized*, ppr. *dramatizing*. [= D. *dramatiseren* = G. *dramatisiren* = Dan. *dramatisere* = Sw. *dramatisera*, < F. *dramatiser* = Sp. *dramatizar*, < L.L. *drama(t-)*, drama: see *drama* and *-ize*.] **1.** To make a drama of; put into dramatic form; adapt for representation on the stage: as, to *dramatize* an incident or an adventure; to *dramatize* a legend or a novel.

At Riga, in 1294, was acted a prophetic play: that is, a *dramatized* extract from the history of the Old and New Testaments. *Tooke*, Russia.

2. To express or manifest dramatically; bring out in a dramatic or theatrical manner.

This power of rapidly *dramatizing* a dry fact into flesh and blood. *Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, Int.

Mr. Farebrother . . . *dramatized* an intense interest in the tale to please the children.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II. 242.

Also spelled *dramatize*.

dramaturge (dram'ą-tėrj), *n.* [= F. *dramaturge* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgo* = It. *drammaturgo* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *dramaturg*, < Gr. δραματουργός, a dramatic poet, a playwright, < δράμα(τ-), a drama, + **ἐργειν*, v., work, *ἔργον*, work.] A writer of plays; a dramaturgist.

What was lacking to the tragedy in the law court was a Chardin — I mean a *dramaturge* to set it forth.

Athenæum, No. 3151, p. 343.

dramaturgic (dram-ą-tėr'jik), *a.* [= F. *dramaturgique*; as *dramaturge* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; theatrical; stagy; hence, unreal.

Some form [of worship] it is to be hoped not grown *dramaturgic* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us.

Carlyle, Cromwell, I. 145.

Solemn entries, and grand processioning, and other *dramaturgic* grandeur. *Lowe*, Bismarck, I. 314.

dramaturgist (dram'ą-tėr-jist), *n.* [As *dramaturge* + *-ist*.] One who composes a drama and directs its representation; a playwright.

How silent now; all departed, clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, "Exeunt."

Carlyle, Past and Present, II. 2.

dramaturgy (dram'ą-tėr-ji), *n.* [< F. *dramaturgie* = Sp. Pg. *dramaturgia* = It. *drammaturgia* = D. G. *dramaturgie* = Dan. Sw. *dramaturgi*, < Gr. δραματουργία, < δραματουργός, a playwright: see *dramaturge*.] **1.** The science which treats of the rules of dramatic composition and representation; the dramatic art.—**2.** Theatrical representation; histrionism.

Some ceremonial points, which, as they found no warrant for them in the Bible, they suspected, with a very natural shudder in that case, to savour of idol-worship and mimetic *dramaturgy*. *Carlyle*, Cromwell, I. 99.

drammock (dram'gk), *n.* Same as *drummock*.

dram. pers. An abbreviation of *dramatis personæ*.

dram-shop (dram'shop), *n.* A shop where spirits are sold in drams or other small quantities, chiefly to be drunk at the counter.

drank (drangk). Preterit (and often past participle) of *drink*.

drape (drāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *draped*, ppr. *draping*. [= D. *draperen* = G. *drapiren* = Dan. *drapere* = Sw. *drapera*, drape, < OF. *draper*, make or full cloth, make into cloth, F. *draper*, cover with mourning-cloth, dress, drape, etc., < *drap*, cloth (> E. *drab*[2], q. v.), = Pr. *drap* = It. *drappo* = Sp. Pg. *trapo*, < ML. *drappus*, *drapis*, also *trapus*, cloth, perhaps of Teut. origin: see *trapping*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cover with or as with cloth; clothe; dress, as a window, an alcove, the outside of a house, etc., the human body, or a representation of the human body, as in sculpture or painting: as, the buildings were *draped* with flags; the painter's figures are well *draped*.

Like some sweet sculpture *draped* from head to foot,
And push'd by rude hands from its pedestal.

Tennyson, Princess, v.

And I'll pick you an arbor, green and still,
Drape it with arras down to the floor.

R. H. Stoddard, The Squire of Low Degree.

Cheapside, to outshine her rivals, was *draped* even more splendidly in cloth of gold, and tissue, and velvet.

Froude, Sketches, p. 174.

2. To arrange or adjust, as clothing, hangings, etc. Specifically used of adjusting — (*a*) in *dressmaking*, the folds of stuff in the style called for by the fashion or by taste; (*b*) in *upholstery*, folds, festoons, etc., as of curtains or hangings; (*c*) in the *fine arts*, the folds of a dress, robe, etc., in a sculptured or painted representation. Compare *drapery*, 3.

3†. To make into cloth.

For Spanish wooll in Flanders *draped* is,
And euer hath bee, that maks a minde of this.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 188.

II. *intrans.* To make cloth.

This act . . . stinted them [prices] not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII.

draper (drā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *draper*, < OF. *draper*, *drapier*, F. *drapier* (= OSp. *drapero*, Sp. *trapero* = Pg. *trapeiro* = It. *drappiere*), a dealer in cloth, < *drap*, cloth.] One who makes or sells cloths; a dealer in cloths: as, a linen-*draper* or woolen-*draper*.

draperess (drā'pėr-es), *n.* [< *draper* + *-ess*.] A woman who deals in cloths.

It is no mean sign of the democratic day we live in when a little *draperess* lives to make such princely largess. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIII. 220.

draperied (drā'pėr-id), *a.* [< *drapery* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with drapery; covered as with drapery; draped.

There were some great masses [of rocks] that had been detached by the action of the weather, and lay half imbedded in the sand, *draperied* over by the heavy pendant olive-green sea-weed. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xviii.

draperingt (drā'pėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **draper*, v. (equiv. to *drape*).] A making into cloth; draping.

By *Draperinq* of our wooll in substance
Lluen her commons; this is her gouernance,
Without wich they may not liue at ease.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 189.

drapery (drā'pėr-i), *n.*; pl. *draperies* (-iz). [< ME. *draperie* = D. G. *draperie* = Dan. Sw. *draperi*, < OF. *draperie*, F. *draperie* (= Pr. *draparia* = Sp. *trapería* = It. *drapperia*), < *drap*, etc., cloth: see *drape*.] **1.** The occupation of a draper; the trade of making or of selling cloth.— **2.** Cloth, or textile fabrics of any description.

Hall be ge marchans with gur gret packes of *draperie*.

Early Eng. Poems (ed. Furnivall), p. 154.

The duty on woollen cloths or the old *drapery*, charged at so much the piece of cloth, was calculated after the rate of two farthings and a half a farthing for every pound weight for Englishmen; but strangers paid a double rate, besides the old duty of 1s. 2d. the piece.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, II. 20.

3. Such cloth or textile fabrics when used for garments or for upholstery; specifically, in *sculp.* and *painting*, the representation of the clothing or dress of human figures; also, tapestry, hangings, curtains, etc.

Like one that wraps the *drapery* of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

Bryant, Thanatopsis.

Her wine-dark *drapery*, fold in fold,
Imprisoned by an ivory hand.

T. B. Aldrich, Pampinea.

To cast the draperies. See *cast*[1], *v.*

drapet (drap'et), *n.* [Dim. of F. *drap*, cloth.] A cloth; a coverlet; a table-cloth.

Many tables fayre disspred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festiuall.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 27.

drappie (drap'i), *n.* [Sc., dim. of *drap* = E. *drop*.] A little drop; a trifling quantity.

We're nae that fou',
But just a *drappie* in our e'e.
Burns, Oh, Willie Brew'd.

drappit (drap'it), *a.* A Scotch form of *dropped*, past participle of *drop*.—**Drappit egg**, a poached or fried egg. [Scotch.]

drassid (dras'id), *n.* A spider of the family *Drassidæ*.

Drassidæ (dras'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drassus* + *-idæ*.] A family of tubitelarian spiders, of the suborder *Dipneumones*, typified by the genus *Drassus*. The principal distinctive characters are the development of only two stigmata and two tarsal claws, the want of a distinct demarcation between the head and thorax, and the second pair of legs not longer than the others. The species have eight eyes disposed in two rows, and they are mostly of dull color.

Drassoidæ (dra-soi'dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Drassidæ*.

Drassus (dras'us), *n.* [NL., appar. irreg. < Gr. *δράσσεσθαι*, grasp, lay hold of: see *drachma*.] The typical genus of spiders of the family *Drassidæ*.

drast†, **drest**†[1] (drast, drest), *n.* [Usually in pl., = E. dial. *darsts*, < ME. *draste*, *dreste*, also *darste*, *derste*, pl. *drastes*, *drestes*, etc., < AS. *dærstan*, *derstan*, pl., dregs, lees, = OHG. *trestir*, *trester*, MHG. *trester*, G. *trester*, dial. *trest* = OBulg. *drostija*, dregs. Hence *drasty*.] Dregs; lees.

Cocumber wilde, or sour lupyne in *drestes*
Of oil conyxt, wol dryve away thees bestes.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

The *drestes* [var. *drestis*, *drast*] of it is not wastid out, ther shal drink of it alle the synneres of erthe.
Wyclif, Ps. lxxiv. 9 (Oxf.).

Thou drunke it vp vnto the *drestis* [var. *drastis*, Purv.].
Wyclif, Is. lx. 17 (Oxf.).

drastic (dras'tik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *drastique* = Sp. *drástico* = Pg. It. *drastico* (cf. G. *drastisch* = Dan. Sw. *drastisk*), < Gr. *δραστικός*, active, efficacious, < *δράν*, act, effect, do: see *drama*.] **I.** *a.* Effective; efficacious; powerful; acting with force or violence; vigorous: as, a *drastic* cathartic. Compare *cathartic*, *a.*

The party was in such extreme and imminent danger that nothing but the most *drastic* remedies could save it.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

The Coercion Act . . . had imprisoned 918 persons without trial, and in many cases without even letting them know the offences with which they were charged. But these *drastic* measures, far from pacifying the country, had brought it to the very verge of civil war.
W. S. Gregg, Irish Hist. for Eng. Readers, p. 195.

II. *n.* A medicine which speedily and effectually purges.

drasty†, *a.* Trashy; of no worth; filthy.

Myn eres aken [ache] of thy *drasty* speche.
Chaucer, Prol. to Melibeus, l. 5.

drat[1]†. An obsolete contracted form of *dreadeth* (*dredeth*), third person singular indicative present of *dread*. *Chaucer*.

drat[2] (drat), *v. t.* [A minced form of *'od rot*: see *'od* and *rot*.] An expletive expressive of mild indignation or annoyance, similar to *plague on*, *plague take*, *bother*: as, *drat* that child! [Low, and chiefly prov. Eng.]

And sleepers waking grumble "*drat* that cat."
T. Hood.

The quintain was "*dratted*" and "bothered," and very generally anathematized by all the mothers who had young sons. *Trollope.*

drattle (drat'l), *v. t.* Same as *drat*[2]. [Prov. Eng.]

Drattle 'em I thaay be mwore trouble than they be wuth.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, xxiii.

draught, *n.* A corrupt spelling of *draft*.

draught[1], *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* See *draft*[1].

draught[2]†, *n.* See *draft*.

draught-board (dräft'bôrd), *n.* The board on which the game of draughts or checkers is played; a checker-board.

draught-bridge†, *n.* [ME. *drauht brigge*, *drawte brydge*: see *draft*[1], *draught*[2], *n.*, 24, and *bridge*[1], and cf. *drawbridge*.] A drawbridge.

Was ther non entre that to the castelle gan ligge
Bot a streite kauce, at the ende a *drauht brigge*.
Rob. of Brunne, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 183.

draught-house† (dräft'hous), *n.* A sink; a privy.

And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught house* unto this day. 2 Ki. x. 27.

draughtiness, *n.* See *draftiness*.

draughtsman, *n.* See *draftsman*.

draughtsmanship, *n.* See *draftsmanship*.

draughty[1], *a.* See *drafty*[1].

draughty[2]†, *a.* See *drafty*[2].

drave (drāv). Archaic preterit of *drive*.

Dravidian (dra-vid'i-an), *a.* [< Skt. *Drāvida*, with cerebral *d*, whence in Hind. *Drāvida* and *Drāvira*: see def.] Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient province of southern India: specifically applied to a family of tongues spoken in southern India and Ceylon, supposed by some to be Scythian or Ural-Altaic, by others to constitute an independent group of languages. It includes Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayâlam or Malabar, Tulu, etc. Also called *Tamilian*.

Dravidic (dra-vid'ik), *a.* Same as *Dravidian*.

They first entered India, became mingled with the *Dravidic* race, and afterward were driven out.
Amer. Antiquarian, X. 59.

draw (drâ), *v.*; pret. *drew*, pp. *drawn*, ppr. *drawing*. [< ME. *drawen*, *draghen*, *dragen*, *drahen* (pret. *drew*, *drewe*, *drowe*, *drowgh*, *drough*, *drog*, *droh*, pp. *drawen*, *drawe*, *drazen*), < AS. *dragan* (pret. *dróg*, *dróh*, pl. *drógon*, pp. *dragen*), tr. draw, drag, intr. go, = OS. *dragan* = OFries. *dregā*, *dragā* = D. *dragen*, carry, = MLG. LG. *dragen* = OHG. *tragan*, MHG. G. *tragen*, carry, bear, = Icel. *draga* = Sw. *draga* = Dan. *drage*, draw, pull, drag, = Goth. *dragan*, draw. Not cognate with L. *trahere*, draw, whence E. *trace*, *tract*, etc. Hence ult. *drag*, *draggle*, *drawl*, *drain*, *draught*[1] = *draft*[1], *dray*[1], *dredge*[1], and prob. *dregs*. Cf. *indraw*, *outdraw*, *withdraw*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To give motion to by the action of pulling; cause to move toward the force applied, or in the line of pull or traction: often with an adverb of direction: as, to *draw* a wagon, a train, or a load; to *draw* down the blinds.

Tis a bearded Arrow, and will more easily be thrust forward than *drawen back*. *Congreve*, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

They *draw* up the water by a windlass [from cisterns], and carry it in leather bags on camels to the houses.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 6.

The carriage was drawn by a pair of well-kept black ponies, furnished with every European appurtenance.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 184.

2. To pull along, as a curtain, or to pull with strings, as a purse, so as to open or to close it; pull across: as, to *draw* the bow across the strings of a violin.

Even such a man . . .
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him, half his Troy was burn'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1.

We will *draw* the curtain, and show you the picture.
Shak., T. N., i. 5.

Close up his eyes, and *draw* the curtain close;
And let us all to meditation.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3.

I *draw* not my purse for his sake that demands it, but His that enjoined it. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

Which [chest] shall ever when I am with you, be in my face and tongue, and when I am from you, in my letters, for I will never *draw* curtain between you and it.
Donne, Letters, xxiii.

3. To remove or extract by pulling: as, to *draw* a sword (from its scabbard); to *draw* teeth; to *draw* a cork.

Agraunadin . . . *drough* his swerde, and appareilled hym self to diffende. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 509.

Draw not thy sword; thou know'st I cannot fear
A subject's hand.
Beau. and Fl., Maid's Tragedy, iii. 1.

He durst not *draw* a knife to cut his meat.
Fletcher (and another), Love's Cure, iii. 2.

4. To take or let out, as from a receptacle or repository; remove; withdraw: as, to *draw* water from a well or wine from a cask; to *draw* blood; to *draw* money from a bank; to *draw* the charge from a gun.

The Angell of Death *drew* from him his soule out of his nostrils, by the smell of an apple of Paradise.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 261.

Myself *drew* some blood in those wars, which I would give my hand to be washed from.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, i. 1.

5. To take, get, derive, or obtain, as from a source: as, to *draw* supplies from home; to *draw* consolation from the promises of Scripture.

I write to you a tretice in englisch breuely *drawe* out of the book of quintis essencijs in latyn.
Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

The colonies of heaven must be *drawn* from earth.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 25.

What I argue shall be *drawn* from the scripture only; and therin from true fundamental principles of the gospel.
Milton, Civil Power.

The Poet *draws* the Occasion from an Invitation which he here makes to his Friend.
Congreve, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi., Arg.

The genius of every remembered poet *drew* the forces that built it up out of the decay of a long succession of forgotten ones. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 234.

6. To lead or take along, as by inducement, persuasion, or command; induce or cause to go with one: as, to *draw* a person to the top of a hill.

Nay, rather wilt thou *draw* thy forces hence.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1.

Sir Francis improved his opportunity to buttonhole Mr. Fillmore, and *drew* him into the next room.
J. Hawthorne, Dust, p. 164.

7. To lead or cause to come; bring by inducement or attraction; call up or together; attract: as, to *draw* a large audience; to *draw* lightning from the clouds.

So they yede, and met with their enmyes, and saugh that thei hadde *drawe* to hem grete part of the londe.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), i. 92.

He shal *drawe* into remembrance
The fortune of this worldes chaunce.
Gower, Conf. Amant., I. 5.

Why do melodramas *draw* larger audiences than Macbeth?
Whipple, Ess. and Rev., I. 182.

8. In *billiards*, to cause to recoil after impact, as if pulled back: as, to *draw* a ball.—**9.** To allure; entice; induce: as, to *draw* the attention of an assembly.

She [Mary Queen of Scots] answered, That Letters might be counterfeited, her Secretaries might be corrupted; the rest, in hope of life, might be *drawen* to confess that which was not true. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 369

I may be *drawn* to shew I can neglect
All private aims, though I affect my rest.
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

Some ladies of position actually engaged a famous mimic and comic singer to set up a puppet show, in the hope of *drawing* away the people from Handel.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

10. To elicit; evoke; bring out by some inducement or influence: as, to *draw* a confession from a criminal; to *draw* the fire of an enemy in order to ascertain his strength or gain some advantage; to *draw* down vengeance upon one's head.

When he was spit upon, mocked, reproached and scourged, none of all these could *draw* one impatient expression from him. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vi.

The skill and care with which those fathers had, during several generations, conducted the education of youth, had *drawn* forth reluctant praises from the wisest Protestants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

11. To deduce; infer: as, to *draw* conclusions or arguments from the facts that have come to light; to *draw* an inference.

Some persons *draw* lucky or unlucky omens from the first object they see on going out of the house in the morning. *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 340.

12. To extort; force out: as, the recital of his sufferings *drew* tears from every eye.

He [William II.] set forth a Proclamation that none should go out of the Realm without his Licence, by which he *drew* much Money from many. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 34.

13. To inhale or suck in; get or cause to pass by inhalation or suction: as, to *draw* a long breath; to *draw* air into the lungs; the dust is *drawn* into the chimney.

'Tis bane to *draw*
The same air with thee.
B. Jonson, Catiline, iii. 1.

14. To drain or let out the contents of; empty by drawing off a fluid from: as, to *draw* a pond.

"O father, father, *draw* your dam, . . .
There's either a mermaid or a swan."
The Twa Sisters (Child's Ballads, II. 241).

A lioness, with udders all *drawn* dry.
Shak., As you Like it, iv. 3.

Or hath the paleness of thy guilt drunk up
Thy blood, and *drawn* thy veins as dry of that,
As is thy heart of truth? *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iv. 2.

15. To drag along on the ground or other surface; move in contact with a surface: as, to *draw* the finger over anything. [In an early form of the punishment of death by hanging, the sufferer was violently dragged or *drawn* to the gallows at the tail of a horse. Later the execution was rendered more humane, without altering its form, by *drawing* the condemned on a hurdle, or in a cart, instead of literally the ground. See def. 16, and compare to *hang*, *draw*, *and quarter*, under *hang*, *v.*]

With wilde hors he schal be *drawe*.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 4632.

The howndes schuld the flesch *drawe*.
Sir Amadas, l. 173 (Weber's Metr. Rom., III.).

16. To eviscerate; disembowel: as, to *draw* poultry; hanged, *drawn*, and quartered. See *hang*, *v.*—**17.** To extract the strength or essential qualities of; prepare by infusion: as, to *draw* tea.—**18.** To extend by or as if by pulling; stretch; lengthen; prolong: as, to *draw* wire; to *draw* a long face.

His face *drawn* longer than 'twas wont.
B. Jonson, Volpone, i. 1.

While the fatal sister sought to twine
His thread and keep it even, she *drew* it so fine
It burst. *Webster*, Monumental Column.

In notes, with many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long *drawn* out.
Milton, L'Allegro, l. 140.

19. To pull to a certain point, as a bowstring or a bow, in order to release it with an impetus.

And a certain man *drew* a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel. 1 Ki. xxii. 34.

Our attention is directed to the proper manner of *drawing* the bow-string. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 124.

20. To drag or force from cover, as a fox, badger, etc.; force to appear. See *badger-baiting*.

You may *draw* your Vox if you please, Sir, and make a Bear-Garden Flourish somewhere else.
Congreve, Way of the World, v. 10.

21. To bring out by coaxing or stratagem; cause to declare one's views or opinions; betray into utterance.

We are rather inclined to think that Mr. Coleman was *drawn* on the occasion, and that he failed to perceive it.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 580.

22. To produce; bring in: as, the deposits *draw* interest.—**23.** To get or obtain, especially as due; take or receive by right, as for service, success in competition, etc.

If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them—I would have my bond.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1.

After supper we drew cuts for a score of apricocks, the longest cut still to *draw* an apricock.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, Ind.

24. To trace; mark or lay out: as, to *draw* a straight line.

He [God] *drew* the line of his Justice parallel to that of his Mercy. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

Warring on a later day,
Round affrighted Lisbon *drew*
The treble works, their vast designs
Of his labour'd rampart-lines.
Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

25. To delineate; sketch in lines or words; depict: as, to *draw* a plan or a portrait; he *drew* a graphic picture of the condition of the city.

I have *drawne* a Map from point to point, He to He, and Harbour to Harbour, with the Soundings, Sands, Rocks, and Land-markes.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, II. 180.

In which picture he is *drawn* leaning on a desk.
I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 52.

The flowers therein,
Drawn on the margin of the yellowing skin
Where chapters ended.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 200.

26. To make a draft of; write out in form; in old use, to compose or compile: as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check.

This buke is on Ynglese *drawen*.
Hampole, Prick of Conscience, l. 836.

Go, the condition's *drawn*, ready dated;
There wants but your hand to't.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, ii. 2.

He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband that hee would *draw* a booke (a bill or brief) to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Beaumont, Passengers (Dialogues (1612).

He withdrew himself to his lodging . . . and *drew* out both his propositions and answers to our complaints.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 241.

Then, strongly fencing ill-got wealth by law,
Indentures, covenants, articles, they *draw*.
Pope, Donne's Satires, ii. 94.

27. *Naut.*, to require a depth of at least (so many feet of water) in order to float: said of a vessel: as, the ship *draws* 10 feet of water.

And then he fell to explain to me his manner of casting the draught of water which a ship will *draw* before-hand.
Pepys, Diary, II. 278.

On account of their being so liable to run aground, the boats of the Nile are generally made to *draw* rather more water at the head than at the stern.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 27.

28. In *med.*, to digest and cause to discharge: as, to *draw* an abscess or ulcer by a poultice or plaster.—**29.** In *card-playing*, to take or receive, as a card or cards not yet dealt from the pack, or one to which a player is entitled from another hand.—**30.** In *mining*, to raise (ore) to the surface. *Drawing*, *hoisting*, *winding*, and *lifting* are all terms in use in various mining districts, and have essentially the same meaning. The engine which does the work is most commonly called the *winding-engine*; but the most comprehensive and generally used phrase for raising coal or ore from the mine to the surface is *drawing stuff*.—**Drawn forward**, said of a furnace-fire when fuel is added to it and the draft is turned on.—**To draw a bead on.** See *bead*.—**To draw a cover**, to hunt through it for game.—**To draw back**, to receive back, as duties on goods.—**To draw cuts.** See *cut*.—**To draw down**, in *forging*, to reduce the size of (metal bars) by hammering.—**To draw dry**, to draw off or remove all the contents from; empty completely: as, to *draw* a well *dry*.

My purse is large and deep,
Beyond the reach of riot to *draw dry*.
Beau. and Fl., Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

To draw in. (*a*) To contract; reduce to a smaller compass; cause to shrink or contract: as, to *draw in* one's expenses.

Miss Gisborne's flannel is promised the last of the week, and it must be *drawn in* to-morrow.
S. Judd, Margaret, i. 2.

(*b*) To collect; bring together: as, to *draw in* one's loans. (*c*) To entice, allure, or inveigle: as, he was cunningly *drawn in* by a schemer.

That a Fool should ask such a malicious Question! Death! I shall be *drawn in* before I know where I am.
Congreve, Old Batchelor, iii. 10.

To draw in the horns. See *horn*.—**To draw it fine**, to make over-scrupulous, nice, or affected distinctions. [Colloq.]—**To draw it mild**, to express something in moderate terms; refrain from exaggeration. [Colloq.]—**To draw off.** (*a*) To withdraw; divert: as, to *draw off* the mind from a painful subject. (*b*) To take or cause to flow: as, to *draw off* wine or cider from a vessel. (*c*) To extract by distillation.—**To draw on.** (*a*) To allure; entice: as, to *draw* one *on* by promises of favor.

Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her;
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

(*b*) To occasion; invite; bring about.

Was there ever People so active to *draw on* their own Ruin? *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 52.

Under colour of war, which either his negligence *drew on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy.
Sir J. Hayward.

To draw out: (*a*) To lengthen; extend.

Virgil has *drawn out* the rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one.
Addison, Virgil's Georgics.

(*b*) To lengthen in time; cause to continue; protract.

Wilt thou be angry with us for ever? wilt thou *draw out* thine anger to all generations? Ps. lxxv. 5.

Thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To lingering sufferance. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4.

On the stage
Of my mortality my youth hath acted
Some scenes of vanity, *drawn out* at length
By varied pleasures. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

(*c*) To cause to issue forth; draw off, as liquor from a cask.

When one came to the presstat for to *draw out* fifty vessels of the press, there were but twenty. Hag. ii. 16.

(*d*) To extract, as the spirit of a substance. (*e*) To detach; separate from the main body: as, to *draw out* a file or party of men.

Draw out and take you a lamb according to your families, and kill the passover. Ex. xii. 21.

(*f*) To range; array in line.

It had bin a small maistery for him, to have *drawn out* his Legions into array, and flanket them with his thunder.
Milton, Church-Government, ii. 1.

All his past life, day by day,
In one short moment he could see
Drawn out before him.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 288.

(*g*) To elicit by questioning or address; cause to be declared; call forth: as, to *draw out* facts from a witness. (*h*) To lead to speak or act freely; obtain an unreserved exhibition of the opinions or character of: as, to *draw out* a bashful person at a party; to *draw* one *out* on religion or politics.—**To draw over.** (*a*) To raise, or cause to come over, as in a still.

Marewood, Essay on Inebriating Liquors, 1824, p. 28, says that the Moslem physician Rhazes *drew over* a red oil by distillation (A. D. 908), called oleum benedictum philosophorum. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., p. 159.

(*b*) To persuade or induce to revolt from an opposing party, and to join one's own party: as, some men may be *drawn over* by interest, others by fear.—**To draw rein**, to tighten the reins; hence, to slacken one's speed; stop.

He reached a broad river's side,
And there he *drew* his *rein*.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 226).

To draw the curtain. See *curtain*.—**To draw the jacks**, in *weaving*, to depress the jack-sinkers, one by one, so as to form double loops.—**To draw the line**, to make a limit or distinction in thought, action, concession, etc.: as, I will do no more; I *draw the line* at that.

M. Robin seems to us to be wrong in supposing that it is possible to *draw* any absolute *line* of separation between the animal and vegetable kingdoms.
Pasteur, Fermentation (trans.), p. 313.

To draw the long bow. See *bow*[2].—**To draw up.** (*a*) To raise; lift; elevate. (*b*) To bring together in regular order or arrangement, as in line of battle; array.

This select assembly was *drawn up* in the centre of a prodigious multitude. *Addison*, Vision of Justice.

At the very first review which he [Tyrconnel] held, it was evident to all who were near to him that he did not know how to *draw up* a regiment.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

On the 30th of May, General Halleck had his whole army *drawn up* prepared for battle.
U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 380.

(*c*) To compose in due form, as a writing, in order to embody what has been proposed; prepare in writing: as, to *draw up* a petition; to *draw up* a memorandum of contract.

The lady hereafter-mentioned, . . . having approved my late discourse of advertisements, obliged me to *draw* up this, and insert it in the body of my paper.
Steele, Tatler, No. 245.

A committee was appointed to *draw up* an answer.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.

=Syn. 1. *Draw*, *Drag*, *Haul*. These words are in an ascending scale according to the effort involved. They generally imply that the person or thing drawing, etc., goes before or along. *Draw* usually implies merely effective pulling or persuasion. *Dragging* is generally upon the ground or surface, to overcome active or passive resistance: as, to *drag* a culprit to jail; to *drag* a log to the mill. *Haul* more distinctly implies the use of main force against a counteracting impediment, as that of a dead weight, or against active resistance, as that of a struggling person: as, to *haul* a boat ashore; to *haul* up a prisoner.

Equally a nuisance are the native cartmen, with their long low carts *drawn* by mules or donkeys.
E. Sartorius, in the Soudan, ii.

Death from a rough and homely feast
Drew them away.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 243.

Hence will I *drag* thee headlong by the heels
Unto a dunghill, which shall be thy grave.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10.

Thy Doll, and Helen of thy noble thoughts,
Is in base durance, and contagious prison;
Haul'd thither
By most mechanical and dirty hand.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 5.

II. *intrans.* **1.** To produce motion, or movement of any kind, by force of pulling, suction, or attraction: as, an animal or an engine *draws* by sheer strength or energy; a sail *draws* by being filled with wind and properly trimmed; a chimney or a stove *draws* by sucking in a current of air; a magnet *draws* by its inherent power of attraction; a blister or poultice is popularly said to *draw* from its attracting humors to the surface or bringing an abscess to a head.

An heifer . . . which hath not *drawn* in the yoke.
Deut. xxi. 3.

2. To have an attracting influence or effect; attract attention or attendance; exercise allurement, literally or figuratively: as, the play *draws* well.

Example *draws*, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

They should keep a watch upon the particular bias in their minds, that it may not *draw* too much.
Addison, Spectator.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Emerson is the most steadily attractive lecturer in America. . . . Mr. Emerson always *draws*.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 376.

3. In *billiards*, to make the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball.—**4.** To shrink; contract.

I have not yet found certainly that the water itself, by mixture of ashes or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

5. To move in some direction or manner indicated by an adjunct or adjuncts; go, come, pass, etc., by or as if by being drawn or attracted (with reference to some specific course or destination): as, the wind *drew* strongly *through* the ravine. See phrases below.

He, arming with the fall of day,
Drew to the gate. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iii. 37.

6. To unsheathe one's sword: as, *draw* and defend thyself; he *drew* upon me.

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy swashing blow. *Shak.*, R. and J., i. 1.

A nobleman can now no longer cover with his protection every . . . bully who *draws* in his quarrel.
Macaulay, Wak. Review of Bell. of Mill.

7. To use or practise the art of delineating figures: as, he *draws* correctly.—**8.** To make a draft or demand: with *on* or *upon*: as, to *draw on* one's imagination, experience, etc.

It is on my own personal reminiscences that I *draw* for the following story. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 98.

Draw not too often on the gushing spring,
But rather let its own o'erflowing toil
Where the cool waters rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 76.

Hence—**9.** To make a formal written application through a bank or other medium for money or supplies: with *on*: as, *draw on* the firm when you need funds.

You may *draw on* me for the expenses of your journey.
Jay.

10. To be susceptible to the action of drawing or pulling: as, the cart *draws* easily; the pipe *draws* freely.

Thy balance will not *draw*; thy balance will not down.
Quarles, Emblems, I. 4.

11. In *manuf.*, to leave the mold with ease, because of the shape given to the mold and therefore to the piece cast in it. In metal-casting, molding of pottery, and the like, care is taken that the shape shall be such that the least touch will disengage the object from the mold: thus, the sides of the mold are not normal to the back, but slightly inclined, and similar precautions are taken in other cases. See *deliver*[1], v. *t.*

12. To sink or settle in water: said of ships.

Light boats may sail swift, though greater hulks *draw* deep. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3.

Drawing curtains, curtains made to open and close—that is, to draw—as distinguished from *wall-hangings*, *dossers*, and the like. *Inventory* of 1582, in Jour. Archæol. Ass., XXX. 253.—**To draw after**, to "take after"; resemble.

She is youre doughter with-oute doute, and *draweth* litill *after* hir moder. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), lii. 434.

He is more auster then is any maide.
Off that he *draweth after* that lavdy
Fro whome he is discended verily.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6248.

To draw back or **backward**. *(a)* To retire; move back; withdraw.

The soldier also that should go on warfare, he will *draw back* as much as he can.
Latimer, 2d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1550.

Her conscious diffidence he saw,
Drew backward, as in modest awe.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 4.

(b) To turn back or away, as from an undertaking or a belief; give way; recede.

Now the just shall live by faith; but if any man *draw back*, my soul shall have no pleasure in him. Heb. x. 38.

To draw by, to go or pass by; come to an end.

The foolish neighbours come and go,
And tease her till the day *drawe by*.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lx.

To draw in, to shorten: as, the days *draw* in now.

As the days were *drawing in*, as old ladies say, it was advisable to make the utmost use of the daylight.
Mrs. Chas. Meredith, My Home in Tasmania.

To draw near or **nigh**, to approach closely; come near.

They *draw near* unto the gates of death. Ps. cvii. 18.

Draw nigh to God, and he will *draw nigh* to you. Jas. iv. 8.

To draw off. *(a)* To retire; retreat: as, the company *drew off* by degrees.

Montpensier, finding no prospect of relief from home, and straitened by the want of provisions, determined to *draw off* from the neighbourhood of Benevento.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 2.

To make good the cause of freedom you must *draw off* from all foolish trust in others.
Emerson, Fugitive Slave Law.

(b) To prepare to strike, as with the fist, in a personal encounter. [Colloq.]—**To draw on**. *(a)* (*On*, adv.) To advance; approach.

Our nuptial hour
Draws on apace. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1.

(b) (*On*, prep.) (1) To gain on, approach in pursuit: as, the ship *drew on* the flying frigate. (2) Of a dog, to move cautiously upon (the scented game).

The Wilson's snipe gives forth a strong game effluvium, and it is no uncommon circumstance for a careful dog to *draw upon* one at a distance of . . . sixty feet.
E. J. Lewis, The American Sportsman (1885), p. 252.

To draw out, to move out or away, as from a station: absolutely, or followed by *of* or *from*: as, the army *drew out of* the defile slowly; the ship *drew out from* her berth.

To-morrow we'll *draw out*, and view the cohorts;
I'the mean time, all apply their offices.
Fletcher, Bonduca, i. 2.

The train *from out* the castle *drew*.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

To draw to or **toward**, to advance to or in the direction of; come near; approach: as, the day *draws toward* evening.

Vnto his manoir comyn were many,
Which fro hunting were *drawing* to that place,
As wel of gret as smal, both hye and bace.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 621.

The heads of all her people *drew to* me,
With supplication both of knees and tongue.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

To draw to a head. Same as *to come to a head* (which see, under *head*).—**To draw up**. *(a)* To move upward; rise; ascend: as, the clouds *drew up* and disclosed the moon.

Whan the day *vp droghe* & the dym voldet,
Thus Jason full ioyfull to that gentill said.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 755.

(b) To form in regular order; assume a certain order or arrangement: as, the troops *drew up* in front of the palace; the fleet *drew up* in a semicircle. *(c)* To come to a stand; halt: as, the carriage *drew up* at the gate.

I could see my grandfather driving swiftly in a gig along the seaboard road, . . . and for all his business hurry, *drawing up* to speak good-humouredly with those he met.
R. L. Stevenson, Some College Memories.

(d) To keep company, as a lover: followed by *with*. [Scotch.]

Gin ye forsake me, Marion,
I'll e'en gae *draw up wi'* Jean.
Ritson, Scottish Songs, I. 158.

O cou'dna ye gotten duikes, or lords,
Intill your ain countrie,
That ye *drew up wi'* an English dog,
To bring this shame on me?
Lady Maisry (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

draw (drâ), *n.* [< *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of drawing. Specifically—(*a*) In *card-playing*, the act of taking a card or cards from the pack or from another hand; the right or privilege of doing so: as, it is my *draw* next. (*b*) In *billiards*, the act of making the cue-ball recoil from an object-ball after impact, either straight back or slightly slanting, by a quick low stroke and immediate withdrawal of the cue.

2. That which is drawn or carried; especially, a lot or chance drawn.—3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn up or aside.—4. A drawn game; the result of a game or contest when neither party gains the advantage: as, the match ended in a *draw*.—5. The act or manner of bending a bow preparatory to shooting.

The utmost care and great practice should be given to acquiring the correct *draw*.
M. and W. Thompson, Archery, p. 19.

6. The lengthening of an iron rod in forging.—7. The action of the rollers on the fiber in a drawing-frame.—8. The gain or advance of a mule-carriage in drawing out the yarn.—9. Among sportsmen, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole, etc.; the place where a fox is drawn.—10. Something designed to draw a person out, to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back; a feeler. [Slang.]

This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact, to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not.
C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, v.

drawable (drâ'a-bl), *a.* [< *draw* + *-able*.] Capable of being drawn.

drawback (drâ'bak), *n.* 1. Any loss of advantage or impairment of profit, value, success, or satisfaction; a discouragement or hindrance; a disadvantage.

The avarice of Henry VII. . . . must be deemed a *drawback* from the wisdom ascribed to him. *Hallam.*

It gives me great pleasure to think of visiting Scotland in the summer; but the *drawback* will be to leave my wife and children. *Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey, iv.

2. Money or an amount paid back; usually, a certain amount of duties or customs dues paid back or remitted to an importer when he exports goods that he has previously imported and paid duty on, as, for instance, tobacco, or a certain amount of excise paid back or allowed on the exportation of home manufactures. Abbreviated *dbk.*

Sir John. Honour's a Commodity not vendable among the Merchants; there is no *Drawback* upon't.
Fain. That's a Mistake, Sir John; I have known a Statesman pawn his Honour as often as Merchants enter the same Commodity for Exportation; and like them, draw it back so cleverly, that those who give him Credit upon't, never perceiv'd it till the Great Man was out of Post. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Artifice, i.

The Irish were allowed to import foreign hops, and to receive a *drawback* on the duty on British hops.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvii.

3. In *iron-founding*, a loose piece in a mold. In brass-founding such a piece is called a *false core*.

draw-bar (drâ'bär), *n.* 1. A bar used to connect two railroad-cars or locomotives. See *drag-bar*. [U. S.]

The higher the *draw-bar* is above the rails the greater will be the tendency to pull the engine down behind and up in front. *Forney*, Locomotive, p. 334.

2. A bar, or one of a set of bars, in a fence, which can be drawn back or let down to allow passage, as along a road or path. [U. S.]

They were now stopped by some *draw-bars*, which passed, very literally themselves ascending a steep incline sown with large stones. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 202.

draw-bays (drâ'bāz), *n.* A species of lasting, especially for making shoes.

draw-bench (drâ'bench), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a machine in which wire is reduced in size or brought to gage by being drawn through openings of standard size. See *drawing-bench* and *drawing-block*.

Solid wire can easily be reduced in size by means of the *draw-bench*, a contrivance working with a windlass.
Goldsmith's Handbook, p. 103.

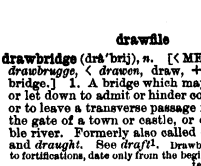
draw-bolt (drâ'bōlt), *n.* Same as *coupling-pin*.

draw-bore (drâ'bōr), *n.* In *carp.*, a hole pierced through a tenon, nearer to the shoulder than the holes through the cheeks are to the abutment with which the shoulder is to come into contact, so that a pin when driven into it will draw these parts together.—**Draw-bore pin**, a joiners' tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the stile. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole is filled up with a wooden peg.

drawbore (drâ'bōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawbored*, ppr. *drawboring*. To make a draw-bore in: as, to *drawbore* a tenon.

draw-boy (drâ'boi), *n.* A boy who helps a weaver in drawing the heddles to form the pattern of the cloth he is weaving; hence, a mechanical device employed for this purpose.

drawbridge (drâ'brij), *n.* [< ME. *drawebrygge*, *drawbrugge*, < *drawen*, draw, + *brygge*, etc., bridge.] 1. A bridge which may be drawn up or let down to admit or hinder communication, or to leave a transverse passage free, as before the gate of a town or castle, or over a navigable river. Formerly also called *draught-bridge* and *draught*. See *draft*2. Drawbridges, as applied to fortifications, date only from the beginning of the fourteenth century. At first they spanned the fosse, joining the gate of the fort or of the advanced work with its outer bank. Later, drawbridges formed only the inner portion of the platform of the bridge, the outer portion being stationary. The drawbridge was usually raised by chains attached to levers projecting from the wall at a proper distance above it, which levers were elevated by heavy weights attached to their inner extremities, the wall forming the fulcrum. When raised, the drawbridge formed a barricade before the gate, thus providing a twofold obstacle to the assailant — a chasm and a strengthened barrier.


Drawbridge, Château of Montargis, France.

From Istacalpan to Mexico is two leagues, all on a faire Causey, with many *draw-bridges*, thorow which the water passeth. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 787.

The entrance to the courtyard of the old mansion lay through an archway, surmounted by the forsaid tower, but the *drawbridge* was down, and one leaf of the iron-studded folding-doors stood carelessly open.
Scott, Kenilworth, xii.

2. A bridge one or more sections of which can be lifted or moved aside to permit the passage of boats.

draw-cut (drâ'kut), *n.* A cut produced by a drawing movement of a cutting-tool.

drawee (drâ-ē'), *n.* [< *draw* + *-ee*1.] One on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn—that is, the one to whom its request is addressed: the person requested by a bill of exchange to pay it. See extract under *drawer*, 3.

drawer (drâ'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *drawer*, *drawere*; < *draw* + *-er*1.] 1. One who draws, as one who takes water from a well, or liquor from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter.

Let them be hewers of wood and *drawers* of water unto all the congregation. Josh. ix. 21.

Put on two leather jerkins and aprons, and wait upon him at his table like *drawers*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2.

The *Drawers* are the chiefest people in it, men of good bringing up, and howsoever wee esteeme of them, none can boast more lustly of their high calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Taverne.

2. One who or that which attracts.—3. One who draws a bill of exchange or an order for the payment of money.

The person, however, who writes this letter [a draft] is called in law the *drawer*, and he to whom it is written the *drawee*. *Blackstone*, Com., II. 10.

4. A box-shaped receptacle, as for papers, clothes, etc., fitted into a piece of furniture, as a bureau, a table, a cabinet, etc., in such a manner that access to it is had by drawing or sliding it out horizontally in its guides or frame.

As little knowledge or apprehension as a worm shut up in one *drawer* of a cabinet hath of the senses or understanding of a man. *Locke.*

5. *pl.* An undergarment worn on the legs and lower part of the body by both sexes.

The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old. *Locke.*

Chest of drawers, a piece of furniture having drawers to contain clothing, linen, etc. The earlier once commonly had a box-like compartment above and two or three drawers below. The secretaries frequently found among English and American furniture of the eighteenth century, and still common in some parts of the continent of Europe, are cheats of drawers with a writing-table above. The only form now commonly in use is the bureau.

The chest contrived a double debt to pay,
A bed by night, a *chest of drawers* by day.
Goldsmith, Des. Vil., l. 290.

drawfile (drâ'fil), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *drawfiled*, ppr. *drawfiling*. To file by drawing the file sidewise along the work, as a spoke-shave is used.

The cutters are backed off on the ends only, their tops being merely lightly *drawfiled* after being turned up.
J. Rose, Pract. Machinist, p. 177.

The cone having been turned true, and its surface slightly roughened by *drawfiling*, it is then charged with flour-emery and oil. *Byrne*, Artisan's Handbook, p. 61.

draw-gate (drâ'gāt), *n.* The valve of a sluice.

draw-gear (drâ'gēr), *n.* 1. A harness adapted for draft-horses.—2. The apparatus or parts by which railway-carriages are coupled together, etc. [Eng.]

drawglove (drâ'gluv), *n.* An old game that consisted in representing words by the fingers: also used in the plural.

> Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
> *Herrick*, Hesperides, p. 306.

> After dinner the children were set to questions and commands; but here our hero was beaten hollow, as he was afterward at *drawglove* and shuffle the slipper.
> *H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 21.

draw-glove (drâ'gluv), *n.* Same as *drawing-glove*.

> The ordinary *draw-glove*, with cylindrical points and straps up the back of the hand and around the wrist, is preferred by many archers.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 876.

draw-head (drâ'hed), *n.* 1. The head of a draw-bar.—2. In *spinning*, a contrivance in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-horse (drâ'hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a device for holding work upon which a drawing-knife is used.

> There is also a *draw-horse*, on which flasks smooths and squares his shingles.
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 17.

drawing (drâ'ing), *n.* [< ME. *drawing* (def. 1); verbal n. of *draw*, *v.*] 1. The act of imparting motion or impulse by pulling or hauling.—2. The act of attracting.

> Will not this time of God's patience be a sufficient vindication of his lenity and goodness in order to the *drawing* men to repentance?
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

3. The act of forming or tracing lines, as with a pen, pencil, point, etc.; specifically, in the *fine arts*, the act or method of representing objects on a surface, strictly by means of lines alone, but, by extension, by means of lines combined with shades or shading, or with color, or even by means of shading or colors without lines; properly, a method of representation in which the delineation of form predominates over considerations of color.—4. A representation produced by the act of drawing; particularly, a work of art produced by pen, pencil, or crayon; also, a slighter or less elaborate work than a picture, very frequently in the sense of *sketch*, or a hasty and abridged representation of an object, scene, etc., often intended as a study for a more elaborate work to be executed later; also, especially in architecture, etc., a representation of a projected work; a design; a plan.

> When they conceived a subject, they made a variety of sketches; then a finished *drawing* of the whole; after that a more correct *drawing* of every separate part — heads, hands, feet, and pieces of drapery; they then painted the picture, and after all retouched it from the life.
> *Sir J. Reynolds*, Discourses, I.

5. The art of a draftsman; the art governing the acts and methods included under sense 3.—6. The amount of money taken for sales in a shop or other trading establishment: usually in the plural. [Eng.]—**Chalk, crayon, pen, pencil, sepia, water-color drawing**, a drawing in the material or manner of the particular epithet, or the art or method of producing such a drawing. See *crayon, sepia, aquarelle, water-color*, etc.—**Charcoal drawing**, a method of drawing in black and white with prepared pieces of charcoal, or the work produced by this method. The paper, which should be of the medium weight and regular grain, is first covered with an even flat tone. When the design has been sketched in, the darkest points are marked with a light touch of charcoal, and the highest light is formed by rubbing off the charcoal with a bit of dry bread, so that the extremes may not be lost sight of in establishing gradations. The subject is indicated in broad simple masses, and the delicate tones are blended and softened with a stump.—**Out-line drawing**, in *stained-glass work*, a full-size cartoon or drawing on paper of the design, with the leads marked. The glass, being laid over this, is cut by following these lines. The same drawing serves afterward for leading up the work.—**Drawing from the round**, a drawing from a statue, a cast, or any other object in relief or in the round; or the art or practice of making such drawings.—**Drawing in two colors, in three colors**, etc., a drawing in not more than two colors, as in black and white, or in not more than three colors, etc. The drawing in three colors, or in three crayons or pencils, was much in vogue in the eighteenth century. It was a simplified form of pastel, executed on tinted paper, with a red or pink crayon for the flesh-tints, black for shadows, drapery, etc., and white for lights.—**Drawing on the block**, or **on the wood**, the process of drawing a picture, or a picture drawn, on a block of wood prepared for the engraver, who follows it in cutting the surface for printing.—**Finished drawing**, a drawing carefully worked out in detail, as distinguished from a rough drawing or a sketch.—**Free-hand drawing**, a drawing produced by the hand guided by the eye alone, without the use of any auxiliary instruments; or the art of making such drawings.—**Geometrical or mechanical drawing**, a drawing made with the aid of instruments, as compasses, scales, rulers, etc.; or the method or art of producing such a drawing. In drawing a building, or the like, by this method, the shadows are conventionalized geometrically, usually falling from left to right at an angle of 45°, and all rays of light are considered to be parallel.—In **drawing**, correctly drawn; symmetrical; in proportion: applied to a work of art or to a natural object, etc.—**Linear or line drawing**, a drawing executed strictly in lines or with a point.—**Monochrome drawing**, a drawing executed in one color only.—**Out of drawing**, incorrectly drawn; out of proportion; inharmonious. Compare *in drawing*.—**Wash-drawing**, a representation of an object produced by laying in the shades in flat washes, with merely the outlines and chief details put in in line; or the method, etc., of producing such a representation. This method is much used for architectural drawings, drawings of machines, industrial designs, etc.; and it is also largely practised in drawing on the block for engravers.

drawing-awl (drâ'ing-âl), *n.* A leather-workers' awl having a hole near the point, in which thread is inserted so that it may be pushed through in sewing.

drawing-bench (drâ'ing-bench), *n.* 1. An apparatus, invented for use in mints, in which strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gaged opening made by two cylinders at the required distance apart and prevented from rotating.—2. A bench or horse used in working with the drawing-knife.

drawing-block (drâ'ing-blok), *n.* In *wire-drawing*, a drum or cylinder to which one end of the wire is attached, and which by its motion draws the wire through the drawing-plate, and at the same time coils it.

drawing-board (drâ'ing-bôrd), *n.* A board on which paper is stretched for use in drawing.

drawing-book (drâ'ing-bůk), *n.* A book for practice in drawing, made of leaves of drawing-paper, usually blank, but sometimes partially printed with elementary designs to be copied in the blank spaces.

drawing-compass (drâ'ing-kum'pas), *n.* A pair of compasses one leg of which has a pen or pencil attached to it, or forming part of it. See cut under *bow-pen*.

drawing-engine (drâ'ing-en'jin), *n.* An engine for raising or lowering men or materials in the shaft or inclines of a mine. This is generally effected by the revolution of a drum, which winds up or unwinds a rope to which the steel bars on which the load or cage is attached. The term *winding* is more frequently used in the United States than *drawing*, which is common in England, although both are current in both countries.

drawing-frame (drâ'ing-frām), *n.* 1. A machine in which the slivers of cotton, wool, etc., from the carding-engine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor.—2. In *silk-manuf.*, a machine in which the fibers of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterward worked like cotton. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-glove (drâ'ing-gluv), *n.* In *archery*, a glove worn on the right hand to protect the fingers in drawing the bow. Also called *draw-glove*.

> In addition to his bow and arrows, an archer, to be fully equipped, must have a *drawing-glove* to protect the fingers of the right hand.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 876.

drawing-hook (drâ'ing-hůk), *n.* A clutch-hook used in lifting well-rods. *E. H. Knight.*

drawing-in (drâ'ing-in'), *n.* 1. In *weaving*, the operation of arranging the threads of yarn in the loops of the heddles.—2. In *bookbinding*, the process of covering the boards of a book-cover with leather.

drawing-knife (drâ'ing-nīf), *n.* 1. A cutting-tool consisting of a blade with a handle at each end, for use with a drawing motion. When used, it is laid transversely to the work, and pulled toward the person with both hands. The work is held by a shaving-horse, clamp, or vise.

> 2. A tool for making an incision in the surface of wood along the line which a saw is to follow, to prevent the teeth of the saw from tearing the surface of the wood. Also *draw-knife*.

drawing-lift (drâ'ing-lift), *n.* The lower lift of a Cornish pump, or that lift in which the water rises by suction (that is, by atmospheric pressure) to the point from which it is forced upward by the plunger.

drawing-machine (drâ'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine in which a strip of metal is drawn through a gaged aperture to make it even and thin.

drawing-master (drâ'ing-mās'tėr), *n.* A teacher of drawing.

> The method differs . . . materially from that generally adopted by *drawing-masters*.
> *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, Int., p. ix.

drawing-paper (drâ'ing-pā'pėr), *n.* A variety of stout paper made in large sizes, and designed for use in making drawings. For pencil drawings it is generally white, and for chalk drawings tinted. It is usually made of linen stock. There are fourteen regular sizes, generally of about the following dimensions: cap, 13 × 16 inches; demy, 15½ × 19½; medium, 18 × 23; royal, 19 × 24; superroyal, 19 × 27; imperial, 21½ × 29; elephant, 22½ × 27½; columbier, 23 × 33½; atlas, 26 × 33; theorem, 28 × 34; double elephant, 26 × 40; antiquarian, 31 × 53; emperor, 40 × 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 × 120.

drawing-pen (drâ'ing-pen), *n.* A pen used in drawing lines. It generally consists of two adjustable steel blades between which the ink is held, the thickness of the line depending upon the adjustment of the distance between the blades.—**Double drawing-pen**, a drawing-pen which makes two lines at the same time.

drawing-pin (drâ'ing-pin), *n.* A flat-headed pin or tack used to fasten drawing-paper to a board or desk; a thumb-tack.

drawing-point (drâ'ing-point), *n.* A steel instrument used in drawing straight lines on metallic plates; a metal-scriber.

drawing-press (drâ'ing-pres), *n.* A machine for forming hollow sheet-metal ware. It consists essentially of two dies, placed one above the other, and operated by means of cams or other appliances. Each die is in two parts, an exterior and an interior. A piece of sheet-metal having been placed between the dies, power is applied, and the two dies come together, first cutting the metal into the required shape, then holding it firmly by the edges while the interior parts of the dies press together, bending and stretching the metal into its shape. The machine makes pans, plates, dishes, covers, etc., complete in one operation. See *stamping-press*.

drawing-rolls (drâ'ing-rōlz), *n. pl.* In spinning-machinery, rolls set in pairs, each turning more rapidly than the preceding pair, through which the sliver passes in succession and is thus extended or "drawn."

drawing-room[1] (drâ'ing-rōm), *n.* [< *drawing*, 3, + *room*.] A room for drawing; specifically, the apartment in an engraver's shop where patterns and plans are prepared.

drawing-room[2] (drâ'ing-rōm), *n.* [Abbr. of *withdrawing-room*, q. v.] 1. A room appropriated for the reception of company; a room in which distinguished personages hold levees, or private persons receive parties, etc.

> There is nothing of the copy-book about his [D'Artagnan's] virtues, nothing of the *drawing-room* in his fine natural civility.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, A Gossip on a Novel of Dumas's.

2. The company assembled in a drawing-room.

> He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer.
> *Macaulay*, Samuel Johnson.

3. A formal reception of company at the English court, or by persons in high station: as, to hold a *drawing-room*.

> Pay their last duty to the Court, and come,
> All fresh and fragrant, to the *drawing-room*.
> *Pope*, Satires of Donne, Iv. 215.

> A *drawing-room* yesterday, at which the Princess Victoria made her first appearance.
> *Greville*, Memoirs, Feb. 25, 1831.

Drawing-room car. See *car*[1].

drawing-table (drâ'ing-tā'bl), *n.* 1†. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, a table the top of which could be lengthened by pulling out slides or leaves. It was the prototype of the modern extension table.—2. A table or stand especially designed for use in drawing.

drawk[1] (drâk), *n.* [Also *drauk*, *drook* (and *dravick*); < ME. *drauc*, *draukc*, *drawke*, *drake* = D. *draeg*, *dravich*, cockle, darnel.] Darnel; wild oats. [Local, Eng.]

drawk[2], *v. t.* Another form of *drouk*.

draw-knife (drâ'nīf), *n.* Same as *drawing-knife*, 2.

drawl (drâl), *v.* [A mod. freq. form of *draw* (as *draggle*, freq. of *drag*); cf. D. *dralen* = ODan. *drawle* = Icel. *dralla*, loiter, linger, similarly from cognates of E. *draw*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drag on slowly and heavily; while or dawdle away (time) indolently. [Rare.]

> Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time without either profit or satisfaction. *Johnson*, Idler, No. 15.

2. To utter or pronounce in a slow, spiritless tone, as if by dragging out the utterance.

> Thou *drawl'st* thy words,
> That I must wait an hour, where other men
> Can hear in instants.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, i. 1.

II. *intrans.* 1. To move slowly and heavily; move in a dull, slow, lazy manner. [Rare.]

> While the first snow was mostly under foot,
> A team *drawled* creaking down Quompegan street.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To speak with a slow, spiritless utterance, from affectation, laziness, or want of interest.

> I never heard such a *drawling* affected rogue.
> *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 1.

drawl (drâl), *n.* [< *drawl*, *v.*] The act of drawling; a slow, unanimated utterance.

This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl*.
W. Mason, Eng. Church Musick, p. 223.

drawlatch† (drâ'lach), *n.* A thief who practised somewhat in the manner of a sneak-thief, watching to see if the people of a house were absent, and then opening the door (drawing the latch) and taking what he could get. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy.

If I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be call'd a duke, but a *drawlatch*. *Chettle*, Hoffman.

drawler (drâ'lèr), *n.* One who drawls.

Thou art no sabbath-*drawler* of old saws.
Tennyson, Sonnet to J. M. K.

draw-lid (drâ'lid), *n.* A lid that slides in grooves.

The box containing the selenium was laid on its side, and had a *draw-lid* which was kept closed except when exposure was made. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 791.

drawlingly (drâ'ling-li), *adv.* In a drawling manner; with a slow, hesitating, or tedious utterance.

drawlingness (drâ'ling-nes), *n.* The quality of being drawling.

draw-link (drâ'lingk), *n.* A link for connecting two railroad-cars.

draw-loom (drâ'lôm), *n.* A loom used in figure-weaving. The warp-threads are passed through loops made in strings arranged in a vertical plane, a string to each warp-thread. The strings are arranged in separate groups, and are pulled by a draw-boy in the order required by the pattern, the groups being drawn up by pressing upon handles. It was the predecessor of the Jacquard loom.

drawn (drân), *p. a.* 1. Undecided, from the fact that neither contestant has the advantage.

If we make a *drawn* game of it, or procure but moderate advantages, every British heart must tremble.
Addison.

If you have had a *drawn* battle or a repulse, it is the price we pay for the enemy not being in Washington
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 253.

2. Eviscerated; disemboweled: as, a *drawn* fowl.—3. Melted: as, *drawn* butter.—4. In *needlework*, gathered or shirred; puckered by threads drawn through the material.

The Queen was dressed in pink silk, over which was a lace dress, and wore a white drawn gauze bonnet.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 171.

5. Freed from all particles of iron and steel by means of magnets: said of brass filings.—6. Having the sword drawn.

Why, how now, ho! awake! Why are you *drawn*?
Wherefore this ghastly looking? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1.

At daggers drawn. See *dagger*!.—**Drawn and quartered**, disemboweled and cut into four pieces. See *draw*, *v. t.*, 14.—**Drawn brush**, a small brush, such as a tooth- or nail-brush, in which the tufts of bristles are wound with wire and drawn into holes the wire being sunk in narrow grooves in the back, which are then filled with cement.—**Drawn clay.** See *clay*.—**Drawn lace**, drawn-work.

draw-net (drâ'net), *n.* A net made of packthread, with wide meshes, for catching the larger sorts of birds.

drawn-work (drân'wėrk), *n.* A kind of ornamental work done in textile fabrics by cutting out, pulling out, or drawing to one side some of the threads of the fabric while leaving others, or by drawing of into a new form, producing a sort of diaper-pattern. This work was the original form of lace, the addition to it of needlework producing the simplest varieties of lace. The early name for this was *cut-work*. Modern drawn-work is generally left in simple patterns without the addition of needlework.

Why is there not a cushion-cloth of *drawn-work*,
Or some fair cut-work, plan'd up in my bed-chamber,
A silver and gilt casting-bottle hung by't?
Middleton, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Creva drawn-work, a kind of drawn lace made in Brazil. *Dict. of Needlework*.

draw-plate (drâ'plāt), *n.* 1. A drilled plate of steel or a drilled ruby through which a wire, or a metal ribbon or tube, is drawn to reduce its caliber and equalize it, or to give it a particular shape. The holes in the plate are made somewhat conical, and where a considerable reduction in size is sought the wire or rod is passed in succession through a series of holes, each a little smaller than the preceding. 2. A similar instrument for testing the ductility of metals, consisting of an oblong piece of steel pierced with a diminishing series of gradually tapered holes.

draw-point (drâ'point), *n.* The etching-needle when used on a bare plate; a dry-point.
E. H. Knight.

draw-poker (drâ'pō'kėr), *n.* A game: same as *poker*. See *poker*2.

draw-rod (drâ'rod), *n.* A rod by which two draw-bars, or the drawing-gears at the opposite ends of a railroad-car, are joined.

draw-spring (drâ'spring), *n.* 1. An apparatus designed to counteract the recoil or shock when a tow-rope or cable breaks. It consists of a cylinder, having a piston-rod to which india-rubber bands are fitted, and a chain to which the tow-rope of a boat or the cable of a ship at anchor is made fast. 2. A spring connecting the draw-bar of a railroad-car with the car, and designed to resist both tension and compression.

draw-stop (drâ'stop), *n.* In *organ-building*, the knob by which the slide belonging to a particular set of pipes or stops is drawn and the wind admitted to that set, or by which a coupler is put in operation.—**Draw-stop action**, in *organ-building*, the entire mechanism of knobs, bars, angles, stickers, slides, etc., by which the stops and couplers are controlled.

draw-taper (drâ'tā'pėr), *n.* Same as *delivery*, 10. Also called *draft*, *draught*.

draw-timber (drâ'tim'bėr), *n.* One of two timbers at the end of a railroad-car beneath the frame, and generally extending from the end timber of the platform, in passenger-cars, to the bolster. In passenger-cars they mainly support the *platform*. In street-cars usually but one draw-timber is employed, and that is in the center of the car, and has the draw-bar attached to it.

draw-tongs (drâ'tôngz), *n. pl.* An instrument for drawing fine wire.

This method prevents plier-marks, and also preserves the shape of the wire intact, by dispensing with the use of *draw-tongs*, and this is of some importance in fancy wire-drawing. *Goldsmith's Handbook*, p. 104.

draw-tube (drâ'tūb), *n.* In a microscope, the tube which carries the eyepiece and object-glass. It consists of two parts, one sliding within the other, so that its length can be varied at will.

draw-well[1] (drâ'wel), *n.* A deep well from which water is drawn by a long cord or pole and a bucket.

They've thrown him in a deep *draw well*,
Full fifty fathoms deep.
Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 11).

draw-well[2] (drâ'wel), *n.* In old-fashioned furniture, a deep drawer in which valuables were kept.

I wish, for their sakes, I had the key of my study out of my *draw-well*, only for five minutes, to tell you their names. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 30.

dray[1] (drā), *n.* [E. dial. also *dree*; < ME. **dreye*, a sledge, sled, < AS. *dræge*, lit. that which is drawn, found only in the sense of 'drag-net' (= Sw. *drög*, a sledge, dray; cf. Icel. *drag*, the iron rim on the keel of a boat, or a sledge), < *dragan* = Sw. Icel. *draga*, etc., draw. The ME. sense seems to be of Scand. origin.] 1. A low, strong cart with stout wheels, used for carrying heavy loads. Also called *dray-cart*.

It makes no difference . . . whether the conveyance was by wagons, *drays*, or cars.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A sledge; a sled; a rude sort of vehicle without wheels. [Eng.]

dray[1] (drā), *v. t.* [< *dray*[1], *n.*] To carry or convey on a dray.

All unclaimed goods . . . will be carted, *drayed*, or lightered by responsible cartmen, draymen, or lightermen, etc.
Laws and Regulations of New York Customs Inspectors, 1883, p. 47.

dray[2] (drā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A squirrel's nest. Also written *drey*.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

The morning came, when neighbour Hodge,
Who long had mark'd her airy lodge, . . .
Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*,
And bore the worthless prize away.
Cowper, A Fable.

dray[3], *n.* An obsolete variant of *deray*.

drayage (drā'āj), *n.* [< *dray*[1] + *-age*.] 1. The use of a dray; the act of hauling on a dray.

Coal was . . . removed by defendant on cars run upon a tramway, . . . and was warehoused without being hauled on drays. This was held equivalent to *drayage*.
Soule vs. San Francisco Gaslight Co., 54 Cal., 241.

2. A charge for the use of a dray.

dray-cart (drā'kärt), *n.* Same as *dray*[1], 1.

dray-horse (drā'hôrs), *n.* A horse used for drawing a dray.

drayman (drā'man), *n.*; pl. *draymen* (-men). A man who drives and manages a dray.

A brace of *draymen* bid—God speed him well,
And had the tribute of his supple knee.
Shak., Rich. II., i. 4.

To descend lower, are not our streets filled with sagacious *dray-men*, and politicians in livries?
Spectator, No. 307.

drazel†, *n.* Same as *drossel*.

dread (dred), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreaded*, formerly *dread*, *dred*, *drad*. [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dreden*, pret. *dredde*, *dred*, rarely *dradde*, *drad*, pp. *dred*, rarely *drad*, < AS. **drǽdan*, only in comp. *on-drǽdan*, *ā-drǽdan*, *of-drǽdan*, ONorth. *on-drēda*, usually reflex., be afraid, dread, = OS. *an-drādan* = OHG. *in-trātan*, MHG. *in-trāten*, be afraid; remoter origin unknown.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To fear in a great degree; be in shrinking apprehension or expectation of: used chiefly with reference to the future: as, to *dread* death.

Admonishing all the world how that he is to be *dread* and feared. *J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 109.

But what I *drad*, did me poor wretch betide,
For forth he drew an arrow from his side.
Greene, Sonnet.

What the consequence of this will be, God onely knows, and wise men *dread*. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 30, 1678.

So have I brought my horse, by word and blow,
To stand stock-still and front the fire he *dreads*.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 264.

2†. To cause to fear; alarm; frighten.

This travelling by night in a desolate wilderness was little or nothing dreadful to me; whereas formerly the very thoughts of it would seem to *dread* me.
R. Knox (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 423).

3†. To venerate; hold in respectful awe.

This flour that I love so and *drede*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 211.

He was *drad* and loued in countreis abowte,
Heyest & lowest hym Loved & alowte.
Arthur (ed. Furnivall), l. 116.

II. *intrans.* To be in great fear, especially of something which may come to pass.

Whan the princes and the barouns herde the kynge thus speke, thei were somdell a-shamed, forthei *dredde* leste he sholde holde hem cowardes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 618.

Dread not, neither be afraid of them. Deut. i. 29.

dread (dred), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dred*, *dredde*; < ME. *dred*, usually *drede*, fear, doubt; from the verb.] 1. Great fear or apprehension; tremulous anticipation of or hesitance to the happening of something: as, the *dread* of evil; the *dread* of suffering; the *dread* of the divine displeasure.

Ac for *drede* of the deth I dar nought telle treuthe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 407.

When Galeries and Galaahin saugh Agrauayn falle, thei hadde grete *dreds* that he were slayn. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 199.

Whence this secret *dread*, and inward horror,
Of falling into nought? *Addison*, Cato, v. 1.

2. Awe; fear united with respect; terror.

The fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth. Gen. ix. 2.

Shall not his excellency make you afraid? and his *dread* fall upon you? Job xiii. 11.

She turn'd her right and round about,
Says, "Why take ye six *dreads* o' me?"
The Laird of Warristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 320).

3. A cause or object of apprehension; the person or the thing dreaded.

Let him be your *dread*. Isa. viii. 13.

4†. Doubt.

Ther shuln ye sen expresse, that no *dred* is
That he is gentil that doth gentil dedis.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 313.

Out of dread†, without doubt.—**Without dread**†, without doubt; doubtless.—**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Awe*, *affright*, *fright*, terror, horror, alarm, panic.

dread (dred), *p. a.* 1. Dreaded; such as to excite great fear or apprehension; terrible; frightful.

If he will not yield,
Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 1.

We will be *dread* thought beneath thy brain,
And foul desire round thine astonished heart.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

2. That is to be dreaded or feared; awful; solemn; venerable: as, *dread* sovereign; a *dread* tribunal.

Confounding Mighty things by meanes of Weak;
Teaching dum Infants thy *dread* Praise to speak.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

God of all Nations! Sovereign Lord!
In thy *dread* name we draw the sword.
O. W. Holmes, Army Hymn.

dreadable† (dred'a-bl), *a.* [< *dread* + *-able*.] That is to be dreaded. *Latham*.

dreader (dred'ėr), *n.* One who dreads, or lives in fear and apprehension.

I have suspended much of my pity toward the great *dreaders* of popery. *Swift*.

dreadful (dred'ful), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *dreadfull*, *dredful*; < ME. *dredful*, *dredeful*; < *dread* + *-ful*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Full of dread or fear.

"Certes, sir," said Merlin, "in these two a-visions there is grete signification, and it is no wonder though ye ther of be *dredfull*." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 413.

Dreadfull of daunger that mote him betyde.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 37.

2†. Full of respect, honor, or veneration.

dreadful

With *dreadful* herte and glad devocioun.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 109.

3. Exciting or attended by great dread, fear, or terror; terrible; formidable; direful: as, a *dreadful* storm; a *dreadful* invasion.

And ait is the Lond of Prestre John more ferr, be many *dreadfulle* Iournayes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 271.

The great and *dreadful* day of the Lord. Mal. iv. 5.

The lady may command, sir;
She bears an eye more *dreadful* than your weapon.
Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, i. 1.

There is nothing so inconsiderable, which may not appear *dreadful* to an imagination that is filled with omens and prognostics.
Addison, Omens.

4. Awful; venerable; awe-inspiring.

How *dreadful* is this place! Gen. xxviii. 17.

A *dreadful* music. *Massinger*, Renegado, v. 3.

So Evangelist drew nearer and nearer, and, coming up to him, he looked upon him with a severe and *dreadful* countenance.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 94.

=Syn. 3. *Fearful*, *Frightful*, etc. (see *awful*); terrific, horrible, horrid, dire, direful, tremendous.

II. *n.* That which is fearful or terrible: used only in the phrases *penny dreadful*, *shilling dreadful*, to denote a tale of vulgar sensationalism sold at a small price, or a cheap sensational newspaper or periodical. [Eng.]

A drunken good-for-nothing, blind to his own absurdities and shortcomings, he [Ally Sloper] commenced his career as the hero of a *penny dreadful* which, unfortunately for its author, had but little success.
Contemporary Rev., L. 616.

By grace of a very rare genius, the best work of the Brontës is saved, as by fire, out of the repulsive sensationalism they started, destined to perish in *shilling dreadfuls*.
F. Harrison, Choice of Books, iii.

dreadfully (dred'fūl-i), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *dredfully*, < ME. *dredfully*; < *dreadful* + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** With alarm; fearfully.

Ac whan he hadde sigte of that segge a-syde he gan hym drawe,
Dredfully by this day! as duk doth fram the faucoun.
Piers Ploughman (B), xvii. 62.

Ful tenderly begynneth she to wepe;
She rist her vp, and *dredfully* she quaketh,
As dothe the braunche that Zephirus shaketh.
Chaucer (ed. Gilman), Good Women, l. 2679.

2. In a dreadful or terrible manner.

Fro Viterbe to Venyse, theis valyante knyghtez:
Dresse up *dreadfully* the dragont of golde,
With egles al-over, enamelede of sable.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2226.

Their beaten anvils *dreadfully* resound,
And Ætna shakes all o'er, and thunders underground.
Addison, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

dreadfulness (dred'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being dreadful; terribleness; frightfulness.

dreadingly (dred'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner significant of dread or terror; with misgiving. [Rare.]

Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* doth dare;
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort unware.
Warner, Albion's England, vi. 33.

dreadless (dred'les), *a.* [< ME. *dredeles*, *dredeles*; < *dread* + *-less*.] **1.** Fearless; bold; not intimidated; undaunted; intrepid.

And *dreadless* of their danger, climb
The floating mountains of the brine.
Cotton (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 217).

Gentle and just and *dreadless*, is he not
The monarch of the world?
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

2. Exempt from dread or fear of danger; secure.

Safe in his *dreadles* den him thought to hide.
Spenser, World's Vanitie, x.

3†. Without dread or apprehension: used elliptically (like *doubtless*) with adverbial effect.

Do dresse we therefore, and byde we no langere,
Fore *dredlesse* with-owtyyn the dowrie, the dayes schalle be ourez!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2043.

dreadlessness (dred'les-nes), *n.* Fearlessness; undauntedness; freedom from fear or terror.

Zelmane (to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness* . . .) with swiftness of desire crossed him.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

dreadly (dred'li), *a.* [< ME. *dredli*, *dredlich*; < *dread* + *-ly*[1].] Dreadful.

This *dradly* spectacle. *Spenser*.

dreadnaught, dreadnought (dred'nât), *n.* [< *dread*, *v.*, + obj. *naught*, *nought*.] **1.** A person who fears nothing.—**2.** Something that assures against fear. Hence—**3.** A thick cloth with a long pile, used for warm clothing or for protection against the elements; a garment made of such cloth. Also called *fearnaught*.

Look at him in a great-coat of the closest texture that the looms of Leeds could furnish—one of those *dreadnoughts* the utility of which sets fashion at defiance.
Southey, The Doctor, lvii.

dream[1] (drēm), *n.* [< ME. *dreme*, *dreem*, *drem*, *dream*, a dream, < AS. **dréam* (not found in this sense) = OS. *drôm* = OFries. *drâm* = D. *droom* = MLG. *drôm*, LG. *droom* = OHG. MHG. *troum*, G. *traum* = Icel. *draumr* = Sw. *dröm* = Dan. *drøm*, a dream; perhaps lit. a deceptive vision, orig. **draugmo-*, < Teut. √ **drug*, seen in OHG. *triogan*, MHG. *triegen*, G. *trügen*, now *trügen* = OS. *bi-driogan* [= OHG. *bitriogan*), deceive, delude (cf. OS. *drugi*, deceptive, OHG. MHG. *ge-troc* = OS. *gi-drog*, phantom, apparition, = Icel. *draugr*, a ghost, spirit; = Skt. √ *druh* (for **dhrugh*), hurt (by deceit, wile, magic), cf. OPers. *drauga*, a lie). Though generally identified with *dream*[2], AS. *dréam*, joy, a joyful sound, etc., there is really nothing to connect the two words except the likeness of form.] **1.** A succession of images or fantastic ideas present in the mind during sleep; the sleeping state in which such images occur.

And thet ete no mete in alle the Wynter: but thei lyzn as in a *Drem*, as don the Serpentes.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 288.

Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes;
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 325.

A *dream* is a succession of phenomena having no external reality to correspond to them.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 244.

2. That which is presented to the mind by the imaginative faculty, though not in sleep; a vision of the fancy, especially a wild or vain fancy.

Glories
Of human greatness are but pleasing *dreams*.
Ford, Broken Heart, iii. 5.

The potentiality of growing rich beyond the *dreams* of avarice. *Johnson*, in Boswell, an. 1781.

They live together and they dine together; . . . but the man is himself and the woman herself; that *dream* of love is over, as everything else is over in life.
Thackeray, Henry Esmond, vii.

dream[1] (drēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dreamed* or *dreamt*, ppr. *dreaming*. [< ME. *dremen* (not in AS.) = D. *droomen* = Sw. *drömma* = Dan. *drømme* = OHG. *troumjan*, MHG. *troumen*, G. *träumen*, dream; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To be partially, and with more or less confusion or incoherence, conscious of images and thoughts during sleep; with *of* before an object: as, to *dream of* a battle; to *dream of* an absent friend.

And he *dreamed*, and behold a ladder set upon the earth, and the top of it reached to heaven. Gen. xxviii. 12.

The slave who, slumbering on his rusted chain,
Dreams of the palm-trees on his burning plain.
O. W. Holmes, Poetry.

So I *dream*, sometimes, *of* a straight scarlet collar, stiff with gold lace, around my neck, instead of this limp white cravat. *G. W. Curtis*, Prue and I, p. 64.

2. To think idly or dreamily; give way to visionary thought or speculation; indulge in reverie or waking visions.

They *dream* on in a constant course of reading, but not digesting. *Locke*.

Franklin thinks, investigates, theorizes, invents, but never does he *dream*.
Theodore Parker, Historic Americans.

3. To have indefinite thought or expectation; think of something as possible; conceive: with *of*: as, he little *dreamed of* his approaching fate.

He . . . [Jesus] takes this occasion to tell his Disciples that they must no longer *dream of* the Glories and Splendour of this world. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. xii.

We might be otherwise; we might be all
We *dream of*, happy, high, majestical.
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

In Persia, no one with any pretence to respectability would *dream of* stirring outside the door without at least four men walking behind him. *O'Donovan*, Merv, xi.

II. *trans.* **1.** To see or think in a dream; imagine in sleep.

Your old men shall *dream* dreams. Joel ii. 28.

Said he not so? or did I *dream* it so?
Shak., R. and J., v. 3.

The dreams which nations *dream* come true.
Lowell, Ode to France.

2. To imagine as if in a dream; think about vainly, idly, or fancifully.

Man errs not that he deems
His welfare his true aim;
He errs because he *dreams*
The world does but exist that welfare to bestow.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, i. 2.

3. To suppose indefinitely; have a conception of or about; believe in a general way.

The Atheists and Naturalists *dreame* the world to be eternall, and conceive that all men could not be of one; because of this diuersitie of Languages.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

dreamy

She never *dreams* they used her for a snare,
And now withdraw the bait has served its turn.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 287.

4. To pass in reverie or inaction; spend idly or fancifully: followed by *away*, *out*, or *through*: as, to *dream away* one's life.

Why then does Antony *dream out* his hours?
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

dream[2]†, *n.* [ME. *drem*, *dreem*, *dreme*, earlier *dream* (rare except in earliest ME.), a sound, esp. a joyful sound, jubilation, < AS. *dréam*, a sound, esp. a joyful sound, song, harmony, joy (very common), = OS. *drôm*, joy; hence the verb AS. *drýman*, *drēman*, rejoice, make jubilee, sing, = OS. *drômian*, rejoice. Prob. not connected with *dream*[1], q. v., but perhaps allied to Gr. *θρύλος*, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, murmuring; perhaps also allied to *drone*[1], q. v.] A noise, especially a joyful noise; jubilation; music.

Tha he mihte there . . . muchel folkes *dreams*.
Layamon, I. 43.

Hornes blast other [or] belles *drem*.
Bestiary (Old Eng. Misc., ed. Morris), l. 665.

Lus! bus! las! das! rowtyn be rowe
Swech dolful a *dreme* the devyl it to dryve.
Rel. Ant., I. 240.

To hire louerd heo sede with stille *dreme*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

dreamer (drē'mėr), *n.* [< ME. *dremere*, *dremer* = D. *droomer* = OHG. *troumâre*, G. *träumer* = Sw. *drömmare* = Dan. *drømmer*; < *dream*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who dreams; one who has dreams or visions.

They said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh.
Gen. xxxvii. 19.

Alas! the *dreamer* first must sleep,
I only watch'd, and wish'd to weep.
Byron, The Glaour.

2. A visionary: as, a political *dreamer*.

He must be an idle *dreamer*,
Who leaves the pie and gnaws the streamer. *Prior*.

3. A mope; a sluggard.—**4.** A South American puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera*, as *C. tenebrosa*.

dreamery (drē'mėr-i), *n.* [= D. *droomerij* = G. *träumerei* = Dan. Sw. *drömmeri*; as *dream*[1] + *-ery*, collective suffix.] A habit of dreaming or musing: as, given to *dreamery*. *Imp. Dict.*

dreamful (drēm'fūl), *a.* [< *dream*[1] + *-ful*.] Full of dreams; marked by dreams or visionary thought.

Give us long rest or death, dark death, or *dreamful* ease.
Tennyson, Lotos-Eaters (Choric Song).

dream-hole (drēm'hōl), *n.* One of the openings left in the walls of steeples, etc., for the admission of light. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

dreamily (drē'mi-li), *adv.* **1.** In a dreamy manner; as a dream.

I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky.
Longfellow, Birds of Passage.

2. As in a dreaming state; in reverie; idly.

dreaminess (drē'mi-nes), *n.* The state of being dreamy, or given to reverie.

He was a dark, still, slender person, always with a trance-like remoteness, a mystic *dreaminess* of manner.
O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 68.

dreamland (drēm'land), *n.* The land or region seen in dreams; hence, the land of fancy or imagination; the region of reverie.

They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*.
Lamb, To Coleridge.

dreamless (drēm'les), *a.* [(= G. *traumlos* = Dan. *drømløs*) < *dream*[1] + *-less*.] Free from dreams.

Worn with misery,
He slept the *dreamless* sleep of weariness.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 207.

dreamlessly (drēm'les-li), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

dreamt (dremt). Preterit and past participle of *dream*[1].

dream-while (drēm'hwīl), *n.* The apparent duration of a dream. [Rare.]

Now and then, for a *dream-while* or so.
Lamb, Artificial Comedy.

dream-world (drēm'wėrld), *n.* A world of dreams or illusive shows. [Rare.]

But thou be wise in this *dream-world* of ours.
Tennyson, Ancient Sage.

dreamy (drē'mi), *a.* [(= MLG. *drömech*) < *dream*[1] + *-y*[1].] **1.** Full of dreams; given to dreaming; relating to or associated with dreams; giving rise to dreams: as, *dreamy* moods.

All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creak'd.
Tennyson, Mariana.

2. Having the characteristics of a dream; consisting of or resembling idle imaginations; dream-like; vague; indistinct; visionary: as, he led a *dreamy* existence.

From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste. *Tolfourd*, Charles Lamb.

The atmosphere was not too clear on the horizon for *dreamy* effects; all the headlands were softened and tinged with opalescent colors.
C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 123.

drear (drēr), *a.* [An abbrev. of *dreary*, q. v.] Dreary. [Poetical.]

In urns and altars round,
A *drear* and dying sound,
Affrights the Flamens at their service quaint.
Milton, Nativity, l. 198.

A *drear* northeastern storm came howling up.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook.

dreart (drēr), *n.* [Made by Spenser from *dreary*, *a.*] Dread; dismalness; grief; sorrow; dreadfulness.

The ill-faste Owle, deaths dreadfull messengere;
The hoars Night-raven, trumpe of dolefull *drere*.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 36.

He to him stepping neare,
Right in the flanke him stroake with deadly *dreare*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 20.

drearihead†, drearihood† (drēr'i-hed, -hūd), *n.* [False forms, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-head*, *-hood*.] Dreariness; dismalness; gloominess.

What evill plight
Hath thee opprest, and with sad *drearyhead*
Chaunged thy lively cheare?
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 30.

But Fury was full ill apparelled
In rags, that naked nigh she did appeare,
With ghastly looks and dreadfull *drerihed*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. xii. 17.

drearily (drēr'i-li), *adv.* [< ME. *drerily*, *dreriliche*, *dreoriliche*; < *dreary* + *-ly*2.] In a dreary manner; dismally; forlornly.

A queer inner court, befouled with rubbish and *drearily* bare of convenience. *H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 140.

drearinent (drēr'i-ment), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *dreary* + *-ment*.] Dismalness; terror; horror; dread.

To sadder tunes thou mayst attune thy quill,
And sing of sorrowe and deathes *dreeriment*.
Spenser, Shep. Cal., November.

dreariness (drēr'i-nes), *n.* **1.** The state or character of being dreary.—**2†.** Sorrow.

Let be thi wepynge and thy *drerinesse*.
Chaucer, Troilus, I. 701.

drearing† (drēr'ing), *n.* [A false form, made by Spenser, < *drear-y* + *-ing*.] Dreariness; gloom.

All were my sorif, through griefe, in deadly *drearing*.
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 380.

drearisome† (drēr'i-sum), *a.* [< *dreary* + *-some*.] Very dreary; gloomy; desolate; forlorn.

dreary (drēr'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *drearie*, *drery*, *drerie*; < ME. *drery*, *dreri*, *dreori*, *drury*, < AS. *dreórig*, sad, mournful. AS. *dreórig* also means bloody, gory, = OS. *drôrag* = Icel. *dreyrigr* = MHG. *trürec*, bloody, < AS. *dreór* = OS. *drôr* = Icel. *dreyri*, *dróri* = MHG. *trôr*, blood, gore, < AS. *dreósan* (= Goth. *driusan*, etc.), fall, whence ult. E. *dross* and *drizzle*, q. v. But the sense 'sad' is prob. reached from another direction: OHG. **trûrag*, *trûreg*, MHG. *trûrec*, G. *traurig*, whence prob. LG. *trürig*, D. *treurig* (with HG. *t*), sad, mournful, connected with OHG. *trûren*, cast down the eyes, mourn, MHG. *trûren*, G. *trauern*, mourn, cause to fall, causative of the orig. verb, Goth. *driusan*, etc., above.] **1†.** Sorrowful; sad.

Thus praied that all with *drery* steuyn,
Heueand up thaire heuides till heuyn.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

They renue the funerall obsequies of these great men yearely, assembling thither with plentie of wine and meats, and there watch all night (especially the women) singing *dreria* lamentations. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 822.

2. Lonesomely dismal or gloomy; exciting a feeling of desolation, sadness, or gloom.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owl,
With *dreary* shrieks did also yell. *Spenser*, F. Q.

The breakers were right beneath her bows,
She drifted a *dreary* wreck.
Longfellow, Wreck of the Hesperus.

On the ridge of the slope [was] an old cemetery, so *dreary* with its few hopeless fig-trees and aloes that it made the heart ache to look at it.
T. Aldrich, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 245.

Hence—**3.** Exciting a feeling of tedium or ennui; tiresomely monotonous: as, a *dreary* book.

Chaucer is the first who broke away from the *dreary* traditional style, and gave not merely stories, but lively pictures of real life as the ever renewed substance of poetry. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 255.

=Syn. 1 and **2.** Cheerless, comfortless, drear, dark.—**3.** Tedious.

dreche†, *v.* See *dretch*1, *dretch*2.

dredi, dredei, *v.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *dread*.

dredeful†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadful*.

dredeless†, *a.* A Middle English form of *dreadless*.

dreder (dred'ėr), *n.* [Sc., also *dredour*, *dridder*, *drither*; appar. < *dread*, *v.*] Fear; dread. [Scotch.]

What alieth you, my daughter Janet,
You look sae pale and wan?
There is a *dreder* in your heart,
Or else ye love a man.
Lord Thomas of Winesberry (Child's Ballads, IV. 305).

dredge1 (drej), *n.* [Formerly sometimes written *drudge*; of LG. origin, perhaps through OF. *dregе*, *dreige*, a kind of net used for catching oysters (cf. mod. F. *drague*, < E. *drag*, *n.*), < OD. *draghe*, D. *dreg(-net)*, a dredge, a drag-net (see *drag-net* and *dray*1); cf. D. *dreg* = LG. *dregge*, *drägge* = Dan. *dræg* = Sw. *dragg*, a grapnel, drag. The form *dredge* is practically an assibilation of the *drag*, *n.*, ult. < *drag*, *v.*: see *drag*.] **1.** A bush-harrow; a large rake. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** Any instrument for bringing up or removing solid substances from under water by dragging on the bottom. (*a*) A drag-net for taking oysters, etc.

The oysters . . . have a peculiar *dredge*; which is a thick strong net, fastened to three spils of iron, and drawne at the boates sterne gathering whatsoeuer it meeteth lying in the bottome of the water.
R. Carew, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

(*b*) An apparatus for bringing up marine animals, plants, and other objects from the bottom of the sea for scientific investigation. It consists principally of a frame of iron and a net which is attached to the frame. As generally constructed, the frame is transversely oblong, generally about three times as long as wide, with straight ends and slightly inclined sides, having the outer edges sharp to serve as scrapers. The net is usually composed of heavy twine, and sometimes of iron chainwork, and is attached to the frame by holes near the inner edges. Fastened to the frame are iron handles, to which a rope or iron chain is attached. (*c*) A machine for clearing the beds of canals, rivers, harbors, etc. See *dredging-machine*.

3. In *ore-dressing*, in certain mining districts of England, ore which is intermediate in richness between "prill-ore" and "halvans"; ore of second quality, more or less intermixed with veinstone. Sometimes written *dradge*.

dredge1 (drej), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [< *dredge*1, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To clear out with a dredge; remove sand, silt, mud, etc., from the bottom of: as, to *dredge* a harbor, river, or canal.—**2.** To take, catch, or gather with a dredge; obtain or remove by the use of a dredge: as, to *dredge* mud from a river.

A Caryophyllia which was *dredged* up alive by Captain King. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 116.

II. *intrans.* To make use of a dredge; operate with a dredge: as, to *dredge* for oysters.

dredge2 (drej), *n.* [Also *dradge*; assibilated from earlier *dreg*, < ME. *dragg*, *dragge*, *drage*, a mixture of different kinds of grain or pulse, meslin; the same as ME. *dragge*, *dradge*, *dragy*, a kind of digestive and stomachic comfit, < OF. *dragie*, *dragee*, a kind of digestive powder, a comfit, sweetmeat, also small shot, etc., mod. F. *dragée*, a sugar-plum, small shot, meslin, < Pr. *dragea* = Sp. *grajea* = Pg. *grajeia*, *graneja* = It. *tragea*, now *treggea*, comfits, sugar-plums, sweetmeats (ML. *dragetum*, *dragata*, *drageia*, *dragia*, after OF.), < ML. *tragemata*, pl., < Gr. τραγήματα, rarely in sing. τράγημα, dried fruits or sweetmeats eaten as dessert, < τραγεῖν, 2d aor. of τρώγειν, gnaw, nibble, munch, eat.] Formerly, same as *meslin*; now, specifically, a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

Thy *dredge* and thy barley go thresh out to malt. *Tusser*.

dredge3 (drej), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *dredged*, ppr. *dredging*. [Formerly *dreg*; E. dial. *dridge*; < *dredge*2, *n.*] To sprinkle flour upon, as roasting meat.

Burnt figs *dreg'd* with meal and powdered sugar.
Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, ii. 3

Dredge you a dish of plovers.
Fletcher (and others), Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

dredge-box (drej'boks), *n.* [< *dredge*3 + *box*2.] Same as *dredging-box*.

dredgeman (drej'man), *n.*; pl. *dredgemen* (-men). [< *dredge*1 + *man*.] One who fishes for oysters with a dredge.

dredger1 (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*1 + *-er*1.] **1.** One who works with or makes use of a dredge.

In the month of May, the *dredgers* (by the law of the Admiralty court) have liberty to catch all manner of oysters, of what size soever. *Sp. Sprat*, Hist. Royal Soc.

2. A boat or vessel used in dredging.

We . . . had sight of a brigandine or a *dredger*, which the general tooke within one houres chase with his two barges. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 586.

3. A dredging-machine.

dredger2 (drej'ėr), *n.* [< *dredge*3 + *-er*1.] A dredging-box.

dredgerman (drej'ėr-man), *n.*; pl. *dredgermen* (-men). One engaged in dredging.

In these courts they appoint . . . the quantity [of oysters] each *Dredgerman* shall take in a day, which is usually called Setting the Stint.
Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, I. 150.

dredgie (drej'i), *n.* Same as *dirgie*. [Scotch.]

dredging (drej'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *dredge*1, *v.*] **1.** The act of using a dredge.

Most of our coasts produce them [oysters] naturally, and in such places they are taken by *dredging*, and are become an article of commerce, both raw and pickled.
Pennant, Brit. Zoology, The Oyster.

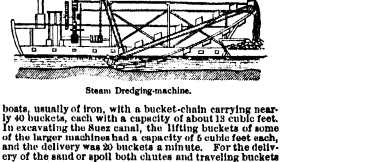
2. The matter or material brought up by a dredge.

It is not a little curious that these two forms should present themselves in the same *dredging*.
W. B. Carpenter, Microsc., § 474.

dredging-box (drej'ing-boks), *n.* [Also formerly *drudging-box*; < *dredging* + *box*2.] A small box, usually of tin, with a perforated top, used to sprinkle flour on roasting meat, on a kneading-board, etc. Also *dredge-box*.

Cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *drudging-boxes*, &c., lately dug up at Rome, out of an old subterranean scullery. *King*, Art of Cookery, v.

dregging-machine (dreg'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus for lifting mud and silt from the bottoms of rivers, harbors, canals, etc. Some dregging-machines employ a single bivalve or clam-shell scoop; others a series of scoops on an endless chain; others some form of suction apparatus. The earliest form appears to have been a single box-like shovel or spoon, suspended from a crane rigged up on a large flat-boat. It was lowered into the mud, dragged along by means of ropes till filled, and then raised and emptied into the boat. Another early form is the chapelet or chain-pump, which, by means of an endless chain carrying buckets traveling in a trough, lifts mud and water, discharging them at the top into a flat alongside the machine. On this plan are now built some of the largest and most powerful dredging-machines in use. They consist of large, flat-bottomed



Steam Dredging-machine.

boats, usually of iron, with a bucket-chain carrying nearly 40 buckets, each with a capacity of about 13 cubic feet. In excavating the Suez canal, the lifting buckets of some of the larger machines had a capacity of 6 cubic feet each, and the delivery was 30 buckets a minute. The discovery of the sand or spoil both chutes and traveling buckets were used, the spoil being, in some instances, delivered 230 *feet* from the dredger. The clam-shell dredger is largely used in the United States, and has the merit of ease of management, the scoop operating in a half-circle about the boat, so that a wide channel can be excavated without moving the boat. The scoop is suspended from a crane at the bow of the boat, and is operated by means of chains controlled by steam-power, two long flexible poles serving as guides for the clam-shell. In the machines employing a suction or exhaust, a tube is lowered into the mud, and the mud and water are raised by means of a revolving disk in the tube, or by the aid of a vacuum or ejector. A large vessel on the boat, being exhausted of air, is connected with the submerged pipe, when the mud and water readily rise into the receiver. In another form of pneumatic dredger a pipe is lowered into the silt and closed air-tight, and steam is then turned into the upper part of the pipe, driving out the air. Many other forms are used.

dred Scot case. See *case*1.

dree1 (drē), *v.* [< ME. *dreen*, *dreien*, *dryen*, *drehen*, *dregen*, *dreghen*, *dreogen*, < AS. *dreógan*, bear, suffer, endure, also do, perform, = Goth. *driugan*, do military service; cf. Icel. *drýgja* (a secondary form), connect, perpetrate, also lengthen: see *dree*2. Cf. also *dright*.] **I.** *trans.* To suffer; bear; endure: as, to *dree* penance. [Now only Scotch or poetical.]

For what I *dryе* or what I thinke,
I wil myselven al it drynke.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 1879.

Why *dreghis* thou this dole, & deris thi seluyn?
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3686.

Ye have the pains o' hell to *dree*.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II. 271).

To dree one's or a weird, to abide one's fate or destiny; endure an inevitable penalty. [Scotch.]

I kenn'd he behoved to *dree his weird* till that day cam.
Scott, Guy Mannering, iv.

A poor broken-hearted thing, that, if she hath done evil, has *dreed* a sore *weird* for it.
Scott, Fair Maid of Perth, I. xii.

II.† *intrans.* To endure; be able to do or continue.

Neig wod of his witt he wax neig for drede,
& fled as fast homward as fet migt *drie*.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1772.

Ride on, ride on, Lord William now,
As fast as ye can *dree!*
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

dree[2] (drē), *a.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh, dreich, dreegh,* < ME. *dreg, dregh, drig, dryg,* long, extended, great, < Icel. *drjúgr* = Sw. *drug* = Dan. *drøi,* long, ample, substantial, solid, heavy; cf. Icel. *draugr,* a sluggard; *drýgja,* commit, also keep longer, lengthen; Sw. *dröja,* stay, delay, = Dan. *dröie,* make a thing go far, go a long way; ult. connected with AS. *dreógan,* bear, suffer, endure, do, perform, E. *drew:* see *drew*[1].] **1†.** Long; large; ample; great.

The kynge was lokyd in a felde
By a ryver brede and *dreghe*.
MS. Harl., 2252. (*Halliwell.*)

The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 11890.

2†. Great; of serious moment.—**3.** Tedious; wearisome; tiresome. [Prov. Eng.]

"Thou'rt in great pain, my own dear Stephen?" "I ha' been — dreadful, and *dree*, and long."
Dickens, Hard Times, iii. 6.

dree[2] (drē), *n.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreigh,* < ME. *dreghe, dregh,* < *dregh, dreg,* etc., *dree:* see *dree*[2], *a.*] Length; extension; the longest part.

Thus they drevene to the dede dukes and erles,
Alle the *dreghe* of the daye, with dredfulle werkes!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2916.

dreely (drē'li), *adv.* [E. dial., = Sc. *dreighly,* < ME. *drely, dregly, dreghly, drygly,* etc.; < *dree*[2] + *-ly*[2].] **1†.** Highly; largely; nobly; earnestly.

I drow into a drume, & *dreghly* me thought
That Mercury the mykill God, in the mene tyme,
Thre goddes hade gotten goyng hym bye,
That come in his company clere to beholde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 2279.

Drawene *dreghely* the wyne, and drynkne thereaftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2928.

2. Slowly; tediously. [Prov. Eng.]

dreen, *v.* and *n.* A dialectal form of *drain.*

dreg[1], *n.* An obsolete or colloquial singular of *dregs.*

dreg[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[2].

dreg[3]†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *dredge*[3].

dregginess (dreg'i-nes), *n.* [< *dreggy* + *-ness.*] The state of being dreggy; fullness of dregs or lees; foulness; feculence.

dreggish (dreg'ish), *a.* [< *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-ish*[1].] Full of dregs; foul with lees; feculent.

To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops.
Harvey, Consumptions.

dreggy (dreg'i), *a.* [< ME. *dreggy* (= Sw. *dräggig*), < *dreg*[1] (*dregs*) + *-y*[1].] Containing dregs or lees; consisting of dregs; foul; muddy; feculent.

No relations of theirs, after all, but a *dreggy* hybrid of the basest bloods of Europe.
Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., p. 46.

dregs (dregz), *n. pl.* [< ME. *dregges,* also *dragges,* rarely in sing. *dreg,* < Icel. *dreggi,* pl. *dreggjar* = Sw. *dräggi,* dregs, lees; prob. < Icel. and Sw. *draga* = E. *draw,* the connection of thought being like that in *drain* as related to *draw:* see *drain, draw.*] **1.** The sediment of liquors; lees; grounds; feculence; any foreign matter of liquors that subsides to the bottom of a vessel containing them. [Formerly, and still sometimes colloquially, used in the singular.]

The *dregs* thereof, all the wicked of the earth shall wring them out, and drink them.
Ps. lxxv. 8.

What too curious *dreg* espies my sweet lady in the fountain of our love?
Shak., T. and C., iii. 2.

King John, in the meanwhile, was draining the cup of bitterness to the *dregs*.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 2.

You have stretched out your hands to save the *dregs* of the sifted sediment of a restdium.
W. K. Clifford, Lectures, I. 253.

2. Waste or worthless matter; dross; sweepings; refuse; hence, what is most vile and worthless: as, the *dregs* of society.

From the *dregs* of life think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

What wonder is it, if ever since, and especially now, in these *dregs* of time, there be wilful men found, who will oppose their own vain fancies and novelties to the general sense of the whole body of Christians?
Sp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xi.

They increased, by their numbers and their vices, the weight of that *dreg* which, in great and prosperous cities, ever sinks . . . to the lowest condition.
J. Adams, Works, IV. 588.

3. Solid impurities found in raw fats. *W. L. Carpenter*, Soap and Candles, p. 83.—**To drain the cup to the dregs.** See *cup.*

dreher (drā'ėr), *n.* [G., a kind of dance, a turner, a winch, < *drehen,* turn, = AS. *thrīwan,* turn, throw, E. *throw:* see *throw.*] **1.** An Austrian dance similar to the lländler.—**2.** Music written to accompany such a dance.

dreier, dreyer (drī'ėr), *n.* [G. usually *dreier,* < *drei* = E. *three.*] A Silesian money, 3 hellers.

dreigh (drēch), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *dree*[2].

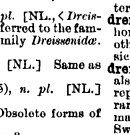
When thou an' I were young an' skeigh,
An' stable meals at fairs were *dreigh*.
Burns, The Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare.

dreint†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreissena (drī'se-nā), *n.* [NL., after Dr. *Dreyssen* of Belgium.] A genus of bivalve lamellibranchs, of the family *Mytilidæ,* or mussels, or made type of the family *Dreissenidæ. D. polymorpha,* originally an inhabitant of rivers and streams emptying into the Aral and Caspian sea, has extended its range into many European localities. Also *Dreyssena, Dreissenia.*

Dreissenacea (drī-se-nā'sē-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-acea.*] A group of acephalous mollusks: same as the family *Dreissenidæ.*

Dreissenidæ (drī-sen'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-idæ.*] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Dreissena.* The mantle is open only for the foot in front of the umbones, and the siphons are situated at the distal margin. The branchial siphon is tubular, the anal subsessile, the foot ligulate and byssiferous, and the shell mytiliform with terminal umbones. There is an internal ligament; the pallial impressions are obscure; and there are three muscular scars.



Dreissena polymorpha: *b*, byssus; *f*, foot; lower arrow, inhalent siphon; upper arrow, exhalent siphon.

Dreissenina (drī-se-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dreissena* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily referred to the family *Mytilidæ:* same as the family *Dreissenidæ.* Also *Dreissensinæ.*

Dreissensia (drī-sen'si-ą), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissena.*

Dreissensinæ (drī-sen-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dreissenina.*

dreme[1]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* Obsolete forms of *dream*[1].

drem[2]†, **dreme**[2]†, *n.* See *dream*[2].

dremels†, *n.* [ME., also *dremeles,* < *dremen,* dream, + *-els,* a suffix seen also in ME. *metels,* a dream, and in the earlier forms of *riddle, n.*] A dream.

Iloni Ymagynatyf in *dremeles* me tolde,
Of Kynde and of his connynge and how curteise he is to beestes.
Piers Plowman (B), xiii. 14.

Dremotherium (drem-ō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., for (†) **Dromotherium,* < Gr. δρόμος, a running, course, + θηρίον, a wild beast.] A genus of fossil ruminants from the Miocene of France, said to be related to the musk-deer.

drench[1] (drench), *v.* [< ME. *drenchen* (pret. *drenched* and *dreint,* pp. *drenched* and *dreint*); drench, drown, < AS. *drencan,* give to drink, also drown (= OFries. *drenka, drinka* = D. *drenken* = LG. *dränken,* OHG. *trenchan,* MHG. *trenken,* G. *tränken* = Icel. *drekkja* = Sw. *dränka*), caus. of *drincan,* drink: see *drink.* Cf. *drown,* of the same ult. origin.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To wet thoroughly; soak; steep; fill or cover with water or other liquid: as, garments *drenched* with rain or in the sea; swords *drenched* in blood; the flood has *drenched* the earth.

Oute of the see gravel the salt to bringe,
Let *drenche* it for tyme in water swete.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

Some in the greedie flouds are sunke and *drent*.
Spenser, tr. of Virgil's Gnat.

Order'd to *drench* his Knife in filial Blood;
Destroy his Heir, or disobey his God.
Prior, Solomon, iii.

For there, with broad wig *drenched* with rain,
The parish priest he saw.
Whittier, The Exiles.

2. To gorge or satiate with a fluid: as, he *drenched* himself with liquor.—**3.** Specifically, to administer liquid physic to abundantly, especially in a forcible way.

I continued extraordinary Weak for some days after his [a Malayan doctor's] *Drenching* me thus: But my Fever left me for above a Week.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 503.

If any of your cattle are infected, . . . *drench* them.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

They were rough.
Dosed him with torture as you *drench* a horse.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 75.

4†. To drown.

Him thenketh verrayly that he may se
Noes flood come walking as the see
To *drenchen* Alisoun, his honey deere.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 421.

5. To subject (hides) to the effect of soaking and stirring in a solution of animal excrements or an alkaline solution. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 276.—**Syn. 1.** To steep, souse, deluge (with).

II.† *intrans.* To drown.

Thus shal mankynde *drenche* and lese his lyf.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 335.

drench[1] (drench), *n.* [< ME. *drench, drenke, drænc,* a drink, < AS. *drenc,* also *drinc* = OS. OFries. D. and LG. *drank* = OHG. *tranch,* G. *trank,* a drink, < AS. *drincan,* etc. (pret. *dranc*), drink: see *drink, v.*, and cf. *drink, n.*, and *drench*[1], *v.* In senses 2 and 3 rather from the verb *drench.*] **1†.** A drink; a draught.

Ther ne is nother king ne knene thet ne ssel *drinke* of deathes *drench*.
Ayenbite of Inwyt, p. 180.

2. A large draught of fluid; an inordinate drink.

A *drench* of sack
At a good tavern, and a fine fresh pullet,
Would cure him. *B. Jonson*, Staple of News, ii. 1.

Drogs and lees of Spain, with Welsh metheglin—
A *drench* to kill a horse.
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence, ii. 2.

Hence—**3.** A draught of physic; specifically, a dose of medicine for a beast, as a horse.

The sugar on the pill and the syrup around the oil left *drench* and purgative sufficiently heroic.
G. W. Curtis, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 800.

4. That with or in which something is drenched; a provision or preparation for drenching or steeping.

They [skins] are put into a *drench* of bran and water, heated to about 105° Fahr.
Encyc. Brit., XIV. 388.

drench[2]†, *n.* A less correct form of *dreng.*

drencher (dren'chėr), *n.* 1. One who or that which drenches or wets.—**2.** One who administers a drench to a beast.

drenching-horn (dren'ching-hôrn), *n.* A cow's horn with perforations at the pointed end, the other being closed, used in giving medicine to sick animals.

dreng† (dreng), *n.* [In historical books cited also as *drenge* and *drench;* in Law L. *drengus,* repr. ME. *dreng,* also *dring,* pl. *drenges, dringes,* rarely *drenches,* a vassal, < AS. *dreng,* a valiant man, < Icel. *drengr,* a valiant man, a youth, = Sw. *dring,* a man, a servant, = Dan. *dreng,* a boy, an apprentice, obs. a footman (whence Sc. *dring,* a servant).] In *old Eng. law,* a tenant in capite. The term was usually or originally applied to tenants holding directly of the king or of ecclesiastics, but in virtue of a service less honorable than knighthood, including commonly some agricultural work, and service as messenger and in the care of dogs and horses. Its application seems to have varied greatly in different places and times; but it implied generally a servile vassal who aspired to be a military vassal.

Bothe of erl and of baroun,
And of *dreng* and of thayn,
And of knith and of swain. *Havelok*, l. 2182.

It seems, then, that the *drengs* were tenants in pure villenage, bound to the lord, and annexed to the manor, and that they were usually sold with the forest to which they belonged, as mere drudges, to perform the most servile and laborious offices.
Gentleman's Mag. Library, I. 188.

Laufranc, we are told, turned the *drengs,* the rent paying tenants of his archiepiscopal estates, into knights for the defence of the country. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 92.

drengage (dreng'āj), *n.* [< *dreng* + *-age.*] **1.** The tenure by which a dreng held land.

There are also services connected with the bishop's hunting expeditions. Thus there are persons holding in *drengage,* who have to feed a horse and a dog, and to go in the great hunt (magna canā) with two knights and 15 "cordons," etc. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 71.

2. The quantity of land, usually sixteen acres, to be plowed, sown, and harrowed by a dreng.

drenke†, *n.* An obsolete form of *drench*[1].

drenkle†, *v.* See *drinkle, dronkle.*

drent† (drent), An obsolete preterit and past participle of *drench*[1].

Drepane (drep'ą-nē), *n.* [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, also δρέπανον, a sickle, a pruning-hook, < δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of fishes, typical of the family *Drepanidæ:* so called from the elongated falciform pectoral fins.

drepania, *n.* Plural of *drepanium.*

drepanid (drep'ą-nid), *n.* A fish of the family *Drepanidæ.*

Drepanidæ (dre-pan'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-idæ.*] A family of scombroid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Drepane.* They have a compressed elevated body, with scales encroaching on the dorsal fin: the dorsal fin is divided into a shorter anterior and a larger posterior portion, and the pectorals are falciform. The *Drepane punctata* is common in the Indian and Australian seas.

drepanidium (drep-ą-nid'i-um), *n.*; pl. *drepanidia* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. δρεπάνη, a sickle (see

Drepane), + dim. *-idion*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The flagellula or sickle-shaped young of certain protozoans, as a gregarine, as hatched from a spore. (*b*) The phase or stage of growth in which a young gregarine is sickle-shaped. (*c*) [*cap.*] A genus of such organisms.

Drepanidium ranarum, the falciform young of an unascertained coccidiide. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 853.

drepaniform (drep′ą-ni-fôrm), *a.* [< Gr. *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, + L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a sickle or scythe; sickle-shaped; falciform or falcate.

Drepaninæ (drep-ą-nī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Drepane* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily constituted for the genus *Drepane*, by some referred to the family *Chætodontidæ*, and by others to the *Carangidæ*: same as the family *Drepanidæ*.

Drepanis (drep′ą-nis), *n.* [< Gr. *δρεπανίς*, a bird, perhaps the European swift, so called from the long, thin, falcate wings, < *δρέπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] A genus of *Nectariniidæ* with falcate mandibles, characteristic of the Friendly

Sickle-billed Sunbird (*Drepanis pacifica*).

and Sandwich islands, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Drepaninæ*; the sickle-billed sunbirds. *D. pacifica* is an example. The genus is also called *Falcator*, and some of the species are referred to *Melithreptes*. In some species, as *Drepanis ventiaria*, or *Vestiaria coccinea*, the bill is enormously long and curved almost to a semicircle. This is a scarlet species from the plumage of which the Sandwich islanders manufacture beautiful robes.

drepanium (dre-pā′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *drepania* (-ą). [NL., < Gr. *δρέπανον*, dim. of *δρέπανον*, equiv. to *δρεπάνη*, a sickle: see *Drepane*.] In *bot.*, a sickle-shaped cyme, the successive flowers springing always from the upper side of their respective axes.

drepe[1]†, *v. t.* See *drip*, *drop*.

drepe[2]†, *v. t.* See *dribl*, *drub*.

dreret, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *drear*.

dreriment†, *n.* A variant spelling of *dreariment*.

dreriness†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dreariness*.

drery, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dreary*.

Dresden point-lace. See *lace*.

dress (dres), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dressed* or *drest*, ppr. *dressing*. [Early mod. E. also *dresse*; < ME. *dressen*, make straight, direct, rule, prepare, clothe, address one's attention to, < OF. *dresser*, *drescer*, *drecier*, erect, set up, arrange, dress, = Pr. *dressar*, *dreissar*, *dreçar* = OSp. *derezar* = It. *drizzare*, *dirizzare*, direct, etc., < ML. **directiare*, an assumed freq. < L. *directus*, ML. also *drectus*, *drictus*, straight, direct: see *direct*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put or make straight; adjust to a right line: as (in military use), to *dress* ranks.

Schrewide thingis schulen be in to *dressid* thingis [L. *erunt prava in directa*]. *Wyclif*, Luke iii. 5.

2†. To regulate; direct; set right; keep in the right course.

Thou schalt blesse God and preye hym to *dresse* thy ways. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

Danmarke he *dryssede* alle by drede of hym selvyne,
Fra Swynne unto Swether-wyke, with his swrede kene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 46.

Make clean [my soul] thy thoughts, and *dress* thy mixt desires. *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 7.

3†. To adjust; fasten; fix.

The vyne eke to the tree with bondes *dresse*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

4†. To address; direct: as, to *dress* words to a person; hence, with reflexive pronoun, to direct or turn one's course, efforts, or attention; prepare or apply one's self to do something; repair; betake one's self: as, they *dressed themselves* to the dance.

To the chambre dore he gan *hym dresse*.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 228.

What for the Ylea, what for the See, . . . fewe folke assayen for to passen that passage; alle be it that men myghte don it well, that myght ben of power to *dresse him* thereto. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 306.

The men of armys bothe with spere and sheld,
With grete corage *dressid them* in to the feld.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2191.

5. To prepare or make ready; treat in some particular way, and thus fit for some special use or purpose. (*a*) To till; cultivate; prune.

And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it. Gen. ii. 15.

The well-*dress'd* Vine
Produces plumpest Grapes.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

(*b*) To prepare for use as food, by cooking or by the addition of suitable condiments, etc.: as, to *dress* meat; to *dress* a salad.

It were a folly to take the pain to *dress* a bad dinner at home, when they may be welcome to good and fine fare so nigh hand at the hall.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 5.

The people were very civil, lending us an earthen Pot to *dress* Rice, or any thing else.
Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 90.

We dined together on very excellent provision, *dressed* according to their custom.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 298.

(*c*) To make fit for the purpose intended, by some suitable process: as, to *dress* beef for the market; to *dress* skins; to *dress* flax or hemp.

For their apparell, they are sometimes covered with the skinns of wilde beasts, which in Winter are *dressed* with the hayre, but in Sommer without.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 129.

At that time it was customary to size or *dress* the warp in the loom. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 235.

(*d*) To cut or reduce to the proper shape or dimensions, or evenness of surface, as by planing, chiseling, tooling, etc.: trim; finish off; put the finishing touches to: as, to *dress* timber; to *dress* a millstone. (*e*) In *mining* and *metal.*, to sort or fit for smelting by separating and removing the non-metalliferous velnstone: as, to *dress* ores. (*f*) To comb and do up: as, to *dress* the hair.

O what need I *dresse* up my head,
Nor what need I kaim down my hair?
Laird of Blackwood (Child's Ballads, IV. 290).

(*g*) To curry and rub down: as, to *dress* a horse.

6. To treat with remedies or curative appliances: as, to *dress* a wound.

To heal her wounds by *dressing* of the weapon.
Ford, Witch of Edmonton, iii. 3.

The wound was *dressed* antiseptically.
Sci. Amer. Supp., p. 8870.

7. To array; equip; rig out: as, to *dress* a ship with flags and pendants.

We sent our skiffe aland to be *dressed*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

And Caddell *dreat*, among the rest,
With gun and good claymore.
Battle of Tranent-Muir (Child's Ballads, VII. 172).

8. To attire; put clothes upon; apparel; adorn or deck with suitable clothes or raiment: as, he *dressed* himself hastily; to *dress* one's self for dinner; the maid *dressed* her mistress for a ball.

All her Tresses ties behind;
So *dress'd*, Diana hunts the fearful Hind.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Good-morrow, Sir: what! up and *drest*, so early?
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ii. 236.

A young man came to the court *dressed* as a minstrel, and carrying his Timpan at his back.
O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiv.

9†. To direct toward; reach toward; reach; offer.

He *dressyd* hys bak unto the maste.
Richard Coer de Lion, l. 2554.

Who of you is a man, whom gif his sone axe breed, whor he shal *dresse* to hym a stoon? *Wyclif*, Mat. vii. 9 (Oxf.).

10†. To prepare for action.

Segramor drough his suerde and *dressed* his sheide, and com towarde Agravadain a grete spede, and he com for to mete hym vigerously. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 569.

To dress up or **out**, to clothe elaborately or peculiarly; dress with great care or elegance, or in unusual clothing.

Our modern medals are full of togas and tunicas . . . that have not been in fashion these thousand years. You see very often a king of England or France *dressed up* like a Julius Cæsar. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, iii.

=**Syn.** 1. To aline.—7. To accoutre, array, rig.—8. To attire, apparel, clothe, embellish.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To direct one's course; go.

Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 89.

2. To come into line or proper alinement: as (in military use), to *dress* up in the center.

All that remains of the west side of the square running southwards is continued on the same plan as the brick house, and *dresses* with it in height.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 344.

3. To clothe one's self; put on one's usual garments, or such garments as are required for a particular occasion: as, to *dress* for the day; to *dress* for dinner, or for a ball.

I did *dress* in the best array,
As blythe as ony bird on tree.
The Laird of Warristoun (Child's Ballads, III. 319).

The servant told me that Lord Grey was still at the House of Lords, and that her ladyship had just gone to *dress*. *Macaulay*, Life and Letters, I. 209.

She always *dressed* handsomely, and her rich silks and laces seemed appropriate to a lady of her dignified position in the town. *Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 61.

4†. To give orders or directions.

For als I byde bus [it behooves] all thyng be and dewly done als I will *dresse*. *York Plays*, p. 13.

5†. To get on or up; rise.

Delivery he *dressed* vp, er the day sprenged.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2009.

To dress up, to dress one's self with special care; put on one's best clothing, or different garments from those commonly worn. [Colloq., U. S.]

dress (dres), *n.* [< *dress*, *v.*] 1. A garment, or the assemblage of garments, used as a covering for the body or for its adornment; clothes; apparel: as, to spend a good deal of money on *dress*.

As Chastity, says Philander, appears in the habit of a Roman matron, in whom that virtue was supposed to reign in its perfection, Piety wears the *dress* of the vestal virgins, who were the greatest and most shining examples of it. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, ii.

Abe. Is Mr. Faulkland returned?
Fag. He is above, sir, changing his *dress*.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Style is the *dress* of thoughts.
Chesterfield, Letters, Nov. 24, 1749.

Specifically—2. The gown or robe worn by women, consisting of a skirt and a waist, either made separately or in one garment.

Two evening *dresses* for a girl who had never had anything better than the simplest muslin!
Mrs. Oliphant, A Poor Gentleman, xvi.

3. Outward adornment; elegant clothing, or skill in selecting, combining, and adjusting articles of clothing: as, a love of *dress*; a man of *dress*.—4. In *ornith.*, plumage: as, spring or autumn *dress*; the breeding *dress*.—5. External finish: used especially of the arrangement of the furrows on a millstone.—6. Size; dressing.

Boil or soak [the canvas] for an hour or so in a solution of soda and water to get out the *dress*.
Workshop Receipts, 2d ser., p. 122.

Full dress, a style of dress which etiquette or fashion requires to be worn on occasions of ceremony, or on certain social occasions, as a fashionable private entertainment, a ball, etc.=**Syn.** 1. Clothing, raiment, habiliments, accoutrements, vestments, habit, attire, array, garb, costume, suit.

dress-circle (dres′sėr″kl), *n.* A portion of a theater, concert-room, or other place of entertainment, originally set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, but now generally used indiscriminately in theaters, usually the first gallery or circle above the floor.

There they [East Indians at the Queen's Theatre in London] sit in splendid array, in the *dress-circle*, close to the royal box, and no one objects. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVII. 484.

dress-coat (dres′kōt′), *n.* A coat worn by men on occasions of ceremony; especially, a coat fitting tightly, and having the skirts cut away over the hips. See *coat*[2], and *full dress*, under *dress*.

dresser[1] (dros′ėr), *n.* [< *dress* + *-er*[1]. Cf. F. *dresseur*, a trainer.] 1. One who dresses; one who is employed in preparing, trimming, or adjusting something.

Then said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold these three years I come seeking fruit on this fig tree, and find none: cut it down. *Luke* xiii. 7.

A very simple honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser* of plays about the town here. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

Specifically—(*a*) A hospital assistant whose office it is to dress wounds, ulcers, etc.

The magistrate and clerk were bowed in by the house-surgeon and a couple of young men who smelt very strong of tobacco-smoke; they were introduced as *dressers*.
Dickens, Sketches, The Hospital Patient.

(*b*) One who is employed in clothing and adorning others, as in a theater.

She [the Empress Eugénie] had three maids, or *dressers*, as they are called at the English court.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 617.

(*c*) In *type-founding*, a workman who dresses types arranged in rows, removes their defects, and prepares them for sale.

2. A tool, apparatus, or power-machine for cutting and dressing the furrows on the face of a millstone. The simplest of the tools used for this purpose is a pick or light hammer having one or more sharp steel points; a block of emery or corundum, provided with a handle, and having a sharp cutting edge, is also used. In more complicated apparatus, a pick or other similar tool is supported on a frame that travels over the face of the stone. In some cases the stone is set up on edge, as in a lathe; in others it is placed horizontally in the machine under a revolving cutter, which travels on a fixed arm radial to the stone, the stone revolving beneath it.

3. A machine for splitting geological specimens. It consists of a strong frame with a pair of chisels, one fixed and the other controlled by a powerful lever. The mineral, fossil, or other material is placed between the chisels and split by pressure.

4. A miners' pick.—**5.** A plumbers' mallet used for closing joints in sheet-lead.

dresser[2] (dres'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *dressour*, *dressure*, *dressore* (ML. *dressorium*, after E.), < OF. *dreçoir*, *drechoir*, a dresser (F. *dressoir*, a sideboard), < ML. *directorium*, a dresser, < L. *directus*, straight, > ult. OF. *drecier*, *drescer*, etc., dress, prepare: see *dress*, *v.*] **1.** A table, sideboard, or bench on which meat and other things are dressed or prepared for use.

Summoning your tenants at my *dresser*,
Which is, indeed, my drum.
Massinger, The Guardian, iii. 3.

A maple *dresser* in her hall she had,
On which full many a slender meal she made.
Dryden, Cock and Fox, l. 17.

It was formerly customary for the cook, when dinner was ready, to knock on the *dresser* with his knife, by way of summoning the servants to carry it into the hall.
Gifford, Note to Massinger's Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

2. A cupboard or set of shelves for dishes and cooking utensils.

The pewter plates on the *dresser*
Caught and reflected the flame, as shields of armies the sunshine.
Longfellow, Evangeline, i. 2.

dress-goods (dres'gụdz), *n. pl.* Fabrics used for women's and children's frocks or gowns.

dressing (dres'ing), *n.* [< ME. *dressynge*; verbal n. of *dress*, *v.*] **1.** The act of one who dresses; the act or process of adjusting, preparing, trimming, finishing, etc., in any sense of the verb *dress*. Specifically, in *metal.*, the mechanical treatment which an ore receives after being brought to the surface; concentration. This is almost always done in water, and with the aid of suitable machinery. (See *buddle*, *buddle*[2].) The dressing of an ore, or the mechanical treatment, necessarily precedes the smelting, or chemical treatment. In the former it is chiefly the difference in specific gravity between the metalliferous portion of the vein and the veinstone itself of which advantage is taken for effecting a separation. In the chemical treatment the result depends on the reactions which the substances present have with one another when exposed to a high temperature or smelted.

2. That which is used in dressing or preparing anything, as for use or ornament. Specifically—(*a*) In *med.* and *surg.*, the remedy or apparatus applied to a wound or sore, etc. (*b*) The manure or compost spread over land in preparing it for cropping. (*c*) In *cookery*: (1) The sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table. (2) Stuffing; the flavored material, as bread-crumb, inserted in a fowl, in veal, etc., for roasting. [Colloq.] (*d*) The glaze, stiffening, or finishing applied to textile fabrics to give them greater smoothness and firmness, to allow of their being folded, packed, etc., with greater ease, and sometimes with the dishonest intention of giving them artificial weight or the appearance of greater excellence of manufacture. (*e*) In *arch.*, the moldings around doors, windows, and other openings on an elevation.

3. A thrashing; a flogging or beating; a reprimand or scolding. [Colloq.]

If ever I meet him again, I will give him such a *dressing* as he has not had this many a day.
Jane Austen, Sense and Sensibility, xxx.

dressing-bench (dres'ing-bench), *n.* In *brick-making*, a bench with a cast-iron plate upon which the bricks, after drying in the sun, are rubbed, polished, and beaten to make them symmetrical.

dressing-board† (dres'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as *dresser*[2], 1.

She's laid him on a *dressin board*,
Whar she did often dine.
Sir Hugh (Child's Ballads, III. 143).

dressing-case (dres'ing-kās), *n.* A box containing certain requisites for the toilet, as combs, shaving apparatus, hair-, tooth-, and nail-brushes, pomatum, etc.

dressing-floor (dres'ing-flōr), *n.* In *mining*, an area of ground near the mouth of the mine with a floor of firmly beaten earth or paved with stones, on which the ores as they arrive at the surface are sorted or receive their first rough treatment. See *spalling-floor*.

dressing-frame (dres'ing-frām), *n.* A frame of wire, having the general shape above of the shoulders and bust of a woman, and below following the curves of a skirt: used in shaping dresses, draping the folds, etc.

dressing-gown (dres'ing-goun), *n.* A loose and easy gown or robe worn while making the toilet or when in dishabille.

dressing-jacket (dres'ing-jak'et), *n.* A loose upper garment of washable material worn by women while dressing. Also *dressing-sack*.

dressing-knife (dres'ing-nīf), *n.* [< ME. *dressingknyfe*, *dressyngcnyfe*, etc.] A slightly curved blade with handles, used by tanners in shaving off the fatty tissue from the hides.

Cokes come with *dressynge knyfe*;
They brittened them als they were wode.
Thomas of Erseldoune (Child's Ballads, I. 106).

dressing-machine (dres'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* **1.** A machine for separating the bran from flour, consisting of a skeleton cylinder covered with wire, and carrying from six to eight brushes.—**2.** A machine in which twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and an air-blast, to remove the fuzz and slightly gloss it.

dressing-room (dres'ing-rōm), *n.* A room, as one opening from a bedroom, intended to be used for dressing: as, the *dressing-rooms* of a theater.

dressing-sack (dres'ing-sak), *n.* Same as *dressing-jacket*. [This word is the more usual in the United States, and *dressing-jacket* in England.]

dressing-table (dres'ing-tā'bl), *n.* **1.** A table provided with conveniences for adjusting the dress; a toilet-table.—**2.** A dressing-bench.—**3.** A table on which ores are sorted.—**4.** A machine for dressing, truing, and straightening stereotype plates. See *stereotype*.

dressmaker (dres'mā'kėr), *n.* One, especially a woman, whose occupation is the making of gowns and other articles of female attire.

dressoir (dre-swor'), *n.* [F.: see *dresser*[2].] A sideboard; a court cupboard; a dresser.

dress-parade (dres'pa-rād'), *n. Milit.*, a tactical ceremonial or parade in full uniform.

The darky is always on *dress parade*. The moment he gets into uniform he thinks the eyes of all men are upon him.
Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 788.

dress-spur (dres'spėr), *n.* A name given to a spur, seen on medieval brasses, etc., the rowel of which is inclosed in a smooth ring, and which has for its reason thought to be merely emblematic. It is probable, however, that the ring is a mere device of shading used by the engraver to throw the rowel into relief.

dress-uniform (dres'ụ'ni-fôrm), *n. Milit.*, the uniform prescribed to be worn on occasions of ceremony.

dressy (dres'i), *a.* [< *dress* + *-y*[1].] **1.** Fond of dress; given to elaborate or showy dressing. [Colloq.]

"And don't trouble to dress," continued the considerate aunt, "for we are not very *dressy* here."
Marriage, I. 33.

2. Having an air of fashion or dress; modish; stylish: said of garments or materials. [Colloq.]

Many hints had been given on the virtues of black velvet gowns; . . . they were *dressy*, and not too *dressy*.
Marriage, I. 206.

drest[1]. An occasional preterit and past participle of *dress*.

drest[2]†. See *drast*.

dretch[1]†, *v. t.* [ME. *drechen*, *drecchen*, later *dretchen*, < AS. *dreccan*, vex, trouble, afflict. Connection with *dretch*[2] doubtful.] To vex; trouble; oppress.

This chanteclere gan gronen in his throte,
As man that in his drome is *drechted* sore.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 57.

"Truly," said the bishop, "I saw the angels heave up Sir Launcelot towards heaven, and the gates of heaven opened against him." "It is but *dretching* of swevens," said Sir Bors, "for I doubt not Sir Launcelot alleth nothing but good."
Sir T. Malory, Morte d'Arthur, III. clxxv.

dretch[2]†, *v. i.* [= Sc. *dretch*, *dratch*, linger, < ME. *drechen*, *drecchen*, later *dretchen*, linger, delay (not in AS. in this sense). Perhaps = MHG. *trecken*, G. *trecken* = D. *trekken* = Dan. *trække*, draw, pull (D. and Dan. forms perhaps of HG. origin).] To delay; linger.

What shold I *drecche*, or telle of his array?
Chaucer, Troilus, ii. 1264.

Be than [by then] the Romaynez ware rebuykyde a lytille,
With-drawes theyme drerely and *drechez* no lengare.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 2154.

dreult, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *drool*.

drevet, *v. t.* See *drove*[4].

drevil, *n.* Same as *drivel*[2].

drew (drō). Preterit of *draw*.

dreyt, *n.* See *dray*[2].

dreyet, *a.* An obsolete form of *dry*. *Chaucer*.

dreyer, *n.* See *dreier*.

dreying (drī'ing), *n.* An old Danish copper coin, a quarter-skilling.

dreynt. An obsolete past participle of *drench*[1].

Dreyssena, *n.* See *Dreissena*.

drib[1]† (drib), *v.* [A dial. var., like *drub*, of ME. *drepen*, hit, strike, slay: see *drub*. In part (def. 2) mixed with *drib*[2], *dribble*[1], q. v.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cut off; chop off. *Dekker*. Specifically—**2.** To cut off little by little; cheat by small and reiterated tricks; purloin.

He who drives their bargains *dribs* a part. *Dryden.*

3. To entice step by step.

With daily lies she *dribs* thee into cost.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, i.

4. In *archery*, to shoot directly at short range.

Not at the first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound, which while I breathe will bleed.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, Astrophel and Stella.

II. *intrans.* In *archery*, to shoot at a mark at short range.

drib[2]† (drib), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *drip* (ME. *drippen*) or of the related ME. *drepen*, drop; due prob. in part to the freq. *dribble*[1] for **dripple*. See *drip*, *dribble*[1], *dribble*[2].] To dribble; drivel.

Like drunkards that *dribbls*.
Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 641.

drib[2] (drib), *n.* [< *drib*[2], *v.*; or else an abbr. of *driblet*, *dribblet*.] A drop; a driblet, or small quantity.

Rhymes retailed in *dribs*. *Swift*, On Gibb's Psalms.

We are sending such regiments and *dribs* from here and Baltimore as we can spare to Harper's Ferry.
Lincoln, in Raymond, p. 241.

dribber† (drib'ėr), *n.* [< *drib*[1], *v.*, 4, + *-er*[1].] In *archery*, one who shoots at short range. *Ascham.*

dribbet† (drib'et), *n.* [Var. of *driblet*.] Same as *driblet*.

Their poor pittances are injuriously compounded, and slowly payd by *dribbets*, and with infinite delayes.
Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 143.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dribbled*, ppr. *dribbling*. [Formerly also *dribb*; for **dripple* (= LG. *drippeln*), freq. of *drip*: see *drip*, and cf. *drib*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall in drops or small particles, or in a quick succession of drops: as, water *dribbles* from the eaves.

Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper millstone.
Paley, Nat. Theol., xv.

'Twas there I caught from Uncle Reuben's lips,
In *dribbling* monologue 'twixt whiffs and sips,
The story I so long have tried to tell.
Lowell, Fitz Adam's Story.

2†. To fall weakly and slowly.

The *dribbling* dart of love. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 4.

3. To act or think feebly; want vigor or energy. [Rare.]

Small temptations allure but *dribbling* offenders.
Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.

4. To be of trifling importance. [Rare.]

Some *dribbling* skirmishes. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 597.

II. *trans.* **1.** To throw down or let fall in drops or bits.

Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs. *Swift*, Directions for Servants.

2. To give out in small portions: often with *out*.

Stripes, too, at intervals, *dribbled out* the Marsais with a solemnity which would have done honour to a duke's butler. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xxvii.

3. In *foot-ball* and other games, to give a slight kick or shove to, as the ball, without intending to send it far.

As we wheeled quickly, I saw that one of the other two men on our side had stopped it [the ball], and was beginning to *dribble* it along. *F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, viii.

dribble[1] (drib'l), *n.* [< *dribble*[1], *v.*] **1.** Any small quantity of dropping or trickling fluid; a dropping or dripping: as, the *dribble* from the eaves.

If that little *dribble* of an Avon had succeeded in engendering Shakespeare, what a giant might we not look for from the mighty womb of Mississippi?
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 185.

2. Drizzly or wet weather. [Scotch.]

Now thou's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*
An' cranreuch cauld!
Burns, To a Mouse.

dribble[2] (drib'l), *v. i.* [A var. of *drivel*[1] by confusion with *dribble*[1]. Cf. *drabble*.] To drivel; slaver.

dribble[2]† (drib'l), *n.* A variant of *drivel*[2].

dribbler (drib'lėr), *n.* A weak person; a driveler.

The aspirants and wranglers at the bar, the *dribblers* and the spit-fires. *Southey*, The Doctor, . Interchapter vii.

driblet, dribblet (drib'let), *n.* [< *dribble*[1] + dim. *-et*.] A small piece or part; any inconsiderable part of a whole: as, the money was paid in *driblets*; the food was doled out in *driblets*.

The *driblet* of a day. *Dryden.*

The savings banks of the United States had, in 1887, some $1,220,000,000 of deposits. . . . Saved in *driblets*, it would have been spent in *driblets*, and would have passed out of reckoning without doing the world any service, but for the savings banks. *The Century*, XXXV. 966.

dridder (drid'ėr), *n.* Same as *dreder*.

driddle (drid'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *driddled*, ppr. *driddling*. [Sc., also written *druttle*, *drudle*; origin obscure.] **1.** To play unskilfully, as on the violin.

> A pigmy scraper wi' his fiddle,
> Wha us'd at trysts and fairs to *driddle*.
> *Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

2. To wander aimlessly or feebly from place to place.—**3.** To work constantly without making much progress.

drie[1], *a.* An obsolete spelling of *dry*.

drie[2], *v. t.* A Scotch spelling of *dree*[1].

> Would'st thou thy every future year
> In ceaseless prayer and penance *drie*,
> Yet wait thy latter end with fear—
> Then, daring warrior, follow me!
> *Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 5.

drier (drī'ėr), *n.* [< *dry* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which dries or is used in drying. Specifically—(*a*) A machine or mechanical contrivance or apparatus used in removing moisture from some substance: as, a fruit-*drier*; a clothes-*drier*; a grain-*drier*. (*b*) Any substance added to a paint to increase its drying quality. It may be a liquid, such as japan, or a dry material, as oxid of lead, oxid of manganese, burnt umber, or sugar of lead. Also spelled *dryer*. — **Centrifugal drier**, a machine in which rotary motion is the direct means of extracting moisture. It consists of two circular tubs of metal placed one within the other, the smaller one being pierced with many small holes and revolving on its axis. On placing sugar, wet fabrics, etc., within the interior vessel and setting it in rapid motion, the water is expelled by centrifugal force. See *evaporator* and *lumber-drier*.

drier, driest (drī'ėr, drī'est). Comparative and superlative degrees of *dry*.

drift, *v.* A Middle English form of *drive*.

drift (drift), *n.* [< ME. *drift*, *dryft*, act of driving, a drove, shower of rain or snow, impulse (not in AS.; = OFries. **drift* (in comp. *ur-drift*) = D. *drift*, a drove, flock, course, current, = MD. *dor*, = MLG. *drift* = MHG. *trift*, a drove, herd, pasture, drift (of wood, etc.), activity, = Icel. *drift*, *dript*, a snow-drift, = Sw. *drift*, impulse, instinct, = Dan. *drift*, instinct, inclination, drove, (naut.) drift, leeway); with formative *-t*, < AS. *drīfan*, pp. *drifen*, drive: see *drive*.] **1.** A driving; a force impelling or urging forward; impulse; hence, figuratively, overbearing power or influence.

> The folke was so ferd, that on flete were,
> All drede for to drowne with *drift* of the se;
> And in perell were put all the proude kynges.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4635.

> The dragoun drewe him awaie with *drift* of his whuces.
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 908.

> A bad man, being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interposes.
> *South*, Sermons.

> There is a kind of undertow in that rich baritone of his that sweeps our minds from their foothold into deeper waters with a *drift* we cannot and would not resist.
> *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 383.

2. Anything driven; especially, an assemblage or a number of things driven, or impelled by any kind of force: as, a *drift* of trees in a torrent; a *drift* of cattle (a drove); a *drift* of bullets.

> Anton Shiel, he loves not me,
> For I gat two *drifts* of his sheep.
> *Hobie Noble* (Child's Ballads, VI. 100).

> A *drift* of tame swine.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

> We saw a great *drift*; so we heaved out our skiff, and it proved a fir log, which seemed to have been many years in the water. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 20.

> *Drifts* of rising dust involve the sky. *Dryden.*

> Beyond the lodge the city lies,
> Beneath its *drift* of smoke.
> *Thaxter*, Talking Oak.

Hence—**3.** A body of any matter driven together: as, a *drift* of snow, or a snow-*drift*; a *drift* of sand.

> A smooth white mound the brush-pile showed,
> A fenceless *drift* what once was road.
> *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

4. Course of anything; tendency; aim; intention: as, the *drift* of reasoning or argument; the *drift* of a discourse.

> And then he taketh him al to the deuises of his worldly counsailers, and . . . maketh many wise wales as he weneth, and al turne at length vnto foly, and one stabil *drift* driueth an other to naught.
> *Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 41.

> These Furies: who with fell despight . . . pursue (incensed)
> Their damned *drifts* in Adam first commenced.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

> Hovers betwixt two factions, and explores
> The *drifts* of both.
> *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

> He threw in some . . . commonplace morality to conceal his real *drift*. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 416.

5. In *geol.*, loose detrital material, fragments of rock, boulders, sand, gravel, or clay, or a mixture of two or more of these deposits, resting on the surface of the bed-rock. The term *drift* was introduced by Lyell in 1840, to take the place of *diluvium*, with which latter word the idea of a universal deluge, and especially the Noachian deluge, had been generally associated. (See *diluvium*.) The word *drift* is now usually applied to detrital deposits when it is intended to include at the same time the transportation from a distance. Almost all detrital material has, however, been formed with more or less help from running water, and therefore most in that process have been moved to a greater or less distance from the place of its origin. It is especially with reference to material lying on the surface in northern Europe and northeastern North America that the term *drift* is used at present by geologists, and it is frequently called *northern drift*, since much of it has been moved in a southerly direction. And since ice is believed by most geologists to have been the principal agent by which this drift was moved, it is also denominated *glacial drift*, while the detrital material transported by the agency of ice at the present time is not so called. See *glacier* and *moraine*.

6. In *mining*, a nearly horizontal excavation made in opening or working a mine: nearly the synonym of *level*. The levels or drifts are the nearly horizontal openings in a mine; the shafts are the nearly vertical openings by which the levels are connected and made accessible. (See *level* and *adit*.) A drift is wholly within the coal or rock; an open cut is open to the sky. Also *driftway*.

7. *Naut.*, the leeway which a vessel makes when lying to or hove to during a gale. Also *driftway*.—**8.** In *ship-building*, the difference between the size of a bolt and the hole into which it is to be driven: as, the circumference of a mast or a hoop and the circumference of the mast on which it is to be driven.—**9.** The horizontal oversetting force or pressure outward exerted by an arch on the piers on which it rests.—**10.** Slow movement of a galvanometer-needle, generally due to changes in the torsional elasticity of the suspending fiber.—**11.** In *mech.*, a long-ish round and slightly tapering piece of steel used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate; a drift-bolt; a punch. It sometimes has grooves cut in spirals on the sides, to give it cutting edges. Also called *driver*.—**12.** *Milit.*: (*a*) A tool used in ramming down the composition contained in a rocket or similar firework. (*b*) A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance before burning particles after each discharge. [Eng.] (*c*) In *gun.*, same as *derivation*, 6.—**13.** A green lane. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 302. [Prov. Eng.]—**14.** Delay; procrastination. [Scotch.]

Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, lang *drift* and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience. *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

15. [D. *drift*, a course, current, a passing.] In South Africa, a ford.—**16.** The distance traversed in making a single haul of a dredge.—**Drift epoch.** See *glacial epoch*, under *glacial*.—**Drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.—**Drift of the forest**, in *law*, a driving together of the cattle that are in a forest, in order to ascertain their condition and status, as to ownership, commonableness, etc.; a kind of "round-up."—**Drifts in the sheer draft.** See *draft*.—**Glacial drift.** See above, 5, and *glacial*.—**Northern drift**, in *geol.*, a name given to boulder-clay of the Pleistocene period, when its materials were supposed to have been brought by polar currents from the north. See above, 5.—**Road-drift**, the materials scraped from a road, as in repairing it.

drift (drift), *v.* [< *drift*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To float or be driven along by a current of water or air; be carried at random by the force of the wind or tide; hence, figuratively, to be carried as if by accident or involuntarily into a course of action or state of circumstances.

> We *drifted* o'er the harbour bar.
> *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vi.

> Half the night
> Buoy'd upon floating tackle and broken spars,
> Those *drifted*, stranding on an isle at morn.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

> After 1860 he [Tilden] *drifted* into New York State politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 387.

2. To accumulate in heaps by the force of wind; be driven into heaps.

> The nightwind smooths with *drifting* sand
> Our track. *Whittier*, At Port Royal.

3. In *mining*, to run a drift. See *drift*, *n.*, 6.

II. *trans.* **1.** To drive into heaps: as, a current of wind *drifts* snow or sand.—**2.** To cover with drifts or driftage.

> The sides of the road were *drifted* with heaps of wild hawthorn and honeysuckle in full bloom.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 240.

> The roads were *drifted* to such an extent that even the ploughs could not be passed through in many places.
> *B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 187.

3. To excavate horizontally or in a horizontal direction; drive. Shafts are *sunk*; levels or drifts are *driven* or *drifted*.

There is for every soil a limit in depth beyond which it becomes more expedient to *drift* the required way, and construct a vaulted tunnel of sufficient dimensions, than to make an open cutting with the requisite slopes.
***Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 448.**

4. To delay; put off. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

> The Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, . . . yit he heareth him.
> *R. Bruce*, Eleven Sermons.

driftage (drif'tāj), *n.* [< *drift* + *-age*.] **1.** That which is drifted; drift.—**2.** *Naut.*, the amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.—**3.** In *gun.* and *archery*, windage.

drift-anchor (drift'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *sea-anchor*.

drift-bolt (drift'bōlt), *n.* A bolt, commonly made of steel, used for driving out other bolts.

drift-current (drift'kur'ent), *n.* A current produced by the force of the wind.

> A current thus directly impelled by wind is termed a *drift-current*. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 19.

drift-ice (drift'īs), *n.* [Cf. Sw. *drif-is* = Dan. *driv-is*.] Masses of detached floating ice which drift with the wind or ocean currents, as in the polar seas.

drift-land (drift'land), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a tribute paid yearly by some tenants, to the king or a landlord, for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor on the way to fairs or market.

driftless (drift'les), *a.* [< *drift* + *-less*.] **1.** Without drift or aim; purposeless; aimless. *North British Rev.*—**2.** Free from drift or driftage.

> Whitney describes the surface of the rock within the *driftless* region as being uneven and irregular.
> *Geikie*, Ice Age, p. 500.

drift-mining (drift'mī'ning), *n.* A term used in various gold regions to denote that kind of mining which is carried on by following, by means of drifts or levels, the detrital material in the channels of former rivers, now obliterated and covered with volcanic and other accumulations.

drift-net (drift'net), *n.* A gill-net supported upright in the water by floats and distended by means of weights below.

drift-netter (drift'net'ėr), *n.* A fisherman who uses a drift- or gill-net.

drift-sail (drift'sāl), *n.* *Naut.*, a sail attached to a hawser, thrown overboard and veered ahead so as to act as a drag and keep the ship's head to the sea in heavy weather.

driftway (drift'wā), *n.* **1.** A road over which cattle are driven.

> The horse-passengerway became in lapse of time a *driftway*. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 376.

2. *Naut.* and in *mining*, same as *drift*.

driftweed (drift'wēd), *n.* **1.** Same as *gulf-weed*.—**2.** In England, the tangle, *Laminaria digitata*, especially cylindrical portions of the frond.

driftwood (drift'wud), *n.* Wood drifted or floated by water.

drifty (drif'ti), *a.* Forming or characterized by drifts, especially of snow.

> *Drifty* nights an' dripping summers. *Hogg.*

dright, *n.* [ME., also *drigt*, earlier *drihten*, < AS. *drihten*, *dryhten*, a ruler, lord, prince, esp. the Lord (= OS. *drohtin* = OFries. *drochten* = OHG. *truhtin*, *trohtin*, *trehtin*, MHG. *truhten*, *trohten*, *trehten* = Icel. *dröttinn* = OSw. *drotin*, *droten*, Sw. *drott* = Dan. *drot* (Goth. not recorded), a ruler, lord), < *driht*, *dryht*, also *gedriht*, *gedryht*, = ME. *drihte* (= OS. *druht*, in comp. = OFries. *dracht*, *drecht* = OHG. **truht*, MHG. *truht*, *trucht* = Icel. *dróttr*), a host, company, retinue, following, people (cf. Goth *gadrauhts*, a soldier; cf. *drauhtinon*, serve as a soldier, *drauhtinassus*, military service), < *dreógan*, bear, endure (= Goth. *driugan*, serve as a soldier): see *dreed*, and cf. *drossard*.] A lord; a chief; in a particular sense, the Lord.

> Me thinkth hi thinc oroiz lizte [shining,
> That thu longest to ure *dright*.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1310.

> Which dereworthe *dright* desires mee toe hane?
> *Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 602.

drigle (drig'l), *n.* Same as *dirgie*.

drill[1] (dril), *v.* [The meanings of *drill* are more or less involved with those of *trill*, making their separation, in history and definition, a matter of some uncertainty. *Drill*, < D. *drillen*, bore, turn round, whirl, wheel, shake, brandish, exercise in the management of arms, train, = LG. *drillen*, bore, also vex, tease, tire with importunities, 'bore,' = MHG. *drellen*, turn round, G. *drillen*, bore, train, also tire, 'bore,' = Dan.

drille, bore, tire, 'bore,' drill (in agri.), = Sw. *drilla*, bore (the Scand. forms are prob. of LG. origin), = AS. *thyrelian*, lit. pierce, E. *thrill*, make a hole, < MD. *drille*, a hole, = AS. *thyrel*, a hole: see *thrill*. See also *trill*[1] and *trill*[2], and cf. *drill*[2].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To pierce or make a hole in with a drill or a similar tool, or as if with a drill.

> Perforated sore,
> And *drill'd* in holes, the solid oak is found,
> By worms voracious eaten through and through.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 26.

2. To make with a drill: as, to *drill* a hole.—**3†.** To wear away or waste slowly.

> This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer.
> *Swift.*

4. To instruct and exercise in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, to train in anything with the practical thoroughness characteristic of military training.

> And *drill* the raw world for the march of mind.
> *Tennyson*, Death of Wellington, vii.

> He *drilled* himself till inflexible habit stood sentinel before all those postern-weaknesses which temperament leaves unbolted to temptation.
> *Lowell*, Fireside Travels, p. 78.

5. On American railroads, to shift (cars or locomotives) about, or run them back and forth, at a terminus or station, in order to get them into the desired position.—**6†.** To draw on; entice; decoy.

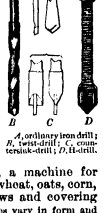
> At length they *drill'd* them [Indians] by discourse so near, that our Men lay'd hold on all three at once.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 114.

> With faint Resistance let her *drill* him on.
> *Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

7. [< *drill*, *n.*, 4.] In *agri.*: (*a*) To sow in rows, drills, or channels: as, to *drill* wheat. (*b*) To sow with seed in drills: as, the field was *drilled*, not sown broadcast.

II. *intrans.* 1. To go through exercises in military tactics.—2. To sow seed in drills.

drill[1] (dril), *n.* [= D. *dril* = LG. *drill* = Dan. *dril* = Sw. *drill*, a drill; from the verb.] 1. A tool for boring holes in metal, stone, or other hard substance; specifically, a steel cutting-tool fixed to a drill-stock, brace-stock, or drilling-machine. See cuts under *bow-drill*, *brace-drill*, and *cramp-drill*. In the widest sense, the term is used to include all drilling-machines, or machines for perforating stone, metal, etc., such as the *rock-drill*, *diamond drill*, *dental drill*, etc.; but not boring-machines which are used for wood. Also called *drill-bit*.



A, ordinary iron drill; *B*, twist-drill; *C*, countersink-drill; *D*, fluted-drill.

> A kind of patent *drill*
> To force an entrance to the Nation's till.
> *Lowell*, Tempora Mutantur.

2. In *mining*, a borer: the more common term in the United States.—**3.** In *agri.*, a machine for planting seeds, as of grasses, wheat, oats, corn, etc., by dropping them in rows and covering them with earth. Such machines vary in form and size from a small hand-implement sowing one row to the gang-drill drawn by one or two horses, and heavy steam-power machines drawn by a rope from a traction-engine, as in steam-plowing. Horse-power drills are sometimes fitted with self-feeding devices for regulating the speed and the amount of feed from the hopper to the tubes that convey the seed to the ground. They all have some form of share or tool for opening or preparing the ground for the seed, immediately in front of the tube that distributes the seed. Nearly all forms have also an attachment for covering the seed after it has been dropped. Some of the larger machines, particularly for steam-power, are combined harrows and drills. Grain- or seed-drilling machines are sometimes called *seeders* or *seeding-machines*.

4. (*a*) A row of seeds deposited in the earth. (*b*) The trench or channel in which the seeds are deposited.—**5.** A shell-fish which is destructive to oyster-beds by boring into the shells of young oysters. In the United States the name is applied to *Urosalpinx cinerea*, a muricine gastropod with a shell about an inch long, of an ashy or brownish coloration, with 10 or 12 undulations on the body-whorl. It lays its eggs in capsules containing about a dozen eggs. It ranges along the Atlantic coast from Canada to Florida, but is rare north of Massachusetts. Also called *borer* and *mail-bore*.

> The destructive *drill*, which works its way into the shell of the young oysters and then feasts on the nutritious occupants.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8868.

6. The act of training soldiers in military tactics; hence, in general, the act of teaching by repeated exercises.

> The second substitute for temperament is *drill*, the power of use and routine.
> *Emerson*, Conduct of Life.

Archimedean drill. Same as *Persian drill*.—**Burr-head drill,** a dentists' drill with an enlarged conical head the surface of which is formed into a series of cutting edges: used to excavate a cavity for filling.—**Car-box drill,** a drill used to remove damaged cap-bolts from the boxes of car-trucks.—**Centrifugal drill,** a drill which carries a fly-wheel upon the stock to maintain steady motion.—**Dental drill,** a dentists' instrument of various forms, for cutting out decayed portions of teeth, opening a nerve-cavity, etc.—**Diamond drill.** (*a*) A drill or borer which cuts by means of diamonds set like teeth in an annular bit or boring-head. The boring-head, which is a hollow cylinder, is made to revolve with rapidity by suitable machinery, so that a large hole can be made by cutting out only a small quantity of rock, a solid core of which fills the hollow of the cylinder and is broken off and removed from time to time. (*b*) In *dentistry*, a small iron drill into the end of which is set a small piece of bort.—**Double drill,** a drill with two cutters: used for making countersink-holes, as for screw- or rivet-heads.—**Double-traverse drill,** an adjustable machine-tool for making exactly similar holes simultaneously at a distance apart as in the two ends of a bridge-link. It is used when several pieces exactly alike are required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Expanding drill,** a drill with a pair of adjustable bits which can be spread apart at any given depth, to increase the width of the hole at that point.—**Finishing-drill,** any form of drill making a smooth cut, used to follow a drill doing rapid but rough work.—**Fluted drill,** a drill upon which are formed, on opposite sides, two longitudinal grooves or flutes. The cutting faces at the point are formed by the edges of these flutes, which are cut away in cylindrical form.—**Forked drill,** a slotting-tool with a forked point, used in a slot-drilling machine. It is either forged and ground from solid steel or formed by firing two movable cutters in a stock. Its action is rapid, but it leaves a rough surface, and must be followed by a finishing-tool.—**Fly-drill,** any flat drill upon the cutting edge of which a lip is formed, either by grinding or during the process of forging. The lip adds to the speed and cleanness of working.—**Persian drill.** (*a*) A hand drill operated by a nut moved backward and forward over a quick screw on the stock of the drill. (*b*) A screw-stock drill in which, by means of bevel-pinions, the motion of the screw-stock is transmitted to a drill at right angles to the stock. Also called *Archimedean drill*, *screw-stock drill*.—**Piercing-drill,** a drill for making a hole, as distinguished from a finishing-drill or a slotting-drill.—**Pin drill,** a drill having a cylindrical pin projecting from the center of its cutting face. It is used to enlarge a hole previously made, or to face off the surface around a hole, the pin being inserted into the hole and holding the tool true.—**Plain drill,** a drill of which the angular cutting end is formed on a shank flattened on opposite sides toward the point. Such drills do fair work for small holes, but should be made with the narrow sides parallel for a short distance from the point, to afford guidance to the tool in the hole, as well as for the needs of sharpening.—**Pneumatic drill,** a drill actuated by mechanism for which compressed air supplies the power; an air-drill.—**Rose drill,** a drill with a cylindrical cutting face, cut on the edge in a series of teeth: used for finishing, especially in slot-drilling.—**Roughing-drill,** any form of drill adapted for speedy work, but producing a rough hole, such as the forked drill.—**Screw-stock drill.** Same as *Persian drill*.—**Serpent's-tongue drill,** a flat-ended drill of which the point has the form of a sharpened V. It is used in a lathe, and is not suitable for very hard or for very soft materials.—**Square-ended drill,** a drill of which the cylindrical end is beveled off to a straight cutting face, from the rear of which a small indentation is cut out: used for slotting, etc.—**Swiss drill,** a cylindrical drill of which one half the body is cut away at the point, and the remainder is sharpened in the form of one half a quadrangular pyramid. It is a form of single-acting metal-drill.—**Teat drill,** a square-faced cylindrical drill with a blunt conical projection or teat insulated upon the center of the cutting face. It is used to flatten or finish the bottoms of holes.—**Twist drill,** a cylindrical drill around the body of which is carried a deep spiral groove, so that the tool appears as if twisted from a flat bar. The point is sharpened to an obtuse angle. Such drills are used in all sizes, from a diameter of three inches down.—**Vertical drill,** a drill with a vertical spindle. *E. H. Knight.*—**Wall-drill,** a drilling-machine set up against a wall, and not fitted with a table to receive the work. The drilling-tool is often carried on a radial arm for facility in adjusting it to the work. It is used for large work, not adapted to be placed on a table.—**Watchmakers' drill,** a small drill with a spear-shaped head having an obtuse or but slightly acute point, the edge of which is usually sharpened evenly on both sides. In use it is generally driven alternately forward and backward.

drill[2] (dril), *v.* [Origin not clear; cf. ME. *drillen*, *a-drillen* (rare, with doubtful meaning), slip away; LG. *drullen*, ooze, = Dan. dial. *drille* = Sw. *dröla*, spill, as water out of a full vessel. See the equiv. *trill*.] **I.** *intrans.* To trill; trickle; flow gently.

> All have cool refreshing rivulets of crystal, *drilling* over pebbles of amber.
> *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa.

> Into which [pool] a barren spring doth *drill* from between the stones of the Northward wall, and stealeth away almost undiscerned.
> *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 149.

II. *trans.* To drain; draw off in drains or streams: as, water *drilled* through a boggy soil.

drill[2]† (dril), *n.* [< *drill*[2], *v.*] 1. A sip, as of water.

> *Dryll*, or lytylle drafte of drynke, haustellus.
> *Prompt. Parv.*

2. A rill.

> So does a thirsty land drink up all the dew of heaven that wets its face, and the greater shower makes no torrent, nor digs so much as a little furrow, that the *drills* of the water might pass into rivers, or refresh their neighbour's weariness.
> *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 643.

> Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*.
> *Sandys.*

drill[3] (dril), *n.* [Abbr. of *drilling*[2] (regarded as a collective n. †); cf. equiv. LG. and G. *drell*.] A trade-name for *drilling*[2]: often used in the plural.

drill[4] (dril), *n.* [Developed from *mandrill*, an ape, appar. regarded as < *man* + *drill*, the second element being taken for a kind of ape. See *mandrill*.] In *zoöl.*, a baboon.

> What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*?
> *Martinus Scriblerus*, II.

Specifically, *Mormon* or *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, a baboon of western Africa, closely related to the mandrill, but smaller, with a black visage, and a stumpy erect tail scarcely two inches long.

drill-barrow (dril'bar'ō), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 3. [Eng.]

drill-bit (dril'bit), *n.* Same as *drill*[1], 1.

drill-bow (dril'bō), *n.* [= D. *drilboog*.] A small string-bow, generally made of a thin slip of steel, used to turn a drill, the string being twisted about the drill and the bow being reciprocated forward and backward. See cut under *bow-drill*.

drill-chuck (dril'chuk), *n.* In a lathe or drilling-machine, a chuck which grasps and holds the shank of the drill.

driller (dril'ėr), *n.* One who or that which drills.

> In drilling, the *driller* turns the clamps, united to the temper screw by a swivel.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LV. 116.

drillet (dril'et), *n.* The acorn-cups of *Quercus Ægilops*, used in tanning.

drill-gage (dril'gāj), *n.* A tool for determining the angle of the bezel or edge of a drill.

drill-harrow (dril'har'ō), *n.* [= Dan. *dril-harv*.] A small harrow employed to extirpate weeds and to pulverize the earth between rows of plants. [Eng.]

drill-holder (dril'hōl'dėr), *n.* A stock, lathe-rest, or other attachment for holding a drill steady or in position, while it is kept up to its work by the tail-center.

drill-husbandry (dril'huz'ban-dri), *n.* In *agri.*, the method of sowing seeds in drills or rows.

drilling[1] (dril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *drill*[1], *v.*] That which is worn off by a drill from the substance drilled.

> When the oil-sand is reached, specimens of the *drillings* are taken for every run.
> *S. G. Williams*, Applied Geology, p. 176.

drilling[2] (dril'ing), *n.* [Accom. to the form of a collective n. in *-ing*, < G. *drillich*, drilling, ticking, huckaback, < OHG. *drilih*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, drilling, as adj. three-threaded, accom. (to G. *dri-*, *drei* = E. *three*) from L. *trilix* (*trilic-*), three-threaded, < *tri-*, *tres* (= E. *three*) + *licium*, a thrum, a thread. Cf. *dimity*, *samite*, *twill*.] A twilled linen or cotton cloth, very stout, and used for waist-linings, summer trousers, etc. Also called *drill* and *drills*.

drilling-jig (dril'ing-jig), *n.* A portable drilling-machine worked by hand.

drilling-lathe (dril'ing-lāᵺ), *n.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. *E. H. Knight.*

drilling-machine (dril'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for cutting holes in metal, rock, etc., by means of a drill. See *drill*[1].—**Multiple drilling-machine,** a machine-tool having a number of *drills* which can be adjusted as to their distance apart. It is adapted for drilling holes at regulated distances in bars which must be exactly alike, as in bridge- and car-work.—**Pillar drilling-machine,** a machine-tool of which the bed is supported by a post or pillar, and is adjustable vertically either by means of a rack and pinion or by a screw formed about the pillar.—**Radial drilling-machine,** a drilling-machine of which the arm supporting the drilling-tool is pivoted so that it will swing in the radius of a circle over the work.

drill-jar (dril'jär), *n.* A form of stone- or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. *E. H. Knight.*

drill-master (dril'mās'tėr), *n.* [= D. *dril-meester*.] One who gives practical instruction in military tactics and the use of arms; hence, one who trains in anything, especially in a mechanical manner.

> The number of educated officers was . . . too limited to satisfy the imperious demands of the staff, much less those of the *drill-master*.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 79.

drill-plate (dril'plāt), *n.* A breastplate for a hand-drill.

drill-plow (dril'plou), *n.* A plow for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press (dril'pres), *n.* A form of drilling-machine armed with one or more drills for boring holes in metal, and designated as *vertical*, *horizontal*, or *universal*, in accordance with its mode of working.

drill-rod (dril'rod), *n.* In boring wells, etc., the rod used to support the drill or boring-tool and to connect it with the motor at the surface.

drill-sergeant (dril'sär'jent), *n. Milit.*, a non-commissioned officer who instructs soldiers in their duties and trains them to military movements.

drill-stock (dril'stok), *n.* In *mech.*, the holder (of which there are many kinds) for receiving the fixed end of a drill.

drily, *adv.* See *dryly*.

Drimys (dri'mis), *n.* [NL., so named from the bitter tonic taste of the bark, ⟨ Gr. δριμύς, piercing, sharp, keen, acrid, bitter.] A genus of evergreen aromatic shrubs or small trees,

Flowering Branch of *Drimys Winteri*.

belonging to the natural order *Magnoliaceæ* and nearly related to the genus *Illicium*. There are 5 species, of which 3 are Australian, the others belonging respectively to New Zealand, Borneo, and South America. *D. Winteri* of South America yields Winter's bark (which see, under *bark*²).

drinesst, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *dryness*.

drink (dringk), *v.*; pret. *drank* (formerly *drunk*), pp. *drunk* (sometimes *drank*, formerly *drunken*), ppr. *drinking*. [⟨ ME. *drinken* (pret. *drank*, *dronk*, pl. *drunke*, *drunken*, *dronke*, *dronken*, pp. *drunken*, *dronken*, *dronke*), ⟨ AS. *drincan* (pret. *dranc*, pl. *druncon*, pp. *druncen*) = OS. *drinkan* = OFries. *drinka* = D. *drinken* = MLG. LG. *drinken* = OHG. *trinchan*, MHG. G. *trinken* = Icel. *drekka* = Sw. *dricka* = Dan. *drikke* = Goth. *drigkan*, drink. From G. come It. *trincare* = F. *trinquer*, touch glasses, hobnob. Hence *drench*¹, *drown*, q. v.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To swallow water or other fluid.

Thei ne ete ne *dronke* of all that nyght, and no more ne hadde thei don of all the day before, for the bataile hadde endured all the day. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 171.

To *drink* or eat in earthenware we scorn,
Which cheaply country cupboards does adorn.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, iii. 281.

Specifically — 2. To imbibe spirituous liquors, especially habitually or to excess; be intemperate in the use of spirituous liquors.

They *drank*, and wore merry with him. Gen. xliii. 34.

To drink deep, to take a deep draught; indulge in intoxicating liquors to excess.

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring:
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,
And drinking largely sobers us again.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 216.

To drink to, to salute in drinking; invite to drink by drinking first; wish well to in the act of taking the cup.

I *drink to* the general joy of the whole table,
And to our dear friend Banquo. *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *trans.* 1. To swallow (a liquid); receive (a fluid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe: as, to *drink* water or wine.

After *drinking* a glass of very good iced lemonade, I took my leave, much amused and pleased.
Macaulay, Life and Letters, I. 192.

2. To affect in a specific way by or in drinking; induce a condition in by the act or example of drinking: as, to *drink* a bowl empty; he *drank* his companions drunk.

Xerxes, whose populous Army *drunk* rivers dry, and made mountains circumnavigable.
Sandys, Travailes, p. 20.

3. To suck in; absorb; imbibe.

And let the purple vi'lets *drink* the stream. *Dryden.*

4. Figuratively, to take in through the senses, as the ear or eye, with eagerness and pleasure: with reference to utterance or appearance.

My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of thy tongue's uttering. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 2.

Still *drink* delicious poison from thy eye.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 122.

5†. To take in (vapor, fumes, or smoke); inhale: as, to *drink* the air. Old writers often used *drink* for *smoke* with reference to tobacco.

I did not, as you barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking* tobacco.
Chapman, All Fools, ii. 1.

By this air, the most divine tobacco that ever I *drunk*.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

Thou can'st not live on this side of the world, feed well, and *drink* tobacco.
G. Wilkins, Miseries of Inforced Marriage.

Fumosus cannot eat a bit, but he
Must *drink* tobacco, so to drive it down.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, epig. 148.

To drink down, to take away thought or consideration of by drinking; subdue or extinguish: as, to *drink down* care; to *drink down* unkindness. — **To drink in**, to absorb; take or receive by absorption, or through the senses or the mind: as, a plant *drinks in* oxygen from the atmosphere; to *drink in* wisdom from instruction; to *drink in* the beauties of the scene. — **To drink off**, to drink the whole of at a draught: as, to *drink off* a cup of cordial.

We have no cause to complain of the bitterness of that Cup which he hath *drunk off* the dregs of already.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

To drink off candles' ends!. See *candle*. — **To drink the health** or **to the health of**, to drink while expressing good wishes for the health or welfare of; signify good will to by drinking; pledge. — **To drink up**. (*a*) To drink the whole of: as, to *drink up* a glass of wine.

That 'tis Decreed, confirm'd, and ratified,
That (of necessity) the fatall Cup,
Once, all of ye must (in our turn) *drink up*.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Decay.

(*b*) To draw up or exhaust: as, the heated air *drinks up* the moisture of the earth.

drink (dringk), *n.* [⟨ ME. *drink*, *drinke*, also assibilated *drinch*, ⟨ AS. *drinc*, *dryne*, also *drince*, *gedrinc* (= Sw. *drick* = Dan. *drik*), a drink, ⟨ *drincan*, drink: see *drink*, *v.*, *drench*¹, *n.*] 1. Any liquid, as water or wine, swallowed or taken into the stomach as a beverage for quenching thirst, or for medicinal purposes.

Returning back to Rome, was chosen Pope by the Name of Adrian the Fourth, and dyed, being choaked with a Fly in his *Drink*. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 66.

We drunk our first New England water, with as much delight as ever we drunk *drink* in all our lives.
Chron. Pilgrims, quoted in Tyler's Amer. Lit., I. 160.

Specifically — 2. Strong or intoxicating liquor; alcoholic stimulants collectively: as, a craving for *drink*.

They fall to those spiced *drinkes* and sacrificeth flesh with great mirth, and being well apayed, returne home.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 430.

3. A draught; as much of any liquid as is or may be taken at one time; a potion: as, a long *drink* of lemonade; have a *drink*.

If thou doe give or fill the *drinke*, with duty set it downe.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 201.

We will give you sleepy *drinks*. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 1.

Black drink. See *black*. — **Imperial drink**, a sweetened and flavored solution of bitartrate of potassium, *potus imperialis*. *U. S. Dispensatory*. — **In drink**, drunk; intoxicated.

I could find it in my heart to beat him . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2.

Strong drink, alcoholic liquor of any kind or all kinds.

But they also have erred through wine, and through *strong drink* are out of the way. Isa. xxviii. 7.

drinkable (dring'ka-bl), *a.* and *n.* [⟨ *drink* + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* That may be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

By this means the water would become *drinkable* with some coolness. *Boyle*, Works, V. 608.

The water that is in it [the pool] seems to depend on the rains, and is not *drinkable*. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 10.

II. *n.* A liquor that may be drunk.

I never have courage till I see the estables and *drinkables* brought upo' table, and then I'm as bauld as a lion.
Goldsmith, She Stoops to Conquer, ii. 1.

drinkableness (dring'ka-bl-nes), *n.* The state of being drinkable. *Imp. Dict.*

drink-a-penny (dringk'a-pen'i), *n.* The little grebe, *Podiceps* or *Tachybaptes fluviatilis*. Also *penny-bird*. *Swainson*. [Local, Irish.]

drinker (dring'kėr), *n.* [⟨ ME. *drinkere*, *drynkare*, ⟨ AS. *drincere* (= D. *drinker* = OHG. *trinchari*, *drinkari*, *trinchare*, G. *trinker* = Sw. *dricka*re, drinker, *drinkare*, drunkard), ⟨ *drincan*, drink.] One who drinks; particularly, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually or to excess; a tippler.

The sonne of man came eatynge and dynckynge, and they say, behold a glutton and *drynckar* of wine, and a frende vnto publicans and synners. *Bible* (1551), Mat. xi.

Spiders are great *drinkers*, and suffer severely from drought. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 298.

drinker-moth (dring'kėr-môth), *n.* The popular name of a large European bombycid moth, *Odonestis potatoria*: so called from its long suctorial proboscis or antlia.

drinking-bout (dring'king-bout), *n.* A convivial revel; a set-to at drinking.

The *drinking-bout* and quarrels of the shepherds are seasoned with homely English allusions.
A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 43.

drinking-horn (dring'king-hôrn), *n.* [= Dan. *drikkehorn*.] A horn used as a drinking-vessel, or a drinking-cup made of horn. See *horn*.

drinklet, **drenklet**, *v.* [ME. *drinklen*, *drenklen*, freq. of *drinken*, *drinken*, drink: see *drink*, and cf. *drench*. See also *dronkle*, *drown*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 132.

II. *intrans.* To drown.

drinkless (dringk'les), *a.* [⟨ ME. *drinkeles*; ⟨ *drink* + *-less*.] Without drink; having nothing to drink. [Rare.]

Though a man forbede dronkennesse,
He nought forbet that every creature
Be *drunkynless* for alwey, as I gesse.
Chaucer, Trollus, ii. 718.

[Fairfax MS. Other MSS. have *drinkless*.]

O, which a sorwe
It is for to be *drinkeles*!
Gower, Conf. Amant., III. 3.

drink-money (dringk'mun'i), *n.* Money given to buy liquor to drink; hence, a fee or gratuity.

drink-offering (dringk'of'ėr-ing), *n.* A Jewish offering of wine, etc., in sacrifices.

And with the one lamb a tenth deal of flour mingled with the fourth part of an hin of beaten oil; and the fourth part of an hin of wine for a *drink-offering*. Ex. xxix. 40.

drip (drip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *dripped*, ppr. *dripping*. [⟨ ME. *dryppen* (rare), ⟨ AS. *dryppan* (pret. *drypte*, impv. *dryp*; also *drypian*, pret. **drypede*, impv. *drype*), cause to drop, let fall (= Sw. *drypa* = Dan. *dryppe*, drip), a causative verb associated with the rarer secondary forms *dropian* (dial. *drupian*; pret. *dropede*, dial. *drupede*) and *droppan* (pret. **dropte*), whence E. *drop*, *v.*, ⟨ **dropan*, pp. **dropen*, pret. **dredp*, pl. **drupon* (occurring, at all, only in uncertain passages, but no doubt once existent), ME. *dropen*, drop, fall, = OS. *driopan* (pret. *drôp*) = OFries. *driapa* = D. *druipen* = OHG. *triufan*, G. *triefen* (pret. *troff*) = Icel. *drjúpa* (pret. *draup*), drop, drip. See *drop*, and cf. *drib*², *v.*, *dribble*¹.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall in drops.

Of the yonge onte trie
Oon here, oon there, an elles where hem *dripe*.
Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 54.

2. To shed or let fall a liquid in drops, as a wet garment or a roof.

The caves *dripped* now
Beneath the thaw.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 84.

II. *trans.* To let fall in drops.

Her flood of tears
Seems like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *dripe* fast a shower of rain.
Suckl.

From the roofless walls
The shuddering ivy *dripped* large drops.
Wordsworth, Prelude, ii.

drip (drip), *n.* [⟨ ME. *dryppe*, later *drippe* = Dan. *drøp*), a drop: see *drop*, *n.* In the other senses from the verb. Cf. *drib*², *n.*] 1†. A drop. See *drop*, *n.*—2. A falling or letting fall in drops; a dripping.

On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended oar.
Byron, Childe Harold, iii. 86.

The *drip* of water night and day
Giving a tongue to solitude.
D. G. Rossetti, The Portrait.

3. That which falls in drops; specifically, dripping, or melted fat which drips from meat while roasting.

Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens by preserving the *drips* of the houses.
Mortimer.

4. In *arch.*, a projecting member of a cornice, etc., so cut as to throw off water, which would without it trickle down upon the parts beneath. See *dripstone*. — 5. A receptacle for waste or overflow: as, the *drip* of a water-cooler or a refrigerator. — **Right of drip**, in *law*, an easement or servitude which entitles one person to let the drip from his eaves fall on another's property.

drip-joint (drip'joint), *n.* In *plumbing*, a mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing, where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor. *E. H. Knight.*

dripping (drip'ing), *n.* That which falls in drops; specifically, the fat which falls from meat in roasting: commonly in the plural.

dripping-pan (drip'ing-pan), *n.* A pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

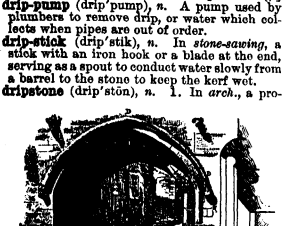
drip-pipe (drip'pīp), *n.* A small pipe used to convey away the water of condensation from a steam-pipe.

dripple (drip'l), *a.* [E. dial., prob. < *drip* or *drop.*] Weak; rare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

drip-pump (drip'pump), *n.* A pump used by plumbers to remove drip, or water which collects when pipes are out of order.

drip-stick (drip'stik), *n.* In *stone-sawing*, a stick with an iron hook or a blade at the end, serving as a spout to conduct water slowly from a barrel to the stone to keep the kerf wet.

dripstone (drip'stōn), *n.* 1. In *arch.*, a pro-



Gate of Close, Salisbury Cathedral, England.
D, D, dripstone. (Right-hand figure shows a section of the gateway.)

jecting molding or cornice over a doorway, window, etc., to prevent rain-water from trickling down. It is of various forms, and terminates at each end in a head or other sculptured device serving for support or merely for ornament, or sometimes in a simple molding. Also called *weather-molding*, or *hood-molding*, and, when returned square, *label.*

Dripstone Termination.—Church at Cahors, France.

2. A filtering-stone: so called by seamen.

drit, *n.* [< ME. *drit, dritt, dritte* (= MD. *drijt*, D. *drect* = Icel. *drītr*, excrement; from the verb: see *drite*. Hence, by transposition, *dirt*, q. v.] Excrement; dung; dirt. *Wyclif.*

drite†, *v. t.* [< ME. *dritan, gedritan* = D. *drijten* = Icel. *drita*, void excrement. See *drit, dirt, n.*] To void excrement.

drive (drīv), *v.*; pret. *drove* (formerly *drave*), pp. *driven*, ppr. *driving.* [< ME. *driven*, earlier *drifen* (pret. *draf, drove*, pl. *driven*, pp. *driven*), drive (a ship, a plow, a vehicle, cattle), hunt, chase (deer, etc.), compel to go, drive (a nail), pursue (business), intr. go forward, press on, rush on with violence, etc., < AS. *drīfan* (pret. *drāf*, pl. *drifon*, pp. *drifen*), drive (in nearly all the ME. uses), = OS. *dribhan* = OFries. *driva* = LG. *driben* = D. *drijven* = OHG. *tribanˊ*, MHG. *triben*, G. *treiben* = Icel. *drīfa* = Sw. *drifva* = Dan. *drive* = Goth. *dreiban*, drive. Hence *drift, drove*[2], *drivel*[2], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To compel or urge to move; impel or constrain to go in some direction or manner. (*a*) To compel (an animal or a human being, and, by figurative extension, inanimate things), by commands, cries, or threats, or by gestures, blows, or other physical means, to move in a desired direction; as, to *drive* a flock of sheep; to *drive* slaves; to *drive* away a fear.

"Vnkynde and vnknowing!" quath Crist; and with a rop smote hem, . . .
And *draf* hem out alle that ther bowten and solde.
Piers Plowman (C), xix. 150.

They vse also to *drive* them into some narrow poynt of land, when they find that advantage.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I. 133.

Afterwards we met some of his [the aga's] men *driving* off the people's cattle.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 179.

Specifically—(1) To impel to motion and quicken: applied to draft-animals, as a horse or an ox; also, by extension, to the vehicle drawn, and in recent figurative use to a locomotive or other engine.

Day *drove* his courser with the shining mane.
M. Arnold, Baldur Dead, ii.

Stage-coaches were generally *driven* at a rapid rate down long inclines. *The Century*, XXXV. 2.

(2) To chase (game); hunt; especially, to chase (game) into a snare or corral, or toward a hunter.

To *drive* the deer with hound and horn,
Earl Percy took his way.
Chevy Chase.

He's ower to Tividale to *drive* a prey.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 106).

Driving is now quite a recognized branch of grouse-shooting. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 834.

(3) To cause to move by the direct application of a physical force: as, clouds or a ship *driven* by the wind; to *drive* a nail with a hammer.

There sprang a fountaine which watereth their Country, and *driueth* their Mils. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 74.

Swift as the whirlwind *drives* Arabia's scatter'd Sands.
Prior, Ode to the Queen, st. 7.

(*a*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., to knock or throw (the ball) very swiftly. (*d*) To cause to pass; pass away: said of time.

Thus that day they *driven* to an ende.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 2621.

Thus sho *dryf* forth hir dayes in hir depe thoght,
With weping and woo all the woke [week] ouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 498.

2. To compel or incite to action of any kind; lead or impel to a certain course or result: used in a variety of figurative senses: as, the smoke *drove* the firemen from the building; despair *drove* him to suicide; oppression *drove* them into open rebellion.

What nede *dryueth* the to grene wode?
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 90).

Such is the rarenesse of the situation of Venice, that it doth even amaze and *drive* into admiration all strangers.
Coryat, Crudities, I. 199.

We ourselves can neither dance a hornpipe nor whistle Jim Crow without *driving* the whole musical world into black despair. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

3. To urge; press; carry forward or effect by urgency or the presentation of motives: as, to *drive* home an argument; to *drive* business; to *drive* a bargain.

They . . . injoyned him not to conclud absolutly till they knew ye termes, and had well considered of them; but to *drive* it to as good an issew as he could.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 210.

Drive a Trade, do, with your Three penny-worth of small Ware. *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 1.

Drive thy business; let not thy business *drive* thee.
Franklin, Poor Richard's Almanac.

You *drive* a queer bargain with your friends and are found out, and imagine the world will punish you.
Thackeray.

4. To force, in general; push vigorously, in a figurative sense.

You must not labour to *drive* into their heads new and strange Informations, which you know well shall be nothing regarded with them that be of clean contrary minds.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

We *drove* on the war at a prodigious disadvantage.
Swift, Conduct of Allies.

5. To convey in a carriage or other vehicle: as, to *drive* a friend in the park.—6†. To overrun and devastate; harry.

We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away.
Dryden.

7. In *mining*, to excavate in a nearly horizontal direction. See *drift* and *level.*

A Theban king on ascending the throne began at once to *drive* the tunnel which was to form his final resting place, and persevered with the work until death.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 622.

8†. To endure.

Bettyr they were to be outo off lyve
Than soche payne for to *dryve*.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

To drive a nail in one's coffin. See *coffin.*—**To drive a ship**, to make it carry a great press of sail.—**To drive feathers or down**, to place feathers or down in a machine which, by a current of air, drives off the lightest to one end, and collects them by themselves.

My thrice-*driven* bed of *down*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3.

To drive over or out, in *type-setting*, to carry from one line into another, or extend beyond its proper length for the matter contained, by unusually wide spacing: as, to *drive over* or *out* a word or syllable; to *drive out* a line of a paragraph.—**To drive the backwood up.** See *backwood.*—**To drive the cross**, in *target-shooting*, to hit the target at the intersection of two straight lines; make the best shot possible.—**To drive the nail**, in *target-shooting*, to strike the head of a nail with the bullet and thus drive it into the wood; hence, to make a good shot; make a good hit, as in an argument.

A shot which comes very close to the nail is considered that of an indifferent marksman; the bending of the nail is, of course, somewhat better; but nothing less than the ring fit right on the head is satisfactory. . . . Those who *drive the nail* have a further trial among themselves.
Audubon, Ornith. Biog., I. 293.

To drive to one's wit's end, to perplex utterly; nonplus.

Then the text that disturbed him came again into his mind: and he knowing not what to say nor how to answer, was "*driven to his wit's end*, little deeming," he says, "that Satan had thus assaulted him, but that it was his own prudence which had started the question."
Southey, Bunyan, p. 21.

To drive to the wall, to force to accept unapproved terms or circumstances; push to extremity; crush.

There was a disposition in Congress to keep no terms with the President—to *drive* him completely *to the wall.*
G. S. Merriam, S. Bowles, II. 33.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *thrust.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To go along before an impelling force; be impelled; be moved by any physical force or agent: as, the ship *drove* before the wind.

A Spanish Caravell comming to water at Dominica, one of the Canniball Ilands, the Sauages cut her Cable in the night, and so she *draue* on shore, and all her companie was surprised and eaten by them. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 902.

Lying with the helm a-weather, we made no way but as the ship *drove*. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 21.

Seven days I *drove* along the dreary deep,
And with me *drove* the moon and all the stars.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. To act or move with force, violence, or impetuosity: as, the storm *drove* against the house; he *drove* at the work night and day.

Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails. *Dryden.*

He flew where'er the horses *drove*, nor knew
Whither the horses *drove*, or where he flew.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

Heapt in mounds and ridges all the sea
Drove like a cataract. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Heroes madly *draue* and dashed their hosts
Against each other. *Bryant*, Earth.

3. To ride on horseback. [Now only provincial.]

He cam *driuende* upon a stede. *Havelok*, l. 2702.

Whan thei haddo thus rested a-while thei saugh her meyne come full harde *dryuynge*, for the sarazins recouered a-noon as the knyghtes of the rounde table felte the standard. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 835.

4. To be conveyed in a carriage; travel in a vehicle drawn by one or more horses or other animals.—5. To aim or tend; make an effort to reach or obtain: with *at:* as, the end he was *driving at.*

They are very religious & honest gontle-men, yet they had an end y^t they *drove at* & laboured to accomplish.
Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 401.

I don't know what you mean, Brother—What do you *drive at*, Brother?
Steele, Tender Husband, v. 1.

6. To aim a blow; strike with force: with *at.*

At Anxur's shield he *drove*, and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go.
Dryden, Æneid.

7. To work with energy; labor actively: often with *away.*

She had been kneeling, trowel in hand, *driving away* vigorously at the loamy earth. *The Century*, XXXV. 947.

8†. To take the property of another; distrain for rent; drive cattle into a pound as security for rent.

His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent.
Cleaveland.

The term *driving* was applied to a summary process for recovering rent which the law in these days conferred upon the landlord, whereby he could drive to the pound the cattle of any tenant who owed any rent whatever, without previous notice to the tenant or any statement of the landlord's demand having been furnished to him, and the cattle so impounded might be kept in durance until the rent was paid. *Trench*, Realities of Irish Life.

To drive out, in *type-setting*, to space out lines so as to make the matter fill a larger or the desired amount of space.—**To let drive**, to aim a blow; strike.

Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4.

drive (drīv), *n.* [< *drive, v.*] 1. The act or result of driving; something done by means of driving. (*a*) An urging or impelling forward of an assemblage of animals, of a collection of logs in a stream, etc.: as, a *drive* of cattle on the plains for the purpose of branding or sorting them; a *drive* of game for the convenience of sportsmen.

Sometimes an animal—usually a cow or steer, but, strangely enough, very rarely a bull—will get fighting mad, and turn on the men. If on the *drive*, such a beast usually is simply dropped out. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 861.

(*b*) A strong or sweeping blow or impulsion. (*c*) In *type-founding*, the deep impress of the steel punch or model-letter in a bar of copper. Also known as a *strike* or *unjustified matrix.* It is usually made by a quick and strong blow in cold-rolled copper. The drive, when fitted to the mold, is called a *justified matrix.*

When the letter is perfect, it is driven into a piece of polished copper, called the *driver* or *strike.* This gives to the justifier, who makes the width and depth of the faces uniform throughout the font. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 609.

(*d*) In *base-ball*, also in *lawn-tennis*, etc., the knocking or throwing of a ball very swiftly. (*e*) Conveyance in a vehicle; an excursion or airing in a carriage: as, to take a *drive.*

2. That which is driven; cattle, game, etc., driven together or alone.

In each of these tributaries [of St. Croix river] lay last spring what is termed a heavy *drive* of logs.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 101.

3. The state of being driven or hurried; extreme haste or pressure: as, a *drive* of business. [Colloq.]

Many collieries are now turning out 1500 tons a day, requiring one incessant *drive*. *The Engineer*, LXV. 248.

4. A course upon which carriages are driven; a road prepared for driving: as, the *drives* in a park.—5. The course or country over which game is driven.—6. The selling of a particular kind of goods, as gloves, below the usual price, in order to draw customers. [Trade cant.]—7. A jest or satirical remark directed at a person or thing. [Colloq., U. S.]

drive-boat (drīv'bōt), *n.* A light rowing-boat used by the drivers in driving menhaden into the net or seine.

drive-bolt (drīv'bōlt), *n.* A tool used to drive a bolt home (that is, to its final position) when this cannot be done with a hammer.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *v.* i.; pret. and pp. *driveled, drivelled*, ppr. *driveling, drivelling*. [< ME. *drevelen*, also *drevelen*, var. of *dravelen*, which is another form of *drabelen*, drabble: see *drabble* and *dribble*[2], and *drool*, a contr. of *drivel*[1].] 1. To slaver; let spittle drop or flow from the mouth, like a child, an idiot, or a dotard.

> No man could spit from him without it [the tongue], but would be forced to *drivel*, like some paralitick or a fool. *Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra, i. 5.

2. To be weak or foolish; talk weakly or foolishly; dote.

> That folly of *drivelling* infidelity, which shivers at every fresh revelation of geology. *De Quincey*, Herodotus.

drivel[1] (driv'l), *n.* [< *drivel*[1], *v.*] 1. Slaver; saliva flowing from the mouth.

> But when he spied her his saint,
> He wipte his greasie shoes,
> And clear'd the *drivell* from his beard,
> And thus the shepheard wooes.
> *Warner*, Albion's England, iv. 20.

2. Silly, unmeaning talk; inarticulate nonsense; senseless twaddle, like the talk of an idiot.

drivel[2]† (driv'l), *n.* [Also written *drevil, drevill, drovel*, also *dribble* (see *dribble*[3]); < ME. *drivel, a* servant, slave (= MD. *drevel* = MLG. *dravel, drevel*, a servant, = OHG. *tribil*, MHG. *tribel, treibel*, a driver, a servant), < *driven*, etc., drive, pursue business, etc. No connection with *drivel*[1], with which dictionaries have confused it.] A servant; a drudge; a slave.

> Thu schalt be mare boon idrecchet then ent *drivel* i the hus other ent hured hine [Thou shalt be more oppressed than any *drivel* in the house or any hired hind].
> *Hali Meidenhed* (ed. Cockayne), p. 29.

> That foule aged *drevill*. *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

> Amphialus having persuaded Clinias to write a bold answer to Dametas, calling him a "filthy *drivel*," Dametas, who was as great a coward as Clitiha, would have drawn back. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

driveler, driveller (drīv'l-ėr), *n.* One who drivels; an idiot; a fool.

> From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
> And Swift expires a *driveller* and a show.
> *Johnson*, Vanity of Human Wishes.

> Duc mirth he loved, yet was his sway severe;
> No blear-eyed *driveller* got his stagger here.
> *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

driven (driv'n). Past participle of *drive*.

driver (drī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *driver, drifer* = OFries. *drivere* = LG. *driver* = D. *drijver* = OHG. *tripâri*, MHG. *tribære, triber*, G. *treiber*; < *drive* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which drives. Specifically—(*a*) One who drives animals or men. (1) One who drives horses or cattle; a driver.

> The multitude, . . . like a drove of sheep, . . . may be managed by any noise or cry which their *drivers* shall accustom them to. *South*, Works, II. ix.

(2) One who drives draft-animals attached to a vehicle.

> The carts with the *drivers*, and with the oxen, camels, asses, and mules, with the victuals, carriage and victuals, he tooke and brought with him. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 1. 84.

(3) Formerly, in the southern United States, specifically, the overseer of a gang of slaves.

> A *driver* is the foreman of a gang of laborers.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 110.

(4) By extension, a locomotive-engineer. (*b*) A subordinate official formerly employed in driving for rent in Ireland. See *drive*, n. i., 8. (*c*) One who drives game to a hunter; in *deer-hunting*, one who puts the hounds on the track of the game. (*d*) One who sets something before him as an aim or object; an aimer.

> A dangerous *driver* at popery and sedition.
> *Bp. Mountayn*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 80.

(*e*) One who drives logs down a stream. [U. S.] (*f*) An energetic, pushing person. [Colloq.] (*g*) In the menhaden-fishery, one who drives the fish into the net by throwing stones at them from a light rowboat, a pile of stones being carried for the purpose. (*h*) *Naut.*: (1) A large sail, like a standing-sail, formerly set on the mizzenmast before the spanker is now set; hence, the spanker. See cut under *sail*. (2) The foremost spar in the bulkheads. (*i*) In *mach.*: (1) A driving-wheel. (2) The tread-wheel of a harvester. (*j*) A tamping-bar, used to tamp the powder in a blast-hole. (*k*) A carved piece of metal fixed to the center-chuck of a lathe. (*l*) The cross-bar on the spindle of a grinding-mill. (*m*) Same as *drift*, n., 11. (*n*) A substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven. A cooper drives hoops by striking upon the *driver*. (*o*) In *weaving*, a piece of wood or other material, upon a spindle, and placed in a box, which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp. (*p*) A wooden golf-club with which the ball is driven from the tee. Also *play-club*. See cut under *golf-club*.

2. A bird, the dowitcher. [Local, U. S.]

driver-ant (drī'vėr-ant), *n.* The popular name of a species of ant in western Africa, *Anomma arcens*, of the family *Dorylidæ*: so called from its driving other animals before it.

driver-boom (drī'vėr-bōm), *n.* *Naut.*, an old term for *spanker-boom*.

driveway (drīv'wā), *n.* A way for driving; a drive; specifically, a private road, as from a house to the street entrance.

drive-wheel (drīv'hwēl), *n.* Same as *driving-wheel*.

driving-axle (drī'ving-ak'sl), *n.* See *axle*.

driving-band (drī'ving-band), *n.* The band or strap which communicates motion from one machine to another, or from one part of the same machine to another.

driving-bolt (drī'ving-bōlt), *n.* A tool used by wheelwrights for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box (drī'ving-boks), *n.* 1. The journal-box of a driving-axle.—2. The driver's seat on a coach.

driving-cap (drī'ving-kap), *n.* A cap of iron, fitted to the top of a pipe, as in an oil-well, to receive the blow when driven and thus to protect the pipe.

driving-chisel (drī'ving-chiz'el), *n.* See *chisel*[2].

driving-gear (drī'ving-gēr), *n.* See *gear*.

driving-note (drī'ving-nōte), *n.* *pl.* In *music*, syncopated notes—that is, notes driven through an accent without repetition. See *syncopation*.

driving-shaft (drī'ving-shaft), *n.* In *mach.*, a shaft from the driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.

driving-spring (drī'ving-spring), *n.* In *rail.*, the spring fixed upon the box of the driving-axle of a locomotive engine, to support the weight and to deaden shocks.

driving-wheel (drī'ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. In *mach.*, a main wheel that communicates motion to another or to others.—2. In *rail.*, one of the large wheels (commonly four, though occasionally as many as ten, in number) in a locomotive engine which are fixed upon the crank-axles or main shafts.

Also called *driver* and *drive-wheel*.

drixy (drik'si), *a.* [Formerly also *dricksie*; var. of *druxy*, q. v.] 1†. Decayed, as a tree or timber.

> The resemblance mistical: as when we liken a young childe to a greene twigge which ye may easilie bende euery way ye list; or an old man who laboureth with continuall infirmities, to a drie and *dricksie* oke.
> *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 251.

2. Dwarfish; stunted. [Scotch.]

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *drizzled*, ppr. *drizzling*. [Early mod. E. *drizle, drisel*; prob. < ME. **dreselen*, an unrecorded freq. of *dresen* (pp. *ydroren*; rare), fall, < AS. *dreósan* (pret. *dreás*, pl. *druron*, pp. *droren*), fall (as rain, snow, dew, fruit, the slain, etc.), = OS. *driosan* = Norw. *drjosa* = Goth. *driusan*, fall: an orig. Teut. verb, lost as such except in the causative, OHG. *trôran*, MHG. *trœren*, cause to drop, let fall in drops, pour, shed, throw away (= Icel. *dreyra*, intr. ooze, bleed), and in other secondary forms: AS. *drûsian*, sink, become sluggish (see *drousе*); E. dial. *drose, droze*, freq. *drosle*, drip or gutter, as a candle; LG. *druseln*, also *druskeln*, fall with a noise, make a noise, = MD. *druyschen*, make a noise; LG. *drüschen, dreschen* = G. dial. *drüschen, dreuschen*, formerly *dreussen*, rain heavily, shower; Norw. *drysja*, fall, fall and scatter, as grain, rush with a noise, tr. scatter, spread, = Dan. *drysse*, fall or drop in small particles, tr. sprinkle; and in the derivatives *dross* and *dreary*, and their kindred: see *dross* and *dreary*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fall, as water from the clouds, in very fine particles; rain in small drops: as, it *drizzles; drizzling* drops; *drizzling* rain.

> *Drizzling* tears did shed for pure affection. *Spenser*.

> Sometimes, though but seldom, when these Winds blow the Sky is over-cast with small Clouds, which afford some *drizling* small Rain. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 45.

> A silver car, air-borne,
> Whose silent wheels, fresh wet from clouds of morn,
> Spun off a *drizzling* dew. *Keats*, Endymion, ii.

II. *trans.* To shed in small drops or particles.

> The earth doth *drizzle* dew. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5.

drizzle[1] (driz'l), *n.* [< *drizzle*[1], *v.*] A light rain: mizzle; mist.

drizzle[2] (driz'l), *n.* A local English name of the young ling. Also called *ling-drizzle*.

drizzly (driz'li), *a.* [< *drizzle* + *-y*[1].] Drizzling; consisting of or characterized by drizzle.

> Winter's *drizzly* reign. *Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics.

> But the shapes of air have begun their work,
> And a *drizzly* mist is around him cast.
> *J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, p. 47.

drock (drok), *n.* [E. dial.] A watercourse. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drock (drok), *v. t.* [E. dial., < *drock*, *n.*] To drain with underground stone gutters. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

drofland†, *n.* [An old law term, < ME. *drof, drove*, drove, + *land*; also called *drift-land* and *driftland* (*drytland*): see *drift-land*.] Same as *drift-land*.

drogher, drogher (drō'gėr), *n.* [Prob. of West Indian origin.] 1. A small West Indian coasting craft, having long light masts and lateen sails.—2. Any slow, clumsy coasting craft.

> We carried [two hides on the head at a time] for the first few months; but after failing in with a few other "hide *droghers*," and finding that they carried only one at a time, we "knocked off" the extra one.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 99.

droghing (drō'ging), *n.* [< *drogh(er)* + *-ing*[1].] The West Indian coasting carrying-trade.

drogman†, **drogoman**† (drog'man, -ō-man), *n.* Obsolete forms of *dragoman*.

drogue (drōg), *n.* [See *drag*, *n.*] The drag, an implement used to check the progress of a running whale by being bent on to the drogue-iron. It is made in various ways. A common drogue is made of two pieces of board, 12 or 14 inches square, nailed together, with sometimes a third upright piece, to which the drogue-lashing is made fast. Another is made like a small wooden tub with an upright to which the lashing is bent on. Also *drag*.

> The *drogue* consists of a hinge-jointed iron ring . . . to which a conical canvas bag is sewn, and rowed.
> *Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 122.

droguet (drō-gā'), *n.* [F.: see *drugget*.] A French term for various fabrics for wearing-apparel: used in English especially for a ribbed woolen material for dresses; a variety of rep.

droil† (droil), *v. i.* [Also *droyl, droyle*; prob. < D. *druilen*, MD. *druylen*, loiter, slumber, move stealthily; connection with the noun uncertain.] To work sluggishly or slowly; plod.

> Let such vile vassals . . .
> Drudge in the world, and for their living *droyle*.
> *Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 157.

> The soul forgot her heavenly flight, and left the dull and *droiling* carcass to plod on in the old rode and drudging Trade of outward conformity.
> *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

droil† (droil), *n.* [Also *droyle, droile*: see the verb. Cf. Icel. *dröll*, a drone, sluggard; Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard.] 1. Labor; toil; drudgery.

> This I do all the *droil*, the dirt-work.
> *Shirley*, Gentleman of Venice, i. 2.

2. A drudge.

> Peasants and *droils*.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

droit (droit; F. pron. drwo), *n.* [< OF. *droit, droict, dreit*, F. *droit* = Sp. *derecho* = Pg. *direito* = It. *diretto*, < ML. *directum*, contr. *directum, dictum*, right, justice, law, neut. of L. *directus*, right, straight, direct: see *direct, dedroit*, and *dress*.] 1. In *old law*, right, especially a right in land; right of ownership. The simultaneous holding of actual possession, the right of possession, and the right of ownership was termed *droit-droit* or *jus duplicatum*. This constituted a completely legal title.

2. In *finance*, duty; custom.

> The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, i.

Argument en droit, argument of a question of law.—**Défense en droit.** See *défense*.—**Droit commun**, droit of commerce, common or general law.—**Droit d'accroissement**, in *French law*, right of survivorship.—**Droit d'ainesse**, right by birth; right of primogeniture.—**Droit d'aubaine.** See *aubaine*.—**Droit de corvées**, right to feudal service.—**Droit de déshérence**, right of escheat.—**Droit de fauteuil.** See *fauteuil*.—**Droit de suite.** (*a*) Right to follow and reclaim from the hands of a third person. (*b*) Right of stoppage in transitu.—**Droit de tabouret.** See *tabouret*.—**Droit d'exécution**, the right of a stock-broker to sell the securities bought by him for the account of a client, if the latter does not accept delivery thereof. The same expression is also applied to the sale by a stock-broker of securities deposited with him by his client, in order to guarantee the payment of operations for which the latter has given him instructions.—**Droit d'Oleron** *Ayrls*.—**Droits of admiralty**, perquisites once attached to the office of admiral of England, or lord high admiral. Of these perquisites, the most valuable was the right to the property of an enemy, as ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities. The droits of admiralty are now paid into the exchequer for the benefit of the public service. A tenth part of property captured at sea is allowed to the captors. In American law droits of admiralty are not as such recognized. Acts of Congress from time to time have regulated the disposition of captured property.

> All those portions of the power of the admiral which may be properly called executive or administrative are unknown to the American admiralty. The trappings, perquisites, prerogatives, and *droits of the admiralty* are left to governments with which they are in harmony.
> *Benedict*, Admiralty Practice, § 88.

Plaider en droit, in *French law*, to interpose a defense upon the law, as distinguished from a denial or plea of *facta*.

droitural (droi'tū-ral), *a.* [< OF. *droiture*, right, the right side (< MLL. *directura*, right, < L. *directus*, right: see *droit* and *direct*), + *-al*.] In *law*, relating to a right to real property, as distinguished from possession.—**Droitural action**, an action employed to regain the possession of real property by one who has lost not only the possession, but also the right of possession, and has nothing but the mere right of property. *Minor.*

droll (drōl), *n.* [< OF. *drolle*, *draule*, a good fellow, boon companion, wag, mod. F. *drôle*, a rogue, knave, fellow, < MD. D. *drol*, a droll, merry-andrew, humorous fellow, a troll, a round lump; cf. G. *droll*, a short thick person (of LG. origin), G. dial. *droll*, *troll*, a troll (see *troll*); cf. Gael. *droll*, an awkward sluggard (see *droil*). The relations of the several words are not clear. See *droll*, *a.*] **1.** A waggish fellow; one whose practice or occupation is to raise mirth by odd tricks; a jester, merry-andrew, or buffoon.

To the Dolphin taverne, where . . . Sir Thomas Harry and myself dined. . . . And very merry we were, Sir Thomas Harry being a very *drolle*. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 241.

Democritus, dear *Droll*, revisit Earth.
Prior, Democritus and Heraclitus.

We see one of these *drolls* holding a pair of bellows by way of a fiddle, and using the longs as a substitute for the bow. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 390.

2. A farce; a dramatic entertainment intended to amuse. [Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

A *droll*, or interlude among the Greeks, I take to have been one function of the chorus; and with us at the theatres, it is the dance in Tottenham-court-road, the ballad or musical entertainment, which fills up the space between the different parts of the performance.
Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

In a private collection, Langbaine had gathered about a thousand plays, besides interludes and *drolls*.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II. 175.

A *Droll* or Drollery was a dramatic piece made up of scenes from different plays, and acted chiefly at booths by strolling companies. *A. Dobson*, Selections from Steele, p. 450, note.

droll (drōl), *a.* [< F. *drôle*, odd, queer, comical, funny. In both F. and E. the adj. appears later than the noun. Cf. G. *drollig*, merry, facetious, droll, odd. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** Waggish; facetious; comical.

Dick, the merry-andrew, rather light fingered and riotous, but a clever, *droll* fellow.
Macaulay, St. Dennis and St. George.

2. Ludicrous; queer; laughable; ridiculous: as, a *droll* story; a *droll* scene.

I find in them [the masterpieces of wit and humor of Italy] abundance of ingenuity, of *droll* naïveté, of profound and just reflection, of happy expression.
Macaulay, Dante.

There is a *droll* resolve in the Massachusetts records by which he [Hugh Peter] is "desired to write to Holland for 500 l. worth of peter, & 40 l. worth of match."
Lowell, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 48.

=Syn. *Comical*, *Funny*, etc. (see *ludicrous*); amusing, farcical, waggish, fantastic, whimsical.

droll (drōl), *v.* [= OF. *droler*, jest, trifle, play; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To jest; play the buffoon.

The Romans were fallen into that degree of Irreligion and Atheism that nothing was more common among them than to *droll* upon Religion. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. x.

Tipkin is an absolute Lombard-Street Wit, a Fellow that *drolls* on the strength of Fifty thousand Pounds.
Steele, Tender Husband, i. 1.

II. *trans.* **1†.** To lead or influence by jest or trick; cajole.

Men that will not be reasoned into their senses may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wise men may be argued out of a Religion they own, but none but Fools and Madmen will be *droll'd* out of it.
Stillingfleet, Sermons, I. i.

2. To turn into a jest. [Rare.]

In fact, I don't know but the Colonel is a little too jolly. This *drolling* everything is rather fatiguing.
Howells, Their Wedding Journey, p. 280.

droller† (drō'lėr), *n.* A jester; a buffoon.

And now he is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it.
Glanville, Sermons, iv.

drollery (drō'lę-ri), *n.*; pl. *drolleries* (-riz). [< OF. *drolerie*, *draulerie*, waggery, a merry prank, an antic figure or mask set on a escutcheon or coat of arms, mod. F. *drôlerie*, waggery, < *drolle*, *drôle*, n. See *droll*, *n.*] **1.** The conduct of a droll, buffoon, or wag; something done to raise mirth; sportive tricks; buffoonery; fun.

They [the people of Judah] made sport with the Prophets, and turned their threatnings into songs of mirth and *drollery*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iv.

He contrived to make the most commonplace subjects amusing, and carried everybody along with him in his wildest flights of *drollery*.
Lady Holland, in Sydney Smith, iv.

2. The character of being droll; comicalness; humor.

The rich *drollery* of "She Stoops to Conquer."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.

3. Comical action, as in a dramatic representation; something used or done to excite mirth.

He is loth to make nature afraid in his plays, like those that beget tales, tempests, and such like *drolleries*.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

4†. A comic picture.

We arrived late at Roterdam, where was their annual marte or faire, so furnished with pictures (especially Landskips and *Drolleries*, as they call those clounish representations) that I was amaz'd. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 13, 1641.

Their [Dutch artists'] pictures, in their own age, were not classed in the range of serious work; they bore commonly the significant name of *Drolleries*.
F. T. Palgrave, Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 85.

droll-house† (drōl'hous), *n.* A place where drolls or drolleries were acted.

Should the senate-house where all our lawgivers assemble be used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows? *Watts*, Holiness of Times, etc., iii.

drollict (drō'lik), *a.* [< *droll*, *n.*, + *-ic.*] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, Anna Bullen, Queen Elizabeth, or some other high princess in *drollic* story.
Fielding, Jonathan Wild, ii. 3.

drollingly (drō'ling-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner.

What confusion will one day cover the faces of those that . . . speak slightly . . . and perhaps *drollingly* of the supreme and infinitely perfect Being!
Boyle, Works, V. 156.

drollist† (drō'list), *n.* [< *droll* + *-ist.*] A facetious person; a jester; a buffoon.

Those idle drollists and buffoons utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge.
Glanville, Reflections on Drollery and Atheism, § 3.

drolly (drōl'li), *adv.* In a droll or comical manner.

At first sight, nothing seems more *drolly* trivial than the lives of those whose single achievement is to record the wind and the temperature three times a day.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 5.

Dromadidæ (drō-mad'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromas* (*Dromad-*) + *-idæ.*] A family of grallatorial birds of uncertain position, represented by the genus *Dromas* alone. Also *Dromidæ*.

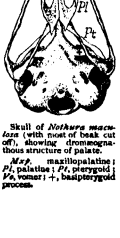
Dromaiidæ (drō-mā'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-idæ.*] The emus considered as a family of ratite birds. See *Dromæinæ*.

Dromæinæ (drō-mē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Dromæus* + *-inæ.*] The emus as a subfamily of ratite birds of the family *Casuariidæ*, represented only by the genus *Dromæus* (which see). Also written *Dromaiinæ*.

Dromæognathæ (drō-mē-og'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see *dromæognathous*.] In *ornith.*, a group of birds, embracing only the tinamous (*Tinamidæ* or *Crypturi*) of South America; birds which, although belonging to the *Carinatæ*, have the bones of the palate disposed substantially as in the *Ratitæ*. See *dromæognathism*.

Dromæognathi (drō-mē-og'nā-thī), *n. pl.* [NL., masc. pl. of *dromæognathus*: see above.] Same as *Dromæognathæ*.

dromæognathism (drō-mē-og'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *dromæognath-ous* + *-ism.*] The arrangement of the bones of the palate in the particular manner seen in the *Dromæognathæ* and all ratite or struthious birds, as the ostrich and its allies, the anterior ends of the palatines and the anterior ends of the pterygoids are very imperfectly, or not at all, articulated with the basisphenoidal rostrum, being usually separated from it, and supported by the broad, cleft hinder end of the vomer. Strong basipterygoid processes, arising from the body of the basisphenoid, and not from the palatines, articulate with facets which are situated nearer the posterior than the anterior ends of the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. *Huxley.*



Skull of *Struthio camelus* (with most of beak cut off), showing dromæognathous structure of palate.

Mxp., maxillopalatine; *Pl.*, palatine; *Pt.*, pterygoid; *Vo*, vomer; *Pt*, basipterygoid process.

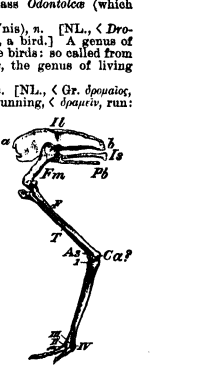
dromæognathous (drō-mē-og'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *dromæognathus*, < *Dromæus*, the generic name of the emu, + Gr. *γνάθος*, jaw.] **1.** Exhibiting dromæognathism; having the palate-bones disposed substantially as in the ostrich.—**2.** Belonging to or being one of the *Dromæognathæ*.

All the Ratite birds, and the tinamous alone of Carinate birds, are *dromæognathous*.
Cones, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Dromæopappi (drō-mē-ē-pap'ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομαῖος*, swift, fleet, + *πάππος*, a little bird.] An order of extinct birds with teeth, contemporaneous with the subclass *Odontolcæ* (which see).

Dromæornis (drō-mē-ôr'nis), *n.* [NL., < *Dromæus*, q. v., + Gr. *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A genus of extinct Australian ratite birds: so called from its affinity to *Dromæus*, the genus of living emus. Also *Dromornis*.

Dromæus (drō-mē'us), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομαῖος*, swift, fleet, < *δρόμος*, a running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A genus of ratite birds, of the family *Casuariidæ* and subfamily *Dromaicinæ*; the emus. Three species are recognized by naturalists, *D. novæ-hollandiæ*, *D. ater*, and *D. irroratus*. In general the characters are those of *Casuarius*, the cassowaries; but there is no casque upon the head, which is feathered; the beak is comparatively slender; and the rudimentary wings are entirely hidden in the very long and copious plumage which parts along the back and falls on each side in long curly plumes, somewhat resembling hair. The feathers are double—that is, two or even three webs grow from one main stem. See *emu*. Also *Dromaius*, *Dromiceius*.



Pelvis and Hind Limb of Rhea (*Dromæus*).

Il. ilium, with *a*, anterior process, and *b*, posterior process; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Fm*, femur; *T*, tibia; *Fi*, fibula; *As*, astragalus; *Ca*, calcaneum? ?, head of metatarsus; *II.*, *III.*, *IV*, metatarsal trochleæ for second, third, and fourth digits. Compare with cut under *Struthiocamelus*.

Dromaius, *n.* See *Dromæus*.

Dromas (drō'mas), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *δρομάς*, running, < *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical and only genus of grallatorial birds of the family *Dromadidæ*. There is but one species, *Dromas ardeola*, of India and Africa.

Dromatherium (drō-ma-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., irreg. < Gr. *δρομάς*, running, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] **1.** A genus of fossil mesozoic mammals. *D. silvestre*, representing a very primitive type of *Mammalia*, has been found in the Triassic formations of North America, in the Chatham coal-fields of North Carolina. The *Dromatherium* is the oldest American mammal yet discovered.

2. [*l. c.*] Pl. *dromatheria*, *dromatheriums* (-ums, *n.*). An animal of the genus *Dromatherium*.

dromedarian (drum-ę-dā'ri-an), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-an.*] Same as *dromedarist*.

Ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume.
Daily Telegraph (London), Nov. 7, 1877.

dromedarist (drum'ę-dā-rist), *n.* [< *dromedary* + *-ist.*] One who rides or drives a dromedary.

As to 'Osman Ibn El-Hiteh'ah and Mohham'mad Ib'n Ka'mil, the *Dromedarist*, they journeyed until they entered the castle of El-Kar'ak.
E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 131.

dromedary (drum'ę-dā-ri), *n.*; pl. *dromedaries* (-riz). [Early mod. E. also *dromedare*; < ME. *dromedarie*, *-ary*, also *dromomdere*, < OF. *dromedaire*, F. *dromadaire* = Sp. *dromedari*, *dromedario*, *dromodari* = Sp. *dromedal*, *dromedario* = Pg. It. *dromedario* = D. *drommedaris* = G. Dan. Sw. *dromedar*, < LL. *dromedarius*, prop. **dromadarius*, extended, with suffix *-arius*, < L. *dromas* (*dromad-*), a dromedary, < Gr. *δρομάς* (*δρομαδ-*), running (cf. *δρομαιος κάμηλος*, a dromedary, lit. running camel), < *δραμεῖν*, 2d aor. associated with *τρέχειν*, run.] **1.** A thorough-bred or blooded Arabian camel, of more than ordinary speed and bottom, expressly cultivated and used for riding. The dromedary is not a distinct or natural species, but an improved domestic breed or race, bearing the same relation to an ordinary camel that a race-horse or hunter does to a common horse. Dromedaries are for the most part of the one-humped species, *Camelus dromedarius*; but the two-humped Bactrian camel may also be improved into a dromedary. See *camel*.

Abulites there mette Alexander . . . and presented hym amongst the reste of other thinges *dromedary* camels yt were wonderful swift.
J. Brende, tr. of Quintus Curtius, fol. 106.

After did a mightie man pursue,
Ryding upon a *Dromedare* on hie.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. viii. 38.

I was moving over the Desert, not upon the rocking *dromedary*, but seated in a banyan made of mother-of-pearl. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 138.

2†. Same as *dromon*.

The dromion, dromon, or *dromedary*, was a large war ship, the prototype of which was furnished by the Saxons.
Encyc. Brit., VII. 310.

Dromia (drō′mi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρομίας*, a kind of fish, ⟨ *δρόμος*, a running, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] The typical genus of *Dromiidæ*.

Sponge-crab (*Dromia vulgaris*).

They have 2 pairs of podobranchiæ, 5 pairs of anterior and of posterior arthrobranchiæ, and 4 pairs of pleurobranchiæ.

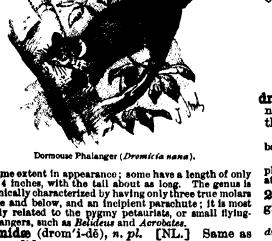
dromic, dromical (drom′ik, -i-kal), *a.* [⟨ Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift, fleet, also pertaining to running or to a race-course, ⟨ *δρόμος*, a running, race-course: see *dromos*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a race-course or dromos, or to racing.—2. In the Eastern Church, equivalent to *basilican* as applied to a type of church, from its plan resembling that of a race-course.

In the Eastern church, though the erection of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, introduced a new type which almost entirely superseded the old one, the basilican form—or, as it was then termed, *dromical*, from its shape being that of a race-course (dromos)—was originally as much the rule as in the West. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 418.

These remarks of course apply only to churches of the true Eastern type; there are many of the kind called *dromic*, or basilican, which exhibit the early Western arrangement. *J. M. Neale*, Eastern Church, I. 170.

Dromiceius (drom-i-sē′i-us), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Dromœus*.

Dromicia (drō-mish′i-ȧ), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρομικός*, good at running, swift: see *dromic*.] A genus of marsupials, including the dormouse phalangers, such as *D. nana*. There are several species of these little phalangers, resembling dormice in habits, and



Dormouse Phalanger (*Dromicia nana*).

to some extent in appearance; some have a length of only 3 or 4 inches, with the tail about as long. The genus is technically characterized by having only three true molars above and below, and an incipient parachute; it is most nearly related to the pygmy petaurists, or small flying-phalangers, such as *Belideus* and *Acrobates*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Dromaditidæ*.

Dromiidæ (drō-mī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ⟨ *Dromia* + *-idæ*.] A family of brachyurous or anomurous decapodous crustaceans, the spongecrabs, having remarkably large chelæ: a transitional group between the *Brachyura* and the *Macrura*.

dromoi, *n.* Plural of *dromos*.

dromond, dromondi, *n.* [< ME. *dromoun, dromond, dromonde, dromemund,* etc., = MLG. *dragemunt* (assimilated to MLG. *dragen*, draw), < OF. *dromon, dromont*, later *dromant*, a small and swift vessel, ⟨ LL. *dromo(n-)*, ⟨ LGr. *δρόμων*, a light vessel, dromond, ⟨ Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] A large, fast-sailing war-vessel; hence, a similar vessel of any kind. Also *dromedary*.

When at Hampton he made the great *dromonds*, Which passed other great ships of all the commons. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 206.

Roger de Hoveden . . . and Peter de Longtoft celebrate the struggle which Richard I., . . . on his way to Palestine, had with a huge *dromon*. . . . This vessel had three masts, was very high out of the water, and is said to have had 1500 men on board. *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 810.

And of the merchants bought a *dromond* tall
They called the Rose-Garland.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 12.

Dromornis (drō-môr′nis), *n.* [NL., ⟨ Gr. *δρόμος*, a running (see *Dromœus*), + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] Same as *Dromœornis*. *Owen*, Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1872, p. 682.

dromos (drom′os), *n.*; pl. *dromoi* (-oi). [< Gr. *δρόμος*, a running, course, race-course, ⟨ *δραμεῖν*, run: see *dromedary*.] 1. In *Gr. antiq.*, a race-course.—2. In *archæol.*, an entrance-passage or avenue, as to a subterranean treasury; a way bordered by rows of columns; an alley between rows of statues, as the usual approaches of Egyptian temples.

Alleys of colossal rams or sphinxes form the approach or *dromos*. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 219.

drone[1] (drōn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [Altered, in conformation to *drone*[2], *n.*, from **droun* = Sc. *drune*, low, murmur, ⟨ ME. *drounen* (rare), roar or bellow (said of a dragon); not in AS.; = MD. *dronen, dreunen*, tremble, quaver, D. *dreunen*, make a trembling noise, = MLG. *dronen*, LG. *drönen*, > G. *dröhnen, dröhnen*, drone, hum, = Icel. *drynja*, roar (cf. *drynr*, a roaring, *drunur*, a thundering), = Sw. *dröna*, low, bellow, drone, = Dan. *drøne*, peal, rumble, boom (cf. *drøn*, a boom). Cf. Goth. *drunjus*, a sound, voice; Gr. *θρῆνος*, a dirge (see *threne*). Hence (remotely) *drone*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To roar; bellow.

Hee *drouned* as a dragon, dredeful of noyes.
Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 985.

2. To give forth a monotonous, unvaried tone; utter a dull humming sound; hum or buzz, as a beetle or a bagpipe.

And all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save where the beetle wheels his *droning* flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds.
Gray, Elegy.

Red after revel, *droned* her lurdane knights
Slumbering. *Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

Like the national instrument of Scotland, the mind *drones* wofully and will discourse most dolorous music, unless an expansive and resilient force within supplies the basis of quickly responsive action. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 103.

3. To use a dull, monotonous tone: as, he *drones* in his reading.

Turn out their *droning* senate, and possess
That seat of empire which our souls were fram'd for.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

Pale wizard priests, o'er occult symbols *droning*.
Whittier, Worship.

II. *trans.* To give forth or utter in a monotonous, dull tone: as, he *drones* his sentences.

I ask no organ's soulless breath
To *drone* the themes of life and death.
Whittier, The Meeting.

And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac,
And Saint Basil's homilies.
Longfellow, King Witlaf's Drinking-Horn.

drone[1] (drōn), *n.* [< *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. A monotonous, continued tone or sound; a humming: as, the *drone* of a bee.

I am as melancholy as . . . the *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., I. 2.

If men should ever bee thumming the *drone* of one plaine Song, it would be a dull Oplat to the most wakefull attention. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

2. In *music*: (*a*) A pipe in the bagpipe which gives out a continuous and invariable tone.

The harmony of them that pipe in recorders, flutes, and *drones*. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 536.

(*b*) A drone-bass.

drone[2] (drōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *droane*; < ME. *drone, drane*, < AS. *drān*, also *drān* = OLG. *drān*, MLG. *drane, drone*, LG. *drone* (> G. *drohne*, and prob. Dan. *drone* = Icel. *drjōni*, a drone; cf. Sw. *drönare*, a drone, lit. 'droner'); akin to OHG. *treno*, MHG. *trene, tren*, G. dial. (Sax., Austr.) *trehne, trene*, a drone. Cf. Lith. *trannì*, Gr. (Laconic) *θρόνναξ*, a drone, *τενθρήνη, τενθρηδών*, a kind of wasp or bee, *ἀνθρήνη, ἀνθρηδών*, a hornet or wasp (see *Anthrenus*); all appar. ult. from the imitative root of *drone*[1], *v.*] 1. The male of the honey-bee. It is smaller than the queen bee, but larger than the working bee. The drones make no honey, but after living a few weeks and impregnating the queen they are killed or driven from the hive by the workers. See *bee*[1].

I would be loath
To be a burden, or feed like a *drone*
On the industrious labour of the bee.
Beau. and Fl., Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 1.

If once he [Love] lose his Sting, he grows a *Drone*.
Cowley, The Mistress, Against Fruition.

All with united force combine to drive
The lazy *drones* from the laborious hive.
Dryden, Æneid, i.

Hence—2. An idler; a sluggard; one who lives on the labor of others.

I found myself a member of an active community in which not a *drone* nor an invalid could be counted.
E. S. Phelps, Beyond the Gates, p. 134.

drone[3] (drōn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *droned*, ppr. *droning*. [< *drone*[2], *n.*] To live in idleness.

Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* kings? *Dryden*.

drone-bass (drōn′bās), *n.* In *music*, a bass consisting of the tonic, or of the tonic and dominant, sounded continuously throughout a piece. It is frequently employed for a pastoral effect.

drone-beetle (drōn′bē′tl), *n.* A beetle of the family *Geotrupidæ*.

drone-cell (drōn′sel), *n.* One of those cells of a honeycomb which are destined for the larvæ of male bees. The eggs are laid in these at a later period than in the worker-cells.

drone-fly (drōn′fī), *n.* A dipterous insect or fly of the family *Syrphidæ, Eristalis tenax*: so called from its resemblance to a drone bee.

drone-pipe (drōn′pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe producing a droning sound; hence, poetically, the droning hum of an insect.

You fell at once into a lower key
That's worse—the *drone-pipe* of a humble-bee.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 330.

Specifically—2. The largest tube of a bagpipe, which produces the droning sound; the drone.

drongo (drong′gō), *n.* 1. A name given by Le Vaillant, in the form *drongeur*, to a South African bird afterward known as the musical drongo, *Dicrurus musicus*; then extended to the numerous African, Asiatic, and East Indian fly-catching crow-like birds with long forked tails which compose the family *Dicruridæ*.

Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

They are also called *drongo-shrikes*. The *Buchanga atra* of India and the further East is an example.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] The generic name of a Madagascan species usually known as *Dicrurus* or *Edolius forficatus*. In this sense the quasi-Latin form *Drongus* is found.

drongo-cuckoo (drong′gō-kuk′ō), *n.* A cuckoo of the genus *Surniculus*, as *S. dicruroides* of Nepâl.

drongo-shrike (drong′gō-shrīk), *n.* Same as *drongo*, 1.

dronish (drō′nish), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-ish*[1].] Like a drone; lazy; indolent; inactive.

The *dronish* monks, the scorn and shame of manhood.
Rowe.

dronishly (drō′nish-li), *adv.* In a dronish manner.

dronishness (drō′nish-nes), *n.* The state of being dronish.

dronkt. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drank* and of *drunk*.

dronkelewt, *a.* and *n.* See *drunkelew*.

dronken†. An obsolete (Middle English) form of *drunken*.

dronkled, *v.* [ME. *dronkled* for **drunkled*, freq. of *drinken*, pp. *dronken, dronken*, drink: see *drink, drunk*, and cf. *drinkle*.] **I.** *trans.* To drench; drown.

II. *intrans.* To drown. *Robert of Brunne*, tr. of Langtoft's Chron. (ed. Hearne), p. 106, etc.

dronte (dron′te), *n.* [< D. *dronte* = Dan. *dronte*, *dodo*. See *dodo*.] A name of the dodo.

drony (drō′ni), *a.* [< *drone*[2] + *-y*[1].] Like a drone; dronish; sluggish. *Johnson*. [Rare.]

drook, *v. t.* See *drouk*.

drooket, *p. a.* See *droukit*.

drool (drōl), *v. i.* [E. dial., also written *droul*; a contr. of *drivel*[1], q. v.] To slaver, as an infant; drivel; drop saliva. [Prov. Eng., and common in the United States.]

There the slave-holder finds the chief argument for his ownership of men, and in Africa or New England kidnaps the weak, his mouth *drooling* with texts.
Theodore Parker, in Dean, p. 150.